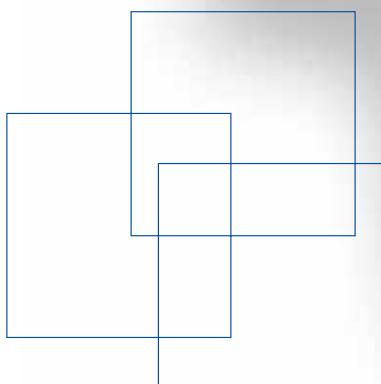
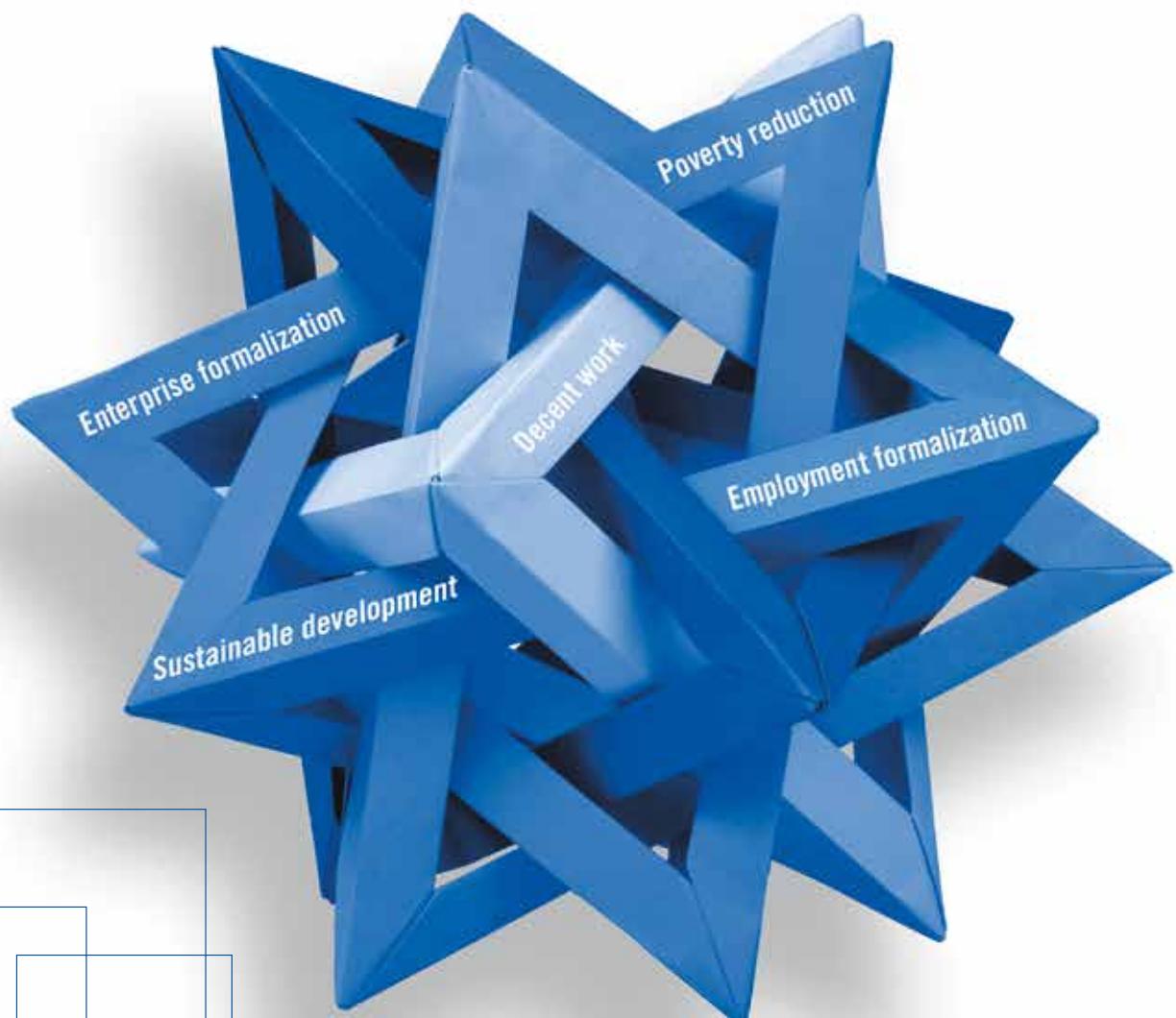




International
Labour
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Geneva

WOMEN AND MEN

IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY: A STATISTICAL PICTURE



Third edition

Women and Men

in the Informal Economy:

A Statistical Picture

Third Edition

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Preface

More than 60 per cent of the world's employed population earn their livelihoods in the informal economy. Informality exists in all countries regardless of the level of socio-economic development, although it is more prevalent in developing countries. The 2 billion women and men who make their living in the informal economy are deprived of decent working conditions. Evidence shows that most people enter the informal economy not by choice, but as a consequence of a lack of opportunities in the formal economy and in the absence of other means of livelihood.

The main challenge for the transition to the formal economy is finding the right policy mix that corresponds to the diversity of characteristics and drivers of informality. Reliable and relevant statistics are needed to better understand these complex aspects of informality and monitor progress towards formalization. In June 2015, the International Labour Conference adopted the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation (No. 204), the first international labour standard which focuses on the informal economy in its entirety. That same year, in September, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which included the transition to formality in the targets for Sustainable Development Goal 8. These two instruments represent major milestones in the global approach to formalization, particularly by providing guidance on the process. The ILO has made the formalization of the informal economy one of its strategic outcomes and supports tripartite constituents in facilitating the transition to the formal economy at the national level.

This report forms part of the ILO follow-up plan of action to support the implementation of Recommendation No. 204. It is all the more timely given that the United Nations General Assembly has recently approved the Global Indicator Framework to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals, including a specific global statistical indicator on informal employment (8.3.1). The report provides for the first time a statistical profile of the informal economy at the global level using a common set of operational criteria to measure informal employment and employment in the informal sector for more than 100 countries, including both developed and developing countries. Statistics on informal employment are disaggregated by sex, age, level of education, status in employment and other socio-economic characteristics.

This is the outcome of joint collaboration by the Employment Policy Department (led by Azita Berar Awad, former Director), the Inclusive Labour Markets, Labour Relations and Working Conditions Branch and the Department of Statistics. It has benefited from valuable inputs from Joann Vanek of the Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) who also contributed to the two previous editions of the *Women and Men in the Informal Economy* statistical reports.

This publication was prepared by Florence Bonnet, Vicky Leung and Juan Chacaltana. It was extensively reviewed in the ILO, benefiting from comments by the following colleagues: Mariya Aleksynska, Coffi Agossou, Yacouba Diallo, Steven Kapsos, David Kucera, Fatime Ndiaye, Frédéric Lapeyre, Jon Messenger, Naoko Otobe, Yves Perardel, Ken Shawa and Judith Van Doorm. Our special appreciation goes to Chris Edgar for his support during the editorial process.

Sangheon Lee
Director

Employment Policy
Department

Philippe Marcadent
Chief

Inclusive Labour Markets,
Labour Relations and Working
Conditions Branch

Rafael Diez de Medina
Director

Department
of Statistics

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Abbreviations and acronyms

GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
HDI	Human Development Index
ICLS	International Conference for Labour Statisticians
ILC	International Labour Conference
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
ISSA	International Social Security Association
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
PPP	Purchasing power parity
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WDI	World Development Indicators
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

Introduction

Sustainable development, decent work for all and the transition from the informal to the formal economy

Policy-makers, workers' and employers' organizations and academics increasingly acknowledge that the high incidence of informality in all its aspects is a major challenge for sustainable development. Informality has a harmful effect on workers' rights, including fundamental principles and rights at work, social protection, decent working conditions and the rule of law. It also has a negative impact on the development of sustainable enterprises (especially in terms of low productivity and lack of access to finance), public revenues and governments' scope of action, particularly with regard to economic, social and environmental policies, the robustness of institutions, and fair competition in national and international markets.

Statistics serve as quantifiable evidence to underpin the policy-making process. However, informality also poses another challenge to policy-makers, given that by its nature production in the informal economy is either underestimated or often not recorded in national accounts. This makes an analysis of the situation and subsequently the formulation of policies to protect rights in the sector difficult. The key challenges for measuring the informal economy include promoting a better understanding of the statistical concepts of the informal economy, guiding countries on the practical application of international standards within statistical frameworks, collecting the required data in national surveys and analysing informal economy statistics as an input to policy design and monitoring (ILO, 2013a).

As 2 billion of the world's employed population make their living in the informal economy, there is an urgent need to tackle informality. Although not everyone in the informal economy is poor and there is also poverty in the formal economy, ample empirical research has shown that workers in the informal economy face a higher risk of poverty than those in the formal economy, while informal economic units face¹ lower productivity and income. Indeed, most people enter the informal economy not by choice but as a consequence of a lack of opportunities in the formal economy and in the absence of any other means of earning a living. For all those reasons, transition from the informal to the formal economy is of strategic significance for hundreds of millions of workers and economic units around the world that are working and producing in precarious and vulnerable conditions.

The informal economy encompasses a huge range of situations across and within economies. From a policy-making perspective, it is important to stress that workers and economic units – including enterprises, entrepreneurs and households – in the informal economy present a broad diversity of characteristics and needs. This needs to be known and understood, together with the reasons for the persistence of the informal economy, in order to formulate effective policies for the transition to formality. Workers in the informal economy differ widely in terms of income level, age, education level, status in employment, sector, type and size of enterprise, location of workplace (rural or urban, private or public areas), degree of coverage of social and employment protection.

¹ In line with Recommendation No. 204, "economic units" in the informal economy include: (a) units that employ hired labour; (b) units that are owned by individuals working on their own account, either alone or with the help of contributing family workers; and (c) cooperatives and social and solidarity economy units.

Economic units in the informal economy also demonstrate a vast diversity of characteristics with regard to size, sectors of concentration, degree of compliance with laws and regulations, or level of productivity, among others.

The ILO has played a leading role in placing the topic on the international policy agenda and debate for more than 40 years. It has produced data on informal employment and developing research, including on a) working conditions in the informal economy, b) the drivers of informalization and c) innovative policies to facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal economy. The adoption of the Recommendation No. 204² by the International Labour Conference in 2015 was of strategic significance for the world of work and for the future of work as it is the first international labour standard to focus on the informal economy in its entirety and diversity and to provide practical guidance to address these priorities. This Recommendation clearly stresses the need to: (a) facilitate the transition of workers and economic units from the informal to the formal economy, while respecting workers' fundamental rights and ensuring opportunities for income security, livelihoods and entrepreneurship; (b) promote the creation, preservation and sustainability of enterprises and decent jobs in the formal economy and the coherence of macroeconomic, employment, social protection and other social policies; and (c) prevent the informalization of formal economy jobs.

This new consensus recognizing that transition from the informal to the formal economy is essential to achieving inclusive development and to realizing decent work for all is reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Agenda,³ notably Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, which is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and, in particular, for the fulfilment of Target 8.3. This target aims to promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities and decent job creation, and to encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

While a number of countries have a proven record of developing effective legal and policy frameworks for formalization, many others have only recently embarked on similar paths or are starting to consider the possibility of doing so. Thus one can see a trend in all regions of the world to adapt and strengthen national statistical systems to better capture informal employment in a way that enables monitoring the results of the new policy frameworks to support the process of transition to formality. There is now considerable demand from member States for evidence-based practical knowledge and exchange of experience about producing data on informal employment, as the monitoring system of the SDGs will now include a new indicator – indicator 8.3.1 ("share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex") – which will be the indicator to monitor progress for Target 8.3.

Chapter 1 of this publication explains the latest context in which statistics relating to the informal economy have been included as an important element in the policy-making process for the transition from the informal to the formal economy. This chapter also explains the methodology, using a common set of operational criteria to calculate informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Chapter 2 provides global and regional estimates using the latest available data and detailed profiles for each region. Chapter 3 focuses on thematic issues regarding the informal economy, namely the relation between informality and the level of social and economic development. This chapter examines the close relationship between informality and the level of economic development, poverty, the level of education and working conditions respectively. Chapter 4 presents the main findings.

² Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3243110:NO

³ Available at: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Chapter 1

Measuring the informal economy with a view to facilitating the transition from the informal to the formal economy

1.1 Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204)

Recommendation No. 204 advocates for a practical approach to achieving decent work for all and inclusive development. It puts an emphasis on integrated strategies in order to facilitate the transition to the formal economy, create new formal jobs and prevent further informalization. It also recognizes the crucial role of statistics in the policy process.

In this regard, Recommendation No. 204 encourages member States to undertake a proper assessment and diagnostics of factors, characteristics, causes and circumstances of informality in the national context to inform the design and implementation of laws and regulations, policies and other measures aiming to facilitate the transition to the formal economy.

Furthermore, the transition to formality is increasingly seen as a central goal in national employment policies (ILO, 2014a). This is in line with Recommendation No. 204, part IV of which is dedicated to providing policy guidance on employment policies. In pursuing the objective of quality job creation in the formal economy, the Recommendation advises member States to formulate and implement a national employment policy in line with the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), and to make full, decent, productive and freely chosen employment a central goal in their national development and growth strategy or plan.

Recommendation No. 204 provides policy guidance on data collection and monitoring in Part VIII and proposes that member States should, in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, on a regular basis, where possible and as appropriate, collect, analyse and disseminate statistics disaggregated by sex, age, workplace, and other specific socio-economic characteristics on the size and composition of the informal economy, including the number of informal economic units, the number of workers employed and their sectors; and monitor and evaluate the progress towards formalization.

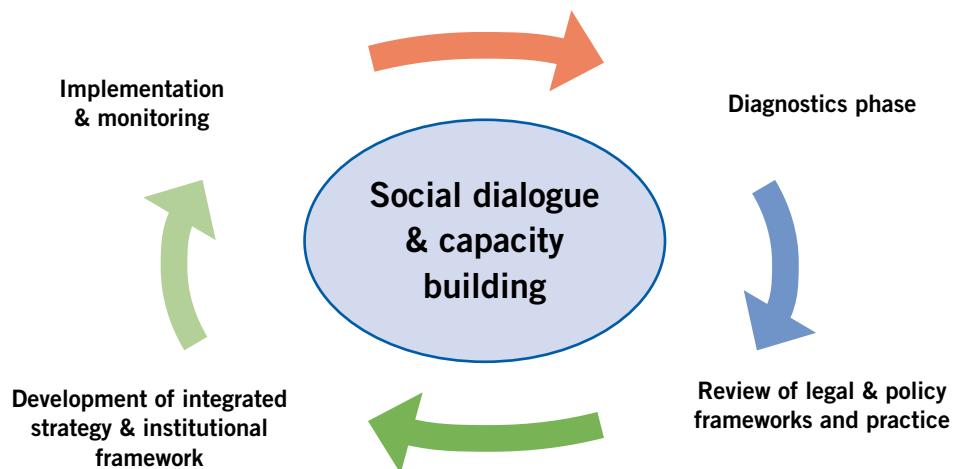
In addition, Recommendation No. 204 requests that in developing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the production of data, statistics and indicators on the informal economy, member States should take into consideration relevant guidance provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO), in particular and as appropriate, the guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment adopted by the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2003 and their subsequent updates.

The International Labour Conference (ILC) also adopted a Resolution concerning efforts to facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal economy, which calls for ILO tripartite constituents

to give full effect to the Recommendation and the ILO to develop a strategy and action plan for promoting and supporting the implementation of the Recommendation (ILO, 2015a).

The follow-up to this resolution adopted by the Governing Body proposed priorities for a possible ILO action strategy for the period 2016–21 to support the implementation of Recommendation No. 204's integrated approach by member States (ILO, 2015b). It proposes an intervention model to constituents for designing, implementing and monitoring integrated strategies to facilitate the transition to the formal economy according to national circumstances and priorities (figure 1). Statistics play an important role in the diagnostics (box 1) and monitoring phase to track the progress towards formalization.

Figure 1. Intervention model for integrated strategies

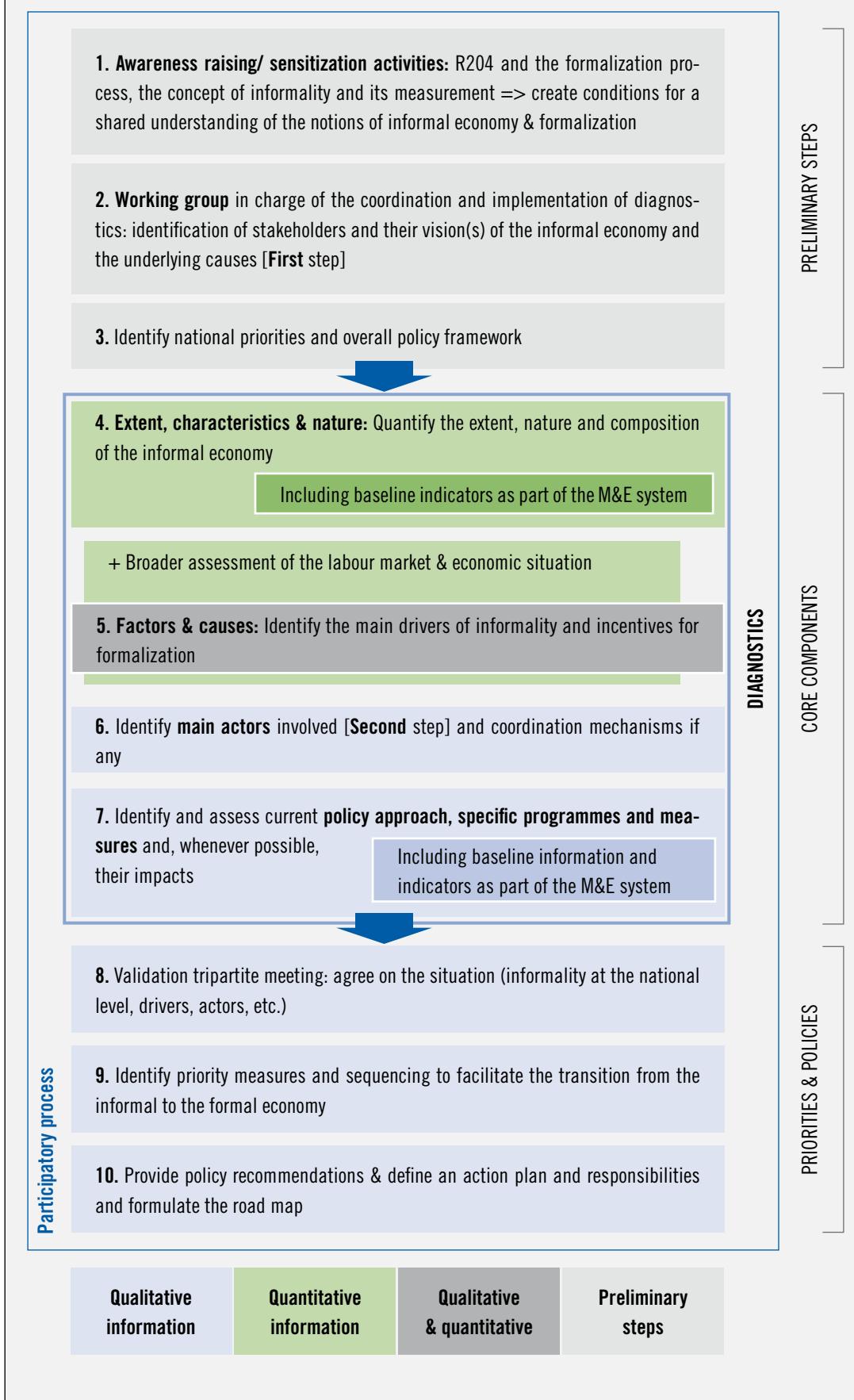


Source: Intervention model for integrated strategies presented in ILO, Formalization of the informal economy: Follow-up to the resolution concerning efforts to facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal economy, 325th Session, Governing Body, Geneva, 29 October–12 November 2015, GB.325/POL/1/2.

Box 1. National diagnostics and statistics

According to Recommendation No. 204, the main purpose of undertaking the diagnostics is to understand the factors, characteristics, causes and circumstances of informality in the national context and to inform the design and implementation of laws and regulations, policies and other measures aiming to facilitate the transition to the formal economy.

Diagnostics is composed of several components or steps to collect, analyse, share and discuss quantitative and qualitative information to create the conditions for a consensus about the situation and agree on priorities. Figure 2 below provides an overview of main steps and possible sequence of national diagnostics. In order to understand every piece of the puzzle in the informal economy, statistics play a key role especially in the first step that is to quantify the extent and qualify the nature of the informal economy, to assess working conditions and to identify some of the causes of informality.

Figure 2. Overview of main steps and possible sequence of the diagnostics

1.2 What is new in this publication?

Building on the momentum created since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Recommendation No. 204, the ILO is supporting its member States in conducting diagnostics of the informal economy, including assisting national statistical offices with producing sex-disaggregated statistics for reporting on indicator 8.3.1 under Goal 8 of the SDGs, fostering tripartite consensus on follow-up actions and designing systems for regular monitoring of progress towards formalization.

In order to fulfil these measurement objectives, statistics on the informal sector and on informal employment need to be given high priority in national statistical policy, and the production of statistics on these topics should be integrated into the regular national statistical system. Strategies and programmes for the regular collection of statistics on the informal sector and on informal employment should form an integral part of every national plan for statistical development. These programmes should be based on surveys that measure informal employment directly, thus avoiding indirect estimation methods as much as possible as they are imprecise and too aggregated to provide relevant information for policy-making.

In that context, the growing production of statistics on the informal sector and on informal employment marks an important step towards the overall improvement of labour statistics, economic statistics and national accounts. An increasing but still insufficient number of countries are applying an appropriate methodology for the statistical measurement of the informal sector and of informal employment. Those statistics are crucial for designing and evaluating public policies and programmes that aimed at promoting and creating quality employment in the formal economy.

The first edition of *Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture* was published in 2002 to support the general discussion on decent work and the informal economy at the 90th Session of the ILC (Geneva, June 2002). The statistics in the first edition were prepared using indirect and residual methods (ILO, 2002) for 25 countries in the absence of reliable data collected directly. Following the 2002 ILC, the 17th ICLS took up the challenge of developing new frameworks which could better capture the phenomenon of informality and adopted guidelines endorsing the framework as an international statistical standard in 2003 (ILO, 2013a).

The conceptual framework in the 17th ICLS guidelines links the enterprise-based concept of employment in the informal sector in a coherent and consistent manner with a broader, job-based concept of informal employment (ILO, 2013b). The second edition of the publication (2013) compiled data for 47 countries, which are based on direct measures supplied by countries and using data from national surveys.

To enhance international comparability, this third edition applies, as far as possible, a systematic approach to measuring informal employment and employment in the informal sector when processing micro data for more than 100 countries representing more than 90 per cent of the world's employed population aged 15 years old and over.⁴ All estimates are based on a common set of operational criteria to determine informal employment and employment in the informal sector as a person's main job (box 2). As a result, statistics in this edition are comparable across countries and regions, but the ILO's country estimates might differ from national ones when they exist. Countries benefit from a certain degree of flexibility to measure both employment in the informal sector and informal employment to adjust to the national context and circumstances while being in line with international standards. The main objective of this edition is to provide estimates with the best level of comparability between countries. Moreover, this edition provides global and regional estimates for 2016 based on proportions calculated from data for the latest

⁴ Missing values are estimated for countries where micro data were not available for the main indicators related to the size and composition of informal employment, in particular for indicator SDG 8.3.1 (see estimation method presented in Appendix A.3 and key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Appendix B).

available year.⁵ Statistics on the size of the informal economy are disaggregated by sex, age, level of education, workplace (rural and urban), status in employment and other specific socio-economic characteristics allowing for an analysis of the composition of the informal economy in line with the policy guidance on data collection and monitoring in Recommendation No. 204. This harmonization process and the set of indicators provided in this third edition should not, however, override the important need to improve data collection tools in countries to ensure the inclusion of the necessary questions in main national surveys⁶ and then the analysis of data to support policies.

Box 2. International and operational definitions of informal employment and employment in the informal sector

International standards distinguish between employment in the informal sector and informal employment. Employment in the informal sector is an enterprise-based concept and it is defined in terms of the characteristics of the place of work of the worker. By contrast, informal employment is a job-based concept and it is defined in terms of the employment relationship and protections associated with the job of the worker.

A. Employment in the informal sector

According to the international standards adopted by the 15th ICLS, the informal sector consists of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. The informal sector is a subset of unincorporated enterprises not constituted as separate legal entities independently of their owners (ILO, 1993). They are owned by individual household members or several members of the same or different households. Typically, they are operating at a low level of organization, on a small scale and with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production.

In order to allow international comparisons, the ILO adopted a common operational definition of employment in the informal sector using the following criteria:

Criteria used to define the informal sector and employment in the informal sector	Operational definition and modalities to define formal and informal economic units
<p>1 Institutional sector (government, public enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs); private sector; households). The “institutional sector” is meant to separate persons working in government, public and private corporations, non-governmental and international organizations, and other institutions clearly recognized as belonging to the formal sector. It also serves to identify persons working in private households producing wholly for own final use.</p>	<p>If working for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Government/public corporations, NGOs and international NGOs</i>, the economic unit is considered as being part of the formal sector ■ <i>Households</i>, the economic unit is part of households ■ <i>Private economic units</i>, then additional criteria are needed to assess whether the unit is incorporated or constituted as a separate legal entity

⁵ The range of years of micro data used as a basis for the estimates is from mid-2000 to 2016. Data for more than half of the countries are from 2013 onwards and from 2010 onwards for 90 per cent of the countries considered (see original sources and years in Appendix A.2). For each indicator, global and regional estimates of proportions result from the weighted average of national proportions for the latest year available (as indicated in Appendix A.2). Those regional and global estimates are weighted by the denominator of the considered indicator using 2016 data from the ILO’s Trends Econometric Models as relevant. When absolute numbers are presented in this report, they refer to 2016 by multiplying the estimated regional or global estimate by absolute numbers for 2016 from the ILO’s Trends Econometric Models as appropriate according to the denominator (see Appendix A.3).

⁶ See the analysis of main gaps on Appendix A.3.

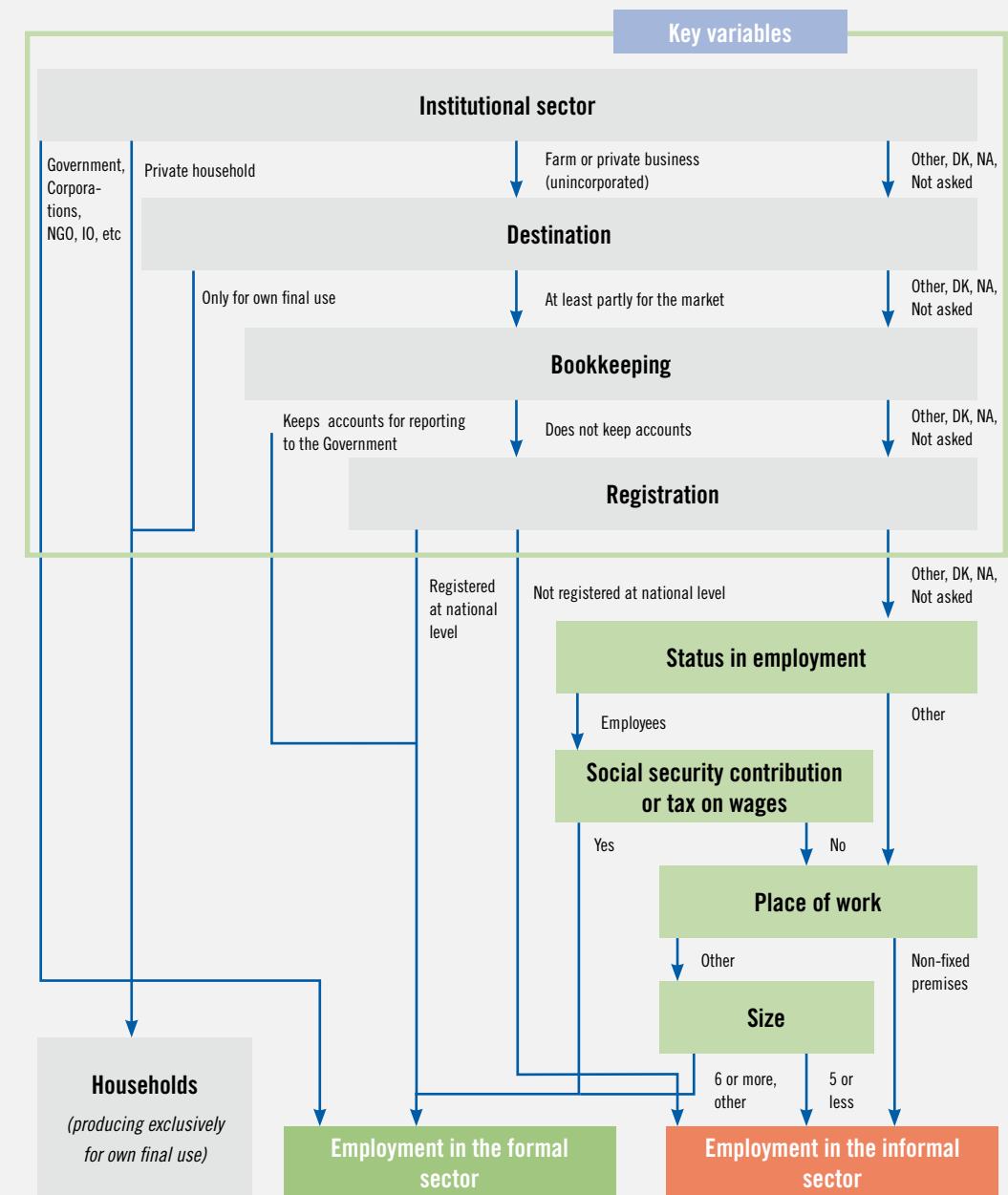
Criteria used to define the informal sector and employment in the informal sector	Operational definition and modalities to define formal and informal economic units
2 Final destination of production: the purpose of the second mandatory criterion about the “destination of production” is to exclude from the scope of informal sector persons working in a farm or private business (unincorporated enterprise) where the main intended destination of the production is wholly for own final use. ⁷	<p>If <i>produce goods and services</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ at least partially for sale or barter, then go to the next criteria ■ If final use only, the economic unit is part of households
3 Registration of the economic unit under national legislation (in the process of registration is considered as not registered): this includes registration with social security authorities, sales or income tax authorities and should be at national level. It identifies enterprises that are similar to corporations (quasi-corporations) and therefore outside the scope of the informal sector. The appropriate forms of registration relevant to the concept of informal sector should be examined in the national context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If registered to relevant national institution(s), the economic unit is part of the formal sector ■ If not registered/ in the process of registration/ missing information/ don't know, then go to the next criteria
4 Bookkeeping: this criterion assesses whether the economic unit maintains a set of accounts required by law (e.g. balance sheets) or keeps some official accounts. The purpose of the information on bookkeeping practices of the farm or private unincorporated enterprise is to identify whether the economic unit is constituted as a separate legal entity independent of its owner(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If <i>formal bookkeeping</i>, the economic unit is part of the formal sector ■ If no formal bookkeeping/ missing information/ don't know, then go to the next criteria (alternative approach)

Alternative criteria are applied only if information about criteria 3 and 4 is missing (no question, no answer or don't know). Criteria 1 and 2 are mandatory criteria.

5 For employees: Contribution of employer (and employee) to social security or alternatively declaration of labour income (e.g. does the employer contribute to social security or declare labour income in order to pay income tax?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If employees are contributing to social security (preferably employers' contributions on behalf of employees), then the economic unit is part of the formal sector ■ Otherwise (no contribution, no answer, don't know), then go to the next criteria
6 Size of the economic unit: differentiate between units with five or fewer workers and those with more than five workers engaged/employed on a continuous basis.	<p>If the unit has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ more than five workers and is located in fixed visible premises, then the economic unit is part of the formal sector ■ fewer than six workers or not in fixed premises, then the economic unit is part of the informal sector
7 Location of workplace: Differentiate between economic units that are located in the owners' dwelling, in the street, in construction sites, in agricultural plots, that are itinerant, etc. and economic units that have fixed visible premises, such as offices and factories.	

⁷ This is true if employment is defined according to the 13th ICLS resolution. The concept of (informal) employment in the 17th ICLS goes beyond employment as defined in the more up-to-date Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted at the 19th ICLS. Different activities are now excluded from employment that was previously included. This concerns in particular own-use production of goods which is an important component in informal employment. Some adjustments to the definition of informal employment are needed and will be discussed in the near future while currently in the transition period.

Figure 3. Criteria and sequence used in the common operational definition of the informal sector (main job)



B. Informal employment

In contrast to the concept of the informal sector that refers to production units as observation units, the concept of informal employment refers to jobs as observation units (ILO, 2003; Hussmanns, 2004). In the case of own-account workers and employers, the informal employment status of the job is determined by the informal sector nature of the enterprise. Thus, own-account workers (without hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. Similarly, employers (with hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. All contributing family workers are classified as having informal employment, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

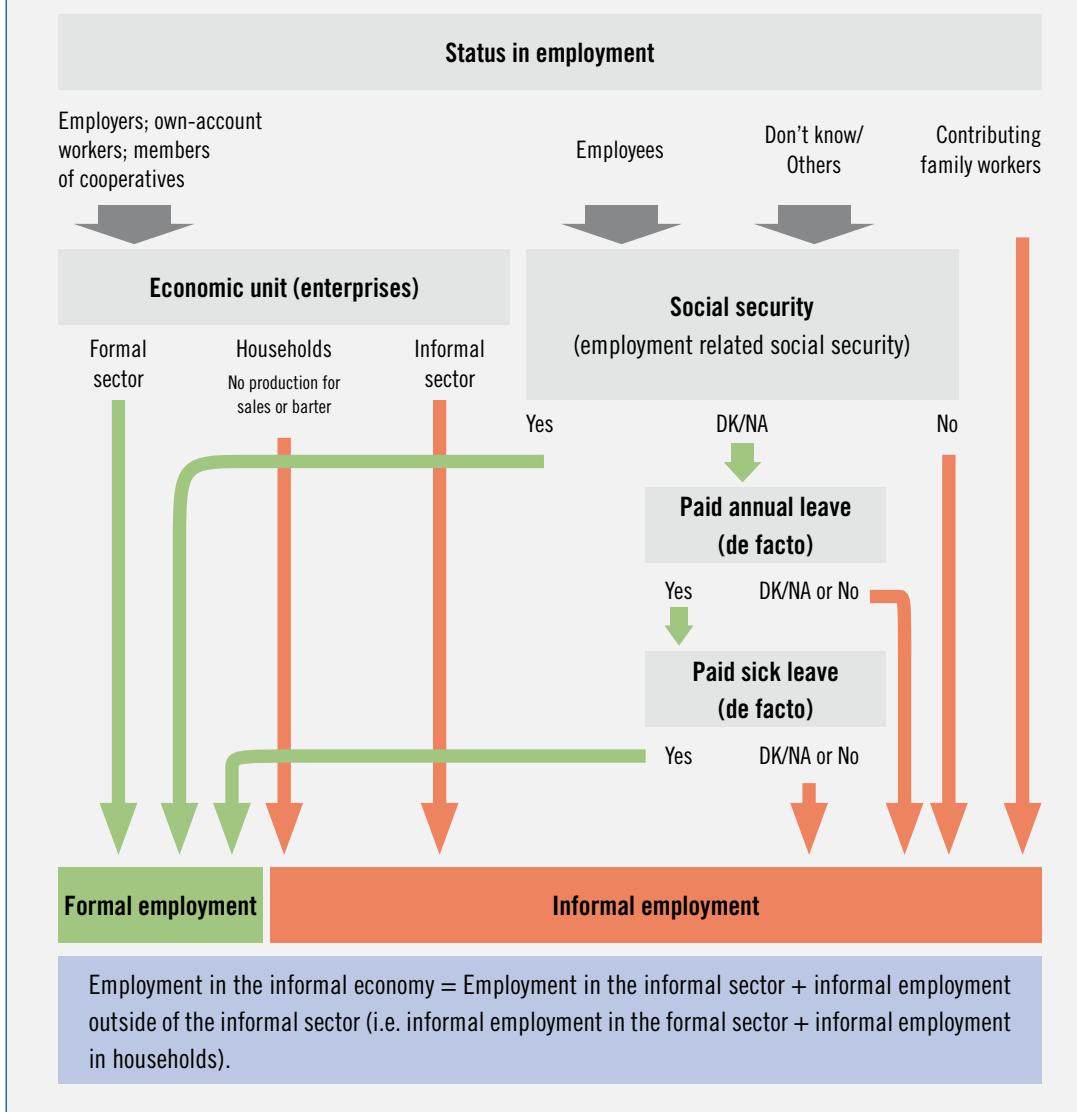
In the case of employees, informal employment is defined in terms of the employment relationship. According to international standards, for a job held by an employee to be considered as informal, the employment relationship should not be, in law or in practice, subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.). The underpinning reasons may be the non-declaration of the jobs of the employees, casual jobs or jobs of a short duration, jobs with hours of work or wages below a specified threshold (e.g. for social security contributions) or lack of application of law and regulation in practice. Employers and own-account workers are considered to be informal when their economic units belong to the informal sector. In practice, the formal or informal nature of a job held by an employee is determined on the basis of operational criteria such as social security contributions by the employer (on behalf of the employee), and entitlement to paid sick leave and paid annual leave.

Criteria adopted for harmonized ILO estimates of informal employment:

Criteria used to define informal employment	Operational definition and modalities to define formal and informal employment
<p>1 The starting point is the employment status of the person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If the person is reported as a contributing family worker, no further questions are required and the person is classified as having an informal job. b) If the person is recorded as an employer, or own-account worker, or member of a producer's cooperative, no additional questions are required and the formal or informal nature of the job is determined according to the formal or informal nature of the person's economic unit. Employers, own-account workers and members of producers' cooperatives with enterprises in the formal sector are classified as having a formal job. Similarly, employers, own-account workers and members of producers' cooperatives with enterprises in the informal sector are classified as having an informal job. If the enterprise is a household enterprise or a private business producing wholly for own or family use, the owner is also classified as having an informal job. c) The statistical treatment of 'employees' and 'not stated' is different and depends on the criteria of social security contributions by the employer or alternatively to entitlements to paid annual leave and paid sick leave. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If <i>Contributing family workers</i>, all considered as being in informal employment (here defined as the main job) ■ If <i>Employers, own-account workers, members of cooperatives</i>, the formal / informal nature of their job is determined by the formal/ informal nature of their economic unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ If own a <i>formal economic unit (formal sector)</i>, classified as having a formal job ✗ If own an informal economic unit (informal sector), classified as having an informal job ✗ If in households because of producing only for final use, classified as having an informal job ■ If <i>employees</i>, then go to the next criteria
<p>2 For employees</p> <p>Contributions to a social security (ideally for pension) scheme by the employer (on behalf of the employee and usually complementing the employee's contribution) is the option most commonly used in countries and the one applied here. It should also be noted that the question is whether the employer makes contributions on behalf of the employee to the scheme, and not whether the employee is currently benefitting from the scheme with respect to a previously held job.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If <i>contributions to social security</i> (employer's contributions on behalf of employees), then the employee is in formal employment ■ If <i>no contributions to social security</i>, considered as being in informal employment ■ If don't know or no answer, then go to the next criteria

Criteria used to define informal employment		Operational definition and modalities to define formal and informal employment
3	Entitlement to and benefit from paid annual leave: paid annual leave refers to paid vacation time, home leave, leave for national holidays, bereavement leave, or other casual leave. In some cases, the employee may receive paid compensation for some types of unused leave that has been accumulated. Such compensation is also included.	In cases where the information on social security is not available or not relevant (a national non-contributory type of scheme being the norm): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the employee is not only entitled but effectively benefits (if needed) from paid annual leave (or compensation instead of it) and paid sick leave, then he/she is considered as having a formal job/ being in formal employment ■ Otherwise, he/she is considered as having an informal job/ being in informal employment
4	Entitlement to and benefit (when needed) from paid sick leave. Paid sick leave refers to entitlement to be paid by the employer during days that the employee is absent from work due to own illness or injury. Its scope should clearly be defined, particularly with respect to maternity or paternity leave that may be paid by sources other than the employer under national legislation.	

Figure 4. Criteria used in the common operational definition of the informal employment (main job)



The criteria and sequence were applied systematically to a person's main job in 119 countries with available data from the national labour force survey or similar national household survey. The main purpose is to allow international comparisons. They may differ from the approach adopted at the national level resulting in slightly different estimates of employment in the informal sector and informal employment.

Chapter 2

Statistical overview relating to the informal economy

This chapter provides a global overview and regional and subregional profiles on statistics relating to the informal economy. The structure of each section starts with the magnitude of the informal economy and follows with its composition and characteristics at the global and regional levels. The regions are divided into Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia.⁸

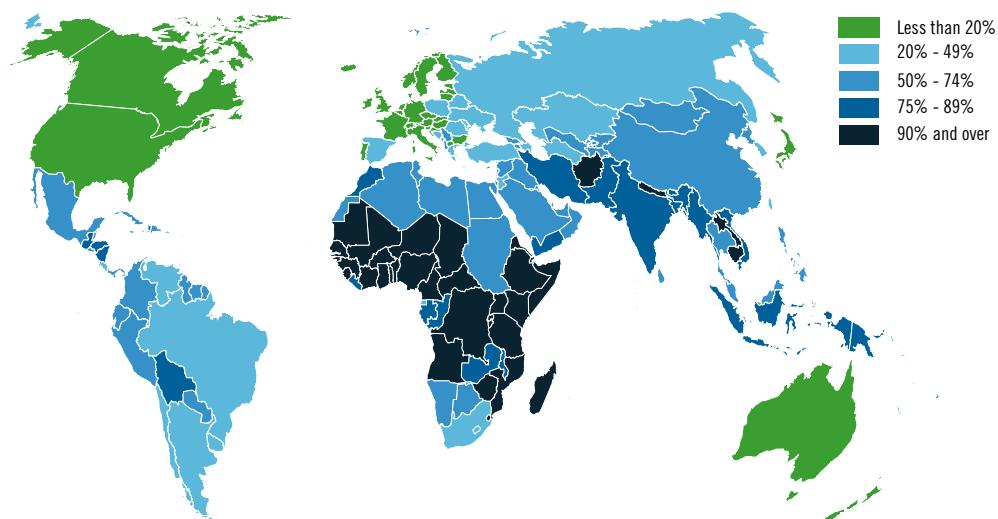
2.1 Global overview

Magnitude of the informal economy

Two billion of the world's employed population aged 15 and over work informally, representing 61.2 per cent of global employment (figure 5, Panel C). The proportion of informal employment varies in different regions (figure 5, panels A and C). Among the five main regions, the vast majority of employment in Africa (85.8 per cent) is informal. Asia and the Pacific (68.2 per cent) and the Arab States (68.6 per cent) have almost the same level of informality. In the Americas (40.0 per

Figure 5. Share of informal employment in total employment, including and excluding agriculture (percentages, 2016)

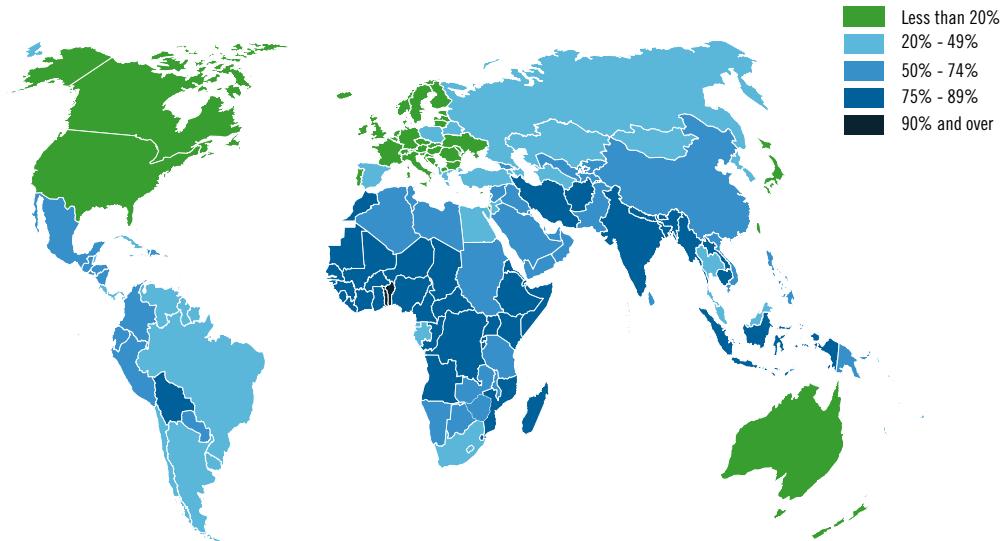
Panel A. Including agriculture⁹



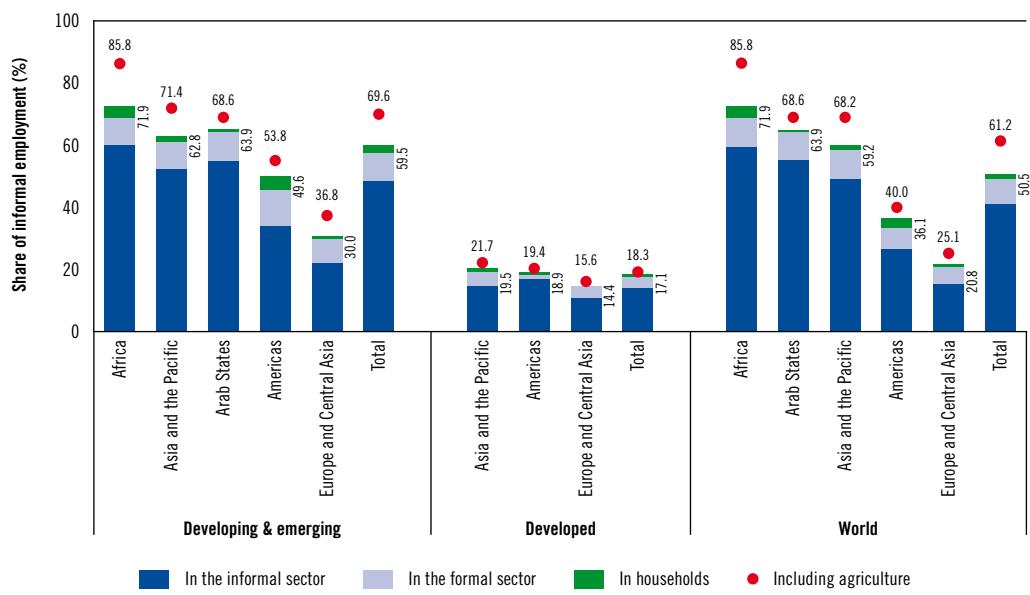
⁸ Due to insufficient coverage from existing data and the absence of subregional division, regional profile is not available for the Arab States.

⁹ Even though SDG indicator 8.3.1 refers to the proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, the incidence of informality in agriculture may be large in some countries. Thus, in order to have a comprehensive picture of workers' working conditions and the overall extent of informality, especially in developing and emerging countries, indicator 8.3.1 should be supplemented by other measures of informality covering the whole economy (agriculture and non-agriculture), as presented in figure 5, panel A and throughout this publication.

Panel B. Excluding agriculture



**Panel C. Components of informal employment as a percentage of total employment:
the informal sector, formal sector and household sector (percentages, 2016)**



Note: Country data for figure 5 are provided in Appendix B. Original data sources are listed in Appendix A.2.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

cent) and Europe and Central Asia (25.1 per cent), less than half of employment is informal (figure 5, panel C and table 1.1). Excluding agriculture, the global level of informal employment falls to 50.5 per cent, but non-agricultural informal employment remains high in three regions (Africa, the Arab States, and Asia and the Pacific) (figure 5, panels B and C and table 1.2).

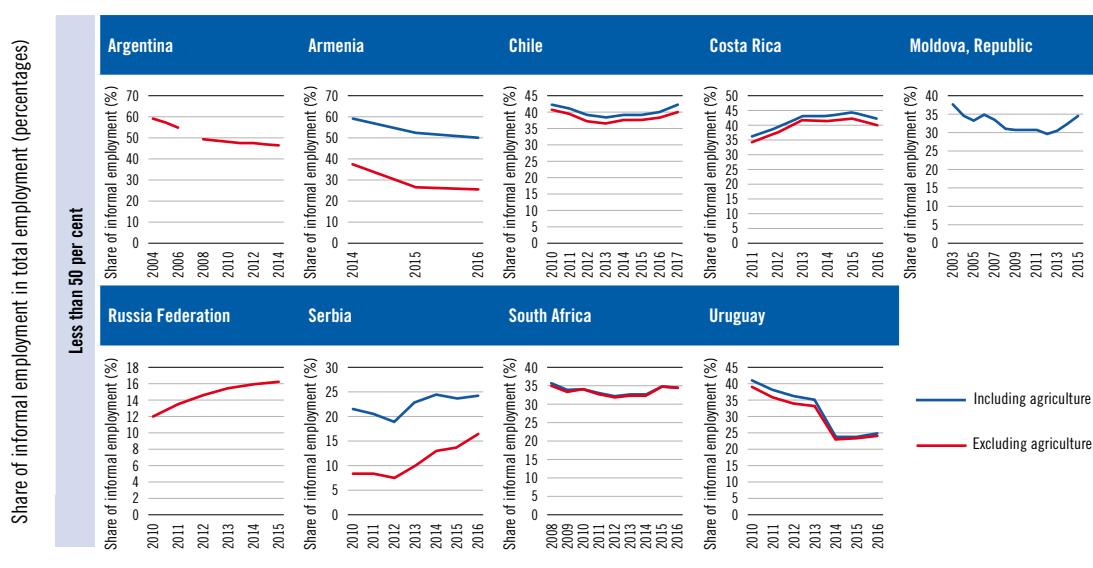
The level of socio-economic development is positively correlated to formality (also see Chapter 3.1). Developed countries are considered as high-income countries as defined by the World Bank; emerging countries as middle-income countries, and developing countries as low-income

countries.¹⁰ Emerging and developing countries have higher shares of informal employment than developed countries. Emerging and developing countries represent 82 per cent of world employment, but 93 per cent of the world's informal employment is in these countries. More than two-thirds of the employed population in emerging and developing countries are in informal employment (69.6 per cent), while less than one-fifth of the employed population (18.3 per cent) are in developed countries. Regions with countries at a higher level of socio-economic development, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia have lower shares of informal employment (figure 5, panel C and table 1.1).

Diverging trends in the share of informal employment

Comparable data available over time do not allow to draw conclusions on global or regional trends. However, there is evidence of diverging trends depending on regions or countries (figure 6). In Latin America a decrease in the share of informal employment in the recent past seems to characterize the majority of countries as, for instance, in Argentina or Peru.¹¹ Similar trends can also be observed in Viet Nam and to some extent in South Africa.¹² In contrast, for countries with trends data from Europe and Central Asia with the exception of Armenia, the picture shows an increase in the share of informal employment as illustrated by the Russian Federation and Serbia. Finally, several countries such as Pakistan and Côte d'Ivoire remain at a high level of informality without clear downward or upward trends.

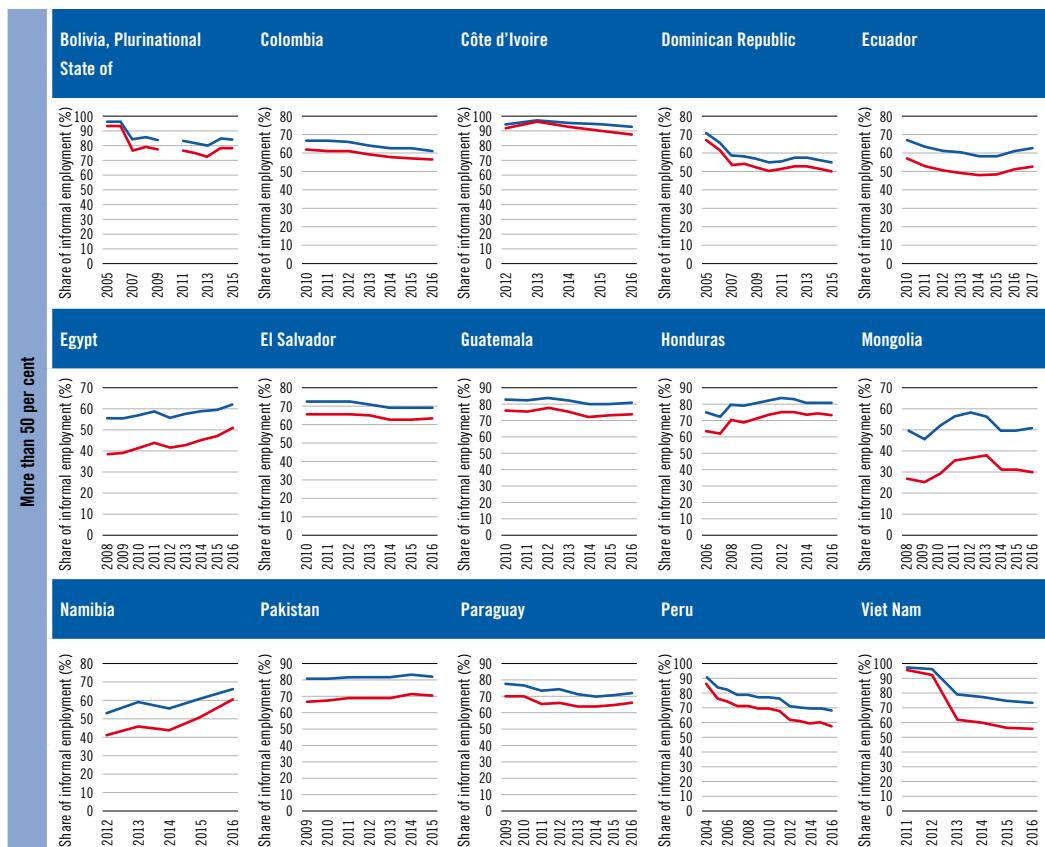
Figure 6. Trends in the share of informal employment in total employment, including and excluding agriculture (percentages)



¹⁰ Following the World Bank definition, for the current 2018 fiscal year, low-income economies are defined as those with a gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of US\$1,005 or less in 2016; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between US\$1,006 and US\$3,955; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between US\$3,956 and US\$12,235; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of US\$12,236 or more. See income groupings in Appendix A.1.

¹¹ For the case of Argentina, it is argued that the informality incidence fell significantly over a decade since 2003 as a result of high economic growth accompanied by an integrated two-phased, multi-policy approach on various economic, labour and social dimensions (ILO, forthcoming). In the case of Peru, growth and structural transformation in the moderate reduction of informality observed between 2002 and 2012 played a major role (Chacaltana, 2016).

¹² In South Africa, in addition to economic growth, several formalization policies were implemented including a National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy (NIBUS), increased enforcement measures, recognition of prior learning and increased access to social security. Such measures contributed to the overall trend together with the effect of other factors such as urbanisation, unemployment, taxes, costs of compliance associated with formality, enforcement power of government regulations, corruption, education level and working hours flexibility (ILO, forthcoming).



Source: ILOSTAT

Composition of the informal economy

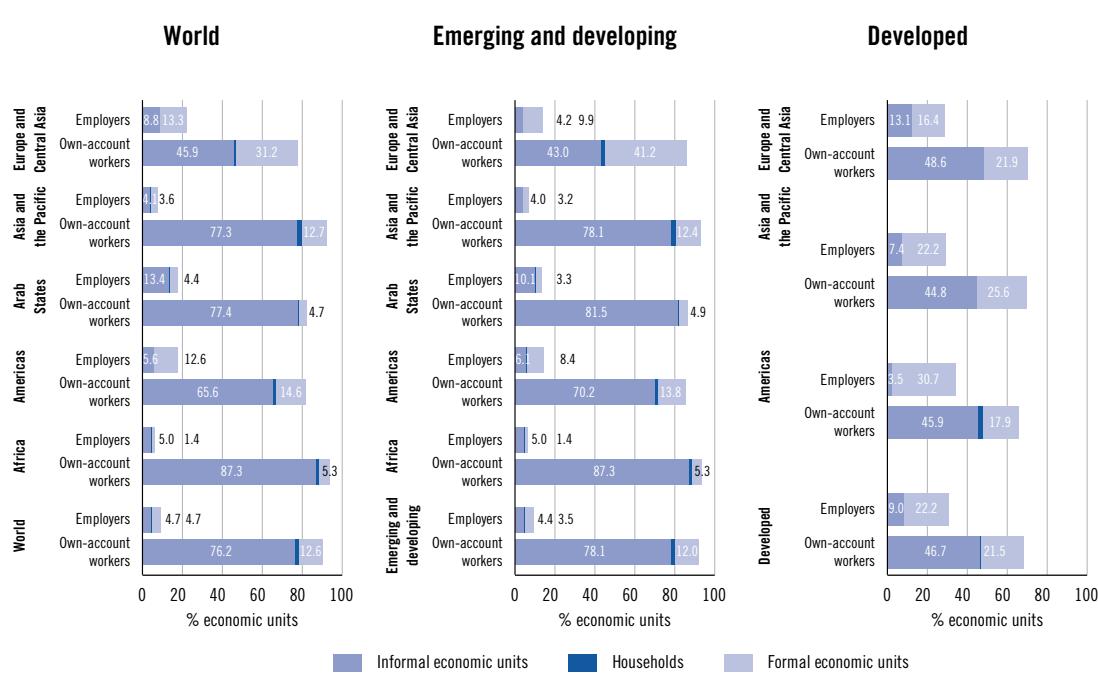
Informal employment can be in the informal sector, in the formal sector or in the household sector. The 61.2 per cent of global employment that is informal is comprised of 51.9 per cent in the informal sector, 6.7 per cent in the formal sector and 2.5 per cent in households. In all regions employment in the informal sector is the largest of the three components of informal employment. Informal employment in the formal sector is a somewhat large proportion of informal employment in two regions: the Americas and Europe and Central Asia, where it represents 7.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent of total employment respectively. The share of informal employment in the formal sector concerns primarily employees and to some extent contributing family workers. The 39.7 per cent of all employees in informal employment is comprised of 10.8 per cent who are informally employed in the formal sector and 2.1 per cent who are employed as domestic workers in households. The share of employees in informal employment in the formal sector represents 27.4 per cent of total informal employment among employees worldwide and up to 42 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean and more than half in developed countries from Europe and Central Asia. Among the five regions, the level of informal employment in households in Africa is the highest at 4.3 per cent and the global average rate is 2.5 per cent (figure 5, panel C and table 1.1).

The share of informal employment normally decreases when agriculture is excluded but the distribution of informal employment in different sectors does not necessarily follow the same pattern. In most regions, informal employment in the formal sector increases with the exclusion of agriculture and exceeds the global average (8.0 per cent), for instance from 5.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent in Africa, from 7.5 per cent to 8.7 per cent in the Arab States and from 6.9 per cent to 8.8 per cent Asia and the Pacific (figure 5, panel C and table 1.2).

Informal economic units

Globally, the vast majority of economic units¹³ are informal (80.9 per cent). Informality is even higher in units in Africa (92.4 per cent) and the Arab States (90.8 per cent). The share of economic units in the informal sector for emerging and developing countries (82.5 per cent) is quite similar to the global level while fewer economic units are informal in developed countries (55.7 per cent) in relative terms (figure 7).

Figure 7. Percentage of economic units* in the informal sector, the formal sector and the household sector (percentages, 2016)



Economic units are estimated as the sum of own-account workers and employers.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

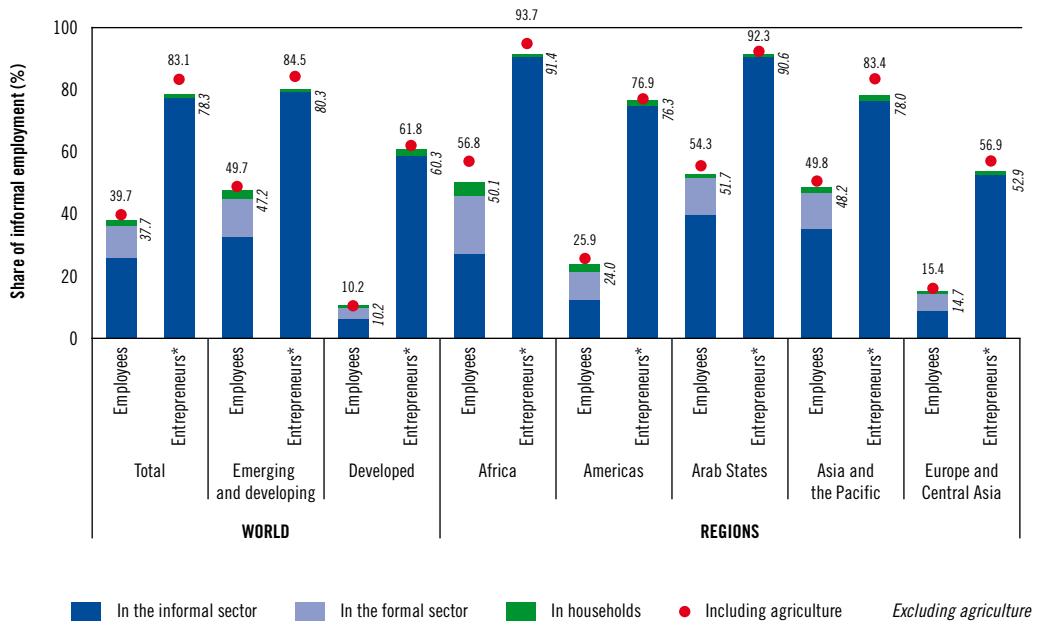
Informality and status in employment

Apart from contributing family workers, all of whom are considered as informal by statistical definition, the employment status category with the highest percentage of informality is own-account workers, both globally and regionally. Globally, 86.1 per cent of own-account workers are informal. Only in Europe and Central Asia (60 per cent) is the rate of informal employment among own-account workers lower than the global average. Informality among own-account workers is high in both emerging and developing countries (87 per cent) and developed countries (68.8 per cent) (figure 8, panel A and table 1.3).

¹³ Economic units are estimated as the sum of employers and own-account workers.

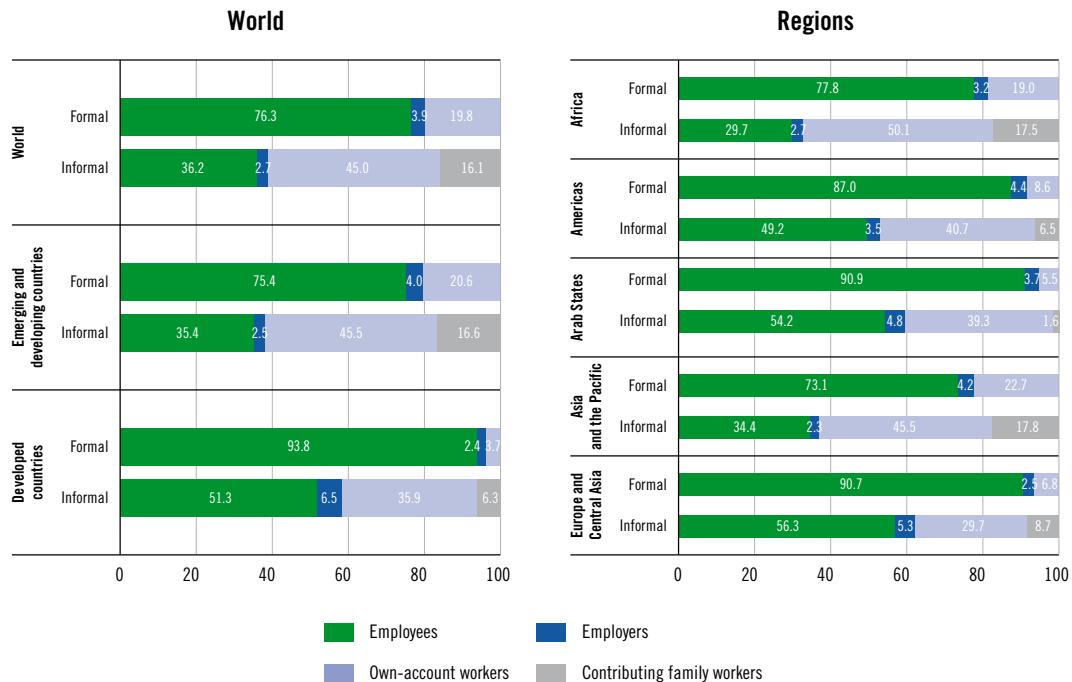
Figure 8. Informality and status in employment

Panel A. Employees and entrepreneurs in informal employment as a percentage of total employment by informal sector, formal sector and household sector (percentages, 2016)



***Entrepreneurs** refer to owners of economic units and the estimates are based on the number of employers and own-account workers. Informal entrepreneurs refer to employers and own-account workers in the informal sector.

Panel B. Composition of informal and formal employment by categories of status in employment (percentages, 2016)



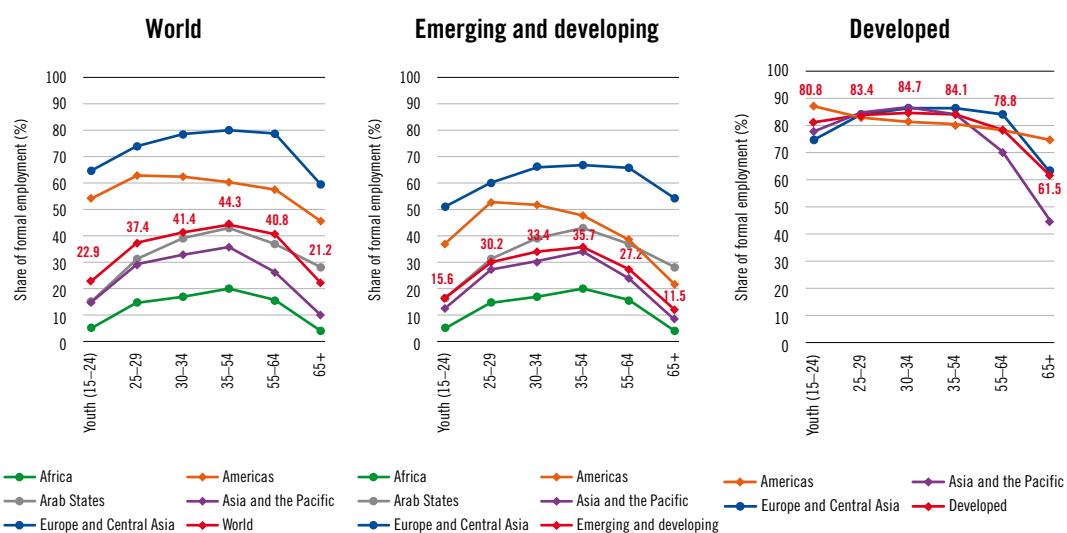
Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Globally, own-account workers make up 45.0 per cent of informal employment and employees 36.2 per cent. Contributing family workers represent 16.1 per cent and employers account for 2.7 per cent of total informal employment. Africa and Asia and the Pacific share a similar composition of informal employment where own-account workers are the largest group and contributing family workers represent a significant proportion compared to other regions. The situation in emerging and developing countries and developed countries is different. While own-account workers and contributing family workers represent the largest group in developing and in emerging countries, employees represent the largest group (51.3 per cent) in developed countries (figure 8, panel B and table 1.3¹⁴). The share of employees in total informal employment tends to increase with economic development and by contrast, the share of contributing family workers and of own-account workers as part of informal employment decreases.

Age profile of formality

The level of informality is higher among young people and older persons. Worldwide three out of four young (77.1 per cent) and older persons (77.9 per cent) are in informal employment. Informal employment is more likely for young people in emerging and developing countries. The employment of older persons is more likely to be informal than that of young people whatever the socio-economic development of a country and region (figure 9 and table 1.5).¹⁵

Figure 9. Share of formal employment in total employment by age¹⁶ (percentages, 2016)



Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Education and informality

The level of education is another key factor affecting the level of informality. Globally, when the level of education increases, the level of informality decreases. Those who have completed secondary and tertiary education are less likely to be in informal employment compared to workers who have either no education or completed primary education. This phenomenon is observed at the global and regional level and emerging and developing and developed countries share similar patterns (figure 10, table 1.6 and Education and informality in Chapter 3).¹⁷

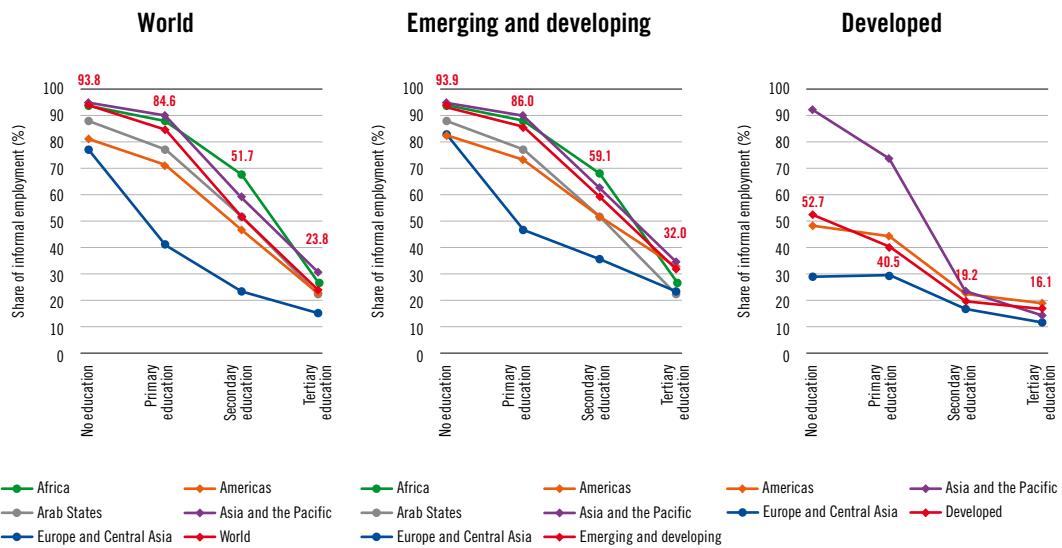
¹⁴ See country data on informality and status in employment in Appendix B, tables B.3 and B.4.

¹⁵ See data on informality and broad age groups in Appendix C, table C.3.

¹⁶ Regional and global aggregates are available in Appendix C.3

¹⁷ See data on informality and education in Appendix C, tables C.1 and C.2.

Figure 10. Share of informal employment in total employment by level of education¹⁸ (percentages, 2016)



Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Informality and rural/ urban location

At the global level, persons living in rural areas (80.0 per cent) are twice as likely to be in informal employment as those in urban areas (43.7 per cent). The largest differences are in the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia (table 1.7).¹⁹

Sectoral dimension of informality

Agriculture is the industry sector with the highest level of informal employment (93.6 per cent) around the world. The industry (57.2 per cent) and service (47.2 per cent) sectors are relatively less exposed to informality, especially the service sector in the Arab States and Asia and the Pacific. However, when informal employment is the main source of employment, especially in emerging and developing countries, a high level of informality is observed in all sectors (table 1.8).²⁰

Gender dimension of informality

Globally, informal employment is a greater source of employment for men (63.0 per cent) than for women (58.1 per cent). This is true for both the averages for emerging and developing countries and developed countries and for agricultural and non-agricultural informal employment. Out of the 2 billion workers in informal employment worldwide, just more than 740 million are women. This global picture hides important disparities however (further discussions in box 3 and Chapter 3) and results from the influence of major countries such as China or the Russian Federation. By contrast, in low and lower-middle income countries, a higher proportion of women are in informal employment than men.²¹ In Africa, 89.7 percent of employed women are in informal employment

¹⁸ Regional and global aggregates are available in Appendices C.1 and C.2.

¹⁹ See country data on informality and rural or urban location in Appendix B, table B.2.

²⁰ See country data on informality and sector in Appendix B, tables B.6 and B.7.

²¹ In low-income countries, 92.1 per cent of employed women are in informal employment compared to 87.5 per cent of men. In lower-middle countries, 84.5 per cent of women are in informal employment compared to 83.4 per cent of men.

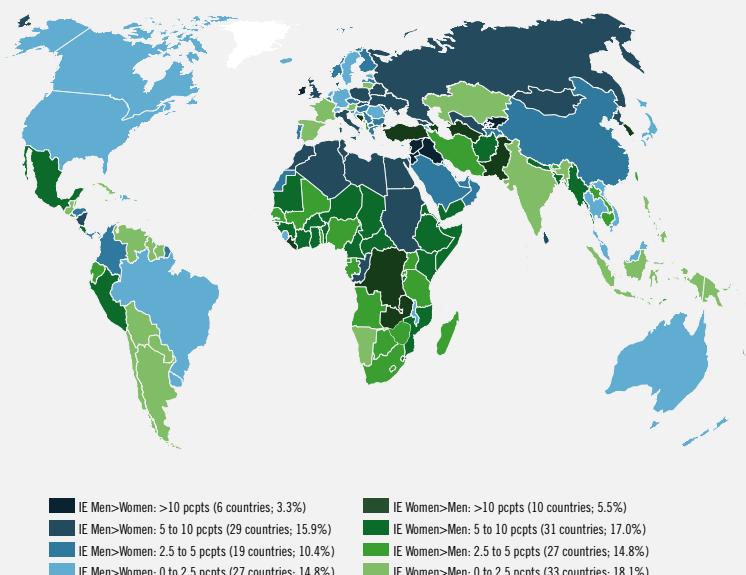
in contrast to 82.7 per cent of men. However, even though globally there are fewer women than men in informal employment, women in the informal economy are more often found in the most vulnerable situations, for instance as domestic workers, home-based workers or contributing family workers, than their male counterparts. Moreover, the lower the participation rate of women in the labour market, the lower the share of informal employment in total women's employment. This is particularly observed in North Africa and the Arab States (table 1.4).²²

Box 3. Women and men in the informal economy

Globally, the share of women in informal employment is lower than the share of men in informal employment but there are actually more countries (55.5 per cent) where the share of women in informal employment exceeds the share of men in informal employment (figure 11). Women are indeed more exposed to informal employment in more than 90 per cent of sub-Saharan African countries, 89 per cent of countries from Southern Asia and almost 75 per cent of Latin American countries.

A major difference between women and men in informal employment is the proportion of women contributing family workers (figure 12). This proportion is more than three times higher among women in informal employment compared to men. This status, particularly vulnerable, represents 28.1 per cent of women in informal employment compared to 8.7 per cent for men. More than 30 per cent of women in informal employment in low- and lower-middle income countries are contributing family workers, usually considered as unpaid.

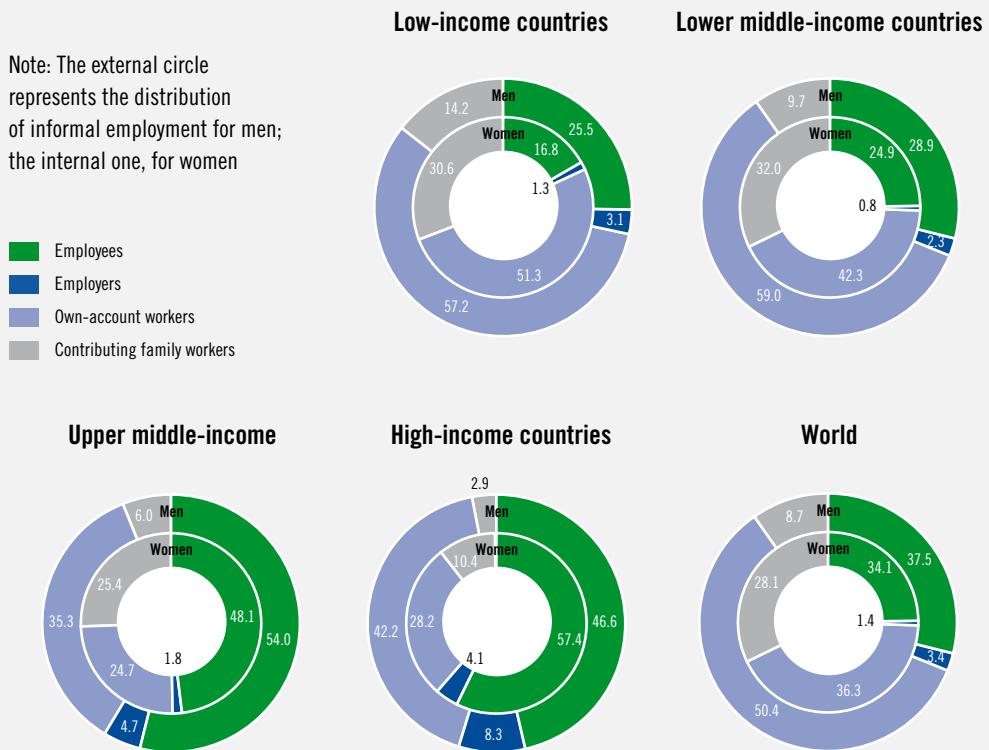
Figure 11. Gender gap in the share of informal employment in total employment including agriculture (percentage points, latest available year)



The main consequences are that, with the exception of high-income countries, a lower share of informally employed women are employees and also a lower share are own-account workers and employers, whatever the level of development. This means inevitably that informally employed women earn a lower income from labour but also have a risk of exposure to higher decent work deficits and points to a need to facilitate transition to other categories of employment status and improve working conditions as a first step towards formalization.

²² See country data on the size and composition of the informal economy by sex in Appendix B, table B.1.

Figure 12. Distribution of the employed population in informal employment by categories of employment status and sex (percentages, 2016)



Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Own-account workers represent the largest group of workers in informal employment globally and in low- and lower-middle income countries. Worldwide, more than half of men in informal employment are own-account workers and 36.3 per cent of women are. The situation differs in higher income countries where employees account for the largest part of informal employment, particularly women.

In high-income countries, the vast majority of women holding informal jobs are employees (57.4 per cent), while the most common status among men in informal employment (more than half when considering own-account workers and employers) is that of entrepreneur. More than one-third (35.7 per cent) of women employees in informal employment work on a part-time basis and more than a quarter are in temporary employment (see Chapter 3).

Table 1. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy: a global picture (percentages, 2016)

		World		Emerging and developing countries		Developed countries			
		Africa	Arab States	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Americas	Arab States	Europe and Central Asia
1 Share of informal employment and its components in total employment									
Total employment²³	85.8	40.0	68.6	68.2	25.1	61.2	85.8	53.8	36.8
In the informal sector	76.0	29.3	60.9	58.8	19.4	51.9	76.1	37.7	60.9
In the formal sector	5.5	7.9	7.5	6.9	5.3	6.7	5.7	11.9	7.5
In households	4.3	2.7	0.2	2.5	0.5	2.5	4.0	4.2	0.2
Employees	56.8	25.9	54.3	49.8	15.4	39.7	56.8	38.3	54.3
In the informal sector	33.7	13.4	42.7	36.0	9.7	26.7	33.7	16.1	42.7
In the formal sector	18.9	9.4	11.4	11.8	5.5	10.8	18.9	16.3	11.4
In households	4.2	3.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	2.1	4.2	5.8	0.2
2 Share of non-agricultural informal employment and its components in non-agricultural employment									
Total employment	71.9	36.1	63.9	59.2	20.9	50.5	71.9	49.6	63.9
In the informal sector	59.2	26.0	55.1	48.9	15.2	40.8	59.2	33.6	55.1
In the formal sector	9.4	7.2	8.7	8.8	5.4	8.0	9.5	11.4	8.7
In households	3.4	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	3.2	4.7	0.1
Total									
Americas									
Europe and Central Asia									
Asia and the Pacific									
Arab States									
Africa									
Emerging and developing countries									
Developed countries									
Total									
Americas									
Europe and Central Asia									
Asia and the Pacific									
Arab States									
Africa									
Emerging and developing countries									
Developed countries									

²³ Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

	World		Emerging and developing countries				Developed countries												
	Americas	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Employees	50.1	24.0	51.7	48.2	14.7	37.7	50.1	35.7	51.7	52.2	24.8	47.2	12.8	10.9	7.7	10.2			
In the informal sector	27.6	12.2	39.6	35.2	9.0	25.7	27.6	14.1	36.9	38.3	16.6	32.3	10.4	6.4	3.7	6.7			
In the formal sector	18.6	8.6	11.9	11.5	5.4	10.3	18.6	15.4	11.9	12.3	7.4	12.7	2.1	4.2	4.0	3.3			
In households	4.0	3.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	2.7	4.0	6.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2			
3 Informality and status in employment																			
Percentage of informal workers by status in employment																			
Total	85.8	40.0	68.6	68.2	25.1	61.2	85.8	53.8	68.6	71.4	36.8	69.6	19.4	21.7	15.6	18.3			
Employees	56.8	25.9	54.3	49.8	15.4	39.7	56.8	38.2	54.3	54.8	25.7	49.7	12.9	10.4	7.7	10.2			
Employers	77.9	31.3	75.1	53.6	39.9	50.7	77.9	42.7	75.1	56.1	29.6	56.2	10.3	25.1	44.4	28.8			
Own-account workers	94.4	82.2	94.3	86.2	60.0	86.1	94.4	83.8	94.3	86.6	52.0	87.0	72.8	63.6	68.9	68.8			
Contributing family workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Composition of informal employment																			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Employees	29.7	49.2	54.2	34.4	56.3	36.2	29.7	45.1	54.2	34.1	64.7	35.4	66.2	46.0	40.2	51.3			
Employers	2.7	3.5	4.8	2.3	5.3	2.7	3.9	4.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.1	5.4	11.8	6.5				
Own-account workers	50.1	40.7	39.3	45.5	29.7	45.0	50.1	43.2	39.3	45.7	22.6	45.5	30.5	33.6	43.3	35.9			
Contributing family workers	17.5	6.5	1.6	17.8	8.7	16.1	17.5	7.8	1.6	17.9	10.7	16.6	1.2	15.0	4.8	6.3			

	World	Emerging and developing countries		Developed countries		Total	
		Africa	Arab States	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia
4 Share of informal employment in total employment by sex							
Male (including agriculture)	82.7	40.5	70.2	70.5	26.4	63.0	82.7
Female (including agriculture)	89.7	39.2	61.8	64.1	23.6	58.1	89.7
Male (excluding agriculture)	67.7	35.4	66.5	62.0	22.6	53.1	67.7
Female (excluding agriculture)	78.6	36.9	49.6	53.9	18.8	46.4	78.7
5 Share of informal employment in total employment by age							
Youth (15-24)	94.9	46.2	85.1	86.3	35.7	77.1	94.9
Adults (25+)	82.8	40.4	61.1	67.1	21.8	58.7	82.8
25-29	85.5	37.0	68.8	70.8	26.4	62.6	85.5
30-34	83.1	37.6	61.0	67.3	21.8	58.6	83.1
35-54	79.7	39.9	56.9	63.8	20.0	55.7	79.7
55-64	84.2	42.1	62.8	72.4	21.5	59.2	84.1
65+	96.0	54.4	71.7	86.3	40.8	77.9	96.0
6 Share of informal employment in total employment by highest level of education							
No education	94.0	81.0	88.6	94.9	77.1	93.8	94.0
Primary education	88.5	71.3	77.0	89.7	40.9	84.6	88.5
Secondary education	68.1	46.9	51.9	58.9	23.3	51.7	68.1
Tertiary education	27.0	22.7	22.4	30.7	15.2	23.8	27.0

	World		Emerging and developing countries		Developed countries	
	Rural	Urban	Arab States	Africa	Americas	Europe and Central Asia
7 Share of informal employment in total employment by area of residence						
Rural	88.3	52.6	69.3	85.2	33.2	80.0
Urban	76.3	35.8	63.9	47.4	19.4	43.7
Total					88.3	69.1
Americas					69.3	86.0
Africa					76.3	47.5
Arab States					76.3	43.7
Asia and the Pacific					76.3	43.7
Europe and Central Asia					76.3	43.7
Total					88.3	69.1
Americas					69.3	86.0
Africa					76.3	47.5
Arab States					76.3	43.7
Asia and the Pacific					76.3	43.7
Europe and Central Asia					76.3	43.7
Total					88.3	69.1
8 Share of informal employment in total employment by industrial sector²⁴						
Agriculture	97.9	77.5	95.6	94.7	71.6	93.6
Industry	77.4	38.4	80.9	68.8	21.9	57.2
Services	70.2	35.5	57.3	54.1	20.2	47.2
Total					70.1	49.6
Agriculture					70.1	49.6
Industry					70.1	49.6
Services					70.1	49.6

Note: Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, based on the analysis of 119 countries' micro datasets (national labour force surveys or similar national household surveys) representing 90 per cent of global employment. Values for missing countries have been estimated based on the average value for the subregion and country income group. Indicators 5 and 6 are based on available micro datasets from 110 countries that represent more than 85 per cent of the world's employed population. There is no estimate of missing values, resulting in small differences in global and regional estimates. All indicators refer to the main job of workers aged 15 years and over.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

²⁴ The category "not classified" for missing data on an industrial sector is not displayed in this table.

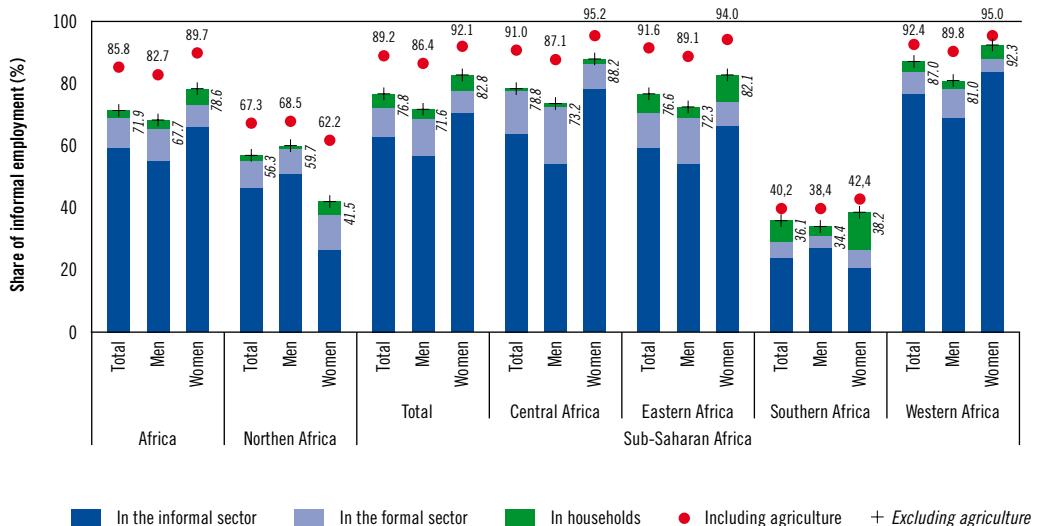
2.2 Regional overview

2.2.1 Africa

Figure 13. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Africa (percentages, 2016)

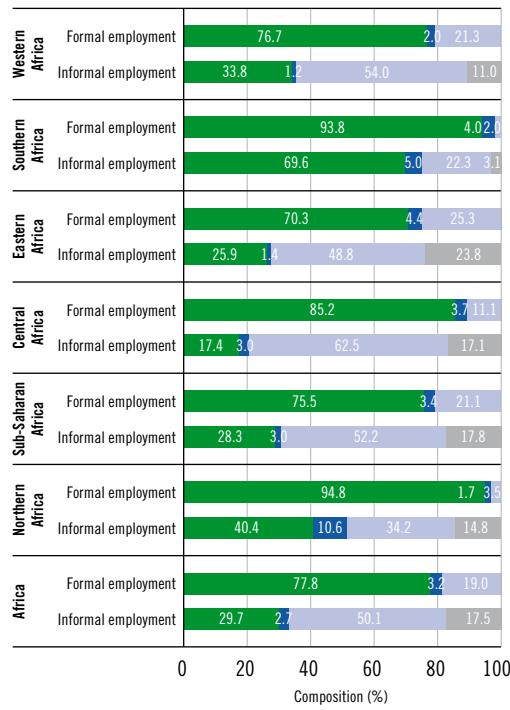
G1

Components of informal employment as a percentage of total employment: the informal sector, formal sector and household sector



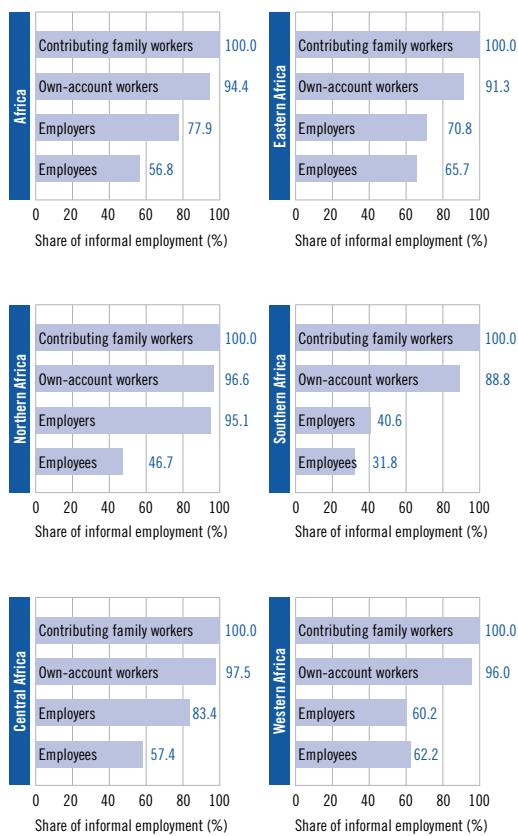
G2

Composition of informal and formal employment by categories of status in employment



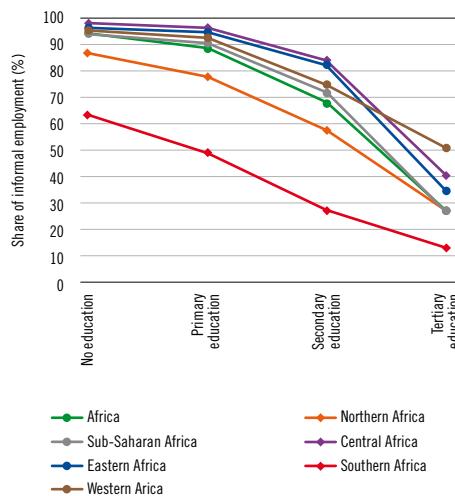
G3

Share of informal employment in total employment by categories of status in employment



G4

Share of informal employment in total employment by level of education



G5

Percentage of economic units* in the informal sector, the formal sector and the household sector

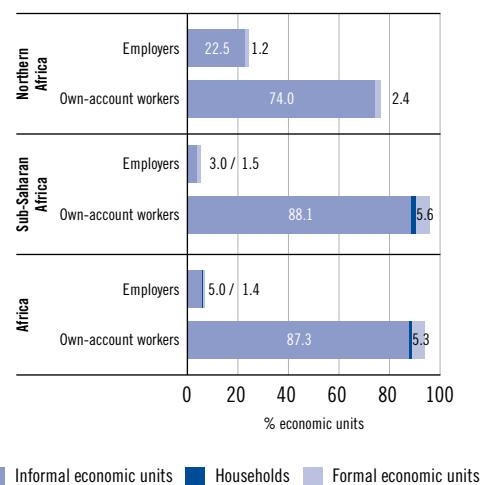


Table 2. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Africa (percentages, 2016)

Africa

		Africa	Northern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa ²⁵	Central Africa ²⁵	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Africa
1	Share of informal employment and its components in total employment²⁶	85.8	67.3	89.2	91.0	91.6	40.2	92.4
	In the informal sector	76.0	58.1	79.2	83.5	82.9	27.6	79.6
	In the formal sector	5.5	8.4	5.0	6.9	4.8	4.9	4.4
	In households	4.3	0.7	5.0	0.6	3.8	7.7	8.3
2	Share of non-agricultural informal employment and its components in non-agricultural employment	71.9	56.3	76.8	78.8	76.6	36.1	87.0
	In the informal sector	59.2	46.2	63.3	63.4	59.6	23.5	76.9
	In the formal sector	9.4	9.2	9.5	14.5	11.4	5.0	7.0
	In households	3.4	1.0	4.2	0.9	5.8	7.6	3.2
Informal employment rate by:								
3	Sex							
	Male	82.7	68.5	86.4	87.1	89.1	38.4	89.8
	... excluding agriculture	67.7	59.7	71.6	73.2	72.3	34.4	81.0
	Female	89.7	62.2	92.1	95.2	94.0	42.4	95.0
	... excluding agriculture	78.6	41.5	82.8	88.2	82.1	38.2	92.3

²⁵ Data from available datasets for this subregion are not recent for a number of countries in this subregion (Angola (2009), Cameroon (2007), Chad (2003), Congo (2009) and DRC (2005)) and care should be taken when interpreting estimates.

²⁶ Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

		Africa	Northern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Africa
4		Age						
	Youth (15–24)	94.9	87.5	95.8	95.1	96.7	56.4	97.9
	Adults (25+)	82.8	63.7	86.6	90.5	89.1	40.5	92.4
25–29		85.5	71.6	88.2	90.3	89.4	47.2	94.3
30–34		83.1	68.2	86.1	90.1	86.7	40.8	93.8
35–54		79.7	58.1	84.4	88.9	88.0	38.3	90.6
55–64		84.2	64.1	88.6	94.7	92.2	37.1	92.8
65+		96.0	94.0	96.2	98.0	96.8	64.2	96.7
5		Highest level of education						
	No education	94.0	86.7	95.4	97.9	95.7	63.0	96.2
	Primary education	88.5	78.3	89.6	96.0	94.7	48.6	92.0
	Secondary education	68.1	57.4	71.9	83.5	82.0	27.2	73.7
	Tertiary education	27.0	27.4	26.7	40.0	34.1	12.2	49.4
6		Residence area						
	Rural	88.3	75.6	90.1	84.8	90.6	57.1	95.2
	Urban	76.3	58.1	80.8	89.0	80.0	32.7	87.3
7		Industrial sectors ²⁷						
	Agriculture	97.9	95.5	98.1	98.2	98.4	73.7	98.3
	Industry	77.4	69.7	80.6	84.8	83.2	34.1	91.5
	Services	70.2	49.4	75.8	75.9	76.2	37.8	85.4

Note: Country data are available in Appendix B: table B.1 for indicators 1, 2 and 3; table B.2 for indicator 6 and tables B.6 and B.7 for indicator 7. Global and regional estimates desegregated by sex are available in table C.3 for indicator 4; tables C.1 and C.2 for indicator 5.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Magnitude

Informal employment is the main source of employment in Africa, accounting for 85.8 per cent of all employment, or 71.9 per cent, excluding agriculture. Africa is broadly divided into sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa, with each subregion having very different socio-economic development and different levels of informal employment: 67.3 per cent in Northern Africa and 89.2 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. Excluding agriculture, informal employment accounts for 56.3 per cent and 76.8 per cent of total employment respectively (figure 13.G1 and table 2).

Within sub-Saharan Africa, informal employment is the main source of employment in Central Africa (91.0 per cent), Eastern Africa (91.6 per cent) and Western Africa (92.4 per cent). If agriculture is excluded, informal employment continues to dominate employment with a 78.8 per cent share in Central Africa, 76.6 per cent in Eastern Africa and 87.0 per cent in Western Africa. Southern Africa is the only subregion with less than half of the employed population in informal employment at 40.2 per cent and 36.1 per cent excluding agriculture. In this subregion, employees represent 84.3 per cent of total employment compared to 40.4 per cent for Africa and 37.2 per cent for sub-Saharan Africa (figure 13.G1 and table 2).

²⁷ The category “not classified” in case of missing data on industrial sector is not displayed in this table.

There is a large variation in the share of informal employment among countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The share of informal employment reaches its highest rate in Burkina Faso (94.6 per cent) and Benin (94.5 per cent). South Africa (34.0 per cent) and Cabo Verde (46.5 per cent) are among the countries with the lowest share of informal employment (Appendix B. table B.1).

Based on the number of “entrepreneurs” (own-account workers and employers) owners of informal economic units, it is estimated that the vast majority – 92.4 per cent - of all economic units in Africa are informal (figure 13.G5).

Composition

In Africa, 76.0 per cent of employment is in the informal sector and a relatively small proportion is in the formal sector (5.5 per cent) and in households (4.3 per cent). Excluding agriculture, the average share of informal employment in the informal sector drops from 76.0 per cent to 59.2 per cent and also in all subregions, whereas the share of informal employment in the formal sector increases notably from 5.5 per cent of total employment to 9.4 per cent of non-agricultural employment. Non-agricultural informal employment more than doubles in Central Africa, from 6.9 per cent to 14.5 per cent, and in Eastern Africa, from 4.8 per cent to 11.4 per cent. Compared to the regional average (4.3 per cent) and other subregions, the share of informal employment in households is relatively high in Southern Africa (7.7 per cent) and Western Africa (8.3 per cent) (table 2).

Own-account workers are the largest group within informal employment in the region, apart from Southern Africa where more employees are informal than own-account workers, and Northern Africa, where employees and own-account workers account for more or less the same proportion (figure 13.G2 and table 2).

In Africa, 94.4 per cent of own-account workers are in the informal sector and this pattern is similar in all of the subregions. More employers (77.9 per cent) tend to be informal than employees (56.8 per cent). This tendency applies in all subregions and the difference is particularly large in Northern Africa, where 95.1 per cent of employers are informal compared to 46.7 per cent of employees (figure 13.G3 and table 2).

Characteristics

At the regional level, informal employment is a greater source of employment for women than for men: 89.7 per cent for women in comparison to 82.7 per cent for men, and for non-agricultural employment, 78.6 per cent for women and 67.7 per cent for men. In sub-Saharan Africa, except Southern Africa, more than 90 per cent of women are in informal employment compared to 86.4 per cent of men. Northern Africa shows an inverse situation with slightly more men (68.5 per cent) than women (62.2 per cent) in informal employment (table 2).

The young and old have especially high rates of informal employment: 94.9 per cent of persons between ages 15 and 24 in employment and 96.0 per cent of persons aged 65 and older. The figures reach as high as 97.9 per cent of young people in Western Africa and 98.0 per cent of older persons in Central Africa (table 2).

The level of education is closely linked to informality in Africa. Those with no education tend be highly informal (94.0 per cent). The rate of informality reduces to 88.5 per cent with primary education and further decreases to 68.1 per cent for those with secondary education and to 27.0 per cent among those with tertiary education. The reduction of informality with increasing education is less obvious in Western Africa where almost half of the employed population with tertiary education (49.4 per cent) are informal (see figure 13.G4 and table 2).

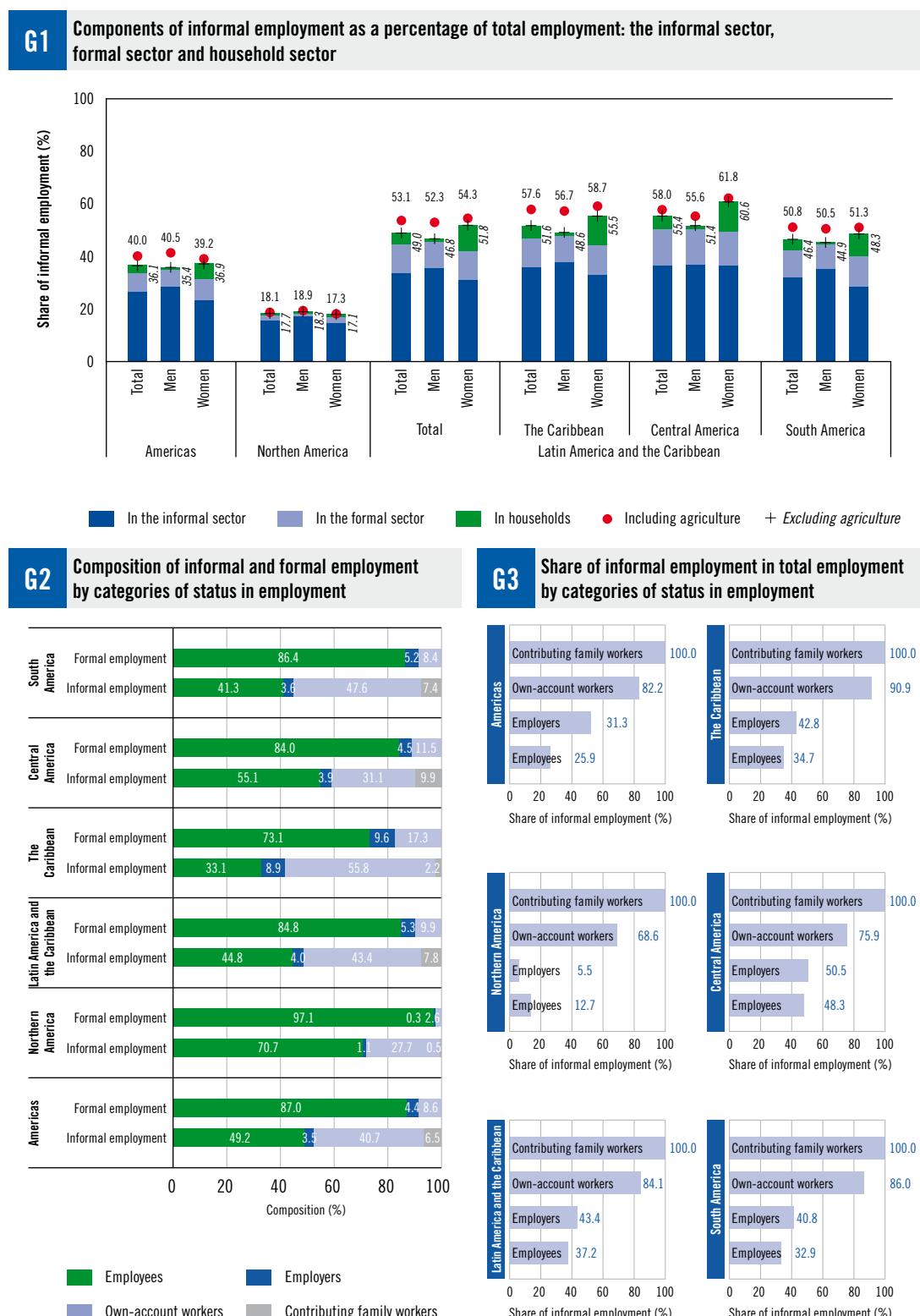
Informal employment dominates the labour market in both rural (88.3 per cent) and urban (76.3 per cent) areas, although informality is higher in rural areas (table 2).

Almost all of the agricultural sector in Africa is informal (97.9 per cent). The rate of informality is lower in the industry (77.4 per cent) and the service (70.2 per cent) sectors, but still is very high.

Informal employment is more common in industry than in the service sector in all subregions, apart from Southern Africa where 34.1 per cent of the industry sector and 37.8 per cent of the service sector are informal (table 2).

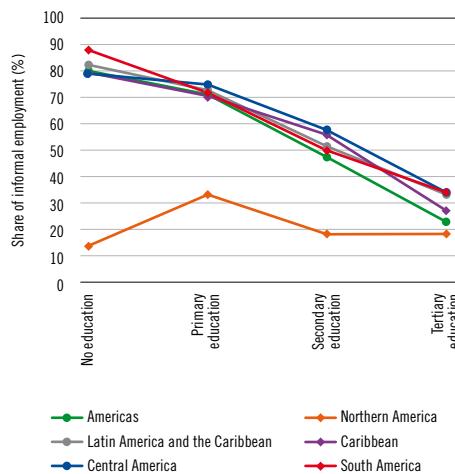
2.2.2 Americas

Figure 14. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in the Americas (percentages, 2016)



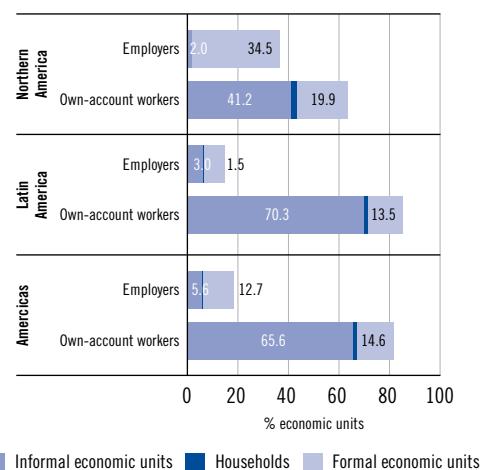
G4

Share of informal employment in total employment by level of education



G5

Percentage of economic units* in the informal sector, the formal sector and the household sector



* Economic units are estimated as the sum of own-account workers and employers.

Table 3. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in the Americas (percentages, 2016)

Americas

		Americas	Northern America	Latin America and the Caribbean	The Caribbean	Central America	South America
1	Share of informal employment and its components in total employment ²⁸	40.0	18.1	53.1	57.6	58.0	50.8
	In the informal sector	29.3	16.0	37.4	42.4	36.5	37.3
	In the formal sector	7.9	1.7	11.6	10.2	16.5	9.8
	In households	2.7	0.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	3.7
2	Share of non-agricultural informal employment and its components in non-agricultural employment	36.1	17.7	49.0	51.6	55.4	46.4
	In the informal sector	26.0	15.6	33.3	35.5	36.7	31.9
	In the formal sector	7.2	1.6	11.1	10.8	13.4	10.3
	In households	2.9	0.5	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.2
3	Share of informal employment in total employment by:						
	Sex						
	Male	40.5	18.9	52.3	56.7	55.6	50.5
	... excluding agriculture	35.4	18.3	46.8	48.6	51.4	44.9
	Female	39.2	17.3	54.3	58.7	61.8	51.3
	... excluding agriculture	36.9	17.1	51.8	55.5	60.6	48.3

²⁸ Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Americas

	Americas	Northern America	Latin America and the Caribbean	The Caribbean	Central America	South America
4 Age						
Youth (15–24)	46.2	12.8	62.4	62.6	70.5	58.4
Adults (25+)	40.4	19.5	52.5	48.3	55.5	51.5
25–29	37.0	17.5	46.4	49.0	52.3	44.0
30–34	37.6	18.5	47.0	45.2	51.9	45.2
35–54	39.9	19.1	51.3	46.3	53.3	50.7
55–64	42.1	21.2	59.9	53.5	59.3	60.3
65+	54.4	23.7	78.0	64.6	81.2	76.8
5 Highest level of education						
No education	81.0	13.6	82.2	79.4	78.5	88.3
Primary education	71.3	32.8	72.5	69.6	74.5	71.6
Secondary education	46.9	18.2	50.8	55.9	58.0	48.9
Tertiary education	22.7	18.5	33.5	26.3	33.5	33.7
6 Residence area						
Rural	52.6	23.4	68.5	68.9	67.4	69.0
Urban	35.8	17.6	47.0	55.8	50.0	45.3
7 Industrial sectors²⁹						
Agriculture	77.5	50.7	79.2	86.9	70.5	82.3
Industry	38.4	16.7	49.1	52.1	53.7	47.0
Services	35.5	17.9	49.0	51.4	56.2	46.2

Note: Country data are available in Appendix B: table B.1 for indicators 1, 2 and 3; table B.2 for indicator 6 and tables B.6 and B.7 for indicator 7. Global and regional estimates desegregated by sex are available in table C.3 for indicator 4; tables C.1 and C.2 for indicator 5.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Magnitude

In the Americas, 40.0 per cent of total employment is informal. In absolute numbers, 183 million people are in informal employment whether in formal or informal enterprises. These rates vary widely by subregion, at 18.1 per cent in Northern America and 53.1 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Within LAC countries, the highest shares of informal employment are in Central America (58.0 per cent) and the Caribbean (57.6 per cent). At the country level, the share of informal employment ranges from 24.5 per cent in Uruguay to close to 80 per cent in Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, and above 80 per cent in the Plurinational State of Bolivia (figure 14.G1, table 3 and Appendix B table B.1).

If agriculture is excluded from these calculations, non-agricultural informal employment rates are 36.1 per cent for the Americas, 17.7 per cent for Northern America and 49.0 per cent for LAC (figure 14.G1 and table 3).

Employment in the informal sector for own-account workers and employers can be a proxy for the number of informal economic units. An estimated 71.2 per cent of all economic units in the Americas can thus be considered as informal, including 76.6 per cent for LAC (figure 14.G5).

²⁹ The category “not classified” in the case of missing data on the industrial sector is not displayed in this table.

Composition

Informal employment accounts for 40.0 per cent of total employment, of which 29.3 per cent is in the informal sector, 7.9 per cent in the formal sector and 2.7 per cent in households. Economic units in the informal sector provide the largest share of informal employment, but a significant proportion of employees in informal employment are also employed in the formal sector (42.6 per cent of informally employed employees are in the formal sector and 15.2 per cent in households as domestic workers). In LAC, especially Central America, the component related to informal employment in the formal sector is relatively high, reflecting the significant numbers of the wage employed who are either not protected or insufficiently protected within formal sector enterprises. This pattern is accentuated with non-agricultural informal employment (table 3).

The share of informal employment is high among own-account workers (82.2 per cent) and for contributing family workers who by definition are informal. Informal employment rates are lower for employers (31.3 per cent) and employees (25.9 per cent). The share of informal employment among employees is higher in Latin America (37.2 per cent) than in Northern America (12.7 per cent). Within the LAC region, the highest proportion of informal employment among employees is in Central America (48.3 per cent) (figure 14.G3).

In LAC, employees represent the largest share of informal employment (44.8 per cent of total informal employment), influenced by the situation in Central America, where employees account for 55.1 per cent of total informal employment. In other subregions, the proportion of own-account workers exceeds that of employees. In Northern America, employees represent 70.7 per cent of total informal employment. Throughout the region, the proportion of employees is always lower among workers in informal employment compared to workers in formal employment.

Characteristics

There are some groups within the labour market where informality is especially significant. The share of informal employment is higher among men than among women, mainly in Northern America where the rate is 18.9 per cent for men and 17.3 for women. In LAC, the share of informal employment in total employment is higher for women (54.3 per cent) than for men (52.3 per cent), especially in Central America where informal employment rates for women are 61.8 per cent compared to that of men, at 55.6 per cent (table 3).

The share of informal employment is also relatively high for the youth population: 46.2 per cent in comparison to the adult's rate of 40.4 per cent. While the share of informal employment decreases to 37.6 per cent when young people reach the 30-34 age group, informality increases from the age of 35 and above to reach 54.4 per cent among workers aged 65 years old and above (table 3).

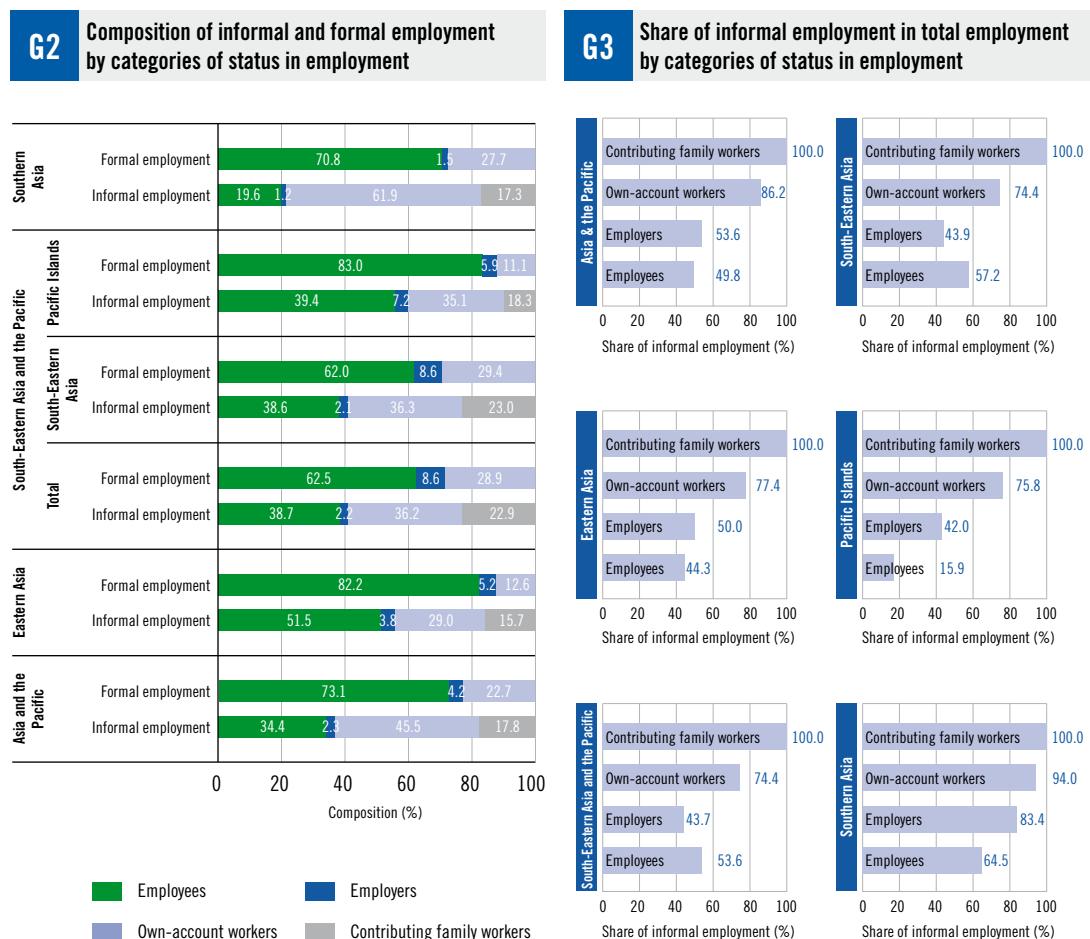
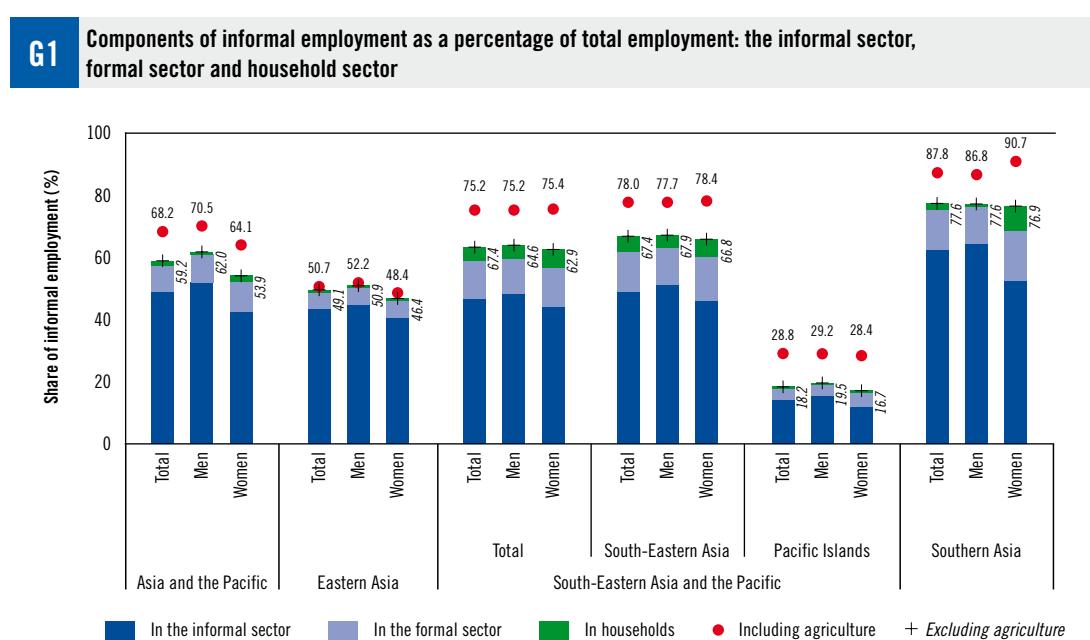
There is a clear inverse relation with the level of education. Informality decreases as education increases, from 81.0 per cent among those with no education, to 71.3 per cent for those with primary education, to 46.9 per cent for those with secondary education and 22.7 per cent with tertiary education. The inverse relation is clearly observed in LAC, with the even higher level of 33.5 per cent for those with tertiary education (figure 14.G4 and table 3).

The place of residence also influences the share of informal employment in total employment. It is higher in rural areas at 52.6 per cent, as compared to 35.8 per cent in urban areas. This difference is particularly significant in LAC, where rural informality reaches 68.5 per cent as compared to 47.0 per cent for urban areas (table 3).

Among the economic sectors, informality is highest in agriculture, where 77.5 per cent of employment is informal. In industry 38.4 per cent is informal and in services 35.5 per cent. Informality is much lower in each of the sectors in Northern America which lowers the subregional averages. For example, in the Caribbean 86.9 per cent of agriculture is informal (table 3).

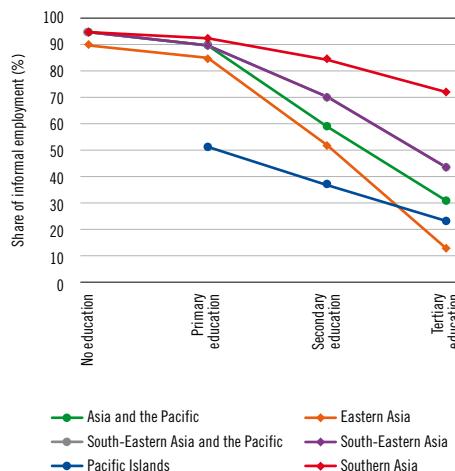
2.2.3 Asia and the Pacific

Figure 15. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Asia and the Pacific (percentages, 2016)



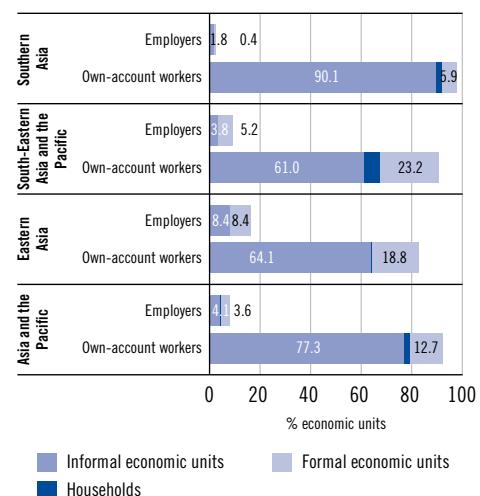
G4

Share of informal employment in total employment by level of education



G5

Percentage of economic units* in the informal sector, the formal sector and the household sector



* Economic units are estimated as the sum of own-account workers and employers.

Table 4. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Asia and the Pacific (percentages, 2016)

Asia and the Pacific

		Asia and the Pacific	Without China	Eastern Asia	Without China	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Southern Asia
1	Share of informal employment and its components in total employment³⁰	68.2	77.6	50.7	26.6	75.2	87.8
	In the informal sector	58.8	65.5	44.7	21.5	57.4	77.4
	In the formal sector	6.9	7.4	5.9	4.3	9.7	6.9
	In households	2.5	4.2	0.1	0.8	6.9	3.5
2	Share of non-agricultural informal employment and its components in non-agricultural employment	59.2	64.8	49.1	21.7	63.9	77.6
	In the informal sector	48.9	50.5	43.0	16.4	46.6	62.5
	In the formal sector	8.8	11.2	6.0	4.5	12.2	12.7
	In households	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.9	4.7	2.4
Share of informal employment in total employment by:							
3	Sex						
	Male	70.5	78.4	52.2	25.4	75.2	86.8
	... excluding agriculture	62.0	67.3	50.9	20.5	64.6	77.6
	Female	64.1	48.4	48.4	28.3	75.4	90.7
	... excluding agriculture	53.9	58.6	46.4	23.2	62.9	76.9

³⁰ Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Asia and the Pacific

		Asia and the Pacific	Without China	Eastern Asia	Without China	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Southern Asia
4	Age						
	Youth (15–24)	86.3	70.3	87.0	95.5		
	Adults (25+)	67.1	49.5	76.0	89.6		
	25–29	70.8	53.8	76.3	90.6		
	30–34	67.3	46.2	74.2	89.8		
	35–54	63.8	47.0	74.9	88.3		
	55–64	72.4	56.8	79.1	90.6		
	65+	86.3	72.4	83.9	98.3		
5	Highest level of education						
	No education	94.9	89.2	95.0	95.2		
	Primary education	89.7	84.8	88.7	92.7		
	Secondary education	58.9	52.1	70.3	84.2		
	Tertiary education	30.7	12.8	43.5	72.0		
6	Residence area						
	Rural	85.2	80.4	75.5	92.8		
	Urban	47.4	32.9	55.3	75.1		
7	Industrial sectors³¹						
	Agriculture	94.7	96.9	82.3	88.6	91.7	99.3
	Industry	68.8	71.1	49.0	25.3	67.8	81.9
	Services	54.1	60.9	46.1	20.2	60.6	75.7

Note: Country data are available in Appendix B: table B.1 for indicators 1, 2 and 3; table B.2 for indicator 6 and tables B.6 and B.7 for indicator 7. Global and regional estimates desegregated by sex are available in table C.3 for indicator 4; tables C.1 and C.2 for indicator 5.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Magnitude

In the Asia and Pacific region, more than half of the employed population engage in non-agricultural informal employment which stands at 59.2 per cent (64.8 per cent when excluding China). If agricultural employment is included, the share of informal employment reaches 68.2 per cent (77.6 per cent excluding China). Within the region, Southern Asia, South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific have higher shares of informal employment, both excluding and including agriculture, than the average. The share of informal employment in these two subregions represents 87.8 per cent and 75.2 per cent of total employment respectively. Excluding agriculture, the shares of informal employment decrease slightly to 77.6 per cent and 63.9 per cent respectively (figure 15.G1 and table 4).

The economic development of countries in the Asia and Pacific region varies considerably, and this is reflected in the proportions of informally employed. The share of informal employment ranges from the highest level of over 90 per cent (94.3 per cent in Nepal, 93.6 per cent in Lao People's Democratic Republic and 93.1 per cent in Cambodia) to the lowest with proportions below 20 per cent in Japan. The share of informal employment is on average 71.4 per cent in developing and emerging Asian countries and 21.7 per cent in developed Asian countries (Appendix B table B.1 and table 1).

³¹ The category “not classified” in the case of missing data on an industrial sector is not displayed in this table.

Focusing on economic units rather than employment, it is estimated that 81.4 per cent of all economic units in Asia and the Pacific are informal. This proportion ranges from 64.8 per cent in South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific to 91.9 per cent in Southern Asia (figure 15.G5).

Composition

Informal employment in the informal sector is the major component of informal employment in the region at 58.8 per cent of employment, 6.9 per cent is informal employment in the formal sector and 2.5 per cent in the household sector. In Southern Asia, 77.4 per cent of employment is in the informal sector, 6.9 per cent is informal employment in the formal sector and 3.5 per cent in the household sector. In South-Eastern Asia, the share of informal employment in the formal sector and in households is relatively high at 9.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively compared to other subregions. Excluding agriculture, the share of informal employment in the formal sector is almost 13 per cent in Southern Asia (table 4).

In formal employment, employees form the overwhelming majority of the status groups across all subregions while in informal employment, own-account workers and contributing family workers are also significant components across all of the subregions (figure 15.G2).

Apart from contributing family workers, the large majority of own-account workers are informal (86.2 per cent) and in Southern Asia informality among own account workers is even higher (94.0 per cent) (figure 15.G3).

Characteristics

At the regional level, men are more likely to be in informal employment than women (70.5 per cent of all men in employment are in informal employment compared to 64.1 per cent for women) and a similar pattern is found if agricultural employment is excluded (62.0 per cent for men and 53.9 per cent for women). The two exceptions are South-Eastern Asia and Southern Asia (table 4 and box 3).

Informality is prevalent among the young population with 86.3 per cent in informal employment in the region compared with 67.1 per cent of the adult population. With a large employed population in informal employment in South Asia, almost 96 per cent of young people are informally employed. The share of informal employment decreases to 70.8 per cent when young people enter into adulthood and starts increasing again from the 35–54 age group (table 4).

The level of education is observed to affect the share of informal employment significantly. The proportion of persons employed informally decreases with a higher level of education. While there is only a slight difference in informal employment rates between those with no education (94.9 per cent) and primary education (89.7 per cent), informal employment rates drop significantly from 89.7 per cent for those with primary education to 58.9 per cent for those with secondary education and to only 30.7 per cent for those with tertiary education. These differences by educational level are greatest in Eastern Asia, where those with no education (89.2 per cent) and primary education (84.8 per cent) are overwhelmingly informal and informal employment rates reduce to half (52.1 per cent) for those with secondary education and even to only 12.8 per cent for those with tertiary education (figure 15.G4 and table 4).

Informal employment is predominant in rural areas (85.2 per cent of employment) and is almost half of the employment (47.4 per cent) in urban areas. The largest urban–rural difference in informality is in Eastern Asia, where 80.4 per cent of the rural population is in informal employment as compared with 32.9 per cent in urban areas (table 4).

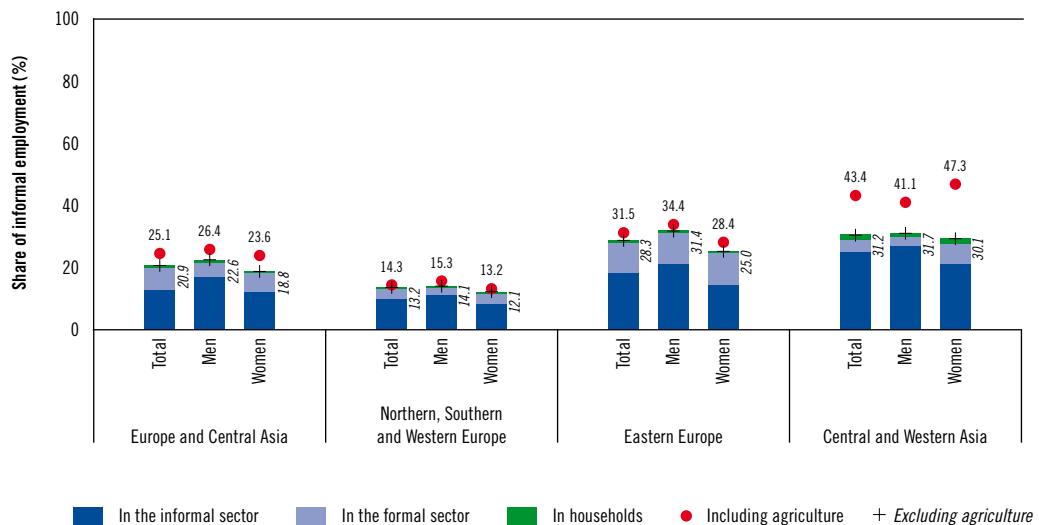
Almost all of agricultural employment (94.7 per cent) is informal in the region, and it reaches a high of 99.3 per cent in Southern Asia. Informal employment represents a higher share in the industry sector (68.8 per cent) than in the service sector (54.1 per cent) (table 4).

2.2.4 Europe and Central Asia

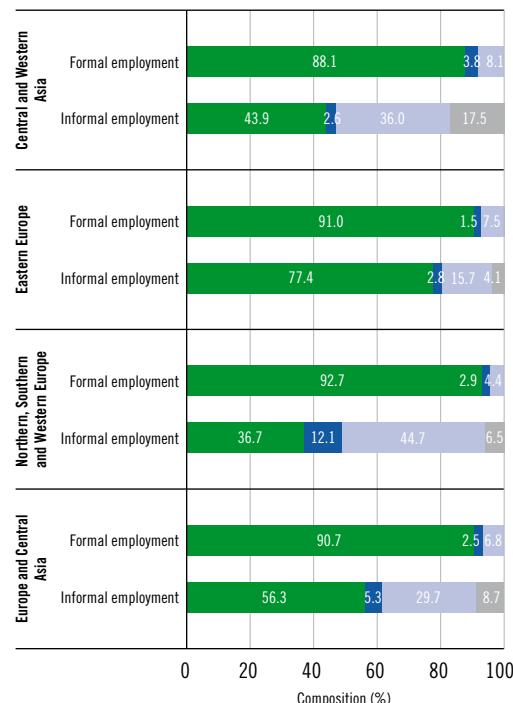
Figure 16. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Europe and Central Asia (percentages, 2016)

G1

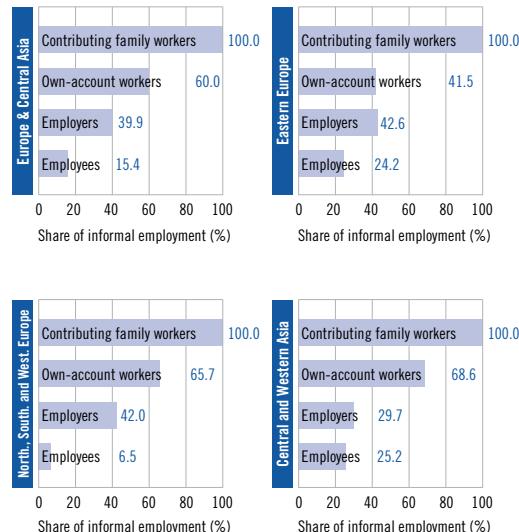
Components of informal employment as a percentage of total employment: the informal sector, formal sector and household sector

**G2**

Composition of informal and formal employment by categories of status in employment

**G3**

Share of informal employment in total employment by categories of status in employment

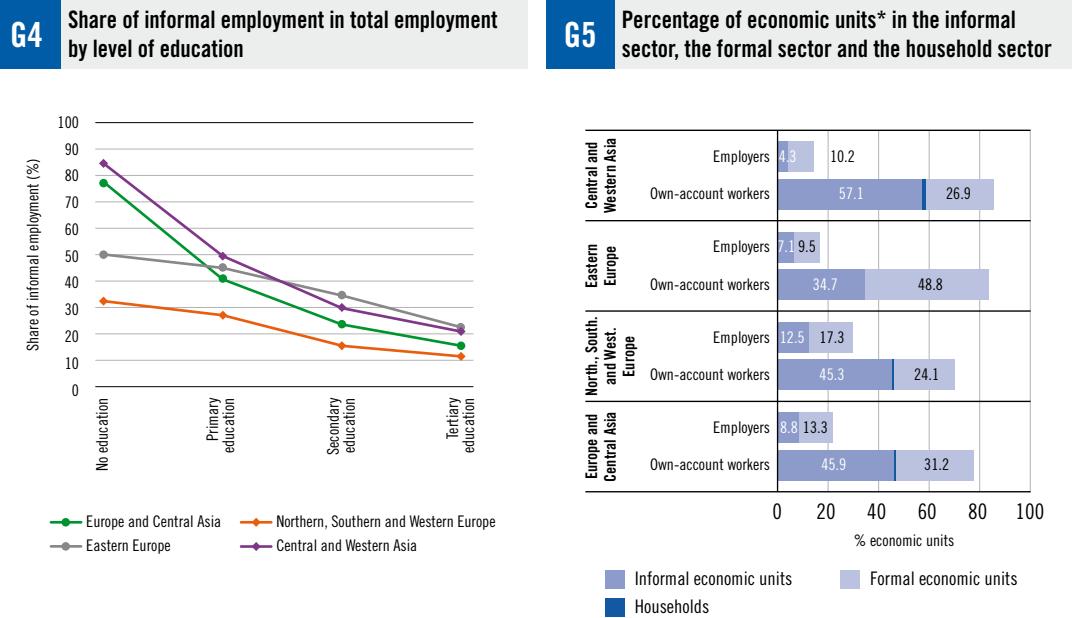


Employees (green)

Employers (dark blue)

Own-account workers (medium blue)

Contributing family workers (grey)



* Economic units are estimated as the sum of own-account workers and employers.

Table 5. Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy in Europe and Central Asia (percentages, 2016)

Europe and Central Asia

		Europe and Central Asia	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central and Western Asia
1	Share of informal employment and its components in total employment³²	25.1	14.3	31.5	43.4
	In the informal sector	19.4	11.3	21.9	37.7
	In the formal sector	5.3	2.8	9.5	3.8
	In households	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.0
2	Share of non-agricultural informal employment and its components in non-agricultural employment	20.9	13.2	28.3	31.2
	In the informal sector	15.2	10.4	18.3	25.4
	In the formal sector	5.4	2.7	9.9	3.9
	In households	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
3	Share of informal employment in total employment by:				
	Sex				
	Male	26.4	15.3	34.4	41.1
	... excluding agriculture	22.6	14.1	31.4	31.7
	Female	23.6	13.2	28.4	47.3
	... excluding agriculture	18.8	12.1	25.0	30.1

³² Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Europe and Central Asia

		Europe and Central Asia	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central and Western Asia
4	Age				
	Youth (15–24)	35.7	24.7	44.2	53.4
	Adults (25+)	21.8	13.4	31.6	39.4
	25–29	26.4	14.1	40.0	32.7
	30–34	21.8	12.2	33.5	29.3
	35–54	20.0	12.2	30.0	38.0
	55–64	21.5	14.9	26.2	62.3
	65+	40.8	38.2	29.3	79.8
5	Highest level of education				
	No education	77.1	32.3	50.0	83.7
	Primary education	40.9	27.6	44.9	49.5
	Secondary education	23.3	15.6	34.4	30.0
	Tertiary education	15.2	11.3	22.3	20.8
6	Residence area				
	Rural	33.2	17.9	36.3	73.9
	Urban	19.4	13.3	26.6	40.2
7	Industrial sectors³³				
	Agriculture	71.6	47.5	64.5	86.0
	Industry	21.9	10.1	30.2	34.2
	Services	20.2	14.2	26.9	28.7

Note: Country data are available in Appendix B: table B.1 for indicators 1, 2 and 3; table B.2 for indicator 6 and tables B.6 and B.7 for indicator 7. Global and regional estimates desegregated by sex are available in table C.3 for indicator 4; tables C.1 and C.2 for indicator 5.

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets.

Magnitude

In Europe and Central Asia, a quarter (25.1 per cent) of the employed population engages in informal employment and the share decreases to 20.9 per cent if agriculture is excluded. The magnitude is quite different in the three subregions. The share of informal employment in Northern, Southern and Western Europe is below the regional average accounting for 14.3 per cent. The share in Eastern Europe (31.5 per cent) and in Central and Western Asia (43.4 per cent) is substantially above the regional average. The share of non-agricultural employment in these three subregions represents 13.2 per cent, 28.3 per cent and 31.2 per cent, respectively (figure 16.G1 and table 5).

The share of informal employment in the emerging and developing subregion (36.8 per cent) is twice as high as in the developed subregion (15.6 per cent). The share of informal employment in Albania (61.0 per cent) and Armenia (52.1 per cent) is among the highest in the region and represents more than half of the employed population. The lowest rate in the region is in the single digits for developed countries (table 1 and Appendix B table B.1).

³³ The category “not classified” in case of missing data on industrial sector is not displayed in this table.

Based on the number of “entrepreneurs” (own-account workers and employers), it is estimated that 54.7 per cent of all economic units in Europe and Central Asia are informal, 44.5 per cent are formal and the remainder less than 1 per cent are part of households. This estimated proportion of informal economic units is higher in Central and Western Asia (61.4 per cent), following the overall higher incidence of informality in the region (figure 16.G5).

Composition

Informal employment represents 25.1 per cent of total employment in the region, with 19.4 per cent of employment in the informal sector, 5.3 per cent informal employment in the formal sector and 0.5 per cent in households.³⁴ The pattern in non-agricultural informal employment is similar. The share of informal employment in formal sector economic units is highest in Eastern Europe with 9.5 per cent (representing one-third of total informal employment and 40 per cent of informal employment among employees) in this subregion and up to 9.9 per cent excluding agriculture (table 5).

Employees represent the largest group among those in informal employment in the region and own-account workers follow. Employers and contributing family workers share more or less the same proportion. However, in Northern, Southern and Western Europe, own-account workers are the largest group in informal employment and the employers’ group is also larger than the regional average. In Central and Western Asia, even though employees and own-account workers are still the major groups within informal employment, contributing family workers represent a considerable share at 17.5 per cent, which is much higher than the 8.7 per cent regional average (figure 16.G2).

At the regional level, 60 per cent of own-account workers own informal economic units as in other regions. They are the most exposed to informality before employers (39.9 per cent) and employees (15.4 per cent). Northern, Southern and Western Europe present the lowest share of informal employment among employees (6.5 per cent). The difference between the proportion of employers (29.7 per cent) and employees (25.2 per cent) in informal employment is less in Central and Western Asia (figure 16.G3).

Characteristics

Informal employment represents a greater source of employment for men (26.4 per cent) than for women (23.6 per cent), and it is the same for non-agricultural informal employment, with 22.6 per cent for men and 18.8 per cent for women. In Central and Western Asia, the situation reverses when agriculture is included (47.3 per cent of women are in informal employment as compared to 41.1 per cent of men), but follows the regional pattern when excluding agriculture. Outside agriculture, the share of informal employment is higher for men (31.7 per cent) than for women (30.1 per cent) (table 5).

More than one-third of young workers in employment (35.7 per cent) are in informal employment compared to about only one-fifth (21.8 per cent) for adults. The share of informal employment drops steadily from the 25–29 age group to the 35–54 age group and rises again from the 55–64 age group to reach 40.8 per cent for the over 65s (table 5).

Informality falls in proportion with the rise in the level of education. The highest share of informal employment is found among those without education at 77.1 per cent, decreasing to 40.9 per cent for those with primary education, to 23.3 per cent for those with secondary education and to 15.2 per cent for those with tertiary education (figure 16.G4 and table 5).

³⁴ This proportion is most likely underestimated due to difficulties in identifying “households” as part of available micro datasets.

Informality is more prevalent in rural (33.2 per cent) than in urban (19.4 per cent) areas. The largest difference can be found in Central and Western Asia, where almost three quarters of the rural employed population (73.9 per cent) are in informal employment compared to 40.2 per cent in urban areas (table 5).

The incidence of informal employment is higher in the agricultural sector, with 71.6 per cent of the employed population in informal jobs. The industry (21.9 per cent) and service sectors (20.2 per cent) share similar proportions of informality. Among the three subregions, only in Northern, Southern and Western Europe does the service sector (14.2 per cent) have a higher level of informal employment than the industry sector (10.1 per cent) (table 5).

Chapter 3

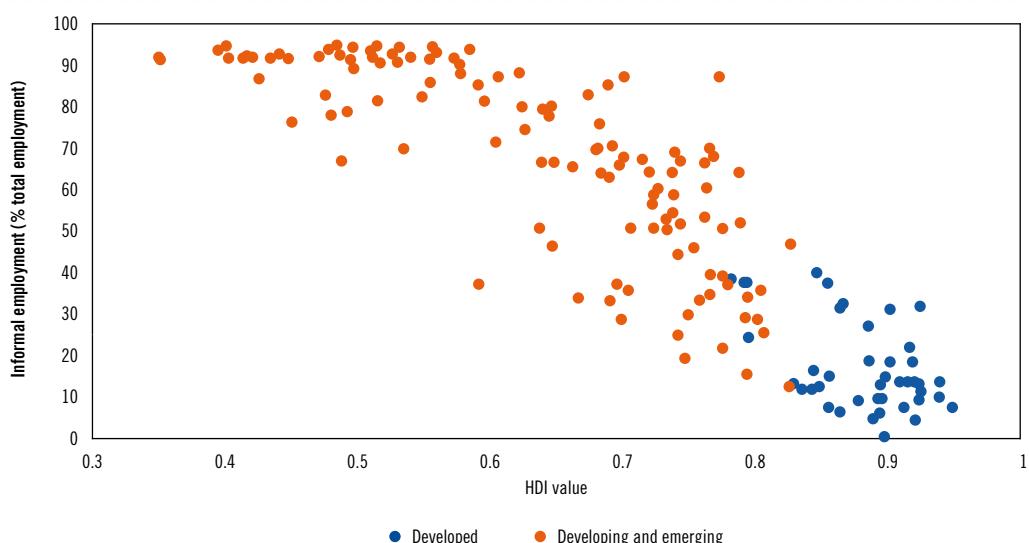
Thematic issues in the informal economy

This chapter focuses on examining the relation between informal employment and key social and economic indicators of development. The objective is not to define causality between indicators — which would require an academic or research approach — but to provide the factual relation between them. An important feature of this chapter is the gender dimension, i.e. the difference between women and men in these key social and economic indicators.

3.1 Informal employment and level of economic and social development

Informality is related to the level of economic and social development. A measure of social development is the Human Development Index (HDI), which combines the indicators of long and healthy lives, knowledge and a decent standard of living.³⁵ Comparing national data on informal employment as a share of total employment with HDI values shows that countries with higher informality also have a lower HDI value (figure 17).

Figure 17. Shares of informal employment in total employment and Human Development Index values (latest available year)



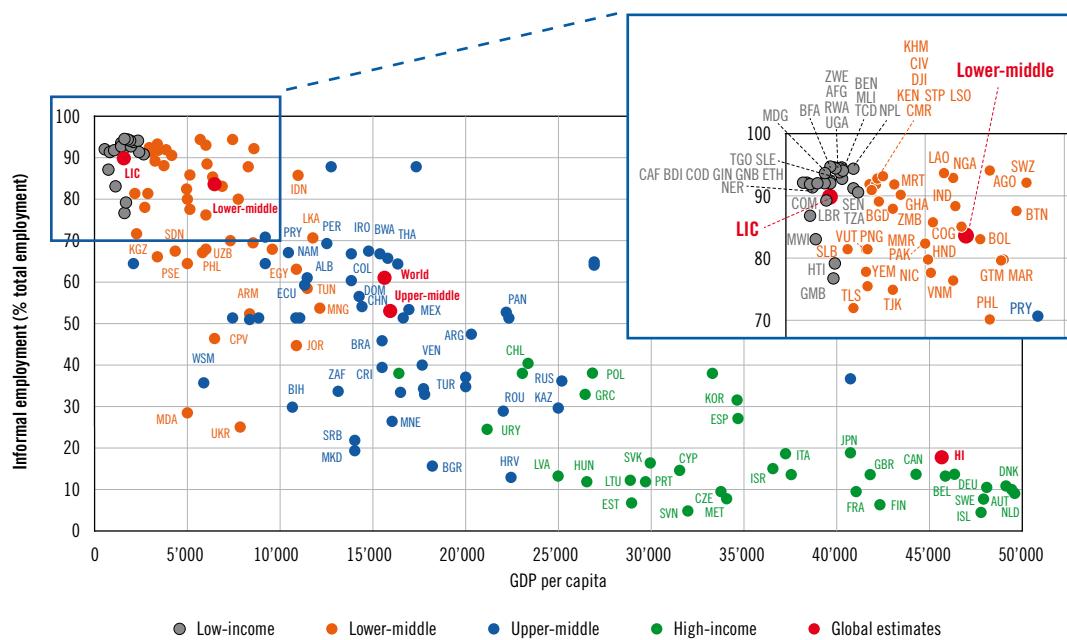
Note: The coefficient of determination $R^2=0.79$. Developed countries are considered as high-income countries as defined by the World Bank; emerging countries as middle-income countries and developing countries as low-income countries. See income groupings in Appendix A.1.

Source: ILO harmonized estimates of informal employment and HDI from UNDP.

³⁵ According to UNDP, “The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita” (source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>).

In terms of income levels, the previous chapter showed that informal employment rates among developed countries are below 40 per cent, with an average of 18.3 per cent, while the share of informal employment among developing and emerging countries is on average 69.6 per cent. There is also a negative relation between the level of GDP per capita and the share of informal employment in total employment. Both the level of GDP per capita and its growth are potentially important elements for reducing informality, influencing employment generation and the economic capacity of economic units and workers. However, higher levels of GDP are not sufficient: figure 18 also shows significant levels of dispersion in each level of GDP.

Figure 18. Share of informal employment in total employment and GDP per capita (latest available year)



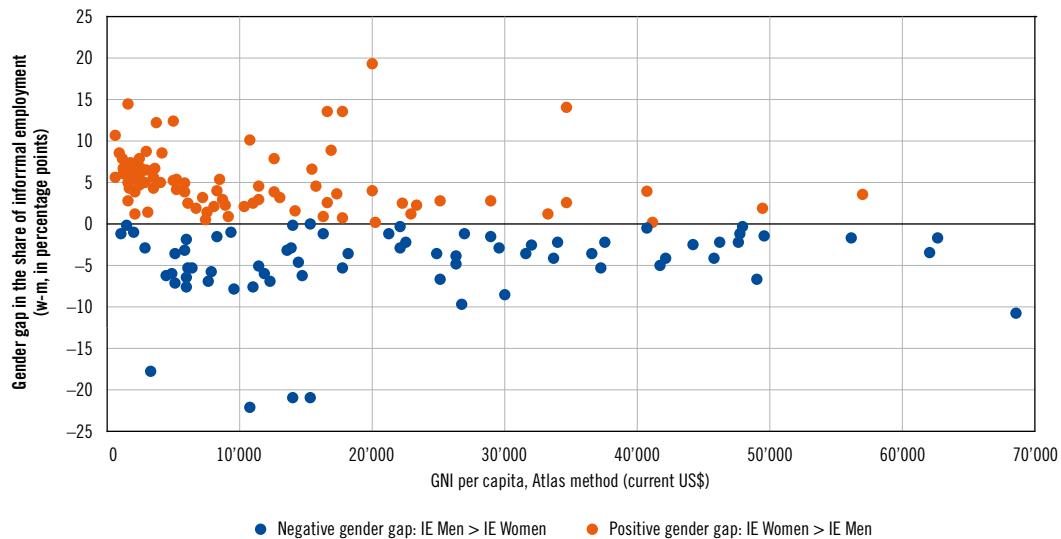
Note: The coefficient of determination $R^2=0.57$.

Source: ILO harmonized data on the share of informal employment in total employment and World Development Indicators 2017 for GDP per capita.

Countries with the lowest level of GDP per capita tend to have the highest level of informality (figure 18). The gender gap in the share of informal employment³⁶ is also more likely to be positive in countries with the lowest level of GDP per capita, which means that women are more likely to be in informal employment than men (figure 19). The gender gap is actually positive in two out of three low- and lower-middle income countries.

³⁶ The gender gap in the share of informal employment is the difference between the share of women in informal employment as a proportion of total women employment and the share of men in informal employment in total men employment. A positive gender gap means that women are more likely to be in informal employment than men.

Figure 19. The gender dimension of informality and development: gender gap in the share of informal employment in total employment (percentage points, latest available year)

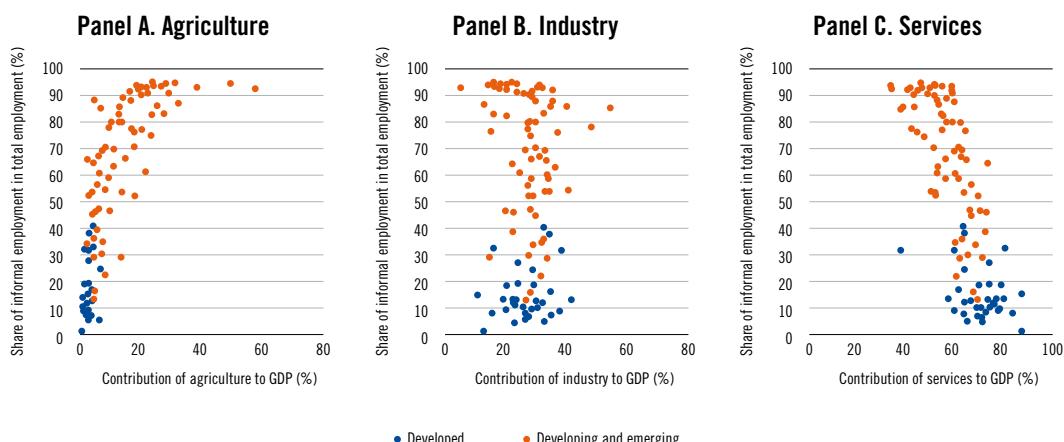


Note: the gender gap in the share of informal employment in total employment is calculated as the difference between the share of informal employment among women and the men. This difference between two proportions is expressed in percentage points. A positive gap corresponds to a share of women in informal employment in total women's employment superior to the share of men in informal employment in total men's employment; it is represented in orange in the graph. A negative gender gap is represented in blue.

Source: ILO calculations for the share of informal employment for women and men and World Bank, 2017 (World development indicators) for GNI per capita.

Not all countries reaching the same level of GDP per capita share the same composition of industry sectors. The sectoral composition of GDP (i.e. the value added of respective main industry sectors to overall GDP), is correlated with estimates of informal employment in relation to the contribution of agricultural activities to GDP (figure 20, panel A) and of service activities (panel C). The relation is however not clear in the case of manufacturing/industry (panel B).

Figure 20. The sectoral composition of GDP (contribution of main industry sectors to GDP) and the share of informal employment in total employment (percentages, latest available year)

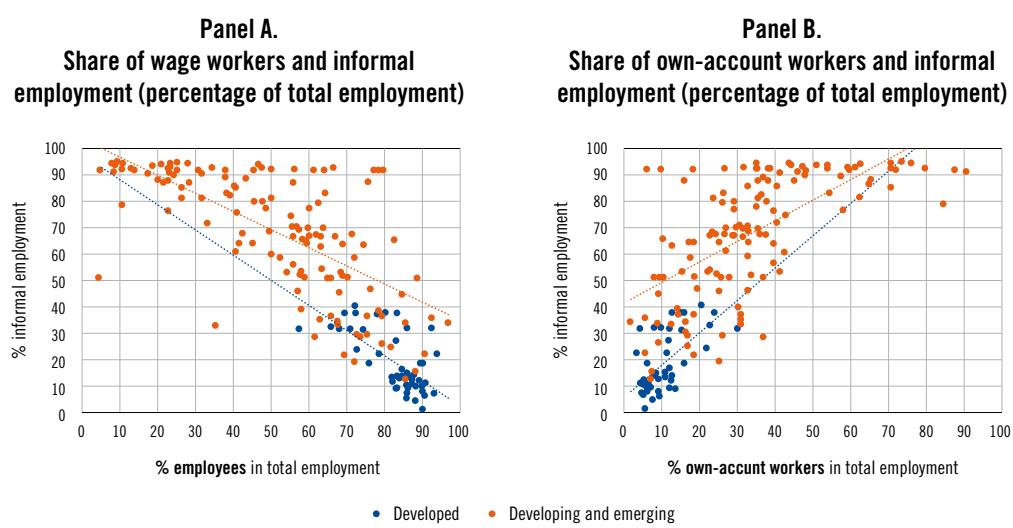


Note: Panel A: R²= 0.59; Panel B: R²= 0; Panel C: R²= 0.57.

Source: ILO and WDI

Finally, there is a negative relation between the share of informal employment in total employment and the proportion of wage workers in total employment and conversely a positive relation between the share of informal employment and the proportion of own-account workers (figure 21). Own-account workers, as well as contributing family workers, for example are populations that are hard to reach by the usual tax, social security and labour administration policies to improve the situation of informal workers. This points to the need for innovative approaches or even non-conventional methods in order to facilitate their transition to formality (ILO, 2014b, 2017; ILO/GIZ, 2014).

Figure 21. Share of status in employment and share of informal employment in total employment (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Panel A: R²= 0.64; Panel B: R²= 0.58. Orange dots for developing and emerging countries; blue dots for developed countries.

Source: ILO harmonized data on the share of informal employment in total employment and ILO Trends for employment status as a percentage of total employment.

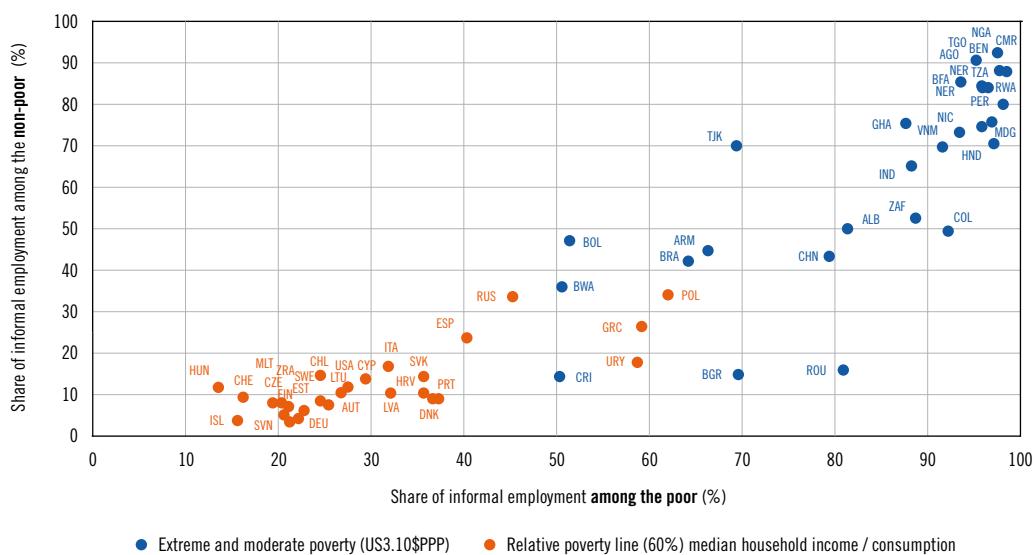
3.2 Informal employment and poverty

Recent estimates of informality reveal new insights into the relation between poverty and informality.³⁷ There is a clear positive relation between poverty and informality, with the poor facing higher rates of informal employment, but at the same time significant disparities are noted. These findings recognize the limitations of this joint analysis of employment (an individual based measure) and poverty (a household-based measure). This approach acknowledges the fact that poverty is strongly affected by household size and composition and that the working poor may benefit from decent working conditions and still be below the poverty line, not because they earn less than the poverty line, but because they share this labour income with many dependants (OECD, 2009; ILO, 2016b). With these limitations in mind, in developing and emerging countries the share of informal employment in total employment ranges from 50.4 per cent to more than 98 per cent in Cameroon and Rwanda among the poor (figure 22). Considering the non-poor in employ-

³⁷ The analysis of informality and poverty presented in figures 22 to 24 refer for some countries to different datasets than those used for other indicators presented in the report. The same set of criteria to define informal employment and employment in the informal sector have been applied to household income and expenditure survey datasets to allow this combined analysis of poverty and informality. For countries concerned, alternative datasets used for this analysis are presented in Appendix A.2.

ment, 10 out of the 28 countries examined show average informal employment rates below 50 per cent. In developed countries, the share of informal employment in total employment ranges from 13.6 per cent to 62 per cent among the working poor compared to proportions among the non-poor, which are only half as much (from 3.7 per cent to 26.8 per cent).

Figure 22. Shares of informal employment among the poor (horizontal axis) and non-poor (vertical axis) (percentages, latest available year)



Note: The horizontal axis presents the share of informal employment among the poor and the vertical axis presents the share of informal employment among the non-poor. Blue dots cover selected developing and emerging countries with poverty being defined in reference to the absolute poverty line of US\$3.10PPP. Orange dots refer to developed countries with working poor, meaning workers with an income below 60 per cent of the national median household disposable income. Consumption and income are calculated on a per capita basis, including for developed countries. The analysis of informality and poverty is based for some countries on different datasets than those used for other indicators presented in the report (country datasets used for the joint poverty and informality analysis are presented in Appendix A.2).

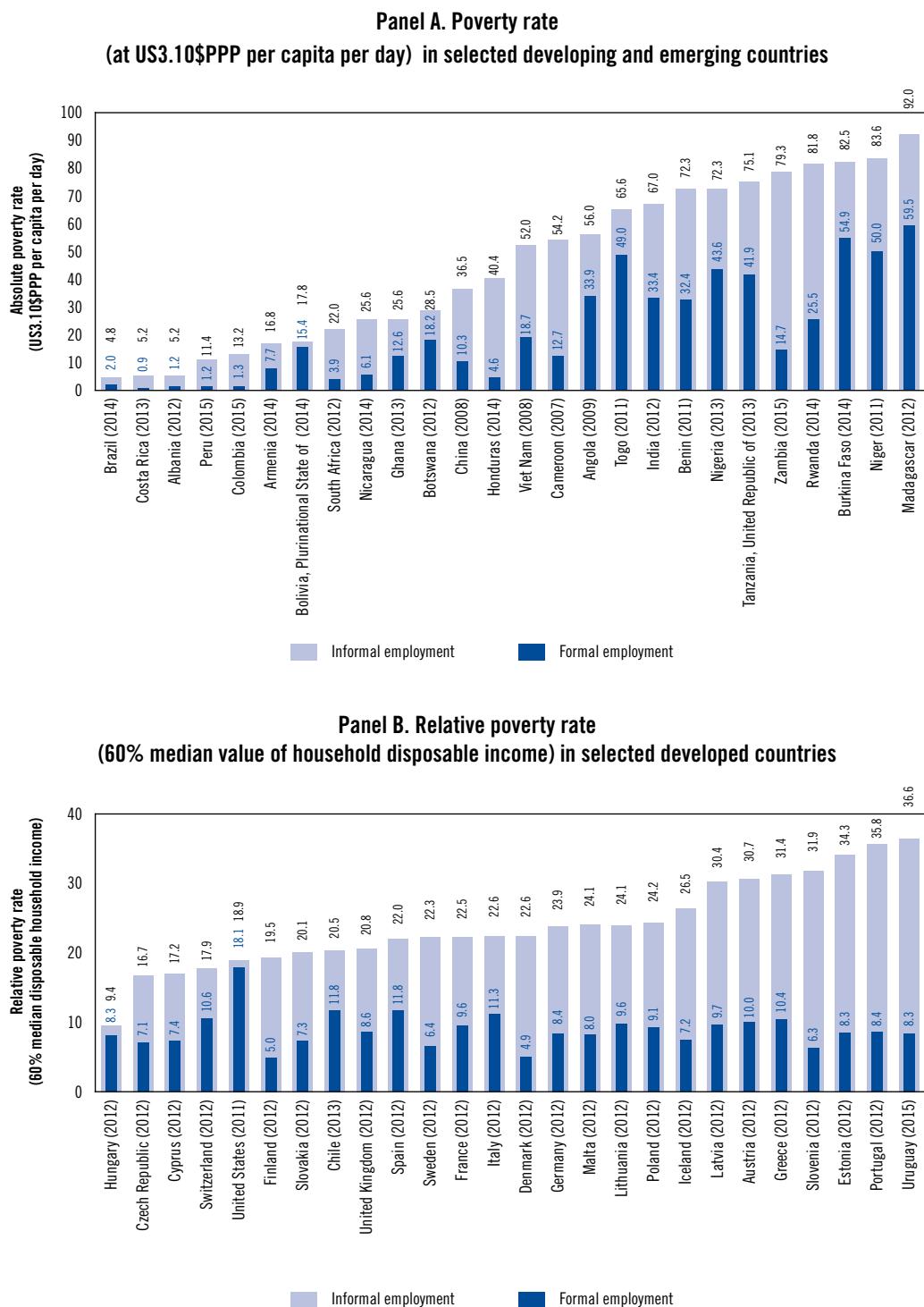
Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

It is often assumed that all informal workers are poor. However, these data show that this is not the case. Figure 23 presents a comparison of working poverty rates for workers in informal and in formal employment. Panel A covers selected developing and emerging countries using the common absolute international extreme and moderate poverty line of US\$3.10PPP per capita per day. Panel B focuses on developed countries and a relative poverty line of 60 per cent of national household disposable income. In both cases, while there is a strong correlation between poverty and informality, there are some workers in informal employment who are not poor, and others in formal employment who are poor (either because they earn lower incomes or because despite decent incomes, including decent labour incomes, they share their income with a high number of economic dependents within the household).

These data suggest that not all workers enter the informal economy for the same reason. It is worth noting that in 2015, in adopting Recommendation No. 204, ILO constituents from countries all over the world agreed that most people enter the informal economy not by choice, but as a consequence of a lack of opportunities in the formal economy and in the absence of other means of livelihood.³⁸

³⁸ See Kucera and Roncolato (2008) for a detailed discussion on this approach and alternative reading of empirical results. They note that most of the evidence comes from Latin America countries.

Figure 23. Poverty rates and the informal or formal nature of worker's main job (percentages, latest available year)

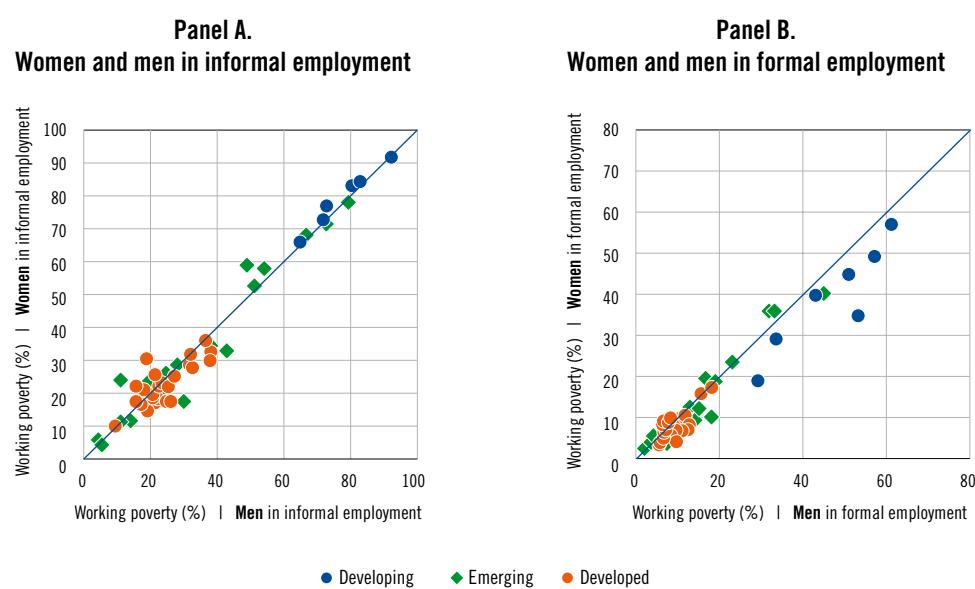


Note: Panel A covers selected developing and emerging countries. Proportions correspond to the share of those with per capita income or consumption below US\$3.10 PPP per day which corresponds to the latest international extreme and moderate poverty line. In panel B, the relative poverty rate for developed countries is defined as the share of those with an income below 60 per cent of the national median household disposable income. Consumption and income are calculated on a per capita basis, including for developed countries. The share of total informal employment (including agriculture) follows the common statistical definition as presented in Chapter 1. The analysis of informality and poverty is based for some countries on different datasets than those used for other indicators presented in the report (country datasets used for the joint poverty and informality analysis are presented in Appendix A.2).

Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

The analysis of the gender dimension of poverty among women and men whether in informal employment or in formal employment is not very conclusive, because poverty rates are heavily influenced by household size and structure in addition to personal features. Nevertheless, when comparing poverty rates between men (horizontal axis) and women (vertical axis) in informal employment (figure 24, panel A), most developing countries and more generally, most countries with the highest incidence of poverty show a higher poverty rate for women than for men, meaning that more women than men in informal employment live in households which are below the poverty line. The situation is reversed when comparing poverty rates for women and men in formal employment (figure 24, panel B).

Figure 24. Working poverty rates among women and men in informal and in formal employment (percentages, latest available year)



Note: For emerging and developing countries (in blue), proportions correspond to the share of those with per capita income or consumption below US\$3.10 PPP per day. For developed countries, the relative poverty rate is defined as the share of those with an income below 60 per cent of the national median household disposable income. Consumption and income are calculated on a per capita basis, including for developed countries. The analysis of informality and poverty is based for some countries on different datasets than those used for other indicators presented in the report (country datasets used for the joint poverty and informality analysis are presented in Appendix A.2).

Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

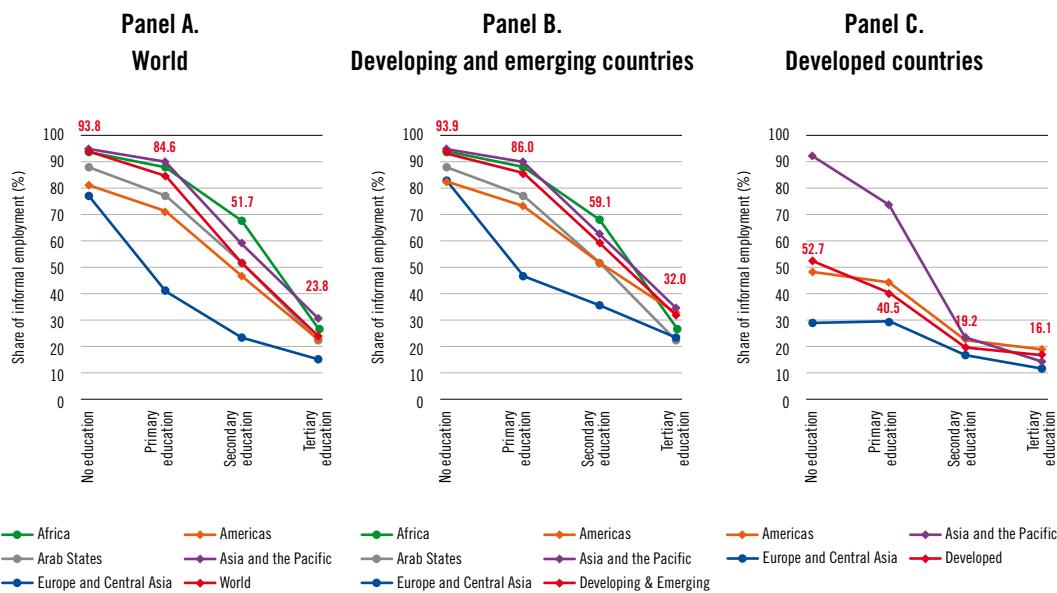
3.3 Informal employment and education

While education is not a guarantee for access to formal and more productive employment, it is an important asset. This positive relation is observed in all regions in the world and for all categories of status in employment with, however, some variations. Training and skills development are essential contributing factors for the transition to the formal economy, as they can improve the competencies and employability of the workforce. While the data in this section focus solely on the relation between formal education and informality, it is important to note that most workers in the informal economy, who often do not have access to formal education and training, accumulate knowledge and skills through other means no matter where or how they were acquired: at the workplace, in the community, at home, through informal apprenticeships or “learning by doing” (ILO, 2008).

The global and regional estimates clearly highlight the link between the increase in the level of education of workers and the decrease in the share of informal employment everywhere and for

all statuses in employment.³⁹ The majority of workers with no education (93.8 per cent) are in informal employment (figure 25, panel A). The share of informal employment decreases to 84.6 per cent among workers with primary education, to 51.7 per cent for those with secondary education and 23.8 per cent for tertiary education. This pattern is largely influenced by developing and emerging countries where the largest share of workers in informal employment is concentrated. In developing and emerging countries, the share of informal employment in total employment drops from 93.9 per cent among workers with no education to 32.0 per cent among those with tertiary education (figure 25, panel B). The fall in the share of informal employment as the level of education rises seems to be true in developed countries too. However, in developed countries, where the level of informal employment is much lower, the differences in rates of informal employment between those with higher and lower education are much smaller (figure 25, panel C). In developed countries the share of informal employment ranges from 52.7 per cent among those with no education (who represent a minority) to 16.1 per cent among workers with tertiary education.

Figure 25. Share of informal employment (percentage of total employment) by level of education (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Additional data available in Appendix C.1.

Source: ILO calculation based on micro data. This figure is reproduced in figure 10 in Chapter 2.

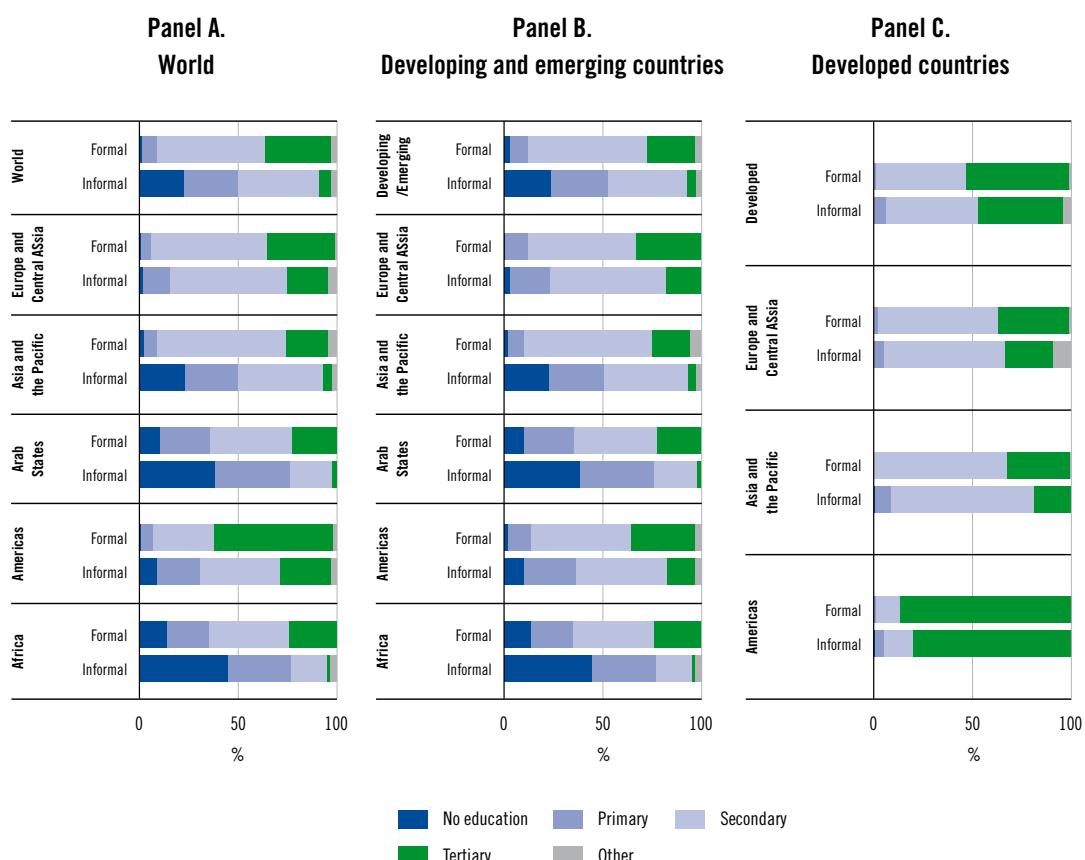
Another way to look at education and informality is to compare the distribution of workers in informal employment by level of education to the one observed among workers in formal employment (figure 26). Half of the world population in informal employment has either no education or

³⁹ Those results based on the analysis for 107 countries of the share of informal employment and of employment in the informal sector according to the level of education of workers (by employment status and by sex) confirm earlier findings from a large number of theoretical studies, mainly based on heterogeneous workers and/or firms and matching models, that show that more educated (and more productive) workers go to formal sector jobs, whereas less productive workers move into the informal sector (see, for example, Boeri, T., Garibaldi, P., 2005; Galiani, S., Weinschelbaum, F., 2007); they confirm and expand on more empirical studies focusing on the informal sector (for instance, Bernasek and Gallaway in 2002 which found that workers with the highest levels of education were more likely to be found in the formal sector, while the less educated people had higher probabilities of working in the informal sector (Bernasek, A.; Gallaway, J.H. 2002).

a primary level. By contrast, just above 7.0 per cent of workers in informal employment worldwide have reached tertiary educational level. The corresponding proportions among workers in formal employment are 9.3 per cent (with no education or primary education at best) and 24.4 per cent with tertiary educational level respectively (figure 26, panel A). The lack of education among workers in informal employment is critical in Africa and the developing Arab States. In Africa, more than three-quarters of the workers in informal employment have primary education as the highest educational level (44.5 per cent have no education) and less than 2 per cent of them have reached tertiary educational level.

The situation in developed countries is slightly different (figure 26, panel C). Secondary and tertiary levels of education are the norm in these countries, but tertiary education does not represent a protection against informal employment. There are differences in the distribution of workers by level of education depending on the formal or informal nature of the main job, but these are smaller and less linear than in developing and emerging countries. The proportion of workers with either no or primary education is higher among those in informal employment but the proportions are below 10 per cent. In this group of countries, a significant proportion of workers in informal employment have a tertiary level of education: the share reaches 44.0 per cent in all developed countries with proportions that range from 18.5 per cent in Asia and the Pacific to 80.0 per cent in the developed countries of the Americas.

Figure 26. Distribution of workers in informal and formal employment by level of education (percentages, latest available year)

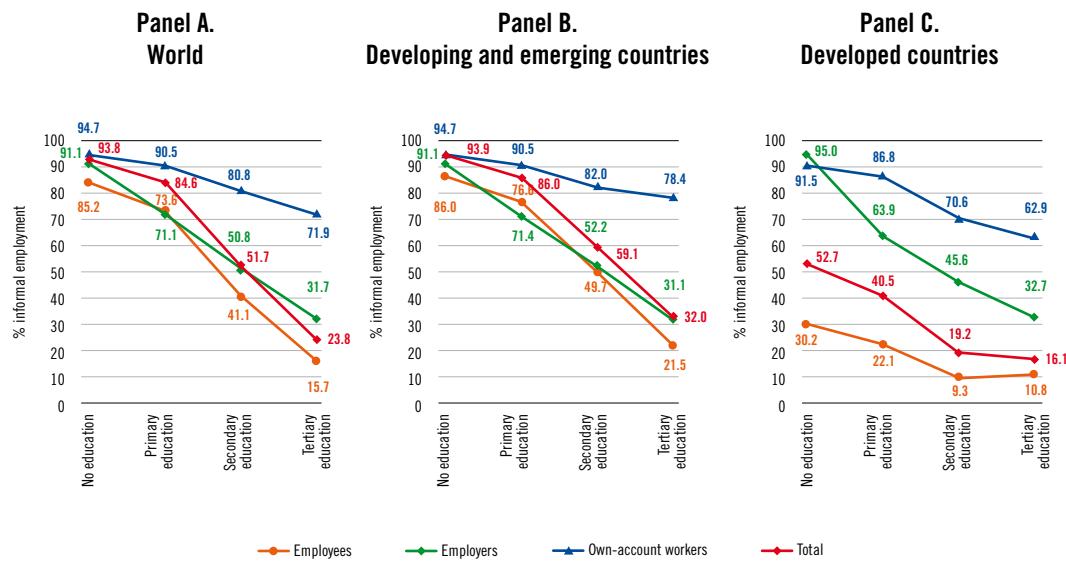


Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Additional data are available in Appendix C.2.

Source: ILO calculation based on micro data.

The positive effect of the increase in the level of education on access to formal employment is obvious among employees and employers, but far less among own-account workers, whose exposure to informal employment remains high (above 60 per cent) regardless of their level of education. This differentiated effect of the level of education on informality depending on employment status occurs for all levels of economic development and appears in all regions. The labour market structure in terms of employment status determined to a large extent the overall share of informal employment by level of education, i.e. the respective proportions of workers in categories of status in employment that are more exposed to informal employment than the others, namely contributing family workers (informal regardless of their level of education) and own-account workers. The share of informal employment among employees is always lower than for other statuses (see table 1) and this is still true when the level of education is considered. Globally, informal employment rates among employees decrease sharply from 85.2 per cent for those with no education to 15.7 per cent among the most educated (tertiary education). A similar pattern is seen in developing and emerging countries with informality rates falling from 86.0 per cent to 21.5 per cent with the increase in the level of education (figure 27, panel B). The main difference regarding the situation of employees in developed countries lies in the lower share of informal employment among workers with secondary education (9.3 per cent) compared to those with a tertiary educational level (figure 27, panel C).

Figure 27. Share of informal employment (percentage of total employment) by level of education and status in employment (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world's employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Contributing family workers are not displayed in figure 27 as they are considered as informal by statistical definition, independently of the formal or informal nature of the economic unit or any personal or employment related feature. Additional data available in Appendices C.1.

Source: ILO calculation based on micro data.

The category of employers shows the opportunity to access formal employment that comes with higher levels of education. Furthermore, the profile of informality among employers according to the level of education is surprisingly similar for all groups of countries defined according to their level of economic development. More than 90 per cent of employers with no education (in both developing, emerging and developed countries) own informal economic units. Holding a secondary level of education makes a major difference, since half of the employers are formal (i.e.

operating formal sector units). The rate of informal employment further decreases to just above 30 per cent among those with a tertiary educational level.

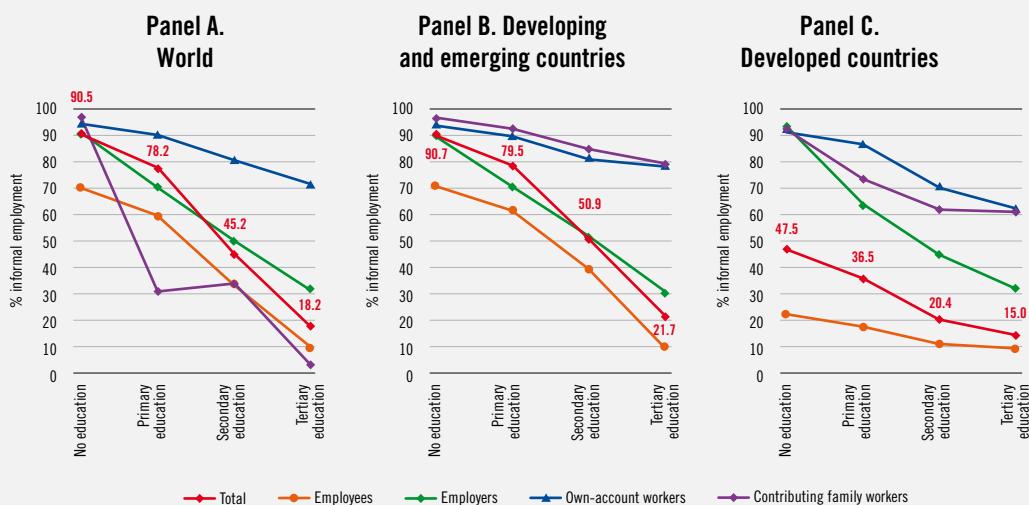
By contrast, the effect of an increase in the level of education on the share of informal employment among own-account workers is limited. The proportion of own-account workers operating informal economic units remains above 70 per cent including among those with secondary education. The lowest share of informal employment among own-account workers concerns own-account workers with tertiary education in developed countries (62.9 per cent).

Low productivity is often mentioned as a characteristic of informal economic units. Low level of education among workers in informal sector enterprises is certainly one important factor. Other factors include the lack of access to credit resulting in capital constraints and operations below the efficient scale of production for informal firms and the use of (low-skill) labour as a substitute; and the lack of access to markets and to key public goods and services. The comparative analysis of the levels of education of workers (entrepreneurs as well as employees) between informal and formal economic units can be seen as a contribution to the analysis of productivity differentials between the formal and informal sector economic units (box 4). In addition to these supply side

Box 4. Are educated workers more likely to go to formal sector jobs? Is labour in informal sector enterprises less qualified?

Are the most educated workers more likely to work in the formal sector? The answer is yes. Most educated workers are more likely to work in formal sector enterprises (figure 28). As the informal nature of employment among employers and own-account workers is defined according to the formal nature of their economic unit, the share of employment in the informal sector is similar for them to the share of informal employment. The case of employees is interesting as it shows that as the majority of highly educated employees join formal sector enterprises (more than 90 per cent in both developed, developing and emerging countries), the proportion of employees accessing formal jobs is slightly lower in developing and emerging countries (figure 26).

Figure 28. Share of employment in informal economic units and the level of education and status in employment (percentages, latest available year)



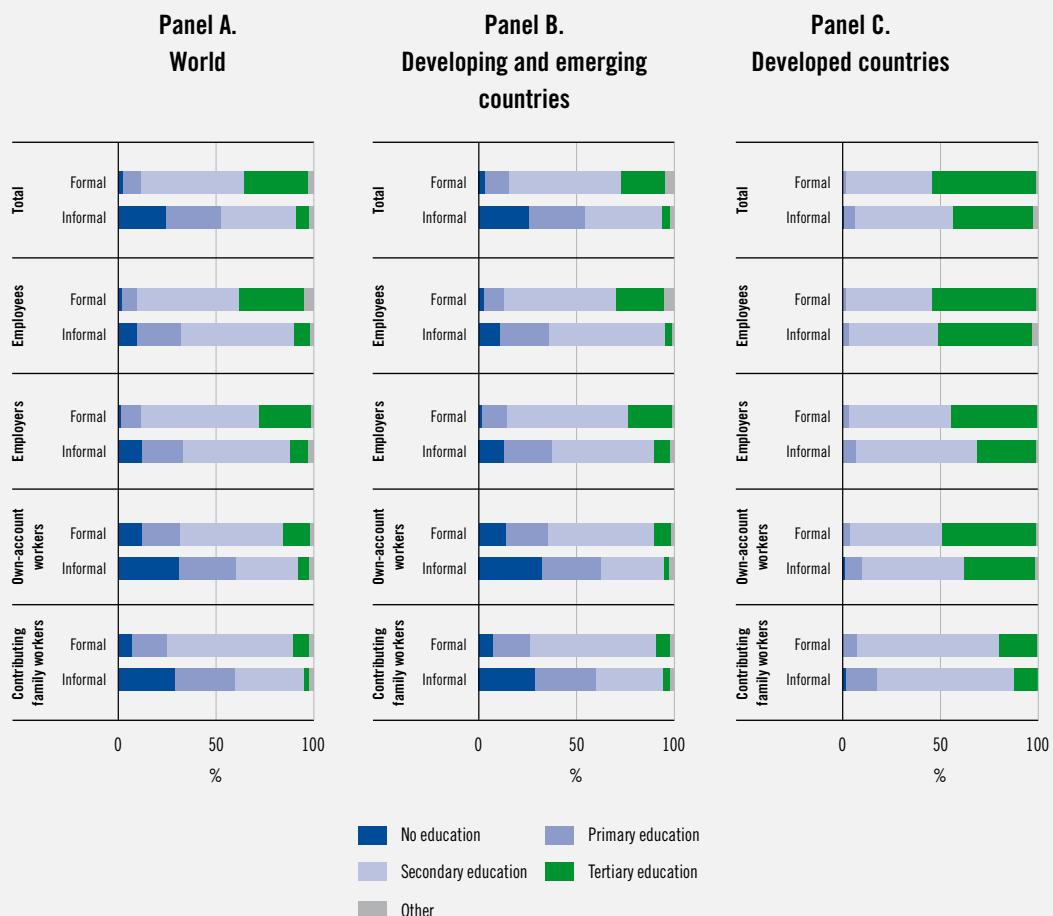
Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector.

Source: ILO calculation based on micro data.

The answer to the question whether labour is less (formally) qualified in the informal sector, the response is also yes, but mainly in developing and emerging countries. In developing and emerging countries (figure 29, panel B), nearly 55 per cent of all workers in the informal sector have no education or primary education as the highest level of education compared to 15.5 per cent among workers in the formal sector. Nearly two-thirds of own-account workers operating informally are not educated or have primary level education; the proportion is almost halved among those operating formally (35.7 per cent). The overall level of education among employers (whether in the informal or in the formal sector) is higher and in this respect similar to the one observed among employees. Nonetheless, the proportion of low educated employers operating informally is more than double that of those operating a formal business (37.6 per cent compared to 14.0 per cent).

In developed countries (figure 29, panel C), levels of education are higher whatever the formal or informal nature of enterprises and categories of status in employment. The main difference lies in the respective shares of employers and own-account workers with secondary-level rather than tertiary-level education. Nevertheless, the level of education does not necessarily appear to be a key factor of differentiation between formal and informal economic units.

Figure 29. Educational composition of employment in the informal and formal sector (percentages, latest available year)



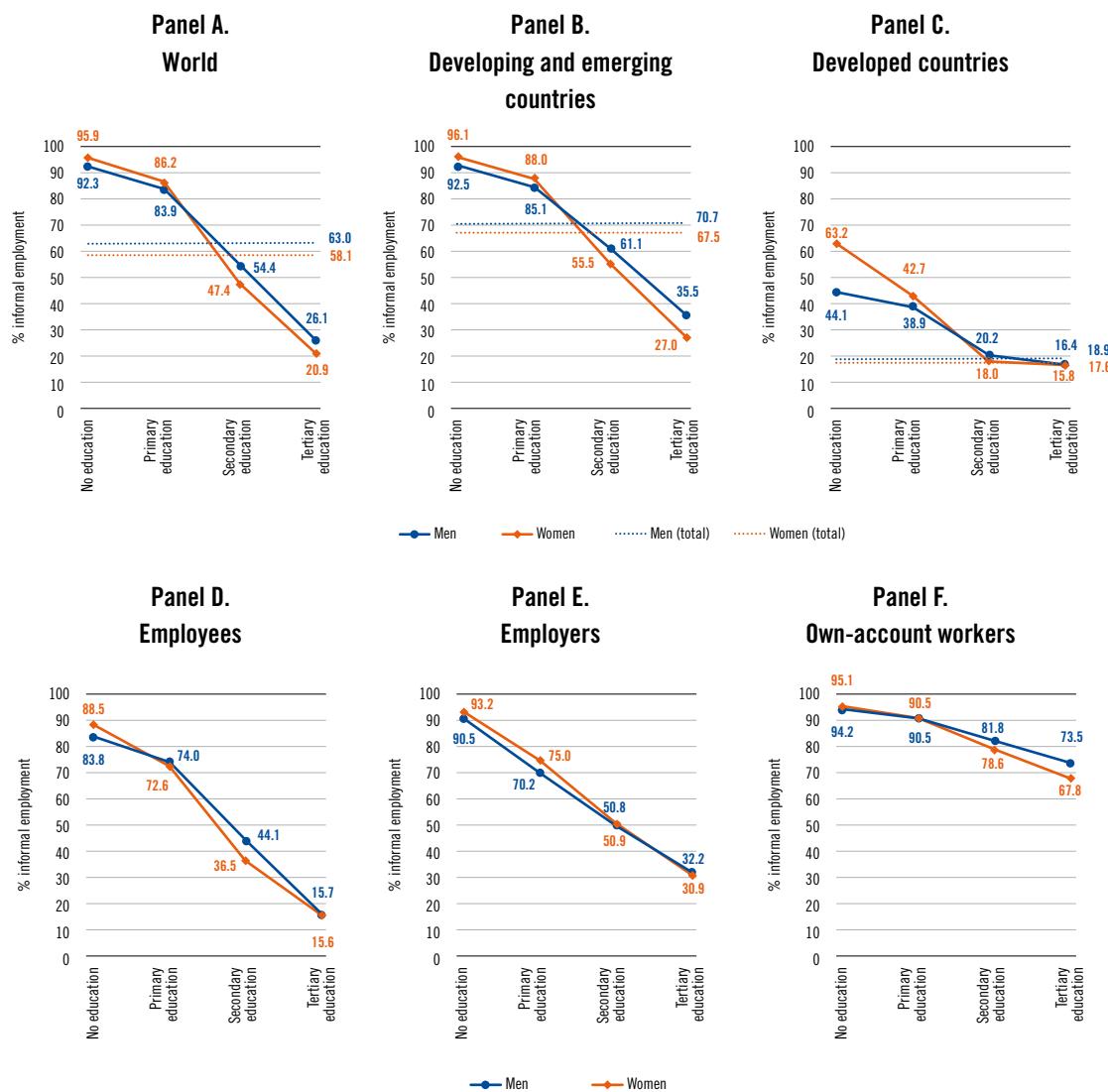
Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector.

Source: ILO calculation based on micro data.

factors, the broader policy and regulatory environment often excludes or penalizes the informal self-employed and their income-earning activities. Many informal self-employed work in a public space or private homes without secure tenure and without basic infrastructure and transport services. Those who work in a public space often face harassment, bribes and confiscation of goods. Street vendors report that they do not invest in larger stock, digital scales or fancier display units for fear of confiscation or theft (Chen et al., 2016).

The gender dimension of the effect of the educational level on the share of informal employment highlights once again the need for universal and equal access to education, and not only to education but to a good level of education. While globally the percentage of women in informal employment is lower than that of men (see Chapter 2), the opposite situation occurs among low-educated workers. Among the less educated workers, women are more exposed to informality than men in developing, emerging and developed countries (figure 30). Nearly 91 per cent of

Figure 30. Share of informal employment (percentage of total employment) by level of education and sex (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Dashed lines represent the overall share of informal employment in total employment, independent of the level of education. Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Additional data available in Appendix C.1.

Source: ILO calculation based on micro data.

women with either no education or primary education are in informal employment compared to 87.2 per cent of men with similar levels of education. The situation is reversed when women reach secondary or higher levels of education.

At the global level, the situation by status in employment and sex shows similar trends. Three main observations can be drawn: the dramatic impact of the level of education among women employees; a delayed effect among the minority of women employers; and, despite higher shares of informal employment among own-account workers, a significant gender difference in favour of women own-account workers with secondary and tertiary education (figure 30, panels D to F).

3.4 Informal employment and working conditions

This section seeks to assess the relationship between informality and certain working conditions. With a focus on employees, we start by quantifying the overlap between the different forms of employment and the incidence of informal employment. The scope of the analysis is then extended to all workers (employees as well as the self-employed) to compare the incidence of very short working hours and excessive working hours depending on the formal or informal nature of jobs. The goal of this statistical overview is primarily to highlight situations potentially critical either in terms of level of earnings and working poverty. These may result from very short hours of work, or from terms of health and/or safety and work-life balance issues associated with excessive working hours.

3.4.1 Informal employment and non-standard forms of employment among employees

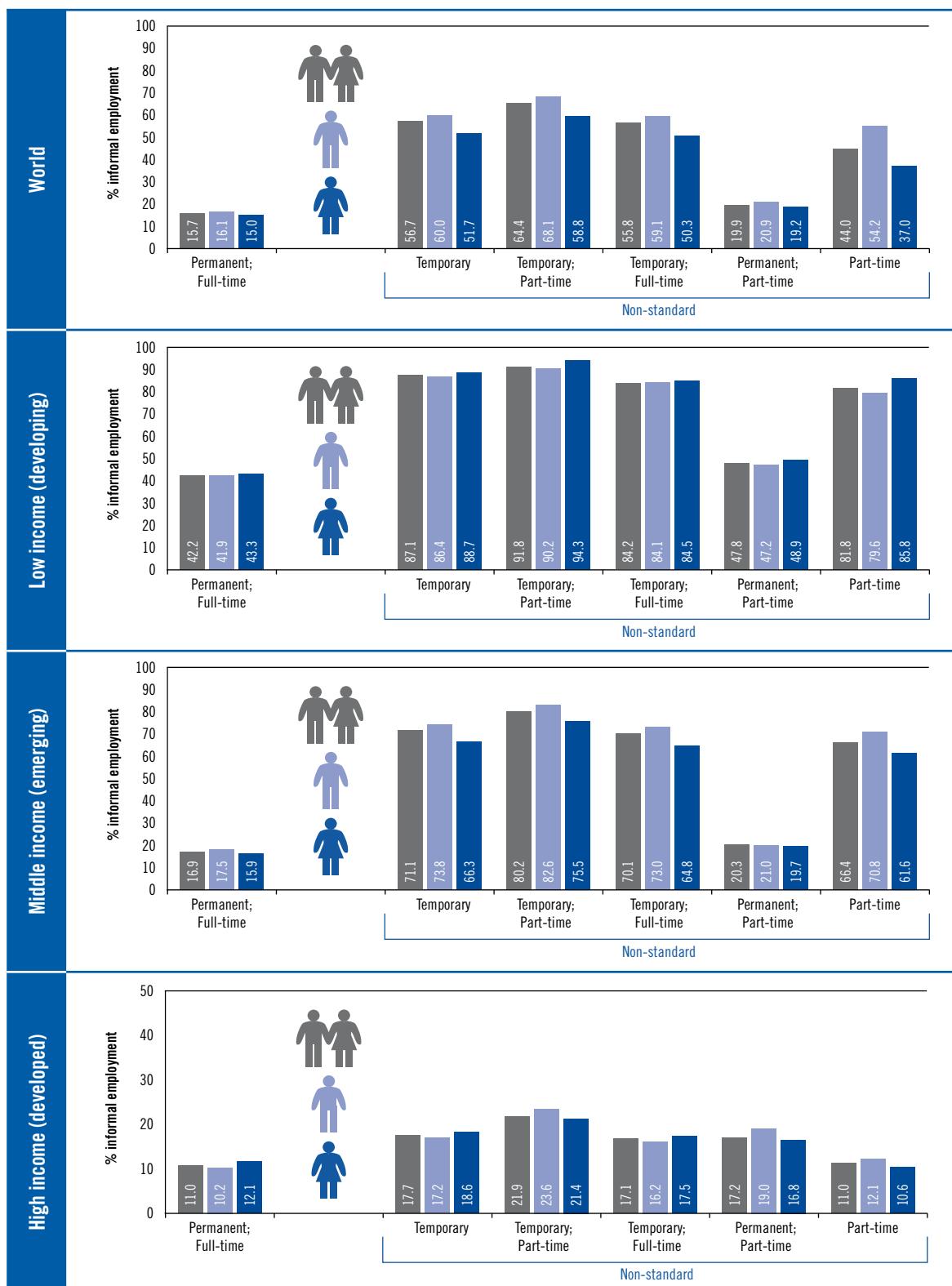
Non-standard forms of employment comprise four different employment arrangements that deviate from the “standard employment relationship”, understood as work that is full time, indefinite, and part of a subordinate relationship between an employee and an employer (ILO, 2016a). The four types of employment are: (a) temporary waged employment; (b) part-time waged employment defined here as less than 35 weekly working hours; (c) temporary agency work and other forms of employment involving multiple parties; and (d) disguised employment relationships and dependent self-employment.⁴⁰

This first section focuses on employees, specifically on the first two types of non-standard employment arrangements: temporary and part-time employment. It analyses the overlaps between standard employment, temporary and part-time employment, and the formal and informal nature of the main job among employees.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Regional and global estimates are based on 96 countries representing 78 per cent of global employment. Some regions are not well represented and not displayed in tables or graphs.

⁴¹ In-depth analysis of the overlap between informal employment and non-standard employment can be found in ILO, 2016a and more recently for G20 countries in ILO, 2018.

Figure 31. Share of informal employment among employees in permanent full-time employment compared to non-standard forms of employment by sex (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 96 countries representing over 78 per cent of the world employed population. Harmonized definition of informal employment and informal sector.

Source: ILO calculation based on national labour force surveys or similar household survey data.

Compared to standard (permanent, full-time) employment, non-standard forms of employment are significantly more likely to be informal, for both women and men. Globally, 84.3 per cent of employees in full-time permanent employment are in formal employment without much variation among regions and levels of development. In other words, 15.7 per cent of employees in standard employment hold informal jobs (figure 31). The differences between regions and levels of development lie first in the share of employees in total employment and second in the proportion of employees in permanent full-time jobs (ILO, 2015c). The percentage of employees in informal employment significantly increases among part-time employees (44.0 per cent, analysed further in the next section); it increases even more among employees in temporary employment (56.7 per cent) and is the highest for employees in “temporary part-time jobs” (64.4 per cent), especially among men (68.1 per cent).

Women employees seem to have a relatively lower risk of being informal when working in non-standard forms of employment and notably when working part-time. Just over one-third of women employees working less than 35 hours a week are in informal employment compared to 54.2 per cent among men employees in a similar situation. This is influenced by the situation in Europe and Central Asia, where a significant proportion of women employees working part-time might work in the public sector and in large formal enterprises that comply with national legislation on labour and social security protection that is relatively well developed and applied.

For employees, the informal nature of their main job means primarily the absence of social security coverage gained through their employment relationship with contributions paid by their employer on their behalf. It can also mean the absence of other employment benefits such as annual paid leave or paid sick leave in case of need. The reasons why employees in temporary and part-time employment are prone to informality are either the fact that they are outside the scope of current laws and regulations or they do not meet the qualifying thresholds in terms of length of employment or of the number of hours worked; or if legally covered, that those legal provisions are not effectively implemented.

Temporary workers are sometimes explicitly excluded from legal social security coverage. As far as social insurance is concerned, this is the case for instance in Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Vanuatu.⁴² As far as part-time work is concerned, some countries, such as Japan, the Republic of Korea and South Africa,⁴³ restrict eligibility among employees by fixing a minimum number of hours of work with a direct effect on the effective protection of workers in part-time employment. Indirectly, short and in particular very short hours of work resulting in low levels of income may also lead to an exclusion from the scope of current social security laws if conditioned by a minimum level of earnings. In Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea for instance, workers with low earnings are excluded from coverage for unemployment benefits. Non-explicit indirect exclusions resulting from the inability to meet the minimum qualifying conditions (thresholds regarding the number of hours of work for a given period of reference, a qualifying period of contributions or a minimum level of earnings) are more numerous but not as much as the absence of effective implementation of legal coverage. The lack of effective implementation of laws and regulations is reflected by multiple circumstances that include the absence of employment contracts for temporary workers, financial constraints on the employer’s side, heavy or inappropriate modalities for compliance, a lack of awareness or a deliberate choice not to comply (ILO, 2015c).

⁴² In Egypt, temporary and casual workers are excluded from the scope of social security law for maternity, sickness or unemployment benefits; in the Syrian Arab Republic, temporary workers are not covered by law for pensions; in Vanuatu, temporary workers in agriculture and forestry with employment contracts of less than two months are not covered for pensions; and in Thailand, both temporary and seasonal workers are not legally covered for pensions, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits but they might be covered by other social insurance schemes (SSA/ISSA, 2017a, 2017b).

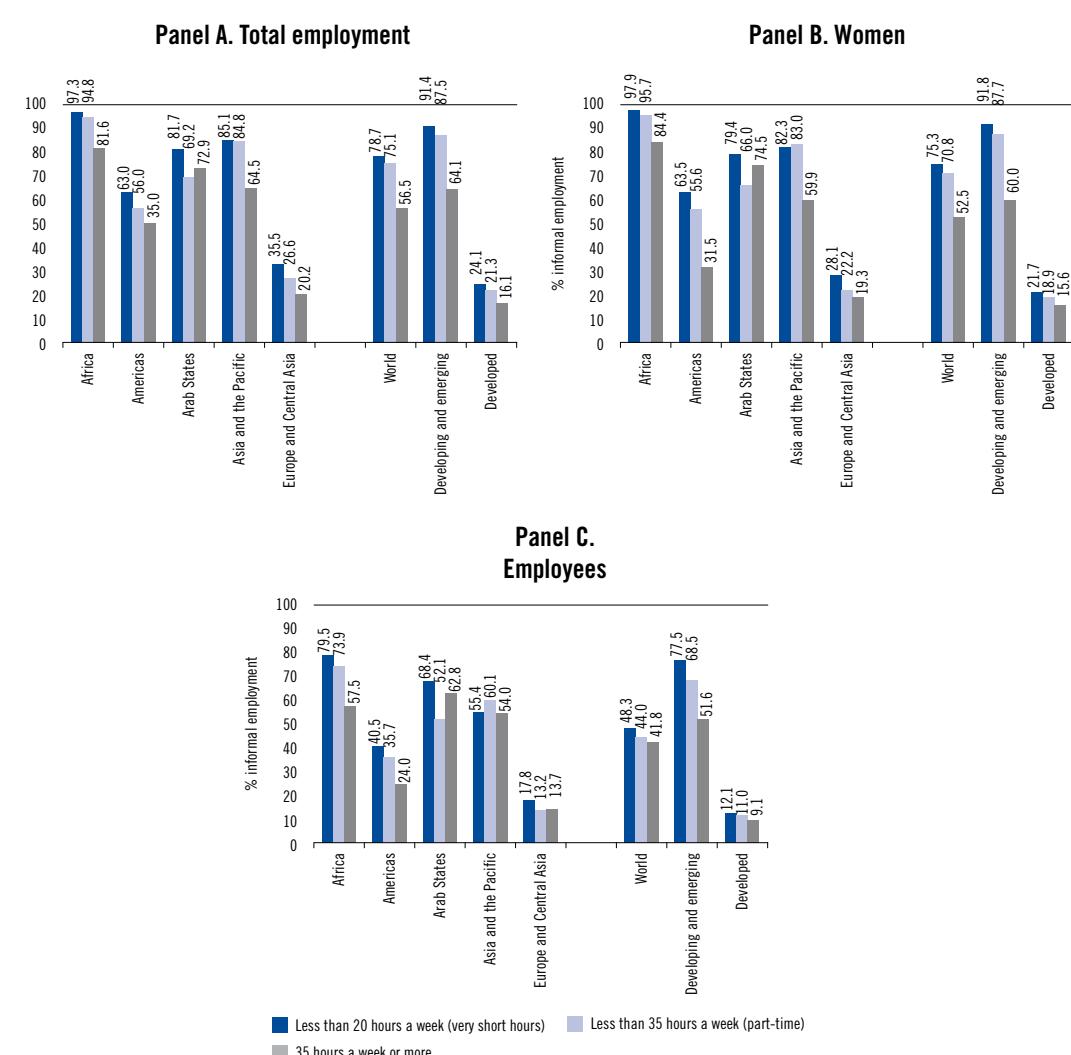
⁴³ In Japan, in October 2016, coverage for part-time employees was initially required for large companies (500 or more employees) by reducing the monthly salary threshold for registration from 108,333 yen (US\$925) to 88,333 yen (US\$755) and by lowering the required weekly number of hours worked from 30 to 20. From April 2017, mandatory coverage of part-time employees was extended under the Employees’ Pension Insurance system to companies with fewer than 500 employees. (SSA, 2017; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, 2014). Still, there is a minimum of 20 scheduled working hours per week in Japan; at least 60 hours a month or 15 hours a week in the Republic of Korea; and more than 24 hours a month in South Africa.

3.4.2 Informal employment and working time

This section provides some facts about the exposure of employees and more generally of all workers to informal employment in relation to working time. The objective is to answer two main questions: Are employees and more generally workers in part-time employment more exposed to informality than the others? Are workers in informal employment more likely to work either very short hours or on the contrary, excessive hours than those in formal employment?

The first question, directly linked to the previous section, concerns one of the main forms of non-standard employment: part-time employment is defined here as less than 35 hours a week. The facts provided below assess the relative exposure to informality associated with part-time employment and to marginal employment whether based on legal grounds or resulting from a lack of compliance with laws and regulations. Figure 32 compares the proportion of informal employment among all workers (panel A); women (panel B) and employees (panel C) whether they are in marginal employment (working less than 20 hours a week), are in part-time employment (less than 35 hours a week) or are employed for 35 hours a week or more.

Figure 32. Share of informal employment among workers in marginal employment (less than 20 hours a week), in part-time employment (less than 35 hours of week) compared to those working 35 hours a week or more (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Global and regional estimates based on 106 countries representing 88 per cent of the world employed population.

Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

First, the difference regarding the exposure to informal employment associated with working time lies primarily in whether the worker is in part-time employment, defined as less than 35 hours per week. The additional risk of being informally employed associated with marginal employment (less than 20 hours a week) is surprisingly limited.

Second, the effect of short hours of work on the incidence of informal employment is more limited when employees are considered rather than total employment. Worldwide, 48.3 per cent of employees in marginal employment and 44.0 per cent of employees working part-time hold informal jobs, compared to 41.8 per cent for employees working 35 hours or more (figure 32, panel C). The relatively higher exposure to informal employment for those on shorter working time becomes obvious when considering total employment (i.e. including own-account workers, employers and contributing family workers). The share of informal employment increases significantly from 56.5 per cent among workers in full-time employment to 75.1 per cent for workers in part-time employment and 78.5 per cent for marginal employment.

Workers in informal employment (employees as well as the self-employed) often work outside normal hours of work. They are at the same time not covered by labour laws and regulations or lack their effective implementation. They are relatively more exposed than workers in formal employment to very short hours of work, often as the sole available option rather than by choice, but also to excessive hours of work. Both situations have negative consequences: time related under-employment and a potentially higher risk of working poverty in the case of very short hours of work⁴⁴ and exposure to higher health and safety risks in addition to work-life balance issues without due financial compensation in the case of excessive hours.

Aiming to answer the second question (“Are workers in informal employment more likely to work outside normal working hours than those in formal employment?”), figure 33 presents the percentage of workers in informal employment working less than 20 hours a week as compared to the corresponding proportions among workers in formal employment. Panel A, B and C present the percentage of workers working for short hours in the world, in developing and emerging countries and in developed countries. Panels D to F consider the situation for different groups of workers: such as women (panel D), employees (panel E) and own-account workers (panel F).

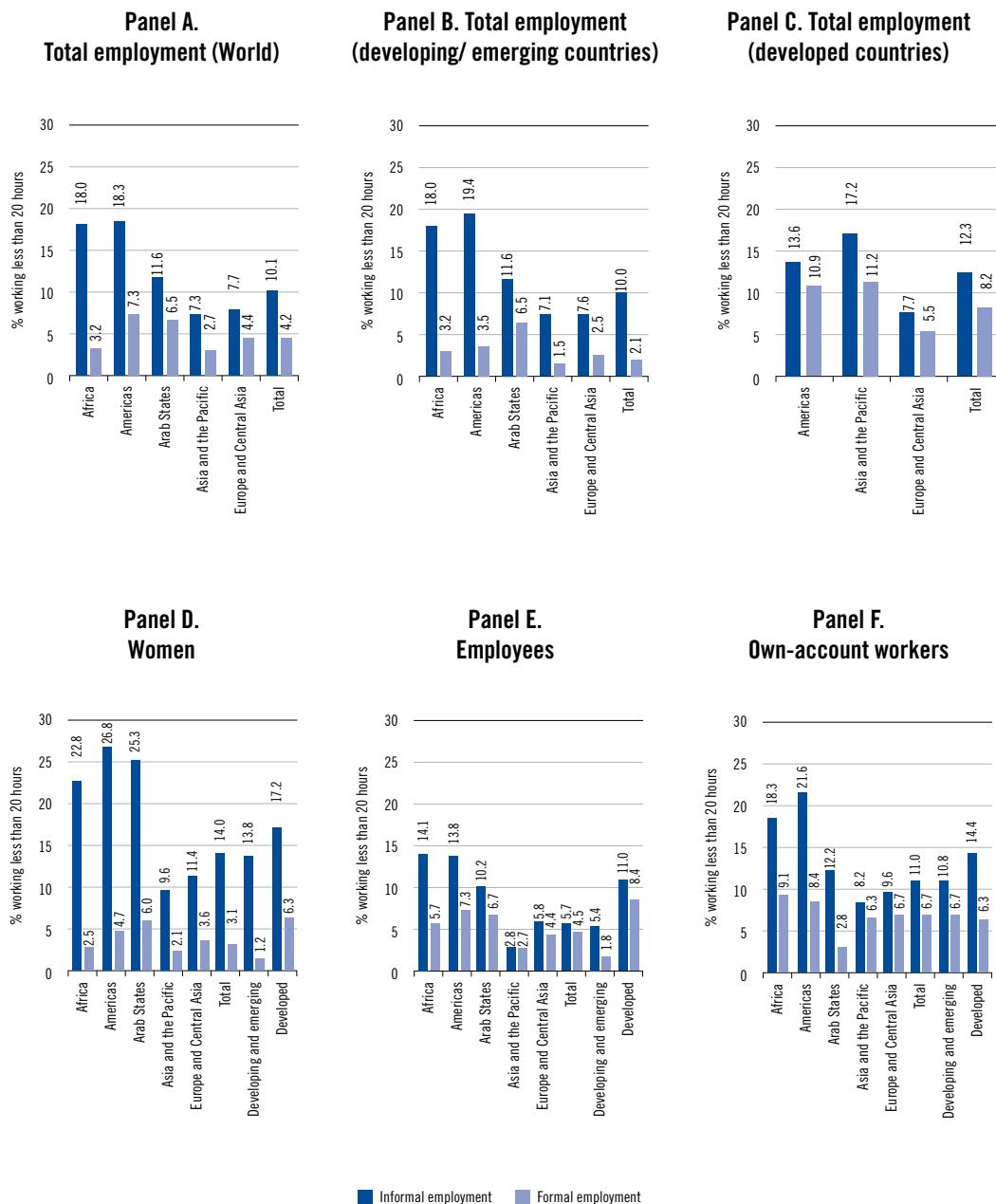
The share of workers on very short working hours is systematically higher among workers in informal employment compared to those in formal employment whatever the region (figure 33, panel A) and the level of development (panels B and C) are. Globally, 10.1 per cent of workers in informal employment are working less than 20 hours a week as compared to 4.2 per cent of workers in formal employment. Africa shows the largest difference with a proportion more than five times higher among workers in informal employment (18.0 per cent) working less than 20 hours a week as compared to those in formal employment (3.2 per cent). The incidence of very short working hours among workers in informal employment is relatively higher in developed countries (12.3 per cent on average compared to 10.0 per cent in developing and emerging countries). However, in developed countries the difference between the proportion of workers in informal employment working very short hours compared to the proportion of workers in formal employment is lower than in developing and emerging countries.

The situation of women is the most critical. More than 14 per cent of all women in informal employment work less than 20 hours a week as compared to 3.1 per cent of women in formal employment. This proportion reaches more than 20 per cent in Africa, the Americas and the Arab States. The most likely reason is the time spent on unpaid work.

As far as status in employment is concerned, the share of own-account workers working very short hours is significantly higher among those operating in informal economic units (11.0 per

⁴⁴ A discussion and a quantitative assessment of the positive relation between short working hours and poverty can be found in Chapter 2, Addressing the income gap in ILO, 2016b.

Figure 33. Proportion of workers with less than 20 hours a week and the formal or informal nature of worker's main job (percentages, latest available year)

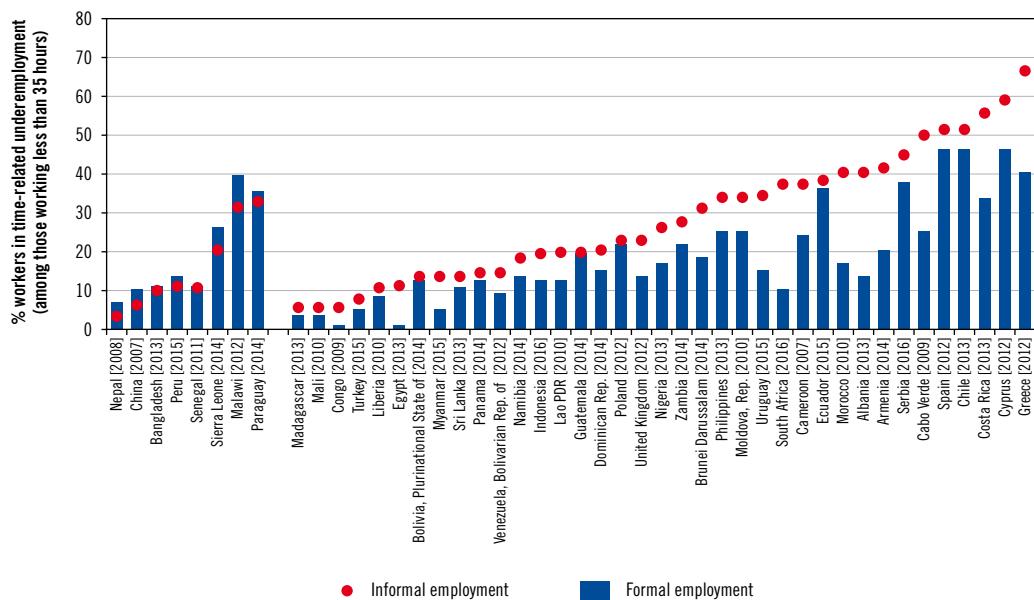


Note: Global and regional estimates based on 106 countries representing 88 per cent of the world employed population. Additional data available in Appendices C.4 and C.5.

Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

cent) as compared to the formal ones (6.7 per cent). This pattern is found in all regions, with the highest incidence of very short hours for those operating informally in Africa (18.3 per cent) and the Americas (21.6 per cent). The situation of employees is different. Both the overall incidence of short hours of work and the differences between employees in formal or informal employment are lower.

Figure 34. Incidence of time-related underemployment and the informal or formal nature of employment (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Time-related underemployment is defined here as persons who during the last week were willing to work additional hours, were available to do so, and had worked less hours than 35 hours a week (actual working hours in all jobs being considered as a basis). This definition allows international comparisons while being in line with the Resolution concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations. Results might be different from national ones as the reference period and in particular the minimum threshold relating to working time is chosen according to national circumstances.

Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

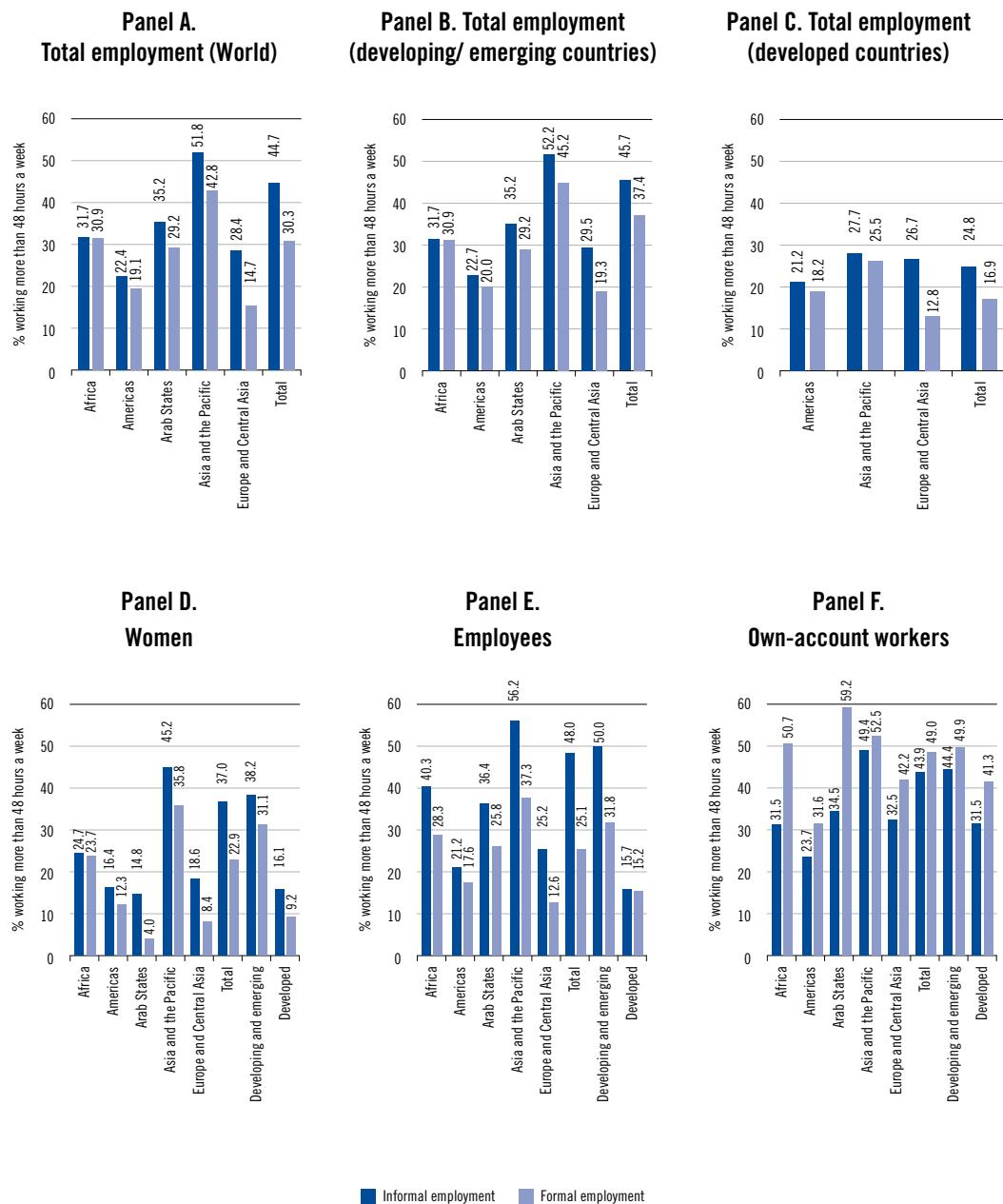
The comparison of the incidence of time-related underemployment between workers in informal employment or in formal employment suggests an absence of other available options rather than a choice for those working informally. The proportion of workers in time-related underemployment is higher among workers in informal employment in most countries with available data (figure 34).

On the one hand, workers in informal employment are more likely to hold jobs associated with very short hours of work for pay or profit, than workers in formal employment but on the other hand workers in informal employment are also more likely to work excessive hours (more than 48 hours a week or even more than 60 hours a week as shown in figure C.2 in Appendix). This is particularly the case for men compared to women and for employees holding informal jobs in developing and emerging countries (figure 35).

Close to 45 per cent of all workers in informal employment are working more than 48 hours a week compared to 30.3 per cent among workers in formal employment (panel A). The higher exposure to long hours of work in informal employment concerns primarily developing and emerging countries (panel B). While nearly one out of two workers in informal employment work more than 48 hours a week in developing and emerging countries; the corresponding ratio is about one worker in four in developed countries.

Workers in informal employment in Asia and the Pacific are the most exposed to long hours of work (52.2 per cent), especially among employees (56.2 per cent). This phenomenon in Asia and the Pacific is extreme, but working longer hours when holding informal jobs seems to be the reality for half of all employees in the developing and emerging world (panel E). This reality is significantly different from the situation of employees in developed countries, as less than 16 per cent work long hours, without any difference between formal or informal employment.

Figure 35. Proportion of workers working more than 48 hours a week and the formal or informal nature of workers' main job (percentages, latest available year)



Note: Global and regional estimates based on 106 countries representing 88 per cent of the world employed population. Additional data available in Appendices C.4 and C.5.

Source: ILO calculations based on national household surveys.

Own-account workers show completely a different picture, not in terms of the overall incidence of long hours among those holding informal economic units (43.9 per cent worldwide), but regarding their relative situation compared to own-account workers operating in the formal sector. Everywhere, the relative minority of own-account workers owning formal economic units tend to work longer hours than their counterparts operating informally (panel F).

Chapter 4

Main findings

This publication aims to provide a statistical overview on informality by applying a harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector to micro data for more than 100 countries representing more than 90 per cent of the world's employed population. The estimates are based on a common set of standardized criteria to determine informal employment and employment in the informal sector as the main job. The estimates are comparable across developed and developing countries and regions, but the ILO's country estimates may differ from national ones when they exist. This edition also provides global and regional estimates for 2016 based on percentages calculated from the latest available data.

The statistics show that informal employment plays a significant role in the global labour market. Two billion workers, representing 61.2 per cent of the world's employed population, are in informal employment. Half of the world's employed population work informally in non-agricultural activities. The level of socio-economic development is positively related to formality. Emerging and developing countries have substantially higher rates of informality than developed countries. The informal sector comprises the largest component of informal employment in all regions. When the share of informal employment is disaggregated by sex, men (63.0 per cent) have higher rates of informal employment than women (58.1 per cent) around the world, but there are actually more countries (55.5 per cent) where the share of women in informal employment exceeds the share of men. Women are more exposed to informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa, the Latin American countries and most low- and lower-middle income countries. They are more often found in the most vulnerable situations. Young people and older persons are found to be more affected by informality than persons aged between 25 and 64. The level of education is another key factor affecting the level of informality. Globally, increases in the level of education are related to decreases in the level of informality. People living in rural areas are almost twice as likely to be in informal employment (80.0 per cent) as those living in urban areas (43.7 per cent). The agricultural sector by nature is the sector with the highest level of informality (93.6 per cent) around the world. The industry (57.2 per cent) and service (47.2 per cent) sectors have relatively less informality.

Informal employment by region

The level and composition of informality is different by region. Informal employment is the main source of employment for **Africa**, where its share reaches 85.8 per cent and 71.9 per cent of employment excluding agriculture. While there is little variation in the share of informal employment among countries in Northern Africa, there is substantial variation among the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. This is a major difference that characterizes countries in Southern Africa and explains to a large extent some of the differences observed for informality. Most workers (76.0 per cent) are in informal employment in the informal sector, with a relatively small proportion of informally employed in the formal sector (5.5 per cent) and in households (4.3 per cent). In this region, a higher proportion of women's employment (89.7 per cent) is informal than men's (82.7 per cent). Young people (94.9 per cent) and older persons (96.0 per cent) have very high levels of informal employment. The level of education is closely linked to informality in all subregions. Informal employment dominates the labour market in both rural (88.3 per cent) and urban areas (76.3 per

cent). There is a high concentration of informality in agriculture with 97.9 per cent of employment being informal. The rate of informality is relatively lower in the industry/manufacturing (77.4 per cent) and service sectors (70.2 per cent) but is still very high.

In **the Americas**, 40.0 per cent of total employment or 183 million persons are in informal employment. Informal employment ranges from 18.1 per cent of employment in Northern America to 53.1 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Informal economic units provide the largest share of informal employment (29.3 per cent of the 40.0 per cent of total informal employment in the region). However, a significant proportion of employees in informal employment are employed in the formal sector (42.6 per cent of informally employed employees) or in households (15.2 per cent of all informally employed employees). The informality rate is higher for men than for women in the region, mainly due to Northern America. In Latin American countries, the informality rate is higher for women (54.3 per cent) than men (52.3 per cent). The informality rate is also higher for the youth population: 46.2 per cent compared to the adult's rate of 40.4 per cent. There is an inverse relation with the level of education. The informality rate decrease as education increases. The place of residence influences informality: 52.6 per cent of the employed population in rural areas and 35.8 per cent in urban areas are in informal employment. Informality accounts for 77.5 per cent of employment in agriculture, 38.4 per cent in industry and 35.5 per cent in services.

In **the Asia and Pacific** region, more than half (59.2 per cent) of the employed population engage in non-agricultural informal employment (64.8 per cent excluding China). If agricultural employment is included, the share of informal employment rises to 68.2 per cent (77.6 per cent excluding China). Since the region is so extensive and the development of countries varies, there is a wide range across countries in the share of informal employment. Informal employment in the informal sector dominates at 58.8 per cent (in Southern Asia up to 77.4 per cent), and informal employment in the formal sector and households accounts for 6.9 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively. More men (70.5 per cent) than women (64.1 per cent) are in informal employment. The two exceptions are South-Eastern Asia and Southern Asia. Informality decreases with higher levels of education. Informal employment predominates in rural areas (85.2 per cent) and is also almost half of employment in urban areas (47.4 per cent). Nearly all of agricultural employment (94.7 per cent) is informal and informal employment represents a greater share in industry (68.8 per cent) than in the service sector (54.1 per cent).

In **Europe and Central Asia**, a quarter (25.1 per cent) of the employed population engages in informal employment. The magnitude is quite different in the three subregions. The share of informal employment is more than twice as high in developing (36.8 per cent) than in developed (15.6 per cent) countries. The informal sector provides 19.4 per cent of total employment in the region. Another 5.3 per cent of employment is informal employment in the formal sector and only 0.5 per cent is informal employment in households. A slightly higher proportion of men's employment (26.4 per cent) is in informal employment than women's (23.6 per cent). More than one-third of the young population (35.7 per cent) and the older age group (40.8 per cent) are in informal employment compared to about only one-fifth (21.8 per cent) for the adult population. Informality declines with the increase in the level of education. Informality is more prevalent in rural areas (33.2 per cent) than in urban areas (19.4 per cent). Nearly three-quarters of the agricultural sector (71.6 per cent) is in informal employment. The industry (21.9 per cent) and service sectors (20.2 per cent) have similar proportions of informality.

Informal employment and key social and economic indicators

Informal employment is related to the level of economic development. Informality rate among developed countries is usually well below 40 per cent with an average of 18.3 per cent, while informality rates among developing and emerging countries have a higher variation with an average of 69.6 per cent. Countries with high informality also have low HDIs. There is a negative correlation between the share of informal employment in total employment and the proportion of waged

workers and a positive correlation with the proportion of own-account workers. Women are more likely to be in informal employment than men in countries with the lowest level of GDP per capita. In sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and most low- and lower-middle income countries, a larger proportion of women's employment than men's is informal employment.

There is a clear positive relation between informal employment and poverty, but the data also show that some informal workers are not poor and some formal workers are poor.

In all regions of the world and for all statuses in employment, people with higher level of education are less likely to be in informal employment. Half of all those engaged in informal employment globally have either no or primary level of education and just above 7 per cent of informal workers worldwide reach tertiary level. The positive effect of the increase in the level of education on access to formal employment is obvious among employees and employers, but far less among own-account workers, whose exposure to informal employment remains high (over 60 per cent) whatever their level of education. The share of informal employment among employees is always lower than for other statuses even when the level of education is considered. Nearly 91 per cent of women with either no education or primary education are in informal employment as compared to 87.2 per cent of men with similar level of education. Among the less educated workers, women have higher levels of informality than men in both developing, emerging and developed countries, but this pattern is reversed among women and men at secondary or higher levels of education.

Globally, 15.7 per cent of employees in permanent full-time employment hold informal jobs, i.e. having no employment related social and labour protections. The proportion of employees in informal employment increases significantly among part-time employees (44.0 per cent), and among employees in temporary employment (59.6 per cent) and is highest for employees in "temporary part-time jobs" (64.4 per cent), especially among men (68.1 per cent). Women part time employees are less likely than men to be informal. Just above one-third of women employees working less than 35 hours a week are in informal employment, as compared to 54.2 per cent among men.

Worldwide, the share of informal employment varies significantly from 56.5 per cent among workers in full-time employment to 75.1 per cent for workers in part-time employment and 78.5 per cent for marginal employment (less than 20 working hours a week). The incidence of informal employment is more limited when employees are considered alone: 48.3 per cent of employees in marginal employment hold informal jobs, compared to 41.8 per cent for employees working 35 hours or more. The percentage of workers with very short working hours is higher among workers in informal employment compared to those in formal employment. Globally, 10.1 per cent of workers in informal employment work less than 20 hours a week compared to 4.2 per cent of workers in formal employment. The difference is greater for women and for own-account workers. More than 14 per cent of all women in informal employment work less than 20 hours a week compared to 3.1 per cent among women in formal employment. The percentage of the own-account employed working very short hours is significantly higher among those operating in the informal sector (14.4 per cent) when compared to the formal (6.3 per cent). The proportion of workers in time-related underemployment is higher among workers in informal employment in most countries. Workers in informal employment are even more likely to work excessive hours (more than 48 hours a week or even more than 60 hours a week), especially employees. This phenomenon in Asia and the Pacific is extreme, but working longer hours when holding informal jobs seems to be the reality for half of all employees in the developing and emerging world. This reality is significantly different from the situation of employees in developed countries, as less than 16 per cent work long hours, without any difference between formal or informal employment. Own-account workers show a different picture, as own-account workers owning formal economic units tend to work longer hours than their counterparts operating informally.

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Appendices

Appendix A Country groupings, sources and method

Appendix A. – Country groupings, Sources & Country groupings, method

Appendix A.1 Regional and income groupings

Appendix A.2 National sources: list of household surveys

Appendix A.3 Methodological appendix

Appendix B. Statistical appendix: Country data

Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy

Appendix B. – Statistical appendix | Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy:

Country data

Table B.1 Share of informal employment in total employment and in non-agricultural employment by sex

Table B.2 Share of informal employment in total employment and in non-agricultural employment by urban/rural location

Table B.3 Share of informal employment in total employment by status in employment (including agriculture)

Table B.4 Share of informal employment in total employment by status in employment (excluding agriculture)

Table B.5 Distribution of workers in informal employment and in formal employment by employment status and sex (including agriculture)

Table B.6 Share of informal employment in agriculture, industry and services by sex

Table B.7 Distribution of workers in informal employment and in formal employment by sector

Table B.8 Share of employment in the informal sector, in the formal sector and in households by sex

Appendix C. Statistical appendix: Global and regional estimates

Micro determinants of informality and informality and working conditions

Appendix C. – Statistical Appendix | Micro determinants of informality and informality and working conditions: **Global and regional estimates**

Table C.1 Share of informal employment by level of education, status in employment, sex and region

Table C.2 Distribution of informal employment and formal employment by level of education, status in employment, sex and region

Figure C.1 Share of informal employment by level of education, status in employment and region

Table C.3 Share of informal employment by age group, status in employment, sex and region

Table C.4 Informality and working time by sex for total employment and for employees

Figure C.2 Proportion of workers working more than 60 hours a week, depending of the formal or informal nature of main job

Appendix A.1

Regional and income groupings

Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia
<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>Central and Western Asia</i>
Algeria	<i>The Caribbean</i>	China	<i>Central Asia</i>
Egypt	Bahamas	Hong Kong, China	Kazakhstan
Libya	Barbados	Japan	Kyrgyzstan
Morocco	Cuba	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Tajikistan
Sudan	Dominican Republic	Korea, Republic of	Turkmenistan
Tunisia	Haiti	Macau, China	Uzbekistan
Western Sahara	Jamaica	Mongolia	<i>Western Asia</i>
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Puerto Rico	Taiwan, China	Armenia
<i>Central Africa</i>	Saint Lucia	<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>	Azerbaijan
Angola	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Pacific Islands	Cyprus
Cameroon	Trinidad and Tobago	Australia	Georgia
Central African Republic	United States Virgin Islands	Fiji	Israel
Chad	<i>Central America</i>	French Polynesia	Turkey
Congo	Belize	Guam	<i>Eastern Europe</i>
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Costa Rica	New Caledonia	Belarus
Equatorial Guinea	El Salvador	New Zealand	Bulgaria
Gabon	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Czech Republic
Sao Tome and Principe	Honduras	Samoa	Hungary
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	Nicaragua	Solomon Islands	Moldova, Republic of
Burundi	Panama	Tonga	Poland
Comoros	<i>South America</i>	Vanuatu	Romania
Djibouti	Argentina	<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>	Russian Federation
Eritrea	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Brunei Darussalam	Slovakia
Ethiopia	Brazil	Cambodia	Ukraine
Kenya	Chile	Indonesia	<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>
Madagascar	Colombia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	<i>Northern Europe</i>
Malawi	Ecuador	Malaysia	Channel Islands
Mauritius	Guyana	Myanmar	Denmark
Mozambique	Paraguay	Philippines	Estonia
Rwanda	Peru	Singapore	Finland
Somalia	Suriname	Thailand	Iceland
Tanzania, United Republic of	Uruguay	Timor-Leste	Ireland
Uganda	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Viet Nam	Latvia
Zambia	<i>Northern America</i>	<i>Southern Asia</i>	Lithuania
Zimbabwe	Canada	Afghanistan	Norway
<i>Southern Africa</i>	United States	Bangladesh	Sweden
Botswana	<i>Arab States</i>	Bhutan	United Kingdom
Lesotho	Bahrain	India	<i>Southern Europe</i>
Namibia	Iraq	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Albania
South Africa	Jordan	Maldives	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Swaziland	Kuwait	Nepal	Croatia
<i>Western Africa</i>	Lebanon	Pakistan	Greece
Benin	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Sri Lanka	Italy
Burkina Faso	Oman		Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of
Cabo Verde	Qatar		Malta
Côte d'Ivoire	Saudi Arabia		Montenegro
Gambia	Syrian Arab Republic		Portugal
Ghana	United Arab Emirates		Serbia
Guinea			Slovenia
Guinea-Bissau			Spain
Liberia			<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>
Mali			Austria
Mauritania			Belgium
Niger			France
Nigeria			Germany
Senegal			Luxembourg
Sierra Leone			Netherlands
Togo			Switzerland

Classification by income groups

Developing countries (low income, \$1,005 or less)	Emerging countries (middle income)	Upper-middle income (\$3,956 to \$12,235)	Developed countries (High income, \$12,236 or more)
Afghanistan	Lower-middle income (\$1,006 to \$3,955)	Albania	Australia
Benin	Angola	Algeria	Austria
Burkina Faso	Armenia	Argentina	Bahamas
Burundi	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan	Bahrain
Central African Republic	Bhutan	Belarus	Barbados
Chad	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Belize	Belgium
Comoros	Cabo Verde	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brunei Darussalam
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Cambodia	Botswana	Canada
Eritrea	Cameroon	Brazil	Channel Islands
Ethiopia	Congo	Bulgaria	Chile
Gambia	Côte d'Ivoire	China	Cyprus
Guinea	Djibouti	Colombia	Czech Republic
Guinea-Bissau	Egypt	Costa Rica	Denmark
Haiti	El Salvador	Croatia	Estonia
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Georgia	Cuba	Finland
Liberia	Ghana	Dominican Republic	France
Madagascar	Guatemala	Ecuador	French Polynesia
Malawi	Honduras	Equatorial Guinea	Germany
Mali	India	Fiji	Greece
Mozambique	Indonesia	Gabon	Guam
Nepal	Jordan	Guyana	Hong Kong, China
Niger	Kenya	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hungary
Rwanda	Kyrgyzstan	Iraq	Iceland
Senegal	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Jamaica	Ireland
Sierra Leone	Lesotho	Kazakhstan	Israel
Somalia	Mauritania	Lebanon	Italy
Tanzania, United Republic of	Moldova, Republic of	Libya	Japan
Togo	Mongolia	Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	Korea, Republic of
Uganda	Morocco	Malaysia	Kuwait
Zimbabwe	Myanmar	Maldives	Latvia
	Nicaragua	Mauritius	Lithuania
	Nigeria	Mexico	Luxembourg
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Montenegro	Macau, China
	Pakistan	Namibia	Malta
	Papua New Guinea	Panama	Netherlands
	Philippines	Paraguay	New Caledonia
	Sao Tome and Principe	Peru	New Zealand
	Solomon Islands	Romania	Norway
	Sri Lanka	Russian Federation	Oman
	Sudan	Saint Lucia	Poland
	Swaziland	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Portugal
	Syrian Arab Republic	Samoa	Puerto Rico
	Tajikistan	Serbia	Qatar
	Timor-Leste	South Africa	Saudi Arabia
	Tunisia	Suriname	Singapore
	Ukraine	Thailand	Slovakia
	Uzbekistan	Tonga	Slovenia
	Vanuatu	Turkey	Spain
	Viet Nam	Turkmenistan	Sweden
	Western Sahara	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Switzerland
	Yemen		Taiwan, China
	Zambia		Trinidad and Tobago
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States
			United States Virgin Islands
			Uruguay

Appendix A.2

National sources: list of household surveys

Country	Year	Name of survey	Poverty analysis ¹
Albania	2013	Labour force survey	
Albania	2012	Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)	●
Angola	2009	Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP)	●
Argentina	2016	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	
Armenia	2015	Labour force survey	
Armenia	2014	Integrated Living Conditions Survey	●
Austria	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Bangladesh	2013	Labour force survey	
Belgium	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Benin	2011	Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (EMICOV)	●
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2014	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2005	Living Standards and Monitoring Survey (LSMS)	
Botswana	2009	Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS)	●
Brazil	2016	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD, Q3)	●
Brunei Darussalam	2014	Labour force survey	
Bulgaria	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Burkina Faso	2014	Enquête multisectorielle continue	●
Cabo Verde	2015	Income survey	
Cambodia	2012	Labour force survey	
Cameroon	2007	Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Menages (ECAM 3)	●
Chad	2003	the Comprehensive Household Survey (EIM)	
Chile	2016	Labour force survey (NENE, December)	
Chile	2013	CASEN	●
China	2013	China Household Income Project (CHIP)	●
Colombia	2015	Encuesta de Calidad de Vida	●
Comoros	2004	the Comprehensive Household Survey (EIM)	
Congo	2009	Enquête sur l'Emploi et le Secteur Informel au Congo (EESIC)	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2005	Labour force survey	
Costa Rica	2016	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	●
Côte d'Ivoire	2016	Labour force survey	
Croatia	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●

¹ Survey used for the joint analysis of poverty and informality. For a number of countries (such as Albania, Chile or India), a different dataset is used and indicated in this list, together with the main dataset used for the assessment of informality. For those countries, the same set of criteria to define informality was applied to the extent there were available in the survey.

Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture

Country	Year	Name of survey	Poverty analysis ¹
Cyprus	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Czech Republic	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Denmark	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Dominican Republic	2014	Labour force survey (Encuesta de fuerza de trabajo) (ENFT)	
Ecuador	2015	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo (ENEMDU)	
Egypt	2013	Labour force survey	
El Salvador	2014	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM)	
Estonia	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Finland	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
France	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Gambia	2012	Labour force survey	
Germany	2013	German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP)	●
Ghana	2013	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS)	●
Greece	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Guatemala	2016	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos (ENEI, Q4)	
Honduras	2014	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM)	●
Hungary	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Iceland	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
India	2012	Employment and unemployment survey	
India	2012	India Human Development Survey	●
Indonesia	2016	SAKERNAS (Q3)	
Iraq	2012	Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES)	
Ireland	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Italy	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Japan	2010	Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS)	●
Jordan	2010	Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS)	
Korea, Republic of	2014	Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS)	
Kyrgyzstan	2013	Life in Kyrgyzstan (LIK)	
Lao Peoples Democratic Republic	2010	Labour force survey	
Latvia	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Liberia	2010	Labour force survey	
Lithuania	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Luxembourg	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Madagascar	2013	Enquête nationale sur le suivi des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement à Madagascar	●
Malawi	2013	Labour force survey	
Mali	2015	Enquête Permanente emploi AuPrès des Ménages (EPAM)	
Malta	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Mexico	2015	Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)	
Republic of Moldova	2010	Labour force survey	
Mongolia	2015	Labour force survey	
Morocco	2010	Household and youth survey	
Myanmar	2015	Labour force survey	
Namibia	2016	Labour force survey	

Country	Year	Name of survey	Poverty analysis ¹
Nepal	2008	Labour force survey	
Netherlands	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Nicaragua	2014	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares para la Medición del Nivel de Vida (ENMV)	●
Niger	2011	Living Standard and Monitoring Survey (LSMS)	●
Nigeria	2013	Nigeria General Household Survey	●
Norway	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2014	Labour force survey	
Pakistan	2015	Labour force survey	
Panama	2014	Labour force survey	
Paraguay	2015	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	
Peru	2015	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	●
Poland	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Portugal	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Republic of Moldova	2010	Labour force survey	
Romania	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Russian Federation	2014	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey of HSE	●
Rwanda	2014	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV4)	●
Samoa	2012	Labour force survey	
Senegal	2015	Enquête Nationale sur l'Emploi au Sénégal (ENES)	
Serbia	2016	Labour force survey (Q4)	
Sierra Leone	2014	Labour force survey	
Slovakia	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Slovenia	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
South Africa	2016	Labour force survey	
South Africa	2012	National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS)	●
Spain	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Sri Lanka	2013	Labour force survey	
Sweden	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Switzerland	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
Syrian Arab Republic	2003	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	
Tajikistan	2009	Living Standards Monitoring Survey (LSMS)	●
Tanzania, United Republic of	2014	Integrated labour force survey	
Timor-Leste	2013	Labour force survey	
Togo	2011	Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être (QUIBB)	●
Tunisia	2014	Labour market panel survey	
Turkey	2015	Labour force survey	
Uganda	2012	Labour force and child labour survey	
United Kingdom	2012	EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)	●
United States	2013	Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey	●
Uruguay	2016	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)	●
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	2012	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHM)	
Viet Nam	2015	Labour force survey	
Viet Nam	2008	Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey (VHLSS)	●

Country	Year	Name of survey	Poverty analysis ¹
Yemen	2014	Labour force survey	
Zambia	2014	Labour force survey	
Zambia	2015	Zambia Living Conditions Monitoring Survey VII (LCMS)	●
Additional countries from ILOSTAT (for basic indicator on the size of informal employment only)			
Kazakhstan	2013	ILOSTAT	
Lesotho	2008	ILOSTAT	
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	2015	ILOSTAT	
Philippines	2013	ILOSTAT	
Thailand	2013	ILOSTAT	
Ukraine	2015	ILOSTAT	
Zimbabwe	2014	ILOSTAT	

Appendix A.3

Methodological appendix

Countries with micro data used as a basis for estimate of missing values for the set of key indicators

The harmonized definition of informal employment and of employment in the informal sector (see box 2, Chapter 1) was applied to available micro datasets from 112 countries. An additional seven countries available from ILOSTAT are also taken into consideration in order to estimate missing values for key indicators on the size of the informal economy. Taken together, those 119 countries represent 63.3 per cent of the 188 ILO member States and over 90 per cent of the world's working population (table A3.1).

Table A 3.1 Percentage of countries and total employment represented before estimating missing values for key indicators

	Countries (percentage represented)		Employment (percentage employ- ment represented)	
	Nb	%	% of total employment	% non- agricultural employment
Africa	33	62.3	72.3	75.6
Northern Africa	3	42.9	64.9	61.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	65.2	73.6	79.9
Americas	19	57.6	93.0	93.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	18	58.1	95.3	95.7
Northern America	1	50.0	89.2	89.4
Arab States	5	41.7	44.2	41.9
Asia and the Pacific	19	48.7	94.7	94.1
Eastern Asia	4	50.0	96.6	96.7
South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	10	45.5	89.2	85.8
Southern Asia	5	55.6	95.0	93.5
Europe and Central Asia	43	84.3	92.5	94.1
Northern, Southern and Western Europe	28	93.3	99.9	99.9
Eastern Europe	9	90.0	96.6	96.5
Central and Western Asia	6	54.5	63.0	66.1
World	119	63.3	90.5	91.5
Developing and emerging	85	64.9	91.6	93.3
Developed	34	59.6	85.1	85.3

Missing values

Missing values have been estimated for key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy for all ILO member States for which micro data were not available, with the exception of high-income countries in the Arab States region due to insufficient coverage from existing data (see list of key indicators in table A3.2 and country data in tables B.1 to B.8 under Appendix B). Estimated values are used for global and regional estimates only. The statistical Appendix B on key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy focuses on countries with available datasets allowing for the application of the harmonized definition of informality. For countries with missing data (representing less than 10 per cent of global employment), estimated total value for a given indicator equals the mean value for this indicator in a given subregion² which is further divided into main income groups.³ The same method was applied to estimate sub-indicators by status in employment, sex, sector or rural/urban location. Estimated mean values for ratios between sub-components and the total value of an indicator were then applied to the estimated total value for the indicator considered.

Table A 3.2 Set of key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy for which missing values have been estimated

Indicator	Disaggregation
About the size of the informal economy	
■ Share of informal employment in total employment	■ Sex ■ Urban and rural location
■ Share of non-agricultural employment in non-agricultural employment	■ Sex ■ Urban and rural location
■ Share of employment in the informal sector, in the formal sector, in households	■ Sex ■ Urban and rural location
About the composition of the informal economy	
■ Share of informal employment in the informal sector, in the formal sector, in households	■ Sex and status in employment ■ Urban/rural location & employment status
■ Share of informal employment in agriculture, industry, services	■ Sex and employment status ■ Urban/rural location & employment status
■ Share of informal employment in total employment by status in employment (including and excluding agriculture)	■ Sex ■ Urban and rural location
■ Comparison of distributions of informal employment and of formal employment by status in employment	■ Sex ■ Urban and rural location

Global and regional estimates and year of reference

For each indicator, global and regional estimates of proportions (e.g. share of informal employment in total employment or share of employees in informal employment as a percentage of total employees) result from the weighted average of national proportions for the latest year available (as indicated in Appendix A.2). Those regional and global estimates are weighted by the denominator of the considered indicator using 2016 data from ILO's Trends Econometric Models⁴ for total employment by sex, status in

² Northern Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, Arab States, Eastern Asia, South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific, Southern Asia, Northern, Southern and Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Central and Western Asia.

³ Low-income, lower-middle-income, upper-middle-income and high-income countries.

⁴ See ILO estimates and projections methodological note, available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/ILO%20estimates%20and%20projections%20methodological%20note.pdf>

employment⁵ and sector⁶ as relevant. When absolute numbers are presented in this report, they refer to 2016 by multiplying the estimated regional or global estimate by absolute numbers for 2016 from ILO's Trends Econometric Models as appropriate according to the denominator.

Additional set of indicators

To assess some of the possible drivers of informality associated with personal features as well as decent work deficits faced by workers in informal employment, additional indicators on issues related to working conditions (working time, temporary or permanent nature of the employment relationship, time-related under-employment), poverty or key socio-demographic features (such as age or level of education) have been processed systematically to cover a sufficient number of countries for global and regional estimates. No missing values are estimated for those additional indicators. For those additional indicators, the number of countries with available data and the proportion of global employment represented are indicated in the text or in notes under tables and figures. Global and regional estimates are calculated and presented only if countries with available data represent at least 75 per cent of the employed population. In practice, the lowest share of employment represented is for the analysis of informality and the temporary or permanent nature of employment where employment in countries with data available represent 78 per cent of global employment. Following the above principle, no global estimates are presented for the joint analysis of informality and poverty.

Analysis of the availability of the questions in national survey questionnaires

The set of criteria used for the operational definition of employment in the informal sector and of informal employment supposes the inclusion of the relevant questions in national survey questionnaires, which is obviously not the case in all countries and also not the case in the 112 countries for which those indicators have been computed. The main gap concerns the criteria used to estimate employment in the informal sector (more likely to be asked in enterprise based surveys than in labour force surveys).

Concerning employment in the informal sector, the information about the institutional sector was available in all of the 112 countries. The main (and recommended) criteria related to the registration of the economic unit under national legislation is available in nearly half of the countries and whether the economic unit maintains a set of accounts in just above 26 per cent of the countries. Availability of either one or the other of those two criteria concerns 52.2 per cent of the countries (mainly developing and emerging countries). This means that the alternative path to estimate employment in the informal sector (contribution to social security or payment of income taxes by the employer, size and location of the activity) has been applied in 48 per cent of all countries for which data are presented in this report (see box 2, Chapter 1).

More countries provide the necessary information to estimate informal employment among employees. The totality of the countries covered here included at least one of the three recommended criteria (employer's contribution to social security, annual paid leave and paid sick leave). The question on the contribution to social security was available in all countries with two exceptions (Namibia and Timor-Leste), where the social security system is primarily based on non-contributory tax financed type of schemes. In those two countries, the information about annual paid leave and paid sick leave allowed a proper estimate of informal employment. The information on entitlement or benefit from annual paid leave is available in more than half of the countries (mainly developing and emerging countries) and the information about paid sick leave in less than 40 per cent of the 112 countries considered.

⁵ Employees, employers, own-account workers and contributing family workers.

⁶ Agriculture, industry and services.

Appendix B

Statistical appendix: Country data Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy

As mentioned previously, indicators presented in this statistical appendix follow for the first time a common definition of informal employment and of employment in the informal sector to enhance comparability between countries and regions. This may result in ILO country estimates that differ from national estimates. All indicators refer to informality in the main job.

Appendix B Key indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy: Country data

Table B.1	Share of informal employment in total employment and in non-agricultural employment by sex Table B.1 provides not only an indication about the size of the informal economy but also on its composition. The total share of informal employment is divided into informal employment in the informal sector (informal economic units), in the formal sector (including government units and non-profit institutions) and in households (as paid domestic workers or own-account workers producing goods exclusively for own final use by their households). Table B.1 includes notably SDG indicator 8.3.1 on the proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.
Table B.2	Share of informal employment in total employment and in non-agricultural employment by urban or rural location Table B.2 presents the same set of indicators on the size and composition of the informal economy but focusing on the differences between urban and rural areas.
Table B.3 Table B.4	Share of informal employment in total employment by status in employment: including agriculture in table B.3 and excluding agriculture in table B.4. The main objective of indicators presented in tables B.3 and B.4 is to help identify the workers who are most exposed to informal employment. The share of informal employment by employment status is of primary importance when thinking in terms of policy responses. Together with indicators about the distribution of informal employment, those indicators contribute to quantify the proportion of the employed population concerned by policies to formalize enterprises and/or to formalize jobs. For each country, tables B.3 and B.4 present i) the share of employees holding informal jobs either in the informal sector, in the formal sector or in households; ii) the share of own-account workers and employers operating in informal economic units; and iii) the share of contributing family workers (all in informal employment) but possibly working in the informal or formal sector or in households.
Table B.5	Distribution of workers in informal employment and in formal employment by employment status and sex (including agriculture) Table B.5 considers the composition by status in employment of informal employment compared to formal employment. The main objective is to identify status in employment most represented among workers in informal employment and workers in formal employment respectively.
Table B.6	Share of informal employment in agriculture, industry and services by sex Table B.6 focuses on the three aggregate sector categories (based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ISIC). The assessment of the informal nature of jobs and economic units in the agricultural sector is based on the same set of criteria as those used in the other sectors.
Table B.7	Distribution of workers in informal employment and in formal employment by broad sector of activity Table B.7 is complementary to table B.6. It considers the composition by main sector of informal employment compared to formal employment. The main objective is to identify sectors most represented among workers in informal employment and workers in formal employment respectively. Workers in a given sector can show a higher risk of being informal (in table B.6), but do not necessarily represent the majority among those in informal employment (table B.7).
Table B.8	Share of employment in the informal sector, in the formal sector and in households by sex Table B.8 focuses on the characteristics of the economic units. The main difference with informal employment in the informal sector presented in table B.1 lies in the possible existence (even if it should be minor) of employees in formal employment in the informal sector.

Table B.1 – Share of informal employment in total employment and in non-agricultural employment by sex

Share of non-agricultural informal employment in non-agriculture (%), SDG 8.3.1									
	Share of informal employment in total employment (%)								
	Total			Men			Women		
	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total
Africa									
Northern Africa									
Egypt	63.3	58.5	4.2	0.5	64.8	60.1	4.3	0.4	57.3
Morocco	79.9	58.7	19.8	1.4	81.1	61.6	19.1	0.4	73.9
Tunisia	58.8	53.3	5.1	0.4	60.0	55.8	4.2	0.0	54.7
Sub-Saharan Africa									
<i>Central Africa</i>									
Angola	94.1	77.1	16.5	0.5	92.8	68.6	24.1	0.1	95.4
Cameroon	90.9	83.7	6.4	0.8	86.6	77.1	9.2	0.3	95.2
Chad	94.0	92.0	2.0	0.0	91.7	89.4	2.3	0.0	97.3
Congo	85.3	56.9	25.9	2.5	88.3	59.5	26.4	2.5	82.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Republic of the	91.9	88.2	3.7	0.0	86.6	81.2	5.3	0.0	97.2
<i>Eastern Africa</i>									
Comoros	89.2	84.6	4.6	0.0	86.2	80.1	6.1	0.0	93.8
Madagascar	93.6	83.6	4.1	5.9	91.9	82.9	5.1	4.0	95.2
Malawi	83.0	74.1	4.6	4.3	83.7	74.7	4.8	4.3	82.4
Rwanda	94.3	90.9	1.5	1.9	92.0	88.0	2.1	1.9	96.2
Tanzania, United Republic of	90.6	83.5	4.9	2.3	88.2	79.9	6.7	1.6	93.1
Uganda	93.7	87.6	6.2	0.0	92.0	83.9	8.1	0.0	95.6
Zambia	87.9	79.0	2.9	6.1	81.6	71.2	4.4	6.0	93.6

Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture

		Share of non-agricultural informal employment in total employment (%)										Share of non-agricultural informal employment in non-agriculture (%), SDG 8.3.1												
		Total					Men					Women					Total			Men				
		Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	
<i>Southern Africa</i>																								
Botswana	65.6	52.1	5.2	8.3	63.5	51.2	4.2	8.2	68.0	53.3	6.3	8.4	55.1	41.2	6.8	7.2	50.0	39.6	5.8	4.6	60.5	42.8	7.9	9.8
Namibia	67.0	46.8	5.6	14.6	66.1	50.4	4.7	11.0	67.9	42.9	6.5	18.5	61.1	46.3	6.5	8.3	60.3	49.6	5.7	5.1	61.9	42.8	7.4	11.6
South Africa	34.0	21.8	4.8	7.4	32.5	25.2	3.2	4.1	35.9	17.4	6.8	11.7	34.0	21.4	4.9	7.7	32.4	24.9	3.3	4.2	35.9	17.0	6.8	12.2
<i>Western Africa</i>																								
Benin	94.5	90.6	2.8	1.1	91.6	87.1	4.2	0.3	97.2	93.8	1.5	1.9	90.6	83.7	4.9	2.0	83.4	74.3	8.5	0.7	95.8	90.5	2.4	2.9
Burkina Faso	94.6	65.5	9.6	19.5	91.3	65.3	9.7	16.2	97.6	65.7	9.5	22.5	88.4	67.9	14.5	6.0	82.7	58.7	19.7	4.3	93.8	76.6	9.5	7.7
Cabo Verde	46.5	31.9	6.0	8.5	49.1	41.8	5.3	2.0	43.8	21.7	6.7	15.3	46.8	29.3	7.2	10.2	48.1	38.8	6.8	2.6	45.5	20.7	7.6	17.2
Côte d'Ivoire	92.8	86.0	5.2	1.6	90.7	83.7	6.6	0.4	95.9	89.5	3.1	3.3	87.7	75.8	9.0	2.9	82.4	68.7	12.8	0.8	93.8	83.9	4.7	5.3
Gambia	76.7	62.5	7.1	7.1	70.4	53.4	8.8	8.2	84.7	74.1	4.9	5.8	68.4	52.1	9.2	7.2	62.4	43.8	11.1	7.5	77.7	64.8	6.2	6.7
Ghana	90.1	84.8	4.9	0.5	86.0	79.7	5.9	0.4	94.0	89.5	3.9	0.7	82.6	73.2	8.6	0.9	73.7	62.0	11.1	0.7	89.9	82.3	6.5	1.1
Liberia	86.8	79.1	6.0	1.7	81.5	70.6	9.0	2.0	92.0	87.6	3.0	1.4	77.5	64.6	10.0	2.9	68.6	49.9	15.3	3.5	86.5	79.3	4.8	2.4
Mali	92.7	74.2	4.1	14.4	90.8	68.5	6.1	16.2	95.0	80.9	1.7	12.4	86.4	70.5	10.6	5.3	82.8	61.6	15.8	5.4	90.7	81.0	4.6	5.2
Niger	91.3	77.3	9.6	4.5	87.4	69.8	12.5	5.1	95.9	86.1	6.2	3.7	85.1	72.6	10.3	2.2	74.7	56.8	16.2	1.6	94.2	86.3	5.2	2.7
Nigeria	92.9	80.4	2.9	9.6	90.8	78.8	3.7	8.3	95.1	82.1	2.0	11.0	89.0	82.9	4.2	1.8	83.5	75.9	6.2	1.5	93.2	88.5	2.7	2.1
Senegal	91.2	70.9	14.0	6.2	89.5	68.8	18.2	2.5	93.7	74.0	7.9	11.8	87.0	59.1	19.1	8.7	83.9	55.2	25.9	2.8	91.3	64.5	10.1	16.6
Sierra Leone	92.5	89.8	1.0	1.7	92.9	90.1	1.0	1.8	92.1	89.5	1.0	1.5	86.0	80.8	2.6	2.6	86.4	80.9	2.6	2.9	85.7	80.8	2.6	2.3
Togo	92.8	80.6	5.8	6.4	90.3	77.2	7.5	5.6	95.2	83.8	4.2	7.2	90.0	73.6	6.7	9.8	85.8	67.4	9.4	9.0	93.6	79.0	4.3	10.4
<i>Americas</i>																								
<i>The Caribbean</i>		Dominican Republic	56.3	37.4	11.8	7.0	56.3	46.7	8.9	0.7	56.2	22.7	16.5	17.0	52.6	31.3	13.1	8.1	49.8	38.4	10.4	0.9	56.2	
<i>Central America</i>		Costa Rica	39.1	27.4	4.9	6.9	36.6	30.4	5.2	1.0	42.9	22.7	4.5	15.7	37.4	25.5	4.2	7.8	33.5	28.0	4.3	1.3	42.5	
		El Salvador	69.6	53.9	11.2	4.5	68.4	54.0	13.9	0.4	71.3	53.7	7.5	10.1	63.1	48.1	9.4	5.6	55.9	42.7	12.7	0.6	70.2	
		Guatemala	79.7	63.3	8.8	7.7	79.1	64.5	9.2	5.4	80.8	60.9	8.0	12.0	72.7	54.5	12.0	6.1	67.9	52.1	14.7	1.2	78.7	
		Honduras	79.9	70.0	1.8	8.1	81.4	72.5	1.1	7.8	77.6	65.9	3.0	8.7	72.7	65.7	2.6	4.3	69.9	67.3	1.9	0.7	75.6	

Latin America and the Caribbean

Share of non-agricultural informal employment in non-agriculture (%), SDG 8.3.1											
	Share of informal employment in total employment (%)						Men				
	Total			Men			Women			Total	
	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	Total
Mexico	53.4	29.1	19.8	4.5	50.1	27.9	21.6	0.6	58.8	31.0	17.0
Nicaragua	77.4	71.5	1.4	4.4	80.1	77.8	1.0	1.3	73.1	61.3	2.2
Panama	52.3	34.3	14.0	3.9	53.5	40.1	12.9	0.6	50.6	26.4	15.6
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina	47.2	32.8	8.5	5.8	47.1	37.6	9.3	0.2	47.2	26.6	7.4
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	83.1	68.7	12.4	1.9	82.1	68.6	13.4	0.1	84.2	68.9	11.1
Brazil	46.0	30.3	11.9	3.9	46.1	36.9	8.8	0.4	46.0	21.5	16.1
Chile	40.5	32.2	6.3	2.0	39.8	33.9	5.6	0.2	41.7	29.7	7.3
Colombia	60.6	55.9	3.0	1.8	61.9	59.4	2.3	0.2	58.8	50.7	3.9
Ecuador	59.0	46.4	11.1	1.6	57.8	46.8	10.9	0.1	60.9	45.8	11.3
Paraguay	70.6	46.0	17.6	7.0	70.1	48.8	20.7	0.7	71.3	42.1	13.3
Peru	69.2	55.5	11.8	1.9	65.5	53.5	11.9	0.2	73.5	57.8	11.7
Uruguay	24.5	19.6	1.9	3.0	25.2	22.7	2.2	0.2	23.8	15.8	1.5
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	39.7	26.3	6.3	7.2	39.5	29.0	5.8	4.7	40.0	22.3	7.0
<i>Northern America</i>											
United States	18.6	16.6	1.5	0.5	19.4	18.1	0.7	0.6	17.8	14.8	2.5
<i>Arab States</i>											
Iraq	66.9	59.7	7.2	0.0	69.9	62.2	7.7	0.0	49.0	44.8	4.2
Jordan	44.9	43.9	1.0	0.0	48.5	47.8	0.7	0.0	26.9	24.8	2.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	64.3	31.2	30.8	2.3	63.4	32.9	29.9	0.5	68.3	24.0	34.5
Syrian Arab Republic	70.1	66.0	4.1	0.0	71.9	67.8	4.1	0.0	61.6	57.6	4.0
Yemen	77.8	68.5	9.0	0.3	77.5	68.2	8.9	0.3	82.9	72.6	9.7

Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture

	Share of informal employment in total employment (%)										Share of non-agricultural informal employment in non-agriculture (%), SDG 8.3.1													
	Men					Women					Men			Women										
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	In households								
Asia and the Pacific																								
<i>Eastern Asia</i>																								
China	54.4	48.4	6.1	0.0	56.4	50.2	6.2	0.0	51.5	45.6	5.9	0.0	53.5	47.3	6.2	0.0	55.5	49.2	6.3	0.0	50.4	44.4	6.0	0.0
Japan	18.7	14.3	4.3	0.0	18.9	15.7	3.2	0.0	18.4	12.5	5.8	0.1	16.3	12.0	4.3	0.0	16.4	13.2	3.2	0.0	16.3	10.5	5.8	0.1
Korea, Republic of	31.5	26.1	5.5	0.0	25.9	23.2	2.7	0.0	39.9	30.3	9.6	0.0	28.8	23.3	5.6	0.0	23.8	21.0	2.8	0.0	36.5	26.7	9.8	0.0
Mongolia	53.5	45.7	2.1	5.7	56.7	47.7	1.6	7.4	49.9	43.4	2.7	3.8	35.6	25.3	2.9	7.4	39.3	27.3	2.2	9.8	31.7	23.3	3.6	4.8
<i>Pacific Islands</i>																								
Samoa	35.7	21.7	10.4	3.7	36.7	23.3	10.6	2.8	33.9	18.8	9.9	5.2	33.8	21.2	10.9	1.8	35.1	23.0	11.3	0.8	31.9	18.2	10.2	3.4
<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>																								
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>																								
Brunei Darussalam	31.9	4.0	22.3	5.7	34.0	4.2	29.0	0.9	29.0	3.8	13.2	12.1	32.9	4.2	22.7	6.0	35.3	4.4	30.0	0.9	29.8	3.9	13.4	12.5
Cambodia	93.1	77.5	14.5	1.0	90.9	77.8	12.6	0.4	95.5	77.2	16.6	1.7	89.8	67.3	21.2	1.4	86.6	67.6	18.4	0.5	93.5	67.0	24.2	2.3
Indonesia	85.6	67.5	5.8	12.2	84.7	68.9	4.4	11.4	87.1	65.4	8.1	13.6	80.2	62.7	8.3	9.1	79.0	64.1	6.5	8.5	81.9	60.7	11.2	10.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	93.6	86.7	6.8	0.1	91.7	83.1	8.5	0.0	95.5	90.4	5.1	0.1	78.5	55.2	23.2	0.2	73.9	46.7	27.1	0.1	84.0	65.0	18.7	0.3
Myanmar	85.7	71.5	14.0	0.3	83.5	71.6	11.9	0.1	88.6	71.3	16.8	0.5	82.3	64.9	16.9	0.5	82.3	65.7	16.4	0.2	82.3	63.9	17.4	0.9
Timor-Leste	71.8	56.9	11.0	3.9	69.3	50.3	14.0	5.0	76.6	69.6	5.2	1.7	54.0	29.5	18.1	6.4	52.4	22.6	21.9	7.9	57.4	44.7	9.6	3.2
Viet Nam	76.2	61.0	11.5	3.7	77.3	61.2	13.4	2.6	75.2	60.9	9.5	4.9	57.9	37.4	19.8	0.7	61.1	38.9	22.1	0.1	54.3	35.6	17.3	1.4
<i>Southern Asia</i>																								
Bangladesh	89.0	48.9	13.5	26.7	87.2	51.6	13.0	22.6	93.5	42.4	14.5	36.7	82.0	49.2	23.1	9.7	80.2	53.7	21.2	5.3	87.4	35.3	29.1	23.0
India	88.2	80.9	6.5	0.8	87.7	80.7	6.7	0.4	90.0	81.6	5.9	2.5	78.1	64.3	12.2	1.6	78.6	66.3	11.7	0.7	75.5	54.8	14.7	6.1
Nepal	94.3	90.7	3.4	0.2	90.7	85.2	5.3	0.2	97.5	95.6	1.7	0.3	80.4	68.5	11.0	0.9	77.3	64.1	12.7	0.5	86.6	77.6	7.4	1.6
Pakistan	82.4	77.6	4.0	0.8	79.6	74.6	4.7	0.4	92.1	88.2	1.8	2.1	70.8	62.7	6.8	1.3	70.6	63.1	6.9	0.6	72.7	58.9	6.3	7.5
Sri Lanka	70.4	60.6	7.9	2.0	72.5	63.5	7.2	1.8	66.6	55.0	9.2	2.4	62.2	49.1	10.2	2.8	65.2	53.5	9.3	2.5	56.1	40.3	12.2	3.6

Share of informal employment in total employment (%)										Share of non-agricultural informal employment in non-agriculture (%), SDG 8.3.1																
	Total					Men					Women					Total					Men					
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In informal households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In informal households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In informal households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In informal households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In informal households	
Europe and Central Asia																										
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>		Total					Men					Women					Total					Men				
<i>Central Asia</i>		48.6	37.2	9.6	1.8	50.6	40.9	7.9	1.8	45.3	31.4	12.2	1.7	42.1	32.7	7.1	2.3	47.4	38.2	6.7	2.5	34.9	25.0	7.7	2.2	
Kyrgyzstan	48.6	37.2	9.6	1.8	50.6	40.9	7.9	1.8	45.3	31.4	12.2	1.7	42.1	32.7	7.1	2.3	47.4	38.2	6.7	2.5	34.9	25.0	7.7	2.2		
Tajikistan	74.8	54.4	14.4	5.9	75.9	52.8	15.4	7.8	72.8	57.2	12.9	2.8	70.5	39.8	20.5	10.2	74.9	44.5	19.3	11.1	56.8	25.1	24.4	7.3		
<i>Western Asia</i>		Total					In the informal sector					In households					In the informal sector					Total				
Armenia	52.1	39.2	1.4	11.6	52.8	44.2	1.2	7.5	51.4	33.8	1.6	16.1	26.5	24.0	2.1	0.4	32.4	30.4	1.7	0.3	19.1	16.0	2.6	0.5		
Cyprus	15.1	15.0	0.1	0.0	17.0	16.9	0.1	0.0	13.1	13.0	0.1	0.0	14.1	14.0	0.1	0.0	15.4	15.3	0.1	0.0	12.6	12.6	0.1	0.0		
Turkey	34.8	32.0	2.4	0.4	28.9	27.7	1.2	0.0	48.3	42.0	5.0	1.2	21.9	19.3	2.2	0.5	20.6	19.6	1.0	0.0	25.6	18.3	5.5	1.8		
<i>Eastern Europe</i>		Total					In the informal sector					In households					In the informal sector					Total				
Bulgaria	15.9	15.0	0.9	0.0	17.6	16.9	0.7	0.0	13.9	12.9	1.0	0.0	13.6	12.7	0.9	0.0	15.0	14.2	0.8	0.0	12.1	11.1	1.0	0.0		
Czech Republic	9.2	8.6	0.6	0.0	11.0	10.6	0.3	0.0	7.0	6.1	0.9	0.0	9.1	8.6	0.5	0.0	10.8	10.5	0.3	0.0	7.0	6.1	0.8	0.0		
Hungary	12.2	11.8	0.4	0.0	14.5	14.2	0.3	0.0	9.6	9.1	0.5	0.0	10.5	10.2	0.4	0.0	12.7	12.4	0.3	0.0	8.1	7.7	0.5	0.0		
Moldova, Republic of	28.9	21.9	6.6	0.4	32.0	25.4	6.5	0.1	25.9	18.4	6.7	0.8	13.7	7.6	5.6	0.6	18.9	13.4	5.5	0.1	9.0	2.3	5.7	1.0		
Poland	38.0	20.1	17.8	0.0	42.2	21.1	21.1	0.0	32.7	19.0	13.7	0.0	31.6	12.1	19.5	0.0	36.8	13.7	23.1	0.0	25.1	10.0	15.1	0.0		
Romania	28.9	27.4	1.5	0.0	29.1	27.5	1.7	0.0	28.6	27.3	1.3	0.0	11.1	9.3	1.9	0.0	12.5	10.5	2.0	0.0	9.4	7.8	1.7	0.0		
Russian Federation	35.9	24.4	11.5	0.0	39.1	27.9	11.3	0.0	32.7	20.9	11.8	0.0	35.6	24.3	11.3	0.0	38.7	27.9	10.8	0.0	32.5	20.8	11.7	0.0		
Slovakia	16.7	16.4	0.3	0.0	20.7	20.5	0.2	0.0	12.1	11.7	0.5	0.0	16.5	16.2	0.3	0.0	20.4	20.3	0.2	0.0	12.0	11.5	0.5	0.0		
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>		Total					In the informal sector					In households					In the informal sector					Total				
Denmark	11.2	4.1	7.2	0.0	14.4	4.7	9.7	0.0	7.5	3.4	4.1	0.0	10.8	4.0	6.8	0.0	13.7	4.6	9.1	0.0	7.5	3.4	4.1	0.0		
Estonia	6.9	5.4	1.5	0.0	7.6	6.2	1.5	0.0	6.1	4.7	1.4	0.0	6.3	4.8	1.5	0.0	6.7	5.2	1.5	0.0	5.9	4.4	1.5	0.0		
Finland	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	8.3	8.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0		
Iceland	4.9	4.6	0.3	0.0	5.9	5.6	0.3	0.0	3.9	3.5	0.4	0.0	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.0	5.9	5.6	0.3	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.4	0.0		

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	Share of non-agricultural informal employment in non-agriculture (%), SDG 8.3.1																							
	Share of informal employment in total employment (%)					Men																		
	Total		Men		Women	Total		Men		Women														
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households														
Ireland	13.5	11.8	1.7	0.0	18.4	16.4	2.0	0.0	7.9	6.6	1.3	0.0	11.1	9.4	1.8	0.0	14.8	12.7	2.2	0.0	7.2	5.9	1.3	0.0
Latvia	13.2	11.2	2.0	0.0	15.1	12.8	2.3	0.0	11.5	9.8	1.7	0.0	11.2	9.1	2.0	0.0	12.1	9.6	2.5	0.0	10.4	8.7	1.7	0.0
Lithuania	12.6	8.2	4.4	0.0	11.4	6.7	4.6	0.0	13.8	9.7	4.2	0.0	9.8	5.6	4.2	0.0	8.2	4.0	4.2	0.0	11.2	7.1	4.1	0.0
Norway	7.4	7.1	0.2	0.0	9.0	8.8	0.2	0.0	5.5	5.3	0.2	0.0	6.9	6.7	0.2	0.0	8.3	8.1	0.2	0.0	5.3	5.1	0.2	0.0
Sweden	8.2	2.6	5.6	0.0	8.4	3.0	5.5	0.0	7.9	2.2	5.7	0.0	8.3	2.6	5.7	0.0	8.6	3.0	5.7	0.0	7.9	2.1	5.8	0.0
United Kingdom	13.6	13.5	0.1	0.0	16.1	16.0	0.1	0.0	10.9	10.8	0.1	0.0	13.4	13.3	0.1	0.0	15.8	15.7	0.1	0.0	10.8	10.7	0.1	0.0
<i>Southern Europe</i>																								
Albania	61.0	29.1	0.5	31.4	59.0	31.1	0.6	27.3	63.5	26.6	0.5	36.4	33.1	24.9	0.9	7.3	38.6	29.0	0.9	8.8	24.1	18.3	1.0	4.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.1	30.0	0.1	0.0	26.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	36.6	36.3	0.4	0.0	13.2	13.1	0.2	0.0	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	13.5	0.5	0.0
Croatia	13.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	14.0	13.8	0.2	0.0	11.8	11.6	0.2	0.0	10.8	10.6	0.2	0.0	11.4	11.2	0.2	0.0	10.1	9.8	0.2	0.0
Greece	32.8	32.2	0.5	0.0	34.4	33.8	0.6	0.0	30.4	30.0	0.4	0.0	25.5	25.0	0.6	0.0	28.2	27.6	0.6	0.0	21.6	21.1	0.5	0.0
Italy	19.0	16.0	3.0	0.0	21.2	18.2	3.0	0.0	15.9	12.8	3.1	0.0	18.3	15.2	3.1	0.0	20.3	17.2	3.1	0.0	15.4	12.3	3.1	0.0
Malta	8.1	7.9	0.2	0.0	9.0	8.9	0.1	0.0	6.6	6.2	0.5	0.0	7.7	7.5	0.2	0.0	8.4	8.2	0.1	0.0	6.6	6.1	0.5	0.0
Portugal	12.1	11.9	0.3	0.0	13.5	13.2	0.3	0.0	10.7	10.4	0.2	0.0	10.5	10.2	0.3	0.0	11.8	11.5	0.3	0.0	9.0	8.8	0.2	0.0
Serbia	22.1	6.4	10.7	5.0	21.3	8.2	8.8	4.4	23.0	4.2	13.1	5.7	15.3	3.6	5.7	6.0	17.0	5.1	6.5	5.5	13.3	1.9	4.7	6.7
Slovenia	5.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	6.3	6.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	5.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
Spain	27.3	17.3	9.9	0.0	26.2	17.7	8.5	0.0	28.7	16.9	11.8	0.0	26.8	16.4	10.4	0.0	25.5	16.5	9.0	0.0	28.4	16.3	12.1	0.0
<i>Western Europe</i>																								
Austria	10.0	8.8	1.2	0.0	9.2	8.4	0.8	0.0	11.1	9.3	1.7	0.0	8.9	7.7	1.2	0.0	8.2	7.4	0.8	0.0	9.9	8.1	1.8	0.0
Belgium	13.5	10.8	2.6	0.0	15.3	12.7	2.6	0.0	11.4	8.8	2.7	0.0	12.8	10.1	2.7	0.0	14.4	11.7	2.7	0.0	11.0	8.3	2.7	0.0
France	9.8	5.4	4.4	0.0	9.6	6.5	3.1	0.0	9.9	4.2	5.7	0.0	8.9	4.5	4.4	0.0	8.6	5.4	3.2	0.0	9.2	3.5	5.7	0.0
Germany	10.2	9.7	0.5	0.0	10.3	9.9	0.4	0.0	10.2	9.6	0.6	0.0	10.1	9.6	0.5	0.0	10.1	9.8	0.4	0.0	10.1	9.5	0.6	0.0
Luxembourg	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	9.4	8.4	0.9	0.0	9.9	9.1	0.8	0.0	8.8	7.6	1.1	0.0	9.2	8.3	1.0	0.0	9.7	8.9	0.8	0.0	8.6	7.5	1.1	0.0
Switzerland	10.4	4.2	6.2	0.0	11.1	3.9	7.2	0.0	9.5	4.6	4.9	0.0	10.1	3.9	6.2	0.0	10.9	3.6	7.4	0.0	9.1	4.2	4.8	0.0

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.2 – Share of informal employment in total employment and in non-agricultural employment by urban/ rural location

	Total informal employment (%)										Non-agricultural informal employment (%)									
	Total					Urban					Rural					Urban				
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total
Africa																				
<i>Northern Africa</i>																				
Egypt	63.3	58.5	4.2	0.5	51.0	44.7	5.4	0.9	72.1	68.5	3.4	0.2	49.8	43.4	5.7	0.7	47.4	40.7	5.8	1.0
Morocco	79.9	58.7	19.8	1.4	72.5	50.7	19.8	2.0	89.1	68.8	19.8	0.5	75.6	53.3	20.4	1.9	71.7	50.6	18.9	2.2
Tunisia	58.8	53.3	5.1	0.4	53.2	47.2	5.5	0.5	71.8	67.4	4.3	0.2	53.5	47.6	5.5	0.5	51.5	45.5	5.5	0.6
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>																				
<i>Central Africa</i>																				
Angola	94.1	77.1	16.5	0.5	89.4	61.1	27.5	0.8	98.4	91.6	6.6	0.2	89.5	59.2	29.5	0.9	88.5	57.6	30.0	0.9
Cameroon	90.9	83.7	6.4	0.8	81.5	66.5	13.2	1.8	97.2	95.4	1.8	0.0	79.0	62.5	14.7	1.8	77.3	58.7	16.4	2.3
Chad	94.0	92.0	2.0	0.0	68.2	62.1	6.1	0.0	96.7	95.2	1.6	0.0	75.8	68.0	7.8	0.0	66.4	60.0	6.4	0.0
Congo	85.3	56.9	25.9	2.5	85.3	56.9	25.9	2.5	95.8	85.0	2.5	8.3	85.0	55.6	26.8	2.6	85.0	55.6	26.8	2.6
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Republic of the	91.9	88.2	3.7	0.0	80.9	74.8	6.2	0.0	95.2	92.2	3.0	0.0	76.2	67.0	9.3	0.0	76.2	68.6	7.6	0.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>																				
Comoros	89.2	84.6	4.6	0.0	77.8	69.8	8.1	0.0	93.4	90.0	3.4	0.0	78.5	69.5	9.0	0.0	72.4	62.7	9.7	0.0
Madagascar	93.6	83.6	4.1	5.9	79.7	52.3	11.7	15.8	96.4	89.9	2.5	4.0	79.8	47.3	12.4	20.1	77.2	45.8	13.2	18.1
Malawi	83.0	74.1	4.6	4.3	66.9	45.5	11.9	9.4	85.1	77.8	3.7	3.6	67.2	49.4	10.8	7.0	62.3	37.7	13.9	10.6
Rwanda	94.3	90.9	1.5	1.9	97.2	95.4	1.0	0.8	79.4	68.2	4.0	7.3	78.6	67.0	4.6	7.1	83.9	75.0	4.1	4.8
Tanzania, United Republic of	90.6	83.5	4.9	2.3	77.6	62.6	11.8	3.2	96.9	93.5	1.5	1.8	69.3	48.1	15.2	6.0	67.4	45.5	17.3	4.6
Uganda	93.7	87.6	6.2	0.0	79.2	59.8	13.4	6.0	93.9	83.8	5.3	4.8	83.4	67.1	16.4	0.0	76.2	54.5	15.6	6.1
Zambia	87.9	79.0	2.9	6.1	79.0	68.1	5.2	5.8	94.4	86.9	1.2	6.3	71.5	52.3	6.3	12.9	68.1	51.8	7.7	8.6

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	Total informal employment (%)		Non-agricultural informal employment (%)									
	Total					Urban					Rural	
	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In the informal sector	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector
<i>Southern Africa</i>												
Botswana	65.6	52.1	5.2	8.3	54.0	42.4	5.1	6.5	82.7	66.5	5.3	10.9
Namibia	67.0	46.8	5.6	14.6	58.0	45.7	6.1	6.2	81.4	48.6	4.7	28.1
South Africa	34.0	21.8	4.8	7.4	29.3	18.8	3.6	7.0	48.1	30.8	8.5	8.8
<i>Western Africa</i>												
Benin	94.5	90.6	2.8	1.1	89.3	82.1	5.3	1.9	98.3	96.6	1.0	0.6
Burkina Faso	94.6	65.5	9.6	19.5	86.3	57.1	18.1	11.1	96.7	67.8	7.3	21.7
Cabo Verde	46.5	31.9	6.0	8.5	45.1	30.8	5.5	8.7	49.2	34.1	6.9	8.2
Côte d'Ivoire	92.8	86.0	5.2	1.6	88.4	76.6	8.7	3.1	96.8	94.8	1.9	0.2
Gambia	76.7	62.5	7.1	7.1	63.7	48.2	10.6	4.9	89.7	76.7	3.6	9.4
Ghana	90.1	84.8	4.9	0.5	83.6	75.0	7.8	0.8	96.4	94.0	2.1	0.3
Liberia	86.8	79.1	6.0	1.7	86.2	72.7	8.5	5.0	90.4	80.9	4.3	5.3
Mali	92.7	74.2	4.1	14.4	83.5	63.5	12.3	7.6	95.4	77.3	1.7	16.5
Niger	91.3	77.3	9.6	4.5	80.2	61.6	15.6	3.0	93.1	79.9	8.6	4.7
Nigeria	92.9	80.4	2.9	9.6	89.3	82.6	4.1	2.6	95.2	79.1	2.1	14.0
Senegal	91.2	70.9	14.0	6.2	86.5	58.7	9.5	18.3	97.9	65.0	1.2	31.7
Sierra Leone	92.5	89.8	1.0	1.7	91.0	87.9	1.3	1.8	93.2	90.8	0.9	1.6
Togo	92.8	80.6	5.8	6.4	89.4	74.9	9.5	5.1	96.1	86.2	2.2	7.7
<i>Americas</i>												
<i>The Caribbean</i>												
Dominican Republic	56.3	37.4	11.8	7.0	67.3	48.5	10.4	8.4	53.5	34.6	12.2	6.7
<i>Central America</i>												
Costa Rica	39.1	27.4	4.9	6.9	35.0	24.0	4.4	6.6	51.9	37.8	6.3	7.8
El Salvador	69.6	53.9	11.2	4.5	61.0	46.9	10.0	4.2	86.5	67.7	13.6	5.2
Guatemala	79.7	63.3	8.8	7.7	71.4	54.5	11.7	5.2	89.0	73.0	5.6	10.4

Latin America and the Caribbean

	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector
Dominican Republic	56.3	37.4	11.8	7.0	67.3	48.5	10.4	8.4	53.5	34.6	12.2	6.7
Costa Rica	39.1	27.4	4.9	6.9	35.0	24.0	4.4	6.6	51.9	37.8	6.3	7.8
El Salvador	69.6	53.9	11.2	4.5	61.0	46.9	10.0	4.2	86.5	67.7	13.6	5.2
Guatemala	79.7	63.3	8.8	7.7	71.4	54.5	11.7	5.2	89.0	73.0	5.6	10.4

	Total informal employment (%)										Non-agricultural informal employment (%)											
	Total					Urban					Rural					Total						
	Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	Total	Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	Total	Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	Total	Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector households	Total	Total	
Honduras	79.9	70.0	1.8	8.1	70.1	63.1	2.3	4.6	91.4	77.9	1.3	12.2	72.7	65.7	2.6	4.3	68.0	61.6	2.5	3.9	83.2	
Mexico	53.4	29.1	19.8	4.5	46.9	28.0	14.3	4.6	58.6	29.9	24.2	4.5	53.2	33.1	14.9	5.2	46.9	28.2	14.0	4.6	59.8	
Nicaragua	77.4	71.5	1.4	4.4	67.9	61.4	1.5	5.0	91.5	86.7	1.3	3.6	68.6	60.1	2.1	6.5	66.3	59.2	1.7	5.4	78.5	
Panama	52.3	34.3	14.0	3.9	52.3	34.3	14.0	3.9	46.0	26.2	15.2	4.6	46.0	26.2	15.2	4.6	...	
<i>South America</i>																						
Argentina	47.2	32.8	8.5	5.8	47.2	32.8	8.5	5.8	47.0	32.7	8.5	5.9	47.0	32.7	8.5	5.9	...
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	83.1	68.7	12.4	1.9	75.3	55.4	17.1	2.8	96.6	92.0	4.1	0.4	75.6	55.3	17.5	2.8	74.3	53.6	17.7	3.0	85.4	
Brazil	46.0	30.3	11.9	3.9	40.1	25.9	10.7	3.5	50.5	33.5	12.8	4.1	42.5	26.4	11.8	4.3	39.6	25.4	10.7	3.5	45.0	
Chile	40.5	32.2	6.3	2.0	38.8	30.0	6.8	2.0	51.7	46.5	3.3	1.9	39.3	30.2	6.8	2.2	38.6	29.6	6.9	2.1	46.8	
Colombia	60.6	55.9	3.0	1.8	56.0	51.0	3.3	1.8	89.2	86.3	1.3	1.6	55.4	50.0	3.4	2.0	54.4	49.1	3.4	1.9	76.3	
Ecuador	59.0	46.4	11.1	1.6	50.8	36.6	12.4	1.9	76.8	67.5	8.2	1.1	50.4	35.9	12.4	2.1	48.9	34.6	12.3	2.0	57.4	
Paraguay	70.6	46.0	17.6	7.0	60.6	31.7	21.1	7.7	86.4	68.6	12.0	5.9	64.4	34.9	20.8	8.7	60.0	30.7	21.3	7.9	77.2	
Peru	69.2	55.5	11.8	1.9	61.1	44.5	14.2	2.3	95.7	91.1	3.9	0.6	59.1	40.5	15.9	2.7	57.2	38.7	15.9	2.7	85.9	
Uruguay	24.5	19.6	1.9	3.0	24.4	19.4	2.0	3.1	27.1	24.2	0.8	2.1	24.1	18.8	2.0	3.3	23.9	18.7	2.0	3.2	28.8	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	39.7	26.3	6.3	7.2	39.7	26.3	6.3	7.2	38.3	24.2	6.4	7.7	38.3	24.2	6.4	7.7	...
<i>Northern America</i>																						
United States	18.6	16.6	1.5	0.5	18.2	16.3	1.4	0.5	24.3	20.3	2.8	1.1	18.3	16.3	1.5	0.5	18.0	16.1	1.4	0.5	22.2	
<i>Arab States</i>																						
Iraq	66.9	59.7	7.2	0.0	62.7	55.5	7.2	0.0	76.8	69.5	7.2	0.0	66.7	59.5	7.2	0.0	61.9	54.6	7.2	0.0	66.5	
Jordan	44.9	43.9	1.0	0.0	29.4	28.4	1.0	0.0	48.1	47.1	0.9	0.0	43.0	42.0	1.0	0.0	24.8	23.7	1.2	0.0	46.4	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	64.3	31.2	30.8	2.3	63.1	30.3	30.8	2.0	67.2	33.5	30.7	3.1	60.1	25.8	34.2	0.1	59.4	25.6	33.8	0.1	61.9	
Syrian Arab Republic	70.1	66.0	4.1	0.0	76.1	72.9	3.3	0.0	64.0	59.2	4.9	0.0	61.0	55.6	5.4	0.0	58.0	52.1	5.9	0.0	62.7	
Yemen	77.8	68.5	9.0	0.3	68.5	50.6	17.3	0.6	80.6	73.9	6.4	0.3	69.0	56.3	12.2	0.5	66.8	48.0	18.2	0.6	69.9	

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	Total informal employment (%)		Non-agricultural informal employment (%)										
	Total		Urban				Rural				Total		
	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	
Asia and the Pacific													
<i>Eastern Asia</i>													
China	54.4	48.4	6.1	0.0	36.2	31.3	4.9	0.0	82.0	74.0	8.0	0.0	
Japan	18.7	14.3	4.3	0.0	17.2	13.4	3.7	0.0	23.0	16.9	6.0	0.0	
Korea, Republic of	31.5	26.1	5.5	0.0	28.8	23.3	5.6	0.0
Mongolia	53.5	45.7	2.1	5.7	39.7	29.9	2.7	7.2	93.4	91.6	0.2	1.6	
<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>													
<i>Pacific Islands</i>		Samoa	35.7	21.7	10.4	3.7	38.4	21.7	14.0	2.8	34.2	21.6	8.4
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>		Brunei Darussalam	31.9	4.0	22.3	5.7	33.8	4.0	23.8	6.0	25.2	3.9	16.8
Cambodia		Cambodia	93.1	77.5	14.5	1.0	84.7	64.2	19.2	1.2	95.8	81.9	13.0
Indonesia		Indonesia	85.6	67.5	5.8	12.2	80.3	64.1	6.7	9.5	91.3	71.2	4.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Lao People's Democratic Republic	93.6	86.7	6.8	0.1	85.9	70.3	15.5	0.2	96.7	93.4	3.3
Myanmar		Myanmar	85.7	71.5	14.0	0.3	79.3	58.6	20.1	0.6	88.3	76.5	11.6
Timor-Leste		Timor-Leste	71.8	56.9	11.0	3.9	52.6	32.1	17.0	3.4	84.6	73.5	6.9
Viet Nam		Viet Nam	76.2	61.0	11.5	3.7	55.0	36.7	17.1	1.3	85.3	71.5	9.1
<i>Southern Asia</i>													
Bangladesh		Bangladesh	89.0	48.9	13.5	26.7	77.9	39.5	23.2	15.2	93.4	52.5	9.7
India		India	88.2	80.9	6.5	0.8	75.9	58.6	15.2	2.2	93.0	89.5	3.1
Nepal		Nepal	94.3	90.7	3.4	0.2	85.1	74.5	9.4	1.1	95.8	93.3	2.4
Pakistan		Pakistan	82.4	77.6	4.0	0.8	66.5	57.8	7.3	1.4	91.9	89.4	2.1
Sri Lanka		Sri Lanka	70.4	60.6	7.9	2.0	58.6	44.7	10.0	3.9	72.6	63.4	7.5

		Total informal employment (%)												Non-agricultural informal employment (%)																	
		Total						Urban						Rural						Total						Urban					
		In the informal sector households			In the informal sector formal			In the informal sector households			In the informal sector formal			In the informal sector households			In the informal sector formal			In the informal sector households			In the informal sector formal			In the informal sector households			In the informal sector formal		
Europe and Central Asia																															
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>		Total	48.6	37.2	9.6	1.8	41.0	32.6	7.6	0.8	53.4	40.1	10.9	2.4	42.1	32.7	7.1	2.3	39.8	31.4	7.6	0.8	44.7	34.1	6.7	3.9					
Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	74.8	54.4	14.4	5.9	68.6	47.8	15.1	5.7	76.8	56.6	14.2	6.0	70.5	39.8	20.5	10.2	64.8	41.5	16.7	6.6	74.0	38.8	22.8	12.4						
<i>Western Asia</i>		Total	52.1	39.2	1.4	11.6	29.3	24.7	1.6	3.0	77.0	55.0	1.1	20.9	26.5	24.0	2.1	0.4	25.4	23.3	1.6	0.4	30.2	26.3	3.4	0.5					
Armenia	Cyprus	Turkey	15.1	15.0	0.1	0.0	13.7	13.6	0.1	0.0	19.0	18.9	0.1	0.0	14.1	14.0	0.1	0.0	13.5	13.4	0.1	0.0	15.7	15.7	0.1	0.0					
<i>Eastern Europe</i>		Total	34.8	32.0	2.4	0.4	21.9	19.3	2.2	0.5				
Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Hungary	Moldova, Republic of	Poland	Romania	Russian Federation	Slovakia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	...	24.2	23.3	0.9	0.0	13.6	12.7	0.9	0.0	12.4	11.5	0.9	0.0	17.7	16.8	0.9	0.0	
9.2	8.6	0.6	0.0	9.5	8.9	0.6	0.0	8.6	8.2	0.5	0.0	9.1	8.6	0.5	0.0	9.5	8.9	0.6	0.0	8.4	8.0	0.4	0.0				
12.2	11.8	0.4	0.0	12.6	12.4	0.2	0.0	11.5	10.8	0.7	0.0	10.5	10.2	0.4	0.0	12.1	11.9	0.2	0.0	7.4	6.7	0.7	0.0				
28.9	21.9	6.6	0.4	12.5	6.5	5.6	0.5	43.5	35.6	7.6	0.4	13.7	7.6	5.6	0.6	11.4	5.7	5.2	0.5	17.7	10.8	6.2	0.7				
38.0	20.1	17.8	0.0	31.3	12.9	18.4	0.0	47.7	30.8	17.0	0.0	31.6	12.1	19.5	0.0	29.9	11.2	18.7	0.0	34.8	13.7	21.1	0.0				
28.9	27.4	1.5	0.0	12.8	11.0	1.8	0.0	54.0	52.9	1.1	0.0	11.1	9.3	1.9	0.0	8.5	6.6	1.8	0.0	18.7	16.8	1.9	0.0				
35.9	24.4	11.5	0.0	35.2	25.4	9.8	0.0	38.4	20.4	18.0	0.0	35.6	24.3	11.3	0.0	35.3	25.5	9.8	0.0	37.0	19.3	17.7	0.0				
16.7	16.4	0.3	0.0	16.2	15.8	0.4	0.0	17.5	17.3	0.2	0.0	16.5	16.2	0.3	0.0	16.0	15.6	0.4	0.0	17.2	17.0	0.2	0.0				
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>																															
Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia				
11.2	4.1	7.2	0.0	10.8	4.3	6.5	0.0	11.8	3.9	8.0	0.0	10.8	4.0	6.8	0.0	10.7	4.3	6.4	0.0	11.0	3.7	7.3	0.0				
6.9	5.4	1.5	0.0	6.3	4.4	1.8	0.0	7.9	7.1	0.8	0.0	6.3	4.8	1.5	0.0	6.3	4.4	1.9	0.0	6.3	5.4	0.9	0.0				
6.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.7	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.1	0.0				
4.9	4.6	0.3	0.0	5.1	4.9	0.2	0.0	4.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.0	5.1	4.8	0.3	0.0	4.4	3.8	0.5	0.0				
13.5	11.8	1.7	0.0	11.5	9.2	2.3	0.0	16.7	16.1	0.6	0.0	11.1	9.4	1.8	0.0	11.4	9.1	2.4	0.0	10.6	9.9	0.7	0.0				
13.2	11.2	2.0	0.0	11.1	9.1	1.9	0.0	16.0	14.0	2.0	0.0	11.2	9.1	2.0	0.0	11.0	9.1	1.9	0.0	11.4	9.2	2.2	0.0				

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	Total informal employment (%)		Non-agricultural informal employment (%)									
	Total					Urban					Rural	
	Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector Total	In the informal sector households	In the informal sector Total	In the informal sector households	In households in the formal sector	Total in households in the formal sector
Lithuania	12.6	8.2	4.4	0.0	10.8	5.4	5.3	0.0	15.4	12.3	3.0	0.0
Norway	7.4	7.1	0.2	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.1	0.0	12.0	11.6	0.4	0.0
Sweden	8.2	2.6	5.6	0.0	8.8	2.5	6.3	0.0	7.8	2.6	5.2	0.0
United Kingdom	13.6	13.5	0.1	0.0	12.9	12.8	0.1	0.0	18.1	17.9	0.2	0.0
<i>Southern Europe</i>												
Albania	61.0	29.1	0.5	31.4	33.1	24.9	0.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.1	30.0	0.1	0.0	26.9	26.9	0.0	0.0	54.5	33.4	1.1	0.0
Croatia	13.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	16.0	15.6	0.4	0.0
Greece	32.8	32.2	0.5	0.0	24.1	23.7	0.4	0.0	45.9	45.2	0.8	0.0
Italy	19.0	16.0	3.0	0.0	18.2	15.2	3.0	0.0	24.0	20.6	3.4	0.0
Malta	8.1	7.9	0.2	0.0	8.1	7.9	0.2	0.0	7.7	0.2
Portugal	12.1	11.9	0.3	0.0	10.4	10.1	0.3	0.0	16.9	16.7	0.2	0.0
Serbia	22.1	6.4	10.7	5.0	12.4	4.2	6.3	1.9	35.2	9.4	16.7	9.1
Slovenia	5.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	4.1	3.9	0.2
Spain	27.3	17.3	9.9	0.0	25.8	15.2	10.6	0.0	31.9	24.0	7.9	0.0
<i>Western Europe</i>												
Austria	10.0	8.8	1.2	0.0	10.0	8.7	1.3	0.0	10.1	8.9	1.2	0.0
Belgium	13.5	10.8	2.6	0.0	13.4	10.7	2.6	0.0	15.7	13.0	2.7	0.0
France	9.8	5.4	4.4	0.0	8.6	4.1	4.5	0.0	11.8	7.8	4.1	0.0
Germany	10.2	9.7	0.5	0.0	10.7	10.3	0.4	0.0	8.7	8.1	0.6	0.0
Luxembourg	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.0
Netherlands	9.4	8.4	0.9	0.0	9.2	8.3	1.0
Switzerland	10.4	4.2	6.2	0.0	9.7	4.1	5.7	0.0	12.2	4.6	7.7	0.0

Note: “...” no data available by urban / rural location

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.3 – Share of informal employment in total employment by status in employment (including agriculture)

	Total	Employees			Employers			Own-account workers			Contributing family workers							
		Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)							
		Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households					
Africa																		
<i>Northern Africa</i>																		
Egypt	63.3	58.5	4.2	0.5	40.5	32.7	6.9	0.8	97.5	99.2	99.2	100	99.7	0.3	0.0			
Morocco	79.9	58.7	19.8	1.4	69.4	32.4	34.5	2.5	66.6	0.0	94.0	100	88.0	12.0	0.0			
Tunisia	58.8	53.3	5.1	0.4	43.7	36.1	7.0	0.6	98.9	0.0	99.7	100	99.8	0.2	0.0			
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>																		
<i>Central Africa</i>																		
Angola	94.1	77.1	16.5	0.5	82.1	29.0	51.6	1.5	96.4	96.4	99.6	100	91.5	8.5	0.0			
Cameroon	90.9	83.7	6.4	0.8	61.8	26.2	31.1	4.6	78.8	78.8	95.6	100	95.1	4.9	0.0			
Chad	94.0	92.0	2.0	0.0	35.1	24.6	10.5	0.0	91.7	91.7	98.7	100	95.6	4.4	0.0			
Congo	85.3	56.9	25.9	2.5	82.6	40.1	38.9	3.6	80.4	80.4	90.1	100	80.2	16.2	3.7			
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	91.9	88.2	3.7	0.0	40.9	16.8	24.1	0.0	84.0	84.0	98.1	100	96.4	3.6	0.0			
<i>Eastern Africa</i>																		
Comoros	89.2	84.6	4.6	0.0	66.7	51.8	14.9	0.0	87.8	87.8	99.0	100	97.7	2.3	0.0			
Madagascar	93.6	83.6	4.1	5.9	64.9	29.5	26.1	9.4	84.6	84.6	97.1	100	87.3	1.4	11.3			
Malawi	83.0	74.1	4.6	4.3	78.7	56.7	10.6	11.4	58.5	58.5	84.4	100	90.3	9.7	0.0			
Rwanda	94.3	90.9	1.5	1.9	84.2	72.1	5.4	6.8	71.0	71.0	98.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0			
Tanzania, United Republic of	90.6	83.5	4.9	2.3	63.3	25.9	36.9	0.5	53.7	51.9	1.8	92.5	91.0	1.4	100	95.2	0.7	4.1
Uganda	93.7	87.6	6.2	0.0	87.1	57.9	29.2	0.0	79.9	79.9	0.0	95.0	100	98.3	1.7	0.0		
Zambia	87.9	79.0	2.9	6.1	58.3	31.7	10.4	16.2	73.0	66.6	6.5	95.6	100	98.7	0.4	0.9		

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	Total		Employees		Informal employment (%)		Employers		Own-account workers		Contributing family workers	
	Informal employment (%)		In the informal sector		Total		In the informal sector		Total		Informal employment (%)	
	Total	In the informal sector	Total	In the informal sector	Total	In households	Total	In the informal sector	Total	In households	Total	In the informal sector
<i>Southern Africa</i>												
Botswana	65.6	52.1	5.2	8.3	51.3	32.2	7.4	11.7	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0
Namibia	67.0	46.8	5.6	14.6	62.0	45.2	8.0	8.8	46.4	34.1	12.4	32.4
South Africa	34.0	21.8	4.8	7.4	27.8	14.3	5.5	8.0	37.8	36.4	1.4	88.1
<i>Western Africa</i>												
Benin	94.5	90.6	2.8	1.1	66.5	33.3	23.0	10.2	74.0	74.0	0.0	97.9
Burkina Faso	94.6	65.5	9.6	19.5	78.4	34.6	36.8	6.9	69.1	63.1	6.0	92.4
Cabo Verde	46.5	31.9	6.0	8.5	57.0	35.8	8.8	12.5	43.9	43.9	0.0	16.0
Côte d'Ivoire	92.8	86.0	5.2	1.6	78.6	53.5	20.0	5.1	89.5	89.0	0.5	96.7
Gambia	76.7	62.5	7.1	7.1	59.5	20.4	25.1	14.1	56.3	53.0	3.3	75.0
Ghana	90.1	84.8	4.9	0.5	63.9	43.6	18.3	2.0	93.9	93.9	0.0	99.2
Liberia	86.8	79.1	6.0	1.7	65.5	37.2	23.2	5.1	63.9	62.1	1.8	91.8
Mali	92.7	74.2	4.1	14.4	89.4	38.6	42.1	8.8	86.6	82.3	4.3	91.7
Niger	91.3	77.3	9.6	4.5	81.6	44.9	31.3	5.5	50.4	48.9	1.6	89.1
Nigeria	92.9	80.4	2.9	9.6	58.3	38.6	15.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7
Senegal	91.2	70.9	14.0	6.2	76.4	18.2	46.3	11.9	76.9	72.8	4.1	96.9
Sierra Leone	92.5	89.8	1.0	1.7	52.0	38.8	10.8	2.4	98.9	90.9	8.0	95.8
Togo	92.8	80.6	5.8	6.4	94.4	36.8	23.3	34.4	43.1	43.1	0.0	90.3
<i>Americas</i>												
<i>The Caribbean</i>												
Dominican Republic	56.3	37.4	11.8	7.0	38.6	5.9	20.3	12.4	38.0	38.0	0.0	82.6
<i>Central America</i>												
Costa Rica	39.1	27.4	4.9	6.9	32.8	17.6	6.3	8.9	17.3	17.3	0.0	67.0
El Salvador	69.6	53.9	11.2	4.5	52.1	26.5	18.0	7.5	80.8	80.8	0.0	97.3
Guatemala	79.7	63.3	8.8	7.7	67.8	46.6	13.8	7.3	93.0	87.8	5.2	99.3

Latin America and the Caribbean

	Total		Employees		Employers		Own-account workers		Contributing family workers	
	Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)	
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the formal sector
Honduras	79.9	70.0	1.8	8.1	61.3	51.4	3.7	6.2	94.1	83.2
Mexico	53.4	29.1	19.8	4.5	46.3	15.2	24.4	6.7	41.2	0.0
Nicaragua	77.4	71.5	1.4	4.4	59.2	48.6	2.7	8.0	96.8	0.0
Panama	52.3	34.3	14.0	3.9	31.9	7.1	19.0	5.7	83.9	0.0
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina	47.2	32.8	8.5	5.8	32.3	13.4	11.2	7.7	73.8	0.0
Bolivia, Pluri-national State of	83.1	68.7	12.4	1.9	64.8	28.0	31.5	5.3	80.5	0.0
Brazil	46.0	30.3	11.9	3.9	33.8	14.1	14.1	5.6	17.6	0.0
Chile	40.5	32.2	6.3	2.0	18.8	7.9	8.1	2.8	73.8	0.0
Colombia	60.6	55.9	3.0	1.8	26.8	17.4	5.8	3.6	89.3	0.0
Ecuador	59.0	46.4	11.1	1.6	44.6	26.5	15.3	2.8	31.7	0.0
Paraguay	70.6	46.0	17.6	7.0	61.4	17.7	31.3	12.5	33.4	0.0
Peru	69.2	55.5	11.8	1.9	45.2	18.5	22.5	4.2	50.3	0.0
Uruguay	24.5	19.6	1.9	3.0	12.6	5.9	2.6	4.2	6.2	0.0
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	39.7	26.3	6.3	7.2	11.6	0.3	10.3	0.9	51.4	40.3
<i>Northern America</i>										
United States	18.6	16.6	1.5	0.5	13.4	11.5	1.7	0.2
<i>Arab States</i>										
Iraq	66.9	59.7	7.2	0.0	53.7	43.6	10.0	0.0	72.4	0.0
Jordan	44.9	43.9	1.0	0.0	32.6	31.5	1.2	0.0	94.3	0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	64.3	31.2	30.8	2.3	64.4	22.7	41.7	0.0	37.6	0.1
Syrian Arab Republic	70.1	66.0	4.1	0.0	52.0	44.9	7.1	0.0	86.3	0.0
Yemen	77.8	68.5	9.0	0.3	64.0	47.6	15.7	0.7	70.8	0.0

	Total	Employees			Own-account workers			Contributing family workers		
		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)	Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)	Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)
		In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total
Asia and the Pacific										
<i>Eastern Asia</i>										
China	54.4	48.4	6.1	0.0	50.5	43.4	7.0	0.0	53.2	53.2
Japan	18.7	14.3	4.3	0.0	4.2	0.3	3.9	0.0	42.2	42.2
Korea, Republic of	31.5	26.1	5.5	0.0	28.3	25.4	2.9	0.0	5.9	5.9
Mongolia	53.5	45.7	2.1	5.7	43.6	40.4	2.2	0.9	50.7	49.5
<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>										
Pacific Islands										
Samoa	35.7	21.7	10.4	3.7	25.4	10.8	12.2	2.4	85.3	77.2
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>										
Brunei Darussalam	31.9	4.0	22.3	5.7	31.4	1.2	24.0	6.2	6.4	6.4
Cambodia	93.1	77.5	14.5	1.0	87.1	55.2	29.6	2.2	86.4	86.4
Indonesia	85.6	67.5	5.8	12.2	80.7	60.7	9.3	10.8	56.2	49.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	93.6	86.7	6.8	0.1	62.8	20.2	42.3	0.3	76.8	76.8
Myanmar	85.7	71.5	14.0	0.3	87.9	66.1	21.1	0.6	61.1	61.1
Timor-Leste	71.8	56.9	11.0	3.9	40.4	5.9	25.3	9.2	63.8	63.8
Viet Nam	76.2	61.0	11.5	3.7	51.2	25.6	24.7	1.0	44.3	44.1
<i>Southern Asia</i>										
Bangladesh	89.0	48.9	13.5	26.7	85.3	36.4	31.8	17.1	68.6	54.2
India	88.2	80.9	6.5	0.8	59.1	22.5	32.4	4.3	89.0	89.0
Nepal	94.3	90.7	3.4	0.2	67.9	47.3	19.3	1.4	92.4	92.4
Pakistan	82.4	77.6	4.0	0.8	62.7	52.3	8.5	2.0	61.4	61.4
Sri Lanka	70.4	60.6	7.9	2.0	52.9	36.4	12.9	3.6	61.6	61.6

	Total	Employees		Employers		Own-account workers		Contributing family workers		
		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		
		In formal sector	In households	In formal sector	In households	In formal sector	In households	In formal sector	In households	
Europe and Central Asia										
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		
Kyrgyzstan	48.6	37.2	9.6	1.8	39.0	27.6	8.3	3.1	11.8	
Tajikistan	74.8	54.4	14.4	5.9	62.7	32.4	21.5	8.8	94.1	
<i>Western Asia</i>		Total		In the informal sector		In households		In the formal sector		
Armenia	52.1	39.2	1.4	11.6	23.4	21.2	1.9	0.4	0.9	
Cyprus	15.1	15.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	90.8	
Turkey	34.8	32.0	2.4	0.4	18.3	16.0	1.8	0.6	12.9	
<i>Eastern Europe</i>		Total		In the informal sector		In households		In the formal sector		
Bulgaria	15.9	15.0	0.9	0.0	7.9	7.0	0.9	0.0	61.4	
Czech Republic	9.2	8.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	35.8	
Hungary	12.2	11.8	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	61.9	
Moldova, Republic of	28.9	21.9	6.6	0.4	9.6	1.3	7.7	0.6	0.0	
Poland	38.0	20.1	17.8	0.0	26.7	4.7	22.1	0.0	54.7	
Romania	28.9	27.4	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.7	2.1	0.0	48.6	
Russian Federation	35.9	24.4	11.5	0.0	34.2	23.4	10.8	0.0	40.1	
Slovakia	16.7	16.4	0.3	0.0	4.2	3.8	0.4	0.0	76.2	
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>										
<i>Northern Europe</i>		Total		In the informal sector		In households		In the formal sector		
Denmark	11.2	4.1	7.2	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	
Estonia	6.9	5.4	1.5	0.0	4.1	2.5	1.6	0.0	19.8	
Finland	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	38.4	
Iceland	4.9	4.6	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	8.6	
Ireland	13.5	11.8	1.7	0.0	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.0	44.5	
Latvia	13.2	11.2	2.0	0.0	9.0	6.9	2.1	0.0	26.1	

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	Total	Informal employment (%)			Employees			Own-account workers			Contributing family workers		
		Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)		
		Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households
Lithuania	12.6	8.2	4.4	0.0	8.2	3.7	4.5	0.0	20.6	0.0	52.1	0.0	19.8
Norway	7.4	7.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.0	40.7	0.0	52.7	0.0	43.9
Sweden	8.2	2.6	5.6	0.0	8.1	2.0	6.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0
United Kingdom	13.6	13.5	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	75.4	0.0	84.2	0.0	...
<i>Southern Europe</i>													
Albania	61.0	29.1	0.5	31.4	18.8	6.5	1.3	10.9	57.1	0.0	77.6	46.9	30.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.1	30.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Croatia	13.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	4.7	4.5	0.2	0.0	67.8	0.0	93.6	0.0	100
Greece	32.8	32.2	0.5	0.0	4.1	3.5	0.7	0.0	59.9	0.0	91.0	0.0	100
Italy	19.0	16.0	3.0	0.0	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.0	54.5	0.0	66.0	0.0	100
Malta	8.1	7.9	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.0	31.2	0.0	56.2	0.0	100
Portugal	12.1	11.9	0.3	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	57.8	0.0	78.0	0.0	100
Serbia	22.1	6.4	10.7	5.0	8.8	0.9	7.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	45.5	23.7	21.8
Slovenia	5.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	22.4	0.0	44.8	0.0	100
Spain	27.3	17.3	9.9	0.0	18.0	6.0	12.0	0.0	56.6	0.0	78.3	0.0	100
<i>Western Europe</i>													
Austria	10.0	8.8	1.2	0.0	5.2	4.0	1.2	0.0	28.4	0.0	49.0	0.0	100
Belgium	13.5	10.8	2.6	0.0	6.0	3.1	2.8	0.0	62.7	0.0	82.5	0.0	100
France	9.8	5.4	4.4	0.0	5.6	0.9	4.7	0.0	35.8	0.0	47.2	0.0	100
Germany	10.2	9.7	0.5	0.0	7.6	7.1	0.5	0.0	21.4	0.0	48.1	0.0	100
Luxembourg	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100
Netherlands	9.4	8.4	0.9	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	39.4	0.0	46.7	0.0	100
Switzerland	10.4	4.2	6.2	0.0	7.1	0.5	6.7	0.0	16.5	0.0	44.3	0.0	100

Note: “...” no data available

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.4 – Share of informal employment in total employment by status in employment (excluding agriculture)

Africa	Total		Employees		Employers		Informal employment (%)		Contributing family workers	
	Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Own-account workers		Informal employment (%)	
	Total	In the formal sector	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector	Total	In households	In the informal sector
<i>Northern Africa</i>										
Egypt	49.8	43.4	5.7	0.7	35.0	26.7	7.4	0.9	92.9	92.9
Morocco	75.6	53.3	20.4	1.9	66.5	32.6	31.0	2.9	63.2	63.2
Tunisia	53.5	47.6	5.5	0.5	41.3	33.7	6.9	0.6	98.7	98.7
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>										
<i>Central Africa</i>										
Angola	89.5	59.2	29.5	0.9	81.8	26.8	53.5	1.6	94.8	94.8
Cameroon	79.0	62.5	14.7	1.8	60.5	23.4	32.1	5.0	50.1	50.1
Chad	75.8	68.0	7.8	0.0	34.5	23.8	10.7	0.0	88.9	88.9
Congo	85.0	55.6	26.8	2.6	82.4	39.7	39.1	3.7	78.3	78.3
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	76.2	67.0	9.3	0.0	39.1	14.7	24.5	0.0	82.8	82.8
<i>Eastern Africa</i>										
Comoros	78.5	69.5	9.0	0.0	64.1	48.6	15.4	0.0	84.8	84.8
Madagascar	79.8	47.3	12.4	20.1	60.9	21.8	28.5	10.7	62.0	62.0
Malawi	67.2	49.4	10.8	7.0	56.8	17.0	23.0	16.8	41.6	41.6
Rwanda	78.6	67.0	4.6	7.1	76.0	58.7	6.8	10.5	70.9	70.9
Tanzania, United Republic of	69.3	48.1	15.2	6.0	60.5	21.9	38.1	0.5	53.7	52.0
Uganda	83.4	67.1	16.4	0.0	83.1	46.0	37.1	0.0	62.3	62.3
Zambia	71.5	52.3	6.3	12.9	56.3	29.1	10.1	17.1	56.2	43.9
<i>Southern Africa</i>										
Botswana	55.1	41.2	6.8	7.2	47.6	31.3	8.0	8.4	99.6	99.6
Namibia	61.1	46.3	6.5	8.3	59.8	43.1	8.4	8.3	30.8	26.2
South Africa	34.0	21.4	4.9	7.7	27.3	13.4	5.6	8.4	39.3	37.8

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	Total		Employees		Informal employment (%)		Employers		Own-account workers		Contributing family workers	
	Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)									
	Total	In the informal sector	Total	In households	Total	In the informal sector						
<i>Western Africa</i>												
Benin	90.6	83.7	4.9	2.0	65.6	31.2	23.7	10.7	71.7	0.0	96.4	0.0
Burkina Faso	88.4	67.9	14.5	6.0	77.8	33.8	37.3	6.7	64.0	61.1	94.6	93.5
Cabo Verde	46.8	29.3	7.2	10.2	52.7	29.1	9.7	13.8	49.4	49.4	0.0	22.9
Côte d'Ivoire	87.7	75.8	9.0	2.9	76.9	49.0	21.8	6.1	80.7	79.8	0.9	94.9
Gambia	68.4	52.1	9.2	7.2	57.8	19.1	25.1	13.7	54.5	52.5	2.0	71.9
Ghana	82.6	73.2	8.6	0.9	63.2	42.4	18.7	2.0	91.6	91.6	0.0	98.3
Liberia	77.5	64.6	10.0	2.9	62.0	31.1	25.1	5.7	53.2	50.7	2.5	86.1
Mali	86.4	70.5	10.6	5.3	89.0	36.8	43.4	8.8	78.0	76.8	1.3	85.6
Niger	85.1	72.6	10.3	2.2	68.8	21.7	38.6	8.5	49.2	49.2	0.0	91.2
Nigeria	89.0	82.9	4.2	1.8	56.8	38.2	16.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7
Senegal	87.0	59.1	19.1	8.7	74.9	17.8	45.1	12.1	74.0	69.2	4.8	95.8
Sierra Leone	86.0	80.8	2.6	2.6	48.8	34.6	11.6	2.6	96.2	70.7	25.5	96.0
Togo	90.0	73.6	6.7	9.8	94.3	36.2	21.7	36.4	38.2	38.2	0.0	86.7
<i>Americas</i>												
<i>The Caribbean</i>												
Dominican Republic	52.6	31.3	13.1	8.1	38.9	5.4	20.5	13.0	32.3	32.3	0.0	79.3
<i>Central America</i>												
Costa Rica	37.4	25.5	4.2	7.8	30.9	15.6	5.3	10.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	67.7
El Salvador	63.1	48.1	9.4	5.6	45.1	22.1	14.3	8.8	75.0	75.0	0.0	96.6
Guatemala	72.7	54.5	12.0	6.1	59.4	32.8	17.6	9.0	91.3	90.7	0.6	99.0
Honduras	72.7	65.7	2.6	4.3	54.0	42.0	4.5	7.5	87.6	87.6	0.0	99.1
Mexico	53.2	33.1	14.9	5.2	42.5	16.5	18.8	7.3	48.5	48.5	0.0	84.0
Nicaragua	68.6	60.1	2.1	6.5	49.4	35.6	3.5	10.4	93.3	93.3	0.0	97.6
Panama	46.0	26.2	15.2	4.6	29.9	4.7	19.1	6.1	82.1	82.1	0.0	98.6

Latin America and the Caribbean

	Total		Employees		Employers		Own-account workers		Contributing family workers	
	Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)	
	In the informal sector	In households	In the informal sector	In households	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In households	Total	In households
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina	47.0	32.7	8.5	5.9	32.1	13.3	11.1	7.8	73.8	96.3
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	75.6	55.3	17.5	2.8	63.1	25.3	32.3	5.6	67.6	89.9
Brazil	42.5	26.4	11.8	4.3	32.8	11.9	14.9	5.9	14.5	77.8
Chile	39.3	30.2	6.8	2.2	17.8	6.0	8.7	3.1	72.0	99.3
Colombia	55.4	50.0	3.4	2.0	25.9	16.2	6.0	3.6	86.3	92.4
Ecuador	50.4	35.9	12.4	2.1	38.4	19.4	15.5	3.4	20.0	70.5
Paraguay	64.4	34.9	20.8	8.7	59.9	15.4	31.4	13.1	30.7	79.2
Peru	59.1	40.5	15.9	2.7	41.5	12.3	24.5	4.8	34.7	84.6
Uruguay	24.1	18.8	2.0	3.3	11.9	4.8	2.7	4.4	6.5	65.7
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	38.3	24.2	6.4	7.7	11.4	0.2	10.3	1.0	47.7	34.5
<i>Northern America</i>										
United States	18.3	16.3	1.5	0.5	13.3	11.4	1.7	0.2	...	63.8
<i>Arab States</i>										
Iraq	66.7	59.5	7.2	0.0	53.1	43.0	10.1	0.0	72.4	...
Jordan	43.0	42.0	1.0	0.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	0.0	94.1	98.5
Occupied Palestinian Territory	60.1	25.8	34.2	0.1	62.6	19.3	43.3	0.0	35.6	48.7
Syrian Arab Republic	61.0	55.6	5.4	0.0	49.3	41.7	7.6	0.0	81.1	84.5
Yemen	69.0	56.3	12.2	0.5	58.2	39.6	17.9	0.8	56.6	90.6

	Total	Employees			Employers			Own-account workers			Contributing family workers		
		Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)		
		In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total
Asia and the Pacific													
<i>Eastern Asia</i>													
China	53.5	47.3	6.2	0.0	49.7	42.7	7.1	0.0	52.5	52.5	0.0	77.2	0.0
Japan	16.3	12.0	4.3	0.0	4.2	0.3	3.9	0.0	41.7	41.7	0.0	88.9	0.0
Korea, Republic of	28.8	23.3	5.6	0.0	27.9	25.1	2.9	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	26.1	0.0
Mongolia	35.6	25.3	2.9	7.4	12.5	8.1	3.4	1.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	84.8	62.0
<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>													
<i>Pacific Islands</i>													
Samoa	33.8	21.2	10.9	1.8	25.0	10.5	12.5	2.0	83.0	83.0	0.0	94.9	0.0
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>													
Brunei Darussalam	32.9	4.2	22.7	6.0	32.4	1.2	24.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	58.3	0.0
Cambodia	89.8	67.3	21.2	1.4	84.0	45.0	36.5	2.5	85.7	85.7	0.0	95.6	0.0
Indonesia	80.2	62.7	8.3	9.1	78.3	57.6	10.9	9.8	47.0	42.9	4.1	84.0	75.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	78.5	55.2	23.2	0.2	61.2	16.1	44.8	0.4	74.2	74.2	0.0	95.7	0.0
Myanmar	82.3	64.9	16.9	0.5	82.0	53.9	27.1	1.0	44.5	44.5	0.0	80.4	0.0
Timor-Leste	54.0	29.5	18.1	6.4	40.4	5.8	25.4	9.2	47.7	47.7	0.0	86.9	0.0
Viet Nam	57.9	37.4	19.8	0.7	46.4	19.0	26.3	1.1	37.8	37.8	0.0	77.5	0.0
<i>Southern Asia</i>													
Bangladesh	82.0	49.2	23.1	9.7	81.5	33.2	40.2	8.1	55.1	48.3	6.8	80.4	70.8
India	78.1	64.3	12.2	1.6	58.4	21.0	33.0	4.4	79.1	79.1	0.0	88.1	0.0
Nepal	80.4	68.5	11.0	0.9	59.8	35.3	22.7	1.8	90.8	90.8	0.0	100.0	0.0
Pakistan	70.8	62.7	6.8	1.3	57.8	46.6	9.0	2.2	60.5	60.5	0.0	87.9	0.0
Sri Lanka	62.2	49.1	10.2	2.8	49.0	30.6	14.1	4.3	58.6	58.6	0.0	90.1	0.0

		Total		Employees		Employers		Own-account workers		Contributing family workers	
		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)	
		Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	In households	Total	In households	Total	In households
Europe and Central Asia											
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>											
Kyrgyzstan	42.1	32.7	7.1	2.3	38.6	27.0	8.4	3.2	10.7	10.7	0.5
Tajikistan	70.5	39.8	20.5	10.2	62.1	22.0	26.7	13.3	91.0	98.6	0.0
<i>Western Asia</i>											
Armenia	26.5	24.0	2.1	0.4	22.4	20.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	57.4	57.2
Cyprus	14.1	14.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	90.2	89.5	0.0
Turkey	21.9	19.3	2.2	0.5	16.4	14.0	1.8	0.6	11.6	51.0	0.0
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Bulgaria	13.6	12.7	0.9	0.0	7.0	6.1	0.9	0.0	60.8	92.2	0.0
Czech Republic	9.1	8.6	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	36.4	44.0	0.0
Hungary	10.5	10.2	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	61.8	81.6	0.0
Moldova, Republic of	13.7	7.6	5.6	0.6	7.0	0.5	5.9	0.6	0.0	68.4	68.4
Poland	31.6	12.1	19.5	0.0	26.4	4.4	22.0	0.0	51.6	81.3	0.0
Romania	11.1	9.3	1.9	0.0	2.7	0.7	2.1	0.0	48.1	89.6	0.0
Russian Federation	35.6	24.3	11.3	0.0	33.9	23.4	10.6	0.0	40.6	0.0	...
Slovakia	16.5	16.2	0.3	0.0	4.2	3.9	0.4	0.0	75.1	75.1	0.0
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>											
<i>Northern Europe</i>											
Denmark	10.8	4.0	6.8	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Estonia	6.3	4.8	1.5	0.0	4.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	19.2	45.5	0.0
Finland	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	38.4	45.1	0.0
Iceland	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	8.6	16.6	0.0
Ireland	11.1	9.4	1.8	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	0.0	42.0	76.7	0.0
Latvia	11.2	9.1	2.0	0.0	8.7	6.5	2.2	0.0	20.7	57.7	0.0
Lithuania	9.8	5.6	4.2	0.0	7.7	3.5	4.3	0.0	21.4	47.1	0.0

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	Total	Informal employment (%)			Employees			Employers			Own-account workers			Contributing family workers			
		Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			
		Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	
Norway	6.9	6.7	0.2	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.0	37.4	37.4	0.0	53.2	0.0	100	56.9	43.1	
Sweden	8.3	2.6	5.7	0.0	8.2	2.0	6.2	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	10.5	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	
United Kingdom	13.4	13.3	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	76.6	76.6	0.0	84.9	0.0	100	
<i>Southern Europe</i>																	
Albania	33.1	24.9	0.9	7.3	17.8	6.4	1.2	10.2	55.4	55.4	0.0	62.0	61.9	0.1	100	99.4	0.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.2	13.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100	92.2	7.8
Croatia	10.8	10.6	0.2	0.0	4.7	4.5	0.2	0.0	68.6	68.6	0.0	92.3	0.0	100	88.0	12.0
Greece	25.5	25.0	0.6	0.0	4.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	58.6	58.6	0.0	87.6	87.6	0.0	100	40.1	59.9
Italy	18.3	15.2	3.1	0.0	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.0	53.5	53.5	0.0	65.3	65.3	0.0	100	54.2	45.8
Malta	7.7	7.5	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	31.6	31.6	0.0	55.9	55.9	0.0	100	74.1	25.9
Portugal	10.5	10.2	0.3	0.0	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	57.5	57.5	0.0	75.8	75.8	0.0	100	53	94.7
Serbia	15.3	3.6	5.7	6.0	7.7	0.6	6.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	22.9	39.5	100	40.9	0.0
Slovenia	4.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	22.4	22.4	0.0	42.2	42.2	0.0	100	81.3	18.7
Spain	26.8	16.4	10.4	0.0	18.4	6.0	12.4	0.0	55.5	55.5	0.0	77.1	77.1	0.0	100
<i>Western Europe</i>																	
Austria	8.9	7.7	1.2	0.0	5.2	4.0	1.2	0.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	52.9	52.9	0.0	100	34.2	65.8
Belgium	12.8	10.1	2.7	0.0	6.0	3.1	2.9	0.0	62.8	62.8	0.0	81.6	81.6	0.0	100	75.4	24.6
France	8.9	4.5	4.4	0.0	5.5	0.8	4.8	0.0	31.3	31.3	0.0	46.7	46.7	0.0	100	65.0	35.0
Germany	10.1	9.6	0.5	0.0	7.6	7.1	0.5	0.0	18.1	18.1	0.0	48.5	48.5	0.0	100	67.9	32.1
Luxembourg	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100	23.1	76.9
Netherlands	9.2	8.3	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	39.4	39.4	0.0	46.8	46.8	0.0	100	53.5	46.5
Switzerland	10.1	3.9	6.2	0.0	7.2	0.5	6.7	0.0	15.1	15.1	0.0	46.3	46.3	0.0	100	22.7	77.3

Note: “...” no data available

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.5 – Distribution of workers in informal employment and in formal employment by employment status and sex (including agriculture)

	Total	Men						Women						
		Informal employment (%)			Formal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Formal employment (%)			
		Employees	Employers	Total	Employees	Employers	Total	Employees	Employers	Total	Employees	Employers	Total	
Africa														
<i>Northern Africa</i>														
Egypt	100	41.2	18.8	20.5	19.5	100	99.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	100	46.9	22.2	8.5
Morocco	100	38.1	2.3	32.9	26.7	100	83.7	5.7	10.6	0.0	100	42.4	2.9	39.1
Tunisia	100	53.1	11.6	29.5	5.8	100	99.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	49.7	13.4	32.3
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>														
<i>Central Africa</i>														
Angola	100	42.1	1.7	48.0	8.2	100	97.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	100	51.1	2.0	41.1
Cameroon	100	16.1	3.3	51.5	29.2	100	75.4	6.7	17.9	0.0	100	23.1	4.9	50.3
Chad	100	3.2	0.3	65.7	30.8	100	86.8	0.4	12.8	0.0	100	5.6	0.4	81.8
Congo	100	24.7	1.0	71.9	2.3	100	39.0	1.8	59.2	0.0	100	39.4	1.5	57.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Republic of the	100	11.0	4.0	69.2	15.8	100	88.3	4.3	7.4	0.0	100	13.1	6.2	71.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>														
Comoros	100	29.0	3.0	66.0	2.0	100	93.2	2.7	4.2	0.0	100	32.4	3.8	61.7
Madagascar	100	7.4	3.5	46.4	42.7	100	66.3	10.5	23.2	0.0	100	9.1	5.3	61.0
Malawi	100	36.2	0.8	55.4	7.6	100	47.4	2.8	49.8	0.0	100	42.1	1.0	50.6
Rwanda	100	18.4	0.3	72.6	8.7	100	67.9	2.8	29.4	0.0	100	25.2	0.4	68.8
Tanzania, United Republic of	100	12.2	1.4	42.7	43.7	100	60.3	10.1	29.6	0.0	100	16.6	2.0	46.9
Uganda	100	19.4	1.1	54.2	25.3	100	48.0	4.7	47.3	0.0	100	25.5	1.5	50.7
Zambia	100	14.7	0.3	48.7	36.3	100	82.0	0.7	17.3	0.0	100	20.4	0.3	60.7

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	Total		Men		Women		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)			
	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Employees		Employees		Employees			
	Total	Employees	Employees	Workers	Employees	Workers	Employees	Workers	Employees	Workers	Employees	Workers	Employees	Workers		
<i>Southern Africa</i>																
Botswana	100	70.8	4.8	17.3	7.1	100	100.0	0.0	100	68.4	6.7	18.1	6.8	100		
Namibia	100	61.1	2.5	28.8	7.7	100	79.8	6.1	14.1	0.0	100	70.3	2.8	20.4	6.6	100
South Africa	100	70.2	5.8	23.2	0.8	100	93.5	4.9	1.6	0.0	100	66.9	9.0	23.4	0.7	100
<i>Western Africa</i>																
Benin	100	6.4	1.1	78.4	14.2	100	61.1	7.2	31.8	0.0	100	8.9	1.7	81.0	8.3	100
Burkina Faso	100	6.3	0.7	42.5	50.6	100	31.5	5.4	63.1	0.0	100	8.7	0.9	62.2	28.2	100
Cabo Verde	100	70.3	3.2	11.3	15.2	100	45.5	3.5	51.0	0.0	100	76.7	2.1	11.7	9.5	100
Côte d'Ivoire	100	19.7	1.1	62.0	17.3	100	72.7	1.7	25.6	0.0	100	25.8	1.4	60.2	12.6	100
Gambia	100	17.2	1.3	59.2	22.3	100	41.5	3.6	54.9	0.0	100	23.0	1.4	55.3	20.3	100
Ghana	100	17.2	6.9	52.5	23.4	100	91.5	4.3	4.2	0.0	100	24.5	7.8	50.0	17.7	100
Liberia	100	16.3	1.5	69.0	13.2	100	55.2	5.4	39.4	0.0	100	23.9	1.5	63.1	11.5	100
Mali	100	12.6	1.2	70.5	15.8	100	18.4	2.2	79.4	0.0	100	17.1	1.4	68.1	13.4	100
Niger	100	7.6	0.3	91.2	1.0	100	13.0	1.9	85.1	0.0	100	9.0	0.3	89.4	1.3	100
Nigeria	100	54.3	0.0	44.7	1.0	100	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	59.3	0.0	39.5	1.2	100
Senegal	100	26.2	0.4	48.8	24.6	100	83.0	1.1	15.8	0.0	100	33.5	0.6	45.4	20.5	100
Sierra Leone	100	5.9	0.5	83.1	10.5	100	60.0	0.1	40.0	0.0	100	9.0	0.7	80.9	9.5	100
Togo	100	35.2	0.3	60.6	3.9	100	23.2	4.7	72.1	0.0	100	47.8	0.4	47.9	3.9	100
<i>Americas</i>																
Dominican Republic	100	37.9	2.3	57.6	22	100	79.3	4.9	15.9	0.0	100	24.4	2.7	71.4	1.6	100
<i>The Caribbean</i>																
Dominican Republic	100	70.4	3.7	25.4	0.4	100	82.7	10.1	7.2	0.0	100	67.1	4.9	27.5	0.4	100
Costa Rica	100	41.8	5.2	43.1	9.9	100	94.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	100	50.2	6.5	34.6	8.8	100
El Salvador	100	53.1	3.4	32.9	10.6	100	98.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	100	59.4	3.8	28.2	8.7	100
Guatemala	100	36.0	3.2	45.6	15.2	100	97.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	100	40.0	3.7	42.2	14.2	100
Honduras	100	35.2	0.3	60.6	3.9	100	23.2	4.7	72.1	0.0	100	47.8	0.4	47.9	3.9	100

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Caribbean

Dominican Republic	100	37.9	2.3	57.6	22	100	79.3	4.9	15.9	0.0	100	24.4	2.7	71.4	1.6	100	58.9	1.7	36.2	3.2	100	86.5	2.9	10.7	0.0					
Central America																														
Costa Rica	100	70.4	3.7	25.4	0.4	100	82.7	10.1	7.2	0.0	100	67.1	4.9	27.5	0.4	100	75.4	1.8	22.3	0.5	100	89.2	5.1	5.7	0.0					
El Salvador	100	41.8	5.2	43.1	9.9	100	94.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	100	50.2	6.5	34.6	8.8	100	93.9	3.6	2.5	0.0	100	31.9	3.8	53.1	11.3	100	94.2	2.2	3.6	0.0
Guatemala	100	53.1	3.4	32.9	10.6	100	98.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	100	59.4	3.8	28.2	8.7	100	97.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	100	41.6	2.7	41.5	14.2	100	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
Honduras	100	36.0	3.2	45.6	15.2	100	97.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	100	40.0	3.7	42.2	14.2	100	97.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	100	28.9	2.2	51.7	17.2	100	97.8	1.0	1.1	0.0

	Total										Men										Women									
	Informal employment (%)					Formal employment (%)					Informal employment (%)					Formal employment (%)					Informal employment (%)					Formal employment (%)				
	Total	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Family working	Total	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Family working	Total	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Family working	Total	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Family working	Total	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Family working	Total				
Mexico	100	59.5	3.5	27.9	9.1	100	78.4	5.6	16.0	0.0	100	64.6	4.6	23.8	6.9	100	73.1	6.9	20.0	0.0	100	52.4	1.8	33.4	12.4	100	88.7	3.0	8.4	0.0
Nicaragua	100	36.2	10.6	36.3	16.9	100	96.8	1.4	1.8	0.0	100	41.0	14.7	30.8	13.6	100	96.3	2.0	1.8	0.0	100	27.8	3.9	45.6	22.7	100	97.6	0.6	1.8	0.0
Panama	100	42.2	4.8	46.8	6.2	100	98.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	100	38.6	6.4	50.9	4.1	100	98.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	100	48.0	2.3	40.0	9.7	100	99.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
<i>South America</i>																														
Argentina	100	52.9	5.6	40.3	1.3	100	96.9	1.7	1.4	0.0	100	47.6	6.6	45.1	0.7	100	95.9	2.4	1.6	0.0	100	60.5	4.1	33.4	2.1	100	98.2	0.8	1.0	0.0
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	100	55.6	3.8	32.8	7.8	100	90.3	2.7	7.0	0.0	100	54.4	4.4	34.4	6.8	100	88.9	3.2	7.9	0.0	100	57.1	3.0	30.8	9.2	100	91.7	2.4	5.9	0.0
Brazil	100	49.5	1.7	43.9	4.9	100	84.3	6.8	8.9	0.0	100	42.4	2.3	52.3	3.0	100	81.9	8.1	10.0	0.0	100	59.2	0.8	32.4	7.6	100	87.8	4.9	7.3	0.0
Chile	100	33.8	7.5	50.5	8.3	100	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	100	32.4	10.0	51.0	6.6	100	97.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	100	35.7	4.1	49.8	10.5	100	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.0
Colombia	100	22.0	6.2	65.7	6.1	100	92.1	1.2	6.8	0.0	100	19.2	8.0	69.4	3.5	100	92.3	1.7	6.1	0.0	100	25.6	3.9	60.8	9.7	100	91.6	0.5	7.9	0.0
Ecuador	100	37.9	1.7	41.7	18.7	100	74.6	5.8	19.6	0.0	100	46.7	2.3	40.0	11.0	100	74.1	6.6	19.3	0.0	100	25.3	0.8	43.7	30.2	100	75.0	4.3	20.6	0.0
Paraguay	100	48.1	2.3	37.2	12.4	100	73.6	11.4	15.1	0.0	100	49.5	3.5	37.7	9.4	100	71.1	14.0	14.9	0.0	100	46.1	0.7	36.3	17.0	100	77.4	7.3	15.3	0.0
Peru	100	33.4	3.2	47.8	15.7	100	82.3	6.4	11.3	0.0	100	37.9	4.6	49.5	8.0	100	82.8	7.3	10.0	0.0	100	28.3	1.6	45.9	24.3	100	81.5	5.0	13.5	0.0
Uruguay	100	37.6	1.2	57.0	4.3	100	83.7	5.6	10.7	0.0	100	34.2	1.7	61.4	2.8	100	81.8	7.3	10.9	0.0	100	41.8	0.5	51.3	6.4	100	86.0	3.6	10.5	0.0
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	100	16.9	9.3	62.1	11.7	100	84.9	5.8	9.3	0.0	100	16.6	11.5	62.6	9.4	100	83.1	6.2	10.7	0.0	100	17.3	5.8	62.0	14.9	100	87.6	5.6	6.9	0.0
<i>Northern America</i>																														
United States	100	73.7	0.0	25.9	0.4	100	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	100	69.8	0.0	29.8	0.3	100	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	100	78.1	0.0	21.4	0.5	100	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0
<i>Arab States</i>																														
Iraq	100	57.4	3.6	39.0	0.0	100	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	58.0	3.6	38.4	0.0	100	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	45.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jordan	100	64.6	13.5	21.3	0.7	100	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100	62.9	14.2	22.3	0.7	100	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100	85.2	5.2	8.7	1.0	100	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	100	69.7	3.6	16.4	10.2	100	68.0	10.6	21.3	0.0	100	72.9	4.4	15.8	7.0	100	63.5	11.8	24.6	0.0	100	57.2	0.5	18.8	23.6	100	88.1	4.9	7.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	100	50.5	5.7	40.3	3.5	100	88.7	1.7	9.6	0.0	100	49.7	5.9	41.8	2.7	100	86.5	2.1	11.5	0.0	100	65.6	2.0	17.0	15.4	100	97.8	0.4	1.9	0.0
Yemen	100	51.3	4.2	44.3	0.3	100	86.0	5.1	8.9	0.0	100	54.6	4.7	40.4	0.3	100	85.9	5.8	8.3	0.0	100	33.4	3.0	63.3	0.3	100	98.4	0.5	1.1	0.0

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	Informal employment (%)	Men		Women		Formal employment (%)	
		Informal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)			
		Total	Employees	Total	Employees		
Asia and the Pacific							
<i>Eastern Asia</i>							
China	100	52.0	3.5	28.8	15.7	100	
Japan	100	29.6	6.8	44.9	18.7	100	
Korea, Republic of	100	67.7	1.2	17.4	13.7	100	
Mongolia	100	37.8	1.7	56.9	3.6	100	
<i>Pacific Islands</i>							
Samoa	100	31.5	7.4	58.5	2.7	100	
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>							
Brunei Darussalam	100	90.2	0.6	7.6	1.6	100	
Cambodia	100	44.4	0.2	49.8	5.6	100	
Indonesia	100	37.7	2.6	42.1	17.6	100	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100	12.6	0.5	54.6	32.4	100	
Myanmar	100	41.0	2.7	29.3	27.0	100	
Timor-Leste	100	17.1	0.9	49.2	32.8	100	
Viet Nam	100	27.7	1.8	48.6	21.9	100	
<i>Southern Asia</i>							
Bangladesh	100	41.6	0.7	36.4	21.3	100	
India	100	13.7	1.2	70.3	14.9	100	
Nepal	100	16.9	1.4	37.8	43.9	100	
Pakistan	100	29.7	1.0	41.3	28.1	100	
Sri Lanka	100	42.8	2.4	43.9	10.9	100	

	Country	Total		Men		Women		Formal employment (%)		
		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)				
		Employees	Employers	Employees	Employers	Employees	Employers			
Europe and Central Asia										
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>										
<i>Central Asia</i>		100	44.9	0.3	33.2	21.6	100	66.3		
Kyrgyzstan	100	43.7	0.8	53.3	2.2	100	97.5	0.2		
Tajikistan	100	36.3	1.7	29.4	32.6	100	83.8	6.1		
<i>Western Asia</i>		100	26.2	0.0	59.7	14.2	100	91.7		
Armenia	100	28.0	9.3	55.9	6.8	100	98.4	0.2		
Cyprus	100	36.3	1.7	29.4	32.6	100	80.1	10.1		
Turkey	100	41.1	13.0	42.0	3.9	100	97.8	1.7		
<i>Eastern Europe</i>		100	15.1	12.7	66.2	6.0	100	89.4		
Bulgaria	100	15.9	32.2	48.7	3.3	100	97.0	2.1		
Czech Republic	100	10.0	7.3	1.8	59.6	31.3	100	98.6		
Hungary	100	10.0	17.7	0.0	81.7	0.5	100	84.1		
Moldova, Republic of	100	10.0	17.7	0.0	81.7	0.5	100	14.0		
Poland	100	54.8	5.6	32.8	6.9	100	94.8	2.9		
Romania	100	7.3	1.8	59.6	31.3	100	98.6	0.7		
Russian Federation	100	97.2	1.7	0.0	1.1	100	90.3	1.2		
Slovakia	100	21.4	14.9	62.7	1.0	100	96.9	0.9		
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>										
<i>Northern Europe</i>		Denmark	100	33.5	0.0	57.3	9.2	100		
Estonia	100	50.0	10.5	37.8	1.7	100	93.7	3.4		
Finland	100	5.0	22.5	64.8	7.7	100	92.0	2.7		
Iceland	100	65.9	7.4	26.4	0.3	100	89.2	3.8		
Ireland	100	19.6	14.6	60.6	5.2	100	93.6	3.0		

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	Total	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Men		Women		Formal employment (%)																											
		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Men		Women																													
		Employees	Workers	Employees	Workers	Total	Employees	Workers	Total																												
Latvia	100	52.2	7.4	34.7	5.6	100	93.2	3.7	3.1	100	50.8	8.6	34.4	6.2	100	90.7	5.6	3.7	0.0	100	54.3	5.8	35.2	4.8	100	95.5	2.0	2.5	0.0								
Lithuania	100	52.6	3.6	34.6	9.2	100	92.8	2.2	5.0	0.0	100	44.4	3.8	44.1	7.6	100	90.1	3.3	6.6	0.0	100	58.8	3.7	27.0	10.4	100	95.5	1.0	3.5	0.0							
Norway	100	49.4	10.5	37.3	2.8	100	96.3	1.2	2.5	0.0	100	41.9	12.4	43.3	2.5	100	95.3	1.7	2.9	0.0	100	63.3	7.4	25.9	3.4	100	97.3	0.5	2.2	0.0							
Sweden	100	86.8	2.6	7.5	3.2	100	90.3	3.8	6.0	0.0	100	84.9	4.1	8.2	2.9	100	86.6	5.6	7.9	0.0	100	88.8	0.9	6.8	3.5	100	94.3	1.8	3.9	0.0							
United Kingdom	100	20.5	11.7	67.8	0.0	100	96.9	0.7	2.4	0.0	100	16.3	13.5	70.2	0.0	100	95.2	1.1	3.8	0.0	100	27.2	8.9	63.9	0.0	100	98.8	0.3	0.9	0.0							
<i>Southern Europe</i>											<i>Albania</i>		100	82.2	2.6	15.2	0.0	100	15.7	3.1	43.1	38.0	100	75.6	3.8	20.5	0.0	100	8.2	1.1	22.6	68.2	100	91.4	0.9	7.7	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	0.0	17.3	65.6	17.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	19.1	74.1	6.8	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	14.4	51.9	33.7	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	100	24.0	21.1	40.8	14.2	100	97.5	2.0	0.6	0.0	100	15.0	27.0	50.0	8.0	100	96.6	2.6	0.8	0.0	100	34.8	13.8	29.7	21.7	100	98.4	1.3	0.3	0.0							
Greece	100	8.5	14.0	65.3	12.2	100	92.6	4.4	3.0	0.0	100	7.1	16.7	68.5	7.7	100	90.3	5.4	4.4	0.0	100	10.9	9.6	60.0	19.5	100	95.7	3.0	1.3	0.0							
Italy	100	15.2	19.3	58.1	7.5	100	89.7	3.6	6.7	0.0	100	11.0	21.8	61.9	5.3	100	87.3	4.8	7.9	0.0	100	22.8	15.0	50.9	11.4	100	92.9	2.0	5.1	0.0							
Malta	100	24.6	16.9	58.3	0.3	100	92.1	3.6	4.3	0.0	100	15.2	19.7	64.9	0.2	100	88.9	5.2	5.9	0.0	100	46.0	12.2	41.5	0.3	100	97.6	0.8	1.7	0.0							
Portugal	100	14.5	18.1	63.2	4.2	100	94.4	2.4	3.2	0.0	100	9.0	20.8	66.7	3.6	100	92.4	3.4	4.2	0.0	100	22.1	14.8	58.1	5.0	100	96.5	1.3	2.3	0.0							
Serbia	100	26.7	0.2	37.3	35.9	100	81.7	5.1	13.2	0.0	100	30.2	0.3	49.4	20.1	100	74.7	6.5	18.8	0.0	100	22.9	0.0	22.1	55.0	100	91.0	3.2	5.8	0.0							
Slovenia	100	10.1	10.8	48.0	31.0	100	92.0	3.1	4.9	0.0	100	9.0	12.9	56.8	21.3	100	89.5	4.4	6.1	0.0	100	11.8	8.1	34.8	45.4	100	94.9	1.5	3.6	0.0							
Spain	100	54.8	10.3	33.1	1.8	100	93.6	3.0	3.4	0.0	100	43.4	13.5	41.6	1.6	100	92.3	3.7	4.0	0.0	100	67.6	6.8	23.6	2.0	100	95.2	2.0	2.8	0.0							
<i>Western Europe</i>											<i>Austria</i>		100	92.5	3.7	3.8	0.0	100	38.0	15.1	33.2	13.7	100	90.2	5.4	4.5	0.0	100	47.8	9.9	27.7	14.7	100	95.3	1.6	3.1	0.0
Belgium	100	30.5	15.7	49.0	4.8	100	96.1	1.9	2.1	0.0	100	26.0	18.5	53.1	2.5	100	94.5	2.7	2.7	0.0	100	37.8	11.0	42.6	8.6	100	97.7	0.9	1.3	0.0							
France	100	48.1	15.0	33.0	3.9	100	92.7	3.1	4.2	0.0	100	36.5	20.3	41.5	1.7	100	90.5	4.5	5.1	0.0	100	60.5	9.4	23.9	6.3	100	95.2	1.5	3.3	0.0							
Germany	100	62.7	8.8	24.9	3.6	100	92.8	3.9	3.3	0.0	100	58.6	10.4	28.8	2.2	100	90.6	5.7	3.7	0.0	100	67.6	6.6	20.5	5.2	100	95.3	1.9	2.8	0.0							
Luxembourg	100	50.4	0.0	1.2	48.4	100	90.6	4.0	5.4	0.0	100	51.1	0.0	48.9	100	89.3	5.1	5.6	0.0	100	50.0	0.0	1.9	48.1	100	92.3	2.6	5.1	0.0								
Netherlands	100	23.8	15.6	56.2	4.4	100	89.9	2.7	7.4	0.0	100	19.7	19.2	59.0	2.1	100	87.4	3.9	8.7	0.0	100	29.1	10.9	52.6	7.4	100	92.9	1.4	5.8	0.0							
Switzerland	100	51.5	8.0	24.4	16.1	100	90.4	5.5	4.1	0.0	100	57.4	8.7	21.7	12.2	100	87.8	7.9	4.4	0.0	100	43.5	6.6	28.6	21.3	100	93.3	2.8	3.9	0.0							

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.6 – Share of informal employment in agriculture, industry and services by sex

Africa	Total (%)			Agriculture (%)			Industry (%)			Services (%)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
<i>Northern Africa</i>												
Egypt	63.3	64.8	57.3	98.2	97.7	99.3	67.5	68.3	48.7	41.0	45.9	24.3
Morocco	79.9	81.1	73.9	90.9	90.6	92.6	80.3	81.4	73.0	72.5	74.3	65.0
Tunisia	58.8	60.0	54.7	88.1	85.7	95.5	60.7	65.2	41.0	50.1	50.5	49.1
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>												
<i>Central Africa</i>												
Angola	94.1	92.8	95.4	99.4	99.6	99.2	85.1	86.5	68.2	90.2	88.7	91.8
Cameroon	90.9	86.6	95.2	99.3	98.7	99.7	86.8	81.3	93.1	70.3	66.3	77.3
Chad	94.0	91.7	97.3	99.9	99.8	100.0	94.1	89.7	98.7	65.1	59.2	78.1
Congo	85.3	88.3	82.9	91.7	83.1	95.4	90.5	93.0	88.2	83.6	87.3	80.7
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	91.9	86.6	97.2	98.3	97.2	99.1	85.1	81.6	95.8	73.5	62.6	89.0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>												
Comoros	89.2	86.2	93.8	99.0	98.9	99.1	92.6	89.9	98.3	72.8	67.6	82.1
Madagascar	93.6	91.9	95.2	99.3	99.2	99.5	80.0	77.8	83.0	79.8	73.1	85.6
Malawi	83.0	83.7	82.4	91.6	92.7	90.7	76.2	77.2	75.2	64.8	64.4	65.2
Rwanda	94.3	92.0	96.2	99.9	99.7	99.9	93.1	93.2	92.5	73.9	72.3	76.3
Tanzania, United Republic of	90.6	88.2	93.1	99.8	99.6	100.0	77.7	75.9	79.9	68.5	63.7	74.4
Uganda	93.7	92.0	95.6	99.0	98.6	99.4	87.9	86.4	92.0	82.1	79.7	85.2
Zambia	87.9	81.6	93.6	98.2	96.5	99.3	69.0	65.5	86.2	72.2	65.5	79.5
<i>Southern Africa</i>												
Botswana	65.6	63.5	68.0	96.7	96.2	97.5	61.5	59.7	66.4	53.1	44.9	59.6
Namibia	67.0	66.1	67.9	90.4	86.6	95.4	71.7	72.8	66.4	58.4	54.3	61.5
South Africa	34.0	32.5	35.9	34.8	34.3	36.0	29.8	31.3	24.5	35.3	33.0	37.5
<i>Western Africa</i>												
Benin	94.5	91.6	97.2	99.6	99.5	99.7	95.3	92.4	98.4	88.2	77.2	94.8
Burkina Faso	94.6	91.3	97.6	96.9	94.5	99.0	92.2	87.9	97.9	86.8	79.9	92.4

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	Agriculture (%)				Industry (%)				Services (%)			
	Total (%)		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Cabo Verde	46.5	49.1	43.8	45.1	52.7	29.8	50.3	59.8	24.6	45.8	42.6	48.1
Côte d'Ivoire	92.8	90.7	95.9	98.2	97.9	98.9	88.0	86.7	92.2	87.7	81.5	93.9
Gambia	76.7	70.4	84.7	96.3	95.6	96.9	78.5	77.4	86.5	65.6	55.4	77.0
Ghana	90.1	86.0	94.0	99.5	99.1	99.8	88.7	84.5	94.7	80.5	68.1	88.7
Liberia	86.8	81.5	92.0	97.2	96.2	98.2	79.3	75.9	88.9	77.1	65.4	86.2
Mali	92.7	90.8	95.0	96.5	95.6	97.6	90.3	87.2	96.5	85.4	81.1	89.7
Niger	91.3	87.4	95.9	93.2	90.5	96.6	92.4	81.5	97.5	81.7	72.8	91.9
Nigeria	92.9	90.8	95.1	99.3	99.1	99.7	96.3	94.2	98.9	86.9	79.6	92.0
Sénégal	91.2	89.5	93.7	99.1	98.9	99.5	90.8	89.7	96.0	86.1	81.6	90.9
Sierra Leone	92.5	92.9	92.1	96.3	96.5	96.0	88.7	80.6	87.1	85.6	85.8	85.4
Togo	92.8	90.3	95.2	98.3	97.8	98.9	84.6	80.4	89.6	90.6	86.5	94.0
Americas												
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>												
<i>The Caribbean</i>												
Dominican Republic	56.3	56.3	56.2	80.0	82.0	58.0	53.2	56.9	41.5	52.4	47.1	58.0
<i>Central America</i>												
Costa Rica	39.1	36.6	42.9	52.3	52.2	52.8	39.9	39.7	40.8	36.7	31.0	42.7
El Salvador	69.6	68.4	71.3	97.4	97.4	98.0	62.6	63.3	61.3	63.2	52.3	72.2
Guatemala	79.7	79.1	80.8	95.8	95.6	96.8	78.1	75.8	82.9	70.4	63.6	77.5
Honduras	79.9	81.4	77.6	98.0	98.1	97.1	70.2	69.4	71.3	73.8	70.2	77.0
Mexico	53.4	50.1	58.8	54.7	52.3	72.8	50.4	51.9	46.1	54.4	48.2	60.8
Nicaragua	77.4	80.1	73.1	96.6	96.7	95.9	64.1	67.6	56.1	70.2	66.0	73.4
Panama	52.3	53.5	50.6	88.3	86.3	95.6	53.1	51.8	57.9	43.9	42.0	45.6
<i>South America</i>												
Argentina	47.2	47.1	47.2	67.3	64.0	82.8	55.6	56.1	53.3	44.4	42.2	46.5
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	83.1	82.1	84.2	99.5	99.2	100.0	83.5	82.4	87.3	72.3	69.0	75.2
Brazil	46.0	46.1	46.0	78.0	76.6	83.6	40.7	42.5	34.2	43.0	40.4	45.4
Chile	40.5	39.8	41.7	52.0	53.0	49.4	36.1	32.5	45.6	40.7	40.8	40.5
Colombia	60.6	61.9	58.8	90.5	90.3	91.5	55.2	54.4	57.4	55.4	54.0	56.9

	Agriculture (%)						Industry (%)						Services (%)						
	Total (%)		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		
	Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
Ecuador	59.0	57.8	60.9		86.0	83.2	91.3		59.3	59.3	59.2		47.2	42.4	52.1				
Paraguay	70.6	70.1	71.3		95.7	94.3	98.9		72.2	73.4	67.4		61.9	56.9	66.6				
Peru	69.2	65.5	73.5		94.9	93.1	97.2		59.9	56.6	69.4		58.9	53.0	63.9				
Uruguay	24.5	25.2	23.8		29.6	29.9	28.3		32.6	33.5	28.9		21.7	20.2	23.0				
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	39.7	39.5	40.0		57.4	57.0	62.4		37.7	36.9	40.8		38.4	37.4	39.5				
Northern America																			
United States	18.6	19.4	17.8		52.3	62.8	30.7		17.6	19.3	15.0		18.4	18.7	18.1				
Arab States																			
Iraq	66.9	69.9	49.0		86.0	83.9	95.6		78.2	79.8	31.6		63.1	66.1	49.2				
Jordan	44.9	48.5	26.9		68.9	66.3	87.6		56.8	58.4	37.3		38.2	42.5	21.7				
Occupied Palestinian Territory	64.3	63.4	68.3		97.3	95.9	99.5		85.9	85.4	92.1		46.4	44.3	53.7				
Syrian Arab Republic	70.1	71.9	61.6		97.3	96.1	99.6		83.4	84.2	65.5		48.8	54.7	18.0				
Yemen	77.8	77.5	82.9		99.3	99.1	100.0		91.5	91.0	99.2		63.2	63.7	52.1				
Asia and the Pacific																			
Eastern Asia																			
China	54.4	56.4	51.5		81.7	80.7	83.2		60.2	62.1	56.0		49.3	50.4	48.1				
Japan	18.7	18.9	18.4		79.4	77.1	83.2		19.5	19.9	18.2		15.0	14.1	15.9				
Korea, Republic of	31.5	25.9	39.9		81.6	68.5	99.0		24.3	22.0	32.4		30.7	24.8	37.3				
Mongolia	53.5	56.7	49.9		98.3	97.8	99.0		39.1	38.5	40.6		34.2	39.8	29.7				
South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific																			
Pacific Islands																			
Samoa	35.7	36.7	33.9		60.1	54.7	77.4		34.9	33.2	42.4		33.6	35.8	30.6				
South-Eastern Asia																			
Brunei Darussalam	31.9	34.0	29.0		15.8	18.4	8.0		47.5	55.2	31.2		27.7	26.2	29.4				
Cambodia	93.1	90.9	95.5		99.6	99.4	99.8		97.1	96.9	97.4		85.4	80.5	91.0				
Indonesia	85.6	84.7	87.1		97.2	96.2	99.0		87.2	86.2	89.7		76.9	74.7	79.7				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	93.6	91.7	95.5		99.6	99.5	99.7		84.9	82.4	88.7		75.9	69.8	82.4				
Myanmar	85.7	83.5	88.6		88.9	84.7	94.9		90.0	90.1	78.2		77.4	79.1					
Timor-Leste	71.8	69.3	76.6		97.8	97.0	99.0		74.4	72.6	81.4		48.5	45.8	53.6				
Viet Nam	76.2	77.3	75.2		99.0	98.7	99.3		59.6	67.9	47.3		56.7	55.5	57.9				

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	Total (%)		Agriculture (%)		Industry (%)		Services (%)	
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men
								Women
Southern Asia								
Bangladesh	89.0	87.2	93.5	97.7	97.1	98.9	90.5	88.7
India	88.2	87.7	90.0	99.7	99.7	81.4	77.5	88.8
Nepal	94.3	90.7	97.5	99.5	99.2	99.7	90.8	88.3
Pakistan	82.4	79.6	92.1	99.2	98.8	99.7	78.7	75.9
Sri Lanka	70.4	72.5	66.6	89.9	91.4	87.5	72.5	75.9
Europe and Central Asia								
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>								
Kyrgyzstan	48.5	50.6	45.3	67.6	59.3	83.8	54.3	54.0
Tajikistan	74.8	75.9	72.8	80.6	78.1	82.6	71.9	70.0
<i>Western Asia</i>								
Armenia	52.1	52.8	51.4	99.0	98.2	99.7	44.0	46.8
Cyprus	15.1	17.0	13.1	67.8	73.1	54.6	16.7	17.7
Turkey	34.8	28.9	48.3	84.3	72.7	98.0	24.0	22.7
<i>Eastern Europe</i>								
Bulgaria	15.9	17.6	13.9	48.1	45.9	53.0	8.7	11.0
Czech Republic	9.2	11.0	7.0	12.0	13.8	7.5	7.9	9.6
Hungary	12.2	14.5	9.6	37.9	32.7	54.4	9.1	10.6
Moldova, Republic of	28.9	32.0	25.9	68.9	61.6	78.1	24.8	32.9
Poland	38.0	42.2	32.7	91.0	88.6	93.9	24.6	26.9
Romania	28.9	29.1	28.6	90.5	85.8	96.5	8.9	11.6
Russian Federation	35.9	39.1	32.7	43.7	46.2	38.5	41.2	44.2
Slovakia	16.7	20.7	12.1	25.4	27.3	20.0	18.6	22.4
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>								
<i>Northern Europe</i>								
Denmark	11.2	14.4	7.5	45.4	47.8	30.2	9.2	10.1
Estonia	6.9	7.6	6.1	19.3	22.0	13.9	3.3	4.0
Finland	6.3	8.3	4.2	34.6	37.4	27.5	5.9	6.3
Iceland	4.9	5.9	3.9	6.4	6.0	8.0	4.9	5.2

	Agriculture (%)						Industry (%)						Services (%)					
	Total (%)		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men
Ireland	13.5	18.4	7.9		61.2	61.1	61.7		12.7	14.5	6.1		10.8	15.0		7.3		
Latvia	13.2	15.1	11.5		40.8	39.6	44.8		8.3	8.9	7.1		12.1	14.0		10.9		
Lithuania	12.6	11.4	13.8		44.4	36.3	60.0		8.9	8.3	10.3		10.1	8.2		11.4		
Norway	7.4	9.0	5.5		44.5	46.7	34.7		7.9	9.2	0.8		6.7	8.1		5.5		
Sweden	8.2	8.4	7.9		3.4	2.1	8.2		1.8	1.5	3.1		9.1	10.1		8.1		
United Kingdom	13.6	16.1	10.9		35.5	36.6	31.5		16.4	18.3	8.8		12.6	14.6		11.0		
<i>Southern Europe</i>																		
Albania	61.0	59.0	63.5		96.4	93.7	98.7		41.4	49.4	20.4		29.5	32.8		25.2		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.1	26.5	36.6		89.1	82.8	97.1		5.8	6.1	5.0		16.4	16.2		16.9		
Croatia	13.0	14.0	11.8		52.4	49.1	60.1		8.8	9.6	6.6		11.6	12.7		10.8		
Greece	32.8	34.4	30.4		90.5	87.9	93.7		26.7	27.8	21.3		25.2	28.3		21.6		
Italy	19.0	21.2	15.9		40.8	43.7	34.2		15.4	16.8	10.1		19.4	22.5		16.3		
Malta	8.1	9.0	6.6		36.4	39.8	14.2		7.5	8.1	4.6		7.8	8.5		6.8		
Portugal	12.1	13.5	10.7		51.0	43.7	65.3		8.3	10.3	3.7		11.3	12.8		10.2		
Serbia	22.1	21.3	23.0		53.1	38.8	76.9		12.8	15.3	6.8		16.5	18.2		14.9		
Slovenia	5.0	6.3	3.5		41.0	41.7	38.5		3.1	3.9	1.3		4.6	5.9		3.5		
Spain	27.3	26.2	28.7		37.8	37.0	40.0		12.4	13.5	7.5		31.0	31.4		30.5		
<i>Western Europe</i>																		
Austria	10.0	9.2	11.1		37.2	32.6	43.5		4.2	4.5	3.0		10.6	10.3		10.8		
Belgium	13.5	15.3	11.4		78.7	80.3	74.8		9.2	10.4	4.5		13.7	16.1		11.7		
France	9.8	9.6	9.9		33.9	31.5	39.0		5.4	5.6	4.9		10.2	10.5		9.9		
Germany	10.2	10.3	10.2		19.3	17.2	23.4		7.2	7.0	8.0		11.1	12.1		10.4		
Luxembourg	1.2	0.8	1.7		10.2	0.8	33.2		0.3	0.2	0.7		1.1	1.0		1.2		
Netherlands	9.4	9.9	8.8		24.7	21.2	37.4		8.1	8.0	8.9		9.3	10.0		8.6		
Switzerland	10.4	11.1	9.5		21.3	15.9	31.1		2.2	1.6	4.2		12.0	14.7		9.5		

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.7 – Distribution of workers in informal employment and in formal employment by broad sector of activity

	Total		Men		Women																			
	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)																			
	Agriculture	Services	Total	Industry	Total	Industry																		
Africa																								
<i>Northern Africa</i>																								
Egypt	100	44.8	24.6	30.6	100	1.4	20.9	77.7	100	35.1	29.8	35.1	100	1.5	24.6	73.9	100	81.1	3.3	15.6	100	1.0	6.6	92.4
Morocco	100	42.3	20.1	37.6	100	18.1	21.1	60.8	100	34.6	23.5	41.9	100	15.3	22.9	61.8	100	64.3	10.4	25.2	100	22.8	17.1	60.1
Tunisia	100	18.3	31.7	50.0	100	3.4	28.2	68.4	100	19.0	39.6	41.3	100	4.9	32.6	62.5	100	14.3	8.1	77.6	100	0.7	12.6	86.7
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>																								
<i>Central Africa</i>																								
Angola	100	45.6	11.6	42.8	100	4.2	29.3	66.5	100	46.9	16.7	36.4	100	2.9	35.0	62.2	100	44.3	4.6	51.1	100	4.9	30.5	64.6
Cameroon	100	64.6	11.7	23.8	100	3.8	14.5	81.7	100	64.4	12.9	22.7	100	5.5	19.4	75.1	100	64.4	10.0	25.7	100	2.1	8.7	89.2
Chad	100	85.5	2.4	12.1	100	1.7	2.2	96.1	100	84.9	3.7	11.4	100	2.3	4.9	92.8	100	85.5	0.7	13.8	100	0.0	0.2	99.8
Congo	100	32.4	22.8	44.9	100	20.7	17.0	62.4	100	27.2	23.1	49.7	100	38.1	12.0	49.8	100	36.6	22.7	40.7	100	12.3	20.8	66.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo	100	64.3	10.4	25.3	100	9.5	15.1	75.4	100	65.9	12.4	21.7	100	10.7	15.9	73.4	100	61.4	8.8	29.8	100	12.4	8.3	79.3
<i>Eastern Africa</i>																								
Comoros	100	70.1	9.8	20.1	100	8.2	8.6	83.2	100	69.3	11.6	19.2	100	7.1	11.5	81.4	100	73.0	5.3	21.7	100	12.2	1.7	86.1
Madagascar	100	76.5	8.0	15.5	100	7.9	31.1	61.0	100	79.9	7.2	12.9	100	9.1	27.7	63.2	100	72.8	9.0	18.2	100	6.5	34.9	58.5
Malawi	100	70.5	6.8	22.7	100	30.8	10.2	59.0	100	65.5	9.2	25.3	100	23.8	12.4	63.9	100	75.3	4.6	20.2	100	38.6	7.5	53.9
Rwanda	100	78.6	7.6	13.8	100	2.1	10.1	87.8	100	68.0	13.4	18.6	100	2.1	11.8	86.2	100	87.2	3.0	9.9	100	1.9	7.1	91.0
Tanzania, United Republic of	100	72.4	6.3	21.4	100	1.3	15.3	83.4	100	70.8	9.0	20.2	100	2.0	19.6	78.4	100	74.0	3.2	22.8	100	0.2	9.3	90.5
Uganda	100	78.6	5.7	15.8	100	15.6	15.6	68.7	100	75.7	8.7	15.6	100	16.9	21.3	61.8	100	81.4	2.6	16.0	100	13.5	6.6	79.9
Zambia	100	77.8	6.2	16.0	100	13.6	27.0	59.4	100	74.0	9.6	16.5	100	16.3	30.8	53.0	100	81.7	2.9	15.3	100	11.0	9.5	79.5

	Total		Men			Women			
	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		
	Agriculture	Services	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Services	Agriculture	Services	
<i>Southern Africa</i>									
Botswana	100	32.7	19.6	47.7	100	2.0	22.1	75.8	100
Namibia	100	47.2	15.8	37.0	100	13.4	16.6	70.0	100
South Africa	100	4.3	20.3	75.4	100	4.2	24.7	71.1	100
<i>Western Africa</i>									
Benin	100	49.0	11.5	39.5	100	3.4	9.4	87.2	100
Burkina Faso	100	54.0	12.0	34.0	100	22.0	12.8	65.2	100
Cabo Verde	100	26.8	19.1	54.1	100	28.3	16.4	55.3	100
Côte d'Ivoire	100	42.1	14.5	43.4	100	8.6	22.3	69.1	100
Gambia	100	36.8	15.4	47.8	100	4.6	13.7	81.7	100
Ghana	100	46.4	14.8	38.9	100	2.2	16.3	81.5	100
Liberia	100	50.4	10.4	39.1	100	9.2	17.3	73.6	100
Mali	100	63.1	7.0	29.9	100	28.1	9.2	62.7	100
Niger	100	56.2	12.5	31.3	100	33.9	8.4	57.7	100
Nigeria	100	53.7	6.9	39.4	100	5.4	4.0	90.6	100
Senegal	100	58.1	22.0	20.0	100	9.1	37.1	53.8	100
Sierra Leone	100	64.8	6.0	29.1	100	30.8	9.4	59.8	100
Togo	100	52.5	7.1	40.4	100	14.5	20.0	65.5	100
<i>Americas</i>									
<i>The Caribbean</i>									
Dominican Republic	100	20.2	14.3	65.5	100	6.5	16.3	77.1	100
<i>Central America</i>									
Costa Rica	100	13.9	17.3	68.9	100	8.1	16.5	75.5	100
El Salvador	100	24.2	17.8	58.1	100	1.4	23.6	75.0	100
Guatemala	100	38.5	20.6	40.8	100	6.9	23.5	69.6	100

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	Total		Men		Women			
	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
Honduras	100	40.2	15.6	44.2	100	3.6	28.7	67.8
Mexico	100	14.1	24.5	61.4	100	13.3	27.6	59.0
Nicaragua	100	36.3	13.3	50.3	100	4.3	24.8	70.9
Panama	100	25.4	21.8	52.9	100	3.7	21.3	74.9
<i>South America</i>								
Argentina	100	0.8	29.2	70.1	100	0.3	20.9	78.8
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	100	32.3	22.7	45.1	100	0.7	20.5	78.8
Brazil	100	23.7	19.4	57.0	100	6.1	25.6	68.4
Chile	100	12.3	20.2	67.5	100	7.7	25.4	66.9
Colombia	100	23.1	17.9	59.1	100	3.8	22.6	73.7
Ecuador	100	34.8	21.1	44.1	100	8.2	20.8	71.0
Paraguay	100	29.4	20.5	50.1	100	3.3	19.8	76.9
Peru	100	33.5	16.7	49.8	100	3.8	23.4	72.9
Uruguay	100	10.9	26.8	62.3	100	8.5	18.1	73.4
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	100	10.2	20.7	69.1	100	5.0	22.5	72.6
<i>Northern America</i>								
United States	100	4.5	17.0	78.5	100	0.9	18.4	80.6
<i>Arab States</i>								
Iraq	100	10.7	35.8	53.5	100	4.1	23.2	72.7
Jordan	100	2.8	25.5	71.8	100	0.9	14.2	84.9
Occupied Palestinian Territory	100	15.0	41.0	44.1	100	0.7	11.6	87.7
Syrian Arab Republic	100	19.3	35.0	45.8	100	1.0	12.6	86.5
Yemen	100	37.4	21.4	41.3	100	1.1	7.6	91.4

	Total		Men			Women			
	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)		
	Total	Agriculture	Total	Services	Total	Agriculture	Total	Agriculture	
Asia and the Pacific									
<i>Eastern Asia</i>									
China	100	14.0	11.3	74.7	100	3.6	8.6	87.8	100
Japan	100	15.2	27.6	57.2	100	0.9	25.9	73.3	100
Korea, Republic of	100	13.5	19.1	67.4	100	1.4	27.6	71.0	100
Mongolia	100	65.7	12.4	21.8	100	1.8	31.0	67.2	100
<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>									
Pacific Islands	Samoa	100	49.8	8.8	41.5	100	25.1	12.4	62.5
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>									
Brunei Darussalam	100	0.3	28.4	71.3	100	0.7	14.4	85.0	100
Cambodia	100	46.9	20.9	32.2	100	3.4	9.7	86.9	100
Indonesia	100	38.8	22.1	39.1	100	6.9	20.2	72.9	100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100	71.8	9.7	18.5	100	3.6	21.9	74.5	100
Myanmar	100	61.0	14.4	24.5	100	47.4	10.0	42.6	100
Timor-Leste	100	62.8	10.1	27.2	100	4.2	10.2	85.6	100
Viet Nam	100	57.8	17.1	25.1	100	1.9	37.1	61.0	100
<i>Southern Asia</i>									
Bangladesh	100	50.2	19.9	29.9	100	9.7	16.9	73.4	100
India	100	48.6	25.1	26.4	100	1.1	42.6	56.3	100
Nepal	100	72.5	11.2	16.3	100	4.8	15.5	79.7	100
Pakistan	100	49.7	22.9	27.5	100	2.0	29.1	68.9	100
Sri Lanka	100	37.0	26.3	36.7	100	9.7	23.3	67.0	100

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	Total	Men			Women			Formal employment (%)
		Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)	Informal employment (%)		Formal employment (%)	
		Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture
Europe and Central Asia								
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>								
<i>Central Asia</i>								
Kyrgyzstan	100	34.9	18.1	47.0	100	15.8	14.4	69.8
Tajikistan	100	54.1	14.2	31.8	100	40.5	17.2	42.3
<i>Western Asia</i>								
Armenia	100	67.2	13.3	19.5	100	0.7	18.6	80.7
Cyprus	100	20.2	16.9	63.0	100	1.9	16.9	81.2
Turkey	100	45.8	21.3	32.9	100	4.3	33.6	62.1
<i>Eastern Europe</i>								
Bulgaria	100	21.4	16.4	62.2	100	4.4	32.7	63.0
Czech Republic	100	3.4	33.3	63.4	100	2.5	39.3	58.2
Hungary	100	14.4	24.1	61.5	100	3.1	32.1	64.7
Moldova, Republic of	100	70.0	14.4	15.6	100	14.6	20.2	65.3
Poland	100	25.6	20.1	54.4	100	1.5	37.2	61.2
Romania	100	71.9	9.1	19.0	100	3.3	40.1	56.7
Russian Federation	100	7.8	30.7	61.5	100	5.7	25.0	69.3
Slovakia	100	5.4	38.6	56.0	100	3.3	34.4	62.4
<i>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</i>								
<i>Northern Europe</i>								
Denmark	100	9.3	15.3	75.4	100	1.4	19.5	79.0
Estonia	100	10.2	14.7	75.1	100	3.1	31.3	65.6
Finland	100	21.9	20.1	58.1	100	2.8	21.4	75.8
Iceland	100	5.4	18.2	76.5	100	4.0	18.1	77.9
Ireland	100	26.0	16.5	57.6	100	2.7	18.8	78.5
Latvia	100	20.8	15.2	64.1	100	4.5	25.2	70.3

	Total		Men						Women															
	Informal employment (%)			Formal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Formal employment (%)			Informal employment (%)			Formal employment (%)								
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Total	Agriculture	Industry						
Lithuania	100	32.4	16.4	51.2	100	6.1	25.3	68.6	100	37.7	23.0	39.3	100	8.7	33.3	58.0	100	29.3	11.4	59.3	100	3.4	17.0	79.6
Norway	100	12.8	21.1	66.1	100	1.4	20.8	77.9	100	15.6	31.2	53.1	100	1.9	33.0	65.1	100	7.2	1.0	91.8	100	0.8	7.7	91.5
Sweden	100	0.7	4.4	94.9	100	1.7	19.4	78.9	100	0.7	5.7	93.6	100	2.5	30.6	66.9	100	0.8	2.7	96.5	100	0.8	7.1	92.2
United Kingdom	100	3.3	23.1	73.6	100	1.0	18.6	80.4	100	4.0	32.7	63.4	100	1.3	28.0	70.7	100	2.2	6.7	91.2	100	0.6	8.5	90.9
<i>Southern Europe</i>																								
Albania	100	66.2	12.8	21.0	100	3.5	25.6	70.9	100	57.7	18.3	24.0	100	5.4	26.2	68.5	100	78.2	4.5	17.3	100	1.5	25.4	73.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	56.6	6.8	36.6	100	2.3	36.5	61.2	100	56.8	10.2	33.0	100	3.5	46.3	50.2	100	55.6	2.8	41.6	100	0.7	20.4	79.0
Croatia	100	29.7	16.2	54.1	100	4.4	27.8	67.8	100	31.0	22.6	46.4	100	5.7	37.8	56.5	100	28.5	7.6	63.9	100	2.9	16.3	80.8
Greece	100	34.2	11.5	54.3	100	1.8	16.2	82.0	100	32.9	15.0	52.1	100	2.6	22.2	75.2	100	36.3	5.4	58.3	100	1.0	8.5	90.4
Italy	100	7.5	21.7	70.8	100	2.6	28.2	69.2	100	9.0	29.1	61.9	100	3.1	39.1	57.8	100	4.9	8.2	86.9	100	1.8	13.8	84.4
Malta	100	5.3	20.4	74.3	100	0.8	22.0	77.2	100	7.5	26.3	66.2	100	1.1	29.3	69.6	100	0.8	6.9	92.4	100	0.3	10.1	89.6
Portugal	100	19.8	16.5	63.8	100	2.7	25.9	71.4	100	19.2	24.9	55.9	100	4.0	34.9	61.2	100	20.7	5.2	74.2	100	1.4	16.7	81.9
Serbia	100	47.2	13.0	39.8	100	12.6	26.7	60.8	100	39.8	20.1	40.2	100	17.7	31.4	50.9	100	55.8	4.5	39.7	100	5.5	20.1	74.4
Slovenia	100	47.4	14.0	38.6	100	5.2	33.1	61.7	100	42.1	21.3	36.6	100	5.0	45.3	49.7	100	54.3	3.8	41.9	100	5.6	18.7	75.6
Spain	100	5.6	8.6	85.8	100	3.5	23.3	73.2	100	7.8	14.2	78.1	100	4.8	33.1	62.1	100	3.1	2.2	94.7	100	1.9	11.0	87.2
<i>Western Europe</i>																								
Austria	100	16.6	10.8	72.7	100	3.2	27.7	69.1	100	16.4	18.7	64.9	100	3.4	39.9	56.8	100	17.1	3.3	79.6	100	2.8	13.5	83.7
Belgium	100	6.3	14.4	79.3	100	0.3	22.3	77.5	100	6.8	22.6	70.6	100	0.3	34.5	65.2	100	5.3	3.0	91.6	100	0.2	8.5	91.2
France	100	8.8	11.1	80.1	100	1.9	21.0	77.1	100	11.4	17.1	71.5	100	2.7	31.3	66.0	100	5.9	4.6	89.5	100	1.0	9.8	89.2
Germany	100	2.5	20.5	77.0	100	1.2	29.6	69.2	100	2.9	28.3	68.9	100	1.5	42.4	56.0	100	2.1	11.4	86.5	100	0.8	14.8	84.4
Luxembourg	100	10.8	2.3	86.9	100	1.1	10.6	88.3	100	1.6	3.2	95.2	100	1.7	15.4	83.0	100	14.3	2.2	83.5	100	0.4	4.5	95.1
Netherlands	100	5.7	13.7	80.6	100	1.8	16.2	81.9	100	6.2	19.9	73.9	100	2.5	25.0	72.6	100	5.8	5.8	88.4	100	1.0	5.9	93.1
Switzerland	100	6.8	4.2	89.0	100	2.9	22.0	75.1	100	5.9	4.2	89.9	100	3.9	31.4	64.7	100	7.9	4.7	87.4	100	1.8	11.2	87.0

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table B.8 – Share of employment in the informal sector, in the formal sector and in households by sex

	Africa	Total employment (%)										Non-agricultural employment (%)								
		Total					Men					Women					Men			
		Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	
Northern Africa																				
Egypt	100	59.9	39.6	0.6	100	61.6	37.9	0.5	100	53.2	45.9	0.9	100	45.3	54.0	0.8	100	50.3	49.1	0.6
Morocco	100	60.1	38.3	1.6	100	62.9	36.7	0.4	100	45.6	46.6	7.8	100	55.1	42.7	2.2	100	58.3	41.1	0.6
Tunisia	100	53.4	46.2	0.5	100	56.0	44.0	0.0	100	44.8	53.3	2.0	100	47.7	51.8	0.5	100	51.3	48.7	0.0
Sah-Saharan Africa																				
Angola	100	79.5	20.0	0.6	100	71.3	28.6	0.2	100	88.2	10.8	1.0	100	63.2	35.7	1.0	100	53.3	46.4	0.3
Cameroon	100	83.8	15.4	0.8	100	77.3	22.4	0.3	100	90.5	8.3	1.2	100	62.9	35.3	1.8	100	55.1	44.2	0.7
Chad	100	92.0	8.0	0.0	100	89.4	10.6	0.0	100	95.7	4.3	0.0	100	68.0	32.0	0.0	100	60.2	39.8	0.0
Congo	100	57.3	40.2	2.5	100	59.8	37.7	2.5	100	55.3	42.1	2.5	100	56.0	41.4	2.6	100	59.2	38.2	2.6
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	100	88.8	11.2	0.0	100	82.2	17.8	0.0	100	95.2	4.8	0.0	100	68.6	31.4	0.0	100	57.8	42.2	0.0
Eastern Africa																				
Comoros	100	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	80.1	19.9	0.0	100	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	69.5	30.5	0.0	100	63.4	36.6	0.0
Madagascar	100	83.8	10.2	6.0	100	83.3	12.6	4.1	100	84.3	7.7	8.0	100	48.1	31.5	20.4	100	45.9	40.2	13.8
Malawi	100	75.0	20.5	4.6	100	75.5	20.0	4.6	100	74.5	21.0	4.5	100	50.2	42.0	7.7	100	50.2	41.7	8.1
Rwanda	100	91.1	6.9	2.0	100	88.3	9.7	2.0	100	93.6	4.4	2.0	100	67.6	24.7	7.7	100	69.8	24.8	5.4
Tanzania, United Republic of	100	83.5	14.2	2.3	100	79.9	18.5	1.6	100	87.2	9.9	2.9	100	48.2	45.8	6.0	100	42.1	54.1	3.8
Uganda	100	87.7	12.3	0.0	100	84.0	16.0	0.0	100	91.7	8.3	0.0	100	67.2	32.8	0.0	100	62.8	37.2	0.0
Zambia	100	80.1	13.7	6.2	100	73.0	20.8	6.3	100	86.5	7.3	6.2	100	54.7	32.1	13.2	100	51.1	38.9	10.0
Southern Africa																				
Botswana	100	52.2	39.1	8.7	100	51.2	40.5	8.4	100	53.4	37.5	9.1	100	41.3	51.1	7.7	100	39.7	55.6	4.8
Namibia	100	46.8	37.9	15.3	100	50.4	38.1	11.5	100	42.9	37.6	19.5	100	46.3	44.7	9.1	100	49.6	44.9	5.5
South Africa	100	35.1	55.7	9.2	100	39.2	56.1	4.8	100	29.7	55.3	15.0	100	33.0	57.4	9.6	100	36.9	58.2	4.9

	Total employment (%)										Non-agricultural employment (%)														
	Total					Men					Women					Total					Men				
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total
<i>Western Africa</i>																									
Benin	100	90.6	8.3	1.1	100	87.1	12.6	0.3	100	93.8	4.3	1.9	100	83.7	14.3	2.0	100	74.3	25.1	0.7	100	90.5	6.6	2.9	
Burkina Faso	100	65.6	14.9	19.5	100	65.4	18.3	16.3	100	65.7	11.8	22.5	100	68.2	25.7	6.1	100	59.1	36.5	4.4	100	76.7	15.6	7.7	
Cabo Verde	100	31.9	59.5	8.5	100	41.8	56.2	2.0	100	21.7	63.0	15.3	100	29.3	60.4	10.2	100	38.8	58.7	2.6	100	20.7	62.1	17.2	
Côte d'Ivoire	100	86.0	12.4	1.6	100	83.7	15.9	0.4	100	89.5	7.3	3.3	100	75.8	21.3	2.9	100	68.7	30.5	0.8	100	83.9	10.9	5.3	
Gambia	100	62.7	30.1	7.3	100	53.6	38.0	8.4	100	74.3	19.9	5.9	100	52.3	40.3	7.4	100	44.0	48.2	7.8	100	65.0	28.2	6.9	
Ghana	100	86.1	13.2	0.7	100	82.1	17.4	0.5	100	89.9	9.4	0.7	100	75.4	23.4	1.1	100	66.3	32.7	1.0	100	82.9	15.8	1.3	
Liberia	100	79.7	17.7	2.6	100	71.5	25.2	3.3	100	87.9	10.2	1.9	100	65.6	29.8	4.6	100	51.5	42.7	5.8	100	79.7	16.9	3.4	
Mali	100	74.2	11.4	14.4	100	68.6	15.2	16.2	100	80.9	6.8	12.4	100	70.6	24.1	5.3	100	61.7	32.8	5.4	100	81.0	13.8	5.2	
Niger	100	77.3	18.2	4.5	100	69.8	25.1	5.1	100	86.1	10.2	3.7	100	72.6	25.2	2.2	100	56.9	41.5	1.6	100	86.3	11.0	2.7	
Nigeria	100	80.4	10.0	9.6	100	78.8	12.9	8.3	100	82.1	6.9	11.0	100	82.9	15.2	1.8	100	75.9	22.7	1.5	100	88.5	9.5	2.1	
Senegal	100	70.9	22.8	6.2	100	68.8	28.7	2.5	100	74.1	14.1	11.9	100	59.2	32.1	8.8	100	55.2	42.0	2.8	100	64.5	18.8	16.7	
Sierra Leone	100	89.9	8.5	1.7	100	90.1	8.1	1.8	100	89.6	8.8	1.5	100	81.0	16.4	2.6	100	80.9	16.2	2.9	100	81.1	16.7	2.3	
Togo	100	81.1	12.3	6.6	100	77.9	16.4	5.7	100	84.3	8.4	7.4	100	74.4	15.7	10.0	100	68.3	22.5	9.2	100	79.6	9.8	10.7	
<i>Americas</i>																									
<i>The Caribbean</i>																									
Dominican Republic	100	38.2	54.8	7.0	100	47.6	51.7	0.7	100	23.3	59.7	17.0	100	32.0	59.9	8.1	100	39.3	59.8	0.9	100	22.4	60.0	17.6	
<i>Central America</i>																									
Costa Rica	100	27.4	64.7	7.9	100	30.4	68.1	1.5	100	22.7	59.6	17.7	100	25.5	65.6	8.9	100	28.0	70.3	1.7	100	22.1	59.5	18.4	
El Salvador	100	53.9	41.4	4.7	100	54.0	45.4	0.5	100	53.7	36.0	10.3	100	48.1	46.1	5.8	100	42.7	56.6	0.8	100	53.5	35.8	10.8	
Guatemala	100	63.3	29.0	7.7	100	64.5	30.0	5.4	100	60.9	27.1	12.0	100	54.5	39.3	6.2	100	52.1	46.7	1.2	100	57.5	29.9	12.5	
Honduras	100	70.3	21.5	8.2	100	72.8	19.4	7.8	100	66.1	25.0	8.9	100	66.1	29.4	4.5	100	67.8	31.5	0.8	100	64.4	27.3	8.3	
Mexico	100	29.1	66.3	4.7	100	27.9	71.5	0.7	100	31.0	57.9	11.1	100	33.1	61.5	5.4	100	33.8	65.4	0.8	100	32.2	56.3	11.6	
Nicaragua	100	71.6	23.8	4.6	100	77.8	20.8	1.4	100	61.4	28.7	9.9	100	60.1	33.1	6.8	100	62.4	35.0	2.5	100	57.9	31.2	10.9	
Panama	100	36.3	58.8	5.0	100	42.4	56.6	1.0	100	27.7	61.9	10.5	100	28.2	66.0	5.8	100	32.8	66.0	1.3	100	22.7	66.0	11.4	

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	Total employment (%)		Non-agricultural employment (%)																					
	Total			Men			Women																	
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households															
South America																								
Argentina	100	32.8	59.5	7.7	100	37.6	62.2	0.3	100	26.6	55.9	17.5	100	32.7	59.5	7.8	100	37.5	62.3	0.3	100	26.5	55.9	17.6
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	100	68.9	29.1	2.0	100	68.7	31.1	0.2	100	69.0	26.6	4.4	100	55.5	41.6	2.9	100	56.2	43.6	0.2	100	54.7	38.9	6.4
Brazil	100	32.0	61.2	6.8	100	38.6	60.5	0.9	100	23.1	62.2	14.8	100	28.1	64.3	7.6	100	33.2	65.8	1.0	100	22.0	62.6	15.5
Chile	100	32.2	63.8	4.0	100	33.9	65.6	0.4	100	29.7	61.2	9.1	100	30.2	65.4	4.4	100	31.4	68.1	0.5	100	28.6	61.6	9.7
Colombia	100	56.5	41.3	2.2	100	60.0	39.8	0.2	100	51.2	43.5	5.2	100	50.5	46.9	2.6	100	51.8	48.0	0.2	100	49.0	45.5	5.5
Ecuador	100	47.0	50.3	2.7	100	47.7	52.1	0.3	100	46.0	47.6	6.4	100	36.3	60.1	3.6	100	36.7	63.0	0.4	100	35.9	56.1	8.0
Paraguay	100	46.2	46.7	7.1	100	49.0	50.3	0.7	100	42.3	41.7	16.0	100	35.1	56.1	8.8	100	36.7	62.4	0.9	100	33.1	48.2	18.7
Peru	100	57.0	40.6	2.4	100	55.4	44.3	0.3	100	58.7	36.4	4.9	100	42.0	54.6	3.4	100	39.9	59.8	0.4	100	44.4	48.8	6.8
Uruguay	100	29.9	63.8	6.4	100	37.0	62.3	0.7	100	21.1	65.6	13.3	100	26.9	66.2	6.9	100	33.1	66.1	0.8	100	20.0	66.2	13.8
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	100	30.8	59.4	9.8	100	35.6	57.5	7.0	100	23.9	62.1	14.0	100	27.6	61.8	10.6	100	30.9	61.3	7.9	100	23.3	62.5	14.2
Northern America									100	14.9	83.5	1.7	100	16.3	82.1	1.6	100	17.6	80.9	1.5	100	14.8	83.5	1.7
United States	100	16.6	81.8	1.6	100	18.2	80.4	1.5	100	14.9	83.5	1.7	100	16.3	82.1	1.6	100	17.6	80.9	1.5	100	14.8	83.5	1.7
Arab States									100	44.8	55.2	0.1	100	59.5	40.5	0.0	100	62.0	38.0	0.0	100	44.1	55.8	0.1
Iraq	100	59.7	40.3	0.0	100	62.2	37.8	0.0	100	24.8	75.2	0.0	100	42.0	58.0	0.0	100	46.3	53.7	0.0	100	21.3	78.7	0.0
Jordan	100	43.9	56.1	0.0	100	47.8	52.2	0.0	100	24.8	75.2	0.0	100	42.0	58.0	0.0	100	46.3	53.7	0.0	100	21.3	78.7	0.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	100	31.4	66.4	2.3	100	33.1	66.4	0.5	100	24.0	66.2	9.8	100	26.0	74.0	0.1	100	28.2	71.7	0.0	100	14.5	85.3	0.2
Syrian Arab Republic	100	66.0	34.0	0.0	100	67.8	32.2	0.0	100	57.6	42.4	0.0	100	55.6	44.4	0.0	100	60.9	39.1	0.0	100	16.2	83.8	0.0
Yemen	100	68.8	30.9	0.4	100	68.5	31.2	0.4	100	72.7	26.8	0.5	100	56.6	42.9	0.5	100	57.1	42.4	0.5	100	45.0	53.9	1.1

	Total employment (%)										Non-agricultural employment (%)									
	Total					Men					Women					Men				
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	Total
Asia and the Pacific																				
<i>Eastern Asia</i>																				
China	100	48.4	51.7	0.0	100	50.2	49.8	0.0	100	45.6	54.4	0.0	100	47.3	52.7	0.0	100	49.2	50.8	0.0
Japan	100	17.0	82.5	0.4	100	18.1	81.8	0.1	100	15.7	83.5	0.8	100	14.7	84.9	0.5	100	15.5	84.4	0.1
Korea, Republic of	100	26.1	73.7	0.2	100	23.2	76.8	0.0	100	30.3	69.2	0.5	100	23.3	76.5	0.2	100	21.0	79.0	0.0
Mongolia	100	45.7	48.5	5.8	100	47.8	44.8	7.5	100	43.5	52.6	4.0	100	25.4	67.1	7.5	100	27.4	62.8	9.9
<i>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</i>																				
<i>Pacific Islands</i>																				
Samoa	100	22.1	72.8	5.1	100	23.8	72.3	3.9	100	19.2	73.8	7.0	100	21.7	75.6	2.7	100	23.6	75.2	1.2
<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>																				
Brunei Darussalam	100	4.6	89.7	5.8	100	4.6	94.5	0.9	100	4.5	83.3	12.2	100	4.7	89.1	6.1	100	4.8	94.2	1.0
Cambodia	100	77.7	21.2	1.1	100	78.1	21.4	0.5	100	77.3	21.0	1.7	100	67.6	31.0	1.4	100	68.0	31.4	0.6
Indonesia	100	67.5	20.2	12.3	100	68.9	19.7	11.5	100	65.4	21.0	13.7	100	62.7	28.1	9.2	100	64.1	27.4	8.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100	86.7	13.2	0.1	100	83.1	16.9	0.0	100	90.4	9.6	0.1	100	55.2	44.7	0.2	100	46.7	53.2	0.1
Myanmar	100	71.8	28.0	0.3	100	71.9	28.0	0.1	100	71.6	27.9	0.5	100	65.4	34.1	0.5	100	66.2	33.6	0.2
Timor-Leste	100	57.1	38.1	4.9	100	50.4	43.5	6.1	100	69.8	27.7	2.5	100	29.8	62.3	7.9	100	22.8	67.7	9.4
Viet Nam	100	61.1	35.2	3.7	100	61.3	36.1	2.6	100	60.9	34.3	4.9	100	37.5	61.9	0.7	100	39.1	60.9	0.1
<i>Southern Asia</i>																				
Bangladesh	100	49.1	24.2	26.7	100	51.7	25.7	22.6	100	42.7	20.6	36.7	100	49.4	40.9	9.7	100	53.9	40.8	5.3
India	100	81.1	18.0	0.8	100	81.0	18.7	0.4	100	81.8	15.7	2.5	100	64.7	33.7	1.6	100	66.7	32.7	0.7
Nepal	100	91.1	8.6	0.3	100	85.8	14.0	0.2	100	95.8	3.9	0.3	100	69.4	29.6	1.0	100	65.1	34.3	0.6
Pakistan	100	80.4	18.6	1.0	100	77.8	21.7	0.5	100	89.1	8.3	2.7	100	66.9	31.4	1.8	100	67.5	31.7	0.8
Sri Lanka	100	60.6	37.3	2.1	100	63.5	34.5	1.9	100	55.0	42.4	2.5	100	49.2	47.8	3.0	100	53.5	43.8	2.7

Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture

	Total employment (%)		Non-agricultural employment (%)											
	Men		Women					Men					Women	
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	Total	In households	In the informal sector
Europe and Central Asia														
<i>Central and Western Asia</i>														
Central Asia														
Kyrgyzstan	100	60.9	37.2	1.8	100	57.2	40.9	1.8	100	64.8	32.8	2.5	100	
Tajikistan	100	62.5	31.6	6.0	100	59.4	32.7	7.8	100	42.5	47.2	10.4	100	
Western Asia														
Armenia	100	39.2	49.2	11.6	100	44.2	48.3	7.5	100	33.8	50.2	16.1	100	
Cyprus	100	15.0	85.0	0.0	100	16.9	83.2	0.0	100	13.0	87.0	0.0	100	
Turkey	100	32.0	67.4	0.5	100	27.7	72.3	0.1	100	42.0	56.3	1.7	100	
<i>Eastern Europe</i>														
Bulgaria	100	15.0	85.0	0.0	100	16.9	83.1	0.0	100	12.9	87.1	0.0	100	
Czech Republic	100	8.6	91.4	0.0	100	10.6	89.4	0.0	100	6.1	93.9	0.0	100	
Hungary	100	11.8	88.2	0.0	100	14.2	85.8	0.0	100	9.1	90.9	0.0	100	
Moldova, Republic of	100	21.9	77.7	0.4	100	25.4	74.5	0.1	100	18.4	80.9	0.8	100	
Poland	100	20.1	79.9	0.0	100	21.1	78.9	0.0	100	19.0	81.0	0.0	100	
Romania	100	35.4	64.6	0.0	100	33.6	66.4	0.0	100	37.7	62.3	0.0	100	
Russian Federation	100	24.4	75.6	0.0	100	27.9	72.1	0.0	100	20.9	79.1	0.0	100	
Slovakia	100	16.4	83.6	0.0	100	20.5	79.5	0.0	100	11.7	88.3	0.0	100	
Northern, Southern and Western Europe														
<i>Northern Europe</i>														
Denmark	100	4.1	95.9	0.0	100	4.7	95.3	0.0	100	3.4	96.6	0.0	100	
Estonia	100	5.4	94.6	0.0	100	6.2	93.8	0.0	100	4.7	95.3	0.0	100	
Finland	100	6.2	93.8	0.0	100	8.2	91.8	0.0	100	4.1	95.9	0.0	100	
Iceland	100	4.6	95.4	0.0	100	5.6	94.4	0.0	100	3.5	96.5	0.0	100	
Ireland	100	11.8	88.3	0.0	100	16.4	83.6	0.0	100	6.6	93.4	0.0	100	

	Non-agricultural employment (%)																							
	Total employment (%)					Men																		
	Total		Men		Women	Total		Men		Women														
	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households	Total	In the informal sector	In households	In the formal sector	In households														
Latvia	100	11.2	88.8	0.0	100	12.8	87.2	0.0	100	9.1	90.9	0.0	100	9.6	90.4	0.0	100	8.7	91.3	0.0				
Lithuania	100	8.2	91.8	0.0	100	6.7	93.3	0.0	100	9.7	90.4	0.0	100	5.6	94.4	0.0	100	4.0	96.0	0.0	100	7.1	92.9	0.0
Norway	100	7.1	92.9	0.0	100	8.8	91.2	0.0	100	5.3	94.7	0.0	100	6.7	93.3	0.0	100	8.1	91.9	0.0	100	5.1	94.9	0.0
Sweden	100	2.6	97.4	0.0	100	3.0	97.1	0.0	100	2.2	97.8	0.0	100	2.6	97.5	0.0	100	3.0	97.0	0.0	100	2.1	97.9	0.0
United Kingdom	100	26.0	74.1	0.0	100	23.7	76.3	0.0	100	28.5	71.5	0.0	100	25.7	74.3	0.0	100	23.3	76.7	0.0	100	28.3	71.7	0.0
<i>Southern Europe</i>																								
Albania	100	30.8	35.5	33.7	100	33.2	36.8	30.0	100	27.8	33.9	38.2	100	28.0	60.8	11.3	100	32.3	54.8	12.9	100	21.0	70.4	8.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	45.0	55.0	0.0	100	43.5	56.5	0.0	100	47.5	52.4	0.1	100	31.0	69.0	0.0	100	32.3	67.7	0.0	100	28.5	71.5	0.1
Croatia	100	12.8	87.2	0.0	100	13.8	86.2	0.0	100	11.6	88.4	0.0	100	10.6	89.4	0.0	100	11.2	88.8	0.0	100	9.8	90.2	0.0
Greece	100	32.2	67.8	0.0	100	33.8	66.2	0.0	100	30.0	70.0	0.0	100	25.0	75.1	0.0	100	27.6	72.5	0.0	100	21.1	78.9	0.0
Italy	100	16.0	84.1	0.0	100	18.2	81.8	0.0	100	12.8	87.2	0.0	100	15.2	84.8	0.0	100	17.2	82.8	0.0	100	12.3	87.7	0.0
Malta	100	7.9	92.1	0.0	100	8.9	91.2	0.0	100	6.2	93.9	0.0	100	7.5	92.5	0.0	100	8.2	91.8	0.0	100	6.1	93.9	0.0
Portugal	100	11.9	88.2	0.0	100	13.2	86.8	0.0	100	10.4	89.6	0.0	100	10.2	89.8	0.0	100	11.5	88.5	0.0	100	8.8	91.2	0.0
Serbia	100	6.4	88.6	5.0	100	8.2	87.5	4.4	100	4.2	90.1	5.7	100	3.6	90.3	6.1	100	5.1	89.5	5.5	100	1.9	91.3	6.8
Slovenia	100	4.8	95.2	0.0	100	6.0	94.0	0.0	100	3.3	96.8	0.0	100	3.9	96.1	0.0	100	4.8	95.2	0.0	100	2.9	97.1	0.0
Spain	100	17.3	82.7	0.0	100	17.7	82.3	0.0	100	16.9	83.1	0.0	100	16.4	83.6	0.0	100	16.5	83.5	0.0	100	16.3	83.7	0.0
<i>Western Europe</i>																								
Austria	100	8.8	91.2	0.0	100	8.4	91.6	0.0	100	9.3	90.7	0.0	100	7.7	92.3	0.0	100	7.4	92.6	0.0	100	8.1	91.9	0.0
Belgium	100	10.8	89.2	0.0	100	12.7	87.3	0.0	100	8.8	91.3	0.0	100	10.1	89.9	0.0	100	11.7	88.3	0.0	100	8.3	91.7	0.0
France	100	6.1	93.9	0.0	100	7.1	92.9	0.0	100	5.1	94.9	0.0	100	5.2	94.8	0.0	100	5.9	94.1	0.0	100	4.5	95.5	0.0
Germany	100	28.0	72.1	0.0	100	26.9	73.1	0.0	100	29.0	71.0	0.0	100	27.9	72.1	0.0	100	26.9	73.1	0.0	100	29.0	71.0	0.0
Luxembourg	100	0.9	99.1	0.0	100	0.6	99.4	0.0	100	1.3	98.7	0.0	100	0.9	99.1	0.0	100	0.6	99.4	0.0	100	1.2	98.8	0.0
Netherlands	100	9.1	90.9	0.0	100	9.6	90.4	0.0	100	8.4	91.6	0.0	100	8.9	91.1	0.0	100	9.4	90.6	0.0	100	8.3	91.7	0.0
Switzerland	100	4.2	95.8	0.0	100	3.9	96.1	0.0	100	4.6	95.4	0.0	100	3.9	96.1	0.0	100	3.6	96.4	0.0	100	4.2	95.8	0.0

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Appendix C

Statistical appendix: Global and regional estimates

Micro determinants of informality and informality and working conditions

Appendix C presents global and regional estimates for some of the drivers of informality associated with personal features (age and level of education) as well as indicators related to working conditions in the informal economy (working time and permanent or temporary nature of employment). Appendix C complements statistical summaries presented in Chapter 2 by adding the gender dimension to the analysis of profiles of informality (or formality) by age and level of education and Chapter 3 on thematic issues.

Appendix C Regional and global estimates on informal employment and a) education level by status in employment and region and b) working conditions

Micro level determinants of informality

Table C.1	Share of informal employment by level of education, status in employment, sex and region Indicators presented in table C.1 assess whether the level of education is an important driver of informality by comparing the share of informal employment according to increasing levels of education for different groups of workers (women and men in total employment or as employees, employers and own-account workers).
Table C.2	Distribution of informal employment and formal employment by level of education, status in employment, sex and region Table C.2 should be analysed jointly with table C.1. The distribution of informal employment and formal employment by level of education is influenced by the overall educational profile of the employed population in the country. This is through the comparison of the respective educational profiles of workers in informal and in formal employment that conclusions might be drawn on the over-representation of low or high educated workers. Table C.2 presents the distribution of informal employment and formal employment by level of education for different groups of workers: total (informal and formal) employment in table C.2.1; employees in table C.2.2; employers in table C.2.3; own-account workers in table C.2.4; and contributing family workers (all being in informal employment) in table C.2.5.
Figure C.1	Share of informal employment by level of education, status in employment and region Figure C.1 complements section 3.3 in chapter 3 by adding a regional perspective. It corresponds to indicators presented in table C.1.
Table C.3	Share of informal employment by age group, status in employment, sex and region Table C.3 presents the share of informal employment along the life course. The overall share of informal employment and the shape over the life course is determined to a large extent by the labour market structure in terms of employment. Indicators presented in table C.3 cover the gender dimension across main statuses in employment.
Informality and working conditions	
Table C.4	Incidence of marginal and part-time employment among workers in informal employment compared to workers in formal employment Workers in informal employment are not covered – either legally or in practice – by formal arrangements, including protections regarding normal working hours. The objective of this first indicator is to assess if workers in informal employment are more likely to work very short hours for pay or profit (defined here as less than 15 hours and less than 20 hours a week) with the underlying risk of working poverty; or more generally if they are more likely to be in part-time employment (defined as less than 35 hours a week).

	<p>Incidence of excessive hours of work among workers in informal employment compared to workers in formal employment</p> <p>Two indicators related to the incidence of excessive hours are presented in table C.4: the incidence of excessive hours defined as a) more than 48 working hours a week; and b) more than 60 working hours a week among workers in informal employment compared to workers in formal employment.</p> <p>Table C.4.1 considers total employment and table C.4.2 focuses on employees, comparing the respective situation of workers in informal employment to the situation of workers in formal employment.</p>
Figure C.2	<p>Proportion of workers working more than 60 hours a week depending on the formal or informal nature of main job</p> <p>This figure includes global and regional estimates for the world, developing and emerging countries, and developed countries for total employment and by status in employment to complement section 3.4 in chapter 3. Figure C.2 refers to total formal and informal employment, including agriculture.</p>

Table C.1 – Share of informal employment by level of education, status in employment, sex and region

C.1.1	Total employment	Men						Women						Gender gap (women-men)		
		Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (% points)		
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary
Emerging countries	Africa	90.9	85.5	67.0	30.1	97.0	92.4	70.3	21.6	6.1	6.9	3.3	-8.5			
	Americas	76.5	70.3	50.0	32.5	92.3	79.2	53.4	35.0	15.8	9.0	3.5	2.6			
	Arab States	87.4	76.4	56.1	27.4	94.9	83.6	28.3	10.9	7.5	7.3	-27.8	-16.5			
	Asia and the Pacific	94.3	89.8	64.5	39.6	96.0	89.8	57.5	24.6	1.7	-0.0	-7.1	-15.0			
	Europe and Central Asia	70.1	41.2	37.2	23.0	92.3	59.3	34.8	22.8	22.3	18.1	-2.4	-0.2			
	Total	92.5	85.1	61.1	35.5	96.1	88.0	55.5	27.0	3.6	2.9	-5.6	-8.5			
Developed countries	Americas	44.2	44.6	22.8	19.2	54.1	45.1	20.2	17.9	9.9	0.5	-2.6	-1.2			
	Asia and the Pacific	87.1	70.8	24.0	12.8	94.2	76.7	23.5	17.3	7.1	6.0	-0.4	4.4			
	Europe and Central Asia	29.3	29.3	18.0	12.1	28.1	28.9	14.9	11.3	-1.2	-0.4	-3.2	-0.8			
	Total	44.1	38.9	20.2	16.4	63.2	42.7	18.0	15.8	19.1	3.8	-2.2	-0.5			
	Africa	90.9	85.5	67.0	30.1	97.0	92.4	70.3	21.6	6.1	6.9	3.3	-8.5			
	Americas	74.9	68.5	45.9	22.8	90.6	76.4	48.2	22.6	15.7	7.9	2.3	-0.1			
	Arab States	87.4	76.4	56.1	27.4	94.9	83.6	28.3	10.9	7.5	7.3	-27.8	-16.5			
	Asia and the Pacific	94.3	89.7	61.8	34.6	96.0	89.6	53.9	23.6	1.7	-0.1	-7.8	-11.0			
	Europe and Central Asia	63.0	37.8	24.6	15.5	87.5	47.4	21.6	15.0	24.5	9.6	-3.0	-0.5			
	Total	92.3	83.9	54.4	26.1	95.9	86.2	47.4	20.9	3.6	2.3	-7.0	-5.2			

	C.1.2	Employees	Men						Women						Gender gap (women-men)			
			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (% points)			
			None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
		Africa	76.7	63.8	42.5	18.3	86.7	66.9	37.9	13.4	10.0	3.0	-4.6	-4.9				
		Americas	77.5	54.5	33.5	25.4	84.5	62.0	38.1	27.6	6.9	7.5	4.6	2.2				
		Arab States	80.6	67.2	42.4	16.2	71.1	59.5	20.7	9.4	-9.5	-7.7	-21.7	-6.8				
		Asia and the Pacific	89.4	87.4	57.7	22.2	91.5	84.8	49.6	19.0	2.1	-2.6	-8.0	-3.2				
		Europe and Central Asia	56.8	34.6	31.8	20.2	74.4	37.9	27.6	17.6	17.6	3.3	-4.2	-2.6				
		Total	84.5	76.5	52.2	22.3	89.5	76.7	45.5	20.6	5.0	0.2	-6.7	-1.7				
		Americas	22.2	26.4	12.0	12.9	31.5	26.3	11.5	14.2	9.3	-0.1	-0.5	1.3				
		Asia and the Pacific	58.7	67.4	10.6	6.8	94.4	71.2	11.1	9.6	35.8	3.8	0.5	2.8				
		Europe and Central Asia	18.8	11.2	8.0	5.1	19.5	14.6	8.3	6.9	0.7	3.4	0.3	1.8				
		Total	22.9	19.6	9.1	10.0	42.3	25.4	9.4	11.6	19.4	5.8	0.3	1.6				
		Africa	76.7	63.8	42.5	18.3	86.7	66.9	37.9	13.4	10.0	3.0	-4.6	-4.9				
		Americas	73.3	51.7	29.4	15.8	79.2	57.4	32.9	17.4	5.9	5.7	3.5	1.7				
		Arab States	80.6	67.2	42.4	16.2	71.1	59.5	20.7	9.4	-9.5	-7.7	-21.7	-6.8				
		Asia and the Pacific	89.4	87.3	54.3	19.0	91.5	84.5	45.3	17.7	2.2	-2.8	-9.0	-1.3				
		Europe and Central Asia	50.8	27.7	16.2	9.8	63.3	27.0	14.6	10.3	12.5	-0.8	-1.5	0.5				
		Total	83.8	74.0	44.1	15.7	88.5	72.6	36.5	15.6	4.7	-1.3	-7.6	-0.2				

C.1.3	Employers	Men						Women						Gender gap (women-men)			
		Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (% points)			
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Africa	94.4	80.5	77.4	52.6	95.6	86.0	61.7	37.4	1.2	5.6	-15.7	-15.2					
Americas	71.5	69.5	42.6	20.2	82.8	69.9	39.7	21.7	11.3	0.4	-3.0	1.5					
Arab States	83.5	79.8	68.8	64.7	97.4	78.7	60.7	51.2	13.9	-1.1	-8.1	-13.5					
Asia and the Pacific	90.8	70.7	52.4	40.4	91.2	73.5	54.0	25.1	0.4	2.8	1.5	-15.3					
Europe and Central Asia	41.6	21.6	36.6	20.9	38.2	40.3	44.1	30.1	-3.4	18.8	7.5	9.2					
Total	90.5	70.4	52.3	32.8	93.2	75.5	51.9	24.6	2.7	5.0	-0.4	-8.2					
Americas	96.1	90.4	72.6	62.9	93.9	92.3	69.5	59.2	-2.2	1.9	-3.1	-3.8					
Asia and the Pacific	100.0	51.6	36.9	24.4	97.8	19.1	42.2	46.4	-2.2	-32.5	5.3	22.0					
Europe and Central Asia	100.0	60.9	51.9	37.5	...	76.0	53.6	42.3	...	15.1	1.7	4.8					
Total	97.6	63.1	44.9	31.1	96.2	66.1	47.4	43.4	-1.4	3.0	2.5	12.2					
Africa	94.4	80.5	77.4	52.6	95.6	86.0	61.7	37.4	1.2	5.6	-15.7	-15.2					
Americas	71.9	70.2	43.7	21.6	83.1	70.8	40.9	22.4	11.2	0.6	-2.9	0.9					
Arab States	83.5	79.8	68.8	64.7	97.4	78.7	60.7	51.2	13.9	-1.1	-8.1	-13.5					
Asia and the Pacific	90.8	70.4	50.1	34.1	91.3	72.5	51.9	30.8	0.5	2.1	1.8	-3.3					
Europe and Central Asia	48.7	37.0	48.2	32.5	38.2	67.2	51.4	39.6	-10.5	30.2	3.1	7.1					
Total	90.5	70.2	50.8	32.2	93.2	75.0	50.9	30.9	2.7	4.8	0.2	-1.3					

C.1.4	Own-account workers	Men						Women						Gender gap (women-men)		
		Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (%)			Highest level of education (% points)		
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary
Africa	94.9	95.2	93.6	83.3	96.7	95.8	92.5	80.0	1.8	0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-3.3			
Americas	74.4	86.6	84.3	60.8	94.2	93.0	87.0	67.7	19.9	6.4	2.7	2.7	6.9			
Arab States	96.8	91.9	93.0	81.4	99.5	96.1	92.2	42.2	2.7	4.2	-0.9	-0.9	-39.3			
Asia and the Pacific	95.0	90.9	81.9	88.4	94.3	87.9	75.1	76.7	-0.6	-2.9	-6.7	-6.7	-11.7			
Europe and Central Asia	82.7	59.9	76.4	46.3	96.4	87.1	89.0	70.6	13.7	27.2	12.7	12.7	24.3			
Total	94.2	90.5	83.1	80.5	95.1	90.5	79.4	71.4	0.9	0.0	-3.7	-3.7	-9.1			
Americas	99.9	99.6	90.6	66.4	99.8	99.8	89.0	68.9	-0.1	0.2	-1.6	-1.6	2.5			
Asia and the Pacific	99.3	80.4	69.2	48.8	90.6	80.9	70.4	65.4	-8.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	16.6			
Europe and Central Asia	83.1	82.5	67.1	55.6	82.3	84.2	68.8	56.2	-0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6			
Total	97.6	86.1	70.1	62.0	94.9	88.2	72.0	64.5	-2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6			
Africa	94.9	95.2	93.6	83.3	96.7	95.8	92.5	80.0	1.8	0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-3.3			
Americas	75.1	87.1	84.7	64.3	94.4	93.4	87.1	68.4	19.3	6.2	2.4	2.4	4.0			
Arab States	96.8	91.9	93.0	81.4	99.5	96.1	92.2	42.2	2.7	4.2	-0.9	-0.9	-39.3			
Asia and the Pacific	95.0	90.8	81.3	85.5	94.3	87.9	74.9	74.7	-0.7	-2.9	-6.4	-6.4	-10.7			
Europe and Central Asia	82.7	66.0	69.3	54.0	95.8	85.8	74.0	57.0	13.0	19.8	4.6	4.6	3.1			
Total	94.2	90.5	81.8	73.5	95.1	90.5	78.6	67.8	0.9	0.0	-3.2	-3.2	-5.7			

Note: “...”: not available. Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population and based on country data for the latest available year. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Contributing family workers are by definition all in informal employment independently of the formal or informal nature of the economic units and independently of their level of education.

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table C.2 – Distribution of informal employment and formal employment by level of education, status in employment, sex and region**Table C.2.1 Distribution of workers by level of education | Total informal and total formal employment**

	Total			Men			Women							
	% workers with a given level of education			% workers with a given level of education			% workers with a given level of education							
	None	Primary	Secondary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	
Percentage of people with a given level of education by sex Informal employment														
Africa	44.5	32.9	17.4	1.9	3.3	40.6	33.5	21.0	2.4	48.8	32.3	13.2	1.3	4.4
Americas	10.6	25.9	45.6	14.0	3.9	10.4	28.0	45.8	11.9	3.9	10.7	23.0	45.5	16.8
Arab States	38.8	37.5	20.5	3.1	0.0	35.7	40.2	20.9	3.2	0.0	63.0	19.0	15.2	2.8
Asia and the Pacific	23.1	27.7	42.5	4.3	2.5	21.7	29.2	41.2	4.8	3.2	26.3	24.8	44.4	3.3
Europe and Central Asia	4.0	19.7	57.5	18.3	0.6	2.4	22.0	59.3	15.8	0.5	6.0	17.0	55.2	21.1
Total	24.3	28.1	39.8	5.2	2.6	22.5	29.5	39.6	5.3	3.0	27.6	25.5	40.1	4.9
Americas	1.3	5.1	13.6	80.0	0.0	1.4	5.4	15.0	78.1	0.0	1.3	4.6	11.9	82.2
Asia and the Pacific	1.3	8.6	71.4	18.5	0.2	0.5	7.1	70.3	21.9	0.2	2.3	10.5	72.4	14.6
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	7.0	58.6	25.4	8.8	0.2	7.1	60.5	22.0	10.3	0.2	6.8	55.9	30.5
Total	0.9	6.7	45.0	44.0	3.6	0.7	6.5	46.0	42.5	4.3	1.1	6.9	43.6	45.9
Africa	44.5	32.9	17.4	1.9	3.3	40.6	33.5	21.0	2.4	48.8	32.3	13.2	1.3	4.4
Americas	8.9	22.0	39.7	26.2	3.2	8.8	24.0	40.3	23.8	3.2	8.9	19.4	39.0	29.6
Arab States	38.8	37.5	20.5	3.1	0.0	35.7	40.2	20.9	3.2	0.0	63.0	19.0	15.2	2.8
Asia and the Pacific	22.7	27.4	42.9	4.5	2.5	21.4	28.9	41.6	5.0	3.1	25.8	24.5	45.0	3.6
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	14.0	58.0	21.5	4.2	1.4	15.2	59.9	18.6	5.0	3.5	12.6	55.5	25.1
Total	23.1	27.0	40.1	7.2	2.7	21.5	28.5	39.9	7.1	3.1	26.0	24.4	40.3	7.4

	Total				Men				Women			
	% workers with a given level of education				% workers with a given level of education				% workers with a given level of education			
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Percentage of people with a given level of education by sex Formal employment												
Africa	14.3	20.8	40.0	24.4	0.6	16.0	21.6	40.1	21.7	0.6	11.1	18.6
Americas	2.7	11.1	50.3	31.8	4.2	3.7	13.6	51.6	27.5	3.6	1.2	7.5
Arab States	10.8	25.4	41.1	22.8	0.1	11.9	30.2	38.8	19.1	0.0	3.4	6.1
Asia and the Pacific	3.1	7.4	63.8	20.8	5.0	3.6	8.6	61.4	19.6	6.8	2.3	5.5
Europe and Central Asia	0.4	12.3	54.0	33.1	0.2	0.6	17.1	53.6	28.6	0.1	0.3	6.3
Total	3.4	9.4	59.0	24.1	4.1	4.2	11.4	57.3	22.0	5.1	2.3	6.5
Emerging economies and developing countries												
Americas	0.3	1.5	12.0	86.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	13.1	84.7	0.0	0.2	1.3
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	0.9	66.1	32.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	59.3	39.6	0.3	0.0	1.0
Europe and Central Asia	0.1	3.4	59.0	35.8	1.7	0.1	3.8	60.8	33.4	1.9	0.1	3.0
Total	0.2	2.3	44.4	52.2	0.9	0.2	2.5	44.6	51.7	0.9	0.1	2.1
Developed countries												
Africa	14.3	20.8	40.0	24.4	0.6	16.0	21.6	40.1	21.7	0.6	11.1	18.6
Americas	1.5	6.2	30.5	59.8	2.0	2.1	7.8	32.9	55.3	1.9	0.6	4.1
Arab States	10.8	25.4	41.1	22.8	0.1	11.9	30.2	38.8	19.1	0.0	3.4	6.1
Asia and the Pacific	2.7	6.6	64.1	22.3	4.5	3.2	7.6	61.1	22.2	6.0	2.0	5.0
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	6.0	57.5	35.0	1.2	0.3	7.9	58.6	31.9	1.4	0.1	3.9
Total	2.3	7.0	53.9	33.8	3.0	2.9	8.5	53.2	31.7	3.7	1.5	4.9

Table C.2.2 Distribution of workers by level of education | Employees in informal and in formal employment

	Total										Men						Women						
	% workers with a given level of education										% workers with a given level of education						% workers with a given level of education						
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Informal wage employment																							
Africa	33.2	31.9	28.5	5.0	1.5	33.5	31.4	28.9	4.8	1.4	32.0	33.6	27.5	5.2	1.7								
Americas	8.7	21.9	45.8	18.2	5.3	10.5	24.9	44.8	15.0	4.8	6.4	18.0	47.2	22.4	6.0								
Arab States	34.1	40.6	22.1	3.2	0.0	33.8	42.4	21.1	2.7	0.0	30.2	21.2	39.6	8.9	0.1								
Asia and the Pacific	9.6	23.8	59.0	5.0	2.6	9.6	25.3	57.4	4.8	2.9	9.7	21.0	61.9	5.5	2.0								
Europe and Central Asia	1.8	15.7	61.9	20.4	0.2	1.5	19.4	61.7	17.3	0.2	2.3	10.7	62.3	24.6	0.2								
Total	11.1	24.0	55.1	7.2	2.7	11.6	25.7	53.4	6.3	2.8	10.1	20.7	58.0	8.8	2.4								
Americas	0.8	3.6	10.4	85.1	0.0	0.9	4.4	12.2	82.5	0.0	0.7	2.9	8.7	87.7	0.0								
Asia and the Pacific	1.2	9.0	67.4	22.3	0.1	0.2	6.7	65.3	27.7	0.0	2.1	11.5	68.9	17.3	0.1								
Europe and Central Asia	0.1	4.7	53.9	25.3	15.9	0.1	4.5	54.8	19.7	20.8	0.2	4.9	52.9	31.3	10.8								
Total	0.6	5.0	36.1	52.8	5.5	0.5	4.9	36.6	50.9	7.1	0.8	5.3	35.5	54.8	3.7								
Africa	33.2	31.9	28.5	5.0	1.5	33.5	31.4	28.9	4.8	1.4	32.0	33.6	27.5	5.2	1.7								
Americas	6.8	17.6	37.4	34.1	4.1	8.4	20.4	37.7	29.6	3.8	4.9	14.0	37.0	39.7	4.4								
Arab States	34.1	40.6	22.1	3.2	0.0	33.8	42.4	21.1	2.7	0.0	30.2	21.2	39.6	8.9	0.1								
Asia and the Pacific	9.5	23.5	59.2	5.3	2.5	9.5	25.0	57.5	5.1	2.9	9.5	20.7	62.1	5.8	1.9								
Europe and Central Asia	1.2	12.0	59.2	22.1	5.5	1.1	14.8	59.6	18.1	6.5	1.4	8.5	58.7	27.2	4.2								
Total	10.4	22.7	53.8	10.3	2.9	11.0	24.6	52.5	8.8	3.1	9.3	19.3	55.9	13.0	2.5								

	Total				Men				Women			
	% workers with a given level of education				% workers with a given level of education				% workers with a given level of education			
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Formal wage employment												
Africa	9.2	18.5	44.1	27.7	0.5	11.3	19.7	44.0	24.5	0.6	5.3	16.2
Americas	1.4	10.6	51.9	31.6	4.5	1.9	13.1	54.1	26.9	4.0	0.8	7.2
Arab States	9.4	24.5	42.3	23.7	0.1	10.6	29.2	40.6	19.5	0.0	2.8	6.2
Asia and the Pacific	1.3	5.1	64.3	22.4	6.9	1.7	5.7	61.9	21.3	9.5	0.9	4.1
Europe and Central Asia	0.4	10.9	54.9	33.6	0.2	0.5	15.5	55.2	28.7	0.1	0.3	5.9
Total	1.8	7.9	59.3	25.9	5.1	2.4	9.6	58.0	23.4	6.6	1.0	5.5
Americas	0.4	1.6	12.2	85.8	0.0	0.4	1.8	13.5	84.2	0.0	0.3	1.3
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	0.6	66.9	32.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	59.6	39.6	0.2	0.0	0.8
Europe and Central Asia	0.1	3.4	59.4	35.4	1.7	0.1	3.8	61.2	32.9	1.9	0.1	3.0
Total	0.2	2.3	44.6	52.0	0.9	0.2	2.5	44.7	51.7	0.9	0.1	2.0
Emerging economies and developing countries												
Developed countries	9.2	18.5	44.1	27.7	0.5	11.3	19.7	44.0	24.5	0.6	5.3	16.2
Americas	0.8	5.7	30.2	61.3	2.0	1.1	7.2	32.9	56.8	1.9	0.5	3.8
Arab States	9.4	24.5	42.3	23.7	0.1	10.6	29.2	40.6	19.5	0.0	2.8	6.2
Asia and the Pacific	1.1	4.3	64.7	24.0	5.8	1.4	4.9	61.5	24.3	8.0	0.8	3.6
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	5.6	58.0	34.9	1.3	0.2	7.3	59.4	31.7	1.4	0.1	3.8
Total	1.2	5.7	53.6	36.1	3.5	1.6	6.9	53.1	33.9	4.5	0.7	4.1
World												
Africa	9.2	18.5	44.1	27.7	0.5	11.3	19.7	44.0	24.5	0.6	5.3	16.2
Americas	0.8	5.7	30.2	61.3	2.0	1.1	7.2	32.9	56.8	1.9	0.5	3.8
Arab States	9.4	24.5	42.3	23.7	0.1	10.6	29.2	40.6	19.5	0.0	2.8	6.2
Asia and the Pacific	1.1	4.3	64.7	24.0	5.8	1.4	4.9	61.5	24.3	8.0	0.8	3.6
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	5.6	58.0	34.9	1.3	0.2	7.3	59.4	31.7	1.4	0.1	3.8
Total	1.2	5.7	53.6	36.1	3.5	1.6	6.9	53.1	33.9	4.5	0.7	4.1

Table C.2.3 Distribution of workers by level of education | Employers in informal and in formal employment

	Total										Men						Women						
	% workers with a given level of education										% workers with a given level of education						% workers with a given level of education						
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Informal employment																							
Africa	39.3	25.4	26.1	5.9	3.2	40.7	23.3	27.6	6.2	2.1	30.8	36.2	19.5	4.6	8.9								
Americas	9.7	29.5	43.6	16.3	0.9	9.5	31.6	43.8	14.4	0.8	10.7	23.5	42.9	21.8	1.2								
Arab States	27.5	48.2	18.0	6.3	0.0	26.7	49.1	17.7	6.6	0.0	50.0	8.9	37.2	3.9	0.0								
Asia and the Pacific	7.7	22.2	61.7	5.4	3.0	7.2	21.9	61.3	6.3	3.3	9.7	22.3	64.1	2.3	1.5								
Europe and Central Asia	0.9	11.8	59.0	28.1	0.2	1.0	14.0	57.9	27.0	0.2	0.6	5.7	61.2	32.4	0.1								
Total	14.0	23.9	52.3	7.2	2.7	14.1	23.6	52.1	7.5	2.7	13.4	24.3	53.4	6.3	2.6								
Americas	4.7	24.6	47.5	23.0	0.2	4.2	25.2	46.3	23.9	0.3	6.1	22.7	51.2	20.0	0.0								
Asia and the Pacific	1.5	3.1	71.1	23.4	0.9	0.7	3.1	66.9	28.1	1.2	4.2	3.6	82.0	10.2	0.0								
Europe and Central Asia	0.1	6.7	59.9	30.8	2.5	0.1	6.4	62.6	28.3	2.7	0.0	7.5	53.4	37.0	2.1								
Total	0.5	7.1	60.7	29.5	2.2	0.4	6.9	62.3	28.0	2.4	0.7	7.8	56.0	33.8	1.8								
Africa	39.3	25.4	26.1	5.9	3.2	40.7	23.3	27.6	6.2	2.1	30.8	36.2	19.5	4.6	8.9								
Americas	9.4	29.3	43.8	16.7	0.8	9.2	31.2	43.9	14.9	0.8	10.4	23.4	43.3	21.7	1.1								
Arab States	27.5	48.2	18.0	6.3	0.0	26.7	49.1	17.7	6.6	0.0	50.0	8.9	37.2	3.9	0.0								
Asia and the Pacific	7.6	21.7	61.9	5.8	2.9	7.1	21.5	61.4	6.8	3.3	9.6	21.9	64.6	2.5	1.4								
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	7.5	59.8	30.4	2.2	0.2	7.6	61.8	28.1	2.3	0.1	7.2	54.5	36.4	1.8								
Total	12.5	22.1	53.2	9.6	2.6	12.7	22.0	53.1	9.5	2.7	11.5	21.8	53.8	10.4	2.5								

	Total				Men				Women			
	% workers with a given level of education				% workers with a given level of education				% workers with a given level of education			
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Formal employment												
Africa	10.8	27.0	36.3	25.0	0.9	11.7	27.1	35.0	25.4	0.7	8.5	26.6
Americas	3.4	9.7	41.9	42.8	2.3	4.0	10.7	42.6	40.6	2.0	1.7	6.8
Arab States	22.3	48.3	21.9	7.5	0.0	22.3	49.3	21.0	7.4	0.0	2.8	11.0
Asia and the Pacific	1.1	11.7	72.7	13.2	1.3	1.0	11.6	71.1	14.8	1.4	1.3	11.4
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	18.0	41.1	40.4	-0.0	0.5	20.7	39.4	39.5	-0.0	0.5	6.5
Total	2.2	12.7	62.3	21.4	1.4	2.2	13.1	61.8	21.5	1.4	1.8	10.7
Emerging economies and developing countries												
Americas	0.6	7.0	52.9	39.5	0.0	0.5	7.7	50.9	40.9	0.0	1.0	4.9
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	2.7	59.8	36.7	0.8	0.0	2.2	57.3	40.1	0.4	0.0	4.2
Europe and Central Asia	0.1	3.2	49.4	46.3	0.9	0.1	3.1	50.7	45.1	1.0	0.1	3.1
Total	0.1	3.1	52.6	43.4	0.9	0.1	2.9	52.7	43.5	0.8	0.1	3.4
Developed countries												
Africa	10.8	27.0	36.3	25.0	0.9	11.7	27.1	35.0	25.4	0.7	8.5	26.6
Americas	3.4	9.6	42.0	42.7	2.3	4.0	10.7	42.7	40.7	2.0	1.7	6.8
Arab States	22.3	48.3	21.9	7.5	0.0	22.3	49.3	21.0	7.4	0.0	2.8	11.0
Asia and the Pacific	1.0	10.8	71.4	15.5	1.2	0.9	10.8	69.8	17.2	1.3	1.2	10.6
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	7.0	47.3	44.8	0.7	0.2	7.9	47.6	43.5	0.7	0.2	3.8
Total	1.8	10.8	60.4	25.7	1.3	1.8	11.2	60.1	25.7	1.3	1.4	9.1
World												
Africa	10.8	27.0	36.3	25.0	0.9	11.7	27.1	35.0	25.4	0.7	8.5	26.6
Americas	3.4	9.6	42.0	42.7	2.3	4.0	10.7	42.7	40.7	2.0	1.7	6.8
Arab States	22.3	48.3	21.9	7.5	0.0	22.3	49.3	21.0	7.4	0.0	2.8	11.0
Asia and the Pacific	1.0	10.8	71.4	15.5	1.2	0.9	10.8	69.8	17.2	1.3	1.2	10.6
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	7.0	47.3	44.8	0.7	0.2	7.9	47.6	43.5	0.7	0.2	3.8
Total	1.8	10.8	60.4	25.7	1.3	1.8	11.2	60.1	25.7	1.3	1.4	9.1
Women												
Africa	10.8	27.0	36.3	25.0	0.9	11.7	27.1	35.0	25.4	0.7	8.5	26.6
Americas	3.4	9.6	42.0	42.7	2.3	4.0	10.7	42.6	40.6	2.0	1.7	6.8
Arab States	22.3	48.3	21.9	7.5	0.0	22.3	49.3	21.0	7.4	0.0	2.8	11.0
Asia and the Pacific	1.1	11.7	72.7	13.2	1.3	1.0	11.6	71.1	14.8	1.4	1.3	11.4
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	18.0	41.1	40.4	-0.0	0.5	20.7	39.4	39.5	-0.0	0.5	6.5
Total	2.2	12.7	62.3	21.4	1.4	2.2	13.1	61.8	21.5	1.4	1.8	10.7

Table C.2.4 Distribution of workers by level of education | Own-account workers in informal and in formal employment

	Total			Men			Women								
	% workers with a given level of education			% workers with a given level of education			% workers with a given level of education								
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Informal employment															
Africa	48.3	32.2	14.7	1.1	3.7	45.4	33.3	17.0	1.4	2.9	52.5	30.7	11.4	0.7	4.7
Americas	11.7	28.7	46.8	10.1	2.7	10.7	29.8	47.7	8.8	3.0	13.3	26.8	45.6	12.1	2.1
Arab States	45.5	33.2	18.7	2.6	0.0	40.4	36.0	20.4	3.2	0.0	74.9	13.9	10.8	0.3	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	32.3	30.2	31.6	3.5	2.4	30.9	31.5	30.8	4.0	2.9	37.7	25.9	33.9	1.8	0.8
Europe and Central Asia	5.8	30.1	54.0	8.2	1.9	5.1	32.9	51.3	9.1	1.6	7.6	24.1	60.3	5.6	2.5
Total	32.7	30.4	30.7	3.7	2.6	30.9	31.6	30.6	4.1	2.8	38.0	26.9	30.7	2.7	1.7
Emerging countries and developing countries															
Americas	2.8	8.4	18.5	70.3	0.0	2.8	8.1	18.1	70.9	0.0	2.8	8.9	19.1	69.3	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	2.2	10.8	72.0	14.7	0.3	1.0	10.1	75.1	13.7	0.0	4.8	12.3	65.0	16.9	0.9
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	9.3	60.3	27.4	2.8	0.2	9.5	62.8	24.2	3.3	0.2	8.6	55.3	34.0	1.9
Total	1.3	9.3	50.6	37.2	1.6	1.1	9.3	53.4	34.5	1.8	1.7	9.3	45.4	42.5	1.1
Developed countries															
Africa	48.3	32.2	14.7	1.1	3.7	45.4	33.3	17.0	1.4	2.9	52.5	30.7	11.4	0.7	4.7
Americas	10.7	26.3	43.5	17.2	2.4	9.7	27.2	44.3	16.1	2.7	12.1	24.7	42.4	19.0	1.9
Arab States	45.5	33.2	18.7	2.6	0.0	40.4	36.0	20.4	3.2	0.0	74.9	13.9	10.8	0.3	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	32.0	30.1	32.0	3.6	2.4	30.7	31.3	31.2	4.1	2.8	37.3	25.7	34.2	1.9	0.8
Europe and Central Asia	2.0	16.0	58.2	21.2	2.5	1.9	17.4	58.9	19.1	2.7	2.4	13.3	56.8	25.4	2.1
Total	31.5	29.6	31.4	4.9	2.5	29.9	30.9	31.4	5.1	2.8	36.4	26.1	31.3	4.4	1.7

	Total			Men			Women								
	% workers with a given level of education			% workers with a given level of education			% workers with a given level of education								
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary						
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Formal employment															
Africa	44.3	29.1	21.1	4.6	0.8	47.5	27.1	19.7	4.8	1.0	42.1	30.6	22.6	4.1	0.6
Americas	12.9	17.7	39.8	27.6	2.0	16.4	19.8	38.2	23.9	1.7	5.3	12.6	43.0	36.6	2.5
Arab States	23.8	41.3	23.9	11.0	-0.0	21.8	44.7	22.7	10.8	0.0	32.5	24.5	22.1	20.9	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	12.6	22.5	58.9	4.1	1.9	12.6	23.5	57.0	4.5	2.5	13.4	19.8	63.1	3.3	0.4
Europe and Central Asia	0.9	25.8	47.9	25.3	0.0	1.2	30.5	45.9	22.4	-0.0	0.3	16.3	50.5	32.8	0.0
Total	13.6	22.6	53.9	8.2	1.7	14.1	23.8	52.1	7.9	2.1	13.4	19.4	57.6	8.9	0.6
Emerging economies and developing countries															
Americas	0.3	0.1	5.0	94.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	4.4	95.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	93.7	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	0.3	5.1	68.8	25.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	68.3	27.2	0.0	1.0	6.7	70.3	22.0	0.0
Europe and Central Asia	0.1	3.8	55.9	38.8	1.4	0.1	4.0	59.5	34.8	1.7	0.1	3.4	48.3	47.4	0.8
Total	0.2	3.2	47.4	48.4	0.8	0.2	3.3	50.0	45.6	0.9	0.2	3.1	41.7	54.4	0.5
Developed countries															
Africa	44.3	29.1	21.1	4.6	0.8	47.5	27.1	19.7	4.8	1.0	42.1	30.6	22.6	4.1	0.6
Americas	10.5	14.3	33.0	40.6	1.6	13.6	16.4	32.2	36.4	1.4	4.1	9.7	34.6	49.7	1.9
Arab States	23.8	41.3	23.9	11.0	-0.0	21.8	44.7	22.7	10.8	0.0	32.5	24.5	22.1	20.9	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	12.2	21.9	59.2	4.9	1.8	12.1	22.8	57.4	5.3	2.4	13.0	19.4	63.3	3.9	0.4
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	14.4	52.1	32.3	0.7	0.7	17.0	52.8	28.7	0.8	0.2	9.4	49.4	40.6	0.5
Total	12.1	20.4	53.2	12.6	1.6	12.6	21.6	51.9	12.0	2.0	11.9	17.6	55.8	14.1	0.6

Table C.2.5 Distribution of workers by level of education | Contributing family workers (all in informal employment)

	Total										Men						Women							
	% workers with a given level of education										% workers with a given level of education						% workers with a given level of education							
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	None	Primary		
Percentage of employees with a given level of education by sex Informal employment																								
Africa	45.9	35.0	14.6	0.9	3.6	37.9	38.6	20.4	1.3	1.9	51.4	32.0	11.3	0.7	4.5									
Americas	14.1	29.5	41.7	9.7	5.0	8.9	30.9	42.2	10.0	8.0	17.3	28.7	41.3	9.5	3.2									
Arab States	25.3	60.7	12.8	1.3	0.0	10.5	72.9	14.5	2.2	0.0	39.0	49.9	10.6	0.4	-0.0									
Asia and the Pacific	24.7	29.1	40.7	3.5	2.0	16.9	29.6	41.0	7.6	4.9	29.6	28.8	39.9	1.3	0.4									
Europe and Central Asia	15.1	31.4	44.2	8.6	0.7	4.3	17.3	64.3	14.0	0.1	19.9	37.7	35.5	6.0	0.9									
Total	27.8	30.2	36.2	3.4	2.4	20.3	31.2	37.4	6.6	4.4	32.5	29.5	35.1	1.7	1.2									
Americas	5.5	23.2	43.6	27.7	0.0	4.2	26.1	47.9	21.8	-0.0	6.6	20.8	37.4	35.1	0.1									
Asia and the Pacific	1.4	10.8	73.5	14.2	0.0	0.2	6.8	66.8	26.2	0.0	1.8	12.0	76.1	10.1	0.0									
Europe and Central Asia	0.4	13.1	72.2	13.0	1.3	0.0	14.8	60.2	23.0	2.0	0.5	12.1	75.4	11.5	0.5									
Total	1.4	12.6	70.7	14.8	0.5	0.6	13.4	60.9	23.9	1.1	1.7	12.6	73.5	12.1	0.2									
Developed countries																								
Africa	45.9	35.0	14.6	0.9	3.6	37.9	38.6	20.4	1.3	1.9	51.4	32.0	11.3	0.7	4.5									
Americas	13.8	29.3	41.8	10.2	4.9	8.7	30.8	42.4	10.4	7.7	17.0	28.4	41.2	10.2	3.1									
Arab States	25.3	60.7	12.8	1.3	0.0	10.5	72.9	14.5	2.2	0.0	39.0	49.9	10.6	0.4	-0.0									
Asia and the Pacific	24.4	28.9	41.1	3.6	2.0	16.8	29.4	41.2	7.7	4.9	29.1	28.5	40.5	1.5	0.4									
Europe and Central Asia	11.1	26.4	51.8	9.8	0.9	3.0	16.5	63.0	16.8	0.7	15.0	31.3	45.6	7.4	0.8									
Total	27.3	29.9	36.8	3.6	2.4	20.0	31.0	37.8	6.9	4.4	31.9	29.1	35.9	1.9	1.2									

Note: "...": not available. Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population and based on country data for the latest available year. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Contributing family workers are by definition all in informal employment independently of the formal or informal nature of the economic units and independently of their level of education.

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Figure C.1 Share of informal employment by level of education, status in employment and region (%), latest available year)

Note: Global and regional estimates based on data for 107 countries representing 86 per cent of the world employed population and based on country data for the latest available year. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Contributing family workers are by definition all in informal employment independently of the formal or informal nature of the economic units and independently of their level of education.

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table C.3 Share of informal employment by age group, status in employment, sex and region

	Men										Women										Gender gap (women-men)						
	Age groups (%)					Age groups (%)					Age groups (%)					Age groups (% points)			Age groups (% points)			Age groups (% points)			Age groups (% points)		
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
Total employment																											
Africa	94.4	83.4	80.3	75.8	81.0	94.7	95.4	87.5	86.1	84.9	88.9	97.9	1.0	4.1	5.8	9.1	7.9	3.2									
Americas	64.5	47.8	46.9	50.3	57.2	76.6	61.6	47.1	49.4	55.2	67.6	83.6	-2.9	-0.7	2.5	4.9	10.4	7.0									
Arab States	84.8	69.3	61.4	56.8	60.8	68.1	88.7	68.1	55.8	57.8	71.3	91.6	3.9	-1.2	-5.6	1.0	10.5	23.5									
Asia and the Pacific	90.0	77.6	73.6	68.5	74.5	91.4	83.7	64.1	63.0	62.5	83.7	92.6	-6.3	-13.6	-10.6	6.0	9.2	1.2									
Europe and Central Asia	50.4	39.8	33.0	33.0	36.7	46.8	47.6	40.3	35.6	33.6	31.4	45.0	-2.8	0.5	2.6	0.5	-5.3	-1.9									
Total	85.9	73.1	69.0	65.6	71.2	88.1	81.6	63.9	62.6	62.1	77.2	89.4	-4.3	-9.3	-6.4	-3.5	6.0	1.3									
Emerging economies																											
Americas	13.7	17.3	18.7	20.0	23.5	27.7	13.2	17.6	18.2	18.8	20.2	22.0	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	-1.2	-3.3	-5.7									
Asia and the Pacific	23.2	17.5	12.4	14.4	27.8	52.0	20.9	13.0	14.9	19.4	34.3	60.7	-2.3	-4.5	2.5	5.0	6.5	8.8									
Europe and Central Asia	25.7	17.5	15.3	14.9	17.5	42.6	26.1	15.0	12.3	12.1	13.8	28.9	0.4	-2.5	-3.0	-2.7	-3.6	-13.7									
Total	19.4	17.4	15.9	16.3	21.9	39.3	19.1	15.6	14.7	15.4	20.4	37.5	-0.3	-1.8	-1.3	-0.9	-1.5	-1.8									
Developed countries																											
Africa	94.4	83.4	80.3	75.8	81.0	94.7	95.4	87.5	86.1	84.9	88.9	97.9	1.0	4.1	5.8	9.1	7.9	3.2									
Americas	48.4	37.7	37.2	39.2	42.5	55.5	43.0	36.0	38.0	40.7	41.6	52.2	-5.4	-1.7	0.8	1.5	-0.9	-3.3									
Arab States	84.8	69.3	61.4	56.8	60.8	68.1	88.7	68.1	55.8	57.8	71.3	91.6	3.9	-1.2	-5.6	1.0	10.5	23.5									
Asia and the Pacific	88.8	75.8	71.1	66.0	70.9	86.5	81.6	61.9	60.8	60.3	77.1	85.9	-7.3	-13.9	-10.3	5.8	6.1	-0.7									
Europe and Central Asia	36.5	27.5	22.6	20.9	23.4	44.3	34.8	25.0	21.0	19.1	19.2	36.2	-1.7	-2.4	-1.6	-1.8	-4.2	-8.1									
Total	79.0	66.5	61.4	57.9	61.1	78.4	72.8	56.3	54.3	53.1	58.6	74.8	-6.1	-10.1	-7.0	-4.7	-2.4	-3.6									

	Men										Women										Gender gap (women-men)						
	Age groups (%)					Age groups (%)					Age groups (%)					Age groups (% points)											
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
Employees																											
Africa	85.4	70.3	66.3	51.3	50.4	68.8	84.4	67.8	63.0	48.8	49.2	79.5	-1.0	-2.5	-3.3	-2.4	-1.2	10.7									
Americas	53.7	36.2	33.3	34.0	38.1	56.4	50.1	35.4	36.1	40.5	49.6	63.7	-3.6	-0.8	2.8	6.5	11.4	7.3									
Arab States	82.9	65.6	55.4	46.6	50.8	78.4	73.3	52.5	34.5	30.0	43.3	91.9	-9.6	-13.1	-20.9	-16.6	-7.4	13.5									
Asia and the Pacific	84.3	69.0	62.0	55.8	61.2	87.2	73.8	51.2	46.1	47.2	72.3	90.7	-10.5	-17.8	-16.0	-8.6	11.1	3.5									
Europe and Central Asia	41.6	35.0	28.9	28.3	25.3	19.2	34.6	30.6	24.9	24.7	19.3	25.3	-7.0	-4.4	-3.9	-3.7	-6.1	6.0									
Total	75.9	61.8	55.1	50.6	54.2	75.0	67.2	48.3	43.5	44.0	55.1	70.2	-8.8	-13.5	-11.5	-6.5	0.9	-4.7									
Emerging countries																											
Americas	10.2	13.9	12.5	12.2	14.1	15.0	11.6	14.6	14.0	14.3	13.5	13.4	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.1	-0.6	-1.6									
Asia and the Pacific	17.4	10.3	5.4	6.7	10.2	19.2	19.6	11.9	9.1	9.8	12.2	24.9	2.2	1.7	3.8	3.1	2.0	5.7									
Europe and Central Asia	17.9	8.5	5.2	4.1	4.1	14.2	19.9	9.9	6.4	5.2	5.0	11.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	-2.8									
Total	13.9	10.8	7.8	7.2	9.0	16.1	15.8	11.9	9.4	8.8	9.7	15.8	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.7	-0.2									
Developed countries																											
Africa	85.4	70.3	66.3	51.3	50.4	68.8	84.4	67.8	63.0	48.8	49.2	79.5	-1.0	-2.5	-3.3	-2.4	-1.2	10.7									
Americas	37.4	27.8	25.0	24.2	24.5	28.3	32.7	26.4	26.6	27.9	25.1	24.6	-4.6	-1.3	1.7	3.7	0.6	-3.6									
Arab States	82.9	65.6	55.4	46.6	50.8	78.4	73.3	52.5	34.5	30.0	43.3	91.9	-9.6	-13.1	-20.9	-16.6	-7.4	13.5									
Asia and the Pacific	81.6	65.6	57.5	51.7	54.9	71.2	69.8	48.0	42.9	43.7	56.0	64.1	-11.8	-17.6	-14.6	-8.0	1.1	-7.2									
Europe and Central Asia	27.9	20.2	15.0	12.1	10.5	16.2	25.5	17.7	13.0	11.3	9.2	17.6	-2.5	-2.0	-0.8	-1.3	1.4										
Total	64.6	52.4	44.6	40.2	40.0	51.5	54.3	39.5	34.2	33.5	31.3	39.0	-10.3	-12.9	-10.3	-6.7	-8.6	-12.5									

Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture

	Men						Women						Gender gap (women-men)					
	Age groups (%)			Age groups (%)			Age groups (%)			Age groups (%)			Age groups (% points)					
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Employers																		
Africa	81.4	83.5	82.9	81.1	86.8	89.0	84.7	75.9	77.1	75.4	76.2	88.6	3.3	-7.6	-5.8	-5.7	-10.6	-0.4
Americas	58.0	50.3	46.2	44.6	40.8	43.5	48.0	42.2	41.0	40.8	44.5	56.4	-10.0	-8.1	-5.2	-3.8	3.7	13.0
Arab States	80.3	62.2	57.0	61.5	54.2	52.3	96.0	88.7	69.6	72.5	62.8	90.6	15.7	26.5	12.6	11.0	8.6	38.3
Asia and the Pacific	70.6	67.9	66.7	58.2	67.2	81.9	75.5	76.5	68.1	56.7	68.6	82.2	4.9	8.6	1.4	-1.5	1.4	0.3
Europe and Central Asia	29.8	33.1	26.1	23.8	46.1	36.2	81.3	54.0	42.7	33.6	29.7	34.2	51.4	20.9	16.6	9.8	-16.4	-2.0
Total	70.6	65.7	62.9	57.2	62.9	69.8	72.4	67.9	61.7	53.7	58.0	73.5	1.8	2.2	-1.2	-3.6	-4.9	3.8
Emerging Countries and Developing Countries																		
Americas	85.4	47.1	50.6	61.0	56.5	65.1	77.1	72.4	55.9	56.6	57.9	70.7	-8.2	25.3	5.2	-4.4	1.4	5.5
Asia and the Pacific	100.0	59.0	10.6	17.0	26.0	41.6	68.6	0.3	9.6	12.3	25.3	55.7	-31.4	-58.7	-1.0	-4.7	-0.8	14.0
Europe and Central Asia	50.8	47.9	51.0	40.9	40.1	56.5	69.3	50.1	43.1	47.6	47.5	76.8	18.5	2.2	-8.0	6.7	7.4	20.2
Total	55.0	48.6	44.3	36.4	36.3	50.7	84.7	47.8	38.9	41.7	43.5	67.4	29.7	-0.8	-5.4	5.2	7.2	16.7
Developed Countries																		
Africa	81.4	83.5	82.9	81.1	86.8	89.0	48.8	75.9	77.1	75.4	76.2	88.6	-32.5	-7.6	-5.8	-5.7	-10.6	-0.4
Americas	59.0	50.2	46.3	45.2	41.5	44.4	96.0	43.1	41.3	41.5	45.2	57.1	37.0	-7.1	-5.0	-3.8	3.7	12.7
Arab States	80.3	62.2	57.0	61.5	54.2	52.3	75.5	88.7	69.6	72.5	62.8	90.6	-4.8	26.5	12.6	11.0	8.6	38.3
Asia and the Pacific	70.6	67.8	63.5	54.5	59.3	75.0	72.1	75.1	64.9	52.4	59.8	75.9	1.6	7.4	1.4	-2.1	0.5	0.8
Europe and Central Asia	43.7	42.2	43.1	37.1	41.0	53.3	72.1	51.5	43.0	45.0	45.1	74.9	28.4	9.3	-0.1	7.9	4.1	21.6
Total	69.6	63.9	59.9	52.9	55.8	66.2	0.0	65.4	57.3	50.6	52.7	71.8	-69.6	1.5	-2.6	-2.3	-3.0	5.6
World																		

	Men										Women										Gender gap (women-men)							
	Age groups (%)					Age groups (%)					Age groups (%)					Age groups (% points)												
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+				
Own-account workers																												
Africa	95.2	93.6	93.4	94.1	94.7	96.9	95.8	95.0	94.8	96.2	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4		
Americas	89.5	83.8	82.1	80.3	79.7	90.8	90.2	84.0	83.7	84.6	86.6	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	
Arab States	77.5	73.7	70.6	71.5	69.6	62.6	95.0	92.0	88.3	89.6	90.5	87.8	17.6	17.6	18.4	17.7	18.4	17.7	18.1	18.4	17.7	18.1	18.4	17.7	18.1	18.4	17.7	18.1
Asia and the Pacific	94.5	91.2	90.0	89.5	91.4	93.6	95.4	88.7	87.0	84.3	87.6	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	
Europe and Central Asia	78.1	50.5	46.1	48.5	71.7	74.1	72.9	61.3	48.6	49.0	52.9	66.5	-5.2	10.7	2.5	0.5	-18.9	-7.7	-18.9	-7.7	-18.9	-7.7	-18.9	-7.7	-18.9	-7.7	-18.9	
Total	93.5	90.1	89.0	88.6	90.2	93.2	94.7	89.4	87.7	85.3	88.4	93.2	1.1	-0.6	-1.3	-3.3	-1.8	0.1	-1.3	-3.3	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	
Emerging countries																												
Americas	87.9	75.2	81.7	73.0	64.3	68.8	80.8	86.8	82.2	72.2	69.9	82.9	-7.0	11.6	0.5	-0.8	5.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	
Asia and the Pacific	73.5	40.1	68.5	44.1	64.5	86.6	100.0	89.4	60.9	49.2	65.5	91.3	26.5	49.3	-7.7	5.1	1.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Europe and Central Asia	88.3	79.7	73.6	66.3	69.0	83.5	89.1	73.8	68.2	69.3	71.7	87.2	0.8	-5.9	-5.5	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	87.7	75.4	75.0	64.4	66.4	81.0	87.0	77.7	71.5	67.8	69.7	88.1	-0.7	2.4	-3.5	3.3	3.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	
Developed countries																												
Africa	95.2	93.6	93.4	94.1	94.7	96.9	95.8	95.0	94.8	96.2	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	
Americas	89.4	83.1	82.0	79.3	76.8	87.3	89.4	84.3	83.5	82.9	82.6	88.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	3.5	5.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Arab States	77.5	73.7	70.6	71.5	69.6	62.6	95.0	92.0	88.3	89.6	90.5	87.8	17.6	18.4	17.7	18.4	17.7	18.1	20.9	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Asia and the Pacific	94.5	91.0	89.9	89.2	90.8	93.3	95.4	88.7	86.9	84.1	87.0	92.8	0.9	-2.4	-3.0	-5.1	-3.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Europe and Central Asia	84.3	66.5	62.2	59.3	70.0	79.3	82.4	69.7	61.3	61.5	66.3	78.5	-1.9	3.2	-0.9	2.2	-3.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Total	93.4	89.6	88.6	87.6	88.7	92.3	94.4	89.1	87.1	84.6	86.8	92.8	1.1	-0.6	-1.4	-3.1	-2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Note: “...” : not available. Global and regional estimates based on data for 110 countries representing 85 per cent of the world employed population and based on country data for the latest available year. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. Contributing family workers are by definition all in informal employment independently of the formal or informal nature of the economic units and independently of age.

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Table C.4 Informality and working time by sex for total employment and for employees

Table C.4.1 Percentage of people working less than X or more than X hours a week by sex | Total employment

	Percentage of people working less than X or more than X hours a week by sex / Informal employment										Women						
	Total					Men					Women						
	% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours		% working less than X hours	% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours		% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours		% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours	
	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>35 hours	>60 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	
Africa	12.5	18.0	39.0	31.7	14.0	9.9	14.3	32.0	37.5	16.8	16.0	22.8	47.5	24.7	10.7		
Americas	11.3	19.4	37.6	22.7	8.4	6.6	12.4	27.8	26.8	9.5	17.8	29.0	51.0	17.0	6.8		
Arab States	7.6	11.6	37.6	35.2	16.7	6.1	10.0	34.0	37.7	18.0	19.8	25.3	67.1	14.8	5.2		
Asia and the Pacific	5.7	7.1	21.5	52.2	14.9	4.2	5.3	17.0	57.3	16.8	7.2	9.4	26.9	45.7	12.9		
Europe and Central Asia	4.9	7.6	21.7	29.5	11.8	3.2	5.4	16.5	36.3	15.2	7.2	10.5	28.4	21.1	7.7		
Total	7.2	10.0	25.8	45.7	14.1	5.2	7.2	20.2	51.3	16.2	9.9	13.8	33.2	38.2	11.7		
Americas	7.7	13.6	29.4	21.2	3.5	5.4	10.1	21.7	27.3	4.6	10.5	17.8	38.8	13.7	2.2		
Asia and the Pacific	10.5	17.2	36.1	27.7	8.0	7.7	13.0	27.9	33.0	9.3	13.8	22.0	45.6	21.6	6.6		
Europe and Central Asia	4.2	7.7	23.5	26.7	4.7	2.4	4.1	13.9	35.2	6.2	7.2	12.9	36.9	14.7	2.6		
Total	7.1	12.3	28.9	24.8	5.1	5.0	8.5	20.2	31.6	6.3	10.2	17.2	39.9	16.1	3.5		
Africa	12.5	18.0	39.0	31.7	14.0	9.9	14.3	32.0	37.5	16.8	16.0	22.8	47.5	24.7	10.7		
Americas	10.6	18.3	36.0	22.4	7.5	6.4	12.0	26.7	26.9	8.6	16.4	26.8	48.6	16.4	5.9		
Arab States	7.6	11.6	37.6	35.2	16.7	6.1	10.0	34.0	37.7	18.0	19.8	25.3	67.1	14.8	5.2		
Asia and the Pacific	5.7	7.3	21.7	51.8	14.8	4.3	5.4	17.2	56.9	16.7	7.3	9.6	27.3	45.2	12.8		
Europe and Central Asia	4.6	7.7	22.4	28.4	9.0	2.9	4.9	15.4	35.8	11.5	7.2	11.4	31.8	18.6	5.7		

	Total										Men						Women					
	% working less than X hours			% working more than X hours			% working less than X hours			% working more than X hours			% working less than X hours			% working more than X hours			% working less than X hours			
	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	>80 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	>80 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours
Percentage of people working less than X or more than X hours a week by sex Formal employment																						
Africa	2.0	3.2	13.5	30.9	13.1	1.7	2.6	11.1	34.5	14.7	2.5	4.2	17.9	23.7	10.0							
Americas	1.3	3.5	12.8	20.0	6.1	1.0	2.4	9.2	24.4	7.9	1.7	5.2	18.1	13.3	3.4							
Arab States	3.2	6.5	42.0	29.2	14.3	2.7	5.2	36.0	33.6	16.5	6.0	14.4	75.4	4.0	1.0							
Asia and the Pacific	0.9	1.5	6.1	45.2	11.5	0.9	1.5	6.0	50.0	13.2	0.9	1.6	5.9	39.2	9.1							
Europe and Central Asia	1.1	2.5	9.3	19.3	6.6	0.7	1.6	5.9	25.0	9.1	1.6	3.6	13.4	12.3	3.5							
Total	1.1	2.1	8.2	37.4	10.2	1.0	1.7	7.1	42.2	12.1	1.2	2.5	9.5	31.1	7.5							
Americas	5.6	10.9	25.3	18.2	3.0	4.2	7.8	19.2	24.3	4.0	7.1	14.2	31.9	11.5	1.9							
Asia and the Pacific	6.3	11.2	23.9	25.5	5.9	3.2	5.1	11.3	35.3	8.4	10.6	19.7	41.7	11.7	2.3							
Europe and Central Asia	2.4	5.2	19.9	12.8	1.8	0.7	1.7	7.4	18.1	2.7	4.3	9.0	33.9	6.8	0.9							
Total	4.2	8.2	22.4	16.9	3.0	2.4	4.4	12.1	23.4	4.2	6.3	12.5	34.5	9.2	1.5							
Developed countries																						
Africa	2.0	3.2	13.5	30.9	13.1	1.7	2.6	11.1	34.5	14.7	2.5	4.2	17.9	23.7	10.0							
Americas	3.5	7.3	19.3	19.1	4.5	2.6	5.0	14.1	24.4	6.0	4.7	10.2	25.8	12.3	2.6							
Arab States	3.2	6.5	42.0	29.2	14.3	2.7	5.2	36.0	33.6	16.5	6.0	14.4	75.4	4.0	1.0							
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.7	8.3	42.8	10.8	1.2	1.9	6.6	48.2	12.6	2.1	3.8	10.3	35.8	8.2							
Europe and Central Asia	2.1	4.4	16.8	14.7	3.3	0.7	1.7	7.0	20.2	4.7	3.6	7.6	28.1	8.4	1.6							
Total	2.2	4.2	13.1	30.3	7.7	1.4	2.6	8.7	36.2	9.5	3.1	6.3	18.8	22.9	5.3							
Emerging countries																						
Africa																						
Americas																						
Arab States																						
Asia and the Pacific																						
Europe and Central Asia																						
Total																						
World																						

Table C.4.2 Percentage of people working less than X or more than X hours a week by sex | Employees

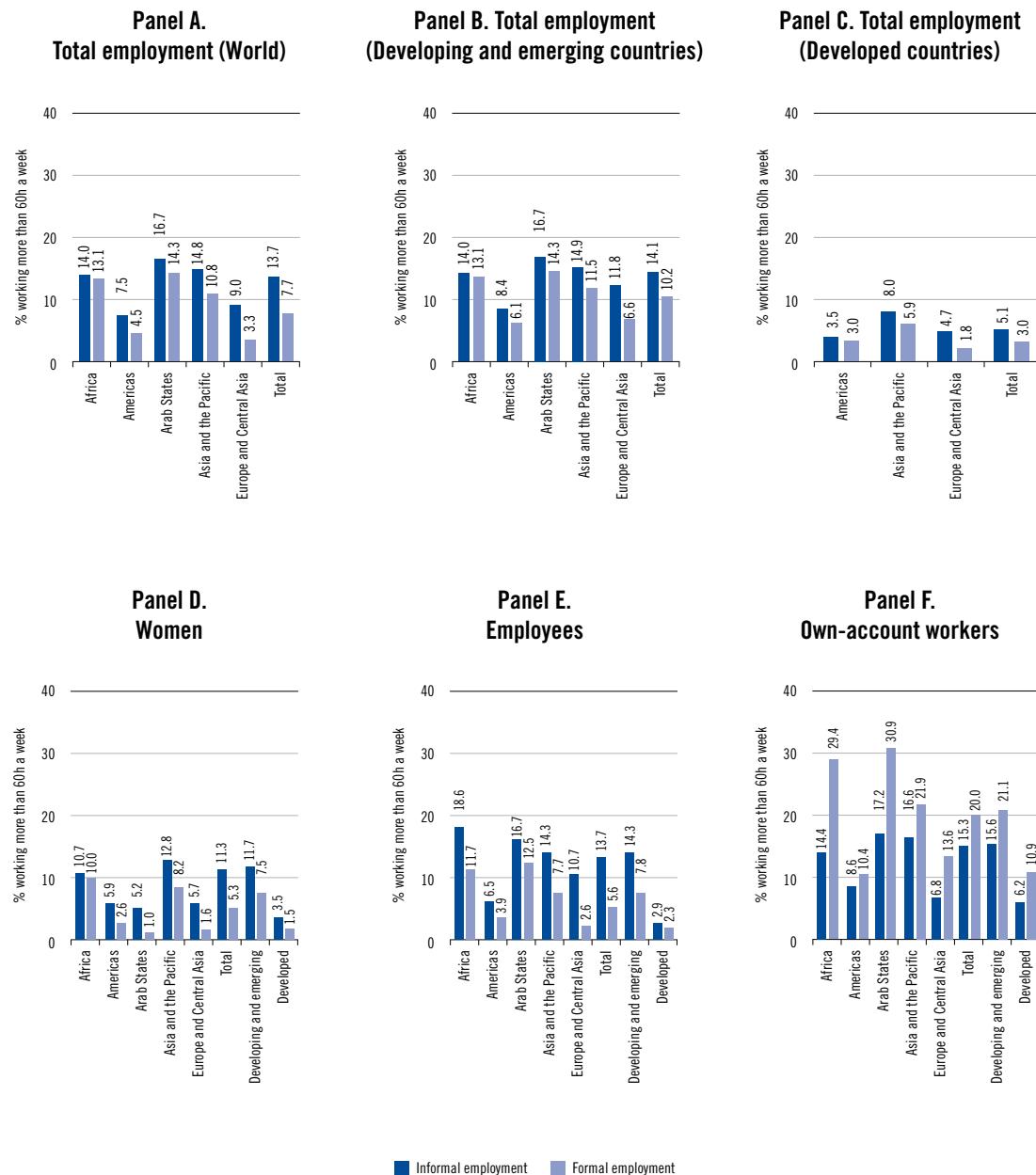
	Total				Men				Women			
	% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours		% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours		% working less than X hours		% working more than X hours	
	<15 hours	>20 hours	<25 hours	>60 hours	<15 hours	>20 hours	<20 hours	>35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	<15 hours	>35 hours
Percentage of people working less than X or more than X hours a week by sex Informal wage employment												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Emerging countries												
Americas	4.9	10.0	23.5	16.3	1.8	3.3	7.6	15.9	21.7	2.7	6.5	12.5
Asia and the Pacific	7.5	14.1	32.1	23.3	7.0	4.4	9.9	22.1	28.0	11.0	10.7	18.4
Europe and Central Asia	5.7	10.6	28.1	9.4	1.5	3.0	6.0	16.1	13.9	1.9	8.3	14.8
Total	5.7	11.0	26.6	15.7	2.9	3.4	7.6	17.2	20.8	3.8	7.9	14.4
Developed countries												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	6.9	13.8	29.4	21.2	6.5	4.2	9.2	21.4	26.7	8.5	10.0	19.3
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.7	2.8	9.8	56.2	14.3	1.3	2.3	8.5	58.5	15.5	2.3	3.8
Europe and Central Asia	3.3	5.8	16.2	25.2	10.7	1.9	3.6	10.3	31.7	13.4	5.0	8.6
Total	3.3	5.7	14.7	48.0	13.7	2.4	4.2	11.8	51.7	15.3	4.9	8.6
World												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	6.9	13.8	29.4	21.2	6.5	4.2	9.2	21.4	26.7	8.5	10.0	19.3
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.7	2.8	9.8	56.2	14.3	1.3	2.3	8.5	58.5	15.5	2.3	3.8
Europe and Central Asia	3.3	5.8	16.2	25.2	10.7	1.9	3.6	10.3	31.7	13.4	5.0	8.6
Total	3.3	5.7	14.7	48.0	13.7	2.4	4.2	11.8	51.7	15.3	4.9	8.6
Women												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Men												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Women												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Men												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Women												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Men												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Women												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Men												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3	3.4	5.5
Total	3.1	5.4	13.9	50.0	14.3	2.3	4.0	11.6	53.2	15.7	4.6	8.1
Women												
Africa	8.7	14.1	25.7	40.3	18.6	7.1	10.8	21.5	44.3	20.7	12.4	22.3
Americas	7.5	14.9	31.3	22.8	7.9	4.5	9.7	23.0	28.1	10.1	11.3	21.8
Arab States	5.6	10.2	33.7	36.4	16.7	5.4	9.9	32.2	37.5	17.2	10.4	16.1
Asia and the Pacific	1.6	2.6	9.4	56.8	14.4	1.3	2.2	8.3	58.9	15.5	2.1	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	3.9	11.4	31.6	13.5	1.5	2.9	8.5	37.5	16.3		

	Total										Men						Women					
	% working less than X hours			% working more than X hours			% working less than X hours			% working more than X hours			% working less than X hours			% working more than X hours			% working less than X hours			
	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	>80 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	>80 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours	<15 hours	<20 hours	<35 hours	>48 hours	>60 hours
Percentage of people working less than X or more than X hours a week by sex Formal wage employment																						
Africa	5.1	5.7	14.2	28.3	11.7	4.2	4.7	12.1	31.2	12.6	7.2	8.0	18.4	22.4	10.1							
Americas	0.9	3.0	11.9	17.7	5.2	0.6	1.7	7.6	22.5	7.3	1.3	4.8	17.7	11.3	2.4							
Arab States	3.2	6.7	44.1	25.8	12.5	2.7	5.3	38.3	30.0	14.6	5.8	13.7	73.7	4.0	0.8							
Asia and the Pacific	0.4	0.7	4.0	40.6	8.5	0.4	0.6	3.5	44.3	10.2	0.4	0.8	4.4	35.8	6.3							
Europe and Central Asia	1.0	2.3	9.0	16.6	5.4	0.5	1.3	5.2	21.3	7.5	1.5	3.3	13.1	11.4	3.0							
Total	1.0	1.8	7.4	31.8	7.8	0.9	1.4	5.8	35.7	9.6	1.2	2.4	9.5	26.6	5.3							
Americas	5.7	10.9	25.3	17.4	2.8	4.3	7.9	19.3	23.3	3.7	7.2	14.2	31.7	11.1	1.8							
Asia and the Pacific	6.7	12.0	25.6	22.3	4.1	4.3	5.5	11.9	32.2	6.3	10.8	20.3	43.1	9.7	1.2							
Europe and Central Asia	2.4	5.2	20.1	10.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	7.3	15.3	1.9	4.2	8.9	33.8	6.0	0.7							
Total	4.3	8.4	22.9	15.2	2.3	2.6	4.6	12.3	21.4	3.4	6.3	12.7	34.7	8.4	1.2							
Developed countries																						
Africa	5.1	5.7	14.2	28.3	11.7	4.2	4.7	12.1	31.2	12.6	7.2	8.0	18.4	22.4	10.1							
Americas	3.5	7.3	19.2	17.6	3.9	2.6	5.0	13.7	22.9	5.4	4.7	10.2	25.8	11.2	2.0							
Arab States	3.2	6.7	44.1	25.8	12.5	2.7	5.3	38.3	30.0	14.6	5.8	13.7	73.7	4.0	0.8							
Asia and the Pacific	1.5	2.7	7.8	37.3	7.7	1.0	1.5	5.0	42.1	9.5	2.2	4.2	11.2	31.2	5.4							
Europe and Central Asia	2.0	4.4	16.8	12.6	2.6	0.6	1.6	6.7	17.1	3.6	3.5	7.4	27.8	7.6	1.4							
Total	2.4	4.5	13.6	25.1	5.6	1.5	2.6	8.3	30.2	7.2	3.4	6.8	20.2	18.9	3.5							

Note: Global and regional estimates based on 106 countries representing 88 per cent of the world employed population and based on country data for the latest available year. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector.

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.

Figure C.2 Proportion of workers working more than 60 hours a week, depending on the formal or informal nature of their main job



Note: Global and regional estimates based on 106 countries representing 88 per cent of the world employed population and based on country data for the latest available year. Harmonized definition of informal employment and employment in the informal sector.

Source: ILO calculations based on national labour force or similar household survey data. See appendix A.2 for original sources and years.