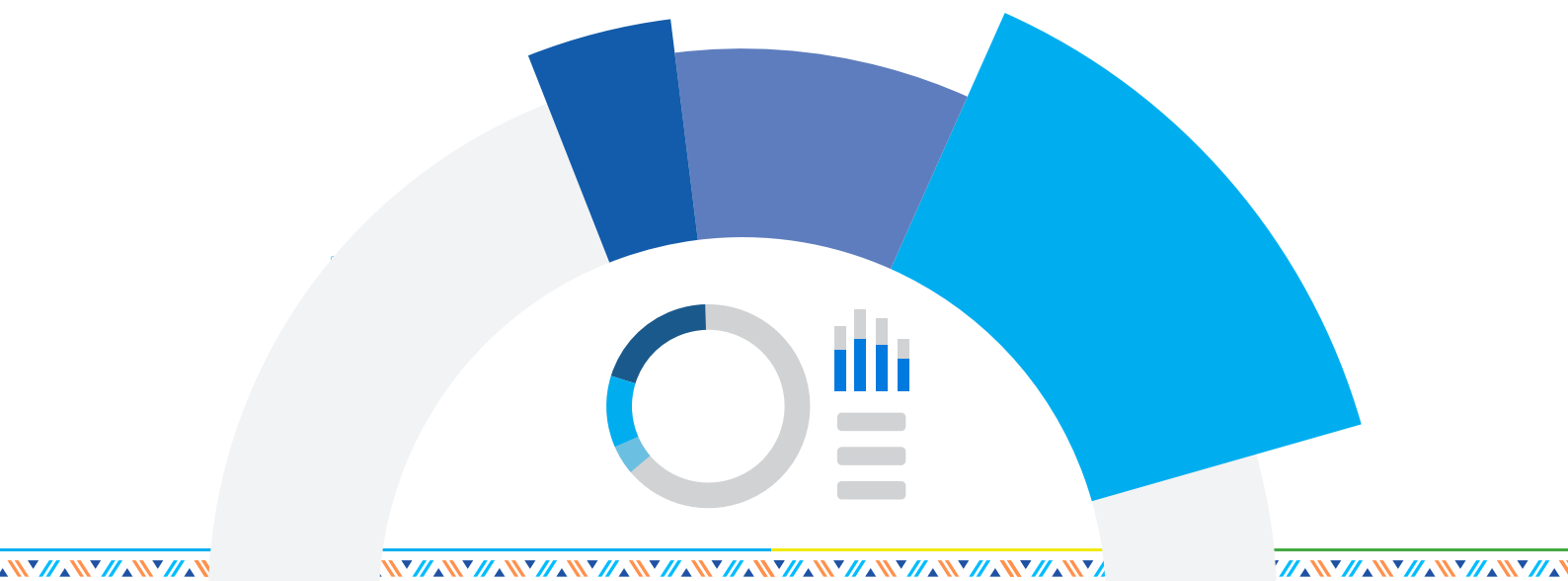




Republic
of Rwanda



Labour Force survey

Quarter 2, June 2026



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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 the labour force, including employment and unemployment, as well as other key labour market indicators. These data support the formulation, 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 an initial 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 second quarter (Q2) of 2026, based on data collected in May 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.



MURENZI Ivan

Director General of NISR



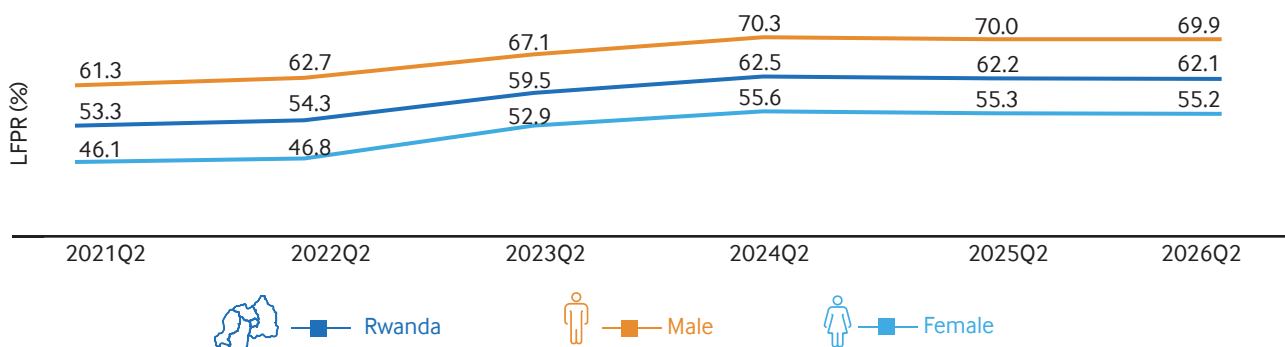
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the NISR. It collects data on the labour market activities among individuals aged 14 years and above who live in private households across Rwanda. However, only persons aged 16 years and above are covered for reporting. This report mainly compares survey results for the month of May each year, starting from 2021. 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 May 2026(Q2), the working age population (16 years and above) was estimated to be 8.7 million of whom around 4.7 million were employed, 729 thousand were unemployed, and 3.3 million were out of labour force. The labour force which includes both the employed and unemployed population was 5.4 million. The labour force participation rate was estimated to be 62.1 % which remained stable compared to the estimated value in May 2025 (62.2 %). The rate of the population outside labour force remained stable to 37.9 % in May 2026 (Q2) compared to 37.8 % in May 2025(Q2).

Generally, the labour force participation rate has consistently been higher among male than female. In May 2026 (Q2), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was approximately 14.7 percentage points, and it remained stable compared to May 2025.

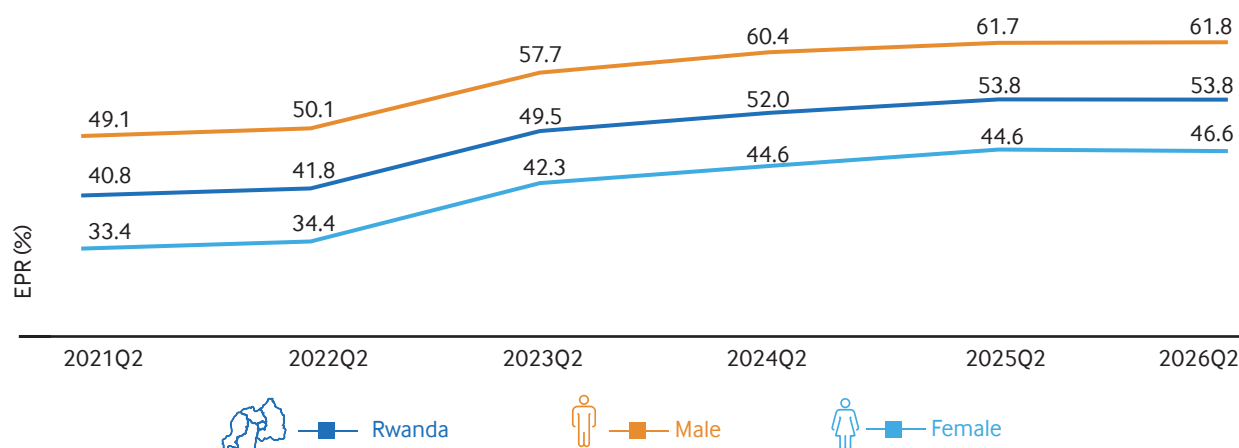
Figure 01. Trends in labour force participation rate by sex



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

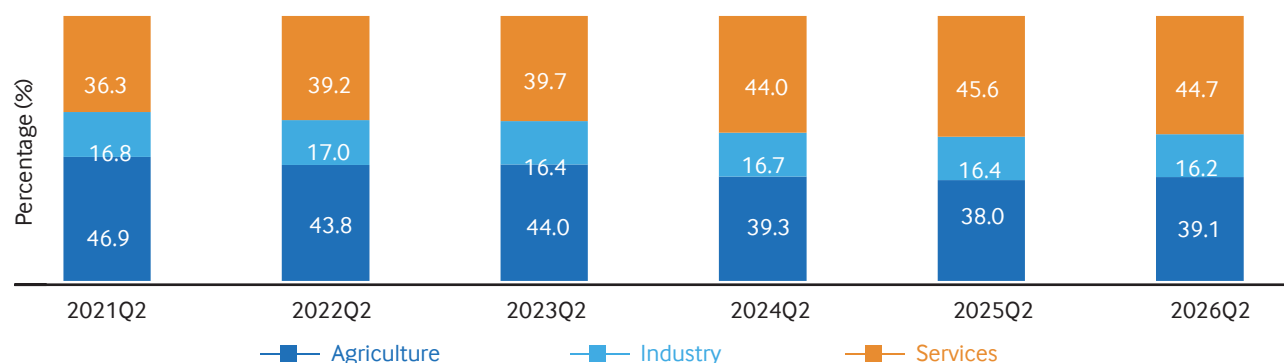
Employment

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR) remained constant to 53.8 % in May 2026 (Q2), compared to May 2025 (Q2). This stability was observed across both males and females. In May 2026 (Q2), the EPR remained higher among males (61.8%) than females (46.6 %). The gender gap in the employment-to-population ratio was 15.2 percentage points in May 2026 (Q2) and remained stable compared to May 2025 (Q2). Additionally, the EPR was higher among adults aged 31 years and above (56.9 %) than among youth aged 16-30 years (49.6 %).

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 service sector employs the largest number of the employed population in May 2026 (Q2). The employment in agricultural sector increased slightly to 39.1 % in May 2026 (Q2) compared to 38% in May 2025. However, the share of employment in the industry sector remained almost stable compared to May 2025 (Q2). In contrast, the percentage of employed population in the service sector marginally decreased by 0.9 percentage point in the same period.

Figure 03. Distribution of employed population by board sector of economic activity

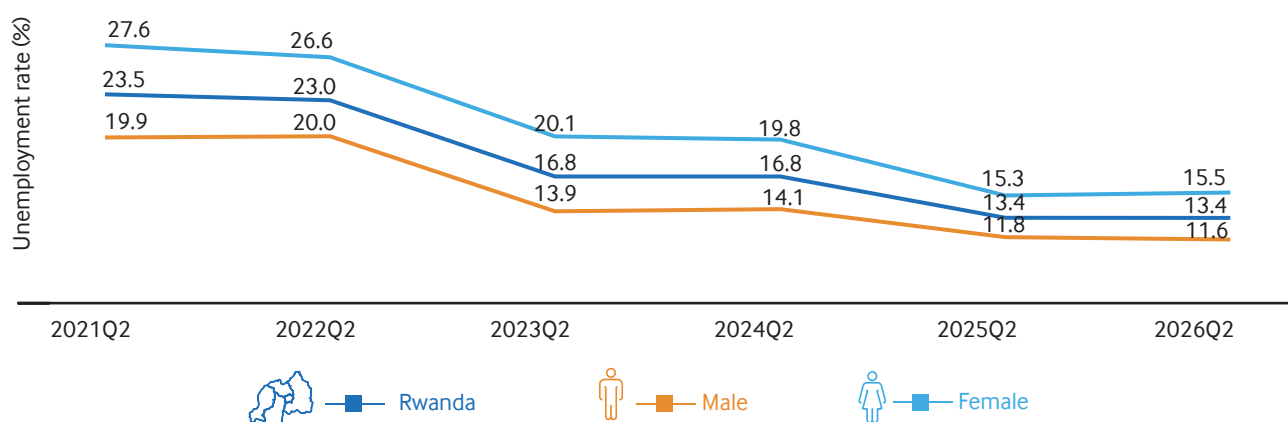
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Unemployment

In May 2026(Q2), the unemployment rate was 13.4 % indicating roughly one unemployed person for every seven persons in the labour force. This rate remained stable compared to May 2025 (Q2). The unemployment rate was higher among females (15.5 %) compared to males (11.6 %). Furthermore, youth experienced a higher unemployment rate (15.7 %) compared to adults (11.9 %). The unemployment rate was high in urban (14.1 %) than rural areas (13.1%).

The gender gap in unemployment rate was 3.9 percentage points in May 2026 (Q2) and remained stable compared to May 2025.

Figure 04. Trends in unemployment rate by sex



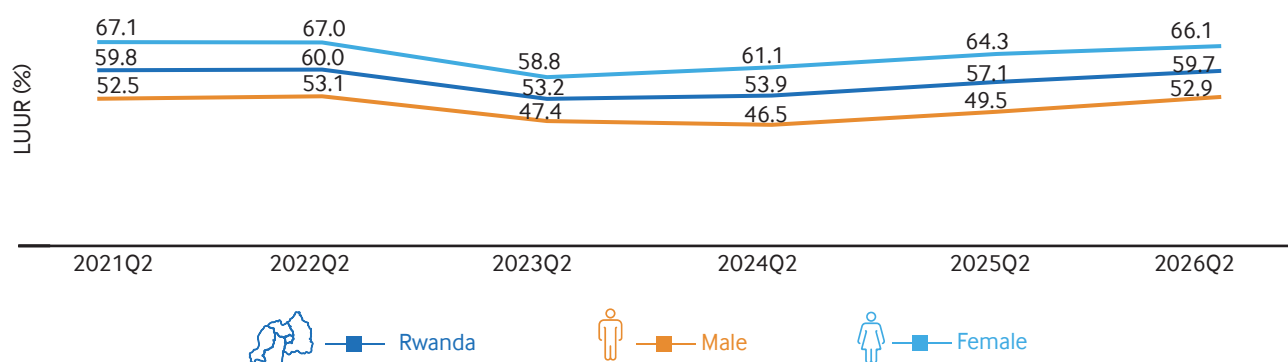
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 59.7 % in May 2026 (Q2). This rate was higher among females (66.1 %) than among males (52.9 %) and was equal among youth (59.7 %) and adults (59.7 %). The labour underutilization rate increased by 2.6 percentage points in May 2026 (Q2) compared to May 2025 (Q2).

Figure 05. Trends in labour underutilization rate by sex



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

Rwanda Labour force survey, May 2026 (Q2) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over (WAP): 8,748,082 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

5,434,933 Persons

62.1%

EMPLOYED

All who worked for pay or profit
4,706,239 persons

EMPLOYMENT TO
POPULATION RATIO (EPR)

53.8%

UNEMPLOYED

All not employed but seeking
and available to work for pay or profit
728,694 persons

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(UR)

13.4%

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

AGRICULTURE
Excluding subsistence
foodstuff production



39.1%

INDUSTRY



16.2%

SERVICE



44.7%

Share of unemployed
but engaged in
subsistence agriculture.



51.2 %

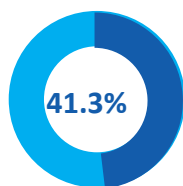
Other unemployed

48.8%

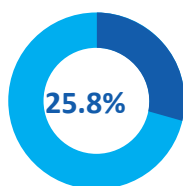
OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

Out of Labour Force rate 37.9%

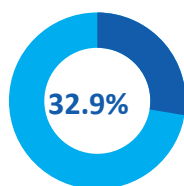
Population outside the labour force
(Not employed nor unemployed)
3,313,149 persons



Subsistence agriculture



Exclusively Students



Other outside LF (Elderly,
people with disabilities,
discouraged job seekers)

Labour underutilization 4,205,018 persons

**Composite measure of labour
underutilization rate 59.7 %**

Unemployed

728,694

Potential labour force

Portion of out of labour force)

1,611,129

Time-related underemployed

(Portion of employed)

1,865,195

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 second quarter of LFS 2026, with data collected in May 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 96.7 %, which increased compared to the same quarter one year back (95.8 %). The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have the standard errors of about 0.4%.

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 May 2026 (Q2) labour force survey with those of May 2025 (Q2). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series of results of the same quarters from May 2021 to May 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:

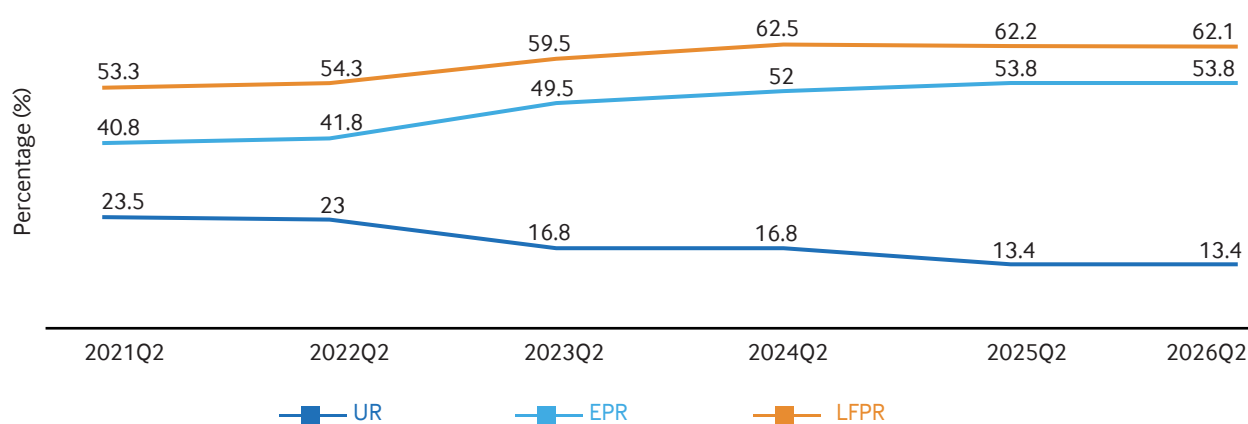
- Labour market overview
- Characteristics of the population in the labour force
- Characteristics of employed population
- Unemployment and labour underutilization
- Population outside the labour force and Work in agriculture

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 May 2026 (Q2), the unemployment rate remained almost stable at a rate of 13.4% compared to one observed in May 2025 (Q2).

An analysis of employment trends shows that in May 2026(Q2), the employment-to-population ratio remained unchanged at a rate of 53.8% compared to May 2025(Q2) and the labour force participation remained steady at a rate of 62.1% in the same period.

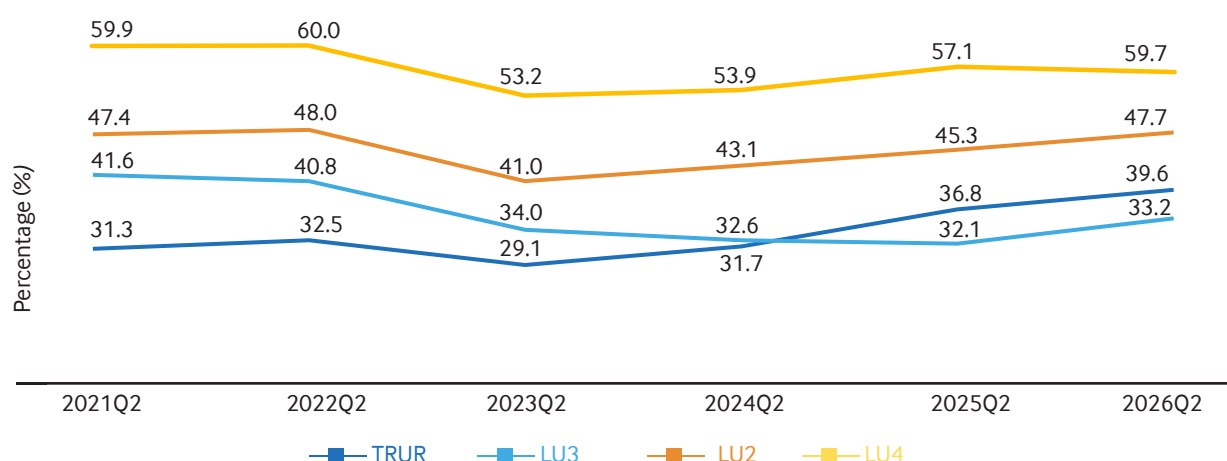
Figure 2. 1. Trend Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate



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

2.2 Trend of labour Underutilization

A comparison of May 2026(Q2) with May 2025 (Q2) reveals several increases in labour underutilization measures. Specifically, time-related underemployment (TRUR) increased by 2.8 percentage points. Additionally, the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) rose by 1.1 percentage points, while the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2) increased by 2.4 percentage points. the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) also rose by 2.6 percentage points during the same the period.

Figure 2. 2 Trends of labour underutilization

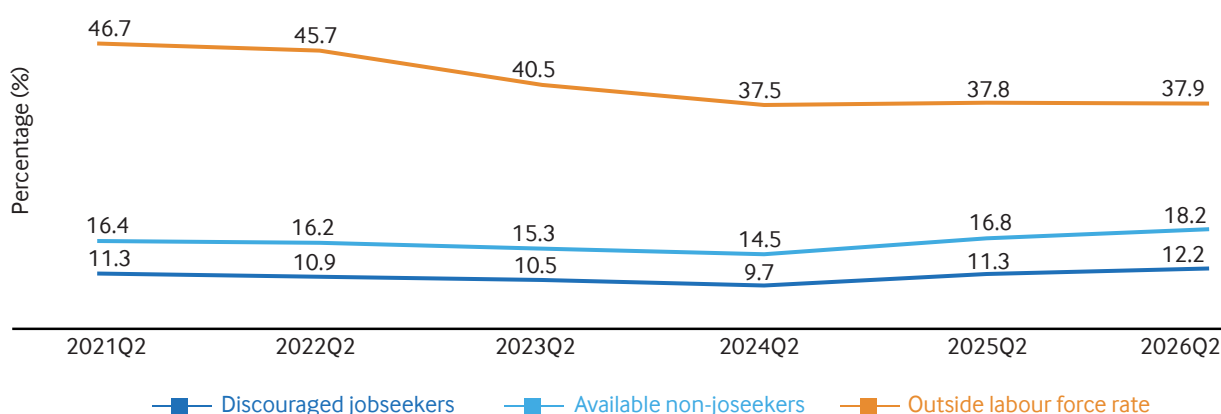
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.3. Rate of population outside the labour force

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 May 2026 (Q2) remained unchanged at 37.9 % compared to the estimated value for the same quarter one year back (May 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 May 2026(Q2), the proportion of the working age population in this category of available non-job seekers increased by 1.4 percentage points compared to the estimate of the same quarter in the previous year (May 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 May 2026 (Q2), the proportion of discouraged jobseekers within the working age population remained almost stable compared to the same quarter one year back (May 2025).

Figure 2. 3 Trends of outside labour force rate and potential labour force

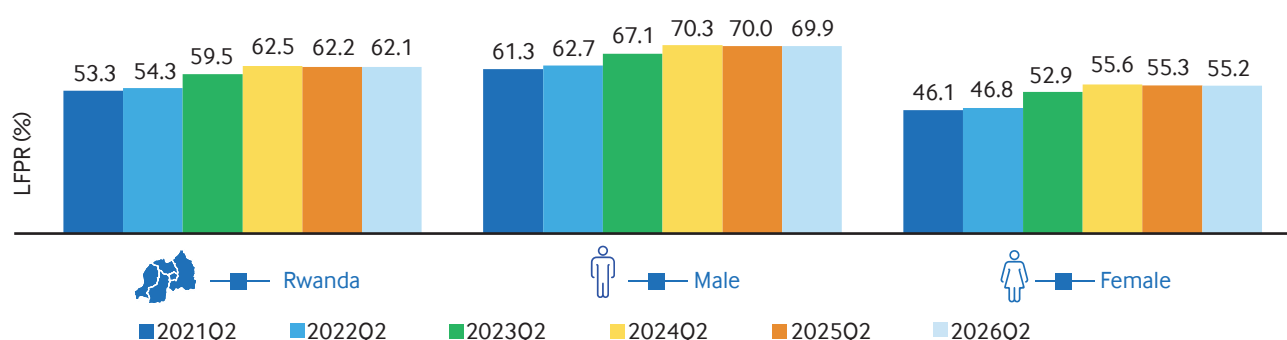
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (L

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, remained stable in May 2026 (Q2) compared to May 2025 (Q2). The rate also stood stable 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 May 2026 (Q2), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was 14.7 percentage points and it remained stable compared to May 2025 (Q2).

Figure 3. 1 Labour force participation rate by sex

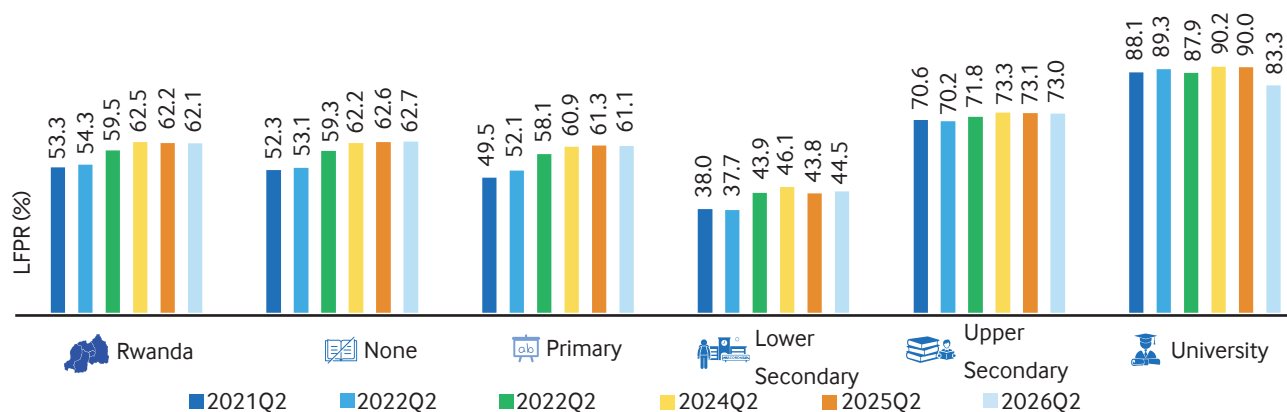


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 May 2026 (Q2) with May 2025 (Q2) shows that the labour force participation rate remained stable across all levels of education except for university level where it decreased by 6.7 percentage points.

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



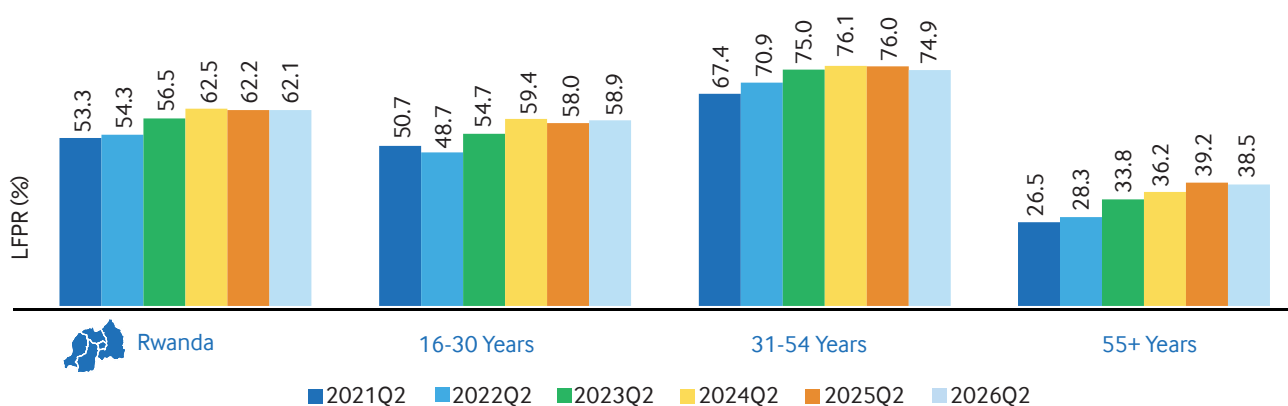
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In May 2026 (Q2), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years was 58.9% and it remained roughly stable compared to May 2025 (Q2) among youth and those aged 55 years and above. During this period, the rate decreased by 1.1 percentage points among people aged 31 to 54 years.

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



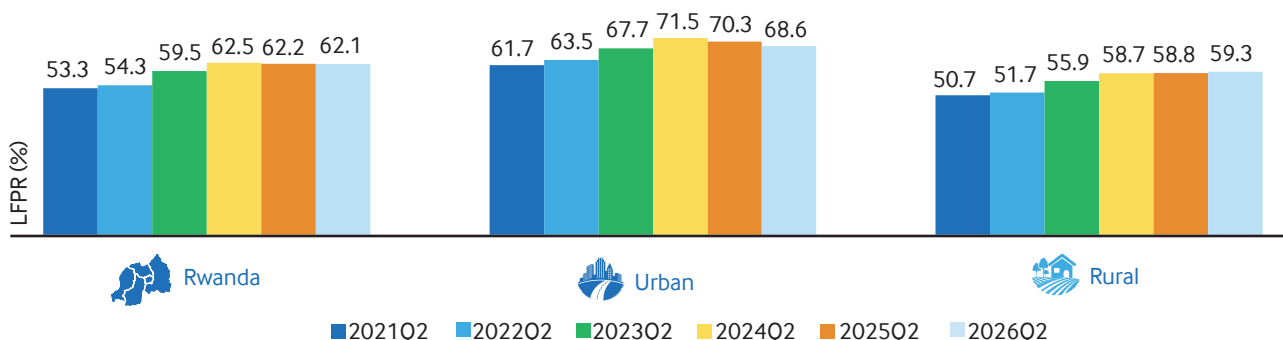
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 May 2026 (Q2), the gap in labour force participation rate between urban and rural areas decreased by 2.2 percentage points compared to May 2025 (Q2).

The comparison of May 2026 (Q2) and May 2025 (Q2) reveals that the labour force participation rate remained stable in rural areas, while it decreased by 1.7 percentage points in urban areas.

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



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

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,

1. They did some work (even for just one hour) for profit or pay, in cash or in kind.
2. They were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were ‘temporarily’ absent during this period.

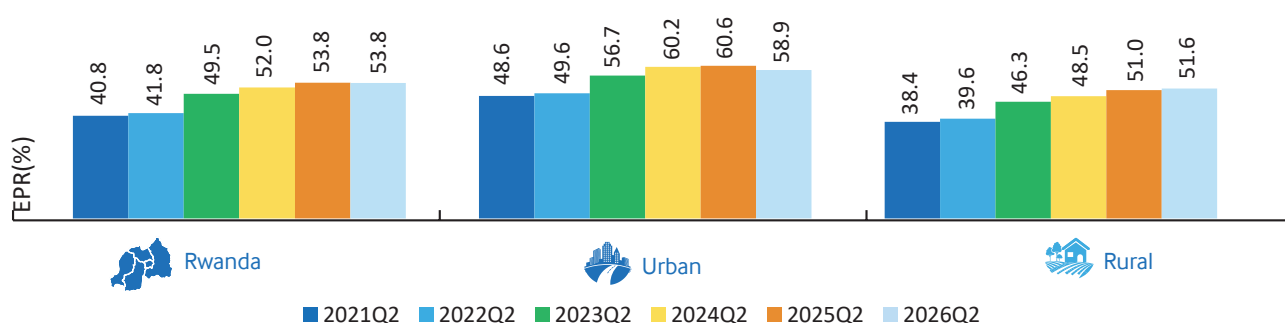
4.1 Employment to population ratio (EPR)

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 May 2026, the Employment-to-population ratio was 53.8 %, it stood stable compared to the rate observed in May 2025. Relative to May 2025, the employment to population ratio decreased by 1.7 percentage points in urban areas but roughly remained stable in rural areas.

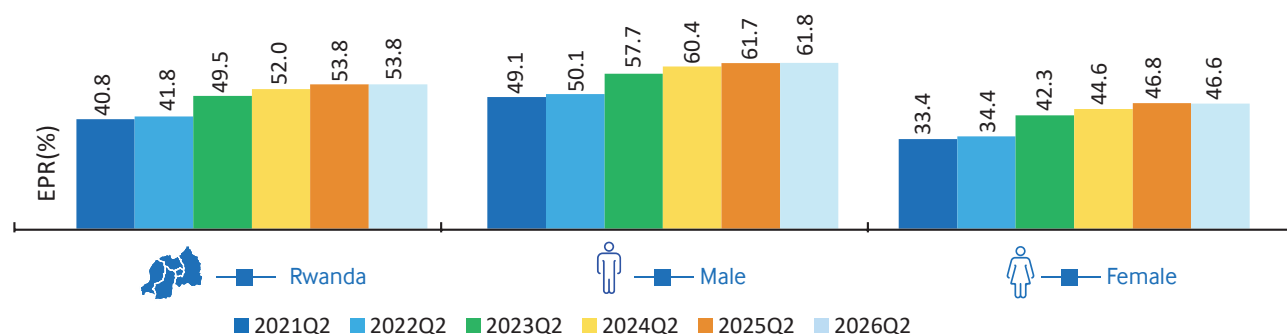
Across all rounds of the labour force survey, the employment-to-population ratio has been higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio in urban and rural areas remained significant in May 2026 (Q2) at 7.3 percentage points, compared to 9.6 percentage points observed in May 2025 (Q2).

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



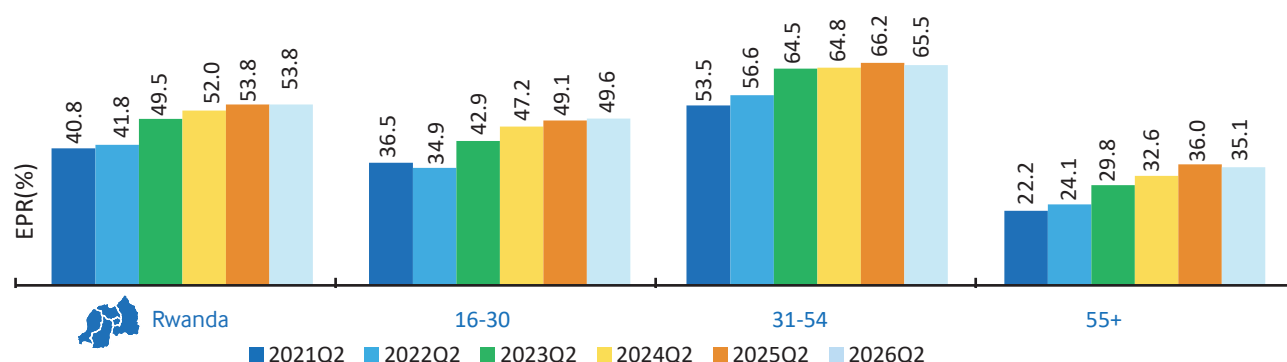
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio disaggregated by sex, revealing a persistent gap between male and female ratios. In May 2026 (Q2), the employment-to-population ratio remained stable among males and females compared to May 2025 (Q2). The gender gap in the employment-to-population ratio remained significant in May 2026 (Q2), standing at (15.2 percentage points). This represents a stable trend compared to the gap recorded in May 2025 (Q2) (14.9 percentage points).

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex

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

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 May 2026 (Q2) with May 2025 (Q2), indicates that the employment-to-population ratio remained stable among youth. It slightly decreased by 0.7 percentage point and 0.9 percentage points among adults in the 31-54 age group and the population aged 55 years and above respectively. 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.

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

4.2 Status in employment

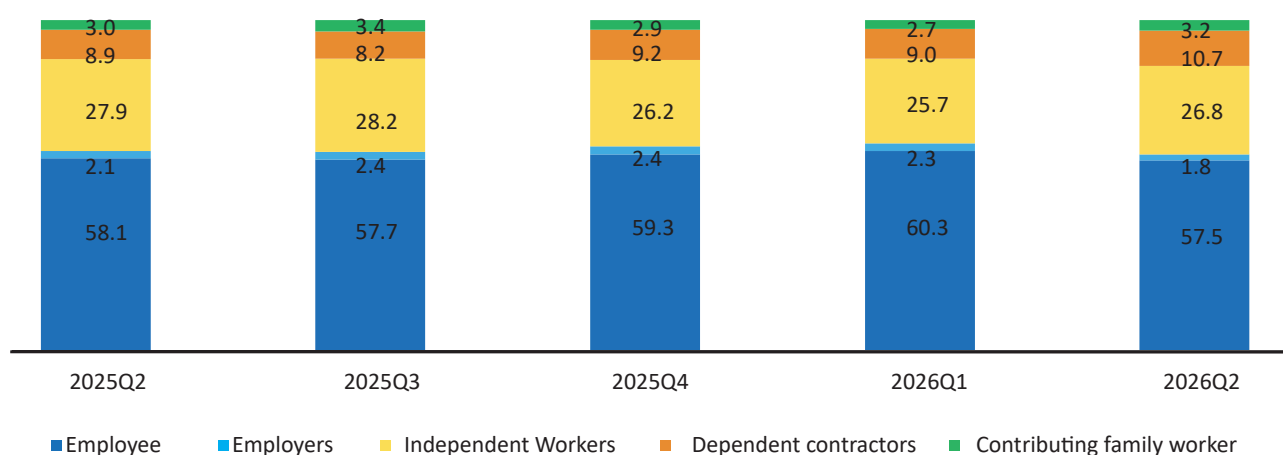
Table 4.1 below presents the distribution of the employed population (,000) by status in employment, according to ICSE-18. In May 2026 (Q2), the number of employed populations increased by 2.7 % compared to May 2025 (Q2). Across all rounds of the labour force survey, the category of employees recorded the highest share of employment, followed by independent workers. In May 2026 (Q2), the number of employees increased by 1.6 % compared to May 2025 (Q2). The number of dependent contractors increased by 23.6%, while the number of contributing family workers increased by 10.4 %. On the other hand, the number employer decreased by 13.4% while the number of independent workers without employees decreased by 1.2%.

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

Status in employment	2025Q2	2025Q3	2025Q4	2026Q1	2026Q2	% change
						2025Q2-2026Q2
Total	4,582	4,889	4,890	4,974	4,706	2.7
Employee	2,663	2,822	2,899	2,999	2,706	1.6
Employer	97	115	119	113	84	-13.4
Independent worker without employees	1,278	1,380	1,279	1,278	1263	-1.2
Dependent contractors	406	403	451	448	502	23.6
Contributing family worker	137	168	141	136	151	10.4

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

Figure 4.4 reveals that the share of employees in May 2026(Q2) was 57.5 %, while independent workers represented 26.8 %. Compared to May 2025 (Q2), the share of, employers and contributing family workers remained roughly stable. Over the same period, the share of dependent contractors increased by 1.7 percentage point, while it decreased by 1.1 and 2.8 percentage points for independent workers and employees respectively.

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 4.2 results indicate that total employment increased by 2.7 % in the second quarter (Q2) of 2026 compared to Q2 2025. Employment rose across most occupational groups over this period, with the exception of the group of professionals, service and sales workers, and Craft and related trades workers. In May 2026 (Q2), the group of elementary occupations recorded the highest share of employment, followed by service and sales workers. Among the occupations representing at least 5% of total employment, the highest increases were observed among skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (9.4%) and elementary occupations (6.1%). Conversely, decreases were recorded among professionals (7.6%), service and sales workers (6.3%), and craft and related trades workers (5.5%).

Table 4. 2: Distribution of employed population (,000) by occupations

Major Occupation group	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2	%change 2025Q2-2026Q2
Total	3,136	3,317	3,985	4,304	4,582	4,706	2.7%
Managers	38	28	31	52	52	60	16.2%
Professionals	231	242	216	285	270	250	-7.6%
Technicians and associate professionals	41	42	32	57	77	78	1.8%
Clerical support workers	36	29	31	45	41	51	25.2%
Service and sales workers	419	476	716	841	959	899	-6.3%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	116	153	235	310	392	428	9.4%
Craft and related trades workers	241	252	304	348	389	368	-5.5%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	81	101	108	148	153	186	21.5%
Elementary occupations	1,933	1,993	2,311	2,217	2,249	2,386	6.1%

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

4.4 Main Economic activity

Table 4.3 shows that, in May 2026 (Q2), the large number of employed populations was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (39.1%). Other sectors employing a substantial number of populations included wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14.3%); construction (8.9%); transportation and storage (7.5%); manufacturing (5.4 %); and education (4.1%).

Table 4. 3: Percentage distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity.

ISIC High level	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2
Agriculture forestry and fishing	46.9	43.8	44.0	39.3	38.0	39.1
Mining and quarrying	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.6
Manufacturing	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Water supply, gas, and remediation services	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Construction	10.8	9.7	9.5	8.8	8.3	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6	11.7	13.4	13.9	15.6	14.3
Transportational and storage	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.5
Accommodation and food services activities	1.8	2.0	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.7
Information and communication	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Administrative and support activities	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
Education	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2	4.1
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.7

ISIC High level	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9
Activities of households as employers	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

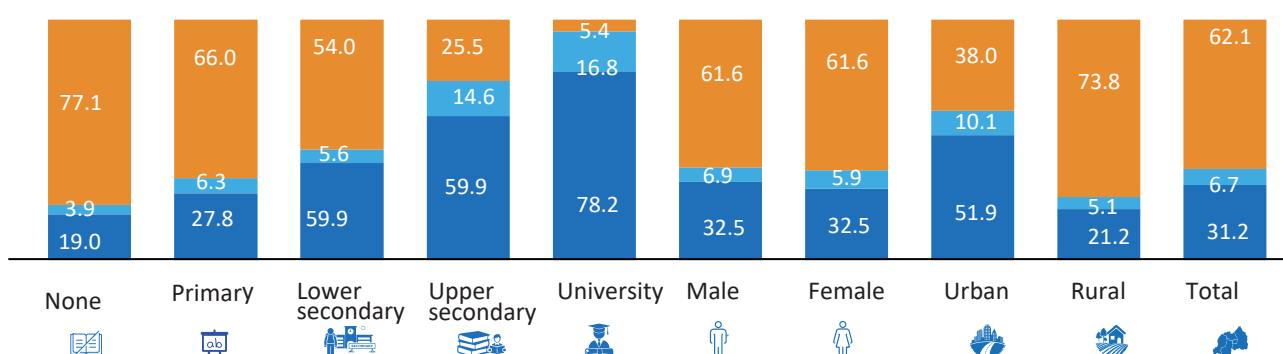
The results presented in Table 4.4 reveal that, in May 2026 (Q2), 12 branches of economic activity increased compared to May 2025 (Q2). Among those economic activities accounting for at least 5 percent of total employment, notable increases were observed in transportation and storage (15.2%), administrative and support activities (11.2%), construction (10.2%), and agriculture forestry and fishing (5.8 %). In contrast, decreases were recorded in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (5.8%), and manufacturing (2.8%).

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

ISIC High level	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2	%change 2025Q2- 2026Q2
Total	3134	3317	3985	4304	4582	4706	2.7%
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1468	1452	1751	1692	1741	1841	5.8%
Mining and quarrying	26	49	44	94	99	77	-21.9%
Manufacturing	149	178	220	239	263	256	-2.8%
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	6	5	7	2	3	2	-38.2%
Water supply, gas, and remediation services	7	9	2	4	8	11	40.7%
Construction	340	322	379	381	378	417	10.2%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	301	389	535	597	714	673	-5.8%
Transportational and storage	164	213	255	291	308	354	15.2%
Accommodation and food services activities	58	68	116	169	181	175	-3.5%
Information and communication	14	8	9	5	12	19	62.6%
Financial and insurance activities	41	28	36	36	41	54	32.4%
Real estate activities	3	3	6	4	11	15	35.2%
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	20	22	20	29	30	36	19.0%
Administrative and support activities	56	68	72	90	107	119	11.2%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	76	61	60	74	74	75	2.2%
Education	138	142	162	210	195	191	-1.9%
Human health and social work activities	49	49	32	62	53	35	-33.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	9	8	10	9	8	-6.3%
Other services	71	102	111	137	164	182	10.9%
Activities of households as employers	131	139	155	177	188	159	-15.1%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	1	3	3	4	6	45.5%

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

The figure 4.5 below shows that, in May 2026 (Q2), 62.1 % of employees held short-term or casual contracts. This phenomenon was higher in rural areas (73.8 %) than in urban areas of Rwanda (38 %). The results further show that females had more short term or casual contracts (62.6 %) than males (61.6 %). Additionally, it was observed that the proportion of employees with short-term or casual contracts decreases progressively with higher levels of educational attainment.

Figure 4.5: Length of employment contract by sex, area of residence and level of education attained in May 2026.

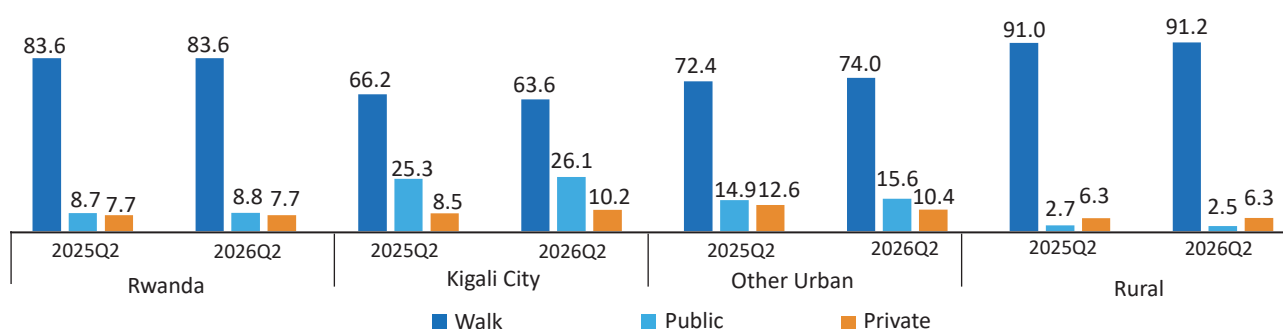
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 May 2026 (Q2), walking remained the predominant mode of transportation in Rwanda, accounting for 83.6% of the employed population, a proportion that remained constant compared to May 2025. The shares of public transport and private transport also remained stable, comprising 8.8% and 7.7%, respectively.

In Kigali City, the trend diverged from the national average; the percentage of employed population commuting by walking decreased to 63.6% in May 2026, down from 66.2% in May 2025. Conversely, the use of public transport slightly rose to 26.1%, from 25.3%, while private transport increased from 8.5% to 10.2% over the same period. This evolving pattern suggests that urban workers are increasingly commuting longer distances and have improved access to motorised transport options.

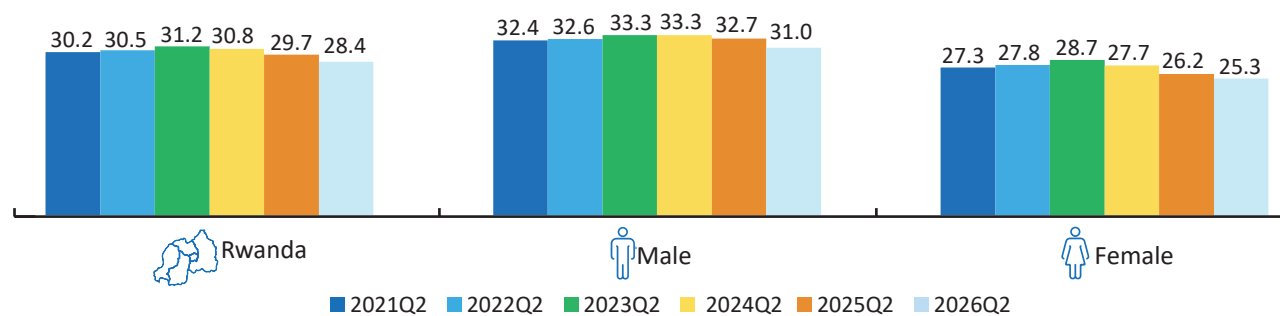
Overall, despite a modest transition away from walking toward alternative modes of transport, walking remains the most prevalent means of commuting to work across Rwanda.

Figure 4.6: Means of transport for employed people by area of residence

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 May 2026 (Q2) decreased by one hour and 18 minutes compared to May 2025 (Q2). During the same period, the average number of hours worked by males decreased by one hour and 42 minutes, while the average hours worked by females decreased by 54 minutes. Overall, employed males worked around 5.7 hours more per week than employed females in May 2026 (Q2).

Figure 4.7: Average actual hours worked.

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

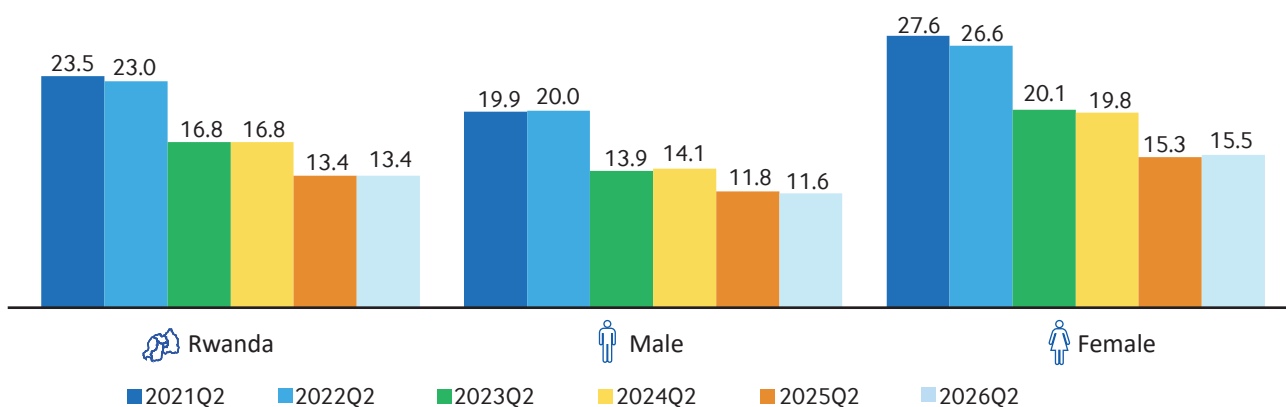
5.1 Unemployment rate

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.

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 May 2026 (Q2), the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 13.4 %, remaining stable compared to the one observed in May 2025 (Q2).

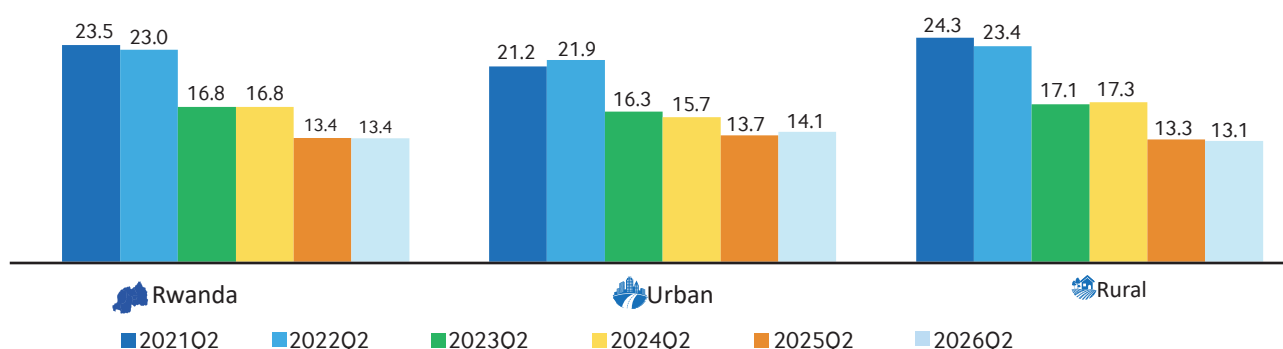
As illustrated in Figure 5.1, the unemployment rate was higher among females (15.5 %) compared to males (11.6 %) in May 2026 (Q2). The unemployment rate remained relatively stable for both males and females when compared to the estimates observed in May 2025 (Q2).

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



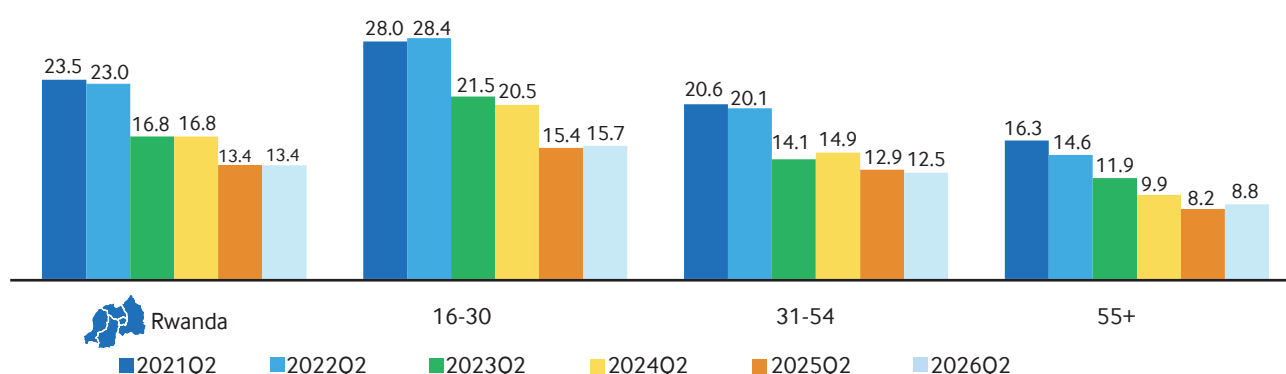
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.2 shows that in May 2026, the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in Urban areas compared to those living in rural areas of Rwanda (14.1 % and 13.1%, respectively). The comparison between May 2026(Q2) with May 2025(Q2) shows that the unemployment rate remained relatively stable for both population living in rural and 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 in the unemployment rate across different age groups. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as individuals 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 obtained in the same quarter one-year back shows that the unemployment rate remained relatively stable across all age groups.

Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult

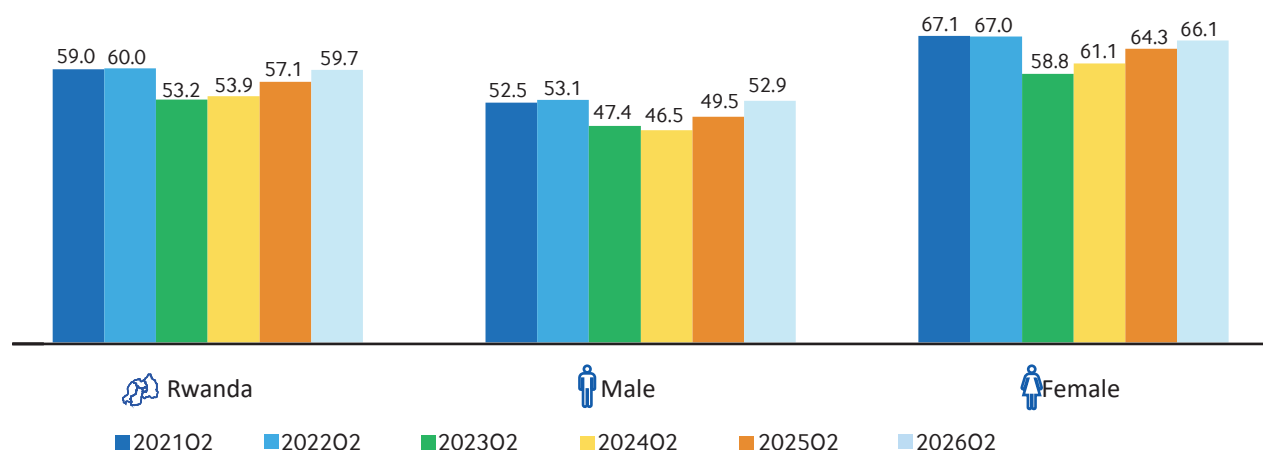
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.2. Labour Underutilization

Labour underutilization encompasses three components: unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force. Time-related underemployment refers to situations in which the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations that they are willing and available to engage. The potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who are outside the labour force and who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment, but 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).

Figure 5.4 illustrates that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate stood at 59.7% in May 2026 (Q2), reflecting an increase of 2.6 percentage points compared to May 2025 (Q2). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (66.1 %) than among males (52.9 %). Between May 2025 (Q2) and May 2026 (Q2), the labour underutilization rate increased for both sexes, rising by 3.4 percentage points among males and 1.8 percentage points among females.

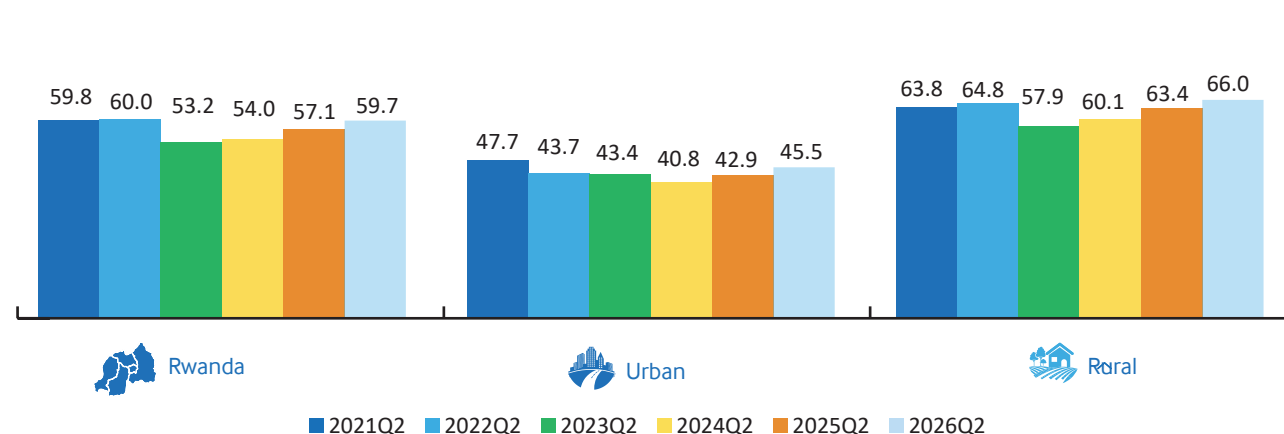
Figure 5. 4: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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

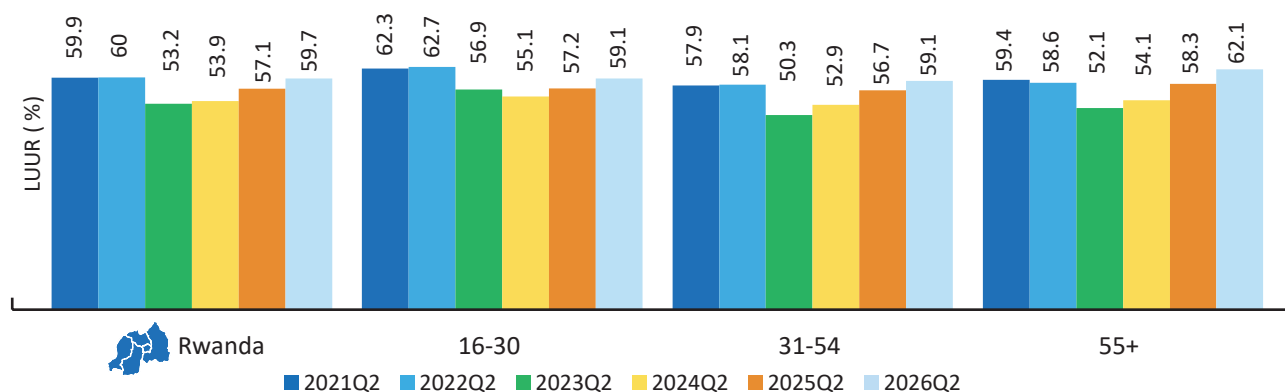
The results presented in figure 5.5 illustrate that the labour underutilization rate was higher among the population living in rural areas than those in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of May 2026 (Q2) and May 2025 (Q2) reveals that the labour underutilization increased by 2.6 percentage points for both population living in urban areas and 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 disaggregated by age group. The results show that in May2026 (Q2), the labour underutilization rate increased across all age groups compared to May 2025 (Q2). The rate increased by 2.5 percentage points among youth, 2.4 percentage points among persons aged 31–54 years, and 3.8 percentage points among those aged 55 years and above.

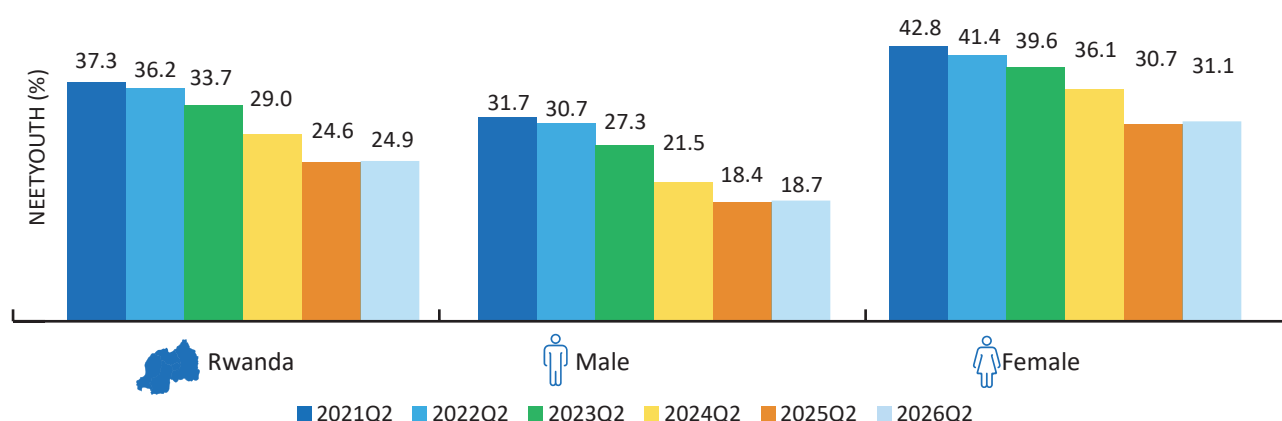
Figure 5. 6: Trend in labour underutilization rate by Youth and Adult.

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

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

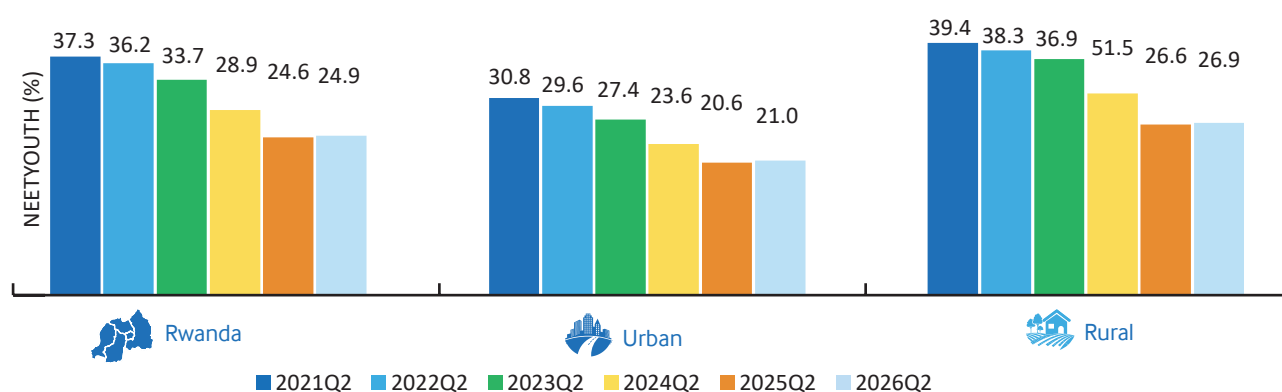
Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth during their transition to the labour market and supports in the achievement of self-sufficiency. In May 2026 (Q2), the total number of young population aged 16-30 years, who were neither in employment, nor in education or training was estimated at 928,426 persons. The share of youth (16-30 years) neither in employment, education or training (NEET) was 24.9% in May 2026 (Q2), with a higher rate observed among females (31.1%) than among males (18.7%).

A comparison the NEET rate recorded in May 2026 (Q2) with the results of May 2025 (Q2) indicates that the rate remained relatively stable at the national level, as well as among both females and males.

Figure 5.7: NEET rate trend by sex

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

In May 2026(Q2), the NEET rate was higher in rural areas (26.9%) than among those in urban areas (21%). A comparison of May 2026(Q2) with May 2025 (Q2) shows that NEET rate remained relatively stable for both youth population living in urban and 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)

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.

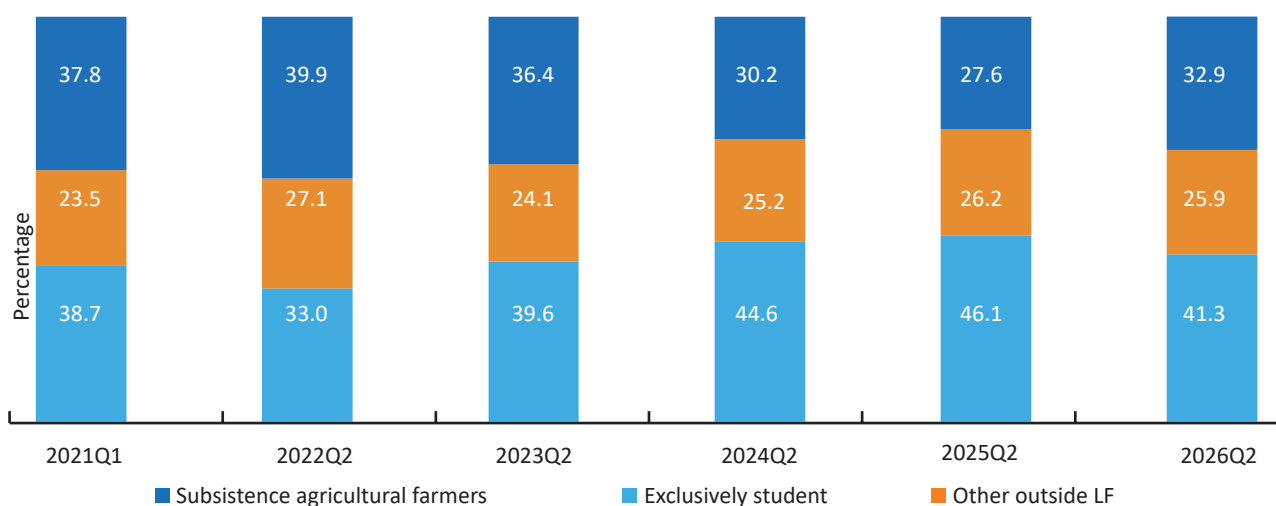
In May 2026 (Q2), the population outside the labour force stood at 37.9% of the working age population. The comparison of the current population outside labour force with the estimated value in the same quarter one year back reveals that it remained stable.

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 May 2026 (Q2), 41.3% of the population outside the labour force were engaged in subsistence agriculture, while students exclusively accounted for 25.9%. The remaining 32.9% belonged to other categories.

A comparison with May 2025(Q2) shows some changes in the distribution of the population outside the labour force. The share of those in other categories increased by 5.3 percentage points, while the proportion of subsistence agriculture farmers decreased by 4.8 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)

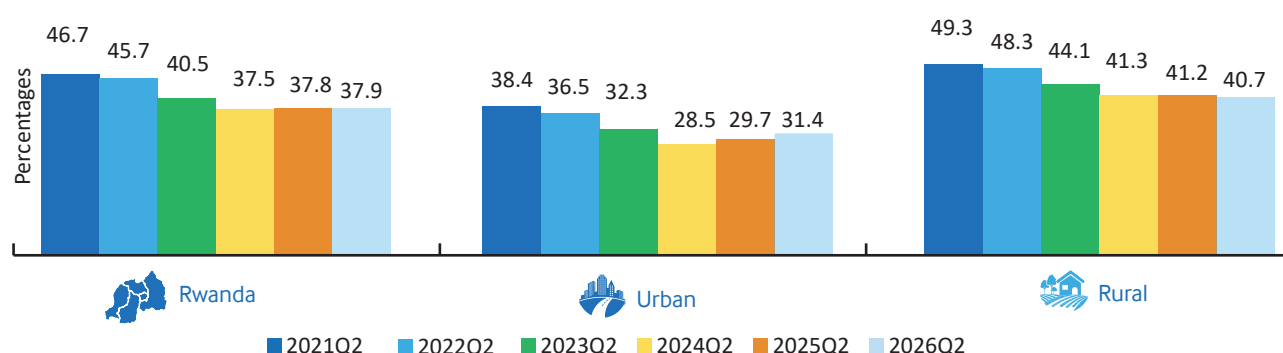
6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

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 May 2026 (Q2) and May 2025 (Q2) indicates that this proportion remained stable at national level and in rural areas, while it increased by 1.7 percentage points in urban areas.

The proportion of the population outside the labour force was higher in rural areas than urban areas. In May 2026 (Q2), the urban-rural areas gap was approximately 9.3 percentage points.

Figure 6. 2: Population outside Labour force by Area of residence



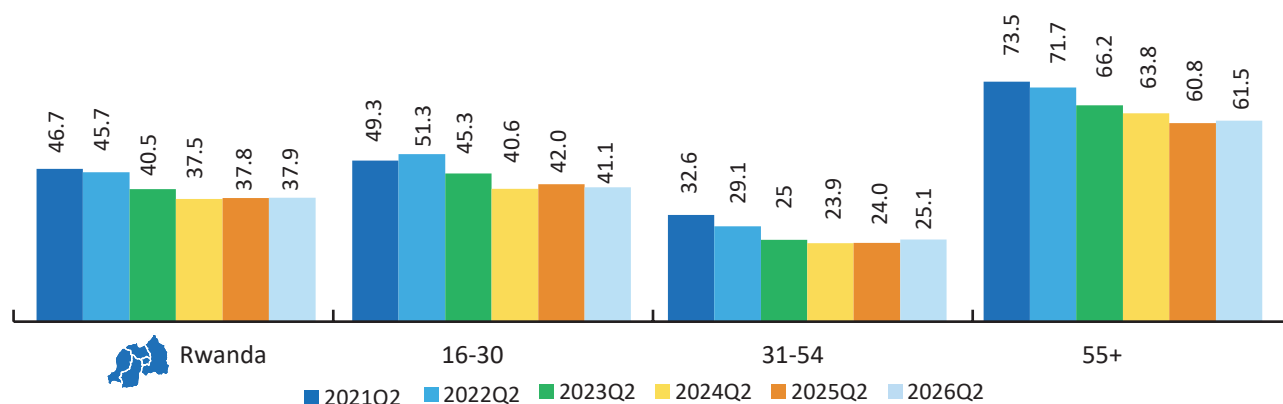
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

The results indicate that the proportion of population outside labour force was higher among the population with advanced age (aged 55 and above). In May 2026 (Q2), the proportion among youth aged 16-30 years was higher than that among individuals aged 31-54 years (41.1 % and 25.1 %, respectively).

Between May 2025 and May 2026, the proportion of the population outside the labour force remained stable among individuals aged 16-30 years, and 55 years and above, while it increased by 1.1 percentage points among youth aged 31-54 years.

Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by age group



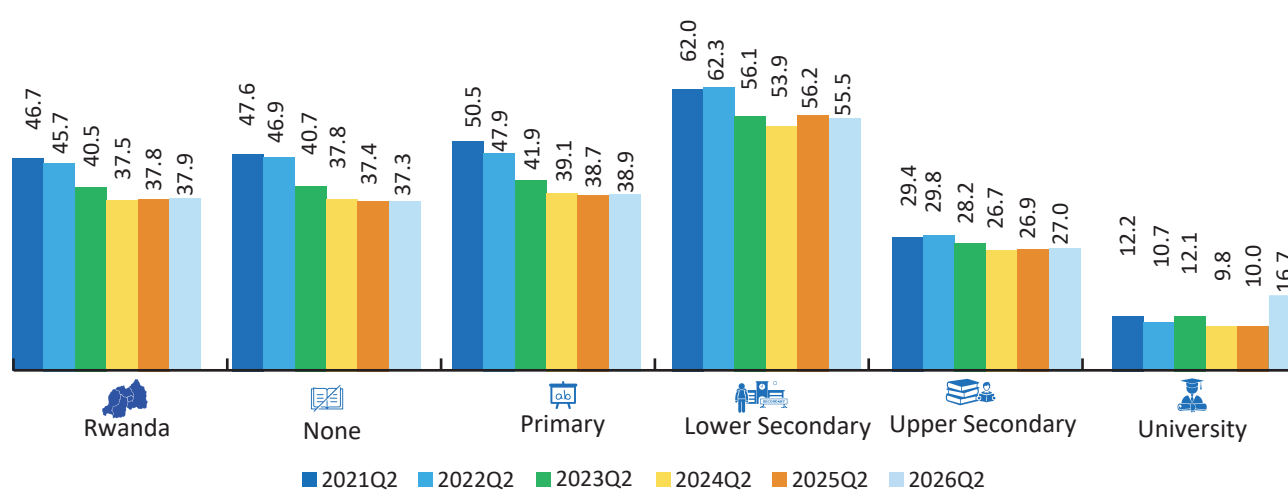
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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, disaggregated by highest level of educational attainment. 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 May 2025 (Q2) and May 2026 (Q2), the proportion of population outside the labour force remained stable for individuals with no formal education, primary education, lower secondary education, and upper secondary education. In contrast, the proportion increased by 6.7 percentage points among individuals with a 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.

Table 7.1 presents the total number of workers in the agriculture sector including both market oriented and those involved in subsistence agriculture. The findings show that the share of the working-age population involved in agricultural activities have decreased by 3.5 percentage points compared to May 2025 (Q2).

Among individuals engaged in agricultural activities, the share involved in market-oriented production stood at 42.5% in May 2026 (Q2) compared to 38.7 % in May 2025 (Q2). The share of those exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture decreased by 1.9 percentage points compared to May 2025 (Q2).

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	40.1	41.7	45.3	39.5	38.7	42.5
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	50.9	47.3	43	43.2	41.9	40
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture as main job (c)	9	11	11.9	17.3	19.4	17.5
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3658	3485	3865	4280	4493	4258
Proportion of working age population involved in agriculture	47.6	43.9	48	51.7	52.8	49.3

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

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 May 2026 (Q2), the share of agricultural workers engaged in subsistence agriculture was 48.4%, reflecting a decrease of 3.5 percentage points compared to May 2025 (Q2). The proportion of male farmers engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 58.3% in May 2026 (Q2), which was higher than the corresponding proportion of female farmers involved in the same activity (46.8%). Conversely, the proportion of female farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than that of male farmers, at 53.2% and 41.7%, respectively.

The results reveal that the engagement level of male farmers in market-oriented agriculture increased by 3.9 percentage points compared to May 2025 (Q2), while it also increased by 2.9 percentage points among female farmers over the same period.

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

		LFS Round					
		2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	44.1	46.9	51.4	47.8	48.1	51.5
	Subsistence agriculture	55.9	53.2	48.6	52.2	51.9	48.4
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	51.4	55	57.7	55.9	54.4	58.3
	Subsistence agriculture	48.6	45	42.3	44.1	45.6	41.7
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	39	41.3	47.4	42.4	43.9	46.8
	Subsistence agriculture	61	58.7	52.6	57.6	56.1	53.2

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

Table 7.3 below presents the trend in the share of market-oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among youth and adult separately. In May 2026 (Q2), the share of adults engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than that of youth population engaged in the same activity (50.3% and 43.8%, respectively). Between May 2025 (Q2) and May 2026 (Q2), the share of farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture declined by 6.2 percentage points among youth and by 2.5 percentage points among adults.

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

		LFS Round					
		2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	44.1	46.9	51.4	47.8	48.1	51.6
	Subsistence agriculture	55.9	53.2	48.6	52.2	51.9	48.5
Youth (16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	50.9	51.5	55.3	50.3	50	56.2
	Subsistence agriculture	49.1	48.5	44.7	49.7	50	43.8
Adults (31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	40.8	44.8	49.7	46.3	47.2	49.7
	Subsistence agriculture	59.2	55.2	50.3	53.3	52.8	50.3

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

Table 7.4 presents the distribution of agricultural workers by educational attainment. The results indicate 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					
		2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	2026Q2
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	60.5	57	61	60	59.7	60.3
	Primary	31.74	34.6	32.5	32.4	31.8	30.8
	Lower secondary	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.2
	Upper secondary	3	3.4	2.2	3	2.7	3.3
	University	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	64.7	61.2	65	64.2	64.8	64.2
	Primary	29	32.8	30	30	28.6	28.6
	Lower secondary	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.5
	Upper secondary	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	2	2.5
	University	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	57.2	53.4	56.8	56.2	55	56.1
	Primary	33.9	36.1	35.1	34.6	34.8	33.2
	Lower secondary	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	6.3	6
	Upper secondary	3.2	4.8	3.1	4	3.5	4.2
	University	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6

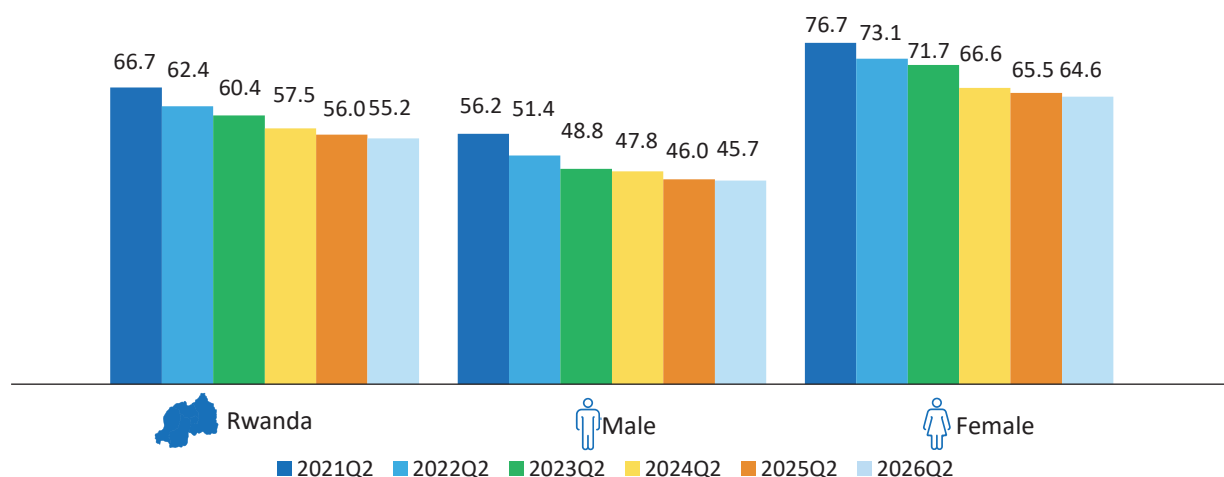
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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, as well as 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 in May 2026 (Q2) was 55.2%. This share was significantly higher among females, with 64.6 %, compared to 45.7% of males.

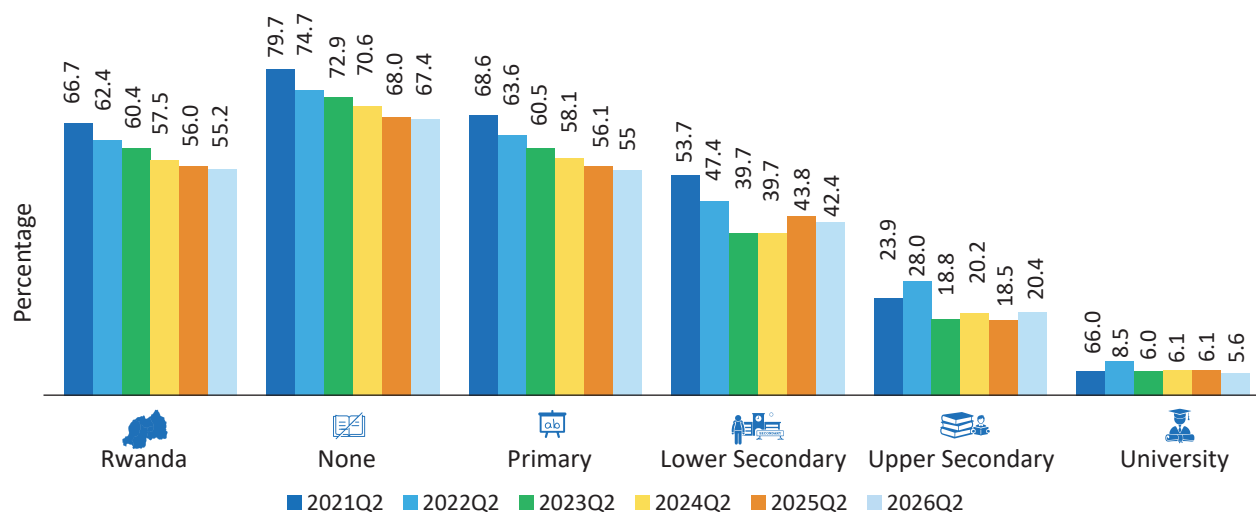
Compared to May 2025 (Q2), the proportion of agricultural workers slightly decreased at the national level and among both males and females.

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 agricultural workers in the total workforce is inversely correlated with educational attainment, with lower-educated individuals more likely to engage in agriculture compared to those with higher levels of education.

In May 2026 (Q2), the share among individuals with lower level of education remained stable compared to May 2025 (Q2). Among primary-educated individuals, the share decreased by 1.1 percentage points, while it increased by 1.9 percentage points among those with upper level of education over the same period. Shares for the remaining education levels remained relatively stable.

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 of 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	13.408	0.444	12.536	14.279	3.310	1.617
Sex						
1. Male	11.554	0.523	10.528	12.581	4.523	1.351
2. Female	15.500	0.650	14.223	16.777	4.195	1.445
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	15.687	0.718	14.276	17.098	4.578	1.499
Adult(31+ yrs)	11.868	0.508	10.870	12.865	4.279	1.403
16-24 years	15.865	0.934	14.030	17.699	5.885	1.476
25-34 years	15.166	0.847	13.502	16.829	5.582	1.421
35-54 years	11.920	0.620	10.702	13.138	5.200	1.376
55 and over	8.788	1.018	6.788	10.788	11.585	1.244
Education						
None	12.232	0.586	11.082	13.383	4.789	1.413
Primary	13.666	0.766	12.160	15.171	5.607	1.430
Lower secondary	15.279	1.484	12.364	18.195	9.711	1.169
Upper secondary	17.653	1.386	14.930	20.377	7.853	1.408
University	10.640	1.631	7.436	13.844	15.327	1.367
Area of Residence						
Urban	14.093	0.778	12.565	15.621	5.519	1.599
Rural	13.061	0.544	11.994	14.129	4.161	1.648

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 participation rate	62.127	0.560	61.027	63.227	0.901	2.065
Sex						
1. Male	69.922	0.700	68.546	71.297	1.001	1.702
2. Female	55.182	0.650	53.905	56.458	1.177	1.398
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	58.856	0.797	57.290	60.422	1.354	1.730
Adult(31+ yrs)	64.551	0.677	63.222	65.880	1.048	1.780
16-24 years	49.654	0.917	47.853	51.455	1.846	1.545
25-34 years	79.237	0.779	77.707	80.767	0.983	1.199
35-54 years	74.130	0.759	72.639	75.622	1.024	1.540
55 and over	38.458	1.136	36.225	40.690	2.955	1.378
Education						
None	62.677	0.727	61.249	64.106	1.160	1.609
Primary	61.107	0.895	59.348	62.866	1.465	1.601
Lower secondary	44.452	1.453	41.597	47.307	3.269	1.335
Upper secondary	72.959	1.371	70.265	75.653	1.879	1.404
University	83.293	1.918	79.525	87.061	2.303	1.566
Area of Residence						
Urban	68.584	0.942	66.734	70.435	1.373	1.939
Rural	59.306	0.666	57.998	60.614	1.123	1.981

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	53.797	0.538	52.741	54.853	0.999	1.801
Sex						
1. Male	61.843	0.724	60.421	63.264	1.170	1.620
2. Female	46.628	0.633	45.384	47.873	1.358	1.321
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	49.624	0.768	48.115	51.132	1.548	1.556
Adult(31+ yrs)	56.890	0.672	55.571	58.209	1.180	1.637
16-24 years	41.777	0.893	40.022	43.531	2.137	1.506
25-34 years	67.220	0.930	65.394	69.046	1.383	1.274
35-54 years	65.294	0.795	63.732	66.856	1.217	1.428
55 and over	35.078	1.160	32.799	37.356	3.307	1.492
Education						
None	55.010	0.733	53.570	56.451	1.333	1.548
Primary	52.757	0.932	50.925	54.588	1.767	1.655
Lower secondary	37.660	1.383	34.943	40.378	3.673	1.272
Upper secondary	60.079	1.361	57.406	62.753	2.265	1.138
University	74.430	2.432	69.652	79.209	3.268	1.842
Area of Residence						
Urban	58.919	0.853	57.243	60.594	1.448	1.416
Rural	51.560	0.647	50.289	52.831	1.255	1.806

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(%)	47.726	0.767	46.219	49.233	1.608	2.249
Sex						
1. Male	43.966	0.922	42.155	45.777	2.096	1.744
2. Female	51.972	0.945	50.115	53.829	1.819	1.602
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	48.427	1.086	46.294	50.559	2.242	1.814
Adult(31+ yrs)	47.253	0.865	45.554	48.951	1.830	1.707
16-24 years	49.784	1.348	47.136	52.431	2.707	1.642
25-34 years	46.907	1.229	44.493	49.321	2.619	1.546
35-54 years	48.622	1.042	46.575	50.668	2.142	1.633
55 and over	41.563	1.917	37.797	45.328	4.612	1.455
Education						
None	53.056	0.933	51.223	54.890	1.759	1.545
Primary	49.106	1.143	46.862	51.351	2.327	1.500
Lower secondary	45.759	2.212	41.414	50.105	4.833	1.354
Upper secondary	36.886	1.695	33.557	40.215	4.594	1.313
University	17.791	2.025	13.812	21.770	11.384	1.371
Area of Residence						
Urban	34.694	1.270	32.199	37.188	3.660	2.277
Rural	54.310	0.871	52.600	56.021	1.603	1.935

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(%)	33.208	0.563	32.102	34.313	1.695	1.772
Sex						
1. Male	25.679	0.708	24.289	27.069	2.755	1.584
2. Female	40.349	0.738	38.898	41.800	1.830	1.442
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	34.077	0.813	32.479	35.675	2.387	1.454
Adult(31+ yrs)	32.633	0.683	31.292	33.974	2.092	1.584
16-24 years	37.389	1.049	35.328	39.451	2.807	1.434
25-34 years	28.927	0.937	27.086	30.767	3.238	1.304
35-54 years	30.906	0.798	29.338	32.475	2.583	1.436
55 and over	40.867	1.561	37.801	43.934	3.820	1.501
Education						
None	32.670	0.748	31.201	34.139	2.289	1.471
Primary	35.759	0.992	33.810	37.707	2.773	1.659
Lower secondary	36.174	1.716	32.804	39.545	4.742	1.167
Upper secondary	32.017	1.335	29.395	34.639	4.169	1.059
University	18.416	2.196	14.101	22.731	11.926	1.725
Area of Residence						
Urban	28.373	0.866	26.671	30.074	3.053	1.422
Rural	35.385	0.691	34.027	36.743	1.954	1.788

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 (%)	59.679	0.682	58.339	61.019	1.143	2.400
Sex						
1. Male	52.914	0.894	51.158	54.671	1.690	1.938
2. Female	66.096	0.762	64.598	67.593	1.153	1.651
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	59.676	0.949	57.811	61.541	1.591	1.848
Adult(31+ yrs)	59.681	0.780	58.149	61.213	1.307	1.888
16-24 years	62.631	1.115	60.441	64.820	1.780	1.618
25-34 years	55.519	1.132	53.296	57.742	2.038	1.584
35-54 years	59.697	0.914	57.901	61.492	1.531	1.671
55 and over	62.115	1.572	59.026	65.204	2.531	1.564
Education						
None	63.988	0.800	62.417	65.558	1.250	1.604
Primary	62.130	0.996	60.172	64.088	1.604	1.635
Lower secondary	59.137	1.841	55.519	62.755	3.114	1.284
Upper secondary	47.895	1.520	44.908	50.882	3.175	1.199
University	24.945	2.369	20.291	29.599	9.496	1.610
Area of Residence						
Urban	45.549	1.155	43.280	47.818	2.535	2.071
Rural	66.042	0.741	64.586	67.498	1.122	2.095

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	37.873	0.560	36.773	38.973	1.479	2.065
Sex						
1. Male	30.078	0.700	28.703	31.454	2.328	1.702
2. Female	44.818	0.650	43.542	46.095	1.449	1.398
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	41.144	0.797	39.578	42.710	1.937	1.730
Adult(31+ yrs)	35.449	0.677	34.120	36.778	1.909	1.780
16-24 years	50.346	0.917	48.545	52.147	1.821	1.545
25-34 years	20.763	0.779	19.233	22.293	3.752	1.199
35-54 years	25.870	0.759	24.378	27.361	2.935	1.540
55 and over	61.542	1.136	59.310	63.775	1.846	1.378
Education						
None	37.323	0.727	35.894	38.751	1.948	1.609
Primary	38.893	0.895	37.134	40.652	2.302	1.601
Lower secondary	55.548	1.453	52.693	58.403	2.616	1.335
Upper secondary	27.041	1.371	24.347	29.735	5.071	1.404
University	16.707	1.918	12.939	20.475	11.481	1.566
Area of Residence						
Urban	31.416	0.942	29.565	33.266	2.998	1.939
Rural	40.694	0.666	39.386	42.002	1.636	1.981

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	24.935	0.657	23.645	26.225	2.633	1.512
Sex						
1. Male	18.732	0.817	17.126	20.338	4.364	1.436
2. Female	31.102	0.953	29.230	32.973	3.063	1.394
Education						
None	30.312	1.182	27.989	32.634	3.900	1.368
Primary	25.417	1.011	23.430	27.404	3.979	1.263
Lower secondary	15.523	1.117	13.328	17.718	7.198	1.072
Upper secondary	24.876	1.642	21.650	28.101	6.601	1.242
University	15.397	3.179	9.152	21.642	20.647	1.304
Area of Residence						
Urban	21.009	1.077	18.894	23.125	5.126	1.540
Rural	26.921	0.812	25.326	28.516	3.016	1.460

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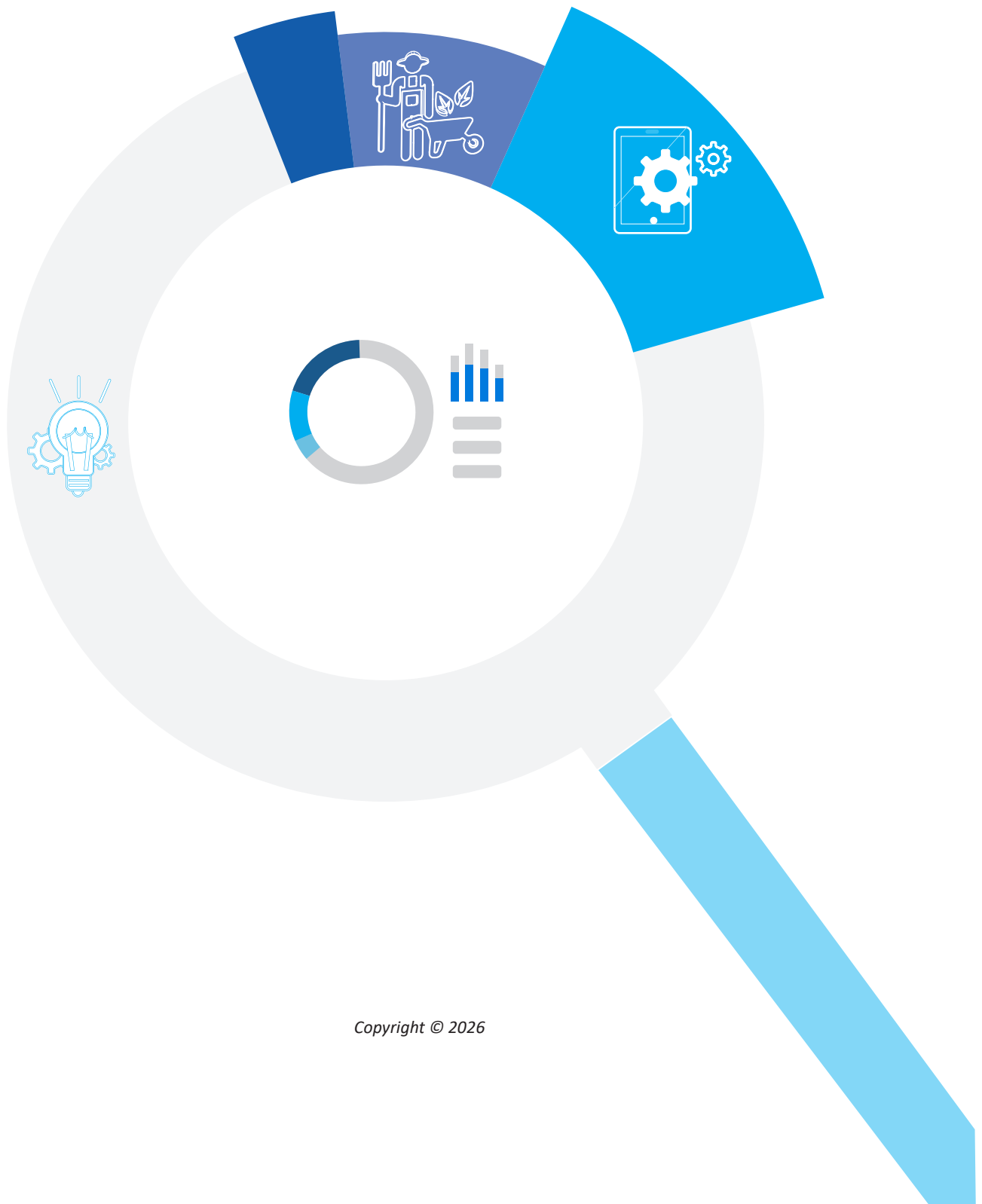
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