



Republic
of Rwanda



Labour Force survey

Quarter 2, 2025

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P.O Box : 6139 Kigali, Rwanda

Tel: +250 788 383103

Hotline: 4321

Email: info@statistics.gov.rw

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Foreword

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

Labour statistics play an essential role in the efforts of the country to achieve decent work for all. These statistics are needed for the development of policies towards this goal and for assessing its progress. The government of Rwanda also needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics must be produced.

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

The Labour Force survey programme begun with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016 and continued on a bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since 2019, the survey was re-designed to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on a quarterly basis. The present report is for the second quarter (Q2) of 2025, and its data collection was conducted in May 2025.

NISR values the feedback from all data users on this publication. In this regard, we are committed to continuously enhancing the variety of our analyses and the presentation of results to better support the effective use of our findings.

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

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



MURENZI Ivan

Director General of NISR

Executive summary

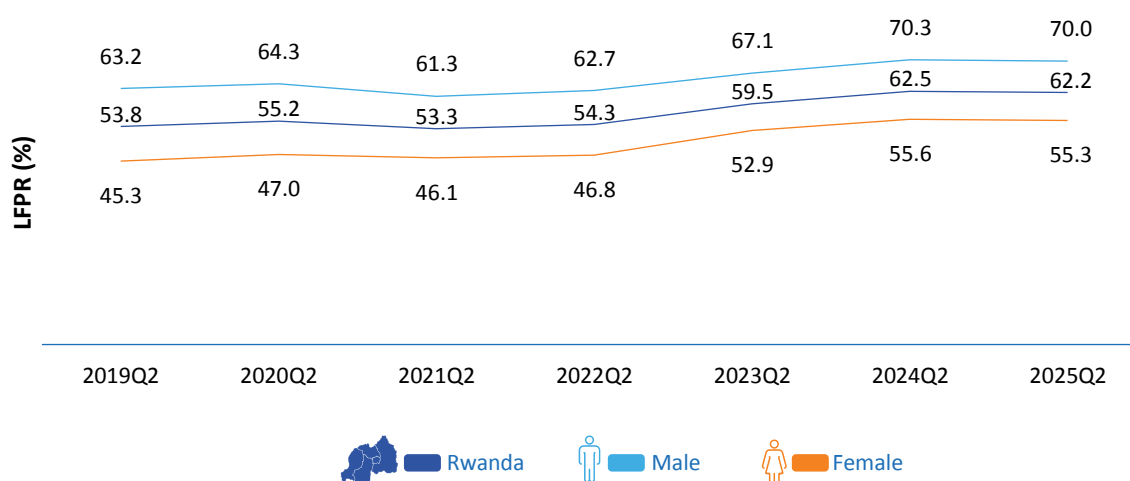
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the NISR. It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 14 years and older who live in private households in Rwanda. However, only persons aged 16 years and above are covered for reporting.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

Labour force

In May 2025 (Q2), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 8.5 million of whom around 4.5 million were employed, 710 thousand were unemployed, and 3.2 million were out of labour force. The labour force comprises 5.2 million people, which includes both the employed and unemployed population. In May 2025, it was estimated to be 62.2 % which is 0.3 percentage points lower than the estimated value in May 2024 (62.5%). The rate of the population outside labour force increased slightly to 37.8 % in May 2025 (Q2) from 37.5 % in May 2024(Q2).

Generally, the labour force participation rate has been higher among the male than the female population over time. In May 2025 (Q2), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was approximately 14.7 percentage points, it decreased by 0.3 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back.

Trends in labour force participation rate by sex

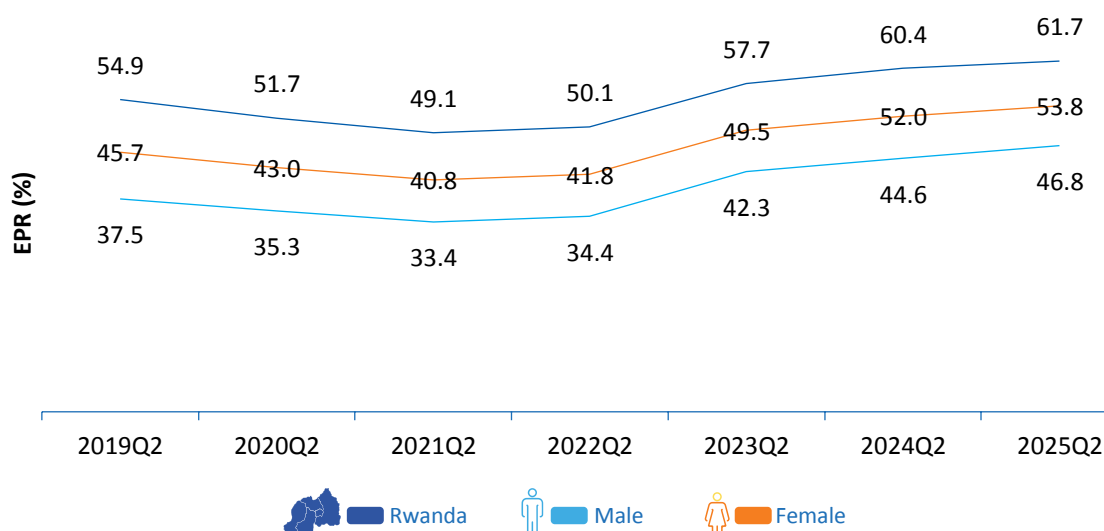


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Employment

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR) increased to 53.8 % in May 2025 (Q2) from 52.0 % in May 2024 (Q2). EPR increased for both males and females, by 1.3 and 2.2 percentage points respectively. In May 2025 (Q2), males had a higher EPR (61.7 %) compared to females (46.8%). Additionally, the EPR was higher among adults aged 31 years old and above (57.4 %) than among youth aged 16-30 years old (49.1%). The gender gap in the employment to population ratio was 14.9 percentage points in May 2025 (Q2) and it slightly declined by 0.9 percentage points as compared to May 2024 (Q2).

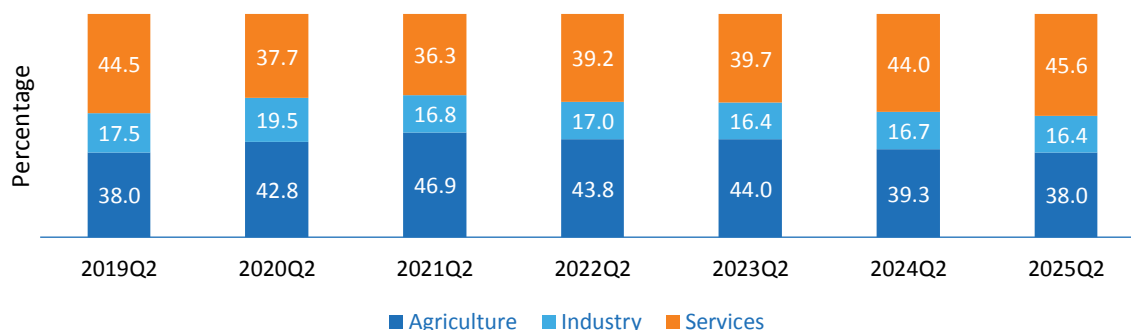
Trends in employment to population ratio by sex



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

The distribution of employed population by aggregated broad branches of economic activity revealed that the services sector is employing majority of the employed population in LFS May 2025 (Q2). The level of employment in the agricultural sector decreased to 38.0 % in May 2025 (Q2) as compared to the same quarter last year (39.3%). In the same vein, the share of employment in industry sector in May 2025 (Q2) decreased slightly by 0.3 percentage points as compared to May 2024 (Q2) while the percentage of employed population in the service sector increased to 45.6 % from 44.0 % observed in the same quarter one year back.

Distribution of employed population by board sector of economic activity



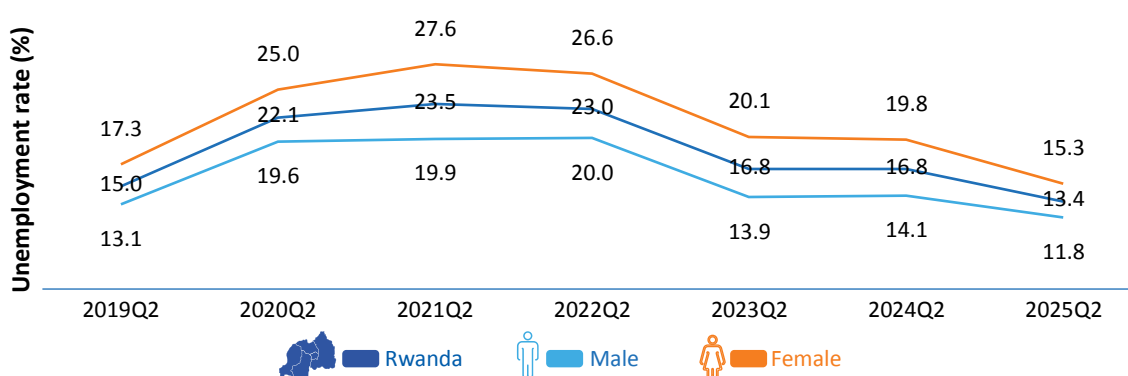
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Unemployment

In May 2025 (Q2), the unemployment rate stood at 13.4 % indicating that roughly for every 7 persons in the labour force, there was one person unemployed. This reflects a 3.4 percentage points decrease compared to the same quarter one year back; and it was relatively lower as compared to the pre-COVID-19 estimate in the same quarter May 2019 (15.0 %). In May 2025 (Q2), the unemployment rate was higher among females (15.3 %) compared to males (11.8 %). Youth also experienced a higher unemployment rate (15.4 %) compared to adults (12.1%). The unemployment rate was relatively similar in rural areas (13.3 %) and in urban areas (13.7%).

The gender gap in unemployment rate was 3.5 percentage points in May 2025 (Q2), and it decreased by 2.2 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back.

Trends in unemployment rate by sex



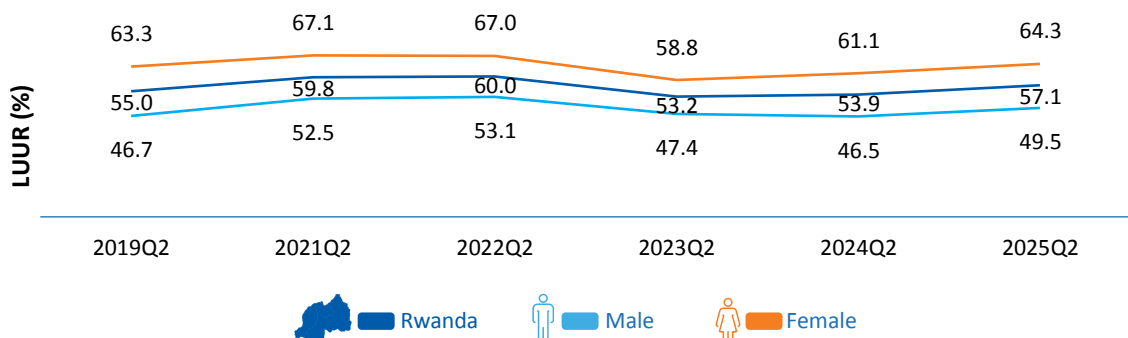
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Labour underutilisation

The unemployment rate is not the only component of the unmet needs for employment. There are other components including time-related underemployment and potential labour force.

The labour underutilization rate stood at 57.1 % in May 2025 (Q2). It was higher among females (64.3 %) than among males (49.5 %) and slightly higher among youth (57.2 %) than adults (57.0 %). The labour underutilization rate increased by 3.2 percentage points in May 2025 (Q2) as compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Trends in labour underutilization rate by sex



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

Rwanda Labour Force Indicators, May 2025(Q2)

Working age population 16 years old and over (WAP): 8,510,952 persons

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

THE LABOUR FORCE

The sum of employed and unemployed

Labour Force Participation

5,292,396 Persons

62.2%

EMPLOYED

All who worked for pay or profit
4,581,575 persons

EMPLOYMENT TO
POPULATION RATIO (EPR)

53.8%

UNEMPLOYED

All not employed but seeking and
available to work for pay or profit
710,821 persons

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE (UR)

13.4 %

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

AGRICULTURE

Excluding subsistence
foodstuff production



38 %

INDUSTRY



16.4 %

SERVICE



45.6%

Share of unemployed
but engaged in
subsistence agriculture.



55.7 %

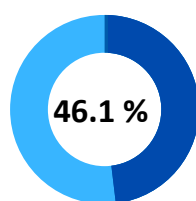
Other unemployed

44.3%

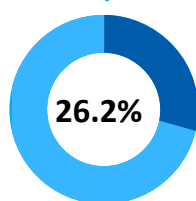
OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

Out of Labour Force rate 37.8%

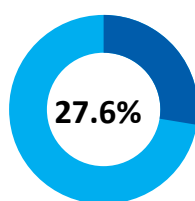
Population outside the labour force
(Not employed nor unemployed)
3,218,556 persons



Subsistence agriculture



Exclusively Students



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

Labour underutilization 3,847,557 persons

Composite measure of labour
underutilization rate 57.1 %

Unemployed
710,821

Potential labour force
(Portion of out of labour force)
1,450,765

Time-related underemployed
(Portion of employed)
1,685,970

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

1 Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (RLFS) started in 2016 with an annual sample spread into two rounds to provide bi-annual estimates of main labour market indicators at National level. From February 2019, the sample was spread into four rounds to provide estimates of labour market indicators at national level on a quarterly basis. The main objective of the survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment, and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, skills development, and related decent work policies.

In February 2024, NISR decided to increase the sample size of the current LFS and update the sampling design to obtain more precise quarterly estimates at the National level and yearly estimates at districts and other sub national areas. The current findings are from the second quarter of LFS 2025, with data collected in May 2025.

The current LFS is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a 2-2-2 rotational scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 552 census enumeration areas, referred to as primary sampling units (PSUs) are drawn from the 2022 census sampling frame. The selection is based on probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population. The sample includes 36 strata composed of the 24 administrative entire districts and 6 districts subdivided into urban and rural each. At the second stage of sampling, 12 households were selected from each of the sampled PSUs with equal probabilities. All household members in the sample are then selected for a survey interview. At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 95.8%, which decreased as compared to the same quarter one year back (98.2%). The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have the standard errors of about 0.4 percent.

The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization. This includes unemployment at the national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, and educational attainment. This report compares the results of May 2025 (Q2) labour force survey with those of May 2024 (Q2). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series of results of the same quarters from May 2019 to May 2025. The excel file including the full quarterly time series of the main indicators is also published along with this report at the NISR website.

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

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

2

Labour Market Overview

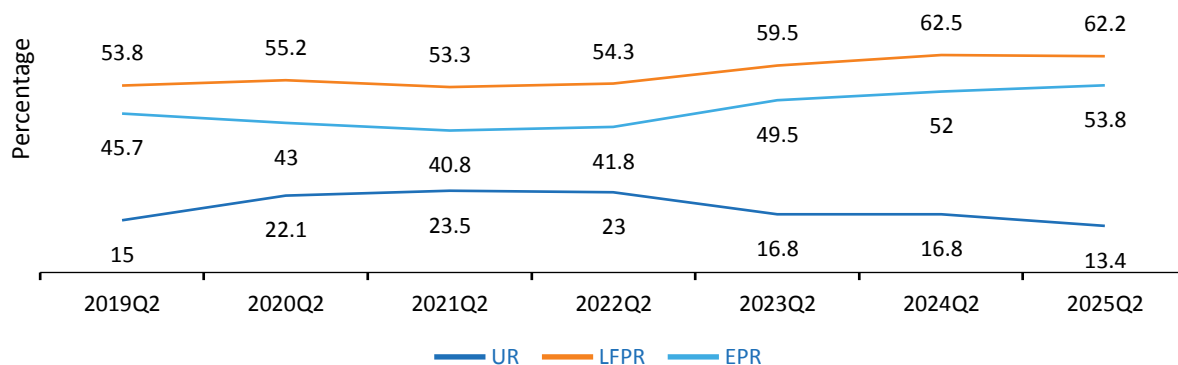
2.1 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

Figure 2.1 illustrates the trends of some key labour market indicators. In May 2025 (Q2), the unemployment rate declined to 13.4 % as compared to 16.8 % observed in May 2024 (Q2).

The analysis of employment trends shows that in May 2025 (Q2), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.8 percentage points as compared to May 2024 (Q2) while the labour force participation rate was relatively stable in the same period.

It is important to note that the level of labour force participation and employment in May 2025 (Q2), exceeded pre-COVID-19 levels and the registered rate of unemployment in May 2025 (Q2) was significantly lower as compared to the one observed prior to COVID-19. This could be interpreted as a reflection of economic recovery and a reallocation of previously inactive labour force participants into employment.

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

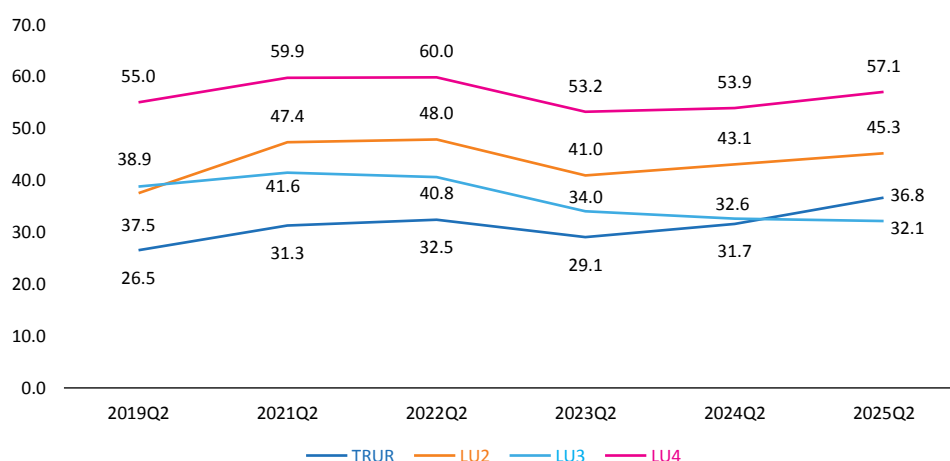


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.2 Trend of labour Underutilization

The LFS May 2025 (Q2) results were compared to the same quarter one year back. It explored the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2), as well as the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3). Additionally, it looked at the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) that combines unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force.

The comparison of May 2025 (Q2) with the same quarter of the previous year shows that LU3 remained almost stable, while Time-related underemployment (TRUR), LU2 and LU4 increased by 5.1 , 2.2 and 3.2 percentage points respectively. This indicates that although the labour market has recovered in terms of employment, there are still challenges in addressing labour underutilization, especially in terms of time-related underemployment.

Figure 2. 2 Trends of labour underutilization

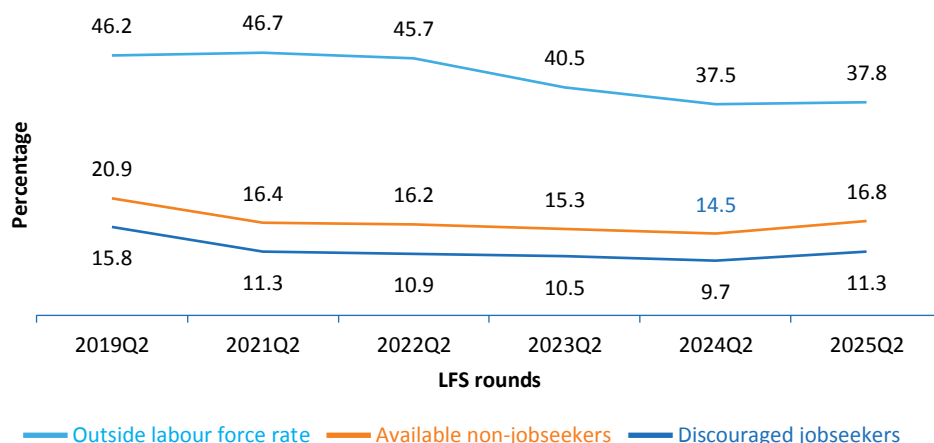
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.3. Rate of population outside the labour force

Figure 2.3 presents the trends in rates of population outside the labour force according to different categories. The results show that the rate of population outside labour force in May 2025 (Q2) remained stable, as compared to the estimated value in the same quarter one year back (May 2024).

Among the components of the population outside the labour force, available non-job seekers constitute a substantial category in Rwanda, most of the population in this category are primarily subsistence farmers. The proportion of the working age population falling in this category in May 2025 (Q2) increased by 2.3 percentage points compared to the estimate of the same quarter in the previous year (May 2024).

An important sub-category of the available non-job seekers is the discouraged jobseekers, these are people outside the labour force who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons such as past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers. In May 2025 (Q2), the proportion of discouraged jobseekers among the working age population increased by 1.6 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back (May 2024).

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

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

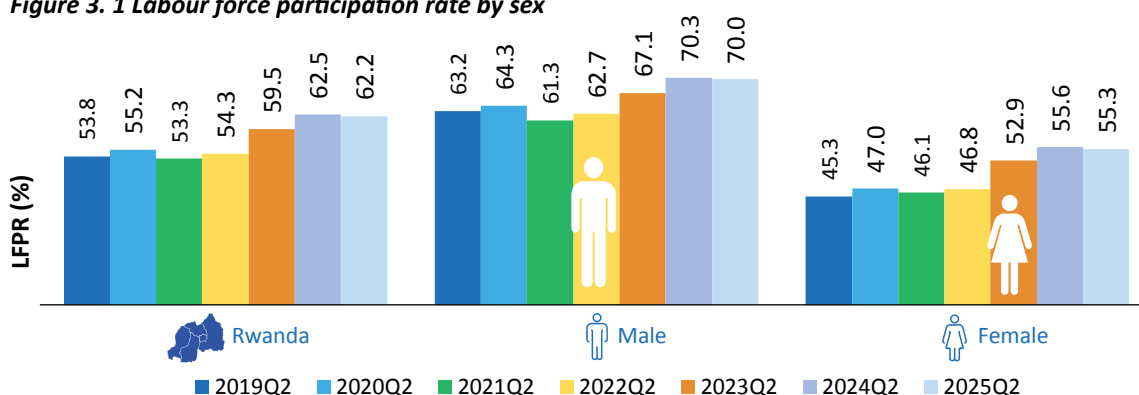
3

Characteristics of population in labour force

3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate, which is the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, remained constant in May 2025 (Q2) as compared to May 2024 (Q2). The rate also remained constant among females and males in the same period. Generally, the labour force participation rate is higher among males than females over time. In May 2025 (Q2), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was 14.7 percentage points, showing that the gender gap in labour force participation rate remained constant as compared to the same quarter one year back.

Figure 3. 1 Labour force participation rate by sex

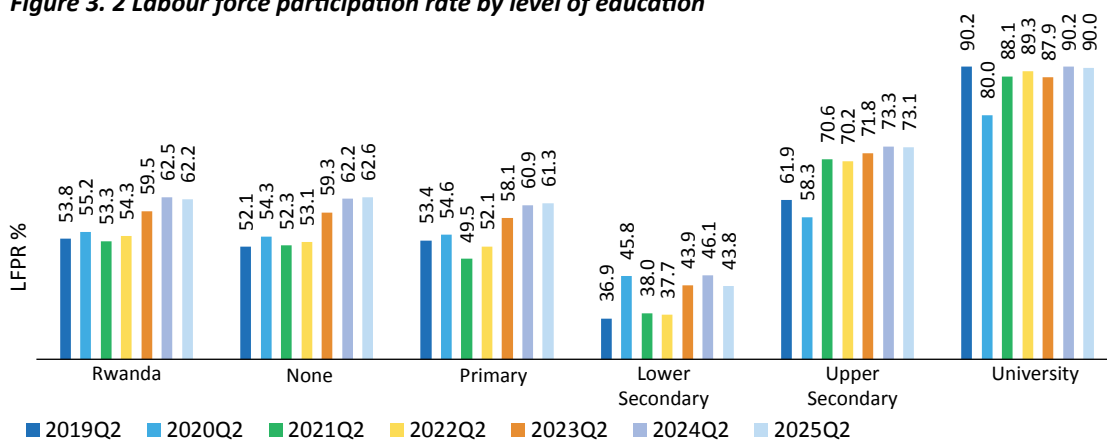


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation by education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate by educational attainment shows that it was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education over time. A comparison of May 2025 (Q2) with May 2024 (Q2) shows that the labour force participation rate remained constant across all levels of education except for those with Lower secondary level of education where it decreased by 2.3 percentage points.

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



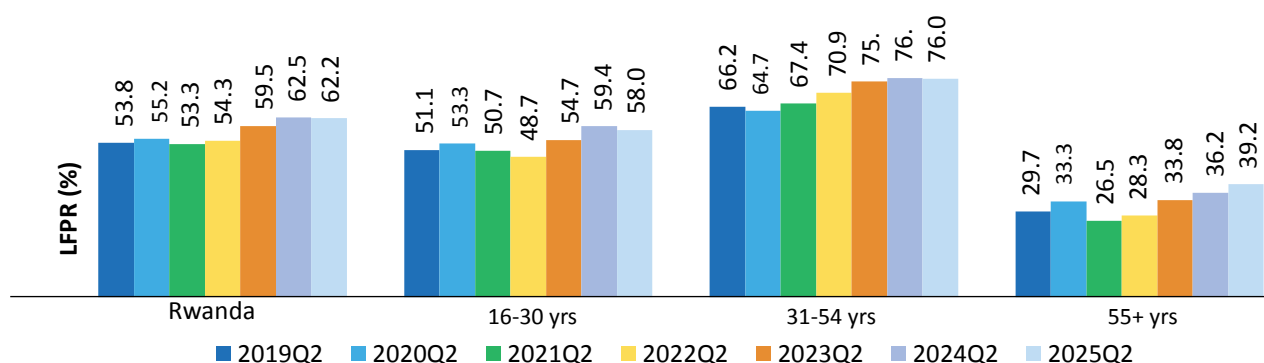
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In May 2025 (Q2), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years old was 58.0%. It decreased by 1.4 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back (May 2024), it remained constant among people aged 31 to 54 years old and increased by 3.0 percentage points among those aged 55 years old and above.

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

Figure 3.3 Labour force participation rate by age group



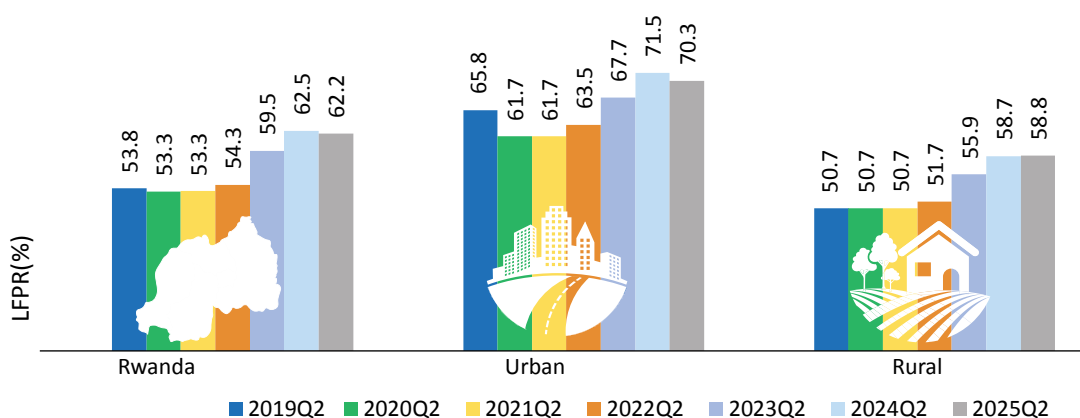
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation by area of residence

Labour force participation rate was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. This may be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas and to the fact that most people in rural areas are involved in subsistence agriculture. The gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas decreased from 12.8 percentage points in May 2024 (Q2) to 11.5 percentage points in May 2025 (Q2).

The comparison of May 2025 (Q2) and May 2024 (Q2) reveals that the labour force participation rate remained stable in rural and decreased by 1.2 percentage points in urban areas.

Figure 3.4 Labour force participation rate by area of residence



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

4

Characteristics of employed population

According to the resolution concerning statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), held in 2013, persons of working age are classified as employed if, during a short reference period of 7 days or one week,

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

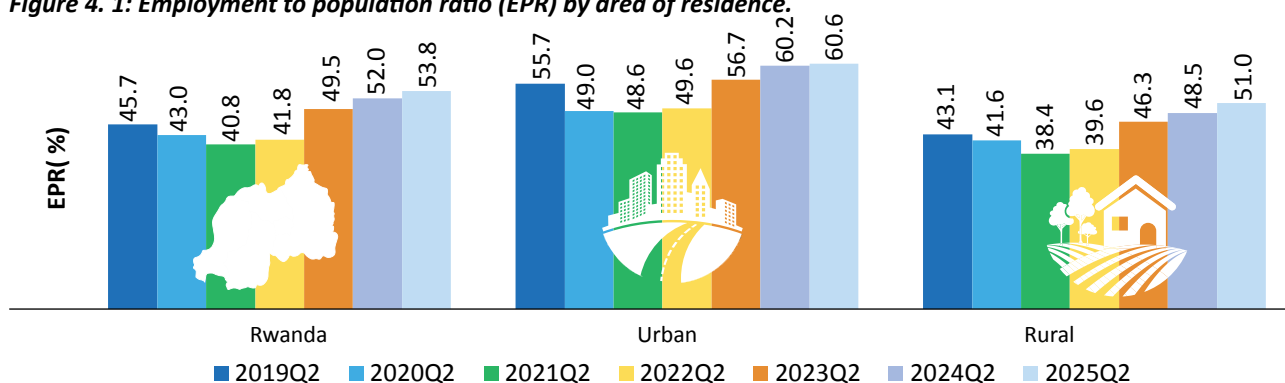
4.1 Employment to population ratio (EPR)

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) serves as an indicator of how well the economy is creating income-generating jobs for working age population (16 years and above).

An increase in the employment-to population ratio is often regarded as a sign of economic acceleration while a rise in total employment is considered as an indicator of economic stability. In May 2025, the Employment-to-population ratio was 53.8 % which is 1.8 percentage points higher than the observed rate in May 2024. The employment to population ratio increased by 0.4 percentage points in urban areas and by 2.5 percentage point in rural areas in the same period.

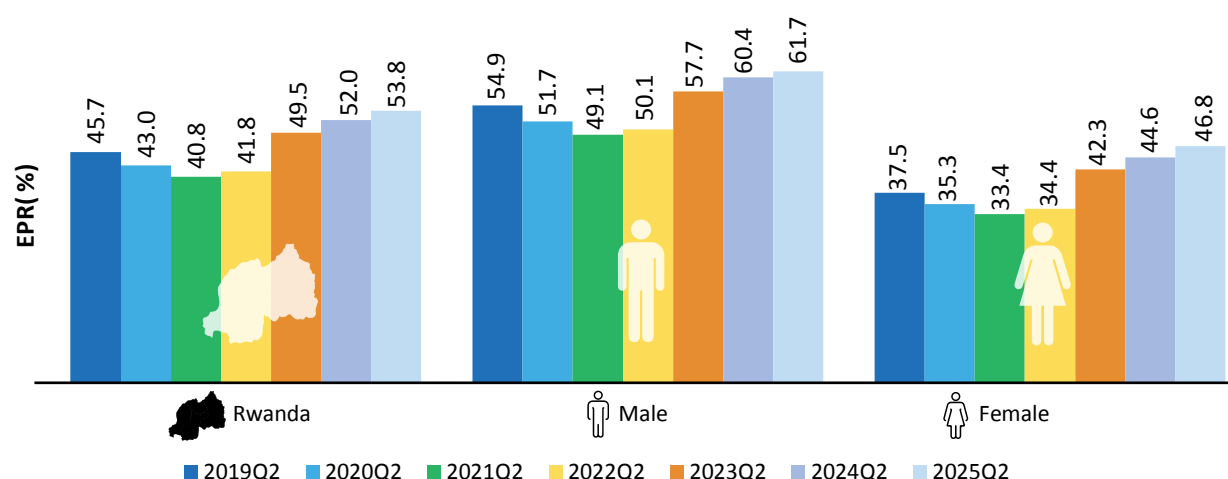
It is observed that the employment-to-population ratio is generally higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas across all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio in urban and rural areas remained significant in May 2025 (Q2) (9.6 percentage points), down from 11.7 percentage points observed in May 2024 (Q2).

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



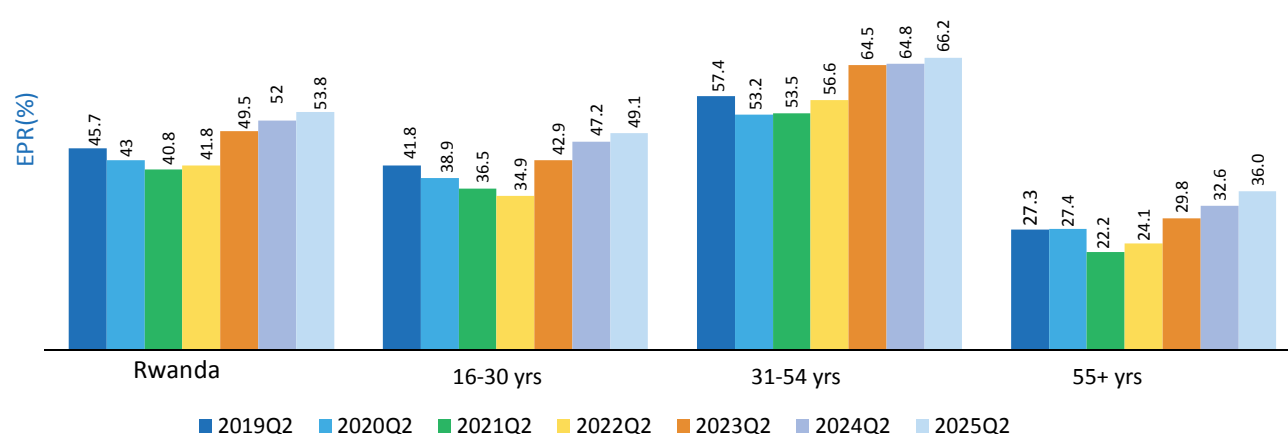
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the positive trend in the employment-to-population ratio for both male and female but there is still a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females over time. In May 2025 (Q2) the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.3 percentage points among males and 2.2 percentage points among females as compared to May 2024 (Q2). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in May 2025 (Q2), remained significant (14.9 percentage points), but it decreased by 0.9 percentage points as compared to the same quarter in the previous year (15.8 percentage points).

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex

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

Figure 4.3 below shows the positive trend in the employment-to-population ratio by different age groups and a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of youth and adults aged 31-54 years old over time. In May 2025 (Q2), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.4 percentage points among adults in age group 31-54. It also increased by 1.9 percentage points among youth when compared to May 2024 (Q2). The employment to population ratio among the population aged 55 years old and above increased by 3.4 percentage points in the same period and the employment to population ratio in this group is relatively lower compared to other age groups presented in the figure below, as some of the people in this age group are retiring.

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

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

4.2 Status in employment

Since the launch of the Rwanda Labour Force Survey in 2016, status in employment has been reported using International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), which was adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in January 1993. However, starting in February 2025, Rwanda through National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) adopted the updated international classification of status in employment (ICSE-18) which replaced the old one (ICSE-93).

The main changes compared to ICSE-93 are summarized as follows:

ICSE-18 comprises 10 categories of status in employment compared to 5 in ICSE-93, to provide a more detailed and meaningful classification reflecting working relationships in the labour market. These 10 categories can be organized by the type of authority the worker is able to exercise or by the type of economic risk the worker is exposed to, as illustrated in the table below:

ICSE-18 versus ICSE-93

ICSE-18	ICSE-93
Independent workers	Self-employment jobs
Employers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employers in Corporations Employers in household market enterprises 	Employers
Independent workers without employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner-operators of corporations without employees 	
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Own-account workers
	Contributing family workers
	Members of producer cooperatives
Dependent workers	Paid employment Jobs
Dependent contractors	
Employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent employees Fixed term employees Short-term and casual employees Paid apprentices 	Employees

Apart from providing more detail on existing ICSE-93 categories, ICSE-18 also includes a new category named 'dependent contractors', while the former category 'Members of producer cooperatives' is not recognized as an employment category in ICSE-18.

Dependent contract can be defined as an employed person who is not an employee but also not fully independent worker. They are classified in between of both categories. They are not employees because they are working under contractual arrangement and receive a compensation that is not a wage or salary, and they are not benefiting any social security protection from their so called employers. They are not classified as self-employed because they are not fully independent in their work as they may depend on a single main client for their income, do not have any authority to make strategic decision about the business or are subject to major economic dependency and operational control by other person or entity.

The design of LFS allows the production of status in employment based on both standards (ICSE-93 and ICSE-18) mainly to allow readers understanding the effect of dependent contractor category on the former distribution of employed population according to status in employment based on ICSE-93.

The results in Table 4.1 below present the distribution of employed population (,000) by status in employment

as per ICSE-93. In May 2025 (Q2) the number of employed populations increased by 6.4 % as compared to May 2024 (Q2). It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers and contributing family workers. In May 2025 (Q2), the number of employees and paid apprentices increased by 1.2 % as compared to May 2025 (Q2). The number of own account worker (without regular employees) increased by 9.9 % while the number of contributing family workers increased by 68.5 %.

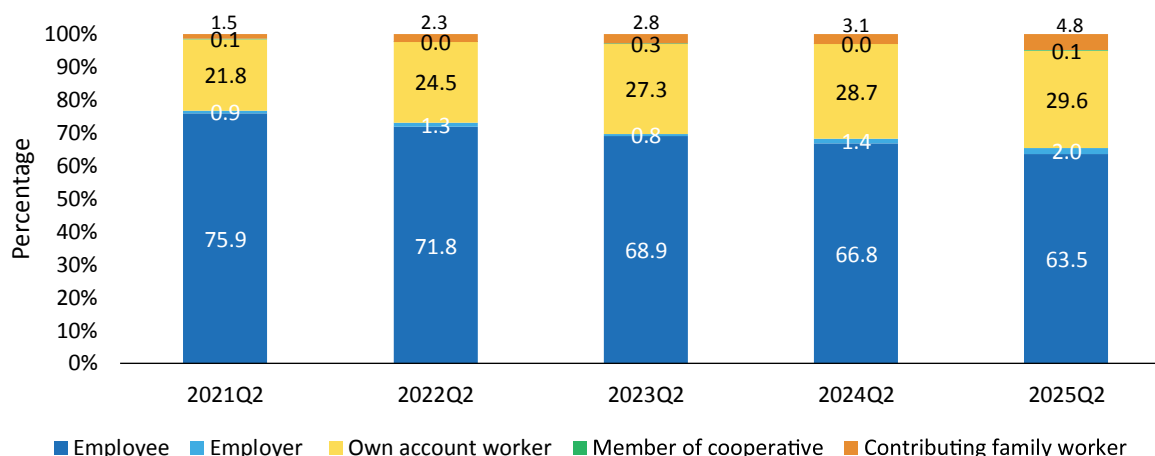
Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed population (,000) by status in employment as per ICSE-93

Status in employment	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	% change
						2024Q2-2025Q2
Total	3,134	3,317	3,985	4,304	4,582	6.4%
Employee	2,377	2,383	2,747	2,876	2,910	1.2%
Employer	27	44	31	61	91	48.3%
Own account worker	681	813	1,086	1,234	1,356	9.9%
Member of cooperative	1	1	10	2	3	51.4%
Contributing family worker	47	77	110	131	221	68.5%

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

Figure 4.4 reveals that the share of employees and paid apprentices in May 2025(Q2) was 63.5 % while it was 29.6 % for own account workers. Compared with May 2024 (Q2), the share of employees decreased by 3.3 percentage points while the share of own account workers increased by 0.9 percentage points.

Figure 4. 4: Distribution of employed population (%) by status in employment as per ICSE-93



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

Table 4.2 presents the number and percentage distribution of employed persons by status in employment, Sex and Residence area according to ICSE-18. The data indicated that as of May 2025 (Q2), employees accounted for the largest share at 58.1% followed by independent worker without employees (27.9%), Dependent contractors (8.9%), Contributing family workers (3.0%) and employers (2.1%).

Employees remained the largest employment category across all groups, accounting for 59.9% among males, 56.0% among females, 57.5% among urban areas and 58.4% among rural areas, they were followed by independent worker without employees, comprising of 26.1% among males, females (30.0%), urban (29.3%)

and rural (27.2%). Dependent contractors ranked third, representing 10.1% among males, females (7.4%), urban (7.4%) and rural (9.6%).

It is important to note that most of dependent contractors came from employee's category, as the proportion of employees according to the new classification is 5.4 percentage points lower than the estimate according to the former classification.

Table 4. 2: Number and percentage distribution of employed persons by status in employment (ICSE-18), Sex and Residence area.

Status in employment (ICSE-18)	Number					%				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	4,581,575	2,470,663	2,110,912	1,531,049	3,050,526	100	100	100	100	100
Employers	97,387	55,619	41,767	51,761	45,625	2.1	2.3	2.0	3.4	1.5
Independent worker without employees	1,278,246	645,477	632,769	447,951	830,294	27.9	26.1	30.0	29.3	27.2
Dependent contractors	406,193	249,745	156,448	113,214	292,979	8.9	10.1	7.4	7.4	9.6
Employees	2,663,125	1,479,982	1,183,143	880,659	1,782,466	58.1	59.9	56.0	57.5	58.4
Contributing family workers	136,624	39,840	96,784	37,464	99,161	3.0	1.6	4.6	2.4	3.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS-2025-Q2)

4.3 Main occupation

According to the results shown in Table 4.3, the highest share of employment was recorded in the group of elementary occupations, followed by service and sales workers, across all rounds of the labour force survey. The results also indicate that in May 2025 (Q2), the total employment increased by 6.4 %, and all occupational groups increased compared to May 2024 (Q2) except the group of professional, Clerical support workers and managers decreased by 5.3, 9.8 and 0.8 percentage points respectively. Among the occupations with at least 5% of total employment, the highest increase was observed in Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (26.4%), Service and sales workers (14.1%), Craft and related trades workers (11.7 %).

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

Major Occupation group	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	%change
						2024Q2-2025Q2
Total	3,136	3,317	3,985	4,304	4,582	6.4%
Managers	38	28	31	52	52	-0.8%
Professionals	231	242	216	285	270	-5.3%
Technicians and associate professionals	41	42	32	57	77	34.2%
Clerical support workers	36	29	31	45	41	-9.8%
Service and sales workers	419	476	716	841	959	14.1%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	116	153	235	310	392	26.4%
Craft and related trades workers	241	252	304	348	389	11.7%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	81	101	108	148	153	3.3%
Elementary occupations	1,933	1,993	2,311	2,217	2,249	1.4%

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

4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results in Table 4.4 below, the bulk of employed population was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (38.0%) in May 2025 (Q2). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of populations were wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.6%), construction (8.3%), transportation and storage (6.7%), manufacturing (5.7 %), education (4.2 %), Activities of households as employers (4.1%) and Accommodation and food services activities (4.0%).

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

ISIC High level	2019 Q2	2020 Q2	2021 Q2	2022 Q2	2023 Q2	2024 Q2	2025 Q2
Agriculture forestry and fishing	37.8	42.8	46.9	43.8	44.0	39.3	38.0
Mining and quarrying	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
water supply, gas and remediation services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Construction	9.1	12.6	10.8	9.7	9.5	8.8	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.4	13.6	9.6	11.7	13.4	13.9	15.6
Transportational and storage	5.3	3.8	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.7
Accommodation and food services activities	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.9	3.9	4.0
Information and communication	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Real estate activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support activities	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6
Education	3.5	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2
Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	1.7	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.6
Activities of households as employers	7.3	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

The results in Table 4.5 reveals that in May 2025 (Q2), 16 branches of economic activity increased as compared to May 2024 (Q2). The increase among the economic activities with at least 5 percentage of the total employment was observed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (19.7 %), Manufacturing (9.9%), Transportation and storage (5.7%) and agriculture forestry and fishing (2.9%).

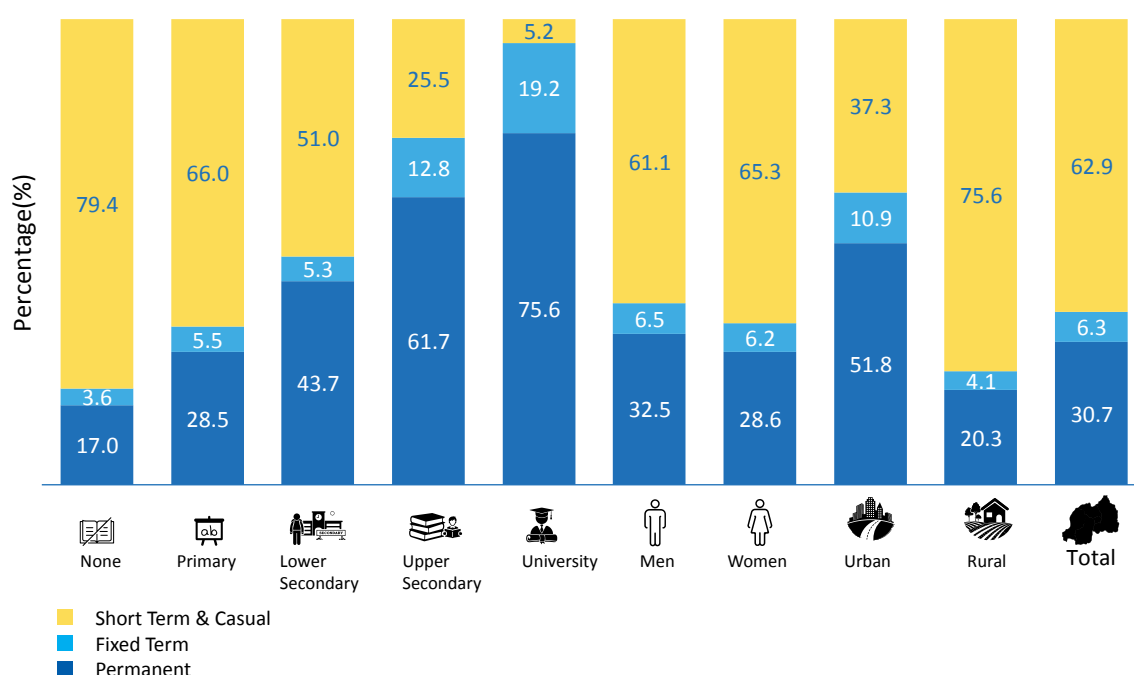
Table 4. 5: Distribution of employed population by economic activities (,000)

Branch of Economic Activity	2019Q2	2020Q2	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2	% change
								2024Q2-2025Q2
Total	3,259	3,199	3,134	3,317	3,985	4,304	4,582	6.4%
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,231	1,370	1,468	1,452	1,751	1,692	1,741	2.9%
Mining and quarrying	62	41	26	49	44	94	99	5.1%
Manufacturing	193	165	149	178	220	239	263	9.9%
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	7	6	5	7	2	3	57.2%
water supply, gas and remediation services	9	7	7	9	2	4	8	112.9%
Construction	296	403	340	322	379	381	378	-0.7%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	468	436	301	389	535	597	714	19.7%
Transportation and storage	174	121	164	213	255	291	308	5.7%
Accommodation and food services activities	105	50	58	68	116	169	181	7.4%
Information and communication	12	7	14	8	9	5	12	124.8%
Financial and insurance activities	31	29	41	28	36	36	41	14.2%
Real estate activities	6	2	3	3	6	4	11	156.9%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	31	12	20	22	20	29	30	5.2%
Administrative and support activities	66	54	56	68	72	90	107	19.8%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	71	71	76	61	60	74	74	-0.6%
Education	115	102	138	142	162	210	195	-7.5%
Human health and social work activities	46	58	49	49	32	62	53	-14.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15	4	10	9	8	10	9	-7.3%
Other services	55	98	71	102	111	137	164	20.3%
Activities of households as employers	239	152	131	139	155	177	188	5.9%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	24	9	6	1	3	3	4	33.9%

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

The figure 4.5 below shows that in May 2025 (Q2) most employees (62.9%) had short term or casual contract. This phenomenon is higher in rural areas (75.6 %) than urban areas of Rwanda (37.3 %). The results shows that females had more short term or casual contract (65.3 %) than males (61.1 %). It was also observed that the proportion of employees who have short term or casual contract decreases as the level of education gets higher.

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

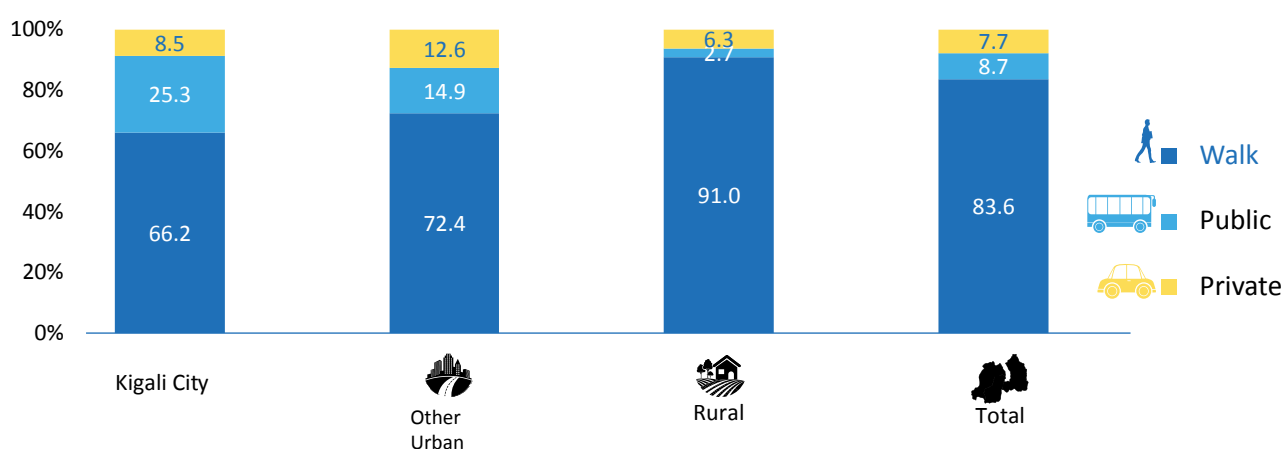


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.5 Means of transport by areas of residence.

Figure 4.6 below shows transport means used by employed people while commuting to and from work. It is observed that 83.6 % of employed persons walk from home to work and back again while only 8.7 % use public transport and 7.7 % use private transport according to May 2025 (Q2) results. The figure also shows that 25.3 % of employed people who live in the City of Kigali use public transport while going to work and coming back home. This percentage remains higher in urban areas (14.9 %) and lower in rural areas (2.7 %) outside of Kigali.

Figure 4. 6: Means of transport for employed people by areas of residence

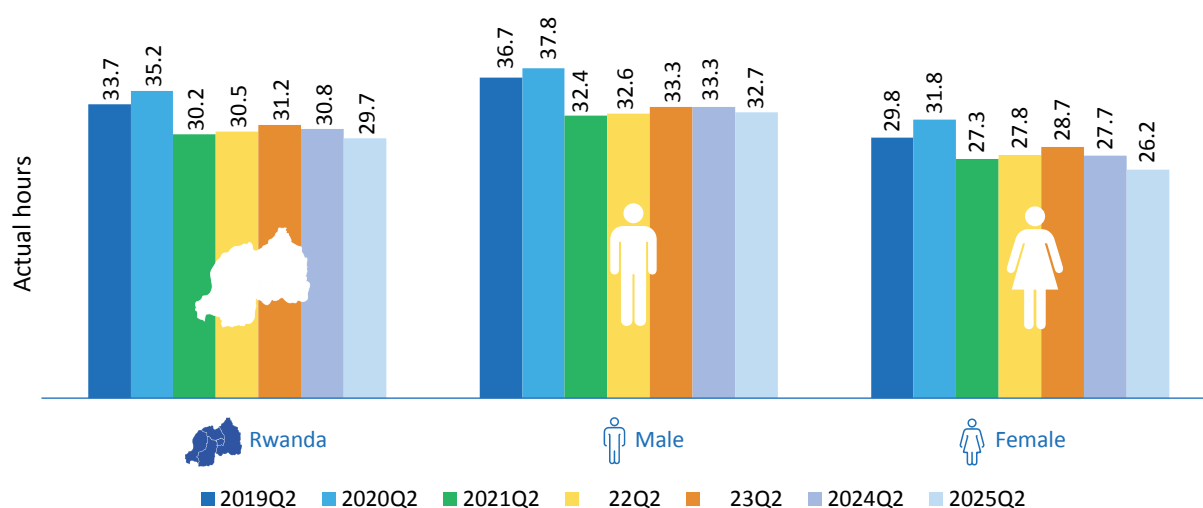


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.6 Actual hours worked.

Figure 4.7 below shows the average number of hours worked in the reference week. It is observed that the actual worked hours during the reference period in May 2025 (Q2) decreased by 1.1 hours compared to May 2024 (Q2). There was also a decrease in working hours among males and females, 0.6 hours (36 minutes) and 1.5 hours (90 minutes) respectively from May 2024 to May 2025. It was also observed that employed males are working around 7 hours more than the employed females weekly.

Figure 4.7: Average actual hours worked.



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

5

Unemployment and Labour Underutilization population

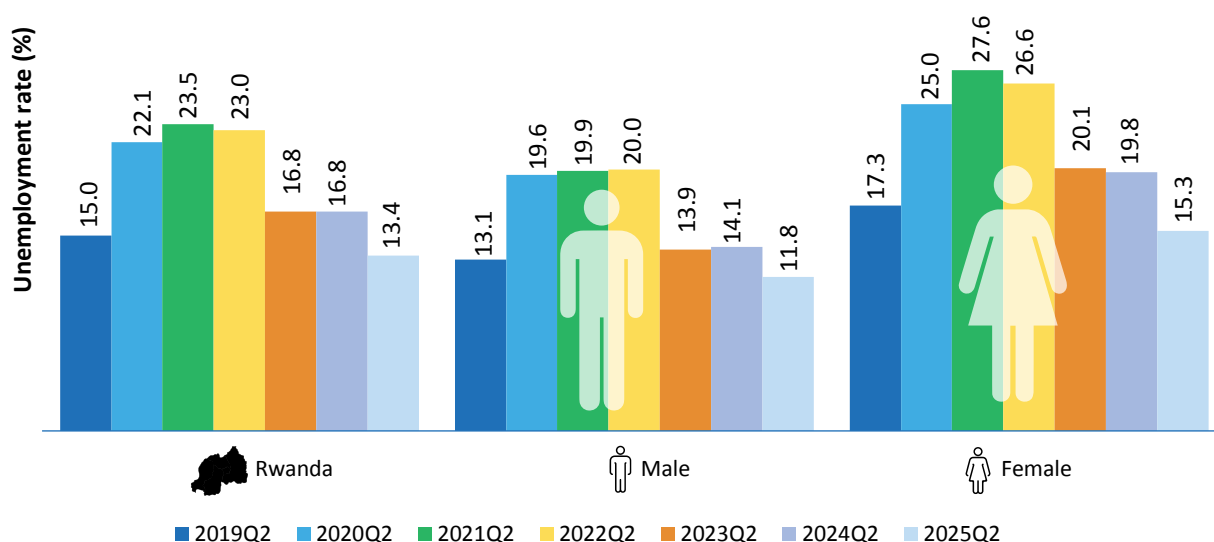
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization reflecting the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization refers to mismatch between labour supply and demand resulting into an unmet need for employment among the population. It includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force. Potential labour force refers to the population not in employment who express an interest in this form of work, but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search or their availability for employment.

5.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force. It is the most widely used indicator of the labour market and sometimes viewed in a general sense as an indicator of overall economic health, beyond just the labour market. According to the LFS results of May 2025 (Q2), the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 13.4 % and it decreased compared to 16.8 % observed in May 2024 (Q2).

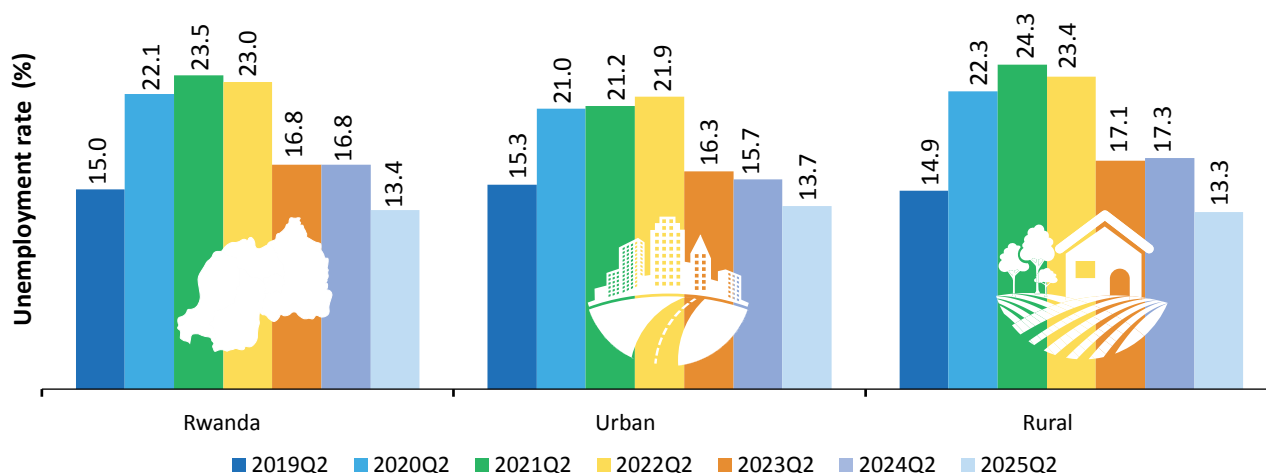
Figure 5.1 below shows that the unemployment rate was higher among female (15.3%) compared to male (11.8 %) in May 2025 (Q2). The unemployment rate decreased by 2.3 percentage points among males and 4.5 percentage points among female in comparison with observed estimates in May 2024 (Q2).

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



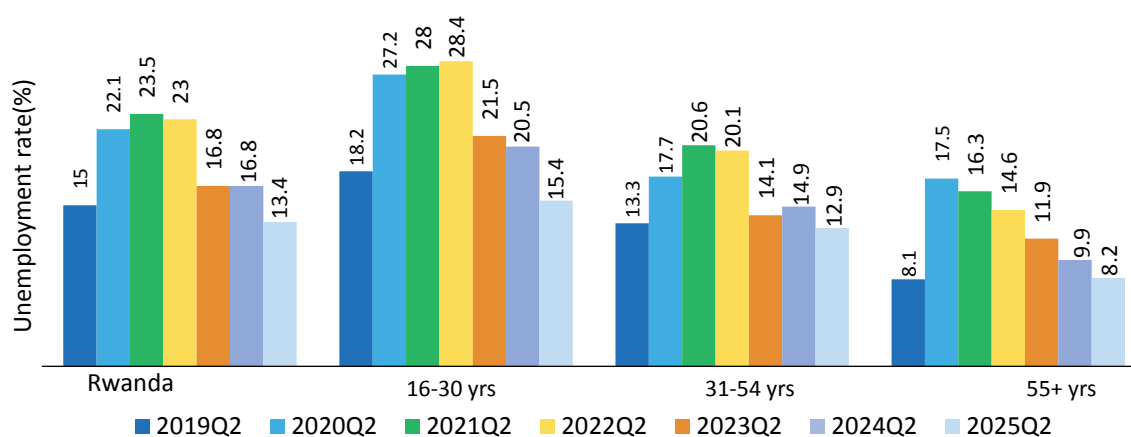
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.2 shows that in May 2025, the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in urban areas as compared to those living in rural areas of Rwanda (13.7 % and 13.3 % respectively). The comparison between the current quarter with the same quarter in 2024 shows that the unemployment rate decreased by 4 percentage points among population living in rural areas and by 2 percentage points among population living in the urban areas of Rwanda.

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

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

Figure 5.3 shows the trend of the unemployment rate by different age groups. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age, the results show that the unemployment rate among the youth has been relatively higher than the adult unemployment rates over time. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones obtained one-year back shows that the unemployment rate decreased by 5.1 percentage points among youth population, by 2 percentage points among those aged 31-54 years and by 1.7 among adults aged 55 years and above.

Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult

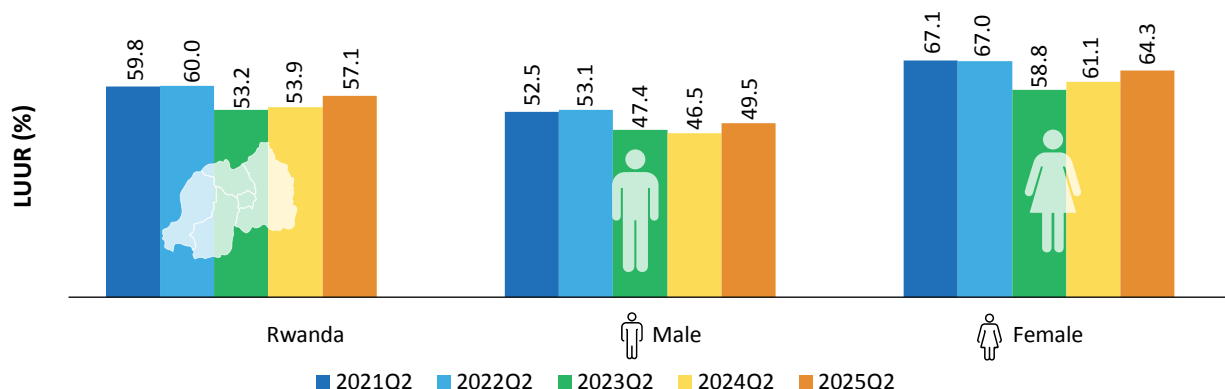
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.2. Labour Underutilization

Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force. Time-related underemployment refers to the situation when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage. Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age outside the labour force who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were considered as either (a) unavailable jobseekers (seeking employment but not currently available) or (b) available potential jobseekers (currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment).

The results presented in figure 5.4 illustrate that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate was 57.1 % in May 2025 (Q2), and it increased by 3.2 compared to May 2024 (Q2) results. The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (64.3 %) than among males (49.5 %). It increased by 3 and 3.2 percentage points among males and females respectively, from May 2024 (Q2) to May 2025 (Q2).

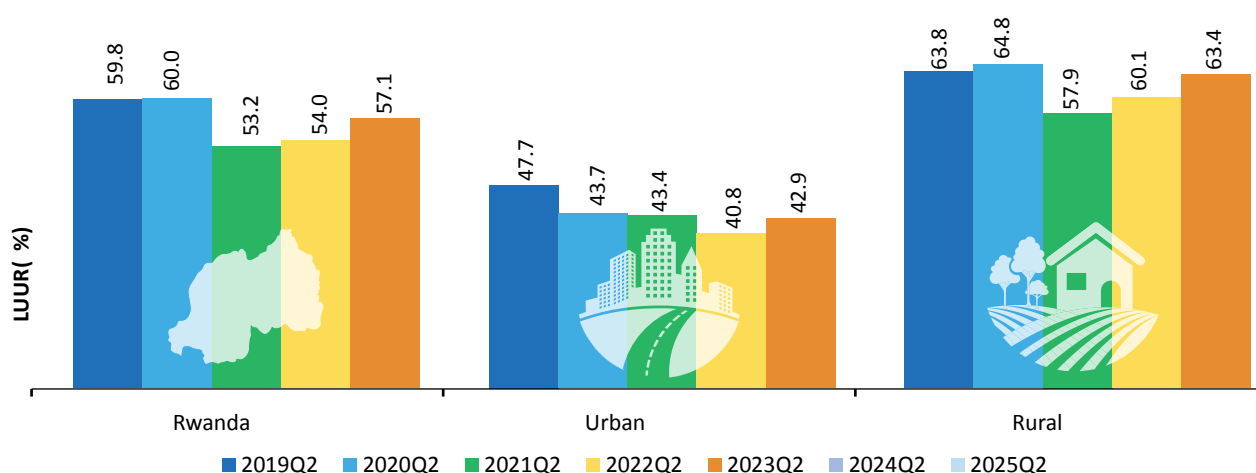
Figure 5. 4: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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

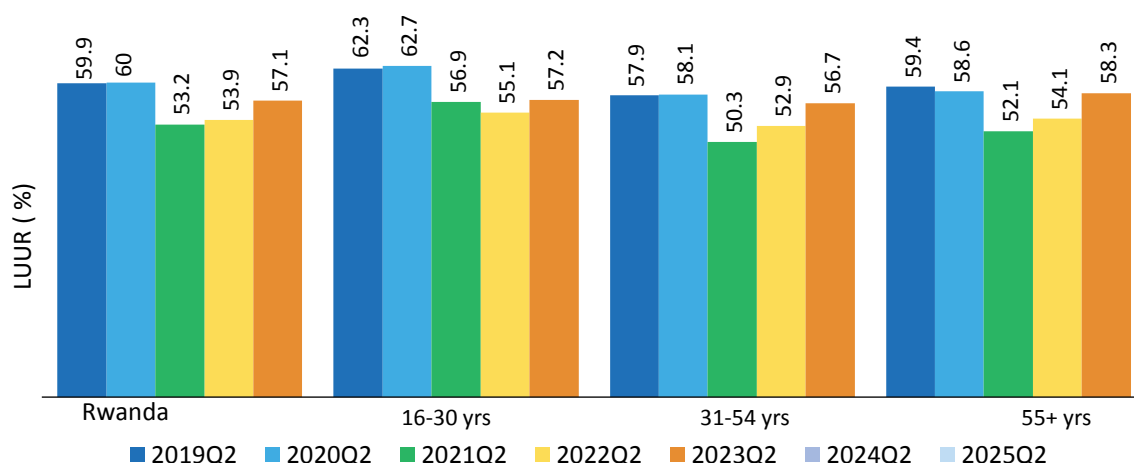
The results presented in figure 5.5 below illustrate that the labour underutilization rate was higher among the population living in rural areas than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of May 2025 (Q2) and May 2024 (Q2) reveals that the labour underutilization increased by 2.1 and 3.3 percentage points among the population living urban and rural areas respectively.

Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence.



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

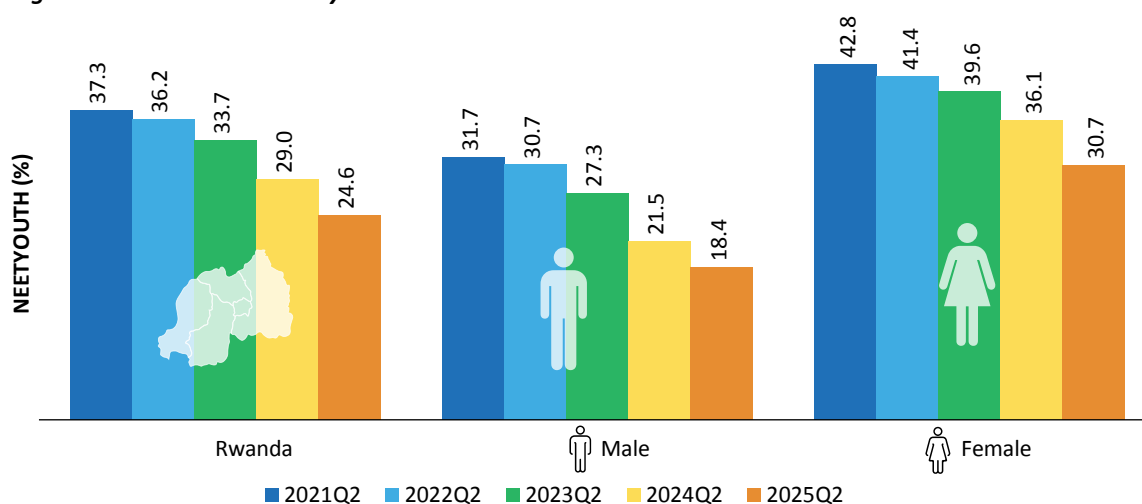
Figure 5.6 presents the results of the labour underutilization rate by age group. It was observed that the labour underutilization rate among youth increased by 2.1 percentage points from 55.1 % in May 2024 (Q2) to 57.2 % in May 2025 (Q2), by 3.8 percentage points among the people aged 31-54 years old and 4.2 among those aged 55 years.

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

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

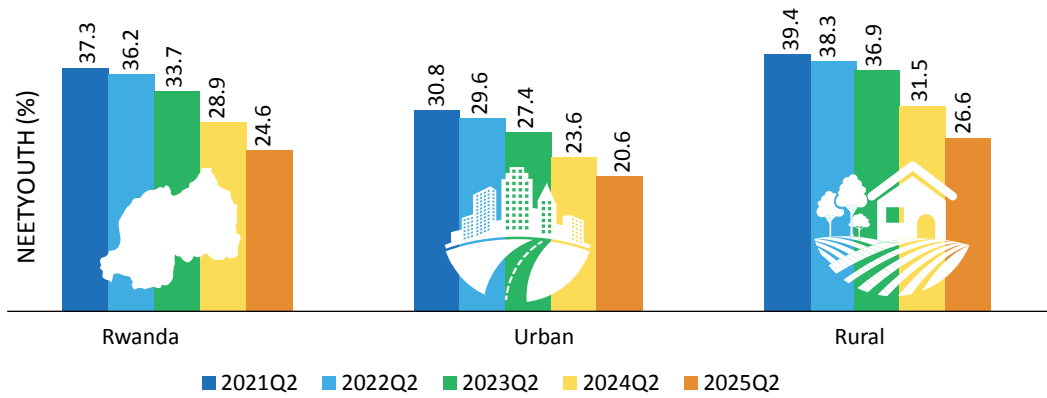
5.3 Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth in their transition to the labour market and helps in the achievement of self-sufficiency. In May 2025 (Q2), the full count of the young population aged 16-30 years, who were neither in employment nor in education or training was estimated to 902,211 persons. The share of youth (16-30 years) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) was 24.6 % in May 2025 (Q2), with a higher rate among females (30.7 %) than males (18.4%). Comparing the current NEET rate with the results of the same quarter one year earlier, the NEET rate decreased by 4.4 percentage points at the national level. Similarly, it decreased by 3.1 and 5.4 percentage points among the male and female populations respectively.

Figure 5.7: NEET rate trend by sex

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

Regarding the area of residence, the NEET rate was higher in rural areas (26.6 %) than in urban areas (20.6 %) in May 2025(Q2). The comparison of May 2025 (Q2) and the same quarter one year back shows that among the youth population living in urban areas, NEET rate decreased by 3 percentage points and 4.9 percentage points among youth population living in rural areas.

Figure 5.8: NEET rate trend by area of residence

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

6

Population outside the Labour Force

The population outside the labour force constitutes a large part of the working age population. It includes population engaged exclusively in activities for producing goods or services such as subsistence production of goods, own use production of services, volunteer production of goods or services and unpaid trainee or apprentice work who have not carried out any activity for pay or profit during the reference period. It also includes students who are enrolled in schools, persons who currently do not seek for employment opportunities (not job seekers) such as discouraged job seekers. A notable characteristic of countries with large subsistence foodstuff production is the substantial proportion of the working-age population that remains outside the labour force, which can result in a relatively smaller labour force.

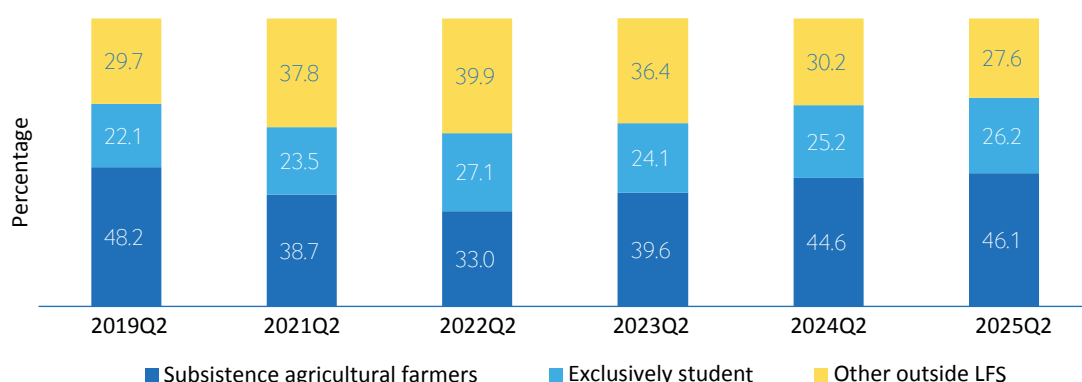
The population outside the labour force stood at 37.8% of the working age population. The comparison of the current population outside labour force with the estimated value in the same quarter one year back reveals that it was relatively the same.

6.1 Main components of population outside the labour Force

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

Figure 6.1 presents the main components of the population outside the labour force. In May 2025 (Q2), the population outside the labour force engaged in subsistence agriculture represented 46.1 %, students exclusively accounted for 26.2% while the remaining 27.6% fell into other categories. The comparison with the same quarter one year earlier reveals some changes in the distribution of the population outside labour force where the share of students and subsistence agriculture increased respectively by 1 and 1.5 percentage points while the share decreased by 2.6 percentage points among other outside labour force.

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



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

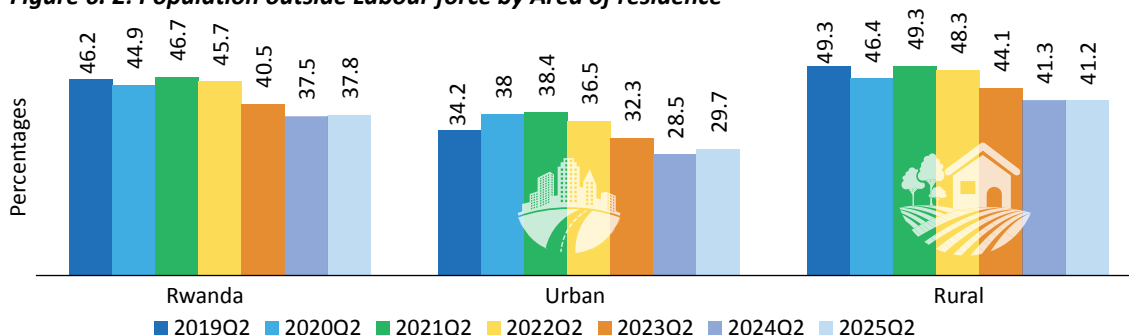
6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

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

A comparison between May 2025 (Q2) and May 2024 (Q2) shows that the proportion of the population outside the labour force remained relatively stable at national level and in rural areas, while it increased by 1.3 percentage points in urban areas.

From figure 6.2, the proportion of the population outside the labour force is higher in rural areas than urban areas. In May 2025 (Q2), the urban-rural areas gap was around 11.5 percentage points compared to 12.8 percentage points recorded in May 2024 (Q2), indicating a decrease of 1.3 percentage points.

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

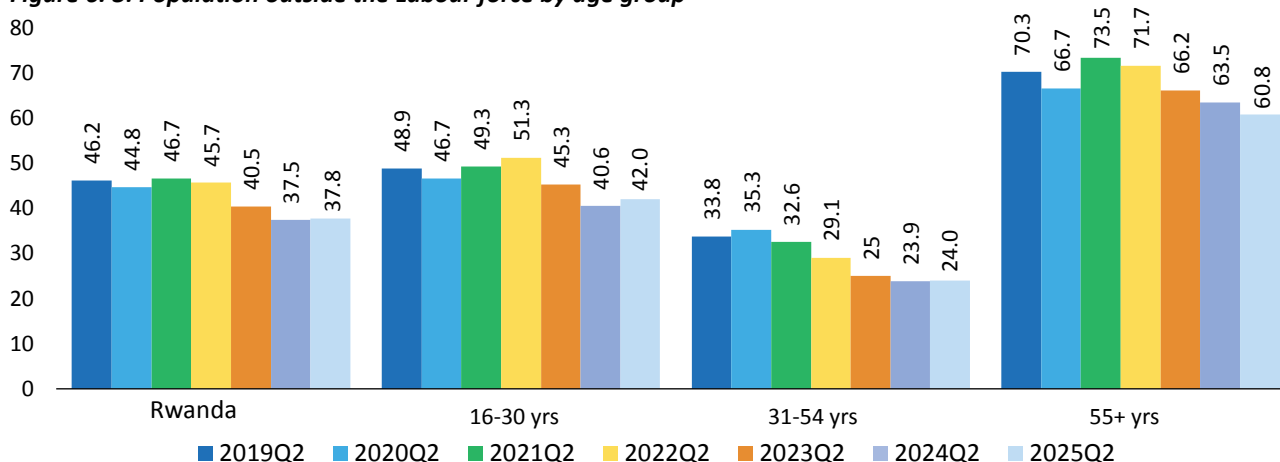


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.3 shows the rate of population outside the labour force by age groups. The results indicates that the rate is higher among the population with advanced age (55+ years old) partly due to retirement. In May 2025 (Q2), the rate among youth (16-30 years old) was higher than the rate among those aged 31-54 years old (42 % and 24% respectively). From May 2024 to May 2025, the proportion of population outside the labour force increased by 1.4 among youth while it decreased by 2.7 among population with age (55+ years old) and it remained relatively stable for those in the age group 31-54.

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

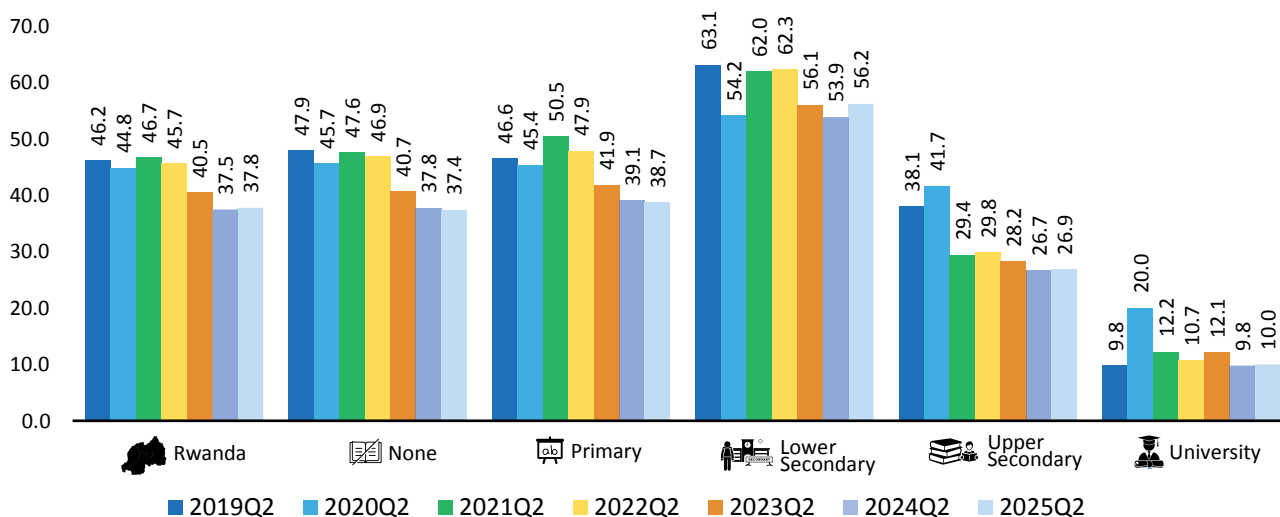


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

According to the findings in the figure 6.4, people with higher educational attainment had a lower fraction of the working-age population outside the labour force than people with lower levels of education. From 2024 (Q2) to 2025 (Q2), the rate of population outside the labour force remained relatively stable in all levels of education except for Lower secondary level of education where it increased by 2.3 percentage points.

Figure 6. 4: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained.



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

7 Work in agriculture

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

7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Three categories of agricultural workers can be distinguished:

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

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector (market oriented and in subsistence agriculture) are presented in table 7.1. The findings show that in May 2025 (Q2), 52.8 % of the working age population were involved in agriculture activities, marking an increase of 1.1 percentage points as compared to May 2024 (Q2) (51.7%). The share of persons who exclusively participated in subsistence agriculture decreased by 1.4 percentage points while the share of those involved in market-oriented agriculture remained almost stable compared to May 2024 (Q2). Dissimilarly, the share of those involved in subsistence agriculture as a secondary work significantly increased by 2.1 percentage points during the same period.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	2019Q2	2020Q2	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	33.9	27.4	40.1	41.7	45.3	39.5	38.7
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	52.0	53.5	50.9	47.3	42.8	43.2	41.8
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture as main job (c)	14.1	19.1	9.0	11.1	11.9	17.3	19.4
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,636	5,007	3,658	3,485	3,865	4,281	4,494
Proportion of working age population involved in agriculture	51.0	67.3	47.6	43.9	48.0	51.7	52.8

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

Note: The proportion computed here is subject to the agriculture workers not to the employed population.

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

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

In May 2025 (Q2), the share of agricultural workers engaged in subsistence agriculture was 51.9 % and it remained relatively stable compared to May 2024 (Q2). In May 2025 (Q2), 54.4 % of male farmers were engaged in market-oriented agriculture, a proportion higher than that of females involved in the same activity (43.9%). Conversely, the proportion of female farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than male farmers at 56.1 % and 45.6 %, respectively.

The results reveal that the engagement of male farmers in market-oriented agriculture decreased by 1.5 percentage points while it increased by 1.5 percentage points among female farmers between May 2024 and May 2025.

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

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q2	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	39.4	44.1	46.8	51.4	47.8	48.1
	Subsistence agriculture	60.6	55.9	53.2	48.6	52.2	51.9
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	47.0	51.4	55.0	57.7	55.9	54.4
	Subsistence agriculture	53.0	48.6	45.0	42.3	44.1	45.6
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	34.6	39.0	41.3	47.4	42.4	43.9
	Subsistence agriculture	65.4	61.0	58.7	52.6	57.6	56.1

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

Table 7.3 below presents the trend of the share of market oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among youth and adult separately. The share of adults engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the share of youth population in the same activity (52.8 % and 50 % respectively) in May 2025 (Q2). The share of subsistence agriculture for both Youth and adults remained relatively the same from May 2024 to May 2025.

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

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q2	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	39.4	44.1	46.8	51.4	47.8	48.1
	Subsistence agriculture	60.6	55.9	53.2	48.6	52.2	51.9
Youth (16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	42.3	50.9	51.5	55.3	50.3	50.0
	Subsistence agriculture	57.7	49.1	48.5	44.7	49.7	50.0
Adults (31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	38.0	40.8	44.8	49.7	46.7	47.2
	Subsistence agriculture	62.0	59.2	55.2	50.3	53.3	52.8

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

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

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

		LFS Rounds					
		2019Q2	2021Q2	2022Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2025Q2
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	64.5	60.5	57.0	61.0	60.0	59.7
	Primary	29.7	31.7	34.6	32.5	32.4	31.8
	Lower secondary	3.1	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.2
	Upper secondary	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.7
	University	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	68.2	64.7	61.2	64.9	64.2	64.8
	Primary	28.2	29.0	32.8	30.0	29.9	28.6
	Lower secondary	1.8	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.1
	Upper secondary	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.0
	University	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	62.1	57.2	53.4	56.8	56.2	55.1
	Primary	30.7	33.9	36.1	35.1	34.6	34.8
	Lower secondary	4.0	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	6.2
	Upper secondary	3.0	3.2	4.8	3.1	4.0	3.5
	University	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4

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

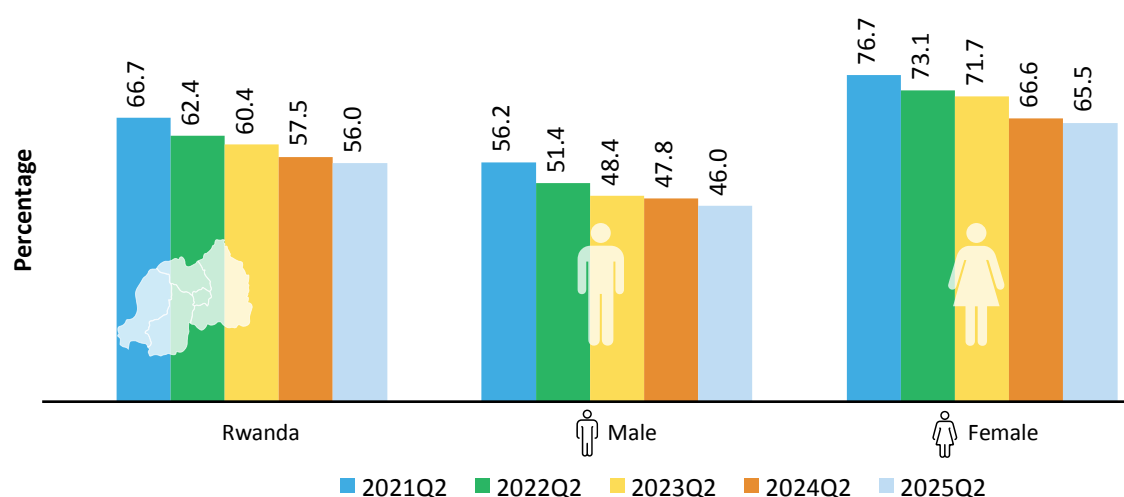
7.3 Share of agriculture in the total work force

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

As shown in Figure 7.1 below, the proportion of agricultural workers in the workforce for May 2025 (Q2) was 56 % and this share was significantly higher among females, with 65.5 % of women working in agriculture, compared to 46 % of men.

When compared to the same quarter in the previous year, there has been a decrease in the proportion of agricultural workers with 1.5 percentage point decline at the national level, 1.8 percentage point among males and by 1.1 percentage points among females.

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

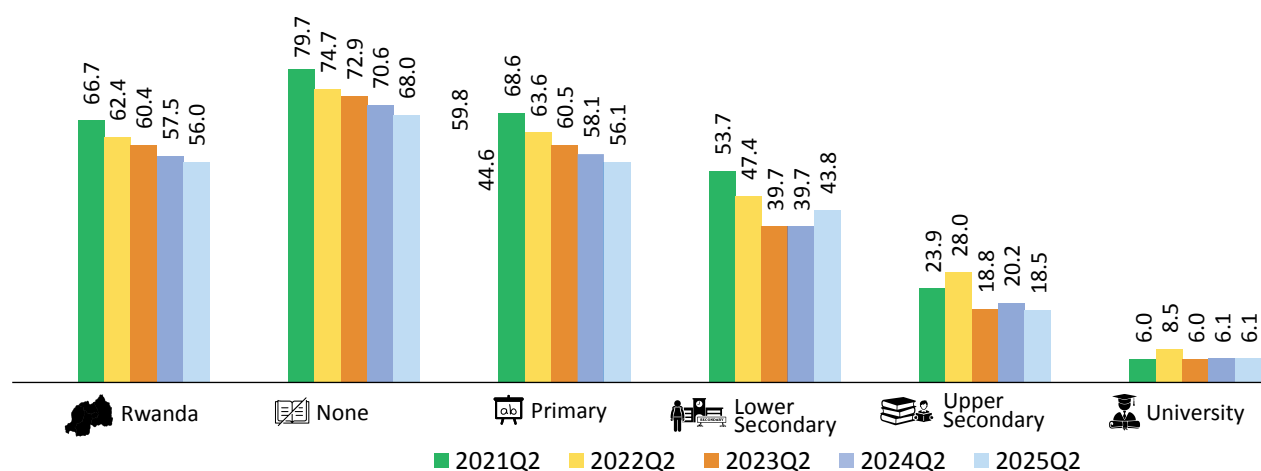


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

The result reveals a declining trend in the share of agricultural workers across all levels of education except for lower secondary level, compared to the same quarter one year earlier (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7. 2: Share of workers in agriculture by level of education attained.



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

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

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Unemployment rate	13.431	0.421	12.604	14.258	3.134	1.460
Sex						
Male	11.791	0.483	10.843	12.739	4.092	1.135
Female	15.274	0.637	14.024	16.525	4.168	1.412
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs)	15.442	0.684	14.098	16.787	4.431	1.379
Adult (31+ yrs)	12.083	0.489	11.121	13.044	4.050	1.293
16-24 years	16.372	0.900	14.604	18.141	5.499	1.352
25-34 years	13.864	0.782	12.329	15.400	5.637	1.309
35-54 years	12.723	0.619	11.507	13.939	4.865	1.290
55 and over	8.234	0.915	6.438	10.031	11.106	1.103
Education						
None	12.931	0.547	11.857	14.005	4.226	1.184
Primary	12.913	0.691	11.555	14.271	5.353	1.235
Lower secondary	17.712	1.612	14.546	20.879	9.100	1.235
Upper secondary	15.049	1.335	12.426	17.671	8.871	1.407
University	11.751	1.649	8.511	14.990	14.035	1.330
Area of residence						
Urban	13.727	0.780	12.194	15.259	5.683	1.651
Rural	13.282	0.500	12.300	14.264	3.762	1.380

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour force participation rate	62.183	0.541	61.120	63.247	0.871	1.924
Sex						
Male	69.957	0.685	68.611	71.302	0.979	1.620
Female	55.278	0.653	53.996	56.561	1.181	1.409
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs)	58.013	0.770	56.501	59.525	1.327	1.615
Adult (31+ yrs)	65.332	0.633	64.089	66.575	0.969	1.555
16-24 years	49.149	0.975	47.235	51.064	1.983	1.769
25-34 years	79.716	0.794	78.157	81.275	0.995	1.252
35-54 years	74.731	0.715	73.327	76.135	0.956	1.356
55 and over	39.187	1.072	37.081	41.293	2.735	1.228
Education						
None	62.574	0.674	61.250	63.897	1.076	1.384

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Primary	61.268	0.854	59.589	62.946	1.395	1.462
Lower secondary	43.757	1.422	40.963	46.551	3.250	1.303
Upper secondary	73.119	1.414	70.342	75.896	1.933	1.405
University	89.996	1.390	87.265	92.727	1.545	1.211
Area of residence						
Urban	70.253	0.821	68.640	71.865	1.168	1.476
Rural	58.778	0.655	57.490	60.065	1.115	1.924

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Employment to population ratio	53.832	0.568	52.715	54.948	1.055	2.004
Sex						
Male	61.708	0.700	60.332	63.084	1.135	1.507
Female	46.835	0.702	45.456	48.214	1.499	1.617
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs)	49.054	0.779	47.523	50.586	1.589	1.614
Adult (31+ yrs)	57.438	0.663	56.135	58.741	1.154	1.581
16-24 years	41.102	0.968	39.201	43.004	2.355	1.801
25-34 years	68.664	0.909	66.877	70.451	1.324	1.236
35-54 years	65.223	0.813	63.625	66.820	1.247	1.461
55 and over	35.960	1.058	33.882	38.038	2.942	1.238
Education						
None	54.482	0.684	53.138	55.827	1.256	1.349
Primary	53.356	0.888	51.612	55.101	1.664	1.505
Lower secondary	36.006	1.344	33.367	38.646	3.731	1.242
Upper secondary	62.115	1.400	59.365	64.865	2.254	1.151
University	79.421	1.897	75.695	83.147	2.388	1.242
Area of residence						
Urban	60.609	0.914	58.814	62.405	1.508	1.602
Rural	50.971	0.682	49.630	52.311	1.339	2.021

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	45.287	0.765	43.785	46.790	1.688	2.260
Sex						
Male	40.662	0.893	38.907	42.417	2.197	1.677
Female	50.487	0.940	48.641	52.334	1.862	1.594
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs.)	45.923	1.049	43.863	47.983	2.284	1.703
Adult (31+ yrs.)	44.861	0.864	43.165	46.558	1.925	1.729
16-24 years	46.772	1.302	44.214	49.329	2.783	1.555

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
25-34 years	44.811	1.233	42.390	47.233	2.751	1.573
35-54 years	46.813	1.019	44.811	48.815	2.177	1.560
55 and over	37.387	1.869	33.714	41.059	5.000	1.488
Education						
None	51.547	0.901	49.776	53.317	1.748	1.451
Primary	46.355	1.072	44.249	48.461	2.312	1.343
Lower secondary	42.174	2.124	38.002	46.346	5.036	1.281
Upper secondary	31.104	1.724	27.717	34.491	5.543	1.399
University	16.595	1.824	13.011	20.179	10.993	1.219
Area of residence						
Urban	33.031	1.247	30.581	35.481	3.776	2.259
Rural	51.471	0.882	49.738	53.203	1.713	1.982

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force(%)	32.056	0.588	30.901	33.211	1.834	1.938
Sex						
Male	24.863	0.648	23.591	26.135	2.604	1.337
Female	38.902	0.779	37.371	40.433	2.003	1.599
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs)	33.008	0.833	31.372	34.645	2.524	1.524
Adult (31+ yrs)	31.427	0.661	30.128	32.726	2.104	1.493
16-24 years	36.038	1.102	33.874	38.203	3.057	1.574
25-34 years	27.877	0.908	26.093	29.662	3.258	1.255
35-54 years	30.041	0.791	28.486	31.596	2.635	1.392
55 and over	38.919	1.429	36.112	41.725	3.671	1.287
Education						
None	32.070	0.735	30.626	33.514	2.292	1.420
Primary	34.214	0.927	32.394	36.035	2.709	1.470
Lower secondary	36.660	1.693	33.333	39.987	4.619	1.112
Upper secondary	28.610	1.385	25.890	31.331	4.841	1.128
University	16.279	1.760	12.821	19.736	10.813	1.216
Area of residence						
Urban	26.496	0.873	24.781	28.212	3.295	1.477
Rural	34.541	0.736	33.095	35.987	2.130	2.022

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour underutilization rate (%)	57.059	0.706	55.671	58.446	1.238	2.486
Sex						
Male	49.455	0.875	47.736	51.175	1.770	1.826
Female	64.295	0.786	62.751	65.839	1.222	1.684
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs)	57.157	0.942	55.306	59.008	1.648	1.760
Adult (31+ yrs)	56.994	0.789	55.444	58.544	1.384	1.869
16-24 years	59.289	1.157	57.016	61.561	1.951	1.657
25-34 years	53.790	1.121	51.587	55.993	2.085	1.548
35-54 years	57.367	0.926	55.548	59.185	1.614	1.636
55 and over	58.323	1.563	55.253	61.393	2.679	1.506
Education						
None	62.197	0.796	60.634	63.761	1.279	1.542
Primary	59.476	0.939	57.631	61.322	1.579	1.410
Lower secondary	55.489	1.873	51.811	59.168	3.375	1.278
Upper secondary	42.103	1.645	38.871	45.335	3.908	1.334
University	20.874	1.825	17.290	24.459	8.741	1.078
Area of residence						
Urban	42.943	1.211	40.564	45.322	2.820	2.259
Rural	63.368	0.771	61.852	64.883	1.217	2.164

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Rate of Out of labour force rate	37.817	0.541	36.753	38.880	1.432	1.924
Sex						
Male	30.043	0.685	28.698	31.389	2.280	1.620
Female	44.722	0.653	43.439	46.004	1.460	1.409
Age						
Youth (16-30 yrs)	41.987	0.770	40.475	43.499	1.833	1.615
Adult (31+ yrs)	34.668	0.633	33.425	35.911	1.826	1.555
16-24 years	50.851	0.975	48.936	52.765	1.917	1.769
25-34 years	20.284	0.794	18.725	21.843	3.912	1.252
35-54 years	25.269	0.715	23.865	26.673	2.829	1.356
55 and over	60.813	1.072	58.707	62.919	1.763	1.228
Education						
None	37.426	0.674	36.103	38.750	1.800	1.384
Primary	38.732	0.854	37.054	40.411	2.206	1.462
Lower secondary	56.243	1.422	53.449	59.037	2.529	1.303
Upper secondary	26.881	1.414	24.104	29.658	5.259	1.405
University	10.004	1.390	7.273	12.735	13.895	1.211
Area of residence						
Urban	29.747	0.821	28.135	31.360	2.759	1.476
Rural	41.222	0.655	39.935	42.510	1.590	1.924

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

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
NEET 16-30	24.642	0.677	23.313	25.971	2.745	1.628
Sex						
Male	18.406	0.819	16.797	20.014	4.449	1.448
Female	30.653	0.960	28.766	32.540	3.133	1.460
Education						
None	30.492	1.142	28.249	32.735	3.744	1.284
Primary	24.792	1.017	22.794	26.790	4.102	1.318
Lower secondary	14.445	1.136	12.212	16.677	7.867	1.230
Upper secondary	24.454	1.694	21.126	27.782	6.928	1.260
University	21.564	3.872	13.957	29.170	17.955	1.352
Area of residence						
Urban	20.647	1.085	18.515	22.780	5.257	1.562
Rural	26.599	0.853	24.924	28.274	3.205	1.651

Labour force survey contributors

SURVEY TECHNICAL DIRECTORS

MURENZI Ivan, *Director General, NISR*
 MWIZERWA Jean Claude. *Deputy Director General, NISR*
 BYIRINGIRO James, *Survey Program Manager, NISR*
 NILINGIMANA Faustin, *Ag. Director of DSS, NISR*

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

NGIRINSHUTI Fidele, LFS Specialist
 TUYISENGE Methode, Economic Statistics Specialist
 UWAMAHORO Pacifique, LFS Specialist
 AYINGENEYE Seraphine, LFS Specialist
 UMUHOZA Marie Ange, Labour statistics Team leader
 NSHIMIYUMUKIZA Naman, Statistician

Data Processing

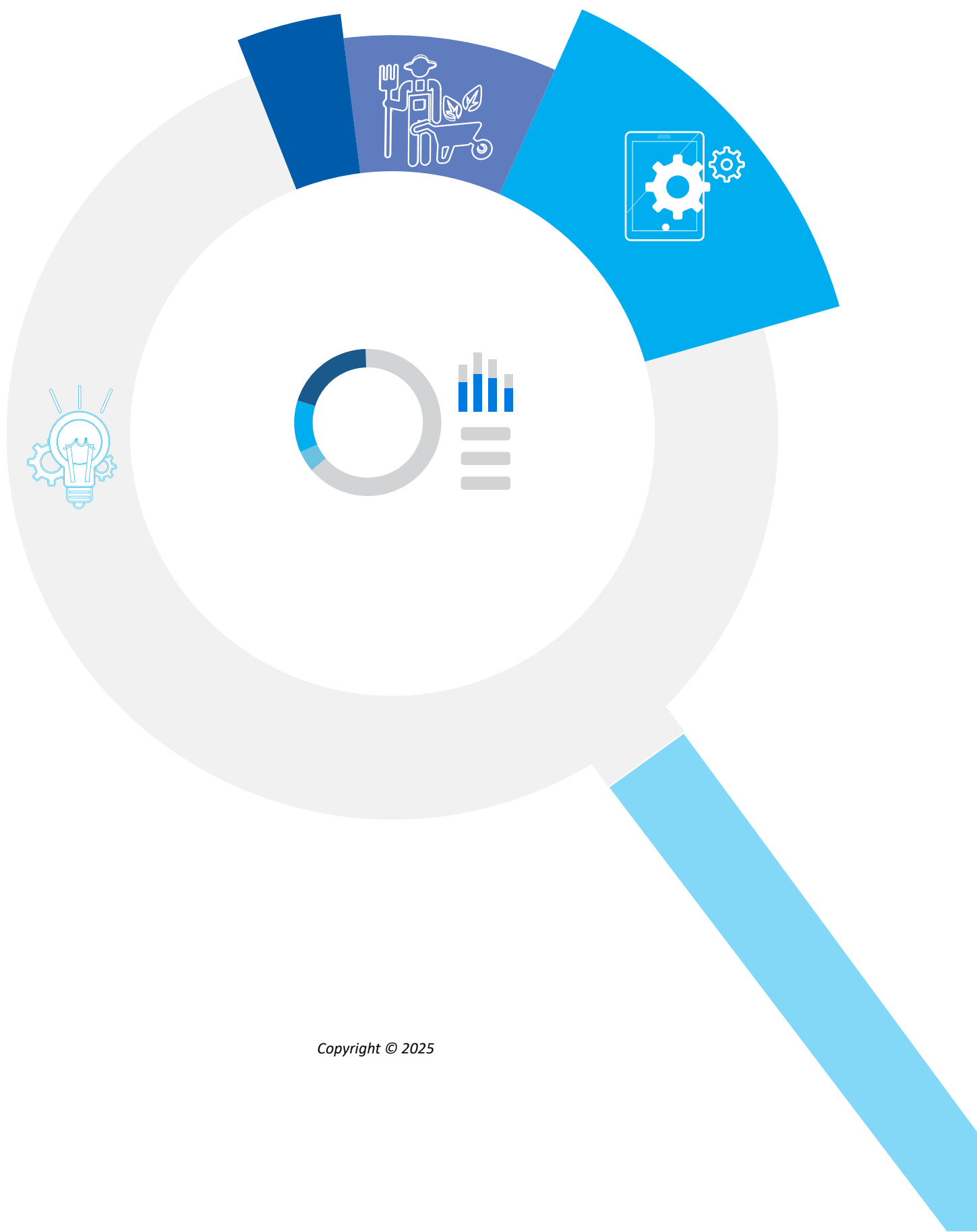
MUKANSHIMIYE Peruth, *Data processing officer*
 HARELIMANA Massoud, *Data processing officer*

Editing & Proofreading

NEEMA Kalisa Grace

Layout, typesetting & infographic Design.

UWAMUNGU Thierry
 MUSHIMIYIMANA Desire



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