



The Republic of Rwanda



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

# Labour Force Survey

## Annual Report

December 2018





The Republic of Rwanda



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## Annual Report

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## Foreword

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

The government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Vision 2020 and vision 2050. To speed up employment growth the government of Rwanda, through different programs sets out target of creating 214,000 off-farm jobs annually. To monitor progress towards these goals and targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics have to be produced.

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

The ultimate goal of the labour force survey is to collect data on employment and labour underutilization characteristics of the population on a continuous basis, providing bi-annual estimates of the main labour force aggregates. The survey programme begun with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. After the pilot survey, the first round of the Rwanda labour force survey was conducted in August 2016 to derive estimates of the main labour force aggregates. The present report combine data of the fourth and the fifth rounds for which the data collection was conducted in February-March and August -September 2018 respectively, to provide 2018 annual estimates at national and district level

NISR congratulates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and the world bank for resourcing the survey under the programme for results, the Ministry of Public service and labour for the close collaboration throught out the survey and the Rwanda – German Development Cooperation for providing technical assistance by Farhad Mehran in the design and analysis of the survey as part of its technical cooperation project GIZ Eco-Emploi. Also, NISR expresses its gratitude to all survey coordinators, supervisors, team leaders, interviewers and drivers for their commitment in all stages of this survey. Finally, NISR is grateful to respondents who generously gave their valuable time to provide the information that forms the basis of this report.

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



**Yusuf MURANGWA**  
**Director General of NISR**





## **Executive summary**

Rwanda started conducting LFS twice a year since August 2016 to capture the seasonal variations of economic activities, i.e in February and in August. The five rounds of the Labour Force Survey which was implemented since August 2016 over a period of 6 months were used to collect data on the size and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other labour market characteristics of the population. The survey was also designed to measure different forms of work, in particular, own-use production work and other components of labour underutilization including time-related underemployment and potential labour force in line with the new international standards, adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013. The current report presents the results of the annual report of 2018 LFS obtained by combining both rounds of LFS in 2018 (February and August 2018).

The scope of the survey covered all persons living in private households, excluding the institutional population permanently residing in places such as hostels, health resorts, correctional establishments etc., as well as persons living at their work-sites and in seasonal dwellings.

The August 2018 sample design has been used as a transition to the quarterly sample design for a quarterly labour force survey to be started in February 2019. To take in account quarterly design that minimize the disruption from the previous design same modification on August 2018 rounds were made. An implication of these modifications was a slight reduction of the sample size in August 2018 to 530 enumeration areas instead of 584 enumeration areas to ensure smooth transition to the sample size requirement of the quarterly design. To keep almost the same number of households, the sample intake in 96 new enumeration areas was set to 24 households.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level from the combined datasets have standard errors of about 0.4 percent.

The survey results are analyzed in this report under eleven headings and sub-headings. The main highlights are described below. Key summary indicators are presented at the end of this section.

### **Labour force, employment and unemployment**

According to the survey results, among the 6,966,096 persons 16 years old and above living in private households, about 3,788,996 persons representing 54.2 percent were in the labour force, either employed (3,207,336) or unemployed (571,660). The remaining 3,187,100 persons were outside the labour force including some 1,703,122 persons engaged wholly or mostly in subsistence foodstuff production, not classified as employment according to the new international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

The annual unemployment rate stood at 15.1 percent, indicating that roughly for seven persons in the labour force there was one person unemployed. The unemployment rate was higher among women (17.1 percent) than among men (13.5 percent) and higher among young people (18.7) than among adults (12.3 percent). It was also higher in the urban areas (16.5 percent) than in the rural areas (14.7 percent). The median duration of seeking for employment was only 3.0 months but about 24.0 percent of the unemployed were seeking employment for 12 months or more (long-term unemployment).

## **Other components of labour underutilization**

The unemployment rate is not the only indicator of the unmet needs for employment. Other indicators combine time-related underemployment and potential labour force. In total there were 903,420 persons classified as time-related underemployed and 1,336,542 persons classified as potential labour force. The composite measure of labour underutilization including unemployment was 55.0 percent, which means that more than a half of the extended labour force was either unemployed, time-related underemployed or in the potential labour force (persons outside the labour force who were available for employment but were not seeking employment during the reference period as well as others outside the labour force who were seeking employment during the reference period but were not currently available for work).

## **Work in agriculture**

The full count of workers in agriculture sector reveals that around 55.3 percent (3,855,029 people) of working age population were involved in agriculture activity either in subsistence or market oriented in 2018. Workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture represent the majority of the agriculture sector (52.2 percent), followed by those engaged in market oriented agriculture as their main job (32.8 percent). The proportion of those who are combining non-agricultural employment and subsistence agriculture represents 14.7 percent. The proportion of workforce (sum of employment and subsistence agriculture) who was mainly engaged in agriculture was 62.8 percent and the share of subsistence agriculture in total population mainly working in agriculture was 61.4 percent.

## **Branches of economic activity**

Under the new international standards, employment in agriculture sector includes only those who produce agriculture good intended mainly for sale or barter and those who work for pay in agriculture. The employment in market oriented agriculture is still predominant with a proportion of 39.5%. The branch of economic activity with the next highest number of employed persons was trade (14.9 percent) followed by construction (10.0 percent) and activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (6.8 percent). Using the broad branch of economic activity, the share of industry was 18.8 percent and 41.7 percent in services.

## **Occupations**

The occupation category with the highest proportion (52.9 percent) was elementary occupations involving the performance of simple and routine tasks. This is followed by services and sales workers (18.9 percent), followed by craft and related trades workers (8.3 percent) and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (7.1 percent).

## **Status in employment**

The employed population consisted of employees, paid apprentices and interns (68.6 percent), employers (1.3 percent), own-account workers (25.7 percent), contributing family workers (4.2 percent) and members of producers' cooperatives (0.2 percent).

## **Informal sector and informal employment**

The results of the survey show that there were about 2, 490,025 employed persons in the informal sector, corresponding to about 77.6 percent of total employment. There were in total 2,881,280 person

with informal employment at main job, constituting almost 89.8 percent of total employment. A significant result was the presence of some 199,179 person with informal jobs in formal sector.

### **Working time**

The average and median number of hours usually worked at all jobs were 39.7 and 36 hours per week respectively, and the corresponding hours actually worked during the reference week were 33.1 hours for the average and 30 hours for the median. For half people (52.1 percent), the weekly usual and actual hours of work at all jobs were the same. For others, the usual hours of work was higher than the actual hours of work due to various reasons, including vacation or holidays or sickness during part or the whole of the reference week (38.8 percent). For the remaining, the hours usually worked was lower than the hours actually worked. The total volume of employment in terms of actual hours worked at all jobs in the reference week was 107 million hours

### **Income from employment**

The average income from paid employment of employees at main job was about 56,983 RFW per month while the median was 20,800 RFW. The national average hourly cash income from employment of employees at main job was 414 RFW per hour. The corresponding values were 224 RFW per hour in agriculture, 447 RFW per hour in industry and 665 RFW per hour in services.

### **Population outside the labour force**

The number of persons of working age who were outside the labour force was about 3,187,100 the majority of them being subsistence foodstuff producers (53.3 percent). A large part of the population outside the labour force considered themselves to be unemployed (28.9 percent), fulfilling domestic tasks in their household (27.4 percent) or currently studying (24.0 percent). The remainder (19.7 percent) considered themselves as in retirement, or permanently unable to work due to disabilities or other health problem.

### **Women and equal opportunities**

Women accounted for close to 44.8 percent of the labour force, mostly engaged as crop farm labourers, domestic cleaners and helpers, stall and market salespersons, and shopkeepers. Among employed persons with managerial positions, 34.1 percent were women.

### **Youth and education**

The unemployment rate among young persons 16 to 30 years old was 18.7 percent. The survey showed an increasing pattern of youth unemployment rate from about 14.3 percent for young people with no educational attainment to 33.0 percent for youth with secondary education with a slight decline to 25.7 percent among youth who completed university education.

### **Participation in training programmes**

In total an estimated 674,452 persons completed a trade or technical vocational course in the past. The most popular training course was tailoring with participation rate of 28.7 percent, followed by masonry with participation rates of 23.6 percent and carpentry with 7.8 percent.

Among the training courses with more than 1 percent of the graduates, Automotive technology was the most successful training course with current employment rate of 77.6 percent, followed automotive body repair 75.2 percent), carpentry (74.9 percent), welding (72.9 percent), and Engine mechanics (62.1 percent). Graduates in Technical and Vocational Education Training were more successful than graduates in general education at the labour market. The proportion of employed population among those who completed TVET was 58.0 percent while the corresponding proportion among those who followed general education was 43.9 percent the unemployment rate among both TVET and general education graduates was relatively the same (17 percent).

### **Own-use producers**

About 80.8 percent of the working age population excluding domestic worker were engaged in one or more types of own-use production work, spending on average 20.6 hours of work in such activities, for example household chores including shopping, preparing meals (10.7 hours per week), searching for fodder or grazing for domestic animals (8.5 hours per week), looking after children and elderly (7.7 hours per week), constructing own dwelling or making major repairs (6.8 hours per week), manufacturing household goods for own or family use (6.1 hours per week), collecting firewood (4.4 hours per week), and fetching water for the household including travel time (4.2 hours per week).

### **Migrant workers**

The stock of the migrant population at the time of the survey was 1,455,070 persons, representing 12.2 percent of the total population. Among them, an estimated 595,695 were internal migrant workers, the bulk were internal migrant workers employed by the household mainly as domestic workers (24.0 percent), or in agriculture (18.5 percent), in wholesale and retail trade (15.6 percent) and in construction (9.6 percent).

### **Workers with disabilities**

In total there were 386,262 persons five years old and over with disabilities, representing a prevalence rate of slightly less than 3.2 percent. More than one-fifth (22.5 percent) of the working age persons with disabilities were labour force participants, but the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities (14.1 percent) was lower than the unemployment rate of the working age population at large (15.1 percent).

## Rwanda Labour force survey 2018: Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 6,966,096 persons							
<b>Outside the labour force</b> 3,187,100 person		<b>Labour force</b> 3,788,996 persons Labour force participation rate 54.2%					
Primary or below: 81.0%		<b>Employed</b> (All who worked for pay or profit) <b>3,207,336 persons</b> <b>Employment to population ratio:</b> 46.0			<b>Unemployed</b> (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) <b>571,660 persons</b> <b>Unemployment rate:15.1%</b>		
Secondary:18.0%							
Tertiary: 1.0%							
Others outside the labour force 46.6%	Subsistence foodstuff producers 53.4%	Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production 39.5%	Industry 18.8%	Services 41.7%	Primary education or below 68.8%	Secondary education 23.9%	Tertiary education 7.3%
<b>Supplied weekly labour: 107 million hours</b>							
Labour underutilization (2,811,622 persons): Unemployed (571,660) + Time-related underemployed (903,420) + Potential labour force (1,336,542) Composite measure of labour underutilization (55.0%)							

Source: LFS 2018

## Comparison of General and Technical and Vocational education

Level of attained	Employment to population ratio			Unemployment rate		
	General education	TVET	Total	General education	TVET	Total
None		56.2	46.0		10.1	12.4
Primary	44.0	58.1	46.1	14.8	16.2	15.1
Lower secondary	25.5	61.5	31.0	17.1	20.3	18.1
Upper secondary	44.0	54.1	45.9	26.8	25.5	26.5
University	75.9	72.8	75.7	15.2	20.8	15.7
<b>Young/Adult</b>						
Young (16-30)	35.3	56.5	42.4	21.2	23.4	28.7
Adults (31+)	56.6	58.9	49.1	13.3	13.1	12.3
Total	43.9	58.0	46.0	17.2	17.4	15.1

Source: LFS 2018

### Trend of Labour force survey Main indicators (Compare 2 years)

Indicators	2017	2018
Labour force participation rate	53.4%	54.2%
Foodstuff production participation rate(outside LF)	25.5%	24.4%
Proportion of labour force who completed at least secondary school education	16.6%	16.8%
Employment to population ratio	44.2%	46.0%
Percentage of employed population in market oriented agriculture	41.9%	39.5%
Percentage of employed population in industry	16.6%	18.8%
Percentage of employed population in services	41.5%	41.7%
Number of off-farm jobs( main and secondary job)	2,216,596	2,010,407
Informal employment rate	90.8%	89.8%
Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment	84.6	83.5 %
Median weekly hours actually worked	30	30
Median weekly hours usually worked	36	36
Supplied labour in hours during the reference week (in millions of hours)	97	107
Unemployment rate	17.3%	15.1%
Unemployment rate among university graduates	16.8%	15.7%
Unemployment rate among secondary school graduates	26.5%	26.5%
Unemployment rate among females	19.2%	17.1%
Unemployment rate among males	15.6%	13.5%
Unemployment rate among TVET graduates	18.7%	17.4%
Unemployment rate among general education graduates	18.8%	17.2%
Unemployment rate among persons with disability	17.4%	14.1%
Youth unemployment rate	21.3%	18.7%
Time related underemployment rate	29.9%	32.0%
Combined rate of labour underutilization	58.0%	55.0%
Average monthly salary from paid employment (In Frw)	57,262	56,982
Average monthly salary in agriculture (In Frw)	21,134	20,352
Average monthly salary in industry (In Frw)	67,232	58,509
Average monthly salary in services (In Frw)	105,784	108,722
Proportion of TVET graduates who are employed	54.2%	58.0 %
Proportion of General education graduates who are employed	42.4%	43.9 %
Share of women in non -agricultural paid employment	31.3%	31.2 %
Share of youth in non-agricultural paid employment	51.3%	50.5 %
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	5.3%	6.4 %

Source: LFS 2018



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## Chapter 1. Main labour force indicators

The main results of combined LFS rounds conducted in 2018 are shown in Table 1.1 below. According to these results, among the 6,966,096 persons 16 years old and over were living in regular households, about 3,778,996 persons were in the labour force, either employed (3,207,336) or unemployed (571,660). The remainder 3,187,100 persons were outside the labour force including about 1,703,122 persons engaged wholly or mostly in subsistence foodstuff production, not classified as employment according to the 2013 new international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 54.3 percent, indicating that slightly more than half of the working age population was either working for pay or profit or seeking employment. The male labour force participation rate was 63.9 percent, higher than the female rate of 45.8 percent. At the same time, the labour force participation rate in urban areas (65.6 percent) was higher than the rate in rural areas (51.1 percent).

**Table 1. 1: Main labour force indicators, LFS\_2018**

Numbers in ,000	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
Population 16 years old and over	6,966	3,264	3,702	1,507	5,459	3,334	3,632
Labour force	3,779	2,085	1,694	989	2,790	1,631	2,148
- Employed	3,207	1,803	1,405	826	2,381	1,321	1,886
- Unemployed	572	282	290	163	409	310	262
Outside labour force	3,187	1,179	2,008	518	2,669	1,703	1,484
Labour underutilization	2,812	1,192	1,620	455	2,357	1,845	966
- Unemployed	572	282	290	163	409	310	262
- Time-related underemployed	903	454	450	108	795	569	335
- Potential labour force	1,337	456	880	184	1,153	966	370
Labour force participation rate (%)	54.3	63.9	45.8	65.6	51.1	48.9	59.1
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	46.0	55.2	37.9	54.8	43.6	39.6	51.9
Time related underemployment rate (%)	28.2	25.2	32.0	13.1	33.4	43.0	17.8
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	15.1	13.5	17.1	16.5	14.7	19.0	12.2
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	39.0	35.3	43.6	27.4	43.2	53.9	27.8
LU3-Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	37.3	29.1	45.4	29.6	39.6	49.1	25.1
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	55.0	46.9	62.9	38.8	59.8	71.0	38.4

Source: LFS 2018

The employment-to-population ratio, i.e., the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population. The ratio was 46.0 percent according to the survey results. Similar to the labour force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio was higher among men than women, and higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

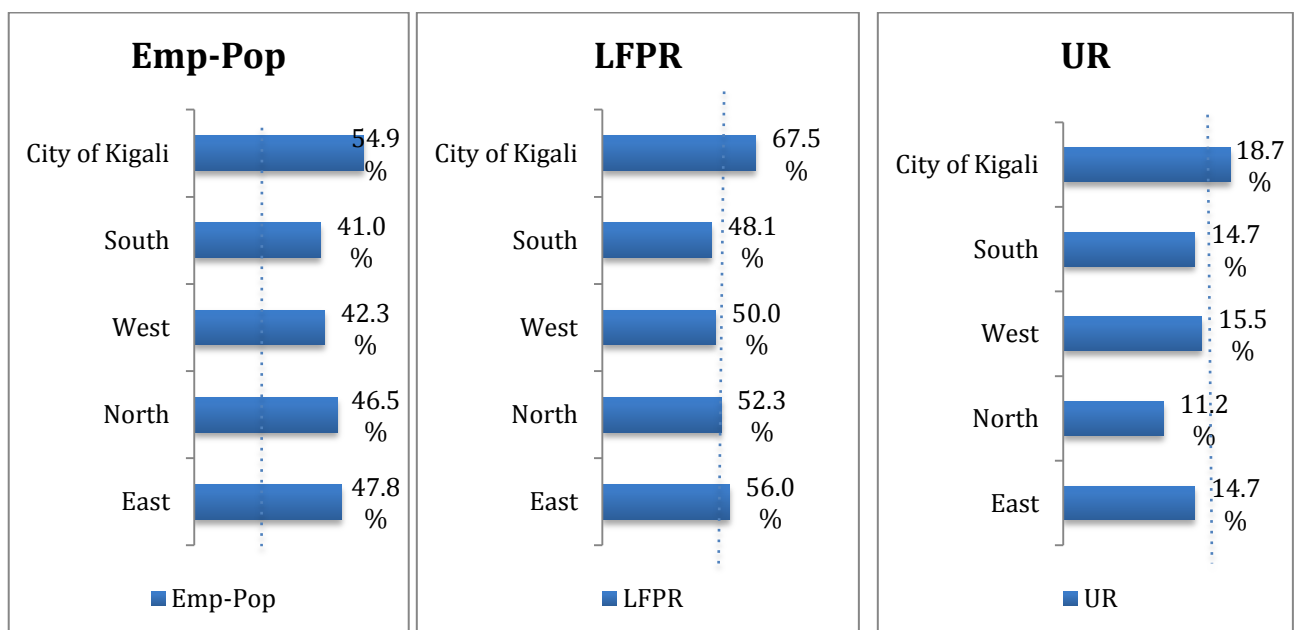
The unemployment rate represents the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. The rate shown in Table 1.1 as LU1 stood at 15.1 percent, indicating that roughly for seven persons in labour force there was one person unemployed. The female unemployment rate (17.1 percent) was higher than the male rate (13.5 percent) and the unemployment rate in urban areas (16.5 percent) was slightly higher than the one in rural areas (14.7 percent).

The unemployment rate is not the only indicator of the unmet needs for employment. Other indicators combine time-related underemployment and potential labour force. The potential labour force includes persons who were available for employment but were not seeking employment during the reference period as well as persons who were indeed seeking employment during the reference period but were not currently available for work.

According to the LFS results, the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2) was 39.0 percent, more than two times higher than the unemployment rate. The combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) was 37.3 percent. The composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) that combines unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was 55.0 percent indicating that more than half of the labour force was affected by some form of labour underutilization. In general, labour underutilization affected female workers more than male workers, and rural areas more than urban areas.

Labour market situation varies from one part of the country to another. Figure 1.1 shows the main labour force indicators for the five regions of Rwanda. More detailed regional data are presented in the Statistical Annex C. It can be observed that the labour force participation rate in 2018 was considerably higher than the national average in the City of Kigali (67.5 percent) and East (56.0 percent). The rate was about average in the North (52.3 percent), and lower in West (50.0 percent), and in the South (48.1 percent).

**Figure 1. 1: Regional variations of Labour force participation rate, Employment-to-population ratio and Unemployment rate**



Source: LFS 2018

Note: Dotted line represents the national average of corresponding indicator.

A similar pattern may be observed with respect to the employment-to-population ratio. It shows that the rate was higher than the national average in the City of Kigali (54.9 per cent) and in the East (47.8 percent), and about average in the North (46.5 percent) and lower to the national average in the West 42.3 percent, and in the South (41.0percent).

The unemployment rate shows a different pattern, lowest in the North (11.2 percent), and (14.2 percent) for both South and East province about average in the West (15.5 percent) and above average in the City of Kigali (18.7 percent).

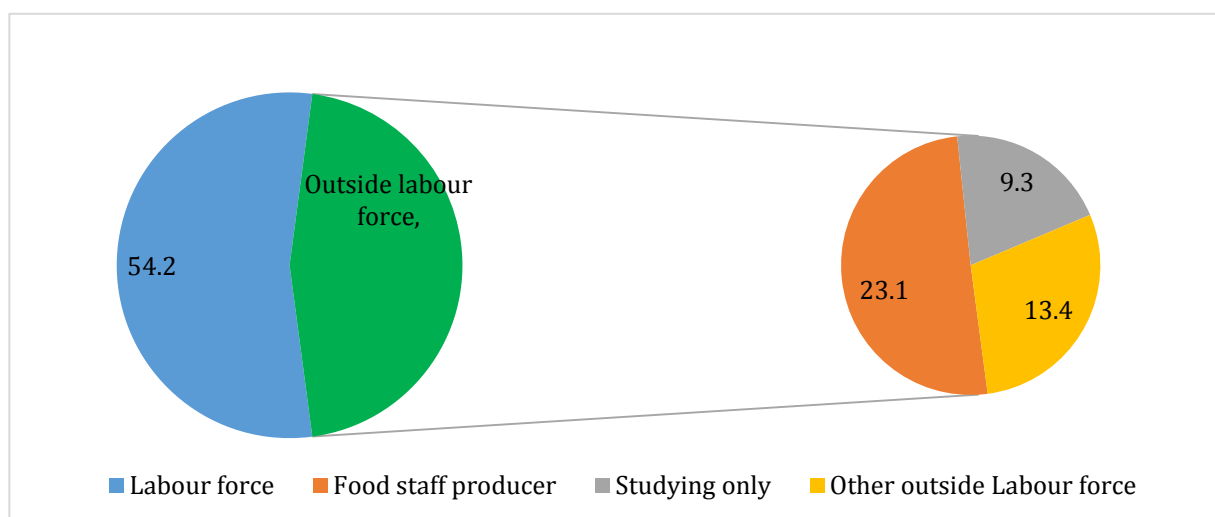
Overall, the regional pattern that emerges indicates significantly higher labour market activity in the City of Kigali in the form of employment as well as in the form of unemployment. The South Province shows the lowest employment activity while the unemployment is the lowest in the North Province.



## Chapter 2. Working age population characteristics and Labour force participation

The population constitutes the human capital of a nation and defines its potential labour supply. From an economic point of view, the working population is a factor of production and its aptitude and skills level contribute to the productivity of the national economy. From a social point of view, different categories of the population form social groups of particular concern and meeting their needs are major challenges faced by public institutions and society at large. Figure 2.1 shows the working age population by its components. In Rwanda, working age population is defined as those who are aged 16 years old or above. According to presented results, the population in labour force represents 54.2 percent of the working age population. The remainder of the population is outside labour force of which 23.1 percent are in subsistence foodstuff production, 9.3 percent studying only and 12 percent as other outside labour force such as elderly people, disabled, discouraged job seekers etc.

**Figure 2. 1 Working age population status**

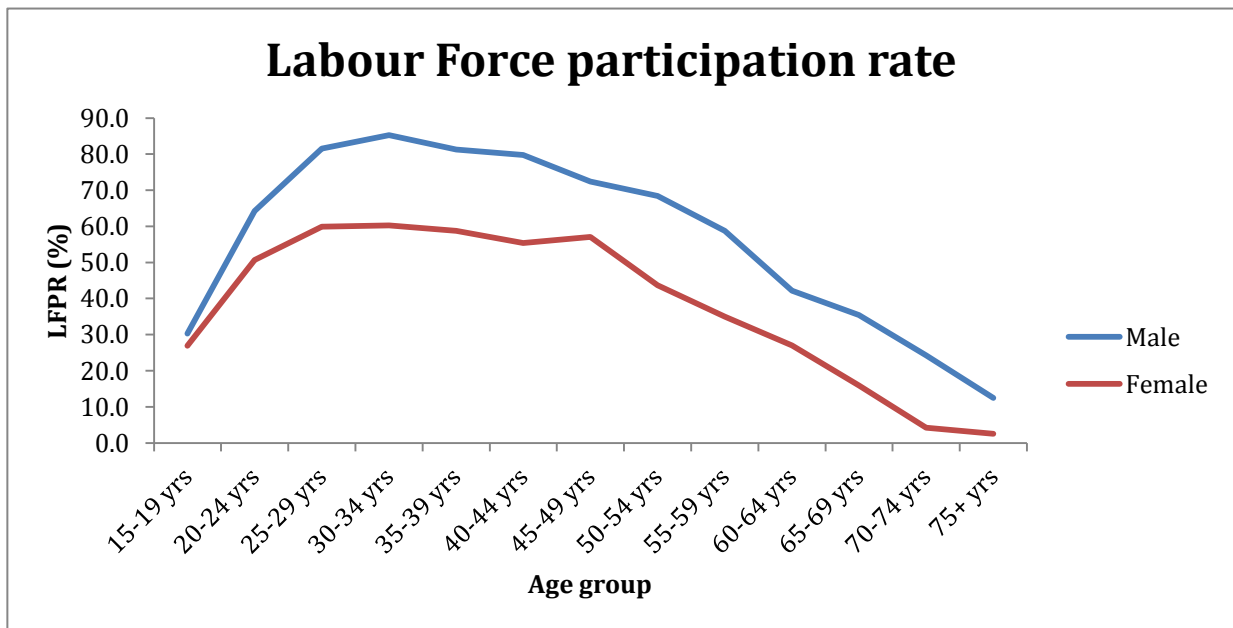


Source: LFS 2018

The labour force participation rate, i.e., the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population who is in the labour force. The breakdown of the labour force participation rate by sex and age group gives a profile of the labour force participation as shown in Figure 2.2.

Like most national rates, the Rwanda labour force participation rate has an inverted-U shape. The male curve is above the female curve, reflecting a higher labour force participation of male at virtually all age groups. For each sex, the curve increases for young people when they leave school and enter the labour market. It reaches a peak in the age group 30-34 years for men and in the age group 25-29 for women. The labour force participation rate decreases sharply for both men and women from 50 year old, as people leave and retire from the labour market at older ages. The age from which more than a half of working age population is out of labour force is 60 years old for males and 50 years old for females.

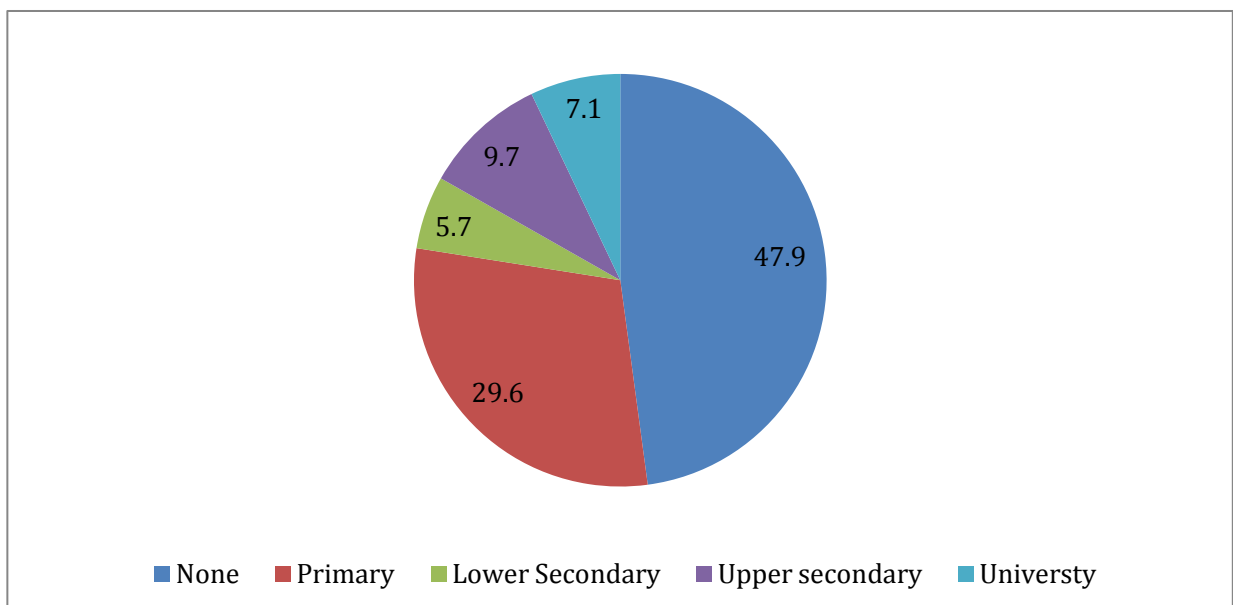
**Figure 2. 2: Labour force participation rate by sex and age group**



Source: LFS 2018

The skill level of the labour force may be assessed by the educational attainment of the labour force participants. Figure 2.3 presents the distribution of the labour force by educational attainment, the level of educational attainment of more than the majority of the labour force (77.5 percent) was primary education or below. The share of the labour force with secondary education (lower and upper) was about 15.4 percent and the proportion with tertiary education was about 7.1 percent.

**Figure 2. 3: Percentage distribution of labour force educational attainment**

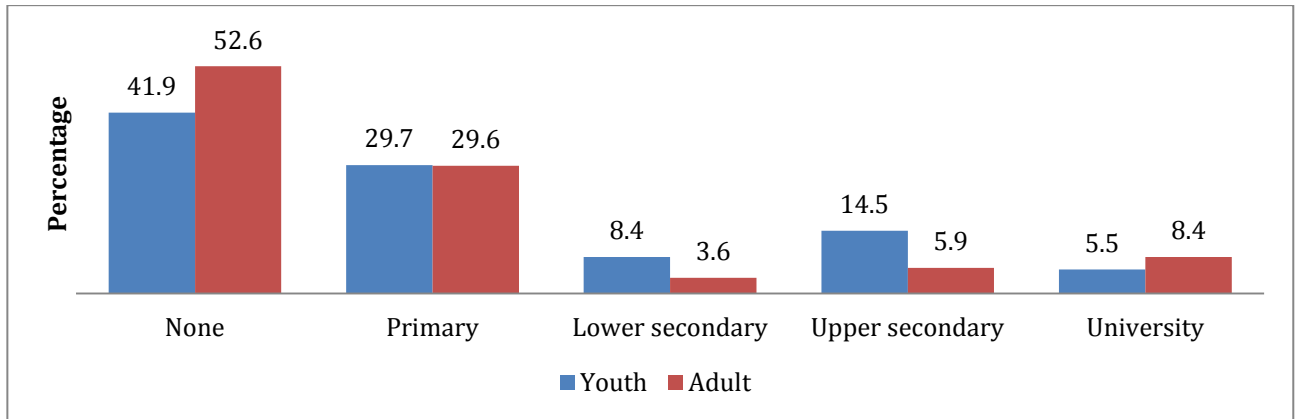


Source: LFS 2018



The educational attainment of the young population 16 to 30 years old in the labour force was higher than the overall labour force. About 28.4 percent of young in labour force has at least lower secondary education against 22.5 percent for the labour force as a whole and 17.9 percent for adult. The percentage of youth with no level of education attained is lower than their adult counterpart.

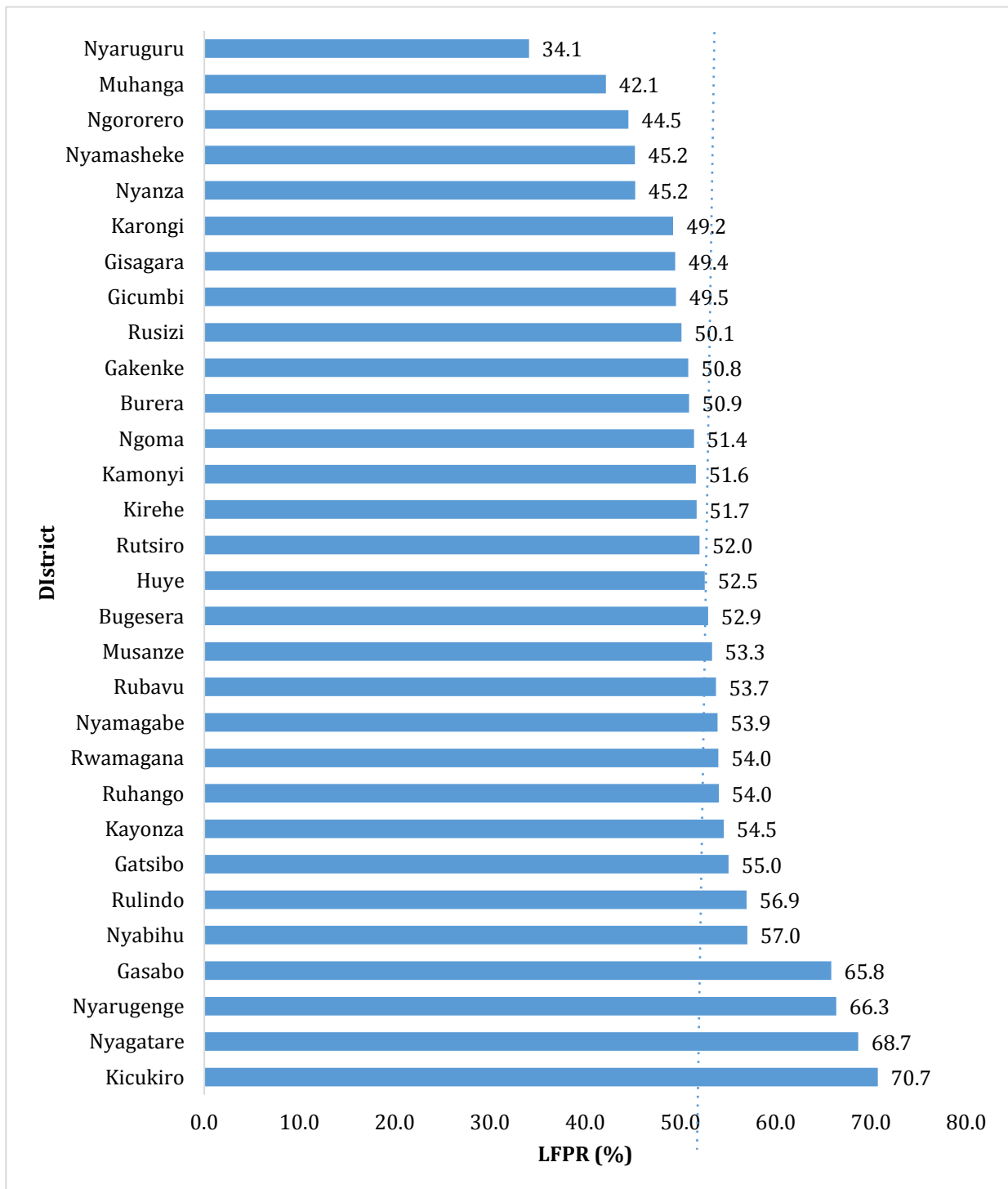
**Figure 2. 4: Distribution of labour force by education attainment among young and adult population**



Source: LFS 2018

Among the districts of Rwanda the Labour force participation rate is higher in the Districts of the city of Kigali (Highest in Kicukiro with 70.7 percent) and in Nyagatare (68.6 percent) and lower in Nyaruguru, Muhanga, Nyamasheke and Nyanza with LFPR less or equal to 45 percent.

**Figure 2. 5: Labour force participation rate by District**



Source: LFS 2018

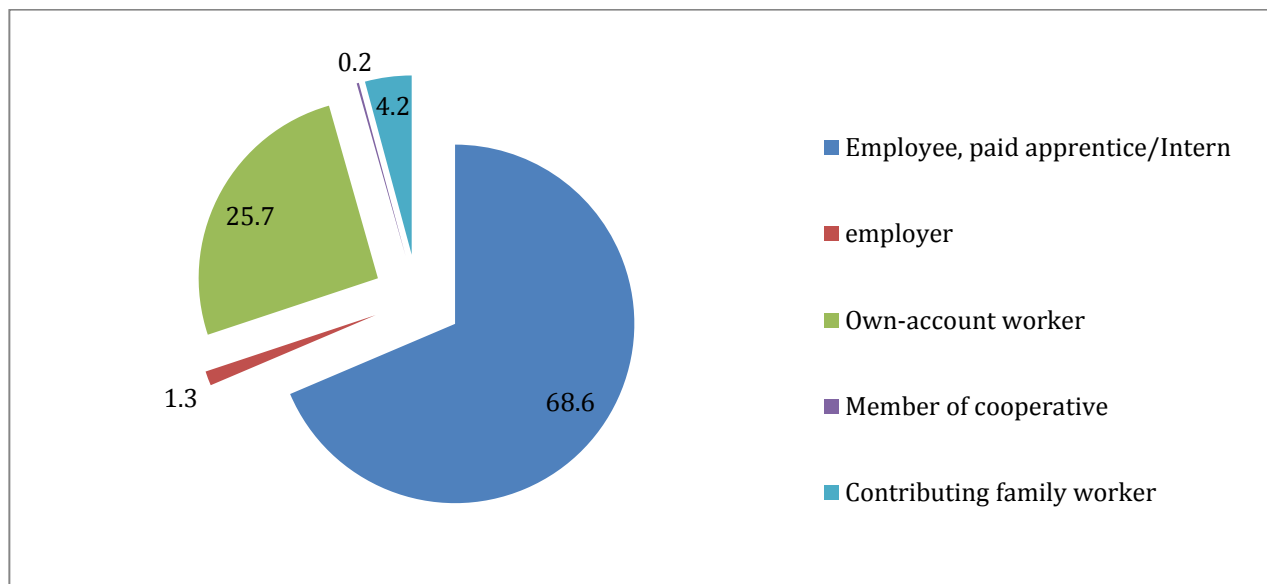
## Chapter 3. Employment

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of employment to the working age population is an important indicator of the capacity of the economy to provide employment to a growing population. A decline in the employment-to-population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic slowdown and a decline in total employment as an indicator of a more severe economic downturn. In 2018, the employment-to-population ratio was 46.0 percent; 2 percent points higher than the one of 2017 which stood at 44.2 percent.

Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. It may refer to the current job or jobs of an employed person or the last job of an unemployed person who had past work experience. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 3.1 shows the composition of the employed population by status in employment in main job according to the 2018 annual LFS. Almost two-third of the employed population (68.6 percent) were employees or paid apprentices or trainees. The share of own-account workers was (25.7 percent), followed by contributing family workers (4.2 percent), employers (1.3 percent) and members of producers' cooperatives (0.2%).

**Figure 3. 1: Status in employment at main job**



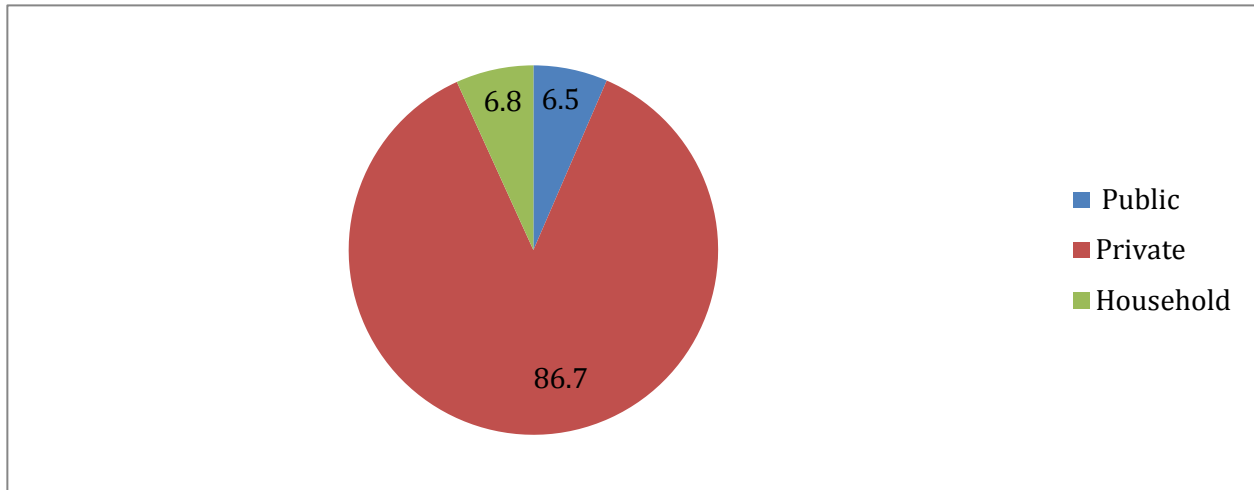
Source: LFS 2018

The data disaggregated by gender show that there is a significant difference between males and females who were employed in dependent jobs as employees. The percentage of female employed as employees is 67.8 percent against 69.2 percent among males while the percentage of females employed in dependent jobs as contributing family workers was higher (7.4 percent) compared to 1.7 percent among males.

<sup>1</sup>ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

The distribution of the employed population by sector of employment reveals that the majority of employed persons were in private sector (86.7 percent) followed by household as employer (6.8 percent). The Public sector was last and employs 6.5 percent of employed population. The private sector include those who was engaged in the cooperative sector (less than 1 percent) or in international or local non-governmental organizations (less than 1percent) or other institutions (less than 1 percent). It is also important to mention that 45 percent of employment in private sector is in agriculture sector.

**Figure 3. 2: Employed population by sector of employment (more desaggregation on public)**



Source: LFS 2018

### 3.1 Branches of economic activity and occupations

Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. “Enterprise” is a broader concept than “establishment”. An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of the employed population by branch of economic activity in main job. The data show that agriculture employment was by far the most frequent branch of economic activity, comprising 39.5 percent of employment. The branch of economic activity with the next highest number of employed persons was trade (14.9 percent) followed by construction (10.0 percent), activities of households as employers of domestic personnel (6.8 percent) and manufacturing was 6.4 percent. The other branches of economic activity comprised each less than five percent of total employment.

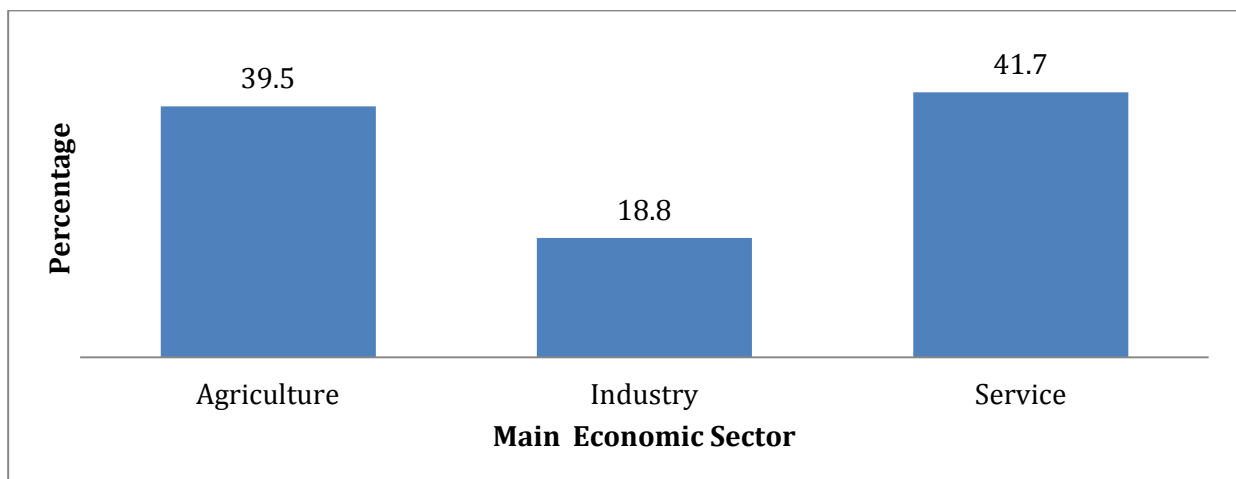
**Table 3. 1: Employed persons by branch of economic activity in main job**

Branch of economic activity	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>100</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,265,361	39.5
Mining and quarrying	62,563	2
Manufacturing	205,301	6.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,301	0.2
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,862	0.2
Construction	322,117	10
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	477,164	14.9
Transportation and storage	140,339	4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	69,289	2.2
Information and communication	13,669	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	28,815	0.9
Real estate activities	3,710	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,127	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	51,814	1.6
Public administration and defense	60,489	1.9
Education	106,339	3.3
Human health and social work activities	49,072	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,620	0.3
Other service activities	66,321	2.1
Activities of households as employers	218,279	6.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17,784	0.6

Source: LFS 2018

The grouping of different branch of economic activities in three broad categories as presented in Figure 3.3 shows that services sector employed 41.7 percent of employed person while the share of industry in the total employment was 18.8 percent.

**Figure 3. 3: Share of work force by broad branch of economic activity**

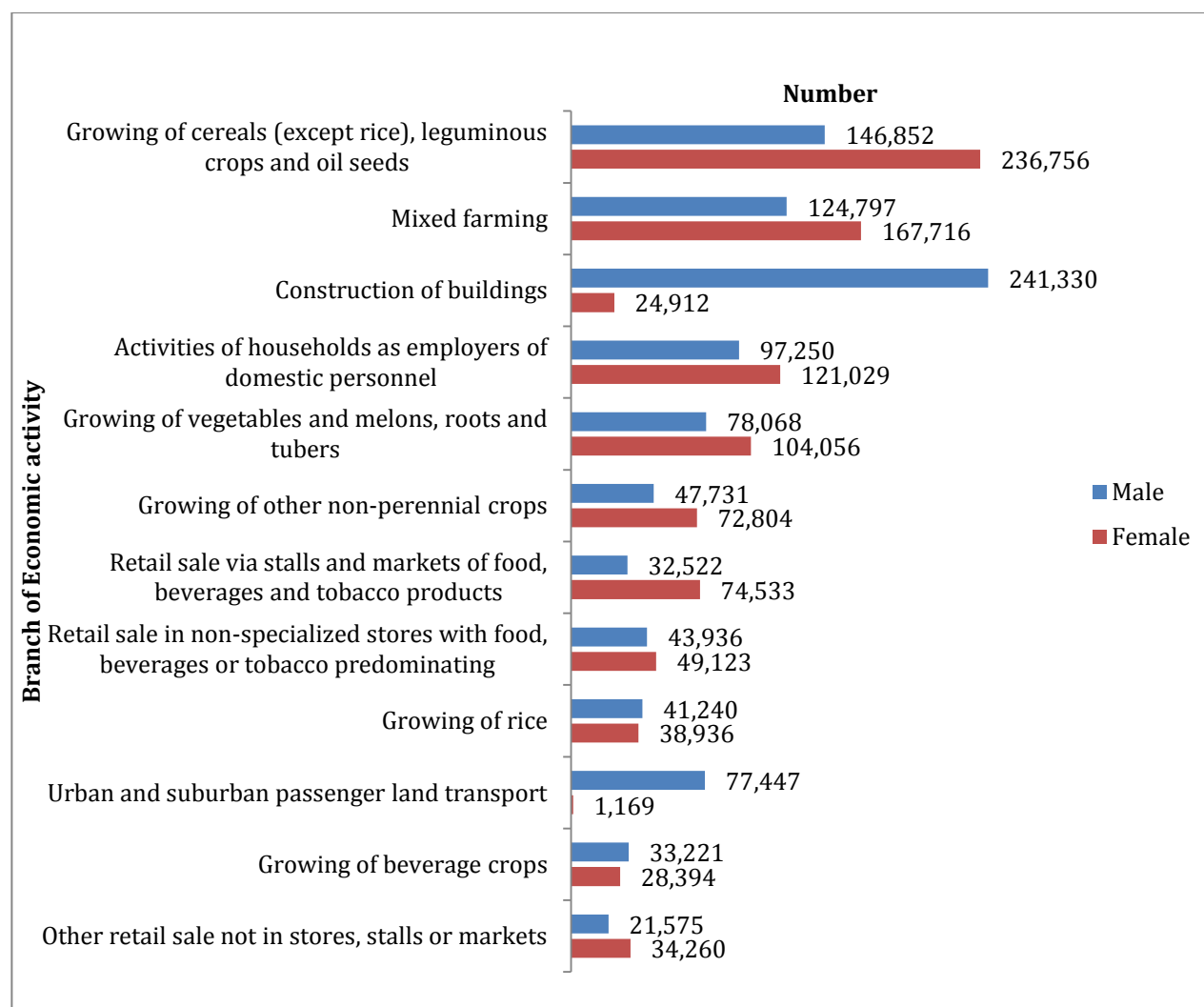


Source: LFS 2018

Note: Agriculture includes forestry, fishing and animal husbandry. Industry includes Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage and waste management, and Construction. Services cover the remaining branches of economic activity.

Figure 3.4 shows the top twelve 4-digit branches of economic activity according to the annual LFS 2018. It is instructive to note that out of the top twelve economic activities, eight were dominated by female workers, while Men dominated in four economic with remarkable difference in construction of buildings . However most of activities dominated by females are related to agriculture and most of those females are agriculture laborers or retail seller.

**Figure 3. 4: Top twelve branches of economic activity of employed persons at main job**



Source: LFS 2018

The annual 2018 LFS also collected information on occupation. Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person employed (or the kind of work done previously or wanted if the person is unemployed), irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person.

Table 3.2 presents the distribution of the employed population by occupation category in the main job. The occupation category with the highest frequency (52.9 percent) was elementary occupations involving the performance of simple and routine tasks. It includes cleaners and helpers, agricultural,

forestry and fishery labourers, labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport, food preparation assistants, street and related sales and service workers and other elementary workers.

**Table 3. 2: Employed persons by occupation in main job**

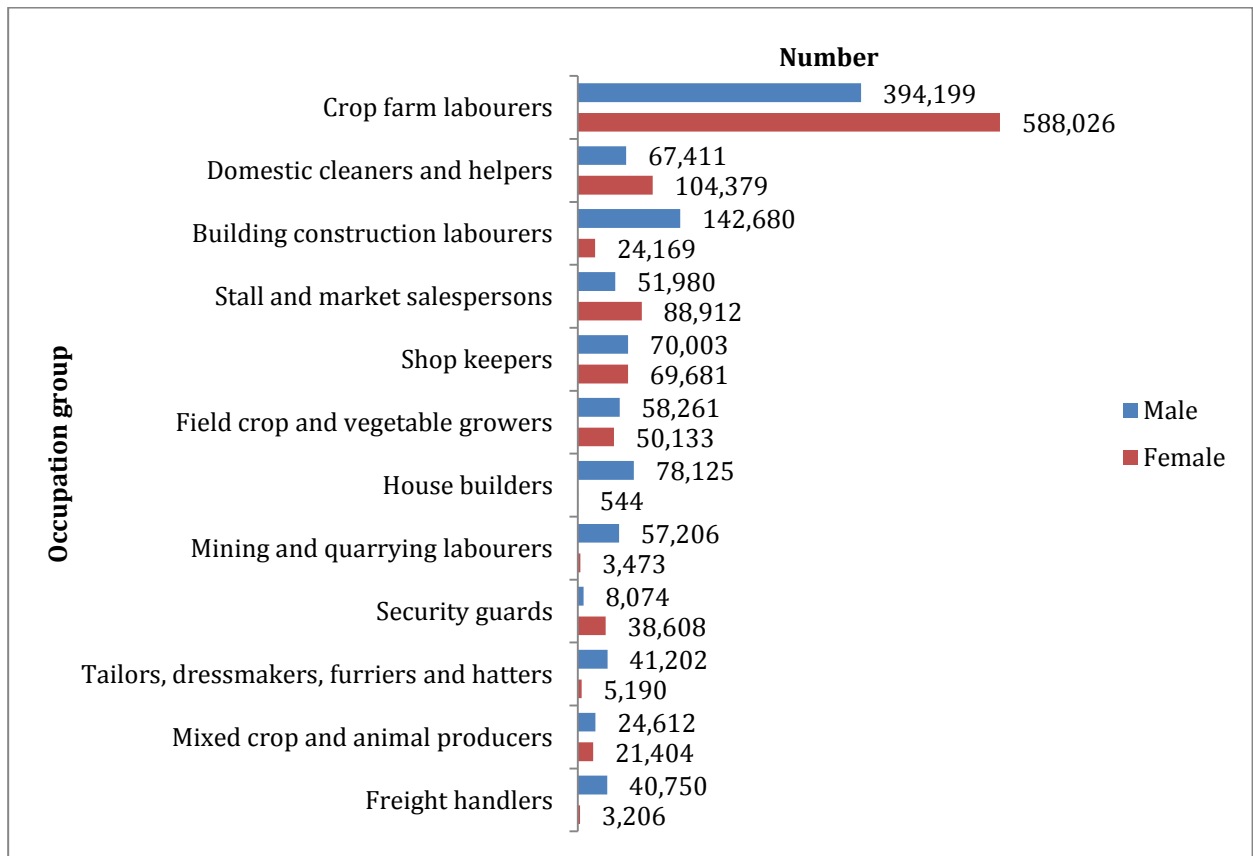
Major occupation group	Number	%
Total	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators, Managers and Senior Officials	42,548	1.3
Professionals	201,590	6.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	42,824	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	29,924	0.9
Service and Sales Workers	607,163	18.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	228,562	7.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	266,485	8.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	92,022	2.9
Elementary Occupations	1,696,216	52.9

Source: LFS 2018

The occupation category with the second highest frequency was services and sales workers (18.9 percent), followed by craft and related trades workers (8.3 percent), skilled Agricultural (7.1 percent) and professionals (6.3 percent). The remaining occupation categories each covered less than 3 percent of the employed population.

Figure 3.5 lists the top twelve 4-digit occupations and compares their frequency among male and female employed persons. It can be observed that there were more women than men employed as crop farm labourers, domestic cleaners and helpers, stall and market sales person and tailors, dressmakers, furriers and hatters.

**Figure 3. 5: Top twelve occupations of employed persons at main job**



Source: LFS 2018

There were more men than women employed as building construction labourers, house builders, mining and quarrying, security guard and freight handlers. The remaining had almost the same number of male and female.

### 3.2. Informal sector and informal employment

The concept of informal sector is broadly characterized as unincorporated enterprises owned by households.<sup>2</sup> In such economic units the fixed capital and other assets of the enterprise do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners, and may be used both for production and personal purposes. Production expenditure can hardly be separated from household expenditure. In practice, in the LFS, employment in the informal sector was defined as all persons 16 years of age and over who were engaged in unregistered private business enterprises that did not keep written records of accounts. Unregistration meant not registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or not paying PAYE/TPR. Domestic workers engaged by households were excluded from the classification of employment in the informal sector.

The results of the survey show that there were about 2,490,025 employed persons in the informal sector, corresponding to about 77.6 percent of total employment. The employed persons in the informal

<sup>2</sup>ILO, *Resolution on the measurement of employment in the informal sector*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 1993.



sector were mostly male (55.7 percent) and those men were mostly employees (62.5 percent) or own-account workers (33.6 percent).

Employment in the informal sector was mostly in agriculture (49.8 percent), followed by whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (17.2 percent) and Construction (11.5 percent)

Parallel to the concept of employment in the informal sector, there is a separate concept of informal employment. While the concept of informal sector refers to production units as observation units, the concept of informal employment refers to jobs as observation units.<sup>3</sup>In the case of employees, informal employment is defined in terms of the employment relationship. A job held by an employee is considered informal, if the job does not entail social security contribution by the employer, and is not entitled to paid sick leave and paid annual leave.

In the case of own-account workers and employers, the informal employment status of the job is determined by the informal sector nature of the enterprise. Thus, own-account workers (without hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. Similarly, employers (with hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. All contributing family workers are classified as having informal employment, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

According to the annual 2018 LFS, there were in total 2,881,280 persons with informal employment at main job, constituting almost 89.8 percent of total employment. Informal employment jobs were held mostly by male workers (55.3 percent), however, the informal employment rate was higher among females(92 percent) as compared to males(88 percent)

The joint analysis of the informal or formal sector status of production units and the informal or formal status of jobs reveals the existence of a significant number of persons with informal employment engaged in the formal sector. Table 3.3 gives the cross-classification of the employed population according to informal or formal sector status of the production unit and informal or formal status of the job.

**Table 3. 3: Cross-classification of employment by informal or formal job and informal or formal production unit**

Classification of production units	Classification of jobs		Total
	Formal employment	Informal employment	
Informal sector	25,058	2,464,967	2,490,025
Formal sector	300,193	199,179	499,371
Household	805	217,134	217,939
Total	326,056	2,881,280	3,207,336

Source: LFS 2018

The results show that there were few people with formal employment working in the informal sector (25,058persons). But, there were a significant number of persons with informal employment in the

<sup>3</sup>ILO, *Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment*, Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2003.

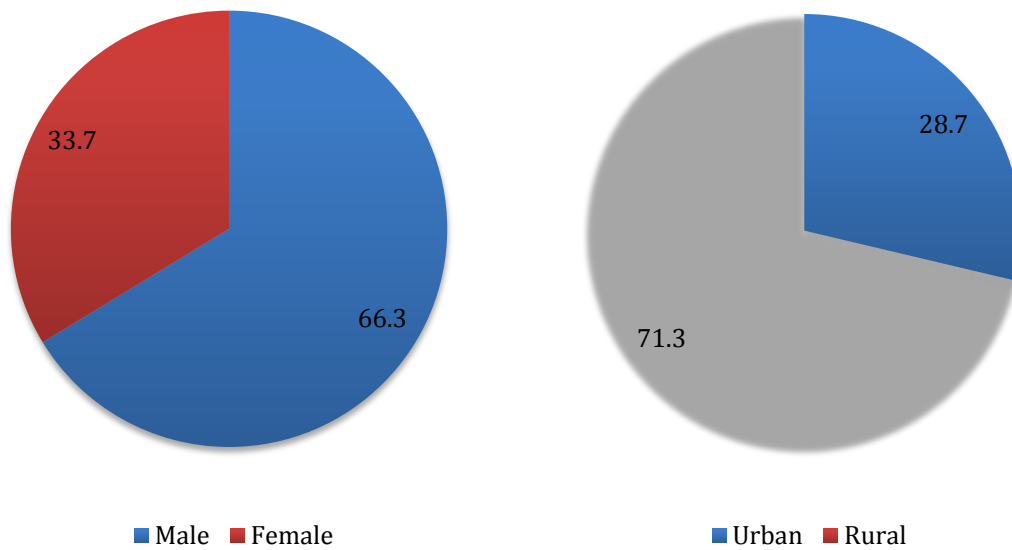
formal sector (199,179 persons). An example of this category of persons is an employee with short-term contract without social security contribution by the employer working in a large private corporation or a small enterprise.

- **Informal sector outside agriculture**

The share of the informal sector in non-agriculture employment (72.6 percent) is substantially lower than the corresponding share in total employment (83.3 percent). This implies a relatively few agriculture holdings that are formal, most being informal this raising the share of the informal sector in total employment. Informal sector employment outside agriculture is composed of own-account workers (50.6 percent) and employees (43.0 percent), the remainder being contributing family workers (4.7 percent), employers (1.7 percent) others having less than 1 percent. The bulk is engaged in services, particularly in retail trade including shopkeepers, street vendors, and market and stall sales persons.

The following diagrams show the Composition of non-agriculture informal sector employment by sex, and by urban and rural areas. The left panel indicates that men make-up almost two-third of employment in the informal sector outside agriculture (66.3 percent). This is in contrast with the share of men in total informal sector employment (55.7 percent), suggesting that there are relatively fewer men than women engaged in informal agriculture holdings.

**Figure 3. 6: Composition of non-agriculture informal sector employment by sex and urban/rural area**



Source: LFS 2018

The right panel of the diagram gives the urban-rural breakdown. It shows that about one-third of informal sector employment outside agriculture is urban (28.7percent), a value almost twice the percentage of urban employment in total informal sector, agriculture and non-agriculture combined (17.0 percent). This result is in line with the expectation that employment in informal agricultural holdings is relatively lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

### 3.3 Working time and income from employment

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

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

According to the results shown in Table 3.4, the average number of hours usually worked per week by employed persons in their main job was 39.3 hours. The corresponding average number of hours actually worked during the reference week was 33.1 hours. Around 82,702 persons representing 2.6 percent of the employed population reported to have been engaged in secondary jobs during the reference week. The average number of hours usually worked on secondary jobs was 15.9 hours per week while the average number of hours actually worked on secondary jobs was 14.7 hours during the reference week.

**Table 3. 4: Usual and actual hours of work at main and secondary jobs**

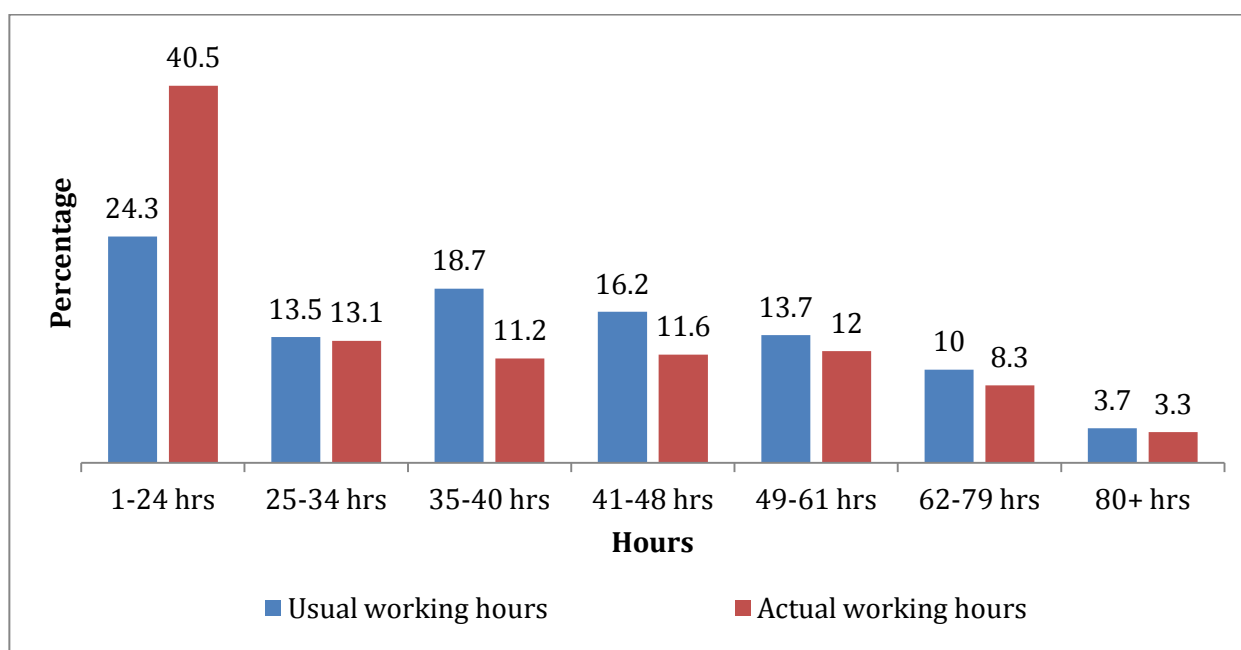
Job category	Number of employed persons	Average hours usually worked per week	Average hours actually worked in reference week
Main job	3,207,336	39.3	33.1
Secondary job	82,845	15.9	14.7
All jobs	3,207,336	39.7	34.4

Source: LFS 2018

The average number of hours usually worked at all jobs was 39.7 hours per week and the corresponding number of hours actually worked during the reference week was 34.5 hours. For most people (52.1 percent), the weekly usual and actual hours of work at all jobs were the same. While others (38.8 percent), the usual number of hours worked was higher than the actual number of hours due to various reasons, including vacation or holidays or sickness during part or the whole of the reference week. Some 2.7 percent of the employed persons had a job but were temporarily absent from work during the reference week and therefore had zero hours actually worked during the reference week. Finally, for 9.0 percent of the employed persons, the usual number of hours worked was lower than the actual number of hours of work. In total, the volume of employment in terms of actual hours worked at all jobs in the reference week was 107 million hours.

Figure 3.7 shows the size distribution of total weekly usual and actual hours of work of the employed population. The percentage of persons working part-time or short hours (lower than 35 hours per week) was 37.8 percent measured in terms of usual hours worked and 53.6 percent measured in terms of actual hours of work.

**Figure 3. 7: Usual and actual hours of work of employed persons at all jobs**



Source: LFS 2018

The percentage of persons working long hours was about 23.6 percent, when measured in terms of actual hours of work and 27.4 percent when measured in terms of usual hours of work. Excessive hours of work are defined as usual hours of work more than 48 hours per week at all jobs. Very long or excessive hours of work is a threat to physical and mental health, interfering with the balance between work and family life, reducing productivity and often signaling an inadequate hourly pay.<sup>4</sup> The data show that male workers are affected relatively more by excessive hours of work than female workers (32.5 percent for male against 20.4 percent for female).

An attempt has been made in the LFS to measure income from employment in cash and in-kind at the main job for both paid employees and self-employed workers. Because of the differences in the nature of income generation in self-employment and paid employment jobs, the international definition of *employment-related income* distinguishes between paid employment and self-employment.<sup>5</sup> In the case of paid employment, the concept is defined in terms of its components, namely, remuneration in cash and in kind, profit-related pay and current receipts of employment-related social benefits. In the case of self-employment, the concept is defined as the difference between gross value of output and operating expenses.

Given that respondents are generally reluctant about providing information on their income in surveys, the LFS questionnaire was designed in a way so as to make response as easy as possible. The series of questions (D12 to D19) thus begun by asking paid employees the amount earned at their main job in cash the last time they were paid and then by asking the period it covered. If the respondent refused to provide the information or did not know the amount, another question was asked phrased in terms of

<sup>4</sup>[ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 86-87.

<sup>5</sup>ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income*, Sixteenth ICLS, October 1998. For the sake of simplicity, the term “income from employment” is used in this chapter in preference to the more exact term “employment-related income”.

income ranges rather than exact figures. Similar questions were designed for in-kind income and income from self-employment.

The analysis of the data is limited on cash income from employment of employees at main job for which more reliable data could be obtained. The data were processed on this basis as presented in Annex B.5 of this report

Table 3.5 shows the period of coverage of last payment of paid employees at main job. About 39.8 percent of employees reported that their last cash payment covered one month. For another 1.2 percent paid employees, the last payment covered two weeks, 4.8 percent covered one week, and 54.1 percent covered one day. The corresponding median monthly cash payment was 30,000 RWF, the median two-week cash payment was 13,900 RWF, the median one-week cash payment was 5,000 RWF and the median daily cash payment was 800 RWF. We had less than 1 percent who reported to have a yearly income and its median response was 50,000 RWF.

**Table 3. 5: Period of coverage of last income payment of paid employees at main job**

Period of payment	Cash income from employment		In-kind income from employment	
	Number of responses	Median response	Number of responses	Median response
Total	13,452	-	252	-
Month	39.8	30,000	56.0	40,000
Two weeks	1.2	13,900	0.8	9,000
One week	4.8	5,000	9.5	2,700
One day	54.1	800	33.7	500
One year	0.1	50,000		

Source: LFS 2018

Note: Un-weighted numbers and medians

Table 3.6 presents the resulting size distribution of cash monthly income from employment of employees at main job. According to these results, the median income from paid employment of employees at main job was about 20,800 RWF per month while the mean monthly income was 56,983 RWF.

**Table 3. 6: Size distribution of harmonized monthly income from employment at main job**

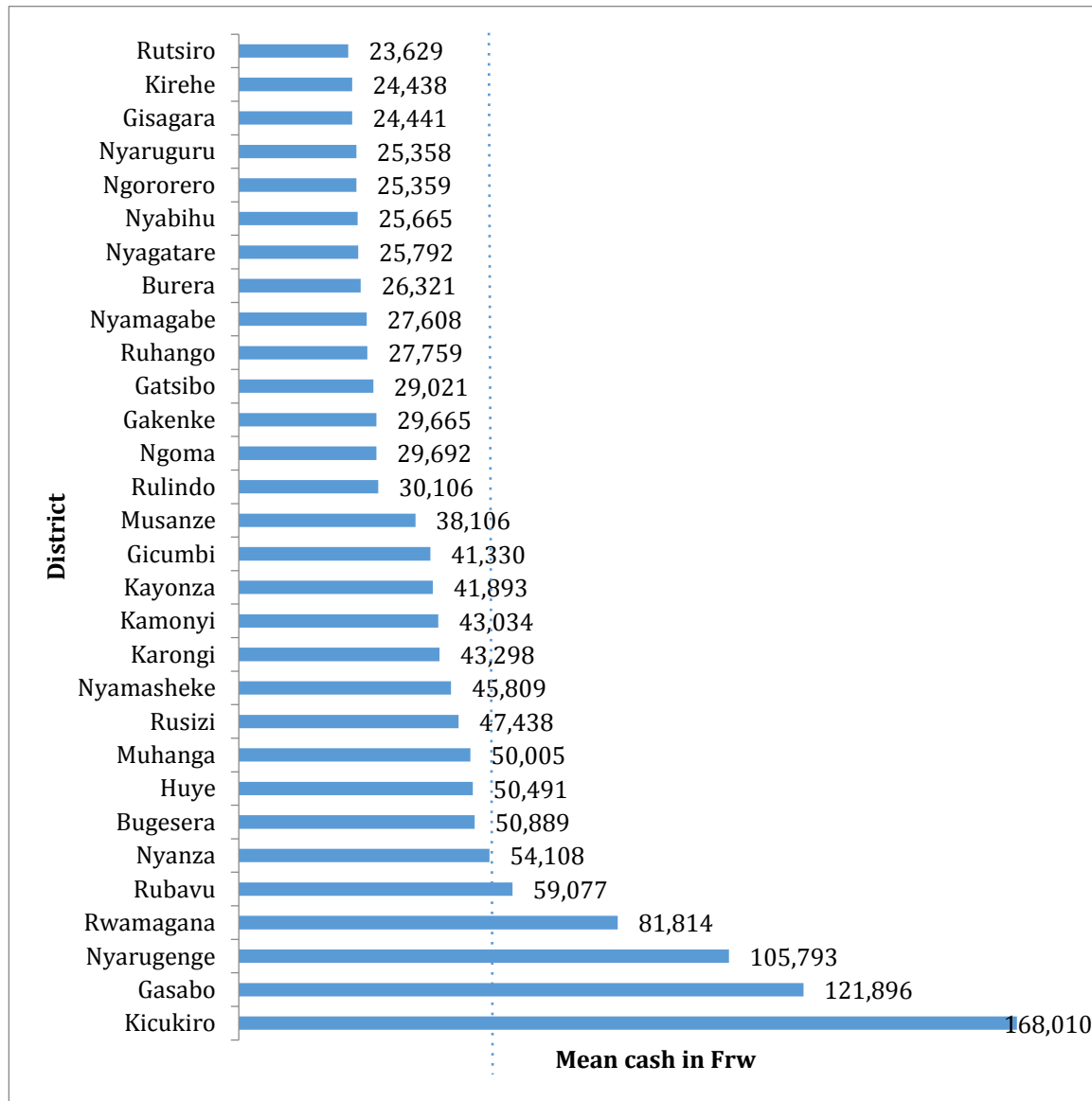
Monthly income from employment (RWF)	Number of paid employees
Total	2,200,641
Less than 20,000 RWF	895,056
20,000 – 29,999 RWF	495,977
30,000 – 49,999 RWF	261,968
50,000 – 99,999 RWF	255,454
100,000 RWF and above	263,886
Not stated	28,301
Median	<b>20,800 RWF</b>
Average	<b>56,983 RWF</b>

Source: LFS 2018

Figure 3.7 shows the average income of employees by district, and we observe that Kicukiro and Gasabo are the district with higher income levels 168 thousand and 121 Thousand Rwandan francs. Nyarugenge, Rwamagana and Rubavu had also an income higher than the National average. Rutsiro,

Kirehe , Gisagara , Nyaruguru ,Ngororero, Nyabihu, Nyagatare and Burera have the lowest average income which ranges from 24 thousand to 26 thousand Rwandan francs.

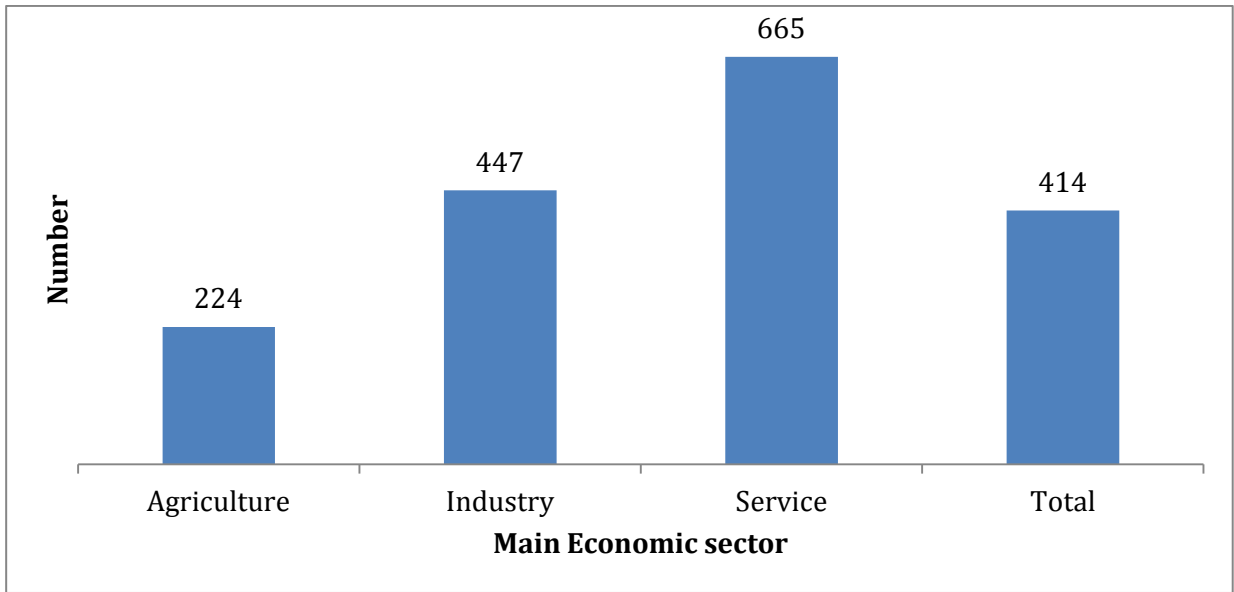
**Figure 3.8 Mean cash income by district of employees at main job**



Source: LFS 2018

Finally, the average hourly cash income from employment of employees at main job was calculated by broad branch of economic activity. The results are shown in Figure 3.8. The overall average hourly cash income from employment of employees at main job was 426 RWF per hour, and the corresponding values were 224 RWF per hour in agriculture, 447 RWF per hour in industry and 665 RWF per hour in services.

**Figure 3. 9: Average hourly cash income from employment of employees at main job by broad branch of economic activity (RWF per hour)**



Source: LFS 2018



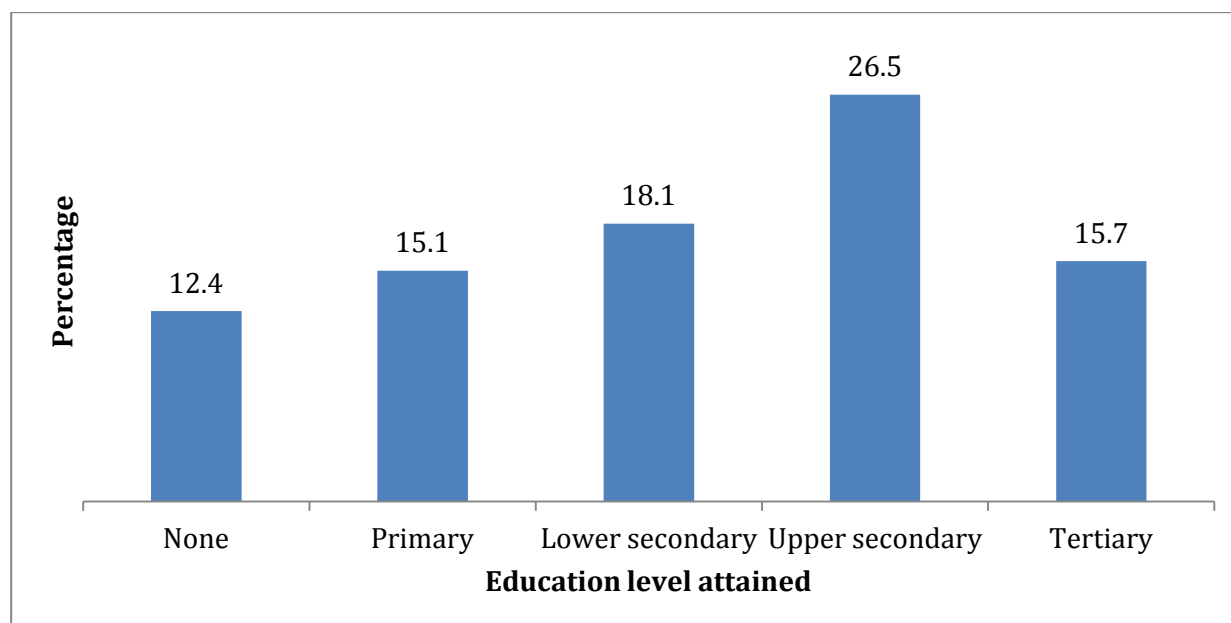
## Chapter 4. Unemployment and labour underutilization

Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market as it is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limited their active job search and/or their availability.

The unemployment rate, defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the total labour force, is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market. According to the results of the 2018 LFS, the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 15.1 percent compared to 17.3 percent of annual average in 2017. It was higher in the urban areas (16.5 percent) than in the rural areas (14.7 percent). Similarly, the unemployment rate was higher among female (17.1 percent) than male (13.5 percent), and among the youth 16 to 30 years old (18.7 percent) than in adults (12.3 percent).

In terms of educational attainment, the results shown in Figure 4.1 indicate that the unemployment rate was the highest among persons with upper secondary education (26.5 percent) followed by lower secondary education (18.1 percent). It was lowest among persons with no education (12.4 percent) and with primary education (15.1 percent) followed by persons with Tertiary or higher education (15.7 percent).

**Figure 4. 1: Unemployment rate by level of educational attainment**



Source: LFS 2018

On average each unemployed person used more than one methods for seeking employment during the specified reference period. The most frequent method of job search was “applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places” (47.7 percent), followed by seeking the assistance from friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries (28.1 percent) and

arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses (11.5 percent). Other methods of job search were placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements or response to job advertisements (5.9 percent), registering with or contacting public or private employment services (3.3 percent), and looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs (1.8 percent).

The survey provides also data on duration of job search that can be used to estimate long-term unemployment. Long-term unemployment refers to unemployed persons with duration of search for employment lasting 12 months or more, including the reference period. Duration of search for employment is measured from when the unemployed person began carrying out activities to seek employment, or from the end of the last job, whichever is shorter. Duration of unemployment is the length of time that an unemployed person has been without employment, available for employment, and actively seeking employment.

Table 4.1 shows that about 24.2 percent of the unemployed who reported duration of job search were long-term unemployed, i.e., seeking employment for 12 months or more. Most unemployed persons were however seeking employment for the period less than three months (43.6 percent). The general shape of the curve of unemployment by duration of job search is L-shaped with concentration at the left hand side of the distribution.

**Table 4. 1 : Duration of unemployment: Elapsed duration of job search**

Elapsed duration of job search	Number of unemployed reporting duration of job search	%
Total	528,733	100.0
Less than 3 months	230,449	43.6
3 - less 6 months	111,222	21.0
6 - less 12 months	58,890	11.1
1 - less 2 years	66,677	12.6
2 years or more	61,495	11.6

Source: LFS 2018

The median reported duration of search for employment by the unemployed was about 3.0 months. It is the median duration of job search until the date of the survey.<sup>6</sup> The duration of unemployment however continues after the survey. The median duration of completed spells of unemployment may be estimated as twice the duration of the interrupted spells of unemployment (3x2=6 months).

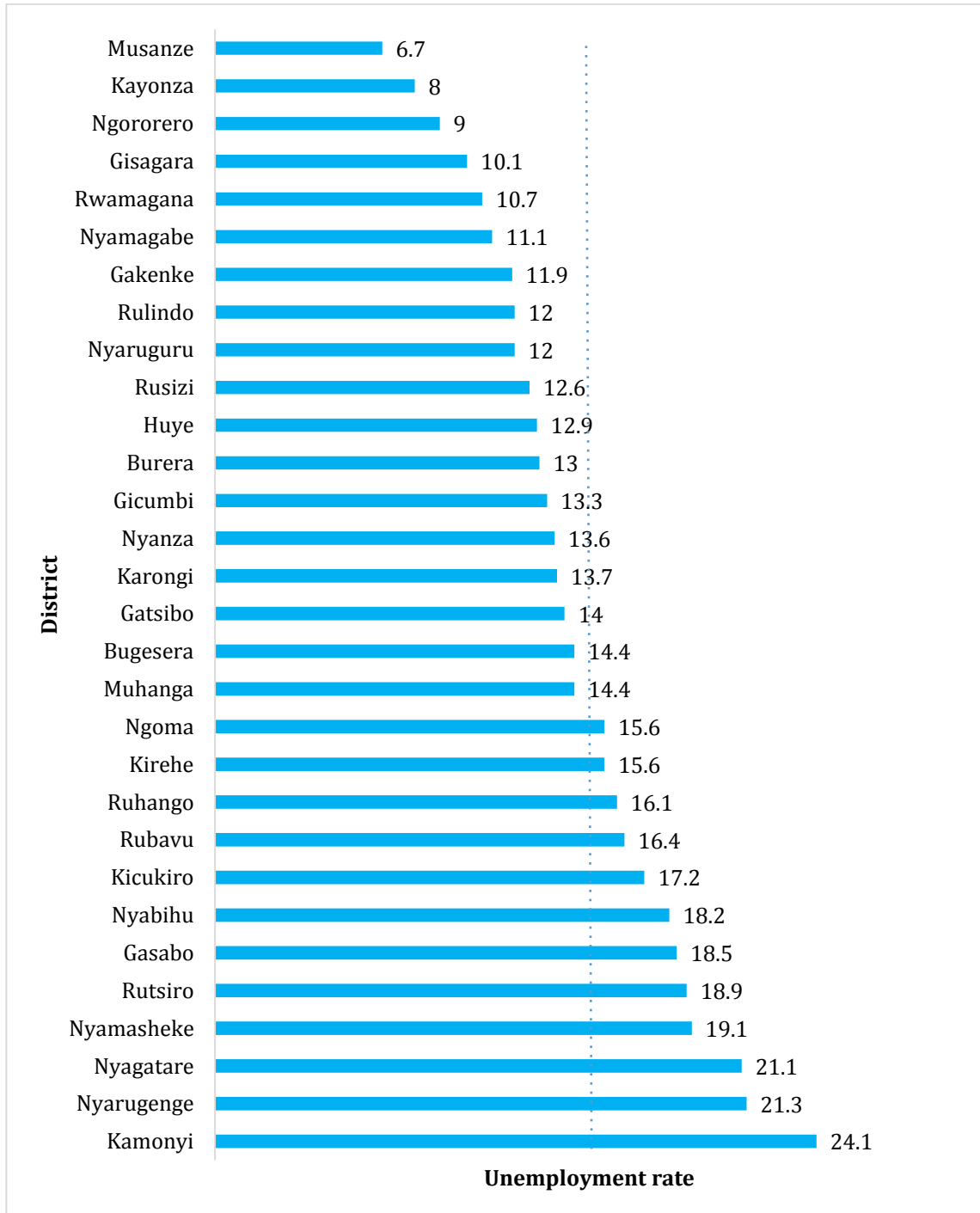
#### 4.1 Unemployment by District

There is a great variation of the unemployment rate across districts as indicated in Figure 14.1. The districts with higher unemployment rates (above 20 percent) are Kamonyi (24.2 percent), Nyarugenge (21.4 percent), Nyagatare (21.1 percent), while the unemployment rate is below 10 percent in Musanze(6.7 percent), Kayonza(8 percent) and Ngororero(9 percent). In the eighteen districts, the unemployment is below the national rate while in the remaining twelve districts it is higher than the annual National unemployment rate (15.1 percent).

<sup>6</sup>Kiefer, Nicholas, M & Lundberg, Shelly J & Neumann, George R, "How Long Is a Spell of Unemployment? Illusions and Biases in the Use of CPS Data," *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, American Statistical Association, vol. 3(2), April 1985, pp. 118-128.

It is instructive to note that districts with highest unemployment rates are those that are dominated by urban area or those that are located nearby urban area. This is explained by the fact that areas with limited market-oriented agriculture are also areas with high job opportunities that may attract labour force in its activity.

**Figure 4. 2: Unemployment rate by district**

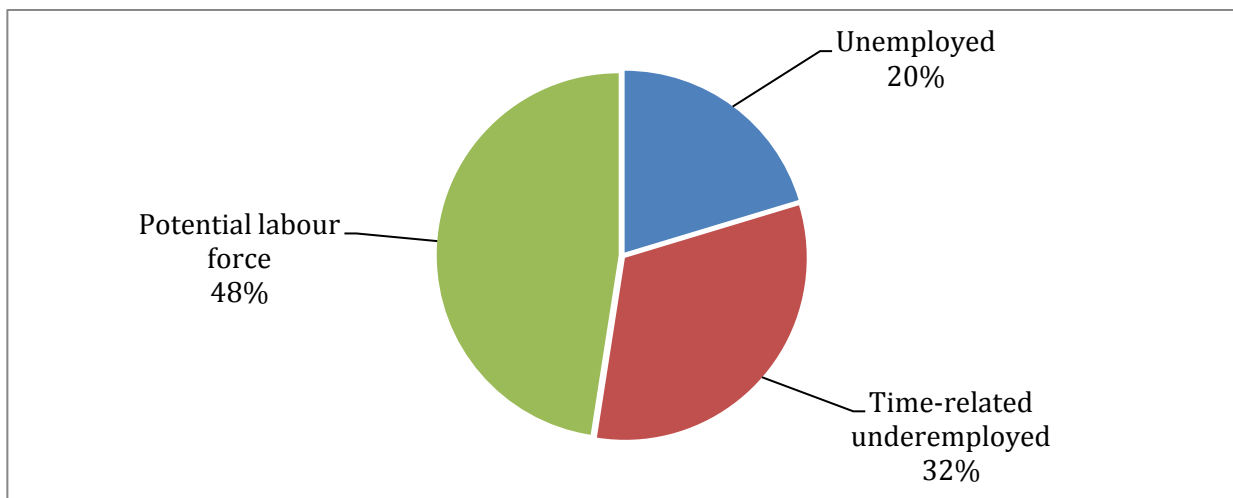


Source: LFS 2018

Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. As mentioned earlier, other forms of labour underutilization include 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. Time-related underemployment is measured here as all persons in employment who, during the specified reference period of the survey (a) wanted to work additional hours, (b) were working in all jobs less than 35 hours during the reference week, and (c) were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. 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).

Potential labour force together with time-related underemployment and unemployment are different dimensions of labour underutilization. Figure 4.3 shows the composition of labour underutilization. It is instructive to note that unemployment was only a small part of labour underutilization in Rwanda comprising 571,660 persons and representing only 20.3 percent of labour underutilization. By far, the largest part of labour underutilization was the potential labour force close to 1.3 million persons, representing 47.5 percent of labour underutilization. The potential labour force consists of persons outside the labour force who were currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment during the specified reference period as well as those seeking employment but not currently available for work.

**Figure 4. 3: Composition of labour underutilization**



Source: LFS 2018

The other part of labour underutilization includes the time-related underemployed, consisting of about 32.1 percent of labour underutilization.

An important sub-category of the potential labour force is the discouraged jobseekers, i.e., those 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). According to the annual LFS there were about 941,216 discouraged jobseekers in Rwanda in 2018 representing around 29.5 percent of

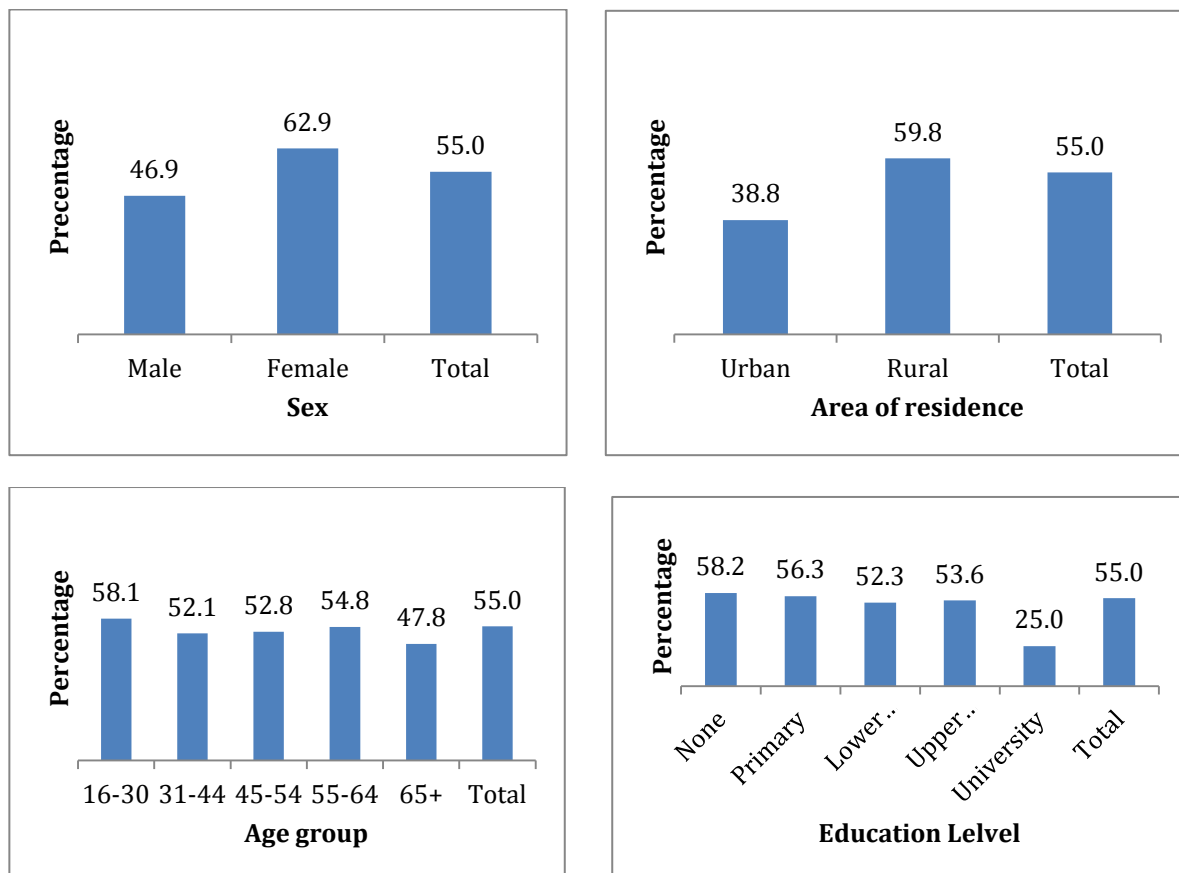
those out of the labour force. The bulk of discourage jobseekers is those with primary or lower education (85.6percent), females (64.1 percent), adult aged 31 years old or above (54.7 percent), living in rural areas (88.3 percent) and participating in subsistence agriculture (76.3 percent).

The international standards further suggest the identification of a separate group of persons outside the labour force who expressed interest in employment. They are called *willing non-jobseekers* and defined as persons neither employed nor unemployed who wanted employment but did not seek employment and were not currently available for work. The estimate of the number of willing non-jobseekers obtained from the 2018 annual LFS was 125,423 representing 3.9 percent of the population outside the labour force.

The proportion of willing non-jobseekers decreases as the level of education increase. It is 79.5 percent for those with primary or lower and 1.5 percent for university graduates. Moreover, it is higher for females (65.6 percent) and in rural areas (82.6 percent).

Figure 4.3 shows the composite measure of labour underutilization for different socio-demographic characteristics of the population. While the unemployment rate (LU1) is the narrowest measure of labour underutilization, the composite measure (LU4) is the broadest measure of labour underutilization. It is the ratio of total labour underutilization to the extended labour force, calculated as the sum of the labour force and the potential labour force.

**Figure 4. 4: Composite measure of labour underutilization by sex, urban/rural area , age group and educational attainment**



Source: LFS 2018

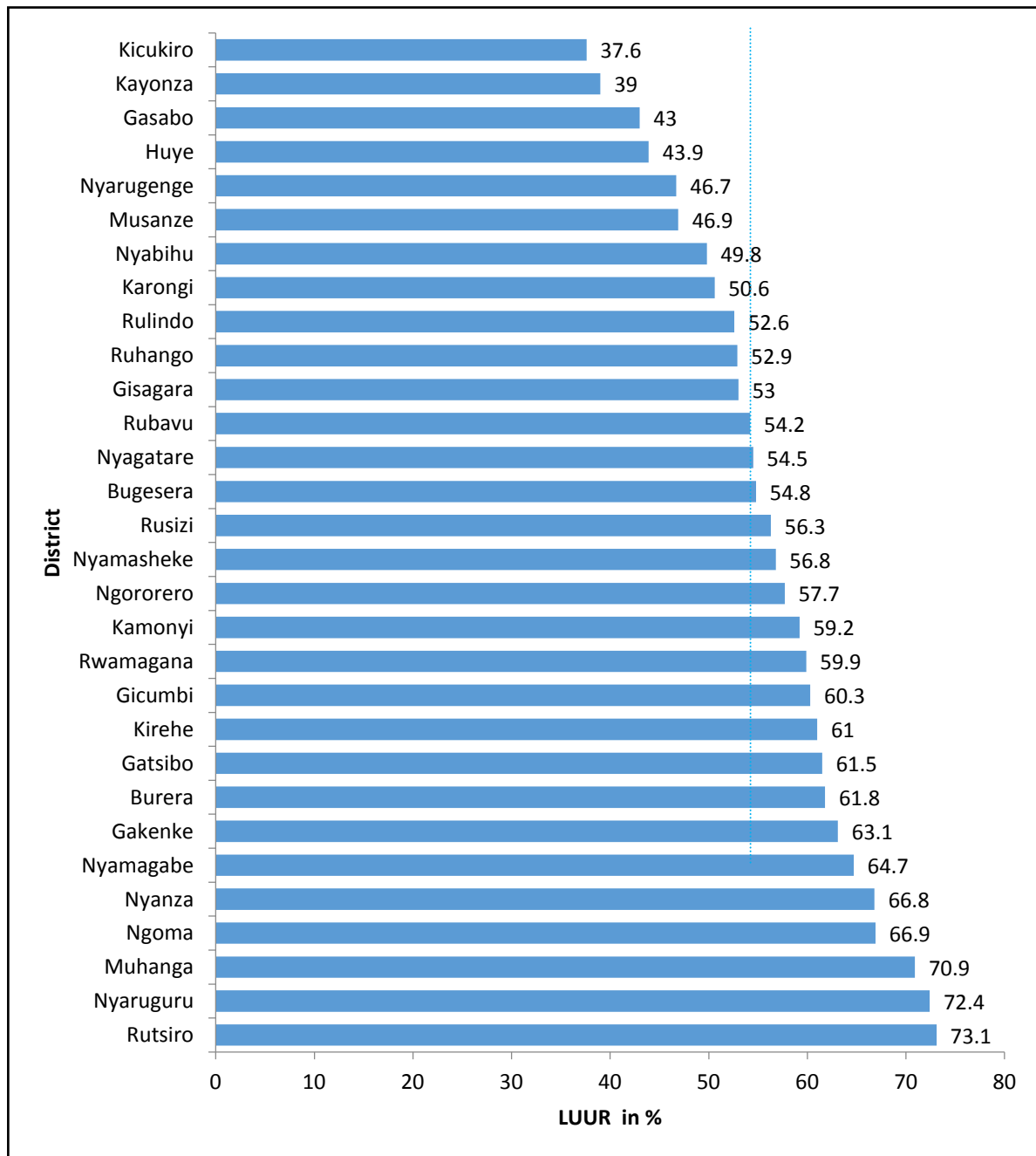
In terms of gender and age group, the composite measure of labour underutilization closely follows the pattern of the unemployment rate though at a much higher level. The female rate of labour underutilization (62.9 percent) is relatively higher than the male rate (46.9 percent). Similarly, youth 16 to 30 years old and population in age group 55-64 years old are mostly affected by labour underutilization at a relatively higher rate (58.1 and 54.8 percent, respectively) than most of other age population groups (52.8 percent for persons 45 to 54 years old, 52.1 percent for persons 31 to 44 years old and 47.8 percent for persons 65+ years old).

According to area of residence, the rate of labour of underutilization is higher in rural areas (59.8 percent) than in urban areas (38.8 percent). The reason may be attributed to a large of pool of subsistence foodstuff producers in the rural areas outside the labour force, who is available for employment but not seeking work.

In terms of level of educational attainment, the composite measure of labour underutilization differs from the pattern of the unemployment rate. While the unemployment rate is higher among persons with upper and lower secondary, the rate of labour underutilization is higher among persons with no educational attainment or primary education.

The analysis of labour underutilisation rate by district as presented in figure 4.5 reveals that the labour underutilisation of more than a half of districts is above the national labour underutilisation (55 percent). Rutsiro, Nyaruguru and Muhanga are the districts with higher labour underutilisation rates (above 70 percent) while kicukiro, Kayonza, Gasabo and Huye are the first four districts with lower underutilisation rates.

**Figure 4. 5: Labour underutilisation by District**



Source: LFS 2018



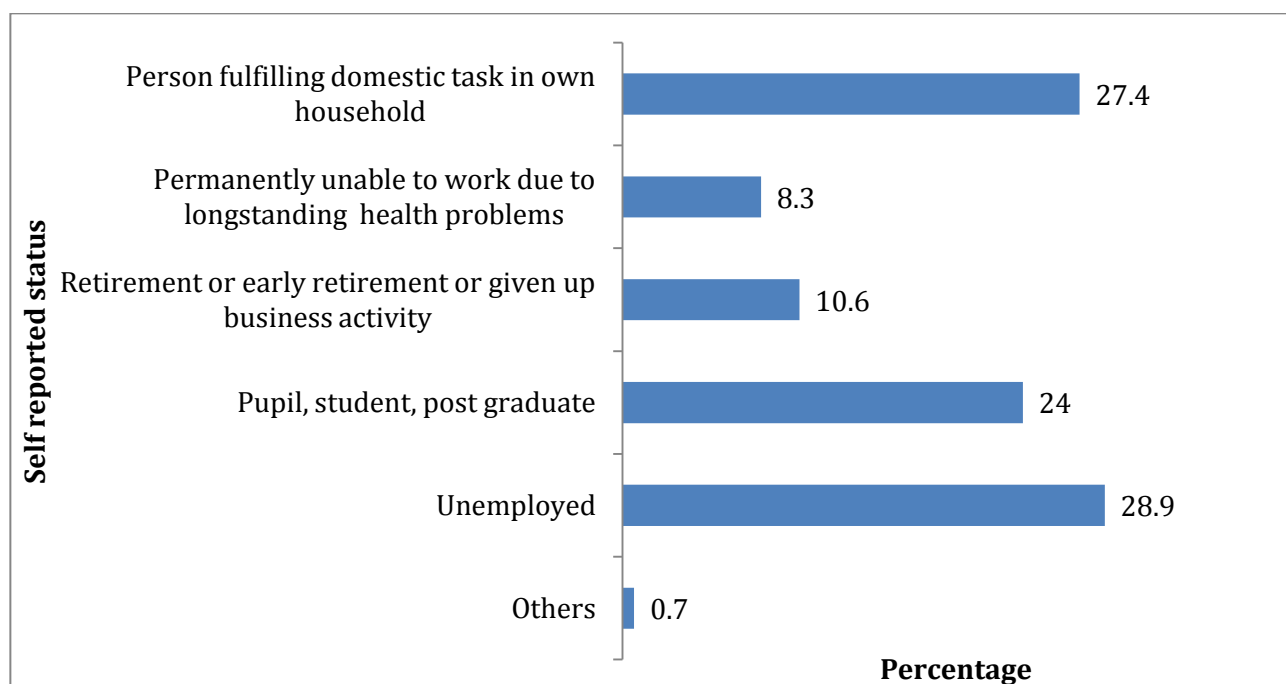


## Chapter 5. Persons outside the labour force

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 as big as the size of the labour force itself. In Rwanda, the 2018 LFS shows that the number of persons 16 years old and over who are outside the labour force is about 3,187,100 against 3,778,996 in the labour force. More than the majority of the persons outside the labour force are subsistence foodstuff producers (53.3 percent).

The survey identifies the main status of people outside labour force as self-reported. The largest group consisted of persons who considered themselves unemployed (28.9) followed by fulfilling domestic tasks in their household (27.4 percent).

**Figure 5. 1: Persons outside the labour force by self-reported main status**



Source: LFS 2018

The survey also included a question on main source of livelihood of persons outside the labour force. Table 5.1 shows the results by sex and broad age group. For most people outside the labour force, the main source of livelihood was own-production irrespective of sex and age group, except for the young population between 16 and 24 years old outside the labour force, for whom the main source of livelihood was from their parents. Table 5.1 also shows that for elderly persons 65 years old and above who were outside the labour force, the main source of livelihood after own production was from their children or other family members. The percentage of those who were supported by FARG, church or other non-government organizations combined was around eleven percent of the persons outside labour force.

**Table 5. 1: Main source of livelihood of persons outside the labour force by sex and age group**

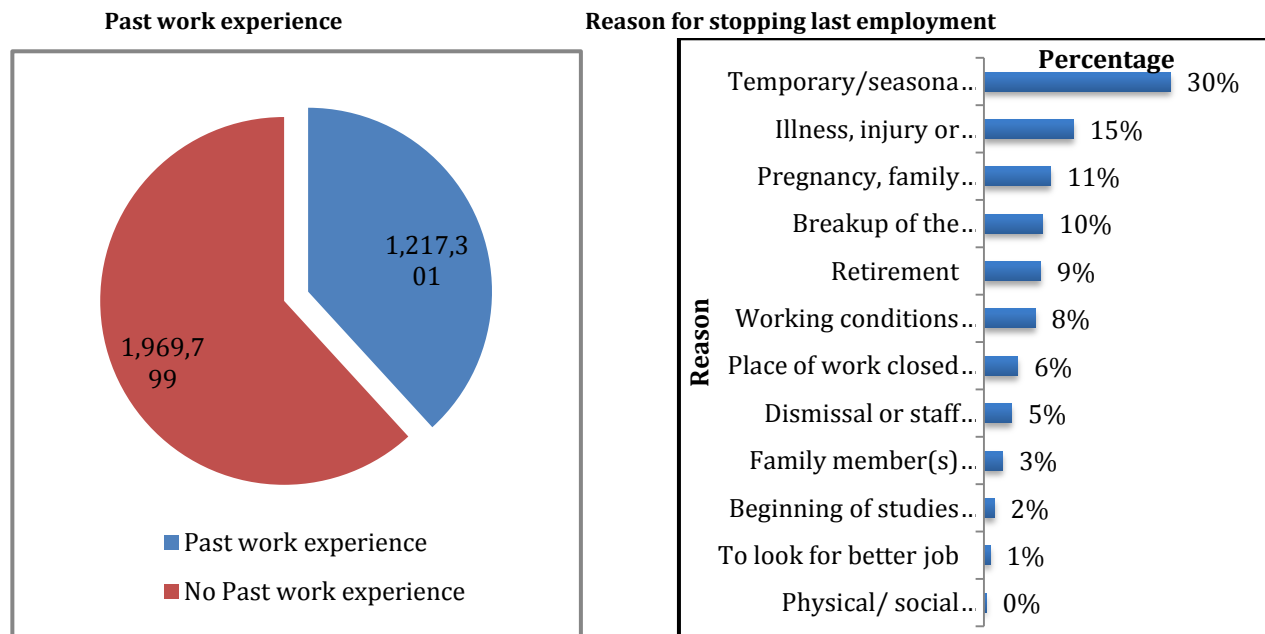
	Sex			Age group				
	Total	Male	Female	16-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
<b>Total</b>	3,187,100	1,179,234	2,007,866	1,207,443	499,805	699,178	368,503	407,723
Parents	31.9	41.9	26.0	75.1	18.3	2.2	0.3	0.3
Husband/Wife	10.1	3.7	13.8	3.8	24.8	15.4	6.8	4.3
Child	2.4	1.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.7	14.3
Other family members	6.8	6.7	6.8	11.0	5.6	2.8	2.1	6.6
Pension	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8
Own production	42.5	39.1	44.5	8.0	45.4	72.7	79.0	56.3
Assistance received [VUP]	1.6	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.6	9.8
Assistance received [FARG]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Assistance received [Church, Other NGO]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Assistance from friends	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.9
Revenue from own property/Savings	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	3.1	4.6
Past work	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.2
Scholarship	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others (Please specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: LFS 2018

Persons outside the labour force have different degrees of attachment to the labour force. Some are in the potential labour force as discussed in the preceding section. Others may not be in the potential labour force but have had past work experience or were willing to work although they were not currently seeking or available for work.

Among the population outside the labour force, about 1,217,301 persons representing 38.2 percent reported to have had past work experience. Thirty percent of the population who had past work experience reported that the reason for stopping employment was the nature of their jobs which was temporally or seasonal. For others, the main reason was illness/injury or disability (14.6 percent), or pregnancy (10.9 percent), breakup of the enterprise (9.6 percent), bankruptcy and retirement (9.3 percent) working conditions (8.4 percent), and other reasons family responsibilities, late payment of wages, difficult work, or faraway place of work.

**Figure 5. 2: Past work experience and reason for stopping last employment of persons outside the labour force**



Source: LFS 2018

Person outside the labour force were also analyzed according to different characteristics of the population such as education, age and sex. Table 5.2 below describes the relationship between population outside the labour force and some demographic characteristics. It can be observed that more than a half (62.8 percent) were females, 80.0 percent had primary education or lower and almost a half (47.9 percent) were young people (16 to 30 yrs).

**Table 5. 2: Demographic characteristics of population outside labour force**

Characteristics	Total	%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	1,179,234	37.2
Female	2,007,866	62.8
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or lower	2,580,509	81.0
Secondary	576,031	18.1
University	30,559	1.0
<b>Age group</b>		
16-24_yrs	1,526,034	47.9
25-34_yrs	581,057	18.2
35-54_yrs	302,287	9.5
55-64_yrs	368,459	11.6
65+_yrs	409,262	12.8
Total	<b>3,187,100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LFS 2018

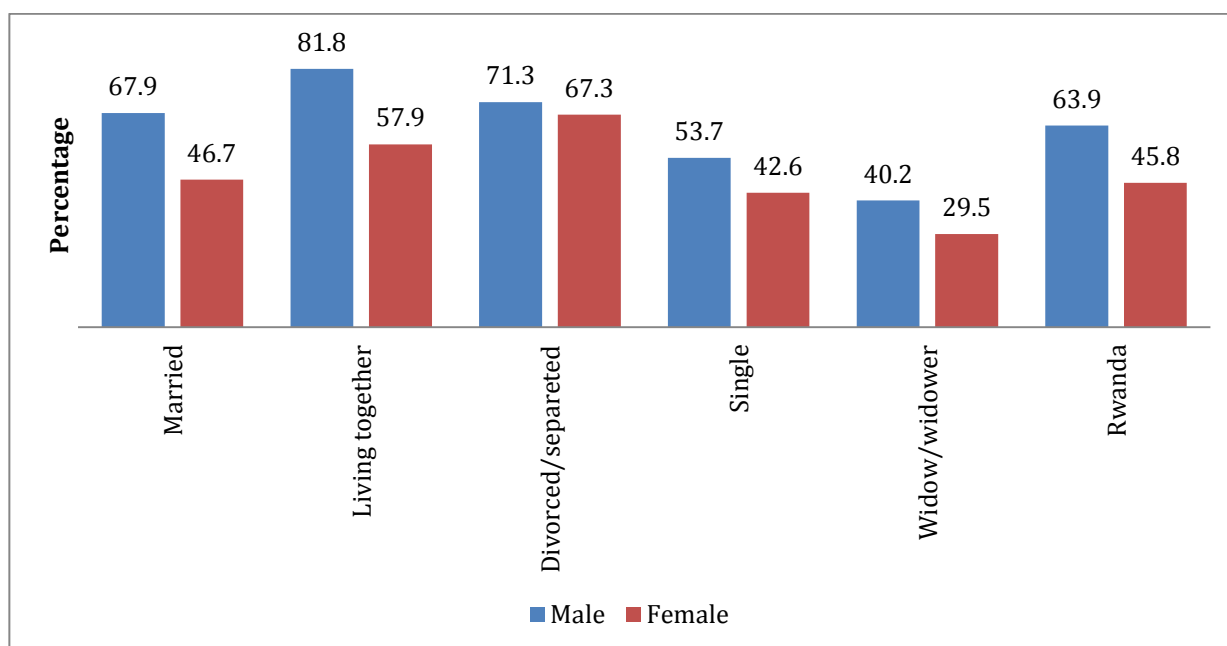


## Chapter 6. Women and equal opportunities

Women account for close to 44.8 percent of the labour force in Rwanda. The 2018 LFS provides a rich set of current information on their labour force participation. Here a few aspects are examined: female labour force participation rate by marital status, pay gap between women and men, and the proportion of women in managerial positions.

The overall female labour force participation rate was 45.8 percent. As shown in Figure 6.1 below, the labour force participation rate was lower for female widower (29.5 percent) and much higher for female separated (67.3 percent).

**Figure 6. 1: Labour force participation by marital status and sex**



Source: LFS 2018

Women are gradually increasing their numbers as managers. The primary goal of Rwanda is to promote opportunities for both women and men to obtain decent work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Despite significant progress over the past few years, Rwanda is on track for achieving gender equality in the working place. In the managerial positions, the proportion of women is still lower than men.

The data in Table 6.1 show that there were 4,052 women working as chief executives, senior officials and legislators, about 5,393 women as administrative and commercial managers, giving a total of 9,445 women in specialized managerial positions. The corresponding total for men was 19,484 persons. Thus, the overall share of women in managerial positions was 34.1percent.

**Table 6. 1: Women and men in managerial positions**

Sub-major occupation groups	Persons			%		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Persons in managerial positions	27,725	18,280	9,445	100	65.9	34.1
Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	12,109	8,057	4,052	100	66.5	33.5
Administrative and commercial managers	15,616	10,223	5,393	100	65.5	34.5

LFS 2018

The degree of segregation of occupations by sex may be measured with the occupational segregation index. It measures extent to which labour markets are separated into “male” and “female” occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.<sup>7</sup>It is defined by

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

Where  $n_{Ai}$  and  $n_{Bi}$  are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational  $i$  and  $n_A$  and  $n_B$  are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one; indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation. According to the results of the 2018 LFS, the segregation index calculated at four-digit level of occupation was 0.41 indicating that 41 percent of the male and female employed population need to exchange occupations to eliminate occupational segregation in Rwanda. While using one-digit level of occupation, the segregation index rate 14.0 percent in 2018.

Among the 330 distinct 4-digit occupations coded in the survey, five contributed more than half of total index of occupational segregation in the country. There were:

**Table 6. 2: Four digits occupation with high segregation**

Occupation	Number of employed persons	
	Male	Female
Crop farm labourers	394,199	588,026
Building construction	142,680	24,169
House builders	78,125	544
Domestic cleaners and helpers	67,411	104,379
Stall and market sale	51,980	88,912

Source: LFS 2018

It can be observed from these data that building construction labourers and house builder were male-dominated occupations while crop farm labourers, stall and market salespersons and domestic cleaners and helpers were female dominated occupations.

<sup>7</sup>ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 127-130.

## Chapter 7. Young population

### 7.1 Young and education

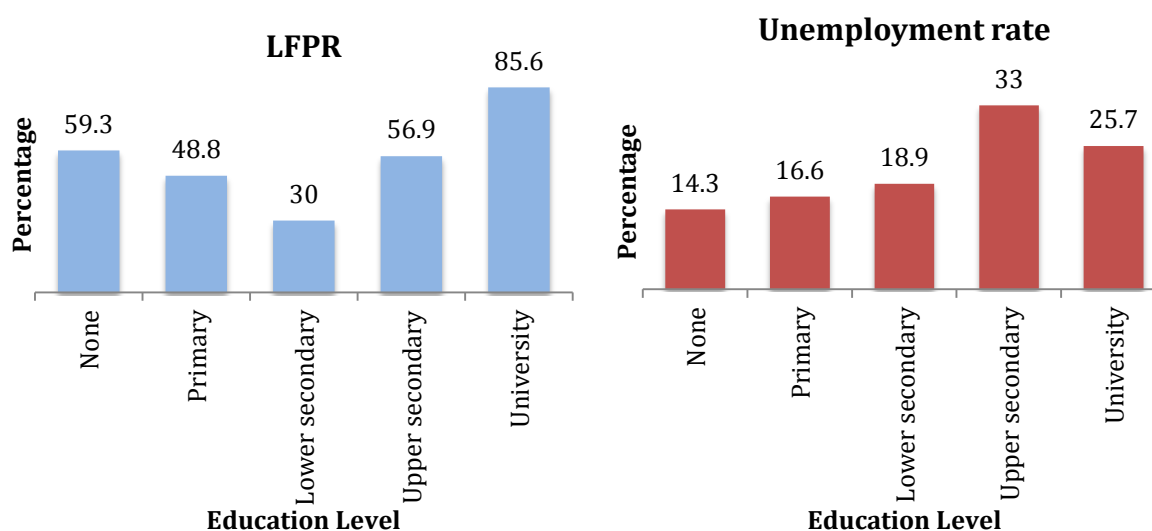
In general, there is a two-way relationship between the education system and the labour market. The education system supplies the labour market with educated labour force, while the labour market – through the wage structure of occupations and other labour market variables – transmits signals on the types of qualifications expected from the education system. The data collected by the annual 2018 LFS contain the elements for carrying such types of analysis.

In Rwanda, youth is defined as young person's 16 to 30 years of age. The international definition of the youth population is "persons aged 15-24 years old."<sup>8</sup> To cover countries where entry into the labour market occurs at a later stage, the ILO extends the definition to include young adults aged 25-29 years old for certain purpose.

Figure 8.1 presents in the left panel the youth labour force participation rate by educational attainment and in the right, the youth unemployment rate by educational attainment. The data show that the labour force participation rate was higher among the university graduates (85.6 percent), and it is between (49 and 59 percent) on other levels of education except for young people with lower secondary education for whom the labour force participation rate was still lower at 30.0 percent.

The relationship between educational attainment and the unemployment rate is also significantly different, showing a relatively positive slope. Unemployment shows an increasing rate from 14.3 percent for young people with no educational attainment to 33.0 percent for youth with upper secondary education and then declines to 25.7 percent among youth who completed university education.

**Figure 7. 1: Young (16-30 years old) labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by educational attainment**



Source: LFS 2018

<sup>8</sup>ILO, *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015*, Employment Policy Department, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2015.

This pattern suggests that the higher the educational attainment of a young person, the higher his or her risk of unemployment. One could think of a number of reasons for this phenomenon. First, persons with higher educational attainment have a higher reservation wage, preferring to wait for a suitable employment rather than accepting a job considered as inadequate or low paying. Another possible reason may be the existence of mismatch between the qualification of the young and the skill requirements of jobs in the labour market.

## 7.2 Youth neither in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)

A full account of the labour market situation of young people is important for the formulation of employment policies regarding the youth, from the total youth population of 3,194,585 persons, the LFS 2018 shows that 793,593 were in education or training, and 1,280,319 were in employment during the reference week, including about 75,721 persons in both employment and in education or training. The number of young persons who were neither in employment, nor in education or training was 1,044,952 corresponding to about 33.0 percent of the youth population. This figure provides a measure of the youth who are outside the educational system and not in employment (NEET). The NEET rate is an ILO decent work indicator and serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment.<sup>9</sup>

Among the NEET population are the youth unemployed or in the potential labour force who are not in the educational system, 289,431 and 541,719, respectively. The remaining 213,803 are not accounted for. Some may want employment but not seeking, nor currently available for work. An accounting of the youth population is given in the following table for young men and young women, separately:

**Table 7. 1: Accounting for the young population (16-30 yrs) with respect to employment and education or training, 2018**

	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women
<b>Total youth population (16-30 yrs)</b>	3,194,585	1,533,406	1,661,179	100	100	100
In education or training	793,593	409,756	383,837	24.8	26.7	23.1
In employment	1,280,319	711,292	569,027	40.1	46.4	34.3
In both employment and education or training	75,721	45,935	29,786	2.4	3.0	1.8
Not in employment nor in education/training (NEET)	1,044,952	366,423	678,530	32.7	23.9	40.8
- Unemployed	289,431	132,448	156,983	27.7	36.1	23.1
- Potential labour force	541,719	161,952	379,766	51.8	44.2	56
- Other	213,803	72,022	141,781	20.4	19.6	20.9

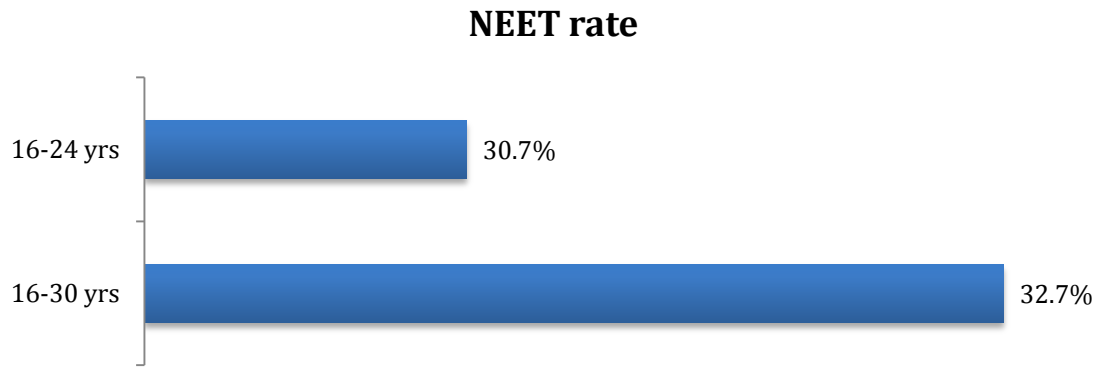
Source: LFS 2018

As expected, the NEET rate is higher among young women (40.8 percent) than among young men (23.9 percent), as relatively more women than men remain outside the labour force after completing their education or training. Many of them are however in the potential labour force, available to take up employment under suitable conditions. The following diagram shows the variation of the NEET rate as a function of age:

<sup>9</sup> ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, International Labour Office, Geneva, May 2012, pp. 51-53.



**Figure 7. 2: Youth not in employment and not in education or training**



Source: LFS 2018

It indicates that the percentage of youth people (16-24 yrs) not in employment and not in education or training is slightly lower than that of the young people (16-30 yrs), namely 30.7 percent versus 32.7 percent.



## Chapter 8. Participation in training programmes

The role of training for insertion or reinsertion into the labour market is widely recognized. In order to assess the outreach of training among the youth and adults as well as to understand the nature of the demand for training in terms of subject of courses and type of training providers, the LFS questionnaire included four questions (B07-B10) on current participation or past acquisition of any trade or technical vocational course among all eligible respondents.

In total an estimated 674,452 persons completed a trade or technical vocational course in the past. Table 8.1 gives the distribution of training courses completed and the current status of employment of the participants. There is in total 13 training course subject that covered more than 1 percent each of the total number of graduates. Among them, the most popular training course was tailoring with participation rate of 28.7 percent, followed by masonry with participation rates of 23.6 percent and carpentry with 7.8 percent.

**Table 8. 1: Participation in trade or technical vocational course and current employment status**

Type of technical skills learned	Completed vocational training		Currently working	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>674,452</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>384,553</b>	<b>57</b>
Tailoring	193,836	28.7	96,843	50
Masonry	159,347	23.6	98,036	61.5
Carpentry	52,693	7.8	39,446	74.9
Culinary arts	37,903	5.6	18,030	47.6
Automotive body repair	36,901	5.5	27,751	75.2
Hairdressing	35,163	5.2	21,879	62.2
Crochet embroidery	24,968	3.7	11,511	46.1
Domestic Electricity	24,546	3.6	12,116	49.4
Welding	19,356	2.9	14,102	72.9
other (Specify)	11,113	1.7	7,973	71.7
Engine mechanics	7,847	1.2	4,876	62.1
Automotive technology.	7,177	1.1	5,573	77.6
Motor vehicle engine mechanics	6,798	1	5,481	80.6
Food & Beverage services	5,727	0.9	3,044	53.2
Plumbing	5,121	0.8	2,801	54.7
Biding and Jewelries	5,181	0.8	1,268	24.5
Civil engineering	4,784	0.7	429	9
Computer maintenance	3,501	0.5	1,868	53.3
Industrial electricity	3,147	0.5	1,624	51.6
Software Development	3,480	0.5	2,481	71.3
Painting and decoration	2,367	0.4	1,122	47.4
Front office	2,503	0.4	1,136	45.4
Leather craft	2,443	0.4	1,112	45.5
Pottery	2,345	0.4	1,431	61
Food processing	1,741	0.3	375	21.5
Beauty therapy	2,048	0.3	1,553	75.8
Film making	1,825	0.3	692	37.9
Crop production	1,090	0.2	0	0

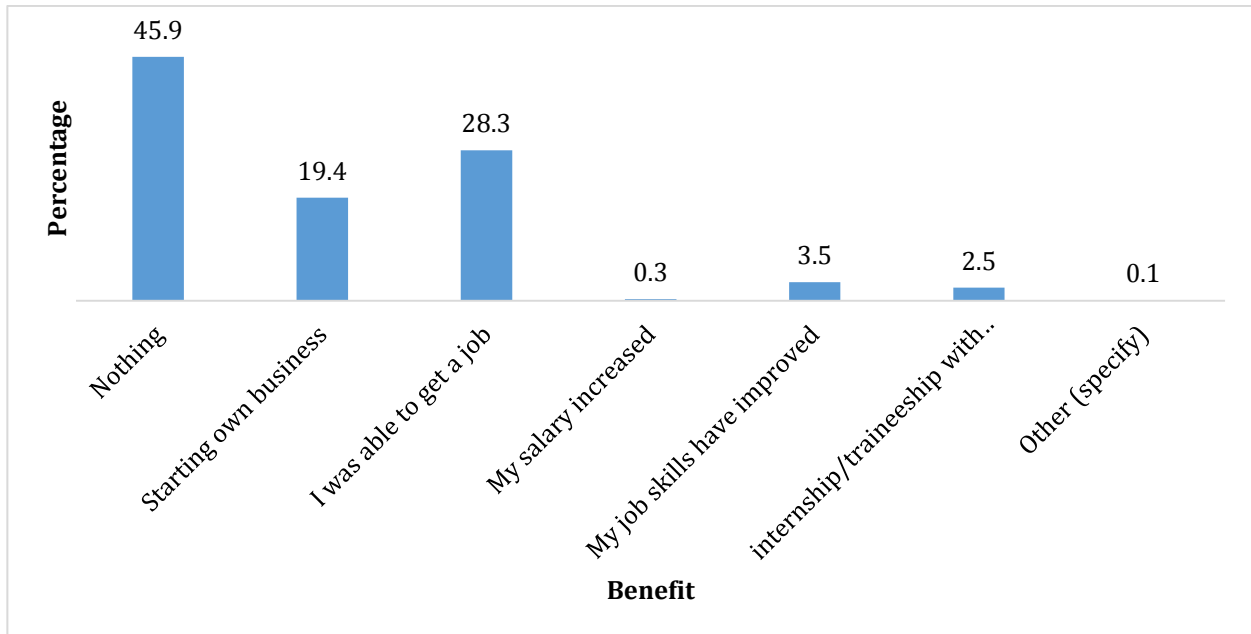
Type of technical skills learned	Completed vocational training		Currently working	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Palliative Care Community Heal	1,020	0.2	891	87.3
Agri-Business	1,208	0.2	348	28.9
Animal health	867	0.1	832	96
Auto- Electricity	850	0.1	387	45.6
Music	507	0.1	507	100
Networking	602	0.1	451	74.9
Nursery growing	661	0.1	246	37.2
Livestock	930	0.1	623	67
Concrete masonry	425	0.1	425	100
Screen printing	732	0.1	381	52.1
Sport and Medical Massage	371	0.1	371	100
Forestry	260	0	260	100
Multimedia	293	0	189	64.4
Milk processing	190	0	190	100
House keeping	196	0		0
Agriculture Mechanization	65	0	65	100
Bee Keeping	104	0	104	100
Manicure and Pedicure	221	0	135	61.3

Source: LFS 2018

Evaluating the success or non-success of the training courses in terms of the current employment status of the graduates, it may be said that training courses with the highest percentage of graduates currently employed were the most successful, and training courses with the lowest percentage of graduates currently employed were the least successful. In this sense, it appears that among the training courses with more than 1 percent of the graduates, Automotive technology engine mechanics was the most successful training course with current employment rate of 77.6 percent, followed automotive body repair 75.2 percent), carpentry (74.9 percent), welding (72.9 percent), and Engine mechanics (62.1 percent)

The LFS 2018 also included a question (B14) on the success of the training course in terms of “what happened after the completion of the course”. The results presented in Figure 8.1 show the benefits after completing vocational training among those that completed 3 years before the survey. About 54.1 percent of the graduates reported improvement in their life status after finishing the training course. These included 28.3 percent who managed to get a job or were able to find a job following the training course and 19.4 percent who managed to start their own business. By contrast a considerable portion (45.9 percent) reported no particular improvement in their situation after completion of the training course in last 3 years.

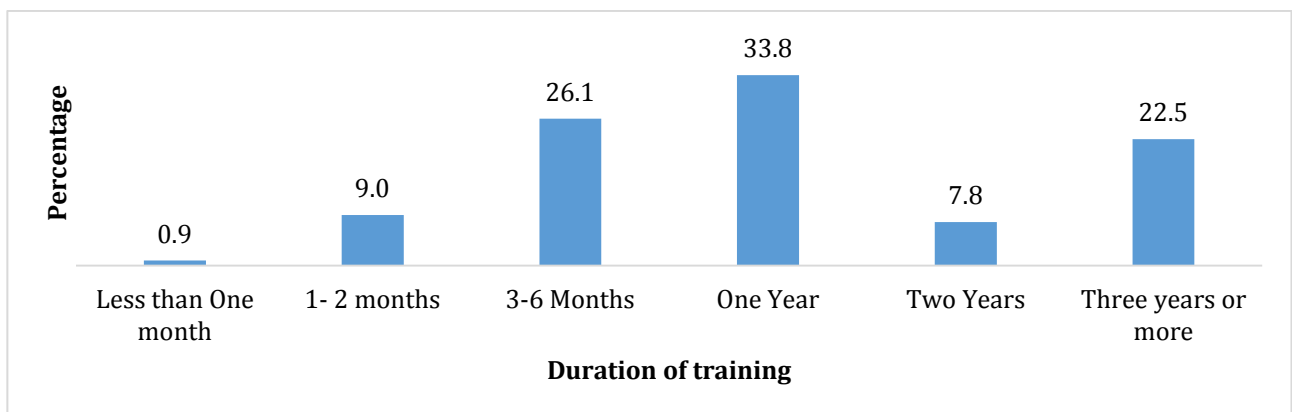
**Figure 8. 1: Percentage distribution of self-reported benefits after completing vocational training three years after completion**



Source: LFS 2018

The analysis of the duration of training course shows that most of TVT graduates made one year of technical or vocational Training (33.8 percent) followed by those who made 3 to 6 months of training (26.1 percent), on the other way a proportion of 30.3 percent made 2 on more than 2 years to complete their technical or vocational school. Most of these trainees acquired these skills in a technical training school / IPRC and were mostly self-sponsored.

**Figure 8. 2: Percentage distribution of duration of training among those who completed TVT three years before the survey**



Source: LFS 2018



## Chapter 9. Work in Agriculture

Due to the importance of agriculture sector in the economy of Rwanda, a special attention has been paid to it in the present report. The introduction of 2013 standards on work, employment and labor underutilisation statistics split workers in agriculture occupation into two parts: market oriented and non-market oriented (Subsistence agriculture). Workers in the former part are considered as employed while those in latter are not counted as employed. In this report all parts are brought together to analyze the work in agriculture sector as a whole.

### 9.1 Agricultural status of workers

Workers engaged in agriculture sectors were subdivided in four parts: Those who are engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; those who are exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; those who have their main job out of agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use and finally, those who were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in agriculture sector as presented in table 9.1 reveals that in 2018, around 55.3 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity either in subsistence or market oriented.

Workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture present the majority of agriculture sector (52.2 percent), followed by those engaged in market oriented agriculture as their main job (32.8 percent).

On the other hand, the proportion of those who combine non-agricultural employment and subsistence agriculture represents 14.7 percent.

**Table 9. 1: Works status in agriculture**

Categories of agriculture	Number	%
Workers in market oriented agriculture as main job	1,265,361	32.8
Workers in market oriented agriculture as secondary job	8,079	0.2
Workers in subsistence agriculture but engaged in non-agricultural activities	568,413	14.7
Workers in subsistence agriculture exclusively	2,013,176	52.2
Total	<b>3,855,029</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion of working age population (%)		<b>55.4</b>

Source: LFS 2018

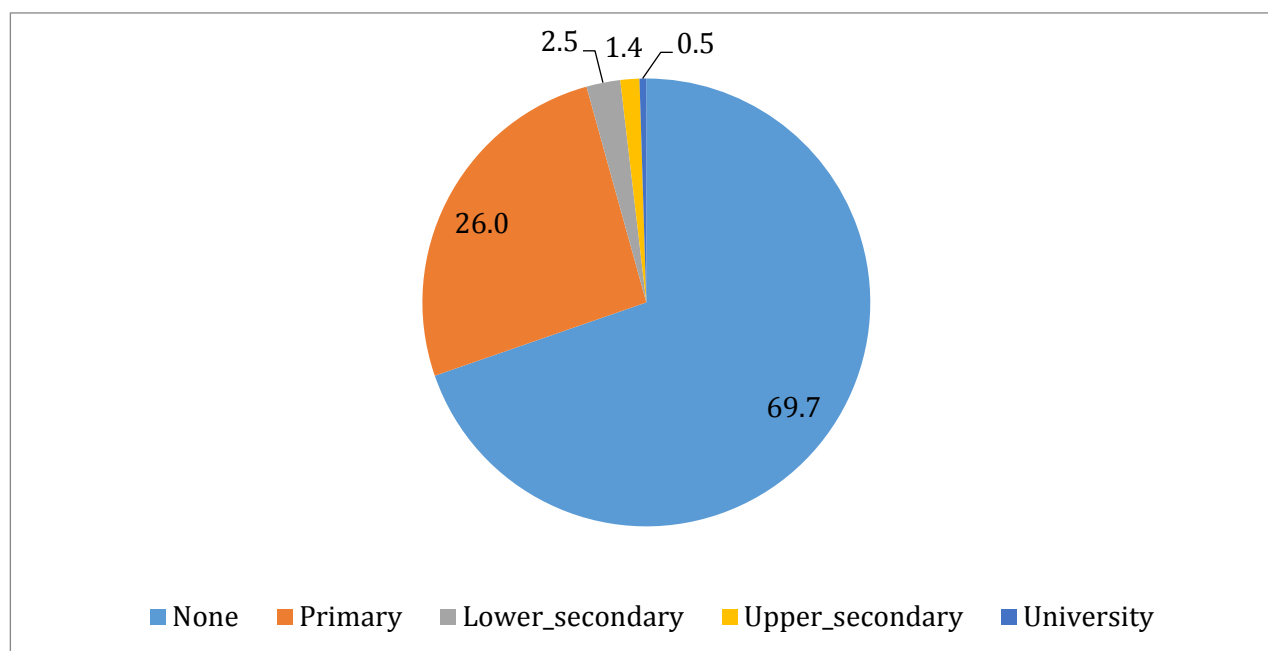
### 9.2 Characteristics of agriculture workers

The focus of the following sections are on the two first categories of table 9.1 (Workers in market oriented agricultural in main job and those involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture) to study characteristics of workers primarily engaged in agriculture job.

### 9.2.1 Market-oriented agriculture workers

Agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood of many Rwandans as the portion of population which are only in market oriented agriculture represents more than one third (39.5 Percent) of the employed population. Figure 9.1 describe the distribution of person working in agriculture by respective level of education. It is generally observed that employment in market oriented agriculture declines as the level of education increases, it is 69.7 percent among person with no education and less than one percent among those with university level.

**Figure 9. 1: Proportion of working age group involved in agriculture employment by level of education attained**



Source: LFS 2018

At the national level, women are more engaged in market oriented agriculture than men with 54.6 percent versus 45.4 percent for men. Agriculture activity is also mostly observed among adult (63.8percent) compared to youth (36.2 percent).

The bulk of market oriented agriculture is paid employees who represent 81 percent, mostly working on daily basis contract (94 percent) and whose the average monthly salary is 20,351 Frw. Own account workers represent 12 percent of market oriented agriculture while contributing family workers represent 5.5 percent.

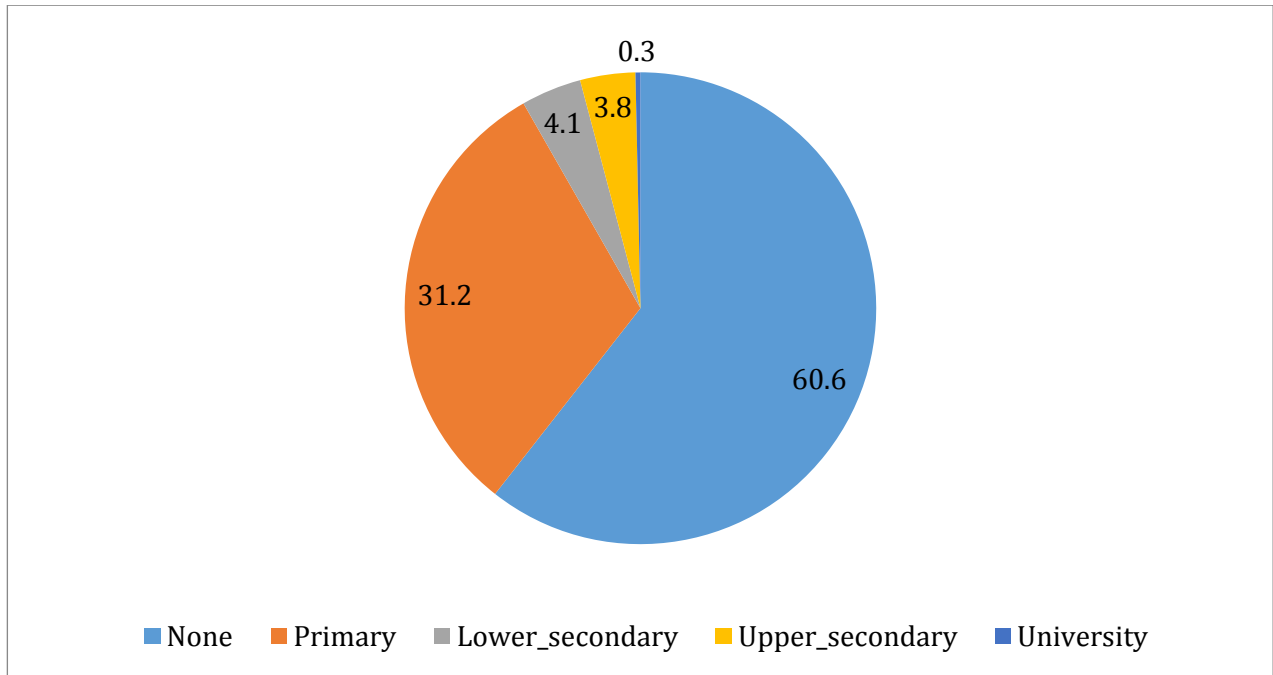
### 9.2.2 Subsistence foodstuff producers

Among the population 16 years old and over, about 2,013,176, representing 28.9 percent were exclusively engaged in subsistence foodstuff production. They have spent on average about 22.2 hours per week on this activity; which is lower than 30 usually weekly hours spent by those engaged in market oriented agriculture, but higher than 16.7 hours per week spent in subsistence foodstuff production by those who have other non-agriculture employment.



The distribution of persons exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture is almost the same as the one for those engaged in market oriented agriculture. More people have a higher level of education, they are less likely to be involved in subsistence agriculture. More than 90 percent of those engaged in subsistence agriculture have at most primary school level of education.

**Figure 9. 2: Proportion of working age group involved in subsistence agriculture by level of education attained**

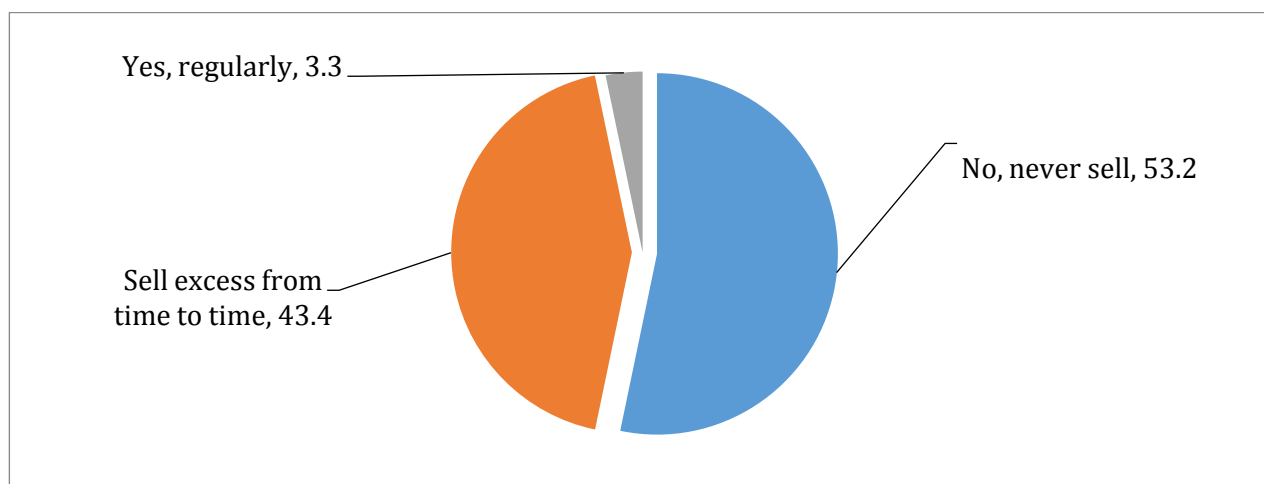


Source: RLFS 2018

### 9.3: Practices of households engaged in subsistence foodstuff production

The survey collected additional information on subsistence foodstuff production including on whether any part of the products was sold in the market and the net income obtained from agricultural activities last season as well as the number of paid employees engaged in the activities in addition to family members in the household.

**Figure 9. 3: Percentage distribution of the use of household production**

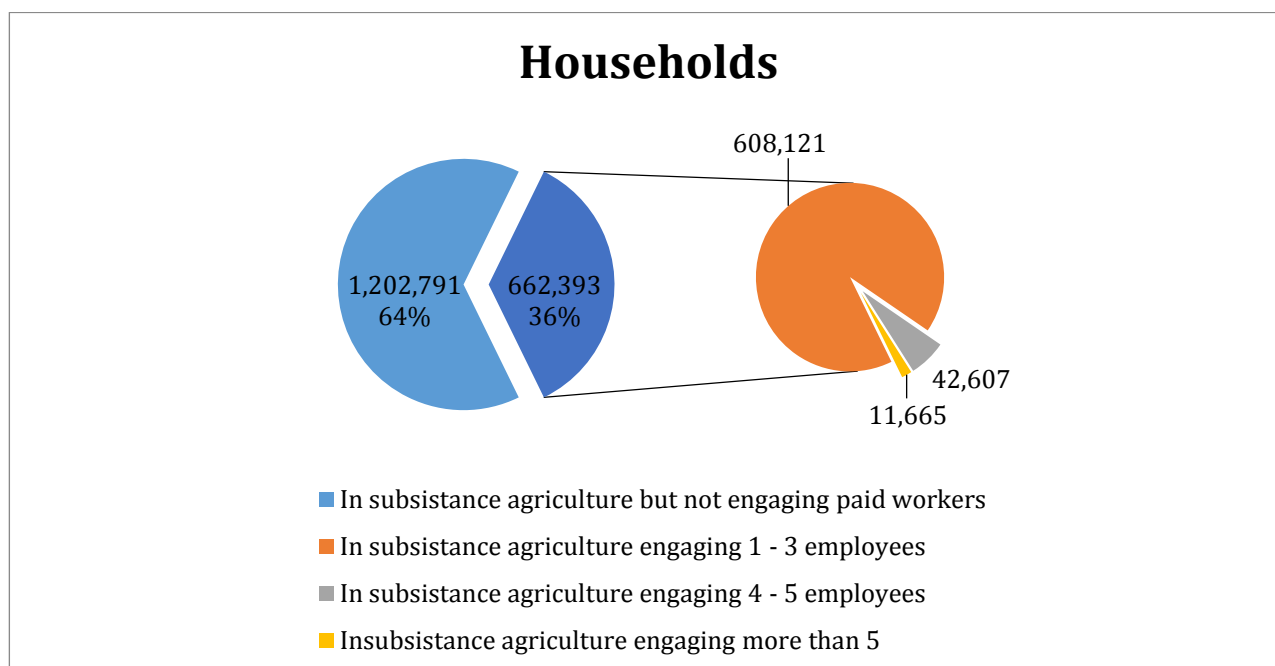


Source: RLFS 2018

Figure 9.2 above shows that 53.2 percent of households engaged in subsistence agriculture in Rwanda did not sell any production. As expected in a country with predominant agriculture, production was directly used for the household. Only 3.3 percent of households were selling their production on a regular basis while 43.4 sell excess of their production from time to time.

Among the households which participated in subsistence agriculture, 662,393 corresponding to 36 percent of those households, employed regularly or sometimes agriculture labourers. The results show that most of households employed between 1 to 3 persons excluding other members of the household (92.0 percent).

**Figure 9. 4: Participation of paid workers in exclusive subsistence agriculture**



Source: LFS 2018

#### 9.4 Share of agricultural workers in total work force

The present sub section shed light on the proportion of agricultural workers in the total work force defined as the sum of total employment and the number of person not employed but engaged in subsistence agriculture. According to the results presented in figure below, 74.9 percent of the working age population was part of workforce in 2018. The share of agriculture in the workforce was 62,8 percent, which means that the remaining proportion(37.2 percent) was the share of non-agriculture employment in the workforce. The work in agriculture is predominated by people exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture who represent 61.4 percent of agriculture work.

**Figure 9. 5: Workforce framework**

<b>Working age population: 6,966,096</b>			
Workforce(Sum of employment and subsistence agriculture): <b>5,220, 511</b> <i>74.9%</i>		Not employed nor in subsistence agriculture: <b>1,745,585</b> <i>25.1%</i>	
Non-agriculture employment: <b>1,941,975</b> <i>37.2%</i>	Workers mainly engaged in agriculture (market + subsistence agriculture): <b>3,278,536</b> <i>62.8%</i>		
	Market oriented agriculture: <b>1,265,361</b> <i>38.6%</i>	Subsistence agriculture <b>2,013,176</b> <i>61.4%</i>	



## Chapter 10. Own use production work out of agriculture

The international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization define *own-use producers* as all persons of working age who were engaged in own-use production work for at least one hour during the reference period. Own-use production comprises any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use, interpreted to mean production where the intended destination of the output as self-declared is *mainly* for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households. In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

*Production of goods* is within the SNA production boundary and covers: (i) producing or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products; (ii) collecting or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels; (iii) fetching water from natural and other sources; (iv) manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes); (v) building, or effecting major repairs to, one's own dwelling, farm buildings, etc.

*Provision of services* is outside the SNA however it is included in SNA general production boundary and covers (i) household activities of accounting and management, purchasing or transporting goods; (ii) preparing or serving meals, household waste disposal and recycling; (iii) cleaning, decorating and maintaining one's own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods, and gardening; (iv) childcare and instruction, transporting and caring for elderly, dependent or other household members and domestic animals or pets, etc.

Information about participation and time-spent in own-use production work is essential to inform a wide range of policies including those targeting employment creation in rural areas, poverty reduction, food security, and provision of a wide range of services, including water supply, child and elderly care, domestic services, etc. It is also essential for addressing gender issues in the world of work and for better understanding participation and access to labour markets, and related issues such as work-life balance.

The LFS questionnaire contains 7 questions on time spent on different types of own-use production work excluding production or processing of food stuff. These questions were asked to all people excluding domestic worker who are paid to undertake that kind of work. The results are shown in Table 10.1. The data indicate that about 5,483,562 persons 16 years old and over, representing 80.8 percent of the people who were eligible to answer this questions (6,786,983), were engaged in at least one type of own-use production work during the reference week. Among them 2,214,041 representing 32.6 percent were male and 3,269,521 (48.2 percent) were female. They devoted on average 20.6 hours per week on these activities. The type of activity in which the highest numbers of persons were engaged was "doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals", covering 62.8 percent of the working age population and involving on average 10.7 hours per week, followed by "fetching water for the household, including travel time" (45.5 percent of the working age population) and on average 4.2 hours per week.

**Table 10. 1: Average time spend per week on own-use production**

	<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>Average number of hours</b>
Population 16 years old and over engaged in some type of own-use production work	5,483,562	80.8	20.6
Collecting firewood for the household including travel time	2,476,610	36.5	4.4
Fetching water for the household, including travel time	3,086,660	45.5	4.2
Searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals	2,417,357	35.6	8.5
Constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings, private roads, or wells	154,415	2.3	6.8
Manufacturing household goods for own or family use	542,763	8.0	6.1
Doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals	4,258,856	62.8	10.7
Looking after children and elderly	2,399,637	35.4	7.7
<b>Own-use production work among the labour force</b>			
Among labour force	2,906,878	76.8	19.5
Among employed	2,414,393	75.2	18.9
Among unemployed	492,484	86.1	22.7

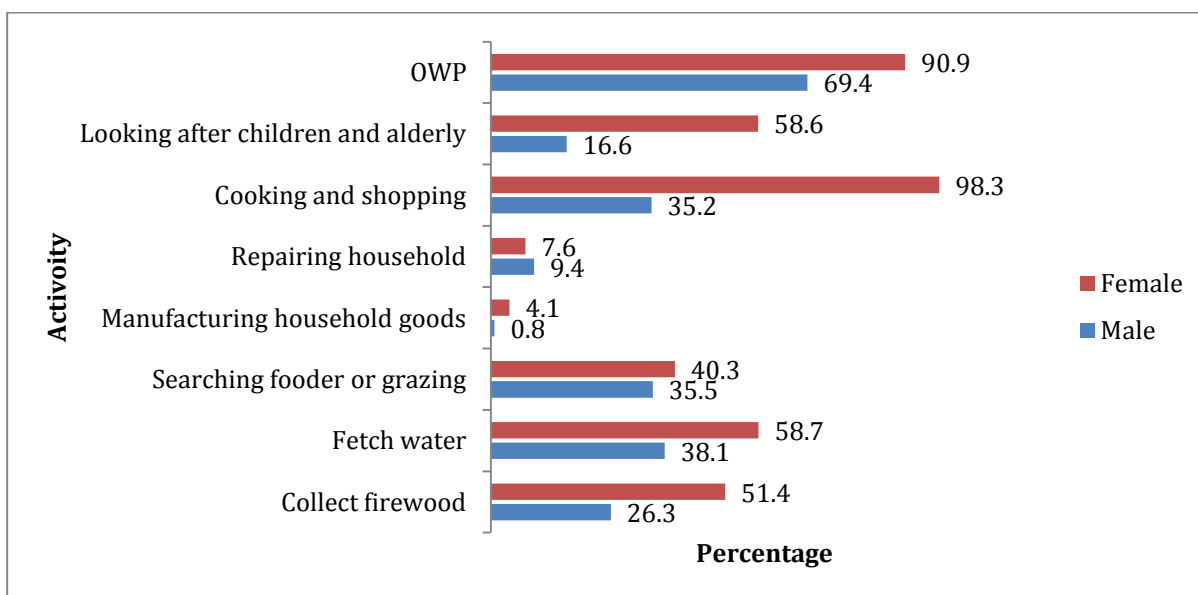
Source: LFS 2018

The table also shows that some 2,906, 878 persons combined labour force activity with own-use production work above mentioned. The average time spent per week on own-use production work by labour force participants was 19.5 hours. As expected, the average number of hours of own-use production work was lower among the employed and relatively higher among the unemployed.

Using data on total hours usually worked at main and secondary jobs of the employed population, the combined hours of work in employment activity and own-use production work of the employed population was about 53.0 hours per week.

Figure 10.1 below illustrates the proportion of working age population who were engaged in own use production activities by sex. Females were more engaged in own-use production 3,269,521 (90.9 percent) than males 2,214,041 (69.3 percent). Except for repairing of own dwelling and searching fodder or grazing, the proportion of working age females engaged in other type of own use production activities was higher than the proportion of working age males.

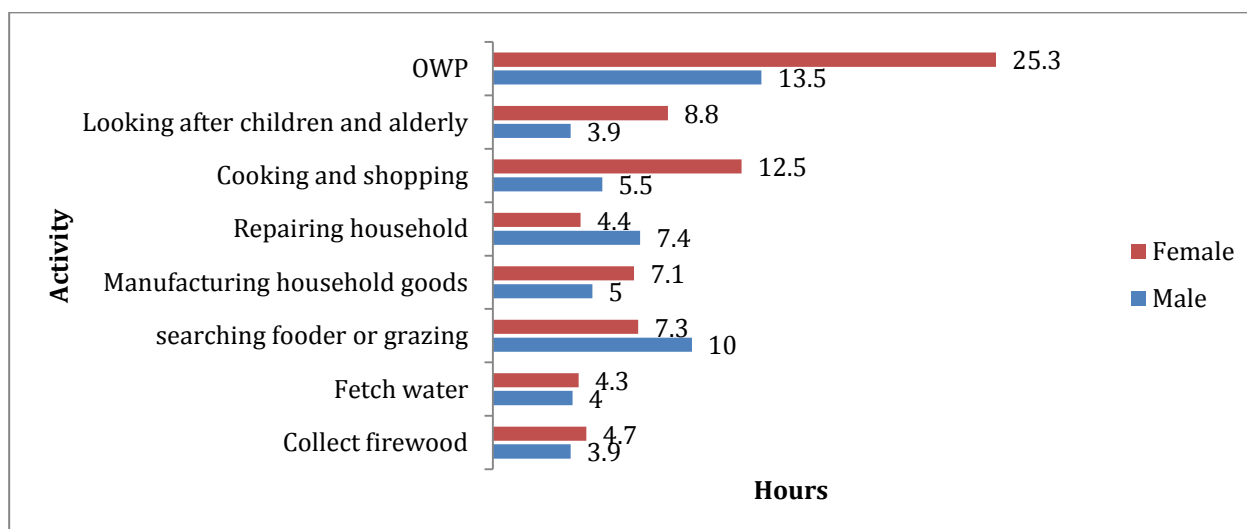
**Figure 10. 1: Proportion of working age population who are own use producers by sex**



Source: LFS 2018

Figure 10.2 presents the average number of time spent per week in own use production of different services by sex. The time spent by females (25.3 hours) was almost twice as high as the time spent by males (13.5 hours) in those activities. The activities in which females were spending more time were cooking and shopping (12.5 hours) followed by looking after children or elderly (8.8 hours) while males were spending more time in searching folder or grazing (10 hours) and repairing own houses (7.4 hours).

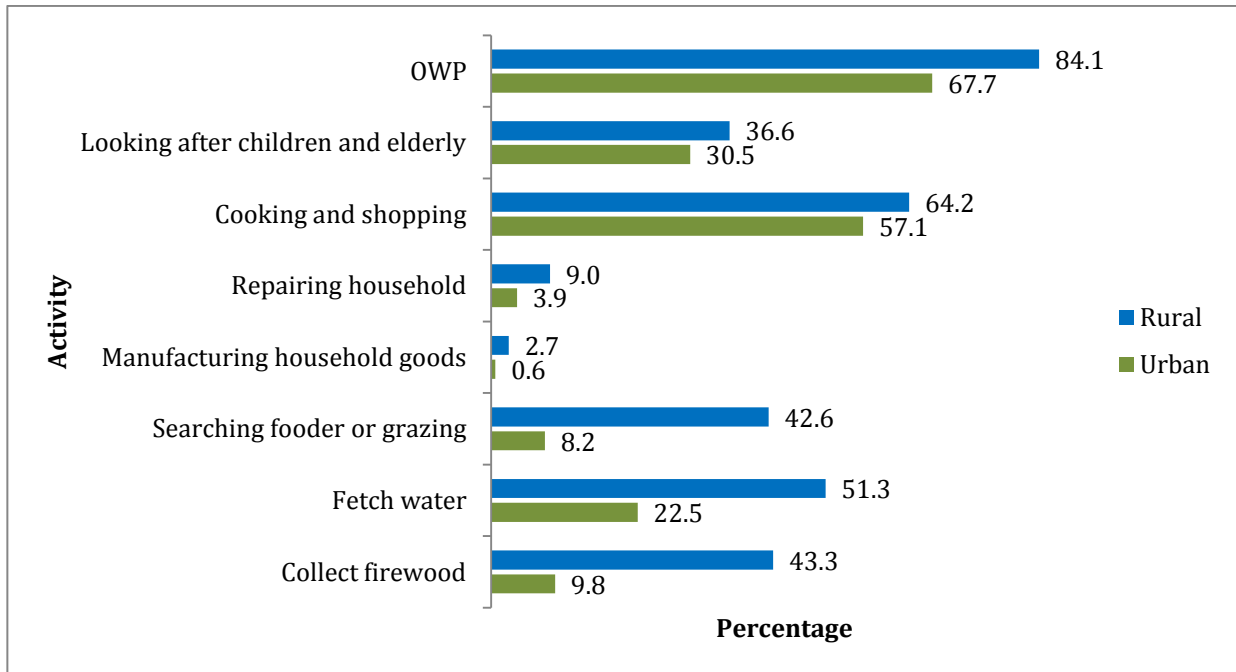
**Figure 10. 2: Average number of hours spent in own use production activities by type and sex**



Source: LFS 2018

Considering the area of residence, own use services activity was more predominant in rural area (84.1 percent) as compared to urban areas (67.6 percent). More than half of the working age population was engaged in cooking and shopping, and in fetching water in rural areas. In urban areas, the activities that involve an important proportion of working age population were cooking and shopping, looking after children and fetching water.

**Figure 10. 3: Proportion of working age population engaged in Own use production of services by residential area and activity**



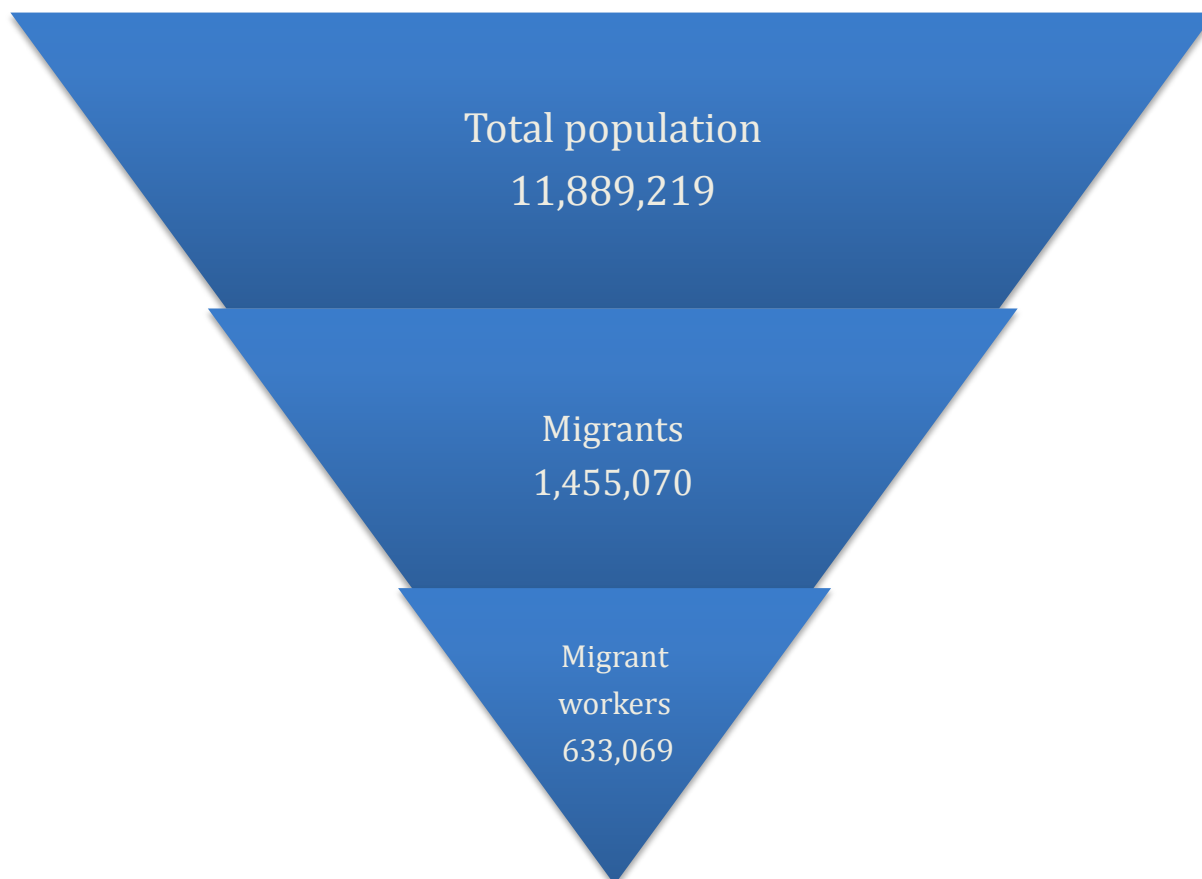
Source: LFS 2018



## Chapter 11. Migrant workers

According to the results of the LFS 2018 shown in Figure 11.1 below, the stock of the migrant population at the time of the survey was 1,455,070 persons, representing 12.2 percent of the total population. Among them, an estimated 633,069 were migrant workers. A migrant was defined to be any current resident, member of a private household in Rwanda who has changed his or her district or country of usual residence in the last five years. A migrant worker was defined to be a migrant who was engaged in an employment for pay or profit.

**Figure 11. 1: Size of the migrant and migrant workers populations**



Source: LFS 2018

The migrant population includes the internal migrants and the international migrants. Similarly, the migrant workers population includes the internal migrant workers and the international migrant workers. The internal migrant and internal migrant workers were those who have moved from one district of Rwanda to another during the last five years, and the international migrant and international migrant workers were those who have moved from outside the country to Rwanda in the last five years. The bulk of the migrants were internal migrants (1,348,168) and the international migrants were

106,902. The share of international migrants in total population of Rwanda (0.9 percent) remains significantly lower than the world average (3.2 percent).<sup>10</sup>

There were relatively more women (52.2 percent) than men (47.8 percent) among internal migrants of working age 16 years old and over, while the reverse is true among international migrants. The percentage of women among international migrants of working age was 43.4 and the percentage of men was 56.6 percent.

- **Working age population Migrant**

The percentage of migrants of working age living in the urban areas was significantly higher than the national average, both for internal migrants and international migrants. The proportion of international migrants in urban areas was around 58.4 percent, but it was lower than that of rural area for internal migrants (46.8 percent).

Table 11.1 shows the distribution of working age 16 years old and over internal migrants from the province prior residence to the province of current residence, and Table 11.2 shows the distribution of working age 16 years old and over international migrants from the country of prior residence to the province of current residence.

**Table 11. 1: Province of current residence and province of last move of internal migrants**

		Province of current residence					
		Kigali	South	West	North	East	Total
Province of last move	Kigali	122,094	43,836	21,779	22,405	67,360	277,475
	South	113,628	75,415	16,373	11,124	37,818	254,357
	West	63,315	14,979	45,998	6,455	41,163	171,910
	North	30,048	4,201	4,664	18,061	40,615	97,590
	East	61,464	18,991	12,757	7,312	80,519	181,042
	Total	390,548	157,421	101,570	65,358	267,476	982,374

Source: LFS 2018

The diagonal elements of Table 11.1 show that about one-third of the internal migrants moved from one district to another district in the same province. The total numbers in the diagonals of the table is 342,087 corresponding to 34.8 percent of the total internal migrant population. The majority or about two-third of the internal migrants moved from one province to another. From the off-diagonal elements of Table 11.1, one can observe that the migration corridor with the largest movement was from the Southern Province to the City of Kigali (113,628 migrants), followed by the movement from the City of Kigali to the Eastern Province (67,360) and the movement from West Province to the City of Kigali (63,315).

It is interesting to note that the City of Kigali was a major destination as well as a major province of origin of migrant workers. More than one-third (39.7 per cent) of the internal migrants currently reside in the City of Kigali. Similarly, more than one-fourth (28.2 percent) of the internal migrants moved from a district of the City of Kigali to another district inside or outside the City of Kigali in the last five years.

<sup>10</sup> International Labour Office, *ILO global estimates on migrant workers. Results and methodology. Special focus on migrant domestic workers*. Labour Migration Branch, Conditions of Work and Equality Department and Department of Statistics, 2015.

The Eastern province was the second pole of attraction as a destination province while the Southern province was the second highest migrant-sending province after the City of Kigali.

**Table 11. 2: Province of current residence and country of last move of international migrants**

		Province of current residence					
		Kigali	South	West	North	East	Total
Country of last move	Burundi	7,854	2,273	5,057	0	3,568	18,752
	Congo-Kinshasa	1,774	1,968	11,744	1,277	488	17,251
	Kenya	1,142	0	165	0	0	1,307
	Tanzania	632	774	0	335	1,946	3,688
	Uganda	5,321	2,115	1,560	8,380	3,746	21,122
	Rest of Africa	957	0	0	388	182	1,527
	Other countries	2,340	0	0	259	0	2,599
	Total	20,020	7,130	18,527	10,638	9,931	66,246

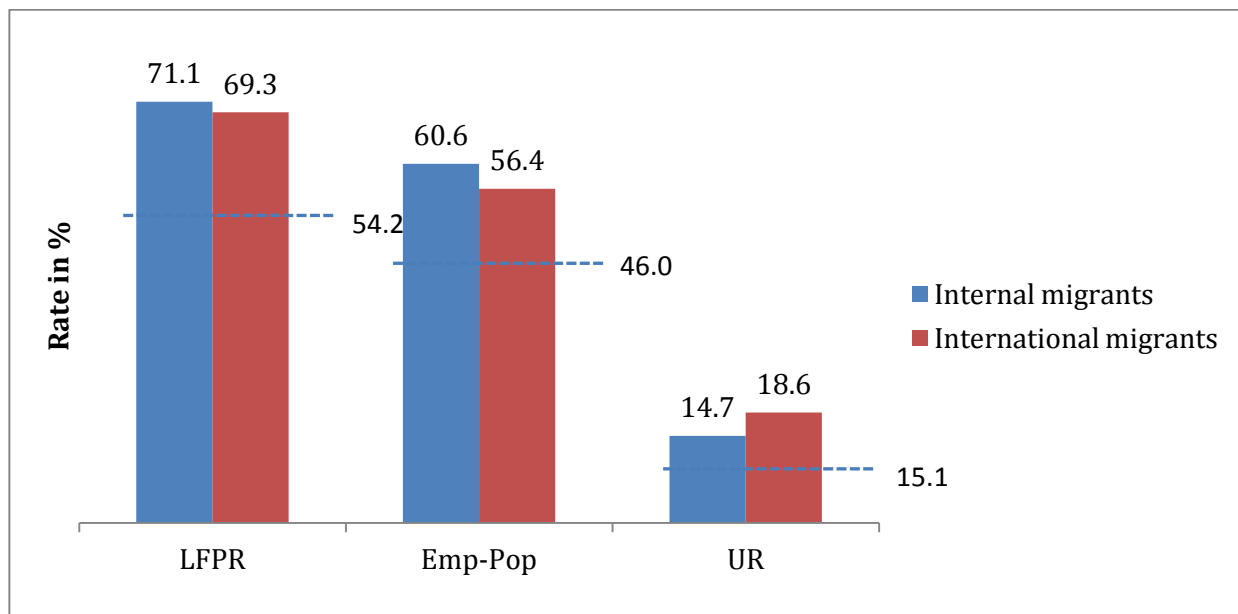
Source: LFS 2018

In terms of international migration, most migrants of working age were coming from Uganda DRC and Burundi (31.9 and 28.3 percent, respectively), followed by Congo-Kinshasa (26.0 percent) and Tanzania (5.6 percent). The City of Kigali was the province of destination of the highest number of international migrants (30.2 percent) followed by the West Province (28.0 percent).

A large part of the migrant population is migrant workers. Statistics on this category of migrants are particularly important. The management of labour migration and the protection of migrant workers, especially, their labour rights and the promotion of safe and secure working environments are of priority concerns of many countries.

Figure 11.2 shows the summary indicators of the labour force status of internal and international migrants according to the results of the RLFS 2018.

**Figure 11. 2: Labour force status of internal and international migrants.**



Source: LFS 2018

**Notes: LFPR = Labour force participation rate; Emp-Pop = Employment-to-population ratio; and UR = Unemployment rate. Dotted lines correspond to corresponding national rates or ratio.**

It can be observed that the share of the working age migrants engaged in the labour force is significantly higher than the general population as a whole. The labour force participation rate of internal migrants was 71.1 percent and that of the international migrants was 69.3 percent, both significantly higher than the overall labour force participation rate (54.2 percent). Similarly, the employment-to-population ratio of internal migrants (60.6 percent) and that of the international migrants (56.4 percent) were higher than the overall employment-to-population ratio of the country (46.0 percent). On contrary, the unemployment rate of internal migrant workers (14.7 percent) was below the national unemployment rate (15.1 percent) while the unemployment rate for international migrant workers (18.6 percent) was higher than the national unemployment rate.

These results are in line with expectation as migration is often motivated by economic and labour market factors. According to the results of the annual 2018 RLFS, the main reason to move from the previous place of residence of the recent working age migrants was looking for work (18.9 percent of respondents) closely followed by Coming back in country/building/Renting (18.5 percent) found job was third (14.3 percent). Living with relatives, Marriage and Parents moved, were next in relative size (11.5, 9.0 and 8.8 percent respectively).

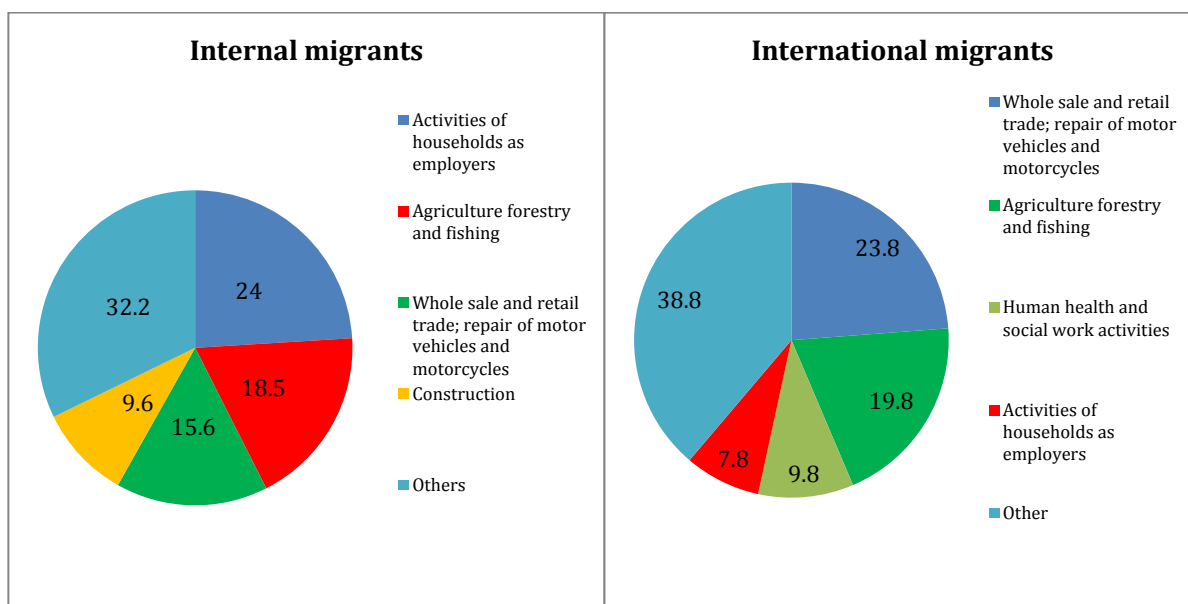
It is also instructive to note that the unemployment rate was lowest (about 1.8 to 9.0 percent) among migrant workers who moved from their previous place of residence because of Found job, job transfer or looking for employment; (about 30.4 to 44.2 percent) among those who moved for personal reasons such as Parent's move, living with relatives or studies. Correspondingly, the employment-to-population ratio was highest among migrant workers who moved for labour market reasons than those who moved for personal, family or other reasons.

More detailed analysis of the relationship between labour force status and reason of migration of migrant workers may be carried out based on the data presented in Tables 50-52 of the Statistical Annex. One particular result that should be mentioned here is the very high employment-to-population ratio (96.1 percent) and the relatively low unemployment rate (1.8 percent) of migrants whose main reason of migration was found work. This result means that many of these migrants keep their employment following their move, although not all.

The pattern of employment of migrant workers in terms of branch of economic activity is shown below for internal and international migrants, separately. The branch of economic activity with the highest number of internal migrants was activities of households as employers (24.0 percent) compared with the national share of persons engaged in households as employers (6.8 percent). The results show also that the percentage of agriculture employment among the internal migrant workers (18.5 percent) was lower as compared to the national average (39.5 percent).

The shares of internal migrants engaged in wholesale and retail trade and motor vehicle repair (15.6 percent) and in construction (9.6 percent) are about the same as the corresponding national average (14.9 and 10.0 percent respectively), suggesting that migrant workers in these two branches of economic activity were engaged in the same activity prior and after migration.

**Figure 11. 3: Employed migrant workers by branch of economic activity.**



Source: LFS 2018

Turning to international migration, the data show that the international migrant workers were mostly engaged wholesale and retail trade and motor vehicle repair (23.8 percent), in agriculture (19.8 percent), Human health and social work (9.8 percent) and activities of households as employers (7.8 percent). In the branches of economic activity presented in figure 11.3 the share of international migrant workers was higher than the corresponding national share of employment in ‘Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’.

According to the annual 2018 RLFS, the proportion of internal migrants of working age, engaged in subsistence foodstuff production, not counted in labour force was 8.9 percent. The proportion among the international migrants was 5.6 percent. Both figures are considerably lower than the corresponding national percentage of 24.4 percent, indicating that migrants are relatively less engaged in subsistence foodstuff activity than the working age population at large. One implication of these results is that the higher labour force participation rate of migrants noted earlier in this chapter would be dissipated if the participation rate would be calculated on the basis of employment work as well as subsistence foodstuff production work.



## Chapter 12. Workers with disabilities

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda implemented the recommendation of the UN formed Washington Group on Disability Statistics, the Rwanda labour force survey used the recommended questions for identifying people with disabilities and their disaggregation by labour force status and other demographic and economic characteristics. Data collection on disabilities and on workers with disabilities aims to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), a universal and ambitious plan of actions for ending poverty and hunger by 2030, leaving no one behind including people with disabilities. Such disaggregated statistics are critical for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

The sample size of the 2018 LFS is considerably large and is considered sufficient for providing preliminary estimates of workers with disabilities and their broad characteristics. According to the results of the annual 2018 LFS, there were 386,064 persons aged five years old and over with disabilities, in Rwanda representing a prevalence rate of 3.8 percent. The relative standard error of the estimate is approximately 3.1 percent, corresponding to a margin of error of about +/- 11,832.

The recommended set of questions on disability was administered to persons five years old and above, and therefore the LFS results refer to this age category. In line with recommendations of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a person with disability was defined as any individual five years old and above who responded to have “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do it at all” with respect to one or more of the following six conditions: “seeing, even if wearing glasses”, “hearing, even if using a hearing aid”, “remembering or concentrating”, “walking or climbing steps”, “self-care such as washing all over or dressing”, “communicating, for example, understanding or being understood”.

Table 12.1 shows the estimated number of persons with disabilities by type and degree of disability. The table also gives data on the prevalence rate in relation to the total population five years old and above.

**Table 12. 1: Prevalence of disabilities by type of disability**

Type of disability	Total persons with disability		With a lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	<b>386,064</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>348,745</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>37,319</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Seeing	134,413	1.3	130,262	1.3	4,150	0.0
Hearing	74,863	0.7	68,198	0.7	6,665	0.1
Walking, climbing	164,586	1.6	148,802	1.4	15,785	0.2
Remembering	76,230	0.7	68,219	0.7	8,011	0.1
Washing, dressing	44,076	0.4	28,704	0.3	15,372	0.1
Communicating	30,146	0.3	18,763	0.2	11,383	0.1

Source: LFS 2018

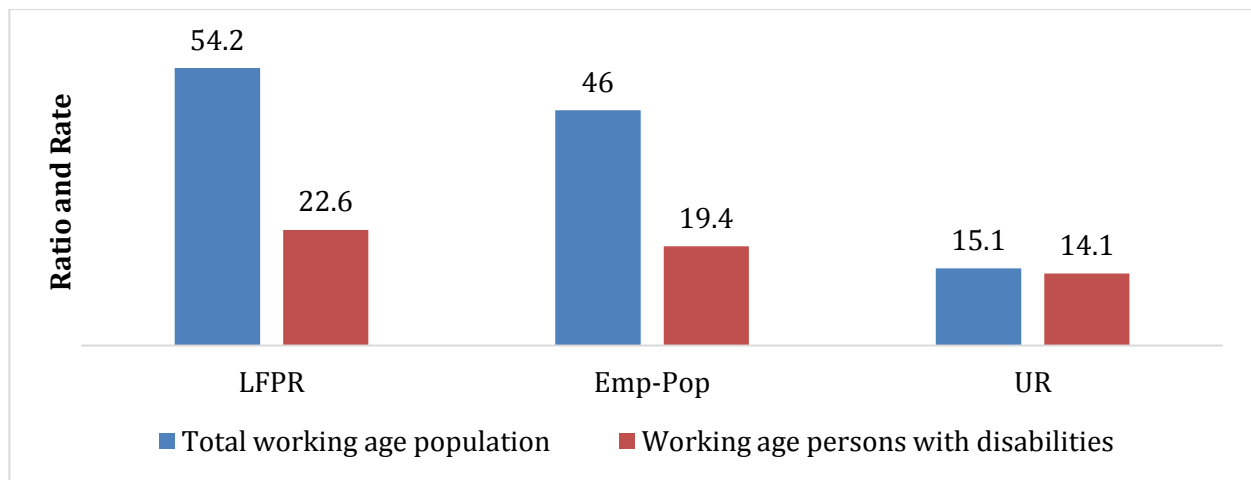
Note: Details do not add up to totals due to the existence of persons with more than one disability.

The disability with the highest prevalence rate was difficulty in walking or climbing steps, affecting 164,586 persons or 1.6 percent of the population 5 years old and above. Almost as frequent are the disability in seeing even with glasses, affecting 134,413 persons or 1.3 percent of the population 5 years old and above, and the disability in remembering or concentrating, affecting 76,230 persons or 0.7 percent of the population 5 years old and above. The data show that there were less people who cannot

do at all, about 4,150 persons who cannot see at all, and 8,011 who cannot remember or concentrate at all, representing about less one per thousand persons.

Figure 12.1 compares the main labour market indicators for persons 16 years old and above with disabilities and the corresponding indicator for the working age population at large. The results show that 22.6 percent or almost one-fifth of the working age persons with disabilities are labour force participants. The corresponding rate for the working age population at large is 54.2 per cent. About 19.4 percent of the working age persons with disabilities are engaged in employment work for pay or profit. The corresponding ratio for the working age population at large is 46.0 percent.

**Figure 12. 1: Main labour force indicators: Working age persons with disabilities versus working age population at large.**



Source: LFS 2018

Note: LFPR = labour force participation rate; Emp-Pop = Employment-to-population ratio; and UR = Unemployment rate.

It is instructive to note that the data from the annual 2018 LFS show that the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities is one percent lower than the unemployment rate of the working age population at large (15.1 percent versus 14.1 percent).

The analysis of employment status of the working age persons with disabilities by type of disability (presented in Table 5 of the Statistical Annex) shows that the employment-to-population ratio is highest among persons with communicating disability (22.5 percent) and lowest among persons with difficulty in washing all over and dressing 3.5 percent). Unemployment rate is lowest among persons with difficulty in Walking (9.7 percent) while is higher among persons with washing all over and dressing disability (34.5 percent). Labour force participation rate is lowest among persons with difficulty in washing all over and dressing (5.4 percent) reflecting their age pattern.



## **Annex A. Main concept and definitions**

The main concepts and definitions used in the survey are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).<sup>11</sup> They are briefly described below.

### **• Work**

The starting point of the international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization is the concept of work defined as:

- “Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use” in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined “irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.”
- It excludes “activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one’s own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation).”

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards). The RLFS focuses on the measurement of employment and labour underutilization and separately on own-use production work.

### **• Working age population**

The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over. For international reporting, the international standards recommend the lowest age bracket starting with 15 years. To enable comparison with the past and to conform to the international standards, the LFS questionnaire collected data on labour force and labour underutilization characteristics of the population 14 years and over. Accordingly, the main indicators presented in this report are based on the 16 years old limit.

### **• Employment**

Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one’s own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons “at work,” i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

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<sup>11</sup>ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

This definition of employment differs from the definition used in past surveys and censuses that was based on the previous international standards.<sup>12</sup> The main difference concerns the statistical treatment of subsistence foodstuff producers. According to these earlier standards, “persons engaged in the production of goods and services for own and household consumption should be considered as in self-employment if such production comprises an important contribution to the total consumption of the households.” According to the new standards, however, only those are included in employment if the production was “intended mainly for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family.”

- **Labour underutilization**

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand. It reflects the unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include, but may not be restricted to unemployment; time-related underemployment; and potential labour force.

- **Unemployment**

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those above a specified age who (a) were not in employment; (b) carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period; and (c) were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity. The definition of unemployment provides an exception in the case of *future starters*. They are considered as unemployed even if they did not carry out activities to seek employment during the specified recent period, if satisfy the availability condition.

Although this definition of unemployment is essentially the same as the definition used in past surveys and censuses, the resulting statistics differ considerably from each other. This is due to the impact of the change in the definition of employment. Persons who are not classified as employed under the new definition are now subject to classification as unemployed if they satisfy the other two criteria of unemployment.

- **Time-related underemployment**

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a specified reference period, (a) wanted to work additional hours, (b) whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and (c) who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. The hour-threshold was set at 35 hours of work during the reference week at all jobs. It corresponds to the median value of the distribution of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference week.

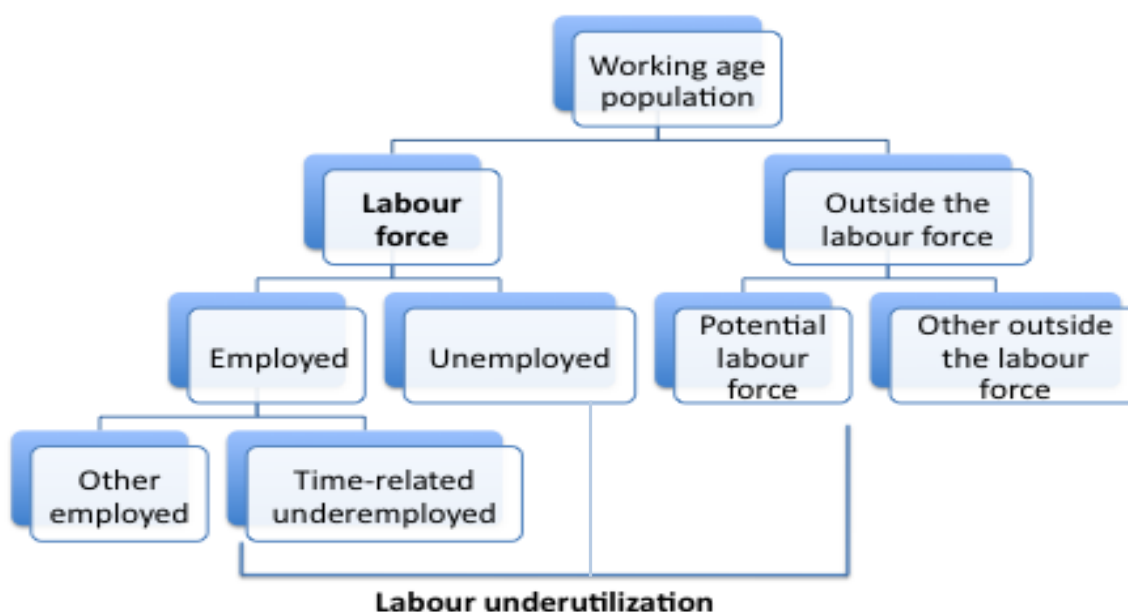
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<sup>12</sup> ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment*, adopted by the 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982.

- **Potential labour force**

Potential labour force is defined as all persons above a specified age who, during the short 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 relationship among the various concepts is shown in the figure below.

## A1. Labour force and labour underutilization framework



Note: The employed excludes workers engaged in the production of goods or services for own consumption or in other forms of work not regarded as employment.

- **Discouraged jobseekers**

Among the potential labour force, one particular group requires separate attention. These are the discouraged jobseekers. Discouraged jobseekers are persons outside the labour force who wanted employment and were currently available but did not seek employment during the short reference period of measurement for labour market-related reasons as listed below:

- past failure to find a suitable job
- lack of experience
- lack of qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills
- lack of jobs in the area
- considered too young or too old by prospective employers

The discouraged jobseekers are a subset of the potential labour force, or more particularly, a subset of the “available potential jobseekers”. During the survey reference period, they wanted and were available

for employment, but were not seeking employment for labour market-related reasons as opposed to personal, family or other non-labour related reasons. They are considered as potential jobseekers because in principle they have been seeking employment in the past but stopped looking for employment after failure or repeated failures to obtain suitable employment due to various reasons related to the unsuitability of their age, qualification, work experience, and similar labour-market reasons. If these obstacles could be overcome, they would presumably be again jobseekers.

- **Others outside the labour force**

The potential labour force is one group of persons outside the labour force. In general, persons outside the labour force include persons of working age population who were neither in employment nor in unemployment during the reference period of measurement. Persons outside the labour force may be classified in terms of their current main activity status as well as the main reason for not being engaged in the labour force and their potential future labour force engagement. The international standards recommend the classification of persons outside the labour force by main activity status, as self-declared, with the following categories:

- own-use production of goods or own-use provision of services;
- unpaid-trainee work;
- volunteer work;
- studies;
- self-care (due to illness or disability);
- leisure activities (social, cultural, recreational).

The main status of the individual is to be determined by the person himself or herself, or in practice by the survey respondent if the survey allows for proxy-response.

Additional classifications of the population outside of the labour force (or more generally, the population not in employment) that may be considered in survey design are past work employment and characteristics of last employment for those who had past employment experience, and main current source of livelihood.

- **Willing non-jobseekers**

One particular group of persons outside the labour force who are not in the potential labour but have some attachment to the labour force are the so-called “willing non-jobseekers”. Willing non-jobseekers are defined as persons who wanted employment but were not seeking employment and were not currently available for employment during the corresponding specified reference periods of measurement.

The willing non-jobseekers are a subset of the persons outside the labour force, and more particularly, a subset of those persons outside the labour force who are not in the potential labour force. The willing non-jobseekers were not seeking employment, nor were available for employment during the appropriate reference periods and as a result are not classified as unemployed or as potential labour force. However, they wanted employment during the appropriate reference period, and in this sense they are considered as a separate category among the population outside the labour force.

- **Own-use production work**

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use for a cumulative total of at least one hour. “For own final use” is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is *mainly* for final use (in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households). In the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

*Subsistence foodstuff producers* constitute an important subgroup of persons in own-use production work. They are defined as all those who performed any of the specified activities to produce foodstuff from agriculture, fishing, hunting or gathering that contribute to the livelihood of the household or family. Excluded are persons who engaged in such production as recreational or leisure activities.

Own-use producers and in particular persons engaged in own-use production of goods such as subsistence foodstuff producers (and for that also matter unpaid trainee workers or volunteer workers) may be engaged, in the same reference period, in other activities, including employment or search for employment. On the basis of their other activity, therefore, certain own-use producers may also be in the labour force and classified as employed, unemployed or other labour underutilization category.

The following table lists the terminology and definitions of the main labour force and labour underutilization indicators used in the survey. The definitions of other concepts used in the survey are described as part of the analysis of the data in the body of the report.

## A2. Main labour force and labour underutilization indicators

Concept	Definition
Working age population (Pop16+)	E+U+N
Labour force (LF)	LF = E+U
Potential labour force	P
Extended labour force (XLF)	XLF = E+U+P
Employment	E
Unemployment	U
Time-related underemployment	T
Labour force participation rate	LF/Pop16+
Employment-population ratio	E/Pop16+
Unemployment rate (LU1)	U/LF
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2)	(U+T)/LF
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	(U+P)/XLF
Composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4)	(U+T+P)/XLF



## **Annex B. Survey methodology and data quality**

The ultimate goal of the labour force survey (LFS) programme is to collect data on the employment and labour underutilization characteristics of the population on a continuous basis, providing bi-annual estimates of the main labour force aggregates with sufficient precision at the district level. Given this ambitious measurement objective, it has been decided to adopt a gradual approach starting with an annual survey with the sample spread over two points in time. The sample is designed such that the survey provides for:

- Semi-annual national estimates of employment and labour underutilization with specified precision, and
- Annual district-level estimates by pooling together the bi-annual data of each calendar year.

The timing of the bi-annual rounds is based on the seasonal variations of labour force activities in Rwanda, in particular, the high and low seasons of agriculture activities, in February and August, respectively. This approach is in line with the international standards that recommend a national data collection strategy that allows reporting “on a sub-annual basis, main aggregates of employment, labour force, labour underutilization, including unemployment, in order to monitor short-term trends and seasonal variations.”

An annual survey with the sample spread over two points in time has a number of advantages in comparison with an approach that starts with an annual survey conducted at one point in time during the year. The semi-annual approach allows NISR to put in place a survey management system that oversees survey operations and data processing tasks that cover the entire year. This would make it easier to transit at a later stage into a more frequent reporting system. It will also lessen the number of transitions and inevitable disruptions at each transition toward the final objective of reaching a continuous survey with quarterly reporting.

A semi-annual approach also provides the possibility of incorporating a rotation scheme into the sample design. A rotation scheme allows to produce more accurate measurement of employment and labour underutilization trends as well as new statistics on labour force dynamics, in particular, flow data on job gains (number of persons obtaining employment during a given period) and corresponding data on job losses (number of persons losing employment during the period).

### **1. Sample design**

The sample design of the LFS is a two-stage stratified design according to which at the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of enumeration areas from the latest population census is drawn with probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of the census number of households or census number of household members, and at the second stage of sampling, a fixed number of sample of households is selected with equal probability within each sample enumeration areas. Finally, all household members in the sample households are selected for survey interviewing.

The scope of the survey is all persons living in private households. It excludes the institutional population permanently residing in houses such as hostels; health resorts; correctional establishments etc., as well as persons living in seasonal dwellings not covered in the survey. It also excludes workers living at their work-sites. A household is a group of persons who live together and make common

provision for food and other essentials for living. The people in the group may be related or unrelated or a combination of both. A household may consist of only one person or several persons.

- **Sample size**

Sample size determination in most household-based surveys with multi-stage stratified design is based on the principle of first calculating the required sample size for a single «domain» assuming a simple random sample design and no non-response. A domain is a well-defined population group for which estimates with pre-determined accuracy are sought. The results are then extended to allow for non-response and deviation from simple random sampling.

The application of this principle with the choice of parameters described below leads to a sample size requirement of 18,691 households for measuring annual unemployment with margin of errors of +/- 0.3% at 95% confidence level. In these calculations, the main indicator is the ratio of unemployment to the working age population, set at  $r=0.024$  according to the 2012 population census of Rwanda. The design effect (deff) is set at 3, within the range of values (3 to 4) generally used for labour force surveys. The margin of errors (ME = 0.0026) is twice the standard error of the estimate.<sup>13</sup> Similar calculations for employment gave a sample size requirement of 18,792 households.

Because the sample size should be a multiple of 4x16 for February 2018 survey round, four rotation groups with 146 Primary Sampling Unit per rotation and 16 sample households per Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) that give a sample size of 9,344 households. Since we are shifting from bi-annual to quarterly LFS, August 2018 survey round has been set as a period of transition, therefore 530 PSU has been used with the sample size of 9,248 households. Two rounds of 2018 LFS have been rounded to the sample size 18,592 households.

- **Sample rotation**

The main purpose of sample rotation is to improve the precision of the trend estimates. It also allows obtaining data on labour force flows by matching sample individuals common in different survey rounds. The sample rotation scheme adopted for the Rwanda LFS programme builds on the possibility of transiting to quarterly sub-rounds after a few years of half-annual sub-rounds.

**Rwanda LFS: Sample rotation design**

16-Aug	17-Feb	17-Aug	18-Feb	18-Aug
1				
2	2			
3	3	3		
4	4	4	4	
	5	5	5	5
		6	6	(6+7)/3
			7	(6+7)/3
				(6+7)/3
				(8+9)/3

<sup>13</sup>For more detail description of the calculations reference is made to: “Labour Force Survey of Rwanda: Proposed survey programme and instruments, FarhadMehran, GIZ Consultant, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 31 July 2015.



According to the sample rotation design, the annual sample size is distributed into two bi-annual rounds in February and August of each year, except for the first year when the Pilot Survey was conducted. The LFS August 2016 begins with a half-sample of 9344 households. In 2017, the survey used the full sample of 18688 households spread over February and August, and the process continued in February 2018 round but changed to 9,248 households in August 2018 toward transition to quarterly sub-rounds.

- **Sampling frame and sample allocation among districts**

A primary sampling unit is an enumeration area of the Population and Housing Census 2012. There are altogether 14,784 enumeration areas in the sampling frame constructed by NISR based on the population and housing census.

To ensure adequate geographical distribution of the sample over the different parts of the population, the sample is allocated among the 30 districts of the country. Prior to sample selection, the sampling frame is sorted according to urban and rural areas within districts. This provides an implicit stratification of the population by urban and rural areas. The resulting distribution of the sample of the February and August 2018 LFS rounds obtained on the basis of the square-root allocation is shown in the following tables. The sample design for February round provides a total of 9344 households in 584 enumeration areas, with 3248 urban households in 203 urban enumeration areas and 6096 rural households in 381 rural enumeration areas while the sample design for August round provides a total of 9248 households in 530 enumeration areas, with 3112 urban households in 180 urban enumeration areas and 6136 rural households in 381 rural enumeration areas

**Sample allocation of enumeration areas and households by district, RLFS February 2018**

District	Number of sample enumeration areas			Number of sample households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Nyarugenge	68	49	19	1088	784	304
Gasabo	92	51	41	1472	816	656
Kicukiro	72	59	13	1152	944	208
Nyanza	12	1	11	192	16	176
Gisagara	12		12	192	0	192
Nyaruguru	12	1	11	192	16	176
Huye	12	4	8	192	64	128
Nyamagabe	12	1	11	192	16	176
Ruhango	12	1	11	192	16	176
Muhanga	12	2	10	192	32	160
Kamonyi	12	1	11	192	16	176
Karongi	12	1	11	192	16	176
Rutsiro	12		12	192	0	192
Rubavu	16	6	10	256	96	160
Nyabihu	12	1	11	192	16	176
Ngororero	12		12	192	0	192
Rusizi	16	3	13	256	48	208
Nyamasheke	16		16	256	0	256
Rulindo	12		12	192	0	192

Gakenke	12		12	192	0	192
Musanze	16	4	12	256	64	192
Burera	12		12	192	0	192
Gicumbi	16	1	15	256	16	240
Rwamagana	12	1	11	192	16	176
Nyagatare	16	2	14	256	32	224
Gatsibo	16	1	15	256	16	240
Kayonza	12	1	11	192	16	176
Kirehe	12		12	192	0	192
Ngoma	12		12	192	0	192
Bugesera	12	1	11	192	16	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>9344</b>	<b>3072</b>	<b>6272</b>

### Sample allocation of enumeration areas and households by district, RLFS August 2018

District	Number of sample enumeration areas			Number of sample households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Nyarugenge	61	45	16	1056	784	272
Gasabo	85	48	37	1488	840	648
Kicukiro	66	55	11	1152	960	192
Nyanza	11	1	10	192	16	176
Gisagara	9		9	160	0	160
Nyaruguru	11	1	10	192	16	176
Huye	11	3	8	192	48	144
Nyamagabe	11	1	10	192	16	176
Ruhango	11	1	10	192	16	176
Muhanga	11	2	9	192	32	160
Kamonyi	11	1	10	192	16	176
Karongi	11	1	10	192	16	176
Rutsiro	11		11	192	0	192
Rubavu	14	5	9	240	80	160
Nyabihu	11	1	10	192	16	176
Ngororero	11		11	192	0	192
Rusizi	14	3	11	240	48	192
Nyamasheke	16		16	288	0	288
Rulindo	11		11	192	0	192
Gakenke	11		11	192	0	192
Musanze	14	3	11	240	48	192
Burera	11		11	192	0	192
Gicumbi	14	1	13	240	16	224
Rwamagana	11	2	9	192	40	152
Nyagatare	16	3	13	288	56	232
Gatsibo	14	1	13	240	16	224
Kayonza	9	1	8	160	16	144
Kirehe	11		11	192	0	192

District	Number of sample enumeration areas			Number of sample households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Ngoma	11		11	192	0	192
Bugesera	11	1	10	192	16	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>9248</b>	<b>3112</b>	<b>6136</b>

It should be mentioned that the square-root allocation rule allocates the sample in proportion to the square-root value of the size of the district. It is a compromise between equal and proportional allocation. Equal allocation gives the same allocation to each district regardless of size. It may be appropriate if each district is to be treated as separate reporting unit (domain) with the same precision requirement as the others. Proportional allocation distributes the sample in proportion to the size of the districts. With proportional allocation, the geographical composition of the population is preserved, but it may lead to very small sample sizes for certain districts.

- **Selection of sample enumeration areas**

The next step in sample design was the selection of the 584 sample enumeration areas. The sample was drawn in each district by probability proportional to size (pps) from the sampling frame. In practice, the sample of enumeration areas were selected from the start for an entire sequence of 18 survey rounds from August 2016 to August 2023 when in principle a new sampling frame constructed on the basis of the next population and housing census will become available. The selected sample was then assigned randomly to 18 rotation groups. Sample enumeration areas in rotation groups R1 to R4 formed the sample for LFS August 2016. The sample of enumeration areas assigned to rotation groups R3 to R6 were used for LFS August 2017. The sample enumeration areas assigned to R4 to R7 will be used for LFS February 2018, and so on.

Given that the August 2018 has been the transition to the quarterly design, a special composition of the August 2018 sample has been designed. It is composed of the old rotation group 5, the outgoing rotation group from the bi-annual design. It is also composed of the two other old rotation groups 6 and 7, randomly divided into three equal parts  $(6+7)/3$ , one serving as new rotation group r1, the other as new rotation group r2 and the third as new rotation group r3. Finally, the August 2018 sample include a randomly selected one-third of the old rotation groups 8 and 9, which was treated as the new households entering the sample. The other one-third samples  $(8+9)/3$  will be used as the new households entering the sample in February 2019 and May 2019, respectively. The same procedure will be used for the new rotation groups entering the sample each quarter from August 2019 onward.

- **Selection sample households**

The sample enumeration areas were freshly listed prior to selection of the final sample of households. According to the February 2018 sample design, 16 sample households were selected from the list of households in each sample enumeration area by systematic sampling with equal probability. If the list contained 16 households or less all households in the sample enumeration area were drawn in the sample. If the list contained more than 16 households, a sample of fixed size (16 households) was drawn from the list by systematic random sampling. In order to keep almost the same number of households,

the sample intake of 24 households in 96 new enumerations areas were used in August 2018 sample size which resulted to the sample size of 9,248 instead of 9,344 sample households for previous rounds.

The purpose of listing was to ensure that every household currently residing in the sample locality has a non-zero probability of selection. Listing permits to update the sampling frame and account population movements and new household formations that have occurred since the last preparation of the sampling frame. It aims at covering the newly constructed buildings with living quarters and taking into account demolished or vacant buildings, or transformed dwellings no longer used as living quarters, such as dwelling addresses turned to stores or workshops, or living quarters used as secondary housing units or for holidays.

The listing form was developed to capture the information categorized in four columns: (1) A three-digit serial number for listing buildings; (2) Another three-digit serial number for listing dwellings within buildings; (3) The name of the head of household residing in the dwelling; and (4) The street address of the household.

- **Sample weights**

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

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

$$p_k = \eta \times N_k$$

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

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

$$p(hh_k) = \frac{16}{N'_k}$$

where 16 is the fixed sample-take in enumeration area  $k$  and  $N'_k$  is the listed or estimated number of households in the enumeration area  $k$ .

The overall design weight is the inverse of the product of these two probabilities,

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

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

$$AdjustedWeight(hh_k) = d'_k = \frac{d_k}{r_k}$$

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

Finally, the adjusted weights were calibrated to known population projections for four demographic groups: Males and females population less than 16 years old and males and females 16 years old and over living on private households

The population projections were derived from the NISR census publication.<sup>14</sup> The projections were adjusted by deducting estimated values for the institutional population not living in private households. The calibration procedure followed the methodology of Deville and Sarndäl.<sup>15</sup> Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

$$\text{CalibratedWeight}(hh_k) = w_k = d'_k \times (1 + \lambda x'_k)$$

where  $d'_k$  is the adjusted weight for non-response,  $\lambda$  is a regression vector obtained from the calibration formula, and  $x'_k$  is the vector of the count of male less than 16 years old, male 16 years old and over, female less than 16 years old and female 16 years old and over of interviewed households in the enumeration area  $k$ . All individuals in the same household are assigned the weight of the household in which they belong.

## 2. Questionnaire design

The questionnaire of the Rwanda Labour Force Survey 2018 in its present form contains a total of 149 questions organized into 9 sections and a cover page, dealing with following topics:

- A Household roster including activities of children aged 5 to 13 years old
- B Education
- C Identification of employed, time-related underemployed, unemployed and potential labour force
- D Characteristics of main job/activity
- E Characteristics of secondary job/activity
- F Past employment
- G Own-use production of goods and services
- H Subsistence foodstuff production
- I Housing and household assets

Not all questions are addressed to every household member. For children below 14 years of age, a minimum number of questions are asked. For older youngsters and adults 14 years of age and above, the number of questions depends on the situation and activities of the person during the reference period. The basic reference period is the last 7 days prior to the date of the interview. For certain questions, however, other reference periods are used. In each case, the relevant reference period is indicated in the text of the question.

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<sup>14</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012, Thematic Report Population Projections*, January 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Deville, J.C., and Sarndäl, C.E., "Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 87, 1992, pp. 376-382.

The questionnaire was prepared both in Kinyarwanda and in English. An earlier version of the Kinyarwanda questionnaire was tested during the Pilot LFS February 2016. The field test was conducted in selected urban and rural areas with the aim of assessing the integrity of the instrument, such as understanding of question wordings, duration of interviews, coding and data processing. The experience gained was used to finalize the questionnaire.

Experience gained from the pilot survey led to certain modifications of the questionnaire. The revised questionnaire was again tested prior to the LFS August 2016 and February 2017 through the mock interviews conducted during the training of supervisors and interviewers. Slight modifications were further introduced following the experience gained during the field work of previous LFS rounds.

A specimen of the final version of the questionnaire is presented in Annex C of the present report. It is accompanied with two documents: An extensive manual for interviewers, providing instructions on the role of interviewers, listing of household members, and procedures to be adopted for asking each question and recording the corresponding response;<sup>16</sup> and a set of diagrams and corresponding STATA syntax providing rules for combining the survey responses for constructing the main labour force indicators of the survey. These derived variables included:

Labour force status (STATUS1):

- Employed, Unemployed and Outside the labour force

Time-related underemployed (TRU)

Potential labour force (PLF)

Discouraged jobseeker (discourage)

Willing non-jobseeker (willing)

Subsistence foodstuff producer (sub)

Employment in informal and formal sector (IS and FS)

Informal and formal employment (IE and FE)

Monthly cash income from employment of employees at main job (cash)

Not in employment, nor in education or training youth 16-24 years old (NEET youth)

Not in employment, nor in education or training young persons 16-30 years old (NEET young)

Migrant worker (migrant)

Worker with disability (disable)

### **3. Field operations**

The main pre-survey activities conducted in preparation for the field operations included the establishment of the field organization, the recruitment and training of interviewers and the preparation of Tablets.

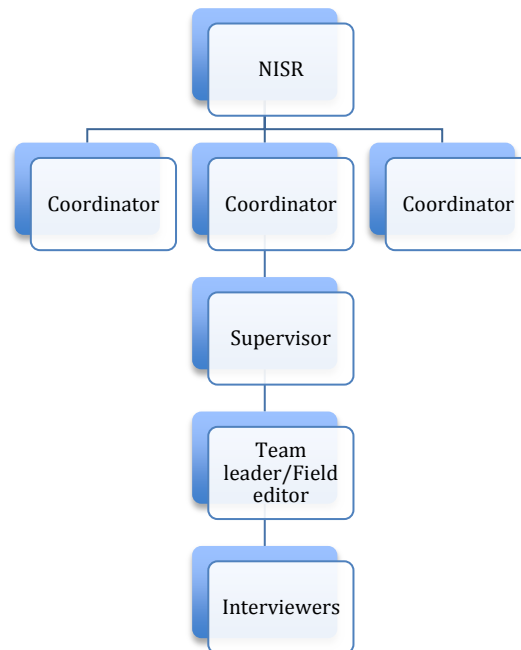
The following diagram shows the field organization of the survey. It consisted of 2 coordinators, coordinating the work of 10 supervisors, 24 team leaders and 96 interviewers. In many occasions the

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<sup>16</sup> NISR, *Rwanda Labour Force Survey, Interviewers Manual (RLFS, 2016)*, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Kigali, December 2015. Revised for the RLFS, August 2016.

team leaders and field editors conducted also survey interviews. So altogether the survey interviewing was carried out by a total of 120 interviewers.

### Field organization, LFS



The actual number of interviewers recruited for the survey was in excess of the required number in order to allow for drop-outs, illness, absences and other possible failures.

The training of the survey staff was carried out in two stages. There was first the training of the supervisors followed with the training of the interviewers. The coordinators conducted the training of the supervisors, and the combined pool of supervisors and coordinators conducted the training of the interviewers.

The field operations were conducted from 4<sup>th</sup> February to 3<sup>rd</sup> April for the first round and 1<sup>st</sup> August to 31<sup>st</sup> September 2018 for the second round. Listing was conducted at the same time as data collection in Kigali city and others District out of Kigali.

Prior to household selection and interviewing, all households in the sample enumeration areas were listed in a special listing form. A separate manual was prepared for household listing, providing special instructions for segmentation of large clusters and quality control of the results.<sup>17</sup> Finally, procedures were developed for selecting sample households from the list as part of the field operations.<sup>18</sup>

The new 9 sample enumeration areas with very large number of households at the listing stage were segmented according to the segment areas defined by the population and housing census. One segment at random was listed and the number of listed households was proportionally expanded to obtain an estimate of the current number of households residing in the enumeration area.

<sup>17</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Manual for Household Listing, Rwanda Pilot Labour Force Survey (RLFS-P 2016)*, NISR, Kigali, February 2016.

<sup>18</sup> Mehran, F., GIZ Consultant, “Rwanda Labour Force Survey February 2016. Selection of households without data entry as part of the field operations.” 30 December 2015.

#### 4. Data processing

Since 2018 an electronic data collection system has replaced paper based questionnaire and data were collected using computerized assisted interview (CAPI). Data was uploaded to NISR main office from field via wireless network channel by synchronizing every day with the NISR server. It was carried every day to have a daily back up of data. All the activity of codification were also done to the field by interviewers who were trained. Several questions with textual responses were pre-coded and tabled in cascaded way. These concerned education (major field of study in highest qualification attained, and subject of training), occupation and branch of economic activity (at main and secondary job and past employment experience); they were coded into the corresponding national standard classifications using on-screen coding with corresponding dictionaries in Kinyarwanda. <sup>19</sup> Coding of geographic areas and addresses was incorporated in the data entry programme as look-up.

Following coding, responses of each questionnaire were edited for blanks, missing values, duplicates, out-of-range values, and inconsistencies such as no head of household or age of child greater than age of head of household using developed batches of controlling inconsistency in CsPro and Stata. Editing specifications on coverage and demographic characteristics were based on the population and housing census (PHC4 2012). Other edit rules were developed for consistency checks on questions related to the measurement of the main labour force variables, including employment, unemployment, multiple jobholding, total hours usually worked at all jobs, total hours actually worked at all jobs, status in employment at main job, etc. The detected errors were directly sent back to the field for the correction by the interview.

As part of data processing, the data file was augmented by adding a field on sampling weights (weight) and a series of additional fields on derived variables constructed on the basis of the information on each record. Some examples of the construction of the derived variables is schematically shown in diagrams B1 to B5 for employment (E), time-related underemployment (TRU), unemployment (U) and potential labour force (PLF), employment in informal sector (IS) and informal employment (IE) at main and secondary jobs, and monthly cash income from employment of employees at main job (cash). The numbered elements of the diagrams refer to the question numbers and response categories of the LFS questionnaire. The end nodes of the diagrams refer to the derived variable categories, employed, time-related underemployed, unemployed, etc.

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<sup>19</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Customized International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 4)*, The Rwanda Classification Manual, 2012 edition.

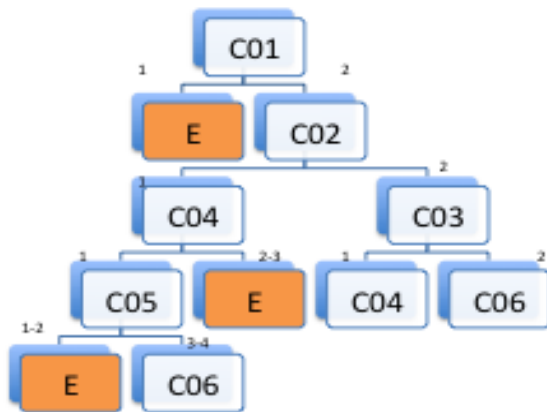
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Customized International Standard Classification for Occupation (ISCO-08)*, The Rwanda Classification Manual, 2012 edition.

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Customized International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97)*, The Rwanda Classification Manual, 2012 edition.

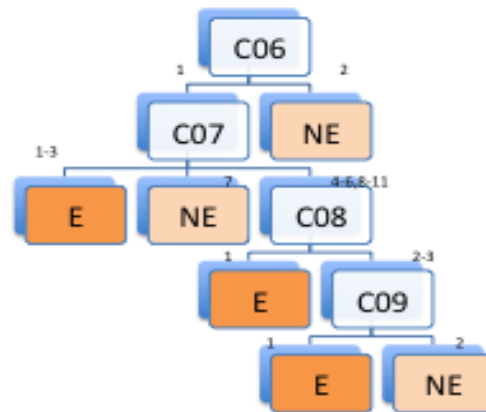


## B.1 Derived variable: Employment (E)

### Employed, at work

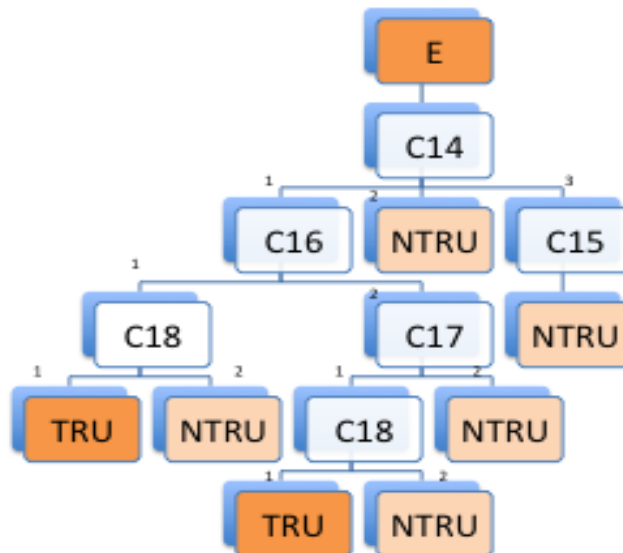


### Employed, not at work



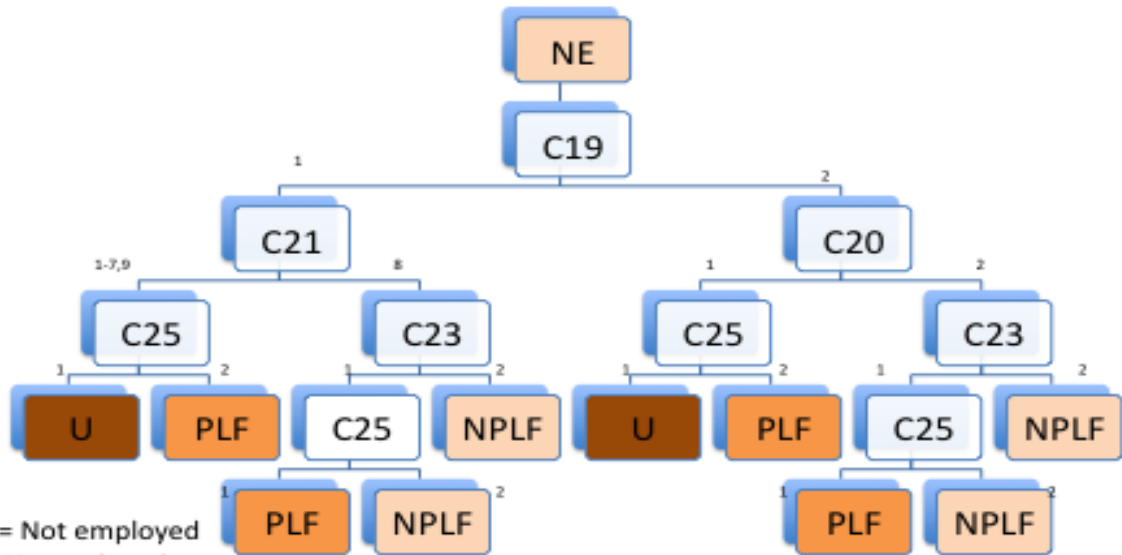
E = Employed  
NE = Not employed

## B.2 Derived variable: Time-related underemployment (TRU)



E = Employed  
TRU = Time-related underemployed  
NTRU = Not time-related underemployed

### B.3 Derived variables: Unemployment (U) and potential labour force (PLF)



NE = Not employed  
 U = Unemployed  
 PLF = Potential labour force  
 NPLF = Not in potential labour force

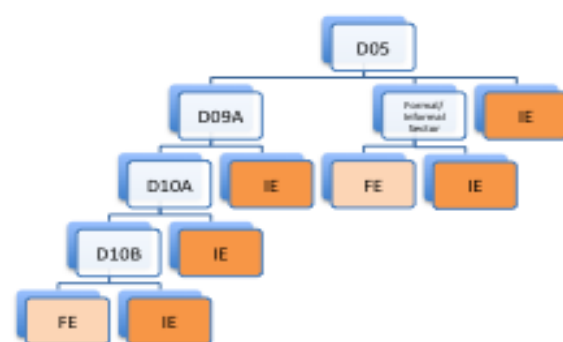
### B.4 Derived variables: Informal sector (IS) and informal employment (IE) at main job

#### Informal sector



IS = Informal sector  
 FS = Formal sector  
 X = Out-of-scope (Domestic workers engaged by households are excluded from the count of informal and formal sector)

#### Informal employment



IE = Informal employment  
 FE = Formal employment

## B.5 Derived variable: Monthly cash income from employment of employees at main job (INC)

Status in employment		Response	Monthly cash income from employment at main job
-1	-2	-3	-4
Employee or Intern or Other	D05=1,2,7	D12=1 Amount	D12A x 1 if D13=1
			D12A x 26/12 if D13=2
			D12A x 52/12 if D13=3
			D12A x 52/2 if D13=4
			D12A /12 if D13=5
		D12=2,3, Refusal, Don't know	2*20,000/3=13,333 if D17=1
			2/(1/20,000+1/30,000)=24,000 if D17=2
			2/(1/30,000 +1/50,000)=37,500 if D17=3
			2/(1/50,000 +1/100,000)=66,667 if D17=4
			2*100,000 = 200,000 if D17=5

Based on these results, it was decided to use the conversion factor 1 for monthly payments, 2 for two-weekly payments, 52/12 for weekly payments, and 26 for daily payments to calculate the monthly income.

Finally, the augmented data file with derived variables and sampling weights was used for producing the survey estimates specified in the tabulation programme of the survey as well as other analytical tables for the body of the report. The tabulation programme of the survey included 66 tables presented in the statistical annex of the present report (Annex D).

In order to speed up data processing and ensure better quality data, NISR has introduced tablets for data collection, and incorporated an assisted coding of the questions with textual responses and automated editing procedures for both detection and correction of errors thus minimizing the need for the time-consuming task of making reference to the physical questionnaires.

### 5. Data quality

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS 2018 are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on different sources of survey errors, namely, sampling errors, coverage errors, non-response errors, response errors and other errors such as coding and data entry errors.

#### - Sampling errors

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

Information on sampling errors is used for interpreting the survey results. It provides an assessment of the precision of the estimates and on the degree of confidence that may be attached to them. In the same vein, it allows decision on the degree of detail with which the survey data may be meaningfully tabulated and analyzed. Information on sampling errors is also used for determining whether the survey

estimates of change over time or the estimates of differences between two or more population subgroups are statistically significant. Finally, information on sampling errors may be used for future sample design. Rational decisions on the choice of sample size, sample allocation among strata, clustering and estimation procedures, can only be made on the basis of detail knowledge of their effect on the magnitude of sampling errors in the resulting statistics obtained from the survey.

The following table gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS 2018 . They have calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities 20. The calculations took into account the fact that the sampling weights were calibrated and used the residual method proposed by Deville and Sarndäl p. 380. They have been carried out in a special Excel file “RLFS AUG 2018 sampling errors.xlsx” (sheet Sampling errors 2).

#### B.6: Sampling errors of estimates of main labour force aggregates

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Population 16+ yrs	6,966,096	0	0	6,966,096	6,966,096
Labour force	3,778,996	57,480	1.5%	3,666,211	3,891,781
Employment	3,207,336	50,839	1.6%	3,107,583	3,307,089
Unemployment	571,660	13248	2.3%	545,663	597,657
Outside labour force	3,187,100	50,434	1.6%	3,088,142	3,286,058

Source: LFS 2018

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the second row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force, 3,778,996 is estimated with a relative standard error of 1.5 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 3,666,211 and 3,891,781. Similarly, it can be stated that the total number of unemployed persons, 571,660 is estimated with a relative standard error of 2.3 percent. And, the true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 545,663 and 597,657.

The next table gives the estimated sampling errors for the main labour force indicators expressed in rates or percentages. For example the results indicate that the unemployment rate estimated at 15.1 percent has a standard error of 0.3 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 14.5 to 15.7 percent.

<sup>20</sup>Verma, Vijay, *Sampling Methods*, Manual for Statistical Trainers Number 2, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo, Revised 2002.

### B.7: Sampling errors of estimates of main labour force indicators

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Labour Force Participation Rate	54.2%	0.4%	53.4%	55.1%
Employment-Population Ratio	46.0%	0.4%	45.2%	46.9%
Unemployment rate	15.1%	0.3%	14.5%	15.7%

Source: LFS 2018

It is not practical to compute and report sampling errors for every published statistics of a labour force survey. For this purpose, general variance estimates are typically calculated using the approximate relationship between the variance of an estimate and its size, expressed by  $\text{var}(y)/y^2 = b + a/y$ . The results are presented in the following table.

### B.8: Approximate sampling errors by size estimates

Size of estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
5,000,000	63,000	1.3%	4874000	5126000
2,500,000	37,000	1.5%	2426000	2574000
1,000,000	20,000	2.0%	960000	1040000
500,000	14,000	2.8%	472000	528000
250,000	9,000	3.6%	232000	268000
100,000	6,000	6.0%	88000	112000
50,000	4,000	8.0%	42000	58000
25,000	3,000	12.0%	19000	31000
10,000	2,000	20.0%	6000	14000

Source: LFS 2018

Thus, an estimate about 5,000,000 has an approximate standard error of 63,000 with a confidence interval at 95% level between 4,874,000 and 5,126,000. Similarly, an estimate of about 500,000 has an approximate standard error of 14,000 with a confidence interval between 472,000 and 528,000. It can be observed that the relative standard error sharply increases as the size of the estimate decreases. Estimates as low as 10,000 have very high relative standard errors, almost 20 percent. The table can be used to decide on the size of estimates that can be meaningfully considered or more as statistical significant for analysis. For size of estimates that are not listed in the table, the approximate standard errors can be obtained by interpolation or extrapolation of the values given in the table.

- **Non-response errors**

Non-response occurs due to failure to obtain the required information from the units selected in the sample (unit non-response) or to failure to obtain some items of information for the selected unit (item non-response). Unit non-response may occur due to incorrect address of the sample household, or inaccessibility of certain dwellings or refusal of the sample household to be interviewed, or because no one was at home when the interviewer contacted the household, or for other reasons.

Absence and refusal are considered as non-response while vacant demolished or out-of-scope housing units are considered as non-coverage. The non response rates for both February and August round 2018 have been less than 2 percent.

- **Response errors**

Response errors refer to errors originating at the data collection stage. In relation to an individual respondent, response errors may occur because the respondent was unwilling to divulge certain information or because the respondent did not know the answer to the question asked or did not fully understand the meaning of the question. Response errors can also occur due memory lapses, for example by forgetting to report an event, or incorrectly reporting the timing. Response errors may also occur because of errors made by the interviewer or by the instrument used for measurement. Interviewers may introduce errors because of haste and misreporting the responses, or because of misunderstanding of the survey concepts and procedures, or preconceptions and subjective biases. The questionnaire itself may be faulty, with wrong question wordings and incorrect skipping patterns.

The measurement of response errors is one of the most difficult parts of quality assessment of survey data. It generally requires carefully designed re-interview programmes. In the absence of such data, the quality of survey responses may be assessed by comparing the survey results with corresponding information from more reliable external sources such as administrative sources, for example, reconciling the LFS estimate of employment with the corresponding estimate obtained from the Integrated Business Enterprise Survey.<sup>21</sup> More detailed assessment may be carried out by comparing the LFS estimates of employment in specific occupations such as primary and secondary school teachers, nurses, and civil servants with corresponding statistics from the line ministries. Other indicators of response errors may be obtained by measuring the degree of self-response against proxy-response, or by testing the internal consistency of certain sets of inter-related responses. The assessment of response errors along the lines described here should be considered in future rounds of the survey when the survey programme has been stabilized.

- **Other errors**

Other sources of errors include coding and editing errors, as well as errors in data entry and data processing. Here the occupation and industry coding is evaluated. Table B.10 shows that the employed persons were coded in 330 distinct 4-digit occupation codes and 304 distinct 4-digit industry codes. The percentage of employed persons who were coded with codes ending with the digit “9” was 13.9 percent for occupation and 4.4 percent for branch of economic activity. Codes ending with “9” indicate that the occupation or industry descriptions in the LFS questionnaire could not be precisely found in the classification system and had to be coded as “other”, suggesting insufficient information for precise occupation and industry coding. The number of codes ending with “9” was increased during the current round as compared to the previous round. This increase may be attributed to the fact that the coding is done directly by enumerators during the data correction while it was done in the office by few coders in the previous surveys.

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<sup>21</sup>National Institute of statistics of Rwanda, *Integrated Business Enterprise Survey*, NISR 2014.

**Table B.10: Coding into occupation and branch of economic activity codes ending with “9”**

	<b>Occupation (ISCO-08)</b>	<b>Branch of economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)</b>
<b>February 2018</b>		
Distinct 4-digit codes	338	296
Number of employed persons coded in with 4-digit codes ending with “9” (non-weighted)	26	39
Total number of employed persons (non-weighted)	10,625	10,625
Percent	7.7%	13.1%
<b>August 2018</b>		
	Occupation (ISCO-08)	Branch of economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)
Distinct 4-digit codes	331	275
Number of employed persons coded in with 4-digit codes ending with “9” (non-weighted)	25	35
Total number of employed persons (non-weighted)	11,211	11,211
Percent	7.6%	12.7%

Source: LFS 2018

Overall, the quality assessment of the results of the LFS 2018 shows acceptable levels of sampling errors and non-response errors.

## **Annex C. Statistical tables**



**Table 1. Summary labour force indicators, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
Population 16 years old and over	6,966,096	3,263,906	3,702,190	1,506,819	5,459,277	3,334,366	3,631,729
Labour force	3,778,996	2,084,672	1,694,324	989,091	2,789,905	1,631,244	2,147,751
- Employed	3,207,336	1,802,628	1,404,708	826,268	2,381,067	1,321,191	1,886,144
- Unemployed	571,660	282,044	289,616	162,823	408,838	310,053	261,607
Outside labour force	3,187,100	1,179,234	2,007,866	517,728	2,669,372	1,703,122	1,483,978
Labour underutilization	2,811,622	1,191,905	1,619,717	454,572	2,357,051	1,845,127	966,494
- Unemployed	571,660	282,044	289,616	162,823	408,838	310,053	261,607
- Time-related underemployed	903,420	453,599	449,821	108,032	795,388	568,666	334,753
- Potential labour force	1,336,542	456,262	880,280	183,717	1,152,825	966,408	370,134
Labour force participation rate (%)	54.2	63.9	45.8	65.6	51.1	48.9	59.1
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	46.0	55.2	37.9	54.8	43.6	39.6	51.9
Time related underemployment rate (%)	28.2	25.2	32.0	13.1	33.4	43.0	17.7
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	15.1	13.5	17.1	16.5	14.7	19.0	12.2
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	39.0	35.3	43.6	27.4	43.2	53.9	27.8
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	37.3	29.1	45.4	29.5	39.6	49.1	25.1
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	55.0	46.9	62.9	38.8	59.8	71.0	38.4
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs.) (%)	18.7	16.0	21.9	19.9	18.3	23.5	15.9
Median monthly earnings at main job	20,800	26,000	18,200	50,000	20,800	18,200	30,000

**Table 2. Population by sex, age group and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Population</b>	<b>11,889,219</b>	<b>5,725,504</b>	<b>6,163,715</b>	<b>2,279,755</b>	<b>9,609,465</b>
0-4 yrs	1,597,749	803,129	794,620	283,572	1,314,177
5-9 yrs	1,489,171	752,288	736,883	216,826	1,272,345
10-14 yrs	1,544,115	773,644	770,471	226,260	1,317,855
15-19 yrs	1,346,310	649,605	696,706	264,476	1,081,834
20-24 yrs	1,064,470	506,006	558,465	292,596	771,874
25-29 yrs	901,881	423,470	478,411	254,355	647,526
30-34 yrs	830,452	401,256	429,197	189,811	640,641
35-39 yrs	733,391	355,661	377,731	158,426	574,966
40-44 yrs	528,165	244,714	283,451	109,917	418,247
45-49 yrs	414,034	187,179	226,854	79,333	334,701
50-54 yrs	340,400	155,311	185,089	61,659	278,741
55-59 yrs	355,142	151,155	203,986	54,273	300,869
60-64 yrs	263,635	124,243	139,392	34,639	228,996
65-69 yrs	185,346	77,176	108,170	17,033	168,313
70-74 yrs	110,845	50,888	59,956	12,117	98,728
75+	184,114	69,780	114,334	24,461	159,653

**Table 3. Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	2,744,835	2,034,219	710,617	550,939	2,193,896	1,408,505	1,336,096
1	261,123	155,866	105,257	84,677	176,445	90,776	170,347
2	310,788	152,435	158,353	73,940	236,848	147,587	163,004
3	447,789	297,852	149,937	80,791	366,998	239,927	207,825
4	499,114	379,566	119,547	82,927	416,186	266,917	232,197
5	459,087	373,891	85,196	77,894	381,192	245,508	213,579
6	344,449	294,568	49,881	59,936	284,513	199,227	145,221
7	217,902	193,889	24,013	41,124	176,778	117,835	100,067
8	115,637	105,646	9,990	28,496	87,140	57,025	58,612
9	52,002	47,444	4,558	10,790	41,211	26,929	25,073
10+	36,946	33,061	3,885	10,362	26,584	16,775	20,171

**Table 4. Disabled persons by sex, age group, urban/rural area and type of disability, RLFS 2018**

Type of disability	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	5-15 yrs	16+ yrs
Total disabled persons	386,064	167,437	218,626	45,165	340,899	50,342	335,721
- Seeing	134,413	50,777	83,635	15,625	118,788	12,213	122,200
- Hearing	74,863	31,173	43,690	5,005	69,858	14,230	60,633
- Walking	164,586	74,374	90,213	20,153	144,434	13,167	151,419
- Remembering	76,230	30,054	46,175	8,160	68,070	10,155	66,075
- Washing, dressing	44,076	18,408	25,667	6,119	37,957	8,245	35,831
- Communicating	30,146	14,634	15,512	4,822	25,324	10,440	19,707

**Table 5. Disabled working age persons by labour force status and type of disability, RLFS 2018**

Type of disability	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	LFPR	Emp-Pop	UR
Disabled working age persons (16+ yrs)	<b>335,721</b>	<b>65,059</b>	<b>10,684</b>	<b>259,978</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>
- Seeing	122,200	22,410	4,102	95,688	21.7	18.3	15.5
- Hearing	60,633	13,103	1,493	46,037	24.1	21.6	10.2
- Walking	151,419	20,740	2,217	128,462	15.2	13.7	9.7
- Remembering	66,075	11,999	2,294	51,782	21.6	18.2	16.0
- Washing, dressing	35,831	1,271	671	33,890	5.4	3.5	34.5
- Communicating	19,707	4,434	615	14,658	25.6	22.5	12.2

Note: Details may not add to totals because disabled persons may be reporting more than one type of disability.

**Table 6. Population 16 years old and over by education status and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

Currently studying	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,966,096</b>	<b>3,263,905</b>	<b>3,702,191</b>	<b>1,506,819</b>	<b>5,459,277</b>	<b>3,334,367</b>	<b>3,631,729</b>
Currently studying	843,543	450,795	392,748	257,875	585,668	111,193	732,351
Not Currently studying	6,122,552	2,813,110	3,309,443	1,248,944	4,873,609	3,223,174	2,899,378

**Table 7. Population 16 years old and over by sex, level of educational attainment and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in Subsistence agriculture	Not participated agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,966,096</b>	<b>3,263,905</b>	<b>3,702,191</b>	<b>1,506,819</b>	<b>5,459,277</b>	<b>3,334,367</b>	<b>3,631,729</b>
None	3,446,380	1,549,770	1,896,610	357,598	3,088,783	2,062,933	1,383,448
Primary	2,062,223	982,147	1,080,077	422,487	1,639,737	1,010,072	1,052,151
Lower secondary	572,690	280,269	292,421	208,025	364,665	122,385	450,305
Upper secondary	586,741	280,728	306,013	296,812	289,930	117,910	468,831
University	298,061	170,991	127,070	221,898	76,163	21,067	276,994

**Table 8. Population 16 years old and over with respective field of education by sex, urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in Subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,966,096</b>	<b>3,263,905</b>	<b>3,702,191</b>	<b>1,506,819</b>	<b>5,459,277</b>	<b>3,334,367</b>	<b>3,631,729</b>
General program	5,392,299	2,610,432	2,781,867	1,083,539	4,308,760	2,662,853	2,729,446
Education	55,452	26,441	29,011	19,833	35,619	11,082	44,370
Humanities and arts	47,610	22,114	25,497	17,132	30,478	12,190	35,420
Social sciences, business and law	168,738	67,632	101,105	118,990	49,748	17,096	151,642
Science	201,737	99,206	102,531	87,078	114,659	34,964	166,773
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	86,967	74,699	12,267	48,151	38,815	9,414	77,553
Agriculture	20,916	13,530	7,386	8,359	12,557	3,380	17,537
Health and welfare	39,885	17,119	22,767	25,796	14,089	2,775	37,110
Services	21,259	6,233	15,026	14,677	6,583	1,341	19,918
No Education	931,232	326,499	604,732	83,263	847,969	579,271	351,961

**Table 9. Population 16 years old and over in trade/attended or training courses by sex, duration of training, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,102,506</b>	<b>606,084</b>	<b>496,423</b>	<b>353,107</b>	<b>749,400</b>	<b>446,310</b>	<b>656,196</b>
Less than One month	11,131	5,116	6,014	2,723	8,408	5,240	5,891
1-3 months	124,723	57,369	67,353	27,387	97,335	64,537	60,185
3-6 Months	221,145	105,871	115,274	66,953	154,191	90,296	130,849
One Year	330,025	171,536	158,490	105,442	224,583	131,367	198,658
Two Years	137,133	75,633	61,500	38,220	98,913	62,435	74,698
Three years or more	278,350	190,558	87,792	112,381	165,969	92,435	185,915

**Table 10. Population 16 years old in/attended trade and technical training by sex, technical skills, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

Place of Technical skills	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated n subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>674,390</b>	<b>382,789</b>	<b>291,601</b>	<b>234,859</b>	<b>439,532</b>	<b>275,826</b>	<b>398,564</b>
Masonry	159,347	152,391	6,956	45,283	114,064	66,189	93,158
Carpentry	52,693	51,999	694	10,682	42,011	23,844	28,849
Automotive technology.	7,177	6,811	367	4,222	2,955	1,826	5,351
Culinary arts	37,903	7,939	29,964	21,976	15,927	9,206	28,696
Domestic Electricity	24,546	22,125	2,421	13,745	10,801	6,770	17,776
Welding	19,356	19,088	268	7,326	12,030	5,389	13,967
Plumbing	5,121	4,402	719	2,426	2,695	2,106	3,015
Food processing	1,741	932	808	423	1,317	1,121	619
Animal health	867	867	0	311	556	246	621
Auto- Electricity	850	850	0	703	146	0	850
Automotive body repair	36,901	35,612	1,289	16,865	20,036	8,081	28,820
Computer maintenance	3,501	3,092	410	3,285	216	0	3,501
Crop production	1,090	0	1,090	0	1,090	1,090	0
Engine mechanics	7,847	7,791	55	3,720	4,127	607	7,240
Forestry	260	260	0	260	0	0	260
Music	507	507	0	507	0	0	507
Painting and decoration	2,367	2,068	300	936	1,432	743	1,624
Multimedia	293	293	0	293	0	0	293
Networking	603	603	0	603	0	0	603
Tailoring	193,836	17,726	176,111	52,950	140,886	106,399	87,438
Industrial electricity	3,147	2,753	394	1,511	1,636	641	2,506
Civil engineering	4,785	3,893	891	3,937	848	0	4,785

Place of Technical skills	Sex			Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Nursery growing	661	526	134	246	415	415	246
Milk processing	190	190	0	190	0	190	0
Livestock	930	651	279	244	686	508	422
Food & Beverage services	5,727	1,402	4,326	3,624	2,104	1,226	4,501
Front office	2,503	1,268	1,235	1,313	1,190	782	1,721
House keeping	196	0	196	0	196	196	0
Concrete masonry	425	425	0	425	0	425	0
Leather craft	2,443	1,258	1,185	266	2,177	1,479	963
Hairdressing	35,163	9,637	25,526	16,503	18,660	10,537	24,627
Biding and Jewelries	5,181	882	4,299	685	4,496	2,845	2,335
Software Development	3,480	2,146	1,334	2,263	1,217	378	3,102
NCDs and Palliative Care Community Health	1,020	757	264	526	494	494	526
Agriculture Mechanization	65	65	0	65	0	0	65
Agri-Business	1,208	392	816	300	908	908	300
Bee Keeping	104	104	0	0	104	104	0
Manicure and Pedicure	221	0	221	127	94	43	178
Beauty therapy	2,048	435	1,613	1,120	928	402	1,647
Screen printing	732	732	0	329	403	231	501
Sport and Medical Massage	371	254	117	371	0	0	371
Crochet embroidery	24,968	3,055	21,914	4,563	20,406	15,850	9,118
Pottery	2,345	482	1,863	915	1,429	437	1,907
Motor vehicle engine mechanics	6,798	6,798	0	2,725	4,074	1,142	5,656
Film making	1,825	1,234	591	1,508	317	0	1,825
other (Specify)	11,050	8,097	2,953	4,588	6,462	2,976	8,074

**Table 11. Population 16 years old and over who received trade and technical training by sex, place of the training, main sponsor, Outcome of the Training and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

Place of Technical skills	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Total	118,476	62,864	55,611	43,891	74,584	42,057	76,419
Vocational School Course (TVET/IPRC)	81,496	46,091	35,405	33,024	48,473	26,128	55,369
Apprenticeship or on job Training	14,068	8,846	5,222	6,844	7,223	3,633	10,434
Learned from a friend or Family	15,273	6,286	8,987	3,221	12,052	6,453	8,820
NGO	7,490	1,585	5,905	752	6,739	5,745	1,745
Community organization	149	56	93	51	98	98	51
<b>Main trade and technical training sponsor</b>							
Government	12310	7566	4744	3687	8623	5308	7002
Employer	244	0	244	72	172	0	244
Self-financing/Parents	68173	36969	31205	27674	40500	22792	45382
Private institutions/agencies/persons	2232	1292	940	839	1394	507	1725
Non-profit organization/charity	17393	6638	10755	6316	11077	6725	10668
International organization	2567	842	1725	481	2085	1091	1475
He/she didn't pay	15557	9558	5999	4822	10734	5634	9923
<b>Thing happened after completion of the training</b>							
Nothing	57,551	27,626	29,924	18,835	38,716	24,522	33,029
Starting own business	21,172	5,584	15,588	6,430	14,742	7,664	13,509
I was able to get a job	28,886	22,694	6,192	12,545	16,341	8,264	20,622
My salary increased	441	369	72	380	61	0	441
My job skills have improved	3,871	2,412	1,460	1,461	2,410	1,124	2,747
Got internship/traineeship with a company	3,161	1,633	1,528	1,803	1,358	292	2,869
Other (specify)	46	46	0	46	0	0	46
Not stated	3,347	2,500	847	2,391	956	191	3,156

**Table 12. Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
<b>Total Population 16 yrs and over</b>	<b>6,966,096</b>	<b>3,778,996</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>571,660</b>	<b>3,187,100</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
16-24 yrs	2,118,692	909,529	720,509	189,020	1,209,163	42.9%	34.0%	20.8%
25-34 yrs	1,732,334	1,232,761	1,037,792	194,969	499,572	71.2%	59.9%	15.8%
35-54 yrs	2,015,990	1,315,346	1,159,607	155,739	700,643	65.2%	57.5%	11.8%
55-64 yrs	618,776	250,317	224,497	25,820	368,459	40.5%	36.3%	10.3%
65+ yrs	480,304	71,042	64,930	6,112	409,262	14.8%	13.5%	8.6%
<b>Male Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>3,263,905</b>	<b>2,084,672</b>	<b>1,802,628</b>	<b>282,044</b>	<b>1,179,234</b>	<b>63.9%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
16-24 yrs	1,023,072	481,709	390,766	90,943	541,363	47.1%	38.2%	18.9%
25-34 yrs	824,726	687,400	601,796	85,604	137,326	83.3%	73.0%	12.5%
35-54 yrs	942,865	726,033	640,604	85,429	216,832	77.0%	67.9%	11.8%
55-64 yrs	275,398	141,145	125,578	15,567	134,253	51.3%	45.6%	11.0%
65+ yrs	197,844	48,384	43,884	4,500	149,460	24.5%	22.2%	9.3%
<b>Female Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>3,702,191</b>	<b>1,694,324</b>	<b>1,404,708</b>	<b>289,616</b>	<b>2,007,866</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
16-24 yrs	1,095,620	427,820	329,743	98,077	667,800	39.0%	30.1%	22.9%
25-34 yrs	907,607	545,362	435,997	109,365	362,246	60.1%	48.0%	20.1%
35-54 yrs	1,073,125	589,313	519,003	70,310	483,812	54.9%	48.4%	11.9%
55-64 yrs	343,378	109,171	98,919	10,252	234,206	31.8%	28.8%	9.4%
65+ yrs	282,460	22,659	21,046	1,613	259,802	8.0%	7.5%	7.1%
<b>Urban Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>1,506,819</b>	<b>989,091</b>	<b>826,268</b>	<b>162,823</b>	<b>517,728</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
16-24 yrs	510,795	240,270	186,900	53,370	270,525	47.0%	36.6%	22.2%
25-34 yrs	444,167	362,465	300,272	62,193	81,702	81.6%	67.6%	17.2%
35-54 yrs	409,335	329,775	288,797	40,978	79,560	80.6%	70.6%	12.4%
55-64 yrs	88,912	47,611	42,009	5,602	41,300	53.5%	47.2%	11.8%
65+ yrs	53,611	8,970	8,291	679	44,641	16.7%	15.5%	7.6%
<b>Rural Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>5,459,277</b>	<b>2,789,905</b>	<b>2,381,067</b>	<b>408,838</b>	<b>2,669,372</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
16-24 yrs	1,607,898	669,259	533,609	135,650	938,638	41.6%	33.2%	20.3%
25-34 yrs	1,288,167	870,296	737,520	132,776	417,870	67.6%	57.3%	15.3%
35-54 yrs	1,606,655	985,571	870,810	114,761	621,084	61.3%	54.2%	11.6%
55-64 yrs	529,864	202,705	182,488	20,217	327,159	38.3%	34.4%	10.0%
65+ yrs	426,694	62,072	56,639	5,433	364,621	14.5%	13.3%	8.8%



**Table 13. Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment-to population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
<b>Population 16 yrs and over</b>	<b>6,966,096</b>	<b>3,778,996</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>571,660</b>	<b>3,187,100</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>
None	3,446,380	1,809,031	1,584,301	224,730	1,637,349	52.5	46.0	12.4
Primary	2,062,223	1,119,063	950,580	168,483	943,160	54.3	46.1	15.1
Lower secondary	572,690	216,663	177,404	39,259	356,027	37.8	31.0	18.1
Upper secondary	586,741	366,737	269,483	97,254	220,004	62.5	45.9	26.5
University	298,061	267,502	225,568	41,934	30,559	89.7	75.7	15.7

**Table 14. Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, marital status, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment-to population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
<b>Population 16 yrs and over</b>	<b>6,966,096</b>	<b>3,778,996</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>571,660</b>	<b>3,187,100</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Married	2,635,344	1,507,863	1,325,396	182,467	1,127,481	57.2	50.3	12.1
Living together	1,025,490	717,322	611,451	105,871	308,168	69.9	59.6	14.8
Divorced/separated	225,521	153,829	137,203	16,626	71,692	68.2	60.8	10.8
Single	2,576,920	1,246,087	996,127	249,960	1,330,834	48.4	38.7	20.1
Widow/widower	502,821	153,896	137,159	16,737	348,926	30.6	27.3	10.9

**Table 15. Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
<b>Employed population 16+</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>1,802,628</b>	<b>1,404,708</b>	<b>826,268</b>	<b>2,381,067</b>	<b>1,321,191</b>	<b>1,886,144</b>
16-19 yrs	247,774	128,697	119,077	54,149	193,625	87,833	159,940
20-24 yrs	472,735	262,069	210,666	132,751	339,984	159,182	313,553
25-29 yrs	524,601	299,540	225,061	165,989	358,612	181,786	342,815
30-34 yrs	513,191	302,255	210,936	134,283	378,908	204,357	308,834
35-39 yrs	450,857	254,539	196,318	114,740	336,117	199,604	251,253
40-44 yrs	309,065	174,093	134,973	79,282	229,784	140,722	168,343
45-49 yrs	233,881	119,150	114,731	57,449	176,432	112,456	121,425
50-54 yrs	165,804	92,822	72,982	37,327	128,477	86,360	79,443
55-59 yrs	141,173	76,725	64,448	28,189	112,984	72,284	68,889
60-64 yrs	83,325	48,853	34,472	13,820	69,504	43,546	39,779
65-69 yrs	40,504	24,546	15,957	4,953	35,551	22,212	18,292
70-74 yrs	13,890	11,525	2,365	1,583	12,308	7,090	6,800
75+	10,536	7,813	2,723	1,755	8,781	3,759	6,778

**Table 16. Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
<b>Occupation group (ISCO High level)</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>1,802,628</b>	<b>1,404,708</b>	<b>826,268</b>	<b>2,381,067</b>	<b>1,321,191</b>	<b>1,886,144</b>
Managers	42,548	28,960	13,589	33,724	8,824	1,690	40,858
Professionals	201,590	121,263	80,327	101,591	99,998	30,922	170,668
Technicians and associate professionals	42,824	30,450	12,374	29,581	13,244	4,077	38,747
Clerical support workers	29,924	11,696	18,228	20,801	9,123	1,267	28,657
Service and sales workers	607,163	309,132	298,031	233,553	373,610	214,239	392,924
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	228,562	126,206	102,356	18,202	210,361	13,421	215,141
Craft and related trades workers	266,485	204,358	62,127	76,044	190,441	90,179	176,306
Plant and machine operators and assemble	92,022	88,088	3,935	46,438	45,584	15,732	76,291
Elementary occupations	1,696,216	882,474	813,742	266,335	1,429,881	949,664	746,552

**Table 17. Employed population by sex, current education attendance, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
Employed population	3,207,336	1,802,628	1,404,708	826,268	2,381,067	1,321,191	1,886,144
Currently studying	85,478	55,267	30,211	35,190	50,287	15,427	70,050
Not currently studying	3,121,858	1,747,361	1,374,497	791,078	2,330,780	1,305,764	1,816,094

**Table 18. Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
Employed population	3,207,336	1,802,628	1,404,708	826,268	2,381,067	1,321,191	1,886,144
None	1,584,301	861,247	723,054	199,893	1,384,408	843,543	740,758
Primary	950,580	552,027	398,553	243,976	706,604	382,554	568,026
Lower secondary	177,404	107,467	69,937	78,661	98,744	39,066	138,338
Upper secondary	269,483	145,938	123,546	136,990	132,493	41,774	227,709
University	225,568	135,950	89,618	166,749	58,819	14,255	211,313

**Table 19. Employed population by sex, occupation group and level of educational attainment, RLFS 2018**

Occupation group	Total	Educational attainment				
		None	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
<b>Total employed population</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>1,584,301</b>	<b>950,580</b>	<b>177,404</b>	<b>269,483</b>	<b>225,568</b>
Managers	42,548	299	2,468	666	5,818	33,296
Professionals	201,590	3,305	12,568	9,632	63,326	112,760
Technicians and Associate Professionals	42,824	3,940	4,302	3,032	10,327	21,223
Clerical Support Workers	29,924	111	1,784	1,503	11,356	15,169
Service and Sales Workers	607,163	218,566	205,101	48,801	103,240	31,455
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	228,562	121,710	87,537	9,185	7,166	2,964
Craft and Related Trades Workers	266,485	91,159	118,923	28,429	23,032	4,942
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	92,022	22,724	41,262	13,396	11,870	2,770
Elementary Occupations	1,696,216	1,122,487	476,634	62,759	33,348	988

Occupation group	Total	Educational attainment				
		None	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
<b>Employed population (Male)</b>	<b>1,802,628</b>	<b>861,247</b>	<b>552,027</b>	<b>107,467</b>	<b>145,938</b>	<b>135,950</b>
Managers	28,960	245	2,121	464	2,948	23,183
Professionals	121,263	3,076	11,038	7,531	30,239	69,379
Technicians and Associate Professionals	30,450	3,378	3,780	2,682	7,394	13,216
Clerical Support Workers	11,696	0	1,324	1,009	3,839	5,525
Service and Sales Workers	309,132	112,507	111,053	25,478	45,695	14,400
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	126,206	66,218	47,909	5,172	4,222	2,685
Craft and Related Trades Workers	204,358	73,530	86,622	19,600	20,383	4,222
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	88,088	21,931	39,205	13,301	10,979	2,672
Elementary Occupations	882,474	580,362	248,976	32,231	20,240	666
<b>Employed population (Female)</b>	<b>1,404,708</b>	<b>723,054</b>	<b>398,553</b>	<b>69,937</b>	<b>123,546</b>	<b>89,618</b>
Managers	13,589	54	347	203	2,870	10,114
Professionals	80,327	229	1,530	2,101	33,087	43,380
Technicians and Associate Professionals	12,374	562	522	351	2,933	8,007
Clerical Support Workers	18,228	111	461	494	7,517	9,644
Service and Sales Workers	298,031	106,059	94,048	23,323	57,546	17,055
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	102,356	55,492	39,629	4,013	2,944	279
Craft and Related Trades Workers	62,127	17,628	32,302	8,829	2,649	720
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,935	792	2,058	95	891	98
Elementary Occupations	813,742	542,125	227,658	30,529	13,108	322

**Table 20. Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

<b>Branch of economic activity</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Participated in subsistence agriculture</b>	<b>Not participated in subsistence agriculture</b>
<b>Total Employed population</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>1,802,628</b>	<b>1,404,708</b>	<b>826,268</b>	<b>2,381,067</b>	<b>1,321,191</b>	<b>1,886,144</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,265,361	573,968	691,393	67,805	1,197,556	752,779	512,582
Mining and quarrying	62,563	58,931	3,631	1,085	61,478	23,634	38,929
Manufacturing	205,301	114,427	90,874	53,796	151,505	85,875	119,426
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,301	5,187	1,114	3,685	2,615	751	5,549
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,862	4,838	3,024	3,976	3,886	1,985	5,876
Construction	322,117	275,005	47,113	66,697	255,420	137,461	184,656
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	477,164	232,142	245,022	175,403	301,761	176,744	300,420
Transportation and storage	140,339	136,109	4,230	58,237	82,102	32,074	108,266
Accommodation and food service activities	69,289	36,691	32,598	35,038	34,252	16,545	52,744
Information and communication	13,669	10,182	3,487	10,129	3,540	467	13,202
Financial and insurance activities	28,815	14,438	14,378	20,043	8,773	1,403	27,412
Real estate activities	3,710	3,083	627	2,392	1,318	587	3,123
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,127	17,314	7,813	16,416	8,711	1,964	23,162
Administrative and support service activities	51,814	33,799	18,015	27,230	24,584	11,081	40,733
Public administration and defense	60,489	44,876	15,613	34,754	25,735	3,358	57,131
Education	106,339	57,787	48,552	35,924	70,416	25,846	80,493
Human health and social work activities	49,072	22,601	26,471	28,427	20,645	3,744	45,327
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,620	6,276	3,344	6,805	2,815	1,649	7,971
Other service activities	66,321	46,504	19,818	23,171	43,151	18,734	47,587
Activities of households as employers	218,279	97,250	121,029	143,275	75,004	21,151	197,128
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17,784	11,222	6,563	11,982	5,802	3,360	14,424

**Table 21. Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity and level of educational attainment, RLFS 2018**

<b>Branch of economic activity</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Lower secondary</b>	<b>Upper secondary</b>	<b>University</b>
<b>Total Employed population</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>1,584,301</b>	<b>950,580</b>	<b>177,404</b>	<b>269,483</b>	<b>225,568</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,265,361	884,012	327,856	30,732	16,810	5,951
Mining and quarrying	62,563	42,181	17,818	1,778	454	332
Manufacturing	205,301	80,198	86,450	18,029	15,257	5,367
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,301	1,586	610	468	1,676	1,960
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,862	2,136	1,129	1,226	1,681	1,690
Construction	322,117	152,787	115,955	24,513	21,586	7,276
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	477,164	187,321	163,840	30,582	69,040	26,381
Transportation and storage	140,339	57,932	52,032	13,490	10,284	6,601
Accommodation and food service activities	69,289	21,407	20,318	7,324	15,540	4,701
Information and communication	13,669	716	1,124	864	3,751	7,213
Financial and insurance activities	28,815	909	3,130	1,915	6,279	16,583
Real estate activities	3,710	1,104	1,083	95	669	759
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,127	986	2,645	1,684	6,641	13,170
Administrative and support service activities	51,814	14,565	14,534	5,587	11,891	5,236
Public administration and defense	60,489	2,483	10,684	6,673	11,948	28,702
Education	106,339	4,432	6,348	3,371	46,533	45,655
Human health and social work activities	49,072	2,037	3,251	3,844	11,976	27,963
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,620	2,309	1,674	1,448	2,188	2,001
Other service activities	66,321	22,351	26,379	7,306	4,552	5,734
Activities of households as employers	218,279	101,326	92,087	16,401	8,083	381
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17,784	1,523	1,633	72	2,643	11,913
<b>Employed population (Male)</b>	<b>1,802,628</b>	<b>861,247</b>	<b>552,027</b>	<b>107,467</b>	<b>145,938</b>	<b>135,950</b>
agriculture forestry and fishing	573,968	392,924	152,243	13,717	10,889	4,196
mining and quarrying	58,931	40,189	16,309	1,778	387	268
manufacturing	114,427	46,457	45,602	9,038	9,664	3,666
electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	5,187	1,586	610	300	1,262	1,428
water supply, gas and remediation services	4,838	987	692	1,161	1,029	968
construction	275,005	127,033	99,957	21,733	19,557	6,725
whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	232,142	91,959	82,103	14,648	29,618	13,814
transportation and storage	136,109	56,559	51,846	13,490	9,346	4,868
accommodation and food services activities	36,691	13,096	11,015	2,969	6,187	3,424
information and communication	10,182	644	1,042	801	2,445	5,250
financial and insurance activities	14,438	909	1,902	1,054	2,605	7,967
Real estate activities	3,083	1,104	959	95	519	406

<b>Branch of economic activity</b>	Total	None	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
professional, scientific and technical activities	17,314	884	1,496	1,194	4,579	9,161
administrative and support activities	33,799	8,519	11,664	3,904	6,832	2,880
public administration and defense; compulsory social security	44,876	2,285	10,227	6,571	8,268	17,525
education	57,787	3,298	4,516	2,126	19,174	28,673
human health and social work activities	22,601	773	2,203	2,653	5,197	11,774
arts, entertainment and recreation	6,276	1,361	927	1,448	1,155	1,385
other services	46,504	18,127	17,434	3,699	2,817	4,427
activities of households as employers	97,250	51,316	38,100	5,016	2,735	84
activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	11,222	1,237	1,180	72	1,672	7,061
<b>Employed population (Female)</b>	<b>1,404,708</b>	<b>723,054</b>	<b>398,553</b>	<b>69,937</b>	<b>123,546</b>	<b>89,618</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	691,393	491,088	175,613	17,015	5,921	1,756
Mining and quarrying	3,631	1,991	1,510	0	67	64
Manufacturing	90,874	33,741	40,848	8,992	5,593	1,700
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,114	0	0	168	414	532
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	3,024	1,149	436	65	653	721
Construction	47,113	25,755	15,998	2,779	2,029	551
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	245,022	95,361	81,737	15,935	39,422	12,567
Transportation and storage	4,230	1,374	186	0	938	1,732
Accommodation and food service activities	32,598	8,311	9,302	4,356	9,353	1,277
Information and communication	3,487	72	82	63	1,306	1,964
Financial and insurance activities	14,378	0	1,228	861	3,674	8,616
Real estate activities	627	0	124	0	150	353
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7,813	102	1,149	490	2,063	4,010
Administrative and support service activities	18,015	6,046	2,871	1,683	5,059	2,356
Public administration and defense	15,613	198	457	102	3,680	11,177
Education	48,552	1,135	1,832	1,245	27,359	16,981
Human health and social work activities	26,471	1,264	1,048	1,190	6,779	16,190
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,344	948	747	0	1,034	616
Other service activities	19,818	4,223	8,945	3,608	1,734	1,308
Activities of households as employers	121,029	50,011	53,987	11,386	5,349	297
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6,563	286	453	0	971	4,853

**Table 22. Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,207,336	1,802,628	1,404,708	826,268	2,381,067	1,321,191	1,886,144
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,200,641	1,248,131	952,510	547,386	1,653,255	1,016,076	1,184,565
Employer	43,230	33,172	10,058	21,521	21,709	5,666	37,564
Own-account worker	824,349	489,258	335,090	223,551	600,798	271,751	552,597
Member of cooperative	4,755	2,041	2,715	585	4,170	1,328	3,427
Contributing family worker	134,275	30,026	104,249	33,140	101,135	26,369	107,906
Other	86	-	86	86	-	-	86

**Table 23. Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,207,336	1,802,628	1,404,708	826,268	466,536	359,732	2,381,067	1,336,091	1,044,976
less than 24 hours	780,544	360,459	420,084	89,152	47,069	42,083	691,392	313,390	378,002
25-34 hours	432,814	213,458	219,357	50,643	25,532	25,111	382,171	187,925	194,246
35-40 hours	600,411	314,151	286,261	95,557	50,394	45,164	504,854	263,757	241,097
41-48 hours	520,444	328,208	192,235	184,678	108,643	76,035	335,766	219,565	116,200
49-61 hours	439,468	292,639	146,829	188,634	108,785	79,848	250,834	183,854	66,980
62-79 hours	313,828	207,556	106,272	153,784	87,111	66,673	160,044	120,445	39,599
80 hours+	119,826	86,156	33,669	63,820	39,002	24,818	56,006	47,154	8,852



**Table 24. Employees by sex, duration of employment contract at main job and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
<b>Total employees/paid apprentices 16 + yrs</b>	2,200,598	1,248,087	952,510	547,343	1,653,255	1,016,076	1,184,521
Permanent (without a known limited duration)	591,564	351,266	240,298	315,972	275,592	96,250	495,314
<b>Temporary contract</b>	<b>1,609,033</b>	<b>896,821</b>	<b>712,212</b>	<b>231,371</b>	<b>1,377,663</b>	<b>919,826</b>	<b>689,207</b>
- Day	1,315,826	711,128	604,698	119,155	1,196,671	845,309	470,518
- Week	52,834	36,311	16,522	6,269	46,565	27,140	25,694
- Month	127,918	80,002	47,915	49,770	78,148	23,935	103,983
- Less than one year	44,948	26,008	18,940	18,543	26,405	13,916	31,032
- One year or more	67,508	43,371	24,136	37,634	29,874	9,527	57,981

**Table 25. Employed population by sex, formal/informal sector employment, status in employment at main job and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated subsistence agriculture
<b>Employed population 16+ in formal and informal sector</b>	2,989,396	1,705,658	1,283,740	683,333	2,306,063	1,300,041	1,689,356
<b>Formal sector</b>	499,371	317,800	181,572	258,819	240,552	91,476	407,895
Employee	448,120	284,935	163,185	223,423	224,697	83,896	364,224
Employer (with regular employees)	11,522	9,177	2,345	10,067	1,455	806	10,716
account worker( without regular empl	30,786	21,742	9,044	20,108	10,678	5,073	25,713
Member of cooperative	2,232	961	1,270	492	1,740	879	1,353
Contributing family worker	6,626	985	5,641	4,645	1,982	823	5,803
Other	86	0	86	86	0	0	86
<b>Informal sector</b>	2,490,025	1,387,858	1,102,168	424,514	2,065,511	1,208,565	1,281,461
- Employee	1,536,980	867,370	669,610	182,071	1,354,909	912,158	624,822
- Employer	31,526	23,935	7,591	11,332	20,193	4,860	26,665
- Own-account worker	791,396	466,432	324,964	202,572	588,824	265,551	525,845
- Member of cooperative	2,524	1,080	1,444	93	2,430	449	2,074
- Contributing family worker	127,600	29,041	98,559	28,446	99,154	25,546	102,053
- Other							
<b>Formal sector out of agriculture</b>	472,972	301,909	171,063	256,059	216,913	80,314	392,658
Employee	425,272	271,409	153,862	220,907	204,364	73,373	351,898
Employer (with regular employees)	11,115	8,903	2,212	9,902	1,213	806	10,309
account worker( without regular employment)	29,048	20,273	8,775	20,028	9,020	4,804	24,244
Member of cooperative	1,541	479	1,061	492	1,049	638	903
Contributing family worker	5,911	845	5,067	4,645	1,267	693	5,218
Other	86	0	86	86	0	0	86
<b>Informal sector out of agriculture</b>	1,251,064	829,780	421,284	359,469	891,595	466,948	784,116
- Employee	537,646	439,221	98,425	135,170	402,477	191,991	345,655
- Employer	21,336	16,121	5,215	8,605	12,731	4,349	16,987
- Own-account worker	632,576	355,177	277,399	191,401	441,175	248,968	383,608
- Member of cooperative	900	497	403	93	807	169	732
- Contributing family worker	58,605	18,764	39,841	24,200	34,405	21,471	37,134
- Other							

**Table 26. Formal and informal employment by sex, branch of economic activity, RLFS 2018**

Economic activity	Total			Male		Female	
	Total	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,207,336</b>	<b>326,056</b>	<b>2,881,280</b>	<b>209,029</b>	<b>1,593,599</b>	<b>117,026</b>	<b>1,287,682</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,265,361	5,438	1,259,923	3,534	570,434	1,904	689,489
Mining and quarrying	62,563	2,333	60,230	2,202	56,729	130	3,501
Manufacturing	205,301	12,669	192,631	10,453	103,974	2,216	88,658
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,301	2,131	4,170	1,673	3,514	458	656
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,862	1,824	6,037	1,156	3,682	668	2,356
Construction	322,117	5,443	316,675	5,168	269,837	275	46,838
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	477,164	27,036	450,128	17,074	215,068	9,962	235,060
Transportation and storage	140,339	11,086	129,254	9,130	126,979	1,956	2,274
Accommodation and food service activities	69,289	8,525	60,765	5,654	31,037	2,871	29,728
Information and communication	13,669	5,846	7,822	3,979	6,203	1,867	1,619
Financial and insurance activities	28,815	20,020	8,796	9,605	4,832	10,414	3,963
Real estate activities	3,710	236	3,474	192	2,892	45	582
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,127	9,293	15,834	5,959	11,354	3,333	4,480
Administrative and support service activities	51,814	21,168	30,646	15,537	18,262	5,631	12,384
Public administration and defense	60,489	55,835	4,655	42,588	2,288	13,247	2,367
Education	106,339	76,546	29,793	41,160	16,626	35,386	13,166
Human health and social work activities	49,072	37,483	11,589	17,122	5,478	20,360	6,111
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,620	1,560	8,061	989	5,287	571	2,773
Other service activities	66,321	8,512	57,809	7,178	39,326	1,335	18,484
Activities of households as employers	218,279	805	217,473	625	96,625	180	120,849
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17,784	12,268	5,516	8,050	3,171	4,217	2,345

**Table 27. Formal and informal Sector by sex, branch of economic activity, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Male		Female	
	Formal/Informal sector employment			Formal/Informal sector employment		Formal/Informal sector employment	
	Total	Informal sector	Formal sector	Informal sector	Formal sector	Informal sector	Formal sector
Total	2,977,566	2,448,062	529,503	1,363,086	335,685	1,084,976	193,818
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,258,274	1,230,124	28,149	552,569	16,657	677,555	11,493
Mining and quarrying	62,252	42,908	19,345	40,586	18,035	2,322	1,310
Manufacturing	203,597	160,319	43,278	85,528	28,291	74,791	14,987
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,301	1,453	4,847	1,285	3,902	168	946
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,862	2,457	5,405	1,282	3,556	1,176	1,848
Construction	321,686	282,212	39,474	246,255	28,467	35,957	11,007
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	476,083	427,845	48,238	202,888	29,015	224,957	19,223
Transportation and storage	140,275	123,644	16,631	121,724	14,321	1,920	2,310
Accommodation and food service activities	69,289	51,626	17,664	27,355	9,336	24,270	8,328
Information and communication	13,669	5,978	7,691	4,769	5,413	1,209	2,278
Financial and insurance activities	28,815	5,398	23,417	3,377	11,060	2,021	12,357
Real estate activities	3,710	3,143	566	2,683	401	461	166
Professional, scientific and technical activities	24,926	13,635	11,290	9,997	7,115	3,638	4,175
Administrative and support service activities	51,783	18,180	33,603	11,556	22,243	6,624	11,360
Public administration and defence	60,489	0	60,489	0	44,876	0	15,613
Education	106,339	14,398	91,942	7,139	50,648	7,258	41,294
Human health and social work activities	49,072	4,795	44,276	2,758	19,843	2,038	24,433
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,620	6,339	3,280	4,347	1,929	1,993	1,351
Other service activities	65,740	53,607	12,133	36,987	9,358	16,621	2,775
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17,784	0	17,784	0	11,222	0	6,563

**Table 28. Average number of hours usually worked per week at main job by sex, branch of economic activity, urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total Employed population</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>31.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.0	32.5	27.9	33.5	36.2	30.9	29.8	32.3	27.7
Mining and quarrying	38.5	38.8	32.5	51.2	45.4	65.0	38.2	38.7	29.3
Manufacturing	39.7	43.1	35.4	45.0	48.9	39.6	37.9	41.0	34.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	48.3	45.9	59.5	45.2	45.0	46.0	52.6	47.1	75.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	48.4	45.5	53.2	46.6	45.2	49.1	50.4	45.8	56.8
Construction	40.1	41.2	33.5	44.1	44.4	42.3	39.0	40.3	31.8
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	43.8	47.0	40.8	52.9	54.9	51.2	38.4	42.6	34.3
Transportation and storage	51.3	51.5	47.2	55.6	55.7	53.5	48.3	48.5	36.6
Accommodation and food service activities	52.0	54.7	49.1	55.5	57.6	53.5	48.6	52.3	43.2
Information and communication	49.5	50.4	46.7	50.0	50.7	47.5	48.0	49.3	44.7
Financial and insurance activities	50.2	50.4	50.0	50.1	50.4	49.8	50.5	50.6	50.4
Real estate activities	43.8	46.0	32.9	44.7	48.9	32.9	42.1	42.1	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	45.3	46.7	42.3	44.1	44.6	43.4	47.6	49.8	38.8
Administrative and support service activities	60.4	66.2	49.3	60.0	64.8	53.0	60.7	67.5	43.6
Public administration and defense	55.3	58.7	45.4	52.2	55.2	45.3	59.5	63.0	45.8
Education	44.0	45.9	41.7	43.6	44.6	42.3	44.2	46.6	41.5
Human health and social work activities	50.2	51.4	49.2	50.9	52.0	50.0	49.3	50.7	47.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38.7	37.1	41.8	39.6	34.5	52.7	36.5	46.1	26.9
Other service activities	43.3	45.7	37.7	50.4	57.3	40.8	39.6	41.0	34.8
Activities of households as employers	56.9	56.1	57.6	59.5	59.1	59.6	52.0	52.5	51.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	43.5	43.9	43.0	43.7	44.1	43.0	43.3	43.5	42.8

**Table 29. Average monthly cash income from employment of employees at main job by sex, age group, level of educational attainment, occupation group and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total (16+ yrs)</b>	<b>56,983</b>	<b>67,881</b>	<b>42,838</b>	<b>132,022</b>	<b>154,858</b>	<b>100,992</b>	<b>32,530</b>	<b>38,784</b>	<b>24,532</b>
<b>Age group</b>									
16-24 yrs	26,113	29,015	22,781	35,659	42,217	29,859	22,534	24,858	19,589
25-34 yrs	63,700	72,170	51,979	128,908	139,323	114,140	37,459	44,759	27,455
35-54 yrs	73,890	89,246	53,705	207,586	225,094	176,511	36,531	44,930	26,351
55-64 yrs	54,990	76,139	27,668	228,344	289,105	89,661	27,990	33,676	21,230
65+yrs	38,404	46,794	21,464	237,878	261,781	76,989	22,394	23,773	19,805
<b>Education level</b>									
None	24,242	28,789	18,958	31,725	40,903	21,605	23,265	27,250	18,601
Primary	35,554	44,823	21,867	47,450	63,255	25,718	31,547	38,853	20,495
Lower secondary	59,546	75,888	29,189	78,314	100,037	36,314	44,182	55,614	23,625
Upper secondary	84,451	96,541	69,002	107,218	120,710	87,102	62,553	70,031	54,293
University	307,568	337,987	263,245	370,255	413,687	310,130	156,742	168,210	137,804
<b>Occupation group</b>									
Managers	490,463	558,161	369,709	605,233	695,134	446,934	151,333	160,767	133,845
Professionals	186,757	206,861	158,978	282,426	307,732	245,378	94,799	105,201	81,198
Technicians and associate professions	228,430	218,092	254,217	262,536	252,338	285,245	140,955	139,856	144,735
Clerical support workers	179,365	168,716	186,289	210,826	197,413	219,507	111,713	107,551	114,446
Service and sales workers	61,867	57,706	72,635	81,734	78,692	87,099	42,284	41,273	46,412
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	26,785	27,604	19,754	23,187	23,187	-	27,708	28,908	19,754
Craft and related trades workers	82,843	84,570	46,540	115,122	117,852	70,173	70,745	72,307	34,157
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	131,711	134,074	64,428	151,035	153,586	82,632	100,380	102,612	29,813
Elementary occupations	22,981	26,588	19,324	26,948	33,391	21,586	22,259	25,491	18,864

**Table 30. Median monthly cash income from employment of employees at main job by sex, age group, level of educational attainment, occupation group and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total (16+ yrs)	20,800	26,000	18,200	50,000	66,667	26,000	20,800	26,000	18,200
<b>Age group</b>									
16-24 yrs	18,200	20,800	15,600	20,000	25,000	15,000	18,200	20,000	17,680
25-34 yrs	26,000	31,200	20,000	60,000	78,000	39,000	20,800	26,000	18,200
35-54 yrs	26,000	34,667	18,200	100,000	120,000	66,667	20,800	26,000	18,200
55-64 yrs	20,800	26,000	18,200	70,000	104,000	39,000	18,200	20,800	18,200
65+ yrs	18,200	20,800	15,600	40,000	35,000	40,000	18,200	20,800	15,600
<b>Education level</b>									
None	18,200	20,800	18,200	21,667	26,000	20,000	18,200	20,800	18,200
Primary	21,667	26,000	18,200	26,000	39,000	18,200	20,800	26,000	18,200
Lower secondary	37,500	52,000	20,000	50,000	66,667	20,000	30,000	39,000	18,200
Upper secondary	53,000	65,000	48,000	66,667	80,000	50,000	49,000	50,000	45,000
University	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	137,000	150,000	120,000
<b>Occupation group</b>									
Managers	200,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	420,000	300,000	114,000	115,000	91,000
Professionals	108,000	134,000	92,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	58,000	66,667	52,000
Technicians and associate professions	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	120,000	105,000	120,000
Clerical support workers	180,000	180,000	160,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	75,000	90,000
Service and sales workers	40,000	37,500	40,000	53,000	55,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	39,000
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	24,000	26,000	15,600		23,400	23,400	24,000	26,000	15,600
Craft and related trades workers	78,000	78,000	37,267	100,000	104,000	43,333	65,000	66,667	26,000
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	120,000	120,000	40,000	130,000	130,000	50,000	78,000	78,000	40,000
Elementary occupations	18,200	20,800	18,200	20,000	26,000	18,200	18,200	20,800	18,200

**Table 31. Size distribution of monthly cash income from employment of employees at main job by sex and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,200,641	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 20,000 RWF	895,056	40.7	30.2	54.4	19.7	12.2	30.0	47.6	36.3	62.2
20,000 – 29,999 RWF	495,977	22.5	22.2	23.0	16.0	12.9	20.3	24.7	25.3	23.9
30,000 – 49,999 RWF	261,968	11.9	14.5	8.5	12.1	11.8	12.4	11.8	15.5	7.2
50,000 – 99,999 RWF	255,454	11.6	16.4	5.3	16.6	21.2	10.3	10.0	14.8	3.7
100,000 RWF and above	263,886	12.0	15.0	8.0	33.1	39.0	25.0	5.0	6.8	2.6
Not stated	28,301	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.5	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.4

**Table 32. Median/Mean cash income from employment of employees at main job by Quintiles, sex and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

Median	Total persons	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,172,426	20,800	26,000	18,200	50,000	66,667	26,000	20,800	26,000	18,200
Quintile1	606,947	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Quintile2	487,279	18,200	18,200	18,200	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,200	18,200	18,200
Quintile3	381,275	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Quintile4	392,977	50,000	52,000	45,000	52,000	52,000	50,000	48,000	50,000	40,000
Quintile5	303,949	200,000	175,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	120,000	120,000	125,000
Mean	Total persons	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,172,426	56,983	67,881	42,838	132,022	154,858	100,992	32,530	38,784	24,532
Quintile1	606,947	12,719	12,238	13,069	12,063	11,812	12,205	12,843	12,305	13,254
Quintile2	487,279	19,156	19,181	19,138	19,754	19,830	19,705	19,084	19,110	19,064
Quintile3	381,275	26,937	27,082	26,676	27,594	27,709	27,470	26,776	26,964	26,387
Quintile4	392,977	51,128	52,106	48,174	55,245	56,206	53,115	49,376	50,560	45,232
Quintile5	303,949	251,272	246,647	263,247	311,056	311,794	309,428	148,710	147,930	151,456



**Table 33. Youth and Young Population by sex, and residential area, RLFS 2018**

	Age group	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Young Population 16-30yrs		3,194,585	1,533,406	1,661,179	807,105	2,387,479	1,155,010	2,039,575
Employed	16-24 yrs	720,509	390,766	329,743	720,509	533,609	247,016	473,493
	16-30 yrs	1,356,040	757,227	598,813	383,885	972,155	473,189	882,851
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	189,020	90,943	98,077	53,370	135,650	86,071	102,949
	16-30 yrs	312,511	144,382	168,128	95,434	217,077	145,128	167,383
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,209,163	541,363	667,800	270,525	938,638	354,832	854,330
	16-30 yrs	1,526,034	631,796	894,238	327,787	1,198,247	536,693	989,341

**Table 34. Young population 16-30 years old by sex, level of educational attainment, labour force status and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment -to population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
<b>Young population 16-30 yrs</b>	<b>3,194,585</b>	<b>1,668,551</b>	<b>1,356,040</b>	<b>312,511</b>	<b>1,526,034</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>
None	1,179,519	699,164	598,952	100,212	480,355	59.3	50.8	14.3
Primary	1,014,278	495,216	413,082	82,134	519,062	48.8	40.7	16.6
Lower secondary	467,777	140,320	113,745	26,575	327,457	30.0	24.3	18.9
Upper secondary	426,290	242,468	162,347	80,121	183,822	56.9	38.1	33.0
University	106,721	91,382	67,914	23,468	15,339	85.6	63.6	25.7
<b>Young population 16-30 yrs (Male)</b>	<b>1,661,179</b>	<b>766,941</b>	<b>598,813</b>	<b>168,128</b>	<b>894,238</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>
None	580,820	400,331	348,550	51,781	198,369	68.9	60.0	12.9
Primary	554,088	257,195	222,018	35,177	202,995	46.4	40.1	13.7
Lower secondary	247,389	74,017	62,723	11,294	146,371	29.9	25.4	15.3
Upper secondary	227,511	121,509	85,585	35,924	77,270	53.4	37.6	29.6
University	51,371	48,558	38,351	10,207	6,791	94.5	74.7	21.0
<b>Young population 16-30 yrs (Female)</b>	<b>807,105</b>	<b>479,319</b>	<b>383,885</b>	<b>95,434</b>	<b>327,787</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>
None	145,905	101,407	88,953	12,454	44,497	69.5	61.0	12.3

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment -to population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Primary	225,365	139,753	122,707	17,046	85,612	62.0	54.4	12.2
Lower secondary	151,979	52,560	42,489	10,071	99,420	34.6	28.0	19.2
Upper secondary	208,156	117,964	79,691	38,273	90,192	56.7	38.3	32.4
University	75,701	67,635	50,045	17,590	8,066	89.3	66.1	26.0
<b>Young population 16-30 yrs (Urban)</b>	<b>807,105</b>	<b>479,319</b>	<b>383,885</b>	<b>95,434</b>	<b>327,787</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>
None	145,905	101,407	88,953	12,454	44,497	69.5	61.0	12.3
Primary	225,365	139,753	122,707	17,046	85,612	62.0	54.4	12.2
Lower secondary	151,979	52,560	42,489	10,071	99,420	34.6	28.0	19.2
Upper secondary	208,156	117,964	79,691	38,273	90,192	56.7	38.3	32.4
University	75,701	67,635	50,045	17,590	8,066	89.3	66.1	26.0
<b>Young population 16-30 yrs (Rural)</b>	<b>2,387,479</b>	<b>1,189,232</b>	<b>972,155</b>	<b>217,077</b>	<b>1,198,247</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>
None	1,033,614	597,756	509,998	87,758	435,858	57.8	49.3	14.7
Primary	788,913	355,464	290,375	65,089	433,450	45.1	36.8	18.3
Lower secondary	315,798	87,760	71,256	16,504	228,037	27.8	22.6	18.8
Upper secondary	218,134	124,504	82,656	41,848	93,630	57.1	37.9	33.6
University	31,020	23,747	17,869	5,878	7,273	76.6	57.6	24.8

**Table 35. Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-24 yrs) Who searched for a job	180,290	86,651	93,639	23,384	28,248	63,266	65,392
0 - less than 3 months	68,874	34,032	34,841	6,891	7,660	27,142	27,181
3 - less than 6 months	44,531	23,120	21,410	7,317	7,296	15,803	14,114
6 - less than 12 months	24,040	10,140	13,901	3,212	4,988	6,928	8,913
1 - less than 2 years	26,182	12,259	13,922	4,228	4,659	8,031	9,264
2 years or more	16,664	7,099	9,565	1,737	3,645	5,362	5,920

**Table 36. Young Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Young Unemployed (16-30 yrs) Who searched for a job	297,489	137,948	159,541	40,952	50,377	96,996	109,165
0 - less than 3 months	115,099	57,486	57,613	14,078	12,181	43,409	45,432
3 - less than 6 months	67,534	32,889	34,645	10,436	11,463	22,454	23,182
6 - less than 12 months	37,458	15,253	22,205	4,695	7,045	10,558	15,161
1 - less than 2 years	42,959	18,953	24,006	7,525	10,093	11,428	13,913
2 years or more	34,438	13,366	21,072	4,218	9,595	9,148	11,477

**Table 37. Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	1,044,952	366,423	678,530	70,572	119,908	295,850	558,621
16-19 yrs	262,427	112,902	149,525	18,911	17,069	93,991	132,456
20-24 yrs	388,464	134,142	254,322	26,925	49,957	107,218	204,365
25-30 yrs	394,061	119,378	274,683	24,737	52,883	94,641	221,800
None	441,590	169,203	272,387	15,280	24,652	153,922	247,735
Primary	330,533	106,182	224,351	16,195	30,560	89,987	193,790
Lower secondary	88,581	23,216	65,365	9,791	17,339	13,425	48,026
Upper secondary	152,349	55,128	97,221	21,532	35,040	33,596	62,181
University	31,899	12,693	19,206	7,773	12,318	4,920	6,888

**Table 38. Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex		Residence area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	<b>571,660</b>	<b>282,044</b>	<b>289,616</b>	<b>162,823</b>	<b>408,838</b>	<b>310,053</b>	<b>261,607</b>
16-24 yrs	189,020	90,943	98,077	53,370	135,650	86,071	102,949
25-34 yrs	194,969	85,604	109,365	62,193	132,776	99,125	95,844
35-54 yrs	155,739	85,429	70,310	40,978	114,761	101,270	54,469
55-64 yrs	25,820	15,567	10,252	5,602	20,217	18,563	7,256
65+ yrs	6,112	4,500	1,613	679	5,433	5,024	1,088

**Table 39. Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	sex		Residence area		Participated in Subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+ years</b>	571,660	282,044	289,616	162,823	408,838	310,053	261,607
None	224,730	115,437	109,293	28,100	196,630	159,029	65,701
Primary	168,483	82,640	85,843	35,987	132,497	103,703	64,780
Lower secondary	39,259	18,327	20,931	17,308	21,951	14,920	24,339
Upper secondary	97,254	44,351	52,903	48,178	49,076	29,041	68,213
University	41,934	21,289	20,645	33,250	8,684	3,360	38,573

**Table 40. Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
<b>Unemployed population who looked for a job</b>	<b>528,802</b>	<b>262,893</b>	<b>265,909</b>	<b>156,463</b>	<b>372,338</b>	<b>278,684</b>	<b>250,118</b>
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits,	60,973	19,662	41,311	22,861	38,112	26,243	34,730
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies,	9,499	4,966	4,533	1,225	8,274	6,813	2,687
Seeking the assistance of friends ,relatives or other	148,519	77,808	70,711	49,978	98,541	70,709	77,810
Registering with or contacting public or private	17,164	9,002	8,161	8,920	8,243	6,326	10,838
Applying to employers directly ,checking at worksites,	252,471	132,847	119,624	49,230	203,242	160,513	91,958
Placing or answering newspaper or online job	31,135	14,760	16,375	18,301	12,834	6,375	24,759
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social	8,741	3,697	5,044	5,948	2,793	1,555	7,186
Other method	300	150	150	-	300	150	150

**Note:** Details may not add to totals because unemployed persons may be using more than one method of seeking employment during the reference period on job search.

**Table 41. Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
<b>Unemployed population 16+ yrs.</b>	528,733	262,824	265,909	156,394	372,338	278,684	250,049
Less than 3 months	230,449	120,292	110,157	45,839	184,610	141,531	88,919
Less than 6 months	111,222	58,343	52,879	32,897	78,325	60,028	51,194
Less than 12 months	58,890	26,597	32,293	18,174	40,717	28,324	30,566
1 year to less than 2 years	66,677	32,076	34,600	30,406	36,271	25,167	41,510
2 years and above	61,495	25,515	35,980	29,079	32,416	23,634	37,860

**Table 42. Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, RLFS 2018**

Age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	903,420	453,599	449,821	108,032	795,388
16-24 years	214,400	105,819	108,582	20,943	193,458
25-34 years	296,986	149,880	147,106	39,818	257,168
35-54 years	326,344	159,011	167,333	41,197	285,147
55-64 years	54,305	31,204	23,100	5,654	48,650
65+ years	11,384	7,685	3,700	419	10,965

**Table 43. Time-related underemployed persons by sex, main branch of economic activity and urban-rural areas, RLFS 2018**

ISIC High level	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>903,420</b>	<b>453,599</b>	<b>449,821</b>	<b>108,032</b>	<b>795,388</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	518,911	222,650	296,261	25,124	493,787
Mining and quarrying	17,905	16,270	1,635	121	17,784
Manufacturing	53,503	26,594	26,909	10,245	43,258
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1,013	1,013	-	699	315
Water supply, gas and remediation services	1,238	960	278	289	950
Construction	89,295	71,951	17,344	15,368	73,927
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	132,141	56,592	75,549	24,633	107,507
Transportation and storage	27,834	27,162	672	6,917	20,917
Accommodation and food services activities	10,171	4,453	5,718	3,543	6,627
Information and communication	853	745	108	607	246
Financial and insurance activities	536	467	69	227	309
Real estate activities	416	243	173	226	190
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,690	2,357	1,334	1,514	2,176
Administrative and support activities	3,291	1,680	1,611	1,180	2,111
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	459	351	108	304	156
Education	10,009	3,688	6,321	4,383	5,626
Human health and social work activities	641	244	397	541	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,876	1,702	1,175	1,916	961
Other services	16,993	9,428	7,566	4,965	12,029
Activities of households as employers	9,728	3,577	6,151	4,685	5,043
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,915	1,473	441	548	1,367

**Table 44. Population outside the labour force by sex, degree of labour market attachment, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex		Residence area		Participated in Subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Population outside the labour force (16+)</b>	<b>3,187,100</b>	<b>1,179,234</b>	<b>2,007,866</b>	<b>517,728</b>	<b>2,669,372</b>	<b>1,703,122</b>	<b>1,483,978</b>
Seeking but not available	15,162	5,837	9,325	1,764	13,398	8,399	6,763
Not seeking but available	1,321,380	450,425	870,956	181,954	1,139,427	958,009	363,371
Neither seeking nor available but want employment	125,423	43,220	82,203	21,881	103,542	60,568	64,855
Neither seeking nor available who do not want employment	1,725,135	679,751	1,045,383	312,130	1,413,005	676,146	1,048,989

**Table 45. Population outside the labour force by sex, main source of livelihood, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Sex				Participated in Subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Population outside the labour force (16+)</b>	3,187,100	1,179,234	2,007,866	517,728	2,669,372	1,703,122	1,483,978
Parents	1,016,570	493,840	522,730	221,135	795,435	265,567	751,003
Husband/wife	320,829	43,770	277,058	85,511	235,317	150,777	170,051
Child	77,939	16,568	61,371	18,310	59,629	16,904	61,035
Other family members	215,350	78,752	136,597	70,669	144,681	45,254	170,096
Pension	7,036	5,223	1,813	3,976	3,061	1,913	5,123
Own production	1,354,048	460,963	893,084	64,243	1,289,805	1,161,059	192,989
Assistance received [VUP]	51,623	12,993	38,630	3,018	48,606	16,306	35,317
Assistance received [FARG]	6,628	2,013	4,616	1,462	5,166	1,457	5,171
Assistance received [Church, Other NGO]	3,744	1,274	2,471	1,086	2,658	802	2,943
Assistance from friends	27,111	9,784	17,327	6,591	20,520	6,592	20,519
Revenue from own property/savings	51,728	21,824	29,904	21,598	30,130	16,962	34,766
Past work	41,014	22,315	18,699	11,019	29,995	19,469	21,545
Scholarship	12,220	9,335	2,885	8,648	3,572	0	12,220
Other	1,260	579	681	463	797	60	1,200

**Table 46. Working age population, by reported status of non-employment**

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,758,760</b>	<b>1,461,277</b>	<b>2,297,483</b>	<b>282,689</b>	<b>397,862</b>	<b>1,178,589</b>	<b>1,899,621</b>
Unemployed	1,385,249	562,093	823,156	118,781	184,510	443,312	638,647
Performing a job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship or	7,765	4,085	3,680	1,294	814	2,791	2,866
Pupil, student, post graduate	776,667	405,302	371,365	121,623	103,856	283,679	267,509
Retirement or early retirement or given up business activity	341,192	126,131	215,061	16,165	32,568	109,967	182,493
Permanently unable to work due to longstanding health problems	268,647	116,452	152,195	12,288	16,967	104,164	135,228
In compulsory military or civilian service	7,738	2,762	4,976	741	806	2,021	4,170
Person fulfilling domestic task in own household	957,497	238,725	718,772	9,453	56,688	229,272	662,084
Finish school, waiting for results	9,183	4,043	5,140	1,123	1,187	2,920	3,953
other status, Specify	4,821	1,684	3,137	1,222	466	462	2,671

**Table 47. Average time spent in own-use production work by sex, type of own-use production and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total persons 16+ years in own-use production</b>	5,483,562	2,214,041	3,269,521	933,445	369,894	563,551	4,550,117	1,844,146	2,705,970
Collecting firewood for the household including travel time	5,483,562	2,214,041	3,269,521	933,445	369,894	563,551	4,550,117	1,844,146	2,705,970
Fetching water for the household, including travel time									
Searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals	4.4	3.9	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.7
Manufacturing household goods for own or family use	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3
Constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings, private roads, or wells	8.5	10.0	7.3	7.7	8.5	7.0	8.6	10.0	7.3
Doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals	10.7	5.5	12.5	10.7	6.5	12.7	10.7	5.3	12.5
Looking after children and elderly	7.7	3.9	8.8	9.8	5.3	11.2	7.2	3.5	8.3
<b>Total number of persons 16 years and over</b>	6,966,096	3,263,905	3,702,191	1,506,819	749,225	757,594	5,459,277	2,514,680	2,944,597
Collecting firewood for the household including travel time	1.6	1.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.2	2.5
Fetching water for the household, including travel time	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.5
Searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals	3.0	3.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.6	4.3	3.0
Manufacturing household goods for own or family use	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings, private roads, or wells	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3
Doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals	6.5	1.9	10.6	5.6	2.1	9.0	6.8	1.8	11.0
Looking after children and elderly	2.6	0.6	4.4	2.7	0.7	4.8	2.6	0.6	4.3



**Table 48. Average time spent per week on own-use production of goods of working age population by sex, age group, employment status, and urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total (16+ yrs)	6.5	6	7	1.7	1.5	2	7.8	7.3	8.3
16-24 yrs	6.5	6.3	6.6	2	1.9	2.1	7.9	7.8	8
25-34 yrs	6.6	5.6	7.5	1.4	1.1	1.8	8.4	7.3	9.3
35-54 yrs	6.7	5.8	7.4	1.9	1.5	2.2	7.9	7	8.6
55-64 yrs	7.5	6.9	8	1.8	0.8	2.8	8.4	8.1	8.7
65+ yrs	4.7	5.1	4.4	1.1	1.9	0.6	5.2	5.5	4.9
Employed	5.6	4.9	6.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	7.1	6.2	8.2
Unemployed	7.6	7.6	7.6	2.2	2	2.3	9.8	9.7	9.9
Outside labour force	7.2	7.2	7.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	8.2	8.3	8.1

**Table 49. Average time spent per week on own-use provision of services of working age population by sex, age group and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total (16+ years)	9.7	3.2	15.3	8.5	3	13.9	10	3.3	15.7
16-24 yrs	7.2	2.7	11.4	6.2	2.8	9.4	7.5	2.7	12
25-34 yrs	12.8	4	20.9	11	3.5	18.5	13.4	4.1	21.6
35-54 yrs	10.7	3.4	17.2	9.5	3.2	16.2	11.1	3.5	17.4
55-64 yrs	8.3	2.9	12.6	7.2	1.9	12.5	8.4	3.1	12.6
65-74 yrs	6.4	2.2	9.3	5.4	1.9	7.5	6.5	2.3	9.5
Employed	8.6	3.3	15.5	6.7	3	11.5	9.3	3.4	16.8
Unemployed	11.9	4.4	19.2	12.1	4.5	19.1	11.8	4.3	19.3
Outside labour force	10.3	2.8	14.7	10.3	2.7	15.3	10.3	2.9	14.6

**Table 50. Internal and international migrants by labour force status, sex, urban/rural area, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	LFPR	Emp-Pop	UR
<b>Total migrants (16+ yrs)</b>	<b>1,048,620</b>	<b>633,069</b>	<b>111,427</b>	<b>304,124</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Male	507,470	358,677	48,572	100,221	80.3	70.7	11.9
Female	541,150	274,392	62,855	203,903	62.3	50.7	18.6
Urban	498,763	333,122	51,155	114,486	77.0	66.8	13.3
Rural	549,857	299,947	60,272	189,638	65.5	54.6	16.7
<b>Internal migrants (16+ yrs)</b>	<b>982,374</b>	<b>595,695</b>	<b>102,864</b>	<b>283,816</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Male	469,959	333,861	44,134	91,963	80.4	71.0	11.7
Female	512,415	261,833	58,729	191,853	62.6	51.1	18.3
Urban	460,058	311,761	44,798	103,499	77.5	67.8	12.6
Rural	522,316	283,933	58,066	180,317	65.5	54.4	17.0
<b>International migrants (16+ yrs)</b>	<b>66,246</b>	<b>37,374</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>20,309</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Male	37,511	24,815	4,438	8,258	78.0	66.2	15.2
Female	28,734	12,559	4,125	12,050	58.1	43.7	24.7
Urban	38,705	21,360	6,357	10,987	71.6	55.2	22.9
Rural	27,541	16,014	2,206	9,321	66.2	58.1	12.1

**Table 51. Internal and international migrants by labour force status and main reason for migration, RLFS 2018**

Main reason for migration	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	LFPR	Emp-Pop	UR
<b>Total migrants (16+ yrs)</b>	<b>1,048,620</b>	<b>633,069</b>	<b>111,427</b>	<b>304,124</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Parents moved	92,121	27,748	12,287	52,086	43.5	30.1	30.7
To live with relatives	120,615	39,946	18,279	62,390	48.3	33.1	31.4
To attend school	44,174	8,602	6,802	28,770	34.9	19.5	44.2
Marriage	94,437	43,593	13,208	37,636	60.1	46.2	23.3
Family quarrel	13,356	7,084	952	5,320	60.2	53.0	11.8
Divorce	6,368	3,533	1,068	1,767	72.3	55.5	23.2
New job	150,003	144,158	2,599	3,246	97.8	96.1	1.8
Job transfer	17,112	16,039	760	313	98.2	93.7	4.5
To look for work	197,842	165,735	16,450	15,657	92.1	83.8	9.0
Looking for land to farm	53,408	28,838	6,382	18,188	65.9	54.0	18.1
Loss of employment	41,046	20,337	5,274	15,435	62.4	49.5	20.6
Employment of spouse	18,837	12,107	2,156	4,574	75.7	64.3	15.1
Coming back in country	193,792	113,326	24,932	55,534	71.3	58.5	18.0
Other	5,510	2,022	280	3,208	41.8	36.7	12.2

Main reason for migration	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	LFPR	Emp-Pop	UR
Internal migrants (16+ yrs)	982,375	595,695	102,864	283,816	71.1	60.6	14.7
Parents moved	88,098	27,215	11,996	48,887	44.5	30.9	30.6
To live with relatives	111,955	36,363	16,842	58,750	47.5	32.5	31.7
To attend school	42,135	8,325	6,715	27,095	35.7	19.8	44.6
Marriage	92,067	43,225	12,524	36,318	60.6	46.9	22.5
Family quarrel	12,334	6,243	771	5,320	56.9	50.6	11.0
Divorce	5,586	3,533	675	1,378	75.3	63.2	16.0
New job	144,792	139,033	2,599	3,160	97.8	96.0	1.8
Job transfer	16,729	15,656	760	313	98.1	93.6	4.6
To look for work	191,047	159,301	16,450	15,296	92.0	83.4	9.4
Looking for land to farm	53,001	28,431	6,382	18,188	65.7	53.6	18.3
Loss of employment	39,288	18,793	5,060	15,435	60.7	47.8	21.2
Employment of spouse	17,590	11,077	2,156	4,357	75.2	63.0	16.3
Coming back in country	164,904	97,940	19,873	47,091	71.4	59.4	16.9
Other	2,846	558	62	2,226	21.8	19.6	10.0
International migrants (16+ yrs)	66,246	37,374	8,563	20,309	69.3	56.4	18.6
Parents moved	4,023	533	291	3,199	20	13	35
To live with relatives	8,660	3,583	1,437	3,640	58	41	29
To attend school	2,039	277	87	1,675	18	14	24
Marriage	2,369	367	684	1,318	44	15	65
Family quarrel	1,022	841	181	0	100	82	18
Divorce	781	0	393	388	50	0	100
New job	5,211	5,125	0	86	98	98	0
Job transfer	383	383	0	0	100	100	0
To look for work	6,793	6,433	0	360	95	95	0
Looking for land to farm	407	407	0	0	100	100	0
Loss of employment	1,756	1,543	213	0	100	88	12
Employment of spouse	1,247	1,030	0	217	83	83	0
Coming back in country	28,888	15,386	5,059	8,443	71	53	25
Other	2,664	1,464	218	982	63	55	13

**Table 52. Migrant workers by sex, urban/rural area, prior place of residence and branch of economic activity, RLFS 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Internal migrants	External migrants
<b>Total migrant workers (employed migrants)</b>	<b>633,069</b>	<b>358,677</b>	<b>274,392</b>	<b>333,122</b>	<b>299,947</b>	<b>595,695</b>	<b>37,374</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	117,699	60,131	57,568	10,518	107,182	110,294	7,405
Manufacturing	4,704	4,394	310	344	4,360	4,411	293
Mining and quarrying	28,356	17,288	11,068	14,713	13,643	26,481	1,876
Electricity, gas stream and air condition	2,643	2,056	587	1,600	1,043	2,583	60
Water supply, gas and remediation services	1,941	998	943	934	1,007	1,941	-
Construction	59,299	54,159	5,139	19,690	39,609	57,339	1,960
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles ...	102,039	51,680	50,359	60,383	41,656	93,143	8,896
Transportation and storage	27,020	25,643	1,377	16,229	10,791	25,663	1,357
Accommodation and food services	20,088	8,513	11,574	12,701	7,386	18,800	1,288
Information and communication	5,145	3,699	1,446	4,209	936	4,915	230
Financial and insurance activities	10,645	5,215	5,429	8,341	2,304	10,487	158
Real estate activities	625	262	363	625	-	417	208
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8,432	5,779	2,652	5,656	2,775	7,780	652
Administrative and support activities	14,721	9,923	4,798	9,826	4,896	14,204	517
Public administration and defence, compulsory ...	17,498	13,651	3,848	9,901	7,597	16,677	821
Education	27,918	17,331	10,587	12,403	15,515	25,344	2,574
Human health and social work activities	14,488	6,864	7,624	11,096	3,392	10,817	3,671
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,544	2,610	934	3,544	-	3,221	323
Other services	13,370	7,609	5,761	8,690	4,680	12,217	1,153
Activities of households as employers	145,738	55,980	89,758	116,897	28,840	142,834	2,904
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	7,155	4,891	2,263	4,821	2,334	6,125	1,029

**Table 53. Summary labour force indicators by District, RLFS 2018**

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Labour force participation rate	Employment-to-population ratio	LU1 - Unemployment rate	LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment	LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization
<b>City of Kigali</b>	<b>636,447</b>	<b>146,341</b>	<b>376,932</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Nyarugenge	135,700	36,805	87,495	66.3	52.2	21.3	34.8	35.7	46.7
Gasabo	282,820	64,361	180,371	65.8	53.6	18.5	31.8	31.9	43
Kicukiro	217,928	45,176	109,065	70.7	58.6	17.2	27.7	28.5	37.6
<b>South province</b>	<b>664,310</b>	<b>114,184</b>	<b>840,455</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>
Nyanza	74,745	11,739	104,708	45.2	39.1	13.6	45.4	47.4	66.8
Gisagara	78,193	8,775	88,955	49.4	44.4	10.1	31.8	38.1	53
Nyaruguru	55,055	7,484	120,980	34.1	30	12	44.5	56.2	72.4
Huye	97,490	14,383	101,064	52.5	45.8	12.9	21.8	37.4	43.9
Nyamagabe	105,998	13,274	102,128	53.9	47.9	11.1	54.1	31.5	64.7
Ruhango	81,666	15,718	82,936	54	45.3	16.1	37.3	36.9	52.9
Muhanga	76,666	12,854	122,869	42.1	36.1	14.4	49.4	50.7	70.9
Kamonyi	94,497	29,955	116,814	51.6	39.2	24.1	44.6	44.2	59.2
<b>West Province</b>	<b>604,260</b>	<b>110,516</b>	<b>713,990</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Karongi	77,891	12,345	93,097	49.2	42.5	13.7	36.2	33.1	50.6
Rutsiro	65,516	15,299	74,684	52	42.1	18.9	58.8	47	73.1
Rubavu	98,266	19,306	101,284	53.7	44.9	16.4	38.8	37.4	54.2
Nyabihu	71,408	15,864	65,829	57	46.6	18.2	38.3	33.4	49.8
Ngororero	62,040	6,158	84,990	44.5	40.5	9	33.1	42.5	57.7
Rusizi	137,798	19,936	157,176	50.1	43.8	12.6	39.7	36.7	56.3
Nyamasheke	91,342	21,609	136,932	45.2	36.6	19.1	36.1	45.3	56.8
<b>North Province</b>	<b>519,514</b>	<b>65,566</b>	<b>534,629</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56.7</b>
Rulindo	105,594	14,444	90,876	56.9	50.1	12	38.3	32.4	52.6

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Labour force participation rate	Employment-to-population ratio	LU1 - Unemployment rate	LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment	LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization
Gakenke	102,986	13,908	113,237	50.8	44.8	11.9	47.8	37.6	63.1
Musanze	124,652	8,953	117,108	53.3	49.7	6.7	29.3	29.9	46.9
Burera	85,881	12,801	95,215	50.9	44.3	13	45.7	38.8	61.8
Gicumbi	100,401	15,461	118,194	49.5	42.9	13.3	40.9	41.7	60.3
<b>East province</b>	<b>782,804</b>	<b>135,053</b>	<b>721,094</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Rwamagana	117,321	14,108	112,132	54	48.2	10.7	41.4	38.9	59.9
Nyagatare	156,548	41,832	90,585	68.7	54.2	21.1	48.4	30.4	54.5
Gatsibo	109,906	17,862	104,416	55	47.3	14	46.5	38.1	61.5
Kayonza	109,356	9,523	99,160	54.5	50.2	8	24.2	26	39
Kirehe	92,282	17,060	102,280	51.7	43.6	15.6	44.9	40.3	61
Ngoma	90,262	16,718	101,149	51.4	43.4	15.6	54.8	38.3	66.9
Bugesera	107,129	17,951	111,372	52.9	45.3	14.4	37.5	38.1	54.8

**Table 54. Employment by sex, urban/rural area and branch of economic activity (City of Kigali), RLFS 2018**

	City of Kigali			Nyarugenge	Gasabo	Kicukiro
	Total	Male	Female			
Employed population 16 years old and over	636,447	370,341	266,106	135,700	282,820	217,928
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51,291	23,757	27,534	7,899	28,456	14,936
Manufacturing	5,130	4,024	1,107	570	4,158	402
Mining and quarrying	42,421	24,861	17,560	8,575	22,911	10,935
Electricity, gas stream and air condition	2,931	2,318	613	509	1,494	928
Water supply, gas and remediation services	3,218	2,216	1,002	863	1,299	1,055
Construction	67,296	58,552	8,744	11,561	33,456	22,279
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles ...	127,905	64,205	63,700	38,662	53,542	35,701
Transportation and storage	46,195	43,989	2,206	10,450	18,201	17,544
Accommodation and food services	19,509	9,683	9,826	7,497	6,060	5,953
Information and communication	9,211	6,776	2,435	1,870	3,847	3,494
Financial and insurance activities	15,352	8,309	7,043	3,256	6,137	5,959
Real estate activities	2,025	1,398	627	748	912	365
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12,857	8,587	4,270	1,782	5,554	5,522
Administrative and support activities	22,547	14,443	8,104	6,146	8,196	8,205
Public administration and defence, compulsory ...	24,299	16,589	7,711	3,183	10,948	10,168
Education	21,184	10,285	10,899	3,163	10,336	7,685
Human health and social work activities	14,721	5,568	9,153	2,781	7,104	4,837
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5,290	3,460	1,829	1,583	2,231	1,476
Other services	17,729	10,239	7,491	3,850	7,574	6,306
Activities of households as employers	116,154	46,029	70,125	19,783	47,314	49,058
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	9,182	5,056	4,126	970	3,090	5,122

**Table 55. Employment by sex, urban/rural area and branch of economic activity (Southern province), RLFS 2018**

	Southern Province			Nyanza	Gisagara	Nyaruguru	Huye	Nyamagabe	Ruhango	Muhanga	Kamonyi
	Total	Male	Female								
Employed population 16 years old and over	664,310	373,220	291,090	74,745	78,193	55,055	97,490	105,998	81,666	76,666	94,497
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	309,865	151,618	158,248	34,099	51,589	30,268	34,530	66,473	42,087	20,605	30,214
Manufacturing	18,173	17,425	747	734	0	126	0	1,802	1,394	8,801	5,316
Mining and quarrying	38,311	18,509	19,802	3,914	2,700	7,670	3,801	4,288	5,938	5,995	4,004
Electricity, gas stream and air condition	982	982	0	0	0	178	0	300	0	504	0
Water supply, gas and remediation services	2,135	1,247	888	84	206	0	242	204	0	960	439
Construction	63,741	52,987	10,754	6,330	5,069	3,778	13,127	3,761	9,728	6,233	15,717
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles ...	89,625	42,762	46,864	9,423	6,168	6,465	16,618	15,233	8,418	11,751	15,548
Transportation and storage	18,691	18,291	400	1,023	1,352	945	6,064	2,775	1,933	1,794	2,804
Accommodation and food services	12,268	7,822	4,446	545	471	861	1,440	2,454	2,783	1,963	1,752
Information and communication	1,377	747	630	0	144	148	186	0	0	0	899
Financial and insurance activities	2,995	1,653	1,342	675	0	0	561	433	463	318	544
Real estate activities	588	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	270
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,698	1,418	1,280	155	0	0	0	0	647	637	1,259
Administrative and support activities	6,895	4,629	2,267	226	973	249	2,420	396	1,039	897	696
Public administration and defence, compulsory ...	12,235	9,758	2,477	968	281	94	4,160	844	196	4,146	1,546
Education	22,845	10,440	12,405	2,868	2,827	2,069	3,195	2,671	1,816	4,969	2,431
Human health and social work activities	9,635	3,732	5,903	3,832	0	0	2,158	1,181	557	176	1,731
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,789	2,098	691	0	281	0	1,499	0	0	1,009	0
Other services	12,430	9,003	3,427	1,815	701	681	2,327	209	2,384	745	3,567
Activities of households as employers	35,506	16,985	18,521	8,055	5,430	1,226	5,162	2,975	2,054	4,845	5,759
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	526	526	0	0	0	297	0	0	229	0	0



**Table 56. Employment by sex, urban/rural area and branch of economic activity (West province), RLFS 2018**

	Western province			Karongi	Rutsiro	Rubavu	Nyabihu	Ngororero	Rusizi	Nyamasheke
	Total	Male	Female							
Employed population 16 years old and over	604,260	330,910	273,351	77,891	65,516	98,266	71,408	62,040	137,798	91,342
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	264,323	112,776	151,547	30,563	32,171	30,220	43,352	28,885	64,083	35,046
Manufacturing	17,780	16,259	1,520	543	5,038	0	576	9,660	465	1,498
Mining and quarrying	36,839	18,665	18,174	5,581	3,772	6,378	6,304	3,561	6,324	4,918
Electricity, gas stream and air condition	400	400	0	0	151	0	0	0	250	0
Water supply, gas and remediation services	1,003	411	592	0	0	777	0	0	0	227
Construction	65,262	55,917	9,346	11,229	8,261	6,346	5,014	10,118	12,261	12,032
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles ...	87,886	42,103	45,784	10,872	8,780	21,476	6,938	5,428	26,566	7,827
Transportation and storage	24,718	23,561	1,157	1,876	2,120	6,697	1,923	541	6,742	4,819
Accommodation and food services	10,813	5,811	5,002	972	481	5,392	1,220	814	768	1,167
Information and communication	1,332	1,098	234	0	0	272	185	0	641	234
Financial and insurance activities	4,592	2,058	2,534	288	686	1,561	533	0	506	1,018
Real estate activities	519	519	0	0	0	519	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,983	1,983	0	163	0	835	0	0	985	0
Administrative and support activities	5,411	3,087	2,324	1,543	0	799	514	207	2,144	205
Public administration and defense, compulsory ...	5,576	3,800	1,777	1,222	0	1,279	836	0	991	1,249
Education	25,423	13,577	11,846	3,854	801	3,248	1,319	1,497	4,286	10,417
Human health and social work activities	13,557	6,969	6,588	3,771	1,332	1,825	488	0	3,768	2,373
Other services	6,576	5,528	1,048	1,485	488	1,336	1,544	639	496	587
Activities of households as employers	27,461	15,155	12,306	3,798	566	8,462	663	689	6,172	7,111
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	2,805	1,234	1,571	129	869	843	0	0	350	614

**Table 57. Employment by sex, urban/rural area and branch of economic activity (North province), RLFS 2018**

	North province			Rulindo	Gakenke	Musanze	Burera	Gicumbi
	Total	Male	Female					
Employed population 16 years old and over	519,514	286,300	233,214	105,594	102,986	124,652	85,881	100,401
Agriculture forestry and fishing	253,049	101,939	151,110	42,320	52,629	52,824	55,174	50,101
Mining and quarrying	14,112	13,921	192	1,153	9,021	877	2,300	762
Manufacturing	47,682	30,241	17,441	17,821	7,417	13,578	4,551	4,315
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	1,448	1,281	168	168	0	1,281	0	0
Water supply, gas and remediation services	220	220	0	220	0	0	0	0
Construction	53,122	43,399	9,723	15,625	9,827	15,770	4,474	7,426
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	58,129	28,524	29,605	13,042	11,262	13,707	8,037	12,082
Transportation and storage	23,612	23,144	468	4,508	1,772	9,466	2,165	5,700
Accommodation and food services activities	4,651	3,448	1,203	375	387	1,633	513	1,743
Information and communication	616	428	188	0	0	616	0	0
Financial and insurance activities	1,086	242	844	207	242	188	0	449
Real estate activities	418	418	0	0	0	0	418	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,224	2,388	837	378	279	112	557	1,897
Administrative and support activities	4,894	2,732	2,161	372	697	1,276	1,050	1,499
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6,496	5,052	1,444	831	589	2,331	1,184	1,561
Education	17,204	10,672	6,532	1,388	1,012	5,378	3,249	6,176
Human health and social work activities	5,165	2,813	2,351	924	1,497	773	266	1,705
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,298	718	580	0	1,074	223	0	0
Other services	8,170	5,735	2,435	2,790	1,605	1,912	703	1,160
Activities of households as employers	12,952	7,019	5,933	3,472	3,087	2,518	1,240	2,635
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,966	1,966	0	0	589	186	0	1,190

**Table 58. Employment by sex, urban/rural area and branch of economic activity (East province), RLFS 2018**

	Eastern province			Rwamagana	Nyagatare	Gatsibo	Kayonza	Kirehe	Ngoma	Bugesera
	Total	Male	Female							
Employed population 16 years old and over	782,804	441,857	340,947	117,321	156,548	109,906	109,356	92,282	90,262	107,129
Agriculture forestry and fishing	386,834	183,879	202,955	29,485	88,539	69,931	58,585	48,589	57,183	34,523
Mining and quarrying	7,368	7,302	65	1,726	407	638	3,945	0	0	651
Manufacturing	40,048	22,152	17,896	6,432	6,588	6,371	4,949	5,796	4,697	5,215
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	539	206	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	206
Water supply, gas and remediation services	1,286	744	542	0	0	0	202	0	1,084	0
Construction	72,696	64,150	8,546	18,458	8,107	4,682	10,364	11,795	6,176	13,115
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	113,617	54,548	59,069	20,878	24,813	10,726	11,576	10,500	7,933	27,192
Transportation and storage	27,124	27,124	0	7,072	4,068	3,417	3,524	2,614	1,978	4,451
Accommodation and food services activities	22,047	9,926	12,121	4,521	4,455	880	4,765	3,046	1,635	2,745
Information and communication	1,134	1,134	0	226	0	0	0	143	267	498
Financial and insurance activities	4,790	2,176	2,614	2,080	976	362	274	0	542	556
Real estate activities	160	160	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,364	2,938	1,427	1,635	0	757	0	783	275	914
Administrative and support activities	12,067	8,908	3,159	3,093	1,740	869	1,213	3,569	267	1,317
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	11,882	9,678	2,205	3,008	200	1,456	2,209	1,501	894	2,614
Education	19,683	12,813	6,870	5,145	3,920	3,962	1,442	926	2,137	2,152
Human health and social work activities	5,994	3,519	2,475	1,475	728	174	515	216	1,703	1,183
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244	0	244	0	244	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	21,415	15,998	5,417	4,504	7,254	2,899	1,571	2,011	1,476	1,701
Activities of households as employers	26,206	12,062	14,143	6,232	4,300	2,629	3,272	793	2,016	6,964
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,306	2,440	865	1,018	209	154	791	0	0	1,133

**Table 59. Labour market indicators and educational type (general and Technical), RLFS 2018**

<b>Attainment status of vocational and general trainings</b>	<b>LFPR</b>	<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>Labour underutilization rate</b>	<b>Working age population (16+ yrs.)</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	54.2	46.0	15.1	55.0	6,966,096
No level completed	52.0	45.5	12.5	58.8	3,301,258
Completed general	53.1	43.9	17.2	52.7	2,990,385
Completed TVET	70.2	58	17.4	47.8	674,452
<b>Urban</b>	65.6	54.8	16.5	38.8	1,506,819
No level completed	62.2	54.5	12.4	41.8	329,798
Completed general	63.7	52.7	17.3	36.9	942,100
Completed TVET	78.1	63.9	18.2	41.3	234,921
<b>Rural</b>	51.1	43.6	14.7	59.8	5,459,277
No level completed	50.9	44.5	12.6	60.8	2,971,460
Completed general	48.2	39.9	17.2	60.5	2,048,285
Completed TVET	66	54.8	16.9	51.6	439,532
<b>Male</b>	63.9	55.2	13.5	46.9	3,263,905
No level completed	62.5	55	11.9	52.4	1,467,908
Completed general	60.9	52.3	14.2	43.2	1,413,208
Completed TVET	80.2	67	16.5	39.7	382,789
<b>Female</b>	45.8	37.9	17.1	62.9	3,702,191
No level completed	43.7	37.9	13.3	64.7	1,833,350
Completed general	46	36.5	20.8	61.6	1,577,178
Completed TVET	57.1	46.2	19.2	59.8	291,663

**Table 60. Number of off farm jobs (main and secondary) by economic activity, RLFS 2018**

<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Net change</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	258,829	261,120	(2,291)
Mining and quarrying	63,506	48,797	14,709
Manufacturing	199,650	157,241	42,409
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6,157	9,702	(3,545)
Water supply, gas and remediation services	7,995	9,409	(1,413)
Construction	328,531	276,360	52,171
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	492,120	487,020	5,101
Transportation and storage	144,735	125,586	19,149
Accommodation and food services activities	71,075	45,204	25,871
Information and communication	13,827	11,223	2,604
Financial and insurance activities	29,098	23,079	6,020
Real estate activities	3,883	3,870	13
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26,488	25,446	1,042
Administrative and support activities	50,782	36,532	14,250
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	60,014	55,915	4,099
Education	108,553	112,092	(3,539)
Human health and social work activities	48,909	49,558	(649)
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,990	10,868	(878)
Other services	69,567	56,299	13,268
Activities of households as employers	205,712	195,414	10,298
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	17,174	9,673	7,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,216,596</b>	<b>2,010,407</b>	<b>206,190</b>

## **Annex D. Questionnaire**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**RWANDA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (RLFS)**

IDENTIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD																
PROVINCE <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	DISTRICT <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	SECTOR <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	CELL <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	VILLAGE <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>												
NAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____ PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT NUMBER (PSU) ..... STRUCTURE NUMBER ..... HOUSEHOLD NUMBER .....			<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
ROTATION NUMBER OF GROUP APPEARANCE NUMBER OF GROUP ACCEPTANCE DATE (Month and Year)				<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>												
VISITS																
1	2	3	D: Reason for non-interview													
DATE _____ 1. Fully completed 2. Partially completed 3. Non-interview 4. Postponed 5. Other (specify)	_____ 1. Fully completed 2. Partially completed 3. Non-interview 4. Postponed 5. Other (specify)	_____ 1. Fully completed 2. Partially completed 3. Non-interview 4. Postponed 5. Other (specify)	1. Temporarily absent 2. Refused 3. Unable to locate 4. Vacant 5. Converted to business, etc 6. Demolished 7. Other non-Interview													
END INTRVIEW <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REASON <input type="checkbox"/>													
NEXT VISIT DATE _____ HOUR _____																
TEAM LEADER/CHEF D'EQUIPE NAME _____ <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/>		FIELD EDITOR/CONTROLER NAME _____ <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/>		CODE OF OFFICE EDITOR/CODER <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/>												
				CODE OF DATA ENTRY CLERK <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/>												

## CODES

THOSE WHO ANSWERED "6MONTHS" OR LESS ON QUESTION A22 OF SECTION A ARE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO CONSIDERED AS HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- . Children less than 6 months
- . People who recently joined the household and will reside there permanently
- . New husbands or wives

IF THE ANSWER ON QUESTION A22 OF SECTION A IS "MORE THAN 6 MONTHS" ONLY THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ARE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- . The head of the household (dejure)
- . Those who answered 'no' on question A23 of section A
- . Persons who are absent but not living in another household

## District codes. Question A14 and A17

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 11. Nyarugenge | 35. Ngororero  |
| 12. Gasabo     | 36. Rusizi     |
| 13. Kicukiro   | 37. Nyamasheke |
| 21. Nyanza     | 41. Rulindo    |
| 22. Gisagara   | 42. Gakenke    |
| 23. Nyaruguru  | 43. Musanze    |
| 24. Huye       | 44. Burera     |
| 25. Nyamagabe  | 45. Gicumbi    |
| 26. Ruhango    | 51. Rwamagana  |
| 27. Muhanga    | 52. Nyagatare  |
| 28. Kamonyi    | 53. Gatsibo    |
| 31. Karongi    | 54. Kayonza    |
| 32. Rutsiro    | 55. Kirehe     |
| 33. Rubavu     | 56. Ngoma      |
| 34. Nyabihu    | 57. Bugesera   |

## TECHNICAL SKILLS CODE FOR B10

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 01. Masonry                 | 24. Milk processing                           |
| 02. Carpentry               | 25. Livestock                                 |
| 03. Automotive technology.  | 26. Horticulture production                   |
| 04. Culinary arts           | 27. Food & Beverage services                  |
| 05. Domestic Electricity    | 28. Front office                              |
| 06. Welding                 | 29. House keeping                             |
| 07. Plumbing                | 30. Concrete masonry                          |
| 08. Food processing         | 31. Leather craft                             |
| 09. Animal health           | 32. Hairdressing                              |
| 10. Auto- Electricity       | 33. Biding and Jewelries                      |
| 11. Automotive body repair  | 34. Software Development                      |
| 12. Computer maintenance    | 35. NCDs and Palliative Care Community Health |
| 13. Crop production         | 36. Agriculture Mechanization                 |
| 14. Engine mechanics        | 37. Agri-Business                             |
| 15. Forestry                | 38. Bee Keeping                               |
| 16. Music                   | 39. Manicure and Pedicure                     |
| 17. Painting and decoration | 40. Beauty therapy                            |
| 18. Multimedia              | 41. Screen printing                           |
| 19. Networking              | 42. Sport and Medical Massage                 |
| 20. Tailoring               | 43. Crochet embroidery                        |
| 21. Industrial electricity  | 44. Pottery                                   |
| 22. Civil construction      | 45. Motor vehicle engine mechanics            |
| 23. nursery growing         | 46. Film making                               |



## INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. We are conducting the labour force survey in all districts. The information we collect will help the government to plan for employment in the country. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 25 to 35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. I hope you will accept to cooperate as your answers are very important for this research

May I begin the interview now?

1. RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED	→ Continue the interview
2. RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED	→ END

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**RESPONDENT:** Preferably every member aged 14 year and above should respond on his/her behalf. If unavailable the head of household should respond. In the case of the absence of head of household: the wife, or any other knowledgeable adult member of the household can provide information on other members.

Name of the respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_



A18	In Which place did (NAME) live prior to arriving here? READ ANSWER 1 Capital City 2 District City 3 Country Side 4 Other (Specify)					
A19	How long did (Name) live in the previous location prior to arriving here? REGISTER 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR					
A20	What is the main reason Why did (NAME) move away from previous location? 01 Parents moved 02 To live with relatives 03 To attend school 04 Marriage 05 Family quarrel 06 Divorce 07 Found job 08 Job transfer 09 To look for work 10 Looking for land to farm 11 Loss of employment 12 Employment of spouse 13 Coming back in country 14 Other					
A21	Has (NAME) been away from home for more than one month last 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No → A24					
A22	For how many months during the past 12 months has (NAME) been away from this household? (IF LESS THAN 6 MONTHS → A24)					
A23	While absent, is/was (NAME) a member of another household? (Including single person household) 1 Yes 2 No					
A24	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (Check instruction) 1 Yes 2 No					

0-4 years old → NEXT PERSON  
5-13 years old → A25  
14 years old and above → NEXT PERSON

#### ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 13 YEARS OLD

A25	Is (NAME) currently studying or working? 1 Studying only → A29 2 Studying and working 3 Working only 4 Not studying, nor working → A29					
A26	What type of work does (NAME) do? 1 Work for pay. 2 Work without pay in non-agriculture family/ household enterprise 3 Work without pay in family farm or fishing 4 Self-employed 5 Other					
A27	How many days per week did [NAME] usually work in these activities?	days				
A28	How many hours per day did [NAME] usually work in these activities?	hours				
A29	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	hours				
A30	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	hours				
A31	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals?	hours				
A32	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings and private roads?	hours				
A33	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals?	hours				
A34	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend looking after children and elderly?	hours				
→NEXT PERSON						

Names		_____	____ ____ _____	_____	____ ____ _____
<b>SECTION B. EDUCATION</b>					
<b>For household members 14 yrs old and above s</b>					
B01	IS [NAME] currently studying?	1 Yes 2 No		1 Yes 2 No	
B02	A. What is the Highest educational level is/ has [NAME] attending / attended?  B. How many years have you completed in that level of education?	1 None 2 Pre-primary 3 Primary education 4 Lower secondary education → B07 5 Upper secondary education 6 Tertiary education	A. ____ ____ ____  B. ____ ____ ____	1 None 2 Pre-primary → B06 3 Primary education 4 Lower secondary education → B07 5 Upper secondary education 6 Tertiary education	A. ____ ____ ____  B. ____ ____ ____
B03	What is the highest certificate [NAME] obtained	01 A3 02 D4 03 D5 04 A2/D6/D7 05 A1 06 A0 07 Post graduate diploma 08 Masters 09 PHD 10 Other	____ ____ ____	01 A3 02 D4 03 D5 04 A2/D6/D7 05 A1 06 A0 07 Post graduate diploma 08 Masters 09 PHD 10 Other	____ ____ ____
B04	In which country (place) was [NAME]'S highest qualification obtained?	01 Rwanda Public school 02 Rwanda Private school 03 Rwanda Parastatal school 04 Burundi 05 Congo-Kinshasa DRC 06 Kenya 07 Tanzania 08 Uganda 09 Rest of Africa 10 Europe 11 Asia 12 America 13 Australia	____ ____ ____	01 Rwanda Public school 02 Rwanda Private school 03 Rwanda Parastatal school 04 Burundi 05 Congo-Kinshasa DRC 06 Kenya 07 Tanzania 08 Uganda 09 Rest of Africa 10 Europe 11 Asia 12 America 13 Australia	____ ____ ____
B05	In which area did/is [NAME] specialize?  Write the area of specialization in detail Code (ESCED 4 Digit)	_____ _____ Fill → B07	ISCED  NISR ____ ____ ____	_____ _____ Fill → B07	ISCED  NISR ____ ____ ____
B06	Is [NAME] able to read and write?	1 Yes 2 No	____ ____ ____	1 Yes 2 No	____ ____ ____
B07	Is [NAME] currently attending any trade or technical vocational course?	1 Yes → B9 2 No	____ ____ ____	1 Yes → B9 2 No	____ ____ ____
B08	Did [NAME] learn any trade or technical vocational course?	1 Yes 2 No → B15	____ ____ ____	1 Yes 2 No → B15	____ ____ ____
B09	How long will/did this course take?	1 Less than one month 2 1-3 Months 3 3-6 Months 4 One year 5 Two years 6 Three years or more	____ ____ ____	1 Less than one month 2 1-3 Months 3 3-6 Months 4 One year 5 Two years 6 Three years or more	____ ____ ____
B10	What type of technical skills did [NAME] learn?	_____ Check List of Training Courses	____ ____ ____	_____ Check List of Training Courses	____ ____ ____
B11	Where did (NAME) acquire these skills	1 Vocational School Course 2 Apprenticeship or on job Training 3 Learned from a friend or family 4 NGO 5 Community organization 6 Other (Specify): _____	____ ____ ____	1 Vocational School Course 2 Apprenticeship or on job Training 3 Learned from a friend or family 4 NGO 5 Community organization 6 Other (Specify): _____	____ ____ ____
B12	Who was the main sponsor for this course?	1 Government 2 Employer 3 Self-financing 4 Private institutions/agencies/persons 5 Non-profit organization/charity 6 International organization 7 Other*	____ ____ ____	1 Government 2 Employer 3 Self-financing 4 Private institutions/agencies/persons 5 Non-profit organization/charity 6 International organization 7 Other*	____ ____ ____
B13	Did [NAME] complete the course?	1 Yes with certificate 2 Yes without certificate 3 No → B15	____ ____ ____	1 Yes with certificate 2 Yes without certificate 3 No → B15	____ ____ ____
B13A	In which year did (Name) complete this course?	Year	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____	Year	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
B14	What happened after you completed the course?	1 Nothing 2 I was able to get a job 3 My salary increased 4 I was promoted at work 5 My job skills have improved 6 I got internship/traineeship with a company 7 Starting own business 8 Other specify _____	____ ____ ____	1 Nothing 2 I was able to get a job 3 My salary increased 4 I was promoted at work 5 My job skills have improved 6 I got internship/traineeship with a company 7 Starting own business 8 Other specify _____	____ ____ ____
B15	At what level, Could [NAME] use a computer?	1 Very well 2 Well 3 Less 4 Don't know	____ ____ ____	1 Very well 2 Well 3 Less 4 Don't know	____ ____ ____
B16	At what level could (Name) speak these languages?	A English B French C Swahili  1. Good 2. Fair 3. Don't know	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____	A English B French C Swahili  1. Good 2. Fair 3. Don't know	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

SECTION C. IDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYED, TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, AND PERSONS IN POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE					
C01	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commissions, tips or any other pay, in cash or in kind, even if only for one hour? (including paid internees)	1 Yes → C10 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C10 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C02	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income, if only for one hour?	1 Yes → C04 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C04 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C03	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member, or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if only for one hour?	1 Yes 2 No → C06	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → C06	<input type="checkbox"/>
C04	Was this work in agriculture, farming or fishing?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know } → C10	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know } → C10	<input type="checkbox"/>
C05	In general, are the products obtained from this activity for sale or for family use?	1 Only for sale/barter } → C11 2 Mainly for sale/barter } 3 Mainly for family use } 4 Only for family use }	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Only for sale/barter } → C11 2 Mainly for sale/barter } 3 Mainly for family use } 4 Only for family use }	<input type="checkbox"/>
C06	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expect to return?	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>
C07	What was the main reason (NAME) was absent from work during the last 7 days? <b>[Interviewer not to read answer categories]</b>	<b>Check list and enter code</b> Codes 1 to 3 → C10 Code 7 → C19 Other codes continue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Check list and enter code</b> Codes 1 to 3 → C10 Code 7 → C19 Other codes continue	<input type="checkbox"/>
C08	What is the expected total absence from work for (NAME)?	1 Less than 3 months → C10 2 3 months or more 3 Not sure to return to work	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 3 months → C10 2 3 months or more 3 Not sure to return to work	<input type="checkbox"/>
C09	Does (NAME) continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence?	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10	Did [NAME] have any other paid job or business or any secondary activity to generate an income, during the last 7 days?	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11	How many hours does [NAME] usually work per week?	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
C12	During the past 7 days, how many days did (NAME) actually work?	A Main job/activity B Secondary jobs/activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	A Main job/activity B Secondary jobs/activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
C13	During the past 7 days, how many hours per day (NAME) has actually worked?	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
C14	<b>Interviewer.</b> How many hours has [NAME] usually worked at all jobs combined during the last 7 days?	1 Less than 35 hrs → C16 2 35 hrs - 48hrs → SECTION D 3 49 hrs or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 35 hrs → C16 2 35 hrs - 48hrs → SECTION D 3 49 hrs or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CODES FOR QUESTION C07</b> 1. Sick leave due to own illness or injury → C10 2. Public holidays, vacation or annual leave → C10 3. Maternity or paternity leave as specified by legislation → C10 4. Parental leave 5. Educational leave 6. Care for others and other personal absences 7. Seasonal work → C19 8. Strikes or lockouts 9. Reduction in economic activity (e.g. temporary lay-off, slack work) 10. Disorganization or suspension of work (e.g. due to bad weather, mechanical, electrical or communication breakdown) 11. Other Specify					

C15	What was the main reason (NAME) usually worked long hours per week?	1 Nature of work 2 To earn more money 3 Lack of employees 4 Meet deadlines 5 Other specify } Section D	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Nature of work 2 To earn more money 3 Lack of employees 4 Meet deadlines 5 Other specify } Section D	<input type="checkbox"/>
C16	During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for additional or other work?	1 Yes → C18 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C18 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C17	Would (NAME) want to work more hours per week than usually worked provided the extra hours are paid or profitable?	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION D	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION D	<input type="checkbox"/>
C18	If an opportunity for additional work became available, could (NAME) start working more hours within the next two weeks?	1 Yes } SECTION D 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes } SECTION D 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C19	During the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] look for any kind of paid job or try to start any kind of business?	1 Yes → C21 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C21 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C20	Has [NAME] already found a job or arranged to start a business in the next 4 weeks?	1 Yes → C25 2 No → C23	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C25 2 No → C23	<input type="checkbox"/>
C21	What did [NAME] do in the last 4 weeks to find a paid job or start a business?	<b>Check list and mark up to four codes</b> If "No method" (code 8) → C23	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Check list and mark up to four codes</b> If "No method" (code 8) → C23	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C22	For how long has [NAME] been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business?	1 Less than 1 month 2 1 – less than 3 months 3 3 – less than 6 months 4 6 – less than 12 months 5 1 – less than 2 years 6 2 years or more } C25	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 1 month 2 1 – less than 3 months 3 3 – less than 6 months 4 6 – less than 12 months 5 1 – less than 2 years 6 2 years or more } C25	<input type="checkbox"/>
C23	Would [NAME] want to work if a paid job or business opportunity became available?	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>
C24	What was the main reason (NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last 4 weeks?	<b>Check list and enter code</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Check list and enter code</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C25	If a paid job or business opportunity could not start working in the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?	1 Yes → SECTION F 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → SECTION F 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C26	What is the main reason why (NAME) could not start working in the last 7 days or next two weeks?	1 In Study, training 2 Maternity leave, child care 3 Injury, illness 4 Family member(s) consider that (NAME) should stay home 5 Other } SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 In Study, training 2 Maternity leave, child care 3 Injury, illness 4 Family member(s) consider that (NAME) should stay home 5 Other } SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>

**CODES FOR QUESTION C 21**

1. Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses
2. Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs
3. Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries
4. Registering with or contacting public or private employment services
5. Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places
6. Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements

7. Placing or updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online
8. No method → C23
9. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**CODES FOR QUESTION C24**

1. Own illness
2. Disability
3. Studies
4. Pregnancy
5. Presence of small children/ elders / sick people
6. Refusal by family
7. Past failure to find suitable job

8. Lack of experience, qualification or jobs matching skills
9. Lack of jobs in the area
10. Considered too young or too old by prospective employers
11. Lack of infrastructure (assets, roads, transportation, employment services)
12. Other sources of income (pension, rent)
13. Estrangement
14. Others specify

### D. CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, AGED 14 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB/BUSINESS ACTIVITY

D01	A. In the main job/business that (NAME) had during the last 7 days, what was his/her occupational position?  (Example: policeman, primary school teacher, vegetable vendor, domestic worker, truck driver, registered nurse)	_____		_____	
		(Occupational title)		(Occupational title)	
	B. What were (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?	_____	ISCO  _ _ _ _	_____	ISCO  _ _ _ _
D02	What do you think could be the minimum level of education to carry out the job (NAME) does?	1 None 2 Pre-primary education 3 Primary education 4 Vocational training 5 Lower secondary education 6 Upper secondary education 7 Tertiary education		1 None 2 Pre-primary education 3 Primary education 4 Vocational training 5 Lower secondary education 6 Upper secondary education 7 Tertiary education	
D03	A. What is the name of (NAME)'s workplace?	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic workers 3 No name		1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic workers 3 No name	
	B. What are the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s place of work or its main function?	_____	ISIC  _ _ _ _	_____	ISIC  _ _ _ _
		(Description)		(Description)	
D04	Does (NAME) work in...?  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	<b>READ</b> 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____		<b>READ</b> 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____	
D05	In this job, is [NAME] working as...?  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Internee 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → D18 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → D23 7 Other (please specify) _____		1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Internee 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → D18 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → D23 7 Other (please specify) _____	
D06	Have [NAME] been employed on the basis of....?	1 Written contract 2 Oral agreement		1 Written contract 2 Oral agreement	
D07	Is[NAME]'s contract or agreement,....?	1 Permanent (without a known limited duration) → D09 2 Temporary contract		1 Permanent (without a known limited duration) → D09 2 Temporary contract	
D08	What is the duration of the contract or agreement?	1 Day 2 Week 3 Month 4 Less than one year 5 One year or more		1 Day 2 Week 3 Month 4 Less than one year 5 One year or more	
D09	Does [NAME]'s employer pay contributions on [NAME]'s behalf to..  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	A Social security fund B Health insurance fund <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Social security fund B Health insurance fund <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>
D10	Is (NAME) entitled to the following benefits from employer?	A Paid annual leave B Paid sick leave C Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Paid annual leave B Paid sick leave C Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/>
D10D	Is (Name)'s salary subjected to deduction of tax (PAYE)	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know		1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	
D11	Is [NAME] member of any trade union or syndicate ?	1 Yes 2 No		1 Yes 2 No	
D12	How much did(Name) earn at main job last time (Name ) was paid in cash?	1 Enter amount FRW _____ 2 Refusal 3 don't know } → D17		1 Enter amount FRW _____ 2 Refusal 3 don't know } → D17	
D13	How long did it cover?	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____		1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	

D14	Does [NAME] receive in-kind payments in main job such as food, agricultural products, livestock ?	1 Yes 2 No → D20	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → D20	<input type="checkbox"/>
D15	What is the value of these in-kind payments?	1 Enter amount FRw _____ 2 Refusal } → D17 3 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Enter amount FRw _____ 2 Refusal } → D17 3 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>
D16	What period did it cover?	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week } → D20 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week } → D20 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
D17	Taking into account both cash and in kind payments, Would you say the monthly amount of (NAME)'s earnings was in the range ...?	1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>
D18	What is the net monthly earnings of (NAME) from his/her business or activity? (Note: Net monthly earnings should be gross income minus associated total expenditures. This should include payments to contributing family workers, as well as off-take by the individual and contributing family members.)	A. Enter amount FRw 1 _____ → D19 2 Refusal 3 Don't know B. 1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Enter amount FRw 1 _____ → D19 2 Refusal 3 Don't know B. 1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	A. <input type="checkbox"/>
D19	Was this below average, above average, or average of monthly earnings during last year?	1 Below average 2 Average 3 Above average	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Below average 2 Average 3 Above average	<input type="checkbox"/>
D20	Is the business/establishment where [NAME] works registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D21	In order to report to an authority, does the business/establishment where (NAME) works keep written records of accounts?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D22	Including (NAME), how many regular paid or unpaid workers worked at (NAME)'s place of work/ Establishment?	A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark 0 B. Ten or more 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark 0 B. Ten or more 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/>
D23	In what type of place does [NAME] usually work?	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop, factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop, factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
D24	For how long has [NAME] been working (total experience)?	1 Less than 3 months 2 3-less than 6 months 3 6- less than 12 months 4 1 year - Less than 2years 5 2 years - Less than 5years 6 5 years or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 3 months 2 3-less than 6 months 3 6- less than 12 months 4 1 year - Less than 2years 5 2 years - Less than 5years 6 5 years or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
D25	In day to day work does [NAME] need the computer to perform his/her duties?	1 Yes 2 No → D27	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → D27	<input type="checkbox"/>
D26	Does (NAME) use computer in his/her day-to-day work?	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
D27	<b>INTERVIEWER:</b> Check on question C10 whether a secondary paid job or business/activity is reported	1 Yes → SECTION E 2 No → SECTION G	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → SECTION E 2 No → SECTION G	<input type="checkbox"/>



**E. CHARACTERISTICS OF SECONDARY ACTIVITY**

E01	A. What was (NAME)'s occupational position in his/her secondary job/activity?	_____	_____	_____
	B. What were (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?	_____	ISCO  _ _ _ _	_____
E02	A. What is the name of (NAME)'s workplace at his/her secondary job/activity?	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name	ISIC  _ _ _ _	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name
	B. What are the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s workplace in his/her secondary job/activity?	_____	ISIC  _ _ _ _	_____
E03	In his/her secondary job/activity, does (NAME) work in ...?  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	<b>READ</b> 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____	ISIC  _ _ _ _	<b>READ</b> 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____
E04	In his/her secondary job/business, does (NAME) work as ...?  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Intern 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → E07 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → E10 7 Other (please specify) _____	ISIC  _ _ _ _	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Intern 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → E07 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → E10 7 Other (please specify) _____
E05	Does [NAME]'s employer pay contributions on [NAME]'s behalf to..	A. Social security fund B. Health insurance fund  <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Social security fund B. Health insurance fund  <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>
E06	Is (NAME) entitled to the following benefits from employer?	A. Paid annual leave B. Paid sick leave C. Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Paid annual leave B. Paid sick leave C. Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>
E07	Is the business/establishment where [NAME] works for registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	ISIC  _ _ _ _	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
E08	In order to report to an authority, does the business/establishment where (NAME) works keep written records or accounts?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	ISIC  _ _ _ _	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
E09	Including (NAME), how many regular paid or unpaid workers worked at (NAME)'s place of work?	<b>A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark mark 0</b> <b>B. Ten or more</b> 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/>  B. <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark mark 0</b> <b>B. Ten or more</b> 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more
E10	In what type of place does [NAME] usually work?	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	ISIC  _ _ _ _	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____

## F. PAST EMPLOYMENT

FOR PERSONS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, AGED 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

F01.	Has [NAME]ever worked previously for a wage, salary or for other income in cash or in kind, including in his/her own business or in a family business?	1 Yes 2 No → F05	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → F05	<input type="checkbox"/>
F02.	What was the main reason why [NAME] stopped working in his/her last paid job / business?	01 Dismissal or staff reduction. 02 Breakup of the enterprise, bankruptcy 03 Place of work closed down 04 Retirement 05 Illness, injury or disability 06 Beginning of studies or preparing for studies 07 Pregnancy, family responsibilities 08 Family member(s) consider that s/he should stay at home 09 To look for better job 10 Working conditions (low pay, late Payment, far location, difficult work.) 11 Temporary/seasonal job/project ended 12 Physical/ social harassment 13 Other (Please specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 Dismissal or staff reduction. 02 Breakup of the enterprise, bankruptcy 03 Place of work closed down 04 Retirement 05 Illness, injury or disability 06 Beginning of studies or preparing for studies 07 Pregnancy, family responsibilities 08 Family member(s) consider that s/he should stay at home 09 To look for better job 10 Working conditions (low pay, late Payment, far location, difficult work.) 11 Temporary/seasonal job/project ended 12 Physical/ social harassment 13 Other (Please specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
F03	A. What was (NAME)'s occupational position ?	_____		_____	
	B. What were (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?	_____	ISCO	_____	ISCO
F04	A. What was the name of (NAME)'s workplace at his/her job/activity?	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. What were the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s workplace in his/her job/activity?	_____	ISIC	_____	ISIC
F05	What is [NAME] main source of income at present?	01 Parents 02 Husband/Wife 03 Child 04 Other family members 05 Pension 06 Own production 07 Assistance received [ VUP] 08 Assistance received [FARG] 09 Assistance received [Church, Other NGO] 10 Assistance from friends 11 Revenue from own property/Savings 12 Past work 13 Scholarship 14 Others (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 Parents 02 Husband/Wife 03 Child 04 Other family members 05 Pension 06 Own production 07 Assistance received [ VUP] 08 Assistance received [FARG] 09 Assistance received [Church, Other NGO] 10 Assistance from friends 11 Revenue from own property/Savings 12 Past work 13 Scholarship 14 Others (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F06	In your opinion, which of the following best describes your main status at present?	1 Unemployed 2 Performing job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship or Traineeship 3 Pupil, student, post graduate 4 Retirement or early retirement or given up business activity → G01 5 Permanently unable to work due to longstanding health problems 6 In compulsory military or civilian service 7 Person fulfilling domestic task in own household 8 Other status, specify -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Unemployed 2 Performing job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship or Traineeship 3 Pupil, student, post graduate 4 Retirement or early retirement or given up business activity → G01 5 Permanently unable to work due to longstanding health problems 6 In compulsory military or civilian service 7 Person fulfilling domestic task in own household 8 Other status, specify -----	<input type="checkbox"/>
F07	What Competencies do [ NAME] need to increase employment opportunities?	1 Technical skills 2 Soft Skills 3 Industrial attachment (practical skills) 4 Other (Please specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Technical skills 2 Soft Skills 3 Industrial attachment (practical skills) 4 Other (Please specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
		5 None		5 None	

**G. UN PAID HOME PRODUCTION GOODS AND SERVICES IN LAST 7 DAYS**

**Not to be asked to domestic workers who are paid)**

G01	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	Hours		Hours	
G02	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	Hours		Hours	
G03	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals?	Hours		Hours	
G04	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	Hours		Hours	
G05	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend manufacturing household goods for own or family use (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery, crafts or other durables, excluding foodstuff)?	Hours		Hours	
G06	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals?	Hours		Hours	
G07	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend looking after children and elderly?	Hours		Hours	

**H. CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE WORK LAST MONTH**

H01	During the last four weeks did [NAME] do any of the following work mainly for own consumption such as farm work, growing fodder, raising or tending animals Fishing, storage such flour, dry fish or other food and drink hunting, or gathering foodstuff, Preparing foodstuff for storage such flour and drinks	1 Yes 2 No → Next person If last one go to H04		1 Yes 2 No → Next person If last one go to H04	
H02	How many days per week has [NAME] usually worked in these activities?	Days		Days	
H03	How many hours per day has [NAME] usually worked in these activities?	Hours		Hours	
H04	<b>INTERVIEWER: CHECK H01 IF NO ONE HAS DONE ANY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY</b>			1 Yes → H05 2 No → Section I	

INFORMATION ON SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE INCOME			
H05	In general, did the household sell or barter any part of the goods obtained from this work?	1 No, never sell → H07 2 Sell excess from time to time → H07 3 Yes, regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>
H06	About how much does the household regularly sell?	1 ¼ or less 2 More than ¼ but less than half 3 More than half (>50% )	<input type="checkbox"/>
H07	What was the net Value in FRW the household get from agricultural activities during the last season?  <i>(Include both agricultural items sold for cash and own consumption from all crop, livestock, hunting, and fishing activities in the last four months, net of associated costs.)</i>	1 0- 9,999 RWF 2 10,000 - 39,999 3 40,000 - 89,999 4 90,000 - 179,999 5 180,000 - 239,999 6 240,000 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>
H08	Was the previous season below/above average or an average season for your household?	1 Above average 2 Average 3 Below average	<input type="checkbox"/>
H09	Do you regularly or sometimes engage paid employee in the farming activity?	1 Yes regularly 2 Yes sometimes 3 No, never → H11	<input type="checkbox"/>
H10	Excluding family members, how many paid employees do you usually engage in these agricultural activities?	1 1 - 3 2 4 - 5 3 More than 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
H11	How did you get access to the land for the agricultural work? (More than one answer is acceptable)  <b>Read modalities and give answer for each</b>	a leasing (have land title)/own/Household land b Renting (share-cropping) c Renting (fixed rent) d Renting (free of charge) e Communal rights/public  <b>1. Yes,      2. No</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION I: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

To be Responded by the Head of Household

I01			I02	I03
What is the main material used in building this house? (For roof, exterior walls, and floor)			How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping? (excluding rooms extensively occupied by other HH)	What type of toilet does your household have?
<b>Roof</b>	<b>Exterior walls</b>	<b>Floor</b>	Rooms  _ _ _	1. Flush toilet 2. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab 3. Pit latrine without constructed floor slab 4. floor slab 5. No toilet (bush, channeled water, river, etc.) 6. Other (specify)   _ _ _
1. Metal sheets/corrugated iron 2. Tiles clay 3. Concrete 4. Bamboo 5. Plastic/plywood/ impermanent material 6. Other (specify)   _ _ _	01. Mud bricks 02. Mud bricks with cement (stucco) 03. Oven fired bricks 04. Cement blocks 05. Wooden planks 06. Stones 07. Tree trunks with mud 08. Tree trunks with mud and cement 09. Plastic Sheeting 10. Other (specify)   _ _ _ _	1. Beaten earth 2. Dung hardened 3. Wooden floor 4. Clay tiles 5. Cement 6. Bricks 7. Other (specify)   _ _ _		

I04	I05	I06		I07
What is the main source of energy in your household for lighting?	What is the main source of energy in your household for cooking?	What is the main source of water in your household for drinking and other uses?		Does this household own the following assets? (More than one answer is acceptable) <b>The assets should be functional</b>
01. Electricity 02. Biogas 03. Generator 04. Oil lamp/ Candle 05. Firewood 06. Telephone/ Torche 07. Lantern 08. Solar Panel 09. Batteries+Bulb 10. Other, Specify   _ _ _	01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Biogas 05. Solar power 06. Electricity 07. Oil/Kerosene 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Other, Specify   _ _ _	01. Piped Into Dwelling 02. Piped To Yard/Plot 03. Public Tap/Standpipe 04. Tube Well Or Borehole 05. Protected Well 06. Unprotected Well 07. Protected Spring 08. Unprotected Spring 09. Rainwater 10. Tanker Truck 11. Surface Water (River/Lake/Pond/Stream/ Irrigation Channel) 12. Bottled water 13. Other (Specify) <b>Drinking Water</b> I06a  _ _	<b>Other Uses</b> I06b  _ _	<b>Yes=1/ No =2</b> Refrigerator/Freezer..... A.  _ _  Radio..... B.  _ _  TV set..... C.  _ _  Satellite..... D.  _ _  Video/DVD player..... E.  _ _  Computer and accessories..... F.  _ _  Music system..... G.  _ _  Cooker..... H.  _ _  Sewing machine..... I.  _ _  Laundry machine..... J.  _ _  Electric fan..... K.  _ _  Camera..... L.  _ _  Mobile phone..... M.  _ _  Car (for home use only)..... N.  _ _  Bicycle (for home use only)..... O.  _ _  Motorcycle (for home use only)..... P.  _ _

## **Annex E. List of officials involved in the survey**

### **NATIONAL COORDINATOR**

MURANGWA Yusuf

MURENZI Ivan

### **TECHNICAL DIRECTOR**

Michel NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA

### **SURVEY DESIGN**

Farhad MEHRAN

### **DATA COLLECTION**

#### **Survey Coordinators**

NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel

BYIRINGIRO James

#### **Survey Supervisors**

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

KANYONGA INGABIRE Evelyne

MWIZERWA Nicolas

MUGENZI Gilbert

SEGAHWEGE Astride

IMANISHIMWE Valentine

UWAMA HORO Pacifique

MUKAZITONI Madeleine

NDIZEYE Job

NKURUNZIZA Venuste

RUTAZIHANA Esdras

### **DATA ANALYSIS & REPORT WRITING**

Farhad MEHRAN

BYIRINGIRO James

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

KANYONGA INGABIRE Evelyne

UWAMA HORO Pacifique

TUYISENGE Methode

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AYINGENEYE Seraphine

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#### **Data Processing**

MUKANSHIMIYE Peruth

HARELIMANA Massoud

#### **Report Editing & Design**

NYIRIMANZI Jean Claude

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc



