



## Status in Employment

**Originally published: United Nation (2020)**

### Introduction

Women form an integral part of the workforce population where over the last two decades, the percentage of salaried women workers worldwide has increased at an accelerating rate. Integrating women into the monetary economy is essential so that they can receive a steady income and have access to good working conditions. The opportunity of financial autonomy will not only boost women's self-esteem but empower them to make economic decisions



within the household. A worker's status in the labor market can be determined by the type of authority they exercise or the risk they are exposed to in their working environment. This allows the assessment of working conditions and the status of employment especially, in the case of women in the workforce worldwide.

### Key Highlights

1. From 2000 – 2019 the percentage of women workers has increased at an accelerating rate where the percentage of workers are equal for both men and women alike. However, despite the increase in salaried women workers the gender wage gap has remained unaltered.
2. From 2000-2019 the percentage of employers showed no significant change where women are more likely to be contributing family workers as compared to men. Moreover, a higher percentage of men were involved in own-account activities as compared to women.
3. In 2019, in the rural areas there are 31% women employed and 33% men employed and in the urban areas there are 71% women employed and 70% men employed.
4. In 2019, the percentage of workers engaged in own-account activities is the highest in rural areas where there are 38% of employed women and 53% of employed men.
5. In developed areas such as, Australia, Europe, Northern America etc. had a higher percentage of women engaged in salaried work as compared to women from under-developed regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia etc.
6. The percentage of women who worked as contributing family workers were lower in developed regions and higher in under-developed regions.
7. In all regions, particularly the Sub-Saharan African region, men were more involved in own-account activities than women.
8. It was found that in areas that were under-developed or developing, had workers involved as own-account workers and contributing family workers who faced harsh working conditions and received low incomes.

**Read more:** <https://undesa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=7e1b3840e78a4546b8a42f908466d742>

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