
ANNEX 1

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I.1
Percentage of the labour force with at least
secondary education, and productivity.
Selected countries

Countries	Year	Labour force with secondary education (thousands)	Labour force with higher education (thousands)	Percentage of labour force with secondary education or higher (%)	Productivity estimations for 2005 (GDP per employed person in USD)
Argentina	2003	3302	2716	59,4	29516
Brazil	1999	11935	4392	26,7	17560
Chile	1994	2524	1157	68,8	30359
Peru	2003	2033	1235	87,4	12841

Source: ILO, Employment Trends Team/SKILLS Department, 2007: Methodology to identify countries for analysing the relation between skills, productivity, employment creation and development.

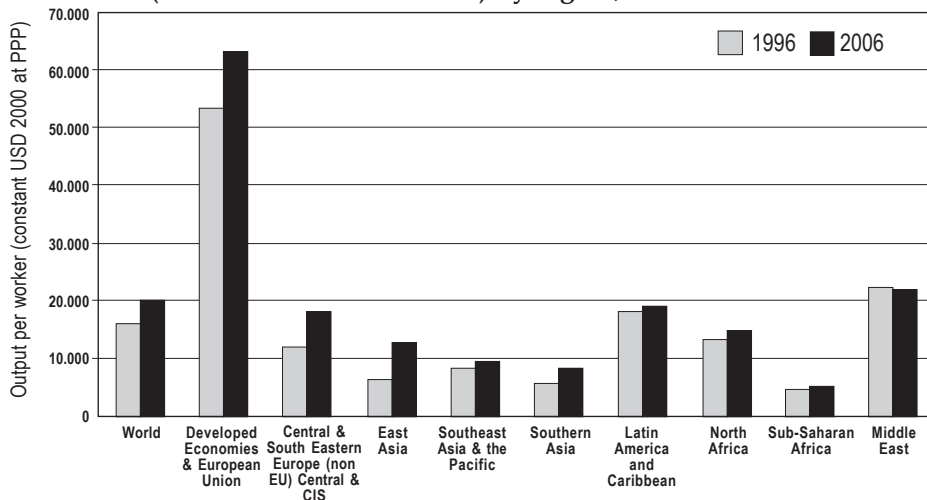
Table 1.1
Percentage of workers who earn USD 1 or USD 2
per day as a proportion of total employment.
Selected years, regions and world total

Region	Proportion of workers who earn USD 1 per day or less				Proportion of workers who earn USD 2 per day or less			
	1980	1990	2003 ^a	2015 ^b	1980	1990	2003 ^a	2015 ^b
World	40,3	27,5	19,7	13,1	59,8	57,2	49,7	40,8
Latin America and Caribbean	15,6	16,1	13,5	11,5	41,2	39,3	33,1	28,8
East Asia	71,1	35,9	17,0	6,5	92,0	79,1	49,2	25,8
Southeast Asia	37,6	19,9	11,3	7,3	73,4	69,1	58,8	47,7
Southern Asia	64,7	53,0	38,1	19,3	95,5	93,1	87,5	77,4
Middle East and North Africa	5,0	3,9	2,9	2,3	40,3	33,9	30,4	24,9
Sub-Saharan Africa	53,4	55,8	55,8	54,0	85,5	89,1	89,0	87,6
Economies in transition	1,6	1,7	5,2	2,1	1,7	5,0	23,6	9,8

a) Estimations b) Projections

Source: Kapsos, 2004, in ILO World Employment Report 2004-05

Chart 1
Productivity measured as output per person employed
(constant USD 2000 at PPP) by region, 1996 and 2006



Website: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/wer2004.htm>

Source: ILO, KILM 18, Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Costs Indicators. At <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/index.htm>

Table 1.2
Characteristics of selected countries, Latin America and the Caribbean
by main socio-demographic and economic variables, 2005, 2006

Countries	Total population (2006)	Life expectancy at birth (total both sexes) Average 2000-2005	Urban population % (2005)	Gross national product per inhabitant (Dollars at constant prices for 2000) (2005)	Total gross national product (At current market prices, in millions of dollars) (2005)	Urban unemployment rate (2006)
Argentina	38.971.000	74,3	91,8	8.130,8	183.196,0	10,7 a)
Brazil	190.127.000	71,0	83,4	3.573,7	797.365,4	10,2 b)
Chile	16.436.000	77,7	86,6	5.729,2	115.247,8	8,3 c)
Peru	28.349.000	69,8	72,6	2.340,4	79.382,6	8,8 d)
Latin America *	558.860.000	71,9	77,8	4.044,1	2.412.785,5	
Caribbean**	39.460.000	67,5	64,7	4.985,3	40.598,0	

* Includes 20 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

** Includes 24 countries: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dutch West Indies, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Granada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Cayman Islands, Virgin Islands (Am.), Virgin Islands (Br.), Turks and Caicos Islands, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Dominican Rep., St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

a) Progressive incorporation until 28 urban agglomerations. New measure from 2003; data not comparable with previous years.

b) Six metropolitan regions. New measure from 2002. Data not comparable with previous years.

c) National total.

d) Metropolitan Lima. New measure from 2002. Data not comparable with previous years.

Source: ECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2006, pp. 23, 32, 33, 88, 89. ILO, Labour Panorama 2006, pp. 55, 60, 61.

Table 1.3
Urban employment by branch of economic activity.
Selected countries and Latin America. 2005 (2003 for Chile)
In percentages

Countries	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and water	Manufact. Industry	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communic.(1)	Financial establish. (2)	General, social and personal services (3)	Total Services (1)+(2)+(3)	Unspecified activities
Argentina ^a 2005	100,0	1,4	0,5	14,1	8,5	23,5	6,7	9,4	35,5	51,6	0,3
Brazil ^b 2005	100,0	7,9	0,5	15,9	7,5	25,4	5,4	3,3	34,0	42,7	0,3
Chile ^c 2003	100,0	7,8	0,6	14,4	9,1	21,5	8,3	7,7	30,3	46,3	0,3
Peru ^d 2005	100,0	1,0	0,1	18,4	5,2	31,5	9,9	7,7	26,2	43,8	0,0
Latin America 2005	100,0	5,6	1,9	16,1	5,9	25,3	6,6	4,7	33,5	44,8	0,5

(a) 28 urban agglomerations

(b) PNAD Survey for September of each year.

(c) CASEN Survey.

(d) Metropolitan Lima.

Source: ILO estimations based on information from Household Survey in countries. Urban Coverage, in 2006 ILO Labour Panorama. Table 7A.

Table 1.4
Structure of urban employment by sex and formality of sector
Selected countries and Latin America - 2005 (2003 for Chile)
In percentages

Countries	Informal sector			Formal sector				
	Labour			Micro enterprises Total	Total	Public sector	Small, med. and large enterprises Total	Self employed
	Total	Indep. Total	Domestic Service					
Argentina ^a								
2005 Total	43,6	17,8	7,5	18,3	56,4	17,6	38,8	4,6
Men	43,2	20,4	0,4	22,4	56,8	13,5	43,2	4,4
Women	44,1	14,4	17,0	12,7	55,9	23,0	32,9	4,9
Brazil ^b								
2005 Total	49,1	24,2	8,5	16,4	50,9	12,4	38,5	1,5
Men	46,6	25,7	0,8	20,0	53,4	9,6	43,9	1,3
Women	52,4	22,2	18,7	11,5	47,6	16,1	31,5	1,7
Chile ^c								
2003 Total	31,9	15,0	6,5	10,3	68,1	11,6	56,6	5,2
Hombres	27,8	16,6	0,2	11,0	72,2	9,9	62,3	4,5
Women	43,7	11,5	14,9	8,5	56,3	12,9	43,4	5,8
Peru ^d								
2005 Total	54,9	32,5	4,6	17,7	45,1	7,6	37,6	3,1
Men	51,1	29,9	0,3	20,9	48,9	6,9	42,0	3,6
Women	60,0	36,1	10,4	13,5	40,0	8,5	31,5	2,5
Latin America								
2005 Total	48,5	25,1	6,3	17,0	51,5	12,8	36,5	2,3
Men	46,3	25,0	0,6	20,7	53,7	10,4	41,0	2,3
Women	51,4	25,1	14,2	12,1	48,4	16,0	30,2	2,2

Note: The data for the last year presented for each country was taken.

(a) 28 urban agglomerations.

(b) PNAD Survey for September of each year.

(c) CASEN Survey.

(d) Metropolitan Lima.

Source: ILO estimations based on information from Household Survey in countries. Urban Coverage, in 2006 ILO Labour Panorama. Table 6A.

Table 1.5
Percentage of people living in poverty in urban areas*
Selected countries and Latin America

Countries	Year	Percentage of people living in poverty in urban areas
Argentina	2005	26,0 ^a
Brazil	2005	32,8
Chile	2003	18,5
Peru	2001 ^b	42,0
Latin America	2005 ^c	34,1

* Percentage of people whose daily income is less than twice the cost of a basket of basic foodstuffs. Includes people who are destitute.

(a) 28 urban agglomerations.

(b) Figures from INEI of Peru. Not comparable with previous years due to changes in measurement framework.

(c) Estimations based on 19 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, and Uruguay.

Source: ECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2006. P. 74.

Table 1.6
Income distribution of urban population by first and tenth deciles
Selected countries - 2003 - 2005. In percentages

Countries	Years	Decile 1 (USD)	Decile 10 (USD)
Argentina	2005	1,1	41,7
Brazil	2005	0,9	49,8
Chile	2003	1,3	44,9
Peru	2003	1,8	36,1

Source: ECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2006, pp. 77 - 78.

Table 1.7
Pay differentials by gender for the same number of years of study*.
Selected countries 2005-2003. In percentages

Countries	Years	Percentage
Argentina	2005 ^a	87,0
Brazil	2005	78,1
Chile	2003	81,7
Peru	2003	77,4

* Average remuneration of urban employed women from 20 to 49 years old who work 35 hours a week or more as a percentage of average remuneration of men with the same characteristics.

(a) 28 urban agglomerations.

Source: ECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2006, p. 80.

Table 1.8
Gross national product per inhabitant* and rates of variation in GDP per inhabitant.
Selected countries, Latin America and the Caribbean. 1995-2005/6

Countries	GDP per inhabitant (USD)						Rates of variation in GDP per inhabitant						
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006**
Argentina	7.199,3	7.730,2	6.455,8	6.960,6	7.518,5	8.130,8	7,8	-1,8	-11,7	7,8	8,0	8,1	...
Brazil	3.327,1	3.440,0	3.454,4	3.423,8	3.541,5	3.573,7	-0,9	2,8	0,5	-0,9	3,4	0,9	1,4
Chile	4.261,7	4.883,6	5.041,2	5.182,1	5.443,7	5.729,2	2,8	3,2	1,0	2,8	5,0	5,2	3,3
Peru	1.978,9	2.056,2	2.101,2	2.151,1	2.230,6	2.340,4	2,4	1,3	3,6	2,4	3,7	4,9	5,7
Latin America	3.602,2	3.886,0	3.745,9	3.760,5	3.926,3	4.044,1	0,4	2,3	-2,3	0,4	4,4	3,0	3,8
Caribbean	3.659,4	4.227,0	4.393,6	4.624,8	4.776,0	4.985,3	5,3	2,7	2,7	5,3	3,3	4,4	...

* At constant market prices. Dollars at constant prices for 2000.

**Preliminary figures

Source: ECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2006, pp. 86 and 88.

Table 1.9
Urban open unemployment (average annual rates)
Selected countries and Latin America. 1990 - 2006

Countries	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Argentina ^a	7,5	17,5	17,2	14,9	12,9	14,3	15,1	17,4	19,7	17,3	13,6	11,6	10,7
Brazil ^b	4,3	4,6	5,4	5,7	7,6	7,8	7,1	6,2	11,7	12,3	11,5	9,8	10,2
Chile ^c	7,4	6,6	5,4	5,3	6,4	9,8	9,2	9,1	9,0	8,5	8,8	8,0	8,3
Peru ^d	8,3	7,1	7,2	8,6	6,9	9,4	7,8	9,2	9,4	9,4	9,4	9,6	8,8
Latin America ^e	7,9	9,3	10,0	9,4	9,3	10,5	10,5	10,8	11,6	11,2	10,6	9,4	8,6

* Up to third quarter.

(a) Progressive incorporation up to 28 urban agglomerations starting 2002. New measurement starting 2003. Data not comparable with previous years.

(b) Six metropolitan regions. New measurement starting 2002. Data not comparable with previous year

(c) National total.

(d) Metropolitan Lima. New measurement starting 2002. Data not comparable with previous years.

(e) Simple average.

Source: ILO Labour Panorama 2006, p. 55.

Table 2.1
Net enrolment rate in secondary education
by gender . Selected countries

Countries	Secondary	
	M	W
Argentina	79	83
Brazil	69	74
Chile	78	79
Peru	70	68

Note: Data from most recent year in a range of 2 years from the date given.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2005, CD - Rom, in PREAL, 2006, Quantity without quality, a report on progress in education in Latin America, p. 39.

Table 2.2
Public expenditure on education.
Percentage of Gross National Product.
2002 - Selected countries

Countries	Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)
Argentina	4,1
Brazil	4,3
Chile	4,4
Peru	3,1

Source: ECLAC, Statistical Yearbook 2006, p. 65.

Table 2.3
Differences in enrolment rates between richest and poorest quintiles (%) by age, 1990 - 2001
Selected countries

		Aged 6 to 12			Aged 13 to 17			Aged 18 to 23		
		Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Difference	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Difference	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Difference
Argentina	1992	97	99	2	73	94	21	33	54	21
	1996	98	100	2	67	97	30	26	62	36
	2001	97	99	2	87	99	12	36	72	36
Brazil	1990	70	96	26	52	84	32	14	40	26
	1995	81	98	17	64	91	27	20	48	28
	2001	93	99	6	81	96	15	32	55	23
Chile	1990	96	99	3	79	94	15	25	52	27
	1996	96	100	4	82	97	15	27	63	36
	2000	98	100	2	87	98	11	26	64	38
Peru	1994	98	99	1	84	95	11	35	56	21
	2000	99	100	1	86	96	10	25	56	31

Note: The data show the percentage of the population in a particular age group enrolled in the school system.

Source: World Bank, 2004, Inequality, Table A.47 in statistical annex, p. 332, taken from PREAL, 2006, Quantity without quality, a report on progress in education in Latin America, p. 37.

Table 2.4
Average years of study of the economically active population aged 15 and over by sex, urban and rural areas, 1980 – 2005. Selected countries

Country	Year	Urban areas			Rural areas		
		Average years of study			Average years of study		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Argentina* (Greater Bs.As.)	1980	7,4	7,0	8,2	...	...	...
	1990	8,7	8,6	8,9	...	...	...
	1994	9,3	9,0	9,7	...	...	...
	1999	10,4	10	11,1	...	...	...
	2002	10,7	10,2	11,2	...	...	...
	2005	11,0	10,6	11,6	...	...	...
Brazil	1979	5,9	5,6	6,4	3,1	3,0	3,4
	1990	6,7	6,3	7,2	3,0	2,7	3,5
	1993	6,0	6,0	6,0	2,8	2,7	2,9
	1999	7,3	6,9	7,9	3,5	3,3	3,8
	2001	7,6	7,2	8,1	3,5	3,3	3,8
	2005	8,3	7,9	8,8	4,2	4,0	4,6
Chile	1987	9,9	9,7	10,3	6,2	5,9	7,6
	1990	10,2	10,0	10,6	6,8	6,4	8,5
	1994	10,6	10,4	10,9	7,1	6,8	8,3
	2000	11,0	10,8	11,3	7,2	6,8	8,4
	2003	11,3	11,2	11,6	7,7	7,4	8,8
Peru	1999	10,0	10,4	9,4	4,8	5,6	3,7
	2001	10,0	10,4	9,6	5,3	6,1	4,1
	2003	10,4	10,8	10,0	5,4	6,3	4,3

* Since 1997 in Argentina information is available that makes it possible to calculate number of years of study. The above figures are estimations based on the following categories: primary not completed, primary completed, secondary not completed, secondary completed, and higher.

Source: ECLAC, based on household surveys in the respective countries, in ECLAC, Social Panorama of Latin America, 2006, pp. 396-397.

Table 2.5
Distribution of population aged 25 to 59 by level and type of training, 1990 - 2000. Selected countries

Country	Year	Urban areas				
		Total	Without technical or vocational training	Level of training*		
				Sub-total	technical	vocational training
Argentina ^a	1990	100,0	82,4	17,6	10,0	7,6
	1999	100,0	78,8	21,2	11,1	10,1
Brazil	1990	100,0	89,9	10,1	7,4	2,8
	1999	100,0	89,2	10,8	7,3	3,5
Chile	1990	100,0	84,1	15,9	8,7	7,2
	2000	100,0	78,5	21,5	12,4	9,2
Peru	1999	100,0	70,4	29,6	14,4	15,1

(a) Greater Buenos Aires

* ECLAC defines people with vocational training as individuals who completed five or more years of studies additional to secondary education, and people with technical training as those who completed two to four years of post-secondary education.

Source: ECLAC, based on special tabulations of household surveys in the respective countries, in ECLAC, Social Panorama of Latin America, 2001 -2002.

Table 2.6
Percentage of students in lowest and highest levels of reading skills, and average score. Programme for International Student Assessment - PISA2000. Selected countries

Country	Average score	% at level 1 or below	% at level 5
Finland	546	7	18
Canada	534	9	17
Average OECD	500	18	10
Spain	493	16	4
Italy	487	19	5
Thailand	431	37	1
Mexico	422	44	1
Argentina	418	44	2
Chile	410	48	1
Brazil	396	56	1
Peru	327	80	0

Note: Level 1 (poor skills) 335-407 points. Level 5 (good skills) more than 625 points.

Source: OECD/UNESCO, 2003, Literacy Skills, in PREAL, 2005, Quantity without quality, a report on progress in education in Latin America, p. 31.