



Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

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Informal Sector and Informal Employment: Overview of Data for 11 Cities in 10 Developing Countries

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Xavier Oudin and François Roubaud



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1. Main results, recommendations, methodology and overview

1.1 The objectives

The objective of this report is to provide new data on urban informal employment by producing tabulations on informal employment in urban areas of 10 developing countries and on specific categories of urban informal workers. This report also uses this opportunity to identify problems in producing the required estimates and making recommendations on methods to improve the identification of these workers in national data collection systems.

This work is commissioned as part of the Inclusive Cities Project under the project component which seeks to promote better statistics on the urban informal economy. In particular, the project will undertake case studies in selected cities to prepare statistics on urban informal employment to assist project activities in policymaking and advocacy.

This report takes advantage of the so-called *1-2-3 Surveys* in urban areas (see below), mainly in Africa, but also for three cities in two other countries (Vietnam and Peru) to produce additional data on the topic and also to provide a better foundation for making recommendations on what is needed to improve data on these workers.

This work also supports an objective of the WIEGO Statistics Programme on improving the collection and tabulation of data on specific categories of informal workers. The data produced in this study will be used in a section of the update of *Women and Men in the Informal Economy a Statistical Picture*.

1.2 The source of data

Our data are taken from an original series of household surveys, the *1-2-3 Surveys*.

A *1-2-3 Survey* is a multi-layer survey organized in three phases and specially designed to study the informal sector (**see section 4**). Phase 1 is a representative labour force survey collecting detailed information about individual socio-demographic characteristics and employment. Phase 2 is a survey which interviews a sub-sample of informal production units identified in Phase 1. The third phase focuses on household consumption and living conditions. The same methodology and virtually similar questionnaires were used in each city of this report, making for totally comparable indicators. The figures and tables in this report use solely the Phase 1 data.

West Africa: *1-2-3 Surveys* for the agglomerations of Abidjan, Bamako, Cotonou, Dakar, Lomé, Niamey, Ouagadougou (including the surrounding urban area).

The surveys were carried out from 2001 to 2003 by the relevant countries' National Statistics Institutes, AFRISTAT and DIAL as part of the PARSTAT Project (*Programme d'appui régional statistique à la surveillance multilatérale*). This programme was sponsored by the WAEMU¹ Commission. In this report, we only make use of Phase 1 on employment (an LF type survey) of the so-called *1-2-3 Surveys*. Example of the Phase 1 questionnaire, for Bamako, is provided in Appendix 4.

The samples are made of about 2,500 households in each of the seven West African cities, with the exception of Cotonou where the number was raised to 3,000. A full 17,841 households actually

¹ West African Economic and Monetary Union

answered the questionnaire. This corresponds to 93,213 individuals for whom an individual questionnaire was completed.

Madagascar: *1-2-3 Survey* for the agglomeration of Antananarivo, 2006.

The survey was carried out in 2006 by INSTAT and DIAL. In this report, we only make use of Phase 1 on employment. In the 2,999 households surveyed, 5,161 individuals aged 15 years old and above were holding a job.

Vietnam: Labor Force Survey (LFS) for Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), 2007.

The survey was carried out in August 2007 at the national level by the General Statistics Office of Vietnam, and is also representative at the provincial level. The questions on the informal sector and informal employment have been included in the questionnaire on behalf of the authors. In this report, we only make use of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City data. At the national level, 170,000 households were surveyed, of which 3,190 were in Hanoi and 3,616 in HCMC. In these two cities, the occupied population (15 years old and above) corresponds to 5,814 and 7,326 individuals respectively.

Peru: National Household Survey (ENAHO) for Lima Metropolitana, 2008.

The survey is carried out on a permanent basis and with national coverage by the National Institute of Statistics of Peru. All phases are done simultaneously. In this report, we only make use of the 2008 data for Lima metropolitan. The sample size at a national level in the employment module (applied to all individuals aged 14 years or more) is 63,762 individuals and the sample restricted to Lima includes 8,504 individuals aged 14 years or more in 2,689 households.

1.3 Summary of the findings and recommendations to improve the identification of informal workers in future surveys

1.3.1 Summary of the findings

Informal employment is generally more common than formal employment in developing countries and women hold a significant share in it. Data in 11 cities for 10 developing countries give us a more precise picture of the structure of employment as regards the informality of work. When broken out by sex, they bring evidences on the situation of women in the labour market.

In all cities except Hanoi, more than half of the employed labour force is in informal employment (**table A1**). In West African cities, this share is much higher, from 76.2 per cent in Niamey to 83.1 per cent in Lomé. In all cities, there are proportionally more women than men in informal employment. In Abidjan, 9 women out of 10 in the labour force have an informal job (7 out of 10 for men). In the seven West African cities, similar proportions are found: between 83 per cent and 92 per cent of women are in informal employment.

In Antananarivo, Lima, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, these proportions are lower and the difference with men is also smaller, though always significant.

Table A1: Informal Employment as Percentage of Non-Agricultural Employment

Cities	Total	Women	Men
Niamey	76.2	83.4	71.9
Ouagadougou	80.2	86.9	75.4
Bamako	82.1	91.1	74.9
Dakar	79.8	88.0	73.9
Abidjan	79.0	89.7	69.8
Lomé	83.1	90.3	75.1
Cotonou	81.2	89.3	72.1
Antananarivo	63.0	67.1	59.5
Lima	58.5	63.9	53.8
Hanoi	46.2	48.3	44.4
Ho Chi Minh City	53.4	55.1	52.0

People in informal employment are more generally self-employed, i.e. employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.² Self-employed constitute between 58 per cent and 78 per cent of informal employment. This proportion is contrasted by city, with very high values in Bamako, Lomé and Cotonou where three workers out of four in informal employment are self-employed, while in cities such as Dakar and Lima, the proportion of self-employed in informal employment is below 60 per cent.

In all cities except Lima, the proportion of female self-employed is higher than the one of males. Women are less likely to be paid employees than men in general (**see section 2**) and the same is found in the distribution of informal employees by sex. In cities where female informal employees are more numerous, such as Lima or Dakar, the number of domestic female workers is also more important.

² In ILO classification of status in employment, those categories are defined as follows: Employers, who hold self-employment jobs (i.e. whose remuneration depends directly on the (expectation of) profits derived from the goods and services produced) and engage one or more person to work for them as “employees,” on a continuous basis; Own account workers, who hold self-employment jobs and do not hire “employees” on a continuous basis; Contributing family workers, who hold self-employment jobs in an establishment operated by a related person, with a degree of involvement in its operation that is too limited to be considered a partner. Another category is members of producers’ cooperatives, which is negligible in countries in this study (see <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/class/icse.htm>).

Table A2: Informal Employment by Main Labour Status Categories as Percentage of Non-Agricultural Informal Employment

	Self-employment as percentage of non-agricultural informal employment			Wage employment as a percentage of non-agricultural informal employment		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Niamey	69.5	82.5	60.6	30.5	17.5	39.4
Ouagadougou	68.9	82.6	57.6	31.1	17.4	42.4
Bamako	77.9	86.5	69.6	22.1	13.5	30.4
Dakar	59.1	68.2	51.2	40.9	31.8	48.8
Abidjan	62.4	72.0	51.9	37.6	28.0	48.1
Lomé	78.9	87.7	67.2	21.1	12.3	32.8
Cotonou	74.9	83.4	62.8	25.1	16.6	37.2
Antananarivo	69.7	72.5	67.0	30.3	27.5	33.0
Lima	58.4	57.3	59.4	41.9	43.1	40.7
Hanoi	75.4	82.4	68.5	24.6	17.6	31.5
Ho Chi Minh City	67.0	74.6	59.8	33.0	25.4	40.2

Non-agricultural informal employment has three components. First, it can be in the informal sector, i.e. in units or enterprises that are not registered in the statistical or tax institutions and do not keep written accounts (**table A3**). Actually, the bulk of employment in the informal sector is informal, and formal employment in the informal sector is marginal.³ Second, it can also be in formal enterprises, when workers have neither written contract nor social security.⁴ These two components of informal labour are quite different. In the first case, it is more generally a job as an own account worker or in a small, often family-owned enterprise. In the second case, it is a job as an employee in a registered enterprise, but without written contract or contribution to retirement scheme or social security. Thirdly, informal employment can also be a job as an employee (e.g. servant or janitor) in a household. In several cities (Abidjan or Antananarivo, for example), most female informal employees working outside the informal sector are employed by households (rather than in formal enterprises). Table A1 gives the percentage of total informal employment in non-agricultural employment. Tables A3 to A5 detail the three components described above, as percentage of total non-agricultural employment; that is to say that the total of figures in tables A3 to A5 is found in table A1.

Table A1 has shown that women are more likely than men to be in informal employment. Tables A3 to A5 provide greater detail on the differences in informal employment by sex. Our main findings are that there are proportionally more women than men working in informal enterprises (or as own account worker), more men than women with an informal job in a formal enterprise and finally more women than men having an informal job in households. These results are found similarly in all 11 cities without exception. However, there are differences between women's and men's informal employment across these cities.

³ Formal employees in the informal sector are employees of an informal enterprise who declare to have a written contract or a pension scheme. The number of formal employees in the informal sector is generally insignificant in most cities (around 1 per cent). Two exceptions are Antananarivo and Lima where this proportion is respectively 3.6 per cent and 4.3 per cent (**see note 10 in section 2**).

⁴ See the discussion on definitions in section 4.1.3.

As most employment in the informal sector is self-employment, table A3 shows similar trends as compared with table A2 (self-employment as percentage of non-agricultural employment). However, differences between women and men in table A3 (all informal employment in the informal sector) are generally less important than in table A2, especially in Antananarivo and other cities outside Africa. There are relatively more women than men in the informal sector, especially working as self-employed (own account worker or contributing family helper). However, informal employees in the informal sector are more generally men.

Male informal employees in the formal sector are also more numerous than women (table A4). In West-African cities, the difference is important. In these cities, wage-employment in general is much less widespread among women, and this characteristic is also found in informal wage-labour (**see section 1**).

Table A3: Informal Employment in Informal Enterprises as Percentage of Non-Agricultural Informal Employment

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Niamey	64.0	73.6	58.3
Ouagadougou	70.0	74.4	66.8
Bamako	71.9	80.4	65.1
Dakar	64.7	65.5	64.1
Abidjan	65.9	75.7	57.5
Lomé	74.8	83.7	65.0
Cotonou	73.0	82.9	61.7
Antananarivo	54.0	54.1	53.9
Lima	48.0	48.0	47.9
Hanoi	42.3	44.2	40.5
Ho Chi Minh City	46.2	48.9	43.9

Table A4: Informal Employment in Formal Enterprises as Percentage of Non-Agricultural Informal Employment

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Niamey	8.7	5.8	10.4
Ouagadougou	5.5	4.1	6.6
Bamako	4.9	1.4	7.7
Dakar	6.3	3.6	8.3
Abidjan	7.1	3.3	10.4
Lomé	5.4	2.3	8.8
Cotonou	5.7	2.4	9.4
Antananarivo	2.0	1.5	2.4
Lima	5.6	5.0	6.1
Hanoi	3.6	3.4	3.9
Ho Chi Minh City	6.6	5.2	7.8

While there are not many women working as wage workers in formal enterprises, in contrast, many women are employed as informal wage-workers by households. They generally work as domestic

workers, in much greater proportion than men. In some cities, informal work for households is an important component of female labour. In Dakar, Abidjan, Antananarivo or Lima, domestic workers working informally for households constitute more than 10 per cent of non-agricultural female labour. In most cities, women with an informal job outside the informal sector mainly have a job as domestic workers in households (exceptions are Niamey, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City).

Table A5: Informal Employment in Households as Percentage of Non-Agricultural Informal Employment

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Niamey	3.5	4.0	3.2
Ouagadougou	4.7	8.4	2.1
Bamako	5.3	9.3	2.2
Dakar	8.8	18.9	1.6
Abidjan	6.0	10.7	2.0
Lomé	2.8	4.3	1.3
Cotonou	2.6	4.0	1.0
Antananarivo	7.1	11.5	3.2
Lima	5.8	11.9	0.5
Hanoi	0.3	0.7	0.0
Ho Chi Minh City	0.6	1.0	0.3

Women's share of informal employment by branch of economic activity varies considerably across the cities. In most of the cities, the share of women in informal employment in trade, including street trade, is higher than the share of men (Niamey is the only exception for trade and Niamey and Ouagadougou for street trade) (**table A6**). In contrast, the share of women in informal employment in agriculture (with the exception of Hanoi) and construction is low. In non-trade services and in manufacturing, results are mixed. In Dakar, Antananarivo, Lima and Ho Chi Minh City, there are slightly more women in informal employment in non-trade services than men; in Niamey, Lomé and Antananarivo, there are relatively more women in informal employment in manufacturing than men.

Table A6: Women's Share of Informal Employment by Branch of Economic Activity

	Agriculture	Trade	Street trade	Non- trade services	Construction	Manufacturing	Total non-agricultural
Niamey	14.2	44.9	41.7	26.3	3.5	58.8	40.6
Ouagadougou	33.4	52.2	43.4	43.5	2.3	48.7	45.4
Bamako	30.3	65.3	68.8	41.2	2.1	31.9	49.2
Dakar	19.1	65.8	60.5	51.5	3.7	24.0	46.2
Abidjan	23.2	72.5	75.4	40.6	5.0	40.0	52.4
Lomé	43.7	79.8	82.7	35.3	1.6	52.9	57.1
Cotonou	13.8	80.9	82.3	41.5	1.7	49.0	58.7
Antananarivo	16.9	52.5	56.5	54.2	2.4	51.5	49.9
Lima	27.5	67.5	64.5	50.6	1.7	40.9	50.6
Hanoi	61.5	67.3	79.0	46.0	11.8	40.8	49.3
Ho Chi Minh City	39.7	57.0	66.7	50.4	4.0	48.2	48.5

The distribution of women's informal employment by branch of economic activity is also different across the cities (**table A7**). In five cities, more than half (more than 60 per cent in Lomé and

Cotonou) of women in informal employment work in trade. Women's informal employment in non-trade services varies significantly across cities: from 20.4 per cent of informal female employment in Lomé to 49.4 per cent in Lima. In manufacturing the differences across the cities are even greater, since only 9.4 per cent of women in informal employment are in manufacturing activities in Bamako, against 40.7 per cent in Niamey. Transportation and construction are negligible in women's informal employment.

Table A7: Women's Informal Employment in Branch of Economic Activity as Per Cent Distribution of Non-Agricultural Employment

	Trade	<i>Street trade*</i>	Non-trade services	<i>Transport*</i>	Construction	Manufacturing
Niamey	37.5	14.7	21.0	1.2	0.4	40.7
Ouagadougou	52.5	17.0	26.0	0.9	0.4	20.8
Bamako	66.3	28.8	23.9	0.3	0.3	9.4
Dakar	47.2	17.6	40.9	0.8	0.7	10.9
Abidjan	57.0	23.5	30.6	1.3	0.3	12.1
Lomé	63.9	35.6	20.4	0.9	0.1	15.5
Cotonou	62.0	27.1	25.6	0.3	0.1	12.3
Antananarivo	38.2	18.7	42.8	0.2	0.3	18.6
Lima	37.9	11.8	49.4	2.5	0.2	12.6
Hanoi	47.4	24.0	33.2	0.3	2.1	17.2
Ho Chi Minh City	36.9	16.5	39.2	0.5	0.6	23.3

* Street trade is a component of trade; transport is a component of non-trade services.

To conclude, our results show that informal employment is, in relative terms, a greater source of employment for women than for men. More specifically, the rate of non-agricultural employment in the informal sector is higher for women than for men and women are more numerous as own account workers and contributing family workers. By contrast, they are less likely to be employers or informal employees in the informal sector than men.

There are relatively fewer women with an informal job in the formal sector than men. Informal employment in the formal sector is not an important component of women's informal employment. By contrast, women are overwhelmingly more numerous than men in informal employment in households. This type of job is a significant component of women's employment.

1.3.2 Recommendations to improve the identification of informal workers in surveys and tabulation plans

The lack of comprehensive, integrated and centralized databases on labour market in developing countries remains a major barrier for analyzing the dynamics of labour markets.

Labour Force Surveys (LFS), when they exist, are almost entirely focused on measuring stand-alone indicators of employment, unemployment and labour force, which, by ignoring informal employment, do not allow a thorough analysis of labour market outcomes and the determinants of these outcomes. Labour markets in developing countries differ from those in developed countries in many respects. Formal wage labour is far less important than informal self-employment; there is no unemployment insurance and

job search relies heavily on social and family networks instead of formal institutions. Also, the frontiers between activity and inactivity are fuzzy and this has an effect on the unemployed and economically active population figures. For these reasons, the standard labour indicators and methods should be adapted and complemented with other indicators in order to capture specificities of developing countries labour conditions. The *1-2-3 Surveys* were developed to address the issue of measuring informal sector employment and its link (final demand and intermediate consumption) with the rest of the economy. It was further developed to grasp the increasing importance of informal jobs in the formal sector.

The *1-2-3 Survey* is specially designed to study the informal sector. Under this approach three surveys are sequentially carried out. Phase I survey is a light labour force survey allowing measurement of standard ILO labour market indicators together with individual and household characteristics. The labour status for all household members determined in this first phase serves as a filter for selecting in Phase II a representative sample of Informal Production Units to whom a comprehensive questionnaire is applied. Phase III is a classical expenditure survey to which has been added questions allowing estimating informal production units' weight in household's demand. The specific sampling method (mixed survey, identifying informal sector units in the first phase and applying a detailed survey to these units in the second phase) allows not only a good estimate of the importance of informal sector jobs but also a better measure of mixed income and production conditions of informal sector production units. A simple one-question common in many surveys asking how much income an informal worker has earned last month gives a much distorted figure of their real labour income. Even more, intermediate productive consumption and value added are not clearly distinguished, unless their accounting is rebuilt item by item. Thus the *1-2-3 Survey design* provides for a more accurate informal income measure.

Our study using *1-2-3 Surveys* for 11 cities in 10 developing countries, shows however that there is a need for improving the identification of informal employment. The recommendations below highlight needed improvements in the *1-2-3 Survey* methodology, but also in many LFS in general:

1. Designing special sampling in order to take into account the geographic clustering of informal sector production units. This means using more thoroughly the results of Phase 1 in order to stratify the sample and obtain more precise estimators of informal sector employment by branch.
2. Measuring informal jobs in the formal sector needs to take into account the regulatory framework in each country. For instance, further work is needed to identify more accurately the institutional specifications in each country regarding workers' social security coverage, pension and retirement schemes, and their application in order to better adjust the LFS questionnaires to the country's situation. In addition more precise data is needed on social protection in order to distinguish in LFS the social protection obtained from one's own employment from that received from other family members or from the government.
3. Since many individuals hold multiple jobs in developing countries, LFS in general need to include questions, which provide for the identification of employment in secondary jobs. Most secondary employment will be informal. The measure of informal employment will thus not coincide with that of informal jobs.
4. Without detailed data on time use, it is likely that part of female (informal) labour will still be unaccounted. This calls for improvements in LFS questionnaire in general, to better describe time use, for instance on an hourly basis.
5. Additional questions and more detailed questions are needed in LFS surveys to improve the identification of certain categories of informal workers: informal traders such as street vendors (itinerant or not), informal non-trade workers such as waste pickers and recyclers, home-based workers,⁵ etc.

⁵ In the LFS for Vietnam for instance, home-based workers comprise both those workers who work at home and those who exert at their clients' home.

1.4 Methodology and organization of the report

In the following, we specify how we constructed the indicators of informality. We also briefly describe some methodological difficulties, which are further discussed in the Appendix of this report.

1.4.1 Measuring informality

1.4.1.1 Concepts and definitions

The definition of informality in this report follows the recommendations of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), as described by Hussmanns.⁶ Informality is captured with two different but related concepts: the first looks at the production unit (or enterprise) in which a person works. This perspective goes back to the early notion of employment in the “informal sector.” Then, a more recent extension looks at the characteristics of a person’s job, rather than the enterprise that employs her or him. This job-based approach allows grouping together those who are not in a formal employment relationship and generally suffer from inadequate social protection, a lack of rights at work, poor working conditions and/or insufficient incomes, regardless of whether they are employed by a formal firm, in the informal sector or by a household.

These two notions of informality are then combined so as to identify specific categories of workers depending on both their sector and type of job (see Hussmanns 2004a). What we further call “Informal employment” is thus the result of a combination of the two above-mentioned concepts. We then applied these methodological recommendations to survey data for 11 cities in 10 developing countries (**see the data source, section 2**). Besides observing the standard definitions mentioned above, our concern was to preserve cross-country comparability of our indicators within this large sample of 11 cities. This is in principle feasible given that the *1-2-3 Surveys* are precisely conducted using similar methodologies and questionnaires across countries. We define the working age population as individuals aged 15 and over. The category of unemployed individuals follows the strict ILO definition of unemployment (having no job in the reference week *and* being actively seeking a job *and* being available for work).

We consider the workers, not the jobs themselves, as the unit of the analysis. In other words, we count the number of workers in different types of jobs/occupations and not the number of jobs/occupations for the workers. Let us clarify the possible consequence of this choice. If multi-activity were high among workers and if informality were higher in secondary jobs, then we would most probably underestimate the extent of informality at the job level in the considered population. However, only 10 per cent of the employed individuals in seven West-African capitals (Abidjan, Bamako, Cotonou, Dakar, Lomé, Niamey, and Ouagadougou) declared a second activity. Using the unit of worker is thus easier to understand and fits with presentations commonly used. Hence, we base the concepts of informality with regard to the workers’ main activity. For example, a worker having a main job in the formal sector will be classified as a worker of the formal sector even if he/she has a secondary job in the informal sector (and reciprocally). Note that we follow declarations of workers on their main and second job (it is a self-assessment regarding their status). This means that we do not change the ranking of jobs using information such as income or time spent in each occupation. For example, a teacher (declared as main activity) who is also a trader will be counted as a teacher, even if he/she spends more time in doing trade or earns more as a trader.

In the same vein, informality at the worker level is defined with regard to the main activity: a worker having a formal job as a main occupation is classified as a formal worker even if he/she has an informal secondary job. This is because the questionnaires we use do not allow us to replicate the definition of informality for secondary jobs. Therefore, the total number of people who actually engage in any informal work (i.e. possibly as a secondary occupation) will be larger than the

⁶ Hussmanns, R. 2004. *Defining and Measuring Informal Employment*, Geneva: International Labour Office, Bureau of Statistics: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/papers/meas.pdf>. ICLS. 2003. *Statistical Definition of Informal Employment: Guidelines Endorsed by the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians*.

estimates presented in this report (recall however that the proportion of workers declaring secondary occupations is quite low: below 10 per cent in West African cities, 25 per cent in 2008 in Lima).

1.4.1.2 Defining the informal sector

We follow the standard ICLS 93 definition of the informal sector, which is at the firm level. A firm is classified as informal if it belongs to households and is not registered “under factories or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups’ regulatory acts or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies” (ICLS 1993 para. 8(3)) in the statistical or tax institution or if it does not keep written accounts. Phase 1 of the *1-2-3 Surveys* provides a series of questions aimed at identifying workers in the informal sector. See questions AP4 to AP6 of the Bamako questionnaire in Appendix 4.

1.4.1.3 Defining informality at the worker level

Following the ICLS resolution (2003) and Hussmanns (2004), non-wage workers (employers, own account workers, contributing family workers) are classified as informal workers if their production unit is classified as informal. For contributing family workers (CFWs) in the formal sector (a negligible proportion), we apply the definition of informality at the worker level described below. This is justified by the fact that these workers (spouse and children of the head of the unit) do not have any social benefit drawn from their economic activity. There are not many CFWs in the formal sector. In most cities, their share in total formal employment is below 1 per cent (except in Niamey, Bamako and Ouagadougou where their share is between 1 and 2.5 per cent; for the proportion of formal workers in informal and formal enterprises, see note 3 and discussion below).

Regarding wage workers, Phase 1 of the *1-2-3 Surveys* provides two questions that can be mobilized to define informal jobs: (i) whether the wage worker has a written contract (Question AP8e in Phase 1; see the Bamako questionnaire in Appendix 4) and (ii) whether the workers benefit from any pension/retirement scheme or social security system in their main job (Question AP16a in Phase 1).

Our definition then combines this information in the following way:

A wage worker is classified as informal if he/she has no written contract AND if no contribution to pension/retirement or social security system is made by his/her employer from main activity. This definition can be summarized in the following tables:

The main activity of the worker includes		Written work contract (AP8e)	
		No	Yes
Contribution to retirement scheme or social security (AP16a)	No	Informal worker	Formal worker
	Yes	Formal worker	Formal worker

Numbers of informal wage workers given each criteri		Written work contract		
		No	Yes	Total
Contribution to pension/retirement scheme or social security	No	2 915 101	526 899	3 442 000
	Yes	19 213	145 260	164 473
	Total	2 934 313	672 159	3 606 473

Source: *123 Surveys*, Phase 1, Parstat 2001-2002; aggregated figures for seven West African Cities.

Certainly, using the two criteria helps reduce the risk of overstating the degree of informality: using the absence of both as a criterion for informal employment will result in an estimate of informal employment that *does not inflate* the number of informal workers. However, one could claim that it would *inflate* the number of

formal workers. Indeed, one can see in the previous table that, in the seven West African cities, roughly a half million wage workers have a contract but do not contribute to any pension nor social security (in their wage from main employment). We then checked the consistency of the assumption that having a written contract is a valid indicator to determine whether workers are formal or not.

While using the sample of seven West African cities, comparing the 526,899 individuals with written contract but no wage contribution to the almost 3 million “hardcore” informal wage workers (in 2003, there were 2,915,101 West African workers with no contract nor retirement/social security benefits included in their wage) provides interesting results: more than one-third of the first group belongs to the public sector, while the “hardcore” informal wage workers are only 1.5 per cent in this sector; the first group is 36 per cent to be executives (that is wage workers working as “*cadre supérieur*” or “*cadre moyen*” in the French classification of occupations) against 1 per cent of the second; the former earn more than three times more (3.29) than the latter; 56 per cent of the contracted workers have an open-ended employment contract; finally, the first group comprises 29 per cent individuals benefiting from paid leaves, versus only 1 per cent of the informal wage workers with no contract nor retirement/pension/social security scheme included in their wage.

Admittedly, it is difficult to know whether a written work contract provides any effective social protection for the workers in the cities in our sample. In this respect, we make the assumption that a written contract still means something and is much better than having actually nothing (or an oral agreement).⁷ In the cases of Peru, Vietnam and Madagascar, we also think our definition is appropriate. In the operative definition of informal workers for Lima for instance, we then privileged the “conservative” definition of informality (both contract and social security). Robustness checks using alternative definitions show that our measures are not so sensitive to these choices.⁸ This is not surprising if we keep in mind that informality should be exclusively defined within the labour relationship.

Finally, our survey information on pension/retirement or social security schemes relates to whether individuals’ wages include such benefits (the question is formulated as “*Dans votre emploi principal, bénéficiez-vous des prestations suivantes...*”). Some public sector jobs in some West African countries do not provide retirement benefits directly in the wage offered. Those jobs are also often covered by specific institutions different from the current social security system.

All these make us believe that we make less statistical error in the measurement of informal workers by using the absence of *both* criteria instead of applying only one criterion (the one of retirement/social security), especially in the absence of better information on pension/retirement scheme or social security system for the sample of countries at hands.⁹

1.4.2. Organization of the analyses

The different analyses of the report are organized in the following way.

Section 1 provides a general overview of the cities’ labour force. The different tables presenting

⁷ The particular case of apprentices is examined in Appendix 3 of this report. Indeed, those apprentices usually declared having written contracts, but we decided to not consider so, for reasons developed in this section.

⁸ Appendix 1 of this report provides figures using the alternative, less conservative definition of wage informality, i.e. wage workers having no contract *or* pension scheme/social security (instead of *and*). We found that, in the case of Sub-Saharan Africa at least, this definition is less satisfactory and provides some implausible numbers.

⁹ The question on social protection (AP16 in Phase 1 of the 1-2-3 questionnaire for West Africa) was actually not formulated with enough details to be well understood by respondents. Non-response rate for the seven West African cities is 2.56 per cent, with a maximum of 5 per cent (Senegal and Mali) and a minimum of about zero (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo). As a consequence, the issue is not so much the non-response rate (which is indeed low) but rather the difficulties to get a sound response. Our perception is that this question needs to be reformulated in future surveys since it does not seem to have been well answered. For instance, in the public sector of West African cities, two thirds of workers responded “no” to this question. In another *1-2-3 Survey* for Cameroon (2005), the same problem actually occurred. More than two thirds of the individuals working in the public sector did not declare having any retirement scheme.

this overview (**tables 1**) report both numbers (figures are representative of the cities' entire population) and percentages of the total population disaggregated by sex.

Section 2 reports tables and graphs of employment by sector and by status (**tables 2**). Again, we provide two ways of reading the figures, i.e. numbers and percentages of the total population.

Section 3 focuses on informal employment by different types of activities. Among them, the category of home-based informal workers is further examined in additional tables reported in **appendix 2**. Numbers and percentages are also presented in separated tables including a disaggregation by sex.

We made the choice of favouring cross-country comparability of our findings. For this reason, we decided to include the tables for the 11 cities within each section instead of regrouping all the different tables for each city. For Africa, we found that following a geographical progression, by going from eastern to western countries of the Sahel then following down the coast to eastern countries, was a meaningful method, because many similarities were found between close cities in the Sahel (Lomé and Cotonou for instance). We then report tables for Antananarivo, Lima and the two cities of Vietnam, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC).

Finally, we provide additional findings and materials in Appendixes:

Appendix 1: Some Additional Tables Using Alternative Definitions of Informal Employment

Appendix 2: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status and Sex

Appendix 3: The Case of Apprentices

Appendix 4: An Example of *1-2-3 Survey*, Phase 1 Questionnaire: Bamako (2001-2002)

2. General overview of labour force

2.1. Presentation of tables

In this section, tables present an overview of the labour market with respect to the structure of the population (share of the working age population aged 15 and over), the rate of participation of the labour force (economically active population) and form of employment (formal or informal). These figures are broken out by sex.

The tables all follow the same presentation, first in number, second in percentages. Percentages are calculated following ILO standards (e.g. unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the labour force or economically active population, not as a percentage of total population).

Total population
..Working Age (% of total population)
...Economically active (% of working age)
....Unemployed (% of eco. active)
....Employed (% of eco. active)
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)

Labour market structure differs from one country to the other in several aspects. First, the share of the working age population is a first factor that determines the potentially active population. This depends on the country's stage of demographic transition. In countries where fertility is high, the young (below 15 years old) population is important and the share of the working-age population is lower. This is the case of Niger and Mali for instance. As we work on cities, the structure of population can be modified by migrations, from upcountry or abroad, inasmuch as the demographic profile of migrants is different from the rest of the population. This is often the case, because there are more migrants in the working ages than in young ages. In cities where international migrations are important, this characteristic is more pronounced, as in Abidjan.

The second characteristic to be taken into consideration is the labour force participation rate that defines the economically active population or labour force. Many factors impact this rate, such as labour demand (level of economic activity), expected labour income, schooling, and cultural values. We find that the male labour force participation rate is similar in different cities but that is not the case for females.

A third characteristic is the rate of employment and unemployment. Once again, there are important variations among the cities in this study. Moreover, the rate of unemployment is often unbalanced between women and men.

These three characteristics allow us to define an important indicator: the dependency rate. It measures the number of people not at work (that is those not in working age + those in working age who are not employed – either inactive or unemployed) per 100 employed (formally and informally). This indicator measures the weight of non-working persons for each person having a job, or the number of persons one (or 100) must feed with their job income beside themselves.

Finally, we consider the rate of formalization of employment, measured here as the number of formal jobs for one hundred employed (in non-farm activities). Formal (respectively informal) employment ratio is presented by sex. For each sex, it is the share of workers in formal (respectively informal) employment. We also utilize a ratio of working age population by 100 formal jobs. This ratio synthesizes the structure of the labour market and the formalization of the economy. The values differ greatly, from 341 inhabitants for 100 formal jobs in Hanoi to more than 1,000 in Niamey or Bamako.

In the discussion of the tables, we point out the more important features of the distribution by sex, showing the main differences between women and men.

Two charts summarize the labour market structure. The first one describes the distribution of all the working-age population by formal employment, informal employment and unemployment. The second is similar, but is based on the sector of employment to break out employed population. It utilizes data of section 2, but it seemed to us particularly interesting to compare form and sector of employment in the first section.

All workers are either formal or informal. All workers are in one of these four sectors: formal sector informal sector (based on the characteristics of the production unit); farming; or household sector. In each sector, there are formal or informal workers. Thus, these two charts encompass all people at work, including farming and the household sector.

2.2. Results

2.2.1 Labour force

We present below the main indicators of the labour market of the 11 cities with a special focus on the structure by formal/informal form of employment.

The share of the working age population (15-64 years old) depends mainly on the fertility rate and, to a much lesser extent, mortality at different ages. When fertility is high, the share of children is high and the share of the working age population is lower. In Africa, where fertility is still high, the share of the working population is comprised between 55 and 65 per cent of total population, while in Lima, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, it nearly reaches 80 per cent.

The labour force participation rate is the percentage of economically active population (employed and unemployed) in total working age population. Despite discrepancies between cities, there is no geographical bias in the level of labour participation rate or in the gap between men and women. On the contrary, unemployment is much higher in West African cities than in other cities, especially for women (except in Lomé and Cotonou).

Chart 1.1: Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex

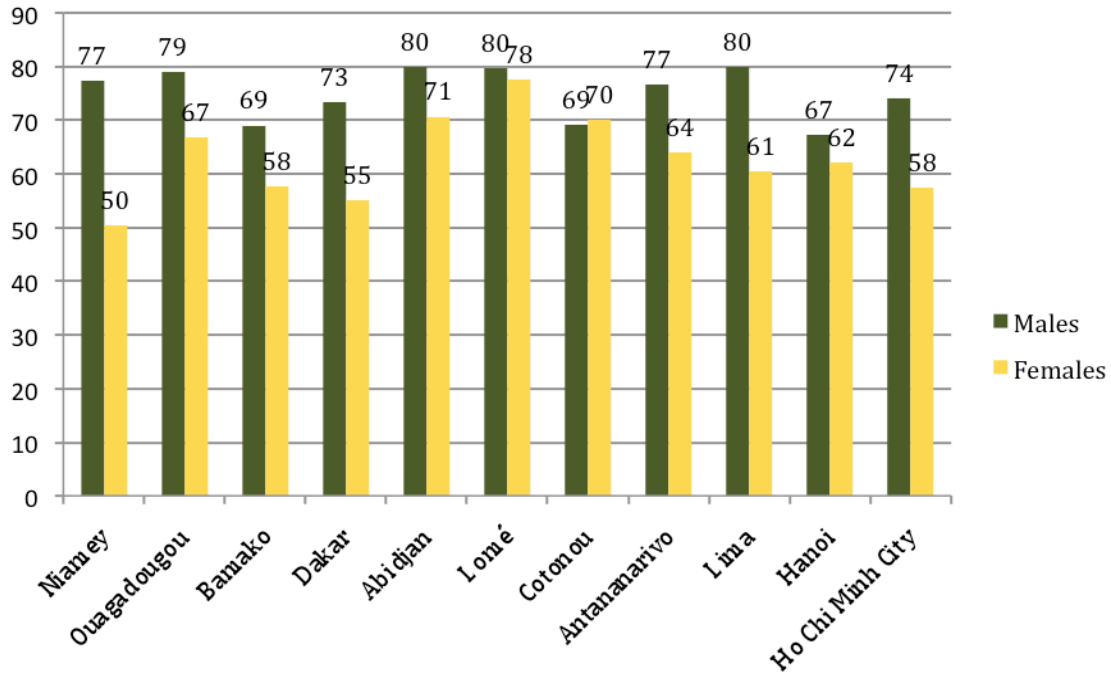
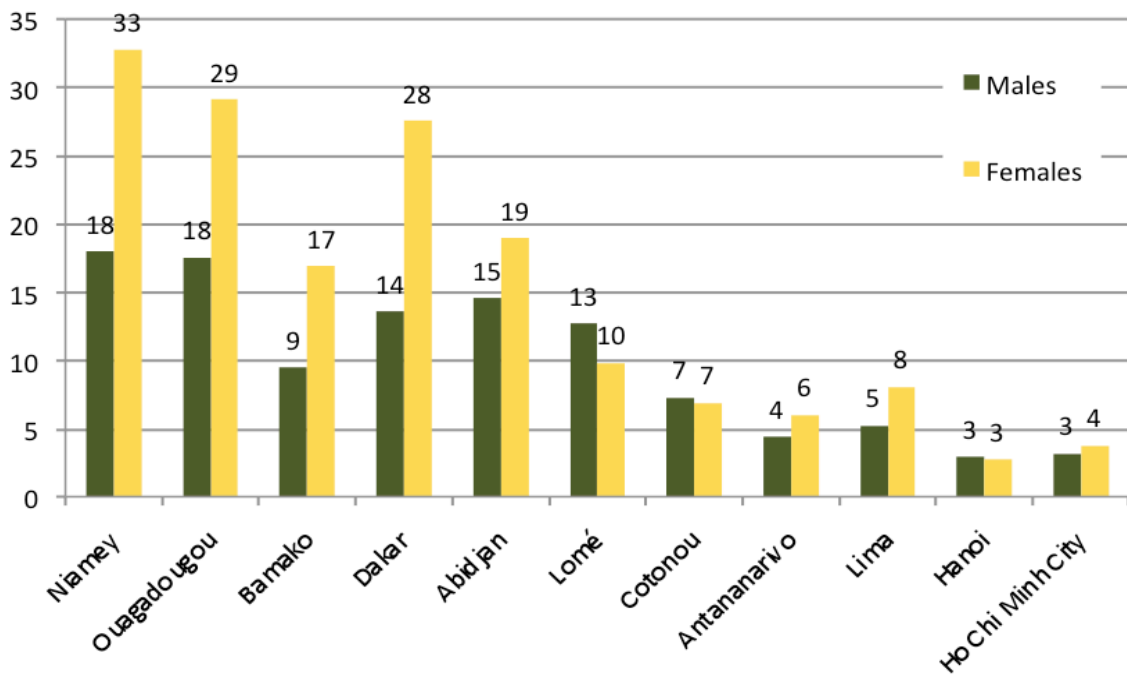


Chart 1.2: Unemployment Rate by Sex



2.2.2 Dependent population per worker

Dependency ratios measure the degree to which one category or categories of persons are dependent on workers. Depending on the category used as the denominator, the meaning of these ratios will differ. We propose here four dependency ratios:

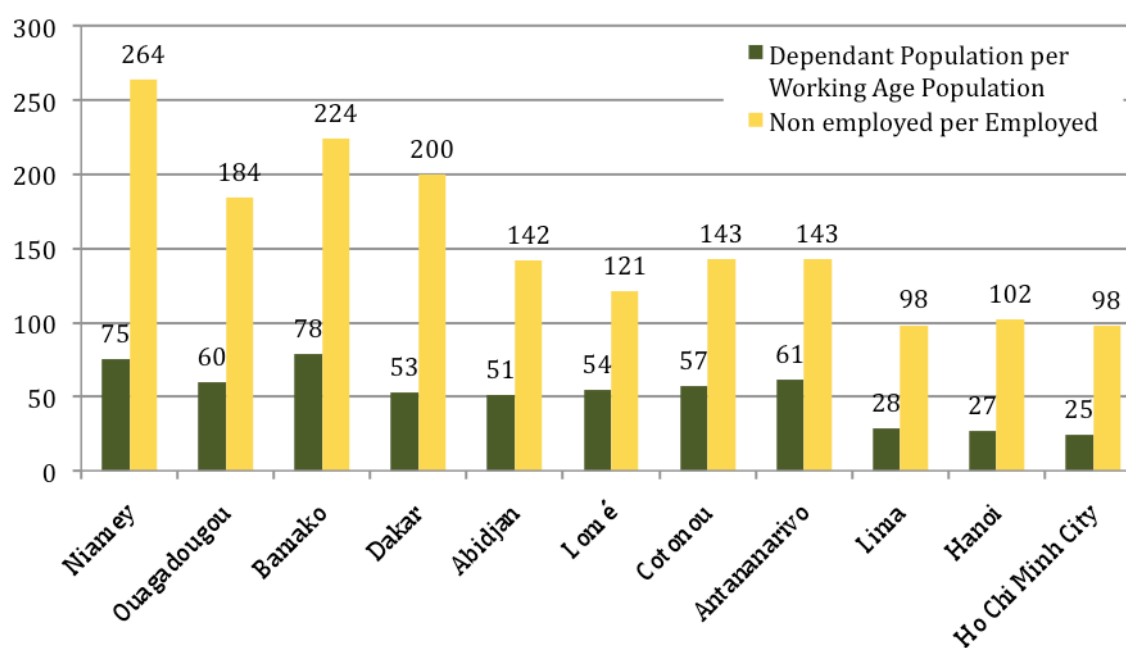
Table 1.1 Ratios of Dependency

	Niamey	Ouaga-dougou	Bamako	Dakar	Abidjan	Lomé	Cotonou	Antananarivo	Lima	Hanoi	Ho Chi Minh City
Youth Dependent Population per Working Age Population	75	60	78	53	51	54	57	61	28	27	25
Non employed per Employed	264	184	224	200	142	121	143	143	98	102	98
Population per Formal Sector Worker	1262	1346	1560	1257	944	1425	1263	739	487	410	390
Population per Formal Job in Formal sector	1863	1860	2281	1819	1374	2469	2026	823	589	460	478

The first ratio, the youth dependency ratio, measures the number of people under 15 years of age per 100 aged 15 and over. The number of children under 15 probably impacts the labour force participation rate of women, and moreover the rate of employment of women in the formal sector, since work in the formal sector is more constraining in terms of working hours and does not allow much opportunity for women to take care of the children during work hours. However, comparisons between cities are risky, because different cultural factors also are at play.

The second ratio is known as the real dependency rate. It measures how many people are not at work (youth, non-active or unemployed) per 100 at work. This is the more significant indicator to measure the load of non working people for each worker.

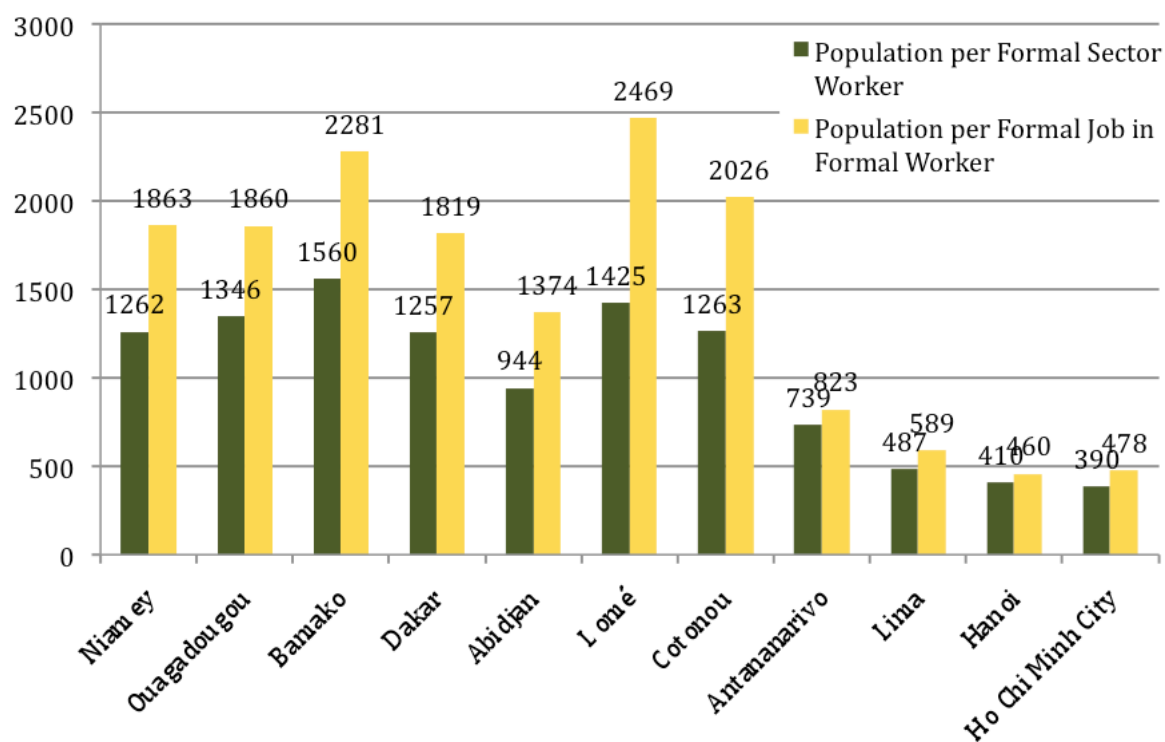
Chart 1.3 Two Dependency Ratios



The third ratio measures the number of people in total population for 100 having a job in the formal sector. Since the formal sector encompasses formal and informal jobs, this indicator of “modernization” should be understood as an indicator of the structure of the economy and labour market, measuring the importance of labour in formal or modern enterprises, rather than an indicator of decent work or social protection coverage.

The fourth ratio measures the population per 100 persons having a formal job in the formal sector. It is more significant than the previous ratio in the sense that formal jobs can be considered as stable and protected jobs. It can be used as an indicator of coverage of social protection, since only formal workers (including in the public sector) benefit from social security.

Chart 1.4 Ratios of Population per 100 Workers per Formal Job in the Formal Sector



The gap between the third (population for 100 workers in the formal sector) and the fourth (population for 100 formal jobs in the formal sector) depends on the proportion of informal jobs in the formal sector. It is wider in West-African countries where the share of formal sector is also lower.

2.2.3 Working age population by economic situation

The chart below shows the distribution of working age population by formal employment, informal employment and unemployment. In the first chart, we consider the distribution of the working age population by form of employment (formal and informal). The second chart gives the distribution of working age population by sector. Only the distribution of population at work is affected by this distribution so the two categories “unemployed” and “non-active” are unchanged.

Chart 1.5 Working Age Population by Formal Employment, Informal Employment and Unemployment

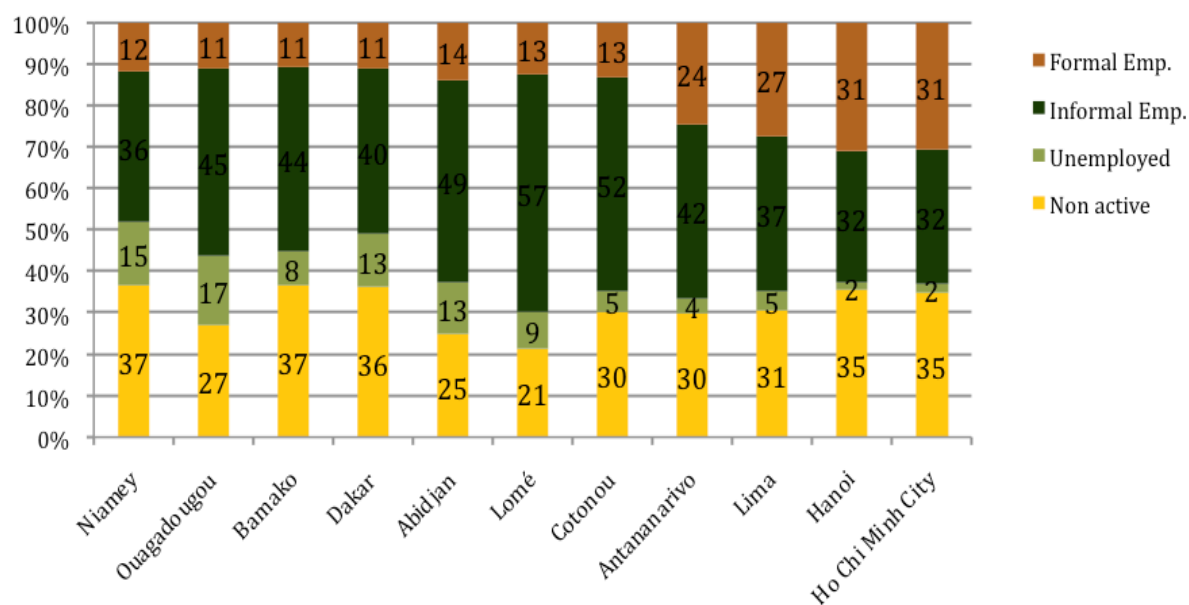
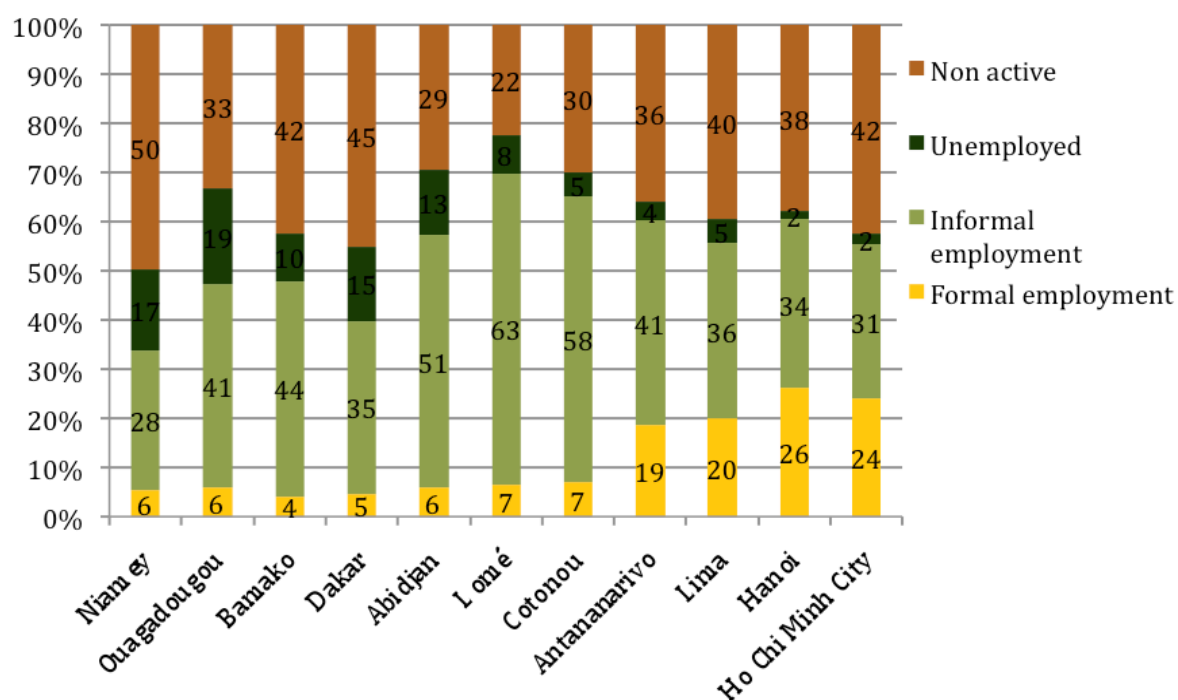


Chart 1.6 Distribution of Working Age Population by Economic Situation and Sector of Employment

	Niamey	Ouagadougou	Bamako	Dakar	Abidjan	Lomé	Cotonou	Antananarivo	Lima	Hanoi	Ho Chi Minh City
Total Population	684,653	871,115	1,166,820	1,939,878	3,071,459	802,232	811,856	1,524,208	8,776,779	3,203,129	6,280,097
Working Age	390,509	544,953	653,769	1,267,547	2,028,091	519,889	516,585	944,177	6,831,165	2,520,167	5,041,252
Non active	142,649	147,548	239,816	459,720	502,020	111,322	156,715	281,800	2,083,535	890,550	1,750,617
Unemployed	59,527	90,630	53,443	161,174	254,533	46,035	25,634	34,623	313,364	47,221	115,235
Agriculture	9,130	15,441	10,198	20,029	20,209	8,089	7,335	32,887	61,178	209,077	110,525
Households	6,690	15,074	19,205	57,969	78,091	10,492	8,753	45,967	278,198	4,627	21,121
Informal Sector	118,279	211,563	256,329	414,359	847,912	287,673	253,862	342,611	2,280,774	588,105	1,432,224
Formal Sector	54,233	64,696	74,777	154,296	325,325	56,278	64,286	206,289	1,802,836	780,587	1,611,531
Employed	188,332	306,774	360,509	646,653	1,271,537	362,532	334,236	627,754	4,422,985	1,582,396	3,175,401

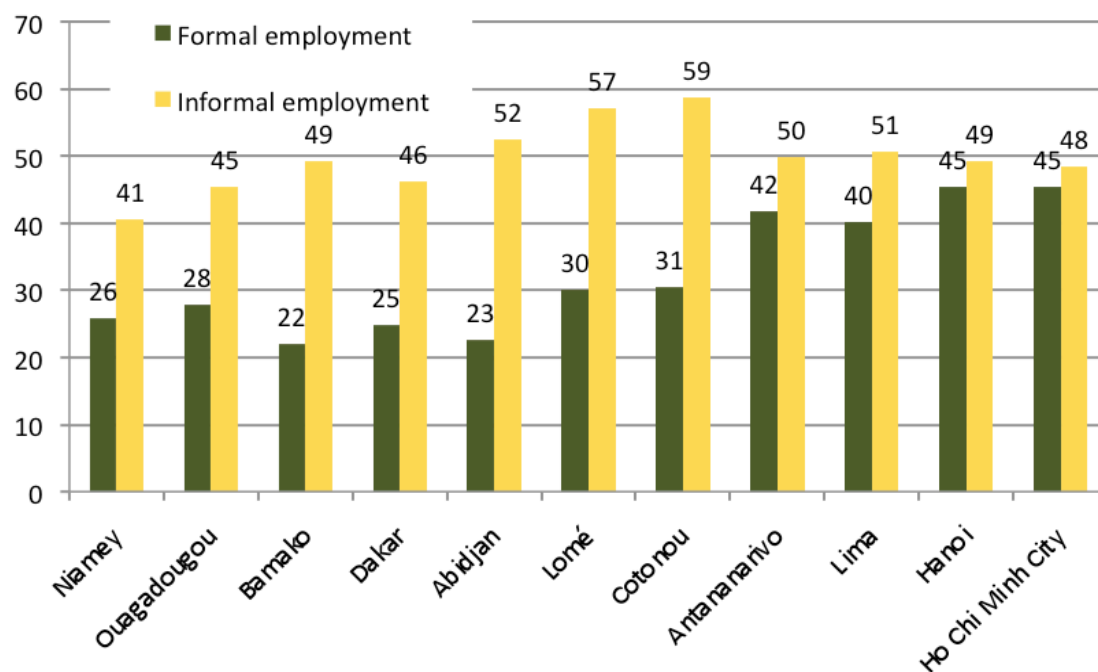
2.2.4 Women in formal and informal employment

Informal employment predominates in the distribution of the female labour force in all cities. In West African cities, less than 10 per cent of women in the labour force work have a formal job. In other cities, despite a higher share of formal employment, informal employment still predominates among women (but unemployment is also lower).

Chart 1.7 Distribution of the Female Labour Force by Form of Employment and Unemployment*

* includes agricultural employment

In all cities, women are more likely to be in informal rather than in formal employment as compared with men. Their share is always higher in informal than in formal employment. The share of women in informal employment varies from 40 per cent in Niamey to nearly 60 per cent in Cotonou. It does not seem to be related to the level of GDP and it varies across the West African cities. However, in cities where formal employment is less important (West African cities), it is a smaller percentage of women's non-agricultural employment (20 to 30 per cent). As a consequence, the difference in the percentage of women in informal employment and in formal employment is greater for the cities in West Africa than for Lima or the two cities in Vietnam.

Chart 1.8 Percentage of Women in Non-agricultural Formal and Informal Employment*

* Example: in Niamey, women constitute 26 per cent of formal employment (74 per cent for men) and 40 per cent of informal employment (59 per cent for men).

2.2.4.1 Niamey

Table 1.2a Niamey: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	684 653	336 436	348 217
..Working age	390 509	190 254	200 255
...Economically active	247 860	146 958	100 902
.... Unemployed	59 527	26 435	33 092
.... Employed	188 333	120 523	67 810
.....Employed in agriculture	9 130	7 859	1 271
.....Informal agricultural employment	8 935	7 663	1 271
.....Employed, non-farm	179 202	112 664	66 538
.....Formal non-farm employment	42 732	31 666	11 065
.....Public formal non-farm employment	25 980	18 479	7 501
.....Informal non-farm employment	136 471	80 998	55 473

Table 1.2b Niamey: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	57.04	56.55	57.51
....Economically active (% of working age)	63.47	77.24	50.39
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	24.02	17.99	32.80
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	75.98	82.01	67.20
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	4.85	6.52	1.87
..... Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	4.74	6.36	1.87
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	95.15	93.48	98.13
..... Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	22.69	26.27	16.32
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	13.79	15.33	11.06
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	72.46	67.21	81.81

Due to high fertility, the population of Niamey is young and only 57 per cent are in the working ages. Moreover, the participation rate to the labour force is low, especially for women (50.4 per cent economically active). In addition, the rate of unemployment is high (18 per cent for males, 32.8 per cent for females). The ratio of employed to the working age population is 33.9 per cent for women, 63.3 per cent for men. The dependency ratio (non- working population for 100 at work) is therefore very high (264).

Non-farm formal employment occupies one worker out of four (26.3 per cent) for males, less than one out of six for females (16.3 per cent). There are 913 persons of working age per 100 jobs in formal employment. Informal employment represents 72.5 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women constitute one quarter (26 per cent) of formal and 40.6 per cent of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.9 Niamey: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

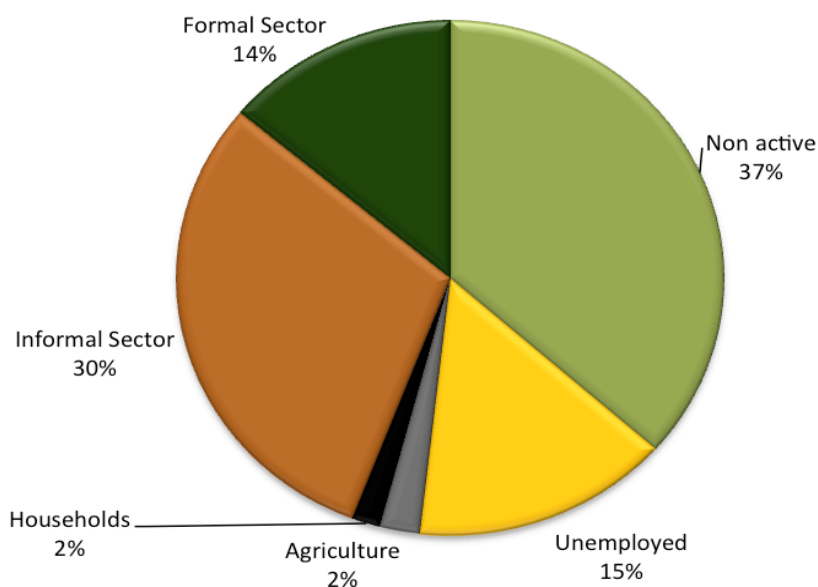
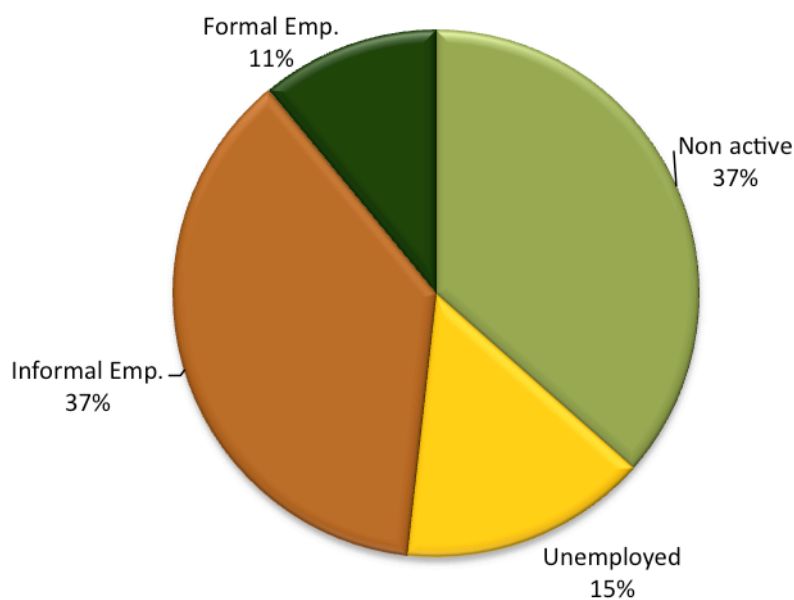


Chart 1.10 Niamey: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment In Agriculture and In Households



Based on table 2.2

2.2.4.2 Ouagadougou

Table 1.3a Ouagadougou: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	871 115	438 605	432 509
..Working age	544 953	276 180	268 773
...Economically active	397 405	218 028	179 377
.... Unemployed	90 630	38 342	52 289
.... Employed	306 775	179 686	127 089
.....Employed in agriculture	15 441	10 374	5 067
.....Informal agricultural employment	15 178	10 111	5 067
.....Employed, non-farm	291 334	169 312	122 021
.....Formal non-farm employment	57 689	41 674	16 016
.....Public formal non-farm employment	34 096	23 629	10 468
.....Informal non-farm employment	233 644	127 639	106 005

Table 1.3b Ouagadougou: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	62.56	62.97	62.14
...Economically active (% of working age)	72.92	78.94	66.74
.... Unemployed (% of eco. active)	22.81	17.59	29.15
.... Employed (% of eco. active)	77.19	82.41	70.85
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	5.03	5.77	3.99
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	4.95	5.63	3.99
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	94.97	94.23	96.01
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	18.81	23.19	12.60
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	11.11	13.15	8.24
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	76.16	71.03	83.41

As the working age population represents 62.6 per cent of total population, and the participation rate to the labour force is higher than in Niamey or Bamako, especially for women (66.7 per cent are economically active), the dependency ratio is lower than in Niamey (184 persons not at work for 100 at work). Unemployment rates are also very high, especially for women (17.6 per cent for men, 29.2 per cent for women). The ratio of employed to the working age population is 47.3 per cent for women, 65.1 per cent for men.

Non-farm formal employment occupies less than one worker out of four (23.2 per cent) for men, one out of eight for women (12.6 per cent). There are 945 persons of working age per 100 jobs in formal employment. Informal employment represents 76.2 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women constitute one quarter (27.8 per cent) of formal and 45.4 per cent of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.11 Ouagadougou: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

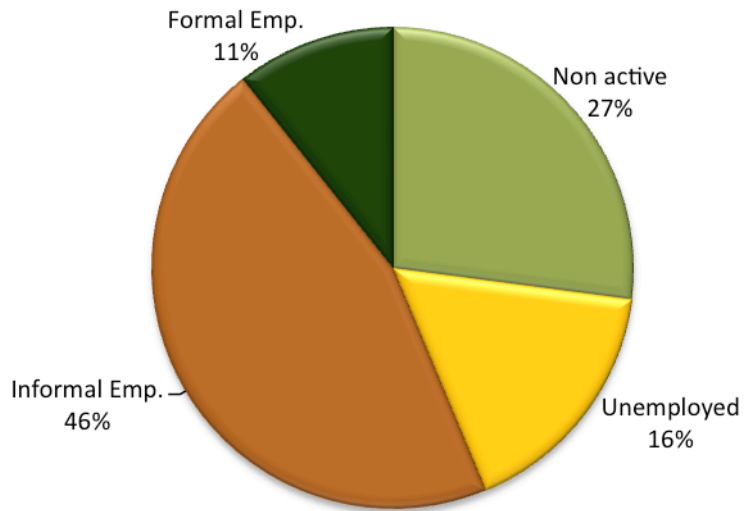
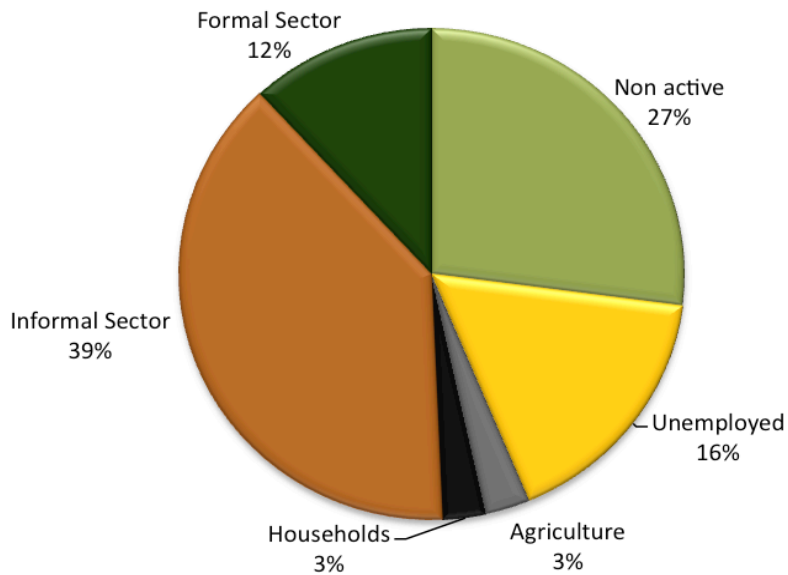


Chart 1.12 Ouagadougou: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.3

2.2.4.3 Bamako

Table 1.4a Bamako: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	1166820	582320	584500
.. Working age	653769	323812	329958
.... Economically active	413953	223543	190409
.... Unemployed	53443	21225	32218
.... Employed	360510	202318	158191
.....Employed in agriculture	10198	7176	3022
.....Informal agricultural employment	9970	6948	3022
.....Employed, non-agricultural	350312	195142	155170
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	62723	48911	13812
.....Public formal non-ag employment	34591	25130	9462
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	287589	146231	141358

Table 1.4b Bamako: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	56.03	55.61	56.45
....Economically active (% of working age)	63.32	69.04	57.71
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	12.91	9.49	16.92
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	87.09	90.51	83.08
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	2.83	3.55	1.91
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	2.77	3.43	1.91
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	97.17	96.45	98.09
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	17.40	24.18	8.73
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	9.60	12.42	5.98
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	79.77	72.28	89.36

Due to high fertility, the population of Bamako is young and only 56 per cent are in the working ages. Moreover, the labour force participation rate is higher than in Niamey, especially for women (57.8 per cent economically active). In addition, the rate of unemployment is relatively moderate as compared to the other countries in West Africa (9.5 per cent for men, 16.9 per cent for women). The ratio of employed to the working age population is much higher for men than for women, as in most Sahel countries: 62.5 per cent compared to: 47.9 per cent. The dependency ratio (non working population for 100 at work) is therefore very high (224).

Non-farm formal employment occupies one worker out of four (24.2 per cent) for men, less than one out of eleven for women (8.7 per cent) – a very low proportion. There are 1042 persons of working age per 100 jobs in formal employment. Informal employment represents 79.8 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute less than one quarter (22 per cent) of formal and 49.2 per cent of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.13 Bamako: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

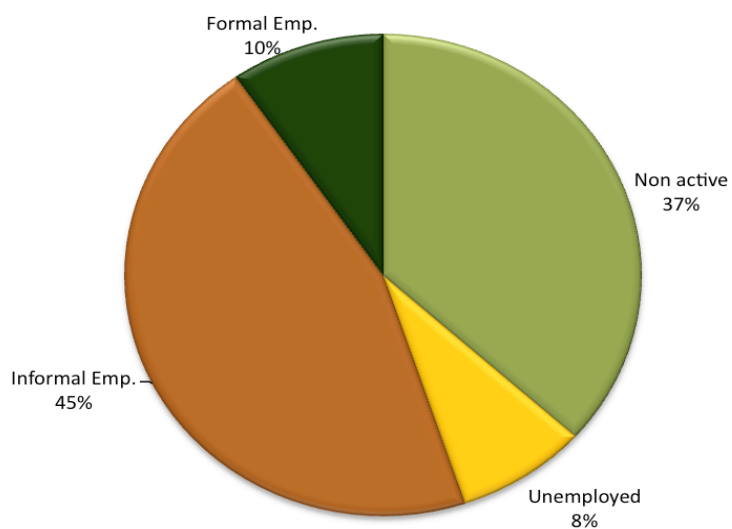
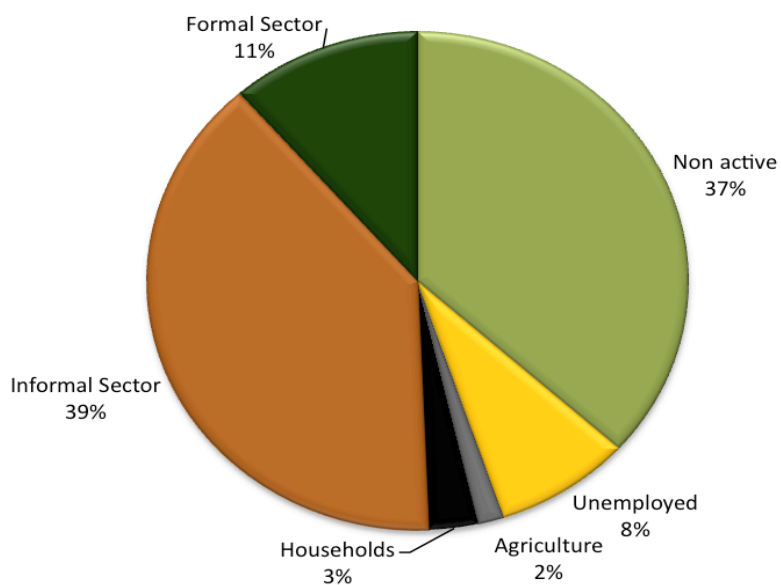


Chart 1.14 Bamako: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.4

2.2.4.4 Dakar

Table 1.5a Dakar: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	1 939 878	937047	1002831
.. Working age	1267547	600292	667255
.... Economically active	807827	440929	366898
.... Unemployed	161174	60063	101111
.... Employed	646653	380866	265788
.....Employed in agriculture	20029	16655	3374
.....Informal agricultural employment	16782	13574	3209
.....Employed, non-agricultural	626624	364210	262413
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	126514	95046	31468
.....Public formal non-ag employment	46459	34071	12388
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	500110	269165	230945

Table 1.5b Dakar: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	65.34	64.06	66.54
....Economically active (% of working age)	63.73	73.45	54.99
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	19.95	13.62	27.56
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	80.05	86.38	72.44
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	3.10	4.37	1.27
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	2.60	3.56	1.21
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	96.90	95.63	98.73
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	19.56	24.96	11.84
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	7.18	8.95	4.66
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	77.34	70.67	86.89

Due to declining fertility and immigration, the share of working age population in total population (65.3 per cent) is higher than in other Sahel countries. The labour force participation rate is not high, especially for women (55 per cent economically active). The rate of unemployment at 20 per cent of the economically active population is quite high, and is twice as high for women as compared with men (27.6 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively). Therefore, the ratio of employed to the working age population is much higher for men than for women: only 39.8 per cent of females in working age are at work against 63.4 per cent for males. Despite a lower share of young persons, the dependency ratio (non working population for 100 at work) is high (200).

Non-farm formal employment occupies one worker out of four (25 per cent) for men, one out of nine for women (11.8 per cent), and is a very low proportion. There are 1002 persons of working age per 100 jobs in formal employment. Informal employment represents 77 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute one quarter (24.9 per cent) of formal and 46.2 per cent of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.15 Dakar: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

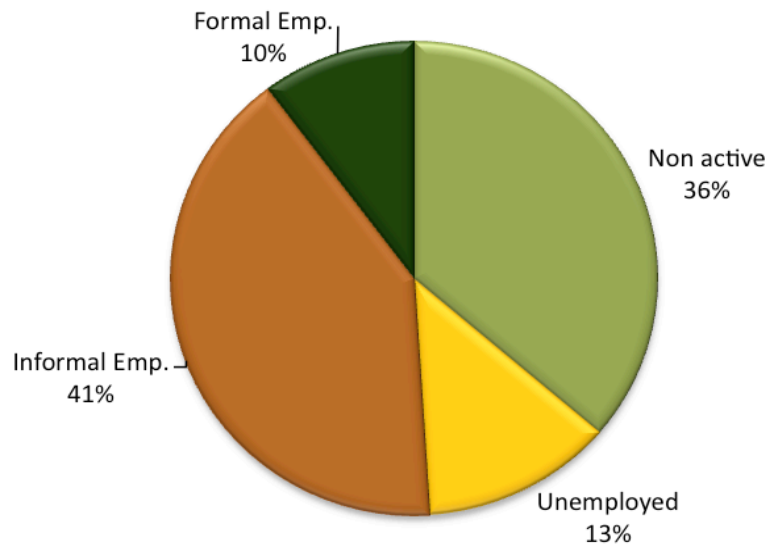
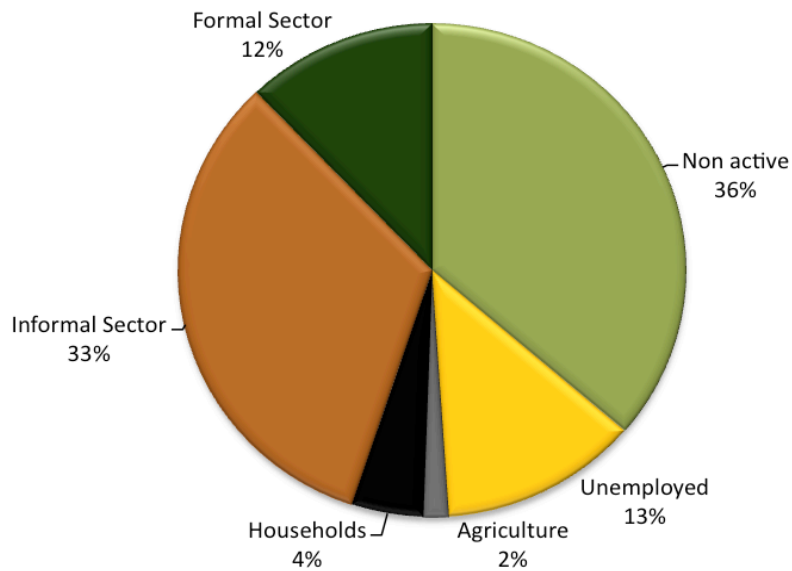


Chart 1.16 Dakar: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.5

2.2.4.5 Abidjan

Table 1.6a Abidjan: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	3071459	1513614	1557845
.. Working age	2028091	1012427	1015664
.... Economically active	1526071	808419	717652
.... Unemployed	254533	118141	136392
.... Employed	1271538	690278	581260
.....Employed in agriculture	20209	15793	4416
.....Informal agricultural employment	16306	12524	3781
.....Employed, non-agricultural	1251328	674485	576844
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	262909	203584	59325
.....Public formal non-ag employment	79204	58410	20795
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	988420	470901	517519

Table 1.6b Abidjan: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	66.03	66.89	65.20
....Economically active (% of working age)	75.25	79.85	70.66
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	16.68	14.61	19.01
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	83.32	85.39	80.99
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	1.59	2.29	0.76
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	1.28	1.81	0.65
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	98.41	97.71	99.24
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	20.68	29.49	10.21
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	6.23	8.46	3.58
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	77.73	68.22	89.03

In Abidjan, the share of the working age population in total population (66 per cent) is above the average of other West African capitals. Moreover, the labour force participation rate at 75.3 per cent is much higher, and the discrepancy between men and women less pronounced than elsewhere. Women's labour force participation rate at 70.7 per cent is high. In part this is due to immigration, which is more important among people in the labour force than in non working categories of the population. The rate of unemployment is 16.7 per cent, and is higher for women (19 per cent) than men (14.6 per cent). Therefore, the dependency ratio, at 142:, is lower than in other capitals. 68.2 per cent of working age male population and 57.2 per cent of working age female are at work.

Non-farm formal employment occupies 29.5 per cent of male and only 10.2 per cent of female total working age population. There are 771 persons of working age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio well below the average of African cities. Nevertheless, informal employment represents 77.7 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute less than one quarter (22.6 per cent) of formal and more than half (52.4 per cent) of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.17 Abidjan: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

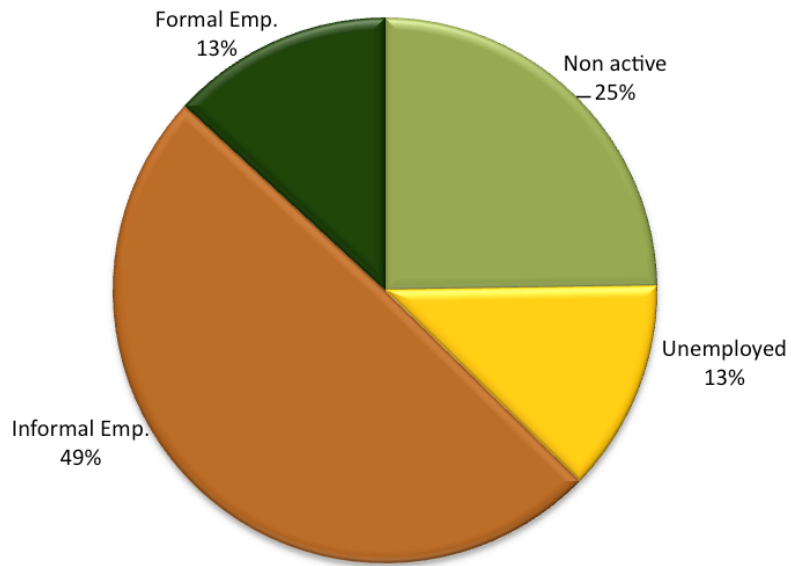
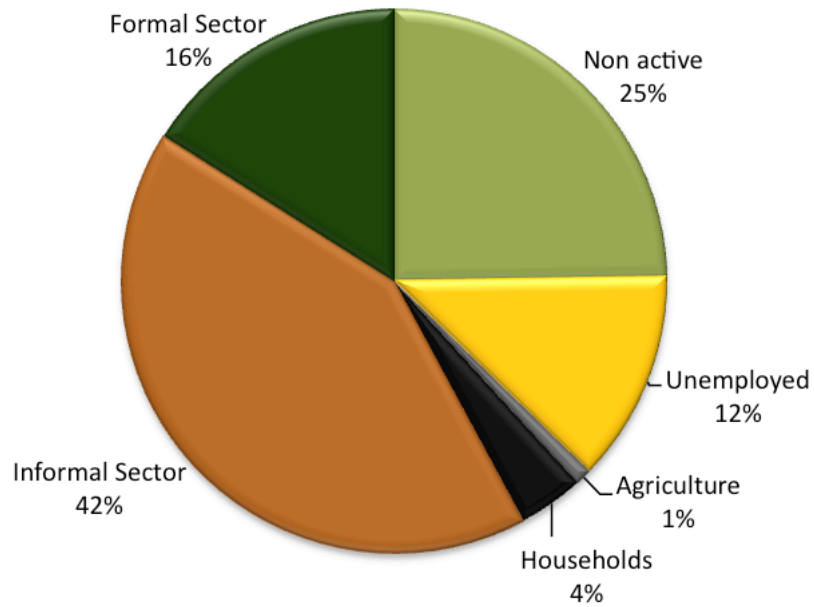


Chart 1.18 Abidjan: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.6

2.2.4.6 Lomé

Table 1.7a Lomé: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	802232	387264	414968
.. Working age	519889	248608	271281
.... Economically active	408567	198310	210257
.... Unemployed	46035	25302	20733
.... Employed	362532	173008	189524
.....Employed in agriculture	8089	4690	3399
.....Informal agricultural employment	7604	4278	3325
.....Employed, non-agricultural	354443	168318	186125
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	59903	41941	17962
.....Public formal non-ag employment	22041	17133	4908
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	294540	126378	168163

Table 1.7b Lomé: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	64.81	64.20	65.37
....Economically active (% of working age)	78.59	79.77	77.51
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	11.27	12.76	9.86
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	88.73	87.24	90.14
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	2.23	2.71	1.79
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	2.10	2.47	1.75
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	97.77	97.29	98.21
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	16.52	24.24	9.48
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	6.08	9.90	2.59
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	81.25	73.05	88.73

In Lomé, the share of the working age population in total population (64.8 per cent) is relatively high. Labour force participation rates are the highest of West African capitals, at 78.6 per cent and the gap between men and women is narrow. Unemployment, while high, is low relative to the other capitals (11.3 per cent) and is lower for women than for men. As a result, there are slightly more women than men employed. 69.9 per cent of working age women and 69.6 per cent of working age men. The dependency ratio at 121 is quite low, the lowest of West African capitals.

Non-farm formal employment occupies 24.2 per cent of men and only 9.5 per cent of the women employed. There are 868 persons of working-age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio below the average of African cities. Nevertheless, informal employment represents 81.2 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute less than one third (30 per cent) of formal and more than half (57.1 per cent) of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.19 Lomé: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

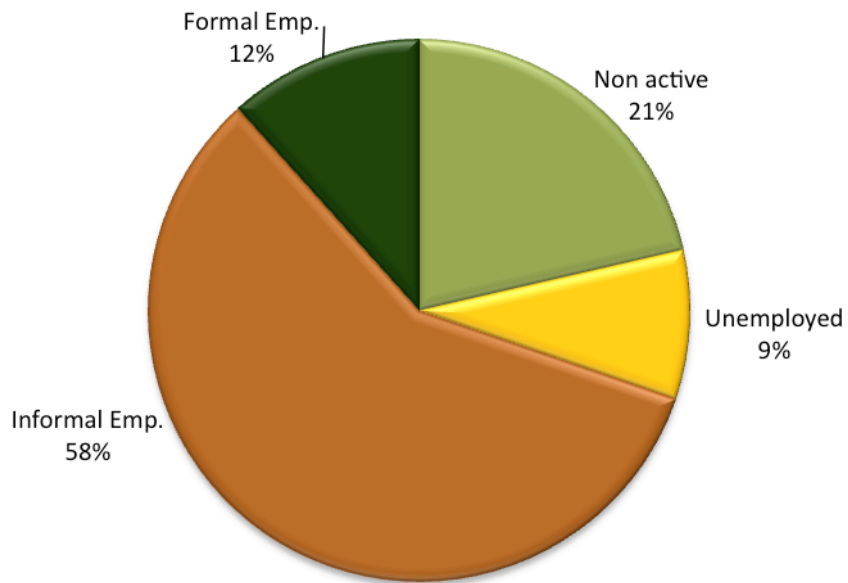
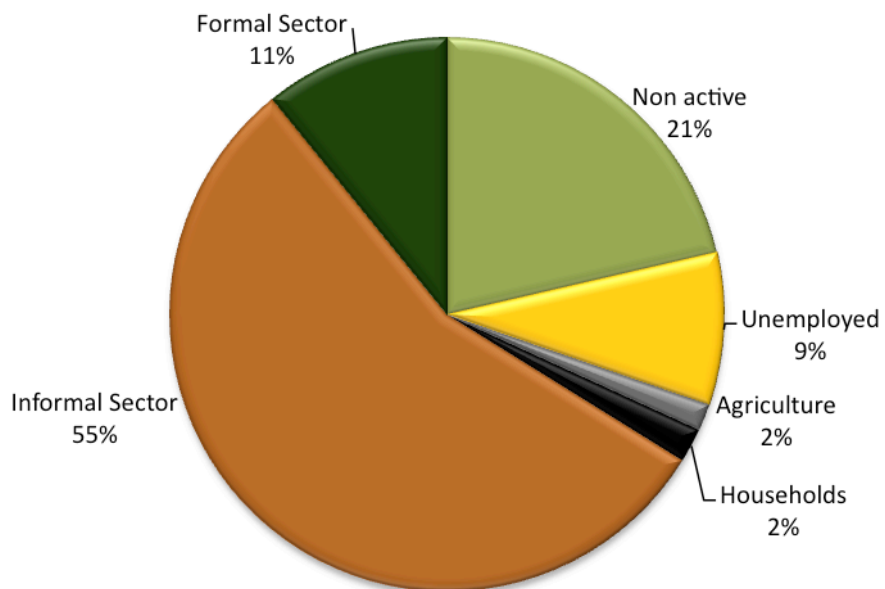


Chart 1.20 Lomé: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.7

2.2.4.7 Cotonou

Table 1.8a Cotonou: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	811856	389038	422818
.. Working age	516585	246889	269696
.... Economically active	359870	170902	188968
.... Unemployed	25634	12536	13099
.... Employed	334236	158367	175869
.....Employed in agriculture	7335	6010	1325
.....Informal agricultural employment	6683	5760	922
.....Employed, non-agricultural	326901	152357	174544
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	61318	42570	18748
.....Public formal non-ag employment	24094	17989	6105
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	265583	109787	155795

Table 1.8b Cotonou: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	63.63	63.46	63.79
....Economically active (% of working age)	69.66	69.22	70.07
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	7.12	7.33	6.93
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	92.88	92.67	93.07
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	2.19	3.79	0.75
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	2.00	3.64	0.52
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	97.81	96.21	99.25
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	18.35	26.88	10.66
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	7.21	11.36	3.47
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	79.46	69.32	88.59

In Cotonou, the share of the working age population in total population is 63.6 per cent. The labour force participation rate is not as high as in Lomé, but is remarkably higher for women: 70.1 per cent of women of working age in contrast to 69.2 per cent for men. The rate of unemployment is the lowest in West Africa both for men and women, and slightly lower for women (respectively 7.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent). As a result, there are more women than men employed. (65.2 per cent of working- age women in contrast to 64.1 per cent of men) and the dependency ratio is 143.

Non-farm formal employment occupies 26.9 per cent of employed men and only 10.7 per cent of employed women In the informal sector, female labour dominates with 58.7 per cent of workers. There are 842 persons in working age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio below the average of African cities. Nevertheless, informal employment represents 79.2 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute less than one third (30.6 per cent) of formal and 58.7 per cent of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.21 Cotonou: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

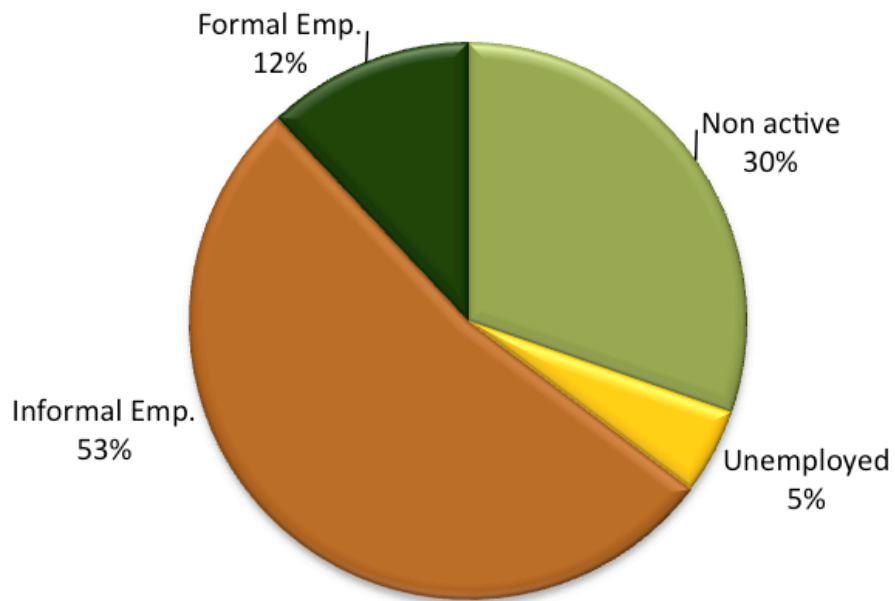
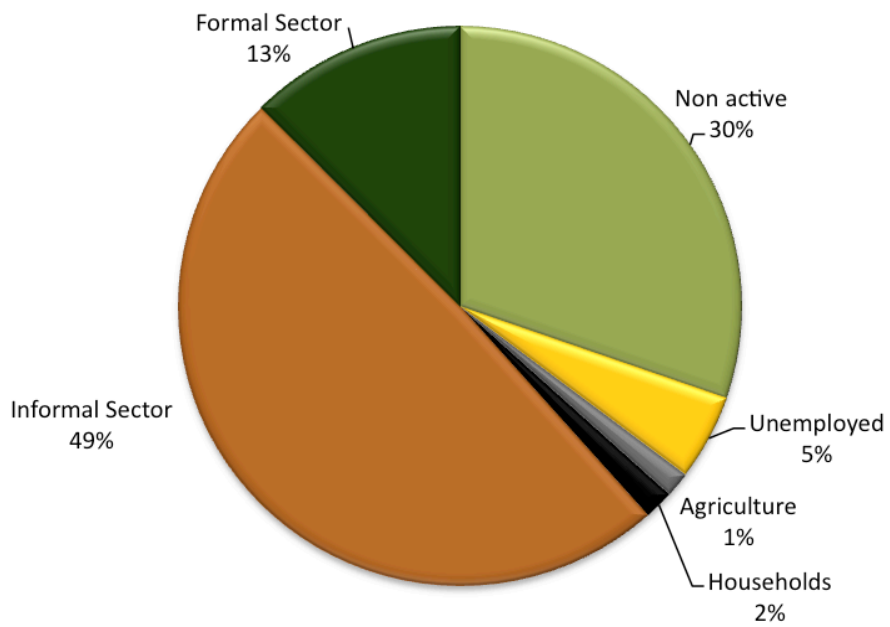


Chart 1.22 Cotonou: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.8

2.2.4.8 Antananarivo

Table 1.9a Antananarivo: General Overview of the Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	1524208	743672	780536
.. Working age	944177	454975	489202
.... Economically active	662377	348997	313380
.... Unemployed	34623	15608	19015
.... Employed	627754	333389	294365
.....Employed in agriculture	32887	17350	15537
.....Informal agricultural employment	31535	16197	15338
.....Employed, non-agricultural	594867	316039	278828
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	219804	128006	91798
.....Public formal non-ag employment	54208	35043	19165
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	375063	188033	187030

Table 1.9b Antananarivo: General Overview of Labour Force (percentage)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	63.34	63.23	63.46
....Economically active (% of working age)	70.28	76.15	64.66
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	16.60	13.69	19.90
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	83.40	86.31	80.10
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	2.60	3.60	1.39
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	2.36	3.23	1.31
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	97.40	96.40	98.61
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	18.54	25.09	10.57
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	7.67	10.21	4.58
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	78.86	71.31	88.04

In Antananarivo, the share of the working age population in total population is 63.3 per cent. The labour force participation rate is high for men (76.2 per cent), much lower for women (64.7 per cent). The rate of unemployment is at 16.6 per cent and is higher for women at 19.9 per cent. Thus, 73.3 per cent of men of working- age and 60.2 per cent of women are employed, and the dependency ratio is at 143, similar to Abidjan or Cotonou.

Non-farm formal employment is 25 per cent of employed male, and 10 per cent of employed women. There are 430 persons in working age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio below the average of African cities. Nevertheless, informal employment represents 79 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute 41.8 per cent of formal and 49.7 per cent of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.23 Antananarivo: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

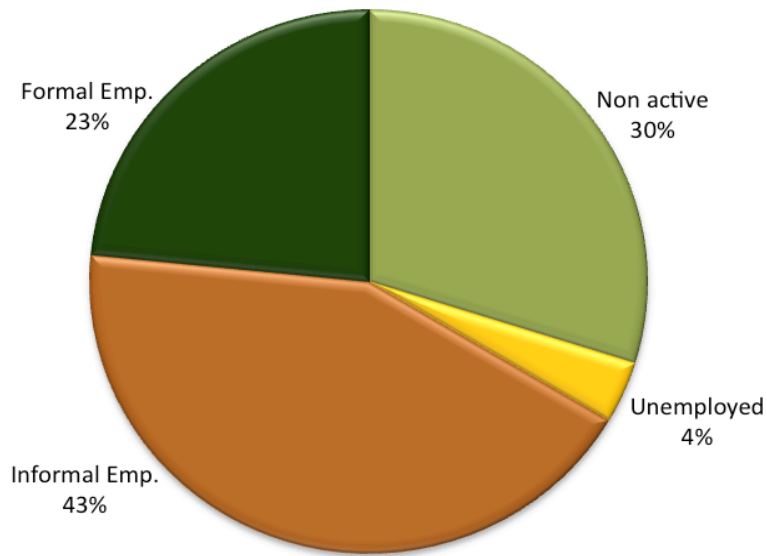
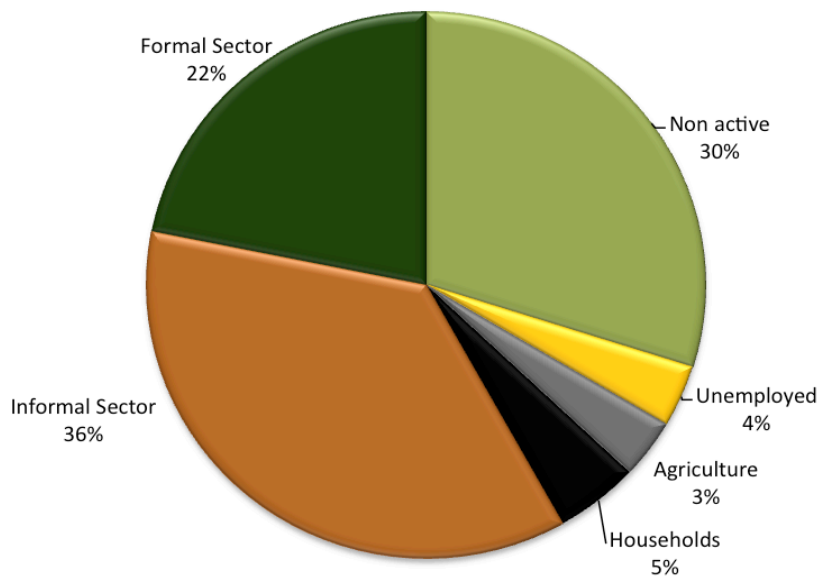


Chart 1.24 Antananarivo: Distribution of Working Age population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.9

2.2.4.8 Lima**Table 1.10a** Lima: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	8776779	4158699	4618080
.. Working Age	6831165	3174012	3657154
.... Economically Active	4747630	2533791	2213839
.... Unemployed	313364	134044	179320
.... Employed	4434266	2399747	2034519
.....Employed in agriculture	61178	50814	10364
.....Informal agricultural employment	34544	26623	7922
.....Employed, non-agricultural	4373088	2348933	2024155
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	1802836	1078315	724521
.....Public formal non-ag employment	465976	259039	206937
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	2558972	1264553	1294419

Table 1.10b Lima: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	77.83	76.32	79.19
....Economically active (% of working age)	69.50	79.83	60.53
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	6.60	5.29	8.10
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	93.40	94.71	91.90
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	1.38	2.12	0.51
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	0.78	1.11	0.39
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	98.62	97.88	99.49
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	40.66	44.93	35.61
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	10.51	10.79	10.17
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	57.71	52.70	63.62

In Lima, the share of the working age population in the total population is 77.8 per cent, much higher than in African capitals. This is the result of lower fertility. The labour force participation rate is high for men (79.8 per cent), and much lower for women (60.5 per cent). The rate of unemployment is at 6.6 per cent and is higher for women at 8.1 per cent. Thus, 75.6 per cent of men of working age and only 55.6 per cent of women are employed. Due to the higher share of working age population, the dependency ratio is low, at 143. In the working age population, one person out of two is either non-active or unemployed; one out of two has a job.

Non-farm formal employment occupies 44.9 per cent of employed men, and 35.6 per cent of employed women.

There are 379 persons of working age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio below the average of African cities. Nevertheless, informal employment represents 57.7 per cent of non-farm employment.

Women constitute 40.2 per cent of formal and half (50.6 per cent) of informal non-farm employment.

Chart 1.25 Lima: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

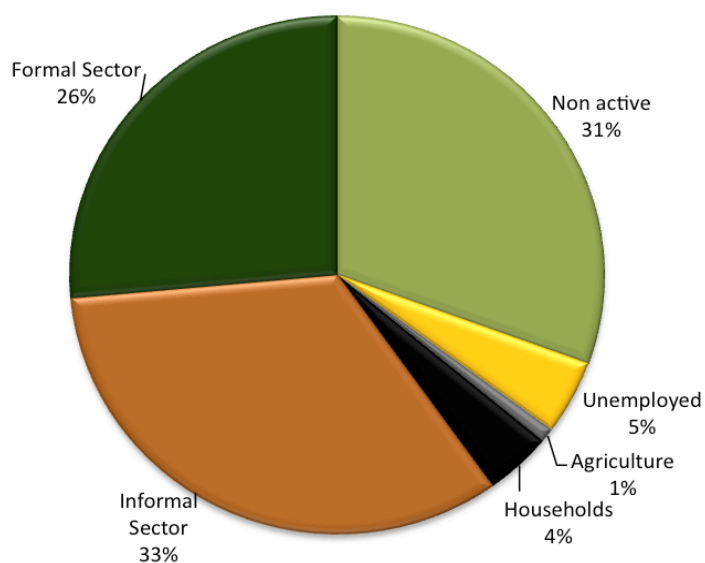
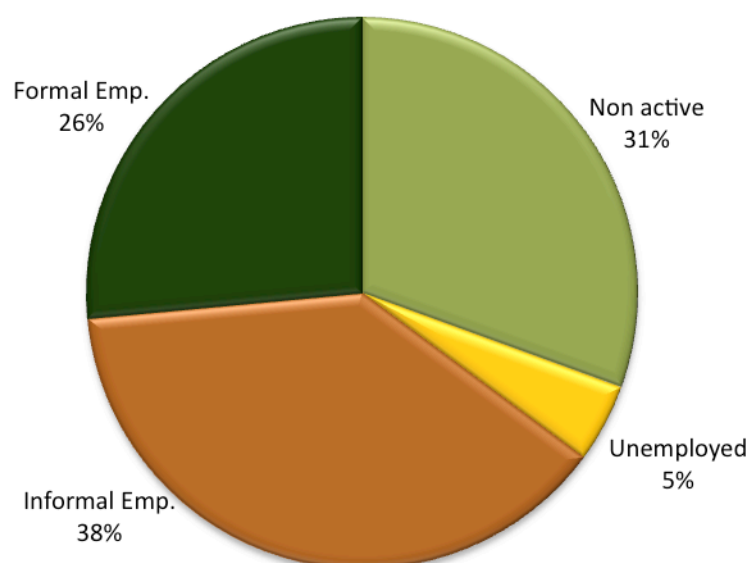


Chart 1.26 Lima: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.10

2.2.4.9 Hanoi

Table 1.11a Hanoi: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	3203129	1605962	1597167
.. Working age	2520167	1236036	1284131
.... Economically active	1629617	831345	798262
.... Unemployed	47221	24937	22274
.... Employed	1582396	806408	775988
.....Employed in agriculture	209077	81105	127972
.....Informal agricultural employment	205582	79196	126386
.....Employed, non-agricultural	1373319	725303	648016
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	738303	403169	335134
.....Public formal non-ag employment	431855	229261	202594
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	635016	322134	312882

Table 1.11b Hanoi: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	78.68	76.97	80.40
....Economically active (% of working age)	64.66	67.26	62.16
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	2.90	3.00	2.79
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	97.10	97.00	97.21
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	13.21	10.06	16.49
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	12.99	9.82	16.29
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	86.79	89.94	83.51
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	46.66	50.00	43.19
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	27.29	28.43	26.11
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	40.13	39.95	40.32

In Vietnam, the demographic transition is more advanced than in Africa. Fertility is low and the share of working-age population is therefore higher. In Hanoi, it is 78.7 per cent. As the labour force participation rate is relatively high, (64.7 per cent for men, 62.2 per cent for women) and unemployment very low (below 3 per cent), nearly two-thirds of working-age men (65.2 per cent) and 60.4 per cent of females are employed. The dependency ratio is therefore low (102 in Hanoi).

The share of people working in agriculture is high, especially for women (16.5 per cent of employed women). Non-farm formal employment occupies 50 per cent of men's, and 43.2 per cent of women's employment. There are 341 persons in working-age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio much below the average of African cities.

On the contrary, informal employment is lower than in the other cities, at 40.1 per cent of total non-farm employment. The differences between women and men in types of employment are also less pronounced than in African or Latin American countries, although there is a slight bias: women are less likely to be in formal employment and more likely to be in agricultural than men. They constitute 61.2 per cent of farm labour, 49.3 per cent of informal labour and 45.4 per cent of formal labour (for 49 per cent of total employment).

Chart 1.27 Hanoi: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

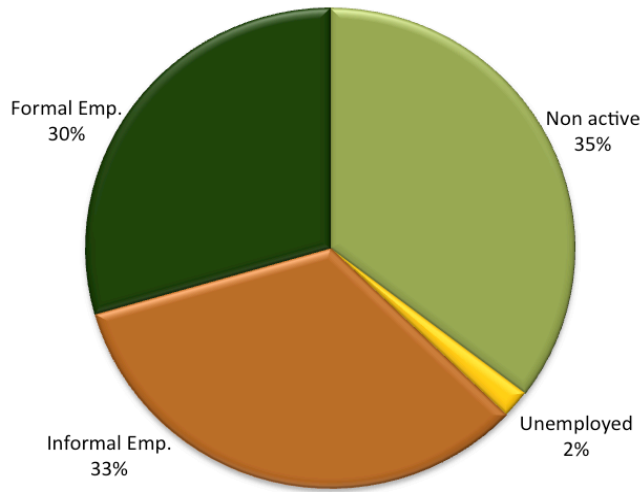
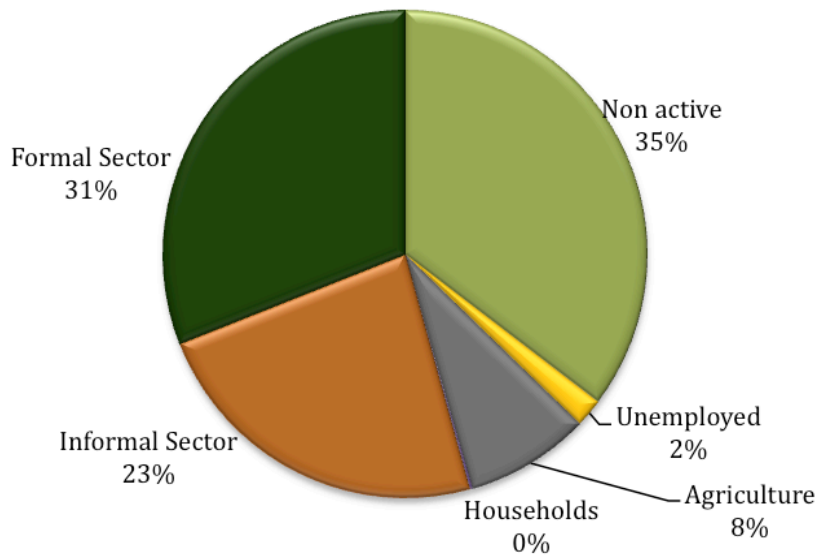


Chart 1.28 Hanoi: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.11

2.2.4.10 Ho Chi Minh City

Table 1.12a Ho Chi Minh City: General Overview of Labour Force

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	6280097	3031860	3248237
.. Working age	5041252	2355114	2686138
.... Economically active	3290635	1746086	1544549
.... Unemployed	115235	56065	59170
.... Employed	3175400	1690021	1485379
.....Employed in agriculture	110525	66363	44162
.....Informal agricultural employment	103841	62616	41225
.....Employed, non-agricultural	3064875	1623658	1441217
.....Formal non-agricultural employment	1426992	779994	646998
.....Public formal non-ag employment	585885	308470	277415
.....Informal non-agricultural employment	1637883	843664	794219

Table 1.12b Ho Chi Minh City: General Overview of Labour Force (%)

	Total	Men	Women
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00
..Working age (% of total population)	80.27	77.68	82.70
....Economically active (% of working age)	65.27	74.14	57.50
.... .Unemployed (% of eco. active)	3.50	3.21	3.83
.... .Employed (% of eco. active)	96.50	96.79	96.17
.....Employed in agriculture (% of employed)	3.48	3.93	2.97
.....Informal agricultural employment (% of employed)	3.27	3.71	2.78
.....Employed, non-farm (% of employed)	96.52	96.07	97.03
.....Formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	44.94	46.15	43.56
.....Public formal non-farm employment (% of employed)	18.45	18.25	18.68
.....Informal non-farm employment (% of employed)	51.58	49.92	53.47

In Ho Chi Minh City, the share of working age population is very high, at 80.3 per cent. The labour force participation rate is high for men (74.1 per cent), and much lower for women (57.5 per cent). Unemployment is very low (below 4 per cent). Therefore, 71.8 per cent of men but only 55.3 per cent of women are at work. With such a high rate of population in working age, the dependency ratio is low (98).

Non-farm formal employment occupies 46.2 per cent of male employment, and 43.6 per cent of female employment. There are 353 persons in working age per 100 jobs in formal employment, a ratio far below the average of African cities.

However, more than half the workers (51.6 per cent) in non-farm employment are in informal employment. The differences between men and women are more pronounced than in Hanoi: women constitute 45.3 per cent of formal labour and 48.5 per cent of informal labour (46.8 per cent of total employment).

Chart 1.29 Ho Chi Minh City: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification

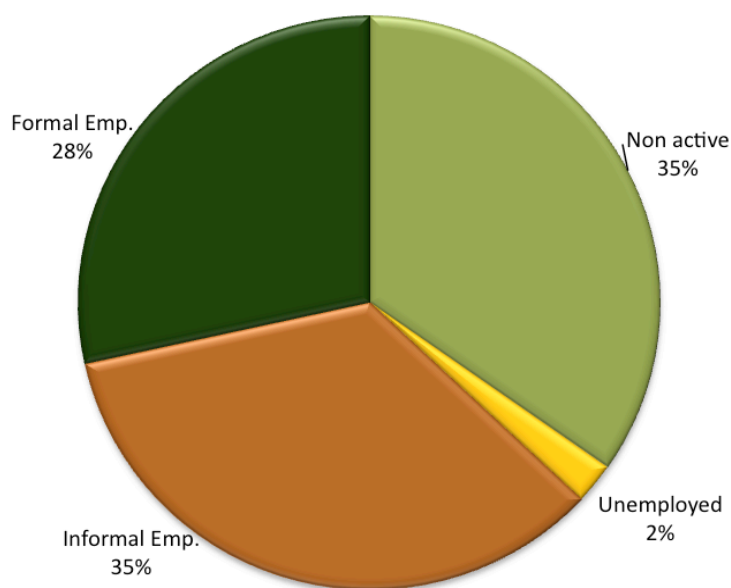
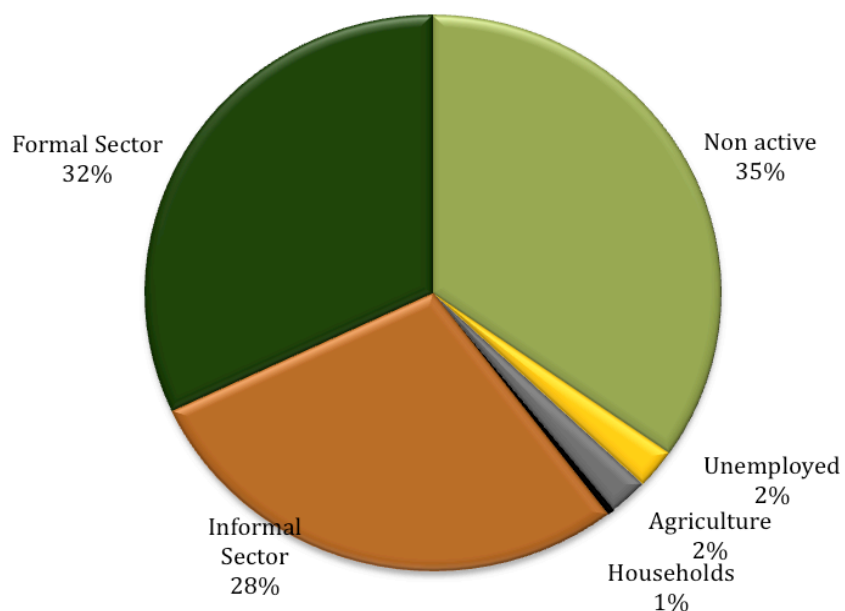


Chart 1.30 Ho Chi Minh City: Distribution of Working Age Population by Basic Labour Force Classification and Employment in Agriculture and in Households



Based on table 2.12

3. Employment by sector and by status

3.1 Presentation of tables

In this section, employment is broken out by type of production unit, status in employment, nature of the job, agricultural and non-agricultural and sex. The purpose of this presentation is to highlight the main characteristics of informal employment in these 11 cities.

Tables are given successively in figures and in percentage of total employment (by row). There is a set of two tables for all (**tables 2.#a/b**), then for males (**tables 2.#aa/bb**), then for females (**tables 2.#aaa/bbb**).

	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
Activity/production unit										
1. Agricultural										
2. Non-agricultural										
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)										
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)										
2.3. Households/domestic workers										
TOTAL										

3.2 Results

In all cities, informal labour constitutes a slightly larger proportion of the labour force than employment in the informal sector. Informal labour in the formal sector is widespread, while formal labour in the informal sector is negligible (**table 2.1**).¹⁰ In all cities except Antananarivo, informal employment in the formal sector exceeds the one of formal employment in the informal sector. In West African cities, the difference is quite important. In addition, people working in farming or as employees of households are overwhelmingly in informal employment.

¹⁰ Formal jobs in the informal sector are held by of some wage employees who have a written contract. It is not uncommon, in some cities and activities, to see unregistered enterprises in the informal sector, which follow some of the management rules of modern enterprises. Some authors have thus identified an "upper segment" of the informal sector, calling for special policies directed to assist them to join the formal sector. (See Fields, G. S. 2004. "A Guide to Multisector Labor Market Models," World Bank Labor Market Conference, Washington, DC, 18-19 November 2004; Bocquier, P., C. J. Nordman, and A. Vescovo. 2010. "Employment Vulnerability and Earnings in Urban West Africa." *World Development*, Vol. 38, No. 9, pp. 1297-1314.)

Table 2.1 Informal Employment in the Formal Sector and Formal Employment in the Informal Sector: Percentages

	Informal employment in formal sector	Formal employment in the informal sector
Niamey	27.8	3.1
Ouagadougou	24.3	3.6
Bamako	23.3	1.8
Dakar	26.3	2.2
Abidjan	28.3	2.8
Lomé	36.3	7.8
Cotonou	31.2	6.0
Antananarivo	5.9	6.3
Lima	14.0	8.3
Hanoi	5.6	1.3
Ho Chi Minh City	12.4	1.0

Chart 2.1 Employment in the Informal Sector and Total Informal Employment as Percentage of the Total Labour Force (Including Agricultural)

The share of informal workers in the formal sector differs significantly between cities. It is higher in the West African capitals, comprised generally between 25 and 30 per cent of employees of the formal sector, than in the four cities in the other regions. In other cities, the share of informal employment in the formal sector is around 10 per cent or below.

Interestingly, there are not many differences in these figures when broken out by sex. In all cities, the share of informal employment in the formal sector is very close for males and females (but the share of females in total formal employment is generally far below the one of males).

3.2.1 Niamey

Table 2.2a Niamey: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	9130	8935	196	584	140	444	69	4815	3614	48
2. Non-agricultural	179202	136471	42732	82434	40796	41638	4337	82233	9881	318
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	54233	15545	38689	50902	36753	14149	943	993	1272	123
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	118279	114635	3644	25574	3644	21930	3394	81240	7925	146
2.3. Households/domestic workers	6690	6291	399	5958	399	5559	0	0	684	48
TOTAL	188333	145405	42927	83018	40935	42083	4406	87048	13495	366

Table 2.2b Niamey: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	97.86	2.14	6.39	1.53	4.86	0.76	52.74	39.59	0.52
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	76.15	23.85	46.00	22.77	23.24	2.42	45.89	5.51	0.18
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	28.66	71.34	93.86	67.77	26.09	1.74	1.83	2.35	0.23
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	96.92	3.08	21.62	3.08	18.54	2.87	68.69	6.70	0.12
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	94.03	5.97	89.06	5.97	83.09	0.00	0.00	10.22	0.72
TOTAL	100.00	77.21	22.79	44.08	21.74	22.34	2.34	46.22	7.17	0.19

Table 2.2aa Niamey: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	7859	7663	196	538	140	398	69	4409	2843	0
2. Non-agricultural	112664	80998	31666	61856	29921	31935	3363	41750	5466	228
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	40206	11668	28538	37275	26792	10483	795	950	1103	82
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	68593	65671	2922	21163	2922	18241	2568	40800	3963	98
2.3. Households/domestic workers	3866	3659	206	3417	206	3211	0	0	400	48
TOTAL	120523	88661	31862	62394	30061	32333	3433	46159	8310	228

Table 2.2bb Niamey: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	97.51	2.49	6.84	1.78	5.06	0.88	56.10	36.18	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	71.89	28.11	54.90	26.56	28.35	2.99	37.06	4.85	0.20
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	29.02	70.98	92.71	66.64	26.07	1.98	2.36	2.74	0.20
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	95.74	4.26	30.85	4.26	26.59	3.74	59.48	5.78	0.14
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	94.66	5.34	88.40	5.34	83.06	0.00	0.00	10.35	1.25
TOTAL	100.00	73.56	26.44	51.77	24.94	26.83	2.85	38.30	6.89	0.19

Table 2.2aaa Niamey: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	1271	1271	0	46	0	46	0	406	771	48
2. Non-agricultural	66538	55473	11065	20578	10875	9703	973	40483	4415	90
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	14027	3877	10151	13627	9960	3666	148	43	169	41
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	49686	48964	722	4410	722	3689	825	40440	3962	48
2.3. Households/domestic workers	2825	2632	193	2541	193	2348	0	0	284	0
TOTAL	67810	56744	11065	20624	10875	9749	973	40889	5186	137

Table 2.2bbb Niamey: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	100.00	0.00	3.64	0.00	3.64	0.00	31.95	60.64	3.77
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	83.37	16.63	30.93	16.34	14.58	1.46	60.84	6.63	0.13
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	27.64	72.36	97.14	71.01	26.14	1.06	0.30	1.20	0.29
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.55	1.45	8.88	1.45	7.42	1.66	81.39	7.97	0.10
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	93.18	6.82	89.95	6.82	83.13	0.00	0.00	10.05	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	83.68	16.32	30.41	16.04	14.38	1.44	60.30	7.65	0.20

In Niamey, 28.7 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal (workers without contract and with no contribution to retirement or social security included in the wage; see our definition in the methodological section and Appendix 1 for a discussion). This figure is similar for men and women. The two main status in employment categories are own account workers (45.9 per cent of non-farm employment) who are mainly found in the informal sector, and wage employees who constitute 46 per cent of non-farm employment and are equally divided between the formal and the informal sectors (and a few as domestic workers in households, 5.5 per cent for males and 12.3 per cent for females). However, more than a quarter of wage employees in the formal sector are in informal jobs (28 per cent).

The agricultural sector accounts for 4.8 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 3.6 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 6.5 per cent and 1.9 per cent), and this is the opposite for the household sector (respectively 3.2 per cent and 4.2 per cent).

3.2.2 Ouagadougou

Table 2.3a Ouagadougou: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	15441	15178	263	600	263	337	439	10315	4088	0
2. Non-agricultural	291334	233644	57689	128502	55874	72628	9062	133727	19452	590
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	64696	16050	48647	61843	46831	15012	636	1179	895	143
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	211563	203872	7692	56043	7692	48351	8426	132548	14187	360
2.3. Households/domestic workers	15074	13723	1351	10616	1351	9265	0	0	4371	87
TOTAL	306775	248823	57952	129102	56137	72965	9501	144042	23540	590

Table 2.3b Ouagadougou: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	98.30	1.70	3.88	1.70	2.18	2.84	66.80	26.47	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	80.20	19.80	44.11	19.18	24.93	3.11	45.90	6.68	0.20
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	24.81	75.19	95.59	72.39	23.20	0.98	1.82	1.38	0.22
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	96.36	3.64	26.49	3.64	22.85	3.98	62.65	6.71	0.17
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	91.04	8.96	70.43	8.96	61.46	0.00	0.00	29.00	0.58
TOTAL	100.00	81.11	18.89	42.08	18.30	23.78	3.10	46.95	7.67	0.19

Table 2.3aa Ouagadougou: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	10374	10111	263	536	263	273	439	7893	1505	0
2. Non-agricultural	169312	127639	41674	94413	40246	54166	7663	58268	8648	321
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	45349	11106	34242	43078	32815	10263	549	878	700	143
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	119582	113051	6531	47335	6531	40804	7114	57390	7565	178
2.3. Households/domestic workers	4382	3482	900	3999	900	3099	0	0	383	0
TOTAL	179686	137750	41937	94949	40509	54440	8102	66162	10153	321

Table 2.3bb Ouagadougou: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	97.46	2.54	5.17	2.54	2.64	4.23	76.09	14.51	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	75.39	24.61	55.76	23.77	31.99	4.53	34.41	5.11	0.19
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	24.49	75.51	94.99	72.36	22.63	1.21	1.94	1.54	0.32
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	94.54	5.46	39.58	5.46	34.12	5.95	47.99	6.33	0.15
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	79.46	20.54	91.26	20.54	70.72	0.00	0.00	8.74	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	76.66	23.34	52.84	22.54	30.30	4.51	36.82	5.65	0.18

Table 2.3aaa Ouagadougou: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	5067	5067	0	63	0	63	0	2422	2583	0
2. Non-agricultural	122021	106005	16016	34090	15628	18462	1399	75459	10805	269
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	19348	4943	14404	18765	14016	4749	87	301	195	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	91981	90821	1161	8708	1161	7547	1312	75158	6622	182
2.3. Households/domestic workers	10692	10241	451	6617	451	6166	0	0	3988	87
TOTAL	127089	111073	16016	34153	15628	18525	1399	77880	13387	269

Table 2.3bbb Ouagadougou: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.00	47.79	50.97	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	86.87	13.13	27.94	12.81	15.13	1.15	61.84	8.85	0.22
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	25.55	74.45	96.99	72.44	24.54	0.45	1.56	1.01	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.74	1.26	9.47	1.26	8.21	1.43	81.71	7.20	0.20
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	95.78	4.22	61.89	4.22	57.67	0.00	0.00	37.30	0.81
TOTAL	100.00	87.40	12.60	26.87	12.30	14.58	1.10	61.28	10.53	0.21

In Ouagadougou, 24.8 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 5.2 per cent of total employment. The main status in employment category is own account workers (45.9 per cent of nearly half (non-farm employment) who are mainly found in the informal sector. Wage employees constitute the second labour status (44.1 per cent of non-farm employment) with 48.1 per cent in the formal and 43.6 per cent in the informal sectors (and the rest as domestic workers in households, 4.2 per cent for males and 19.4 per cent for females). However, nearly a quarter of the wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment (24.3 per cent).

The agricultural sector accounts for 5 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 4.9 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 5.8 per cent and 4 per cent), and the opposite holds true for the household sector (respectively 2.4 per cent and 8.4 per cent).

3.2.3 Bamako

Table 2.4a Bamako: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	10198	9970	228	343	124	219	283	8052	1520	
2. Non-agricultural	350312	287589	62723	119803	56289	63513	20375	199075	11059	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	74777	17198	57579	66689	51145	15543	2643	3791	1655	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	256329	251747	4583	35668	4583	31085	17732	195284	7645	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	19205	18644	561	17446	561	16884	0	0	1760	
TOTAL	360510	297559	62951	120146	56414	63732	20657	207127	12580	

Table 2.4b Bamako: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	97.77	2.23	3.36	1.22	2.14	2.77	78.95	14.91	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	82.10	17.90	34.20	16.07	18.13	5.82	56.83	3.16	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	23.00	77.00	89.18	68.40	20.79	3.53	5.07	2.21	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.21	1.79	13.92	1.79	12.13	6.92	76.18	2.98	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	97.08	2.92	90.84	2.92	87.91	0.00	0.00	9.16	
TOTAL	100.00	82.54	17.46	33.33	15.65	17.68	5.73	57.45	3.49	

Table 2.4aa Bamako: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	7176	6948	228	343	124	219	283	5545	1005	
2. Non-agricultural	195142	146231	48911	87522	43057	44464	17277	85008	5336	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	59749	15010	44739	52369	38884	13484	2500	3354	1526	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	130640	126975	3666	30935	3666	27270	14777	81653	3274	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	4753	4246	507	4217	507	3710	0	0	536	
TOTAL	202318	153179	49139	87865	43182	44683	17559	90553	6341	

Table 2.4bb Bamako: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	96.83	3.17	4.78	1.73	3.05	3.94	77.28	14.00	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	74.94	25.06	44.85	22.06	22.79	8.85	43.56	2.73	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	25.12	74.88	87.65	65.08	22.57	4.18	5.61	2.55	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	97.19	2.81	23.68	2.81	20.87	11.31	62.50	2.51	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	89.33	10.67	88.73	10.67	78.06	0.00	0.00	11.27	
TOTAL	100.00	75.71	24.29	43.43	21.34	22.09	8.68	44.76	3.13	

Table 2.4aaa Bamako: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	3022	3022	0	0	0	0	0	2506	515	
2. Non-agricultural	155170	141358	13812	32281	13232	19049	3098	114068	5723	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	15028	2188	12840	14320	12261	2059	143	437	129	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	125689	124772	917	4733	917	3816	2955	113631	4370	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	14452	14398	54	13228	54	13174	0	0	1224	
TOTAL	158191	144380	13812	32281	13232	19049	3098	116574	6239	

Table 2.4bbb Bamako: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.94	17.06	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	91.10	8.90	20.80	8.53	12.28	2.00	73.51	3.69	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	14.56	85.44	95.29	81.58	13.70	0.95	2.91	0.86	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	99.27	0.73	3.77	0.73	3.04	2.35	90.41	3.48	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	99.63	0.37	91.53	0.37	91.16	0.00	0.00	8.47	
TOTAL	100.00	91.27	8.73	20.41	8.36	12.04	1.96	73.69	3.94	

In Bamako, 23 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is higher for men (25.1 per cent) than for women (14.6 per cent). This represents only 4.8 per cent of total employment. The two main categories of status in employment are own account workers (56.8 per cent) of non-farm employment) who are mainly found in the informal sector. Wage employees constitute 34.2 per cent of non-farm employment and 55.7 per cent of them are in the formal, 29.8 per cent in the informal sector (and the remaining as domestic workers in households, 4.8 per cent for males and an astonishing 41.1 per cent of all female non-farm wage-workers for females). However, nearly a quarter of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment (23.3 per cent).

The agricultural sector accounts for 2.8 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 5.3 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 3.5 per cent and 1.9 per cent), and this is the opposite for the household sector (respectively 2.3 per cent and 9.1 per cent).

3.2.4 Dakar

Table 2.5a Dakar: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	20029	16782	3247	6485	2724	3760	637	9988	2920	0
2. Non-agricultural	626624	500110	126514	323124	118530	204593	11747	271207	20040	506
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	154296	39677	114619	144746	106636	38110	2511	5473	1384	183
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	414359	405230	9129	123117	9129	113987	9237	265734	16087	185
2.3. Households/domestic workers	57969	55203	2765	55261	2765	52496	0	0	2569	138
TOTAL	646653	516893	129761	329608	121255	208354	12384	281195	22960	506

Table 2.5b Dakar: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	83.79	16.21	32.38	13.60	18.77	3.18	49.87	14.58	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	79.81	20.19	51.57	18.92	32.65	1.87	43.28	3.20	0.08
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	25.71	74.29	93.81	69.11	24.70	1.63	3.55	0.90	0.12
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	97.80	2.20	29.71	2.20	27.51	2.23	64.13	3.88	0.04
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	95.23	4.77	95.33	4.77	90.56	0.00	0.00	4.43	0.24
TOTAL	100.00	79.93	20.07	50.97	18.75	32.22	1.92	43.48	3.55	0.08

Table 2.5aa Dakar: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	16655	13574	3082	5763	2559	3204	422	7670	2799	0
2. Non-agricultural	364210	269165	95046	219617	88364	131253	9423	125408	9395	368
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	117207	30153	87054	109526	80372	29154	2270	4412	816	183
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	241004	233343	7661	104536	7661	96875	7153	120996	8134	185
2.3. Households/domestic workers	6000	5669	331	5555	331	5224	0	0	445	0
TOTAL	380866	282738	98127	225380	90923	134457	9846	133078	12194	368

Table 2.5bb Dakar: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	81.50	18.50	34.60	15.36	19.24	2.54	46.05	16.81	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	73.90	26.10	60.30	24.26	36.04	2.59	34.43	2.58	0.10
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	25.73	74.27	93.45	68.57	24.87	1.94	3.76	0.70	0.16
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	96.82	3.18	43.38	3.18	40.20	2.97	50.21	3.38	0.08
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	94.48	5.52	92.59	5.52	87.07	0.00	0.00	7.41	0.00

Table 2.5aaa Dakar: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	3374	3209	165	722	165	556	214	2317	121	0
2. Non-agricultural	262413	230945	31468	103507	30167	73340	2324	145799	10645	138
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	37090	9524	27566	35220	26264	8956	240	1061	568	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	173355	171887	1468	18580	1468	17112	2084	144738	7953	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	51969	49535	2434	49706	2434	47272	0	0	2125	138
TOTAL	265788	234154	31633	104228	30332	73896	2538	148117	10766	138

Table 2.5bbb Dakar: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	95.10	4.90	21.39	4.90	16.48	6.35	68.68	3.58	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	88.01	11.99	39.44	11.50	27.95	0.89	55.56	4.06	0.05
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	25.68	74.32	94.96	70.81	24.15	0.65	2.86	1.53	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	99.15	0.85	10.72	0.85	9.87	1.20	83.49	4.59	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	95.32	4.68	95.65	4.68	90.96	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.27
TOTAL	100.00	88.10	11.90	39.21	11.41	27.80	0.96	55.73	4.05	0.05

In Dakar, 25.7 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 6.1 per cent of total employment. The two main employment statuses are own account workers (43.3 per cent of non-farm employment) who are mainly found in the informal sector and wage employees. Wage employees constitute 51.6 per cent of non-farm employment with 44.8 per cent in the formal sector and 38.1 per cent in the informal sector. The remaining are domestic workers in households, 2.5 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and nearly half (48 per cent) for female. However, more than a quarter of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment (26.3 per cent).

The agricultural sector accounts for 3.1 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 9 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 4.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent), and this is the opposite for the household sector (respectively 1.6 per cent and 19.6 per cent).

3.2.5 Abidjan

Table 2.6a Abidjan: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	20209	16306	3903	7059	3604	3454	4733	7359	1058	0
2. Non-agricultural	1251328	988420	262909	621377	250067	371310	111876	460334	56618	1124
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	325325	88924	236401	311875	223559	88316	11109	1733	385	222
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	847912	824119	23793	231708	23793	207915	100767	458600	56232	605
2.3. Households/domestic workers	78091	75377	2715	77794	2715	75079	0	0	0	297
TOTAL	1271538	1004725	266812	628435	253671	374765	116609	467693	57676	1124

Table 2.6b Abidjan: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	80.68	19.32	34.93	17.83	17.09	23.42	36.42	5.24	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	78.99	21.01	49.66	19.98	29.67	8.94	36.79	4.52	0.09
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	27.33	72.67	95.87	68.72	27.15	3.41	0.53	0.12	0.07
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	97.19	2.81	27.33	2.81	24.52	11.88	54.09	6.63	0.07
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	96.52	3.48	99.62	3.48	96.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
TOTAL	100.00	79.02	20.98	49.42	19.95	29.47	9.17	36.78	4.54	0.09

Table 2.6aa Abidjan: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	15793	12524	3269	6180	2970	3210	3721	5363	530	0
2. Non-agricultural	674485	470901	203584	420402	193764	226639	68125	169761	15369	827
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	254339	69833	184506	243911	174686	69225	8438	1382	385	222
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	405601	387683	17918	161946	17918	144028	59687	168379	14984	605
2.3. Households/domestic workers	14545	13386	1159	14545	1159	13386	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	690278	483425	206853	426582	196733	229849	71846	175124	15899	827

Table 2.6bb Abidjan: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	79.30	20.70	39.13	18.80	20.32	23.56	33.96	3.35	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	69.82	30.18	62.33	28.73	33.60	10.10	25.17	2.28	0.12
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	27.46	72.54	95.90	68.68	27.22	3.32	0.54	0.15	0.09
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	95.58	4.42	39.93	4.42	35.51	14.72	41.51	3.69	0.15
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	92.03	7.97	100.00	7.97	92.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	70.03	29.97	61.80	28.50	33.30	10.41	25.37	2.30	0.12

Table 2.6aaa Abidjan: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	4416	3781	634	879	634	245	1012	1997	529	0
2. Non-agricultural	576844	517519	59325	200974	56303	144671	43751	290572	41249	297
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	70986	19091	51895	67964	48873	19091	2671	351	0	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	442312	436437	5875	69762	5875	63887	41080	290221	41249	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	63546	61991	1555	63249	1555	61693	0	0	0	297
TOTAL	581260	521300	59960	201853	56937	144916	44763	292569	41777	297

Table 2.6bbb Abidjan: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	85.63	14.37	19.90	14.37	5.54	22.91	45.21	11.97	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	89.72	10.28	34.84	9.76	25.08	7.58	50.37	7.15	0.05
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	26.89	73.11	95.74	68.85	26.89	3.76	0.49	0.00	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.67	1.33	15.77	1.33	14.44	9.29	65.61	9.33	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	97.55	2.45	99.53	2.45	97.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
TOTAL	100.00	89.68	10.32	34.73	9.80	24.93	7.70	50.33	7.19	0.05

In Abidjan, 27.3 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 7 per cent of total employment. The main status in employment category is wage employment which constitutes half (49.7 per cent) of non-farm employment. 50.2 per cent of wage employees are in the formal, 37.3 per cent in the informal sector. However, more than a quarter of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment (28.3 per cent). The remaining are domestic workers in households, 3.5 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and nearly one third (31.5 per cent) for female. Own account workers are 36.8 per cent, nearly all in the informal sector, and employers 8.9 per cent of non-farm employment.

The agricultural sector accounts for 1.6 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 6.1 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 2.3 per cent and 0.8 per cent), and this is the opposite for the household sector (respectively 2.1 per cent and 10.9 per cent).

3.2.6 Lomé

Table 2.7a Lomé: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	8089	7604	485	1709	421	1288	346	4758	1276	
2. Non-agricultural	354443	294540	59903	117459	55349	62110	24204	192261	20519	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	56278	19227	37050	51034	32496	18538	3024	1530	689	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	287673	265213	22461	58793	22461	36333	21179	190732	16969	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	10492	10100	392	7632	392	7240	0	0	2860	
TOTAL	362532	302144	60388	119168	55769	63399	24550	197020	21794	

Table 2.7b Lomé: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	94.00	6.00	21.12	5.20	15.92	4.28	58.82	15.77	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	83.10	16.90	33.14	15.62	17.52	6.83	54.24	5.79	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	34.17	65.83	90.68	57.74	32.94	5.37	2.72	1.23	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	92.19	7.81	20.44	7.81	12.63	7.36	66.30	5.90	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	96.26	3.74	72.74	3.74	69.01	0.00	0.00	27.26	
TOTAL	100.00	83.34	16.66	32.87	15.38	17.49	6.77	54.35	6.01	

Table 2.7aa Lomé: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***		
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	4690	4278	412	1263	347	916	269	2423	736	
2. Non-agricultural	168318	126378	41941	79262	37849	41413	17134	65526	6397	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	43776	14882	28893	39318	24802	14516	2751	1340	366	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	122170	109352	12818	38074	12818	25256	14382	64186	5528	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	2372	2143	229	1869	229	1640	0	0	503	
TOTAL	173008	130656	42352	80525	38196	42328	17402	67949	7132	

Table 2.7bb Lomé: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***		
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	91.22	8.78	26.92	7.40	19.52	5.73	51.66	15.68	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	75.08	24.92	47.09	22.49	24.60	10.18	38.93	3.80	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	34.00	66.00	89.82	56.66	33.16	6.28	3.06	0.84	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	89.51	10.49	31.17	10.49	20.67	11.77	52.54	4.52	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	90.34	9.66	78.79	9.66	69.13	0.00	0.00	21.21	
TOTAL	100.00	75.52	24.48	46.54	22.08	24.47	10.06	39.27	4.12	

Table 2.7aaa Lomé: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***		
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	3399	3325	74	446	74	372	78	2335	540	
2. Non-agricultural	186125	168163	17962	38197	17500	20698	7070	126735	14122	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	12502	4345	8157	11716	7694	4021	273	189	324	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	165503	155861	9642	20719	9642	11076	6797	126546	11442	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	8120	7957	163	5763	163	5600	0	0	2357	
TOTAL	189524	171488	18036	38643	17573	21070	7148	129071	14662	

Table 2.7bbb Lomé: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***		
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	97.84	2.16	13.12	2.16	10.96	2.29	68.71	15.89	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	90.35	9.65	20.52	9.40	11.12	3.80	68.09	7.59	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	34.75	65.25	93.71	61.55	32.17	2.19	1.51	2.59	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	94.17	5.83	12.52	5.83	6.69	4.11	76.46	6.91	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	98.00	2.00	70.97	2.00	68.97	0.00	0.00	29.03	
TOTAL	100.00	90.48	9.52	20.39	9.27	11.12	3.77	68.10	7.74	

In Lomé, 34.2 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 5.3 per cent of total employment.

The main work status is own account workers (54.2 per cent of non-farm employment) who are mainly found in the informal sector. Wage employees constitute 33.1 per cent of non-farm employment. 43.4 per cent of them are in the formal, 50.1 per cent in the informal sector. More than a third of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment (36.3 per cent). The remaining are domestic workers in households, 2.4 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and 15.1 per cent for females.

The agricultural sector accounts for 2.2 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 2.9 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 2.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent), and this is the opposite for the household sector (respectively 1.8 per cent and 4.3 per cent).

3.2.7 Cotonou

Table 2.8a Cotonou: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	7335	6683	652	772	652	120	859	5374	330	0
2. Non-agricultural	326901	265583	61318	122345	55575	66771	22806	169638	12055	57
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	64286	18472	45813	58233	40070	18163	2825	2918	252	57
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	253862	238671	15191	56461	15191	41271	19980	166720	10700	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	8753	8439	314	7651	314	7337	0	0	1103	0
TOTAL	334236	272265	61971	123118	56227	66891	23665	175012	12385	57

Table 2.8b Cotonou: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	91.11	8.89	10.53	8.89	1.64	11.71	73.26	4.49	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	81.24	18.76	37.43	17.00	20.43	6.98	51.89	3.69	0.02
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	28.73	71.27	90.59	62.33	28.25	4.39	4.54	0.39	0.09
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	94.02	5.98	22.24	5.98	16.26	7.87	65.67	4.21	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	96.41	3.59	87.40	3.59	83.81	0.00	0.00	12.60	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	81.46	18.54	36.84	16.82	20.01	7.08	52.36	3.71	0.02

Table 2.8aa Cotonou: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND	
1. Agricultural	6010	5760	249	327	249	78	827	4769	86	0	
2. Non-agricultural	152357	109787	42570	78935	38073	40862	15101	56672	1619	30	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	48178	14297	33881	43652	29385	14268	2461	2036	0	30	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	102709	94033	8676	33818	8676	25143	12640	54636	1614	0	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	1470	1457	13	1465	13	1452	0	0	5	0	
TOTAL	158367	115548	42819	79262	38322	40940	15929	61441	1705	30	

Table 2.8bb Cotonou: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND	
1. Agricultural	100.00	95.85	4.15	5.44	4.15	1.29	13.77	79.36	1.43	0.00	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	72.06	27.94	51.81	24.99	26.82	9.91	37.20	1.06	0.02	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	29.68	70.32	90.60	60.99	29.61	5.11	4.23	0.00	0.06	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	91.55	8.45	32.93	8.45	24.48	12.31	53.20	1.57	0.00	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	99.14	0.86	99.63	0.86	98.77	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	
TOTAL	100.00	72.96	27.04	50.05	24.20	25.85	10.06	38.80	1.08	0.02	

Table 2.8aaa Cotonou: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	1325	922	403	445	403	42	32	604	244	0
2. Non-agricultural	174544	155795	18748	43410	17502	25908	7704	112966	10436	27
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	16107	4175	11932	14581	10686	3896	364	882	252	27
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	151153	144638	6515	22643	6515	16128	7340	112084	9086	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	7283	6982	301	6186	301	5884	0	0	1097	0
TOTAL	175869	156718	19151	43855	17905	25951	7736	113571	10680	27

Table 2.8bbb Cotonou: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	69.60	30.40	33.59	30.40	3.19	2.41	45.60	18.40	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	89.26	10.74	24.87	10.03	14.84	4.41	64.72	5.98	0.02
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	25.92	74.08	90.53	66.34	24.19	2.26	5.48	1.57	0.17
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	95.69	4.31	14.98	4.31	10.67	4.86	74.15	6.01	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	95.86	4.14	84.93	4.14	80.80	0.00	0.00	15.07	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	89.11	10.89	24.94	10.18	14.76	4.40	64.58	6.07	0.02

In Cotonou, 28.7 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 5.5 per cent of total employment.

The main work status is own account workers (51.9 per cent of non-farm employment) who are mainly found in the informal sector. Wage employees constitute 37.4 per cent of non-farm employment. 47.6 per cent of them are in the formal, 46.1 per cent in the informal sector. Nearly a third of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment (31.2 per cent). The remaining are domestic workers in households, 1.9 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and 14.3 per cent for females.

The agricultural sector accounts for 2.2 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 2.6 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 3.8 per cent and 0.8 per cent), and the opposite holds for the household sector (respectively 0.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent).

3.2.8 Antananarivo

Table 2.9a Antananarivo: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	32887	31535	1352	2679	1236	1443	3763	16550	9895	0
2. Non-agricultural	594867	375063	219804	323846	210349	113497	22305	196824	51892	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	206289	11701	194588	196834	185133	11701	5238	4217	0	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	342611	321196	21415	81045	21415	59630	17067	192607	51892	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	45967	42166	3801	45967	3801	42166	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	627754	406598	221156	326525	211585	114940	26068	213374	61787	0

Table 2.9b Antananarivo: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	95.89	4.11	8.15	3.76	4.39	11.44	50.32	30.09	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	63.05	36.95	54.44	35.36	19.08	3.75	33.09	8.72	0.00
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	5.67	94.33	95.42	89.74	5.67	2.54	2.04	0.00	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	93.75	6.25	23.66	6.25	17.40	4.98	56.22	15.15	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	91.73	8.27	100.00	8.27	91.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	64.77	35.23	52.01	33.71	18.31	4.15	33.99	9.84	0.00

Table 2.9aa Antananarivo: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	17350	16197	1153	1988	1036	952	2132	9136	4094	0
2. Non-agricultural	316041	188035	128006	182967	12082	62141	17782	100090	15200	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	118281	7602	110679	111102	10350 0	7602	4198	2981	0	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	186258	170332	15926	60365	15926	44439	13584	97109	15200	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	11502	10101	1401	11502	1401	10101	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	333391	204232	129159	184955	12186	63093	19914	109226	29294	0

Table 2.9bb Antananarivo: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	93.35	6.65	11.46	5.97	5.49	12.29	52.66	23.60	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	59.50	40.50	57.89	38.23	19.66	5.63	31.67	4.81	0.00
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	6.43	93.57	93.93	87.50	6.43	3.55	2.52	0.00	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	91.45	8.55	32.41	8.55	23.86	7.29	52.14	8.16	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	87.82	12.18	100.00	12.18	87.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	61.26	38.74	55.48	36.55	18.92	5.97	32.76	8.79	0.00

In Antananarivo, 5.7 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 1.9 per cent of total employment.

The main work status is wage employment which constitutes 64 per cent of non-farm employment. 62.1 per cent of wage employees are in the formal, 27.9 per cent in the informal sector. 14 per cent of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment. Other wage-workers are domestic workers in households, 0.9 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and 21.1 for females. Own account workers constitute 27.4 per cent, nearly all in the informal sector, and employers 5.3 per cent of non-farm employment.

The agricultural sector accounts for 5.2 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 7.3 per cent. There are relatively as many males as females having a farming activity. In the household sector, most workers are females: 3.5 per cent of male, 11.7 per cent of female total employment are in this sector.

3.2.9 Lima

Table 2.10a Lima: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	61178	29965	31213	42155	31213	10942	6945	11441	636	0
2. Non-agricultural	4361807	2587225	1774582	2789897	1704873	1085024	230059	1194594	145731	1526
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	1802836	243074	1559762	1733127	1490053	243074	54942	6560	8207	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	2280774	2091696	189078	778573	189078	589495	175117	1188034	137524	1526
2.3. Households/domestic workers	278198	252455	25743	278198	25743	252455	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4422985	2617190	1805795	2832052	1736086	1095966	237004	1206035	146367	1526

Table 2.10b Lima: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total		Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	Total employment	employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	48.98	51.02	68.91	51.02	17.89	11.35	18.70	1.04	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	59.32	40.68	63.96	39.09	24.88	5.27	27.39	3.34	0.03
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	13.48	86.52	96.13	82.65	13.48	3.05	0.36	0.46	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	91.71	8.29	34.14	8.29	25.85	7.68	52.09	6.03	0.07
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	90.75	9.25	100.00	9.25	90.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	59.17	40.83	64.03	39.25	24.78	5.36	27.27	3.31	0.03

Table 2.10aa Lima: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	50814	21725	29089	37019	29089	7930	5919	7557	318	0
2. Non-agricultural	2342867	1275767	1067100	1534222	1014352	519871	169271	581367	58007	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	1078315	142208	936107	1025566	883358	142208	44780	5580	2389	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	1251385	1121371	130015	495489	130015	365475	124491	575787	55618	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	13167	12188	979	13167	979	12188	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2393681	1297491	1096189	1571241	1043441	527801	175190	588924	58325	0

Table 2.10bb Lima: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	42.75	57.25	72.85	57.25	15.61	11.65	14.87	0.63	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	54.45	45.55	65.48	43.30	22.19	7.22	24.81	2.48	0.00
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	13.19	86.81	95.11	81.92	13.19	4.15	0.52	0.22	0.00
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	89.61	10.39	39.60	10.39	29.21	9.95	46.01	4.44	0.00
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	92.57	7.43	100.00	7.43	92.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	54.20	45.80	65.64	43.59	22.05	7.32	24.60	2.44	0.00

Table 2.10aaa Lima: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND	
1. Agricultural	10364	8240	2124	5136	2124	3012	1026	3884	318	0	
2. Non-agricultural	2017414	1309933	707482	1255675	690521	565154	60789	613227	87724	0	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	724520.99	100866	623655	707561	606694	100866	10163	980	5818	0	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	1027862	968799	59063	283083	59063	224020	50626	612247	81906	0	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	265031	240267	24764	265031	24764	240267	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	2027778	1318172	709606	1260811	692645	568165	61815	617111	88042	0	

Table 2.10bbb Lima: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND	
1. Agricultural	100.00	79.50	20.50	49.55	20.50	29.06	9.90	37.48	3.07	0	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	64.93	35.07	62.24	34.23	28.01	3.01	30.40	4.35	0	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	13.92	86.08	97.66	83.74	13.92	1.40	0.14	0.80	0	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	94.25	5.75	27.54	5.75	21.79	4.93	59.57	7.97	0	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	90.66	9.34	100.00	9.34	90.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
TOTAL	100.00	65.01	34.99	62.18	34.16	28.02	3.05	30.43	4.34	0	

In Lima, 13.5 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 5.5 per cent of total employment.

The main work status is wage employment which constitutes 54.4 per cent of non-farm employment. While 60.8 per cent of wage employees are in the formal, 25 per cent are in the informal sector. Only 5.9 per cent of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment. Other wage-workers are domestic workers in households, 6.3 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and nearly one quarter (24.5 per cent) for females. Own account workers constitute 33.1 per cent, nearly all in the informal sector, and employers 8.9 per cent of non-farm employment.

The agricultural sector accounts for 1.4 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 6.3 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 2.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent), and this is the opposite for the household sector (respectively 0.6 per cent and 13.1 per cent).

3.2.10 Hanoi

Table 2.11a Hanoi: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	209077	205582	3495	5683	3154	2529	8418	140747	52383	1846
2. Non-agricultural	1373319	635016	738303	860727	704231	156497	149262	267015	89737	6578
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	780587	49772	730815	738240	696742	41498	30578	3495	4769	3505
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	588105	580617	7488	117860	7488	110372	118684	263520	84968	3073
2.3. Households/domestic workers	4627	4627	0	4627	0	4627	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1582396	840598	741798	866411	707385	159026	157679	407762	142120	8424

Table 2.11b Hanoi: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
				All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	98.33	1.67	2.72	1.51	1.21	4.03	67.32	0.	0.88
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	46.24	53.76	62.67	51.28	11.40	10.87	19.44	6.53	0.48
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	6.38	93.62	94.57	89.26	5.32	3.92	0.45	0.61	0.45
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.73	1.27	20.04	1.27	18.77	20.18	44.81	14.45	0.52
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	53.12	46.88	54.75	44.70	10.05	9.96	25.77	8.98	0.53

Table 2.11aa Hanoi: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	81105	79196	1909	2992	1909	1083	4934	60798	12381	0
2. Non-agricultural	725303	322134	403169	480344	378933	101411	93498	114911	33527	3023
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	426772	28011	398761	399510	374525	24985	22535	1701	1151	1875
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	298281	293873	4408	80584	4408	76176	70963	113210	32376	1148
2.3. Households/domestic workers	250	250	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	806408	401330	405078	483336	380842	102494	98432	175709	45908	3023

Table 2.11bb Hanoi: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	97.65	2.35	3.69	2.35	1.34	6.08	74.96	15.27	0.00
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	44.41	55.59	66.23	52.24	13.98	12.89	15.84	4.62	0.42
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	6.56	93.44	93.61	87.76	5.85	5.28	0.40	0.27	0.44
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.52	1.48	27.02	1.48	25.54	23.79	37.95	10.85	0.38
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	49.77	50.23	59.94	47.23	12.71	12.21	21.79	5.69	0.37

Table 2.11aaa Hanoi: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND	
1. Agricultural	127972	126386	1586	2691	1245	1446	3484	79949	40002	1846	
2. Non-agricultural	648016	312882	335134	380383	325298	55086	55764	152104	56210	3555	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	353815	21761	332054	338730	322217	16513	8043	1794	3618	1630	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	289824	286744	3080	37276	3080	34196	47721	150310	52592	1925	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	4377	4377	0	4377	0	4377	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	775988	439268	336720	383075	326543	56532	59247	232053	96212	5401	

Table 2.11bbb Hanoi: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females		Total employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
Sector/Activity	All employees				Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND	
1. Agricultural	100.00	98.76	1.24	2.10	0.97	1.13	2.72	62.47	31.26	1.44	
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	48.28	51.72	58.70	50.20	8.50	8.61	23.47	8.67	0.55	
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	6.15	93.85	95.74	91.07	4.67	2.27	0.51	1.02	0.46	
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.94	1.06	12.86	1.06	11.80	16.47	51.86	18.15	0.66	
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	100.00	56.61	43.39	49.37	42.08	7.29	7.64	29.90	12.40	0.70	

In Hanoi, 6.4 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal and this figure is similar for men and women. This represents only 5.5 per cent of total employment.

The main work status is wage employment, which constitutes 62.7 per cent of non-farm employment. 85.8 per cent of wage employees are in the formal, 13.7 per cent in the informal sector. Only 5.6 per cent of wage employees in the formal sector have an informal form of employment. Other wage-workers are domestic workers in households, 0.1 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and only 1.2 per cent for females. Own account workers constitute 19.4 per cent, nearly all in the informal sector, and employers 10.9 per cent of non-farm employment.

The agricultural sector accounts for 13.4 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 0.3 per cent. There are relatively more females than males having a farming activity (respectively 16.5 per cent and 10.1 per cent). These figures are relatively high since Hanoi city borders have recently been extended to include rural vicinity.

3.2.11 Ho Chi Minh City

Table 2.12a Ho Chi Minh City: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	110525	103841	6684	21420	6684	14736	281	74430	14394	0
2. Non-agricultural	3064875	1637884	1426992	1872656	1331890	540766	202669	830126	159424	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	1611531	201468	1410063	1500322	1314961	185361	72662	22440	16107	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	1432224	1417219	15005	351214	15005	336209	130007	807686	143317	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	21121	19197	1924	21121	1924	19197	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3175400	1741725	1433676	1894076	1338574	555502	202950	904556	173818	0

Table 2.12b Ho Chi Minh City: Employed Persons by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Total Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	93.95	6.05	19.38	6.05	13.33	0.25	67.34	13.02	0
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	53.44	46.56	61.10	43.46	17.64	6.61	27.09	5.20	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	12.50	87.50	93.10	81.60	11.50	4.51	1.39	1.00	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.95	1.05	24.52	1.05	23.47	9.08	56.39	10.01	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	90.89	9.11	100.00	9.11	90.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL	100.00	54.85	45.15	59.65	42.15	17.49	6.39	28.49	5.47	0

Table 2.12aa Ho Chi Minh City: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	66363	62616	3747	11744	3747	7997	281	48520	5817	0
2. Non-agricultural	1623658	843664	779994	1059075	720088	338987	105708	387891	70984	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	898010	126953	771057	830488	711151	119337	47233	12673	7616	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	720408	712010	8398	223347	8398	214949	58475	375218	63368	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	5240	4701	539	5240	539	4701	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1690021	906280	783741	1070819	723835	346984	105989	436411	76801	0

Table 2.12bb Ho Chi Minh City: Employed Men by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Males										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	94.35	5.65	17.70	5.65	12.05	0.42	73.11	8.77	0
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	51.96	48.04	65.23	44.35	20.88	6.51	23.89	4.37	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	14.14	85.86	92.48	79.19	13.29	5.26	1.41	0.85	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	98.83	1.17	31.00	1.17	29.84	8.12	52.08	8.80	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	89.71	10.29	100.00	10.29	89.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL	100.00	53.63	46.37	63.36	42.83	20.53	6.27	25.82	4.54	0

Table 2.12aaa Ho Chi Minh City: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Numbers)

Females										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	44162	41225	2937	9676	2937	6739	0	25910	8577	0
2. Non-agricultural	1441217	794220	646998	813581	611802	201779	96961	442235	88440	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	713521	74515	639006	669834	603810	66024	25429	9767	8491	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	711816	705209	6607	127867	6607	121260	71532	432468	79949	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	15881	14496	1385	15881	1385	14496	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1485379	835445	649935	823257	614739	208518	96961	468145	97017	0

Table 2.12bbb Ho Chi Minh City: Employed Women by Type of Production Unit, Status in Employment, Nature of the Job, Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Sector and Sex (Percentages)

Females										
Sector/Activity	Total employment	Informal	Formal	*** Wage employees ***			*** Self-employed ***			
		employment	employment	All employees	Formal	Informal	Employers	Own account	Cont. family	ND
1. Agricultural	100.00	93.35	6.65	21.91	6.65	15.26	0.00	58.67	19.42	0
2. Non-agricultural	100.00	55.11	44.89	56.45	42.45	14.00	6.73	30.68	6.14	0
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	10.44	89.56	93.88	84.62	9.25	3.56	1.37	1.19	0
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises (non-ag)	100.00	99.07	0.93	17.96	0.93	17.04	10.05	60.76	11.23	0
2.3. Households/domestic workers	100.00	91.28	8.72	100.00	8.72	91.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL	100.00	56.24	43.76	55.42	41.39	14.04	6.53	31.52	6.53	0

In Ho Chi Minh City, 12.5 per cent of employment in the formal sector is informal, relatively twice more than in Hanoi. This figure is higher for men (14.1 per cent) than for women (10.4 per cent). This represents only 5.5 per cent of total employment. Wage employment, which constitutes 61.1 per cent of non-farm employment, is more important than self-employment. Among wage employees 62 per cent are in formal enterprises, and 31 per cent in the informal sector. Among of wage employees in the formal sector, 12.4 per cent have an informal form of employment, noticeably more than in Hanoi. Other wage-workers are domestic workers in households, 0.3 per cent of all male non-farm wage-workers for males and only 1.1 per cent for females. Own account workers constitute 27 per cent, nearly all (97.2 per cent) in the informal sector, and employers 6.6 per cent of non-farm employment, with 64.1 per cent in the formal sector.

The agricultural sector accounts for 3.5 per cent of total employment and workers in households (mainly domestic workers) account for 0.7 per cent. There are relatively more males than females having a farming activity (respectively 3.9 per cent and 3 per cent), the opposite in the household sector.

4. Informal employment by activity

This section provides estimates of the numbers of workers in specific activities or types of informal employment, specifically traders and among these street traders; non-trade services and among these workers in informal transportation, and waste pickers; informal construction; informal manufacturing and home-based informal workers. These estimates are based on the classification of branch of economic activity and, for home-based workers, on non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work. This information is not available in Antananarivo, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The tables are given successively in figures and in percentages.

Informal Employment by Activity and Sex

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)			
Informal employment (non-agricultural)*			
Informal traders			
... Of which: Street traders			
Informal non-trade services			
...of which: Informal transportation			
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling			
Informal construction			
Informal manufacturing			
<i>Home-based informal workers**</i>			

* The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

** This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

4.1 Results

The distribution of informal employment by branch of economic activity is quite different across the cities. The share of trade is generally higher in Africa, especially in Bamako, Lomé and Cotonou. These are also the cities where a relatively greater number of street traders are found. In all cities, trade is mainly an activity done by women, especially street trade (except in Ouagadougou). Differences in the percentage of women and men in informal employment in services and manufacturing are generally less pronounced than in trade. In most cities, there are relatively more men than women in services (exceptions are Dakar, Lima and Ho Chi Minh City). There are also relatively more men than women in manufacturing, with the noticeable exception of Niamey (where a lot of women are employed in art craft activities), and Ouagadougou, Antananarivo and Ho Chi Minh City.

Chart 3.1 Women's and Men's Informal Employment in Trade (%)

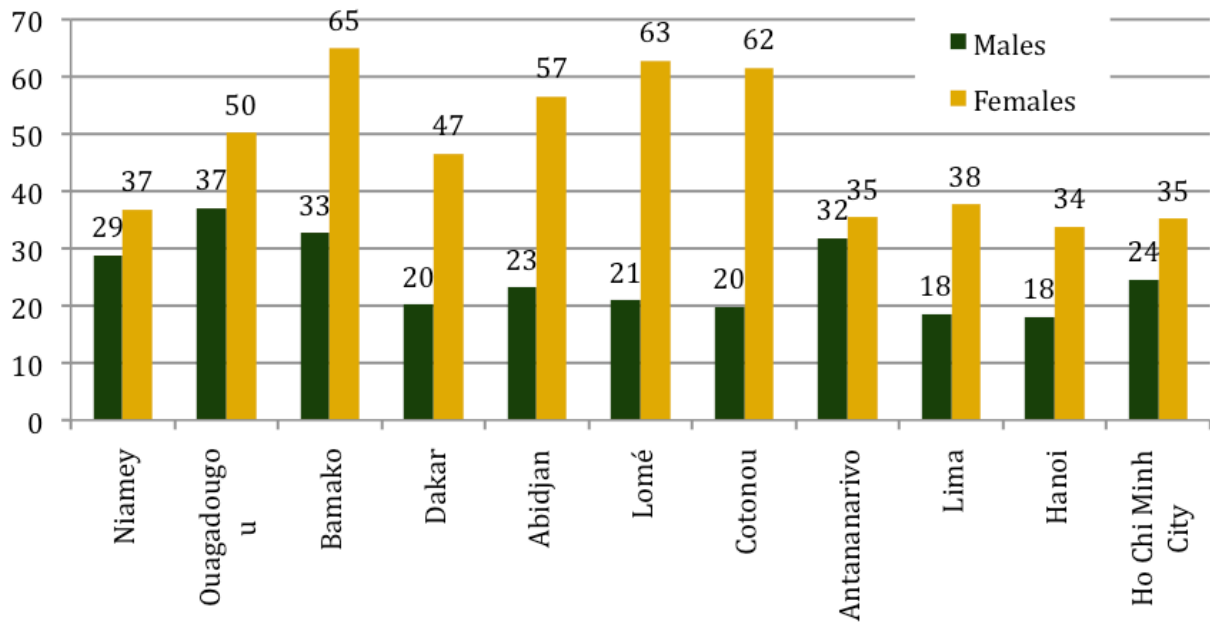


Chart 3.2 Women's and Men's Informal Employment in Street Trade (%)

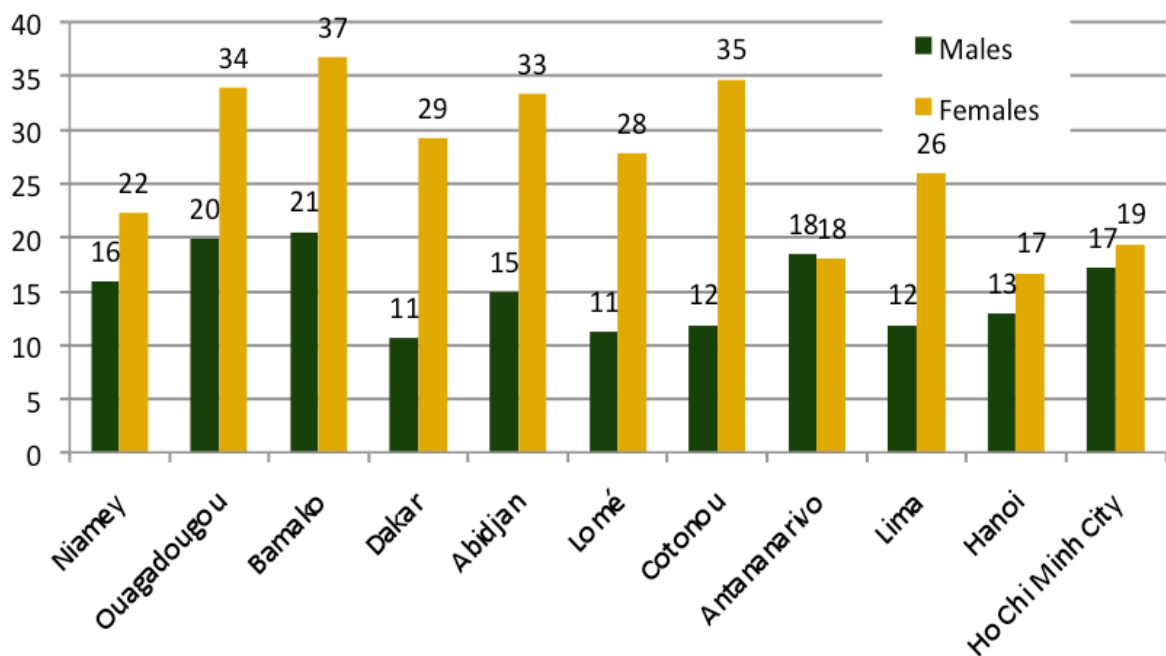


Chart 3.3 Women's and Men's Informal Employment in Services (%)

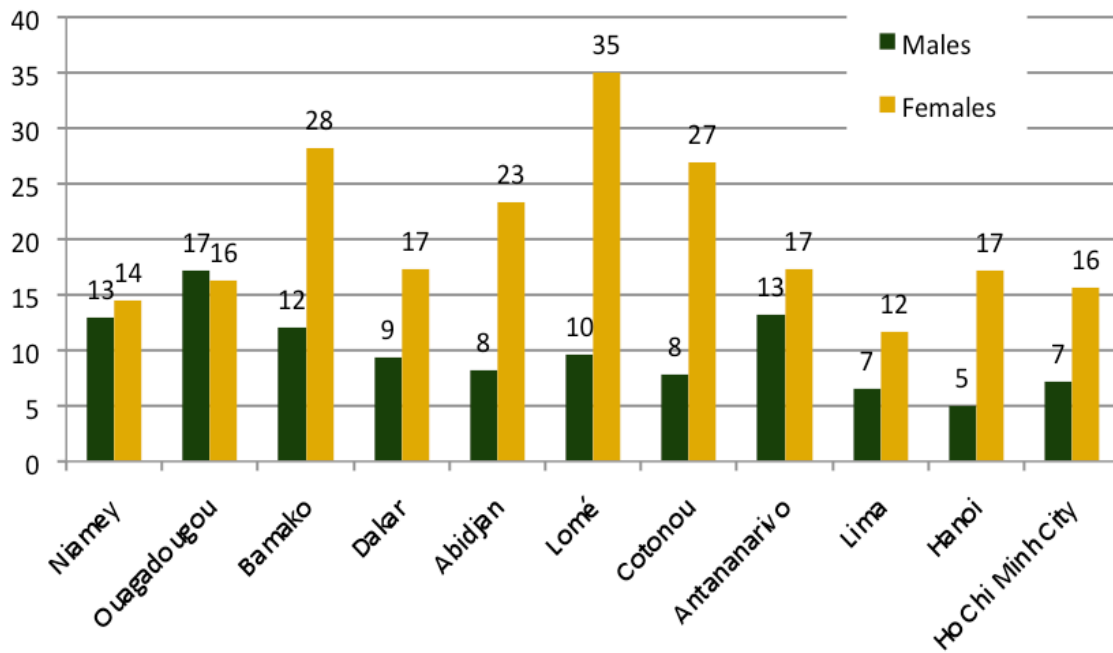
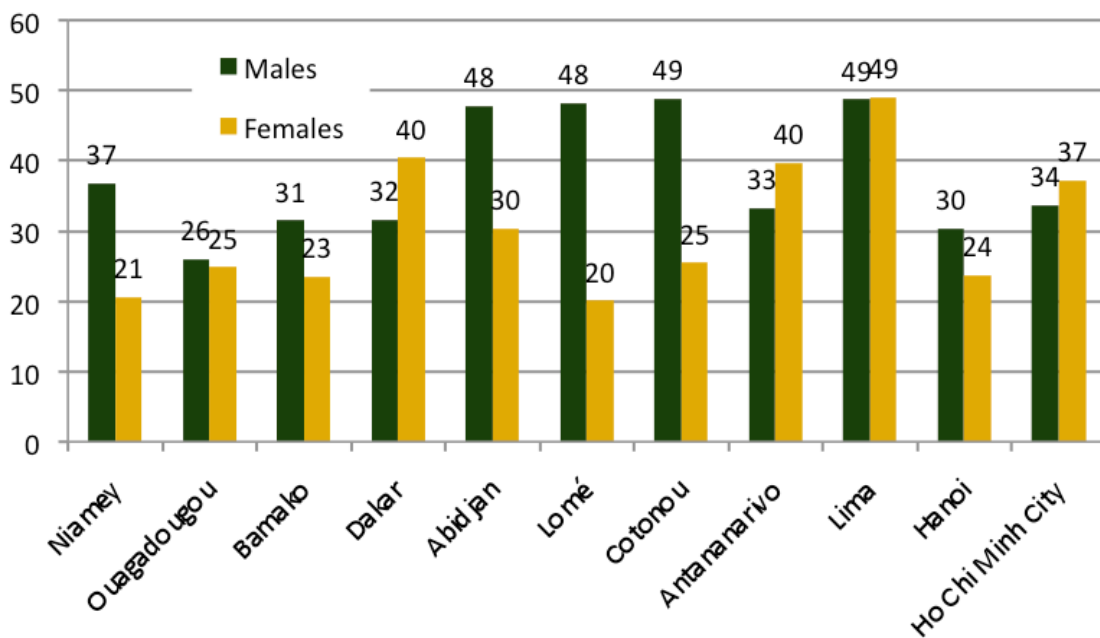


Chart 3.4 Women's and Men's Informal Employment in Manufacturing (%)



4.1.1 Niamey

Table 3.1a Niamey: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	145405	88661	56744
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	136471	80998	55473
Informal traders	46305	25505	20800
.... Of which: Street traders	19601	11422	8179
Informal non-trade services	44238	32599	11639
...of which: Informal transportation	8525	7883	642
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	324	219	105
Informal construction	5660	5462	198
Informal manufacturing	38383	15833	22551
<i>Home-based informal workers**</i>	28749	6233	22517

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.1b Niamey: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	93.86	91.36	97.76
Informal traders	31.85	28.77	36.66
.... Of which: Street traders	13.48	12.88	14.41
Informal non-trade services	30.42	36.77	20.51
...of which: Informal transportation	5.86	8.89	1.13
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.22	0.25	0.18
Informal construction	3.89	6.16	0.35
Informal manufacturing	26.40	17.86	39.74
<i>Home-based informal workers**</i>	19.77	7.03	39.68

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

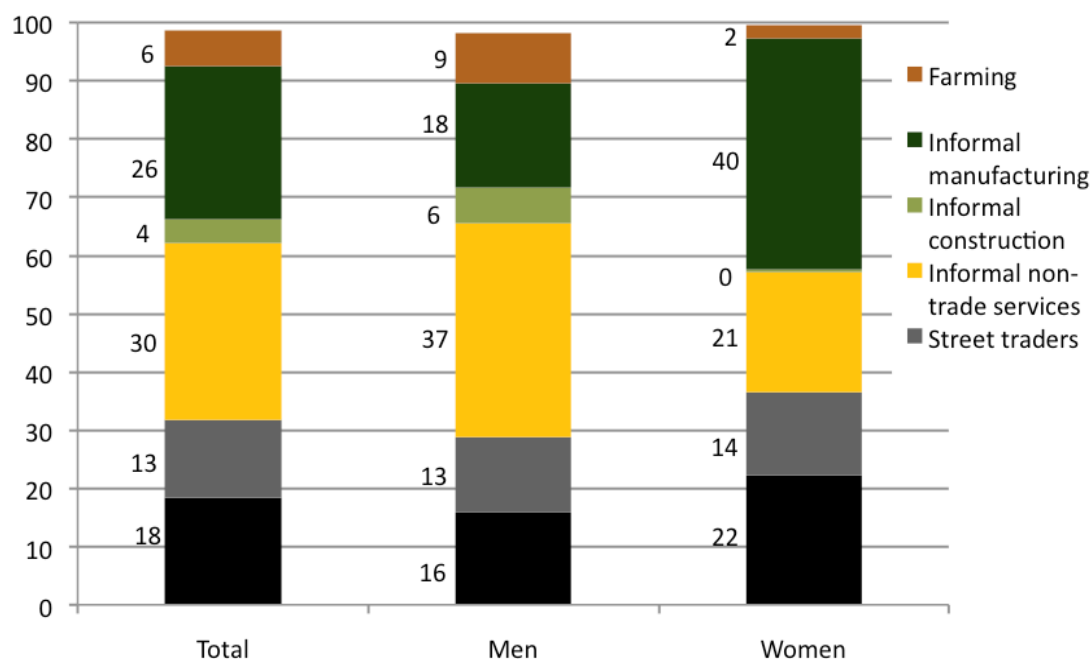
Non-farm informal employment in Niamey accounts for 72.5 per cent of total employment (**table 1.2b**) or 76.2 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women represent 39 per cent of total informal employment and only 25.8 per cent of formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment is quite balanced between trade, manufacturing and services; however when disaggregated by sex, there are significant differences between women and men in the activities performed. A much larger proportion of women's informal employment is in manufacturing activities (art craft, textile), and as well as – but to a lesser extent – in trade, including

street trading. The waste picking industry employs only 0.2 per cent of informal workers, with more men than women.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 39.7 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 7 per cent for men.

Chart 3.5 Niamey: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.2 Ouagadougou

Table 3.2a Ouagadougou: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	248823	137750	111073
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	233644	127639	106005
Informal traders	106611	50948	55663
.... Of which: Street traders	41633	23575	18058
Informal non-trade services	63391	35811	27580
....of which: Informal transportation	6822	5882	940
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	387	112	275
Informal construction	17448	17043	406
Informal manufacturing	45248	23211	22037
Home-based informal workers**	37047	9022	28024

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.2b Ouagadougou: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	93.9	92.66	95.44
Informal traders	42.85	36.99	50.11
.... Of which: Street traders	16.73	17.11	16.26
Informal non-trade services	25.48	26	24.83
....of which: Informal transportation	2.74	4.27	0.85
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.16	0.08	0.25
Informal construction	7.01	12.37	0.37
Informal manufacturing	18.18	16.85	19.84
Home-based informal workers**	14.89	6.55	25.23

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

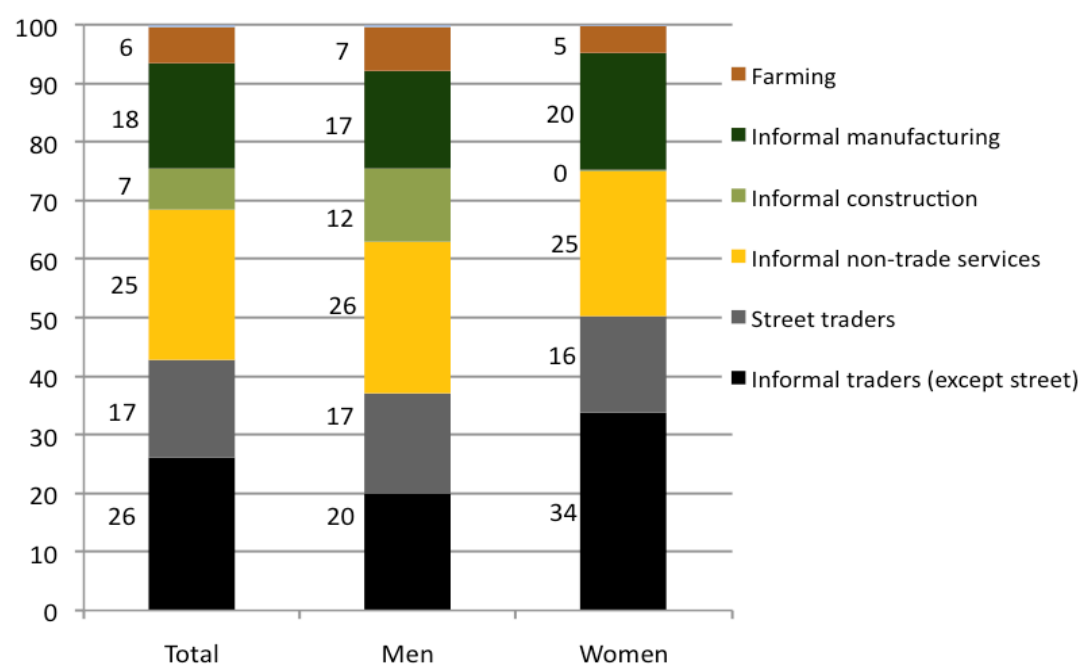
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Ouagadougou accounts for 76.2 per cent of total employment (**table 1.3b**) or 80.2 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women comprise 44.6 per cent of total informal employment and only 27.6 per cent of formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment shows a prominence of trade (42.9 per cent of informal employment) over manufacturing activities (18.2 per cent) and services (25.5 per cent). A much larger proportion of women's than men's informal employment is in trade activities (half of female informal employment versus a little over one third for men). The waste picking industry employs only 0.2 per cent of informal workers, with more women than men.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 25.2 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 6.6 per cent for men.

Chart 3.6 Ouagadougou: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.3 Bamako

Table 3.3a Bamako: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	297559	153179	144380
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	287589	146231	141358
Informal traders	143600	49888	93712
.... Of which: Street traders	59206	18446	40760
Informal non-trade services	82032	48202	33830
....of which: Informal transportation	13376	12954	423
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	1213	228	985
Informal construction	20175	19752	423
Informal manufacturing	41704	28389	13315
<i>Home-based informal workers**</i>	49081	13924	35158

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.3b Bamako: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	96.65	95.46	97.91
Informal traders	48.26	32.57	64.91
.... Of which: Street traders	19.90	12.04	28.23
Informal non-trade services	27.57	31.47	23.43
....of which: Informal transportation	4.50	8.46	0.29
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.41	0.15	0.68
Informal construction	6.78	12.89	0.29
Informal manufacturing	14.02	18.53	9.22
Home-based informal workers**	16.49	9.09	24.35

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Bamako accounts for 79.8 per cent of total employment (**table 1.4b**) or 82.1 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women comprise 48.5 per cent of total informal employment against 21.9 per cent of formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment shows a prominence of trade (48.3 per cent of informal employment) over manufacturing activities (14 per cent) and services (27.6 per cent). A much larger proportion of women's than men's informal employment is in trade activities (nearly two thirds of women in contrast to about one third for men in informal employment, with 43.5 per cent of women traders in street trade). The waste picking industry employs only 0.4 per cent of informal workers, with more women (0.7 per cent) than men (0.2 per cent).

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 24.4 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 9.1 per cent for men.

Chart 3.7 Bamako: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex

4.1.4 Dakar

Table 3.4a Dakar: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	516893	282738	234154
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	500110	269165	230945
Informal traders	165687	56658	109028
.... Of which: Street traders	67002	26465	40537
Informal non-trade services	183671	89108	94564
....of which: Informal transportation	31044	29208	1836
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	707	603	104
Informal construction	44915	43266	1649
Informal manufacturing	104856	79648	25208
Home-based informal workers**	78707	25017	53690

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.4b Dakar: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	96.75	95.20	98.63
Informal traders	32.05	20.04	46.56
.... Of which: Street traders	12.96	9.36	17.31
Informal non-trade services	35.53	31.52	40.39
....of which: Informal transportation	6.01	10.33	0.78
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.14	0.21	0.04
Informal construction	8.69	15.30	0.70
Informal manufacturing	20.29	28.17	10.77
Home-based informal workers**	15.23	8.85	22.93

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

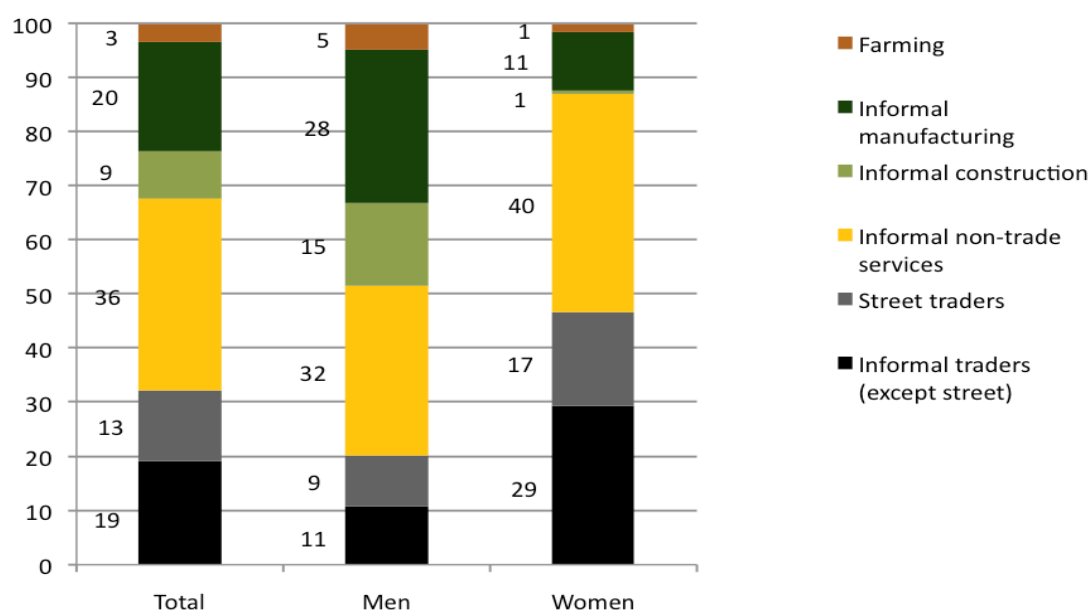
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Dakar accounts for 77.3 per cent of total employment (**table 1.5b**) or 79.8 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women comprise 45.3 per cent of total informal employment and only 24.4 per cent of formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Dakar shows a prominence of services (35.5 per cent of informal employment) over manufacturing activities (20.3 per cent) and trade (32.1 per cent). A much larger proportion of women's informal employment is in trade activities (nearly half of women in informal employment compared to one fifth of men with a larger proportion of women than men in street trade). In addition a large proportion of women in informal employment (40.4 per cent) are in non-trade services versus 31.5 per cent of men. The waste picking industry employs only 0.14 per cent of informal workers, with more men than women.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 22.9 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 8.9 per cent for men.

Chart 3.8 Dakar: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.5 Abidjan

Table 3.5a Abidjan: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	1004725	483425	521300
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	988420	470901	517519
Informal traders	406583	111629	294954
.... Of which: Street traders	161086	39702	121385
Informal non-trade services	389499	231304	158195
....of which: Informal transportation	74939	68316	6623
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	1138	709	429
Informal construction	35992	34208	1785
Informal manufacturing	156345	93760	62585
Home-based informal workers**	106021	31131	74890

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.5b Abidjan: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	98.38	97.41	99.27
Informal traders	40.47	23.09	56.58
.... Of which: Street traders	16.03	8.21	23.29
Informal non-trade services	38.77	47.85	30.35
....of which: Informal transportation	7.46	14.13	1.27
....of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.11	0.15	0.08
Informal construction	3.58	7.08	0.34
Informal manufacturing	15.56	19.39	12.01
Home-based informal workers**	10.55	6.44	14.37

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

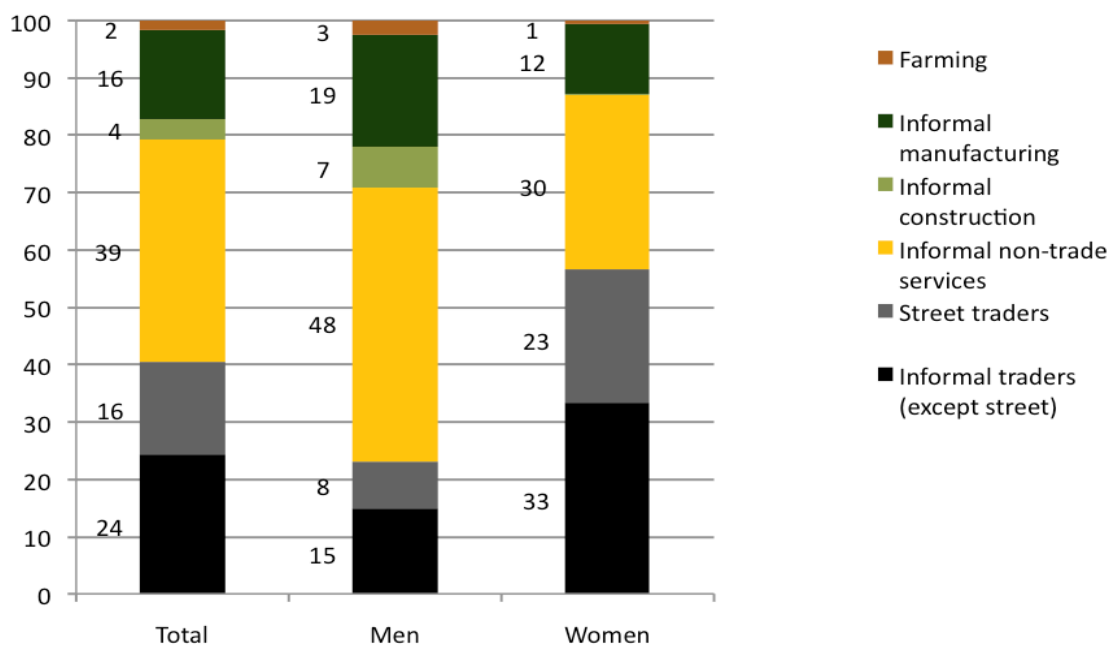
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Abidjan accounts for 77.7 per cent of total employment (**table 1.6b**) or 79.0 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women comprise 51.9 per cent of total informal employment and only 22.5 per cent of formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Abidjan shows a prominence of trade (40.5 per cent of informal employment) over manufacturing activities (15.6 per cent) and services (38.8 per cent). Trade is a more important source of informal employment for women than for men (56.6 per cent of women in informal employment versus 23 per cent of men, with a larger, proportion of women than men in street trade). By contrast, services is more important for men with almost one-half of men's informal employment in non-trade services versus 30 per cent of women's. The waste picking industry employs only 0.1 per cent of informal workers, with more men than women.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 14.7 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 6.4 per cent for men.

Chart 3.9 Abidjan: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.6 Lomé

Table 3.6a Lomé: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex Industry (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	302144	130656	171488
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	294540	126378	168163
Informal traders	134765	27229	107536
.... Of which: Street traders	72517	12578	59939
Informal non-trade services	97270	62888	34382
....of which: Informal transportation	24460	22907	1553
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	837	660	177
Informal construction	13319	13110	209
Informal manufacturing	49186	23151	26035
Home-based informal workers**	55632	15666	39966

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.6b Lomé: Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	97.48	96.73	98.06
Informal traders	44.60	20.84	62.71
... Of which: street traders	24.00	9.63	34.95
Informal non-trade services	32.19	48.13	20.05
...of which: Informal transportation	8.10	17.53	0.91
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.28	0.51	0.10
Informal Construction	4.41	10.03	0.12
Informal Manufacturing	16.28	17.72	15.18
Home-based informal workers**	18.41	11.99	23.31

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

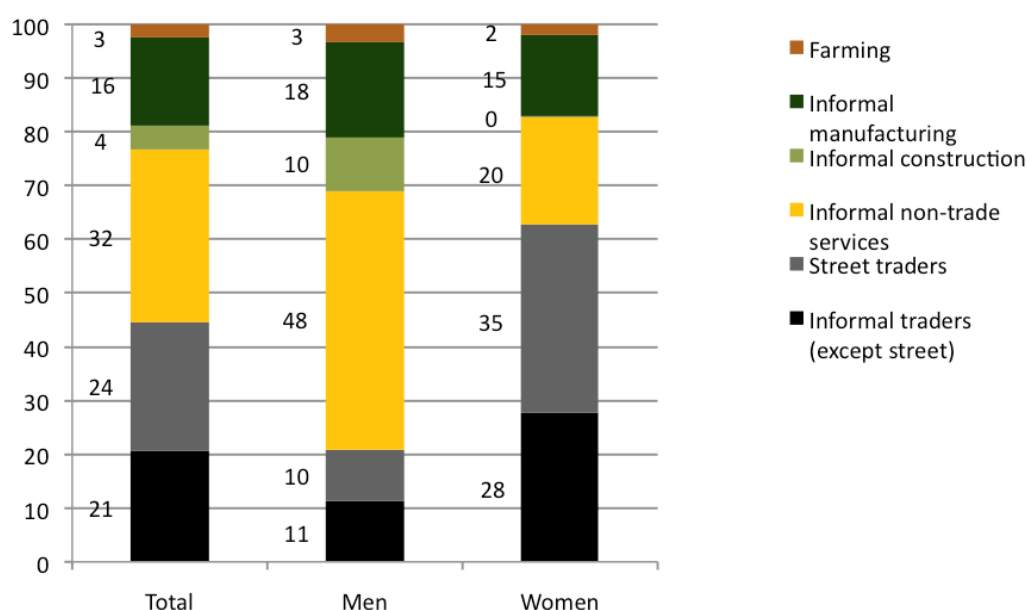
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Lomé accounts for 81.2 per cent of total employment (**table 1.7b**) or 83.3 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women represent 56.8 per cent of total informal employment against only 29.9 per cent in formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Lomé shows a prominence of trade (44.6 per cent of informal employment) over services (32.2 per cent) and manufacturing activities (16.3 per cent). Trade is a more important source of informal employment for women than men (62.7 per cent of women in informal employment versus 20.8 per cent of men and over half of women – 55.7 per cent – in trade are in street trade). By contrast services are more important in men’s employment (48 per cent of men versus 20 per cent of women in informal employment). The waste picking industry employs only 0.3 per cent of informal workers, with more men than women.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 23.3 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 12 per cent for men.

Chart 3.10 Lomé: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.7 Cotonou

Table 3.7a Cotonou: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	272265	115548	156718
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	265583	109787	155795
Informal traders	119320	22803	96517
.... Of which: Street traders	51243	9076	42167
Informal non-trade services	96186	56301	39886
...of which: Informal transportation	18504	18015	489
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	317	317	0
Informal construction	10873	10690	183
Informal manufacturing	39203	19994	19210
Home-based informal workers**	67168	15687	51481

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.7b Cotonou: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	97.55	95.01	99.41
Informal traders	43.82	19.73	61.59
.... Of which: Street traders	18.82	7.85	26.91
Informal non-trade services	35.33	48.73	25.45
...of which: Informal transportation	6.80	15.59	0.31
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.12	0.27	0.00
Informal construction	3.99	9.25	0.12
Informal manufacturing	14.40	17.30	12.26
Home-based informal workers**	24.67	13.58	32.85

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

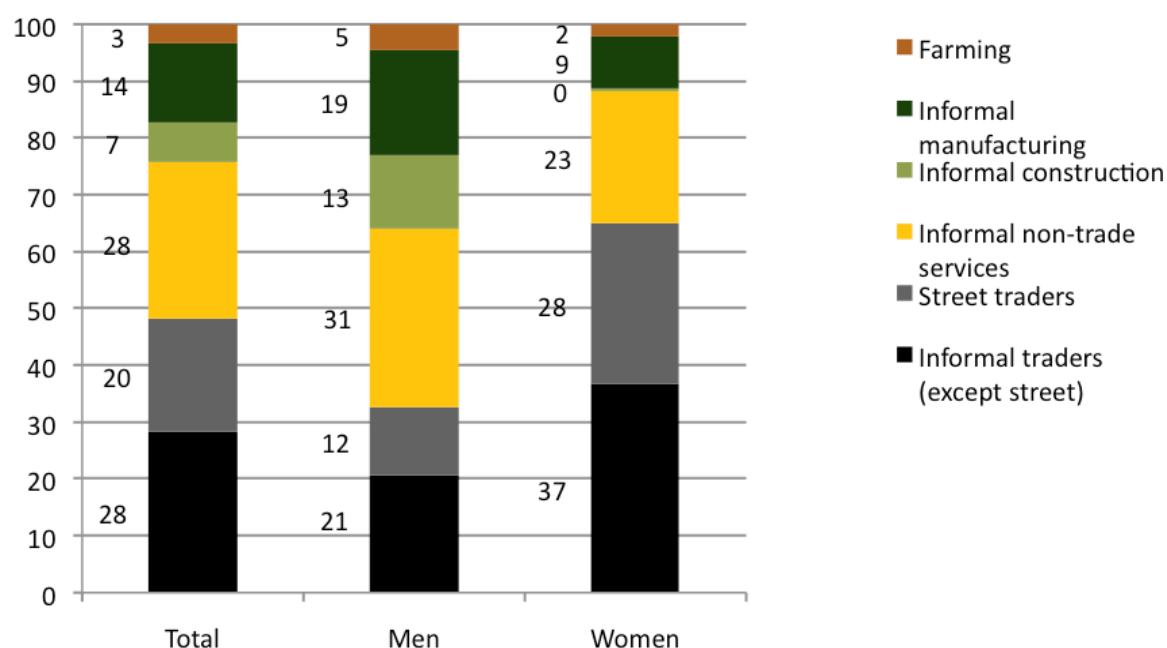
Non-farm informal employment in Cotonou accounts for 79.5 per cent of total employment (**table 1.8b**) or 81.2 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women represent 57.6 per cent of total informal employment against only 30.9 per cent in formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Cotonou shows a prominence of trade (43.8 per cent of informal employment) over non-trade services (35.3 per cent) and manufacturing activities (14.4 per cent). Trade is an important source of informal employment for women (61.6 per cent of women in informal employment versus only 19.7 per cent of men, with a larger proportion of women than men

in street trade). By contrast services are more important for men (48.7 per cent of men in informal employment are in non-trade services versus 25.4 per cent of women). The waste picking industry employs only 0.12 per cent of informal workers, all men.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 32.9 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 13.6 per cent for men.

Chart 3.11 Cotonou: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.8 Antananarivo

Table 3.8a Antananarivo: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	406598	204230	202368
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	375064	188034	187030
Informal traders	136078	64595	71483
.... Of which: Street traders	62010	26960	35050
Informal non-trade services	147812	67697	80115
...of which: Informal transportation	19851	19553	298
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	n/a	n/a	n/a
Informal construction	23462	22890	572
Informal manufacturing	67712	32852	34860
Home-based informal workers**	73248	28497	44751

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.8b Antananarivo: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	92.24	92.07	92.42
Informal traders	33.47	31.63	35.32
.... Of which: Street traders	15.25	13.20	17.32
Informal non-trade services	36.35	33.15	39.59
....of which: Informal transportation	4.88	9.57	0.15
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	n/a	n/a	n/a
Informal construction	5.77	11.21	0.28
Informal manufacturing	16.65	16.09	17.23
Home-based informal workers**	18.01	13.95	22.11

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

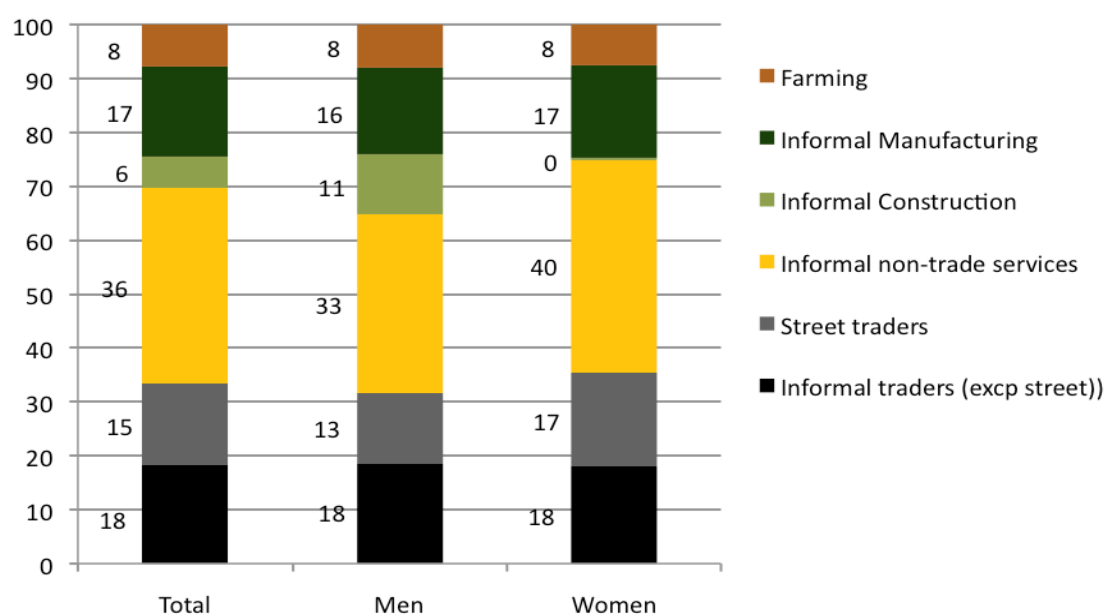
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Antananarivo accounts for 78.9 per cent of total employment (**table 1.9b**) or 63 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women represent 49.8 per cent of total informal employment against only 41.6 per cent in formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Antananarivo shows a prominence of non-trade services (36.4 per cent of informal employment) and trade (33.3 per cent) over manufacturing activities (16.7 per cent). In the distribution of informal employment by sex, differences between women and men are not pronounced except in construction (11.2 per cent of males and 0.3 per cent of females in informal employment). Waste pickers were not identified in the Antananarivo survey.

Home-based informal employment is more common among women with some 22.1 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 14 per cent for men.

Chart 3.12 Antananarivo: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.9 Lima

Table 3.9a Lima: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	2617190	1297492	1319698
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	2587225	1275767	1311459
Informal traders	735789	239311	496478
.... Of which: Street traders	239419	84992	154428
Informal non-trade services	1279047	631782	647265
...of which: Informal transportation	368982	336292	32690
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	14767	10795	3971
Informal construction	169316	166379	2937
Informal manufacturing	403074	238294	164779
Home-based informal workers**	214727	48936	165791

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Table 3.9b Lima: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	98.86	98.33	99.38
Informal traders	28.11	18.44	37.62
.... Of which: Street traders	9.15	6.55	11.70
Informal non-trade services	48.87	48.69	49.05
...of which: Informal transportation	14.10	25.92	2.48
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	0.56	0.83	0.30
Informal construction	6.47	12.82	0.22
Informal manufacturing	15.40	18.37	12.49
Home-based informal workers**	8.20	3.77	12.56

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

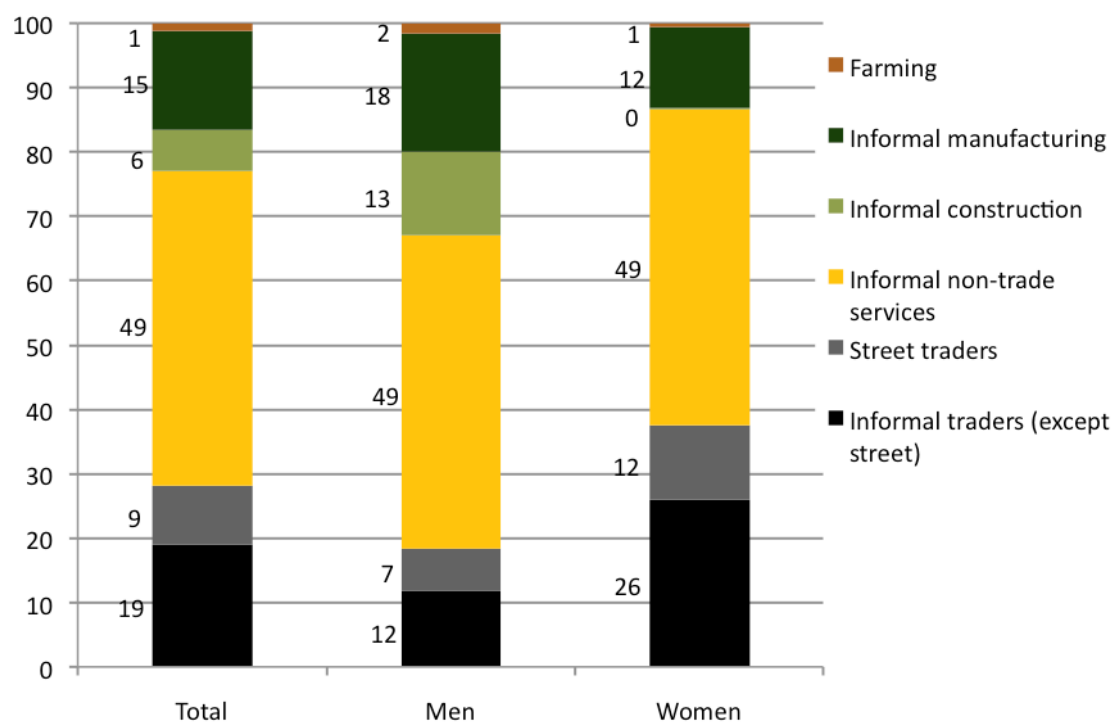
Non-farm informal employment in Lima accounts for 57.7 per cent of total employment (**table 1.10b**) or 59.3 per cent of total non-farm employment. Women comprise a little more than one-half of total informal employment (50.4 per cent) and only 39.3 per cent in formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Lima shows a prominence of services (48.9 per cent of informal employment) over manufacturing activities (15.4 per cent) and trade (28.1 per cent). Non-trade services is the most important source of informal employment for both women and men employing a little less than one half of women and of men. However within this general category, many men but few women are employed in informal transportation. Trade is also an important source of employment for women comprising about 38 per cent of women's informal employment but only

18 per cent of men's. Waste pickers constitute 0.6 per cent of informal employment; this is mainly a male activity.

Home-based informal employment is much more common among women with some 12.6 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against only 3.8 per cent for men.

Chart 3.13 Lima: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.10 Hanoi

Table 3.10a Hanoi: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	840598	401330	439268
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	635016	322134	312882
Informal traders	220396	71969	148427
... Of which: Street traders	95208	20038	75170
Informal non-trade services	225824	121847	103977
...of which: Informal transportation	48138	47270	868
... of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	n/a	n/a	n/a
Informal construction	57045	50331	6714
Informal manufacturing	131751	77987	53764
Home-based informal workers**	281913	137150	144763

Note: Home-based, own dwelling+client's home

Table 3.10b Hanoi: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	75.54	80.27	71.23
Informal traders	26.22	17.93	33.79
... Of which: Street traders	11.33	4.99	17.11
Informal non-trade services	26.86	30.36	23.67
...of which: Informal transportation	5.73	11.78	0.20
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	n/a	n/a	n/a
Informal construction	6.79	12.54	1.53
Informal manufacturing	15.67	19.43	12.24
Home-based informal workers**	33.54	34.17	32.96

Note: Home-based, own dwelling+client's home

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

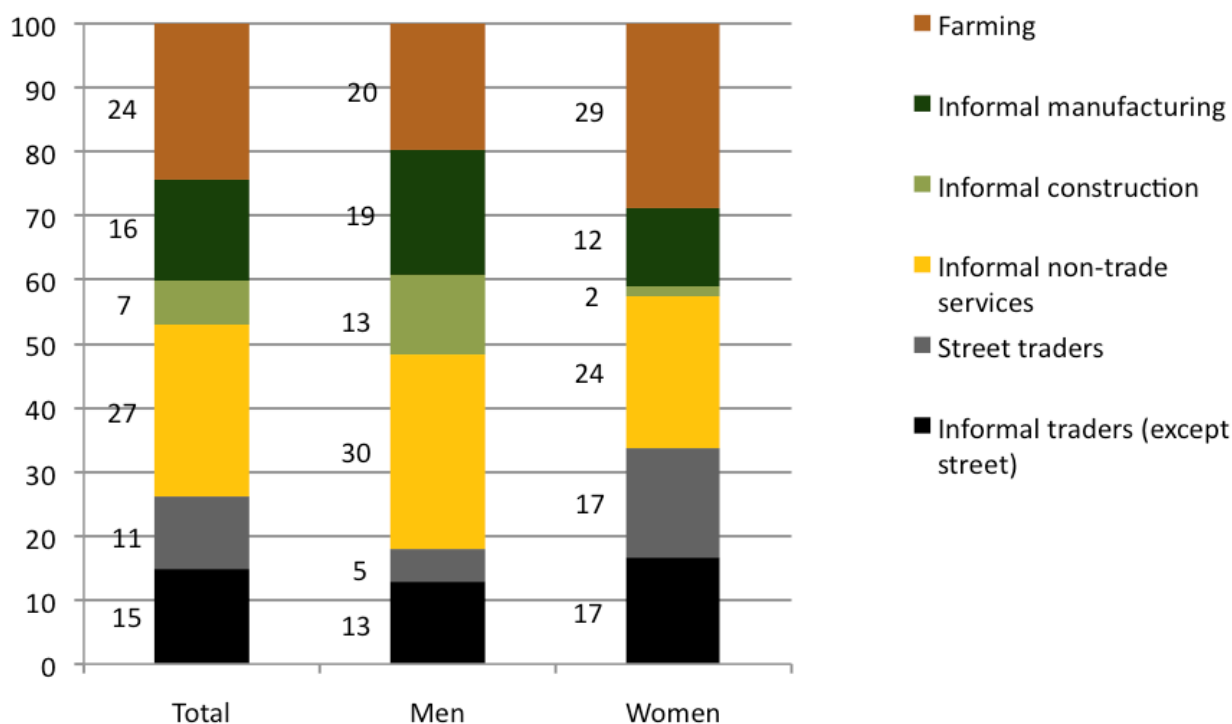
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Hanoi accounts for 40.1 per cent of total employment (**table 1.11b**) or 46.2 per cent of total non-farm employment (farm employment constitutes one quarter of informal employment). There are relatively more women than men in informal employment: women represent more than half (52.3 per cent) of total informal employment but only 45.4 per cent in formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Hanoi shows a prominence of services (26.9 per cent of informal employment) and trade (26.2 per cent) over manufacturing activities (15.7 per cent) and construction (6.8 per cent). Services are a greater source of informal employment for men than for women (30.4 per cent of men's informal employment versus 23.7 per cent for women). By contrast trade is more important in women's than men's informal employment (33.8 per cent for men versus 17.9 per cent for women).

Home-based informal employment is slightly lower for women with some 33 per cent of women in informal employment working at home and men (34.2 per cent of male informal employment).

Chart 3.14 Hanoi: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



4.1.11 Ho Chi Minh City

Table 3.11a Ho Chi Minh City: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Numbers)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	1741725	906280	835445
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	1637884	843664	794220
Informal traders	513728	220862	292866
.... Of which: Street traders	196344	65443	130901
Informal non-trade services	616870	305681	311189
....of which: Informal transportation	126725	122441	4284
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	n/a	n/a	n/a
Informal construction	122960	117987	4973
Informal manufacturing	384326	199134	185192
Home-based informal workers**	843939	397344	446595

Note: Home-based, own dwelling + client's home

Table 3.11b Ho Chi Minh City: Informal Employment by Activity and Sex (Percentages of Total Informal Employment)*

	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment (all)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Informal employment (non-agricultural)	94.04	93.09	95.07
Informal traders	29.50	24.37	35.06
.... Of which: Street traders	11.27	7.22	15.67
Informal non-trade services	35.42	33.73	37.25
...of which: Informal transportation	7.28	13.51	0.51
...of which: Waste pickers/informal recycling	n/a	n/a	n/a
Informal construction	7.06	13.02	0.60
Informal manufacturing	22.07	21.97	22.17
Home-based informal workers**	48.45	43.84	53.46

Note: Home-based, own dwelling + client's home

*The specific categories of workers in this table reflect non-agricultural employment only.

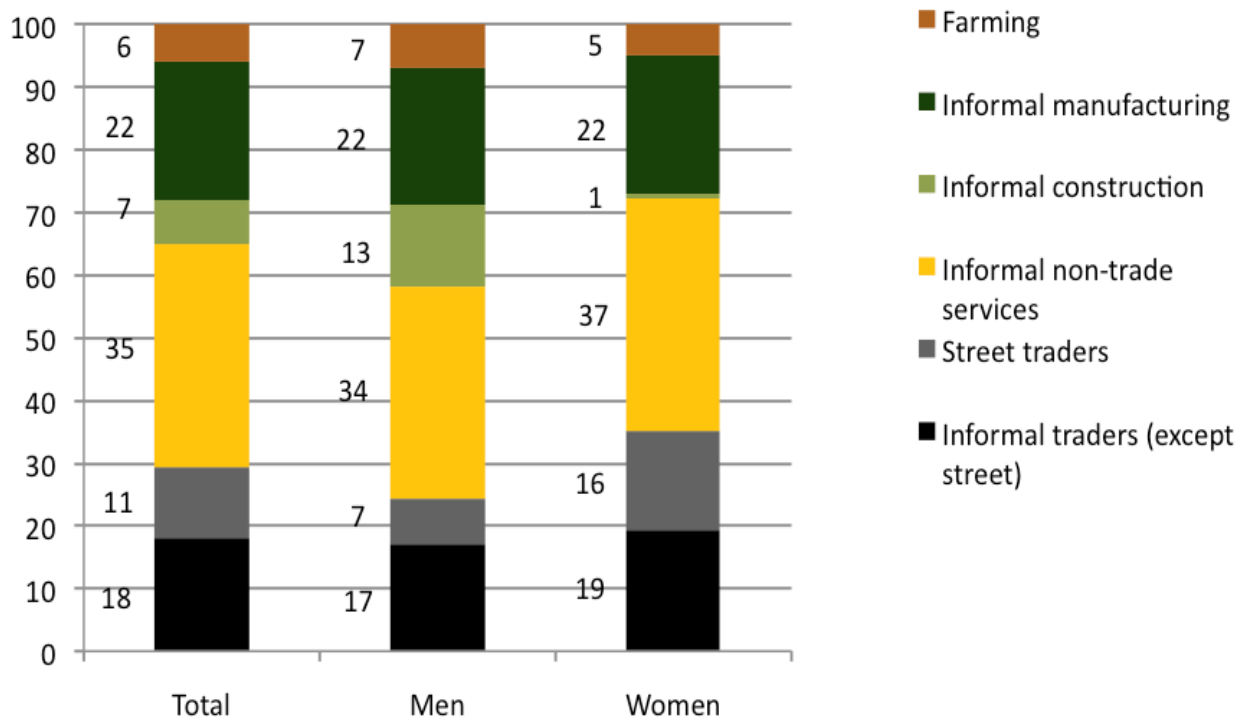
**This category is not based on the industry classification but cuts across the industry categories. It refers to non-agricultural workers who designated their home as their place of work.

Non-farm informal employment in Ho Chi Minh City accounts for 51.6 per cent of total employment (**table 1.2b**) or 53.4 per cent of total non-farm employment.). There are relatively fewer women than men in informal employment: women comprise nearly half (48 per cent) of total informal employment and about the same proportion (45 per cent) of formal employment.

The distribution of informal employment in Ho Chi Minh City shows a prominence of services (35.4 per cent of informal employment) over manufacturing activities (22.1 per cent) and trade (29.5 per cent). Trade and non-trade services are important sources of employment for women and for men; however trade is more important for women than for men. About one-quarter of men employed informally are in trade but more than one third of women. Manufacturing is about 22 per cent of both women's and men's informal employment. Construction and transportation are more important sources of informal employment for men than for women, while street trade is more important for women.

Home-based informal employment (including work at client's dwelling) is very widespread in Ho Chi Minh City and is more common among women with some 53.5 per cent of women in informal employment working at home against 43.9 per cent for men.

Chart 3.15 Ho Chi Minh City: Distribution of Informal Employment by Activity and by Sex



Appendices

Appendix 1: Additional Tables Using Alternative Definitions of Informal Employment

Appendix 2: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status and by Sex

Appendix 3: The Case of Apprentices

Appendix 4: Example of Phase 1 Questionnaire (Bamako)

Appendix 1: Additional Tables Using an Alternative Definition of Informal Employment

1. Two Definitions of Informal Employment

An alternative definition was tested for seven capital cities of West Africa. Instead of defining informal workers as in the report as those having no written contract AND declaring no payment of pension contribution on their pay slip, we defined informal workers here as those filling one of the two criteria (no contract OR no pension declaration). The definition of formal worker was changed accordingly. The main definition, used throughout this report, is explained in section 4.1.3 of the introduction. Two questions with two possible answers (yes or no) define four groups of respondents, as shown in the following table (see section 4.1.3).

The main activity of the worker includes		Written work contract (AP8e)	
		No	Yes
Contribution to retirement scheme or social security (AP16a)	No	1) <i>Informal worker</i>	2) Formal worker
	Yes	3) Formal worker	4) Formal worker

With the alternative definition, two groups of respondents switch from being formal worker to being informal worker:

The main activity of the worker includes		Written work contract (AP8e)	
		No	Yes
Contribution to retirement scheme or social security (AP16a)	No	1) <i>Informal worker</i>	2) <i>Informal worker</i>
	Yes	3) <i>Informal worker</i>	4) Formal worker

With the main definition, three groups are in formal employment and one group is in informal employment. With the alternative definition, only group 4 is in formal employment and groups 1, 2 and 3 are in informal employment. The second definition is thus more restrictive for formal employment and more extensive for informal employment. Since the group 3 (people declaring a contribution to a pension fund and having no written contract) is statistically insignificant, the main difference between the two definitions comes from the employees in group 2, i.e. those who have a written contract but do not contribute to a retirement scheme or social security, who switch from formal employment in the main definition to informal employment in the alternative definition. It is important to have in mind that only employees (wage-workers) are concerned with the alternative definition. The above questions were not asked to self-employed and the discussion hereafter does not concern them.

Results using the two definitions are given in the following tables for seven cities of West Africa. We start with the distribution of employees by form of employment (formal or informal). We then examine how the alternative definition modifies the distribution of employment inside the formal and informal sector. We provide some results by sex and finally recalculate some indicators of section 1 with the alternative definition.

2. Distribution of Employees by Form of Employment (Formal and Informal)

The change in definition has important consequences on the distribution of employees by formal/informal employment. For the seven cities, the alternative definition reduces the number of employees in formal employment by three quarters and increases the number of employees in informal employment by half (the total number of employees remains unchanged).

Table A1.1 Formal and Informal Employment Among Employees in Seven Cities of West Africa (Total) Using Alternative Definitions

Total	All employees	Main definition		Alternative definition	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1. Agricultural	17,551	7,929	9,622	1,461	16,089
2. Non-agricultural	1,515,044	632,479	882,565	159,751	1,355,293
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises	745,322	537,490	207,832	153,184	592,138
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises	587,364	86,492	500,872	5,825	581,539
2.3. Households/domestic workers	182,357	8,497	173,860	742	181,615
TOTAL	1,532,595	640,408	892,187	161,213	1,371,382

Table A1.2 Change in the Number of Formal and Informal Employees in Seven Cities of West Africa (Total) Using Alternative Definitions

	Number of employees who switch form of employment *	Change for Formal (%) **	Change for Informal (%) **
1. Agricultural	6,468	-81.6	+67.2
2. Non-agricultural	472,728	-74.7	+53.6
2.1. Formal sector/formal enterprises	384,306	-71.5	+184.9
2.2. Informal sector/informal enterprises	80,667	-93.3	+16.1
2.3. Households/domestic workers	7,755	-91.3	+4.5
TOTAL	479,195	-74.8	+53.7

* The number of employees who switch always do it from formal to informal employment.

** The number of employees in formal employment is reduced by 74.8 per cent when using the alternative definition of formal employment, as compared with the number using the main definition. The number of employees in informal employment increases by 53.7 per cent.

With the main definition, 42 per cent of employees are in formal employment and 58 per cent in informal employment. With the alternative definition, only 10.5 per cent of all employees are counted in formal employment. The main change occurs among employees in the formal sector. With the alternative definition, the number of informal employees in formal enterprises is nearly multiplied by three. It is interesting to notice that the number of formal employees in the informal sector, although there are not many of them with the main definition, is reduced by more than 90 per cent.

With the alternative definition, formal employment in agriculture and in the household sector (domestic workers) nearly disappears. For the latter, formal employment, which was below 5 per cent of total employment is reduced to an insignificant 0.4 per cent.

The following table gives the number of employees in formal and informal employment in each of the seven cities with the two definitions. In this table, agricultural employment and employment in households are not counted.

Table A1.3 Number of Formal and Informal Employees in Seven Cities of West Africa Using Alternative Definitions (Non-Agricultural and Non-Household Sectors)

	Niamey	Ouaga-dougou	Bamako	Dakar	Abidjan	Lomé	Cotonou
Main definition							
Employees in formal employment	40,397	54,523	55,728	115,765	247,352	54,957	55,261
<i>% of employees</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>48.2</i>
Employees in informal employment	36,079	63,363	46,628	152,097	296,231	54,871	59,434
<i>% of employees</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>51.8</i>
Alternative definition							
Employees in formal employment	15,224	22,838	26,159	26,509	46,708	10,128	11,442
<i>% of employees</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Employees in informal employment	61,251	95,049	76,197	241,354	496,875	99,699	103,252
<i>% of employees</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>90.0</i>

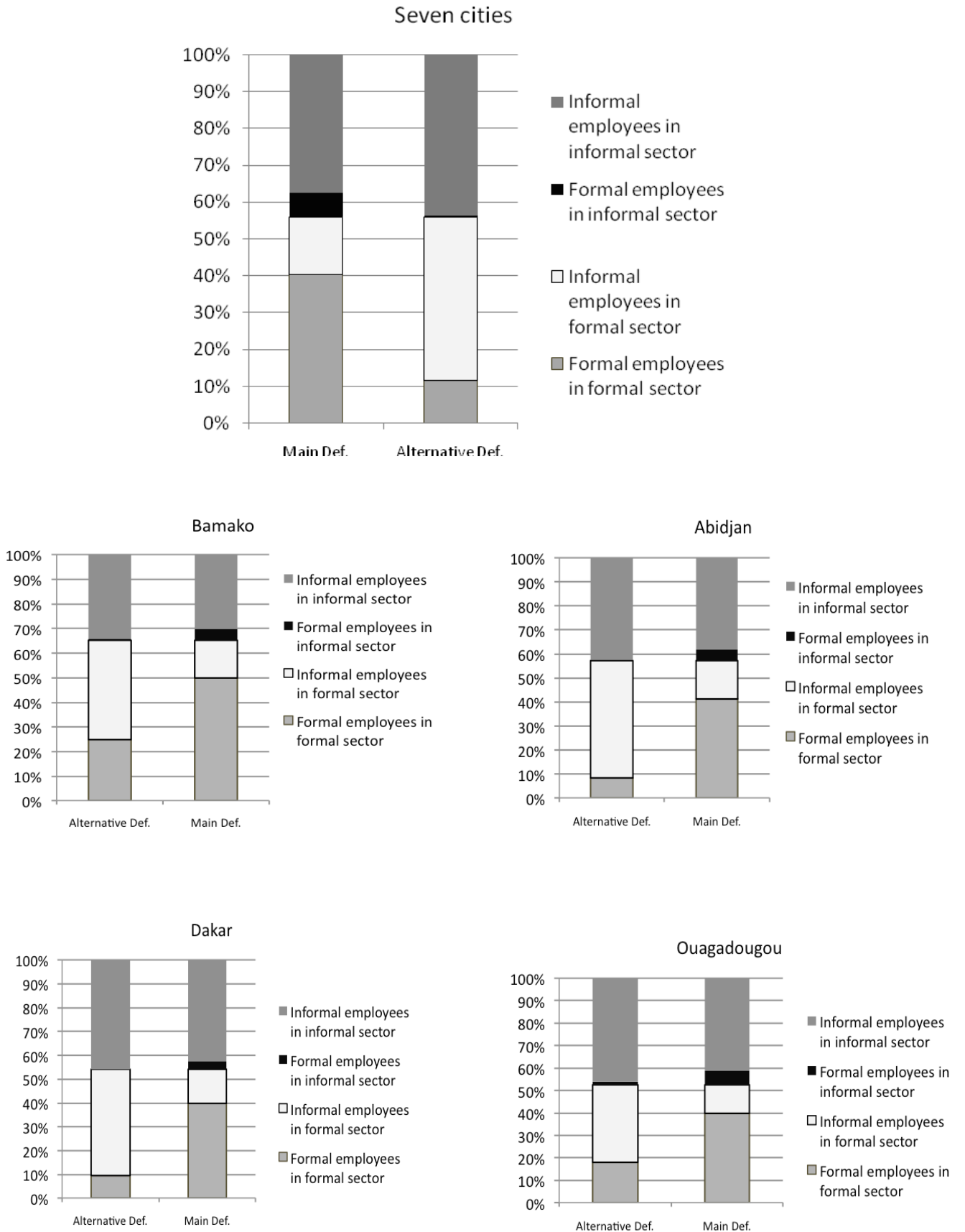
With the main definition, the number of informal employees is comprised between 45.6 per cent (in Bamako) and 56.8 per cent (in Dakar) of all (non-farm and non-households) employees. If we use the alternative definition, the number of employees in informal employment is more than three times the number of formal employees in Bamako and more than 10 times in Lomé and Abidjan.

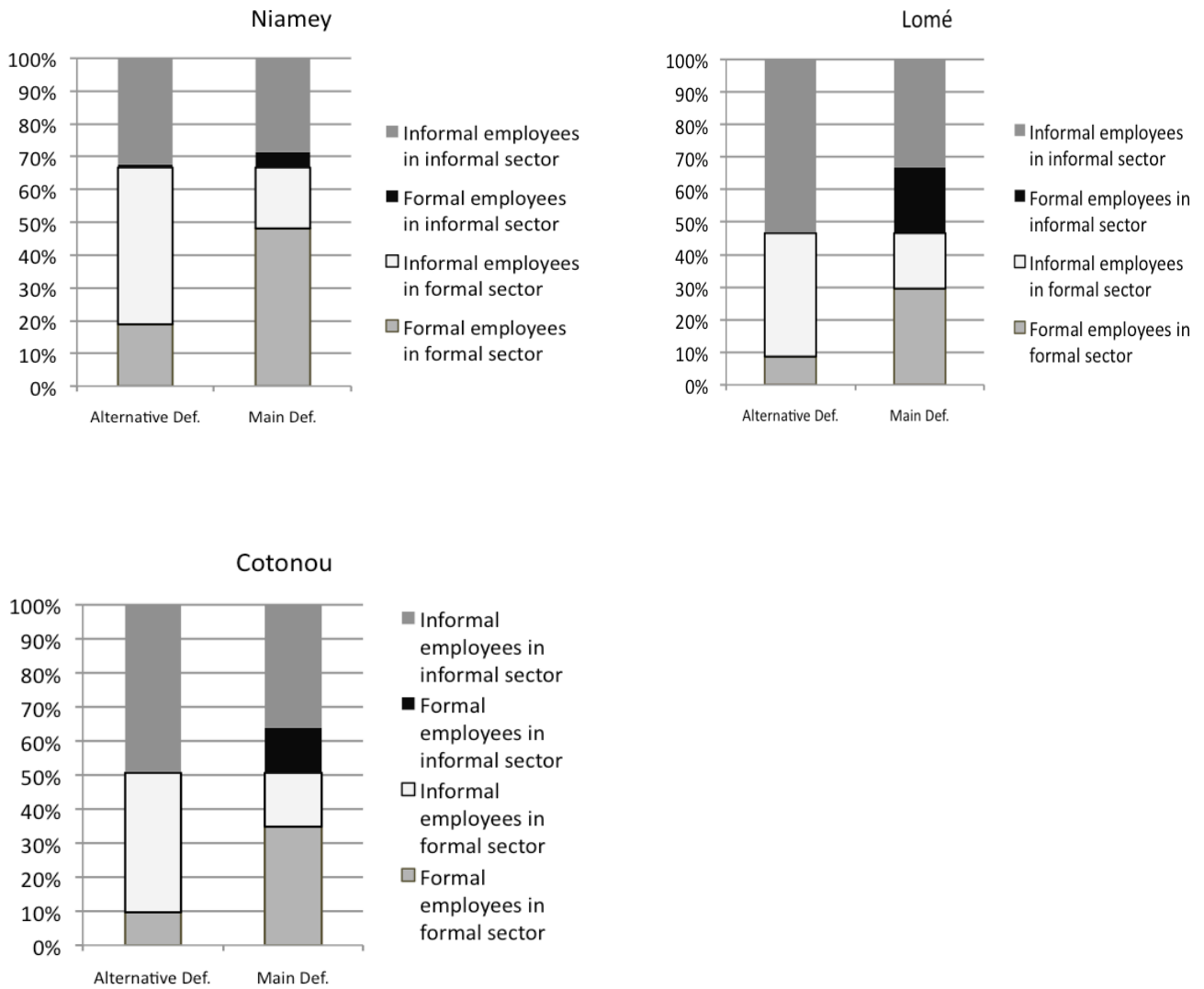
In all cities, the alternative definition reduces the share of formal employees to one fourth at best (in Bamako) to 10 per cent or less in (Cotonou, Dakar, Lomé and Abidjan) of the total number of employees. Although the effect of the new definition varies from one city to the other, it changes the distribution of the number of employees by formal/informal employment dramatically in favour of informal employment.

3. Distribution of Employees by Form of Employment (Formal and Informal) and by Sector

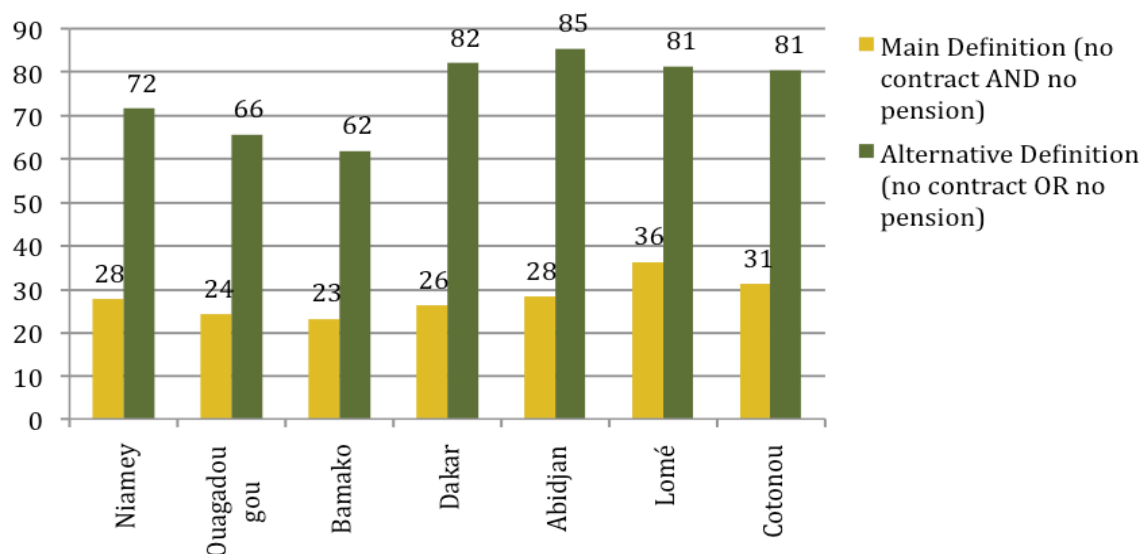
We now consider the effect of the alternative definition on the distribution of formal and informal employment by sector. First, with the alternative definition, informal employment becomes the main form of employment in the formal sector. Formal employment constitutes at best one third of employment in the formal sector as in Bamako, at worst one sixth, as in Abidjan. As employees constitute the bulk of total employment in the formal sector, informal employment clearly dominates formal employment in the formal sector with the alternative definition. The remaining formal employees in the formal sector are mainly government workers.

Charts A1.1 Distribution of Employees by Sector and by Form of Employment (Main definition: Contract or Pension)





In all cities, formal employees in the formal sector become a small share of employees of this sector when we use the alternative definition, while with the main definition, formal employment dominates in the formal sector. In the seven capitals, the number of informal employees is more than doubled when using the second definition.

Chart A1.2 Informal Employees as Percentage of Total Employees in the Formal Sector Using Alternative Definition

With the second definition, the number of formal workers is twice less important at best, in some cases four or five times less important. In the case of Abidjan for instance, there are only 45,381 wage-workers having a written contract and declaring a deduction in their pay slip as contribution for a pension scheme, while they are 223,559 having a written contract or declaring a deduction in their pay slip as contribution for a pension scheme. In Dakar or Cotonou, results are similar.

It can also be seen that the second definition, using two criteria, annihilates the category of workers in the informal sector who have a written contract. There are a few employees working in an informal unit who declare to have a written contract, but none declares contribution for pension on their salary. It is true that some employers in the informal sector make written contracts for some employees, especially apprentices (**see appendix 3**).

4. Results by Sex

The table below gives the number of employees in formal and informal employment following the two definitions, by sex.

Table A1.5 Change in the Number of Formal and Informal Employees in Seven Cities of West Africa (total) by Sex, Using Alternative Definitions

	Females		Males	
	Formal Employment	Informal Employment	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Main definition	169,674	1,395,856	513,090	1,391,956
Alternative definition	37,997	1,527,533	125,530	1,779,516
Difference	-131,677	131,677	-387,560	387,560
Number in alternative definition as percentage of number in main definition	22.4	109.4	24.5	127.8

In all cities, there are fewer women than men working as employees. Female employees are more likely to be in informal employment than males. In this report, using the main definition, we have seen that nine female employees out of 10 were in informal employment, while the proportion for males is three out of four.

With the alternative definition, the number of male and female employees in formal employment is reduced in similar proportions: remaining female formal employees are 22.4 per cent of the number we have with the main definition (24.5 per cent for males). The number of formal employees turns to be extremely low, especially for female employees. There are 38,000 left, or 2.6 per cent of all female employees (6.6 per cent for males).

The number of informal employees is similar for each sex with the main definition. Half of the informal employees are females, half are males. Since there are fewer female employees than males in formal employment, the number which switch from formal to informal employment, although similar relative to the total number of employees by sex, is more important in absolute numbers for males. Consequently, there are more males employees in informal employment with the alternative definition. The alternative definition leads to a lower increase of females in informal employment (+9.4 per cent) as compared to males (+27.8 per cent).

The change of definition modifies the distribution of employees but has not much effect on the distribution of employment by sex, because the change affects males and females employees in similar proportions.

5. Formal and Informal Employment in Total Working Age Population

The alternative definition, with a very restrictive definition of formal employment, modifies substantially the indicators of dependency we have seen in **section 1**. Formal employment, as a percentage of the working age population, is reduced to a very small portion, below 5 per cent in all cities except Bamako. Conversely the share of informal employment in the working age population is roughly between one half and two thirds. These are very high values.

Moreover, the number of persons for one formal job, which is a proxy of the extension of social protection, is significantly modified with the alternative definition. This indicator, which was already high with the main definition, gives extremely high figures with the alternative definition. While there are between 11 and 16 individuals in the total population for one formal job with the main definition, it turns to be between 33 and 53 per cent with the alternative definition.

Table A1.6 Total Informal Employment and Formal Employment as Percentage of Working Age Population and Total Population for One Job in Formal Employment using Alternative Definitions

		Niamey	Ouaga - dougou	Bamako	Dakar	Abidjan	Lomé	Cotonou
Informal employment as percentage of working age population	Main definition	36.4	45.1	44.3	40.0	48.9	57.1	51.5
	Alternative Definition	43.4	51.5	49.8	48.1	59.7	66.7	61.2
Formal employment as percentage of working Age population	Main definition	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.0	13.8	12.6	13.2
	Alternative Definition	4.8	4.8	5.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.5
Total population for one job in formal employment	Main definition	15	14	16	14	11	12	12
	Alternative Definition	36	33	33	53	50	51	45

Conclusion

With the alternative definition, there are nearly no formal workers in the informal sector. But this category is not conceptually irrelevant (some informal units do care about having formal relations with their workers). With the main definition used in this report, this category is not so numerous. In some cities, many are in fact apprentices. It shows a situation, which is marginal, but does happen in West African Cities.

However, the alternative definition inflates considerably the number of informal workers in the formal sector. With that definition, there are more informal workers than formal workers in formal enterprises. The remaining formal workers in the formal sector are nearly all government workers. This would mean that most of the workers in the private formal sector would be informal.

The alternative definition thus does not highlight as it should the phenomenon of informal labour in the formal sector. The reason is that pension schemes are not frequent in formal enterprises in West Africa.

Progress in labour force surveys, with a set of different questions concerning labour protection, will probably allow a more precise approach of informal work in the formal sector. For the time being, the existence or not of a written contract seems to be a good proxy.

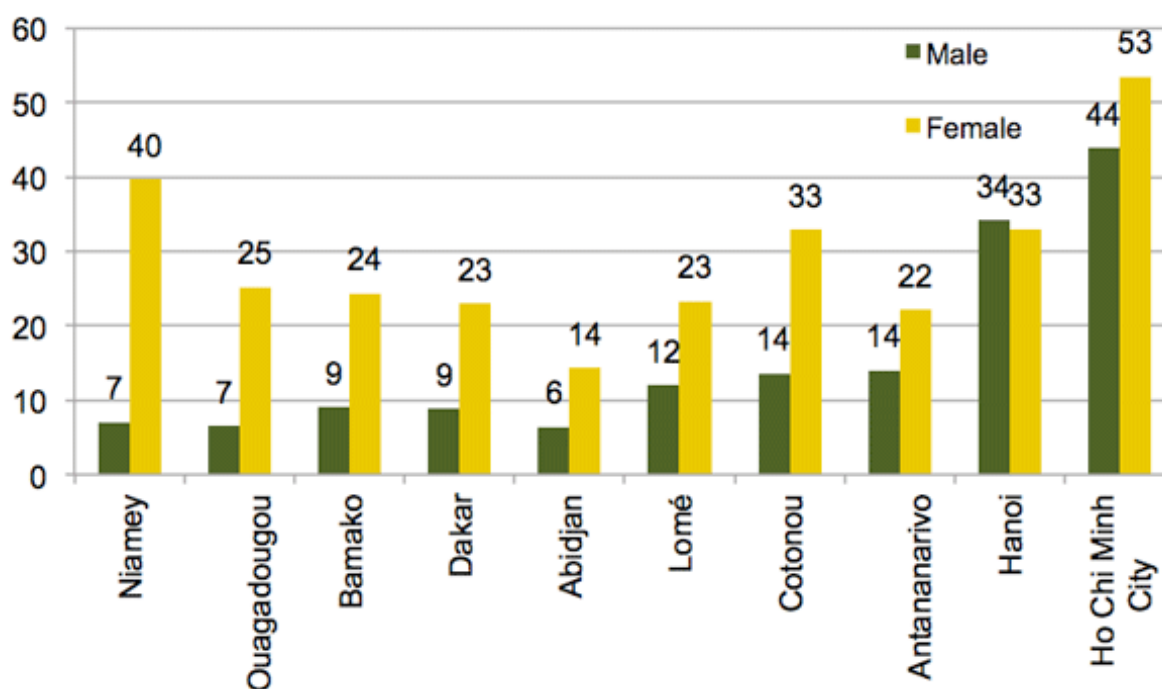
Appendix 2: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status and by Sex

These tables concern only home-based informal workers.

This set of tables is not available for Lima because no question on the location of the activity was asked during Phase 1 of the survey. The issue of location and characteristics of the premises are dealt with in a separate survey.

For each city, the first table gives figures (extrapolated sample results) and the second table percentage for each sex and total.

Chart 2A.1 Home-Based Workers as Percentage of Total Informal Employment in 11 Cities



Except in Hanoi, home-based work is much more frequent for women than for men. However, there are important contrasts between the cities in the incidence of home-based work (relatively to informal employment). For women, home-based work is an important component of informal labour.

Niamey

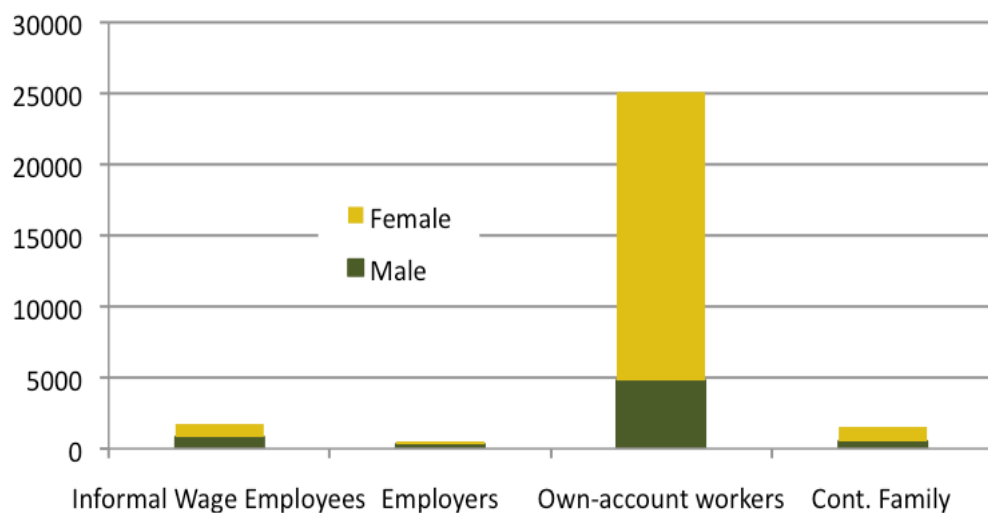
Table A2.1a Niamey: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	804	850	1655
Employers	226	299	525
Own account workers	4741	20358	25099
Cont. Family	461	1009	1470
Total	6233	22517	28749

Table A2.1b Niamey: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	12.90	3.77	5.76
Employers	3.63	1.33	1.83
Own account workers	76.06	90.41	87.30
Cont. Family	7.40	4.48	5.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.1c Niamey: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex



Ouagadougou

Table A2.2a Ouagadougou: Informal Home Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	1516	579	2095
Employers	829	235	1064
Own account workers	5608	25613	31221
Cont. Family	1070	1597	2667
Total	9022	28024	37047

Table A2.2b Ouagadougou: Informal Home Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	16.80	2.07	5.65
Employers	9.19	0.84	2.87
Own account workers	62.16	91.40	84.27
Cont. Family	11.86	5.70	7.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.2c Ouagadougou: Home-based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex



Bamako**Table A2.3a** Bamako: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	1238	163	1401
Employers	685	484	1169
Own account workers	11206	33559	44765
Cont. Family	795	952	1746
Total	13924	35158	49081

Table A2.3b Bamako: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	8.89	0.46	2.85
Employers	4.92	1.38	2.38
Own account workers	80.48	95.45	91.21
Cont. Family	5.71	2.71	3.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.3c Bamako: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex

Dakar**Table A2.4a** Dakar: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	4981	1950	6931
Employers	1131	409	1540
Own account workers	17053	49511	66564
Cont. Family	1852	1820	3672
Total	25017	53690	78707

Table A2.4 Dakar: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	19.91	3.63	8.81
Employers	4.52	0.76	1.96
Own account workers	68.17	92.22	84.57
Cont. Family	7.40	3.39	4.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.4c Dakar: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex

Abidjan**Table A2.5a** Abidjan: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	4831	2747	7578
Employers	5333	7574	12907
Own account workers	19708	58991	78699
Cont. Family	1258	5579	6837
Total	31131	74890	106021

Table A2.5b Abidjan: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	15.52	3.67	7.15
Employers	17.13	10.11	12.17
Own account workers	63.31	78.77	74.23
Cont. Family	4.04	7.45	6.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.5c Abidjan: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex

Lomé

Table A2.6a Lomé: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	1173	1843	3016
Employers	1170	990	2161
Own account workers	11702	35099	46802
Cont. Family	1620	2033	3653
Total	15666	39966	55632

Table A2.6b Lomé: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	7.49	4.61	5.42
Employers	7.47	2.48	3.88
Own account workers	74.70	87.82	84.13
Cont. Family	10.34	5.09	6.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.6c Lomé: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex



Cotonou

Table A2.7a Cotonou: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	1381	1720	3100
Employers	1879	2244	4123
Own account workers	12323	45244	57566
Cont. Family	105	2274	2379
Total	15687	51481	67168

Table A2.7b Cotonou: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	8.80	3.34	4.62
Employers	11.98	4.36	6.14
Own account workers	78.56	87.88	85.70
Cont. Family	0.67	4.42	3.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.7c Cotonou: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex

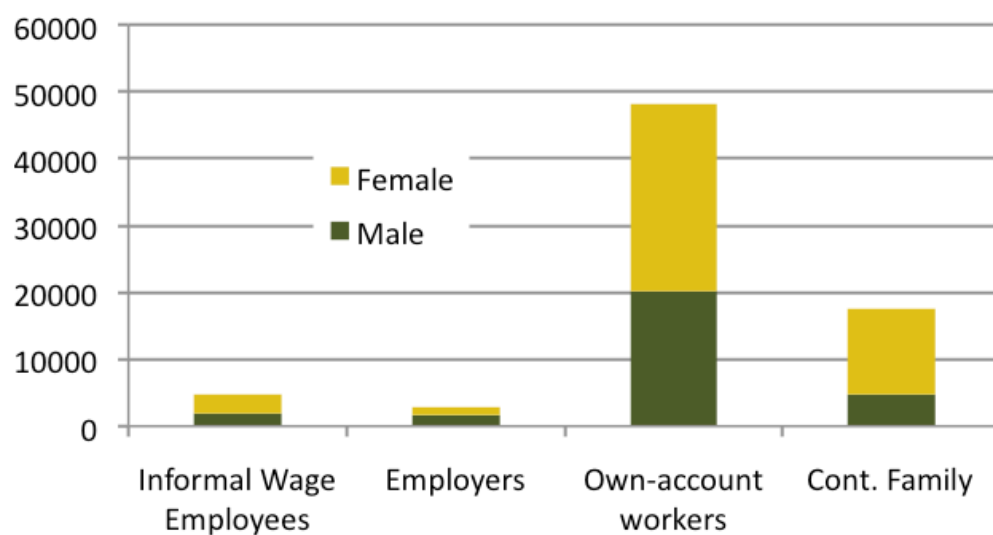


Antananarivo**Table A2.8a** Antananarivo: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	1849	2942	4791
Employers	1771	1159	2930
Own account workers	20191	27874	48065
Cont. Family	4686	12776	17462
Total	28497	44751	73248

Table A2.8b Antananarivo: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	6.49	6.57	6.54
Employers	6.21	2.59	4.00
Own account workers	70.85	62.29	65.62
Cont. Family	16.44	28.55	23.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.8c Antananarivo: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex

Hanoi

Table A2.9a Hanoi: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	18689	24093	42782
Employers	41718	20382	62100
Own account workers	56461	65556	122017
Cont. Family	19856	34342	54198
Total	137150	144763	281913

Note: Home-based, own dwelling + client's home

Table A2.9b Hanoi: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	13.63	16.64	15.18
Employers	30.42	14.08	22.03
Own account workers	41.17	45.29	43.28
Cont. Family	14.48	23.72	19.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.9c Hanoi: Home-Based Informal Workers by Employment Status and Sex

Ho Chi Minh City**Table A2.10a** Ho Chi Minh City: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Numbers)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	106927	86507	193434
Employers	39840	39290	79130
Own account workers	203075	261071	464146
Cont. Family	47502	59727	107229
Total	397344	446595	843939

Note: Home-based, own dwelling + client's home

Table A2.10b Ho Chi Minh City: Informal Home-Based Employment by Status in Employment and Sex (Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Informal wage employees	26.91	19.37	22.92
Employers	10.03	8.80	9.38
Own account workers	51.11	58.46	55.00
Cont. Family	11.95	13.37	12.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart A2.10c Ho Chi Minh City: Home-Based Informal Workers by Status in Employment and Sex

Appendix 3: The Case of Apprentices

Apprenticeship is very common in small enterprises in West Africa. It is a featured characteristic of the informal sector in manufacturing industry and in some services, such as auto repair or hairdressing.

In this report, and following ILO standards, apprentices are counted with employees. Apprentices constitute an important component of employment (between 8 per cent and 13 per cent of total employment, excluding agricultural and household employment where apprenticeship is insignificant), except in Bamako. They account for from at least one employee out of six (in Bamako) to at almost one employee out of three (Cotonou).

Table A3.1

Proportion of Apprentices in Total Non-Agricultural and Non-Households Employment and in the Number of Employees in West African Cities

	Total employment	Employees
Niamey	8.1	18.9
Ouagadougou	8.7	21.6
Bamako	4.8	16.5
Dakar	13.1	30.7
Abidjan	8.3	19.2
Lomé	8.6	27.6
Cotonou	12.1	34.4

In Niamey, apprentices count for 8.1 per cent of total (non-agricultural and non-households) employment. Considering only employees, apprentices count for 18.9 per cent of the total number of employees in the city.

In most cases, apprentices are considered as informal employees since their situation corresponds to the definition of informal employment. As shown on the chart below, apprentices constitute an important share of informal employees (more than half in Dakar), while their share in formal employment (formal employees) is negligible.

Chart 3A.1 Proportion of Apprentices in the Total Number of Employees, Employees in Formal Employment and Employees in Informal Employment in West African Cities

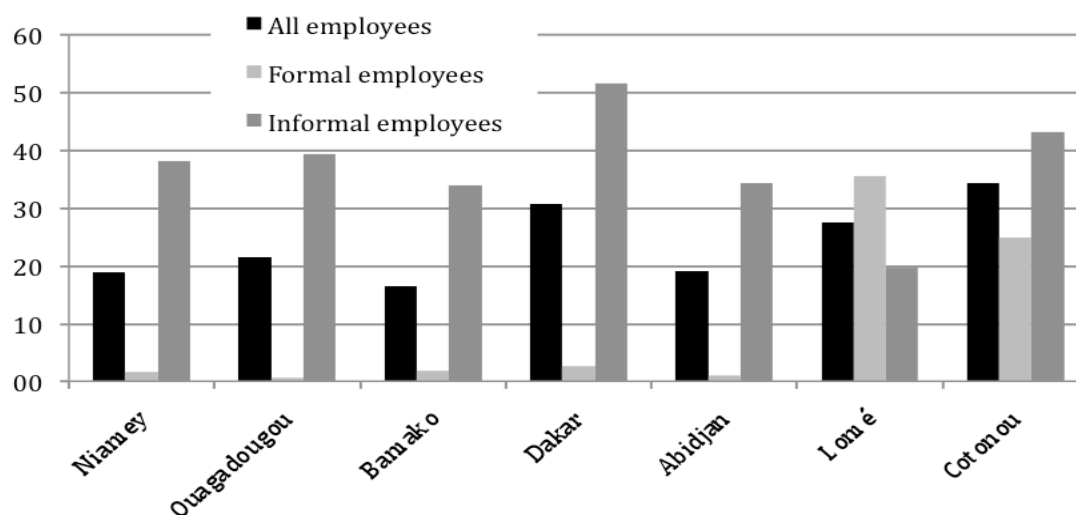


Table A3.2 Proportion of Apprentices in Non-Agricultural Employees Broken Out by Formal/Informal Employment and by Formal/Informal Sector

	Formal employment			Informal employment		
	Total	Formal sector	Informal sector	Total	Formal sector	Informal sector
Niamey	1.8	0.8	11.7	38.2	23.7	47.5
Ouagadougou	0.8	0.5	2.7	39.5	17.0	46.4
Bamako	2.0	0.3	20.6	34.0	19.3	41.3
Dakar	2.7	0.8	24.5	51.7	17.0	63.3
Abidjan	1.1	0.5	6.7	34.3	10.3	44.5
Lomé	35.6	6.2	78.2	19.7	3.9	27.7
Cotonou	24.9	2.7	83.6	43.2	8.2	58.7

In Lomé, apprentices count for 35.6 per cent of total (non-agricultural and non-households) formal employees. This figure is 6.2 per cent of apprentices in formal employees in formal enterprises, and 78.2 per cent in formal employees in informal enterprises.

Table A3.3 Proportion of Apprentices in Employees in Formal Sector Enterprises and Employees in Informal Sector Enterprises

	Formal sector employees	Informal sector employees
Niamey	7.2	42.4
Ouagadougou	4.5	40.4
Bamako	4.7	38.7
Dakar	5.1	60.4
Abidjan	3.3	40.6
Lomé	5.4	47.0
Cotonou	4.4	65.4

In Dakar, 5.1 per cent of employees in formal enterprises are apprentices; 60.4 per cent of employees in informal sector enterprises are apprentices.

There are two remarkable exceptions: Lomé and Cotonou. In these cities, apprentices constitute an important part of formal employees as well. In Lomé, more than one formal employee out of three is an apprentice; in Cotonou, it is one out of four.

Why are there so many apprentices in formal employment in these two cities? The answer is to be found in the kind of agreement that is contracted between the head of enterprise and the apprentice. This relation is more or less formalized, through arrangements that differ from one country to the other. In Lomé and Cotonou, it is usual that a written contract of apprenticeship is signed between the head of the informal enterprise and the apprentice or his/her parents. Doing so, the training may be eventually recognized by formal training institutions. Also, the apprentices usually have to pay training fees and this financial transaction necessitates a written contract. In Sahel countries and in Abidjan, the apprenticeship nexus is either looser, or has no financial implications, or is only based on kin or community relations.¹¹

Those apprentices who have signed an apprenticeship contract (*contrat d'apprentissage*) declare to have a written contract and therefore are counted as formal employees. We have seen that formal employment in the informal sector is usually not statistically significant. In Lomé and Cotonou, where

¹¹ See Birks et al. 1994., "Skills Acquisition in Micro-Enterprises: Evidence from West Africa." Paris: OECD.

the number of formal employees in the informal sector is higher than in other cities (**see section 2**), things turn back to normal when we deduct apprentices.

The share of apprentices in employment in the informal sector in Lomé and Cotonou is comparable to some other cities. What differs is the fact that many of these apprentices have a written contract and thus are counted as formal employees. In Lomé and Cotonou, apprentices with a written contract constitute respectively 78.2 and 83.6 per cent of formal employment in the informal sector. Thus some of the formal workers in the informal sector are in fact apprentices with a written contract. Apprenticeship is less common in formal enterprises but it does exist. Apprentices account for between 3 and 7 per cent of employees in formal sector enterprises. In cities of Sahel, they constitute a significant part of informal employment in the formal sector (**table A3.2**).

In cities outside West Africa, apprenticeship is not common or does not exist as an institution.

Appendix 4: Example of Phase 1 Questionnaire (Bamako)

REPUBLIQUE DU MALI
 Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi
 MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES
 DIRECTION NATIONALE DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE L'INFORMATIQUE (DNSI)

PROJET PARSTAT
 (avec l'appui d'AFRISTAT et de DIAL)
 PHASE 1: ENQUETE EMPLOI
 2001/2002

Nom du superviseur: _____|__|__| Nom de l'enquêteur:
 _____|__|__|

CODE IDENTIFIANT							Nombre de membres du ménage (sans les visiteurs): __ __ Nombre de visiteurs: __ __ Individus de 10 ans et plus (y compris les visiteurs): __ __
N°Segment				N°Ménage			

Adresse: _____ N° Toit 2001/2002/ |__|__|__|

Qui a répondu à la fiche ménage ?
 _____|__|__|


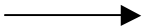
CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'HABITAT (H.) ET DU PATRIMOINE (E.)

H1. Type de l'habitat	H2. Matériaux des murs	H3. Eclairage	H4. Nombre de pièces
1 - Appartement 2 - Villa 3 - Maison dans une concession 4 - Maison en bandes 5 - Pièces sans dépendances 6 - Autre _____ (précisez)	1 - Béton, ciment, pierres, etc. 2 - Briques cuites et non-cuites 3 - Semi-dur (banco amélioré) 4 - Terre-battue (pisé) 5 - Bois, planches 6 - Végétaux, nattes 7 - Autre _____ (précisez) ____	1 - Electricité 2 - Groupe électrogène 3 - Gaz 4 - Pétrole 5 - Bougie 6 - Autre _____ (précisez ____	Mettre dans les bacs le nombre de pièces pour l'habitation ____ ____

H5. Approvisionnement en eau	H6. Energie cuisine	H7. Statut d'occupation	H8. Aisance
1 - Robinets intérieurs ou extérieurs 2 - Forage 3 - Borne fontaine 4 - Robinet d'un autre ménage 5 - Puits 6 - Source, rivière, cours d'eau, autre. ___	1 - Electricité 2 - Gaz 3 - Pétrole 4 - Charbon de bois 5 - Bois de chauffe 6 - Autre _____ (précisez) ___	1 - Propriétaire ayant un titre 2 - Propriétaire sans titre 3 - Locataire 4 - Logé par l'employeur 5 - Logé gratuitement par un tiers 6 - Location vente 7 - Autre _____ (précisez) ___	1 - Intérieur privé avec chasse d'eau 2 - Extérieur privé avec chasse d'eau 3 - Commun à plusieurs ménages, avec chasse d'eau 4 - Latrines aménagées 5 - Trou dans la parcelle 6 - Autre _____ (précisez) ___
E1. Voiture	E2. Moto / mobylette	E3. Bicyclette	E4. Radio
Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___
E5. Télévision	E6. HI-FI (chaîne)	E7. Magnéscope	E8. Réfrigérateur
Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___
E9. Cuisinière (gaz, élect.)	E10. Climatiseur	E11. Ventilateur	E12. Machine à coudre
Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___
E13. Téléphone fixe	E14. Téléphone portable	E15. Ordinateur	E16. Maison en location
Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___	Nombre ? ___

DNSI ENQUETE EMPLOI Projet PARSTAT 2001/2002		M1. NOM DES PERSONNES DU MENAGE (y compris les visiteurs)																			
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CODE D'IDENTIFICATION	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	N° Segment				N° Ménage																
M1. Nom des personnes du ménage																					
M2. Statut de résidence 1. Présent 2. Absent 3. Visiteur		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M3. Sexe 1. Masculin 2. Féminin		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M4. Age (indiquer les années révolues)		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M5. Lien avec le chef de ménage 1. Chef de ménage 2. Conjoint du chef 3. Enfant du chef ou du conjoint 4. Père ou mère du chef ou du conjoint 5. Autres parents du chef ou du conjoint 6. Autre personne non apparentée 7. Domestique		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M6. Situation de famille 1. Marié(e) monogame 2. Marié(e) polygame 3. Union libre 4. Célibataire (jamais marié(e)) 5. Divorcé(e) / séparé(e) 6. Veuf (veuve)		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M7. Nationalité 1. Malienne 2. Pays UEMOA 3. Autre nationalité		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M8a. Ethnie (voir code Ethnie)		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M8b. Religion 1. Musulman 2. Catholique 3. Protestant 4. Animiste 5. Sans religion 6. Autre religion		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M9. Lieu de naissance 1. Dans l'agglomération de Bamako 2. Autres		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M10. Depuis combien de temps vivez-vous de manière continue à Bamako ?		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Passez à M13

Depuis toujours 1. Oui 2. Non Depuis combien d'années ? 																						
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
M11. Où habitez-vous avant de venir à Bamako ? M11a. Le lieu 1. Chef lieu de région 2. Chef lieu de cercle 3. Autre commune urbaine 4. Village 5. Etranger M11b. Le Cercle (voir code cercle) M11c. Le Pays (voir code pays)																						
M12. Pourquoi êtes-vous venu à Bamako ? 1. Pour suivre ou rejoindre la famille 2. Pour poursuivre des études 3. Pour y chercher un emploi 4. Affectation 5. Autres																						
M13. Avez-vous été à l'école coranique ? 1. Oui 2. Non																						
M14a. Avez-vous été au moins à l'école fondamental 1 ? 1. Oui 2. Non  Si non, passez à M18																						
M14b. Quel type d'enseignement avez-vous suivi ? 1. Fondamental 1 2. Fondamental 2 3. Lycée général 4. Lycée technique et professionnel 5. Supérieur																						
M14c. Quel type de formation avez-vous suivi la dernière fois ? (Voir code type de formation)																						
M14d. Diplôme le plus élevé obtenu ? 1. Aucun 2. CEP 3. DEF 4. CAP 5. BT 6. BAC 7. DEUG, DUT, BTS 8. Diplôme supérieur à BAC + 2 9. Autres																						
M15. Quelle est la dernière classe que vous avez suivie ? (convertir en nombre d'années d'études avec succès)																						
M16. Quel type d'école avez-vous fréquenté pour la dernière fois ?																						

1. Public 2. Privé confessionnel 3. Privé non confessionnel																				
M17. Allez-vous toujours à l'école ? 1. Oui 2. Non <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Passez à M19</div>	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M18. Pourquoi avez-vous arrêté vos études ou n'avez-vous pas été à l'école ? 1. Impossibilité financière des parents 2. Préférence pour un apprentissage ou un travail 3. Grossesse, mariage 4. Handicap, maladie 5. Echec scolaire 6. Trop jeune 7. Ecoles trop éloignées 8. Etudes achevées 9. Autres	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M19. Savez-vous lire et écrire l'une des langues suivantes ? - Français - Langues nationales 1. Oui 2. Non - Autres langues	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M20. Quelle langue parlez-vous à la maison principalement ? 1. Français 2. Langues Nationales 3. Autres langues	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

DNSI ENQUETE EMPLOI Projet PARSTAT 2001/2002	M1. NOM DES PERSONNES DU MENAGE (y compris les visiteurs)																			
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	30
CODE D'IDENTIFICATION																				
	N° Segment										N° Ménage									
M1. Nom des personnes du ménage																				
M2. Statut de résidence 1. Présent 2. Absent 3. Visiteur	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M3. Sexe 1. Masculin 2. Féminin	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M4. Age (indiquer les années révolues)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M5. Lien avec le chef de ménage 1. Chef de ménage 2. Conjoint du chef 3. Enfant du chef ou du conjoint 4. Père ou mère du chef ou du conjoint 5. Autres parents du chef ou du conjoint 6. Autre personne non apparentée 7. Domestique	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M6. Situation de famille 1. Marié(e) monogame 2. Marié(e) polygame 3. Union libre 4. Célibataire (jamais marié(e)) 5. Divorcé(e) / séparé(e) 6. Veuf (veuve)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M7. Nationalité 1. Malienne 2. Pays UEMOA 3. Autre nationalité	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M8a. Ethnie (voir code Ethnie)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M8b. Religion 1. Musulman 2. Catholique 3. Protestant 4. Animiste 5. Sans religion 6. Autre religion	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

M9. Lieu de naissance 1. Dans l'agglomération de Bamako 2. Autres																				
M10. Depuis combien de temps vivez-vous de manière continue à Bamako ? Passez à M13 Depuis toujours 1. Oui 2. Non Depuis combien d'années ?																				
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
M11. Où habitiez-vous avant de venir à Bamako ? M11a. Le lieu 1. Chef lieu de région 2. Chef lieu de cercle 3. Autre commune urbaine 4. Village 5. Etranger M11b. Le Cercle (voir code cercle) M11c. Le Pays (voir code pays)																				
M12. Pourquoi êtes-vous venu à Bamako ? 1. Pour suivre ou rejoindre la famille 2. Pour poursuivre des études 3. Pour y chercher un emploi 4. Affectation 5. Autres																				
M13. Avez-vous été à l'école coranique ? 1. Oui 2. Non																				
M14a. Avez-vous été au moins à l'école fondamental 1 ? 1. Oui 2. Non Si non, passez à M18																				
M14b. Quel type d'enseignement avez-vous suivi ? 1. Fondamental 1 2. Fondamental 2 3. Lycée général 4. Lycée technique et professionnel 5. Supérieur																				
M14c. Quel type de formation avez-vous suivi la dernière fois ? (Voir code type de formation)																				
M14d. Diplôme le plus élevé obtenu ? 1. Aucun 2. CEP 3. DEF 4. CAP 5. BT 6. BAC 7. DEUG, DUT, BTS 8. Diplôme supérieur à BAC + 2 9. Autres																				

M15. Quelle est la dernière classe que vous avez suivie ? (convertir en nombre d'années d'études avec succès)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M16. Quel type d'école avez-vous fréquenté pour la dernière fois ? 1. Public 2. Privé confessionnel 3. Privé non confessionnel																						
M17. Allez-vous toujours à l'école ? ➔ Passez à M19	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M18. Pourquoi avez-vous arrêté vos études ou n'avez-vous pas été à l'école ? 1. Impossibilité financière des parents 2. Préférence pour un apprentissage ou un travail 3. Grossesse, mariage 4. Handicap, maladie 5. Echec scolaire 6. Trop jeune 7. Ecoles trop éloignées 8. Etudes achevées 9. Autres																						
M19. Savez-vous lire et écrire l'une des langues suivantes ? - Français - Langues nationales 1. Oui 2. Non - Autres langues	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M20. Quelle langue parlez-vous à la maison principalement ? 1. Français 2. Langues Nationales 3. Autres langues	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

DNSI 2001/2002 Projet PARSTAT
(avec l'appui d'AFRISTAT et de DIAL)
PHASE 1: ENQUETE SUR L'EMPLOI

CONFIDENTIALITE
Ordonnance 91 – 029/P -.CTSP portant obligation de réponse aux enquêtes statistiques officielles et confidentialité des informations individuelles collectées à des fins de statistiques officielles du 29 juin 1991

Ce questionnaire est réservé aux personnes de 10 ans et plus.		
DATE DE L'ENQUETE		
JOUR: __ __	MOIS: __ __	ANNEE: __ __
DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW		
Heure début: __ __ H __ __	Heure fin: __ __ H __ __	

Nom:									
Code identification 2001/2002									
N° Segment					N° Ménage			N° Individu	
Transcrire de la fiche ménage									

NOM DE L'ENQUETEUR	__ __
	__ __
NOM DU SUPERVISEUR	__ __
	__ __

QUALITE DE L'ENQUETE
Qui a répondu à l'enquête ? 1. Lui-même 2. Autre personne __
Si autre personne, Qui ? _____ __ __
Pour quelle raison ? : __ 1. Absent 2. Incapable de répondre (maladie) 3. Autre

A votre avis, la qualité des réponses fournies par l'enquêté est:
1. Bonne 2. Moyenne 3. Mauvaise __

ADRESSES DES UPI:
OBSERVATIONS:

ACTIVITE PRINCIPALE (AP) Je vais maintenant vous interroger sur votre EMPLOI PRINCIPAL (soit celui que vous avez exercé la semaine dernière, soit celui que vous avez l'habitude d'exercer)		AP7. Dans quel type de local exercez-vous votre emploi principal ? 1. Ambulant 2. Poste improvisé sur la voie publique 3. Poste fixe sur la voie publique 4. Véhicule 5. Domicile des clients 6. Dans votre domicile sans installation particulière 7. Dans votre domicile avec une installation particulière 8. Marché public 9. Local professionnel (bureau, usine, magasin, entrepôt, etc)	
AP1. Quel est le nom du métier, de la profession, du poste, de la tâche, de l'emploi principal que vous avez exercé la semaine dernière ? _____ _____ Nom de l'établissement: _____			
AP2. A quelle branche appartient l'entreprise dans laquelle vous exercez votre emploi principal, ou quel type de produit fabrique-t-elle?		AP8a1. Depuis combien d'années exercez-vous cet emploi ? Années (révolues) __ __	
AP3. Quelle est votre catégorie socio-professionnelle ? <u>Salarié</u> 1. Cadre supérieur, ingénieur et assimilé 2. Cadre moyen, agent de maîtrise 3. Employé, ouvrier qualifié 4. Employé, ouvrier semi qualifié 5. Manoeuvre <u>Non salarié</u> 6. Patron 7. Travailleur à son propre compte 8. Apprenti 9. Aide familial		AP8a2. Depuis combien d'années travaillez-vous dans cette entreprise ? Années (révolues) __ __	
AP4. L'entreprise dans laquelle vous exercez votre emploi principal (ou que vous dirigez) est une: 1. Administration publique → Passer à AP8a1 2. Entreprise publique ou para-publique 3. Entreprise privée 4. Entreprise associative (coopérative, syndicat, église, ..)		AP8a3. Avez-vous obtenu une promotion dans votre entreprise ? 1. Oui 2. Non	
		AP8a4. Avez-vous suivi une formation professionnelle correspondant à votre emploi principal et payée par votre entreprise ? 1. Oui 2. Non	
		AP8a5. Vous avez déclaré exercer le métier ... dans votre emploi principal. Combien de temps avez-vous exercé ce métier au cours de votre vie active ? Années (révolues) __ __	

<p>5. Ménage → Passez à AP8a1</p>		<p>AP8b. Comment avez-vous obtenu votre emploi?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relations personnelles (parents ou amis) 2. Directement auprès de l'employeur 3. Petites annonces (radio, journaux, etc.) 4. Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi (ANPE) (ex ONMOE) ou association 5. Concours 6. Initiative personnelle 7. Autre _____ (précisez) 	<p> __ </p>
<p>AP5. Combien de personnes au total travaillent dans cet établissement (y compris vous même)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Une seule personne (Auto-emploi) 2. 2 personnes 3. 3 - 5 personnes 4. 6 - 10 personnes 5. 11 - 20 personnes 6. 21 - 50 personnes 7. 51 - 100 personnes 8. 101 - 500 personnes 9. Plus de 500 personnes 	<p> __ </p>	<p><i>(pour les patrons et comptes propres)</i></p> <p>AP8c1. Tenez-vous une comptabilité ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oui 2. Non <p>AP8c2. Au moment où vous avez commencé à diriger l'entreprise, combien de personnes y travaillaient (y compris vous-même) ?</p>	<p> __ </p> <p> __ _ _ _ _ </p> <p> </p>
<p>AP6. L'entreprise dans laquelle vous exercez votre emploi principal (ou que vous dirigez) est-elle enregistrée ?</p> <p>a) Registre de commerce 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>b) INPS 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>c) N° Statistique 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>d) N° du Contribuable 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>Pourriez-vous montrer une pièce justificative ?</p> <p>e) N° Identifiant Fiscal 1. Oui 2. Non</p>	<p> __ </p> <p> __ </p> <p> __ </p> <p> __ </p> <p> __ </p>	<p><i>(pour les salariés et les aides familiaux):</i></p> <p>AP8d. Avez-vous un bulletin de paie ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oui 2. Non <p>AP8e. Avez-vous un contrat ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrat écrit à durée indéterminée 2. Contrat écrit à durée déterminée 3. Accord verbal 4. Rien du tout 	<p> __ </p> <p> __ </p>
		<p>AP9a. Le travail que vous exercez dans cette entreprise est-il :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continu → Passez à AP10 2. Irrégulier <p>AP9b. S'agit-il d'un travail:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occasionnel à la journée 2. Occasionnel à la tâche 3. Occasionnel saisonnier 	<p> __ </p>

<p>AP10. Combien de jours avez-vous consacrés à votre emploi principal au cours de la semaine dernière (ou habituellement) ? __ </p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>AP16. Dans votre emploi principal, bénéficiez-vous des prestations suivantes:</p> <p><i>Prestations comprises dans le salaire</i></p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>AP11. Combien d'heures avez-vous consacrées à votre emploi principal au cours de la semaine dernière (ou habituellement) ? __ __ </p>	<p> __ __ </p>	<p>INPS, Caisse de retraite 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p>	<p> __ __ __ </p>
<p>AP11a. Si vous avez travaillé moins de 35 heures, quel en est le motif ? 1. Ne veut pas travailler plus 2. Horaire fixé par la loi ou l'employeur 3. Moins de travail dû à la mauvaise conjoncture 4. Problème personnel (santé, etc.) 5. Autre _____ (précisez)</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>Indemnités de logement, eau, électricité ou transport 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p> <p><i>Prestations non comprises dans le salaire</i></p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>AP11b. Si vous avez travaillé plus de 48 heures, quel en est le motif ? 1. Horaire normal 2. Excès de travail dû à la bonne conjoncture 3. Excès de travail pour pouvoir survivre 4. Autre _____ (précisez)</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>Prime de fin d'année 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>AP12. Sous quelle forme êtes-vous payé, ou obtenez-vous vos revenus, dans votre emploi principal ? 1. Salaire fixe (mois, quinzaine, semaine) 2. Au jour ou à l'heure de travail 3. A la tâche 4. Commission 5. Bénéfices 6. En nature (produits, nourritures, hébergement, etc.) 7. N'est pas rémunéré</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>Participation aux bénéfices 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p> <p>Congés payés 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p> <p>Service médical particulier 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p> <p>INPS, Autres primes 1. Oui 2. Non Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p> <p>Avantages en nature 1. Oui 2. Non (logement, électricité, transport) Périodicité _____ Montant (Fcfa) _____</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>AP13a. Dans votre travail principal, combien avez-vous gagné le mois</p>		<p>ACTIVITE SECONDAIRE (AS.)</p>	

Passer à AP14

<p>dernier (ou à combien estimez-vous vos revenus pour ce travail) ?</p> <p>1. _ _ _ _ _ _ → (en milliers de Fcfa)</p> <p>2. Ne sait pas, ne veut pas dire</p>	<p> _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </p>	<p>AS1a. En plus de votre emploi principal, avez-vous exercé d'autres emplois, de quelque type que ce soit (salarié, indépendant, non rémunéré, etc.), au cours de l'année dernière ?</p> <p>1. Oui</p> <p>2. Non → Passez à R1</p>	<p> _ _ </p>
<p>AP13b. Actuellement le salaire minimum mensuel est de 22 000 Fcfa, quel est le montant de votre rémunération par rapport au salaire minimum ?</p> <p>1. Moins de 22 000 Fcfa</p> <p>2. [22 000 , 44 000 [</p> <p>3. [44 000, 88 000 [</p> <p>4. [88 000, 176 000 [</p> <p>5. [176 000, 352 000 [</p> <p>6. [352 000, 704 000 [</p> <p>7. Plus de 704 000 Fcfa</p>	<p> _ _ </p>	<p>AS1b. Donnez par ordre d'importance (nombre d'heures) la liste de ces autres emplois:</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>Nombre d'emplois secondaires _ _ </p>	<p> _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </p>
<p>AP14. Si vous n'avez pas changé d'emploi depuis un an, votre rémunération a-t-elle changé par rapport à l'année dernière ?</p> <p>1. Oui 2. Non</p> <p>MONTANT ? _ _ _ _ _ _ → (mensuel pour l'année dernière en milliers de Fcfa)</p>	<p> _ _ </p> <p> _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </p>	<p>AS1c. En plus de votre emploi principal, avez-vous exercé d'autres emplois, de quelque type que ce soit, au cours de la semaine dernière ?</p> <p>1. Oui</p> <p>2. Non → Passez à R1</p>	<p> _ _ </p>
<p>AP15a. Y a-t-il au moins un syndicat dans l'entreprise où vous exercez votre emploi principal ?</p> <p>1. Oui 2. Non → Passez à AP16</p>	<p> _ _ </p>	<p>Nous allons maintenant vous interroger sur le plus important des emplois que vous avez eus au cours de la semaine dernière</p>	<p> _ _ </p>

<p>AP15b. Appartenez-vous à ce syndicat ? 1. Oui 2. Non</p>	<p> _ _ </p>	<p>AS2. Quel est le nom du métier, de la profession de l'emploi secondaire que vous avez exercé la semaine dernière ?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p> _ _ _ _ _ _ </p> <p> </p>
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<p>Nom de l'établissement:</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>AS10a. Dans votre travail secondaire, combien avez-vous gagné le mois dernier (ou à combien estimez-vous vos revenus pour ce travail) ? Passer à AS11a</p> <p>1. __ _ _ _ _ _ → (en milliers de Fcfa)</p> <p>2. Ne sait pas, ne veut pas dire</p>	<p> _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </p> <p> _ </p> <p> _ </p>
<p>AS3. A quelle branche appartient l'entreprise dans laquelle vous avez exercé votre emploi secondaire, ou quel type de produit fabrique-t-elle ?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p> _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </p> <p> _ </p>	<p>AS10b. Actuellement le salaire minimum mensuel est de 22 000 Fcfa, quel est le montant de votre rémunération par rapport au salaire minimum ?</p> <p>1. Moins de 22 000 Fcfa</p> <p>2. [22 000, 44 000 [</p> <p>3. [44 000, 88 000 [</p> <p>4. [88 000, 176 000 [</p> <p>5. [176 000, 352 000 [</p> <p>6. [352 000, 704 000 [</p> <p>7. Plus de 704 000 Fcfa</p>	<p> _ </p>
<p>AS4. Dans cet emploi secondaire, quelle est votre catégorie socio-professionnelle ?</p> <p>Salarié</p> <p>1. Cadre supérieur, ingénieur et assimilé</p> <p>2. Cadre moyen, agent de maîtrise</p> <p>3. Employé, ouvrier qualifié</p> <p>4. Employé, ouvrier semi qualifié</p> <p>5. Manoeuvre</p> <p>Non salarié</p> <p>6. Patron</p> <p>7. Travailleur à son propre compte</p> <p>8. Apprenti</p> <p>9. Aide familial</p>	<p> _ </p>	<p>AS11a. (pour les patrons et comptes propres):</p> <p>Tenez-vous une comptabilité ?</p> <p>1. Oui</p> <p>2. Non</p>	<p> _ </p>
<p>AS5. L'entreprise dans laquelle vous avez exercé votre emploi secondaire (ou que vous êtes) est une: Passer à AS9</p> <p>1. Administration publique</p> <p>2. Entreprise publique ou para-publique</p> <p>3. Entreprise privée</p> <p>4. Entreprise associative (coopérative, syndicat, église, ...)</p> <p>5. Ménage → Passer à AS9</p>	<p> _ </p>	<p>AS11b. (pour les salariés et les aides familiaux):</p> <p>Avez-vous un bulletin de paie ?</p> <p>1. Oui</p> <p>2. Non</p>	<p> _ </p>
<p>AS6. Combien de personnes au total travaillent dans cet établissement (y compris vous-même) ?</p> <p>1. Une seule personne (Auto-emploi)</p> <p>2. 2 personnes</p> <p>3. 3 - 5 personnes</p> <p>4. 6 - 10 personnes</p> <p>5. 11 - 20 personnes</p> <p>6. 21 - 50 personnes</p> <p>7. 51 - 100 personnes</p> <p>8. 101 - 500 personnes</p> <p>9. Plus de 500 personnes</p>	<p> _ </p>	<p>MODULE RECHERCHE D'EMPLOI (R.)</p> <p>R1. Durant les 4 dernières semaines, avez-vous cherché à obtenir un autre emploi (comme salarié, indépendant, ou sous quelque forme que ce soit) ?</p> <p>1. Oui</p> <p>2. Non → Passer à R3</p>	<p> _ </p>
<p>AS7. L'entreprise dans laquelle</p>		<p>SI 10-14 ANS, PASSEZ AU MODULE REVENUS HORS EMPLOI (RHA)</p> <p>SI 15 ANS ET PLUS PASSEZ AU MODULE TRAJECTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVES (TP)</p>	

<p>vous avez exercé votre emploi secondaire (ou que vous dirigez) est-elle enregistrée ?</p> <p>a) Registre de commerce 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>b) INPS 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>c) N° Statistique 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>d) N° du Contribuable 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>Pourriez-vous montrer une pièce justificative ?</p> <p>e) N° Identifiant Fiscal 1. Oui 2. Non</p>	<p> __ </p> <p> __ </p> <p> __ </p> <p> __ </p> <p> __ </p>	<p>R2. Pour quelle raison cherchez-vous un nouvel emploi ?</p> <p>1. Pour accroître vos revenus</p> <p>2. Pour améliorer vos conditions de travail</p> <p>3. Pour trouver un travail plus intéressant</p> <p>4. Autres _____</p> <p>(précisez)</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>AS8. Dans quel type de local avez-vous exercé votre emploi secondaire ?</p> <p>1. Ambulant</p> <p>2. Poste improvisé sur la voie publique</p> <p>3. Poste fixe sur la voie publique</p> <p>4. Véhicule</p> <p>5. Domicile des clients</p> <p>6. Dans votre domicile sans installation particulière</p> <p>7. Dans votre domicile avec une installation particulière</p> <p>8. Marché public</p> <p>9. Local professionnel (bureau, usine, magasin, entrepôt)</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>R3. Vous avez consacré heures pour votre emploi principal, au cours de la semaine dernière, êtes-vous prêt à travailler plus ?</p> <p>1. Oui 2. Non</p> <p>Combien d'heures en plus par semaine __ __ </p>	<p> __ </p> <p> __ __ </p>
<p>AS9. Combien d'heures avez-vous consacrées à votre emploi secondaire au cours de la semaine dernière (ou habituellement) ?</p> <p> __ __ </p>	<p> __ __ </p>		

<p>MODULE CHOMAGE (C.)</p>		<p>C6b. Si la durée de chômage se prolonge, êtes-vous prêt à exercer ce genre d'activité ? 1. Oui 2. Non Dans combien de mois ? __ __ </p>	<p> __ __ __ </p>
<p>C1. Depuis quand êtes-vous sans emploi et à la recherche d'un emploi ? Mois __ __ Année __ __ </p>	<p> __ __ __ __ </p>	<p>C7. Quel type d'emploi recherchez-vous ? C7a. 1. Salarié 2. Indépendant 3. Indifférent</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>C2. Pourquoi recherchez-vous un emploi ? 1. Perte de l'emploi précédent 2. Nouvelle insertion sur le marché du travail (n'a jamais travaillé) → Passer à C4</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>C7b. 1. Permanent, plein temps 2. Permanent, temps partiel 3. Temporaire 4. Indifférent</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>C3. Quelle est la raison principale de la perte de votre emploi ? <u>Involontaire</u> 01. Compression de personnel (secteur privé) 02. Fermeture d'entreprise (secteur privé) 03. Liquidation d'une entreprise publique 04. Privatisation, restructuration 05. Licenciement 06. Fin de contrat <u>Volontaire</u> 07. Départ volontaire (rémunération insuffisante) 08. Départ volontaire (conditions de travail insatisfaisantes) 09. Départ volontaire (travail inintéressant) 10. Autres _____ (précisez)</p>	<p> __ __ </p>	<p>C7c. 1. Correspondant à votre métier (ou à votre qualification) 2. Dans un autre métier ou une autre branche 3. Indifférent Quel type d'activité ? _____</p>	<p> __ __ __ __ </p>
		<p>C7d. 1. Dans l'administration publique 2. Dans une entreprise publique ou parapublique 3. Dans une grande société privée 4. Dans une PME 5. Dans une micro-entreprise ou à votre compte 6. Entreprise associative (Coopérative, Syndicat, etc.) 7. Ménage 8. Indifférent</p>	<p> __ </p>

<p>C4. Comment faites-vous pour subvenir à vos besoins pendant la période de chômage ? (ressource principale)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perçoit une pension de son travail 2. Perçoit une pension (parents, veuvage, divorce, orphelinat) 3. Perçoit des revenus de sa (ses) propriété(s), vit de ses rentes 4. Vit de son épargne 5. Mendie 6. Boursier 7. Est pris en charge par sa famille ou une autre personne 8. Autres _____ (précisez) 	<p> __ </p>	<p>C8a. Si l'emploi recherché est salarié, pourquoi ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N'a pas pu se mettre à son compte dans de bonnes conditions 2. Espère gagner plus 3. Pour avoir une sécurité de l'emploi et du salaire 4. Il existe une possibilité de promotion 5. Pour bénéficier de prestations sociales 6. Autre _____ 	<p> __ </p>
<p>C5. Quel moyen utilisez-vous pour rechercher un emploi ? (moyen principal)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relations personnelles (parents ou amis) 2. Directement auprès des employeurs 3. Petites annonces (radio, journaux, etc.) 4. ANPE (ex ONMOE) ou autre service de placement 5. Concours 6. Autre _____ (précisez) 	<p> __ </p>	<p>C9. Combien d'heures par semaine désirez-vous travailler ?</p> <p> __ __ </p>	<p> __ __ </p>
<p>C6a. Pourquoi n'avez vous pas créé ou travaillé dans une micro-entreprise (petit commerce au bord de la rue, petit "atelier") ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Les revenus procurés sont très faibles 2. Ne correspond pas à ma formation et à ma qualification 3. Cela m'empêche de chercher d'autres emplois meilleurs 4. Ce n'est pas facile de créer une telle activité 5. Autres _____ (précisez) 	<p> __ </p>	<p>C10b. Etes-vous disposé à réviser vos prétentions si la période de chômage se prolonge ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oui 2. Non → Passez à C11 	<p> __ </p>
		<p>C10c. Salaire ou revenu mensuel minimum acceptable ?</p> <p> __ __ __ __ </p> <p>(convertir en milliers de francs de Fcfa)</p>	<p> __ __ __ __ </p>

<p>C11. Etes-vous déjà expérimenté sur cet emploi? 1. Oui 2. Non</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>TP4. Dans quel secteur travaillait-il ? 1. Agriculture 2. Industrie 3. Commerce 4. Service</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>C12a. Etes-vous inscrit auprès de l'Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi (ANPE) ? 1. Oui 2. Non</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>TP5. Quelle est la dernière classe qu'il a suivie avec succès ? (Convertir en nombre d'années) __ __ </p>	<p> __ __ </p>
<p>C12b. Qu'en attendez-vous ? 1. Des propositions d'embauche 2. Une formation 3. Autre _____ (précisez)</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>EMPLOI ANTERIEUR TP6. Vous êtes aujourd'hui (actif occupé, chômeur, inactif). Exerciez-vous un autre emploi antérieur ? 1. Oui 2. Non</p>	<p> __ </p>
<p>C12c. Pourquoi n'êtes-vous pas inscrit auprès du l'Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi (ANPE) ? 1. Ne connaît pas l'ANPE 2. Ne sait pas comment s'inscrire 3. Ne pense pas que l'ANPE puisse l'aider 4. Autre _____ (précisez)</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>TP7. Quel était le nom du métier, de la profession, du poste, de la tâche, de votre emploi antérieur ? _____ _____ _____ Nom de l'établissement: _____</p>	<p> __ __ __ </p>
<p>Si 10-14 ANS, PASSEZ AU MODULE RHA SI 15 ANS ET PLUS, CONTINUEZ CI -DESSOUS</p>		<p>TP8. Quelle était la branche de l'entreprise dans laquelle vous avez exercé votre emploi antérieur ? _____ _____ _____</p>	<p> __ __ __ </p>
<p>MODULE TRAJECTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVES (TP.) Pour les membres de 15 ans et plus</p>			<p> __ __ __ </p>
<p>ACTIVITE DU PERE</p>			
<p>TP1. Lorsque vous aviez 15 ans, votre père travaillait-il ? 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Père absent 4. Ne sait pas</p>	<p> __ </p>	<p>TP9. Quelle était votre catégorie socio-professionnelle ? <u>Salarié</u> 1. Cadre supérieur, ingénieur et assimilé 2. Cadre moyen, agent de maîtrise 3. Employé, ouvrier qualifié 4. Employé, ouvrier semi-qualifié 5. Manoeuvre</p>	

<p>TP2. Quelle était sa catégorie socio-professionnelle ?</p> <p><u>Salarié</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cadre supérieur, ingénieur et assimilé 2. Cadre moyen, agent de maîtrise 3. Employé, ouvrier qualifié 4. Employé, ouvrier semi-qualifié 5. Manoeuvre <p><u>Non Salarié</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Patron 7. Travailleur à son propre compte 8. Apprenti 9. Aide familial 	__	<p><u>Non Salarié</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Patron 7. Travailleur à son propre compte 8. Apprenti 9. Aide familial 	__
<p>TP3. Dans quel type d'entreprise travaillait-il ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration publique 2. Entreprise publique ou para-publique 3. Grande société privée 4. PME 5. Micro-entreprise ou à son compte 6. Entreprise associative (Coopérative, Syndicat, Eglise, etc) 7. Ménage 	__	<p>TP10. L'entreprise dans laquelle vous avez exercé votre emploi antérieur (ou que vous dirigez) était:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration publique → 2. Entreprise publique ou para-publique 3. Entreprise privée 4. Entreprise associative (Coopérative, Syndicat, Eglise, etc.) 5. Ménage → 	__

<p>TP11. Combien de personnes au total travaillaient dans cet établissement (y compris vous-même) ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Une seule personne (Auto-emploi) 2. 2 personnes 3. 3 - 5 personnes 4. 6 - 10 personnes 5. 11 - 20 personnes 6. 21 - 50 personnes 7. 51 - 100 personnes 8. 101 - 500 personnes 9. Plus de 500 personnes 	__	TP16. Emploi désiré	
<p>TP12. L'entreprise dans laquelle vous avez exercé votre emploi antérieur (ou que vous dirigiez) était-elle enregistrée ?</p> <p>a) Registre de commerce 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>b) INPS 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>c) N° Statistique 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p> <p>d) N° du Contribuable 1. Oui 2. Non 3. Ne sait pas</p>	__ __ __ __	<p>TP16a. Type d'activité:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>—</p>	_ _ _ _
<p>TP13a. Quand avez-vous pris votre emploi antérieur ?</p> <p>Année (date) _ _ _ _ _ </p>	_ _ _	<p>TP16b. Branche:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>—</p>	_ _ _ _ _
<p>TP13b. Combien d'années avez-vous exercé votre emploi antérieur ?</p> <p>Nombre d'années (révolues) _ _ _ </p>	_ _ _	<p>TP16c. Type d'entreprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration publique 2. Entreprise publique ou para-publique 3. Grande société privée 4. PME 5. Micro-entreprise ou à son compte 6. Entreprise associative (Coopérative, Syndicat, ONG, Eglise, etc.) 7. Ménage 	__
<p>TP14. Pourquoi avez vous quitté votre emploi antérieur ?</p> <p><u>Départ Involontaire</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retraite 2. Licenciement, faillite, restructuration <p><u>Départ volontaire</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pour une meilleure rémunération 4. Pour des meilleures conditions de travail 5. Pour un travail plus intéressant 6. Autre _____ <p>(précisez)</p>	__	<p>TP16d. Catégorie socio-professionnelle:</p> <p><u>Salarié</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cadre supérieur, ingénieur et assimilé 2. Cadre moyen, agent de maîtrise 3. Employé, ouvrier qualifié 4. Employé, ouvrier semi-qualifié 5. Manœuvre <p><u>Non Salarié</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Patron 7. Travailleur à son propre compte 8. Apprenti 9. Aide familial 	__
PERSPECTIVES		<p>TP17a. Si l'emploi désiré est salarié, pourquoi ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ne pense pas pouvoir se mettre à son compte dans de bonnes conditions 2. Espère gagner plus 3. Pour avoir une sécurité de l'emploi et du salaire 4. Il existe une possibilité de promotion 5. Pour bénéficier de prestations sociales 6. Autre _____ <p>(précisez)</p>	__
		TP17b. Si l'emploi désiré est	

<p>TP15. Quels sont vos projets d'emploi pour l'avenir ?</p> <p>1. Obtenir un premier emploi</p> <p>2. Obtenir un nouvel emploi dans la même entreprise (promotion dans l'emploi)</p> <p>3. Obtenir un nouvel emploi dans une autre entreprise</p> <p>4. Garder l'emploi que vous avez actuellement, ou rester inactif → FIN</p>	__	<p>indépendant, pourquoi ?</p> <p>1. Ne pense pas pouvoir trouver d'emploi salarié satisfaisant</p> <p>2. Espère gagner plus</p> <p>3. Pour la flexibilité des horaires</p> <p>4. Pour avoir un travail plus varié, plus intéressant</p> <p>5. Pour être son propre chef</p> <p>6. Autre _____ (précisez)</p>	__
		<p>TP18. Dans combien de temps estimez-vous obtenir cet emploi ? Nombre d'années (révolues) __ __ </p>	__ __

REVENUS HORS EMPLOI (RHA). En dehors des revenus de l'emploi, percevez-vous d'autres types de revenus ?

	1. Oui 2. Non	Périodicité	Montant (1000 Fcfa)	Montant mensuel (1000 Fcfa)
RHA1. Pensions du travail	__			__ __ __ __
RHA2. Autres pensions	__			__ __ __ __
RHA3. Revenus de la propriété	__			__ __ __ __
RHA4. Revenus financiers	__			__ __ __ __
RHA5. Transferts entre ménages	__			__ __ __ __
RHA6. Bourses d'études	__			__ __ __ __
RHA7. Autres revenus	__			__ __ __ __
FIN				

About DIAL: DIAL (Développement, Institutions et Mondialisation, www.dial.prd.fr) is a leading research centre in development economics in France, which brings together researchers from the Université Paris-Dauphine and from the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD). DIAL provides internationally recognised scientific production, advanced academic training in several countries, support in the implementation of surveys in developing countries (in particular the 1-2-3 Surveys) through its partnerships and foreign branches in Senegal and in Vietnam. Its activities include developing methodological tools, promoting research and reflection on public policy with original data of high quality through surveys, enhancing capacities and democratic debate in the South.

About Inclusive Cities: The Inclusive Cities project aims to strengthen membership-based organizations (MBOs) of the working poor in the areas of organizing, policy analysis and advocacy, in order to ensure that urban informal workers have the tools necessary to make themselves heard within urban planning processes. Inclusive Cities is a collaboration between MBOs of the working poor, international alliances of MBOs and those supporting the work of MBOs. For more information visit: www.inclusivecities.org.

About WIEGO: Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing is a global research-policy-action network that seeks to improve the status of the working poor, especially women, in the informal economy. WIEGO builds alliances with, and draws its membership from, three constituencies: membership-based organizations of informal workers, researchers and statisticians working on the informal economy, and professionals from development agencies interested in the informal economy. WIEGO pursues its objectives by helping to build and strengthen networks of informal worker organizations; undertaking policy analysis, statistical research and data analysis on the informal economy; providing policy advice and convening policy dialogues on the informal economy; and documenting and disseminating good practice in support of the informal workforce. For more information visit: www.wiego.org.



Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing