

Gender differences in employment in the informal economy

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1. Introduction

The informal economy plays an important role for employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction in many countries, especially developing and transition countries. However, workers in the informal economy also lack legal and social protections. This paper will present sex-disaggregated data on employment in the informal economy and its components for more than 40 countries, and highlight some of the main findings derived from the data to reveal gender-specific differences. Such data are needed as an evidence-based tool to advance understanding of the informal economy and its economic contribution, to show its diversity, to point out gender dimensions, to inform the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies, and to enhance the visibility of workers in the informal economy.

2. Data sources and definitions

The data presented in this paper result from an ILO project to compile, process and analyse statistics on employment in the informal economy, and to make them available for data users and policy makers worldwide. They were obtained from a range of sources: responses to a questionnaire, which the ILO had sent to countries to request data and meta-data on the topic; special tabulations of national survey data accessible to the ILO, including the household survey micro-data base held by the ILO/SIALC for Latin American countries; extracts from survey reports, etc. The primary data source were national labour force surveys in most cases, and informal sector surveys, living standards measurement surveys or other household surveys in some other cases.

Matrix: Employment in the informal economy

Production units	Informal jobs	Formal jobs
Informal enterprises	A	B
Other units of production	C	D

The conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of employment in the informal economy adopted by the ILO International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) distinguishes between informality from the perspective of *production units* as observation units on the one hand and that of *jobs* as observation units on the other. Thus, two concepts are involved: employment in the *informal sector* referring to employment in informal enterprises, and *informal employment* referring to employment in informal jobs. Employment in the informal economy can then be defined as the sum of employment in the informal sector and informal employment found outside the informal sector (A+B+C). This paper presents data on: (i) *employment in the informal sector* (A+B), including employees holding formal jobs (if any) in informal enterprises (B); (ii) *informal employment outside the informal sector* (C), i.e. contributing family workers in formal enterprises, employees holding informal jobs in formal enterprises (incl. government units and non-profit institutions) or as paid domestic workers employed by households, and own-account workers producing goods exclusively for own final use by their household; and (iii) total *informal employment* (A+C), excluding employees with formal jobs in informal enterprises.

The *informal sector* was defined by the 15th ICLS (1993) as private unincorporated enterprises

that are unregistered or small in terms of the number of employed persons (e.g. less than 5 employees). An enterprise is unincorporated if it is not constituted as a separate legal entity independently of its owner(s) and does not maintain a complete set of accounts. Units engaged in the production of goods or services exclusively for own final use by the household are excluded, as well as enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. National statistical definitions of the informal sector vary to some extent; however, the countries, for which data are presented in this paper, all use informal sector definitions in line with the international definition.

Informal employment was defined by the 17th ICLS (2003) as encompassing: (a) own-account workers and employers employed in their own informal enterprises; (b) members of informal producers' cooperatives (not established as legal entities); (c) own-account workers producing goods exclusively for own final use by their household (if considered employed given that the production comprises an important contribution to total household consumption); (d) contributing family workers in formal or informal enterprises; and (e) employees holding informal jobs in formal enterprises, informal enterprises, or as paid domestic workers employed by households. In line with the international definition, countries, for which data are shown in this paper, define employees holding informal jobs as employees not covered by social security as employed persons, or not entitled to other employment benefits such as paid annual or sick leave.

Wage employment refers to employees, and *self-employment* to the sum of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. For the tables presented in this paper, persons with more than one job during the survey reference period were classified as being employed in the informal sector or in an informal job on the basis of the characteristics of their main job. The same applies to their classification by status in employment.

3. Main findings

Table 1: *Informal non-agricultural employment* represents 6.1% (Serbia) to 83.5% (India) of total non-agricultural employment. Shares of less than 20% are observed for Serbia, FYR of Macedonia, Rep. of Moldova and Armenia. Shares of more than 60% are found for India, Mali, Tanzania, Bolivia, Honduras, Madagascar, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Zambia, Uganda, Viet Nam, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Ecuador. In most countries, employed women are more likely than employed men to have informal jobs; exceptions are Argentina, Venezuela, Egypt, Armenia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, West Bank & Gaza Strip, FYR of Macedonia, Rep. of Moldova, and Serbia. *Employment in the informal sector*, which is characterised by a high proportion of self-employment (especially own-account workers), is the major component of informal non-agricultural employment in all countries/territories but the Rep. of Moldova and the West Bank & Gaza Strip. It accounts for 3.5% (Serbia) to 72.5% (Philippines) of total non-agricultural employment. The share of informal sector employment in total non-agricultural employment seems to decline as the level of economic and social development of countries rises. In 28 of the 41 countries with available data, employed men are more likely than employed women to work in the informal sector. There are 8 African countries among the 13 countries, where the informal sector represents a relatively more important source of employment for women than for men. *Informal employment outside the informal sector*, of which wage employment is the largest segment, makes up 3.0% (Serbia) to 37.3% of total non-agricultural employment. The highest shares are observed for the West Bank & Gaza Strip (37.3%), Paraguay (32.8%), Tanzania (25.0%), Viet Nam (25.0%) and Ecuador (24.0%). Employed women are more likely than employed men to have informal jobs outside the informal sector in all countries/territories except Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Uganda, Armenia, Viet Nam, West Bank & Gaza Strip, and Serbia.

Table 2: As the informal sector is a major source for the self-generation of employment, and as all contributing family work is – by definition – considered informal employment, for all

countries listed in the table non-agricultural self-employment is much more likely to be informal than non-agricultural wage employment. In all countries except Armenia, FYR of Macedonia, Rep. of Moldova, Serbia and the Ukraine, women, who are self-employed in non-agricultural activities, have a higher – and sometimes much higher – probability than their male counterparts to hold informal jobs. Apart from Mauritius, this applies even when contributing family workers are excluded and the analysis is focused on the remaining groups of self-employed persons: employers, own-account workers and, where relevant, members of producers' cooperatives. Among persons in wage employment, agricultural employees (many of whom are men) have a higher – and in many countries much higher – probability to be in informal employment than non-agricultural employees. This applies to all countries but Mali, and to women and men (with the exception of women in Uruguay and Zambia). While in most Latin American and African countries female non-agricultural employees are more likely than male non-agricultural employees to have informal jobs, in all Asian countries (except India) and in all European countries the share of those with informal jobs is higher for male than for female non-agricultural employees. The prevalence of informal employment among formal sector employees varies among countries. The lowest rates are observed for Kyrgyzstan (0%), Serbia (m: 3.5%; w: 2.6%), FYR of Macedonia (m: 5.3%; w: 5.6%), and Uruguay (m: 8.4%; w: 5.7%), and the highest for Paraguay (m: 53.7%; w: 48.1%), Bolivia (m: 51.6%; w: 47.7%), India (m: 44.6%; w: 54.5%) and Mali (m: 51.7%; w: 44.5%). In all countries except Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Liberia, Madagascar, Zambia, India and FYR of Macedonia, male employees in the formal sector are more likely than their female colleagues to have informal jobs. For most countries shown in the table, the vast majority of male and female employees in the informal sector hold informal jobs. A substantial proportion of informal sector employees with formal jobs can be found for Costa Rica (both sexes), Nicaragua (women), Uruguay (both sexes), Lesotho (both sexes), Zambia (men), Philippines (women) and Serbia (both sexes). Similarly, in all of the countries shown in the table the majority of paid domestic workers have informal jobs. In most of the countries with available data, female domestic workers are more likely than male domestic workers to be in informal employment; exceptions are Argentina, Mali, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia. Important shares of formal employment are observed for male domestic workers in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Liberia, for female domestic workers in Mali, and for male and female domestic workers in Uruguay, Venezuela and Uganda.

Table 3: In most countries men outnumber women in employment in the informal sector. Only in few countries (El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Zimbabwe) more women than men work in the informal sector. This is due to a high share of women among self-employed persons in the informal sector in these and some other countries. By contrast, in all countries many more men than women work as informal sector employees. In 18 of the 33 countries with available data, men outnumber women in informal non-agricultural employment outside the informal sector. There are, however, marked differences by type of informal employment. In 22 of the countries, women's share in informal self-employment outside the informal sector is higher than men's. However, in all countries except the Rep. of Moldova there are more men than women among formal sector employees holding informal jobs. By contrast, in all countries/territories except Liberia, Armenia, West Bank & Gaza Strip women prevail among paid domestic workers with informal jobs. The female share is generally the highest (84-99%) in Latin American countries. As a result, in all countries except Honduras, Peru, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Viet Nam women's share in total informal non-agricultural employment is higher than their share in employment in the informal sector. However, women outnumber men in total informal non-agricultural employment only in few countries: El Salvador (55.8%), Peru (51.2%), Liberia (60.1%), Madagascar (52.8%), Mali (55.3%) and Namibia (51.4%). Their measured share is particularly low in Egypt (6.9%) and the West Bank & Gaza Strip (11.2%).

Table 1: Informal non-agricultural employment and its components by sex

Country	Year	Informal employment			Employment in the informal sector (IS)			Informal employment outside the IS		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		as % of total (male/female) non-agricultural employment								
Argentina	2009 (IV)	49.7	49.8	49.6	32.1	36.9	25.7	17.9	13.2	24.3
Bolivia	2006	75.1	72.4	78.5	52.1	51.0	53.6	23.5	22.1	25.2
Brazil	2009	42.2	39.2	45.9	24.3	27.7	20.1	18.0	11.6	25.8
Colombia	2010 (II)	59.6	57.0	62.7	52.2	53.1	51.2	9.3	6.0	13.0
Costa Rica	2009 (Jul.)	43.8	42.2	46.0	37.0	38.4	35.0	11.2	8.2	15.5
Dominican Republic	2009	48.5	46.7	51.4	29.4	33.1	23.6	19.4	13.9	28.0
Ecuador	2009 (IV)	60.9	58.8	63.7	37.3	38.4	35.8	24.0	20.9	28.2
El Salvador	2009	66.4	60.1	72.5	53.4	48.5	58.1	14.8	13.5	16.0
Honduras	2009	73.9	73.0	74.8	58.3	56.6	59.9	17.0	17.6	16.3
Mexico	2009 (II)	53.7	50.8	57.8	34.1	35.7	31.8	20.2	15.9	26.2
Nicaragua	2009	65.7	64.9	66.6	54.4	55.9	52.7	15.0	13.0	17.2
Panama	2009 (Aug.)	43.8	41.8	46.5	27.7	28.9	26.0	16.3	13.2	20.6
Paraguay	2009	70.7	67.9	74.4	37.9	38.9	36.7	32.8	29.1	37.7
Peru	2009	70.6	65.5	76.2	50.2	45.3	55.8	21.1	20.9	21.2
Uruguay	2009	39.8	39.4	40.3	33.9	38.3	28.9	9.8	5.3	15.0
Venezuela	2009 (I)	47.5	47.5	47.4	36.3	37.8	34.1	11.8	10.4	13.7
Côte d'Ivoire	2008				69.7	60.5	82.8			
Egypt	2009	51.2	56.3	23.1						
Ethiopia (urban areas)	2004				41.4	36.3	47.9			
Lesotho	2008	34.9	34.1	36.1	49.1	49.9	48.1	21.6	20.0	23.7
Liberia	2008	60.0	47.4	72.0	49.5	33.4	65.4	10.8	14.6	6.6
Madagascar	2005	73.6	66.8	81.0	51.8	40.7	63.8	21.9	26.2	17.2
Mali	2004	81.8	74.2	89.2	71.4	62.9	79.6	11.3	12.6	10.1
Mauritius	2009				9.3	10.6	6.7			
Namibia	2008	43.9	41.1	47.0						

Table 1: Informal non-agricultural employment and its components by sex (continued)

Country	Year	Informal employment			Employment in the informal sector (IS)			Informal employment outside the IS		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		as % of total (male/female) non-agricultural employment								
South Africa	2010	32.7	29.5	36.8	17.8	18.6	16.8	14.9	10.9	20.0
Tanzania, U. R. of	2005-2006	76.2	70.9	82.8	51.7	53.2	49.8	25.0	18.4	33.3
Uganda	2010	68.5	66.5	71.2	59.2	57.0	62.1	13.5	14.9	11.6
Zambia	2008	69.5	62.9	80.1	64.6	60.9	70.3	11.7	11.3	12.4
Zimbabwe	2004	51.6	42.7	65.9	39.6	31.2	53.1			
Armenia	2009	19.8	24.8	12.7	10.2	13.7	5.2	9.6	11.1	7.5
India	2004-2005	83.5	82.7	86.6	68.8	70.0	64.0	15.4	13.4	23.3
Kyrgyzstan	2009				59.2	65.4	50.7			
Pakistan	2003-2004				70.0	70.4	65.7			
Philippines	2008	70.1	69.9	70.2	72.5	76.4	67.8	11.5	7.1	16.9
Sri Lanka	2009	62.1	65.2	55.7	50.5	54.7	41.8	11.6	10.6	13.9
Thailand	2010	42.3	41.2	43.5						
Viet Nam	2009	68.2	69.4	66.8	43.5	43.3	43.7	25.0	26.4	23.4
West Bank & Gaza Strip	2010	58.5	59.9	42.0	21.3	22.7	14.0	37.2	37.2	28.0
Macedonia, FYR	2010	12.6	15.4	8.1	7.6	10.7	2.8	5.2	5.0	5.6
Moldova, Rep. of	2009	15.9	20.8	11.4	7.3	12.4	2.6	8.6	8.4	8.8
Russian Federation	2010				12.1	13.3	10.9			
Serbia	2010	6.1	7.5	4.3	3.5	4.6	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.6
Turkey	2009	30.6	30.1	32.6						
Ukraine	2009				9.4	12.4	6.4			

Note: Due to the existence of some formal wage employment in the informal sector, for some countries total informal employment is slightly lower than the sum of informal sector employment and informal employment outside the informal sector.

Source: ILO Department of Statistics

Table 2: Informal employment as % of total employment by sex and status in employment

Country	Year	Sex	Informal non-agricultural self-employment			Informal wage employment					
			Total	EMP, OAW, MPC*	CFW*	Total	Agri-cultural employees	Non-agricultural employees			
								Total	Formal sector	Informal sector	Domestic work
as % of total employment in the same industrial/status-in-employment categories											
Argentina	2009 (IV)	M	93.4	93.3	100.0	33.5	45.1	33.3	20.9	97.7	95.5
		F	94.3	93.9	100.0	38.6	51.7	38.5	17.8	95.6	86.1
Bolivia	2006	M	82.8	80.1	100.0	66.6	83.9	65.3	51.6	96.1	58.7
		F	91.8	89.7	100.0	64.1	96.0	63.5	47.7	96.4	95.0
Brazil	2009	M	71.5	70.1	100.0	30.8	65.2	25.9	15.8	98.9	55.2
		F	79.0	75.9	100.0	36.6	62.0	36.1	17.4	98.8	73.7
Colombia	2010 (II)	M	80.0	79.0	100.0	40.8	71.1	32.2	15.7	82.6	58.0
		F	82.9	80.8	100.0	42.4	58.0	41.8	16.5	83.3	87.2
Costa Rica	2009 (Jul.)	M	91.5	91.2	100.0	26.6	41.3	24.1	13.0	68.6	65.3
		F	97.3	97.0	100.0	28.7	28.9	28.7	9.7	57.0	83.0
Dominican Republic	2009	M	63.9	63.1	100.0	31.7	51.8	30.2	25.8	89.2	100.0
		F	73.1	70.4	100.0	41.4	59.7	41.3	22.5	87.2	100.0
Ecuador	2009 (IV)	M	66.9	63.4	100.0	63.3	88.9	54.4	39.7	97.1	79.4
		F	80.1	74.2	100.0	52.9	80.6	50.3	35.4	94.7	86.2
El Salvador	2009	M	97.8	97.5	100.0	55.8	93.1	45.1	25.0	90.8	87.1
		F	99.6	99.5	100.0	48.8	89.6	47.0	17.4	83.8	98.4
Honduras	2009	M	93.6	92.7	100.0	73.2	95.7	60.5	42.1	94.0	78.8
		F	97.5	96.9	100.0	48.9	89.0	46.7	31.3	76.8	86.0
Mexico	2009 (II)	M	74.4	71.7	100.0	47.1	88.1	42.1	25.7	95.1	86.4
		F	86.9	82.9	100.0	43.7	74.7	43.2	25.7	95.2	96.0
Nicaragua	2009	M	92.2	91.4	100.0	59.1	88.0	49.7	27.0	83.0	89.5
		F	95.8	95.1	100.0	42.5	67.9	41.7	14.3	65.0	94.9

Table 2: Informal employment as % of total employment by sex and status in employment (continued)

Country	Year	Sex	Informal non-agricultural self-employment			Informal wage employment					
			Total	EMP, OAW, MPC*	CFW*	Total	Agri-cultural employees	Non-agricultural employees			
								Total	Formal sector	Informal sector	Domestic work
as % of total employment in the same industrial/status-in-employment categories											
Panama	2009 (Aug.)	M	94.2	94.1	100.0	27.1	61.4	22.0	17.5	93.4	65.2
		F	97.3	97.0	100.0	27.0	41.0	26.9	14.5	87.4	82.6
Paraguay	2009	M	74.3	71.1	100.0	67.8	96.5	64.8	53.7	99.6	100.0
		F	82.8	79.9	100.0	69.3	93.3	68.7	48.1	100.0	99.8
Peru	2009	M	89.2	88.0	100.0	56.7	85.4	50.7	40.7	93.9	77.1
		F	95.8	95.1	100.0	58.1	89.8	54.4	39.3	86.6	86.4
Uruguay	2009	M	93.2	93.1	100.0	18.2	33.2	16.6	8.4	60.2	25.2
		F	96.8	96.6	100.0	21.3	20.5	21.3	5.7	45.6	59.6
Venezuela	2009 (I)	M	75.6	75.4	100.0	31.8	64.4	28.7	19.7	90.1	44.5
		F	85.3	84.9	100.0	24.7	61.6	24.3	19.3	82.8	66.6
Côte d'Ivoire	2008	M	86.8	81.9	100.0						
		F	94.0	92.9	100.0						
Ethiopia (urban areas)	2004	M	77.1	75.1	100.0						
		F	92.1	90.5	100.0						
Lesotho	2008	M	76.1	70.1	100.0	35.5	67.7	32.3	20.3	23.8	78.1
		F	81.2	76.6	100.0	34.3	66.9	33.7	16.7	19.5	91.5
Liberia	2008	M	61.2	56.6	100.0	34.5	53.3	32.3	26.5	81.8	44.4
		F	78.5	76.1	100.0	38.3	50.0	37.2	27.8	100.0	75.0
Madagascar	2005	M	98.7	98.3	100.0	59.8	88.1	52.2	44.5	99.5	n.a.
		F	99.9	99.8	100.0	68.1	94.5	58.0	47.6	100.0	n.a.
Mali	2004	M	77.9	75.9	100.0	67.1	66.0	67.2	51.7	90.4	77.5
		F	96.1	95.8	100.0	62.4	32.0	62.7	44.5	88.5	60.1

Table 2: Informal employment as % of total employment by sex and status in employment (continued)

Country	Year	Sex	Informal non-agricultural self-employment			Informal wage employment					
			Total	EMP, OAW, MPC*	CFW*	Total	Agri-cultural employees	Non-agricultural employees			
								Total	Formal sector	Informal sector	Domestic work
as % of total employment in the same industrial/status-in-employment categories											
Mauritius	2009	M	52.9	51.6	100.0						
		F	64.9	50.0	100.0						
Namibia	2008	M	59.4	57.1	100.0	43.0	62.6	37.7	n.a.	n.a.	87.3
		F	82.8	81.0	100.0	40.7	57.6	39.8	n.a.	n.a.	79.0
South Africa	2010	M	66.5	65.3	100.0	23.2	42.0	21.9	10.0	100.0	96.3
		F	81.2	79.9	100.0	29.3	34.4	29.1	6.3	100.0	99.4
Tanzania, U. R. of	2005-2006	M	79.5	78.9	100.0	63.1	88.6	59.4	44.5	94.4	91.8
		F	89.6	89.1	100.0	63.3	91.2	60.7	38.4	92.5	98.1
Uganda	2010	M	84.2	83.4	100.0	61.8	82.0	53.8	40.0	75.2	67.6
		F	89.2	87.5	100.0	56.3	87.4	46.1	28.9	78.1	52.6
Zambia	2008	M	86.2	84.3	100.0	52.8	79.0	46.1	28.8	63.1	89.5
		F	91.8	88.4	100.0	54.1	36.7	58.8	32.9	80.3	86.2
Armenia	2009	M	69.7	68.1	100.0	19.4	62.2	18.5	10.4	100.0	100.0
		F	65.5	61.4	100.0	10.6	64.3	9.5	6.5	100.0	100.0
India	2004-2005	M	97.2	96.7	100.0	81.5	98.6	70.9	44.6	97.3	98.2
		F	98.8	97.8	100.0	90.4	98.9	73.8	54.5	95.2	99.7
Kyrgyzstan	2009	M	99.8	99.8	100.0	52.9	75.6	51.8	0.0	93.9	n.a.
		F	99.9	99.9	100.0	36.8	85.8	35.8	0.0	89.7	n.a.
Pakistan	2003-2004	M	96.8	96.0	100.0						
		F	99.5	99.2	100.0						
Philippines	2008	M	98.9	98.7	100.0	67.0	93.8	58.7	20.7	72.7	96.0
		F	99.3	99.2	100.0	55.2	93.9	50.8	16.0	49.8	98.0

Table 2: Informal employment as % of total employment by sex and status in employment (continued)

Country	Year	Sex	Informal non-agricultural self-employment			Informal wage employment					
			Total	EMP, OAW, MPC*	CFW*	Total	Agri- cultural employees	Non-agricultural employees			
								Total	Formal sector	Informal sector	Domestic work
as % of total employment in the same industrial/status-in-employment categories											
Sri Lanka	2009	M	84.0	82.6	100.0	59.8	70.6	57.9	24.6	100.0	n.a.
		F	94.5	91.9	100.0	40.6	49.4	38.5	21.6	100.0	n.a.
Viet Nam	2009	M	88.8	86.9	100.0	61.3	86.9	57.7	40.4	98.6	n.a.
		F	94.9	94.0	100.0	43.5	92.6	36.4	27.8	94.0	n.a.
West Bank & Gaza Str.	2010	M	64.4	58.8	100.0	60.6	100.0	58.7	47.7	100.0	100.0
		F	85.7	80.0	100.0	34.9	-	34.9	31.7	100.0	100.0
Macedonia, FYR	2010	M	39.0	33.3	100.0	10.7	27.3	10.0	5.3	92.9	n.a.
		F	20.0	14.3	100.0	7.1	33.3	7.0	5.6	83.3	n.a.
Moldova, Rep. of	2009	M	75.1	74.4	100.0	13.8	33.6	10.7	9.5	100.0	100.0
		F	39.5	36.1	100.0	11.1	38.4	9.3	8.3	100.0	100.0
Russian Federation	2010	M	89.8	89.0	100.0						
		F	92.5	91.8	100.0						
Serbia	2010	M	19.2	16.8	100.0	5.6	24.9	4.8	3.5	69.4	n.a.
		F	16.5	12.5	100.0	3.2	34.5	2.7	2.6	25.9	n.a.
Turkey	2009	M	47.3	42.4	100.0	26.1	81.8	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		F	81.0	72.3	100.0	26.6	96.5	22.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	2009	M	22.3	20.0	100.0		14.4				
		F	15.3	12.2	100.0		10.3				

* **EMP** = Employers; **OAW** = Own-account workers; **MPC** = Members of producers' cooperatives; **CFW** = Contributing family workers

Source: ILO Department of Statistics

Table 3: Share (%) of women in informal non-agricultural employment by component and status in employment

Country	Year	Informal employment			Employment in the informal sector (IS)			Informal employment outside the IS			
		Total	Self- employm.	Wage employm.	Total	Self- employm.	Wage employm.	Total	Self- employm.	Wage employment	
										Formal sector	Domestic work
Argentina	2009 (IV)	42.6	35.3	48.7	34.1	35.3	31.2	57.9	38.5	37.1	96.8
Bolivia	2006	47.0	54.4	38.4	46.2	54.0	23.0	48.1	66.6	36.8	95.5
Brazil	2009	49.0	41.4	55.5	37.4	39.7	30.8	64.5	60.0	43.9	94.7
Colombia	2010 (II)	48.7	46.7	53.5	45.5	46.6	40.9	65.3	62.2	43.9	96.3
Costa Rica	2009 (Jul.)	42.8	40.5	45.6	38.5	40.5	34.8	56.6	59.0	31.3	92.9
Dominican Republic	2009	41.4	32.3	54.0	31.5	31.2	34.8	56.5	63.2	37.6	90.7
Ecuador	2009 (IV)	45.1	53.7	37.3	41.4	51.3	19.0	50.6	73.7	35.9	93.7
El Salvador	2009	55.8	64.5	44.0	55.6	64.6	33.3	55.4	49.7	31.2	92.1
Honduras	2009	49.8	59.7	35.0	50.6	59.6	22.0	47.3	72.4	35.9	89.5
Mexico	2009 (II)	44.8	50.6	40.1	38.8	49.3	19.6	54.0	67.4	39.1	92.1
Nicaragua	2009	49.3	56.0	40.0	47.2	55.9	27.4	55.6	62.7	29.4	83.9
Panama	2009 (Aug.)	44.9	43.4	47.1	39.7	42.5	8.6	53.3	69.1	34.5	90.6
Paraguay	2009	45.2	50.7	41.6	41.6	50.4	16.3	49.5	71.3	32.3	90.2
Peru	2009	51.2	57.0	42.7	52.6	56.8	32.7	47.8	69.4	35.9	95.5
Uruguay	2009	47.2	43.4	54.4	39.7	41.3	35.4	71.2	95.0	34.4	96.7
Venezuela	2009 (I)	42.1	43.6	39.1	39.6	43.5	16.7	48.9	67.0	43.5	98.7
Côte d'Ivoire	2008				49.1	52.4	34.4				
Egypt	2009	6.9									
Ethiopia (urban areas)	2004				51.5	54.2	20.1				
Lesotho	2008	44.0	49.0	43.5	41.7	48.6	41.2	46.9	53.9	36.9	50.5
Liberia	2008	60.1	67.1	26.7	66.2	68.5	21.4	30.6	42.9	24.4	42.9
Madagascar	2005	52.8	62.0	40.3	59.1	62.0	46.1	37.7	-	37.7	n.a.
Mali	2004	55.3	60.5	36.6	56.5	60.6	27.5	45.3	55.5	18.4	86.8
Mauritius	2009				24.1	25.5	19.0				

Table 3: Share (%) of women in informal non-agricultural employment by component and status in employment (continued)

Country	Year	Informal employment			Employment in the informal sector (IS)			Informal employment outside the IS			
		Total	Self- employm.	Wage employm.	Total	Self- employm.	Wage employm.	Total	Self- employm.	Wage employment	
										Formal sector	Domestic work
Namibia	2008	51.4	57.9	49.2							71.0
South Africa	2010	49.4	45.6	51.5	41.4	45.1	35.0	58.8	63.9	30.7	77.2
Tanzania, U. R. of	2005-2006	48.2	54.5	31.0	42.8	46.8	21.3	59.1	81.7	24.7	80.5
Uganda	2010	45.4	53.4	32.3	45.8	52.9	28.7	37.6	90.5	27.4	78.4
Zambia	2008	44.2	50.6	32.6	41.8	50.0	24.3	40.6	76.9	28.0	59.5
Zimbabwe	2004	49.2			51.6						
Armenia	2009	26.7	23.4	28.3	21.2	24.5	17.7	32.5	19.0	33.9	39.4
India	2004-2005	20.7	22.4	18.6	18.5	22.3	11.5	30.1	29.9	22.6	71.2
Kyrgyzstan	2009				36.2	36.5	36.0				
Pakistan	2003-2004				9.1	8.6	9.8				
Philippines	2008	45.2	54.1	37.3	42.2	54.5	32.3	66.1	35.7	35.6	85.1
Sri Lanka	2009	29.3	37.4	23.7	27.1	36.3	18.5	38.9	61.4	36.5	n.a.
Thailand	2010	49.1									
Viet Nam	2009	45.4	56.2	29.5	46.6	56.9	22.3	43.4	54.0	36.2	n.a.
West Bank & Gaza Str.	2010	11.2	13.6	10.5	10.0	13.8	3.8	11.9	0.0	13.6	4.7
Macedonia, FYR	2010	24.6	11.5	33.3	12.8	9.1	17.6	40.7	25.0	43.5	n.a.
Moldova, Rep. of	2009	37.0	19.5	50.9	18.4	18.4	19.1	52.8	47.5	50.9	83.9
Russian Federation	2010				45.4	41.0	47.6				
Serbia	2010	30.6	28.7	32.3	26.2	26.8	25.0	37.9	38.1	37.9	n.a.
Turkey	2009	22.8	24.7	21.4							
Ukraine	2009				34.0	30.1	34.5				

Source: ILO Department of Statistics