



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends



-May 2021 (Q2)-



Republic of Rwanda



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May 2021 (Q2)

September 2021

Labour Force Survey Trends, May 2021 (Q2) report is produced by
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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 statistics users; mainly Ministry of Public Service and Labour, 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 begun 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 quarterly LFS with some adjustments where necessary. However labour market has much affected with the covid_19 pandemic. It is in this context that the telephone interviewing method was introduced for the data collection in since May 2020 and was used in all rounds of LFS except for August 2020. The current findings are for May 2021 LFS.

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, interviewers, Analysts, 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 Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 14 years and older who live in ordinal household in Rwanda. However, for the reporting purpose, only persons aged 16 years or above are covered. In this report, the survey results are mainly compared for May 2021, February 2021, November 2020, August 2020, and May 2020. 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 2017.

In May 2021 (Q2), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.7 million of whom 3,130,156 were employed, 959,574 unemployed and 3,588,517 out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population results to population in labour force (4,089,730 persons). The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force increased to 53.3 percent in May 2021_Q2 from 50.6 percent in February 2021_Q1. The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force increased to 46.7 percent in May 2021_Q2 as compared to February 2021_Q1 (49.4 percent) and slightly declined as compared to the situation of February 2021.

The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 38.7 percent in May 2021 declined from 43.4 percent as compared to February 2021_Q1, to 52.7 in November 2021, and to 50.4 percent in August 2020. The sum of employed population (3,130,156 persons) and subsistence agricultural without employment (1,854,377) gives the estimate number of workers¹ in February 2021 equivalent to 4,984,534 persons. Therefore, in May 2021, the proportion of working age population engaged in employment or substance agriculture was 64.9 percent as compared to 67.4 in February 2021, and to 74.2 in November 2020.

The observed decline in labour market and non-labour market activities in both May 2021 and February 2021 may be mainly attributed to the effect of movement restriction between different districts and the lock down in the city of Kigali as preventive measures against Covid-19 spreading happened in February 2021 during the data collection period. The share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed +subsistence agricultural) declined by around 5.4 percentage points from 70.3 percent in February 2021 to 64.9 percent in May 2021 indicating the shift from agricultural to non-agriculture works.

The employment-to-population ratio decreased in May 2021 (40.8 percent) as compared to February 2021(42.0 percent), to November 2020(45.1 percent) and became relatively lower than the one registered one year ago in May 2020(43.0). As a result of a decrease in both employment and increase in unemployment compared to February 2021, the labour force participation rate increased at relatively higher pace than the

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

unemployment rate. It increased from 50.6 percent in February 2021 to 53.2 percent in May 2021

Generally the number of employed population declined since August 2020. In comparison to May 2021, the total employment declined by around 2.3 percent from 3.2 million to 3.1 million of employed population. Services and industry sectors gained around 65 thousands and 70 thousands of jobs respectively while only the agriculture sector lost around 210 thousands additional employed persons. The important loss of employment between February 2021 and May 2021 in absolute terms happened in Agriculture (-210 thousands), trade and motorcycle repair (-35 around thousands) and among other services (-18 thousands) Other economic activities seems to record a job gain, mainly construction with 60 thousand, education with 41 thousand, Transport and storage with 33 thousand and public administration with 15 thousand..

The May 2021 results reveal that the share of paid employees in the total employment has remained relatively the same as compared February 2021. It was 74.9 percent in February 2021 and stood at 75.8 percent in May 2021; the same was observed among self-employed persons which relatively remained at 22 percent. The comparison of May 2020 and May 2021 reveals that there was an increase of 16.1 percentage points in share of employees and a decrease of 4.0 percentage points in the share of self-employed. The share of contributing family worker in the total employment also decreased by 2.4 percentage points in the same period.

In May 2021, the unemployment rate rose at 23.5 and has significantly increased as compared to the previous rounds of the Labour Force Survey. The unemployment rate increased by 6.5 percentage points from 17.0 percent in February 2021 to 23.5 percent in May 2021. The unemployment rate remained relatively higher among females (26.7 percent) as compared to males (19.9 percent).

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was estimated to 59.8 percent in May 2021 and had relatively remained stable as compared to February 2021 (59.0 percent) but remained relatively the same as compared to the November 2020. The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (67.1 percent) as compared to males (52.5 percent).

Rwanda Labour force survey, May 2021(Q2) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,678,247 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,588,517 persons Out of LF rate: 46.7 %			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,089,730 persons Labour force participation rate 53.3%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,130,156 persons Employment to population ratio: 40.8%			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 959,574 persons Unemployment rate: 23.5%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
38.7 %	23.5 %	37.8 %	46.8 %	16.8 %	36.3 %	48.4 %	51.6 %
Potential labour force	Others		Time related underemployed	Other employed			
1,273,892	2,314,625		976,339	2,153,817			
Labour underutilization (3,209,806 persons): Unemployed (959,574) + Time-related underemployed (976,339) + Potential labour force (1,273,892) Composite measure of labour underutilization (59.8%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2021(Q2)

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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.

Since May 2020 there was disturbance in the methodology and techniques of data production not only in Rwanda but also all over the World due to the covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic was identified for the first time in Rwanda in mid-March 2020 and different preventive measures including the general lockdown in April 2020 were taken. Despite the pandemic, the labour force Survey continued to be conducted on quarterly basis with some adjustments to cope with covid-19 prevention measures. It is in this context that the NISR introduced the use of telephone interviewing in May 2020. The same method of data collection was also used in November 2020, February 2021 and May 2021. The data collection of the current round of LFS was conducted from in May 2021. During this period, Rwanda was experiencing the lock down in some areas of Rwanda , and movement restrictions between different districts of Rwanda as preventive measures against Covid-19 pandemic like working hours. At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 94 percent.

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 May 2021, February 2021(Q1), November 2020(Q4), August 2020 (Q3), and May 2020(Q2),. However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year 2019, 2018. This comparison allows tracking the change in labour market indicators over time and enabling to compare the labour market performance during the period of the covid-19 pandemic in Rwanda.

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, etc.

The survey results analysed in this report are presented into 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 2018. The survey results of different rounds of Labour Force survey are compared to have the time series of the main indicators such as Working age population, Labour force participation rate, Employed to population ratio, unemployment rate, and labour underutilisation rate.

2.1 Working age population

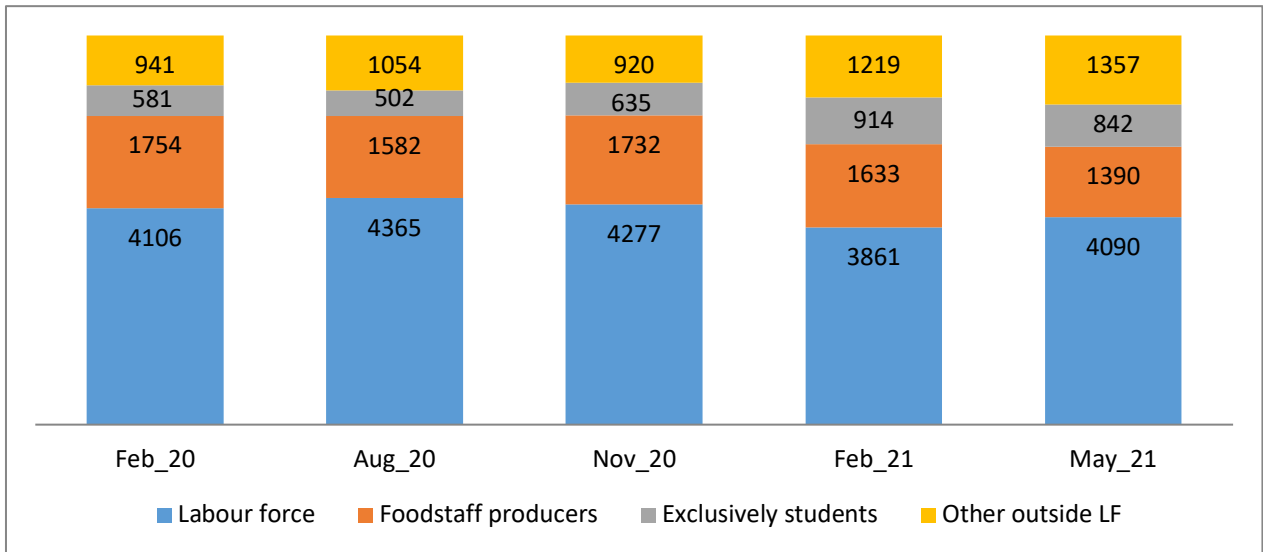
The labour force constituted the majority of the working age population in May 2021 (around 4.1 million); this remained almost stable a year earlier (May 2020) and it is 5.9 percentage points higher than the previous quarter (February 2021).

In May 2021, the population outside the labour force was 3,588,517. It decreased by 4.7% percentage points as compared to previous quarter (February 2021). Population in working age who were outside the labour force and involved in subsistence agriculture represented 38.7 percent.

Students who are not involved in any economic activity make another important component of the population outside the labour force. In May 2021, their number was estimated at 841,932 corresponding to 23.5 percent of the population outside the labour force. The proportion of students outside the labour force and not involved in any economic activity decreased by 0.8 percentage points as compared to February 2021.

The remaining part of working age population outside the labour force consists of elderly persons, disables, discouraged jobs seekers, etc. Their total number was estimated at 1,356,839 in May 2021, it increased by 5.4 percentage points as compared to February 2021.

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)

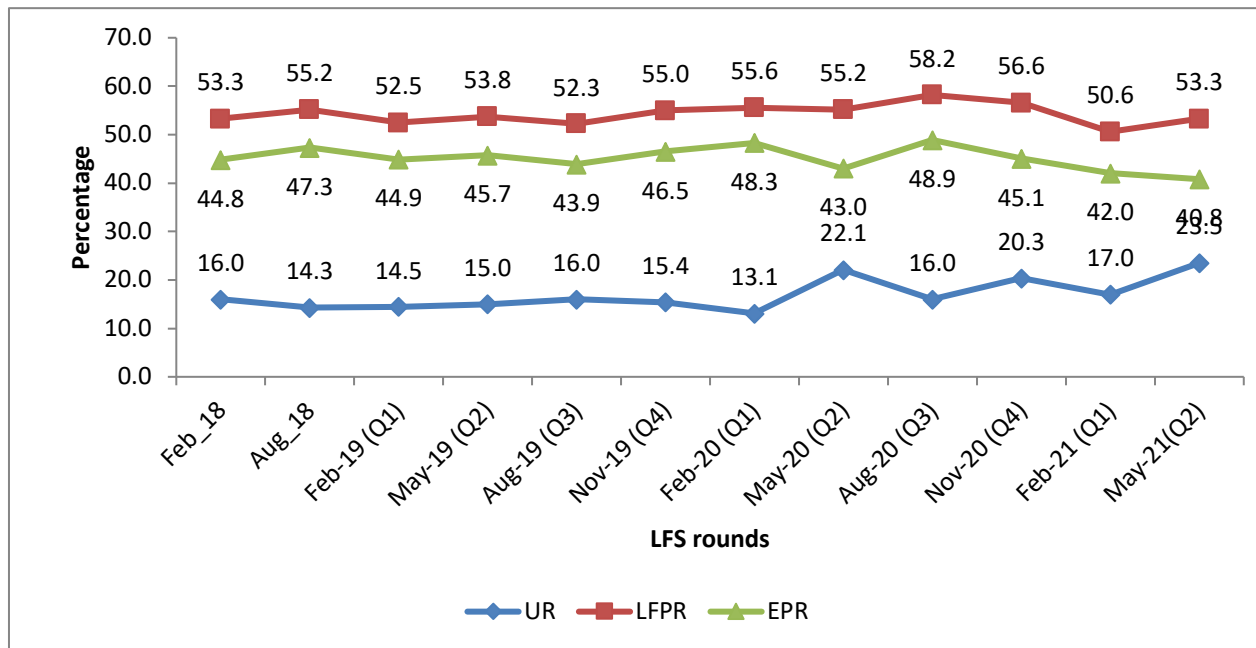
2.2 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In May 2021, the unemployment rate was 23.5 percent; it increased by 6.5 percentage points compared to the previous quarter (February 2021). In comparison with the situation one year earlier (May 2020), the unemployment rate of May 2021 was around 1.4 percentage points higher.

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 a decrease of employed population from 3,204,924 in February 2021 to 3,130,156 in May 2021. The employment-to-population ratio decreased to 40.7 percent in May 2021 as compared to 42.0 percent in February 2021. The recorded employment to population ratio in May 2021 was lower than the one registered one year earlier (43.0 percent).

According to the results in Figure 2.2, the labour force participation rate picked to 58.2 percent in August 2020(Q3). It declined to 56.6 percent in November 2020 and highly declined to 50.6 percent in February 2021; this figure observed in February 2021 is the lowest recorded compared to other rounds.

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



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

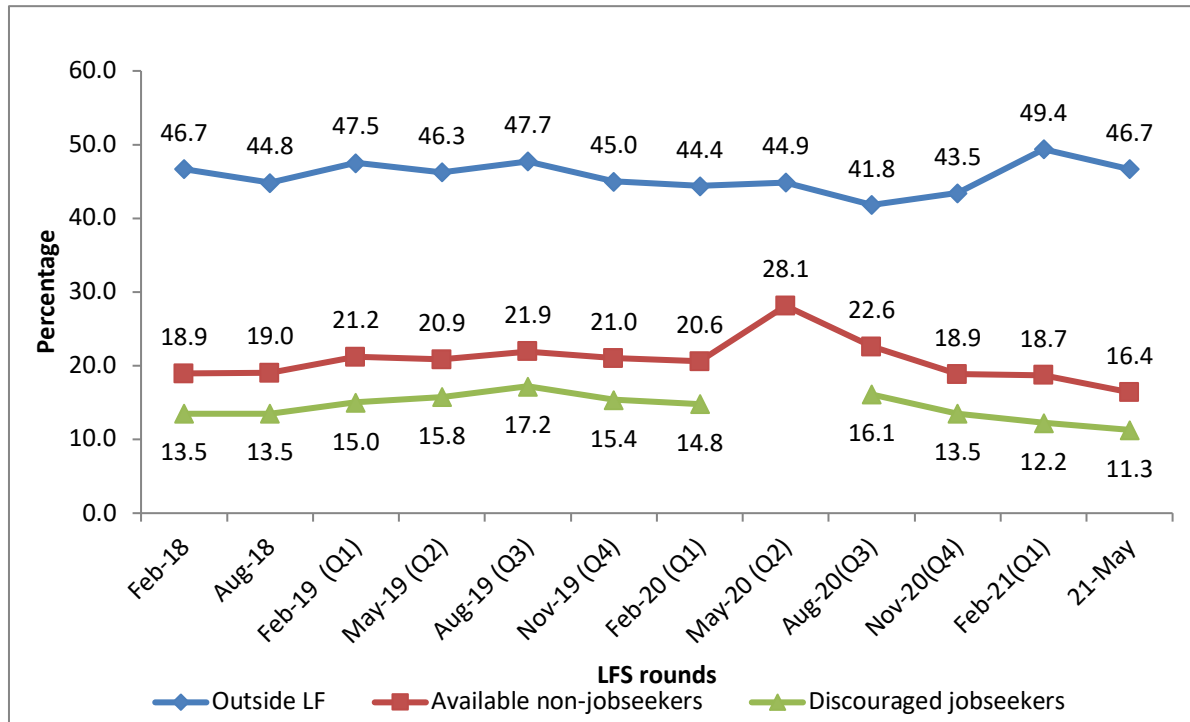
UR=Unemployment rate, EPR=Employment-to-population Ratio, LFPR=Labour Force Participation Rate

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 decreased by 2.6 percentage points from 49.4 percent in February 2021 to 46.7 percent in May 2021; a rate that is 1.8 percentage points higher than the one registered a year earlier (44.9 percent). Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category of the population outside labour force. It increased in May 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic and reached 28.1 percent of the before decreasing to 22.6 percent in August 2020 (Q3). It kept decreasing in February 2021 to 18.7 percent and 16.4 percent in May 2021 (Q2).

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 decreased to 11.4 percent in May 2021(Q2) as compared to 12.2 percent in February 2021 (Q1).

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)

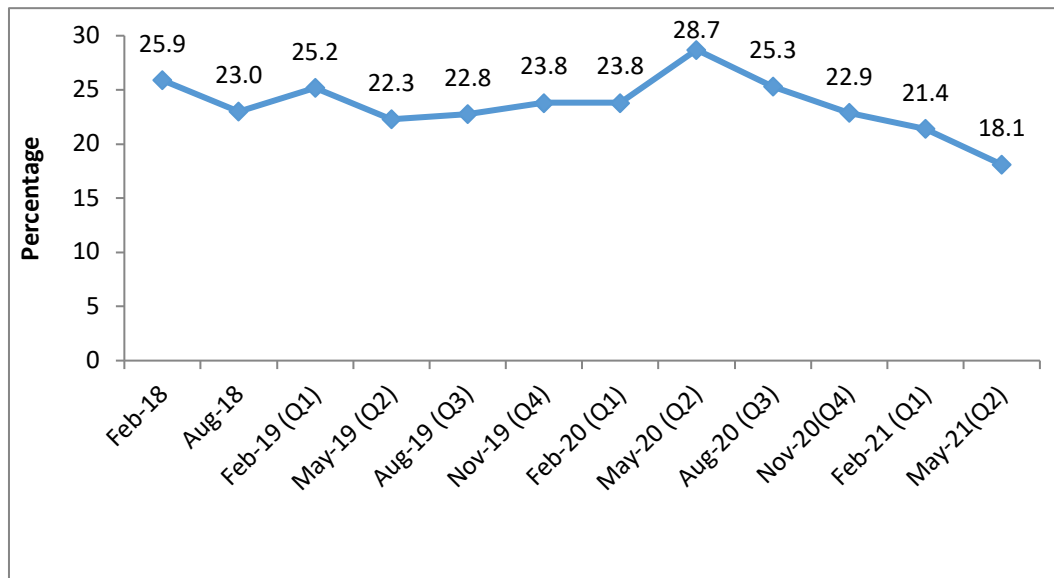
Note: Information on discouraged jobseekers were not collected in May 2020

2.4 Subsistence foodstuff production participation rate

In Rwanda, there is a substantial number of working age population 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 population 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 was decreasing from its peak in May 2020 (28.7 percent) to 25.3 percent in August 2020, 21.4 percent in February 2021 and 18.1percent in May 2021.

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



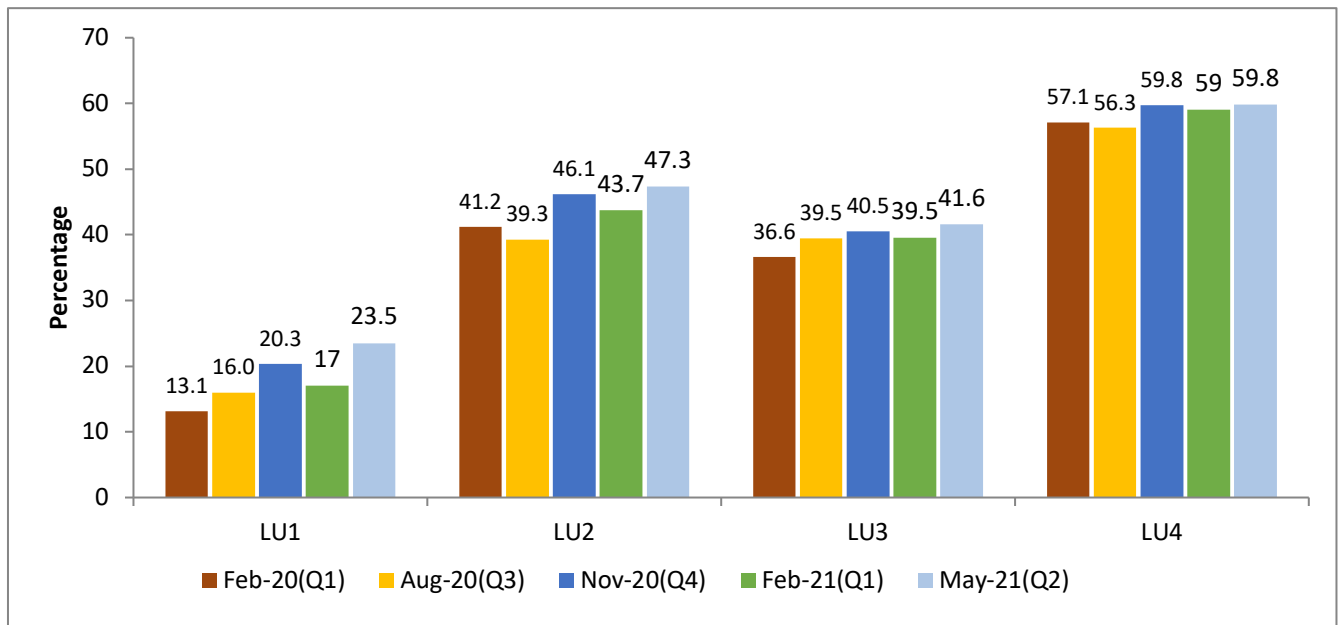
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 compare the labour underutilisation rate and its components in February 2020(Q1), August 2020(Q3), November 2020(Q4), February 2021 (Q1) and May 2021 (Q2). In May 2021, there has been an increase in all labour underutilisation components in comparison with the previous quarter (February 2021). The unemployment rate (LU1) increased by 6.5 percentage points, LU2 by 3.6 percentage points and LU3 by 2.1 percentage points. LU4 slightly increased by 0.8 percentage points from February 2021 to May 2021.

Figure 2. 5: Trend of the labour underutilization rate



LU1 - Unemployment rate

LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment

LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization

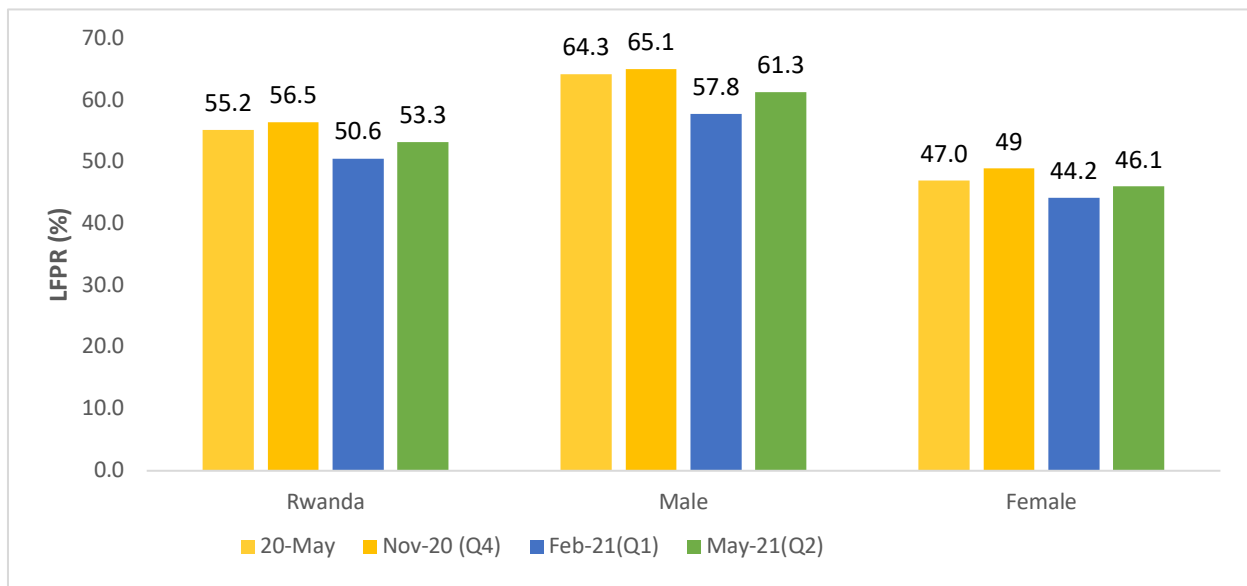
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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, decreased to 53.3 percent in May 2021(Q2) compared to 55.6 percent in February 2020(Q1). The results show a decrease trend of labour force participation rate in both male and female population in May 2021 as compared to May 2020; 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 17.3 percentages points in May 2020 and it decreased to 15.2 percentage points in May 2021. The comparison with the previous quarter shows that, the labour force participation rate increased by 2.7 percentage points from February 2021 (Q1) to May 2021(Q2) at National level. It significantly decreased by 3.5 percentages points among males and 1.9 among females in the same period.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex

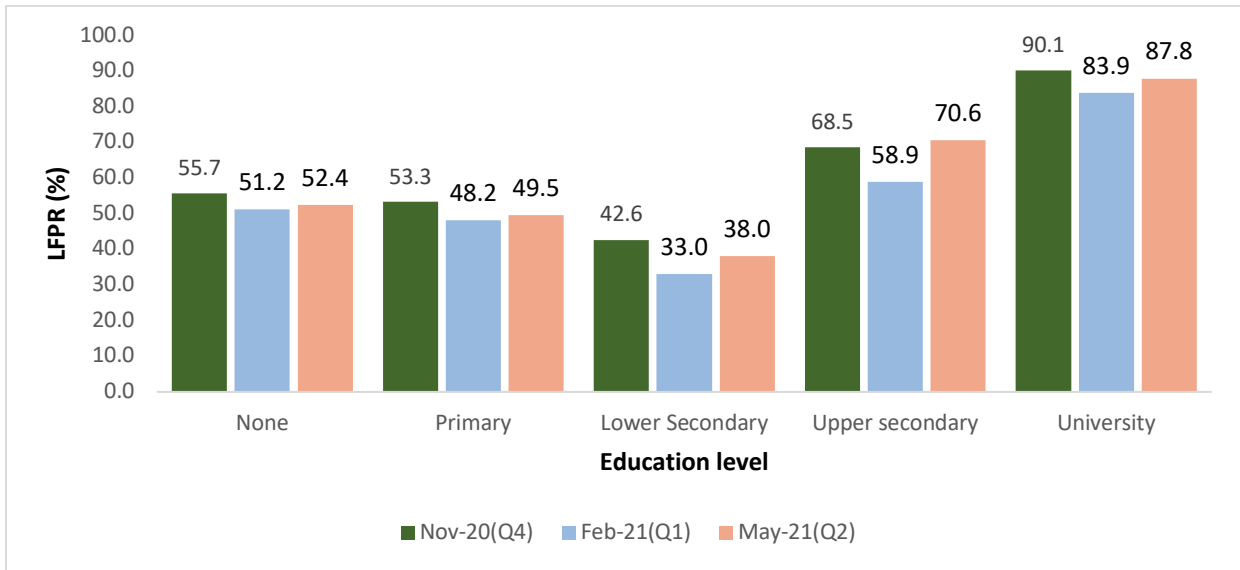


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate (LFPR) by educational attainment of individuals shows that it was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education. A comparison of February 2020(Q1) to May 2021(Q2) shows an increase of LFPR for all level of education. The increase was higher for those with upper secondary (11.7 percentage points), followed by 5.0 percentage points for those with lower secondary and 3.9 percentage points for those with university. The lowest increase was observed among those with primary and those with no level of education around (around 1 percentage point).

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



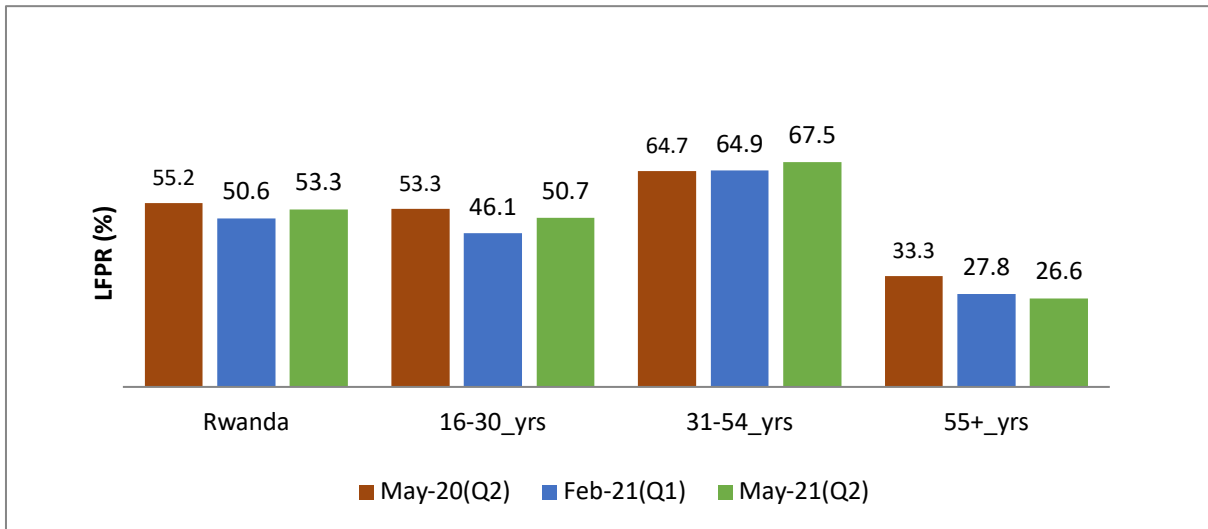
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In May 2021(Q2), the labour force participation rate among youth (50.7 percent) was less by 2.6 percentage points than the one of May 2020(Q2) (53.3 percent). In the same way, the labour force participation rate among population in the age group 55 years old and above decreased by 6.7 percentage points, 2.6 percentage points among population in age group 16 to 30 years old, while it increased by 2.8 percentage points among population in age group 31 to 54 years old in May 2021 (Q2) as compared to May 2020(Q2).

The comparison of LFS February 2021(Q1) and May 2021(Q2) shows the increase of the labour force participation rate among almost age groups of population. It increased by 4.6 percentage points among the population aged 16-30 years old, 2.6 percentage points among those aged 31-54 years old, while it decreased by 1.2 percentage points among the population aged 55 years old and above.

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

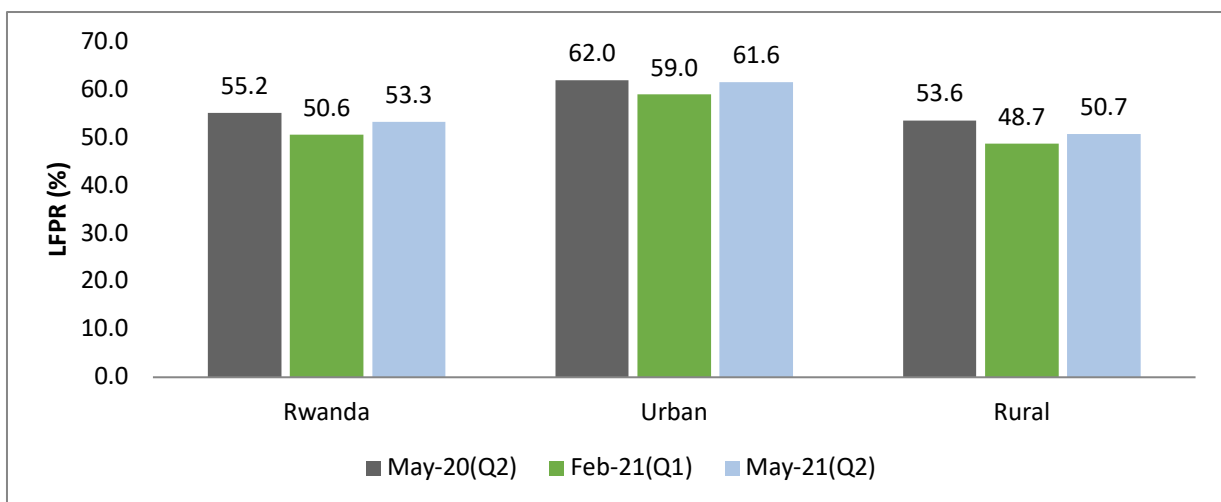


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 increased by 2.5 percentage points from 8.4 percentage points in May 2020 to 10.9 percentage points in May 2021. The comparison of LFS February 2021(Q1) and May 2021(Q2) reveals that the labour force participation rate increased by 2.6 percentage points in urban areas and by 2.0 percentage points in rural areas.

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



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

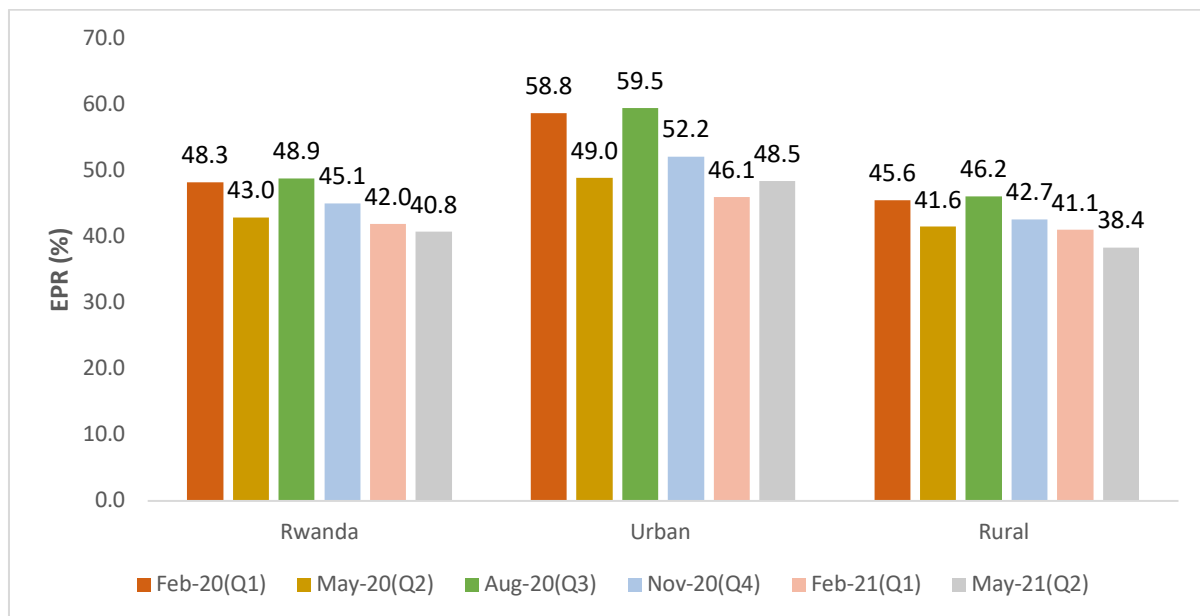
Chapter 4: Employment

4.1 Employment to population ratio

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of Employment to the working age population is an important indicator of the capacity of the economy to provide employment to a growing population. A decline in the employment-to-population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic slowdown and a decline in total employment as an indicator of a more severe economic downturn. In May 2021, the employment-to-population ratio was 40.8 percent.. It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio decreased in May 2021 (Q2) as compared to February 2021(Q1) at the national level (by 1.3 percentage points). It has increased in urban area (by 2.4 percentage points) and declined in rural areas (by 2.7 percentage points). The results show that between May 2020 (Q2) and May 2021 (Q1) the employment-to-population ratio decreased by 2.2 percentage points at national level, while it decreased by 3.7 percentage points in rural areas, and by less than one percentage points in urban areas.

It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural areas remained significant in May 2021 (Q2). However, the observed fluctuation resulted from the changes of employment to population ratio in urban areas instead of being the result of labour market improvement in rural areas.

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

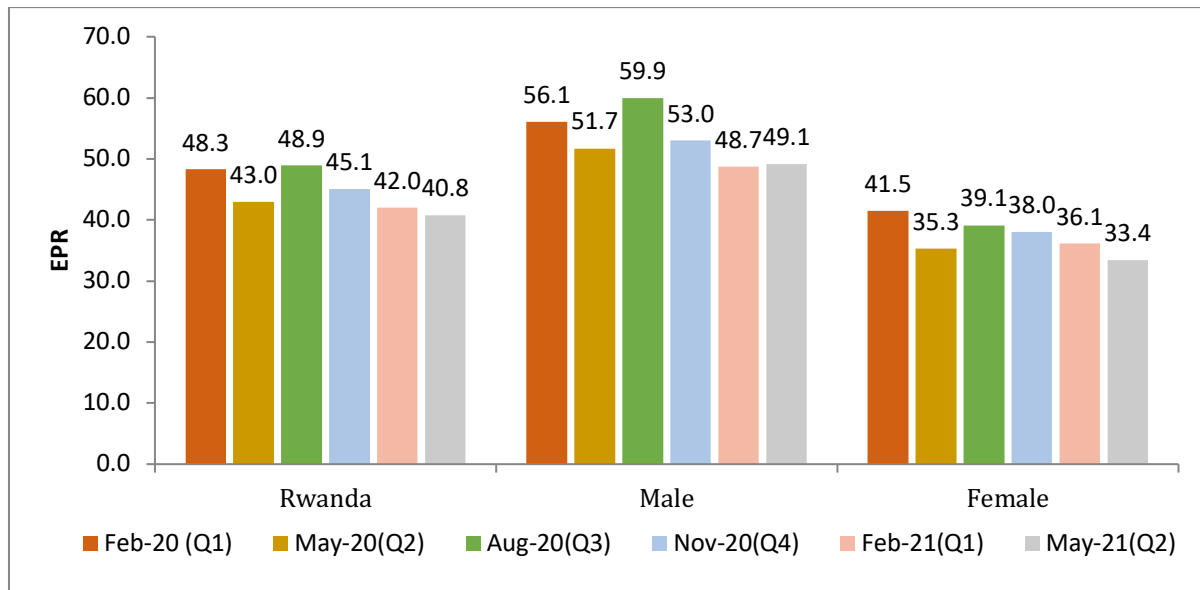


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 May 2021(Q1), the employment-to-population ratio decreased by 2.7 percentage points from 36.1 percent

in February 2021 (Q1) to 33.4percent among females, while it has remained relatively the same among males; resulting to 1.2 percentage points gender gap in employment to population ratio in May 2021(Q1) ata the National level. Comparing with other rounds of the Labour Force Survey, we obsrve from February 2020 to May 2021, the employment to population ratio highly decreased among males (from 56.1 percent to 49.1 percent) than among females (from 38 percent to 33.4 percent).

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 May 2021 (Q2) the number of employed population decreased by around 2.2 percent as compared to February 2021 (Q1) and it decreased by around 2.4 percent as compared to May 2020(Q2). 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. In May 2021, there was a increased (19.2 percent) in the number of employees and paid apprentices in comparison with the previous quarter (February 2021) and the slight decrease of about 2 percent as compared to May 2020. In the same way, the number of employers and own account workers substantially increased in February 2021 as compared to the situation one year earlier with 39.6 percent for employer and own account workers reduced by about 18.4 percent .

Cooperative member tripled in comparison to the previous round and contributing family worker doubled.

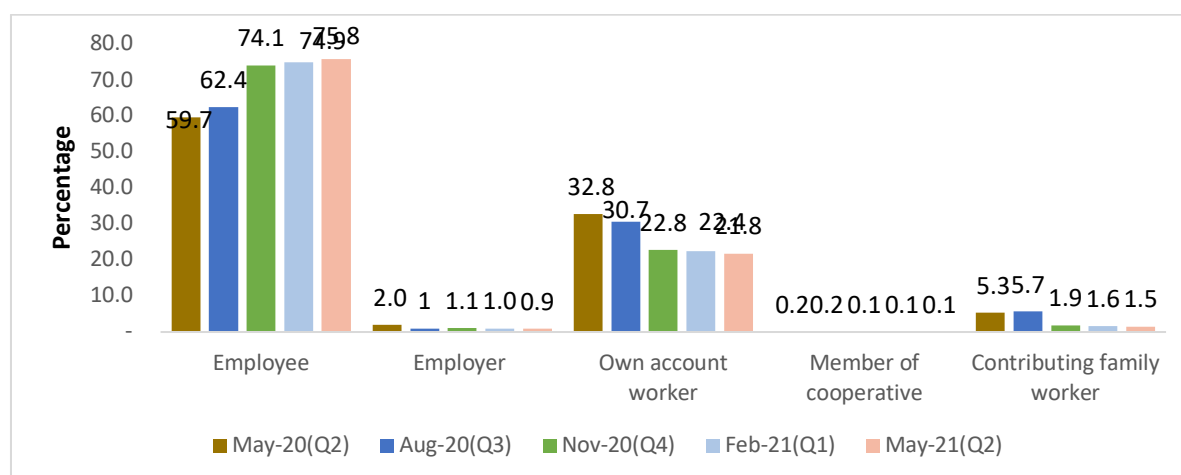
Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed population by status in employment

Status in employment	20-May	20-Aug	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	% Change (May20 - May21)	% Change (Feb21 - May21)
Total	3,199,104	3,667,611	3,407,789	3,204,924	3,130,156	-2.2%	-2.4%
Employee and paid apprentices	1,909,439	2,288,305	2,525,492	2,399,605	2,362,970.4	19.2%	-1.6%
Employer (with regular employees)	63,566	37,007	38,297	31,398	26,527.34	139.6%	-18.4%
Own account worker (without regular employees)	1,050,491	1,126,448	775,971	719,320	682,479.66	-53.9%	-5.4%
Member of cooperative	6,219	5,996	2,227	4,586	1,426.77	335.9%	221.4%
Contributing family worker	169,388	209,855	65,802	50,015	46,790.78	262.0%	-6.9%

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 May 2021(Q2) (75.8 percent) slightly increased by 1.1 percentage points from February 2021(Q1) and it slightly increased by 1.7 percentage points as compared to November 2020(Q4) (74.1 percent). The share of own-account workers in May 2021 (Q2) also slightly decreased by 0.6 percentage points from February 2020(Q1) and slightly declined by 1 percentage points as compared to November 2020 (Q4). The figure 4.3 Shows that the distribution was almost the same among contributing family workers as compared to the previous quarter.

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 table below presents the number of employed persons by occupation and its change over time. The comparison of May 2021 with February 2021 generally remained stable

even though slightly reduced at National level. The total number of employed person reduced by 2.6% as well as Service and sales workers reduced by 11%,elementaly occupation by 6.6% and skilled agriculture by 3.8%.

On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of employments in Technical and associated professionals (28percent) , professional(25.3 percent) and support workers (22.6%) as compared to the previous round.

Table 4. 2 Number of employed persons by occupation

Major Occupation Group	20-Feb	20-Aug	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	% ChangeN ov20-Feb21
Total	3,568,934	3,667,611	3,407,789	3,204,924	3,132,838	-2.3%
Managers	61,423	38,338	56,506	35,352	38,389	7.9%
Professionals	214,703	173,789	198,952	172,436	230,971	25.3%
Technicians and associate professionals	57,399	56,063	46,706	29,644	41,166	28.0%
Clerical support workers	32,901	36,939	27,822	27,626	35,671	22.6%
Service and sales workers	625,149	751,905	533,639	465,929	417,196	-11.7%
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing	266,774	291,396	150,058	121,407	116,941	-3.8%
Craft and related trades workers	298,711	423,088	254,349	217,960	241,355	9.7%
Plant and machine operators and assemble	87,641	99,086	86,975	77,248	81,141	4.8%
Elementary occupations	1,924,232	1,797,007	2,052,781	2,057,323	1,930,008	-6.6%

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

The percentage distribution of employed population by occupational categories across selected rounds of the Labour Force Survey as presented in table 4.3 below shows that Elementary Occupations usually registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers and then Craft and Related Trades Workers among others. The result of comparison of May 2021 (Q2) with the previous quarter reveals that the share of elementary Occupations in total employment declined by 2.6 percentage points from February 2021 (Q1) to May 2021(Q1) as well as service and sales worker by 1.2 percentage points . Conversely, the share of professionals increased by 2 percentage points. The changes in other occupational categories for the same period are below 1 percentage point.

Table 4. 3: Percentage distribution of employed population by major occupation group

Major Occupation Group						
	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov-20(Q4)	May-21(Q2)	May-21(Q2)
Total employed ('000)	3,406	3,569	3,668	3,408	3,205	3,205
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Managers	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2
Professionals	5.8	6	4.7	5.8	5.4	7.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	1	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1.1
Service and Sales Workers	21.1	17.5	20.5	15.7	14.5	13.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5.9	7.5	8	4.4	3.8	3.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7.9	8.4	11.5	7.5	6.8	7.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
Elementary Occupations	52.2	53.9	49	60.2	64.2	61.6

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

4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results presented in Table 4.4 below, the bulk of employed population were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (46.8 percent) in May 2021(Q2). Other sectors to employ a substantial number of population were construction (10.9 percent), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.6 percent), ,transportation and storage (5.3 percent), Manufacturing (4.8 percent), Education (4.4 percent Activities of households as employers (4.2 percent);) and Public administration (2.4 percent).

The number of employed population in May 2021 continue to decline and has decreased by about 74,000 as compared to February 2021. There has been a decrease in the number of employed population in 6 main economic activities in May 2021 as compared to February 2020. Among them, those that lost a relatively higher number of employed persons are: Agriculture (-210,231), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (-35,254), Other personal services (18,240). Conversely, Construction sector gained a substantial number of employed population since February 2021 to May 2021 due to its seasonal nature on the other hand agriculture sector loss of employment. In February 2021 there has been a gain of 60,166 jobs in Construction sector as compared to February 2021.

Table 4. 4: Distribution of employed persons by economic activity in the last 12 months of 2021

Branch of economic activity	20-May	20-Aug	20-Oct	20-Nov	20-Dec	21-Jan	21-Feb	21-Mar	21-Apr	21-May
Total	3,199,104	3,667,611	3,482,586	3,407,789	2,698,437	2,838,032	3,204,924	3,341,908	3,204,018	3,130,156
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,369,880	1,192,172	1,588,759	1,469,706	1,362,406	1,467,778	1,676,302	1,747,965	1,594,817	1,466,071
Mining and quarrying	41,460	67,735	53,676	54,140	29,222	32,455	30,378	28,805	26,382	25,908
Manufacturing	164,545	297,973	148,965	148,698	123,405	128,478	143,238	149,089	147,834	148,676
Electricity gas steam and air condition	6,567	7,609	3,466	4,710	6,766	6,766	6,766	5,813	6,107	5,912
Water supply, gas and remediation services	7,167	7,672	2,814	4,081	2,228	1,551	2,228	5,445	7,129	6,627
Construction	402,910	576,278	454,417	453,807	235,092	245,711	280,565	321,536	311,371	340,731
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	435,891	608,656	384,599	394,657	287,941	292,066	336,170	287,154	294,585	300,916
Transportation and storage	121,380	150,171	149,787	157,031	119,912	114,648	131,658	157,544	162,597	164,631
Accommodation and food services activities	49,842	122,817	73,449	76,400	46,997	46,788	53,060	55,744	57,346	57,462
Information and communication	7,268	13,241	13,521	12,810	10,117	11,502	11,940	12,091	15,683	14,219
Financial and insurance activities	28,560	38,424	39,479	34,750	29,188	29,399	33,661	42,901	41,414	41,147
Real estate activities	2,403	11,081	2,449	1,189	2,760	2,588	1,927	5,450	5,450	3,486
Professional, scientific and technical	11,958	24,739	24,919	22,810	15,447	12,584	14,682	18,501	18,386	19,872
Administrative and support activities	54,264	76,708	70,030	73,221	50,650	50,527	56,409	55,867	52,464	55,139

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Branch of economic activity	20-May	20-Aug	20-Oct	20-Nov	20-Dec	21-Jan	21-Feb	21-Mar	21-Apr	21-May
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	71,269	64,743	55,826	55,853	57,425	57,217	61,110	72,260	72,547	76,342
Education	101,627	92,366	92,380	109,464	83,238	90,255	97,050	129,924	133,031	137,824
Human health and social work activities	58,023	45,813	53,425	53,281	39,791	40,714	42,620	47,408	46,365	49,052
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,069	8,693	9,836	11,520	2,364	2,217	3,678	4,758	9,514	9,699
Other services	98,263	85,794	104,654	103,755	75,281	78,477	89,021	74,391	71,988	70,781
Activities of households as employers	152,275	171,285	150,023	160,531	115,560	123,664	129,811	113,500	122,744	129,898
Activities of extraterritorial organization	9,485	3,640	6,108	5,373	2,648	2,648	2,648	5,763	6,265	5,763

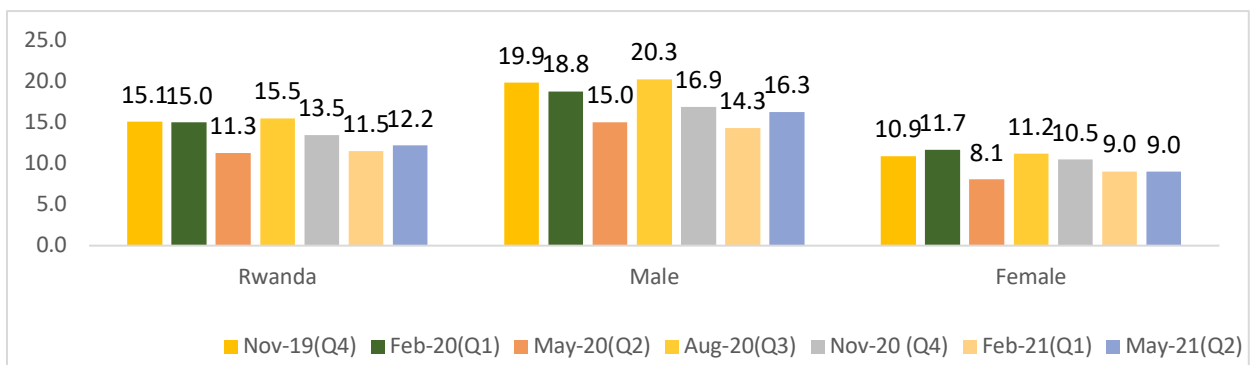
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.5 Measuring Covid_19 impact on working hours

4.5.1 Hours worked in the main job per person in the working population

Assessing the impact of the pandemic covid-19 on the labour market has been a big challenge, the ILO recognized that traditional labour market indicators are not enough to reflect the current situation of the labour market and suggested **hours of work as indicators (hours worked per person in the working population, working-hour losses)** to complement the existing labour market indicators in order to measure the impact of the pandemic to the employment².

Figure 4. 4: Hours worked in the main job per person in the working population by sex

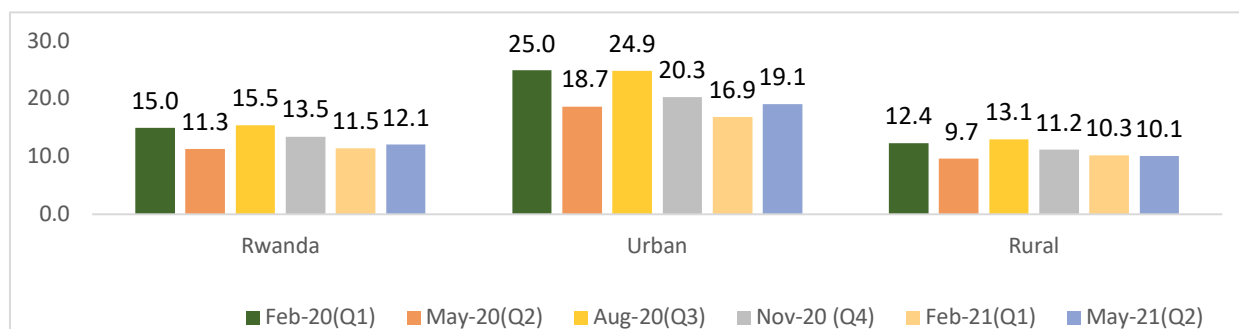


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

It can be observed that the number of hours worked in the main job per person in the reference week had a declining trend from August 2020 all the way to May-2021 indicating a loss in actual working hours per person for both males and females. This may be due to some of the measures taken by the government of Rwanda to contain COVID-19, which include business closure, movements' restrictions and the reduction of daily working hours. The figure 4.4 also shows the down pick for the number of hours worked in the main job per person in the reference week and that was due to the full lockdown taken from mid-march to the end of May 2020. On the other hand, even though the trend was declining but an increase of working hours has been observed in in urban area as compared to the previous rounds as presented in in figure 4.5 below when illustrated by residential area.

² https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/WCMS_767028/lang--en/index.htm

Figure 4. 5: hours worked in the main job per person in the working population by area of residence.



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

Actual working hours has generally increased, it has increased by 6% as compared to total hours actually worked from February 2021 to May 2021 during the reference period. The loss of working hours has been only observed in rural areas of Rwanda (7 percent). The Table 4.4 below also showed a gain in actual working hours when comparing May-2020 round to May-2021 in Rwanda (10.4%). Round to round comparison according to the residential area has shown a loss of 9.7% of actual hours worked from February to May 2021. Note that the comparison of actual working hours was showing a loss when comparing to the period before Covid_19 pandemic.

Table 4. 5: Actual working-hour losses

	20-May	20-Aug	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	Gain May20-May2021	Gain Nov20-feb2021
Total	84,416,138	115,999,051	102,132,095	87,885,825	93,183,876	10.4%	6.0%
Male	52,617,053	71,545,053	60,215,305	51,417,568	56,681,455	7.7%	10.2%
Female	31,799,085	44,453,998	41,916,789	36,468,257	36,502,421	14.8%	0.1%
Urban	25,918,707	37,648,535	38,321,710	24,075,765	33,837,044	30.6%	40.5%
Rural	58,497,431	78,350,515	63,810,385	63,810,060	59,346,831	1.5%	-7.0%
16-30 yrs	37,928,638	54,844,579	45,208,323	36,098,229	39,607,795	4.4%	9.7%
30+	46,487,500	61,154,472	56,923,772	51,787,596	53,576,080	15.2%	3.5%

Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

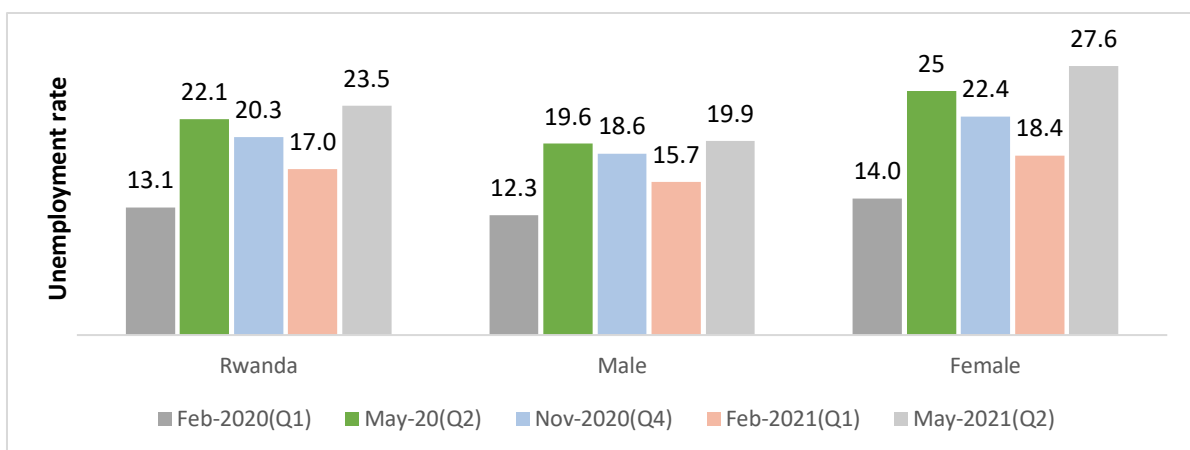
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between 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 May 2021(Q2), the unemployment rate in Rwanda rose at 23.5 percent compared to 17.0 percent in February 2021(Q1) and 20.3 in February 2020(Q1). The comparison between May 2021 and February 2021 shows that the unemployment rate has significantly increased with 6.5 percentage points. The highest decrease was among females (9.2percentage points) compared to males (4.2 percentage points). Looking at the trend from February 2020 to May 2021, the unemployment rate is fluctuating with ups and down due to the instability of the labour market from the consequences of lockdown and closing of business in fight against the spread of Covid 19 pandemic.

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.

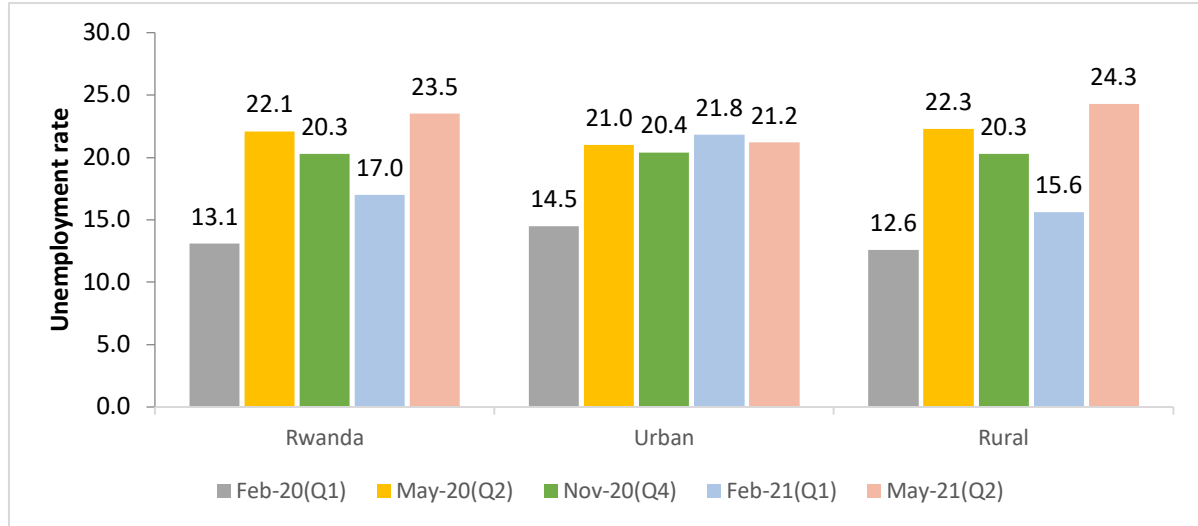


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2021(Q1)

The survey results of May 2021(Q2) show that the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in rural as compared to those living in rural areas of Rwanda (24.3 percent and 21.2 percent respectively). The comparison of unemployment rates of the

survey results of the current quarter to the same quarter of the year 2020 shows a slight increase of 1.4 percentage points among population living in urban areas while it only increased by 2.0 percentage points among population living in rural areas.

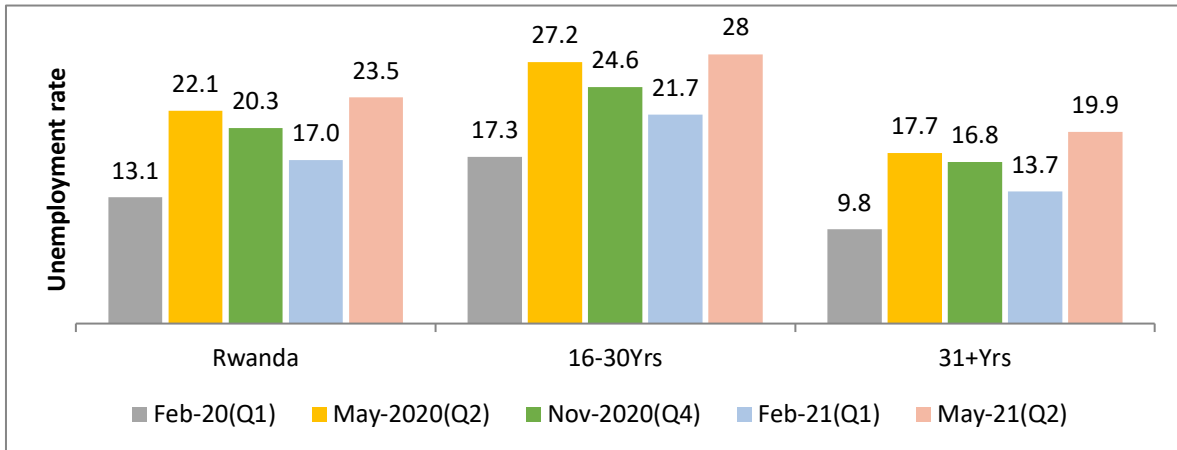
Figure 5. 2: unemployment rate by area of residence.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2021(Q1)

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 show that the unemployment rate among the youth has been relatively higher than the unemployment rate among adults over time. The unemployment rate among the youth (16-30 years) increased from 17.3 percent in February 2020 (Q2) to 19.9 percent in May 2021(Q2) while the unemployment rate among adults (31+ years) increased from 21.7 percent to 28.0 percent in the same period. A comparison of the survey results between May 2020 and May 2021 showed a slight increase trend among both adults and young persons in Rwanda.

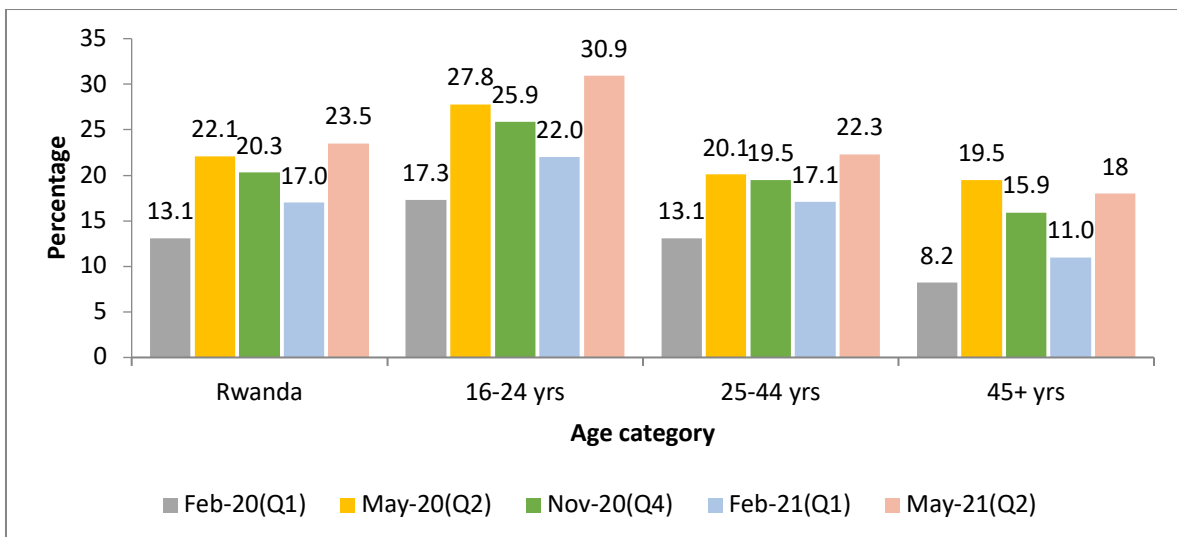
Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult



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

The figure 5.4 below shows the trend of unemployment rate among selected age’s groups. It can be observed that unemployment has been declining in all selected age groups but currently has show an increase in all ages. The comparison between February 2021 (Q1) and May 2021(Q2) shows a increase of 8.9 percentage points in the unemployment rate among young aged 16-24 years old and a increase of 8. percentage points among those aged 45 years old and above. Overall, the results of the current round show that the unemployment rate increased in all selected age groups as compared to the results of the previous rounds. During this period, the unemployment rate increased significantly and may be attributed to the change in the structure of the Labour Market and change in doing business that has been affected by Covid-19.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups



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

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

Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth in their transition to the labour market and achieves self-sufficiency. To examine this issue, 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 full count of youth in the age group 16 to 24 years old, who were neither in employment nor in education or training, was 840,728 persons while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, the total number was 1,307,288 persons in May 2021(Q2).

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 35.7 percent in May 2021(Q2) representing an increase of 5.1 percent compared to February 2021(Q1) (30.2 percent). The comparison with the previous round, reveals a more significant increase of NEET among youth (16-24) living in rural areas (7.3 percentage points). The NEET rate among the youth (16 to 24 years old) also increased among males (5.6 percentage points) as compared to females (4.6 percentage points) in the same period. In the same way, the comparison of May 2021(Q2) with the February 2021(Q1), shows an increase of NEET rate by 5.5 percentage points at the national level.

The results also show that the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years) was 37.3 percent in May 2021(Q2) with higher rate among females (42.8 percent) than among males (31.7 percent) and higher rate in rural areas (39.4 percent) than in urban areas (30.8 percent). The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the previous round shows that the NEET rate increased in rural area of Rwanda and remained almost stable in urban areas. Among male and female population, this proportion increased by 3.3 and 2.7 percentage point for male and female, respectively. Conversely, the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years old) living in urban areas substantially increased by 5.9 percentage points, showing an increasing trend as compared with the previous rounds of labour force surveys.

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

Age group	sex/ Residence	Estimate (NEET)					Percentage change
		20-Feb	20-Aug	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	Feb-21 to May-21
16-24 years	Total	34	28.4	32.4	30.2	35.7	5.5
	Male	30.6	22.1	29.1	26.6	33.2	6.6
	Female	37.2	34.5	35.6	33.6	38.2	4.6
	Urban	23.8	19.1	24.8	25.1	26.4	1.3
	Rural	36.8	30.8	35.1	31.3	38.6	7.3
16-30 years	Total	34.2	31.8	34.7	34.4	37.3	2.9
	Male	28.6	23	28.9	28.4	31.7	3.3
	Female	39.4	40.2	40.4	40.1	42.8	2.7
	Urban	24.5	22.5	28.1	30.4	30.8	0.4
	Rural	37.2	34.6	37.3	35.3	39.4	4.1

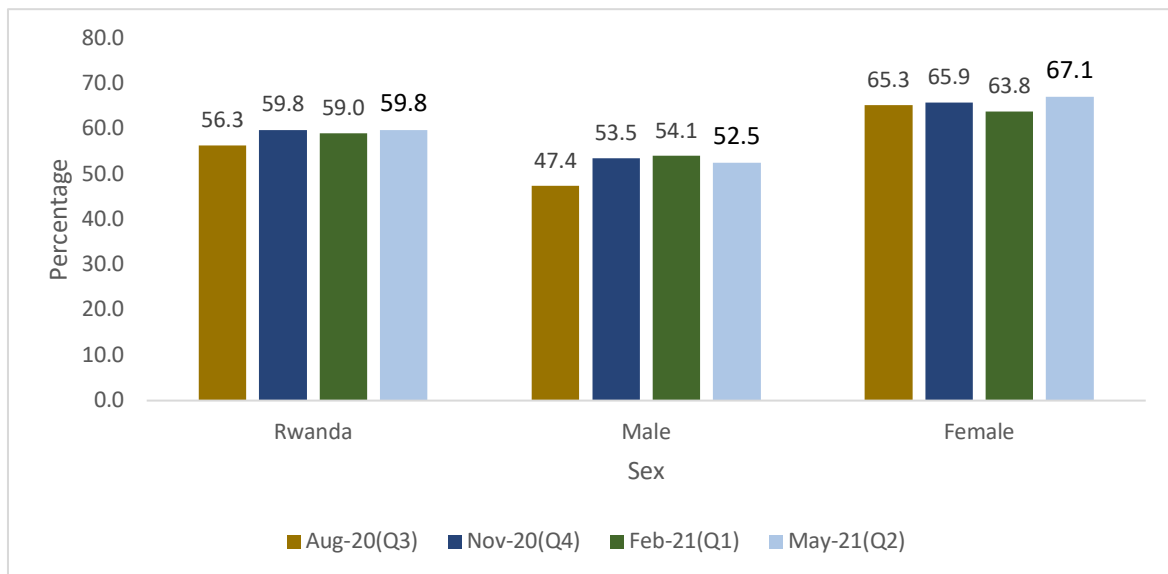
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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).

The results presented in figure 5.5 shows that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate stood at 59.8 percent in May 2021(Q2) as compared to 59.0 percent recorded in February 2021(Q1). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (67.1 percent) than males (52.5 percent). The comparison of May 2021(Q2) and February 2021(Q1) shows that the labour underutilization rate essentially remained relatively stable at National level, slightly declined among males while it slightly increased by 1.7 percentage points among female population.

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

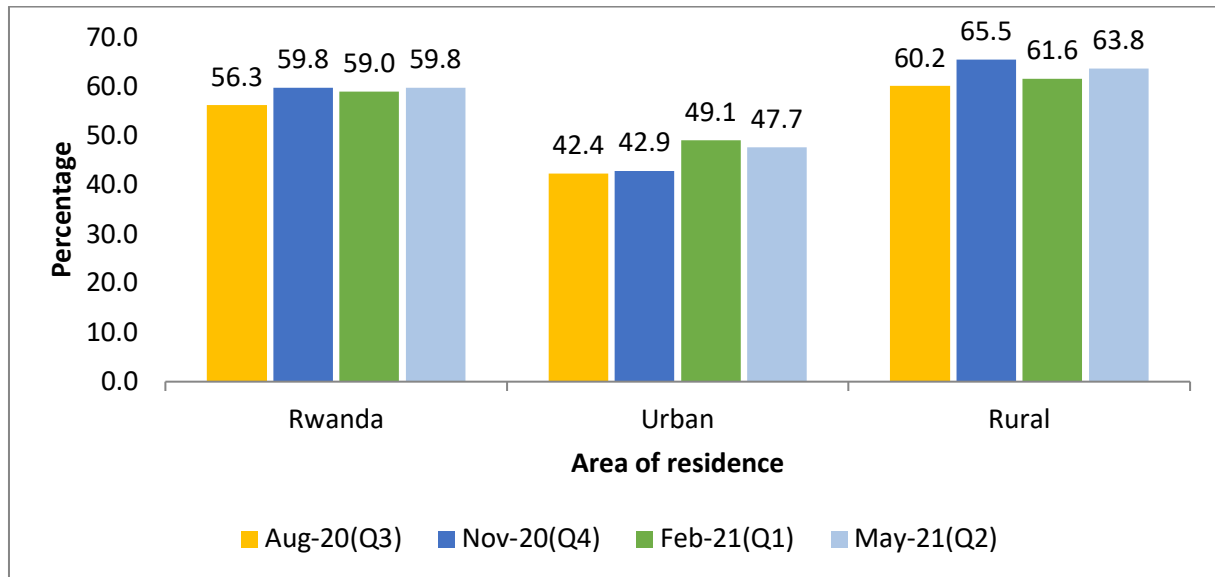


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey Series

The results presented in figure 5.6 below shows also that the labour under-utilization rate was higher among the population living in rural than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of February 2021(Q1) and May 2021(Q2) reveals that the labour underutilization rate increased by 2.2 percentage points among population living in rural areas of Rwanda whereas it declined by 1.4 percentage points among the population living in urban areas. A comparison of the labour underutilization rate in the current quarter with the previous rounds of the Labour Force Survey, revealed that the

rate remained more or less stable among the population living in rural areas while it showing an increasing trend among those living in urban areas of Rwanda.

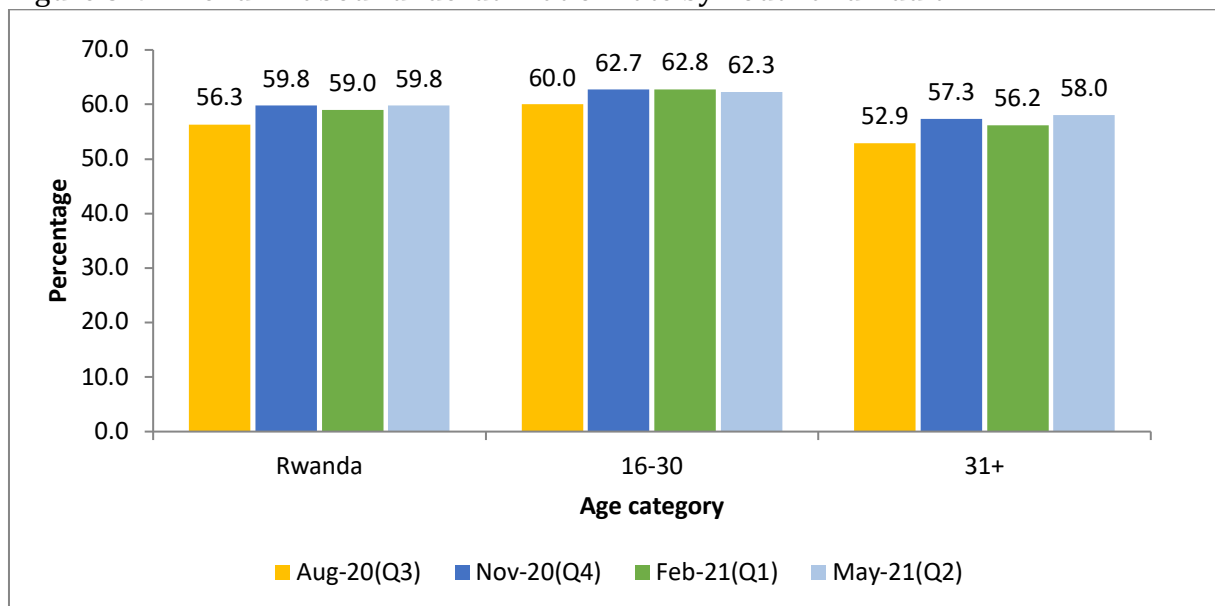
Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence



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

Figure 5.7 presents the labour underutilization rate by age group (youth and adults). It is observed that the labour underutilization rate slightly increased by 1.8 percentage points among adult population while it remained stable among the youth in May 2021(Q2) as compared to February 2021(Q1). The comparison of labour underutilization rate in May 2021(Q2) and other rounds of the LFS show stability among both youth and adults population.

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



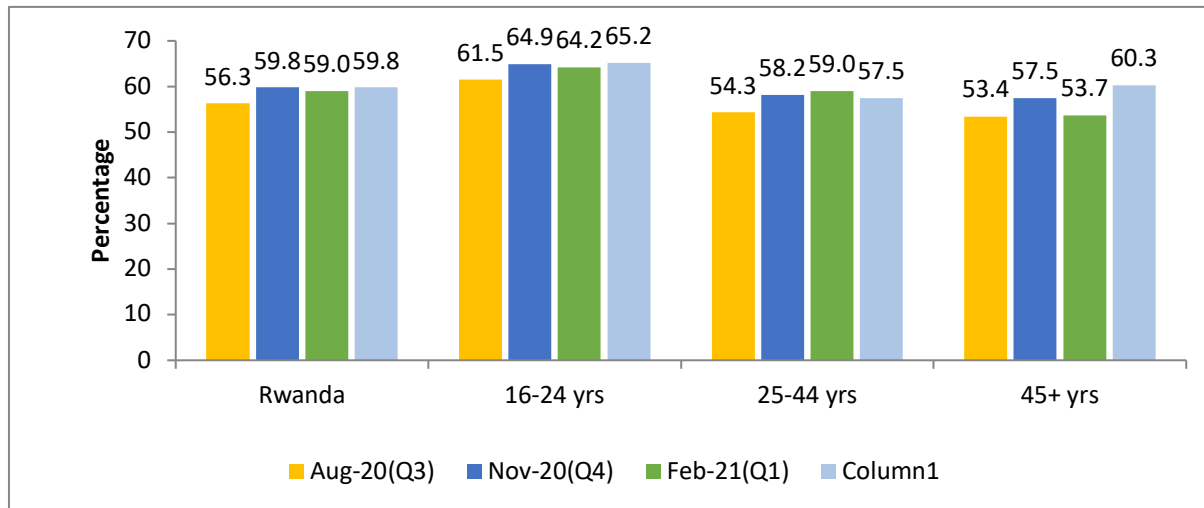
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The survey results show also that the labour underutilisation rate was higher among population in lower age group than the adult population. In February 2021(Q1), the

labour underutilization rate was 55.2 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 57.5 percent among population aged 25-44 years and 60.3 percent among those in age group 45 and above.

A comparison between February 2021(Q1) and May 2021(Q2) reveals that the labour underutilisation rate increased by 6.6 percentage points among those aged 45 years and above while it remained almost unchanged among all other selected age groups.

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



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

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 seekers) 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 the labour force decreased to around 3,589,000 in May 2021(Q2) from 3,765,000 in February 2021(Q1) and it was higher than 3,338,000 found in May 2020(Q2). This decrease is equivalent to 4.7 percentage points when compared to the previous quarter while the increase is 7.5 percentage points when compared to the situation one year earlier.

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 population outside the labour force. The majority of the population outside the labour force was engaged in subsistence agriculture (38.7 percent) in May 2021 (Q2). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 23.5 percent while the remaining part represented 37.8 percent. The comparison with the previous quarter reveals tangible changes in both magnitude and distribution of the population outside labour force. In May 2021, the population outside labour force decreased by 4.7 percentage points as compared to February 2021. The share of students decreased by 0.8 percentage points, 4.6 percentage points the share of subsistence agricultural while the share of other outside labour force increased by 5.4 percentage points.

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

Main components	LFS rounds					% Change
	Feb-20 (Q2)	Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov-20 (Q4)	May-21(Q2)	May-21(Q2)	Feb-21 (Q1) to May-21 (Q2)
Count(,000)	3,276	3,138	3,287	3,765	3,589	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exclusively student	19	16	19.3	24.3	23.5	-0.8
Subsistence agricultural farmers	53.5	50.4	52.7	43.4	38.7	-4.6
Other outside LFS	27.4	33.6	28	32.4	37.8	5.4

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

6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

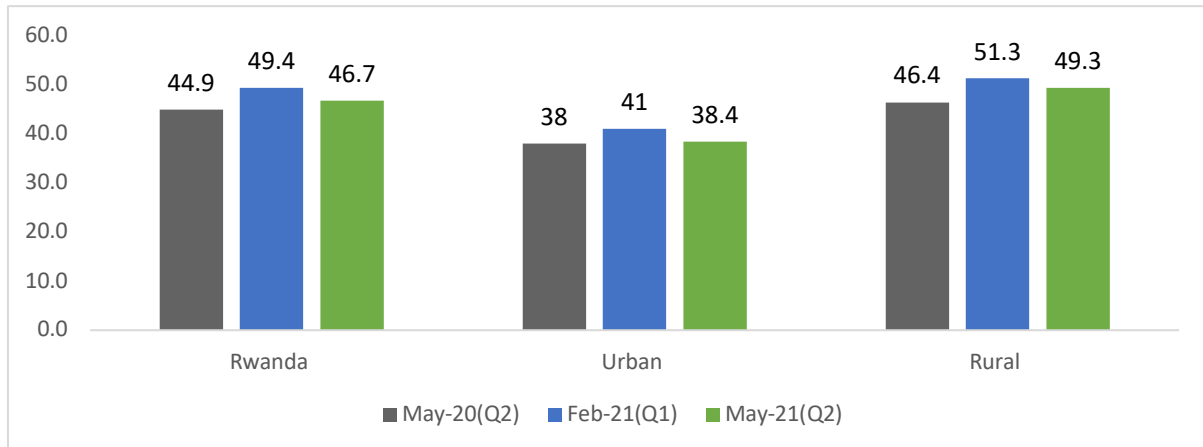
The results in figure 6.1 below are about the percentage of population outside labour force as proportion of working age population at national level and in both urban and rural separately.

The comparison of May 2020 (Q2) and May 2021 (Q2) shows that the proportion of population outside labour force increased from 44.9 percent to 46.7 percent at the national level. In rural area, it increased from 46.4 percent to 49.3 percent while it stayed almost stable from 48.0 percent to 48.4 percent in urban area.

The comparison with the previous quarter (February 2021(Q1)) shows that the proportion of the population outside labour force decreased by 2.7 percentage points at the National level, 2.0 percentage points in rural areas and 2.6 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. However, the urban-rural gap slightly increased to 10.9 in May 2021(Q2) as compared to 10.3 percentage points of the urban-rural gap observed in February 2021(Q1).

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



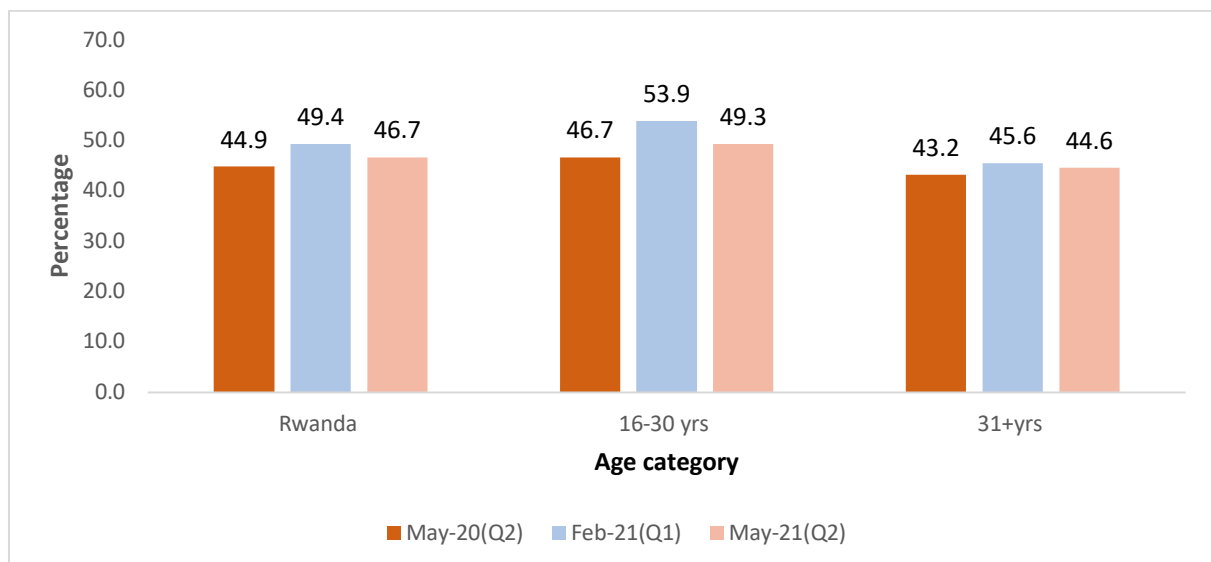
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.2 shows that the proportion of population outside labour force among youth (16-30 years old) increased from 46.7 percent in May 2020 (Q2) to 49.3 percent in May 2021(Q2) and from 43.2 percent to 44.6 percent among adult (31 years and above), in the same period.

The comparison of February 2021 (Q1) and May 2021(Q2) shows that this proportion decreased from 53.9 percent to 49.3 percent among youth and from 45.6 percent to 44.6 percent among adults.

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



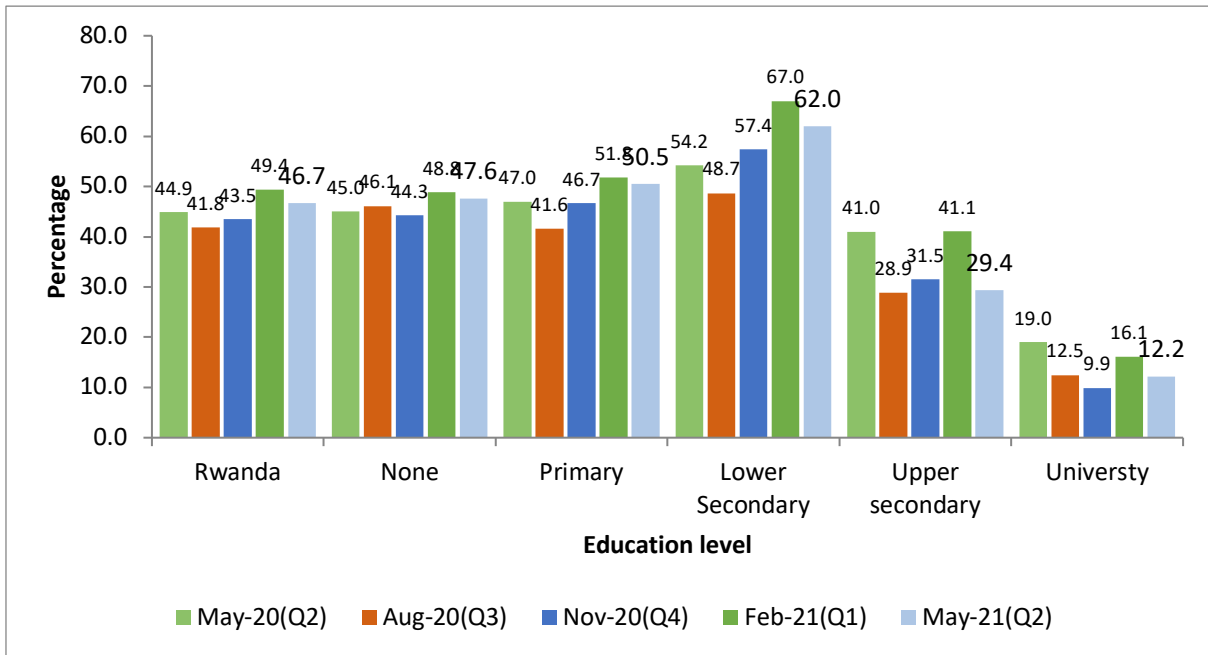
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

The survey results reveal that the share of population outside the labour force in the working age population was lower among population who hold higher educational attainment as compared to those with lower education levels. The proportion of working age population outside the labour force increased in primary, lower secondary and none levels of education. While it decreased in upper secondary and university levels of education attainment in May 2021(Q2) as compared to May 2020(Q2). The highest increase was observed among holders of primary level of education.

The comparison with the previous quarter (February 2021) reveals that there was an a decrease of the share of the population outside labour force in all levels of education. The decrease is more remarkable among holders of upper secondary level with 11.7 percentage points and lower secondary level with 5.0 percentage points. For the remaining levels of education the decrease are less than 5 percentage points.

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 May 2021, around 47.6 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. It was decreased compared to February 2021 (52.8 percent).

The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture decreased by 1.6 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (February-20(Q1)) while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture increased by 2.7 percentage points.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug- 20 (Q3)	Nov- 20 (Q4)	Feb- 21 (Q1)	May- 21 (Q2)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	37.9	32.2	34.4	41.7	40.1
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	48.8	51.2	51.6	48.1	50.8
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	12.5	16.2	13.7	10.1	9
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	4,142	3,702	4,276	4,023	3,653
Proportion of working age population	56.1	49.3	56.5	52.8	47.6

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

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The focus of the following sections 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 results reveal that the bulk of agricultural workers were involved in subsistence agriculture with more predominance among females than males.

In May 2021, the share of subsistence agricultural in all agricultural workers was 55.9 percent and it increased by 2.3 percentage points as compared to February 2021(53.6 percent). The proportion of agricultural workers in market-oriented agriculture was 44.2 percent in May 2021 and it decreased by 2.3 percentage points as compared to February 2021. The proportion of agricultural males engaged in market-oriented agriculture (39.1 Percent in May 2021) was far less than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (52.8 percent in February 2021).

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

		LFS rounds					Change
		Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug- 20(Q3)	Nov- 20(Q3)	May- 21(Q2)	21-May	Feb-21 (Q1) to May- 21(Q1)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	43.7	38.6	40	46.4	44.2	-2.3
	Subsistence agriculture	56.3	61.4	60	53.6	55.9	2.3
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	50.3	45.1	46.1	52.8	39.1	-13.7
	Subsistence agriculture	49.7	54.9	54	47.2	61	13.8
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	39.3	34.5	35.9	42	44.2	2.2
	Subsistence agriculture	60.7	65.5	64.1	58	55.9	-2.1

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

Table 7.3 below presents the trend of the share of market oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among young and adults persons, separately. The level of participation of agricultural adults in subsistence agriculture was higher than the level of participation of agricultural youth in the same activity (59.2 percent and 49.1 percent respectively) in May 2021(Q2). The level of participation in subsistence agriculture decreased between May 2021 and February 2021 among youth (1.6 percentage points) while it increased (4.1 percentage points) among adults category.

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

		LFS rounds					Change
		Feb-20 (Q1)	Aug- 20(Q3)	Nov- 20(Q3)	May- 21(Q2)	21-May	May-21 (Q2) to May- 21(Q2)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	43.7	38.6	40	46.4	44.2	-2.2
	Subsistence agriculture	56.3	61.4	60	53.6	55.9	2.3
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	46.7	38.3	39.2	49.3	50.9	1.6
	Subsistence agriculture	53.3	61.7	60.8	50.7	49.1	-1.6
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	42	38.8	40.5	44.9	40.8	-4.1
	Subsistence agriculture	58	61.2	59.6	55.1	59.2	4.1

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

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

		LFS rounds				
		Feb-20 20(Q1)	Aug- 20(Q3)	Nov- 20(Q4)	May- 21(Q2)	May- 21(Q2)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	62.1	55.5	57.5	58.1	60.3
	Primary	30.8	34.9	32.1	33.8	31.8
	Lower secondary	4.1	5.2	5.8	4.4	4.4
	Upper secondary	2.8	3.9	4	3.3	2.9
	University	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	67.4	59.7	66.7	64.7	64.7
	Primary	27.4	33.5	26.8	30.4	29
	Lower secondary	3.2	3.6	3.5	3	3.4
	Upper secondary	1.7	2.8	2	1.7	2.5
	University	0.4	0.5	1	0.2	0.5
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	58	52.9	51.4	52.5	57.2
	Primary	33.4	35.8	35.6	36.7	33.9
	Lower secondary	4.9	6.2	7.4	5.6	5.3
	Upper secondary	3.6	4.6	5.4	4.7	3.2
	University	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4

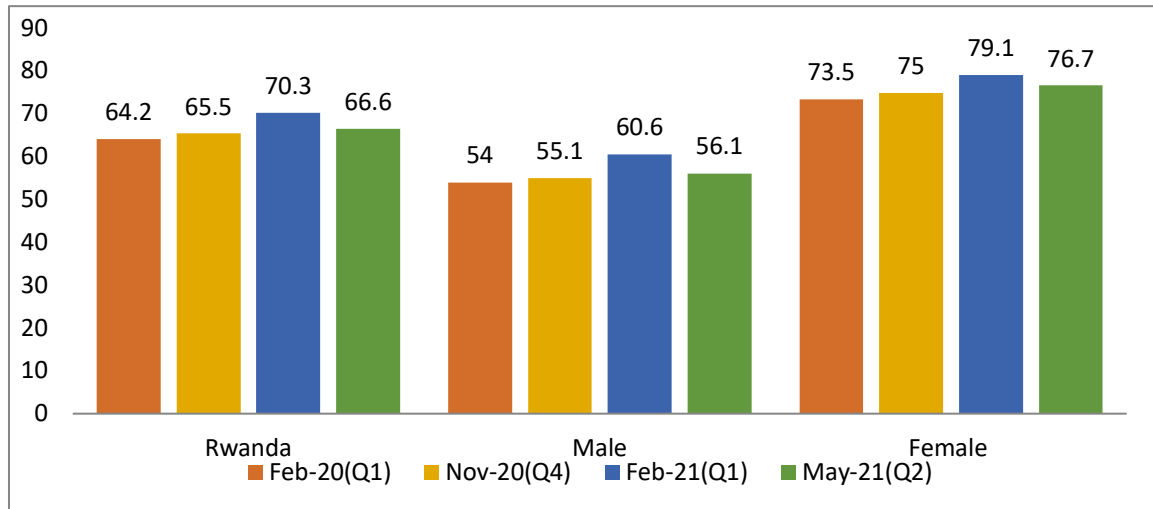
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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 66.6 percent in May 2021. It decreased by 3.7 percentage points as to February 2021. The proportion of female workers involved in agriculture activities in May 2021 (76.7 percent) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities (56.1 percent). Compared to February 2021, there was a decrease of 4.5 percentage points among males, and 2.4 percentage points among females.

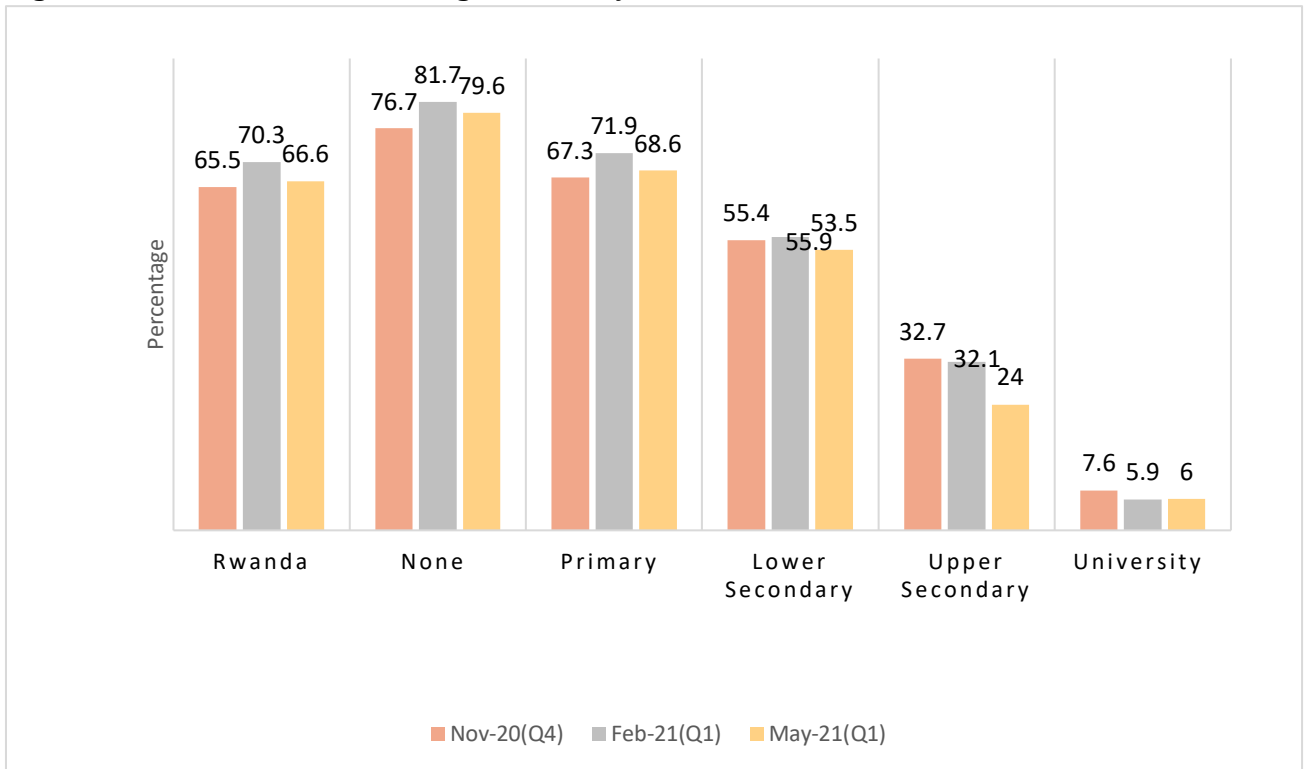
Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex



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

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 result reveals a decrease of share of agriculture workers in May 2021(Q2) among almost levels of education as compared to previous quarter (February 2021). The level of participation in agriculture among workers with upper secondary and workers with primary level of education attainment decreased by 8.1 percentage points, and 3.3 respectively and around 2 percentage points among workers with lower secondary and those with no level of education completed. On the other side, it remained stable among workers with university level of educational attainments.

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



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

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,678,247	3,613,592	4,064,653	1,790,740	5,887,508	2,953,662	4,724,585
Labour force	4,089,730	2,216,176	1,873,553	1,103,299	2,986,432	1,563,916	2,525,814
- Employed	3,130,156	1,774,123	1,356,032	869,066	2,261,090	1,099,284	2,030,872
- Unemployed	959,574	442,053	517,521	234,233	725,342	464,632	494,942
Outside labour force	3,588,517	1,397,416	2,191,100	687,441	2,901,076	1,389,746	2,198,771
Labour underutilization	3,209,805	1,406,821	1,802,984	626,312	2,583,495	1,742,965	1,466,841
- Unemployed	959,574	442,053	517,521	234,233	725,342	464,632	494,942
- Time-related underemployed	976,339	502,930	473,409	182,512	793,828	479,432	496,908
- Potential labour force	1,273,892	461,838	812,054	209,567	1,064,325	798,901	474,991
Labour force participation rate(%)	53.3	61.3	46.1	61.6	50.7	52.9	53.5
Employment-to-population ratio(%)	40.8	49.1	33.4	48.5	38.4	37.2	43.0
Time related underemployment rate(%)	31.2	28.3	34.9	21.0	35.1	43.6	24.5
LU1 - Unemployment rate(%)	23.5	19.9	27.6	21.2	24.3	29.7	19.6
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment(%)	47.3	42.6	52.9	37.8	50.9	60.4	39.3
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force(%)	41.6	33.8	49.5	33.8	44.2	53.5	32.3
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization(%)	59.8	52.5	67.1	47.7	63.8	73.8	48.9
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs)(%)	28.0	24.2	32.7	27.7	28.0	35.8	24.4
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	26,000	20,800	65,000	20,800	20,800	30,000

Table B. 2: Population by sex, age group and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	12,740,730	6,152,141	6,588,589
0-4 yrs	1,581,113	813,841	767,272
5-9 yrs	1,610,289	799,302	810,987
10-14 yrs	1,548,941	766,388	782,553
15-19 yrs	1,550,817	770,548	780,269
20-24 yrs	1,127,917	574,030	553,886
25-29 yrs	994,596	482,362	512,233
30-34 yrs	867,990	419,924	448,066
35- 39 yrs	890,649	434,296	456,353
40-44 yrs	550,413	241,625	308,788
45-49 yrs	431,162	181,767	249,395
50-54 yrs	355,866	153,582	202,284
55-59 yrs	343,377	161,239	182,139
60-64 yrs	329,859	135,355	194,505
65-69 yrs	240,003	98,631	141,372
70-74 yrs	153,853	67,707	86,145
75+	163,885	51,545	112,340

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,016,098	2,137,561	878,537	699,394	2,316,705	1,311,138	1,704,961
1	290,804	164,481	126,323	117,382	173,422	76,864	213,940
2	380,129	164,367	215,763	97,658	282,471	141,726	238,403
3	522,033	339,341	182,692	112,905	409,127	199,449	322,584
4	559,175	421,230	137,945	119,144	440,030	274,736	284,439
5	486,577	376,043	110,535	99,606	386,971	230,867	255,710
6	364,046	296,747	67,299	65,184	298,862	178,821	185,225
7	216,565	198,476	18,089	42,772	173,793	109,334	107,231
8	120,714	108,421	12,293	21,947	98,768	62,259	58,455
9	42,520	38,520	3,999	11,644	30,875	23,760	18,759
10+	33,535	29,936	3,599	11,150	22,385	13,321	20,214

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MAY 2021

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	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	7,678,247	4,089,730	3,130,156	959,574	3,588,517	53.3	40.8	23.5
16-24 yrs	2,356,594	937,170	647,290	289,880	1,419,423	39.8	27.5	30.9
25-34 yrs	1,862,586	1,378,165	1,047,985	330,180	484,421	74.0	56.3	24.0
35-54 yrs	2,228,090	1,447,262	1,160,958	286,304	780,828	65.0	52.1	19.8
55-64 yrs	673,237	270,246	224,054	46,192	402,990	40.1	33.3	17.1
65+ yrs	557,741	56,886	49,869	7,017	500,855	10.2	8.9	12.3
		-						
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	3,613,593	2,216,176	1,774,123	442,053	1,397,416	61.3	49.1	19.9
16-24 yrs	1,185,561	500,920	359,834	141,086	684,640	42.3	30.4	28.2
25-34 yrs	902,287	768,977	626,320	142,657	133,309	85.2	69.4	18.6
35-54 yrs	1,011,270	766,377	637,041	129,336	244,893	75.8	63.0	16.9
55-64 yrs	296,593	147,793	122,916	24,877	148,800	49.8	41.4	16.8
65+ yrs	217,882	32,108	28,012	4,096	185,774	14.7	12.9	12.8
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	4,064,654	1,873,553	1,356,032	517,521	2,191,100	46.1	33.4	27.6
16-24 yrs	1,171,033	436,250	287,456	148,794	734,783	37.3	24.5	34.1
25-34 yrs	960,299	609,188	421,665	187,523	351,111	63.4	43.9	30.8
35-54 yrs	1,216,820	680,885	523,917	156,968	535,935	56.0	43.1	23.1
55-64 yrs	376,643	122,453	101,138	21,315	254,190	32.5	26.9	17.4
65+ yrs	339,858	24,778	21,857	2,921	315,080	7.3	6.4	11.8
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	1,790,739	1,103,299	869,066	234,233	687,441	61.6	48.5	21.2

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MAY 2021

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
16-24 yrs	560,902	241,578	166,328	75,250	319,324	43.1	29.7	31.1
25-34 yrs	516,735	396,203	307,391	88,812	120,532	76.7	59.5	22.4
35-54 yrs	503,663	394,342	335,899	58,443	109,321	78.3	66.7	14.8
55-64 yrs	120,192	60,974	50,619	10,355	59,219	50.7	42.1	17.0
65+ yrs	89,247	10,203	8,830	1,373	79,044	11.4	9.9	13.5
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	5,887,508	2,986,432	2,261,090	725,342	2,901,076	50.7	38.4	24.3
16-24 yrs	1,795,692	695,593	480,962	214,631	1,100,099	38.7	26.8	30.9
25-34 yrs	1,345,850	981,962	740,594	241,368	363,888	73.0	55.0	24.6
35-54 yrs	1,724,427	1,052,920	825,059	227,861	671,507	61.1	47.8	21.6
55-64 yrs	553,045	209,274	173,436	35,838	343,771	37.8	31.4	17.1
65+ yrs	468,494	46,683	41,039	5,644	421,810	10.0	8.8	12.1

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MAY 2021

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and level of educational attainment, May-21 (Q2)

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	7,677,438	4,089,460	3,129,886	959,574	3,587,978	53.3	40.8	23.5
None	3,681,769	1,927,430	1,461,422	466,008	1,754,339	52.4	39.7	24.2
Primary	2,369,496	1,173,388	908,682	264,706	1,196,108	49.5	38.3	22.6
Lower secondary	662,934	252,193	177,530	74,663	410,741	38.0	26.8	29.6
Upper secondary	634,858	448,110	336,651	111,459	186,748	70.6	53.0	24.9
University	328,381	288,340	245,601	42,739	40,042	87.8	74.8	14.8

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and marital status, May-21 (Q2)

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	7,678,247	4,089,730	3,130,156	959,574	3,588,517	53.3	40.8	23.5
Married	2,703,082	1,552,023	1,244,287	307,736	1,151,059	57.4	46.0	19.8
Living together	1,236,390	847,923	628,648	219,275	388,467	68.6	50.8	25.9
Divorced/separated	236,493	165,146	140,795	24,351	71,346	69.8	59.5	14.7
Single	2,918,969	1,351,298	976,156	375,142	1,567,672	46.3	33.4	27.8
Widow/widower	583,313	173,341	140,270	33,071	409,972	29.7	24.0	19.1

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,130,156	1,774,123	1,356,032	869,066	2,261,090	1,099,284	2,030,872
16-19 yrs	187,485	94,189	93,296	39,749	147,737	58,204	129,281
20-24 yrs	459,805	265,645	194,160	126,579	333,226	120,648	339,156
25-29 yrs	533,905	318,327	215,577	151,104	382,801	153,746	380,159
30-34 yrs	514,080	307,993	206,088	156,287	357,794	180,392	333,689
35- 39 yrs	485,657	293,792	191,865	143,735	341,922	183,256	302,401
40-44 yrs	301,878	157,898	143,979	91,442	210,436	118,196	183,682
45-49 yrs	221,030	107,475	113,554	61,679	159,351	91,818	129,212
50-54 yrs	152,393	77,876	74,518	39,043	113,350	70,742	81,652
55-59 yrs	130,008	73,450	56,557	29,025	100,983	59,008	71,000
60-64 yrs	94,047	49,466	44,581	21,594	72,453	39,261	54,785
65-69 yrs	35,871	19,092	16,779	6,534	29,337	18,688	17,183
70-74 yrs	8,925	5,873	3,051	1,138	7,786	5,188	3,736
75+	5,073	3,046	2,027	1,158	3,915	138	4,935

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	3,130,156	1,774,123	1,356,032	869,066	2,261,090	1,099,284	2,030,872
Managers	38,389	24,734	13,654	33,740	4,649	3,614	34,775
Professionals	230,971	130,638	100,333	114,880	116,091	35,426	195,545
Technicians and associate professionals	41,166	29,527	11,639	35,544	5,622	1,360	39,806
Clerical support workers	35,671	18,337	17,334	25,408	10,262	6112	29,559
Service and sales workers	416,082	205,308	210,774	192,062	224,020	83,899	332,183
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	116,941	66,711	50,230	18,888	98,053	9,853	107,088
Craft and related trades workers	241,355	182,693	58,663	105,954	135,401	70,278	171,077
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	81,141	80,612	529	42,850	38,291	4,532	76,608
Elementary occupations	1,928,440	1,035,563	892,877	299,739	1,628,701	884,209	1,044,231

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,129,886	1,774,123	1,355,763	868,796	2,261,090	1,099,284	2,030,603
None	1,461,422	823,209	638,213	200,174	1,261,248	632,753	828,670
Primary	908,682	512,407	396,275	240,378	668,304	346,325	562,357
Lower secondary	177,530	96,275	81,255	70,920	106,610	47,240	130,290
Upper secondary	336,651	202,450	134,201	168,561	168,090	56,652	279,999
University	245,601	139,782	105,819	188,764	56,838	16,314	229,288

Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,130,156	1,774,123	1,356,032	869,066	2,261,090	1,099,284	2,030,872
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,466,071	703,297	762,773	106,094	1,359,976	770,338	695,732
Mining and quarrying	25,908	25,439	469	1,584	24,324	2,726	23,182
Manufacturing	148,676	78,759	69,917	66,448	82,228	43,848	104,828
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,912	4,280	1,632	5,341	570	0	5,912
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	6,627	3,124	3,502	1,817	4,809	628	5,998
Construction	340,731	294,586	46,146	113,262	227,469	97,925	242,806
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	300,916	137,563	163,353	143,370	157,546	69,207	231,709
Transportation and storage	164,631	159,136	5,495	57,220	107,411	30,394	134,237
Accommodation and food service activities	57,462	35,108	22,355	31,832	25,630	8,681	48,781
Information and communication	14,219	11,576	2,643	11,365	2,854	1,427	12,792
Financial and insurance activities	41,147	27,773	13,375	18,219	22,928	975	40,173
Real estate activities	3,486	1,606	1,879	1,558	1,927	238	3,248
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19,872	13,747	6,125	10,517	9,356	1,341	18,531
Administrative and support service activities	55,139	32,151	22,988	22,604	32,536	14,553	40,587
Public administration and defence	76,342	59,491	16,851	41,674	34,668	6,458	69,884
Education	137,824	68,324	69,500	60,667	77,157	31,229	106,595
Human health and social work activities	49,052	20,938	28,114	33,347	15,706	6,350	42,703
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,699	9,186	513	9,209	490	0	9,699
Other service activities	70,781	32,351	38,431	40,452	30,329	10,670	60,111
Activities of households as employers	129,898	51,929	77,968	87,325	42,573	2,296	127,602
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5,763	3,760	2,003	5,160	602	0	5,763

Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, May-21 (Q2)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	40.8	12.5	47	100
None	39.7	12.7	47.6	100
Primary	38.3	11.2	50.5	100
Lower_secondary	26.8	11.3	62.0	100
Upper_secondary	53.0	17.6	29.4	100
University	74.8	13.0	12.2	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	42.3	13.1	44.6	100
General education	41.1	13.0	45.9	100
Education	73	3.4	24	100
Humanity and art	36.7	17.8	45.5	100
Social Science busine	55.8	17.4	26.8	100
Science	36.3	11.7	52.0	100
Engineering, manufacturing	47.1	15.3	37.6	100
Agriculture	52.4	9.3	38.3	100
Health and welfare	66.3	11.2	22.5	100
Services	37.6	19.2	43.2	100

Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,130,156	1,774,123	1,356,032	869,066	2,261,090	1,099,284	2,030,872
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,372,931	1,350,313	1,022,618	598,299	1,774,632	925,299	1,447,632
Employer	26,527	15,780	10,747	12,117	14,411	5,613	20,914
Own-account worker	682,480	403,026	279,454	242,011	440,469	158,523	523,957
Member of cooperative	1,427	1,427	-	-	1,427	-	1,427
Contributing family worker	46,791	3,578	43,213	16,639	30,152	9,848	36,942

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,130,156	1,774,123	1,356,032	869,066	488,633	380,432	2,261,090	1,285,490	975,600
less than 24 hours	785,839	377,684	408,155	152,076	80,760	71,316	633,762	296,923	336,839
25-34 hours	462,487	224,917	237,570	68,771	28,245	40,526	393,716	196,673	197,043
35-40 hours	663,958	370,659	293,299	144,760	90,143	54,617	519,198	280,515	238,682
41-48 hours	632,374	395,120	237,254	229,015	122,832	106,183	403,359	272,288	131,071
49-61 hours	361,534	248,401	113,133	154,911	100,565	54,346	206,622	147,835	58,787
62-79 hours	171,438	117,522	53,917	92,902	48,781	44,120	78,537	68,740	9,796
80 hours+	52,526	39,821	12,705	26,630	17,307	9,324	25,896	22,514	3,382

Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, May-21 (Q2)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,508,038	1,747,936	1,760,102	879,992	2,628,047	899,984	2,608,054
Employed	16-24 yrs	647,290	359,834	287,456	166,328	480,962	178,852	468,438
	16-30 yrs	1,280,859	733,956	546,903	341,948	938,911	363,667	917,192
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	289,880	141,086	148,794	75,250	214,631	111,345	178,536
	16-30 yrs	498,975	233,768	265,207	130,707	368,268	202,616	296,358
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,419,423	684,640	734,783	319,324	1,100,099	213,708	1,205,715
	16-30 yrs	1,728,204	780,213	947,991	407,337	1,320,868	333,701	1,394,504

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	481,016	227,257	253,759	58,621	69,297	168,636	184,463
0 – less than 3 months	196,959	96,302	100,656	17,054	17,726	79,248	82,930
3 – less than 6 months	125,442	55,450	69,991	12,345	19,009	43,106	50,982
6 – less than 12 months	49,735	19,788	29,947	5,955	10,599	13,833	19,348
1 – less than 2 years	55,335	28,410	26,926	5,611	9,727	22,799	17,198
2 years or more	53,545	27,307	26,239	17,656	12,235	9,650	14,004

Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,307,288	553,548	753,740	102,308	168,683	451,240	585,057
16-19 yrs	412,716	217,679	195,037	16,684	24,283	200,995	170,754
20-24 yrs	428,012	175,873	252,140	43,224	63,990	132,648	188,150
25-30 yrs	466,560	159,996	306,564	42,400	80,410	117,596	226,154
None	576,206	287,235	288,971	25,497	38,606	261,738	250,365
Primary	442,370	157,837	284,533	31,453	48,904	126,384	235,629
Lower secondary	114,965	33,685	81,280	6,064	34,016	27,621	47,264
Upper secondary	142,242	56,483	85,759	26,194	34,635	30,289	51,124
University	31,505	18,308	13,197	13,100	12,522	5,208	675

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
		Unemployed population 16+	959,574	442,053	517,521		
16-24 yrs	289,880	141,086	148,794	75,250	214,631	111,345	178,536
25-34 yrs	330,180	142,657	187,523	88,812	241,368	141,824	188,356
35-54 yrs	286,304	129,336	156,968	58,443	227,861	177,461	108,843
55-64 yrs	46,192	24,877	21,315	10,355	35,838	30,031	16,161
65+ yrs	7,017	4,096	2,921	1,373	5,644	3,972	3,046

Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	959,574	442,053	517,521	234,233	725,342	464,632	494,942
None	466,008	218,713	247,295	51,754	414,254	251,975	214,033
Primary	264,706	117,277	147,429	54,097	210,608	153,217	111,489
Lower secondary	74,663	33,414	41,249	31,850	42,813	30,608	44,055
Upper secondary	111,459	50,876	60,583	62,083	49,376	25,565	85,894
University	42,739	21,774	20,965	34,448	8,290	3,267	39,472

Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	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	875,714	408,157	467,558	214,743	660,971	422,156	453,558	
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences	170,368	78,838	91,530	46,349	124,019	81,538	88,830	178,096
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	9,205	1,975	7,230	4,632	4,572	4,122	5,083	38,758
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries	181,993	89,565	92,429	54,826	127,168	99,140	82,853	282,848
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	17,597	6,818	10,779	13,757	3,840	2,498	15,099	51,712
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	470,366	221,803	248,563	84,781	385,585	227,273	243,093	668,403

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Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	19,151	6,826	12,325	7,326	11,825	6,126	13,025	64,227
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	7,034	2,333	4,701	3,072	3,961	1,460	5,574	37,430

Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, May-21 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	906,688	422,921	483,766	227,350	679,338	430,528	476,160
Less than 3 months	423,160	202,431	220,729	61,410	361,751	212,752	210,408
Less than 6 months	203,422	92,054	111,368	54,815	148,608	104,031	99,391
Less than 12 months	99,082	43,212	55,870	32,194	66,887	45,337	53,744
1 year to less than 2 years	98,952	46,754	52,198	36,453	62,499	40,441	58,511
2 years and above	82,071	38,470	43,601	42,478	39,594	27,966	54,105

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, May-21 (Q2)

age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	976,339	502,930	473,409	182,512	793,828
16-24 yrs	219,806	121,229	98,576	32,570	187,235
25-34 yrs	332,042	185,009	147,033	71,647	260,395
35-54 yrs	356,485	159,462	197,023	64,244	292,241
55-64 yrs	58,136	31,734	26,401	9,449	48,686
65+ yrs	9,871	5,495	4,376	4,601	5,270

