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	Tanzania; Main Policy Recommendations; References; Chapter 1 Introduction; In This Chapter; Background; Public Interest in the Nonfarm Informal Sector Figure 1.1 Informal Economy as a Percentage of GNP in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2006-07Figure 1.2 Youth and Urban Populations in Sub- Saharan Africa, 1985, 2010, and 2035; Figure 1.3 Wage and Salaried Workers in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1980s-2000s; Skills Play Different Roles in the Formal and Informal Sectors; Tables; Table 1.1 Self- Employment as a Percentage of All Nonfarm Employment and Women as a Percentage of Self-Employment, Latest Survey Year; Boxes; Box 1.1 Why Skills Development Differs in the Informal and Formal Sectors; What We Know about Skills and the Informal Sector Figure 1.4 Percentage of Firms Offering Formal Training Programs for Permanent, Full-Time Employees, Latest Year AvailableObjectives and Structure of This Book; Notes; References; Part 1 Findings and Actions; Chapter 2 Employment in the Informal Sector; In This Chapter; Introduction; Table 2.1 Household Surveys Used for Analysis of the Informal Sector; Table 2.2 Differing Accessibility to Data for Classifying Employment in the Informal Sector among Countries and Their Household Surveys; A Profile of Those Employed; Table 2.3 Total Employment by Sector of Work Table 2.4 Growth of Nonfarm Employment and Self-EmploymentFigure 2.1 Informal Sector Earnings Compared with Farm Sector Earnings in Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, and Rwanda; Figure 2.2 Distribution of Wages and Earnings in Ghana and Kenya; Figure 2.3 Urban Share of Formal and Informal Sector Work in Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, and Kenya; Table 2.5 Distribution of Employed by Sector and Household Consumption Quintile, Rwanda and Kenya; Figure 2.4 Women's Share of Informal Sector Work by Area in Rwanda; Figure 2.5 Gender Distribution of Employment Table 2.6 Main Reasons for Entering the Informal Sector in Tanzania
Sommario/riassunto	The informal sector of Sub-Saharan Africa is comprised of small and household enterprises that operate in the non-farm sector outside the protected employment of the formal wage sector. The sector was identified 40 years ago by the ILO representing a pool of surplus labor that was expected to be absorbed by future industrialization, but rather than gradually disappearing, it has become a persistent feature of the region's economic landscape accounting for a majority of jobs created off the farm. Acknowledging its potential as a source of employment for the region's expanding workforce and impr