Republic of Rwanda

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Labour Force Survey Trends

February 2023 (Q1)

May 2023

Foreword

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

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

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

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

The Labour Force survey programme 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. The present report is for the first quarter (Q1) of the year 2023 whose data collection was conducted in February 2023.

NISR congratulates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the survey coordinators, supervisors, Analysts, team leaders, interviewers, drivers, and respondents for their valuable time that made this survey possible.
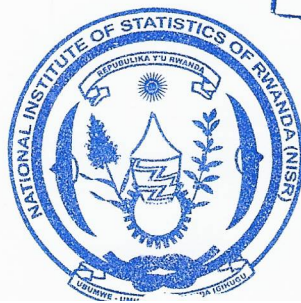
The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda invite policy makers, program managers, researchers and all users to play an important role in using the valuable data showcased in the LFS rounds to contribute to enhancing Rwandans' Economic development.

MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General of NISR

MURENZI Ivan
Deputy Director General
National Institute of Statistics
of Rwanda

Executive summary

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the 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 private households in Rwanda though only persons aged 16 years and above are covered for reporting. In this report, the survey results are mainly compared for February 2022, May 2022, August 2022, November 2022 and February 2023. However, some tables and graphs are presented with more observed data points of the labour force surveys.

In February 2023 (Q1), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 8 million of whom 3,803,942 were employed; 792,115 unemployed and 3,380,192 out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population gives the population in labour force equivalent to 4,596,057 persons. The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force slightly declined to 57.6 percent in February 2023 compared to 58.6 percent in November 2022 (Q4) but increased by 3.1 percentage points as compared to 54.5 percent in February 2022(Q1). The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force was 42.4 percent in February 2023 as compared to 41 percent in November 2022(Q4), and to 45.5 percent in February 2022(Q1).

The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 45.2 percent in February 2023(Q1). It increased by 9.9 percentage points as compared to 35.3 percent observed in November 2022(Q4) and increased by 3.3 percentage points as compared to 41.8 percent observed in February 2022(Q1). The sum of employed population (3,803,942 persons) and subsistence agricultural without employment (1,951,421) gives the estimate number of workforce[1] equivalent to 5,755,364 persons in February 2023(Q1). Therefore, in February 2023(Q1), the proportion of working age population engaged in employment or subsistence agriculture was 72.2 percent as compared to 65.9 percent observed in November 2022(Q4) and to 69.4 percent registered in February 2022(Q1).

In February 2023(Q1), the share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed in agriculture + involved in subsistence agriculture) was 64.8 percentage as compared to 63.3 percent observed in November 2022(Q4) and to 68.8 percent observed in February 2022(Q1).

The labour force participation rate slightly declined to 57.6 percent in February 2023(Q1) as compared to 58.7 percent observed in November 2022 (Q4) but it increased by 3.1 percentage points as compared to the estimated value one year earlier(54.5 percent).

The employment-to-population ratio increased to 47.7 percent in February 2023(Q1) as compared to 44.4 percent observed in November 2023(Q1) and increased by 2.2 percentage points from 45.5 percent observed one year earlier (February 2022). The total employment in February 2023 (3.80 million) increased by 6.5 percent from 3.57

---

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

million in November. In the same way, it increased by 5.7 percentage points in comparison with the same quarter one year back.

In February 2023(Q1), the agriculture sector increased by around 144 thousand additional jobs as compared to November 2022(Q4) but decreased by around 120 thousand jobs as compared to the situation in the same quarter one year earlier (February 2022). About 43 thousand workers lost employment in industry sector compared to the previous quarter but there was a gain of around 31 thousand jobs in comparison with February 2022. In the service sector, 131 thousand of workers gained employment in comparison with November 2022, while the job gain is even higher (308 thousand jobs) in comparison with the same quarter one year back.

In industry sector, the increase in employment from February 2022 to February 2023 was mainly influenced by Manufacturing (37 thousand jobs) and mining sectors (13 thousand jobs).

In services sector, the important gain of employment was observed in Wholesale and retail trade (132 thousand jobs), Administrative and support activities (60 thousand jobs), accommodation and food service activities (51 thousand jobs) and transport and storage (37 thousand jobs).

The results of LFS in February 2023 reveals that the share of paid employees in the total employment stood at 70 percent as compared to 72.0 percent recorded in November 2022(Q1). The share of self-employed persons increased to 25.3 percent from 24.4 percent observed in November 2022(Q4). The comparison of February 2022(Q1) and February 2023(Q1) reveals that the share of paid employees decreased by 5.2 percentage points while the share of self-employed persons increased by 3.9 percentage points.

In February 2023 (Q1), the unemployment rate declined to 17.2 percent as compared to 24.3 percent recorded in November 2023(Q1) which is equivalent to a decline of 7.1 percentage points. However, the unemployment rate slightly decreased as compared to the same quarter one-year back (16.5 percent in February 2022). The Unemployment rate remained relatively higher among females (19.2 percent) as compared to males (15.5 percent) and relatively higher among youth population aged 16 years to 30 years (20.4 percent) as compared to adult aged 31 years and above (15.1 percent).

The labour underutilization rate, which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force, declined to 54.3 percent in February 2023 (Q1) as compared to 59 percent in November 2022(Q4); but increased by 1.5 percentage points as compared to the estimated value in the same quarter one year back (February 2022). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (60.4 percent) as compared to males (48 percent).

Rwanda Labour force survey, February 2023(Q1) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,976,250 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,380,192 persons **Out of LF rate: 42.4 %**			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,596,057 persons Labour force participation rate 57.6 %				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers…)	**Employed** (All who worked for pay or profit) **3,803,942 persons** **Employment to population ratio: 47.7 %**			**Unemployed** (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) **792,115** persons **Unemployment rate: 17.2%**	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
45.2%	22.5%	32.2%	46.2%	14.6%	39.1%	53.4 %	46.6 %
Potential labour force 1,359,909	**Other out of labour force** 2,020,283		**Time related underemployed** 1,081,161	**Other employed** 2,722,781			
Labour underutilization (**3,233,185** persons): Unemployed **(792,115)** + Time-related underemployed **(1,081,161)** + Potential labour force (**1,359,909**) Composite measure of labour underutilization (54.3**%)**							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2023(Q1)

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

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 a quarterly basis.

Since 2020, there was a 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 lockdowns were taken. Despite the pandemic, the labour force Survey continued to be conducted on a quarterly basis with some adjustments to cope with covid-19 prevention measures. It is in this context that NISR introduced the telephone interviews in May 2020(Q2) and was used in all rounds of LFS except for August 2020 till November 2022. Since February 2023, the face to face data collection method was resumed. The current findings are for the first quarter of LFS 2023 that was conducted in February 2023.

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 2022 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. At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 93.3 percent, which is 5.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter (88.2 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. In the present report, the results of February 2023(Q1) labour force survey are mainly compared with November 2022(Q4), August 2022 (Q3), May 2022(Q2) and February 2022(Q1). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year from 2019 to 2023(Q1). This comparison allows tracking the change in labour market indicators over time and enabling to compare the labour market performance during the pre-and post-covid-19 pandemic period in Rwanda.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have the standard errors of about 0.8 percent.

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 the trends of the main labour force indicators since February 2019. The different Labour Force survey rounds results 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 57.6 percent of the working age population in February 2023(Q1) (4,596,057 persons). It increased by 7.1 percent as compared to February 2022(Q1) and decreased by 2.6 percent as compared to the previous quarter (November 2022).

The LFS results indicate that the population outside the labour force was 3,380,192 in February 2023(Q1). It decreased by 5.6 percent as compared to the same quarter one year back (February 2022) and increased by 1.7 percent compared to the previous quarter (November 2022). The population in working age who were outside the labour force and involved in subsistence agriculture (Food producers) was estimated at 45.2 percent.

Students who are not involved in any economic activity make another important component of the population outside the labour force. Their number was estimated at 761,200 corresponding to 22.5 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 3.4 percentage points from 25.9 percent in February 2022(Q1) and by 3.8 percentage points from 26.3 percent in November 2022(Q4).

The remainder of working age population outside the labour force consists of elderly persons, disables, discouraged jobs seekers, etc. Their total number was estimated at 1,090,878 in February 2023(Q1). Its share remained the same around 32.2 percent as compared to February 2022(Q1), but decreased by 2.2 percent as compared to November2022(Q4).

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

	Feb_21	May_21	Aug_21	Nov_21	Feb_22	May_22	Aug_22	Nov_22	Feb_23
Other outside LF	1219	1357	1529	1173	1,154	1,448	1,319	1,276	1,091
Exclusively students	914	842	780	852	928	982	776	876	761
Subsistance agriculture	1633	1390	1497	1019	1,498	1,196	1,375	1,173	1,529
Labour force	3861	4090	3944	4769	4,293	4,309	4,531	4,719	4,597
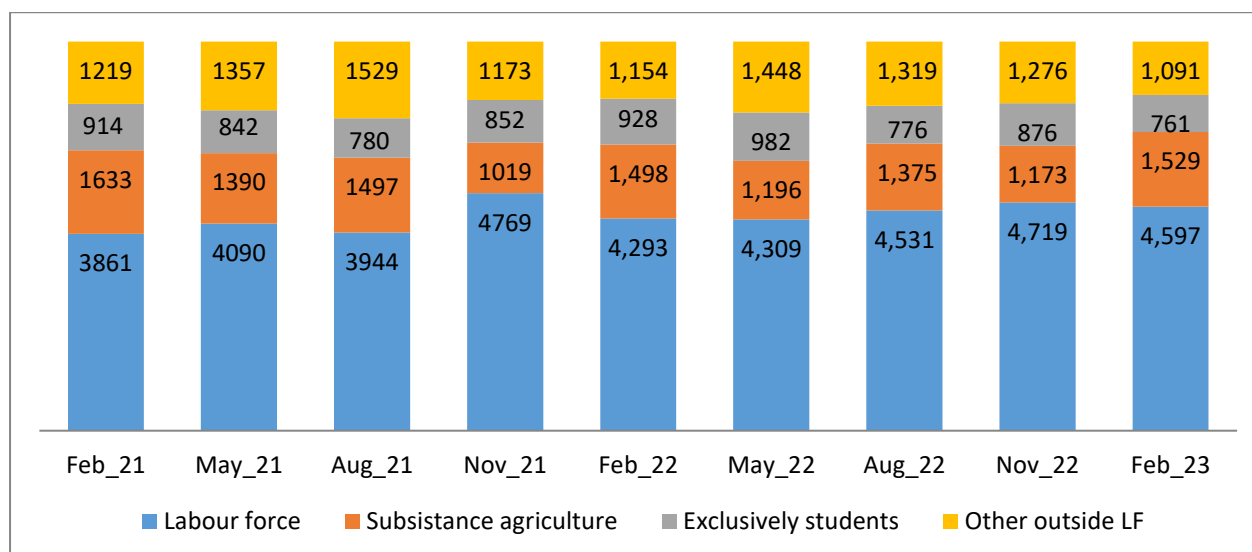
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some key labour market indicators. In February 2023 (Q1), the unemployment rate decreased to 17.2 percent from 24.3 percent estimated in the previous quarter. In comparison with the situation one year earlier (February 2022); the current unemployment rate remained almost the same with a slight increase of 0.7 percentage points.

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 that in February 2023(Q1), the estimated number of employed population was 3,803,942 persons while it was 3,571,236 persons in November 2022(Q4), indicating an increase of 3.3 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio increased to 47.7 percent in February 2023 (Q1) as compared to 44.4 percent in November 2022 (Q4). The recorded employment to population ratio in February 2023 (Q1) is higher than 45.5 percent registered one-year earlier (February 2022).

According to the results of the LFS presented in Figure 2.2, the labour force participation rate decreased to 57.6 percent in February 2023(Q1) as compared to 58.7 percent in November 2022 (Q4). In comparison with the situation of the same quarter one year earlier (February 2022), the labour force participation rate increased by 3.3 percentage points.

Figure 2. 2: Trend of the main labour force indicators
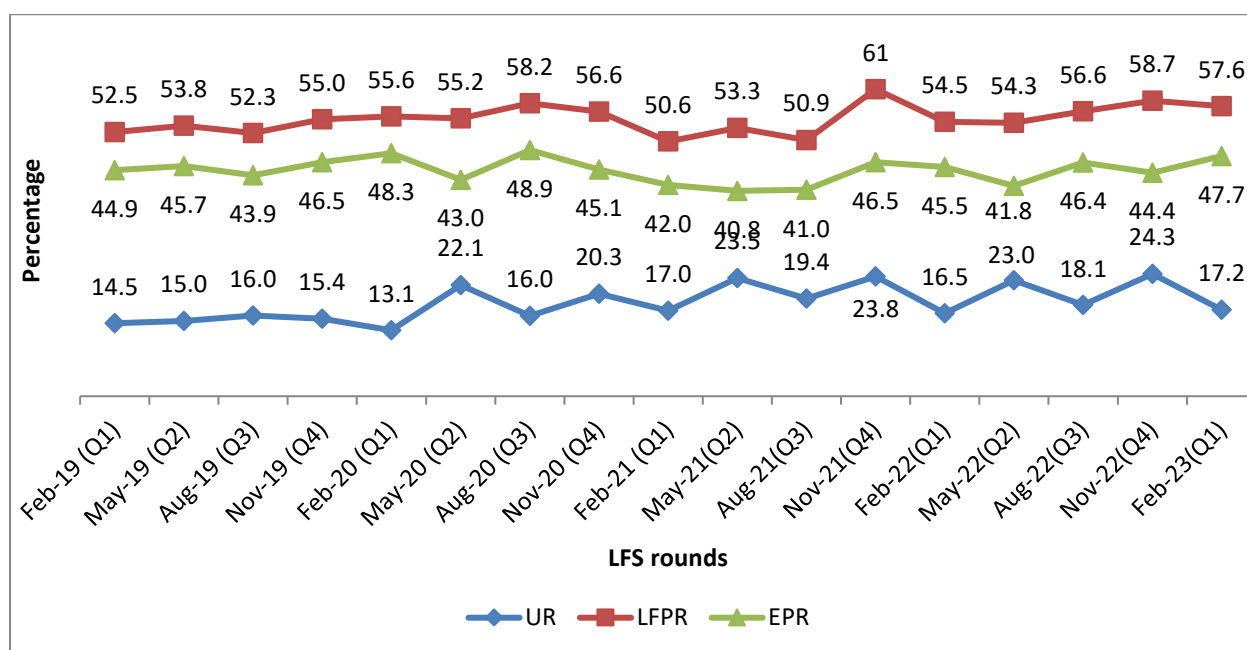
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 show that the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force increased to 42.4 percent in February 2023 (Q1) as compared to 41.3 percent observed in November 2022(Q4). However, the comparison of the current quarter with the same quarter one year earlier (February 2022) shows a decrease of 3.1 percentage points.

Among the components of population out of labour force; Available non-job seekers constitutes a substantial category. In Rwanda, most of the population in this category are mainly subsistence farmers. The proportion of working age population falling in this category in February 2023(Q1) increased by 2.4 percentage points compared to the estimate of the same quarter one year back (February 2022) as well as to the previous quarter(November 2022).

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 increased to 11.5 percent in February 2023(Q1) from 9.9 percent in November 2022(Q4). In comparison to the same quarter one year back (February 2022), it increased by 2.1 percentage points.

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, stood at 57.6 percent in February 2023(Q1) compared to 54.5 percent in February 2022(Q1), indicating an increase of 3.1 percentage points. The observed increase during this period is higher among males (3.4 percentage points) than among females (2.9 percentage points). The results show the decreasing rate of labour force participation rate among both male and female population as compared to previous round and the increasing rate as compared to the same quarter one year earlier (February 2022).

Generally, the labour force participation rate is higher among male population than the female population over time. The gender gap in labour force participation rate was around 14.3 percentage points in February 2023(Q1) and it has slightly increased as compared to the situation of the same quarter one year back (13.8 percent).

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex
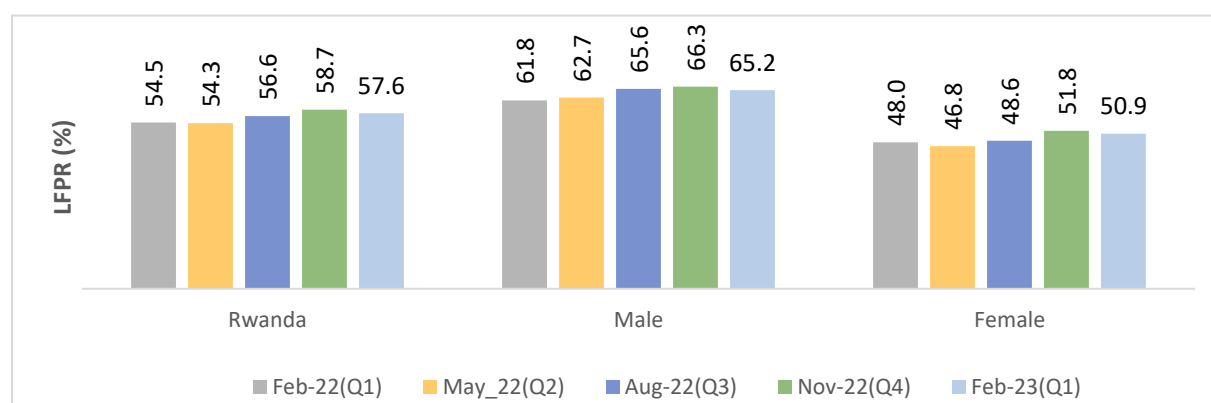
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate by educational attainment shows that it was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education over time. A comparison of February 2022(Q1) with February 2023(Q1) shows an increase of labour force participation rate in all levels of education. The highest increase was observed among holders of primary level of education (4.3 percentage points), followed by upper secondary level (3.5 percentage points). The lowest increase was observed among university graduate (1.7 percentage points).

The comparison of the results of the current quarter with the previous quarter shows that there was a significant labour force participation rate decrease among the university graduates (4.1 percentage points) and a slight decrease among those without any

completed level of education while it remained almost the same among the remaining levels of education.

Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by level of education
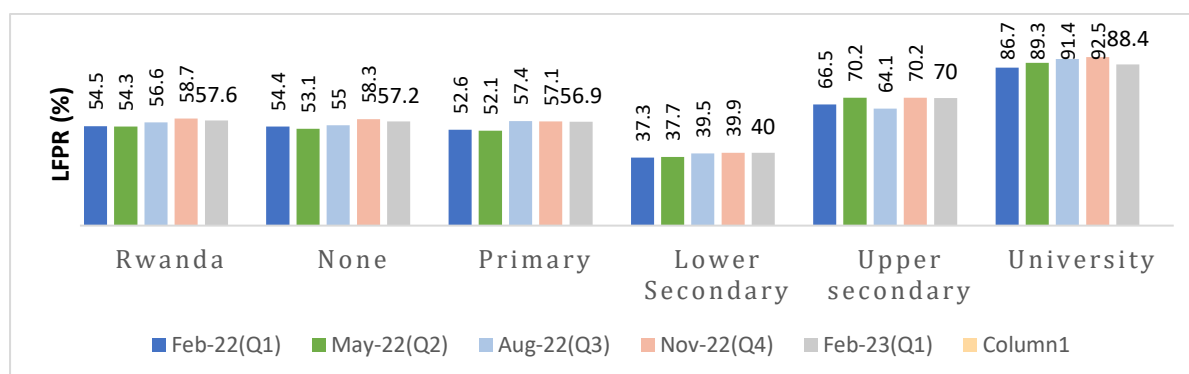
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In February 2023(Q1), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years (53.9 percent) increased by 4.4 percentage points compared to February 2022(Q1). For the age group 31-54 years old, the LFPR was 71.4 percent in February 2023 and it has not changed as compared to the same quarter one year back (February 2022). For the age group 55 years old and above, the labour force participation rate in February 2023(Q1) increased by 3.7 percentage points as compared to February 2022(Q1).

Generally, the labour force participation rate is higher in the age group 31-54 years compared to the remaining age groups.

Figure 3. 3: Labour force participation rate by age group
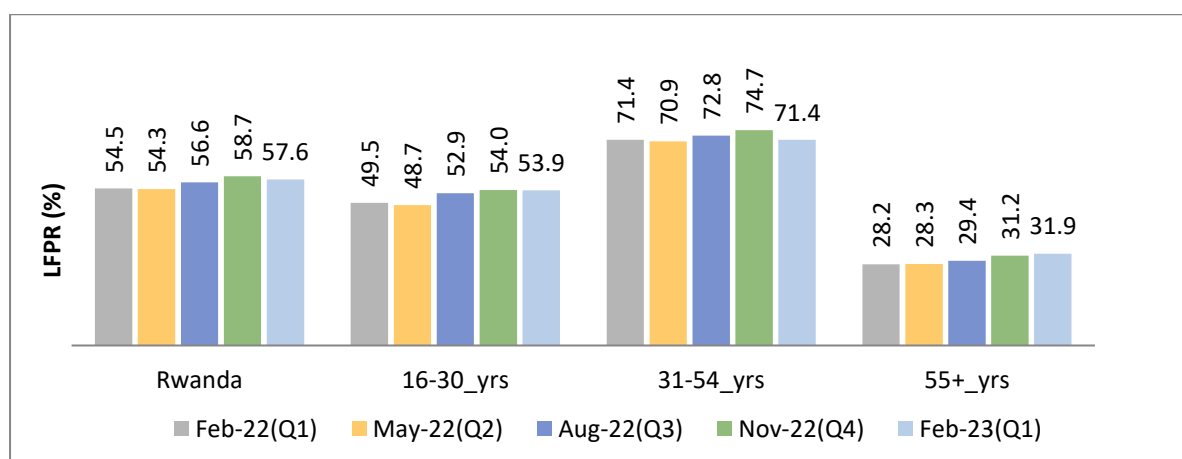
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

Labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) was revealed to be high in urban areas 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 slightly decreased from 11 percentage points in February 2022(Q1) to 10.4 percentage points in February 2023(Q1).

The comparison of February 2023 and February 2022 reveals that the labour force participation rate increased by 2.1 percentage points in rural areas and by 1.5 percentage points in urban areas. The comparison of LFS February 2023(Q1) and November 2022(Q4) shows that the labour force participation rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 66.6 percent in November 2022(Q4) to 64.8 percent in February 2023(Q1) and decreased by 2.2 percentage points in rural areas from 56.6 percent in November 2022(Q4) to 54.4 percent in February 2023(Q1).

Figure 3. 4: Labour force participation rate by area of residence
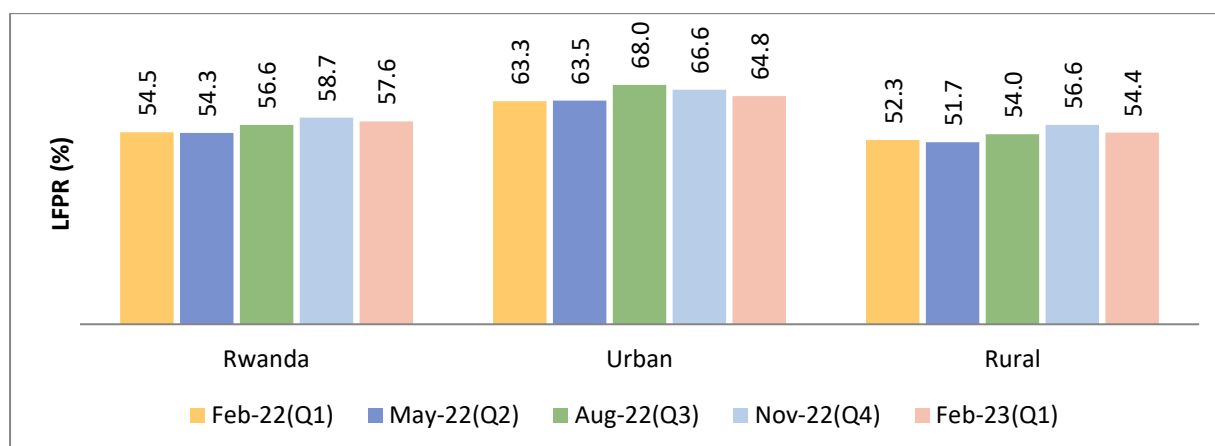
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 4: Employment

According to the recent international standards, persons of working age are classified as employed if, during a short reference period of 7 days or one week, (i) they did some work (even for just one hour) for profit or pay, in cash or in kind; or (ii) they were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period.

4.1 Employment to population ratio (EPR)

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the EPR is a measure of the extent to which the economy is providing income-generating jobs for persons who are of working age. It thus gives an indication of the demand for labour in the economy, in terms of the quantity of workers. An increase in the employment-to-population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic acceleration and an increase in total employment as an indicator of economic stability. In February 2023 (Q1), the Employment-to-population ratio was 47.7 percent. It increased in February 2023 (Q1) as compared to February 2022 (Q1) at the national level as well as in both urban and rural areas. The results show that between February 2022 (Q1) and February 2023(Q1), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 2.2 percentage points at national level, by 2.4 percentage points in urban areas, and by 0.7 percentage point in rural areas.

It is observed that the employment-to-population ratio is generally 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 February 2023 (Q1) (9.9 percentage points) and it increased by 1.7 percentage points as compared by February 2022.

Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.
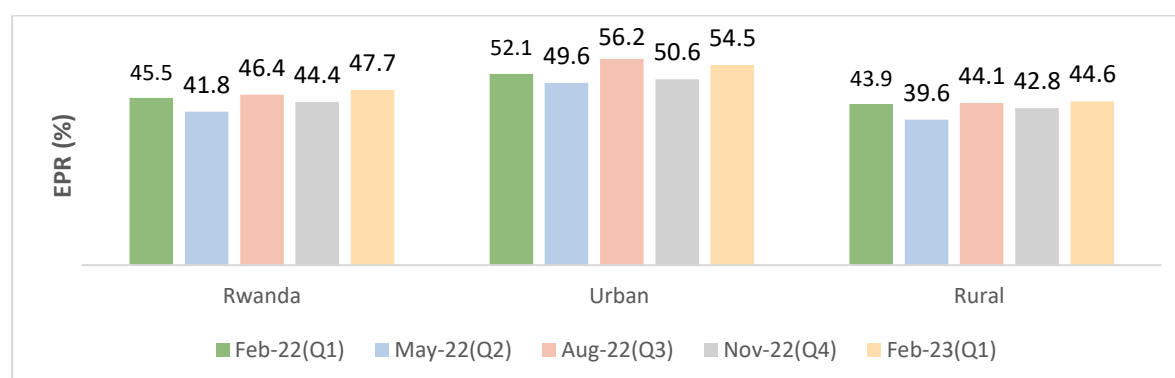
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 February 2023 (Q1) the employment-to-population ratio increased among both males (2.6 percentage points) and females (1.8 percentage points) as compared to February 2022(Q1). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in February 2023(Q1), remained significant (14 percentage points) even though it slightly decreased compared to the situation in the

same quarter one year earlier (13.2 percentage points). A comparison between the current quarter and the previous quarter (November 2022(Q4)), shows that, the employment to population ratio increased by about 3.3 percentage points at National level, 2.6 percent point among males and by 3.9 percentage points among females

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex
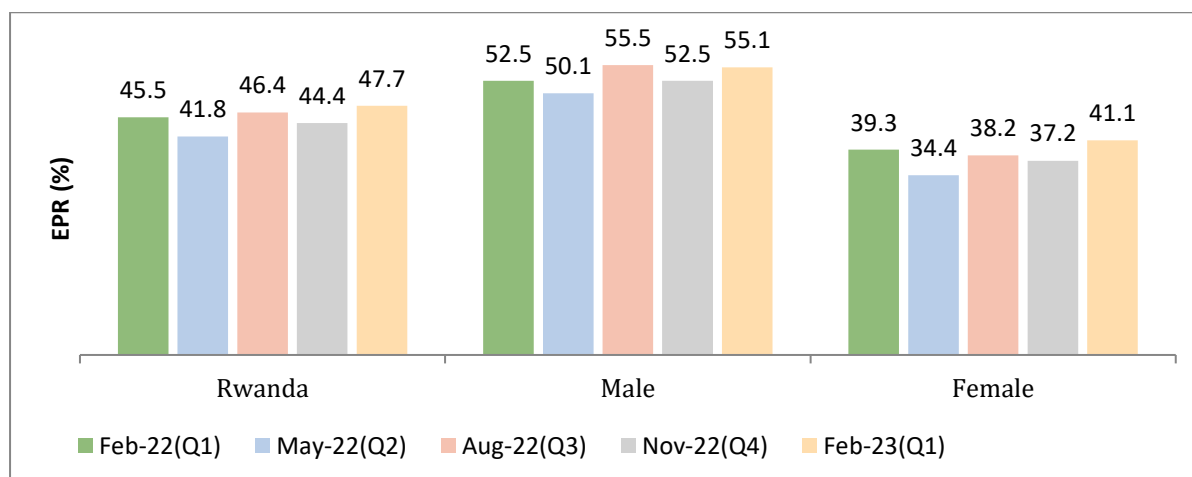
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.2 Status in employment

The results in Table 4.1 below reveal that, in February 2023(Q1) the number of employed population increased by around 6.1 percent as compared to February 2022(Q1) and by around 6.5 percent as compared to November 2022(Q4). 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. In February 2023 (Q1), the number of employees and paid apprentices decreased as compared to February 2022(Q1), but the number of employers increased by 12.2 percentage points.

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

Status in employment	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	22-Nov	23-Feb	% Change Feb22-Feb23	% Change Nov22-Feb23
Total	**3,585,651**	**3,317,006**	**3,711,254**	**3,571,236**	**3,803,942**	**6.1%**	**6.5%**
Employee and paid apprentices	2,696,389	2,382,596	2,630,327	2,571,462	**2,663,932**	-1.2%	3.6%
Employer (with regular employees)	56,647	43,979	38,754	30,837	**63,583**	12.2%	106.2%
Own account worker (without regular employees	769,418	812,760	879,256	870,824	**965,238**	25.5%	10.8%
Member of cooperative	1,013	591	**5,559**	**5,023**	**7,125**	603.4%	41.9%
Contributing family worker	62,183	77,080	157,357	93,090	**104,063**	67.3%	11.8%

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

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of employed population according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees and paid apprentices in February 2023(Q1) was 70.0 percent while it was 25.4 percent for Own account workers and 1.7

percent for Employers. Compared with February 2022(Q1), the share of employees decreased by 5.2 percentage points while it increased in other status of employment.

Figure 4. 3: Distribution of employed population by status in employment
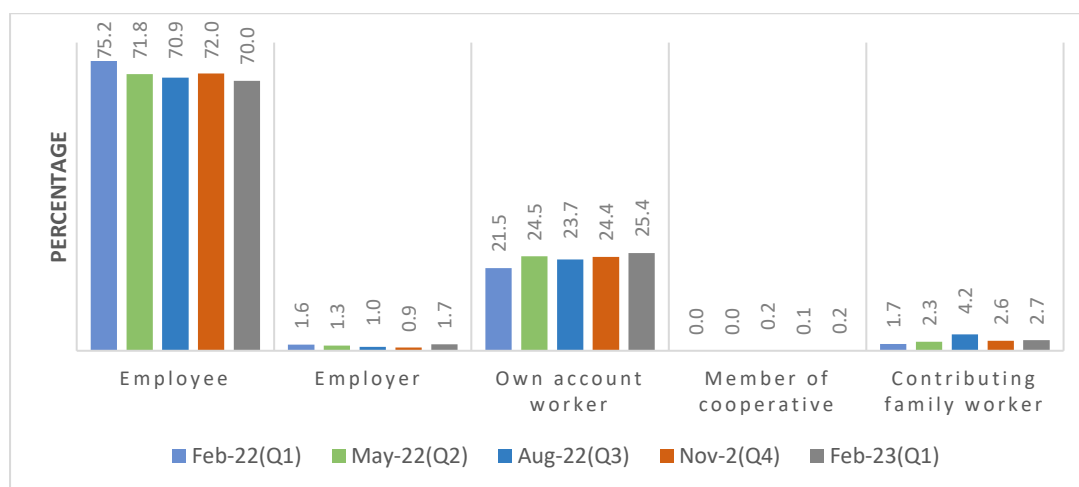
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.3 Main occupation

The table below presents the number of employed persons by occupation and its change over time. The comparison of February 2023 (Q1) with February 2022(Q1) reveals that there was a loss of employment in three occupation groups: Managers (-29.9 percent), Professionals (-4.6%) and Elementary Occupations (-1.3 percent). The following occupation groups recorded a gain in employment: Clerical support workers (+40.9 percent), Service and sales workers (+33.1 percent), Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing (+32.1 percent), Craft and related Trade (+12.2 percent), Technicians and associate professionals (+10.6 percent) and Plant and machine operators and assemble (+6.9 percent).

Table 4. 2 Number of employed persons by occupation

Major Occupation Group	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	22-Nov	23-Feb	% Change Feb-22-Feb-23
Total	3,585,651	3,317,006	3,711,254	3,571,236	3,803,942	6.1%
Managers	44,042	27,768	38,243	41,033	30,859	-29.9%
Professionals	211,286	242,418	215,991	249,863	201,663	-4.6%
Technicians and associate professionals	24,767	41,997	46,745	35,240	27,387	10.6%
Clerical support workers	24,286	29,125	37,910	28,383	34,208	40.9%
Service and sales workers	507,256	476,022	468,663	513,042	675,104	33.1%
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing	160,010	153,122	247,882	173,397	211,343	32.1%
Craft and related trades workers	253,785	252,311	371,985	291,008	284,643	12.2%
Plant and machine operators and assemble	99,043	101,160	78,276	103,208	105,915	6.9%
Elementary occupations	2,261,175	1,993,084	2,205,559	2,136,062	2,232,821	-1.3%

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 (58.7 percent) usually registered a highest share, followed by

Service and Sales Workers (17.7 percent) and then Craft and Related Trades Workers (7.5 percent) among others. The comparison of February 2023 (Q1) with the same quarter in 2022 shows that the distribution has remained relatively unchanged except for elementary occupation where a decline of 4.4 percentage points was observed as well as in Service and Sales Workers that marked an increase of 3.5 percentage points .

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

Major Occupation Group	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	22-Nov	23-Feb	Change in % Feb 22-Feb 23
Total employed ('000)	3,586	3,317	3,711	3,571	3,803	
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0
Managers	1.2	0.8	1	1.2	0.8	-0.4
Professionals	5.9	7.3	5.8	7	5.3	-0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.7	1.3	1.3	1	0.7	0.0
Clerical Support Workers	0.7	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	0.2
Service and Sales Workers	14.2	14.4	12.6	14.4	17.7	3.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4.5	4.6	6.7	4.9	5.6	1.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7.1	7.6	10	8.2	7.5	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.8	3	2.1	2.9	2.8	0.0
Elementary Occupations	63.1	60.1	59.4	59.8	58.7	-4.4

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 (46.3 percent) in February 2023(Q1). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were Trade(13 percent); construction (8.1 percent), Transportation and storage(5.4 percent); Manufacturing (5.1 percent) Activities of households as employers(3.9 percent), Education(3.8 percent), Accommodation and food services activities(2.9 percent); and Administrative and support activities(2.7 percent).

Table 4. 4: Percentage distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity.

ISIC High level	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	22-Nov	23-Feb
Agriculture forestry and fishing	52.5	43.8	42.6	45.3	46.3
Mining and quarrying	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1
Manufacturing	4.4	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.1
Electricity gas stream and air condition	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	9.2	9.7	10.6	9.8	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.1	11.7	13	10.6	13.0
Transportation and storage	4.7	6.4	4.8	5.9	5.4
Accommodation and food services activities	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Information and communication	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	0.8	1	0.7	0.8
Real estate activities	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Administrative and support activities	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.0
Education	3.8	4.3	3.6	5	3.8
Human health and social work activities	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other services	2.9	3.1	2.5	3	2.7
Activities of households as employers	3.7	4.2	5.2	4	3.9
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.1	0	0.3	0.1	0.1

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

The number of employed populations increased by about 218,291 persons in February 2023 (Q1) as compared to the same quarter one year back (February 2022). The sectors that had a high gain of the number of workers in absolute terms are; Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (+132,504workers), Administrative and support activities (+ 59,652workers), and Accommodation and food services activities. On the other hand, agriculture forestry and fishing sector lost a considerable number of workers (-120,435) when comparing February 2022 (Q1) to February 2023 (Q1).

Table 4. 5: Number of employed persons by economic activity

Branch of economic activity	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	22-Nov	23-Feb	Change (Nov22-Feb23	Change (Feb22-Feb23)
Total	**3,585,651**	**3,316,553**	**3,711,254**	**3,571,236**	**3,803,942**	**232,706**	**218,291**
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,881,040	1,452,245	1,690,912	1,616,544	1,760,605	**144,061**	-120,435
Mining and quarrying	27,353	49,297	51,568	65,304	40,519	**-24,785**	13,166
Manufacturing	158,469	178,466	239,992	172,259	195,191	**22,932**	36,722
Electricity gas stream and air condition	4,318	4,684	1,606	4,654	6,697	**2,043**	2,379
Water supply, gas and remediation services	5,191	8,785	4,352	5,567	5,279	**-288**	88
Construction	328,658	322,237	464,978	349,928	307,229	**-42,699**	-21,429
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	360,222	388,599	363,931	376,880	492,726	**115,846**	132,504
Transportation and storage	166,739	212,688	201,368	210,487	203,586	**-6,902**	36,847
Accommodation and food services activities	59,181	67,886	72,964	94,045	110,540	**16,495**	51,359
Information and communication	9,905	7,489	10,790	4,275	16,195	**11,920**	6,290
Financial and insurance activities	29,714	27,549	25,077	25,775	29,107	**3,332**	-607
Real estate activities	1,472	3,076	5,115	4,954	5,813	**859**	4,341
Professional, scientific and technical	25,109	22,162	30,478	27,121	32,569	**5,448**	7,460
Administrative and support activities	41,692	68,430	57,220	68,620	101,344	**32,724**	59,652
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	59,168	60,592	66,925	55,676	38,676	**-17,000**	-20,492
Education	134,330	141,855	120,721	179,074	144,661	**-34,413**	10,331
Human health and social work activities	46,600	49,301	46,737	51,150	49,639	**-1,511**	3,039
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,852	8,635	7,621	4,978	10,836	**5,858**	1,984
Other services	103,002	102,031	95,391	105,396	101,569	**-3,827**	-1,433
Activities of households as employers	130,875	139,151	148,837	144,071	147,074	**3,003**	16,199
Activities of extraterritorial organization	3,760	1,398	4,671	4,479	4,089	**-390**	329

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

4.5 Actual hours worked

The Figure 5.1 below shows the average number of hours worked in the reference week. It is observed that the actual worked hours during the reference period in the current quarter generally increased by 1 hour along the period from February 2022(Q1) to February 2023(Q1). The increase of working hours has been observed among both males and female workers. The same trend of increase can be observed when observing the data by urban and rural (See table 13 in Annex B).

Figure 4. 4: Average actual hours worked
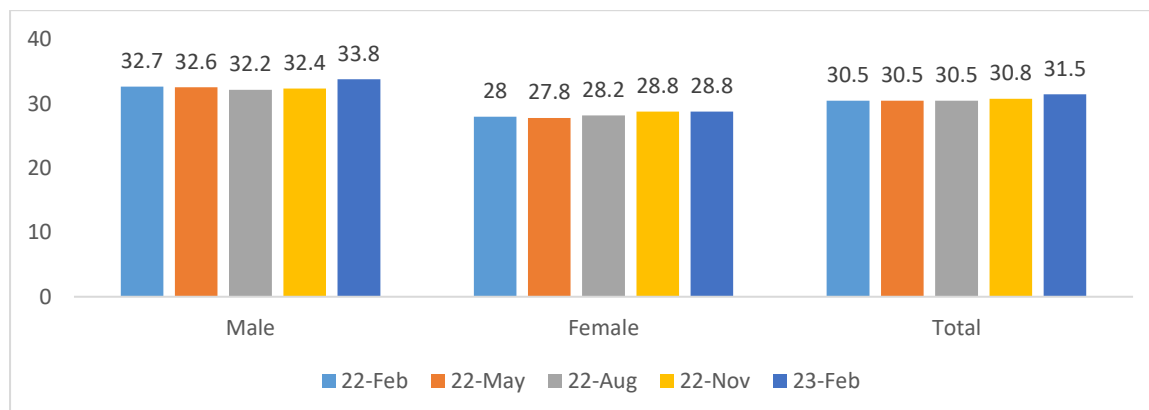
Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

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 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 the February 2023(Q1), the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 17.2 percent and has remained relatively stable as compare to February 2022(Q1) (16.5 percent). The figure 5.1 below shows that the unemployment rate was higher among females (19.2 percent) as compared to males (15.5 percent) in February 2023; and the observed increase among females is twice as higher than the one observed among males in comparison with observed estimates in February 2022 (1 and 0.5 percentage points respectively). The analysis of the unemployment rate dynamics for males and females between February 2023(Q1) and November 2022(Q4) revealed a significant decline of unemployment rate among females (9.1percentage points) while a decline of 5.4 percentage points was observed among male population.

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.
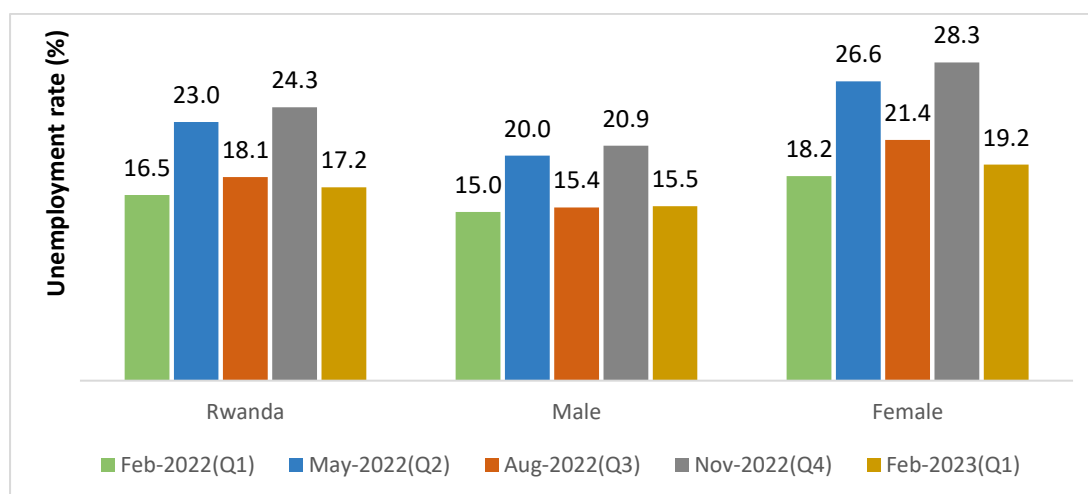
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.2 shows that the unemployment rate was slightly higher among the population living in rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas of Rwanda (18.0 percent vs 15.9 percent respectively). The comparison between the current quarter with the same quarter in 2022 shows that the unemployment rate increased by 2 percentage points among population living in rural areas while it decreased by the same rate among population living in urban areas of Rwanda.

A comparison of the results of the current quarter and the previous quarter shows that the unemployment rate decreased by 8.5 percentage points in urban areas while it decreased by 6.3 percentage points in rural areas.

Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by area of residence.
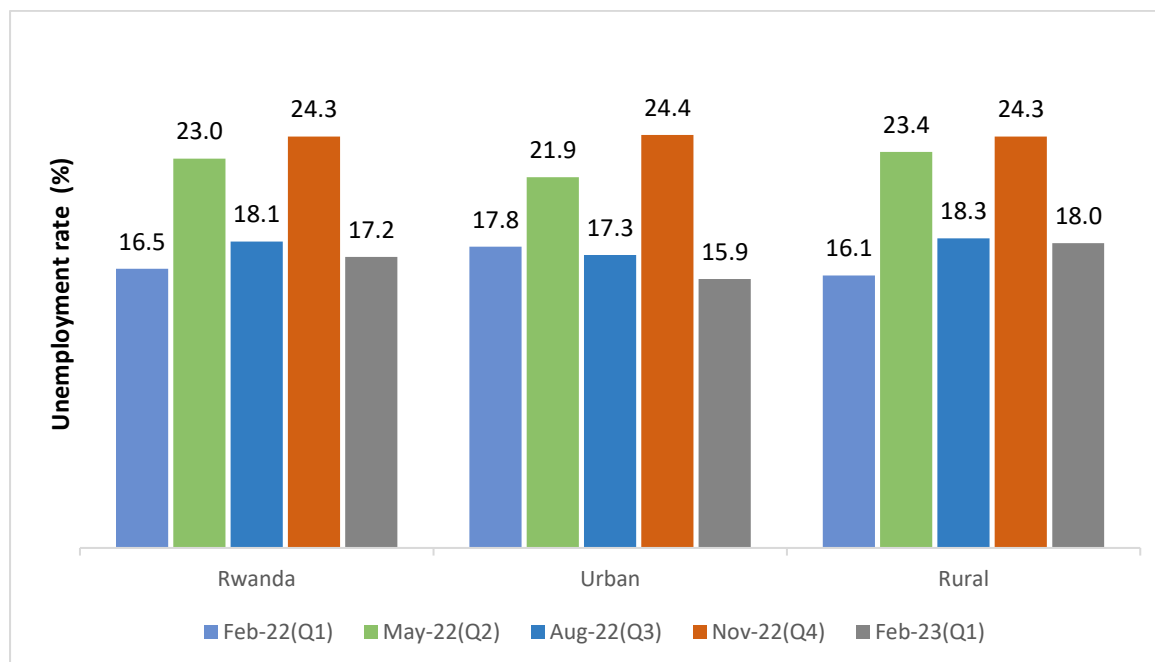
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.3 shows the trend of 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. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones obtained one-year back shows that the unemployment rate slightly decreased by 1.1 percentage points among youth population while it increased by 2 percentage points among adults aged 31 years and over. The unemployment rate among the youth (16-30 years) decreased from 29.7 percent in November 2023(Q4) to 20.4 percent in February 2023(Q1) and from 20.5 percent to 15.1 percent among adults in the same period.

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 groups. In February 2023 (Q1), the highest unemployment rate was observed among those aged 16 to 24 years old (21.8 percent), while the lowest rate was observed among those aged 45 years and above (14.0 percent). The comparison between February 2022(Q1) and February 2023(Q1) shows that the unemployment rate has slightly decreased among those aged 16 to 24 years old (1 Percentage points) and significantly increased by 3.0 percentage points among those aged 45 years and above; while it remained almost the same in the age group 25-44 years old.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups
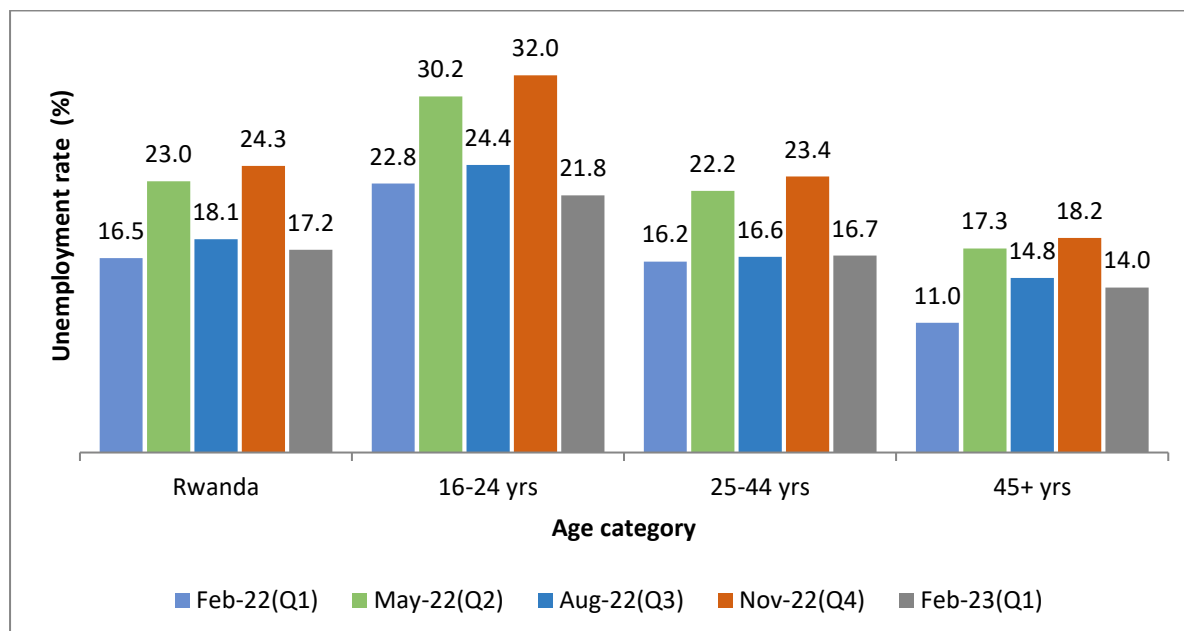
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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. In February 2023 (Q1), the full count of young population aged 16 to 24 years old, who neither were in employment nor in education or training was 749,980 persons while among those aged between 16 and 30 years old, the NEET counts was 1,131,088 persons

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 32.1 percent in February 2023(Q1) representing an increase of 2.8 percentage points as compared to February 2022 (Q1) (36.0 percent). There has been a substantial increase in the rate of young NEET (aged 16-24) among females (5.0 percentage points) and sight increase among males (0.5 percentage points) from February 2022 to February 2023. In the same vein, the increase was 5.3 percentage points amwng those living in urban areas and 3.8 percentage points among the young population living in rural areas.

The survey results also shows that the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years) was 33.2 percent in February 2023(Q1) with higher rate among females (38.7 percent) than among males (27.4 percent). As regard to the area of residence, the rate was higher in rural areas (36.8 percent) than in urban areas (26.1 percent). The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the same quarter one year earlier shows that the NEET rate increased by 1.6 percentage points at national level. The highest increase was observed among the youth population living in rural (3.4 percentage points) and among females (3.4 percentage points).

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

| Age group | sex/ Residence | LFS rounds | | | | | % change |
		22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	22-Nov	23-Feb	Feb 22. to Feb. 23
16-24 years	Total	29.3	36.2	32.9	36	32.1	2.8
	Male	28	30.7	28	29.9	28.5	0.5
	Female	30.6	41.4	37.6	41.9	35.6	5.0
	Urban	19.5	29.6	21	31.2	24.8	5.3
	Rural	31.8	38.3	36	37.5	35.6	3.8
16-30 years	Total	31.6	33.9	30.7	34.5	33.2	1.6
	Male	27.6	31.5	29.1	31	27.4	-0.2
	Female	35.3	36.2	32.2	38	38.7	3.4
	Urban	25	25	18	29.6	26.1	1.1
	Rural	33.4	36.3	33.8	35.8	36.8	3.4

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 was 54.3 percent in February 2023(Q1) representing a decrease of 4.7 percentage points as compared to 59.0 percent recorded in November 2023(Q4). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (60.4 percent) than males (48.0 percent). The comparison of the results in February 2023(Q1) and February 2022(Q1) shows that the labour underutilization rate has increased by around 2 percentage points at National level as well as among both male and female population.

Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by sex
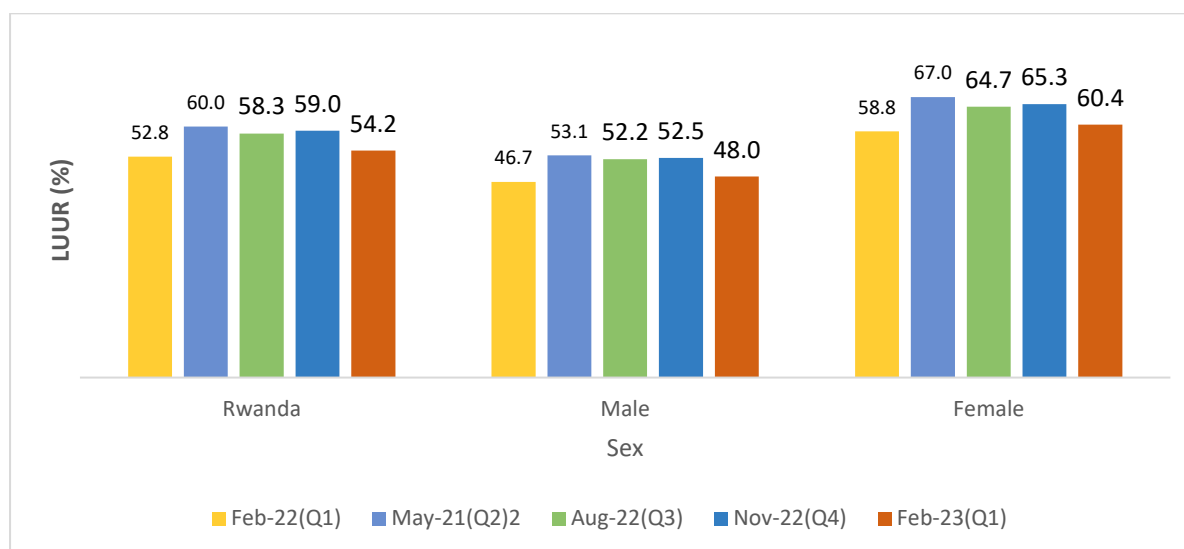
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey Series

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 2023(Q1) and February 2022(Q1) reveals that the labour underutilization increased by 4.4 percentage points among the population living rural areas of Rwanda but slightly declined by 1.1 percentage points among population living in urban areas. A comparison of the labour underutilization rate in the current quarter with the previous quarter reveals that the labour underutilisation decreased by 5.3 percentage points at the national level, by 1.6 percentage points in urban areas of Rwanda and by 3.4 in rural areas.

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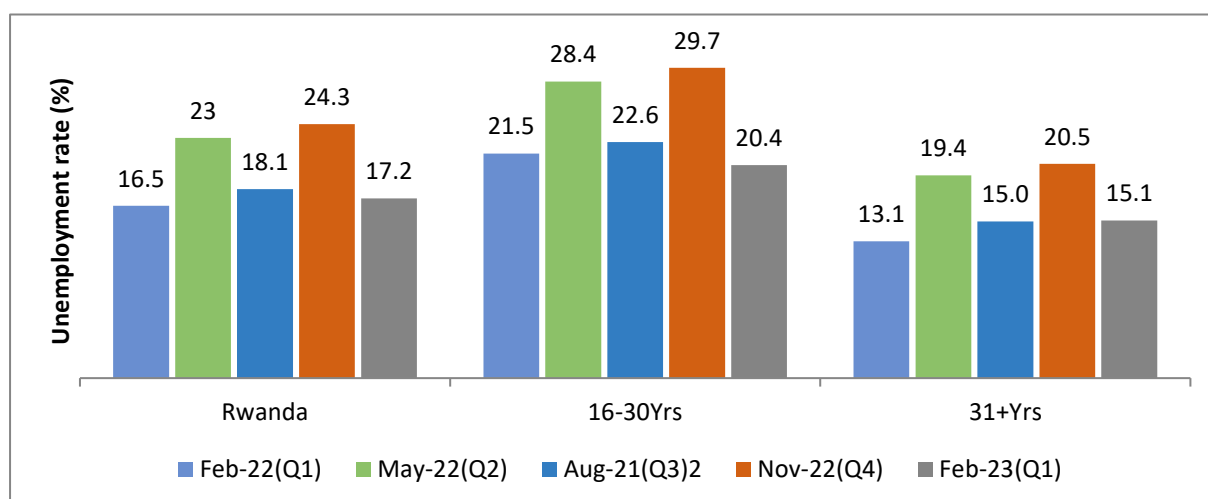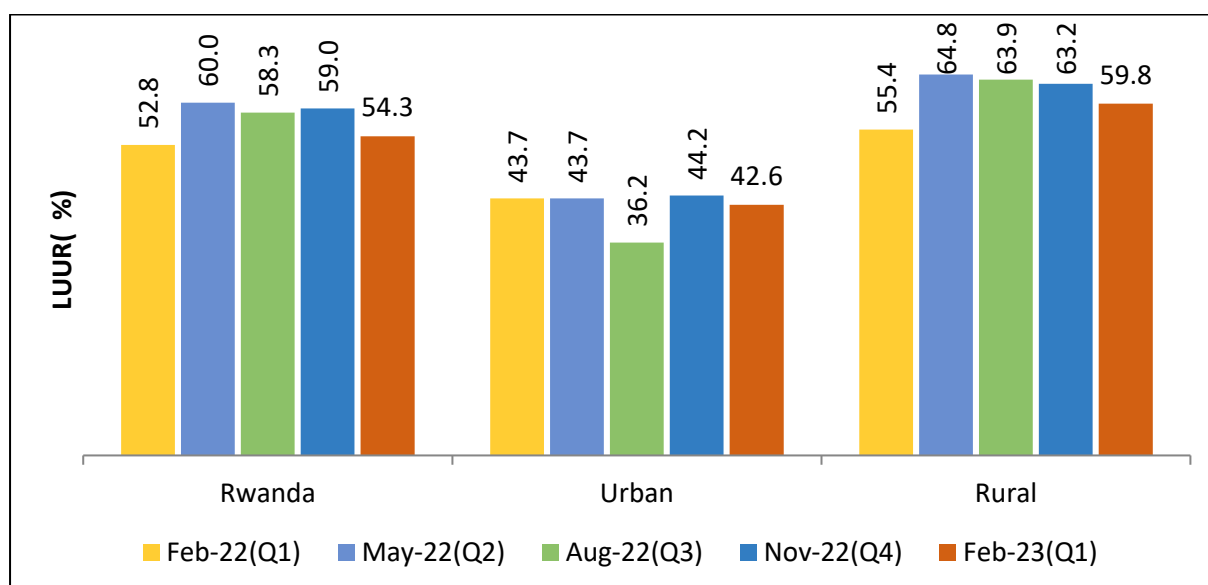

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.7 presents the results of the labour underutilization rate by age group (youth and adults). It is observed that the labour underutilization rate decreased by around 1.0 percentage point among youth population from 58.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) to 57.4 percent in February 2023(Q1) but increased by 3.3 percentage points among the adult 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 presented in figure 5.8 below, reveals that the labour underutilisation rate was higher among population in lower age group than among adult population. In February 2023(Q1), the labour underutilization rate was 59.6 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 52.7 percent among population aged 25-44 years and 52.6 percent among those in age group 45 and above.

A comparison between February 2023(Q1) and February 2022(Q1) reveals that the labour underutilisation rate substantially increased among population aged 45 years and above while it slightly decreased by 1 percentage point among youth aged 16-24 years old.

Figure 5. 8: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group
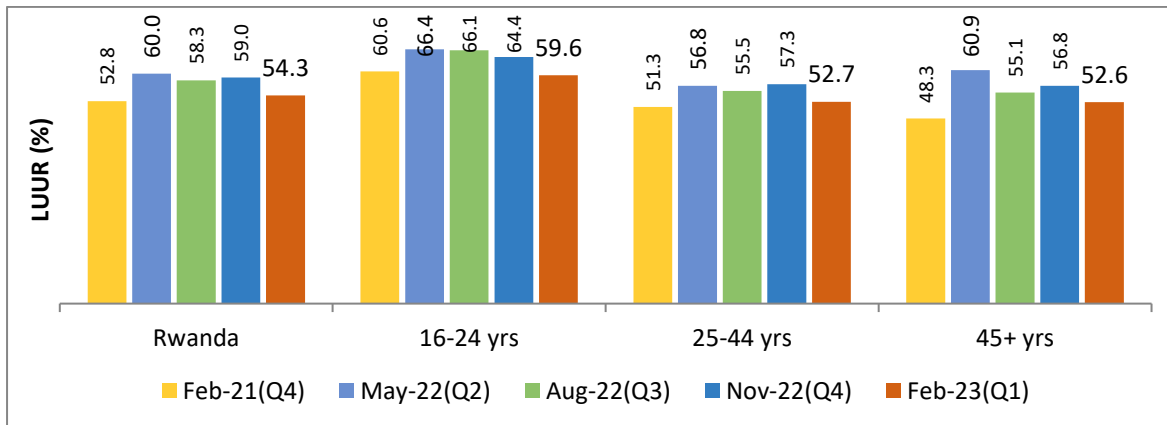
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 increased to around 3,380,192 in February 2023(Q1) from 3,324,253 in November 2022(Q4) which is equivalent to an increase of 2 percent as compared to the previous round. The comparison of the current population outside labour force with the estimated value in the same quarter one year back (3,580,022) reveals that they have been a decline of 6 percent.
.

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 population outside the labour force who was engaged in subsistence agriculture represented 45.2 percent in February 2023 (Q1). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 22.5 percent while the remaining part represented 32.3 percent. The comparison with the same quarter one year back reveals significant changes in both magnitude and distribution of the population outside labour force. The share of students declined by 3.4 percentage points, the share of subsistence agriculture increased by 3.3 percentage points, while the share of other outside labour force remained almost the same.

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

Main components				LFS rounds		% Feb-22 (Q1) to Feb.-23(Q1)
% Main components	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22 (Q3)	Nov-22(Q4)	Feb-23(Q1)	
Count (,000)	3,580	3,627	3,470	3,324	3,380	**-200**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Exclusively student	25.9	27.1	22.3	26.3	22.5	-3.4
Subsistence agricultural farmers	41.9	33	39.6	35.3	45.2	3.3
Other outside LFS	32.2	39.9	38	38.4	32.3	0.1

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 November 2022 (Q4) and February 2023(Q1) reveals that there was a slight increase in the proportion of the population outside labour force at the National level (1.1 percentage points), decline of 2.2 percentage points in rural areas and an increase of 1.8 percentage points in urban areas. The comparison of February 2022 (Q1) and February2023 (Q1) shows that the proportion of population outside labour force decreased by 3.1 percentage points at the national level, by 1.5 percentage points in urban areas and by 2.1 percentage points in rural 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. In February 2023(Q1), the urban-rural gap was around 10 percentage points compared to 11 percent in February 2022(Q1).
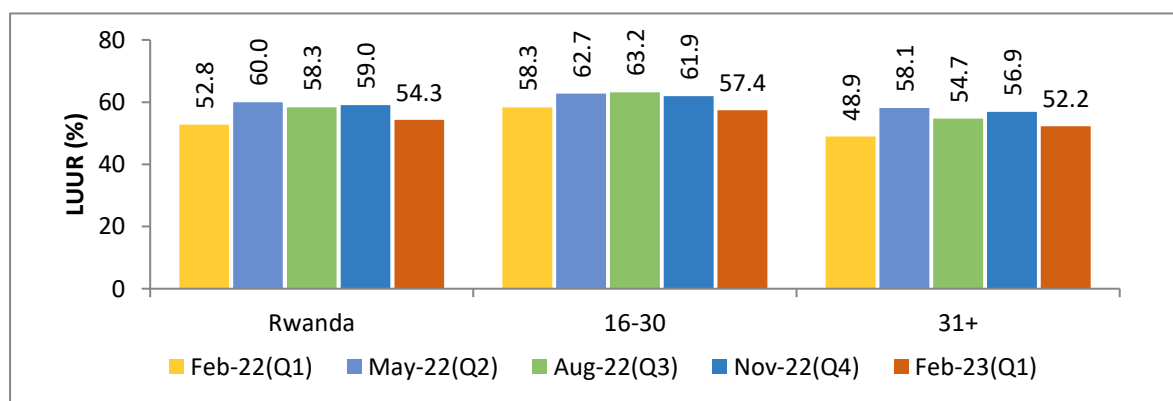
Figure 6. 1: Population outside Labour force by Area of residence
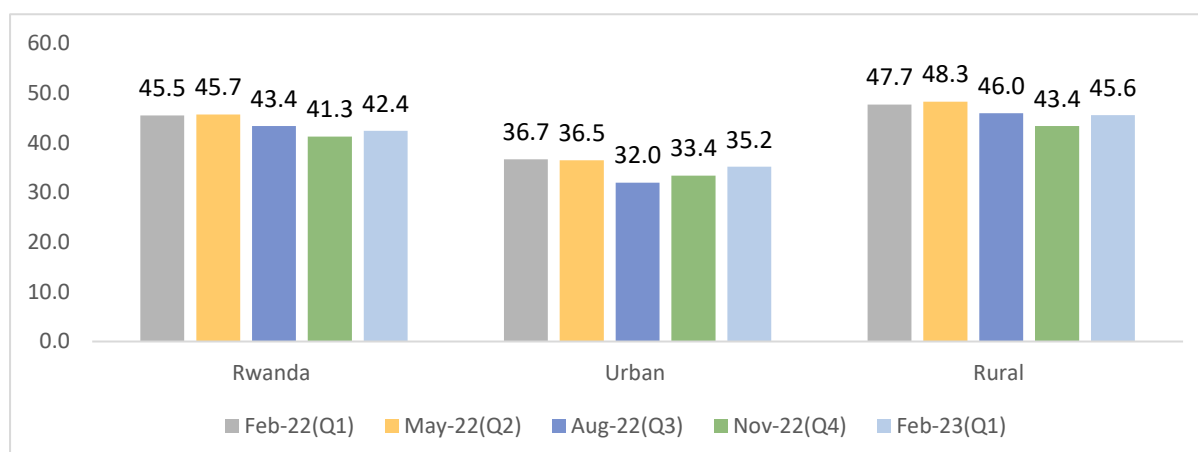
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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) decreased from 50.5 percent in February 2022 (Q1) to 46.1 percent in February 2023(Q1) and from 41.5 percent to 39.6 percent among adult (31 years and above), in the same period. The comparison of November 2022(Q4) with February 2023(Q1) illustrates that the proportion of population out of Labour force slightly increased among youth and adults.

Figure 6. 2: Population outside the Labour force by Age category
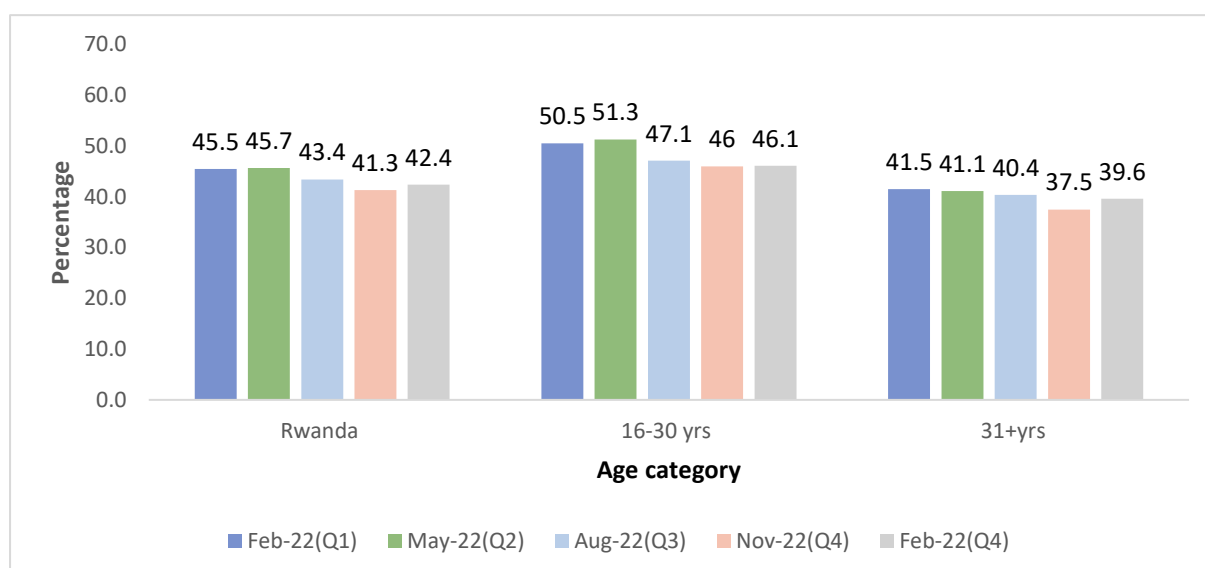
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

The survey results revealed 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. From February 2022(Q1) to February 2023 (Q1), the proportion of working age population outside the labour force decreased by 3.1 at National level. In the same vein, it decreased in all levels of education. The highest decrease was observed among holders of primary level of education (4.3 percentage points) while the lowest decrease was observed among university graduates (1.7 percentage points). A comparison to the previous round of the Labour Force survey shows that the proportion of population outside the Labour force increased among university graduates and among those with no attained level of education while it remained stable in the remaining levels of education. Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained
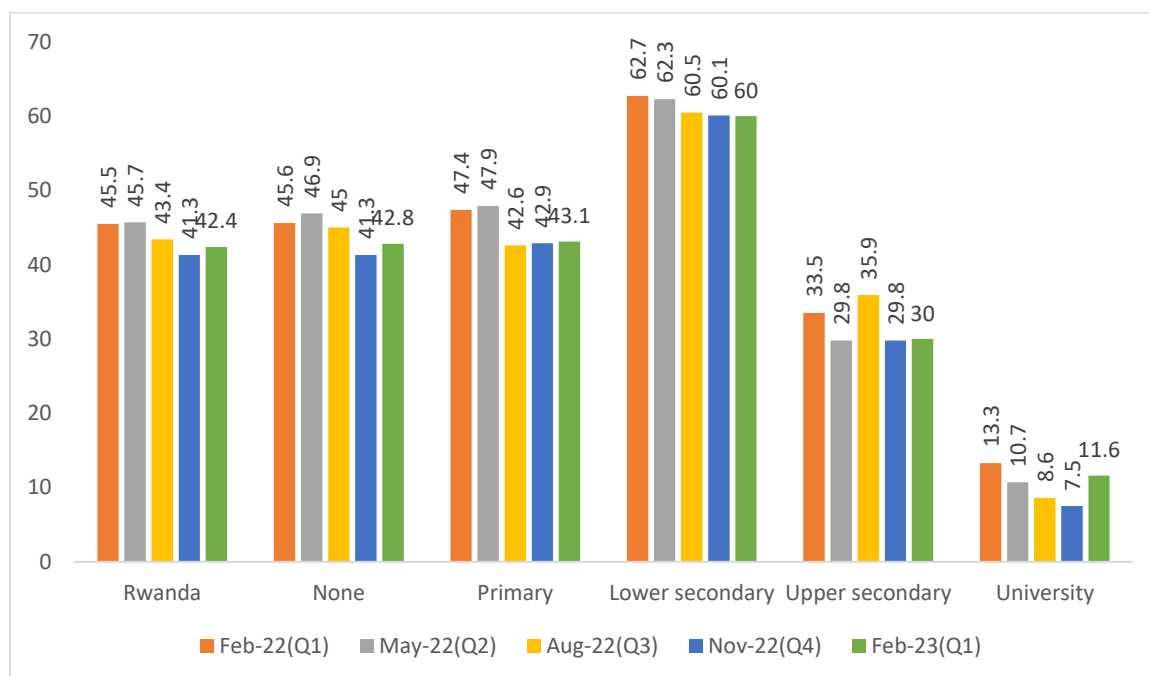
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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.

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 (Market oriented in agriculture + Subsistence agriculture) as presented in table 7.1 revealed that in February 2023 (Q1), 52.5 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity and has remained unchanged as compared to February 2022(Q1). It has increased as compared to November 2022(Q4) (46.9 percent).
The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture increased by 3.4 percentage points as compared to February 2022 but remained almost the same as compared to the previous quarter (November 2022(Q4)).

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22(Q3)	Nov-22(Q4)	Feb-23(Q1)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	45.5	41.7	43.3	42.9	42.1
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	45.5	47.3	45.5	45.9	46.6
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	8.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.4	0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.4**
Total (100%)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count ('000s)	**4,133**	**3,486**	**3,906**	**3,772**	**4,186**
Proportion of working age population	**52.5**	**43.9**	**48.8**	**46.9**	**52.5**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).
Note: The proportion computed here is subject to the agriculture workers not to the employed population.

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 the higher proportion among female farmers than among agricultural male farmers.

In February 2023(Q1), the share of agricultural workers engaged in subsistence agriculture was 52.6 percent and it decreased by 2.6 percentage points as compared to February 2022(Q1).

The proportion of male farmers engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 53.3 Percent in February 2023(Q1), it was greater than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (43.4 percent). Conversely, the proportion of female farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the corresponding proportion of males (56.6 percent and 46.7 percent, respectively). The results reveals that the engagement of both male and female farmers in market-oriented agriculture decreased between February 2022 and February 2023. One the other side, the participation in subsistence agriculture increased during the same period.

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

| | | LFS rounds | | | | | % Change |
		Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22(Q3)	Nov-22(Q4)	Feb-23(Q1)	Feb-22(Q1) to Feb-23(Q1)
Both	Total	100	**100**	**100**	**100**		
	Market oriented agriculture	50	46.8	48.8	48.3	47.4	2.6
	Subsistence agriculture	50	53.2	51.2	51.7	52.6	-2.6
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	55.6	55	49.1	55.8	53.3	-2.3
	Subsistence agriculture	44.4	45	50.9	44.2	46.7	2.3
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	45.9	41.3	43.9	43	43.4	-2.5
	Subsistence agriculture	54.1	58.7	56.1	57	56.6	2.5

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 adult's persons separately. The share of adults population engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the share of youth population in the same activity (54.7 percent and 47.9 percent respectively) in February 2023(Q1). The share of subsistence agriculture among agricultural youth increased by 1.8 percentage points while it increased by 2.8 percentage points among adults from February 2022 to February 2023.

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

		LFS rounds					Change
		Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22 (Q3)	Nov-22(Q4)	Feb-23(Q1)	Feb 22- to Feb-23(Q4)
Both	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	
	Market oriented agriculture	50	46.8	48.8	48.3	47.4	-2.6
	Subsistence agriculture	50	53.2	51.2	51.7	52.6	2.6
Young (16-30)	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	
	Market oriented agriculture	53.8	51.5	51.6	51	52.1	-1.7
	Subsistence agriculture	46.1	48.5	48.4	49	47.9	1.8
Adults (31+)	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	0
	Market oriented agriculture	48.1	44.8	47.4	47	45.3	-2.8
	Subsistence agriculture	51.9	55.2	52.6	53	54.7	2.8

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 the 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-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22(Q3)	Nov-22(Q4)	Feb-23(Q1)
Both	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	58.1	57.1	57.5	56.8	59.6
	Primary	34.2	34.6	34.1	34.6	33
	Lower secondary	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.5	4.5
	Upper secondary	3	3.4	3	3.6	2.6
	University	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
Market oriented agriculture	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	63.8	61.2	61.5	62.7	65
	Primary	31.5	32.8	32.2	31.2	30.2
	Lower secondary	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.5
	Upper secondary	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	1
	University	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Subsistence agriculture	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	52.5	53.4	53.7	51.3	54.8
	Primary	37	36.1	35.9	37.7	35.4
	Lower secondary	5.6	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.4
	Upper secondary	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	4
	University	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	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 64.5 percent in February 2023(Q1). Compared to February 2022(Q1), it decreased by 4.3 percentage points at national level. The proportion of female workers involved in agricultural activities in February 2023(Q1) (73.5 percent) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities (54.8 percent). While the proportion of males engaged in agriculture decreased by 5.3 percentage point from February 2022 to February 2023, the proportion among females decreased by 3.6 percentage points in the same period.

The comparison of the current and the previous quarter shows that the share of agriculture in total workforce increased by 1.4 percentage point at national level, by 1.8 among females and by 1.6 percentage points among females.

Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex
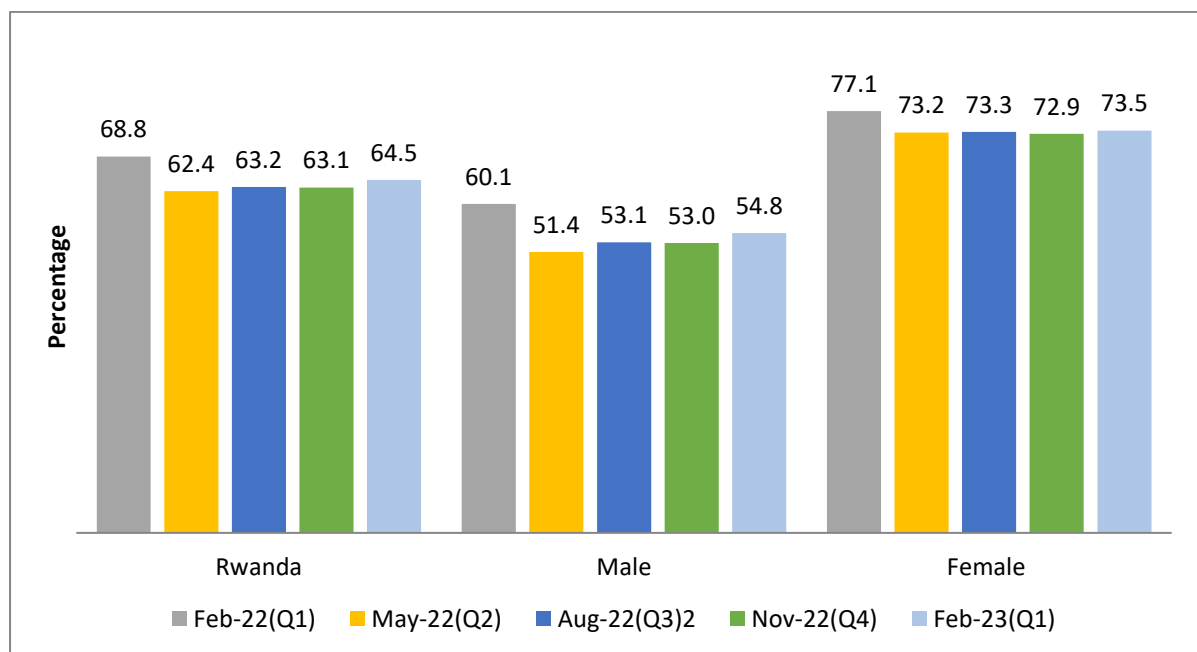
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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 declining trend of the share of agriculture workers in all levels of education apart from university as compared to the same quarter one year earlier. .

Figure 7. 2: Share of workers in agriculture by level of education attained
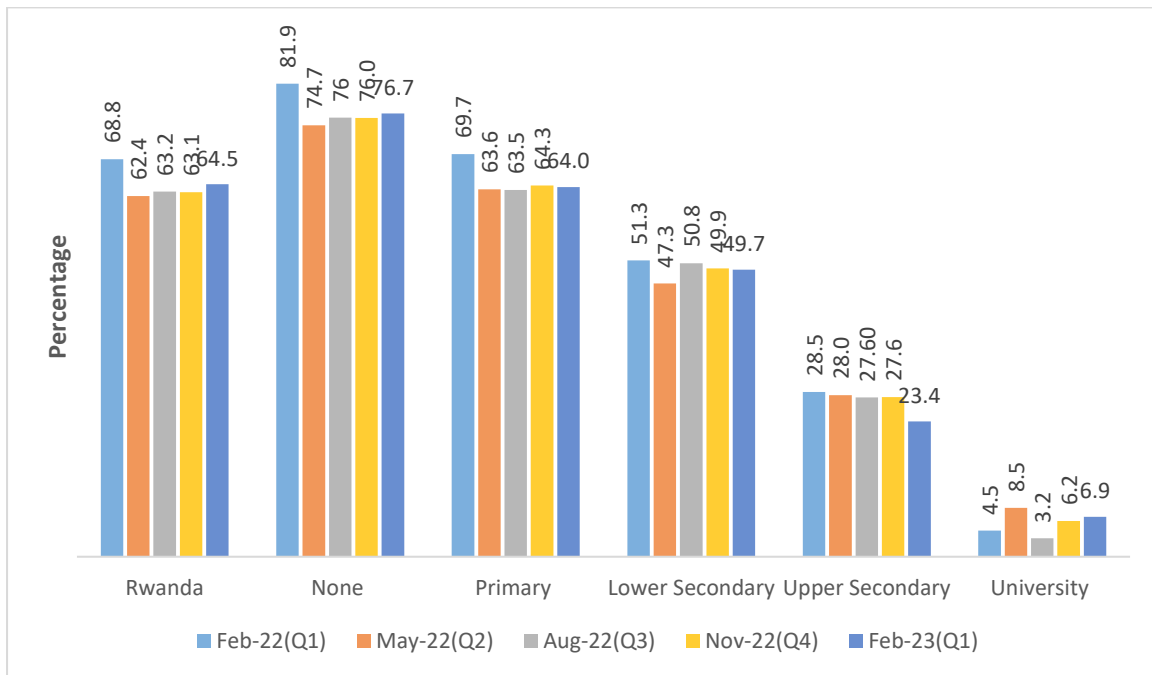
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Data quality

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

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

The sample size in the current quarter is about 4,608 households, composed of three rotation groups marked with the symbol r in the table. The proposed rotation design is 1-1-1, that is each sample household is interviewed three times, once every two quarters. Accordingly, a sample household is in the sample in one quarter, leaves the sample in the next quarter, returns in the sample in the following quarter, leaves again the sample in the subsequent quarter, and finally returns in the sample for the third time before leaving the sample altogether.

- **Sample weights**

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

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

$$p_k = \eta \times N_k$$

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

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

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

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

The designed sampling weights for the quarterly Labour Force Survey are labelled "DesognedWeight". They are calculated as a function of the weights calculated earlier for the Quarterly survey:

The design calculated as,

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

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

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

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

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

The population projections were derived from the NISR census publication.[2] The projections were adjusted by deducting estimated values for the institutional population not living in private households. The calibration procedure followed the methodology of Deville and Sarndäl.[3] Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

$$CalibratedWeight(hh_k) = w_k = d_k^{'} \times (1 + \lambda x_k^{'})$$

- **Data quality**

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS February 2023(Q1) are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

- **Sampling errors**

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

The table A.1 below gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS February 2023(Q1). They have been calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the

---

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

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

sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities[4]. The calculations took into account the fact that the sampling weights were calibrated and used the residual method proposed by Deville and Sarndäl p. 380.

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

	Estimate	Std. error	Relative Standard error	96%CI lower bound	96%CI upper bound
Population 16+ yrs	7,976,250	323,459	4.1%	7,339,293	8,613,207
Labour force	4,596,057	184,569	4.0%	4,232,605	4,959,510
Employment	3,803,942	154,479	4.1%	3,499,743	4,108,141
Unemployment	792,115	50,702	6.4%	692,243	891,987
Outside labour force	3,380,192	164,467	4.9%	3,056,324	3,704,061

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2023(Q1)

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the fourth row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force is 4,596,057 estimated with a relative standard error of 4 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 4,232,605 and 4,959,510.

The next table (Table A.2) gives the estimated sampling errors for the main labour force indicators expressed in rates or percentages. For example, the results indicate that the unemployment rate estimated at 17.2 percent has a standard error of .8 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 15.6 percent to 18.9 percent.

---

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

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

	estimate	Std. error	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound
Labour Force Participation Rate	57.6	0.8	56.0	59.3
Employment to population ratio	47.7	0.8	46.0	49.4
Unemployment rate	17.2	0.8	15.6	18.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), November 2023(Q1)

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,976,249	3,736,144	4,240,105	2,476,019	5,500,230	3,323,565	4,652,685
Labour force	4,596,057	2,436,805	2,159,252	1,603,656	2,992,401	1,795,452	2,800,606
- Employed	3,803,942	2,059,803	1,744,139	1,349,161	2,454,781	1,372,143	2,431,800
- Unemployed	792,115	377,002	415,113	254,495	537,620	423,309	368,806
Outside labour force	3,380,192	1,299,339	2,080,853	872,363	2,507,829	1,528,113	1,852,079
Labour underutilization	3,233,185	1,408,207	1,824,979	817,547	2,415,639	1,889,409	1,343,776
- Unemployed	792,115	377,002	415,113	254,495	537,620	423,309	368,806
- Time-related underemployed	1,081,161	534,837	546,325	246,952	834,210	573,747	507,414
- Potential labour force	1,359,909	496,368	863,541	316,100	1,043,809	892,353	467,556
Labour force participation rate(%)	57.6	65.2	50.9	64.8	54.4	54	60.2
Employment-to-population ratio(%)	47.7	55.1	41.1	54.5	44.6	41.3	52.3
Time related underemployment rate(%)	28.4	26	31.3	18.3	34	41.8	20.9
LU1 - Unemployment rate(%)	17.2	15.5	19.2	15.9	18	23.6	13.2
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment(%)	40.8	37.4	44.5	31.3	45.8	55.5	31.3
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force(%)	36.1	29.8	42.3	29.7	39.2	48.9	25.6
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization(%)	54.3	48	60.4	42.6	59.8	70.3	41.1
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs)(%)	20.4	17.4	23.6	19.2	20.4	29.1	16.6
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	31,200	26,000	52,000	26,000	26,000	31,200

Table B. 2: Population by sex and age group, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	**13,257,705**	**6,380,843**	**6,876,862**
0-4 yrs	1,668,796	791,087	877,709
5-9 yrs	1,732,392	890,182	842,210
10-14 yrs	1,589,127	821,822	767,305
15-19 yrs	1,497,228	774,150	723,079
20-24 yrs	1,128,945	523,231	605,714
25-29 yrs	912,483	426,187	486,296
30-34 yrs	889,681	437,752	451,930
35- 39 yrs	895,872	438,826	457,046
40-44 yrs	731,634	347,906	383,729
45-49 yrs	528,281	233,031	295,251
50-54 yrs	413,866	171,711	242,155
55-59 yrs	356,478	156,153	200,325
60-64 yrs	320,313	135,896	184,417
65-69 yrs	221,956	93,964	127,992
70-74 yrs	163,708	71,463	92,245
75+	206,944	67,484	139,460

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,258,260	2,347,917	910,343	982,064	2,276,196	1,521,605	1,736,656
1	349,870	176,660	173,210	157,671	192,199	95,169	254,701
2	387,021	190,859	196,163	113,929	273,092	151,744	235,278
3	637,364	440,239	197,125	174,616	462,748	310,705	326,659
4	602,091	466,197	135,894	160,605	441,486	287,412	314,680
5	541,879	433,587	108,292	141,385	400,494	294,367	247,512
6	352,469	299,375	53,094	96,052	256,417	186,822	165,648
7	223,580	200,189	23,391	63,394	160,186	121,721	101,859
8	101,213	83,827	17,386	40,854	60,359	43,357	57,856
9	35,353	33,569	1,784	14,304	21,048	21,556	13,797
10+	27,420	23,416	4,004	19,254	8,166	8,753	18,667

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

| | 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	**7,976,250**	**4,596,057**	**3,803,942**	**792,115**	**3,380,192**	**57.6**	**47.7**	**17.2**
16-24 yrs	2,335,033	1,020,088	797,886	222,202	1,314,946	43.7	34.2	21.8
25-34 yrs	1,802,164	1,361,377	1,125,585	235,792	440,787	75.5	62.5	17.3
35-54 yrs	2,569,654	1,809,407	1,525,012	284,395	760,246	70.4	59.3	15.7
55-64 yrs	676,791	304,048	264,105	39,943	372,742	44.9	39.0	13.1
65+ yrs	592,608	101,137	91,354	9,783	491,471	17.1	15.4	9.7
		-						
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	**3,736,144**	**2,436,805**	**2,059,803**	**377,002**	**1,299,339**	**65.2**	**55.1**	**15.5**
16-24 yrs	1,155,772	519,255	419,519	99,736	636,517	44.9	36.3	19.2
25-34 yrs	863,938	734,724	631,330	103,394	129,214	85.0	73.1	14.1
35-54 yrs	1,191,474	961,836	814,765	147,071	229,638	80.7	68.4	15.3
55-64 yrs	292,049	161,241	140,665	20,576	130,808	55.2	48.2	12.8
65+ yrs	232,911	59,749	53,524	6,225	173,162	25.7	23.0	10.4
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	**4,240,105**	**2,159,252**	**1,744,139**	**415,113**	**2,080,853**	**50.9**	**41.1**	**19.2**
16-24 yrs	1,179,261	500,832	378,366	122,466	678,429	42.5	32.1	24.5
25-34 yrs	938,226	626,653	494,255	132,398	311,573	66.8	52.7	21.1
35-54 yrs	1,378,180	847,571	710,247	137,324	530,608	61.5	51.5	16.2
55-64 yrs	384,742	142,807	123,440	19,367	241,934	37.1	32.1	13.6
65+ yrs	359,697	41,389	37,831	3,558	318,308	11.5	10.5	8.6

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	**2,476,019**	**1,603,656**	**1,349,161**	**254,495**	**872,363**	**64.8**	**54.5**	**15.9**
16-24 yrs	754,064	320,601	257,030	63,571	433,464	42.5	34.1	19.8
25-34 yrs	660,477	549,606	456,510	93,096	110,871	83.2	69.1	16.9
35-54 yrs	798,300	630,826	547,617	83,209	167,474	79.0	68.6	13.2
55-64 yrs	145,681	81,175	69,964	11,211	64,506	55.7	48.0	13.8
65+ yrs	117,498	21,450	18,041	3,409	96,049	18.3	15.4	15.9
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	**5,500,230**	**2,992,401**	**2,454,781**	**537,620**	**2,507,829**	**54.4**	**44.6**	**18.0**
16-24 yrs	1,580,969	699,486	540,856	158,630	881,482	44.2	34.2	22.7
25-34 yrs	1,141,687	811,771	669,075	142,696	329,916	71.1	58.6	17.6
35-54 yrs	1,771,354	1,178,581	977,395	201,186	592,772	66.5	55.2	17.1
55-64 yrs	531,110	222,874	194,141	28,733	308,237	42.0	36.6	12.9
65+ yrs	475,110	79,688	73,314	6,374	395,422	16.8	15.4	8.0

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and level of educational attainment, February-23 (Q1)

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	**7,976,250**	**4,596,057**	**3,803,942**	**792,115**	**3,380,192**	**57.6**	**47.7**	**17.2**
None	3,754,028	2,147,531	1,817,896	329,635	1,606,498	57.2	48.4	15.3
Primary	2,600,758	1,478,724	1,219,254	259,470	1,122,034	56.9	46.9	17.5
Lower secondary	715,797	286,348	227,849	58,499	429,449	40.0	31.8	20.4
Upper secondary	635,721	444,783	331,106	113,677	190,938	70.0	52.1	25.6
University	269,945	238,671	207,837	30,834	31,274	88.4	77.0	12.9

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and marital status, February-23 (Q1)

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	**7,976,250**	**4,596,057**	**3,803,942**	**792,115**	**3,380,192**	**57.6**	**47.7**	**17.2**
Married	2,867,530	1,722,014	1,438,857	283,157	1,145,516	60.1	50.2	16.4
Living together	1,476,121	1,079,531	907,562	171,969	396,590	73.1	61.5	15.9
Divorced/separated	281,257	211,977	182,455	29,522	69,279	75.4	64.9	13.9

Single	2,796,742	1,395,413	1,100,256	295,157	1,401,330	49.9	39.3	21.2
Widow/widower	554,599	187,124	174,813	12,311	367,476	33.7	31.5	6.6

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	**3,803,942**	**2,059,803**	**1,744,139**	**1,349,161**	**2,454,781**	**1,372,143**	**2,431,800**
16-19 yrs	260,566	138,621	121,945	81,574	178,992	71,463	189,103
20-24 yrs	537,319	280,898	256,421	175,455	361,864	154,026	383,293
25-29 yrs	558,756	301,695	257,062	226,316	332,440	147,680	411,076
30-34 yrs	566,829	329,636	237,193	230,194	336,635	179,032	387,797
35- 39 yrs	578,735	320,752	257,983	201,071	377,664	238,864	339,871
40-44 yrs	437,589	241,992	195,598	174,907	262,683	173,103	264,486
45-49 yrs	297,845	161,198	136,647	113,198	184,648	136,731	161,115
50-54 yrs	210,842	90,823	120,019	58,441	152,401	108,551	102,291
55-59 yrs	154,096	78,233	75,863	50,157	103,939	62,955	91,141
60-64 yrs	110,009	62,432	47,577	19,807	90,202	59,646	50,363
65-69 yrs	56,589	32,321	24,268	11,714	44,875	26,390	30,200
70-74 yrs	26,578	17,148	9,430	4,739	21,839	13,564	13,013
75+	8,187	4,055	4,133	1,588	6,600	137	8,050

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	**3,803,942**	**2,059,803**	**1,744,139**	**1,349,161**	**2,454,781**	**1,372,143**	**2,431,800**
Managers	30,859	23,605	7,254	26,877	3,982	1,825	29,033
Professionals	201,662	116,890	84,772	114,619	87,043	36,423	165,239
Technicians and associate professionals	27,387	21,058	6,329	23,698	3,689	3,318	24,069
Clerical support workers	34,208	12,899	21,308	30,648	3,559	2284	31,924
Service and sales workers	675,104	324,163	350,941	383,117	291,987	164,380	510,724
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	211,343	112,017	99,326	55,572	155,772	29,194	182,150
Craft and related trades workers	284,643	210,073	74,570	131,504	153,138	89,992	194,650
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	105,915	104,851	1,064	67,995	37,920	10,349	95,567
Elementary occupations	2,232,821	1,134,246	1,098,575	515,132	1,717,689	1,034,377	1,198,444

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,803,942	2,059,803	1,744,139	1,349,161	2,454,781	1,372,143	2,431,800
None	1,817,896	954,376	863,520	421,803	1,396,093	814,860	1,003,035
Primary	1,219,254	675,501	543,753	427,927	791,327	434,772	784,482
Lower secondary	227,849	130,951	96,898	127,547	100,301	54,477	173,372
Upper secondary	331,106	176,092	155,014	201,983	129,123	49,460	281,646
University	207,837	122,883	84,955	169,901	37,937	18,573	189,265

Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	**3,803,942**	**2,059,803**	**1,744,139**	**1,349,161**	**2,454,781**	**1,372,143**	**2,431,800**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,760,605	808,586	952,019	201,715	1,558,890	909,595	851,011
Mining and quarrying	40,519	35,787	4,732	7,796	32,723	9,632	30,887
Manufacturing	195,191	112,275	82,915	95,702	99,489	50,231	144,960
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,697	3,742	2,955	5,052	1,645	103	6,593
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	5,279	2,543	2,736	3,191	2,088	1,238	4,041
Construction	307,229	265,410	41,819	154,468	152,761	96,105	211,124
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	492,726	218,631	274,095	289,936	202,791	128,641	364,085
Transportation and storage	203,585	193,126	10,459	102,206	101,380	35,722	167,864
Accommodation and food service activities	110,540	54,502	56,038	60,740	49,800	27,399	83,141
Information and communication	16,195	9,099	7,096	11,240	4,955	3,750	12,445
Financial and insurance activities	29,107	15,150	13,957	18,738	10,369	3,594	25,513
Real estate activities	5,813	5,459	354	5,813	0	2,043	3,770
Professional, scientific and technical activities	32,569	20,891	11,678	22,708	9,861	3,590	28,979
Administrative and support service activities	101,344	68,980	32,363	57,679	43,664	16,212	85,132
Public administration and defense	38,676	29,392	9,283	28,496	10,180	3,832	34,844
Education	144,661	78,833	65,827	53,023	91,638	38,727	105,934
Human health and social work activities	49,639	24,084	25,555	39,821	9,818	4,627	45,012
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,836	6,827	4,009	8,372	2,464	980	9,856
Other service activities	101,569	58,431	43,138	62,021	39,548	27,852	73,717
Activities of households as employers	147,074	46,396	100,679	117,887	29,187	6,207	140,868
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4,089	1,658	2,431	2,557	1,532	2,064	2,025

Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, February-23 (Q1)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	**47.7**	**9.9**	**42**	**100**
None	48.4	8.8	42.8	100
Primary	46.9	10.0	43.1	100
Lower secondary	31.8	8.2	60.0	100
Upper_secondary	52.1	17.9	30.0	100
University	77.0	11.4	11.6	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	**48.5**	**10.4**	**41.0**	**100**
General education	49.0	10.0	41.1	100
Education	60	2.5	37	100
Humanity and art	42.0	14.3	43.7	100
Social Science business	61.1	12.7	26.2	100
Science	36.2	14.4	49.3	100
Engineering, manufacturing	45.4	11.7	43.0	100
Agriculture	50.8	9.3	40.0	100
Health and welfare	63.2	12.0	24.8	100
Services	34.5	14.8	50.7	100

Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,803,942	2,059,803	1,744,139	1,349,161	2,454,781	1,372,143	2,431,800
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,663,932	1,445,509	1,218,423	824,702	1,839,230	1,059,377	1,604,555
Employer	63,583	34,402	29,181	29,506	34,077	17,094	46,489
Own-account worker	965,238	547,877	417,361	449,310	515,929	280,459	684,780
Member of cooperative	7,125	5,597	1,528	5,594	1,532	622	6,503
Contributing family worker	104,063	26,417	77,646	40,049	64,014	14,590	89,473

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,803,942	2,059,803	1,744,139	1,349,161	748,293	600,868	2,454,781	1,311,510	1,143,271
less than 24 hours	915,971	404,668	511,303	207,369	101,009	106,360	708,602	303,659	404,943
25-34 hours	512,519	246,012	266,507	104,230	50,933	53,296	408,290	195,079	213,211
35-40 hours	1,142,709	615,763	526,946	312,072	169,259	142,813	830,637	446,504	384,133
41-48 hours	554,833	355,420	199,413	287,248	167,210	120,037	267,586	188,210	79,376
49-61 hours	434,824	277,785	157,038	263,715	153,973	109,742	171,109	123,813	47,296
62-79 hours	194,521	119,751	74,770	136,716	75,882	60,834	57,805	43,868	13,936
80 hours+	48,565	40,403	8,161	37,811	30,026	7,786	10,753	10,378	375

Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, February-23 (Q1)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residencial area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,408,484	1,662,728	1,745,756	1,156,366	2,252,118	958,773	2,449,711
Employed	16-24 yrs	797,886	419,519	378,366	257,030	540,856	225,489	572,396
	16-30 yrs	1,461,123	782,050	679,073	532,272	928,850	399,027	1,062,095
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	222,202	99,736	122,466	63,571	158,630	94,062	128,140
	16-30 yrs	375,234	165,155	210,079	126,295	248,939	164,043	211,191
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,314,946	636,517	678,429	433,464	881,482	254,211	1,060,735
	16-30 yrs	1,572,127	715,523	856,604	497,799	1,074,328	395,703	1,176,425

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	364,787	163,838	200,949	44,614	80,535	119,224	120,414
0 – less than 3 months	167,612	72,618	94,994	16,937	27,506	55,681	67,488
3 – less than 6 months	86,760	42,202	44,558	9,738	21,815	32,464	22,743
6 – less than 12 months	35,914	16,508	19,406	6,632	8,214	9,876	11,191
1 – less than 2 years	49,961	23,139	26,821	6,009	15,732	17,130	11,089
2 years or more	24,541	9,370	15,170	5,299	7,268	4,072	7,902

Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education nor in training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,131,088	455,751	675,337	99,137	202,501	356,614	472,836
16-19 yrs	364,591	193,296	171,294	31,401	39,015	161,895	132,279
20-24 yrs	385,390	136,553	248,837	36,851	80,083	99,703	168,753
25-30 yrs	381,108	125,902	255,206	30,885	83,403	95,016	171,803
None	446,268	214,657	231,611	25,873	47,035	188,783	184,576
Primary	406,639	157,361	249,278	26,419	53,793	130,942	195,485
Lower secondary	115,609	33,311	82,298	11,453	33,689	21,858	48,609
Upper secondary	147,652	44,108	103,543	29,078	60,249	15,031	43,295
University	14,921	6,315	8,607	6,315	7,736	0	871

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	792,115	377,002	415,113	254,495	537,620	423,309	368,806
16-24 yrs	222,202	99,736	122,466	63,571	158,630	94,062	128,140
25-34 yrs	235,792	103,394	132,398	93,096	142,696	116,344	119,448
35-54 yrs	284,395	147,071	137,324	83,209	201,186	184,574	99,822
55-64 yrs	39,943	20,576	19,367	11,211	28,733	27,325	12,618
65+ yrs	9,783	6,225	3,558	3,409	6,374	1,004	8,779

Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	792,115	377,002	415,113	254,495	537,620	423,309	368,806
None	329,635	144,342	185,293	61,116	268,519	196,970	132,665
Primary	259,470	141,195	118,275	70,269	189,201	160,517	98,953
Lower secondary	58,499	26,304	32,195	22,928	35,571	30,548	27,951
Upper secondary	113,677	49,876	63,802	71,840	41,837	32,934	80,744
University	30,834	15,286	15,549	28,343	2,491	2,341	28,493

Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

	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	744,629	359,480	385,150	237,951	506,679	398,537	346,092	
Arranging for financial ressources, applying for permits , licenses	121,188	39,010	82,178	50,998	70,189	59,039	62,149	131,655
Looking for land,premises,machinery,supplies,farming inputs	17,506	7,782	9,724	3,631	13,875	12,662	4,844	37,121
Seeking the assistance of friends,relatives or other types of intermediaries	239,854	127,222	112,631	82,866	156,987	118,323	121,531	298,897
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	55,593	27,745	27,848	19,965	35,627	30,011	25,581	98,451
Applying to employers directly,checking at worksites,farms,factory gates,markets	283,927	142,689	141,239	64,664	219,264	170,183	113,744	422,416
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	19,741	11,226	8,514	11,259	8,482	6,714	13,027	52,950
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	6,821	3,805	3,016	4,567	2,254	1,604	5,217	37,645

Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, February-23 (Q1)

| | Total | Sex | | Area of Residence | | Participated in subsistence agriculture | Not participated in subsistence agriculture |
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	766,167	369,733	396,434	250,055	516,112	408,123	358,044
Less than 3 months	369,897	168,010	201,887	93,093	276,804	215,933	153,964
Less than 6 months	177,499	100,699	76,800	54,537	122,962	89,336	88,164
Less than 12 months	68,791	35,692	33,099	29,967	38,824	33,679	35,112
1 year to less than 2 years	91,711	39,348	52,363	36,453	55,259	51,833	39,878
2 years and above	58,269	25,984	32,284	36,006	22,262	17,343	40,926

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, February-23 (Q1)

| age group | Total | Sex | | Residence area | |
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	**1,081,161**	**534,837**	**546,325**	**246,952**	**834,210**
16-24 yrs	230,264	115,982	114,282	47,256	183,009
25-34 yrs	336,154	173,337	162,817	87,864	248,290
35-54 yrs	418,576	204,196	214,380	97,667	320,909
55-64 yrs	77,783	30,028	47,756	10,475	67,308
65+ yrs	18,384	11,294	7,090	3,690	14,693

Appendix C : Labour Force Survey Personnel

NATIONAL COORDINATOR
MURANGWA Yusuf, DG, NISR
MURENZI Ivan, DDG, NISR

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel
BYIRINGIRO James

DATA COLLECTION
Survey Coordinators
NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel
BYIRINGIRO James
MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc
Survey Supervisors
MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc
TUYISENGE Methode
UWAMAHORO Pacifique
NGIRINSHUTI Fidele
MUGENZI Gilbert
AYINGENEYE Seraphine

DATA ANALYSIS & REPORT WRITING
LFS Data Analysts
BYIRINGIRO James
MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc
TUYISENGE Methode
UWAMAHORO Pacifique
NGIRINSHUTI Fidele
AYINGENEYE Seraphine

Data Processing
MUKANSHIMIYE Peruth
HARELIMANA Massoud

Report Editing & Design

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

Republic of Rwanda

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Labour Force Survey Trends

-February 2023 (Q1)-