Republic of Rwanda

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Labour Force Survey Trends

Impact of COVID-19 on Labour Force

May 2020 (Q2)

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Foreword

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

The government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well 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. However, due to COVID 19 pandemic, data collection could not respect the proposed design. In May 2020, NISR introduced a short questionnaire to provide estimate on labour market main indicators but also illustrates variations in employments and other labour market indicators during period of the pandemic using telephone interviewing method. The present report is for the second quarter (Q2) of 2020 whose data collection was conducted in May and early June 2020.

NISR congratulates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to German Development Cooperation (GIZ) for providing the financial support to this survey. The NISR's acknowledgments are also extended to the survey coordinators, supervisors, Analysts, interviewers, and respondents for their valuable time that made this survey possible.

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

MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General of NISR

Executive summary

Rwanda designed Labour force survey on a quarterly basis to provide estimates of labour market indicators and monitor   labour market trends on a quarterly basis since February 2019. However, due to COVID 19 pandemic, data collection could not respect the proposed design. In May 2020, NISR introduced a short questionnaire to provide estimate on labour market main indicators but also illustrates variations in employments and other labour market indicators during period of the pandemic.

The data collection on the size and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other labour market characteristics of the population was carried out in this short questionnaire.

The sample of households contacted for this Survey was a sub sample of the latest LFS-February 2020 sample (4,608 households). The criteria of keeping a household for interview was the possession of a valid telephone number by the head of the household. In total 3,484 households were contacted for interview and 3,401 of them, representing 97.6 percent responded to the questions of survey interview.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 0.95 percent, while the one for main indicators in February 2020 was around 0.7 percent.

The survey results are analysed in this report under six headings. The main highlights are described below. Key summary indicators are presented at the end of this section.

Labour force, employment and unemployment

Population in labour force in May 2020 was almost the same as the one in February 2020, due to an increase in unemployed population and a decrease in employed population. In May 2020, population in labour force was 4,104,303 corresponding to 55.2 percent of labour force participation rate (LFPR). This number was almost the same as the one estimated in February 2020 (4,105,648 persons) before the corona virus outbreak, corresponding to the LFPR of 55.6 percent. This stability, however is the result of the increase of unemployment by 368,484 persons corresponding to 68.6 percent increase rate and the decrease by almost the same number in employment by 369,830 persons corresponding to 11.5 percent of decrease rate.

The unemployment rate substantially increased while the rate of persons outside labour force remained almost stable in May 2020 as compared to February 2020. In May 2020, the unemployment rate was estimated at 22.1 percent as the result of the rise of population in unemployment to 905,198 from 536,714 corresponding to 13.1 percent unemployment rate in February 2020. The proportion of working age population outside labour force stayed almost stable in May 2020(45.9 percent) as compared to February in 2020(44.4 percent). The rise in unemployment and the stability in the population outside labour force indicates that after the full lockdown of April, people who were not employed were very active at labour market, either working or looking for employment.

In May 2020, the unemployment rate was higher among women (25.0 percent) than among men (19.6 percent) and higher among young people 16-30 year (27.2) than among adults 31 years and

above (17.7 percent). It was higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas (22.3 and 21.0 percent respectively).

The level of employment in Rwanda was much affected by the lockdown in April and starts the recovery in May after reopening of different activities. The estimated number of employed persons in May was 3,199,104 while in April during the lockdown it was 2,117,416, implying the decrease of around 1,451,518 employed population compared to the situation of February 2020(3,568,934 employed persons). Thus there was an employment decrease of 40.6 percent in April as compared to February and there was an increase of 33.8 percent in May 2020 as compared to April 2020 and an increase of 10.3 percent in May 2020 as compared to February 2020

Branches of economic activity

The employment in eight most important economic activities in terms of employed persons were differently affected by covid-19 and after the full lock-down they were at different level of recovery. In February 2020, eight economic activities were employing 86 percent of the total employment in Rwanda. The most affected among them is "accommodation and food services activities" which lost 75 percent of employment in April and which still had a gap of 57 percent in May 2020 as compared to February 2020 situation. Transportation and storage was the second most affected in April with the loss of 65 percent and 23 percent respectively in April and May 2020 compared to February 2020. In April, the employment in manufacturing decreased by 59 percent, however, in May the remaining gap was 16 percent as compared to the employment level of February 2020. Construction sector lost about 49 percent of employment in April, however there has been a quick recovery in May which resulted to 30 percent of increase in employment as compared to February 2020. Similarly, "Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle and motor cycle" had a loss of 42 percent in April and subsequently a gain of 3 percent in May as compared to February 2020. For the remaining economic activities the employment in April and May was decreased compared to the employment level observed in February 2020: In Agriculture sector, there was a decrease of 36 percent in April and 13 percent in May. For Education sector the gap was 22 percent in April and 21 percent in May while for "Activities of households as employers" the gap in April was as the same as the one in May (17 percent).

The consideration of employment under the three broad branches of the economic activity reveals that the industry sector increased by 5.3 percent in terms of employment while services and market oriented agriculture sectors decreased by 14.2 percent and 12.9 percent respectively in May 2020 as compared to February 2020.

Working time

The average number of hours actually worked per week at the main job declined in May 2020 as compared to February 2020. In May 2020, the average number of hours actually worked was 26 hours per week while in February the average was 36. In the same way, the total volume of employment in terms of actual hours worked at all jobs in the reference week declined by 25 percent from 112.5 million of hours in February 2020 to 84.4 million of hours in May 2020,

Income from employment

The average income from paid employment of employees at main job declined in May 2020 as compared to February while the median income remained the same. The average was about 63,616 RFW per month while the median was 26,000 RWF in May 2020, while the average was 67,913 RFW in February 2020.

Rwanda Labour force survey, May 2020: Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,441,998 persons						
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,337,696 persons		Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,104,302 persons Labour force participation rate 55.1 percent				
Subsistence agriculture	Other outside Labour Force	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,199,104 persons Employment to population ratio: 43.0 percent			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 905,198 persons Unemployment rate:22.1 percent	
48.6 percent	51.4 percent	Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production 42.8 percent	Industry 19.5 percent	Services 37.7 percent	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture 59.3 percent	Other unemployed 40.7 percent

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

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The world and in particular Rwanda has experienced the closure of borders and aggressive containment measures on COVID-19 were taken to limit the spread of the aforementioned pandemic.

Despite the fact that some of the employed persons are working from their respective places, the closure of most of the business and borders within the lockdown period since mid-March 2020 made the slowdown of economic activities and a significant number of employment vulnerable. There is no doubt that the relaxation of lockdown measures put in place since May 2020 contributed in reviving the Rwanda labour market, however the process towards the full recovery may take long as some sectors of activities are still closed. The crisis has made some business to close down and has resulted to employment loss.

Against this background, the government of Rwanda needs updated information on labour market situation as well as monitoring employment from March to May 2020. However, social distancing practices in Rwanda were taken to fight the spread of COVID-19, and other measures severely limited the use of face-to-face interviews methodology in household-based surveys to collect data.

In response, the National Institute of statistics of Rwanda in partnership with MIFOTRA and GIZ has initiated and implemented a quick labour force telephone based survey to capture main labour market indicators and monitor the employment throughout COVID-19 pandemic period.

The current Survey has different objectives mainly (i) to show the loss of employment due to COVID-19; (ii) Monitor current employment and unemployment among working age population, and (iii) provide data to the Government of Rwanda supporting an evidence-based response to the crisis.

The sample of households contacted for this Survey was a sub sample of the latest LFS-February, 2020_sample (4,608 households). The criteria of keeping a household for interview were the possession of a valid telephone number by any member of household. In total 3,484 households were contacted for interview and 3,401 of them, representing 97.6 percent responded to the questionnaire.

An implication of using telephone interviewing was the decreasing the February 2020 sample size by 22.5 percent. However, the standards errors of the estimates for main indicators provided by 77.5 percent LFS quarterly sample was still relatively low, even though they were increased by around 0.3 percent points from 0.7 percent in February 2020 to 0.95 percent in May 2020.

The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and monitor employment throughout Covid_19 pandemic period including unemployment at the national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, educational attainment, occupation and industry.

In the present report, May 2020 findings are mainly compared with February 2020 findings, and presented in six chapters including this introduction. The other chapters deal with main indicators, labour force participation, employment, unemployment, and population outside labour force.

Chapter 2: Main labour force indicators

The results of main labour force indicators in May 2020 are shown in Table 2.1 below. According to these results, among the 7,441,998 persons aged 16 years old and over who were living in ordinary households, about 4,104,302 persons were in the labour force, either employed (3,199,104) or unemployed (905,198). The remainder (3,337,696 persons) were outside the labour force including about 2,138,243 persons engaged wholly or mostly in subsistence foodstuff production, not classified as employment according to the 2013 new international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 55.2 percent, indicating that more than half of the working age population was either working for pay or profit or seeking employment. The male labour force participation rate was 64.3 percent, which is higher than the female's (47 percent). At the same time, the labour force participation rate in urban areas (62 percent) was higher than the rate in rural areas (53.6 percent).

Table 2. 1: Main labour force indicators, May 2020

Numbers in ,000	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
Population 16 years old and over ('000)	7,442	3,498	3,944	1,385	6,057	4,361	3,081
Labour force ('000)	4,104	2,250	1,854	859	3,246	2,223	1,882
- Employed ('000)	3,199	1,808	1,391	678	2,521	1,682	1,517
- Unemployed ('000)	905	442	463	180	725	540	365
Outside labour force('000)	3,338	1,247	2,090	526	2,812	2,138	1,199
Potential labour force ('000)	2,101	805	1,297	302	1,799	1,458	643
Labour force participation rate (percent)	55.2	64.3	47.0	62.0	53.6	51.0	61.1
Employment-to-population ratio (percent)	43.0	51.7	35.3	49.0	41.6	38.6	49.2
LU1 - Unemployment rate (percent)	22.1	19.6	25.0	21.0	22.3	24.3	19.4

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

2.1 Trends in main labour market indicators

Figure 2.1 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators and subsistence agriculture participation rate. In May 2020, the unemployment rate stood at 22.1 percent and has increased from 13.1 percent in February 2020(Q1). The highest increase of unemployment rate registered in May 2020 may be attributed to the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on labour market.

The employment-to-population ratio decreased by 5.3 percentage points from February 2020 (48.3 percent) to May 2020 (43 percent) indicating a decline in number of employment from February to May 2020.

The labour force participation rate remained relatively stable; 55.2 percent in May 2020 as compared to 55.6 percent in February 2020 (Q1). The stability in labour force participation rate may be attributed to the decrease in the employment by 368,484 persons which is almost the same amount of increase in unemployment (369,830 persons) between February and May 2020.

Figure 2. 1: Trend of the main labour force indicators
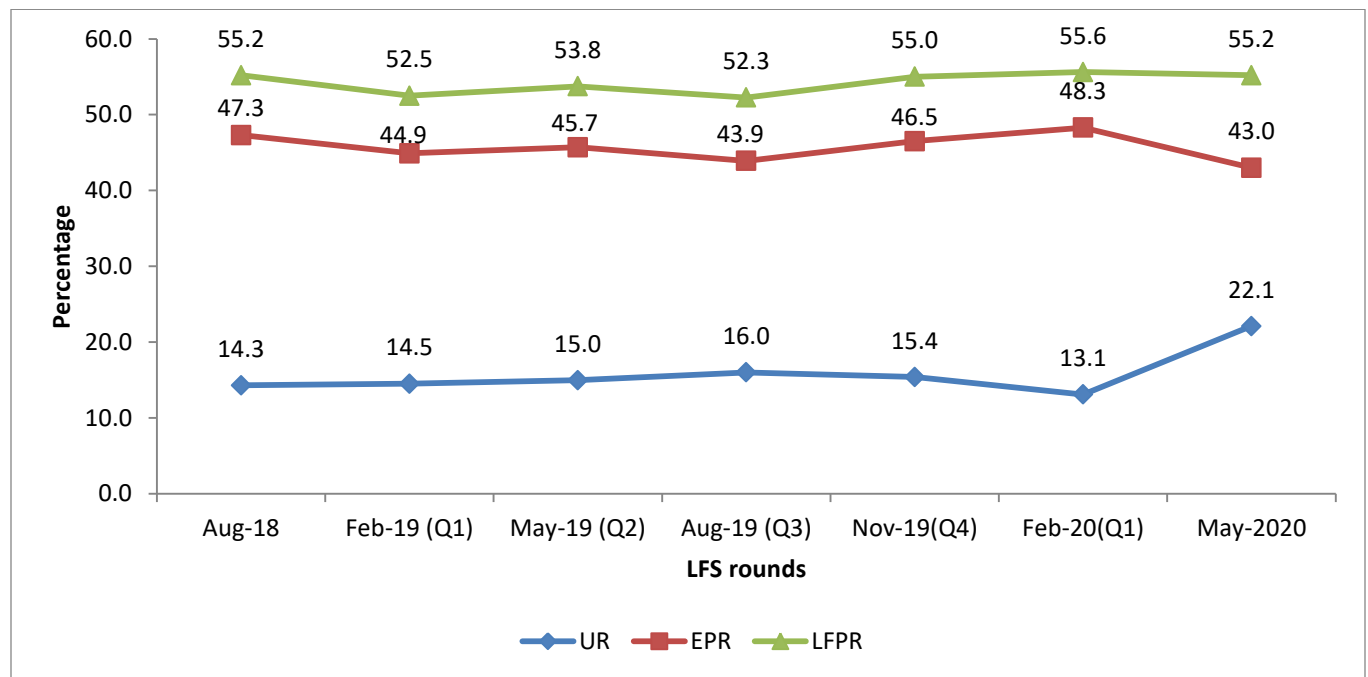
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, May 2020

2.2 Subsistence foodstuff production participation rate

In Rwanda, there is a substantial number of working age persons who are involved in subsistence agriculture and consequently excluded from the count of the labour force according to the 2013 international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation. The relatively low labour force participation rate reported in Figure 2.1 above reflects the relatively high share of subsistence foodstuff producers among persons outside labour force.

Figure 2.2 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who were outside the labour force but engaged in production of foodstuff for own use. It can be observed that the rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production increased from 23.8 percent in February 2020 to

28.7 percent in May 2020; showing an increase in number of persons engaged in subsistence agriculture in May 2020. The observed rate of participation in subsistence agriculture is the highest one since February 2018. This may be the result of the involvement in subsistence agriculture of a certain number of population in May due to the lack of other occupations, especially secondary school students living in rural areas.

Figure 2. 2: Trend of subsistence foodstuff production participation rate(out of labour force)
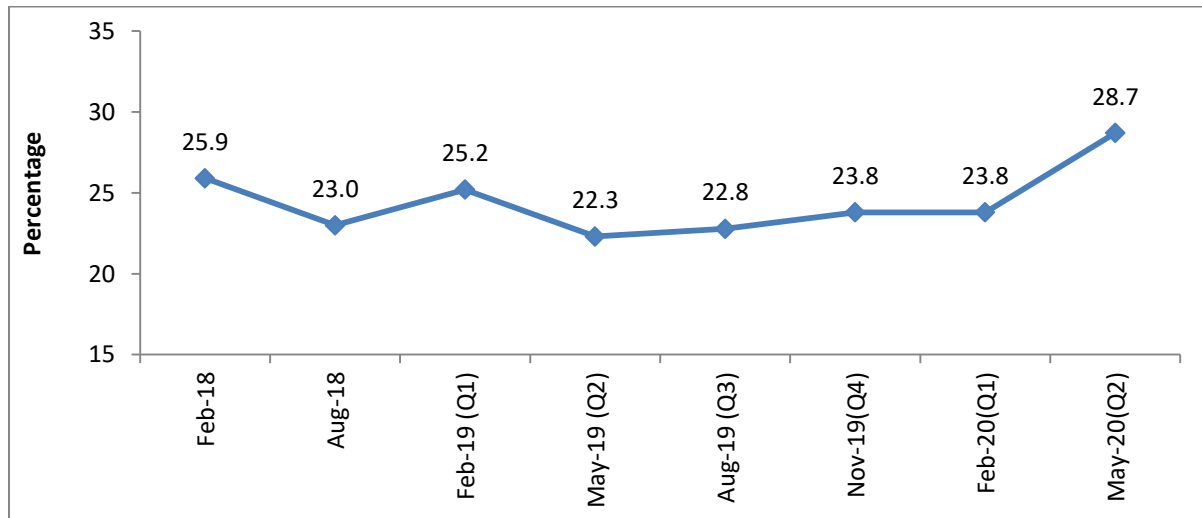
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2020

Chapter 3: Working age population and Labour force participation

The population constitutes the human capital of a nation and defines its potential labour supply. From an economic point of view, the working population is a factor of production and its aptitude and skills level contribute to the productivity of the national economy. From a social point of view, different categories of the population form social groups of particular concern and meeting their needs are major challenges faced by public institutions and society at large. In Rwanda, working age population is defined as those who are aged 16 years old or above. According to presented results, the population in labour force represents 55.2 percent of the working age population. The remainder of the population is outside labours force (44.8 percent).

The labour force participation rate, i.e., the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population in the labour force. The breakdown of the labour force participation rate by sex and age group gives a profile of the labour force participation as shown in Figure 3.1.

3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate slightly declined to 55.2 percent in May 2020(Q2)) compared to 55.6 percent in February 2020(Q1). The results showed a declining trend of labour force participation rate in both male and female population in May 2020 as compared to May 2019; however, the labour force participation rate was higher for male population than the female population over time. The labour force participation rate gender gap was around 15.8 percentage points in February 2020(Q1) but it increased to around 17.3 percentage points in May 2020(Q2). The quarter-to-quarter comparison (February 2020 (Q1) to May 2020 (Q2)) showed that the labour force participation rate has been relatively the same although declined by -0.4 percentage points, at the National level, slightly increase among males by +0.4 percentage points and decreased among females by -1.2 percentage points.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex
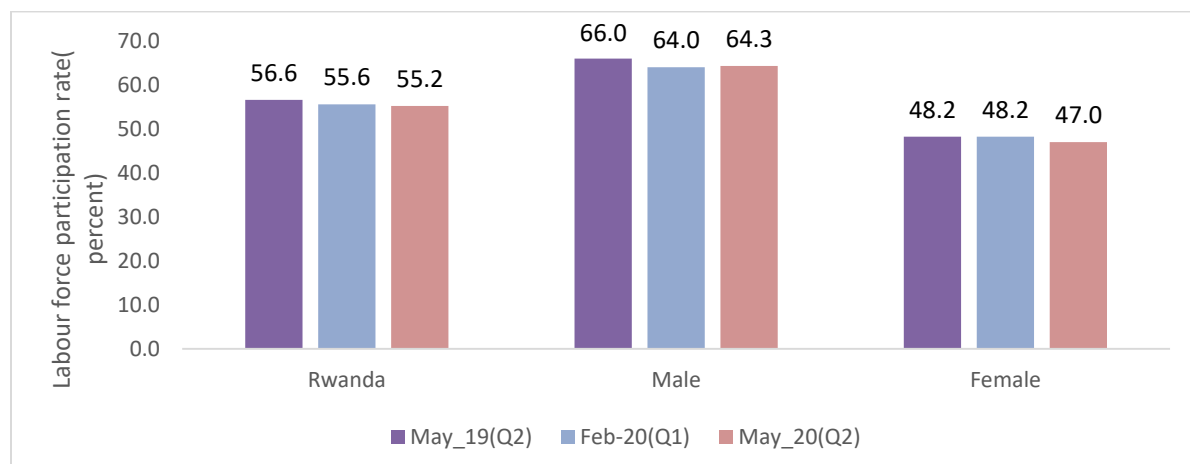
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2020

3.2 Labour force participation by education attainment

The skill level of the labour force may be assessed by the educational attainment of the labour force participants. Figure 3.2 illustrates the Labour force participation rate by attained level of education. It can be observed that labour force participation rate was highest among university graduates (80.0 percent), followed by persons with upper secondary education (58.3 percent), 54.2 percent and 54.3 percent among persons with primary education and those who did not complete any level of education respectively. It can be observed that labour force participation rate in May 2020 decreased among upper secondary and University levels of education and increased for holders of lower secondary education whereas it remained stable among "None" and "Primary levels" as compared to February 2020. The increase of the labour force participation rate among holders of lower secondary level of education may signal the labour market participation of students still enrolled in secondary schools while waiting for school reopening in September.

Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by attained level of education (Feb and May2020)
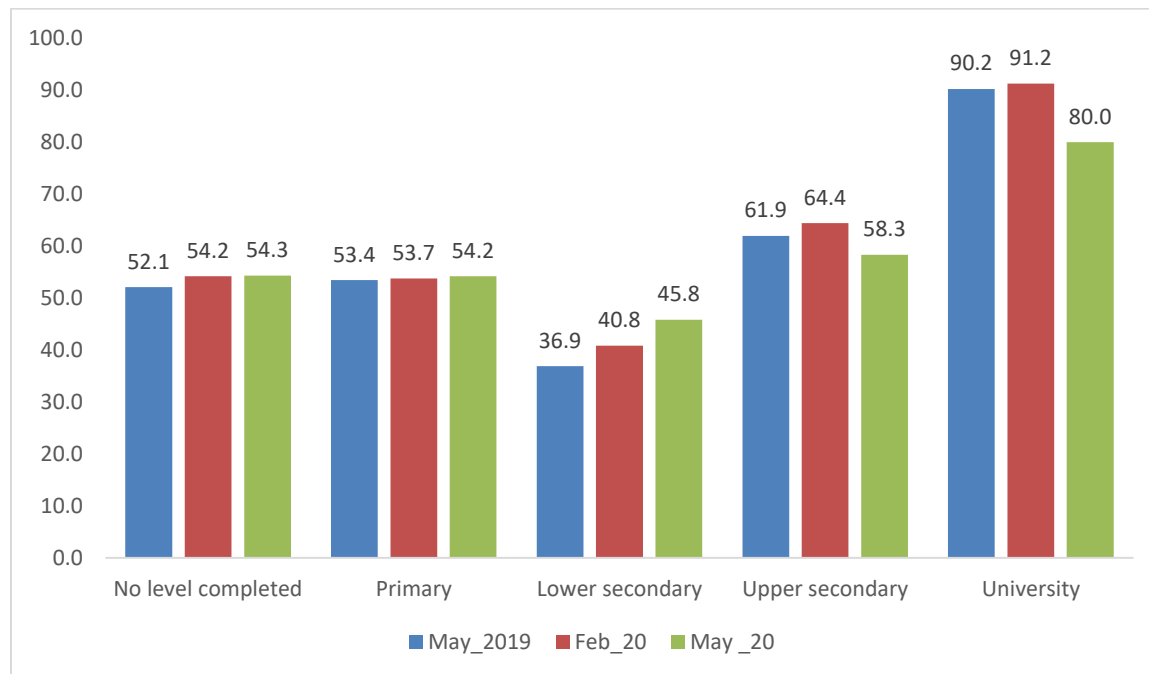
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, May 2020

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

The labour force participation rate among people in the age group 31 to 54 years old (64.7 percent) was higher than the overall labour force participation rate in May 2020 (Q2) (55.2 percent). The labour force participation rate among youth (16-30 years old) was 53.3 percent, which was 1.9 percentage points lower than the national average in May 2020(Q2). The comparison of February 2020 and May 2020 shows that among the population aged 31-54 years old, the labour force participation rate decreased by 3.0 percentage points in May 2020 while it generally remained almost the same for other age groups.

Figure 3. 3: Labour force participation rate by age group
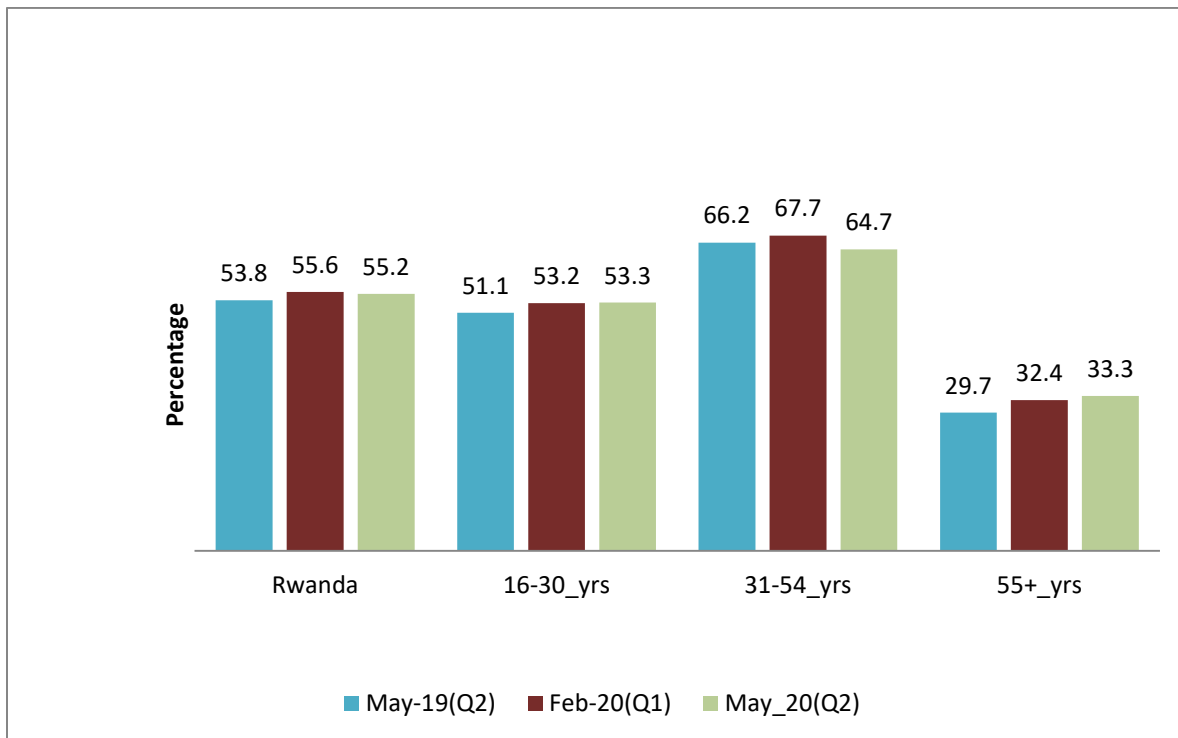
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2020

Chapter 4: Employment

The analysis of employment trends shows a decrease of employed population from February 2020(Q1) to May 2020. It was 3,569,000 in February 2020 (Q1), decreased to 3,411,000 in March 2020 and kept decreasing to 2,117,416 in April during the general lockdown before increasing to 3,199,000 in May 2020 after reopening of most activities. The employment to-population ratio (EPR) decreased from 48.3 percent in February 2020 (Q1) to 43.0 in May 2020.

4.1 Main Economic Activity

According to the results presented in table 4.1 below; the number of employed population decreased by 10.4 percent in May 2020 as compared to February 2020 and by 40.6 percent as compared to April 2020. There has been a decrease in number of employed population in 13 main economic activities in May 2020 as compared to February 2020. Among them, those who lost a relatively higher number of employed persons are: Agriculture forestry and fishing (-197,991), Accommodation and food service activities (-67,080), Transportation and storage (-35,075), Manufacturing (-30,456), Activities of households as employers (-29,982) of Education (-25,413), Mining and quarrying (-24,772) among others. In relative terms, those who are most affected are classified in the following order according to the level of percentage decrease: Arts, entertainment and recreation (-72.1 percent), accommodation and food service activities (-57.4 percent), Professional, scientific and technical activities (-52.5 percent), mining and quarrying (37.4 percent), Financial and insurance activities (30.2 percent). On the other side, there has been a significant increase in the number of employed population in two economic activities from February to May 2020: Construction (+88,902) and Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (+12,976).

Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed persons by economic activity (February, March, April and May 2020)

Branch of economic activity	Feb-20	March-20	April-20	May-20
Total	**3,568,934**	**3,410,886**	**2,117,416**	**3,199,104**
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,567,871	1,417,740	999,788	1,369,880
Mining and quarrying	66,182	56,765	8,843	41,460
Manufacturing	195,001	175,711	83,447	164,545
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	5,373	3,835	1,458	6,567
water supply, gas and remediation services	9,266	7,116	5,452	7,167
Construction	314,008	348,905	160,698	402,910
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	422,915	437,969	248,642	435,891
Transportation and storage	156,455	153,225	54,891	121,380
Accommodation and food services activities	116,922	110,723	26,887	49,842
Information and communication	6,980	8,788	4,333	7,268
Financial and insurance activities	40,912	35,925	28,247	28,560
Real estate activities	2,148	1,824	1,642	2,403
Professional, scientific and technical	25,194	21,104	8,763	11,958

Branch of economic activity	Feb-20	March-20	April-20	May-20
activities				
Administrative and support activities	72,661	64,506	42,823	54,264
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	69,530	72,172	68,381	71,269
Education	127,040	138,004	99,561	101,627
Human health and social work activities	67,896	58,135	57,592	58,023
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14,579	11,780	3,801	4,069
Other services	97,002	118,661	55,753	98,263
Activities of house13holds as employers	182,257	158,835	151,380	152,275
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8,741	9,163	5,033	9,485

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

4.2 Employed persons by Institutional sectors

Employed persons were classified into three main institutional sectors presented in the table 4.2 below. The distribution of the employed population by sector of employment in February 2020(Q1) and May 2020(Q2) reveals that the majority of employed persons were in private sector (89.1 percent) in February 2020 and 89.9 in May 2020 followed by Public sector with 5.7 percent in February 2020 and 6.6 percent in May 2020. Private sector also includes those who were engaged in the cooperatives, and in international/ local non-governmental organizations. The proportion of employed persons by household decreased from 5.1 percent in February 2020 to 3.5 percent in May 2020.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of employed persons by institutional sector (Feb and May 2020)

Institutional Sector	Feb-20		May-20	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Public	205,105	5.7	211,935	6.6
Private	3,181,572	89.1	2,875,007	89.9
Household	182,257	5.1	112,162	3.5
Total	**3,568,934**	**100**	**3,199,104**	**100.0**

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

4.3 Status in employment of employed persons

The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment. Figure 4.1 below, shows the distribution of employed persons by employment status in selected LFS rounds; the same patterns in the distribution were observed with the highest percentage among employees and own account workers. The May 2020 survey reveals a declining trend in the percentage of employees as compared to the previous rounds. On the other side there has been an increase in persons who are employed as own account worker and contributing family workers from February 2020 to May 2020.

Figure 4. 1**:** Distribution of employed person by employment status
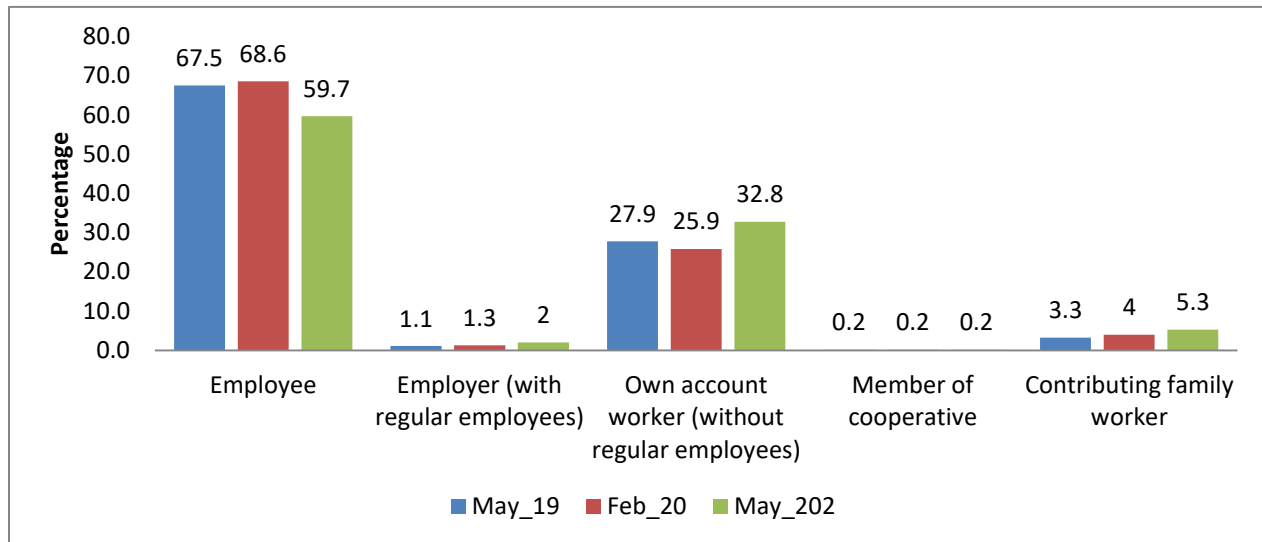
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The majority of the employed population were employees or paid apprentices or trainees, 68.6 percent in February 2020 and 59.7 in May 2020, The share of own-account workers was 25.9 percent in February 2020 and 32.8 percent in May 2020.

The majority of employees who became own account worker in May 2020 were working in agriculture sector (59 percent), followed by Construction sector (12 percent), Trade (5.3 percent) and education (4 percent) in February 2020.

4.4 Contract/agreement for employees

All employees were asked a question to know the length of their contract in employment. The results presented in the table 4.3 below show that three quarter of employees in Rwanda have a temporary contract. The proportion of employees with permanent contract/agreement, increased from 23.5 percent in February 2020   to 25.1 percent in May 2020 while the proportion of employees with temporary contract slightly decreased from 76.5 percent in February 2020 to 74.9 percent in May 2020.

Table 4. 3**:** Distribution of employees by length of contract

Total employees	February 2020	May-20
	Percent	Percent
Total	**100**	**100**
Permanent (without a known limited duration)	23.5	25.1
Temporary contract	76.5	74.9
Breakdown of temporary contract		
Day	61	59.8
week	2.2	3.1
month	7.7	6.8
less than one year	2.5	1.7
one year or more	3.1	3.5

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

The breakdown of temporary contract into different categories revealed that out of all employees, those employed on daily contract/agreement were 61 percent in February 2020 and 59.8 in May 2020, followed by employees who are employed on monthly basis: 7.7 percent in February 2020 and 6.8 percent in May 2020.

4.5 Income from employment

An attempt has been made in the LFS to measure income from employment in cash and in-kind for both paid employees and self-employed workers. Because of the differences in the nature of income generation in self-employment and paid employment jobs, the international definition of *employment-related income* distinguishes between paid employment and self- employment.[1] In the case of paid employment, the concept is defined in terms of its components, namely, remuneration in cash and in kind, profit-related pay and current receipts of employment-related social benefits. In the case of self-employment, the concept is defined as the difference between gross value of output and operating expenses.

Given that respondents are generally reluctant about providing information on their income in surveys, the LFS questionnaire was designed in a way so as to make response as easy as possible. The series of questions (b18 to b22) thus begun by asking paid employees the amount earned at their main job in cash the last time they were paid and then by asking the period it covered. If the respondent refused to provide the information or did not know the amount, another question was asked phrased in terms of income ranges rather than exact figures. Similar questions were designed for in-kind income and income from self-employment. The analysis of the data is limited on cash income from employment of employees for which more reliable data could be obtained.

The table 4.4 below, shows the average monthly income from employment of employees by main economic activity in February 2020 and May 2020. On average at National level, the average monthly

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[1]ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income*, Sixteenth ICLS, October 1998.For the sake of simplicity, the term "income from employment" is used in this chapter in preference to the more exact term "employment-related income".

income from employment of employees was 67,913 Rwf in February 2020(Q1) and 63,615 Rwf in May 2020(Q2).

There has been a decrease in the average monthly income from employees among the three sectors. The highest decrease was recorded in industry sector (25.6 percentage points) followed by agriculture (8.0 percentage points) and services (5.5 percentage points)

Table 4. 4: Average monthly income from employment of employees by economic activity (Feb and May 2020)

Economic activity sector	Feb-2020	May-2020	Percentage change (Feb to May 20)
Agriculture forestry	22,982	21,135	-8.0
Industry	76,960	57,294	-25.6
Services	136,357	128,750	-5.6
Total	**67,913**	**63,615**	**-6.3**

4.6 Hours of work

The international definition of employment is expansive covering even one hour of work during the reference week. It is thus important to note that employment is analyzed in conjunction with data on hours of work in order to distinguish the various intensities of employment. Data on hours of work are also necessary to calculate time-related underemployment and hourly income from employment so that the resulting income data are comparable across different categories of workers. The LFS measured two concepts of hours of work:

- Hours actually worked: The time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and services during the specified reference period. It includes the direct hours that the person is engaged in the activities, as well as the related hours such as waiting time, on-call, resting time, coffee break, prayer, etc. It excludes annual leave, public holidays, sick leave and other leave, as well as commuting time between work and home, longer breaks such as meal breaks and educational activities, even if authorized by the employer.
- Hours usually worked: The hours actually worked in a job during a typical week (or in general any specific reference period). In principle, it is calculated as the most frequent number of hours that a person actually worked per week during the past month.

According to the results in the Table 4.5, the average number of hours usually worked per week declined from 37 hours in February 2020 to 35.2 hours in May 2020. The corresponding average number of hours actually worked during the reference week was 32 hours in February 2020 and decreased to 30 hours in May 2020.
The average number of both usual and actual weekly worked hours was higher in service sector as compared to Industry and agriculture sectors and for all sectors the average number of actually worked hours per week significantly decreased in May 2020 as compared to February 2020.

The actual weekly average number of hours decreased by 18.6 percent in services sector, by 17.3 percent in agriculture sector and by 13 percent in industry sector.

Table 4. 5: Average number of usually and actually weekly hours by broad economic activity (Feb, May 2020)

	Average hours actually worked in reference week		Average hours usually worked per week	
Economic sectors	Feb-20	May-20	Feb-20	May-20
Agriculture	23	19	28	27
Industry	30	26	37	36
Services	43	35	46	44
Total	32	26	37	35

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

Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of employed population by weekly usual and actual hours of work of the employed population. The percentage of persons working part-time or short hours (lower than 35 hours per week) was 43 percent in February 2020 and 49.3 percent in May 2020 and measured in terms of usual hours worked and 56.2 percent in February 2020 and 69.3 in May 2020 measured in terms of actual hours of work

Figure 4. 2: Distribution of employed person by number of weekly usual and actual worked hours (Feb and May 2020).
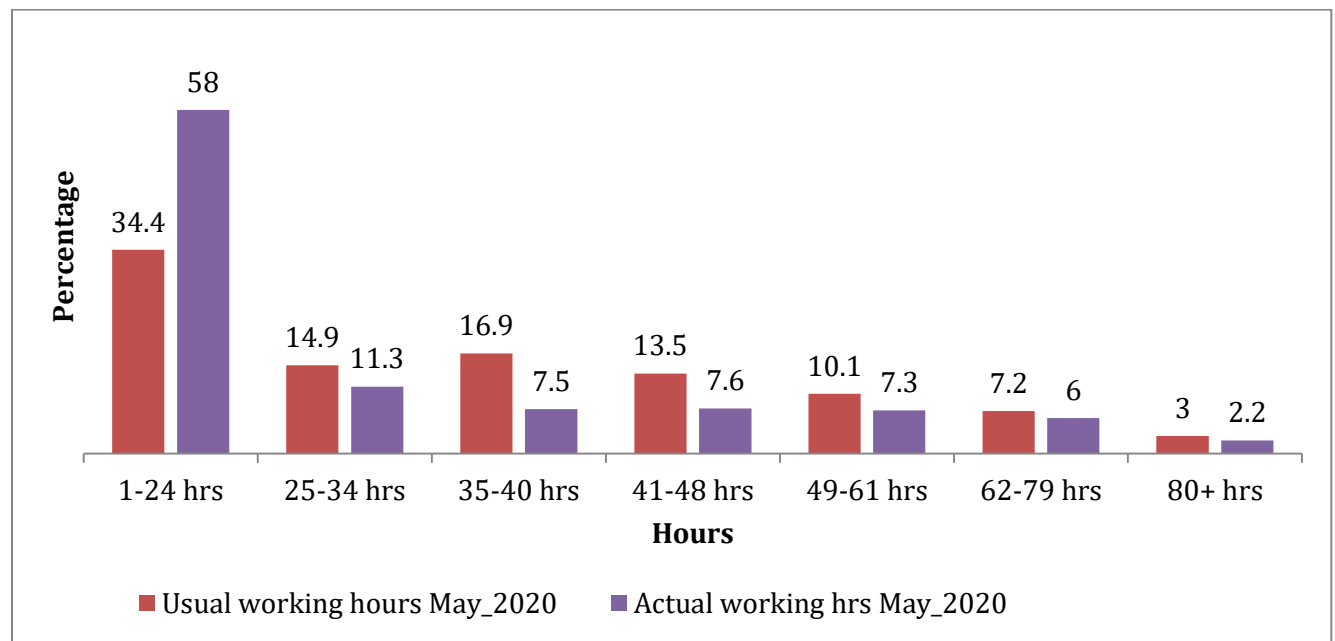
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, May 2020

Excessive hours of work are defined as more than 48 usual hours of work per week. Very long or excessive hours of work is a threat to physical and mental health, interfering with the balance between work and family life, reducing productivity and often signalling an inadequate hourly pay.[2]

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[2][ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 86-87.

The percentage of persons working actual excessive hours (49 or above hours) was about 19.3 percent in February 2020 and decreased to 15.5 percent in May 2020. In terms of actual hours of work, 21.6 percent in February 2020 and 20.3 percent in May 2020 worked excessive hours when measured in terms of usual hours of work.

Chapter 5: Unemployment

Unemployment reflects the pressure on the labour market as it is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment.

5.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate, defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the total labour force, is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market. According to the results of the LFS_May 2020, the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 22.1 percent; it has significantly increased compared to February 2020 (13.1 percent). The unemployment rate stood at 21.0 percent in the urban areas and 22.3 in the rural areas. The unemployment rate was higher among female (25.0 percent) than male (19.6 percent) and among the youth (27.2percent) than in the adults (17.7percent).

In general, the increase in unemployed rates between February and May 2020 was higher among females as compared to males, among youth as compared to adults and among low skilled persons as compared to high skilled persons.

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex, age group and educational attainment
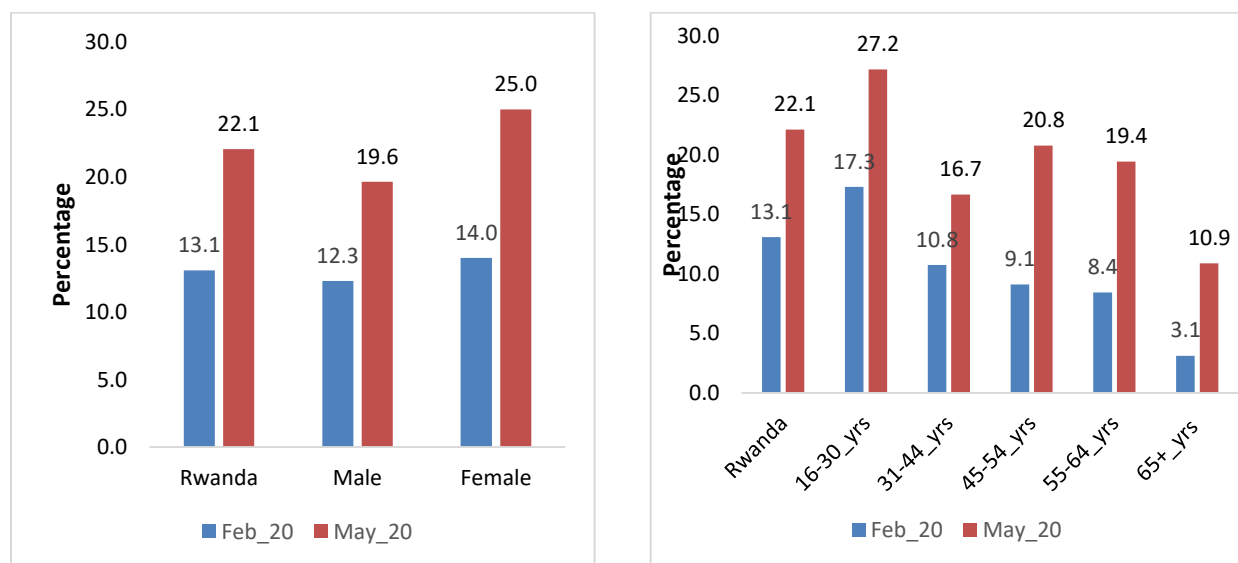
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2020

In terms of educational attainment, the results shown in Figure 5.2 indicate that the unemployment rate was the highest among persons with lower secondary education (27.9 percent), followed by upper secondary education (26.9 percent), primary level of education (23 percent) and those with no level of education (19 percent) It was the lowest among persons with tertiary level of education (15.8 percent).

Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by educational attainment
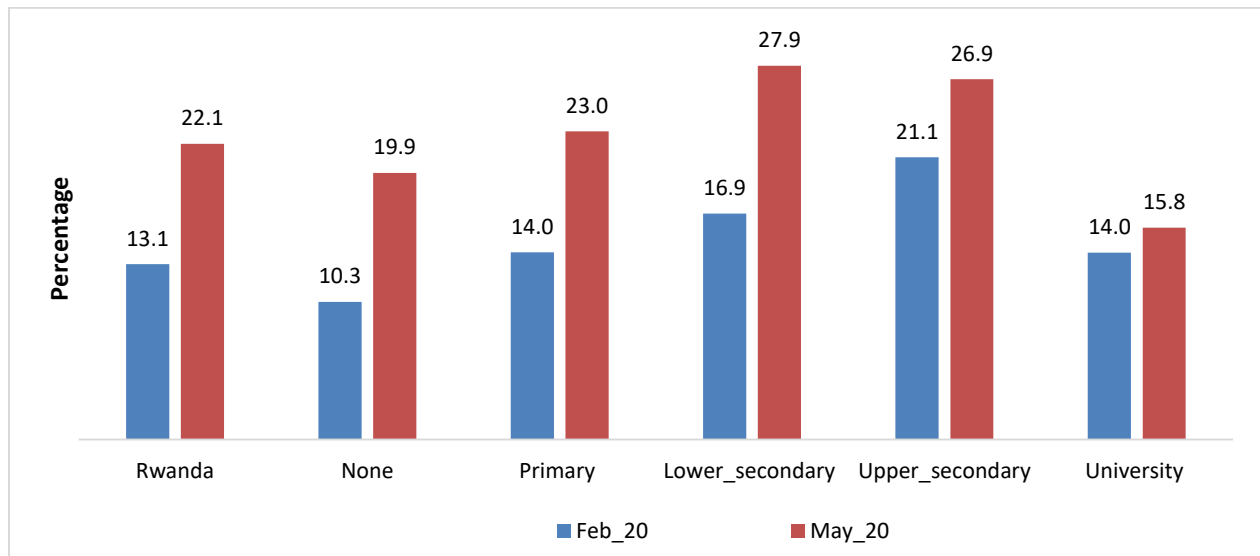
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, May 2020

Figure 5.3 below shows that the unemployment rate in May 2020 significantly increased in all provinces compared to February 2020 with the highest increase in Eastern Province(13 percentage points) and the lowest increase in the city of Kigali(6.2 percentages points). The increases in the remaining provinces are ranging between 8.2 and 9 percentage points.

Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate by province (Feb and May 2020)
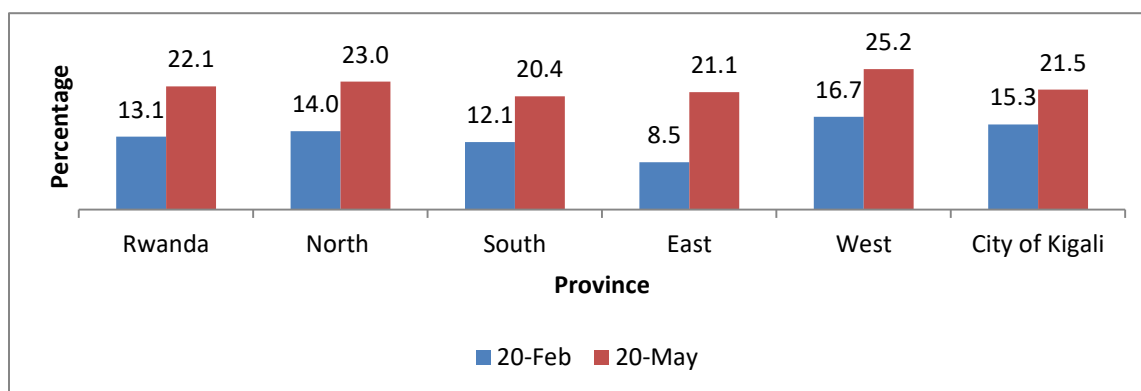
Source: Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2020

Chapter 6: Persons outside the Labour Force

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

The population outside labour force increased from 3,276,000 in February 2020 to 3,338,000 in May 2020 representing an increase of 1.9 percentage point.

6.1 Population outside labour force by sex

Figure 6.1 below illustrates the proportion of working age population outside labour force by sex. The comparison between February 2020(Q1) and May 2020 shows that the proportion of working age population outside labour force remained almost stable at the national level and among males but slightly increased by 1.2 percentage points among females.

Figure 6. 1: Proportion of working age population outside labour force by sex
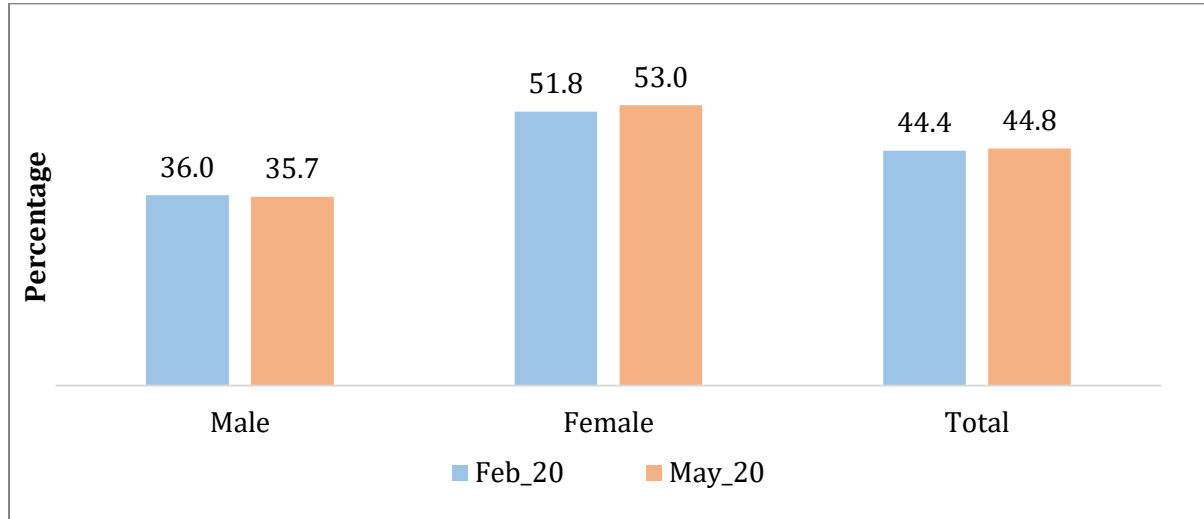
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.2 Population outside labour force and level of education

Figure 6.2 below is about the proportion of working age population by highest level of education attained. It shows that the proportion of working age population outside labour force significantly increased among university graduates (by 11.2 percentage points) and among holders of upper secondary level(by 5.5 percentage points) while it decreased by 5 percentage point among holders of lower secondary level in May 2020 as compared to February 2020. Again, the decrease of outside

labour force rate among lower secondary, indicates the possibility of higher involvement in the labour market by students in May 2020 than in February 2020 as they are waiting for the schools reopening.

Figure 6. 2: Proportion of working age population outside labour force by level of education
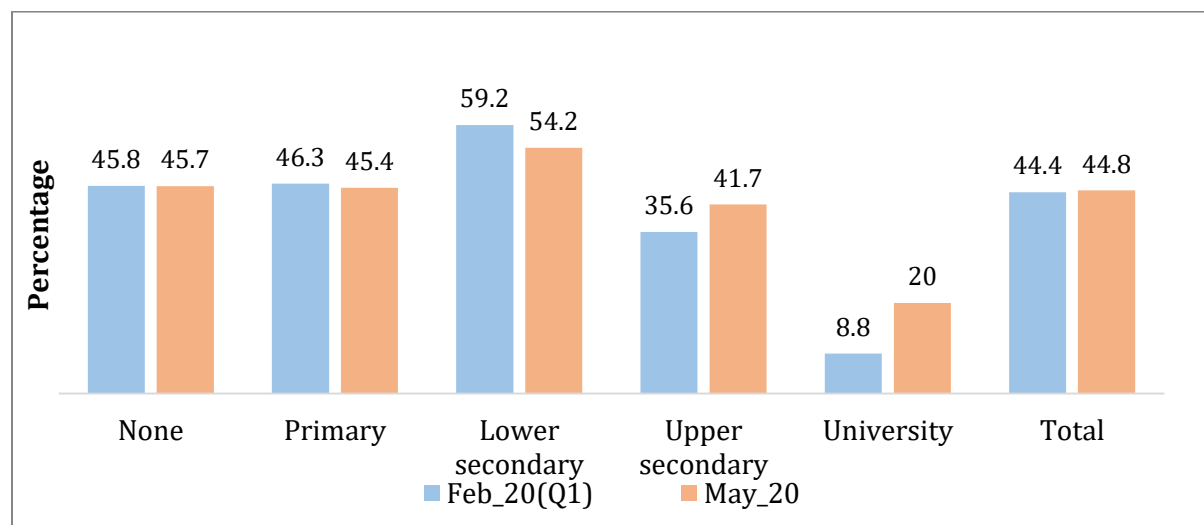
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2020

The table 6.1 below compares the share of subsistence agricultural in outside labour force population in May 2019 and May 2020, according to different individual characteristics. At the national level, the share increased by 16 percentage points (from 42.2 percent in May 2019 to 64.1 percent in May 2020).

The increase was higher among males (21.5 percentage points) as compared to females (12.5 percentage points) and in rural areas as compared to urban areas (17 percentage points). While the share of subsistence agricultural in youth outside labour force in May 2020 increased by 33.4 percentage points as compared to May 2019, while the share remained stable among adults. The increasing share of youth involved in subsistence agriculture collaborates with higher involvement of youth students in economic activities as they are waiting for schools reopening in November 2020.

Regardless of the level of education attained, the share of participation in subsistence agriculture by outside labour force population increased in May 2020 as compared to May 2019. It is important to note that the increase was higher among holders of higher level of education as compared to low level of education. In fact, the share of participation in subsistence agriculture in May 2020 was more than three time higher than the one observed in May 2019 for university graduates, holders of upper secondary level and holders of lower secondary levels while it increased by 6 percentage points only among those without any level of education attained.

Table 6. 1: Proportion of population outside labour force involved in subsistence agriculture in May 2019 and May 2020

Characteristics	May 2019			May 2020		
Sex	In Subsistence	Other outside LF	Total	In Subsistence agriculture	Other outside LF	Total
Sex						
Male	41.2	58.8	100.0	62.74	37.26	100
Female	52.4	47.6	100.0	64.86	35.14	100
Areas of residence						
Urban	11.25	88.75	100.0	22.81	77.19	100
Rural	54.8	45.2	100.0	71.78	28.22	100
Age group						
16-30	29.1	71.0	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
31+	65.8	34.3	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0
Level of education						
None	59.7	40.3	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0
Primary	50.4	49.6	100.0	71.9	28.1	100.0
Lower secondary	17.5	82.5	100.0	59.8	40.3	100.0
Upper secondary	12.2	87.8	100.0	42.4	57.7	100.0
University	4.2	95.8	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0
Total	48.2	51.8	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0

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

Out of 4,242,896 persons in working age population who were not employed in May 2020, around 3,357,300(79 percent) were neither employed in March 2020, while 885,594(21 percent) were employed in March 2020 but not employed in May2020. A question of the reason of stopping of their employment was asked.

According to the results in the table below, the main reason of employment stopping was seasonal/temporary work (37.6 percent) followed by the closure of work due to the covid-19 (33.4 percent) and laid off while business continues (16.1 percent). The proportion of females whose employment stopped due to the casual nature of the work was higher (44.2 percent) as compared to the one for males (31.3 percent), while the proportion of males whose reason of job loss was the closure of business due to covid-19 was higher (38.9 percent) than the one for females (27.4 percent).

Table 6. 2 Distribution of population who were employed in March 2020 but not in May 2020 by reason of employment stopping.

Reason of stopping employment	Male	Female	Total
Seasonal/temporally worker	31.3	44.2	37.6
Business / gov't closed due to Corona virus	38.9	27.4	33.4
Laid off while business continues	18.3	13.8	16.1
Sick	2.0	5.2	3.6
Business / gov't closed for another Reason	3.3	3.2	3.3
Not able to go to due to movement re	3.2	1.9	2.6
Need to care for ill relative	1.1	3.8	2.4
Other Specify	0.8	0.1	0.5
Quarantined	0.2	0.3	0.2
Vacation	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other (please specify)	0.4	0.0	0.2
Not able to farm due to lack of inputs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

Sampling and weighting

The list of households which were contacted for the rapid labour force telephone Survey interview were taken from households which had been interviewed during the labour force Survey conducted in February 2020. The total interviewed households in February 2019 was 4,491 including 3,785 that had phone number and 706 without phone number. However, after a careful observation of the list, it was realised that some telephone numbers are not valid and 301 households were excluded from the list. The final list of the households which were contacted for interview contained 3,484 households corresponding to 77.5 percent of the household interviewed in February 2020. Out of 3,484 contacted households for interview in May-June, 3,401 households corresponding to 97.6 percent responded.

The weighing for May-June estimates was done using the following two main steps: First, computing the adjusted weight for May-June labour force telephone survey; and then calibrating the weight to May 2020 population using 2012 population projections.

For the first step, list of enumeration areas containing the sampling information of February 2020 was used. The February 2020 design weight was adjusted to account for the attrition in number of households by enumeration areas due to households without telephone. Specifically, the adjustment was done by multiplying the design weight by the quotient of 16 (which is intake HH by PSU) and the number of households having valid telephone number in each PSU. The next step to obtain the final adjusted weight was the adjustment of the first adjusted weight by non-responses in each PSU.

The final step of weighting as above mentioned was the calibration of the adjusted weight to the population of May 2020. The calibration procedure followed the methodology of Deville and Sarndäl.[3]

Questionnaire design

Due to the nature of interview, the questionnaire volume was substantially reduced compared to the questionnaires administered in the previous rounds of LFS from August 2016 to February 2020. The questionnaire was reduced to keep the interviewing time between 25 and 30 minutes. The current questionnaire has two parts: The first part has few questions on social and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, relationship with head of household and education. The second part which is the main one focuses on labour supply characteristics. It has a part that allow the classification of working age population in employment, unemployment and out of labour force. Those identified as employed are asked few questions on employment characteristics such as number of current and usual hours of working, status in employment, economic activity and income from employment. Those who are employment and not employed are asked some retrospective questions on their employment history, especially in March and April. If they were employed they are asked to report the economic activity of their employment.

Persons who were identified as not currently employed but reported that they were employed in March 2020 were asked to report the reason why they stopped working. The modalities in different questions were elaborated to allow the identification of reasons related to covid19, which can allow the measurement of the impact of covid19 on different aspects of labour supply.

[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

Training of interviewers

The training of interviewers took place from 13th to 15th May 2020 at NISR training center. In total, 30 trainees selected from the list of LFS field workers were trained on questionnaire and the use of telephone and CAPI to conduct the telephone interview. The trainers were NISR sfaff who have a strong experience in designing and conducting labour force survey, together with IT personal who developed the LFS Data entry application.

After the training, a pilot survey using the sub sample from November 2019 was conducted and some adjustments on the questionnaire and the data collection program were made. The pilot also provided information on the length of interview on average which were used to determine the daily work load of interviewers.

Data collection

Two days before the data collection, a short telephone message was sent to the heads of households in the sample informing them about the survey and asking them to cooperate by providing requested information by the NISR staff through the telephone call. In addition, a spot radio was prepared and was displayed on radio twice per day.

The data collection started on 18th May and ended on 17th June 2020. The interviews were conducted in two big rooms of the NISR training center, where the interviewers were seating with enough distance to avoid interfering each other during the time of call. The interviewers were given by the NISR a telephone with airtime, head phone, tablet and the assignment list containing the names of heads of households and their telephone. Each interviewer was tasked to make at least 8 interviews per day. To carry out the interview, the interviewers had systematically to select an EA, and households and call till someone pick the phone and consent to be interviewed. If after the call, no one picked the phone the interviewer went on to the next person and come back to the same person after 2 hours. The questionnaire for which the telephone was ringing but no one picked it was closed after 6 attempts of calls, with 2 hours interval of time between attempts, during 2 days.

Some given telephone numbers were not accessible because the person had no longer the telephone or because of network problems. Those cases were marked on the assignment paper for the next trial some days later, in order to give the priority to the respondents with accessible phone numbers. After covering the EA, the interviewer went back to the heads of households for which the telephone was not accessible during the first trials and tried to ask the interviewer neighbour living in the same village if he/she know that person. In many cases, especially in rural areas, the respondents were cooperative and accepted to connect interviewers to heads of households for whom the telephone numbers were not accessible. In that case, the household head provided a new telephone number to be used or the interview was conducted using the telephone of that neighbour.

Chiefs of villages play also an important role to minimise the non-response rate, especially in rural areas. Interviewers were provided with the list containing the telephone numbers of chiefs of villages collected during the listing of households in the selected enumeration areas. Chiefs of villages helped also in connecting interviewers with the heads of households for whom the telephone numbers were not accessible.

Each group of 6 interviewers was assigned with the NISR supervisors. The supervisors had the responsibility to follow-up the conduct of interview and support the interviewers in solving difficulties uncounted during the data collection process. To follow-up the interviews, the supervisors were requested to pick one interviewer, ask him/her to recode the interview and send

it to the supervisor. After listening, supervisor provided comments to the interviewer and provided advices for the improvements in the next interviews.

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, May 2020

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,441,998	3,497,622	3,944,376	1,384,801	6,057,197	4,360,901	3,081,097
Labour force	4,104,302	2,250,234	1,854,068	858,613	3,245,690	2,222,658	1,881,644
- Employed	3,199,104	1,808,330	1,390,774	678,267	2,520,837	1,682,180	1,516,924
- Unemployed	905,198	441,904	463,294	180,346	724,853	540,478	364,720
Outside labour force	3,337,696	1,247,388	2,090,308	526,188	2,811,507	2,138,243	1,199,453
- Unemployed	905,198	441,904	463,294	180,346	724,853	540,478	364,720
- Potential labour force	2,101,380	804,787	1,296,593	301,963	1,799,417	1,457,988	643,392
Labour force participation rate (percent)	55.2	64.3	47.0	62.0	53.6	51.0	61.1
Employment-to-population ratio (percent)	43.0	51.7	35.3	49.0	41.6	38.6	49.2
LU1 - Unemployment rate (percent)	22.1	19.6	25.0	21.0	22.3	24.3	19.4
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs) (percent)	27.2	23.9	30.7	25.8	27.5	30.2	23.6
Median monthly earnings at main job	15,600	18,000	15,000	25,000	15,600	18,200	12,000

Table B. 2: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (percent)	Employment -population ratio (percent)	Unemployment rate (percent)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Population 16 yrs and over	7,441,998	4,104,302	3,199,104	905,198	3,337,696	55.2	43.0	22.1
16-24 yrs	2,369,785	1,104,935	797,840	307,095	1,264,850	46.6	33.7	27.8
25-34 yrs	1,900,871	1,305,101	1,009,478	295,623	595,771	68.7	53.1	22.7
35-54 yrs	2,194,452	1,369,327	1,123,786	245,541	825,126	62.4	51.2	17.9
55-64 yrs	581,852	253,019	203,900	49,119	328,833	43.5	35.0	19.4
65+ yrs	395,038	71,922	64,101	7,821	323,116	18.2	16.2	10.9
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	3,497,622	2,250,234	1,808,330	441,904	1,247,388	64.3	51.7	19.6
16-24 yrs	1,137,749	563,955	434,960	128,995	573,794	49.6	38.2	22.9
25-34 yrs	921,705	741,516	581,443	160,073	180,189	80.5	63.1	21.6
35-54 yrs	1,007,721	768,263	649,640	118,623	239,458	76.2	64.5	15.4
55-64 yrs	246,491	132,864	103,400	29,464	113,628	53.9	41.9	22.2
65+ yrs	183,956	43,637	38,887	4,750	140,319	23.7	21.1	10.9
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	3,944,376	1,854,068	1,390,774	463,294	2,090,308	47.0	35.3	25.0
16-24 yrs	1,232,037	540,980	362,880	178,100	691,056	43.9	29.5	32.9
25-34 yrs	979,166	563,584	428,034	135,550	415,581	57.6	43.7	24.1
35-54 yrs	1,186,732	601,063	474,145	126,918	585,668	50.6	40.0	21.1
55-64 yrs	335,361	120,155	100,500	19,655	215,206	35.8	30.0	16.4
65+ yrs	211,082	28,285	25,214	3,071	182,797	13.4	11.9	10.9
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	1,384,801	858,613	678,267	180,346	526,188	62.0	49.0	21.0

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (percent)	Employment-population ratio (percent)	Unemployment rate (percent)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
16-24 yrs	438,459	201,068	147,002	54,066	237,392	45.9	33.5	26.9
25-34 yrs	437,335	318,848	248,928	69,920	118,487	72.9	56.9	21.9
35-54 yrs	397,046	294,863	244,987	49,876	102,184	74.3	61.7	16.9
55-64 yrs	65,030	37,868	31,543	6,325	27,161	58.2	48.5	16.7
65+ yrs	46,931	5,967	5,808	159	40,964	12.7	12.4	2.7
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	6,057,197	3,245,690	2,520,837	724,853	2,811,507	53.6	41.6	22.3
16-24 yrs	1,931,326	903,867	650,839	253,028	1,027,459	46.8	33.7	28.0
25-34 yrs	1,463,536	986,252	760,550	225,702	477,284	67.4	52.0	22.9
35-54 yrs	1,797,406	1,074,465	878,799	195,666	722,941	59.8	48.9	18.2
55-64 yrs	516,822	215,150	172,356	42,794	301,672	41.6	33.3	19.9
65+ yrs	348,107	65,955	58,293	7,662	282,152	18.9	16.7	11.6

Table B. 3: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, level of educational attainment, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Total	**7,441,998**	**3,497,622**	**3,944,376**	**1,384,801**	**6,057,197**	**4,360,901**	**3,081,097**
None	3,038,406	1,403,574	1,634,832	254,745	2,783,661	1,927,147	1,111,259
Primary	2,629,785	1,228,126	1,401,658	369,351	2,260,434	1,661,787	967,998
Lower secondary	704,750	319,312	385,438	201,919	502,831	397,374	307,376
Upper secondary	729,268	347,083	382,185	316,264	413,004	302,711	426,557
University	339,790	199,526	140,263	242,521	97,269	71,881	267,908

Table B. 4: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	**3,199,104**	**1,808,330**	**1,390,774**	**678,267**	**2,520,837**	**1,682,180**	**1,516,924**
16-19 yrs	316,292	176,415	139,877	42,837	273,454	180,886	135,405
20-24 yrs	481,549	258,545	223,003	104,164	377,384	238,159	243,390
25-29 yrs	469,432	265,703	203,729	124,448	344,984	230,869	238,562
30-34 yrs	540,046	315,741	224,305	124,480	415,566	287,338	252,708
35- 39 yrs	444,200	269,429	174,771	97,453	346,747	228,904	215,297
40-44 yrs	298,863	174,042	124,821	78,399	220,464	158,079	140,784
45-49 yrs	216,424	114,384	102,040	41,840	174,585	124,514	91,910
50-54 yrs	164,298	91,785	72,513	27,295	137,003	97,642	66,656
55-59 yrs	111,423	56,712	54,710	16,549	94,874	47,262	64,161
60-64 yrs	92,477	46,687	45,790	14,994	77,483	56,164	36,313
65-69 yrs	37,053	18,128	18,925	2,201	34,852	16,540	20,513
70-74 yrs	22,393	16,704	5,688	3,302	19,090	13,785	8,607
75+	4,655	4,055	600	305	4,350	2,038	2,617

Table B. 5: Employed population by sex, level of educational attainment, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,199,104	1,808,330	1,390,774	678,267	2,520,837	1,682,180	1,516,924
None	1,321,214	733,826	587,388	130,237	1,190,977	811,379	509,834
Primary	1,105,154	635,366	469,788	191,938	913,216	591,812	513,342
Lower secondary	232,848	120,724	112,124	80,075	152,773	114,395	118,453
Upper secondary	311,087	173,666	137,422	112,579	198,508	114,556	196,531
University	228,801	144,749	84,052	163,438	65,363	50,038	178,763

Table B. 6: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	**3,199,104**	**1,808,330**	**1,390,774**	**678,267**	**2,520,837**	**1,682,180**	**1,516,924**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,369,880	659,592	710,288	42,409	1,327,471	723,837	646,043
Mining and quarrying	41,460	36,892	4,568	2,839	38,622	34,068	7,393
Manufacturing	164,545	103,390	61,155	41,801	122,744	108,509	56,036
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,567	6,243	324	2,578	3,989	5,077	1,490
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,167	3,163	4,004	2,522	4,645	2,744	4,423
Construction	402,910	326,485	76,424	77,089	325,821	281,250	121,659
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	435,891	202,228	233,663	132,973	302,918	247,571	188,320
Transportation and storage	121,380	110,554	10,826	30,989	90,392	73,149	48,231
Accommodation and food service activities	49,842	20,947	28,895	18,206	31,635	18,619	31,223
Information and communication	7,268	6,201	1,066	5,235	2,032	3,008	4,259
Financial and insurance activities	28,560	16,982	11,578	16,724	11,836	4,167	24,392
Real estate activities	2,403	2,086	317	1,524	879	1,612	791
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,958	10,373	1,585	9,729	2,229	1,781	10,177
Administrative and support service activities	54,263	45,073	9,190	22,735	31,529	18,843	35,421
Public administration and defence	71,269	49,648	21,622	38,021	33,248	11,380	59,890
Education	101,627	50,075	51,552	40,349	61,278	53,537	48,090
Human health and social work activities	58,023	27,997	30,025	38,348	19,675	14,476	43,546

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,069	1,420	2,649	886	3,183	3,183	886
Other service activities	98,263	54,251	44,012	39,632	58,631	46,914	51,349
Activities of households as employers	152,275	68,167	84,108	107,520	44,755	24,559	127,715
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	9,485	6,563	2,922	6,160	3,326	3,895	5,591

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	**3,199,104**	**1,808,330**	**1,390,774**	**678,267**	**2,520,837**	**1,682,180**	**1,516,924**
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	1,909,439	1,120,913	788,526	441,880	1,467,559	1,200,072	709,367
Employer	63,566	46,076	17,490	22,879	40,687	17,005	46,561
Own-account worker	1,050,491	601,608	448,883	195,157	855,334	432,885	617,606
Member of cooperative	6,219	2,721	3,498	923	5,296	4,520	1,700
Contributing family worker	169,388	37,011	132,377	17,427	151,961	27,698	141,690

Table B. 8. Average number of hours actually worked during reference week by sex, by urban/rural area, May 2020

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average number of hours actually worked during reference week	26.0	29.0	23.0	38.0	39.0	37.0	23.0	26.0	19.0

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week, by urban/rural area, May 2020

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Employed population	**3,199,104**	**1,808,330**	**1,390,774**	**678,267**	**377,640**	**300,628**	**2,520,837**	**1,430,690**	**1,090,147**
less than 24 hours	1,099,880	526,315	573,565	94,454	42,611	51,843	1,005,426	483,704	521,721
25-34 hours	477,128	278,762	198,366	43,763	25,651	18,112	433,365	253,111	180,254
35-40 hours	541,883	286,942	254,940	102,322	62,158	40,164	439,560	224,784	214,776
41-48 hours	430,303	272,550	157,753	177,087	100,395	76,692	253,216	172,155	81,061
49-61 hours	324,002	219,633	104,369	125,029	68,784	56,244	198,973	150,849	48,125
62-79 hours	229,049	150,286	78,763	94,994	50,182	44,811	134,055	100,103	33,952
80 hours+	96,861	73,842	23,019	40,619	27,857	12,761	56,242	45,984	10,258

Table B. 10: Unemployed population 16 years old and over by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May 2020

Unemployed population 16+	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	**Female**	**Urban**	**Rural**		
	905198	**441904**	**463294**	**180346**	**724853**	**540478**	**364720**
16-24 yrs	307,095	128,995	178,100	54,066	253,028	196,311	110,784
25-34 yrs	295,623	160,073	135,550	69,920	225,702	159,623	136,000
35-54 yrs	245,541	118,623	126,918	49,876	195,666	151,665	93,876
55-64 yrs	49,119	29,464	19,655	6,325	42,794	30,960	18,159
65+ yrs	7,821	4,750	3,071	159	7,662	1,920	5,902

Table B. 11: Unemployed population and unemployment rate by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May 2020

Unemployed population	Total	Unemployment rate (percent)	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Total	905,198	22.1	19.6	25.0	21.0	22.3	24.3	19.4
16-24 yrs	307,095	27.8	22.9	32.9	26.9	28.0	31.9	22.6
25-34 yrs	295,623	22.7	21.6	24.1	21.9	22.9	23.5	21.7
35-54 yrs	245,541	17.9	15.4	21.1	16.9	18.2	19.9	15.4
55-64 yrs	49,119	19.4	22.2	16.4	16.7	19.9	23.0	15.3
65+ yrs	7,821	10.9	10.9	10.9	2.7	11.6	5.6	15.7

Table B. 12: Unemployed population and unemployment rate by sex, and level of educational attainment, May 2020

Unemployed population	Total	Unemployment rate (percent)	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Total	905,198	22.1	19.6	25.0	21.0	22.3	24.3	19.4
None	327,893	19.9	18.7	21.3	19.4	19.9	20.1	19.5
Primary	330,002	23.0	18.2	28.7	20.9	23.4	26.3	18.8
Lower secondary	90,019	27.9	25.4	30.3	21.7	30.7	32.4	22.9
Upper secondary	114,315	26.9	25.7	28.3	29.9	25.0	34.2	21.8
University	42,969	15.8	17.1	13.4	14.6	18.7	18.4	15.1

Table B. 13: Youth population old by sex, age group, labour force status, and urban/rural area, May 2020

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (percent)	Employment -population ratio (percent)	Unemploy ment rate (percent)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Youth Population 16 yrs and over	**3,551,852**	**1,894,736**	**1,380,175**	**514,561**	**1,657,116**	**53.3**	**38.9**	**27.2**
16-24 yrs	2,369,785	**1,104,935**	797,840	307,095	1,264,850	46.6	33.7	27.8
16-30 yrs	3,551,852	**1,894,736**	1,380,175	514,561	1,657,116	53.3	38.9	27.2
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	**1,687,443**	**996,734**	**758,041**	**238,693**	**690,710**	**59.1**	**44.9**	**23.9**
16-24 yrs	1,137,749	**563,955**	434,960	128,995	573,794	49.6	38.2	22.9
16-30 yrs	1,687,443	**996,734**	758,041	238,693	690,710	59.1	44.9	23.9
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	**1,864,409**	**898,002**	**622,134**	**275,868**	**966,406**	**48.2**	**33.4**	**30.7**
16-24 yrs	1,232,037	**540,980**	362,880	178,100	691,056	43.9	29.5	32.9
16-30 yrs	1,864,409	**898,002**	622,134	275,868	966,406	48.2	33.4	30.7
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	**727,642**	**399,348**	**296,509**	**102,839**	**328,293**	**54.9**	**40.7**	**25.8**
16-24 yrs	438,459	**201,068**	147,002	54,066	237,392	45.9	33.5	26.9
16-30 yrs	727,642	**399,348**	296,509	102,839	328,293	54.9	40.7	25.8
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	**2,824,210**	**1,495,388**	**1,083,666**	**411,722**	**1,328,823**	**52.9**	**38.4**	**27.5**
16-24 yrs	1,931,326	**903,867**	650,839	253,028	1,027,459	46.8	33.7	28.0
16-30 yrs	2,824,210	**1,495,388**	1,083,666	411,722	1,328,823	52.9	38.4	27.5

Table B. 14: Youth population years old by sex, level of educational attainment, and urban/rural area, May 2020

Youth population	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Total	3,551,852	1,687,443	1,864,409	727,642	2,824,210	2,048,385	1,503,466
None	995,142	525,339	469,803	92,488	902,654	620,510	374,631
Primary	1,356,173	619,393	736,780	199,859	1,156,314	862,595	493,578
Lower secondary	571,545	249,729	321,816	147,459	424,086	326,246	245,299
Upper secondary	520,542	239,781	280,761	214,870	305,672	216,299	304,243
University	108,450	53,201	55,248	72,966	35,484	22,735	85,715

Table B. 15: Population not employed in May 2020 by Reason of losing employment in April 2020 by sex

Stopped employment	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
	885,594	456,836	428,758
Quarantined	2,082	1,018	1,064
Business / gov't closed due to Coro	295,426	177,822	117,603
Business / gov't closed for another	29,117	15,223	13,893
Laid off while business continues	142,527	83,521	59,006
Vacation	2,152	1,932	221
Sick	31,454	9,031	22,424
Need to care for ill relative	21,273	4,933	16,340
Seasonal worker	332,594	143,102	189,492
Not able to go to due to movement restriction	22,891	14,608	8,283
Inadequate working situation	6,080	5,647	433

Table B. 16: Trend of employment by Economic activity and by sex, May 2020

Economic activity	February 2020			March 2020			April 2020			May 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	3,568,934	1,945,487	1,623,448	**3,410,885**	1,936,165	1,474,720	**2,117,416**	1,176,568	940,848	**3,199,104**	1,808,330	1,390,774
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,567,872	721,603	846,268	1,417,740	690,369	727,371	999,788	514,991	484,797	1,369,880	659,592	710,288
Mining and quarrying	66,182	60,854	5,328	56,765	49,627	7,138	8,843	8,527	317	41,460	36,892	4,568
Manufacturing	195,001	105,310	89,691	175,711	100,479	75,233	83,447	51,658	31,789	164,545	103,390	61,155
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9,496	8,553	944	3,835	3,511	324	1,458	1,458	-	6,567	6,243	324
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	9,266	3,672	5,594	7,116	3,112	4,004	5,452	1,448	4,004	7,167	3,163	4,004
Construction	309,885	239,942	69,943	348,905	283,597	65,308	160,698	121,755	38,943	402,910	326,485	76,424
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcylces	422,915	202,649	220,266	437,969	208,579	229,389	248,642	125,657	122,986	435,891	202,228	233,663
Transportation and storage	156,455	153,345	3,110	153,225	148,439	4,786	54,891	48,052	6,839	121,381	110,554	10,826
Accommodation and food service activities	116,922	55,553	61,369	110,723	58,481	52,242	26,887	12,194	14,693	49,842	20,947	28,895
Information and communication	6,980	5,635	1,345	8,788	7,721	1,066	4,333	2,968	1,366	7,268	6,201	1,066
Financial and insurance activities	40,912	22,382	18,530	35,925	20,702	15,223	28,247	17,986	10,261	28,560	16,982	11,578
Real estate activities	2,148	1,726	422	1,824	873	951	1,642	1,453	189	2,403	2,086	317
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,194	15,523	9,671	21,104	12,942	8,162	8,763	6,079	2,684	11,958	10,373	1,585
Administrative and support service activities	72,661	52,176	20,485	64,506	48,707	15,799	42,823	35,592	7,231	54,264	45,073	9,190
Public administration and defence	69,530	49,458	20,072	72,172	49,297	22,875	68,381	48,734	19,648	71,269	49,648	21,622
Education	127,040	68,227	58,813	138,004	70,697	67,307	99,561	46,559	53,003	101,627	50,075	51,552
Human health and social work activities	67,896	28,531	39,365	58,135	28,028	30,106	57,592	27,861	29,731	58,023	27,997	30,025
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14,579	12,265	2,314	11,780	7,970	3,810	3,801	1,509	2,292	4,069	1,420	2,649
Other service activities	97,002	66,103	30,900	118,661	66,888	51,773	55,753	33,491	22,263	98,263	54,251	44,012

Economic activity	February 2020			March 2020			April 2020			May 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Activities of households as employers	182257	67238	115019	158835	69273	89563	151380	65855	85525	152275	68167	84108
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8741	4740	4001	9163	6875	2289	5033	2744	2289	9485	6563	2923

Table B. 17. Average monthly earnings from employment activity by sex, age group, Education in urban/Rural, May 2020

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total (16+ yrs)	63,615	73,433	50,071	162,403	182,979	132,804	34,353	40,240	26,331
age group									
16-24 yrs	26,612	28,530	24,300	35,280	40,026	31,590	23,979	25,896	21,339
25-34 yrs	73,362	82,739	59,791	178,056	182,615	169,514	36,827	42,883	28,791
35-54 yrs	79,897	91,738	61,819	227,890	245,532	195,517	39,447	45,813	30,193
55-64 yrs	97,695	131,587	66,394	401,658	444,696	352,863	40,699	65,288	18,848
65+yrs	31,612	37,562	16,372	60,041	60,041	-	28,171	33,591	16,372
Education level									
None	25,503	29,112	20,725	31,999	40,588	19,763	24,882	27,978	20,813
Primary	33,162	42,239	20,758	39,332	53,163	24,106	31,725	39,979	19,853
Lower secondary	47,377	56,550	32,025	68,816	82,610	41,453	34,291	38,991	27,175
Upper secondary	70,454	76,805	62,254	95,489	91,650	101,426	55,275	66,626	42,115
University	330,948	354,539	293,455	404,043	436,124	353,727	145,963	151,752	136,449

Table B. 18: Distribution of employees by Main Economic activity and reported level of earning (before and after lockdown) by sex, May 2020

Economic activity of employees	Rwanda				
	Total	less than before	same salary/ income	More than before	Don't Know
Total employees	2202026	1274470	718145	188030	21381
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	900455	605599	185903	102243	6711
Mining and quarrying	32596	30445	2151	0	0
Manufacturing	109142	76404	18100	14638	0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2364	581	1782	0	0
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	6294	1680	2481	2133	0
Construction	210857	129412	61626	16259	3560
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	292701	231278	34135	23443	3845
Transportation and storage	70222	53898	8814	7510	0
Accommodation and food service activities	31789	22747	8023	1020	0
Information and communication	5390	2910	2479	0	0
Financial and insurance activities	26481	10078	12205	1511	2688
Real estate activities	791	602	0	189	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10281	6636	3011	634	0
Administrative and support service activities	45165	8115	31206	5844	0
Public administration and defence	69146	5066	64080	0	0
Education	98056	12680	83912	173	1291
Human health and social work activities	57536	5856	49668	1337	674
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3540	3183	357	0	0
Other service activities	80643	54051	17860	6432	2302
Activities of households as employers	139984	9687	126076	3910	311
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8595	3562	4277	756	0

Appendix C: Survey questionnaire

I0	**INTERVIEWER**: SELECT THE PHONE NUMBER DIALED (to be contacted)	|_||_|| _||_|| _||_|| _||_|| _||_|	
I2	**INTERVIEWER**: DID ANYONE ANSWER THE PHONE?	**1. FIRST ATTEMPT** 1 Yes, and accepted to talk to enumerator → GO TO I3 2 Yes, but did not accept to talk to enumerator/give appoint.to enumerator → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 3 No, Phone is busy → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 4 No, nobody answered the phone→ GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 5 No, phone is switched off → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 6 No, contact number does not exit → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT **2. NEXT ATTEMPT**	|__|
		1 Yes, and accepted to talk to enumerator → GO TO I3 2 Yes, but did not accept to talk to enumerator/give appoint.to enumerator → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 3 No, Phone is busy → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 4 No, nobody answered the phone → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 5 No, phone is switched off → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT 6 No, contact number does not exit → GO TO NEXT ATTEMPT	|__|

		3. NEXT ATTEMPT	
		1 Yes, and accepted to talk to enumerator → GO TO I3	
		2 Yes, but did not accept to talk to enumerator → CLOSE THE INTERVIEW	|__|
		3 No, nobody answered the phone → CLOSE THE INTERVIEW	
		4 No, phone is switched off → CLOSE THE INTERVIEW	
		5 No, contact number does not exit → CLOSE THE INTERVIEW	
I3	**INTERVIEWER READ TO THE RESPONDENT:** Greetings! My name is_____. I am working with National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). We are currently doing a nationwide Labour force survey to examine the impact of covid-19 to the employment in Rwanda. I am trying to reach [NAME OF PHONE OWNER] or any other adult living with [HEAD NAME]? May I know to Whom I am speaking to, please?		|__||__|
	Are you willing to participate?	1 Yes → Continue the interview 2 No → END	 |__|

	For household members 15 yrs old and above		
A01	Is (Name) still in this household ?	1 Yes 2 No → remove from Household roster	|__|
A02	What is (NAME)'s sex	1 Male 2 Female	|__|
A03	What is the relationship of (NAME) to head of household?	1 Head 2 Spouse (Wife/Husband) 3 Child (Son/daughter) 4 Adopted/Foster/step child 5 Grandchild 6 Parent/Parent-in-law 7 Brother or Sister/In law 8 Son/Daughter-in-law 9 Other relative 10 Domestic helper 11 Non-relative	
	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?		
A04M	MONTHS	**M**	|_||_|
A04Y	YEAR	**Y**	|_||_|_||_|

A05	What Is (NAME)'s age at last birthday?			|_||_|
			(COMFIRM THE AGE)	
A06	Has anyone aged 15 yrs and above joined your household since we visited your houshold in february 2020 Labour Force Survey?	1	Yes → Add him/her on household roster list And ask A01-A04	|__|
		2	No	
A07	What is (NAME)'s highest level of education?	1	None	|__|
		2	Pre-primary	
		3	Primary education	
		4	Lower secondary education	
		5	Upper secondary education	
		6	Tertiary education	
A08	Did (NAME) learn any trade or technical vocational course?	1	Yes	|__|
		2	No	

Section B. Employment and Work			
B01	During the last 7 days, did (Name) do at least one of the following even if only for one hour? Work for wage or salary. commission or tips Work for pay in kind Work in a business Helped unpaid in a business or a job of a family member Farming for pay in cash or in Kind Self employed in farming mainly for market As paid internees	1. Yes at leaste one → B14 2. No	|__|
B02	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expect to return?		
		1 Yes 2 No → B06	|__|
B03	What was the main reason (NAME) was absent from work	**Check list and enter code**	|__||__|

during the last 7 days? **[Interviewer not to read answer categories]**	Codes 1 to 3 and 12 → B14 Code 7 →B06 Other codes continue		
CODES FOR QUESTION B03 1. Sick leave due to own illness or injury → B14 2. Public holidays, vacation or annual leave → B14 3. Maternity or paternity leave as specified by legislation → B14 4. Parental leave 5. Educational leave 6. Care for others and other personal absences	7 Seasonal work 8 Business / Gov't closed due to coronavirus legal restrictions/own or family Quarantine 9 Reduction in economic activity (e.g. temporary lay-off, slack work, furlough) 10 Not able to go to work due to movement restrictions 11 Laid off because of covid-19while business continues 12 Working time arrangements (Job rotation, flexible work schedules,...) → B14 13 Other Specify		
B04 What is the expected total absence from work for (NAME)?	1 Less than 3 months →B14 2 3 months or more		|__|

		3	Not sure to return to work	
		4	Once restrictions are lifted	
B05	Does (NAME) continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence? **Include partial pay or expected pay in the future. Exclude other benefits not from his direct business or job**	1	Yes → B14	
		2	No	|__|
		3	Don't know	
B06	Was (NAME) employed in March 2020?	1	Yes	
		2	No → B09	|__|
B07	What are the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s place of work or its main function in March 2020?		_____ _____	**ISIC** |_||_|_||_|

B08	Why did (NAME) stop working? DO NOT READ OPTIONS	1 Quarantined 2 Business / gov't closed due to Coronavirus legal restrictions 3 Business / gov't closed for another Reason 4 Laid off while business continues 5 Vacation 6 Sick 7 Need to care for ill relative 8 Seasonal worker 9 Retired 10 Not able to go to due to movement restrictions 11 Not able to farm due to lack of inputs 12 Inadequate working situation 13 Other Specify	|__|
B09	During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for any kind of paid job or try to start any kind of business?	1. Yes → B11 2. No	|__|
B10	Has (NAME) already found a job or arranged to start a business in the next 4 weeks?	1. Yes → B13 2. No → B12	

B11	What did (NAME) do in the last 4 weeks to find a paid job or start a business?	**Check list and mark up to four codes**	|__|
		A,B,C,D,E,F,G,I → B13	|__|
		H → next question	|__|

A. Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses

B. Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs

    or social networking sites online

C. Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries

D. Registering with or contacting public or private employment services

E. Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates,

    markets or other assembly places

F. Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements

G. Placing or updating resumes on professional

H. No method

I. Other, specify _____

| B12 | What was the main reason (NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last 4 weeks? | **Check list and enter code**

 _____ | \|__\|\|__\| |

	CODES FOR QUESTION B12	9	Lack of jobs in the area	
1	Own illness	10	Unable to move due to movements restrictions because of Covid-19/own or family quarantine	
2	Disability	11	Different job opportunities closed / not hiring because of covid-19	
3	Studies	12	Considered too young or too old by prospective employers	
4	Pregnancy	13	Lack of infrastructure (assets, roads, transportation,	|__||__|
5	Presence of small children/ elders / sick people		employment services)	
6	Refusal by family	14	Other sources of income (pension, rent)	
7	Past failure to find suitable job	15	Estrangement	
8	Lack of experience, qualification or jobs matching skills	16	Believe returning to the previous employment	
			Taking care of the family	
		17	Other specify	
B13	If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could (NAME) have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?	1	Yes→ B26	
		2	No→ B26	

B14	How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week?		|__||__|
B15	During the past 7 days, how many hours did (NAME) actually work in total? **Including hours worked remotely not being at workplace**		|__||__|
B16	What are the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s place of work or its main function?	_____ (Description)	ISIC |_||_|_||_
B17	Does (NAME) work in…? **READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT**	**READ** 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private/ VUP 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative	|__|

		7 Household	
		8 Others. Specify_____	
B18	In this job, is (NAME) working as…? **READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT**	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Internee 3 Employer (with regular employees) → B20 4 Own account worker (without → B20 regular employees) 5 Member of cooperative →B27 6 Contributing family worker →B27 7 Other (please specify) _____	|__|
B19	What is the duration of the contract or agreement?	1 Permanent 2 Day 3 Week 4 Month 5 Less than one year 6 One year or more	|__|

B20	How much did(Name) earn at main job last time (Name) was paid in cash or in kind / what is the net monthly earnings of (NAME) from his/her business or activity?	1	Enter amount FRW ___/___/____/___/___/___/___/___/	
		2	Refusal → B22	|__|
		3	don't know → B22	
B21	**If B18 is 1or 2 ask** How long did it cover?	1	Month	|__|
		2	Two weeks	
		3	One week	
		4	One day	
		5	One Year	
B22	Taking into account both cash and in kind payments,Would you say the monthly amount of (NAME)'s earnings was in the range ...? What was the range of (NAME) income from business?	1	Less than 20,000 RWF	
		2	20,000 – 29,999 RWF	
		3	30,000 – 49,999 RWF	|__|
		4	50,000 – 99,999 RWF	
		5	100,000 RWF and above	
		6	Refusal	
		7	Don't know	

B23	Is this the same job (NAME) was doing in March 2020?	1	Yes	
		2	No, different job → B25	|__|
		3	No, not working → B26	
B24	Was the salary / income (NAME) received the same as before March or different ?	1	less than before	
		2	same salary/ income	|__|
		3	More than before	
		4	Don't know	
B25	What were the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s place of work or its main function in March 2020?		_____ _____ (Description)	ISIC |_||_|_||_|

B26	Did (NAME) continue working or continue to receive income without working in April 2020?	1	Yes, working and received income		__	
		2	Yes, working without salary / income	
		3	Yes, not working but received salary/ income	
		4	No, not working nor receiving salary/income	
		5	Don't' know	
B27	During the last four weeks did (NAME) do any of the following work mainly for own consumption? Farm work for mainly own consumption Growing fodder Raising or tending animal without pay Fishing for mainly own consumption Preparing foodstaff and drink for storage	1	Yes → Go to next person		__	
		2	No	
B28	Did (NAME) participated in one of the above mentioned activities since the beginning of 2020?	1	Yes	
		2	No → Go to next person		__	

B29	Why did (NAME) Stop working in subsistance farming?	1	Find another jobs		__		__	
		2	Restrictions on movement / travel because of Covid-19/quarantined	
		3	Unable to acquire / transport inputs	
		4	Ill or need to care for ill family member	
		5	Natural disasters	
		6	small cropland	
		7	Not in agricultural season	
		8	Lack of capital/investment	
		9	Other/specify	

Appendix D. Labour Force Survey Personnel

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