Labour Force survey

Quarter 1, March 2026
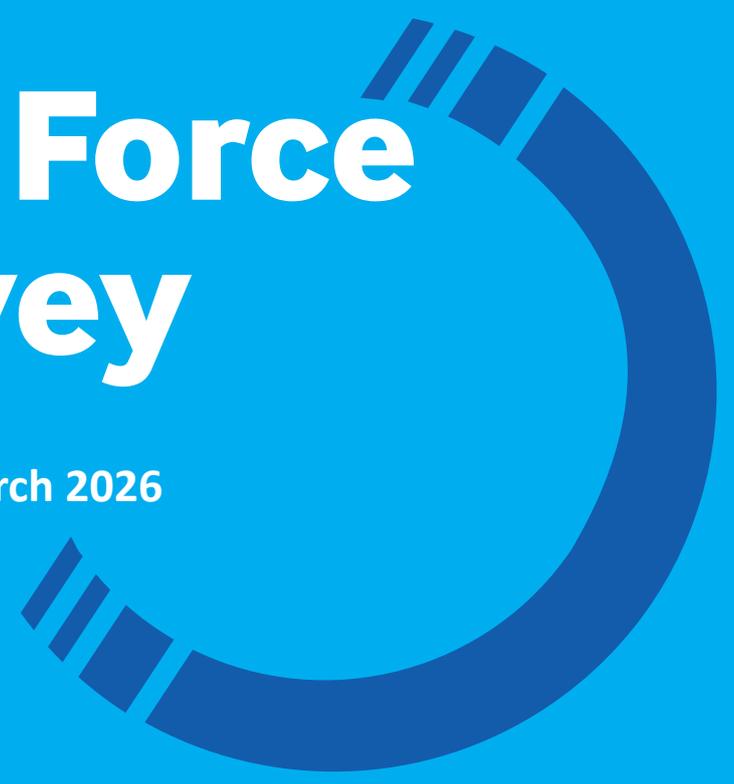
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iii Foreword

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) conducts the labour force survey (LFS) to provide labour statistics that are essential for the development of policies and monitoring the country's progress toward achieving decent work for all.

These statistics also support the government of Rwanda to track the implementation of Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as vision 2050. Effective monitoring of the progress towards these targets requires the production of relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics.

The ultimate goal of the Labour Force Survey is to provide comprehensive data on the structure and trends of labour force, including employment unemployment and other key labour market indicators. These data support the design, implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, skills development, and the promotion of decent work.

The Labour Force survey has been conducted on quarterly basis since 2019, following a pilot survey conducted in February 2016 and a bi-annual series implemented between August 2016 and August 2018. This report presents the findings of the first quarter (Q1) of 2026, with data collection conducted in February 2026.

NISR welcome feedback on this publication from all users. We remain committed to continuously improve the scope and presentation of our analysis to maximize their utility.

NISR congratulates all those who contributed to this exercise. In particular, NISR recognize the dedication of survey coordinators, supervisors, analysts, team leaders, interviewers, drivers, and respondents for making this survey possible.

Furthermore, NISR invites policy makers, program managers, researchers, and all users to use the valuable data presented in this report to contribute and enhance Rwanda's economic development.

For
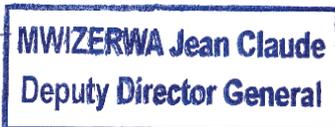
MWIZERWA Jean Claude
Deputy Director General

MURENZI Ivan

Director General of NISR

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the NISR. It collects data on the labour market activities among individuals aged 14 years and older who live in private households across Rwanda. However, only persons aged 16 years and above are covered for reporting. This report mainly compares survey results for the month of November each year, starting from 2019. However, the tables in a separate excel file published together with this report contain more observed data points of the labour force survey since 2019.

Labour force

In February 2026(Q1), the working age population (16 years and above) was estimated to be 8.7 million of whom around 5 million were employed, 615 thousand were unemployed, and 3.1 million were out of labour force. The labour force which includes both the employed and unemployed population was 5.6 million. The labour force participation rate was estimated to be 64.3 % which increased by 1.3 percentage points as compared to the estimated value in February 2025 (63 %). The rate of the population outside labour force decreased to 35.7 % in February 2026 (Q1) compared to 37 % in February 2025(Q1).

Generally, the labour force participation rate has consistently been higher among male than female. In February 2026 (Q1), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was approximately 12.8 percentage points and it remained stable compared to February 2025.

Figure 01: Trends in labour force participation rate by sex
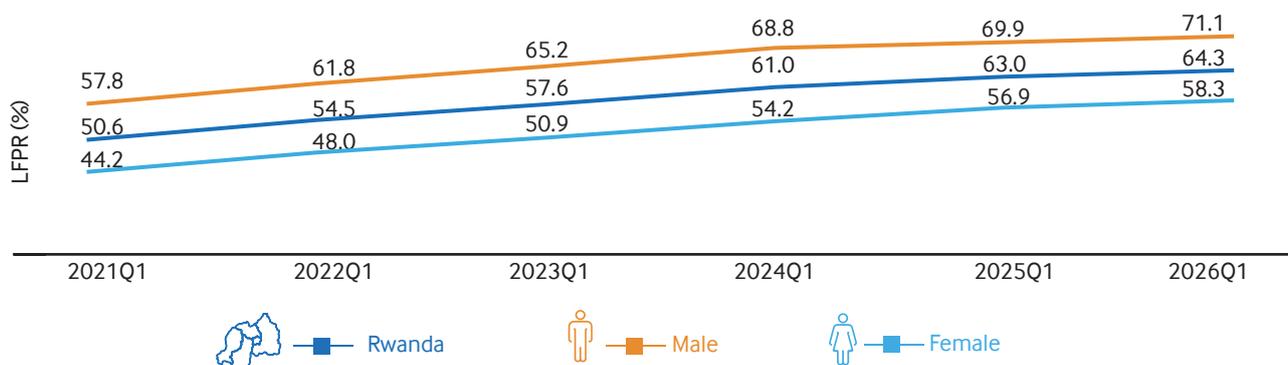
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Employment

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR) increased to 57.2 % in February 2026 (Q1), up from 56 % in February 2025 (Q1). This increase was observed across both sexes, with a gain of 1 percentage point among females and 1.4 percentage points among males. In February 2026 (Q1), the EPR remained higher among males (64.4%) than females (50.8 %). The gender gap in the employment-to-population ratio was 13.6 percentage points in February 2026 (Q1) and remained stable compared to February 2025 (Q1). Additionally, the EPR was higher among adults aged 31 years and above (61 %) than among youth aged 16-30 years (52.1 %).

Figure 02: Trends in employment to population ratio by sex
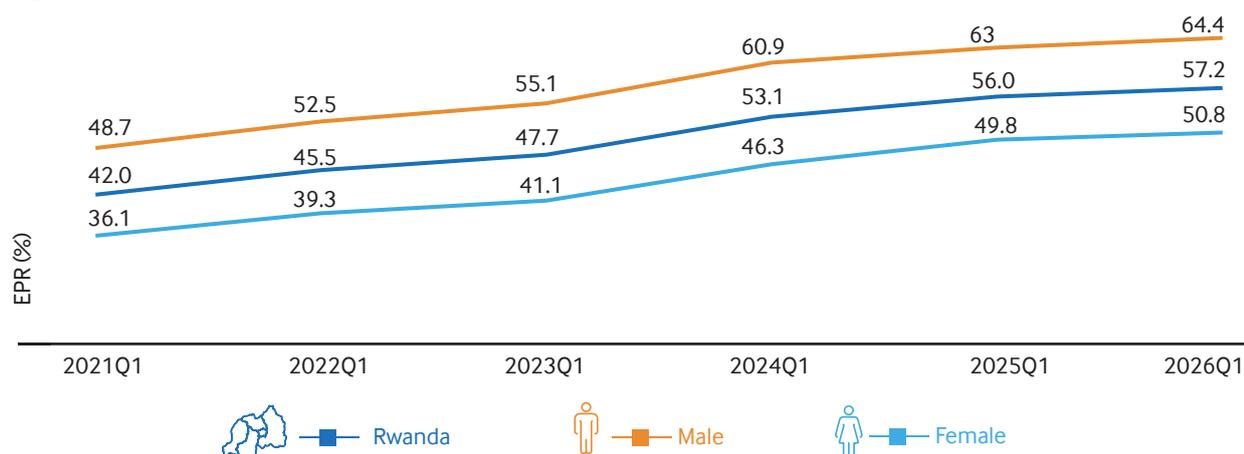
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The distribution of employed population by major economic activity revealed that the agriculture sector employs the largest number of the employed population in February 2026 (Q1). The employment in agricultural sector increased slightly to 44.4 % in February 2026 (Q1) compared to 43.7% in February 2025. However, the share of employment in the industry sector remained almost stable compared to February 2025 (Q1). In contrast, the percentage of employed population in the services sector decreased by 1 percentage point in the same period.

Distribution of employed population by board sector of economic activity

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

Unemployment

In February 2026(Q1), the unemployment rate was 11 % indicating roughly one unemployed person for every nine persons in the labour force. This rate remained stable as compared to the same quarter in 2025. The unemployment rate was higher among females (12.8 %) compared to males (9.4 %) and youth experience a higher unemployment rate (13.4 %) compared to adults (9.4 %). The unemployment rate was 11.7 % in urban and 10.7% in rural areas.

The gender gap in unemployment rate was 3.4 percentage points in February 2026 (Q1), and remained stable compared to February 2025.

Figure 03: Trends in unemployment rate by sex
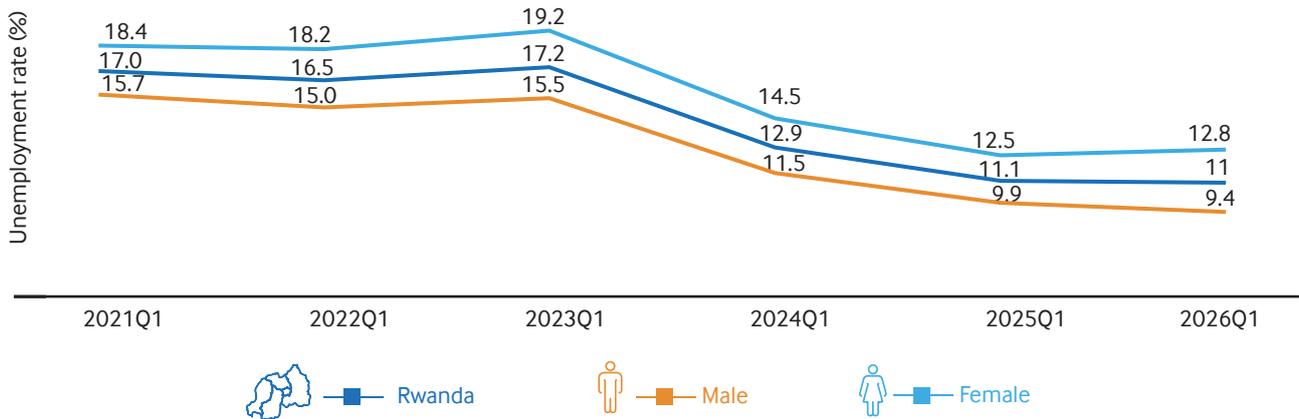
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Labour underutilisation

The unemployment rate alone does not fully reflect unmet employment needs. A more complete assessment requires consideration of other components such as time-related underemployment and potential labour force.

The labour underutilization rate stood at 55.9 % in February 2026 (Q1). This rate was higher among females (62.3 %) than among males (49.2 %) and was almost equal among youth (56.1 %) and adults (55.8 %). The labour underutilization rate increased by 2.2 percentage points in February 2026 (Q1) compared to February 2025 (Q1).

Figure 04: Trends in labour underutilization rate by sex
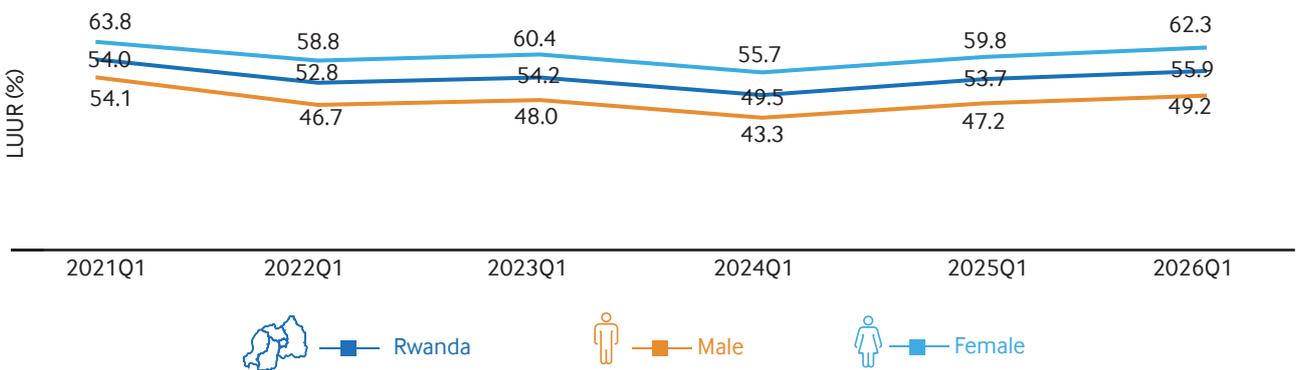
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

V Rwanda Labour force survey, February 2026 (Q1) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over (WAP): 8,693,219 persons

(This includes those who are in labour force and those out of labour force)

THE LABOUR FORCE

The sum of employed and unemployed	Labour Force Participation	5,589,570 Persons	64.3%

EMPLOYED
All who worked for pay or profit
4,974,223 persons

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO (EPR)
57.2%

UNEMPLOYED
All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit
615,347 persons

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR)
11%

$$UR = \frac{Unemployed}{Labour\ Force} \times 100$$

AGRICULTURE
Excluding subsistence foodstuff production — **44.4%**

INDUSTRY — **14.6%**

SERVICE — **41%**

Share of unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture. — **58.4 %**

Other unemployed — **41.6%**

OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

Out of Labour Force rate	35.7%

Population outside the labour force
(Not employed nor unemployed)
3,103,648 persons
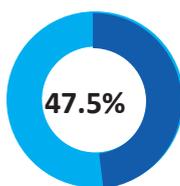
47.5% Subsistence agriculture
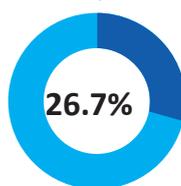
26.7% Exclusively Students
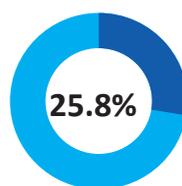
25.8% Other outside LF (Elderly, people with disabilities, discouraged job seekers)

Labour underutilization	3,941,363 persons

Composite measure of labour underutilization rate **56.5 %**

Unemployed	Potential labour force	Time-related underemployed
	Portion of out of labour force)	(Portion of employed)
615,347	1,642,949	1,865,318

Chapter

1 Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (RLFS) was established in 2016 to provide robust data for main labour market indicators. From February 2019, the sample was spread into four rounds to provide estimates of labour market indicators at national level on a quarterly basis. 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.

In February 2024, NISR increased the sample size and update the sampling design to obtain more precise quarterly estimates at the National level and annual estimates at districts and other sub national areas. The current findings are from the first quarter of LFS 2026, with data collected in February 2026.

The current LFS is designed using a two-stage stratified design with a 2-2-2 rotational scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 552 census enumeration areas, referred to as primary sampling units (PSUs) are drawn from the 2022 census sampling frame. The selection is based on probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population. The sample includes 36 strata composed of the 24 complete administrative districts and 6 districts subdivided into urban and rural each.

At the second stage of sampling, 12 households were selected from each of the sampled PSUs with equal probabilities. All household members in the sample are then selected for a survey interview. At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 96.4 %, which increased compared to the same quarter one year back (95.7 %). The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have the standard errors of about 0.4 percent.

The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization. This includes unemployment at the national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, and educational attainment. This report compares the results of February 2026 (Q1) labour force survey with those of February 2025 (Q1). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series of results of the same quarters from February 2021 to February 2026. The excel file including the full quarterly time series of the main indicators is also published along with this report at the NISR website.

The survey results analysed in this report are presented into seven chapters, including this introduction. The other chapters cover the following:

- Labour market overview
- Characteristics of the population in the labour force
- Characteristics of employed population
- Unemployment and labour underutilization
- Population outside the labour force and Work in agriculture

Labour Market Overview

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

Figure 2.1 illustrates the trends of some key labour market indicators. In February 2026 (Q1), the unemployment rate declined to 11 % compared to 11.1 % observed in February 2025 (Q1).

An analysis of employment trends shows that in February 2026 (Q1), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.2 percentage points as compared to February 2025 (Q1) and the labour force participation rate increased by 1.3 percentage points in the same period.

Figure 2. 1. Trend Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate
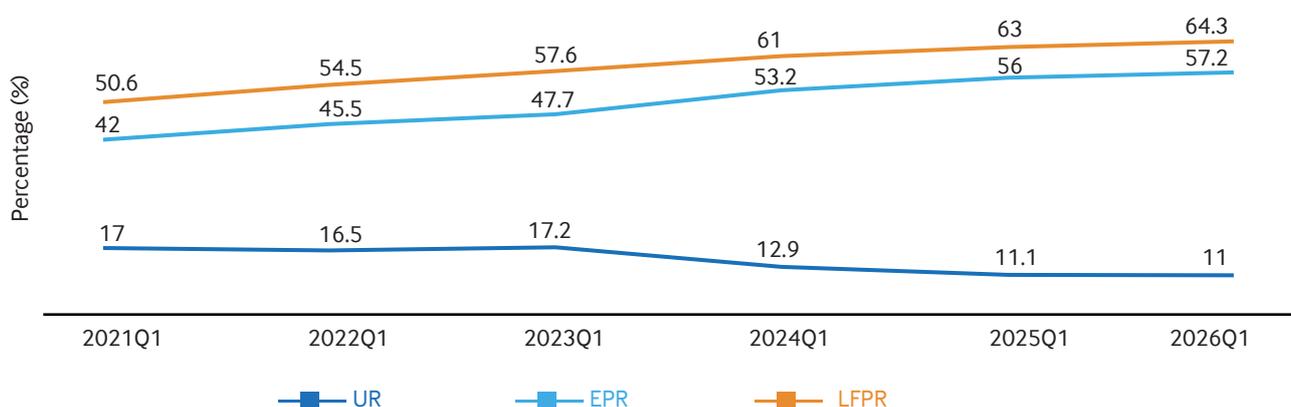
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.2 Trend of labour Underutilization

Figure 2.3 presents trends in rates of population outside the labour force, disaggregated by category. The results show that the rate of population outside labour force in February 2026 (Q1) declined by 1.3 percentage points compared to the estimated value for the same quarter one year back (February 2025).

Among the components of the population outside the labour force, available non-job seekers constitute a substantial category in Rwanda. More people in this category are primarily subsistence farmers. In February 2026(Q1) the proportion of the working age population in this category increased by 1.4 percentage point compared to the estimate of the same quarter in the previous year (February 2025).

An important sub-category within available non-job seekers is discouraged jobseekers, these are people outside the labour force who did not "seek employment" for labour market-related reasons such as past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, required qualifications matching the person's skills, lack of job opportunities in the area, being considered too young or too old by prospective employers. In February 2026 (Q1) (, the proportion of discouraged jobseekers within the working age population remained steady compared to the same quarter one year back (February 2025).

Figure 2. 2 Trends of labour underutilization
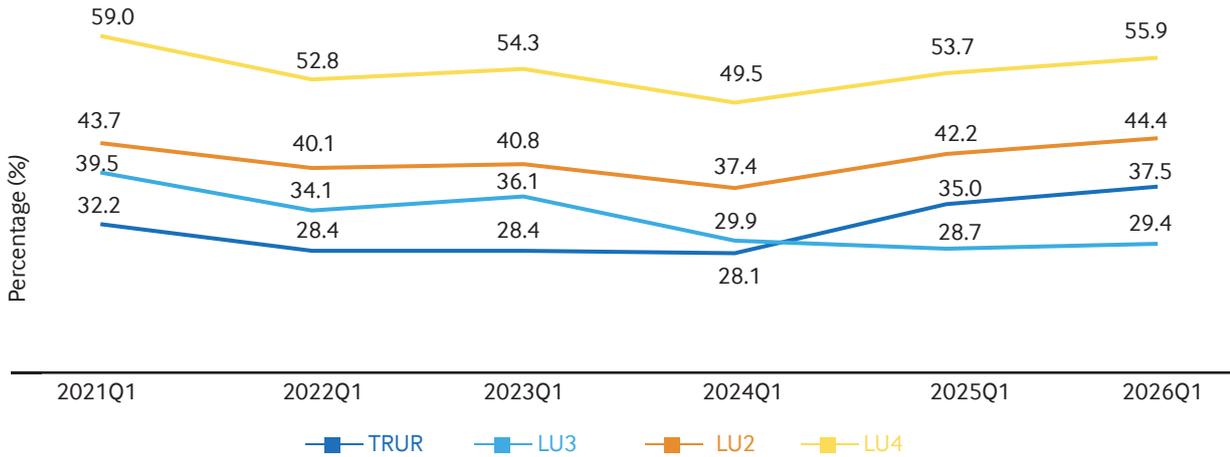
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.3. Rate of population outside the labour force

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Figure 2. 3 Trends of outside labour force rate and potential labour force
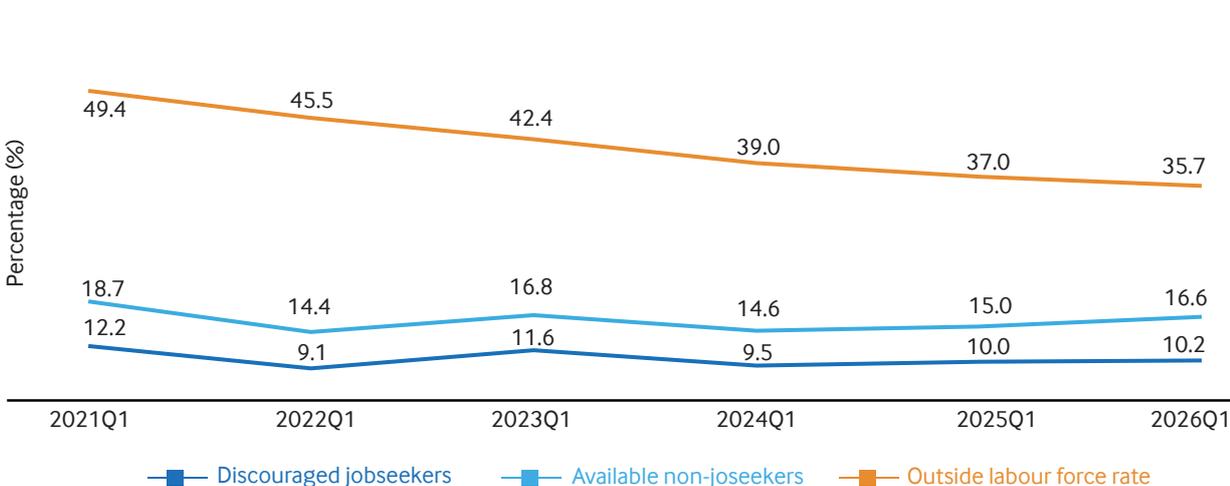
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS

Characteristics of population in labour force

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, increased by 1.3 percentage points in February 2026 (Q1) compared to February 2025 (Q1). The rate also increased among females and males in the same period. Furthermore, results show that labour force participation rate continued to be higher among males than females over time. In February 2026 (Q1), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was 12.8 percentage points and it remained stable compared to February 2025 (Q1).

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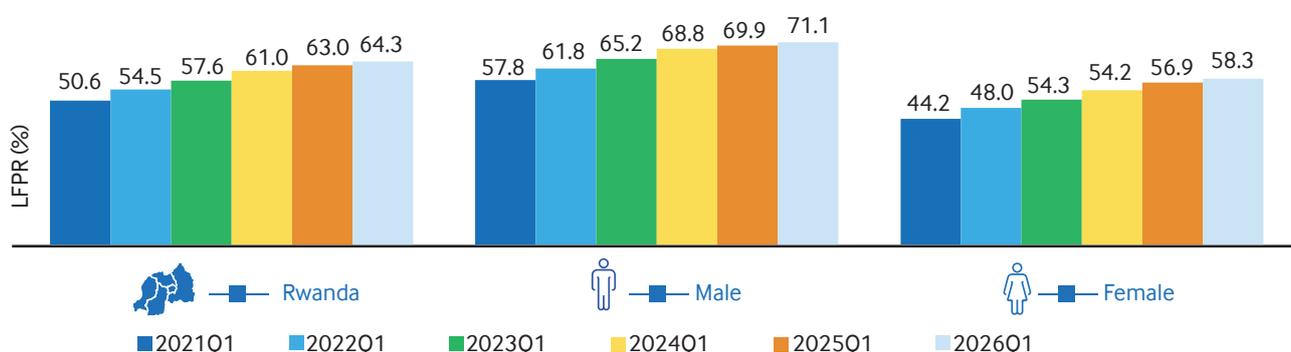
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation by education

The labour force participation rate disaggregated by educational attainment, shows that individuals with higher levels of educational attainment exhibited higher participation rates over time compared to those with lower educational attainment. A comparison of February 2026 (Q1) with February 2025 (Q1) shows that the labour force participation rate increased among those who have not completed any level of education as well as among those with Primary and Lower secondary levels of education. On the other hand, the rate decreased among the holders of Upper secondary and university levels of education .

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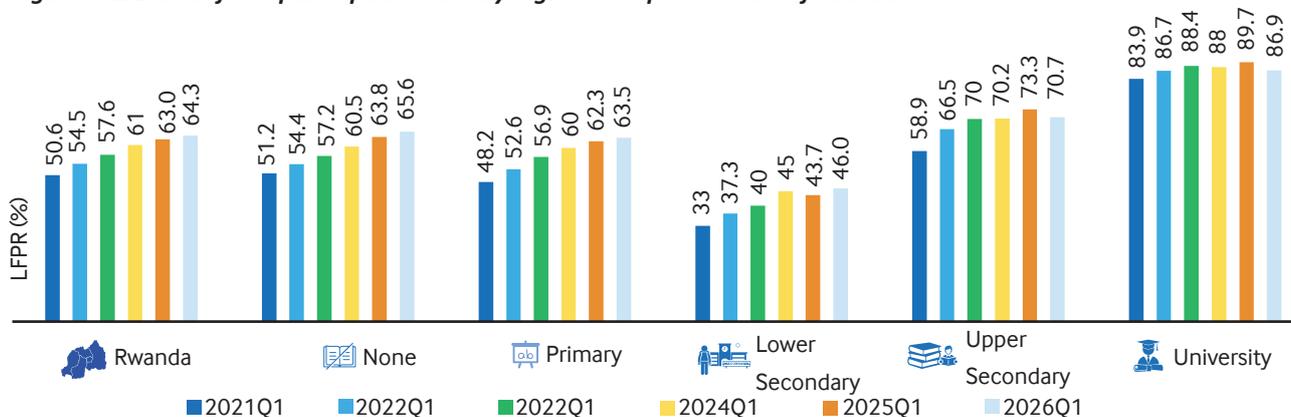
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In February 2026 (Q1), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years old was 60.2%. This represents an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared to February 2025 (Q1). During this period, the rate remained stable among people aged 31 to 54 years old, while those aged 55 years old and above recorded an increase of 2.2 percentage points.

Generally, the labour force participation rate was higher among population aged 31-54 years compared to the remaining age groups.

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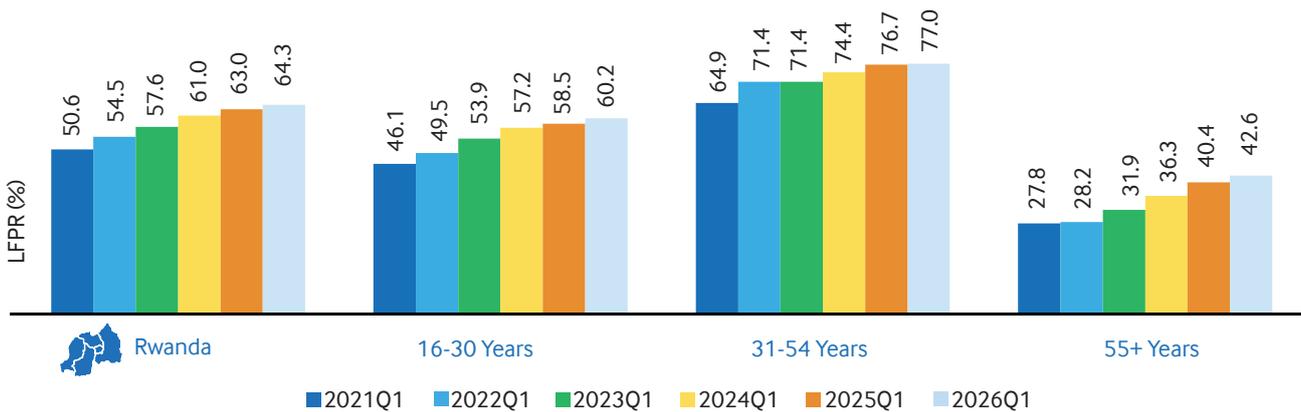
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation by area of residence

Labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. This disparity can be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities available in urban areas compared to rural areas and to the fact that most people in rural areas are involved in subsistence agriculture. In February 2026 (Q1), the gap in labour force participation rate between urban and rural areas decreased by 1.9 percentage points) compared to February 2025 (Q1).

The comparison of February 2026 (Q1) and February 2025 (Q1) reveals that the labour force participation rate remained stable in urban areas, while it increased by 1.8 percentage points in rural areas.

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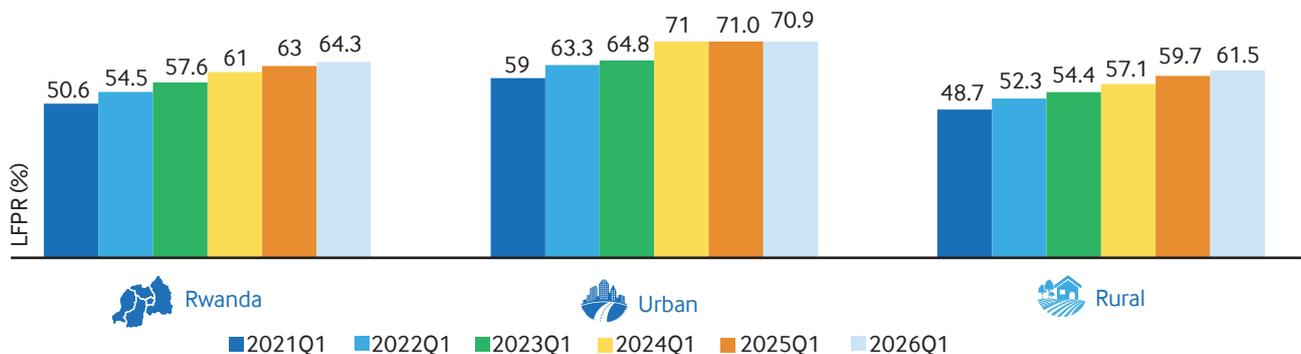
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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Characteristics of employed population

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), held in 2013, through its resolution on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization, classifies persons of working age as employed if, during a short reference period of seven days or one week,

They did some work (even for just one hour) for profit or pay, in cash or in kind.

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 population growth. Therefore, the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) serves as an indicator of the economy's effectiveness in creating income-generating jobs for the working-age population (aged 16 years and above). It reflects the demand for labour in the economy in terms of the number of workers.

An increase in the employment-to population ratio is often regarded as a sign of economic acceleration, while a rise in total employment is considered as an indicator of economic stability. In February 2026, the Employment-to-population ratio was 57.2 %, representing an increase of 1.2 percentage points compared to the rate observed in February 2025. Relative to February 2025, the employment to population ratio increased by 1.8 percentage points in rural areas but remained stable in urban areas.

Across all rounds of the labour force survey, the employment-to-population ratio has been higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio in urban and rural areas remained significant in February 2026 (Q1) at 7.6 percentage points, compared to 9.7 percentage points observed in February 2025 (Q1).

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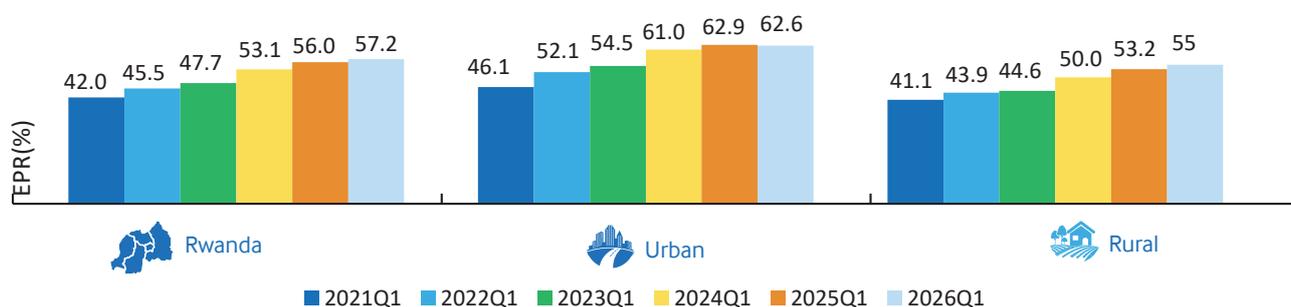
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio disaggregated by gender, revealing a persistent gap between male and female ratios. In February 2026 (Q1), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.4 percentage points among males and by 1 percentage point among females compared to February 2025 (Q1). The gender gap in the employment-to-population ratio remained significant in February 2026 (Q1), standing at (13.6 percentage points). This represents a stable trend compared to the gap recorded in February 2025 (Q1) (13.2 percentage points).

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex
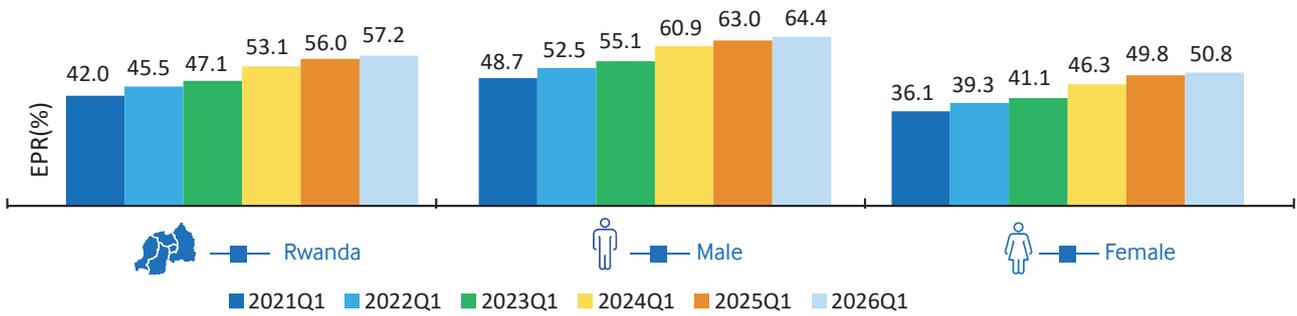
Figure 4.3 below shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio across different age groups. A high gap has persisted between the employment-to-population ratio of youth and adults aged 31-54 years over time. A comparison of February 2026 (Q1) with February 2025(Q1), indicates that the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.6 percentage points among youth and by 1.7 percentage point among the population aged 55 years and above, while it remained stable among adults in the 31-54 age group. The employment-to-population ratio among the population aged 55 years and above was relatively lower compared to that of the other age groups presented in the figure, as some of the people in this age group are retiring.

Figure 4. 3: Employment to population ratio by age group.
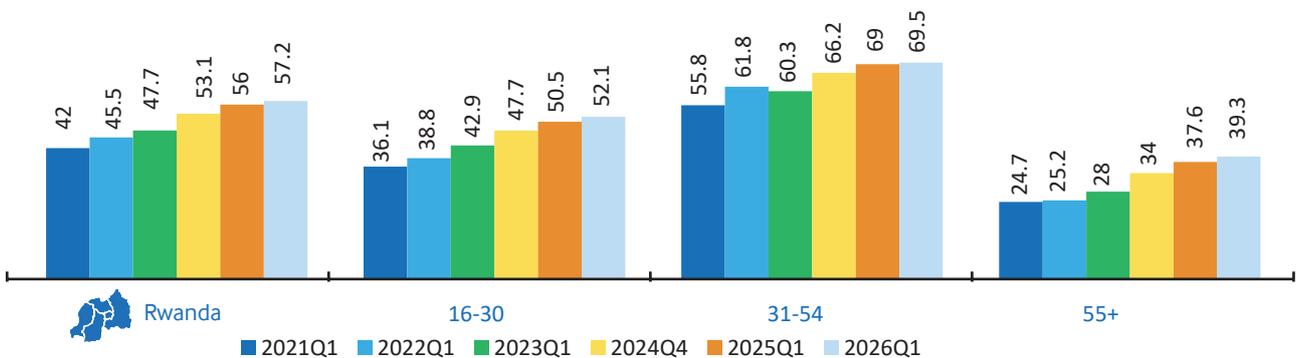
4.2 Status in employment

Table 4.1 below presents the distribution of the employed population (,000) by status in employment, according to ICSE-18. In February 2026 (Q1), the number of employed populations increased by 5.2 % compared to February 2025 (Q1). Across all rounds of the labour force survey, the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment, followed by independent workers. In February 2026 (Q1), the number of employees and paid apprentices increased by 2.8 % compared to February 2025 (Q1). The number of dependent contractors increased by 17.8%, while the number of contributing family workers increased by 5.8 %.

Table 4. 1:Distribution of employed population (,000) by status in employment as per ICSE-18

Status in employment	2025Q1	2025Q2	2025Q3	2025Q4	2026Q1	% change 2025Q1-2026Q1
Total	4,730	4,582	4,889	4,890	4,974	5.2
Employee	2,917	2,663	2,822	2,899	2,999	2.8
Employer	108	97	115	119	113	4.6
Independent worker	1,197	1,278	1,380	1,279	1,278	6.8
Dependent contractors	381	406	403	451	448	17.8
Contributing family worker	128	137	168	141	136	5.8

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

Figure 4.4 reveals that the share of employees and paid apprentices in February 2026(Q1) was 60.3 %, while independent workers represented 25.7 %. Compared to February 2025 (Q1), the share of employees and paid apprentices decreased by 1.4 percentage points. Over the same period, the share of dependent contractors increased by 1 percentage point, while it remained stable within other employment categories.

Figure 4. 4: Distribution of employed population (%) by status in employment as per ICSE-18
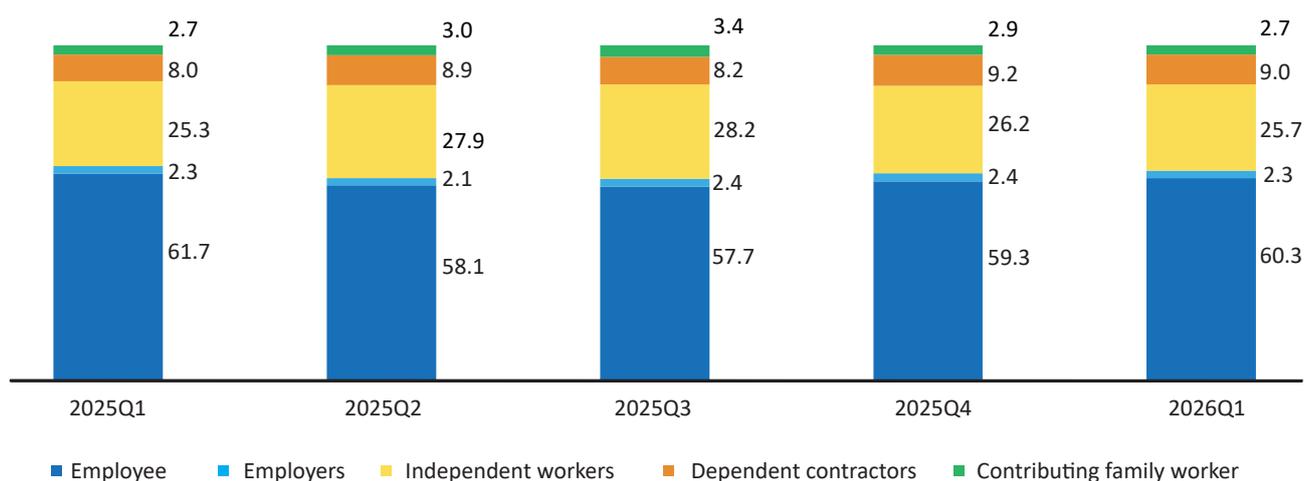
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.3 Main occupation

Table 4.3 results indicate that the total employment increased by 5.2 %, and almost all occupational groups increased compared to February 2025 (Q1) except for the group of professionals. In February 2026 (Q1) the group of elementary occupations recorded the highest share of employment, followed by service and sales workers. Among the occupations with at least 5% of total employment, the highest increase was observed in Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (23.3%) followed by elementary occupations (2.4%) and Service and sales workers (1.7%).

Table 4. 3: Distribution of employed population (,000) by occupations

Major Occupation group	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	2025Q1	2026Q1	% change
							2025Q1-2026Q1
Total	3,205	3,586	3,804	4,366	4,730	4,974	5.2%
Managers	35	44	31	61	47	58	24.7%
Professionals	172	211	202	284	267	261	-2.4%
Technicians and associate professionals	30	25	27	67	79	90	14.3%
Clerical support workers	28	24	34	46	44	52	17.4%
Service and sales workers	466	507	675	700	895	910	1.7%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	121	160	211	289	350	431	23.3%
Craft and related trades workers	218	254	285	319	363	368	1.4%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77	99	106	123	142	198	40.2%
Elementary occupations	2,057	2,261	2,233	2,476	2,544	2,605	2.4%

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

4.4 Main Economic activity

Table 4.4 shows that the large number of employed populations was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (44.4%) in February 2026 (Q1). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.5%), construction (7.9%), transportation and storage (6.9%), manufacturing (5 %), education (3.9 %) and accommodation and food services activities (3.5%).

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

ISIC High level	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	2025Q1	2026Q1
Agriculture forestry and fishing	52.3	52.5	46.3	46.9	43.7	44.4
Mining and quarrying	1	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.9	5
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Water supply, gas, and remediation services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Construction	8.8	9.2	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.5	10.1	13	11.6	13.5	13.5
Transportational and storage	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.9
Accommodation and food services activities	1.7	1.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5
Information and communication	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1
Real estate activities	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Administrative and support activities	1.8	1.2	2.7	1.7	2.2	2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.9	1.7	1	2.3	1.8	1.6
Education	3	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.3	3.9
Human health and social work activities	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1	0.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other services	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.7
Activities of households as employers	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0

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

The results in Table 4.5 reveals that in February 2026 (Q1), 13 branches of economic activity increased compared to February 2025 (Q1). The increase among the economic activities with at least 5 percentage of the total employment was observed in agriculture forestry and fishing (6.9 %), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.9 %), Construction (8.1%), Transportation and storage (10.2%), and manufacturing (7.8%).

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Table 4. 5: Distribution of employed population by economic activities (,000)

ISIC High level	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	2025Q1	2026Q1	%change 2025Q1-2026Q1
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,676	1,881	1,761	2,049	2,066	2,210	6.9
Mining and quarrying	30	27	41	60	68	71	5.6
Manufacturing	143	158	195	201	232	250	7.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	7	4	7	8	5	3	-45.5
Water supply, gas, and remediation services	2	5	5	4	9	12	31.5
Construction	281	329	307	323	361	391	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	336	360	493	506	639	670	4.9
Transportational and storage	132	167	204	273	309	341	10.2
Accommodation and food services activities	53	59	111	135	168	173	3.3
Information and communication	12	10	16	13	17	19	10.0
Financial and insurance activities	34	30	29	38	42	50	20.6
Real estate activities	2	1	6	5	8	11	39.5
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	15	25	32	21	32	31	-3.6
Administrative and support activities	56	42	101	76	104	100	-3.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	61	59	39	101	85	78	-8.8
Education	97	134	145	201	201	192	-4.2
Human health and social work activities	43	47	47	56	49	46	-5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	9	11	9	13	18	43.8
Other services	89	103	106	109	153	134	-12.1
Activities of households as employers	130	131	147	177	169	172	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	4	4	3	2	2	-21.7

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

The figure 4.5 below shows that in February 2026 (Q1), 66.1 % of employees had short term or casual contract. This phenomenon is higher in rural areas (77.4 %) than urban areas of Rwanda (40 %). The results shows that females had more short term or casual contract (67.7 %) than males (64.6 %). It was also observed that the proportion of employees who have short term or casual contract decreases as the level of education gets higher.

Figure 4.5: Length of employment contract by sex, area of residence and level of education attained.
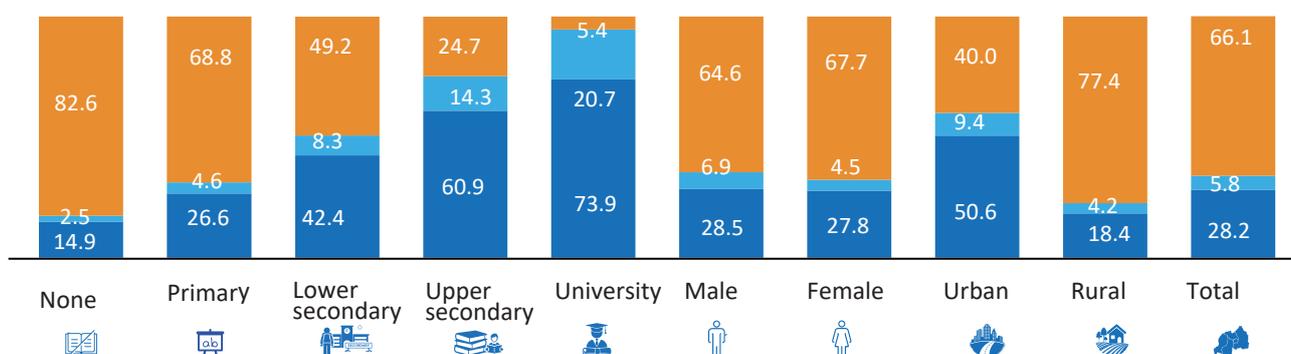
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.5 Means of transport by areas of residence.

Figure 4.6 presents the means of transport used by employed persons for commuting to and from work. In February 2026 (Q1), the predominant mode of transportation for commuting in Rwanda was walking, which accounted for 83.4% of employed population, a decline from 84.9% recorded in February 2025. Meanwhile, the shares of public transport and private transport showed slight increases, comprising 9.0% and 7.6%, respectively.

In Kigali City, the trend diverged from the national average; the percentage of employed population commuting by walking decreased to 57.4%, down from 61.9% in the previous year. Conversely, the use of public transport rose to 28.2%, up from 26.1%, and private transport increased from 11.9% to 14.4%. This evolving pattern suggests that urban workers are increasingly commuting longer distances and have improved access to motorised transport options.

Overall, while there is a modest transition away from walking toward alternative modes of transport, walking continues to be the most prevalent means of commuting to work throughout Rwanda.

Figure 4. 6: Means of transport for employed people by province
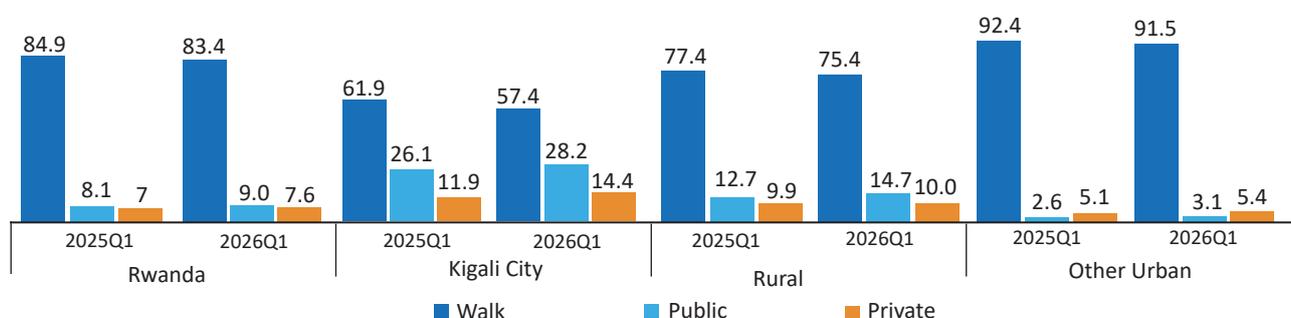
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.6 Actual hours worked.

Figure 4.7 shows the average number of hours worked during the reference week. The results indicate that the average number of hours actually worked in February 2026 (Q1) increased by 42 minutes compared to February 2025 (Q1). During the same period, the average number of hours worked by males increased by 16 minutes, while the average hours worked by females decreased by 30 minutes.. Overall, employed males worked around 6.1 hours more per week than employed females in February 2026.

Figure 4.7: Average actual hours worked.
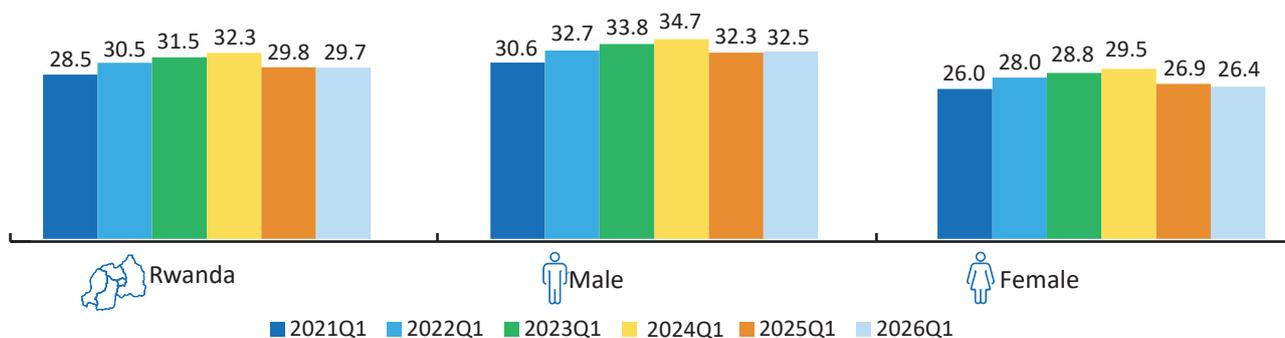
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5 Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization reflecting the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization refers to mismatch between labour supply and demand resulting into an unmet need for employment among the population. It includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force. Potential labour force refers to the 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, defined as the proportion of unemployed persons within the labour force, serves as a key indicator of labour market and often viewed in a general sense as an indicator of overall economic health. According to the results of LFS for February 2026 (Q1), the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 11.0 %, remaining relatively stable compared to 11.1 % observed in February 2025 (Q1).

As illustrated in Figure 5.1, the unemployment rate was higher among females (12.8 %) compared to males (9.4 %) in February 2026 (Q1). The unemployment rate remained relatively stable for both males and females when compared to the estimates observed in February 2025 (Q1).

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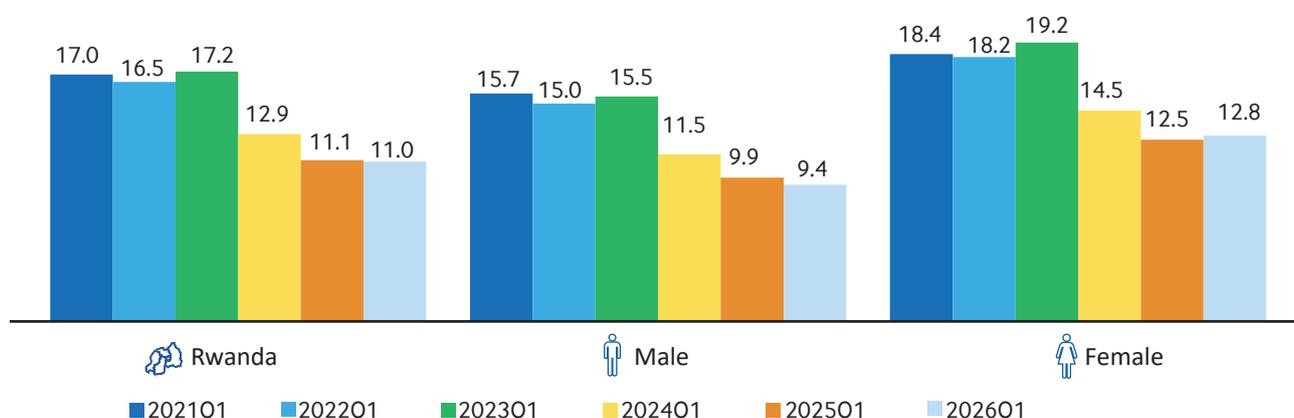
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.2 shows that in February 2026, the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in Urban areas as compared to those living in Rural areas of Rwanda (11.7 % and 10.7 % respectively). The comparison between the current quarter with the same quarter in 2025 shows that the unemployment rate remained relatively stable for both population living in rural areas and population living in the urban areas of Rwanda.

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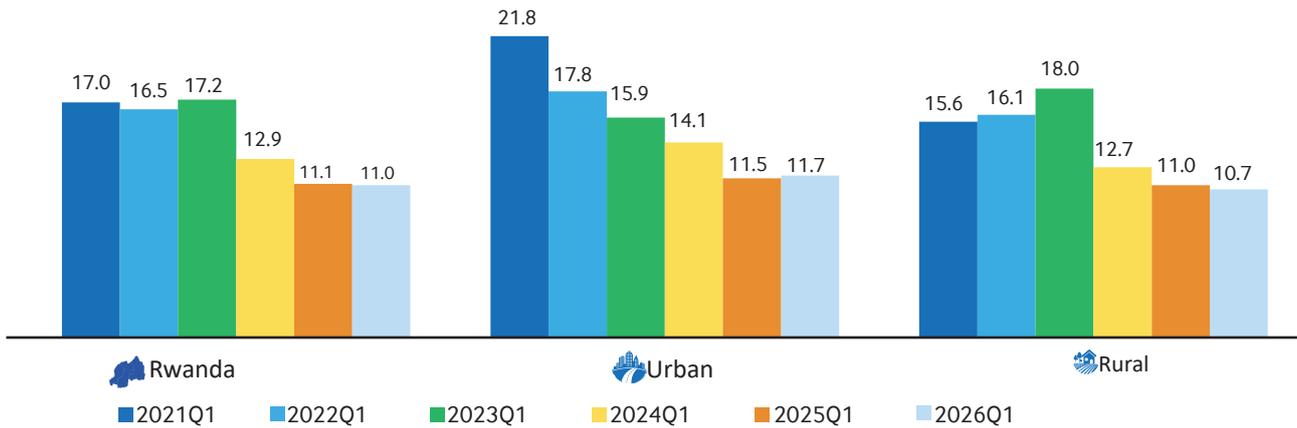
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.3 shows the trend of the unemployment rate across different age groups. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons aged 16 to 30 years. The results show that unemployment rate among youth has been relatively higher than that of adults over time. A comparison between the current survey results with those from the same quarter one-year earlier shows that the unemployment rate remained relatively stable across all age groups.

Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult

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

5.2. 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).

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Figure 5.4 illustrates that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate was 55.9% in February 2026 (Q1), reflecting an increase of 2.2 percentage points compared to February 2025 (Q1). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (62.3 %) than among males (49.2 %). Between February 2025 (Q1) to February2026 (Q1), the labour underutilization rate increased for both sexes, rising by 2 percentage points among males and 2.5 percentage points among females.

Figure 5. 4: Labour under-utilization rate by sex
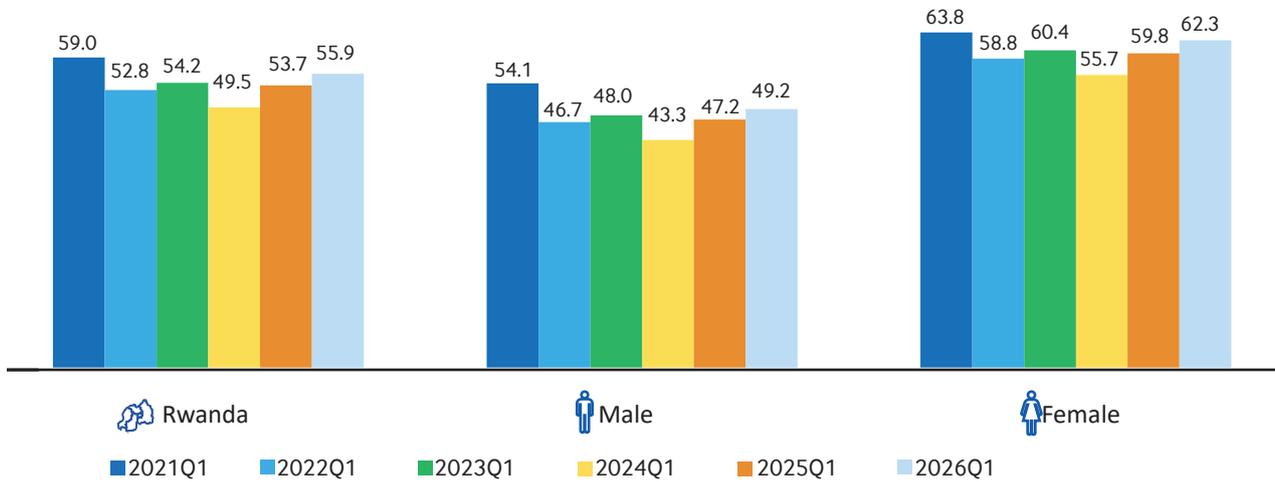
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The results presented in figure 5.5 illustrate that the labour underutilization rate was higher among the population living in rural areas than those in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of February2026 (Q1) and February2025 (Q1) reveals that the labour underutilization increased by 1.2 percentage points among population living in urban areas and 2.7 percentage points among population living in rural areas.

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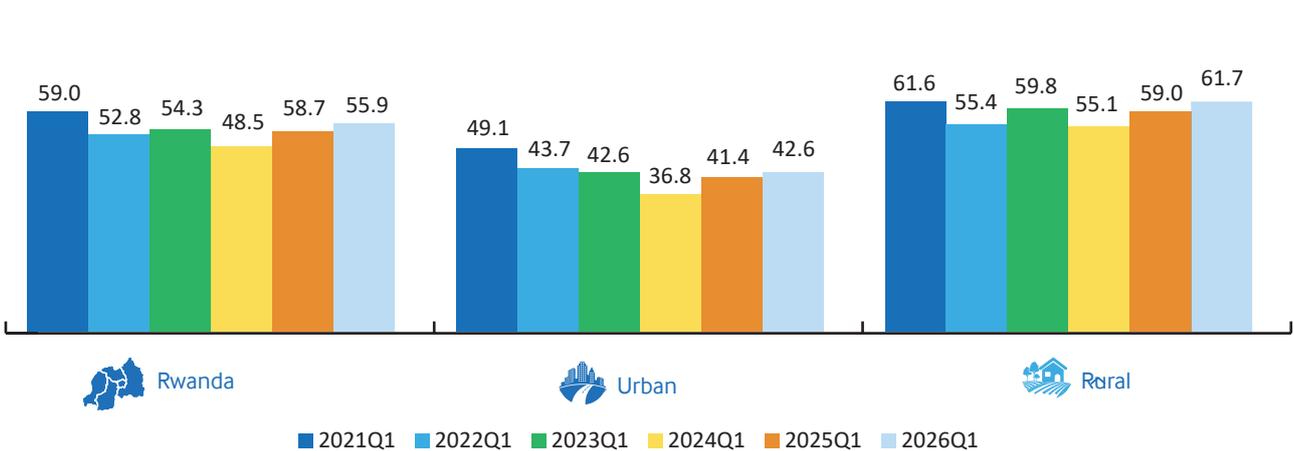
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.6 presents the labour underutilization rate by age group. The results show that in February 2026 (Q1), the labour underutilization rate increased across all age groups compared to the same quarter one year earlier. The rate increased by 1.6 percentage points among youth, 1.9 percentage points among persons aged 31–54 years, and 5.8 percentage points among those aged 55 years and above.

Figure 5. 6: Trend in labour underutilization rate by Youth and Adult.
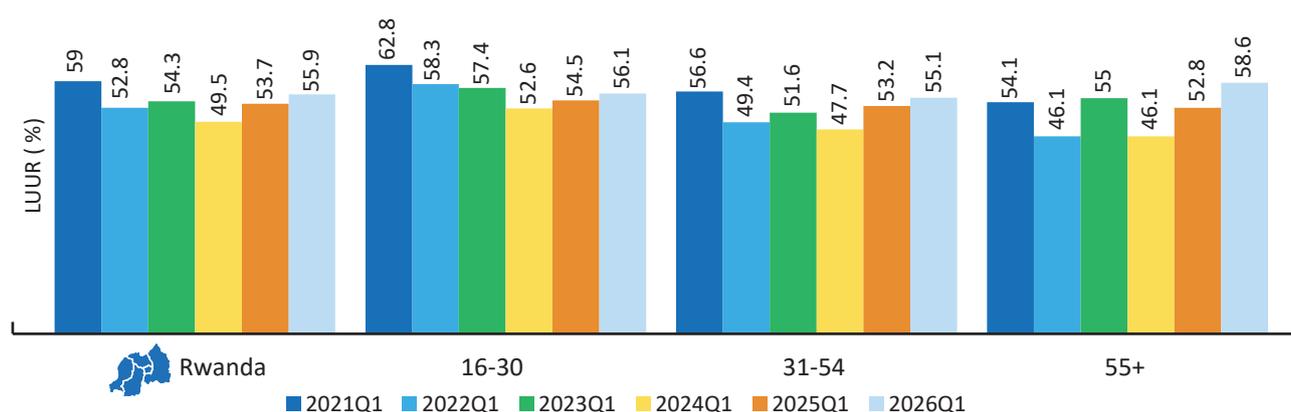
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.3 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 helps in the achievement of self-sufficiency. In February 2026 (Q1), the total number of the young people aged 16-30 years, who were neither in employment, education nor training was estimated at 822,277 persons. The share of youth (16-30 years) neither in employment ,education nor training (NEET) was 22.1% in February2026 (Q1), with a higher rate among females (27.9%) than males (15.9%). Comparing the current NEET rate with the results of the same quarter one year earlier, the NEET rate decreased by 0.9 percentage points at the national level while it remained relatively stable among females and decreased by 1.1 percentage points among the males .

Figure 5.7: NEET rate trend by sex
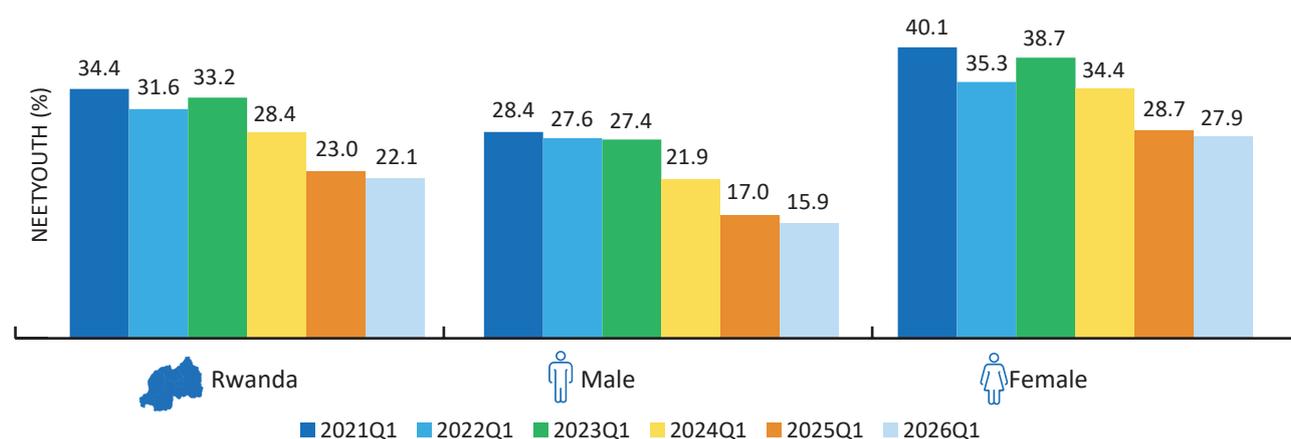
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

In February 2026(Q1), the NEET rate was higher in rural areas (23.3%) than among those in urban areas (19.6%). A comparison of February 2026(Q1) with February 2025 (Q1) shows that among the youth population living in urban areas, NEET rate remained relatively stable while it decreased by 1.4 percentage points among youth population living in rural areas.

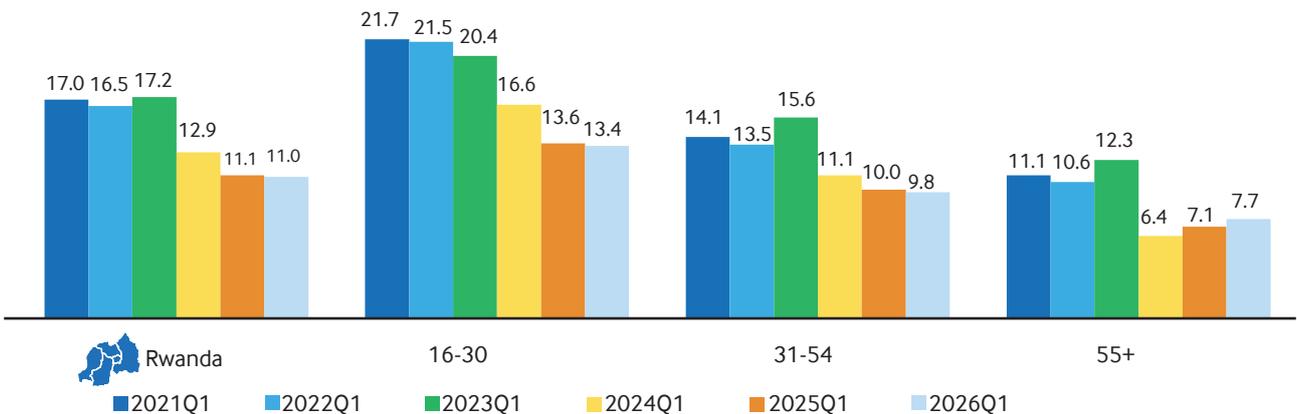***Figure 5.8: NEET rate trend by area of residence***
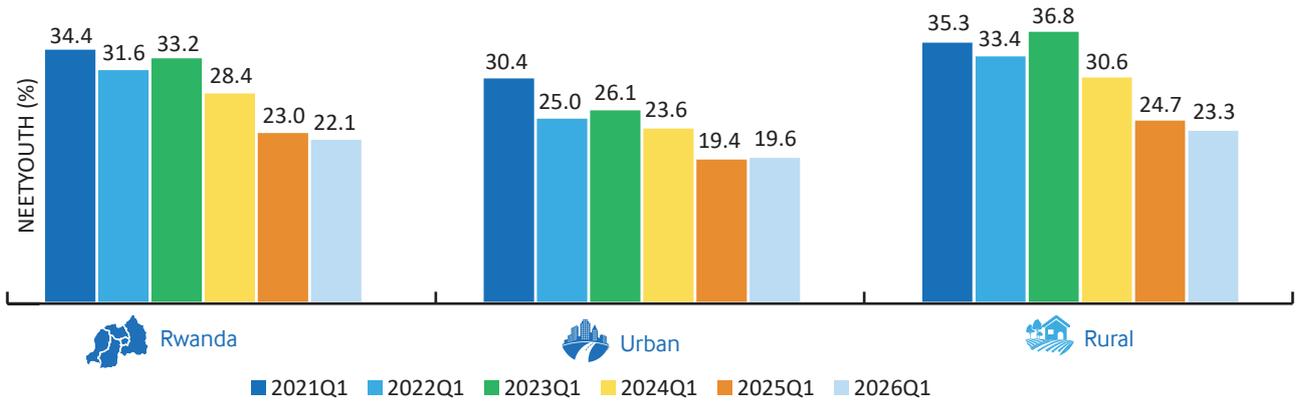
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Population outside the Labour Force

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

In February 2026 (Q1), the population outside the labour force stood at 35.7% of the working age population. The comparison of the current population outside labour force with the estimated value in the same quarter one year back reveals that it decreased by 1.3 percentage points.

6.1 Main components of population outside the labour Force

Figure 6.1 presents the main components of the population outside the labour force. In February 2026 (Q1), 47.5% of the population outside the labour force were engaged in subsistence agriculture, while students exclusively accounted for 26.7%. The remaining 25.8% belonged to other categories.

A comparison with the same quarter one year earlier shows some changes in the distribution of the population outside the labour force. The share of those in other categories increased by 1.4 percentage points, while the proportion of subsistence agriculture farmers decreased by 1.1 percentage points. The share of students remained stable.

Figure 6. 1: Main components of Persons outside the labour force
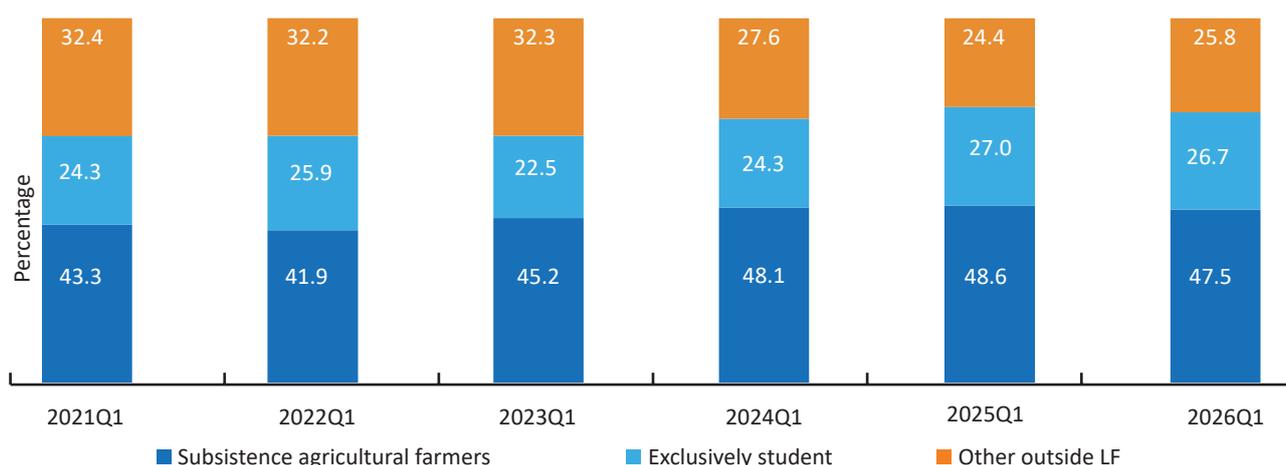
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

Figure 6.2 presents the proportion of population outside the labour force at the national level, as well as for urban and rural areas separately.

A comparison of February 2026 (Q1) and February 2025 (Q1) indicates that this proportion decreased by 1.3 percentage points at national level and by 1.7 percentage points in rural areas, while it remained stable in urban areas.

The proportion of the population outside the labour force was higher in rural areas than urban areas. In February 2026 (Q1), the urban-rural areas gap was approximately 9.4 percentage points, reflecting a decrease from the 11.2 percentage points recorded in February 2025 (Q1).

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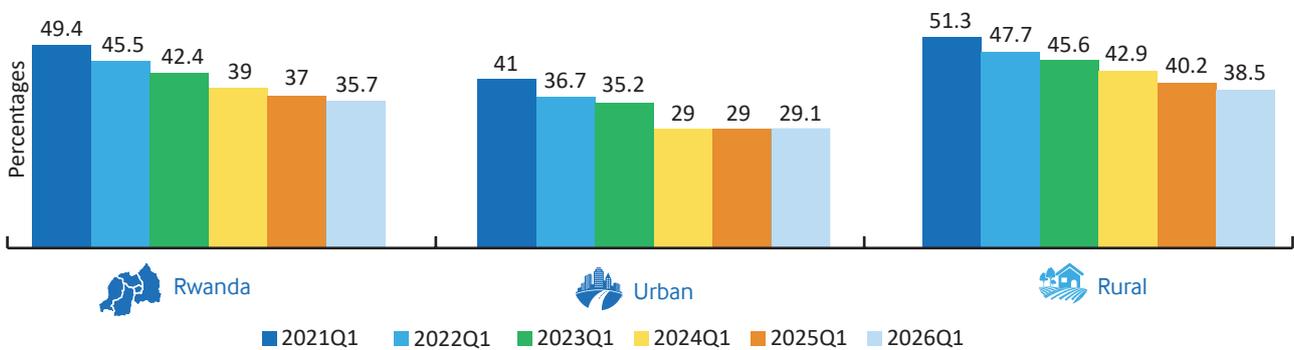
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

## 6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

The results indicates that the proportion of population outside labour force was higher among the population among older persons (aged 55 and above). In February 2026 (Q1), the proportion among youth aged16-30 years was higher than that among person aged 31-54 years (39.8 % and 23 %, respectively).

Between February 2025 to February 2026, the proportion of population outside the labour force remained stable among persons aged 31-54 years , while it decreased by 1.7 percentage points among youth aged 16-30 years and by 2.2 percentage points among those aged 55 years and above.

Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by age group
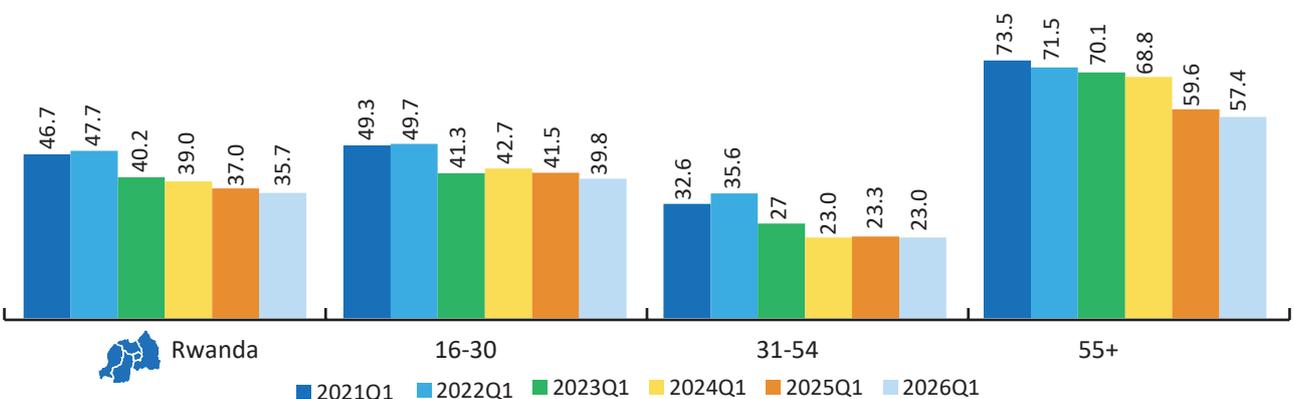
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

Figure 6.4 shows the proportion of the working-age population outside the labour force by highest attained level of education. The results indicate that individuals with higher levels of educational attainment generally had a lower share of the working-age population outside the labour force compared to those with lower levels of education, except for individuals with lower secondary education, who recorded the highest proportion.

Between February 2025 (Q1) and February 2026 (Q1), the proportion of population outside the labour force declined among those with no level of education, primary and lower secondary level of education by 1.8, 1.2 and 2.3 percentage points respectively. In contrast, the proportion increased by 2.6 percentage points among those with upper secondary education and by 2.8 percentage points among individuals with university level of education.

Figure 6. 4: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained.
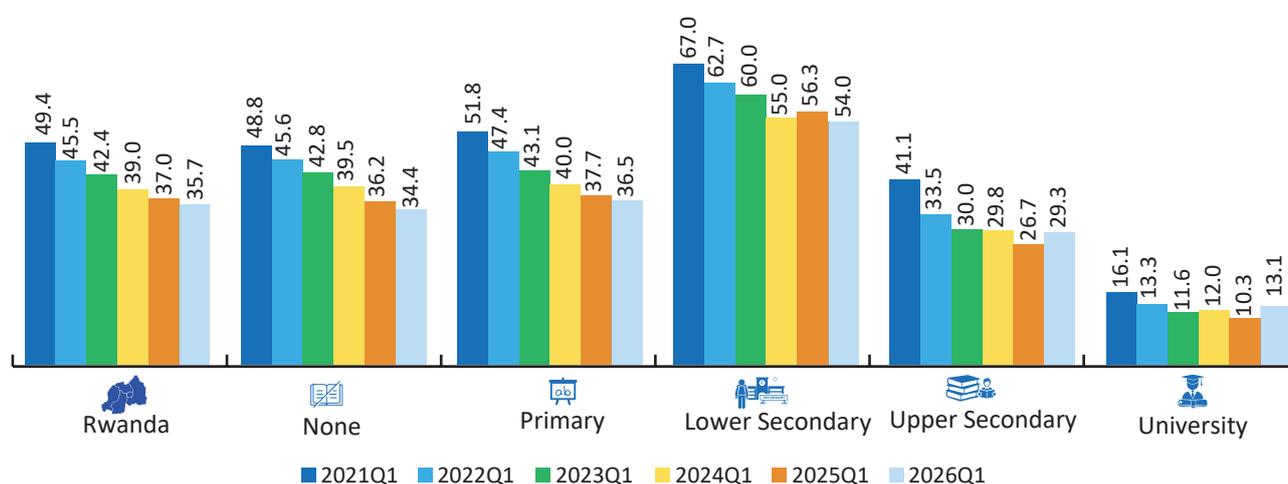
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

7 Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of the agriculture sector for the Rwandan economy, special attention has been given to it in this report. The introduction of the 2013 standards on work, employment and labour underutilization statistics divided workers in agriculture occupation into two categories: market oriented and non-market-oriented workers. Workers in the former category are considered as employed while those in latter are not. In this report, all parts are brought together to analyse the agriculture sector.

7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Three categories of agricultural workers can be distinguished:

1. Those who worked exclusively in market-oriented agriculture for pay or as self-employed individuals.

2. Those who are only engaged in subsistence agriculture.

3. Those whose primary occupation was outside of agriculture but who performed activities related to the production of food for their own consumption.

The total number of workers in the agriculture sector (including both market oriented and subsistence agriculture) are presented in table 7.1. The findings show that the share of working age population involved in agricultural activities remained stable at 56.5% in both February 2026 (Q1) and February 2025 (Q1).

Among persons engaged in agricultural activities, the shares involved in market-oriented was 45% in February 2026 (Q1) compared to 43.2% in February 2025 (Q1). The share of those exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture decreased by 1.7 percentage points compared to February 2025 (Q1).

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	2025Q1	2026Q1
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	41.7	45.6	42.2	45.2	43.2	45
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	48.2	45.6	46.8	41.8	39.1	37.4
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture as main job (c)	10.1	8.8	11.1	13	17.8	17.6
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	4016	4124	4174	4529	4788	4909
Proportion of working age population involved in agriculture	52.7	52.4	52.3	55.1	56.7	56.5

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

Note: The proportion is calculated using agricultural workers as the reference population rather than the total employed population.

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The section focuses on workers primarily engaged in market-oriented agriculture and those exclusively involved in subsistence agriculture. The results reveal that the majority of agricultural workers were engaged in subsistence agriculture with a higher proportion observed among female farmers compared to their male counterparts.

In February 2026 (Q1), the share of agricultural workers engaged in subsistence agriculture was 45.4% and it decreased by 2.1 percentage points compared to February 2025 (Q1). The proportion of male farmers engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 60.3% in February 2026 (Q1), which was higher than the corresponding proportion of females farmers involved in the same activity (50.8%). Conversely, the proportion of female farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than that of male farmers, at 49.2% and 39.7%, respectively.

The results reveal that the engagement level of male farmers in market-oriented agriculture increased by 3.1 percentage points compared to February 2025 Q1 while it decreased by 1.5 percentage points among female farmers in the same period.

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

		LFS Round					
		2021Q1	**2022Q1**	**2023Q1**	**2024Q1**	**2025Q1**	**2026Q1**
Both	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Market oriented agriculture	46.4	50	47.4	52	52.5	54.6
	Subsistence agriculture	53.6	50	52.6	48	47.5	45.4
Male	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Market oriented agriculture	52.8	55.6	53.3	57.6	57.2	60.3
	Subsistence agriculture	47.2	44.4	46.7	42.5	42.8	39.7
Female	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Market oriented agriculture	42	45.9	43.4	48.1	49.3	50.8
	Subsistence agriculture	58	54.1	56.7	51.9	50.7	49.2

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 youth and adult separately. In February 2026 (Q1), the share of adults engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than that of youth population in the same activity (47.2% and 41.1% respectively). Between February 2025 (Q1) and February 2026 (Q1), the share of farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture declined by 2.9 percentage points among youth and by 1.8 percentage points among adults.

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

| | | LFS Round | | | | | |
		2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	2025Q1	2026Q1
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	46.4	50	47.4	52	52.5	54.6
	Subsistence agriculture	53.6	50	52.6	48	47.5	45.4
Youth (16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	53.8	53.8	52.1	55.2	56	58.9
	Subsistence agriculture	46.2	46.2	47.9	44.9	44	41.1
Adults (31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	44.9	48.1	45.3	50.5	51	52.8
	Subsistence agriculture	55.1	51.9	54.7	49.5	49	47.2

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

As presented in Table 7.4, the distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, shows that individuals with higher levels of education are less likely to engage 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 Round | | | | | |
		2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	2025Q1	2026Q1
Both	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	58.1	58.1	59.6	58.8	61	60.7
	Primary	33.8	34.2	32.9	32.5	30.5	30.7
	Lower secondary	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.1
	Upper secondary	3.3	3	2.6	3.7	3	3
	University	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Market oriented agriculture	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	64.7	63.7	65.0	64.1	66.2	65.4
	Primary	30.4	31.5	30.2	30.3	27.7	28.3
	Lower secondary	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.7
	Upper secondary	1.7	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
	University	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Subsistence agriculture	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	52.5	52.5	54.8	53	55.3	55.1
	Primary	36.7	37	35.4	35	33.6	33.6
	Lower secondary	5.6	5.6	5.4	6	6.6	6.8
	Upper secondary	4.8	4.6	4	5.9	4.1	3.9
	University	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6

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

7.3 Share of agriculture in the total work force

The total workforce is defined as the sum of all individuals engaged in paid or profit-oriented employment, and those working in subsistence agriculture. Therefore, the share of agricultural workers in the total workforce refers to the proportion of individuals working in agriculture relative to the entire workforce.

As shown in Figure 7.1 below, the proportion of agricultural workers in the workforce for February 2026 (Q1) was 59.4 %. This share was significantly higher among females, with 68.2 %, compared to 49.9 % of males.

Compared to February 2025 (Q1), the proportion of agricultural workers remained stable at the national level and among both males and females.

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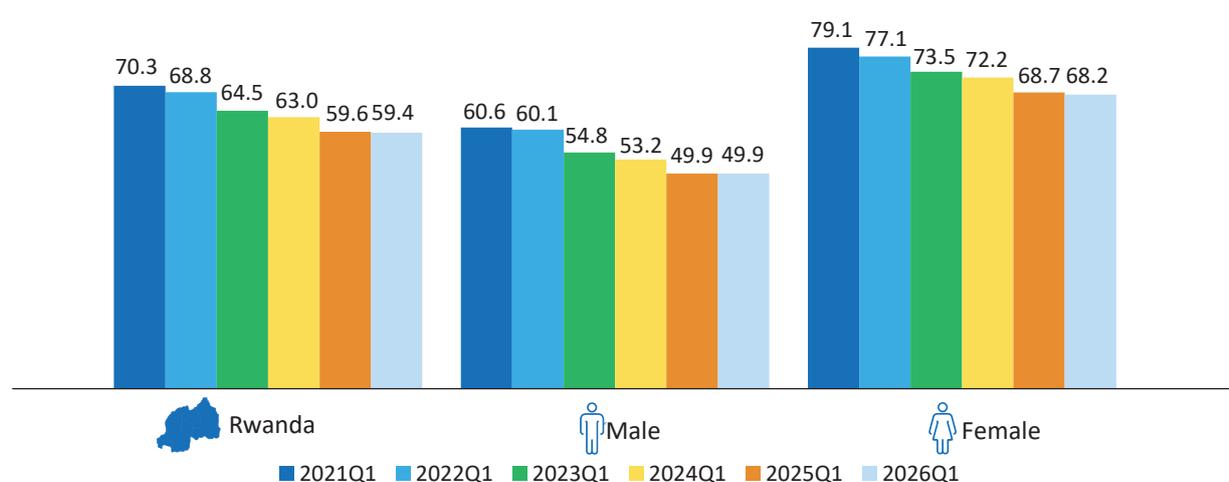
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The share of agriculture workers in the total workforce is inversely correlated with educational attainment. People with lower levels of education are more likely to engage in agricultural work compared to those with higher levels of education.

In February 2026 (Q1), the result reveals that among tertiary level of education, the share of agricultural workers decreased slightly by 0.8 percentage points compared to February 2025 (Q1) while among other levels of education, the share remained almost steady.

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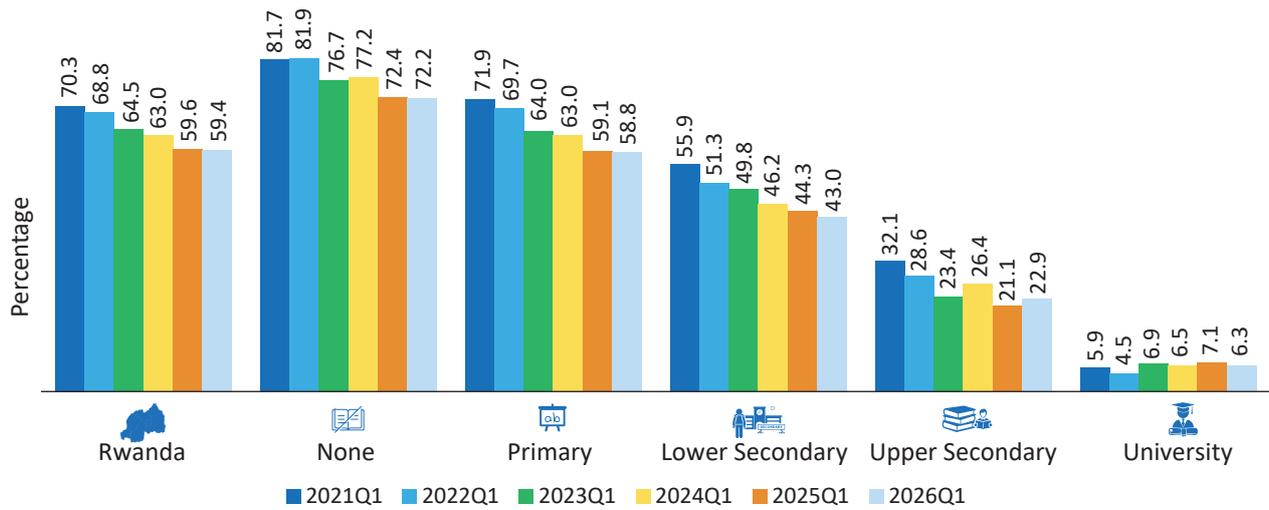
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

A. Standard errors, 95% confidence intervals, coefficient variation(CV) and design effect of selected main labour force indicators.

A.1: Unemployment rate according to sex, age, education, and areas of residence.

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Unemployment rate	11.009	0.379	10.265	11.753	3.439	1.464
Sex						
1. Male	9.354	0.443	8.484	10.223	4.731	1.203
2. Female	12.806	0.580	11.666	13.946	4.531	1.447
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	13.423	0.654	12.138	14.707	4.872	1.476
Adult(31+ yrs)	9.394	0.428	8.553	10.235	4.558	1.292
16-24 years	14.205	0.827	12.581	15.830	5.822	1.343
25-34 years	12.131	0.748	10.661	13.601	6.168	1.374
35-54 years	9.215	0.472	8.288	10.142	5.119	1.049
55 and over	7.690	0.901	5.920	9.460	11.714	1.209
Education						
None	9.056	0.507	8.060	10.053	5.602	1.472
Primary	11.482	0.604	10.295	12.669	5.262	1.087
Lower secondary	13.477	1.295	10.932	16.022	9.612	1.059
Upper secondary	17.594	1.402	14.840	20.348	7.967	1.345
University	9.931	1.293	7.391	12.471	13.020	1.023
Area of Residence						
Urban	11.723	0.687	10.372	13.073	5.865	1.481
Rural	10.667	0.460	9.764	11.570	4.309	1.500

A.2: Labour force participation rate according to sex, age, education, and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour force particiaption rate	64.298	0.548	63.221	65.375	0.853	2.038
Sex						
1. Male	71.057	0.635	69.810	72.304	0.893	1.437
2. Female	58.279	0.674	56.955	59.604	1.157	1.541
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	60.199	0.732	58.761	61.637	1.216	1.490
Adult(31+ yrs)	67.367	0.696	65.999	68.735	1.034	1.964
16-24 years	51.080	0.868	49.374	52.785	1.699	1.413
25-34 years	82.469	0.733	81.028	83.910	0.889	1.181
35-54 years	75.459	0.766	73.954	76.964	1.015	1.656
55 and over	42.551	1.123	40.345	44.758	2.640	1.283
Education						
None	65.648	0.701	64.272	67.025	1.067	1.562
Primary	63.547	0.863	61.852	65.242	1.358	1.531
Lower secondary	45.993	1.432	43.179	48.807	3.114	1.322
Upper secondary	70.665	1.329	68.054	73.276	1.881	1.198
University	86.877	1.797	83.346	90.408	2.069	1.785
Area of Residence						
Urban	70.908	0.924	69.093	72.722	1.303	1.893
Rural	61.548	0.647	60.278	62.819	1.051	1.943

A.3: Employment to population ratio according to sex, age, education, and area of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Employment to population ratio	57.220	0.559	56.122	58.317	0.976	1.986
Sex						
1. Male	64.410	0.665	63.103	65.718	1.033	1.417
2. Female	50.816	0.681	49.479	52.153	1.340	1.527
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	52.119	0.766	50.613	53.624	1.471	1.570
Adult(31+ yrs)	61.039	0.709	59.646	62.432	1.162	1.883
16-24 years	43.824	0.861	42.133	45.514	1.964	1.410
25-34 years	72.465	0.894	70.707	74.222	1.234	1.272
35-54 years	68.505	0.796	66.942	70.068	1.161	1.534
55 and over	39.279	1.146	37.028	41.531	2.917	1.369
Education						
None	59.703	0.716	58.297	61.109	1.199	1.528
Primary	56.250	0.882	54.517	57.984	1.568	1.506
Lower secondary	39.795	1.373	37.097	42.492	3.451	1.259
Upper secondary	58.232	1.503	55.279	61.185	2.581	1.306
University	78.249	2.035	74.252	82.246	2.600	1.533
Area of Residence						
Urban	62.595	0.906	60.815	64.375	1.448	1.605
Rural	54.983	0.677	53.654	56.312	1.230	2.034

A.4: LU2-Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%) according to sex, age, education, and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment(%)	44.380	0.719	42.968	45.792	1.620	2.095
Sex						
1. Male	40.141	0.881	38.409	41.873	2.196	1.685
2. Female	48.983	0.863	47.288	50.677	1.761	1.429
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	45.261	1.003	43.292	47.231	2.215	1.628
Adult(31+ yrs)	43.791	0.806	42.208	45.373	1.840	1.581
16-24 years	47.358	1.227	44.948	49.767	2.590	1.444
25-34 years	43.997	1.225	41.591	46.404	2.784	1.593
35-54 years	44.120	0.960	42.234	46.006	2.176	1.474
55 and over	39.561	1.582	36.454	42.669	3.998	1.107
Education						
None	48.266	0.965	46.369	50.162	2.000	1.757
Primary	47.258	1.118	45.061	49.455	2.367	1.518
Lower secondary	41.163	1.958	37.317	45.009	4.756	1.164
Upper secondary	34.760	1.659	31.500	38.020	4.774	1.205
University	16.813	1.675	13.522	20.105	9.965	1.098
Area of Residence						
Urban	32.287	1.105	30.116	34.459	3.424	1.812
Rural	50.176	0.900	48.407	51.945	1.794	2.194

A.5: LU3-Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%) according to sex, age, education, and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force(%)	29.446	0.568	28.330	30.563	1.930	1.960
Sex						
1. Male	23.024	0.660	21.727	24.320	2.866	1.505
2. Female	35.519	0.733	34.080	36.959	2.063	1.519
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	30.510	0.819	28.901	32.119	2.684	1.578
Adult(31+ yrs)	28.749	0.685	27.403	30.096	2.384	1.746
16-24 years	33.934	1.015	31.940	35.929	2.992	1.426
25-34 years	24.411	0.862	22.717	26.105	3.532	1.223
35-54 years	27.408	0.757	25.920	28.896	2.763	1.419
55 and over	36.835	1.487	33.914	39.757	4.037	1.466
Education						
None	27.880	0.742	26.422	29.337	2.661	1.623
Primary	31.989	0.955	30.112	33.866	2.987	1.649
Lower secondary	32.270	1.740	28.850	35.689	5.393	1.300
Upper secondary	33.032	1.560	29.967	36.098	4.724	1.342
University	16.300	1.602	13.153	19.446	9.827	1.105
Area of Residence						
Urban	25.109	0.854	23.431	26.787	3.401	1.480
Rural	31.330	0.707	29.941	32.719	2.257	2.042

A.6: LU4-Labour underutilization rate (%) according to sex, age, education, and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour underutilization rate (%)	55.904	0.654	54.618	57.189	1.170	2.188
Sex						
1. Male	49.168	0.851	47.496	50.841	1.732	1.776
2. Female	62.272	0.721	60.856	63.689	1.158	1.433
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	56.065	0.901	54.296	57.834	1.606	1.643
Adult(31+ yrs)	55.798	0.742	54.340	57.256	1.330	1.700
16-24 years	59.463	1.039	57.422	61.505	1.748	1.389
25-34 years	51.824	1.163	49.540	54.108	2.243	1.643
35-54 years	55.318	0.865	53.620	57.017	1.563	1.489
55 and over	58.644	1.398	55.896	61.391	2.385	1.244
Education						
None	58.974	0.851	57.303	60.645	1.442	1.772
Primary	59.477	0.981	57.549	61.404	1.650	1.569
Lower secondary	53.942	1.781	50.444	57.441	3.301	1.197
Upper secondary	46.982	1.533	43.972	49.993	3.262	1.150
University	22.695	1.825	19.110	26.281	8.041	1.116
Area of Residence						
Urban	42.555	1.056	40.481	44.629	2.481	1.739
Rural	61.700	0.765	60.197	63.203	1.240	2.177

A.7: Rate of population out of labour force rate according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
pop_outLFS	35.702	0.548	34.625	36.779	1.535	2.038
Sex						
1. Male	28.943	0.635	27.696	30.190	2.193	1.437
2. Female	41.721	0.674	40.396	43.045	1.616	1.541
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	39.801	0.732	38.363	41.239	1.839	1.490
Adult(31+ yrs)	32.633	0.696	31.265	34.001	2.134	1.964
16-24 years	48.920	0.868	47.215	50.626	1.774	1.413
25-34 years	17.531	0.733	16.090	18.972	4.183	1.181
35-54 years	24.541	0.766	23.036	26.046	3.121	1.656
55 and over	57.449	1.123	55.242	59.655	1.955	1.283
Education						
None	34.352	0.701	32.975	35.728	2.040	1.562
Primary	36.453	0.863	34.758	38.148	2.367	1.531
Lower secondary	54.007	1.432	51.193	56.821	2.652	1.322
Upper secondary	29.335	1.329	26.724	31.946	4.531	1.198
University	13.123	1.797	9.592	16.654	13.695	1.785
Area of Residence						
Urban	29.092	0.924	27.278	30.907	3.175	1.893
Rural	38.452	0.647	37.181	39.722	1.682	1.943

A.8: Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) rate according to sex, education, and areas of residence.

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
NEET 16-30	22.092	0.606	20.902	23.282	2.741	1.411
Sex						
1. Male	15.904	0.750	14.430	17.379	4.718	1.351
2. Female	27.906	0.905	26.128	29.683	3.242	1.390
Education						
None	24.217	1.003	22.247	26.186	4.141	1.147
Primary	22.954	0.954	21.080	24.827	4.156	1.212
Lower secondary	14.095	1.075	11.983	16.208	7.627	1.099
Upper secondary	26.814	1.599	23.673	29.955	5.962	1.101
University	14.980	2.999	9.088	20.872	20.020	1.252
Area of Residence						
Urban	19.618	0.977	17.699	21.538	4.981	1.285
Rural	23.258	0.750	21.784	24.733	3.227	1.420

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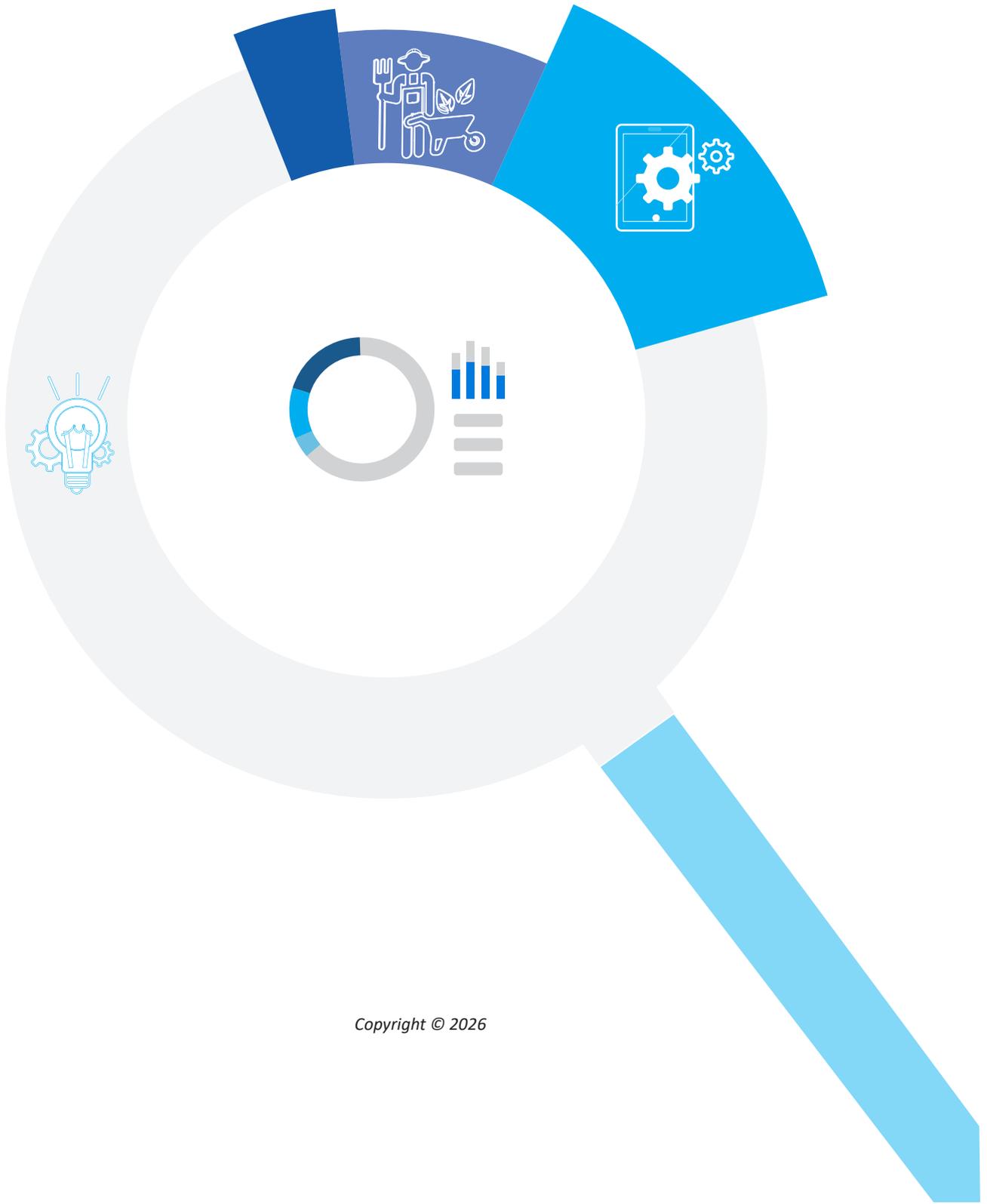## SURVEY TECHNICAL TEAM (Preparation, Supervision, data analysis & report writing)

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