



Republic  
of Rwanda



# Labour Force survey

Quarter 1, 2024

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# Foreword

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

The Labour Force survey programme began with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016, and continued on a bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since 2019, the survey was re-designed to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on a quarterly basis. The present report is for the first quarter (Q1) of 2024 and its data collection was conducted in February 2024.

Labour statistics play an essential role in the efforts of the country to achieve decent work for all. These statistics are needed for the development of policies towards this goal and for assessing its progress. The government of Rwanda also needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics must be produced.

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

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

NISR also invites policy makers, program managers, researchers, and all users to use the valuable data showcased in the LFS rounds to contribute to enhancing Rwandans' Economic development.

MURANGWA Yusuf

Director General of NISR



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# Executive summary

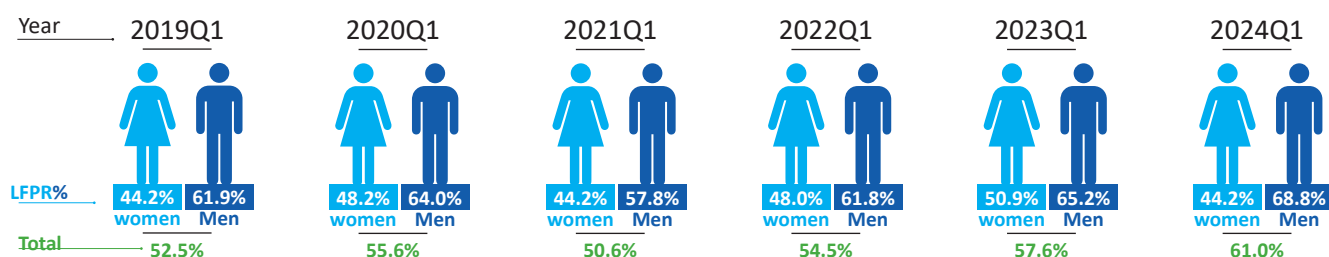
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the NISR. It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 14 years and older who live in private households in Rwanda. However, only persons aged 16 years and above are covered for reporting. In this report, the survey results are mainly compared for February of each year starting from 2019. However, some tables in the annex are presented with more observed data points of the labour force surveys.

## Labour force

In February 2024 (Q1), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 8.2 million of whom around 4.37 million were employed, 648 thousand were unemployed, and 3.2 million were out of labour force. The sum of the employed and unemployed population makes the population in the labour force 5.0 million persons. The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force has steadily increased since February 2021. In February 2024, it was estimated to be 61.0% which is 2.4 percentage points higher than the estimated value in February 2023 (57.6%). The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force decreased to 39.0% in February 2024(Q1) from 42.4% in February 2023(Q1).

Generally, the labour force participation rate has been higher among the male than the female population over time. The gender gap in labour force participation rate was around 14.6 percentage points in February 2024(Q1) and this is almost similar to the situation in the same quarter last year.

### Trends in labour force participation rate by sex

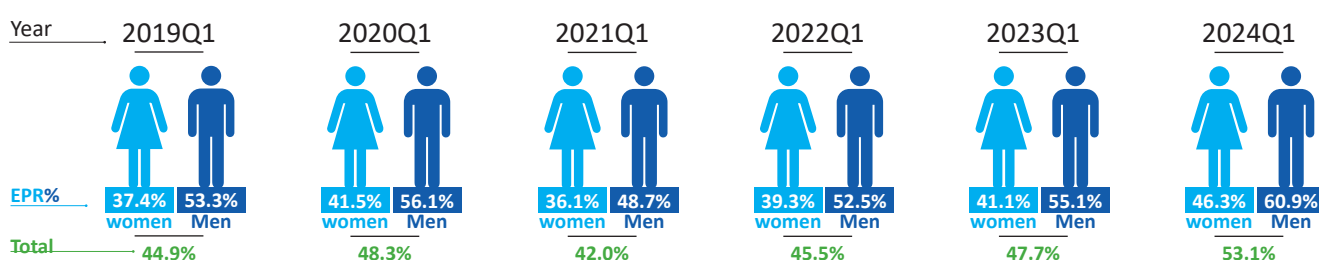


## Employment

The employment-to-population ratio increased to 53.1% in February 2024(Q1) from 47.7% in February 2023(Q1). There has been a similar increase for both males and females, around 5 percentage points.

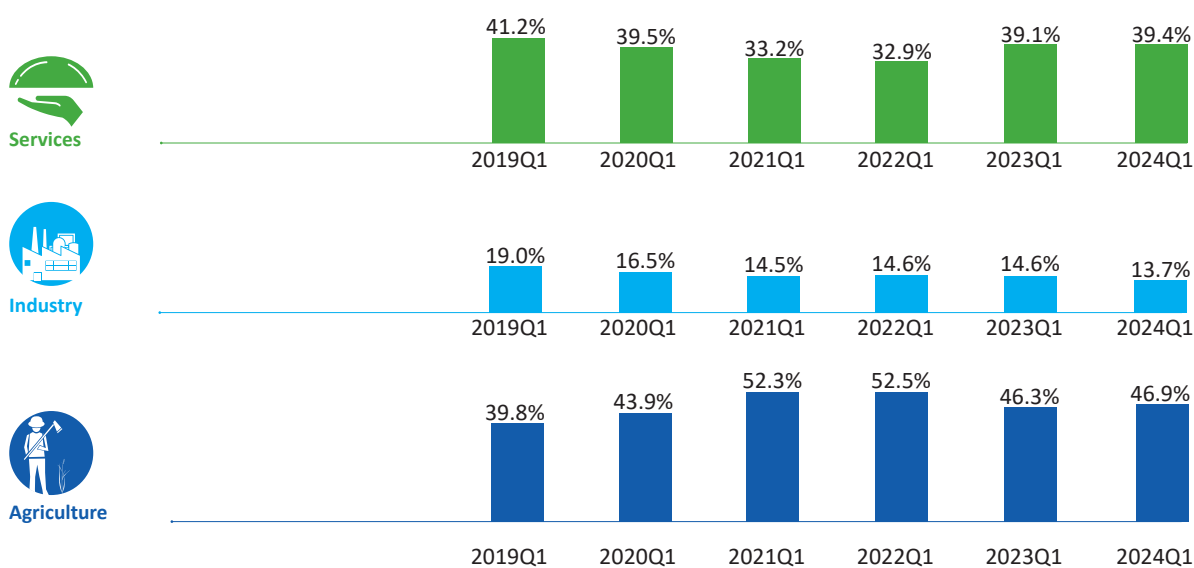
In February 2024(Q1), the employment-to-population ratio was higher among males (60.9%) than females (46.3%). It was also higher for adults (57.4%) than youth aged 16-30 years old (47.7%). The employment to population ratio gender gap was 14.6 percentage points in February 2024 (Q1) and it slightly increased from 14 percentage points in February 2023 (Q1).

### Trends in employment to population ratio by sex



The distribution of employed population by aggregated broad branches of economic activity revealed that the market-oriented agricultural sector is employing majority of the employed population. The level of employment in the agricultural sector remained unchanged in February 2024 when compared to the same quarter last year (around 46%) but it is still higher than the pre-COVID-19 estimate. In addition, the percentage of employed population in the service sector was around 39% in February 2024, which was the same in February 2023. Finally, employment in the industry sector slightly decreased by around 1 percentage point in February 2024 compared to February 2023.

### Distribution of employed population by board sector of economic activity

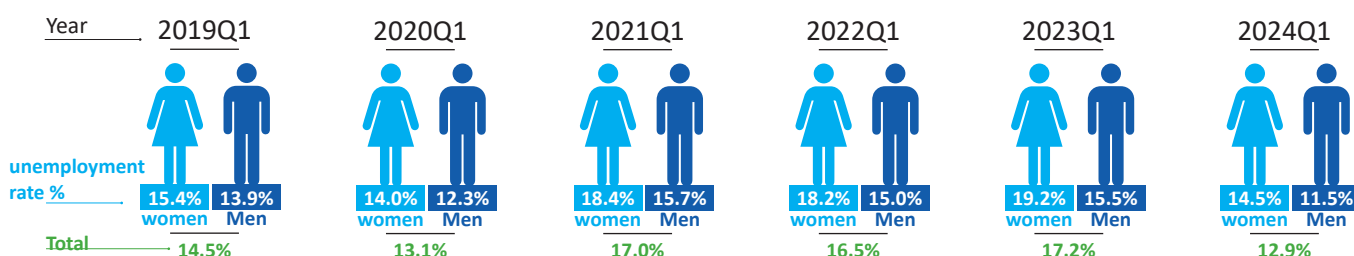


## Unemployment

In February 2024 (Q1), the unemployment rate stood at 12.9% indicating that roughly for every 8 persons in the labour force, there was one person unemployed. The unemployment rate significantly decreased by 4.3 percentage point from 17.2% in the same quarter last year; resulting to the same level of unemployment rate than the pre-COVID-19 estimate in the same quarter (13.1%). The unemployment rate was higher among females (14.5%) than among males (11.5%). It was also higher among youth (16.6%) than among adults (10.3%). It was higher in urban areas than rural areas at 14 and 12.3% respectively.

The unemployment rate gender gap was 3 percentage points in February 2024(Q1) and it declined from 3.7 percentage points in the same quarter last year.

### Trends in unemployment rate by sex

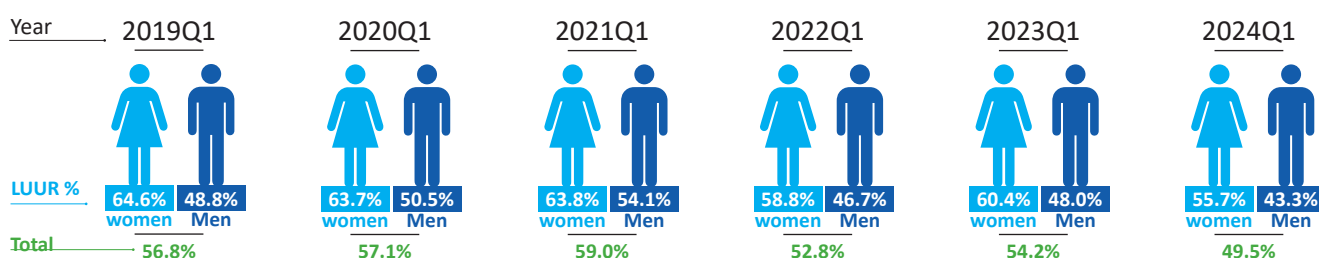


## Labour underutilisation

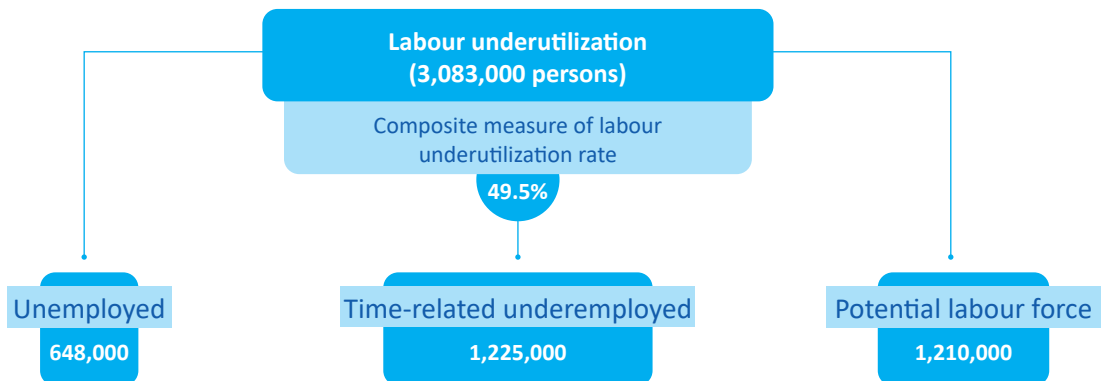
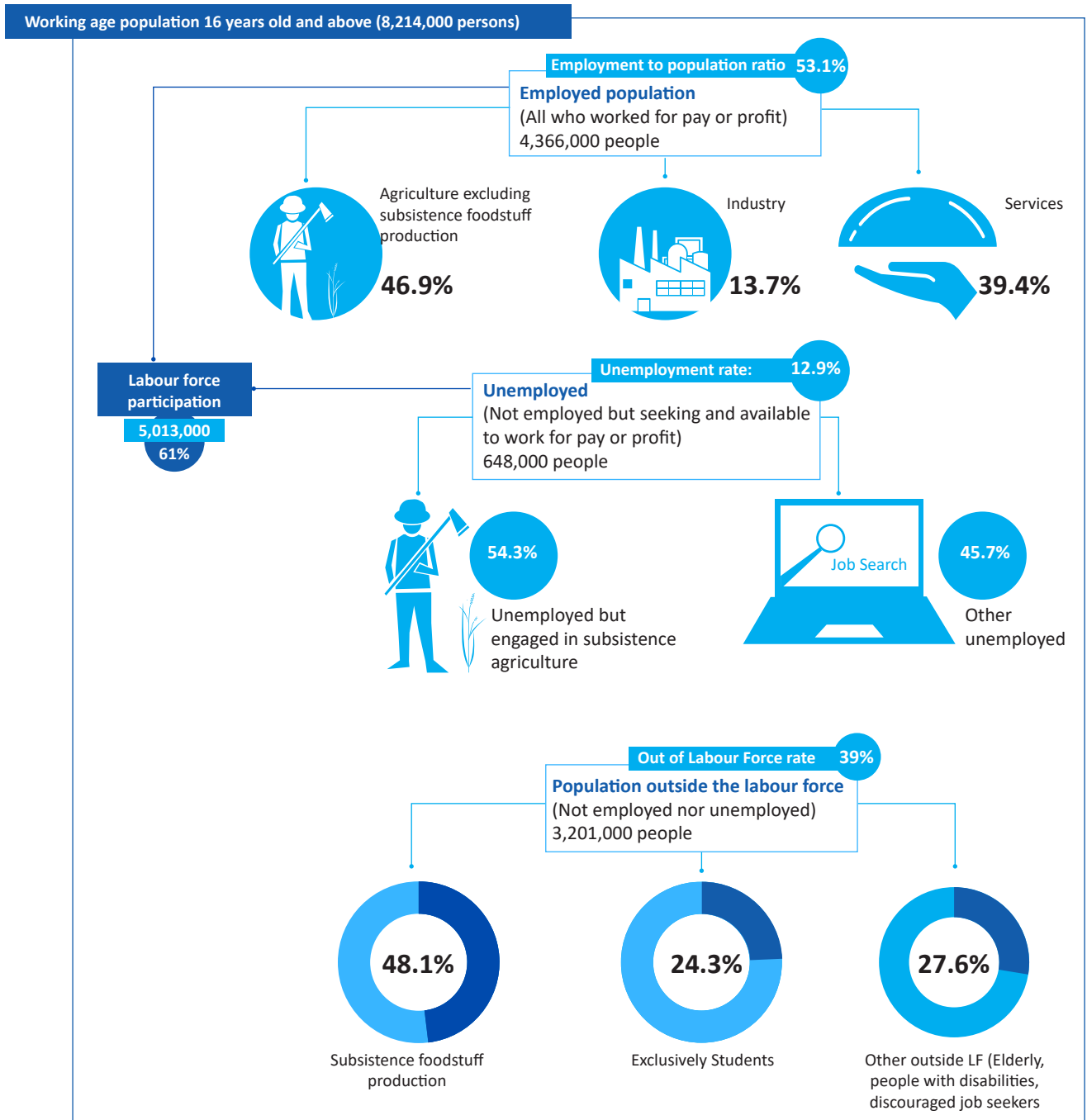
Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force.

The labour underutilization rate was 49.5% in February 2024(Q1). It was higher among females (55.7%) than among males (43.3%). It was also higher among youth (52.6%) than adults (47.4%).

### Trends in labour underutilization rate by sex



Rwanda Labour force survey, February 2024(Q1) Summary labour force indicators



# Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (LFS) started in 2016 with an annual sample spread into two rounds to provide bi-annual estimates of main labour market indicators at National level. From February 2019, the sample was spread into four rounds to provide estimates of labour market indicators at national level on a quarterly basis. 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 decided to increase the sample size of the current LFS and update the sampling design to obtain more precise quarterly estimates at the National level and yearly estimates at districts and other sub national areas. The current findings are for the first quarter of LFS 2024 that were conducted in February 2024.

The current QLFS is designed according to 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, called primary sampling units (PSUs) are drawn from the 2022 census sampling frame. It is done with 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 administrative entire 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 98.4%, which is 5 percentage points higher than the same quarter one year back (93.4%). 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 2024 (Q1) labour force survey with those of February 2023(Q1). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series of results of the same quarters from February 2019 to 2024.

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;

- Labor 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

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# Labor Market Overview

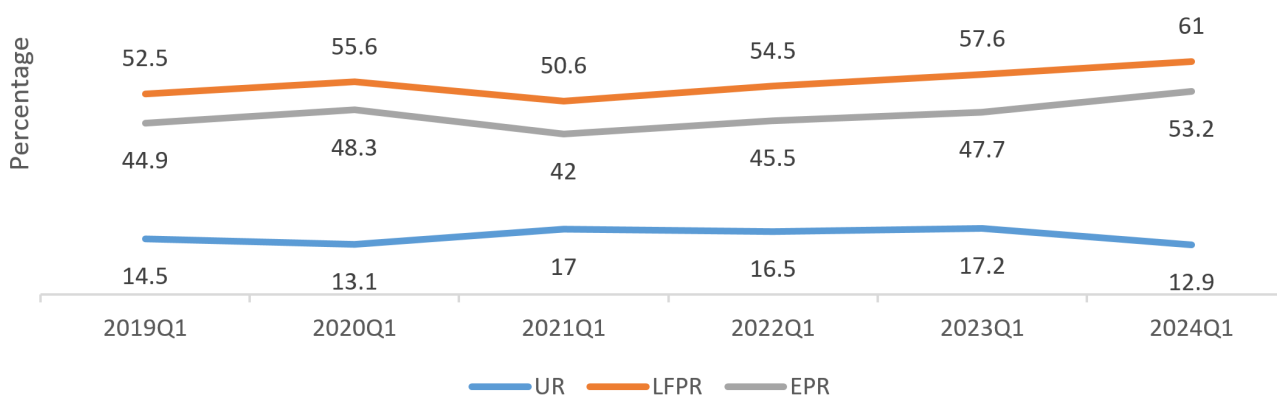
## 2.1 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

In February 2024 (Q1), the unemployment rate decreased by 4.3 percentage points as compared to February 2023(Q1). Figure 2.1 illustrates the trends of some key labour market indicators.

The analysis of employment trends shows that in February 2024(Q1), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 5.5 percentage points as compared to February 2023(Q1) while the labour force participation rate increased by 3.4 percentage points in the same period.

It is important to note that the level of labour force participation and employment in Q1, 2024 exceeded pre-COVID-19 levels. On the other hand, the registered rate of unemployment in Q1, 2024 is slightly lower than the one observed prior to COVID-19.

**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 workforce underutilization

The LFS 2024 (Q1) results were compared to the same quarter one year back. It explored the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2), as well as the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3). It also looked at the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) that combines unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force which declined by 3.4 percentage points, 6.1 percentage points and 4.8 percentage points respectively. The time-related underemployment rate remained almost stable between two periods.

**Figure 2. 2 Trends of workforce underutilization**

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

## 2.3 Trend of inactivity rates

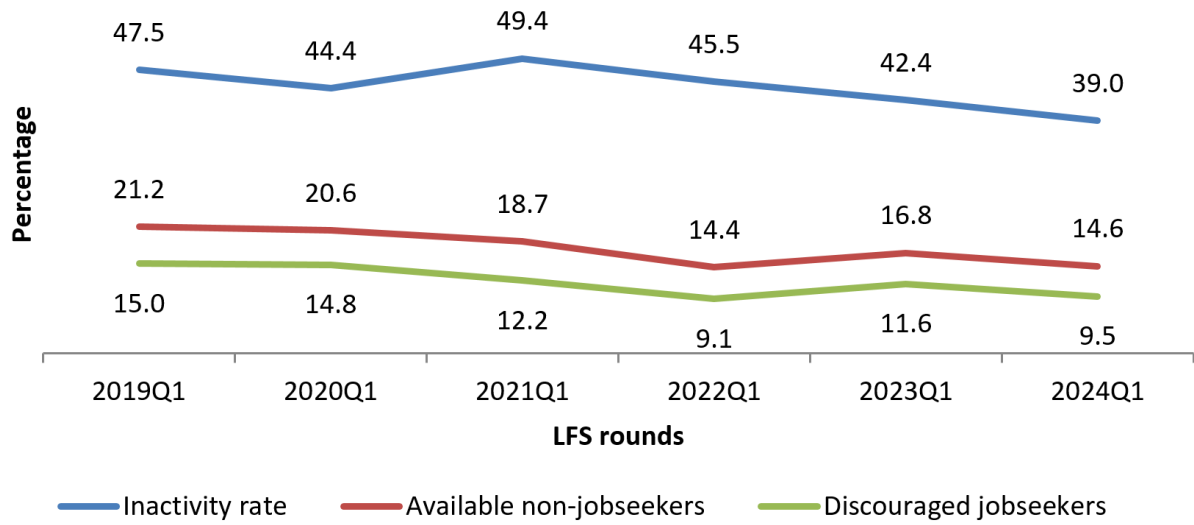
Figure 2.3 presents the trends in the proportion of the working age population that was outside the labour force (inactive rate) according to different categories. The results show that the recoded inactivity rate in February 2024 (Q1) decreased by 3.4 percentage points, as compared to the estimated value in the same quarter one year earlier (February 2023).

Among the components of the population outside the labour force, available non-job seekers constitute a substantial category. In Rwanda, most of the population in this category are mainly subsistence farmers. The proportion of the working age population falling in this category in February 2024(Q1) decreased by 2.2 percentage points compared to the estimate of the same quarter one year back (February 2023).

An important sub-category of the available non-job seekers is the discouraged jobseekers. There 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, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers. In February 2024, the proportion of discouraged jobseekers among the working age population decreased by 2.1 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back (February 2023).



Figure 2. 3 Trends of inactivity rates and potential labour force



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

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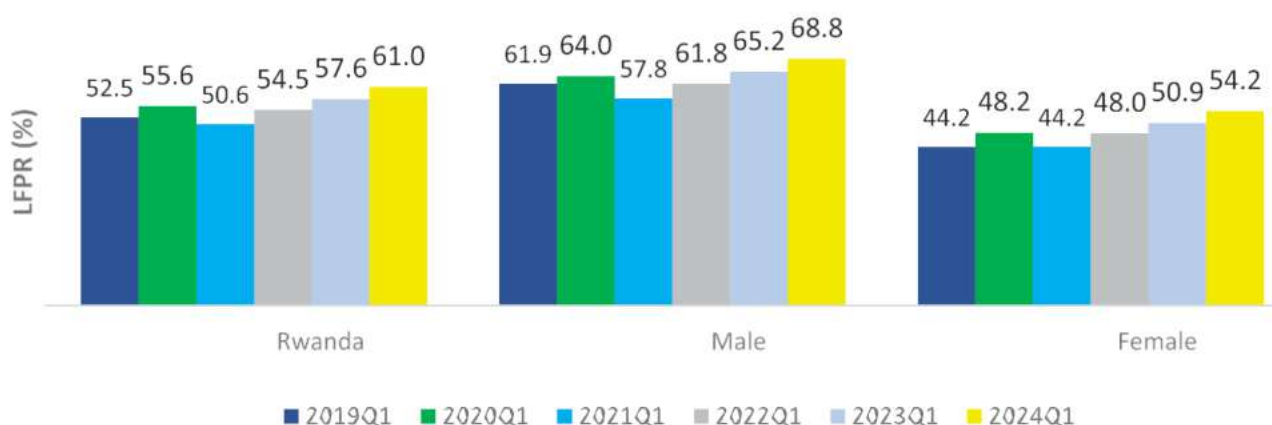
# Characteristics of the population in the labour force

## 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 expressed in percentage terms, increased by 3.4 percentage points in February 2024(Q1) as compared to February 2023(Q1). The observed increase during this period was almost the same among females (3.3 percentage points) and among males (3.6 percentage points).

Generally, the labour force participation rate is higher among the male population than the female population over time. The gender gap in labour force participation rate was around 14.6 percentage points in February 2024(Q1) and it remained stable as compared to the situation of the same quarter one year back.

**Figure 3. 1 Labour force participation rate by sex**

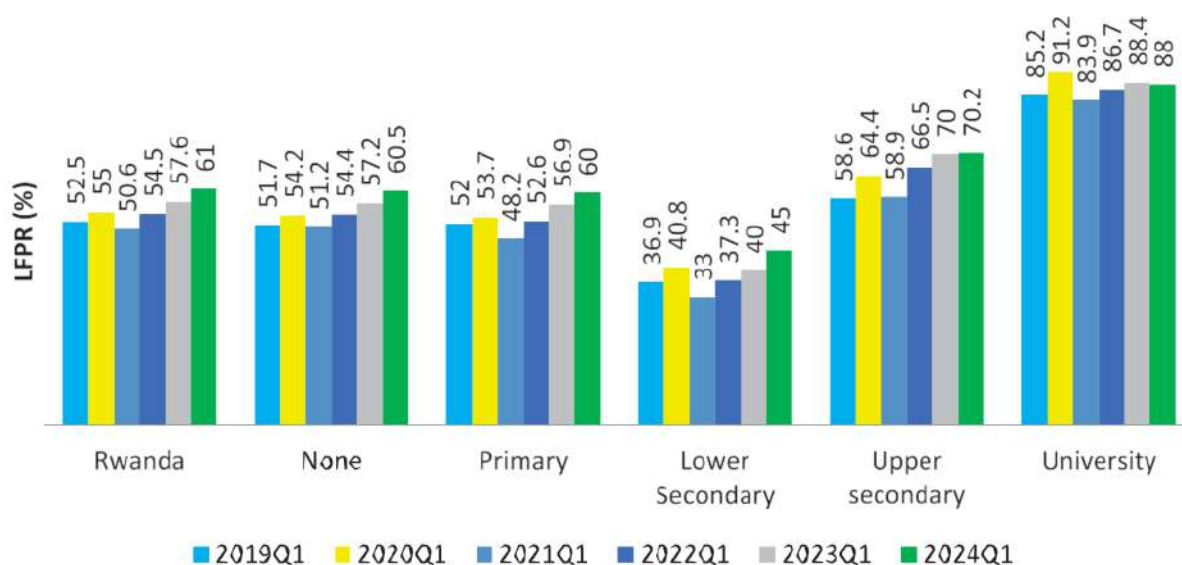


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

## 3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate by educational attainment shows that it was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education over time. Generally, since the downward pandemic effect in 2021, the labour force participation rate have an upward trend that are higher than prior to the pandemic in all levels of education. A comparison of February 2024 (Q1) with February 2023 (Q1) shows an increase of labour force participation rate among those with no attained level of education, primary and lower secondary level of education. For upper secondary and university levels, the labour force participation rate remained stable. The highest increase was observed among holders of lower secondary level of education (5 percentage points).

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



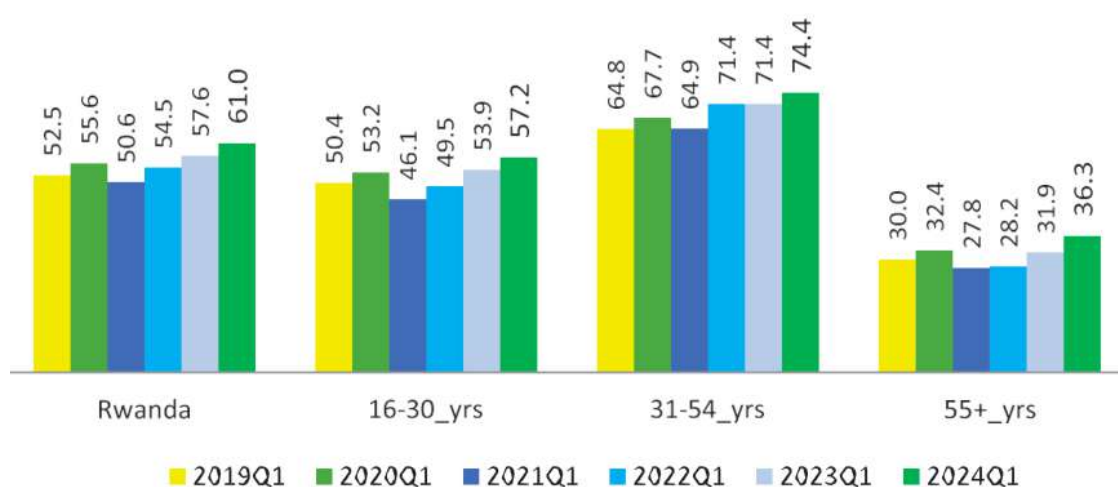
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In February 2024(Q1), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years was 57.2%. It significantly increased by 3.3 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back (February 2023). The labour force participation rate increased among other age groups by 3 percentage points among people aged 31 to 54 years and 4.4 percentage points among those aged 55 years and above.

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

Figure 3. 3 Labour force participation rate by age group



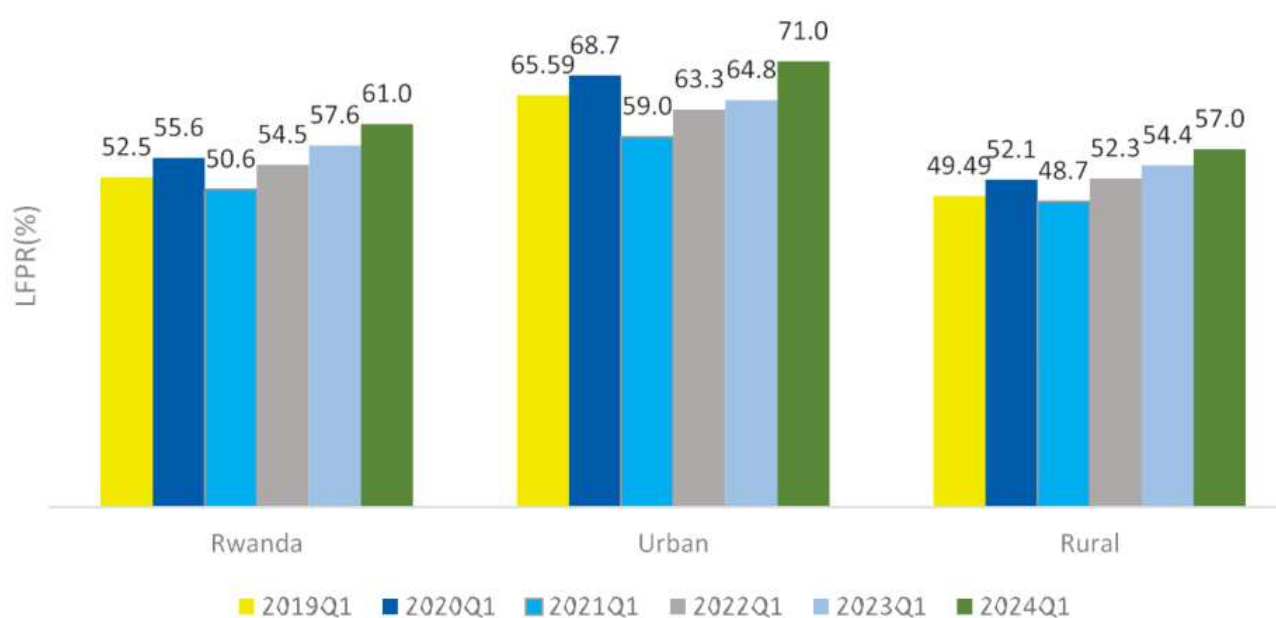
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

Labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) was revealed to be high in urban areas compared to rural areas. This may be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas. It could also be attributed to the fact that most people are involved in subsistence agriculture. The gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas increased from 10.4 percentage points in February 2023(Q1) to 14 percentage points in February 2024(Q1).

The comparison of February 2024 (Q1) and February 2023(Q1) reveals that the labour force participation rate increased by 6.2 percentage points and 2.6 percentage points in urban and rural areas respectively.

**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

According to the recent international standards, persons of working age are classified as employed if, during a short reference period of 7 days or one week,

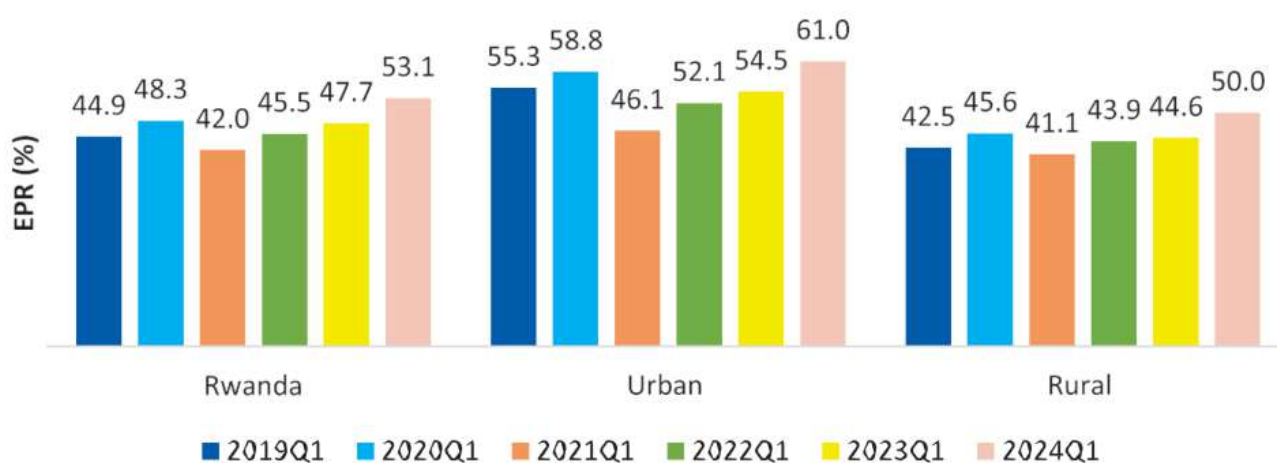
- (i) They did some work (even for just one hour) for profit or pay, in cash or in kind
- (ii) They were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period.

## 4.1 Employment to population ratio (EPR)

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the EPR is a measure of the extent to which the economy is providing income-generating jobs for persons who are of working age (16 years and above). It gives an indication of the demand for labour in the economy, in terms of the quantity of workers. An increase in the employment-to population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic acceleration and an increase in total employment as an indicator of economic stability. In February 2024, the Employment-to-population ratio was 53.1% which is 5.4 percentage points higher than the observed rate in February 2023. The employment to population ratio increased by 6.5 percentage points in urban areas and by 5.4 percentage point in rural areas in the same period.

It is observed that the employment-to-population ratio is generally higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural areas remained significant in February 2024(Q1) (11 percentage points) and it slightly increased from February 2023(Q1) by (9.9 percentage points).

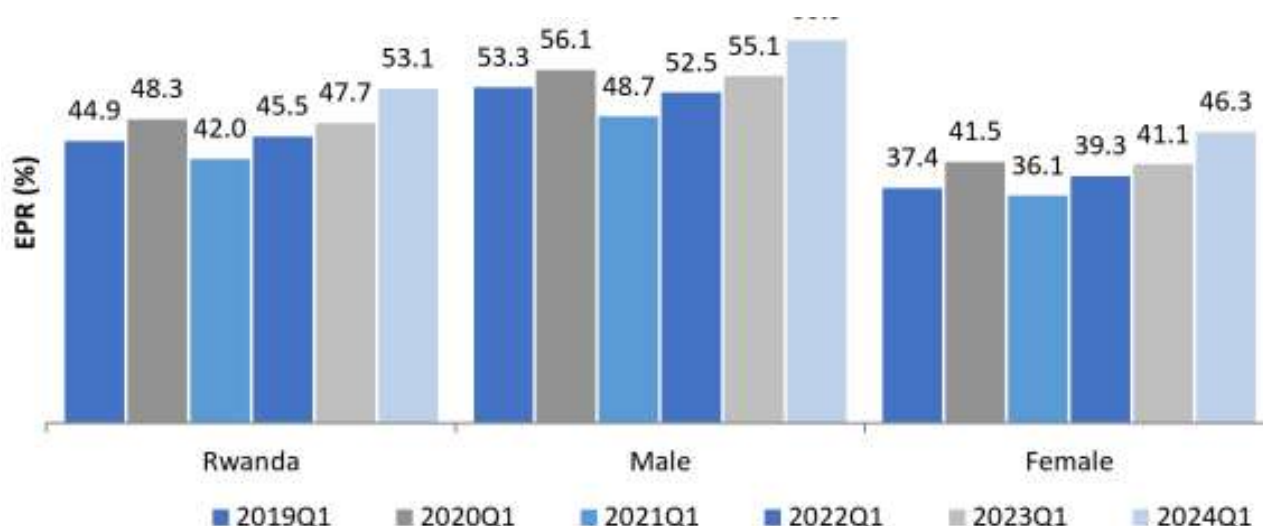
**Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.**



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

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio for the male and female population. There is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females over time. In February 2024 (Q1) the employment-to-population ratio increased by 5.8 percentage points among males and 5.2 percentage points among females as compared to February 2023(Q1). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in February 2024(Q1), remained significant and stable (14.6 percentage points) compared to the same quarter one year earlier.

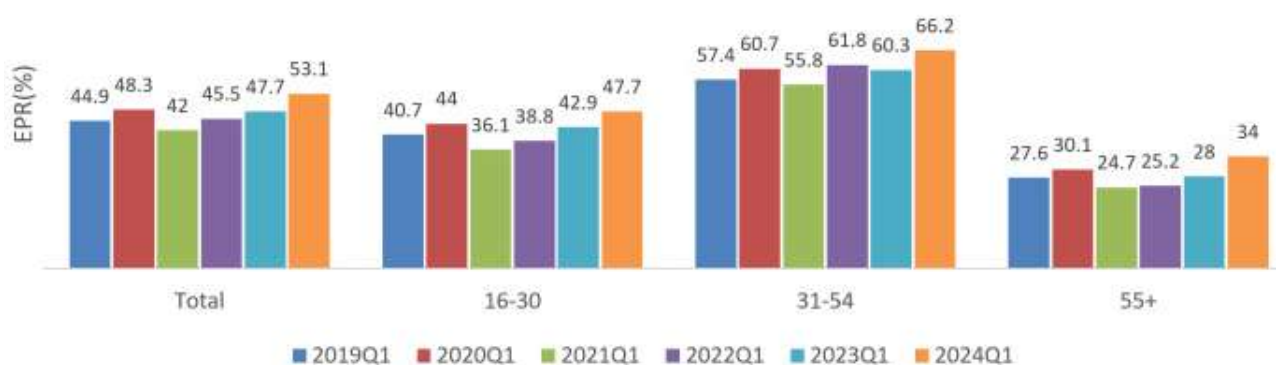
Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex



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

Figure 4.3 below shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio by different age groups. There is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of youth and adults aged 31-54 years old over time. In February 2024 (Q1) the employment-to-population ratio increased by 5.9 percentage points among adults in age group 31-54 and 4.8 percentage points among youth as compared to February 2023(Q1). The employment to population ratio among the population aged 55 years and above is relatively lower compared to the other age groups presented in the figure below as some of the population in this age group are retiring.

Figure 4. 3: Employment to population ratio among by age group.



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



## 4.2 Status in employment

The results in Table 4.1 below reveal that, in February 2024(Q1) the number of employed populations increased by around 14.8% as compared to February 2023(Q1). It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers, contributing family workers, employers, and members of cooperatives. In February 2024 (Q1), the number of employees and paid apprentices increased by 14% as compared to February 2023(Q1). The number of employers and the number of own account worker (without regular employees) increased by 20.6% and 13.6% respectively. The number of contributing family workers increased by 22.8% while the number of member of cooperatives decreased by 73.4%.

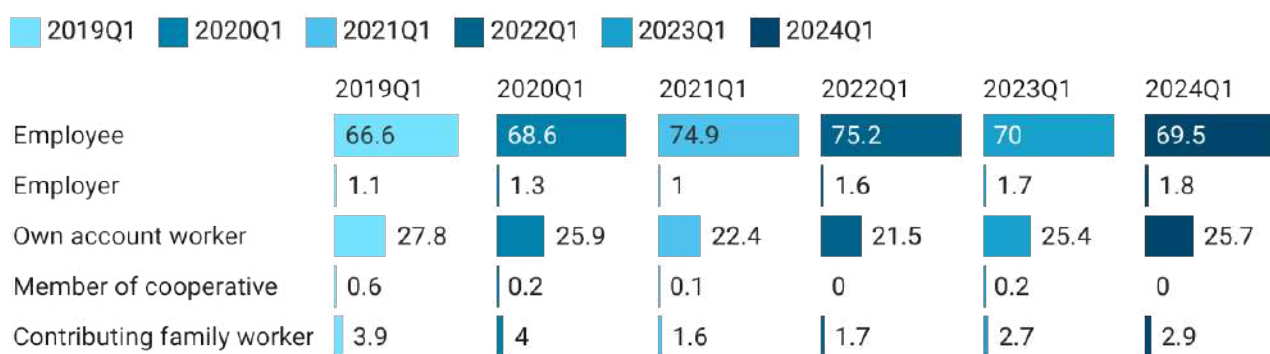
**Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed population by status in employment in ,000**

Status in employment	2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	% change 2023Q1-2024Q1
Total	3,186	3,569	3,205	3,586	3,804	4,366	14.8%
Employee	2,123	2,449	2,400	2,696	2,664	3,036	14.0%
Employer	36	46	31	57	64	77	20.6%
Own account worker	884	923	719	769	965	1,123	16.4%
Member of cooperative	18	9	5	1	7	2	-73.4%
Contributing family worker	125	143	50	62	104	128	22.8%

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

Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of employed population according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees and paid apprentices in February 2024(Q1) was 69.5% while it was 25.1% for own account workers. Compared with February 2023(Q1), the share of employees decreased by 0.5 percentage points, and it decreased by 0.3 percentage points among own account workers.

**Figure 4. 4: Distribution of employed population by status in employment.**



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

### 4.3 Main occupation

According to the results shown in Table 4.2, the highest share of employment was recorded in the group of elementary occupations, followed by service and sales workers, and craft-related trades workers, across all rounds of the labor force survey. The results also indicate that in Q1 of February 2024, the total employment increased by 14.8%, and all group occupations increased compared to February 2023 (Q1). Among the occupations with at least 2% of total employment, the highest increase was observed in professionals (40.6%), followed by skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (36.7%), clerical support workers (35.5%), and plant and machine operators and assemblers (16.4%). On the other hand, service and sales workers achieved the lowest increase (3.7%) among the occupations with at least 2% of total employment.

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

Major Occupation group	2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	% change
							2023Q1-2024Q1
Total	3,186	3,569	3,205	3,586	3,804	4,366	14.8%
Managers	39	61	35	44	31	61	97.9%
Professionals	181	215	172	211	202	284	40.6%
Technicians and associate professionals	44	57	30	25	27	67	145.1%
Clerical support workers	29	33	28	24	34	46	35.5%
Service and sales workers	603	625	466	507	675	700	3.7%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	238	267	121	160	211	289	36.7%
Craft and related trades workers	261	299	218	254	285	319	12.2%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	93	88	77	99	106	123	16.4%
Elementary occupations	1,697	1,924	2,057	2,261	2,233	2,476	10.9%

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

### 4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results in Table 4.2 below, the bulk of employed population were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (46.9%) in February 2024(Q1). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of populations were wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.6%), construction (7.4%), transportation and storage (6.2%), manufacturing (4.6%), education (4.6%), and activities of households as employers (4.1%).

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

ISIC High level	2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1
Agriculture forestry and fishing	39.8	43.9	52.3	52.5	46.3	46.9
Mining and quarrying	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4
Manufacturing	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
water supply, gas and remediation services	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.1	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.4	11.8	10.5	10.0	13.0	11.6
Transportational and storage	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.2
Accommodation and food services activities	2.4	3.3	1.7	1.7	2.9	3.1
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Administrative and support activities	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.7	1.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.3
Education	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.6
Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other services	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5
Activities of households as employers	5.9	5.1	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

The results in Table 4.4 reveal that in February 2024 (Q1), the number of 14 branches of economic activity increased as compared to February 2023(Q1). The highest increase among the industries with at least 2 percentage of the total employment was observed in Public administration and defense; compulsory social security (160%), Education (38.8%), Transportation and storage (33.9%), Accommodation and food services activities (22.5%) and Activities of households as employers (20.6%) .

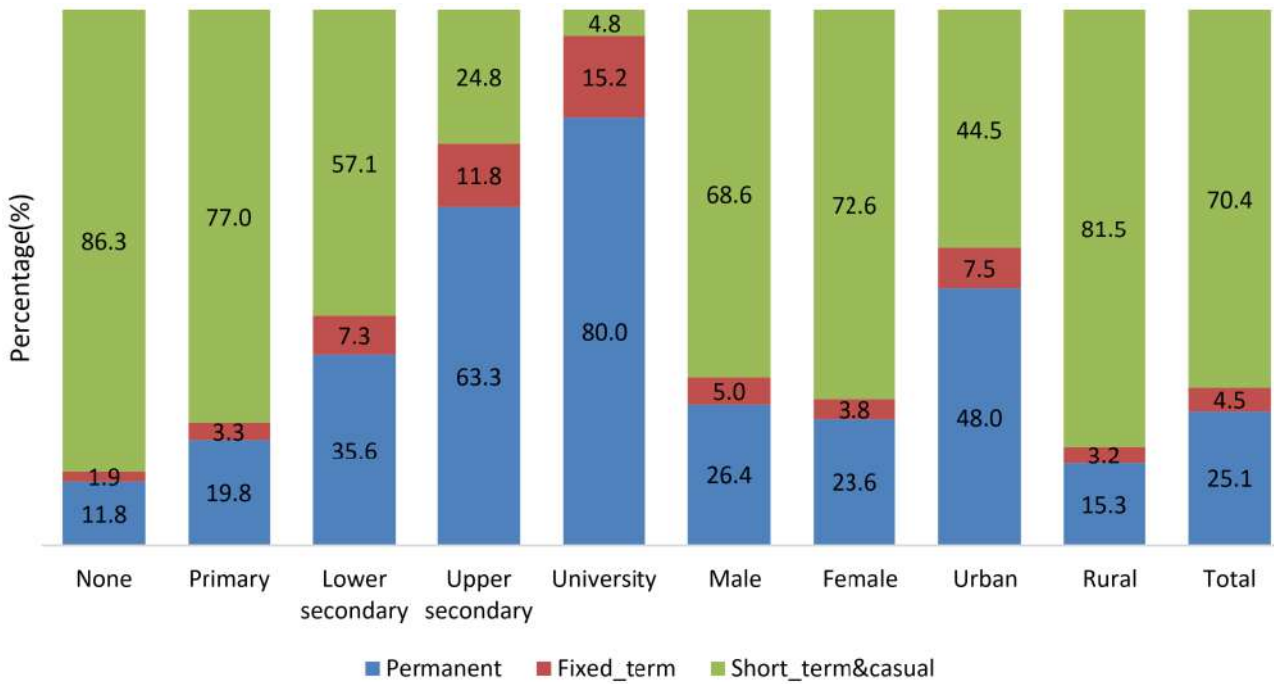
**Table 4. 4: Distribution of employed population by economic activities (,000)**

Branch of Economic Activity	2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1	% change 23Q1-24Q1
Total	3,186	3,569	3,205	3,586	3,804	4,366	14.8
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,268	1,568	1,676	1,881	1,761	2,049	16.4
Mining and quarrying	99	66	30	27	41	60	48.5
Manufacturing	203	195	143	158	195	201	3.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	5	9	7	4	7	8	15.8
water supply, gas and remediation services	8	9	2	5	5	4	-16.4
Construction	291	310	281	329	307	323	5.1
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	459	423	336	360	493	506	2.6
Transportation and storage	156	156	132	167	204	273	33.9
Accommodation and food services activities	75	117	53	59	111	135	22.5
Information and communication	7	7	12	10	16	13	-20.1
Financial and insurance activities	37	41	34	30	29	38	29.9
Real estate activities	2	2	2	1	6	5	-16.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20	25	15	25	32	21	-35.9
Administrative and support activities	55	73	56	42	101	76	-25
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	57	70	61	59	39	101	160
Education	109	127	97	134	145	201	38.8
Human health and social work activities	46	68	43	47	47	56	19.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	15	4	9	11	9	-19
Other services	78	97	89	103	106	109	3.4
Activities of households as employers	188	182	130	131	147	177	20.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	13	9	3	4	4	3	-38.3

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

The figure 4.5 below shows that most employees (70.4%) have short term or casual contract. The same proportion is higher in rural areas (81.5%) than urban areas of Rwanda (44.5%). It was also observed that the proportion of employees who have short term or casual contract decreases as the level of education gets higher.

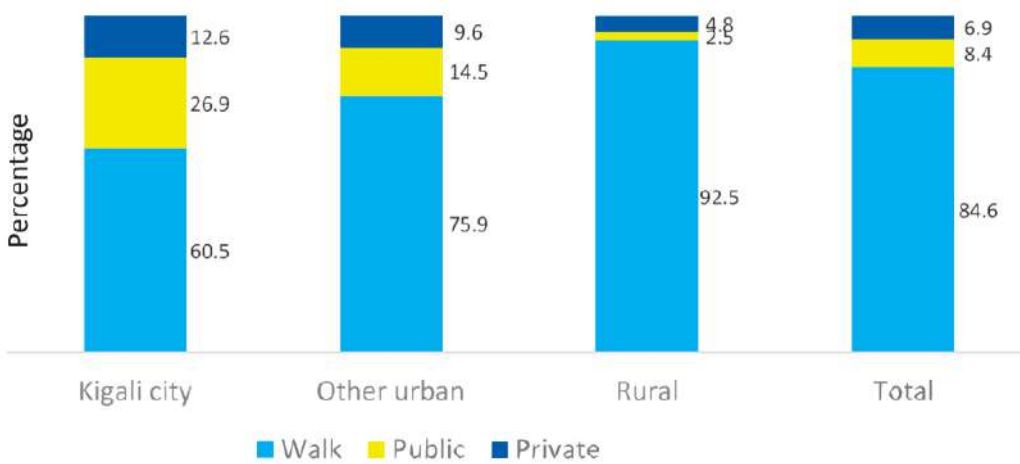
**Figure 4.5: Length of employment contract (Only for the current quarter) by sex, area of residence and level of education attained.**



### 4.5 Means of transport by province and age group

Figure 4.6 below shows transport means used by employed people while commuting to and from work. It is observed that 84.6% of employed persons walk from home to work and back again while only 8.4% use public transport. The figure also shows that 26.9% of employed people who live in the City of Kigali use public transport while going to work and coming back home. This percentage remains higher in urban areas (14.5%) and lower in rural areas (2.5%) outside of Kigali.

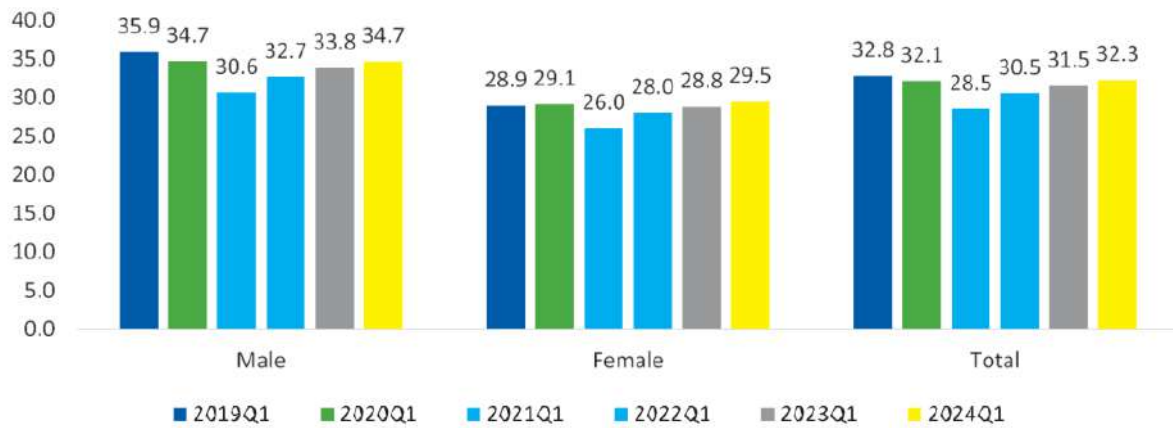
**Figure 4. 6: Means of transport for employed people by province and age group.**



## 4.6 Actual hours worked

Figure 4.7 below shows the average number of hours worked in the reference week. It is observed that the actual worked hours during the reference period in the current quarter increased by 48 minutes along the period from February 2023(Q1) to February 2024(Q1). There was an increase of working hours among males (54 minutes) and among females (42 minutes). Employed males are working around five hours more than the employed females weekly.

**Figure 4. 7: Average actual hours worked.**



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

# Unemployment and labour underutilization

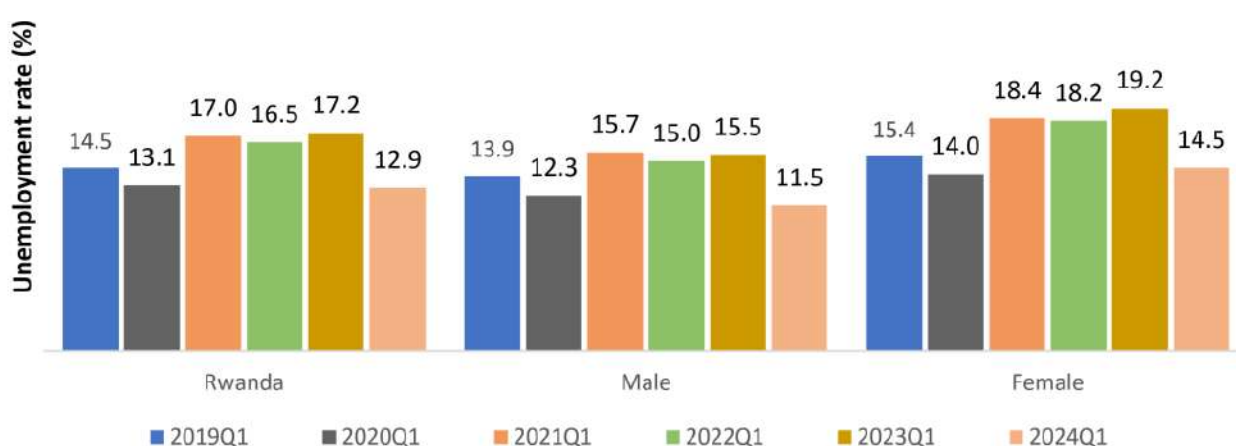
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. It includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the 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 is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force. It is the most used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market.

According to the LFS results of February 2024(Q1), the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 12.9% and has significantly decreased compared to February 2023(Q1) (17.2%). Figure 5.1 below shows that the unemployment rate was higher among females (14.5%) compared to males (11.5%) in February 2024. There is also a decrease of 4.7 percentage points of unemployment rate among females while the rate among males decreased by 4.0 percentage points in comparison with observed estimates in February 2023.

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



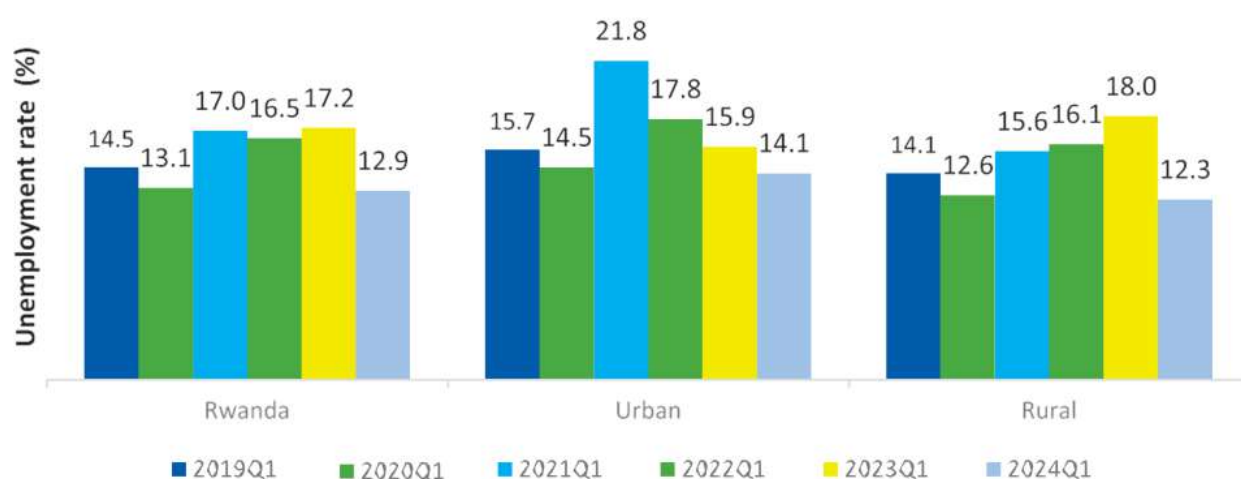
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)



Figure 5.2 shows that in February 2024, the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in urban areas as compared to those living in rural areas of Rwanda (14.1% and 12.3% respectively). The comparison between the current quarter with the same quarter in 2023 shows that the unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points among population living in urban areas and decreased by 5.7 percentage points among population living in the rural areas of Rwanda.

A comparison of the results of the current quarter and the previous quarter shows that the unemployment rate slightly decreased by 1.1 percentage points in urban areas and it decreased by 5.4 percentage points in rural areas.

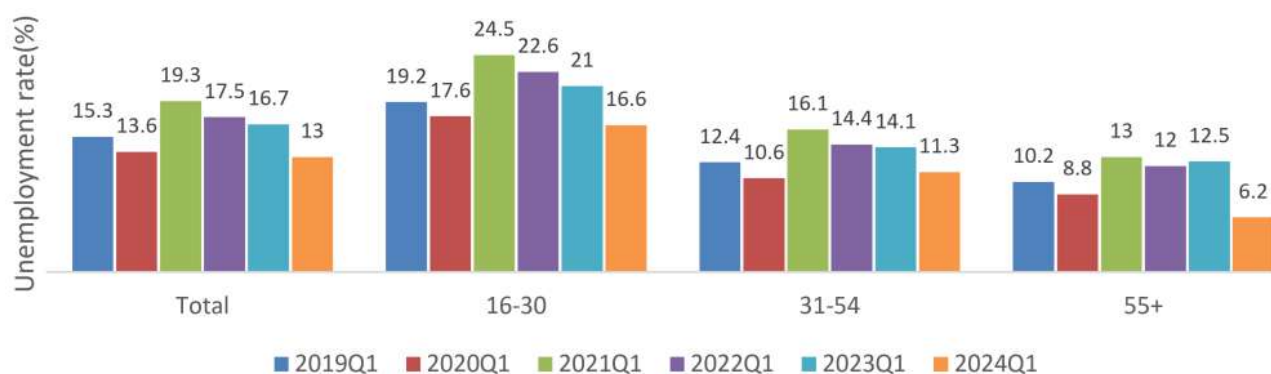
**Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by area of residence.**



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

Figure 5.3 shows the trend of the unemployment rate by different age groups. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. The results show that the unemployment rate among the youth has been relatively higher than the unemployment rate among the adults over time. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones obtained one-year back shows that the unemployment rate decreased by 4.4 percentage points among youth population and by 2.8 percentage points among adults aged 31-54 years and over.

**Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate by age group**



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

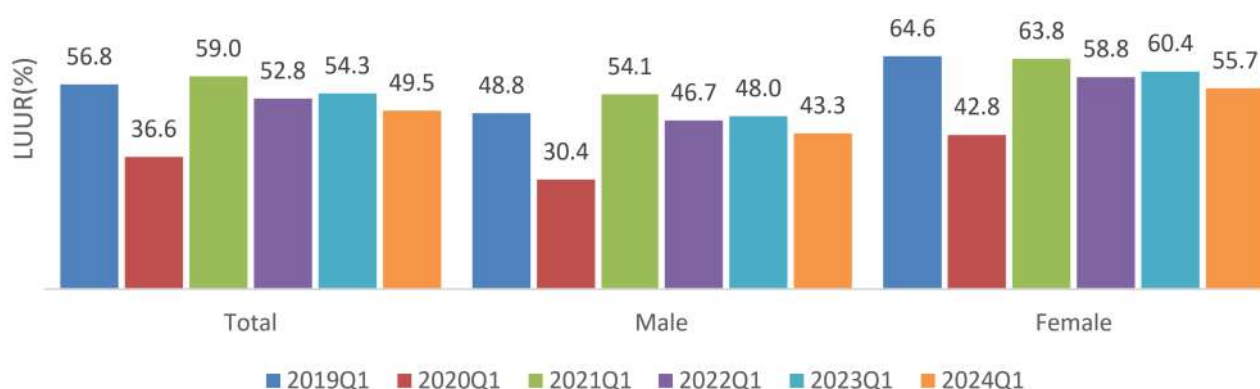


## 5.2 Labour Underutilization

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).

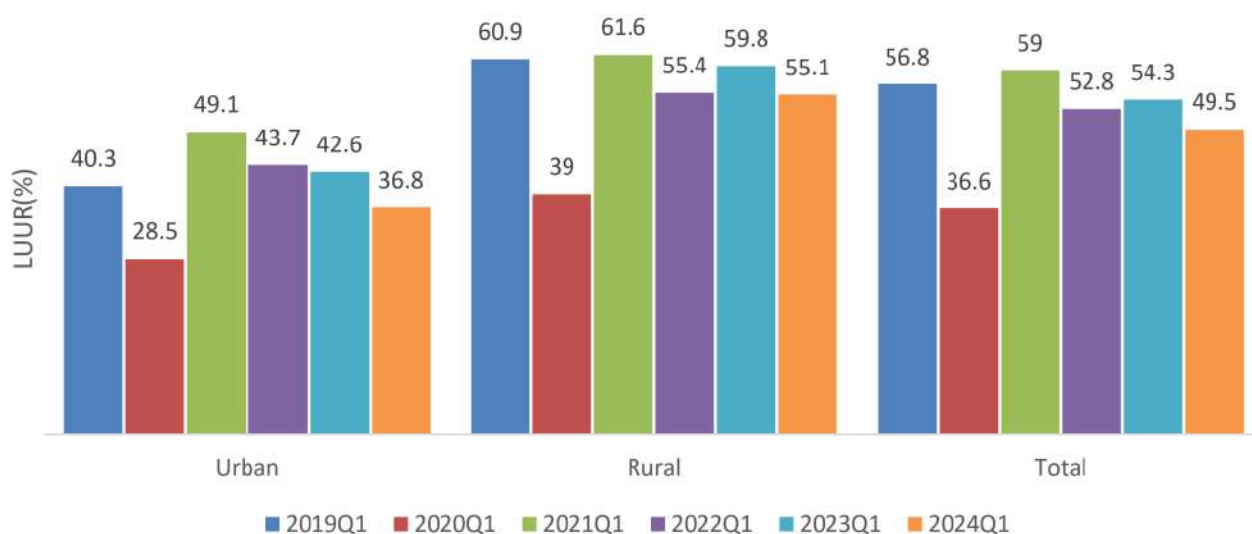
The results presented in figure 5.4 illustrate that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate was 49.5% in February 2024(Q1) representing a decrease of 4.7 percentage points compared to 54.3% recorded in February 2023(Q1). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (55.7%) than among males (43.3%) and decreased by the same rate among both males and females (4.7 percentage points) from February 2023(Q1) to February 2024(Q1).

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



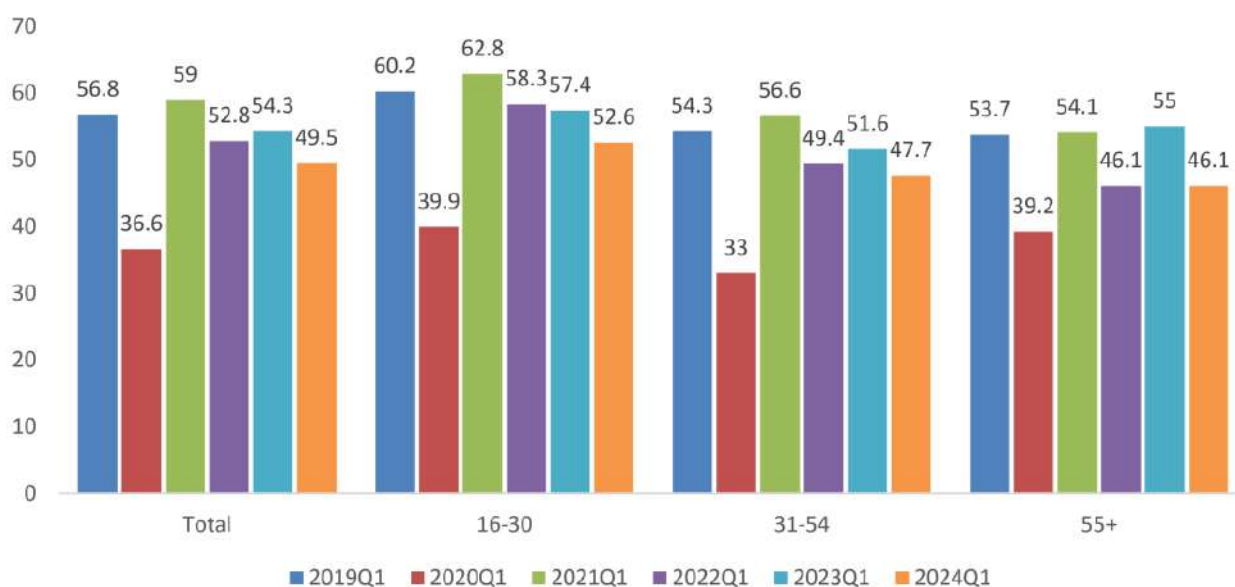
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey Series

The results presented in figure 5.5 below illustrate that the labour underutilization rate was higher among the population living in rural areas than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of February 2024(Q1) and February 2023(Q1) reveals that the labour underutilization decreased by 5.8 percentage points among the population living urban areas of Rwanda and it decreased by 4.7 percentage points among population living in rural areas.

**Figure 5. 5: Trend in labour underutilization rate by area of residence.**

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

Figure 5.6 presents the results of the labour underutilization rate by age group. It was observed that the labour underutilization rate decreased by 4.8 percentage points among youth from 57.4% in February 2023(Q1) to 52.6% in February 2024(Q1). It also decreased by 3.9 percentage points for age group 31-54 years in the same period.

**Figure 5. 6: Trend in labour underutilization rate by age group**

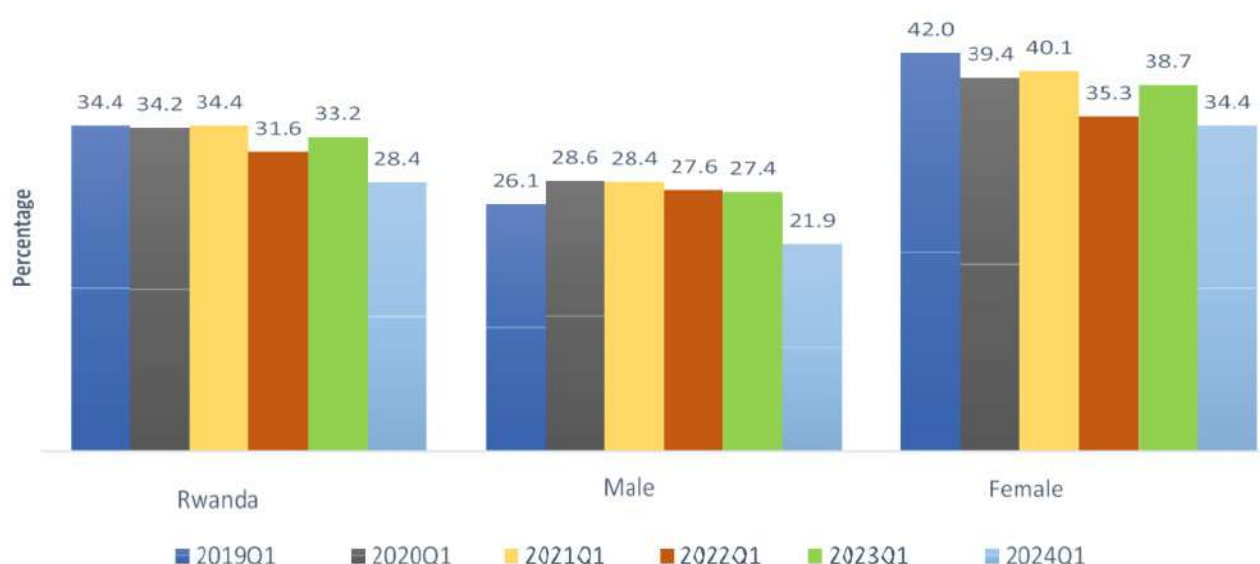
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 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 2024 (Q1), the full count of the young population aged 16 and 30 years old years old, who neither were in employment nor in education or training was estimated to 1,027,440 persons.

The share of youth (16-30 years) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) was 28.4% in February 2024(Q1) with higher rate among females (34.4%) than among males (21.9%). The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the same quarter one year earlier shows that the NEET rate decreased by 4.8 percentage points at national level. In the same way, the decrease of 5.5 percentage points and 4.3 percentage points were observed among males and females population respectively.

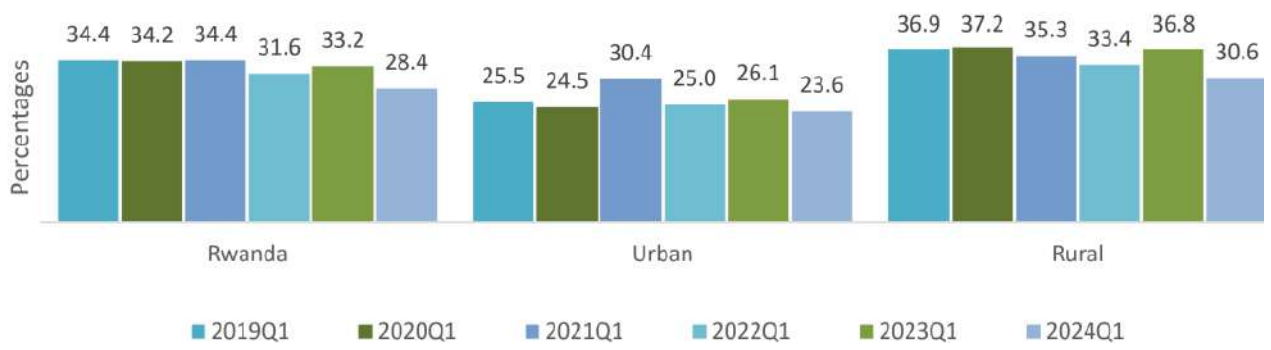
**Figure 5.7: NEET rate trend by sex**



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

Regarding the area of residence, the NEET rate was higher in rural areas (30.6%) than in urban areas (23.6%). Among the youth population living in urban areas, a decrease NEET rate of 2.5 percentage points was recorded while a decrease of 6.2 percentage points was observed among youth population living in rural areas from February 2023 to February 2024.

**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. To be categorized under this category, one has carried out any activity for pay or profit during the reference period. It also includes students who are enrolled in schools, persons who currently do not seek for employment opportunities (not job seekers) such as discouraged job seekers. A particular characteristic of countries with large subsistence foodstuff production is the fact that the size of the working age population outside the labour force may be larger than the size of the labour force itself.

The population outside the labour force stood at 39.0 percentage 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 6.5 percentage points.

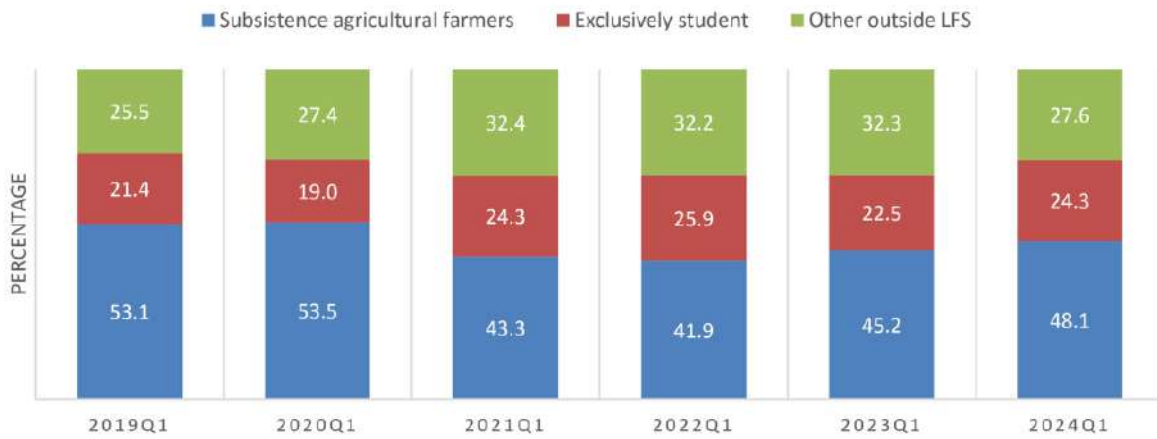
This decrease of the population outside labour force coupled with the decrease in unemployment imply a significant positive net flow of people into employment from outside the labour force, over the course of the year (From February 2023 to February 2024).

## 6.1 Main components of population outside the labour force

The population outside labour force can be divided into three important components, namely, students, persons involved in subsistence agriculture and other outside labour force including largely population who are available to work but do not do anything to search for a job, retired persons, people unable to work because of illness or disability.

Figure 6.1 presents the main components of the population outside the labour force. The population outside the labour force engaged in subsistence agriculture represented 48.1% in February 2024 (Q1). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 24.3% while the remaining part represented 27.6%. The comparison with the same quarter one year earlier reveals some changes the distribution of the population outside labour force. The share of students increased by 1.8 percentage points, the share of subsistence agriculture increased by 2.9 percentage points, while the share of other outside labour force decreased by 4.7 percentage points.

**Figure 6. 1: Main components of persons outside the labour force**



## 6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

The results in figure 6.2 below are about the percentage of population outside labour force as proportion of working age population at national level and in both urban and rural separately.

The comparison of February 2023 (Q1) and February 2024(Q1) reveals that there was a decrease in the proportion of the population outside the labour force. At the national level, it was by 3.4 percentage points, 6.2 percentage points in urban areas and 2.7 percentage points in rural areas.

From figure 6.2, the proportion of the population outside the labour force is higher in rural areas than urban areas. In February 2024(Q1), the urban-rural gap was around 13.9 percentage points compared to 10.4 percent in February 2023(Q1), indicating an increase of 3.5 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

Figure 6.3 shows the proportion of the population outside the labour force by age group. As it is expected the rate is higher among the population with advanced age (55+ years old) as some of them are in retirement. In February 2024, the rate among youth (16-30 years old) was higher than the rate among those aged 31-54 years old (42.8% and 25.6% respectively). For both age groups the proportion of population outside the labour force decreased at the same pace (3 percentage points) from February 2023 to February 2024.

**Figure 6.3: Population outside the Labour force by age group**

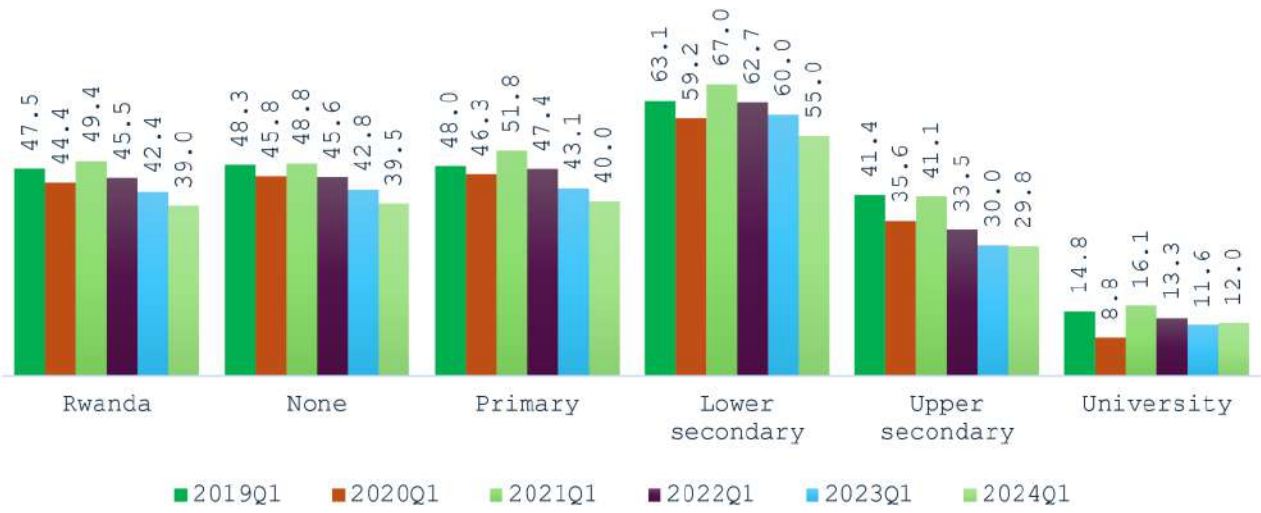


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

According to the findings in the LFS, people with higher educational attainment had a lower fraction of the working-age population outside the labour force than people with lower levels of education. From February 2023(Q1) to February 2024 (Q1), the proportion of working age population outside the labour force decreased in all levels of education with the exception of the university level where the rate remained almost stable. For the remaining levels of education, the highest decrease was observed among persons with upper secondary levels of education (5.0 percentage points).

**Figure 6.4: Population outside the labour force by education level attained.**



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



# 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 split 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 generally.

## 7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Three categories of agricultural workers can be distinguished:

- (a) those who worked exclusively in market-oriented agriculture for pay or as a self-employed individual
- (b) Those who only engaged in subsistence agriculture
- (c) those whose primary occupation was outside of agriculture but who performed activities related to the production of food for their own consumption.

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector (market oriented and in subsistence agriculture) are presented in table 7.1. The findings show that in February 2024 (Q1), 55.1% of the working age population were involved in agriculture activities, marking an increase of 2.8 percentage points compared to February 2023(Q1) (52.3%).

The share of persons who exclusively participated in subsistence agriculture declined by 4.9 percentage points while the shares of those involved in market-oriented agriculture increased by 3 percentage points compared to February 2023(Q1).

**Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture**

Categories of agriculture	2019 Q1	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2022 Q1	2023 Q1	2024 Q1
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	32	38.1	41.7	45.6	42.2	45.2
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	52.9	49	48.2	45.6	46.7	41.8
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	15.1	12.9	10.1	8.8	11.1	13
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,968	4,120	4,023	4,124	4,174	4,529
Proportion of working age population	55.9	55.8	52.7	52.4	52.3	55.1

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

## 7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The focus of the sections below is on workers with market oriented agriculture as their main job and those involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture. The results reveal that the bulk of agricultural workers were involved in subsistence agriculture with the higher proportion among female farmers than among agricultural male farmers.

In February 2024(Q1), the share of agricultural workers engaged in subsistence agriculture was 51.1% and it decreased by 1.5 percentage points compared to February 2023(Q1). The proportion of male farmers engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 57.5% in February 2024(Q1). It was greater than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (48.1%). Conversely, the proportion of female farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the corresponding proportion of males (51.9% and 42.5% respectively).

The results reveal that the engagement of male farmers in market-oriented agriculture increased by 4.2 percentage points while it was 4.7 percentage points among female farmers between February 2023 and February 2024.

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

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	37.6	43.7	46.4	50	47.4	48.9
	Subsistence agriculture	62.4	56.3	53.6	50	52.6	51.1
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	45.1	50.3	52.8	55	53.3	57.5
	Subsistence agriculture	54.9	49.7	47.2	45	46.7	42.5
Female	Total	100	100	100		100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	32.9	39.3	42	45.9	43.4	48.1
	Subsistence agriculture	67.1	60.7	58	54.1	56.6	51.9

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. The share of adults engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the share of youth population in the same activity (49.5% and 44.8% respectively) in February 2024(Q1). The share of subsistence agriculture among agricultural youth decreased by 3.1

percentage points and 5.2 percentage points among adults from February 2023 to February 2024.

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

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	37.6	43.7	46.4	50	47.4	52
	Subsistence agriculture	62.4	56.3	53.6	50	52.6	48
Youth (16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	39.6	46.7	49.3	53.8	52.1	55.2
	Subsistence agriculture	60.4	53.3	50.7	46.2	47.9	44.8
Adults (31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	36.6	42	44.9	48.1	45.3	50.5
	Subsistence agriculture	63.4	58	55.1	51.9	54.7	49.5

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

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4 shows that the higher the level of educational attainment, the lower the likelihood of participation in agricultural activities for both market-oriented and subsistence agriculture.

**Table 7. 4: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by level of education attainment**

		LFS Rounds					
		2019Q1	2020Q1	2021Q1	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	62.2	62.1	58.1	58.1	59.6	58.8
	Primary	30.8	30.7	33.8	34.2	32.9	32.5
	Lower secondary	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
	Upper secondary	3	2.8	3.3	3	2.6	3.6
	University	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	69.2	58.9	64.7	63.7	65	64.1
	Primary	25.5	31.6	30.4	31.5	30.2	30.2
	Lower secondary	2.5	4.9	3	3.2	3.4	3.3
	Upper secondary	2.4	3.7	1.7	1.3	1	1.9
	University	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	58.1	44.8	52.5	52.5	54.8	53
	Primary	34	38.1	36.7	37	35.4	35
	Lower secondary	4.3	9.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.9
	Upper secondary	3.4	6.5	4.7	4.6	4	5.5
	University	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6

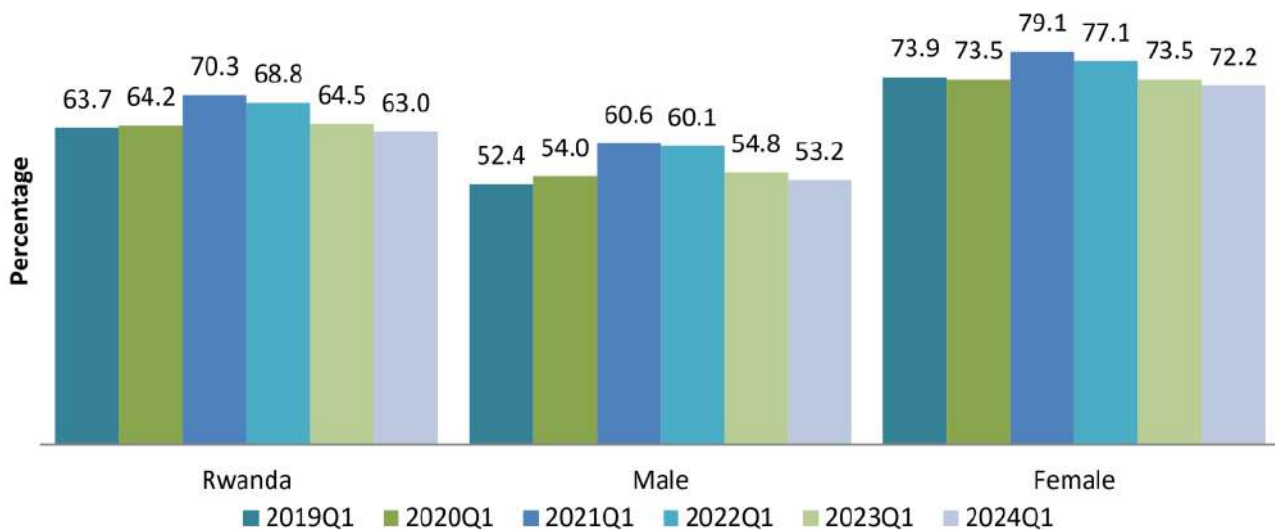
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

### 7.3 Share of agriculture in the total work force

Total work force can be defined as the sum of total employment (paid/profit or cash oriented) and the total number of workers engaged in subsistence agriculture. Thus, the share of agriculture workers in the total work force is the proportion of agriculture workers in the total workforce.

According to the findings shown in figure 7.1 below, the proportion of agricultural workers in the workforce in February 2024(Q1) was 63.0% and the proportion among females was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion among males (72.2% and 53.2% respectively). The comparison of the current estimates with the ones for the same quarter one year earlier reveals that there has been a drop of 1.5 percentage points at the national level, 1.6 percentage point among males and 1.3 percentage point among females.

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

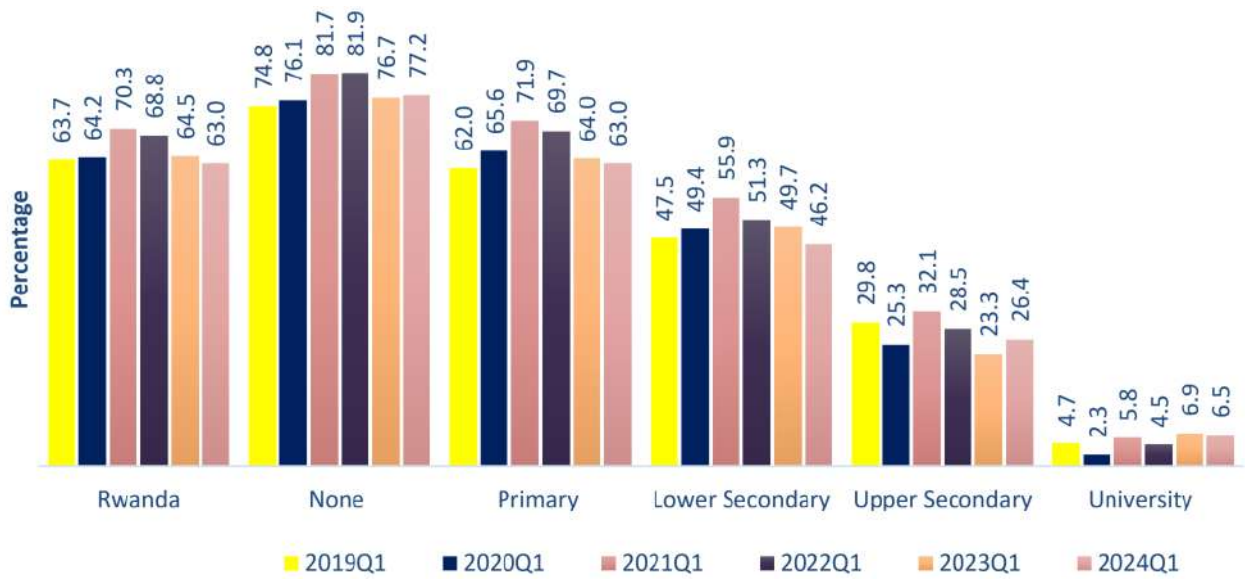


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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

The result reveals a declining trend of the share of agricultural workers in all levels of education apart from upper secondary levels compared to the same quarter one year earlier (Figure 7.2).

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)

# Annex

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

### Annex A.1: Unemployment rate according to sex, age, education and urban/rural areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Unemployment rate	12.919	0.428	12.078	13.760	3.314	1.558
Sex						
Male	11.547	0.532	10.502	12.591	4.603	1.400
Female	14.460	0.582	13.317	15.603	4.024	1.233
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	16.607	0.682	15.267	17.947	4.107	1.326
Adult(31+ yrs)	10.326	0.485	9.373	11.279	4.699	1.428
16-24 years	18.272	0.934	16.438	20.106	5.109	1.323
25-34 years	13.481	0.722	12.064	14.899	5.352	1.239
35-54 years	10.725	0.565	9.615	11.836	5.270	1.218
55 and over	6.380	1.026	4.365	8.396	16.081	1.535
Education						
None	10.186	0.540	9.125	11.247	5.302	1.352
Primary	12.991	0.688	11.639	14.342	5.297	1.261
Lower secondary	18.140	1.719	14.763	21.516	9.474	1.296
Upper secondary	21.287	1.495	18.350	24.224	7.023	1.428
University	11.242	1.378	8.535	13.948	12.255	1.120
Urban	14.066	0.805	12.485	15.647	5.721	1.701
Rural	12.348	0.534	11.298	13.398	4.328	1.685

### Annex A.2: Labour force participation rate according to sex, age, education and urban/rural areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour force participation rate	61.029	0.553	59.942	62.116	0.907	2.015
Sex						
Male	68.797	0.650	67.519	70.074	0.945	1.447
Female	54.158	0.688	52.807	55.510	1.270	1.584
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	57.241	0.737	55.794	58.689	1.287	1.528
Adult(31+ yrs)	64.006	0.677	62.677	65.335	1.057	1.742
16-24 years	48.005	0.892	46.252	49.757	1.859	1.505
25-34 years	78.237	0.780	76.705	79.769	0.997	1.266
35-54 years	72.987	0.750	71.514	74.461	1.028	1.425
55 and over	36.303	1.191	33.963	38.643	3.281	1.471
Education						
None	60.548	0.719	59.135	61.962	1.188	1.516
Primary	59.962	0.844	58.304	61.620	1.408	1.489
Lower secondary	44.997	1.488	42.074	47.920	3.306	1.294
Upper secondary	70.154	1.407	67.390	72.918	2.006	1.441

**Annex A.3: Employment to population ratio according to sex, age, education and urban/rural areas of residence**

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Employment to population ratio	53.145	0.564	52.037	54.253	1.061	1.999
Sex						
Male	60.853	0.697	59.483	62.222	1.146	1.499
Female	46.327	0.678	44.996	47.658	1.463	1.534
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	47.735	0.766	46.231	49.240	1.604	1.619
Adult(31+ yrs)	57.397	0.704	56.013	58.781	1.227	1.779
16-24 years	39.233	0.869	37.527	40.940	2.214	1.494
25-34 years	67.689	0.904	65.914	69.464	1.335	1.323
35-54 years	65.159	0.804	63.580	66.739	1.234	1.423
55 and over	33.986	1.184	31.660	36.313	3.485	1.499
Education						
None	54.381	0.742	52.924	55.838	1.364	1.552
Primary	52.172	0.846	50.510	53.834	1.621	1.439
Lower secondary	36.834	1.392	34.100	39.569	3.779	1.205
Upper secondary	55.220	1.451	52.369	58.072	2.628	1.299
University	78.076	1.730	74.676	81.475	2.216	1.170
Urban	60.982	1.038	58.942	63.021	1.702	2.025
Rural	50.012	0.652	48.731	51.294	1.305	1.904

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU2 (%)	37.352	0.712	35.953	38.751	1.906	2.072
Sex						
Male	34.098	0.820	32.488	35.708	2.403	1.512
Female	41.007	0.943	39.154	42.860	2.300	1.656
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	41.117	1.025	39.102	43.131	2.494	1.714
Adult(31+ yrs)	34.705	0.802	33.130	36.281	2.311	1.593
16-24 years	43.453	1.340	40.820	46.086	3.084	1.657
25-34 years	36.898	1.116	34.705	39.092	3.025	1.485
35-54 years	36.213	0.985	34.278	38.148	2.720	1.533
55 and over	27.683	1.817	24.113	31.253	6.565	1.437
Education						
None	40.497	0.931	38.669	42.325	2.298	1.524
Primary	38.982	1.109	36.803	41.161	2.846	1.557
Lower secondary	37.642	2.071	33.574	41.710	5.501	1.190
Upper secondary	31.957	1.621	28.773	35.141	5.071	1.293
University	15.837	1.616	12.661	19.012	10.207	1.154
Urban	27.981	1.033	25.951	30.011	3.692	1.682
Rural	42.010	0.907	40.228	43.793	2.160	2.159



**Annex A.5: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%) according to sex, age, education and urban/rural areas of residence**

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU3	29.854	0.560	28.754	30.954	1.876	1.778
Sex						
Male	23.842	0.663	22.540	25.144	2.780	1.422
Female	35.747	0.724	34.324	37.170	2.026	1.370
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	32.813	0.798	31.245	34.382	2.433	1.416
Adult(31+ yrs)	27.774	0.678	26.442	29.106	2.442	1.599
16-24 years	36.174	1.027	34.157	38.191	2.838	1.326
25-34 years	27.012	0.906	25.232	28.793	3.355	1.371
35-54 years	27.745	0.780	26.213	29.277	2.811	1.368
55 and over	30.287	1.649	27.047	33.527	5.445	1.507
Education						
None	27.626	0.749	26.155	29.096	2.710	1.475
Primary	32.183	0.893	30.428	33.938	2.776	1.413
Lower secondary	34.424	1.797	30.893	37.955	5.221	1.165
Upper secondary	35.535	1.525	32.538	38.531	4.292	1.328
University	16.388	1.652	13.143	19.633	10.078	1.245
Urban	24.606	0.956	22.727	26.485	3.887	1.785
Rural	32.156	0.693	30.794	33.517	2.155	1.817

**Annex A.6: Labour underutilization rate (%) according to sex, age, education and urban/rural areas of residence**

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour underutilization rate (%)	49.535	0.707	48.146	50.924	1.428	2.376
Sex						
Male	43.259	0.834	41.620	44.897	1.928	1.666
Female	55.688	0.837	54.044	57.332	1.503	1.701
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	52.560	0.953	50.689	54.431	1.812	1.783
Adult(31+ yrs)	47.410	0.804	45.831	48.988	1.695	1.806
16-24 years	55.839	1.166	53.549	58.130	2.088	1.601
25-34 years	46.767	1.100	44.605	48.929	2.353	1.600
35-54 years	48.374	0.967	46.474	50.274	1.999	1.689
55 and over	46.150	1.772	42.668	49.631	3.840	1.478
Education						
None	52.051	0.896	50.292	53.811	1.721	1.692
Primary	52.442	1.022	50.435	54.449	1.948	1.617
Lower secondary	50.047	1.848	46.417	53.677	3.692	1.112
Upper secondary	44.274	1.547	41.233	47.314	3.495	1.269
University	20.717	1.772	17.236	24.198	8.554	1.195
Urban	36.814	1.138	34.578	39.050	3.091	2.016
Rural	55.115	0.838	53.469	56.760	1.520	2.341

**Annex A.7: Population out of labour force rate according to sex, age, education and urban/rural areas of residence**

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Out of labour force rate (inactivity rate)	38.971	0.553	37.884	40.058	1.420	2.015
Sex						
Male	31.203	0.650	29.926	32.481	2.084	1.447
Female	45.842	0.688	44.490	47.193	1.501	1.584
Age						
Youth(16-30 yrs)	42.759	0.737	41.311	44.206	1.723	1.528
Adult(31+ yrs)	35.994	0.677	34.665	37.323	1.880	1.742
16-24 years	51.995	0.892	50.243	53.748	1.716	1.505
25-34 years	21.763	0.780	20.231	23.295	3.583	1.266
35-54 years	27.013	0.750	25.539	28.486	2.777	1.425
55 and over	63.697	1.191	61.357	66.037	1.870	1.471
Education						
None	39.452	0.719	38.038	40.865	1.823	1.516
Primary	40.038	0.844	38.380	41.696	2.108	1.489
Lower secondary	55.003	1.488	52.080	57.926	2.705	1.294
Upper secondary	29.846	1.407	27.082	32.610	4.714	1.441
University	12.036	1.289	9.503	14.569	10.711	1.050
Urban	29.037	0.982	27.108	30.966	3.381	2.092
Rural	42.942	0.632	41.700	44.184	1.473	1.825

**Annex A.8: Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) rate according to sex, urban/rural and education**

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
NEET 16-30	28.422	0.648	27.149	29.695	2.280	1.421
Sex						
Male	21.883	0.834	20.245	23.520	3.809	1.337
Female	34.404	0.881	32.674	36.134	2.560	1.235
Education						
None	33.157	1.174	30.850	35.463	3.540	1.289
Primary	26.900	1.008	24.920	28.880	3.747	1.318
Lower secondary	18.242	1.199	15.886	20.598	6.574	1.064
Upper secondary	35.082	1.868	31.412	38.752	5.325	1.446
University	23.734	2.871	18.094	29.374	12.096	0.963
Urban	23.582	1.002	21.614	25.551	4.248	1.199
Rural	30.625	0.827	29.001	32.249	2.699	1.521

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