

Workers and producers in the informal economy:
A global perspective and the ILO recommendation

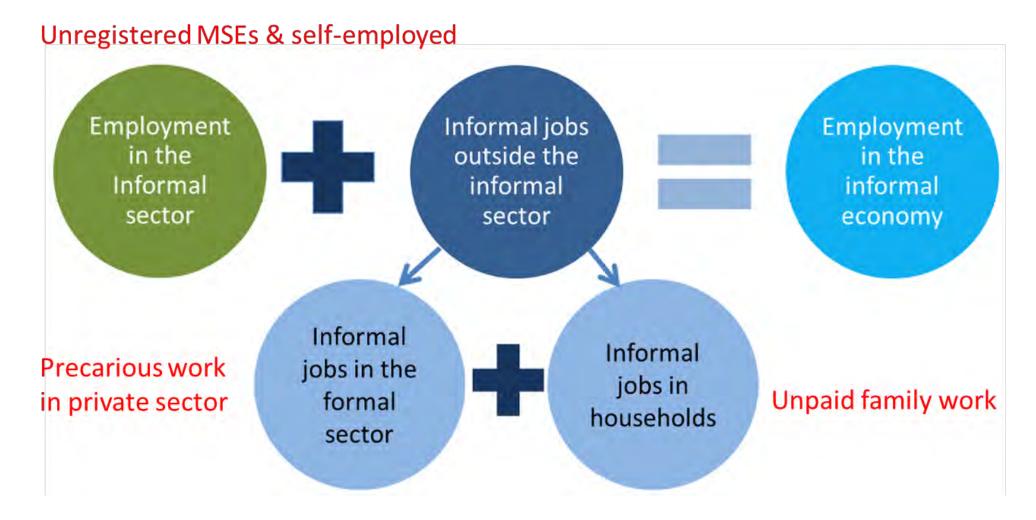


UPPAF RESPOND/PCW Webinar Series on Women's Economic Empowerment, No. 12: Addressing the Issues Faced by Workers in the Informal Economy 24 June 2022

Hideki Kagohashi, Enterprise Development Specialist, ILO



## Measuring employment in the informal economy

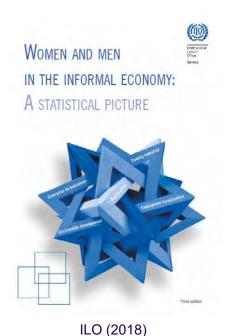


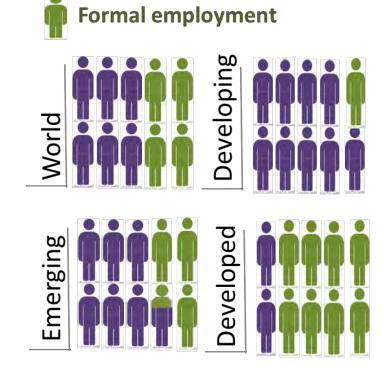


#### **ILO** calculation of informal employment – pre-pandemic picture

2 billion people – more than 60% of the world's employed population are in informal

employment



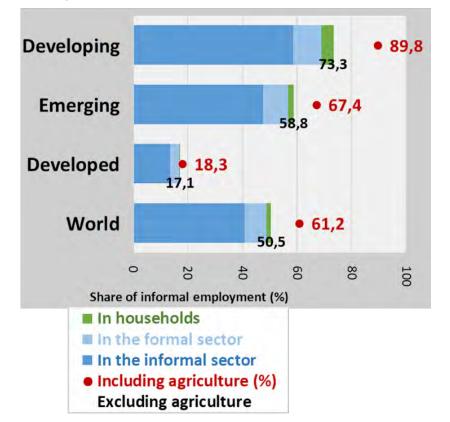


Informal employment

Source: ILO calculations based on household survey micro datasets: Women and in the informal economy: a statistical picture

Note: based on 119 countries representing more than 90 per cent of the world's working population. Missing values are estimated based on sub-regional/ income groups averages.

Share of informal employment in total employment (including & excluding agriculture, 2016)



▶ ilo.org



#### **ILO** calculation of informal employment – pre-pandemic picture

## **Key findings**

Gender: Out of the 2 billion informal workers, just more than 740 million are women. 28.1% of women in informal employment are contributing family workers (CFW) compared to less than 9% of men. Youth & Senior: The youth and older workers are the most likely to be in informal employment (more than 3 out of 4 are informally employed).

#### **Employment Status:**

- The self-employed/own-account workers (OAW) are more exposed to informality (82/86%), but employees are far from being exempted (38/40%). OAW make up 45% of informal employment, Employees 36.2%, CFW 16.1%.
- **In emerging countries**, IE still dominated by independent workers, but **informal wage employment** is a sizeable share (>1/4 of informally employed employees are in formal sector enterprises.
- In Southern & SE Asia, informality is also the reality of homeworkers subcontracted in manufacturing activities linked into global production networks.
- In developed countries, **undeclared employees not covered by social security & other employment benefits** represent an important manifestation of informal employment (>50%). Also "disguised self-employment" among OAW.

Enterprise Size: Informality & formalization is primarily an issue of formalizing enterprises of less than 10 workers, but significant share of informal employment found in formal sector enterprises incl. in large enterprises (17.9% of formal sector enterprises w/ 50+ employees).

#### **Working Conditions**:

- Non-standard forms of employment (NSFEs) are significantly more likely to be informal, the worst being employees in "temporary part-time jobs".
- Workers in informal employment are more likely to work very short or excessive hours of work.

#### **Drivers of Informality:**

- Higher <u>levels of GDP/c & growth</u> are associated to lower levels of informality... but countries w/ similar levels of GDP/c present very different levels of informality.
- The level of <u>education</u> of workers is not a guarantee but an important asset to access formal employment. Half of all those in informal employment have either no or primary level of education.
- <u>Poverty</u>: a cause and a consequence of informality. Higher poverty rates among workers in informal employment.



#### ILO Monitor on the world of work. Ninth edition (23 May 2022)

# Recovery in the global labour market is threatened by multiple and interlinked global crises, as well as increasing inequalities

- While the informal jobs dropped twice as many as the formal jobs (20% vs 10%) at the height of the pandemic, women in informal employment have declined more than men (24% vs 18%). Low and middle-income countries saw the largest increase of gender gap.
- Strict, economy-wide workplace closures have been phased out in most countries, but **positive trends in hours worked have stalled** and **risk being reversed**.
- Regardless of the rise in job vacancies in advance economies, there is no strong evidence that labour markets are generally overheated.

- Great divergences in employment and labour income persist. In 2021, 3 out of 5 workers lived in countries where labour incomes had not yet recovered to their level prior to the crisis.
- The gender gap in hours worked remains large despite positive developments in high-income countries. Women globally now spend 18.9 hrs/wk while men 33.4 hrs/wk.
- The increase in food and commodity prices is badly hurting poor households and small businesses, especially those in the informal economy.



## International community joining hands w/ ILO to formalize informal economy

#### **IMF CONFERENCE**

IMF-ILO High-Level Event and IMF Book Launch

## THE GLOBAL INFORMAL WORKFORCE: PRIORITIES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

A Conversation Between the IMF's Managing Director and the ILO's Director-General

## ILO-UNDP joint statement for a humancentred recovery from COVID-19

ILO-UNDP joint statement for a human-centred recovery from COVID-19 and accelerated action on jobs, informality and social protection.

**POSTED FEBRUARY 23, 2022** 

# UN Secretary-General calls for accelerated action on jobs and social protection

Deeply diverging recoveries threaten to undermine trust and solidarity and make the world more vulnerable to future crises, including climate change. In response the UN and ILO have established a 'Global Accelerator' to help ensure global financing to create 400 million jobs and extend social protection to 4 billion people currently without coverage.

Press release | 28 September 2021















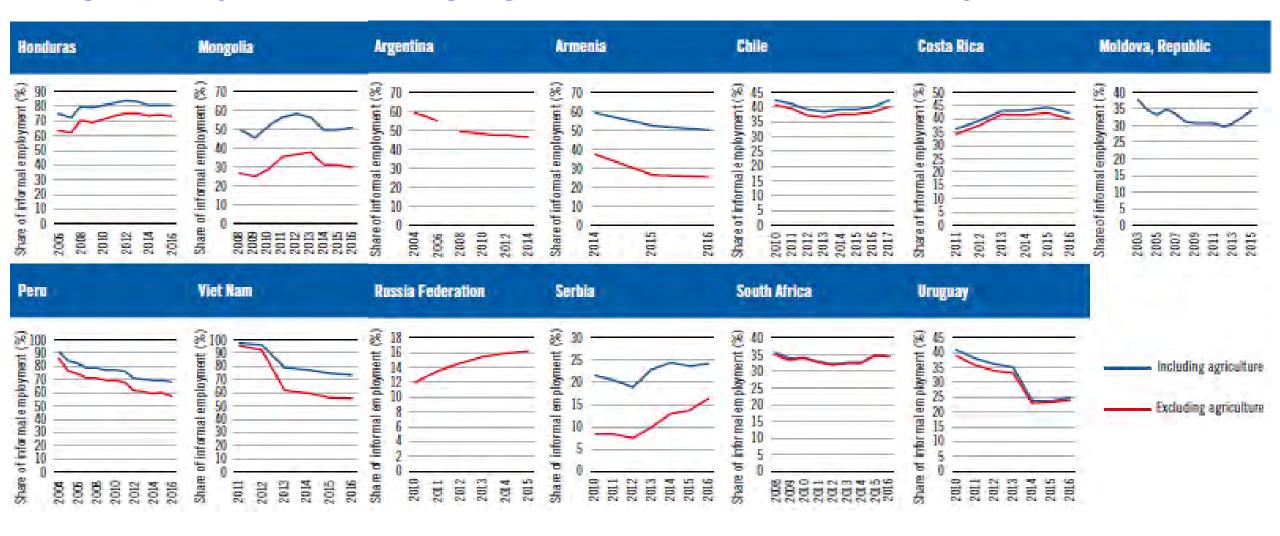






#### **Evidences behind ILO R204**

## Right policy mix can bring significant decline in informality

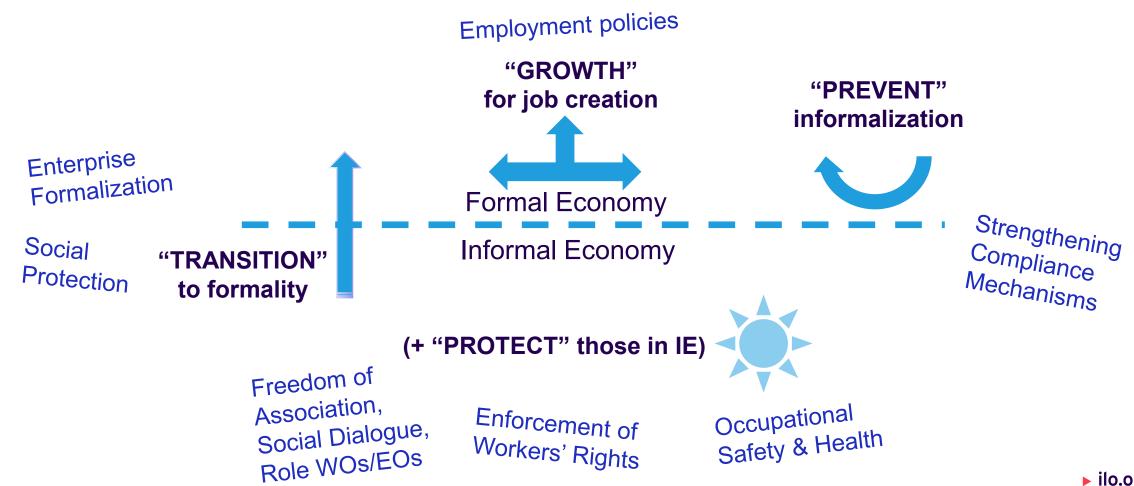






#### **New & holistic approach of R204 to Informality**

## **PROTECT + 3 Channels of Formalization & relevant policies**







#### **New & holistic approach of R204 to Informality**

## 6 policy areas of enterprise formalization – ex. of integrated approach

- 1. business entry reforms;
- 2. simplified tax regimes;
- 3. access to public procurement;
- 4. access to inclusive financial services;
- 5. access to entrepreneurship training, skills development and tailored business development services; and
- 6. access to social security coverage.

Q) Implications for the Philippine policy mix?

As per [Chile case study]

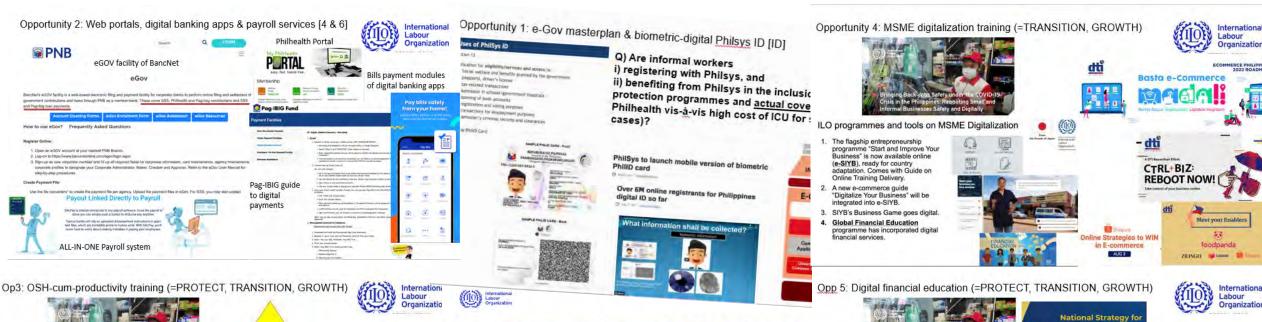
R204 Art25





[Ref. ILO presentation at the R204 rollout for the Regional Development Council Members of Region XII, 15 Oct. 2021; and ILO presentation at the UNDESA-DTI policy workshop – strengthening resilience of women and youth-led MSMEs, 26 May 2022]

## Immediate opportunities for Philippines-ILO collaboration on formalizing IE





OSH training series beginning with "Work Improvements in Small Enterprises" (WISE) with COVID-19 prevention measures (WISE) for COVID). Versions for particular beneficiaries or sectors (e.g., construction, street venders). To be combined with workplace risk assessment.

 Integrated SCORE programme for larger MSMEs w/ new COVID OSH module together with other modules on HR, productivity, cleaner production, etc.



## Systemic approach case 2: Supporting MSME digitalization ir ecosystem – Value Additions/Solutions

▶ ILO supports DICT's plan to rollout Innovation Hubs to help address MSMEs' ac the internet connectivity along with digital BDS and co-working spaces in select





**National Strategy for** Financial Inclusion 2022-2028 Global Centre on Digital Wages for Decent Work

### Relevant ILO work

Women in STEM workforce readiness and development programme in the Philippines

in the Philippines







Safe and Fair:

in the ASEAN region

Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities

16 to 18 July 2018 · Manila, Philippines

https://www.ilo.org/manila/projects/WCMS\_814829/lang--en/index.htm

South-South Expert Knowledge Forum on Policy Innovations and Lessons Learned on Enterprise Formalization









#### J.P.Morgan

POTENTIAL OF SMES

provide women with critical gain quality employment and support career advancemen ector in the Philippines



WHAT WORKS IN **E-FORMALIZATION** FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

South-South Knowledge Sharing Forum 18-20 May 2021



2021-2022

ALTERNATION

#### Bringing Back Jobs Safely - Project Outcomes (1)

Outcome 1 (COVID OSH): Workplace of the regional (i.e., outside Metro Manila) MSMEs is made safer and more productive in the New Normal environment with the COVID-19 risks.

Outcome 2 (MSME Digitalization): Regional MSMEs and alternative livelihoods have reduced the risk of COVID-19 infection and enhanced productivity with digital modalities for business operations.

Outcome 3 (Outreach & Advocacy): Strengthened awareness and/or promoted



UN SPF Initiative UN Joint SDG Fund

Regional Recovery Plans

knowledge evehange among non-hanglig





Rapid Assessment, ILO Positioning and Opportunities for ILO

Engagement in the Recovery from the Crisis Brought by Super Typhoon Rai/Odette in the Philippines

First Technical Crisis Group (TCG) meeting, 30 March 2022

Enterprise Development Specialist

CO-Manila

IIO Recommendation 204 and Approaches towards **Enterprise Formalization in the Philippi** 

Skills for Prosperity Programme

R204 rollout for the Regional Development Council Members

Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN) 15 October 2021

> Hideki Kagohashi Enterprise Development Specialist International Labour Organization



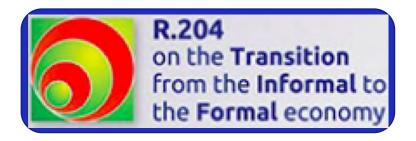






Emergency







# Thank you / Salamat sa lahat po!

