



International
Labour
Office

2013 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean

20 YEARS
Labour Overview

20 YEARS
Labour Overview

2013 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean

Summary



International
Labour
Office

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Publications of the International Labour Office enjoy copyright under Protocol 2 of the Universal Copyright Convention. Nevertheless, short excerpts from them may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source be indicated. For rights of reproduction or translation, application should be made to the Publications Bureau (Rights and Permissions). International Labour Office, CH-2111, Geneva 22, Switzerland. The ILO welcomes such applications.

Libraries, institutions and other users registered with reproduction rights organizations may make copies in accordance with the licences issued to them for this purpose. Visit www.ifrro.org to find the reproduction rights organization in your country.

ILO

2013 Labour Overview. Latin America and the Caribbean

Lima: ILO / Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013. 16 p.

Unemployment, employment, labour market, decent work, minimum wage, economic recession, social dialogue, small business, informal employment, youth employment, labour statistics, social protection, pension system, Latin America, Central America, Caribbean.

ILO catalogue information

The designations employed, which are in conformity with United Nations practice, and the presentation of material therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the International Labour Office concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its borders.

The responsibility for opinions expressed in articles, studies and other contributions rests solely with their authors, and publication does not constitute an endorsement by the ILO of the opinions expressed in them.

Reference to names of firms and commercial products and processes does not imply their endorsement by the International Labour Office, and any failure to mention a particular firm, commercial product or process is not a sign of disapproval.

Publications of the ILO can be obtained in leading bookstores and local ILO offices or by request from: ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, or the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Las Flores 275, San Isidro, Lima 27, Apartado Postal 14-124, Lima, Peru. Catalogues or lists of new publications can also be requested from the aforementioned addresses or by e-mail: pubvente@ilo.org or biblioteca_regional@oit.org.pe.

Visit our websites: www.ilo.org/publns or www.oit.org.pe/publ [regional website].

Printed in Peru



Foreword

Twenty years after the *Labour Overview* was first published, we analyze the challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean today. We also take a retrospective look at two very distinct decades for the labour markets of the region and envision the immediate future with concerns arising from some current features of the region's economies and labour markets.

The loss of economic dynamism affected the labour market in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2013, labour indicators reveal that advances made in previous years have stagnated.

The region runs the risk of losing an opportunity to advance in the creation of more and better jobs. We are at a positive but challenging point in time.

The urban unemployment rate decreased to a historic low of 6.3% in 2013. However, that slight reduction from the 6.4% recorded in 2012 was not due to job creation, but rather to the decline in labour force participation.

Wages grew less than in previous years, informality is not reduced, productivity is growing at a rate below the world average and unemployment among urban youth is on the rise.

The 20 years of the publication of the *Labour Overview* cover two very different decades in terms of labour markets of the region. The first was characterized by economic fluctuations, instability and labour losses, including a sharp rise in unemployment. The second decade was marked by significant advances that reduced unemployment to historic lows.

From 1994 to 2003, growth was interrupted by recurrent crises, both external and internal. During the second decade, 2004-2013, economic and labour indicators in the region began to turn favourable and more stable, interrupted only in 2008/2009 by a new external crisis triggered by the subprime crisis followed by the recession in Europe. The region also learnt lessons from past years. Over the past 10 years, Latin American and Caribbean countries have been in a better position to take advantage of favourable winds and also to weather the storm when necessary.

Will 2014 mark a new decade with a different sign? While labour market performance is not negative, it is of concern.

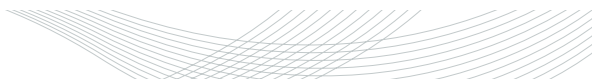
Economic growth is losing steam. In 2013, a moderate growth rate of 2.7% was recorded. A slight improvement, to 3.1% (IMF), is forecast for 2014 in a context of uncertainty in the world economy.

If that economic forecast is accurate, in 2014, the urban unemployment rate will remain at this year's level.

Although the unemployment rate has declined, we should remember that there are people behind those percentages – we are talking about 14.8 million men and women who cannot find jobs.

Additionally, the problem of quality of employment persists. Among the employed population, there are at least 130 million people who work in conditions of informality. Of every 10 workers in the region, at least three do not have access to any type of social protection coverage.

Nearly half of the urban unemployed are youth. Discouragement and frustration undoubtedly contribute to the fact that 22 million youth



neither study nor work. It is no coincidence that youth lead protests against the system and institutions in several cities around the world.

Labour participation among women continues to rise in the region. In 2013, women reached an average rate of labour participation of 50%. However, this figure still does not match that of men. Unemployment and informality continue to affect women more than men.

In 2013, growth of wages also slowed considerably. Average wages increased 1.0%, less than the 2.6% recorded in 2012. Minimum wages followed a similar trend, registered an increase of 2.6%, less than the 6.9% recorded in the same period of 2012.

Economic growth is crucial for improving the quantity and quality of jobs but is insufficient, particularly when it loses dynamism, as it does currently. That is why it is so important to implement specific measures and policies to address labour challenges.

These measures should respond to the needs and specific contexts of each country. Key among these is the creation of an enabling environment for the development of enterprises that contribute to quality job creation; the strengthening of labour institutions and social dialogue; the timely, adequate design of active labour market policies and policies oriented to maintaining the purchasing power of workers and domestic demand; and the improvement of education and professional training.

The quality of education is crucial, particularly considering that countries of the region fall behind other regions of the world on results of international standardized tests such as the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).

Concrete challenges include formalizing informality, increasing social security coverage and incorporating the most vulnerable persons in the labour market.

What is the magnitude of this challenge? It will be necessary to create at least 43.5 million new jobs over the next decade to consolidate the low unemployment rate achieved in the region in recent years and to prevent it from rising above 7%.


To reduce informality from 47.7% to 42.8% over the next decade will require an average growth of at least 3.4%. Moreover, 84% of new jobs will have to be formal.

The ILO's 2013 *Labour Overview* is a call to attention on the need to intensify efforts for improving the quality of employment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Employment is a fundamental component of growth since it strengthens the domestic market and creates an enabling environment for productive development. And we should not forget that it is a basic tool for social inclusion and the redistribution of wealth, as well as for the fight against poverty and inequality.

Elizabeth Tinoco
ADG

ILO Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean



Labour Overview Summary

In 2013, the urban unemployment rate in Latin America and the Caribbean once again fell to historic lows. The ILO estimates that the rate will reach 6.3% at the end of the year. This is good news for a region that had a double-digit unemployment rate a decade ago (11.1% in 2003).

Nevertheless, the impact of the loss of economic dynamism on the labour market became evident in 2013. Some labour indicators have stagnated while others changed only slightly. If this situation expands and worsens, there is a risk that unemployment will again increase and the gaps in decent work and informality will widen.

The decline in unemployment also poses an important political challenge for the countries of the region: it is now necessary to focus on improving the quality of employment. At least 130 million workers are employed in conditions of informality in Latin America and the Caribbean. In this context, countries should intensify efforts to achieve sustained economic growth accompanied by the creation of more and better jobs.

A Trend toward a Slowdown in Economic Growth

Following a period of significant growth during the past decade and a good start to the current decade, the economies of the region have lost dynamism in recent years. It is estimated that the Latin American and Caribbean region will end 2013 with a growth rate of 2.7%, the lowest in the decade. Since 2012, regional GDP has grown less than the world average. Economic growth for the period 2013-2017 is expected to be at least a percentage point less than that during the period 2003-2007.

The weaker performance of private consumption can be attributed to less job creation and the evolution of real wages, as well as a slowdown in government consumption. In part, the lower dynamism of the region reflects the stagnation and some reversal of the prices of primary export commodities. Prices of a variety of raw materials have ceased to grow and current trends indicate that they will not do so at the same pace as the previous decade. Uncertainty also exists with respect to world liquidity flows and investment.

Clearly, economic growth has experienced a slowdown. There is uncertainty regarding what will occur in 2014 despite the slight improvement expected in the growth rate, of up to 3.1%. In response to the reduced dynamism, the region should promote employment and productive investment, which continues to fall below international levels. This would enable the region to achieve satisfactory, sustainable growth rates.

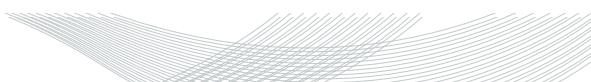
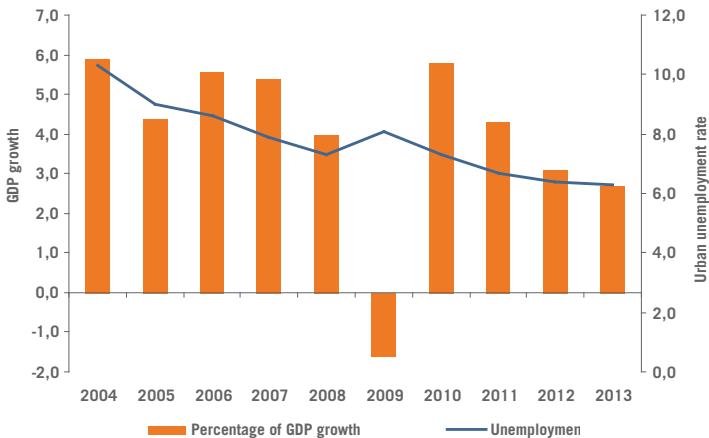


FIGURE 1

Latin America and the Caribbean: GDP Growth and Urban Unemployment Rate 2004 - 2013 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official country information.

The *Labour Overview* emphasizes the weak growth of Caribbean countries in the post-crisis period – and their vulnerability to external shocks – which has had a major impact on labour markets, where unemployment, underemployment and informality rates remain relatively high, as do poverty rates.

Labour Indicators Have Stagnated

Labour market indicators reflect this loss of economic dynamism. The labour force participation rate declined only slightly in 2013 with respect to 2012, from 59.6% to 59.5%. Women's participation increased slightly – following a medium-term trend – however, this was compensated by a decline in labour activity among men and youth.

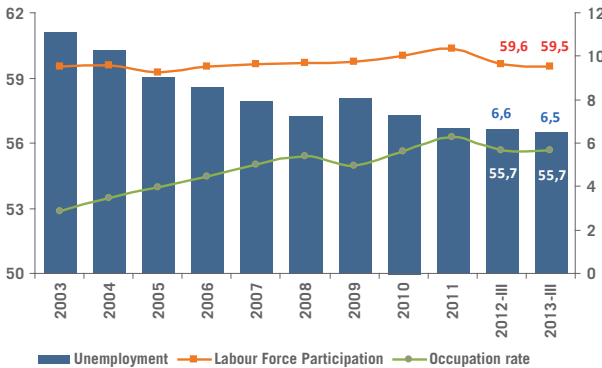
The occupation rate remained unchanged this year at 55.7%. The urban unemployment rate fell slightly from 6.6% to 6.5% with respect to the third quarter of 2012. Based on trends for this indicator, 2013 is expected to end with an annual unemployment rate of 6.3%, -0.1 of a percentage point below that of 2012. In absolute terms, urban unemployment affects 14.8 million people, of which 7.1 million are men and 7.7 million are women. Nevertheless, if the region continues to reduce its growth expectations, it is likely that unemployment will

not continue to decline and could even experience a reversal in the downward trend of recent years.

The slight decrease in urban unemployment in 2013 occurred as a consequence of the fall in the labour force participation rate rather than for reasons of labour demand or job creation since the occupation rate did not change.

FIGURE 2

Latin America and the Caribbean: Urban Unemployment, Labour Force Participation and Occupation Rates 2003 - 2013 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official information of the household surveys of the countries.

Slight Increase in the Youth Urban Unemployment Rate and a Decline in that among Women

The urban youth unemployment rate increased by 0.3 of a percentage point between 2012 and 2013, from 14.2% to 14.5%. This means that there were some 6.6 million unemployed youth in urban areas of the region in 2013. The youth labour force participation rate declined, from 49.2% to 48.5%. The situation of youth in the labour market tends to be more sensitive to the economic cycle than that of other groups, for which reason their labour indicators more quickly reflect the economic slowdown.

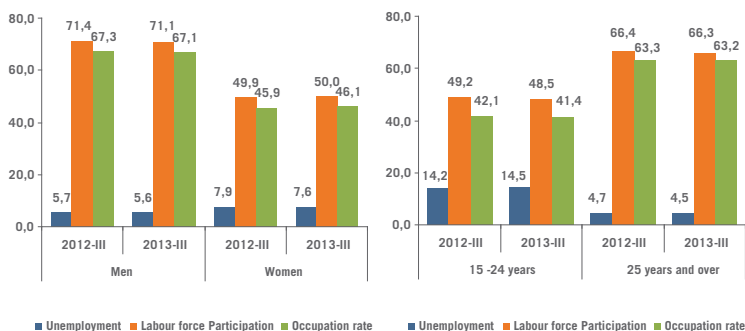
Youth continue to be the group with the most serious employment problems, both in terms of their high unemployment rates, which are 2.25 times higher than the total unemployment rate and 3.18 times higher than the adult unemployment rate, and because a large

share of youth have informal employment. Six of every 10 youth have informal employment.

The *Labour Overview* also reports a medium-term decline in the share of youth in the labour force, due both to the demographic transition in Latin America, which implies that the number of youth is increasing less than that of adults, as well as to the increased permanence of youth in the educational system since the proportion of enrolled students has risen.

FIGURE 3

Latin America and the Caribbean: Urban Unemployment, Labour Force Participation and Occupation Rates, by Gender and Age Group, 3rd Quarter 2012 - 3rd Quarter 2013 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official information of the household surveys of the countries.

An estimated 21.8 million youth do not study or work, in other words, about 20% of the working-age youth population. Young women represent 70% of youth that neither study nor work (some 15 million). Among these women, a high percentage (71%) engages in domestic work.

The urban unemployment rate among women recorded a decline of -0.3 of a percentage point, from 7.9% in the period January-September 2012 to 7.6% in the same period of 2013, whereas that among men declined from 5.7% to 5.6%.

This is associated with the behaviour of labour demand. In this regard, the occupation rate among women rose from 45.9% to 46.1% whereas that among men declined from 67.3% to 67.1%. From the supply side, the labour participation rate among men decreased by -0.3 of a percentage point (from 71.4% to 71.1%) whereas that among women rose 0.1 of a percentage point (from 49.9% to 50.0%).

The situation of women in the labour market has improved in recent decades in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, challenges persist with respect to gender equality. Unemployment among women continues to be 1.35 times higher than that among men. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the regional weighted average of the urban labour force participation rate among women has reached 50%, although it still represents less than three-quarters of that among men.

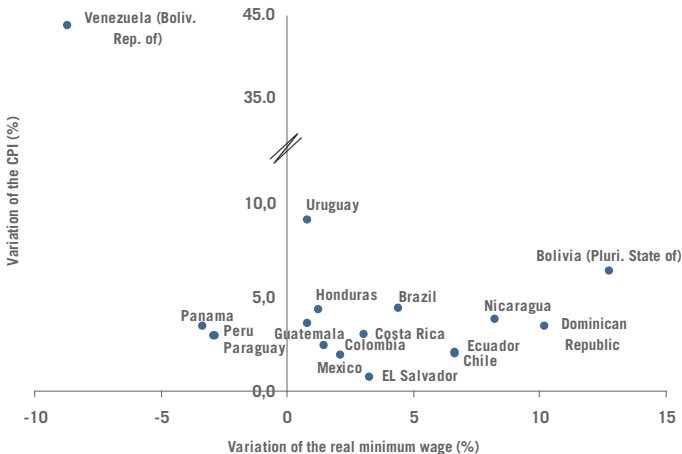
Growth of Wages and Social Protection Slowed

Growth of wages experienced a slowdown following notable improvements in the period 2006-2011. For the nine countries with available information through the third quarter of 2013, the simple average for average real wages recorded a modest increase of 1.0%, below the 2.1% observed for the same period of 2012.

The loss of economic dynamism and, in part, the slower growth of minimum wages, contributed to this slowdown. Through the third quarter of 2013, the weighted average of the real minimum wage rose 2.6%, less than the 6.9% increase in the same period of 2012. This largely reflects the fact that wage adjustments were made in fewer countries and in most cases, the increases were smaller in than in 2012. During the crisis of 2008-2009, several governments effectively used minimum wages and the recovery or protection of the purchasing

FIGURE 4

Latin America and the Caribbean (17 Countries): Inflation and Real Minimum Wage 2013 (accumulated change, December to October)



Source: ILO, based on official country.

power of workers to stimulate their economies, as a complement to monetary and fiscal policies.

With respect to social protection, the latest available figures indicate that the upward trend in coverage was quite modest in 2012 compared with 2011. In the case of health, coverage reached 59.8% in 2012, slightly higher than the 59.6% observed in 2011. In the case of pensions, coverage was 60.5%. The increased coverage among both domestic workers and independent workers is noteworthy. This resulted mainly from the application of specific policies by several government of the region.

However, the countries of the region have the important challenge of generating information associated with social security. This would serve both to have more updated information as well as to incorporate aspects that are currently difficult to measure at the regional level, for example, the rate of active contributors to contributory systems.

The Process to Formalize Informality Requires Renewed Impetus

Now that the unemployment rate is approaching historic lows in some countries, it is increasingly difficult to achieve further reductions in

TABLE 1

Latin America and the Caribbean: Structure of Employment and Social Security Coverage, 2000, 2011 and 2012 (Percentages)

Status in Employment	Health Coverage			Pension Coverage		
	2000	2011	2012	2000	2011	2012
TOTAL	51.6	59.6	59.8	51.3	59.7	60.5
Wage workers	71.1	76.9	77	68.6	77.5	77.7
Public	88.2	93.5	92.6	86.2	93.3	92.8
Private						
Five or less workers	30.4	39.8	39.2	28.8	42.2	41.7
Six or more workers	80.5	84.5	84.6	77.5	84.7	84.9
Non-wage Workers	17.5	27.1	27.3	21.4	28.8	30.1
Employers	45.4	50.1	49.2	45.4	53.7	53.6
Independent and Family Workers	12.6	23.2	23.2	17.2	24.8	25.8
Domestic Workers	25.4	31.4	31.9	23.8	33.4	34.9

Source: ILO, based on official information of the household surveys of the countries.

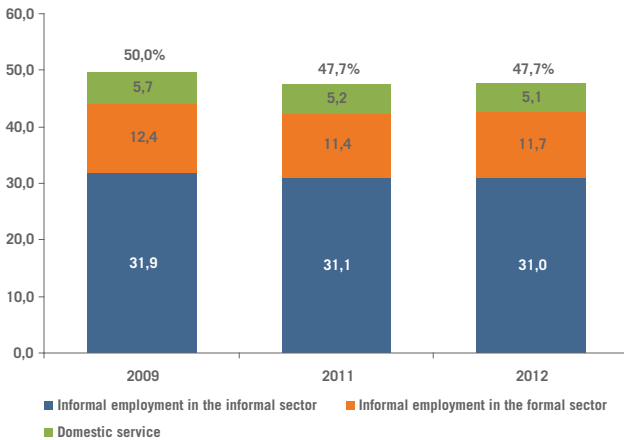
this rate. In this scenario, it is essential to address the quality of jobs. The most recent data available indicate that advances in the formalization of labour markets have stagnated and that 47.7% of employed non-agricultural workers continue to work in informal conditions.

Formalizing informality is a complex, challenging process that requires specific measures to be successful. In some countries, the initial reductions in informality recorded in recent years, promoted by better information, control or incentives, should be complemented in the medium term with measures designed to improve productivity and the economic capacity of economic units and workers in the informal economy.

Analysis of the structure of employment by status in employment indicates that self-employed workers comprise a large share of informal employment (41.6%), followed by wage workers of private enterprises (37.9%). Among the latter, the largest share is concentrated in establishments with a maximum of 10 workers (27.5%)

FIGURE 5

Latin America and the Caribbean (13 Countries): Components of non-agricultural Informal Employment 2009 - 2012^{a/} (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official information of the household surveys of the countries.

a/ Selected countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

of total informal employment). Domestic workers account for another 10.6% of informal employment whereas contributing family workers (where the informality rate is 100%) represent 5.7%. Although informal employment is less widespread in the public sector, it affects 4.3% of workers in this sector. The group composed of workers of small enterprises, domestic workers and self-employed workers accounts for nearly 80% of informal employment in the region.

This distinction is important because it reflects the diversity of informal employment and demonstrates that the policies applicable to some groups are not necessarily appropriate in other cases. Thus, for example, policies for the formalization of wage workers in formal enterprises are clearly different from those that can be applied to self-employed workers, wage workers of the informal sector or domestic workers. As the ILO (2013) has stressed, this underscores the need to implement a comprehensive approach when defining policies to facilitate the transition to formality.

■ Gaps between Rural and Urban Employment

The decline in poverty over the past decade (2002-2011) was slower in rural areas (from 62.4% to 49.8%) than in urban zones (from 38.3% to

TABLE 2

Latin America and the Caribbean (13 Countries): Informal Employment, by Status in Employment, 2012 (Percentages)

Status in Employment	Informal Employment Rate in each Status	Share of Informal Employment
Wage workers (including employers)	33,9	52,7
Of the public sector	15,4	4,3
Of private enterprises	33,2	37,9
1 to 10 workers	59,9	27,5
More than 10 workers	14,6	9,6
Of households	78,9	10,6
Self-employed workers	83,6	41,6
Family workers	100,0	5,7
Others (members of cooperatives, etc.)	98,0	0,0

Source: ILO, based on official information of the household surveys of the countries.

Note: Employed population ages 15 and over.

24.2%). This is associated with the enormous gaps between rural and urban labour markets in the region. This edition of the *Labour Overview* examines some these gaps as a complement to the very urban-focused information that has characterized this publication during its first 20 years of existence.¹ On this occasion, the gaps in 2012 are analyzed.

It is noteworthy that unemployment rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas. Likewise, as compared with the urban economically active population (EAP), a much higher percentage of the rural EAP works in activities with lower productivity as unpaid family workers or self-employed workers. Additionally, the percentage of wage workers is much lower in rural areas.

Important data on other characteristics of rural labour markets is lacking, yet this information is crucial for developing labour policies. First is the issue of distances. By definition, rural areas are those with a smaller population, which in Latin America generally means that workplaces or training centres are located at considerable distances from the rural communities. Second is seasonality. Although other activities exist in rural areas, agriculture is crucial for family economies, especially when economic activity is associated with agricultural seasonal cycles. This implies that jobs that can be carried out in a year are related to this seasonality. From a labour market perspective, whereas in urban areas workers specialize to compete, in rural zones the most frequent strategy is diversification. These characteristics clearly affect the type of labour policies that should be implemented in rural areas.

Twenty Years of the Labour Overview: Two Decades with a Different Sign

The ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean published the results of its first analysis of the region's labour market performance in 1994. Twenty years after the publication of the first *Labour Overview*, it is interesting to observe the evolution recorded in these two decades.

There are two clearly distinct periods. The first decade, from 1994 to 2003, was one of instability and setbacks in key labour indicators, including a sharp rise in the urban unemployment rate, which reached more than 11%. Those were 10 years of highs and lows, of growth without employment. By contrast, the second decade, from 2004 to 2013, was characterized by economic growth with employment (with the exception of 2009 due to the impact of the international financial crisis) and improvements in labour indicators, although the pending challenge is to improve the quality of employment.

¹ In the 1990s, many countries of the region excluded rural areas from their periodic surveys. While this situation has changed significantly, there are still some information constraints that hinder the full incorporation of this component in the analysis of the short-term situation.

In terms of the collection of labour statistics, the countries have made notable progress; however, knowledge gaps remain that must be remedied in order to offer a more accurate analysis of labour market performance.

When the *Labour Overview* began publication in 1994, many of the countries of the region had only urban data available. This situation has begun to change in recent years. For the first time, the 2013 *Labour Overview* includes rural employment data. While the share of rural employment in total employment has declined, it continues to represent a significant number of workers.

Countries should intensify efforts to create more and better jobs

If growth forecasts of 3.1% are accurate, the urban unemployment rate will remain stable at about 6.3% in 2014. However, the longer-term challenge is considerable. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will have to create 43.5 million jobs over the next 10 years in order to keep unemployment rates below 7%.

In terms of the formalization of informality, it is estimated that if a sustained annual growth of 3.4% is achieved, which has not yet been reached, the informal employment (non-agricultural) rate would decline from 47.7% in 2012 to 42.8% in 2023, a reduction of -4.9 percentage points. To achieve this, 84% of the new jobs created in the next decade would have to be formal.

Throughout the years, the ILO Regional Office's *Labour Overview* has stressed the need to promote productivity growth and its linkage with wages as a means of improving living conditions and competitiveness in the region. The low growth of productivity in the region has several causes. If this trend continues, the world average of output per worker will surpass the level in the region by the end of this decade (Global Employment Trends 2012).



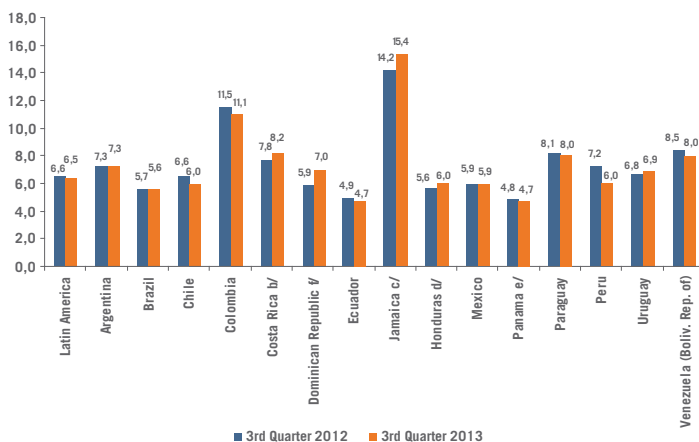
TABLE A.1. Latin America and the Caribbean: GDP and Employment Indicators, 2003-2013 (Average annual rates)

Indicator	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average through the 3rd Quarter	
											2012	2013
Gross Domestic Product	1,8	5,9	4,4	5,6	5,4	4,0	-1,6	5,8	4,3	3,1
Urban Unemployment Rate	11,1	10,3	9,0	8,6	7,9	7,3	8,1	7,3	6,7	6,4	6,6	6,5
Urban Labour Force												
Participation	59,5	59,6	59,2	59,5	59,6	59,7	59,7	60,0	60,3	60,3	59,6	59,5
Urban Occupation Rate	52,9	53,5	53,9	54,5	55,0	55,4	54,9	55,6	56,3	56,4	55,7	55,7
Real Minimum Wages												
(Index 2000 = 100) ^(*)												
Simple average	97,7	97,9	103,1	107,8	109,9	110,7	124,0	126,5	130,3	137,2	5,5	2,4
Weighted average	108,4	111,0	115,7	124,8	129,7	131,7	138,8	143,6	144,8	154,0	6,9	2,6

Source: ILO, Statistical Annex, 2013 Labour Overview.

FIGURE A.1

Latin America and the Caribbean (15 Countries): Urban Unemployment Rate 3rd Quarter, 2012 and 2013 ^{a/} (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official information of household surveys of the countries.

a/ In the case of Chile, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are considered. b/ Data correspond to July. c/ Data correspond to the first semester. d/ Data correspond to May. e/ Data correspond to August. f/ Data correspond to April.

TABLE A.2 Latin America (15 Countries): Urban Unemployment, Labour Force Participation and Occupation Rates, by Sex, 3rd Quarter, 2012 and 2013^{a/} (Percentages)

Countries	Unemployment rate						Labour force participation rate						Employment-to-population ratio					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Latin America	6,6	6,5	5,7	5,6	7,9	7,6	60,0	59,9	71,4	71,1	49,9	50,0	56,0	56,0	67,3	67,1	45,9	46,1
Argentina	7,3	7,3	6,2	6,3	8,8	8,8	59,2	58,9	72,0	72,1	47,7	47,1	54,9	54,6	67,5	67,6	43,5	42,9
Brazil	5,7	5,6	4,5	4,6	7,1	6,8	57,1	57,1	66,6	66,3	49,0	49,3	53,8	53,9	63,5	63,3	45,5	46,0
Chile	6,6	6,0	5,5	5,3	8,1	7,0	59,5	59,4	72,0	71,8	47,6	47,5	55,6	55,8	68,0	67,9	43,7	44,2
Colombia	11,5	11,1	9,7	9,3	13,7	13,0	67,6	67,4	75,7	75,3	60,2	60,4	59,8	60,0	68,4	68,3	52,0	52,5
Costa Rica ^{b/}	7,8	8,2	6,5	6,9	9,6	10,0	62,3	61,6	75,8	75,4	50,3	49,5	57,4	56,5	70,9	70,2	45,4	44,6
Dominican Republic ^{d/}	5,9	7,0	4,3	5,0	8,7	10,4	51,4	51,0	65,0	64,1	38,0	37,9	48,4	47,4	62,2	60,9	34,7	34,0
Ecuador	4,9	4,7	4,4	4,3	5,6	5,2	56,3	55,2	68,4	67,3	45,1	44,2	53,6	52,7	65,4	64,4	42,6	41,9
Jamaica ^{e/}	14,2	15,4	10,6	11,3	18,4	20,2	62,7	63,1	70,2	69,9	55,7	56,5	53,9	53,4	62,7	62,0	45,5	45,1
Honduras ^{d/}	5,6	6,0	5,3	5,7	6,1	6,3	51,1	54,3	62,4	66,1	41,7	44,7	48,3	51,1	59,4	62,3	39,3	41,9
Mexico ^{e/}	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,9	6,0	61,0	60,5	76,2	75,5	47,4	47,1	57,4	56,9	71,7	71,1	44,6	44,3
Panama ^{f/}	4,8	4,7	4,2	3,9	5,5	5,7	63,6	64,1	77,9	77,6	51,1	51,9	60,6	61,1	74,6	74,5	48,3	49,0
Paraguay	8,1	8,0	7,0	6,9	9,6	9,5	62,7	64,9	72,4	72,6	53,7	57,6	57,6	59,7	67,4	67,6	48,6	52,2
Peru	7,2	6,0	5,7	5,1	9,0	7,3	69,2	68,9	78,1	77,9	60,8	60,4	64,2	64,7	73,7	74,0	55,4	56,0
Uruguay	6,8	6,9	5,4	5,6	8,3	8,4	63,8	63,4	73,0	72,6	55,8	55,4	59,5	59,0	69,0	68,5	51,2	50,7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	8,5	8,0	7,9	7,4	9,4	8,9	63,8	64,2	77,9	78,0	49,9	50,6	58,4	59,1	71,8	72,2	45,3	46,2

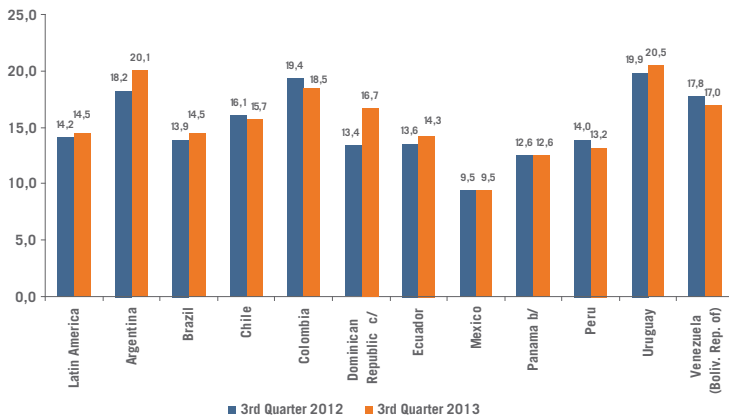
Source: ILO, based on official information of household surveys of the countries.

a/ In the case of Chile, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national total are considered.

b/ Data correspond to July. c/ Data correspond to the first semester. d/ Data correspond to May. e/ Preliminary. f/ Data correspond to August. g/ Data correspond to April.

FIGURE A.2

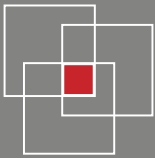
Latin America and the Caribbean (11 Countries): Urban Unemployment Rate of Youth Ages 15 to 24 3rd Quarter, 2012 and 2013^{a/} (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official information of household surveys of the countries.

a/ In the case of Chile, Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) considers national total.

b/ Data correspond to August. c/ Data correspond to April.



International
Labour
Office