



Gender and Labour in the Global South

1.8 The segregated labour market

GLOBAL LABOUR MARKET

- Globalised value chains create opportunities for lower-income countries.
- Globalised value chains create downward pressures.
- ▶ Global labour market and value chains are not gender-neutral spaces.
- Disproportionate involvement in unpaid work and unequal access to education, health care and property ownership.
- Barriers: Gender norms and unequal power relations.

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

- Employment that exists outside the boundaries of law or common practice.
- Employment that is not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to employment benefits.
- Poor working conditions without social security protection.

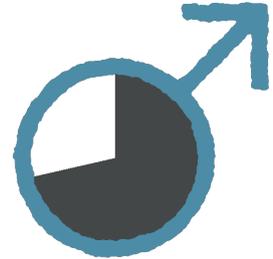


INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT WORLDWIDE AND IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

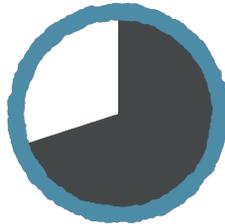
Worldwide
60%
of all employees
(2 billion workers)



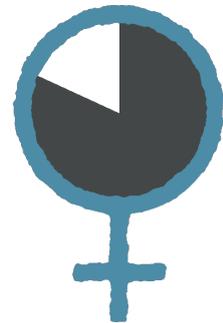
Worldwide
71.4%
of men are
informally employed



**Low-income
countries**
~70%
of all employees



**Low-income
countries**
81.9%
of women are
informally employed



ANALYSIS

Relationship between segregated labour market and gendered relations of power and poverty:

- ▶ To achieve gender equality in the labour market, transformative policies are needed at **global, national and local levels.**
- ▶ Gender stereotypes are serious obstacles to gender equality in the global labour market.
- ▶ Gender norms are key factors that determine whether and how women take up paid work.