According to the survey results, at national level the labour force participation rate among female was lower by 17.7 percentage points than that of male (45.1% against 62.8% respectively).

It was the highest in rural area by 18.6 percentage points (41.3% for female against 59.9% for male) than in urban area where the difference was 13.1 percentage points (60.5% for female against 73.6 % for males).

The data show that there is a slight difference between female and male who were employed in dependent jobs as employees in favour of males. The percentage of female employed as employees was 66.2% against 68% among males.

Informal employment

The results of the survey show that there were 91,2% of females working population with informal employment compared to 88,3% among employed male.

The findings also show that the majority of the employed population was employed on a daily wage job contract basis, and women were overly represented in that category with 60,9% of women having daily wage job contract compared to 52,6% among men.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate stood at 17% among female while it was 13,8% among their male counterparts, and higher among young female aged 16-30 years old (22,4%) than among their young male counterparts (16,9%).

Reference documents (PDF & Excel)

- Labour Force Survey 2019, Thematic Report on Gender.pdf (pdf, 8.17 MB)
  LAST UPDATED: 8 Feb 2025
- Labour Force Survey, Thematic Report on Gender 2019.xlsx (xlsx, 87.79 KB)
  LAST UPDATED: 8 Feb 2025

Data source

Labour Force Survey 2019

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