



2022 SECOND QUARTER QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



September, 2022

2022 Second Quarter Quarterly Labour Force Survey report is produced by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT).

Additional information about the 2022 Second Quarter Quarterly Labour Force Survey report may be obtained from:

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NDS1	National Development Strategy 1
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZWL\$	Zimbabwe Dollar

Foreword

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) conducts Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFSs) as a way of ensuring timely provision of high frequency labour market statistics that informs planning and decision making. This report presents the 2022 second quarter QLFS results.

The QLFS provides key labour market indicators which include but not limited to levels of employment both formal and informal, unemployment and some labour underutilization indicators, income levels, labour migration and job losses. These statistics are useful in providing information for policy formulation on employment, human capital development strategies, macroeconomic development, incomes support and social programmes. The survey findings also feed into the compilation of the quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the economy.

The Labour market statistics herein are derived on the basis of the 2013 Labour force framework adopted at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) that provided new guidelines for measuring and compiling statistics on work, employment and labour underutilization.

It is also noteworthy to note that results of the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys are susceptible to seasonal variations. As such, long term trend analysis of the results will be done through analysis of year on year quarterly changes.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to our technical partner, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for continuously giving guidance when reviewing the QLFS questionnaire.

As a Statistical Agency we remain indebted to all households that participated in the survey for their invaluable time and effort. The competency, dedication and hard work exuded by ZIMSTAT staff is second to none and much appreciated.

I have no doubt that the results of this survey will be fully utilised in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national development plans and strategies.

Taguma Mahonde

DIRECTOR - GENERAL

2022 FIRST QUARTER QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE KEY FINDINGS

1. Introduction

Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a national household based sample survey which was conducted in private households both in rural and urban areas across all provinces of Zimbabwe. The survey produces key labour market indicators which include to levels of formal and informal employment, unemployment and other labour underutilisation indicators, labour migrants as well as job losses.

2. Objectives of the Survey

The primary objective of the survey is to provide in-depth information on the labour force status as well as socio-economic indicators useful in monitoring living conditions.

Specifically the survey provides information on:

- a) The number of people classified according to their activity status in line with the 19th ICLS resolution in terms of the measurement of work statistics;
- b) Informal sector and informal employment;
- c) Labour migration;
- d) Labour market indicators necessary to monitor the implementation of Zimbabwe's macro-economic policies such as the National Development Strategy 1 and other related strategies;
- e) Key labour market indicators for Zimbabwe that are comparable with other SADC and African countries in line with international standards established by the ILO; and
- f) Indicators that allow monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

3. Survey Methodology

A two stage sample design was used for sample selection. The first stage was the selection of enumeration areas using the probability proportional to size criteria. The second stage entailed selection of households in the selected enumeration areas using random systematic sampling technique. A total of 500 enumeration areas and 12,500 households were selected for the survey. The survey had a national response rate of 93 percent.

4. Key Labour Market Indicators Derived from the QLFS and Definition of Terms

i) The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The LFPR is defined as the sum of the employed and unemployed population expressed as a percentage of the working age population.

Computation

$$\text{LFPR} = \frac{(\text{Employed persons} + \text{Unemployed persons})}{\text{Working Age Population}} \times 100$$

ii) Employment-to-Population Ration (EPR)

The EPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the working age population.

Computation

$$\text{EPR} = \frac{\text{number of employed persons in the working age population}}{\text{Total number of persons in the working age population}} \times 100$$

iii) Status in Employment

Indicators of status in employment distinguish between the two main categories of the employed: (1) employees (also known as wage and salaried workers) and (2) the self-employed. The self-employed are further disaggregated into (a) employers, (b) own-account workers, (c) members of producers' cooperatives, and (d) contributing family workers. Each of these categories is expressed as a proportion of the total number of employed persons.

iv) Employment by sector

This indicator disaggregates employed persons into the 21 sections of the International Standard Classification of all Economic activities (ISIC Revision 4) and expresses each sector as a percentage of total employment.

v) Employment by occupation

This indicator disaggregates employed persons into the 9 major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) and expresses each group as a percentage of total employment.

vi) Employment in the informal economy

Employment in the informal economy covers two concepts; informal sector and informal employment. Employment in the informal sector is determined by the characteristics of the enterprise in which a person is employed. A production unit is considered to be in the informal sector if the establishment is not registered with the Registrar of Companies.

Informal employment is determined by the characteristics of the job a person holds. Informal employment includes the following jobs; own account workers and employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises; unpaid contributing family workers irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; members of informal producers' cooperative, and paid employees not entitled to any of the following: contribution to pension fund by employer, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and written contract with employer.

vii) Unemployment

Persons in unemployment are defined as persons who during the reference period; were without paid work, were seeking for work and were available to start working.

Computation

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

viii) Youth unemployment rate

This indicator is computed for two different youth categories; youths 15-24 years and youths 15-34 years in line with the United Nations and African Union definitions of youths, respectively.

Computation

$$\text{Youth Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of unemployed youths}}{\text{Youths Labour force}} \times 100$$

ix) Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training

The NEET is defined as the percentage of youth (15-24 years or 15-34 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training. The indicator is calculated as follows:

Computation

$$\text{NEET} = \frac{[\text{Number of youth} - (\text{Number of youth in employment} + \text{Number of youth not in employment but in education or training})]}{\text{Total number of youths}} \times 100$$

x) Work related income

Average income received per month per sector is computed for employed persons in their main jobs.

xi) Expanded unemployment rate

Expanded unemployment rate is basically the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (PLF), where potential labour force consist of working age persons who during the reference period; were without paid work and either were seeking for work but were not available to start working or were available to start working but were not seeking for work.

Computation

$$\text{Expanded unemployment rate} = \frac{(\text{Total number of unemployed persons} + \text{PLF})}{\text{Labour force} + \text{PLF}} \times 100$$

5. 2022 Second Quarter QLFS Findings

Table 1 below gives some key findings obtained from the survey in comparison with 2022 first quarter survey results.

Table 1: Key Findings

Indicator	1 st Quarter 2022		2 nd Quarter 2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Working Age Population (15 years and above)	9,282,347		9,185,103	
Labour Force (15 years and above)	4,057,096		4,077,003	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)		43.7		44.4
Total Employed	3,274,645		3,250,550	
Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)		35.3		35.4
Sector of Employment				
Formal (non-agriculture)	913,989	27.9	933,718	28.7
Informal (non-agriculture)	1,463,209	44.7	1,445,139	44.5
Agriculture	769,311	23.5	695,566	21.4
Household	128,136	3.9	176,127	5.4
Unemployment				
National (15 years and above)	782,451	19.3	826,453	20.3
Youth (15-24 years)	298,998	35.4	293,485	36.6
Youth (15-34 years)	533,097	27.3	546,682	28.5
Expanded/Relaxed Unemployment				
National (15 years and above)	2,907,330	47.0	2,969,281	47.7
Youth (15-24 years)	1,070,764	66.3	1,032,202	67.0
Youth (15-34 years)	1,875,841	56.9	1,861,476	57.6
Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)				
Youth (15-24 years) NEET	1,508,148	51.8	1,367,291	48.8
Youth (15-34 years) NEET	2,518,978	52.2	2,342,630	50.2

Executive Summary

The working age population was estimated at 9 million constituting 59 percent of the total population. The total labour force obtained from the survey was 4 million giving a total Labour Force Participation Rate of 44 percent.

Around 3.3 million of the working age population were currently employed. The national Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) stood at 35 percent. Harare had the highest proportion of the employed population at around 26 percent followed by Mashonaland West at 13 percent. Matabeleland North with 2 percent had the least proportion.

Twenty-nine percent of the employed population was in the formal sector while forty-five percent were in the informal sector. Of those in employment 21 percent and 5 percent were in the agriculture and household sectors, respectively. Eighty-eight percent of the employed population were informally employed. Among those employed in the non-agriculture sectors, 85 percent were informally employed.

The wholesale trade; retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industry had the largest proportion of the employed population at 26 percent followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing with 21 percent.

Sixty-two percent of the employed population earned income of less than RTGS\$20,000 during the month of April 2022. Among the paid employees, 27 percent earned income of less than RTGS\$20,000 again during the month of April 2022.

Thirty-eighty percent of the employed population worked excessive hours of above 49 hours a week. Twenty-nine percent were in time-related underemployment.

Twenty percent of persons 15 years and above were unemployed. Among males the rate was 18 percent while for females it was 23 percent. Matabeleland North province had the highest unemployment rate of 38 percent. The age groups (15-19) years had the highest unemployment rate of 42 percent followed by those aged (20-24) years at 34 percent.

Youth (15-24) years had a national unemployment rate of 37 percent. The national unemployment rate for youth (15-34) years was 29 percent. Unemployment rate was highest among those who had completed lower secondary at 23 percent followed by those with primary level education at 22 percent.

The expanded national unemployment rate for persons 15 years and above was 48 percent. It was higher for females at 53 percent than males with 43 percent. Matabeleland North had the highest expanded unemployment rate of 65 percent.

The age group (15-19) years had the highest expanded unemployment rate of 73 percent. Youths (15-24) years had a national expanded unemployment rate of 67 percent while the national expanded unemployment rate for youths (15-34) years was 58 percent.

The expanded unemployment rate was higher among those staying in the rural areas at 56 percent than those in urban area at 40 percent.

Twenty-nine percent of persons in potential labour force were discouraged job seekers. Mashonaland East with 17 percent had the highest proportion of discouraged job seekers.

The national proportion of youths (15-24) years who were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was estimated at 49 percent. Fifty percent of youth (15-34) years were in NEET.

Two percent of the currently employed population reported suffering from work related injuries/illnesses or both in the last twelve months preceding the survey. Harare Province had the highest proportion, 32 percent of employed persons who reported having suffered both work related illnesses and injury. Around 64 percent of those who reported having suffered work related illnesses or injuries resided in urban areas. Most workers were injured in the wholesale trade; retail trade; sale and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles sector at 17 percent.

The survey revealed that there were 23 thousand labour migrants of whom the majority 44 percent came from Mozambique followed by 16 percent who came from Malawi.

One percent of the employed population had at least one form of functional disability.

Table 1: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

		Sampled	Occupied	Interviewed	Household completion rate	Household response rate
Zimbabwe		12500	11706	10996	88.0	93.9
Province	Bulawayo	950	903	806	84.8	89.3
	Manicaland	1475	1364	1356	91.9	99.4
	Mashonaland Central	1225	1172	1115	91.0	95.1
	Mashonaland East	1325	1232	1115	84.2	90.5
	Mashonaland West	1325	1283	1257	94.9	98.0
	Matabeleland North	975	916	893	91.6	97.5
	Matabeleland South	875	820	796	91.0	97.1
	Midlands	1375	1252	1210	88.0	96.6
	Masvingo	1325	1234	1169	88.2	94.7
	Harare	1650	1530	1279	77.5	83.6
Area	Urban	4650	4308	3846	82.7	89.3
	Rural	7850	7398	7150	91.1	96.6

Figure 1: Labour Force Participation Rates by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

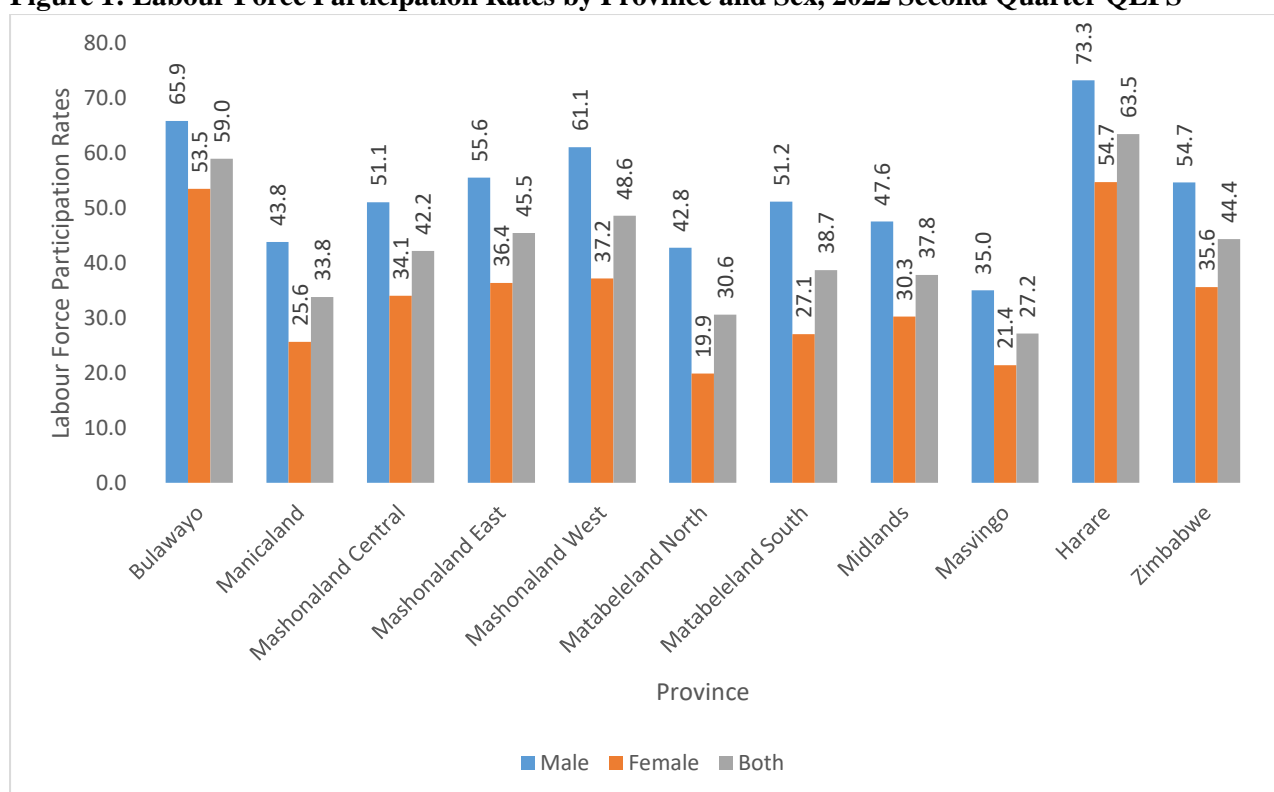


Figure 2: 2022 First Quarter and Second Quarters Labour Force Participation Rates by Province

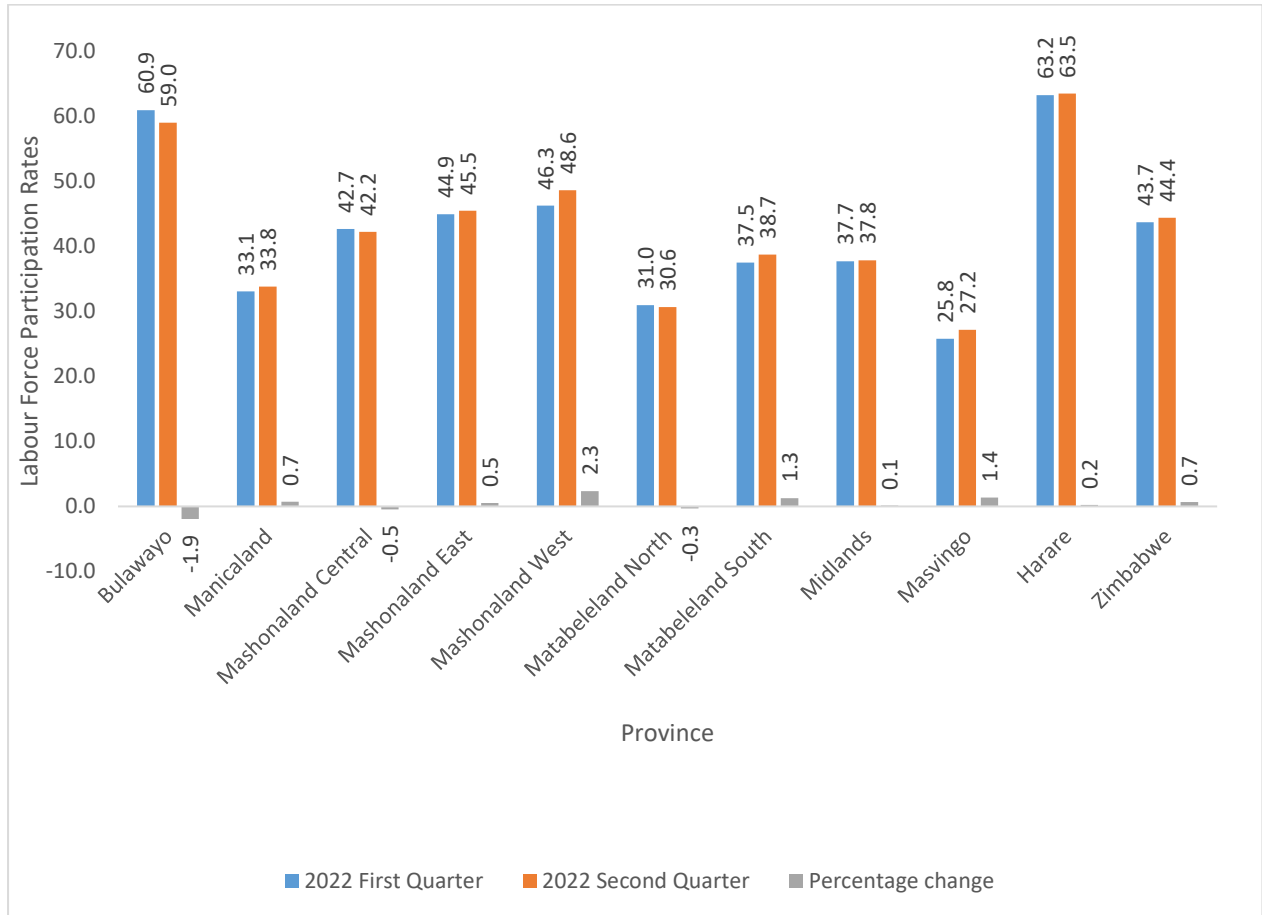


Figure 3: Labour Force Participation Rates by Area, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

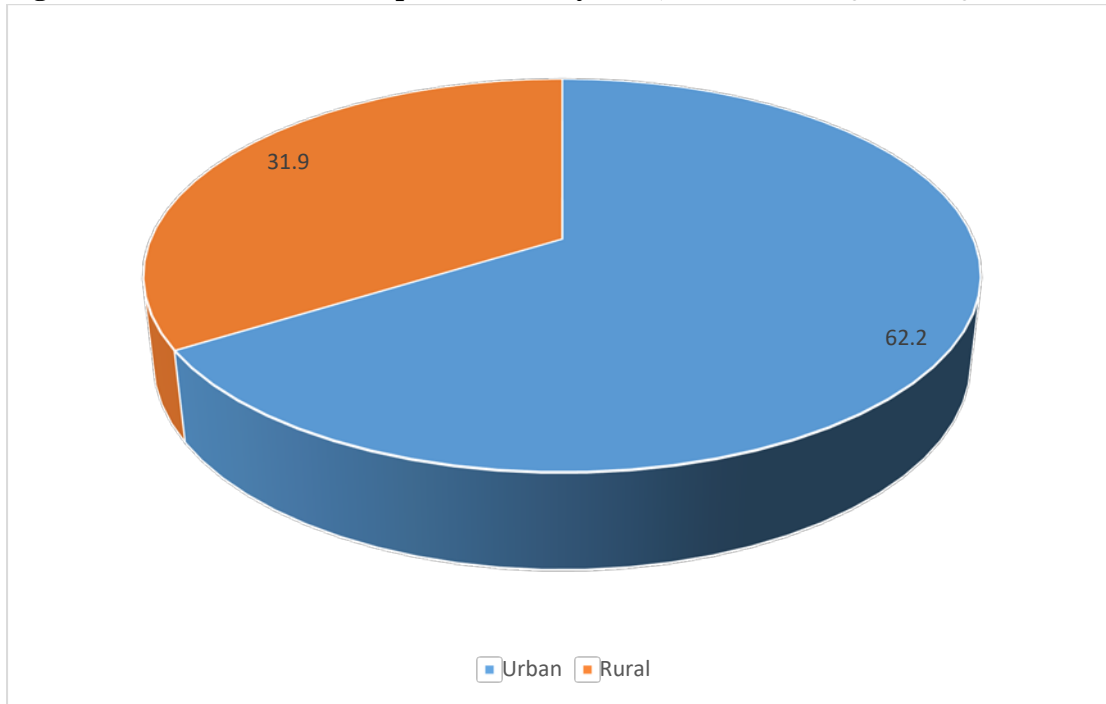


Figure 4: Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

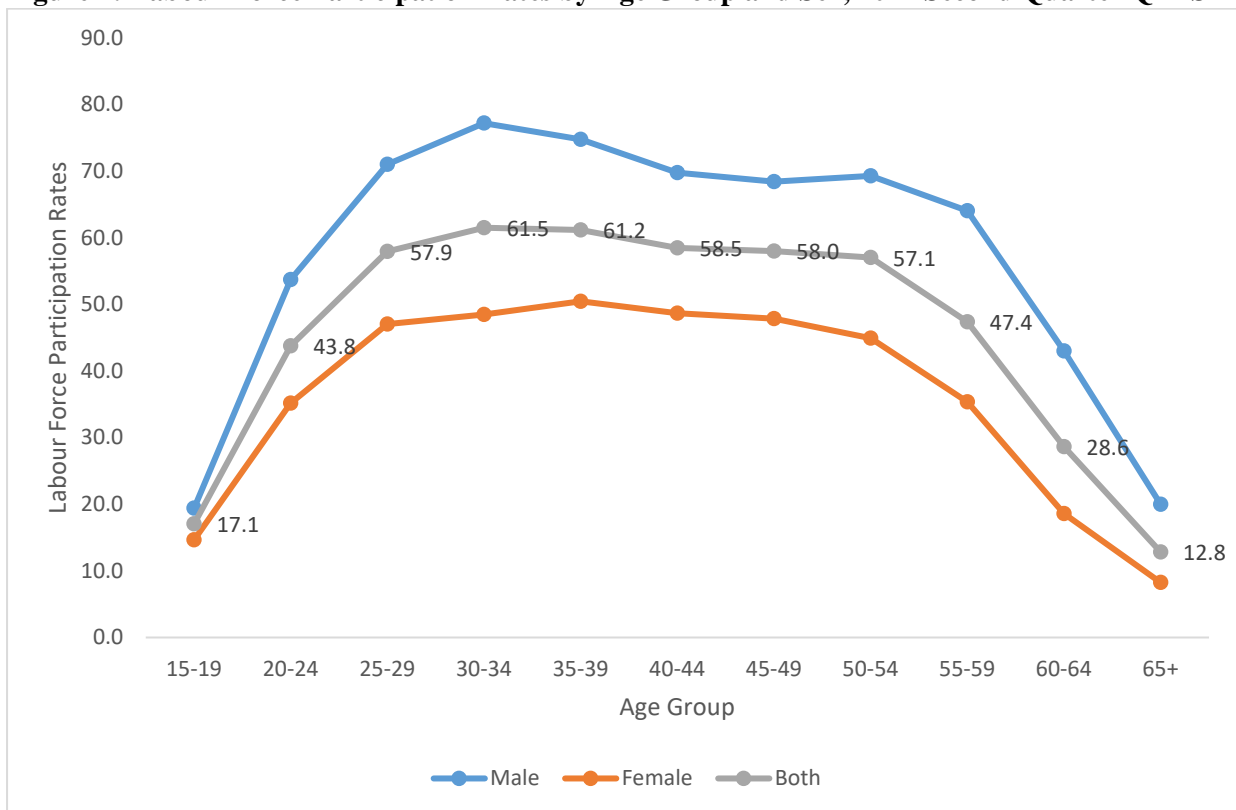


Figure 5: Employment to Population Ratio by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

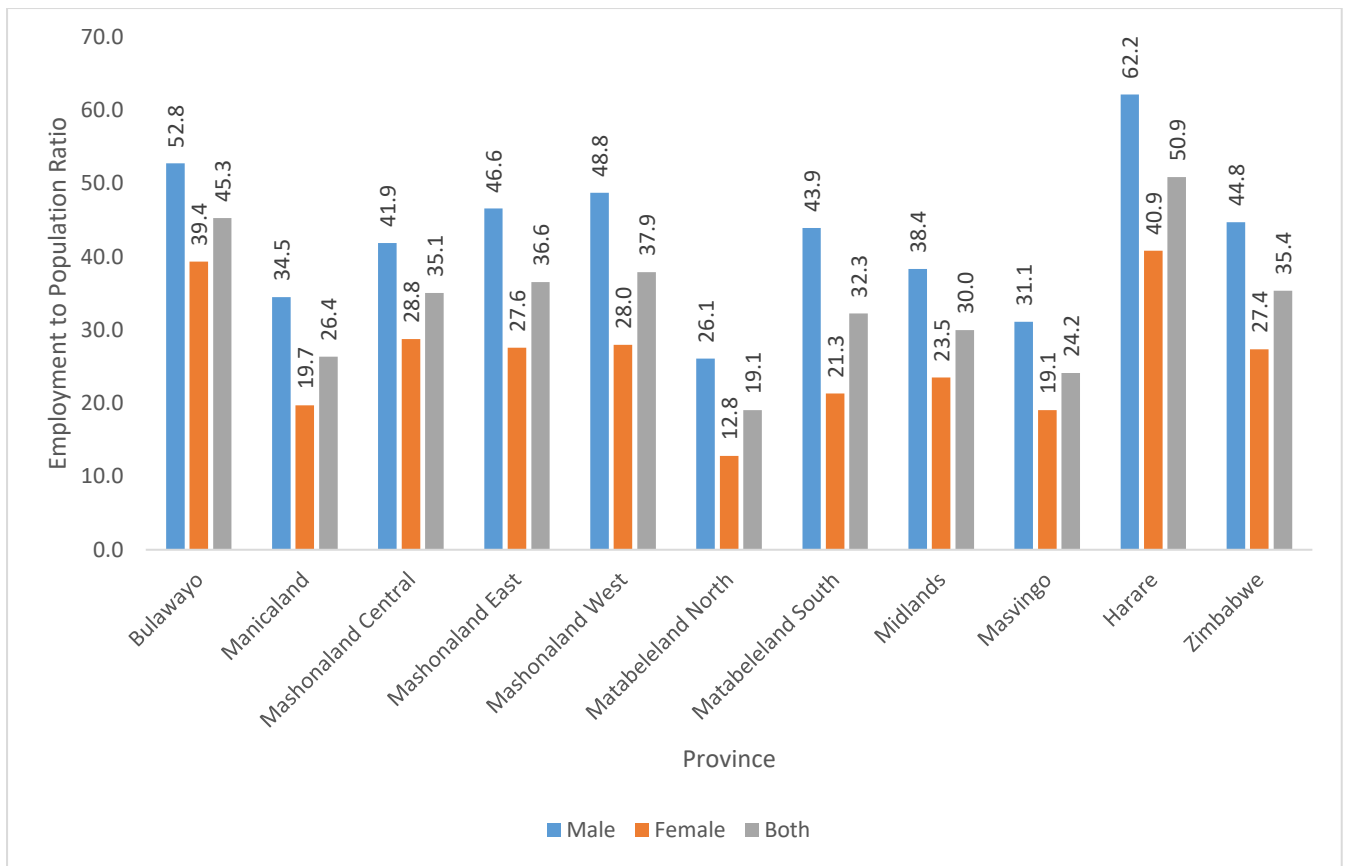


Figure 6: 2022 First and Second Quarters Employment to Population Ratio by Province

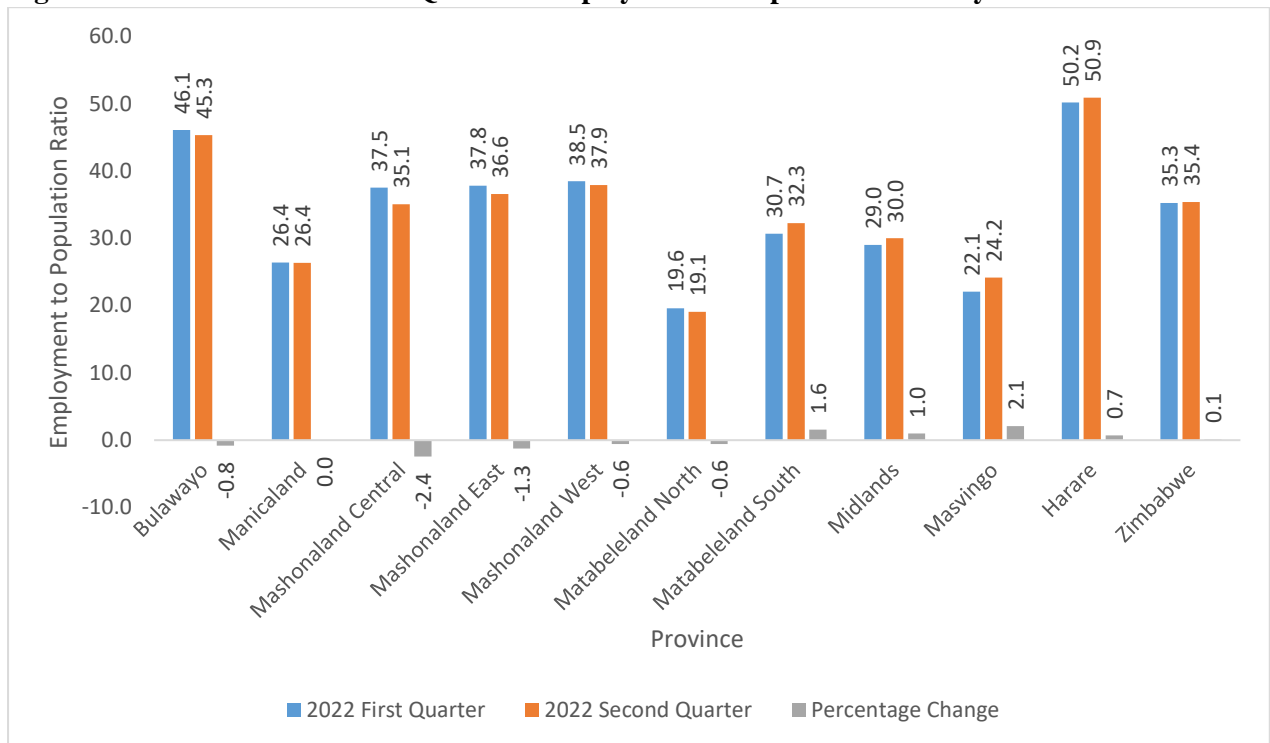


Figure 7: Employment to Population Ratio by Age Group and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

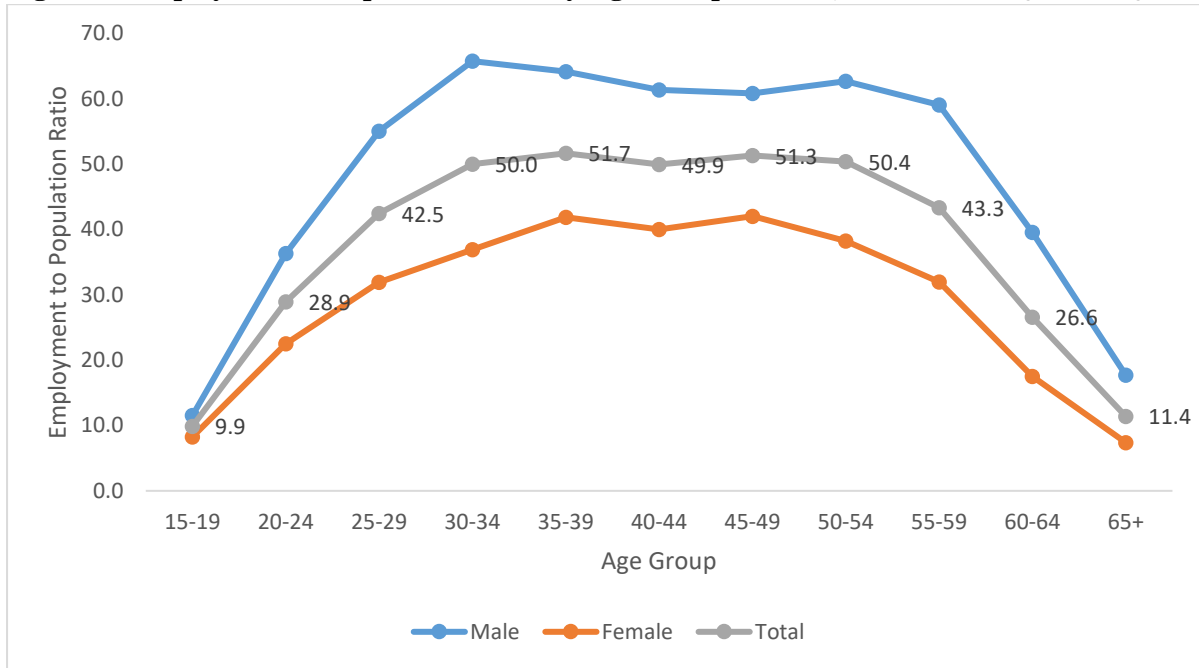


Figure 8: Employment to Population Ratio by Area, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

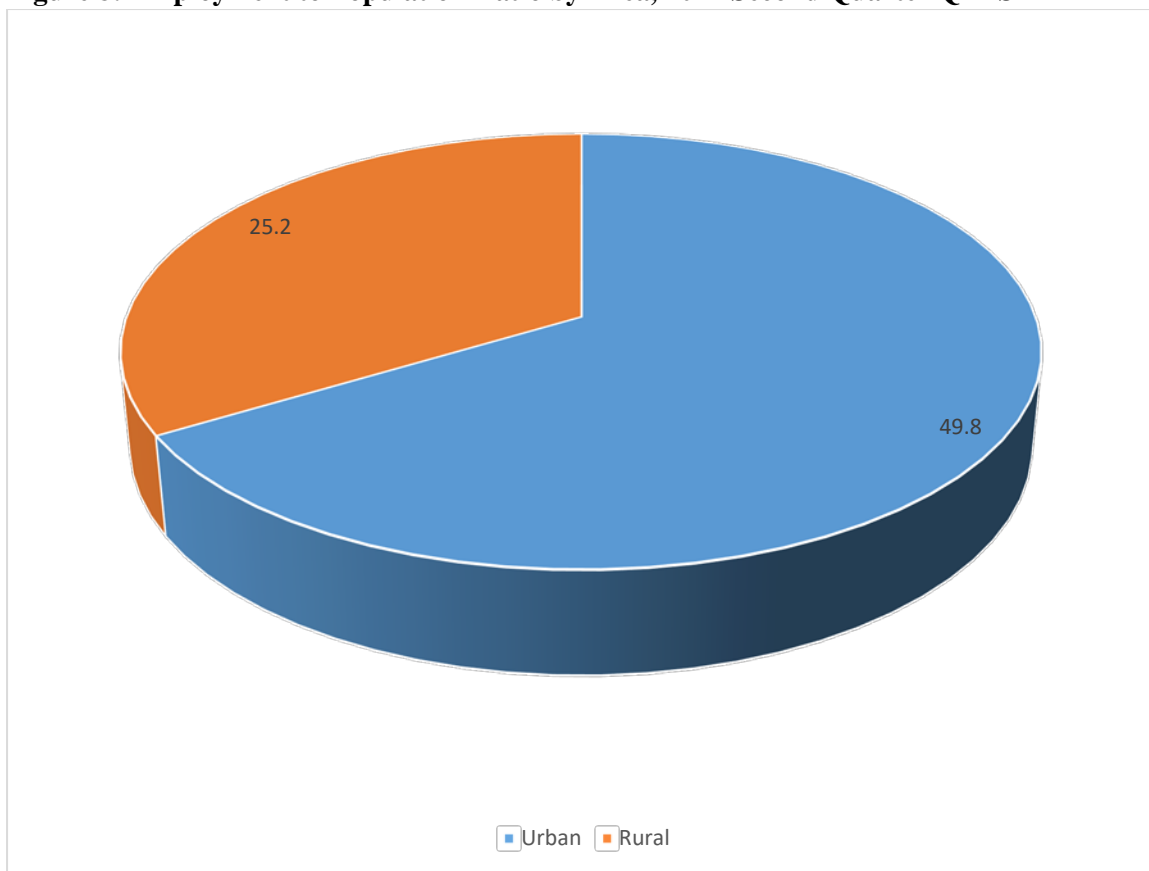


Figure 9: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Sector of Employment, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

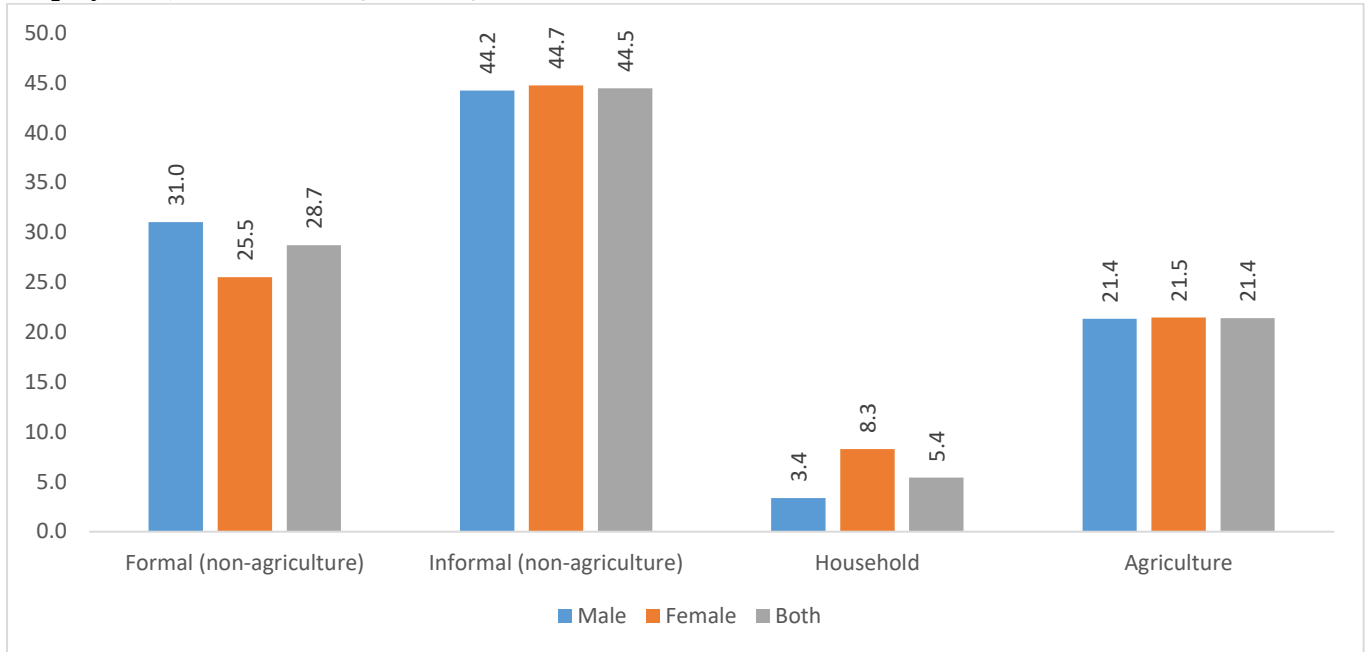


Figure 10: Distribution of the Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Sector of Employment, 2022 First and Second Quarters QLFS

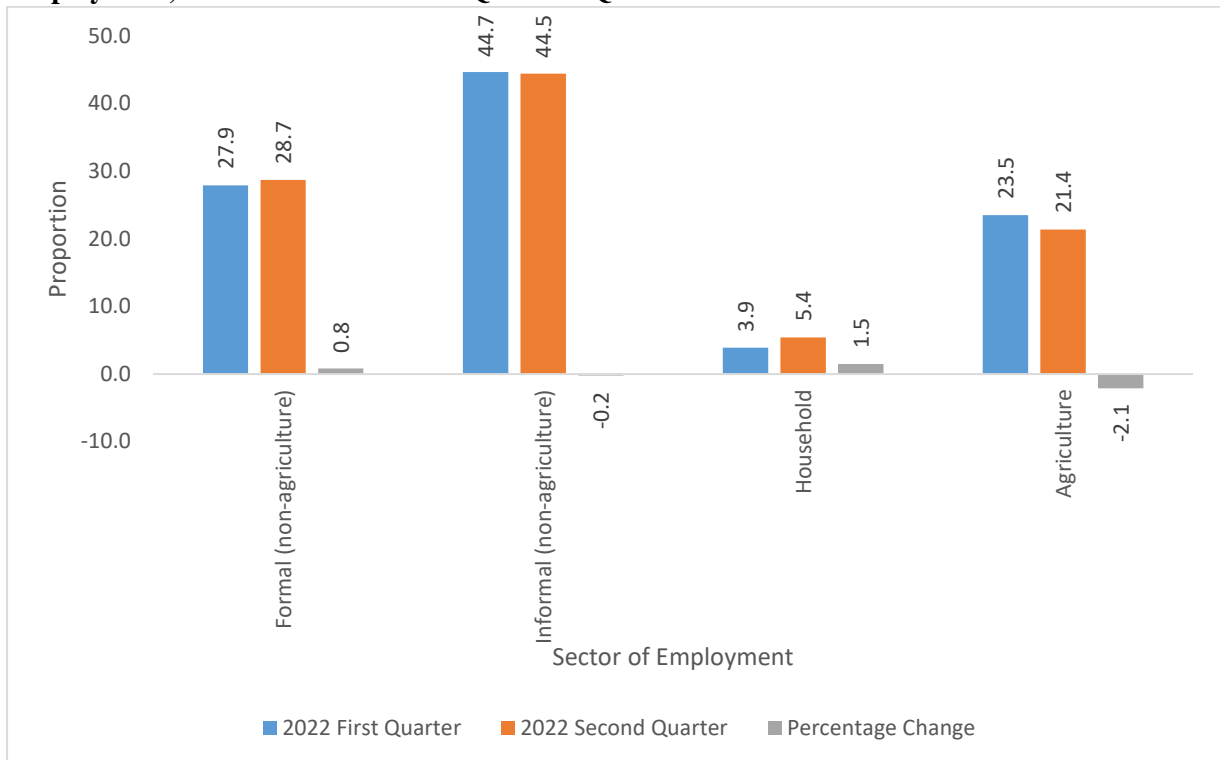


Figure 11: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

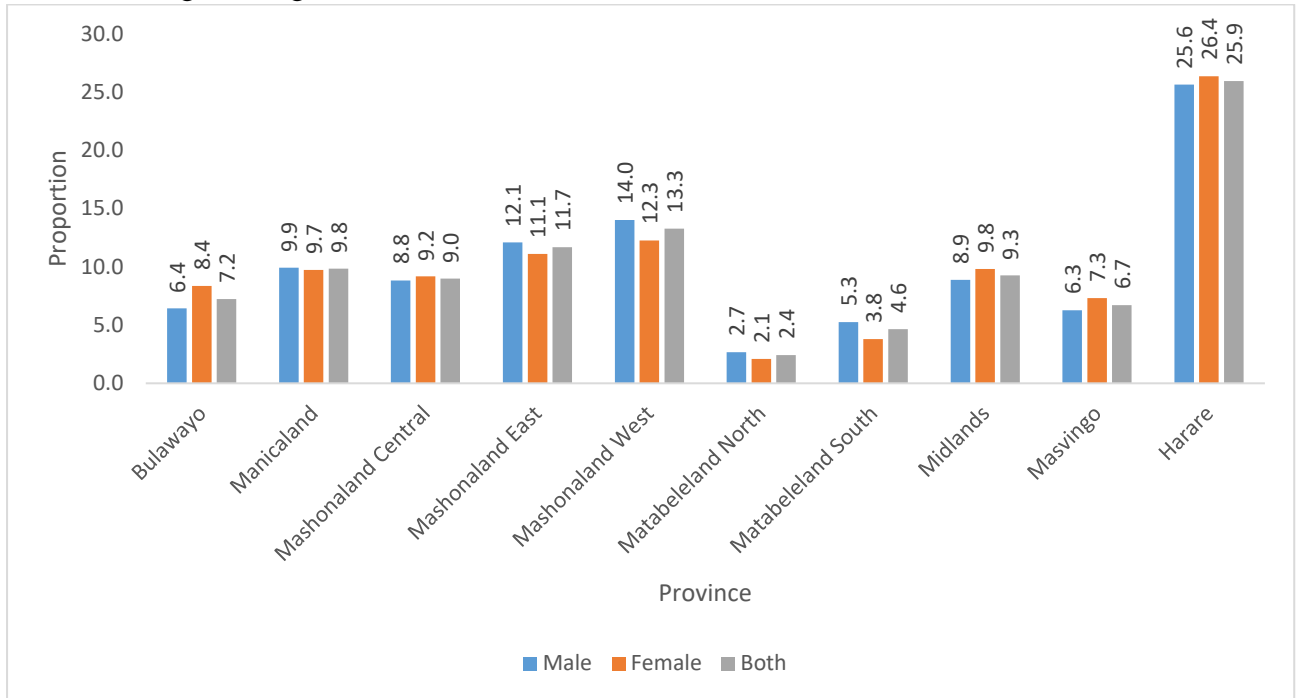
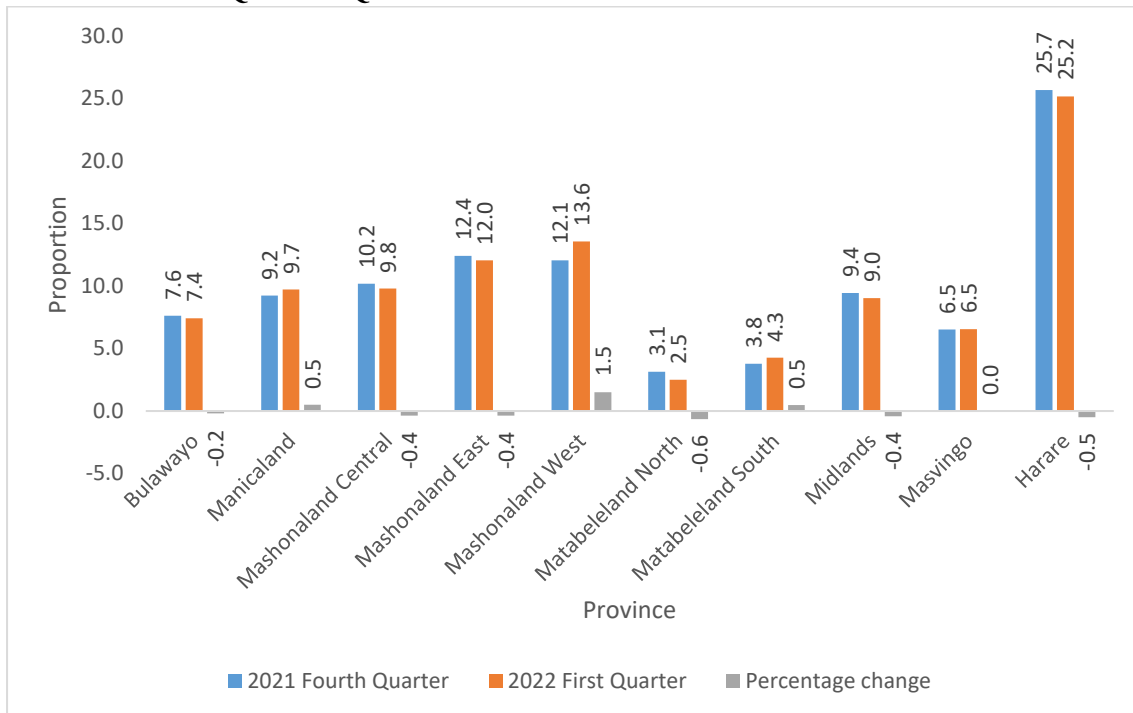


Figure 12: Distribution of the Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Province, 2022 First and Second Quarters QLFS



**Figure 13: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Industry, 2022
Second Quarter QLFS**

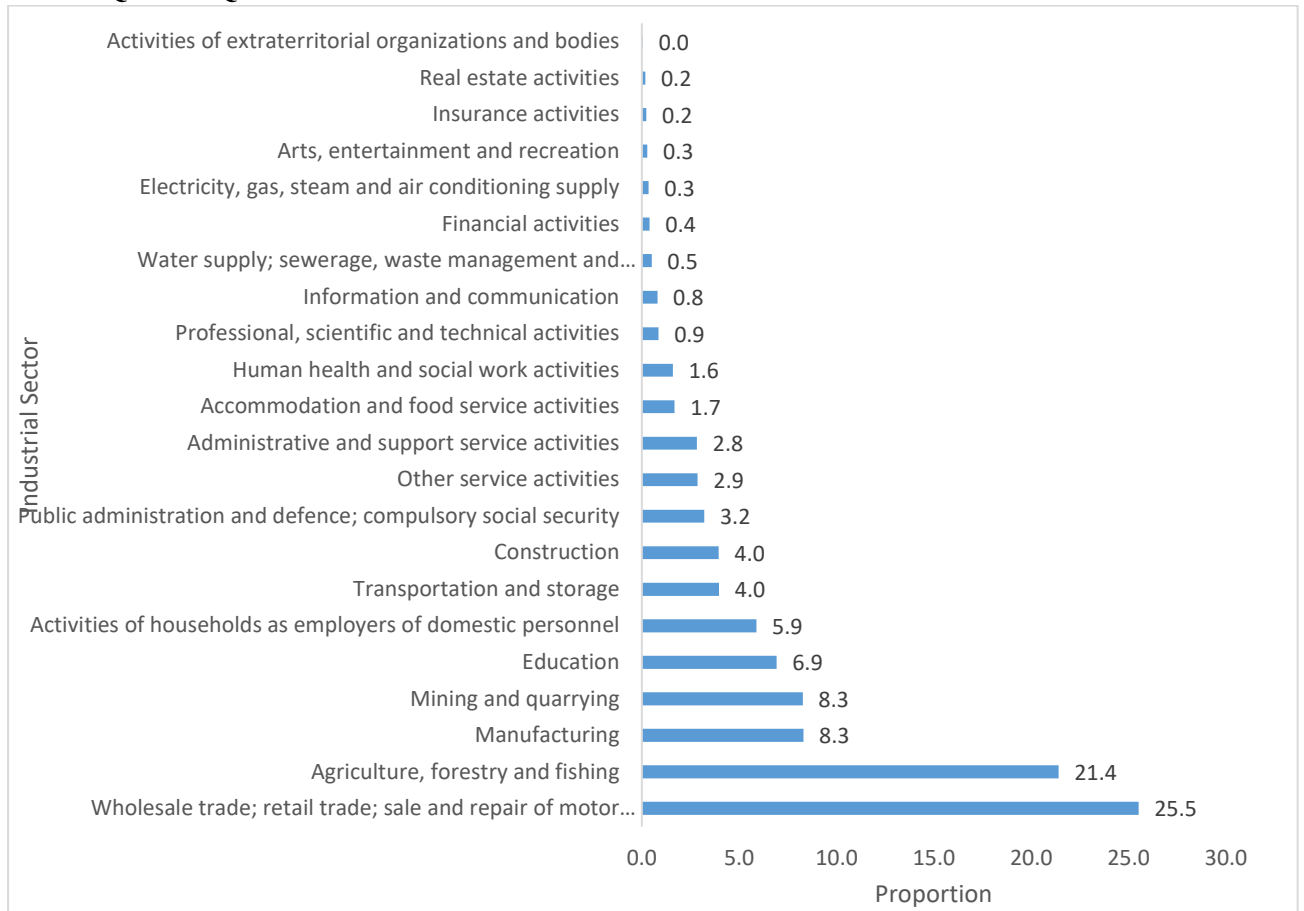


Figure 14: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Income Band in ZWL\$ Dollars, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

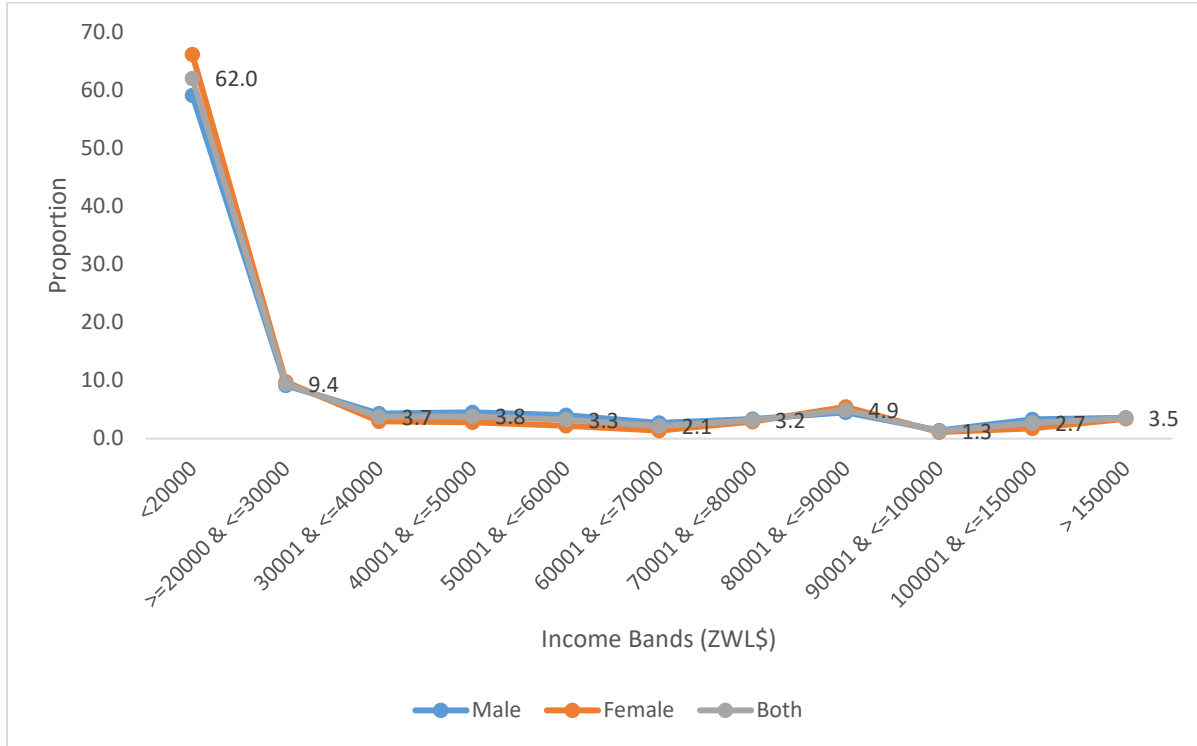


Figure 15: Proportion (%) of Paid Employees 15 Years and Above by Income Band in ZWL\$ Dollars, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

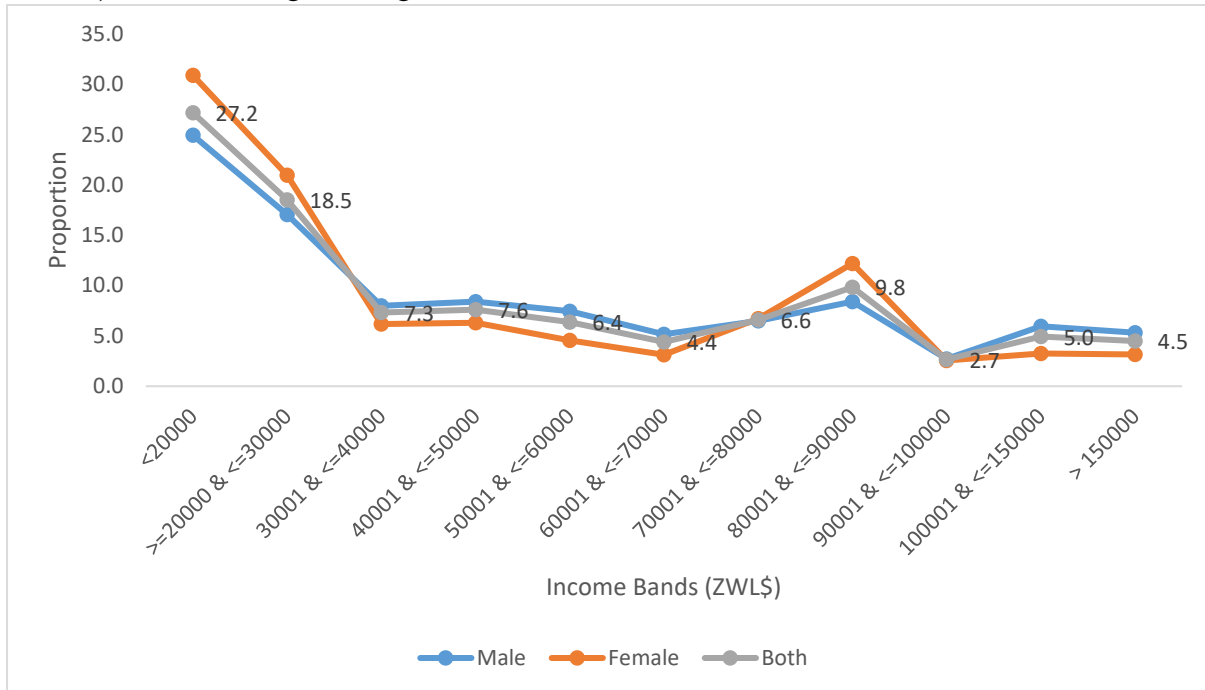


Figure 16: Average Income of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

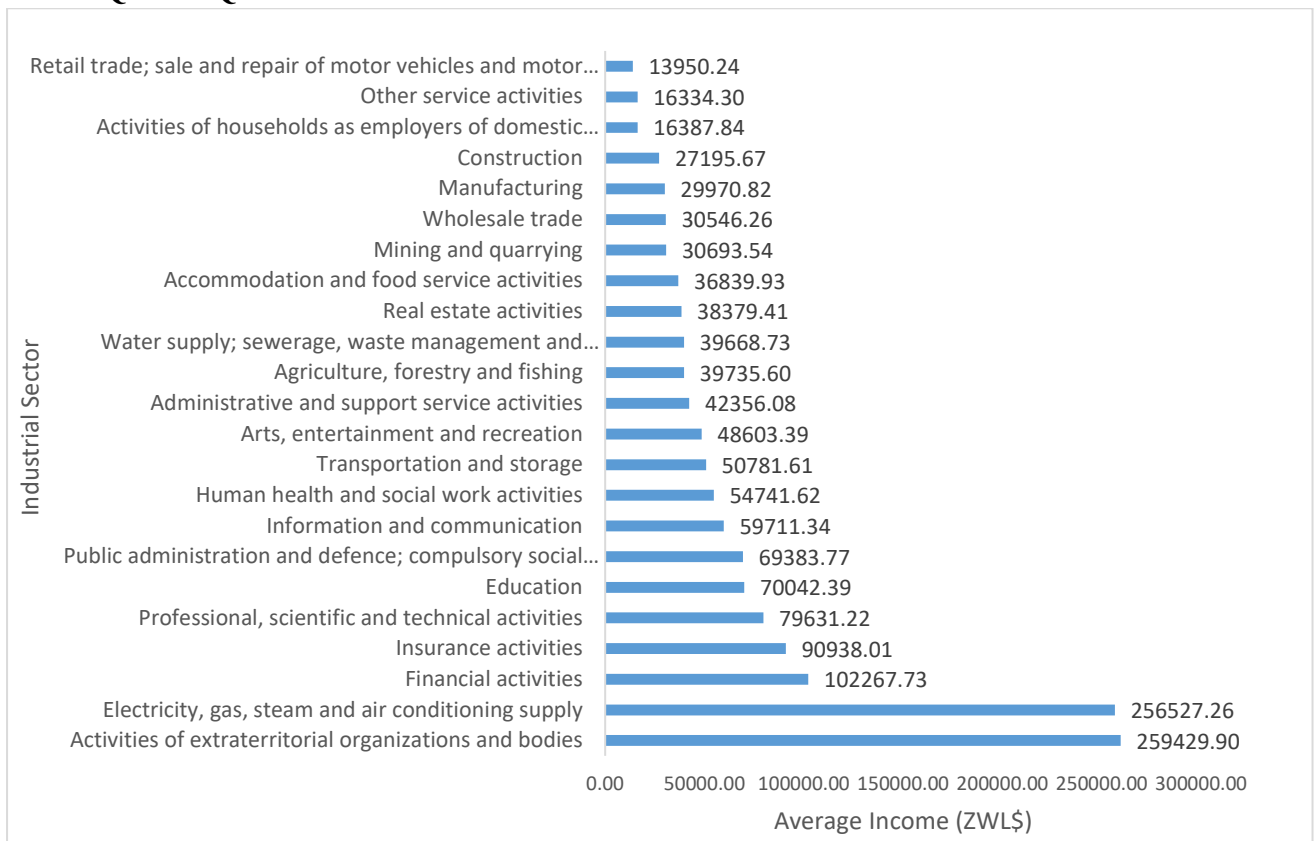


Figure 17: Average Income for Paid Employees 15 Years and Above by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

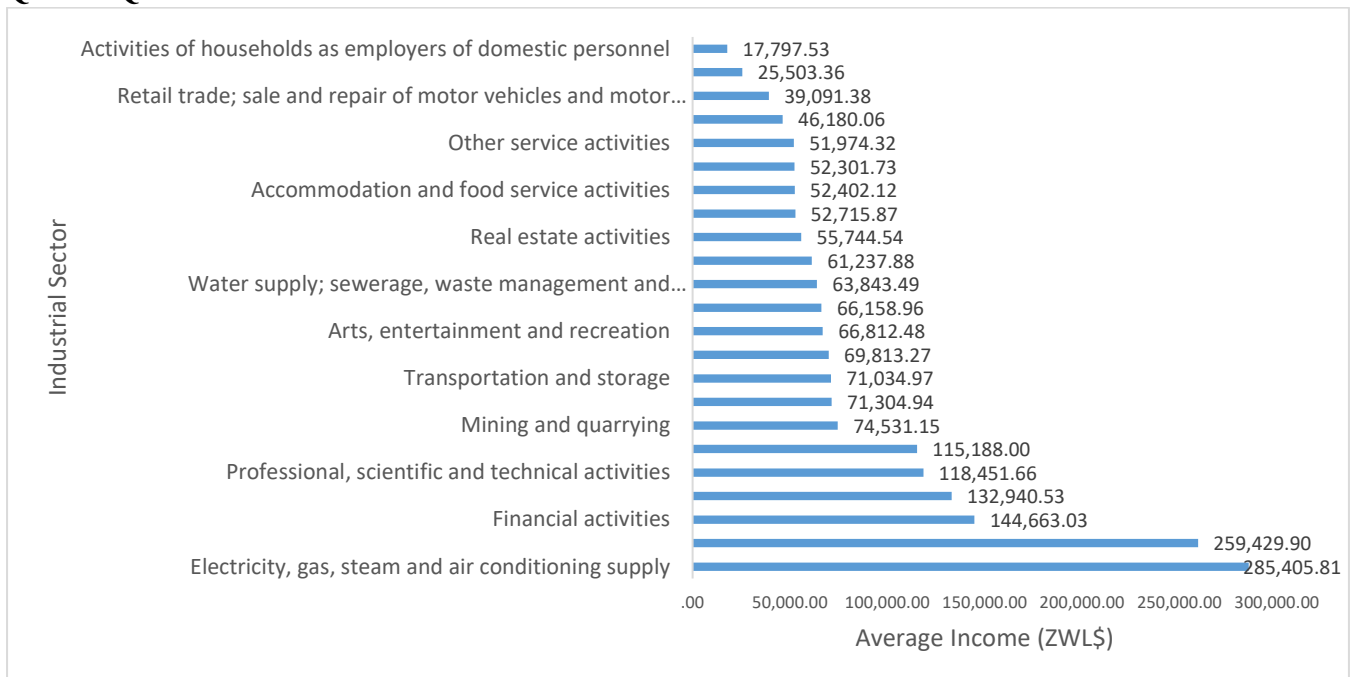


Figure 18: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Status in Employment, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

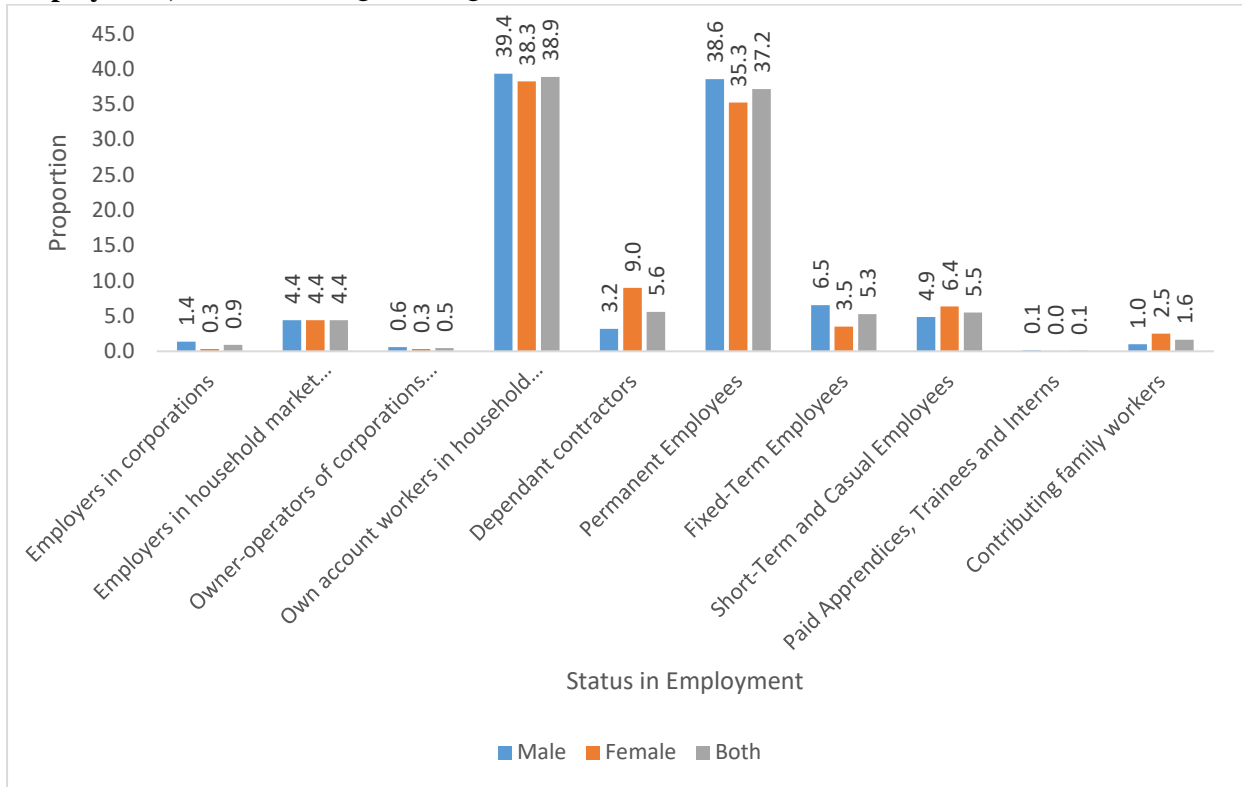


Figure 19: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Occupation and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

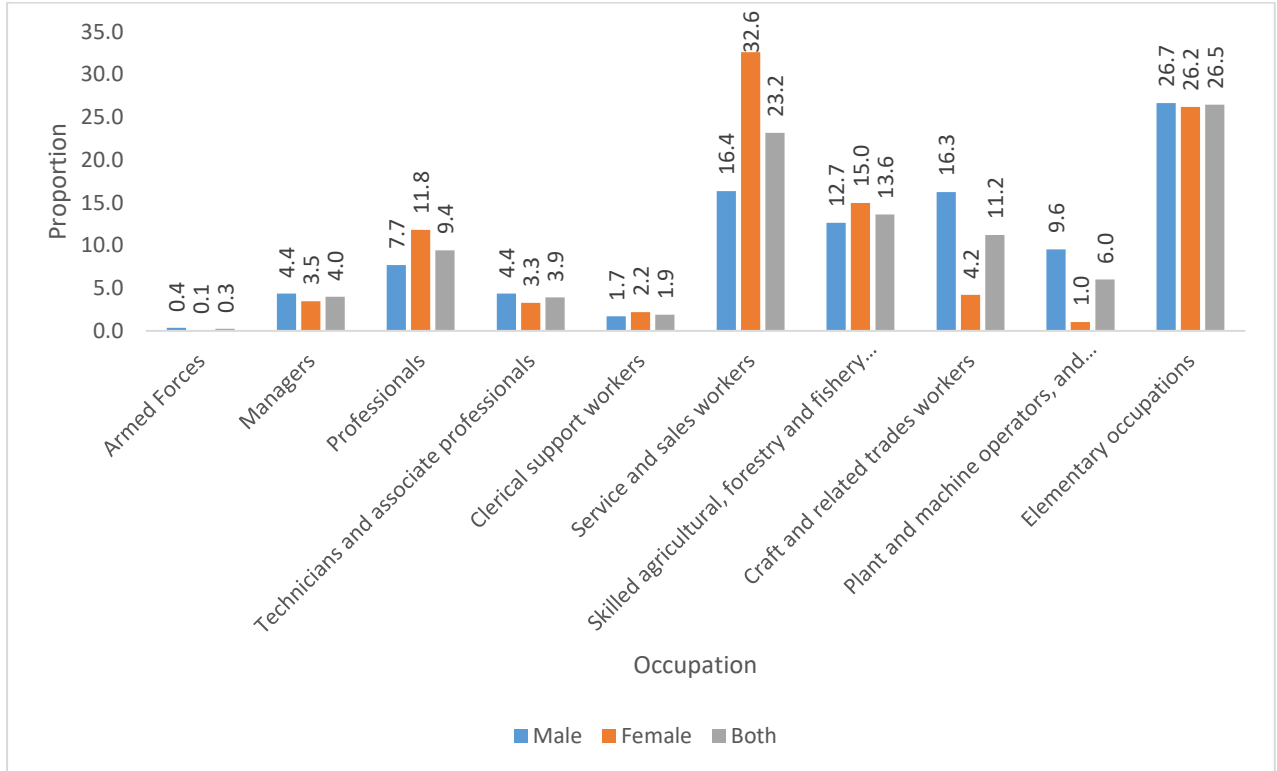


Figure 20: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Hours of Work and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

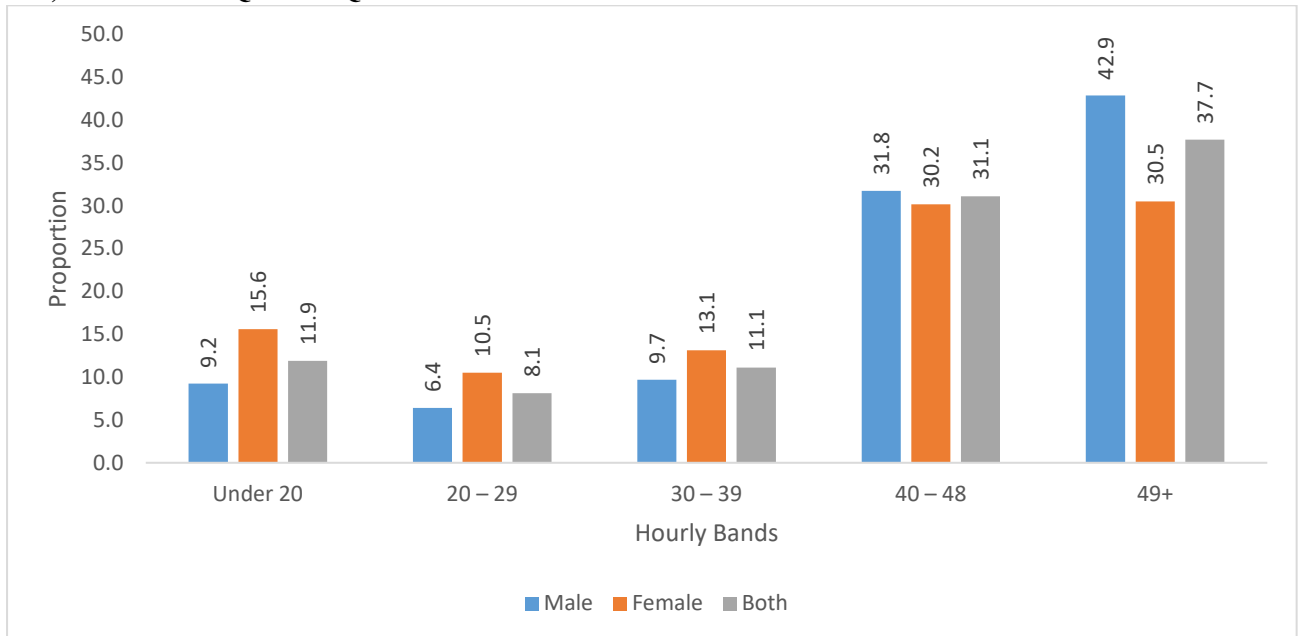


Figure 21: Employed Population 15 Years and Above in Time-related Underemployment by Industrial Sector, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

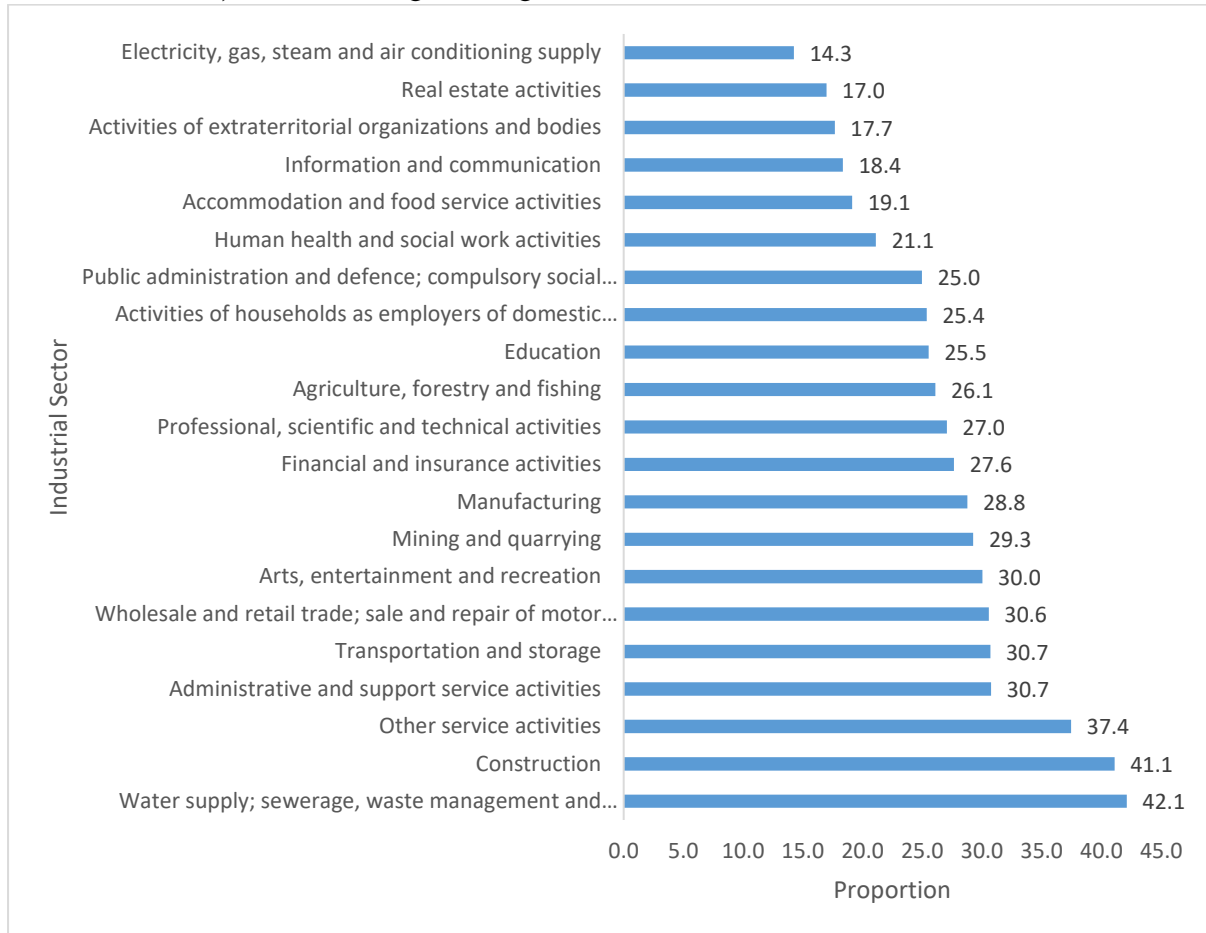


Figure 22: Proportion (%) of Employed Population 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector (non-Agriculture) by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

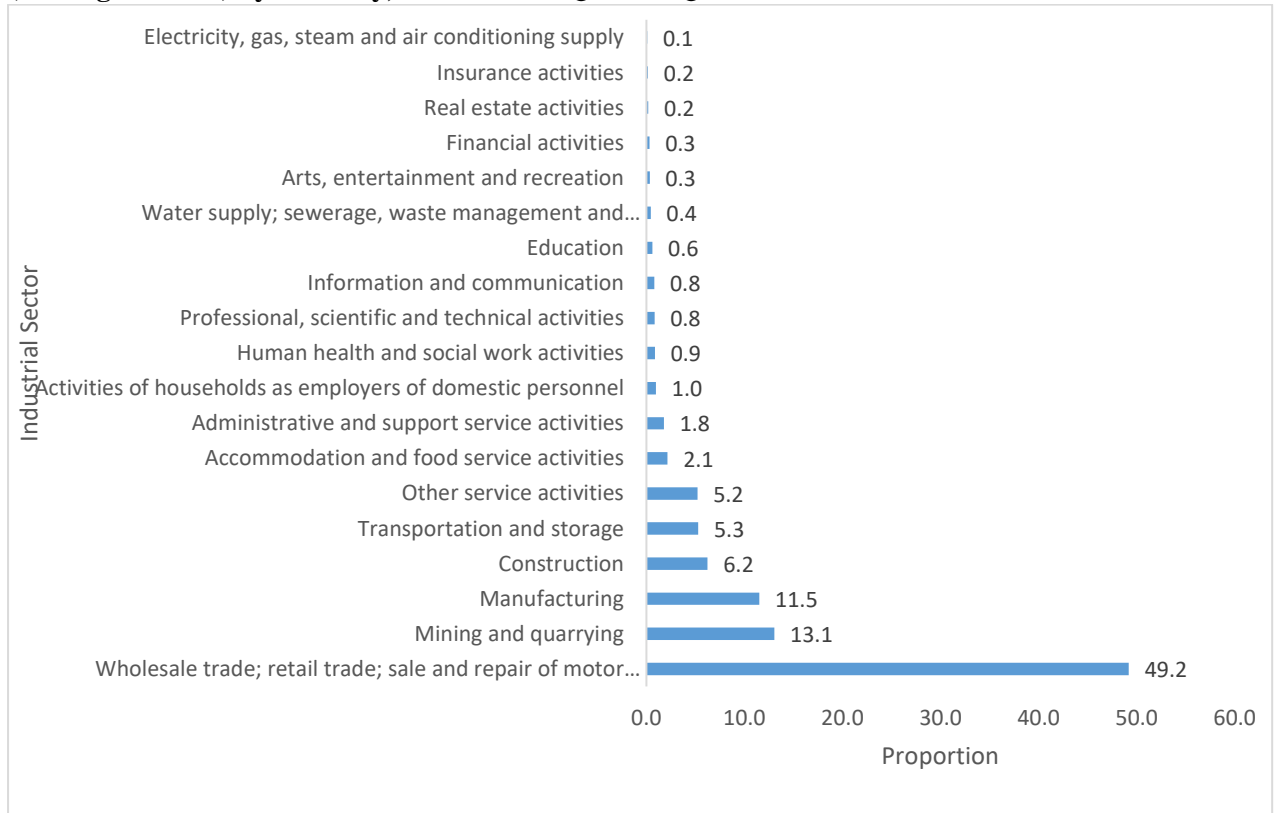


Figure 23: Proportion (%) of Employed Persons 15 Years and Above Informally Employed by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

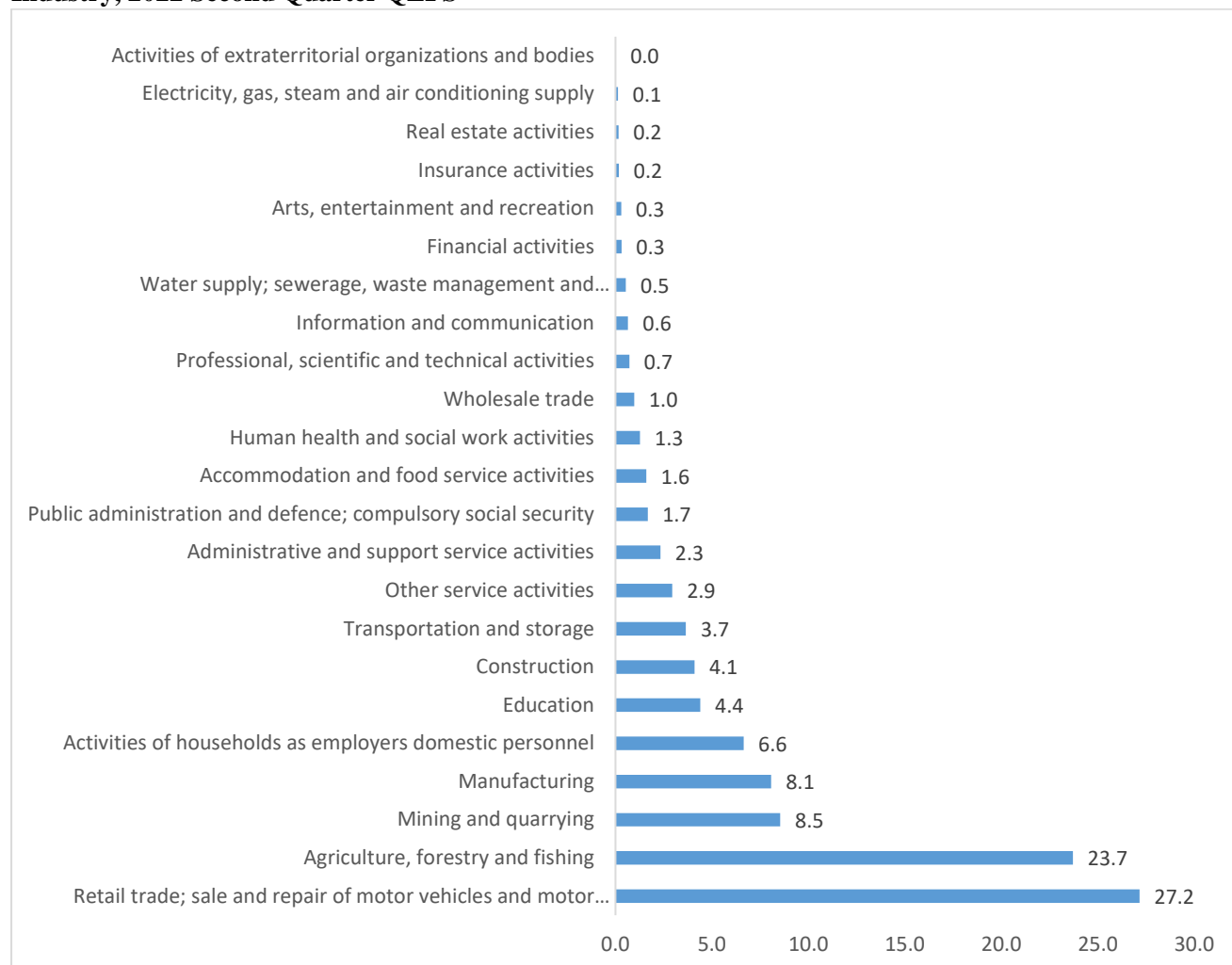


Figure 24: Proportion (%) of Employed Persons 15 Years and Above Informally Employed Persons in the non-Agriculture Sectors by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

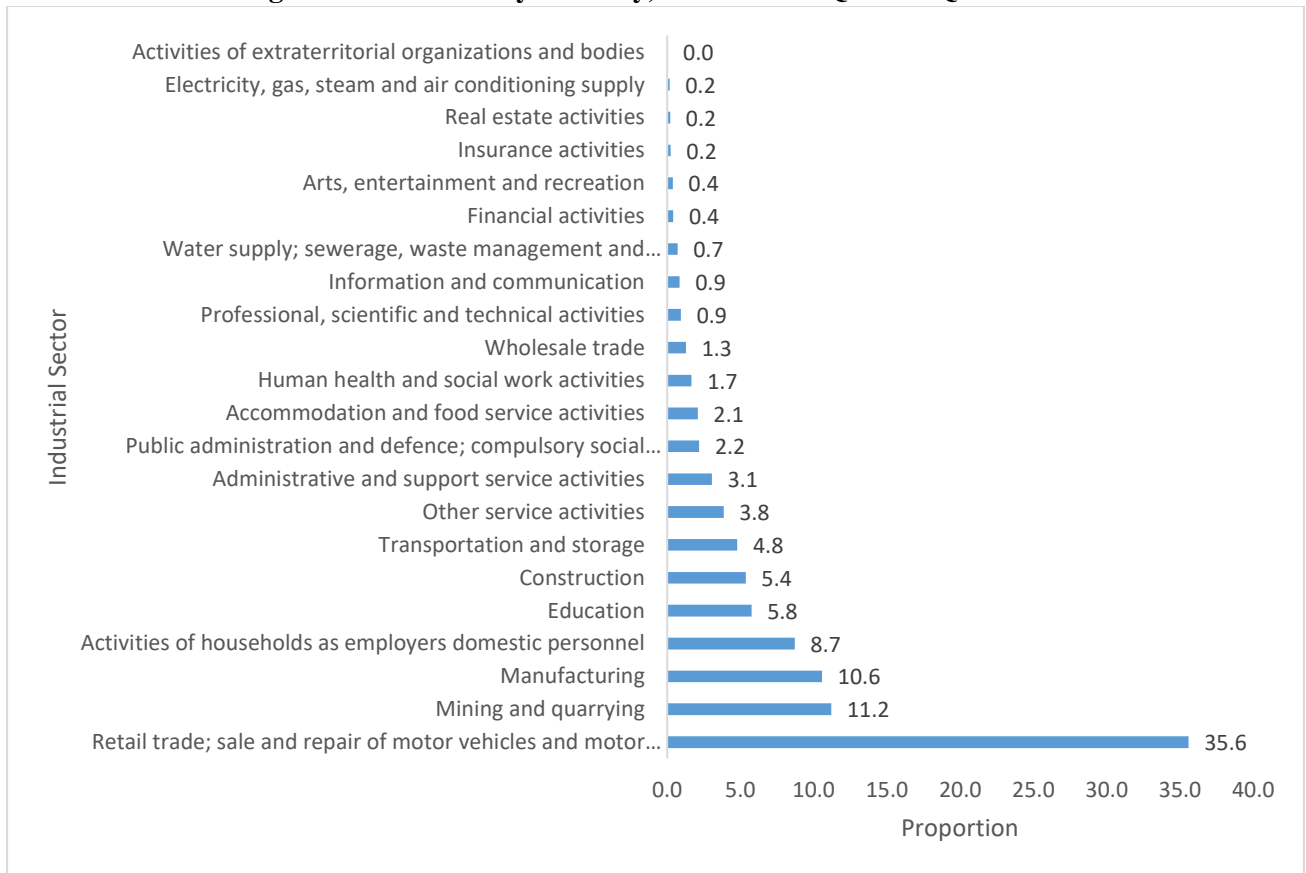


Figure 25: Unemployment Rates by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

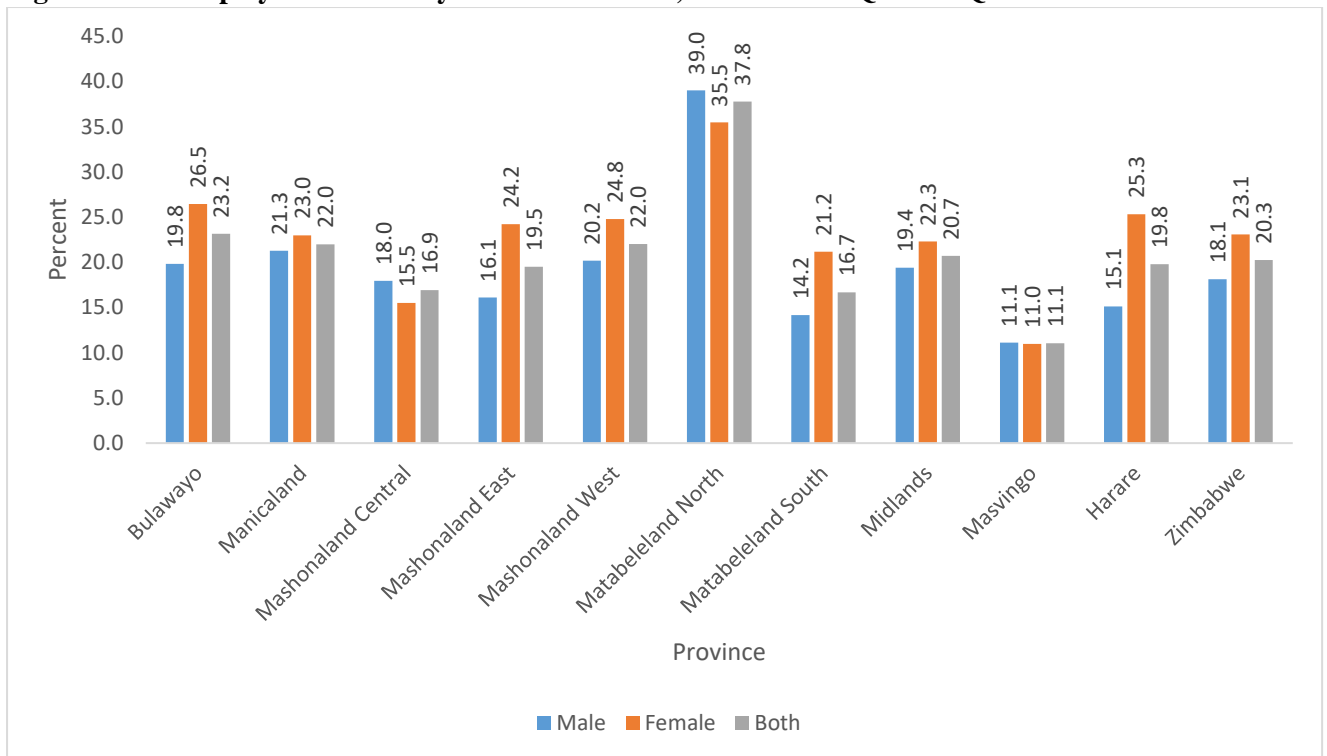


Figure 26: 2022 First and Second Quarters Unemployment Rates by Province

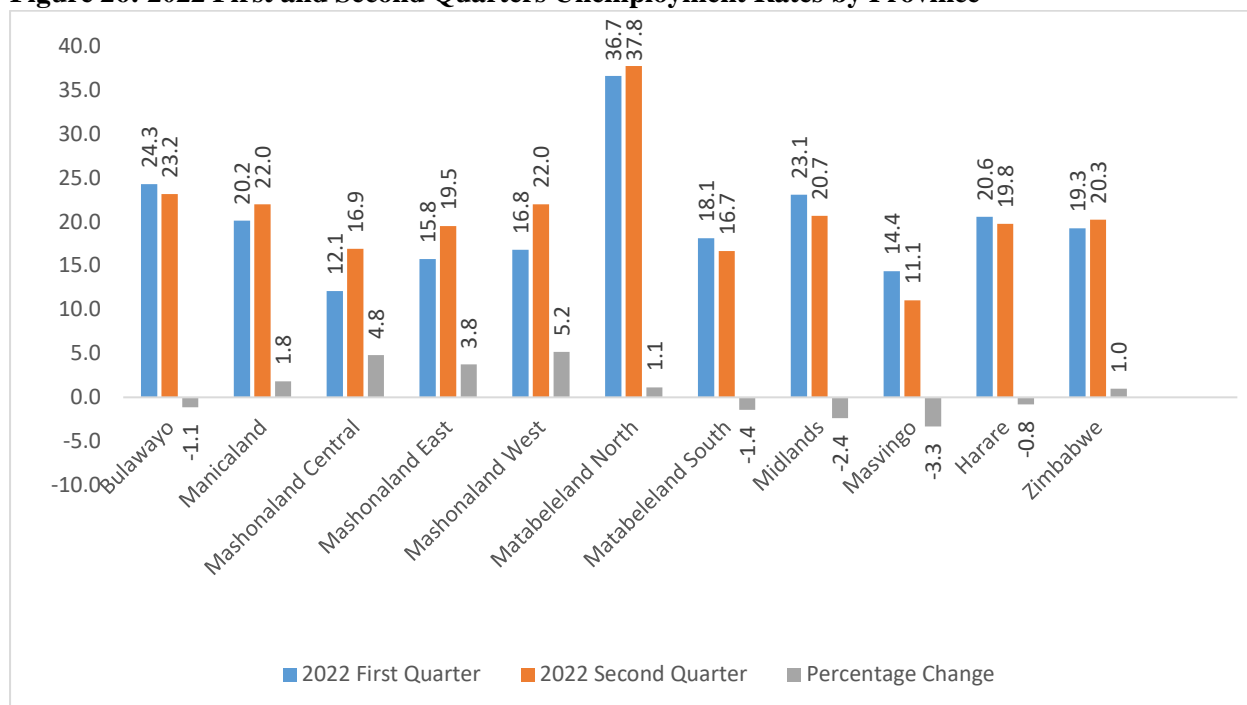


Figure 27: Unemployment Rates by Area and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

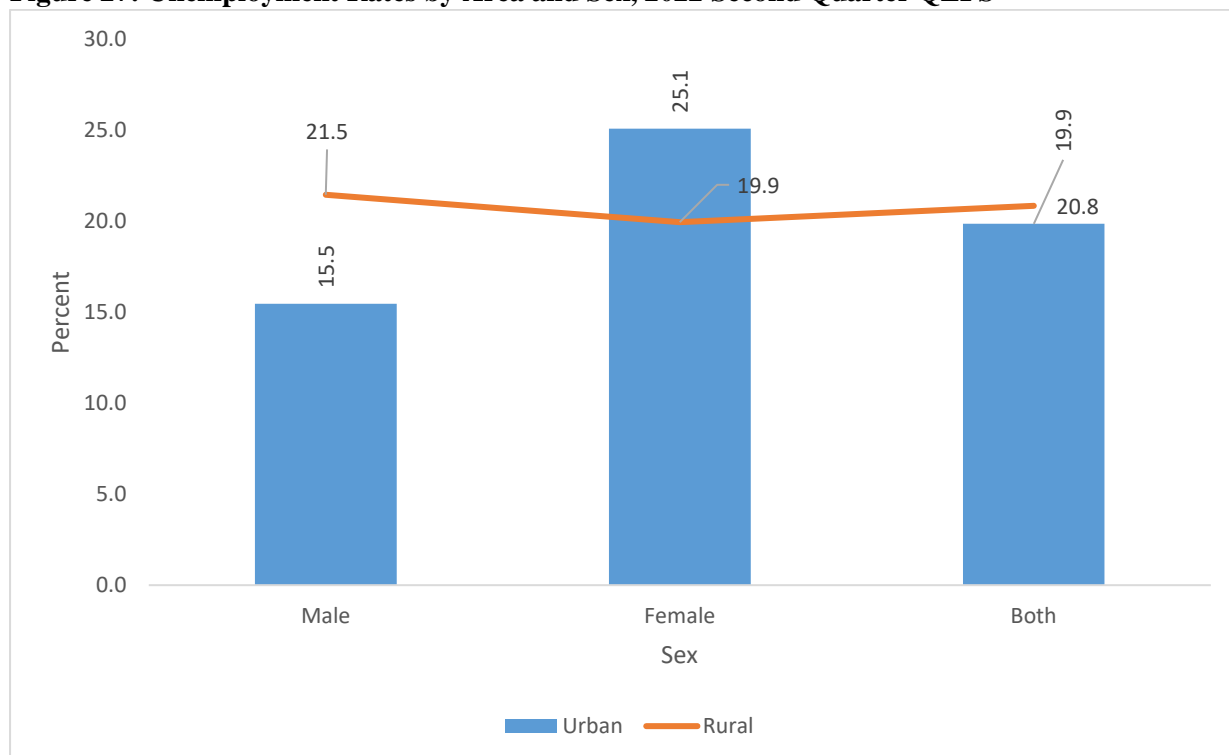
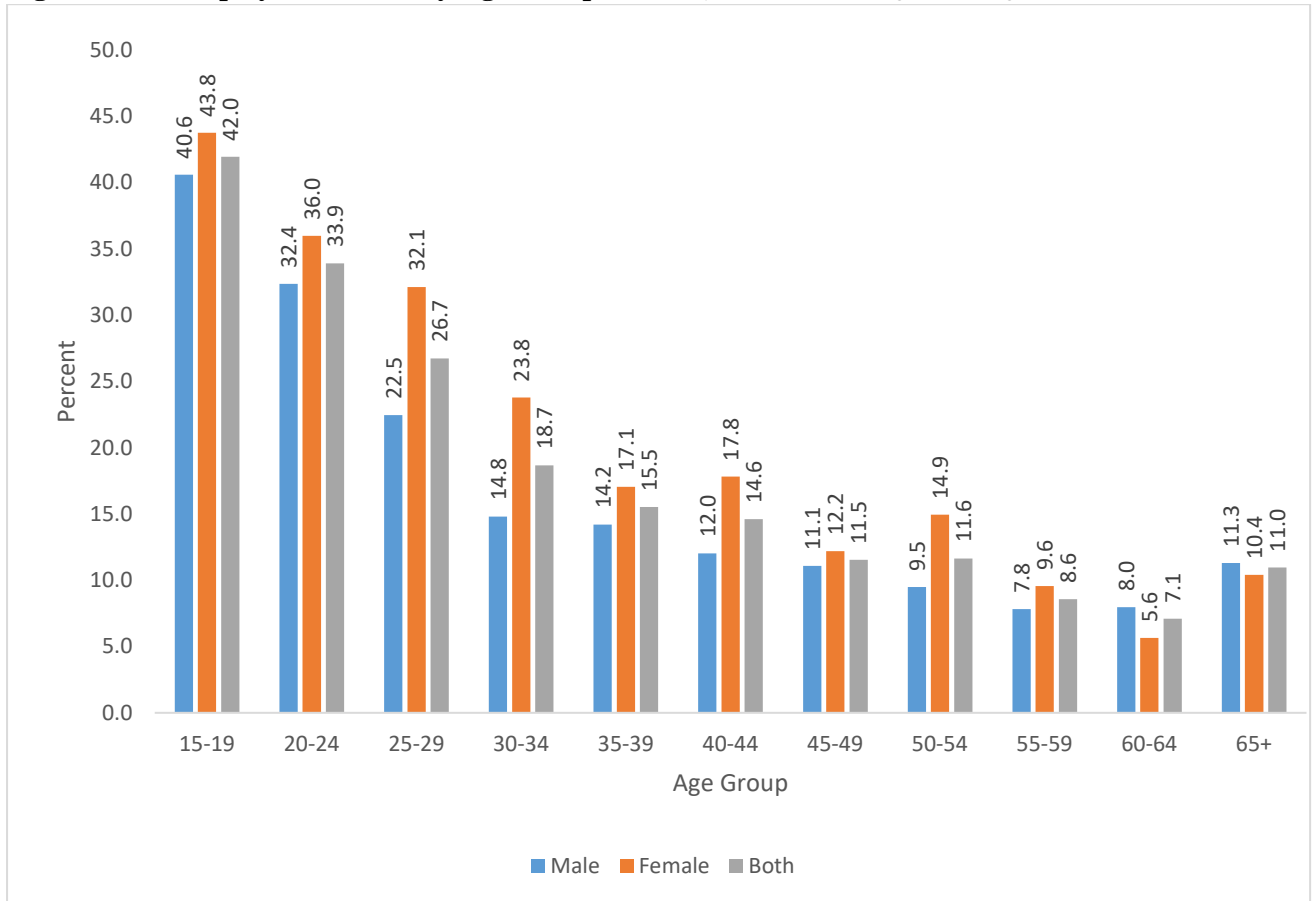


Figure 28: Unemployment Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS



**Figure 29: Unemployment Rates by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, 2022
Second Quarter QLFS**

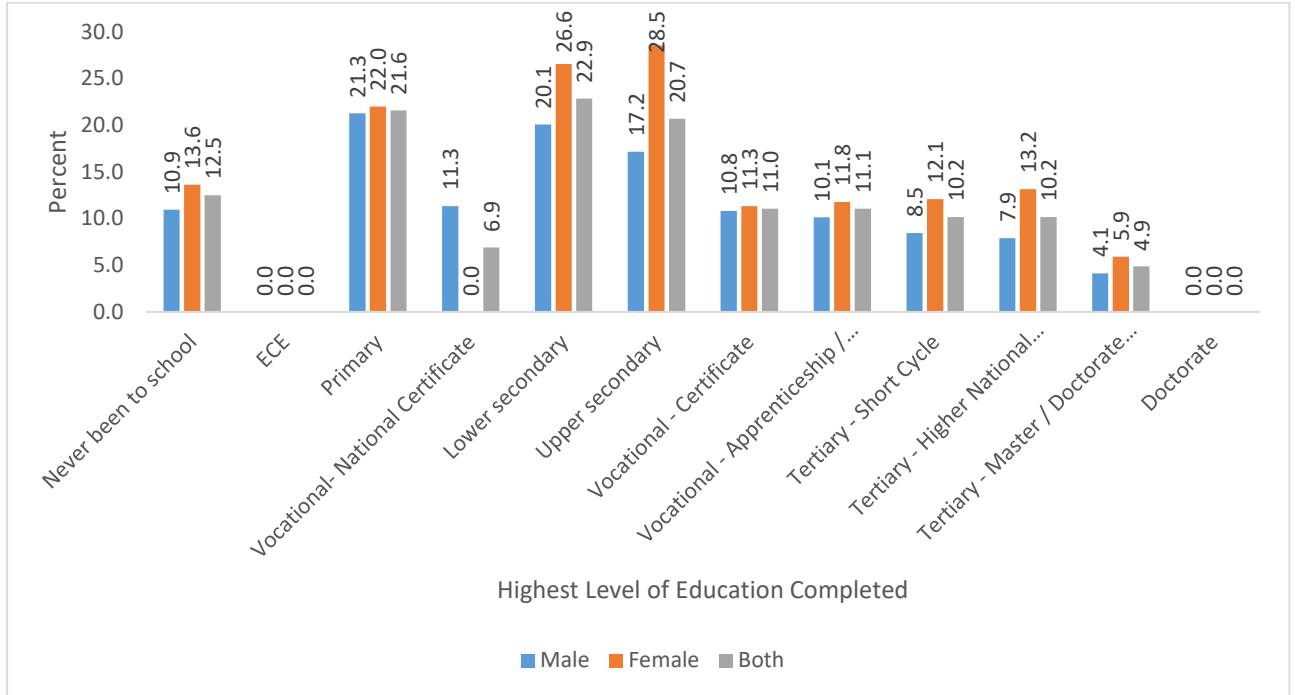


Figure 30: Expanded Unemployment Rates by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

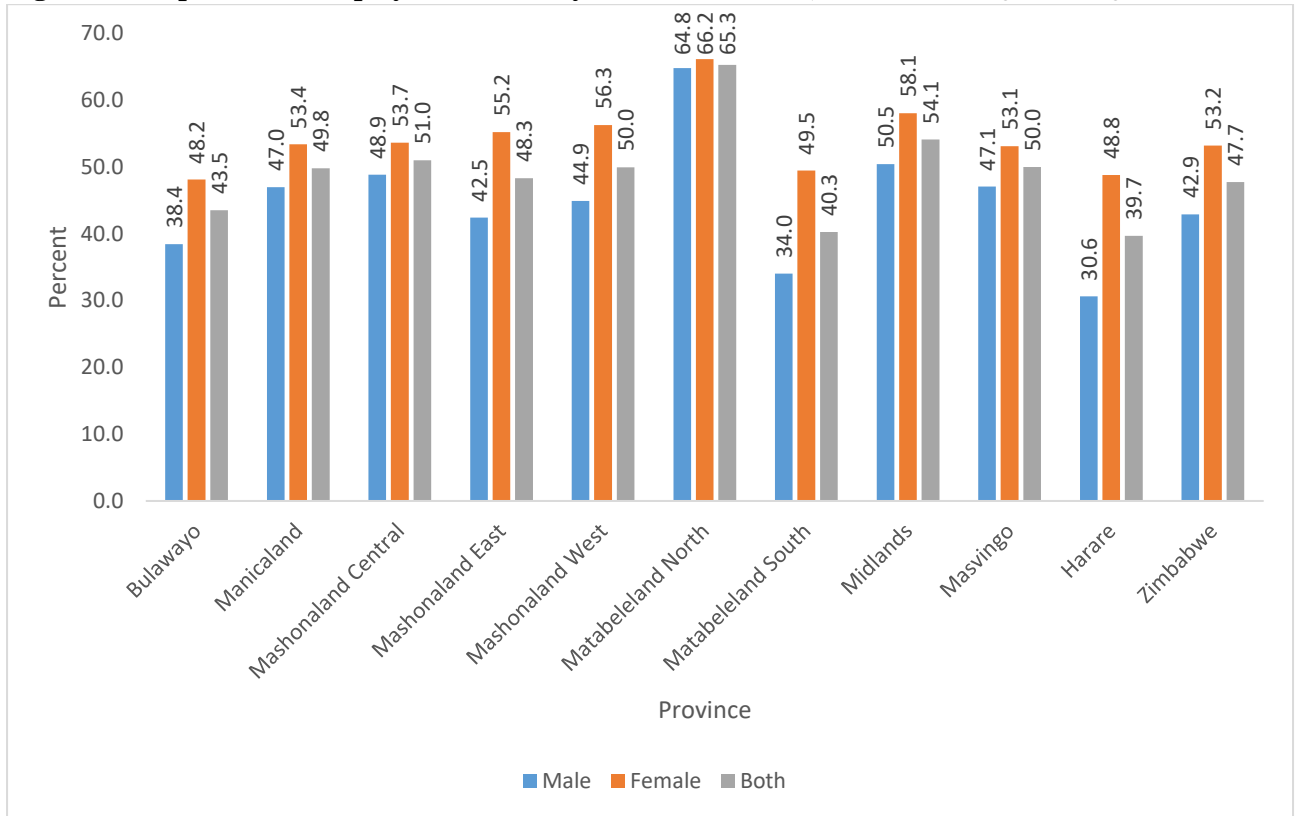


Figure 31: 2022 First and Second Quarters Expanded Unemployment Rates by Province

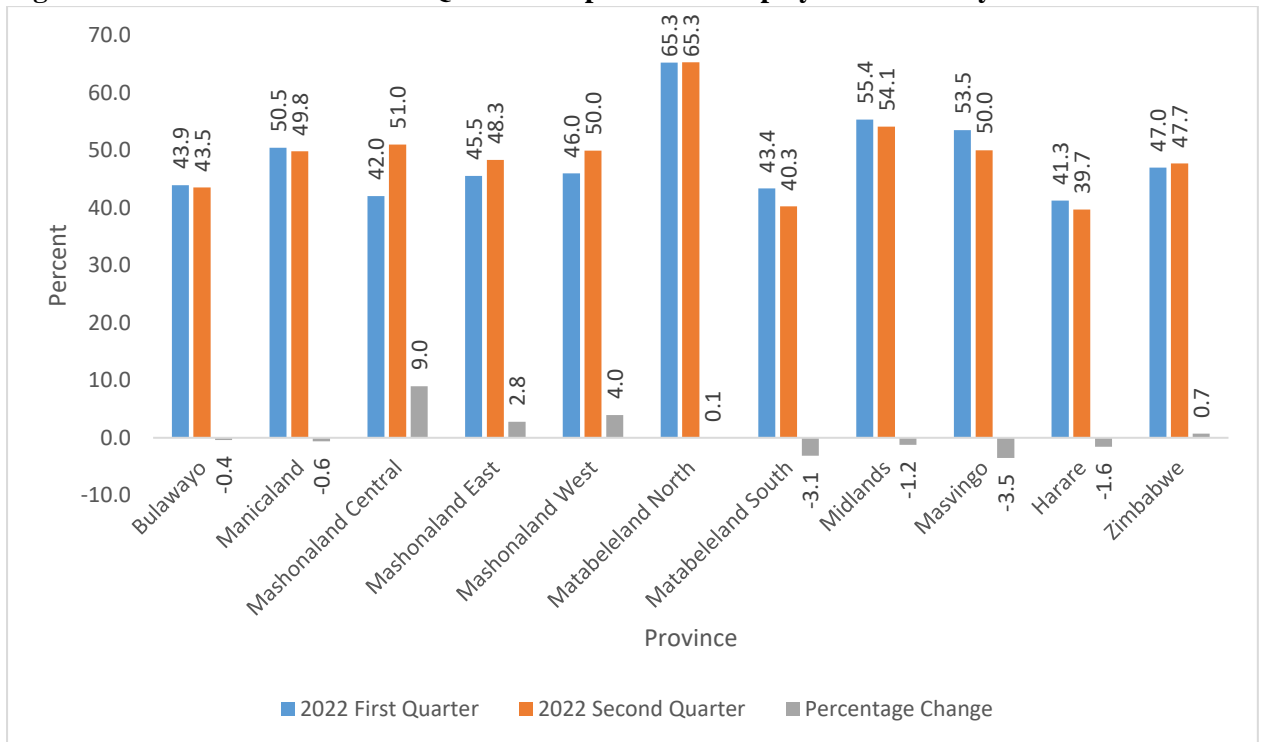


Figure 32: Expanded Unemployment Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2022 First Quarter QLFS

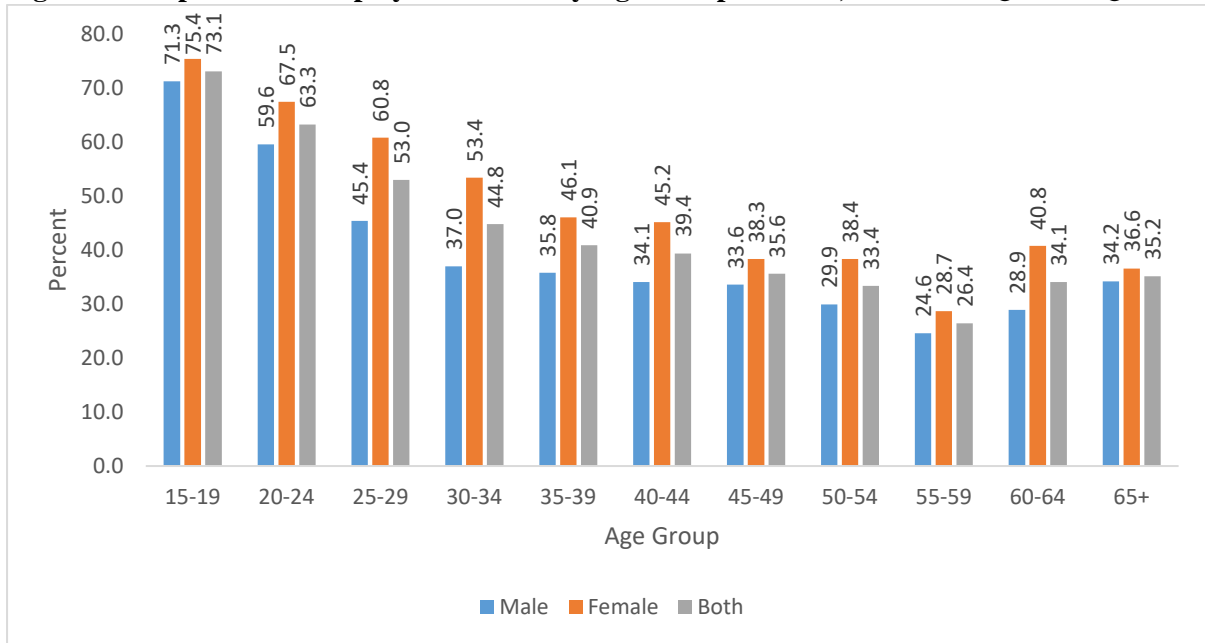


Figure 33: Expanded Unemployment Rates by Area, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

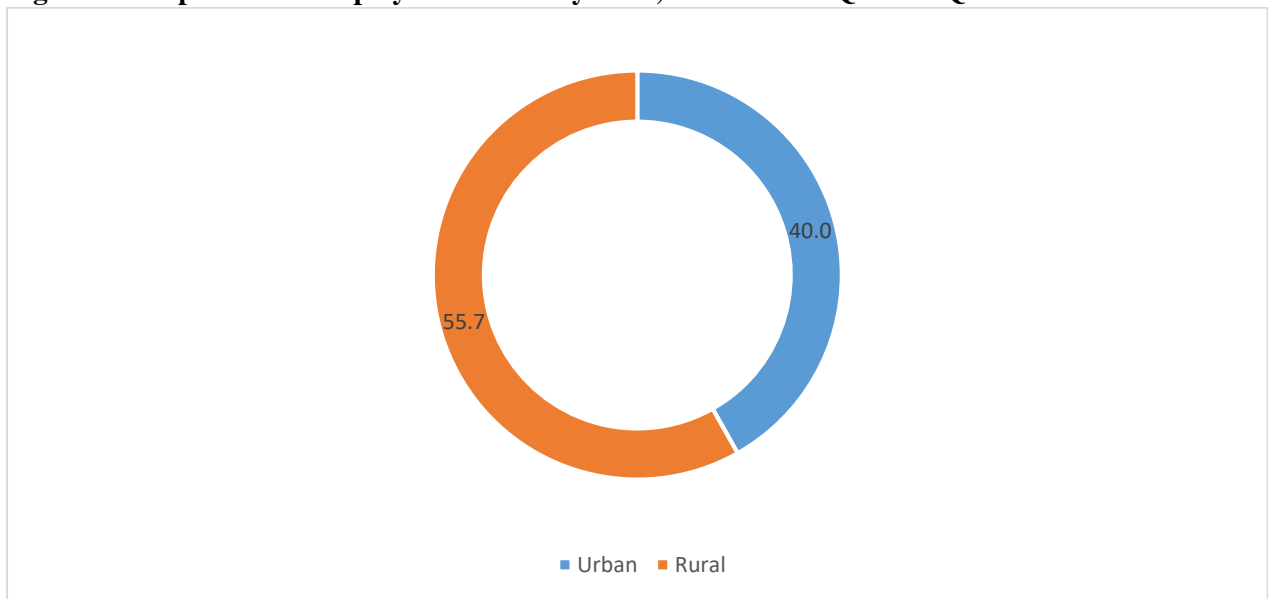


Figure 34: Discouraged Job Seekers by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

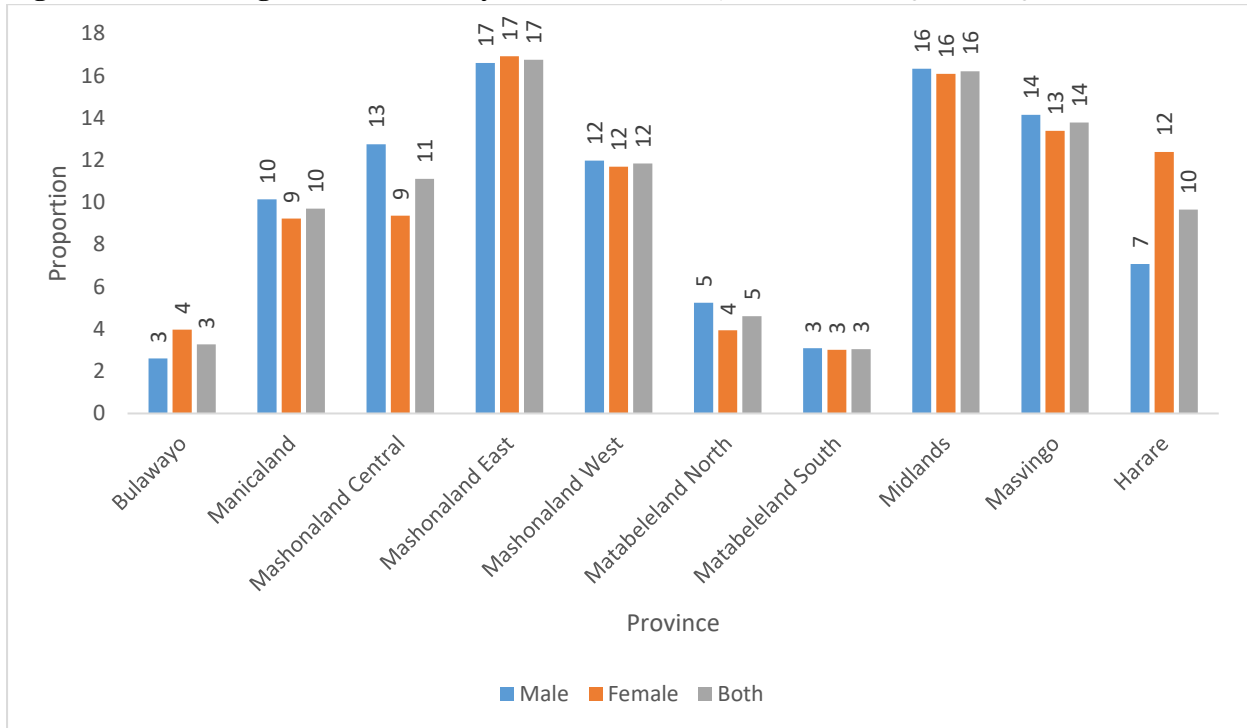


Figure 35: Discouraged Job Seekers by Province and Sex, 2022 First and Second Quarters QLFS

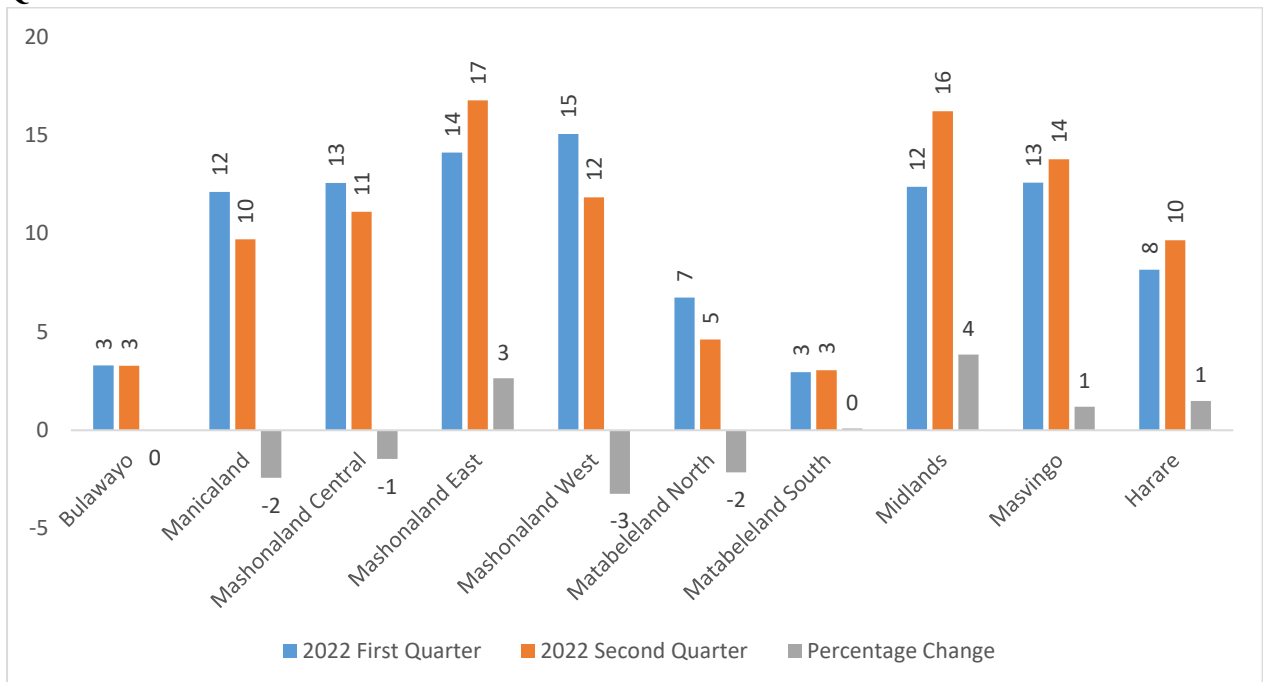


Figure 36: Proportion (%) of Youth (15-24) Years Not in Education, Employment or Training, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

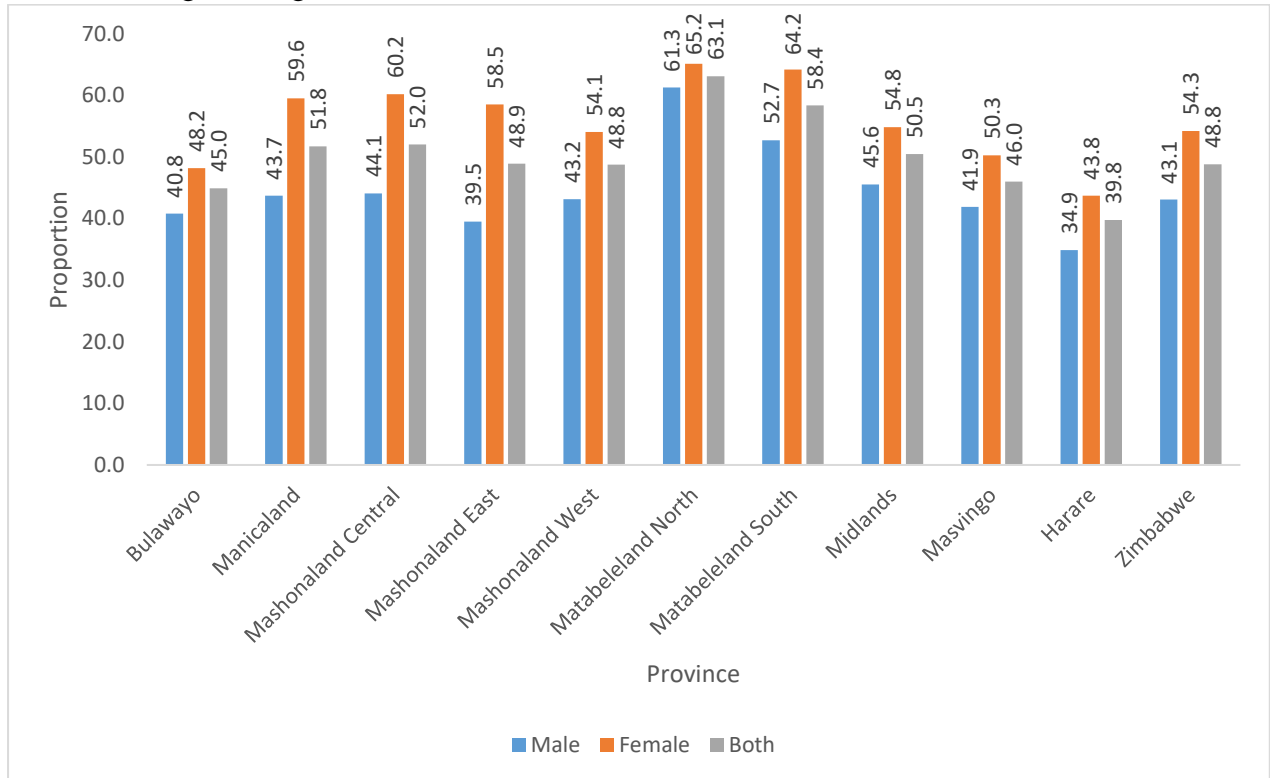


Figure 37: 2022 First and Second Quarters Youth (15-24) Years Not in Education, Employment or Training

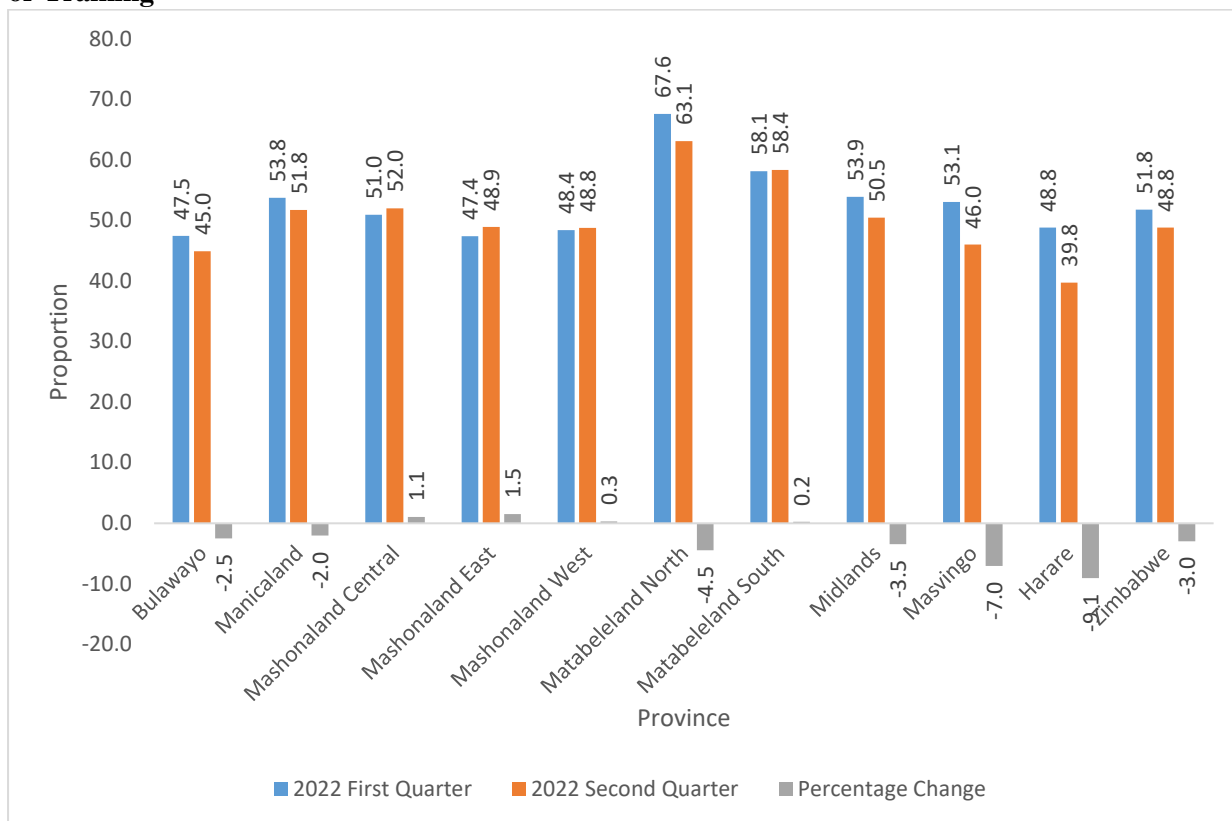


Figure 38: Proportion (%) of Youth (15-34) Years Not in Education, Employment or Training, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

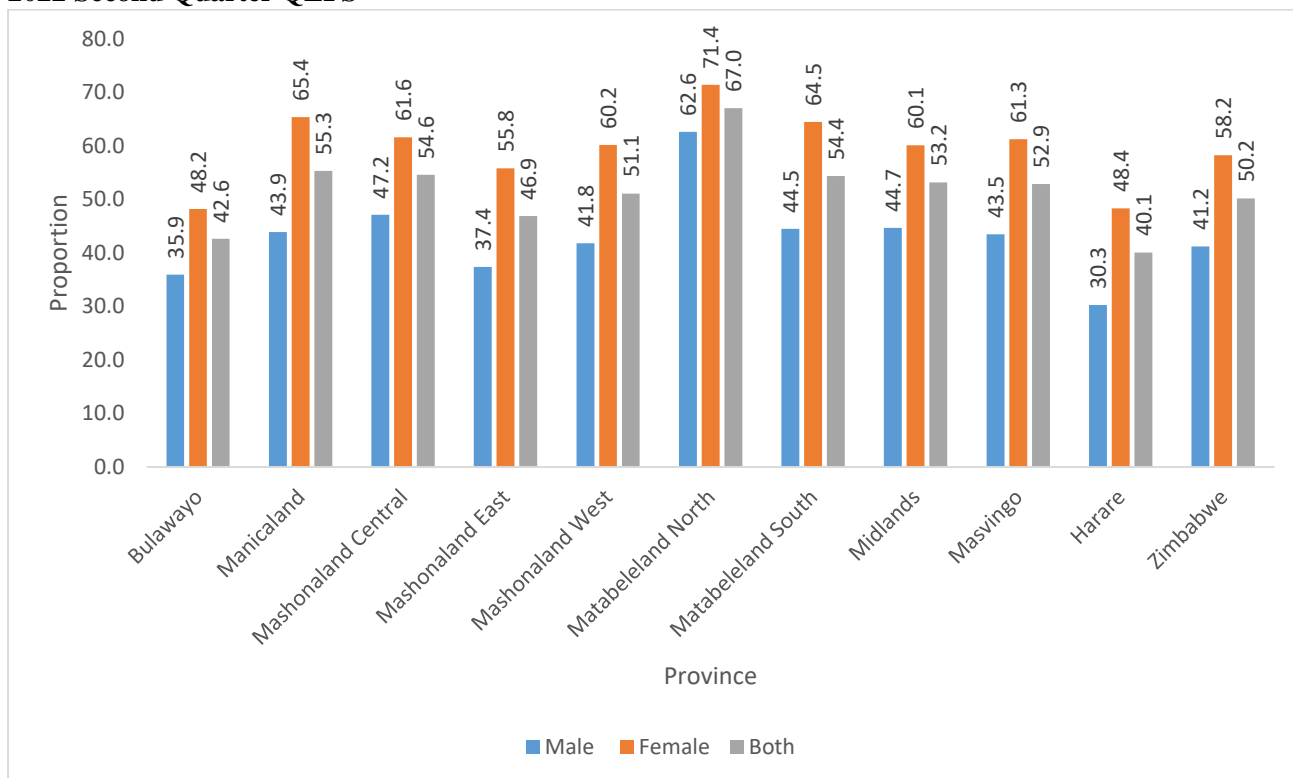


Figure 39: 2022 First and Second Quarters Youth (15-34) Years Not in Education, Employment or Training

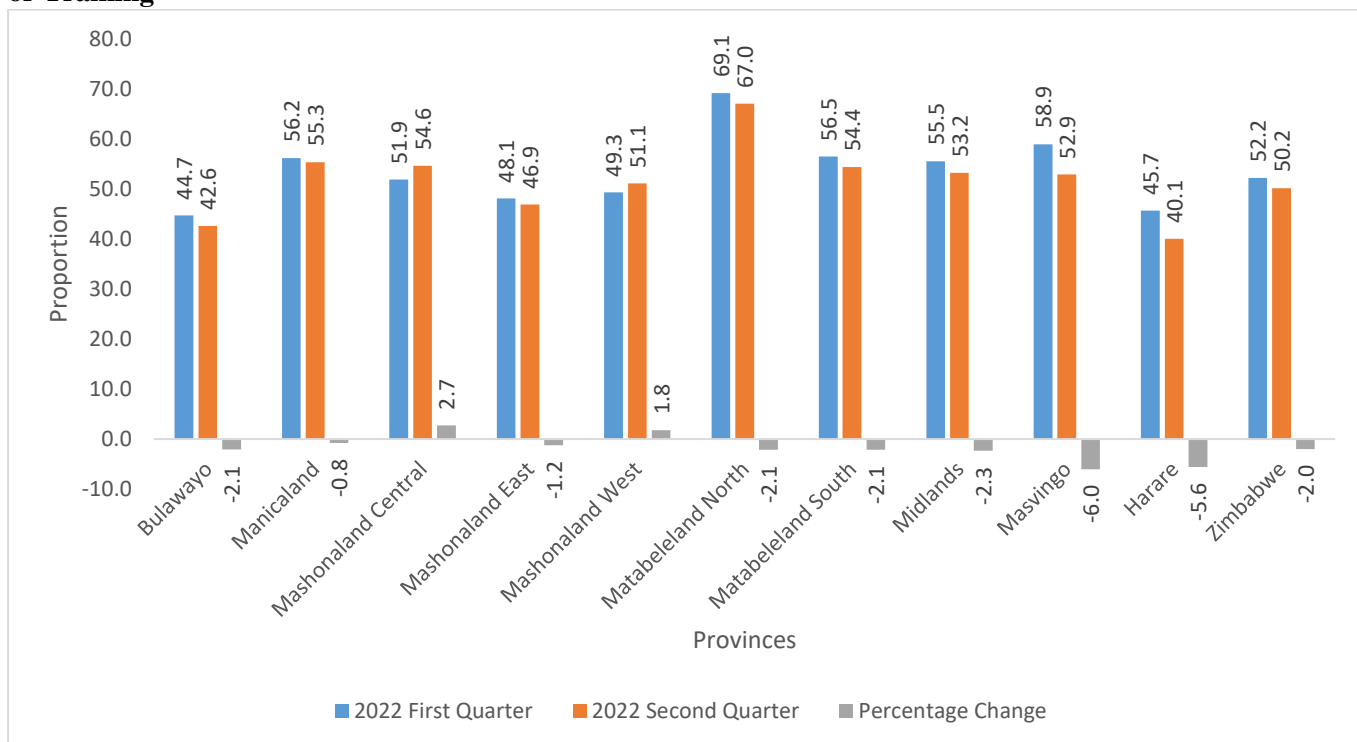


Figure 40: Proportion (%) of Employed Persons who Reported Work Related Illnesses/Injuries by Province, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

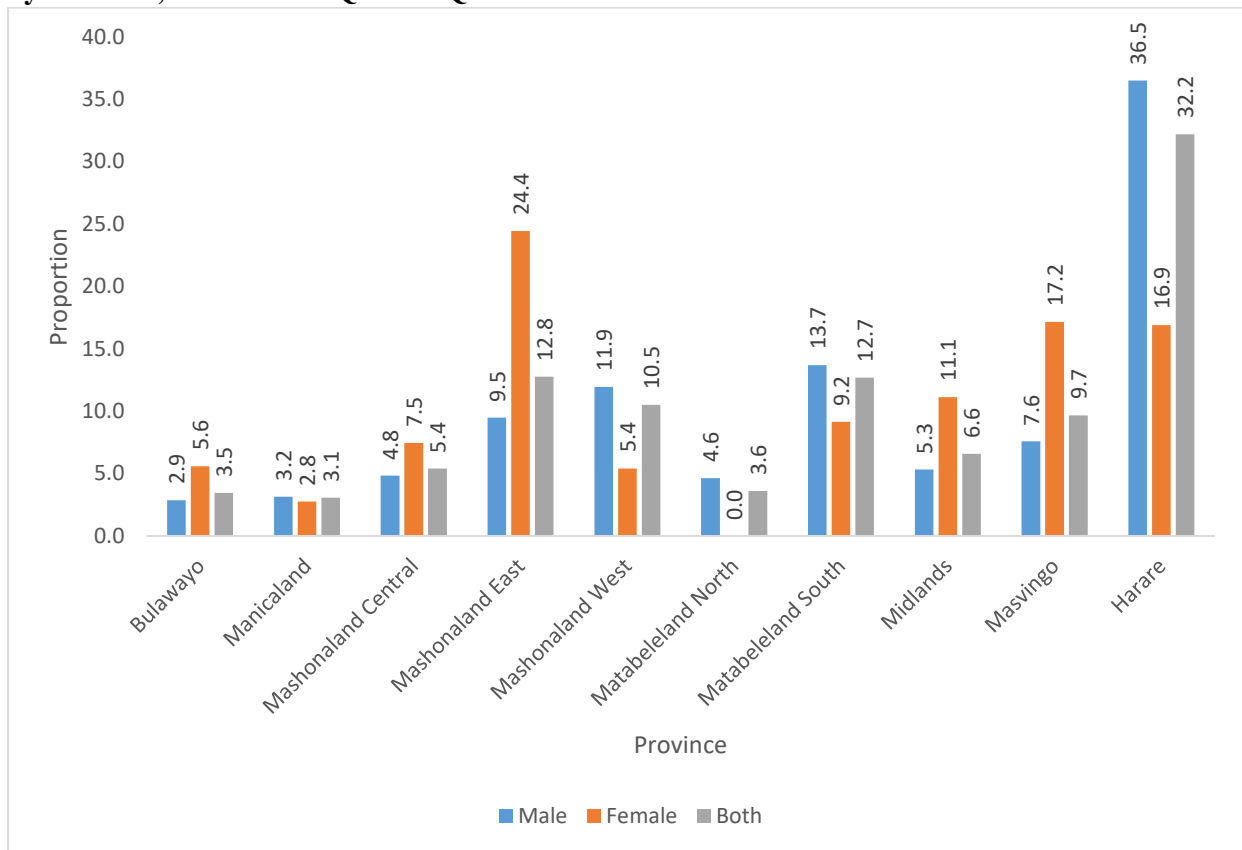


Figure 41: Proportion (%) of Employed Persons who Reported Work Related Illnesses/Injuries by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

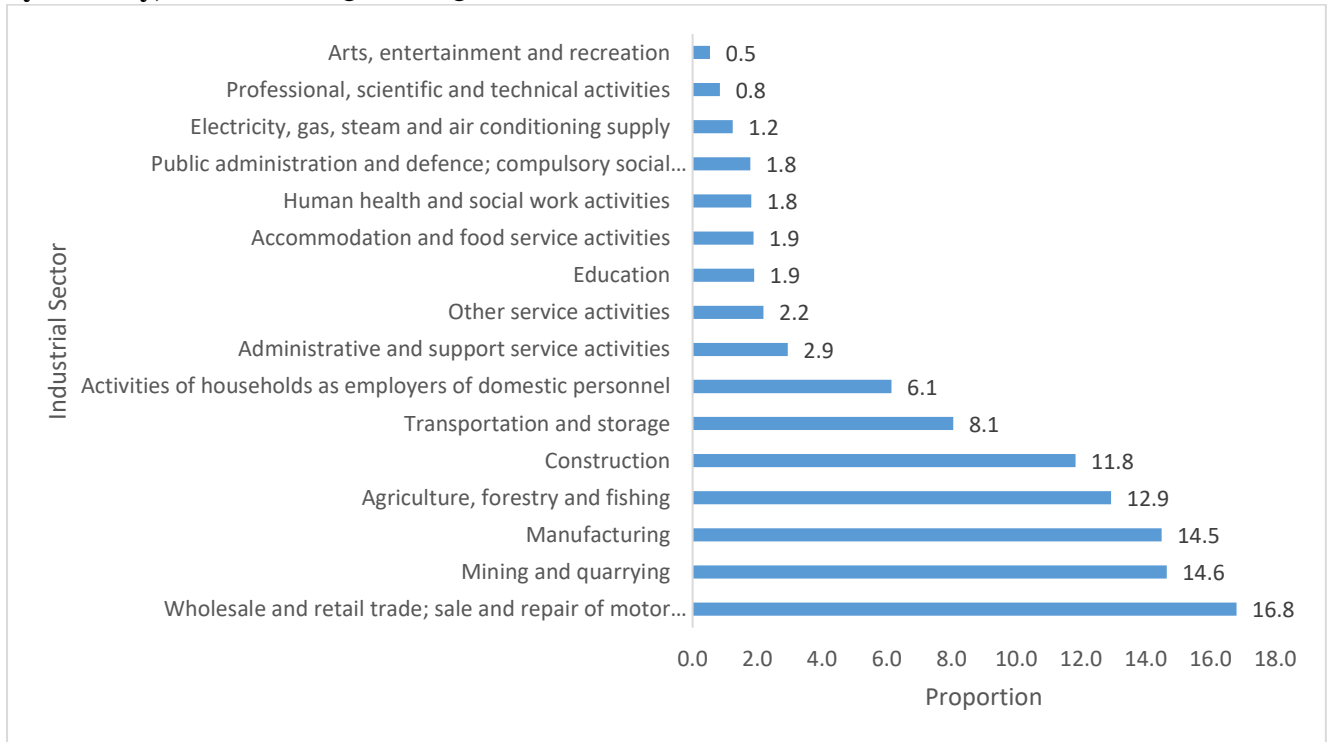


Figure 42: Proportion (%) of Persons who lost their Jobs 3 Months Preceding the Survey by Province and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

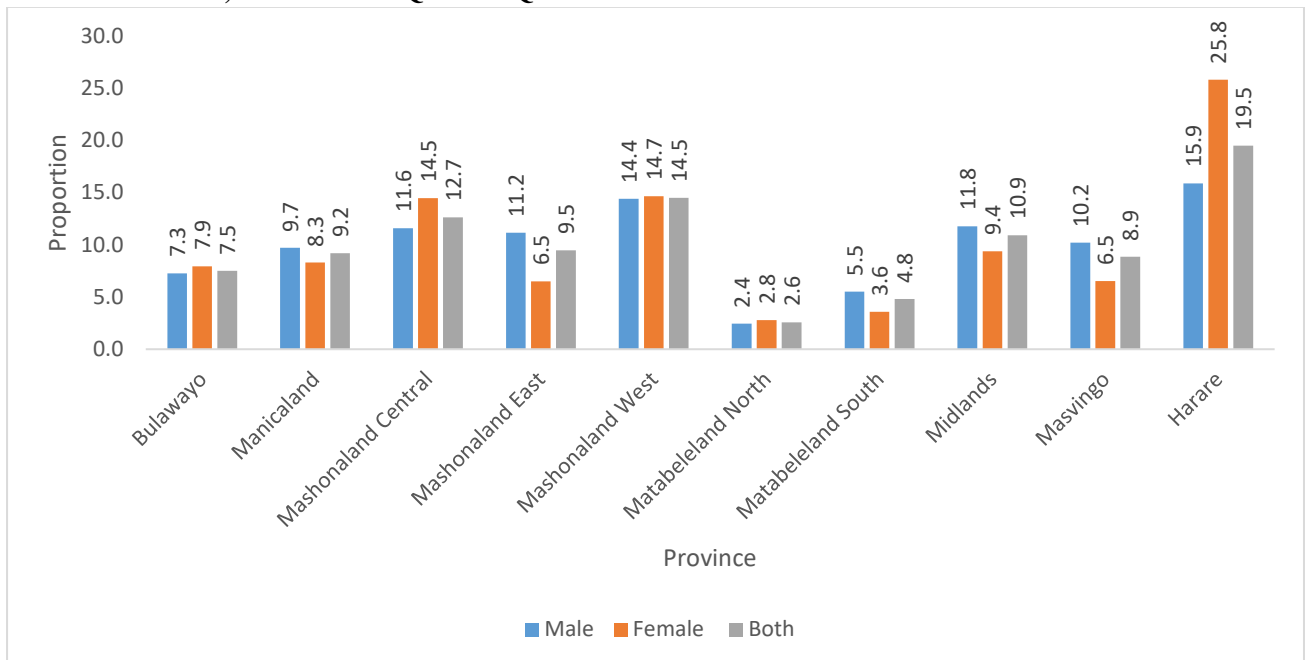


Figure 43: Proportion (%) of Persons who lost their Jobs 3 Months Preceding the Survey by Industry and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

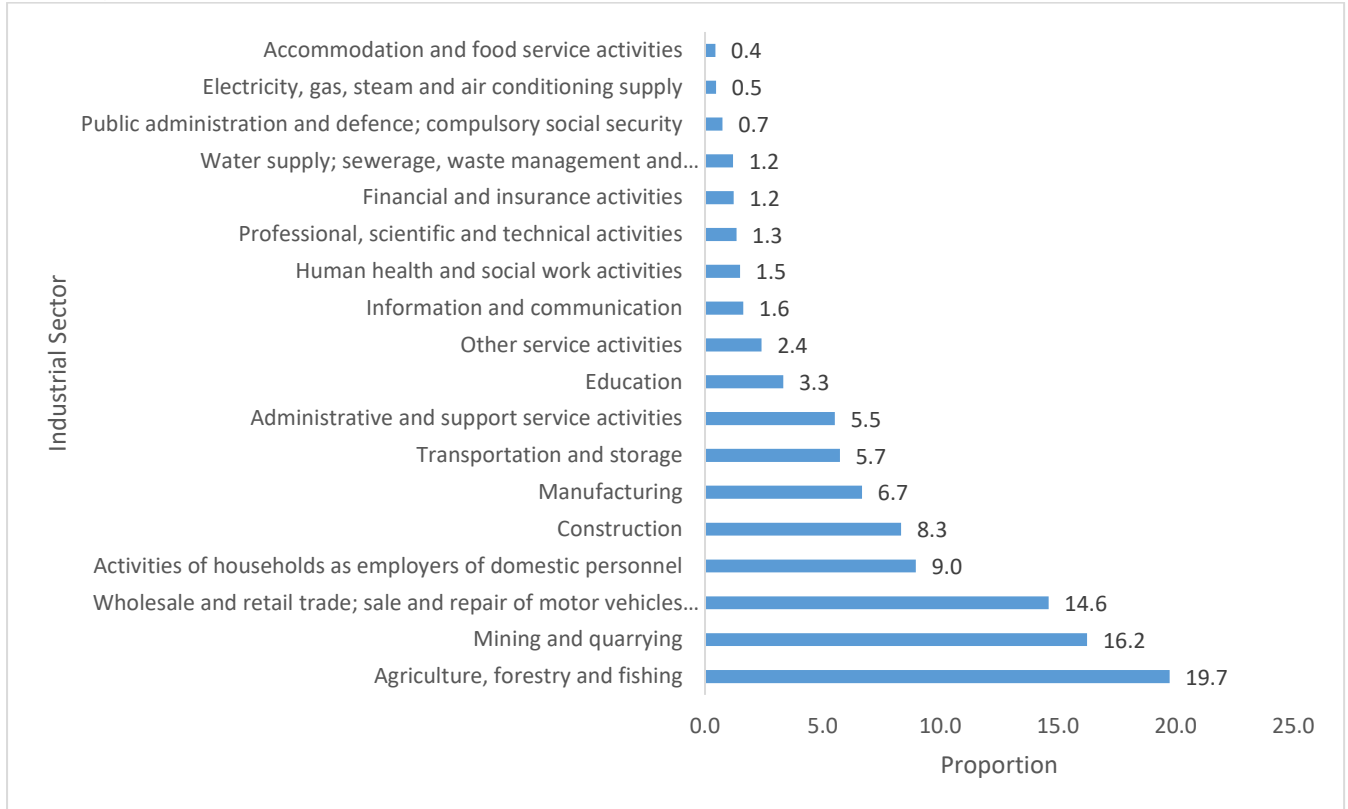


Figure 44: Proportion (%) of Persons who lost their Jobs 3 Months Preceding the Survey by Area and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

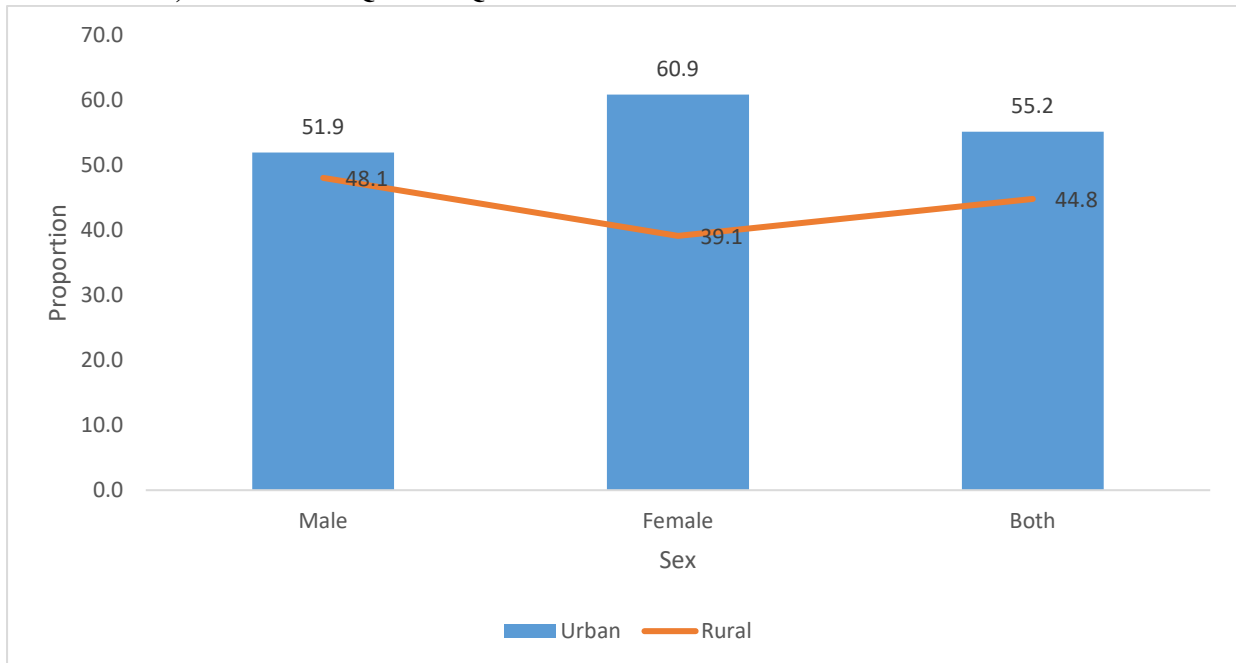


Figure 45: Proportion (%) of Persons who lost their Jobs 3 Months Preceding the Survey by Age Group and Sex, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

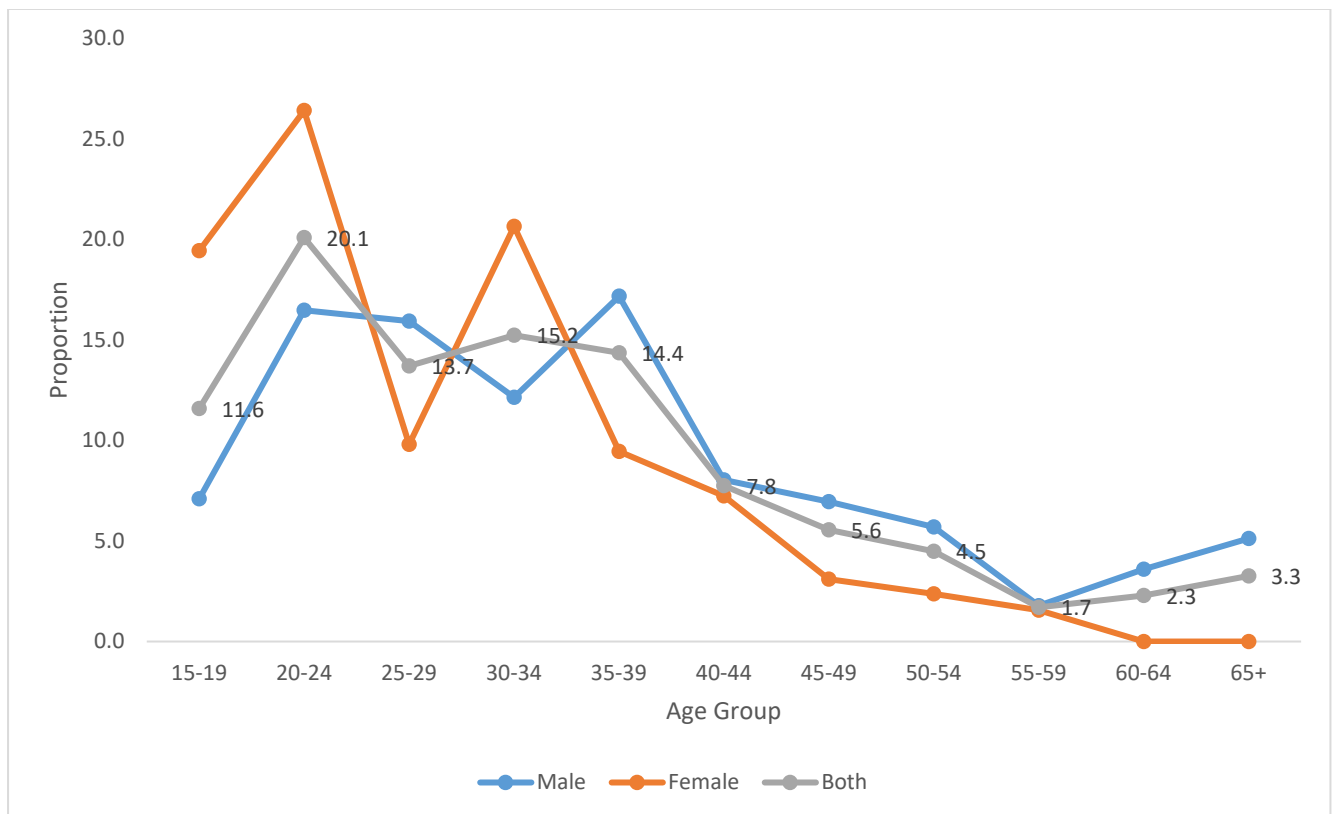


Figure 46: Proportion (%) of Labour Migrants by Country of Origin, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS

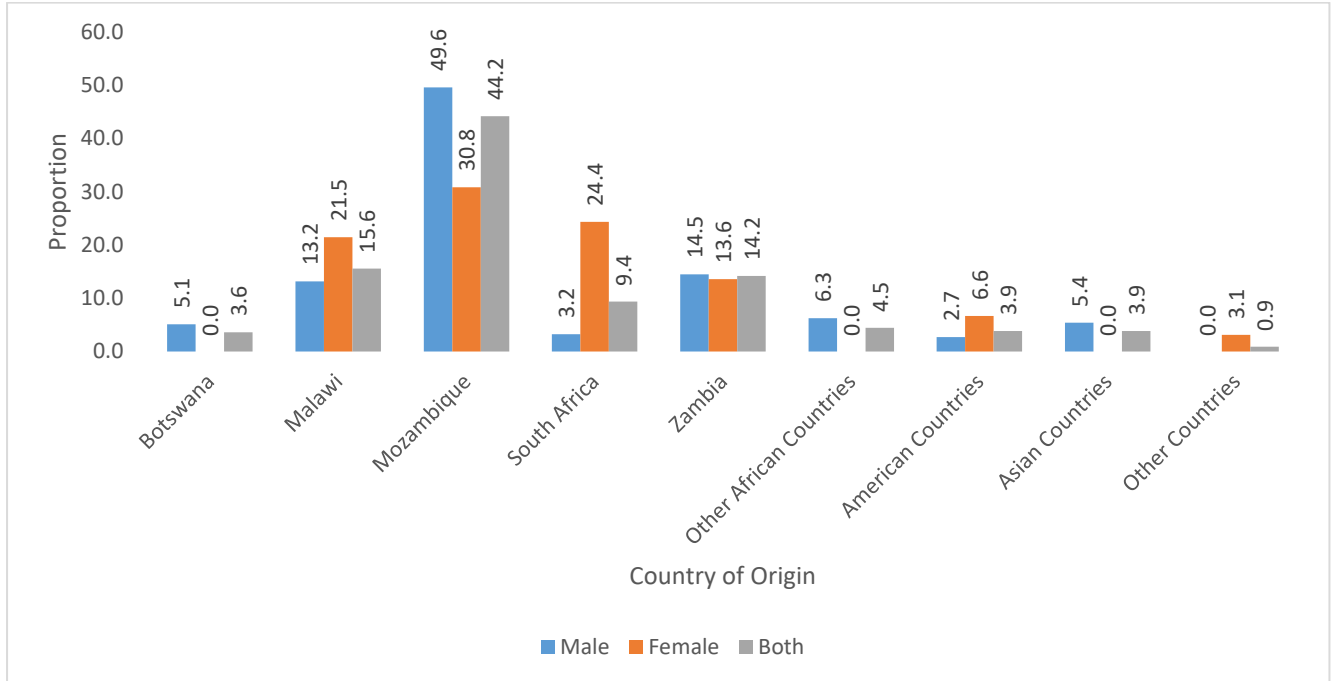
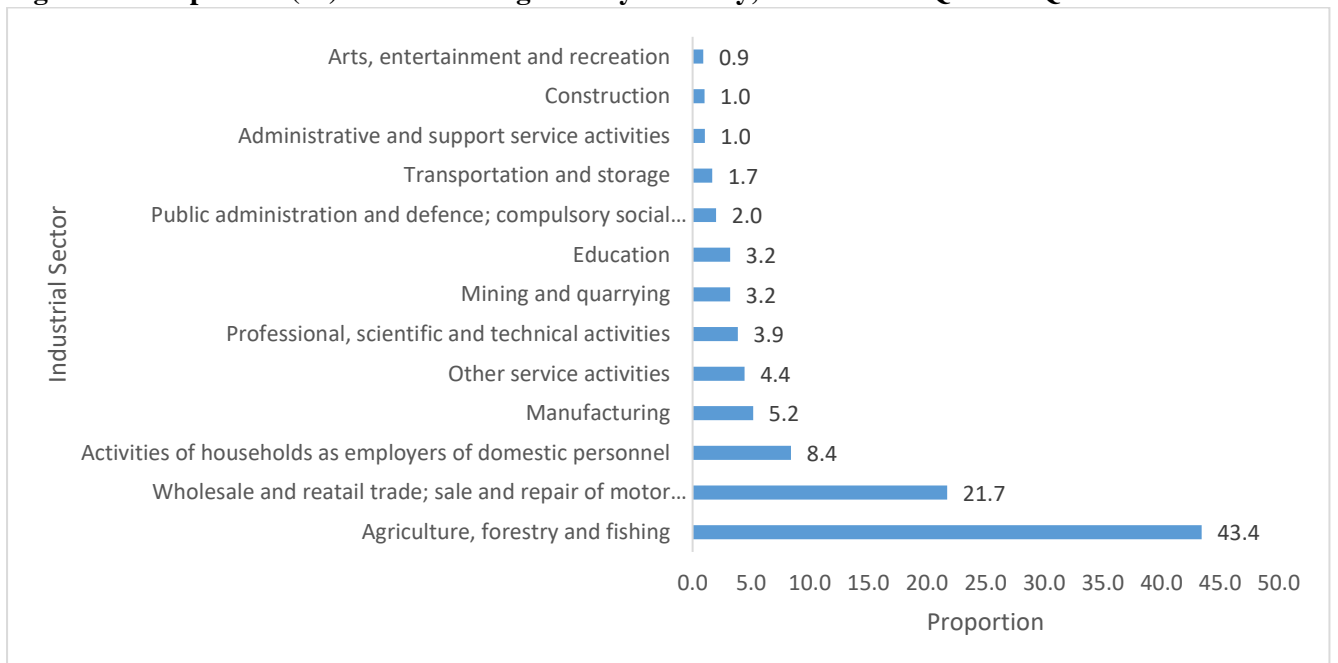


Figure 47: Proportion (%) of Labour Migrants by Industry, 2022 Second Quarter QLFS



**Figure 48: Proportion (%) of Employed Persons with At Least One Form of Disability, 2022
Second Quarter QLFS**

