In 2022 there has been a slight increase of the employment-to-population ratio for females to 37.3% from 36.7% in 2017 at national level, while for males it remained unchanged at 52.8% in the same period.

The employment-to population ratio for females living in urban area decreased by 2 percentage points between 2017 and 2022 (from 46.3% to 44.5%) while for males it remained unchanged at about 60% in the same period.

In rural areas, the employment-to-population ratio for females slightly decreased from 34% in 2017 to 33.6% in 2022 while for males, it decreased from 50.4% to 48.6% in the same period.

The survey findings on the status in employment show that there has been a slight increase in the share of females working as employees by about one percentage point in the last six years (from 68.9% in 2017 to 70.1% in 2022) while among males it also increased by about 2 percentage points (from 70.8% to 72.4%) in the same period.

There has been also a slight increase in the share of females and males as own account workers (without regular employees) in the last six years, from 22.3% in 2017 to 23.3% in 2022 for females, while for males it remained almost the same at about 25% in the same period.

According to the branch of economic activity, the findings show that, in 2022, agriculture, forestry and fishery was by far the most frequent economic activity with the highest number of employed females at 55.6%, followed in second position by the Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.5%), followed in third position by Activities of households as employers (5.8%).

While for males, the first economic activity was as well agriculture, forestry, and fishery with 39.8%, followed in second position by Construction (16.1%), followed in third position by Transportation and storage (9.6%).

Reference documents (PDF)

- LFS_2022_Gender.pdf (pdf, 1.12 MB)
  LAST UPDATED: 8 Feb 2025

Data source

Labour Force Survey 2022

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