

A street vendor in Solo selling food from his cart. Photo: Getty Images

WIEGO
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

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Workers in Informal Employment in Indonesia: A Statistical Profile, 2019–2024

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Overview of Employment

The evolution of Indonesia's labour market from 2019 to 2024 reflects three distinct phases. The 2019–2021 period was characterized by a deterioration in labour market conditions, marked by a decline in the employment rate and a rise in the unemployment rate. This was followed by an initial recovery during 2021 and 2022, when employment began to increase and unemployment started to decline. The improvement continued in the 2022–2024 period, during which the employment rate exceeded its pre-pandemic level, while the unemployment rate declined to a level lower than in 2019, indicating a strengthening of the labour market.

Indonesia's government implemented a series of public health measures in response to the first wave of COVID-19 in early 2020. These measures included the introduction of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and later the enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), which limited mobility and economic activities across regions. While the economy continued to grow in

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the first quarter of 2020 at a rate of 2.97 per cent, reflecting pre-pandemic conditions, the impact of the pandemic became more pronounced in subsequent quarters. As a result, Indonesia's economy contracted by 2.07 per cent during 2020, driven by a contraction in household consumption, declining investment and weakened external trade, alongside severe disruptions in tourism-related activities. The economic downturn had significant implications for employment, particularly reflected in an increase in unemployment as economic activities slowed and business operations were disrupted.

Employment in Indonesia increased from 128.8 million in 2019 to 144.6 million in 2024, representing an increase of 15.9 million workers over the period **(table 1)**. However, this upward trend was briefly interrupted at the onset of COVID-19, when employment decreased by around 301,000 workers in 2020. As a result, employment growth during 2019–2021 was relatively modest, with an increase of only 2.3 million workers. The largest increase occurred during 2022-2024, when the number of employed persons rose by 9.4 million workers.

The growth of employment in agriculture cushioned the decline in non-agricultural employment between 2019 and 2021. During the later period, employment growth was mainly in the non-agricultural sector – an increase of 7.3 million workers between 2022 and 2024, compared to an increase of 2.1 million workers in the agricultural sector.

Employment growth from 2019 to 2021 was primarily driven by women workers, whose employment increased by 2.4 million, while the number of men workers declined around 95,000 in the same period. In contrast, during 2021–2022, employment growth was mainly among men, with an increase of 3.3 million, while women's employment increased by 1 million. Employment in urban areas increased from 70.2 million in 2019 to 83.7 million in 2024. Employment in the Jakarta Metropolitan area remained relatively stable over most of the period but declined by around one million workers between 2022 and 2024 . In 2024, employment in Jakarta was lower than in 2019.

About this Brief

The data presented in this report are based on estimates of informal employment derived from the August rounds of the semi-annual National Labour Force Survey (Sakernas), conducted by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2024. The August round produces estimates down to the regency/municipality level, with a sample of approximately 300,000 households in 2019–2022 and 307,880 households in 2024 (expanded to cover newly established provinces in Papua Island).

Data collection in 2019–2022 used face-to-face interviews (Paper-Assisted Personal Interviewing/PAPI), while in 2024 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used with telephone interviews when necessary. Estimates for 2020 are not included due to questionnaire simplification during COVID-19 that removed key variables for measuring informal employment. Data for 2023 are also not presented, as post-pandemic conditions are considered sufficiently reflected in the 2024 results.

This report presents selected indicators at the national, urban and Jakarta Metropolitan levels. The Jakarta Metropolitan area comprises DKI Jakarta Province (excluding the Thousand Islands Regency), selected regencies and cities in West Java (Bekasi, Bogor, Depok and parts of Cianjur) and parts of Banten Province (Tangerang Regency, Tangerang City and South Tangerang City).

To ensure data quality, estimates are evaluated using the Relative Standard Error (RSE). Estimates with RSE below 25 per cent are considered reliable. Those with RSE between 25 and 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution and are marked with an asterisk (*). Estimates with RSE above 50 per cent are either suppressed and indicated with a dash (–) or categories are combined to improve reliability. High RSE values indicate substantial statistical uncertainty.

Overall, employment in Indonesia showed a consistent increase during 2019–2024, with stronger growth observed after 2021 and with larger increases occurring in the non-agricultural sector and urban areas.

Table 1. Total employment, agricultural and non-agricultural employment by sex and geographic areas, 2019–2024 (numbers and changes in thousands)

Geographic areas and industry	2019			2021			2022			2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Indonesia	**49,397**	**79,358**	**128,755**	**51,787**	**79,263**	**131,051**	**52,743**	**82,554**	**135,297**	**57,430**	**87,212**	**144,642**
Agriculture	12,323	23,127	35,450	12,904	24,227	37,131	13,213	25,491	38,704	14,563	26,194	40,757
Non-agriculture	37,074	56,231	93,305	38,883	55,037	93,920	39,530	57,063	96,593	42,866	61,018	103,885
Urban	**26,921**	**43,236**	**70,156**	**28,439**	**43,483**	**71,922**	**28,785**	**46,099**	**74,884**	**33,012**	**50,653**	**83,665**
Agriculture	2,027	5,057	7,083	2,398	5,880	8,278	1,979	6,141	8,120	3,290	7,259	10,549
Non-agriculture	24,894	38,179	63,073	26,040	37,603	63,643	26,806	39,958	66,764	29,722	43,394	73,116
Jakarta Metropolitan	**5,554**	**10,020**	**15,574**	**5,740**	**9,842**	**15,582**	**5,737**	**10,457**	**16,195**	**5,592**	**9,700**	**15,293**
Agriculture	81	304	385	149	403	552	84	391	475	116	313	429
Non-agriculture	5,473	9,716	15,189	5,592	9,439	15,030	5,653	10,067	15,720	5,476	9,387	14,864

Geographic areas and industry	Absolute Change 2019 to 2021			Absolute Change 2021 to 2022			Absolute Change 2022 to 2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Indonesia	**2,390**	**-95**	**2,295**	**956**	**3,291**	**4,246**	**4,687**	**4,658**	**9,345**
Agriculture	581	1,100	1,680	309	1,264	1,573	1,350	703	2,053
Non-agriculture	1,809	-1,194	615	646	2,026	2,673	3,337	3,955	7,292
Urban	**1,518**	**247**	**1,765**	**346**	**2,616**	**2,963**	**4,227**	**4,553**	**8,781**
Agriculture	372	823	1,195	-419	261	-158	1,311	1,118	2,429
Non-agriculture	1,147	-576	570	765	2,355	3,121	2,917	3,435	6,352
Jakarta Metropolitan	**187**	**-178**	**8**	**-3**	**616**	**613**	**-145**	**-757**	**-902**
Agriculture	68	99	167	-65	-12	-77	32	-78	-46
Non-agriculture	119	-277	-159	62	628	690	-177	-679	-856

During 2019–2021, the national employment rate declined from 64 per cent to 63 per cent, while the unemployment rate increased from 5 percent to over 6 per cent **(table 2)**. In 2021–2022, the indicators began to improve, with the employment rate rising to 65 per cent and the unemployment rate declining to 6 per cent. The improvement continued during 2022–2024, when the employment rate increased to 67 per cent, exceeding the pre-pandemic level of 64 per cent in 2019. Over the same period, the unemployment rate declined slightly to a little less than 5 per cent from a little more than the 5 per cent recorded before the pandemic.

During the 2019–2021 period, the employment rate for men declined, while women's increased. In the following periods, the employment rates for both women and men increased as labour market conditions improved, although the gap between them remained through 2024.

From 2019 to 2021, the decline in the employment rate and the increase in the unemployment rate were more pronounced in urban areas and the Jakarta Metropolitan area compared to the national average. In subsequent years, the employment rate in these areas gradually increased and unemployment declined, although unemployment levels in metropolitan areas remained relatively higher than the national average.

Table 2. Employment (ER) and unemployment rates (UR) by sex and geographic areas, 2019–2024 (per cent)

Geographic areas	2019			2021			2022			2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Employment rates												
Indonesia	49.1	78.9	64.0	50.1	76.7	63.4	50.3	78.9	64.6	53.6	80.5	67.2
Urban	47.6	76.7	62.2	47.9	73.4	60.6	47.2	75.8	61.5	51.2	78.1	64.7
Jakarta Metropolitan	**44.5**	**75.2**	**59.7**	**42.5**	**71.8**	**57.3**	**41.9**	**75.3**	**58.7**	**44.8**	**76.5**	**60.8**
Unemployment rates												
Indonesia	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Urban	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**7.7**	**8.7**	**8.3**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.8**
Jakarta Metropolitan	6.6	6.5	6.5	9.9	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	6.5	7.0	6.8

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

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

Identifying informal and formal employment and groups of mainly informal workers

The identification of informal employment in Indonesia follows the standard recommended by the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS-17th), with adjustments to incorporate information on employment contracts as regulated under national law. For those with self-employment status, informal employment is based on enterprise characteristics. If the business (individual or household enterprises) is not registered in the national licensing system or if the respondent reports not knowing the registration status and does not maintain bookkeeping for taxation purposes, the worker is classified as informal. For employees, informality is determined based on job characteristics. Employees are identified as informal if they do not have social security coverage, do not receive compensated leave, or do not have a formal employment contract. All contributing family workers are classified as informal. A detailed identification flowchart is provided in the Annex. This method has been used in calculating the informal employment indicator in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025–2029 in Indonesia.

From Table 6 onwards, the analysis covers seven groups of mainly informal workers:

1. Domestic workers are defined based on ISIC Rev.4 code 97 (Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel), employment status indicating domestic worker, and ISCO-08 code 9111 (Domestic helpers and cleaners). In addition, to identify domestic workers employed by public and private service, the following ISCO-08 codes are also included: 5152 (Domestic housekeepers), 5322 (Home-based personal care workers), 5311 (Childcare workers), 5120 (Cooks), 8322 (Drivers), and 6113 (Gardeners), when the workplace is the employer's or client's home. This definition follows the recommendation of ILO publication (2021), *Making Decent Work a Reality for Domestic Workers.*
2. Home-based workers are defined as workers whose workplace is their own home, excluding ISIC Rev.4 categories B (Mining and quarrying), D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), E (Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities), F (Construction), O (Public administration and defence; compulsory social security), and T (Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use).
3. Market traders are defined under ISIC Rev.4 code 5211 (Stall and market salespersons).
4. Street vendors are defined under ISIC Rev.4 code 5212 (Street food salespersons), 5243 (Door-to-door salespersons), and ISCO-08 code 95 (Street and related sales and services workers), specifically 9510 and 9520.
5. Waste pickers are defined as workers under ISCO-08 codes 9611 (Garbage and recycling collectors), 9612 (Refuse sorters), and ISIC Rev.4 codes 3811 (Collection of non-hazardous waste) and 3830 (Material recovery), and excluding government employees.
6. Informal construction workers are defined as workers classified under ISIC Rev.4 category F (Construction) who are identified as in informal employment
7. Informal transport workers are defined as workers classified under ISIC Rev.4 category H (Transportation and storage) who are identified as in informal employment.

Informal and Formal Employment

During the pandemic, the net gain in employment reflected a structural shift in the labour market, characterized by the creation of 3.6 million informal jobs alongside the loss of 1.3 million formal jobs. The contraction in formal employment disproportionately affected men, while women experienced a larger increase than men in informal employment. In the subsequent recovery phase, the increase in women's employment outpaced that of men, particularly in informal employment. This trend became more pronounced during the later stages of recovery (2022–2024), especially in the Jakarta Metropolitan area where in 2024 informal employment was 55 per cent of total employment, up from 47 per cent in 2019.

In 2019, 74 per cent of employment nationally was informal and 64 per cent in urban areas, but in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, with informality at 47 per cent of employment, formal employment was the majority **(table 3)**. With the pandemic, the increase in informal employment was small nationally and in urban areas, but it was greater in Jakarta so there too informal employment became the majority. In 2024, informal employment was 75 per cent of employment nationally, 68 per cent in urban areas and 55 per cent in Jakarta.

Between 2019 and 2021, employment expanded by 2.3 million jobs nationally, including 1.8 million in urban areas and 8,000 in the Jakarta Metropolitan area **(table 4)**. Over the period, 1.3 million formal jobs were lost nationally, with 1.2 million losses occurring in urban areas and 782,000 in Jakarta. In contrast, informal employment increased across all geographic areas, with gains of 3.6 million nationally, nearly 3 million in urban areas, and 790,000 in the Jakarta Metropolitan area. Women accounted for a larger share of this increase in informal employment. Nationally, the number of women in informal jobs rose by 2.7 million, compared to 921,000 men; in urban areas, increases reached 1.8 million for women and 1.1 million for men; and in Jakarta, 381,000 for women compared to 409,000 for men.

In the early recovery period (2021–2022), employment not only recovered but exceeded pre-pandemic levels across all regions. Although men experienced greater losses in formal employment during the peak of the pandemic, their recovery was stronger. Nationally, formal employment increased by 878,000 for men, while it declined by 187,000 for women. In urban areas, formal jobs rose by 1.4 million for men compared to 278,000 for women; in Jakarta, increases reached 554,000 for men and 13,000 for women. A similar pattern is observed in informal employment, where increases were higher among men at both national and urban levels. However, in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, women experienced a decline of 17,000 informal jobs, while men saw an increase of 62,000.

As the recovery progressed into the 2022–2024 period, employment continued to expand for both men and women. While both formal and informal employment increased, the growth of informal employment was relatively higher among women. Nationally, informal employment among women grew by 9 percent (3.5 million), compared to 6 percent (3.7 million) among men. In urban areas, the increase reached 18 per cent (3.5 million) for women and 14 per cent (nearly 4 million) for men. In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, informal employment among women rose slightly by 19,000 (1 per cent), while men experienced a decline of 209,000 jobs (-4 per cent). In contrast, growth in formal employment was relatively stronger for women than men at the national and urban levels. However, in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, men experienced a sharp decline in formal employment, with losses of 548,000 jobs compared to 164,000 among women.

Table 3. Formal and informal employment by sex and geographic areas, 2019-2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent of total employment)

Geographic areas	2019						2021						2022						2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**49,397**		**79,358**		**128,755**		**51,787**		**79,263**		**131,051**		**52,743**		**82,554**		**135,297**		**57,430**		**87,212**		**144,642**	
Formal	12,365	25.0	21.779	27.4	34,144	26.5	12,041	23.3	20,763	26.2	32,804	25.0	11,854	22.5	21,641	26.2	33,495	24.8	13,040	22.7	22,554	25.9	35,594	24.6
Informal	37,032	75.0	57,579	72.6	94,611	73.5	39,746	76.7	58,500	73.8	98,246	75.0	40,889	77.5	60,913	73.8	101,802	75.2	44,390	77.3	64,658	74.1	109,048	75.4
Urban	**26,921**		**43,236**		**70,156**		**28,439**		**43,483**		**71,922**		**28,785**		**46,099**		**74,884**		**33,012**		**50,653**		**83,665**	
Formal	9,057	33.6	16,145	37.3	25,202	35.9	8,728	30.7	15,270	35.1	23,998	33.4	9,006	31.3	16,664	36.1	25,670	34.3	9,733	29.5	17,245	34.0	26,978	32.2
Informal	17,864	66.4	27,091	62.7	44,955	64.1	19,711	69.3	28,213	64.9	47,924	66.6	19,779	68.7	29,435	63.9	49,215	65.7	23,279	70.5	33,407	66.0	56,687	67.8
Jakarta Metropolitan	**5,554**		**10,020**		**15,574**		**5,740**		**9,842**		**15,582**		**5,737**		**10,457**		**16,195**		**5,592**		**9,700**		**15,293**	
Formal	2,560	46.1	5,329	53.2	7,890	50.7	2,366	41.2	4,742	48.2	7,108	45.6	2,379	41.5	5,296	50.6	7,675	47.4	2,215	39.6	4,748	48.9	6,963	45.5
Informal	2,993	53.9	4,690	46.8	7,684	49.3	3,374	58.8	5,100	51.8	8,474	54.4	3,358	58.5	5,162	49.4	8,520	52.6	3,377	60.4	4,953	51.1	8,330	54.5

Table 4. Absolute (numbers in thousands) and relative (per cent) changes in total formal and informal employment by sex, 2019–2024

Geographic areas	2019 to 2021						2021 to 2022						2022 to 2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**2,390**	**4.8**	**-95**	**-0.1**	**2,295**	**1.8**	**956**	**1.8**	**3,291**	**4.2**	**4,246**	**3.2**	**4,687**	**8.9**	**4,658**	**5.6**	**9,345**	**6.9**
Formal	-324	-2.6	-1,016	-4.7	-1,340	-3.9	-187	-1.6	878	4.2	691	2.1	1,186	10.0	913	4.2	2,099	6.3
Informal	2,714	7.3	921	1.6	3,635	3.8	1,143	2.9	2,413	4.1	3,556	3.6	3,501	8.6	3,745	6.1	7,246	7.1
Urban	**1,518**	**5.6**	**247**	**0.6**	**1,765**	**2.5**	**346**	**1.2**	**2,616**	**6.0**	**2,963**	**4.1**	**4,227**	**14.7**	**4,553**	**9.9**	**8,781**	**11.7**
Formal	-329	-3.6	-875	-5.4	-1,204	-4.8	278	3.2	1,394	9.1	1,672	7.0	727	8.1	581	3.5	1,309	5.1
Informal	1,847	10.3	1,122	4.1	2,969	6.6	69	0.3	1,222	4.3	1,291	2.7	3,500	17.7	3,972	13.5	7,472	15.2
Jakarta Metropolitan	**187**	**3.4**	**-178**	**-1.8**	**8**	**0.1**	**-3**	**-0.1**	**616**	**6.3**	**613**	**3.9**	**-145**	**-2.5**	**-757**	**-7.2**	**-902**	**-5.6**
Formal	-195	-7.6	-587	-11.0	-782	-9.9	13	0.6	554	11.7	567	8.0	-164	-6.9	-548	-10.3	-712	-9.3
Informal	381	12.7	409	8.7	790	10.3	-17	-0.5	62	1.2	46	0.5	19	0.6	-209	-4.0	-190	-2.2



A home-based worker sewing beads onto a garment.
Photo: Getty Images

Industry Sectors of Informal Employment

Agriculture, comprising a little over one-third of informal employment, continued to be the predominant sector of informal employment over the period nationally, while trade, also over one-third of informal employment, predominated in urban areas and the Jakarta Metropolitan area.

At the national level, agriculture remained the dominant sector in informal employment, accounting for around 36 per cent of employment from 2019 to 2024 **(table 5)**. This was followed by the trade sector, with a share of around 25–26 percent, and manufacturing, which accounted for approximately 11–12 per cent. The accommodation and food service sector and the other services sector each contributed around 8–9 per cent. In urban areas over the period, the highest proportion of informal workers was found in trade, accounting for 32–35 per cent, followed by agriculture (15–18 per cent), manufacturing (14 per cent), and accommodation and food services (12–13 per cent). In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, the trade sector was the largest absorber of workers in informal employment, accounting for approximately 38–41 per cent, followed by accommodation and food services (15-17 per cent).

For both women and men over the period, agriculture was the predominant sector of informal employment nationally, with the proportion of men workers (38–40 per cent) somewhat higher than that for women (31–32 per cent). The trade sector was next for both women and men and the share was higher for women (27–28 per cent) in comparison to 24 per cent for men. Other industrial activities, including construction, accounted for a much higher share of men's informal employment (14–15 per cent) and only 1 per cent of women's. Among women, higher shares of employment were in accommodation and food services (12–14 per cent) compared to 5–6 per cent for men, in other services with 11 per cent for women compared to 6 per cent for men, and in manufacturing 14 per cent compared to 10–11 per cent respectively.

With the exceptions of accommodation and food services and other services, the number of men exceeded that of women in all sectors. The accommodation and food services sector appeared relatively resilient to the pandemic and showed consistent increases in the number of both women and men from 2019 to 2024. More broadly, employment continued to grow throughout the period, so that in each sector employment in 2024 was as high or higher than in 2019 in all three geographic areas.

Table 5. Industry composition of informal employment by sex and geographic area, 2019-2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Manufacturing		Trade[a]		Accommodation and food services		Professional activities and public administration		Other Industrial activities[b]		Other services[c]		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia																
2019	34,085	36.0	11,351	12.0	24,421	25.8	7,430	7.9	1,079	1.1	8,809	9.3	7,436	7.9	94,611	100.0
Women	12,092	32.7	5,278	14.3	10,463	28.3	4,597	12.4	227	0.6	285	0.8	4,090	11.0	37,032	100.0
Men	21,993	38.2	6,073	10.5	13,957	24.2	2,833	4.9	852	1.5	8,525	14.8	3,346	5.8	57,579	100.0
2021	35,577	36.2	11,611	11.8	25,526	26.0	8,337	8.5	1,144	1.2	8,446	8.6	7,605	7.7	98,246	100.0
Women	12,628	31.8	5,492	13.8	11,572	29.1	5,254	13.2	316	0.8	255	0.6	4,230	10.6	39,746	100.0
Men	22,948	39.2	6,119	10.5	13,954	23.9	3,084	5.3	828	1.4	8,192	14.0	3,375	5.8	58,500	100.0
2022	37,308	36.6	11,861	11.7	25,974	25.5	8,514	8.4	1,366	1.3	8,679	8.5	8,101	8.0	101,802	100.0
Women	12,985	31.8	5,718	14.0	11,624	28.4	5,312	13.0	375	0.9	228	0.6	4,647	11.4	40,889	100.0
Men	24,323	39.9	6,142	10.1	14,350	23.6	3,203	5.3	991	1.6	8,450	13.9	3,454	5.7	60,913	100.0
2024	39,360	36.1	12,403	11.4	27,506	25.2	10,059	9.2	1,131	1.0	9,799	9.0	8,788	8.1	109,048	100.0
Women	14,322	32.3	6,127	13.8	11,965	27.0	6,341	14.3	302	0.7	419	0.9	4,913	11.1	44,390	100.0
Men	25,039	38.7	6,276	9.7	15,541	24.0	3,718	5.8	829	1.3	9,380	14.5	3,876	6.0	64,658	100.0
Urban																
2019	6,814	15.2	6,354	14.1	15,650	34.8	5,290	11.8	781	1.7	4,586	10.2	5,480	12.2	44,955	100.0
Women	1,982	11.1	2,877	16.1	6,482	36.3	3,170	17.7	159	0.9	150	0.8	3,044	17.0	17,864	100.0
Men	4,832	17.8	3,477	12.8	9,168	33.8	2,120	7.8	622	2.3	4,436	16.4	2,436	9.0	27,091	100.0
2021	7,867	16.4	6,605	13.8	16,598	34.6	5,976	12.5	808	1.7	4,572	9.5	5,498	11.5	47,924	100.0
Women	2,331	11.8	3,031	15.4	7,252	36.8	3,708	18.8	212	1.1	146	0.7	3,030	15.4	19,711	100.0
Men	5,535	19.6	3,574	12.7	9,346	33.1	2,268	8.0	596	2.1	4,426	15.7	2,468	8.7	28,213	100.0
2022	7,736	15.7	6,825	13.9	16,656	33.8	6,294	12.8	927	1.9	4,888	9.9	5,889	12.0	49,215	100.0
Women	1,924	9.7	3,193	16.1	7,083	35.8	3,838	19.4	261	1.3	126	0.6	3,356	17.0	19,779	100.0
Men	5,813	19.7	3,632	12.3	9,573	32.5	2,456	8.3	666	2.3	4,762	16.2	2,533	8.6	29,435	100.0
2024	10,076	17.8	7,669	13.5	18,258	32.2	7,562	13.3	868	1.5	5,754	10.2	6,499	11.5	56,687	100.0
Women	3,206	13.8	3,744	16.1	7,592	32.6	4,650	20.0	233	1.0	216	0.9	3,638	15.6	23,279	100.0
Men	6,870	20.6	3,925	11.7	10,666	31.9	2,911	8.7	635	1.9	5,539	16.6	2,861	8.6	33,407	100.0
Jakarta Metropolitan																
2019	356	4.6	814	10.6	3,129	40.7	1,119	14.6	140	1.8	630	8.2	1,496	19.5	7,684	100.0
Women	74	2.5	295	9.9	1,153	38.5	622	20.8	29	1.0	20	0.7	800	26.7	2,993	100.0
Men	282	6.0	518	11.1	1,975	42.1	497	10.6	111	2.4	610	13.0	696	14.8	4,690	100.0
2021	512	6.0	885	10.4	3,358	39.6	1,297	15.3	227	2.7	694	8.2	1,501	17.7	8,474	100.0
Women	139	4.1	353	10.4	1,259	37.3	764	22.7	58	1.7	27	0.8	775	23	3,355	100.0
Men	373	7.3	532	10.4	2,098	41.1	533	10.5	169	3.3	668	13.1	726	14.2	5,100	100.0
2022	453	5.3	956	11.2	3,326	39.0	1,317	15.5	228	2.7	732	8.6	1,509	17.7	8,520	100.0
Women	83	2.5	371	11.1	1,192	35.5	772	23.0	55	1.6	21	0.6	864	25.7	3,358	100.0
Men	370	7.2	585	11.3	2,134	41.3	545	10.6	172	3.3	711	13.8	645	12.5	5,162	100.0
2024	414	5.0	822	9.9	3,129	37.6	1,376	16.5	171	2.1	784	9.4	1,633	19.6	8,330	100.0
Women	111	3.3	382	11.3	1,095	32.4	811	24.0	54	1.6	34	1.0	890	26.4	3,377	100.0
Men	303	6.1	440	8.9	2,034	41.1	565	11.4	117	2.4	749	15.1	744	15.0	4,953	100.0

[a] Includes transport and storage

[b] Includes: B – Mining and quarrying; D – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; E – Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; F – Construction

[c] Includes: J – Information and communication; K – Financial and insurance activities; L – Real estate activities; P – Education; Q – Human health and social work activities; R – Arts, entertainment and recreation; S – Other service activities; T – Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

Job Change/Loss

Workers in informal employment were more likely than those in formal employment to experience reduced income and reduced hours of work during the pandemic. Although there were improvements in both indicators by 2022, reductions in income continued to be reported by a substantial number of workers, especially those in informal employment.

During 2021 and 2022, COVID-19 not only affected the numbers employed but also temporary absence from work, the hours worked and income from employment **(table 6)**. Among the three indicators, reduced income had the most widespread impact in both years. Nationally, 37.1 million workers (28 per cent) reported reduced income in 2021. By 2022, fewer but a still substantial number of workers (23.5 million or around 17 per cent) reported a reduction in income. Reduced hours of work was the second most common disruption, affecting 17.4 million workers (13 per cent) in 2021 before falling sharply to 3.5 million (3 per cent) in 2022. Temporary absence from work due to COVID-19 was much less common and declined from 1.4 million workers (1 per cent) in 2021 to only 114,000 in 2022.

The pattern of disruption differed clearly between workers in formal and informal employment. Nationally, in both years, reduced income was more prevalent among workers in informal employment than among those in formal employment.

Table 6. Reductions in employment and income relative to February 2020, by formal and informal employment, sex and geographic area, 2021 and 2022 (numbers in thousands and share of formal and of informal workers)

Geographic areas and category of job losses	2021						2022					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	Share	Absolute	Share	Absolute	Share	Absolute	Share	Absolute	Share	Absolute	Share
Indonesia												
Temporary absence from work	546	1.1	845	1.1	1,391	1.1	39	0.1	75	0.1	114	0.1
Formal worker	115	1.0	215	1.0	330	1.0	4*	0.0*	13	0.1	18	0.1
Informal worker	430	1.1	631	1.1	1,061	1.1	35	0.1	62	0.1	96	0.1
Hours worked reduced	6,921	13.4	10,486	13.2	17,406	13.3	1,225	2.3	2,252	2.7	3,477	2.6
Formal worker	2,810	23.3	3,713	17.9	6,522	19.9	356	3.0	676	3.1	1,032	3.1
Informal worker	4,111	10.3	6,773	11.6	10,884	11.1	869	2.1	1,577	2.6	2,446	2.4
Income reduced	12,086	23.3	25,037	31.6	37,122	28.3	6,871	13.0	16,641	20.2	23,512	17.4
Formal worker	1,921	15.9	4,397	21.2	6,317	19.3	777	6.6	2,290	10.6	3,067	9.2
Informal worker	10,165	25.6	20,640	35.3	30,805	31.4	6,094	14.9	14,351	23.6	20,445	20.1
Urban												
Temporary absence from work	399	1.4	613	1.41	1,013	1.41	31	0.1	59	0.13	90	0.1
Formal worker	84	1.0	168	1.1	252	1.1	3*	0.0*	9*	0.1*	12*	0.0*
Informal worker	315	1.6	446	1.6	760	1.6	29	0.1	50	0.2	78	0.2
Hours worked reduced	4,879	17.2	7,565	17.4	12,444	17.3	982	3.4	1,816	3.9	2,799	3.7
Formal worker	2,059	23.6	2,948	19.3	5,007	20.9	302	3.4	607	3.6	908	3.5
Informal worker	2,820	14.3	4,617	16.4	7,437	15.5	680	3.4	1,210	4.1	1,890	3.8
Income reduced	7,764	27.3	15,088	34.7	22,853	31.8	4,176	14.5	9,428	20.5	13,604	18.2
Formal worker	1,536	17.6	3,531	23.1	5,067	21.1	636	7.1	1,884	11.3	2,520	9.8
Informal worker	6,229	31.6	11,557	41.0	17,786	37.1	3,539	17.9	7,544	25.6	11,083	22.5
Jakarta Metropolitan												
Temporary absence from work	61	1.1	106	1.08	167	1.07	8*	0.1*	7*	0.1*	15*	0.1*
Formal worker	26	1.1	47	1.0	73	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal worker	35	1.0	59	1.1	94	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours worked reduced	1,135	19.8	2,168	22.0	3,304	21.2	236	4.1	663	6.3	899	5.5
Formal worker	606	25.6	1,122	23.7	1,728	24.3	103	4.3	299	5.6	401	5.2
Informal worker	530	15.7	1,046	20.5	1,576	18.6	133	4.0	364	7.1	497	5.8
Income reduced	1,626	28.3	3,623	36.8	5,249	33.7	796	13.9	2,226	21.3	3,022	18.7
Formal worker	564	23.8	1,391	29.3	1,954	27.5	204	8.6	734	13.9	938	12.2
Informal worker	1,062	31.5	2,232	43.8	3,294	38.9	592	17.6	1,492	28.9	2,084	24.5

Note: Estimates for 2021 and 2022 refer to employed persons who reported reductions in employment or income compared to their situation in February 2020.

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown

In 2021, 31 per cent of informal workers reported reduced income, compared to 19 per cent of formal workers; by 2022, these shares had declined to 20 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. For workers in formal employment, however, the most important impact in 2021 was reduced hours of work rather than temporary absence. Nationally, 20 per cent of formal workers experienced reduced hours in 2021, a slightly higher share than the 19 per cent who reported reduced income. By 2022, the share of formal workers reporting reduced hours had fallen sharply to 3 per cent, suggesting that working-time arrangements had begun to normalize as labour market conditions adjusted. Temporary absence from work remained limited in both formal and informal employment and became negligible by 2022.

Reductions in income were greater for men than for women and greater for both men and women in informal rather than formal employment. In 2021, reduced income affected 35 per cent of men and 26 per cent of women in informal employment, compared to 21 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, in formal employment. By 2022, these shares had declined for all groups but remained substantially higher among workers in informal employment and greater for men than for women: 24 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women in informal employment still reported reduced income, compared to 11 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women in formal employment. By contrast, formal workers had substantially greater reductions in hours of work than informal workers in 2021: 20 per cent of workers in formal employment compared to 11 per cent in informal employment. Reductions in hours affected women more than men in formal employment (23 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively), while in informal employment there was little difference between women and men in reduction of working hours. By 2022, these shares had fallen sharply to around 3 per cent in formal employment and around 2 to 3 per cent in informal employment.

The same broad pattern is visible in urban areas and in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, where labour market impacts were generally more pronounced than at the national level. In urban areas, 32 per cent of workers reported reduced income and 17 per cent reported reduced hours in 2021, compared to 18 per cent and 4 per cent in 2022. In Jakarta, the corresponding shares were even higher in 2021, at 34 per cent and 21 per cent, before falling to 19 per cent and 6 per cent in 2022. Similar to the national pattern in both geographic areas, workers in informal employment had a greater loss of income than those in formal employment, while those in formal employment had a greater reduction in hours than workers in informal employment. Further, men had a greater loss of income than women consistently across the geographic areas and formality and informality. In reduced hours, men in informal employment had a greater loss in hours than women, but among formal employed, women had a somewhat greater reduction in hours than men.

Groups of Workers[2]

Nationally, the seven worker groups taken together accounted for around one-third of total employment throughout 2019–2024, with the share of total employment higher for women than men. Although there were year-to-year fluctuations, the numbers employed in these groups were higher in 2024 than in 2019 in all geographic areas and the share of the groups in total employment rose, from 36 to 38 per cent in urban areas and 31 to 34 per cent in Jakarta while remaining at 34 per cent nationally.

At the national level, the combined worker groups accounted for around one-third of all employment **(table 7)**. In each year, the share was markedly higher among women than among men. In 2024, for example, these groups represented 40 per cent of all employed women, compared to 31 per cent of employed men. In absolute terms, the total number of workers in these groups increased from 43.1 million in 2019 to 49.3 million in 2024.

Among all worker groups, home-based workers were by far the largest group throughout the period. Nationally, their number rose from 21.6 million in 2019 to 26.1 million in 2024, and their share of total employment increased from 17 per cent to 18 per cent. Women were much more likely than men to be home-based workers. In 2024, 29 per cent of employed women were home-based workers, compared to 11 per cent of employed men.

[2] From Table 6 onwards, the analysis covers seven groups of mainly informal workers. The definitions used for these groups were jointly developed with WIEGO for the purpose of more detailed analytical work. They are intended solely for this analysis and do not represent the official indicators published by Statistics Indonesia.

Table 7. Groups of workers by sex and geographic areas, 2019–2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent of total employment)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2019						2021						2022						2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**18,852**	**38.2**	**24,272**	**30.6**	**43,124**	**33.5**	**20,047**	**38.7**	**23,514**	**29.7**	**43,562**	**33.2**	**20,248**	**38.4**	**23,886**	**28.9**	**44,134**	**32.6**	**22,697**	**39.5**	**26,625**	**30.5**	**49,322**	**34.1**
Domestic workers	1,839	3.7	598	0.8	2,437	1.9	1,352	2.6	238	0.3	1,590	1.2	1,594	3.0	444	0.5	2,038	1.5	1,876	3.3	583	0.7	2,459	1.7
Home-based workers	13,148	26.6	8,497	10.7	21,645	16.8	13,926	26.9	8,327	10.5	22,252	17.0	13,895	26.3	8,241	10.0	22,136	16.4	16,342	28.5	9,822	11.3	26,164	18.1
Market traders	1,596	3.2	1,267	1.6	2,863	2.2	2,080	4.0	1,543	1.9	3,623	2.8	2,022	3.8	1,570	1.9	3,592	2.7	1,700	3.0	1,329	1.5	3,029	2.1
Street vendors	1,961	4.0	2,594	3.3	4,555	3.5	2,428	4.7	2,680	3.4	5,108	3.9	2,462	4.7	2,630	3.2	5,092	3.8	2,361	4.1	2,594	3.0	4,955	3.4
Waste pickers	123	0.2	301	0.4	424	0.3	135	0.3	364	0.5	499	0.4	128	0.2	342	0.4	470	0.3	148	0.3	345	0.4	493	0.3
Informal construction workers	86	0.2	7,365	9.3	7,451	5.8	61	0.1	6,975	8.8	7,036	5.4	49	0.1	7,201	8.7	7,250	5.4	129	0.2	8,017	9.2	8,146	5.6
Informal transport workers	99	0.2	3,649	4.6	3,748	2.9	65	0.1	3,388	4.3	3,452	2.6	99	0.2	3,458	4.2	3,556	2.6	142	0.2	3,935	4.5	4,077	2.8
Urban	**11,092**	**41.2**	**14,451**	**33.4**	**25,543**	**36.4**	**12,351**	**43.4**	**14,654**	**33.7**	**27,005**	**37.5**	**12,583**	**43.7**	**15,376**	**33.4**	**27,959**	**37.3**	**14,268**	**43.2**	**17,396**	**34.3**	**31,664**	**37.8**
Domestic workers	1,467	5.4	450	1.0	1,917	2.7	1,063	3.7	195	0.4	1,258	1.7	1,296	4.5	344	0.7	1,640	2.2	1,479	4.5	442	0.9	1,921	2.3
Home-based workers	7,282	27.1	4,910	11.4	12,193	17.4	8,283	29.1	5,153	11.9	13,436	18.7	8,291	28.8	5,271	11.4	13,562	18.1	9,898	30.0	6,213	12.3	16,111	19.3
Market traders	902	3.4	810	1.9	1,712	2.4	1,234	4.3	1,029	2.4	2,263	3.1	1,144	4.0	1,054	2.3	2,198	2.9	999	3.0	874	1.7	1,873	2.2
Street vendors	1,229	4.6	1,693	3.9	2,922	4.2	1,581	5.6	1,790	4.1	3,370	4.7	1,647	5.7	1,821	4.0	3,468	4.6	1,618	4.9	1,829	3.6	3,447	4.1
Waste pickers	83	0.3	233	0.5	316	0.4	99	0.3	296	0.7	396	0.5	93	0.3	270	0.6	363	0.5	95	0.3	274	0.5	369	0.4
Informal construction workers	48	0.2	3,945	9.1	3,994	5.7	38	0.1	3,887	8.9	3,925	5.5	27	0.1	4,231	9.2	4,258	5.7	62	0.2	4,903	9.7	4,965	5.9
Informal transport workers	80	0.3	2,410	5.6	2,491	3.6	53	0.2	2,304	5.3	2,357	3.3	83	0.3	2,386	5.2	2,469	3.3	117	0.4	2,862	5.7	2,979	3.6
Jakarta Metropolitan	**2,102**	**37.9**	**2,776**	**27.7**	**4,878**	**31.3**	**2,465**	**42.9**	**3,141**	**31.9**	**5,606**	**36.0**	**2,389**	**41.6**	**3,120**	**29.8**	**5,509**	**34.0**	**2,266**	**40.5**	**2,968**	**30.6**	**5,234**	**34.2**
Domestic workers	452	8.1	189	1.9	641	4.1	300	5.2	89	0.9	390	2.5	420	7.3	123	1.2	543	3.4	405	7.2	178	1.8	583	3.8
Home-based workers	1,312	23.6	913	9.1	2,225	14.3	1,616	28.2	1,151	11.7	2,767	17.8	1,446	25.2	1,020	9.8	2,466	15.2	1,466	26.2	937	9.7	2,403	15.7
Market traders	78	1.4	137	1.4	215	1.4	152	2.7	199	2.0	352	2.3	125	2.2	241	2.3	366	2.3	100	1.8	125	1.3	225	1.5
Street vendors	217	3.9	324	3.2	541	3.5	350	6.1	419	4.3	769	4.9	348	6.1	387	3.7	735	4.5	246	4.4	277	2.9	523	3.4
Waste pickers	18	0.3	74	0.7	93	0.6	25*	0,4*	116	1.2	141	0.9	-	-	89	0.8	109	0.7	15*	0,3*	76	0.8	91	0.6
Informal construction workers	4*	0,1*	530	5.3	534	3.4	7*	0,1*	563	5.7	570	3.7	-	-	597	5.7	599	3.7	5*	0,1*	640	6.6	646	4.2
Informal transport workers	21	0.4	608	6.1	629	4.0	15*	0,3*	603	6.1	618	4.0	28	0.5	663	6.3	691	4.3	29	0.5	734	7.6	763	5.0

Note: The term waste picker refers to informal workers who collect, sort and sell recyclable materials. For waste pickers, informal construction workers and informal transport workers, only informal workers are included in this table. All other worker groups include both formal and informal workers.

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown

Several other groups were much smaller in size but still substantial in absolute numbers, and some showed clearer urban growth over time. Nationally, street vendors accounted for around 3 to 4 per cent of total employment over the period, while market traders accounted for around 2 to 3 per cent. Domestic workers represented a smaller group, at around 2 per cent of total employment. In urban areas, however, the shares of domestic workers, waste pickers and informal transport workers generally increased between 2019 and 2024, while the urban share of home-based workers also rose, with some fluctuation during the intervening years. Domestic work, home-based work and market trade all had a stronger presence of women than men. Throughout the period, women accounted for the majority of domestic workers and home-based workers in all geographic areas and comprised a larger share of market traders than men except in Jakarta where men predominated.

By contrast, informal construction workers and informal transport workers were overwhelmingly comprised of men, with their share of employment varying across the geographic areas. Nationally in 2024, informal construction workers accounted for 6 per cent of all employment and were almost entirely men: 9 per cent of employed men compared to less than 1 per cent of employed women. Informal transport workers represented 3 per cent of total employment, including 5 per cent of men's employment and less than 1 per cent of women's employment. In urban areas, both groups followed a similar pattern, with men accounting for the vast majority of workers. In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, informal transport workers had a somewhat larger presence than informal construction workers, accounting for 5 per cent of total employment in 2024 compared to 4 per cent for informal construction. This differs from the national and urban patterns, where construction workers were the larger of the two groups. Waste pickers remained the smallest worker group in all years, accounting for less than 1 per cent of total employment nationally.

The seven groups together represented a somewhat larger share of employment in urban areas than nationally. In urban areas, the combined share rose from 36 per cent in 2019 to 38 per cent in 2021, 37 per cent in 2022, and 38 per cent in 2024. As in the national totals, women were more concentrated in these groups than men. In 2024, 43 per cent of employed urban women were in these worker groups, compared to 34 per cent of employed urban men. The largest urban group was again home-based workers, whose number increased from 12.2 million in 2019 to 16.1 million and 20 per cent of employment in 2024.

The Jakarta Metropolitan area presents a somewhat different pattern. These worker groups accounted for 31 per cent of employment in 2019, rose sharply to 36 per cent in 2021, then declined to 34 per cent in 2022 and in 2024. As elsewhere, women were more highly represented in these groups than men: in 2024, the corresponding shares were 41 per cent of employed women and 31 per cent of employed men. In Jakarta, home-based workers were also the largest group, accounting for 16 per cent of total employment in 2024. Domestic workers had a somewhat larger presence in Jakarta than nationally and in other urban areas, at 4 per cent of total employment in 2024, and were mainly women. Unlike the broader national and urban pattern, however, informal transport workers in Jakarta were more prominent than informal construction workers, suggesting a more service- and transport-oriented labour market structure in the metropolitan area.

At the national level, the combined number of workers in the seven groups increased only slightly during the pandemic period, by 438,000 workers between 2019 and 2021, and by an additional 573,000 between 2021 and 2022 **(table 8)**. From 2022 to 2024, the total rose greatly by 5.2 million workers, an increase from 1 to 12 per cent of total employment. This later growth was driven mainly by home-based workers, whose number increased by 4.0 million (18 per cent), while informal construction, informal transport workers and domestic workers also recorded gains. By contrast, during the pandemic period, domestic workers experienced the sharpest decline, while market traders and street vendors expanded initially but weakened in the later recovery period.



Jakarta's Pasar Senen market at night.
Photo: Getty Images

A similar but stronger pattern is observed in urban areas. The combined number of workers in these groups increased by 6 per cent between 2019 and 2021, by 4 per cent between 2021 and 2022, and by 13 per cent between 2022 and 2024. As at the national level, home-based workers were the main source of growth, particularly in the later period. Urban domestic workers also recovered after their earlier contraction, while informal construction and informal transport workers expanded strongly after 2022. In contrast, market traders declined after 2021, and street vendors remained broadly unchanged by 2024.

The Jakarta Metropolitan area shows a different trajectory. Here, the combined number of workers in these groups increased strongly during the pandemic period, by 15 per cent between 2019 and 2021, but then fell by 2 per cent in 2021–2022 and by a further 5 per cent in 2022–2024. The later decline was driven mainly by falling numbers of market traders and street vendors and, to a lesser degree, of home-based workers. At the same time, domestic workers, informal construction workers and informal transport workers were more resilient and, in some cases, continued to grow. Although the number of workers in these groups declined in 2021 and 2022, the numbers were higher in 2024 than in 2019.

Table 8. Changes in relative absolute numbers (in thousands) and percentages in groups of workers by sex and geographic area, 2019–2024

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Change 2019–2021						Change 2021–2022						Change 2022–2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**1,195**	**6.3**	**-757**	**-3.1**	**438**	**1.0**	**201**	**1.0**	**372**	**1.6**	**573**	**1.3**	**2,449**	**12.1**	**2,739**	**11.5**	**5,188**	**11.8**
Domestic workers	-487	-26.5	-360	-60.2	-847	-34.8	242	17.9	207	86.9	448	28.2	282	17.7	139	31.3	421	20.7
Home-based workers	778	5.9	-170	-2.0	607	2.8	-30	-0.2	-86	-1.0	-116	-0.5	2447	17.6	1581	19.2	4028	18.2
Market traders	484	30.3	276	21.8	760	26.5	-58	-2.8	27	1.7	-31	-0.9	-322	-15.9	-241	-15.3	-563	-15.7
Street vendors	467	23.8	85	3.3	553	12.1	33	1.4	-49	-1.8	-16	-0.3	-100	-4.1	-37	-1.4	-137	-2.7
Waste pickers	12	10.0	63	21.0	75	17.8	-7	-5.5	-22	-6.1	-30	-5.9	20	15.7	3	0.8	23	4.9
Informal construction workers	-25	-28.6	-390	-5.3	-415	-5.6	-12	-20.3	226	3.2	214	3.0	80	163.1	816	11.3	896	12.4
Informal transport workers	-34	-34.5	-261	-7.2	-296	-7.9	34	51.8	70	2.1	104	3.0	43	43.8	477	13.8	521	14.6
Urban	**1,259**	**11.4**	**202**	**1.4**	**1,461**	**5.7**	**232**	**1.9**	**723**	**4.9**	**954**	**3.5**	**1,685**	**13.4**	**2,020**	**13.1**	**3,705**	**13.3**
Domestic workers	-404	-27.5	-255	-56.6	-659	-34.4	233	21.9	149	76.2	382	30.3	183	14.1	98	28.4	281	17.1
Home-based workers	1000	13.7	243	4.9	1243	10.2	9	0.1	118	2.3	126	0.9	1607	19.4	942	17.9	2549	18.8
Market traders	332	36.8	219	27.1	551	32.2	-90	-7.3	25	2.4	-65	-2.9	-146	-12.7	-180	-17.1	-325	-14.8
Street vendors	352	28.6	97	5.7	448	15.3	67	4.2	32	1.8	98	2.9	-29	-1.8	8	0.4	-21	-0.6
Waste pickers	16	19.5	64	27.4	80	25.3	-6	-5.8	-26	-8.9	-32	-8.1	1	1.6	4	1.6	6	1.6
Informal construction workers	-10	-20.7	-59	-1.5	-69	-1.7	-11	-28.3	344	8.9	334	8.5	35	126.0	672	15.9	706	16.6
Informal transport workers	-27	-33.7	-107	-4.4	-134	-5.4	29	55.3	82	3.6	112	4.7	34	41.0	476	20.0	510	20.7
Jakarta Metropolitan	**363**	**17.3**	**365**	**13.2**	**728**	**14.9**	**-76**	**-3.1**	**-21**	**-0.7**	**-97**	**-1.7**	**-123**	**-5.2**	**-152**	**-4.9**	**-275**	**-5.0**
Domestic workers	-151	-33.5	-100	-52.8	-251	-39.2	119	39.8	34	37.8	153	39.3	-15	-3.6	55	44.8	40	7.4
Home-based workers	304	23.2	238	26.1	542	24.4	-170	-10.5	-132	-11.4	-302	-10.9	20	1.4	-83	-8.1	-63	-2.5
Market traders	74	95.7	62	45.1	136	63.4	-27	-17.8	42	21.0	15	4.2	-25	-20.0	-116	-48.1	-141	-38.5
Street vendors	133	61.2	95	29.2	228	42.1	-2	-0.5	-31	-7.5	-33	-4.3	-103	-29.5	-110	-28.5	-213	-29.0
Waste pickers	-	-	42	56.8	48	52.3	-	-	-28	-24.0	-32	-22.9	-	-	-12	-13.6	-18	-16.2
Informal construction workers	-	-	33	6.2	36	6.7	-	-	34	6.0	29	5.1	-	-	44	7.3	47	7.8
Informal transport workers	-	-	-4	-0.7	-11	-1.7	-	-	60	9.9	73	11.8	2	5.6	71	10.7	72	10.5

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown



A market trader in Donggala Regency.
Photo: Getty Images

Industry Sectors of Home-Based Workers

The largest share of home-based workers was in the trade sector in all three areas during 2019–2024. In Jakarta, the trade sector was almost half of all home-based work in 2019, although it declined to 43 per cent in 2024.

In 2019, the trade sector accounted for the largest proportion of home-based workers, reaching 38 per cent nationally, 41 per cent in urban areas, and 49 per cent in the Jakarta Metropolitan area **(table 9)**. In Indonesia, home-based trade includes a wide range of home-based work such as "dropshipping" businesses where transactions are managed entirely from home by small-scale shipping agents or home-based logistics coordinators and include sorting and packaging of goods before distribution. (The contribution of home-based workers in such transport and storage related activities represented less than 1 per cent of home-based work). In urban areas and nationally, the second-largest share was manufacturing, representing 26 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively. In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, the second-largest share was accommodation and food services, accounting for 18 per cent.

During the COVID-19 pandemic (2019–2021), the largest change occurred in the education and health sector with an increase of around 931,000 workers nationally, 665,000 in urban areas, and 194,000 in the Jakarta Metropolitan area. This reflected an increase from 1 to 5 per cent of home-based work nationally and from 3 to 10 per cent in Jakarta. Over the same period, manufacturing decreased around 502,000 workers nationally and 100,000 workers in urban areas, although it increased slightly by 78,000 workers in Jakarta Metropolitan area.

Throughout the period, the absolute numbers and the per cent of trade in home-based employment were higher among women than men: in 2019, 5.2 million women and 2.9 million men nationally (40 per cent of women in home-based work and 35 per cent of men), in urban areas, 3.1 million women and 1.9 million men (43 per cent of women and 38 per cent of men), and in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, 680,000 women and 402,000 men (52 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men). In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, although the number of women in the trade sector continued to be greater than men, the percentages were similar for both men than women in 2022 and 2024. Throughout the period, the numbers of women and men home-based workers in the trade sector grew nationally and in urban areas, but in Jakarta the numbers fluctuated. In 2024, there were somewhat fewer women in the trade sector nationally than in 2019, while the number of men was about the same.

Table 9. Industry sector of home-based workers by sex and geographic area, 2019–2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and Industry	2019						2021						2022						2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**13,148**	**100.0**	**8,497**	**100.0**	**21,645**	**100.0**	**13,926**	**100.0**	**8,327**	**100.0**	**22,252**	**100.0**	**13,895**	**100.0**	**8,241**	**100.0**	**22,136**	**100.0**	**16,342**	**100.0**	**9,822**	**100.0**	**26,164**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,384	10.5	1,603	18.9	2,988	13.8	1,297	9.3	1,574	18.9	2,871	12.9	1,007	7.2	1,118	13.6	2,125	9.6	1,880	11.5	1,798	18.3	3,678	14.1
Manufacturing	3,636	27.7	2,293	27.0	5,929	27.4	3,448	24.8	1,979	23.8	5,427	24.4	3,829	27.6	2,254	27.4	6,083	27.5	4,266	26.1	2,337	23.8	6,603	25.2
Trade	5,247	39.9	2,947	34.7	8,194	37.9	5,328	38.3	2,727	32.7	8,055	36.2	5,500	39.6	3,047	37.0	8,547	38.6	6,336	38.8	3,606	36.7	9,942	38.0
Accommodation and food services	1,875	14.3	587	6.9	2,462	11.4	2,081	14.9	634	7.6	2,714	12.2	2,115	15.2	684	8.3	2,799	12.6	2,492	15.3	806	8.2	3,298	12.6
Professional activities and public administration	70	0.5	205	2.4	276	1.3	124	0.9	215	2.6	339	1.5	109	0.8	199	2.4	308	1.4	134	0.8	217	2.2	351	1.3
Education and health	164	1.2	106	1.3	270	1.2	809	5.8	392	4.7	1,201	5.4	229	1.6	145	1.8	374	1.7	290	1.8	143	1.5	434	1.7
Other servicesa	771	5.9	756	8.9	1,527	7.1	838	6.0	807	9.7	1,645	7.4	1,106	8.0	793	9.6	1,900	8.6	943	5.8	915	9.3	1,858	7.1
Urban	**7,282**	**100.0**	**4,910**	**100.0**	**12,193**	**100.0**	**8,283**	**100.0**	**5,153**	**100.0**	**13,436**	**100.0**	**8,291**	**100.0**	**5,271**	**100.0**	**13,562**	**100.0**	**9,898**	**100.0**	**6,213**	**100.0**	**16,111**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	271	3.7	490	10.0	761	6.2	272	3.3	477	9.3	749	5.6	201	2.4	395	7.5	596	4.4	526	5.3	677	10.9	1,204	7.5
Manufacturing	1,864	25.6	1,343	27.3	3,206	26.3	1,868	22.6	1,238	24.0	3,106	23.1	2,112	25.5	1,408	26.7	3,519	26.0	2,544	25.7	1,527	24.6	4,071	25.3
Trade	3,143	43.2	1,867	38.0	5,010	41.1	3,366	40.6	1,888	36.6	5,254	39.1	3,412	41.1	2,050	38.9	5,462	40.3	3,968	40.1	2,400	38.6	6,368	39.5
Accommodation and food services	1,269	17.4	442	9.0	1,711	14.0	1,482	17.9	483	9.4	1,965	14.6	1,523	18.4	532	10.1	2,054	15.1	1,829	18.5	630	10.1	2,460	15.3
Professional activities and public administration	54	0.7	162	3.3	216	1.8	102	1.2	171	3.3	273	2.0	86	1.0	169	3.2	255	1.9	108	1.1	186	3.0	294	1.8
Education and health	112	1.5	69	1.4	181	1.5	566	6.8	280	5.4	846	6.3	164	2.0	101	1.9	265	2.0	221	2.2	96	1.5	317	2.0
Other servicesa	570	7.8	537	10.9	1,107	9.1	627	7.6	616	12.0	1,243	9.3	794	9.6	615	11.7	1,409	10.4	701	7.1	696	11.2	1,397	8.7
Jakarta Metropolitan	**1,312**	**100.0**	**913**	**100.0**	**2,225**	**100.0**	**1,616**	**100.0**	**1,151**	**100.0**	**2,767**	**100.0**	**1,446**	**100.0**	**1,020**	**100.0**	**2,466**	**100.0**	**1,466**	**100.0**	**937**	**100.0**	**2,403**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	0.1	40	4.3	41	1.8	18	1.1	52	4.5	71	2.5	5	0.4	31	3.0	36	1.5	6	0.4	21	2.2	26	1.1
Manufacturing	164	12.5	165	18.1	330	14.8	212	13.1	196	17.0	408	14.8	202	13.9	177	17.4	379	15.4	225	15.3	154	16.4	378	15.7
Trade	680	51.8	402	44.0	1,082	48.6	652	40.4	436	37.9	1,089	39.3	650	44.9	460	45.1	1,110	45.0	627	42.7	407	43.4	1,034	43.0
Accommodation and food services	292	22.3	96	10.5	389	17.5	341	21.1	116	10.1	457	16.5	340	23.5	109	10.7	449	18.2	350	23.9	123	13.1	473	19.7
Professional activities and public administration	9	0.7	37	4.1	46	2.1	38	2.4	50	4.3	88	3.2	15	1.0	44	4.3	59	2.4	21	1.4	26	2.7	47	1.9
Education and health	43	3.2	29	3.1	71	3.2	173	10.7	92	8.0	265	9.6	52	3.6	39	3.8	91	3.7	89	6.1	31	3.3	120	5.0
Other services[a]	122	9.3	144	15.8	267	12.0	181	11.2	209	18.2	390	14.1	183	12.7	160	15.7	343	13.9	149	10.2	176	18.8	325	13.5

[a] Includes: Information and communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Arts, entertainment and recreation; and Other service activities



A waste picker in Pasuruan.
Photo: Getty Images

Informality of the Groups of Workers

The informality rates among the groups of workers taken together exceeded 90 per cent in all three geographic areas throughout the period 2019–2024 and were much higher than the rates of informal employment in total employment, especially in the Jakarta Metropolitan area where the rate in 2019 was 47 per cent. The informality rates for women in these groups were generally higher than for men across the three geographical areas.

In 2019, the share of informal employment of the groups of workers taken together exceeded 90 per cent in all three geographic areas **(table 10)**. This is a substantially higher rate of informal employment than the share of informal employment in total employment in each of the geographic areas: nationally (74 per cent), in urban areas (64 per cent), and in the Jakarta Metropolitan area (49 per cent) **(table 3)**. The rate of informality for the groups taken together did not decrease over the period. In 2019 it was 98 per cent nationally, 97 per cent in urban areas and 95 per cent in Jakarta; in 2024, it was again 98 per cent nationally and increased slightly to 98 per cent in urban areas and to 97 per cent in Jakarta. Although there were fluctuations between 2019 and 2024, the rate of informal employment either remained the same or increased in all groups of workers in 2024 compared to the pre-pandemic period.

Although the aggregate rate of informality across the groups and years exceeded 90 per cent, there were exceptions. Nationally, informality among construction workers was 86 per cent and among transport workers around 66 per cent. Among domestic workers in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, the rates of informality ranged from 81 to 86 per cent. And among home-based workers, the rate of informal employment declined in 2021 with the pandemic to 88 per cent nationally, 85 per cent in urban areas and 73 per cent in Jakarta. However, in 2022 and 2024, the rates of informality increased to the previous highs.

Throughout the period (2019–2024), the informality rates for the specific groups of workers were higher among women than men in all three geographic areas. The exceptions were among informal construction workers and informal transport workers, groups with very few women.

Table 10. Informal employment of groups of workers by sex and geographic areas, 2019–2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent of total employment)

Geographic areas and Industry	2019						2021						2022						2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**18,508**	**98.2**	**23,742**	**97.8**	**42,250**	**98.0**	**18,830**	**93.9**	**22,278**	**94.7**	**41,108**	**94.4**	**19,783**	**97.7**	**23,205**	**97.1**	**42,988**	**97.4**	**22,346**	**98.5**	**26,118**	**98.1**	**48,465**	**98.3**
Domestic workers	1,714	93.2	488	81.6	2,202	90.4	1,239	91.7	170	71.4	1,409	88.6	1,473	92.4	351	79.1	1,825	89.5	1,783	95.1	475	81.5	2,258	91.8
Home-based workers	12,980	98.7	8,197	96.5	21,177	97.8	12,912	92.7	7,359	88.4	20,270	91.1	13,632	98.1	7,844	95.2	21,476	97.0	16,130	98.7	9,517	96.9	25,647	98.0
Market traders	1,576	98.7	1,239	97.8	2,815	98.3	2,041	98.1	1,482	96.0	3,523	97.2	1,985	98.2	1,501	95.6	3,487	97.1	1,684	99.1	1,300	97.8	2,984	98.5
Street vendors	1,930	98.4	2,502	96.5	4,432	97.3	2,377	97.9	2,541	94.8	4,918	96.3	2,417	98.2	2,507	95.3	4,924	96.7	2,331	98.7	2,529	97.5	4,859	98.1
Waste pickers	123	100.0	301	100.0	424	100.0	135	100.0	364	100.0	499	100.0	128	100.0	342	100.0	470	100.0	148	100.0	345	100.0	493	100.0
Informal construction workers	86	45.2	7,365	86.8	7,451	85.9	61	41.5	6,975	85.6	7,036	84.8	49	36.2	7,201	86.3	7,250	85.5	129	55.0	8,017	86.8	8,146	86.0
Informal transport workers	99	35.1	3,649	67.9	3,748	66.3	65	26.6	3,388	65.2	3,452	63.4	99	34.5	3,458	62.6	3,556	61.3	142	41.3	3,935	67.2	4,077	65.8
Urban	**10,830**	**97.6**	**14,054**	**97.3**	**24,884**	**97.4**	**11,440**	**92.6**	**13,685**	**93.4**	**25,125**	**93.0**	**12,240**	**97.3**	**14,836**	**96.5**	**27,076**	**96.8**	**14,009**	**98.2**	**17,011**	**97.8**	**31,020**	**98.0**
Domestic workers	1,358	92.6	357	79.4	1,715	89.5	966	90.9	140	71.6	1,106	87.9	1,193	92.0	263	76.4	1,455	88.7	1,404	94.9	352	79.6	1,755	91.4
Home-based workers	7,164	98.4	4,689	95.5	11,854	97.2	7,531	90.9	4,388	85.1	11,918	88.7	8,113	97.9	4,968	94.3	13,081	96.5	9,748	98.5	5,979	96.2	15,726	97.6
Market traders	888	98.4	793	97.9	1,681	98.2	1,212	98.2	985	95.7	2,197	97.1	1,118	97.7	999	94.8	2,117	96.3	992	99.3	856	97.9	1,848	98.7
Street vendors	1,208	98.3	1,626	96.1	2,835	97.0	1,540	97.4	1,686	94.2	3,226	95.7	1,613	97.9	1,719	94.4	3,332	96.1	1,592	98.4	1,786	97.7	3,378	98.0
Waste pickers	83	100.0	233	100.0	316	100.0	99	100.0	296	100.0	396	100.0	93	100.0	270	100.0	363	100.0	95	100.0	274	100.0	369	100.0
Informal construction workers	48	33.5	3,945	83.1	3,994	81.7	38	32.3	3,887	82.0	3,925	80.8	27	25.0	4,231	83.6	4,258	82.4	62	38.5	4,903	84.7	4,965	83.4
Informal transport workers	80	31.7	2,410	62.2	2,491	60.4	53	24.0	2,304	60.2	2,357	58.3	83	32.0	2,386	57.4	2,469	55.9	117	38.6	2,862	64.3	2,979	62.6
Jakarta Metropolitan	**2,006**	**95.4**	**2,643**	**95.2**	**4,649**	**95.3**	**2,123**	**86.1**	**2,753**	**87.6**	**4,876**	**87.0**	**2,279**	**95.4**	**2,968**	**95.1**	**5,247**	**95.2**	**2,193**	**96.8**	**2,866**	**96.6**	**5,059**	**96.7**
Domestic workers	402	89.0	137	72.5	540	84.2	259	86.3	56	62.7	315	80.9	368	87.7	80	65.1	448	82.5	380	93.7	126	70.4	505	86.6
Home-based workers	1,277	97.4	851	93.1	2,128	95.6	1,330	82.3	839	72.8	2,169	78.4	1,409	97.4	956	93.8	2,365	95.9	1,428	97.4	896	95.6	2,324	96.7
Market traders	74	94.7	134	97.4	207	96.4	147	96.6	185	92.7	332	94.4	113	90.6	218	90.3	331	90.4	100	100.0	123	98.5	223	99.2
Street vendors	209	96.4	309	95.4	518	95.8	341	97.4	390	93.3	731	95.2	339	97.3	366	94.5	705	95.8	237	96.4	271	97.8	507	97.1
Waste pickers	18	100.0	74	100.0	93	100.0	25*	100.0*	116	100.0	141	100.0	-	-	89	100.0	109	100.0	15*	100.0*	76	100.0	91	100.0
Informal construction workers	4*	9.6*	530	67.5	534	64.5	7*	15.0	563	67.4	570	64.7	-	-	597	70.0	599	66.9	5*	13.3*	640	73.3	646	70.8
Informal transport workers	21	21.0	608	50.5	629	48.3	15*	14.1	603	50.0	618	47.2	28	25.3	663	48.3	691	46.6	29	25.0	734	57.1	763	54.4

Note: 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.

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown

Status in Employment of the Worker Groups

The majority of workers in the groups were own-account workers in all three geographic areas. Only among domestic workers and informal construction workers were the majority employees.

The majority of workers in these groups were employed as own-account workers in all three geographic areas **(table 11)**. Among women, the aggregate rate of own-account employment was 60 per cent. The rate for men was around 50 per cent in Indonesia, 51 per cent in urban areas and 58 per cent in Jakarta. The relatively large share of own account workers among men in construction and transport workers contributed to the higher rate for men in Jakarta.

Home-based workers, street vendors, market traders and transport workers were all predominantly own-account workers. Among women home-based workers, 63–71 per cent were own-account workers compared to 66–69 per cent of men across the geographic areas; among market traders 67–71 per cent of women compared to 72–73 per cent of men and among street vendors 73–75 per cent of women compared to around 80 per cent of men. Among transport workers, 61–78 per cent of women and 67–84 per cent of men were own-account workers, with the highest rates in Jakarta.

Almost all domestic workers – both women and men – were employees with proportions of around 90 per cent in all geographic areas. Employees also predominate in informal construction. The share of employees in this group was higher among men than among women. The proportion of employees reached 89 per cent of men and 55 per cent of women nationally, 88 per cent of men and 69 per cent of women in urban areas, and 86 per cent of men and women.

Contributing family workers accounted for a relatively small share of employment among men but a larger share for women: 8 per cent among men nationally and in urban areas and 6 per cent in Jakarta compared to 26 per cent among women nationally, 23 per cent in urban areas and 16 per cent in Jakarta. The largest share of contributing family workers among men was in home-based work in all three areas and among women nationally and in urban areas. Among women in Jakarta, contributing family workers were most common in market trade. Contributing family workers were also in market trade and street vending at the national level and urban areas for both women and men. Among women nationally and in urban areas, a large share (22 per cent) of contributing family workers were waste pickers and informal construction workers (29 per cent), whereas few men in these groups were contributing family workers.

Workers classified as employers represented the smallest share of employment in all three areas. The proportion of employers was consistently higher among men than among women: 5 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women nationally, 6 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women in urban areas, and 4 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women in the Jakarta Metropolitan area.

Table 11. Status in employment of the worker groups by sex and geographic areas, 2024 (numbers in thousands and 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	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**477**	**2.1**	**13,542**	**59.7**	**5,790**	**25.5**	**2,889**	**12.7**	**1,372**	**5.2**	**13,222**	**49.7**	**2,215**	**8.3**	**9,816**	**36.9**	**1,849**	**3.7**	**26,764**	**54.3**	**8,005**	**16.2**	**12,705**	**25.8**
Domestic workers	1*	0.0*	135	7.2	50	2.7	1,690	90.1	3*	0.5*	49	8.4	13	2.3	518	88.8	4*	0.2*	184	7.5	63	2.6	2,208	89.8
Home-based workers	393	2.4	10,234	62.6	4,882	29.9	833	5.1	884	9.0	6,666	67.9	1,843	18.8	428	4.4	1,277	4.9	16,900	64.6	6,725	25.7	1,261	4.8
Market traders	39	2.3	1,204	70.8	379	22.3	78	4.6	81	6.1	972	73.1	151	11.3	126	9.5	120	4.0	2,176	71.8	529	17.5	204	6.7
Street vendors	39	1.7	1,778	75.3	398	16.9	146	6.2	81	3.1	2,079	80.2	126	4.9	307	11.8	120	2.4	3,858	77.9	524	10.6	453	9.1
Waste pickers	-	-	84	56.7	37	25.1	27	17.97	12*	3.5*	211	61.1	11*	3.1*	111	32.3	13*	2.6*	295	59.8	48	9.7	138	28.0
Informal construction workers	-	-	20	15.8	37	28.8	70	54.5	249	3.1	612	7.6	42	0.5	7,114	88.7	250	3.1	633	7.8	79	1.0	7,185	88.2
Informal transport workers	3*	2.2*	86	60.7	6	4.5	46	32.6	61	1.6	2,633	66.9	30	0.8	1,211	30.8	64	1.6	2,719	66.7	36	0.9	1,257	30.8
Urban	**352**	**2.5**	**8,533**	**59.8**	**3,214**	**22.5**	**2,169**	**15.2**	**949**	**5.5**	**8,853**	**50.9**	**1,394**	**8.0**	**6,200**	**35.6**	**1,301**	**4.1**	**17,386**	**54.9**	**4,607**	**14.6**	**8,369**	**26.4**
Domestic workers	-	-	109	7.4	22	1.5	1,348	91.1	-	-	35	7.8	7*	1.7*	398	90.2	2*	0.1*	144	7.5	30	1.5	1,746	90.9
Home-based workers	291	2.9	6,406	64.7	2,635	26.6	567	5.7	658	10.6	4,097	65.9	1,149	18.5	309	5.0	948	5.9	10,502	65.2	3,784	23.5	876	5.4
Market traders	26	2.6	706	70.7	220	22.1	46	4.6	53	6.1	631	72.2	94	10.8	95	10.9	80	4.3	1,337	71.4	315	16.8	142	7.6
Street vendors	31	1.9	1,185	73.2	296	18.3	107	6.6	51	2.8	1,466	80.2	98	5.3	214	11.7	82	2.4	2,651	76.9	393	11.4	321	9.3
Waste pickers	-	-	52	54.7	21	22.5	22	22.82	11*	4.0*	163	59.6	8*	3.0*	92	33.4	11*	3.0*	215	58.3	30	8.0	113	30.7
Informal construction workers	-	-	5*	7.6*	14*	22.2*	43	68.6	146	3.0	413	8.4	22	0.5	4,321	88.1	147	3.0	418	8.4	36	0.7	4,364	87.9
Informal transport workers	3*	2.4*	72	61.5	5*	4.6*	37	31.5	29	1.0	2,048	71.6	14	0.5	771	26.9	31	1.1	2,120	71.2	20	0.7	808	27.1
Jakarta Metropolitan	**55**	**2.4**	**1,352**	**59.6**	**370**	**16.3**	**490**	**21.6**	**114**	**3.8**	**1,727**	**58.2**	**179**	**6.0**	**948**	**32.0**	**169**	**3.2**	**3,079**	**58.8**	**549**	**10.5**	**1,438**	**27.5**
Domestic workers	-	-	30	7.3	-	-	374	92.3	-	-	15*	8.2*	-	-	162	90.8	0	0.0	44	7.6	-	-	536	91.8
Home-based workers	46	3.2	1,037	70.7	296	20.2	87	5.9	85	9.1	650	69.4	151	16.1	51	5.5	132	5.5	1,687	70.2	447	18.6	138	5.7
Market traders	-	-	67	66.5	25	24.5	6*	5.6*	7*	5.7*	92	73.4	7*	5.6*	19*	15.3*	11*	4.7*	158	70.3	31	14.0	25*	11.0*
Street vendors	5*	1.9*	185	75.4	44	17.9	12*	4.7*	4*	1.4*	219	79.0	17*	6.1*	37	13.4	9*	1.7*	404	77.4	61	11.7	49	9.3
Waste pickers	-	-	9*	61.6*	-	-	-	-	-	-	53*	69.6*	-	-	20	25.9	-	-	62	68.3	-	-	22	24.6
Informal construction workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	4*	84.1*	10*	1.6*	81	12.7	-	-	547	85.5	10*	1.6*	82	12.7	-	-	552	85.5
Informal transport workers	-	-	23	78.4	-	-	6*	18.9*	-	-	617	84.1	-	-	112	15.2	-	-	640	83.9	-	-	117	15.3

Note: In Indonesia, employment status is classified as self-employment without employees, self-employment assisted by casual/family workers, self-employment assisted by fixed employees, fixed employees, casual employees, and family workers. For this table, the employments statuses are grouped into the following four categories: **Employers** – self-employment assisted by fixed employees; **Own-account workers** – self-employment without employees and self-employment assisted by casual/family workers; **Contributing family workers** – family workers; and **Employees** – fixed employees and casual employees.

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown

Hours per Week in Employment of the Worker Groups

Among most of the worker groups nationally, 40 per cent or more worked over 48 hours a week, while in Jakarta just under 50 per cent worked these long hours.

In 2024, 41 per cent of workers nationally reported working more than 48 hours per week **(table 12)**. An additional 22 per cent worked between 40 and 48 hours, while 21 per cent worked between 15 and 34 hours. At the lower end of the distribution, 15 per cent worked fewer than 15 hours per week. In urban areas, the share of workers in these groups who worked more than a 48-hour week was lower (35 per cent), while the share in Jakarta was 38 per cent.

Among most of the worker groups nationally, 40 per cent or more worked more than 48 hours a week; a slightly lower share of home-based workers at 38 per cent and waste pickers at 37 per cent worked so many hours. In urban areas, around one-third of the workers in most groups worked more than 48 hours a week. The exceptions were market traders with 45 per cent and waste pickers with 23 per cent working the long week. The differences among the working groups were greatest in Jakarta where around 30 per cent of home-based workers, waste pickers and informal construction workers had a work week of more than 48 hours, and on the high side, 54 per cent of market traders worked more than 48 hours.

In all of the geographic areas, men had more hours of employment than women. Nationally, men worked an average of 43 hours per week, compared to 37 hours among women; in urban areas 39 hours in comparison to 44 hours; and in Jakarta 40 and 46 hours, respectively. Although women's hours of employment are somewhat lower than men's, generally they are responsible for the major share of domestic work and family care. Consider, for example, home-based work, the worker group where most women are employed. In home-based work alone, the average hours for women were 37 compared to 40 for men, nationally; 38 hours in urban areas compared to 41 hours; and in Jakarta 39 hours compared to 41 hours. This is only a difference of two to four hours between women and men; however, adding time for domestic work and family care to women's workload makes for an extraordinarily long work week.



Domestic worker. Photo: Getty Images

Table 12. Hours of work per week for the worker groups by sex and geographic area, 2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Indonesia											Urban											Jakarta Metropolitan										
	<15 hrs		15–34		35–39		40–48		>48 hrs		Average (hours)	<15 hrs		15–34		35–39		40–48		>48 hrs		Average (hours)	<15 hrs		15–34		35–39		40–48		>48 hrs		Average (hours)
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%		Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%		Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	
Women	**4,541**	**20.0**	**5,973**	**26.3**	**2,207**	**9.7**	**2,890**	**12.7**	**7,086**	**31.2**	**37.0**	**2,632**	**18.4**	**3,583**	**25.1**	**1,464**	**10.3**	**1,922**	**13.5**	**4,666**	**32.7**	**38.6**	**395**	**20.1**	**547**	**24.1**	**242**	**10.7**	**319**	**14.1**	**764**	**33.7**	**39.5**
Domestic workers	213	11.3	510	27.2	170	9.1	410	21.9	572	30.5	39.7	151	10.2	411	27.8	134	9.0	330	22.3	453	30.6	40.1	33	11.3	139	34.3	36	8.9	88	21.7	109	27.0	39.2
Home-based workers	3,741	22.9	4,268	26.1	1,476	9.0	1,751	10.7	5,106	31.2	36.8	2,119	21.4	2,460	24.9	946	9.6	1,093	11.0	3,280	33.1	38.0	314	23.0	321	21.9	148	10.1	163	11.1	520	35.5	39.3
Market traders	162	9.5	394	23.2	205	12.1	266	15.6	673	39.6	43.1	77	7.7	205	20.5	134	13.4	159	15.9	423	42.4	44.7	-	-	16*	15.5*	17*	17.2*	11*	11.1*	50	50.2	48.9
Street vendors	314	13.3	686	29.1	301	12.8	380	16.1	680	28.8	37.5	215	13.3	443	27.4	210	13.0	282	17.4	468	28.9	38.0	29	13.3	60	24.4	35	14.1	46	18.7	76	30.9	39.5
Waste pickers	40	27.0	48	32.3	19	13.0	24	16.2	17	11.5	29.0	23	24.4	28	29.5	14	14.9	18	18.5	12	12.8	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.6
Informal construction workers	28	21.4	35	27.5	28	21.5	26	20.1	12	9.5	30.3	13*	20.5*	10	16.3	19	30.9	15	23.4	6*	8.9*	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.5
Informal transport workers	45	31.4	31	21.8	7*	5.1*	33	23.4	26	18.2	31.2	34	28.7	26	22.6	7*	6.1*	25	21.8	24	20.8	32.5	9*	31.4*	8*	27.3*	-	-	7*	22.4*	-	-	30.0
Men	**2,722**	**10.2**	**4,438**	**16.7**	**1,959**	**7.4**	**7,753**	**29.1**	**9,753**	**36.6**	**43.0**	**1,748**	**10.1**	**2,667**	**15.3**	**1,249**	**7.2**	**5,213**	**30.0**	**6,519**	**37.5**	**44.2**	**261**	**8.8**	**404**	**13.6**	**191**	**6.4**	**868**	**29.2**	**1,244**	**41.9**	**46.0**
Domestic workers	50	8.5	111	19.0	46	7.9	180	30.8	197	33.8	43.0	38	8.5	74	16.8	32	7.2	143	32.4	154	34.9	44.2	8*	4.2*	22	12.3	14*	7.6*	73	41.0	62	34.8	47.0
Home-based workers	1,775	18.1	2,217	22.6	832	8.5	1,603	16.3	3,395	34.6	39.8	1,104	17.8	1,276	20.5	524	8.4	1,058	17.0	2,251	36.2	40.7	182	19.4	171	18.3	73	7.8	173	18.5	338	36.1	40.6
Market traders	101	7.6	251	18.9	130	9.7	248	18.7	599	45.1	45.6	64	7.3	128	14.6	85	9.7	164	18.8	433	49.5	47.5	8*	6.4*	16*	12.5*	7*	5.8*	22*	17.5*	72	57.8	50.6
Street vendors	176	6.8	434	16.7	284	10.9	586	22.6	1,115	43.0	45.1	126	6.9	294	16.1	184	10.1	413	22.6	811	44.3	45.5	13*	4.8*	45	16.3	24	8.7	62	22.5	132	47.6	47.4
Waste pickers	23	6.7	92	26.7	39	11.2	103	29.8	88	25.7	40.0	18	6.6	70	25.5	31	11.4	82	30.0	73	26.6	40.3	4*	5.2*	22*	29.2*	7*	8.9*	21	27.0	23*	29.8*	41.0
Informal construction workers	338	4.2	636	7.9	282	3.5	4,185	52.2	2,576	32.1	46.0	230	4.7	378	7.7	161	3.3	2,748	56.1	1,385	28.3	45.3	27	4.2	43	6.8	12*	1.9*	369	57.6	190	29.6	45.9
Informal transport workers	259	6.6	699	17.8	347	8.8	848	21.6	1,782	45.3	46.5	168	5.9	448	15.6	232	8.1	603	21.1	1,411	49.3	48.2	19	2.6	84	11.5	54	7.4	148	20.2	428	58.3	52.1
Total	**7,263**	**14.7**	**10,411**	**21.1**	**4,167**	**8.4**	**10,643**	**21.6**	**16,839**	**41.0**	**41.0**	**4,381**	**13.8**	**6,250**	**19.7**	**2,713**	**8.6**	**7,136**	**22.5**	**11,184**	**35.3**	**41.6**	**656**	**12.5**	**951**	**18.2**	**433**	**8.3**	**1,187**	**22.7**	**2,008**	**38.4**	**43.2**
Domestic workers	262	10.7	621	25.3	217	8.8	590	24.0	769	40.5	40.5	189	9.8	485	25.3	166	8.6	473	24.6	608	31.6	41.0	40	6.9	161	27.6	50	8.5	161	27.6	172	29.4	41.6
Home-based workers	5,516	21.1	6,485	24.8	2,308	8.8	3,354	12.8	8,501	37.9	37.9	3,224	20.0	3,735	23.2	1,469	9.1	2,151	13.4	5,531	34.3	39.1	495	20.6	492	20.5	221	9.2	336	14.0	858	35.7	39.8
Market traders	263	8.7	645	21.3	335	11.1	514	17.0	1,272	44.2	44.2	141	7.5	333	17.8	219	11.7	323	17.3	856	45.7	46.0	14*	6.2*	31*	13.9*	25	10.9	33	14.7	122	54.4	49.8
Street vendors	489	9.9	1,120	22.6	585	11.8	966	19.5	1,795	41.5	41.5	341	9.9	737	21.4	394	11.4	696	20.2	1,279	37.1	42.0	43	8.1	105	20.1	59	11.2	108	20.7	208	39.8	43.7
Waste pickers	63	12.8	140	28.3	58	11.8	127	25.7	106	36.7	36.7	41	11.2	98	26.5	45	12.3	100	27.0	85	23.0	37.9	7*	8.1*	26*	28.1*	11*	12.2*	21	23.5	25	28.0	39.9
Informal construction workers	366	4.5	671	8.2	310	3.8	4,211	51.7	2,588	45.7	45.7	243	4.9	388	7.8	181	3.6	2,763	55.7	1,391	28.0	45.2	28	4.4	43	6.7	12*	1.9*	372	57.6	190	29.4	45.8
Informal transport workers	304	7.5	730	17.9	354	8.7	881	21.6	1,808	46.0	46.0	202	6.8	474	15.9	239	8.0	629	21.1	1,436	48.2	47.6	28	3.7	92	12.1	55	7.3	155	20.3	433	56.7	51.2

* Estimate has Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not deemed to be reliable and is not shown

Earnings of the Worker Groups

Women earned less than men, as measured by average monthly earnings in each geographic area and across the worker groups

At the national level, average monthly earnings increased from 1,932,646 rupiah in 2019 to 2,444,483 rupiah in 2024 **(tables 13 and 14)**. However, earnings declined during the pandemic period to 1,839,508 rupiah in 2021, representing a decrease of 5 per cent between 2019 and 2021, before recovering to 2,284,218 rupiah in 2022, an increase of 24 per cent compared to 2021. Across worker groups, informal construction workers recorded the highest earnings, rising from 2,146,019 rupiah in 2019 to 2,626,094 rupiah in 2024, despite a temporary decline to 2,057,029 rupiah in 2021, or about 4 per cent lower than in 2019. In contrast, domestic workers and waste pickers had the lowest earnings nationally. Domestic workers' earnings were 1,424,547 rupiah in 2019, increasing to 1,582,742 rupiah in 2024 after falling to 1,232,965 rupiah in 2021, representing a 13 per cent decline during the pandemic period. Waste pickers earned more than domestic workers in all three geographic areas in each year except 2019.

Table 13. Monthly earnings for groups of workers by sex and geographic area, 2019-2024 (rupiah)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	2019			2021			2022			2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Indonesia	**1,415,215**	**2,239,433**	**1,932,646**	**1,420,835**	**2,138,034**	**1,839,508**	**1,618,315**	**2,742,954**	**2,284,218**	**1,832,583**	**2,868,316**	**2,444,483**
Domestic workers	1,159,272	2,248,784	1,424,547	1,081,500	2,104,308	1,232,965	1,218,248	2,300,192	1,451,211	1,296,268	2,500,352	1,582,742
Home-based workers	1,418,520	2,444,819	1,805,511	1,466,171	2,482,907	1,877,797	1,654,701	3,386,533	2,367,125	1,892,630	3,424,627	2,521,451
Market traders	1,767,451	2,733,623	2,205,239	1,598,300	2,596,953	2,051,491	1,860,015	3,386,671	2,598,610	2,069,108	3,184,275	2,595,022
Street vendors	1,496,345	2,155,676	1,888,613	1,295,493	1,859,684	1,605,318	1,597,517	2,386,386	2,031,561	1,853,001	2,605,884	2,272,262
Waste pickers	717,230	1,377,227	1,202,916	712,418	1,464,655	1,298,361	969,340	1,774,447	1,584,930	812,353	1,938,906	1,657,918
Informal construction workers	2,106,027	2,146,434	2,146,019	1,759,115	2,059,270	2,057,029	1,816,082	2,433,287	2,429,424	2,436,787	2,628,268	2,626,094
Informal transport workers	1,958,851	2,210,358	2,204,453	1,758,285	1,685,563	1,686,798	1,682,716	2,229,560	2,215,676	1,807,626	2,425,678	2,404,969
Urban	**1,570,436**	**2,400,354**	**2,080,922**	**1,603,344**	**2,303,541**	**2,008,730**	**1,807,293**	**2,986,174**	**2,507,104**	**2,039,668**	**3,072,208**	**2,650,362**
Domestic workers	1,200,482	2,382,490	1,476,492	1,113,384	2,141,980	1,271,698	1,251,311	2,388,674	1,489,207	1,334,511	2,676,266	1,642,510
Home-based workers	1,640,573	2,790,123	2,081,924	1,712,184	2,858,910	2,178,183	1,905,827	3,927,919	2,760,352	2,161,747	3,904,428	2,877,599
Market traders	1,982,673	2,936,463	2,447,591	1,773,932	2,789,565	2,267,347	2,109,012	3,786,953	2,987,244	2,315,547	3,405,837	2,861,192
Street vendors	1,609,335	2,243,070	1,993,899	1,386,445	1,951,166	1,698,923	1,741,181	2,522,242	2,176,484	2,028,440	2,692,591	2,404,962
Waste pickers	722,821	1,365,809	1,211,268	716,698	1,474,873	1,322,013	1,041,483	1,742,017	1,587,802	798,261	2,028,692	1,762,029
Informal construction workers	2,693,781	2,255,300	2,259,758	1,937,129	2,149,465	2,147,663	1,997,790	2,532,548	2,529,298	2,974,948	2,730,663	2,733,059
Informal transport workers	2,178,702	2,303,921	2,300,391	1,887,343	1,696,665	1,700,551	1,770,361	2,255,696	2,240,866	1,923,559	2,475,058	2,454,343
Jakarta Metropolitan	**2,073,275**	**3,044,656**	**2,658,050**	**2,270,857**	**2,924,546**	**2,657,490**	**2,417,738**	**3,940,993**	**3,342,960**	**3,254,656**	**4,072,720**	**3,741,692**
Domestic workers	1,430,336	2,871,751	1,855,915	1,288,083	2,615,884	1,591,770	1,460,871	2,991,765	1,806,864	1,610,505	3,512,595	2,189,961
Home-based workers	2,370,113	3,648,131	2,892,099	2,630,706	3,848,231	3,166,900	2,786,550	5,610,678	4,074,099	3,821,577	6,134,503	4,751,092
Market traders	2,785,695	3,690,332	3,389,464	2,672,144	4,087,951	3,581,471	3,371,990	5,517,656	4,879,828	3,906,400	3,802,421	3,843,011
Street vendors	2,078,205	2,765,730	2,498,782	1,627,545	2,301,640	2,009,558	2,186,917	3,203,763	2,766,750	3,293,329	3,339,750	3,319,482
Waste pickers	812,428	1,584,192	1,461,354	932,530	1,549,738	1,466,609	2,028,776	2,069,653	2,063,008	786,053	2,580,007	2,341,517
Informal construction workers	-	2,840,404	2,847,548	2,287,944	2,628,796	2,624,705	2,046,366	3,138,992	3,135,495	-	3,510,710	3,538,060
Informal transport workers	3,245,125	2,886,744	2,898,282	2,156,656	1,980,629	1,984,778	1,866,360	2,677,537	2,648,386	1,565,035	2,944,232	2,892,983

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown

Table 14. Changes in earnings for groups of workers by sex and geographic area, 2019-2024 (change in per cent)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Change 2019 to 2021			Change 2021 to 2022			Change 2022 to 2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Indonesia	**0.4**	**-4.5**	**-4.8**	**13.9**	**28.3**	**24.2**	**13.2**	**4.6**	**7.0**
Domestic workers	-6.7	-6.4	-13.4	12.6	9.3	17.7	6.4	8.7	9.1
Home-based workers	3.4	1.6	4.0	12.9	36.4	26.1	14.4	1.1	6.5
Market traders	-9.6	-5.0	-7.0	16.4	30.4	26.7	11.2	-6.0	-0.1
Street vendors	-13.4	-13.7	-15.0	23.3	28.3	26.6	16.0	9.2	11.8
Waste pickers	-0.7	6.3	7.9	36.1	21.2	22.1	-16.2	9.3	4.6
Informal construction workers	-16.5	-4.1	-4.1	3.2	18.2	18.1	34.2	8.0	8.1
Informal transport workers	-10.2	-23.7	-23.5	-4.3	32.3	31.4	7.4	8.8	8.5
Urban	**2.1**	**-4.0**	**-3.5**	**12.7**	**29.6**	**24.8**	**12.9**	**2.9**	**5.7**
Domestic workers	-7.3	-10.1	-13.9	12.4	11.5	17.1	6.6	12.0	10.3
Home-based workers	4.4	2.5	4.6	11.3	37.4	26.7	13.4	-0.6	4.2
Market traders	-10.5	-5.0	-7.4	18.9	35.8	31.8	9.8	-10.1	-4.2
Street vendors	-13.8	-13.0	-14.8	25.6	29.3	28.1	16.5	6.8	10.5
Waste pickers	-0.8	8.0	9.1	45.3	18.1	20.1	-23.4	16.5	11.0
Informal construction workers	-28.1	-4.7	-5.0	3.1	17.8	17.8	48.9	7.8	8.1
Informal transport workers	-13.4	-26.4	-26.1	-6.2	32.9	31.8	8.7	9.7	9.5
Jakarta Metropolitan	**9.5**	**-3.9**	**0.0**	**6.5**	**34.8**	**25.8**	**34.6**	**3.3**	**11.9**
Domestic workers	-9.9	-8.9	-14.2	13.4	14.4	13.5	10.2	17.4	21.2
Home-based workers	11.0	5.5	9.5	5.9	45.8	28.6	37.1	9.3	16.6
Market traders	-4.1	10.8	5.7	26.2	35.0	36.3	15.8	-31.1	-21.2
Street vendors	-21.7	-16.8	-19.6	34.4	39.2	37.7	50.6	4.2	20.0
Waste pickers	14.8	-2.2	0.4	117.6	33.5	40.7	-61.3	24.7	13.5
Informal construction workers	-	-7.4	-7.8	-10.6	19.4	19.5	-	11.8	12.8
Informal transport workers	-33.5	-31.4	-31.5	-13.5	35.2	33.4	-16.1	10.0	9.2

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown

Earnings were higher in more urbanized areas. In 2024, average earnings reached 3,741,692 rupiah in Jakarta, 2,650,362 rupiah in urban areas, compared to 2,444,483 rupiah nationally. Pandemic-related declines were visible in urban areas, where earnings fell from 2,080,922 rupiah in 2019 to 2,008,730 rupiah in 2021 (a decline of about 4 per cent), before rising again to 2,507,104 rupiah in 2022 and 2,650,362 rupiah in 2024. In contrast, earnings in the Jakarta Metropolitan area remained relatively stable between 2019 (2,658,050 rupiah) and 2021 (2,657,490 rupiah) before increasing substantially to 3,342,960 rupiah in 2022 and 3,741,692 rupiah in 2024. Differences among the worker groups were also evident across the geographic areas; for example, home-based workers in Jakarta earned 4,751,092 rupiah in 2024, considerably higher than urban (2,877,599 rupiah) and national (2,521,451 rupiah) averages. Pandemic-related declines were observed for some groups, such as street vendors, whose earnings fell by about 15 per cent between 2019 and 2021 nationally and in urban areas and 20 per cent in Jakarta. Home-based workers had no loss of earnings in any of the geographic areas during the pandemic or throughout the period, rather their earnings increased, especially in Jakarta: from 2019 to 2021 an increase of 10 per cent; from 2021 to 2022, an increase of 29 per cent and from 2022 to 2024 of 17 per cent.

As reflected in the average earnings for each geographic area, men consistently earned more than women. To some degree the gap in monthly earnings reflects women's fewer hours of work. However, the gap between women and men in earnings is much greater than the gap in hours of work. In 2019, nationally and in urban areas, men earned around 825,000 rupiah monthly more than women. By 2024, the gap in monthly earnings between women and men increased to around one million rupiah in the two geographic areas. In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, men earned around 970,000 rupiah more than women in 2019 and around 820,000 in 2024. Men also earned more than women across the worker groups. For a few years, informal construction and informal transport were exceptions.

Education of the Worker Groups

Across the geographic regions, the majority of women (52 to 56 per cent) and men (58 to 64 per cent) had completed secondary education. The education gap between women and men was greatest among domestic workers with 84 per cent of men in Jakarta completing secondary school compared to 48 per cent of women.

At the national level, the majority (55 per cent) of workers had completed secondary education, another 28 per cent had completed primary education, and 12 per cent had not completed primary education **(table 15)**. Only 6 per cent had upper secondary education or higher. The educational composition of workers in urban areas and particularly in the Jakarta Metropolitan area were slightly higher than at the national level. In urban areas, 58 per cent of workers had completed secondary education and 7 per cent had upper secondary or higher. In the Jakarta Metropolitan area, the share with completed secondary education reached 60 per cent, while 8 per cent had upper secondary or higher.

The higher levels of education in urban areas and in the Jakarta Metropolitan area are reflected in both women's and men's educational attainment. Men generally had higher educational levels than women. In urban areas, 60 per cent of men had completed secondary education compared to 55 per cent of women, while in the Jakarta Metropolitan area, the shares were 64 per cent for men and 56 per cent for women compared to 58 per cent for men and 52 per cent for women nationally. Further, the share of women with incomplete primary education was higher than for men in all three geographic areas, for example, 14 per cent for women nationally and 10 per cent for men. However, the share of women with upper secondary education and higher was slightly higher for women than men in all three regions.

Among the worker groups, informal transport workers had the highest proportion of workers with completed secondary education, followed by informal construction workers in all three geographic areas. Nationally, 67 per cent of informal transport workers and 54 per cent of informal construction workers had completed secondary education. Among home-based workers, market traders and street vendors, 53 to 58 per cent had completed secondary schooling nationally and in urban areas, and 55 to 60 per cent in Jakarta. Other groups show relatively lower educational attainment. For example, nationally and in urban areas, large shares of waste pickers had incomplete primary education (28 per cent), with a notable difference between women (40-42 per cent) and men (22-23 per cent).

The largest differences in the educational levels of women and men in the worker groups were among domestic workers. Nationally, 67 per cent of men in domestic work compared to 45 per cent of women had completed secondary education. The education gap of men and women in domestic work was greater in urban areas (72 per cent compared to 46 per cent) and greater still in Jakarta (84 and 48 per cent). Generally, men in home-based work, market trade and street vending had higher shares of completed secondary education than women, but the gap was not as large as with domestic workers.

Table 15. Educational attainment of the worker groups by sex and geographic areas, 2024 (number in thousands and 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	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**3,205**	**14.1**	**6,261**	**27.6**	**11,813**	**52.0**	**1,418**	**6.2**	**2,530**	**9.5**	**7,295**	**27.4**	**15,433**	**58.0**	**1,367**	**5.1**	**5,735**	**11.6**	**13,556**	**27.5**	**27,246**	**55.2**	**2,785**	**5.6**
Domestic workers	292	15.5	719	38.3	836	44.5	30	1.6	39	6.7	133	22.8	392	67.2	19	3.3	331	13.4	852	34.7	1,228	49.9	49	2.0
Home-based workers	2,172	13.3	4,224	25.8	8,750	53.5	1,195	7.3	1,005	10.2	2,174	22.1	5,724	58.3	918	9.4	3,177	12.1	6,398	24.5	14,474	55.3	2,114	8.1
Market traders	303	17.8	474	27.9	846	49.8	77	4.5	151	11.4	342	25.7	766	57.6	71	5.3	454	15.0	815	26.9	1,612	53.2	148	4.9
Street vendors	355	15.0	727	30.8	1,196	50.7	83	3.5	225	8.7	830	32.0	1,466	56.5	72	2.8	580	11.7	1,558	31.4	2,663	53.7	155	3.1
Waste pickers	60	40.4	53	35.7	34	23.1	-	-	78	22.6	137	39.8	126	36.5	4*	1.1*	138	27.9	190	38.6	160	32.5	5*	1.0*
Informal construction workers	20	15.8	44	34.3	51	39.6	13	10.4	740	9.2	2,864	35.7	4,321	53.9	94	1.2	760	9.3	2,908	35.7	4,372	53.7	107	1.3
Informal transport workers	3*	2.2*	21	14.5	100	70.2	19	13.1	293	7.5	815	20.7	2,637	67.0	190	4.8	297	7.3	835	20.5	2,737	67.1	208	5.1
Urban	**1,724**	**12.1**	**3,620**	**25.4**	**7.806**	**54.7**	**1,118**	**7.8**	**1,409**	**8.1**	**4,383**	**25.2**	**10,474**	**60.2**	**1,129**	**6.5**	**3,133**	**9.9**	**8,004**	**25.3**	**18,280**	**57.7**	**2,248**	**7.1**
Domestic workers	222	15.0	559	37.8	673	45.5	25	1.7	27	6.2	83	18.7	317	71.7	15	3.4	250	13.0	641	33.4	990	51.5	40	2.1
Home-based workers	1,066	10.8	2,256	22.8	5,634	56.9	943	9.5	474	7.6	1,197	19.3	3,779	60.8	763	12.3	1,540	9.6	3,453	21.4	9,413	58.4	1,705	10.6
Market traders	166	16.6	262	26.2	514	51.5	57	5.7	73	8.4	213	24.4	531	60.8	57	6.5	239	12.7	475	25.4	1,045	55.8	114	6.1
Street vendors	224	13.8	476	29.4	855	52.8	63	3.9	152	8.3	556	30.4	1,066	58.3	55	3.0	376	10.9	1,032	29.9	1,921	55.7	118	3.4
Waste pickers	40	41.9	31	33.0	23	23.7	-	-	59	21.6	112	40.8	100	36.3	4*	1.4*	99	26.8	143	38.8	122	33.1	5*	1.3*
Informal construction workers	5*	7.3*	22	35.6	24	38.7	11	18.5	432	8.8	1.698	34.6	2,704	55.2	69	1.4	436	8.8	1,720	34.6	2,728	54.9	80	1.6
Informal transport workers	2*	1.3*	14	12.1	83	71.6	18	15.0	193	6.7	525	18.3	1,977	69.1	167	5.8	194	6.5	539	18.1	2,061	69.2	185	6.2
Jakarta Metropolitan	**235**	**10.4**	**581**	**25.6**	**1,261**	**55.6**	**190**	**8.4**	**176**	**5.9**	**699**	**23.5**	**1,889**	**63.6**	**204**	**6.9**	**411**	**7.9**	**1,279**	**24.4**	**3,149**	**60.2**	**394**	**7.5**
Domestic workers	51	12.7	154	38.0	196	48.4	4*	1.0*	4*	2.4*	20	11.2	149	83.7	-	-	56	9.5	174	29.8	345	59.2	9*	1.5*
Home-based workers	139	9.5	323	22.0	838	57.2	166	11.3	53	5.7	149	15.9	593	63.2	142	15.2	193	8.0	472	19.6	1.431	59.5	308	12.8
Market traders	12*	12.1*	23*	23.1*	56	55.5	9*	9.2*	9*	7.3*	41	32.8	69	55.2	6*	4.7*	21	9.5	64	28.5	125	55.4	15*	6.7*
Street vendors	26	10.6	76	30.9	139	56.6	5*	1.9*	18*	6.4*	98	35.3	156	56.1	6*	2.1*	44	8.4	174	33.3	295	56.4	11*	2.0*
Waste pickers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15*	19.0*	45*	58.6*	16	20.8	-	-	21*	22.8*	49	53.8	19	21.0	-	-
Informal construction workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7.9	256	40.0	325	50.8	9*	1.3*	51	7.8	256	39.7	327	50.7	11*	1.8*
Informal transport workers	-	-	-	-	26	89,6	-	-	27	3.6	91	12.3	581	79.2	35	4.8	27	3.5	91	11.9	607	79.6	38	5.0

Note: Complete primary refers to individuals who have completed elementary education (SD), with an average of 6 years of schooling, as well as junior secondary education (SMP), with an average of 9 years of schooling; complete secondary refers to individuals who have completed senior secondary education (SMA or SMK), with an average of 12 years of schooling; and upper secondary and higher refers to individuals who have a qualification from at least a diploma up to a doctoral degree (PhD), with an average length of schooling ranging from approximately 13 to 22 years.

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown



A motorcycle taxi driver in Jakarta, with a passenger pointing the way.
Photo: Getty Images

Ages of the Worker Groups

Across the geographic areas, the largest share of workers in these groups were aged 35 to 54 (47 to 54 per cent of women and 47 to 50 per cent of men). The share of older workers (aged 65 and older) was slightly higher for women than for men, while the share of younger workers (aged 15 to 24) was slightly higher for men than women.

At the national level, workers were predominantly concentrated in the 35–54 age group (47 per cent), followed by ages 25–34 (20 per cent), 55–64 (15 per cent), 15–24 (11 per cent) and 65 years and above (8 per cent) **(table 16)**. In urban areas, the shares in the different age groups were almost identical to those nationally. In Jakarta, the workers in these groups were slightly older than in the other areas with 51 per cent aged 35–54, 18 per cent aged 25–34, 17 per cent aged 55–64, and 7 per cent aged 15–24 and 65 years and older. There was little difference across the geographic areas in the shares of women and men aged 35-54: nationally, 47 per cent of both women and men were in this age group; in urban areas 49 per cent of women and 48 per cent of men; and in the Jakarta Metropolitan area 54 per cent of women and 50 per cent of men. The share of women workers aged 65 years and older (8 to 9 per cent) was slightly higher than for men (7 per cent) and the share of young women workers was slightly lower (7 to 10 per cent) than for young men (8 to 11 per cent).

The age distribution of women and men across the worker groups was similar. Domestic workers were an exception. For women domestic workers nationally and in urban areas, 60 per cent were aged 35–54 and 65 per cent in Jakarta in comparison to a lower share of men (44 and 47 per cent nationally and in urban areas, respectively, and 55 per cent in Jakarta). Waste pickers were another exception as they had the highest share of workers aged 65 years and older and a higher share of women than men: 20 per cent of women compared to 14 per cent of men nationally and 25 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men in urban areas.

Table 16. Ages of the worker groups by sex and geographic areas, 2024 (numbers in thousands and per cent distribution)

Geographic areas and groups of workers	Women										Men										Total									
	15-24		25-34		35-54		55-64		65+		15-24		25-34		35-54		55-64		65+		15-24		25-34		35-54		55-64		65+	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**2,216**	**9.8**	**4,344**	**19.1**	**10,709**	**47.2**	**3,508**	**15.5**	**1,920**	**8.5**	**2,968**	**11.1**	**5,607**	**21.1**	**12,416**	**46.6**	**3,763**	**14.1**	**1,870**	**7.0**	**5,184**	**10.5**	**9,952**	**20.2**	**23,125**	**46.9**	**7,272**	**14.7**	**3,790**	**7.7**
Domestic workers	115	6.1	222	11.8	1,131	60.3	310	16.5	98	5.2	59	10.2	151	25.9	255	43.7	83	14.2	35	6.0	174	7.1	374	15.2	1,386	56.3	393	16.0	133	5.4
Home-based workers	1,704	10.4	3,320	20.3	7,412	45.4	2,449	15.0	1,457	8.9	1,372	14.0	1,772	18.0	3,865	39.3	1,650	16.8	1,163	11.8	3,076	11.8	5,092	19.5	11,276	43.1	4,099	15.7	2,620	10.0
Market traders	144	8.5	276	16.2	808	47.5	315	18.5	157	9.2	134	10.1	276	20.8	611	46.0	196	14.7	112	8.5	278	9.2	552	18.2	1,419	46.8	511	16.9	269	8.9
Street vendors	203	8.6	443	18.7	1,175	49.8	373	15.8	167	7.1	211	8.1	540	20.8	1,348	52.0	354	13.6	141	5.4	414	8.4	983	19.8	2,524	50.9	727	14.7	308	6.2
Waste pickers	7*	4.9*	12	7.8	71	48.1	28	19.1	30	20.1	20	5.7	61	17.8	161	46.9	55	16.0	47	13.7	27	5.4	73	14.8	233	47.2	83	16.9	77	15.6
Informal construction workers	17	13.6	32	24.5	47	36.5	24	18.7	9*	6.7*	733	9.1	1,779	22.2	4,295	53.6	981	12.2	229	2.9	751	9.2	1,810	22.2	4,342	53.3	1,005	12.3	238	2.9
Informal transport workers	25	17.6	40	28.3	65	46.0	9	6.2	3*	1.9*	439	11.2	1,028	26.1	1,880	47.8	445	11.3	143	3.6	464	11.4	1,068	26.2	1,946	47.7	453	11.1	146	3.6
Urban	**1,202**	**8.4**	**2,541**	**17.8**	**6,942**	**48.7**	**2,352**	**16.5**	**1,230**	**8.6**	**1,695**	**9.7**	**3,397**	**19.5**	**8,322**	**47.8**	**2,703**	**15.5**	**1,278**	**7.3**	**2,898**	**9.2**	**5,939**	**18.8**	**15,264**	**48.2**	**5,055**	**16.0**	**2,508**	**7.9**
Domestic workers	75	5.1	167	11.3	899	60.8	261	17.6	78	5.3	32	7.2	102	23.1	207	47.0	71	16.2	29	6.6	107	5.6	269	14.0	1,106	57.6	332	17.3	107	5.6
Home-based workers	900	9.1	1,884	19.0	4,633	46.8	1,581	16.0	899	9.1	764	12.3	1,073	17.3	2,513	40.4	1,111	17.9	753	12.1	1,664	10.3	2,956	18.4	7,146	44.4	2,693	16.7	1,652	10.3
Market traders	64	6.4	149	14.9	478	47.8	201	20.1	107	10.7	79	9.0	176	20.1	414	47.4	130	14.9	76	8.7	143	7.6	325	17.3	892	47.6	331	17.7	182	9.7
Street vendors	136	8.4	286	17.7	810	50.1	267	16.5	119	7.4	154	8.4	341	18.7	960	52.5	269	14.7	105	5.7	289	8.4	627	18.2	1,771	51.4	536	15.5	224	6.5
Waste pickers	4*	3.9*	6*	6.5*	41	43.2	20	21.3	24	25.1	15	5.6	45	16.5	134	48.8	42	15.4	38	13.7	19	5.2	51	13.9	175	47.4	62	16.9	61	16.6
Informal construction workers	5*	8.8*	18	28.6	24	38.4	13	21.5	-	-	379	7.7	966	19.7	2,699	55.0	702	14.3	158	3.2	384	7.7	983	19.8	2,723	54.8	715	14.4	160	3.2
Informal transport workers	18	15.4	32	27.1	57	49.0	8	7.0	-	-	274	9.6	695	24.3	1,395	48.8	378	13.2	120	4.2	292	9.8	727	24.4	1,453	48.8	386	13.0	122	4.1
Jakarta Metropolitan	**152**	**6.7**	**349**	**15.4**	**1,215**	**53.6**	**374**	**16.5**	**175**	**7.7**	**222**	**7.5**	**572**	**19.3**	**1,477**	**49.8**	**489**	**16.5**	**207**	**7.0**	**374**	**7.1**	**922**	**17.6**	**2,693**	**51.4**	**863**	**16.5**	**382**	**7.3**
Domestic workers	23	5.7	40	9.8	263	65.0	68	16.9	11*	2.6*	8*	4.4*	32	18.2	98	55.1	29	16.3	11*	6.0*	31	5.3	72	12.3	361	62.0	98	16.7	21	3.7
Home-based workers	99	6.7	242	16.5	753	51.4	231	15.8	141	9.6	90	9.6	153	16.3	401	42.8	181	19.3	112	11.9	189	7.9	395	16.4	1,154	48.0	412	17.2	253	10.5
Market traders	6*	6.3*	14*	14.2*	48	47.8	25	25.0	7*	6.7*	11*	8.5*	14*	11.3*	71	56.4	17	13.9	12*	9.8*	17*	7.5*	28*	12.6*	118	52.6	42	18.8	19*	8.5*
Street vendors	18*	7.4*	46	18.8	125	50.7	43	17.6	14*	5.6*	24	8.8	54	19.3	142	51.3	47	17.1	10*	3.5*	43	8.1	100	19.1	267	51.0	91	17.3	23	4.4
Waste pickers	-	-	-	-	8	57.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	51.7	7*	9.4*	15*	19.4*	-	-	-	-	48	52.6	10*	10.9*	18*	20.0*
Informal construction workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38*	5.9*	105	16.4	357	55.7	115	18.0	26	4.0	39*	6.0*	106	16.4	358	55.4	118	18.3	26	4.0
Informal transport workers	-	-	7	22.7	17	57.7	-	-	-	-	49	6.7	202	27.5	370	50.4	91	12.4	22*	3.0*	54	7.0	208	27.3	386	50.6	92	12.1	22*	2.9*

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent is not considered to be reliable and is not shown



A market on the streets of Jakarta.
Photo: Getty Images

Dual Job Holding among the Worker Groups

From 2019 to 2024, only a small share of workers in these groups – 12 to 14 per cent – had a second job.

Nationally, the share of workers holding a second job declined from 14 per cent in 2019 to 9 per cent between 2019 and 2021, before increasing to 12 per cent in 2022 and remaining at 12 per cent in 2024 **(table 17)**. The share of workers with a second job in 2024 was less in urban areas (9 per cent) and even less in the Jakarta Metropolitan area (5 per cent). In 2024, 14 per cent of men reported holding a second job compared to 9 per cent of women nationally, 10 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women in urban areas, and 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in Jakarta.

Among the worker groups, home-based workers were the most likely to have a second job in 2024: 17 per cent of men and 9 per cent of women nationally,12 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in urban areas, and 5 per cent for men and 4 per cent for women in Jakarta. Workers in market trade, street vending and waste picking had similar rates of second jobs: 13–15 per cent for men and 8 per cent for women, nationally, and around 10 per cent for men and 7 per cent for women in urban areas.

Table 17. Numbers and share of the worker groups with a second job by sex and geographic areas, 2019–2024 (number in thousands and per cent)

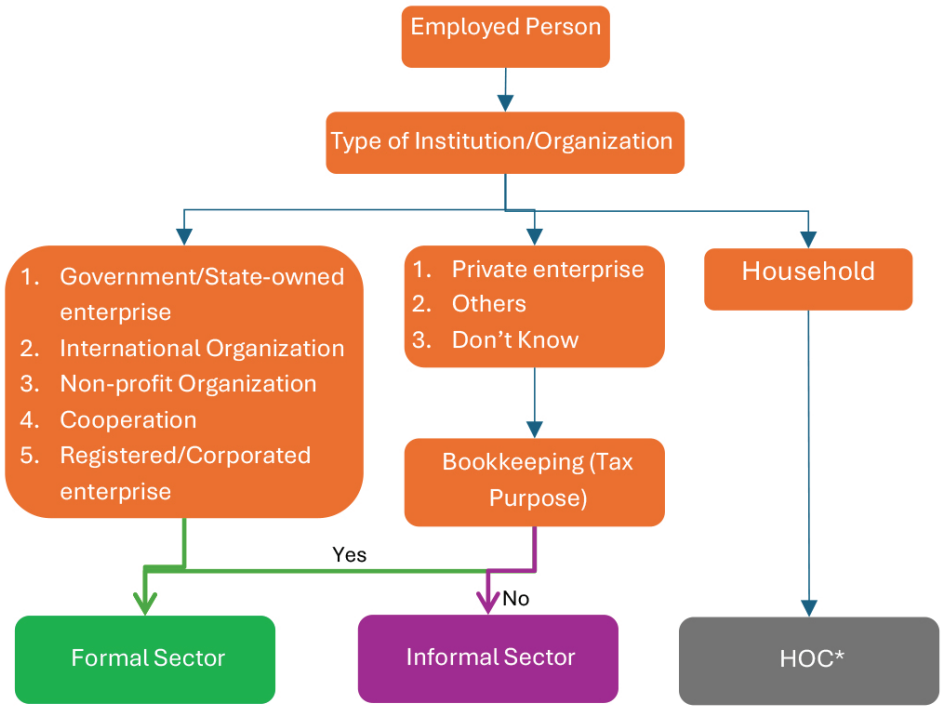
Geographic areas and groups of workers	2019						2021						2022						2024					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Indonesia	**1,949**	**10.3**	**4,090**	**16.8**	**6,039**	**14.0**	**1,399**	**7.0**	**2,314**	**9.8**	**3,713**	**8.5**	**1,908**	**9.4**	**3,319**	**13.9**	**5,227**	**11.8**	**2,002**	**8.8**	**3,773**	**14.2**	**5,775**	**11.7**
Domestic workers	152	8.3	65	10.9	218	8.9	79	5.8	13	5.6	92	5.8	135	8.5	51	11.4	186	9.1	135	7.2	59	10.1	193	7.9
Home-based workers	1,415	10.8	1,741	20.5	3,155	14.6	994	7.1	847	10.2	1,841	8.3	1,348	9.7	1,319	16.0	2,667	12.0	1,505	9.2	1,635	16.6	3,140	12.0
Market traders	164	10.3	189	14.9	353	12.3	153	7.4	158	10.2	311	8.6	188	9.3	254	16.2	441	12.3	149	8.8	198	14.9	348	11.5
Street vendors	184	9.4	339	13.1	523	11.5	154	6.3	256	9.6	410	8.0	209	8.5	328	12.5	537	10.5	176	7.5	329	12.7	505	10.2
Waste pickers	9	7.4	40	13.4	49	11.7	10	7.1	32	8.7	41	8.2	11	8.7	49	14.4	60	12.8	11	7.6	43	12.6	55	11.1
Informal construction workers	12	14.2	1,206	16.4	1,218	16.3	5*	8.2*	684	9.8	689	9.8	8	16.4	890	12.4	898	12.4	12	9.0	1,050	13.1	1,061	13.0
Informal transport workers	12	12.5	509	14.0	522	13.9	5*	7.7*	325	9.6	330	9.6	8*	8.3*	429	12.4	438	12.3	14*	10.1*	458	11.6	473	11.6
Urban	**898**	**8.1**	**1,772**	**12.3**	**2,670**	**10.5**	**645**	**5.2**	**1,000**	**6.8**	**1,644**	**6.1**	**898**	**7.1**	**1,607**	**10.4**	**2,505**	**9.0**	**1,021**	**7.2**	**1,804**	**10.4**	**2,825**	**8.9**
Domestic workers	104	7.1	41	9.2	146	7.6	56	5.3	10	5.3	67	5.3	102	7.9	32	9.4	135	8.2	99	6.7	36	8.2	135	7.1
Home-based workers	618	8.5	722	14.7	1,340	11.0	440	5.3	355	6.9	794	5.9	586	7.1	591	11.2	1,176	8.7	731	7.4	731	11.8	1,462	9.1
Market traders	68	7.6	83	10.3	151	8.8	61	4.9	68	6.6	129	5.7	73	6.4	123	11.7	196	8.9	69	6.9	94	10.7	163	8.7
Street vendors	88	7.2	168	9.9	256	8.8	77	4.9	121	6.7	198	5.9	119	7.2	179	9.9	299	8.6	102	6.3	173	9.5	275	8.0
Waste pickers	4*	4.3*	28	11.9	31	9.9	5*	4.7*	24	8.0	28	7.1	7*	7.1*	37	13.8	44	12.1	5*	4.8*	26	9.7	31	8.4
Informal construction workers	6	12.0	458	11.6	464	11.6	-	-	251	6.5	253	6.4	4*	15.3*	407	9.6	411	9.7	5*	7.7*	479	9.8	484	9.7
Informal transport workers	10	12.4	272	11.3	282	11.3	4*	7.4*	171	7.4	175	7.4	7*	8.9*	237	9.9	244	9.9	10*	8.6*	265	9.3	275	9.2
Jakarta Metropolitan	**90**	**4.3**	**196**	**7.1**	**286**	**5.9**	**71**	**2.9**	**90**	**2.9**	**161**	**2.9**	**81**	**3.4**	**175**	**5.6**	**257**	**4.7**	**99**	**4.4**	**151**	**5.1**	**250**	**4.8**
Domestic workers	20	4.5	13*	6.9*	34	5.2	10*	3.3*	3	3.1	13	3.3	23	5.5	-	-	28	5.1	19*	4.7*	7*	4.1*	26	4.5
Home-based workers	55	4.2	80	8.8	135	6.1	50	3.1	30	2.6	81	2.9	42	2.9	52	5.1	94	3.8	60	4.1	33	3.5	93	3.9
Market traders	-	-	9*	6.6*	10*	4.5*	-	-	-	-	6*	1.7*	-	-	14*	5.8*	15*	4.0*	-	-	10*	8.4*	15*	6.7*
Street vendors	12*	5.4*	17	5.2	28	5.3	5*	1.4*	9*	2.2*	14*	1.8*	12*	3.4*	18	4.6	30	4.0	13*	5.4*	14*	5.2*	28	5.3
Waste pickers	-	-	5*	6.7*	5*	5.4*	-	-	7*	5.7*	7*	4.7*	-	-	12*	13.4*	12*	10.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal construction workers	-	-	33	6.2	33	6.2	-	-	16*	2.9*	16*	2.9*	-	-	27	4.5	28	4.7	-	-	44	6.8	44	6.8
Informal transport workers	2*	11.5*	39	6.4	41	6.6	-	-	23	3.8	24	3.9	-	-	48	7.2	51	7.3	-	-	40	5.5	43	5.6

* Estimate with Relative Standard Error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent and should be interpreted with caution

- Estimate with an RSE above 50 per cent are not deemed to be reliable and are not shown

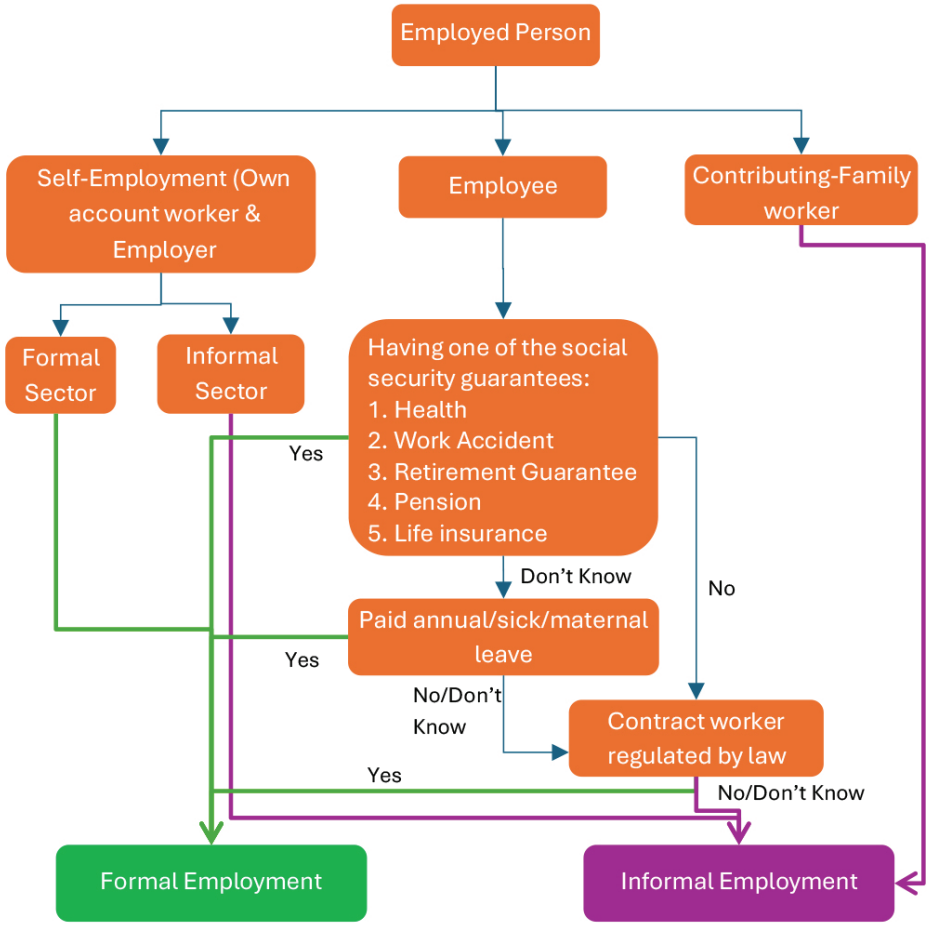
Annex: Flowchart describing the process of identifying formal and informal employment

Employment Sector Identification



*Household own-use production and community sector

Formal/Informal Employment Identification





About WIEGO

Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) is a global network supporting the movement of workers in informal employment, especially women and people living in poverty. We believe all workers should have equal economic opportunities, rights and protections. WIEGO works to expand research and statistics on the informal economy, promote change through policy advocacy, and build collective voice by supporting, strengthening and connecting organizations of workers in informal employment. Visit www.wiego.org

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