

**Employment in the informal economy
in the Republic of Moldova**

Working Paper No. 41

**ILO Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the
Department for Statistics and Sociology of the Republic of Moldova**

**Policy Integration Department
Bureau of Statistics
International Labour Office
Geneva**

December 2004

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to stimulate discussion and obtain comments

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ISBN 92-2-117074-8 (printed version)
92-2-117075-6 (web pdf)

First published 2005

Cover:

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Printed by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland

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Foreword

A specific feature of countries in transition from a centrally planned to a market economy is the growth of the *informal sector*, which has become an inevitable component of the economy and affects deeply all of its branches. This sector plays an important role in the creation of jobs, in the provision of incomes to the population, and in the production of goods and services. In parallel with the informal sector another phenomenon has however also developed: *informal employment outside the informal sector*.

The increase in the economy of the *informal sector* and of *informal employment* is a characteristic for the Republic of Moldova, too. As a result, an urgent need arose for the statistical measurement of these phenomena. The development and collection of statistical information in this field are necessary to obtain a more complete picture of the dimensions of employment in general and of employment in the informal sector in particular, and especially for the improvement of calculations in the System of National Accounts, i.e. the creation of the information base for macroeconomic analyses and prognoses. Thus, the contribution of the informal sector to the Gross Domestic Product needs to be determined. At the same time, it has become absolutely necessary to develop tools for estimation of the shares of the informal sector and of informal employment in the economic activities of the population, account being taken of the multiple problems and aspects of social and economic development involved.

Such information could serve as a basis for planning state support and assistance policies for the informal sector as a source of generating jobs and incomes for some segments of the population. It is also important for the social and economic analysis of the situation of specific groups of persons employed in this sector like, for example, women, children, young persons, etc. The estimation of the number and characteristics of employees, who work in the formal sector but have informal jobs, represents another topic of major interest because of the issues of workers' protection and decent work that it raises.

In accordance with the terminology used in recent publications of the International Labour Office (ILO), the present report uses the term *employment in the informal economy* as comprising employment in the informal sector plus informal employment outside the informal sector.

In the development of statistics in this field, the Department for Statistics and Sociology (DSS) of the Republic of Moldova benefited from technical assistance by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) of France as part of the employment statistics component of the TACIS programme 'Statistics 5' funded by the European Union, and by the International Labour Office (ILO) as part of its project 'Decent work statistical indicators: Moldova'. These two projects enabled the DSS to cooperate with two international experts in the measurement of the non-observed economy, employment in the informal sector and informal employment: Mr. Jacques Charmes (Professor, University of Versailles-Saint Quentin en Yvelines, and expert appointed by INSEE) and Mr. Ralf Hussmanns (Senior Statistician, ILO Bureau of Statistics, Geneva). The DSS is grateful to the two international experts for the valuable and constructive technical advice provided throughout the project, including the preparation of the present report. This report is the result of joint efforts by EUROSTAT (represented by INSEE, France), the ILO and the DSS.

The technical assistance by the two international experts covered several stages: a workshop on the topic was organized for national specialists representing producers as well as users of statistics; the existing statistical data sources were revised in order to harmonize them with international standards; the questionnaire of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was re-designed to include sets of questions for the identification of persons employed in the informal sector and in informal employment; the new LFS questionnaire was tested in October 2002, and a pilot survey covering the four quarters of 2003 and the entire LFS sample was conducted on an experimental basis. The analysis of the data obtained from the test of the survey questionnaire, and of the results obtained from the pilot survey, made it possible to assess the consistency and reliability of the results, and to validate the methods used. At the final stage, the national definitions of employment in the informal sector and of informal employment were specified, the measurement methodology was adopted by the Collegium of the DSS. As from 1 January 2004, the methodology and definitions will be implemented in statistical practice as a regular part of the quarterly LFS programme of the DSS.

The cooperation between EUROSTAT/INSEE and the ILO Bureau of Statistics in providing assistance to the DSS was an example of how efficiently international statistical organizations can collaborate in providing methodological and practical assistance in statistics to transition countries. The DSS considers such joint efforts as being very useful and welcome. The approach should be developed further and its coverage be extended to other areas. The DSS is looking forward to continuing such cooperation in the future.

The present publication is meant for circulation to a large audience of users of statistical information. It contains information on: international recommendations on the topic; the activities undertaken jointly by the DSS specialists and the international experts to define the corresponding national concepts and transcribe them in survey questions; the statistical definitions of employment in the informal sector and of informal employment that were adopted; an analysis of the main results obtained from the second quarter of the pilot survey organized in 2003; and a statistical annex of tables with more detailed data on employment in the informal sector and informal employment broken down by sex, urban/rural areas, branch of economic activity, occupations, status in employment and other variables.

The DSS hopes that this publication will be useful not only for users of the information at the national and international levels, but also for producers of statistics in other countries which need to develop statistics on employment in the informal economy.

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Preface

The Policy Integration Department is pleased to be able to publish this Working Paper on practical application of statistical methods in relation to the measurement of informal employment. As noted in the Foreword by Vitalie Valcov, Director General of the Department for Statistics and Sociology of the Republic of Moldova, the work represents a collaborative effort involving his Department, the ILO Bureau of Statistics, whose Director is Sylvester Young, and EUROSTAT (represented by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France).

When the government, employer and worker delegates to the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution on Decent Work and the Informal Economy in June 2002, they called upon the ILO to “assist member States to collect, analyse and disseminate consistent, disaggregated statistics on the size, composition and contribution of the informal economy that will help enable identification of specific groups of workers and economic units and their problems in the informal economy.” (International Labour Conference, 90th Session, 2002, Provisional Record No. 25, paragraph 37(n)). The aim is to have statistics that will inform the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes.

The International Conference of Labour Statisticians took up the measurement aspects of this work by adopting, at its 17th Session in November-December 2003, Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment. The current Working Paper offers an important practical contribution to following up on the recommendations of the International Labour Conference and application of the guidelines of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Within the Policy Integration Department (which is headed by Gerry Rodgers), Ralf Hussmanns carried out the methodological work in Moldova together with the partners in this project. Mr. Hussmanns, Senior Statistician in the Bureau of Statistics, has taken the lead in the preparation of this Working Paper for publication by the ILO. It forms part of the cross-Office work on Decent Work and the Informal Economy, which is being pursued through the informal Working Group on the Informal Economy, chaired by Anne Trebilcock, Deputy Director of the Department.

As a Working Paper, this document is intended to stimulate discussion and encourage others to pursue further work to expand knowledge in relation to the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda.

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December 2004

1. Introduction

The concept of the informal sector has its origins in the beginning of the 1970s and has become so popular since then that it is nowadays being used for various purposes and with various meanings. Initially, it had been formulated as an analytical concept for research and policy-making. However, the informal sector is now also being used as a statistical concept for data collection purposes, referring to activities not covered – or insufficiently covered – by the existing traditional sources of statistical data.

During the period of a centrally-planned economy, *informal activities* were considered ‘illegal’ and even forbidden, because they related to issues such as speculation (purchase and sale of rare goods at higher prices), consultation (individual teaching lessons), repair of vehicles, etc. With the transition to a market economy the informal sector ‘revealed’ and became widespread in virtually all branches of economic activity, but especially in agricultural production and trade services.

Since the economic crisis, which started in the beginning of the 1990s, hundreds of enterprises have reduced their volume of production or were closed, releasing thousands of employees. The demand for labour has been much lower than the supply of labour, a fact that has provoked tensions on the labour market for more than ten years until now. State efforts to undertake activities to improve the situation have not yielded the expected outcomes. As a result, persons, who could not find jobs in the existing economic units, have tried independently to solve the problem of access to the labour market in initiating various self-employment activities for the production of goods or the provision of services outside the formal sector. Absorbing a major part of dismissed or underemployed persons, the informal sector has stimulated the creation of hundreds of micro-‘enterprises’ and, thus, given the possibility to thousands of persons to find a job and to obtain a source of income. Beyond this, for many persons the informal sector has become attractive it offers flexible working hours and part-time employment, and establishes new labour relations.

Activities in the informal sector are also widespread among graduates of educational institutions. The reason is not always the lack of jobs, but the fact that the available jobs do not correspond to the job aspirations of young people.

The range of economic activities and occupations in the informal sector is very diverse, and it is influenced by various factors. One extreme end of the spectrum provides highly skilled professional services on an individual basis (for example, by physicians, teachers, lawyers). The other extreme end carries out productive activities, which are oriented towards ensuring the basic living conditions (such as the production of agricultural goods by households and their subsequent sale on the market). Such activities are part of a survival strategy and are typical for countries, which do not have an adequate system of social protection (such as unemployment benefits), and where salaries and pensions are frequently below the subsistence level. On the one hand, these activities represent a form of underemployment or of hidden unemployment. On the other hand, however, they are preferable to open unemployment, both for the community and for the persons concerned. In such situations, employment in the informal sector provides an alternative to economic inactivity or to chronic unemployment, and not to employment in the formal sector.

In parallel with the growth of the informal sector another form of ‘informalization’ of employment can be observed, especially in the fast-growing private sector of transition economies: a rise in various forms of informal (or non-standard, atypical, alternative, irregular, precarious, unprotected, etc.) employment. This refers to jobs, in practice are not covered by existing regulations concerning employment conditions, entitlement to employment benefits, social protection, etc., either because they are exempted from these

regulations (de jure informal), or because the regulations are not applied or enforced to them (de facto informal). Lack of application or enforcement of labour regulations gives rise to a discrepancy between the formality of employment situations and their reality, which is rather typical for countries like the Republic of Moldova. It is due to various factors: deficiencies of the labour inspection system; inadequacy of institutions, to which workers can have recourse in order to claim their rights; an assessment by employers of labour regulations being inappropriate, burdensome or too costly; and a preference by workers for trading in higher take-home pay for legal and social protection.

Regardless of the variety of forms, which these phenomena take, and the multitude of reasons, why they exist, their statistical measurement represents a special interest for the statisticians of the country and is of major importance for improvement of the labour market information system.

2 Survey methodology

2.1 International recommendations

In order to provide assistance to national statistical offices in the development of definitions, classifications and data collection methods for measurement of the informal sector, in January 1993 the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted a *Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector*¹. The definition of the informal sector adopted by this conference was included later on in the revised international System of National Accounts (SNA 1993)². As a supplement to the SNA 1993 a handbook was prepared, according to which the *non-observed economy* encompasses the following activities: underground production; illegal production; informal sector production; and household production for own final use³. Thus, the handbook considers the informal sector as being part of the non-observed economy.

In order to come up with an international statistical definition of the informal sector, which would be acceptable both for labour statisticians and for national accountants, the 15th ICLS defined the informal sector in terms of characteristics of the production units (enterprises), in which the activities take place, and not in terms of the characteristics of the persons, which are employed in these units, or of their jobs. In other words, the 15th ICLS used an enterprise-based approach rather than a labour-based approach to define the informal sector.

¹ The text of the resolution is reproduced in: International Labour Office, *Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 2000 Edition*, Geneva, 2000. It is also available on the public website of the ILO Bureau of Statistics at <http://www.ilo.org/bureau/stat/public>.

² See: Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, *System of National Accounts 1993*, Brussels/Luxembourg/New York/Paris/Washington, 1993.

³ See: OECD, IMF, ILO, CIS STAT, *Measuring the Non-Observed Economy – A Handbook*, Paris/Washington/ Geneva/Moscow, 2002.

Accordingly, *employment in the informal sector* was defined as comprising all persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one informal sector enterprise, regardless of their status in employment and whether it was their main or a secondary job⁴.

According to the 15th ICLS resolution, the informal sector consists of units producing goods or services with the primary objective of generating jobs and incomes for the persons involved. Typically, these units operate at a low level of organization, with little or no distinction between labour and capital as factors of production, and on a small scale. Labour relations, if they exist, are based on casual employment, kinship, personal and social relations rather than contracts with formal guarantees.

Production units of the informal sector have the features, which are characteristic for household enterprises (i.e. unincorporated enterprises owned by households) as defined by the SNA 1993. The fixed capital and other assets used do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners, and may be used both for production purposes and personal ones. The units as such cannot engage in transactions with other economic units. They cannot enter into contractual relationships with other units nor incur liabilities on their own behalf. In addition, their owners are personally liable, without limit, for any debts or obligations incurred in the course of production. Production expenditure can hardly be separated from household expenditure.

Informal sector activities are not necessarily carried out with the deliberate intention of evading the payment of taxes or social security contributions, or violating labour legislation or other regulations. For this reason, informal sector production should not be mixed up conceptually with underground or illegal production.

The 15th ICLS defined the informal sector as a group of production units, which, according to the SNA 1993, form part of the institutional sector 'households' or, equivalently, of household unincorporated enterprises excluding quasi-corporations⁵. Thus, the legal organization, type of accounts and form of ownership are the first three criteria of the international statistical definition of the informal sector: informal sector enterprises are enterprises owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of their owners (i.e. do not have the status of a legal person), and for which no complete accounts are available that would permit a financial separation of the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of its owner(s). Household unincorporated enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same household, as well as unincorporated partnerships and co-operatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete sets of accounts.

⁴ This definition of the population employed in the informal sector emphasizes the difference between employed persons and jobs. A job is a contract (explicit or implicit) between a person and an economic entity to perform work in return for remuneration for a defined period or until further notice. It also includes work in one's own private enterprise. In this case, if the economic entity is the owner of an unincorporated enterprise, there is no explicit work contract and the person is considered as being self-employed. A person can have one job or two or more jobs, at which he/she can work simultaneously or consecutively during a given reference period.

⁵ Quasi-corporations are unincorporated enterprises with complete accounts, i.e. operated as if they were incorporated enterprises. However, their number tends to be small in most countries.

Within household unincorporated enterprises, the informal sector comprises (i) informal own-account enterprises and (ii) enterprises of informal employers. In accordance with definitions of own-account workers and employers of the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), the distinction between own-account enterprises and enterprises of employers is based on whether or not an enterprise employs at least one employee on a continuous basis (in contrast to employment on an occasional basis or employment of contributing family workers).

Depending on national circumstances, informal own-account enterprises may comprise either all own-account enterprises or only those, which are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies as distinct from local regulations for issuing trade licenses or business permits).

Enterprises of informal employers should be defined on the basis of one or more of the following three criteria: size of the unit in terms of employment below a specified threshold (to be determined according to national circumstances), non-registration of the enterprise (as defined above); and/or non-registration of the employees of the enterprise.

It applies to both informal own-account enterprises and enterprises of informal employers that the enterprise must produce at least some of its goods or services for sale or barter (market production), with the possible inclusion in the informal sector of households producing domestic or personal services in employing paid domestic employees. Thus, units producing goods exclusively for their own consumption or fixed capital formation are excluded.

Finally, the 15th ICLS recommended that the scope of the informal sector might be limited to enterprises engaged in non-agricultural activities, including secondary non-agricultural activities of enterprises in the agricultural sector⁶.

From the very beginning, it had been clear that an enterprise-based definition of the informal sector was not able nor meant to capture all aspects of an increasing 'informalization' of employment. Therefore, the international Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group) joint statistics users in concluding that the definition and measurement of employment in the informal sector needed to be complemented with a definition and measurement of *informal employment*⁷.

A proposal for defining the various components of informal employment was made in an ILO report on '*Decent Work and the Informal Economy*', which had been prepared for discussion by the International Labour Conference in 2002⁸. According to this report, employment in the informal economy comprises (i) employment in the informal sector as defined by the 15th ICLS, and (ii) other forms of informal employment (i.e. informal employment outside the informal sector).

⁶ The recommendation to exclude agricultural activities from the scope of the informal sector, and to measure them separately, was made for practical data collection reasons rather than on conceptual grounds. Many countries, however, do not make such exclusion.

⁷ See: Central Statistical Organization/India, Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group), Report of the Fifth Meeting (New Delhi, 19-21 September 2001), New Delhi, 2001.

⁸ See: International Labour Office, *Decent Work and the Informal Economy*, Report of the Director-General, International Labour Conference, 90th Session, Report VI, Geneva, 2002.

A conceptual framework for employment in the informal economy was developed as part of the report. The purpose of the conceptual framework was to relate the enterprise-based concept of employment in the informal sector in a consistent manner with a broader, job-based concept of informal employment. The framework is well suited for statistical measurement as it was based on internationally agreed statistical definitions. Its use for statistical purposes makes it possible to complement measures of employment in the informal sector with broader measures of informal employment.

The framework disaggregates total employment according to two dimensions: type of production unit and type of job (see the matrix below). Since persons can simultaneously have two or more formal and/or informal jobs, jobs rather than employed persons were chosen as the observation units for employment.

Conceptual framework: Employment in the informal economy

Production units by type	Occupations/jobs according the professional status								
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					1	2			
Informal sector enterprises ^(a)	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households ^(b)	9					10			

(a) As defined by the 15th ICLS (excluding households employing paid domestic workers).

(b) Households producing goods exclusively for own final use and households employing paid domestic workers.

In the rows of the matrix, *production units* are classified into three groups: formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, and households. *Formal sector enterprises* include corporations (including quasi-corporate enterprises), non-profit institutions, unincorporated enterprises owned by government units, and those household unincorporated enterprises producing goods or services for sale or barter which are not part of the informal sector. The definition of *informal sector enterprises* follows the 15th ICLS resolution. *Households* as production units are defined here as including households producing goods exclusively for their own final use (e.g. subsistence farming, do-it-yourself construction of own dwellings), as well as households employing paid domestic workers (maids, laundresses, gardeners, watchmen, drivers, etc.)⁹. Households producing *unpaid* domestic or personal services (e.g., housework, caring for family members) for own final consumption are excluded as such activities fall presently outside the production boundary of the SNA 1993 and are not considered employment.

⁹ While it excludes households producing *goods* exclusively for their own final use, the 15th ICLS definition of the informal sector provides an option to include households employing paid domestic workers. The framework presented here does not use this option. It *excludes* households employing paid domestic workers from the informal sector.

In the columns of the matrix, *jobs* are distinguished according to status-in-employment categories and according to their formal or informal nature. For status in employment, the following five categories of the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93) are used: own-account workers; employers; contributing family workers; employees; and members of producers' cooperatives.

Cells shaded in dark grey refer to jobs that by definition do not exist in the type of production unit concerned. Cells shaded in light grey refer to jobs which do exist in the type of production unit concerned, but which are not relevant to informal employment. The remaining un-shaded cells refer to the types of jobs which represent the different segments of informal employment.

On the basis of this framework, the 17th ICLS (November-December 2003) adopted *Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment*. The guidelines define informal employment as comprising the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period. Thus, informal employment includes the following types of jobs:

- Own-account workers and employers who have their own informal sector enterprises (Cells 3 and 4);
- Contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises (Cells 1 and 5);
- Employees who have informal jobs in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers employed by households (Cells 2, 6 and 10);
- Members of informal producers' cooperatives (Cell 8);
- Persons engaged in the own-account production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (Cell 9).

It was assumed that the employment situation of own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives cannot be separated from the type of enterprise, which they own, or from the type of producers' cooperative, of which they are member. Thus, the formal or informal nature of their jobs follows directly from the characteristics of the enterprise or cooperative.

Contributing family workers usually do not have explicit, written contracts of employment, and usually their employment is not covered by labour legislation, social security regulations, collective agreements, etc.¹⁰. Thus, all contributing family workers are considered to have informal jobs.

According to the 17th ICLS, employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is in low or in practice, not subject to standard labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.) for reasons such as: non-declaration of the jobs or the employees (e.g., clandestine workers, illegal immigrant workers); casual jobs or jobs of a limited short duration; jobs with hours of work or wages below a specified threshold (e.g. for social security contributions); employment by unincorporated enterprises or by persons in households; or jobs where the employee's

¹⁰ Family workers with a contract of employment and/or wage are considered to be employees.

place of work is outside the premises of the employer's enterprise (e.g. outworkers without employment contract); or jobs for which labour regulations are not applied, not enforced, or not complied with for any other reason.

It is useful to distinguish between two forms of informal employment: (i) employment, which is *de jure* informal, and (ii) employment, which is *de facto* informal. The first form refers to jobs, which are exempted from the relevant laws and regulations, i.e. which are undertaken outside the reach of the regulatory system. The second form refers to jobs, which fall under the relevant laws and regulations, but which are in practice not covered, because the regulatory system is not applied, enforced, or complied with. The above-mentioned definition covers both forms of informal employment.

Various aggregates can be obtained in using the framework described above:

- Employment in the informal sector (Cells 3 to 8);
- Informal employment outside the informal sector (Cells 1, 2, 9 and 10);
- Informal employment (Cells 1 to 6 and 8 to 10); and
- Employment in the informal economy (Cells 1 to 10).

As described in more detail below, the DSS decided to use this framework for the production of statistics on employment in the informal economy in the Republic of Moldova. However, some amendments needed to be made in order to account for national particularities. Given that informal employment is largely a private sector phenomenon, formal sector enterprises were subdivided by form of ownership (public, other). Agricultural activities were included in the scope of the statistics on employment in the informal economy, as agricultural production (whether for sale or for own consumption) represents an important survival strategy for households in the Republic of Moldova. Nevertheless, in order to enhance the international comparability of the statistics, additional tables were prepared which exclude agriculture. No question on the type of accounts kept by the enterprise was included in the survey questionnaire, because it was considered highly unlikely that unincorporated enterprises, which were not registered, might qualify as quasi-corporations. Since in the Republic of Moldova the numbers of members of producers' cooperatives and of employers are low, these categories were grouped together with own-account workers.

2.2 National application

Taking the existing international recommendations into account and using the corresponding statistical tools, the DSS launched activities during 2002 to develop estimates of employment in the informal sector, and of informal employment, as part of its Labour Force Survey (LFS).

In the Republic of Moldova, the LFS has been carried out since the fourth quarter of 1998 as a continuous survey based on a sample of dwellings, which is representative at the country level. The survey is conducted quarterly in 114 localities and covers about 0,5% of the population aged 15 years and over. Every quarter the survey sample consists of 8,208 dwellings.

The LFS questionnaires contain questions on economic activity status, characteristics of the main activity of employed persons (status in employment, job permanency, form of ownership of the enterprise, occupation, branch of economic activity, full-time/part-time work, usual hours of work, actual hours worked, etc.), characteristics of the secondary activity (if any) of employed persons (status in employment, form of ownership of the

enterprise, occupation, branch of economic activity, actual hours of work), underemployment, previous work experience of unemployed and economically inactive persons, reason for leaving the last job (if any), characteristics of the last job (occupation, branch of economic activity, status in employment, form of ownership of the enterprise), job search, methods used to find work, type of work sought, duration of seeking work, reason for not seeking work, desire for work, availability for work, reason for non-availability, etc. The LFS questionnaires also include questions on sex, age, level of education and other socio-demographic characteristics, as well as on the characteristics of the household of which the person is a member.

Additional sets of questions were introduced in the individual LFS questionnaire in order to be able to identify persons employed in the informal sector or in other forms of informal employment. These additional questions were tested in October 2002. The pilot survey for the measurement of employment in the informal economy started in the first quarter of 2003, covering the entire quarterly sample of dwellings in all localities included in the LFS sample.

For the identification and description of production units (enterprises) considered as belonging to the **informal sector** the following additional questions were introduced in the LFS questionnaire:

- (a) Legal organization of the enterprise, in which the interviewed person was employed:
 - Enterprise, organization, institution (with the status of a legal person);
 - Individual agricultural enterprise;
 - Individual enterprise or partnership (without status of a legal person);
 - Individual work activity (own-account worker);
 - Private household;
 - Does not know.
- (b) Registration of the enterprise:
 - Registered;
 - In the process of registration;
 - Not registered;
 - Does not know.
- (c) Size of the establishment (number of persons engaged):
 - 1-4;
 - 5-9;
 - 10-19;
 - 20-49;
 - 50-99;
 - 100-199;
 - 200 and more;
 - More than 9;
 - Does not know.

If less than 10: Exact number of persons engaged in the establishment.
- (d) Kind of work place:
 - Home of the interviewed person;
 - Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop, etc. separate from the person's home;
 - Farm or agricultural land;
 - Client's or employer's house;
 - Construction site;
 - Market or street stall;
 - Without fixed location;
 - Other (specify).

All of these questions were asked in respect of the respondents' main activities as well as secondary activities. They were addressed to all employed persons, except household producers of agricultural goods. For producers of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household a question was added on the number of hours worked in this activity during the survey reference week. Persons, who had worked less than 20 hours in the production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household, were not considered as being employed.

Regarding the identification of employees in **informal employment** the following additional questions were introduced in the LFS questionnaire for testing:

- Type of employment contract or agreement (written; oral);
- Payment by the employer of social contributions for the employee (yes, certainly; possibly; no; does not know);
- Possibility to benefit from paid annual leave (yes; no; does not know);
- Possibility to benefit from paid sick leave in case of illness (yes; no; does not know);
- Possibility to benefit from maternity leave in case of birth of a child (yes, certainly; possibly; no; does not know; not applicable);
- Possibility to get arbitrarily dismissed without advance notice (yes, certainly; possibly; no; does not know);
- Possibility to receive, in case of dismissal, the benefits and compensation specified in the labour legislation (yes, certainly; possibly; no; does not know).

A question on the permanency of the job (permanent vs. temporary job) had already been included in the LFS questionnaire prior to 2003.

These questions were only addressed to employees. For secondary activities only the questions on the type of employment contract and on the possibility to benefit from paid sick leave were included.

In addition, a probing question referring to the most common types of informal activities in the Republic of Moldova was included among the lead survey questions on employment during the survey reference week and on the engagement in secondary activities. This was because persons could only be classified as being employed in the informal sector or in informal jobs, if they had been identified as employed persons in the first place. Unless such a probing question had been included in the survey questionnaire, there would have been a risk of informal activities not being reported by respondents as employment.

The analysis of the data obtained from the test survey and, later on, from the pilot survey made it possible to check the consistency and reliability of the results, and to evaluate the methods used. This provided the basis for determination of the operational criteria to be used for defining employment in the informal sector and informal employment. These criteria will be implemented in statistical practice as from 1 January 2004 for the measurement of employment in the informal economy as a regular part of the quarterly LFS programme of the DSS.

Accordingly, the following definitions were adopted:

Employment in the informal sector comprises all persons, irrespective of their status in employment, who during the survey reference week were employed in informal sector enterprises, either in their main activity or in a secondary activity. Informal sector enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises (i.e. enterprises lacking the status of a

legal person), which are not registered¹¹. Persons engaged in the production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household¹², as well as households employing paid domestic employees, are excluded.

Conversely, employment in the formal sector is defined as employment in (1) incorporated enterprises, organizations and institutions (i.e. economic units having the status of a legal person), or (2) unincorporated enterprises, which are registered. Employment in households is defined as including persons engaged in the production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household, if they worked for 20 or more hours during the survey reference week in this activity, as well as paid domestic employees employed by households¹³.

Informal employment comprises all persons who during the survey reference week had any of the following types of job, either in their main activity or in a secondary activity:

- *Own account workers or employers working in informal sector enterprises;*
- *Members of informal producers' cooperatives;*
- *Contributing family workers, whether employed in formal sector or informal sector enterprises;*
- *Employees employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households, who had one or more of the following characteristics: their employer did not pay social contributions for them; they did not have the possibility to benefit from paid annual leave; they would not be given paid sick leave in the case of illness¹⁴;*
- *Persons engaged in the production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household, if they worked for 20 or more hours during the survey reference week in this activity¹⁵.*

Conversely, formal employment includes: own account workers or employers working in formal sector enterprises; members of formally established producers' cooperatives; and employees who benefit from employers' social contributions and paid annual leave and paid sick leave.

¹¹ The questions on the size of the establishment (number of persons engaged) and the type of work place will be used for verification and validation of the information, as well as for analytical purposes.

¹² Households, which produce agricultural goods wholly or partially for sale or barter to others, are included among informal or formal sector enterprises depending upon the legal organization and registration of the activity.

¹³ Persons, who worked for less than 20 hours in the production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household, are not considered by the LFS as being employed. Similarly, the LFS excludes persons, who render *unpaid* domestic or personal *services* to their own household, from the employed, in accordance with the international recommendations currently in force.

¹⁴ For employee jobs undertaken as secondary activities, the lack of benefiting from paid sick leave was the only criterion used during the pilot survey 2003.

¹⁵ Persons, who worked for less than 20 hours in the production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household, are not considered by the LFS as being employed. Households, which produce agricultural goods wholly or partially for sale or barter to others, are included among informal or formal sector enterprises depending upon the legal organization and registration of the activity. Persons engaged in the production of agricultural goods for sale or barter are classified as having formal or informal jobs on the same basis as other own-account workers.

As can be seen from the tables in the statistical annex to this report, during the second quarter of 2003 all employees holding formal jobs were employed in formal sector enterprises. There were no such employees employed as paid domestic workers by households. Nor were there any employees with formal jobs employed by informal sector enterprises. As a result, the number of persons employed in the informal economy was identical with the number of persons in informal employment.

3. Highlights of survey findings: Employment in the informal economy

This chapter presents the main results concerning employment in the informal economy (i.e. employment in the informal sector and informal employment) in the Republic of Moldova for the second quarter of 2003.

3.1 Jobs in the informal sector

In the second quarter of 2003, the enterprises of the informal sector had 266 thousand jobs, which constituted 18% of the total number of jobs in the country. Of them, 78% were in the main activity of employed persons and the remaining 22% in the secondary activity. 14,6% of the jobs undertaken by employed persons as their main activity were in the informal sector, and 86,8% of the jobs undertaken by employed persons as their secondary activity were in the informal sector. In other words, over 59 thousand persons had a secondary activity in the informal sector, the majority of them being concentrated in agriculture and working as own-account workers and unpaid family workers.

Jobs in the Republic of Moldova (2nd quarter 2003)

thousands

	Total	of which in:	
		Main activity	Secondary activity
Total jobs	1483	1415	68
of which in:			
Formal sector enterprises	1079	1070	9
Informal sector enterprises	266	207	59
Households ^{*)}	138	138	-

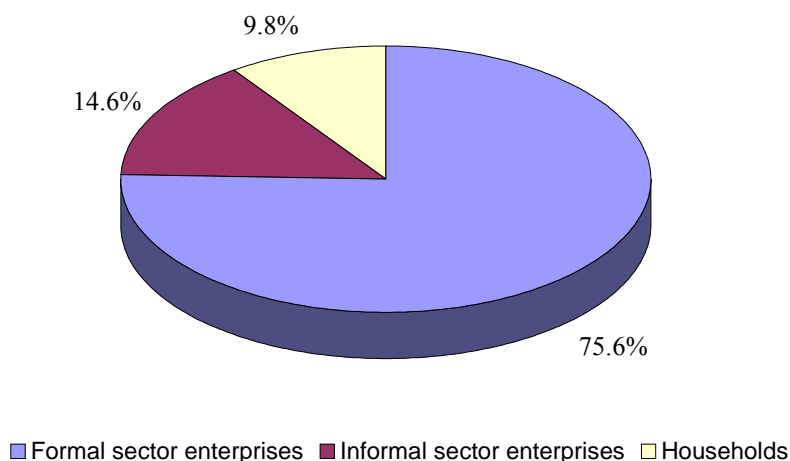
^{*)} Persons employed in the household production of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption (if working for 20 or more hours), and persons employed as paid domestic employees by private households.

Since the number of jobs undertaken as secondary activities is relatively small, the following analysis refers to the persons' main activities only.

3.2 Persons employed in the informal sector

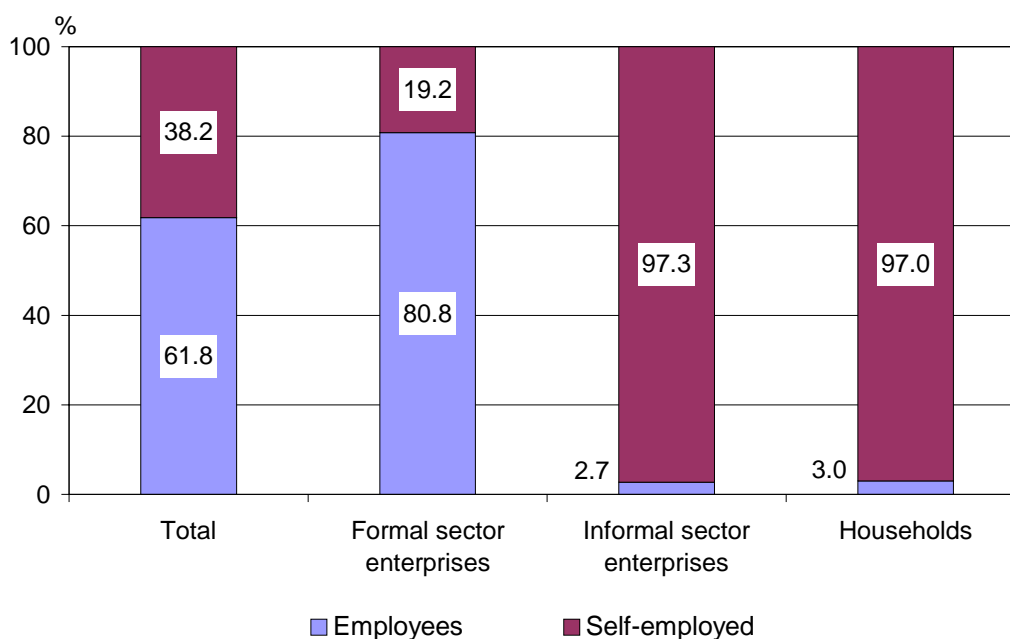
In the 2nd quarter of 2003, there were 1,4 million employed persons in the Republic of Moldova. 1,1 million or 75,6% of them were employed in formal sector enterprises in their main activity, 207 thousand or 14,6% in informal sector enterprises, and 138 thousand or 9,8% in households (most of them in the production of agricultural goods for own consumption by the household) (see Table 1 of the annex).

Figure 1. Employed persons by type of production units



The formal sector is a wage employment sector. 80,9% of the persons employed in the formal sector were employees. By contrast, the informal sector is a self-employment sector composed of 89,4% own account workers, employers, or members of producers cooperatives and 7,9% unpaid family workers, but only 2,7% employees.

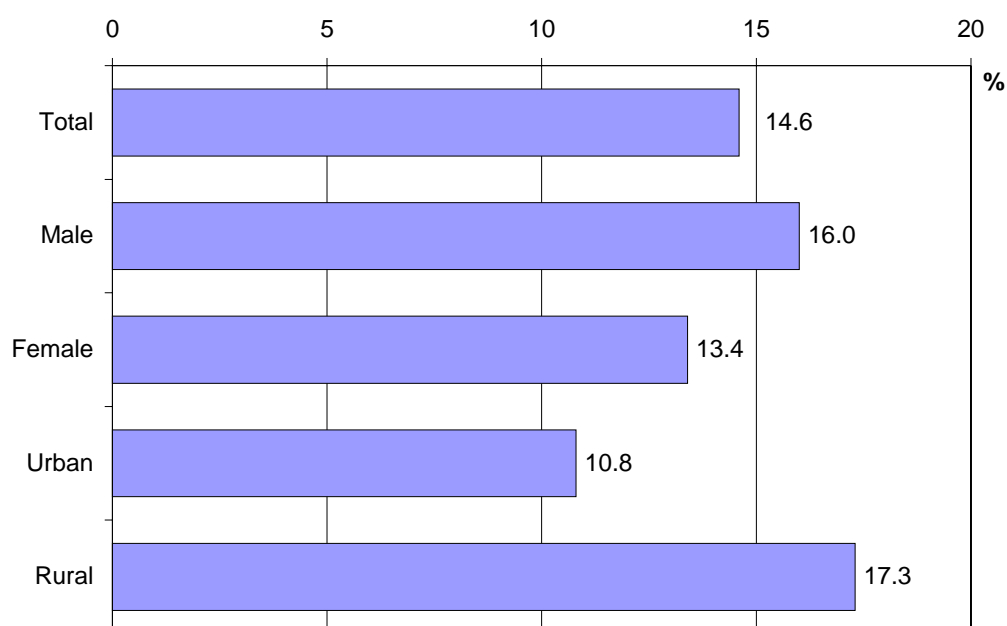
Figure 2. Employed persons by type of production units and status in employment



Men (16,0%) were more likely to work in the informal sector than women (13,4%). Men represented 53% of the persons employed in the informal sector, but only 48% of the total employed population. Men working in the informal sector were more likely than women to be own-account workers, employers, members of producers' cooperatives (92,3%) or employees (3,5%), while women working in the informal sector were more likely than men to be unpaid family workers (12,2%).

58,6% of the total employed population lived in rural areas and 41,4% in urban areas. The share of employment in the informal sector was higher in rural areas (17,3%) than in urban areas (10,8%). Accordingly, 69,4% of the persons employed in the informal sector lived in rural areas and 30,6% in urban areas. Similarly, 88,0% of the persons employed in households lived in rural areas.

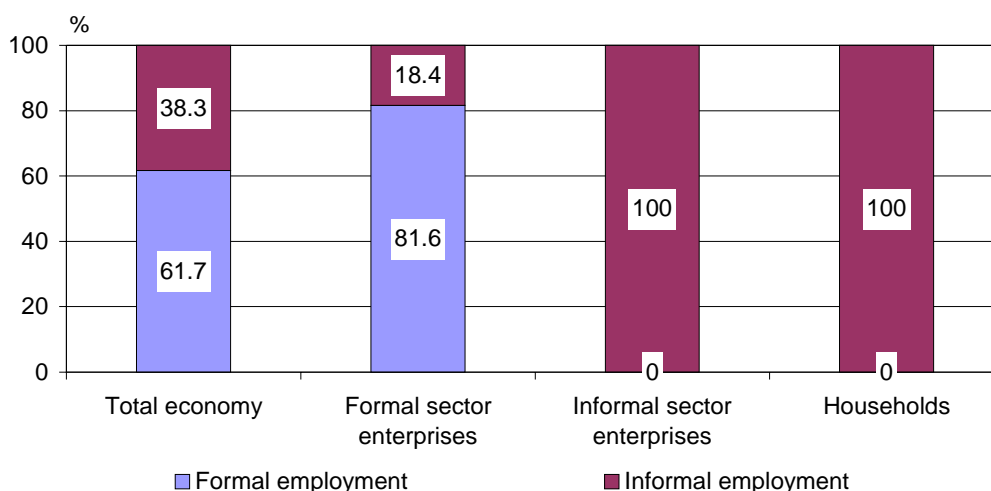
Figure 3. The share of informal sector enterprises in total economy by sex and areas



3.3 Informal employment

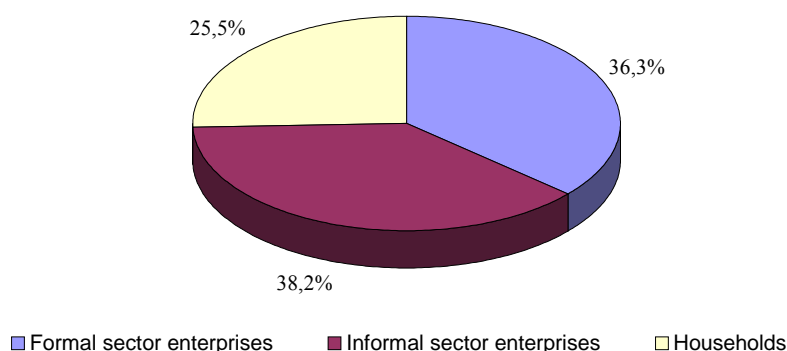
The employed population in the Republic of Moldova was composed as follows: 12,7% were own-account workers, employers or members of producers' cooperatives in formal employment, 22,5% were own-account workers, employers or members of producers' cooperatives in informal employment, 3,0% were unpaid family workers (considered as being in informal employment), 49,0% were employees with formal jobs, and 12,8% were employees with informal jobs. Thus, 873 thousand or 61,7% of the total employed population were in formal employment and 542 thousand or 38,3% in informal employment. Informal employment was not limited to informal sector enterprises or households. 18,4% of the persons employed in the formal sector, and 26,4% of the persons employed in the non-public formal sector, had informal jobs. Among the employees of the non-public formal sector, 31,5% were in informal employment.

Figure 4. Employed population by type of production units and nature of the job



36,2% of the persons in informal employment were employed in the non-public formal sector, less than 1% in the public sector, 38,2% in the informal sector and 25,5% in households (most of them as producers of agricultural goods for own consumption by the household). In urban areas, more persons in informal employment worked in non-public formal sector enterprises than in rural areas, and less in households.

Figure 5. Employed persons with informal jobs by type of production units



46,8% of the employees with formal jobs worked in public sector enterprises and 53,2% in non-public formal sector enterprises. By contrast, 94,1% of the employees with informal jobs worked in non-public formal sector enterprises, 3,1% in informal sector enterprises, 2,3% as paid domestic workers employed by households, and 0,5% in public sector enterprises.

47,4% of the persons in formal employment lived in urban areas and 52,6% in rural areas. However, only 31,7% of the persons in informal employment lived in urban areas, while 68,3% lived in rural areas. In particular, self-employed persons (including unpaid family workers, and producers of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their household) were largely concentrated in rural areas.

There are large differences between urban and rural areas regarding the distribution of informal employment by type of production units. In urban areas, the role of formal sector enterprises as a provider of informal employment is more important than in rural areas, while in rural areas the production of agricultural goods for own consumption by households represents an important share of informal employment.

Slightly more women (284 thousand, or 38,9%) than men (259 thousand, or 37,7%) were in informal employment. Among the persons employed in the non-public formal sector, 24,0% of men and 28,9% of women were in informal employment.

The share of informal employment in total employment was higher in rural areas (44,6%) than in urban areas (29,3%). This is because, as compared with urban areas, in rural areas there was more employment in the informal sector and, even more importantly, in the production of agricultural goods by households for own consumption.

As a result, the employment structures differ fundamentally among urban and rural areas. In urban (rural) areas, 5,4% (17,8%) of the total employed population were own-account workers, employers or members of producers' cooperatives in formal employment, 12,1% (29,9%) own-account workers, employers or members of producers' cooperatives in informal employment, 0,8% (4,6%) unpaid family workers, 65,3% (37,5%) employees with formal jobs, and 16,4% (10,2%) employees with informal jobs. In rural areas, 99,1% of the persons employed in households were producers of agricultural goods for own consumption by their households, while in urban areas 19,0% of the persons employed in households were paid domestic employees.

Employment in the informal sector in rural areas was characterized by a higher percentage of unpaid family workers, and a lower percentage of employees, than in urban areas. By contrast, employment in the formal sector in rural areas was characterized by higher percentages of employers, own account workers and members of producers' cooperatives, and of unpaid family workers, and by a lower percentage of employees (especially those with a formal job) than in urban areas.

For more details see *Table 1 of the annex*.

3.4 Branch of economic activity

The highest shares of informal employment were in construction (58,2%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (57,3%) and trade, hotels and restaurants (50,3%). 68,6% of the persons in informal employment were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 16,0% in trade, hotels and restaurants and 5,3% in construction. In the informal sector, the shares of agriculture, forestry and fishing and construction were higher than in informal employment in the formal sector, while the share of trade, hotels and restaurants was lower. Construction, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and trade, hotels and restaurants also had the highest shares of employment in the informal sector (39,5%, 22,4% and 14,8% respectively). The lowest share of informal employment was in public administration, education, health and social work (0,9%). Persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing were more likely to have an informal job, or a job in the informal sector, if they lived in urban rather than rural areas.

Men were more often than women engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing in general, and in formal employment in these activities in particular. However, women were found more often in informal employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, especially in the informal sector. Indeed, these activities represented almost 80% of female activities in the informal sector. Both in the informal sector and in informal employment there were more women than men engaged in trade, hotels and restaurants. Construction and transport were male-dominated activities, especially when undertaken as informal employment, whether in formal sector or informal sector enterprises.

More than 90% of informal employment (including employment in the informal sector) in rural areas was in agriculture, forestry and fishing. For urban areas, the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in total informal employment (employment in the informal sector) decreased to 18,7% (22,6%).

For more details see *Table 2 of the annex*.

3.5 Occupation

Half of the persons with informal jobs (49,5%; men – 41,5%, women – 56,8%) were skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, 22,4% (men – 24,5%, women – 20,5%) were unskilled workers, and 12,5% (men – 7,0%, women – 17,4%) were workers in services, communal household and communal services, trade and related activities. Other groups of occupations represented only small shares of informal employment, varying between 0,5 and 6,1%.

Similarly, among the persons employed in the informal sector skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing had the highest share (50,3%; men – 42,6%, women – 58,9%), followed by unskilled workers (27,3%; men – 26,2%, women – 28,7%). Other groups of occupations had only shares below 10%.

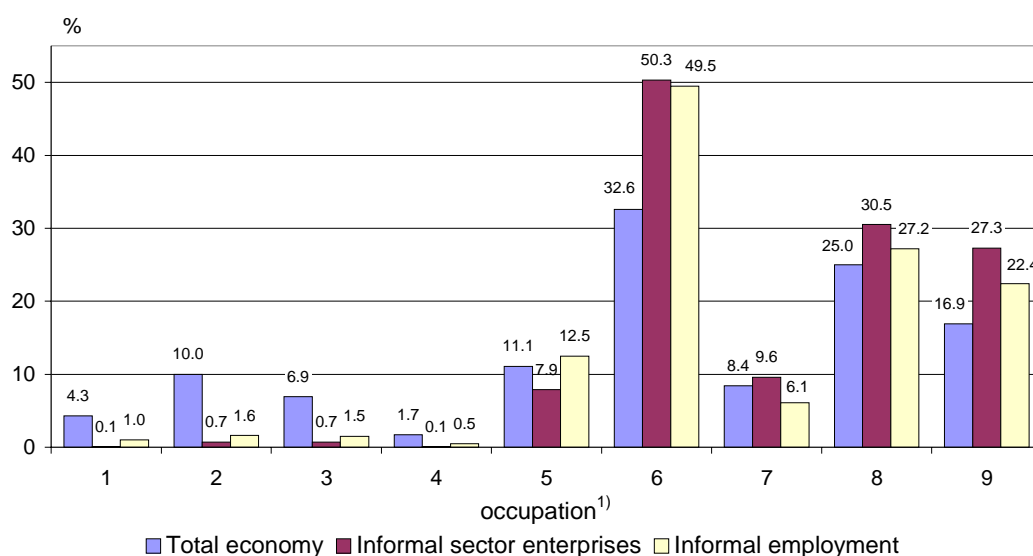
Among the persons employed in informal jobs in the formal sector, 32,3% (men – 22,9%, women – 41,0%) were skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. 24,7% (men – 11,1%, women – 37,2%) were workers in services, communal household and communal services, trade and related activities, and 15,3% (men – 20,7%, women – 10,4%) were unskilled workers.

By contrast, specialists with high or medium levels of qualification made up one fourth (25,5%; men – 17,2%, women – 33,5%) of formal employment. The share of these groups in formal employment was eight times higher than their share in informal employment (3,1%).

The occupational structure of employment in rural areas was largely dominated by skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, followed by unskilled workers. This applied, in particular, to both informal employment and employment in the informal sector. The occupational structure of employment in urban areas was however more diversified, especially as far as formal employment and employment in the informal sector were concerned.

Formal employment was predominant in the majority of occupational groups, the exceptions being the group of skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing and the group of unskilled workers. More than half of the workers in these two occupational groups (58,2% and 50,8%, respectively) had informal jobs. In urban areas, 84,7% of the skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing had informal jobs, but only 39,7% of the unskilled workers. In addition, 50,5% of the workers in services, communal household and communal services, trade and related activities in urban areas had informal jobs.

Figure 6. Employed persons in the informal sector enterprises and in the informal jobs by occupations



¹⁾ **Occupations: According to the Classification of Occupations of the Republic of Moldova**

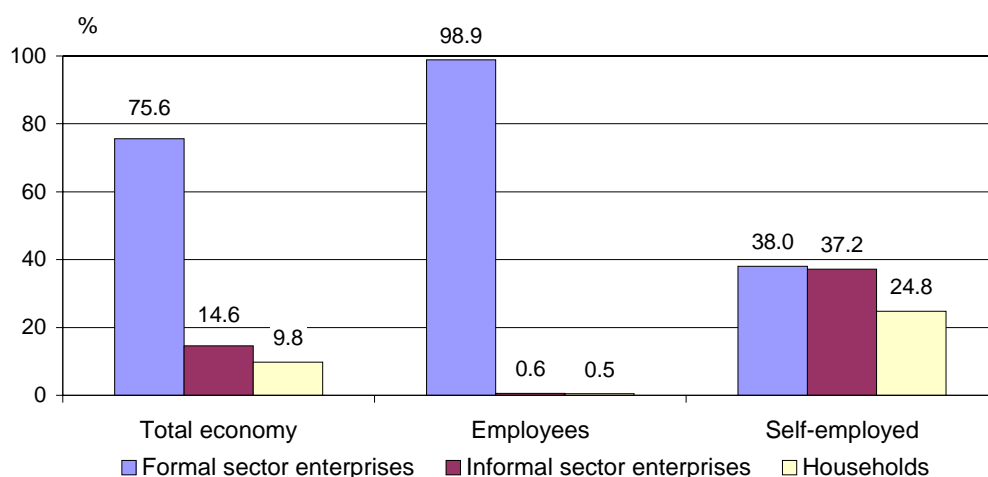
- 1 Members of legislative, executive senior officials of public administration, managers of economic, social and political units
- 2 Experts with intellectual and scientific occupations
- 3 Technicians, foremen and assimilated
- 4 Administrative clerks
- 5 Workers in services and trade and assimilated
- 6 Farmers and workers skilled in agriculture, silviculture and pisciculture
- 7 Artisans and skilled workers in handcraft, machinery and equipment regulation and maintenance
- 8 Other occupation categories
- 9 Of which: unskilled workers

For more details see *Table 3 of the annex*.

3.6 Status in employment

61,8% (urban areas – 81,7%; rural areas – 47,7%) of the total employed persons were employees, of whom virtually all (98,9%) were employed in formal sector enterprises. Less than 1% of the total employed persons were employers, who were again mostly employed in formal sector enterprises (97,8%). 34,5% (urban areas – 16,3%; rural areas – 47,4%) of the total employed persons were own-account workers, of whom 34,8% were employed in formal sector enterprises, 37,8% in informal sector enterprises, and 27,4% as producers of agricultural goods exclusively for own consumption by their households. 3,0% of the total employed persons were unpaid family workers, of whom 61,5% were employed in formal sector enterprises and 38,5% in informal sector enterprises. In urban areas, however, the percentages of own-account workers and of unpaid family workers, who worked in the informal sector, reached 60,6% and 50,3%, respectively. The majority of employers were men, and the majority of unpaid family workers were women.

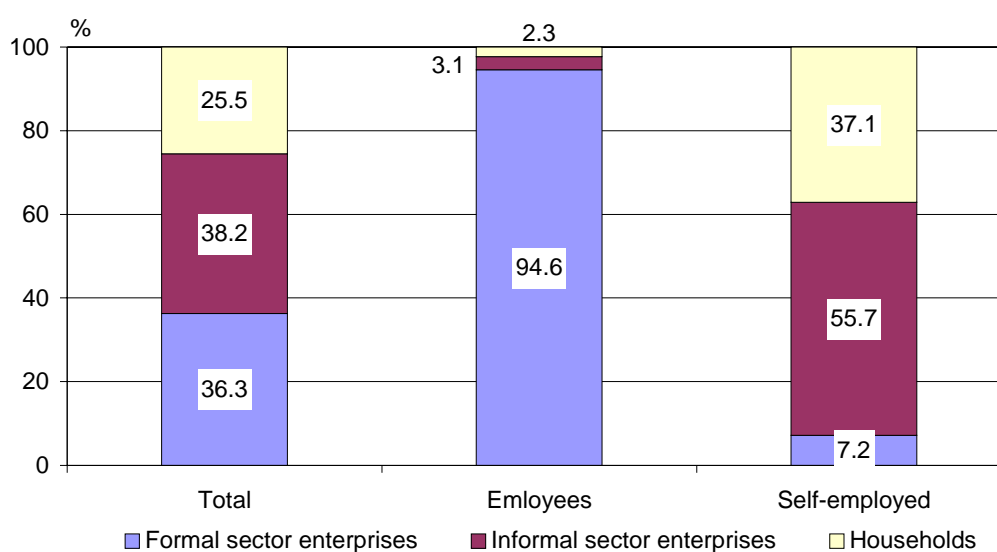
Figure 7. Employed population by status in employment and by type of production units



20,7% of the employees had informal jobs, but only 2,2% of the employers. By contrast, 65,2% of the own-account workers had informal jobs and, by definition, all unpaid family workers. While the number of own-account workers in urban areas was much smaller (95 thousand) than the number of own-account workers in rural areas (393 thousand), own-account workers in urban areas were more likely to have an informal job.

Formal employment consisted mainly of wage employment (79,5%). The percentage of wage employment in formal employment was higher in urban areas (92,4%) than in rural areas (67,8%). By contrast, informal employment consisted mainly of self-employment including unpaid family workers (66,6%). In urban areas, self-employment accounted for 44,0% of total informal employment, and in rural areas for as much as 77,1%. More than half (55,7%) of the informal self-employment jobs were undertaken in informal sector enterprises, and 37,1% in households as producers of agricultural goods for own consumption. The vast majority (94,6%) of informal wage employment jobs were found in enterprises of the formal sector.

Figure 8. Employed persons with informal jobs by status in employment and by type of production units



Irrespective of whether the nature of the job was formal or informal, employment in formal sector enterprises was mainly wage employment, especially in urban areas. By contrast, 97,3% of employment in informal sector enterprises was self-employment, composed of 89,3% own-account workers, 7,9% unpaid family workers and 0,1% employers.

For more details *see Table 4 of the annex.*

3.7 Form of ownership of the enterprise

72,4% of the total employed persons, and 100% of the persons working in the informal sector, were employed in private enterprises. 47,5% of the persons employed in private enterprises were in formal employment and 52,5% were in informal employment, including 20,2% who were employed in informal sector enterprises. Virtually all informal employment was undertaken in private enterprises. Conversely, almost all persons employed in enterprises having forms of ownership other than private were in formal employment.

For more details *see Table 5 of the annex.*

3.8 Size of the establishment

41,5% of the total employed persons were employed in establishments with less than five persons engaged. Employment in rural areas was more concentrated in such small establishments (53,5%) than employment in urban areas (24,5%).

As many as 96,5% of the persons employed in the informal sector were employed in establishments with less than five persons engaged, but only 23,5% of those employed in the formal sector. Among the persons employed in formal sector enterprises, those holding informal jobs were more likely to work in smaller establishments than those holding formal jobs, who were more likely to work in larger establishments. This applied to women and to persons living in urban areas, in particular.

On the whole, 22,2% of the persons in formal employment, and 72,6% of the persons in informal employment, worked in establishments with less than five persons engaged.

67,0% of the persons employed in such small establishments were in informal employment. The share of persons in informal employment decreases as the establishment size increases. At the same time, the composition of informal employment changes. Among the persons in informal employment in establishments with less than five persons engaged, 50,7% were employed in informal sector enterprises, 34,7% in households (mainly as producers of agricultural goods for own consumption by the household), and only 14,6% in formal sector enterprises. By contrast, informal employment in establishments with ten or more persons engaged occurred almost exclusively in the formal sector.

For more details *see Table 6 of the annex.*

3.9 Legal organization of the enterprise

55,0% of the total employed persons were working in enterprises, organizations or institutions, which were legal persons (i.e. incorporated enterprises), 20,4% were working in unincorporated enterprises (i.e. individual agricultural enterprises, other individual enterprises or unincorporated partnerships), and 24,2% in individual work activities. In urban areas a higher percentage of employed persons (72,5%) were working in incorporated enterprises than in rural areas (42,7%). Conversely, in rural areas higher percentages of employed persons were working in unincorporated enterprises (26,5%) or individual work activities (30,6%) than in urban areas (11,9% or 15,1%, respectively).

However, 76,8% of the persons in formal employment, but only 20,0% of the persons in informal employment, worked in incorporated enterprises. The majority (60,1%) of the persons in informal employment was engaged in individual work activities.

90,7% of the persons employed in the informal sector were engaged in individual work activities, while 54,9% of the persons holding informal jobs in the formal sector were employed by incorporated enterprises, 42,8% in unincorporated enterprises, and 2,1% in individual work activities. Men holding informal jobs in the formal sector were more likely than women to be employed by incorporated enterprises, while women holding informal jobs in the formal sector were more likely than men to be employed in unincorporated enterprises.

By definition, all employment in incorporated enterprises is formal sector employment. In addition, more than 90% of employment in unincorporated enterprises was formal sector employment. By contrast, more than half of the employment in individual work activities was undertaken in production units, which are part of the informal sector, and two fifths in households (mostly for the production of agricultural goods for own consumption by the household).

The percentage of persons, who are in informal employment, increases as the level of legal organization of the enterprises decreases: 13,9% of the persons working in incorporated enterprises, 25,3% of the persons working in individual agricultural enterprises, 62,8% of the persons working in other individual enterprises or in unincorporated partnerships, and 95,1% of the persons engaged in individual work activities were in informal employment.

For more details *see Table 7 of the annex.*

3.10 Kind of work place

The places of work of employed persons differ according to the formal vs. informal nature of the jobs. 74,7% of the persons in formal employment worked in enterprises, plants, factories, offices, shops, workshops, etc. separate from the person's home, and 22,4% in farms or on agricultural land. By contrast, only 22,6% of the persons in informal employment worked in fixed places outside their home, while 59,4% worked in farms or on agricultural land, 7,5% in a market or street stall, and 4,7% without fixed location.

Persons employed in the informal sector were more likely than persons employed in the formal sector to work in a farm or on agricultural land (68,6% vs. 22,6%), without fixed location (11,2% vs. 0,5%), in a market or street stall (9,3% vs. 3,3%), or in their own home (5,2% vs. 0,4%). However, 10,9% of the persons holding informal jobs in formal sector enterprises reported a market or street stall as their place of work. Persons employed in households worked on agricultural land, if they were engaged in the production of agricultural goods for own consumption by their household, or in their employer's home, if they were employed as paid domestic employees.

Women in informal employment, or in the informal sector, were more likely than men in informal employment, or in the informal sector, to work in farms or on agricultural land and in market or street stalls. However, they were less likely than men to have any of the other kinds of work places. In particular, women holding informal jobs in formal sector enterprises were less likely than their male counterparts to work in fixed places outside their home and more likely to work in market or street stalls, while men employed in the informal sector were more likely than their female counterparts to work without fixed location.

There are considerable differences between urban and rural areas regarding the kinds of work places of employed persons. In urban areas, 77,6% of the total employed persons, and 94,0% of the persons in formal employment, were working in enterprises, plants, factories, offices, shops, workshops, etc. separate from their home. By contrast, in rural areas 58,1% of the total employed persons, and 78,8% of the persons in informal employment, were working in farms or on agricultural land. Nevertheless, there were important proportions of persons in informal employment in urban areas, which were working in market or street stalls (20,2%), in farms or on agricultural land (17,8%), or without fixed location (11,8%). There was also an important proportion of persons in formal employment in rural areas, which was working in enterprises, plants, factories, offices, shops, workshops, etc. separate from their home (57,3%).

In urban areas 29,6% of the persons employed in the informal sector worked without fixed location, 23,8% in a market or street stall, 21,7% in a farm or on agricultural land, and 11,5% in their own home. In rural areas, however, as many as 89,2% of the persons employed in the informal sector worked in a farm or on agricultural land. For persons employed in the formal sector, too, farms or agricultural land as work places played a more important role in rural areas than in urban areas. By contrast, persons employed in the formal sector in urban areas were more likely than persons employed in the formal sector in rural areas to work in enterprises, plants, factories, offices, shops, workshops, etc. separate from their home or in market or street stalls. In particular, in urban areas 94,0% of the persons holding formal jobs in formal sector enterprises were working in fixed places outside their home, and 21,3% of the persons holding informal jobs in formal sector enterprises were working in market or street stalls.

Most of the jobs undertaken in the person's own home or without fixed location were informal jobs, especially when these jobs were carried out by women or in rural areas. Most of these jobs took place in informal sector enterprises. Similarly, most of the jobs undertaken in market or street stalls, or in farms or on agricultural land, were informal jobs, especially when they were undertaken by women or in urban areas. Such jobs were spread across formal and informal sector enterprises (as well as households in the case of jobs undertaken in farms or on agricultural land). Jobs undertaken at construction sites, or in the client's or employer's house, were also mostly of an informal nature, especially when undertaken by men or in rural areas (construction sites)/urban areas (clients' or employer's house). Again, such jobs were spread across formal and informal sector enterprises (as well as households in the case of jobs undertaken in the employer's house).

By contrast, most of the jobs undertaken in enterprises, plants, factories, offices, shops, workshops, etc. separate from the person's home were formal jobs, especially when they were carried out by women or in urban areas. Virtually all of these jobs were found in formal sector enterprises.

For more details see *Table 8 of the annex*.

3.11 Hours of work

Among the persons in formal employment, 61,4% reported that they usually worked 40 hours per week, 13,2% reported that they usually worked more than 40 hours per week, and 10,0% said that they usually worked less than 40 hours per week. 15,3% were unable to indicate their number of usual weekly hours of work. For persons in informal employment, the proportions of those usually working less than 40 hours per week (10,8%) or more than 40 hours per week (13,6%) were nearly the same as for persons in formal employment. However, in the case of persons in informal employment the share of those usually working 40 hours per week was much smaller (29,9%), while the share of those unable to report the number of usual weekly hours of work was much higher (45,7%).

The remarkably high proportion of persons in informal employment, who could not indicate any usual weekly hours of work, suggests that working time patterns in the informal economy are considerably less regular than in the formal economy. 21,4% of the persons holding informal jobs in formal sector enterprises, and 31,3% of the persons employed as paid domestic workers by households, were not able to report their usual weekly hours of work. In the case of persons employed in informal sector enterprises, or as producers of agricultural goods for own consumption by their household, this proportion increased to 58,3% and 62,6%, respectively.

If they were able to indicate their usual weekly hours of work, persons with informal jobs in formal sector enterprises, as well as persons employed as paid domestic workers by households, tended to report longer usual hours of work than persons in formal employment. By contrast, persons working in informal sector enterprises, as well as persons engaged in the production of agricultural goods for own consumption by their household, tended to report shorter usual hours of work.

When asked to report the number of hours, which they had actually worked during the survey reference week, 55,8% of the persons in formal employment, but only 28,0% of the persons in informal employment, replied that they had worked 40 hours. 20,6% of the persons in formal employment, and 24,4% of the persons in informal employment, reported that they had worked more than 40 hours. However, only 21,3% of the persons in formal employment, but as many as 47,6% of the persons in informal employment, said that they had worked less than 40 hours during the reference week. These findings suggest that, on average, persons with informal jobs worked fewer hours than did persons with formal jobs.

There were, however, substantial differences between the different types of informal employment. The pattern of the hours actually worked by persons employed in informal jobs in formal sector enterprises was rather similar to that of persons employed in formal jobs, except that the former were less likely than the latter to have worked 40 hours during the reference week (41,3% vs. 55,8%), and much more likely to have worked more than 40 hours (37,1% vs. 20,6%). By contrast, persons employed in the informal sector tended to work fewer hours: 56,6% reported that they had worked less than 40 hours during the reference week, 21,7% reported that they had worked 40 hours, and 21,6% stated that they

had worked more than 40 hours. Persons engaged in the production of agricultural goods for own consumption by their household worked even fewer hours during the reference week: 72,8% less than 40 hours (33,6% less than 30 hours), 18,6% 40 hours, and only 8,4% more than 40 hours. Persons employed as paid domestic employees by households, however, reported by far the highest number of hours actually worked during the reference week: 42,5% between 41 and 49 hours, and 27,6% 50 or more hours.

For more details see *Tables 9 and 10 of the annex*.

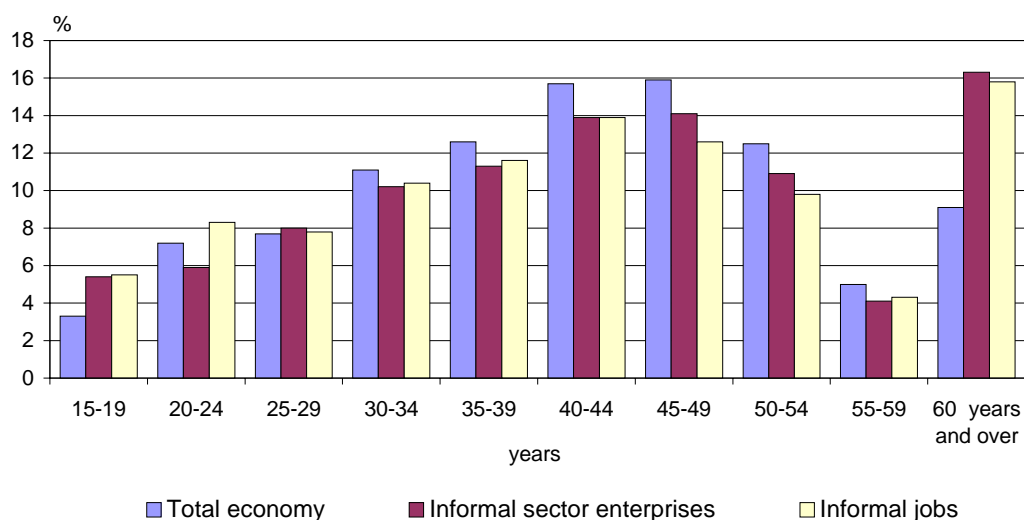
3.12 Age

The shares of young persons (15-29 years) and of elderly persons (50 years and over) were higher among persons in informal employment (21,6% and 29,9%, respectively) than among persons in formal employment (16,0% and 24,7%, respectively). Conversely, the share of middle-aged persons (30-49 years) was 48,5% for informal employment and 59,4% for formal employment. These findings applied to both sexes as well as to rural areas. In urban areas, however, the share of elderly persons in informal employment was lower than their share in formal employment.

The analysis of formal and informal employment by detailed age groups reveals that it was only at the two ends of the age structure (15-19 years and 60 years and over) that persons in informal employment represented the majority of employed persons (64,3% and 66,1%, respectively). For all other age groups formal jobs were the predominant form of employment.

The structure of persons employed in the informal sector by age groups shows that the share in informal sector employment of persons of age 50 years and over was 31,3%, and thus higher than the share in total employment of persons of this age group (26,7%). By contrast, the share in informal sector employment of persons of age 30-49 years was 49,5%, which was lower than the share in total employment of persons of this age group (55,3%). The share in informal sector employment of young persons (15-29 years) was about the same as their share in total employment (19,3% vs. 18,2%). These results were more marked for women than for men. In urban areas, the share of young persons in informal sector employment was higher than their share in total employment, and the share of elderly persons was lower. The average age of persons employed in the informal sector was 43 years; it did not differ from the average age of the total employed persons.

Figure 9. Employed persons in the informal sector enterprises and in the informal jobs by age groups



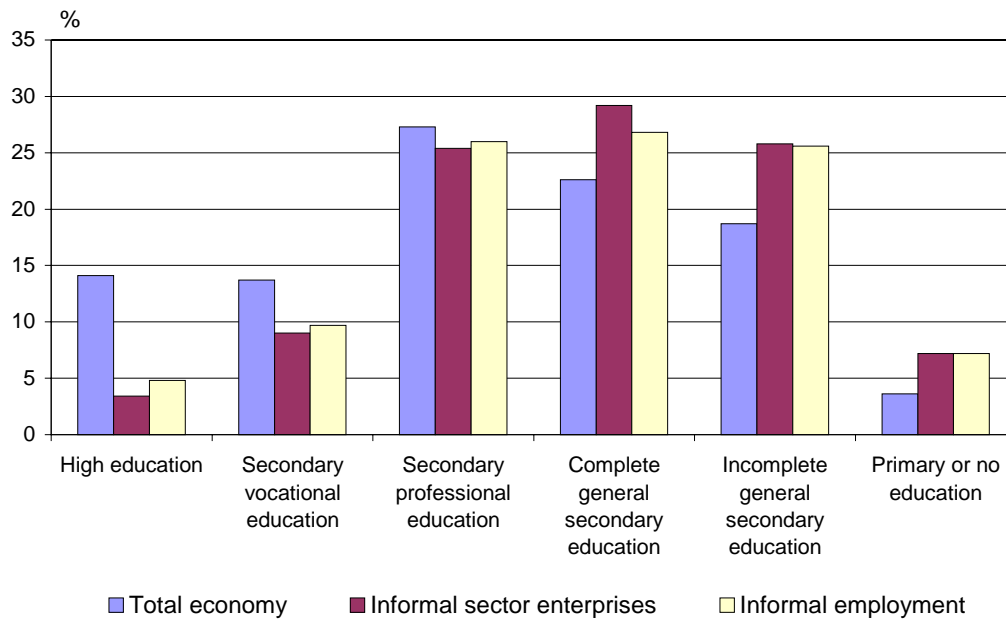
For more details see *Table 11 of the annex*.

3.13 Level of education

Persons with informal jobs in the formal sector tend to have a lower level of education than persons with formal jobs, and persons employed in the informal sector tend to have an even lower level of education than persons with informal jobs in the formal sector. This tendency can be observed for both sexes, as well as for urban and rural areas. It is, however, stronger for women than for men, and stronger for urban than for rural areas.

Among the persons with formal jobs, 19,9% had higher education, 16,3% secondary vocational education, 28,1% secondary professional education, 19,9% complete general secondary education, 14,5% incomplete general secondary education, and 1,3% primary or no education. Among the persons with informal jobs, however, only 4,8% had higher education, 9,7% secondary vocational education, and 26,0% secondary professional education, but 26,8% had complete general secondary education, 25,6% incomplete general secondary education, and 7,2% primary or no education.

Figure 10. Employed persons in the informal sector enterprises and in the informal jobs by level of education



36,2% of the persons employed in formal jobs in the formal sector, but only 12,4% of the persons employed in the informal sector, had higher education or secondary vocational education. By contrast, 33,0% of the persons employed in the informal sector, but only 15,8% of the persons employed in formal jobs in the formal sector, had incomplete general secondary, primary or no education.

Irrespective of the type of production unit and type of job, in which they are employed, men tend to have higher shares than women of persons with secondary professional education, and persons in urban areas tend to have higher levels of education than persons in rural areas.

87,0% of the persons with higher education, 73,0% of the persons with secondary vocational education, 63,5% of the persons with secondary professional education, and 54,5% of the persons with complete general secondary education had formal jobs. By contrast, 52,3% of the persons with incomplete general secondary education, and 77,2% of

the persons with primary education or without education, had informal jobs. 42,4% of the persons with primary education or without education were employed in households, 29,7% in informal sector enterprises, 22,8% in formal jobs in formal sector enterprises, and 5,1% in informal jobs in formal sector enterprises.

Only 3,5% of the persons with higher education, and 9,6% of the persons with secondary vocational education, were employed in the informal sector. However, as many as 20,1% of the persons with incomplete general secondary education, and 29,7% of the persons with primary education or without education, were employed in the informal sector.

For more details see *Table 12 of the annex*.

3.14 Search for another job or for more hours of work

Only 0,7% of the persons employed in formal employment looked for another job or wanted to work more hours in their current job, while 5,0% of those employed in informal employment looked for another job or wanted to work more hours in their current job. The percentage of persons looking for another job or wanting to work more hours in their current job was highest among those employed in the informal sector (7,5%). Men twice more often looked for another job or wanted to work more hours in their current job than women. Among men working in the informal sector, the share of those looking for another job or wanting to work more hours in their current job reached 9,1%.

For persons in formal employment, by far the main reason for looking for another job or wanting to work more hours in their current job was the desire to have a higher income. For persons in informal employment, however, lack of job security or stability also was an important reason for looking for another job.

For more details see *Table 13 of the annex*.

3.15 Employment conditions of employees

Job permanency: Virtually all (98,9%) of the employees in formal employment had jobs of an unlimited duration, while a sizable proportion (20,3%) of the employees in informal employment had only temporary jobs. The highest shares of employees with temporary jobs were found among employees with informal jobs in the public sector (100%), employees employed as paid domestic workers by households (69,6%), and employees working in the informal sector (60,7%). 82,7% of the employees with jobs of an unlimited duration were in formal employment, while 82,6% of the employees with temporary jobs were in informal employment.

Employment contract: 98,0% of the employees with formal jobs, but only 62,2% of the employees with informal jobs, were employed on the basis of a written contract or agreement. Oral contracts or agreements were more common for informal jobs in the private formal sector (34,7%) than for informal jobs in the public sector (24,3%). They were most widespread for employees employed as paid domestic workers by households (93,7%) and for employees working in the informal sector (92,3%). 85,8% of the employees with a written contract or agreement of employment were in formal employment; however, 83,2% of the employees with an oral contract or agreement were in informal employment.

Employers' social contributions: As a result of the definition of formal jobs of employees, which was used for the survey, for 100% of the employees in formal jobs the employer paid social contributions for the employee (or the employee did not know if this was the case). However, social contributions were also paid by the employers of all employees with informal jobs in the public sector, and by the employers of 76,9% of the employees with informal jobs in the private sector. By contrast, for 81,8% of the employees employed in the informal sector, and for 100% of the employees employed as paid domestic workers

by households, the employers paid no social contributions for the employee. 84,0% of the employees, for whom their employer paid social contributions, were in formal employment¹⁶, while by definition all employees, for whom the employer did not pay social contributions, were considered to be in informal employment.

Paid annual leave: As a result of the definition of formal jobs of employees, which was used for the survey, all employees holding formal jobs were entitled to paid annual leave (or did not know if this was the case). By contrast, only 11,2% of the employees holding informal jobs in the formal sector, 4,3% of the employees working in the informal sector, and none of the employees employed as paid domestic workers by households were entitled to paid annual leave. 97,3% of the employees, who were entitled to paid annual leave¹⁷, were in formal employment. By definition all employees, who were not entitled to paid annual leave, were in informal employment.

Paid sick leave: As a result of the definition of formal jobs of employees, which was used for the survey, all employees in formal employment would be allowed to take paid sick leave in case of illness (or did not know if they would be allowed to do so). Nevertheless, 75,7% of the employees with informal jobs in the public sector, and 23,4% of the employees with informal jobs in the private formal sector, would also be given paid sick leave. Employees working in the informal sector or as paid domestic workers were unprotected in case of illness, as none of them would have the chance to benefit from paid sick leave. 94,5% of the employees, who would be allowed to take paid sick leave in case of illness, were in formal employment¹⁸; however, by definition all employees, who would not be allowed to take paid sick leave, were considered to be in informal employment.

Maternity leave: 83,6% of the employees, to whom this question applied (i.e. women of childbearing age), reported that if they liked to have a baby, they would certainly or possibly be given the opportunity to take maternity leave. Such was the case of 97,4% of the employees with formal jobs (of 100% of those employed in the public sector and of 94,7% of those employed in formal jobs in the private sector), but only of 35,4% of the employees with informal jobs. 64,6% of the employees with informal jobs, to whom the question applied, believed that they would not be given maternity leave. All of the employees employed in the informal sector, and 92,2% of the employees employed as paid domestic workers by households, reported that they would not be given maternity leave. 91,5% of the employees who would certainly be given the opportunity to take maternity leave, and 71,1% of the employees who would possibly be given this opportunity, had formal jobs, while 87,7% of the employees, who would not be given the opportunity to take maternity leave, had informal jobs.

Protection against dismissal: The majority (85,8%) of the employees with formal jobs believed that they could not be arbitrarily dismissed without advance notice. Employees holding formal jobs in the public sector had a stronger feeling of being protected against such dismissal (99,9%) than employees holding formal jobs in the private formal sector (73,4%). By contrast, only 30,8% of the employees with informal jobs thought that they could not be arbitrarily dismissed without advance notice. Again, employees holding informal jobs in the public sector had a stronger feeling of being protected against such dismissal (52,6%) than employees holding informal jobs in the private formal sector

¹⁶ Note that the others were classified as having informal jobs on the basis of one or both of the other two criteria of the definition.

¹⁷ See footnote 16.

¹⁸ See footnote 16.

(32,1%). However, all of the employees employed in the informal sector, and 82,8% of the domestic employees employed by households, reported that they could certainly or possibly be arbitrarily dismissed without advance notice. Only 17,2% of the domestic employees, and none of the informal sector employees, excluded such a possibility. 91,4% of the employees, who believed that they could not be arbitrarily dismissed without advance notice, had formal jobs. However, 78,6% of the employees, who were convinced that they could certainly be dismissed in this way, had informal jobs.

Compensation in case of dismissal: Most (86,9%) of the employees holding formal jobs felt that if they were to be dismissed, they would certainly or possibly receive the benefits and compensation which the labour legislation specified for this case. Employees with formal jobs in the public sector were more confident of receiving such benefits and compensation (99,9%) than employees holding formal jobs in the private formal sector (75,3%). By contrast, only 15,1% of the employees with informal jobs thought that they would receive them. The percentage was highest for employees with informal jobs in the public sector (52,6%), and lowest for employees in the informal sector (3,3%) and domestic employees (0%). 98,0% of the employees who reported that they would certainly receive the benefits and compensation which the labour legislation specified for dismissal, and 78,3% of the employees who reported that they would possibly receive these benefits and compensation, were in formal employment. By contrast, 75,5% of the employees, who believed that they would not receive these benefits and compensation, had informal jobs.

For more details see *Table 14 of the annex*.

3.16 Exclusion of agriculture, forestry and fishing

Data on employment in the informal economy, which exclude agriculture, forestry and fishing, are better suited for international comparisons because many countries exclude these activities from their definition of the informal sector. If agriculture, forestry and fishing are excluded (*see Table 15 of the annex*), then:

- The number of persons in informal employment decreases from 542 to 171 thousand.
- The share of informal employment decreases from 38,3% of total employment to 22,3% of total non-agricultural employment. At the same time, the share of employees with formal jobs increases from 49,0% to 73,4% of total employment.
- For men, the percentage of those in informal employment decreases from 37,7% to 25,4%, and for women from 38,9% to 19,3%.
- For persons living in urban areas, the percentage of those in informal employment decreases only from 29,3% to 25,8%, but for persons living in rural areas from 44,6% to 13,8%.
- The structure of informal employment by status in employment changes. The number of self-employed persons (including unpaid family workers) in informal employment decreases from 361 thousand (or 66,7% of total informal employment) to 59 thousand (or 34,5% of total informal employment). However, the number of employees in informal employment only decreases from 181 thousand (or 33,4% of total informal employment) to 112 thousand (representing 65,5% of total informal employment).
- The share of men in informal employment increases from 47,7% to 55,0%, while the share of women in informal employment decreases from 52,3% to 45,0%.

- The share in informal employment of persons living in urban areas increases from 31,7% to 81,8%, while the share in informal employment of persons living in rural areas decreases from 68,3% to 18,2%.
- The share of persons in informal employment, who are employed by formal sector enterprises, increases from 36,3% to 61,6%, while the share of persons in informal employment, who were employed in households, decreases from 25,5% to 2,5%
- The number of persons employed in the informal sector decreases from 207 to 62 thousand. For men it decreases from 110 to 42 thousand, and for women from 97 to 20 thousand. In urban areas the number of persons employed in the informal sector only decreases from 63 to 49 thousand; in rural areas, however, it decreases from 144 to 13 thousand.
- Accordingly, the share in total employment of persons employed in the informal sector decreases from 14,6% to 8,0% (men: from 16,0% to 11,3%; women: from 13,4% to 4,9%; urban areas: from 10,8% to 9,0%; rural areas: from 17,3% to 5,6%).
- As a result, the male share in employment in the informal sector increases from 52,9% to 68,0%, and the female share in employment in the informal sector decreases from 47,1% to 32,0%. Furthermore, the share of persons living in urban areas among persons employed in the informal sector increases from 30,6% to 79,5%, while the share of persons living in rural areas decreases from 69,4% to 20,5%.

Thus, if agriculture, forestry and fishing are excluded, informal employment in the Republic of Moldova becomes more of a formal sector, wage employment, male and urban phenomenon, and the informal sector becomes very much an urban and male domain. Although the share of employees in the informal sector increases slightly, the informal sector continues being a self-employment sector (albeit with a reduced participation of unpaid family workers).

For more details see *Table 15 of the annex*.

4. Recommendations for future surveys

From the experience made during the four quarters of 2003, and the lessons learnt from it, a number of conclusions were drawn regarding improvement of the survey methodology and operations for measurement of informal employment and employment in the informal sector. The proposed changes, which are listed below, will be implemented as from January 2004.

Question concerning *permanency of the job* should be reformulated as “Have you been employed permanently or temporarily?”.

Question concerning *type of employment contract* should be reformulated as “Have you been employed on the basis of: a contract or an agreement?”.

The wording of the question concerning *payment of social contributions by the employer* should be changed: The term “social contributions”, which is rather abstract, then should be added more concrete term ‘to the pension fund, unemployment etc’.

Similarly, the formulation of question concerning *possibility to take paid annual leave* should be refined by adding the words “or compensation instead of it”. This is because many workers in Moldova prefer to receive a financial compensation from the employer in exchange for not taking their annual leave.

Question concerning *payment of compensation* for time not worked in case of sick leave should be reformulated as “In case of incapacity to work due to health reasons, would you benefit of paid sick leave?”.

All these three questions (in the individual questionnaire questions 5b, 5c and 5d) should be asked in respect of the respondents’ main and secondary activities. It will then become possible to obtain information on the total number of informal jobs according to the definition developed.

Questions concerning *possibility of arbitrary dismissal without advance notice and possibility to receive benefits and compensation, as specified in the labour legislation, in case of dismissal* should be deleted from the survey questionnaire. These questions were not always well understood nor appreciated by respondents, non-response was relatively high, and the quality of the data was rather poor. Moreover, the value added by these questions in defining informal employment appeared to be only marginal.

Efforts should be made during the data collection process to further reduce item non-response in question concerning *registration of the enterprise*, and to check the remaining non-response cases against information about the enterprise that may be available from the survey itself (e.g. legal organization, number of persons engaged) or from other sources such as the business register or local knowledge. Enterprises can be identified through their name, which is recorded in question 11a of the labour force survey questionnaire.

Additional edit rules should be specified in order to remove eventual inconsistencies from the data. For example, unregistered enterprises, which pay social contributions for their employees, cannot remain unidentified in the Republic of Moldova. Enterprises, which are legal persons (corporations), must always be registered. And persons employed in the public sector are always entitled to paid annual leave (or financial compensation for it), even when they have only temporary contracts.

The wording of questions concerning *name, branch of economic activity and size of the establishment* should be improved in order to make it clearer to interviewers and respondents that, in the case of enterprises composed of two or more establishments, the questions refer to the establishment, in which the respondent works, rather than the enterprise as a whole.

Question concerning *type of work place*: The response categories 1 and 4 should be reformulated as “At your home”, and “At the client’s or employer’s house”, respectively.

5. Statistical Annex

Table 1. Employed persons by type of production unit, status in employment, nature of the job, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003); all branches of economic activity included

Type of production unit Sex Areas	Total economy			Own account workers Employer Member of producers' cooperative		Unpaid family worker	Employees	
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment
	1 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	3 ²¹	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542056	179051	318842	42420	694094	180794
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	1070151	873145	197006	179051	...	26073	694094	170933
of which:								
Public	325883	324995	888		...		324995	888
Others	744268	548150	196118	179051	...	26073	369099	170045
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	206880		206880	...	184884	16346		5650
<i>Households</i>	138169		138169		133958	...		4211
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²²	133958		133958		133958	...	...
employing paid domestic workers	4211		4211	...		...		4211
Male	686502	427987	258515	98478	155021	12150	329509	91344
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	522581	427987	94594	98478	...	7640	329509	86954
of which:								
Public	132742	131854	888		...		131854	888
Others	389840	296133	93706	98478	...	7640	197656	86066
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	109507		109507	...	101127	4510		3870
<i>Households</i>	54414		54414		53894	...		520
of which:								

¹⁹ col.1 = col.2 + col.3 or col.1 = col.4 + col.5 + col.6 + col.7 + col.8

²⁰ col.2 = col.4 + col.7

²¹ col.3 = col.5 + col.6 + col.8

²² Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption. Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

Type of production unit Sex Areas	Total economy			Own account workers Employer Member of producers' cooperative		Unpaid family worker	Employees	
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment
A	1 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	3 ²¹	4	5	6	7	8
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²²	53894		53894		53894	...	...
employing paid domestic workers	520		520	...		...		520
Female	728698	445158	283540	80573	163821	30270	364584	89450
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	547570	445158	102412	80573	...	18433	364584	83979
of which:								
Public	193141	193141			...		193141	
Others	354429	252016	102412	80573	...	18433	171443	83979
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	97374		97374	...	83757	11837		1780
<i>Households</i>	83755		83755		80064	...		3691
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²²	80064		80064		80064	...	...
employing paid domestic workers	3691		3691	...		...		3691
Urban	586156	414238	171918	31417	71131	4485	382820	96303
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	506380	414238	92143	31417	...	2227	382820	89916
of which:								
Public	185548	184865	682		...		184865	682
Others	320833	229372	91460	31417	...	2227	197955	89233
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	63226		63226	...	57719	2258		3249
<i>Households</i>	16549		16549		13411	...		3138
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²²	13411		13411		13411	...	...
employing paid domestic workers	3138		3138	...		...		3138
Rural	829045	458907	370137	147634	247711	37935	311274	84491
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	563771	458907	104863	147634	...	23846	311274	81017
of which:								
Public	140335	140130	205		...		140130	205
Others	423435	318777	104658	147634	...	23846	171144	80812
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	143654		143654	...	127164	14089		2401
<i>Households</i>	121620		121620		120547	...		1073
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²²	120547		120547		120547	...	...
employing paid domestic workers	1073		1073	...		...		1073

**Table 2. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, branch of economic activity, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Activities of economy ²³ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	3 ²⁷	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	648427	276841	371587	369081	276841	92241	145388	133958	
Industry	169695	148268	21427	162845	148268	14577	6850		
Construction	49638	20746	28892	30025	20746	9279	19613		
Trade, hotels and restaurants	172263	85655	86608	146753	85655	61098	25510		
Transport and communication	71648	56435	15213	65348	56435	8913	6300		

²³ According to the Classification of Activities of the Republic of Moldova harmonized with NACE rev.1

²⁴ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

²⁵ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

²⁶ col.2 = col.5

²⁷ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Activities of economy ²³ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	3 ²⁷	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public administration, education, health and social assistance	238177	235957	2220	238177	235957	2220			
Other activities ²⁸	65352	49245	16107	57922	49245	8677	3219		4211
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	317418	152437	164982	195840	152437	43404	67684	53894	
Industry	96144	82542	13603	91886	82542	9344	4259		
Construction	43661	16968	26693	25325	16968	8357	18336		
Trade, hotels and restaurants	67281	36531	30748	55886	36531	19354	11394		
Transport and communication	54649	40077	14572	48349	40077	8272	6300		
Public administration, education, health and social assistance	77982	76748	1235	77982	76748	1235			
Other activities ²⁸	29367	22686	6681	27313	22686	4627	1534		520
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	331009	124404	206604	173241	124404	48836	77704	80064	
Industry	73551	65726	7826	70959	65726	5234	2592		
Construction	5977	3778	2200	4700	3778	923	1277		
Trade, hotels and restaurants	104982	49123	55859	90867	49123	41743	14116		
Transport and communication	16999	16358	641	16999	16358	641			

²⁸ There are included: Financial, banking and insurance activities; Real estate; Other services

Activities of economy ²³ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ²⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	3 ²⁷	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public administration, education, health and social assistance	160195	159209	985	160195	159209	985			
Other activities ²⁸	35985	26559	9426	30609	26559	4050	1685		3691
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	44589	12481	32107	16875	12481	4394	14302	13411	
Industry	128824	112613	16210	123403	112613	10790	5420		
Construction	38987	15909	23078	23865	15909	7956	15122		
Trade, hotels and restaurants	136144	64525	71619	116107	64525	51582	20037		
Transport and communication	55409	42464	12944	50176	42464	7712	5232		
Public administration, education, health and social assistance	127280	125278	2002	127280	125278	2002			
Other activities ²⁸	54925	40968	13957	48673	40968	7705	3114		3138
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	603838	264360	339480	352205	264360	87847	131086	120547	
Industry	40872	35655	5217	39441	35655	3787	1430		
Construction	10651	4837	5814	6160	4837	1323	4491		
Trade, hotels and restaurants	36119	21130	14989	30645	21130	9516	5473		
Transport and communication	16239	13970	2269	15171	13970	1201	1068		
Public administration, education, health and social assistance	110898	110679	218	110898	110679	218			
Other activities ²⁸	10427	8276	2150	9249	8276	972	105		1073

**Table 3. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, occupation, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Occupations ²⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ³¹	2 ³²	3 ³³	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211
Members of legislative, executive senior officials of public administration, managers of economic, social and political units	60759	55282	5477	60581	55282	5299	178		
Experts with intellectual and scientific occupations	141360	132508	8851	139499	132508	6990	1526		335
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	98193	89844	8349	96676	89844	6831	1518		
Administrative clerks	24583	21714	2869	24303	21714	2589	280		
Workers in services and trade and assimilated	156826	89297	67529	137936	89297	48639	16409		2481
Farmers and workers skilled in agriculture, silviculture and pisciculture	461280	192944	268336	256576	192944	63632	104050	100654	

²⁹ According to the Classification of Occupations of the Republic of Moldova harmonized with International Standard Classification of Occupations

³⁰ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

³¹ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

³² col.2 = col.5

³³ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Occupations ²⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Artisans and skilled workers in handcraft, machinery and equipment regulation and maintenance	118374	85259	33115	98485	85259	13226	19889		
Other occupation categories ³⁴	353825	206296	147528	256096	206296	49799	63030	33304	1395
of which: unskilled workers	239053	117562	121490	147787	117562	30224	56567	33304	1395
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520
Members of legislative, executive senior officials of public administration, managers of economic, social and political units	37111	32310	4800	36933	32310	4622	178		
Experts with intellectual and scientific occupations	53089	47183	5906	52108	47183	4925	981		
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	30051	26333	3718	29005	26333	2672	1046		
Administrative clerks	2689	2302	388	2689	2302	388			
Workers in services and trade and assimilated	44532	26411	18121	36909	26411	10498	7322		301
Farmers and workers skilled in agriculture, silviculture and pisciculture	203508	96252	107257	117934	96252	21682	46701	38874	
Artisans and skilled workers in handcraft, machinery and equipment regulation and maintenance	81265	52419	28846	63112	52419	10693	18153		

³⁴ There are included: Plant and machine operators and assemblers; Unskilled workers; Armed forces

Occupations ²⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Other occupation categories ³⁴	234256	144777	89480	183891	144777	39114	35126	15021	219
of which: unskilled workers	125487	62046	63442	81585	62046	19539	28663	15021	219
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
Members of legislative, executive senior officials of public administration, managers of economic, social and political units	23648	22971	677	23648	22971	677			
Experts with intellectual and scientific occupations	88271	85326	2946	87390	85326	2065	546		335
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	68142	63511	4631	67670	63511	4159	472		
Administrative clerks	21894	19413	2481	21614	19413	2201	280		
Workers in services and trade and assimilated	112294	62886	49408	101027	62886	38141	9087		2180
Farmers and workers skilled in agriculture, silviculture and pisciculture	257772	96692	161079	138642	96692	41949	57349	61781	
Artisans and skilled workers in handcraft, machinery and equipment regulation and maintenance	37109	32840	4269	35373	32840	2533	1736		
Other occupation categories ³⁴	119569	61520	58050	72205	61520	10686	27905	18283	1176
of which: unskilled workers	113566	55517	58050	66202	55517	10686	27905	18283	1176

Occupations ²⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
Members of legislative, executive senior officials of public administration, managers of economic, social and political units	45357	40170	5187	45357	40170	5187			
Experts with intellectual and scientific occupations	104347	96563	7783	102820	96563	6257	1526		
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	60654	54230	6424	59381	54230	5151	1273		
Administrative clerks	16548	14216	2332	16268	14216	2052	280		
Workers in services and trade and assimilated	115249	57087	58163	98072	57087	40985	15435		1743
Farmers and workers skilled in agriculture, silviculture and pisciculture	29232	4471	24761	6575	4471	2104	10005	12652	
Artisans and skilled workers in handcraft, machinery and equipment regulation and maintenance	84202	59212	24991	69389	59212	10178	14813		
Other occupation categories ³⁴	130567	88288	42277	108517	88288	20229	19894	760	1395
of which: unskilled workers	70187	42312	27874	53140	42312	10828	14892	760	1395
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073

Occupations ²⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Members of legislative, executive senior officials of public administration, managers of economic, social and political units	15402	15111	290	15224	15111	112	178		
Experts with intellectual and scientific occupations	37013	35945	1068	36678	35945	733			335
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	37539	35614	1925	37294	35614	1680	245		
Administrative clerks	8035	7498	537	8035	7498	537			
Workers in services and trade and assimilated	41577	32209	9368	39864	32209	7655	975		738
Farmers and workers skilled in agriculture, silviculture and pisciculture	432048	188474	243575	250001	188474	61527	94045	88003	
Artisans and skilled workers in handcraft, machinery and equipment regulation and maintenance	34172	26047	8125	29096	26047	3049	5076		
Other occupation categories ³⁴	223258	118009	105249	147579	118009	29570	43135	32544	
of which: unskilled workers	168866	75251	93615	94647	75251	19396	41675	32544	

**Table 4. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, status in employment, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Status in employment ³⁵ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁶	Households employing paid domestic workers	persons
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment				
A	1 ³⁷	2 ³⁸	3 ³⁹	4	5	6	7	8	9	
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211	
Employee	874888	694094	180794	865027	694094	170933	5650	...	4211	
Employer	8165	7987	178	7987	7987	...	178	...	...
Own account worker	488540	169876	318664	169876	169876	...	184706	133958	...	
Unpaid family worker	42420		42419	26073	...	26073	16346	...	...
Member of producers' cooperative	1188	1188		1188	1188	...		...	...
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520	
Employee	420854	329509	91344	416464	329509	86954	3870	...	520	
Employer	5540	5362	178	5362	5362	...	178	...	...
Own account worker	247350	92507	154842	92507	92507	...	100948	53894	...	

³⁵ According with Nation Classifications of Status in Employment harmonized with ICSE (1993)

³⁶ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

³⁷ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

³⁸ col.2 = col.5

³⁹ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Status in employment ³⁵ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ³⁶	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Unpaid family worker	12150		12150	7640	...	7640	4510	...	...
Member of producers' cooperative	609	609		609	609	...		...	...
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
Employee	454034	364584	89450	448563	364584	83979	1780	...	3691
Employer	2625	2625		2625	2625	...		...	...
Own account worker	241190	77369	163821	77369	77369	...	83757	80064	...
Unpaid family worker	30270		30270	18433	...	18433	11837	...	...
Member of producers' cooperative	580	580		580	580	...		...	...
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
Employee	479123	382820	96303	472736	382820	89916	3249	...	3138
Employer	6430	6430		6430	6430	...		...	...
Own account worker	95311	24180	71130	24180	24180	...	57719	13411	...
Unpaid family worker	4485		4485	2227	...	2227	2258	...	...
Member of producers' cooperative	807	807		807	807	...		...	...
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
Employee	395765	311274	84491	392291	311274	81017	2401	...	1073
Employer	1735	1557	178	1557	1557	...	178	...	...
Own account worker	393229	145696	247533	145696	145696	...	126986	120547	...
Unpaid family worker	37935		37935	23846	...	23846	14089	...	...
Member of producers' cooperative	381	381		381	381	...		...	...

**Table 5. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, form of ownership of the enterprise, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Form of ownership ⁴⁰ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁴¹	Households employing paid domestic workers	persons
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment				
A	1 ⁴²	2 ⁴³	3 ⁴⁴	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Total	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211	
Public	325883	324995	888	325883	324995	888				
Private	1024334	486573	537761	679285	486573	192712	206880	133958	4211	
Other forms	64983	61577	3407	64983	61577	3407				
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520	
Public	132742	131854	888	132742	131854	888				
Private	519939	263997	255942	356018	263997	92021	109507	53894	520	
Other forms	33822	32137	1685	33822	32137	1685				
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691	
Public	193141	193141		193141	193141					
Private	504395	222576	281820	323267	222576	100691	97374	80064	3691	
Other forms	31162	29440	1722	31162	29440	1722				

⁴⁰ According to Classification of forms of ownership of the Republic of Moldova

⁴¹ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁴² col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁴³ col.2 = col.5

⁴⁴ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Form of ownership ⁴⁰ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁴¹	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
Public	185548	184865	682	185548	184865	682			
Private	343458	174534	168924	263683	174534	89149	63226	13411	3138
Other forms	57150	54839	2312	57150	54839	2312			
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
Public	140335	140130	205	140335	140130	205			
Private	680876	312039	368837	415602	312039	103563	143654	120547	1073
Other forms	7834	6738	1094	7834	6738	1094			

Table 6. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, number of persons engaged in the establishment, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)

Number of persons engaged in the establishment Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁴⁵	Households employing paid domestic workers	persons
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment				
	1 ⁴⁶	2 ⁴⁷	3 ⁴⁸	4	5	6	7	8	9	
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211	
1-4	587259	193722	393537	251116	193722	57394	199654	132278	4211	
5-9	55205	34687	20519	47824	34687	13137	5702	1680		
10-19	112009	85719	26290	111479	85719	25760	530			
20-49	144576	120618	23958	144576	120618	23958				
50-99	133714	121065	12649	133714	121065	12649				
100-199	91405	82485	8920	91405	82485	8920				
200 and over	211369	182671	28698	211369	182671	28698				
More than 9 persons	55184	36349	18835	54780	36349	18431	404			
Don't know	24480	15829	8651	23889	15829	8060	591			
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520	
1-4	278180	102313	175867	119288	102313	16974	105209	53164	520	
5-9	22777	13186	9590	18926	13186	5739	3121	730		
10-19	49963	33446	16517	49643	33446	16197	320			
20-49	67593	51105	16487	67593	51105	16487				

⁴⁵ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁴⁶ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁴⁷ col.2 = col.5

⁴⁸ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Number of persons engaged in the establishment Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁴⁵	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
50-99	66428	60124	6304	66428	60124	6304			
100-199	48180	44536	3644	48180	44536	3644			
200 and over	108601	93415	15185	108601	93415	15185			
More than 9 persons	31631	20795	10836	31227	20795	10432	404		
Don't know	13150	9066	4084	12697	9066	3631	453		
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
1-4	309079	91408	217670	131828	91408	40420	94445	79114	3691
5-9	32429	21501	10927	28898	21501	7397	2581	949	
10-19	62046	52273	9773	61836	52273	9563	210		
20-49	76983	69512	7471	76983	69512	7471			
50-99	67286	60941	6345	67286	60941	6345			
100-199	43225	37949	5276	43225	37949	5276			
200 and over	102768	89256	13512	102768	89256	13512			
More than 9 persons	23554	15555	7999	23554	15555	7999			
Don't know	11330	6763	4567	11192	6763	4429	138		
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
1-4	143503	38630	104874	65682	38630	27053	61272	13411	3138
5-9	31008	19068	11940	29374	19068	10306	1634		
10-19	63638	42339	21299	63318	42339	20979	320		
20-49	73320	58331	14988	73320	58331	14988			
50-99	73723	70065	3657	73723	70065	3657			
100-199	52968	51098	1870	52968	51098	1870			
200 and over	121601	118196	3404	121601	118196	3404			

Number of persons engaged in the establishment Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁴⁵	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
More than 9 persons	14576	10450	4127	14576	10450	4127			
Don't know	11819	6060	5759	11819	6060	5759			
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
1-4	443756	155092	288663	185433	155092	30341	138382	118867	1073
5-9	24197	15619	8578	18450	15619	2831	4067	1680	
10-19	48371	43380	4991	48161	43380	4781	210		
20-49	71256	62286	8970	71256	62286	8970			
50-99	59991	51000	8992	59991	51000	8992			
100-199	38437	31387	7050	38437	31387	7050			
200 and over	89768	64475	25293	89768	64475	25293			
More than 9 persons	40608	25900	14708	40204	25900	14304	404		
Don't know	12661	9769	2892	12070	9769	2301	591		

Table 7. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, legal organization of the enterprise, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)

Legal organization of the enterprise ⁴⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ⁵¹	2 ⁵²	3 ⁵³	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211
Enterprise, organization, institution (as a legal person)	778780	670537	108242	778780	670537	108242			
Individual agricultural enterprise (farm)	208908	156073	52835	194883	156073	38810	14025		
Non-agricultural enterprise without the right of a legal person	79925	29700	50225	75229	29700	45529	4696		
Individual work activity	342686	16835	325851	21054	16835	4219	187674	133958	

⁴⁹ According to Classification of legal organization of the enterprises of the Republic of Moldova

⁵⁰ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁵¹ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁵² col.2 = col.5

⁵³ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Legal organization of the enterprise ⁴⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Households employing paid domestic employees	4211		4211						4211
Don't know	692		692	206		206	486		
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520
Enterprise, organization, institution (as a legal person)	377921	318549	59372	377921	318549	59372			
Individual agricultural enterprise (farm)	108691	85440	23251	101022	85440	15582	7669		
Non-agricultural enterprise without the right of a legal person	35676	14382	21294	32711	14382	18329	2965		
Individual work activity	163208	9616	153592	10927	9616	1312	98386	53894	
Households employing paid domestic employees	520		520						520
Don't know	486		486				486		
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
Enterprise, organization, institution (as a legal person)	400859	351989	48870	400859	351989	48870			
Individual agricultural enterprise (farm)	100216	70632	29584	93861	70632	23228	6356		
Non-agricultural enterprise without the right of a legal person	44249	15318	28931	42518	15318	27200	1731		
Individual work activity	179478	7219	172259	10127	7219	2908	89287	80064	
Households employing paid domestic employees	3691		3691						3691

Legal organization of the enterprise ⁴⁹ Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Don't know	206		206	206		206			
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
Enterprise, organization, institution (as a legal person)	424889	374701	50188	424889	374701	50188			
Individual agricultural enterprise (farm)	7681	4404	3277	6495	4404	2091	1186		
Non-agricultural enterprise without the right of a legal person	61844	21491	40353	58319	21491	36828	3525		
Individual work activity	88604	13641	74962	16678	13641	3036	58515	13411	
Households employing paid domestic employees	3138		3138						3138
Don't know									
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
Enterprise, organization, institution (as a legal person)	353891	295836	58054	353891	295836	58054			
Individual agricultural enterprise (farm)	201227	151668	49558	188387	151668	36719	12839		
Non-agricultural enterprise without the right of a legal person	18080	8209	9871	16910	8209	8701	1170		
Individual work activity	254082	3193	250888	4377	3193	1183	129158	120547	
Households employing paid domestic employees	1073		1073						1073
Don't know	692		692	206		206	486		

**Table 8. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, kind of work place, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Kind of work place Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
	1 ⁵⁵	2 ⁵⁶	3 ⁵⁷	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211
At home	15162	3640	11523	4123	3640	484	10738		301
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from the home)	774771	652319	122452	773227	652319	120908	1544		
Farm or on agricultural field	518039	195989	322050	242216	195989	46227	141865	133958	
Specially arranged work place at the client's or employer's place	14575	2292	12282	4831	2292	2538	5834		3910
Construction plant	7460	997	6463	3430	997	2433	4030		
Market place or boutique in the street	54849	14073	40776	35619	14073	21546	19230		

⁵⁴ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁵⁵ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁵⁶ col.2 = col.5

⁵⁷ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Kind of work place Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
There is no permanent place	28516	3214	25302	5254	3214	2040	23262		
Other	1828	622	1206	1451	622	829	377		
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520
At home	8815	2525	6290	2661	2525	136	5853		301
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from the home)	375939	310524	65415	374703	310524	64179	1236		
Farm or on agricultural field	241921	104186	137735	123606	104186	19420	64421	53894	
Specially arranged work place at the client's or employer's place	9021	1279	7742	3176	1279	1897	5626		219
Construction plant	6699	609	6090	2669	609	2060	4030		
Market place or boutique in the street	17448	5374	12075	10210	5374	4837	7238		
There is no permanent place	25036	2870	22166	4311	2870	1441	20725		
Other	1622	622	1000	1245	622	623	377		
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
At home	6347	1114	5232	1463	1114	348	4884		
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from the home)	398832	341795	57037	398524	341795	56729	308		
Farm or on agricultural field	276118	91803	184315	118610	91803	26807	77444	80064	
Specially arranged work place at the client's or employer's place	5554	1014	4541	1655	1014	641	209		3691
Construction plant	761	388	373	761	388	373			
Market place or boutique in the street	37400	8699	28702	25409	8699	16710	11992		
There is no permanent place	3480	344	3136	943	344	599	2537		
Other	206		206	206		206			
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
At home	10173	2712	7461	2930	2712	218	7243		
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from the home)	454947	389383	65564	453835	389383	64452	1112		

Kind of work place Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Farm or on agricultural field	35979	5417	30561	8873	5417	3456	13694	13411	
Specially arranged work place at the client's or employer's place	10186	991	9195	2056	991	1064	4993		3138
Construction plant	5190	997	4192	2761	997	1764	2428		
Market place or boutique in the street	46462	11735	34727	31399	11735	19664	15063		
There is no permanent place	23218	3002	20216	4526	3002	1523	18693		
Other									
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
At home	4989	928	4061	1193	928	265	3495		301
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from the home)	319824	262936	56889	319392	262936	56456	433		
Farm or on agricultural field	482060	190571	291488	233343	190571	42771	128170	120547	
Specially arranged work place at the client's or employer's place	4389	1301	3088	2775	1301	1474	842		772
Construction plant	2271		2271	669		669	1602		
Market place or boutique in the street	8387	2338	6048	4221	2338	1882	4166		
There is no permanent place	5297	212	5086	728	212	517	4569		
Other	1828	622	1206	1451	622	829	377		

**Table 9. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, number of usual hours of work, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Usual hours of work	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁵⁸	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ⁵⁹	2 ⁶⁰	3 ⁶¹	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211
< 20 hours	8393	5806	2588	6348	5806	543	2045		
20 - 29 hours	60151	39587	20564	42677	39587	3090	8949	8190	335
30 - 39 hours	77372	42221	35151	48685	42221	6464	12748	15939	
40 hours	698402	536291	162111	630694	536291	94403	41955	25183	570
41 - 49 hours	140410	95245	45165	126904	95245	31659	12023	398	1085
50 + hours	48592	20006	28585	38720	20006	18714	8543	424	904
The usual duration can not be indicated	381881	133989	247891	176123	133989	42133	120616	83824	1317

⁵⁸ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁵⁹ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁶⁰ col.2 = col.5

⁶¹ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Table 10. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, number of hours actually worked, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)

Hours actually worked	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁶²	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ⁶³	2 ⁶⁴	3 ⁶⁵	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211
< 20 hours	74502	49504	24998	59868	49504	10364	14634		
20 - 29 hours	186932	76845	110087	90180	76845	13335	51056	45009	687
30 - 39 hours	202109	59219	122889	98035	79219	18816	51407	52667	
40 hours	639320	487478	151842	568908	487478	81430	44941	24901	570
41 - 49 hours	212986	134756	78230	177758	134756	43002	25734	7702	1791
50 + hours	99352	45344	54008	75403	45344	30059	19107	3679	1163

⁶² Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁶³ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁶⁴ col.2 = col.5

⁶⁵ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

**Table 11. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, age groups, sex and areas
(main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)**

Age groups Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁶⁶	Households employing paid domestic workers	persons
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment				
	1 ⁶⁷	2 ⁶⁸	3 ⁶⁹	4	5	6					7	8	9
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211	
15-19 years	46429	16575	29854	28401	16575	11826	11172	6856		
20-24 years	101873	56889	44984	81419	56889	24530	12182	8272		
25-29 years	108637	66286	42352	82882	66286	16597	16520	9235		
30-34 years	156790	100311	56477	124071	100311	23759	21052	10945	722	
35-39 years	177796	114840	62957	141960	114840	27121	23464	11223	1149	
40-44 years	221703	146438	75265	180051	146438	33613	28760	12633	259	
45-49 years	224604	156183	68421	181587	156183	25404	29122	12873	1022	
50-54 years	176584	123688	52897	142262	123688	18574	22497	11058	768	

⁶⁶ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁶⁷ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁶⁸ col.2 = col.5

⁶⁹ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Age groups Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁶⁶	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
55-59 years	71312	48094	23219	56072	48094	7979	8432	6516	292
60-64 years	60552	27930	32622	34149	27930	6219	11544	14859	
65 years and over	68920	15911	53010	17296	15911	1386	22135	29489	
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520
15-19 years	27343	12072	15272	17352	12072	5280	6773	3219	
20-24 years	55010	30496	24514	43427	30496	12931	8085	3498	
25-29 years	50152	29644	20508	38407	29644	8763	8678	3067	
30-34 years	73885	46946	26939	58532	46946	11586	11180	4173	
35-39 years	85873	55260	30612	67988	55260	12728	12436	5230	219
40-44 years	99493	63153	36340	77684	63153	14531	15909	5900	
45-49 years	108796	73903	34895	85679	73903	11777	16864	5953	301
50-54 years	86805	62339	24466	71469	62339	9130	11129	4207	
55-59 years	35024	26139	8884	30631	26139	4492	2871	1521	
60-64 years	32249	18538	13710	21609	18538	3071	5647	4992	
65 years and over	31873	9497	22377	9802	9497	306	9936	12135	
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
15-19 years	19086	4503	14583	11049	4503	6546	4400	3637	
20-24 years	46863	26393	20470	37992	26393	11599	4097	4774	
25-29 years	58485	36642	21842	44475	36642	7833	7842	6167	
30-34 years	82905	53366	29538	65539	53366	12173	9872	6772	722
35-39 years	91924	59580	32343	73972	59580	14392	11028	5993	930
40-44 years	122210	83284	38926	102367	83284	19083	12851	6733	259
45-49 years	115808	82281	33526	95908	82281	13627	12258	6921	721
50-54 years	89780	61349	28430	70793	61349	9444	11368	6851	768
55-59 years	36289	21954	14334	25441	21954	3487	5561	4995	292
60-64 years	28303	9392	18912	12539	9392	3148	5896	9868	
65 years and over	37047	6414	30633	7494	6414	1080	12199	17354	

Age groups Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁶⁶	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
15-19 years	10567	4932	5635	7597	4932	2664	2440	531	
20-24 years	45133	28446	16687	40036	28446	11590	4630	467	
25-29 years	49748	34936	14812	42762	34936	7826	6303	683	
30-34 years	70737	48713	22025	62007	48713	13295	7289	720	722
35-39 years	77655	50854	26801	67063	50854	16208	9215	564	814
40-44 years	107318	75293	32024	92733	75293	17440	13137	1188	259
45-49 years	95740	72359	23382	83501	72359	11143	10130	1634	475
50-54 years	72187	58297	13891	64296	58297	6000	6127	1187	576
55-59 years	31954	24953	7001	28585	24953	3632	1772	1306	292
60-64 years	15909	11156	4753	12974	11156	1818	1039	1896	
65 years and over	9207	4297	4910	4825	4297	528	1146	3236	
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
15-19 years	35862	11643	24219	20804	11643	9161	8733	6325	
20-24 years	56740	28443	28297	41383	28443	12940	7553	7804	
25-29 years	58889	31349	27540	40120	31349	8771	10217	8552	
30-34 years	86052	51599	34454	62063	51599	10465	13764	10225	
35-39 years	100141	63986	36156	74898	63986	10912	14250	10659	335
40-44 years	114385	71144	43240	87318	71144	16173	15622	11445	
45-49 years	128864	83825	45039	98086	83825	14261	18992	11239	547
50-54 years	104397	65391	39006	77965	65391	12574	16370	9870	192
55-59 years	39359	23140	16218	27487	23140	4347	6661	5210	
60-64 years	44643	16774	27869	21175	16774	4401	10505	12963	
65 years and over	59713	11613	48099	12471	11613	858	20988	26253	

Table 12. Employed persons by types of production unit and job, level of education, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)

Level of education Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁷⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers	persons
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment				
A	1 ⁷¹	2 ⁷²	3 ⁷³	4	5	6	7	8	9	
TOTAL	1415200	873145	542055	1070151	873145	197006	206880	133958	4211	
Higher education	199481	173568	25914	188992	173568	15424	6974	2522	994	
Secondary vocational education	194538	142056	52482	165543	142056	23487	18579	9660	756	
Secondary professional education	386212	245419	140794	301388	245419	55969	52622	31219	984	
Complete general secondary education	319342	174045	145297	229285	174045	55240	60391	28483	1183	
Incomplete general secondary education	265167	126541	138626	170869	126541	44328	53343	40662	293	
Primary or no education	50460	11518	38943	14076	11518	2558	14972	21413		
Male	686502	427987	258515	522581	427987	94594	109507	53894	520	
Higher education	92576	77385	15190	86848	77385	9463	4398	1329		
Secondary vocational education	78675	57763	20913	67487	57763	9725	8001	2968	219	
Secondary professional education	234619	150424	84194	180196	150424	29772	36809	17312	301	
Complete general secondary education	139084	77033	62051	101419	77033	24386	28230	9435		
Incomplete general secondary education	121881	60406	61475	79865	60406	19459	26146	15870		
Primary or no education	19668	4976	14692	6766	4976	1790	5922	6980		

⁷⁰ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁷¹ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁷² col.2 = col.5

⁷³ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col. 9

Level of education Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁷⁰	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Female	728698	445158	283541	547570	445158	102412	97374	80064	3691
Higher education	106906	96182	10723	102143	96182	5961	2576	1192	994
Secondary vocational education	115862	84293	31570	98055	84293	13763	10578	6692	537
Secondary professional education	151593	94994	56599	121191	94994	26197	15812	13907	683
Complete general secondary education	180258	97012	83246	127866	97012	30854	32161	19048	1183
Incomplete general secondary education	143286	66134	77152	91004	66134	24870	27197	24792	293
Primary or no education	30792	6542	24250	7310	6542	768	9050	14432	
Urban	586156	414238	171918	506380	414238	92143	63226	13411	3138
Higher education	148308	129737	18570	143287	129737	13549	4362		659
Secondary vocational education	115069	86936	28133	103072	86936	16136	9897	1589	511
Secondary professional education	175072	117188	57884	148072	117188	30884	21224	5093	683
Complete general secondary education	106510	58414	48095	85405	58414	26991	17884	2229	991
Incomplete general secondary education	36857	20774	16083	25357	20774	4583	8996	2211	293
Primary or no education	4339	1188	3152	1188	1188		863	2289	
Rural	829045	458907	370137	563771	458907	104863	143654	120547	1073
Higher education	51173	43830	7343	45705	43830	1875	2612	2522	335
Secondary vocational education	79469	55119	24350	62471	55119	7352	8682	8071	246
Secondary professional education	211140	128231	82910	153316	128231	25085	31398	26126	301
Complete general secondary education	212832	115631	97202	143880	115631	28249	42507	26254	192
Incomplete general secondary education	228310	105766	122543	145512	105766	39745	44347	38451	
Primary or no education	46121	10330	35790	12888	10330	2558	14109	19123	

Table 13. Employed persons looking for another job or wanting to work more hours by types of production unit and job, reason, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)

Reason due to which they looked for another job Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁷⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Persons who looked for another job, total	Formal employment	Informal employment	Persons who looked for another job, total	Formal employment	Informal employment			
A	1 ⁷⁵	2 ⁷⁶	3 ⁷⁷	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	33633	6359	27274	8862	6359	2503	15530	9241	
Lack of job security or stability	10082	704	9377	1742	704	1038	5086	3253	
To have a higher income	17543	5034	12509	6256	5034	1222	6969	4318	
Other	6009	621	5388	864	621	243	3476	1669	
Male	22133	4653	17479	6288	4653	1635	9921	5923	
Lack of job security or stability	6841	570	6271	1398	570	828	3290	2153	
To have a higher income	11843	3646	8196	4210	3646	564	4796	2836	
Other	3449	437	3012	680	437	243	1835	934	
Female	11501	1706	9794	2574	1706	868	5609	3317	
Lack of job security or stability	3240	134	3106	344	134	210	1796	1100	
To have a higher income	5701	1388	4312	2046	1388	658	2172	1482	
Other	2560	184	2376	184	184		1641	735	

⁷⁴ Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

⁷⁵ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

⁷⁶ col.2 = col.5

⁷⁷ col.3 = col.6 + col.7 + col.8 + col.9

Reason due to which they looked for another job Sex Areas	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises			Informal sector enterprises	Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁷⁴	Households employing paid domestic workers
	Persons who looked for another job, total	Formal employment	Informal employment	Persons who looked for another job, total	Formal employment	Informal employment			
Urban	10033	3014	7019	4195	3014	1181	4748	1090	
Lack of job security or stability	4993	307	4687	949	307	642	3518	527	
To have a higher income	4587	2254	2333	2793	2254	539	1230	564	
Other	453	453	0	453	453				
Rural	23600	3345	20254	4667	3345	1322	10782	8150	
Lack of job security or stability	5088	397	4692	793	397	396	1569	2727	
To have a higher income	12956	2780	10176	3463	2780	683	5738	3755	
Other	5556	168	5388	411	168	243	3476	1669	

Table 14. Employees by types of production unit and job, form of ownership of the enterprise, conditions of employment (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003)

	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises									Informal sector enterprises	Households care employing paid domestic workers
	Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment	Form of ownership							
							Public			Other forms				
							Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment		
A	1 ⁷⁸	2 ⁷⁹	3 ⁸⁰	4	5	6	7 ⁸¹	8	9	10 ⁸²	11	12	13	14
TOTAL	874888	694094	180794	865027	694094	170933	325883	324995	888	539144	369099	170045	5650	4211
<i>Job permanency:</i>														
- permanently	830456	686379	144077	826953	686379	140574	322795	322795		504158	363584	140574	2223	1279
- temporarily	44432	7715	36717	38074	7715	30359	3088	2200	888	34985	5515	29471	3427	2931
<i>Employment contract:</i>														
- written	792699	680283	112416	792001	680283	111718	325667	324995	672	466334	355287	111046	433	266
- oral	82189	13811	68378	73026	13811	59215	216		216	72810	13811	58999	5217	3945
<i>Employers' social contributions:</i>														
- pay ⁸³	826782	694094	132689	825754	694094	131660	325883	324995	888	499871	369099	130772	1029	

⁷⁸ col.1= col.2 + col.3 or col.1= col.4 + col.13 + col.14 or col.1= col.7 + col.10

⁷⁹ col.2 = col.5

⁸⁰ col.3 = col.6 + col.13 + col.14

⁸¹ col.7 = col.8 + col.9

⁸² col.10 = col.11 + col.12

⁸³ Inclusively persons who answered "Don't know"

	Total economy			Formal sector enterprises									Informal sector enterprises	Households care employing paid domestic workers	
	Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment	Form of ownership								
							Public			Other forms					
							Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment	Total employees	Formal employment	Informal employment			
- do not pay	48105		48105	39273		39273					39273		39273	4621	4211
<i>Paid annual leave:</i>															
- benefit ⁸³	713531	694094	19437	713286	694094	19192	324995	324995		388291	369099	19192	245		
- do not benefit	161357		161357	151741		151741	888		888	150853		150853	5405	4211	
<i>Paid sick leave:</i>															
- benefit ⁸³	734517	694094	40423	734517	694094	40423	325667	324995	672	408850	369099	39751			
- do not benefit	140371		140371	130510		130510	216		216	130294		130294	5650	4211	
<i>Maternity leave:</i>															
- benefit ⁸³	253462	231807	21656	253276	231807	21470	124995	124995		128281	106812	21470			187
- possibly benefit	11270	8016	3254	11270	8016	3254				11270	8016	3254			
- do not benefit	51800	6376	45424	47481	6376	41106				47482	6376	41106	2119	2199	
- it doesn't apply to the person	558355	447896	110460	552999	447896	105103	200888	200000	888	352111	247896	104215	3531	1825	
<i>Protection against dismissal:</i>															
- not protected ⁸³	126892	50406	76488	119360	50406	68956	612	192	421	118748	50214	68534	5087	2444	
- possibly protected	96605	48023	48583	95002	48023	46979				95002	48023	46979	563	1041	
- protected	651390	595666	55724	650664	595666	54999	325270	324804	467	325394	270862	54532		726	
<i>Compensation in case of dismissal:</i>															
- benefit ⁸³	633761	594636	39125	633424	594636	38788	325195	324513	683	308229	270124	38106			337
- possibly benefit	74910	58654	16256	74722	58654	16069	292	292		74430	58361	16069	188		
- do not benefit	166216	40804	125412	156880	40804	116076	395	190	205	156485	40614	115871	5462	3874	

Table 15. Employed persons by type of production unit, status in employment, nature of the job, sex and areas (main activity, 2nd quarter 2003); agriculture, forestry and fishing excluded

Type of production unit Sex Areas	Total economy			Own account workers Employer Member of producers' cooperative		Unpaid family worker	Employees	
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment
	1 ⁸⁴	2 ⁸⁵	3 ⁸⁶	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	767934	596942	170991	33248	56398	2608	563695	111986
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	702231	596942	105288	33248	...	1342	563695	103946
of which:								
Public	318539	317857	682		...		317857	682
Others	383691	279085	104606	33248	...	1342	245838	103264
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	61492		61492	...	56398	1265		3829
<i>Households</i>	4211		4211			...		4211
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁸⁷						...	...
employing paid domestic workers	4211		4211	...		...		4211

⁸⁴ col.1 = col.2 + col.3 or col.1 = col.4 + col.5 + col.6 + col.7 + col.8

⁸⁵ col.2 = col.4 + col.7

⁸⁶ col.3 = col.5 + col.6 + col.8

⁸⁷ Households producing agricultural goods for own consumption. Persons who worked during the reference week 20 hours and more are considered employed

Type of production unit Sex Areas	Total economy			Own account workers Employer Member of producers' cooperative		Unpaid family worker	Employees	
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment
A	1 ⁸⁴	2 ⁸⁵	3 ⁸⁶	4	5	6	7	8
Male	370110	276055	94055	18678	38364	1394	257377	54297
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	327768	276055	51713	18678	...	606	257377	51107
of which:								
Public	127409	126727	682		...		126727	682
Others	200359	149328	51030	18678	...	606	130651	50424
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	41823		41823	...	38364	788		2671
<i>Households</i>	520		520			...		520
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁸⁷						...	...
employing paid domestic workers	520		520	...		...		520
Female	397823	320888	76936	14570	18034	1213	306318	57688
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	374463	320888	53576	14570	...	736	306318	52839
of which:								
Public	191130	191130			...		191130	
Others	183333	129757	53576	14570	...	736	115187	52839
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	19669		19669	...	18034	477		1158
<i>Households</i>	3691		3691			...		3691
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁸⁷						...	...
employing paid domestic workers	3691		3691	...		...		3691

Type of production unit Sex Areas	Total economy			Own account workers Employer Member of producers' cooperative		Unpaid family worker	Employees	
	Total employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment	Informal employment	Formal employment	Informal employment
A	1 ⁸⁴	2 ⁸⁵	3 ⁸⁶	4	5	6	7	8
Urban	541567	401756	139811	26879	44673	2081	374877	93057
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	489505	401756	87749	26879	...	928	374877	86821
of which:								
Public	182953	182271	682	...	...	...	182271	682
Others	306552	219485	87066	26879	...	928	192606	86139
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	48924		48924	...	44673	1153		3098
<i>Households</i>	3138		3138			...		3138
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁸⁷						...	...
employing paid domestic workers	3138		3138	...		...		3138
Rural	226366	195186	31181	6368	11725	527	188817	18929
<i>Formal sector enterprises</i>	212726	195186	17540	6368	...	415	188817	17125
of which:								
Public	135586	135586		...	...	...	135586	
Others	77140	59600	17540	6368	...	415	53232	17125
<i>Informal sector enterprises</i>	12568		12568	...	11725	112		731
<i>Households</i>	1073		1073			...		1073
of which:								
producing agricultural goods for own consumption ⁸⁷						
employing paid domestic workers	1073		1073		1073

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