



| A street vendor in Mexico City. Photo by César Parra



The Impact of COVID-19 on Employment in Mexico, 2020-2023

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Background and Summary

On February 28, 2020, Mexican health authorities announced COVID-19 infections in the country and, on March 18, reported the first deaths. With the declaration of a health emergency, a call was made to the population to stay at home, and on March 30, the closure of a large share of government services and non-essential industry sectors was decreed. The greatest impacts on the economy and employment occurred during the second quarter of 2020. From the third quarter, gradually, the health authorities allowed the opening of non-essential industry sectors.

The pandemic and the associated restrictions and economic downturn had a major impact on employment. Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, 2.1 million jobs were lost in Mexico, of which the vast majority were informal: 76 per cent nationally, 61 per cent in urban areas, and 62 per cent in Mexico City. Women lost more

employment than men, especially in informal employment. However, by 2022, employment had recovered to higher levels than in the first quarter of 2020 for both women and men. Women led the recovery with much greater gains than men in informal employment through 2023. By 2023, formal employment also increased to levels that exceeded those in 2020 for both women and men.

In the first quarter of 2020, domestic work, home-based work, market trade, street vending, informal construction and informal transport together comprised 24 per cent of total employment nationally, 23 per cent in urban areas and around 26 per cent in Mexico City. Taken together these groups were a greater source of employment for women than men, 27 per cent for women nationally and 22 per cent for men. Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, women had much greater job losses than men in the six groups of workers. By 2023, employment in the aggregate of the groups had recovered and exceeded the Q1 2020 levels.

In the first quarter of 2020, employment was 55.1 million nationally, 24 million in urban areas and 8.9 million in Mexico City¹ (**table 1**). By the first quarter of 2021, these numbers had decreased to 53 million, 22.6 million and 8 million, respectively. By the first quarter of 2022, employment had recovered, surpassing the figures for 2020: 56.1 million nationwide, 24.5 million in urban areas and 9.1 million in Mexico City. In the first quarter of 2023, although the growth was not as dramatic, the upward trend in employment continued: 58.5 million employed people nationally, 25.5 million in urban Mexico and 9.6 million in Mexico City.

Job losses between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021 were 2.1 million nationally, 1.3 million for urban areas and 900,000 for Mexico City. The losses were notably higher among women in all three geographic areas: 1.5 million women versus 604,000 men nationally, 751,000 versus 564,000 in urban areas, and 501,000 versus 399,000 in Mexico City. Between the first quarters of 2021 and 2022, there was a notable recovery of employment in all three geographic areas: 3.1 million nationally, 1.9 million in urban areas and 1.1 million in Mexico City,

About this Brief

This brief is based on Mexico's National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) conducted quarterly by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and specifically on data from the first quarters of 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. The first quarter was selected for two reasons. First, in this quarter an extended questionnaire of the survey is applied with additional questions on employment, and the second reason is the small sample size due to the suspension of face-to-face interviews during the second-quarter survey. As an emergency measure in ENOE, telephone surveys were applied in the second to the fifth visit of a household, but only when the heads of household had previously notified the interviewer of a telephone number. As a result, the quarterly sample size, generally around 150,000 dwellings, was drastically reduced during the second quarter of 2020 and it was possible to generate national level results but not results by federal entity or metropolitan area.

The first quarter of 2020 is taken as the base year for comparisons on the impact of COVID-19 on employment. Since restrictions related to COVID-19 were put in place at the end of this quarter, the impact of the pandemic would not be reflected in the survey data until the first quarter of the following year, 2021. The resulting statistics for the first quarter of 2021 will show the impact of COVID-19 on employment after a year; however, the initial impact may well have been greater.

The discussion of Tables 1 to 6 relate to the impact on total employment. Tables 7 to 18 refer to six worker groups – domestic workers, home-based workers, market traders, street vendors, informal construction workers and informal transport workers.

exceeding the levels in the first quarter of 2020. The recovery of women's employment during this period exceeded that of men's in the three geographic

areas: 1.8 million women against 1.3 million men nationally, 958,000 women against 916,000 men in urban areas, and 581,000 women against 533,000

Table 1. Total employment by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023. (Numbers and changes in numbers 2021-2020, 2022-2021 and 2023-2022 in thousands)

Geographic areas	2020-I			2021-I			2022-I			2023-I			Absolute change 2021-2020			Absolute change 2022-2021			Absolute change 2023-2022		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Mexico City	3,811.4	5,121.7	8,933.1	3,310.5	4,722.5	8,033.0	3,891.9	5,255.8	9,147.7	4,150.0	5,432.5	9,582.5	-500.8	-399.2	-900.0	581.4	533.3	1,114.7	258.1	176.7	434.8
Urban Mexico	10,077.5	13,886.2	23,963.7	9,326.3	13,321.7	22,648.0	10,284.6	14,238.0	24,522.5	10,920.6	14,604.2	25,524.8	-751.2	-564.5	-1,315.7	958.2	916.2	1,874.5	636.1	366.2	1,002.3
Mexico	21,782.9	33,275.6	55,058.5	20,302.1	32,671.2	52,973.3	22,081.2	33,997.9	56,079.1	23,605.6	34,886.6	58,492.1	-1,480.8	-604.4	-2,085.2	1,779.1	1,326.8	3,105.9	1,524.4	888.6	2,413.0

¹ The geographic areas considered are **Mexico City**, which includes Mexico City itself and the adjacent municipalities of the State of Mexico; **Urban Mexico**, which considers the capitals or largest cities of the 32 federal entities; and **Mexico nationally**.

men in Mexico City. Between the first quarters of 2022 and 2023, employment continued to grow in all three geographic areas: 2.4 million nationally, 1 million in urban Mexico and 435,000 in Mexico City. Again, the employment increases were greater among women than men: 1.5 million women and 889,000 men nationwide, 636,000 women and 366,000 men in urban Mexico, and 258,000 women and 177,000 men in Mexico City.

Employment rates decreased between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021 (**table 2**). For women, the drop was from 46 per cent to 39 per cent in Mexico City, from 47 per cent to 42 per cent in urban Mexico, and from 44 per cent to 40 per cent nationally. For men, the rates decreased from 69 per cent to 62 per cent in Mexico City, from 71 per cent to 67 per cent in urban areas, and from 74 per cent to 71 per cent nationwide. By the first quarter of 2022, employment rates had recovered significantly, although they remained slightly below those of the first quarter of 2020. With the recovery of the economy during 2022, the employment rates for both sexes increased in the first quarter of 2023 to levels higher than in the first quarter of 2022, and

even exceeded those of 2020. The employment rate for women in Mexico City increased from 46 per cent in Q1 2020 to 47 per cent in Q1 2023, from 47 to 48 per cent in urban Mexico, and from 44 to 45 per cent at the national level. Among men, the employment rate nationally was 74 per cent in both Q1 2020 and Q1 2023, while in urban areas and Mexico City it was a percentage point higher in 2023 than in 2020.

The unemployment rates increased during the pandemic in all geographic areas. Among women, the unemployment rate increased from 5.4 per cent in Q1 2020 to 7.1 per cent in Q1 2021 in Mexico City, from 4.1 per cent to 5.5 per cent in urban Mexico, and from 3.4 per cent to 4.2 per cent nationally; while among men rates went from 5.7 to 7.6 per cent in Mexico City, from 4.4 to 5.9 per cent in urban areas, and from 3.4 to 4.4 per cent nationally. Once the economy began to recover, unemployment rates fell, although in the first quarter of 2022 they remained slightly above the first quarter of 2020. By 2023, unemployment rates were well below those in Q1 2020 for women and for men in the three geographic areas. The unemployment rate

for women in Mexico City went from 5.4 per cent in Q1 2020 to 3.9 per cent in Q1 2023, in urban Mexico from 4.1 to 3.2 per cent, and nationally from 3.4 to 2.7 per cent. Similarly, among men in Mexico City, the unemployment rate went from 5.7 per cent in Q1 2020 to 3.6 per cent in Q1 2023, from 4.4 to 3.2 per cent in urban Mexico, and from 3.4 to 2.6 per cent nationally.

The effects of the pandemic on the rates of employment and unemployment were greater in urban areas and especially in Mexico City. In relative terms, the employment rate in Mexico City decreased by 12 per cent between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, while in urban areas the decrease was 8 per cent and 6 per cent nationwide. The unemployment rates increased by 32 per cent in Mexico City and urban areas, while nationally it increased by 29 per cent. In the first quarter of 2023, employment and unemployment rates for women and men continued to recover and exceeded the levels of the first quarter of 2020.

Table 2. Employment and unemployment rates by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023. (Percentage)

Geographic areas	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I						2023-I					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR	ER	UR
Mexico City	45.9	5.4	68.6	5.7	56.7	5.6	39.0	7.1	62.0	7.6	49.9	7.4	44.9	5.9	68.5	6.4	56.0	6.2	47.3	3.9	70.1	3.6	58.0	3.7
Urban Mexico	46.5	4.1	71.0	4.4	58.1	4.3	42.1	5.5	66.5	5.9	53.7	5.7	45.5	4.4	70.3	4.8	57.2	4.6	47.7	3.2	71.5	3.2	58.9	3.2
Mexico	43.5	3.4	73.8	3.4	57.9	3.4	39.9	4.2	70.9	4.4	54.6	4.4	42.2	3.4	73.1	3.5	56.7	3.5	44.7	2.7	74.3	2.6	58.6	2.7

ER: Employment rate is the percentage of the employed labour force in the working age population (15 years on).

UR: Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force.

Informal and Formal Employment

Informal employment in Mexico comprised 56 per cent of total employment nationally in Q1 2020, 45 per cent in urban areas and 51 per cent in Mexico City. The share of informal employment in total employment decreased by a percentage point between the first quarters of 2020 and 2022 in urban areas and nationally, but by two percentage points in Mexico City; and remained at these levels in 2023. The share of informal employment was generally higher for women than for men.

In the first quarter of 2020, informal employment comprised 51 per cent of total employment in Mexico City, 45 per cent in urban areas and 56 per cent nationwide (**table 3**). These rates decreased slightly in the first quarter of 2021 (50 per cent in Mexico City, 45 per cent in urban areas and 55 per cent nationally), and continued to decrease through the first quarter of 2022, in all geographic areas. In the first quarter of 2023, informal employment rates were a lower share of employment than those of the first quarter of 2020 in Mexico City (49 per cent versus 51 per cent) and nationally (55 per cent versus 56 per cent), and roughly the same in urban areas (45 per cent).

Informal employment comprised a slightly larger share of women's than men's employment in the three geographic areas in the first quarter of 2020: in Mexico City 52 per cent for women and 50 per cent for men, in urban Mexico 48 and 44 per cent respectively, and nationally 57 and 55 per cent. The numbers in informal employment and the share in total employment decreased slightly for women and for men in all three geographic areas between 2020 and 2021, and then began to increase in 2022 for both women and men. In the first quarter of 2022, half of women and just under half of men were informally employed in Mexico City, a lower proportion than the first quarter of

Table 3. Formal and informal employment as a share of total employment by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023
(Numbers in thousands and per cent of total employment in parentheses)

Geographic areas	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I						2023-I					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Mexico City																								
Formal employment	1,829.9	(48.0)	2,549.6	(49.8)	4,379.6	(49.0)	1,600.2	(48.3)	2,435.0	(51.6)	4,035.2	(50.2)	1,941.8	(49.9)	2,746.8	(52.3)	4,688.7	(51.3)	2,032.2	(49.0)	2,851.9	(52.5)	4,884.1	(51.0)
Informal employment	1,981.4	(52.0)	2,572.1	(50.2)	4,553.5	(51.0)	1,710.4	(51.7)	2,287.5	(48.4)	3,997.9	(49.8)	1,950.1	(50.1)	2,508.9	(47.7)	4,459.0	(48.7)	2,117.8	(51.0)	2,580.6	(47.5)	4,698.4	(49.0)
Urban Mexico																								
Formal employment	5,254.5	(52.1)	7,819.8	(56.3)	13,074.3	(54.6)	5,007.2	(53.7)	7,551.6	(56.7)	12,558.8	(55.5)	5,515.4	(53.6)	8,128.7	(57.1)	13,644.1	(55.6)	5,799.2	(53.1)	8,331.7	(57.0)	14,130.8	(55.4)
Informal employment	4,823.0	(47.9)	6,066.4	(43.7)	10,889.4	(45.4)	4,319.1	(46.3)	5,770.1	(43.3)	10,089.2	(44.5)	4,769.2	(46.4)	6,109.2	(42.9)	10,878.4	(44.4)	5,121.4	(46.9)	6,272.5	(43.0)	11,394.0	(44.6)
Mexico																								
Formal employment	9,421.3	(43.3)	14,885.7	(44.7)	24,307.0	(44.1)	9,237.0	(45.5)	14,565.9	(44.6)	23,802.9	(44.9)	9,812.0	(44.4)	15,290.9	(45.0)	25,102.9	(44.8)	10,426.6	(44.2)	15,857.3	(45.5)	26,284.0	(44.9)
Informal employment	12,361.6	(56.7)	18,389.9	(55.3)	30,751.5	(55.9)	11,065.1	(54.5)	18,105.3	(55.4)	29,170.4	(55.1)	12,269.2	(55.6)	18,707.1	(55.0)	30,976.2	(55.2)	13,178.9	(55.8)	19,029.2	(54.5)	32,208.2	(55.1)

2020, and 46 and 43 per cent in urban Mexico. There was little difference between women and men in shares of informal employment (56 and 55 per cent) nationally as well as in 2023 across the geographic areas.

Nationally, employment declined by 2.1 million workers between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, with 76 per cent of the job losses affecting informal workers. Women's employment losses were greater than men's, especially in informal employment. However, by 2022, employment had recovered to higher levels than in Q1 2020 for both women and men. Women led the recovery with much greater gains than men

in informal employment through 2023 in the three geographic areas. Formal employment also increased by 2023 to levels that exceeded those in Q1 2020 for both women and men.

Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, 2.1 million jobs were lost in the country, 1.3 million in urban areas and 900,000 in Mexico City (**table 4**). The vast majority of jobs lost were informal: 76 per cent or 1.6 million informal jobs nationally, 61 per cent or 800,000 jobs in urban areas, and 62 per cent or 556,000 in Mexico City. In each geographic area, employment loss was much greater in informal than in formal employment: nationally, a loss of 5 per cent in informal employment compared to 2 per

cent in formal employment; in urban areas, 7 per cent compared to 4 per cent; and in Mexico City, 12 per cent compared to 8 per cent.

Especially in informal employment, women had much greater losses of employment than men between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021. Nationally, women lost 1.3 million informal jobs compared to 285,000 for men; in urban Mexico, the respective losses were 504,000 and 296,000; however, in Mexico City women lost 271,000 informal jobs compared to 285,000 for men. Regarding formal employment, nationally and in urban areas men lost more jobs than women, while in Mexico City women had higher losses than men.

Table 4. Absolute (thousands) and relative (per cent) changes in total, formal and informal employment by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. 2021-2021, 2022-2021 and 2023-2022

Geographic areas and class of employment	2021-2020 changes						2022-2021 changes						2023-2022 changes					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Mexico City	-500.8	(-13.1)	-399.2	(-7.8)	-900.0	(-10.1)	581.4	(17.6)	533.3	(11.3)	1,114.7	(13.9)	258.1	(6.6)	176.7	(3.4)	434.8	(4.8)
Formal employment	-229.8	(-12.6)	-114.6	(-4.5)	-344.4	(-7.9)	341.6	(21.4)	311.8	(12.8)	653.5	(16.2)	90.3	(4.7)	105.1	(3.8)	195.4	(4.2)
Informal employment	-271.1	(-13.7)	-284.6	(-11.1)	-555.6	(-12.2)	239.7	(14.0)	221.4	(9.7)	461.2	(11.5)	167.7	(8.6)	71.6	(2.9)	239.4	(5.4)
Urban Mexico	-751.2	(-7.5)	-564.5	(-4.1)	-1,315.7	(-5.5)	958.2	(10.3)	916.2	(6.9)	1,874.5	(8.3)	636.1	(6.2)	366.2	(2.6)	1,002.3	(4.1)
Formal employment	-247.3	(-4.7)	-268.2	(-3.4)	-515.5	(-3.9)	508.1	(10.1)	577.1	(7.6)	1,085.3	(8.6)	283.8	(5.1)	202.9	(2.5)	486.8	(3.6)
Informal employment	-503.9	(-10.4)	-296.2	(-4.9)	-800.2	(-7.3)	450.1	(10.4)	339.1	(5.9)	789.2	(7.8)	352.2	(7.4)	163.3	(2.7)	515.5	(4.7)
Mexico	-1,480.8	(-6.8)	-604.4	(-1.8)	-2,085.2	(-3.8)	1,779.1	(8.8)	1,326.8	(4.1)	3,105.9	(5.9)	1,524.4	(6.9)	888.6	(2.6)	2,413.0	(4.3)
Formal employment	-184.2	(-2.0)	-319.8	(-2.1)	-504.1	(-2.1)	575.0	(6.2)	725.0	(5.0)	1,300.0	(5.5)	614.6	(6.3)	566.5	(3.7)	1,181	(4.7)
Informal employment	-1,296.5	(-10.5)	-284.6	(-1.5)	-1,581.1	(-5.1)	1,204	(10.9)	601.8	(3.3)	1,805.9	(6.2)	909.8	(7.4)	322.2	(1.7)	1,232	(4.0)

Between the first quarters of 2021 and 2022, employment recovered to levels that exceeded those in the first quarter of 2020 in all geographic areas. Further, while women's employment losses were greater than men's during the peak pandemic years, their recovery exceeded that of men, except in urban areas and nationally in formal employment: women gained 508,000 jobs in formal employment in urban areas compared to 577,000 for men and 575,000 compared to 725,000 for men nationally. However, in Mexico City between 2021 and 2022, formal employment for women increased by 342,000 compared to 312,000 among men – and in informal employment women's gains were greater than men's, especially at the national level where the recovery in informal employment was twice that of men (1.2 million compared to 602,000).

As the recovery continued into 2023, employment for men and especially for women increased. While formal and informal employment increased for women and men, the increases in informal employment were much greater for women than for men. For example, nationally the increases in informal employment for women (910,000) almost tripled those for men (322,000), and in the other geographic areas the increases for women were roughly double those of men. The increases in formal employment were similar for women and men. In Mexico City, formal employment increased more for men (105,000) than for women (90,000), while in the other two geographic areas the growth in formal employment was greater for women than for men.

Industry Sectors of Informal Employment

Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2023, the numbers of women and men in informal employment in each of the industry categories changed. However, there was little change in the percentage distribution across the sector categories.

The wide and diverse category of services (50 per cent) and trade (29 per cent) comprised almost 80 per cent of informal employment in Mexico City during the first quarter of 2020, followed by manufacturing (10 per cent) and other industrial activities (9 per cent) (**table 5**). Services and trade fell slightly to around 79 per cent together in the first quarter of 2021. In the first quarter of 2022, these sectors remained around 80 per cent in Mexico City and there was little change in 2023. Services represented the largest source of informal employment for women in Mexico City with 52 to 58 per cent across the years. Trade followed with 32 to 37 per cent of the women's informal employment. Among men, services were also the main source of informal employment with shares of 47 per cent in Q1 2020, 44 per cent in 2021, 50 per cent in 2022 and 49 per cent in 2023; followed by trade with around 26 per cent across the years. Manufacturing and other industrial activities together comprised 25 per cent in 2020, 29 per cent in 2021, 24 per cent in 2022 and 25 per cent in 2023.

In urban Mexico, services were one of every two informal jobs (50 per cent in 2020, 48 per cent in 2021, 51 per cent in 2022 and 50 per cent in 2023), followed by trade with 26 per cent in the four years, and manufacturing and other industrial activities around 11 per cent each. Among women, services represented 57 per cent of informal employment in 2020, 2021 and 2022, as well as 56 per cent in 2023; trade followed with 32 per cent and manufacturing with 10 per cent in the four years. Among men, services also were the largest share, ranging between 42 and 46 per cent across the years; trade contributed 21 per cent, other industrial activities close to 20 per cent, and manufacturing between 12 and 13 per cent.

Nationally, services were also the predominant industry sector in informal employment with 38 per cent in 2020, 36 per cent in 2021, and 38 per cent in 2022 and 2023. Trade followed with a little over 20 per cent, and agriculture at 17 and 19 per cent over the four years. Manufacturing and other industrial activities were around 11 per cent each. In women's informal employment, services represented 50 per cent, trade 31 per cent, manufacturing around 13 per cent, agriculture close to 6 per cent and other industrial activities less than 1 per cent. In men's informal employment, services at 28 and 30 per cent across the years was the largest sector nationally, although with a much lower share than in the other geographic areas, closely followed by agriculture with between 25 and 27 per cent. Other industrial activities were 18 to 19 per cent, trade between 14 and 15 per cent, and manufacturing between 10 and 11 per cent.

Table 5. Informal employment by sex and industry in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023
(Numbers in thousands and per cent distribution in parentheses)

Geographic areas and sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Manufacturing		Other industrial activities *		Trade **		Services ***		Total ****
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute
Mexico City											
2020-I	23.8	(0.5)	469.5	(10.3)	387.9	(8.5)	1,339.9	(29.4)	2,292.8	(50.4)	4,553.5
Women	7.9	(0.4)	189.6	(9.6)	20.3	(1.0)	671.4	(33.9)	1,076.3	(54.3)	1,981.4
Men	15.9	(0.6)	279.9	(10.9)	367.6	(14.3)	668.5	(26.0)	1,216.5	(47.3)	2,572.1
2021-I	23.0	(0.6)	449.2	(11.2)	371.9	(9.3)	1,167.9	(29.2)	1,969.8	(49.3)	3,997.9
Women	0.0	(0.0)	145.5	(8.5)	10.9	(0.6)	578.3	(33.8)	973.7	(56.9)	1,710.4
Men	23.0	(1.0)	303.7	(13.3)	361.0	(15.8)	589.6	(25.8)	996.1	(43.5)	2,287.5
2022-I	25.2	(0.6)	416.0	(9.3)	338.4	(7.6)	1,258.6	(28.2)	2,385.2	(53.5)	4,459.0
Women	6.5	(0.3)	158.6	(8.1)	7.4	(0.4)	630.7	(32.3)	1,134.7	(58.2)	1,950.1
Men	18.7	(0.7)	257.3	(10.3)	331.0	(13.2)	627.9	(25.0)	1,250.4	(49.8)	2,508.9
2023-I	23.3	(0.5)	482.8	(10.3)	379.4	(8.1)	1,421.0	(30.2)	2,361.2	(50.3)	4,698.4
Women	4.0	(0.2)	208.6	(9.8)	10.5	(0.5)	776.6	(36.7)	1,107.0	(52.3)	2,117.8
Men	19.2	(0.7)	274.3	(10.6)	368.9	(14.3)	644.3	(25.0)	1,254.2	(48.6)	2,580.6
Urban Mexico											
2020-I	116.6	(1.1)	1,209.4	(11.1)	1,168.1	(10.7)	2,799.0	(25.7)	5,479.5	(50.3)	10,889.4
Women	22.1	(0.5)	477.9	(9.9)	36.4	(0.8)	1,510.7	(31.3)	2,737.2	(56.8)	4,823.0
Men	94.6	(1.6)	731.5	(12.1)	1,131.7	(18.7)	1,288.3	(21.2)	2,742.3	(45.2)	6,066.4
2021-I	111.0	(1.1)	1,177.0	(11.7)	1,184.5	(11.7)	2,641.8	(26.2)	4,884.3	(48.4)	10,089.2
Women	10.2	(0.2)	414.7	(9.6)	29.0	(0.7)	1,396.2	(32.3)	2,444.8	(56.6)	4,319.1
Men	100.8	(1.7)	762.3	(13.2)	1,155.5	(20.0)	1,245.6	(21.6)	2,439.4	(42.3)	5,770.1
2022-I	106.7	(1.0)	1,161.1	(10.7)	1,192.6	(11.0)	2,790.8	(25.7)	5,515.0	(50.7)	10,878.4
Women	15.9	(0.3)	451.7	(9.5)	29.7	(0.6)	1,505.8	(31.6)	2,725.9	(57.2)	4,769.2
Men	90.8	(1.5)	709.3	(11.6)	1,162.9	(19.0)	1,285.0	(21.0)	2,789.1	(45.7)	6,109.2
2023-I	136.4	(1.2)	1,273.3	(11.2)	1,201.4	(10.5)	2,953.6	(25.9)	5,710.8	(50.1)	11,394.0
Women	22.9	(0.4)	520.9	(10.2)	33.2	(0.6)	1,658.0	(32.4)	2,845.8	(55.6)	5,121.4
Men	113.6	(1.8)	752.4	(12.0)	1,168.2	(18.6)	1,295.6	(20.7)	2,865.0	(45.7)	6,272.5

Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, services, the largest of the industry sectors, reported the greatest losses of informal employment: 323,000 jobs in Mexico City, 595,000 in urban Mexico and 1.1 million nationwide. Trade followed with losses of 172,000, 157,000 and 485,000 in the respective geographic areas. Manufacturing lost 20,000 in Mexico City and 32,000 in urban areas and had marginal gains nationally (4,000). Also, agriculture presented informal job losses in all three geographic areas: nearly 1,000 in Mexico City, 6,000 in urban areas and 45,000 nationally.

Services and trade gained employment in all three geographic areas, between the first quarters of 2021 and 2022. Services recovered 415,000 jobs in Mexico City, 631,000 in urban areas and nearly 1.1 million nationwide. Services exceeded the employment levels of 2020 in Mexico City and urban areas, but nationally was slightly below. In trade, 91,000 informal jobs were recovered in Mexico City, 149,000 in urban Mexico and 454,000 nationally, but the 2020 levels of employment in the sector were not reached in any of the three geographic areas.

Between the first quarters of 2022 and 2023, services lost informal employment in Mexico City (24,000) but gained in urban areas (196,000) and nationally (664,000). Trade gained in all three geographic areas: 162,000 informal jobs in Mexico City, 163,000 in urban Mexico and 409,000 nationwide. Both the services and trade sectors surpassed the 2020 levels of informal employment in all three geographic areas in 2023.

Table 5 (cont.). Informal employment by sex and industry in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023
(Numbers in thousands and per cent distribution in parentheses)

Geographic areas and sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Manufacturing		Other industrial activities *		Trade **		Services ***		Total ****
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute
Mexico											
2020-I	5,589.3	(18.2)	3,367.5	(11.0)	3,391.7	(11.0)	6,434.7	(20.9)	11,673.7	(38.0)	30,751.5
Women	661.6	(5.4)	1,541.3	(12.5)	69.9	(0.6)	3,782.0	(30.6)	6,220.3	(50.3)	12,361.6
Men	4,927.6	(26.8)	1,826.2	(9.9)	3,321.9	(18.1)	2,652.7	(14.4)	5,453.4	(29.7)	18,389.9
2021-I	5,544.0	(19.0)	3,371.6	(11.6)	3,496.3	(12.0)	5,949.3	(20.4)	10,581.7	(36.3)	29,170.4
Women	642.6	(5.8)	1,377.6	(12.4)	46.2	(0.4)	3,389.5	(30.6)	5,545.0	(50.1)	11,065.1
Men	4,901.4	(27.1)	1,994.0	(11.0)	3,450.1	(19.1)	2,559.8	(14.1)	5,036.7	(27.8)	18,105.3
2022-I	5,626.6	(18.2)	3,347.6	(10.8)	3,655.2	(11.8)	6,403.8	(20.7)	11,648.4	(37.6)	30,976.2
Women	747.3	(6.1)	1,501.0	(12.2)	52.9	(0.4)	3,791.6	(30.9)	6,085.8	(49.6)	12,269.2
Men	4,879.3	(26.1)	1,846.7	(9.9)	3,602.3	(19.3)	2,612.1	(14.0)	5,562.5	(29.7)	18,707.1
2023-I	5,541.9	(17.2)	3,569.8	(11.1)	3,678.0	(11.4)	6,813.0	(21.2)	12,312.5	(38.2)	32,208.2
Women	772.6	(5.9)	1,661.6	(12.6)	67.9	(0.5)	4,030.8	(30.6)	6,552.3	(49.7)	13,178.9
Men	4,769.3	(25.1)	1,908.2	(10.0)	3,610.1	(19.0)	2,782.3	(14.6)	5,760.2	(30.3)	19,029.2

* Include: construction; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities.

** Include: whole sale and retail trade.

*** Include: transport; accommodation and food; information, communication, real estate, financial, information, education, health and social services; administrative and support service activities, public administration, compulsory social security, arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities.

**** The sum of the percentage values does not give 100, because those employed in informal employment who did not specify their industry are not included.

Box 1: Identifying Informal Employment

Informal employment includes persons who work in unregistered economic units or the informal sector and other similar modalities, such as those employed in paid domestic service without social security, employed by own account in subsistence agriculture, unpaid workers, as well as subordinate and paid workers who work without the protection of social security and whose services are used by nationally registered economic units.

Job Change/Loss

In 2020, 3.2 million workers held a different job than in the previous year, with men more likely than women to change or lose jobs. Quitting was the major reason for changing/losing jobs in 2020, while the major reason in 2021 during the pandemic was firing or layoffs. Generally, there was more change/loss in informal than formal jobs.

This section shifts focus from the absolute changes in employment to workers who had changed/lost jobs in the past year and whether these changes were voluntary or involuntary (**table 6**).² In the first quarter of 2020 before the pandemic, 3.2 million workers nationally held a different job than in the previous year, 1.4 million in urban Mexico and 490,000 in Mexico City. Men were more likely than women to have changed or lost jobs in all three geographic areas: 2.2 million men and 1.0 million women nationally; 899,000 men and 453,000 women in urban areas; and 333,000 men and 157,000 women in Mexico City. The major reason for job change was resignation or quitting (1.7 million nationwide, 787,000 in urban Mexico and 272,000 in Mexico City), followed by those who were fired or laid off (1.3 million, 495,000 and 195,000 in the respective geographic areas) and then closure of own business (172,000, 69,000

² These data are based on responses to section IX of the ENOE's first quarter questionnaire. The filter question is: *Have/Has _____ ever lost a job or business and had to seek for another one?* People who answer the filter question in the affirmative, answer other questions related to the moment of job change or loss, as well as the voluntary, involuntary or market reason for that change or loss.

and 23,000, respectively). Generally, each reason for job change/loss, the change/loss was greater for informal than formal jobs. However, in urban Mexico, among workers who were fired or who quit a job, the change or loss was greater in formal than in informal employment.

Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, job change/loss increased by 369,000 nationwide, by 222,000 in urban Mexico and by 108,000 in Mexico City. In relative terms, job changes were most significant in urban areas with an increase of 11 per cent nationally, 16 per cent in urban Mexico, and 22 per cent in Mexico City. Although in absolute

numbers men reported substantially more changes in jobs, in relative terms the changes for women were higher than for men: a 13 per cent increase for women compared to 11 per cent of men nationally; 21 per cent women and 14 per cent men in urban areas; and 28 per cent women and 19 per cent men in Mexico City. Between the first quarters

Table 6. Job changes/losses during the previous year by reason for change/loss, sex and whether formal or informal in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico.
First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers and absolute changes in thousands)

Geographic areas and reasons for change/loss	2020-I (2019)			2021-I (2020)			2022-I (2021)			Absolute change 2021-2020			Absolute change 2022-2021		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Mexico City	157.0	332.6	489.6	200.9	396.8	597.7	152.0	317.5	469.5	43.9	64.2	108.1	-48.9	-79.3	-128.1
Fired or not rehired*	57.3	137.4	194.7	115.0	239.8	354.8	46.4	186.9	233.3	57.7	102.4	160.1	-68.6	-52.9	-121.5
Formal worker	20.3	43.5	63.9	32.1	97.2	129.3	25.5	107.2	132.7	11.7	53.6	65.4	-6.6	10.1	3.5
Informal worker	36.9	93.9	130.8	82.9	142.7	225.6	20.9	79.7	100.6	46.0	48.8	94.8	-62.0	-63.0	-125.0
Quit**	92.4	179.6	271.9	68.4	117.1	185.5	88.7	112.1	200.8	-24.0	-62.5	-86.5	20.3	-5.0	15.4
Formal worker	41.5	84.1	125.7	20.5	54.9	75.4	48.8	55.5	104.3	-21.0	-29.3	-50.3	28.3	0.7	28.9
Informal worker	50.8	95.4	146.3	47.9	62.2	110.1	39.9	56.6	96.5	-3.0	-33.2	-36.2	-8.0	-5.6	-13.6
Closed own business***	7.3	15.6	23.0	17.5	39.9	57.4	16.9	18.5	35.4	10.2	24.2	34.4	-0.6	-21.4	-22.0
Formal worker	0.0	4.3	4.3	5.8	11.1	16.9	1.0	7.3	8.2	5.8	6.8	12.7	-4.9	-3.8	-8.7
Informal worker	7.3	11.3	18.7	11.7	28.8	40.5	16.0	11.2	27.2	4.4	17.4	21.8	4.3	-17.6	-13.2
Urban Mexico	452.8	898.7	1,351.5	547.0	1,026.5	1,573.5	416.6	812.7	1,229.3	94.2	127.8	222.0	-130.4	-213.7	-344.2
Fired or not rehired*	137.5	357.5	495.0	287.6	597.9	885.4	143.0	393.8	536.7	150.1	240.4	390.4	-144.6	-204.1	-348.7
Formal worker	57.1	146.5	203.6	95.1	251.9	346.9	73.0	200.4	273.4	38.0	105.3	143.3	-22.1	-51.5	-73.6
Informal worker	80.5	211.0	291.4	192.5	346.0	538.5	70.0	193.4	263.4	112.1	135.0	247.1	-122.5	-152.6	-275.1
Quit**	288.9	498.1	787.0	216.7	341.5	558.2	242.8	367.8	610.6	-72.2	-156.6	-228.9	26.1	26.3	52.5
Formal worker	148.9	269.2	418.1	92.7	173.7	266.4	132.8	206.6	339.4	-56.1	-95.6	-151.7	40.0	33.0	73.0
Informal worker	140.1	228.8	368.9	124.0	167.8	291.8	110.1	161.2	271.2	-16.1	-61.0	-77.1	-13.9	-6.7	-20.6
Closed own business***	26.4	43.1	69.4	42.7	87.2	129.9	30.8	51.2	81.9	16.4	44.1	60.4	-12.0	-36.0	-47.9
Formal worker	8.5	14.9	23.4	10.8	26.6	37.4	6.4	20.5	26.9	2.4	11.7	14.1	-4.4	-6.1	-10.5
Informal worker	17.9	28.2	46.1	31.9	60.5	92.5	24.4	30.7	55.0	14.0	32.4	46.4	-7.6	-29.9	-37.4

Table 6 (cont.). Job changes/losses during the previous year by reason for change/loss, sex and whether formal or informal in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers and absolute changes in thousands)

Geographic areas and reasons for change/loss	2020-I (2019)			2021-I (2020)			2022-I (2021)			Absolute change 2021-2020			Absolute change 2022-2021		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Mexico	1,012.3	2,214.3	3,226.7	1,138.6	2,457.5	3,596.1	906.0	1,979.1	2,885.1	126.2	243.2	369.5	-232.6	-478.4	-711.1
Fired or not rehired*	309.3	1,015.2	1,324.5	576.3	1,447.5	2,023.8	309.5	995.1	1,304.6	267.0	432.3	699.3	-266.8	-452.4	-719.2
Formal worker	113.2	303.7	417.0	162.0	448.4	610.4	118.0	343.9	461.9	48.8	144.7	193.5	-44.1	-104.5	-148.6
Informal worker	196.1	711.4	907.5	414.3	999.1	1,413.4	191.5	651.2	842.7	218.2	287.7	505.8	-222.8	-347.9	-570.7
Quit**	642.4	1,087.8	1,730.2	452.5	823.9	1,276.4	521.3	883.7	1,405.1	-189.9	-263.9	-453.8	68.8	59.8	128.6
Formal worker	306.5	522.4	828.8	188.9	369.6	558.5	249.9	440.7	690.6	-117.6	-152.7	-270.3	61.0	71.0	132.0
Informal worker	335.9	565.4	901.4	263.6	454.3	717.9	271.4	443.1	714.5	-72.3	-111.2	-183.5	7.8	-11.2	-3.4
Closed own business***	60.6	111.4	172.0	109.8	186.1	295.9	75.1	100.3	175.4	49.2	74.8	123.9	-34.6	-85.8	-120.5
Formal worker	14.8	34.9	49.7	23.8	48.6	72.4	19.3	35.7	55.0	9.0	13.7	22.7	-4.5	-12.9	-17.4
Informal worker	45.8	76.4	122.2	86.0	137.5	223.5	55.8	64.6	120.4	40.2	61.1	101.2	-30.1	-72.9	-103.0

* Include the following reasons: business's closure or bankruptcy; personnel layoffs; laid off; business moved out the city or state; not renewed of contract and other reasons.

** Include the following reasons: desire to earn more money; desire to become independent; without opportunities for improvement; desire to continue studying; change or deterioration in working conditions; hazardous or/and unhealthy work; marriage, pregnancy and other responsibilities; a family member prevented her/him from continuing to work; she or he was forced to retire or pension; harassment or disrespect to her/his person; conflict with a boss or superior; other reasons.

*** Include the following reasons: excess debt or bankruptcy; prices or rent increases; low sales or too much competition; unprofitable business; many uncollected debts; lack of credit; non-compliance of suppliers; staff issues; marriage, pregnancy and other responsibilities; a family member prevented her/him from continuing to work; desire to continue studying; public insecurity; problems with authorities (fine, extortion); other reasons.

of 2021 and 2020, the reasons for job change/loss in the three geographic areas for women and men were less likely to be voluntary. Losses due to layoffs and the closure of own business increased, but those due to quitting decreased. In 2021, for all geographic areas, the numbers in each of the reasons for job change were higher for informal than formal employment.

In the first quarter of 2022, in the midst of the recovery, there was a significant drop in job change/loss with numbers much lower than in the first quarter of 2021 and slightly lower than those in

the first quarter of 2020. In the first quarter of 2022, among those who experienced job change/loss during 2021, in all three geographic areas there were significantly fewer job changes/losses: 20 per cent (711,000) at nationally, 22 per cent (344,000) in urban areas and 21 per cent (128,000) in Mexico City. In relative terms, the decreases were greater among women: 20 per cent for women and 19 per cent for men nationally; 24 per cent women and 19 per cent men in urban Mexico; and 24 per cent women and 20 per cent men in Mexico City. Between 2021 and 2022, the reasons for job change/loss shifted in the three geographic areas and in general for

women and men. Layoffs of wage workers and closures of self-employed businesses decreased, while resignations increased slightly. Among those who lost jobs by firing or layoff, formal employment was more affected than informal employment in Mexico City and urban areas, but nationally numbers were higher for the informally employed. Among those who quit a job or closed their own business, generally informal employment was more affected with the exception of urban areas where a greater number of jobs in formal employment were lost.

Groups of Workers

In the first quarter of 2020, domestic work, home-based work, market trade, street vending, informal construction and informal transport work together comprised 24 per cent of total employment nationally, 23 per cent in urban areas, and 26 per cent in Mexico City. These groups of workers were around 27 per cent of women's employment and 22 per cent of men's nationally. Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, women experienced much greater employment losses than men in the six groups of workers taken together. By 2022, gains in employment in the six groups exceeded the earlier losses in all three geographic areas. In Mexico City and urban areas, a higher percentage of both women and men regained rather than lost employment; but nationwide, only 69 per cent of women's employment loss in these groups was recovered; while for men, the employment gain in 2022 was 9 times the loss in 2021. However, by 2023 the levels of employment of women as well as men in these groups exceeded the 2020 levels. Among women, the greatest losses were in domestic work and among men in informal transport work. Home-based work grew throughout the period in all geographic areas for women and men.

This report focuses on six groups of workers: domestic workers, home-based workers, market traders, street vendors, informal construction workers and informal transport workers. Together, these groups represented a significant share of total employment in Mexico in the first quarter of 2020: 2.3 million employed workers in Mexico City (26

per cent of total employment), 5.4 million in urban Mexico (23 per cent of total employment) and 13.1 million nationally (24 per cent of total employment) (**table 7**). The groups represented a greater share of women's than of men's employment: in Mexico City they accounted for 27 per cent of women's employment and 26 per cent of men's employment; in urban areas 24 and 22 per cent, respectively; and nationally 27 and 22 per cent, respectively. Employment in these groups decreased between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021 in all three geographic areas: by 2.1 million in Mexico City, 5.2 million in urban Mexico and 12.5 million nationally. However, while there was a large drop in employment in the six groups, there was little change in their share of total employment. By the first quarter of 2022, as the economy recovered, employment in these groups had grown, surpassing the level of Q1 2020 (2.4 million in Mexico City, 5.6 million in urban areas and 13.2 million nationwide). Again, the increases did not alter the shares of total employment comprised by the groups. In the first quarter of 2023, the numbers employed in these groups taken together exceeded the Q1 2020 levels (in Mexico City slightly above 2.4 million, in urban Mexico 5.7 million and nationally 13.8 million), while maintaining the same share of total employment as in 2020. In relative terms, the gap between women and men in the groups remained lower in Mexico City (close to one percentage point) and, as in previous years, it increased in urban areas (near to 2 percentage points) and at national level (almost 5 percentage points).

During the first quarter of 2020, domestic workers had the largest share of women's total employment,

representing 10 per cent nationally and in Mexico City as well as 9 per cent in urban areas. Home-based workers – accounting for 9 per cent of women's employment nationwide, 6 per cent in urban Mexico and 5 per cent in Mexico City – came next, followed by street vendors with 5 per cent nationally, 4 per cent in urban Mexico and 6 per cent in Mexico City. Market traders were 2 to 5 per cent of employment across the geographic areas. Informal work in construction and transport was below 1 per cent in all three geographic areas. Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, women's employment decreased in all groups but home-based workers in the three geographic areas. The number of women in home-based work increased in all three areas.

By 2022, the numbers of women employed as home-based workers, domestic workers, street vendors and market traders increased, however only the numbers of home-based workers exceeded the levels of employment in the first quarter of 2020. Between the first quarters of 2022 and 2023, the number of home-based workers continued to increase from 511,000 to 593,000 in Mexico City, from 1.3 to 1.4 million in urban areas, and from 3.4 to 3.6 million nationwide. Although domestic work remained second among the groups as a source of employment for women in Mexico City, the number of domestic workers decreased between 2022 and 2023; in urban Mexico, it barely grew in absolute numbers, and nationally it increased from 2 million to 2.2 million. Street vendors maintained their 5 per cent share of total employment in Mexico City and 4 per cent in urban areas and nationally; followed by market traders with shares in the first quarter

Table 7. Groups of workers by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023. (Numbers in thousands and per cent of total employment in parentheses)

	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I						2023-I					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
Mexico City	1,024.8	(26.9)	1,322.5	(25.8)	2,347.3	(26.3)	884.4	(26.7)	1,253.7	(26.5)	2,138.1	(26.6)	1,032.2	(26.5)	1,366.5	(26.0)	2,398.7	(26.2)	1,072.1	(25.8)	1,365.9	(25.1)	2,438.0	(25.4)
Domestic workers	371.2	(9.7)	42.0	(0.8)	413.2	(4.6)	272.2	(8.2)	36.8	(0.8)	309.1	(3.8)	357.5	(9.2)	38.1	(0.7)	395.6	(4.3)	321.1	(7.7)	42.2	(0.8)	363.3	(3.8)
Home-based workers	206.2	(5.4)	149.0	(2.9)	355.2	(4.0)	250.2	(7.6)	199.0	(4.2)	449.3	(5.6)	270.6	(7.0)	240.7	(4.6)	511.4	(5.6)	345.5	(8.3)	247.9	(4.6)	593.4	(6.2)
Market traders	180.6	(4.7)	227.8	(4.4)	408.4	(4.6)	157.5	(4.8)	189.3	(4.0)	346.7	(4.3)	169.9	(4.4)	232.3	(4.4)	402.2	(4.4)	197.9	(4.8)	194.7	(3.6)	392.6	(4.1)
Food and beverages	28.9	(0.8)	58.9	(1.1)	87.7	(1.0)	43.0	(1.3)	45.9	(1.0)	88.9	(1.1)	32.8	(0.8)	70.3	(1.3)	103.1	(1.1)	27.5	(0.7)	39.2	(0.7)	66.7	(0.7)
Goods other than food and beverages	67.5	(1.8)	90.6	(1.8)	158.1	(1.8)	59.7	(1.8)	90.4	(1.9)	150.0	(1.9)	76.4	(2.0)	85.2	(1.6)	161.6	(1.8)	85.7	(2.1)	91.8	(1.7)	177.5	(1.9)
Services	84.3	(2.2)	78.3	(1.5)	162.5	(1.8)	54.8	(1.7)	53.0	(1.1)	107.8	(1.3)	60.6	(1.6)	76.9	(1.5)	137.5	(1.5)	84.7	(2.0)	63.7	(1.2)	148.4	(1.5)
Street vendors	232.1	(6.1)	180.5	(3.5)	412.6	(4.6)	187.0	(5.6)	160.6	-3.4	347.6	(4.3)	219.2	(5.6)	174.1	(3.3)	393.3	(4.3)	191.3	(4.6)	151.1	(2.8)	342.4	(3.6)
Food and beverages	37.2	(1.0)	24.5	(0.5)	61.7	(0.7)	52.3	(1.6)	32.0	(0.7)	84.4	(1.1)	33.5	(0.9)	20.2	(0.4)	53.7	(0.6)	39.3	(0.9)	22.9	(0.4)	62.2	(0.6)
Goods other than food and beverages	122.0	(3.2)	99.2	(1.9)	221.2	(2.5)	82.0	(2.5)	71.1	(1.5)	153.0	(1.9)	103.9	(2.7)	82.0	(1.6)	185.9	(2.0)	102.4	(2.5)	79.2	(1.5)	181.7	(1.9)
Services	72.9	(1.9)	56.8	(1.1)	129.7	(1.5)	52.7	(1.6)	57.5	(1.2)	110.2	(1.4)	81.9	(2.1)	71.8	(1.4)	153.7	(1.7)	49.6	(1.2)	49.0	(0.9)	98.5	(1.0)
Infml. const. workers*	20.3	(0.5)	367.6	(7.2)	387.9	(4.3)	10.9	(0.3)	356.2	(7.5)	367.2	(4.6)	5.7	(0.1)	325.3	(6.2)	331.0	(3.6)	10.5	(0.3)	365.3	(6.7)	375.7	(3.9)
Infml. trans. workers*	14.4	(0.4)	355.6	(6.9)	370.0	(4.1)	6.6	(0.2)	311.7	(6.6)	318.3	(4.0)	9.3	(0.2)	356.0	(6.8)	365.3	(4.0)	5.8	(0.1)	364.7	(6.7)	370.5	(3.9)
Urban Mexico	2,377.1	(23.6)	3,051.8	(22.0)	5,428.9	(22.7)	2,179.7	(23.4)	3,001.4	(22.5)	5,181.1	(22.9)	2,402.8	(23.4)	3,196.6	(22.5)	5,599.4	(22.8)	2,530.4	(23.2)	3,164.0	(21.7)	5,694.4	(22.3)
Domestic workers	931.9	(9.2)	95.4	(0.7)	1,027.4	(4.3)	755.4	(8.1)	91.5	(0.7)	846.9	(3.7)	881.0	(8.6)	107.2	(0.8)	988.2	(4.0)	885.6	(8.1)	99.5	(0.7)	985.1	(3.9)
Home-based workers	626.2	(6.2)	413.2	(3.0)	1,039.4	(4.3)	735.4	(7.9)	540.1	(4.1)	1,275.4	(5.6)	756.8	(7.4)	574.0	(4.0)	1,330.8	(5.4)	850.6	(7.8)	585.6	(4.0)	1,436.2	(5.6)
Market traders	317.2	(3.1)	351.0	(2.5)	668.3	(2.8)	263.4	(2.8)	295.8	(2.2)	559.2	(2.5)	290.9	(2.8)	343.2	(2.4)	634.1	(2.6)	338.1	(3.1)	312.0	(2.1)	650.1	(2.5)
Food and beverages	45.7	(0.5)	79.8	(0.6)	125.5	(0.5)	53.6	(0.6)	64.7	(0.5)	118.3	(0.5)	45.5	(0.4)	89.6	(0.6)	135.1	(0.6)	41.4	(0.4)	59.3	(0.4)	100.7	(0.4)
Goods other than food and beverages	135.4	(1.3)	151.6	(1.1)	287.1	(1.2)	110.2	(1.2)	137.9	(1.0)	248.1	(1.1)	137.0	(1.3)	139.7	(1.0)	276.8	(1.1)	152.1	(1.4)	153.6	(1.1)	305.7	(1.2)
Services	136.1	(1.4)	119.6	(0.9)	255.7	(1.1)	99.7	(1.1)	93.2	(0.7)	192.8	(0.9)	108.4	(1.1)	113.9	(0.8)	222.2	(0.9)	144.7	(1.3)	99.1	(0.7)	243.8	(1.0)
Street vendors	438.5	(4.4)	367.8	(2.6)	806.3	(3.4)	379.9	(4.1)	333.9	(2.5)	713.9	(3.2)	425.3	(4.1)	368.1	(2.6)	793.4	(3.2)	401.7	(3.7)	341.0	(2.3)	742.6	(2.9)
Food and beverages	75.8	(0.8)	62.9	(0.5)	138.7	(0.6)	89.8	(1.0)	76.2	(0.6)	166.0	(0.7)	61.6	(0.6)	61.2	(0.4)	122.9	(0.5)	78.0	(0.7)	67.8	(0.5)	145.8	(0.6)
Goods other than food and beverages	216.8	(2.2)	170.5	(1.2)	387.4	(1.6)	176.6	(1.9)	135.8	(1.0)	312.4	(1.4)	205.8	(2.0)	150.8	(1.1)	356.6	(1.5)	205.1	(1.9)	144.2	(1.0)	349.2	(1.4)
Services	145.8	(1.4)	134.4	(1.0)	280.2	(1.2)	113.6	(1.2)	121.9	(0.9)	235.5	(1.0)	157.9	(1.5)	156.0	(1.1)	313.9	(1.3)	118.6	(1.1)	129.0	(0.9)	247.6	(1.0)
Infml. const. workers*	35.7	(0.4)	1,125.9	(8.1)	1,161.5	(4.8)	28.5	(0.3)	1,145.1	(8.6)	1,173.5	(5.2)	26.9	(0.3)	1,149.7	(8.1)	1,176.6	(4.8)	31.6	(0.3)	1,158.3	(7.9)	1,189.8	(4.7)
Infml. trans. workers*	27.6	(0.3)	698.4	(5.0)	726.0	(3.0)	17.1	(0.2)	595.1	(4.5)	612.2	(2.7)	21.9	(0.2)	654.4	(4.6)	676.3	(2.8)	22.8	(0.2)	667.6	(4.6)	690.5	(2.7)

Table 7 (cont.). Groups of workers by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2023. (Numbers in thousands and per cent of total employment in parentheses)

	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I						2023-I					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
Mexico	5,904.5	(27.1)	7,151.5	(21.5)	13,056.0	(23.7)	5,361.2	(26.4)	7,111.7	(21.8)	12,472.9	(23.5)	5,735.0	(26.0)	7,475.3	(22.0)	13,210.3	(23.6)	6,238.6	(26.4)	7,515.3	(21.5)	13,754.0	(23.5)
Domestic workers	2,182.3	(10.0)	201.8	(0.6)	2,384.1	(4.3)	1,871.0	(9.2)	208.0	(0.6)	2,079.0	(3.9)	2,041.3	(9.2)	204.0	(0.6)	2,245.4	(4.0)	2,218.6	(9.4)	215.4	(0.6)	2,434.0	(4.2)
Home-based workers	2,039.0	(9.4)	1,011.0	(3.0)	3,050.0	(5.5)	2,152.3	(10.6)	1,222.6	(3.7)	3,374.9	(6.4)	2,214.3	(10.0)	1,232.5	(3.6)	3,446.8	(6.1)	2,378.7	(10.1)	1,238.7	(3.6)	3,617.4	(6.2)
Market traders	531.5	(2.4)	480.7	(1.4)	1,012.2	(1.8)	430.8	(2.1)	417.3	(1.3)	848.1	(1.6)	448.2	(2.0)	469.6	(1.4)	917.8	(1.6)	536.0	(2.3)	440.3	(1.3)	976.2	(1.7)
Food and beverages	92.3	(0.4)	101.3	(0.3)	193.6	(0.4)	85.4	(0.4)	88.7	(0.3)	174.1	(0.3)	69.2	(0.3)	113.2	(0.3)	182.4	(0.3)	73.1	(0.3)	78.8	(0.2)	151.9	(0.3)
Goods other than food and beverages	204.2	(0.9)	212.4	(0.6)	416.6	(0.8)	166.2	(0.8)	187.7	(0.6)	353.9	(0.7)	179.8	(0.8)	182.0	(0.5)	361.8	(0.6)	211.0	(0.9)	205.4	(0.6)	416.4	(0.7)
Services	234.9	(1.1)	167.0	(0.5)	401.9	(0.7)	179.2	(0.9)	141.0	(0.4)	320.1	(0.6)	199.2	(0.9)	174.3	(0.5)	373.6	(0.7)	251.9	(1.1)	156.1	(0.4)	408.0	(0.7)
Street vendors	1,039.9	(4.8)	859.3	(2.6)	1,899.1	(3.4)	831.7	(4.1)	702.5	(2.2)	1,534.2	(2.9)	939.4	(4.3)	778.6	(2.3)	1,718.0	(3.1)	999.5	(4.2)	781.8	(2.2)	1,781.4	(3.0)
Food and beverages	237.1	(1.1)	199.8	(0.6)	436.9	(0.8)	202.7	(1.0)	191.0	(0.6)	393.8	(0.7)	178.6	(0.8)	185.4	(0.5)	363.9	(0.6)	212.7	(0.9)	193.0	(0.6)	405.7	(0.7)
Goods other than food and beverages	411.3	(1.9)	349.5	(1.1)	760.8	(1.4)	364.5	(1.8)	268.6	(0.8)	633.1	(1.2)	426.2	(1.9)	279.7	(0.8)	705.9	(1.3)	449.6	(1.9)	311.8	(0.9)	761.4	(1.3)
Services	391.5	(1.8)	310.0	(0.9)	701.4	(1.3)	264.5	(1.3)	242.9	(0.7)	507.4	(1.0)	334.7	(1.5)	313.5	(0.9)	648.2	(1.2)	337.3	(1.4)	277.0	(0.8)	614.2	(1.1)
Infml. const. workers*	61.7	(0.3)	3,280.9	(9.9)	3,342.6	(6.1)	41.8	(0.2)	3,408.5	(10.4)	3,450.3	(6.5)	46.1	(0.2)	3,547.1	(10.4)	3,593.3	(6.4)	60.0	(0.3)	3,554.9	(10.2)	3,615.0	(6.2)
Infml. trans. workers*	50.1	(0.2)	1,317.8	(4.0)	1,367.9	(2.5)	33.6	(0.2)	1,152.8	(3.5)	1,186.4	(2.2)	45.6	(0.2)	1,243.5	(3.7)	1,289.0	(2.3)	45.9	(0.2)	1,284.1	(3.7)	1,330.0	(2.3)

* Includes all informal workers in the general industry category. All other groups include both formal and informal workers.

of 2023 of 5 per cent in Mexico City, 3 per cent in urban Mexico and 2 per cent nationwide.

Among men, in the first quarter of 2020, informal work in construction was the main source of employment: 7 per cent in Mexico City, 8 per cent in urban Mexico and 10 per cent nationally. Next, informal transport work accounted for 7 per cent of men's employment in Mexico City, 5 per cent in urban areas and 4 per cent nationally. Home-based work followed with 3 per cent in all three geographic areas; street vending with 4 per cent in Mexico City and 3 per cent in urban areas and nationwide; and market trade with 4 per cent in Mexico City, 3 per cent in urban areas and 1

per cent at national level. Domestic work had a marginal contribution of less than 1 per cent of men's employment in all three geographic areas. With the pandemic, employment fell in most of the groups for men, with the exception of informal construction and home-based work. In home-based work, employment increased in 2021 and again in 2022 to exceed the levels in the first quarter of 2020. In informal construction, employment in 2021 and 2022 exceeded the 2020 levels in urban areas and nationally but not in Mexico City. Between the first quarters of 2022 and 2023, men's employment in the aggregate of the six groups increased slightly in absolute terms nationally, and slightly decreased in Mexico City and urban areas. In Mexico City, the

trend of increases in home-based work continued, reaching 5 per cent of men's employment, as well as informal construction and transport work with 7 per cent for each, market trade with 4 per cent and street vending with 3 per cent. In urban Mexico, informal construction workers were the largest group with 8 per cent of men's employment, followed by informal transport workers (5 per cent), home-based workers (4 per cent) and street vendors and market traders, both with 2 per cent. Nationally, the groups of workers were as follows: informal construction workers (10 per cent), home-based workers and informal transport workers (4 per cent each), street vendors (2 per cent) and market traders and domestic workers (1 per cent).

Job Loss and Recovery among Worker Groups

Comparing data from the first quarters of 2020 and 2021 among the six groups of workers taken together, 209,000 lost jobs in Mexico City, 248,000 in urban Mexico and 583,000 nationally (**table 7A**). Women's job losses doubled those of men in Mexico City (140,000 versus 69,000), almost quadrupled men's in urban areas (197,000 versus 50,000) and were almost 14 times greater than men's nationally (543,000 versus 40,000). In Mexico City, the largest drop in jobs was for domestic workers (25 per cent), followed by street vendors (16 per cent), market traders (15 per cent), informal transport workers (14 per cent) and informal construction workers (5 per cent). The exception was home-based

workers, who had 27 per cent gain. Among women, domestic work was the group most affected in all three geographic areas. In Mexico City, jobs lost by domestic workers (99,000) accounted for 71 per cent of the total jobs lost by the six groups; in urban areas 89 per cent; and 57 per cent nationally. The second group with the highest absolute loss of jobs was street vendors followed by market traders.

Among men, the groups with the greatest absolute job losses were informal transport workers and market traders. The relative losses of both groups far exceeded men's total losses in Mexico City (20 per cent), urban areas (215 per cent) and nationally (475 per cent). The gains made by informal construction workers and home-based workers reduced the total losses for men in these groups.

By 2022, employment in the aggregate of the six groups of workers exceeded the losses in the three geographic areas: 261,000 gained by 209,000 lost in Mexico City; 418,000 gained by 248,000 lost in urban Mexico; and 737,000 gained by 583,000 lost nationally. In Mexico City and urban areas, both women and men regained more jobs than they lost; but nationwide, the recovery of jobs lost by women covered only 69 per cent of the losses; while for men, jobs recovered were almost 9 times those lost. In Mexico City, the recovery of jobs in domestic work, market trading, street vending and informal transport did not outweigh the losses; home-based work reported gains while informal construction work continued with losses. In urban areas and nationally, all six groups had at least some recovery: home-based workers and informal

Table 7A. Absolute (thousands) and relative (per cent) changes in groups of workers in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. 2021-2020, 2022-2021 and 2023-2022

	Change 2021-2020						Change 2022-2021						Change 2023-2022					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Mexico City	-140.4	(-13.7)	-68.8	(-5.2)	-209.2	(-8.9)	147.8	(16.7)	112.8	(9.0)	260.6	(12.2)	39.9	(3.9)	-0.6	(0.0)	39.3	(1.6)
Domestic workers	-99.0	(-26.7)	-5.2	(-12.3)	-104.2	(-25.2)	85.3	(31.3)	1.2	(3.4)	86.5	(28.0)	-36.4	(-10.2)	4.1	(10.8)	-32.3	(-8.2)
Home-based workers	44.0	(21.3)	50.1	(33.6)	94.1	(26.5)	20.4	(8.1)	41.7	(21.0)	62.1	(13.8)	74.9	(27.7)	7.1	(3.0)	82.0	(16.0)
Market traders	-23.1	(-12.8)	-38.5	(-16.9)	-61.6	(-15.1)	12.4	(7.9)	43.0	(22.7)	55.4	(16.0)	28.0	(16.5)	-37.6	(-16.2)	-9.6	(-2.4)
Food and beverages	14.2	(49.1)	-13.0	(-22.0)	1.2	(1.4)	-10.2	(-23.7)	24.4	(53.1)	14.2	(15.9)	-5.4	(-16.4)	-31.1	(-44.2)	-36.5	(-35.4)
Goods other than food and beverages	-7.8	(-11.6)	-0.2	(-0.2)	-8.1	(-5.1)	16.8	(28.1)	-5.2	(-5.8)	11.5	(7.7)	9.3	(12.2)	6.6	(7.8)	15.9	(9.9)
Services	-29.5	(-35.0)	-25.3	(-32.3)	-54.8	(-33.7)	5.8	(10.6)	23.9	(45.1)	29.7	(27.6)	24.1	(39.8)	-13.1	(-17.1)	11.0	(8.0)
Street vendors	-45.1	(-19.4)	-19.9	(-11.0)	-65.0	(-15.8)	32.2	(17.2)	13.5	(8.4)	45.7	(13.1)	-27.9	(-12.7)	-23.0	(-13.2)	-50.8	(-12.9)
Food and beverages	15.1	(40.7)	7.5	(30.7)	22.7	(36.7)	-18.9	(-36.1)	-11.8	(-36.8)	-30.7	(-36.3)	5.9	(17.5)	2.6	(13.1)	8.5	(15.8)
Goods other than food and beverages	-40.0	(-32.8)	-28.2	(-28.4)	-68.2	(-30.8)	21.9	(26.7)	10.9	(15.4)	32.8	(21.5)	-1.4	(-1.4)	-2.8	(-3.4)	-4.2	(-2.3)
Services	-20.2	(-27.7)	0.7	(1.2)	-19.5	(-15.1)	29.2	(55.4)	14.3	(24.9)	43.5	(39.5)	-32.3	(-39.5)	-22.9	(-31.8)	-55.2	(-35.9)
Informal construction workers	-9.4	(-46.2)	-11.4	(-3.1)	-20.7	(-5.3)	-5.2	(-47.6)	-30.9	(-8.7)	-36.1	(-9.8)	4.7	(83.0)	40.0	(12.3)	44.7	(13.5)
Informal transport workers	-7.8	(-54.2)	-43.9	(-12.3)	-51.7	(-14.0)	2.7	(40.9)	44.3	(14.2)	47.0	(14.8)	-3.5	(-37.8)	8.7	(2.5)	5.2	(1.4)

Table 7A (cont.). Absolute (thousands) and relative (per cent) changes in groups of workers in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. 2021-2020, 2022-2021 and 2023-2022

	Change 2021-2020						Change 2022-2021						Change 2023-2022					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Urban Mexico	-197.4	(-8.3)	-50.4	(-1.6)	-247.7	(-4.6)	223.1	(10.2)	195.1	(6.5)	418.3	(8.1)	127.6	(5.3)	-32.6	(-1.0)	95.0	(1.7)
Domestic workers	-176.5	(-18.9)	-4.0	(-4.2)	-180.5	(-17.6)	125.6	(16.6)	15.7	(17.2)	141.3	(16.7)	4.6	(0.5)	-7.7	(-7.2)	-3.1	(-0.3)
Home-based workers	109.2	(17.4)	126.9	(30.7)	236.0	(22.7)	21.4	(2.9)	33.9	(6.3)	55.3	(4.3)	93.8	(12.4)	11.6	(2.0)	105.4	(7.9)
Market traders	-53.8	(-17.0)	-55.3	(-15.7)	-109.1	(-16.3)	27.5	(10.4)	47.4	(16.0)	74.9	(13.4)	47.2	(16.2)	-31.2	(-9.1)	16.0	(2.5)
Food and beverages	7.9	(17.4)	-15.1	(-19.0)	-7.2	(-5.7)	-8.1	(-15.1)	24.9	(38.5)	16.9	(14.3)	-4.2	(-9.1)	-30.3	(-33.8)	-34.4	(-25.5)
Goods other than food and beverages	-25.3	(-18.7)	-13.7	(-9.0)	-39.0	(-13.6)	26.9	(24.4)	1.8	(1.3)	28.7	(11.6)	15.1	(11.0)	13.8	(9.9)	28.9	(10.4)
Services	-36.5	(-26.8)	-26.4	(-22.1)	-62.9	(-24.6)	8.7	(8.7)	20.7	(22.2)	29.4	(15.2)	36.3	(33.5)	-14.8	(-13.0)	21.5	(9.7)
Street vendors	-58.5	(-13.4)	-33.9	(-9.2)	-92.4	(-11.5)	45.3	(11.9)	34.2	(10.2)	79.5	(11.1)	-23.6	(-5.6)	-27.1	(-7.4)	-50.7	(-6.4)
Food and beverages	14.0	(18.4)	13.3	(21.1)	27.3	(19.7)	-28.2	(-31.4)	-15.0	(-19.6)	-43.1	(-26.0)	16.4	(26.6)	6.6	(10.7)	22.9	(18.7)
Goods other than food and beverages	-40.3	(-18.6)	-34.7	(-20.4)	-75.0	(-19.4)	29.2	(16.6)	15.0	(11.0)	44.2	(14.2)	-0.7	(-0.4)	-6.6	(-4.4)	-7.4	(-2.1)
Services	-32.2	(-22.1)	-12.5	(-9.3)	-44.7	(-16.0)	44.3	(39.0)	34.1	(28.0)	78.4	(33.3)	-39.3	(-24.9)	-27.1	(-17.4)	-66.3	(-21.1)
Informal construction workers	-7.2	(-20.1)	19.2	(1.7)	12.0	(1.0)	-1.5	(-5.4)	4.6	(0.4)	3.1	(0.3)	4.6	(17.2)	8.6	(0.7)	13.2	(1.1)
Informal transport workers	-10.5	(-38.0)	-103.3	(-14.8)	-113.8	(-15.7)	4.8	(28.4)	59.2	(10.0)	64.1	(10.5)	0.9	(4.0)	13.3	(2.0)	14.2	(2.1)
Mexico	-543.4	(-9.2)	-39.7	(-0.6)	-583.1	(-4.5)	373.8	(7.0)	363.6	(5.1)	737.3	(5.9)	503.7	(8.8)	40.0	(0.5)	543.7	(4.1)
Domestic workers	-311.3	(-14.3)	6.2	(3.1)	-305.1	(-12.8)	170.3	(9.1)	-4.0	(-1.9)	166.3	(8.0)	177.2	(8.7)	11.4	(5.6)	188.6	(8.4)
Home-based workers	113.3	(5.6)	211.6	(20.9)	324.8	(10.6)	62.0	(2.9)	10.0	(0.8)	72.0	(2.1)	164.3	(7.4)	6.2	(0.5)	170.5	(4.9)
Market traders	-100.7	(-18.9)	-63.3	(-13.2)	-164.0	(-16.2)	17.4	(4.0)	52.2	(12.5)	69.6	(8.2)	87.8	(19.6)	-29.3	(-6.2)	58.5	(6.4)
Food and beverages	-6.9	(-7.5)	-12.6	(-12.4)	-19.5	(-10.1)	-16.3	(-19.0)	24.5	(27.6)	8.3	(4.7)	4.0	(5.7)	-34.4	(-30.4)	-30.5	(-16.7)
Goods other than food and beverages	-38.1	(-18.6)	-24.7	(-11.6)	-62.7	(-15.1)	13.6	(8.2)	-5.7	(-3.0)	7.9	(2.2)	31.2	(17.3)	23.4	(12.8)	54.6	(15.1)
Services	-55.7	(-23.7)	-26.1	(-15.6)	-81.8	(-20.3)	20.1	(11.2)	33.4	(23.7)	53.4	(16.7)	52.7	(26.4)	-18.3	(-10.5)	34.4	(9.2)
Street vendors	-208.2	(-20.0)	-156.7	(-18.2)	-364.9	(-19.2)	107.7	(13.0)	76.0	(10.8)	183.7	(12.0)	60.1	(6.4)	3.3	(0.4)	63.4	(3.7)
Food and beverages	-34.4	(-14.5)	-8.7	(-4.4)	-43.1	(-9.9)	-24.2	(-11.9)	-5.7	(-3.0)	-29.8	(-7.6)	34.1	(19.1)	7.7	(4.1)	41.8	(11.5)
Goods other than food and beverages	-46.7	(-11.4)	-81.0	(-23.2)	-127.7	(-16.8)	61.7	(16.9)	11.1	(4.1)	72.8	(11.5)	23.4	(5.5)	32.2	(11.5)	55.5	(7.9)
Services	-127.0	(-32.4)	-67.1	(-21.6)	-194.1	(-27.7)	70.2	(26.5)	70.6	(29.1)	140.8	(27.8)	2.6	(0.8)	-36.5	(-11.7)	-33.9	(-5.2)
Informal construction workers	-20.0	(-32.3)	127.6	(3.9)	107.7	(3.2)	4.4	(10.5)	138.6	(4.1)	143.0	(4.1)	13.9	(30.1)	7.8	(0.2)	21.7	(0.6)
Informal transport workers	-16.5	(-33.0)	-165.0	(-12.5)	-181.6	(-13.3)	12.0	(35.6)	90.7	(7.9)	102.7	(8.7)	0.3	(0.7)	40.6	(3.3)	41.0	(3.2)

construction workers continued the positive trend of the previous year, but in the remaining four groups, the recovery in 2022 was less than the losses in 2021. Among women, domestic workers had the greatest recovery: the numbers employed increased between 2021 and 2022 by 85,000 in Mexico City, 126,000 in urban Mexico and 170,000 nationally, followed by street vendors, home-based workers and market traders. For men, the greatest recovery spread across several groups: informal construction workers, informal transport workers, street vendors and market traders.

Between the first quarters of 2022 and 2023, the trend in aggregate employment gains among the groups of workers (for both women and men) in the three geographic areas continued, except for men in Mexico City and urban areas. In Mexico City, the increase was 39,000, in urban Mexico 95,000 and at national level 544,000. The increases were larger for women than men in the three areas: 40,000 for women compared to 1,000 lost for men in Mexico City, 128,000 for women compared to 33,000 lost for men in urban areas, and 504,000 for women compared to 40,000 gained for men nationally. However, there are marked differences in the recovery of the groups across the geographic areas. Women domestic workers lost 36,000 jobs in Mexico City, while in urban Mexico and at national level they gained 5,000 and 177,000 jobs, respectively. Women street vendors in Mexico City and in urban areas lost 28,000 and 24,000 jobs, respectively, while nationally they gained 60,000. Among men, there were losses in employment among market traders: 38,000 in Mexico City, 31,000 in urban Mexico and 29,000 nationwide; while, among street vendors,

men lost 23,000 in Mexico City and 27,000 in urban areas, and gained 3,000 nationally. In domestic work, men had marginal gains in Mexico City (4,000) and nationally (11,000), but losses in urban Mexico (8,000). Men in home-based work gained only 7,000 jobs in Mexico City, 12,000 in urban areas and 6,000 nationwide. In informal construction and transport workers groups with a predominance of men, although there were employment gains in the three areas, the numbers were modest.

Industry Sectors of Home-Based Workers

The increase in the numbers of home-based workers throughout the period was due to work moving from offices to homes, as reflected in the growth in the professional and other services sectors among home-based workers.

In the first quarter of 2020, before the pandemic, the other-services category was the most important industry sector in all three geographic areas (**table 8**). This sector comprised over one-third of home-based workers, followed by manufacturing (31 per cent in Mexico City and urban Mexico, and 41 per cent nationally), trade (19 per cent in Mexico City, 20 per cent in urban areas and 21 per cent nationally) and professional services (13 per cent in Mexico City, 10 per cent in urban areas and 4 per cent nationally). Around 70 per cent of women home-based workers in the three geographic areas were in other services and manufacturing; while among men, the same two sectors had the highest participation: between 66 and 77 per cent across the geographic areas.

The number of home-based workers increased between the first quarters of 2020 and 2022: from 355,000 to 511,000 in Mexico City, 1 million to 1.3 million in urban Mexico and 3.1 million to 3.4 million nationally. Much of the growth in home-based work was concentrated in the other-services sector as workers left their offices or other workplaces and relocated to their homes. The proportion of home-based workers in other services increased between the first quarters of 2020 and 2022, especially in Mexico City (from 37 to 41 per cent), while in urban Mexico and nationally the share was maintained at 39 and 34 per cent, respectively. The share in professional services also increased, from 13 to 18 per cent in Mexico City, from 10 to 13 per cent in urban Mexico and from 4 to 7 per cent nationally. Among women, the share in manufacturing declined and the share in trade, professional and other services increased. Among men, there was some decline in manufacturing between 2020 and 2022 but an increase in other services and professional services, reflecting the movement of work from office to home.

Informality of the Groups of Workers

Informal employment among the groups of workers taken together is around 80 per cent or higher, a rate that far exceeds the percentage of informality in total employment. Throughout the study period, women's informality rates were higher than those of men in all groups taken together in the three geographic areas.

In the first quarter of 2020, more than 80 per cent of the six groups of workers taken together were in informal employment: 85 per cent in Mexico City, 81

Table 8. Industry sectors of home-based workers by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers in thousands and per cent distribution in parentheses)

Geographic areas and industry	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
Mexico City	206.2	(100.0)	149.0	(100.0)	355.2	(100.0)	250.2	(100.0)	199.0	(100.0)	449.3	(100.0)	270.6	(100.0)	240.7	(100.0)	511.4	(100.0)
Manufacturing	60.9	(29.5)	48.9	(32.8)	109.8	(30.9)	46.5	(18.6)	54.8	(27.6)	101.3	(22.5)	51.7	(19.1)	46.6	(19.3)	98.3	(19.2)
Trade	43.2	(21.0)	25.1	(16.9)	68.4	(19.2)	37.7	(15.1)	24.8	(12.5)	62.5	(13.9)	74.5	(27.5)	41.2	(17.1)	115.7	(22.6)
Professional services	20.1	(9.8)	26.2	(17.6)	46.3	(13.0)	34.3	(13.7)	51.1	(25.7)	85.4	(19.0)	25.2	(9.3)	65.1	(27.1)	90.3	(17.7)
Other services*	82.0	(39.7)	48.7	(32.7)	130.7	(36.8)	131.8	(52.7)	68.3	(34.3)	200.1	(44.5)	119.2	(44.0)	87.8	(36.5)	207.0	(40.5)
Urban Mexico	626.2	(100.0)	413.2	(100.0)	1,039.4	(100.0)	735.4	(100.0)	540.1	(100.0)	1,275.4	(100.0)	756.8	(100.0)	574.0	(100.0)	1,330.8	(100.0)
Manufacturing	185.8	(29.7)	140.0	(33.9)	325.8	(31.3)	159.7	(21.7)	156.2	(28.9)	315.8	(24.8)	171.9	(22.7)	149.2	(26.0)	321.1	(24.1)
Trade	141.0	(22.5)	70.2	(17.0)	211.2	(20.3)	179.5	(24.4)	91.7	(17.0)	271.2	(21.3)	215.5	(28.5)	101.5	(17.7)	316.9	(23.8)
Professional services	37.7	(6.0)	62.4	(15.1)	100.2	(9.6)	65.9	(9.0)	94.3	(17.5)	160.2	(12.6)	55.2	(7.3)	121.2	(21.1)	176.5	(13.3)
Other services*	261.6	(41.8)	140.6	(34.0)	402.2	(38.7)	330.2	(44.9)	198.0	(36.7)	528.2	(41.4)	314.2	(41.5)	202.1	(35.2)	516.3	(38.8)
Mexico	2,039.0	(100.0)	1,011.0	(100.0)	3,050.0	(100.0)	2,152.3	(100.0)	1,222.6	(100.0)	3,374.9	(100.0)	2,214.3	(100.0)	1,232.5	(100.0)	3,446.8	(100.0)
Manufacturing	779.5	(38.2)	464.7	(46.0)	1,244.2	(40.8)	667.6	(31.0)	518.9	(42.4)	1,186.4	(35.2)	749.9	(33.9)	462.0	(37.5)	1,212.0	(35.2)
Trade	496.5	(24.4)	148.4	(14.7)	644.9	(21.1)	543.9	(25.3)	186.2	(15.2)	730.1	(21.6)	607.3	(27.4)	208.5	(16.9)	815.8	(23.7)
Professional services	48.6	(2.4)	82.7	(8.2)	131.3	(4.3)	79.5	(3.7)	125.6	(10.3)	205.1	(6.1)	81.6	(3.7)	150.4	(12.2)	232.0	(6.7)
Other services*	714.4	(35.0)	315.2	(31.2)	1,029.6	(33.8)	861.4	(40.0)	391.9	(32.1)	1,253.2	(37.1)	775.5	(35.0)	411.6	(33.4)	1,187	(34.4)

* Financial, information, real estate, health and other services, except government activities

per cent in urban Mexico and 84 per cent nationally (**table 9**). The rate of informal employment for these groups was markedly higher than the rate for total employment in the three geographic areas: 51 per cent in Mexico City, 45 per cent in urban areas and 56 per cent at national level (**table 3**). With the pandemic, the rate of informality for the groups decreased in Mexico City and in urban areas, and remained constant nationally. By the first quarter of 2022, as the economy recovered, informal employment had increased slightly in Mexico City, decreased slightly in urban Mexico and remained constant nationally, compared to

before the pandemic. However, by 2022, in all three geographic areas, informal employment among all six groups of workers remained around 80 per cent.

In three of the groups – domestic workers, market traders and street vendors – employment was almost entirely informal, with rates ranging from 96 to 99 per cent in all three geographic areas. Almost all women (97 to 100 per cent) in domestic work were informally employed, while the rate of informality among men was lower (81 to 95 per cent). Among market traders and street vendors, almost all employment for both women and men

was informal with rates for both ranging between 96 and 99 per cent.

In the first quarter of 2020, the rates of informal employment in the groups were higher for women than for men in all three geographic areas: 90 per cent of women's employment compared to 82 per cent for men in Mexico City, 90 and 75 per cent in urban Mexico, and 93 and 78 per cent nationally. By the first quarter of 2021, the numbers of women in informal employment had fallen, and the rate of informal employment fell as well to 87 per cent in Mexico City and urban areas, and to 92 per cent nationally. Among men, the decline in the

Table 9. Groups of workers by whether informally employed by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers in thousands and share in parentheses)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
Mexico City	982.9	(90.4)	1,278.0	(81.5)	2,261.0	(85.1)	831.7	(87.2)	1,188.4	(78.2)	2,020.1	(81.7)	985.0	(87.6)	1,293.3	(80.1)	2,278.2	(83.2)
Domestic workers	368.3	(99.2)	39.9	(95.0)	408.2	(98.8)	270.2	(99.3)	32.5	(88.3)	302.7	(98.0)	356.2	(99.6)	32.7	(85.7)	388.9	(98.3)
Home-based workers	172.6	(83.7)	114.2	(76.6)	286.8	(80.7)	202.6	(81.0)	142.4	(71.6)	345.0	(76.8)	228.7	(84.5)	176.6	(73.4)	405.3	(79.3)
Market traders	177.4	(98.2)	221.3	(97.2)	398.7	(97.6)	155.5	(98.7)	186.4	(98.5)	341.9	(98.6)	169.0	(99.5)	231.4	(99.6)	400.3	(99.5)
Street vendors	230.0	(99.1)	179.4	(99.4)	409.4	(99.2)	185.9	(99.4)	159.1	(99.1)	345.0	(99.3)	216.1	(98.6)	171.3	(98.4)	387.5	(98.5)
Informal construction workers*	20.3	(48.6)	367.6	(72.2)	387.9	(70.4)	10.9	(21.3)	356.2	(73.4)	367.2	(68.4)	5.7	(14.2)	325.3	(75.8)	331.0	(70.5)
Informal transport workers*	14.4	(25.7)	355.6	(77.3)	370.0	(71.8)	6.6	(18.4)	311.7	(69.5)	318.3	(65.7)	9.3	(13.9)	356.0	(71.3)	365.3	(64.5)
Urban Mexico	2,275.3	(89.7)	2,931.4	(74.6)	5,206.7	(80.5)	2,049.8	(87.1)	2,855.2	(74.3)	4,905.1	(79.2)	2,281.9	(88.2)	3,020.7	(74.2)	5,302.5	(79.7)
Domestic workers	907.3	(97.4)	80.6	(84.4)	987.9	(96.2)	731.1	(96.8)	78.0	(85.3)	809.1	(95.5)	855.2	(97.1)	86.4	(80.6)	941.6	(95.3)
Home-based workers	563.6	(90.0)	329.5	(79.7)	893.0	(85.9)	639.9	(87.0)	424.3	(78.6)	1,064.2	(83.4)	673.3	(89.0)	436.4	(76.0)	1,109.7	(83.4)
Market traders	308.0	(97.1)	336.1	(95.8)	644.1	(96.4)	257.4	(97.7)	284.7	(96.3)	542.1	(96.9)	286.7	(98.5)	335.4	(97.7)	622.1	(98.1)
Street vendors	433.1	(98.8)	361.0	(98.1)	794.1	(98.5)	375.9	(98.9)	328.1	(98.2)	703.9	(98.6)	417.9	(98.3)	358.4	(97.4)	776.3	(97.8)
Informal construction workers*	35.7	(34.1)	1,125.9	(70.2)	1,161.5	(68.0)	28.5	(22.3)	1,145.1	(72.6)	1,173.5	(68.9)	26.9	(25.3)	1,149.7	(73.1)	1,176.6	(70.0)
Informal transport workers*	27.6	(23.2)	698.4	(63.5)	726.0	(59.6)	17.1	(18.6)	595.1	(59.3)	612.2	(55.9)	21.9	(17.5)	654.4	(59.2)	676.3	(55.0)
Mexico	5,718.8	(93.0)	6,860.9	(78.2)	12,579.7	(84.3)	5,147.7	(91.8)	6,813.6	(79.3)	11,961.4	(84.3)	5,519.0	(91.8)	7,176.4	(79.3)	12,695.4	(84.3)
Domestic workers	2,123.0	(97.3)	170.8	(84.6)	2,293.8	(96.2)	1,822.1	(97.4)	170.8	(82.1)	1,993.0	(95.9)	1,992.1	(97.6)	172.6	(84.6)	2,164.7	(96.4)
Home-based workers	1,935.9	(94.9)	797.4	(78.9)	2,733.3	(89.6)	2,009.0	(93.3)	992.1	(81.1)	3,001.1	(88.9)	2,072.7	(93.6)	997.9	(81.0)	3,070.6	(89.1)
Market traders	518.2	(97.5)	456.0	(94.9)	974.2	(96.2)	417.8	(97.0)	400.6	(96.0)	818.5	(96.5)	439.2	(98.0)	456.4	(97.2)	895.6	(97.6)
Street vendors	1,029.8	(99.0)	838.0	(97.5)	1,867.8	(98.3)	823.3	(99.0)	688.8	(98.0)	1,512.1	(98.6)	923.3	(98.3)	758.9	(97.5)	1,682.2	(97.9)
Informal construction workers*	61.7	(37.5)	3,280.9	(79.4)	3,342.6	(77.8)	41.8	(24.6)	3,408.5	(82.3)	3,450.3	(80.0)	46.1	(27.9)	3,547.1	(82.6)	3,593.3	(80.6)
Informal transport workers*	50.1	(25.7)	1,317.8	(63.1)	1,367.9	(59.9)	33.6	(22.2)	1,152.8	(60.8)	1,186.4	(58.0)	45.6	(22.5)	1,243.5	(60.2)	1,289.0	(56.8)

* Unlike in other tables, the total employed in the construction and transportation sectors was used to calculate the percentage represented in the subsets of informal workers.

numbers and rates of informal employment was comparatively smaller. In the first quarter of 2022, as employment increased, the numbers of men in informal employment increased to levels slightly

higher than in 2020 in Mexico City, urban areas and nationally, but for women the numbers in informal employment were slightly lower in all geographic areas than in 2020.

Table 10. Groups of workers by sex and status in employment in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarter of 2022. (Per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women				Men				Total			
	Employers	Own account workers	Contributing family workers	Employees	Employers	Own account workers	Contributing family workers	Employees	Employers	Own account workers	Contributing family workers	Employees
Mexico City	3.1	46.1	7.5	43.3	7.8	51.3	2.1	38.8	5.8	49.1	4.4	40.7
Domestic workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Home-based workers	5.3	81.6	8.2	5.0	9.6	80.6	2.6	7.2	7.3	81.1	5.6	6.0
Market traders	3.3	53.6	19.4	23.7	13.0	56.1	4.6	26.4	8.9	55.0	10.9	25.2
Street vendors	5.3	74.0	9.4	11.3	6.2	76.2	6.0	11.6	5.7	74.9	7.9	11.5
Informal construction workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.5	27.3	0.4	60.8	11.3	26.8	0.4	61.4
Informal transport workers	0.0	22.7	21.7	55.6	1.5	43.6	0.0	54.9	1.5	43.1	0.6	54.9
Urban Mexico	2.7	46.1	6.9	44.4	8.9	48.2	2.0	40.9	6.2	47.3	4.1	42.4
Domestic workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Home-based workers	4.0	82.6	8.5	4.8	9.2	79.9	4.1	6.8	6.3	81.4	6.6	5.7
Market traders	5.0	55.2	17.1	22.7	12.7	57.5	4.7	25.1	9.2	56.5	10.4	24.0
Street vendors	4.4	73.3	11.2	11.1	6.4	74.7	5.4	13.5	5.3	74.0	8.5	12.2
Informal construction workers	2.5	11.6	3.7	82.2	13.5	28.6	0.3	57.6	13.2	28.2	0.4	58.2
Informal transport workers	0.0	28.5	11.2	60.3	1.4	43.0	0.2	55.5	1.3	42.5	0.6	55.6
Mexico	2.5	48.9	7.2	41.5	9.6	40.3	2.3	47.8	6.5	44.0	4.4	45.1
Domestic workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Home-based workers	3.7	83.0	9.5	3.9	9.7	76.6	6.9	6.8	5.8	80.7	8.6	4.9
Market traders	6.4	54.1	17.6	21.9	12.5	56.9	6.1	24.5	9.5	55.5	11.7	23.3
Street vendors	3.4	75.4	12.0	9.3	7.5	71.5	5.5	15.6	5.2	73.6	9.0	12.1
Informal construction workers	2.5	12.2	7.7	77.5	13.1	22.4	0.2	64.3	12.9	22.2	0.3	64.5
Informal transport workers	1.0	18.3	13.2	67.6	1.6	35.9	0.4	62.0	1.6	35.3	0.9	62.2

Status in Employment of the Worker Groups

Across the geographic areas, nearly half of the workers in the six groups taken together were own-account workers and more than 40 per

cent were employees. Own-account workers predominated in three of the groups (home-based workers, street vendors and market traders), while employees were the vast majority in the other three groups (domestic workers, informal construction and informal transport workers).

All women and men in domestic work across the geographic areas were employees (**table 10**). Home-based workers were predominantly own-account workers: 82 per cent of women and 81 per cent of men in Mexico City, 83 per cent of women and 80 per cent of men in urban Mexico, and 83 per cent

of women and 77 per cent of men nationally. Street vendors were mainly own-account workers: 74 per cent of women and 76 per cent of men in Mexico City, 73 and 75 per cent in urban areas, and 75 and 72 per cent nationally. The majority of market traders were also own-account workers (54 per cent of women and 56 per cent of men in Mexico City, 55 and 58 per cent in urban Mexico, and 54 and 57 per cent at national level), while around 23 per cent of women and 25 per cent of men in all three geographic areas were employees. Among informal construction workers, between 78 and 100 per cent of women and between 58 and 64 per cent of men were employees across the geographic areas. Among men informal construction workers, 27 per cent in Mexico City, 29 per cent in urban Mexico and 22 per cent at national level were own-account workers. Among informal transport workers, between 56 and 68 per cent of women and 55 to 62 per cent of men were employees; and from 18 to 29 per cent of women and from 36 to 44 per cent of men were own-account workers.

Contributing family workers were a relatively small proportion of these workers: 7 per cent of women and 2 per cent of men across the geographic areas. A large share of contributing family workers for both women and men were in market trade and a slightly smaller share in street vending, followed by home-based work. Among women, 22 per cent of informal transport workers in Mexico City were contributing family workers, but among men there were less than 1 per cent across the geographic areas. Few men and even fewer women in these groups across the geographic areas were employers: 7 to 10 per

cent of the men's status categories in each worker group and around 3 per cent of women.

Hours per Week in Employment of the Worker Groups

In the groups taken together in the first quarter of 2020, slightly more than 70 per cent of men across the geographic areas worked 40 or more hours a week in employment compared to around one-third of women. In 2021 with the pandemic, the weekly working hours of the six groups tended to be shorter.

In the first quarter of 2020, 34 per cent of women and 71 per cent of men in Mexico City worked 40 hours or more weekly, 33 and 70 per cent in urban Mexico and 32 and 72 per cent nationally (**table 11**). More women than men worked fewer than 15 hours: 20 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men in Mexico City, 21 and 5 per cent in urban areas, and 23 and 5 per cent nationally. Nearly one-half of women worked 15 to 39 hours per week: 45 per cent of women and 24 per cent of men in Mexico City, 46 and 24 per cent in urban Mexico, and 45 and 23 per cent nationally. Informal construction and informal transport workers had the longest work week of the groups in all three geographic areas: nationally, 65 per cent of women and 78 per cent of men in informal construction, and 64 per cent of women and 87 per cent of men in informal transport, worked 40 or more hours a week.

Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, the share of workers in the six groups who had a work week of 40 or more hours decreased: from 55 to 52 per cent in Mexico City, from 54 to 51 per

cent in urban Mexico, and from 54 to 52 per cent nationally. The share of men who worked a long week decreased: from 71 to 65 per cent in Mexico City, from 70 to 68 per cent in urban areas and 72 to 68 per cent nationally. The share of women who worked fewer than 15 hours increased: from 20 to 26 per cent in Mexico City, from 21 to 23 per cent in urban Mexico, and from 23 to 24 per cent nationally. Informal construction and informal transport workers continued to be the groups with longest weekly hours.

Hourly Earnings of the Worker Groups

In all geographic areas and throughout the whole period, home-based workers had the highest, and increasing, hourly earnings, but also generally the largest gender gap in earnings with men earning substantially more than women. Among street vendors, women generally earned more than men in all geographic areas.

Hourly earnings in urban Mexico generally exceeded those in the rest of the country (**table 12**). In the first quarter of 2020, the average earnings of the six groups taken together were 42.7 pesos in urban Mexico, 38.8 pesos in Mexico City and 38 pesos nationally. In two of the geographic areas (urban Mexico and nationally) women's average hourly earnings across the six groups were less than men's, while in Mexico City women's earnings were slightly higher than men's. The aggregate of women in the groups had hourly earnings of 39.2 pesos compared to 38.5 pesos for men in Mexico City; 42 pesos for women and 43.3 pesos for men in urban Mexico; and 37.3 pesos for women and 38.6 pesos for men nationally. Or expressed differently:

women's hourly earnings accounted for 102, 97 and 97 per cent of men's hourly earnings in the respective geographic areas. Home-based workers – a diverse group including both low and high-earning jobs – had the highest earnings of the six groups in all geographic areas. Although home-

based workers were the highest earning group among women, the earnings of men in home-based work were higher than women's. For example, in urban Mexico women home-based workers earned 47.9 pesos hourly while men earned 58.3 pesos. By contrast, in other groups women often earned

more than men. This includes street vendors in all three geographic areas, market traders in Mexico City and urban areas, informal construction and informal transport in urban areas and nationally.

Table 11. Groups of workers by sex and hours worked per week in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 and 2021.* (Per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women					Men					Total				
	Less than 15 hours	15 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 to 48 hours	More than 48 hours	Less than 15 hours	15 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 to 48 hours	More than 48 hours	Less than 15 hours	15 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 to 48 hours	More than 48 hours
2020-I															
Mexico City	20.4	37.7	7.7	17.6	16.5	4.8	18.5	5.6	24.9	46.1	11.7	27.0	6.6	21.7	33.1
Domestic workers	18.8	34.9	8.0	23.7	14.7	8.5	24.4	12.7	18.5	35.9	17.7	33.8	8.5	23.2	16.9
Home-based workers	23.5	37.6	9.8	13.9	15.3	8.5	35.2	8.9	26.0	21.4	17.2	36.6	9.4	18.9	17.9
Market traders	16.9	36.8	4.7	17.4	24.2	7.3	24.7	7.6	16.0	44.4	11.6	30.0	6.3	16.6	35.4
Street vendors	23.8	45.6	9.0	11.7	9.9	6.3	29.3	7.0	23.9	33.5	16.1	38.5	8.1	17.0	20.2
Informal construction workers	21.9	16.3	0.0	11.3	50.6	3.2	14.5	3.1	41.2	38.0	4.2	14.6	2.9	39.6	38.7
Informal transport workers	6.7	23.5	0.0	24.2	45.6	2.0	5.4	4.1	14.7	73.7	2.2	6.1	3.9	15.1	72.6
Urban Mexico	20.9	38.1	8.1	19.1	13.8	5.2	18.4	5.9	29.1	41.3	12.1	27.0	6.9	24.7	29.3
Domestic workers	17.1	36.9	8.5	26.6	10.9	7.7	19.3	8.3	30.1	34.6	16.3	35.2	8.4	27.0	13.1
Home-based workers	25.6	38.8	8.4	13.0	14.2	10.7	31.8	8.4	26.7	22.4	19.7	36.0	8.4	18.4	17.4
Market traders	17.0	39.1	5.7	17.0	21.2	7.5	25.7	7.9	19.6	39.3	12.0	32.1	6.8	18.4	30.7
Street vendors	26.1	41.2	9.3	12.8	10.6	7.7	27.3	7.9	25.0	32.2	17.7	34.8	8.7	18.4	20.5
Informal construction workers	15.8	22.3	3.6	19.6	38.7	3.4	15.9	4.8	42.5	33.4	3.8	16.1	4.8	41.8	33.6
Informal transport workers	9.6	22.4	2.7	23.3	42.0	2.1	6.2	4.0	15.8	71.9	2.4	6.9	4.0	16.1	70.7
Mexico	22.6	37.4	7.7	18.5	13.8	5.0	18.0	5.4	31.6	40.0	13.0	26.8	6.5	25.6	28.1
Domestic workers	16.7	37.1	7.8	27.1	11.3	7.3	19.4	5.5	32.4	35.4	15.9	35.6	7.7	27.5	13.3
Home-based workers	29.0	36.3	7.7	12.1	15.0	11.7	29.1	9.6	26.9	22.7	23.3	33.9	8.3	17.0	17.6
Market traders	17.3	39.6	6.8	17.3	18.9	7.3	26.3	7.8	21.8	36.8	12.6	33.3	7.3	19.4	27.4
Street vendors	26.9	40.9	8.6	12.1	11.5	7.8	26.5	8.2	24.5	32.9	18.3	34.4	8.4	17.7	21.2
Informal construction workers	9.6	20.9	4.5	30.2	34.7	2.8	15.6	3.7	42.9	35.0	3.0	15.7	3.8	42.7	34.9
Informal transport workers	12.2	22.2	1.9	27.1	36.5	2.1	7.0	3.5	15.0	72.4	2.5	7.6	3.5	15.4	71.1

Table 11 (cont.). Groups of workers by sex and hours worked per week in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 and 2021. * (Per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women					Men					Total				
	Less than 15 hours	15 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 to 48 hours	More than 48 hours	Less than 15 hours	15 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 to 48 hours	More than 48 hours	Less than 15 hours	15 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 to 48 hours	More than 48 hours
2021-I															
Mexico City	25.7	32.9	7.2	18.9	15.3	8.5	22.3	4.6	25.2	39.3	15.6	26.7	5.7	22.6	29.4
Domestic workers	29.9	30.0	4.8	24.6	10.7	0.5	49.7	2.9	21.7	25.2	26.4	32.3	4.6	24.3	12.4
Home-based workers	24.6	37.0	6.5	16.6	15.4	17.1	36.4	3.8	22.1	20.6	21.2	36.7	5.3	19.1	17.7
Market traders	16.9	31.0	8.9	19.7	23.5	8.9	32.3	5.3	17.9	35.6	12.6	31.7	6.9	18.7	30.0
Street vendors	27.8	35.8	10.8	11.1	14.6	10.5	24.2	8.3	23.5	33.5	19.8	30.5	9.7	16.8	23.3
Informal construction workers	55.8	0.0	0.0	20.1	24.2	6.2	17.6	2.1	36.9	37.0	7.7	17.1	2.1	36.4	36.7
Informal transport workers	0.0	18.0	0.0	64.4	17.6	5.4	8.6	5.9	19.2	60.8	5.3	8.8	5.8	20.2	59.9
Urban Mexico	23.4	36.0	7.5	19.7	13.4	7.7	22.4	5.3	28.6	36.0	14.3	28.1	6.2	24.9	26.5
Domestic workers	20.7	36.8	6.8	26.2	9.5	4.2	31.8	3.8	28.3	32.0	18.9	36.3	6.5	26.4	11.9
Home-based workers	27.8	36.1	7.4	14.7	14.0	15.7	33.3	7.0	22.8	21.1	22.6	34.9	7.2	18.2	17.1
Market traders	15.2	34.5	8.0	22.3	19.9	9.1	30.3	6.8	22.0	31.8	12.0	32.3	7.4	22.2	26.2
Street vendors	26.4	37.7	9.2	12.2	14.5	10.5	26.7	10.0	22.3	30.5	18.9	32.5	9.6	16.9	22.0
Informal construction workers	31.8	20.1	0.7	31.2	16.2	4.7	19.9	3.3	39.4	32.7	5.4	19.9	3.3	39.2	32.3
Informal transport workers	1.8	16.2	2.4	48.8	30.7	4.3	9.4	4.5	20.1	61.6	4.3	9.6	4.4	20.9	60.7
Mexico	24.4	36.5	7.9	17.6	13.6	6.6	20.2	5.4	32.0	35.8	14.3	27.2	6.5	25.8	26.2
Domestic workers	19.7	37.6	7.0	25.0	10.7	6.8	28.2	5.5	29.8	29.6	18.4	36.6	6.8	25.5	12.6
Home-based workers	30.4	34.8	8.7	12.0	14.0	14.4	28.9	8.1	27.4	21.2	24.6	32.7	8.5	17.6	16.6
Market traders	14.8	37.5	8.1	19.7	19.9	8.3	28.5	7.7	21.8	33.6	11.6	33.1	7.9	20.8	26.6
Street vendors	25.5	39.3	8.4	12.0	14.7	11.3	29.1	10.2	20.1	29.4	19.0	34.6	9.2	15.7	21.5
Informal construction workers	27.0	21.3	1.5	37.5	12.7	3.7	17.3	3.9	42.4	32.8	4.0	17.3	3.8	42.4	32.5
Informal transport workers	3.9	17.5	3.0	41.6	34.0	3.6	9.5	3.6	17.4	65.9	3.6	9.8	3.5	18.1	65.0

* Employed persons who did not work in the survey's reference week are excluded.

By the first quarter of 2021, even with the contraction of the economy and the restrictions associated with the pandemic, women's and men's hourly earnings had increased in urban Mexico and

nationally, while for both women and men, hourly earnings decreased in Mexico City. The movement of many higher earning office jobs to the home is likely to have contributed to this increase as well

as the executive order increasing the minimum wage each year. The hourly earnings of women home-based workers in Mexico City increased from 40.4 pesos in 2020 to 45.4 pesos in 2021,

Table 12. Hourly earnings (pesos) of groups of workers by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022.*

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2020-I			2021-I			2022-I		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Mexico City	39.2	38.5	38.8	35.2	35.9	35.6	44.0	50.7	47.6
Domestic workers	39.8	39.0	39.8	35.6	44.0	36.4	40.2	31.6	39.6
Home-based workers	40.4	47.3	43.0	45.4	48.5	46.9	58.9	110.1	82.5
Market traders	36.8	34.3	35.4	25.1	32.1	28.9	29.3	42.0	36.6
Street vendors	39.5	33.4	37.0	32.1	29.2	30.9	46.4	39.1	43.6
Informal construction workers	36.5	42.0	41.6	20.0	38.4	38.3	17.5	39.8	39.7
Informal transport workers	33.9	36.1	36.0	33.4	29.4	29.5	19.8	38.7	38.3
Urban Mexico	42.0	43.3	42.7	44.2	46.9	45.7	47.9	52.1	50.2
Domestic workers	38.6	43.1	38.9	38.0	41.4	38.3	40.5	37.4	40.2
Home-based workers	47.9	58.3	51.6	59.4	69.5	63.6	62.5	87.7	72.8
Market traders	42.5	40.5	41.5	38.0	44.6	41.5	40.9	46.0	43.7
Street vendors	41.8	36.7	39.5	36.8	35.7	36.3	47.0	40.8	44.2
Informal construction workers	49.0	44.9	45.0	55.0	46.5	46.6	52.6	50.6	50.7
Informal transport workers	42.8	37.5	37.7	42.1	37.0	37.2	30.9	39.5	39.3
Mexico	37.3	38.6	38.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	41.7	45.3	43.7
Domestic workers	33.4	36.9	33.7	34.4	38.6	34.7	36.0	35.2	36.0
Home-based workers	39.5	45.5	41.3	45.7	56.0	49.1	46.0	66.9	52.8
Market traders	42.2	43.0	42.6	37.7	44.8	41.1	43.1	47.2	45.2
Street vendors	39.8	36.1	38.1	38.3	35.3	37.0	46.2	40.0	43.4
Informal construction workers	45.5	39.0	39.1	73.7	40.6	40.8	47.2	43.4	43.5
Informal transport workers	44.0	33.4	33.8	34.0	34.2	34.2	38.0	36.8	36.8

* Since contributing family workers are not paid, they are excluded from this table, as well as other employed persons who did not indicate labour income and/or hours worked.

reducing the gap with men's income since men's earnings in home-based work had only a small increase from 47.3 to 48.5 pesos. Among street vendors and informal transport workers, women's earnings – while lower than in the previous year – continued to be higher than men's earnings. In

the other three groups (domestic workers, market traders and informal construction workers) women's hourly earnings were lower than men's. In urban Mexico, between 2020 and 2021, there was also a sharp increase in the hourly earnings of women home-based workers (from 47.9 to 59.4 pesos)

and women in informal construction (from 49 to 55 pesos) while women's earnings decreased in the other four groups. Among men in urban Mexico, earnings increased among home-based work, market trade and informal construction and decreased in the other three groups. Nationally, there was a marked increase in women's hourly earnings among informal construction workers, home-based workers and domestic workers; but a decrease in women's hourly earnings among market traders, street vendors and informal transport workers. Among men nationally, there was an increase in earnings in all groups with the exception of street vendors.

As the economy began to recover by the first quarter of 2022, hourly earnings of the groups of workers taken together continued to trend upward in the three geographic areas for both women and men. This was largely due to the increases in earnings for home-based workers, street vendors and market traders. The earnings of women informal construction and transport workers in Mexico City were well below those of 2020, but there are few women in these groups. However, the high hourly earnings of men home-based workers in Mexico City in 2022 is likely to be explained by the presence of a few high-earning men who began to work from home with the pandemic.

Education of the Worker Groups

Among workers in the six groups, the highest levels of education were in Mexico City. Women had less schooling than men in all geographic areas. Home-based workers were the group with the highest level of schooling (most likely due to the new entrants) but also a significant share who had not completed primary school (most likely due to the traditional home-based workers).

The education levels were higher for men than for women in the six groups in Mexico City and nationally (**table 13**). In Mexico City, 12 per cent of women in the groups of workers had not completed primary school in comparison to 6 per cent of men, in urban Mexico 11 per cent of women and 9 per cent of men, and nationally 16 per cent for women and 12 per cent for men. For the highest level – upper secondary and higher – in Mexico City, 27 per cent of women and 33 per cent of men had reached this level, in urban areas 27 per cent of women and 30 per cent of men, and nationally 23 per cent of women and 25 per cent of men. Home-based workers had the highest education level with 30 to 45 per cent of women and 43 to 66 per cent of men having upper secondary or higher across the geographic areas. However, the education levels reflect the diversity of workers who comprise home-based workers: nationally 16 per cent of women and 10 per cent of men had an incomplete primary education, but fewer in Mexico City (6 per cent of women and 3 per cent of men).

Among domestic workers, market traders and street vendors, around 40 per cent of women and men had completed secondary education; however, men

Table 13. Groups of workers by sex and highest level of education* in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarter of 2022. (Per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women				Men				Total			
	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Complete secondary	Upper secondary and higher	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Complete secondary	Upper secondary and higher	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Complete secondary	Upper secondary and higher
Mexico City	11.6	21.3	40.5	26.6	6.3	16.9	43.7	33.0	8.6	18.8	42.4	30.2
Domestic workers	13.3	28.2	41.6	17.0	4.3	38.4	38.0	19.3	12.4	29.2	41.2	17.2
Home-based workers	6.1	10.7	38.8	44.5	3.3	8.1	22.7	65.9	4.8	9.5	31.2	54.5
Market traders	14.6	20.8	39.5	25.1	7.0	18.3	40.5	34.1	10.2	19.4	40.1	30.3
Street vendors	14.2	23.8	41.4	20.6	9.9	16.5	50.5	23.1	12.3	20.6	45.4	21.7
Infml. const. workers	0.0	20.5	41.3	38.2	10.3	24.7	44.9	20.1	10.2	24.6	44.8	20.4
Infml. trans. workers	0.0	17.7	47.8	34.5	2.7	12.7	56.3	28.2	2.7	12.9	56.1	28.3
Urban Mexico	11.2	21.3	40.8	26.8	8.5	20.0	41.5	30.0	9.6	20.5	41.2	28.6
Domestic workers	12.1	28.0	44.1	15.8	7.3	28.4	39.7	24.6	11.6	28.0	43.6	16.8
Home-based workers	8.2	13.3	36.9	41.6	4.7	11.9	25.6	57.8	6.7	12.7	32.0	48.6
Market traders	13.5	19.9	41.4	25.2	7.5	17.8	41.6	33.0	10.3	18.8	41.5	29.4
Street vendors	14.0	23.5	40.9	21.6	13.2	20.8	42.6	23.3	13.6	22.3	41.7	22.4
Infml. const. workers	4.5	13.3	33.6	48.6	11.7	26.8	43.8	17.7	11.6	26.4	43.5	18.4
Infml. trans. workers	0.0	10.4	40.0	49.5	4.1	14.6	51.0	30.3	4.0	14.4	50.6	30.9
Mexico	15.7	22.6	39.0	22.7	12.2	24.1	39.1	24.6	13.7	23.4	39.1	23.7
Domestic workers	15.4	28.5	41.8	14.3	13.2	26.8	36.2	23.8	15.2	28.3	41.3	15.2
Home-based workers	16.3	18.2	35.9	29.6	9.7	17.7	29.7	43.0	13.9	18.0	33.7	34.4
Market traders	12.4	20.5	42.3	24.9	8.6	19.8	39.5	32.1	10.4	20.1	40.9	28.6
Street vendors	17.4	22.4	39.3	20.9	16.0	22.4	38.0	23.6	16.8	22.4	38.7	22.1
Infml. const. workers	3.6	14.1	32.2	50.1	14.9	28.9	40.1	16.0	14.8	28.8	40.0	16.5
Infml. trans. workers	1.6	8.0	41.3	49.1	6.1	18.8	46.6	28.5	5.9	18.4	46.4	29.2

* Educational levels: **Incomplete primary**: none and up to 5 years finished of primary school. **Complete primary**: six years of primary school and up to two completed years of secondary school. **Complete secondary**: three years of secondary school and up to two completed of high school. **Upper secondary and higher education**: three completed years of high school and at least one completed year of bachelor's, master's or doctoral degree.

street vendors in Mexico City were the exception with 51 per cent. A higher share of women than men in informal construction and transport had

upper secondary or higher education. The relatively few women in these worker categories are likely to have office jobs.

Age of the Worker Groups

Around 82 per cent of women and 79 per cent of men among the six groups were in the prime employment ages of 25 to 64 years across the geographic areas.

In the first quarter of 2022, across the geographic regions, around 82 per cent of women and 79 per cent of men were in the prime employment ages of 25 to 64 years. Around 11 per cent of women and 13 to 16 per cent of men were 15 to 24 years old, and 7 to 8 per cent of women and men were 65 or older (**table 14**). Market traders had a relatively high percentage of workers aged 15 to 24 (16 per cent of women and men, except nationally with 19 per cent of men). Generally, the age distributions across the specific worker categories were similar for women and men. However, among domestic workers, 54 per cent of women were 35 to 54 years old in contrast to 44 per cent of men. Among informal transport workers, around 30 per cent of women and 10 per cent of men were 15 to 24 years old.

Dual Job Holding among the Worker Groups

Across the years, the proportion of workers in the six groups who had a second job was somewhat higher than among total workers in the three geographic areas. Generally, women in the six groups were more likely than men to have a second job.

In the first quarter of 2020, workers in the six groups in urban Mexico and nationally were slightly more likely to have a second job (4 per cent and 6 per

Table 14. Groups of workers by sex and age in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarter of 2022. (Per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women					Men				
	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 + years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 + years
Mexico City	11.5	17.3	46.5	16.8	7.9	12.8	18.6	43.6	16.7	8.4
Domestic workers	9.3	10.3	52.7	20.0	7.6	16.0	18.8	44.7	13.4	7.0
Home-based workers	10.9	18.6	45.9	16.8	7.8	10.5	20.9	43.9	15.8	8.9
Market traders	16.6	21.9	39.1	13.8	8.6	16.4	16.0	41.5	17.2	8.9
Street vendors	10.7	17.4	47.2	16.8	7.9	14.1	16.7	39.1	19.7	10.5
Informal construction workers	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	13.9	21.5	43.4	14.2	7.1
Informal transport workers	30.9	28.6	31.1	0.0	9.4	10.7	16.6	49.6	17.1	6.1
Urban Mexico	10.9	16.8	48.5	16.5	7.2	13.3	18.9	44.4	16.1	7.3
Domestic workers	8.6	12.8	54.7	17.6	6.3	14.5	19.6	43.5	15.5	6.9
Home-based workers	10.9	18.6	45.9	16.8	7.8	10.5	20.9	43.9	15.8	8.9
Market traders	16.6	21.9	39.1	13.8	8.6	16.4	16.0	41.5	17.2	8.9
Street vendors	10.7	17.4	47.2	16.8	7.9	14.1	16.7	39.1	19.7	10.5
Informal construction workers	12.0	31.4	52.6	4.0	0.0	15.5	19.7	44.7	14.5	5.6
Informal transport workers	28.8	23.7	39.3	4.2	4.0	9.6	18.2	48.8	17.0	6.4
Mexico	11.0	17.5	48.3	15.9	7.2	15.8	19.8	43.4	14.3	6.7
Domestic workers	10.0	14.8	54.1	15.7	5.4	18.9	14.2	41.1	15.5	10.3
Home-based workers	10.8	18.2	45.2	17.0	8.6	13.0	19.0	41.4	15.8	10.8
Market traders	15.7	22.3	41.1	12.9	8.0	18.5	15.3	41.2	16.1	8.9
Street vendors	10.6	18.4	47.3	15.8	8.0	15.1	18.7	38.5	16.4	11.4
Informal construction workers	12.5	33.8	46.7	6.4	0.7	18.6	21.3	43.5	12.5	4.2
Informal transport workers	30.2	24.9	35.4	7.1	2.4	9.5	20.0	49.4	15.9	5.2

cent, respectively) than in the total workforce (4 per cent in both geographic areas) (**table 15**). However, in Mexico City the percentage (3 per cent) was the same for workers in the six groups and in total employment. Generally, women were slightly more likely than men to have a second job among the six groups taken together (4 per cent for women

and 2 per cent for men in Mexico City, 5 and 3 per cent respectively in urban areas, and 7 and 6 per cent nationally) and in total employment (4 per cent for women and 3 per cent for men in Mexico City, 4 and 5 per cent nationally, and no difference in urban areas).

Table 15. Workers with a second job in total employment and in groups of workers by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico.
First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Per cent)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2020-I			2021-I			2022-I		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Mexico City	4.2	2.0	2.9	5.2	2.8	3.8	6.0	3.9	4.8
Domestic workers	6.7	5.6	6.6	7.3	3.7	6.8	5.7	8.1	5.9
Home-based workers	3.5	0.9	2.4	2.6	3.8	3.1	8.4	5.9	7.2
Market traders	3.4	1.3	2.2	3.4	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.2	4.9
Street vendors	1.7	4.5	2.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.3	3.2	4.4
Informal construction workers	0.0	1.7	1.6	55.8	1.5	3.1	0.0	2.5	2.4
Informal transport workers	6.7	1.4	1.6	0.0	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9	2.9
Total employment	4.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.3	4.6	3.6	4.0
Urban Mexico	5.4	3.3	4.2	5.5	3.4	4.3	5.8	4.2	4.9
Domestic workers	7.6	4.8	7.4	7.0	4.4	6.7	6.2	7.0	6.3
Home-based workers	4.8	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.5	7.0	6.2	6.6
Market traders	3.0	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.8	4.8	4.4
Street vendors	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.8	3.6	4.2
Informal construction workers	4.0	3.4	3.4	24.4	2.6	3.1	4.4	3.2	3.3
Informal transport workers	6.4	3.0	3.1	1.5	4.2	4.1	0.4	3.6	3.5
Total employment	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.1
Mexico	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Domestic workers	7.4	6.0	7.3	7.4	4.9	7.1	6.2	5.3	6.1
Home-based workers	7.1	7.2	7.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	7.0	6.3
Market traders	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.3
Street vendors	6.5	5.8	6.2	5.3	6.4	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.0
Informal construction workers	4.6	6.7	6.6	20.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Informal transport workers	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.1	4.6	4.6	7.8	5.1	5.2
Total employment	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.7

Between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, there was a small increase in the proportion of women with a second job in the six groups taken together in urban Mexico and a large decrease among women and men nationally, while in Mexico City there was an increase for both women and men. In total employment, the per cent of women with a second job decreased in the three geographic areas, as well as among men in urban Mexico and Mexico nationally, while in Mexico City there was no change.

In the first quarter of 2022, in the three geographic areas, 6 per cent of women in the aggregate of the six groups had a second job, a higher per cent than in 2020 in Mexico City and urban areas. Among men, there was an increase in the share of the six groups with a second job in all three geographic areas, but the increase did not reach the 2020 level nationally.

Worker Groups and the Search for Other Employment

Workers in the six groups were more likely to seek another job than all employed across the geographic areas. However, less than 10 per cent of workers in both broad categories were seeking another job. The rates were higher in Mexico City than nationally, and generally men were more likely to seek other employment than women. For both women and men, the per cent seeking other employment increased between 2020 and 2021, and although it decreased somewhat in 2022 the levels were higher than in 2020.

In the first quarter of 2020, 5 per cent of the six groups of workers taken together were looking for another job compared to 3 to 4 per cent of all employed (**table 16**). Men were more likely to seek another job than women in the six groups: 4 per cent of women and 6 per cent of men in Mexico City, 4 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men in urban Mexico, and 3 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men nationally. Among women, the groups most likely to look for another job were informal construction and transport workers; however, the number of women in these groups is small so this pattern may be atypical.

Between the first quarters of 2021 and 2022, the proportion of workers seeking another job in the groups of workers increased to 9 per cent in Mexico City, 7 per cent in urban areas and 5 per cent nationally, as well as among workers in total employment to 5 per cent, 5 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. Women looking for another job in the groups of workers doubled, from 4 per cent in 2020 to 8 per cent in 2021 in Mexico City; from 4 to 6 per cent in urban areas; and from 3 to 5 per cent nationally. Street vendors had the highest proportion of job seekers among women across the geographic areas. Among men, the proportion of other-job seekers increased from 6 per cent in 2020 to 9 per cent in 2021 in Mexico City, from 5 to 8 per cent in urban Mexico, and from 5 to 6 per cent nationally. The groups of men with the most other-job seekers were street vendors and informal construction and transport workers.

In the first quarter of 2022, the proportion of workers in the six groups looking for another job decreased in the three geographic areas and for both women

Table 16. Workers seeking another job in total employment and in groups of workers by sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Per cent)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2020-I			2021-I			2022-I		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Mexico City	3.5	6.4	5.2	8.1	8.9	8.6	6.2	6.9	6.6
Domestic workers	3.9	9.6	4.4	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.8
Home-based workers	4.9	13.1	8.4	6.4	9.7	7.9	6.6	8.1	7.3
Market traders	2.4	5.9	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.5	5.7	4.8
Street vendors	1.7	5.6	3.4	18.7	9.7	14.6	8.2	9.1	8.6
Informal construction workers	9.3	5.1	5.4	0.0	11.6	11.3	0.0	6.5	6.4
Informal transport workers	10.6	5.2	5.4	0.0	7.7	7.6	12.8	6.4	6.6
Total employment	3.2	4.3	3.9	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.6	5.7	5.2
Urban Mexico	3.7	5.2	4.5	6.1	7.6	6.9	4.9	6.1	5.6
Domestic workers	3.7	6.6	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	7.2	5.2
Home-based workers	4.6	8.5	6.1	5.5	9.3	7.1	5.4	8.1	6.6
Market traders	2.3	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.5	3.2	5.1	4.2
Street vendors	2.5	5.2	3.7	12.0	8.9	10.6	5.2	7.6	6.3
Informal construction workers	9.0	4.2	4.4	5.0	7.5	7.4	4.0	4.9	4.9
Informal transport workers	10.6	4.8	5.0	0.9	7.5	7.3	7.4	5.7	5.7
Total employment	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.1
Mexico	3.4	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.9	5.3	3.9	4.9	4.5
Domestic workers	3.8	5.2	4.0	4.0	7.6	4.4	4.3	5.6	4.4
Home-based workers	2.8	5.5	3.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	3.3	6.0	4.3
Market traders	3.0	4.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	4.8	4.0
Street vendors	3.5	5.8	4.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	4.7	6.0	5.3
Informal construction workers	8.6	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	3.8	4.2	4.2
Informal transport workers	7.3	4.9	5.0	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.1	5.1
Total employment	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.5

and men, although the values remained above those of 2020 and continued to be higher among men. The same patterns are reflected in the all-employed group.

Job Changes/Losses during the Previous Year among Worker Groups

There was an increase in the number of workers in the groups taken together who were employed in the first quarter of 2021 and who had changed/lost a job during 2020. Workers who had been fired or laid off from a job and not rehired increased and those who quit their job decreased. With the recovery, by the first quarter of 2022, changes/losses were reduced (layoffs decreased and resignations increased). The most affected groups were informal construction workers and home-based workers.

Around 5 per cent of the workers in these groups employed in the first quarter of 2020 were in a different job than in 2019 (**table 17**). In all three geographic areas, men were more likely to change/lose jobs than women: 237,000 women and 557,000 men nationally, 101,000 women and 194,000 men in urban areas, and 46,000 women and 69,000 men in Mexico City. Nearly half of the job changes/losses nationwide (389,000) were workers who were fired or laid off, while the largest number of changes/losses in Mexico City (63,000) and in urban Mexico (147,000) were due to quitting. The group with the highest number of job changes/losses was informal construction workers (344,000 nationally, 107,000 in urban areas and 35,000 in Mexico City), followed by domestic workers (123,000, 54,000 and 26,000 in the respective geographic areas).

Between 2020 and 2021, the job changes/losses in these groups of workers increased from 116,000 to 193,000 in Mexico City, from 296,000 to 455,000 in urban Mexico, and from 795,000 to 1 million nationally. Men lost/changed jobs more than women: 78,000 women and 116,000 men in Mexico City, 175,000 women and 280,000 men in urban areas, and 367,000 women and 648,000 men nationally. The main reason for job change/loss was being fired or laid off: 111,000 in Mexico City, 260,000 in urban Mexico and 618,000 nationally, followed by workers who quit their job (60,000, 143,000 and 286,000) and those who closed their business (22,000, 52,000 and 110,000). The groups of workers most affected by job changes/losses were informal construction workers and home-based workers.

With the gradual recovery of the economy, the number of job changes/losses decreased. In the first quarter of 2022, 118,000 members of the groups of workers in Mexico City, 282,000 in urban Mexico and 703,000 at national level declared having changed/lost a job during 2021. As in previous years, women were less likely than men to change/lose jobs. Being fired or laid off was the major reason for job change/loss and, again, the largest number of changes/losses occurred among informal construction workers and home-based workers.

Total Workweek among the Worker Groups

Throughout the years and across the geographic areas, when household support work is added to employment, women worked 6 to 8 more hours a week than men. Between 2020 and

2021, the total hours of work dropped for both men and women and then increased by 2022. The changes in both periods reflected hours of employment, while the time spent in household support did not change for men and only minimally for women.

In the first quarter of 2020, women in Mexico City spent an average of 31 hours a week in employment compared to men's 47 hours, in urban areas and nationally 30 and 46 hours, respectively (**table 18**). In household support activities, women in the three geographic areas spent around 30 hours compared to 8 hours for men. The total hours of work averaged between 60 and 62 hours per week for women and between 53 and 56 hours for men. Other than informal construction and informal transport workers (the small numbers of respondents may be atypical), the worker group that had the longest working week among women were market traders – 33 to 35 hours of employment and a total workweek of 64 to 69 hours. Among men, informal transport workers had the longest working days, averaging 60 hours a week in employment and a total workweek of 67 hours across the three geographic areas.

The average workweek of women in the three geographic areas fell by three hours between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, from 62 to 59 hours in Mexico City, and from 60 to 58 hours in urban areas and nationwide. However, the hours of employment did not decrease for all the specific groups. Among women in market trade and street vending, the hours of employment increased between 2020 and 2021. Among men, the average workweek was reduced by almost 4 hours in Mexico City, and

Table 17. Job changes/losses during the previous year in groups of workers by reason for change/loss and sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers in thousands)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women				Men				Total			
	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total
2020-I (2019)												
Mexico City	13.1	30.0	3.4	46.5	29.7	32.9	6.8	69.4	42.8	62.9	10.2	115.9
Domestic workers	3.6	18.0	1.5	23.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.4	18.0	1.5	25.8
Home-based workers	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	3.5	1.9	1.1	6.6	3.8	2.9	3.0	9.8
Market traders	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	2.6	2.1	0.8	5.5	2.6	3.6	0.8	7.0
Street vendors	6.0	6.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	12.2
Informal construction workers	3.2	2.6	0.0	5.8	16.4	9.2	3.1	28.7	19.6	11.8	3.1	34.5
Informal transport workers	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.4	19.6	1.8	25.8	4.4	20.4	1.8	26.6
Urban Mexico	30.3	63.3	7.7	101.3	95.9	84.1	14.2	194.2	126.2	147.3	22.0	295.5
Domestic workers	12.1	33.3	2.4	47.7	3.4	2.7	0.0	6.1	15.5	35.9	2.4	53.8
Home-based workers	5.0	9.7	4.1	18.8	9.4	7.8	1.6	18.8	14.5	17.4	5.7	37.7
Market traders	1.8	3.9	0.0	5.7	3.9	3.3	1.4	8.5	5.7	7.2	1.4	14.3
Street vendors	7.2	11.3	0.8	19.4	3.6	6.1	0.4	10.1	10.8	17.4	1.2	29.5
Informal construction workers	3.6	3.7	0.0	7.3	61.1	32.9	6.0	100.1	64.7	36.7	6.0	107.4
Informal transport workers	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.3	14.5	31.3	4.8	50.6	15.1	32.6	5.2	53.0
Mexico	78.3	138.2	20.8	237.3	310.9	204.3	42.0	557.2	389.2	342.6	62.8	794.6
Domestic workers	34.7	68.7	6.6	110.0	6.9	5.7	0.2	12.8	41.6	74.4	6.8	122.8
Home-based workers	19.2	33.1	9.8	62.1	24.9	22.4	4.6	51.9	44.1	55.5	14.4	114.0
Market traders	4.1	7.8	0.0	11.9	7.5	5.2	2.2	14.8	11.5	13.0	2.2	26.7
Street vendors	15.1	21.5	3.9	40.5	8.4	18.6	3.5	30.6	23.5	40.1	7.4	71.1
Informal construction workers	4.3	4.5	0.0	8.7	225.1	91.8	18.4	335.3	229.4	96.3	18.4	344.0
Informal transport workers	1.1	2.6	0.5	4.1	38.0	60.7	13.2	111.9	39.1	63.3	13.6	116.0

by 2 hours in urban Mexico and nationally. In the six groups, there was a decrease in the workweek for men, with the greatest losses corresponding to informal transport workers (5 hours in Mexico City, 4 in urban areas and 3 nationwide) and the least to

men market traders (between 1 and 2 hours in the three geographic areas).

With the recovery of the economy and employment, the number of hours in employment grew in the

first quarter of 2022 in the three geographic areas to levels close to those in the first quarter of 2020. What did not change was men's hours in household support activities; for women there was an increase in the time spent in household support activities.

Table 17 (cont.). Job changes/losses during the previous year in groups of workers by reason for change/loss and sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers in thousands)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women				Men				Total			
	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total
2021-I (2020)												
Mexico City	43.9	24.4	9.2	77.6	66.8	35.7	13.2	115.7	110.8	60.1	22.5	193.3
Domestic workers	16.3	9.7	0.9	26.9	3.5	2.9	0.0	6.4	19.8	12.6	0.9	33.3
Home-based workers	7.2	6.1	5.8	19.1	12.5	7.7	3.6	23.8	19.7	13.8	9.4	42.9
Market traders	7.6	1.8	0.0	9.3	7.9	1.3	1.9	11.1	15.5	3.1	1.9	20.5
Street vendors	12.8	5.2	2.5	20.6	9.0	2.5	1.7	13.3	21.8	7.7	4.3	33.9
Informal construction workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	13.8	2.5	46.4	30.1	13.8	2.5	46.4
Informal transport workers	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.8	7.5	3.5	14.7	3.8	9.1	3.5	16.4
Urban Mexico	90.9	62.1	21.7	174.8	168.9	81.2	29.9	280.1	259.8	143.3	51.7	454.8
Domestic workers	37.3	22.5	3.8	63.6	6.7	3.2	0.7	10.6	44.0	25.7	4.5	74.2
Home-based workers	22.7	21.4	11.8	55.9	31.2	15.1	8.1	54.3	53.9	36.5	19.9	110.2
Market traders	9.6	3.4	1.5	14.5	11.5	4.8	3.0	19.3	21.1	8.2	4.5	33.7
Street vendors	19.9	12.2	4.2	36.2	18.0	6.6	3.5	28.0	37.9	18.7	7.7	64.2
Informal construction workers	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	86.6	32.9	8.9	128.4	87.7	33.2	9.2	130.1
Informal transport workers	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.8	15.1	18.6	5.7	39.5	15.3	21.0	5.9	42.3
Mexico	200.8	114.9	50.8	366.5	417.4	170.7	59.5	647.6	618.2	285.5	110.3	1014.0
Domestic workers	80.2	40.2	15.0	135.4	11.3	4.0	0.8	16.0	91.4	44.2	15.8	151.4
Home-based workers	74.8	43.5	25.8	144.1	57.5	31.9	10.4	99.8	132.3	75.5	36.2	244.0
Market traders	12.0	7.4	2.2	21.7	12.0	6.8	3.2	21.9	24.0	14.3	5.4	43.6
Street vendors	29.4	20.2	7.3	56.9	25.5	12.9	10.4	48.9	54.9	33.1	17.8	105.8
Informal construction workers	2.7	0.5	0.3	3.4	267.6	81.1	25.1	373.8	270.2	81.6	25.4	377.2
Informal transport workers	1.8	3.0	0.2	5.0	43.6	33.9	9.7	87.1	45.3	36.9	9.8	92.1

Table 17 (cont.). Job changes/losses during the previous year in groups of workers by reason for change/loss and sex in Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022. (Numbers in thousands)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women				Men				Total			
	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total	Fired or not rehired*	Quit**	Closed own business***	Total
2022-I (2021)												
Mexico City	8.1	17.5	10.8	36.4	40.5	36.3	5.2	82.0	48.6	53.8	16.0	118.4
Domestic workers	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.7	2.7	3.8	0.0	6.5	2.7	12.5	0.0	15.2
Home-based workers	3.9	1.6	8.1	13.7	7.6	4.3	0.0	11.9	11.5	6.0	8.1	25.6
Market traders	0.0	1.4	2.7	4.0	3.3	3.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	4.4	2.7	10.4
Street vendors	1.8	5.8	0.0	7.6	1.6	3.2	1.0	5.8	3.4	9.1	1.0	13.4
Informal construction workers	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	15.3	5.1	1.6	22.1	17.7	5.1	1.6	24.5
Informal transport workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	16.8	2.6	29.4	10.0	16.8	2.6	29.4
Urban Mexico	28.0	47.1	14.3	89.4	102.0	75.2	15.4	192.6	130.1	122.3	29.7	282.0
Domestic workers	8.2	21.0	0.3	29.5	5.0	5.4	0.2	10.6	13.1	26.5	0.6	40.2
Home-based workers	9.8	12.0	10.3	32.1	14.2	10.1	1.3	25.7	24.0	22.1	11.6	57.8
Market traders	1.3	2.6	2.9	6.8	4.2	4.4	1.0	9.6	5.5	7.0	3.9	16.3
Street vendors	4.6	9.6	0.8	14.9	5.7	6.0	2.0	13.7	10.3	15.6	2.7	28.6
Informal construction workers	3.6	0.9	0.0	4.5	54.6	23.4	5.8	83.8	58.2	24.3	5.8	88.2
Informal transport workers	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	18.3	25.8	5.1	49.2	19.0	26.8	5.1	50.9
Mexico	76.5	108.8	26.1	211.5	298.3	164.0	29.6	492.0	374.8	272.8	55.8	703.4
Domestic workers	33.7	47.9	4.0	85.6	7.3	7.9	0.7	16.0	41.0	55.8	4.8	101.6
Home-based workers	27.7	32.4	16.5	76.6	32.2	19.4	3.6	55.2	59.9	51.8	20.1	131.8
Market traders	2.3	6.9	3.1	12.2	7.0	7.6	2.0	16.5	9.2	14.5	5.1	28.8
Street vendors	8.6	18.1	1.8	28.5	10.5	13.5	3.5	27.5	19.1	31.6	5.3	56.0
Informal construction workers	3.6	1.5	0.0	5.1	204.6	71.5	13.4	289.4	208.2	73.0	13.4	294.5
Informal transport workers	0.7	2.0	0.7	3.4	36.7	44.2	6.4	87.3	37.4	46.2	7.2	90.7

* Include the following reasons: business's closure or bankruptcy; personnel layoffs; laid off; business moved out the city or state; not renewed of contract and other reasons.

** Include the following reasons: desire to earn more money; desire to become independent; without opportunities for improvement; desire to continue studying; change or deterioration in working conditions; hazardous or/and unhealthy work; marriage, pregnancy and other responsibilities; a family member prevented her/him from continuing to work; she or he was forced to retire or pension; harassment or disrespect to her/his person; conflict with a boss or superior; other reasons.

*** Include the following reasons: excess debt or bankruptcy; prices or rent increases; low sales or too much competition; unprofitable business; many uncollected debts; lack of credit; non-compliance of suppliers; staff issues; marriage, pregnancy and other responsibilities; a family member prevented her/him from continuing to work; desire to continue studying; public insecurity; problems with authorities (fine, extortion); other reasons.

Table 18. Average hours per week dedicated by the groups of workers to carrying out an employment and household support activities* by sex Mexico City, urban Mexico and Mexico. First quarters of 2020 to 2022.

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2020-I						2021-I						2022-I					
	Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men		
	Employment	Household support activities	Total	Employment	Household support activities	Total	Employment	Household support activities	Total	Employment	Household support activities	Total	Employment	Household support activities	Total	Employment	Household support activities	Total
Mexico City	31.1	30.6	61.7	47.1	8.8	55.9	29.8	29.3	59.1	43.6	8.8	52.4	32.5	28.6	61.1	45.9	9.9	55.8
Domestic workers	31.9	27.2	59.1	39.7	8.9	48.5	27.6	26.7	54.2	37.8	5.9	43.7	33.0	25.0	58.0	51.2	6.5	57.7
Home-based workers	29.9	32.6	62.4	37.3	11.9	49.3	29.8	30.9	60.7	33.9	12.2	46.1	31.5	30.9	62.4	34.8	14.2	49.0
Market traders	35.0	33.6	68.6	43.4	10.2	53.6	35.5	24.9	60.3	40.9	11.3	52.2	33.9	30.0	64.0	48.6	10.0	58.6
Street vendors	26.2	32.4	58.6	41.1	11.0	52.0	27.7	35.7	63.4	40.6	8.9	49.5	30.6	30.5	61.1	39.3	10.9	50.2
Informal construction workers	38.9	31.4	70.4	45.1	7.0	52.0	24.7	24.6	49.2	43.2	7.3	50.4	52.9	16.1	69.0	45.5	8.0	53.5
Informal transport workers	46.7	24.4	71.1	59.7	7.4	67.1	46.9	16.9	63.8	54.1	7.4	61.5	52.2	30.9	83.1	54.4	8.6	63.0
Urban Mexico	30.4	29.5	59.9	46.1	8.3	54.4	29.7	28.3	58.0	43.1	8.5	51.6	31.2	28.4	59.6	45.0	8.7	53.8
Domestic workers	31.3	26.4	57.7	42.6	8.4	51.0	29.6	26.1	55.7	41.6	7.3	48.9	32.1	25.2	57.3	46.8	9.5	56.4
Home-based workers	28.8	31.7	60.5	37.6	11.3	48.9	28.4	29.8	58.2	35.2	11.7	46.9	29.6	30.8	60.4	35.7	11.9	47.7
Market traders	33.5	31.5	65.0	42.3	9.5	51.8	34.6	25.8	60.4	40.3	10.4	50.6	32.5	29.2	61.7	46.1	10.0	56.0
Street vendors	26.6	32.1	58.7	40.9	10.1	51.0	28.2	32.4	60.6	39.8	9.3	49.1	29.9	30.7	60.6	40.2	9.9	50.0
Informal construction workers	38.6	28.4	66.9	43.8	6.8	50.5	29.4	22.1	51.6	42.5	6.8	49.3	43.2	21.7	64.9	44.3	6.8	51.1
Informal transport workers	45.6	26.6	72.2	59.8	7.5	67.2	47.6	20.6	68.2	55.1	7.4	62.6	48.1	26.7	74.8	56.2	7.9	64.2
Mexico	30.0	30.1	60.1	45.7	7.7	53.4	29.4	28.4	57.8	43.8	7.6	51.4	30.8	28.7	59.6	45.1	8.0	53.1
Domestic workers	31.5	27.0	58.5	43.7	8.8	52.5	30.1	26.0	56.1	41.3	7.6	48.9	31.8	26.0	57.7	44.1	8.5	52.6
Home-based workers	28.5	32.2	60.7	37.6	9.9	47.5	27.9	30.7	58.5	36.4	10.5	46.9	29.8	30.4	60.2	37.4	11.0	48.4
Market traders	32.7	30.8	63.5	41.9	9.5	51.4	34.2	25.6	59.8	40.9	9.8	50.7	33.2	28.7	61.9	44.3	9.8	54.1
Street vendors	26.9	32.8	59.6	41.1	9.7	50.8	28.3	30.2	58.4	39.1	8.7	47.8	28.8	31.4	60.2	40.4	9.8	50.2
Informal construction workers	40.0	24.2	64.2	44.1	6.5	50.6	31.2	23.3	54.5	43.3	6.3	49.5	42.3	22.3	64.7	44.6	6.5	51.1
Informal transport workers	43.9	29.6	73.5	60.3	7.0	67.4	47.6	20.2	67.8	57.3	7.1	64.4	46.0	25.6	71.6	57.6	7.3	64.9

* Includes activities such as: study; care without pay for children, the elderly, the sick or people with disabilities; do domestic work in one's own home; carry out maintenance or repair tasks in one's own home; perform other household support tasks.

Annex: Identification of the Groups of Workers

The statistical information in this document comes from the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico. The ENOE's general objective is to obtain and disseminate statistical information on the labour force and the occupational characteristics of the population at national, state and city level, as well as sociodemographic variables that allow further analysis of labour aspects. The survey is carried out throughout the year and offers definitive data quarterly and preliminary data every month. For the purposes of this report, six groups of workers of interest to WIEGO have been defined, with the majority in informal employment. The conceptual and operational definitions of the groups of workers are presented below:

Domestic workers: employed persons who provide services in the homes of others. They are identified by means of the variable P4A (industry), code 8140 (activities of households as employers of domestic personnel).

Home-based workers: employed persons who produce goods or provide services from in or around their own homes, including a structure attached to their home. Employed people who have the codes in the P4F variable (place of work) are selected: 06 (at own address without any special equipment) or 07 (at own address with special equipment); and who also have the following codes in the variable P4A (industry): 3100-4699 (manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade), 5100-5414 (information and communications; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities) or 6111-8199 (education; human health and social activities; creative, arts and entertainment activities; accommodation and food service activities; other service activities).

Market traders: employed persons who sell goods or offer services in public markets or built spaces. Employed people who have the following codes in the P4F variable (place of work) are selected: 09 (semi-fixed premises), 10 (fixed premises), 11 (other sites); and who also have the following codes in the variable P4A (industry): 4300-4699 (wholesale and retail trade) or 7200-7299 (accommodation and food service activities).

Street vendors: employed persons who sell products or offer services in public spaces such as: streets, alleys, avenues or parks. First, the variable P4A (industry) is applied as a filter to select those employed with the following codes: 4300-4699 (wholesale and retail trade), 5100-8199 (information and communications; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; corporate; administrative and support service activities; education; human health and social activities; creative, arts and entertainment activities; accommodation and food service activities; other service activities). From the previous sub universe, a selection is made by means of three options: First) those in the variable P3 (occupation) have the codes: 9511 (newspaper and lottery street vendors), 9512 (street vendors of sundries, except food) or 9521 (street food vendors and preparers); and that also in the P4F variable (place of work) have different code than: 06 (at own address without any special equipment), 07 (at own address with special equipment) or 08 (at the owner's address or the owner's property, or at the client's requested places). Second) those in variable P3 (occupation) have different codes than: 4111 (merchants in establishments), 4211 (sales employees, dispatchers and shop assistants), 4212 (shelf clerks, ushers, merchandise selectors and vending machine feeders), 4999 (other merchants, sales employees and sales agents in establishments not previously classified), 9511 (newspaper and lottery street vendors), 9512 (street vendors of sundries, except food), 9521 (street food vendors and preparers); and that also in the variable 4F (place of work) have the codes: 02 (door to door or at the streets) or 03 (at a not fixed place). Third) those in the variable 4F (place of work) have the codes: 04 (not motor vehicle: bicycle, tricycle, cart, boat or 05 (motor vehicle: automobile, motorcycle, light truck); and also, in the variable P4A (industry) have the codes: 4300-4699 (wholesale and retail trade), 7200-7299 (accommodation and food service activities).

Informal construction workers: employed persons who works informally in construction activities. Persons who in the variable EMP_PPAL (main job) have the code 1 (informal employment); and that also in the variable P4A (industry) have the codes: 2310-2399 (construction).

Informal transport workers: employed persons who works informally in transport activities. Persons who in the variable EMP_PPAL (main job) have the code 1 (informal employment); and that also in the variable P4A (industry) have the codes: 4810-4899 (transportation, mail and storage).



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About WIEGO

Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) is a global network focused on empowering the working poor, especially women, in the informal economy to secure their livelihoods. We believe all workers should have equal economic opportunities, rights, protection and voice. WIEGO promotes change by improving statistics and expanding knowledge on the informal economy, building networks and capacity among informal worker organizations and, jointly with the networks and organizations, influencing local, national and international policies. Visit www.wiego.org

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WIEGO Statistical Briefs are part of the WIEGO Publication Series. They 1) provide statistics on the informal economy and categories of informal workers in accessible formats at the regional, country and city levels; and/or 2) describe and assess the methods for the collection, tabulation and/or analysis of statistics on informal workers.