

Additional tables - The Key Indicators of Informality based on Individuals and their Households (KIIBIH)

This primary version of the Key Indicators of Informality based on Individuals and their Household (KIIBIH) database relies on household surveys from 28 countries to derive harmonised and comparable indicators across countries related to informal employment measured at the level of individuals and their households. The database covers a wide range of issues in the informal economy, from employment (status, firm size, hours worked), demographics (education, location, gender, age), mobility (in and out of informality), vulnerability (job satisfaction, poverty rates, food security, household exposure to informality) and social protection (health expenditures, old-age pension coverage, old-age contributions). By covering both individuals and their households, the database allows for a comprehensive monitoring of informality that captures the heterogeneity of informal economy workers and that takes into account the broader context of their households. The household dimension allows the monitoring of how workers' vulnerability in the informal economy is passed on to other segments of the population and also enriches our understanding of the different channels through which social protection can reach out to informal workers as part of the formalisation agenda.

The statistical annex provides the list of currently available indicators by countries in different world regions.

I. Portraits of informality

Annex Table B.1. Informality rate by age group

Distribution of informal workers by age group (%)

		15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Africa	Benin (2011)	14.3	14.8	15.2	40.9	8.7	6.1
	Burkina Faso (2014)	29.2	13.2	12.2	31.0	7.2	7.3
	Cameroon (2007)	29.3	15.4	11.9	30.5	7.3	5.7
	Egypt (2015)	22.7	13.6	11.3	38.2	9.8	4.4
	Ghana (2012)	32.8	10.9	10.0	29.9	7.6	8.8
	Madagascar (2013)	27.1	12.8	12.6	35.2	8.1	4.2
	Niger (2011)	30.6	14.7	12.1	29.9	8.2	4.5
	Senegal (2011)	26.8	13.8	12.7	34.3	8.5	4.0
	South Africa (2014)	14.2	16.0	13.6	44.4	8.9	3.0
	Tanzania (2012)	28.5	13.1	11.8	33.1	7.2	6.3
	Zambia (2015)	19.2	14.7	14.2	37.7	8.1	6.2
	Regional sample average	25.0	13.9	12.5	35.0	8.1	5.5
Americas	Argentina (2016)	16.1	11.8	10	40.2	15.3	6.7
	Bolivia (2015)	19.2	11.8	10.9	37.5	12.3	8.4
	Brazil (2015)	17.9	9.7	11.1	42.4	13.2	5.7
	Chile (2015)	9.9	7.9	8.0	43.0	20.2	11.0
	Colombia (2015)	17.0	10.1	10.6	42.5	12.9	7.0
	Costa Rica (2016)	17.7	10.8	10.6	40.0	14.5	6.5
	El Salvador (2014)	22.1	10.7	9.6	38.4	10.9	8.3
	Honduras (2014)	27.6	11.1	10.8	33.6	9.7	7.1
	Nicaragua (2014)	27.5	13.0	13.0	32.8	8.6	5.0
	Paraguay (2016)	25.1	12.8	12.0	34.5	10.4	5.1
	Peru (2016)	19.5	8.6	8.9	38.1	13.7	11.3
	Uruguay (2016)	17.3	9.0	8.9	39.3	15.2	10.4
		Regional sample average	19.7	10.6	10.4	38.5	13.1	7.7
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	19.5	11.2	11.7	35.2	7.9	14.6
	Viet Nam (2014)	14.5	9.2	10.2	46.3	14.0	5.9
		Regional sample average	17.0	10.2	11.0	40.8	11.0	10.3
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	9.7	10.8	9.5	52.3	15.3	2.3
	Armenia (2014)	8.6	7.5	9.7	43.5	20.9	9.7
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	18.6	17.2	11.9	42.0	9.1	1.2
		Regional sample average	12.3	11.8	10.4	45.9	15.1	4.4
	Total sample average	18.5	11.6	11.0	40.1	11.8	7.0

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.2. Informality rate by level of education

Percentage of informal workers (%)

		No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other
Africa	Benin (2011)	63.8	22.0	12.9	1.3	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	78.7	12.0	8.6	0.7	.
	Cameroon (2007)	33.3	47.0	14.8	2.5	2.4
	Egypt (2015)	0.3	50.5	13.7	4.8	30.6
	Ghana (2012)	18.8	17.9	58.2	5.0	.
	Madagascar (2013)	69.7	20.8	6.7	2.8	.
	Niger (2011)	96.1	1.1	2.8	0.0	.
	Senegal (2011)	80.2	17.6	0.9	1.1	0.3
	South Africa (2014)	18.3	53.9	15.9	11.8	0.1
	Tanzania (2012)	14.0	66.7	18.4	0.7	0.1
	Zambia (2015)	10.0	46.5	42.3	1.1	.
	Regional sample average	43.9	32.4	17.7	2.9	6.7
Americas	Argentina (2016)	0.3	23.3	58.2	12.3	5.9
	Bolivia (2015)	7.8	7.9	49.5	6.7	28.1
	Brazil (2015)	48.5	19.7	26.3	5.3	0.3
	Chile (2015)	1.5	27.5	47.2	23.8	0.1
	Colombia (2015)	5.1	34.7	53.4	6.8	.
	Costa Rica (2016)	18.9	57.3	14.5	9.2	.
	El Salvador (2014)	14.0	60.8	19.5	5.8	0.0
	Honduras (2014)	12.4	56.6	25.6	5.1	0.3
	Nicaragua (2014)	14.5	42.7	35.0	7.6	0.2
	Paraguay (2016)	11.0	28.0	31.6	27.7	1.7
	Peru (2016)	24.2	31.8	35.4	8.6	.
Uruguay (2016)	10.4	74.3	11.2	4.1	.	
	Regional sample average	14.0	38.7	33.9	10.2	4.6
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	6.7	42	42.3	7.6	1.4
	Viet Nam (2014)	20.1	28.0	49.0	2.8	0.0
	Regional sample average	13.4	35.0	45.7	5.2	0.7
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	0.1	57.5	30.5	11.9	.
	Armenia (2014)	0.4	0.6	91.6	7.4	.
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	0.2	9.2	78.1	12.5	.
	Regional sample average	0.2	22.4	66.7	10.6	.
	Total sample average	19.0	31.7	41.1	7.2	2.0

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.3. Informality rate by status in employment

		Percentage of informal workers			
		Employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Contributing family worker
Africa	Benin (2011)	8.0	1.4	79.7	10.9
	Burkina Faso (2014)	7.6	0.4	42.3	49.7
	Cameroon (2007)	12.0	2.6	58.8	26.6
	Egypt (2015)	51.6	19.7	16.3	12.4
	Ghana (2012)	18.0	6.5	51.5	24.0
	Madagascar (2013)	9.2	1.3	54.8	34.7
	Niger (2011)	8.7	0.5	58.1	32.7
	Senegal (2011)	24.4	0.6	49.9	25.1
	South Africa (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	14.2	2.2	47.4	36.2
	Zambia (2015)	15.1	0.6	64.7	19.6
	Regional sample average	16.9	3.6	52.4	27.2
Americas	Argentina (2016)	50.9	5.3	42.7	1.1
	Bolivia (2015)	32.6	3.5	47.3	16.7
	Brazil (2015)	41.3	1.9	50.7	6.1
	Chile (2015)	17.8	10	70.7	1.6
	Colombia (2015)	24.9	4.5	67.8	2.8
	Costa Rica (2016)	64.2	1.8	31.2	2.7
	El Salvador (2014)	40.2	6.4	42.4	11.0
	Honduras (2014)	33.6	4.5	50.5	11.4
	Nicaragua (2014)	42.6	5.8	36.8	14.8
	Paraguay (2016)	48.0	2.9	38.5	10.6
	Peru (2016)	27.8	5.6	47.8	18.8
	Uruguay (2016)	35.4	1	60.1	3.5
	Regional sample average	38.3	4.4	48.9	8.4
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	56.6	1.7	32.6	9.1
	Viet Nam (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	.	.	.	.
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	28.3	2.9	48.6	20.2
	Armenia (2014)	16.2	0.0	57.6	26.1
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	45.4	0.3	32.0	22.3
	Regional sample average	30.0	1.1	46.1	22.9
	Total sample average	35.4	3.0	49.1	16.9

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages. Variable distinguishing between employers and own account workers not available for South Africa and Viet Nam.

Annex Table B.4. Informality rate by location

Percentage of informal workers

		Rural	Urban
Africa	Benin (2011)	59.3	40.7
	Burkina Faso (2014)	81.0	19.0
	Cameroon (2007)	63.0	37.0
	Egypt (2015)	64.1	35.9
	Ghana (2012)	49.9	50.1
	Madagascar (2013)	86.9	13.1
	Niger (2011)	87.9	12.1
	Senegal (2011)	60.0	40.0
	South Africa (2014)	32.2	67.8
	Tanzania (2012)	75.8	24.2
	Zambia (2015)	67.7	32.3
	Regional sample average	66.2	33.8
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	40.0	60.0
	Brazil (2015)	25.6	74.4
	Chile (2015)	13.9	86.1
	Colombia (2015)	19.7	80.3
	Costa Rica (2016)	32.8	67.2
	El Salvador (2014)	42.0	58.1
	Honduras (2014)	54.4	45.6
	Nicaragua (2014)	48.8	51.2
	Paraguay (2016)	45.3	54.7
	Peru (2016)	29.0	71.0
	Uruguay (2016)	6.6	93.4
	Regional sample average	32.6	67.5
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	47.9	52.1
	Viet Nam (2014)	76.9	23.1
	Regional sample average	62.4	37.6
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	58.9	41.1
	Armenia (2014)	8.8	91.2
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	33.9	66.1
	Regional sample average	33.9	66.1
	Total sample average	48.7	51.3

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages. Survey data only representative for urban areas in Argentina.

Annex Table B.5. Informality rate by degree of informality of household

		Percentage of informal workers	
		Mixed	Informal
Africa	Benin (2011)	11.0	89.0
	Burkina Faso (2014)	36.5	63.5
	Cameroon (2007)	8.5	91.5
	Egypt (2015)	15.5	84.5
	Ghana (2012)	5.3	94.7
	Madagascar (2013)	3.4	96.6
	Niger (2011)	13.8	86.3
	Senegal (2011)	35.1	64.9
	South Africa (2014)	23.7	76.3
	Tanzania (2012)	11.1	88.9
	Zambia (2015)	3.5	96.5
		Regional sample average	15.2	84.8
Americas	Argentina (2016)	32.6	67.4
	Bolivia (2015)	9.4	90.6
	Brazil (2015)	34.3	65.7
	Chile (2015)	44.3	55.7
	Colombia (2015)	22.4	77.6
	Costa Rica (2016)	40.9	59.1
	El Salvador (2014)	20.0	80.0
	Honduras (2014)	15.9	84.1
	Nicaragua (2014)	20.7	79.3
	Paraguay (2016)	22.5	77.5
	Peru (2016)	21.0	79.0
	Uruguay (2016)	43.4	56.6
		Regional sample average	27.3	72.7
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	13.9	86.1
	Viet Nam (2014)	15.7	84.3
		Regional sample average	14.8	85.2
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	14.7	85.3
	Armenia (2014)	28.2	71.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	37.1	62.9
		Regional sample average	26.7	73.3
	Total sample average	21.0	79.0

Note: Degree of informality of household is an indicator that describes the extent to which all workers in any given household are employed in the formal economy, informal economy, or a mix of both (“mixed”). Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.6. Distribution of households across location and degree of informality

Percentage of households with workers

		Total			Informal		Mixed		Formal		
		Informal	Mixed	Formal			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Africa	Benin (2011)	84.4	13.6	2.0	100	61.8	38.3	42.4	57.6	28.4	71.6
	Burkina Faso (2014)	56.1	42.1	1.8	100	89.3	10.7	68.5	31.5	15.2	84.8
	Cameroon (2007)	82.3	12.8	4.9	100	64.6	35.4	21.4	78.6	12.8	87.2
	Egypt (2015)	57.5	12.8	29.7	100	64.4	35.6	56.4	43.6	46.1	53.9
	Ghana (2012)	87.9	8.1	4.0	100	58.3	41.7	25.0	75.0	18.5	81.5
	Madagascar (2013)	90.5	5.7	3.9	100	86.4	13.7	55.8	44.2	36.3	63.7
	Niger (2011)	77.5	17.6	5.0	100	85.9	14.1	82.2	17.8	42.3	57.7
	Senegal (2011)	53.3	39.3	7.5	100	62.5	37.5	54.8	45.2	32.9	67.1
	South Africa (2014)	37.0	17.8	45.2	100	43.7	56.3	31.6	68.4	25.6	74.4
	Tanzania (2012)	80.3	15.1	4.6	100	76.4	23.6	65.5	34.6	53.6	46.4
	Zambia (2015)	85.8	5.2	9.1	100	65.4	34.6	20.1	79.9	19.6	80.4
		Regional sample average	72.1	17.3	10.7	100	69.0	31.0	47.6	52.4	30.1	69.9
Americas	Argentina (2016)	35.0	24.6	40.3	100	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	76.0	12.3	11.7	100	38.2	61.8	13.9	86.2	8.3	91.7
	Brazil (2015)	29.4	22.0	48.6	100	31.7	68.3	11.0	89.0	6.7	93.3
	Chile (2015)	16.5	20.9	62.6	100	17.3	82.7	10.2	89.8	11.6	88.4
	Colombia (2015)	52.6	22.8	24.6	100	25.2	74.8	5.1	94.9	4.5	95.5
	Costa Rica (2016)	26.6	26.4	46.9	100	40.7	59.3	23.5	76.5	21.3	78.7
	El Salvador (2014)	56.5	20.7	22.8	100	49.4	50.6	23.7	76.3	18.6	81.4
	Honduras (2014)	67.0	18.0	15.0	100	60.2	39.8	24.6	75.4	19.7	80.3
	Nicaragua (2014)	65.4	24.4	10.3	100	57.3	42.7	19.1	80.9	16.0	84.0
	Paraguay (2016)	59.4	24.5	16.1	100	52.5	47.5	20.5	79.5	16.2	83.8
	Peru (2016)	60.2	25.7	14.1	100	32.3	67.7	5.8	94.2	2.0	98.0
		Uruguay (2016)	16.5	19.1	64.4	100	5.2	94.8	7.5	92.5	5.5	94.5
	Regional sample average	46.8	21.8	31.5	100	37.3	62.7	15.0	85.0	11.8	88.2
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	86.9	3.3	9.8	100	49.1	50.9	30.2	69.8	17.6	82.4
	Viet Nam (2014)	69.0	20.8	10.2	100	77.5	22.5	61.2	38.8	27.8	72.2
		Regional sample average	78.0	12.1	10.0	100	63.3	36.7	45.7	54.3	22.7	77.3
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	55.1	12.2	32.7	100	59.3	40.7	32.3	67.7	22.2	77.8
	Armenia (2014)	34.5	21.6	43.9	100	9.1	90.9	15.1	84.9	55.8	44.3
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	35.6	25.8	38.6	100	30.0	70.1	32.5	67.5	41.4	58.6
		Regional sample average	41.7	19.9	38.4	100	32.8	67.2	26.6	73.4	39.8	60.2
	Total sample average	59.6	17.7	22.6	100	50.6	49.4	33.7	66.3	26.1	73.9

Note: Degree of informality of household is an indicator that describes the extent to which all workers in any given household are employed in the formal economy, informal economy, or a mix of both ("mixed"). Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages. Survey data only representative for urban areas in Argentina.

Annex Table B.7. Share of completely informal households in poorest (Q1) and richest (Q5) quintiles

		Percentage of quintile		
		Poorest quintile (Q1)	Richest quintile (Q5)	
Africa	Benin (2011)	88.2	79.1	
	Burkina Faso (2014)	58.6	41.2	
	Cameroon (2007)	96.1	60.7	
	Egypt (2015)	79.0	33.3	
	Ghana (2012)	98.1	76.2	
	Madagascar (2013)	97.8	72.5	
	Niger (2011)	78.7	59.2	
	Senegal (2011)	46.7	45.9	
	South Africa (2014)	63.2	19.2	
	Tanzania (2012)	86.0	69.0	
	Zambia (2015)	99.4	45.8	
	Regional sample average		81.1	54.7
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	35.5	18.1
Bolivia (2015)		95.5	50.7	
Brazil (2015)		64.8	11.0	
Chile (2015)		27.9	12.9	
Colombia (2015)		94.5	27.8	
Costa Rica (2016)		71.1	6.0	
El Salvador (2014)		92.0	31.6	
Honduras (2014)		97.2	29.6	
Nicaragua (2014)		82.1	42.7	
Paraguay (2016)		97.1	23.6	
Peru (2016)		96.6	30.2	
Uruguay (2016)		46.3	2.7	
Regional sample average		75.1	23.9	
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	91.6	76.9	
	Viet Nam (2014)	96.4	41.9	
	Regional sample average		94.0	59.4
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	71.0	39.0	
	Armenia (2014)	46.7	22.5	
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	49.2	22.4	
	Regional sample average		55.6	28.0
Total sample average		76.4	41.5	

Note: Degree of informality of household is an indicator that describes the extent to which all workers in any given household are employed in the formal economy, informal economy, or a mix of both (“mixed”). Completely informal households refer to households where all workers in any given household are employed in informal jobs. Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.8. Informal workers by firm size

Distribution of informal workers (%)

		Mean number of employees	Small firm	Medium firm	Large firm
Africa	Benin (2011)	.	92.8	6.4	0.9
	Burkina Faso (2014)	.	73.4	24.5	2.1
	Cameroon (2007)	.	80.7	17.3	2.0
	Egypt (2015)	.	72.2	21.1	6.7
	Ghana (2012)	4.7	.	.	.
	Madagascar (2013)	.	89.0	9.7	1.4
	Niger (2011)	.	.	.	.
	Senegal (2011)	.	.	.	.
	South Africa (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	15.8	.	.	.
	Zambia (2015)	.	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	.	.	.	.
Americas	Argentina (2016)	11.0	.	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	.	.	.	.
	Brazil (2015)	.	.	.	.
	Chile (2015)	.	90.0	6.4	3.6
	Colombia (2015)	.	81.4	11.2	7.4
	Costa Rica (2016)	6.9	.	.	.
	El Salvador (2014)	.	89.3	4.8	6.0
	Honduras (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Nicaragua (2014)	.	80.6	12.9	6.6
	Paraguay (2016)	18.5	.	.	.
	Peru (2016)	.	89.4	8.3	2.3
	Uruguay (2016)	.	.	.	.
Regional sample average	.	.	.	.
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Viet Nam (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	.	.	.	.
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	.	.	.	.
	Armenia (2014)	.	.	.	.
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	.	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	.	.	.	.
	Total sample average	.	.	.	.

Note: Due to different survey categorisations of firm size, the thresholds used to define small, medium and large sized enterprises vary by country. On average, small refers to firms with 1-5 employees, medium refers to firms with 6-20 employees, and large refers to firms with 20 or more employees. Notable exceptions include Brazil (2015) (medium is 6-10; large is 11 or more); Honduras (medium is 11-50; large is 50 or more); and Madagascar (medium is 6-50; large is 50 or more).

II. Risks and vulnerabilities in the informal economy

Annex Table B.9. Poverty rate of the employed

Percentage of workers living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Total workers	Informal workers	Formal workers
Africa	Benin (2011)	64.7	67.1	25.4
	Burkina Faso (2014)	76.7	79.1	22.2
	Cameroon (2007)	51.2	55.9	11.6
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	41.6	44.7	10.8
	Madagascar (2013)	84	85.9	38.1
	Niger (2011)	81	82.8	62.8
	Senegal (2011)	27.8	29.1	4.6
	South Africa (2014)	17.1	26.1	10.2
	Tanzania (2012)	37.4	41.8	9.8
	Zambia (2015)	67	73.7	13.7
	Regional sample average	54.8	58.6	20.9
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.
Bolivia (2015)		10.4	12.2	1.3
Brazil (2015)		2.8	6.9	0.2
Chile (2015)		0.3	0.6	0.2
Colombia (2015)		5.4	8.4	0.7
Costa Rica (2016)		2	4.7	0.2
El Salvador (2014)		53.6	63.6	33.2
Honduras (2014)		30.6	37.4	3.9
Nicaragua (2014)		7.4	9.1	1.4
Paraguay (2016)		3.8	5.4	0
Peru (2016)		13.7	18.5	0.7
Uruguay (2016)		0.5	0.7	0.5
Regional sample average		11.9	15.2	3.8
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	23.6	26.6	9.8
	Viet Nam (2014)	9.5	11.6	0.2
	Regional sample average	16.6	19.1	5.0
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	2.4	3.4	1.0
	Armenia (2014)	7.1	12.9	1.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	9.6	12.9	6.4
	Regional sample average	6.4	9.7	3.1
Total sample average	22.4	25.7	8.2	

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.10. Poverty rate by degree of informality of household

Percentage of household type living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Informal	Mixed	Formal
Africa	Benin (2011)	74.5	39.3	29.6
	Burkina Faso (2014)	83.3	44.6	11.3
	Cameroon (2007)	64.1	39.1	14.4
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	51.3	23.3	9.7
	Madagascar (2013)	88.7	65.8	62.2
	Niger (2011)	84.6	80.4	43.8
	Senegal (2011)	36.5	6	3.7
	South Africa (2014)	41.4	25.4	17.3
	Tanzania (2012)	51.5	13.2	17.2
	Zambia (2015)	80.7	40.8	17.9
	Regional sample average	65.7	37.8	22.7
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.
Bolivia (2015)		19	9.3	9.5
Brazil (2015)		14.5	0.2	0.6
Chile (2015)		0.9	0.7	0.7
Colombia (2015)		15	0.8	1.1
Costa Rica (2016)		10.7	0.3	0.4
El Salvador (2014)		73.2	50.6	35.3
Honduras (2014)		49.6	4.7	6.9
Nicaragua (2014)		14.5	2.6	2.5
Paraguay (2016)		8.8	0.1	0
Peru (2016)		25.9	1.3	0.9
Uruguay (2016)		2.2	0.2	0.7
Regional sample average		21.3	6.4	5.3
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	30.5	18.0	8.1
	Viet Nam (2014)	14.4	0.4	0.1
	Regional sample average	22.4	9.2	4.1
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	5.4	1.7	1.4
	Armenia (2014)	19.7	3.3	3.5
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	19.7	9.9	9.2
	Regional sample average	14.9	5.0	4.7
Total sample average	31.1	14.6	9.2	

Note: Degree of informality of household is an indicator that describes the extent to which all workers in any given household are employed in the formal economy, informal economy, or a mix of both (“mixed”). Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.11. Informal workers living with less than the national poverty line

Percentage of informal workers

Africa	Benin (2011)	31.6
	Burkina Faso (2014)	
	Cameroon (2007)	
	Egypt (2015)	
	Ghana (2012)	
	Madagascar (2013)	67.3
	Niger (2011)	45.9
	Senegal (2011)	48.3
	South Africa (2014)	52.7
	Tanzania (2012)	16.3
	Zambia (2015)	
	Regional sample average	43.7
Americas	Argentina (2016)	
	Bolivia (2015)	35.7
	Brazil (2015)	9.5
	Chile (2015)	10.7
	Colombia (2015)	29.2
	Costa Rica (2016)	25.5
	El Salvador (2014)	
	Honduras (2014)	68.8
	Nicaragua (2014)	
	Paraguay (2016)	27.8
	Peru (2016)	23.7
	Uruguay (2016)	12.5
	Regional sample average	27.0
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	9.6
	Viet Nam (2014)	56.7
	Regional sample average	33.2
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	9.8
	Armenia (2014)	28.7
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	34.5
	Regional sample average	24.3
	Total sample average	32.1

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages. Data not available for Argentina.

Annex Table B.12. Poverty rate of workers according to status in employment and informality

Percentage of workers living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Total				Informal				Formal			
		Employee	Employer	Own account workers	Family workers	Employee	Employer	Own account workers	Family workers	Employee	Employer	Own account workers	Family workers
Africa	Benin (2011)	40.1	35.9	66.9	85.7	46.1	43.7	67.8	85.7	25.0	15.1	28.7	25.4
	Burkina Faso (2014)	37.1	44.3	74.3	89.6	45.8	53.2	75.1	89.6	9.3	11.6	49.8	22.2
	Cameroon (2007)	21.7	41.8	53.6	72.7	28.2	41.8	53.6	72.7	11.6	10.8	11.6	.
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	21.7	25.8	45.1	61.8	28.2	26.7	45.2	61.8	10.3	9.6	28.8	10.8
	Madagascar (2013)	61.9	72.1	85.6	91.2	68.8	78.4	86.2	91.2	38.0	40.5	38.1	.
	Niger (2011)	59.3	66.0	80.0	90.7	69.4	84.2	80.4	90.7	14.4	49.3	77.0	62.8
	Senegal (2011)	11.8	14.0	27.8	30.0	14.0	13.5	28.2	30.0	1.8	15.9	12.6	4.6
	South Africa (2014)	16.4	17.8	38.3	17.1	27.6	20.2	38.3	26.1	10.4	5.5	10.2	.
	Tanzania (2012)	30.4	17.7	57.7	67.8	32.2	18.1	61.9	72.7	7.9	55.7	9.8	.
	Zambia (2015)	32.3	46.3	79.6	91.3	44.3	48.2	79.5	91.5	13.0	0.0	60.8	13.7
		Regional sample average	33.3	38.2	60.9	69.8	40.5	42.8	61.6	71.2	14.2	21.4	32.7	23.2
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	1.4	5.3	12.1	33.6	1.8	7.4	12.7	32.0	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.5
	Brazil (2015)	1.4	0.4	5.0	15.2	5.5	1.3	6.0	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
	Chile (2015)	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
	Colombia (2015)	3.5	5.8	7.5	16.6	9.1	6.0	7.9	16.6	0.5	3.8	2.3	0.7
	Costa Rica (2016)	1.5	0.9	4.3	5.4	4.3	0.9	5.8	5.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.2
	El Salvador (2014)	52.1	29.4	57.5	64.2	72.3	35.2	58.5	64.2	34.4	2.1	7.3	33.2
	Honduras (2014)	18.9	13.6	42.9	47.9	28.9	15.1	43.2	47.9	3.7	6.0	8.1	3.9
	Nicaragua (2014)	8.0	2.4	7.6	10.8	12.0	2.5	7.6	7.2	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.4
	Paraguay (2016)	0.6	1.1	7.3	14.9	0.9	2.7	8.4	15.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
	Peru (2016)	3.3	6.0	18.3	36.0	5.9	10.5	20.7	36.0	0.2	1.2	2.6	0.7
	Uruguay (2016)	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.5
		Regional sample average	10.2	9.2	16.8	23.7	14.6	10.7	17.4	23.2	6.0	4.7	5.3	6.4
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	21.8	9.3	24.5	31.6	27.3	10.3	25.2	31.6	9.1	1.4	15.0	9.8
	Viet Nam (2014)	1.6	5.0	14.7	9.8	3.1	6.9	14.3	11.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	.
		Regional sample average	11.7	7.2	19.6	20.7	15.2	8.6	19.7	21.6	4.6	1.0	7.6	9.8
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	1.8	0.0	3.4	3.2	4.0	0.0	3.4	3.0	1.0	1.0	.	.
	Armenia (2014)	2.9	0.0	10.7	17.5	9.8	0.0	11.7	17.5	1.9	0.0	1.5	1.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	7.7	5.9	11.2	14.0	11.8	25.0	13.3	14.0	5.1	3.3	9.4	6.4
		Regional sample average	4.2	2.0	8.4	11.6	8.5	8.3	9.5	11.5	2.7	1.5	5.4	4.1
	Total sample average	14.8	14.1	26.4	31.4	19.7	17.6	27.1	31.9	6.9	7.2	12.8	10.9

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.13. Health insurance coverage

Percentage of individuals covered by any form of health insurance

		Total	Informal workers	Formal workers
Africa	Benin (2011)	.	.	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	0.6	0.8	24.7
	Cameroon (2007)	2.9	1.7	93.1
	Egypt (2015)	50.4	10.4	88.1
	Ghana (2012)	56.7	54.2	85.6
	Madagascar (2013)	2.3	0.2	77.4
	Niger (2011)	0.5	0.3	10.7
	Senegal (2011)	3.4	1.5	65.1
	South Africa (2014)	8.7	4.8	38.5
	Tanzania (2012)	7.8	3.0	92.4
	Zambia (2015)	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	13.4	8.0	57.6
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	69.9	43.4	99.9
Bolivia (2015)		31.6	20.1	68.0
Brazil (2015)		5.3	0.8	18.3
Chile (2015)		95.2	88.8	96.7
Colombia (2015)		94.6	91.5	99.3
Costa Rica (2016)		83.0	59.6	93.3
El Salvador (2014)		25.9	12.0	100.0
Honduras (2014)		.	.	.
Nicaragua (2014)		15.9	3.4	92.4
Paraguay (2016)		25.9	10.9	78.1
Peru (2016)		26.6	12.3	86.8
Uruguay (2016)		98.4	93.7	99.7
Regional sample average		52.0	39.7	84.8
Asia and the Pacific		Indonesia (2014)	32.7	42.6	98.2
	Viet Nam (2014)	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	.	.	.
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	59.9	44.7	84.0
	Armenia (2014)	4.1	0.2	17.3
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	7.7	8.8	51.7
	Regional sample average	23.9	17.9	51.0
	Total sample average	30.5	27.0	72.9

Note: Health insurance coverage is estimated at the individual-level for those who report being enrolled in either employment-based health insurance or subsidized (including universal) health insurance plans. The Annex Table above displays the percentage of individuals (in the total population, informal workers and formal workers) who report having benefitted from health insurance, either at the current moment or the moment of last medical consultation. Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.14. Old age pension coverage

Percentage of households wherein at least one member aged 65+ benefits from a pension

		Informal	Mixed	Formal
Africa	Benin (2011)	.	.	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	0.2	1.7	1.1
	Cameroon (2007)	0.2	52.5	85.6
	Egypt (2015)	24.5	23.9	20.5
	Ghana (2012)	.	.	.
	Madagascar (2013)	.	.	.
	Niger (2011)	.	.	.
	Senegal (2011)	6.1	12.2	12.3
	South Africa (2014)	.	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	1.0	3.0	2.3
	Zambia (2015)	.	.	.
		Regional sample average	26.9	33.0	36.2
Americas	Argentina (2016)	35.2	27.5	23.7
	Bolivia (2015)	55.3	49.2	50.0
	Brazil (2015)	27.9	22.9	23.8
	Chile (2015)	32.7	28.7	26.3
	Colombia (2015)	6.9	10.8	11.5
	Costa Rica (2016)	13.9	13.8	14.8
	El Salvador (2014)	58.9	55.1	58.1
	Honduras (2014)	.	.	.
	Nicaragua (2014)	6.2	16.2	17.4
	Paraguay (2016)	16.6	1.3	0.4
	Peru (2016)	7.1	1.6	0.6
	Uruguay (2016)	33.1	22.1	20.1
		Regional sample average	26.7	22.6	22.4
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	2.0	12.5	4.1
	Viet Nam (2014)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Regional sample average	51.0	56.2	52.1
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	27.6	31.7	29.5
	Armenia (2014)	.	.	.
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	48.4	45.1	43.8
	Regional sample average	38.0	38.4	36.6
	Total sample average	35.6	37.6	36.8

Note: Older persons operationally defined as those aged 65 and higher; old age pensions are operationally defined as pension programmes for which recipients are aged 65 and higher. This table displays the percentage of households in which at least one member is of old age (aged 65+), and receives a pension. Pensions can either be employment-based (retirement pensions) or contributory/non-contributory social insurance pension schemes. Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.15. Pension contributors

Percentage of workers by informality status

		Total	Informal	Formal
Africa	Benin (2011)	.	.	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	2.4	0.2	94.3
	Cameroon (2007)	6.8	1.8	100.0
	Egypt (2015)	31.9	5.4	90.0
	Ghana (2012)	6.0	0.1	78.0
	Madagascar (2013)	.	.	.
	Niger (2011)	1.7	0.0	19.7
	Senegal (2011)	5.6	0.7	87.0
	South Africa (2014)	35.8	2.2	62.0
	Tanzania (2012)	.	.	.
	Zambia (2015)	.	.	.
		Regional sample average	12.9	1.5	75.9
Americas	Argentina (2016)	50.4	0.1	94.5
	Bolivia (2015)	.	.	.
	Brazil (2015)	63.3	10.6	96.5
	Chile (2015)	87.8	55.3	100.0
	Colombia (2015)	37.6	7.9	90.2
	Costa Rica (2016)	65.3	21.6	93.3
	El Salvador (2014)	31.9	5.4	90.0
	Honduras (2014)	.	.	.
	Nicaragua (2014)	21.6	0.1	99.8
	Paraguay (2016)	21.4	0.3	75.3
	Peru (2016)	32.6	12.7	96.4
	Uruguay (2016)	74.8	1.5	98.5
	Regional sample average	48.7	11.6	93.5
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	3.4	0.0	30.9
	Viet Nam (2014)	21.8	5.0	98.0
	Regional sample average	12.6	2.5	64.5
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	91.8	90.4	93.8
	Armenia (2014)	50.4	0.1	94.5
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	37.8	7.1	65.7
	Regional sample average	60.0	32.5	84.7
	Total sample average	33.5	12.0	79.6

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.16. Informal workers in food-secure households

Percentage of informal workers		Food security
Africa	Benin (2011)	47.7
	Burkina Faso (2014)	.
	Cameroon (2007)	.
	Egypt (2015)	.
	Ghana (2012)	41.8
	Madagascar (2013)	.
	Niger (2011)	6.1
	Senegal (2011)	.
	South Africa (2014)	84.0
	Tanzania (2012)	8.6
	Zambia (2015)	38.1
	Regional sample average	37.7
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.
	Bolivia (2015)	.
	Brazil (2015)	.
	Chile (2015)	.
	Colombia (2015)	.
	Costa Rica (2016)	.
	El Salvador (2014)	53.9
	Honduras (2014)	.
	Nicaragua (2014)	.
	Paraguay (2016)	.
	Peru (2016)	47.9
	Uruguay (2016)	.
Regional sample average	50.9	
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	16.8
	Viet Nam (2014)	39.6
	Regional sample average	28.2
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	30.2
	Armenia (2014)	36.3
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	72.0
	Regional sample average	46.2
Total sample average		40.7

Note: Food secure households are operationally defined as households that have spent less than or equal to 50% of total household expenditure on food items. Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.17. Health expenditure as share of consumption

		Percentage of total expenditure		
		Informal	Formal	Mixed
Africa	Benin (2011)	.	.	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	.	.	.
	Cameroon (2007)	4.7	4.3	5.5
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	11.7	7.3	9.8
	Madagascar (2013)	.	.	.
	Niger (2011)	.	.	.
	Senegal (2011)	.	.	.
	South Africa (2014)	.	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	4.2	3.6	2.9
	Zambia (2015)	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	6.9	5.1	6.1
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.
Bolivia (2015)		.	.	.
Brazil (2015)		.	.	.
Chile (2015)		.	.	.
Colombia (2015)		.	.	.
Costa Rica (2016)		.	.	.
El Salvador (2014)		4.9	4.3	4.9
Honduras (2014)		.	.	.
Nicaragua (2014)		.	.	.
Paraguay (2016)		.	.	.
Peru (2016)		7.9	7.8	6.0
Uruguay (2016)		.	.	.
Regional sample average		6.4	6.1	5.4
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	12.9	13.9	11.3
	Viet Nam (2014)	5.1	3.8	4.3
	Regional sample average	9.0	8.8	7.8
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	.	.	.
	Armenia (2014)	10.4	9.4	7.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	2.2	2.3	2.2
	Regional sample average	6.3	5.9	5.0
Total sample average		7.1	6.5	6.1

Note: Degree of informality of household is an indicator that describes the extent to which all workers in any given household are employed in the formal economy, informal economy, or a mix of both (“mixed”). Where available, the share of health expenditures in total consumption were captured per capita, using the consumption aggregate provided by national statistical offices along with the dataset. Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.18. Hourly wage ratio (informal to formal)

	Median	
Africa	Benin (2011)	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	.
	Cameroon (2007)	6.7
	Egypt (2015)	.
	Ghana (2012)	2.8
	Madagascar (2013)	3.3
	Niger (2011)	2.1
	Senegal (2011)	6.3
	South Africa (2014)	2.7
	Tanzania (2012)	4.3
	Zambia (2015)	.
	Regional sample average	4.0
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.
	Bolivia (2015)	2.1
	Brazil (2015)	1.5
	Chile (2015)	1.2
	Colombia (2015)	1.5
	Costa Rica (2016)	1.6
	El Salvador (2014)	2.2
	Honduras (2014)	2.3
	Nicaragua (2014)	1.8
	Paraguay (2016)	1.9
	Peru (2016)	.
	Uruguay (2016)	1.9
Regional sample average	1.8	
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	2.6
	Viet Nam (2014)	1.6
	Regional sample average	2.1
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	1.4
	Armenia (2014)	.
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	1.1
	Regional sample average	1.3
Total sample average	2.3	

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.19. Job satisfaction gap (informal to formal)

Percentage point difference in reported job satisfaction, informal to formal

	Job satisfaction gap	
Africa	Benin (2011)	
	Burkina Faso (2014)	
	Cameroon (2007)	
	Egypt (2015)	
	Ghana (2012)	-5.2
	Madagascar (2013)	
	Niger (2011)	
	Senegal (2011)	
	South Africa (2014)	
	Tanzania (2012)	-26.7
	Zambia (2015)	
	Regional sample average	
Americas	Argentina (2016)	
	Bolivia (2015)	
	Brazil (2015)	
	Chile (2015)	
	Colombia (2015)	-11.3
	Costa Rica (2016)	-16.2
	El Salvador (2014)	
	Honduras (2014)	
	Nicaragua (2014)	
	Paraguay (2016)	
	Peru (2016)	
	Uruguay (2016)	
Regional sample average		
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	
	Viet Nam (2014)	
	Regional sample average	
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	
	Armenia (2014)	
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	
	Regional sample average	
	Total sample average	

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.20. Share of dependents by degree of informality of household

Distribution of dependents by age category (%)

		Under 5 years			5 to 15 years			60+ years		
		Informal	Mixed	Formal	Informal	Mixed	Formal	Informal	Mixed	Formal
Africa	Benin (2011)	87.3	10.8	1.9	87.2	11.5	1.3	86.1	11.8	2.1
	Burkina Faso (2014)	62.4	36.8	0.8	62.1	36.7	1.2	28.5	66.2	5.4
	Cameroon (2007)	85.1	10.7	4.2	83.8	11.8	4.4	92.0	6.8	1.2
	Egypt (2015)	63.5	7.8	28.7	58.3	9.2	32.4	67.8	11.6	20.6
	Ghana (2012)	89.2	7.3	3.5	89.9	8.0	2.0	94.3	4.7	1.0
	Madagascar (2013)	92.7	4.4	2.9	88.8	6.6	4.5	.	.	.
	Niger (2011)	80.2	15.1	4.7	75.8	18.9	5.3	83.7	13.7	2.6
	Senegal (2011)	55.4	37.9	6.7	55.2	37.2	7.6	51.1	41.0	7.9
	South Africa (2014)	39.2	18.4	42.4	38.9	18.6	42.5	43.0	14.2	42.8
	Tanzania (2012)	83.1	12.1	4.8	81.6	15.1	3.3	81.9	13.4	4.7
	Zambia (2015)	89.3	2.6	8.1	87.7	4.4	7.9	94.4	2.7	2.9
		Regional sample average	75.2	14.9	9.9	73.6	16.2	10.2	72.3	18.6	9.1
Americas	Argentina (2016)	37.0	21.9	41.1	39.1	20.1	40.8	42.1	20.4	37.5
	Bolivia (2015)	80.1	9.1	10.9	79.9	9.6	10.5	78.3	11.4	10.3
	Brazil (2015)	32.3	17.5	50.2	34.2	19.4	46.4	38.1	16.9	45.1
	Chile (2015)	15.4	19.5	65.1	17.5	18.9	63.6	24.1	18.9	57.0
	Colombia (2015)	53.5	20.9	25.6	56.6	19.2	24.2	62.6	18.9	18.5
	Costa Rica (2016)	31.3	21.3	47.4	31.0	21.8	47.2	34.5	21.6	43.9
	El Salvador (2014)	59.4	16.3	24.2	60.8	17.9	21.3	61.4	18.9	19.7
	Honduras (2014)	68.5	15.7	15.9	71.9	14.9	13.2	72.6	16.1	11.4
	Nicaragua (2014)	68.4	21.1	10.5	69.8	20.5	9.7	66.3	23.2	10.6
	Paraguay (2016)	61.9	20.8	17.4	66.3	18.2	15.5	62.9	22.4	14.8
	Peru (2016)	61.9	23.7	14.4	66.0	20.3	13.6	66.1	21.3	12.6
	Uruguay (2016)	17.6	16.8	65.6	19.4	18.3	62.3	26.5	14.2	59.3
		Regional sample average	48.9	18.7	32.4	51.0	18.3	30.7	53.0	18.7	28.4
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	83.3	4.2	12.5	88.2	2.8	9.0	88.6	2.3	9.2
	Viet Nam (2014)	64.2	23.9	11.9	74.3	14.8	10.9	72.3	18.6	9.1
		Regional sample average	73.8	14.1	12.2	81.3	8.8	10.0	80.4	10.5	9.1
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	62.3	11.5	26.2	61.0	9.7	29.2	52.8	11.9	35.3
	Armenia (2014)	36.0	22.0	42.0	42.0	20.0	38.1	37.1	18.7	44.2
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	38.8	22.5	38.7	36.8	22.3	40.9	36.5	22.1	41.4
		Regional sample average	45.7	18.7	35.6	46.6	17.3	36.1	42.1	17.6	40.3
	Total sample average	60.9	16.6	22.5	63.1	15.1	21.7	61.9	16.3	21.7

Note: Degree of informality of household is an indicator that describes the extent to which all workers in any given household are employed in the formal economy, informal economy, or a mix of both (“mixed”). Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.21. Share of the employed by weekly hours worked and informality status

Percentage of informal/formal workers

		Less than 20 hours		More than 60 hours		
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	
Africa	Benin (2011)	11.6	11.6	70.9	72.8	
	Burkina Faso (2014)	12.6	11.6	73.7	81.6	
	Cameroon (2007)	10.8	14.2	74.9	76.2	
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	10.6	11.1	77.7	77.4	
	Madagascar (2013)	12.4	12.2	74.9	79.7	
	Niger (2011)	11.2	11.2	71.1	71.6	
	Senegal (2011)	11.3	9.8	76.5	76.2	
	South Africa (2014)	8.8	10.1	100.9	82.1	
	Tanzania (2012)	10.7	14.0	80.9	82.2	
	Zambia (2015)	.	.	.	.
		Regional sample average	11.1	11.8	77.9	77.7
Americas	Argentina (2016)	10.6	11.9	82.7	77.3	
	Bolivia (2015)	12.0	13.7	78.1	79.4	
	Brazil (2015)	10.5	7.2	74.4	74.4	
	Chile (2015)	10.8	11.3	75.0	79.6	
	Colombia (2015)	10.0	10.6	77.6	76.5	
	Costa Rica (2016)	9.6	9.8	74.3	73.5	
	El Salvador (2014)	11.4	11.3	68.8	69.2	
	Honduras (2014)	10.1	11.2	77.4	74.9	
	Nicaragua (2014)	11.0	10.5	76.2	74.9	
	Paraguay (2016)	11.7	11.7	75.2	74.8	
	Peru (2016)	10.8	11.0	73.5	74.5	
	Uruguay (2016)	9.5	11.0	74.5	73.9	
		Regional sample average	10.7	10.9	75.6	75.2
	Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	9.6	9.6	81.6	80.7
Viet Nam (2014)		11.8	11.8	71.4	69.1	
		Regional sample average	10.7	10.7	76.5	74.9
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	10.1	7.9	74.8	78.0	
	Armenia (2014)	11.6	13.8	70.7	72.3	
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	9.9	11.3	74.8	72.1	
		Regional sample average	10.5	11.0	73.4	74.1
	Total sample average	10.7	11.1	75.9	75.5	

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.22. Transitions between informal and formal employment

Percentage of working-age population

		From informal to...					From formal to...				From out of employment to...				From unemployment to...					From inactive to...						
		Informal	Formal	Out of employment	Unemployment	Inactive	Informal	Formal	Out of employment	Unemployment	Inactive	Informal	Formal	Out of employment	Unemployment	Inactive	Informal	Formal	Out of employment	Unemployment	Inactive	Informal	Formal	Out of employment	Unemployment	Inactive
Africa	Benin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Burkina Faso	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cameroon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Egypt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ghana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Madagascar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Niger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Senegal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	South Africa	43.1	24.6	.	10.6	21.7	9.2	76.2	.	5.4	9.2	.	.	.	.	26.3	15.5	.	26.9	31.4	14.1	5.6	-	12.6	67.8	
	Tanzania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Zambia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Americas	Argentina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bolivia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Brazil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Chile	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Colombia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Costa Rica	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	El Salvador	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Honduras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Nicaragua	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Paraguay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peru	75.5	10.9	.	1.6	12.0	17.6	75.7	.	1.0	5.7	.	.	.	.	36.0	18.5	.	7.4	38.1	24.0	5.5	-	2.7	67.8		
Uruguay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia	64.2	7.1	28.7	.	.	17.9	55.2	26.9	.	.	19.0	4.1	76.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Viet Nam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Europe and Central Asia	Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Armenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Kyrgyzstan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages. South Africa: 2012-14; Peru: 2012-14; Indonesia: 2007-14.

III. Gender and informality

Annex Table B.23. Informality rate by age group and gender

Distribution of informally employed men and women by age group (%)

		15-24		25-29		30-34		35-54		55-64		65+	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	12.2	16.3	12.3	17.0	14.3	15.9	43.4	38.7	10.2	7.4	7.7	4.7
	Burkina Faso (2014)	30.2	28.5	11.8	14.5	11.5	12.8	30.1	32.0	8.3	6.1	8.1	6.1
	Cameroon (2007)	29.0	29.6	16.2	14.6	12.6	11.2	29.7	31.4	7.0	7.5	5.6	5.7
	Egypt (2015)	24.9	14.6	13.4	14.7	10.8	13.0	36.4	45.2	9.8	10.0	4.8	2.5
	Ghana (2012)	35.1	30.9	10.8	11.0	10.0	10.1	28.2	31.3	7.6	7.6	8.4	9.1
	Madagascar (2013)	26.6	27.6	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.6	35.0	35.5	8.9	7.2	4.7	3.8
	Niger (2011)	31.9	29.2	13.2	16.3	11.3	12.9	29.2	30.7	8.3	8.1	6.0	2.8
	Senegal (2011)	29.8	23.1	13.5	14.1	12.9	12.5	30.8	38.4	8.1	8.9	4.8	3.0
	South Africa (2014)	18.0	9.9	19.2	12.6	15.0	12.1	37.3	52.1	7.0	10.9	3.5	2.4
	Tanzania (2012)	31.0	25.8	12.8	13.4	12.1	11.5	30.8	35.5	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.4
Zambia (2015)	17.7	20.9	15.1	14.3	14.7	13.6	38.6	36.6	7.7	8.5	6.3	6.1	
	Regional sample average	26.0	23.3	13.7	14.2	12.5	12.6	33.6	37.0	8.2	8.1	6.0	4.8
Americas	Argentina (2016)	17.6	13.9	12.2	11.4	9.5	10.6	38.3	42.8	15.3	15.2	7.1	6.1
	Bolivia (2015)	20.1	17.9	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.6	36.5	38.8	12.0	12.8	8.1	8.8
	Brazil (2015)	19.2	15.9	9.7	9.7	10.8	11.5	40.6	45.2	13.3	13.0	6.4	4.7
	Chile (2015)	10.2	9.5	7.4	8.6	7.5	8.7	41.8	44.5	20.8	19.5	12.3	9.2
	Colombia (2015)	17.5	16.2	10.2	9.8	10.0	11.6	41.0	44.8	13.3	12.2	8.0	5.4
	Costa Rica (2016)	19.6	15.2	10.6	11.1	10.0	11.3	37.4	43.3	14.6	14.3	7.9	4.8
	El Salvador (2014)	26.0	16.8	11.4	9.9	8.8	10.6	33.6	45.0	10.9	10.9	9.4	6.9
	Honduras (2014)	31.6	20.6	10.5	12.3	9.8	12.7	31.4	37.3	9.4	10.4	7.3	6.7
	Nicaragua (2014)	30.9	21.3	12.5	14.0	12.9	13.2	29.2	39.4	8.6	8.7	5.9	3.3
	Paraguay (2016)	26.8	22.6	12.8	12.9	11.2	13.3	32.9	37.0	10.6	10.0	5.7	4.3
	Regional sample average	21.7	16.8	10.6	10.7	9.9	11.0	36.4	41.7	13.1	13.0	8.4	6.8
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	19.9	18.2	12.2	7.7	12.8	8.0	35.7	33.4	6.9	11.2	12.5	21.6
	Viet Nam (2014)	16.4	12.5	10.3	8.1	10.4	9.9	44.3	48.3	13.2	14.9	5.4	6.4
	Regional sample average	18.2	15.4	11.3	7.9	11.6	8.9	40.0	40.9	10.0	13.0	8.9	14.0
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	10.2	8.4	11.6	8.8	9.4	9.7	49.5	59.7	16.6	12.1	2.7	1.3
	Armenia (2014)	11.6	5.7	9.4	5.7	10.8	8.6	38.9	48.0	20.3	21.5	9.0	10.5
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	20.6	15.2	18.9	14.2	13.0	10.0	37.9	48.9	8.3	10.5	1.3	1.2
	Regional sample average	14.1	9.8	13.3	9.6	11.1	9.4	42.1	52.2	15.1	14.7	4.3	4.3
	Total sample average	20.0	16.3	12.2	10.6	11.3	10.5	38.0	42.9	11.6	12.2	6.9	7.5

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.24. Informality rate by level of education and gender

Distribution of informally employed men and women by level of education (%)

		No education		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Other	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	55.0	58.6	23.6	22.7	16.6	15.1	4.9	3.7	.	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	71.9	83.6	14.8	8.2	12.3	7.7	1.0	0.5	.	.
	Cameroon (2007)	29.0	36.8	46.1	46.8	21.1	14.5	3.9	1.9	.	.
	Egypt (2015)	0.5	0.3	71.5	80.4	21.5	10.0	6.6	9.4	31.2	72.8
	Ghana (2012)	14.6	19.6	16.4	20.5	62.7	54.8	6.4	5.1	.	.
	Madagascar (2013)	68.6	74.0	21.3	19.0	8.7	6.1	1.4	0.9	.	.
	Niger (2011)	94.3	98.0	1.5	0.6	4.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	.	.
	Senegal (2011)	62.5	73.5	22.6	17.3	13.4	8.6	1.5	0.7	.	.
	South Africa (2014)	16.9	18.1	45.7	46.1	24.8	24.0	12.6	11.7	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	15.5	27.4	71.1	64.0	13.0	8.6	0.5	0.1	.	.
	Zambia (2015)	6.7	14.8	43.2	54.3	44.6	28.4	5.6	2.6	.	.
	Regional sample average	39.6	45.9	34.3	34.5	22.1	16.3	4.0	3.3	.	.
Americas	Argentina (2016)	0.4	0.1	26.1	16.3	34.9	34.9	9.8	13.5	28.8	35.3
	Bolivia (2015)	3.6	12.7	8.9	6.2	54.3	40.0	6.4	6.6	26.8	34.5
	Brazil (2015)	53.7	40.7	19.7	19.8	22.3	32.6	4.2	6.9	.	.
	Chile (2015)	1.6	1.3	28.3	24.7	44.7	48.9	25.5	25.1	.	.
	Colombia (2015)	5.7	3.6	36.7	28.1	45.3	49.7	12.4	18.6	.	.
	Costa Rica (2016)	21.1	16.1	58.8	55.3	12.7	16.9	7.3	11.7	.	.
	El Salvador (2014)	13.4	14.2	61.3	58.3	18.9	20.5	6.5	7.0	.	.
	Honduras (2014)	12.9	12.5	60.5	53.4	22.7	28.4	3.9	5.7	.	.
	Nicaragua (2014)	16.3	11.3	45.5	37.7	31.9	40.9	6.3	10.1	.	.
	Paraguay (2016)	11.7	10.4	29.6	25.1	32.3	31.9	26.4	32.6	.	.
	Peru (2016)	17.1	29.9	32.8	29.1	40.0	31.0	10.2	10.0	.	.
	Uruguay (2016)	12.5	7.8	74.8	73.7	9.6	13.2	3.1	5.4	.	.
	Regional sample average	14.2	13.4	40.3	35.6	30.8	32.4	10.2	12.8	.	.
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	3.9	16.2	36.7	37.9	50.0	29.7	8.2	12.3	1.2	4.0
	Viet Nam (2014)	16.6	23.5	28.0	27.9	52.3	45.9	3.1	2.7	.	.
		Regional sample average	10.3	19.9	32.4	32.9	51.2	37.8	5.7	7.5	.
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	0.0	0.0	55.1	60.8	38.4	31.5	6.5	7.8	.	.
	Armenia (2014)	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	90.1	93.1	8.9	5.9	.	.
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Regional sample average	0.1	3.7	28.0	30.7	64.2	62.3	7.7	6.9	.
	Total sample average	16.0	20.7	33.7	33.4	42.1	37.2	6.9	7.6	.	.

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.25. Informality rate by gender and location

Distribution of working men/working women by location, and distribution of urban/rural workers by gender (%)

		Men		Women		Urban		Rural	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	40.0	60.0	41.3	58.7	46.7	53.3	48.1	51.9
	Burkina Faso (2014)	21.0	79.1	17.1	82.9	52.2	47.8	46.0	54.0
	Cameroon (2007)	40.2	59.9	34.0	66.0	53.3	46.7	46.8	53.2
	Egypt (2015)	37.4	62.6	30.1	69.9	82.6	17.4	77.4	22.6
	Ghana (2012)	47.6	52.4	52.2	47.8	42.7	57.4	47.1	52.9
	Madagascar (2013)	13.3	86.7	12.8	87.2	50.8	49.2	49.8	50.2
	Niger (2011)	13.6	86.4	10.5	89.5	57.9	42.1	50.6	49.4
	Senegal (2011)	40.2	59.8	39.8	60.2	54.9	45.1	54.5	45.5
	South Africa (2014)	69.2	30.8	66.1	33.9	53.1	46.9	49.6	50.5
	Tanzania (2012)	25.7	74.3	22.7	77.3	54.0	46.1	49.9	50.1
	Zambia (2015)	34.7	65.3	29.4	70.6	57.9	42.1	52.0	48.0
	Regional sample average	34.8	65.2	32.4	67.6	55.1	44.9	52.0	48.0
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.	.	.	.	.	59.1	40.9
	Bolivia (2015)	60.4	39.6	59.5	40.5	58.4	41.6	57.4	42.6
	Brazil (2015)	70.7	29.3	80.1	19.9	57.8	42.2	69.5	30.5
	Chile (2015)	83.1	16.9	90.0	10.0	55.3	44.7	69.3	30.7
	Colombia (2015)	75.9	24.1	87.3	12.7	57.9	42.1	75.0	25.0
	Costa Rica (2016)	62.7	37.3	73.2	26.8	52.8	47.2	64.5	35.5
	El Salvador (2014)	51.4	48.6	67.2	32.8	51.2	48.8	67.1	32.9
	Honduras (2014)	41.3	58.7	53.2	46.8	57.9	42.1	68.9	31.1
	Nicaragua (2014)	42.7	57.3	67.1	32.9	54.2	45.8	76.4	23.6
	Paraguay (2016)	51.1	48.9	60.2	39.9	56.0	44.0	64.7	35.3
	Peru (2016)	71.1	28.9	71.0	29.1	50.6	49.4	50.5	49.6
Uruguay (2016)	93.0	7.0	93.8	6.2	56.3	43.7	59.2	40.8	
	Regional sample average	63.9	36.1	73.0	27.0	55.3	44.7	65.1	34.9
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	52.7	47.3	50.0	50.1	77.6	22.4	75.6	24.4
	Viet Nam (2014)	22.7	77.3	23.5	76.5	50.2	49.8	51.4	48.6
	Regional sample average	37.7	62.3	36.8	63.3	63.9	36.1	63.5	36.5
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	42.3	57.7	38.0	62.0	74.2	25.8	70.7	29.3
	Armenia (2014)	88.9	11.1	93.5	6.5	48.0	52.0	62.3	37.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	68.5	31.5	62.2	37.8	65.0	35.0	58.4	41.6
	Regional sample average	66.6	33.4	64.6	35.5	62.4	37.6	63.8	36.2
	Total sample average	50.8	49.2	51.7	48.3	59.2	40.8	61.1	38.9

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.26. Distribution of informal workers across status in employment and gender of worker

Distribution of working men/working women by status in employment (%)

		Employee		Employer		Own-account worker		Contributing family worker	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	12.5	4.0	2.2	0.7	78.7	80.6	6.7	14.7
	Burkina Faso (2014)	11.0	4.5	0.5	0.2	55.5	30.6	33.0	64.6
	Cameroon (2007)	19.0	5.3	4.3	0.9	58.8	58.7	17.9	35.1
	Egypt (2015)	56.3	33.7	22.9	7.7	15.1	20.9	5.8	37.6
	Ghana (2012)	25.5	11.5	7.4	5.8	49.0	53.6	18.1	29.1
	Madagascar (2013)	11.4	6.9	1.9	0.8	68.7	40.9	18.0	51.4
	Niger (2011)	9.9	7.5	0.5	0.4	57.6	58.6	32.0	33.5
	Senegal (2011)	32.7	14.3	0.6	0.6	46.6	53.8	20.0	31.3
	South Africa (2014)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	19.6	8.5	3.2	1.1	48.2	46.8	29.0	43.6
	Zambia (2015)	21.4	7.7	0.8	0.4	68.3	60.4	9.5	31.6
	Regional sample average	21.9	10.4	4.4	1.9	54.7	50.5	19.0	37.3
Americas	Argentina (2016)	46.5	57.2	6.6	3.3	46.2	37.6	0.6	1.9
	Bolivia (2015)	36.6	27.0	4.9	1.7	50.2	43.1	8.3	28.3
	Brazil (2015)	37.1	47.9	2.5	0.9	56.8	41.2	3.7	10.0
	Chile (2015)	14.9	21.6	12.1	7.1	72.0	69.0	1.0	2.3
	Colombia (2015)	23.4	27.2	5.2	3.5	69.9	64.5	1.6	4.8
	Costa Rica (2016)	62.8	66.1	2.2	1.3	33.0	28.9	2.0	3.8
	El Salvador (2014)	46.6	31.5	7.8	4.6	35.4	52.0	10.2	12.0
	Honduras (2014)	39.3	23.6	4.9	3.8	46.3	57.9	9.5	14.7
	Nicaragua (2014)	46.9	34.5	7.4	2.7	29.9	49.6	15.7	13.2
	Paraguay (2016)	49.8	45.3	3.8	1.5	37.8	39.5	8.6	13.7
	Peru (2016)	30.9	24.7	8.1	3.0	51.3	44.3	9.7	28.0
	Uruguay (2016)	32.4	39.3	1.5	0.5	64.4	54.5	1.7	5.7
		Regional sample average	38.9	37.2	5.6	2.8	49.4	48.5	6.0	11.5
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	59.7	46.1	1.9	1.1	31.8	35.3	6.5	17.4
	Viet Nam (2014)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Regional sample average	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	31.1	21.2	2.8	3.2	52.5	38.5	13.6	37.1
	Armenia (2014)	22.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	61.3	54.1	16.2	35.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	45.2	45.9	0.1	0.5	38.7	20.7	16.0	32.9
	Regional sample average	32.9	25.7	1.0	1.3	50.8	37.8	15.3	35.3
	Total sample average	31.3	24.4	3.7	2.0	51.6	45.6	13.4	28.0

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.27. Share of informal workers by weekly hours worked and gender

Distribution of working men/working women in informal employment by category of work intensity (%)

		Less than 20 hours		More than 60 hours	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	7.6	11.3	9.7	7.0
	Burkina Faso (2014)	3.1	6.7	24.5	11.5
	Cameroon (2007)	14.5	17.3	15.4	6.4
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	.	.	.	.
	Madagascar (2013)	8.7	17.1	5.2	3.7
	Niger (2011)	7.0	33.2	14.5	3.8
	Senegal (2011)	2.7	7.6	25.2	13.4
	South Africa (2014)	10.5	19.4	15.4	8.3
	Tanzania (2012)	13.1	19.5	24.0	13.9
	Zambia (2015)	16.2	23.2	16.4	10.8
	Regional sample average	9.3	17.3	16.7	8.8
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	16.6	39.1	10.8	7.2
Bolivia (2015)		8.6	18.2	19.6	17.3
Brazil (2015)		12.8	27.2	2.5	1.6
Chile (2015)		17.5	36.9	10.7	7.5
Colombia (2015)		12.4	31.6	12.9	10.0
Costa Rica (2016)		14.8	42.7	15.5	5.4
El Salvador (2014)		14.2	22.5	9.1	15.4
Honduras (2014)		9.1	31.2	27.1	21.2
Nicaragua (2014)		7.2	29.1	14.7	10.6
Paraguay (2016)		7.6	19.5	17.2	17.1
Peru (2016)		15.0	28.5	15.6	12.0
Uruguay (2016)		32.4	51.3	4.2	4.2
Regional sample average		14.0	31.5	13.3	10.8
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	8.2	17.8	11.9	11.4
	Viet Nam (2014)	7.8	13.2	15.9	12.2
	Regional sample average	8.0	15.5	13.9	11.8
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	15.2	20.3	5.6	2.3
	Armenia (2014)	18.2	36.7	9.0	2.7
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	14.9	25.7	6.6	3.8
	Regional sample average	16.1	27.6	7.1	2.9
Total sample average		11.8	23.0	12.7	8.6

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.28. Pension contributors by gender and informality status

Percentage of workers

		Men			Women			
		Total	Informal	Formal	Total	Informal	Formal	
Africa	Benin (2011)	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Burkina Faso (2014)	1.7	0.3	95.3	0.7	0.1	91.2	
	Cameroon (2007)	4.8	3.0	.	1.5	0.7	.	
	Egypt (2015)	15.8	5.9	91.0	5.0	3.5	87.2	
	Ghana (2012)	5.0	0.2	79.4	2.0	0.0	74.9	
	Madagascar (2013)	9.0	5.5	54.1	9.5	9.6	81.9	
	Niger (2011)	1.0	.	18.9	0.3	.	22.7	
	Senegal (2011)	2.6	0.7	86.7	1.0	0.6	87.7	
	South Africa (2014)	13.1	2.8	66.5	7.2	1.5	55.5	
	Tanzania (2012)	14.7	7.8	86.5	11.9	4.9	90.0	
	Zambia (2015)	13.1	5.6	97.8	12.5	4.4	98.1	
		Regional sample average	9.6	3.2	77.0	6.3	2.5	78.4
Americas	Argentina (2016)	24.6	0.2	94.2	17.6	0.1	94.8	
	Bolivia (2015)	11.8	8.8	70.8	7.1	6.3	65.7	
	Brazil (2015)	21.9	88.5	4.3	14.2	90.7	2.5	
	Chile (2015)	59.5	60.9	100	51.2	47.8	100	
	Colombia (2015)	20.4	8.6	89.6	14.4	6.9	91.0	
	Costa Rica (2016)	39.1	27.2	93.8	21.8	14.2	92.5	
	El Salvador (2014)	15.8	5.9	91.0	5.0	3.5	87.2	
	Honduras (2014)	1.3	0	11.9	1.3	0	16.8	
	Nicaragua (2014)	9.8	0.1	99.8	7.6	0.1	99.7	
	Paraguay (2016)	11.7	0.3	73.4	8.0	0.2	78.3	
	Peru (2016)	26.7	17.7	96.7	16.4	7.7	95.8	
	Uruguay (2016)	39.8	0.7	98.3	31.2	2.5	98.8	
		Regional sample average	23.5	19.9	74.9	16.3	16.4	74.8
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	4.5	.	30.6	2.4	.	32.3	
	Viet Nam (2014)	13.1	5.6	97.8	12.5	4.4	98.1	
		Regional sample average	8.8	5.6	64.2	7.5	4.4	65.2
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	93.7	90.2	93.4	94.2	90.8	94.3	
	Armenia (2014)	24.6	0.2	94.2	17.6	0.1	94.8	
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	9.0	5.5	54.1	9.5	9.6	81.9	
		Regional sample average	42.4	32.0	80.6	40.5	33.5	90.3
		Total sample average	21.1	15.2	74.2	17.6	14.2	77.2

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.29. Poverty rate of the employed by gender

Percentage of working men/working women living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	63.5	65.7
	Burkina Faso (2014)	74.9	78.5
	Cameroon (2007)	45.9	56.6
	Egypt (2015)	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	1.2	0.1
	Madagascar (2013)	83.4	84.5
	Niger (2011)	79.6	82.7
	Senegal (2011)	27.3	29.2
	South Africa (2014)	14.7	20.1
	Tanzania (2012)	36	40.3
	Zambia (2015)	66.1	68.2
	Regional sample average	49.3	52.6
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	10	11
	Brazil (2015)	3.1	2.4
	Chile (2015)	0.3	0.3
	Colombia (2015)	5.9	4.7
	Costa Rica (2016)	2.2	1.6
	El Salvador (2014)	57	48.7
	Honduras (2014)	33.2	26.4
	Nicaragua (2014)	9.2	4.5
	Paraguay (2016)	4.2	3.3
	Peru (2016)	12.6	14.9
	Uruguay (2016)	0.7	0.4
Regional sample average	12.6	10.7	
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	23.5	23.7
	Viet Nam (2014)	9.2	9.8
	Regional sample average	16.4	16.8
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	2.5	2.4
	Armenia (2014)	7.2	6.9
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	11.0	7.4
	Regional sample average	6.9	5.6
Total sample average	21.3	21.4	

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.30. Poverty rate by informality status and gender

Percentage of men/women living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Informal		Formal	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	67.1	67.1	26.8	21.4
	Burkina Faso (2014)	78.2	79.9	21.4	24.1
	Cameroon (2007)	50.9	60.6	12.9	7.6
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
	Madagascar (2013)	85.8	85.9	39.8	35.1
	Niger (2011)	82.0	83.6	63.1	61.7
	Senegal (2011)	28.5	31.1	5.3	2.8
	South Africa (2014)	22.5	29.7	9.5	11.3
	Tanzania (2012)	39.4	46.5	13.2	3.7
	Zambia (2015)	73.7	73.8	15.4	10.0
	Regional sample average	53.0	55.8	20.8	17.8
	Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.	.
Bolivia (2015)		11.8	12.8	1.5	1.1
Brazil (2015)		7.3	6.4	0.2	0.2
Chile (2015)		0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Colombia (2015)		8.9	7.7	0.9	0.3
Costa Rica (2016)		5.6	3.6	0.3	0.1
El Salvador (2014)		67.4	58.4	37.1	27.0
Honduras (2014)		39.9	33.2	4.1	3.6
Nicaragua (2014)		11.0	5.6	1.4	1.3
Paraguay (2016)		5.9	4.7	0.0	0.1
Peru (2016)		17.8	19.2	0.6	0.7
Uruguay (2016)		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3
Regional sample average		16.1	13.9	4.3	3.2
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	26.9	26.2	9.9	9.6
	Viet Nam (2014)	11.1	12.1	0.2	0.3
	Regional sample average	19.0	19.2	5.1	4.9
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	3.2	3.7	1.1	1.1
	Armenia (2014)	14.0	11.8	1.6	2.0
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	14.0	11.1	7.9	4.4
	Regional sample average	10.4	8.9	3.5	2.5
Total sample average		24.6	24.4	8.4	7.1

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.31. Poverty rate according to degree of informality of household and gender of household member

Percentage of men/women living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Informal		Mixed		Formal	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	74.7	74.3	40.2	38.4	28.8	30.5
	Burkina Faso (2014)	83.2	83.4	45.2	44.2	11.4	11.2
	Cameroon (2007)	62.1	65.9	39.2	39.1	13.5	15.3
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0
	Madagascar (2013)	88.9	88.6	66	65.5	62.4	62.1
	Niger (2011)	85.3	84	79.9	80.8	46	41.5
	Senegal (2011)	35.8	39	6.9	3.5	4.5	0.9
	South Africa (2014)	38	44.6	23.9	26.9	14.9	19.9
	Tanzania (2012)	50.7	52.3	14.1	12.4	18.1	16
	Zambia (2015)	80.3	81.1	40.6	40.9	17.7	18.1
	Regional sample average	60	61.3	35.6	35.2	21.8	21.6
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	17.9	20.1	9	9.5	9.1	9.9
	Brazil (2015)	14.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
	Chile (2015)	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	Colombia (2015)	14.5	15.5	1	0.6	1	1.1
	Costa Rica (2016)	10.9	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
	El Salvador (2014)	73.2	73.1	50.6	50.6	35.2	35.4
	Honduras (2014)	48.6	50.7	4.7	4.6	8	5.9
	Nicaragua (2014)	14.6	14.4	3.3	2	2.8	2.3
	Paraguay (2016)	8.5	9.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
	Peru (2016)	24.8	27	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.1
	Uruguay (2016)	2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7
	Regional sample average	20.9	21.7	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.3
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	30.1	30.9	18	17.9	8	8.2
	Viet Nam (2014)	14.3	14.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
	Regional sample average	22.2	22.7	9.2	9.2	4.1	4.2
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	5.1	5.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	2
	Armenia (2014)	20.7	18.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.3
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	19.5	19.8	9.6	10.3	9.5	8.9
	Regional sample average	15.1	14.8	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7
	Total sample average	29.6	30.1	14.0	14.0	9.1	8.9

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.32. Poverty status of all workers according to status in employment and gender

Percentage of men/women living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Employee		Employer		Own account worker		Unpaid family worker	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	38.5	43.5	34.4	40	68.9	65.2	89.4	84.2
	Burkina Faso (2014)	39.3	32.4	34	71.2	77.6	69	89.7	89.6
	Cameroon (2007)	22.5	18.9	43.3	35.6	52	55	67.9	75.1
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	20.4	24.3	25.1	26.5	50.2	41.1	60.8	62.4
	Madagascar (2013)	62.6	60.7	74.4	66.8	86.9	83.5	92	90.9
	Niger (2011)	52.6	69.9	62.8	75.3	79.2	81	91.9	89.5
	Senegal (2011)	12.7	9.8	10.8	27.6	28	27	28.7	38.5
	South Africa (2014)	14.2	19.1	15.9	20.5	24.4	50.2	14.7	20.1
	Tanzania (2012)	29.5	32.3	14.8	26	59.3	55.9	66.8	68.5
	Zambia (2015)	34.5	26.7	52.5	30.3	82.2	76.2	90.8	91.5
	Regional sample average	32.7	33.8	36.8	42	60.9	60.4	69.3	71
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	1.5	1.3	5.9	3.4	15.5	6.5	32.3	34.3
	Brazil (2015)	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	5.3	4.4	18.7	12.9
	Chile (2015)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.2
	Colombia (2015)	4.5	2	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.6	20.3	14.6
	Costa Rica (2016)	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	4.6	3.7	6.6	4.5
	El Salvador (2014)	55.9	45.3	31.7	23.9	60.6	54.7	73.2	53.8
	Honduras (2014)	22.1	12.7	15.9	8.3	45.8	38.9	57.2	37.4
	Nicaragua (2014)	9.7	4.8	2.9	0	10.8	4.1	13	5.6
	Paraguay (2016)	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	8.8	5.1	17.1	12.7
	Peru (2016)	3.4	3.2	6.5	4.7	22.4	13.5	30.6	37.9
	Uruguay (2016)	0.5	0.2	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.8
Regional sample average	9.2	6.6	6.7	4.5	16.6	12.7	24.8	19.5	
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	22	21.5	9.6	8.7	25.8	22.8	30.9	31.8
	Viet Nam (2014)	1.5	1.6	5.4	4.5	15.4	14.2	9.5	10.1
	Regional sample average	11.8	11.6	7.5	6.6	20.6	18.5	20.2	20.9
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	1.8	1.8	0	0	3.4	3.3	3	3.4
	Armenia (2014)	3.4	2.4	0	0	11.7	9.4	19.6	16.6
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	9.5	5.7	3.9	12.5	12.4	7.2	12.3	15.4
	Regional sample average	4.9	3.3	1.3	4.2	9.2	6.6	11.6	11.8
Total sample average	14.7	13.8	13.1	14.3	26.8	24.6	31.5	30.8	

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.33. Poverty status of informal workers according to status in employment and gender

Percentage of men/women living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Employee		Employer		Own account worker		Unpaid family worker	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	44.4	48.9	42.5	47	69.9	65.9	89.4	84.2
	Burkina Faso (2014)	49.1	38.9	41.5	78	78.6	69.5	89.7	89.6
	Cameroon (2007)	28.8	26.4	43.3	35.6	52.1	55	67.9	75.1
	Egypt (2015)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ghana (2012)	26.1	32	26.2	27.3	50.3	41.2	60.8	62.4
	Madagascar (2013)	70	67.1	79.3	76.3	87.7	83.8	92	90.9
	Niger (2011)	62.9	78.3	80.2	89.5	79.8	80.9	91.9	89.5
	Senegal (2011)	15.2	11.6	9.3	28.8	28.3	27.7	28.7	38.5
	South Africa (2014)	24.5	30.7	18	22.9	24.4	50.2	22.5	29.7
	Tanzania (2012)	30.9	35	17.4	27	60.6	64.8	72	73.5
	Zambia (2015)	45.9	39.6	55.6	27.5	82.3	75.7	92.3	91.3
	Regional sample average	39.8	40.8	41.3	46	61.4	61.5	70.7	72.5
Americas	Argentina (2016)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bolivia (2015)	1.9	1.7	7.7	6.2	16.4	6.8	29.5	33
	Brazil (2015)	5.9	5	1.4	0.9	6.4	5.3	18.3	12.4
	Chile (2015)	0.6	0.7	0	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.2
	Colombia (2015)	10.8	6.2	6	6.1	7.8	8	20.3	14.6
	Costa Rica (2016)	5.3	3	1.3	0	6.4	4.9	6.6	4.5
	El Salvador (2014)	73.8	69.2	38.6	27.6	62.1	55.2	73.2	53.8
	Honduras (2014)	31.5	22.1	17.6	9.1	46.1	39.2	57.2	37.4
	Nicaragua (2014)	13.5	8.1	3	0	10.7	4.2	7.7	5.8
	Paraguay (2016)	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.2	10.2	5.7	17.2	12.7
	Peru (2016)	6.1	5.6	11.4	7.7	25.1	15.2	30.6	37.9
	Uruguay (2016)	0.8	0.4	1	0	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.8
Regional sample average	13.7	11.2	8.2	5.5	17.5	13.3	24.0	19.4	
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	27.9	26.3	10.6	9.7	26.3	23.8	30.9	31.8
	Viet Nam (2014)	2.7	3.8	6.7	7.3	14.9	13.8	11.1	12.1
	Regional sample average	15.3	15.1	8.7	8.5	20.6	18.8	21	21.9
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	3.1	5.5	0	0	3.4	3.3	3	3.4
	Armenia (2014)	11.3	6.4	0	9.7	13.5	16.6	19.6	11.8
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	13.2	9.5	0	33.3	15.1	7.6	12.3	15.4
	Regional sample average	9.2	7.1	0	14.4	10.7	9.2	11.6	10.2
	Total sample average	19.5	18.6	14.6	18.6	27.6	25.7	31.8	31.0

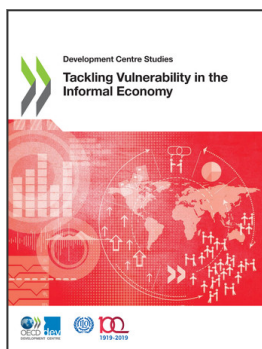
Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.

Annex Table B.34. Poverty status of formal workers according to status in employment and gender

Percentage of men/women living with less than International USD 3.10 per day (2011 PPP)

		Employee		Employer		Own account worker		Unpaid family worker	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Africa	Benin (2011)	26.8	17.6	11.7	23.4	31.1	25.4	26.8	21.4
	Burkina Faso (2014)	10	7.5	13.1	0	48	53.5	21.4	24.1
	Cameroon (2007)	12.9	7.6	11.1	10.2	12.9	7.6	.	.
	Egypt (2015)								
	Ghana (2012)	11	8.8	9.6	9.6	33.4	25.9	11.3	9.7
	Madagascar (2013)	39.4	35.4	46	31.3	39.8	35.1	.	.
	Niger (2011)	16.4	8.6	52.5	22.4	75.9	81.1	63.1	61.7
	Senegal (2011)	2.1	1.1	14.3	24.3	14	8.3	5.3	2.8
	South Africa (2014)	9.6	11.6	7	2.1	9.5	11.3	.	.
	Tanzania (2012)	11	2.5	53.1	70.6	13.2	3.7	.	.
	Zambia (2015)	14.7	9.3	0	0	53.7	92.8	15.4	10
		Regional sample average	15.4	11	21.8	19.4	33.1	34.5	23.9	21.6
Americas	Argentina (2016)	29.7	31.9	39.3	36.7	37.8	33.3	30	32
	Bolivia (2015)	0.4	0.6	2.2	0	3.4	2.3	7.9	3.4
	Brazil (2015)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2
	Chile (2015)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	.	0.2
	Colombia (2015)	0.8	0.1	4.1	2.6	1.2	3.4	0.9	0.3
	Costa Rica (2016)	0.1	0	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
	El Salvador (2014)	38.8	27.6	2.5	0.9	4.9	12.7	37.1	27
	Honduras (2014)	4	3.4	6.9	4.4	6.6	10.4	4.1	3.6
	Nicaragua (2014)	1.4	1.3	0	0	2.7	0	1.4	1.3
	Paraguay (2016)	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.5	0	0.1
	Peru (2016)	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.8	0.6	0.7
	Uruguay (2016)	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3
		Regional sample average	6.4	5.5	5.0	4.1	5.1	5.6	7.6	5.8
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia (2014)	8.9	9.3	1.9	0	18.5	11.1	9.9	9.6
	Viet Nam (2014)	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	.	.
	Regional sample average	4.5	4.8	1.4	0.2	9.4	5.7	9.9	9.6
Europe and Central Asia	Albania (2012)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.	.	.	.
	Armenia (2014)	1.7	2	0	0	1	3.2	1.6	2
	Kyrgyzstan (2013)	6.4	4	4	0	10.1	6.8	7.9	4.4
	Regional sample average	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.4	5.5	5	4.8	3.2
	Total sample average	7.3	5.9	7.5	6.0	13.3	12.7	11.5	10.0

Note: Regional and total sample averages are unweighted averages.



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