



Republic of Rwanda



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STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Labour Force Survey Trends



August 2020 (Q3)



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends

August 2020 (Q3)

October 2020

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Foreword

Labour statistics play an essential role in the efforts of the country to achieve decent work for all. These statistics are needed for the development of policies towards this goal and for assessing progress towards decent work.

The government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these goals and targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics have to be produced.


The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda introduced the labour force survey (LFS) program to provide key stakeholders, Ministry of Public Service and Labour and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Education, International Labour Organization and other users, with needed labour statistics.

The ultimate goal of the Labour Force survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, skills development, and related decent work policies.

The Labour Force survey programme began with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016, and continued on bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since the year 2019, the survey was re-designed to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on quarterly basis. Despite the effect of covid-19 on implementation of different activities, NISR in collaboration with different stakeholders managed to maintain the regularity in the production of LFS with some adjustments where necessary. It is in this context that in May 2020 the questionnaire was substantially reduced and the survey was conducted using telephone interviewing. The present report is for the third quarter (Q3) of the year 2020 whose data collection was conducted in August 2020 mainly using face-to-face data collection method and telephone interviewing in some few cases.

NISR congratulates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the survey coordinators, supervisors, Analysts, team leaders, interviewers, drivers, and respondents for their valuable time that made this survey possible.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda invite policy makers, program managers, researchers and all users to play an important role in using the valuable data showcased in the LFS rounds to contribute to enhancing Rwandans' Economic development.


MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General of NISR



Executive summary

The sample design of labour force survey presents an advantage of estimating trend of labour market indicators with a higher precision due to its rotational design. In this report, the survey results are mainly compared for August 2020, May 2020, February 2020 and August 2019. However, some tables and graphs are presented with more data points including results of the labour force surveys of all quarters of the year 2020 and 2019.

In August 2020(Q3), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.5 million of whom 3,667,611 were employed, 697,210 unemployed and 3,137,889 out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population results to population in labour force (4,364,822 persons). There has been remarkable positive changes in labour market since May to August 2020. The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force increased to 58.2 percent in August 2020 from 55.1 percent in May 2020 and from 52.3 in August 2019. The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force decreased in the third quarter of 2020 as compared to different previous quarters. The population out of labour force was 41.8 percent in August 2020 while it was 47.7 percent in August 2019 and 44.8 percent in May 2020.

The share of subsistence agricultural in population outside labour force was 50.4 percent in August 2020 as compared to 48.6 percent in May 2020 and to 47.7 percent in August 2019. The sum of employed population (3,667,611 persons) and subsistence agricultural (1,896,131) gives the estimate number of workers¹ in August 2020 (5,563,742 persons). This number represents 74 percent of working age population, which is higher than 70.8 percent observed in August 2019.

The employment-to-population ratio increased in August 2020 as compared to previous quarters of the LFS. It was 43.9 percent in August 2019, and 48.3 percent in February 2020. In May 2020, it decreased to 43 percent before increasing to 48.9 percent in August 2020. As result of increase in employment, the labour force participation rate increased from 52.3 percent in August 2019 and from 55.2 percent in May 2020 to 58.2 percent in August 2020.

The number of employed population gradually increased since May 2020, after the reopening of different activities, which followed the general lockdown happened in April 2020 as result of the outbreak of covid-19 in Rwanda. The number of employed persons increased from 3,199,104 in May 2020 to 3,212,097 in July and to 3,667,611 in August 2020. There has been a 15 percent increase in employment from May to August 2020 and a 16 percent increase from August 2019 to August 2020. Construction, trade, manufacturing, accommodation, and food service activities highly contributed to the employment growth between May and August 2020 while there was a substantial decline in agriculture sector in the same period. Construction increased by 43 percent with 173,368 additional workers, trade increased by 40 percent with an estimate of 172,765 additional workers; manufacturing sector increased by 81 percent with 133,428 additional workers and “Accommodation and food services activities” increased by 150 percent with 74,694 additional workers from May to August 2020

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector revealed that around 3,702,000 individuals aged 16 years or above were involved in one of the form of agriculture (market-oriented

¹ This number exclude own-use production in unpaid services, unpaid trainees and volunteer workers

agriculture, subsistence agriculture or agriculture as secondary employment). In August 2020, the proportion of working age population who were involved in agriculture was around 49.3 percent. The corresponding proportion for August 2019 was 50.0 percent while it was 56.1 in February 2020.

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed +subsistence agricultural) decreased by 4.5 percentage points from 60.0 percent in August 2019 to 55.5 percent in August 2020. It decreased by 4.2 percentage points from 47.4 to 43.2 percent among males and by 3.9 percentage points from 71.6 to 67.7 percent among females in the same period.

The August 2020 results reveal that the share of employees in the total employment increased by 2.5 percentage points from 59.5 percent in May 2020 to 62.0 percent in August 2020; while the share of self-employed declined by 3.1 percentage points from 34.8 percent in May 2020 to 30.7 percent in August 2020. The comparison of August 2019 and August 2020 reveals that there was a decline of 5.1 percentage points in share of employees while there was an increase of 2.8 percentage points in the share of self-employed.

In August 2020, there was a significant decline of unemployment rate as compared to the previous quarter due to the increase of the number of employed population and the decrease of unemployed population. The unemployment rate decreased by 6.1 percentage points from 22.1 percent in May 2020 to 16.0 percent in August 2020; which is the same unemployment rate as August 2019. Even though there was a significant decline of unemployment rate for both males and females (-6.6 and -5.3 percentage points respectively); the unemployment rate is still relatively higher among females (19.7 percent) as compared to males (13 percent). In addition, the gap between the unemployment rates of both sexes increased to 6.8 percentage points in August 2020 from 3.8 percentage points in August 2019.

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was estimated to 56.3 percent in August 2020 and it remained almost stable compared to August 2019(56.3 percent). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (65.3 percent) as compared to males (47.4 percent).

There has been a remarkable increase of the involvement of students in the labour market as they are waiting for schools reopening. The number of students combining studies and employment increased from 123,100 in February 2020 to 324,084 in August 2020. In the same way, the share of employed students in the total employment increased to 8.8 in August 2020 from 3.4 in February 2020 and from 3.0 percent in August 2019. Furthermore, the share of unemployed students in the total unemployment abnormally increased to 15.5 percent in August 2020 as compared to 5.8 and 6.2 percent of February 2020 and August 2019 respectively.

Rwanda Labour force survey, August 2020(Q3): Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,502,710 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,137,889 persons			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,364,821 persons Labour force participation rate 58.2%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,667,611 persons Employment to population ratio: 48.9%			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 697,210 persons Unemployment rate:16.0%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
50.4%	16.0%	33.6%	32.5%	26.1%	41.4 %	45.1%	54.9%
Potential labour force 1,700,104	Others 1,437,785		Time related underemployed 1,016,825	Other employed 2,650,786			
Labour underutilization (3,414,140 persons): Unemployed (697,211) + Time-related underemployed (1,016,825) + Potential labour force (1,700,104) Composite measure of labour underutilization (56.3%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2020(Q3)

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (LFS) started in 2016 with an annual sample spread into two rounds to provide bi-annual estimates of main labour market indicators at National level. From February 2019, the sample was spread into four rounds to provide estimates of labour market indicators at national level on quarterly basis. In May 2020, NISR implemented a quick labour force telephone based survey to capture main labour market indicators and monitor the employment throughout COVID-19 pandemic period. The current survey of August 2020 was conducted using face to face as main method of data collection but the telephone interviewing was used to collect data in Rusizi District which was still in lock-down during data collection period. However, NISR is planning the shift of the LFS from face to face to telephone interviewing from November 2020.

The main objective of the survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, skills development, and related decent work policies.

The current quarterly Labour Force survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 288 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs) are drawn from the 2012 census sampling frame with probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population. The strata are composed of the 30 administrative districts of the country, sub-divided into urban and rural areas. At the second stage of sampling, 16 households were selected from each of sampled PSUs with equal probabilities, after a fresh listing of the households in the new sample PSUs. All household members in the sample are then selected for survey interview.

In the present report, the results of labour force survey are mainly compared for August 2019(Q3), February 2020(Q1), May 2020 (Q2) and August 2020(Q3). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year 2019 and all rounds of the year 2018.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 0.9 percent. The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization including unemployment at the national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, educational attainment, occupation and industry.

The survey results analysed in this report are presented under seven chapters including this introduction. The other chapters cover the following: Trend of main indicators, labour force participation, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization, population outside labour force and work in agriculture

Chapter 2: Trends of main indicators

The present chapter provides information on labour force trend of estimates of main indicators from the labour force survey since February 2017. The survey results of different rounds of Labour Force survey are compared to have the time series of the main indicator such as Labour force participation rate, Employed to population ratio, unemployment rate, and labour underutilisation rate.

2.1 Working age population

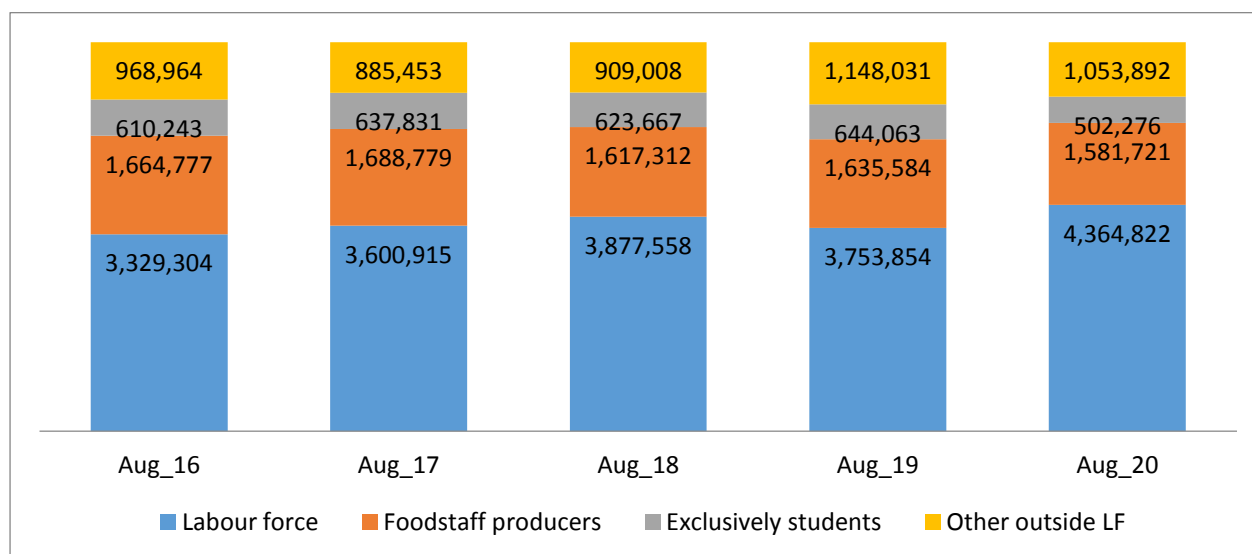
The labour force constituted the majority of the working age population (around 4.4 million) and it increased by 16 percentage points in August 2020 as compared to August 2019 and by 6 percentage points as compared to May 2020.

In August 2020, the population outside labour force was 3,137,889 and it decreased by 6 percentage points as compared to May 2020 and by 8.5 percentage points as compared to August 2019. The majority of population in working age who were outside the labour force, was involved in subsistence agriculture (1,581,721 persons) corresponding to 50.4 percent of the population outside labour force. Compared to August 2019, the proportion of outside labour force in subsistence agriculture increased by 2.7 percentage points.

Students who are not involved in any economic activity is another important component of the population outside labour force. In August 2020, their number was estimated to 502,276 corresponding to 16 percent of the population outside labour force. The proportion of labour force population who were exclusively students (not involved in any economic activity) decreased by 4 percent as compared to the situation of August 2019. This decrease is explained by the increasing involvement of students in labour force or in subsistence agriculture as they are waiting for schools reopening. For instance, the proportion of students who were at the same time employed in August 2019 was 10.4 percent in August 2019 while in August 2020 this proportion increased to 28.9 percent. In addition, share of employed students in the total employment increased to 8.8 in August 2020 from 3.4 in February 2020 and from 3.0 percent in August 2019. Furthermore, the share of unemployed students in the total unemployment abnormally increased to 15.5 percent in August 2020 as compared to 5.8 and 6.2 percent of February 2020 and August 2019 respectively.

The remaining part of working age population outside the labour force consists of elderly persons, disables, and discouraged jobs seekers, etc. Their total number was estimated to 1,053,892 in August 2020 and was decreased by 8 percent as compared to August 2019.

Figure 2. 1: Trend of the main component of the working age population (, 000s)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

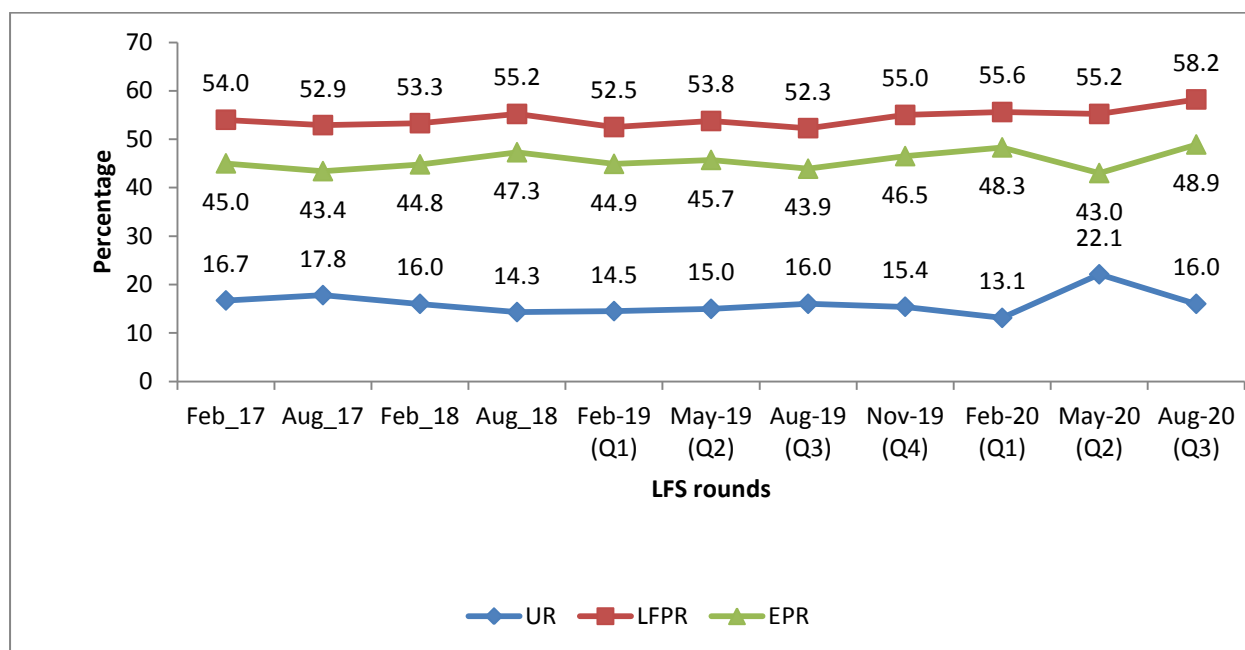
2.2 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

The analysis of trends in main labour force indicator presented in Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. The unemployment rate shown a declining trend since August 2017 from 17.8 percent to 13.1 percent in February 2020 (A decline of 4.7 percentage points in 3 years). However due to Covid19 pandemic, the unemployment rate picked the highest point in the History of Rwanda since 2016. It was 22.1 in May (Q2) 2020 and declined to 16.0 percent in August 2020(Q3).

The employment-to-population ratio showed a relatively stable trend varying between 45 and 48 percent though it declined to 43.0 percent in May 2020 but rose again to 48.9 percent in August 2020.

The labour force participation rate has also been almost stable with a change ranging between - 2.7 and +2.7 percentage points from round to round till May 2020. In August 2020, the labour force participation rate increased to 58.2 percent from 55.2 percent in May 2020, implying an increase of 3 percentage points; , a figure that has not been observed in last four years.

Figure 2. 2: Trend of the main labour force indicators



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

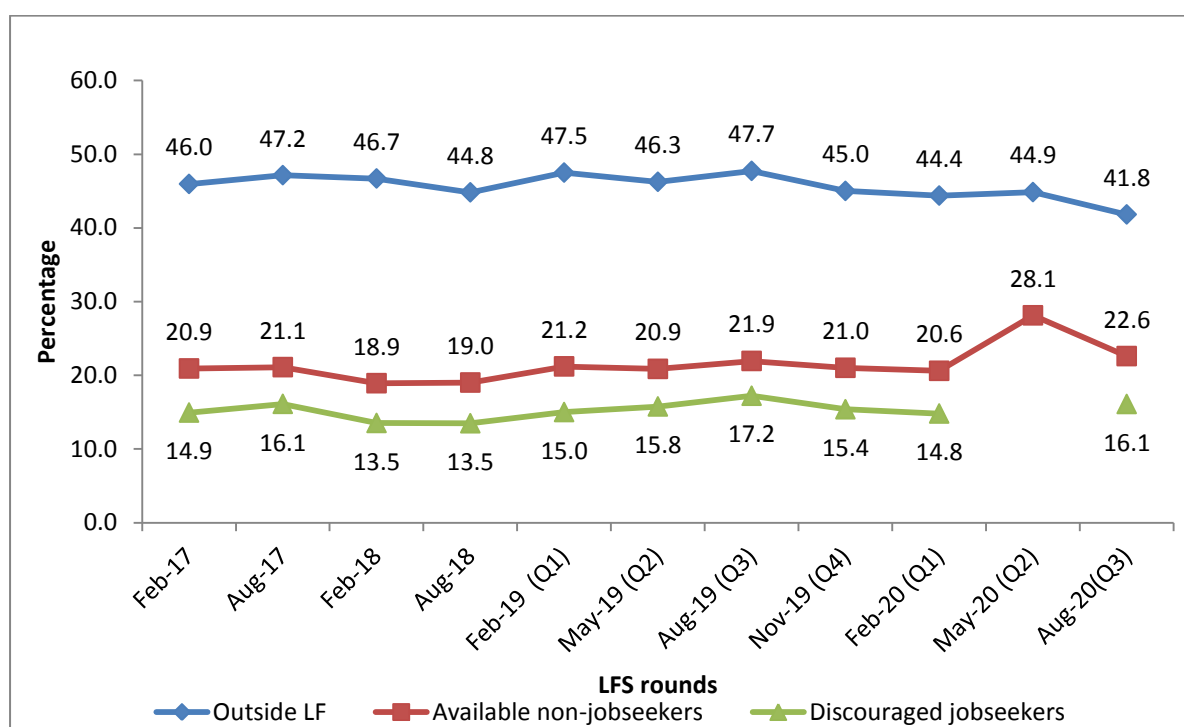
UR=Unemployment rate, EPR=Employment-to-population Ratio, LFPR=Labour Force Participation Rate

2.3 Population outside labour force

Figure 2.3 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who was outside the labour force according to different categories. The results shows that the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force has been showing the up and down trends since February 2017 till August 2019(Q3). The proportion of working age population outside labour force declined from 47.7 percent in August 2019 to 41.8 Percent in August 2020(Q3). Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category of the population outside labour force. It has been more or less stable but increased in May 2020 due to the Covid19 pandemic where it increased to 28.1 percent of the working age population before decreasing to 22.6 percent in August 2020 (Q3).

An important sub-category of the available non-job seekers is the discouraged jobseekers, i.e., those outside the labour force who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons (past failure, to find a suitable job, lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers). The proportion of discouraged jobseekers among the working age population slightly increased to 16.1 percent in August 2020(Q3) as compared to 17.2 percent in August 2019 (Q3) but slightly decreased as compared to 14.8 percent in February 2020 (Q1). It is informative to mention that the majority of discouraged job seekers is below lower secondary school in all rounds of labour force survey (about 84.8 percent) and that most of them are involved in subsistence agriculture (around 75.8 percent) in August 2020(Q3).

Figure 2. 3: Trend of the ratio of population outside labour force to working age population



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

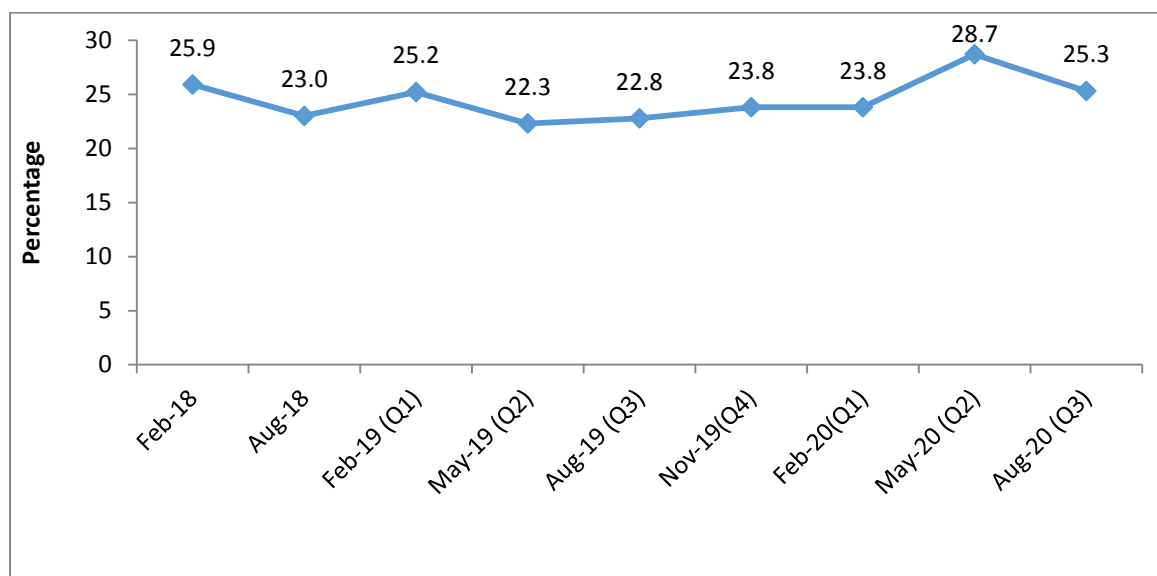
Note: Information on discouraged worker were not collected in May 2020

2.4 Subsistence foodstuff production participation rate

In Rwanda, there is a substantial number of working age persons who are involved in subsistence agriculture and consequently excluded from the count of the labour force according to the 2013 international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation. The relatively low labour force participation reported in Figure 2.2 above reflects the relatively high share of subsistence foodstuff producers among persons outside labour force.

Figure 2.4 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who were outside the labour force but engaged in production of foodstuff for own use. It can be observed that the rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production is showing a different pattern in 2020 as compared to 2019. In 2019, the highest proportion was observed in February while in 2020 the highest proportion was observed in May 2020(28.7 percent). The observed proportion in August 2020 was also relatively higher (25.3 percent) as compared to the situation of the same period in the previous years. This change reflect the involvement of young people, especially students in subsistence agriculture as they are waiting for the reopening of schools.

Figure 2. 4: Trend of subsistence foodstuff production participation rate



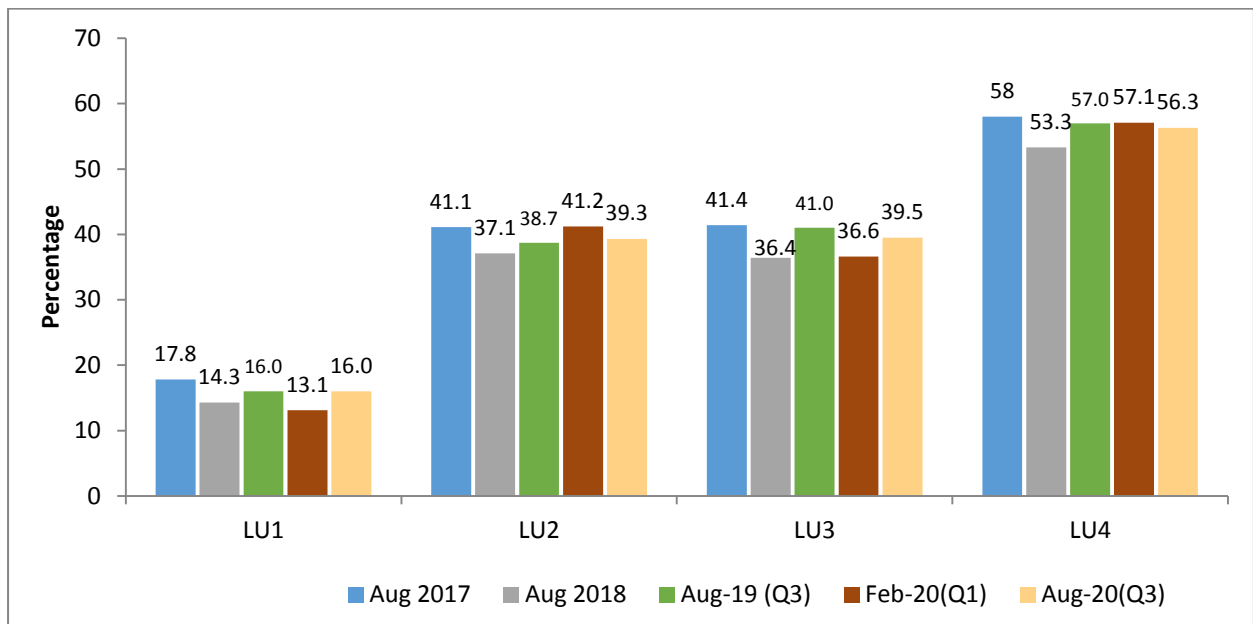
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.5 Labour underutilization rates

Labour underutilization consists of three components namely Unemployment, Time-related underemployment and Potential labour force. The Labour Force Survey results provide four indicators of labour underutilization: the unemployment rate (LU1); the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2); the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3); and the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4), defined as the ratio of the sum of people in time-related underemployment, in unemployment and in the potential labour force to the extended labour force defined as the sum of labour force and potential labour force.

The results in figure 2.5 are about the comparison of the labour underutilisation rate and its components in August 2017, August 2018, August 2019(Q3), February 2020(Q1) and August 2020(Q3). The unemployment rate (LU1) increased by 2.9 percentage points from February 2020(Q1) to August 2020(Q3) but remained the same as compared to August 2019(16.0 percent), while LU4 slightly decreased as compared to February 2020 and August 2019. LU3 has the same pattern as the one of LU1 at a high magnitude. LU3 was 39.5 percent in August 2020 and increased by around 2.9 percentage points in August 2020 as compared to February 2020 while it remained almost stable as compared to August 2019(41.0 percent).

Figure 2. 5: Trend of the labour underutilization rate



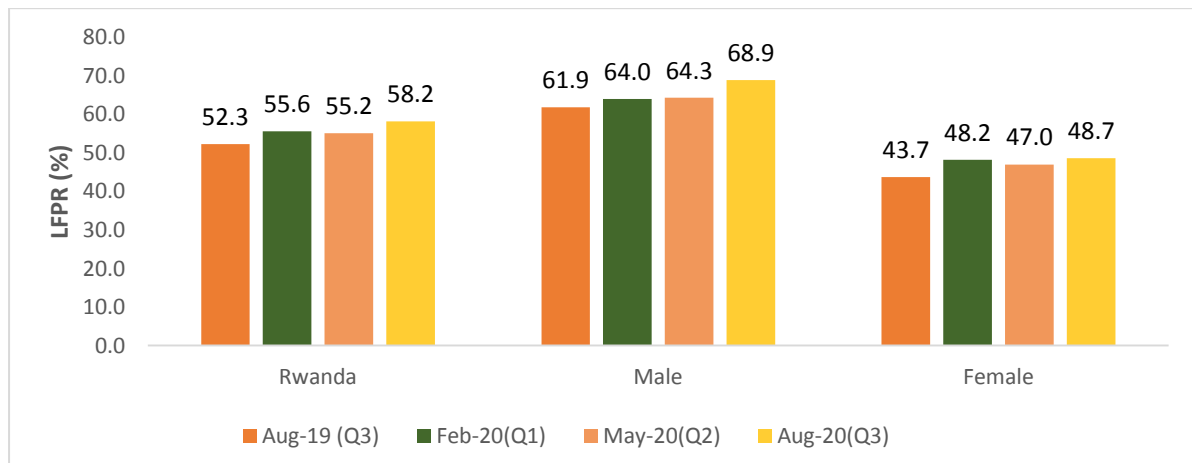
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 3: Labour Force Participation

3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate, which is the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, increased to 58.2 percent in August 2020(Q3) compared to 52.3 percent in August 2019(Q3) and it has been the highest increase ever recorded in all rounds of Labour Force Survey since 2016. The results shows an increasing trend of labour force participation rate in both male and female population in August 2020 as compared to August 2019; however, the labour force participation rate was higher for male population than the female population over time. The labour force participation rate gender gap was around 18.2 percentages points in August 2019 and it increased to around 20.9 percentage points in August 2020. The quarter-to-quarter comparison shows that the labour force participation rate increased by 3 percentage points from May 2020(Q2) to August 2020(Q3) at the National level. It significantly increased among males by 4.6 percentages points and slightly increased among females by 1.7 percentage points in the same period.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex

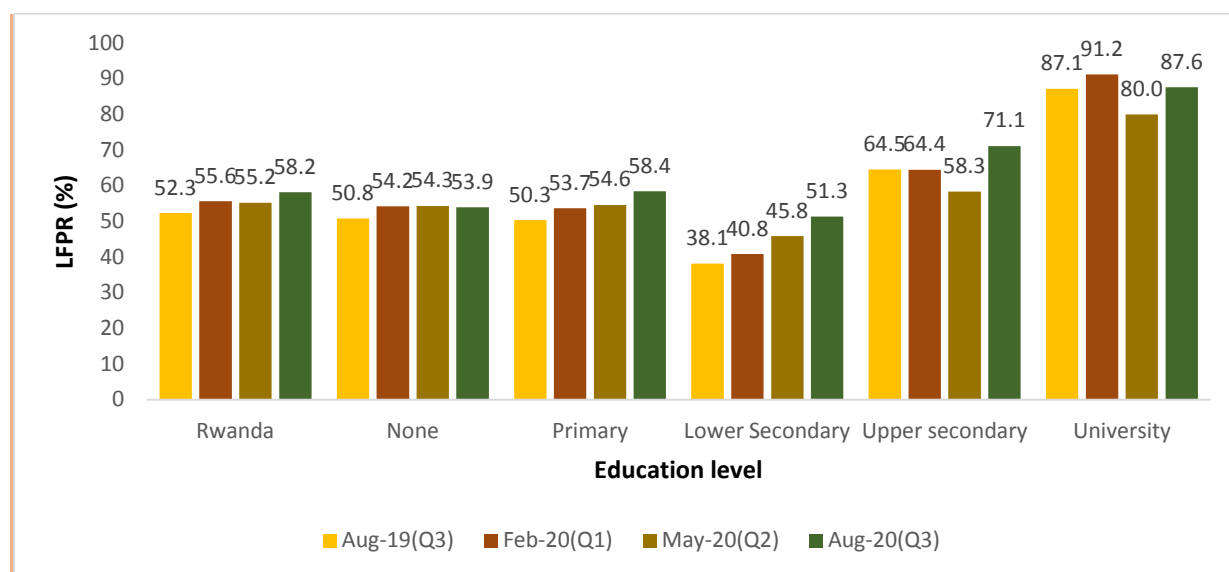


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate (LFPR) by educational attainment of individuals shows that labour force participation rate was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education. A comparison of August 2019(Q3) to August 2020(Q3) shows an increase of LFPR for almost all levels of education especially in Primary, Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary levels of education. The higher increases were observed among lower secondary level (13.2 percentage points), primary level (8.1 percentage points) and holders of secondary level of education (6.6 percentage points) as compared to other levels of education. High rates of labour force participation rate among population with primary, lower secondary and upper secondary level of education in August 2020 may be attributed to the fact that some of them were still enrolled in schools though closed due to COVID-19 outbreak but putting pressure on the labour market. In fact, the number of students who at the same time participated in the labour market increased from around 132,000 in August 2019 to around 430,000 in August 2020. Thus, the labour force participation rate among students passed to 39 percent in August 2020 from 14.5 percent in August 2019.

Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by level of education



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

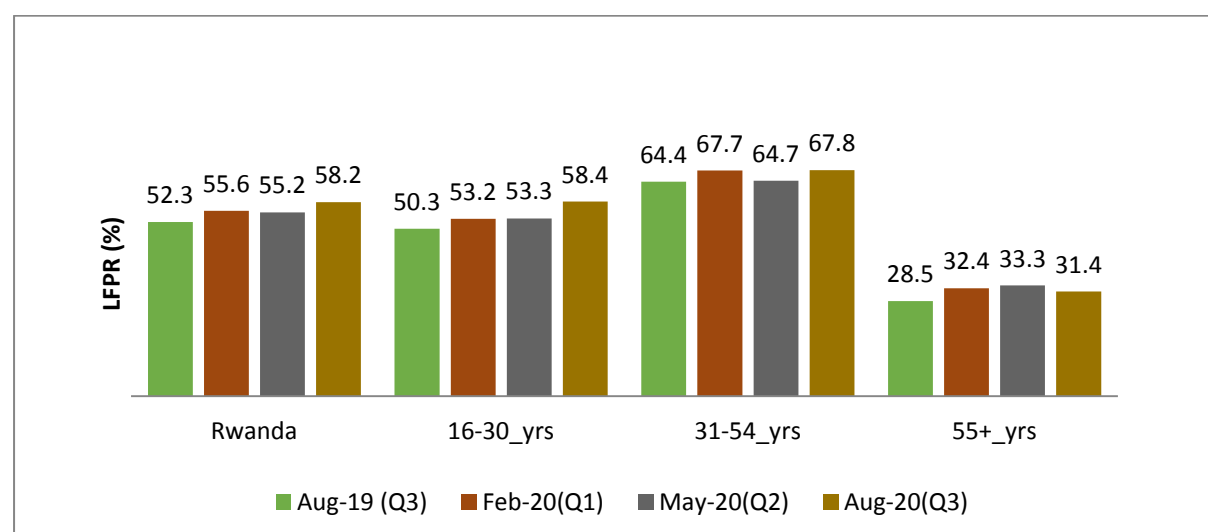
3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In August 2020(Q3), the labour force participation rate among youth (58.4 percent) was higher for the first time than the national level labour force participation rate (58.2 percent) since 2016. It increased by 8.1 percentage points from August 2019(Q3).

The labour force participation rate among people in the age group 31 to 54 years old increased by 3.4 percentage points in August 2020 as compared to August 2019(Q3).

The comparison of LFS May 2020(Q2) and August 2020(Q3) shows that among the population aged 16-30 years old and 31-54 years old, the labour force participation rate increased by 5.1 percentage points and 3.1 percentage points respectively while among population aged 55 years and above the labour force participation rate decreased by 1.9 percentage points.

Figure 3. 3: Labour force participation rate by age group

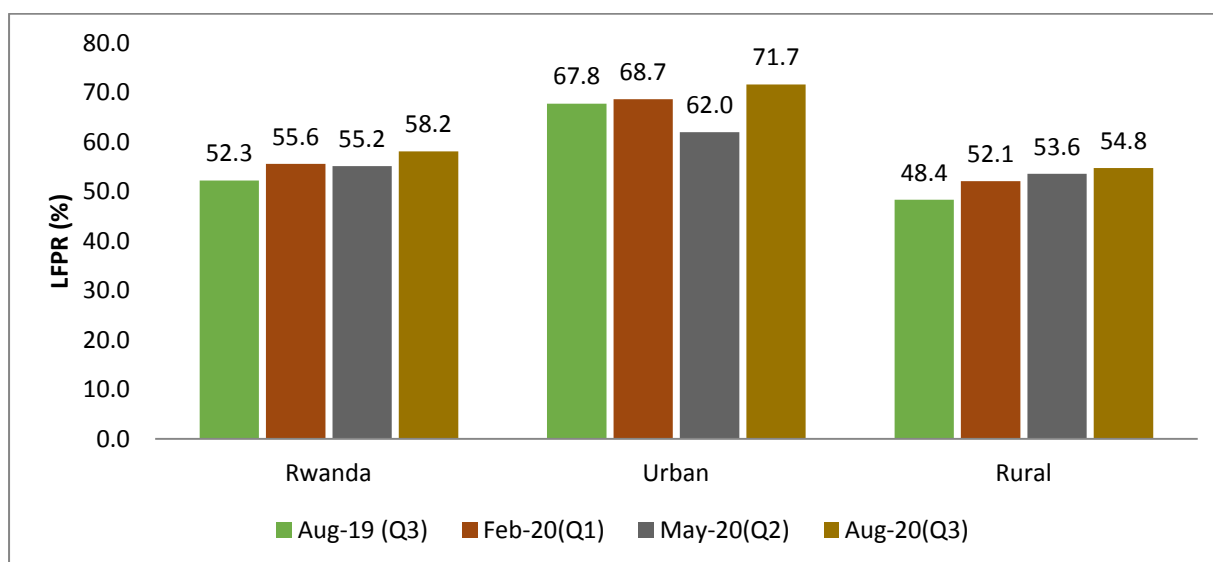


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

The analysis of labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) reveals that it was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. This may be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas where the number of employment opportunities is limited and most people are involved in subsistence agriculture. The gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas decreased by 2.5 percentage points from 19.4 percentage points in August 2019 to 16.9 percentage points in August 2020. The comparison of LFS May 2020(Q2) and August 2020(Q3) reveals that the labour force participation rate increased by 9.7 percentage points in urban areas and by 1.2 percentage points in rural areas. This high increase in urban areas may be attributed to the positive progress in the recovery of some economic activities after the full lockdown in April 2020 and the reopening of activities in May 2020.

Figure 3. 4: Labour force participation rate by area of residence



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

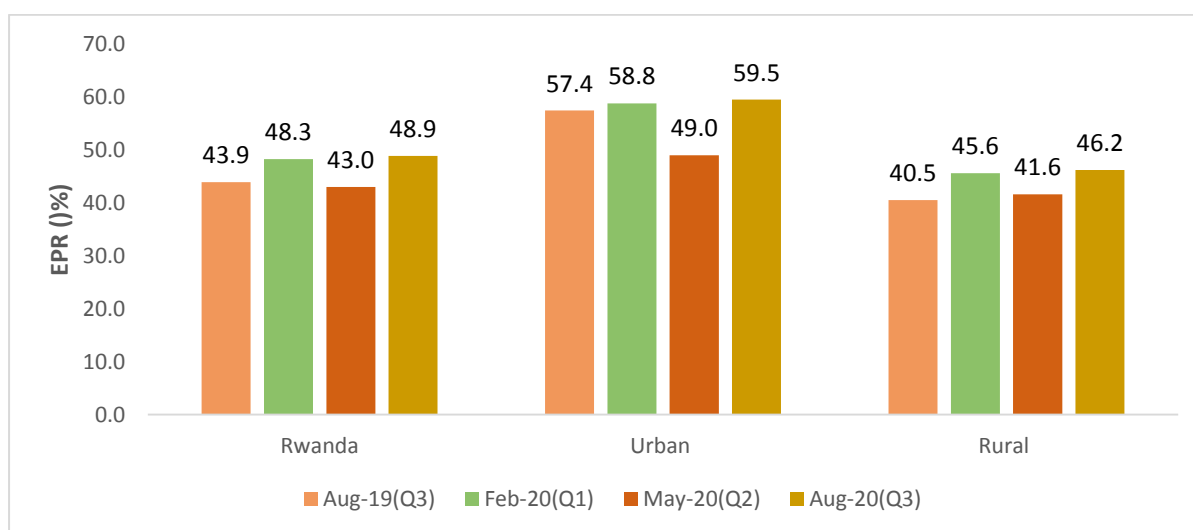
Chapter 4: Employment

4.1 Employment to population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR), i.e., the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population. The analysis of employment trends shows an increase of employed population from around 3,153,000 in August 2019(Q3) and 3,569,000 in May 2020(Q2) to about 3,668,000 in August 2020 (Q3). Figure 4.1 presents the employment-to-population ratio by area of residence. It may be observed that the employment-to-population ratio increased in August 2020 (Q3) as compared to August 2019 (Q3) at the national level (by 5.0 percentage points) as well as in both urban and rural areas (by 2.1 percentage points and 5.7 percentage point respectively). The results show that between May 2020 (Q2) and August 2020 (Q3) the employment-to-population ratio increased by 5.9 percentage points at national level, while it increased by 10.5 percentage points in urban areas, and by 4.6 percentage points in rural areas.

It is observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all rounds of labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural areas remained significant in August 2020 (Q3) (13.3 percentage points) even though it decreased from 16.9 percentage points registered in August 2019 (Q3).

Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.

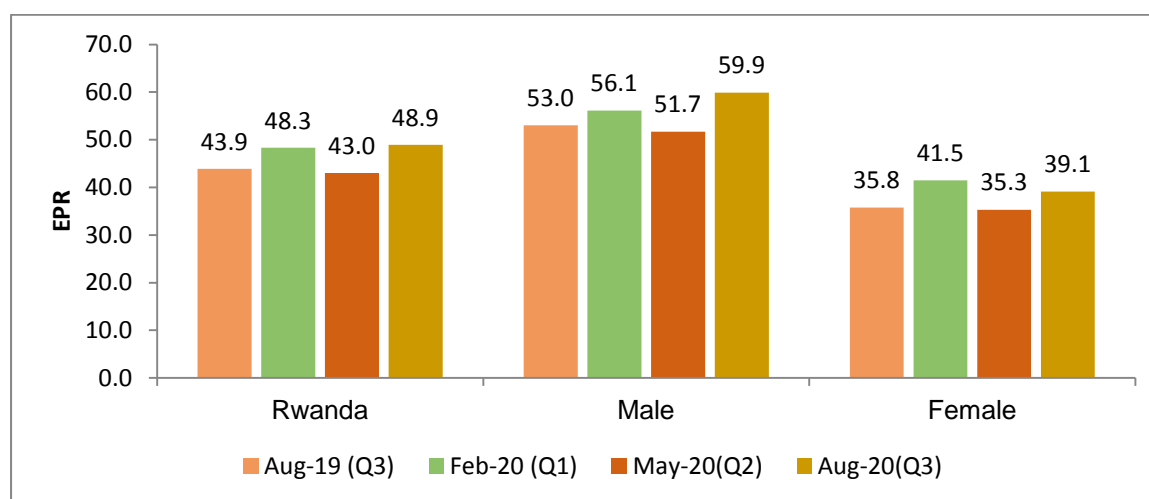


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio for the male and female separately. It is informative to note that there is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females over time. In August 2019(Q3), the male employment-to-population ratio was 53.0 percent while the female rate was 35.8 percent, representing a gap of 17.3 percentage points. In August 2020(Q3), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 6.9 percentage points from 53.0 percent of August 2019 (Q3) to 59.9 percent among males, while it increased by 3.3 percentage points from 35.8 percent in August 2019 (Q3) to 39.1 percent in August 2020 (Q3) among females; resulting to 20.8 percentage points gender gap in

employment to population ratio in August 2020; which is 3.6 percentages points higher than the one of August 2019(Q1).

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.2 Status in employment

Table 4.1 below reveals that, in August 2020 (Q3) employed population increased by about 515,000 as compared to August 2019 (Q3) corresponding to an increase of about 16.3 percent. It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers, contributing family workers, employers, and member of cooperatives respectively.

Table 4. 1: Percentage distribution of employed population by status in employment

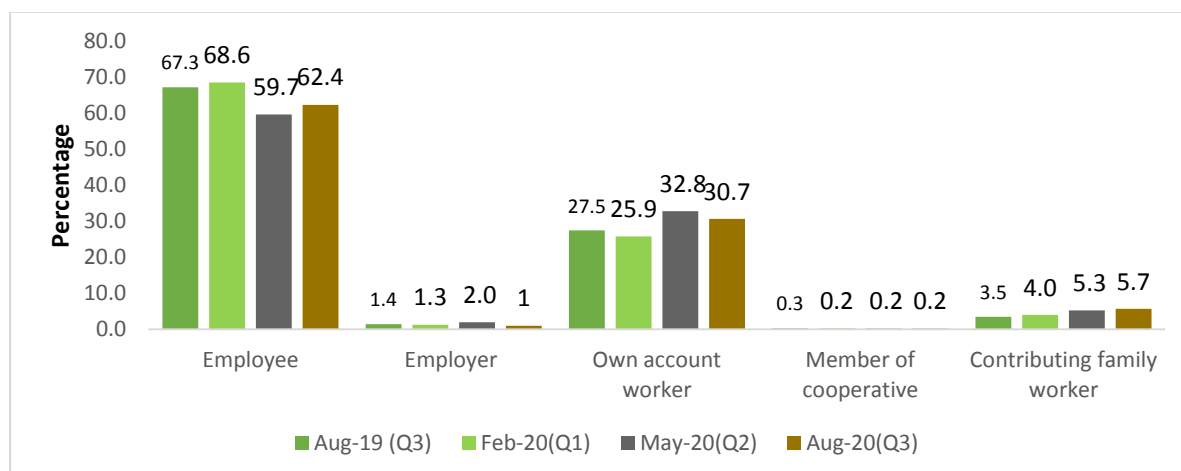
Status in employment	Employed population					
	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	May-20 (Q2)	Aug-20 (Q3)
Total (count)	3,258,935	3,152,832	3,405,877	3,568,934	3,199,104	3,667,611
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employee and paid apprentice	67.5	67.3	67.2	68.6	59.7	62.4
Employer	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	1
Own-account worker	27.9	27.5	27.7	25.9	32.8	30.7
Member of cooperative	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Contributing family worker	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.0	5.3	5.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.3 shows the shares of employed population according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees in August 2020 (62.4 percent) declined by 4.9 percentage points from August 2019 while it increased by 2.7 percentage points as compared to May 2020(Q2) (59.7 percent). The share of own-account workers in August 2020 (Q3) increased by 3.2 percentage points from August 2019 while it declined by 2.1 percentage points as compared to May 2019 (Q2). The results also show that other categories (employers, members of

cooperatives, and contributing family workers) have not shown a significant change in the presented rounds of the survey results.

Figure 4. 3: Distribution of employed population by status in employment



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.3 Main occupation

The distribution of employed population by occupational category over the five consecutive rounds of the Labour Force Survey as presented in table 4.2 below shows that Elementary Occupations registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers and then Craft and Related Trades Workers among others. The result of comparison of August 2020 (Q3) with the same quarter one year back reveals that the share of elementary Occupations in total employment decreased by 3.4 percentage points from August 2019 (Q3) to August 2020(Q3);the share of Craft and Related Trades Workers increased by 2.8 percentage points; the share of Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers showed an increase of 1.6 percentage points and Service and Sales Workers recorded an increase of 1.1 percentage point. Conversely, the share of Professionals in the total employment shown a decrease of 1.3 percentage point from August 2019 to August 2020. The changes in other occupational categories for the same period is below 1 percentage point.

Table 4. 2: Percentage distribution of employed population by major occupation group.

Major Occupation Group	Employed population				
	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug-20 (Q3)
Total employed ('000)	3,259	3,153	3,406	3,569	3,668
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100
Legislators, Managers and Senior Officials	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
Professionals	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.0	4.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Service and Sales Workers	19.5	19.4	21.1	17.5	20.5

Major Occupation Group	Employed population				
	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug-20 (Q3)
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.2	6.3	5.9	7.5	8.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8.4	8.8	7.9	8.4	11.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.7
Elementary Occupations	51.7	52.4	52.2	53.9	49.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results presented in Table 4.3 below, the bulk of employed population were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (32.5 percent) in August 2020(Q3). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16.6 percent), Construction (15.7 percent), Manufacturing (8.1 percent), Activities of households as employers (4.7 percent); transportation and storage (4.1 percent), Accommodation and food service activities (3.4 percent), and Education (3.6 percent).

The number of employed population in August 2020 increased by 468,507 as compared to May 2020. There has been an increase in the number of employed population in 15 main economic activities in August 2020 as compared to May 2020. Among them, those that gained a relatively higher number of employed persons are: Construction (173,369), 'Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles'(172,766), Manufacturing(133,428) and accommodation and food services activities (72,975). The job gain in accommodation and food services activities was mainly found in beverage serving activities, especially in rural areas. Conversely, agriculture sector lost a substantial number of employment since May 2020 due to its seasonal nature. In August 2020 there was a loss of 177,708 jobs in agriculture sector while the number was even bigger in June and July.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of employed persons by economic activity (February, March, April ,May 2020, June, July and August)

Branch of economic activity	Feb-20	Apr-20	May-20	20-Jun	Jul-20	Aug-20
Total	3,568,934	2,117,416	3,199,104	2,988,073	3,212,097	3,667,611
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,567,871	999,788	1,369,880	1,084,609	1,132,262	1,192,172
Mining and quarrying	66,182	8,843	41,460	53,715	58,766	67,735
Manufacturing	195,001	83,447	164,545	227,456	245,390	297,973
Electricity gas stream and air condition	5,373	1,458	6,567	6,701	8,770	7,609
Water supply, gas and remediation services	9,266	5,452	7,167	4,148	3,572	7,672
Construction	314,008	160,698	402,910	354,143	429,660	576,278
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	422,915	248,642	435,891	494,403	525,623	608,656
Transportation and storage	156,455	54,891	121,380	120,798	129,150	150,171
Accommodation and food services activities	116,922	26,887	49,842	85,102	98,510	122,817
Information and communication	6,980	4,333	7,268	13,515	13,986	13,241
Financial and insurance activities	40,912	28,247	28,560	32,961	34,757	38,424

Branch of economic activity	Feb-20	Apr-20	May-20	20-Jun	Jul-20	Aug-20
Real estate activities	2,148	1,642	2,403	9,933	9,707	11,081
Professional, scientific and technical	25,194	8,763	11,958	22,292	22,682	24,739
Administrative and support activities	72,661	42,823	54,264	75,059	71,781	76,708
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	69,530	68,381	71,269	60,767	59,843	64,743
Education	127,040	99,561	101,627	84,363	87,694	92,366
Human health and social work activities	67,896	57,592	58,023	38,151	40,054	45,813
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14,579	3,801	4,069	5,663	5,285	8,693
Other services	97,002	55,753	98,263	65,651	75,621	85,794
Activities of households as employers	182,257	151,380	152,275	146,098	156,440	171,285
Activities of extraterritorial organization	8,741	5,033	9,485	2,544	2,544	3,640

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

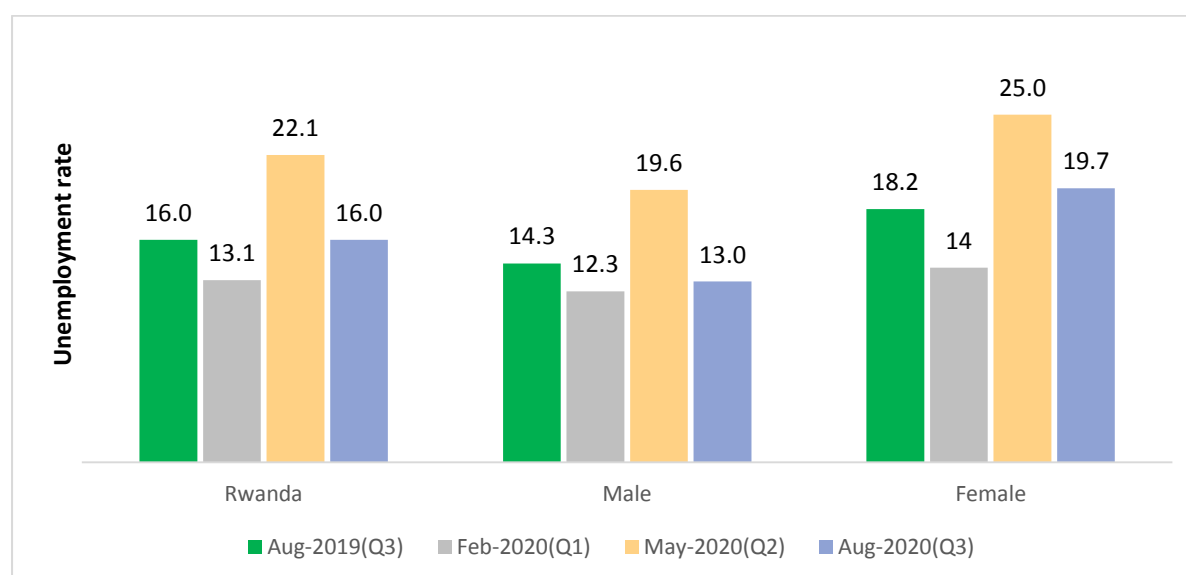
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force referring to population not in employment who express an interest in this form of work, but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search or their availability for employment.

5.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force. It is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market.

According to the Labour Force Survey results of August 2020(Q3), the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 16.0 percent compared to 22.1 percent in May 2020 (Q2). The observed unemployment rate in August 2020 was the same as the one observed in August 2019. From May to August 2020, the unemployment rate decreased among both males and females with a higher decrease among males (6.6 percentage point) as compared to females(5.3percentage points). The analysis of the unemployment rate dynamics for males and females between August 2019 (Q3) and August 2020(Q3) reveals that the unemployment rate increased by 1.5 percentage points among females while it decreased by 1.3 percentage points among males.

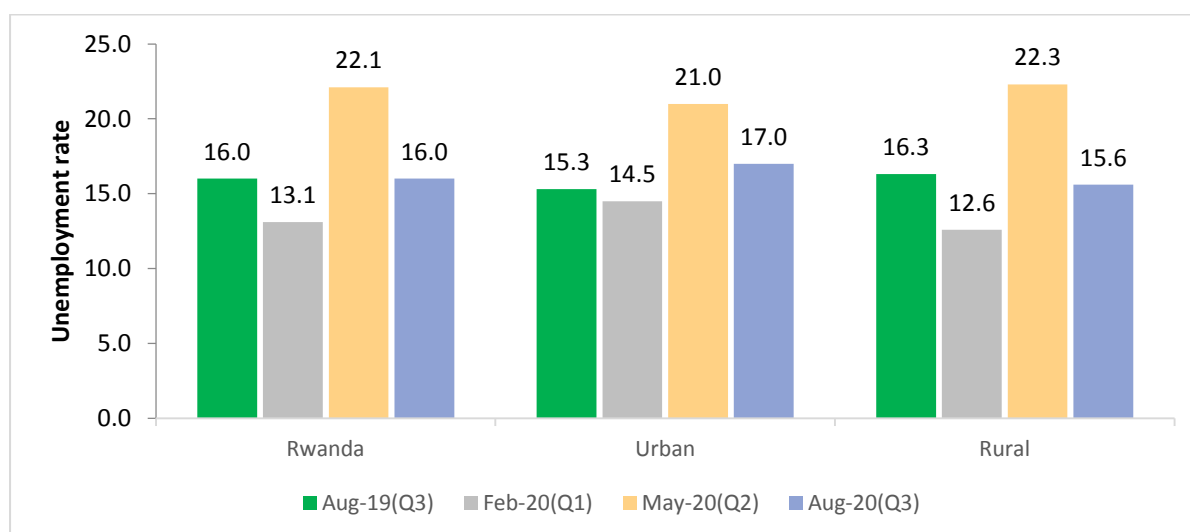
Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

The survey results of August 2020 (Q3) also shows that the unemployment rate was higher in urban as compared to rural areas of Rwanda (17.0percent and 15.6 percent respectively). Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate of August 2020 decreased in both rural and urban areas by 6.7 and 4 percentage points respectively.

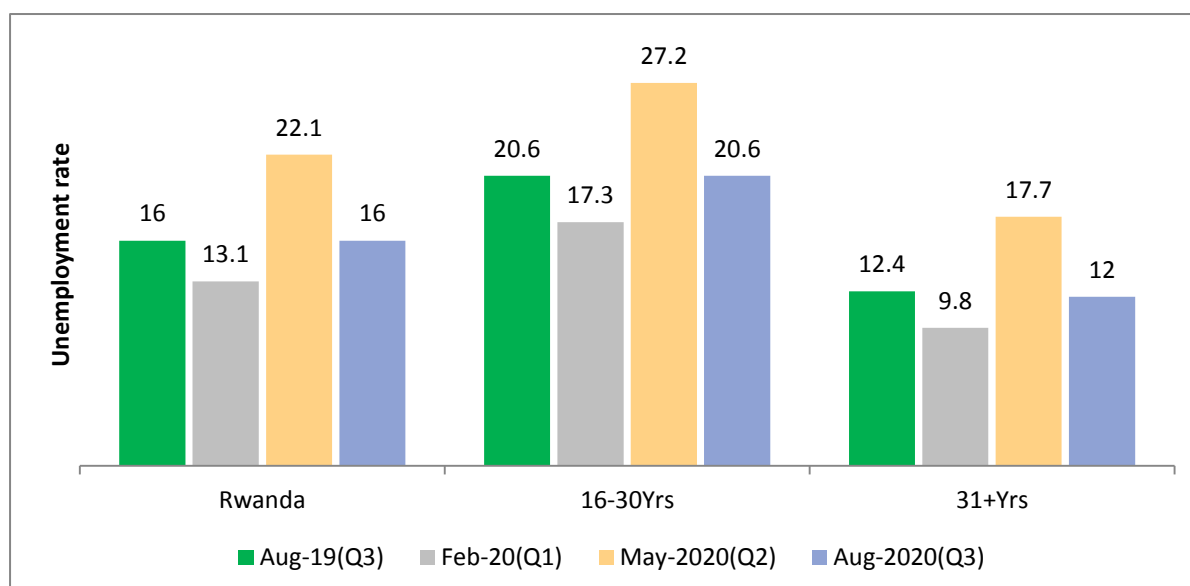
Figure 5. 2: unemployment rate by area of residence.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the unemployment rate among youth and adults population. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. The results shows that youth unemployment rate has been relatively higher than the one for adults. The youth (16-30 years) unemployment rate declined from 27.2 percent in May 2020 (Q2) to 20.6 percent in August 2020(Q3) while the unemployment rate among adults (31+ years) declined from 17.7 percent to 12.0 percent during the same period.

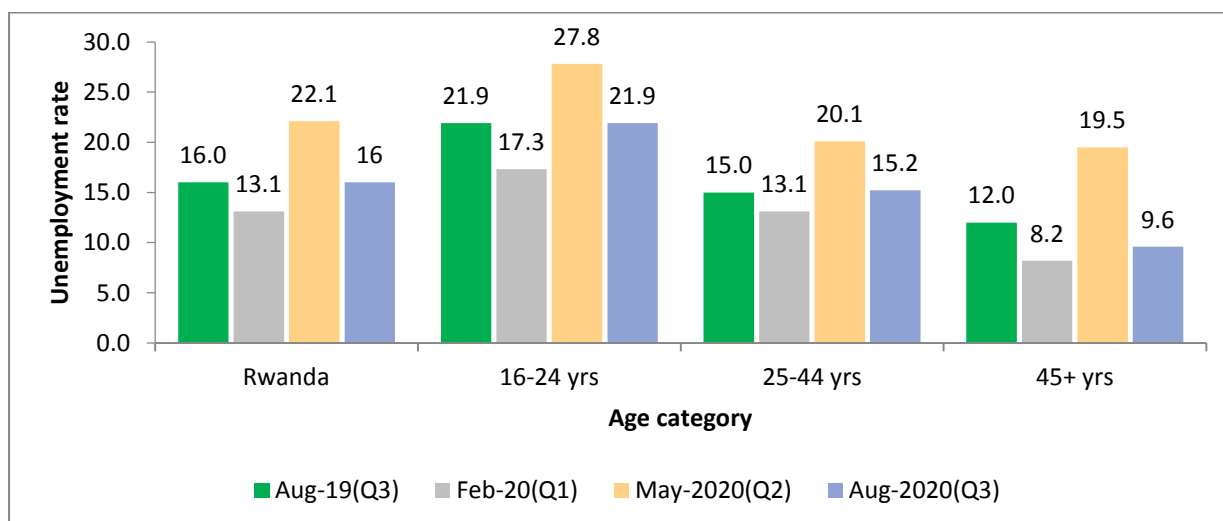
Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

The comparison from May 2020 (Q2) and August 2020(Q3) shows a decrease of 5.9 percentage points in the unemployment rate among young aged 16-24 years old and a decline by 4.9 percentage points among those aged 25-44 years old as presented in figure 5.4 below. In the same way, the unemployment rate highly decreased by 9.9 percentage points among the population aged 45 years old or above.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

5.2 Youth Not in Employment, Education² or Training (NEET)

Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth in their transition to the labour market and achieves self-sufficiency. In this report, two age groups (16 to 24 years old) and (16 to 30 years old) are separately used in presenting the results in table 5.1. The total number of young in the age group 16 to 24 years old, who were neither in employment nor in education or training was 667,363 while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, the total number was 1,100,348 in August 2020(Q3).

The share of youth (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 28.4 percent in August 2020(Q3) representing a decrease of 5.6 percent compared to February 2020(Q1) (34 percent). The February 2020(Q1) and August 2020(Q3) rounds comparison shows that the decrease of the NEET rate was essentially among young living in urban areas where it changed from 23.8 percent in February 2020(Q1) to 19.1 percent in August 2020(Q3). The NEET rate also significantly decreased among males from 30.6 percent to 22.1 percent in the same period.

In the same way, the NEET among youth aged 16 to 30 years old decreased from 34.2 percent in February to 31.8 percent in August. There has been a remarkable decrease of NEET among males (5.6 percentage points) while it remained almost stable among females between February and May 2020. The decrease of NEET in August 2020 as compared to previous round of LFS reflects the involvement of students in employment as they are waiting for schools reopening.

² Being in education means enrolment in any education institution whether currently attending school or not. All students who are waiting for the reopening of schools were considered as being in education

Table 5. 1: Share of youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by sex and area of residence

Age group	sex	Estimate (NEET)									Percentage point change
		18-Feb	18-Aug	19-Feb (Q1)	19-May (Q2)	19-Aug (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug-20(Q3)	Feb-20(Q1) to Aug-20(Q3)	
16-24 yrs	Total	32	29.5	33.3	30.8	34	32.3	34	28.4	-5.6	
	Male	25.3	23	26.8	26.4	28.1	27	30.6	22.1	-8.5	
	Female	38.1	35.6	39.7	34.9	39.6	37.3	37.2	34.5	-2.7	
	Urban	23.8	20.6	23.6	22	21.8	19	23.8	19.1	-4.7	
	Rural	34.5	32.5	35.8	33.4	37.3	36.1	36.8	30.8	-6	
16-30 yrs	Total	33.7	31.7	34.4	32.8	35.7	34.4	34.2	31.8	-2.4	
	Male	25	22.8	26.1	26	27.2	26.8	28.6	23	-5.6	
	Female	41.8	39.9	42	39	43.5	41.5	39.4	40.2	0.8	
	Urban	24.9	22.4	25.5	23.5	24.1	21.8	24.5	22.5	-2	
	Rural	36.6	35	36.9	35.8	39.2	38.6	37.2	34.6	-2.6	

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

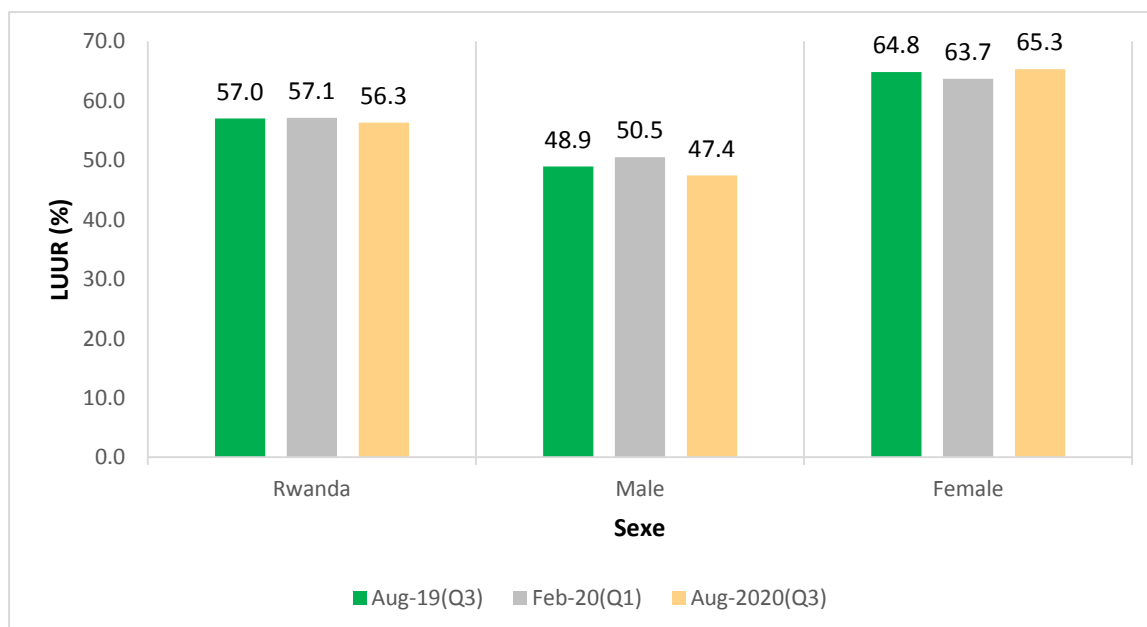
5.3. Labour Underutilization

Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force. Time-related underemployment refers to the situation when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage. Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age outside the labour force who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were considered as either (a) *unavailable jobseekers* (seeking employment but not currently available) or (b) *available potential jobseekers* (currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment).

In May 2020 the data collection of Labour Force Survey was done using telephone interviewing. Thus, the questionnaire volume was substantially reduced compared to the questionnaire regularly administered in the labour Force survey when face to face is used as the mode of data collection. Due to the limitation of questionnaire content, labour underutilization has not been computed for May 2020 round. For this reason, the analyse in this section will compare the labour underutilization rate in August 2019 (Q3), February 2020(Q1) and August 2020(Q3).

Figure 5.6 shows that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate stood at 57.1 percent in February 2020 compared to 56.3 percent in August 2020(Q3) equivalent to a decrease of 0.8 percentage points. The labour underutilization rate was higher among females than males. August 2020(Q3) and August 2019(Q3) comparison shows that the labour underutilization rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points among males as compared to 0.5 percentage points increase among females.

Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



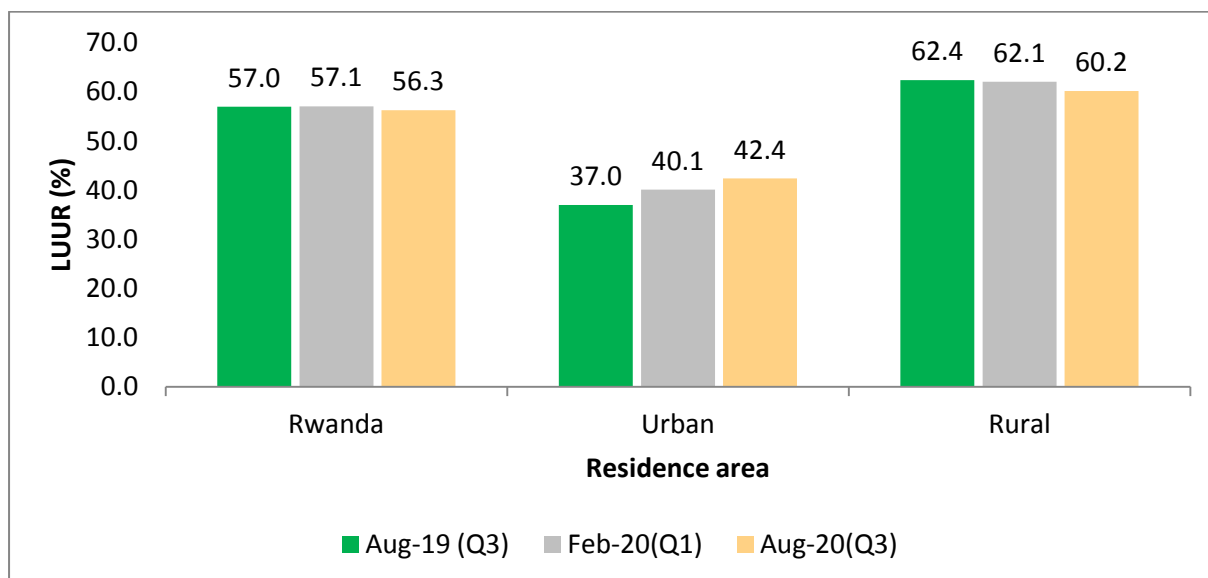
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

The results presented in figure 5.7 below shows also that the labour under-utilization rate was higher among people living in rural than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of February 2020(Q1) and August 2020(Q3) reveals that the labour underutilization rate

increased in urban areas of Rwanda by 2.3 percentage points and decreased in rural areas by 1.9 percentage points.

The comparison of August 2019(Q3) and August 2020(Q3) reveals that the labour underutilization rate decreased from 62.4 percent to 60.2 percent in rural areas of Rwanda while it increased from 37.0 percent to 42.4 in urban areas of Rwanda.

Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence

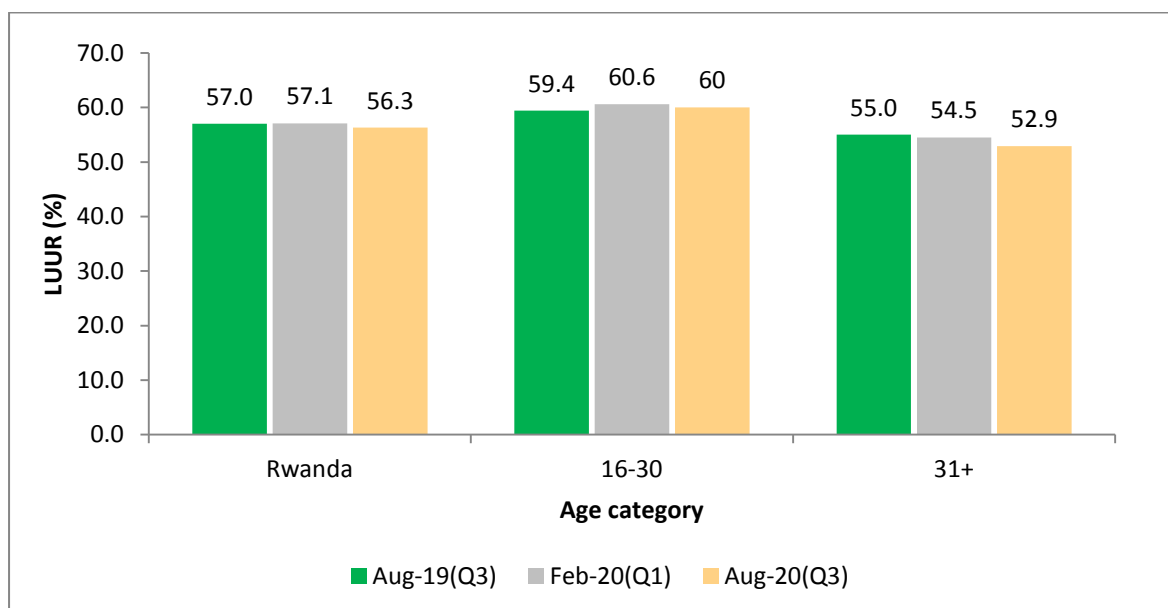


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

Figure 5.8 presents the labour underutilization rate by age group. It is observed that the labour underutilization rate slightly decreased by 0.6 percentage point among youth (16-30 years old) and by 1.6 percentage points among adult population between February 2020(Q1) and August 2020(Q3).

The comparison between August 2019(Q3) and August 2020(Q3) reveals that the Labour underutilisation rate decreased from 57.0 in August 2020 to 56.3 in August 2020. It increased from 59.4 percent to 60 percent among youth population while it decreased from 55.0 to 52.9 percent among adults population in the same period.

Figure 5. 7: Trend in labour underutilization rate by Youth and Adult

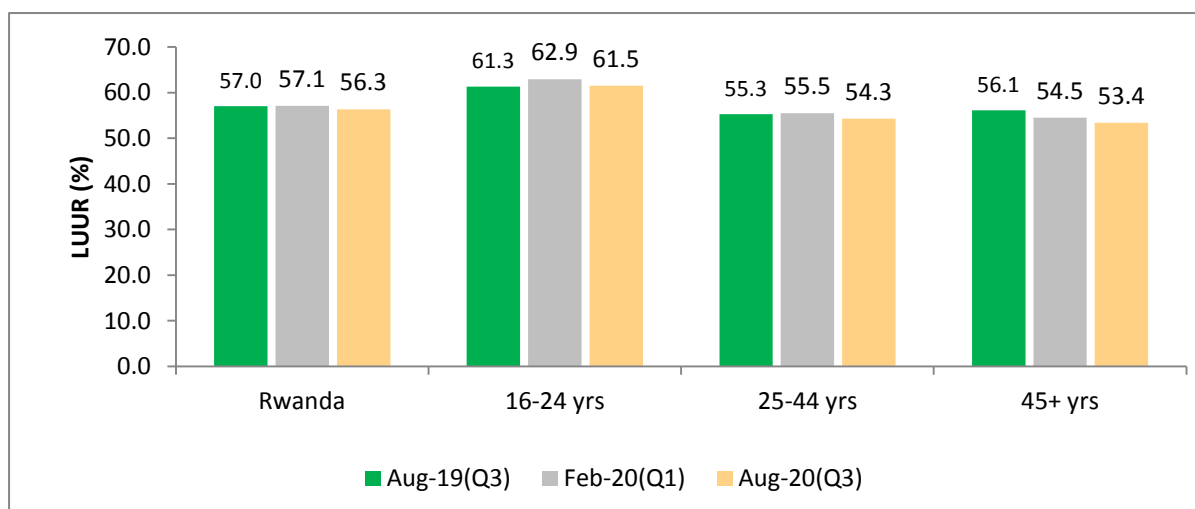


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

The labour underutilisation rate is significantly higher among population in low age group than the adult population. In August 2020, it was 61.5 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 54.3 percent for those in age group 25-44 and 53.4 for that in age group 45 and above. In comparison with August 2019, the labour underutilisation slightly decreased by 2.7 and by 1 percentage points respectively for age groups 25-44 and 45+; while it slightly increased by 0.2 percentage point for age group 16-24.

In comparison with February 2020, the labour underutilisation rate slightly decreased among all selected group of ages. It decreased by 1.4 percentage points for age group 16-24 , by 1.2 percentage points for age group 25-44 and by 1.1 percentage points for age group 45 or above.

Figure 5. 8: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

Chapter 6: Population outside the Labour Force

The population outside the labour force constitutes a large part of the working age population. It includes population engaged exclusively in activities for producing goods or services such as subsistence production of goods, own use production of services, volunteer production of goods or services and unpaid trainee or apprentice work, who have not carried out any activity for pay or profit during the reference period. It also includes students who are enrolled in schools, persons who currently do not seek for employment opportunities (not job seeker) such as discouraged job seekers. A particular characteristic of countries with large subsistence foodstuff production is the fact that the size of the working age population outside the labour force may be larger than the size of the labour force itself.

The population outside labour force decreased to around 3,138,000 in August 2020(Q3) from 3,338,000 in May 2020 (Q2) and from 3,428,000 in August 2019(Q3). This decrease is equivalent to 8.4 percentage points when August 2020 is compared to August 2019 (Q3) and to 6.0 percentage points when August 2020 is compared to May 2020 (Q2).

6.1 Main components of population outside the labour Force

The population outside labour force can be divided into three important components, namely, students, persons involved in subsistence agriculture and other outside labour force including largely population who are available to work but do not do anything to search for a job, retired persons, people unable to work because of illness or disability.

Table 6.1 presents the main components of persons outside labour force. The majority of the population outside the labour force was engaged in subsistence agriculture (50.4 percent) in August 2020 (Q3). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 16.0 percent while the remaining part represented 33.6 percent. In comparison with the situation of August 2019 (Q3), the proportion of outside labour force who were exclusively students was 19.9 percent, 47.7 were engaged in subsistence agriculture, while the remaining part was 32.4 percent. The proportion of those who were involved in subsistence agriculture decreased by 2.7 percentage points while the one for students decreased by 3.9 percentage points.

Table 6. 1: Main components of Persons outside the labour force

Main components	LFS rounds			% Change
	Aug-19 (Q1)	Feb-20 (Q2)	Aug-20 (Q3)	Aug-19 (Q3) to Aug-20 (Q3)
Count(,000)	3,428	3,276	3,138	-8.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Exclusively student	19.9	19	16.0	-3.9
Subsistence agricultural farmers	47.7	53.5	50.4	2.7
Other outside LFS	32.4	27.4	33.6	1.2

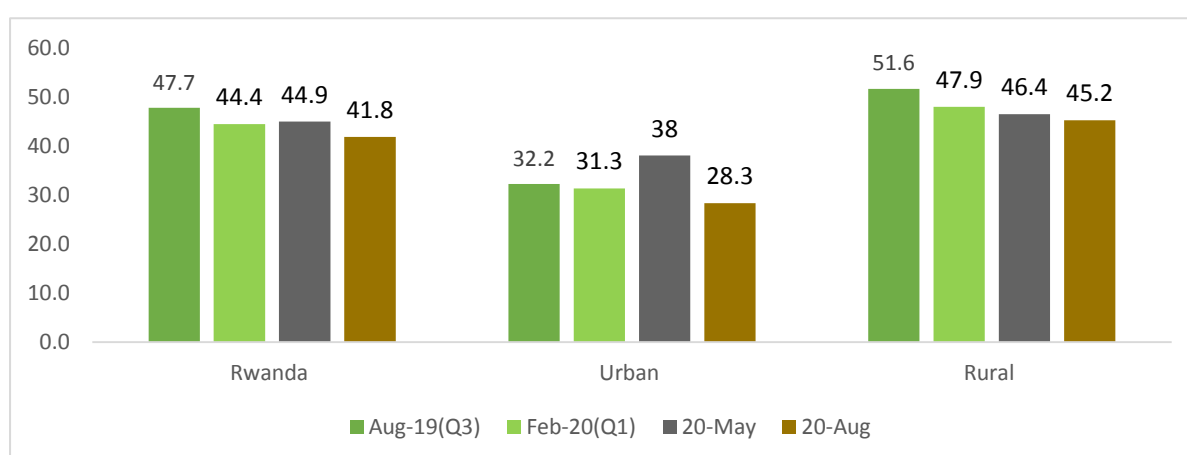
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

The comparison between August 2019 (Q3) and August 2020 (Q3) shows that the proportion of persons outside labour force decreased from 47.7 percent to 41.8 percent at the national level. It also declined from 51.6 percent to 45.2 percent in rural area and from 32.2 percent to 28.3 percent in urban area.

The comparison with the previous quarter (May 2019 (Q2)) shows that the proportion of the population outside labour force decreased by 3.1 percentage points at the National level and a substantially decreased by 9.7 percentage points in urban areas. It is also observed from Figure 6.1 that the proportion of population outside labour force is normally higher in rural areas relatively to urban areas, and the urban-rural gap decreased to 16.9 in August 2020 (Q2) as compared to 19.4 percentage points of the urban-rural gap observed in August 2019 (Q2).

Figure 6. 1: Population outside Labour force by Area of residence



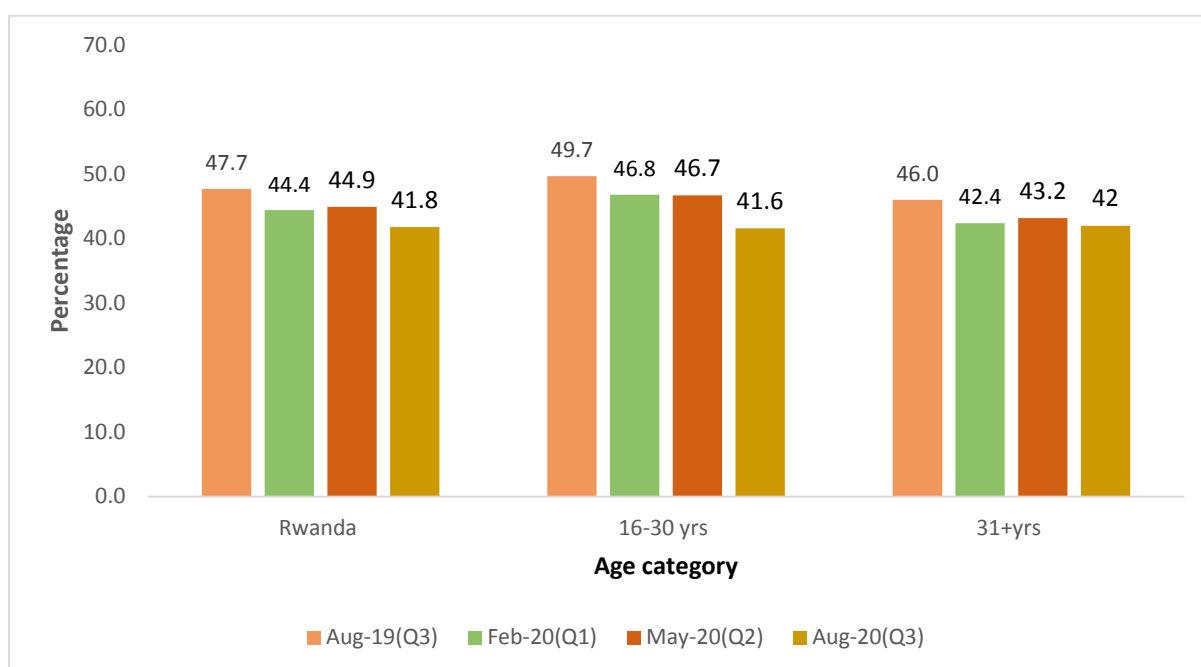
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.2 shows that the proportion of youth outside labour force was almost the same as the proportion of adults outside labour force in August 2020 (around 42 percent). The proportion of population outside labour force among youth (16-30 years old) decreased from 49.7 percent in August 2019 (Q3) to 41.6 percent in August 2020 (Q3). Among adult (31 years and above), it decreased from 46.0 percent to 42.0 percent in the same period.

The comparison of May 2020 (Q2) and August 2020 (Q3) shows that this proportion decreased from 46.7 percent to 41.6 percent among youth and from 43.2 percent to 42.0 percent among adults.

Figure 6. 2: Population outside the Labour force by Age category



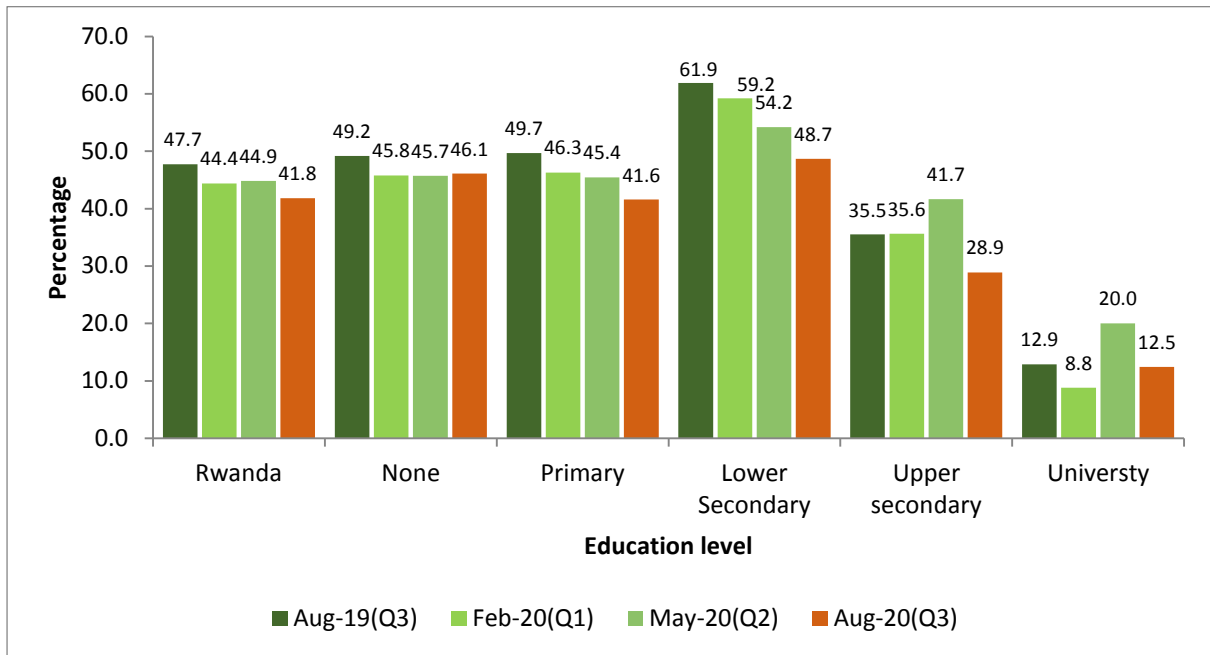
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

The survey results reveal that the share of persons outside the labour force in the working age population was lower among people who hold higher educational attainment as compared to persons with lower education levels. The proportion of working age population outside the labour force generally declined in almost all levels of education attainment in August 2020(Q3) as compared to August 2019(Q3). The highest decrease was observed among holders of lower secondary level (13.2 percentage points) followed by the one among primary level (8.1percentage points). The observed decrease in these two categories collaborates with the observed fact about the involvement of students in economic activities as they are waiting for schools reopening.

The comparison with the previous quarter (May 2020) reveals that there was a decrease of the share of the population outside labour force in all levels of education except for among the population without any level of education. The decrease is more remarkable among holders of upper secondary level and university graduates(12.8 percentage points and 7.8 percentage points respectively).Among lower secondary level of education the decrease was 5.5 percentage points and it was 3.8 percentage points among primary level of education

Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 7: Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of the agriculture sector in the economy of Rwanda, a special attention has been paid to it in the present report. The introduction of 2013 standards on work, employment and labour underutilization statistics split workers in agriculture occupation into two parts: market oriented and non-market oriented. Workers in the former part are considered as employed while those in latter are not counted as employed. In this report, all parts are brought together to analyse the work in agriculture sector as a whole.

7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Workers engaged in the agriculture sector may be subdivided into four parts: (a) those who were engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; (b) those who were exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; (c) those who had the main job outside agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use; and finally, (d) those who were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in agriculture sector as presented in table 7.1 reveals that in August 2020, around 49.3 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. The correspondence proportion one year back (August 2019) was almost the same (50 percent) while it was relatively higher in February 2020(56.1 percent).

Workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture constitute the majority of agricultural workers, followed by those engaged in market-oriented agriculture as their main job in all rounds of the LFS conducted.

The proportion of the population engaged in market oriented agriculture as their main job increased by 1.1 percentage point between August 2019 and August 2020 while the proportion of the population exclusively in subsistence agriculture decreased by 2.6 during that period. The comparison of February 2020 and August 2020 reveals that there has been an increase in the share of subsistence agricultural from 48.8 percent in February 2020 to 51.2 percent in August 2020. Conversely, the proportion of those engaged in market-oriented agriculture as main job decreased by around 5.7 percentage points for the same period.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Aug-19 (Q3)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug-20(Q3)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	31.1	37.9	32.2
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	53.8	48.8	51.2
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non agriculture main job (c)	14.6	12.5	16.2
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.3	0.8	0.4
Total (100%)	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,591	4,142	3,702
Proportion of working age population	50	56.1	49.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The focus of the following section is on the two first categories of table 7.1 (Workers in market oriented agricultural in main job and those involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture).

The bulk of agricultural workers were involved in subsistence agriculture. The survey results show that market oriented agriculture was predominant among males as opposed to females. On the other hand, the number of people involved exclusively in the subsistence agriculture was higher among females than males.

In August 2020, the bulk of agricultural workers was involved in subsistence agriculture with more predominance among females as compared to males. In August 2020, the share of subsistence agricultural in all agricultural workers was 61.1 percent and it decreased by 2 percent point as compared to the situation in August 2019(63.4 percent) while it increased by 4.8 percent as compared to February 2020(56.3 percent). The proportion of agricultural workers in market-oriented agriculture was 38.6 percent in August 2020 and it increased by 2 percentage points compared to the proportion in August 2019 while it decreased by 5.1 percentage points as compared to February 2020. The proportion of agricultural males engaged in market oriented agriculture (45.1 Percent in August 2020) was far higher than the proportion if agriculture females involved in market oriented agriculture(34.5 percent in August 2020). However, the shift from subsistence agriculture to market oriented agriculture was quicker among females agricultural (as compared to males between August 2019 and August 2020. In fact, there was a 2.3 percentage points shift from subsistence agriculture among agricultural females while the corresponding shift among males was 1.2 percentage points.

Table 7. 2: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by sex

		LFS rounds			Change
		19-Aug	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug-20(Q3)	Aug-19 (Q3) to Aug-20(Q3)
Both	Total	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	36.6	43.7	38.6	2
	Subsistence agriculture	63.4	56.3	61.4	-2
Male	Total	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	43.9	50.4	45.1	1.3
	Subsistence agriculture	56.1	49.6	54.9	-1.2
Female	Total	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	32.2	39.3	34.5	2.3
	Subsistence agriculture	67.8	60.7	65.5	-2.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

Table 7.3 below presents the trend of the share of market oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among young persons and adults separately. The level of participation of agricultural youth and adults in subsistence agriculture was almost the same (around 61 percent) in August 2020 and transition from subsistence to market oriented agriculture was more difficult among youth than among adults between August 2019 and August 2020.

Table 7. 3: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by age group

		LFS Round			change
		Aug_19 (Q3)	Feb_20 (Q1)	Aug_20 (Q3)	To Aug-20(Q3) Aug-
Both	Total	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	37	43.7	38.6	1.6
	Subsistence agriculture	63.3	56.3	61.4	-1.9
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	38	46.8	38.3	0.3
	Subsistence agriculture	62.1	53.2	61.7	-0.4
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	36	42	38.8	2.8
	Subsistence agriculture	64	58	61.2	-2.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4, shows that the higher level of educational attainment, the lower the likelihood of participation in agricultural activities for both market-oriented and subsistence agriculture.

Table 7. 4: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by level of education attainment

Level of educational attainment		LFS rounds			Change
		19-Aug	Febr_20 QQ1)	Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4) TO Feb- 20(Q1)
Total	Total	100	100	100	0
	None	62.8	62.1	55.5	-7.3
	Primary	30.7	30.8	34.9	4.2
	Lower secondary	3.6	4.1	5.2	1.6
	Upper secondary	2.7	2.8	3.9	1.2
	University	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	0
	None	69.3	67.4	59.7	-9.6
	Primary	26	27.4	33.5	7.5
	Lower secondary	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.4
	Upper secondary	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.5
	University	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	0
	None	59	58	52.9	6.1
	Primary	33.4	33.4	35.8	2.4
	Lower secondary	3.9	4.9	6.2	2.3
	Upper secondary	3.4	3.6	4.6	1.2
	University	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3

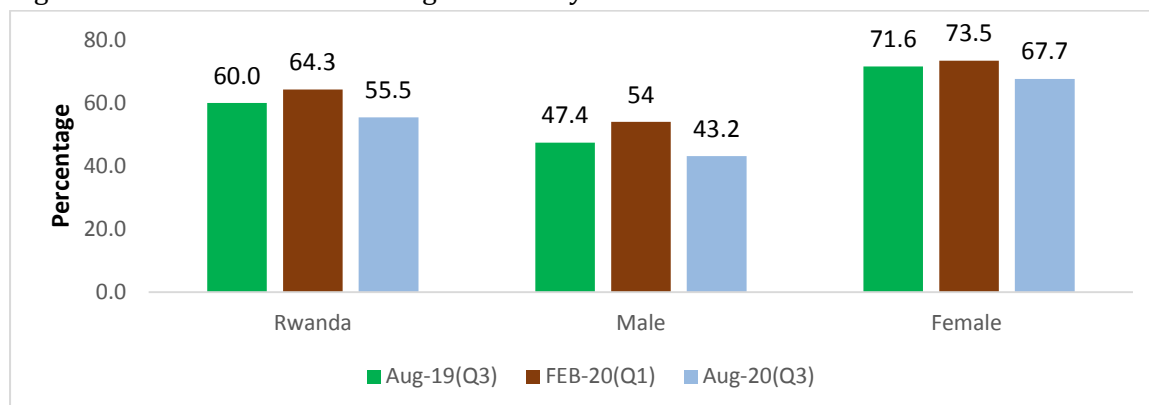
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

7.5 Share of agriculture in the total work force

The total work force can be defined as the sum of total employment (Paid/Profit or cash oriented) and the total number of workers engaged in subsistence agriculture. Thus, the share of agriculture workers in the total work force is the proportion of agriculture workers in the total workforce.

The results presented in figure 7.1 below shows that the share of agricultural workers in the work force was 55 percent in August 2020. It decreased by 4.5 percentage points as compared to August 2019 and by 10.8 percentage points as compared to February 2020. The proportion of female workers involved in agriculture activities (67.7 percent in August 2020) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities(43.2 percent in August 2020). Compared to August 2019, there was a decrease of 4.2 percentage point among males, and 3.9 percentage points decrease among females..

Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex

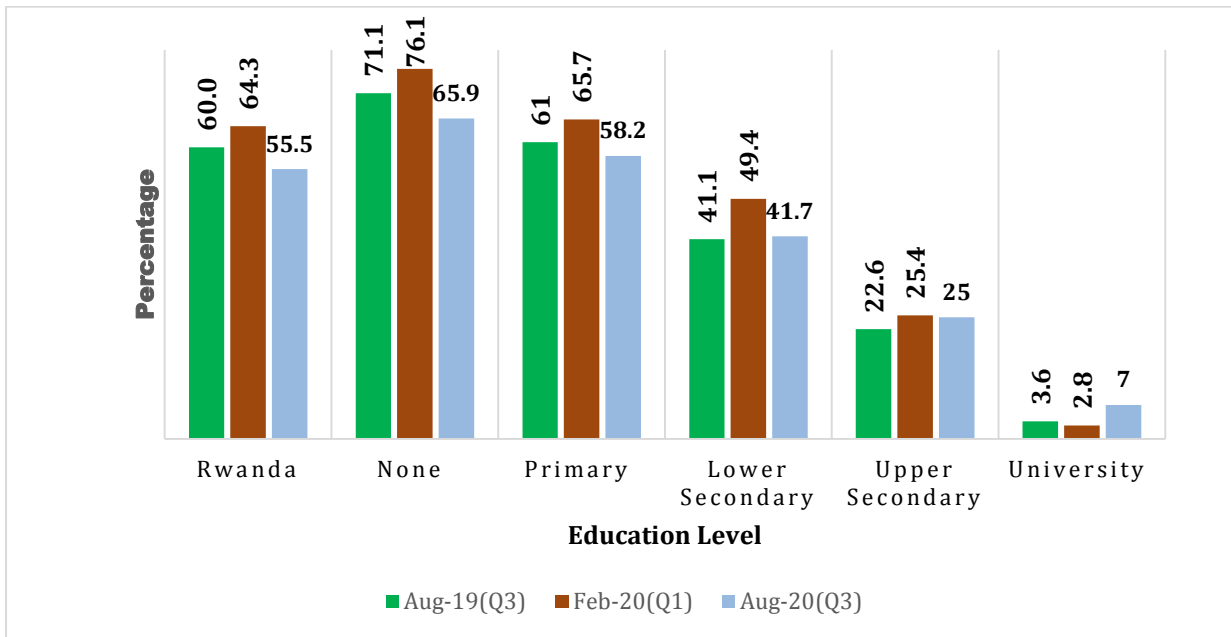


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2020

The share of agriculture workers in total workforce is inversely correlated with the level of education attainment. Persons with lower level of educational attainment are more likely to join agricultural work as compared to others with higher level of education.

The results reveals a decline of the share of agriculture workers in August 2020 among low skilled workers and an increase of agriculture participation among high skilled population (upper secondary and university). The level of participation in agriculture among workers with no completed level of education decreased by 5.2 percentage points and by 2.9 percentage points among those with primary level of education in August2020 as compared to August 2020; while for workers having upper secondary and university level of education the participation rate in agriculture increased by 2.4 and 3.4 percentage points respectively.

Figure 7. 2: Share of workers in agriculture by level of education attained



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey

Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Data quality

The current quarterly labour force survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 288 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs), is drawn from the 2012 census sample frame with probabilities proportional to size (pps) measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population.

The strata are composed of the 30 administrative districts of the country, sub-divided into urban and rural areas. At the second stage of sampling; 16 households were selected in each of the PSUs, with equal probabilities after a fresh listing of the households in the new sample PSUs. Thereafter, all household members in the sample are then selected for survey interview.

The sample size in the current quarter is about 4608 households, composed of three rotation groups marked with the symbol r in the table. The proposed rotation design is 1-1-1, that is each sample household is interviewed three times, once every two quarters. Accordingly, a sample household is in the sample in one quarter, leaves the sample in the next quarter, returns in the sample in the following quarter, leaves again the sample in the subsequent quarter, and finally returns in the sample for the third time before leaving the sample altogether.

- **Sample weights**

Three steps were involved in the calculation of the sample weights: Calculation of the design weight, Adjustment for non-response; and Calibration to known population projections.

The design weight of a given sample household is the inverse of the probability of selection of a sample household. This probability is calculated as the product of two probabilities. The first is the probability of selection of the enumeration area k where the sample household is residing,

$$p_k = \eta \times N_k$$

Where N_k is the number of households in the enumeration area according to the sampling frame and η is the proportionality factor of the pps-sampling scheme.

The second is the probability of selection of the sample household within the enumeration area k .

$$p(hh_k) = \frac{16}{N_k^1}$$

Where 16 is the fixed sample-take in enumeration area k and N_k is the listed or estimated number of households in the enumeration area k .

The designed sampling weights for the quarterly Labour Force Survey are labelled “Qweight”. They are calculated as a function of the weights calculated earlier for the bi-annual survey, called here “Oldweight”. The Qweight is obtained from the Oldweight as follows:

$$\text{Qweight} = \text{Oldweight} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{\frac{144}{146}} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \text{Oldweight} \times \frac{219}{96}$$

The old design calculated as,

$$\text{DesignWeight}(hh_k) = d_k = \frac{1}{p_k} \times \frac{1}{p(hh_k)}$$

The overall weight of the quarterly LFS, d_k , is calculated as

$$Qweight = d_x = \frac{1}{p_k} + \frac{1}{p^{(hh_k)}} \times \frac{219}{96}$$

The non-response adjusted weight is then obtained by the dividing the design weight with the response rate,

$$AdjustedWeight(hh_k) = d_k = \frac{d_k}{r_k}$$

Where the response rate 'r' in enumeration area k is the percentage number of responding households among the total eligible households in the sample enumeration area.

Finally, the adjusted weights were calibrated to known population projections for four demographic groups: Males and females under 16 years old, and males and females aged 16 years old and above

The population projections were derived from the NISR census publication.³ The projections were adjusted by deducting estimated values for the institutional population not living in private households. The calibration procedure followed the methodology of Deville and Sarndäl.⁴ Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

$$CalibratedWeight(hh_k) = w_k = d'_k \times (1 + \lambda x'_k)$$

- **Data quality**

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS August 2020 (Q3) are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

- **Sampling errors**

Sampling errors arise because the survey did not cover all elements of the population, but only a selected portion. The sampling error of an estimate is calculated based on the difference between the estimate and the value that would have been obtained based on a complete count of the population under otherwise identical conditions.

The table A.1 below gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS August 2020 (Q3). They have been calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities⁵.

Table A.1: Sampling errors of estimates of main Labour force aggregates

³ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012, Thematic Report Population Projections*, January 2014.

⁴ Deville, J.C., and Sarndäl, C.E., "Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 87, 1992, pp. 376-382.

⁵ Verma, Vijay, *Sampling Methods*, Manual for Statistical Trainers Number 2, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo, Revised 2002.

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Relative Standard error	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Population 16+ yrs	7,502,710	243,985	3.25%	7,022,255	7,983,165
Employment	3,667,611	148,011	4.04%	3,376,147	3,959,075
Unemployment	697,211	35,808	5.14%	626,697	767,724
Labour force	4,364,822	161,907	3.71%	4,045,994	4,683,649
Outside labour force	3,137,889	124,064	3.95%	3,208,168	3,487,292

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2020(Q3)

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the fourth row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force is 4,364,822 estimated with a relative standard error of 3.71 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 4,045,994 and 4,683,649

The next table (Table A.2) gives the estimated sampling errors for the main labour force indicators expressed in rates or percentages. For example, the results indicate that the unemployment rate estimated at 16.0 percent has a standard error of 0.75 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 14.5 percent to 17.4 percent.

Table A.2: Sampling errors of estimates of main labour force indicators (percentage)

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Labour Force Participation Rate	58.2	0.98%	52.9	60.1
Employment-Population Ratio	48.9	0.95%	47	50.8
Unemployment rate	16.0	0.75%	14.5	17.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2020(Q3)

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AUGUST 2020(Q3)

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,502,710	3,527,520	3,975,191	1,511,899	5,990,812	3,009,500	4,493,210
Labour force	4,364,821	2,430,253	1,934,569	1,084,230	3,280,592	1,427,779	2,937,043
- Employed	3,667,611	2,113,801	1,553,810	900,302	2,767,309	1,113,369	2,554,242
- Unemployed	697,210	316,452	380,759	183,928	513,283	314,410	382,801
Outside labour force	3,137,889	1,097,267	2,040,622	427,669	2,710,220	1,581,721	1,556,167
Labour underutilization	3,414,139	1,440,925	1,973,215	560,423	2,853,717	1,846,831	1,567,309
- Unemployed	697,210	316,452	380,759	183,928	513,283	314,410	382,801
- Time-related underemployed	1,016,825	513,399	503,426	137,495	879,330	491,666	525,159
- Potential labour force	1,700,104	611,074	1,089,030	239,000	1,461,104	1,040,755	659,349
Labour force participation rate(%)	58.2	68.9	48.7	71.7	54.8	47.4	65.4
Employment-to-population ratio(%)	48.9	59.9	39.1	59.5	46.2	37.0	56.8
Time related underemployment rate(%)	27.7	24.3	32.4	15.3	31.8	44.2	20.6
LU1 - Unemployment rate(%)	16.0	13.0	19.7	17.0	15.6	22.0	13.0
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment(%)	39.3	34.1	45.7	29.6	42.5	56.5	30.9
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force(%)	39.5	30.5	48.6	32.0	41.6	54.9	29.0
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization(%)	56.3	47.4	65.3	42.4	60.2	74.8	43.6
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs)(%)	20.6	16.0	26.3	20.7	20.6	28.3	17.7
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	39,000	20,000	52,000	26,000	20,800	35,000

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AUGUST 2020(Q3)

Table B. 2: Population by sex, age group, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	12,534,849	6,049,251	6,485,598
0-4 yrs	1,610,423	819,324	791,099
5-9 yrs	1,569,919	778,805	791,114
10-14 yrs	1,526,297	773,614	752,683
15-19 yrs	1,480,743	708,612	772,131
20-24 yrs	1,196,925	607,457	589,468
25-29 yrs	915,107	435,593	479,514
30-34 yrs	873,674	410,001	463,674
35- 39 yrs	814,282	390,805	423,477
40-44 yrs	578,469	233,116	345,354
45-49 yrs	484,622	229,652	254,970
50-54 yrs	395,518	194,300	201,217
55-59 yrs	332,303	152,237	180,066
60-64 yrs	286,353	128,213	158,139
65-69 yrs	185,123	84,437	100,686
70-74 yrs	125,479	51,081	74,399
75+	159,612	52,003	107,609

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AUGUST 2020(Q3)

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	2,963,297	2,180,165	783,132	585,853	2,377,444	1,227,782	1,735,514
1	305,070	186,724	118,346	99,249	205,821	71,635	233,435
2	387,625	201,965	185,660	91,360	296,265	135,026	252,598
3	481,273	327,119	154,154	84,191	397,082	207,780	273,493
4	516,611	376,435	140,176	86,853	429,758	221,153	295,458
5	476,030	387,175	88,855	81,551	394,479	238,861	237,169
6	370,223	324,867	45,355	65,604	304,618	161,175	209,047
7	233,806	198,356	35,451	45,436	188,371	108,848	124,958
8	98,877	89,878	9,000	15,417	83,460	46,524	52,353
9	58,729	55,052	3,678	8,243	50,487	24,184	34,546
10+	35,052	32,594	2,458	7,949	27,103	12,595	22,457

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AUGUST 2020(Q3)

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Population 16 yrs and over	7,502,710	4,364,821	3,667,611	697,210	3,137,889	58.2	48.9	16.0
16-24 yrs	2,352,167	1,244,167	972,297	271,870	1,108,000	52.9	41.3	21.9
25-34 yrs	1,788,782	1,285,280	1,070,710	214,570	503,502	71.9	59.9	16.7
35-54 yrs	2,272,891	1,493,484	1,314,912	178,572	779,408	65.7	57.9	12.0
55-64 yrs	618,656	265,445	240,242	25,203	353,211	42.9	38.8	9.5
65+ yrs	470,215	76,448	69,451	6,997	393,768	16.3	14.8	9.2
		-						
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	3,527,519	2,430,253	2,113,801	316,452	1,097,267	68.9	59.9	13.0
16-24 yrs	1,166,080	698,999	577,043	121,956	467,081	59.9	49.5	17.4
25-34 yrs	845,594	712,116	625,947	86,169	133,477	84.2	74.0	12.1
35-54 yrs	1,047,873	818,508	726,809	91,699	229,365	78.1	69.4	11.2
55-64 yrs	280,451	154,348	141,158	13,190	126,103	55.0	50.3	8.5
65+ yrs	187,522	46,282	42,845	3,437	141,240	24.7	22.8	7.4
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	3,975,191	1,934,569	1,553,810	380,759	2,040,622	48.7	39.1	19.7
16-24 yrs	1,186,087	545,168	395,254	149,914	640,919	46.0	33.3	27.5
25-34 yrs	943,188	573,163	444,763	128,400	370,025	60.8	47.2	22.4
35-54 yrs	1,225,018	674,976	588,103	86,873	550,042	55.1	48.0	12.9
55-64 yrs	338,205	111,098	99,085	12,013	227,108	32.8	29.3	10.8
65+ yrs	282,693	30,165	26,606	3,559	252,528	10.7	9.4	11.8

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AUGUST 2020(Q3)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	1,511,899	1,084,230	900,302	183,928	427,669	71.7	59.5	17.0
16-24 yrs	485,617	278,881	221,577	57,304	206,737	57.4	45.6	20.5
25-34 yrs	476,608	401,693	325,431	76,262	74,915	84.3	68.3	19.0
35-54 yrs	445,396	362,821	318,121	44,700	82,575	81.5	71.4	12.3
55-64 yrs	56,838	28,098	23,000	5,098	28,739	49.4	40.5	18.1
65+ yrs	47,440	12,736	12,173	563	34,703	26.8	25.7	4.4
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	5,990,811	3,280,592	2,767,309	513,283	2,710,220	54.8	46.2	15.6
16-24 yrs	1,866,549	965,286	750,720	214,566	901,263	51.7	40.2	22.2
25-34 yrs	1,312,174	883,587	745,279	138,308	428,587	67.3	56.8	15.7
35-54 yrs	1,827,495	1,130,662	996,790	133,872	696,833	61.9	54.5	11.8
55-64 yrs	561,818	237,346	217,242	20,104	324,472	42.2	38.7	8.5
65+ yrs	422,775	63,710	57,277	6,433	359,065	15.1	13.5	10.1

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AUGUST 2020(Q3)

Table B. 5 :Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, level of educational attainment and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total	7,502,710	4,364,821	3,667,611	697,210	1,566,242	58.2	48.9	16.0
None	3,397,904	1,831,661	1,599,257	232,404	1566242	53.9	47.1	12.7
Primary	2,405,150	1,404,831	1175503	229,328	1,000,319	58.4	48.9	16.3
Lower secondary	671,238	344,519	265,283	79,235.50	326,719	51.3	39.5	23.0
Upper secondary	708,860	504,033	392,228	111,805	204,827	71.1	55.3	22.2
University	319,559	279,778	235,341	44,437.20	39,781	87.6	73.6	15.9

Table B. 6 : Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, marital status, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 +yrs and over	7,502,710	4,364,821	3,667,611	697,210	3,137,889	58.2	48.9	16.0
Married	2,718,658	1,565,647	1,400,816	164,831	1,153,010	57.6	51.5	10.5
Living together	1,183,042	841,536	689,305	152,231	341,506	71.1	58.3	18.1
Divorced/separated	254,380	166,945	145,985	20,960	87,435	65.6	57.4	12.6
Single	2,859,220	1,631,986	1,294,497	337,489	1,227,233	57.1	45.3	20.7
Widow/widower	487,410	158,707	137,007	21,700	328,703	32.6	28.1	13.7

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Table B. 7 :Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,667,611	2,113,801	1,553,810	900,302	2,767,309	1,113,369	2,554,242
16-19 yrs	365,269	200,446	164,823	61,755	303,514	92,619	272,649
20-24 yrs	607,028	376,597	230,431	159,822	447,206	146,772	460,256
25-29 yrs	518,128	304,167	213,962	166,546	351,583	113,226	404,902
30-34 yrs	552,581	321,780	230,801	158,885	393,696	169,855	382,726
35- 39 yrs	477,233	276,152	201,081	115,282	361,951	173,463	303,769
40-44 yrs	350,791	174,702	176,089	92,246	258,545	129,199	221,593
45-49 yrs	276,149	156,086	120,063	68,440	207,709	92,689	183,460
50-54 yrs	210,739	119,869	90,870	42,154	168,585	76,342	134,397
55-59 yrs	141,445	84,507	56,937	13,940	127,505	62,643	78,801
60-64 yrs	98,798	56,650	42,147	9,060	89,737	34,447	64,351
65-69 yrs	40,143	23,868	16,275	4,715	35,428	14,935	25,208
70-74 yrs	19,923	13,897	6,025	6,547	13,375	4,948	14,974
75+	9,385	5,079	4,306	911	8,474	2,231	7,154

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Table B. 8 : Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	3,667,611	2,113,801	1,553,810	900,302	2,767,309	1,113,369	2,554,242
Managers	38,338	28,337	10,001	29,057	9,281	3,555	34,783
Professionals	173,789	111,841	61,948	98,089	75,700	30,605	143,184
Technicians and associate professionals	56,063	37,733	18,330	32,775	23,287	6,800	49,263
Clerical support workers	36,939	18,125	18,815	26,917	10,022	2102	34,837
Service and sales workers	751,905	349,021	402,884	285,133	466,772	213,463	538,441
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	291,396	150,076	141,320	22,397	268,999	7,817	283,579
Craft and related trades workers	423,088	339,520	83,568	90,898	332,190	99,816	323,272
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	99,086	95,294	3,791	50,901	48,185	5,134	93,951
Elementary occupations	1,797,007	983,854	813,154	264,135	1,532,872	744,077	1,052,930

Table B. 9 : Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,667,611	2,113,801	1,553,810	900,302	2,767,309	1,113,369	2,554,242
None	1,599,257	882,112	717,145	192,962	1,406,295	632,361	966,896
Primary	1,175,503	698,452	477,050	230,800	944,702	360,411	815,091
Lower secondary	265,283	152,683	112,600	109,672	155,611	48,495	216,789
Upper secondary	392,228	240,004	152,223	194,064	198,163	50,916	341,311
University	235,341	140,549	94,792	172,804	62,537	21,186	214,155

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Table B. 10 :Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,667,611	2,113,801	1,553,810	900,302	2,767,309	1,113,369	2,554,242
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,192,172	540,160	652,012	53,427	1,138,745	503,484	688,688
Mining and quarrying	67,735	55,581	12,154	1,841	65,894	22,958	44,777
Manufacturing	297,973	187,978	109,995	62,177	235,797	85,753	212,220
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,609	6,379	1,231	5,190	2,420	0	7,609
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,672	5,678	1,995	3,503	4,170	2,125	5,547
Construction	576,278	479,961	96,317	88,857	487,421	197,831	378,447
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	608,656	278,854	329,803	219,651	389,006	174,142	434,514
Transportation and storage	150,171	143,054	7,117	57,452	92,720	20,864	129,307
Accommodation and food service activities	122,817	63,260	59,557	45,826	76,991	39,662	83,154
Information and communication	13,241	9,762	3,479	10,039	3,202	571	12,670
Financial and insurance activities	38,424	21,027	17,397	23,384	15,040	376	38,047
Real estate activities	11,081	7,510	3,571	7,565	3,516	800	10,281
Professional, scientific and technical activities	24,739	21,235	3,504	19,585	5,154	4,760	19,979
Administrative and support service activities	76,708	54,594	22,114	42,037	34,671	9,172	67,536
Public administration and defence	64,743	47,609	17,134	43,233	21,510	4,332	60,411
Education	92,366	49,724	42,641	32,486	59,879	26,065	66,301
Human health and social work activities	45,813	17,351	28,462	28,126	17,687	2,320	43,493
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,693	8,407	286	5,685	3,008	464	8,228
Other service activities	85,794	51,826	33,968	36,668	49,126	14,774	71,019
Activities of households as employers	171,285	61,116	110,168	111,028	60,257	2,202	169,083
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,640	2,733	907	2,544	1,096	712	2,928

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Table B. 11 : Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, Aug-20 (Q3)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	48.9	9.3	42	100
None	47.1	6.8	46.1	100
Primary	48.9	9.5	41.6	100
Lower secondary	39.5	11.8	48.7	100
Upper secondary	55.3	15.8	28.9	100
University	73.6	13.9	12.4	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	51.7	14.6	33.8	100
General education	62.1	11.2	26.7	100
Education	54	14.6	31	100
Humanity and art	58.7	15.1	26.2	100
Social Science business	42.6	13.0	44.4	100
Science	55.9	18.0	26.0	100
Engineering, manufacturing	53.2	14.1	32.7	100
Agriculture	63.3	14.2	22.5	100
Health and welfare	33.2	20.8	46.0	100
Services	61.1	28.8	10.1	100

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Table B. 12 : Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,667,611	2,113,801	1,553,810	900,302	2,767,309	1,113,369	2,554,242
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,288,306	1,389,966	898,340	555,659	1,732,646	802,400	1,485,906
Employer	37,007	27,756	9,251	21,447	15,560	4,108	32,898
Own-account worker	1,126,448	636,814	489,634	282,746	843,702	276,214	850,233
Member of cooperative	5,996	4,830	1,167	267	5,729	738	5,258
Contributing family worker	209,855	54,435	155,419	40,183	169,672	29,909	179,946

Table B. 13 : Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,667,147	2,113,337	1,553,810	899,838	513,857	385,981	2,767,309	1,599,480	1,167,829
less than 24 hours	837,779	392,459	445,320	114,080	59,331	54,749	723,699	333,128	390,571
25-34 hours	484,594	249,291	235,303	54,822	32,883	21,939	429,772	216,408	213,364
35-40 hours	681,936	362,444	319,492	93,275	48,300	44,975	588,661	314,144	274,517
41-48 hours	694,656	450,526	244,130	226,503	131,047	95,456	468,153	319,479	148,674
49-61 hours	518,658	351,677	166,981	206,861	127,911	78,949	311,798	223,766	88,032
62-79 hours	367,114	245,538	121,576	165,274	86,671	78,603	201,840	158,867	42,973
80 hours+	82,409	61,401	21,008	39,023	27,713	11,310	43,386	33,688	9,698

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Table B. 14 :Youth Population by sex, and residential area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,459,015	1,687,262	1,771,752	788,628	2,670,386	1,093,821	2,365,194
Employed	16-24 yrs	972,297	577,043	395,254	221,577	750,720	239,392	732,905
	16-30 yrs	1,604,933	948,344	656,590	421,408	1,183,525	390,714	1,214,219
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	271,870	121,956	149,914	57,304	214,566	101,930	169,940
	16-30 yrs	415,290	180,974	234,316	110,212	305,078	154,385	260,904
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,108,000	467,081	640,919	206,737	901,263	378,016	729,984
	16-30 yrs	1,438,792	557,945	880,847	257,008	1,181,784	548,721	890,070

Table B. 15 :Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	397,738	175,156	222,582	49,494	52,874	125,662	169,708
0 – less than 3 months	139,831	67,462	72,369	14,809	12,789	52,653	59,579
3 – less than 6 months	132,222	54,000	78,222	19,078	19,572	34,922	58,650
6 – less than 12 months	71,972	32,116	39,856	10,801	11,340	21,315	28,516
1 – less than 2 years	30,252	14,764	15,488	1,678	5,294	13,086	10,194
2 years or more	23,462	6,814	16,648	3,127	3,880	3,687	12,768

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Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,100,349	387,264	713,085	63,908	113,329	323,356	599,756
16-19 yrs	260,983	117,932	143,051	8,961	11,587	108,971	131,464
20-24 yrs	406,380	140,327	266,053	23,377	48,887	116,950	217,166
25-30 yrs	432,986	129,005	303,981	31,570	52,855	97,435	251,125
None	401,116	148,346	252,770	10,440	17,531	137,906	235,240
Primary	416,796	149,738	267,058	8,507	29,162	141,232	237,897
Lower secondary	91,907	19,883	72,023	9,287	16,878	10,597	55,145
Upper secondary	162,730	56,925	105,805	25,223	37,836	31,702	67,969
University	27,800	12,371	15,428	10,451	11,923	1,921	3,506

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Table B. 17 :Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	697,210	316,452	380,759	183,928	513,283	314,410	382,801
16-24 yrs	271,870	121,956	149,914	57,304	214,566	101,930	169,940
25-34 yrs	214,570	86,169	128,400	76,262	138,308	83,030	131,540
35-54 yrs	178,572	91,699	86,873	44,700	133,872	108,367	70,204
55-64 yrs	25,203	13,190	12,013	5,098	20,104	15,949	9,253
65+ yrs	6,997	3,437	3,559	563	6,433	5,134	1,863

Table B. 18 : Unemployed population by sex, level of educational, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	697,210	316,452	380,759	183,928	513,283	314,410	382,801
None	232,404	98,163	134,241	27,120	205,285	134,677	97,727
Primary	229,328	107,384	121,944	38,181	191,147	120,893	108,435
Lower secondary	79,236	33,042	46,194	27,699	51,537	21,969	57,266
Upper secondary	111,805	53,883	57,923	60,761	51,044	28,948	82,857
University	44,437	23,979	20,458	30,167	14,270	7,922	36,516

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Table B. 19 : Unemployed population(who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	664,941	301,243	363,698	169,330	495,611	303,550	361,391
Less than 3 months	241,531	113,934	127,596	44,295	197,236	126,604	114,926
Less than 6 months	227,588	96,443	131,145	59,766	167,822	95,438	132,150
Less than 12 months	101,620	50,358	51,262	34,276	67,344	44,546	57,075
1 year to less than 2 years	49,696	25,489	24,207	15,329	34,366	16,418	33,278
2 years and above	44,506	15,018	29,488	15,664	28,843	20,544	23,962

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Table B. 20 : Unemployed population(who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-20 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture	Number of responses per search method
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural			
Unemployed population who looked for a job	664,941	301,243	363,698	169,330	495,611	303,550	361,391	
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses	76,800	21,481	55,319	29,104	47,697	31,003	45,797	80,784
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	8,435	7,203	1,232	357	8,078	7,215	1,220	16,768
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries	180,736	87,906	92,829	66,618	114,118	55,102	125,633	203,690
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	20,033	12,795	7,237	7,047	12,985	8,107	11,926	43,544
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	342,732	155,354	187,378	46,196	296,536	192,068	150,665	443,646
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	26,791	12,660	14,131	15,114	11,677	7,024	19,767	74,491
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	9,414	3,843	5,571	4,895	4,519	3,031	6,383	50,783

Appendix C : Labour Force Survey Personnel

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