

2011 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean



International
Labour
Office

ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

2011 **Labour** Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean



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Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Foreword

For Latin America and the Caribbean, growth and employment ended with a positive balance in 2011.

We are now at the end of a year characterized by intense uncertainty about the global economy. There is growing concern about the negative repercussions that a new recession could have on the economies and unemployment rates of our region.

After the economic slowdown of 2008-2009, Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a rapid economic recovery that was reflected in employment. This edition of the *Labour Overview* reports that the urban unemployment rate continued to decline in 2011, breaking the 7% barrier to reach 6.8 % at the end of this year, a level not seen since the 1990s.

This is a major achievement. Readers of recent editions of the *Labour Overview* will recall that the region entered the twenty-first century with unemployment rates surpassing 10 %, and even exceeding 13% in some countries. Current results reflect a positive economic growth cycle lasting more than five years and which was not interrupted by the crisis.

The 2011 *Labour Overview* also reports that other conditions associated with employment and decent work improved, including social security coverage, real minimum wages and average wages.

The region still faces structural challenges, however. Although the unemployment rate has fallen, own-account and unpaid family employment in low-productivity activities remains high, accounting for nearly a third of total employment in the region. Additionally, despite advances in social protection, 44% of workers still do not have coverage of any kind.

According to available information for 16 countries, 93 million people (half of the employed population) worked in informal employment at the end of the first decade of this century. Of this total, 60 million worked in the informal sector, 23 million were employed in the formal sector but had no social protection and 10 million had informal employment in domestic service.

Moreover, six of every 10 employed youth could only find informal employment.

In addition to presenting information on the current social-employment situation, this edition of the *Labour Overview* includes box articles on long-term trends in the urban labour market, the sectoral dimension of employment, the informal sector, rural poverty and best minimum wage practices in Central America.

It is essential to have updated labour market information that enables us to monitor the possible impact of the European crisis on our region. The 2011 *Labour Overview* encourages us to reflect on the potential impact of a new recession, how it could affect employment and the quality of work, especially among youth, as well as social programmes and the basic social protection floor. It also promotes consideration of the repercussions this situation may have on democratic governance.

Latin America had a difficult learning experience with respect to this situation. Successive crises of internal and external origin put the need to achieve and maintain balanced fiscal policies on the agenda. The crises in the balance of payments taught us the importance of keeping external debt at moderate levels.

The sustained period of growth recorded in the region between 2003 and 2008 served as the basis for improving the fiscal situation, reducing the external debt and building up reserves, which gave the countries more room to manoeuvre. Instead of economic adjustments, the countries of the region were able to apply policies that focused mainly on protecting jobs and income of individuals. Several of the measures adopted, such as investment in infrastructure, emergency employment plans and incentives for businesses or social programmes, among others, enabled fiscal spending to reach a larger number of people.

This action was decisive for making Latin America and the Caribbean one of the first regions to record a recovery in terms of economic growth and employment. It also put into practice tools for regulating labour relations and social dialogue mechanisms in the framework of respect for fundamental rights at work.

Minimum wage policy was effective in preventing the loss of purchasing power. It served to protect consumption and the purchasing power of the lowest wages, without compromising employment. Through October 2011, the weighted average of minimum wages in 18 countries increased by 4.5%.

The importance of social protection also became evident, which is usually associated with employment conditions in the formal economy and is a crucial tool in efforts to reduce poverty and promote equality.

The ILO Director-General, Juan Somavia, has acknowledged that the emerging economies and developing countries that achieved a more rapid recovery implemented many of the proposals of the Global Jobs Pact, approved by representatives of the 183 ILO member states in June 2009, when the crisis was at its peak.

The Global Jobs Pact goes beyond the crisis. It offers a series of measures, policies and actions that countries can adapt to their needs and specific situations in an effort to generate more and better jobs for men and women, which in turn will have a positive impact on economic growth and enable them to confront ongoing challenges in our region, such as poverty and inequality.

Both the measures and policies applied by the countries of the region in response to the crisis, as well as the recommendations of the Global Jobs Pact, highlight the importance of employment as a driver of economic growth. Creating jobs and decent work is pivotal for overcoming poverty and exclusion. With decent work, we can facilitate social inclusion and achieve prosperous, competitive societies.

We hope that the 2011 Labour Overview will contribute to the discussion on the current economic, social and employment reality of the region, as well as to the most appropriate policy framework for addressing the challenges of employment and decent work in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Elizabeth Tinoco

ILO Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean

Acknowledgments

The ILO's Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, Elizabeth Tinoco, would like to express her gratitude to the work team responsible for preparing the *2011 Labour Overview*.

The *2011 Labour Overview* contains the following parts: the Foreword; the Executive Summary; the Labour Report, which analyzes the labour situation in the region in 2011 and provides forecasts for 2012; and Box Articles, including a review of the main trends in employment during the 2000s; a brief look at the sectoral dimension of employment; a discussion of trends in informal sector employment and informal employment in recent years; an analysis of the relationship between rural poverty, the labour market and labour policies in a group of countries; and an article from the ILO Subregional Office for Central America, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Panama on minimum wage policies.

Miguel Del Cid coordinated the preparation of the *2011 Labour Overview*. He also prepared different texts and oversaw editing of the report, with the collaboration of Manuel Délano.

Werner Gárate and Bolívar Pino undertook the arduous task of ensuring the systematization and consistency of the indicators, as well as the analysis of the labour situation and the final review of texts before publication.

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Executive Summary / **2011 Labour**
Overview

In 2011, Unemployment Declined to its Lowest Level since the Mid-1990s

Latin America and the Caribbean experienced favourable economic and employment growth in 2011, despite uncertainty about the global economy and the considerable instability of financial markets, particularly in more developed countries.

According to the most recent forecasts, the regional GDP growth rate will increase by approximately 4.5% in 2011 with respect to the previous year. This growth will be led by South American countries that export raw materials and that have closer ties with demand from emerging economies, such as Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. These countries are expected to have GDP growth rates of approximately 6% in 2011.

Urban unemployment in the region remained below pre-crisis levels, declining to 7% of the labour force, in the average for the 10 first months of 2011 (the annual average was 8.1% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2010). This is the lowest urban unemployment rate recorded since the mid-1990s.

The 2011 estimated average urban unemployment rate will be approximately 6.8%, 0.5 percentage points below that of the previous year. This means that unemployment will affect nearly 15.4 million individuals in 2011, 700,000 fewer than in the previous year.

Stronger job creation in most of the countries of the region was mainly responsible for the decline in the unemployment rate, which led to a slight increase in the employment-to-population ratio (from 55.2% in 2010 to 55.7% in 2011). Another contributing factor was the stability of the labour force participation rate, given the absence of significant labour supply pressures (59.8% in 2010 versus 59.9% in 2011).

The average unemployment rate declined among men, women and youth in 2011. Nevertheless, the female unemployment rate was 1.4 times higher than the male rate, whereas the youth unemployment rate tripled that of adults (14.9% among youth versus 5.0% among adults).

An indicator of the improved quality of the employment structure is that wage and salaried employment increased at a higher rate than own-account employment, on average, in most of the countries of the region with available information for the first three quarters of 2011 (with respect to the same period in 2010). These countries were Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). By contrast, in countries such as Chile and Colombia, the opposite trend was observed, which reflects a weakening of the employment structure in the current economic climate.

Additionally, all countries with available information also made progress in social security coverage. This is reflected in the favourable and relatively high rates of change recorded for social security coverage in most of the countries (between 5% and 7%) between mid-2010 and September 2011.

Average Wages and Minimum Wages Increased in 2011

Through the third quarter of 2011, the average real wage recorded a modest increase of 1.5% with respect to the same period of the previous year, in a context in which inflation spiked in most of the countries of the region, particularly in the food and fuel categories.

Real minimum wages experienced a higher increase, reaching a weighted regional average of 4.5%, and exceeding 5% in 10 of the 18 countries with available information. The increase in the purchasing power of the minimum wage allowed low-skilled wage and salaried workers and workers entering the labour force for the first time to share in the benefits of economic growth and productivity gains and to better satisfy their basic needs. In this edition of the *Labour Overview*, a box article on best minimum wage practices in some countries of the region confirms the viability of a minimum wage policy that considers both the cost of the basic consumer basket and productivity gains in businesses and the economy.

Although Employment and Decent Work Conditions Recorded Gains, Enormous Challenges Remain in the Long Term

Target 1B of the first Millennium Development Goal of the United Nations (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) calls for achieving full and productive employment for all, including women and young people.

According to the agreed-upon indicators, progress toward this target involves improving productivity in countries, increasing the levels (rates) of employment of the labour force and reducing the number of low-income workers, especially the proportion of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment. Behind this target is the reality observed in the region, in which poverty is higher among low-income households with a large share of individuals who are inactive, unemployed or underemployed, employed as own-account workers and work in informal jobs, as well as those in other types of precarious situations. Moreover, the reality is that the incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas and among peasant and indigenous populations.

While there is evidence in the region of progress towards improved employment conditions and decent work in the medium and long term, gaps and challenges remain in the present. For example, during the 2000s, a trend of increasing urban and national employment-to-population ratios was observed, which reflects advances in demand for manual labour of both sexes. The labour force participation rate has also risen, in keeping with the economic cycle and changes in other social and cultural factors.

Moreover, two phenomena stand out in terms of labour market participation. First, labour force participation rates among women are increasing at a higher rate than those among men, which contributes to reducing the gender gap in this indicator. Nevertheless, at the close of the decade, the labour force participation rate among men (79.4%) far surpasses that among women (52.5%) at the national level.

Second, labour force participation rates among youth ages 15 to 24 years declined in most of the countries of the region, which suggests that this age group is staying in school for longer. National data indicate that the youth labour force participation rate decreased from 55.4% in 2000 to 53.5% at the end of the decade. In addition, the proportion of individuals under the age of 18 that attend an educational establishment rose from 75.4% to 79.7% in the same period.

Economic sectors that most contributed to job creation at the national level during the decade included trade and services, whose relative share in total employment increased in most of the countries of the region. By contrast, the agricultural sector reduced its share between the beginning and end of the 2000s, continuing a trend that began in previous years.

Job creation in manufacturing declined in most of the countries of the region whereas construction demonstrated the opposite trend, slightly increasing its share in total employment. In most of the countries in the region, manufacturing and construction were the sectors most affected by the global crisis of 2008-2009.

Labour supply and demand trends, which were consistent with trends in the economic cycle of the countries, drove the decline in the urban unemployment rate, which decreased from the double digits early in the decade to 7.3% in 2008, rose to 8.1% in 2009 and again fell to 7.3% in 2010.

During the decade, vigorous economic growth led to a substantial increase in wage and salaried employment, which in the regional average (data with national coverage) increased its relative weight by three percentage points (from 65% to 68%). This led to a similar decrease in the proportion of own-account and unpaid family workers. Nevertheless, at the close of the decade, nearly one of every three employed persons in the region is an own-account or unpaid family worker. Most of these individuals work in low-paying jobs in the informal sector, in precarious labour conditions of low productivity and without social protection.

At the urban level, the share of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment fell two percentage points. At the end of the decade, nearly one fourth of the urban employed population belonged to this segment of workers.

Social security coverage also improved substantially in most of the countries of the region. Nevertheless, at the close of the decade, nearly four of every 10 urban workers do not have coverage for themselves and their families and 43.5% have no retirement pensions. The lack of coverage is particularly critical among own-account workers, workers in micro and small enterprises, domestic service workers and agricultural wage and salaried workers.

This trend means that nearly 50% of the non-agricultural employed population works in informal employment in a group of 16 countries of the region (according to the definitions established by the 15th and 17th International Conferences of Labour Statisticians, informal employment refers to employment in the formal and informal sectors and in domestic service). Of this figure,

30 percentage points correspond to informal sector employment. Another 14 percentage points represent individuals with informal employment, who, despite being employed in the formal sector, have no social protection. Domestic service workers account for 6 percentage points of the total. In absolute terms, 93 million people work in informal employment in 16 countries of the region. Of these, 60 million are employed in the informal sector; 23 million have informal employment despite being employed in the formal sector; and 10 million work in domestic service. These numbers reveal the magnitude of the challenge of informality in the region.

The decent work deficits that remain at the end of the decade are consistent with the level of poverty among workers, despite a decline in poverty in countries of the region during the 2000s. Nearly a third of the Latin American population lives in poverty whereas 13% live in extreme poverty. This phenomenon is on the rise in countries with extensive rural populations and a large proportion of own-account workers. In four countries of Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and in two of South America (the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Paraguay), poverty affects between half and two-thirds of the population.

Own-account and unpaid family workers are more likely to live in poverty. For example, in Costa Rica, a country with a small percentage of the population living below the poverty line, poverty affects 1% of public wage and salaried workers and 7% of private wage and salaried workers, but 19% of own-account workers. In Honduras, a country with a higher poverty rate, the percentages are 17% for public wage and salaried workers; 55% for private wage and salaried workers; and 73% for own-account workers.

■ Youth Face the Largest Gaps in Decent Work

At the close of the decade, while the gap that separates youth from decent work –in other words, productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity– narrowed during the first decade of this century, mainly due to the increase in school attendance and lower unemployment and informal employment rates, this gap continues to be larger than in the rest of the population.

The youth urban unemployment rate currently triples that of adults. Moreover, six of every 10 youth have informal employment (of the total of non-agricultural workers) whereas one out of three are employed in the informal sector. Of those employed in the formal sector, 37 of every 100 do not have social security coverage given that they only have access to precarious employment and are more vulnerable to economic cycles. If these decent work gaps persist, they will compromise the future of these youth. Reversing this situation requires the political commitment and will of governments and social actors.

■ Forecasts for 2012

In early 2012, the region is affected by a global situation of considerable insecurity and volatility, attributed mainly to economic and financial trends and to the sizable sovereign debt of more developed countries.

Specialized agencies forecast a slowing of GDP growth to a regional average rate of approximately 4% in 2012. The pace of growth will ultimately depend on the evolution of the global economy. Based on this forecast, and depending on trends in labour force participation rates, the regional unemployment rate is expected to remain at the 2011 rate of 6.8% in 2012.

There is a risk that the international financial crisis will intensify in more developed countries, where growth has already slowed in most cases and some countries are on the verge of a recession.

At the request of the Central European Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the countries of the European Union have prioritized fiscal adjustment policies to service the sovereign debt and to keep spending within the limits determined by the fiscal deficit. This policy approach also emphasizes making labour markets more flexible, which implies reducing workers' rights, dismissing public workers and weakening social protection systems.

Depending on the depth and breadth of the crisis, a contagion effect may occur across the economies of the region through foreign trade mechanisms, a diminished external flow of remittances and of tourism and limited access to investment credit. The slower pace of economic growth already became apparent as 2011 advanced.

Besides the rigours of the crisis, there is the risk of contagion of the vision of recessive fiscal and regressive labour flexibilization policies, which were applied in Latin America during previous crises and which deepened the deficit of decent work in the region. Fortunately, the ILO has proposed a new policy framework based on the decent work agenda, which it presents in the Global Jobs Pact.

The ILO's proposal in response to the crisis is based on the approach of prioritizing the real economy over that of the financial system. To this end, it seeks to harmonize macroeconomic policy with the promotion of investment, productivity, economic growth and employment. The objective is to prevent the financial system from responding to speculation, which generates bubbles and crises, and instead put it at the service of the real economy, providing credit to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to help them become more formal, productive and sustainable.

This new ILO policy context prioritizes exports and emphasizes the key role of domestic consumption in the GDP equation, transforming wages into a variable that does not conflict with markets but rather boosts growth and employment. The successful experience of Brazil demonstrates that it is possible to progress toward the goal of decent work while preserving macroeconomic balances and strong growth. This country has also shown that improving real wages and income and reducing poverty can serve as a stimulus for investment, growth and job creation.

Recently, the ILO Director-General sent a message to the G-20 countries exhorting them to advance with these policies: *"The ILO urges the G-20 leaders in Cannes to put the real economy back in the driver's seat of the global economy; steer the financial sector towards longer-term productive investments in sustainable enterprises; ratify and apply all eight ILO fundamental labour standards; and pursue employment, social protection and basic rights at work with the same diligence as low inflation and balanced public finances. This provides the foundation for a new era of social justice and is the way to rebuild the trust of people."*

In summary, a new policy framework, globalization, sustainable businesses, employment and decent work will ensure a better future. This will increase possibilities for advancing toward better satisfying the basic needs of the population, in a manner consistent with the progress required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and social justice. It is the duty of ILO constituents in Latin America and the Caribbean to address these challenges and promote the new policy framework through dialogue and consensus-building.

Labour Report / **2011** **Labour**
Overview

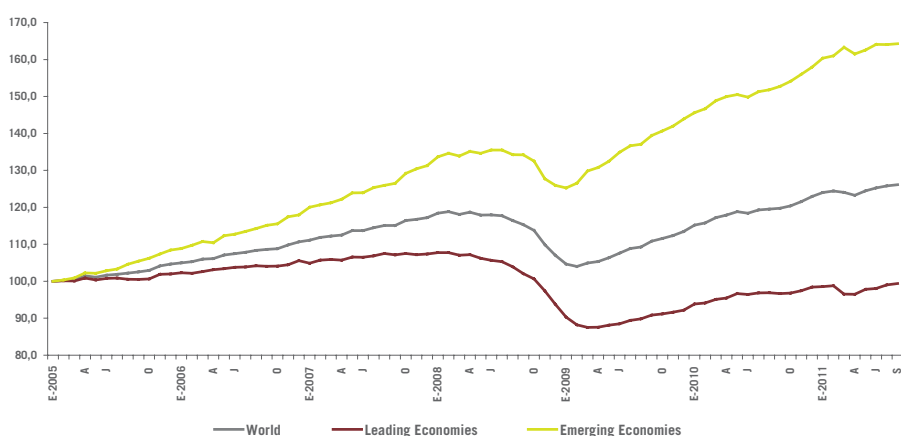
Global Economic Context

In late 2011, a global economic recovery appears less likely, particularly in more industrialized countries, which may negatively affect growth and employment in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011 and 2012.

The recent global economic context is characterized by slower growth and the fear of a new recession

in developed countries, as well as growing concern about the volume of debt and the fiscal deficit of some Eurozone countries and the consolidation of fiscal accounts in the United States. By contrast, emerging economies continue to enjoy much higher growth rates, although growth has slowed, and given the adverse external environment, these rates will most likely continue to decline (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1



Manufacturing Indices, Global and by Regions. January 2005-September 2011 (Seasonally-adjusted indices, January 2005 = 100)

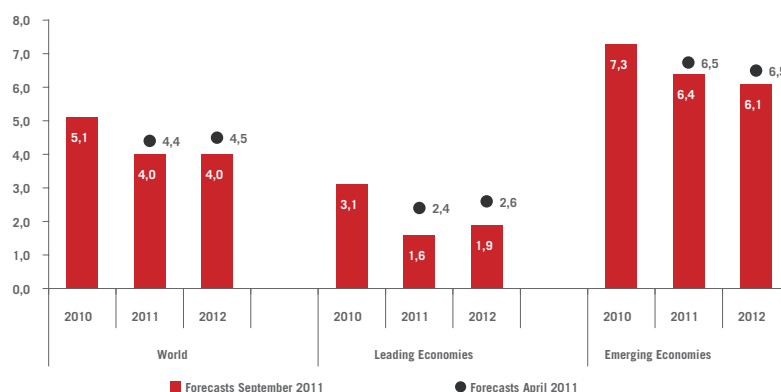
Source: ILO, based on CBP Netherlands Bureau of Economic Policy Analysis, World-trade Monitor.

In response to this scenario, global growth forecasts for 2011 and 2012 have been downgraded, although growth is still expected to vary considerably between developed and emerging economies, favouring the latter. According to September 2011 forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy will grow 4% in 2011 and remain relatively stable in 2012, provided international financial conditions do not change dramatically. Growth forecasts for advanced economies are 1.6% for 2011 and 1.9% for 2012. Although emerging and developing countries are expected to experience

slower growth (6.4% in 2011 and 6.1% in 2012), they should have a more solid recovery, depending on global financial trends and their influence on the real economy (Figure 2).

At the level of countries, the **United States** continues to experience fiscal and financial difficulties. Moreover, the country's slow recovery of domestic demand has failed to overcome the economic stagnation and reverse the high unemployment rates of the past two years. Available information indicates that the economy still shows signs of weakness: during the

FIGURE 2



World GDP Growth, by Region. 2010 - 2012 (Annual percentage change)

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, September 2011.

third quarter, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at a quarterly annualized rate of 2.5%, although this growth was higher than that recorded in the previous quarter (1.3%). Manufacturing grew 5.1% in the same period, considerably more than the 0.5% of the previous quarter. Nevertheless, unfavourable labour market conditions and the increased uncertainty resulting from the lack of agreements to guarantee fiscal sustainability eroded consumer and business confidence. Additionally, lower housing and financial asset prices, as well as the high level of household debt, will continue to stall recovery of consumption. The IMF estimates a GDP growth rate of 1.5% in 2011 and 1.8% in 2012, with unemployment rates of 9.6% and 9.1%, respectively.

The GDP of **Japan** contracted -1.2% in the second quarter of 2011 as a result of the earthquake and tsunami of March 11. This decline was less than expected given the increased public investment (3.0%) and private investment (1.9%). Positive growth is expected to occur in the third and fourth quarters, driven by vigorous public investment associated with the reconstruction process and the slight rise in consumption and private investment. Exports are not expected to improve given the modest outlook for world trade. In 2011, GDP is expected to decline (-0.5%), recovering somewhat in 2012 (2.3%).

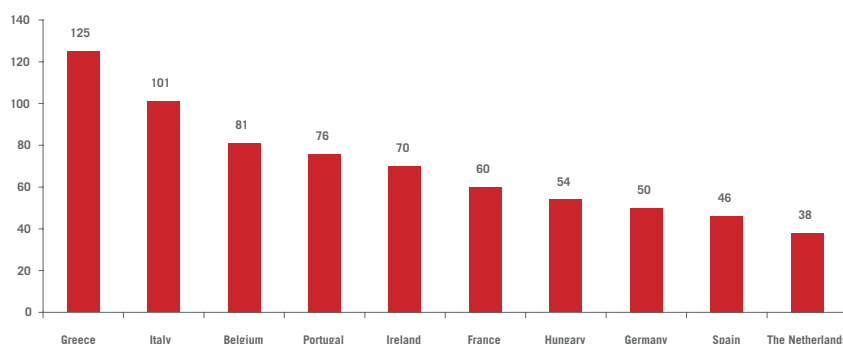
Economic activity in the **Eurozone** weakened significantly. Fiscal and sovereign debt problems in many European countries and their potential repercussions on the financial system, coupled with the volatility of expectations, have greatly affected forecasts for this region. GDP of Eurozone countries grew 0.1% on average through the second quarter. Even larger, better-performing economies –those of Germany and France– lacked vigour given that the recovery of consumption was less than expected and manufacturing activity slowed. Forecasts for

economies with debt problems were downgraded in light of the more restrictive financing conditions and the application of drastic fiscal adjustment measures (Greece, Spain and Italy) as part of the extremely strict austerity programmes to prevent default.

Tougher credit conditions, together with lower demand for credit and the need for fiscal consolidation, will have a negative impact on the economic activity of the Eurozone over the next few years, according to forecasts. In short, there is negative feedback from the combination of slow economic growth, fiscal vulnerability and the fragile banking system. The estimated GDP growth rate for this region is 1.6% in 2011 and 1.1% in 2012. The economic slowdown in this group of countries has caused job creation to stagnate, for which reason unemployment rates in the region remain high and have even increased in most of the countries. In the first semester of 2011, the unemployment rate in the Eurozone reached the double digits (10%), with the highest rates recorded in Spain (20.8%), Greece (15.9%) and Ireland (14.3%) (Figures 3 and 4).

Emerging economies continue to have high growth rates. As in other years, the largest economies, such as that of **China** and **India**, lead economic expansion. After growing at a rate of 9.7% in the first quarter of 2011, the GDP of China grew 9.5% in the second quarter. However, economic growth is starting to slow in response to government measures to prevent overheating and rising inflation. The adjustment measures to control inflation, as well as the less vigorous global economic activity, are expected to generate an economic slowdown during the third and fourth quarters of 2011, with an estimated annual growth rate of 9.5%. GDP growth is expected to stabilize at approximately 9.0% in 2012. These figures are lower than those of previous years.

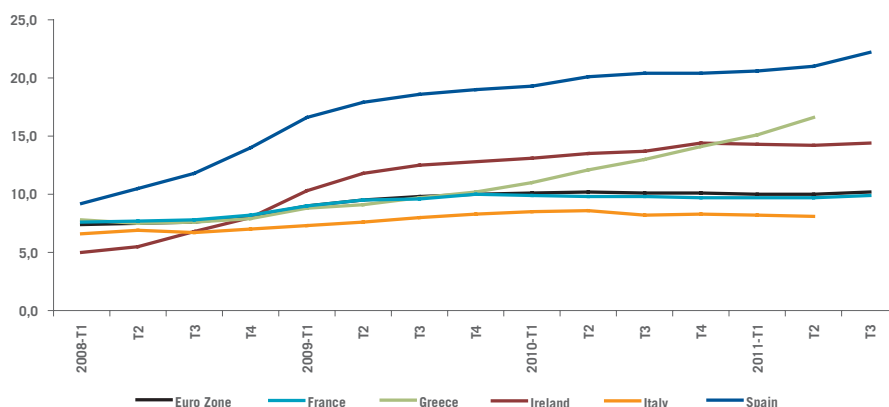
FIGURE 3



Selected European Countries, Net Public Debt. 2011 (as a percentage of GDP)

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

FIGURE 4



Euro Zone and Selected European Countries: Unemployment Rates. First Quarter 2008 - Third Quarter 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

Source: BLS and Eustat.

a/ Seasonally-adjusted rates.

Economic growth in China has been driven mainly by investment, as well as a significant external impetus. The capacity to maintain savings and investment rates approaching 50% is limited and given the critical economic problems in Europe, less foreign impetus is expected over the next few years. For this reason, forecasts point to more moderate growth at the end of this decade.

Placing the Real Economy in the Driver's Seat of the Global Economy

From a policy perspective, the international community is experiencing a period largely shaped by the vision of global banking. This approach prioritizes fiscal stability and the servicing of the external debt over growth and employment.

Eurozone countries with the most critical problems face the enormous challenge of remedying the fiscal and debt crisis by minimizing social and labour costs. The European Central Bank and multilateral financial agencies, which call for the application of macroeconomic policies that favour fiscal and monetary balances, demand a series of structural adjustments in exchange for financial injections to keep the countries from defaulting. These adjustments require the adoption of certain targets for reducing the fiscal deficit. Meeting these targets implies reducing public employment and other measures that have an adverse impact on wages, income and labour standards. Besides their negative impact on growth and employment, these fiscal-discipline measures have exhibited a troubling trend of affecting the labour rights of workers in those countries.

The current context has reduced countries' margin of manoeuvrability in terms of economic policy. Countries must confront the crisis in accordance with their respective realities and possibilities. The

ILO's position in this regard has been very clear and consistent with the principles of the decent work agenda. The Declaration of the Joint ILO/IMF Conference (Oslo, September 2010) underscored the need to place job creation at the centre of economic recovery as a key macroeconomic objective, together with the achievement of low inflation and sustainable fiscal budgets.

More recently, in a speech to the European Parliament in September 2011, the ILO Director General stressed the need to "place the real economy in the driver's seat of the global economy, with a financial system at its service." With respect to the issue of macroeconomic policies in these times of crisis, he stated that "a medium-term perspective of socially responsible fiscal consolidation" is needed.

Globally, there is a growing demand for economic policies to prioritize the needs of individuals over banking interests. At national level Occupy Wall Street movements, demonstrators are protesting against traditional economic policies and calling for social welfare to be the focus of economic recovery policies. These proposals have points of agreement with the decent work agenda and the policies of the ILO's Global Job Pact. For this reason, ILO constituents should play a key role in economic policy decisions in Latin America.

Economic Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011

Latin America and the Caribbean experienced strong growth through the second quarter of 2011, although growth rates were lower than those of the first quarter (Table 1). Private consumption and domestic demand led recovery. This was partly driven by the ongoing trend of high raw material prices, which increased export levels. Strong capital inflows to the region

constituted another contributing factor. During the first semester of 2011, direct foreign investment (DFI) to 18 countries of the region rose 54% as compared with the same period of 2010, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). This significant growth, which follows the trend recorded since 2010, reflects the vigour and economic stability of most of the countries of the region, as well as high raw material prices, which continue to be an incentive for investment in mining and hydrocarbons, particularly in South America.

In addition, the region faced increased inflationary pressures, which raised inflation above target ranges in some countries, despite the partial correction of international food prices. Nevertheless, these pressures appear to have eased somewhat in recent months. Inflation is expected to decline from 6.7% in 2011 to 6% in 2012, to the extent that economic growth slows and raw material prices stabilize.

In **Brazil**, the GDP growth rate increased 0.8% in the second quarter of 2011 with respect to the first

TABLE 1

Latin America (9 Countries): Gross Domestic Product First Quarter 2010 - Second Quarter 2011 (Percentages)

Countries	Rate of change (t/t-4) ^{a/}						Rate of change (t/t-1) ^{b/}					
	2010				2011		2010				2011	
	I Quarter	II Quarter	III Quarter	IV Quarter	I Quarter	II Quarter	I Quarter	II Quarter	III Quarter	IV Quarter	I Quarter	II Quarter
Argentina	6.8	11.8	8.6	9.2	9.9	9.1	3.6	2.9	0.6	3.0	3.1	2.5
Brazil	9.3	9.2	6.7	5.0	4.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8
Chile	1.7	6.4	6.9	5.8	10.0	6.8	-2.1	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.4
Colombia	3.7	4.7	3.4	5.4	4.7	5.2	1.4	1.5	-0.5	2.9	0.7	2.1
Ecuador	0.4	2.5	4.5	7.0	8.6	8.9	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.2
Mexico	4.5	7.6	5.1	4.4	4.6	3.3	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1
Peru	6.2	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.7	6.7	8.3	13.4	6.9	8.0	6.6	5.3
Uruguay	9.6	10.5	7.7	6.5	6.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.5
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-4.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.5	4.8	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ Preliminary data. Percentage change with respect to the same period of the previous year.

b/ Preliminary data. Seasonally-adjusted rates. Percentage change with respect to the immediately-preceding period.

quarter of that year, according to seasonally-adjusted official information. This result, representing an annualized growth of 3.1%, was lower than the 1.2% growth recorded in the previous period. An analysis of the components of demand clearly demonstrate that domestic demand largely drove GDP growth, especially the increase in gross fixed capital formation (7.3%), household consumption (5.7%) and government consumption (2.3%).

The economic slowdown was also evident in the decline in manufacturing in Brazil. Without considering seasonal effects, manufacturing grew 1.3% between January and March of 2011, declining -0.6% in the following quarter and -0.8% in the third quarter. Weak manufacturing performance was also reflected in the accumulated annual indicators and in those of the past 12 months which, although they remain positive, indicate a clear reduction in the pace of growth as compared with previous periods.

According to the Central Bank of Brazil, the economic slowdown is consistent with the increase in the interest-rate intervention. This was more pronounced than expected given the decline in foreign demand and a lower level of confidence among business owners and consumers as a result of the complex global scenario. This situation suggests that the current process will continue (Figure 5).

In 2011, the positive economic growth trend continued in **Mexico**, with an estimated annual growth rate of 3.9%. In seasonally-adjusted terms, the increase in GDP was 0.7% and 1.1% in the first and second quarters of 2011, respectively. Nevertheless, some indicators point to a possible slowing in the pace of growth at the end of the period. Specifically, the Global Indicator of Economic Activity demonstrated monthly variations of 0.9% in May and -0.2% in June. Industrial production showed variations of 0.9% and -0.6% in those two months, largely due to the

FIGURE 5



Brazil: Index of Real Economic Activity. August 2007 - September 2011 (2002 = 100 and annual change)

Source: Central Bank of Brazil.

performance of manufacturing, which was affected by the interruption in the supply of parts caused by the natural disasters in Japan early in the second quarter. In subsequent months, manufacturing was also influenced by the global economic slowdown, particularly by the weakening of the US economy.

Although domestic demand continued its positive trend in the first semester of 2011, some of its components slowed its growth towards the end of the period. This trend is evident in both domestic sales and investment spending. In the first semester, domestic demand remained at levels below those observed before the global crisis.

The economy of **Argentina** grew 9.1% in the second quarter of 2011 with respect to the same period of the previous year. Commodity production sectors grew 6.7% in the second quarter of 2011, whereas the service sector recorded a year-over-year increase of 9.7%. The expansion of gross fixed domestic investment (23.8%) and private consumption (11.9%) contributed to this increase in domestic demand. On the supply side, commodity production slowed in the third quarter compared with previous quarters due to the weakened performance of the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. Construction continued its high year-over-year growth (9.7%), maintaining its role as a key driver of economic activity and employment. In the second semester, available indicators demonstrated a slight reduction in economic activity. In 2012, GDP growth will continue, but at more moderate pace in light of expectations for a weakening of the global economy.

In **Chile**, the economy grew 6.8% in the second quarter of 2011, with an annual growth rate of 8.4% in the first semester. Strong private consumption, and especially gross fixed capital formation, which increased 9.6% and 11.3%, respectively, in the second quarter as compared with the same period in 2010, largely accounted for this growth. With respect to economic sectors, those related to domestic demand

grew in the second quarter, particularly trade and services. Manufacturing maintained high levels of annual change, although it declined with respect to the previous quarter, whereas agriculture and fishing also experienced a slowdown during the second quarter, as reflected in the lower level of shipments of the fruit sector and the decline in extractive fishing. Mining continued with negative annual variations, in part due to the copper law and labour conflicts, which paralyzed production of some companies. As in other countries, signs of a slowdown became more evident in the second semester.

In **Colombia**, GDP grew 5.2% in annual terms in the second quarter of 2011 and 2.1% with respect to the previous quarter. Just as in other countries, the main impetus was domestic demand, which reached one of the highest growth rates of recent years (9.1%). The most dynamic component of domestic spending was gross fixed capital formation, which increased 21.1%, although household consumption also showed strong growth (6.4%). On the supply side, the financial and trade sectors were the most vigorous, whereas manufacturing slowed after three consecutive quarters of growth. Construction was the only sector of GDP that declined in the second quarter, due to the decreased investment in civil works. Other non-traded goods sectors showed positive growth, increasing the proportion of non-traded goods in GDP from 3.4% in the first quarter to 5.0% in the second quarter. The proportion of tradable goods in GDP grew at a similar rate, reflecting the slowdown in manufacturing and mining.

During the first semester of 2011, GDP and domestic demand in **Peru** increased 7.7% and 9.3%, respectively, in both cases below the rates recorded in the same period of 2010. This result is mainly due to lower public spending given that private spending increased at a higher rate than in the same period last year. By components of private spending, consumption and investment showed different trends. Whereas the

latter demonstrated a slight decline (from 17.7% to 15.6%), private consumption increased 6.4%, as compared with 5.6% in the first semester of 2010. An analysis of the seasonally-adjusted series reveals less vigorous GDP growth. In annual terms, the seasonally-adjusted GDP growth rate fell from 8.0% in the fourth quarter of 2010 to 6.6% and 5.3% in the first and second quarters of 2011, respectively. The non-primary commodity sector followed similar trends, with growth declining from 9.1% in the fourth quarter of 2010 to 7.0% and 6.6% in the first and second quarters of 2011, respectively. In the second quarter, sub-national governments reduced public spending in light of the climate of uncertainty associated with the elections and the risks of the global context, which affected expectations of investors. As a result, a more pronounced slowdown is expected for the second semester of the year.

In other economies of the region, including those of Central America, the Dominican Republic and Panama, economic recovery gained strength during the first semester, with GDP growth of approximately 4.5%. Domestic consumption, agricultural exports and the increase in remittances drove this growth, although these indicators remain below pre-crisis levels. Panama experienced particularly strong growth, where GDP grew nearly 10.4% in the first semester of 2011, as compared with 7.3% during the same period of 2010, driven by construction works associated with the expansion of the Panama Canal. By contrast, GDP growth slowed in the Dominican Republic, from 7.5% in the first semester of 2010 to 4.0% in the same period of 2011, partially due to the measure adopted in late 2010 by monetary authorities in response to rising international oil and primary commodity prices. In the Caribbean, high energy prices and problems associated with high levels of public debt continue to curtail private demand whereas the recovery of tourist flows remains weak as several countries struggle to recover from a lengthy, persistent recession. The outlook is better for mineral-rich countries, such as Guyana and Suriname, which are favoured by record gold prices.

Economic and Employment Forecasts for 2011

The IMF estimates a GDP growth rate of 4.5% for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011, which is expected to decline to 4% in 2012. An economic slowdown is expected to the extent that foreign demand declines, depending on global economic trends and the effect of less expansive macroeconomic policies on the increase in domestic demand. External financing conditions are expected to remain favourable although risk aversion will increase slightly and raw material prices will rise more slowly.

Growth forecasts varied among the countries of the region. According to the IMF, GDP growth will be strongest in several South American countries that export raw materials, including Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, which will all have growth rates near or above 6% in 2011. As mentioned, economic growth in Brazil has begun to weaken. In that country, GDP grew 3.6% in the first semester of 2011, as compared with 9.2% in the same period of 2010. Growth in Brazil is expected to slow in the short term, to 3.8% in 2011 and 3.6% in 2012. For this sub-region, forecasts point to a GDP growth rate approaching 4.9% in 2011 and 4.1% in 2012.

Forecasts for countries with strong trade ties with the United States are less encouraging. Mexico will have an estimated GDP growth rate of 3.8% in 2011 and 3.6% in 2012, whereas GDP of Central American countries is expected to grow by 4% for both years. With regard to Caribbean countries, forecasts continue to be limited by the high debt levels and the reduced flow of tourism in light of the weak recovery in employment in developed countries. Nonetheless, most of the countries of this sub-region are finally recovering from the lengthy, persistent recession, with estimated growth rates of 3.3% and 4.3% in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The prevailing uncertainty in global markets resulting from the fiscal situation of some Eurozone countries, among other reasons, may lead to lower growth rates. This would mean less demand from the main trade partners of the region and lower export prices, which would negatively affect aggregate demand.

A more marked slowdown in developed countries such as the United States would affect growth, particularly in countries dependent on foreign trade, tourism and remittances (countries of Central America and the Caribbean, as well as Mexico). Finally, an eventual contagion effect of China could occur through foreign trade and manufacturing, causing raw material prices to fall and affecting perspectives for commodity exporters of the region.

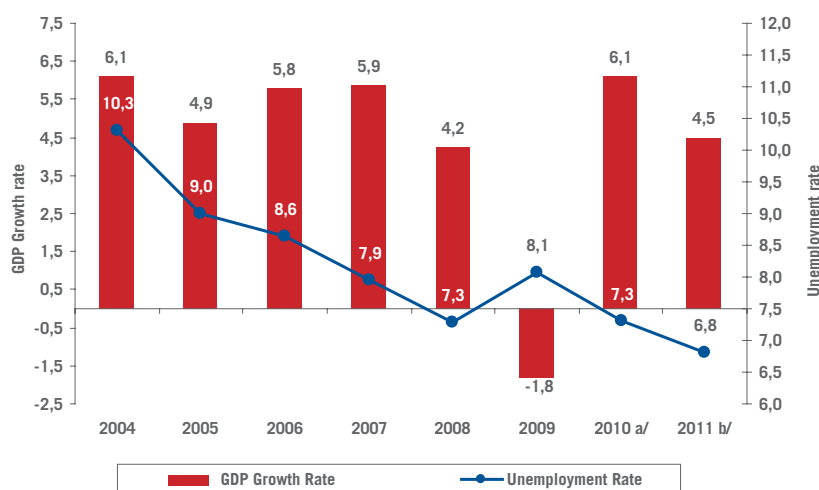
Available information indicates that the regional unemployment rate fell from 7.6% in the first 10 months of 2010 to 7.0% in the same period of 2011. This decline resulted from an increase in the employment-to-population ratio from 55.2% to 55.7%, whereas the labour force participation rate rose from 59.8% to 59.9%. As in 2010, most of the countries recorded lower unemployment rates. Due to seasonal effects, an increase in the employment-to-population ratio and a decrease in the unemployment rate are expected in the last quarter, although at slightly lower levels than in 2010, given the economic slowdown in some countries, such as Brazil, which given its size weighs heavily in the regional calculation. Thus, with an estimated

GDP growth rate of 4.5% for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011, the urban unemployment rate is estimated at 6.8%, below the 7.3% recorded in 2010. In absolute terms, unemployed workers in the region will total approximately 15.4 million in 2011, in other words, 700,000 fewer urban unemployed workers than in the previous year (Figure 6).

Given that regional GDP forecasts indicate a growth rate of 4% in 2012, estimates of labour market indicators suggest less room for the labour market to maintain the pace of growth in the employment-to-population ratio in 2011. In light of the slower

but still significant growth of labour demand, it is estimated that the employment-to-population ratio will increase by nearly 0.2 percentage points. This will occur in tandem with the return of the trend of increased labour supply, which will remain relatively stable in 2011. In 2012, the urban unemployment rate for the region will be an estimated 6.8%, similar to that of 2011. In absolute terms, given the expected growth in the labour force in 2012, there will be an estimated 15.7 million unemployed workers, representing an additional 300,000 unemployed workers between 2011 and 2012.

FIGURE 6



Latin America and the Caribbean: GDP Growth Rate and Unemployment Rate, 2004 - 2011 (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ Estimated.

b/ Forecasts.

The Labour Market in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011

Following economic trends in the region, key labour market indicators for Latin American and Caribbean countries through the third quarter of 2011 indicate continued strong job creation and a decline in unemployment, a trend that began in late 2009.

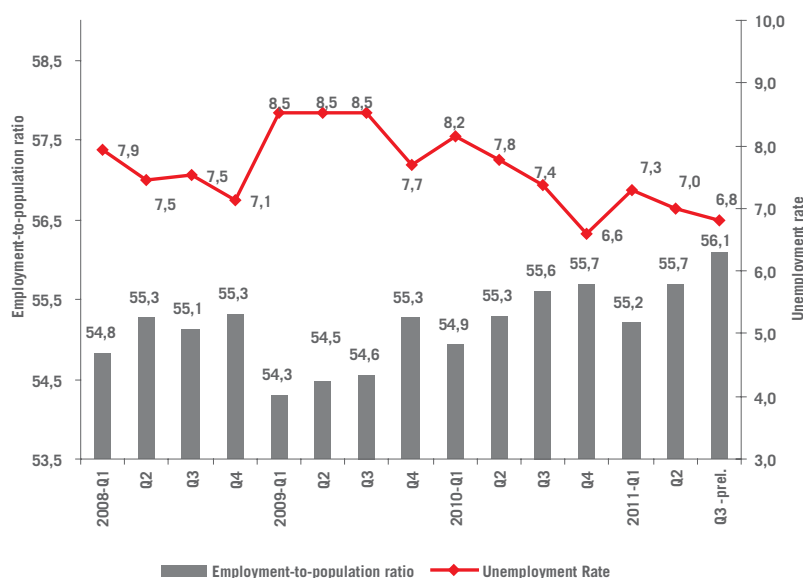
Specifically, job creation remained vigorous, with an estimated increase in the regional urban employment-to-population ratio of 0.5 percentage points, from 55.2% in the period January-October 2010 to 55.7% in the same period of 2011. In light of the estimated modest increase in the labour force participation rate, from 59.8% to 59.9%, this rise in employment will again decrease the urban unemployment rate, from 7.6% to 7.0%. This is the lowest urban unemployment rate recorded in the region since the mid-1990s.

For a group of nine countries of the region with available quarterly information, and which represent

nearly 95% of regional GDP and 89% of the urban labour force, labour market indicators demonstrate that the positive trends in employment-to-population ratios and unemployment rates that began in the last quarter of 2009 continue in 2011. Quarterly employment-to-population ratios recorded increases of 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 percentage points with respect to the same periods of 2010. Despite growing at a slower pace than in 2010, this indicator reached its highest level ever in the third quarter of 2011: 56.1%. In a context of a stable labour supply, this indicator strengthened the effect of the rise in the employment rate on the decline in urban unemployment rates (Figure 7).

Year-over-year changes in quarterly employment-to-population ratios and labour force participation rates (Figure 8) reveal how the crisis affected the labour market of the region beginning in the second semester of 2008. In the third quarter of 2008, the year-over-year increase of the employment-to-population ratio began to decline and worsened in the following quarters. This indicator experienced its largest year-over-year decrease in the second quarter of 2009 (0.8

FIGURE 7



**Latin America (9 Countries):
Employment-to-Population
Ratio and Unemployment
Rate. First Quarter 2008 -
Third Quarter 2011^{a/}
(Percentages)**

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

^{a/} The selected countries are Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

FIGURE 8



**Latin America (9 Countries):
Year-over-Year Change of the
Employment-to-Population
Ratio and the Labour Force
Participation Rate. First Quarter
2008 - Third Quarter 2011^{a/}
(Percentage point change with
respect to the same period of the
previous year)**

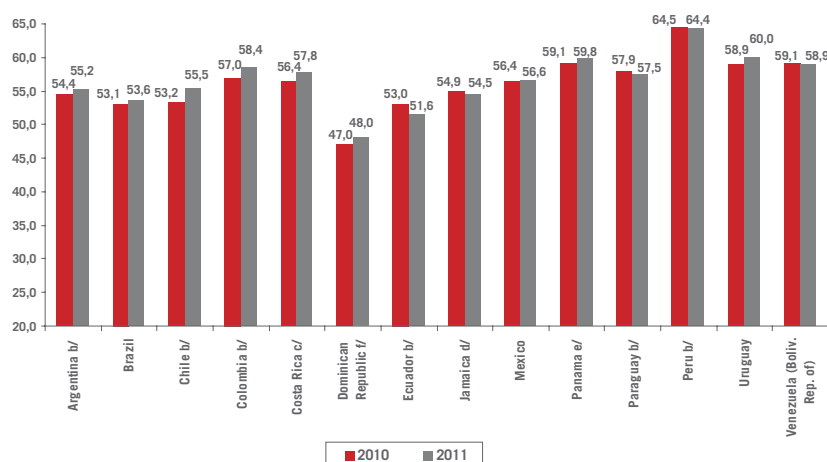
Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries.

^{a/} The selected countries are Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

percentage points), to later stabilize in the fourth quarter of 2009 and begin a vigorous recovery in the first quarter of 2010, as a result of stronger economic growth. Nevertheless, beginning in the first quarter of 2011, the year-over-year change was lower than that recorded in mid-2010. Trends in the employment-to-population ratio during the first 10 months of 2011 varied by country. In 14 countries with comparable data, nine recorded an increase in this indicator (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico (32 urban areas), Panama and Uruguay) whereas five experienced a decline (the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, Jamaica, Paraguay and Peru) (Figure 9).

Considering that the economic crisis had a greater impact on employment among men because the most affected sectors were the ones with the highest concentrations of male workers (such as construction), the economic recovery was expected to especially favour employment among men. As a matter of fact, in the 14 countries with available information, the employment-to-population ratio among men increased in 11 countries and declined in three whereas among women, this indicator rose in eight and fell in five countries. However, in the weighted average for these countries, both the male and female employment-to-population ratios rose 0.5 percentage points (Table 2).

FIGURE 9



Latin America and the Caribbean (14 Countries): Urban Employment-to-Population Ratio. January - October 2010 and 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

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

a/ In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, national totals are used.

b/ Data correspond to January-September. c/ Data correspond to July.

d/ First semester.

e/ Data correspond to August.

f/ Data correspond to April.

TABLE 2

Latin America and the Caribbean (14 Countries): Unemployment and Labour Force Participation Rates and Employment-to-Population Ratios, by Sex ^{a/}. January - October, 2010 and 2011 (Percentages)

Countries	Unemployment rate			Labour force participation rate			Employment-to-population ratio		
	Total 2010 2011	Men 2010 2011	Women 2010 2011	Total 2010 2011	Men 2010 2011	Women 2010 2011	Total 2010 2011	Men 2010 2011	Women 2010 2011
Total countries ^{b/}	7.6 7.0	6.5 5.9	9.0 8.3	59.8 59.9	71.1 71.3	49.5 49.5	55.2 55.7	66.8 67.3	45.0 45.5
Argentina ^{c/}	7.8 7.3	6.8 6.4	9.3 8.6	59.0 59.6	72.2 72.8	47.3 47.6	54.4 55.2	67.3 68.2	42.9 43.5
Brazil	7.0 6.2	5.4 4.8	8.8 7.7	57.1 57.1	66.4 66.5	49.0 48.9	53.1 53.6	62.8 63.3	44.7 45.2
Chile ^{c/}	8.5 7.3	7.5 6.2	10.0 8.8	58.2 59.8	66.6 68.3	44.9 45.8	53.2 55.5	72.0 72.9	40.4 44.4
Colombia ^{c/}									
National	12.1 11.3	9.4 8.6	16.0 15.0	62.5 63.0	74.0 74.4	51.5 52.0	54.9 55.8	67.1 68.0	43.3 44.2
13 cities and metropolitan areas	12.9 11.8	11.2 9.9	14.8 14.0	65.5 66.3	73.8 74.4	58.0 59.0	57.0 58.4	65.5 67.0	49.4 50.7
Costa Rica ^{c/}									
National	7.3 7.7	6.0 6.0	9.5 10.3	59.1 60.7	75.9 76.8	43.5 45.7	54.8 56.0	71.4 72.2	39.4 41.0
Urban	7.1 7.7	6.0 6.3	8.8 9.7	60.7 62.6	75.1 76.7	48.1 50.3	56.4 57.8	70.6 71.9	43.9 45.4
Dominican Republic ^{c/}	5.0 5.6	3.9 4.2	7.1 8.1	49.5 50.9	63.8 64.8	36.3 37.0	47.0 48.0	61.3 62.1	32.8 34.0
Ecuador ^{c/}	8.1 6.3	6.7 5.4	10.0 7.5	57.7 55.1	68.6 66.9	47.5 44.5	53.0 51.6	64.0 63.2	42.8 41.2
Jamaica ^{c/}	12.5 12.6	9.3 9.2	16.5 16.6	62.8 62.4	70.8 70.0	55.3 55.2	54.9 54.5	64.2 63.5	46.1 46.1
Mexico									
National	5.4 5.3	5.5 5.3	5.4 5.4	58.7 58.5	77.1 76.9	42.2 41.9	55.6 55.4	72.9 72.8	39.9 39.7
32 urban areas	6.5 6.1	6.6 6.1	6.0 6.0	60.4 60.2	75.9 75.7	46.5 46.4	56.4 56.6	70.9 71.1	43.5 43.6
Panama ^{c/}									
National	6.5 4.5	5.3 4.2	8.5 4.9	63.5 61.8	80.4 79.2	47.5 45.6	59.4 59.1	76.1 75.9	43.5 43.4
Urban	7.7 5.4	6.5 5.3	9.3 5.4	64.0 63.2	78.3 77.7	51.1 50.4	59.1 59.8	73.2 73.6	46.3 47.7
Paraguay ^{c/}	7.6 7.5	7.2 6.6	8.3 9.3	62.7 62.2	72.7 71.9	53.6 53.0	57.9 57.5	67.0 67.2	49.2 48.1
Peru ^{c/}	8.1 8.0	6.7 6.2	9.8 10.2	70.2 70.0	79.1 79.3	61.9 61.3	64.5 64.4	73.7 74.4	55.8 55.0
Uruguay									
National	6.8 6.1	5.0 4.7	9.0 7.8	63.0 64.0	73.4 73.9	54.0 55.0	58.7 60.0	69.7 70.4	49.2 50.7
Urban	7.3 6.4	5.5 5.1	9.2 7.8	63.5 64.1	73.0 73.3	55.4 56.0	58.9 60.0	69.0 72.6	50.3 51.6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	8.8 8.6	8.4 7.9	9.5 9.7	64.7 64.4	79.2 78.4	50.5 50.6	59.1 58.9	72.6 72.2	45.7 45.7

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

a/ In the case of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, national totals are used.

b/ Weighted average.

c/ Data correspond to January-September.

d/ Data correspond to July.

e/ First semester.

f/ Data correspond to August.

g/ Data correspond to a April.

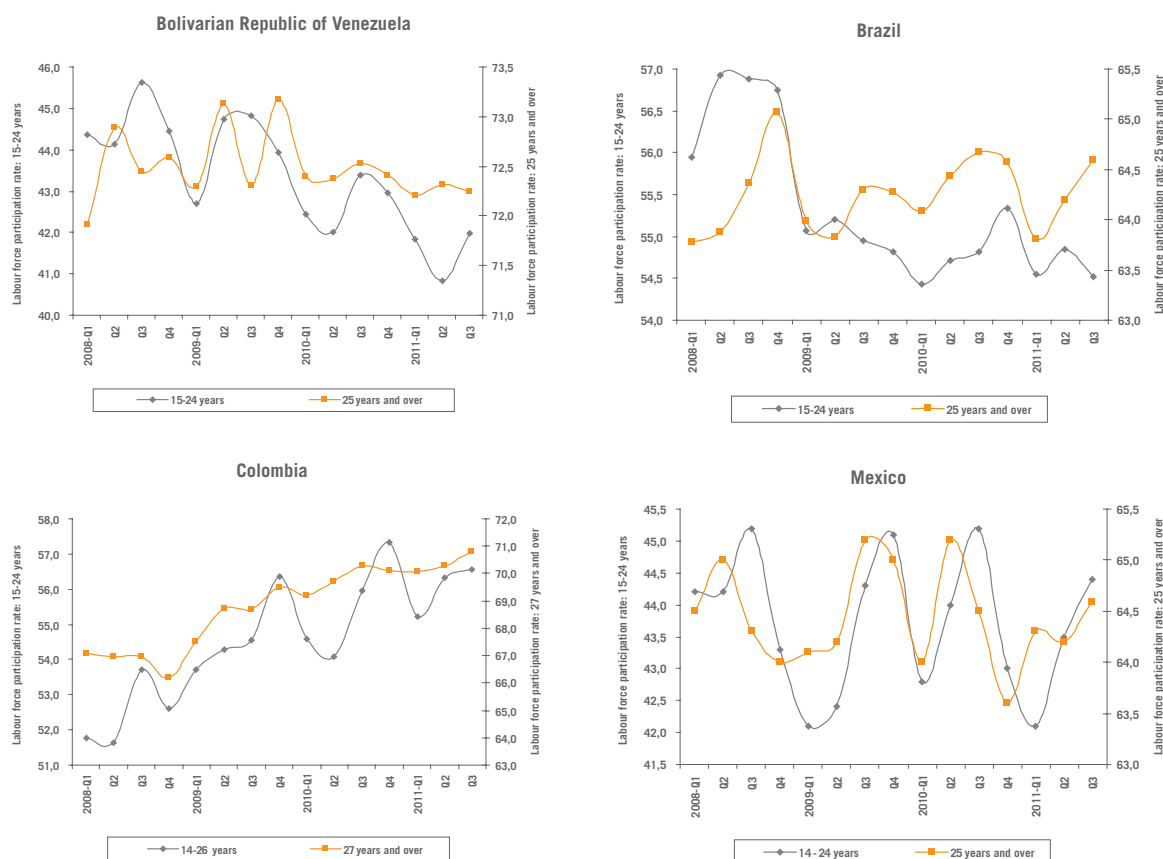
The labour force participation rate declined slightly between the third quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009, reflecting a pro-cyclical trend with a three-month delay with respect to the change in the employment-to-population ratio. The indicator recorded a year-over-year decrease in the third quarter of 2008, whereas the employment-to-population ratio diminished in the fourth quarter. After modest year-over-year declines through the second quarter of 2009, the labour force participation rate stabilized in the third quarter of that year and rose sharply in the last quarter, while the employment-to-population ratio had a similar performance beginning in the first quarter of 2010. The labour force participation rate continued to climb, recording a year-over-year change of 0.5 percentage points between the second and third quarters of 2010. The increase in labour supply may reflect the perception of increasing job opportunities with the economic recovery. Labour supply was pro-cyclical in many countries, which attenuated the impact

of the increase in the employment-to-population ratio on the unemployment rate (Statistical Annex, Table 4).

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010, the labour force participation rate experienced a year-over-year decline. Some stability is expected in the first semester of 2011, followed by a slight increase in this indicator in the third quarter. This may reflect a decline in labour supply, particularly by individuals with fewer ties to the labour market, as well as the long-term trend of the increased permanence of youth in the school system. During 2010, in several countries (the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil and Colombia), the youth labour force participation rate decreased more or rose less than that of adults. Nevertheless, in other countries (Mexico and Peru), the labour force participation rate among youth grew more than that among adults. In some cases, the perception of a less dynamic economy may have played a role (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10

Latin America (4 Countries): Youth and Adult Labour Force Participation Rates. First Quarter 2008 - Third Quarter 2011 (Percentages)



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

Note: In the case of Brazil, data correspond to six metropolitan areas; Colombia, to 13 metropolitan areas; and Mexico and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to the national total. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Colombia include hidden unemployment.

In addition, in the countries with information disaggregated by age group through the third quarter of 2011, the weighted average demonstrated a slightly larger decrease in labour entry among youth than that recorded among adults. The youth labour force participation rate in Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay declined more or remained stable as compared with that of adults, which may be associated with youth's remaining in the school system. This trend is more obvious in Brazil (Figure 10) given that the indicator fell among youth and adults in equal measure during the period. The increased permanence of youth in the school system may lead to an increase in the educational level of manual labour in the medium and long term, thereby generating conditions conducive to the strengthening

of productivity of businesses and the economy as a whole.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also continued its downward trend in youth and adult labour force participation rates. Although more information is needed, in the case of youth, this trend could reflect discouragement in searching for employment in the face of fewer opportunities resulting from the decline in the employment-to-population ratio and the previous economic trend. The youth labour force participation rate increased in Chile, but to a lesser extent than that of adults whereas Colombia recorded the opposite trend. Growing labour force participation rates may reflect the interest of many youth in taking advantage of perceived increased job opportunities in the labour market (Table 3).

TABLE 3

Latin America (9 Countries): Unemployment and Labour Force Participation Rates and Employment-to-Population Ratios, by Age Group. January - October 2010 and 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

Countries	Unemployment rate				Labour force participation rate				Employment-to-population ratio			
	15 -24 years		25 years and over		15 -24 years		25 years and over		15 -24 years		25 years and over	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total countries ^{b/}	15.9	14.9	5.4	5.0	50.0	49.8	66.3	66.2	41.8	42.2	62.7	62.9
Brazil	16.7	15.0	4.9	4.3	54.8	54.6	64.4	64.2	45.7	46.4	61.3	61.5
Chile ^{c/}	18.8	17.4	6.8	5.7	37.5	38.5	64.0	65.7	30.4	31.8	59.7	62.0
Colombia ^{c/ d/}	24.0	21.8	9.4	8.7	54.9	56.0	69.7	70.4	41.7	43.8	63.2	64.3
Dominican Republic ^{g/}	10.7	14.7	3.8	3.5	37.3	39.1	63.7	64.7	33.4	33.3	61.3	62.4
Mexico ^{c/ e/}	9.7	10.0	4.2	4.1	44.1	43.4	64.4	64.1	39.8	39.0	61.7	61.4
Panama ^{f/}	18.0	15.6	5.6	3.6	46.6	43.5	69.2	68.6	38.2	36.7	65.3	66.1
Peru ^{c/ e/}	15.8	16.3	5.6	5.3	55.3	54.7	76.9	76.9	46.6	45.7	72.6	72.8
Uruguay ^{e/}	20.8	18.3	4.6	4.1	48.9	48.9	67.4	68.0	38.8	40.0	64.3	65.2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	18.0	18.1	6.8	6.7	42.9	41.7	72.6	72.3	35.2	34.2	67.6	67.5

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

^{a/} In the cases of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Mexico, national totals are used. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, hidden unemployment is included.

^{b/} Weighted average.

^{c/} Data correspond to January to September.

^{d/} Age groups are 14 to 26 years and 27 years and over.

^{e/} The first age group is 14 to 24 years.

^{f/} Data correspond to August.

^{g/} Data correspond to April.

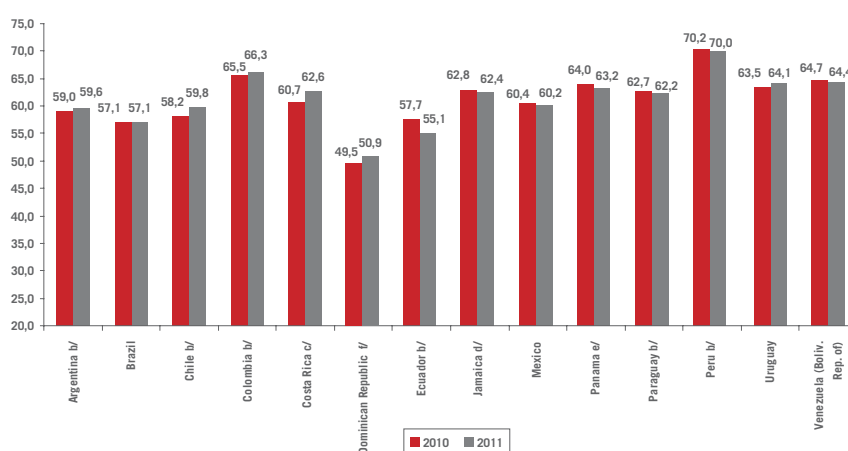
With respect to labour entry by sex, available information for 14 countries for the first 10 months of 2011, as compared with the same period of 2010, indicate that in the weighted average, the labour force participation rate among women remained stable at 49.5% whereas that among men rose from 71.1% to 71.3%. The relative stability of the regional labour supply by sex was influenced by Brazil, where the slight increase in the labour force participation

rate among men matched the decline in the indicator among women. An analysis of information from other countries indicates that the gap between the labour force participation rates among men and women declined in some countries. For example, in Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico and Uruguay, the labour entry of women increased more or declined less than that of men.

The changes in labour entry by age group and sex indicate different trends in labour force participation rates. In seven countries, the indicator increased (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay) whereas it fell in six countries (the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru) and remained unchanged in one (Brazil) (Figure 11).

Labour supply and demand trends drove the decline in the unemployment rate in 11 of the 14 countries with available information for the period January-October 2011 with respect to the same 10 months of 2010. In Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay, the downward trend in the unemployment rate continued. Chile and Paraguay also recorded declines in this indicator, although the application of new surveys in these countries did not

FIGURE 11



Latin America and the Caribbean (14 Countries): Urban Labour Force Participation Rate. January - October de 2010 and 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

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

- a/ In the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, national totals are used. In the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Jamaica, hidden unemployment is included.
- b/ Data correspond to January-September.
- c/ Data correspond to July.
- d/ First semester.
- e/ Data correspond to August.
- f/ Data correspond to April.

permit year-over-year comparisons before 2010. The unemployment rate also decreased in the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela with respect to the previous year. By contrast, in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, where the unemployment rate fell in 2010, available information for 2011 indicates an increase in this indicator. In Jamaica, whose labour market has not recovered from the 2009 crisis, the employment rate continued to decline while the unemployment rate increased (Figure 12).

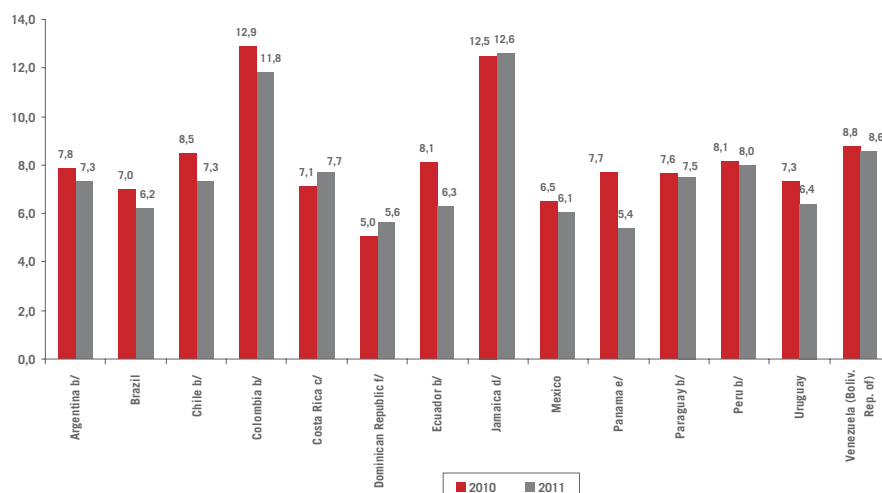
During the period, there was a close correlation between employment-to-population ratios and labour participation rates. Except for in Brazil, Mexico and Panama, in countries where the employment-to-population ratio increased, the labour force participation rate did likewise. Similarly, in countries

where labour demand decreased, the labour supply also declined. To a greater or lesser degree, in some countries, the change in unemployment was attenuated by the departure from the labour market of previously economically active individuals. The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru recorded decreases in employment levels. Without a reduction in the labour force participation rate, the unemployment rate would have increased in these countries. In Mexico and Panama (urban areas), the unemployment rate declined as a result of the increase in labour demand in a context of a diminishing labour supply. In Figure 13, in the countries above the diagonal line, the labour force participation rate increased more or declined less than the employment-to-population ratio, for

which reason the unemployment rate increased. In Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, the increase in labour demand was insufficient to prevent increased unemployment (Figure 14). By contrast, the unemployment rate declined in Argentina, Chile,

Colombia and Uruguay because the increase in the employment-to-population ratio was higher than that of labour supply. In Brazil, the unemployment rate fell as a result of the increase in labour demand in a context of a stable labour supply.

FIGURE 12

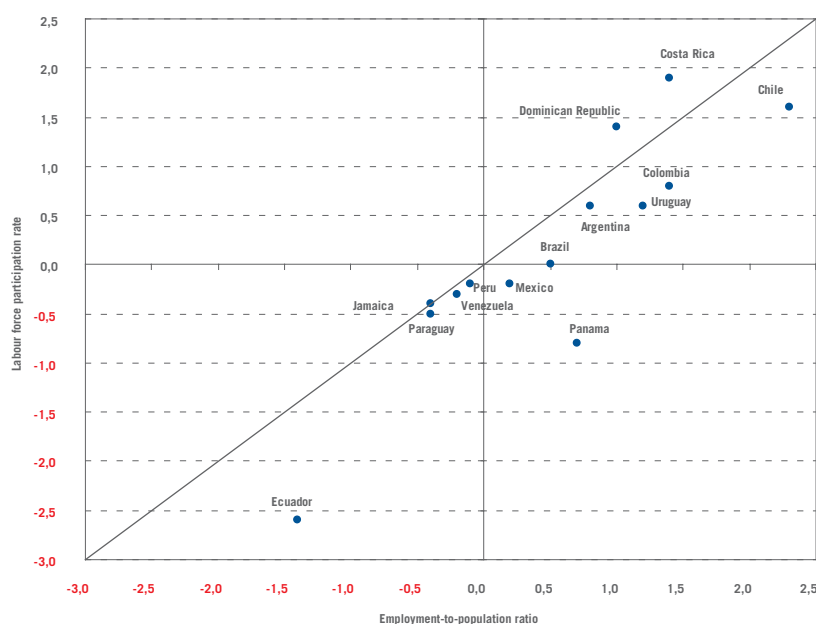


Latin America and the Caribbean (14 Countries): Urban Unemployment Rate January - October 2010 and 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

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

a/ In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, national total are used. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Jamaica, hidden unemployment is included.
b/ Data correspond to January-September.
c/ Data correspond to July.
d/ First semester.
e/ Data correspond to August.
f/ Data correspond to April.

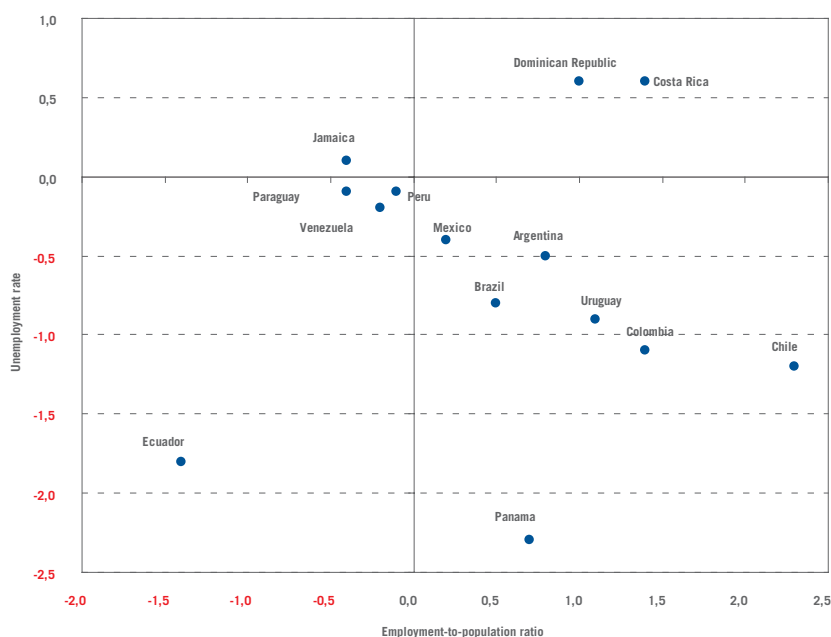
FIGURE 13



Latin America (14 Countries): Change in the Labour Force Participation Rate and the Employment-to-Population Ratio. January - October, 2010 and 2011 (Percentage points)

Source: ILO, based on household surveys of the countries (Tables 4 and 5 of the Statistical Annex).

FIGURE 14



Latin America (14 Countries): Change in the Unemployment Rate and the Employment-to-Population Ratio. January - October 2010 and 2011 (Percentage points)

Source: ILO, based on household surveys of the countries (Tables 1 and 4 of the Statistical Annex).

Unemployment among Youth and by Sex

Available information for 14 countries on the unemployment rate by sex in the 10 first months of 2011 with respect to the same period of 2010 indicate that job creation and lower unemployment benefited both men and women in the region. The weighted average of the regional unemployment rate among men fell from 6.5% to 5.9% whereas that among women declined from 9.0% to 8.3%.

However, a closer analysis of this indicator reveals key differences between countries since there were more cases in which unemployment among men declined more than among women. The unemployment rate among men fell in 12 countries and rose in two, whereas among women, this indicator diminished in eight countries and increased in six. In countries that recorded a decline in the total unemployment rate, this decrease was greater among women in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama and Uruguay. By contrast, in Chile, Colombia and Mexico, this indicator fell more among men. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Paraguay and Peru, the lower unemployment rate reflected a decline in unemployment among men given that the rate among women increased. However, in the countries where the total unemployment rate increased, female unemployment also rose whereas that of men increased less in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic and even fell in Jamaica (Figure 15).

Although the 2009 regional crisis affected men more than women because the sectors with the

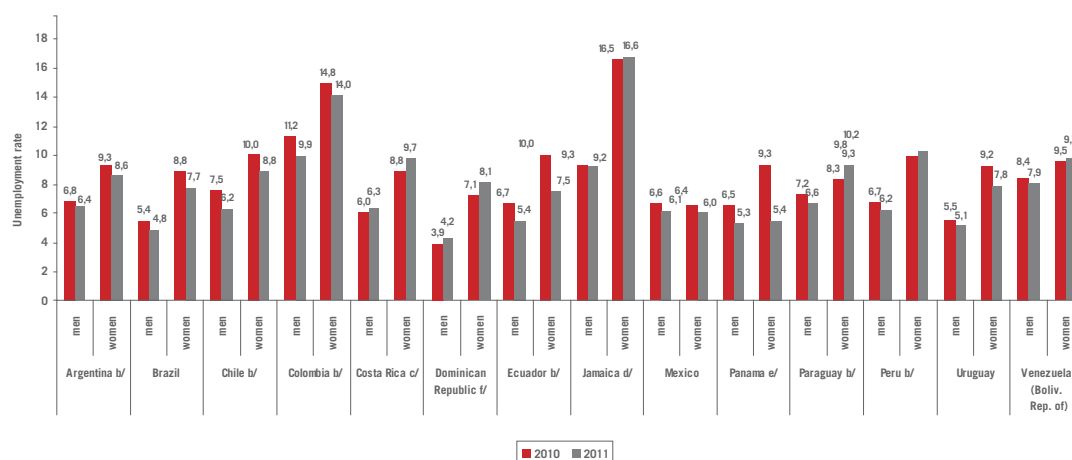
highest proportion of male workers contracted most, during the economic recovery of 2010 and 2011, the situation was more balanced given that in the weighted average, the reduction in the unemployment rate among women was similar to the decline in this indicator among men. At the country level, as expected, economic growth in 2011 favoured employment among men, with more countries recording a decline in the unemployment rate among men than among women.

Despite the positive impact of the economic recovery on both sexes, enormous gender gaps remain in labour force participation rates, employment-to-population ratios and unemployment rates, which reflect the disadvantages women have when entering the labour market. In the first 10 months of 2011, the unemployment rate among women was 1.4 times higher, on average, than that among men, just as it was in the same period the previous year. The largest gaps were observed in Jamaica (1.8 times) and the Dominican Republic (1.9 times) whereas the smallest was recorded in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (1.2 times). In Mexico, unemployment rates among men and women did not differ significantly at the national level and in the 32 urban areas.

A comparison of the youth unemployment rate for the 10 first months of 2011 with respect to the same period of 2010 demonstrates that the youth unemployment is following the downward trend in the total unemployment rate in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama and Uruguay, but not in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Mexico and Peru (Table 3 and Figure 16).

Latin America (14 Countries): Unemployment Rate by Sex. January - October 2010 and 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

FIGURE 15



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

a/ In the case of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, national totals are used. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Jamaica, hidden unemployment is included.

b/ Data correspond to January-September.

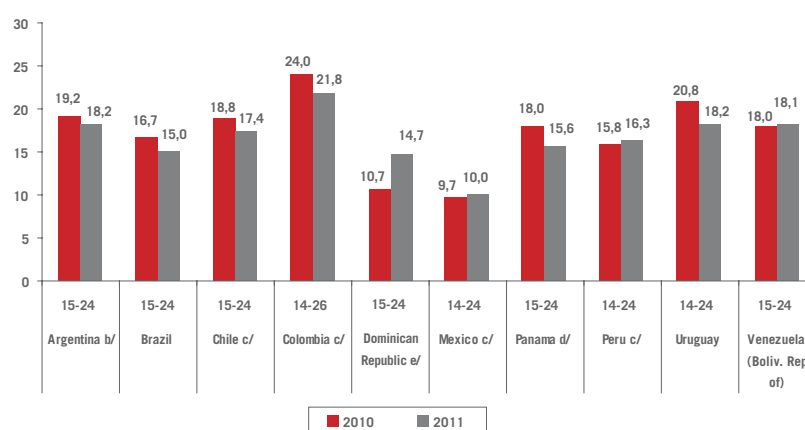
c/ Data correspond to July.

d/ First semester.

e/ Data correspond to August.

f/ Data correspond to April.

FIGURE 16



Latin America (10 Countries): Urban Youth Unemployment Rate. January - October 2010 and 2011 ^{a/} (Percentages)

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

a/ In the case of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Mexico, national totals are used.

b/ First semester.

c/ Data correspond to January-September.

d/ Data correspond to August.

e/ Data correspond to April.

Among countries where the youth unemployment rate declined, only Brazil, Panama and Uruguay had rates below the level recorded before the crisis. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, this indicator remained practically stable in 2010, without affecting the upward trend that began in 2009 (Table 3, Statistical Annex). This confirms past experience in the region: as youth face greater difficulties in entering the labour market, they generally only have access to precarious employment. In addition, they are more vulnerable to the effects of economic cycles. In most of the counties that recovered their pace of

economic growth, when total unemployment began to fall, recovery of youth employment was weaker and took longer to reach its previous level.

For this group of countries, and taking into account the strong participation of youth among those who sought employment for the first time, available information through October 2011 indicates that the simple average of the youth unemployment rate tripled (3.0 times) that of adults and more than doubled (2.1 times) the total unemployment rate. By country, Uruguay (4.5 times higher) had largest gap in

the youth unemployment rate with respect to that of adults while Mexico had the smallest (2.4 times higher). With respect to the change in the unemployment rate by age group, in the 10 first months of 2011 and the same period of 2010, the decline in unemployment in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama and Uruguay was greater among youth than among adults. By contrast, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Mexico and Peru, the youth unemployment rate rose while that of adults decreased.

Employment by Status in Employment and Economic Activity

One of the expected effects of GDP expansion is the growth in wage and salaried employment, particularly in the private sector. A comparison of trends in the first three quarters of 2011 with respect to the same period in 2010 shows that wage and salaried employment increased more than own-account employment in

six of the eight countries with available information: Argentina (3.0%), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2.7%), Brazil (4.1%), Costa Rica (4.5%), Mexico (2.6% at the national level and 2.4% in the 32 urban areas) and Peru (Metropolitan Lima, 3.7%), although in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela this trend reflected an increase in public wage and salaried employment (5.3%) more than in this type of employment in the private sector (1.6%) (Table 4).

By contrast, the increase in the employment-to-population ratio in Chile and Colombia was due more to the rise in own-account employment than in wage and salaried employment. Through September 2011, the percentage of own-account workers increased to 8.4%, as compared with the rate of 4.8% recorded for wage and salaried workers. When year-over-year growth rates for the third quarter of 2011 are compared with those for the same period of 2010, the increase in the percentage of wage and salaried workers (4.2%) is greater than that among own-account workers (3.4%). In Colombia (13 metropolitan

TABLE 4

Latin America (8 Countries): Year-over-Year Change in the Labour Force, Employed Population, Situation in Employment and Areas of Economic Activity. First Quarter - Third Quarter, 2010 and 2011 (Percentages)

Country	Labour force		Employed population		Situation in employment				Areas of economic activity									
					Wage and salaried workers		Own-account workers		Manufacturing		Construction		Trade		Agriculture, livestock and fishing		Others ^{a/}	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Argentina (32 urban areas) ^{b/}	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.2	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil (6 metropolitan areas)	2.1	1.3	3.5	2.2	4.7	4.1	2.0	-0.6	3.8 ^{e/}	2.1 ^{e/}	7.7	2.8	0.7	2.2	...	...	3.8	2.2
Chile (National) ^{c/}	...	4.4	...	5.7	...	4.8	...	8.4	...	10.4	...	7.5	...	4.3	...	3.6	...	4.8
Colombia																		
National	4.7	2.3	4.8	3.3	2.1	3.3	6.5	4.6	0.9	5.7	6.6	9.1	6.5	4.5	4.1	-0.5	5.1	4.6
13 metropolitan areas	3.8	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.8	4.1	4.8	6.1	-0.2	5.2	7.8	8.0	6.0	4.5	...	...	4.3	3.2
Costa Rica (National) ^{c/}	...	5.0	...	4.6	...	4.5	...	2.7	...	2.9 ^{f/}	...	18.4	...	8.9	...	-12.9	...	7.2
Mexico ^{d/}																		
National	...	1.1	...	1.1	...	2.6	...	-0.5	...	1.0	...	1.1	...	0.2	...	-0.3	...	2.1
32 urban areas	...	0.6	...	1.1	...	2.4	...	1.3	...	0.6	...	3.5	...	-0.5	...	...	...	1.6
Peru (Metropolitan Lima)	0.8	1.5	5.7	1.7	2.3	3.7	11.0 ^{e/}	-1.6 ^{e/}	9.8	1.9	18.6	2.1	4.7	-0.7	...	...	3.3	2.6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) (National)	0.9	2.0	0.0	2.3	-2.7	2.7	6.9	1.6	-3.5	2.1	-0.8	1.9	0.7	2.8	0.4	-5.8	0.6	3.8

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

a/ Includes mining, electricity, gas and water, transport and communications, financial services and community and social services.

b/ First semester.

c/ Does not include year-over-year rates of change for Chile and Costa Rica in 2010 because the application of new surveys beginning in that year are not comparable with previous years.

d/ Does not include year-over-year rates of change for Mexico in 2010 because the results of the 2010 and 2011 employment surveys were updated based on the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and are not comparable with previous years.

e/ Includes extractive and processing industries and the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water.

f/ Includes mines and quarries.

g/ Includes all non-wage workers.

areas), the accumulated employment-to-population ratio for 2011 through September, like the year-over-year growth rate for the third quarter, was greater among own-account workers than among wage and salaried workers. This may indicate that job creation did not strongly respond to the dynamics of the demand for wage and salaried employment, for which reason many workers resorted to generating income independently through own-account activities.

From the perspective of economic sectors, the growth in employment in manufacturing in the first six months of 2011 with respect to the same period of 2010 was lower in Brazil and Peru and higher in Colombia. The indicator increased significantly in Chile whereas it grew at a more modest pace in Mexico. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, employment in manufacturing rose slightly after a sharp decline in 2010. In other sectors, the scenario was more balanced. Employment in construction grew substantially in Colombia and Costa Rica, somewhat less so in Brazil and Peru, and reversed the decline recorded in 2010 in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Employment in trade grew in all countries with available information, except for Mexico (32 urban areas) and Peru (Metropolitan Lima). The growth in trade in some cases reflects the increase in domestic demand while in others it is a response to limited job creation in other sectors. Employment in agriculture, livestock and fishing also declined in four of the five selected countries. In Colombia, and to a lesser extent in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, negative

employment growth rates in this sector contrast with the expansion recorded in the first three quarters of 2010.

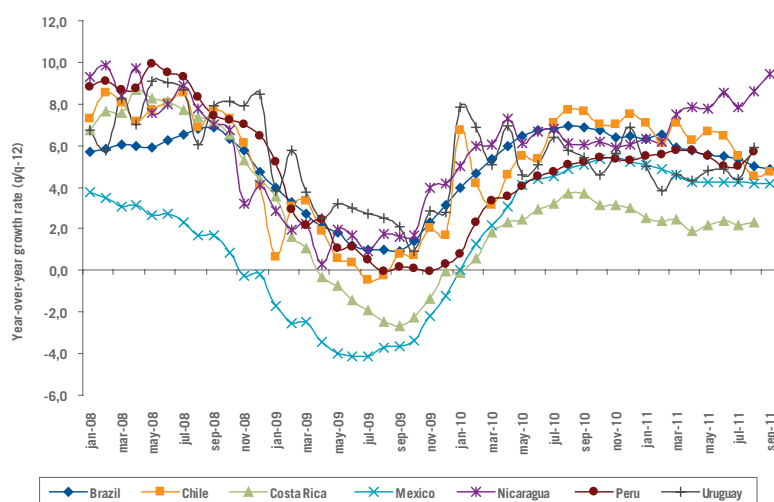
Employment and Social Security

The increase in employment in 2011 is associated with the active generation of formal employment in seven countries with available information (Figure 17). Nevertheless, in the first quarter of 2011, and especially in the third quarter of that year, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay had year-over-year rates below the maximum rates achieved overall in the third or fourth quarters of 2010. This reflects slower economic growth towards the end of the year. By contrast, through September 2011, employment increased to year-over-year rates of nearly 8% in Nicaragua and 5.5% in Peru.

Available information for Mexico indicates that job creation with social security coverage experienced a larger increase in temporary employment than in permanent employment. In October 2011, the number of insured workers grew by 4.2%, a figure that included a higher percentage of temporary workers (8.5%) than permanent ones (3.5%) (Figure 18).

It should be noted that these figures largely represent new jobs created in the period, although a fraction of these may be attributed to increased control and the formalization of existing jobs. Moreover, several countries of the region are implementing programmes to formalize employment.

FIGURE 17

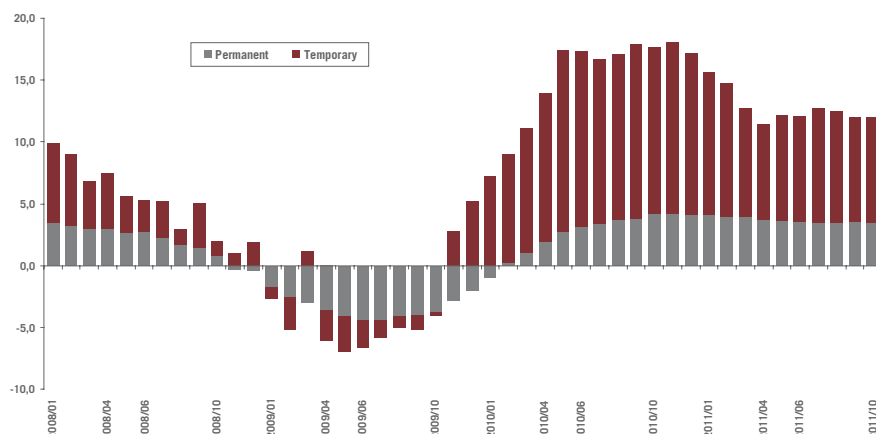


**Latin America (7 Countries):
Year-over-Year Growth of
Employment Covered by
Social Security. January
2008 - September 2011^{a/}
(Percentages)**

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

^{a/} Refers to the number of wage and salaried workers covered by social security systems in Chile (private pension fund administrators - AFP), Costa Rica (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social - CCSS), Mexico (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social - IMSS), Nicaragua (Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguridad Social - INSS) and Uruguay (Banco de Previsión Social - BPS). In Brazil (wage and salaried workers covered by labour and social legislation) and Peru (registered wage and salaried workers in formal establishments of 10 or more workers).

FIGURE 18



Mexico, Year-over-Year Change of Workers Covered by the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS). January 2008 - October 2011 (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on data of the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS).

Change in Real Wages

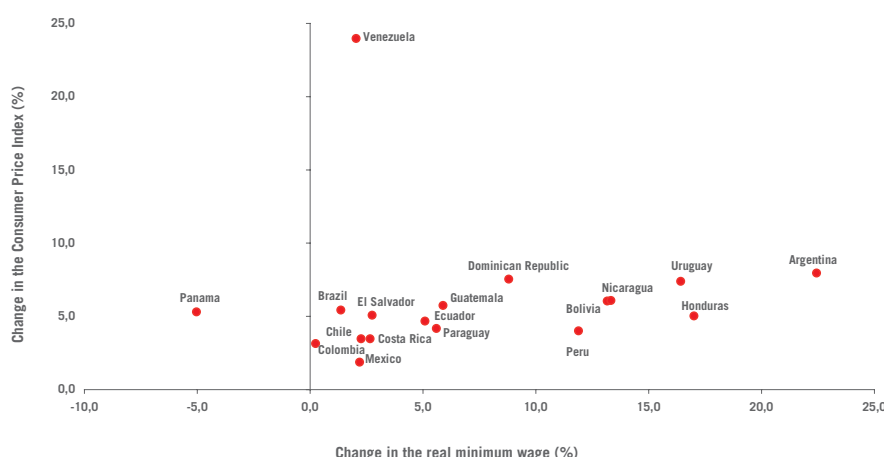
Information on the change in real wages of the formal sector in eight countries of Latin America for the period January-September 2011 demonstrates different trends. In the simple average, real wages grew to a rate of 1.5%, slightly more than during the same period of 2010 (1.2%). This figure was recorded in a context of rising inflation, driven mainly by the increase in food and fuel prices, especially in the first semester. Growth of inflation slowed in subsequent months. However, the context of economic growth, increased labour demand and lower unemployment rates also played a role. In some countries, real increases stood at approximately 2% whereas in others, wages maintained their purchasing power. All of this contributed to strengthening domestic demand and maintaining the vigour of economic activity.

Of the eight countries with available information, real wages increased between 2% and 5% in Chile,

Paraguay and Uruguay, and to a lesser extent in Mexico (0.8%), which contributed to reversing the decline recorded in the same period of the previous year. In Colombia and Nicaragua, wages maintained their purchasing power, in contrast to the previous period, when growth surpassed the average rate for the group of countries in 2010. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the purchasing power of private-sector wages also remained stable in a context of relatively high inflation, reversing the downward trend in real terms recorded since 2008. In Brazil, real wages of formal, private-sector workers increased 1.3% in the first eight months of 2010, below the 2.1% increase recorded in the same period of 2009. This is associated with the economic slowdown and the strong adjustments of recent years, which diminished the possibility of negotiating new wage increases in 2011.¹

The weighted average of real minimum wages of 18 countries with available information for the period January-October 2011 grew 4.5% with respect to the

FIGURE 19



Latin America: Selected countries inflation and real minimum wage. 2011 (Accumulated change, December to October)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

¹ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA): Mercado de trabalho coyuntura e análise, págs. 23-28, agosto 2011.

same period of the previous year, surpassing the level recorded in 2010 (3.5%). The increase in nominal minimum wages in most of the countries, despite the rise in inflation, led to an increase in their purchasing power to a greater or lesser degree. Only one country recorded a decline in this indicator (Panama), unlike in 2010, when four countries experienced decreases (Figure 19 and Table 10 of the Statistical Annex). The loss of purchasing power of the minimum wage recorded in Panama is partly due to the biennial frequency of the adjustment, in accordance with that country's legislation. This country is scheduled to make a new adjustment in December 2011, which will go into effect in January 2012.

Argentina had the highest increase in the minimum wage (22.4%), just as it did in 2010. This result influenced the variation in the group of countries. If this country is excluded, the increase in the weighted average of the real minimum wage was 2.9%, the

same rate as in 2010 (also excluding Argentina). The real minimum wage increased between 11% and 17% in Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay, and between 5% and 9% in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala and Paraguay. In the remainder of the countries, it increased less than 3%. Brazil (1.4%) and Colombia (0.2%) had the smallest increases.

In addition to the different levels of inflation in the countries, the change in the growth rates of the real minimum wage reflects differences in income policies of the countries. For example, some countries do not make annual minimum wage adjustments, for which reason they may record declines in real terms in the years without nominal increases. By contrast, other countries have a strategy of significant, regular increases in the real value of this wage. In a third group of countries, annual increases approach or slightly exceed the inflation index.



Box articles / **2011** **Labour**
Overview



The Urban Labour Market in Latin America and the Caribbean: Main Trends in the 2000s

This box article briefly reviews the main trends observed in the urban labour market in the region during the 2000s, based on key results and the relationship between the employment-to-population ratio, labour force participation and unemployment rates as well as other employment indicators of the labour force of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Statistical Annex of the *2011 Labour Overview* also contains tables with labour market indicators. In addition, the website of the Labour Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (QUIPUSTAT) presents data for a set of national-level indicators for the countries.

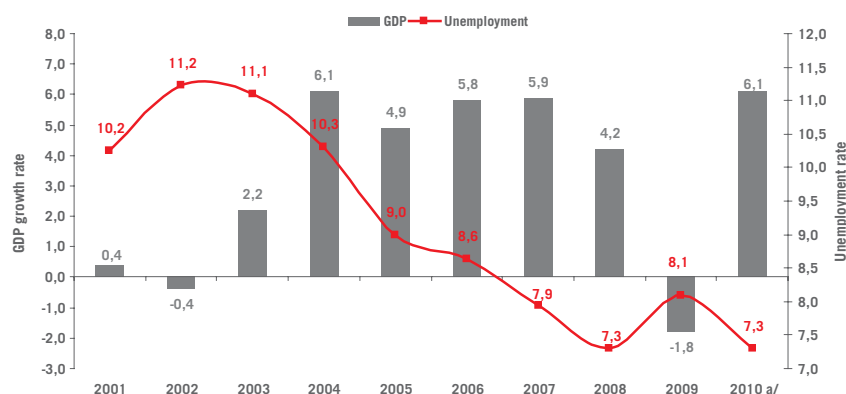
Growth and Employment Go Hand-in-Hand

After a period of slow GDP growth early in the decade, the region recorded a sustained cycle of recovery between 2004 and 2008, with an annual growth rate approaching 6% during the period. The global crisis of mid-2008 affected the region, which led to a decline in GDP growth in 2009 (-1.9%). However, by 2010, the economic recovery had begun (6%).

The labour market followed economic trends, which permitted important progress during the decade overall. Nevertheless, enormous challenges remain in employment and decent work at the end of this period.

Increased employment opportunities were reflected in the growth trend of the average regional employment-to-population ratio, which at the urban level rose by approximately three percentage points between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4, Statistical Annex). This increase benefited women more than men given

FIGURE 1



Latin America and the Caribbean (18 Countries): GDP Growth Rate and Urban Employment. 2001–2010 (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on information from the Statistical Annex.

Note: Preliminary data.
a/ Estimated.

that the employment-to-population ratio among men fell slightly during the same period (Figure 2).

Despite Progress, Challenges Remain in Employment Opportunities for Women and Youth

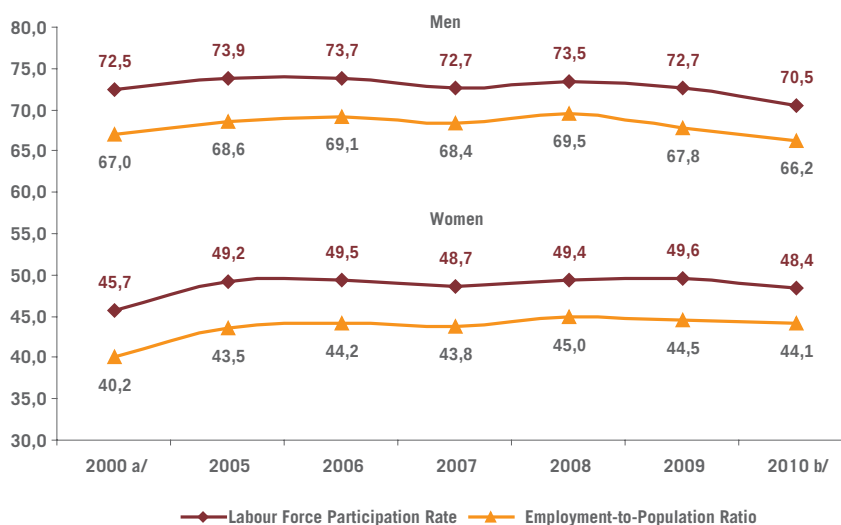
The regional labour participation rate also experienced strong growth, which slowed towards the end of the decade. This indicator depends on economic factors that determine the greater or lesser participation of the population in the labour market, as well as on demographic, social and cultural factors. During the period, the labour participation rate among women rose by nearly three percentage points whereas that of men decreased by two percentage points.

This trend helped narrow the gender gap for this indicator, although at the end of the decade, the labour participation rate among women continued to be 22 percentage points below that of men in the region.

Another positive trend observed is the decrease (two percentage points) in the labour participation rate among youth ages 15 to 24 years between 2000 and the end of the decade (regional average). This result is mainly due to the increased permanence of youth in school. The youth labour participation rate declined more among men than among women in this age group.

Available information for a group of countries of the region confirms an increase in school attendance

FIGURE 2



Latin America (17 Countries): Labour Participation Rate and Urban Employment-to-Population Ratio, by Sex. 2000 and 2005-2010. (Percentages)

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

Note: Preliminary data.

a/ The weighted average of 2000 rates includes data for Brazil from the 2001 National Household Survey (PNAD).

b/ The weighted average of 2000 rates includes data for Brazil from the Monthly Employment Survey (PME).

among children and youth aged five to 17 years (national level) during the 2000s.¹

Unemployment Rates Decline to Single Digits

The relationship between the labour supply and demand trends analyzed led to a decline in urban unemployment from the double digits at the beginning of the decade to 7.3% in 2008. This rate subsequently rose to 8.1% in 2009 as a result of the global crisis and then fell again to 7.3% in 2010 (Figure 1).

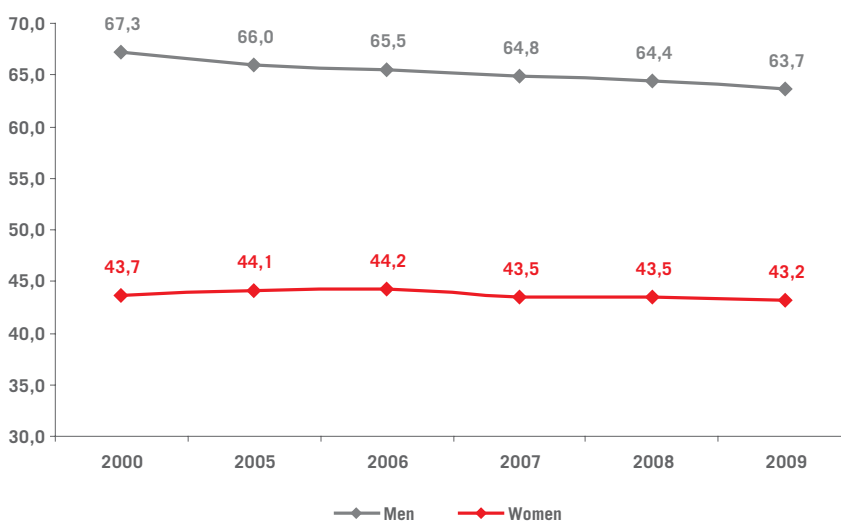
The decrease in unemployment benefited men, women and youth. Notwithstanding, a wide gender

gap persists at the end of the decade given that the female unemployment rate is 1.4 times higher than that of men. The difference is even greater in the case of youth unemployment, which tripled the adult unemployment rate at the end of the period.

Wage and Salaried Employment and Own-Account Employment

Urban wage and salaried employment in the region experienced strong growth, increasing nearly two percentage points between the beginning and end of the decade.² This relative increase originated mainly in the private sector given that the relative

FIGURE 3



Latin America (16 Countries): Youth Labour Participation Rates, by Sex. 2000 and 2005-2009. (Percentages)

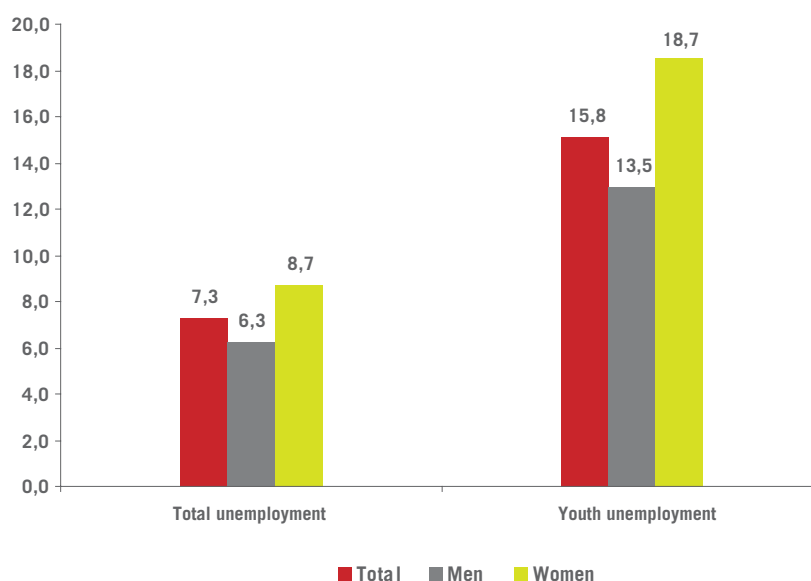
Source: ILO, based on QUIPUSTAT data (<http://white.oit.org.pe/estad/lacispub/menu.php>).

Note: Preliminary data.

1 ILO: Employment profiles and decent work in Latin America and the Caribbean. Panama, September 2011.

2 Although the Statistical Annex presents the series through 2010, in this article, the comparison is with 2009 because the 2010 regional weighted average does not include Brazil. This is also the case for the comparison of social security indicators.

FIGURE 4

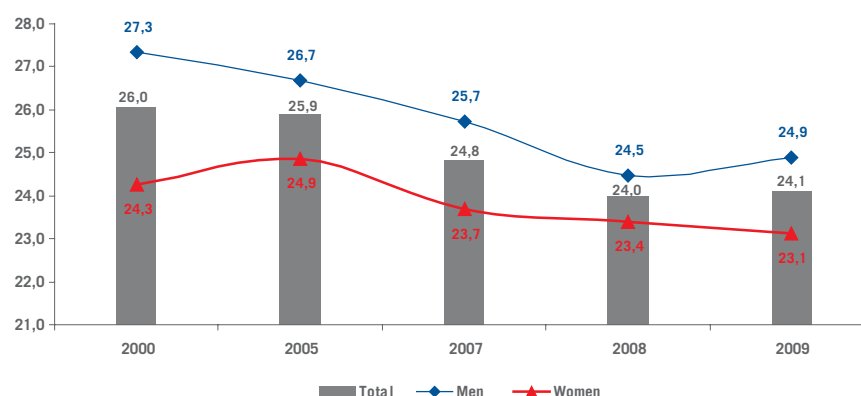


Latin America (16 Countries): Total Urban and Youth Unemployment Rates, by Sex. 2010. ^{a/} (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on estimates of household surveys of the countries. Note: Preliminary data.

^{a/} Working-age population of each country.

FIGURE 5



Latin America (17 Countries): Proportion of Own-Account and Family Workers in Total Urban Employment. 2000, 2005 and 2007 – 2009. (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on information from the Statistical Annex.

weight of public employment did not change during the period (Table 6, Statistical Annex), largely due to public policies designed to contain the growth of government employment in many countries of the region.

In terms of decent work, Latin America faces the challenge of reducing the high percentage of own-account and family workers in total employment. This indicator was adopted by the United Nations to monitor Target 1B of the Millennium Development Goals, which calls for *achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people*. One indicator of progress towards this target is the reduction to a minimum of the proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, given that these workers tend to have precarious, low-paid employment without social security coverage.

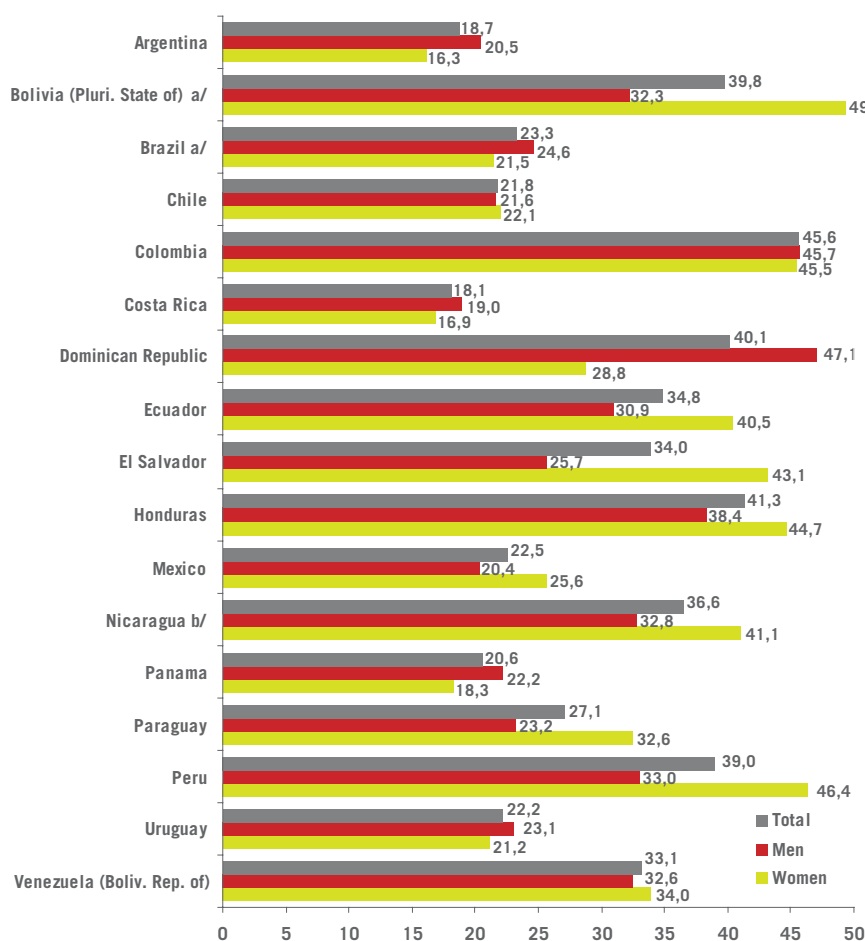
Towards the end of the decade, own-account and family workers accounted for nearly a fourth of

total urban employment for a group of 17 countries of the region (Figure 5). Men outnumber women in these categories of workers, which would suggest a better situation for women. However, the proportion of women with wage and salaried employment is 10 percentage points below that of men. Moreover, a higher percentage of women (16.6%) can only find employment in domestic service, which in most cases is informal or unprotected employment (versus 0.8% for men). These indicators demonstrate that women's employment remains more precarious than that of men.

At the end of the decade, own-account and family workers accounted for nearly a third of the total employed population in the countries of the region (see QUIPUSTAT).

This gap represents a major structural challenge for the region in that it demonstrates that the sustained growth of GDP in many countries has not led to the creation of enough wage and salaried employment

FIGURE 6



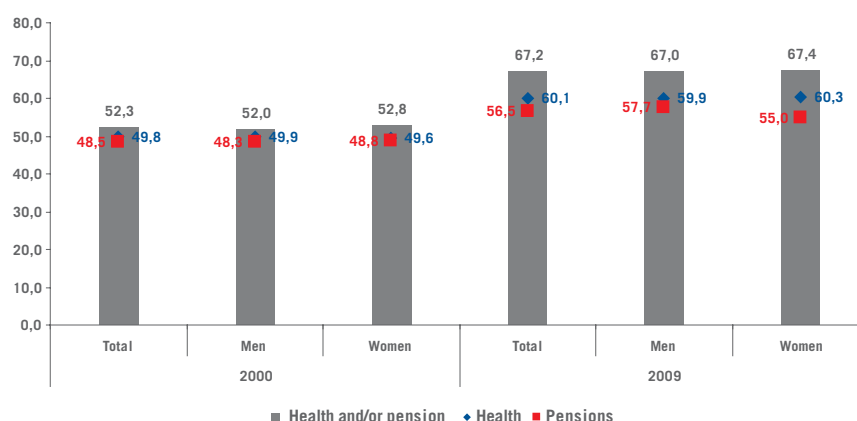
Latin America (17 Countries): Proportion of Own-Account and Family Workers in Total Urban Employment, by Country and Sex. 2010. (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on information from the Statistical Annex.

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

FIGURE 7



Latin America (12 Countries): Urban Employed Population with Health and/or Pension Coverage, Total and by Sex. 2000 and 2009. (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on information from the Statistical Annex.

or formal jobs to significantly reduce precarious employment levels. Moreover, some countries with strong economic growth did not experience significant declines in unemployment in some years, which may reflect a transition between own-account employment and wage and salaried employment.

Towards the end of the decade, the proportion of own-account and family workers in urban areas exceeded the regional average in some countries

(Figure 6): Colombia (45.6%), Honduras (41.3%), the Dominican Republic (40.1%), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (39.8%), Peru (39.0%), Nicaragua (36.6%), Ecuador (34.8%) and El Salvador (34.0%).

Advances and Challenges in Social Security Coverage

The region also made advances in social security coverage. Table 8 of the Statistical Annex shows the

increase in the proportion of the urban employed population with health and/or pension coverage. With respect to access to health services, coverage increased from 49.8% at the beginning of the decade to 60.1% by 2009, whereas the proportion of employed persons with retirement pensions increased from 50.1% to 56.5% during the same period.

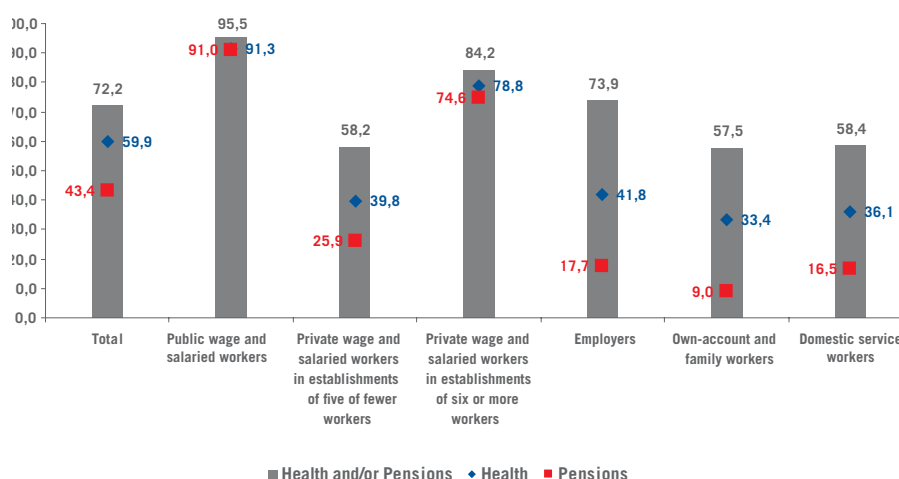
At the end of the decade, nearly 40% of Latin American workers still do not have access to health services as part of their employment benefits whereas 43.5% have no retirement pension. Own-account workers, domestic service workers and wage and salaried workers of microenterprises are particularly

affected by this problem (Figure 8). Moreover, the gap in social protection is much larger among women than among men for all types of employment.

Relative Improvements in Wages, Although Many Countries Lag Behind

Throughout the decade, real minimum wage trends varied in the countries, with an annual increase of 4.7% in the weighted average of Latin America. Increases in five countries exceeded the regional average (Argentina, Brazil, Honduras, Nicaragua and Uruguay) whereas it remained relatively stable in three other countries (El Salvador, Mexico and Paraguay)

FIGURE 8



Latin America (12 Countries): Urban Employed Population with Health and/or Pension Coverage, by Situation in Employment. 2010.^{a/} (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on information from the Statistical Annex.

a/ Does not include Brazil.

throughout the period. Only in the Dominican Republic did the purchasing power of the minimum wage decline slightly.

If the countries in which the real minimum wage grew nearly 1% annually are added to the nine countries mentioned above, it could be concluded that in much of the region, there was a tendency of containment of minimum wages, although they maintained their purchasing power (Table 1).

During the global crisis (2008-2009), many countries adopted initiatives to protect real minimum wages. Besides ensuring the protection of the consumption capacity of less qualified workers, these policies helped drive domestic demand and thus supported the level of economic activity during the crisis.

Nevertheless, given the long-term trend prevailing in these countries, less qualified workers who entered the labour force for the first time (among whom minimum wages are concentrated) largely did not benefit from economic growth, particularly from the growth period of 2004-2008.

The performance of real minimum wages reflects both price trends and wage policies. In most countries, minimum wage adjustment criteria and frequencies were adopted in an effort to recover purchasing power (whether based on past or future inflation). Recently, some countries have begun to include complementary criteria to take into account improvements in productivity and economic growth.

In the case of **average wages**, progress was more modest. In most of the countries with available information, average growth of these wages did not exceed 1% annually, whereas in two countries (the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Panama), average wages lost purchasing power.

Finally, a larger information framework is needed to further examine wage trends. This should differentiate between the different categories of wage earners in the public or private sector, with or without access to benefits of collective agreements, by segment or size of establishments, situation in employment and sector of economic activity.

TABLE 1

Latin America (18 Countries): Annual Average Growth Rate of Real Minimum Wages and Real Average Wages. 2000 - 2010

Country	Average Annual Groth Rate 2000 - 2010	
	Real Minimum Wage	Real Average Wage ^{a/}
Argentina ^{b/}	12,4	9,1
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	1,8	...
Brazil ^{c/}	6,2	1,3
Chile	2,4	2,0
Colombia	1,4	1,1
Costa Rica	1,0	1,4
Dominican Republic	-0,7	...
Ecuador	2,7	...
El Salvador	0,0	...
Guatemala	1,4	...
Honduras	9,1	...
Mexico ^{b/}	0,1	0,8
Nicaragua	5,6	0,6
Panama ^{d/}	1,0	-0,6
Paraguay	0,2	0,2
Peru ^{e/}	1,0	0,9
Uruguay	7,0	0,3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	1,2	-2,7

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ Table 9-A of the Statistical Annex lists coverage of average wages used by the countries.

b/ The growth rate of average wages corresponds to the period 2002-2010.

c/ The growth rate of average wages corresponds to the period 2003-2010.

d/ The growth rate of average wages corresponds to the period 2000-2008.

e/ The growth rate of average wages corresponds to the period 2000-2009.

The sectoral dimension of employment in Latin America ¹

This box article of the *2011 Labour Overview* briefly reviews the changes occurring in the structure of employment in economic sectors in Latin America over the past decade, with an emphasis on the economic activities where employment is concentrated in the region.

The study examines the major changes observed in economic sectors according to available information from household surveys of the countries, with a focus on the situation of women and youth. The text also discusses the conditions of decent work, particularly in terms of access to social security in the different sectors, as well as employment contracts of wage and salaried workers. Additionally, it analyzes changes in working hours during the 2000s (or the closest years).²

It also contains some basic figures and tables. More detailed information for each country can be found in the series of tables on the websites of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://www.oit.org.pe/>) and the Labour Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (QUIPUSTAT). Indicators were derived from a special reprocessing of employment surveys.

Trends in GDP Composition by Sector

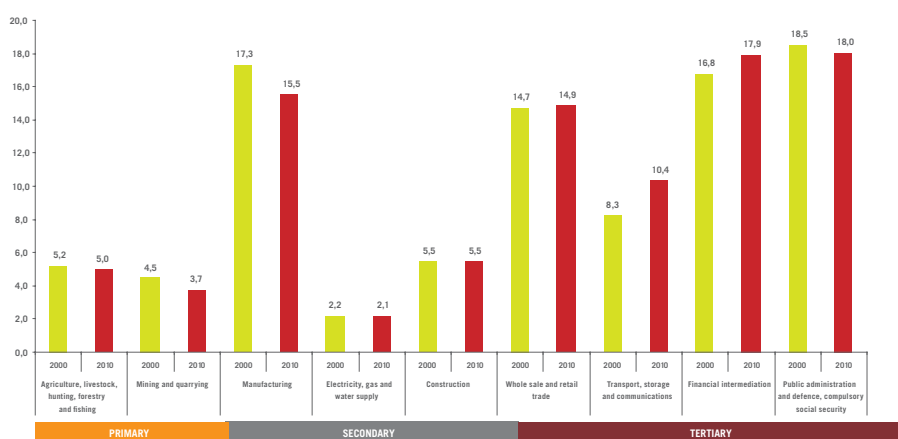
Long-term economic growth trends have led to changes in the production structure of the countries

of the region. Basically, these transformations consist of a decline in the relative importance of the primary and secondary sectors with a corresponding rise in the share of the tertiary sector in the Latin American economy as a whole. In the case of the primary sector, employment decreased in agriculture and mining and quarrying, a phenomenon that intensified with the onset of the global crisis (2008 – 2009).

Likewise, the relative weight of the secondary sector declined by nearly two percentage points between 2000 and 2010. This reduction is attributed mainly to the weakening of manufacturing observed in previous years and which intensified during the crisis. By contrast, the GDP of the tertiary sector grew by nearly three percentage points, which reflected the increase in employment in transport (nearly two percentage points), financial intermediation and real estate (one percentage point) activities. The share of public administration, defence and social security in the GDP of the sector declined by half a percentage point (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Overall, these changes reflect the global economic situation, the dynamics of GDP growth and the economic policies adopted by the countries. The global crisis of mid-2008 weakened demand for manufacturing exports in some countries of the region and reduced the flow of tourists from Europe and North America, particularly to Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean.

FIGURE 1



Latin America: GDP structure, by economic activity, 2000 and 2010 (Percentages).

Source: ECLAC, <http://www.ECLAC.org/estadisticas/>

(1) This text was prepared in collaboration with the Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR) of ILO/Geneva.

(2) Regional estimates for 2000 and 2010 are not included because the data correspond in some cases to different beginning and ending years of the decade. In addition, employment surveys in some countries vary in terms of methodologies and coverage.

Major Changes in the Structure of the Labour Market

The changes in the production structure of Latin American economies have led to modifications in the sectoral composition of the labour market in most of the countries.

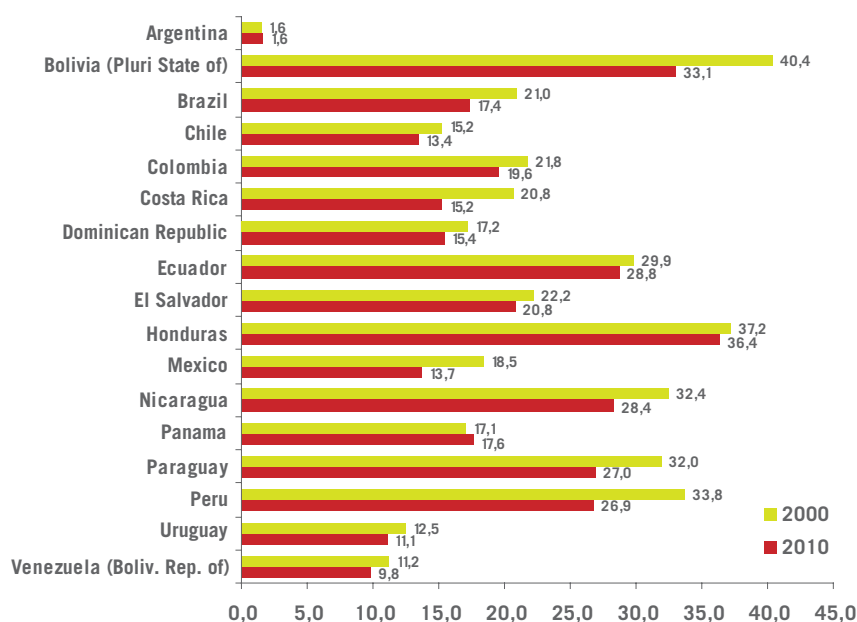
The main trend recorded was the declining importance of employment in the primary sector (agriculture and mining) of the countries and the increase in the weight of the tertiary sector, particularly in trade and services (Table 2).³

In the case of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, the relative share of employment in the tertiary sector increased by more than eight percentage points. Although employment in trade expanded in both countries, it did so with more intensity in Costa Rica,

whereas in the Dominican Republic, the transport sector also experienced vigorous growth (Annex of Tables and QUIPUSTAT).

In Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and El Salvador, employment in the tertiary sector grew by nearly five percentage points. In Bolivia, this reflected the increase in employment in transport and services whereas in El Salvador, employment in trade grew substantially.

FIGURE 2

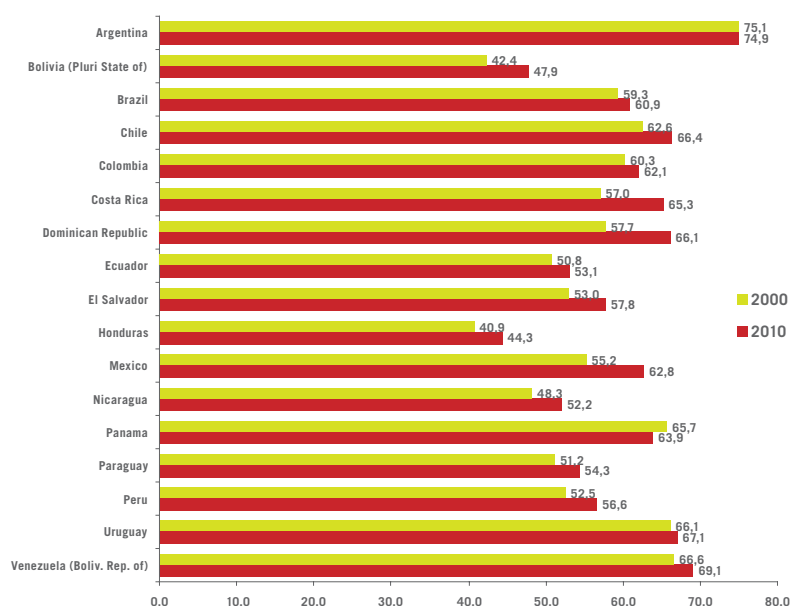


Latin America (17 countries): Persons employed in the primary sector, by country. Circa 2000 and 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

FIGURE 3



Latin America (17 countries): persons employed in the tertiary sector, by country. Circa 2000 and 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

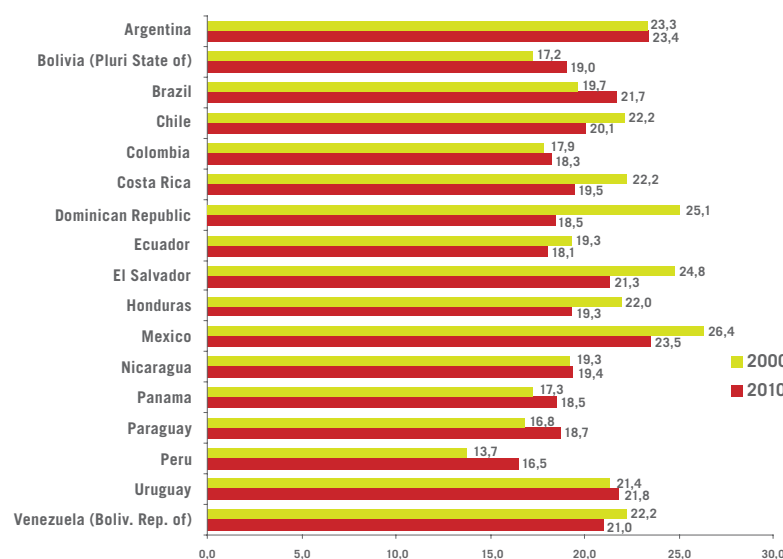
(3) The primary sector covers agricultural and mining activities; the secondary sector refers to manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply; and the third sector to trade, transport, financial intermediation, public services and services in general.

Of the 17 countries studied, only Panama recorded a slight decline in the relative weight of the tertiary sector, although trade and services have traditionally been the foundations of this economy.

In 10 of the countries, employment in the tertiary sector represents more than 60% of total employment. In five countries, the primary sector still accounts for more than a quarter of total employment: Honduras (36.4%), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (33.1%), Ecuador (28.8%), Paraguay (27%) and Peru (26.9%).

Employment in the secondary sector varies by country. The relative importance of this sector declined in most of the countries, although it increased in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay and Peru (Table 2). The decrease in the relative weight of employment in the secondary sector mainly reflects the downward trend in employment in the manufacturing sector, unlike employment in construction, which recorded an increase in most of the countries, with the exception of Costa Rica and Honduras.

FIGURE 4



Latin America (17 countries): persons employed in the secondary sector, by country. Circa 2000 and 2010 (Percentages).

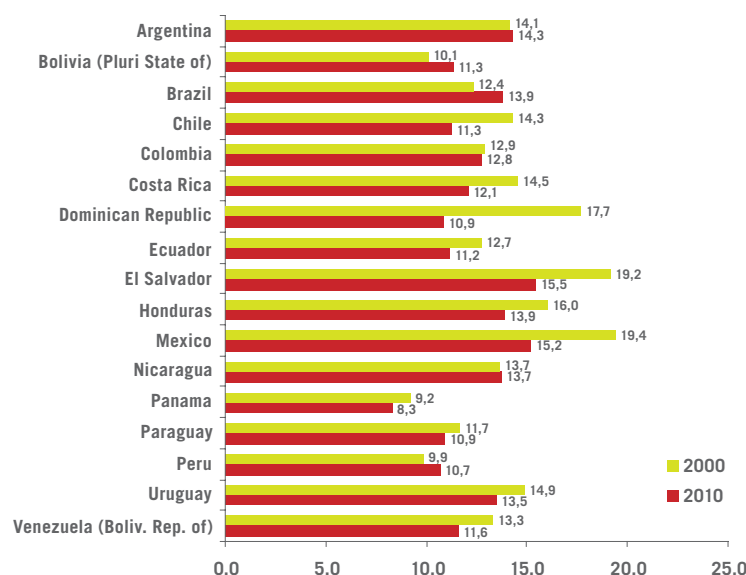
Source: ILO, based on household surveys of the countries.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

During the study period, the largest reductions in employment in the manufacturing sector occurred in countries with large-scale *maquila* operations (Central American countries, the Dominican Republic and Mexico). In these cases, the downward trend observed toward the end of the decade reflected the logic of the functioning of these activities, where, in addition to

the change in trade conditions in certain activities with quota systems, the location of these investments are determined mainly by labour costs and the advantages that recipient countries offer. Given that the *maquiladora* industry has a high concentration of female workers, the fall in employment in manufacturing affected women more than men.

FIGURE 5

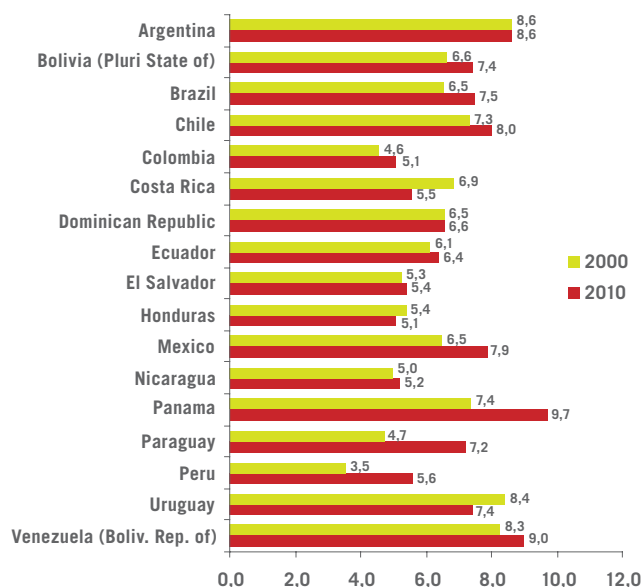


Latin America (17 countries): persons employed in the manufacturing sector, by country. Circa 2000 and 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

FIGURE 6



**Latin America (17 countries):
Persons employed in the
manufacturing sector, by
country. Circa 2000 and
2010 (Percentages).**

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

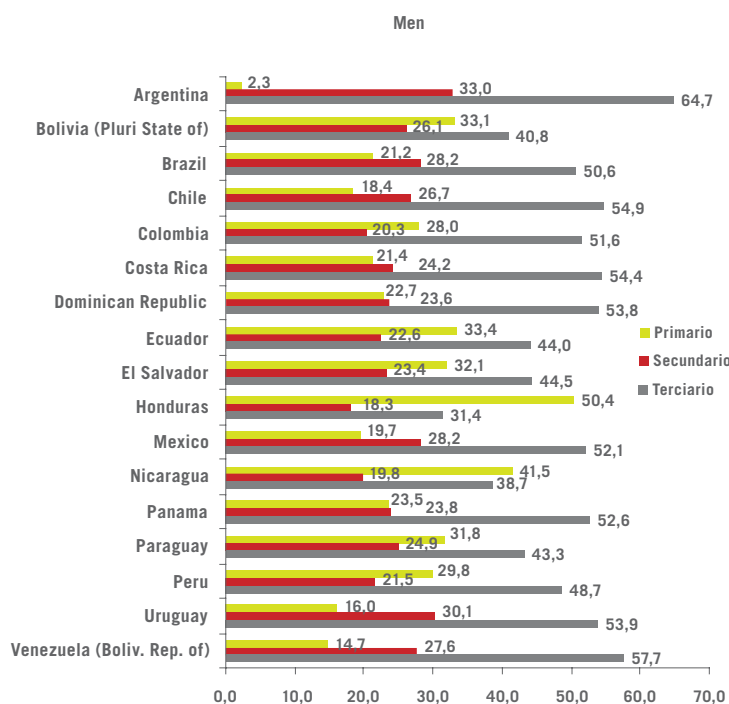
NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Women and Youth

At the end of the decade under study, the tertiary sector employed three of every four female workers in most of the countries. The trade and services sectors employ most of the female labour force, in contrast to the agricultural sector, which employs less than a tenth of female workers in most of the countries (11 of 17) and more than a fifth of these workers in only three countries: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 33%, Ecuador, 21.5% and Peru, 23.1%.

The tertiary sector of the economy is also the leading employer of youth ages 15 to 24 years, especially in trade and services. In seven countries (Argentina, Brazil, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay), approximately six of every 10 employed youth work in the tertiary sector. Female youth outnumber their male counterparts in this sector (Table 3 in the Annex of Tables and QUIPUSTAT).

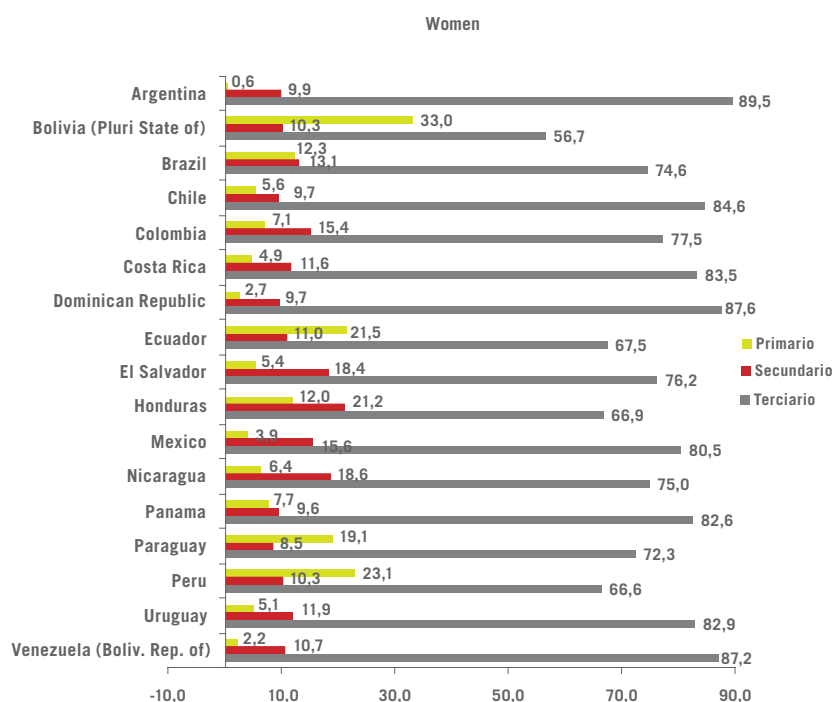
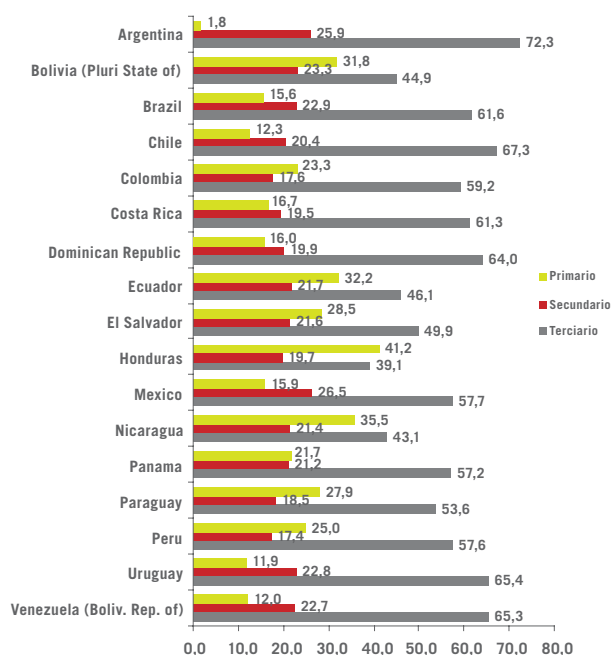
FIGURE 7



**Latin America (17 countries):
Employed population, by
economic sector, country
and sex. Circa 2010
(Percentages).**

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

FIGURE 7
(continued)**FIGURE 8**

**Latin America (17 countries):
Employed population ages
15 to 24 years, by economic
sector and country. Circa
2010 (Percentages).**

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Changes in the Sectoral Composition of Employment in the Context of the Crisis

Manufacturing and construction were the economic sectors most affected by the global crisis that began during the second half of 2008. In 12 of the 16 countries of the region with available information, employment in manufacturing decreased in 2009 with respect to 2008, a decline reaching into the double digits in the Dominican Republic and El Salvador. By contrast, in 2009, employment in manufacturing grew in four countries (Colombia, 6.1%; Panama, 2%;

Plurinational State of Bolivia, 6.5%; and Uruguay, 6.2%), (Table 4).

Moreover, employment in construction fell sharply in nine of 16 countries, reaching two digits in three of them (Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador).

In 2010, despite the regional economic recovery, employment in the manufacturing sector continued to decline in seven of 15 countries. In seven of these countries, employment in construction followed a similar downward trend (Figure 9 and Table 4).

According to available information, employment in the services sector was not significantly affected by the crisis. Only two countries (Ecuador and Paraguay) experienced a decrease in 2009 with respect to 2008. In most of the countries (11 of 15), employment in both trade and services increased during the crisis whereas it fell in transport in four of the 15 countries (Table 4). Given the contraction of most of the

economies of the region and the concentration of informality in the tertiary sector, it is possible that informal sector employment accounted for much of this increase in employment.

The economic recovery of 2010 favoured the reactivation of employment in trade, transport and services in most of the countries of the region (Table 4).

FIGURE 9

Latin America: annual growth rate of employment in manufacturing and construction, by country. 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 (Percentages).

Country	Growth rate			
	Manufacturing		Construction	
	2008-2009	2009 - 2010	2008-2009	2009 - 2010
Argentina	-8,3	6,2	-2,6	-1,7
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	6,5	-	13,1	-
Brazil	-3,4	-	-0,1	-
Chile	-1,3	-5,6	-6,2	4,0
Colombia	6,1	-1,2	7,8	2,1
Costa Rica	-2,8	-2,2	-15,8	-18,5
Dominican Republic	-21,5	3,9	-10,4	5,9
Ecuador	-3,7	3,5	4,5	-6,0
El Salvador	-10,1	3,1	-11,5	7,8
Honduras	-3,2	11,2	7,8	-18,0
Mexico	-9,4	4,0	-3,4	-0,6
Panama	2,0	-3,9	1,1	1,4
Paraguay	-5,4	-1,0	-2,5	24,0
Peru	-3,2	3,3	12,6	14,2
Uruguay	6,2	-2,4	5,3	-0,7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-0,7	-0,9	-5,1	-1,4

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

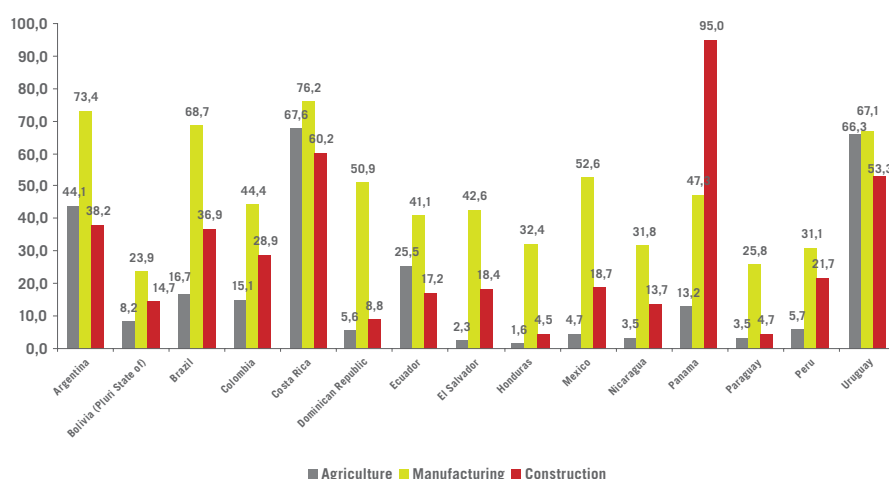
Advances in Social Security Coverage

Overall, during the 2000s, the countries of the region recorded significant progress in terms of social security coverage. This occurred in most economic sectors in the countries, although major challenges continued during 2010 (Tables 5 and 6).

The agricultural sector recorded the largest deficit in social security coverage in the countries of the

region. Although some progress had been made by the end of the decade, in seven of the 15 countries with available information, coverage did not exceed 10% of the employed population and was below 20% of the total in 11 countries. Costa Rica and Uruguay were the only countries where the majority of the employed population was covered (approximately two-thirds). A lack of coverage particularly affects countries with a high percentage of rural and

FIGURE 10



Latin America (15 countries): Persons employed in the agricultural, manufacturing and construction sectors that contribute to social security, by country. Circa 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

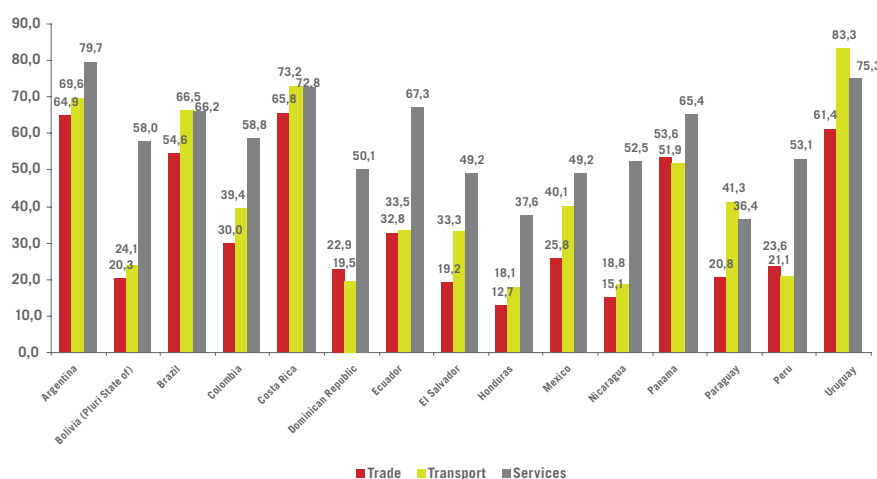
agricultural workers, such as El Salvador (2.3% coverage), Honduras (1.6%) and Paraguay (3.5%). In Mexico and Peru, coverage is less than 6% among persons employed in the agricultural sector.

Construction is the sector with the second largest deficit in social security coverage in Latin America. The exception is Panama, where the high level of formal employment in this sector and the high rate

of union membership explain the 95% coverage rate. Likewise, Costa Rica (60.2%) and Uruguay (53%) have relatively high coverage rates in the construction sector.

The transport sector also has an important gap in social security coverage, which is attributed to the high level of informality that commonly affects this sector in most countries of the region.

FIGURE 11



Latin America (15 countries): Persons employed in the trade, transport and services sectors that contribute to social security, by country. Circa 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

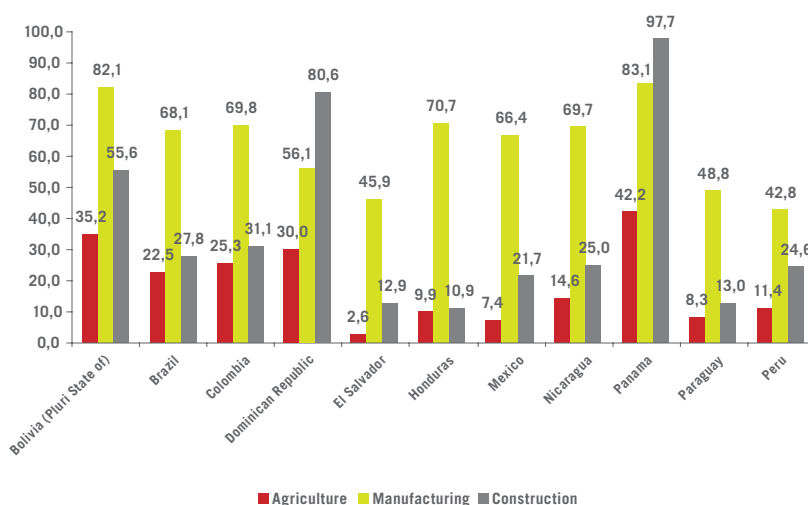
Finally, the services sector has a high level of social security coverage in the countries of the region, given that this sector includes government services, where formal, protected jobs predominate.

Overall, available information indicates that women have lower levels of social security coverage than men in most economic activities, with the exception of construction and transport. This is most likely because these sectors employ more men and the women who do work in them tend to be concentrated in higher-qualified positions.

Employment Contracts

The high rate of employment contracts among wage and salaried workers is an important sign of the formalization of employment. Their existence indicates better decent work conditions given the assumption –although this is not always the case– that workers enjoy the rights and benefits of a formal employment relationship (health and job security, vacations, holiday bonuses, protected salaries and legal working hours, among others). Trends in formalization of contracts in the period under study vary by areas of

FIGURE 12



Latin America (11 countries): Wage and salaried workers with employment contracts in the agricultural, manufacturing and construction sectors, by country. Circa 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

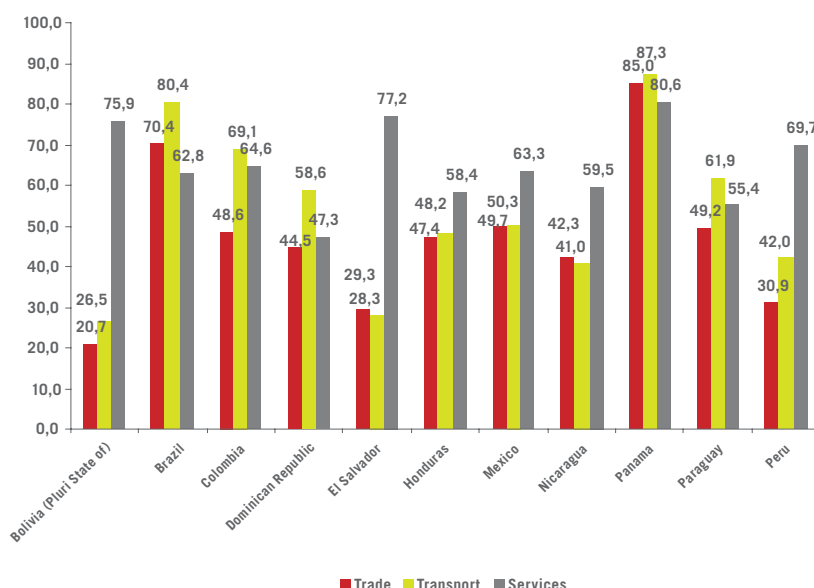
economic activity and country (Tables 7 and 8). At the end of the decade, the agricultural sector had the lowest percentage of formal contracts. In nine of 11 countries with available information, no more than a fourth of wage and salaried workers employed in that sector had formal employment contracts.

Construction had the second-largest gap in terms of employment contracts. More than 70% of all

wage and salaried workers in the sector did not have employment contracts in most of the countries. Only three countries had relatively high rates of these workers with contracts: Panama (97.7%), the Dominican Republic (80.6%) and Brazil (55.6%).

Finally, the transport and services sectors had the highest level of coverage of formal employment contracts among wage and salaried workers.

FIGURE 13



Latin America (11 countries): Wage and salaried workers with employment contracts in the trade, transport and services sectors, by country. Circa 2010 (Percentages).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Weekly Hours Worked

No clear trends were observed across sectors or countries in the number of hours worked per week by wage and salaried workers during the period studied. However, between the two selected years (circa 2000 and 2010), the average number of hours worked fell slightly (Tables 9 and 10).

In the case of agriculture, in 12 of 16 countries with available information, the number of hours worked decreased slightly, except in Colombia and Paraguay. The trend in manufacturing was similar, with nine of 16 countries recording reductions in this indicator.

Only two countries (Mexico and Paraguay) experienced an increase in the average number of hours worked in the transport sector.

During the crisis, a moderate decline was observed in the average number of hours worked in 2009 with respect to 2008. With some exceptions, this trend is clear in most countries and economic activities. This indicates that the effects of the crisis were reflected in the higher average unemployment rate in the region and in the reduction in working hours, although in many cases the latter may have resulted from agreements between businesses and workers

to maintain employment during the crisis (Tables 9 and 10).

The most widespread trend in this area is that women worked fewer hours than men across all sectors in all countries. Of course this indicator refers only to hours dedicated to work as defined in resolutions and directives of the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), which exclude most unpaid household work.

ANNEX

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA (19 COUNTRIES): LATIN AMERICA: ANNUAL GDP STRUCTURE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. 2000-2010. */ (PERCENTAGES)

Economic activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross Domestic Product by Sector of Origin	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Sector Primary	9,7	10,0	10,0	10,2	9,9	9,7	9,4	9,1	9,0	8,8	8,7
Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing	5,2	5,4	5,5	5,7	5,5	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,0	5,0
Mining and quarrying	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,2	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,7
Secondary sector	25,0	24,3	24,0	23,9	24,3	24,2	24,3	24,1	23,9	23,0	23,1
Manufacturing	17,3	16,8	16,6	16,7	16,9	16,7	16,6	16,4	16,0	15,3	15,5
Electricity, gas and water	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,1
Construction	5,5	5,3	5,2	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,5	5,6	5,7	5,6	5,5
Tertiary sector	58,3	58,7	59,3	59,3	59,0	59,3	59,5	60,0	60,2	61,5	61,1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of goods, hotels and restaurants	14,7	14,5	14,2	14,3	14,5	14,6	14,8	14,9	14,9	14,4	14,9
Transport, storage and communications	8,3	8,5	8,6	8,7	8,9	9,1	9,3	9,5	9,8	10,2	10,4
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	16,8	17,1	17,4	17,3	17,0	17,2	17,3	17,6	17,9	18,3	17,9
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education health and social work and other community, social and personal service activities	18,5	18,6	19,1	19,0	18,6	18,5	18,2	17,9	17,7	18,6	18,0
Subtotal	92,9	93,0	93,3	93,4	93,2	93,2	93,3	93,2	93,1	93,3	93,0
Other											
Taxes, discrepancies and others	7,1	7,0	6,7	6,6	6,8	6,8	6,7	6,8	6,9	6,7	7,0

Source: ECLACSTAT, <http://www.eclac.cl/estadisticas/>

*/ Constant prices. Annual national accounts in dollars

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA (17 COUNTRIES): EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, COUNTRY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Country and sex	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Both sexes															
Argentina ^{a/}	0,8	22,4	76,8	1,6	23,3	75,1	1,7	24,5	73,8	1,9	23,0	75,1	1,6	23,4	74,9
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	40,4	17,2	42,4	40,3	17,7	42,0	35,6	17,9	46,5	33,1	19,0	47,9	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	21,0	19,7	59,3	20,9	21,1	58,1	17,8	22,3	59,9	17,4	21,7	60,9	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	15,2	22,2	62,6	13,9	21,8	64,3	13,0	22,4	64,6	12,6	21,8	65,6	13,4	20,1	66,4
Colombia ^{d/}	21,8	17,9	60,3	22,9	18,8	58,3	19,1	18,8	62,1	19,2	18,9	61,8	19,6	18,3	62,1
Costa Rica ^{c/}	20,8	22,2	57,0	16,0	22,1	61,9	12,9	22,3	64,7	12,4	20,7	66,9	15,2	19,5	65,3
Dominican Republic	17,2	25,1	57,7	15,4	23,2	61,4	14,9	21,8	63,3	15,7	18,3	65,9	15,4	18,5	66,1
Ecuador	29,9	19,3	50,8	31,9	16,9	51,3	29,2	18,3	52,5	29,9	18,0	52,1	28,8	18,1	53,1
El Salvador ^{e/}	22,2	24,8	53,0	20,7	22,8	56,5	19,3	23,9	56,8	20,9	20,6	58,5	20,8	21,3	57,8
Honduras ^{b/}	37,2	22,0	40,9	39,5	20,7	39,8	35,8	21,3	42,9	37,3	20,1	42,6	36,4	19,3	44,3
Mexico ^{f/}	18,5	26,4	55,2	15,4	25,2	59,4	13,6	25,3	61,1	13,6	23,8	62,7	13,7	23,5	62,8
Nicaragua	32,4	19,3	48,3	29,2	19,4	51,4	28,4	19,4	52,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	17,1	17,3	65,7	19,3	17,0	63,7	18,1	18,9	63,0	18,3	18,9	62,8	17,6	18,5	63,9
Paraguay ^{g/}	32,0	16,8	51,2	32,6	15,5	51,9	26,8	18,7	54,6	29,7	17,1	53,2	27,0	18,7	54,3
Peru	-	-	-	33,8	13,7	52,5	28,6	16,0	55,4	28,8	15,8	55,4	26,9	16,5	56,6
Uruguay ^{h/}	4,1	24,5	71,3	4,8	22,3	73,0	12,5	21,4	66,1	7,2	22,6	70,2	11,1	21,8	67,1
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	11,2	22,2	66,6	10,4	20,3	69,3	9,4	22,2	68,4	9,8	21,6	68,6	9,8	21,0	69,1
Men															
Argentina ^{a/}	1,2	30,7	68,1	2,1	32,5	65,3	2,6	34,3	63,1	2,9	32,5	64,7	2,3	33,0	64,7
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	42,4	23,4	34,2	40,7	23,8	35,5	36,1	24,2	39,7	33,1	26,1	40,8	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	24,3	26,4	49,3	24,3	26,8	48,9	21,3	28,8	49,9	21,2	28,2	50,6	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	20,8	27,1	52,2	18,7	27,5	53,8	17,5	28,8	53,7	17,5	27,9	54,6	18,4	26,7	54,9
Colombia ^{d/}	32,0	19,4	48,5	32,4	20,3	47,3	28,0	21,0	51,1	27,6	21,2	51,1	28,0	20,3	51,6
Costa Rica ^{c/}	27,8	24,8	47,4	22,2	27,4	50,4	18,3	28,0	53,6	17,9	26,2	55,8	21,4	24,2	54,4
Dominican Republic	24,8	27,6	47,6	22,1	27,3	50,6	21,7	25,9	52,4	23,0	23,1	53,9	22,7	23,6	53,8
Ecuador	34,8	22,7	42,5	35,1	21,3	43,5	33,7	22,9	43,4	34,3	23,0	42,8	33,4	22,6	44,0
El Salvador ^{e/}	35,4	25,0	39,5	32,5	24,7	42,8	30,3	26,4	43,4	32,9	22,3	44,8	32,1	23,4	44,5
Honduras ^{b/}	52,0	20,3	27,8	51,8	19,4	28,8	49,4	21,3	29,3	51,1	20,1	28,9	50,4	18,3	31,4
Mexico ^{f/}	24,2	28,6	47,2	21,4	28,9	49,6	19,3	29,8	50,9	19,6	28,5	52,0	19,7	28,2	52,1
Nicaragua	44,8	20,5	34,8	41,7	19,7	38,6	41,5	19,8	38,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	24,8	21,4	53,8	26,5	20,4	53,1	24,5	23,9	51,6	24,4	24,3	51,3	23,5	23,8	52,6
Paraguay ^{g/}	39,2	20,8	40,1	39,1	19,7	41,2	31,5	24,4	44,1	34,7	21,4	43,9	31,8	24,9	43,3
Peru	-	-	-	37,0	17,2	45,8	32,1	20,0	47,9	31,8	20,4	47,8	29,8	21,5	48,7
Uruguay ^{h/}	6,4	33,4	60,2	7,4	30,4	62,3	17,9	29,1	53,0	11,1	31,4	57,5	16,0	30,1	53,9
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	16,5	27,7	55,7	15,5	26,1	58,4	14,0	29,4	56,7	14,7	28,2	57,0	14,7	27,6	57,7
Women															
Argentina ^{a/}	0,3	10,0	89,7	0,9	10,7	88,4	0,5	10,8	88,7	0,6	10,0	89,5	0,6	9,9	89,5
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	37,8	9,5	52,7	39,7	10,2	50,0	35,0	10,2	54,8	33,0	10,3	56,7	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	16,2	9,9	73,9	16,1	13,2	70,7	13,2	13,4	73,3	12,3	13,1	74,6	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	3,9	12,2	83,9	4,8	11,2	84,0	5,1	11,3	83,6	4,5	11,4	84,1	5,6	9,7	84,6
Colombia ^{d/}	6,6	15,6	77,8	8,4	16,6	75,0	5,4	15,4	79,2	6,6	15,5	77,9	7,1	15,4	77,5
Costa Rica ^{c/}	5,5	16,6	77,9	5,0	12,6	82,4	4,3	13,1	82,6	3,5	11,7	84,9	4,9	11,6	83,5
Dominican Republic	2,6	20,3	77,1	2,9	15,3	81,8	3,1	14,6	82,2	2,2	9,5	88,3	2,7	9,7	87,6
Ecuador	21,2	13,4	65,4	26,8	9,9	63,4	22,2	11,3	66,5	23,2	10,5	66,3	21,5	11,0	67,5
El Salvador ^{e/}	3,8	24,4	71,8	4,9	20,2	74,9	4,8	20,7	74,4	4,8	18,3	76,9	5,4	18,4	76,2
Honduras ^{b/}	7,0	25,4	67,6	13,2	23,3	63,5	10,5	21,3	68,2	12,0	20,1	67,9	12,0	21,2	66,9
Mexico ^{f/}	7,3	22,0	70,6	5,1	18,7	76,2	4,2	17,8	78,0	3,6	15,9	80,5	3,9	15,6	80,5
Nicaragua	11,3	17,2	71,5	8,5	18,9	72,6	6,4	18,6	75,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1,7	9,1	89,2	6,9	10,8	82,3	7,4	10,3	82,3	8,1	10,1	81,8	7,7	9,6	82,6
Paraguay ^{g/}	20,3	10,4	69,2	22,3	9,0	68,7	19,2	9,6	71,1	21,7	10,2	68,1	19,1	8,5	72,3
Peru	-	-	-	29,5	9,2	61,3	24,1	10,9	65,1	25,0	9,9	65,1	23,1	10,3	66,6
Uruguay ^{h/}	1,2	13,0	85,8	1,7	12,6	85,8	5,8	11,7	82,5	2,5	12,0	85,5	5,1	11,9	82,9
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	1,8	12,5	85,7	2,3	11,0	86,7	2,2	10,8	87,0	2,1	11,1	86,8	2,2	10,7	87,2

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP).

a/ 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

b/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

c/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years

correspond to the GEIH.

e/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

f/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

g/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

h/ Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA (17 COUNTRIES): EMPLOYED POPULATION AGES 15 TO 24 YEARS, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, COUNTRY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Country and sex	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Both sexes															
Argentina ^{a/}	0,7	24,2	75,1	1,9	29,3	68,8	2,8	27,6	69,6	2,8	25,7	71,5	1,8	25,9	72,3
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	41,4	21,1	37,4	39,4	19,5	41,1	35,8	19,2	45,0	31,8	23,3	44,9	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	19,8	21,7	58,5	20,0	21,8	58,2	15,8	23,6	60,6	15,6	22,9	61,6	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	17,3	22,2	60,4	15,3	22,3	62,4	12,3	24,4	63,3	11,6	22,8	65,6	12,3	20,4	67,3
Colombia ^{d/}	25,2	15,2	59,7	26,2	18,6	55,1	23,1	18,6	58,3	21,4	19,2	59,4	23,3	17,6	59,2
Costa Rica ^{c/}	21,8	24,5	53,7	18,0	25,0	57,0	13,3	25,2	61,6	14,4	21,7	63,9	16,7	19,5	61,3
Dominican Republic	14,4	31,0	54,6	14,1	27,5	58,5	14,1	25,2	60,6	14,7	19,8	65,4	16,0	19,9	64,0
Ecuador	32,8	22,2	45,0	35,5	20,6	43,9	31,7	22,2	46,1	31,8	20,9	47,3	32,2	21,7	46,1
El Salvador ^{e/}	25,4	29,5	45,1	26,2	24,3	49,5	25,2	25,6	49,2	28,6	20,2	51,2	28,5	21,6	49,9
Honduras ^{b/}	40,2	25,3	34,5	43,9	22,0	34,1	39,5	23,3	37,2	41,1	21,8	37,1	41,2	19,7	39,1
Mexico ^{f/}	18,4	32,1	49,5	15,8	29,1	55,1	14,3	28,3	57,4	15,1	26,8	58,1	15,9	26,5	57,7
Nicaragua	39,0	21,1	39,9	35,5	20,7	43,8	35,5	21,4	43,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	17,7	17,7	64,6	23,4	16,4	60,2	21,9	20,0	58,1	22,4	20,6	57,0	21,7	21,2	57,2
Paraguay ^{g/}	32,0	15,4	52,5	34,3	13,6	52,2	26,9	20,1	53,0	27,1	17,2	55,7	27,9	18,5	53,6
Peru	-	-	-	36,4	13,5	50,1	28,6	17,5	53,9	27,6	16,9	55,5	25,0	17,4	57,6
Uruguay ^{h/}	4,6	24,9	70,4	6,1	23,3	70,6	13,1	21,6	65,3	9,1	22,8	68,1	11,9	22,8	65,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	15,5	22,8	61,7	13,0	20,8	66,2	11,0	24,4	64,6	12,5	23,2	64,3	12,0	22,7	65,3
Men															
Argentina ^{a/}	1,2	32,9	65,9	2,7	38,8	58,5	3,9	38,3	57,9	4,0	34,3	61,7	2,7	34,7	62,7
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	44,2	27,9	27,9	42,0	26,9	31,1	37,1	27,7	35,1	32,6	31,9	35,5	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	24,9	27,7	47,4	25,3	27,1	47,6	20,4	29,9	49,7	20,3	29,6	50,1	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	23,0	27,0	49,9	19,8	28,5	51,8	15,6	32,0	52,4	15,2	29,6	55,2	16,0	25,9	58,1
Colombia ^{d/}	37,5	17,0	45,5	37,1	20,4	42,5	32,9	21,1	46,0	30,5	22,2	47,3	32,6	19,8	47,7
Costa Rica ^{c/}	28,8	27,6	43,5	24,5	31,1	44,4	18,2	33,4	48,5	20,7	27,6	51,7	22,7	27,0	50,3
Dominican Republic	20,5	33,7	45,8	19,6	31,3	49,2	19,8	29,4	50,8	20,6	23,6	55,7	22,9	24,1	53,0
Ecuador	38,5	26,1	35,4	39,7	24,8	35,5	36,0	27,2	36,8	36,0	26,0	38,0	36,9	25,8	37,3
El Salvador ^{e/}	37,9	28,9	33,1	38,1	26,9	35,0	36,9	28,9	34,2	40,8	22,0	37,3	40,0	22,9	37,2
Honduras ^{b/}	54,9	23,0	22,1	56,1	21,0	22,9	51,9	23,9	24,2	53,5	22,6	24,0	54,4	19,3	26,3
Mexico ^{f/}	24,4	33,7	41,9	21,8	32,5	45,7	19,9	32,5	47,6	21,2	31,4	47,5	22,1	30,9	47,0
Nicaragua	49,3	22,2	28,5	47,3	21,1	31,6	47,5	21,7	30,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	25,3	22,6	52,1	30,5	19,6	49,9	26,8	25,6	47,6	27,7	25,6	46,7	26,8	26,6	46,5
Paraguay ^{g/}	41,8	19,3	38,9	44,3	18,5	37,2	33,8	27,3	39,0	34,5	22,4	43,1	34,5	23,9	41,6
Peru	-	-	-	41,4	17,4	41,2	33,4	22,9	43,7	31,7	21,8	46,5	27,8	23,1	49,0
Uruguay ^{h/}	7,1	34,2	58,7	9,1	30,7	60,3	19,0	27,9	53,1	13,5	30,4	56,1	17,1	29,6	53,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	21,7	27,0	51,3	18,3	26,4	55,3	15,4	31,2	53,4	17,5	29,0	53,5	16,6	28,4	54,9
Women															
Argentina ^{a/}	0,1	11,0	88,9	0,7	13,5	85,8	1,0	10,8	88,2	0,7	10,5	88,9	0,4	10,9	88,8
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	37,9	12,5	49,6	36,2	10,7	53,1	34,2	8,9	57,0	30,8	12,5	56,6	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	11,9	12,5	75,6	12,0	13,7	74,3	8,7	14,2	77,1	8,5	12,8	78,7	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	6,1	12,8	81,2	7,1	10,9	82,0	6,1	10,6	83,4	5,4	10,9	83,7	6,0	10,9	83,1
Colombia ^{d/}	6,9	12,5	80,7	7,9	15,8	76,4	6,7	14,4	79,0	6,1	14,3	79,6	8,4	14,1	77,5
Costa Rica ^{c/}	7,3	18,1	74,6	6,0	14,0	80,0	5,1	11,5	83,4	3,4	11,5	85,1	6,0	13,0	81,0
Dominican Republic	2,0	25,5	72,5	2,3	19,4	78,4	2,9	16,9	80,1	1,6	11,4	86,9	2,4	11,6	86,0
Ecuador	23,0	15,5	61,6	28,0	13,2	58,9	24,3	13,6	62,1	24,3	12,1	63,5	23,2	13,9	62,9
El Salvador ^{e/}	3,0	30,5	66,5	5,3	19,8	75,0	5,9	20,1	74,0	6,5	17,0	76,5	7,0	19,0	73,9
Honduras ^{b/}	6,3	30,6	63,1	13,5	24,6	61,9	9,2	22,1	68,7	9,9	19,9	70,2	9,0	20,6	70,3
Mexico ^{f/}	7,6	29,3	63,1	5,3	23,3	71,4	4,7	21,0	74,3	3,9	18,4	77,7	4,4	18,4	77,2
Nicaragua	15,2	18,6	66,2	10,0	19,9	70,1	7,8	20,8	71,4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1,3	7,3	91,4	8,8	9,7	81,5	10,6	7,3	82,0	11,2	9,8	79,0	10,7	9,7	79,6
Paraguay ^{g/}	14,0	8,2	77,8	15,9	4,6	79,5	15,1	7,7	77,2	13,8	7,7	78,5	15,6	8,3	76,1
Peru	-	-	-	29,9	8,5	61,6	22,5	10,7	66,8	22,3	10,8	66,9	21,5	10,0	68,6
Uruguay ^{h/}	1,2	11,7	87,1	1,7	12,4	85,9	3,9	11,9	84,2	2,6	11,5	85,9	4,0	12,5	83,6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	2,2	13,9	83,9	2,8	10,0	87,2	2,5	10,8	86,7	2,2	11,6	86,3	2,3	10,6	87,2

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

Notes: */ National total.

a/ 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

b/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

c/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

e/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

f/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

g/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

h/ Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA (17 COUNTRIES): GROWTH RATE OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND COUNTRY. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Country and sex	2008-2009			2009-2010			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services
Both sexes												
Argentina ^{a/}	15,8	-8,3	-2,6	-20,9	6,2	-1,7	-2,4	-3,4	4,2	0,2	4,3	-0,9
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	-4,9	6,5	13,1	-	-	-	-4,0	-3,4	17,2	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	-2,4	-3,4	-0,1	-	-	-	2,1	-3,5	2,9	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	-3,6	-1,3	-6,2	2,7	-5,6	4,0	0,3	-3,8	1,7	32,3	-4,0	3,5
Colombia ^{d/}	6,6	6,1	7,8	5,2	-1,2	2,1	7,3	7,5	2,6	4,6	1,0	3,2
Costa Rica ^{c/}	-4,2	-2,8	-15,8	23,1	-2,2	-18,5	4,5	4,0	6,0	3,0	-19,8	-1,7
Dominican Republic	4,5	-21,5	-10,4	2,0	3,9	5,9	0,9	0,8	4,2	3,8	3,7	6,9
Ecuador	3,9	-3,7	4,5	-4,4	3,5	-6,0	0,7	7,0	-1,3	-0,5	1,8	3,3
El Salvador ^{c/}	12,6	-10,1	-11,5	0,8	3,1	7,8	11,6	2,9	1,6	2,1	1,2	-4,3
Honduras ^{b/}	10,8	-3,2	7,8	2,6	11,2	-18,0	7,7	3,4	3,9	7,3	12,5	13,1
Mexico ^{f/}	-2,0	-9,4	-3,4	4,5	4,0	-0,6	-0,3	3,5	2,9	4,8	-2,1	2,9
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,1	2,0	1,1	-2,4	-3,9	1,4	-1,7	7,3	0,4	0,3	4,3	4,0
Paraguay ^{g/}	17,0	-5,4	-2,5	-10,2	-1,0	24,0	8,2	9,6	-3,6	-2,4	-13,9	5,5
Peru	3,0	-3,2	12,6	-5,2	3,3	14,2	2,2	2,9	1,6	5,9	-0,6	3,7
Uruguay ^{h/}	-42,9	6,2	5,3	56,8	-2,4	-0,7	8,8	3,8	5,8	-3,1	-4,9	-4,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	3,9	-0,7	-5,1	0,5	-0,9	-1,4	0,1	0,6	1,2	0,5	6,4	1,0
Men												
Argentina ^{a/}	14,2	-8,8	-2,7	-23,7	10,1	-2,1	-0,9	-6,4	7,7	3,3	6,4	-0,6
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	-5,1	9,1	13,8	-	-	-	-2,3	-0,5	18,1	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	-0,5	-4,6	0,6	-	-	-	1,4	-3,5	2,4	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	-2,3	-2,9	-6,3	-2,6	-6,4	4,4	0,4	-3,6	-0,3	39,0	-3,7	-9,3
Colombia ^{d/}	3,8	4,6	8,1	3,8	-5,4	1,9	5,6	9,8	3,3	4,7	1,2	3,4
Costa Rica ^{c/}	-2,2	2,2	-16,4	21,4	-2,6	-18,0	3,0	2,2	12,3	13,1	-19,8	-6,6
Dominican Republic	7,7	-11,2	-9,9	0,2	2,1	6,4	5,2	-1,2	5,6	0,4	5,8	4,4
Ecuador	2,8	-0,7	3,9	-1,9	3,7	-6,0	-1,3	4,9	-1,7	-1,2	6,7	7,6
El Salvador ^{c/}	14,0	-10,7	-11,4	-0,5	6,0	6,9	20,8	1,0	-2,4	5,7	-1,6	-6,7
Honduras ^{b/}	9,6	-7,3	7,9	1,7	5,9	-17,4	5,9	3,3	3,2	17,0	17,5	1,1
Mexico ^{f/}	0,0	-7,7	-3,3	3,5	5,1	-0,8	-0,9	3,5	2,2	6,0	-2,4	2,0
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	0,2	4,0	0,0	-2,1	-3,6	2,2	-5,7	3,6	2,4	2,4	4,4	2,8
Paraguay ^{g/}	16,2	-11,6	-3,5	-8,7	8,9	23,8	7,5	11,1	-3,4	-2,8	-16,7	6,3
Peru	0,6	-0,6	11,8	-5,0	1,0	15,4	6,2	-0,4	-1,8	3,6	3,5	3,6
Uruguay ^{h/}	-39,4	6,3	5,0	46,6	-3,6	-1,3	8,4	3,9	6,7	-4,9	-7,4	-8,3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	4,6	-2,7	-5,3	0,6	-0,4	-0,9	-0,4	-0,4	2,6	-0,3	9,2	0,5
Women												
Argentina ^{a/}	26,8	-6,9	-1,4	-4,1	-3,4	13,2	-4,7	18,3	2,5	-4,7	-8,1	-1,1
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	-4,7	2,5	-2,3	-	-	-	-5,0	-19,4	16,6	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	-6,3	-1,4	-19,8	-	-	-	3,2	-3,3	3,1	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	-11,1	2,8	-2,7	34,1	-3,6	-4,0	0,2	-4,7	3,3	25,6	-5,7	12,8
Colombia ^{d/}	28,3	8,1	-3,3	14,0	4,1	9,1	9,1	-0,7	2,3	4,6	0,1	3,2
Costa Rica ^{c/}	-18,1	-12,0	7,6	37,4	-1,5	-32,4	6,3	12,9	2,6	-8,5	-19,7	1,2
Dominican Republic	-34,2	-40,4	-23,7	37,8	8,7	-9,4	-4,6	25,6	3,5	8,8	-16,4	8,2
Ecuador	6,5	-8,7	20,9	-10,0	3,3	-5,7	2,6	19,6	-1,0	0,1	-24,5	0,9
El Salvador ^{c/}	0,8	-9,6	-16,3	13,2	0,2	41,6	6,6	30,6	4,0	-0,2	32,6	-2,9
Honduras ^{b/}	21,4	0,8	0,0	9,5	16,1	-44,7	9,1	3,5	4,2	0,4	-25,3	19,1
Mexico ^{f/}	-16,8	-12,1	-6,7	14,0	2,0	4,7	0,3	3,6	3,6	3,8	0,2	3,7
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	12,9	-0,9	42,3	-3,9	-4,3	-18,9	3,0	35,5	-0,8	-1,9	3,8	4,8
Paraguay ^{g/}	19,1	9,3	284,1	-14,3	-19,6	34,8	8,9	0,6	-3,7	-2,0	4,7	5,1
Peru	6,9	-7,1	40,5	-5,4	7,0	-16,6	0,0	29,9	4,3	7,3	-26,3	3,8
Uruguay ^{h/}	-56,0	5,8	14,1	110,8	-0,2	16,1	9,1	3,2	5,4	-1,2	5,4	-2,6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-2,7	3,8	-1,8	0,3	-2,1	-10,3	0,6	9,2	0,2	1,3	-17,3	1,2

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP).

a/ 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

b/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

c/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

e/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

f/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

g/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

h/ Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

TABLE 5

LATIN AMERICA (15 COUNTRIES): EMPLOYED POPULATION THAT CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTORS, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Country and sex	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Industry	Construction
Both sexes															
Argentina ^{a/}	17,3	51,3	18,2	40,7	63,0	28,5	43,9	73,2	36,5	47,6	72,9	35,2	44,1	73,4	38,2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	5,8	19,4	10,5	4,2	16,6	8,6	12,8	20,9	18,8	8,2	23,9	14,7	-	-	-
Brazil ^{c/}	10,4	69,7	27,9	12,4	63,8	31,0	16,0	68,2	35,5	16,7	68,7	36,9	-	-	-
Colombia ^{d/}	11,1	44,7	22,1	8,9	45,5	20,2	12,7	49,6	30,1	14,1	45,5	27,1	15,1	44,4	28,9
Costa Rica ^{e/}	61,8	69,9	49,3	59,5	71,3	47,4	66,5	74,7	52,0	64,8	73,6	55,0	67,6	76,2	60,2
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	0,7	16,9	2,0	5,2	46,9	10,4	5,7	49,0	7,9	5,6	50,9	8,8
Ecuador	14,2	23,8	11,3	15,4	30,7	13,4	20,5	33,9	11,4	20,6	37,2	14,2	25,5	41,1	17,2
El Salvador ^{f/}	2,8	42,8	26,1	2,3	42,0	19,0	2,9	47,9	21,0	3,6	44,0	22,2	2,3	42,6	18,4
Honduras	-	-	-	1,6	42,8	4,8	1,3	39,7	6,1	1,7	33,5	5,9	1,6	32,4	4,5
Mexico ^{g/}	5,0	56,0	18,7	5,3	53,3	18,4	5,4	53,7	20,2	5,7	51,5	20,0	4,7	52,6	18,7
Nicaragua	-	-	-	2,5	27,9	8,4	3,5	31,8	13,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	10,6	48,0	87,6	12,1	48,1	97,0	12,8	46,5	91,1	13,2	47,3	95,0
Paraguay ^{h/}	5,8	24,6	6,9	6,4	27,8	7,9	3,8	24,9	3,8	4,7	25,2	8,3	3,5	25,8	4,7
Peru	-	-	-	2,7	18,7	8,4	5,5	30,7	19,5	6,4	33,6	20,6	5,7	31,1	21,7
Uruguay ^{i/}	-	-	-	59,7	57,7	36,4	67,1	65,4	48,5	62,5	65,7	50,2	66,3	67,5	53,4
Men															
Argentina ^{a/}	18,9	56,0	16,9	43,4	65,2	27,0	43,5	74,3	35,4	45,3	74,1	33,9	40,0	75,1	37,0
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	5,6	18,8	8,4	4,7	19,9	8,3	14,3	23,2	18,3	8,1	25,8	14,4	-	-	-
Brazil ^{c/}	13,4	73,0	27,3	15,8	72,8	30,0	19,7	76,7	34,9	19,9	78,0	35,9	-	-	-
Colombia ^{d/}	11,2	50,5	20,4	8,9	50,4	18,7	12,7	56,3	28,9	13,6	52,1	25,9	15,1	51,9	27,4
Costa Rica ^{e/}	62,9	72,2	48,5	60,6	76,8	47,3	67,1	82,2	51,3	64,7	78,9	54,4	68,1	81,4	59,9
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	0,7	15,7	1,5	4,9	46,0	8,6	5,7	45,9	6,9	5,5	49,2	7,7
Ecuador	14,5	26,3	10,6	15,5	33,4	12,0	20,9	35,5	10,6	21,7	40,6	12,7	26,6	42,8	15,6
El Salvador ^{f/}	2,8	44,2	25,2	2,0	45,2	17,8	3,0	51,2	20,0	3,5	49,1	21,2	2,2	47,8	16,7
Honduras	-	-	-	1,4	46,7	4,6	1,2	44,6	5,5	1,6	41,0	5,1	1,4	42,2	4,0
Mexico ^{g/}	5,0	60,2	17,6	5,1	58,3	16,7	5,3	58,7	18,8	5,4	56,3	18,2	4,5	57,5	17,1
Nicaragua	-	-	-	2,4	30,1	7,4	3,3	35,4	12,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	11,6	63,2	85,4	13,5	60,0	95,9	14,5	60,8	91,6	14,7	59,2	94,9
Paraguay ^{h/}	4,8	23,1	6,7	4,7	23,6	7,9	3,9	27,9	3,8	3,8	27,0	7,5	3,6	26,6	3,8
Peru	-	-	-	3,9	23,1	7,6	6,1	33,1	18,4	7,2	35,8	20,0	6,5	34,2	20,8
Uruguay ^{i/}	-	-	-	57,0	62,6	35,5	65,1	70,7	47,5	60,9	71,1	49,1	64,7	72,6	52,4
Women															
Argentina ^{a/}	8,4	38,4	59,6	31,6	57,8	76,0	46,5	70,3	80,7	61,6	69,9	86,0	64,7	68,8	79,7
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	6,2	20,5	71,1	3,6	12,0	27,5	11,0	17,4	30,7	8,3	20,7	21,4	-	-	-
Brazil ^{c/}	3,9	62,1	53,0	5,3	48,8	67,0	8,1	54,0	53,8	9,5	53,7	72,3	-	-	-
Colombia ^{d/}	10,6	37,9	45,9	8,5	39,5	62,3	12,9	41,1	66,4	17,0	37,3	67,2	14,8	35,9	72,2
Costa Rica ^{e/}	49,9	65,6	78,2	50,7	58,3	52,5	62,0	60,7	74,3	65,5	62,5	69,1	64,0	65,2	72,0
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	1,2	19,5	18,5	7,7	48,6	53,3	6,1	57,8	37,6	7,0	55,2	45,4
Ecuador	13,2	19,4	35,2	15,1	25,4	55,3	19,6	31,1	36,9	18,2	30,8	52,2	22,7	37,8	56,5
El Salvador ^{f/}	2,6	41,5	85,4	5,1	38,9	82,3	2,7	44,6	56,6	4,6	38,8	59,0	3,7	37,0	67,8
Honduras	-	-	-	3,5	38,8	16,5	2,3	34,8	34,6	2,0	26,6	42,3	3,4	24,2	40,0
Mexico ^{g/}	5,4	49,1	58,2	6,8	45,4	67,7	6,1	45,8	61,6	8,1	43,6	76,0	6,4	44,2	64,0
Nicaragua	-	-	-	2,8	25,5	62,5	5,0	28,0	59,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	3,7	24,5	98,8	4,7	30,0	100,0	4,8	23,6	88,8	5,3	28,2	95,2
Paraguay ^{h/}	8,7	27,6	25,1	10,7	35,4	-	3,4	17,7	-	6,9	21,7	66,9	3,3	23,8	64,2
Peru	-	-	-	0,8	11,7	42,9	4,6	27,2	54,3	5,1	30,1	35,0	4,6	26,5	52,9
Uruguay ^{i/}	-	-	-	73,7	49,5	85,4	74,7	56,0	79,9	71,4	56,0	83,5	72,0	58,5	80,7

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP).

a/ 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

b/ Data from 2005 correspond to 2006.

c/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

e/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

f/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

g/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

h/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

i/ Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

TABLE 6

LATIN AMERICA (15 COUNTRIES): EMPLOYED POPULATION THAT CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE TRADE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES SECTORS, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Countries	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services
Both sexes															
Argentina ^{a/}	29,7	42,4	55,6	54,8	58,7	68,8	66,3	67,3	78,7	63,5	69,9	78,4	64,9	69,6	79,7
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	18,8	18,0	47,6	15,8	18,0	47,5	21,1	20,6	53,8	20,3	24,1	58,0	-	-	-
Brazil ^{c/}	47,1	59,9	57,4	48,8	62,2	62,2	52,3	65,5	64,6	54,6	66,5	66,2	-	-	-
Colombia ^{d/}	25,7	40,5	50,6	28,2	40,9	55,9	32,3	40,7	59,4	29,4	39,2	56,7	30,0	39,4	58,8
Costa Rica ^{e/}	61,0	69,0	68,6	54,8	61,9	68,8	63,9	73,2	70,4	63,6	74,0	72,9	65,8	73,2	72,8
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	6,1	6,6	13,3	18,4	16,9	50,2	20,8	18,1	48,7	22,9	19,5	50,1
Ecuador	17,9	24,5	45,9	19,6	23,1	53,4	24,0	28,7	57,7	26,3	28,6	60,3	32,8	33,5	67,3
El Salvador ^{f/}	16,4	28,7	51,8	16,5	30,0	50,7	19,7	29,9	49,6	19,8	30,3	48,0	19,2	33,3	49,2
Honduras	-	-	-	16,6	23,3	42,5	14,8	21,8	40,9	13,5	23,3	39,6	12,7	18,1	37,6
Mexico ^{g/}	26,6	39,3	46,8	27,2	38,9	51,2	26,8	42,5	50,4	26,0	40,5	50,5	25,8	40,1	49,2
Nicaragua	-	-	-	12,5	15,6	45,6	15,1	18,8	52,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	44,9	43,0	61,7	51,5	46,5	63,0	51,6	50,6	64,8	53,6	51,9	65,4
Paraguay ^{h/}	19,4	35,5	34,9	20,9	37,7	39,6	17,5	36,8	34,8	20,6	41,1	37,7	20,8	41,3	36,4
Peru	-	-	-	8,2	9,9	38,2	23,6	19,0	47,4	23,1	22,6	51,9	23,6	21,1	53,1
Uruguay ^{i/}	-	-	-	53,2	76,7	69,8	59,0	80,8	72,8	59,4	80,5	73,6	61,6	83,4	75,5
Men															
Argentina ^{a/}	30,3	42,2	68,1	52,6	56,5	79,7	65,9	66,4	88,8	62,0	68,9	86,9	63,6	67,9	87,2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	18,2	14,8	58,9	15,4	15,8	55,7	22,0	19,0	59,5	18,9	19,8	60,7	-	-	-
Brazil ^{c/}	49,1	58,0	62,9	49,8	59,4	71,9	53,1	63,7	74,8	55,7	63,8	76,6	-	-	-
Colombia ^{d/}	28,8	37,6	66,8	31,4	38,9	74,8	35,9	40,3	75,0	32,0	39,8	73,0	32,9	38,7	73,4
Costa Rica ^{e/}	69,1	67,8	76,2	63,0	60,1	84,0	74,4	72,0	82,7	73,6	73,6	84,3	75,1	71,6	85,0
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	6,6	4,3	16,9	19,2	13,9	69,9	23,1	14,2	62,5	25,6	15,9	65,1
Ecuador	18,4	22,1	55,1	21,5	18,9	70,9	25,0	25,6	74,4	28,3	25,3	74,9	31,5	29,7	77,1
El Salvador ^{f/}	26,3	24,5	72,4	24,9	25,5	67,9	29,4	27,3	70,0	29,5	26,4	66,3	27,9	28,1	68,8
Honduras	-	-	-	20,0	16,9	50,6	19,4	16,9	50,0	17,9	17,8	48,4	17,1	15,1	53,1
Mexico ^{g/}	33,0	35,6	45,1	34,9	34,8	53,2	34,5	37,3	52,4	33,0	35,7	52,1	32,7	34,5	51,0
Nicaragua	-	-	-	15,2	12,0	52,8	18,3	15,1	59,4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	46,1	38,4	67,9	55,8	42,8	73,4	57,7	45,5	73,0	58,4	45,7	72,9
Paraguay ^{h/}	18,0	31,4	43,0	18,5	36,5	49,3	19,1	34,4	43,6	21,4	39,5	46,9	23,0	39,6	46,9
Peru	-	-	-	14,8	8,3	51,1	26,9	16,5	56,4	25,7	19,7	63,5	25,3	18,6	63,6
Uruguay ^{i/}	-	-	-	53,2	73,2	83,8	60,8	79,1	84,6	60,5	78,4	86,4	63,9	81,7	87,2
Women															
Argentina ^{a/}	28,6	43,8	48,7	58,3	71,6	63,3	66,8	73,7	73,7	65,8	75,6	74,1	67,1	80,6	75,9
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	19,2	49,8	40,2	16,1	31,9	41,7	20,6	29,0	49,7	21,0	52,4	56,0	-	-	-
Brazil ^{c/}	44,4	78,4	53,7	47,3	80,1	57,3	51,1	77,4	59,5	53,1	83,7	61,0	-	-	-
Colombia ^{d/}	22,2	63,5	44,2	24,5	52,5	47,7	28,3	42,3	52,0	26,5	36,6	49,0	26,9	42,1	51,7
Costa Rica ^{e/}	49,2	78,1	62,4	44,8	74,5	60,5	51,4	78,9	63,8	52,2	75,6	66,1	52,7	80,3	66,2
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	5,6	28,2	11,0	17,4	55,0	39,9	17,4	56,6	41,4	19,4	64,9	42,4
Ecuador	17,4	47,1	39,4	17,5	54,6	42,9	23,1	47,8	48,0	24,6	46,4	51,9	33,9	62,7	61,3
El Salvador ^{f/}	11,2	79,5	39,4	11,8	69,4	40,7	14,4	68,1	37,2	13,9	74,1	37,6	13,4	77,5	38,4
Honduras	-	-	-	13,2	69,4	38,3	11,5	59,0	36,3	10,4	64,3	35,3	9,1	53,6	31,1
Mexico ^{g/}	19,9	76,3	48,9	19,9	71,4	49,2	20,0	80,7	48,4	19,9	75,3	48,9	19,7	80,0	47,5
Nicaragua	-	-	-	10,2	54,7	41,7	12,5	64,9	48,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	43,4	74,4	57,6	46,4	75,7	56,7	45,1	80,8	59,6	48,1	88,6	60,7
Paraguay ^{h/}	20,9	72,4	31,0	23,9	44,3	35,0	15,7	51,7	30,0	19,7	51,4	32,6	18,3	50,4	30,6
Peru	-	-	-	3,5	24,4	28,3	21,8	39,5	40,4	21,5	40,4	43,4	22,6	42,5	45,4
Uruguay ^{i/}	-	-	-	53,2	90,1	62,9	57,2	87,6	67,5	58,3	88,9	67,8	59,3	89,7	70,5

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP).

a/ 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

b/ Data from 2005 correspond to 2006.

c/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

e/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

f/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

g/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

h/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

i/ Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

TABLE 7

LATIN AMERICA (11 COUNTRIES): WAGE AND SALARIED WORKERS WITH AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IN THE AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTORS, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Country and sex	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction
Both sexes															
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	19,0	24,2	16,9	6,4	28,8	21,1	9,6	37,6	22,8	10,9	31,3	18,8	-	-	-
Brazil ^{a/}	28,3	78,0	41,2	32,1	79,0	46,6	38,6	81,6	53,6	35,2	82,1	55,6	-	-	-
Colombia ^{b/}	17,3	64,6	29,0	12,8	65,6	21,4	14,7	71,0	30,7	22,5	68,1	27,8	25,3	69,8	31,1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	13,8	38,9	61,8	21,3	50,4	62,6	29,7	52,6	69,1	30,0	56,1	80,6
El Salvador ^{c/}	3,1	37,9	13,9	3,1	41,9	12,9	2,3	41,5	11,2	3,7	41,6	12,5	2,6	45,9	12,9
Honduras	-	-	-	11,4	66,7	12,8	11,7	69,7	14,3	10,0	70,7	12,9	9,9	70,7	10,9
Mexico ^{d/}	7,2	69,6	16,7	8,0	65,2	18,5	7,2	66,0	19,7	8,9	65,3	22,4	7,4	66,4	21,7
Nicaragua	-	-	-	8,2	53,4	26,1	14,6	69,7	25,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	42,9	86,4	95,8	36,6	83,4	95,7	39,2	80,2	99,0	42,2	83,1	97,7
Paraguay	-	-	-	9,2	41,9	13,3	10,3	40,9	7,5	13,2	40,1	14,0	8,3	48,8	13,0
Peru	-	-	-	9,7	40,1	17,5	11,0	47,2	25,0	15,5	49,8	25,2	11,4	42,8	24,6
Men															
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	16,0	25,5	15,7	5,7	30,9	16,9	10,0	41,6	22,5	12,0	34,8	19,1	-	-	-
Brazil ^{a/}	28,6	78,8	40,3	31,8	80,6	45,4	38,6	83,2	52,8	34,8	83,8	54,4	-	-	-
Colombia ^{b/}	15,3	62,8	25,3	11,7	63,8	18,7	13,9	70,5	28,2	19,2	67,3	25,7	22,7	70,6	29,1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	13,0	35,9	66,7	20,6	47,2	60,1	30,1	49,1	69,1	30,1	53,1	81,3
El Salvador ^{c/}	3,0	35,1	13,7	2,6	36,6	12,6	2,4	36,0	10,6	3,5	39,8	11,5	2,5	44,8	11,5
Honduras	-	-	-	10,2	60,7	12,0	10,8	65,0	13,2	8,9	65,1	11,8	8,3	66,5	10,5
Mexico ^{d/}	7,0	70,4	15,3	7,1	66,1	16,1	6,7	66,4	18,0	7,9	65,2	20,2	6,8	66,7	19,6
Nicaragua	-	-	-	8,1	45,8	24,2	13,5	61,3	23,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	42,3	86,0	95,0	35,5	82,2	94,0	37,8	79,6	98,8	41,2	82,9	96,6
Paraguay	-	-	-	9,3	36,1	13,3	10,0	40,4	7,5	13,2	39,2	12,9	7,5	47,5	12,6
Peru	-	-	-	10,3	42,8	15,4	12,6	47,5	23,1	17,7	50,0	23,6	13,0	44,2	23,4
Women															
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	27,6	19,0	49,8	14,9	21,8	69,1	8,2	22,9	28,3	6,4	18,4	13,2	-	-	-
Brazil ^{a/}	26,3	75,9	63,0	34,1	75,1	78,5	38,9	77,8	71,0	38,2	78,2	83,1	-	-	-
Colombia ^{b/}	44,6	67,6	56,2	23,3	68,4	69,8	24,8	71,7	76,8	55,2	69,6	71,3	45,6	68,3	75,5
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	23,3	45,5	52,5	31,3	57,3	68,8	21,8	62,0	69,2	28,5	63,5	79,0
El Salvador ^{c/}	3,8	41,3	26,0	7,2	49,0	26,7	1,6	49,1	34,7	5,1	44,1	48,3	3,2	47,5	48,7
Honduras	-	-	-	22,8	76,3	51,6	23,6	77,5	54,3	26,9	81,3	60,7	35,0	78,3	31,8
Mexico ^{d/}	9,6	68,0	58,7	16,8	63,5	71,8	12,9	65,2	59,2	19,9	65,5	74,1	13,0	65,9	67,9
Nicaragua	-	-	-	8,5	67,7	86,7	27,5	83,5	76,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	55,7	88,0	100,0	64,1	86,9	100,0	70,5	82,7	100,0	69,9	83,9	100,0
Paraguay	-	-	-	7,7	62,0	-	12,6	43,3	-	13,2	43,8	64,0	20,9	55,0	36,2
Peru	-	-	-	7,4	33,5	77,3	6,0	46,7	72,5	9,5	49,3	59,7	6,4	39,4	57,4

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP).

a/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

b/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

c/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

TABLE 8

LATIN AMERICA (11 COUNTRIES): WAGE AND SALARIED WORKERS WITH AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IN THE TRADE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICE SECTORS, BY COUNTRY. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. * (PERCENTAGES)

Countries	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services
Both sexes															
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	23,2	21,4	72,3	22,9	13,6	76,8	22,3	24,4	78,1	20,7	26,5	75,9	-	-	-
Brazil ^{a/}	65,4	74,8	59,5	65,1	75,8	60,1	68,0	77,8	62,0	70,4	80,4	62,8	-	-	-
Colombia ^{b/}	42,9	61,5	60,7	45,0	56,1	64,9	50,0	64,7	63,0	48,6	65,8	64,3	48,6	69,1	64,6
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	27,9	46,2	29,2	34,7	50,3	36,0	42,2	52,7	45,2	44,5	58,6	47,3
El Salvador ^{c/}	25,6	20,0	39,9	27,1	24,1	82,2	28,4	22,7	79,9	27,3	23,3	79,6	29,3	28,3	77,2
Honduras	-	-	-	40,6	32,7	26,2	50,9	53,9	66,0	51,5	56,4	67,4	47,4	48,2	58,4
Mexico ^{d/}	50,8	48,9	61,5	48,2	46,7	60,8	48,7	51,4	61,8	50,1	51,1	64,2	49,7	50,3	63,3
Nicaragua	-	-	-	33,1	31,3	49,7	42,3	41,0	59,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	79,3	78,1	95,8	81,7	77,8	76,2	83,1	83,4	76,9	85,0	87,3	80,6
Paraguay	-	-	-	27,4	49,0	48,2	35,8	54,6	51,1	39,1	56,4	54,6	49,2	61,9	55,4
Peru	-	-	-	31,3	28,5	60,3	33,6	33,0	68,4	33,3	37,0	70,5	30,9	42,0	69,7
Men															
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	25,2	16,1	71,7	22,0	12,1	75,8	23,9	23,2	78,7	22,9	20,2	74,7	-	-	-
Brazil ^{a/}	63,7	73,7	69,0	62,4	74,3	72,1	66,1	76,8	74,0	68,4	78,8	75,4	-	-	-
Colombia ^{b/}	40,1	56,0	82,2	44,4	53,3	85,7	50,6	62,3	80,3	49,1	65,3	84,6	51,1	67,4	83,5
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	28,1	43,4	37,3	33,3	45,7	46,6	41,7	52,0	60,7	43,1	53,1	63,5
El Salvador ^{c/}	27,9	17,7	37,1	29,8	18,9	83,1	27,5	20,6	82,3	29,8	20,4	79,4	31,2	24,9	76,3
Honduras	-	-	-	38,3	28,7	32,8	49,4	46,7	79,1	50,5	48,4	80,6	45,3	44,9	75,3
Mexico ^{d/}	54,1	44,4	65,6	51,7	42,0	68,2	52,1	46,2	69,7	52,6	45,7	71,9	51,9	44,3	71,1
Nicaragua	-	-	-	33,2	26,8	63,6	38,7	35,7	71,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	78,9	75,5	95,2	80,7	74,3	90,1	82,7	79,6	89,3	86,0	83,7	91,2
Paraguay	-	-	-	24,2	47,2	73,3	34,8	50,9	76,6	39,6	54,9	77,4	46,8	58,8	81,8
Peru	-	-	-	37,7	23,7	77,0	40,8	30,8	85,5	39,7	35,2	88,0	38,3	41,4	87,1
Women															
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	20,0	50,2	72,9	24,3	23,4	77,9	20,3	28,3	77,5	18,1	48,3	77,2	-	-	-
Brazil ^{a/}	67,9	82,9	53,9	69,3	82,8	54,4	70,6	82,7	56,3	73,2	87,5	56,8	-	-	-
Colombia ^{b/}	46,3	78,8	51,9	45,8	64,7	54,8	49,3	70,9	54,5	48,1	67,5	54,2	46,0	74,0	55,4
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	27,5	53,5	24,2	37,1	66,7	30,6	43,1	54,6	37,2	47,0	76,8	39,1
El Salvador ^{c/}	23,1	40,5	43,2	24,3	67,4	81,3	29,3	47,6	77,3	24,4	51,8	79,7	26,9	50,5	78,1
Honduras	-	-	-	44,5	52,2	22,7	52,9	85,0	59,1	52,9	90,5	60,4	51,0	70,1	50,8
Mexico ^{d/}	46,1	85,3	57,4	43,5	76,7	54,6	44,2	82,3	55,1	47,0	82,2	57,7	46,9	84,2	56,9
Nicaragua	-	-	-	32,9	60,3	41,6	47,5	88,2	52,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	80,0	87,3	96,2	83,0	94,8	68,0	83,6	95,9	69,4	83,7	99,0	74,3
Paraguay	-	-	-	35,4	60,5	37,9	38,2	80,4	38,9	38,2	65,0	43,3	54,1	76,8	42,1
Peru	-	-	-	21,2	54,4	47,3	26,2	41,7	54,8	25,7	42,4	56,8	23,0	44,7	56,6

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP) .

a/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

b/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

c/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

TABLE 9

LATIN AMERICA (17 COUNTRIES): AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY WAGE AND SALARIED WORKERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTORS, BY COUNTRY. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. *

Country and sex	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction
Both sexes															
Argentina ^{a/}	53,5	45,6	44,6	38,8	45,6	44,1	45,2	43,4	43,2	45,9	43,6	43,6	42,7	45,1	43,2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	47,9	50,9	51,0	47,8	51,5	50,2	45,3	51,1	50,1	47,5	49,5	49,4	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	46,5	44,5	45,0	44,5	43,9	44,1	44,0	43,6	43,7	43,1	43,4	43,5	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	46,6	46,8	46,9	44,8	45,2	45,4	43,6	44,5	44,8	43,6	44,6	45,1	43,4	44,9	45,3
Colombia ^{d/}	46,1	47,3	46,2	45,7	48,5	47,9	49,5	49,3	49,1	47,6	46,8	46,9	49,0	48,2	47,6
Costa Rica ^{c/}	45,1	48,9	52,1	46,2	49,7	52,7	48,3	49,8	53,6	44,5	46,7	50,9	46,0	49,0	52,3
Dominican Republic	46,7	46,7	47,4	45,8	45,7	47,1	46,7	45,6	48,2	46,4	46,3	47,4	45,7	46,0	46,3
Ecuador	44,2	46,7	46,0	42,0	47,4	44,0	41,9	45,6	45,0	40,7	46,4	43,9	40,6	46,0	44,3
El Salvador ^{e/}	40,3	46,0	44,5	38,0	45,3	43,0	37,5	45,4	44,2	37,7	45,2	43,9	37,3	45,1	43,5
Honduras ^{b/}	46,7	50,1	48,7	42,1	49,7	47,8	37,2	48,4	44,2	36,0	46,7	43,8	36,6	46,4	43,1
Mexico ^{f/}	44,0	44,3	46,0	42,2	46,5	46,9	42,0	46,4	46,9	39,1	44,8	45,7	38,9	46,2	46,0
Nicaragua	49,8	52,4	50,8	47,5	51,6	49,1	46,9	50,3	49,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	41,5	45,3	42,7	39,9	46,0	45,5	39,6	45,8	44,4	38,8	45,5	44,1	40,0	44,5	43,7
Paraguay ^{g/}	42,8	48,4	47,3	46,0	51,8	48,4	46,9	51,3	47,3	47,8	46,2	49,3	50,4	49,9	47,5
Peru	-	-	-	36,5	50,6	43,6	36,4	47,6	40,9	36,0	48,5	45,4	36,2	48,4	44,1
Uruguay ^{h/}	49,5	45,5	46,4	47,9	44,6	44,4	47,2	45,2	44,6	47,1	44,6	44,5	46,5	44,8	44,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	45,1	43,6	42,7	44,2	44,3	42,8	43,2	42,7	42,3	42,6	42,5	42,2	43,8	42,9	42,1
Men															
Argentina ^{a/}	52,3	47,5	44,9	42,5	47,9	44,3	45,7	44,6	43,4	47,6	45,0	43,7	44,7	46,2	43,4
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	49,8	52,0	51,4	48,8	52,3	51,2	48,0	52,6	49,9	49,9	51,5	49,4	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	47,3	45,1	45,3	45,0	44,6	44,3	44,5	44,2	43,9	43,7	43,8	43,6	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	46,7	47,1	46,9	44,9	45,5	45,5	43,8	44,8	44,9	43,9	45,0	45,2	44,0	45,8	45,5
Colombia ^{d/}	46,5	48,7	47,1	46,5	49,6	48,1	50,3	50,4	49,2	48,2	47,8	47,0	50,2	49,8	47,6
Costa Rica ^{c/}	45,6	49,6	52,4	46,6	50,9	53,0	48,4	51,2	53,8	44,9	49,5	51,2	46,1	49,9	52,6
Dominican Republic	46,6	47,1	47,5	46,0	46,3	48,9	47,2	45,9	49,4	46,8	46,6	48,5	46,0	46,3	46,5
Ecuador	44,2	47,0	46,0	42,3	48,7	44,1	42,4	46,7	44,9	41,2	47,2	44,1	41,1	46,7	44,4
El Salvador ^{e/}	39,9	46,7	44,4	37,5	45,2	43,1	37,1	45,5	44,2	37,4	45,5	43,9	37,0	45,5	43,4
Honduras ^{b/}	46,7	50,7	49,1	41,8	50,5	47,7	37,0	49,6	44,2	35,9	47,3	43,9	36,2	47,2	43,2
Mexico ^{f/}	44,4	45,5	46,1	42,7	47,8	47,0	42,2	47,4	47,0	39,3	45,7	45,7	39,3	46,9	46,1
Nicaragua	50,1	52,5	50,8	47,4	51,5	49,2	47,0	50,5	49,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	41,4	45,6	42,9	40,3	46,7	46,0	39,7	46,4	45,7	38,8	46,0	44,6	39,7	45,2	44,8
Paraguay ^{g/}	43,9	48,9	47,4	47,1	52,8	48,5	48,2	52,7	47,4	49,5	46,6	49,3	51,2	50,7	47,7
Peru	-	-	-	38,0	52,6	43,7	38,8	49,2	41,0	38,1	49,7	45,6	37,9	50,0	44,3
Uruguay ^{h/}	50,8	46,7	46,7	49,9	45,9	44,7	48,4	46,1	44,9	48,1	45,7	44,8	47,7	45,6	44,5
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	45,3	44,3	43,1	44,6	44,9	42,9	43,6	43,1	42,4	42,9	43,0	42,3	44,3	43,2	42,2
Women															
Argentina ^{a/}	58,9	39,9	38,9	30,4	39,3	39,3	42,7	39,7	36,5	37,3	39,3	38,0	35,7	41,3	36,5
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	40,9	47,8	45,0	37,4	49,1	39,2	36,0	45,6	53,0	38,4	42,2	48,5	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	40,1	42,8	38,2	39,8	42,4	40,5	39,8	42,5	39,6	38,4	42,3	40,7	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	46,2	46,0	47,0	44,1	44,0	43,7	42,7	43,4	42,8	42,3	43,1	43,7	41,2	42,0	41,5
Colombia ^{d/}	40,2	45,1	39,4	37,5	46,6	44,9	39,7	47,3	47,3	42,5	44,9	45,1	39,6	45,5	46,5
Costa Rica ^{c/}	40,2	47,2	44,4	43,0	46,2	41,3	47,9	46,8	46,4	41,2	40,9	42,7	45,3	46,6	42,1
Dominican Republic	46,9	46,1	44,8	43,7	44,6	40,7	39,3	44,8	41,0	38,8	45,5	40,0	41,0	45,3	45,4
Ecuador	44,1	45,9	46,1	40,7	44,1	40,6	39,4	42,9	46,3	37,7	44,3	40,2	37,9	44,1	41,7
El Salvador ^{e/}	44,4	45,1	46,5	42,4	45,4	41,7	40,3	45,3	46,2	40,2	44,8	44,2	39,5	44,5	44,7
Honduras ^{b/}	47,1	49,2	40,5	44,4	48,4	52,8	39,8	46,4	42,8	37,7	45,6	42,9	42,4	44,8	37,4
Mexico ^{f/}	39,9	42,0	43,4	38,1	44,0	45,2	39,1	44,5	43,8	36,5	42,9	44,0	34,8	44,7	43,6
Nicaragua	48,4	52,3	50,5	48,2	51,6	46,9	45,3	50,1	49,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	44,1	44,2	41,9	32,8	43,3	43,0	39,1	44,1	40,9	37,9	43,5	42,2	45,6	42,2	41,3
Paraguay ^{g/}	29,5	45,5	43,4	35,8	48,3	15,0	36,9	45,2	33,6	36,1	44,4	45,7	37,9	46,0	36,8
Peru	-	-	-	31,4	46,1	39,8	29,0	43,7	38,9	30,2	45,3	41,3	31,1	44,6	40,5
Uruguay ^{h/}	37,7	42,9	36,5	35,9	41,9	34,8	40,4	42,9	36,3	40,7	42,1	38,4	41,0	42,9	37,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	41,7	41,4	36,8	38,3	42,5	40,3	37,7	41,4	41,2	38,7	41,2	40,4	37,9	41,8	40,9

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

Notes: ^{a/} National total. Working age population (WAP).

^{b/} 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

^{c/} Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

^{d/} New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

^{e/} Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

^{f/} Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

^{g/} Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

^{h/} Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

^{i/} Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

TABLE 10

LATIN AMERICA (17 COUNTRIES): AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY WAGE AND SALARIED WORKERS IN THE TRADE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES SECTORS, BY COUNTRY. 2000, 2005, 2008-2010. *

Country and sex	2000			2005			2008			2009			2010		
	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services	Trade	Transport	Services
Both sexes															
Argentina ^{a/}	45,9	53,3	34,7	44,7	52,6	32,0	43,5	50,5	32,6	44,3	50,7	32,7	44,3	50,5	32,7
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	47,5	58,5	37,6	48,8	60,2	38,2	48,3	57,5	39,4	45,9	53,1	37,5	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	45,8	47,8	39,2	44,9	46,5	37,8	44,5	45,7	37,4	44,2	45,6	37,3	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	47,3	48,8	44,2	45,2	47,2	43,1	43,5	46,3	42,1	43,3	46,4	41,9	42,2	48,1	40,7
Colombia ^{d/}	48,1	53,1	43,8	48,8	54,0	45,4	50,6	53,8	45,8	48,2	53,3	44,4	49,1	52,7	44,2
Costa Rica ^{c/}	48,8	51,0	42,5	48,5	52,1	42,5	49,6	51,9	42,2	45,9	49,5	39,9	49,1	51,8	40,4
Dominican Republic	47,0	46,9	39,2	46,5	45,0	39,5	46,2	45,9	38,9	46,3	45,3	39,3	46,8	45,5	38,9
Ecuador	48,5	52,1	42,5	47,4	51,2	40,8	47,5	49,3	40,9	46,6	48,8	40,9	45,7	49,2	41,0
El Salvador ^{d/}	48,9	50,0	42,4	45,6	45,6	43,4	44,7	47,3	43,3	44,5	46,3	42,9	44,6	45,0	42,9
Honduras ^{b/}	53,1	55,1	47,9	51,0	52,9	43,0	49,7	50,4	41,4	47,7	48,4	40,4	48,3	48,2	41,1
Mexico ^{f/}	45,8	51,7	40,3	47,4	54,2	40,5	47,4	53,7	39,8	46,5	51,5	39,3	47,4	52,6	39,6
Nicaragua	51,2	55,2	49,4	52,2	52,7	48,5	50,8	53,3	48,6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	46,1	44,1	41,0	46,1	44,5	40,6	45,9	46,1	40,5	45,8	44,1	40,2	45,3	44,4	40,1
Paraguay ^{g/}	49,9	53,1	38,6	54,6	52,7	41,3	53,0	53,0	40,3	52,2	51,4	40,4	51,7	50,8	41,2
Peru	-	-	-	50,6	55,6	43,3	46,9	53,0	40,0	48,3	50,5	41,1	46,6	50,2	40,9
Uruguay ^{h/}	44,5	49,0	36,6	43,2	47,2	34,7	43,2	47,6	34,6	43,2	47,5	34,7	43,2	47,6	34,6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	44,5	44,6	40,0	45,6	46,5	40,4	44,0	45,5	39,9	43,5	44,0	39,8	43,9	44,3	40,0
Men															
Argentina ^{a/}	48,9	54,4	40,5	48,0	54,8	39,7	46,3	52,3	40,0	46,8	52,5	39,9	47,6	52,1	39,5
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	50,2	60,3	42,4	52,2	62,0	40,2	50,8	59,5	43,4	48,1	55,0	40,8	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	46,9	48,6	42,4	45,7	47,7	40,8	45,1	46,8	40,4	44,8	46,6	40,4	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	47,6	49,3	44,7	45,9	47,9	44,0	44,6	47,0	43,3	44,3	47,1	43,3	44,4	49,3	43,9
Colombia ^{d/}	49,7	55,2	46,0	49,7	56,7	48,4	52,1	56,5	50,1	49,7	56,3	48,7	50,9	55,3	48,5
Costa Rica ^{c/}	51,0	52,4	46,6	50,3	53,3	47,0	51,5	53,8	46,4	50,7	51,2	44,3	51,5	54,7	44,9
Dominican Republic	48,7	48,9	42,8	47,6	45,6	42,5	47,6	46,3	41,1	47,6	46,0	41,3	47,9	46,3	40,3
Ecuador	49,8	53,8	44,0	48,3	52,5	44,1	48,7	50,5	43,5	47,7	50,0	43,0	46,3	50,5	43,0
El Salvador ^{d/}	49,0	50,6	44,8	45,4	45,8	45,1	45,4	47,5	44,7	45,1	46,5	44,4	45,4	45,2	44,1
Honduras ^{b/}	53,0	57,6	49,6	51,5	55,2	45,3	50,2	51,9	43,8	47,7	49,3	42,8	48,8	48,7	43,0
Mexico ^{f/}	48,5	53,0	44,0	50,1	56,0	45,6	49,3	55,4	44,7	48,4	53,0	44,1	49,2	54,3	44,8
Nicaragua	50,9	55,9	49,8	52,4	54,0	49,7	50,6	53,7	50,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	46,0	45,2	42,5	46,5	45,3	41,9	46,3	46,6	42,2	46,2	44,7	41,6	45,4	44,8	41,3
Paraguay ^{g/}	51,0	54,4	39,0	54,4	54,0	41,9	54,0	54,5	43,0	52,9	52,9	43,3	51,7	52,3	43,9
Peru	-	-	-	51,3	57,2	44,9	48,4	53,8	41,2	49,5	52,5	42,5	48,3	51,1	42,5
Uruguay ^{h/}	46,5	50,7	43,0	44,5	49,0	41,1	45,0	49,7	41,5	44,7	49,6	41,4	45,0	50,0	41,0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	45,5	45,5	42,8	46,6	47,5	43,5	45,0	46,3	42,4	44,2	44,7	42,4	44,4	44,9	42,7
Women															
Argentina ^{a/}	40,7	46,7	31,6	38,7	41,4	28,2	39,0	38,8	28,9	40,2	41,9	28,9	38,4	41,3	29,2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	43,6	49,3	32,2	43,6	48,3	35,9	45,2	50,5	35,5	43,2	46,7	34,2	-	-	-
Brazil ^{b/}	44,3	41,4	37,3	43,7	41,0	36,3	43,5	40,5	35,9	43,4	40,9	35,8	-	-	-
Chile ^{c/}	47,0	46,4	43,9	44,4	44,4	42,6	42,3	43,0	41,3	42,1	43,0	41,0	39,2	42,1	38,9
Colombia ^{d/}	45,9	46,3	42,9	47,5	45,3	43,9	48,8	46,8	43,7	46,4	44,2	42,2	47,0	45,3	42,1
Costa Rica ^{c/}	45,6	43,1	39,4	46,2	46,4	40,0	47,2	44,7	39,8	40,5	41,5	37,2	45,1	41,7	38,0
Dominican Republic	44,1	40,6	37,0	44,9	43,6	37,6	44,1	44,4	37,7	44,0	43,6	38,2	44,7	42,7	38,2
Ecuador	46,4	41,5	41,3	46,0	44,9	38,7	45,7	44,8	39,2	45,1	44,6	39,6	45,0	43,3	39,6
El Salvador ^{d/}	48,8	44,1	39,6	45,8	44,2	41,6	44,0	45,7	41,8	43,9	44,1	41,4	43,6	44,1	41,7
Honduras ^{b/}	53,2	42,9	46,9	50,3	42,1	41,9	49,2	43,8	40,0	47,8	44,4	39,1	47,3	44,6	40,3
Mexico ^{f/}	42,0	41,6	36,4	43,8	43,0	36,1	44,9	43,7	35,7	44,1	42,6	35,3	45,1	43,2	35,4
Nicaragua	51,6	49,6	49,2	52,0	44,5	47,9	51,3	49,6	47,6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	46,2	41,2	40,1	45,5	41,3	39,6	45,3	43,6	39,6	45,2	42,1	39,4	45,2	43,3	39,3
Paraguay ^{g/}	47,8	42,9	38,5	55,0	44,7	41,0	50,7	42,9	39,1	50,9	42,4	39,0	51,7	43,5	39,8
Peru	-	-	-	49,4	47,5	42,1	45,4	49,9	39,1	46,8	44,2	40,1	44,8	46,5	39,6
Uruguay ^{h/}	42,0	41,0	33,2	41,8	40,9	31,5	41,3	40,2	31,4	41,5	39,7	31,6	41,4	40,1	31,8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	42,9	40,5	37,9	44,3	42,9	38,3	42,8	41,9	38,3	42,7	41,5	38,1	43,3	41,3	38,4

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

Notes: */ National total. Working age population (WAP).

a/ 31 urban areas. Data from 2000 are not comparable with the rest of the series.

b/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2001.

c/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data are not comparable with previous years.

d/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2002. Data from 2008 and subsequent years correspond to the GEIH.

e/ Data from 2000 and 2005 correspond to the working age population of 10 years and those from 2008 - 2010 to the working age population of 16 years.

f/ Data from 2000 correspond to the ENE and from 2005 and subsequent years to the ENOE.

g/ Data from 2000 correspond to 2000 - 2001.

h/ Data from 2000 - 2005 refer to urban coverage and from 2006 and subsequent years to national coverage.

Informal Employment in Latin America at the End of the 2000s

Informal employment, a reality in the region's development, has been an ongoing concern of the ILO in Latin America since the 1970s. This box article of the *2011 Labour Overview* presents some indicators on informal employment in 2008, 2009 and 2010. It also analyzes the main changes observed in its composition in Latin America, including the situation of women and youth, during the economic slowdown that began in 2008 and intensified in 2009. By 2010, most countries in the region were showing signs of economic recovery.

The article provides an overview of informal employment in Latin America, with estimates based on the definitions of the fifteenth and seventeenth International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The information is for a group of Latin American countries for which the definitions of the fifteenth and seventeenth ICLS could be approximately applied, based on a special reprocessing of the household surveys available in the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC/Panama).¹ This reprocessing was carried out jointly with the Department of Statistics of ILO/Geneva for 16 Latin American countries.²

It was not possible to evaluate the changes for the group of 16 countries given the lack of standardized information for all countries in the selected years. Notwithstanding, this box article attempts to present an overview of the situation of informal employment at the end of the decade. The figures combine data for the last two available years whereas the tables in the annex provide information for each year. In 2010, key modifications were made to some surveys, which created difficulties for comparing data on the informal sector as well as on other variables with respect to previous years.

The article first briefly reviews the main approaches used to analyze the informal sector. It then examines the main changes observed in the structure of the

informal sector at the end of the decade. Finally, it describes the characteristics of the informal sector during the period, with an emphasis on total informal unemployment, as well as on employment in the informal sector, in the formal sector and among women and youth.

Informal Sector Approaches

The Fifteenth ICLS established the concept of employment in the **informal sector** based on the characteristics of the establishment or production unit. It refers to employment in units that typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. In general, these are units which, according the system of national accounts of the countries, are household enterprises which are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of the households that own them, and for which no accounting practices are carried out that would permit a clear distinction of the production activities of the enterprises from the other activities of their owners and the identification of any flows of income and capital between the enterprises and the owners. In other words, these production units are household enterprises which have no legal status or economy independent from the households or their owners. They include both informal enterprises of own-account workers and enterprises of informal employers.³

This definition uses the legal situation and level of organization of the economic unit or business as a reference, for which reason a unit's status is determined by whether it is registered in an institutional registry and whether it has accounting practices or other conditions of formal enterprises. This concept differs from that used by the ILO's Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), which operated from the 1970s to the 1990s. The PREALC considered that informality was associated with the economic characteristics of the production units. The informal sector was comprised of microenterprises or small-scale businesses, with little capital and low levels of productivity and income, and whose strategy was one of survival rather than of accumulation.

The PREALC referred to a criterion of *rationale for production* to identify the informal sector, unlike the Fifteenth ICLS, which emphasized the legal status of the enterprise. Although the conceptual bases of these definitions differ, they share some characteristics. For example, microenterprises or micro-businesses in PREALC's definition (of five or fewer employees) correspond, in general, to the economic units that are not incorporated or that do not have an accounting system in the definition of

1 Many of the surveys do not have specific questions to identify the existence of accounting practices or the incorporation of the economic unit. To overcome this problem, other variables were measured that permitted an estimate of the level of organization of the business, in accordance with the possibilities of each survey.

2 The estimates appearing in this text are in line with those of the Department of Statistics of the ILO in Geneva. See: *Statistical Update on Employment in the Informal Economy*, Geneva, June 2011. (Available at <http://www.ilo.org/stat/lang--en/index.htm>).

3 ILO: *Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector*. Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 1993.

the Fifteenth ICLS (with clear exceptions in activities such as finance or others that require special permits for their operation, regardless of their size or scale of operation).

For the Seventeenth ICLS, the concept of **informal employment** is based on the characteristics of the individual's employment, job or position. A worker has an informal job if the employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour or social legislation. This condition of informal employment is observed in persons employed in both formal and informal enterprises, as well as in those employed in domestic service by households.⁴

The key criterion for identifying the informal nature of employment among wage and salaried workers is the legal situation with respect to effective access to labour protection standards. This criterion opens up the possibility of identifying an important segment of the population with informal jobs in formal sector or registered enterprises because informality in the employment of these individuals originates from a situation of non-compliance with labour or social legislation.

For research purposes, it is crucial to distinguish between these two components of informality given that they constitute different phenomena. The main cause of informal employment among wage and salaried workers employed in formal sector enterprises is non-compliance with the law, whether because of ignorance of the law or the incapacity to pay the cost of formal employment. By contrast, the composition of informal sector enterprises varies and in practice corresponds mainly to micro-businesses of own-account workers and of unincorporated informal microenterprises, whose main problem is limited capital and the small scale on which they operate. This makes it difficult for them to achieve adequate levels of productivity to cover the costs of formalization.

In the past, different approaches were used to analyze the dynamics of the informal sector. On the one hand, according to the aforementioned PREALC concept of rationale for production, the informal sector is perceived as a consequence of a labour force surplus and a structural development problem.⁵ The underlying structural cause of informal

employment is the inability of the economies of the region to generate sufficient formal wage and salaried employment given the prevailing long-term constraints to growth and investment.

With this interpretation, the main problem of the informal sector is the low level of productivity and income that characterize these subsistence production sectors. This approach leads to policies designed to increase productivity, expand markets and incomes of informal sector units, as well as the development of a macroeconomic policy framework that promotes growth and investment of the economy as a whole.

At the opposite extreme, there are approaches that emphasize the informal sector as a consequence of excessive state intervention with standards and regulations that make it difficult to formalize or cover the cost of formalizing businesses.⁶ A more recent version of this approach views the informal sector as a phenomenon of escape and exclusion given the impossibility of complying with the rules of formality or because workers can find equal or better benefits in many segments of the informal sector than in the formal sector. This drives the movement or escape to informality.⁷ These concepts largely focus on government deregulation policies to favour formalization.

Key Changes in the Structure of Informal Employment at the End of the Decade

With the economic slowdown in several countries of the region in 2009 resulting from the global crisis that struck during the second semester of 2008, the unemployment rate rose in Latin America, increasing the relative weight of employment in the informal sector in five of 13 countries with available information (Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico). The crisis not only triggered an increase in unemployment but also generated a rise in employment in the informal sector, where most precarious jobs are concentrated (Table 1).

Evidence suggests that the widespread informalization of employment in formal sector enterprises did not occur as expected. To the contrary, the incidence of informal or unprotected employment in formal enterprises fell in 11 of the 13 countries with available information. In a previous analysis (2010 *Labour Overview*), the main explanation for this trend was that the adjustment in formal sector enterprises took the form of a reduction in working hours and the termination of the employment relationship with workers who had more informal employment ties. Obviously, more information and an exhaustive analysis are needed to clarify this issue.

4 ILO: *Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment*. ICLS, Geneva 2003. Seventeenth ICLS Geneva, 2003.

5 In this regard, see publications of the ILO from the 1980s and 1990s, particularly those of the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), which address the phenomenon of informality from this conceptual and empirical standpoint.

6 De Soto, H.: *El otro sendero*, editorial El Barranco, Lima, Peru, 1986.

7 Perry, G. et al. 2007. *Informalidad, Escape y Exclusión (Executive Summary)*, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

With these trends, during the year the crisis intensified (2009), total informal employment declined in nine of the 13 countries with available information. With information for fewer countries, in 2010, due to the economic recovery recorded in most of the region, employment in the informal sector fell slightly in six of 10 countries, whereas total informal employment increased in just three countries (Honduras, Mexico and Peru) and remained unchanged from the previous year in Colombia.

Dimensions of Informal Employment at the End of the Decade

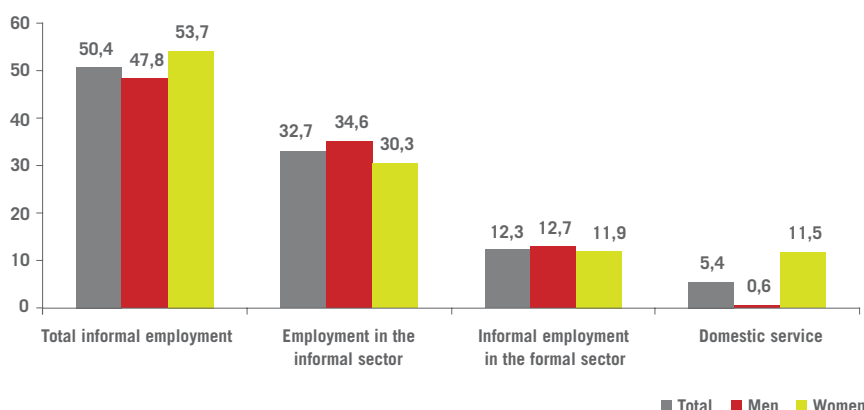
Total Informal Employment

At the end of the first decade of the 2000s, in the non-agricultural labour market, approximately 50 of every 100 employed persons held informal jobs, according to aggregated information for 16 Latin American countries. Of this figure for total informal

employment, 33 of every 100 employed persons worked in the informal sector of the economy, whereas 12 of every 100 held informal jobs in formal sector enterprises and approximately five of every 100 were employed in domestic service (Figure 1).

Most of the selected countries have a labour market structure with a high level of total informal employment and employment in informal sector enterprises. More than 60% of workers hold informal jobs in six of the countries: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 69.5%; El Salvador, 65.6%; Honduras, 76.4%; Nicaragua, 65.7%; Paraguay, 70.4% and Peru, 70.3%. In another nine countries, total informal employment exceeds 40% of total employment, although it falls below 60%: Argentina (46.7%), Brazil (42.1%), Colombia (59.6%), Costa Rica (43.8%), the Dominican Republic (47.9%), Ecuador (56.4%), Mexico (54.2%), Panama (42.7%) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (47.4%). Finally, in Uruguay, informal employment accounts for 38.8% of total employment (Figure 2 and Table 1).

FIGURE 1

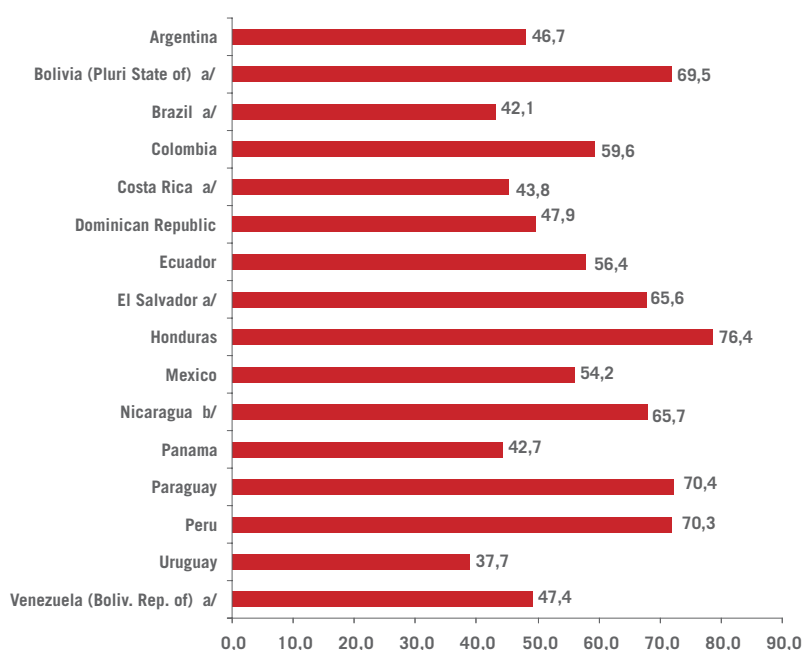


Latin America (16 countries): Composition of Informal Employment. Circa 2010 (Percentage of non-agricultural employment).

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

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

FIGURE 2



Latin America (16 countries): Total informal Employment. Circa 2010 (Percentage of non-agricultural employment).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.
b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Employment in the Informal Sector

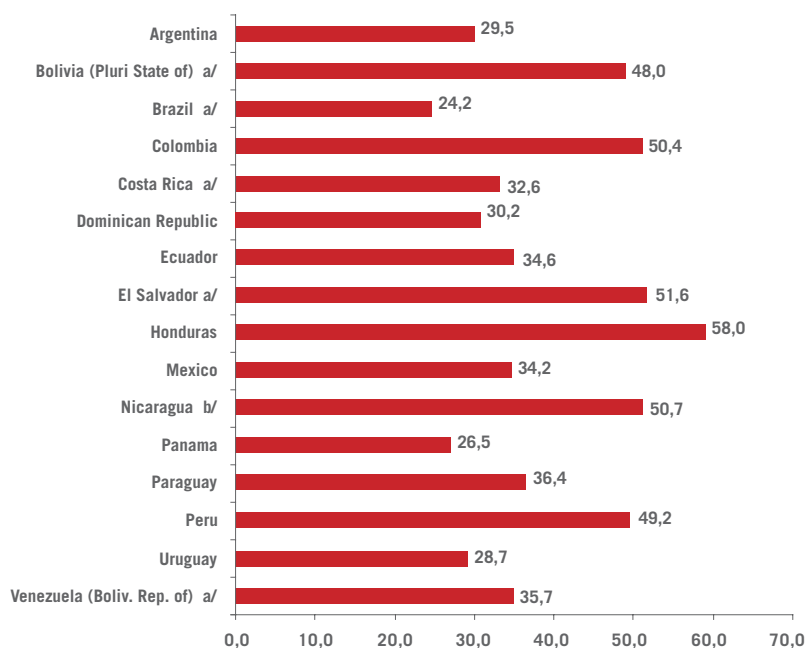
The largest share of informal employment is found in informal enterprises, which reflects the level of underdevelopment of the labour market since these enterprises are economic units whose low level of organization, scale of operation and productivity most likely cannot provide quality in employment or decent work for their owners and/or workers.

One of three workers is employed in the informal sector in the 16 countries as a whole. Six countries face an even greater challenge given that employment in the informal sector accounts for nearly half of the employed population: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 48%; Colombia, 50.4%; El Salvador, 51.6%; Honduras, 58%; Nicaragua, 50.7% and Peru, 49.2%. In the other

10 countries with available information, the share of employment in the informal sector ranges from one fourth to one third of total employment, which also constitutes an important challenge.

The larger informal sector in three Central American and three South American countries indicates the need for an exhaustive analysis of the relations of cause and effect of this phenomenon to identify the obstacles to achieving a higher level of business organization of enterprises in this sector. A common factor in the six countries is the high incidence of own-account work in total employment⁸ due to the predominance of micro-businesses and small-scale activities, which face enormous economic restrictions for scaling up their production of goods and services.

FIGURE 3



Latin America (16 countries): Employment in the informal Sector. Circa 2010 (Percentage of non-agricultural employment).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Informal Employment in Formal Sector Enterprises

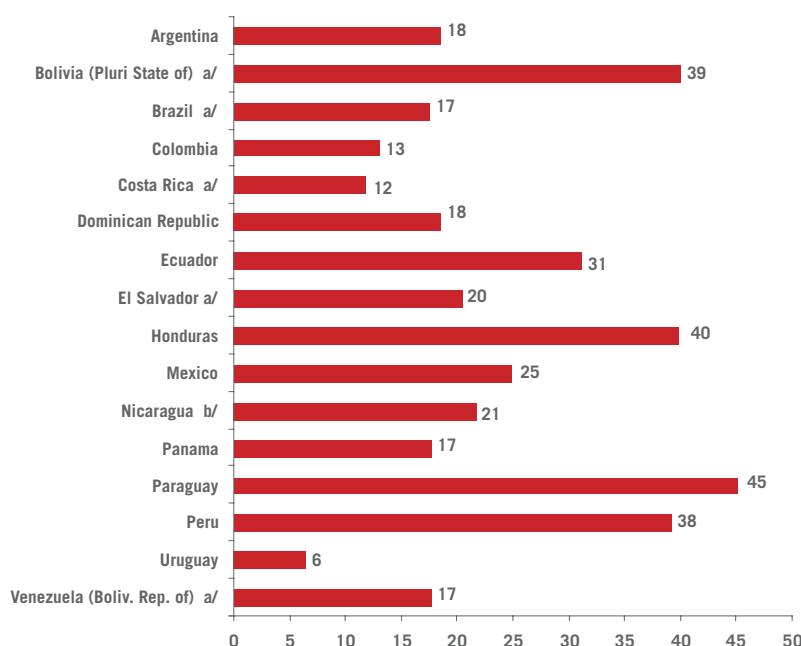
The high incidence of informal employment in formal sector enterprises is a major concern. Data demonstrate that more than a tenth of the total employed population holds informal jobs in formal sector enterprises (12.3% for the total of 16 countries). Approximately a fifth of all workers are in this situation in four countries: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 18.4%; Ecuador, 18.6%; Paraguay, 23.7%; and Peru, 17.6% (Table 1).

The high percentage of individuals who work in formal sector enterprises but who are not covered by labour or social legislation demonstrates the magnitude of the problem of non-compliance with these regulations in Latin America, particularly social security coverage, as a consequence of the employment relationship (Table 2 and Figure 4).

In four countries of the region, non-compliance with legislation affects nearly 40 of every 100 workers employed in formal sector enterprises: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 39; Honduras, 40; Paraguay, 45, and Peru, 38. In Ecuador, the figure is 31 of every 100 workers. In the remainder of the countries, the incidence of informality among formal sector workers exceeds 10%, with the exception of Uruguay (6%),

⁸ See ILO: *Perfiles del empleo and trabajo decente en América Latina*, Panama, September 2011.

FIGURE 4



Latin America (16 countries): Workers with informal jobs for Every 100 Persons Employed in Formal Sector Enterprises. Circa 2010 (Numbers).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

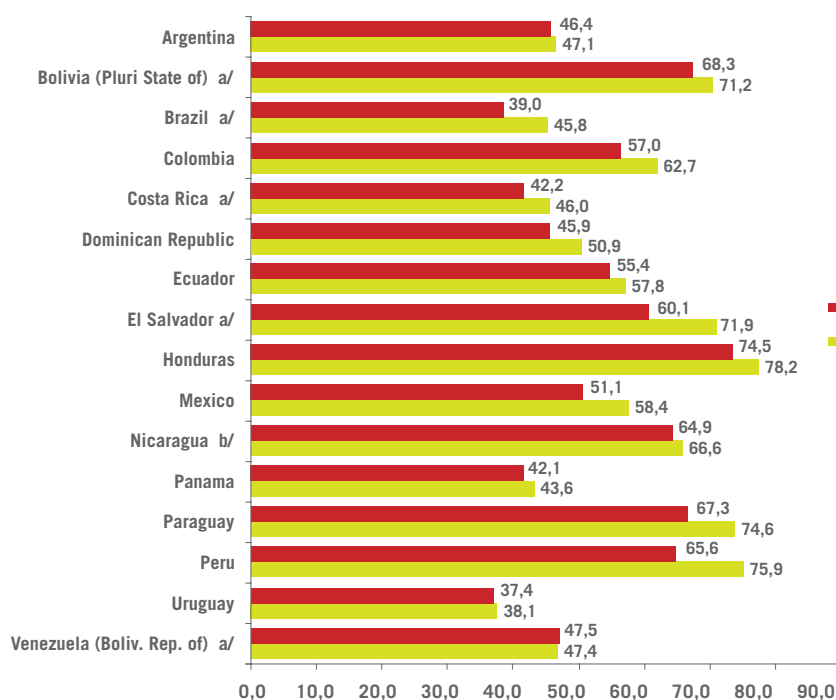
Informal Employment among Women at the End of the Decade

For the 16 countries, more women (53.7%) than men (47.8%) are affected by informal employment. This difference is explained by the fact that almost all domestic service is informal employment and that domestic service workers are almost exclusively women (Figure 1). This relationship is observed in nearly all of the selected countries.

Just as in Latin America as a whole, the high incidence of informal employment among women in the selected countries is due to the concentration of

women employed in domestic service. In 10 of the 16 countries analyzed, domestic service accounts for 10 or more percentage points of informal employment among women at the end of the decade (Table 1). In other words, the higher incidence of informal employment among women reflects the notion that domestic service is considered to be a typically female occupation in all the countries. Behind this informality, there is widespread non-compliance with social security standards for this category of workers, which is a reality that affects all countries of the region.

FIGURE 5



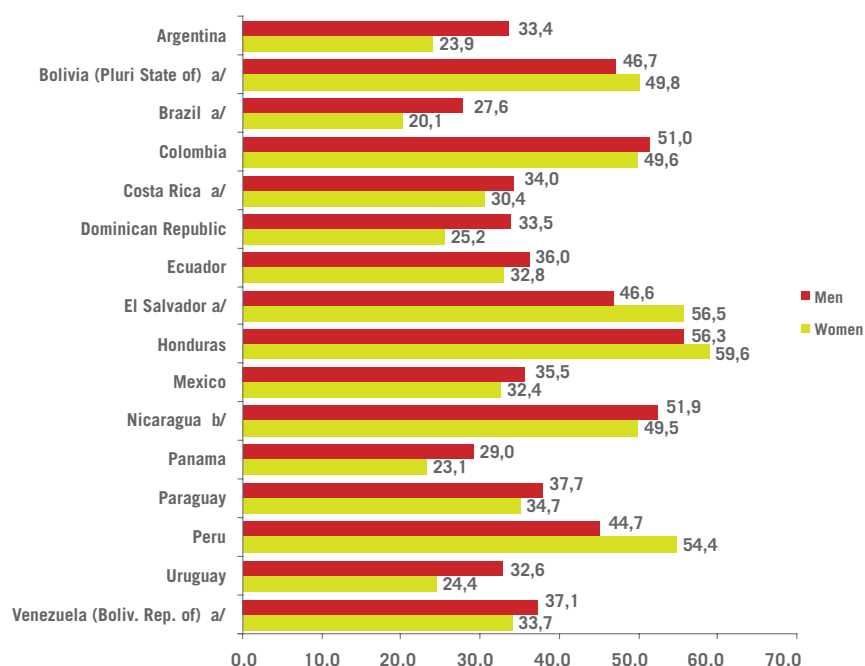
Latin America (16 Countries): Total Informal Employment, by Sex. Circa 2010 (Percentage of non-agricultural employment).

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

FIGURE 6



Latin America (16 Countries): Informal Sector Employment, by Sex. Circa 2010 (Percentages of non-agricultural employment).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

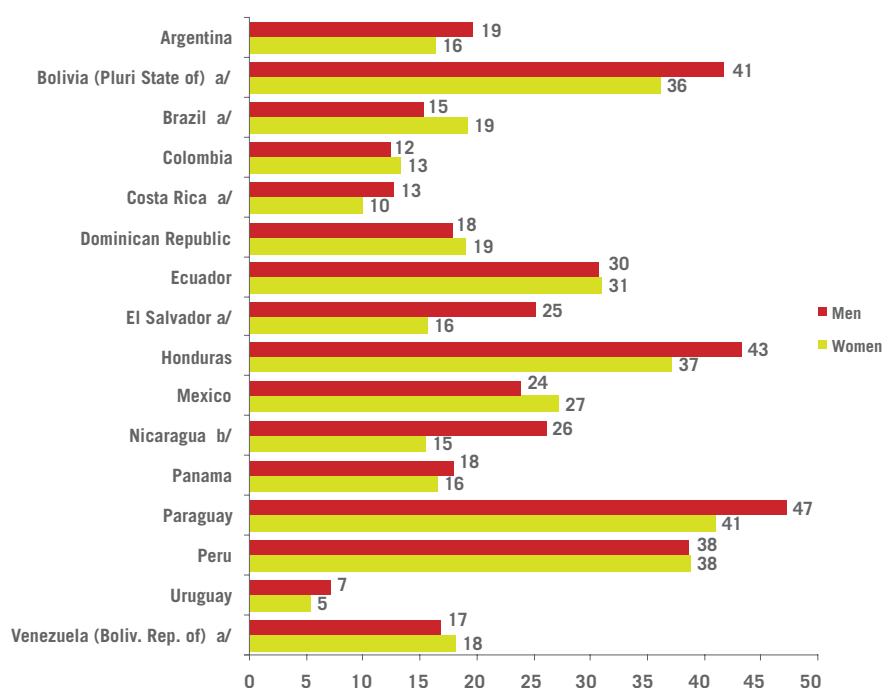
NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Moreover, employment in the informal sector is higher among men than among women, both in the average for the region, and in most of the countries. Only in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, Honduras and Peru do women outnumber men in the informal sector.

The incidence of informal employment among men and women in the formal sector does not differ significantly in most of the selected countries.

Women with informal jobs in formal sector enterprises outnumber men in seven of 17 countries. At the end of the decade of this century, the incidence of non-compliance with social security standards in the case of women is more than 30 for every 100 workers employed in formal sector enterprises in the following countries: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (36 of 100), Ecuador (31), Honduras (37), Paraguay (41) and Peru (38). (Table 2 and figure 7)

FIGURE 7



Latin America (16 Countries): Women and Men with Informal Jobs per 100 Persons Employed in Formal Sector Enterprises. Circa 2010 (Number).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Informal Employment among Youth at the End of the 2000s

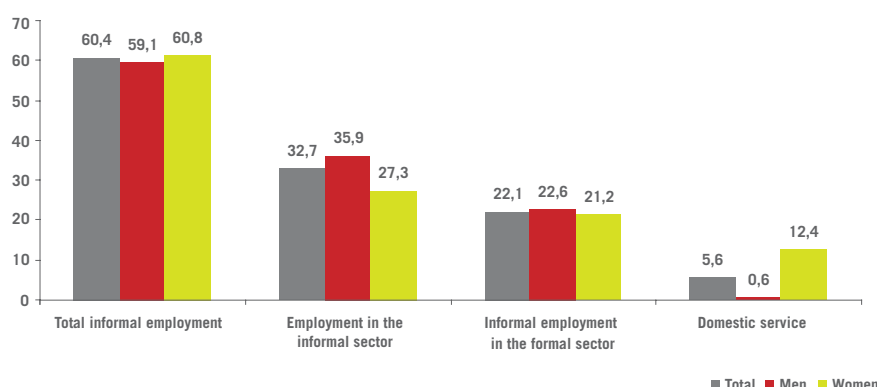
The exclusion of youth from employment opportunities is reflected not only in a higher unemployment rate, which is often double or even triple that of adults, but also in their higher rates of informal employment in its different forms.

The effects of the global crisis in 2009 drove the increase in informal employment among youth in six

of the 13 countries with available information in the region. Moreover, youth employment in the informal sector rose in seven of the 13 countries analyzed (Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and the Plurinational State of Bolivia).

The rate of total informal employment and employment in the informal sector fell slightly in most of the countries when the economic recovery began in 2010 (Table 3).

FIGURE 8



Latin America (16 Countries): Regional Informal Employment among Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years. Circa 2010 (Percentage of young non-agricultural employment).

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

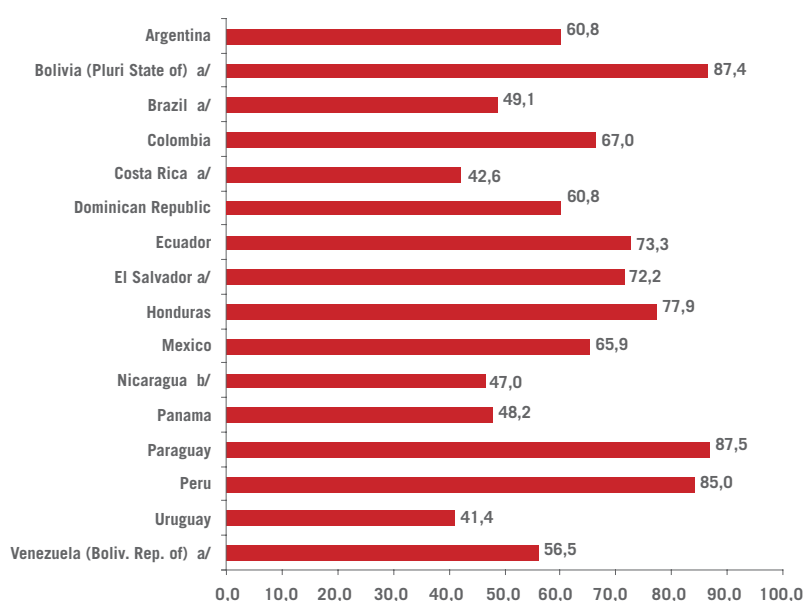
Nevertheless, at the end of the decade, youth employment remains extremely precarious. In the 16 selected countries, 60 of every 100 youth hold informal jobs (Figure 8). One of every three youth only find work in the informal sector, whereas 22 of every 100 have informal employment in the formal sector.

Informal employment among youth is highest in

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Paraguay and Peru, where approximately 85 of every 100 youth have informal jobs. More than 70 of every 100 youth hold informal jobs in Ecuador (73), El Salvador (72) and Honduras (78). (Figure 9)

Additionally, in six of the 16 selected countries, the informal sector employs approximately 50 of

FIGURE 9



Latin America (16 Countries): Total Informal Employment among Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years, by Country. Circa 2010 (Percentage of young non-agricultural employment).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

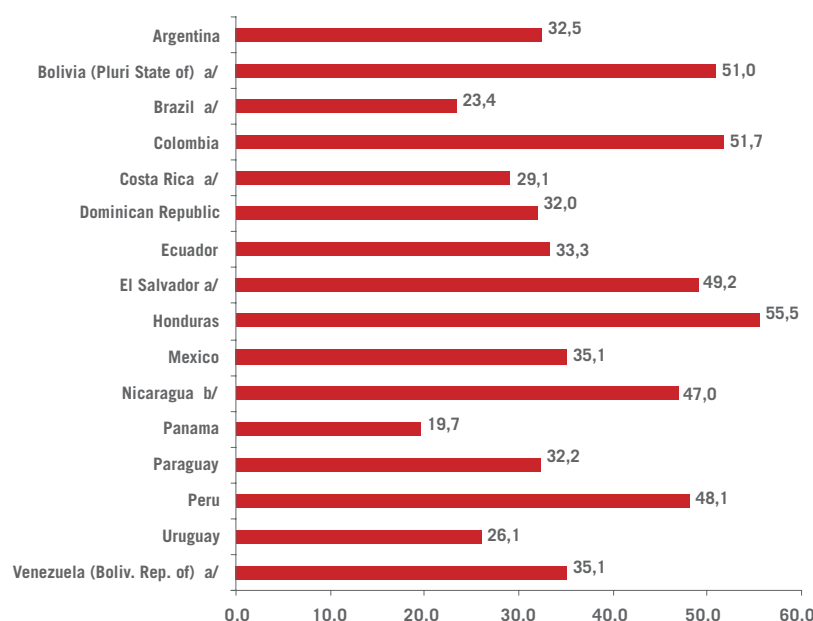
NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

every 100 employed youth (Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia). (Figure 10)

An analysis of the information by sex demonstrates that in the regional total and in all the countries, male youth outnumber female youth in the informal

sector. Nevertheless, in eight of the 16 countries, and in the region as a whole, young women record higher informal employment than young men given the large share of women who work in domestic service, where they generally do not have social security coverage (Table 3).

FIGURE 10



Latin America (16 Countries): Employment in the Informal Sector among Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years, by Country. Circa 2010. (Percentage of young non-agricultural employment)

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

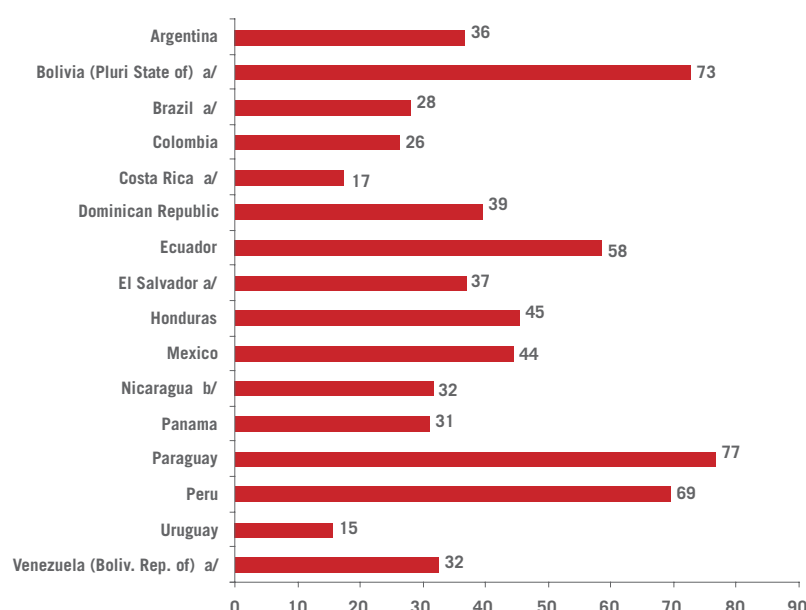
b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

Informal employment among youth is widespread in the formal sector in most of the countries with available information. The most extreme cases are observed in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Paraguay and Peru, where seven of every 10 youth employed in

formal sector enterprises hold informal jobs, without social protection. Six of every 10 employed youth face a similar situation in Ecuador whereas the figure is four of every 10 for Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Mexico (Table 4 and Figure 11).

FIGURE 11



Latin America (16 Countries): Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years with Informal Jobs, for Every 100 Persons Employed in Formal Sector Enterprises. Circa 2010 (Numbers).

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

a/ Data correspond to the 2009 survey.

b/ Data correspond to the 2008 survey.

NOTE: Details of the scope and coverage of the surveys in the countries are found in the Annex of Tables and in QUIPUSTAT.

TABLE 1

Latin America (16 Countries): Composition of Informal Employment, by Country and Sex. 2008-2010 ^{a/} (Percentages with respect to total non-agricultural employment)

Country and sex					Informal Employment							
	2008				2009				2010			
	Total Informal	Informal sector	Formal sector	Domestic service	Total Informal	Informal sector	Formal sector	Domestic service	Total Informal	Informal sector	Formal sector	Domestic service Domestic
Both Sexes												
Argentina ^{b/}	49,8	30,3	13,1	6,3	49,7	31,8	11,7	6,2	46,7	29,5	11,5	5,7
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	72,5	49,7	19,8	3,1	69,5	48,0	18,4	3,1	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	42,1	24,2	11,1	6,8	-	-	-	-
Colombia	58,4	48,3	6,4	3,7	59,6	49,7	5,9	3,9	59,6	50,4	5,5	3,7
Costa Rica	44,9	33,0	7,6	4,3	43,8	32,6	6,7	4,5	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	51,6	31,3	13,7	6,5	48,5	29,1	13,0	6,4	47,9	30,2	11,5	6,3
Ecuador	63,7	37,5	21,9	4,2	60,9	36,9	20,0	4,1	56,4	34,6	18,6	3,2
El Salvador	63,6	49,8	8,4	5,5	65,6	51,6	8,1	5,9	-	-	-	-
Honduras	71,6	52,6	15,8	3,2	73,9	56,9	13,5	3,5	76,4	58,0	14,5	3,9
Mexico	52,5	32,6	15,3	4,6	53,7	33,5	15,5	4,8	54,2	34,2	15,0	5,0
Nicaragua	65,7	50,7	8,1	6,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	45,1	27,7	12,0	5,4	43,8	27,5	11,4	4,9	42,7	26,5	11,6	4,6
Paraguay	72,9	39,6	23,2	10,1	70,7	37,9	23,3	9,5	70,4	36,4	23,7	10,3
Peru	71,9	49,1	18,8	4,0	69,9	48,2	17,8	3,9	70,3	49,2	17,6	3,6
Uruguay	39,4	30,1	4,4	4,9	38,8	30,0	4,1	4,8	37,7	28,7	3,7	5,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	-	-	-	47,4	35,7	10,7	1,1	-	-	-	-
Men												
Argentina ^{b/}	48,4	34,2	14,1	0,1	49,8	36,7	12,8	0,3	46,4	33,4	12,9	0,1
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	69,5	47,4	21,5	0,8	68,3	46,7	21,3	0,5	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	39,0	27,6	10,8	0,7	-	-	-	-
Colombia	57,0	49,8	6,9	0,2	57,3	50,7	6,3	0,3	57,0	51,0	5,7	0,3
Costa Rica	43,7	34,8	8,6	0,2	42,2	34,0	7,7	0,5	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,4	35,1	13,5	0,9	46,7	32,8	12,9	1,0	45,9	33,5	11,6	0,9
Ecuador	60,9	38,2	22,4	0,3	58,8	37,9	20,4	0,5	55,4	36,0	19,2	0,2
El Salvador	58,1	45,3	11,9	0,9	60,1	46,6	12,5	0,9	-	-	-	-
Honduras	71,0	51,4	19,2	0,4	73,0	55,4	16,9	0,7	74,5	56,3	17,8	0,4
Mexico	49,1	34,7	14,6	0,6	50,8	34,9	15,3	0,6	51,1	35,5	14,9	0,7
Nicaragua	64,9	51,9	10,8	2,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	43,6	29,7	13,1	0,8	41,8	28,7	12,4	0,8	42,1	29,0	12,4	0,8
Paraguay	70,9	41,2	28,4	1,4	67,9	38,8	27,4	1,6	67,3	37,7	28,5	1,2
Peru	66,9	44,5	22,1	0,4	65,1	43,8	21,0	0,3	65,6	44,7	20,7	0,2
Uruguay	39,9	34,4	5,1	0,4	39,3	34,1	5,0	0,3	37,4	32,6	4,4	0,5
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	-	-	-	47,5	37,1	10,4	0,0	-	-	-	-
Women												
Argentina ^{b/}	51,6	25,1	11,7	14,9	49,6	25,3	10,1	13,6	47,1	23,9	9,6	13,6
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	76,2	52,5	17,7	6,0	71,2	49,8	14,9	6,5	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	45,8	20,1	11,5	14,3	-	-	-	-
Colombia	60,2	46,5	5,8	7,9	62,3	48,5	5,4	8,3	62,7	49,6	5,3	7,7
Costa Rica	46,6	30,4	6,1	10,1	46,0	30,4	5,2	10,3	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	54,8	25,8	14,1	14,9	51,4	23,4	13,1	14,9	50,9	25,2	11,3	14,3
Ecuador	67,3	36,6	21,3	9,4	63,7	35,5	19,3	8,8	57,8	32,8	17,8	7,2
El Salvador	69,3	54,4	4,7	10,2	71,9	56,5	4,8	10,5	-	-	-	-
Honduras	72,2	53,9	12,3	6,0	74,8	58,5	9,9	6,4	78,2	59,6	11,3	7,4
Mexico	57,4	30,8	16,2	10,4	57,8	31,6	15,7	10,5	58,4	32,4	15,1	10,8
Nicaragua	66,6	49,5	5,3	11,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	47,2	24,9	10,6	11,7	46,5	26,0	10,1	10,4	43,6	23,1	10,6	10,0
Paraguay	75,5	37,4	16,2	21,9	74,4	36,7	17,8	19,9	74,6	34,7	17,0	22,9
Peru	77,8	54,6	14,8	8,3	75,7	53,5	14,1	8,1	75,9	54,4	13,8	7,6
Uruguay	38,8	25,2	3,5	10,1	38,3	25,3	3,1	9,9	38,1	24,4	2,9	10,8
Venezuela (Rep. Bol. de)	-	-	-	-	47,4	33,7	11,2	2,5	-	-	-	-

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

Notes:

a/ National non-agricultural.

b/ 31 urban areas.

TABLE 2

Latin America (16 Countries): Persons with Informal Employment, for Every 100 Workers in Formal Sector Enterprises, by Country and Sex. 2008-2010. ^{a/} (Numbers)

Country and sex	(Persons with informal employment in the formal sector/persons employed in the formal sector)*100		
	2008	2009	2010
Both Sexes			
Argentina ^{a/}	21	19	18
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	43	39	-
Brazil	-	17	-
Colombia	14	14	13
Costa Rica	13	12	-
Dominican Republic	22	20	18
Ecuador	38	34	31
El Salvador	20	20	-
Honduras	38	36	40
Mexico	25	25	25
Nicaragua	21	-	-
Panama	19	17	17
Paraguay	46	44	45
Peru	41	38	38
Uruguay ^{b/}	8	7	6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	17	-
Men			
Argentina ^{a/}	22	20	19
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	43	41	-
Brazil	-	15	-
Colombia	15	14	12
Costa Rica	14	13	-
Dominican Republic	21	20	18
Ecuador	37	33	30
El Salvador	23	25	-
Honduras	41	40	43
Mexico	23	24	24
Nicaragua	26	-	-
Panama	20	18	18
Paraguay	50	46	47
Peru	41	38	38
Uruguay ^{b/}	9	8	7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	17	-
Women			
Argentina ^{a/}	20	18	16
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	45	36	-
Brazil	-	19	-
Colombia	14	14	13
Costa Rica	12	10	-
Dominican Republic	24	21	19
Ecuador	41	36	31
El Salvador	14	16	-
Honduras	33	30	37
Mexico	28	27	27
Nicaragua	15	-	-
Panama	18	16	16
Paraguay	40	41	41
Peru	42	39	38
Uruguay ^{b/}	7	6	5
Venezuela (Rep. Bol. de)	-	18	-

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

Notes:

a/ National non- agricultural.

b/ 31 urban areas.

TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA (16 COUNTRIES): INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS, BY COMPONENT, COUNTRY AND SEX. 2008-2010 ^{a/} (PERCENTAGES WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH AGES 15 TO 24 YEARS)

Country and sex	Informal employment											
	2008				2009				2010			
	Total Informal	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Domestic service	Total Informal	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Domestic service	Total Informal	Informal Sector	Formal Sector	Domestic service
Both sexes												
Argentina ^{b/}	61,8	32,4	23,6	5,8	64,7	35,5	23,1	6,1	60,8	32,5	22,4	5,8
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	86,6	45,3	35,5	5,9	87,4	51,0	30,9	5,5	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	49,1	23,4	19,4	6,4	-	-	-	-
Colombia	64,5	48,4	11,2	4,9	67,6	52,9	10,4	4,4	67,0	51,7	10,9	4,4
Costa Rica	43,9	27,6	12,6	3,7	42,6	29,1	10,5	3,0	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	62,6	33,6	24,7	4,4	61,2	30,1	27,1	3,9	60,8	32,0	25,0	3,8
Ecuador	82,0	37,2	39,7	5,0	77,5	36,6	36,4	4,5	73,3	33,3	36,6	3,4
El Salvador	68,1	46,1	14,9	7,2	72,2	49,2	15,1	8,0	-	-	-	-
Honduras	72,8	46,6	20,8	5,4	75,9	54,0	16,3	5,5	77,9	55,5	15,6	6,8
Mexico	63,0	32,5	26,1	4,4	66,3	34,6	27,4	4,3	65,9	35,1	26,5	4,4
Nicaragua	68,6	47,0	12,8	8,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	53,3	23,3	23,9	6,1	50,7	22,0	22,8	5,9	48,2	19,7	22,8	5,7
Paraguay	89,3	36,1	37,0	16,2	85,3	32,9	38,2	14,2	87,5	32,2	40,1	15,2
Peru	86,6	47,8	31,2	7,6	85,7	47,6	30,8	7,3	85,0	48,1	30,8	6,1
Uruguay	45,7	28,3	11,9	5,6	44,5	28,3	10,4	5,9	41,4	26,1	9,5	5,8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	-	-	-	56,5	35,1	20,2	1,2	-	-	-	-
Men												
Argentina ^{b/}	60,9	35,5	25,2	0,2	67,2	40,8	25,5	0,9	61,0	37,4	23,5	0,1
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	84,1	47,4	36,4	0,3	86,2	52,8	33,1	0,2	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	47,0	27,1	19,3	0,6	-	-	-	-
Colombia	64,6	52,2	12,2	0,2	68,4	56,5	11,7	0,2	66,2	54,9	11,1	0,2
Costa Rica	43,5	29,0	14,2	0,3	43,1	30,2	12,7	0,2	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	61,7	37,5	23,6	0,5	61,8	35,1	26,0	0,6	61,6	36,3	24,7	0,6
Ecuador	82,7	41,1	41,2	0,4	78,2	40,6	37,5	0,2	76,4	39,0	37,1	0,3
El Salvador	65,9	45,1	19,8	1,0	69,0	50,4	18,0	0,6	-	-	-	-
Honduras	75,2	51,9	23,0	0,3	77,3	57,9	19,0	0,4	78,0	60,1	17,6	0,3
Mexico	62,5	37,7	25,1	0,6	65,9	38,3	26,9	0,7	66,2	39,5	25,9	0,8
Nicaragua	24,1	15,7	6,8	1,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	50,9	24,7	25,3	0,9	49,5	23,2	25,1	1,2	47,8	22,6	24,3	0,9
Paraguay	88,1	43,2	43,9	1,0	82,7	39,1	41,8	1,8	85,5	39,9	44,9	0,7
Peru	84,7	48,1	36,2	0,4	84,1	48,8	35,0	0,4	84,7	48,7	35,7	0,4
Uruguay	46,9	32,7	13,9	0,4	45,9	33,4	12,3	0,3	41,2	30,0	10,7	0,5
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	-	-	-	58,9	38,9	20,0	0,0	-	-	-	-
Women												
Argentina ^{b/}	63,2	27,5	21,1	14,6	60,4	26,4	19,0	16,2	60,3	24,6	20,4	15,3
Bolivia (Estado Plur. de)	89,7	42,7	34,4	12,5	88,8	48,7	28,2	11,9	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	51,9	18,4	19,5	14,0	-	-	-	-
Colombia	64,5	43,8	10,0	10,7	66,7	48,2	8,7	9,7	68,1	48,0	10,6	9,5
Costa Rica	44,6	25,4	10,2	8,9	41,8	27,3	7,1	7,4	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	64,3	26,4	26,6	11,3	60,0	20,4	29,3	10,3	59,5	24,8	25,4	9,3
Ecuador	80,9	31,6	37,5	11,7	76,4	30,7	34,8	11,0	68,3	24,3	35,6	8,3
El Salvador	70,7	47,0	8,8	14,9	75,7	47,5	11,8	16,5	-	-	-	-
Honduras	69,6	39,6	17,9	12,1	74,0	48,9	12,8	12,3	77,8	49,8	13,1	14,9
Mexico	63,7	26,3	27,5	9,9	66,9	29,0	28,1	9,8	65,6	28,5	27,3	9,8
Nicaragua	65,9	38,5	9,3	18,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	57,8	20,6	21,3	15,9	52,8	19,9	18,9	14,0	49,0	14,6	20,4	14,0
Paraguay	90,9	26,4	27,5	36,9	88,9	24,5	33,1	31,2	90,4	21,0	33,0	36,5
Peru	88,7	47,5	25,6	15,6	87,6	46,3	26,1	15,1	85,4	47,3	25,0	13,0
Uruguay	44,0	22,2	9,2	12,6	42,7	21,4	7,8	13,4	41,7	20,7	7,8	13,2
Venezuela (Rep. Bol. de)	-	-	-	-	52,4	28,8	20,4	3,2	-	-	-	-

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

Notes:

a/ National non-agricultural.

b/ 31 urban areas.

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA (16 COUNTRIES): YOUTH AGES 15 TO 24 YEARS WITH INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, FOR EVERY 100 WORKERS IN FORMAL SECTOR ENTERPRISES, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2008-2010 ^{a/} (Numbers)

Country and sex	(Persons with informal employment in the formal sector/ persons employed in the formal sector)*100		
	2008	2009	2010
Both sexes			
Argentina ^{b/}	39	40	36
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	76	73	-
Brazil	-	28	-
Colombia	26	26	26
Costa Rica	20	17	-
Dominican Republic	40	41	39
Ecuador	70	63	58
El Salvador	33	37	-
Honduras	46	43	45
Mexico	42	46	44
Nicaragua	32	-	-
Panama	35	32	31
Paraguay	78	72	77
Peru	72	70	69
Uruguay	20	18	15
Venezuela (Rep. Bol. de)	-	32	-
Men			
Argentina ^{b/}	40	44	38
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	74	72	-
Brazil	-	27	-
Colombia	27	29	26
Costa Rica	22	20	-
Dominican Republic	38	41	40
Ecuador	71	64	61
El Salvador	38	38	-
Honduras	50	48	47
Mexico	41	45	44
Nicaragua	34	-	-
Panama	35	33	32
Paraguay	79	71	76
Peru	72	70	72
Uruguay	23	20	17
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	33	-
Women			
Argentina ^{b/}	37	34	34
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	79	74	-
Brazil	-	30	-
Colombia	24	22	27
Costa Rica	17	12	-
Dominican Republic	43	42	39
Ecuador	68	61	54
El Salvador	25	35	-
Honduras	41	37	43
Mexico	44	47	45
Nicaragua	24	-	-
Panama	35	29	29
Paraguay	75	75	78
Peru	72	70	65
Uruguay	16	14	13
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-	31	-

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

Notes:

a/ National non-agricultural.

b/ 31 urban areas.

Best Practices for Minimum Wage Policies in Central America and the Dominican Republic ¹

This box article of the *2011 Labour Overview* examines the change in minimum wages in Central American countries and the Dominican Republic, highlighting some best practices of these countries as well as of others outside the sub-region. These practices can serve as input for developing minimum wage policies to preserve the consumption capacity of less skilled workers, taking into account the productivity requirements of businesses and economies.

Minimum wage policy is a key part of wage policy, which is in turn a specific area of income policy. This policy affects different factors, such as profit margins, revenues, prices and subsidies.

Given that the establishment of official minimum wages is mainly based on the principles of law and social justice, minimum wage policy should be analyzed from a perspective of social protection and equity, without ignoring economic rationale, in an effort to prevent negative effects on levels of employment, inflation and competitiveness. The objective of minimum wage policy is to protect the most vulnerable workers and those with the least bargaining power, as well as the least skilled and organized and those involved in activities with low productivity. The goal is to establish, through legal mechanisms, a wage floor below which no wages should be found, regardless of the remuneration method and the worker's qualifications.

The international standard that regulates this tool is the ILO Convention concerning Minimum Wage Fixing, 1970 (No. 131). The Member States that ratify this Convention are required to establish mechanisms to fix minimum wages, which shall have the force of law, to determine, periodically review and adjust minimum wage rates. In Central America, Convention No. 131 was ratified by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The convention establishes the following criteria for fixing the minimum wage:

- "a) the needs of workers and their families, taking into account the general level of wages in the country, the cost of living, social security benefits and the relative living standards of other social groups;

- b) economic factors, including the requirements of economic development, levels of productivity and the desirability of attaining and maintaining a high level of employment."

Fulfillment of these criteria requires harmonizing the two dimensions of the minimum wage: its condition as a source of satisfaction of basic needs and as an essential component of the cost of production and competitiveness of businesses.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also addresses this issue, establishing in its Article 23 that "everyone who works has the right to a just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection." Thus, for the United Nations, the minimum wage is an expression of that right.

In *Decent Work in the Americas: An Agenda for the Hemisphere, 2006-2015*, the countries of the region established the objective to "revive the minimum wage as an instrument of wage policy and progressively link increases in remuneration to changes in productivity and the increased cost of living."

A policy to adjust the minimum wage can become a pillar of socioeconomic development by functioning as a tool to redistribute income (through its effect on the wage floor) and to fight poverty (by raising the wages of the most vulnerable workers), with broad impact on aggregate demand and its composition. Likewise, in the medium and long term, it has the capacity to stimulate technological progress by raising the level of efficiency per hour worked, after it acts to reduce the advantage of hiring practices based on low wages.

In economies with a large share of labour-intensive activities and an ample supply of manual labour, businesses can ensure their profitability through low wages, thereby limiting the investments that drive technological progress. In these cases, there is a 'race' for the lowest prices, which yields low wages and consequently, workers' limited consumption. Low wages and low productivity feed off of each other in a type of "vicious cycle".

Nevertheless, raising the minimum wage (perceived as the real growth of its purchasing power) should be gradual and consistent with trends in the economy in general and in businesses in particular. Moreover, a minimum wage adjustment policy requires other measures to guarantee its effectiveness. These include investment in public goods and services associated with the modernization of housing, transport, health and sanitation, as well as an increase in productivity in the production of wage goods.

¹ Prepared by Leonardo Ferreira, deputy director of the ILO's Sub regional Office for Central America, Haiti, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

Active Minimum Wage Policy: The Recent Experience of Brazil

Although other key references exist with respect to the development of active minimum wage policies, the Brazilian case is noteworthy given its importance for the recent socioeconomic development of that country.

During the mandate of former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Brazil adopted an explicit policy to raise the minimum wage, which was ratified in 2011 by current President Dilma Rousseff (Law 12.382² of February 25, 2011). In that country, the minimum wage adjustment (a single wage with national coverage) follows criteria for preserving purchasing power (measured through the change in the National Consumer Price Index) and an increase based on real GDP growth. The minimum wage is a pillar of the model of economic growth with social inclusion given its usefulness both as a tool for income distribution and labour market structuring, as well as a reference wage for social policies.

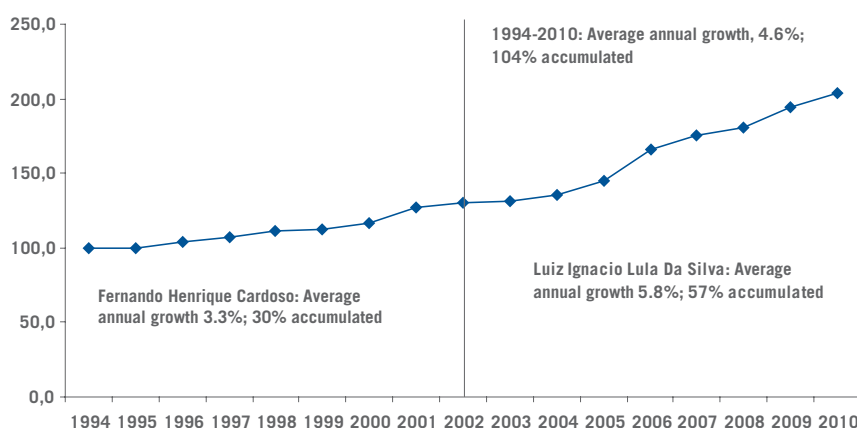
Throughout the eight-year government administration of President Lula da Silva (2003-2010), the minimum wage rose 5.8% annually, on average, with a real

accumulated growth of nearly 60%. During this same period, GDP increased an average of 4% annually whereas GDP per capita grew by 2.3%. The result was a minimum wage growth that exceeded real GDP growth, yielding important redistributive effects and contributing to reducing poverty levels. This growth was nearly double that recorded during the government administration of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1995-2002): real annual increase in the minimum wage of 3.3%, GDP growth of 2.3% and GDP per capita growth of 0.8%. Considering the administrations of both presidents (16 years), the minimum wage doubled in real terms.

Consequently, the minimum wage rose from representing 31.5% to 44% of average wages of the main source of employment. Whereas in 2001 the average wage accounted for just below three minimum wages, by 2009 it equalled just over two minimum wages. Moreover, the increase in the minimum wage was also reflected in an increase in its value with respect to the median wage, increasing from 58% of median wages to nearly 70% in 2009. This contributed to reducing the group of workers with low wages.

The positive minimum wage trend is associated with improvements in income distribution and a reduction

FIGURE 1



Brazil: Change in the Real Minimum Wage, 1965-2010.

Source: ILO, based on data from IPEADATA (Institute of Applied Economic Research).

in poverty, driven mainly by the active policy to increase the minimum wage. The Gini Index declined from 0.596 in 2001 to 0.543 in 2009 (the closer to 0, the greater the level of equality). The number of poor people fell from 58.5 million to 39.6 million between 2001 and 2009 (nearly 19 million people escaped from poverty) whereas the number of people living in extreme poverty declined from 25.4 million to 13.5 million between those same years (a reduction of nearly 12 million). This drove the reduction in the

poverty rate, from 35.2% to 21.4%, and in the extreme poverty rate, from 15.3% to 7.3%. Nonetheless, one in three employed workers in Brazil continues to earn less than the minimum wage in his or her main job (in other words, 27.8 million workers).

The Situation of Wages and the Minimum Wage in Central America and the Dominican Republic

In the 2000s, minimum wage trends differed in Central America and the Dominican Republic. Whereas the minimum wage experienced moderate real growth in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama, in El Salvador it remained unchanged while it declined in the Dominican Republic. The minimum wage experienced

² Law 12.382 of February 25, 2011, which establishes the value of the minimum wage for that year (R\$ 545.00) and the policy guidelines for its increase over the long term (2012/2015). Criteria include purchasing power (change in the National Consumer Price Index, INPC) and real increase in GDP (real GDP growth; for 2012, 2010 statistics are used, etc.).

FIGURE 2



Brazil: Distribution of Employed Population, by Types of Minimum Wage. 2009 (Percentages).

Source: ILO, based on information from the National Household Survey/ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (PNAD/IBGE).

vigorous growth in Honduras and Nicaragua, especially in the former country, where it doubled.

These variations largely reflect the different ways in which the countries adjusted the minimum wage. These ranged from adjustment mechanisms tied to inflation rates (Costa Rica) to tripartite agreements without specific adjustment systems (for example, the recent agreements in Nicaragua to define minimum wage growth rates in the coming years, particularly in free trade zones). An extreme case is the extraordinary adjustment applied in Honduras in 2009 (89% real growth), in a context of a global economic crisis.

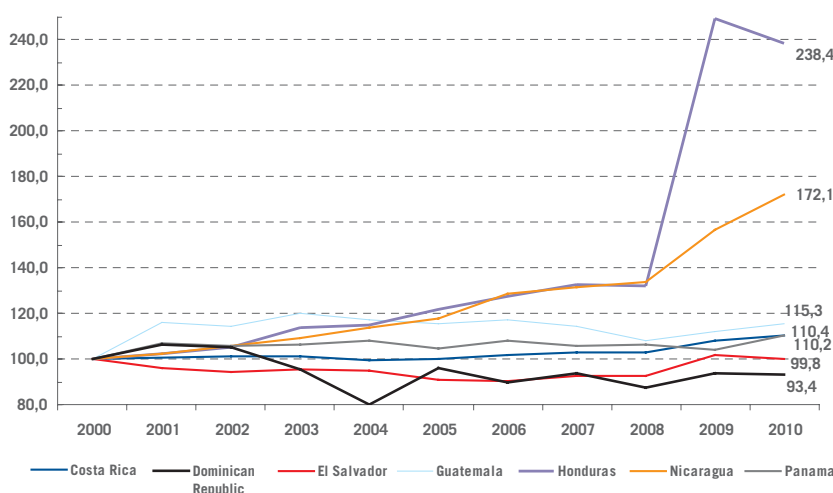
Adjustments of this magnitude may generate concern among economic actors given the possible distortions they can create in the economy and in the functioning of the labour market. To address these issues, in different forums and documents, the ILO has recommended promoting mechanisms and criteria based on economic rationale and dialogue.

In a context of economic growth and increased employment such as that observed in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Panama and there is more room for increasing the minimum wage. For example, in Costa Rica, GDP grew 4.7% annually in real terms, on average, and the GDP per person employed increased by 1.7%, although the minimum wage rose just 10% over the decade.

Another example is Panama, where average annual GDP growth is 6.3% in real terms and the increase in GDP per person employed is 1.7% per year. The country also experienced a modest minimum wage increase of 10% over 10 years. In the Dominican Republic, the gap is larger given that the minimum wage declined by more than 6% in real terms over the decade, whereas the GDP grew at a vigorous 5.3% annually and labour productivity (GDP per employed person) increased a significant 3.1% per year.

El Salvador and Guatemala have less room for raising the minimum wage given their slower economic and

FIGURE 3



Central America (six countries) and the Dominican Republic: Change in the Real Minimum Wage. 2000 - 2010. (2000 = 100).

Source: ILO, based on data from the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC). Refers to monthly minimum wage in manufacturing.

Notes:

1. Costa Rica: 1.0% annual increase
2. El Salvador: 0.0% annual increase
3. Dominican Republic: -0.7% annual increase
4. Guatemala: 1.4% annual increase
5. Honduras: 9.1% annual increase
6. Nicaragua: 5.6% annual increase
7. Panama: 1.0% annual increase

labour productivity growth. Honduras and Nicaragua are in a similar situation, but in these countries, the increase in the minimum wage has far surpassed GDP growth. In Honduras, instead of improving income distribution, this increase raised labour costs, with adverse effects on the competitiveness of the private sector.

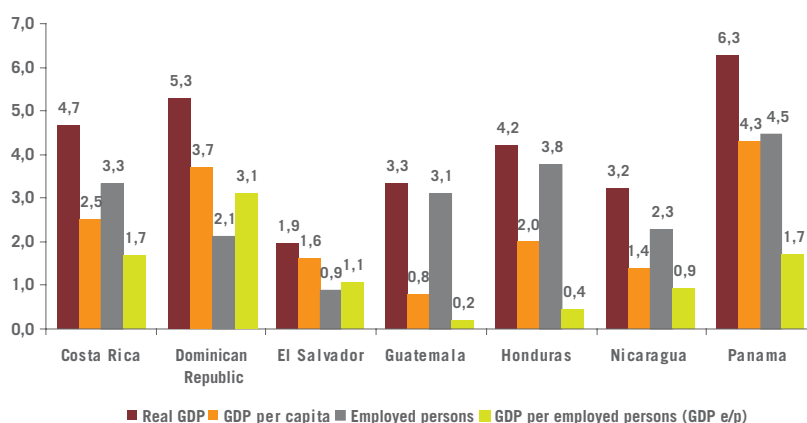
Nicaragua experienced a different situation from that of Honduras. The country started out with a lower minimum wage level (the lowest in the sub-region) and its increase was the object of tripartite agreements. Despite the impact of the global crisis on the domestic economy, the minimum wage continued to grow in subsequent years, particularly in free trade zones.

As Figure 5 demonstrates, there is an unbalanced relationship between the real minimum wage (RMW), the GDP per employed person (GDP/ep) and the GDP per capita (GDP/pc). Countries with more room to

raise the minimum wage do not take advantage of it (Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic). This means that growth in the economy and productivity is mainly transferred to profits. On the other hand, countries such as Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with less favourable economic indicators for increasing the minimum wage, are those in which the minimum wage experienced the highest increases, especially in Nicaragua and Honduras (with an increase significantly above the GDP per capita and GDP per employed person).

The sustained growth of productivity is a key factor for extending well-being and increasing competitiveness. In a context of solid productivity growth, the increase in wages does not come at the cost of decreased profits and the increase in profits is not dependant on a decline in the real wage. Thus, it is feasible to achieve moderate increases in real wages and profits at the same time, thereby contributing to reducing tensions in labour relations.

FIGURE 4



Central America (six countries) and the Dominican Republic: Annual average growth of GDP, GDP per Capita, employed population and GDP per employed person. 2000 - 2010. (Percentages).

Source: ILO, based on official data.

For these reasons, in a framework of effective social dialogue, the discussion and adoption of active minimum wage policies should not be separated from the discussion and adoption of measures to increase productivity. In this scenario, measures to strengthen training and professional development are essential, as are the development of human resources, especially among the least skilled workers.

The situation in employment, as well as other labour market and labour institution characteristics, should be considered to ensure that minimum wages have

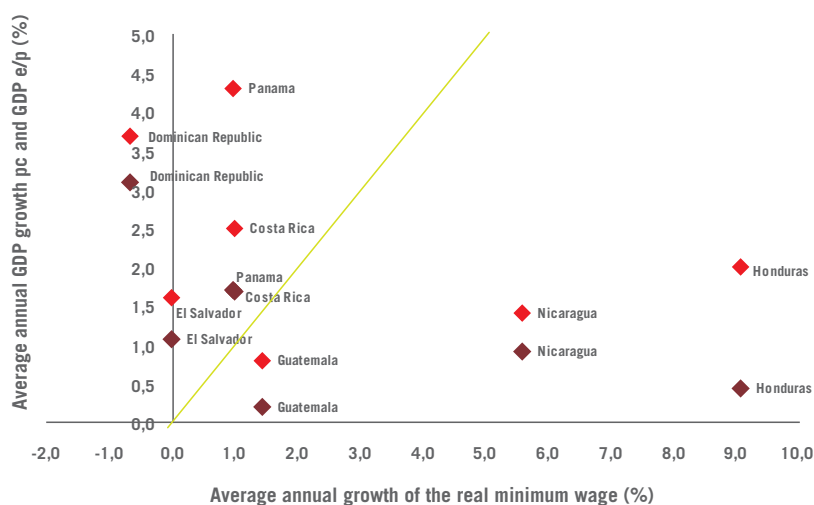
a positive impact on equality. The relationship of the minimum wage with the average wage, the participation of small and microenterprises in wage and salaried employment and the levels of unemployment and underemployment are important considerations for ensuring the adequate application of minimum wage policy.

In some countries of the sub-region, more than 30% of the employed population is underemployed (the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Nicaragua), reaching 40% in Honduras³. Additionally, approximately 50 of every 100 non-agricultural workers are employed in the informal sector in five of the seven selected countries (the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)⁴. In this employment scenario, a minimum wage policy will lose effectiveness if it is not

³ As calculated by the countries of the sub-region. This refers to total underemployment, including hidden underemployment or income-related underemployment.

⁴ See the box article on informal employment in this 2011 Labour Overview.

FIGURE 5



Central America (six countries) and the Dominican Republic: Relationship Among the Real Minimum Wage, GDP per Capita and GDP per Employed Person. 2000 - 2010.

Source: ILO, based on official data.

Notes:

Blue (Real minimum wage (RMW) x GDP per Employed Person (GDP/ep)).
Red (Real minimum wage (RMW) x GDP per capita (GDP/pc)).

accompanied by employment policies that improve the quality of employment and promote the improved functioning of the labour market.

The change in the minimum wage as a percentage of the average wage demonstrates that if the minimum wage level is adequately linked to average or market wages, it can effectively serve as a wage floor capable of protecting less qualified, non-union workers, without negatively affecting unemployment and inflation rates. The change in other indicators associated with wage distribution provides a key perspective on the concentration of income and wages, which may be associated with the absence of effective wage and minimum wage policies. By contrast, it can also indicate the lack of harmful effects of excessive minimum wage adjustments on poverty and inequality indicators.

Table 1 presents some indicators for Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama. In the first of these countries,

the minimum wage represents less than half of the average wage. The minimum wage in that country fell from 48.6% in 2000 to 45.7% in 2010. This relative reduction reflects a growth in the real average wage of 1.7% annually between 2000 and 2010 whereas the real minimum wage rose 1% yearly during the same period. Although the percentage increase in the minimum wage has risen slightly in the past two years (2% annually), it is still insufficient to reverse this loss of participation, which is also manifested in the increased wage differential between the ninth decile (the 10% of workers with the highest wages) and the first decile (the 10% with the lowest wages), which rose from 7.9 to 9.8.

In addition, the share of employed persons with income below two-thirds of the median income and of wage and salaried workers who earn less than two-thirds of the median wage rose from 19.8 to 24.8 and from 20.6 to 21, respectively. This drove the increase in the number of workers with low income and wages,

TABLE 1

COSTA RICA, HONDURAS AND PANAMA: INDICATORS OF WAGE DISTRIBUTION, RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MINIMUM WAGE, AVERAGE WAGE AND GINI INDEX. 2000 – 2010.

Indicators	Costa Rica		Honduras		Panama	
	2000	2010	2001	2010	2000	2010
Minimum wage as a percentage of the average wage	48,6	45,7	29,8	66,9	46,1	54,3
Wage differential (D9/D1)	7,9	9,8	9,5	13,0	8,3	6,6
% Employed persons < 2/3 median income	19,8	24,8	33,8	38,0	21,0	33,1
% Wage and salaried workers < 2/3 median wage	20,6	21,4	20,6	21,4	20,3	11,6
Gini Index (wages)	0,3927	0,4160	0,4380	0,4236	0,3966	0,3743

Source: ILO, based on official data.

which may reflect deteriorating remuneration levels. The Gini Index for wages also worsened during the period, partly as a result of a growth trend of income concentration.

Honduras is an example of the ineffectiveness of “excessive” minimum wage adjustments on inequality levels. Although the minimum wage increased from representing 29.8% of the average wage in 2000 to 66.9% in 2010, as a result of an annual average growth of 9.8% of the real minimum wage in the period, and given that the average real wage rose 0.5% per year, the wage differential (D9/D1) rose from 9.5 to 13.0 in the same period, and the number of workers with low income and wages increased. Whether the relative improvement in the Gini Index for wages is associated with increased wages in low and medium-low income brackets deserves further study, as does its relationship to the increase in the minimum wage.

In Panama, the minimum wage as a percentage of the average wage rose sharply, from 46.1% in 2000 to 54.3% in 2010, due to the moderate growth of the real minimum wage of approximately 1% annually during the period, whereas the average real wage declined 0.45% annually during the same period. This trend was partially reversed during the second half of the decade, when the real minimum wage grew at a slower pace than the increase in the average real wage (1.1% and 2.1% annually, respectively). Improvements are observed in wage differentials (falling from 8.3 to 6.6), in the share of wage and salaried workers with low wages, which declined from 20.3% to 11.6% and in the Gini Index for wages. Nevertheless, the proportion of low-income workers increased, which may mean that occupations that are less protected in general, such as domestic service and own-account work, experienced a downward trend in their wages and income during the period.

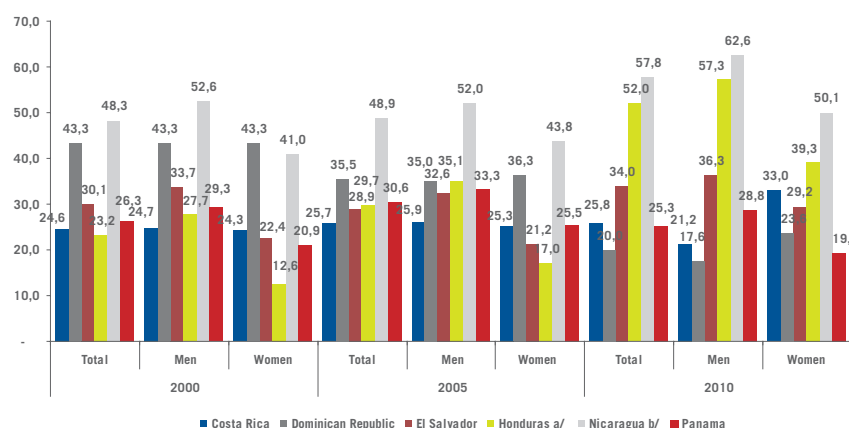
Although compliance with minimum wage standards is a task for strengthened, consolidated and effective labour inspection services, a disproportionate increase in the minimum wage may encourage a higher level of non-compliance. Non-compliance levels are highest precisely in the countries with the largest minimum wage increases: Honduras and Nicaragua. By contrast, the Dominican Republic --where the share of wage and salaried workers earning less than the minimum wage is being systematically reduced-- is the only country that recorded a reduction in the real minimum wage during the period.

Recent Experiences of Minimum Wage Adjustment in Central America and the Dominican Republic

Recently, Central America developed interesting experiences of tripartite discussions to review and/or adjust the minimum wage. One noteworthy case is Costa Rica, where the National Wage Council adopted a new methodology for fixing minimum wages for the private sector. It was an attempt to overcome the stagnation of the minimum wage resulting from a policy of adjustments for inflation using a formula established in 1998. In Honduras in August 2011, the Economic and Social Council (CES) unanimously adopted a mechanism for adjusting the minimum wage, which is expected to introduce improved rationale in the application of this instrument.

The new methodology adopted in October 2011 in Costa Rica has two components: the first is associated with the increase in the cost of living while the second is related to the growth of real GDP per capita. The factor associated with the cost of living includes both an adjustment for expected inflation (inflation target established by the Central Bank of Costa Rica –BCCR– for the year in which the wage increase goes into effect), as well as an adjustment

FIGURE 6



Central America (five countries) and the Dominican Republic: Wage and Salaried Workers Earning less than the Minimum Wage, by Sex. 2000, 2005 and 2010 (Percentages).

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

Notes:

a/ 2000 data correspond to 2001.
b/ 2010 data correspond to 2008.

to compensate for the differences between expected inflation and the consumer price index. An annual increase is planned beginning in January of each year as is a mid-year review to compensate for any difference between the effective inflation measured by the consumer price index and the inflation target the BCCR used to set the wage.

The component associated with GDP per capita growth considers a percentage of the average annualized growth rate of GDP per capita for the past five years, which is published by the BCCR with a one-year delay. This adjustment is made once a year during the wage fixing period, which is defined in October of each year and enters into effect beginning on January 1 of the following year. The fraction of this annualized average growth that is incorporated in the wage fixing formula is negotiated in the National Wage Council within a range defined by a lower limit of 20% and an upper limit of 40% of that growth rate.

Thus, the total wage adjustment consists of the sum of the component associated with the cost-of-living increase and the growth of GDP per capita. In certain special circumstances, the application of the National Wage Council's formula may be revised. One such case is when accumulated inflation through September surpasses by at least one percentage point the upper limit of the range of the inflation target established by the BCCR in its macroeconomic programme. Another special situation is if accumulated inflation in May, with respect to the mid-year review, is equal to or more than three-quarters of the inflation target established by the BCCR in its most recent macroeconomic programme for the current year.

Another special situation occurs when the most recent annual total unemployment rate is above 8%. In this case, the GDP per capita component is not automatically applied. Something similar occurs if the Monthly Index of Economic Activity records negative rates during four consecutive months (or six consecutive months for at least two of the following sectors: agriculture, construction and trade). It is also not automatically applied in the case that the average exchange rate records a variation (positive or negative) of more than 15%.

The proposal adopted by the CES in Honduras is based on three principles: i) defence of the purchasing power of the minimum wage; ii) improved competitiveness; and iii) contribution to price deceleration.

The adjustment criteria are in accordance with the simultaneous compliance of the two following relationships: $mw = pe + q$ (1) and $mw > p-1$ (2); where "pe" represents the expected increase in prices over the next 12 months; "q" represents the increase in productivity in the previous year (in the

case of Honduras, labour productivity – GDP by wage and salaried worker is used, given its labour-intensive economy); and "p-1" represents the recorded increase in prices during the previous year. If $pe > p-1$ in formula (1), "pe" is replaced by "p-1".

The above formula determines the adjustment of the average nominal minimum wage. It also serves as a reminder for businesses, workers and the government that the increase in productivity is crucial for improving welfare and increasing competitiveness. The application of this formula is not automatic. It requires a monitoring of the annual performance of the economy and the labour market to be applied and it may be adapted in response to contingencies (for example, a high probability of economic recession, negative shocks or adverse impacts of a sectoral nature and strong negative trends in the labour market in terms of informality and unemployment, among others).

The adjustment of the minimum wage indicated by the formula is only a reference for dialogue and tripartite negotiation, in the framework of the Minimum Wage Technical Commission, chaired by the director of wages of the Labour and Social Security Secretariat, in accordance with the country's Minimum Wage Law. The Commission can reach an agreement with respect to the rate of annual adjustment of the minimum wage that is above, below or equal to the reference rate. If an agreement is not reached, the executive branch can approve an annual adjustment, adopting the estimate determined by the formula.

This percentage of average adjustment is applied to the existing 38 minimum wages by sector and by establishment size, thereby setting the new level of this wage by sector and respective size. Within 15 working days of this application, representatives of employers' and workers' organizations of each sector and establishment size can request a modification of the established minimum wage, duly supported by studies and empirical information for the adjustment formula adopted. Once this period has passed, the Minimum Wage Technical Commission will announce its decision within seven working days, accepting or rejecting the request of sector and establishment-size representatives. After this period, the 38 minimum wages by sector and by establishment size are consolidated and go into effect until the next annual negotiation process.

In three of the countries examined (Brazil, Costa Rica and Honduras), the minimum wage policy, which is in effect for one year, is based on inflation (defence of wage purchasing power) and an additional increase defined by the real GDP (Brazil), GDP per capita (a fraction of this indicator in Costa Rica) and labour productivity (Honduras). The successful application

of these real adjustment criteria indicate that they could be applied and/or adapted in Central America and the Dominican Republic in an effort to avoid the irregularity and uncertainty usually accompanying the process of minimum wage adjustment. This would prevent the nominal growth of the minimum wage from surpassing the inflation rate, which raises costs disproportionately and consequently reduces competitiveness of the private sector. It also would fail to take advantage of the room that this higher level of growth allows for raising the minimum wage, thereby contributing to a type of growth based on income concentration.

Table 2 shows the performance that minimum wages would have if the countries had adopted the criteria for inflation adjustment plus an additional complement based on GDP growth, GDP per capita or productivity, depending on the reality of each country. The adoption of this type of mechanism would permit greater rationality and certainty in minimum wage increases, in keeping with general economic and business trends. It would also enable improvements in income distribution and poverty reduction in the long term. At any rate, this mechanism serves as a reference only; it is not a substitute for negotiation among social actors.

TABLE 2

CENTRAL AMERICA (SIX COUNTRIES) AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: CHANGE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE AND COMPARISON WITH THE ESTIMATED CHANGE USING ADJUSTMENT CRITERIA BASED ON INFLATION AND GDP PER EMPLOYED PERSON, REAL GDP PER CAPITA OR REAL GDP. 2000 – 2010 (Annual average growth rates)

Indicators	Countries						
	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
GDP per employed person	1,7	3,1	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,9	1,7
Real GDP	4,2	5,3	1,9	3,3	4,2	3,2	6,3
GDP per capita	2,5	3,7	1,6	0,8	2,0	1,4	4,3
Inflation	10,3	12,1	3,4	6,8	7,5	8,2	2,6
Real minimum wage	1,0	-0,7	0,0	1,4	9,1	5,6	1,0
Nominal minimum wage	11,5	11,4	3,5	8,3	17,4	14,3	3,6
Estimated nominal minimum wage							
-Inflation and GDP per employed person	12,0	15,2	4,5	7,0	7,9	9,1	4,3
-Inflation and GDP per capita	12,8	15,8	5,0	7,6	9,5	9,6	6,9
-Inflation and half of GDP per capita	11,6	13,9	4,2	7,2	8,5	8,9	4,7
-Inflation and Real GDP	14,5	17,4	5,3	10,1	11,7	11,4	8,9
-Inflation and half of Real GDP	12,4	14,7	4,3	8,4	9,6	9,8	5,4

Source: ILO, based on official data.

Conclusions

The minimum wage rose only slightly and even declined in countries that had more room to make increases (Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Panama), in part due to the adjustment systems that limit raising the wage floor as a result of a type of growth that concentrates income. In these cases, economic growth and increases in productivity are transferred mainly to capital benefits.

In countries with less favourable situations for raising the minimum wage, significant increases were made, particularly in Honduras and Nicaragua. When adjustments are disproportional, they tend to generate distortions in the economy and the labour

market instead of improving income distribution. In the end, they do not contribute to improving equity and raise the level of non-compliance with minimum wage standards.

Nicaragua in particular should be the focus of analysis since the country has a very low minimum wage and the establishment of the minimum wage in recent years has been the subject of important tripartite agreements.

The increase in productivity is a crucial factor for achieving the sustained growth of wages and the minimum wage in particular. In addition, it permits the reconciliation of the dual function of the wage, as a key source for satisfying basic needs and as

an important component of business production costs.

Assessing the overall situation of employment and labour institutions is crucial when defining minimum wage adjustments. In countries with high underemployment rates and high levels of informality, policies designed to improve the quality of employment are needed to ensure effective minimum wage policies.

The discussion and tripartite adoption of minimum wage adjustment mechanisms could confer more rationality and certainty to this process given that it would help ensure adjustment criteria based on inflation plus an additional complement based on GDP growth, GDP per capita or productivity. This formula serves as a reference only and does not replace efforts to negotiate the minimum wage. Applying the formula would promote coherence with the

overall performance of the economy and businesses, leading to improvements in income distribution and reducing poverty in the long term. Moreover, it would contribute to the creation of a mechanism to discuss policies that promote productivity and support a virtuous cycle between wages and economic growth.

Finally, the countries of the region should strive to modernize their production structure and labour market, with sustainable businesses and highly-qualified labour forces, which would enable the possibility of the equivalent of several minimum wages, depending on the productivity of all factors. Establishing conditions that promote competitiveness of businesses and guaranteeing the right to organize and collective bargaining, which are core components of the fundamental principles and rights at work promoted by the ILO, would contribute to this purpose.

Rural poverty, the labour market and labour policies¹

Despite the reduction in poverty in Latin America during the past decade, rural poverty rates are consistently well above those for urban areas. This box article briefly addresses the problem from the perspective of the rural and agricultural labour market in the region. It first describes some of this market's most noticeable features, then analyzes the policies that influence its behaviour and finally proposes a public policy agenda for the countries.

This text is largely based on the results of a series of studies jointly conducted in 2010 and 2011 by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the ILO, under the technical coordination of Fernando

Soto Baquero and Emilio Klein. Twelve countries were studied: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

Poverty and the Decent Work Deficit in Rural Areas

Although the percentage of the population living in rural areas of Latin America and the Caribbean declined during the 2000s, in 2010 it was estimated that one in five inhabitants of the region resided in rural areas. Moreover, while the share of agricultural employment in total employment has fallen in nearly all the selected countries, it still represents a large proportion of total employment, ranging from 8.5% in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to a third of total employment in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru (Table 1).

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (20 COUNTRIES): STRUCTURE OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY SECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. 2005-2009^{a/} (Percentage of the total employed population)

Country	Agriculture ^{b/}					Manufacturing ^{c/}					Services ^{d/}				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	...	...	33,2	...	...	...	...	20,5	...	...	...	...	46,4	...	...
Brazil	19,7	18,7	17,7	16,9	16,5	21,6	21,5	22,1	22,8	22,3	58,7	59,7	60,1	60,3	61,2
Chile	...	12,5	...	...	11,4	...	25,0	...	...	21,8	...	62,5	...	...	66,8
Colombia ^{e/}	20,3	...	...	18,0	18,3	20,2	...	...	20,0	19,9	59,6	...	...	62,0	61,8
Costa Rica	15,0	13,8	13,0	12,3	11,8	21,6	21,8	22,2	21,6	20,0	63,4	64,4	64,8	66,1	68,3
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	14,7	14,8	14,2	13,8	14,7	22,5	22,0	22,1	20,7	17,9	62,8	63,2	63,7	65,5	67,4
Ecuador	30,3	29,6	28,5	28,0	28,5	17,6	18,6	18,6	19,0	18,8	52,1	51,8	52,9	53,0	52,6
El Salvador	...	17,8	16,9	...	21,3	...	23,3	23,7	...	20,5	...	58,9	59,4	...	58,2
Guatemala	...	30,6	...	...	...	...	23,8	...	...	...	...	45,6	...	...	...
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	37,4	35,1	33,2	...	...	21,5	22,0	22,7	...	...	41,2	42,9	44,1	...	...
Mexico	13,9	13,4	...	13,2	...	25,7	26,8	...	25,7	...	60,4	59,8	...	61,0	...
Nicaragua	33,6	...	...	...	...	19,7	...	...	...	...	46,6	...	...	...	...
Panama	19,3	19,5	18,9	17,9	18,0	17,0	17,9	18,9	19,1	19,2	63,7	62,5	62,2	63,0	62,8
Paraguay	31,1	...	28,3	25,4	27,9	16,1	...	18,4	19,3	17,7	52,8	...	53,3	55,3	54,4
Peru ^{f/}	...	...	32,4	32,0	32,4	...	...	16,0	16,1	16,3	...	...	51,6	51,9	51,3
Uruguay	...	...	11,0	11,1	11,2	...	...	21,9	21,5	21,0	...	...	67,2	67,5	67,9
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	9,7	9,1	8,7	8,5	...	20,8	22,8	23,3	23,0	...	69,5	68,0	67,9	68,5	...

Source: ECLAC, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010*.

Notes:

a/ In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Industry for all Economic Activities, Rev.2.

b/ Includes: Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing.

c/ Includes: Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; and construction.

d/ Includes: Trade and services.

e/ Beginning in 2002, the survey's sample design does not allow for comparisons of figures for urban and rural zones with previous years.

f/ The figures for 2005-2009 refer to the whole year. Those figures are not comparable with previous years given the change in the sample frame of the household survey.

1 Writing by Gerhard Reinecke, Iván Nazif and Andrés Marinakis, with the assistance of Jacobo Velasco.

Despite declining poverty rates in rural and urban areas during the decade, poverty levels continue to be a concern, particularly in rural areas. In 2009, over half the rural population (53%) lived in poverty, 30% of which lived in extreme poverty. These figures are considerably above the rates of 28% and 9% recorded in urban areas, respectively (Table 2). To assess the situation of employment and design public policies that contribute to improving employment conditions, it is crucial to understand the causes of rural poverty and since over three-quarters of household income in the region originate from the labour market. The results of the joint study of the FAO, ECLAC and the ILO confirmed that the characteristics of the rural labour market partially explain the poverty of the population living and working in rural areas.²

Given that total unemployment rates in rural areas tend to be relatively low, one of the main causes of poverty in these areas is the precarious employment of workers. Table 3 demonstrates that the incidence of rural poverty tends to be higher among own-account workers—especially in agriculture—than among wage and salaried workers, although some countries, such as Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), have similar rates for both categories. Over half of rural wage and salaried workers live in poverty in several of the selected countries. Although these statistics are also influenced by the composition of households—the distribution between employed and unemployed individuals—insufficient job earnings are a much more serious problem in rural areas than in urban ones.

The rate of coverage of social protection systems is also much lower in rural than in urban areas. Several other indicators also reflect the precariousness of rural employment. This evidence suggests that the decent work deficit is much higher in rural than in urban areas. The following section describes the characteristics of the rural and agricultural labour market in Latin America.

Characteristics of Agricultural Employment and Income Generation

Income of the rural and urban population in Latin America reveals an upward trend in the share of income originating from wage and salaried employment, in contrast to a decrease in income from job earnings of own-account workers. This change has affected agricultural labour markets and the rural environment in general. Within this context, the structure of employment is undergoing systematic changes toward a growing relative share of temporary workers in their different forms—seasonal, temporary, migrant—for work traditionally assigned to permanent workers.

Table 4 shows that countries with lower per capita income levels and higher poverty rates have a higher percentage of workers that obtain their earnings in own-account agricultural activities. By contrast, the share of wage and salaried workers in the labour force increases in countries that have had a growth more oriented to foreign trade. These countries also record lower poverty rates.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (19 COUNTRIES)^{a/}: PERSONS LIVING IN POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY, BY ÁREA AND YEAR. (Percentage of persons)

Year	Poor			Extremely Poor		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1980	40	30	60	19	11	33
1990	48	41	65	22	15	40
2002	44	38	62	19	14	38
2009	33	28	53	13	9	30

Source: ECLAC, *Social Panorama of Latin America*, 2010.

Note:
a/ Includes Haiti

2 FAO, ECLAC and ILO: *Políticas de Mercado y Pobreza rural en América Latina*, Santiago, november 2010.

TABLE 3

**LATIN AMERICA (16 COUNTRIES): RURAL POVERTY, BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND COUNTRY.
(Percentages)**

Countries	Wage and salaried workers			Own account workers	
	Publics	Private (enterprises)		Total	Agriculture
		More than five workers	Maximum of five workers		
Bolivia (Pluri State of) ^{a/}	31	57	75	83	87
Brazil ^{b/}	24	39	32	48	48
Chile ^{b/}	4	6	10	7	8
Colombia ^{c/}	7	32		50	44
Costa Rica ^{b/}	2	3	9	27	42
Dominican Republic ^{b/}	33	37	45	35	57
Ecuador ^{b/}	8	24	40	52	56
El Salvador ^{a/}	16	35	50	59	76
Guatemala ^{d/}	27	63	62	65	73
Honduras ^{b/}	24	58	85	86	89
Mexico ^{e/}	21	24	43	38	50
Nicaragua ^{e/}	46	57	67	80	87
Panama ^{b/}	4	9	24	60	68
Paraguay ^{c/}	21	38	53	70	72
Peru ^{f/}	27	58	65	76	79
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{g/}	27	50	50	42	44

Source: ILO, based on ECLAC, *Social Panorama of Latin America*, 2008.

Notes:

a/ Data correspond to 2004.

b/ Data correspond to 2006.

c/ Data correspond to 2005.

d/ Data correspond to 2002.

e/ Data correspond to 2001.

f/ Data correspond to 2003.

g/ Data correspond to 1994.

For example, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay report a larger share of income from own-account agricultural and non-agricultural activities than do Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 92% of primary sector workers belong to the category of own-account or unpaid family workers, which largely represents family farming. These workers account for 73% of the total rural employed population and their earnings represent 55% of rural income. In Guatemala, the category of own-account workers and unpaid family workers of the primary sector (family farming) represents 43.3% of the total rural employed population. If the 13.9% of non-agricultural, own-account workers are added to this group, they represent 58.2% of the total rural employed population. However, they generate only slightly more than 20% of rural income.

Similarly, in countries with a higher GDP per capita, income from job earnings is significantly higher than that originating from own-account earnings, which suggests that small-scale family farming is losing relative importance whereas the link between income and wages is strengthening. Comparing the cases of Brazil and Chile, the former country has similar levels of contribution to income from both segments, unlike the latter country, where there is a growing gap in favour of the contribution of wage and salaried employment as a share of total income.

The selected countries of South America, Central America and Mexico show marked differences in the composition of total income with respect to government transfers and the share of remittances from abroad. However, for the purposes of comparing type of employment and labour market, the relations

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA (10 COUNTRIES): INCOME AND POVERTY INDICATOR, BY REGION AND COUNTRY.
(Last year with available information)

Region and Country	Percentage of poverty	Per capita income (US\$) ^{a/}	Percentage of income	
			Own-account, rural population	Wages and salaries, rural population
Mexico and Central America				
Guatemala	54,8	4.610	30,79	40,59
Nicaragua	61,9	2.610	44,86	38,44
Costa Rica	18,9	10.880	16,63	57,84
Mexico	34,8	15.010	11,10	38,23
Andean				
Bolivia	54,0	4.560	54,81	22,95
Ecuador	42,2	9.270	36,16	38,33
Southern Cone				
Brazil	24,9	10.920	24,45	38,46
Chile	11,5	13.890	17,23	45,94
Paraguay	56,0	5.430	44,10	32,62
Uruguay	10,4	13.890	...	...

Source: ECLAC for poverty percentages; World Bank for per capita income and the regional FAO Office for processing of ECLAC income surveys.

Note:

a/ Estimated Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

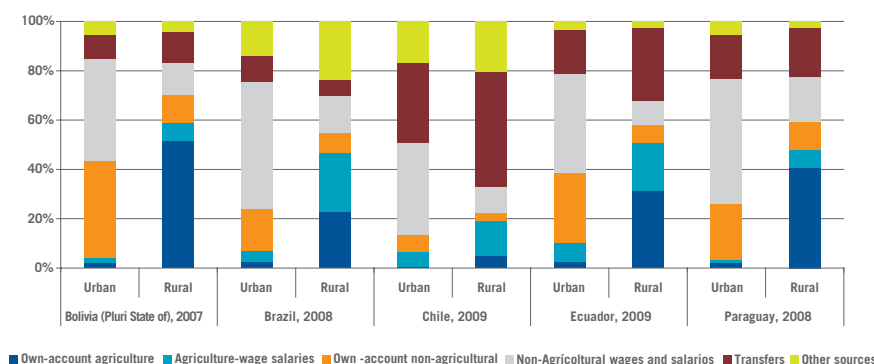
between wage and salaried employment and own-account employment better illustrate the dynamics of production in each country (Figures 1 and 2).

Chile, and more recently, Peru, as well as Central American countries, which have increased their specialization in food products other than basic grains, are examples of an export-related development, with more processed products and more clearly defined market segments. This is the situation of producers of fruits, wines, dairy products, white meats, liquors, oils, coffee and cocoa, which also have generated a

wide range of associated industries and services that drive rural economic activity in those countries.

In the selected countries, agriculture and livestock development with increased capital investment has contributed to the existence of a reduced segment of permanent workers who are registered and who are compensated with relatively higher wages or, even when they earn low wages, prefer that status given their stability. In the same countries, this situation contrasts with that of unstable temporary employment, which is characterized by insufficient

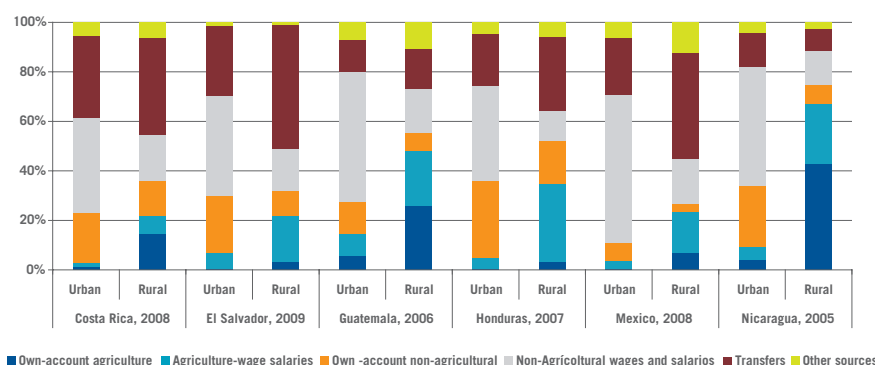
FIGURE 1



South America (5 Countries): Composition of Income, Several Years. (Percentages).

Source: Regional Office of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

FIGURE 2



Central America and Mexico (6 Countries): Composition of Income, Several Years. (Percentages).

Source: Regional Office of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

earnings and low social protection levels. Paraguay is an exception to this trend, where permanent employment remained stable at nearly 80,000 workers between 1991 and 2008. During the same period, temporary workers, especially cotton workers, migrated from the country or no longer worked with this crop, which sharply reduced their numbers.

In some countries, it is possible to identify forms of hiring of temporary labour that can contribute to the generation of poverty in households. The Mexican case study includes a detailed description of how some agribusinesses, mostly those dedicated to exporting fruit and vegetable products in northern Mexico, hire temporary workers by taking advantage of the rural production methods in the southern states, which tend to provide a supply of temporary labour. Since day labourers travel from their home states with their families, all members of the household, including women and children, may end up working to achieve the minimum quota established for the worker, and if possible to surpass it in order to increase daily wages. They act as unpaid family labour, just as they do on their own small farm plots. Thus, in these cases, the daily wages could be interpreted as wages for several people. This situation contributes to rural poverty. The most common hiring method is to hire one individual, concealing the labour contribution of his or her family. It is a form of hiring that hides the exploitation of manual labour and should be addressed in public policies to reduce poverty.

This practice has also been observed in cotton harvests in El Salvador and coffee harvests in other Central American countries. It also occurs with tobacco in Argentina, according to a recent study on temporary employment among women in rural areas,³ in the framework of the aforementioned inter-agency study.

The unique mode of operation of the agricultural labour market continues to generate poverty conditions for many workers and their households. In some cases, earnings from employment of rural wage and salaried workers in other areas of activity are insufficient to reverse this situation. When this occurs, the contribution of non-labour income – which includes government transfers and remittances from family members living abroad – becomes more significant.

Additionally, the incidence of poverty among temporary wage and salaried workers is considerably higher than among permanent workers, which is attributed to the lower levels of social protection among temporary workers. This is demonstrated by the larger share of informal workers among poor wage and salaried workers than among non-poor ones.

An analysis of Table 4, on income and poverty indicators, and of Figures 1 and 2, on the composition of income, indicates that Latin American economies have two distinct types of development, particularly in rural areas:

- In countries with higher poverty rates and lower per capita income, the share of income originating from own-account activities is higher than that from wage and salaried employment. These are rural economies with a high percentage of rural family enterprises, which use part of their production for self consumption. It should be noted that in general, the variable of self-consumption is not fully measured by the indicators mentioned. These rural economies have a low level of institutionalized social relations and, consequently, little government presence, as evidenced by the high level of informality in employment, the low level of social protection and situations of employment in conditions of extreme vulnerability among family members living in poverty who, because they are landless, only have the alternative of seeking wage and salaried employment to survive.

3 Hayter, S. (ed.): *The role of collective bargaining in the global economy*, Cheltenham / Geneva, Edward Elgar / ILO, 2011.

- In countries with lower poverty rates and higher per capita income, business development in rural areas has contributed to increasing the share of wage earnings in the total income of the rural population. To the extent that this type of development occurs in countries with higher levels of formalization of social relations, and therefore with a greater government presence in terms of public education and social protection, economic growth tends to accelerate, accompanied by a process of concentration of land ownership by large firms and a sustained decline in poverty. This is the development of private firms where the capital-wage relationship predominates, with commodity production, which does not distinguish how those products will be used—for example, for food staples, textile fibres or for manufacturing paper—and where the search for markets to place the *commodities* is an ongoing task. Due to the size of the domestic market, the search for a global market has been a constant objective in the production of commodities and primary goods with greater added value. In these cases, the wage relationship is crucial, and, as a result, will depend on the institutionalization of these relations, and the role of the government, the labour market situation. Types of development in these countries may be identified simply by grouping them according to a greater or lesser government presence.

To summarize, even in countries with greater institutional development and whose economies have grown, such as Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, the functioning of the labour market has notorious gaps. It is far removed from the modernization that other areas of technological or productive progress show. In poorer countries with a lower level of institutional development, such as Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador and Honduras, this lag in the evolution of the labour market contributes to the deterioration of social indicators.

The study of rural labour markets in the selected countries led to the following general conclusions:

- i. Labour market institutions and the relations among the different components of the labour market have not kept pace with the modernization that characterizes the agricultural and regional development of the region over the past decade.
- ii. Temporary employment accounts for a growing share of total agricultural employment. In this trend, the increase in female employment is noteworthy.
- iii. Agribusinesses increasingly use job intermediation services for hiring manual labour, which decreases business responsibility with respect to worker hiring conditions.
- iv. The formalization of employment, even temporary employment, is closely associated with the size of the establishments that hire workers. The larger the production unit, the higher the level of formalization.
- v. In terms of production units, smaller establishments with less capital predominate in agriculture. Consequently, workers in this sector are often subject to unstable employment relationships in terms of hiring and payment conditions.
- vi. Many production units in agriculture are classified as own-account employment, which implies conditions of precarious income for many families. In addition, this category in itself can be considered precarious given its limited or absent social protection and formalization.
- vii. Low wages and precarious employment, together with the limited contribution to income of own-account employment, are the two labour-related reasons for the low income of the poor population in the region.
- viii. Child and adolescent labour, one of the worst expressions of the functioning of rural markets characterized by informality in employment and precarious income, is more prevalent among poor Latin American families than among those who are not poor. In addition, even when most family members work, it does not resolve the problems of poverty that give rise to this form of premature employment, which keeps children from attending school and integrating socially.

These preliminary conclusions correspond to what could be considered a structural view of the development of rural labour markets in Latin America. The next section briefly reviews the situation of institutions and policies associated with the labour market.

Labour Market Policies and Institutions

The factors that explain poverty and the decent work deficit in rural areas are complex and varied, and include aspects such as land distribution, supply chain composition and deficiencies in infrastructure and policies to promote production. There is a dearth of public policies that address the rural labour market, reflecting an urban bias of ignorance of the unique features of this market. The importance of rural labour market policies is often ignored, under the negative assumption that these could not be applied or have an impact in rural areas.

Another relevant finding of the studies conducted is the weak government presence in rural areas. This deficit refers both to the action of the Ministries of Labour in enforcing labour legislation, as well as to the limited investment in infrastructure, the absence of agricultural credit in general – including credit from private banking – and of public policies on education and vocational training for workers. Training programmes are practically non-existent in the selected countries. Consequently, they should form part of the different plans to improve human resources in rural areas.

The studies of the countries conducted in the framework of the collaborative agreement among the FAO, the ILO and ECLAC also underscore the importance of policies. The following section examines some of the institutions and policies most directly related to rural poverty and the performance of labour markets.

Job Intermediation

Two forms of job intermediation were identified in the countries studied. One is private, which tends to hinder workers' organization and collective bargaining. The other is public, which refers to actions of a government agency (public agencies in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Uruguay, for example) to facilitate individuals' access to better quality jobs.

Private Job Intermediation

The division of labour has also arrived to the hiring process as a demand of modernization. The technical argument for this practice is the possibility of outsourcing the recruitment and administration of services associated with human resource management. Intermediation is one way that businesses hire workers. With this method, workers do not interact directly with managers of the production companies to discuss labour issues, such as wage levels and working conditions. A second effect is to discourage the formation of trade unions. Due to the precariousness of the employment of these workers, the immediate consequence is the worsening of social protection coverage and an increase in employment insecurity and instability.

The introduction of intermediaries in the recruitment process and in employment logistics as entities distinct from the technical management of work processes leads workers to be disconnected from their supervisors and impedes their bargaining capacity. A consequence of this form of hiring is that it is not clear who is responsible for social security payments. As a result, health or pension payments

for a large number of temporary workers may not be made. In response to this problem, several countries have enacted laws that stipulate that the hiring firm is responsible for complying with labour law, for which reason it must pay the contributions when the contractor does not. Nevertheless, in practice, few cases of violations ever reach labour inspectors or the courts.

This hiring method has become increasingly common in countries that have separated work processes and expanded temporary employment in their production processes, such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), job intermediation has included more links with sub-contractors, for which reason the employment relationship is now even more vague. To a lesser extent, this phenomenon is also observed in Central America and Mexico.

As these forms of employment relationships expand and their application becomes more widespread, there is an increasing need to act with legislation and especially with regulations and oversight to ensure that intermediation does not worsen the precariousness of employment in the region.

Public Job Intermediation

Public job intermediation is based on the notion that the public sector should play a role in linking demand (expressed in employment opportunities for workers who have certain skills) with the supply of qualified workers who register with state, regional and specialized offices. These are labour policy management instruments of moderate costs. They benefit both parties. They also guarantee formal employment contracts, which are clearly lacking in the current labour market.

A system of public job intermediation with these characteristics facilitates the movement of individuals among jobs, permitting improved hiring conditions as individuals move from one job to the next.

These services are also useful for meeting seasonal demand for workers during planting or harvest seasons. To this end, the public agency facilitates information and transportation and also guarantees formalization of this employment. Several countries, including Argentina and Mexico, have interesting experiences with public job intermediation policies at the provincial or regional level.

Overall, the region has few experiences in this area, and the ones that do exist are implemented with limited resources. Nevertheless, they constitute an opportunity for expanding the possibilities of

public action in an area which, although it requires modernization (separation of administrative and technical processes in a firm), should not be used to decrease the capacities of workers.

Minimum Wages and Wage Regulations

Another instrument to protect wage and salaried workers is the minimum wage. This is a widely used instrument: more than 90% of countries around the world have a minimum wage system, including the 12 selected countries. The purpose of the minimum wage is to establish a floor below which no wages should be found. This function is particularly important in rural and agricultural labour markets, which concentrate a large share of wage and salaried workers with very low earnings. The design and application of minimum wage policies face more serious problems in rural areas than in urban ones, especially due to the difficulty of ensuring compliance with established standards.

To determine the minimum wage floor, the needs of workers and their families must be considered, as well as a series of economic factors related to the capacity

for payment of enterprises and labour productivity, among others. Given that the main purpose of the minimum wage is to establish an effective floor for the wage scale, it is important to estimate the level of compliance or non-compliance with this standard.

Although all the selected countries have a minimum wage system, they differ significantly. The simplest systems have a single minimum wage with national coverage, whereas the most complex establish different levels by sector of activity and specific occupations, and even different wages according to the region. For example, among the simplest are that of Argentina, where the National Council on Employment, Productivity and the Minimum Wage establishes a nationwide wage. In Guatemala, two different minimum wages were established in 1994, one for the agricultural sector and another for non-agricultural sectors. In Honduras, the minimum wage depends on the size of the establishment and the region. In Mexico, a minimum wage is established for each of the three geographic regions of the country, as well as for 72 categories of professionals. In Paraguay, different minimum wages are established

TABLE 5

SELECTED COUNTRIES: WAGE STRUCTURE OF RURAL WAGE AND SALARIED WORKERS. (Percentage of total rural wage and salaried workers)

Country and sex	Total	Minimum Wage			
		Less than 1.0	From 1.0 to 1.5	From 1.5 to 2.0	2.0 and over
Argentina ^{a/}	100,0	69,6	16,6		13,8 ^{u/}
Men	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras ^{b/}	100,0	73,7		20,7 ^{g/}	5,6
Men	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ^{c/}	100,0	81,0	13,4		5,6 ^{u/}
Men	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico ^{d/}	100,0	5,3	12,0	18,7	64,0
Men	100,1	5,4	11,9	19,1	63,7
Women	100,0	4,7	12,6	17,0	65,7
Paraguay ^{e/}	100,0	61,6	19,2		19,2 ^{u/}
Men	100,0	66,4	18,6		15,0 ^{u/}
Women	100,0	45,6	21,3		33,1 ^{u/}

Source: ILO, based on the country studies of the FAO, ECLAC and the ILO.

Notes:

a/ Data correspond to 2010. Simple average of 5 provinces.

b/ Data correspond to 2010. Hourly wage.

c/ Data correspond to 2006.

d/ Data correspond to 2009. Day wages.

e/ Data correspond to 2009.

f/ Wage structure of rural wage and salaried workers includes the range of 1.5 minimum wages and over.

g/ Wage structure of rural wage and salaried workers includes the range of 1.0 to 2.0 minimum wages.

for specific occupations whereas a general floor is set for non-specific activities.

The existence of different systems makes it difficult to compare compliance with this standard. As a statistical approximation, data from the studies were tabulated for the five countries appearing in Table 5.

According to these estimates, except for Mexico, the selected countries have a very high level of non-compliance, ranging from 61.6% of workers who earn less than the minimum wage in Paraguay, to 81% of workers in this situation in Guatemala. Although in some cases these figures may result from an overestimate due to methodological problems, these high percentages indicate that in rural zones of these countries, non-compliance with the minimum wage is widespread.

In Mexico, the result is influenced by the significant weakening of the purchasing power of the minimum wage during the last three decades, for which reason this minimum wage is low with respect to market wages, even in rural sectors.

In order to be able to measure the level of minimum wages in the selected countries, the minimum wage was compared with the average wage of the total of wage and salaried workers, and the average wage of wage and salaried workers in establishments with a maximum of five workers during the same period. This comparison (Table 6) demonstrated that Mexico has the lowest level by both measures: the minimum wage

of that country is just 20% of the total average wage and 36% of the average wage paid by establishments with a maximum of five workers.

According to the ILO's *Global Wage Report 2008/09*,⁴ in a sample of more than 100 countries, the minimum wage was most often between 35% and 45% of the average wage. Of the five countries studied, only Honduras fell within that range (with 36%), without considering the possibility of a high level of non-compliance. In Mexico, the minimum wage is clearly below this range (with 20%), whereas minimum wages of Argentina, Guatemala and Paraguay surpass it, at 49%, 60% and 90%, respectively.

In light of these findings, the reasons for non-compliance with minimum wage standards in rural and urban sectors require further analysis. Among the countries with relatively high minimum wages, Argentina and Paraguay have lower non-compliance rates in urban areas, even in the context of growing rural economies resulting from better global prices in recent years.

Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining

Bipartite or tripartite wage negotiation is the responsibility of an institution that is crucial to the relations workers establish to obtain higher wages and better working conditions. Tripartite dialogue mechanisms have demonstrated their potential to benefit workers in the agricultural sector, such as in

TABLE 6

SELECTED COUNTRIES: RATIO OF MINIMUM WAGES TO AVERAGE WAGES

Country	Ratio of minimum wage - average wage of wage and salaried workers ^{a/}	Ratio of minimum wage - average wage of wage and salaried workers in establishments with a maximum of five workers ^{a/}
Argentina ^{b/}	49	77
Guatemala ^{c/}	60	111
Honduras ^{d/}	36	77
Mexico ^{e/}	20	36
Paraguay ^{f/}	90	116

Source: ECLAC, *Social Panorama of Latin America*, 2010, and ILO.

Notes:

a/ As a percentage of the average wage considered.

b/ Data correspond to 2009.

c/ Data correspond to the period March-September 2006.

d/ Data correspond to August 2007.

e/ Data correspond to the period August-November 2008.

f/ Data correspond to the period October-December 2009.

4 ILO: *Global Wage Report 2008/09: Minimum wages and collective bargaining: Towards policy coherence*. Geneva, 2008.

the case of the agreements of sugarcane workers in Sao Paulo State in Brazil.

The results of several of the country studies demonstrate the importance of unionization and collective bargaining for agricultural wage and salaried workers. In all countries with available information, the poverty rate among unionized wage and salaried workers is substantially below that of non-union workers. This indicates that unionization is positively correlated with wage levels, a phenomenon consistent with findings of other research studies around the world, according to which the highest rates of unionization and collective bargaining coverage are associated with a less unequal wage distribution as well as a smaller wage gap between men and women.⁵

Unfortunately, the potential for unionization is not fully exploited given that unionization rates are very low in rural areas. Table 7 shows that the rural unionization rate is below that of urban or non-agricultural unionization.

All countries formally recognize the right of workers to establish trade unions and accept them as valid interlocutors for negotiating working conditions. The difficulty for these negotiations lies not in the absence of laws, which certainly could be improved, but in the instability of employment in the case of temporary workers and in the existence of unemployed workers willing to replace workers as a result of the high level of poverty existing among the rural population. In

more technical terms, the difficulties of achieving negotiations by production activities rather than firms should be considered since negotiating under the former diminishes the risk of layoffs and therefore replacements. By contrast, if the negotiation is at the level of each enterprise, the risk of layoffs increases.

In this area of labour relations, a pattern again emerges whereby workers with the most negotiating power are those from countries that, as a result of having achieved a higher development level, have more qualified trade union leaders, more trade unions, a stronger involvement of workers in their labour organizations and first-to-third degree trade union organizations in place. This enables them to better represent wider sectors of society when making their demands. By contrast, the higher the poverty level, the lower the level of union organization and the more vulnerable workers are when defending their wage demands or working conditions. To address this problem, social organizations of an ethnic or regional nature have been established in some countries, which through cultural and ecological objectives have achieved higher levels of visibility nationwide, opening up possibilities for the recognition of trade unions.

From this perspective, each country and social organization should analyze their own conditions of development and the economic and institutional context in which they conduct their activities.

TABLE 7

SELECTED COUNTRIES: URBAN AND RURAL UNIONIZATION RATES
(Percentage of wage and salaried workers).

Country	Rate	
	Urban	Rural
Costa Rica ^{a/}	11,2	6,8
Chile ^{b/}	16,8	11,1
Guatemala ^{c/}	2,3	0,8
Peru ^{d/}	6,1	4,6

Source: FAO, ECLAC and ILO (2010), *Labour Market Policies and Rural Poverty in Latin America*, Santiago; and FAO, ECLAC and ILO, *Guatemala Country Study*.

Notes:

a/ Data correspond to 2009.

b/ Data correspond to 2008. The urban rate column corresponds to the rate of non-agricultural unionization and the rural rate to the rate of agricultural unionization.

c/ Data correspond to 2010.

d/ Data correspond to 2008.

⁵ Hayter, S. (ed.): *The role of collective bargaining in the global economy*, Cheltenham / Ginebra, Edward Elgar / ILO, 2011.

Social Security and Health Coverage

Although social security coverage in all of the selected countries is lower in rural areas than in urban ones, rates vary significantly.

In Uruguay, the public social security system is administered by the Social Pensions Bank, which is mandatory for workers, even though its purpose is a support organization. Because it is a formal system, almost half of informal or temporary workers living in poverty do not participate in this system. In recent years, the number of wage and salaried workers affiliated to the social security system has increased.

In Mexico, the Mexican Social Security Institute has poor coverage in rural areas. In light of the differences between urban and rural workers, differentiated regulatory provisions have been established for the incorporation of workers in the social security system and the granting of social benefits of the wage and salaried employment system. This is a pending challenge that mainly affects Mexican temporary workers. In Guatemala, just 16% of the labour force is affiliated to the Guatemalan Social Security Institute, for which reason the problem is even more serious than that of Mexico. By contrast, in Costa Rica, where social security is viewed as a right, rates of coverage and service provisions by social security institutions, both for pensions and health care (CCSS Costarrican Board of Social Security), are relatively high and even accessible to the rural population, regardless of whether their employment relationship is formal or not.

Health care coverage in El Salvador is the responsibility of the system comprised of the Ministry of Health, the Salvadoran Social Security Institute, the Military Health Department and the Teacher Welfare Office for their employees. In the case of old-age pensions, a reform began in 1998 to develop an individual capitalization model through private pension funds. Although these are mandatory contribution systems, coverage is still partial. In rural areas, affiliation among private-sector wage and salaried workers is just 6%.

Clearly, there are a wide variety of pension and health systems, which in all cases have lower coverage in rural areas than in urban ones. Nevertheless, an objective evaluation of these systems is needed to contribute to the development of systems whose main objective is to provide services to contributors and users. This would involve a thorough review of current experiences.

Elements of a Public Policy Agenda

While social rights, including work, must be universally respected, the measures adopted to

achieve their efficient application should be tailored to the development characteristics and conditions of each society. This seems to be the most effective way to apply established legal provisions on this issue in Latin American countries. Based on this general premise, the following should be taken into consideration when developing a public policy agenda:

- All the country studies revealed the need to strengthen public institutions in their different functions related to the labour market. In an effort to decrease informality, regulations should be updated and labour inspection activities strengthened to verify compliance with labour standards. Additionally, there is a need to improve infrastructure, modernize technology and increase and train personnel. Moreover, firms should be given incentives (partial subsidies to cover the costs of formalization, credits and simplified procedures) so that they can make advances in formalizing employment relations. In Uruguay, permanent national coordination agencies were established, with the participation of all government oversight agencies, to evaluate progress in this area, launch publicity campaigns targeting business owners and establish education programmes on labour rights and social security targeting the most vulnerable populations. Vocational training and legal advice are in demand in nearly all of the countries. These can be provided by regional and local government entities to support the improved functioning of the labour market.
- A two-pronged approach should be used with respect to labour hiring practices and job intermediation. Once identified, private job intermediation should be regulated, including the obligation to keep a record of contractors and sub-contractors and to develop a statute for their functioning. Moreover, the possibility of strengthening public intermediation should be evaluated. In this regard, it is advisable to examine the interesting experience in Costa Rica, as well as the Employment Centres of Uruguay and the General Directorate of Employment and its Labour Market Observatory in Guatemala. This exercise will help determine how these initiatives can be replicated and adapted to other realities. This should be combined with increased public resource support and international technical assistance for their development.
- Minimum wage policies play a key role in overcoming poverty given that they establish a minimum wage floor. In countries where the minimum wage is very low in comparison with the

average wage, an active policy of minimum wage increases should be considered. In most of the selected countries, however, the main problem lies in the high levels of non-compliance with minimum wage standards, which indicates a need to strengthen government presence, especially labour inspection, in rural areas.

- While unionization and the development of collective bargaining largely depend on the

strength of social actors, the government has the responsibility of ensuring an adequate legal and institutional framework and equal participation in negotiations concerning work conditions, payment systems and social protection. The government should also provide the conditions to ensure that workers can have access to information as a key support in formal or informal negotiations for wages and other working conditions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The tables in the Statistical Appendix constitute the data source used in the analysis provided in the employment situation report of the Labour Overview. The ILO prepares these tables using information from different official sources of national statistics of Latin America and the Caribbean. Below is an explanation of the concepts and definitions used, information sources, international comparability of the data and reliability of the estimates contained in the Statistical Appendix. The statistical information presented refers to urban areas unless otherwise indicated.

I. Concepts and Definitions

The national definitions of several concepts appearing in the Labour Overview may differ from international standards adopted for these concepts in the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The definitions provided below are generally based on international standards, although some are defined according to standards developed for this publication to the extent that, as noted above, the processes following national criteria imply a partial adherence to international standards.

Employed persons are those individuals above a certain specified age who, during the brief reference period of the survey, such as a week or a day, worked for at least one hour in: (1) wage or salaried employment, working during the reference period for a wage or salary, or were employed but without work due to temporary absence during the reference period, during which time they maintained a formal tie with their job, or (2) independent or self-employment, working for profit or family income (includes unpaid family workers), or were not working independently due to a temporary absence during the reference period. It should be noted that not all countries require verification of formal ties with the establishments that employ those temporarily absent to consider them employed. In addition, those that confirm this relationship do not necessarily follow the same criteria. Furthermore, some countries do not explicitly include the hour criterion but rather establish it as an instruction in the interviewers' handbook. In the case of unpaid family workers, these countries may establish a minimum number of hours to classify them as employed.

Employment in the informal sector is defined according to the Fifteenth ICLS. It refers to employment created in a group of production units which, according to the United Nations System of National Accounts (Revision 4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises, in other words, units engaged in the production of goods or services which are not

constituted as separate legal entities independently of the households or household members that own them, and which do not keep complete accounting records. Within the household sector, the informal sector comprises informal own-account enterprises (which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis, but do not employ wage and salaried workers on a continuous basis) and enterprises of informal employers which employ wage and salaried workers on a continuous basis and may also have contributing family workers. These production units typically operate on a small scale and have a rudimentary organization in which there is little or no distinction between work and capital as production factors. Employment relationships, where they exist, are based on occasional employment, family ties or personal and social relations rather than on contractual agreements that provide formal guarantees.

From a methodological standpoint, the following criteria should be applied to identify production units of the informal sector: (1) legal status of the production unit; (2) existence of accounting records; (3) registration of the production unit in accordance with commercial, industrial or municipal provisions established by national law.

A production unit that meets any of the above criteria is not included in the informal sector. The application of these criteria may vary among countries that follow the provisions of the resolution on employment statistics in the informal sector adopted at the Fifteenth ICLS in 1993.

Informal employment is defined in accordance with the new concept established in the Seventeenth ICLS. In addition to employment in the informal sector, as defined in the Fifteenth ICLS, it includes wage and salaried workers with informal employment, either in enterprises of the formal sector, enterprises of the informal sector or households that employ them as paid domestic workers.

Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits. In some cases, they are jobs for which labour regulations are not applied, not enforced, or not complied with for any reason.

In terms of operational criteria, the Labour Overview uses social security coverage as a reference. In the case of wage and salaried workers, this coverage originates from their employment relationship, a condition that should be verified for wage and

salaried workers employed in formal and informal enterprises.

In summary, informal employment includes the following types of jobs: own-account workers employed in their own informal-sector enterprises; employers employed in their own informal-sector enterprises; contributing family workers; members of informal producers' cooperatives; wage and salaried workers holding informal jobs in formal-sector enterprises, informal-sector enterprises or in households; and own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for final use by their household if such production constitutes an important part of household consumption.

Unemployed persons are individuals over a specified age that, during the reference period, were (1) without employment, (2) available for wage or salaried work or self-employment, or (3) actively seeking employment, having taken concrete action to obtain employment in a specific recent period. It should be noted that not all countries of the region apply these three criteria to estimate the number of unemployed persons. Moreover, some countries include in the population of unemployed persons individuals who did not actively seek employment during the established job-search period.

The economically active population (EAP) or labour force includes all individuals who, being of at least a specified minimum age, fulfill the requirements to be included in the category of employed or unemployed individuals. In other words, it is the sum of the group of employed and unemployed individuals.

The employment-to-population ratio refers to the number of employed individuals divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100 and denotes the level of exploitation of the working-age population.

The unemployment rate refers to the number of unemployed people divided by the labour force multiplied by 100 and represents the proportion of the labour force that does not have work.

The labour force participation rate is the labour force divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100 and represents the proportion of the population who are of working age and who actively participate in the labour market.

Labour productivity is defined in the Labour Overview as increases (or decreases) of the average product per worker, which is calculated using series of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices of the countries and the series of total employment.

Wages and salaries refer to payment in cash and/or in kind (for example foodstuffs or other articles)

given to workers, usually at regular intervals, for the hours worked or the work performed, along with pay for periods not worked, such as annual vacations or holidays.

Real average wages are the average wages paid to wage and salaried workers in the formal sector, deflated using the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) of each country. In other words, the nominal wage values published by official sources in local currency figures or as an index are deflated using the CPI for the national level or metropolitan area. Diverse data sources are used, but establishment survey sources predominate. Other sources include the social security systems and household surveys. Worker coverage varies by country; in some cases all wage and salaried workers are included, while in others data refer to wage and salaried workers in the private sector, workers covered by social and employment legislation, workers covered by the social security system or workers in the manufacturing sector, as indicated in the notes of the corresponding table. The real average wage index was constructed using 2000 as the base year (2000 = 100).

Real minimum wages are defined in the Labour Overview as the value of the average nominal minimum wage deflated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of each country. In other words, official data on nominal minimum wages (monthly, daily or hourly) paid to workers covered by minimum wage legislation are deflated using the CPI of each country. The majority of the countries have a single minimum wage. Nonetheless, in some countries, the minimum wage is differentiated according to industry and/or occupation, in which case the minimum wage of the industry is used as the reference. The real minimum wage index was constructed using 2000 as the base year (2000 = 100).

The urban employed population with health and/or pension coverage refers to the employed population which is covered by health insurance and/or a pension, whether it be through social security or through private insurance, as the primary beneficiary, direct insured, contributing member or non-contributing member, or non-primary beneficiary.

II. International Comparability

Progress toward harmonizing concepts and methodologies of statistical data that permit international comparisons is directly related to the particular situation of the statistical system in each country of the region. This largely depends on institutional efforts and commitments for implementing resolutions approved in the ICLS and regional integration agreements on statistical issues, as well as on information needs, infrastructure and

level of development of the data collection system (based primarily on labour force sample surveys), as well as on available human and financial resources. The comparability of labour market statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean is mainly hampered by the lack of conceptual and methodological standardization of key labour market indicators. This is also true of other variables associated with the world of work, since countries may have different concepts for geographic coverage and minimum working-age thresholds, different reference periods and may use different versions of international classification manuals, among others. Nevertheless, in recent years, statistical institutes of the countries of the region have made significant efforts to adjust the conceptual framework of employment surveys to comply with international standards, which has led to advances in standardization and international comparability at the regional level.

III. Information Sources

Most of the information on employment indicators, real wages, productivity and GDP growth (expressed in constant monetary units) for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean presented in the Labour Overview originate from household surveys, establishment surveys or administrative records. These are available from the following institutions:

Argentina: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC) (www.indec.gov.ar) and Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social (www.trabajo.gov.ar).

Barbados: Ministry of Labour (<http://labour.gov.bb>) and the Central Bank of Barbados (www.centralbank.org.bb).

Bolivia: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) (www.ine.gov.bo).

Brazil: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadísticas (IBGE) (www.ibge.gov.br).

Chile: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) (www.ine.cl), Banco Central de Chile (www.bcentral.cl), Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación (www.mideplan.cl), Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.mintrab.gob.cl) and Dirección de Trabajo del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.dt.gob.cl).

Colombia: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas (DANE) (www.gov.dane.co), Banco de la República de Colombia (www.banrep.gov.co) and Ministerio de la Protección Social (www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co).

Costa Rica: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC) (www.inec.go.cr), Banco Central de

Costa Rica (www.bccr.fi.cr) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (www.ministrabajo.co.cr).

Dominican Republic: Banco Central de la República Dominicana (www.bancentral.gov.do) and Secretaría de Estado de Trabajo (www.set.gov.do).

Ecuador: Banco Central del Ecuador (BCE) (www.bce.fin.ec), Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (www.inec.gov.ec) and Ministerio de Relaciones Laborales (www.mintrab.gov.ec).

El Salvador: Ministerio de Economía (MINEC) (www.minec.gob.sv), Dirección General de Estadística y Censo (www.digestyc.gob.sv) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.mtps.gob.sv).

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (www.ine.gob.gt) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.mintrabajo.gob.gt).

Honduras: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (www.ine-hn.org), Banco Central (www.bch.hn) and Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (www.trabajo.gob.hn).

Jamaica: Statistical Institute of Jamaica (www.statinja.gov.jm) and Bank of Jamaica (www.boj.org.jm).

Mexico: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) (www.inegi.org.mx) and Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.stps.gob.mx).

Nicaragua: Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo (INIDE) (www.inide.gob.ni) and Ministerio de Trabajo (www.mitrab.gob.ni).

Panama: Contraloría General de la República de Panama (www.contraloria.gob.pa) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral (www.mitradel.gob.pa).

Paraguay: Banco Central del Paraguay (BCP) (www.bcp.gov.py) and Dirección General de Estadística, Encuesta y Censo (www.dgeec.gov.py).

Peru: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI) (www.inei.gob.pe), Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (www.bcrp.gob.pe) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo (www.mintra.gob.pe).

Trinidad and Tobago: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (www.central-bank.org.tt) and Central Statistical Office (www.cso.gov.tt).

Uruguay: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (www.ine.gub.uy).

Venezuela: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (www.ine.gov.ve) and Banco Central de Venezuela (www.bcv.gov.ve).

The information on employment, earnings and productivity indicators of the countries not previously mentioned, as well as data on the employment structure indicators for Latin American countries presented in the Labour Overview, are obtained from

household surveys processed by the ILO/SIALC team (Labour Information and Analysis System for Latin America and the Caribbean) and from administrative records of that entity. All indicators on employment, income, productivity and employment structure of the Caribbean countries presented in the Labour Overview are obtained from official data from household surveys of those countries.

The household surveys that periodically collect data on the labour market situation in Mexico (2005), Argentina (2003), Brazil (2002), Colombia (2000), Ecuador (1999), Nicaragua (2003) and Peru (2001) underwent methodological changes or were newly established (Ecuador and Peru). For this reason, the contents of the series changed and are not comparable with previous years. The most notable changes occurred in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, making it necessary to adjust the national series in order to use the adjusted figures to calculate the regional series of the labour force participation rate, employment-to-population ratio and unemployment rate. In Argentina, data were adjusted from 1990 to 2003 whereas in Brazil, where data for these three indicators are derived from the Monthly Employment Survey (Pesquisa Mensual de Emprego), estimates were adjusted from 1990 to 2001. In Mexico, data were adjusted from 1990 to 1996 given that this country presented new estimates for the 1997-2005.

Moreover, the open urban unemployment rate and labour force participation rate of Colombia, Ecuador and Panama were calculated by excluding hidden unemployment in order to use these adjusted rates in the calculation of the respective regional series

of averages, since official national information of these countries includes hidden unemployment in labour force estimates. In this edition of the Labour Overview, the weighted averages in the tables of the Statistical Annex were revised to reflect the new adjustments.

IV. Reliability of Estimates

The data in the Statistical Appendix originating from household or establishment surveys of the countries are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors occur, for example, when a survey is conducted based on a sample of the population instead of a census, for which reason there is the possibility that these estimates will differ from the real values of the target population. The exact difference, called the sampling error, varies depending on the sample selected. Its variability is measured through the standard error of the estimate. In most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, estimates of the key labour market indicators presented in the Labour Overview have a confidence level of 95%.

Non-sampling errors can also affect estimates derived from household or establishment surveys. These may occur for a variety of reasons, including the lack of a sample of a population segment; the inability to obtain information for all people in the sample; the lack of cooperation on the part of some respondents to provide accurate, timely information; errors in the responses of survey respondents; and errors introduced during data collection and processing.

Statistical Annex / **2011** **Labour**
Overview

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT, 2001 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	17,4	19,7	17,3	13,6	11,6	10,2	8,5	7,9	8,7	7,7	7,8 ^{u/}	7,3 ^{u/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	8,5	8,7	9,2	6,2	8,2	8,0	7,7	6,7	7,9	6,5 ^{u/}	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	6,2	11,7	12,3	11,5	9,8	10,0	9,3	7,9	8,1	6,7	7,0	6,2
Chile ^{d/}	9,9	9,8	9,5	10,0	9,2	7,8	7,1	7,8	9,7	8,2	8,5 ^{u/}	7,3 ^{u/}
Colombia ^{e/}	18,2	17,6	16,6	15,3	13,9	12,9	11,4	11,5	13,0	12,4	12,9 ^{u/}	11,8 ^{u/}
Costa Rica ^{f/}	5,8	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,9	6,0	4,8	4,8	8,5	7,1	7,1	7,7
Cuba ^{g/}	4,1	3,3	2,3	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,7	2,5	...	...
Dominican Republic ^{h/}	7,2	6,6	7,3	6,1	6,4	5,5	5,0	4,7	5,3	5,0	5,0 ^{u/}	5,6 ^{u/}
Ecuador ^{h/}	10,9	9,2	11,5	9,7	8,5	8,1	7,3	6,9	8,5	7,6	8,1 ^{u/}	6,3 ^{u/}
El Salvador ^{i/}	7,0	6,2	6,2	6,5	7,3	5,7	5,8	5,5	7,1	6,8	...	...
Guatemala ^{j/}	...	5,1	5,2	4,4	...	...	...	...	...	4,8	...	...
Honduras ^{j/}	5,5	5,9	7,4	8,0	6,1	4,6	3,9	4,2	4,9	6,4	...	...
Mexico ^{k/}	3,6	3,9	4,6	5,3	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,9	6,6	6,4	6,5	6,1
Nicaragua ^{u/}	11,3	12,2	10,2	8,6	7,0	7,0	6,9	8,0	10,5	9,7 ^{u/}	...	...
Panama ^{m/}	17,0	16,5	15,9	14,1	12,1	10,4	7,8	6,5	7,9	7,7	7,7	5,4
Paraguay ^{n/}	10,8	14,7	11,2	10,0	7,6	8,9	7,2	7,4	8,2	7,2	7,6 ^{u/}	7,5 ^{u/}
Peru ^{o/}	9,2	9,4	9,3	9,4	9,6	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,4	7,9	8,1 ^{u/}	8,0 ^{u/}
Uruguay ^{j/}	15,3	17,0	16,9	13,1	12,2	11,4	9,6	7,9	7,7	7,1	7,3	6,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{h/}	13,3	15,9	18,0	15,3	12,3	10,0	8,4	7,3	7,9	8,7	8,8	8,6
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{p/}	6,9	9,1	10,8	10,2	10,2	7,7	7,9	8,7	14,2	...	...	...
Barbados ^{p/}	9,9	10,3	11,0	9,6	9,1	8,7	7,4	8,1	10,0	10,8	...	...
Belize ^{p/}	9,1	10,0	12,9	11,6	11,0	9,4	8,5	8,2	13,1	...	...	...
Jamaica ^{p/}	15,0	14,3	10,9	11,4	11,2	10,3	9,8	10,6	11,4	12,4	12,5 ^{u/}	12,6 ^{u/}
Trinidad and Tobago ^{p/}	10,9	10,4	10,5	8,3	8,0	6,2	5,5	4,6	5,3	5,8 ^{u/}	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{q/}	10,2	11,2	11,1	10,3	9,0	8,6	7,9	7,3	8,1	7,3	7,6 ^{w/}	7,0 ^{w/}

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

- a/ Progressive incorporation, reaching 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.
- b/ Urban area. 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
- c/ Six metropolitan regions. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
- d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.
- e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.
- f/ Urban national coverage, July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
- g/ National total.
- h/ Urban national coverage, 2000 (November), 2001 (August) and 2003 (December). Beginning in 2004 average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.
- i/ Urban national coverage. Beginning in 2007 the minimum working age was increased from 10 to 16 years. Includes hidden unemployment.
- j/ Urban national coverage.
- k/ 32 urban areas.

- l/ Urban national coverage. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.
- m/ Urban national coverage. Includes hidden unemployment.
- n/ Urban national coverage through 2009. Beginning in 2010, Asunción and urban central; data not comparable with previous years.
- o/ Metropolitan Lima. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
- p/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.
- q/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment for methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002), as well as for the exclusion of hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador and Panama. Does not include Guatemala.
- r/ First semester.
- s/ Preliminary data.
- t/ Data correspond to January-September.
- u/ April data.
- w/ Preliminary estimates. Includes only countries with available information.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2001 - 2011
 (Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	17,4	19,7	17,3	13,6	11,6	10,2	8,5	7,9	8,7	7,7	7,8	7,3
Men	17,5	20,2	15,5	11,9	10,0	8,4	6,7	6,6	7,8	6,7	6,8	6,4
Women	17,2	18,9	19,5	15,8	13,6	12,5	10,8	9,7	9,9	9,2	9,3	8,6
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	8,5	8,7	...	6,2	8,2	8,0	7,7	6,7	7,9	6,5 ^{q/}	...	...
Men	7,5	7,3	...	5,0	6,8	7,1	6,3	...	6,6	5,5	...	...
Women	9,7	10,3	...	7,5	9,9	9,1	9,4	...	9,4	7,6	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	6,2	11,7	12,3	11,5	9,8	10,0	9,3	7,9	8,1	6,7	7,0	6,2
Men	5,9	9,9	10,1	9,1	7,8	8,1	7,4	6,1	6,5	5,2	5,4	4,8
Women	6,7	13,9	15,2	14,4	12,4	12,2	11,6	10,0	9,9	8,5	8,8	7,7
Chile ^{d/}	9,9	9,8	9,5	10,0	9,2	7,8	7,1	7,8	9,7	8,2	8,5 ^{s/}	7,3 ^{s/}
Men	9,7	9,6	9,1	9,4	8,5	6,9	6,3	6,8	9,1	7,2	7,5	6,2
Women	10,1	10,2	10,3	11,2	10,6	9,5	8,6	9,5	10,7	9,6	10,0	8,8
Colombia ^{e/}	18,2	17,6	16,7	15,4	13,9	13,0	11,4	11,5	13,0	12,4	12,9 ^{s/}	11,8 ^{s/}
Men	16,0	15,3	14,0	13,0	12,2	10,7	9,7	9,9	11,3	10,7	11,2	9,9
Women	20,7	20,1	19,6	18,1	17,1	15,4	13,3	13,5	15,0	14,4	14,8	14,0
Costa Rica ^{f/}	5,8	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,9	6,0	4,8	4,8	7,6	7,1	7,1	7,7
Men	5,2	6,2	6,1	5,8	5,6	4,5	3,4	4,3	6,5	6,0	6,0	6,3
Women	6,7	7,7	7,6	8,2	8,8	8,2	6,8	5,6	9,2	8,8	8,8	9,7
Dominican Republic ^{g/}	7,2	6,6	7,3	6,1	6,4	5,5	5,0	4,7	5,3	5,0	5,0 ^{u/}	5,6 ^{u/}
Men	5,1	4,8	5,4	4,2	4,7	3,7	3,7	3,1	4,0	3,9	3,9	4,2
Women	11,1	10,0	10,8	9,8	9,6	8,7	7,4	7,3	7,8	6,9	7,1	8,1
Ecuador ^{g/}	10,9	9,2	11,5	9,7	8,5	8,1	7,3	6,9	8,5	7,6	8,1 ^{s/}	6,3 ^{s/}
Men	7,1	6,0	9,1	7,4	6,8	6,2	6,0	5,6	7,1	6,3	6,7	5,4
Women	16,2	14,0	15,0	12,8	10,9	10,6	9,2	8,7	10,4	9,3	10,0	7,5
El Salvador ^{h/}	7,0	6,2	6,2	6,5	7,3	5,7	5,8	5,5	7,1	6,8	...	...
Men	8,7	7,4	8,6	8,8	9,4	7,6	7,9	7,2	9,0	8,3	...	...
Women	4,9	3,4	3,1	3,7	4,8	3,6	3,4	3,5	4,9	5,1	...	...
Guatemala ^{i/}	...	5,1	5,2	4,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	4,3	4,0	4,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	6,2	6,8	4,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras ^{j/}	5,5	5,9	7,4	8,0	6,1	4,6	3,9	4,2	4,9	6,4	...	...
Men	5,9	6,2	7,1	7,4	5,4	4,3	4,1	...	...	...	...	...
Women	5,0	5,5	7,7	8,8	7,1	5,0	3,6	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico ^{j/}	2,4	2,7	3,3	3,8	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,9	6,6	6,4	6,5	6,1
Men	2,4	2,6	3,2	3,5	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,8	6,7	6,5	6,6	6,1
Women	2,5	2,8	3,5	4,2	5,0	4,9	5,2	4,9	6,5	6,3	6,4	6,0
Nicaragua ^{k/}	11,3	12,2	10,2	8,6	7,0	7,0	6,9	8,0	10,5	9,7 ^{u/}	...	...
Men	12,8	13,4	11,7	8,6	7,8	8,1	7,6	8,4	...	...	...	...
Women	9,4	10,5	8,4	8,5	6,1	5,7	6,0	7,6	...	...	...	...
Panama ^{l/}	17,0	16,1	15,9	14,1	12,1	10,4	7,8	6,5	7,9	7,7	7,7	5,4
Men	15,1	13,9	13,2	11,5	10,0	8,6	6,5	5,4	6,3	6,5	6,5	5,3
Women	19,8	19,3	19,6	17,6	15,0	13,0	9,6	7,9	9,9	9,3	9,3	5,4
Paraguay ^{m/}	10,8	14,7	11,2	10,0	7,6	8,9	7,2	7,4	8,2	7,2	7,6 ^{s/}	7,5 ^{s/}
Men	10,5	14,0	10,5	8,7	7,1	7,7	6,2	6,6	7,9	6,6	7,2	6,6
Women	11,2	15,7	12,2	11,6	8,3	10,4	8,4	8,5	8,7	8,1	8,3	9,3
Peru ^{n/}	9,2	9,4	9,4	9,4	9,6	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,4	7,9	8,1 ^{s/}	8,0 ^{s/}
Men	8,2	8,3	8,5	8,1	8,3	7,2	7,3	6,5	6,7	6,5	6,7	6,2
Women	10,6	10,8	10,7	11,1	11,2	10,1	9,9	10,6	10,4	9,6	9,8	10,2
Uruguay ^{j/}	15,3	17,0	16,9	13,1	12,2	11,4	9,6	7,9	7,7	7,1	7,3	6,4
Men	11,5	13,5	13,5	10,3	9,6	8,8	7,1	5,7	5,7	5,4	5,5	5,1
Women	19,7	21,2	20,8	16,6	15,3	14,4	12,6	10,3	9,8	9,0	9,2	7,8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{n/}	13,3	15,9	18,0	15,1	12,3	10,0	8,4	7,3	7,8	8,7	8,8	8,6
Men	13,6	14,4	16,3	13,1	11,3	9,2	7,9	7,0	7,4	8,5	8,4	7,9
Women	17,4	18,2	21,1	17,9	13,8	11,3	9,3	7,8	8,3	9,0	9,5	9,7

(continued...)

TABLE 2 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2001 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{a/}	6,9	9,1	10,8	10,2	10,2	7,6	7,9	12,1	14,2	...	...	...
Men	6,8	8,8	10,0	9,4	9,2	6,9	6,7	...	14,0	...	...	...
Women	7,1	9,4	11,7	11,0	11,2	8,4	9,1	...	14,4	...	...	...
Barbados ^{a/}	9,9	10,3	11,0	9,6	9,1	8,7	7,4	8,1	10,0	10,8	...	...
Men	8,0	8,6	9,6	8,8	7,4	7,7	6,5	6,9	10,1	...	...	...
Women	11,9	12,1	12,6	10,5	10,8	9,8	8,5	9,5	9,8	...	...	...
Belize ^{a/}	9,1	10,0	12,9	11,6	11,0	9,4	8,5	8,2	...	...	...	...
Men	5,8	7,5	8,6	8,3	7,4	6,2	5,8	...	...	...	...	...
Women	15,4	15,3	20,7	17,4	17,2	15,0	13,1	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica ^{a/}	15,0	14,3	10,9	11,4	11,2	10,3	9,8	10,6	11,4	12,4	12,5 ^{q/}	12,6 ^{q/}
Men	10,2	9,9	7,2	8,1	7,6	7,0	6,2	7,3	8,5	9,2	9,3	9,2
Women	21,0	19,8	15,6	15,7	15,8	14,4	14,5	14,6	14,8	16,2	16,4	16,6
Trinidad and Tobago ^{a/}	10,9	10,4	10,5	8,3	8,0	6,2	5,5	4,6	5,3	5,8 ^{q/}	...	...
Men	8,7	7,8	8,0	6,4	5,8	4,5	3,9	...	...	...	...	...
Women	14,5	14,5	13,8	11,2	11,0	8,7	7,9	...	...	...	...	...

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

a/ Progressive incorporation, reaching 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.

b/ Urban area. 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.

c/ Six metropolitan regions. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.

f/ Urban national coverage, July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.

g/ Urban national coverage, 2000 (November), 2001 (August) and 2003 (December). Beginning in 2004 average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.

h/ Urban national coverage. Beginning in 2007 the minimum working age was increased from 10 to 16 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

i/ Urban national coverage.

j/ 32 urban areas.

k/ Urban national coverage. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.

l/ Urban national coverage. Includes hidden unemployment.

m/ Urban national coverage through 2009. Beginning in 2010, Asunción and urban central; data not comparable with previous years.

n/ Metropolitan Lima. New measurement beginning in 2002, data not comparable with previous years.

o/ National total.

p/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.

q/ First semester.

r/ Preliminary data.

s/ Data correspond to January-September.

t/ April data.

TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES. 2001 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}												
15-24	31,0	35,5	35,3	29,3	25,8	23,6	20,3	18,8	21,2	19,4	19,2 ^{p/}	18,2 ^{p/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}												
10-19	14,2	20,0	...	12,8	18,1	14,4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-29	10,9	10,7	...	8,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}												
15-17	29,8	33,9	38,2	35,4	33,3	32,6	31,9	28,8	28,7	25,8	26,6	23,6
18-24	12,5	21,3	23,4	22,5	20,6	21,0	19,8	16,6	17,3	14,9	15,5	13,9
15-24	...	...	25,3	24,2	22,1	22,4	21,1	18,0	18,5	16,0	16,7	15,0
Chile ^{d/}												
15-19	29,0	28,4	28,9	26,6	25,4	24,9	24,0	26,4	29,4	23,2	22,1 ^{q/}	20,7 ^{q/}
20-24	18,9	20,0	19,3	19,5	18,3	16,5	16,0	17,5	20,7	16,9	17,6	16,2
15-24	...	...	...	...	...	18,3	17,8	19,7	22,6	18,5	18,8	17,4
Colombia ^{e/}												
14-26	31,4	30,0	29,4	27,1	25,3	23,0	20,4	21,6	23,7	23,2	24,0 ^{q/}	21,8 ^{q/}
Costa Rica ^{f/}												
12 - 24	14,0	16,3	14,5	15,1	15,9	15,3	11,9	11,2	17,9	17,1	...	...
Dominican Republic ^{g/}												
15-24	13,7	12,6	14,6	12,8	13,4	10,7	12,2	10,4	12,2	10,5	10,7 ^{r/}	14,7 ^{r/}
Ecuador ^{s/}												
15-24	20,1	17,4	21,6	19,7	17,9	18,2	16,7	16,3	18,6	18,4	...	...
El Salvador ^{h/}												
15-24	13,2	11,4	11,9	12,6	15,0	12,6	11,6	12,3	15,8	15,7	...	...
Honduras ^{i/}												
10 - 24	...	8,8	12,0	13,9	10,9	7,3	7,2	7,8	9,2	10,3	...	...
Mexico ^{j/}												
12-19	5,6	6,6	8,5	9,5	6,8	6,9	7,2	7,7	10,1	9,8	9,7 ^{q/}	10,0 ^{q/}
20-24	4,6	5,2	6,6	7,4								
Nicaragua ^{k/}												
10-24	19,3	18,6	16,4	15,7	11,9	12,1	10,7	13,7	...	...	...	...
Panama ^{l/}												
15-24	35,4	34,1	33,7	30,0	26,3	23,4	18,9	16,6	18,8	18,0	18,0	15,6
Paraguay ^{m/}												
15-19	22,3	29,9	25,3	21,6	18,9	23,1	18,0	18,9	21,7	...	...	...
20-24	15,4	21,3	19,0	16,2	15,6	27,7	14,6	12,3	13,7	...	...	...
Peru ^{n/}												
14-24	14,2	15,1	14,8	15,8	16,1	14,9	14,3	15,9	16,7	15,7	15,8 ^{q/}	16,3 ^{q/}
Uruguay ^{o/}												
14-24	36,2	40,0	39,1	33,0	29,5	29,3	25,3	21,7	21,0	20,7	20,8	18,3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{p/}												
15-24	23,3	27,2	30,0	25,1	21,0	17,8	15,5	14,1	15,6	17,5	18,0	18,1
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{q/}												
15 - 24	15,1	19,9	26,8	24,9	20,2	...	...	...	...		...	...
Barbados ^{r/}												
15-24	23,1	23,2	26,1	22,8	...	...	...	...	...		...	...

(continued...)

TABLE 3 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES. 2001 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
Belize ^{a/}												
15-24	15,5	19,2	22,3	18,9	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Jamaica ^{a/}												
15-24	33,0	31,1	25,7	26,3	25,5	23,6	23,7	26,5	...		...	...
Trinidad and Tobago ^{a/}												
15-24	22,6	21,1	20,6	18,3	16,5	13,0	11,3	10,4	...		...	...

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

- a/ Progressive incorporation, reaching 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.
- b/ Urban area. 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. Preliminary figures beginning in 2005, 2006 corresponds to 15 to 24 years.
- c/ Six metropolitan regions. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
- d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.
- e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.
- f/ Urban national coverage, July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years. 2010 data are for workers aged 15-24 years.
- g/ Urban national coverage, November of each year except 2001 (August) and 2003 (December) Beginning in 2004 average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.
- h/ Urban national coverage. Beginning in 2007 the minimum working age was increased from 10 to 16 years.

- i/ Urban national coverage.
- j/ 32 urban areas. Beginning in 2005, national total of workers aged 14 to 24 years.
- k/ Urban national coverage. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.
- l/ Urban national coverage. Includes hidden unemployment.
- m/ Metropolitan Lima. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
- n/ National total.
- o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.
- p/ First semester.
- q/ Data correspond to January-September.
- r/ April data.

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES. 2001 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	56,0	55,8	60,3	60,2	59,9	60,3	59,5	58,8	59,3	58,9	59,0 ^{s/}	59,6 ^{s/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	60,6	58,0	...	58,6	55,7	58,7	57,1	...	56,9	57,3 ^{t/}	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	56,4	55,3	57,1	57,2	56,6	56,9	56,9	57,0	56,7	57,1	57,1	57,1
Chile ^{d/}	53,9	53,7	54,4	55,0	55,6	54,8	54,9	56,0	55,9	58,5	58,2 ^{s/}	59,8 ^{s/}
Colombia ^{e/}	64,4	64,8	65,0	63,6	63,3	62,0	61,8	62,6	64,6	65,7	65,5 ^{s/}	66,3 ^{s/}
Costa Rica ^{i/}	56,8	56,4	56,8	56,3	58,2	58,2	58,5	58,6	62,3	60,7	60,7	62,6
Cuba ^{e/}	70,7	70,9	70,9	71,0	72,1	72,1	73,7	74,7	75,4	76,7	...	...
Dominican Republic ^{e/}	49,4	49,5	48,5	48,9	49,0	49,7	49,9	50,1	48,4	49,6	49,5 ^{t/}	50,9 ^{t/}
Ecuador ^{h/}	63,1	58,3	58,9	59,1	59,5	59,1	61,3	60,1	58,9	56,9	57,7 ^{s/}	55,1 ^{s/}
El Salvador ^{i/}	54,8	53,1	55,4	53,9	54,3	53,9	63,6	64,1	64,3	64,4	...	...
Guatemala ^{j/}	...	61,7	61,6	58,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras ^{j/}	53,4	52,4	53,5	52,7	50,3	52,1	51,7	52,7	53,1	53,7	...	...
Mexico ^{k/}	58,1	57,8	58,3	58,9	59,5	60,7	60,7	60,4	60,2	60,1	60,4	60,2
Nicaragua ^{u/}	49,8	49,4	53,0	52,6	53,7	52,8	50,5	53,8	52,1	...	...	...
Panama ^{m/}	61,4	63,4	63,5	64,2	63,7	62,8	62,6	64,4	64,4	64,0	64,0	63,2
Paraguay ^{n/}	60,6	60,5	59,2	62,4	60,4	57,9	59,6	61,5	62,3	62,5	62,7 ^{s/}	62,2 ^{s/}
Peru ^{s/}	67,1	68,5	67,4	68,0	67,1	67,5	68,9	68,1	68,4	70,0	70,2 ^{s/}	70,0 ^{s/}
Uruguay ^{j/}	60,6	59,1	58,1	58,5	58,5	60,9	62,7	62,6	63,4	63,7	63,5	64,1
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{p/}	66,5	68,7	69,1	68,5	66,2	65,5	64,9	64,9	65,1	64,5	64,7	64,3
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{p/}	76,2	76,4	76,5	75,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados ^{p/}	69,5	68,5	69,2	69,4	69,6	67,9	67,8	67,6	67,0	66,6	...	...
Belize ^{p/}	...	57,3	60,0	60,3	59,4	57,6	61,2	59,2	...	...	...	...
Jamaica ^{p/}	62,9	65,7	64,4	64,5	64,2	64,7	64,9	65,5	63,5	62,4	62,8 ^{t/}	62,4 ^{t/}
Trinidad and Tobago ^{p/}	60,7	60,9	61,6	63,0	63,7	63,9	63,5	63,5	62,7	61,5 ^{t/}	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{q/}	58,4	58,6	59,5	59,6	59,2	59,5	59,6	59,7	59,7	60,0	59,8 ^{w/}	59,9 ^{w/}

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

a/ Progressive incorporation, reaching 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.

b/ Urban area. 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.

c/ Six metropolitan regions. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.

f/ Urban national coverage, July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.

g/ National total.

h/ Urban national coverage, 2000 (November), 2001 (August) and 2003 (December). Beginning in 2004 average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.

i/ Urban national coverage. Beginning in 2007 the minimum working age was increased from 10 to 16 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

j/ Urban national coverage.

k/ 32 urban areas.

l/ Urban national coverage. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.

m/ Urban national coverage. Includes hidden unemployment.

n/ Urban national coverage through 2009. Beginning in 2010, Asunción and urban central; data not comparable with previous years.

o/ Metropolitan Lima. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.

p/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.

q/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment for methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002), as well as for the exclusion of hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador and Panama. Does not include Guatemala.

r/ First semester.

s/ Data correspond to January-September.

t/ April data.

u/ Preliminary estimates. Includes only countries with available information.

TABLE 5

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS. 2001 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Average January to October	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	45,6	44,6	49,9	52,1	53,0	54,1	54,5	54,2	54,2	54,4	54,4 ^{q/}	55,2 ^{q/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	55,4	53,0	...	55,0	51,2	54,0	52,7	...	52,4	53,6 ^{p/}	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	53,0	48,9	50,1	50,6	51,0	51,2	51,6	52,5	52,1	53,2	53,1	53,6
Chile ^{d/}	48,6	48,4	49,3	49,5	50,4	50,5	51,0	51,7	50,5	53,7	53,2 ^{q/}	55,5 ^{q/}
Colombia ^{e/}	52,7	53,4	54,2	53,8	54,5	54,0	54,8	55,3	56,2	57,6	57,0 ^{q/}	58,4 ^{q/}
Costa Rica ^{f/}	53,5	52,6	53,0	52,5	54,2	54,7	55,7	55,7	57,0	56,4	56,4	57,8
Cuba ^{g/}	67,8	68,6	69,2	69,7	70,7	70,7	72,4	73,6	74,2	75,5	...	...
Dominican Republic ^{h/}	45,8	46,2	45,2	46,0	45,9	46,9	47,4	47,7	45,8	47,1	47,0 ^{r/}	48,0 ^{r/}
Ecuador ^{h/}	49,8	52,1	48,6	53,4	54,4	54,3	56,8	56,0	53,9	52,5	53,0 ^{q/}	51,6 ^{q/}
El Salvador ^{i/}	51,0	49,8	52,0	50,4	50,3	50,8	59,9	60,6	59,7	60,0	...	...
Guatemala ^{j/}	...	58,5	58,4	55,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras ^{j/}	50,5	49,3	49,5	48,5	47,2	49,7	49,7	50,5	50,5	50,3	...	...
Mexico ^{k/}	56,0	55,5	55,6	55,8	56,7	57,9	57,8	57,5	56,2	56,2	56,4	56,6
Nicaragua ^{j/}	44,9	43,3	47,6	48,0	49,9	49,1	47,1	49,5	46,6	...	...	...
Panama ^{j/}	51,2	53,2	53,4	55,1	56,0	56,3	57,7	60,2	59,3	59,1	59,1	59,8
Paraguay ^{m/}	50,8	48,4	52,5	56,1	55,8	52,7	55,3	57,0	57,1	58,0	57,9 ^{q/}	57,5 ^{q/}
Peru ^{n/}	60,9	62,0	61,2	61,6	60,7	61,8	63,0	62,4	62,7	64,5	64,5 ^{q/}	64,4 ^{q/}
Uruguay ^{j/}	51,4	49,1	48,3	50,9	51,4	53,9	56,7	57,7	58,6	59,1	58,9	60,0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{h/}	57,1	57,9	56,7	58,0	58,0	58,9	59,4	60,2	60,0	58,9	59,1	58,9
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{h/}	70,9	70,5	69,7	68,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados ^{h/}	62,7	61,4	61,6	62,7	63,2	61,9	62,8	62,1	60,3	59,4	...	...
Belize ^{h/}	...	51,5	52,3	53,3	52,8	52,2	56,0	54,3	...	...	...	...
Jamaica ^{h/}	53,5	56,4	57,1	57,0	57,0	58,0	58,6	58,5	56,3	54,7	54,9 ^{p/}	54,5 ^{p/}
Trinidad and Tobago ^{h/}	54,1	54,6	55,2	57,8	58,6	59,9	59,9	60,6	59,4	57,9 ^{p/}	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{a/}	52,4	52,0	52,9	53,5	53,9	54,5	55,0	55,4	54,9	55,7	55,2 ^{s/}	55,7 ^{s/}

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

- a/ Progressive incorporation, reaching 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.
- b/ Urban area. 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
- c/ Six metropolitan regions. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
- d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.
- e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas.
- f/ Urban national coverage, July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
- g/ National total.
- h/ Urban national coverage, 2000 (November), 2001 (August) and 2003 a(December). Beginning in 2004 average of four quarters.
- i/ Urban national coverage. Beginning in 2007 the minimum working age was increased from 10 to 16 years.

- j/ Urban national coverage.
- k/ 32 urban areas.
- l/ Urban national coverage. New measurement beginning in 2003; data not comparable with previous years.
- m/ Urban national coverage through 2009. Beginning in 2010, Asunción and urban central; data not comparable with previous years.
- n/ Metropolitan Lima. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
- o/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment for methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002).
- p/ First semester.
- q/ Data correspond to January-September.
- r/ April data.
- s/ Preliminary estimates. Includes only countries with available information.

TABLE 6

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers				Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others	
		Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers				
				Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative			
Latin America													
2000	TOTAL	60,7	12,9	13,5	34,3	27,3	3,3	1,3	1,9	20,8	8,3	3,4	0,3
	Men	65,5	10,3	16,4	38,9	31,0	4,3	1,8	1,8	23,1	0,8	2,4	0,4
	Women	54,1	16,6	9,5	28,0	22,2	2,0	0,7	1,9	17,5	18,6	4,8	0,2
2005	TOTAL	61,2	12,6	13,1	35,4	27,6	3,4	1,4	1,7	21,1	7,9	3,1	0,3
	Men	66,1	9,9	16,0	40,3	30,7	4,3	1,8	1,6	23,0	0,7	2,1	0,3
	Women	54,7	16,0	9,4	29,2	23,5	2,2	0,8	1,8	18,7	17,3	4,4	0,2
2007	TOTAL	62,9	12,9	13,0	36,9	26,3	3,1	1,2	1,7	20,3	7,6	2,8	0,3
	Men	67,6	10,2	15,5	41,8	29,4	4,0	1,6	1,7	22,2	0,7	1,9	0,4
	Women	56,9	16,4	9,9	30,6	22,4	2,0	0,7	1,8	17,9	16,5	4,0	0,2
2008	TOTAL	63,6	12,7	12,9	38,0	26,3	3,6	1,3	1,7	19,7	7,2	2,6	0,3
	Men	68,3	10,1	15,3	42,9	29,0	4,6	1,7	1,6	21,2	0,6	1,7	0,4
	Women	57,6	16,1	9,8	31,7	22,8	2,3	0,9	1,8	17,8	15,7	3,8	0,2
2009	TOTAL	63,1	13,0	13,0	37,1	26,4	3,5	1,2	1,7	20,0	7,8	2,4	0,4
	Men	67,8	10,3	15,5	42,0	29,4	4,5	1,7	1,6	21,7	0,8	1,6	0,4
	Women	57,1	16,4	9,8	30,9	22,5	2,2	0,7	1,8	17,8	16,6	3,5	0,2
2010	TOTAL ^{a/}	62,5	12,9	13,6	36,1	29,9	3,9	1,0	3,0	22,0	4,3	3,3	0,0
	Men	66,6	11,2	15,7	39,6	30,9	5,0	1,4	3,3	21,2	0,5	2,0	0,0
	Women	56,7	15,2	10,5	31,0	28,4	2,2	0,5	2,7	23,1	9,8	5,1	0,0
Argentina ^{b/}													
2000	TOTAL	62,0	16,0	15,5	30,5	26,5	3,4	1,2	2,4	19,6	5,9	1,2	4,4
	Men	64,4	12,5	17,7	34,2	29,8	4,2	1,6	2,4	21,6	0,2	0,8	4,8
	Women	58,4	21,1	12,2	25,1	21,6	2,2	0,6	2,3	16,5	14,4	1,8	3,8
2005	TOTAL	62,9	16,4	14,2	32,3	24,0	2,8	1,2	4,4	15,7	7,3	1,2	4,7
	Men	65,6	12,5	17,2	35,9	28,0	3,5	1,7	4,1	18,7	0,4	0,6	5,3
	Women	59,1	21,6	10,1	27,3	18,5	1,7	0,6	4,7	11,5	16,7	2,0	3,8
2007	TOTAL	62,3	15,8	14,9	31,6	22,3	3,1	1,1	4,3	13,6	7,4	0,9	7,1
	Men	64,8	12,5	16,5	35,8	25,9	3,9	1,5	4,1	16,4	0,2	0,6	8,5
	Women	58,8	20,6	12,5	25,8	17,0	2,1	0,6	4,7	9,6	17,6	1,5	5,2
2008	TOTAL	66,0	15,2	14,4	36,4	22,6	3,2	1,4	4,1	13,9	7,1	0,8	3,5
	Men	69,6	12,0	16,5	41,1	25,7	3,9	1,8	4,2	15,7	0,1	0,4	4,3
	Women	61,1	19,8	11,6	29,7	18,3	2,2	0,8	4,0	11,3	16,8	1,3	2,4
2009	TOTAL	64,7	15,6	15,2	34,0	23,8	3,1	1,3	4,4	15,1	7,1	0,8	3,5
	Men	67,6	12,4	17,4	37,8	27,5	4,0	1,6	4,0	17,9	0,4	0,5	4,1
	Women	60,8	20,0	12,0	28,7	18,8	1,9	0,8	4,9	11,2	16,4	1,2	2,8
2010	TOTAL	66,6	16,1	14,1	36,4	22,1	3,0	1,1	4,6	13,4	6,9	0,7	3,7
	Men	69,3	12,5	16,0	40,9	25,3	3,7	1,5	4,2	15,9	0,2	0,4	4,8
	Women	62,7	21,4	11,3	30,1	17,5	1,9	0,5	5,2	9,9	16,4	1,2	2,1
Bolivia (Pluri-State of) ^{c/, d/}													
2000	TOTAL	44,5	10,7	10,8	23,0	43,5	1,7	1,3	2,3	38,2	4,2	7,8	0,0
	Men	54,9	11,2	15,2	28,5	39,8	2,2	1,9	3,0	32,7	0,2	5,1	0,0
	Women	31,4	10,0	5,2	16,1	48,1	1,1	0,5	1,4	45,1	9,4	11,1	0,0
2005	TOTAL	47,6	9,8	12,4	25,4	40,1	4,5	1,9	2,7	31,1	3,8	8,5	0,0
	Men	58,4	9,0	16,4	33,0	35,6	5,8	2,4	3,1	24,3	0,1	5,8	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers				Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others	
		Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers				
				Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative			
2008	Women	33,7	10,9	7,3	15,5	45,8	2,7	1,1	2,1	39,8	8,5	12,0	0,0
	TOTAL	48,5	11,2	14,5	22,8	38,3	4,3	1,9	2,6	29,5	3,3	9,8	0,0
	Men	56,7	10,0	18,2	28,5	36,7	5,7	2,6	3,3	25,1	0,5	6,2	0,0
	Women	38,5	12,8	10,0	15,8	40,3	2,6	0,9	1,9	34,9	6,8	14,3	0,0
2009	TOTAL	51,2	12,1	14,5	24,6	36,4	4,5	0,7	2,9	28,1	3,8	8,7	0,0
	Men	60,3	11,2	18,2	31,0	33,7	5,7	1,1	3,0	23,8	0,6	5,4	0,0
	Women	39,5	13,3	9,7	16,5	39,8	3,1	0,3	2,8	33,6	7,8	12,9	0,0
Brazil ^{e/}													
2000	TOTAL	59,8	12,7	13,6	33,5	27,8	3,3	1,4	1,9	21,3	8,8	3,5	0,2
	Men	64,7	9,9	16,6	38,2	31,7	4,1	1,8	1,7	24,1	0,8	2,5	0,3
	Women	52,8	16,5	9,4	26,8	22,2	2,0	0,8	2,0	17,4	20,0	4,8	0,1
2005	TOTAL	61,1	12,4	13,1	35,6	27,5	3,3	1,4	1,5	21,3	8,5	2,9	0,0
	Men	66,3	9,6	16,0	40,7	30,9	4,1	1,8	1,3	23,7	0,8	2,1	0,0
	Women	54,3	16,1	9,4	28,9	22,9	2,2	0,9	1,7	18,1	18,7	4,1	0,0
2007	TOTAL	63,0	12,8	12,9	37,3	26,1	2,9	1,2	1,5	20,4	8,2	2,7	0,0
	Men	67,9	9,9	15,4	42,6	29,5	3,7	1,6	1,3	22,9	0,7	1,9	0,0
	Women	56,7	16,6	9,7	30,4	21,7	1,9	0,7	1,8	17,3	17,9	3,7	0,0
2008	TOTAL	64,0	12,6	12,8	38,6	25,8	3,5	1,4	1,4	19,4	7,8	2,4	0,0
	Men	68,9	9,8	15,2	43,8	28,8	4,4	1,8	1,2	21,4	0,7	1,6	0,0
	Women	57,7	16,3	9,6	31,8	21,9	2,3	1,0	1,7	16,8	17,0	3,5	0,0
2009	TOTAL	63,5	12,9	12,9	37,7	25,8	3,4	1,3	1,4	19,6	8,4	2,2	0,0
	Men	68,4	10,0	15,4	42,9	29,3	4,4	1,7	1,2	21,9	0,9	1,5	0,0
	Women	57,3	16,6	9,7	31,0	21,4	2,2	0,8	1,7	16,7	18,2	3,1	0,0
Chile ^{f/}													
2000	TOTAL	65,2	10,7	7,7	46,8	27,6	1,8	1,4	1,3	23,1	5,0	2,3	0,0
	Men	67,4	8,5	8,6	50,3	30,8	2,0	1,7	1,2	25,9	0,1	1,6	0,0
	Women	60,6	15,3	5,8	39,5	20,9	1,2	0,6	1,5	17,5	14,9	3,6	0,0
2005	TOTAL	65,0	9,7	7,5	47,9	28,2	1,9	1,3	1,7	23,4	4,6	2,2	0,0
	Men	67,0	7,2	8,1	51,7	31,4	2,2	1,6	1,6	26,1	0,2	1,4	0,0
	Women	61,3	14,2	6,3	40,8	22,3	1,3	0,6	1,9	18,5	12,9	3,5	0,0
2007	TOTAL	67,6	9,8	7,2	50,6	26,2	1,8	1,3	1,4	21,7	4,3	1,8	0,0
	Men	70,1	7,4	7,8	54,9	28,6	2,1	1,7	1,3	23,4	0,2	1,2	0,0
	Women	63,2	14,2	6,1	42,8	22,0	1,2	0,5	1,6	18,6	11,9	3,0	0,0
2008	TOTAL	69,0	9,9	7,6	51,5	25,2	1,7	1,2	1,4	20,8	4,1	1,7	0,0
	Men	71,6	7,3	8,2	56,1	27,1	2,0	1,6	1,2	22,3	0,1	1,1	0,0
	Women	64,4	14,4	6,5	43,5	21,7	1,2	0,6	1,6	18,4	11,1	2,7	0,0
2009	TOTAL	68,3	10,2	7,4	50,7	26,0	1,6	1,1	1,5	21,8	4,1	1,7	0,0
	Men	70,8	7,7	8,1	54,9	28,1	1,9	1,5	1,4	23,2	0,1	1,1	0,0
	Women	64,0	14,3	6,2	43,5	22,5	1,2	0,5	1,6	19,3	10,8	2,7	0,0
2010	TOTAL	68,8	10,5	7,6	50,7	25,0	3,1	1,6	1,8	18,5	4,7	1,5	0,0
	Men	72,3	8,0	8,6	55,6	26,5	3,7	2,1	2,1	18,6	0,3	1,0	0,0
	Women	63,4	14,4	6,1	42,9	22,7	2,1	0,7	1,5	18,3	11,6	2,3	0,0
Colombia ^{g/}													
2000	TOTAL	54,2	7,0	13,6	33,5	39,0	4,6	1,3	2,6	30,4	5,2	1,6	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex	Situation in Employment											
	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers					Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers				
			Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative			
Men	56,2	6,1	15,8	34,3	42,5	6,0	1,7	3,2	31,5	0,5	0,8	0,0
Women	51,6	8,2	10,9	32,5	34,6	2,8	0,8	1,9	29,1	11,2	2,6	0,0
2005 TOTAL	48,8	7,5	11,9	29,4	42,7	4,5	1,1	3,2	33,9	5,0	3,4	0,0
Men	51,3	6,8	13,7	30,8	46,6	5,8	1,5	3,3	35,9	0,3	1,8	0,0
Women	45,7	8,3	9,7	27,7	37,8	2,9	0,5	3,1	31,4	11,1	5,4	0,0
2007 TOTAL	52,3	7,0	14,3	31,0	40,5	3,6	0,7	3,5	32,6	4,1	3,1	0,0
Men	54,4	6,2	15,9	32,2	43,4	4,3	0,9	4,2	34,0	0,2	2,0	0,0
Women	49,6	8,0	12,2	29,4	36,6	2,7	0,4	2,7	30,8	9,3	4,5	0,0
2008 TOTAL	47,0	6,3	10,7	30,0	45,7	3,7	0,9	4,7	36,5	4,1	3,2	0,0
Men	48,9	5,7	11,7	31,5	48,9	4,7	1,2	5,2	37,8	0,2	2,0	0,0
Women	44,7	7,2	9,5	28,0	41,6	2,3	0,4	4,0	34,8	9,0	4,8	0,0
2009 TOTAL	46,1	5,5	11,2	29,4	46,1	4,3	0,8	3,9	37,1	4,3	3,5	0,0
Men	48,5	5,0	12,4	31,1	49,1	5,7	1,1	4,0	38,3	0,3	2,1	0,0
Women	43,0	6,1	9,6	27,4	42,4	2,6	0,3	3,7	35,6	9,3	5,4	0,0
2010 TOTAL	45,6	5,1	10,5	30,1	46,7	4,1	0,8	4,6	37,3	4,0	3,7	0,0
Men	47,7	4,6	11,3	31,8	49,6	5,4	1,0	5,1	38,1	0,2	2,5	0,0
Women	43,0	5,7	9,5	27,8	43,2	2,4	0,5	4,1	36,2	8,7	5,2	0,0
Costa Rica ^{iv}												
2000 TOTAL	70,1	18,7	13,0	38,4	24,3	4,1	1,6	5,9	12,7	4,5	1,0	0,1
Men	71,5	15,7	13,5	42,3	27,6	5,1	2,0	6,0	14,4	0,3	0,5	0,1
Women	67,8	23,6	12,3	31,9	18,9	2,3	0,9	5,9	9,8	11,4	1,8	0,1
2005 TOTAL	68,7	17,2	13,0	38,5	25,2	5,9	1,4	3,0	14,9	4,9	1,2	0,0
Men	72,1	13,8	13,9	44,3	26,8	7,3	1,9	3,4	14,3	0,4	0,7	0,0
Women	63,3	22,4	11,4	29,5	22,7	3,7	0,6	2,4	16,0	12,0	2,0	0,0
2007 TOTAL	70,2	16,5	12,1	41,6	24,2	5,7	1,5	2,6	14,4	4,6	1,0	0,0
Men	71,9	13,5	11,8	46,6	27,0	7,1	2,1	3,2	14,7	0,5	0,6	0,0
Women	67,6	21,0	12,4	34,2	20,1	3,5	0,7	1,8	14,0	10,8	1,6	0,0
2008 TOTAL	70,0	16,5	11,7	41,8	24,5	5,7	1,6	3,0	14,2	4,4	1,1	0,0
Men	72,6	13,2	12,1	47,2	26,7	7,2	2,1	3,7	13,7	0,2	0,5	0,0
Women	66,3	20,9	11,1	34,4	21,4	3,7	0,9	1,9	14,9	10,2	2,1	0,0
2009 TOTAL	70,0	18,2	11,2	40,6	24,5	5,5	2,0	3,0	13,9	4,5	1,0	0,0
Men	72,7	15,1	12,1	45,6	26,1	6,9	2,9	3,3	13,0	0,6	0,6	0,0
Women	66,2	22,7	10,1	33,4	22,2	3,5	0,8	2,5	15,4	10,0	1,6	0,0
2010 TOTAL	71,3	17,4	11,8	42,1	20,8	2,4	1,1	3,7	13,6	7,1	0,7	0,0
Men	75,5	14,8	12,7	48,0	23,0	3,1	1,5	4,3	14,1	0,9	0,6	0,0
Women	65,3	21,1	10,5	33,8	17,8	1,3	0,5	3,0	13,0	16,0	0,9	0,0
Dominican Rep. ^v												
2000 TOTAL	59,8	13,2	8,4	38,1	34,4	2,0	1,2	1,5	29,7	4,1	1,7	0,0
Men	58,2	11,4	8,5	38,3	40,0	2,2	1,7	1,5	34,6	0,5	1,3	0,0
Women	62,4	16,3	8,3	37,9	25,3	1,6	0,4	1,5	21,8	9,9	2,3	0,0
2005 TOTAL	56,0	12,8	7,5	35,7	37,2	4,1	1,2	1,2	30,7	5,1	1,7	0,0
Men	53,6	10,7	7,2	35,6	43,9	4,9	1,7	1,2	36,2	1,0	1,6	0,0
Women	60,0	16,3	8,0	35,7	25,9	2,8	0,5	1,2	21,4	12,1	2,0	0,0
2007 TOTAL	54,4	13,1	6,9	34,4	38,3	3,1	1,3	2,0	31,9	5,1	2,2	0,0
Men	52,0	10,8	6,8	34,5	45,3	3,7	1,7	2,1	37,8	0,8	1,8	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers				Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others	
		Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers				
				Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative			
2008	Women	58,3	16,8	7,2	34,3	26,6	2,2	0,7	1,8	22,0	12,3	2,8	0,0
	TOTAL	52,0	13,1	6,4	32,5	39,0	3,7	1,5	2,3	31,5	5,5	3,6	0,0
	Men	50,4	11,0	6,2	33,2	46,5	4,2	2,1	2,1	38,2	0,7	2,3	0,0
2009	Women	54,4	16,2	6,7	31,5	27,2	2,9	0,5	2,6	21,2	12,8	5,5	0,0
	TOTAL	51,8	14,2	5,9	31,7	41,0	3,5	1,6	3,0	32,8	5,4	1,8	0,0
	Men	48,9	11,2	5,8	31,9	49,3	4,4	2,1	3,1	39,8	0,8	1,0	0,0
2010	Women	56,6	19,1	6,1	31,4	27,5	2,2	1,0	2,8	21,5	12,9	3,0	0,0
	TOTAL	50,5	13,8	5,6	31,1	42,6	3,0	1,1	2,3	36,2	5,3	1,6	0,0
	Men	47,5	11,3	5,6	30,7	50,7	3,2	1,5	2,5	43,4	0,7	1,1	0,0
	Women	55,4	17,9	5,8	31,8	29,3	2,6	0,4	1,9	24,4	12,8	2,5	0,0
Ecuador ^v													
2000	TOTAL	54,3	11,0	15,0	28,3	34,5	3,0	1,5	2,0	27,9	4,7	6,0	0,5
	Men	59,3	9,8	18,0	31,4	36,1	3,8	2,0	2,4	27,8	0,7	3,3	0,6
	Women	46,3	12,8	10,1	23,4	32,0	1,7	0,8	1,4	28,1	11,1	10,3	0,3
2005	TOTAL	55,0	10,0	16,4	28,6	34,3	4,8	1,5	2,0	25,9	5,2	5,6	0,0
	Men	61,4	9,4	19,7	32,4	34,7	5,7	1,9	2,5	24,5	0,9	3,0	0,0
	Women	45,3	10,9	11,5	22,9	33,7	3,4	1,0	1,4	27,9	11,6	9,4	0,0
2007	TOTAL	54,7	10,0	15,2	29,5	33,7	4,3	1,5	1,6	26,3	4,2	7,2	0,2
	Men	62,0	9,8	18,3	33,9	33,5	5,4	2,0	2,0	24,1	0,3	4,0	0,2
	Women	44,3	10,3	10,8	23,2	34,0	2,8	0,7	1,1	29,5	9,7	11,7	0,2
2008	TOTAL	55,5	10,6	15,9	29,0	33,5	4,8	1,1	1,9	25,7	4,2	6,8	0,0
	Men	62,7	10,3	19,4	33,0	33,0	6,0	1,6	2,1	23,3	0,3	3,9	0,0
	Women	45,4	11,0	11,1	23,4	34,1	3,1	0,3	1,6	29,2	9,6	10,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	56,0	10,6	15,9	29,4	33,3	3,6	1,0	2,0	26,7	4,1	6,5	0,1
	Men	63,2	9,8	19,4	33,9	32,8	4,5	1,4	2,2	24,7	0,5	3,4	0,1
	Women	45,8	11,7	11,0	23,1	34,0	2,4	0,4	1,7	29,6	9,3	10,8	0,1
2010	TOTAL	57,5	12,1	15,8	29,7	33,8	3,1	1,1	2,0	27,6	3,4	5,3	0,0
	Men	63,4	10,7	19,3	33,4	33,7	3,9	1,6	2,2	26,0	0,2	2,7	0,0
	Women	49,1	14,0	10,8	24,3	33,9	1,9	0,4	1,6	30,0	8,0	9,0	0,0
El Salvador ^v													
2000	TOTAL	58,4	12,5	13,9	32,0	32,4	4,9	0,9	1,0	25,6	4,1	4,6	0,6
	Men	69,1	12,9	18,9	37,4	26,8	6,5	1,5	1,4	17,4	0,4	3,1	0,6
	Women	46,4	12,0	8,3	26,0	38,6	3,1	0,3	0,5	34,8	8,2	6,2	0,6
2005	TOTAL	55,7	10,8	13,5	31,4	33,0	4,7	0,6	1,1	26,6	3,8	7,3	0,3
	Men	65,3	10,5	18,3	36,5	27,7	5,9	0,8	1,5	19,5	0,7	5,9	0,4
	Women	44,9	11,1	8,1	25,8	38,8	3,2	0,3	0,8	34,6	7,2	9,0	0,1
2007	TOTAL	60,0	11,2	15,4	33,4	31,0	4,5	0,6	1,1	24,7	4,1	4,9	0,1
	Men	70,7	11,4	20,1	39,2	25,6	5,3	1,1	1,7	17,6	0,7	2,9	0,1
	Women	48,0	11,0	10,2	26,9	37,0	3,6	0,1	0,5	32,7	7,8	7,2	0,0
2008	TOTAL	58,6	10,0	14,7	33,8	31,9	4,1	0,6	1,3	25,9	4,3	5,1	0,0
	Men	69,4	10,1	20,0	39,3	26,3	5,4	1,0	1,6	18,3	0,8	3,5	0,0
	Women	46,3	9,9	8,8	27,6	38,4	2,7	0,2	1,0	34,5	8,4	7,0	0,0
2009	TOTAL	56,3	10,1	14,8	31,4	33,6	4,1	0,6	1,6	27,4	4,6	5,3	0,1
	Men	66,6	10,0	19,3	37,3	27,9	5,2	0,8	2,0	19,8	0,8	4,5	0,1
	Women	44,9	10,3	9,8	24,8	39,9	2,8	0,3	1,1	35,8	8,9	6,2	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers					Non-wage workers				Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers					
			Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative				
2010	TOTAL	57,6	10,2	14,7	32,6	33,2	4,0	0,5	1,7	27,1	3,8	5,2	0,2
	Men	68,1	10,1	19,5	38,5	27,6	4,7	0,8	2,1	20,0	0,4	3,6	0,2
	Women	45,9	10,4	9,4	26,1	39,4	3,1	0,1	1,4	34,8	7,6	6,9	0,1
Honduras													
2001	TOTAL	57,6	10,9	12,1	34,7	31,8	3,8	1,2	1,1	25,7	4,3	6,0	0,3
	Men	62,8	8,9	15,6	38,2	32,0	4,9	1,7	1,4	24,1	0,3	4,6	0,3
	Women	50,8	13,4	7,4	30,0	31,6	2,5	0,6	0,8	27,8	9,5	7,8	0,3
2005	TOTAL	59,7	10,8	10,2	38,7	31,9	2,2	1,2	1,4	27,1	4,0	4,4	0,0
	Men	63,2	8,5	13,0	41,7	32,5	2,8	1,4	1,8	26,4	0,5	3,7	0,0
	Women	54,8	14,1	6,3	34,4	30,9	1,4	0,8	0,7	27,9	9,0	5,3	0,0
2007	TOTAL	55,1	11,0	10,5	33,7	35,1	2,9	0,6	2,5	29,1	3,9	6,0	0,0
	Men	59,6	8,7	14,3	36,5	35,7	3,7	0,9	2,9	28,2	0,4	4,3	0,0
	Women	49,2	13,9	5,4	29,9	34,2	1,8	0,2	1,9	30,2	8,4	8,2	0,0
2008	TOTAL	56,4	11,1	12,1	33,2	34,3	2,8	0,5	2,4	28,6	3,4	5,9	0,0
	Men	60,9	8,8	16,3	35,8	34,5	3,4	0,8	3,0	27,4	0,4	4,2	0,0
	Women	50,9	14,1	6,8	30,0	33,9	2,0	0,2	1,7	30,0	7,0	8,1	0,0
2009	TOTAL	52,9	10,4	13,0	29,5	36,6	3,3	0,6	2,2	30,5	3,5	6,9	0,0
	Men	58,6	8,0	18,2	32,4	35,7	3,9	0,9	2,7	28,3	0,4	5,2	0,0
	Women	45,7	13,5	6,4	25,8	37,7	2,5	0,3	1,6	33,3	7,4	9,2	0,0
2010	TOTAL	51,1	9,9	13,2	28,0	36,8	2,9	0,4	2,6	30,9	4,3	7,8	0,0
	Men	57,0	8,0	17,4	31,6	36,1	3,4	0,7	3,0	28,9	0,4	6,5	0,0
	Women	44,1	12,2	8,2	23,7	37,8	2,2	0,1	2,2	33,2	8,8	9,3	0,0
Mexico ^v													
2000	TOTAL	70,5	14,5	13,0	43,0	21,2	3,6	1,2	1,9	14,5	4,4	3,8	0,1
	Men	72,6	12,5	15,3	44,8	24,1	4,7	1,6	2,3	15,5	1,0	2,1	0,1
	Women	66,8	17,9	9,1	39,8	16,1	1,7	0,5	1,2	12,8	10,2	6,7	0,1
2005	TOTAL	67,2	14,4	13,8	39,0	23,0	4,0	1,0	2,2	15,9	4,5	3,8	1,4
	Men	70,4	12,5	16,2	41,7	25,1	5,5	1,4	2,6	15,6	0,7	2,2	1,7
	Women	62,4	17,4	10,0	35,0	19,9	1,8	0,4	1,5	16,3	10,3	6,3	1,1
2007	TOTAL	67,5	14,0	13,9	39,6	23,0	4,3	1,0	2,3	15,5	4,3	3,6	1,6
	Men	70,6	12,3	16,2	42,1	24,8	5,6	1,4	2,7	15,1	0,6	2,0	1,9
	Women	62,9	16,6	10,5	35,9	20,3	2,3	0,3	1,6	16,1	9,7	5,9	1,1
2008	TOTAL	67,2	13,8	14,2	39,2	23,1	4,3	0,8	2,1	15,8	4,1	3,7	1,8
	Men	70,5	12,3	16,3	42,0	24,7	5,8	1,2	2,4	15,3	0,5	2,1	2,1
	Women	62,5	16,1	11,2	35,2	20,7	2,2	0,3	1,6	16,6	9,3	6,0	1,5
2009	TOTAL	66,7	14,5	14,0	38,2	23,0	3,7	0,9	2,4	16,0	4,2	3,6	2,4
	Men	70,1	12,7	16,5	40,9	24,4	4,8	1,3	2,8	15,5	0,7	2,0	2,8
	Women	61,7	17,2	10,3	34,2	21,0	2,1	0,3	1,8	16,7	9,4	6,0	1,9
2010	TOTAL	65,9	13,7	14,3	37,9	23,8	3,9	1,0	2,5	16,3	4,3	3,7	2,4
	Men	69,5	12,1	16,7	40,7	24,9	5,2	1,4	2,9	15,3	0,7	2,1	2,8
	Women	60,7	16,0	11,0	33,8	22,2	2,1	0,4	1,9	17,8	9,4	6,0	1,8
Nicaragua ^v													
2000	TOTAL	58,3	11,3	19,3	27,7	34,8	1,3	0,8	2,0	30,8	0,0	6,9	0,0
	Men	60,5	9,4	19,0	32,1	33,8	1,6	1,1	2,9	28,3	0,0	5,7	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers				Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others	
		Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers				
				Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative			
2005	Women	55,5	13,9	19,8	21,8	36,1	1,0	0,3	0,7	34,1	0,0	8,4	0,0
	TOTAL	57,2	11,7	19,2	26,4	35,9	3,9	1,0	2,1	28,9	0,0	6,9	0,0
	Men	59,7	10,3	18,3	31,1	34,5	5,0	1,5	2,7	25,3	0,0	5,7	0,0
2007	Women	54,2	13,4	20,2	20,5	37,5	2,5	0,4	1,3	33,2	0,0	8,3	0,0
	TOTAL	52,9	11,2	12,7	29,0	36,1	3,2	1,0	2,2	29,7	6,0	4,7	0,2
	Men	59,0	9,4	16,7	33,0	35,1	4,4	1,6	3,2	25,9	1,7	4,0	0,2
2008	Women	45,5	13,5	7,7	24,2	37,3	1,8	0,3	0,9	34,3	11,4	5,6	0,2
	TOTAL	54,5	11,8	13,6	29,1	35,7	3,0	0,9	2,2	29,6	4,9	4,8	0,1
	Men	60,9	9,8	17,6	33,6	34,5	3,9	1,3	3,1	26,2	0,9	3,5	0,1
	Women	46,8	14,2	8,8	23,8	37,1	1,9	0,3	1,1	33,7	9,8	6,3	0,1
Panama ^{d/}													
2000	TOTAL	70,0	22,2	6,8	41,0	23,2	2,2	0,8	1,7	18,5	6,2	0,6	0,0
	Men	69,9	19,4	7,2	43,3	28,4	2,7	1,1	2,1	22,4	1,4	0,4	0,0
	Women	70,1	26,3	6,2	37,6	15,4	1,3	0,2	1,1	12,7	13,5	1,0	0,0
2005	TOTAL	66,6	18,4	7,4	40,8	25,1	2,4	1,2	2,0	19,5	6,8	1,6	0,0
	Men	68,3	15,2	8,5	44,6	29,8	3,1	1,8	2,4	22,5	1,2	0,7	0,0
	Women	64,1	23,0	5,7	35,3	18,3	1,4	0,3	1,4	15,1	14,9	2,8	0,0
2007	TOTAL	69,3	18,5	7,9	42,9	23,3	2,7	0,8	1,8	18,0	6,5	0,9	0,0
	Men	71,5	16,0	8,8	46,8	27,0	3,5	1,2	2,0	20,4	0,9	0,5	0,0
	Women	66,1	22,1	6,6	37,4	18,1	1,7	0,2	1,5	14,7	14,3	1,4	0,0
2008	TOTAL	69,8	18,1	6,3	45,4	22,8	2,3	1,4	1,7	17,3	6,3	1,2	0,0
	Men	73,1	15,4	7,6	50,1	25,2	2,8	2,0	1,7	18,6	0,9	0,8	0,0
	Women	65,1	21,9	4,6	38,6	19,4	1,6	0,7	1,8	15,3	13,8	1,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	69,4	18,4	6,5	44,5	24,1	2,2	1,5	2,1	18,3	5,5	1,0	0,0
	Men	72,4	15,1	7,7	49,5	26,1	2,8	2,0	1,9	19,4	0,9	0,6	0,0
	Women	65,3	23,1	4,7	37,5	21,2	1,3	0,8	2,3	16,8	12,0	1,5	0,0
2010	TOTAL	70,8	19,3	6,7	44,9	23,1	2,2	1,3	2,0	17,6	5,1	1,0	0,0
	Men	72,4	15,5	7,9	49,1	26,1	2,8	1,7	2,0	19,5	0,8	0,6	0,0
	Women	68,5	24,7	4,9	38,8	18,8	1,4	0,6	1,9	14,9	11,3	1,5	0,0
Paraguay ^{m/}													
2000-01	TOTAL	49,0	11,1	14,7	23,2	35,0	6,4	1,2	3,6	23,9	10,4	5,1	0,5
	Men	58,6	9,9	19,3	29,4	35,2	8,6	1,7	3,6	21,4	1,6	4,1	0,5
	Women	36,9	12,6	9,0	15,3	34,8	3,7	0,5	3,5	27,0	21,5	6,2	0,5
2005	TOTAL	50,2	12,7	16,1	21,5	33,9	4,6	1,4	2,9	25,0	11,1	4,2	0,6
	Men	60,3	11,6	22,7	26,1	34,6	6,4	1,8	3,5	22,8	1,5	2,9	0,6
	Women	37,7	14,1	7,9	15,8	33,0	2,4	0,9	2,1	27,6	23,0	5,7	0,6
2007	TOTAL	51,8	11,6	16,3	23,9	33,6	5,3	0,8	3,1	24,4	10,0	3,4	1,3
	Men	61,2	10,4	20,9	30,0	33,4	6,8	1,1	2,9	22,5	1,6	2,2	1,6
	Women	39,1	13,2	10,1	15,8	34,0	3,3	0,5	3,2	27,0	21,1	4,9	0,9
2008	TOTAL	49,8	12,3	15,0	22,5	31,4	5,1	1,1	3,0	22,1	9,3	4,3	5,2
	Men	59,1	11,4	19,3	28,3	30,7	6,8	1,8	2,8	19,2	1,2	3,0	6,0
	Women	36,8	13,5	9,0	14,4	32,3	2,7	0,2	3,2	26,2	20,6	6,1	4,1
2009	TOTAL	50,9	12,4	17,8	20,8	32,3	5,0	1,4	3,4	22,6	8,5	4,6	3,8
	Men	59,0	11,8	22,3	24,9	31,0	6,3	2,0	3,0	19,6	1,4	3,7	4,9

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers				Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others	
		Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers				
				Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative			
2010	Women	39,9	13,3	11,5	15,1	34,0	3,1	0,4	3,8	26,6	18,2	5,7	2,2
	TOTAL	54,5	13,1	15,0	26,3	29,7	4,8	1,2	2,6	21,2	9,6	3,4	2,9
	Men	64,4	12,5	20,1	31,8	28,0	6,0	1,6	1,9	18,4	0,9	2,8	3,9
	Women	40,9	13,9	8,1	18,9	32,1	3,1	0,6	3,5	25,0	21,4	4,1	1,5
Peru ^{iv}													
2005	TOTAL	47,2	10,0	12,9	24,3	39,5	5,0	1,0	2,1	31,3	5,0	8,3	0,1
	Men	56,0	9,8	16,2	29,9	37,7	6,3	1,5	2,8	27,2	0,6	5,6	0,1
2007	Women	36,2	10,2	8,7	17,4	41,6	3,5	0,4	1,3	36,4	10,5	11,7	0,0
	TOTAL	48,9	11,3	12,7	24,9	39,0	5,2	1,0	2,2	30,6	4,7	7,2	0,1
	Men	57,5	11,5	15,8	30,1	37,1	6,8	1,4	2,5	26,4	0,5	4,8	0,2
	Women	38,7	11,2	9,0	18,6	41,2	3,3	0,5	1,9	35,5	9,8	10,2	0,1
2008	TOTAL	49,9	10,8	13,1	25,9	39,1	4,7	1,0	2,0	31,4	4,3	6,6	0,1
	Men	58,1	10,9	15,6	31,6	36,7	6,1	1,4	2,5	26,7	0,4	4,6	0,2
	Women	40,0	10,7	10,2	19,1	41,9	3,0	0,4	1,5	37,0	8,9	9,0	0,1
	TOTAL	50,1	11,3	12,4	26,4	38,9	4,9	0,9	2,3	30,8	4,1	6,7	0,1
2009	Men	58,5	11,5	14,6	32,4	36,5	6,3	1,4	2,9	25,9	0,4	4,4	0,2
	Women	40,0	11,0	9,8	19,2	41,9	3,2	0,4	1,6	36,6	8,6	9,5	0,1
	TOTAL	50,7	10,9	12,7	27,1	38,6	5,1	1,0	2,3	30,2	4,0	6,5	0,2
	Men	58,2	10,9	14,6	32,7	36,8	6,5	1,6	3,1	25,7	0,3	4,3	0,3
2010	Women	41,4	10,8	10,4	20,2	40,9	3,3	0,3	1,4	35,8	8,5	9,1	0,1
	TOTAL												
	Men												
	Women												
Uruguay ^{iv}													
2000	TOTAL	64,3	17,4	10,4	36,5	25,5	2,2	1,8	3,9	17,5	8,7	1,5	0,0
	Men	68,3	16,8	10,7	40,8	29,7	2,8	2,5	3,6	20,8	1,1	0,9	0,0
	Women	58,8	18,2	10,0	30,7	19,8	1,3	1,0	4,4	13,1	18,9	2,5	0,0
2005	TOTAL	62,6	17,0	10,6	35,0	27,9	2,7	1,6	2,1	21,5	8,2	1,3	0,0
	Men	65,8	15,5	12,9	37,5	32,4	3,5	2,3	2,0	24,6	1,1	0,7	0,0
	Women	58,6	18,9	7,9	31,8	22,2	1,7	0,8	2,2	17,6	17,1	2,1	0,0
2007	TOTAL	63,1	15,6	9,8	37,7	27,0	2,8	1,6	6,9	15,8	8,3	1,4	0,2
	Men	67,5	14,3	12,0	41,2	30,1	3,6	2,2	6,5	17,8	1,3	0,8	0,3
	Women	57,7	17,1	7,3	33,4	23,2	1,9	0,8	7,2	13,3	16,7	2,1	0,1
2008	TOTAL	63,9	15,9	9,4	38,6	26,8	2,9	1,8	6,9	15,2	7,8	1,3	0,2
	Men	68,2	14,6	11,4	42,2	29,6	3,8	2,4	6,5	16,9	1,1	0,8	0,3
	Women	58,7	17,4	7,0	34,3	23,2	1,9	1,0	7,4	13,0	16,0	2,0	0,1
2009	TOTAL	64,3	15,8	9,2	39,4	26,3	3,1	1,5	7,2	14,6	7,8	1,4	0,2
	Men	68,8	14,5	11,3	43,0	29,1	4,0	2,1	6,7	16,4	1,1	0,8	0,2
	Women	58,9	17,3	6,6	34,9	22,9	1,9	0,7	7,8	12,4	16,0	2,1	0,2
2010	TOTAL	65,3	15,3	8,8	41,3	25,2	2,9	1,2	7,2	13,9	7,7	1,1	0,7
	Men	69,5	13,6	10,6	45,3	27,7	3,7	1,6	6,6	15,8	1,2	0,6	0,9
	Women	60,5	17,2	6,7	36,6	22,2	1,9	0,7	7,8	11,7	15,4	1,6	0,4
Venezuela													
(Boliv. Rep. of) ^{iv}													
2000	TOTAL	55,9	14,8	11,6	29,6	40,3	3,8	1,3	1,5	33,7	2,1	1,7	0,0
	Men	57,9	10,5	13,9	33,5	40,6	5,1	1,8	1,2	32,5	0,1	1,4	0,0
	Women	52,4	22,3	7,4	22,7	39,7	1,5	0,4	1,9	35,9	5,6	2,3	0,0
2005	TOTAL	62,0	16,0	14,8	31,2	34,5	3,7	1,2	1,6	28,0	1,9	1,6	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SITUATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000 - 2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Situation in Employment												
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers					Domestic service	Unpaid family workers	Others	
		Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Independent workers					
				Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers		Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional technical and administrative	Non-professional, non-technical and non-administrative				
2007	Men	64,4	11,2	17,6	35,6	34,5	4,9	1,6	1,6	26,4		0,1	1,1	0,0
	Women	58,1	23,7	10,4	24,0	34,5	1,8	0,4	1,8	30,5		4,9	2,5	0,0
	TOTAL	64,1	17,1	14,2	32,8	33,0	3,2	0,9	1,2	27,6		1,9	1,0	0,0
	Men	66,4	12,0	17,1	37,3	32,9	4,3	1,3	1,0	26,3		0,1	0,6	0,0
2008	Women	60,4	25,3	9,6	25,5	33,2	1,5	0,4	1,5	29,8		4,8	1,6	0,0
	TOTAL	63,7	18,1	13,5	32,1	33,4	3,1	1,0	1,3	28,1		1,7	1,2	0,0
	Men	65,2	12,7	16,3	36,2	34,0	4,1	1,3	1,2	27,3		0,0	0,8	0,0
	Women	61,4	26,6	9,0	25,8	32,5	1,5	0,4	1,4	29,2		4,2	1,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	63,1	18,8	13,5	30,8	34,7	2,9	0,8	1,4	29,6		1,4	0,8	0,0
	Men	64,5	13,6	16,6	34,4	34,9	3,8	1,2	1,2	28,7		0,1	0,5	0,0
	Women	60,8	27,0	8,7	25,2	34,5	1,5	0,4	1,7	30,9		3,5	1,2	0,0
	TOTAL	62,1	19,0	12,7	30,4	36,0	2,6	0,9	1,6	30,9		1,3	0,6	0,0
2010	Men	62,7	13,5	15,4	33,7	36,8	3,5	1,2	1,3	30,8		0,1	0,4	0,0
	Women	61,2	27,7	8,4	25,1	34,7	1,2	0,3	2,0	31,1		3,2	0,9	0,0

Source: ILO estimates, based on information from household surveys of the countries. Data have urban coverage.

a/ Weighted average without Brazil because the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.

b/ 28 urban areas. Data correspond to the minimum working age of 14 years and older. 2000 data refer to October; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the fourth quarter of each year. Beginning in 2003, changes were made in the survey that can affect comparability with previous years.

c/ Microenterprises: Establishments with a maximum of four workers.

d/ 2000 data correspond to the MECOVI survey November; 2005 data are from household surveys.

e/ The PNAD Survey of September of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. In 2010, the PNAD was not carried out because the census was conducted.

f/ National total. Through 2009, data are from the ENE Survey; 2010 data are from the NENE Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

g/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the ENH Survey, Stage 1; 2005 data correspond to the second quarter of the ECH Survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter, municipalities of the GEIH survey.

h/ Through 2009, data are from different household surveys. Beginning in 2010, data are from the ENAHO Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

i/ 2000 data correspond to November; beginning in 2005, data refer to the fourth quarter of the Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey.

j/ Before 2007, the minimum working age was 10 years. Beginning in 2007, it was 16 years.

k/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter of the ENEU survey; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the second quarter of the ENOE survey.

l/ 2000 data correspond to the household surveys of the Urban Employment Survey of November, 90 municipalities, conducted by the Ministry of Labour. Beginning in 2005, data correspond to the household surveys of the Urban-Rural Employment Survey, conducted by INIDE.

m/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period September 2000-August 2001; Beginning in 2005, data correspond to the period October-December. Continuous Household Survey.

n/ Data are from the ENAHO survey.

o/ National total. Data correspond to the second semester of each year.

TABLE 7

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Latin America											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	6,7	0,9	15,2	7,1	22,3	5,2	2,1	40,4	0,3
	Men	100,0	8,6	1,2	18,0	11,8	21,4	8,1	2,0	28,5	0,4
	Women	100,0	4,1	0,4	11,2	0,5	23,5	1,2	2,1	56,9	0,1
2005	TOTAL	100,0	7,0	0,5	15,9	7,3	25,8	5,7	3,5	33,9	0,3
	Men	100,0	9,1	0,7	17,6	12,4	26,3	8,6	3,8	21,0	0,5
	Women	100,0	4,4	0,2	13,8	0,5	25,2	1,8	3,1	50,8	0,1
2007	TOTAL	100,0	6,1	0,5	16,1	7,4	25,7	5,9	3,8	34,3	0,3
	Men	100,0	8,0	0,7	18,1	12,8	25,8	8,9	4,2	21,1	0,4
	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	13,6	0,6	25,4	2,0	3,4	51,1	0,2
2008	TOTAL	100,0	6,0	0,5	15,9	8,0	25,2	6,0	3,8	34,3	0,3
	Men	100,0	7,9	0,7	17,6	13,8	25,0	9,1	4,0	21,4	0,4
	Women	100,0	3,5	0,2	13,7	0,7	25,5	2,0	3,5	50,7	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,9	0,5	15,2	7,9	25,5	5,8	3,8	34,9	0,3
	Men	100,0	8,0	0,7	16,9	13,7	25,2	8,9	4,2	21,8	0,5
	Women	100,0	3,2	0,2	13,1	0,6	25,8	2,0	3,3	51,6	0,1
2010	TOTAL ^{u/}	100,0	3,4	0,5	15,0	7,3	28,8	7,4	5,1	31,9	0,6
	Men	100,0	4,9	0,7	16,7	11,8	25,4	10,7	4,7	24,4	0,7
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,2	12,5	0,7	33,8	2,7	5,6	42,7	0,5
Argentina ^{u/}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	0,8	0,6	13,9	7,7	23,7	8,1	9,8	35,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	1,2	0,8	17,1	12,5	24,8	11,8	10,5	21,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,2	9,0	0,6	22,1	2,7	8,7	56,4	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	1,6	0,5	14,1	8,6	23,3	6,7	9,3	35,6	0,3
	Men	100,0	2,1	0,8	17,2	14,5	24,8	9,9	9,7	20,7	0,2
	Women	100,0	0,8	0,1	9,9	0,6	21,1	2,4	8,8	55,8	0,3
2007	TOTAL	100,0	1,3	0,5	14,6	9,1	22,7	6,9	10,5	33,9	0,5
	Men	100,0	1,9	0,7	18,2	14,9	23,4	10,2	11,0	19,3	0,5
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,3	9,5	0,7	21,6	2,2	9,8	54,8	0,6
2008	TOTAL	100,0	1,7	0,6	14,8	9,0	23,6	6,8	9,6	33,5	0,3
	Men	100,0	2,6	0,8	18,3	15,2	24,2	10,4	9,4	18,9	0,3
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,3	10,0	0,5	22,9	1,9	9,8	53,7	0,4
2009	TOTAL	100,0	1,9	0,5	13,5	8,8	23,0	6,6	10,1	34,8	0,8
	Men	100,0	2,8	0,7	16,7	14,8	24,1	9,7	9,8	20,5	0,9
	Women	100,0	0,6	0,2	9,2	0,5	21,6	2,3	10,5	54,5	0,7
2010	TOTAL	100,0	1,6	0,5	14,2	8,5	22,8	6,8	10,6	34,2	0,7
	Men	100,0	2,3	0,7	17,9	14,1	24,2	10,1	10,2	19,8	0,7
	Women	100,0	0,6	0,2	9,0	0,6	20,9	2,1	11,2	54,8	0,6
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{u/}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	6,6	0,8	15,3	10,4	31,4	6,9	5,5	23,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,7	1,2	17,5	17,9	20,4	11,2	7,2	15,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,9	0,1	12,6	0,9	45,4	1,4	3,4	32,2	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	8,5	0,6	16,7	9,1	29,6	9,3	4,7	21,6	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,8	0,8	19,6	14,9	18,9	14,7	4,9	15,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,5	0,3	13,1	1,6	43,3	2,2	4,5	29,6	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	6,6	0,4	15,3	8,6	31,7	10,7	5,5	21,2	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,4	0,5	17,7	14,9	21,0	16,3	5,9	15,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,3	0,2	12,4	0,9	44,9	3,8	4,9	28,5	0,2

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,7	0,5	14,9	10,1	29,6	9,2	6,5	23,5	0,1
	Men	100,0	6,8	0,7	17,3	17,2	19,3	14,2	6,5	17,9	0,1
	Women	100,0	4,2	0,1	11,7	0,9	42,8	3,0	6,5	30,7	0,1
Brazil ^{iv}											
2001	TOTAL	100,0	7,7	0,9	14,1	7,5	21,5	4,9	1,7	41,4	0,3
	Men	100,0	9,8	1,3	17,0	12,5	20,9	7,7	1,6	28,7	0,5
	Women	100,0	4,7	0,4	10,1	0,5	22,2	1,1	1,8	59,2	0,1
2005	TOTAL	100,0	7,9	0,5	15,9	7,5	25,4	5,4	3,3	34,0	0,3
	Men	100,0	10,0	0,7	17,5	12,7	26,7	8,2	3,6	20,1	0,4
	Women	100,0	5,0	0,2	13,7	0,5	23,7	1,7	2,8	52,4	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	6,8	0,5	16,2	7,5	25,2	5,6	3,6	34,5	0,3
	Men	100,0	9,0	0,7	18,2	12,9	26,2	8,4	3,9	20,3	0,4
	Women	100,0	4,1	0,2	13,5	0,5	23,8	1,8	3,1	52,9	0,1
2008	TOTAL	100,0	6,7	0,5	15,9	8,3	24,5	5,7	3,5	34,6	0,2
	Men	100,0	8,8	0,7	17,6	14,2	25,2	8,7	3,8	20,7	0,4
	Women	100,0	4,1	0,2	13,7	0,7	23,6	1,8	3,1	52,7	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	6,6	0,5	15,4	8,3	24,9	5,5	3,5	35,2	0,2
	Men	100,0	8,9	0,7	17,0	14,2	25,4	8,3	4,1	21,0	0,4
	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	13,3	0,6	24,1	1,8	2,8	53,6	0,0
Chile ^{iv}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	15,2	0,6	14,3	7,3	18,8	8,0	7,7	28,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	20,8	0,7	15,7	10,6	15,5	10,3	7,2	19,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,9	0,3	11,4	0,5	25,4	3,4	8,6	46,5	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	13,9	0,6	13,3	8,0	19,2	8,2	8,7	28,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	18,7	0,7	15,1	11,7	15,5	10,4	8,4	19,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,8	0,3	10,0	0,9	26,0	4,1	9,3	44,5	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	13,5	0,6	13,3	8,4	19,6	8,3	8,9	27,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	18,2	0,8	15,2	12,5	15,5	10,7	8,5	18,7	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,0	0,3	9,9	1,0	27,1	4,0	9,6	43,2	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	13,0	0,6	13,0	8,8	19,9	8,5	9,2	27,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	17,5	0,7	14,8	13,2	15,6	11,2	8,5	18,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,1	0,3	9,9	1,1	27,3	3,8	10,2	42,2	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	12,6	0,5	12,9	8,3	20,1	8,3	9,5	27,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	17,5	0,6	14,6	12,7	16,0	11,0	9,0	18,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,5	0,3	10,0	1,1	27,0	3,6	10,6	43,0	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	13,4	0,8	11,3	8,0	24,5	7,3	8,0	26,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	18,4	1,2	13,0	12,5	21,1	10,1	7,7	16,1	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,6	0,3	8,6	0,9	30,0	3,0	8,6	43,0	0,0
Colombia ^{iv}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	3,4	0,7	17,5	5,0	27,1	6,8	6,4	32,9	0,1
	Men	100,0	5,0	1,1	17,8	8,7	25,5	10,7	6,8	24,3	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,2	17,2	0,4	29,2	2,0	5,9	43,7	0,1
2005	TOTAL	100,0	7,1	0,6	16,5	5,2	28,4	8,5	7,8	25,9	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,5	0,8	16,1	8,9	27,8	12,8	8,0	14,1	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,5	0,4	16,9	0,4	29,2	2,9	7,7	41,0	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,1	0,4	15,5	5,7	29,3	9,4	8,8	25,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,2	0,6	15,7	9,9	28,1	13,6	9,4	14,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,2	15,3	0,6	30,7	4,3	8,1	39,5	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,1	0,5	15,8	5,7	29,6	9,7	9,5	24,0	0,2

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2009	Men	100,0	8,1	0,7	16,1	9,8	28,3	13,4	9,5	13,8	0,2
	Women	100,0	1,2	0,2	15,4	0,4	31,2	4,9	9,5	37,1	0,1
	TOTAL	100,0	5,4	0,5	15,4	6,0	30,2	10,0	9,2	23,2	0,1
2010	Men	100,0	8,4	0,7	15,5	10,4	28,7	14,4	8,5	13,3	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,5	0,3	15,4	0,4	32,2	4,3	10,1	35,8	0,0
	TOTAL	100,0	5,3	0,6	14,9	5,9	30,6	9,7	9,6	23,4	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,3	0,8	14,6	10,3	29,6	14,0	8,8	13,6	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,6	0,3	15,2	0,5	32,0	4,3	10,6	35,5	0,1
Costa Rica ^{a/}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	4,6	0,8	16,8	6,5	24,9	7,4	7,1	31,2	0,7
	Men	100,0	7,0	1,1	18,0	10,1	23,5	10,1	7,8	21,8	0,7
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,4	14,8	0,6	27,2	2,8	6,0	47,0	0,7
2005	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	1,1	15,3	6,0	23,4	7,1	10,5	28,2	4,2
	Men	100,0	5,7	1,6	17,6	9,6	21,2	10,0	11,8	16,4	6,2
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,4	11,8	0,5	26,8	2,6	8,5	46,8	1,2
2007	TOTAL	100,0	3,7	1,1	14,4	7,3	27,6	7,4	11,3	26,7	0,5
	Men	100,0	5,3	1,3	16,0	11,6	27,7	10,3	11,7	15,6	0,4
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,8	12,1	0,6	27,4	2,9	10,7	43,6	0,5
2008	TOTAL	100,0	3,5	1,6	13,1	7,0	26,6	8,2	12,3	27,3	0,5
	Men	100,0	4,9	2,0	14,1	11,5	27,1	11,4	12,3	16,1	0,7
	Women	100,0	1,4	1,0	11,7	0,7	26,0	3,8	12,4	42,8	0,3
2009	TOTAL	100,0	3,4	1,3	12,8	6,4	27,0	8,5	11,4	28,9	0,4
	Men	100,0	5,2	1,7	14,2	10,4	27,1	11,3	11,6	18,1	0,4
	Women	100,0	0,8	0,8	10,8	0,6	26,7	4,5	11,2	44,3	0,3
2010	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	1,7	13,7	5,5	26,1	7,2	11,9	28,9	1,1
	Men	100,0	5,8	2,4	15,5	9,1	26,5	9,6	12,8	16,9	1,5
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,8	11,2	0,4	25,5	3,6	10,6	45,9	0,7
Dominican Rep.											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	4,3	0,9	20,2	6,7	24,9	6,6	6,3	25,0	5,2
	Men	100,0	6,4	1,1	20,5	10,5	23,2	9,4	5,9	15,3	7,8
	Women	100,0	1,0	0,6	19,6	0,5	27,6	2,0	6,9	40,7	1,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	4,4	0,9	16,8	6,4	30,5	7,9	6,2	26,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	6,7	1,0	18,4	10,0	30,1	11,2	6,2	16,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,7	0,8	14,1	0,5	31,0	2,3	6,3	44,2	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,4	1,1	16,2	7,1	29,7	7,7	6,1	26,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,3	1,2	17,9	10,9	29,9	10,9	5,6	15,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,9	13,4	0,8	29,3	2,3	6,9	45,9	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,0	1,0	14,8	7,0	30,2	7,7	7,1	27,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	7,6	1,1	16,0	10,9	30,6	11,5	7,2	15,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,9	0,7	13,0	0,9	29,7	1,8	7,1	45,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,6	0,9	12,0	6,5	30,7	7,9	7,7	28,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,5	1,1	14,2	10,0	31,4	11,3	7,6	15,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,8	0,5	8,6	0,7	29,4	2,3	7,8	49,9	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	6,1	1,0	12,6	6,7	30,7	8,5	6,1	28,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	9,1	1,4	14,6	10,5	30,4	12,6	5,9	15,7	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,1	0,5	9,4	0,5	31,2	1,8	6,5	48,9	0,0
Ecuador ^{b/}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	9,1	0,6	15,6	7,1	30,9	6,3	5,1	25,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,0	0,8	16,7	11,1	27,8	9,1	5,3	17,2	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2005	Women	100,0	4,5	0,3	13,8	0,6	35,9	1,7	4,7	38,3	0,0
	TOTAL	100,0	8,6	0,5	13,8	6,6	33,1	7,2	6,5	23,6	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,5	0,7	15,5	10,7	28,7	10,5	7,3	15,1	0,0
2007	Women	100,0	4,3	0,2	11,2	0,6	39,7	2,3	5,2	36,4	0,0
	TOTAL	100,0	7,9	0,5	13,2	7,5	34,2	7,5	6,7	22,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,9	0,8	14,1	12,3	29,1	10,6	7,3	14,8	0,0
2008	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	12,0	0,6	41,4	3,0	5,7	33,5	0,0
	TOTAL	100,0	8,2	0,6	13,7	7,3	33,3	7,1	6,9	23,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,5	0,8	15,0	12,0	28,2	10,4	7,4	14,6	0,0
2009	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	11,9	0,7	40,3	2,5	6,1	34,7	0,0
	TOTAL	100,0	8,2	0,8	13,1	8,0	32,7	7,7	7,2	22,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,2	0,9	14,7	13,0	27,4	11,0	7,6	14,0	0,0
2010	Women	100,0	3,8	0,5	10,7	0,8	40,2	3,1	6,6	34,2	0,0
	TOTAL	100,0	7,6	0,7	13,6	7,3	32,8	7,6	7,4	23,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,3	0,8	15,3	11,8	27,2	11,4	8,2	14,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,8	0,4	11,1	0,8	40,7	2,3	6,2	34,7	0,0
El Salvador ^v											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	6,1	0,5	21,6	5,3	28,6	5,8	5,2	23,4	3,4
	Men	100,0	10,7	0,9	19,6	9,7	19,6	10,0	6,6	16,9	5,9
	Women	100,0	1,0	0,0	23,8	0,2	38,7	1,1	3,8	30,7	0,6
2005	TOTAL	100,0	5,9	0,3	19,1	5,6	31,2	5,7	6,2	22,2	3,6
	Men	100,0	9,7	0,5	17,8	10,4	22,2	9,6	7,5	16,1	6,2
	Women	100,0	1,7	0,1	20,5	0,3	41,4	1,5	4,6	29,1	0,7
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,2	0,6	18,7	6,4	34,1	5,2	6,3	23,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,7	1,0	18,1	11,7	26,5	8,9	7,7	17,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,1	19,4	0,5	42,6	1,1	4,8	30,1	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	7,1	0,6	19,0	5,6	33,8	4,9	6,4	22,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,7	1,0	18,0	10,1	26,4	8,6	7,7	16,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,9	0,1	20,1	0,5	42,3	0,8	4,8	29,6	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	7,5	0,3	17,7	5,1	34,4	5,2	6,4	23,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,8	0,6	17,3	9,4	26,3	9,0	8,0	16,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,6	0,0	18,2	0,4	43,3	1,0	4,5	31,1	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	7,3	0,5	18,0	5,3	34,7	5,3	6,9	22,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,3	0,9	17,7	9,7	27,2	8,8	8,3	15,0	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,8	0,2	18,2	0,5	42,9	1,3	5,3	29,8	0,0
Honduras											
2001	TOTAL	100,0	8,2	0,7	22,3	7,4	28,6	5,1	5,4	22,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	13,3	1,1	20,5	12,7	24,9	7,9	5,7	13,8	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,3	24,6	0,4	33,4	1,3	4,9	33,6	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	8,7	0,8	21,2	6,9	29,3	5,6	5,9	21,3	0,3
	Men	100,0	13,6	1,1	19,0	11,6	26,8	8,4	6,5	12,7	0,3
	Women	100,0	1,6	0,3	24,4	0,3	32,8	1,8	5,1	33,5	0,2
2007	TOTAL	100,0	7,4	0,6	19,7	8,7	29,3	5,9	6,1	22,1	0,1
	Men	100,0	11,7	0,9	18,3	15,1	25,1	9,2	6,7	13,0	0,2
	Women	100,0	1,7	0,3	21,5	0,4	34,9	1,6	5,5	34,1	0,1
2008	TOTAL	100,0	7,5	0,6	19,6	8,4	30,5	5,4	6,0	21,9	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,3	0,9	18,0	14,7	25,6	8,4	6,5	13,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,2	21,6	0,5	36,7	1,7	5,4	32,3	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	8,0	0,5	18,2	8,5	31,5	5,5	5,7	22,0	0,1
	Men	100,0	13,2	0,8	16,6	14,9	26,1	8,5	6,5	13,4	0,1

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2010	Women	100,0	1,5	0,2	20,3	0,5	38,2	1,7	4,7	32,8	0,1
	TOTAL	100,0	7,9	0,4	18,2	6,7	32,0	5,6	5,9	23,2	0,1
	Men	100,0	12,9	0,7	16,2	12,0	29,1	9,3	6,9	12,8	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,9	0,1	20,6	0,3	35,6	1,2	4,6	35,5	0,1
Mexico^{iv}											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	1,3	0,7	23,0	5,7	26,2	6,3	1,6	35,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	1,8	0,9	24,4	8,5	22,9	8,9	1,4	31,1	0,1
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,3	20,7	0,7	32,0	1,8	1,9	42,3	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	1,2	0,6	17,9	7,4	29,2	6,5	2,2	34,2	0,9
	Men	100,0	1,6	0,9	19,5	11,6	25,4	9,3	2,1	28,7	1,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,2	15,6	1,0	35,0	2,1	2,3	42,7	0,7
2007	TOTAL	100,0	1,0	0,6	17,4	7,7	29,3	6,4	2,3	34,2	1,0
	Men	100,0	1,5	0,9	18,9	12,3	25,1	9,1	2,3	28,9	1,1
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,3	15,3	1,0	35,5	2,4	2,3	42,0	0,9
2008	TOTAL	100,0	1,1	0,6	17,2	7,4	29,6	6,4	2,1	34,6	1,0
	Men	100,0	1,7	0,8	18,7	11,9	25,4	9,2	2,0	29,3	1,1
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,2	15,0	1,0	35,8	2,3	2,4	42,2	0,8
2009	TOTAL	100,0	1,0	0,6	15,7	7,3	29,5	6,6	2,3	36,1	0,9
	Men	100,0	1,5	0,8	17,6	11,6	25,3	9,6	2,2	30,3	1,1
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,3	12,8	1,0	35,6	2,3	2,4	44,5	0,7
2010	TOTAL	100,0	1,0	0,5	16,1	7,1	30,3	6,3	2,1	35,7	0,9
	Men	100,0	1,5	0,7	18,0	11,4	26,3	9,0	2,0	30,1	1,0
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,2	13,2	0,9	36,1	2,4	2,2	43,9	0,8
Nicaragua^{iv}											
2001	TOTAL	100,0	5,3	1,2	18,5	6,1	29,3	6,4	4,6	28,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,5	1,6	19,3	10,9	25,3	10,4	5,5	18,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,7	17,5	0,3	34,0	1,6	3,5	40,9	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	6,4	0,6	19,3	5,7	30,1	5,6	5,0	27,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,6	0,8	19,2	10,2	25,6	9,2	6,1	18,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,3	19,6	0,3	35,6	1,1	3,6	38,2	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	6,2	0,7	19,4	6,5	28,9	5,8	4,9	27,1	0,7
	Men	100,0	10,1	0,8	19,4	11,4	24,6	9,6	6,0	17,5	0,6
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,4	19,3	0,4	34,2	1,1	3,6	38,9	0,8
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,9	0,7	18,3	6,5	30,2	5,4	5,6	27,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	9,8	1,0	17,7	11,5	25,6	9,1	7,0	18,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,2	0,3	19,0	0,4	35,9	1,0	4,0	38,1	0,0
Panama											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	2,7	0,8	10,3	7,8	26,4	9,1	9,6	33,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	4,2	1,1	12,5	12,5	26,3	12,5	8,7	22,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,4	7,1	0,9	26,5	4,1	11,0	49,5	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	2,6	0,8	9,0	8,7	28,6	9,3	9,7	31,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	4,2	1,0	10,7	14,0	27,6	13,5	9,1	19,8	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,3	6,5	0,9	30,0	3,2	10,5	48,3	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	2,5	0,8	9,0	10,5	27,7	8,7	10,1	30,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	4,0	0,9	10,5	17,1	26,0	12,7	9,4	19,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,6	6,8	1,2	30,1	3,1	11,2	46,7	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	2,0	0,6	8,9	11,1	28,4	8,8	9,8	30,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	3,2	0,6	10,2	18,3	26,6	13,2	8,7	19,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,5	7,0	0,8	30,9	2,7	11,4	46,2	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities	
2009	TOTAL	100,0	2,4	0,6	8,6	11,2	27,3	9,6	10,3	30,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	3,6	0,8	10,3	18,4	24,9	13,7	9,1	19,1	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,7	0,4	6,2	1,2	30,7	3,6	11,9	45,3	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	2,1	0,6	8,3	10,8	26,9	9,9	10,6	30,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	3,4	0,6	9,9	17,7	24,9	14,3	9,9	19,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,5	6,1	1,0	29,7	3,7	11,7	47,1	0,0
Paraguay ^v											
2000-01	TOTAL	100,0	4,5	0,8	14,2	5,4	34,6	5,3	5,6	29,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	5,9	1,1	17,3	9,6	33,9	8,4	6,8	17,0	0,0
	Women	100,0	2,9	0,4	10,4	0,2	35,5	1,3	4,1	45,2	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	5,8	1,1	12,7	7,1	31,1	5,0	6,2	31,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	6,7	1,6	14,3	12,9	32,1	7,3	7,5	17,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,7	0,4	10,7	0,0	29,9	2,0	4,6	47,6	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	4,9	0,5	14,6	7,6	32,0	5,2	5,9	29,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	5,3	0,8	17,8	13,2	32,1	7,6	6,4	16,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,5	0,1	10,3	0,1	31,9	2,0	5,3	45,7	0,1
2008	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	0,6	14,0	7,7	31,4	5,8	6,7	29,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	5,0	0,9	16,8	13,2	29,9	8,3	7,5	18,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	2,5	0,3	10,1	0,1	33,5	2,3	5,6	45,5	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,1	0,7	13,8	7,2	32,6	6,4	6,2	27,7	0,3
	Men	100,0	6,1	0,9	15,7	12,2	31,2	9,5	7,0	17,2	0,2
	Women	100,0	3,8	0,4	11,3	0,3	34,6	2,1	5,0	42,2	0,3
2010	TOTAL	100,0	3,6	0,8	12,9	8,9	31,9	5,2	6,8	29,8	0,1
	Men	100,0	4,4	1,2	15,9	15,0	30,5	7,2	7,5	18,2	0,1
	Women	100,0	2,5	0,3	8,8	0,4	33,8	2,4	5,9	45,8	0,1
Peru ^{mv}											
2005	TOTAL	100,0	11,9	0,4	12,7	4,5	33,4	8,2	5,5	23,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	14,8	0,5	14,4	7,9	25,1	13,2	6,8	17,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	8,2	0,2	10,5	0,3	43,8	2,0	3,9	31,1	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	9,8	0,2	13,7	5,1	31,8	9,2	6,0	24,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,9	0,4	15,4	9,1	22,0	14,8	7,3	18,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	6,1	0,0	11,6	0,2	43,5	2,4	4,5	31,5	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	9,7	0,4	13,6	5,4	31,8	9,6	6,2	23,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,8	0,6	15,2	9,6	20,9	15,6	7,7	17,8	0,0
	Women	100,0	6,1	0,1	11,8	0,4	44,8	2,5	4,4	29,9	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	10,4	0,3	12,9	5,8	31,5	9,8	6,2	23,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,8	0,5	14,8	10,3	21,7	15,4	7,4	17,1	0,0
	Women	100,0	7,5	0,1	10,6	0,4	43,2	3,1	4,7	30,3	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	9,1	0,3	13,0	6,6	31,7	9,6	6,6	23,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,4	0,4	14,6	11,5	21,6	15,4	7,8	17,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	6,1	0,1	11,1	0,4	44,2	2,3	5,2	30,6	0,0
Uruguay											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	1,2	14,4	8,2	18,9	6,1	9,0	35,1	3,1
	Men	100,0	6,1	1,5	16,4	13,9	18,4	8,9	8,7	21,2	4,8
	Women	100,0	1,2	0,7	11,8	0,4	19,5	2,2	9,4	53,9	0,8
2005	TOTAL	100,0	4,7	0,9	13,9	6,7	22,6	5,5	9,8	35,8	0,1
	Men	100,0	7,2	1,1	15,7	11,8	24,3	7,9	10,7	21,3	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,6	0,5	11,7	0,3	20,6	2,6	8,6	54,1	0,1
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,2	0,9	14,6	7,0	23,0	6,0	8,5	34,7	0,1

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010 (Percentages)

Year	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Men	100,0	8,1	1,1	16,9	12,5	23,5	8,8	8,9	20,2	0,1
Women	100,0	1,8	0,6	11,8	0,5	22,3	2,6	8,1	52,4	0,2
2008 TOTAL	100,0	5,3	0,9	13,7	7,4	22,6	6,1	9,1	34,6	0,1
Men	100,0	8,2	1,2	15,9	13,1	23,0	8,9	9,7	19,8	0,1
Women	100,0	1,9	0,6	11,0	0,5	22,0	2,7	8,4	52,8	0,1
2009 TOTAL	100,0	5,5	0,9	13,7	7,4	23,0	5,9	9,1	34,4	0,1
Men	100,0	8,3	1,3	16,1	13,0	23,4	8,6	9,4	19,8	0,1
Women	100,0	2,0	0,5	10,7	0,5	22,4	2,6	8,8	52,3	0,1
2010 TOTAL	100,0	4,8	0,9	13,8	7,5	23,0	5,9	9,7	34,3	0,1
Men	100,0	7,3	1,2	16,3	13,4	23,5	8,6	10,2	19,4	0,1
Women	100,0	1,8	0,6	10,9	0,6	22,4	2,8	9,2	51,6	0,1
Venezuela										
(Boliv. Rep. of) ^{m/}										
2000 TOTAL	100,0	11,2	0,6	13,3	8,3	25,8	6,8	4,9	29,0	0,1
Men	100,0	16,5	0,9	14,4	12,4	21,4	9,7	4,8	19,8	0,1
Women	100,0	1,8	0,3	11,3	0,9	33,6	1,6	5,1	45,3	0,1
2005 TOTAL	100,0	10,3	0,5	11,6	8,0	24,4	8,1	4,8	31,3	0,9
Men	100,0	15,3	0,7	12,7	12,4	19,7	11,6	5,1	21,5	0,9
Women	100,0	2,3	0,3	9,8	0,8	31,9	2,5	4,4	47,2	0,8
2007 TOTAL	100,0	9,6	0,4	12,3	9,7	23,5	8,7	5,1	30,4	0,2
Men	100,0	14,3	0,6	13,7	15,0	18,5	12,7	5,2	19,9	0,2
Women	100,0	2,1	0,3	10,2	1,1	31,6	2,2	5,1	47,2	0,2
2008 TOTAL	100,0	9,4	0,5	11,9	9,7	23,7	8,8	5,2	30,6	0,2
Men	100,0	13,9	0,6	13,6	15,1	18,4	13,0	5,3	19,8	0,2
Women	100,0	2,2	0,3	9,4	1,2	31,9	2,2	5,0	47,7	0,2
2009 TOTAL	100,0	9,8	0,5	11,8	9,2	23,6	8,8	5,2	30,8	0,4
Men	100,0	14,7	0,6	13,2	14,3	18,3	12,9	5,3	20,3	0,4
Women	100,0	2,1	0,3	9,6	1,1	31,8	2,3	5,1	47,3	0,4
2010 TOTAL	100,0	9,8	0,5	11,5	8,9	23,4	9,2	5,5	30,7	0,3
Men	100,0	14,6	0,6	12,9	14,0	18,0	13,9	5,5	20,1	0,3
Women	100,0	2,2	0,3	9,4	1,0	31,9	1,9	5,5	47,5	0,3

Source: ILO estimates, based on information from household surveys of the countries. Data have urban coverage.

a/ Weighted average without Brazil because the PNAD Survey was not carried out in 2010.

b/ 28 urban areas. Data correspond to the working age population of 14 years and older. 2000 data refer to October; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the fourth quarter of each year. Beginning in 2003 changes were made in the survey that can affect the comparability with previous years.

c/ 2000 data correspond the MECOVI survey of November 2005, data are from household surveys.

d/ The PNAD Survey of September of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. In 2010, the PNAD Survey was not carried out because the census was conducted.

e/ National total. Through 2009, data are from the ENE Survey; 2010 data are from the NENE Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

f/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the ENH survey, Stage 1; 2005 data correspond to the second quarter of the ECH survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter, municipalities of the GEIH survey.

g/ Through 2009, data are from different household surveys, beginning in 2010, data are from the national household surveys and are not comparable with previous years.

h/ 2000 data correspond to November; beginning in 2005, data refer to the fourth quarter of the Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey.

i/ Before 2007, the working age population was 10 years and over; beginning in 2007, it was 16 years and over.

j/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter of the ENEU Survey; beginning in 2005, they correspond to the second quarter of the ENOE Survey.

k/ 2000 data correspond to the household surveys of the Urban Employment Survey of November, 90 municipalities, conducted by the Ministry of Labour. Beginning in 2005, data correspond to the household surveys of the Urban-Rural Employment Survey, conducted by INIDE.

l/ Data de 2000-2001 correspond to the period September 2000-August 2001; beginning in 2005, data correspond to October-December. Continuous Household Survey.

m/ Data are from the ENAHO Survey.

n/ National total. Data correspond to the second semester of each year.

TABLE 8

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex			Wage and salaried workers					Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
Latin America											
2000	Health	TOTAL	49,8	67,4	82,8	30,7	75,8	20,7	44,5	14,3	26,4
		Men	49,9	64,4	81,2	26,7	75,4	21,1	42,8	15,0	36,2
		Women	49,6	72,6	84,2	40,3	76,7	19,3	48,0	13,0	26,0
2005		TOTAL	56,7	73,1	90,8	38,4	79,8	31,0	53,4	23,9	31,0
		Men	56,7	70,3	90,4	34,1	79,5	29,5	51,3	22,9	39,1
		Women	56,7	77,7	91,0	48,0	80,4	33,3	58,0	25,4	31,1
2007		TOTAL	58,6	74,9	91,6	40,2	81,9	30,8	51,8	24,4	32,0
		Men	58,4	71,9	90,1	35,7	81,0	29,3	49,3	23,4	40,8
		Women	59,0	79,7	92,9	49,0	83,3	33,1	56,9	25,8	32,5
2008		TOTAL	59,2	75,0	92,9	39,9	81,3	31,0	49,7	24,4	31,8
		Men	59,4	72,6	92,4	35,9	81,2	29,8	48,0	23,5	38,6
		Women	58,9	78,7	93,2	47,8	81,4	32,6	52,6	25,5	32,3
2009		TOTAL	60,1	76,3	93,2	41,6	82,9	31,9	50,7	25,3	33,2
		Men	59,9	73,5	92,1	37,0	82,7	30,2	48,1	24,0	38,9
		Women	60,3	80,6	94,1	50,6	83,3	34,3	56,3	26,9	33,5
2010 ^{a/}		TOTAL	59,9	72,8	91,3	39,8	78,8	37,4	41,8	33,4	36,1
		Men	58,2	70,1	91,8	34,8	78,1	32,2	38,7	28,9	39,8
		Women	62,2	77,0	90,9	49,1	79,9	45,7	48,2	40,0	37,7
2000	Pensions	TOTAL	48,5	64,7	80,7	28,1	72,7	22,6	43,1	16,3	23,2
		Men	48,3	61,6	78,6	24,1	72,2	22,1	41,7	16,1	35,1
		Women	48,8	70,0	82,7	38,0	73,7	23,3	46,0	16,4	23,1
2005		TOTAL	49,9	68,2	87,9	30,3	75,5	21,5	38,9	16,0	22,5
		Men	50,5	65,5	87,3	26,5	75,3	21,5	38,2	16,2	34,3
		Women	49,1	72,5	88,4	38,7	75,5	21,8	39,9	15,8	22,2
2007		TOTAL	51,9	70,1	88,4	32,3	78,2	21,7	38,3	16,5	22,6
		Men	52,6	67,5	87,1	29,0	77,6	21,9	37,4	17,2	33,2
		Women	51,1	74,0	89,4	38,9	78,9	21,5	39,8	15,9	22,6
2008		TOTAL	52,4	70,3	90,0	31,3	77,7	22,2	37,5	16,8	23,1
		Men	53,3	68,1	89,4	28,0	77,6	22,3	36,8	17,1	34,1
		Women	51,2	73,7	90,5	37,7	77,5	22,4	38,1	16,7	23,1
2009		TOTAL	56,5	75,1	92,6	38,8	82,8	29,0	48,8	22,3	30,3
		Men	57,7	73,1	91,5	35,3	83,1	29,5	48,1	23,0	45,0
		Women	55,0	78,1	93,2	45,9	82,1	28,7	50,6	21,6	29,3
2010 ^{a/}		TOTAL	43,4	66,6	91,0	25,9	74,6	11,2	17,7	9,0	16,5
		Men	45,7	66,1	92,1	25,3	75,4	13,3	19,5	11,0	28,9
		Women	40,5	67,3	89,9	27,3	73,0	8,9	12,5	7,4	16,1
2000	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52,3	68,1	84,6	32,1	75,9	27,2	47,3	20,7	29,9
		Men	52,0	65,0	83,3	27,9	75,3	26,4	45,5	20,4	39,9
		Women	52,8	73,5	85,6	42,3	77,2	28,5	51,0	21,1	29,5
2005		TOTAL	59,5	74,4	92,0	40,4	80,9	37,7	56,4	30,5	34,5
		Men	59,3	71,5	91,7	35,9	80,5	35,3	54,4	28,8	43,3
		Women	60,0	78,9	92,0	50,4	81,5	42,0	60,6	33,4	34,7
2007		TOTAL	61,6	76,3	92,8	42,4	83,1	37,9	55,2	31,3	36,0
		Men	61,2	73,3	91,5	37,9	82,1	35,6	52,9	29,7	45,6
		Women	62,3	81,1	93,9	51,3	84,7	42,0	59,7	33,9	36,4
2008		TOTAL	62,0	76,2	93,9	41,7	82,4	38,3	53,1	31,6	35,8
		Men	62,0	73,8	93,6	37,6	82,1	36,1	51,6	30,0	43,6
		Women	62,1	80,0	94,0	49,9	82,8	41,7	55,5	34,0	36,2

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex			Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
		Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2009	TOTAL	67,2	80,1	94,4	50,5	86,1	49,3	68,8	40,9	45,6
	Men	67,0	77,7	93,0	45,9	86,0	46,9	67,0	39,2	52,0
	Women	67,4	83,9	95,3	59,6	86,3	53,1	73,5	43,3	45,2
2010 ^{a/}	TOTAL	72,2	80,6	95,5	58,2	84,2	64,8	73,9	57,5	58,4
	Men	70,5	78,3	96,0	53,8	83,3	59,4	72,2	53,0	59,3
	Women	74,4	84,2	95,1	66,4	85,6	73,3	78,4	64,1	58,7
Argentina ^{b/}										
2005	Health	TOTAL	61,1	69,7	83,6	46,2	73,0	51,7	43,5	28,5
		Men	60,2	67,2	90,0	39,5	72,5	45,2	37,1	36,0
		Women	62,4	73,5	78,5	61,9	73,7	65,2	54,9	28,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	42,3	62,7	80,5	29,4	68,4	0,0	0,0	6,7
		Men	43,8	62,3	89,1	26,4	70,1	0,0	0,0	19,5
		Women	40,2	63,5	73,8	36,4	65,4	0,0	0,0	6,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63,0	72,3	85,7	48,4	76,0	51,7	43,5	29,8
		Men	62,5	70,4	92,4	41,9	76,3	45,2	37,1	36,0
		Women	63,7	75,2	80,4	63,5	75,4	65,2	54,9	29,7
2007	Health	TOTAL	67,8	75,9	90,5	47,7	81,8	58,1	50,4	37,8
		Men	66,5	72,7	91,9	42,5	80,0	52,7	45,1	53,6
		Women	69,6	80,8	89,3	57,5	85,3	69,7	60,5	37,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	49,1	70,1	87,8	33,9	78,2	0,0	0,0	12,9
		Men	50,5	69,4	91,3	33,5	78,3	0,0	0,0	13,3
		Women	47,2	71,1	84,7	34,8	77,9	0,0	0,0	12,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70,7	79,3	92,4	51,7	85,7	58,1	50,4	41,7
		Men	69,6	76,6	94,0	47,4	84,1	52,7	45,1	53,6
		Women	72,2	83,4	90,9	59,7	88,8	69,7	60,5	41,5
2008	Health	TOTAL	68,3	72,1	91,8	47,8	73,5	59,6	53,6	41,0
		Men	67,9	69,2	96,4	41,2	72,5	56,3	49,9	49,0
		Women	69,0	76,7	87,9	60,9	75,3	66,1	60,0	41,0
	Pensions	TOTAL	48,9	66,2	89,4	30,3	70,7	0,0	0,0	15,8
		Men	50,4	64,7	94,3	27,3	71,2	0,0	0,0	28,1
		Women	46,9	68,5	85,4	36,1	69,8	0,0	0,0	15,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70,5	74,6	93,1	50,2	76,5	59,6	53,6	43,4
		Men	70,3	72,0	97,7	43,9	75,8	56,3	49,9	49,0
		Women	70,8	78,6	89,3	62,6	77,8	66,1	70,9	43,3
2009	Health	TOTAL	68,8	77,0	93,0	49,5	82,0	54,7	48,4	42,2
		Men	67,1	74,3	93,5	44,9	81,5	49,0	42,1	9,3
		Women	71,1	81,2	92,5	58,8	82,7	66,2	59,5	43,2
	Pensions	TOTAL	50,7	71,9	90,5	35,4	79,6	0,0	0,0	20,8
		Men	50,8	70,4	92,3	32,8	80,6	0,0	0,0	8,0
		Women	50,4	74,1	88,9	40,7	77,7	0,0	0,0	21,1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	71,2	79,8	94,2	52,7	85,4	54,7	48,4	47,1
		Men	69,6	77,6	94,6	48,3	85,5	49,0	42,1	11,9
		Women	73,4	83,3	93,8	61,4	85,1	66,2	59,5	48,2
2010	Health	TOTAL	70,3	77,6	92,1	53,9	80,3	58,7	50,0	50,3
		Men	67,5	74,7	93,9	47,6	79,5	52,3	43,0	49,4
		Women	74,3	82,2	90,7	66,6	82,0	71,8	62,5	50,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	51,8	72,4	89,3	37,8	78,2	0,0	0,0	22,0
		Men	51,8	71,0	91,6	35,5	78,6	0,0	0,0	38,2

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers			Non-wage workers			Domestic service	
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Women	51,7	74,5	87,5	42,6	77,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,7
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	72,6	80,3	93,4	57,1	83,4	58,7	88,3	50,0	54,1
		Men	70,1	77,9	95,0	51,4	83,1	52,3	85,0	43,0	49,4
		Women	76,2	84,0	92,1	68,8	84,0	71,8	98,6	62,5	54,2
Brazil ^{a/}											
2001	Health	TOTAL	53,4	72,8	88,1	36,4	81,8	25,9	64,2	15,9	29,2
		Men	54,0	69,2	85,0	31,5	81,5	27,8	63,3	17,9	44,6
		Women	52,4	79,0	90,7	48,6	82,5	22,1	67,0	12,6	28,3
Pensions		TOTAL	57,9	74,0	88,4	39,0	82,9	37,4	68,8	27,1	35,4
		Men	57,8	70,3	85,1	33,6	82,5	37,2	67,9	27,4	51,9
		Women	57,9	80,4	91,2	52,3	83,7	37,9	71,3	26,5	34,5
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	58,3	74,2	88,6	39,2	83,0	38,3	70,2	27,8	35,6
		Men	58,3	70,5	85,5	33,9	82,6	38,1	69,3	28,1	51,9
		Women	58,2	80,6	91,2	52,5	83,9	38,8	72,8	27,2	34,7
2005	Health	TOTAL	55,3	74,9	89,3	39,2	83,1	25,4	63,8	15,5	29,8
		Men	56,3	71,7	86,2	34,6	82,8	27,5	63,1	17,6	40,8
		Women	54,0	80,1	91,8	49,5	83,5	21,7	65,5	12,4	29,2
Pensions		TOTAL	59,9	76,1	89,5	41,9	84,0	37,5	68,2	27,6	36,4
		Men	59,9	72,7	86,2	36,7	83,7	36,8	67,6	27,3	47,3
		Women	59,8	81,6	92,1	53,7	84,7	38,5	69,9	27,9	35,8
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	60,4	76,4	89,8	42,3	84,2	38,5	69,9	28,4	36,7
		Men	60,4	73,0	86,7	37,0	83,8	37,9	69,1	28,2	47,4
		Women	60,3	81,8	92,3	54,3	84,9	39,6	71,7	28,7	36,1
2007	Health	TOTAL	57,9	77,0	89,8	42,9	84,5	26,2	63,7	17,0	31,2
		Men	59,4	74,6	87,0	39,1	84,6	28,5	62,7	19,4	42,6
		Women	56,1	80,8	91,9	50,9	84,3	22,2	66,5	13,4	30,6
Pensions		TOTAL	62,2	78,1	90,0	45,7	85,3	37,8	67,9	28,6	37,4
		Men	62,7	75,5	87,0	41,2	85,2	37,7	67,1	29,0	47,9
		Women	61,5	82,3	92,4	54,9	85,5	38,0	70,0	28,0	36,9
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	62,7	78,4	90,3	45,9	85,6	39,1	69,9	29,6	37,6
		Men	63,3	75,8	87,6	41,5	85,4	38,9	69,0	30,0	48,3
		Women	61,9	82,5	92,5	55,2	85,8	39,3	72,1	29,0	37,1
2008	Health	TOTAL	58,8	77,7	93,9	41,9	84,2	26,0	61,0	15,9	30,8
		Men	60,3	75,4	91,2	38,2	84,8	28,0	60,3	17,9	42,7
		Women	56,9	81,2	96,1	49,5	83,2	22,7	62,9	13,1	30,1
Pensions		TOTAL	63,3	78,8	94,1	44,8	85,1	38,5	65,7	28,7	38,1
		Men	63,9	76,4	91,2	40,6	85,5	37,9	65,2	28,4	50,6
		Women	62,7	82,6	96,4	53,4	84,4	39,4	66,9	29,1	37,5
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	63,8	79,0	94,3	45,1	85,3	39,5	67,5	29,4	38,3
		Men	64,3	76,6	91,5	40,9	85,7	38,9	66,8	29,1	51,7
		Women	63,0	82,8	96,4	53,8	84,6	40,6	69,2	29,9	37,6
2009	Health	TOTAL	60,2	79,2	93,5	44,4	86,3	27,6	63,3	17,7	32,1
		Men	61,4	76,7	90,8	39,8	86,6	29,3	61,4	19,5	47,0
		Women	58,6	83,1	95,6	53,8	85,7	24,7	68,3	15,1	31,1
Pensions		TOTAL	64,5	80,3	93,7	47,1	87,1	39,5	67,3	30,1	38,9
		Men	65,0	77,7	91,0	42,1	87,4	39,0	65,4	30,1	55,4
		Women	63,9	84,4	95,8	57,5	86,7	40,4	72,3	30,1	37,9
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	65,0	80,5	93,8	47,4	87,3	40,8	69,2	31,1	39,2

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers			Non-wage workers			Domestic service	
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
Men			65,5	77,9	91,2	42,3	87,6	40,2	67,2	31,1	55,5
Women			64,3	84,6	95,8	57,8	86,9	41,7	74,5	31,1	38,2
Chile ^{dr}											
2000	Health	TOTAL	88,5	93,5	97,0	85,4	94,0	79,3	81,9	73,8	90,6
		Men	86,6	92,7	96,9	82,4	93,5	72,8	81,9	68,0	89,8
		Women	91,7	95,0	97,2	90,3	95,1	92,9	81,9	83,7	90,7
	Pensions	TOTAL	66,7	82,7	92,0	57,6	84,7	29,5	56,7	21,6	48,4
		Men	68,6	82,7	91,8	55,6	85,1	31,4	58,7	22,9	81,5
		Women	63,8	82,8	92,3	60,9	83,8	25,5	49,7	19,3	47,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	89,7	94,8	97,7	86,9	95,4	80,1	82,6	74,6	91,2
		Men	88,0	94,2	97,5	84,4	95,0	73,8	82,7	69,0	89,8
		Women	92,5	95,9	98,0	91,1	96,0	93,3	82,4	84,1	91,2
2003	Health	TOTAL	91,6	95,5	97,7	86,9	96,5	86,1	85,2	81,0	93,7
		Men	90,2	95,2	97,9	85,6	96,3	79,4	83,0	76,4	93,8
		Women	93,9	96,1	97,5	89,3	97,0	99,5	90,5	89,0	93,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	67,6	82,4	91,2	53,9	85,2	33,1	62,3	25,3	50,3
		Men	69,8	82,8	92,7	51,2	86,1	34,7	64,3	27,2	75,3
		Women	64,1	81,8	89,5	58,6	83,4	29,8	57,2	21,9	49,8
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	93,1	96,6	98,5	88,4	97,5	88,1	88,4	82,7	95,2
		Men	91,8	96,2	98,4	87,0	97,3	81,9	86,9	78,6	95,2
		Women	95,2	97,2	98,6	90,9	98,0	100,4	92,1	89,7	95,2
2006	Health	TOTAL	91,6	94,5	96,2	90,0	94,9	87,3	86,6	83,9	93,5
		Men	90,0	93,8	96,3	87,8	94,2	82,0	84,9	79,6	84,4
		Women	94,0	95,8	96,0	93,3	96,2	96,1	90,8	90,3	93,7
	Pensions	TOTAL	66,5	82,8	90,5	56,4	85,1	26,7	53,4	21,7	42,6
		Men	69,4	83,2	90,9	56,3	85,7	29,3	56,6	23,9	64,6
		Women	62,2	81,9	90,1	56,5	83,9	22,3	45,9	18,3	42,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	93,9	96,8	98,5	92,1	97,2	89,0	89,1	85,3	95,0
		Men	92,6	96,3	98,4	90,3	96,7	84,1	87,7	81,5	88,4
		Women	95,7	97,8	98,6	94,8	98,1	97,0	92,7	91,0	95,1
Colombia ^{dr}											
2000	Health	TOTAL	47,4	69,4	94,7	31,5	79,5	21,0	48,8	15,3	31,2
		Men	47,0	65,8	95,8	28,8	77,5	23,2	47,5	17,4	38,1
		Women	47,9	74,2	93,7	36,5	82,0	17,6	52,4	12,5	30,8
	Pensions	TOTAL	34,3	54,7	85,2	17,4	63,4	10,1	28,4	6,5	14,6
		Men	33,3	50,6	84,6	15,1	60,9	11,2	27,6	7,3	18,5
		Women	35,6	60,2	85,7	21,5	66,7	8,4	30,6	5,4	14,4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47,8	69,7	95,0	32,0	79,8	21,5	49,3	15,8	31,6
		Men	47,4	66,2	96,0	29,2	77,9	23,7	48,0	17,8	38,1
		Women	48,2	74,5	94,0	37,0	82,2	18,2	52,8	13,0	31,2
2005	Health	TOTAL	79,7	86,9	99,8	68,7	90,9	78,7	82,7	71,5	72,3
		Men	77,4	84,5	99,7	64,9	89,8	72,8	81,7	67,9	67,1
		Women	82,6	90,3	100,0	75,8	92,6	88,1	85,6	76,3	72,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	33,4	59,2	97,7	13,3	68,0	8,9	18,0	6,9	13,4
		Men	32,5	54,9	96,6	10,9	65,2	9,2	18,3	7,2	20,5
		Women	34,5	65,4	98,9	17,7	72,0	8,5	17,2	6,6	13,1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	79,8	87,0	99,8	68,9	91,1	78,8	82,9	71,6	72,4

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2007	Health	Men	77,5	84,6	99,7	65,1	89,9	73,0	81,9	68,1	67,1
		Women	82,7	90,5	100,0	75,8	92,7	88,2	85,6	76,4	72,6
		TOTAL	89,4	93,2	106,7	80,4	96,0	91,5	92,2	84,2	88,0
	Pensions	Men	84,5	87,8	101,3	75,2	91,4	84,3	90,0	79,3	75,0
		Women	95,9	101,0	112,2	89,5	102,7	102,7	97,2	91,0	88,3
		TOTAL	37,3	62,4	96,3	16,6	76,0	10,1	19,6	8,2	14,1
2008	Health	Men	36,0	57,5	92,6	14,9	71,8	10,8	20,8	9,0	34,1
		Women	39,0	69,5	100,1	19,5	82,0	8,9	17,1	7,2	13,6
		TOTAL	89,5	93,2	106,7	80,5	96,1	91,7	92,6	84,4	88,2
	Pensions	Men	84,6	87,9	101,3	75,3	91,5	84,5	90,5	79,5	75,0
		Women	96,0	101,1	112,2	89,6	102,8	102,9	97,2	91,2	88,5
		TOTAL	86,0	92,0	98,9	79,8	95,0	86,2	87,7	79,8	82,5
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	84,0	90,6	98,9	77,5	94,0	80,8	87,5	76,4	67,8
		Women	88,7	94,1	99,0	83,4	96,4	94,4	88,3	84,4	82,9
		TOTAL	38,9	67,9	91,9	20,0	79,9	13,9	25,4	11,7	15,3
	Pensions	Men	39,2	65,4	91,1	18,1	78,3	14,6	26,9	12,3	40,8
		Women	38,5	71,3	92,7	23,0	82,3	12,8	21,2	10,8	14,5
		TOTAL	86,2	92,3	99,1	80,0	95,2	86,3	87,8	79,9	82,6
2009	Health	Men	84,1	90,8	99,1	77,7	94,2	80,9	87,6	76,5	67,8
		Women	88,8	94,3	99,1	83,7	96,6	94,5	88,3	84,5	83,1
		TOTAL	86,4	92,0	99,5	79,0	95,5	87,9	86,8	81,0	82,4
	Pensions	Men	84,4	90,2	99,1	75,2	94,8	82,3	85,5	77,9	87,0
		Women	89,0	94,5	100,0	85,4	96,5	96,2	90,5	85,0	82,2
		TOTAL	37,9	67,3	95,4	18,5	80,6	13,6	21,8	11,6	13,8
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	38,4	65,0	95,6	17,4	79,2	13,8	22,5	11,8	44,7
		Women	37,2	70,6	95,3	20,4	82,6	13,4	19,5	11,3	12,3
		TOTAL	86,5	92,1	99,6	79,1	95,6	88,0	86,9	81,1	82,4
	2010	Health	Men	84,5	90,3	99,2	75,3	94,9	82,4	85,6	78,0
Women			89,1	94,6	100,0	85,4	96,6	96,3	90,7	85,1	82,2
TOTAL			87,5	92,6	99,3	80,3	95,8	89,7	88,5	82,6	84,1
Pensions		Men	85,9	91,6	99,5	77,2	95,5	84,7	88,0	79,7	87,9
		Women	89,5	94,1	99,1	84,8	96,2	96,9	89,8	86,2	84,0
		TOTAL	38,3	68,4	96,7	18,2	81,2	13,9	23,4	11,8	14,0
Health and/or Pensions		Men	39,3	67,6	96,5	17,7	81,1	14,1	25,4	11,8	22,4
		Women	37,0	69,6	96,9	19,0	81,4	13,6	17,9	11,7	13,8
		TOTAL	87,6	92,7	99,6	80,4	95,9	89,8	88,5	82,7	84,1
Costa Rica ^u		Men	86,0	91,6	99,7	77,3	95,5	84,8	88,0	79,8	87,9
	Women	89,6	94,2	99,4	84,9	96,4	97,0	89,8	86,3	84,0	
2000	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	81,0	87,2	98,5	65,4	89,0	68,5	71,2	64,2	71,9
		Men	77,6	84,3	98,1	57,8	87,7	61,9	69,9	57,6	64,8
		Women	86,7	92,2	98,9	79,4	92,1	84,3	76,0	77,3	72,3
2005	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	79,5	86,0	99,5	57,9	89,4	68,5	70,8	63,3	64,7
		Men	75,9	82,1	99,3	48,9	87,2	61,4	70,1	54,8	62,9
		Women	85,2	93,0	99,7	75,3	94,8	81,6	73,0	75,3	64,8
2007	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	82,0	88,7	99,5	66,8	90,7	68,5	72,1	63,3	69,1
		Men	79,1	86,5	99,8	58,3	89,8	61,3	69,2	55,3	69,8
		Women	86,4	92,1	99,3	79,0	92,5	83,3	81,5	76,2	69,1

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	83,1	89,6	99,6	69,2	91,3	70,5	70,2	66,2	72,0
		Men	80,3	86,7	99,6	61,0	89,7	64,3	70,8	59,1	86,6
		Women	87,0	93,9	99,6	81,6	94,4	81,3	68,4	75,5	71,6
2009	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	83,7	89,7	100,0	64,8	92,0	72,4	76,7	66,4	71,7
		Men	81,1	86,6	100,0	57,2	90,0	68,2	77,6	60,3	61,8
		Women	87,5	94,6	100,0	78,0	95,9	79,4	73,9	74,0	72,5
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86,1	91,2	99,7	71,1	93,3	75,9	82,6	71,6	74,0
		Men	84,0	88,6	99,7	63,8	91,8	71,5	82,4	66,5	71,7
		Women	89,2	95,5	99,8	83,8	96,5	84,0	83,3	79,5	74,2
Ecuador ^{u/}											
2000	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	28,5	42,5	80,1	12,8	43,7	12,5	22,6	9,2	16,9
		Men	27,4	37,8	80,6	10,6	40,0	12,5	20,8	9,8	29,8
		Women	30,2	52,2	79,6	18,9	51,6	12,6	29,2	8,3	15,5
2005	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	29,3	45,4	93,3	13,7	46,9	10,7	18,0	7,5	13,3
		Men	29,2	41,2	94,5	11,2	44,0	11,0	17,9	8,1	16,1
		Women	29,4	54,0	91,8	20,2	53,0	10,3	18,2	6,9	13,0
2007	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	33,6	48,7	92,5	12,3	52,6	17,5	27,0	12,3	25,1
		Men	32,7	43,9	93,7	9,7	48,1	16,1	27,0	11,3	32,3
		Women	34,8	58,2	91,0	18,6	62,0	19,3	27,1	13,3	24,8
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	34,8	48,4	82,7	15,3	53,0	20,4	31,4	14,5	25,4
		Men	33,8	43,8	87,1	11,7	48,0	18,6	31,1	12,9	23,3
		Women	36,1	57,4	77,1	24,1	63,6	22,7	32,4	16,1	25,5
2009	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	38,3	54,1	92,0	15,0	61,7	20,5	36,1	14,7	26,1
		Men	37,2	48,8	92,6	11,4	57,5	19,1	35,4	13,8	23,3
		Women	39,7	64,6	91,2	23,9	70,4	22,5	38,2	15,7	26,3
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	41,2	59,3	92,9	18,2	67,6	18,4	37,8	13,3	24,4
		Men	40,1	53,7	93,5	14,0	63,8	18,0	37,7	12,9	16,4
		Women	42,7	69,7	92,2	28,6	75,1	19,0	38,3	13,7	24,7
El Salvador ^{u/}											
2000	Health	TOTAL	44,1	63,9	91,9	15,8	73,9	20,1	32,1	14,9	7,6
		Men	44,5	57,3	90,5	12,5	68,6	17,8	31,0	10,4	11,8
		Women	43,8	74,8	93,6	24,3	82,4	21,9	35,0	17,6	7,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	45,5	66,0	94,5	17,2	76,1	20,5	32,7	15,2	7,6
		Men	45,8	59,1	93,0	13,2	70,5	18,2	31,9	10,7	11,8
		Women	45,2	77,6	96,3	27,5	85,0	22,2	35,0	17,9	7,3
2005	Health	TOTAL	41,9	58,9	94,2	15,6	65,4	18,4	27,9	13,1	9,9
		Men	41,5	51,2	92,7	10,7	59,6	16,8	26,2	10,7	38,3
		Women	42,4	71,4	95,8	28,1	74,5	19,6	31,7	14,7	6,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42,9	60,4	95,7	16,7	67,0	18,7	28,7	13,3	9,9
		Men	42,8	52,9	94,1	11,9	61,6	17,2	27,2	10,9	38,3
		Women	43,0	72,6	97,4	28,8	75,6	20,0	31,8	15,0	6,9
2007	Health	TOTAL	43,9	62,3	95,5	15,9	72,6	19,4	33,0	14,1	12,7
		Men	44,2	56,0	95,3	11,0	67,6	17,2	33,2	10,4	31,0
		Women	43,6	72,7	95,8	26,5	80,7	21,2	32,6	16,3	10,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	44,7	63,3	96,2	16,2	74,0	20,0	33,2	14,6	12,7
		Men	45,0	57,0	95,9	11,4	69,0	17,7	33,2	11,0	31,0
		Women	44,3	73,7	96,5	26,8	82,1	21,7	33,3	16,8	10,7

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42,0	64,3	96,3	13,4	77,0	12,6	25,6	8,6	8,1
		Men	43,5	58,1	95,3	10,3	72,9	11,5	25,4	6,0	18,3
		Women	40,3	74,8	97,3	21,4	83,7	13,4	26,0	10,3	7,0
2009	Health	TOTAL	42,4	63,1	94,0	16,7	75,0	19,1	35,0	13,9	9,8
		Men	42,9	57,2	91,9	11,7	71,5	16,6	33,5	9,9	14,1
		Women	41,9	72,7	96,4	27,6	80,8	21,0	38,2	16,7	9,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	43,3	64,5	95,4	17,7	76,5	19,3	35,2	14,1	10,4
		Men	43,9	58,6	93,5	12,8	72,9	16,8	33,5	10,1	14,1
		Women	42,6	74,1	97,4	28,4	82,5	21,1	38,7	16,8	10,0
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42,9	63,6	96,6	15,8	74,8	17,7	28,8	13,6	8,9
		Men	42,9	57,4	95,3	11,6	70,6	13,7	26,5	9,0	16,8
		Women	42,8	73,8	98,0	25,3	81,6	20,9	33,2	16,6	8,4
Mexico i/											
2000	Health	TOTAL	48,9	68,3	85,5	14,4	78,9	0,6	2,1	0,1	12,3
		Men	48,0	65,6	84,9	11,8	78,6	0,7	2,2	0,1	17,5
		Women	50,4	73,5	86,1	22,2	79,4	0,4	1,2	0,2	11,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	44,9	63,4	81,3	11,1	73,2	0,4	1,3	0,1	2,1
		Men	44,2	60,5	79,8	8,9	72,8	0,4	1,4	0,1	8,5
		Women	46,1	68,7	83,1	17,6	73,9	0,2	0,5	0,1	1,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49,7	69,5	90,9	14,5	79,0	0,6	2,1	0,1	12,3
		Men	48,9	66,8	91,1	11,8	78,8	0,7	2,2	0,1	17,5
		Women	51,3	74,8	90,8	22,3	79,6	0,4	1,2	0,2	11,4
2005	Health	TOTAL	47,8	68,3	93,7	17,8	76,8	2,7	7,0	1,3	7,8
		Men	48,2	65,7	93,9	15,0	77,0	2,9	6,9	1,3	18,6
		Women	47,4	72,9	93,4	24,7	76,5	2,3	7,7	1,2	6,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	42,4	61,2	84,2	13,8	69,4	1,9	1,0	1,7	1,9
		Men	42,7	58,5	83,5	11,2	69,4	2,4	1,2	2,6	13,8
		Women	41,9	65,9	84,9	20,4	69,4	0,8	0,1	0,7	0,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49,1	69,4	94,4	18,8	78,1	4,6	8,0	3,0	8,0
		Men	49,6	66,8	94,6	16,0	78,2	5,4	8,1	3,9	20,5
		Women	48,3	74,0	94,1	25,6	78,0	3,1	7,8	1,9	6,7
2007	Health	TOTAL	48,2	69,2	92,7	18,6	78,5	0,2	0,4	0,2	8,1
		Men	48,4	66,4	93,3	15,6	78,1	0,2	0,4	0,1	24,2
		Women	48,0	73,7	92,1	25,4	79,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	6,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	42,9	61,6	83,6	13,8	70,5	2,0	1,1	1,9	1,6
		Men	43,3	58,9	83,8	11,2	70,0	2,5	1,0	2,8	12,4
		Women	42,4	65,9	83,3	19,9	71,3	1,0	1,3	0,7	0,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49,5	70,3	93,7	19,7	79,7	2,2	1,5	2,1	8,6
		Men	49,9	67,5	94,3	16,8	79,2	2,7	1,4	2,9	28,9
		Women	48,8	74,7	93,1	26,3	80,4	1,4	1,6	1,0	6,6
2008	Health	TOTAL	47,6	68,5	92,5	16,8	78,7	0,2	0,3	0,2	6,7
		Men	48,3	66,2	93,8	14,4	78,3	0,2	0,4	0,1	15,8
		Women	46,7	72,2	91,1	21,8	79,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	5,9
	Pensions	TOTAL	42,2	60,7	83,5	12,4	70,1	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,7
		Men	42,9	58,4	84,3	10,4	69,4	2,3	0,9	2,6	7,2
		Women	41,3	64,4	82,6	16,5	71,3	1,1	1,3	0,8	1,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	48,9	69,6	93,3	17,8	80,1	2,1	1,3	1,9	6,9
		Men	49,7	67,4	94,5	15,5	79,6	2,5	1,3	2,7	17,7

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2009	Health	Women	47,6	73,3	92,0	22,5	80,8	1,4	1,5	1,1	6,0
		TOTAL	46,9	67,2	92,4	17,1	76,0	0,3	0,6	0,2	7,0
		Men	47,2	64,3	92,9	14,4	75,5	0,3	0,7	0,2	16,9
2010	Health	Women	46,5	72,1	91,9	23,6	76,8	0,4	0,2	0,3	6,0
		TOTAL	46,2	67,1	92,4	16,1	77,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	6,4
		Men	46,7	64,1	92,7	12,8	76,8	0,1	0,2	0,1	13,0
		Women	45,6	72,0	92,2	23,4	78,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	5,6
Panama ^y											
2005	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63,9	81,8	98,7	33,3	83,0	28,2	43,7	23,9	34,9
		Men	60,4	77,9	98,6	25,7	80,8	22,4	41,0	18,2	48,6
2007	Health and/or Pensions	Women	69,0	87,9	98,7	50,0	87,0	42,1	54,4	35,0	33,4
		TOTAL	67,3	84,1	98,6	33,1	87,2	28,6	42,0	25,1	37,3
		Men	64,6	81,2	98,1	28,3	85,4	22,8	39,5	18,9	41,1
2008	Health and/or Pensions	Women	71,2	88,5	99,1	42,0	90,5	40,8	50,8	36,4	36,9
		TOTAL	68,9	84,3	97,6	35,5	85,8	33,7	46,6	29,3	37,9
		Men	66,5	81,3	97,6	29,6	84,2	26,4	43,5	21,5	43,4
2009	Health and/or Pensions	Women	72,2	89,0	97,6	49,3	88,8	47,0	56,1	41,6	37,4
		TOTAL	70,0	86,6	99,1	37,5	88,6	32,0	44,4	28,4	38,1
		Men	67,5	83,9	99,1	32,7	87,3	24,4	41,9	19,9	41,1
2010	Health and/or Pensions	Women	73,4	90,8	99,0	48,7	91,1	45,2	52,6	41,2	37,8
		TOTAL	70,0	86,3	98,6	40,9	87,8	30,7	39,3	27,8	35,7
		Men	66,4	83,0	98,8	33,2	86,1	22,6	35,4	19,3	38,5
		Women	75,2	91,2	98,5	58,5	90,7	46,8	52,2	42,5	35,4
Paraguay ^w											
2000-01	Health	TOTAL	29,9	44,6	75,6	15,1	48,6	20,3	33,5	14,1	6,3
		Men	28,6	38,1	75,1	10,0	44,0	16,4	27,8	10,0	14,6
	Pensions	Women	31,5	57,7	76,0	29,0	59,5	25,3	50,9	18,1	5,5
		TOTAL	19,2	38,2	79,7	6,2	38,7	0,7	3,4	0,0	0,5
		Men	19,9	33,0	78,8	5,6	35,6	0,9	3,2	0,0	3,8
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	18,2	48,5	80,6	7,7	46,0	0,5	3,8	0,0	0,2
		TOTAL	31,6	48,0	86,5	15,3	50,3	20,4	33,8	14,1	6,3
		Men	30,1	40,4	86,6	10,2	44,8	16,5	28,0	10,0	14,6
2005	Health	Women	33,5	62,9	86,5	29,0	63,4	25,4	51,5	18,1	5,5
		TOTAL	32,1	45,9	82,3	14,4	48,0	23,1	35,3	17,8	8,1
		Men	29,4	38,7	81,3	11,6	43,2	15,6	29,8	10,1	18,2
	Pensions	Women	35,5	60,3	83,3	24,3	57,7	32,8	52,6	25,7	7,3
		TOTAL	19,6	37,4	82,9	5,8	34,1	1,1	3,1	0,6	2,0
		Men	19,7	31,3	82,5	4,7	31,6	1,2	3,1	0,5	10,9
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	19,4	49,5	83,4	9,4	39,3	1,0	3,4	0,6	1,3
		TOTAL	33,3	48,2	89,0	14,7	49,1	23,2	35,8	17,8	8,1
		Men	30,6	40,6	87,8	11,9	44,5	15,7	30,0	10,1	18,2
2007	Health	Women	36,6	63,3	90,3	24,6	58,5	32,9	53,5	25,7	7,3
		TOTAL	32,4	44,6	75,2	18,9	47,3	23,1	33,0	18,6	8,5
		Men	30,1	38,7	74,0	14,3	43,3	16,0	25,9	11,9	13,5
	Pensions	Women	35,6	57,1	76,4	31,4	57,4	32,4	52,9	25,7	8,0
		TOTAL	21,1	37,8	82,2	8,5	36,2	2,3	7,0	1,2	2,1
		Men	22,5	34,1	83,0	7,6	35,5	2,4	6,0	1,2	10,5

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Wage and salaried workers					Non-wage workers			Domestic service
		Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2008	Women	19,3	45,7	81,3	11,2	38,0	2,3	10,0	1,1	1,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	34,0	47,5	86,3	18,9	48,2	23,3	33,8	8,5
	Men	31,8	41,3	86,2	14,4	44,4	16,3	27,0	11,9	13,5
	Women	37,0	60,5	86,4	31,4	57,6	32,5	52,9	25,7	8,0
	Health	TOTAL	33,6	44,9	75,3	15,2	48,1	24,5	30,9	9,7
	Men	31,7	39,1	72,2	11,3	44,7	17,7	24,5	13,2	14,7
	Women	36,3	57,9	79,0	26,9	57,6	33,4	56,8	25,7	9,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	21,7	38,7	80,1	6,3	37,6	1,4	4,2	0,6
	Men	23,2	34,5	78,5	5,2	36,7	1,5	4,2	0,4	4,4
	Women	19,5	47,9	81,9	9,4	40,1	1,2	4,4	0,7	0,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	35,0	47,4	84,6	15,2	48,4	24,9	31,6	9,9
	Men	33,2	41,4	82,9	11,3	45,1	18,0	25,1	13,4	14,7
2009	Women	37,6	60,7	86,5	26,9	57,6	34,1	57,8	26,2	9,5
	Health	TOTAL	35,0	46,3	75,5	20,0	51,3	25,8	33,0	12,4
	Men	33,5	41,7	70,6	19,7	47,8	19,6	29,9	13,6	15,3
	Women	37,1	55,5	81,4	21,0	59,2	33,6	43,1	27,4	12,1
	Pensions	TOTAL	24,8	40,9	80,4	11,3	42,5	6,4	6,1	0,6
	Men	26,4	37,3	77,7	11,6	41,2	6,2	6,2	5,3	1,2
	Women	22,6	48,1	83,7	10,3	45,6	6,6	5,7	5,6	0,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	36,7	49,2	84,9	20,6	52,3	26,5	33,2	12,7
	Men	35,4	44,5	81,1	20,2	48,9	20,5	30,2	14,5	16,4
	Women	38,6	58,9	89,5	21,8	60,2	34,0	43,1	27,7	12,3
	Health	TOTAL	36,6	48,1	74,2	17,0	52,9	26,0	30,2	13,7
	Men	34,0	41,8	71,5	13,0	48,3	18,8	23,9	14,8	16,0
2010	Women	40,1	61,8	77,7	30,8	63,3	34,6	47,9	28,7	13,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	24,3	42,5	80,0	8,3	43,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Men	26,5	38,8	78,8	7,2	43,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Women	21,1	50,4	81,5	12,1	43,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	38,3	51,2	85,0	17,3	53,8	26,0	30,2	13,7
	Men	35,8	44,7	83,5	13,1	49,3	18,8	23,9	14,8	16,0
	Women	41,6	65,4	86,9	31,4	64,0	34,6	47,9	28,7	13,6
Peru ^v										
2000	Health	TOTAL	35,7	52,4	90,0	13,7	60,1	22,0	29,6	16,8
	Men	36,4	50,0	87,2	9,0	60,6	19,7	30,3	16,0	14,6
	Women	34,8	57,0	93,6	23,6	59,0	24,9	27,6	20,1	16,9
	Pensions	TOTAL	27,0	47,2	82,4	8,2	55,5	8,2	16,7	6,0
	Men	31,1	47,2	81,7	5,7	58,6	10,4	18,0	8,1	0,0
	Women	21,7	47,1	83,4	13,5	49,3	5,2	13,1	3,8	5,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	36,6	53,8	90,9	14,7	61,7	22,7	31,1	16,8
	Men	37,6	51,5	88,9	10,4	62,1	20,7	31,1	16,9	14,6
	Women	35,3	58,0	93,6	23,6	60,7	25,2	31,0	20,1	16,9
	Health	TOTAL	32,2	47,5	85,1	10,8	51,4	22,7	25,0	17,2
	Men	32,9	47,1	90,5	10,6	52,6	16,9	23,2	12,9	25,2
	Women	31,4	48,2	78,6	11,4	48,8	29,2	29,5	22,3	16,7
2005	Pensions	TOTAL	29,0	47,6	82,1	13,4	51,5	15,3	23,0	10,1
	Men	36,4	50,0	89,3	16,2	55,4	21,9	26,0	17,5	31,2
	Women	19,7	42,9	73,5	6,9	43,0	7,8	15,3	5,3	8,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	39,7	55,8	90,3	20,1	60,5	31,2	34,7	24,5
	Men	43,7	57,3	97,1	22,5	63,0	30,2	34,8	24,4	44,9
	Women	34,8	53,0	82,0	14,6	55,1	32,4	34,5	24,5	20,1

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2007	Health	TOTAL	35,3	49,9	79,1	15,8	54,0	25,4	27,4	20,5	19,7
		Men	35,9	49,0	81,6	13,5	55,2	20,5	24,3	16,6	14,9
		Women	34,6	51,4	76,1	20,6	51,5	30,8	35,5	23,8	20,0
	Pensions	TOTAL	33,6	51,8	79,3	16,4	57,3	20,0	27,7	15,2	9,6
		Men	41,7	54,2	84,5	18,9	61,2	27,9	31,6	23,0	28,4
		Women	23,9	47,5	73,0	11,2	49,7	11,4	17,6	8,5	8,5
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	44,3	59,1	84,6	26,1	64,4	36,4	39,3	29,4	23,4
		Men	48,7	60,3	88,3	26,7	67,2	37,2	38,9	31,5	32,1
		Women	39,0	57,0	80,0	24,6	59,0	35,5	40,2	27,6	22,9
2008	Health	TOTAL	42,9	55,4	79,9	25,0	60,6	36,1	31,8	30,7	25,7
		Men	42,9	55,1	82,3	22,6	61,8	29,2	29,2	25,2	29,0
		Women	42,8	56,0	77,0	29,3	58,4	43,2	38,7	35,3	25,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	34,0	52,0	79,9	15,4	58,9	19,8	27,8	15,4	7,4
		Men	42,5	54,9	85,2	17,7	62,8	28,5	31,7	23,9	9,4
		Women	23,9	46,9	73,4	11,2	51,0	10,8	17,1	8,3	7,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	50,9	63,4	86,0	32,9	69,5	45,9	43,7	38,6	29,1
		Men	54,2	64,6	89,8	32,8	71,6	44,8	43,8	38,9	34,7
		Women	46,9	61,5	81,4	33,2	65,3	47,1	43,5	38,4	28,8
2009	Health	TOTAL	50,3	62,5	85,6	32,7	66,7	44,7	32,7	38,8	37,8
		Men	49,5	61,6	87,8	28,7	67,2	36,2	29,7	32,9	34,1
		Women	51,3	64,1	82,8	40,0	65,7	53,4	40,1	43,8	38,0
	Pensions	TOTAL	36,8	55,7	83,2	15,5	62,8	21,8	29,5	17,0	8,4
		Men	45,7	58,5	88,2	18,3	66,1	30,7	34,6	25,7	28,3
		Women	26,2	50,7	76,8	10,5	56,2	12,6	16,9	9,8	7,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	58,5	70,4	90,6	40,4	75,8	55,3	47,1	47,1	40,4
		Men	61,0	70,9	94,3	38,6	77,2	52,4	47,3	46,6	50,3
		Women	55,6	69,4	86,0	43,6	73,1	58,3	46,6	47,6	39,8
2010	Health	TOTAL	53,8	63,9	88,3	37,5	66,5	50,9	38,9	44,4	41,1
		Men	51,5	62,1	87,4	33,2	66,5	40,9	35,9	36,8	54,5
		Women	56,7	67,2	89,4	44,9	66,7	62,1	47,2	51,0	40,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	37,7	55,2	84,4	19,0	60,6	23,8	31,5	18,6	10,2
		Men	46,1	57,8	87,1	21,4	64,3	33,2	37,4	27,9	22,8
		Women	27,3	50,7	81,0	14,6	53,0	13,2	15,6	10,4	9,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	62,4	71,7	93,1	46,3	75,0	62,6	52,7	53,7	45,4
		Men	63,3	71,2	93,4	44,2	75,8	58,4	53,4	52,0	55,4
		Women	61,4	72,6	92,8	50,1	73,4	67,3	50,8	55,3	44,9
Uruguay ^v											
2001	Health	TOTAL	96,2	97,8	98,4	95,5	98,2	92,3	95,6	91,8	96,4
		Men	95,6	97,7	99,0	94,9	98,0	91,2	95,3	90,3	97,8
		Women	96,9	98,1	97,8	96,7	98,6	94,6	96,7	94,3	96,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	65,0	83,3	98,5	48,3	86,0	34,7	85,6	25,6	33,4
		Men	65,6	80,5	99,1	43,0	84,4	35,0	84,6	24,2	64,9
		Women	64,3	87,6	97,7	59,8	88,4	34,1	89,0	27,9	31,1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	96,9	98,5	99,9	95,9	98,5	93,6	98,0	92,8	96,6
		Men	96,3	98,2	100,0	95,2	98,3	92,6	97,9	91,4	97,8
		Women	97,7	99,0	99,9	97,4	98,9	95,4	98,4	95,1	96,5
2005	Health	TOTAL	96,1	97,7	98,5	94,7	98,2	92,6	96,0	92,0	96,4
		Men	95,2	97,0	98,1	94,0	97,6	91,6	95,6	90,7	93,7
		Women	97,2	98,6	99,0	96,2	99,0	94,4	97,1	94,0	96,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	61,9	80,3	98,6	41,5	83,1	31,8	84,8	22,8	28,8

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE. 2000, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 AND 2010. (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage workers			Domestic service
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2007	Health	Men	62,2	76,9	98,4	36,9	81,7	33,1	84,1	22,5	56,7
		Women	61,6	85,0	98,9	51,2	85,2	29,6	87,1	23,3	26,5
		TOTAL	96,6	98,2	99,9	94,9	98,3	93,4	98,3	92,5	96,5
		Men	95,8	97,6	99,9	94,2	97,8	92,5	98,2	91,3	93,7
		Women	97,6	99,0	100,0	96,3	99,1	94,9	98,7	94,5	96,8
		TOTAL	95,7	97,7	99,2	93,2	98,2	91,1	95,0	90,3	96,4
	Pensions	Men	94,5	96,9	99,1	92,0	97,6	89,1	94,5	87,8	96,5
		Women	97,1	98,7	99,4	95,8	99,0	94,0	96,2	93,7	96,4
		TOTAL	65,6	83,5	98,7	45,9	87,0	32,7	84,1	23,3	41,9
		Men	66,2	80,4	98,8	40,8	85,4	34,7	84,1	23,3	71,3
		Women	64,9	87,9	98,6	56,2	89,3	29,8	83,9	23,3	39,0
		TOTAL	96,3	98,1	99,9	93,5	98,5	92,2	97,9	91,2	96,8
2008	Health	Men	95,3	97,4	99,9	92,2	98,1	90,4	97,7	88,8	97,0
		Women	97,6	99,0	100,0	96,1	99,1	94,9	98,5	94,5	96,8
		TOTAL	95,7	97,5	97,9	93,6	98,3	91,5	95,1	90,7	95,8
		Men	94,6	96,9	97,5	92,5	97,9	89,4	94,6	88,0	95,5
		Women	97,0	98,4	98,3	95,9	98,9	94,5	96,3	94,3	95,9
		TOTAL	67,5	84,7	98,5	45,6	88,6	35,5	82,9	25,4	42,4
	Pensions	Men	68,1	81,9	98,5	40,8	87,3	37,3	81,9	25,3	69,1
		Women	66,8	88,7	98,5	55,0	90,6	32,7	85,3	25,5	40,2
		TOTAL	96,5	98,2	99,8	94,1	98,6	92,5	97,7	91,4	96,4
		Men	95,6	97,7	99,8	93,0	98,3	90,8	97,4	89,0	95,5
		Women	97,6	99,0	99,8	96,1	99,1	95,2	98,5	94,7	96,4
		TOTAL	95,8	97,7	99,5	92,9	98,1	91,3	94,9	90,5	96,6
2009	Health	Men	94,7	97,0	99,3	91,6	97,6	89,4	94,3	88,0	96,9
		Women	97,2	98,6	99,6	95,8	98,7	94,1	96,6	93,8	96,6
		TOTAL	68,2	85,4	100,0	45,3	89,0	35,2	83,4	25,3	43,6
		Men	68,6	82,4	100,0	40,4	87,4	37,0	83,0	24,8	75,8
		Women	67,6	89,8	100,0	55,7	91,2	32,6	84,4	26,0	41,0
		TOTAL	96,4	98,1	100,0	93,2	98,5	92,3	97,5	91,2	96,9
	Pensions	Men	95,4	97,5	100,0	91,9	98,1	90,6	97,2	88,9	97,5
		Women	97,6	99,0	100,0	96,0	99,1	94,7	98,2	94,3	96,9
		TOTAL	96,6	98,4	99,8	94,6	98,7	92,1	96,4	91,2	97,5
		Men	95,6	97,9	99,8	93,4	98,4	90,0	96,0	88,4	98,0
		Women	97,9	99,1	99,8	96,9	99,1	95,2	97,3	94,9	97,5
		TOTAL	70,2	87,1	100,0	48,9	90,6	36,0	82,9	26,0	46,8
2010	Health	Men	70,7	84,7	100,0	44,3	89,5	37,3	82,0	25,3	72,9
		Women	69,7	90,4	100,0	57,4	92,0	34,1	85,2	26,9	44,3
		TOTAL	97,0	98,6	100,0	94,8	98,9	93,0	98,2	91,8	97,9
		Men	96,0	98,1	100,0	93,7	98,6	91,0	97,9	89,1	98,3
		Women	98,2	99,2	100,0	97,0	99,3	95,7	98,8	95,3	97,9
		TOTAL									
	Pensions	Health and/or Pensions									
		Men									
		Women									
		Health and/or Pensions									
		Men									
		Women									

Source: ILO estimates, based on information from household surveys of the countries. Data have urban coverage.

a/ Weighted average without Brazil because the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.

b/ 28 urban areas. Data correspond to the second quarter, except for 2007, which correspond to the fourth quarter.

c/ The PNAD Survey of September of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. In 2010, the PNAD was not carried out because the census was conducted.

d/ CASEN Survey.

e/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the ENH Survey, Stage 1; 2005 data correspond to the second quarter of the ECH Survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter, municipalities of the GEIH Survey.

f/ Through 2009, data are from different household surveys, beginning in 2010, data are from the ENAHO Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

g/ 2000 data correspond to November; beginning in 2005, they refer to the fourth quarter.

Beginning in 2005, the survey includes information on private insurance.

h/ Before 2007, the working age population was 10 years and over. Beginning in 2007, it was 16 years and over.

i/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter to the ENEU Survey; beginning in 2005, they correspond to the second quarter of the ENOE Survey.

j/ Microenterprises : Establishments with a maximum of four workers.

k/ 2000-2001 data correspond to September 2000-August 2001; beginning in 2005, data refer to October-December. Continuous Household Survey.

l/ Data are from the ENAHO survey .

TABLE 9

LATIN AMERICA: REAL AVERAGE WAGES. 2001 - 2011
 (Index 2000 = 100)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Through the third quarter k/	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	...	100,0	105,0	114,7	123,2	134,2	146,4	159,2	177,9	200,8	...	...
Brazil ^{b/}	...	...	100,0	99,7	98,8	102,2	103,2	105,3	107,7	109,7	2,1	1,3
Chile ^{c/}	101,6	103,6	104,6	106,5	108,5	110,6	113,7	113,5	118,9	121,5	2,2	2,7
Colombia ^{d/}	99,7	102,8	102,1	103,8	105,4	109,4	109,2	107,2	108,4	111,0	2,7	0,2
Costa Rica ^{e/}	101	105,1	105,5	103,1	100,8	102,5	103,9	101,8	112,1	115,4	...	...
Mexico ^{f/}	...	100,0	102,0	103,6	105,5	107,3	108,8	109,1	107,9	107,0	-1,0 ^u	0,8 ^u
Nicaragua ^{e/}	100,3	104,1	105,9	103,6	103,7	106,0	103,7	99,5	105,3	106,6	1,8	-0,1
Panama ^{g/}	98,8	95,8	95,3	94,5	93,4	95,3	96,2	95,4	...	...	...	...
Paraguay ^{h/}	101,4	96,3	95,4	97,1	97,6	98,6	98,3	95,4	101,4	102,1	1,0 ^{m/}	2,0 ^{m/}
Peru ^{i/}	99,1	103,3	104,6	106,1	105,6	105,1	103,9	105,6	108,6	...	...	...
Uruguay ^{h/}	100,0	80,5	77,8	80,1	83,7	86,8	90,4	94,3	99,6	103,0	3,4	5,0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{j/}	106,9	95,1	78,4	78,6	80,7	84,8	85,8	82,2	78,1	76,3	-2,7	0,2

Source: ILO, based on official country figures.

a/ Registered private-sector workers (index 2002 = 100).

b/ Private-sector workers covered by social and labour legislation (index 2003 = 100)

c/ General index of hourly wages. Beginning in 2010, real variations correspond to the new series, which is not comparable with previous years.

d/ Manufacturing wages with coffee threshing.

e/ Median wages declared by individuals covered by social security.

f/ Average wages declared by individuals covered by social security (index 2002 = 100).

g/ Average wages declared by individuals covered by social security. For 2007, manufacturing, trade and services wages are used Estimate based on data from January-June.

h/ General index of public- and private-sector wages.

i/ Private-sector wages of Metropolitan Lima.

j/ General index of private-sector wages.

k/ Change in the average of the indicator from January to September with respect to the same period of the previous year. Preliminary data.

l/ Change in the average of the indicator from January to October with respect to the same period of the previous year.

m/ Change in the indicator from June to June of the previous year.

TABLE 10

LATIN AMERICA: REAL MINIMUM WAGES. 2001 - 2010
 (Index 2000 = 100)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Change from December to October	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	101,1	81,3	84,0	129,8	171,1	193,2	219,6	253,3	292,0	321,2	10,7	22,4
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	110,9	118,1	117,0	112,0	106,3	111,1	110,1	108,0	115,9	119,9	0,9	13,2
Brazil ^{a/}	109,8	114,3	117,4	121,4	128,5	145,3	154,7	160,8	172,7	182,0	5,1	1,4
Chile ^{a/}	103,8	106,8	108,3	111,3	113,4	116,3	118,4	118,3	124,7	126,6	0,5	2,3
Colombia ^{a/}	101,8	103,5	103,7	105,6	107,2	109,9	110,7	110,1	113,7	115,1	1,4	0,2
Costa Rica ^{a/}	100,6	100,9	101,4	99,6	99,9	101,6	102,9	102,6	107,8	110,4	4,8	2,7
Dominican Republic ^{b/}	106,2	105,0	95,5	80,2	96,3	89,5	93,7	87,7	93,8	93,4	-4,7	8,8
Ecuador ^{a/}	102,0	99,3	98,4	99,7	101,9	105,3	109,4	118,7	123,0	130,8	7,3	5,1
El Salvador ^{b/}	96,0	94,2	95,7	95,0	90,7	90,1	92,4	92,4	101,5	99,8	-1,7	2,7
Guatemala ^{b/}	116,1	114,2	120,0	117,4	115,4	117,2	114,4	107,8	112,3	115,3	2,0	5,9
Honduras ^{b/}	102,4	105,0	114,0	114,8	121,6	127,8	132,7	132,3	249,4	238,4	-5,3	17,0
Mexico ^{a/}	100,5	101,3	101,2	100,8	101,3	101,6	101,6	100,5	99,8	100,5	1,7	2,2
Nicaragua ^{b/}	102,1	105,9	109,2	113,5	118,0	128,5	131,6	133,8	156,6	172,1	-1,0	13,3
Panama ^{b/}	106,8	105,8	106,3	107,9	104,5	107,9	105,9	106,1	103,8	110,2	5,6	-5,0
Paraguay ^{a/}	103,6	103,0	105,9	102,3	104,4	106,7	103,9	101,3	102,0	102,5	1,7	5,6
Peru ^{a/}	101,2	101,0	102,2	106,9	105,2	112,1	111,8	114,5	111,2	110,1	-1,8	11,9
Uruguay ^{a/}	98,7	88,7	77,7	77,6	132,1	153,3	159,6	176,9	194,4	196,8	1,5	16,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{a/}	100,5	96,1	85,1	97,0	108,6	116,9	124,2	119,9	111,7	113,2	2,3	2,0
Average ^{c/}	103,6	102,5	102,4	105,2	112,6	118,6	122,1	124,7	138,1	142,1	1,7	7,1
^{d/}	105,1	105,3	106,3	112,6	120,4	130,6	137,3	141,8	151,2	158,0	3,5	4,5

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ National minimum wage.

b/ Lowest minimum manufacturing wage.

c/ Simple average. Does not include Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

d/ Weighted average. Does not include Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

TABLE 11

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX. 2001 - 2010
 (Percentage change, December to December)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
											Through October ^u	
Latin America												
Argentina ^u	-1,5	40,9	3,7	6,1	12,3	9,8	8,5	7,2	7,7	10,9	9,2	8,0
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	0,9	2,4	3,9	4,6	4,9	4,9	11,7	11,8	0,3	7,1	4,1	6,0
Brazil	7,7	12,5	9,3	7,6	5,7	3,1	4,5	5,9	4,3	5,9	4,4	5,4
Chile ^u	2,6	2,8	1,1	2,4	3,7	2,6	7,8	7,1	-1,4	3,9	3,7	3,5
Colombia	7,6	7,0	6,5	5,5	4,9	4,5	5,7	7,7	2,1	3,1	2,2	3,1
Costa Rica	11,0	9,7	9,9	13,1	14,1	9,4	10,8	13,9	4,0	5,8	4,4	3,5
Dominican Republic	4,4	10,5	42,7	28,7	7,4	5,0	8,9	4,5	5,8	6,2	4,9	7,5
Ecuador	22,4	9,3	6,1	1,9	3,1	2,9	3,3	8,8	4,3	3,4	2,6	4,7
El Salvador	1,4	2,8	2,5	5,4	4,3	4,9	4,9	5,5	-0,2	2,1	1,8	5,1
Guatemala	8,9	6,3	5,9	9,2	8,6	5,8	8,7	9,4	-0,3	5,4	4,5	5,7
Haiti	8,1	14,8	40,4	20,2	15,4	10,2	9,3	17,0	0,0	5,7	3,6	7,8
Honduras	8,8	8,1	6,8	9,2	7,7	5,3	8,9	10,8	3,0	6,5	5,6	5,0
Mexico	4,4	5,7	4,0	5,2	3,3	4,1	3,8	6,5	3,6	4,4	3,1	1,9
Nicaragua	4,7	4,0	6,6	8,9	9,6	10,2	16,2	12,7	1,8	9,1	7,0	6,1
Panama	0,0	1,0	0,2	1,5	3,5	2,0	6,5	6,5	2,0	4,9	4,2	5,3
Paraguay ^u	8,4	14,6	9,3	2,8	9,9	12,5	6,0	7,5	1,9	7,2	5,2	4,2
Peru ^u	-0,1	1,5	2,5	3,5	1,5	1,1	3,9	6,7	0,2	2,1	1,9	4,0
Uruguay ^u	3,6	26,0	10,2	7,6	4,9	6,4	8,5	9,2	5,9	6,9	6,4	7,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^u	12,3	31,2	27,1	19,2	14,4	17,0	22,5	31,9	26,9	27,4	23,7	24,0
The Caribbean												
Antigua and Barbuda	...	2,5	1,8	2,8	2,5	0,0	5,2	2,3	2,4	2,9	2,8	3,6
Bahamas	2,9	1,9	2,4	1,9	1,2	2,3	2,8	4,6	2,1	1,1	1,4 ^h	2,8 ^h
Barbados	2,6	0,6	0,3	4,3	7,3	5,6	4,8	7,2	3,7	5,9	...	...
Belize	1,1	2,3	2,6	3,1	4,2	3,0	4,1	6,4	-1,1	0,9	...	...
Granada	-0,7	2,3	1,2	2,5	6,2	1,7	7,4	5,2	-2,3	4,2	4,4 ⁱ	3,4 ⁱ
Guyana	1,5	6,0	...	...	8,2	4,2	14,1	6,4	3,0	3,7	...	...
Jamaica	8,7	7,3	14,1	13,7	12,9	5,8	16,8	16,9	9,6	12,6	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	1,7	3,1	1,7	6,0	7,9	2,1	7,6	0,2	4,7	...	...
Saint Vicent and the Grenadines	5,5	-0,7	0,5	1,7	3,9	4,8	8,3	8,7	-1,6	2,0	2,0	...
Saint Lucia	-0,2	0,4	2,7	...	...	...	6,8	3,8	-3,1	4,2	6,8 ⁱ	3,3 ⁱ
Suriname	...	...	...	...	15,8	4,7	8,3	9,4	6,5	0,3	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	3,2	4,3	3,0	5,6	7,2	9,1	7,6	14,5	7,0	10,5	13,7	2,7
Latin America and												
the Caribbean	6,1	12,2	8,5	7,4	6,1	5,0	6,5	8,2	4,7	6,5	5,6 ^j	5,7 ^j

Source: ILO, based on official country information and ECLAC.

a/ Greater Buenos Aires.

b/ Greater Santiago.

c/ Metropolitan Asunción.

d/ Metropolitan Lima.

e/ Montevideo.

f/ Caracas.

g/ Accumulated percentage change December to October.

h/ Accumulated percentage change December to August.

i/ Accumulated percentage change December to September.

j/ Estimated.

TABLE 12

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. 2001 - 2010
(Average annual rates).

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^{a/}
Latin America										
Argentina	-4,4	-10,9	8,8	9,0	9,2	8,5	8,7	6,8	0,9	9,2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	1,7	2,5	2,7	4,2	4,4	4,8	4,6	6,1	3,4	4,1
Brazil	1,3	2,7	1,1	5,7	3,2	4,0	6,1	5,2	-0,6	7,5
Chile	3,4	2,2	3,9	6,0	5,6	4,6	4,6	3,7	-1,7	5,2
Colombia	1,7	2,5	3,9	5,3	4,7	6,7	6,9	3,5	1,5	4,3
Costa Rica	1,1	2,9	6,4	4,3	5,9	8,8	7,9	2,8	-1,3	4,2
Cuba	3,2	1,4	3,8	5,8	11,2	12,1	7,3	4,1	1,4	2,1
Dominican Republic	1,8	5,8	-0,3	1,3	9,3	10,7	8,5	5,3	3,5	7,8
Ecuador	4,8	3,4	3,3	8,8	5,7	4,8	2,0	7,2	0,4	3,6
El Salvador	1,7	2,3	2,3	1,9	3,6	3,9	3,8	1,3	-3,1	1,4
Guatemala	2,3	3,9	2,5	3,2	3,3	5,4	6,3	3,3	0,5	2,8
Haiti	-1,0	-0,3	0,4	-3,5	1,8	2,3	3,3	0,8	2,9	-5,4
Honduras	2,7	3,8	4,5	6,2	6,1	6,6	6,2	4,2	-2,1	2,8
Mexico	-1,0	0,8	1,4	4,1	3,3	5,1	3,4	1,5	-6,1	5,4
Nicaragua	3,0	0,8	2,5	5,3	4,3	4,2	3,6	2,8	-1,5	4,5
Panama	0,6	2,2	4,2	7,5	7,2	8,5	12,1	10,1	3,2	7,5
Paraguay	2,1	0,0	3,8	4,1	2,9	4,3	6,8	5,8	-3,8	15,0
Peru	0,2	5,0	4,0	5,0	6,8	7,7	8,9	9,8	0,9	8,8
Uruguay	-3,5	-7,1	2,3	4,6	6,8	4,3	7,3	8,6	2,6	8,5
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	3,4	-8,9	-7,8	18,3	10,3	9,9	8,2	4,2	-3,3	-1,4
The Caribbean										
Antigua and Barbuda	-2,9	3,6	6,5	5,8	6,5	13,6	10,7	0,7	-11,3	-5,2
Bahamas	2,6	2,7	-1,3	0,9	3,4	2,5	1,4	-1,3	-5,4	0,9
Barbados	-2,6	0,7	2,0	4,8	3,9	3,6	3,8	-0,2	-4,7	0,3
Belize	5,0	5,1	9,3	4,6	3,0	4,7	1,2	3,8	0,0	2,9
Granada	-2,3	3,6	9,7	-1,5	14,3	-4,2	5,8	1,4	-8,3	-0,8
Guyana	1,6	1,1	-0,6	1,6	-2,0	5,1	7,0	2,0	3,3	3,6
Jamaica	1,3	1,0	3,5	1,4	1,0	2,7	1,4	-0,6	-3,0	-1,3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4,0	-0,6	-0,4	6,9	8,0	3,9	6,7	6,1	-6,3	-5,0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,7	6,3	7,6	4,2	2,5	7,7	3,6	1,7	-1,2	-1,3
Saint Lucia	-5,1	-0,3	4,9	7,5	-2,6	7,8	1,2	5,4	-1,1	3,1
Suriname	5,7	2,7	6,8	0,5	7,2	3,9	5,1	4,3	2,2	4,4
Trinidad and Tobago	4,2	7,9	14,4	8,0	5,4	14,1	4,8	2,4	-3,5	2,5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,0	-0,4	2,2	6,1	4,9	5,8	5,9	4,2	-1,8	6,1

Source: ILO, based on official country information and ECLAC.

a/ Preliminary data.

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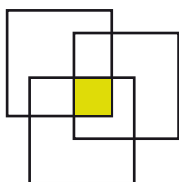
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