

**Inter-regional Workshop on Production of Gender Statistics**  
**Group Workshop**  
**Session on Informal Employment**

1. MDG 3 seeks to “promote gender equality and empower women”. One of the indicators currently used to measure achievement of this goal is “Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agricultural employees”.

- (1a) Discuss the merits and demerits of this indicator when used for measuring achievement of Goal 3.
- (1b) Discuss whether or not the proposed new indicator (see slide 37) is a better indicator than the current one for measuring achievement of Goal 3.
- (1c) Propose another indicator that you believe would be better than the current and proposed new indicator. Explain your choice.

2. What are your conclusions about the relationships of gender, poverty risks of workers and informality of employment based on an analysis of the data in the tables shown below.

**Poverty rates of formal & informal workers by sex**

Country	TOTAL			Men			Women		
	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal
Costa Rica (2003)	9.6	4.7	16.0	10.5	5.8	17.1	8.1	2.5	14.2
Egypt (1998)	47.6	21.3	50.9	50.3	23.7	52.3	40.6	10.8	46.0
El Salvador (2003)	31.2	14.3	38.5	34.1	16.1	41.8	27.3	12.4	33.7
Ghana (1998/99)	65.2	44.0	67.5	62.9	40.6	66.3	66.7	44.1	68.4

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**Relative poverty rates of formal & informal workers by sex and status in employment**

		Formal			Informal		
		Own-account	Private wage	Public wage	Own-account	Private wage	Unpaid
Costa Rica	Women	n.a.	100	n.a.	735	330	757
	Men	n.a.	100	51	249	205	158
Egypt	Women	n.a.	100	64	416	293	219
	Men	69	100	100	218	200	86
El Salvador	Women	n.a.	100	30	233	207	206
	Men	197	100	80	179	197	214
Ghana	Women	233	100	164	257	n.a.	314
	Men	173	100	166	146	n.a.	226

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Note in the table on relative poverty rates of formal and informal workers by sex and status in employment, relative poverty rates are indexed with formal, private wage = 100.

3. What are your conclusions about the relationships of gender, poverty risks of households and informality of employment based on the data provided in the tables below?

### Poverty rates by household category, India (1999/2000)

	Formal Households	Informal Households	All Households*
Rural	10.7	21.1	25.2
Urban	7.1	25.7	21.5

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### Poverty rates among persons in households sustaining themselves on income from informal employment by type of employment income and industry, Urban India

Industrial Sector	Household Employment Income Type					
	Self-employed		Regular wage employment		Casual wage employment	
	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Very Poor	Poor
Manufacturing	8.90	25.89	6.76	21.30	18.52	41.55
Construction	6.78	20.28	5.91	14.70	19.48	43.35
Trade	8.27	21.01	7.24	19.11	17.20	36.99
All urban employment	9.53	24.71	7.42	21.57	22.86	47.06

Source: Sastry, 2004 using data on EUS, 1999/2000

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### Poverty rates by household type, South Africa 2003

	Head of Household** (identified in the Labour Force Survey)		Primary Earner (largest share of HH earnings)	
	Female-headed	Male-headed	Female	Male
<b>Majority of earned income from informal employment</b>				
One earner (age 15 years +)	63.7	49.3	58.5	40.9
Two earners (age 15 years +)	49.1	35.4	44.2	33.5
More than two earners	43.0	28.4	n.a.	25.4
<b>Majority of earned income from formal employment</b>				
One earner (age 15 years +)	18.0	13.7	13.1	11.8
Two earners (age 15 years +)	11.0	5.0	n.a.	4.4
More than two earners	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.