

with disabilities (43%). The pattern remains whether comparing disabled and non-disabled males or females and across the two areas of residence (Table 50 in annex D).

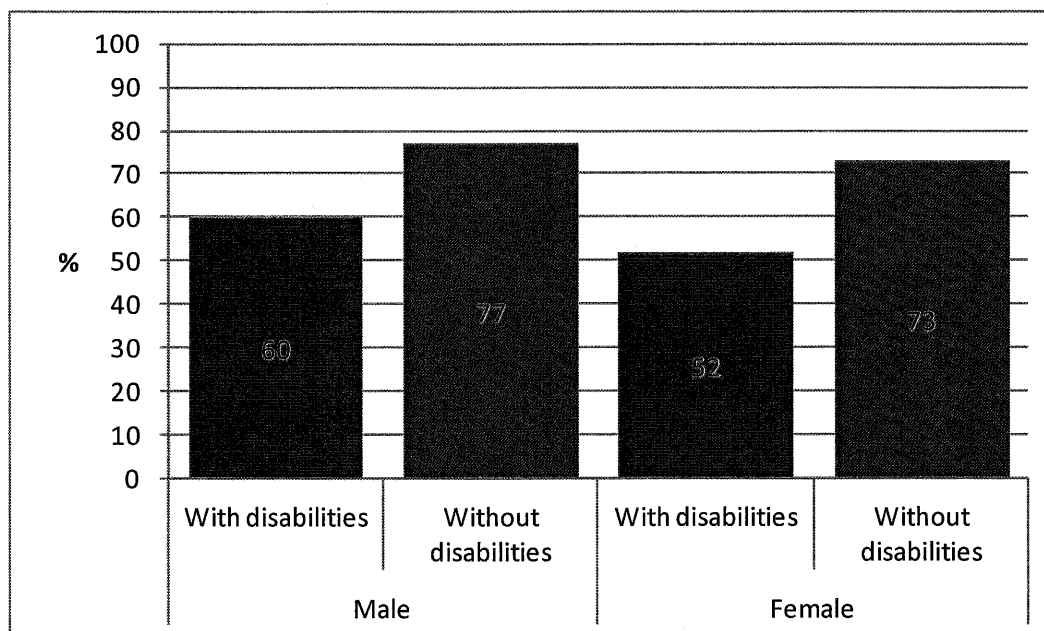
Table 18: Distribution (%) of the inactive population aged 16 and above with/without disabilities by type of inactivity by sex

Type of inactive population	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Looking after family/home	14.4	21.2	18.2	15.2	33.1	25.4
Retired	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Old-age	20.8	27.8	24.8	6.7	9.8	8.5
Student	15.7	10.1	12.5	66.4	47.3	55.5
Other	47.1	39.1	42.6	10.9	9.1	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	72,506	94,768	167,274	589,073	789,361	1,378,434

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For details on the area of residence, see Table 50.

The next section focuses on the labour force participation rate (LFPR) in an attempt to disentangle further the interplay between age structure and constrained access to the labour market. The 2012 Census considered as labour force or active population the sum of the employed population during the seven days preceding the Census and the unemployed population that was available to work when the occasion would be presented to them. The LFPR is then defined as the ratio between the active and the sum of the active and inactive populations. The small difference between the LFPR and the sum of currently employed and unemployed in Table 19 is due to the fact that persons who did not state their economic activity status are excluded from the denominator of the LFPR.

Figure 12: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among persons with/without disabilities aged 16 and above by sex

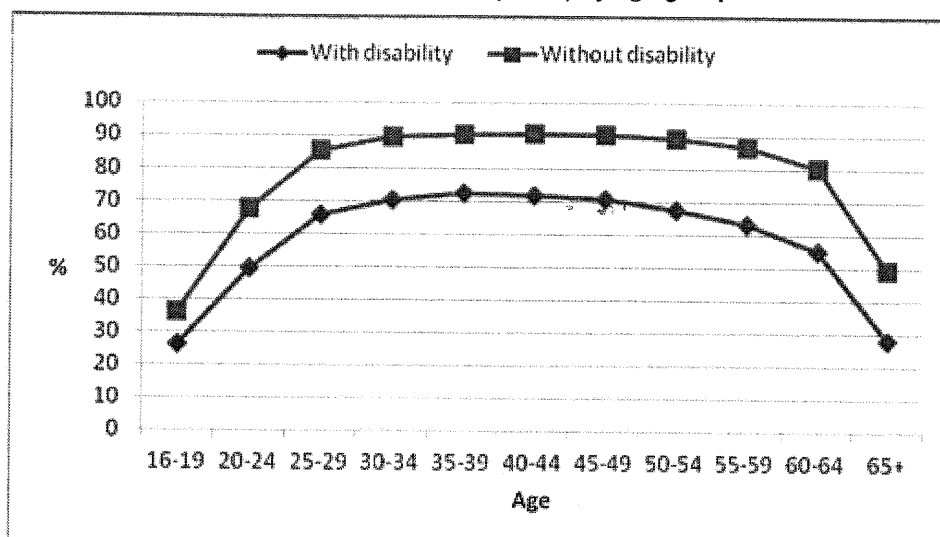


Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as $(\text{active})/(\text{active}+\text{inactive})$ for resident population aged 16 or older.

The LFPR of the population with a disability is, at 56%, considerably lower than that of the population without a disability (75%), which corresponds to the discussion of the economic activity status above. This is also true when comparing males and females between the two groups (Figure 12).

Figure 13 and Table 19 show, moreover, that the LFPR is higher for the population without a disability regardless of the age group considered. Even at young ages, the difference is remarkable. This gap implies that age is not the sole factor explaining unequal access to the labour market between persons with disabilities and those without. The level of education, barriers to accessing particular types of activity, and the type and severity of the disability could be pertinent limitations in regard to participation in economic activities, as was referred to above. For both persons with and without disabilities, labour force participation of women is approximately six percentage points below the rate of the male population.

Figure 13: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by age group



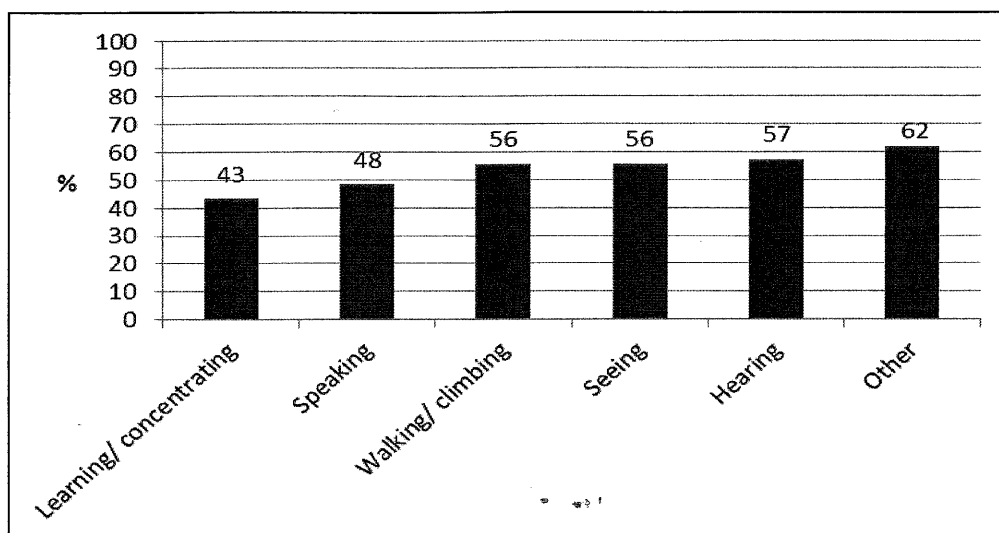
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active + inactive) in the specific age group.

Table 19: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among persons with disabilities aged 16 and above compared to persons without a disability by age group and sex

Age-group (Years)	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
16-19	26.3	26.3	26.3	35.8	36.4	36.1
20-24	51.7	47.2	49.6	68.1	67.6	67.8
25-29	69.1	61.5	65.8	88.3	83.0	85.6
30-34	74.1	66.1	70.6	93.4	86.4	89.7
35-39	76.2	68.4	72.6	94.2	87.6	90.5
40-44	75.3	67.9	71.8	94.1	88.3	90.9
45-49	74.0	67.6	70.7	93.8	88.1	90.6
50-54	70.1	65.5	67.5	92.9	86.8	89.5
55-59	67.0	60.9	63.5	90.7	84.3	87.0
60-64	59.0	52.6	55.2	84.5	77.6	80.5
65+	31.2	26.0	28.0	55.1	46.1	49.6
Total	60.0	51.8	55.7	76.8	73.1	74.8

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active + inactive) in the specific age group.

Figure 14 shows the labour force participation rate of the population with a disability by type of disability. Persons facing difficulties learning/concentrating are particularly disadvantaged in regard to their access to the labour market (43%), while the LFPR of the population with walking/climbing and vision-related difficulties is the same as the national average for the population with disabilities. As previously mentioned, the main cause of disability among persons classified as having 'another type of disability' not listed in the answer modalities is disease/illness. Their labour participation rate (62%) exceeds the national average, suggesting that chronic illness may represent less of a limitation to participating in the labour market than other types of disability.

Figure 14: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) among persons with disabilities aged 16 and above by type of disability

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive) by disability type.

Table 20 provides more details on the differences by area of residence, sex, and age group.

The LFPRs for men exceed the ones of women for all types of disability. The gap is particularly large for persons affected by walking/climbing disabilities (10 percentage points). In regard to the area of residence, one observes higher LFPRs in rural than in urban areas, except for walking/climbing disabilities, for which labour force participation is the same for both areas of residence. Considering different age groups, the data suggest that young people with a speaking or learning/concentrating disability have the lowest LFPRs.

Table 20: LFPR among persons with disabilities aged 16 and above by type of disability, sex, age and area of residence

	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Walking/ climbing	Learning/ concentrating	Other	Type Not Stated
Rwanda	55.8	57.4	48.4	55.6	43.3	62.1	73.7
Sex							
Male	60.8	61.9	50.5	60.7	46.0	65.3	76.3
Female	51.6	53.5	46.0	50.4	41.1	59.7	71.4
Area of residence							
Urban	50.3	50.0	37.4	55.8	36.7	56.1	69.8
Rural	56.3	58.1	49.9	55.5	44.1	62.6	74.6
Age							
16-24	42.9	46.1	33.6	39.6	26.7	45.8	50.0
25-34	76.1	77.7	58.9	72.3	47.2	75.7	88.6
35-59	75.0	78.4	65.2	69.6	53.7	72.3	88.3
60+	32.7	33.8	35.1	34.1	32.8	38.5	50.0

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) LFPR is defined as (active)/(active+inactive) by disability type.

6.2 Status in employment

The majority of the currently employed population aged 16 and above are self-employed, both among persons with and without a disability (Table 21). However, the population affected by a disability tends to be even more concentrated in self-employed jobs than the population without a disability (75% as compared to 68%). At the same time, a smaller percentage access wage employment (13% as compared to 18%), indicating that salaried jobs pose higher barriers than self-employed work. The proportion of contributing family workers is slightly higher among the

population without a disability again possibly due to the fact that this group is, on average, younger but the difference is small. The proportion of employers is negligible for both groups. In fact, for the population with a disability, being elderly and with low levels of education, the labour market opportunities are essentially restricted to working on their own account.

When distinguishing by the area of residence, one observes that the proportion of employees is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The better access to wage employment in urban areas is observed for both persons with and without a disability. Still, persons without a disability remain advantaged, as 48% are in waged employed compared to 40% among those with a disability. The age structure, with a larger share of older people among those who are disabled as well as the self-employed, also contributes to this result.

Table 21: Distribution (%) of persons with/without disabilities currently employed aged 16 and above by status in employment by sex

Area of residence and Status in employment	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda						
Employee	17.8	7.7	12.9	25.0	11.7	18.1
Employer	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Self-employed	72.8	77.5	75.1	64.3	71.7	68.2
Contributing family worker	4.7	10.4	7.5	5.9	12.5	9.4
Producers' cooperative member	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937
Urban						
Employee	46.6	27.3	39.7	54.7	38.3	47.7
Employer	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
Self-employed	42.3	56.9	47.5	33.9	46.1	39.1
Contributing family worker	1.7	5.5	3.1	1.9	5.3	3.3
Producers' cooperative member	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	7.3	9.1	7.9	7.7	9.2	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	12,010	6,700	18,710	367,053	270,554	637,607
Rural						
Employee	14.0	6.3	10.2	17.8	7.7	12.3
Employer	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Self-employed	76.7	79.0	77.9	71.6	75.6	73.8
Contributing family worker	5.1	10.8	7.9	6.9	13.6	10.5
Producers' cooperative member	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	92,616	90,419	183,035	1,526,333	1,786,997	3,313,330

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above.

6.3 Institutional sector of employment

The large majority of the population both with and without a disability works in the private sector, at 95% of persons with disabilities and 94% of those without (Table 22). Only 2% of the population with a disability work in the public sector, compared to 4% for the population without a disability. This observation is consistent with the results on the type of health insurance discussed above. The relatively low level of education and the older age among persons with disabilities may explain this difference in terms of employment in the public sector.

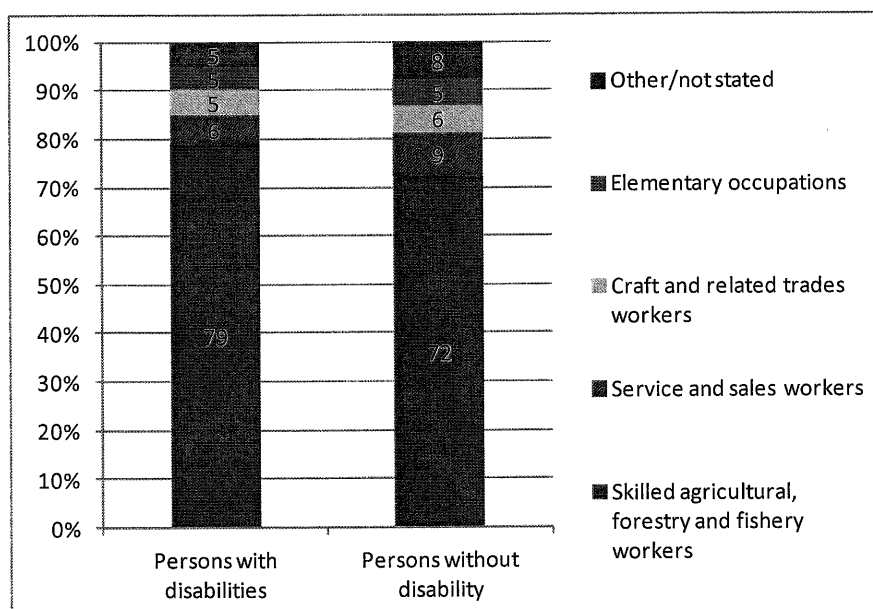
Table 22: Distribution (%) of currently employed aged 16 and above by institutional sector of employment by disability status and sex

Institutional sector of employment	Persons with disabilities			Persons without a disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Public	3.3	1.4	2.4	5.1	3.0	4.0
Private	94.2	95.8	94.9	92.4	94.4	93.5
Non-profit institution	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Not stated	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Count	104,626	97,119	201,745	1,893,386	2,057,551	3,950,937

Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without disability aged 16 or above. (2) For a disaggregation by area of residence, see Table 52.

6.4 Main occupation and main industry of persons with disabilities

The international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) has been used to code the occupations reported by respondents and the results are presented at the one-digit level. Among the currently employed population aged 16 and above, the large majority works in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. Persons with disabilities are even more concentrated in these occupations (79%) than persons without a disability (72%). The different age structure, level of education and disability types that result in limitations in terms of accessing alternative occupations could explain this difference. The percentage of services and sales occupations is larger for persons without disabilities (9%) than for persons with disabilities (6%). There is no large difference in regard to other occupations, which constitute very small shares for both groups.

Figure 15: Distribution (%) of persons with disabilities currently employed aged 16 and above by main occupation compared to persons without a disability

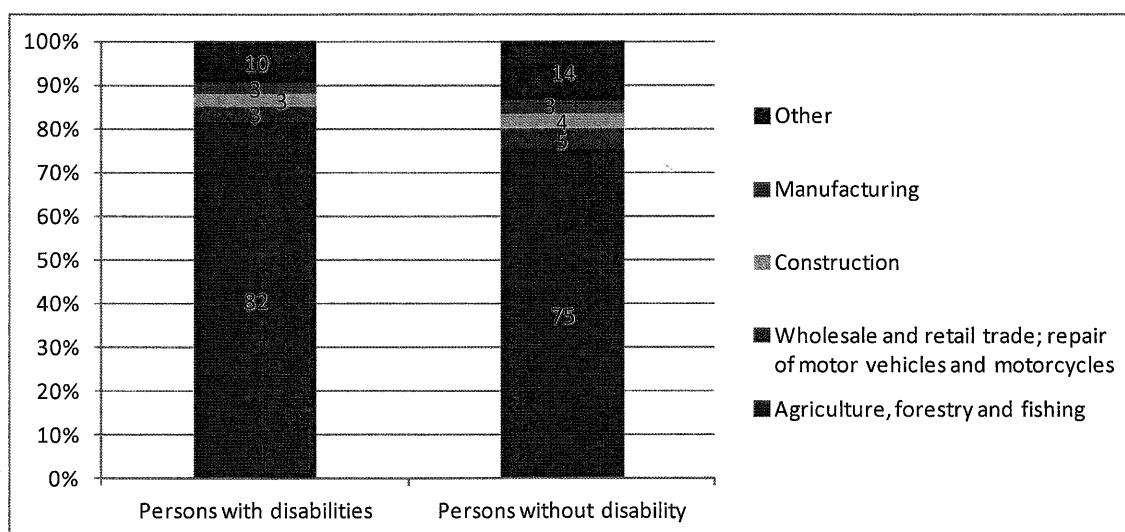
Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For a detailed listing of occupations (ISCO one-digit code), see Table 53.

Table 53 in the Annex D provides further details on the occupation by sex and area of residence in addition to the disability status. A larger proportion of women and of people in rural areas works in agricultural occupations than men and people in urban areas, independently of the disability status. Among currently employed persons with a disability, 88% of women work in agricultural occupations compared to 71% of men. On the other hand, a slightly larger proportion of men with a disability than women with a disability are involved in non-agricultural occupations. The general

pattern of differences between persons with and without disabilities is similar in rural areas and in urban areas, but the share of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations is considerably higher in rural (84%) than in urban areas (30%). In urban areas, occupations related to service and sales, craft and related trades, plant and machine operation, and elementary occupations become more important options, both for persons with and without disabilities.

The industry of the economic activity is captured by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). As can be seen in Figure 16, 82% of persons with disabilities are working in agriculture, forestry or fishing, compared to 75% of the population without a disability. A larger proportion of women than men both with and without a disability work in agricultural industries, suggesting that men face lower barriers in accessing non-agricultural industries (Table 62). Other industries that can be highlighted as they each contain around 3% of the employed population with disabilities are manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The corresponding proportions among the population without a disability are slightly higher.

Figure 16: Distribution (%) of industry of economic activity by disability status for employed persons aged 16 and above



Source: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Notes: (1) Base population: currently employed resident population with/without a disability aged 16 or above. (2) For a detailed listing of industries (ISIC one-digit code), see Table 54 in the Annex.