



International
Labour
Organization

2014 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean

2014 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean



International
Labour
Organization

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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FOREWORD › Warning signs

The 2014 *Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean* is characterized by slower economic growth. Following a decade of robust growth, during which the region created jobs and improved the quality of employment, there is uncertainty and apprehension about the possibility that we cannot continue to advance or may even lose ground on some of the achievements made.

Currently, there are nearly 15 million unemployed in urban areas of the region. Next year, there will likely be 500,000 more unemployed since the urban unemployment rate is expected to rise by two-tenths of a percentage point, from the ILO's estimate of 6.1% in 2014 to 6.3% in 2015.

Economic growth estimates for the region have been diminishing since the beginning of the year and are now expected to reach just over 1.0% in 2014 and 2.2% in 2015. This growth will be insufficient to prevent an increase in unemployment.

Currently, the most worrying issue is that job growth is slowing in Latin America and the Caribbean. The urban employment-to-population ratio has fallen over the past two years and now stands at 56.2%. The only time this ratio declined in the past decade was in 2009, the year of the global financial crisis.

What does this figure mean? Basically, that one million jobs were not created in 2014.

However, unemployment not only did not rise, it actually fell slightly this year. Why did this happen?

Normally, reductions in job creation are accompanied by increases in unemployment, but this did not occur. This is largely explained by the decline in the labour participation rate, which reflects the size of the labour force. This indicator decreased to 59.9%, a reduction sufficient to offset the decline in the pace of job creation.

In other words, whereas in previous years the decrease in unemployment resulted from an increased supply of jobs, it is currently explained by the large numbers of people who are leaving the labour market.

The reduction in the labour force participation rate means that many people --especially women and youth-- no longer receive an income that may be important for the wellbeing of their households. Sometimes this is for positive reasons, such as remaining in school to complete their education, but in other cases it results from discouragement and frustration before the lack of opportunities.

These circumstances make it difficult to advance in closing the gender gaps that still persist in the region's labour markets. Although large numbers of women are now employed, their labour force participation rate is still 30% lower than that of men. Women looking for work face an unemployment rate that is 30% higher than that of men.

Youth are also at a disadvantage. Forty percent of the region's unemployed are between the ages of 15 and 24 and face an unemployment rate two to four times higher than that of adults.

The decline in the labour force participation rate is a short-term phenomenon. Many people who temporarily left the labour market in 2014 will return in search of employment beginning next year, joining the youth who will participate in the labour market for the first time. The region will need to create nearly 50 million jobs over the next 10 years just to compensate for demographic growth.

Besides unemployment, there are problems associated with the quality of employment. In an advance of this *Labour Overview* presented in October, we warned that the region has 130 million workers employed in informal conditions, which usually means poor labour conditions, job instability and a lack of social protection and respect for their rights.

Given that the economies depend heavily on their domestic markets, the slowdown in the growth of wages and the wage-earning population is another warning sign.

This labour market overview indicates that the challenge of creating more quality jobs remains and that it is even more difficult to achieve this in a context of economic deceleration.

We must now rethink strategies to drive growth and productive transformation, strengthening economic and social inclusion through the labour market. It is a daunting task.

This challenge was addressed by representatives of governments, employers' organizations and workers' organizations during the ILO's 18th American Regional Meeting held in Peru in October

2014. The Lima Declaration adopted at the meeting underscored that "the combat of inequality requires integrated economic and social public policies that promote social inclusion, decent work and productive employment, as well as an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises."

The promotion of decent work is one of the key issues that the international community is addressing in the framework of the discussion of post-2015 development goals. The focus is on recognizing the importance of employment as a component of sustainable development and an essential part of more robust, inclusive growth.

With the 2014 *Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean*, the ILO hopes to contribute to knowledge on what the countries have achieved in recent years, which has been considerable, and on key future challenges in the world of work, including the warning signs that require urgent attention.

Elizabeth Tinoco

ADG

ILO Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean

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This publication was coordinated by the team composed of Juan Chacaltana, David Glejberman, Andrés Marinakis, Bolívar Pino and Gerhard Reinecke, who were responsible for the analysis and drafting of this report, with support from Claudia Ruiz. Andrés Marinakis also prepared the feature article on the minimum wage in the region, with a focus on rural areas.

The programming team of the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC/Panama), especially Rigoberto García and Manuel Córdoba, processed databases and provided most of the indicators for this report. Bolívar Pino assumed the difficult task of ensuring the systematization and consistency of the indicators, as well as the analysis of the current labour situation, with support from David Glejberman. The section on forecasts was based on a report by Jorge Dávalos, who used data provided by the ILO Research Unit in Geneva as well as inputs from Waldo Mendoza for the section on the global economic context.

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Rommy Balabarca edited the report whereas Carola González and Mariella Mujica were responsible for its layout, image and design, with oversight from Milagros Parodi and Luis Córdova, who was also in charge of disseminating the report to the media. Kristin Keenan translated the report into English from the original Spanish.

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Executive summary /

2014 Labour Overview

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Labour indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean indicate that the regional economy did not create enough jobs in 2014, as reflected in the decline in the employment-to-population ratio. Additionally, the labour force participation rate experienced a downward trend, especially among women and youth who withdrew from the labour market.

The performance of both indicators has led to a slight reduction in the region's current unemployment rate, despite the unfavourable economic context. Nevertheless, this precarious balance could shift at any time and unemployment will most likely increase beginning in 2015.

All indicators point to an extended period of slower growth. For every tenth of a percentage point that the growth rate declines, approximately 100,000 jobs fail to be created.

This situation is of concern because in addition to unemployment, there are pending issues related to the quality of employment, which pose challenges in terms of productivity and wages, the formalization of employment and social security coverage, among others.

The creation of more and better jobs is crucial for advancing in the fight against poverty and inequality, achieving sustainable development and promoting inclusive economic growth.

Economic growth is clearly slowing

Global economic growth for 2014 is estimated at 3.3%, but just 1.3% (IMF) or 1.1% (ECLAC) in Latin America and the Caribbean. For the third consecutive year, the average growth rate for the region will be below the global rate.

Moreover, the year has been characterized by a constant downward readjustment of this indicator, which demonstrates that the economies of the region have not performed as well as expected.

The region's slow growth was concentrated in South America (Andean and Southern Cone countries), which had a rate of 0.7%. Mexico recorded a growth rate of 2.4% whereas both Central American (3.8%) and Caribbean (3.8%) countries had growth rates slightly above the global average (IMF).

Unemployment declines but fewer jobs are created

In 2014, the slowing economy caused a decline in the regional urban employment-to-population ratio for the second consecutive year, which indicates a slower pace of job creation. The only time this ratio fell in the past decade was in 2009, the year of the global financial crisis.

Despite the slower rate of job creation, the urban unemployment rate continued to decline, from 6.5% for the first three quarters of 2013 to 6.2% in the same period of 2014. In 2013, the annual average urban unemployment rate was 6.2% while the 2014 rate is estimated at 6.1%.

This situation, where unemployment remains stable or even declines despite lower job creation, is caused by a decrease in the labour force participation rate (from 60.3% to 59.9%) that was greater than the decline in the employment-to-population ratio (from 56.5% to 56.2%).

In other words, the reduction in the unemployment rate is due more to the decline in the labour force participation rate than to a real increase in the employed population. Although job creation is insufficient for compensating for demographic growth, more persons remained outside of the labour market, whether because of studies, household duties, discouragement due to the lack of opportunities or other reasons.

The combination of a simultaneous decrease in the employment-to-population ratio and the unemployment rate observed in 2013 and 2014 has not occurred since 1990, when regional labour market measurements began.

These figures are heavily influenced by the performance of Brazil due to its considerable weight in the regional population and its combination of simultaneous, significant declines in the unemployment rate (5.6% to 4.9%), the labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio.

In 2014, paid employment grew less than self-employment. This means that the employment-to-population ratio would have fallen even more if people had not created their own (often informal) employment.

This trend, which is characteristic of labour markets in the region, tends to mitigate fluctuations in unemployment rates.

A lower labour force participation rate means less economic autonomy for a large share of the population, especially for women and youth leaving the labour force.

Consequently, the labour force participation rate is not likely to decline again and will probably even increase beginning in 2015, when individuals who left the labour market return in search of employment given their need for income.

Therefore, the reduction in unemployment in 2014 is not necessarily a positive sign.

| Wage increases are smaller

Real average wages continued to climb, although to a lesser degree than in 2013. For the eight countries with available information for the first three quarters of 2014, the simple mean of real average wages rose 2.1%, less than in the same period of 2013 for the same group of countries (2.4%).

Minimum wages continued to improve in the region although the pace has slowed over the past year. For the first three quarters of 2014, the weighted average of real minimum wages rose 2.1%, compared with 2.9% for the same period of 2013.

Paid employment as a share of total employment grew in most of the countries with available information although at a slower pace than in previous years. At any rate, important shifts have occurred in the labour market, particularly in terms of economic activity and status in employment.

| The challenge of quality rural employment

This edition of the *Labour Overview* includes national information by geographic region, enabling an analysis of rural labour markets and their comparison with urban ones. Unemployment rates continue to be lower in rural areas than in urban areas, although the gap seems to be narrowing.

Although there are differences among countries, the quality of employment in rural areas is a pressing issue in the region. The low social protection coverage is particularly critical. However, statistics show that the rate of health protection continued to rise in both rural and urban areas in 2013. This improvement most likely reflects the impact of the public policies implemented to extend coverage, even in a weaker labour environment.

Given the prevalence of low-paid jobs among rural paid employees, minimum wage systems could play a crucial role in ensuring sufficient income levels. Nevertheless, as the feature article in this edition of the *Labour Overview* demonstrates, high non-compliance rates have significantly diminished the effectiveness of this policy instrument.

Whereas non-compliance tends to be higher in countries where the minimum wage is higher than the average wage, the analysis demonstrates that institutional factors also play a role. These factors include the excessive concentration of labour inspectors in capital cities or a few urban centres and problems related to inspection procedures and penalties.

| Labour indicators improve in the Caribbean and Central America

As in other years, labour performance varied significantly in the different sub-regions.

The countries of the Caribbean and Central America, which experienced greater economic and labour market difficulties following the 2009 global financial crisis, had a more favourable economic context in 2014 given the economic recovery of the United States. Consequently, their employment-to-population ratios and unemployment rates improved. The employment-to-population ratio in Caribbean countries rose from 54.3% to 55.3% whereas the unemployment rate fell from 11.2% to 10.1%. In Central America, the employment-to-population ratio increased from 55.1% to 56.6% and the unemployment rate remained constant at 5.8%.

By contrast, the Southern Cone countries, which were affected by the slower economic growth in China and the decline in prices of some commodities, showed less economic vigour. As a result, demographic growth outpaced the job creation rate, triggering a decrease in the employment-to-population ratio, from 54.5% to 53.7%.

| Outlook: a probable increase in unemployment

The annual regional unemployment rate for 2014 is expected to fall slightly with respect to 2013, to 6.1%.

Nevertheless, forecasts for 2015 indicate that the unemployment rate will increase by one-tenth or two-tenths of a percentage point, to 6.3%, even in a context of slightly higher economic growth than in 2014.

Over the next year, the trend of rising unemployment will be driven both by the impact that slower economic growth usually has on labour markets and by the expectation that the labour force participation rate will not decline. Given the IMF's regional economic growth forecast of 2.2%, the labour force participation rate is expected to recover more quickly than the employment-to-population ratio in 2015.

The data analyzed for 2014 and projected for 2015 indicate a real threat of losing some the labour and social advances made over the past decade.

The current economic slowdown differs from the 2008-2009 crisis in three key ways. First, whereas the global financial crisis had a strong but brief economic impact, the current deceleration has been more gradual but longer-lasting. Second, Caribbean and Central American countries are not affected by the slowdown; rather, they have achieved a satisfactory economic and labour performance. Third, the fiscal space of several countries has considerably diminished with respect to the situation prior to 2009.

Therefore, the recommendations for the implementation of counter-cyclical programmes in response to economic fluctuations depend on the specific situation of each country, especially in terms of the degree to which the countries are affected by the slowdown and their fiscal policy margin to sustain a spending increase for a more extended period than during the 2009 crisis.

Additionally, the focus should return to the advances made in strengthening labour institutions and their capacity to implement policies and programmes to mitigate a rising unemployment rate, maintain efforts to protect the quality of employment through increased social protection coverage and decrease informality, even in a more difficult economic context.

Labour report /

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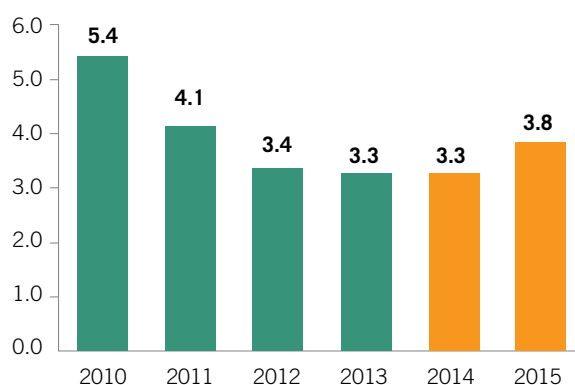
LABOUR REPORT

The Global Economic Context

Global economic growth seems to have stagnated as rates are below those prevailing before the crisis. Growth continues, however, driven mainly by developing countries –especially those of Asia–, whereas among the developed countries, the economic recovery of the United States is gaining ground. Growth remains low in the Euro Zone, even though it was no longer in a recession in 2014. Even Germany, its leading economy, has experienced weaker growth.

According to the latest forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) presented in October,¹ the 2014 global economy recorded an estimated GDP growth of 3.3%. This increase falls short of forecasts for last year during the same period (3.6%) and reflects difficulties to achieving stronger growth. Beginning in 2010, during the period of recovery from the global crisis, when global GDP expanded 5.4%, an initial downward trend occurred until 2012, when a cycle of stable economic growth of around 3.3% began (Figure 1). Thus, unlike during the period of more rapid growth prior to the global financial crisis (between 2000 and 2007, the global economy grew at an average annual rate of 4.5%), the world economy is now in a phase of slower economic growth.

FIGURE 1. Global GDP Growth 2010-2015.
(Annual percentage change)



Note: Estimated data for 2014 and 2015.

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington D. C: IMF.

Behind this apparent stability, however, an important shift has occurred in the relative contribution of the different groups of countries to global economic growth. On the one hand, the growth rate of emerging and developing countries has experienced a downward trend since 2010. Whereas this group of countries had been the driving force of the recovery and continues to play a key role, its contribution has declined in recent years. In 2014, in particular, growth fell considerably in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) as a result of border tensions between Ukraine and Russia. The Latin American and Caribbean region also suffered a significant contraction in its growth rate, from 2.7% in 2013 to 1.3% in 2014, whereas the growth rate of Sub-Saharan Africa and that of the developing countries of Asia remained stable.

For their part, advanced economies are experiencing a moderate growth trend, particularly the United States, which appears to be consolidating a more accelerated pace of growth. In the Euro Zone, the fragile recovery of 2014 –with respect to 2013– hides signs of weakness in the leading economies. Germany is at risk of a recession while Italy is already in one and the economy of France has stagnated. Japan experienced lower growth than expected.

¹ IMF, *World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington D.C: IMF.

Economic growth and unemployment in the world's leading economies

The United States is returning to higher growth rates with an unemployment rate similar to those prior to the crisis (5.9% in September). This situation enabled the progressive reduction of the bond-buying programme throughout the year and its finalization beginning in October. The normalization of monetary policy is associated with the inflation and unemployment rates. Currently, this policy change is expected to drive a moderate increase in interest rates in mid-2015, since inflation rates are currently low.² Additionally, the decline in unemployment has not yet led to a wage increase to exert pressure on inflation. Among other factors, this is due to a labour participation rate below that of pre-crisis levels, as well as a relatively high underemployment rate.

While the more rapid growth in United States is a stimulus for global growth –fostered through increased demand–, it also entails a risk given its implications with respect to the cost of money. Financial markets are aware that the U.S.'s entry into a period of sustained growth could bring the long cycle of inexpensive money to an end and make credit conditions more difficult. This would complicate the situation of countries with more debts, as well as hinder the economic recovery of countries with low growth. Likewise, it could lead capital flows to be redirected to safer investments in developed countries, and generate significant exchange rate pressures in developing countries.

Among emerging markets, China continues to be a key driver of global growth although forecasts for that country have been readjusted slightly downward. At any rate, IMF growth estimates indicate that the country will reach the 2014 target of 7.4% established by the Chinese government.

In Japan, GDP declined -0.4% between the second and third quarters of 2014 whereas it fell -1.9% between the first and second quarters of that year. Following two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth, the country is officially in a technical recession,³ which was triggered by the sales tax increase, from 5% to 8%, in April of this year.⁴

Although the 2014 GDP growth estimate for the Euro Zone was 0.8%, this should not be taken as a clear sign of recovery. Whereas the countries most affected by the crisis have positive growth rates in 2014 (Spain, 1.3%; Greece, 0.6%; and Portugal, 1.0%), Italy is still in a recession (-0.2%) and France maintains weak growth rates (0.4%). With respect to the unemployment rate, although it remains at critical levels, the countries most affected by the crisis experienced a slight decline. By contrast, in the Euro Zone, the decrease in the unemployment rate is marginal (11.9% in 2013 and 11.6% in 2014).

2 Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU). "En qué está pensando la Reserva Federal cuando habla de "un tiempo considerable." *Diario Financiero*, 15 October 2014. <https://www.df.cl/noticias/internacional/eiu/en-que-esta-pensando-la-reserva-federal-cuando-habla-de-un-tiempo-considerable/2014-10-15/020653.html>

3 Japan's Cabinet Office. Quarterly estimates of GDP – Release Archive Jul-Sept. 2014 (The 1st preliminary).

4 Bloomberg. "Japan Unexpectedly Enters Recession as Abe Weighs Tax: Economy." 17 November, 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-11-16/japan-s-economy-unexpectedly-enters-recession-as-abe-weighs-tax-delay.html>

TABLE 1. GDP and World Trade Growth. 2010-2015
(Annual percentage change)

Region	Years					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Global GDP	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.8
Leading economies	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.3
United States	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1
Euro zone	2.0	1.6	-0.7	-0.4	0.8	1.3
Japan	4.7	-0.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8
Emerging and developing countries	7.5	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.0	4.8	3.4	2.2	0.8	1.6
Developing countries of Asia	9.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6
China	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.1
India	10.3	6.6	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0	4.5	2.9	2.7	1.3	2.2
Sub-saharian Africa	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.8
World trade volume	12.6	6.1	2.9	3.0	3.8	5.0

Note: Estimated data for 2014 and 2015.

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington D. C.: IMF.

The surprise in this more or less predictable table is the lower growth forecast for Germany following a contraction observed in the second quarter of 2014 (-0.1%) and sluggish growth in the third quarter (0.3%). In its *World Economic Outlook*, the IMF reduced Germany's 2014 growth forecast, from 1.9% to 1.4%; subsequently, the German economics minister readjusted it to 1.2%.

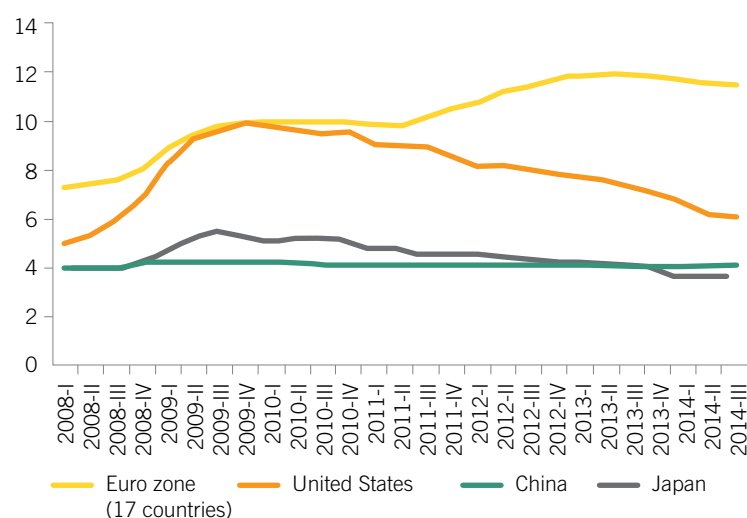
This deceleration most likely owes to a combination of external and internal factors. With respect to former, the downward trend may reflect the effects of the crisis in Ukraine, as well as the low growth rate of world trade, which is essential for the German economy. Internal factors include the austerity policy resulting from the commitment to achieve a fiscal surplus in 2015 and maintain it until 2018, without incurring debt. Paradoxically, Germany is among the countries with the best conditions for increasing private investment and thus stimulating economic growth.

A comparison of the change in total investment as a share of GDP between the period 2000-2008 and post-2008 demonstrates a sharp increase in Asian emerging and developing countries –of 7.5 percentage points, on average–, and a significant decrease in developed economies, particularly in the Euro Zone –of 2.8 percentage points, on average. For their part, Latin American and Caribbean countries experienced little change, maintaining an investment rate of around 20% of GDP, the same as that of Sub-Saharan Africa. In its *World Economic Outlook* report, the IMF states that increased investment in pertinent, well-implemented infrastructure can help spur the growth of the economy and employment.⁵

Labour markets in Europe and the United States are gradually recovering from the crisis that produced sharp increases in unemployment rates. In the United States, the downward trend in the unemployment rate began shortly after the crisis and by the third quarter of 2014 had fallen to 6.1%. In Europe (Euro Zone), the unemployment rate continued to rise until the end of 2012; following that year, however, it gradually declined, although it remained at 11.5% through the third quarter of 2014. In China, the unemployment rate remains at approximately 4%, slightly higher than that of Japan.

⁵ IMF, *Op. cit.*

FIGURE 2. Unemployment rate, selected countries. 2008 I - 2014 III
(Percentages)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, for U.S. data; Eurostat, for European Union data; National Bureau of Statistics of China, for data for China, and the Statistics Bureau of Japan, for data for Japan.

Economic situation of the region in 2014

While the global GDP stabilized in 2014, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the deceleration of growth that began in 2011 intensified. According to the IMF's October forecast, the regional GDP grew an estimated 1.3% in 2014, a percentage point below the previous forecast. According to the December forecast of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), growth will be 1.1%, less than half of the rate observed in 2013 (2.7%). Consequently, regional growth fell below the global average for the third consecutive year. This decrease reflects the decline in the terms of trade for the region, as well as internal factors affecting some countries. Although at 2.2%, the 2015 forecast points to an improvement for the region, this increase is still expected to fall short of the global average.

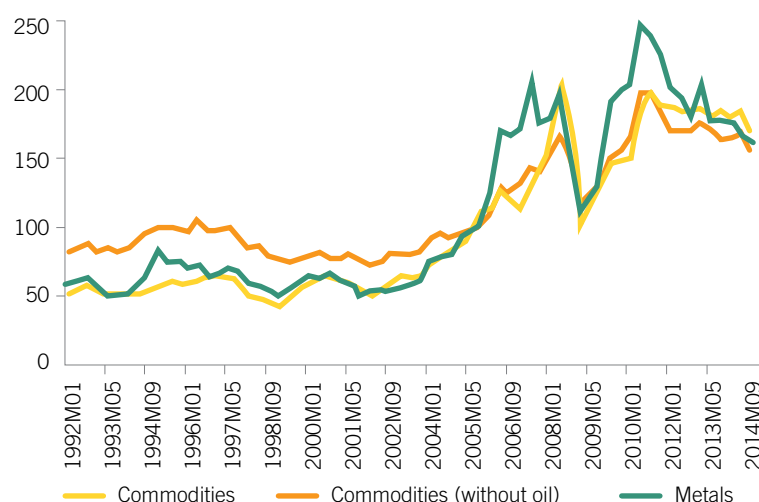
Unlike what occurred during the decade before the global financial crisis, when the growth of world trade volume far outpaced global GDP growth, in recent years, the two indicators have risen by similar percentages. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), world trade grew 2.2% in 2013, below the 20-year average of 5.5% (1993-2013).⁶ Foreign trade has shown signs of stagnation in the region in recent years. According to ECLAC, regional exports grew just 0.8% in 2014, whereas imports declined 0.6%.⁷ Three key factors largely explain this trend: the sluggishness of external demand of some markets, particularly of European Union countries; a decline in intra-regional trade; and, the decrease in the price of some primary commodities.

With respect to the terms of trade, the most negatively affected countries in recent years have been those that most benefited during the previous cycle. These are mainly South American countries. Since late 2011, the commodity prices that have fallen most sharply are those of mining and energy (Figure 3). In 2012, the most affected countries in the region were Brazil, whose iron and oil exports represented more than 20% of total exports; Colombia, whose crude and refined oil exports accounted for nearly 50% of total exports; the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, whose crude and refined oil exports represented nearly 90% of total exports; Peru, whose mineral and oil exports accounted for approximately 70% of total exports; and Ecuador, whose crude oil exports represented 50% of total exports.

⁶ World Trade Organization. *World Trade Report 2014: Trade and Development: Recent Trends and the Role of the WTO*, Geneva: WTO.

⁷ ECLAC. *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy 2014: Regional Integration and Value Chains in a Challenging External Environment 2014*. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

FIGURE 3. International commodity price index. January 1992 - September 2014
(Year 2005=100)



Source: ECLAC database (CEPALSTAT).

For countries that export primary commodities, these exports are an important source of fiscal resources, for which reason the decline in their international prices will have a significant impact on the countries' fiscal situation. In the case of Argentina, for example, the decrease in the international price of soybeans resulting from a record harvest in the United States has a strong impact on the fiscal coffers. Given that agricultural exports account for 37% of export income and are subject to a 35% tax, the -30% decline –as compared with 2013– in the price of soybeans heavily influences the country's trade balance and foreign currency reserves.⁸

TABLE 2. Commodity prices evolution
(Accumulated percentage change in each period)

	2002 I - 2011 IV	2011 IV - 2015 IV
Copper	381.8	-6.1
Iron	1010.5	-41.9
Oil	393.1	-4.4
Coffee	327.4	-14.5
Soybeans	164.8	-11.4
Cocoa beans	65.8	29.4

Note: Estimated data beginning in the third quarter of 2014.

Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices Database.

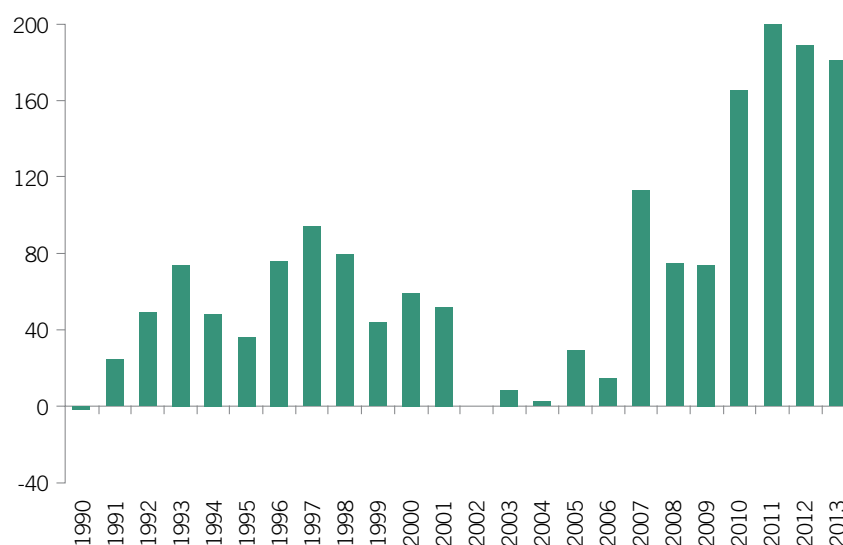
Additionally, according to ECLAC,⁹ the region had the highest record of capital income in the past decade, as Figure 4 shows. Accumulated capital income in the period 2002-2011 reached the extraordinary figure of more than US\$ 683 billion. Nevertheless, Figure 4 clearly shows that the region's financial connection to the world economy has weakened. Since 2011, capital flows to the region have declined continually and according to the IMF, there are no signs of a recovery any time soon, even though levels remain at historical highs.¹⁰ This moderation in capital inflows, along with the strengthening of the U.S. dollar worldwide, has led to the devaluation of national currencies in several countries. This situation may contribute to absorbing the effects of economic deceleration, as well as cause shifts in sectors that will affect the labour market.

⁸ EIU, "Derrumbe en precios de soya golpea ingresos de Argentina." 2 October 2014. *Diario Financiero*, Santiago de Chile.

⁹ ECLAC database (CEPALSTAT).

¹⁰ IMF, *Regional Economic Outlook. Western Hemisphere: Rising Challenges*. April 2014. Washington D. C.: IMF.

FIGURE 4. Latin America and the Caribbean: financial account of the balance of payments (US\$ billions)



Source: ECLAC, *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy. Regional integration and value chains in a challenging external environment*. October 2014. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

In Central America, the 2014 growth forecast is 3.8%, similar to that recorded the previous year (Table 3). For 2015, growth is expected to improve slightly, mainly as a result of the U.S. economic recovery. Risk factors include a potential reduction in coffee production, adverse weather conditions and internal factors in some countries. The IMF points to the deterioration of fiscal positions of several countries in the sub-region, which limits the margin of policy maneuverability.¹¹ Despite some deceleration, Panama continues to have the highest growth rate in the sub-region. The Dominican Republic also had favourable performance thanks to the improvement in tourism.

In the Caribbean, growth remains weak in countries dependent on tourism, despite the improved economic conditions in the United States and the United Kingdom. In countries that export primary commodities, growth is expected to be higher, although forecasts have also been adjusted downward as a result of the decline in primary commodity prices.¹²

¹¹ IMF, *World economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington D. C.: IMF.

¹² IMF, *Perspectivas económicas regionales. América Latina y el Caribe: Enfrentando tiempos complejos*. October 2014. Washington DC: IMF.

TABLE 3. Latin America and the Caribbean: IMF and CEPAL GDP growth projections by country. 2013 - 2015 (Annual percentage change)

	ECLAC			IMF		
	2013	2014*	2015*	2013	2014*	2015*
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{a/}	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.3	2.2
Latin America ^{b/}	2.5	1.1	2.2	...	...	...
Argentina	3.0	-0.2	1.0	2.9	-1.7	-1.5
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	6.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	5.2	5.0
Brazil	2.0	0.2	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.4
Chile	4.1	1.8	3.0	4.2	2.0	3.3
Colombia	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.5
Costa Rica	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6
Cuba	2.7	1.1	3.0	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	4.1	6.0	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.2
Ecuador	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.0	4.0
El Salvador	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Guatemala	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.7
Haiti	4.3	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.7
Honduras	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.1
Mexico	1.1	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.4	3.5
Nicaragua	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.0
Panama	8.4	6.0	7.0	8.4	6.6	6.4
Paraguay	13.6	4.0	4.0	13.6	4.0	4.5
Peru	5.8	2.8	5.0	5.8	3.6	5.1
Uruguay	4.4	3.5	3.5	4.4	2.8	2.8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	1.3	-3.0	-1.0	1.3	-3.0	-1.0
The Caribbean ^{c/}	1.3	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.3
Antigua	0.6	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7
Bahamas	0.7	2.3	2.8	0.7	1.2	2.1
Barbados	-0.7	0	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.5
Belize	0.7	3.4	2.1	0.7	2.0	2.5
Dominica	-0.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.2
Granada	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2
Guyana	5.3	4.5	4.2	5.2	3.3	3.8
Jamaica	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.8
San Kitts and Nevis	2.0	2.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.6
Saint Lucia	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	-2.3	-1.1	1.4
Suriname	4.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1
Central America ^{d/}	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9
South America ^{e/}	2.8	0.7	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.6

Note: (*) Estimated data for 2014 and 2015.

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington DC: IMF and ECLAC, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*. December 2014. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

a/ The ECLAC estimate includes 33 countries, whereas that of the IMF includes 32 countries.

b/ The ECLAC estimate considers the 20 countries mentioned in the table.

c/ The ECLAC estimate considers the 13 countries mentioned in the table. The IMF estimate excludes Belize, Guyana and Suriname and includes the Dominican Republic and Haiti (12 countries).

d/ The ECLAC estimate includes Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (9 countries). The IMF estimate includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (7 countries).

e/ The ECLAC estimate includes 10 countries: Argentina, Bolivia (Pluri. State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of). The IMF estimate includes Guyana and Suriname (12 countries).

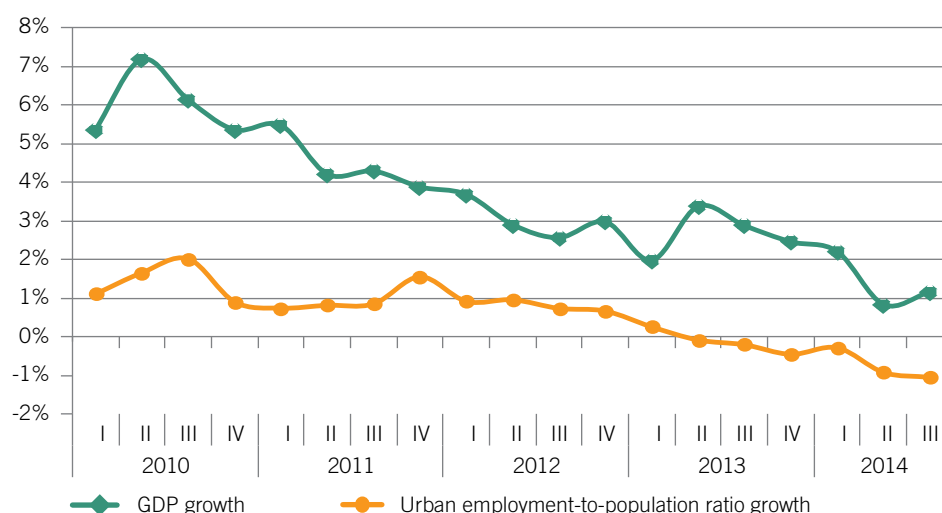
In summary: some implications

Naturally, the slowdown in the region's economic growth is a cause for concern. Although a crisis is not yet apparent, the persistence of the deceleration suggests that the region has entered a new cycle characterized by low growth rates. This new trend largely reflects lower global growth rates, especially in China, which have triggered a moderate decline in the price of the region's main export commodities. Unlike what occurred in the region during the global financial crisis, which had a profound but short-term impact, this new stage is characterized by much lower growth rates than during the pre-crisis cycle and appears to be long-lasting, which has implications regarding the type of policies that should be applied. Additionally, as the IMF has stated, the components most affecting growth are fixed investment and the slowdown in exports, whereas private and public consumption has kept pace with expectations.¹³ The IMF has also reported that the idle capacity of the economies overall continues to be limited – although some industrial sectors have a certain margin–, and that unemployment rates are at a historic low. Additionally, given that inflation has surpassed official targets of the leading economies and that the deficit in the current account reflects demand pressures, countries in this situation are ill-advised to apply fiscal stimulus measures.

The Labour Market in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014¹⁴

The economic slowdown in most of the countries of the region in 2014 was reflected in a significant reduction in the pace of job creation, in other words, in labour demand. Figure 5 demonstrates that the regional employment-to-population ratio fell, as it did in 2013, in a year-over-year comparison (between the same quarters of each year). This reduction in the economic growth rate began to produce negative variations (declines) in the urban employment-to-population ratio beginning in the second quarter of 2013, which were confirmed in the third quarter of 2014, despite the slight recovery in economic growth. In other words, since that period, the employment growth rate has been below that of the working-age population.

FIGURE 5. Latin America and the Caribbean: Year-over-year change in GDP and the urban employment-to-population ratio, 2010 I-2014 III (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries and ECLAC, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*. December 2014. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

This situation did not lead to an increase in the unemployment rate, however, mainly because of the reduction in the labour supply, which was reflected in the sharp decline in the labour force

¹³ IMF, *Op. cit.*

¹⁴ To guarantee regional comparability, the data presented in the *Labour Overview* are for urban areas, except when explicitly stated otherwise. Increasingly, countries are publishing information on the labour situation based on national data. In 2014, for example, Brazil began to publish a series of labour indicators with national coverage (urban and rural), some of which appear in Table 6. In the future, this will allow for short-term monitoring of national and regional data.

participation rate. These trends in the key labour market indicators in 2013 and 2014 are quite unusual for the region. In fact, it is the first time this situation has been recorded since 1990, when the regional urban series of the *Labour Overview* began.

The (urban) labour market: regional averages

Overall, the region is creating jobs at a slower pace than in the past. In the first three quarters of 2014, the urban employment-to-population ratio in Latin America and the Caribbean was 55.7%, below the 56.1% recorded in the same period of 2013. The downward trend began in 2012, when the employment-to-population ratio reached 56.6%, the highest level of the past two decades (Table 4). In terms of annual variations, the only time the employment-to-population ratio fell in the past decade was in 2009, the year of the global financial crisis. This reduction implies that one million people were unable to find employment in the region.

TABLE 4. Latin America and the Caribbean: key urban labour market indicators, 2004-2014 (Percentages)

	Labour force participation rate	Employment-to-population ratio	Unemployment rate
Annual data			
2004	59.6	53.5	10.3
2005	59.2	53.9	9.0
2006	59.5	54.5	8.6
2007	59.6	55.0	7.9
2008	59.7	55.4	7.3
2009	59.7	54.9	8.1
2010	60.1	55.6	7.3
2011	60.3	56.2	6.7
2012	60.5	56.6	6.4
2013	60.3	56.5	6.2
2014^{a/}	59.9	56.2	6.1
Data through the third quarter^{b/}			
2013	60.0	56.1	6.5
2014	59.4	55.7	6.2

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

a/ Preliminary.

b/ 16 countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

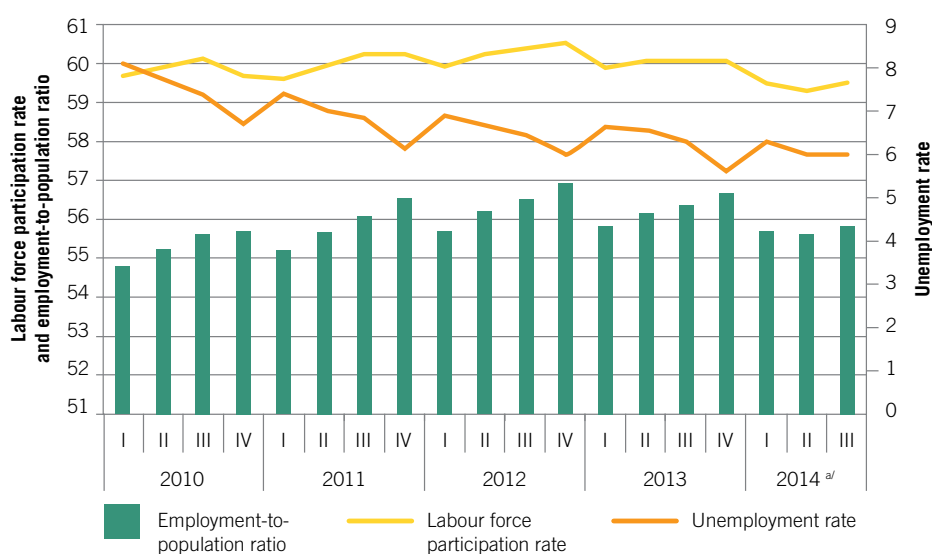
Normally, less labour demand results in increased unemployment. Nevertheless, the labour force participation rate also fell sharply in 2014, which decreased the labour supply (from 60% in the first three quarters of 2013 to 59.4% in the same period of 2014). The labour force participation rate had already declined in 2013, although to a lesser degree. Considering that the lowest labour force participation rate of the past 10 years was recorded in 2005, when it reached 59.2%, there is little room for this indicator to continue to decrease over the next few years.

The lower labour demand was offset by the more significant reduction in the labour force. This reduced the unemployment rate, from 6.5% in the first three quarters of 2013 to 6.2% in the same period of 2014.¹⁵ This contrasts with the situation in 2009, when, during the global crisis, the urban labour force participation rate remained stable whereas the decline in the employment-to-population ratio drove the 0.8 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate.

¹⁵ The average performance for the region is heavily influenced by data for Brazil. The change in the urban employment-to-population ratio in the first three quarters of 2013 and the same period of 2014 led to a -0.4 percentage point (p.p) reduction in the regional average, but just -0.1 p.p if Brazil is excluded. This also occurs with the labour force participation rate (-0.6 p.p including Brazil; -0.1 p.p without Brazil). Consequently, although the regional unemployment rate fell -0.3 p.p, it would have remained unchanged if Brazil had been excluded from the average.

Historically, there has been a marked seasonality of key labour market indicators during the year. This is evident in Figure 6, which demonstrates the quarterly change in the employment-to-population ratios and the labour force participation and unemployment rates for the period 2010-2014 in the 11 countries of the region that account for 90% of the urban economically active population (EAP). These data show that the employment-to-population ratio of the third quarter of 2014 is lower than that of the same quarter of past years of this decade, and at a level similar to that of 2010. A similar situation occurs with the labour force participation rate, which –although it rose between the second and third quarters of 2014– declined by nearly -0.8 percentage points with respect to the third quarter of 2013. It is currently at the lowest rate recorded in all third quarters of the decade.

FIGURE 6. Latin America and the Caribbean (11 countries): quarterly change in key urban labour market indicators, 2010 I-2014 III (Percentages)



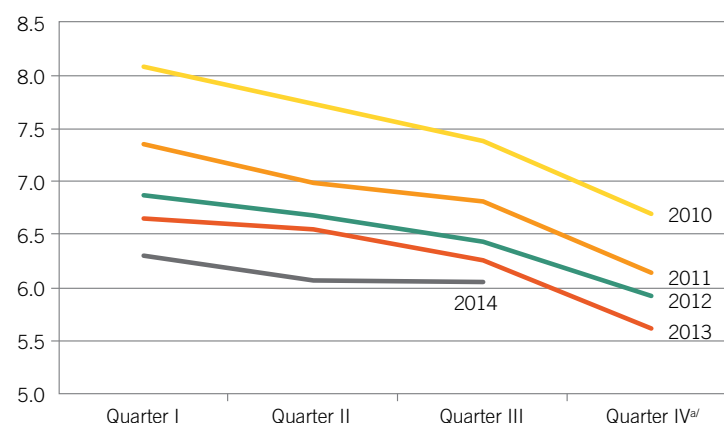
Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries.

Note: The selected countries are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Boliv. Repub. of).

a/ Preliminary data for the third quarter, 2014.

The unemployment rate is usually higher in the first quarter and gradually declines as the year advances, a trend observed from 2010 to 2013 (Figure 7). In 2014, the unemployment rate fell between the first and second quarters, but remained unchanged in the third quarter. The downward trend in the unemployment rate of 2014 is unusual, for which reason it is likely that this rate will decrease less in the fourth quarter than in previous years.

FIGURE 7. Latin America and the Caribbean (11 countries): quarterly change in the urban unemployment rate 2010 I-2014 III (Percentages)



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

Note: The selected countries are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

a/ Preliminary data for the third quarter, 2014.

Analysis by sub-region and countries

The labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio increased in the countries of the Caribbean and Central America. These sub-regions, which experienced greater economic and labour difficulties in the years immediately following the global crisis given their strong economic and trade ties to the United States, have benefitted from the more robust economic growth of that nation. By contrast, South American countries (especially those of the Southern Cone) were more affected by the slower growth of some emerging economies –particularly China–, as well as by the lower prices of South America's main export commodities. This situation led to a decrease in the labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio.

TABLE 5. Latin America and the Caribbean. key urban labour market indicators by sub-region. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentages)

Sub-region	Labour force participation rate		Employment-to-population ratio		Unemployment rate	
	Average through III quarter		Average through III quarter		Average through III quarter	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.0	59.4	56.1	55.7	6.5	6.2
Caribbean countries ^{a/}	61.1	61.5	54.3	55.3	11.2	10.1
Central America and Mexico ^{b/}	60.0	59.8	56.5	56.3	5.9	6.0
Mexico	60.4	59.8	56.9	56.2	5.9	6.0
Central America	58.4	60.0	55.1	56.6	5.8	5.8
South America ^{c/}	60.0	59.4	56.0	55.7	6.6	6.1
Andean countries	65.5	65.6	60.2	60.5	8.2	7.8
Southern cone	57.8	56.9	54.4	53.7	6.0	5.5

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

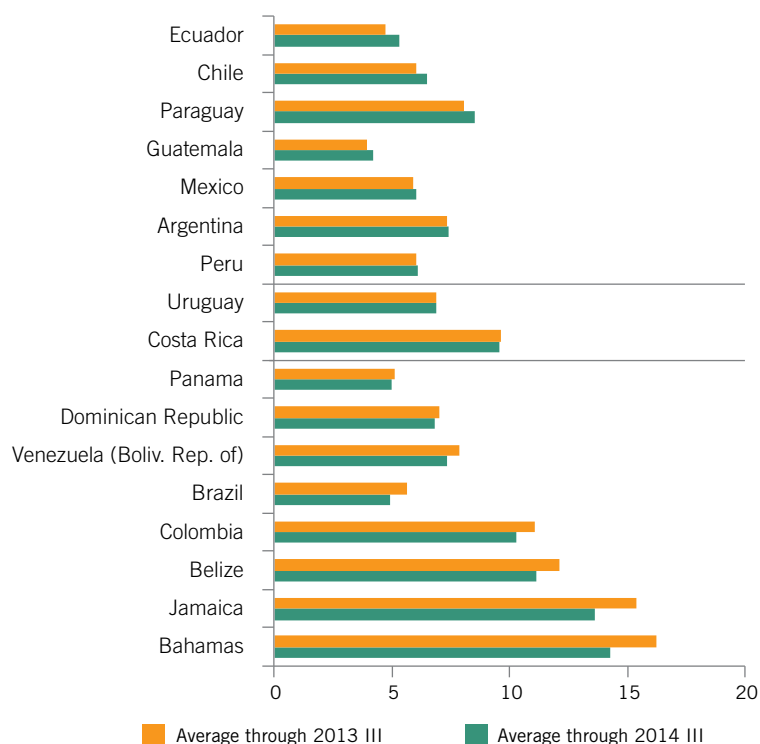
a/ Countries selected for the calculation of the unemployment rate: Bahamas, Belize and Jamaica. For the calculation of the labour force participation rate and employment-to-population ratio: the Bahamas and Jamaica.

b/ Selected countries: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico and Panama.

c/ Selected countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

The analysis of urban unemployment rates demonstrates an increase in the third quarter of 2014 with respect to the same period of 2013 in seven of the 17 countries with available information (in percentage points): Ecuador (+0.6), Chile (+0.5), Paraguay (+0.5), Guatemala (+0.3), Mexico (+0.1), Argentina (+0.1) and Peru (+0.1). In two countries –Uruguay and Costa Rica– the unemployment rate remained unchanged whereas it declined in eight countries: Panama (-0.1), the Dominican Republic (-0.2), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (-0.5), Brazil (-0.7), Colombia (-0.8), Belize (-1.0), Jamaica (-1.8) and the Bahamas (-1.9).

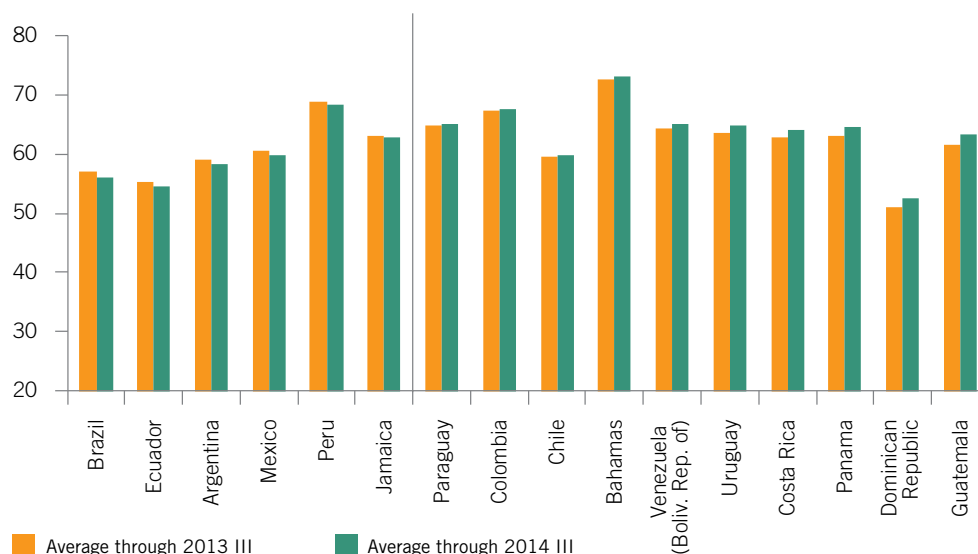
FIGURE 8. Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): Urban unemployment rate. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentages)



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

The labour force participation rate also varied among countries (Figure 9). Of the 16 countries with available information, this rate fell in six (in percentage points): Brazil (-1.2), Ecuador (-0.7), Argentina (-0.7), Mexico (-0.6), Peru (-0.5) and Jamaica (-0.3). The labour force participation rate increased in the other 10 countries: Paraguay (+0.2), Colombia (+0.2), Chile (+0.3), Bahamas (+0.4), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (+0.7), Uruguay (+1.2), Costa Rica (+1.3), Panama (+1.4), the Dominican Republic (+1.6) and Guatemala (+1.8). Although the labour force participation rate increased in more countries, the regional average declined due to the significant decreases recorded in Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, countries that represent nearly 65% of the total urban EAP of Latin America and the Caribbean.

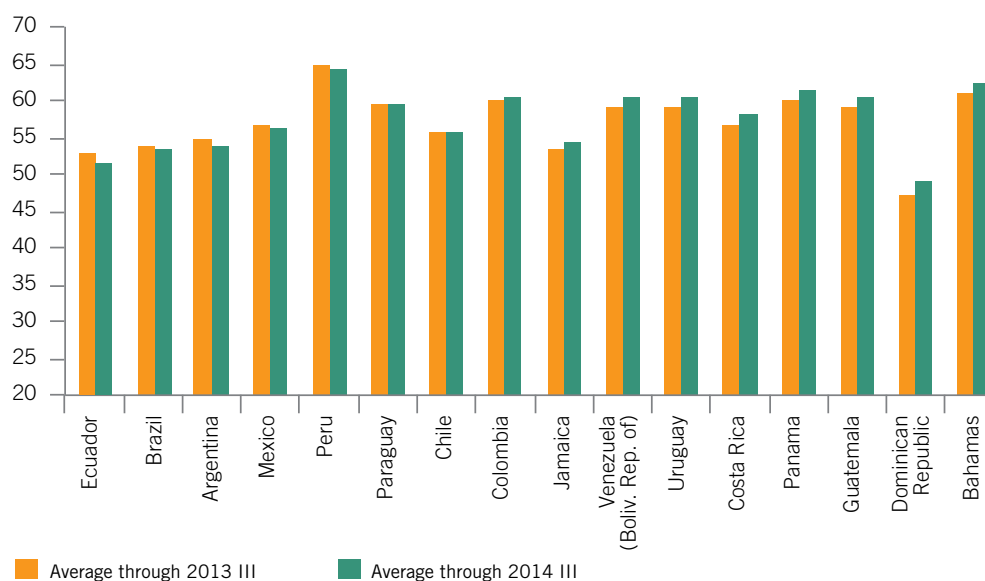
FIGURE 9. Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): urban labour force participation rate. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentages)



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

The change in the employment-to-population ratio in the countries followed a trend similar to that of the labour force participation rate (Figure 10). Six countries experienced a decrease in the third quarter of 2014, as compared with the same period of 2013 (in percentage points): Ecuador (-1.0), Brazil (-0.8), Argentina (-0.7), Mexico (-0.7), Peru (-0.5) and Paraguay (-0.2). In Chile, the employment-to-population ratio remained stable whereas it increased in nine countries: Colombia (+0.7), Jamaica (+0.9), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (+1.0), Uruguay (+1.1), Costa Rica (+1.2), Panama (+1.4), Guatemala (+1.6), the Dominican Republic (+1.6) and the Bahamas (+1.7).

FIGURE 10. Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): Urban employment-to-population ratio. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentages)



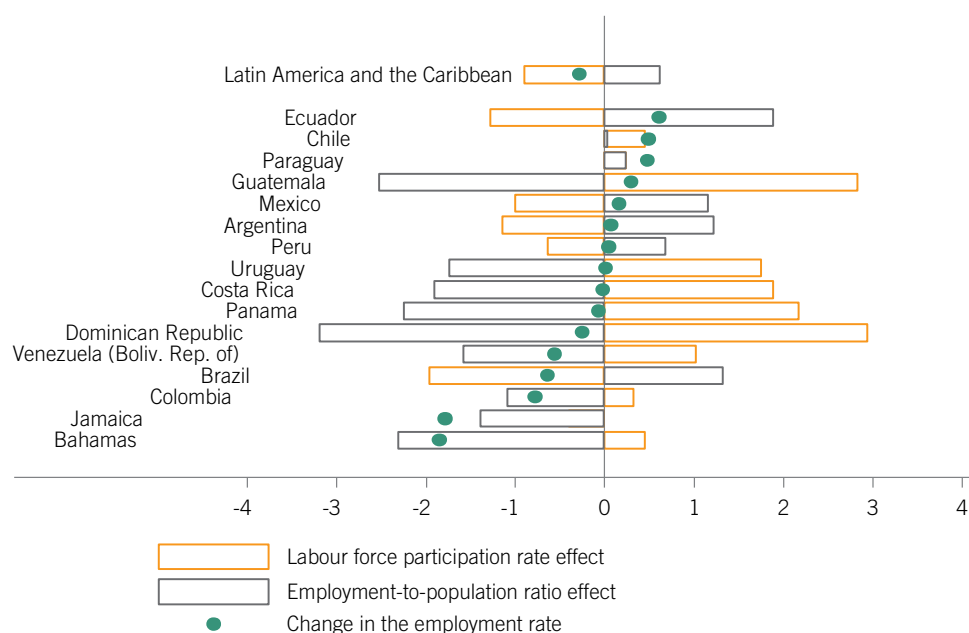
Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries.

In general, variations in the unemployment rate are the result of two components, one of which is associated with the proportional change in the labour force participation rate, which, when it falls, puts downward pressure on the unemployment rate and the inverse – “the labour force participation rate effect.” The second component is associated with the change in the employment-to-population ratio – the “employment-to-population ratio effect” –, which, when it declines, exerts upward pressure on the unemployment rate.¹⁶ Figure 11 demonstrates that, in the regional average, the labour force participation rate effect outweighs that of the employment-to-population ratio, for which reason the unemployment rate also fell.

At the country level, a similar situation occurred only in Brazil, which heavily influenced the regional result given the weight of the population of that country in the regional total. In Uruguay and Guatemala, the labour force participation rate effect also dominated, although with an inverse sign, which led to a slight increase in the unemployment rate. In Chile, the labour force participation rate effect also prevailed, but in this case the indicator increased and the employment-to-population ratio decreased, so both effects produced the increase in the unemployment rate. In the remainder of the countries, the dominant employment-to-population ratio effect explained both the increase and the decline in unemployment rates.

16 The decomposition is based on the definition of the unemployment rate: $\mu = 1 - e/p$, where μ is the unemployment rate (unemployed in relation to the EAP), e is the employment-to-population ratio (employed in relation to the working-age population), and p is the labour force participation rate (EAP in relation to the working-age population). The variations in μ can be written as $\Delta\mu \approx e/p (\Delta p/p) - e/p (\Delta e/e)$. Alternatively, they can be written as $\Delta\mu \approx \text{Participation Effect} + \text{Employment-to-population ratio effect}$. Note that the changes in the labour force participation rate directly affect the unemployment rate, in other words, unemployment increases when the labour force participation rate increases (but in a e/p proportion). By contrast, the employment-to-population ratio has an inverse effect on the unemployment rate, in other words, unemployment increases when the employment-to-population ratio declines (again in a e/p proportion). Also note that the final sign of the variation in the unemployment rate depends on the dominant effect.

FIGURE 11. Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries): effect of the change in the urban employment-to-population ratio and the labour force participation rate on the urban unemployment rate. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentage points)



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

In summary, a trend in urban key labour market indicators of the region was consolidated in 2014. This trend was observed in 2013 although it had not occurred for the previous two decades. The current context is characterized by a larger decline in the labour force participation rate than the decrease in the employment-to-population ratio, which drives down the unemployment rate. Whereas in previous years, the decline in unemployment was due to an increased the supply of jobs, it currently results from the exodus –possibly only temporary– of a large number of people from the labour market. As discussed in later sections of this report, although this phenomenon is occurring among the population as a whole, it is more prevalent among women and youth.

Indicators for a group of countries on hours worked demonstrate that in six metropolitan regions of Brazil, 9.9% of the employed worked more than 48 hours per week and 3.3% were looking for another job. In Chile, 22.6% of workers worked more than 45 hours weekly, for an average of 37 hours, and nearly half of the employed population (49.1%) worked part-time involuntarily. In Mexico, 21.9% of the employed worked more than 48 hours per week. In Peru, 34.3% worked more than 50 hours weekly, and 19.4% had workweeks of 30 hours or less.

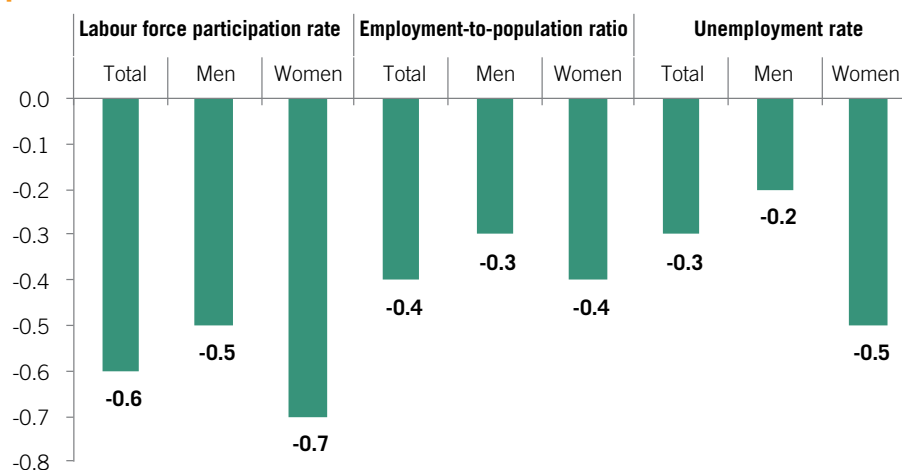
Additionally, data on time-related underemployment indicate that in Argentina, this indicator was 8.5% through the second quarter of 2014 versus 7.3% for the same period in 2013. In Colombia, time-related underemployment affected 10.4% of the employed population, an indicator which declined from the 12.2% recorded in 2013 (data through the third quarter). In Costa Rica, the underemployment rate decreased, from 13.9% in 2013 to 13.4%. In Ecuador, time-related underemployment affected 8.8% of the employed population, slightly above the percentage recorded through the third quarter of 2013 (8.7%). In Mexico, underemployment affected 6.6% of the urban employed population. In Peru, 9.9% of the employed population had time-related underemployment, a percentage which declined with respect to the 11.5% observed in 2013.

Key indicators by sex and age

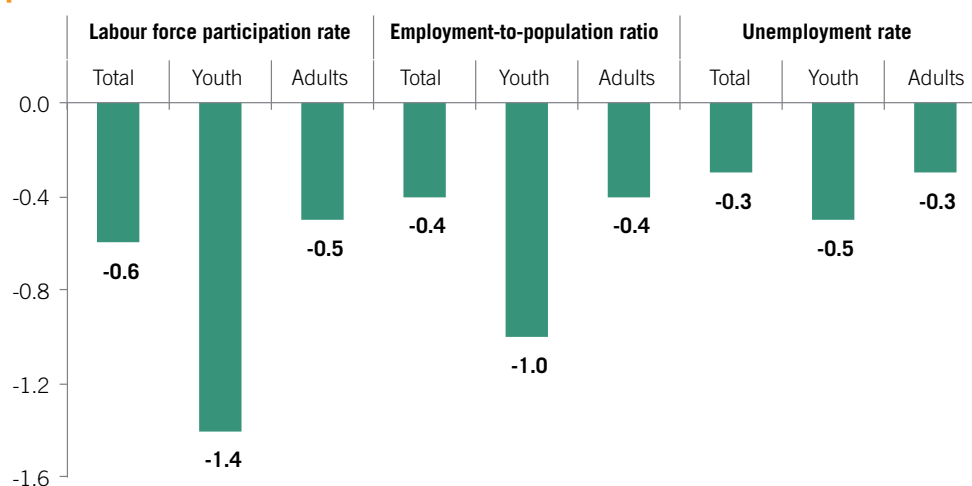
Key labour market indicators demonstrate greater variability in the case of women and youth (ages 15 to 24). The regional average for the employment-to-population ratio fell slightly more among women than among men, and much more sharply among youth, in comparison with the ratio among adults. Additionally, labour participation rates among women and youth experienced greater declines. For these groups, the decrease in the labour force participation rate exceeded that of the employment-to-population ratio, which caused a more significant decline in unemployment than that observed among men and adults (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12. Latin America. Year-over-year change in key urban market indicators, by sex and age. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentage points)

PANEL A: By sex



PANEL B: By age



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

Results for these indicators disaggregated by sex and age varied by country. In Paraguay, Panama and Costa Rica, the unemployment rate among men declined, but that among women rose. The opposite situation occurred in Peru, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, where unemployment among men increased and that among women decreased. In Ecuador and Guatemala, unemployment increased among both men and women (Table 6).

TABLE 6. Latin America (15 countries): key urban labour market indicators, by sex. January-September, 2013 and 2014 ^{a/} (Percentages)

Countries	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE						EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO						UNEMPLOYMENT RATE					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Argentina ^{b/}	58.9	58.2	72.3	71.2	47.1	46.5	54.6	53.9	67.5	66.7	42.9	42.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	6.5	9.0	8.6
Brazil ^{c/}																		
National	61.3	61.1	73.0	72.6	50.7	50.6	56.6	56.8	68.4	68.4	45.9	46.3	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.9	9.6	8.5
6 metropolitan areas	57.1	56.0	66.3	65.3	49.3	48.0	53.9	53.2	63.3	62.6	46.0	45.2	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.0	6.8	5.9
Chile	59.4	59.7	71.7	71.5	47.5	48.3	55.8	55.8	67.9	67.1	44.2	44.9	6.0	6.5	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.0
Colombia																		
National	63.9	63.8	74.6	74.4	53.7	53.7	57.4	57.8	68.7	69.0	46.6	47.1	10.1	9.4	7.8	7.3	13.2	12.3
13 metropolitan areas	67.4	67.7	75.3	75.6	60.4	60.5	60.0	60.7	68.3	69.1	52.5	53.1	11.1	10.3	9.3	8.6	13.0	12.2
Costa Rica																		
National	62.0	62.7	75.1	76.0	48.8	49.2	56.0	56.7	68.8	69.9	43.0	43.3	9.7	9.6	8.4	8.1	11.8	12.0
Urban	62.7	64.0	74.3	76.1	51.4	52.3	56.7	57.9	68.1	69.7	45.6	46.3	9.6	9.6	8.4	8.3	11.3	11.4
Dominican Republic ^{d/}	51.0	52.6	64.1	65.9	37.9	39.4	47.4	49.0	60.9	62.5	34.0	35.6	7.0	6.8	5.0	5.1	10.4	9.6
Ecuador	55.2	54.5	67.3	66.7	44.2	43.1	52.7	51.6	64.4	63.5	41.9	40.4	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.7	5.2	6.2
Jamaica	63.1	62.8	70.0	70.0	56.4	55.9	53.4	54.3	62.0	62.9	45.1	46.0	15.4	13.6	11.4	10.2	20.1	17.7
Guatemala ^{e/}	61.5	63.3	80.1	80.1	45.4	48.8	59.1	60.6	77.1	77.1	43.4	46.5	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.8
Mexico																		
National	58.9	58.6	76.7	76.6	42.8	42.2	56.0	55.6	72.8	72.8	40.7	40.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0
32 urban areas	60.4	59.8	75.5	74.9	47.0	46.3	56.9	56.2	71.1	70.2	44.2	43.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.7
Panama ^{e/}	63.0	64.5	76.7	77.6	50.9	52.9	59.8	61.2	73.0	74.3	48.1	49.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.2	5.4	6.1
Paraguay	64.9	65.1	72.6	74.6	57.6	56.2	59.7	59.6	67.6	69.7	52.1	50.1	8.0	8.5	6.9	6.6	9.5	10.8
Peru	68.9	68.4	77.9	77.6	60.4	59.8	64.7	64.2	74.0	73.6	56.0	55.5	6.0	6.1	5.0	5.3	7.3	7.2
Uruguay																		
National	63.5	64.6	73.8	74.1	54.2	55.9	59.3	60.3	70.1	70.3	49.7	51.2	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.1	8.3	8.3
Urban	63.5	64.7	73.2	73.7	55.0	56.7	59.2	60.3	69.2	69.7	50.4	51.9	6.9	6.9	5.6	5.5	8.4	8.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{f/}	64.3	65.0	78.0	78.9	50.9	51.4	59.3	60.3	72.3	73.6	46.5	47.2	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.8	8.7	8.1

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

a/ In the case of Chile, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of), national totals are used. In Colombia, Panama and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of), hidden unemployment is included. Indicators by sex are based on available information by country (Table 2 of the Statistical Annex).

b/ Average through second quarter.

c/ National data are through the second quarter and originate from the continuous PNAD survey. Data for the 6 metropolitan areas are through the third quarter and originate from the PME survey.

d/ April data.

e/ First quarter data.

f/ Monthly data (average through third quarter). Preliminary data

In Ecuador, Chile and Guatemala, both youth and adult unemployment increased. In Peru, Panama and Costa Rica, youth unemployment rose but that of adults declined. In the Dominican Republic, the opposite occurred: unemployment among adults increased whereas youth unemployment fell (Table 7).

TABLE 7. Latin America (14 countries): key urban labour market indicators, by age groups. January-September, 2013 and 2014 ^{a/} (Percentages)

Countries	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE				EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	15 - 24 years		25 years and over		15 - 24 years		25 years and over		15 - 24 years		25 years and over	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total countries ^{b/}	47.9	46.5	66.2	65.7	41.0	40.0	63.2	62.8	14.5	14.0	4.6	4.3
Argentina ^{c/}	40.8	38.7	65.7	65.7	32.6	31.5	62.1	62.2	20.1	18.7	5.4	5.3
Brazil	52.9	50.1	64.0	62.4	45.3	43.2	61.5	60.4	14.5	13.9	3.9	3.3
Chile	36.2	36.1	65.5	65.8	30.5	30.1	62.5	62.5	15.7	16.5	4.6	5.1
Colombia ^{d/}	62.2	62.3	69.9	70.2	50.7	51.3	64.4	65.1	18.5	17.7	7.9	7.2
Costa Rica	48.2	50.2	67.1	68.0	36.8	36.8	62.7	63.8	23.7	26.5	6.6	6.1
Dominican Republic ^{e/}	40.9	42.1	64.6	65.7	34.1	36.5	61.5	62.3	16.7	13.3	4.8	5.3
Ecuador ^{c/}	39.7	37.6	69.1	70.3	34.1	31.9	67.0	67.6	14.3	15.2	3.0	3.8
Guatemala ^{f/}	48.9	49.6	67.5	69.2	45.4	45.6	65.6	67.2	7.3	8.0	2.8	3.0
Jamaica	34.9	33.3	74.1	74.4	21.7	22.0	65.8	66.9	37.8	34.1	11.2	10.0
Mexico ^{g/}	43.0	42.3	64.8	64.5	38.9	38.3	62.2	62.0	9.5	9.5	3.9	3.9
Panama ^{f/}	42.2	43.7	69.5	70.7	36.5	37.2	67.0	68.4	13.6	15.0	3.6	3.2
Peru ^{g/}	51.5	49.3	76.7	77.0	44.7	42.5	73.7	74.0	13.2	13.7	3.9	3.9
Uruguay ^{g/}	48.8	48.2	67.5	69.1	38.8	38.4	64.6	66.0	20.4	20.4	4.2	4.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{h/}	40.8	41.3	72.2	72.7	33.9	34.9	67.8	68.6	17.0	15.5	6.1	5.8

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

a/ In the case of Chile, Mexico and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of), national totals are used. In Colombia, Panama and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of), hidden unemployment is included.

b/ Weighted average.

c/ Data through the second quarter.

d/ Age groups are 14 to 27 and 28 years and over.

e/ April data.

f/ Data through the first quarter

g/ The first age group is 14 to 24 year.

h/ Monthly data (average through third quarter). Preliminary.

The evidence indicates that women and youth are more sensitive to changes in economic conditions. For these groups, transitions between activity and non-activity are more frequent. This characteristic explains why unemployment responds only moderately to declines in the overall employment-to-population ratio.

The labour force participation rate among women has experienced a sharp increase in recent decades, which has directly contributed to reducing poverty. This suggests that the reduction in the labour force participation rate among women recorded in recent quarters could be circumstantial, for which reason this trend is unlikely to continue over the next few years.

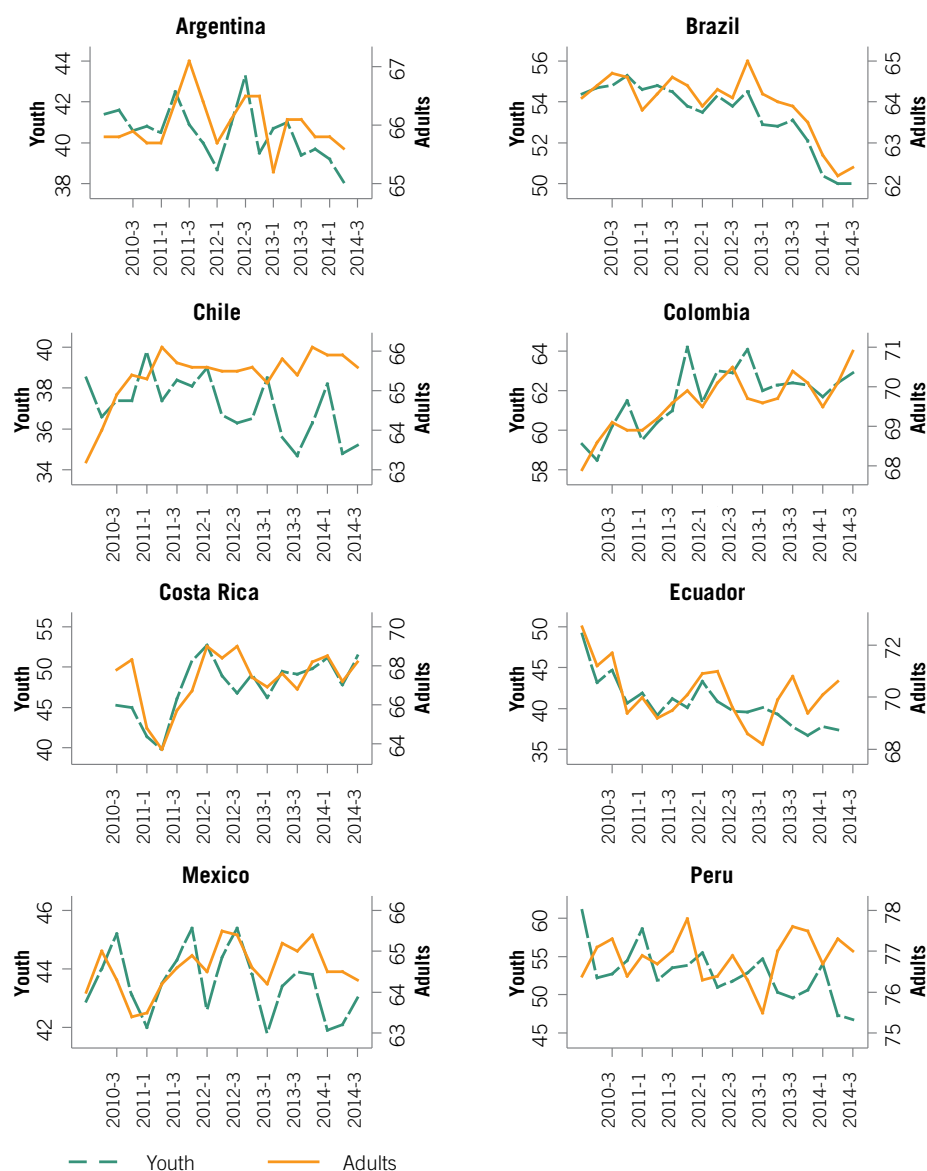
In the case of youth, the decrease in the labour force participation rate (-1.4 percentage points in 2014) is most likely associated with the greater sensitivity of youth labour market indicators to economic cycles, although it may also reflect youth's increased permanence in the education system (Figure 13). As a recent ILO report noted,¹⁷ this phenomenon could have a dual effect: an immediate

17 ILO, 2013. *Decent work and Youth in Latin America* 2013. Lima: ILO/ Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

quantitative reduction in the youth labour force participation rate; and a qualitative effect in the medium term given that youth will enter the labour market later but with higher educational levels. This would cause less pressure on the youth labour supply in the short term, although with a more skilled youth labour force entering labour markets, which would favour youth's improved labour entry in the future and contribute to raising productivity.

Furthermore, despite the slight decline observed in 2014, the unemployment gaps of youth and women continue to be significant. The unemployment rate among women is 30% higher than that among men and their labour force participation rate is 30% lower. In the case of youth, there are significant differences: the unemployment rate of the population ages 15 to 24 in Latin America is between two and 4.3 times higher than that among adults ages 25 and over. Moreover, unemployed youth account for more than 40% of the total unemployed population in the region. This would not be a serious problem considering that unemployed youth include both those who no longer have a job and those seeking employment for the first time. Nevertheless, the extended, high levels of youth unemployment and youth's precarious entry in the labour market result in a variety of negative social and economic effects.

FIGURE 13. Latin America (selected countries): Urban labour force participation rate by age group, 2010 I-2014 III ^{a/} (Percentages)



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

a/ Data for Argentina and Ecuador are through the second quarter, 2014. Data for Mexico are national.

Employment by economic activity and status in employment

The composition of employment has changed dramatically in recent years. Medium-term trends using data through 2013 indicate that in the productive structure by economic activities, the participation of agriculture, fishing and mining in total employment has declined, which also occurred in manufacturing, although to a lesser extent. By contrast, construction grew in both the past and current decades. A similar trend occurred in trade and all services, although some year-over-year variability exists (Table 8).

TABLE 8. Latin America (18 countries): Composition of urban employment by economic activity and status in employment. 2000, 2005 and 2010-2013 (Percentages)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Activity						
Agriculture, fishing and mining	6.7	7.0	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9
Electricity, gas and waterworks	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	15.2	15.9	14.7	14.1	14.5	14.0
Construction	7.1	7.3	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2
Trade	22.3	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.1	26.0
Transportation, storage and communications	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
Financial establishments	2.1	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Community, social and personal services	40.4	33.9	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.9
Unspecified activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Status in employment						
Paid employment	60.7	61.1	64.0	65.1	65.5	65.7
Public	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.1
Private	47.8	48.5	50.9	51.8	52.4	52.6
Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	13.5	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.1	12.5
Establishments with 6 or more workers	34.3	35.4	38.1	39.1	40.3	40.1
Unpaid employment	27.3	27.7	26.1	25.6	25.5	25.6
Employers	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.2
Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9
Establishments with 6 or more workers	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Own-account workers	22.7	22.9	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.4
Professionals, technicians or administrators	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Non-professionals, technicians or administrators	20.8	21.2	19.9	19.7	19.2	19.2
Household service work	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7
Contributing family workers	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5
Others	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5

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

Note: Several countries made changes in their systems for classifying economic activities (ISIC) and status in employment (ICSE).

With respect to status in employment, beginning in the past decade until 2012, paid employment increased whereas own-account employment declined, especially that of low skill. These trends in employment composition, which expanded the social protection coverage of the population and led to increased but clearly incomplete formalization of labour markets, ended in 2013.

The short-term analysis is based on information from 11 countries regarding the change in employment by economic activity and status in employment through the third quarter of 2014. In Figure 14, which shows the simple average of the change in participation in the different activities in total employment through the third quarter of 2014, as compared with the same period of 2013, the decline in employment in manufacturing and in other services is evident. It grew significantly in the

construction sectors whereas it fell sharply in the trade sector. This downward trend in employment in the trade sector began in 2011 and is a clear indicator of the economic situation of the countries.

FIGURE 14. Latin America (11 countries): Year-over-year change in participation of economic activities and status in employment in urban employment. January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentage points)



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

Note: The selected countries are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

The short-term analysis of status in employment reveals that the increase in own-account employment outpaced that of paid employment (Figure 14), which implies a reduction in paid employment as a share of total employment. This is a clear characteristic of labour markets in the region: some people create their own employment in response to the lack of labour market opportunities. This practice helps mitigate the fluctuations in the unemployment rate during an economic slowdown. Nevertheless, it is also a warning sign for the labour market given that progress in labour issues and in quality of employment over the past decade were achieved through a substantial increase in paid employment, especially formal employment.

Wage trends

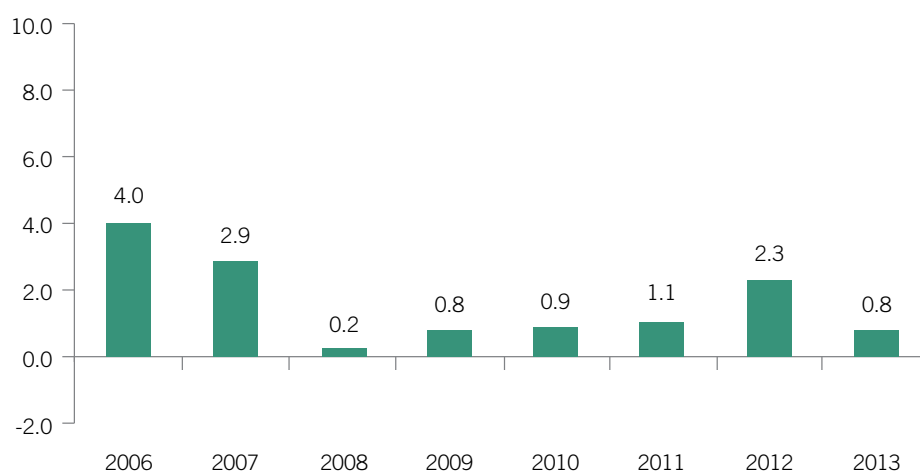
This section analyzes key wage trends in Latin America and the Caribbean. Three complementary indicators were examined in real terms: average wages, formal-sector wages and minimum wages. The average wage indicator, obtained from household survey data, is incorporated into the analysis together with the usual indicators on minimum wages and formal-sector wages, which have been published in previous editions of the Labour Overview, based mainly on administrative records.

Total average wages and formal-sector wages

Total average wages are calculated for paid employees of the private and public sectors of the countries of the region based on household surveys. These are usually published in the ILO's *Global Wage Reports*.¹⁸ This indicator—calculated with information from 29 countries of the region—grew at a faster pace than the global average during the period 2006-2011. In 2012, this indicator rose 2.3%, but in 2013 growth slowed to 0.8%. This indicator is heavily influenced by the situation in Mexico and Brazil.

18 ILO, 2014. *Global Wage Report 2014/2015. Wages and Equitable Growth*. Geneva: ILO.

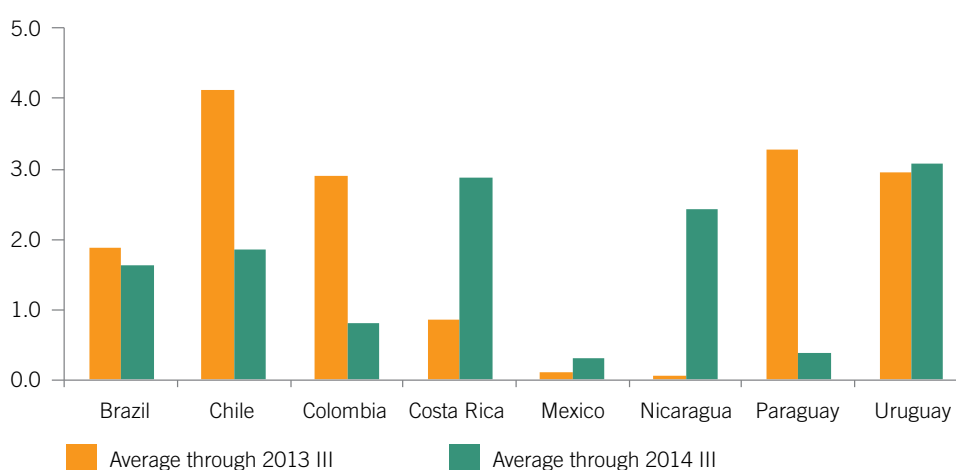
FIGURE 15. Latin America and the Caribbean (29 countries): real average wages, 2006-2013 (Annual percentage change)



Source: ILO, *Global Wage Report 2014/2015*. 2014. Geneva, ILO.

Formal-sector wages enable the analysis of short-term trends and provide evidence on what is occurring through the third quarter of 2014. The economic slowdown and the slight uptick in inflation in the region have contributed to a deceleration in the growth of real wages in the formal sector, which increased to a lesser extent in 2014 than in 2013 in the countries of the region, with the exception of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay. Real wages in the formal sector grew in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Uruguay, at rates ranging from 1.6% to 3.1%; whereas in Colombia, Mexico and Paraguay, the purchasing power of wages remained practically unchanged (Figure 16). For the eight countries with available information through the third quarter of 2014, the simple average of real average wages recorded an increase of 1.7%, below that of the same period of 2013 for the same group of countries (2%).

FIGURE 16. Latin America: Year-over-year change in the average wage of the formal sector by country, January-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official country information.

Note: See Table 9b of the Statistical Annex on the data references used for each country.

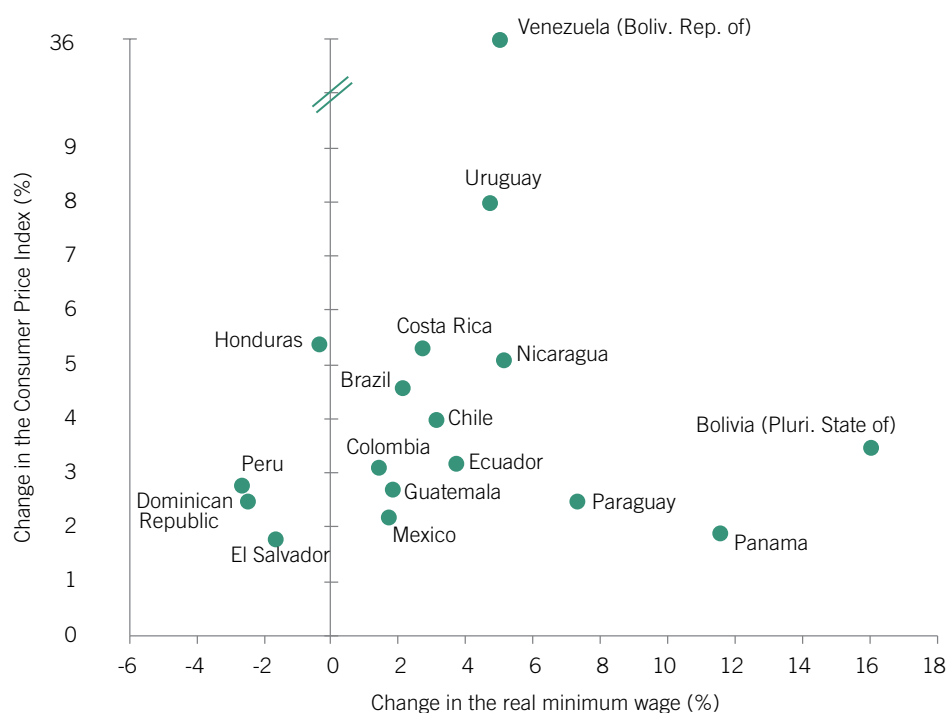
The slower growth of wages –average and formal– is significant. The fact that it is accompanied by less growth in paid employment indicates a reduced income in many households of the region. This will eventually have implications for the decision of family members to participate in the labour market, suggesting that the sharp decrease in the labour force participation rate observed in the past year and a half is more of a transitory than a structural phenomenon.

Minimum wages continue to improve, but at a slower pace

During the 2008-2009 crisis and subsequent recovery phase, many Latin American countries used minimum wage policies to stimulate household consumption, which helped invigorate economies and labour markets. The space for continued minimum wage increases varied across countries and time given that it depends on labour productivity trends, the relationship between the minimum wage and the wage of low-skilled workers, as well as inflation.

Minimum wage increases continued in the region, although the pace of this growth slowed over the past year. Through the third quarter of 2014, the weighted average of the real minimum wage rose 2.1% as compared with 2.9% for the same period in 2013. This lower increase mainly reflects the more modest minimum wage increases between December 2013 and September 2014 as compared with those made between December 2012 and September 2013. In just four of the 17 countries with available information, the real minimum wage declined through the third quarter of 2014: El Salvador, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Honduras. In the first three countries, no minimum wage adjustments were made during the period.

FIGURE 17. Latin America (selected countries): Change in inflation (CPI) and the real minimum wage. December-September, 2013 and 2014 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official country information.

Table 10 of the Statistical Annex demonstrates that the countries with the largest increases in the real minimum wage through September 2014 were the Plurinational State of Bolivia (16%), Panama (11.5%) and Paraguay (7.3%). Nicaragua (5.1%), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (5.0%), Uruguay (4.7%), Ecuador (3.7%) and Chile (3.1%) recorded smaller increases. Five countries had real minimum wage increases of less than 3%: Costa Rica (2.7%), Brazil (2.1%), Guatemala (1.8%), Mexico (1.7%) and Colombia (1.4%).

In 2014, 14 of the 17 countries with available information adjusted their minimum wage.

TABLE 9. Latin America (selected countries). Frequency of adjustments and last adjustment of the minimum wage

Country	Frequency	Last adjustment
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	Annually	January 2014
Brazil	Annually	January 2014
Chile	Annually	July 2014
Colombia	Annually	January 2014
Costa Rica	Bi-annually	July 2014
Dominican Republic	Variable	June 2013
Ecuador	Annually	January 2014
El Salvador	Variable	July 2013
Guatemala	Annually	January 2014
Honduras	Annually	January 2014
Mexico	Annually	January 2014
Nicaragua	Bi-annually	September 2014
Panama	Bi-annually	January 2014
Paraguay	Variable	March 2014
Peru	Variable	June 2012
Uruguay	Annually	January 2014
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	Variable	May 2014

Source: ILO, based on practices observed in the Minimum Wage Database in recent years (information consulted on September 30th, 2014).

Most of the countries of the region have implemented active minimum wage policies. On average, the regional real minimum wage rose by 57.5% between 2000 and 2013. Nevertheless, results varied by country, which in part reflects the relative base level of minimum wages as well as specific institutional issues.

One group of countries has remained isolated from this general trend of improved real minimum wages: in El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic, the real minimum wage remained at levels similar to those of the period 2000-2013. In Mexico, this is related to the use of the minimum wage as an indexer of social protection contributions, taxes and fines, as well as housing credits, among several other prices in the economy. At the national and local levels, Mexico is advancing toward the creation of new account units to dissociate the minimum wage from legislation not related to its establishment and thus avoid an inflationary effect when the minimum wage is raised. In Paraguay, the minimum wage is usually higher than average wages.

A second group of countries, including Costa Rica, Panama and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, experienced modest minimum wage increases of around 1.0% annually for the period 2000-2013. In Costa Rica, this occurred because the minimum wage adjustment formula applied until 2008 barely compensated for accumulated bi-annual inflation. Beginning in 2009, however, real increases were applied. In Panama, the dollarized economy should also be taken into account, given that the base minimum wage during the period analyzed was relatively high. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the real minimum wage was affected by rising inflation.

A third group of countries, composed of Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru, had real increases of between 2% and nearly 3% annually. In Chile and Colombia, the real increases occurred throughout the period and began at a relatively high rate. In Guatemala and Peru, increases are mainly concentrated in recent years.

Finally, a fourth group of countries had significant real increases in the minimum wage in the period 2000-2013. In Brazil and Nicaragua, the real minimum wage doubled during the period as a result of real increases recorded annually. In Brazil, the minimum wage adjustment formula applied, in addition to a percentage equal to GDP growth of the previous year, compensated for the accumulated inflation of the previous year. In Ecuador, real increases took place mainly in the period 2006-2013, whereas in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, they were concentrated between 2011 and 2013. In Uruguay, real increases occurred beginning in 2004, when the use of the minimum wage as an indexer of social and other contributions was eliminated. Given that the base minimum wage

was very low, the percentage increases are important, although the minimum wage compared with average wages remains within a sustainable range. Finally, the increase in the real minimum wage in Honduras was concentrated in 2009, when it doubled the previous minimum wage. Since that year, the real level has remained practically constant.

Employment Forecasts

It is always difficult to predict the future. Nevertheless, just as it is possible to forecast GDP growth, it is also possible to estimate the performance of key labour market indicators over the next few years, under certain assumptions.

Short term (2014-2015)

As mentioned, several specialized entities agree that the global economic scenario for the region over the next few years will be less favourable than in the past decade, which will have an impact on the economic growth rate. Forecasts for GDP growth in Latin America and the Caribbean are slightly over 1.0% for 2014 and 2.2% in 2015. As stated earlier, the economic slowdown has affected the labour market, particularly with respect to the decline in the employment-to-population ratio and the labour force participation rate.

Considering the previous analysis, it is estimated that the annual urban unemployment rate for late 2014 –including the fourth quarter– will average 6.1% in Latin America and the Caribbean. This means that there are nearly 15 million unemployed people in urban areas of the region (Figure 18).

FIGURE 18. Latin America and the Caribbean. GDP growth and the unemployment rate, 2004-2014 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official country information, and IMF, *World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington D. C.: IMF.

Note: a/ Preliminary data for 2014.

For 2015, prospects are less auspicious, especially given that the labour force participation rate has less space for continued decline; rather, it is expected to increase. Thus, even if the employment-to-population ratio were to rise, it would do so at a slower pace than the labour force participation rate, which would drive an increase in the unemployment rate. There is a wide range of estimates based on the different combinations of labour force participation rates and employment-to-population ratios for 2015, but it can be estimated that the unemployment rate will increase by 0.1 or 0.2 percentage points with respect to 2014. This would mean that some 500,000 more people will be unemployed in urban areas of the region.

Medium term (2014-2019)

Forecasts for longer periods obviously have more variance. Nevertheless, it is possible to estimate with a degree of certainty some processes that will affect labour markets of the region. These

forecasts are based on an estimate of the response of employment to expected economic growth trends in 2014-2018.¹⁹

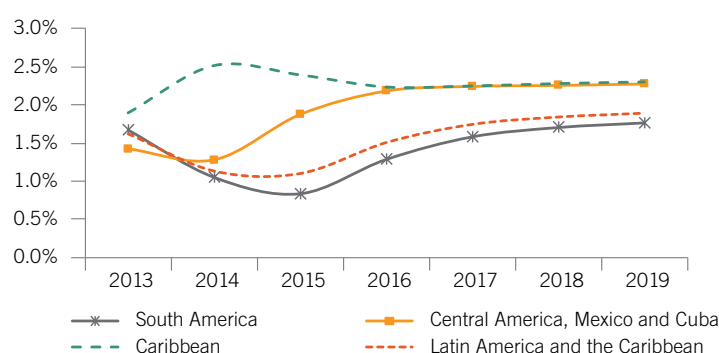
Estimated elasticity is approximately 0.54%. With this level of elasticity, it is possible to estimate –although with some degree of variance– that for every 0.10 of a percentage point that economic growth declines in the region, 100,000 jobs will not be created.

It is also possible to estimate the growth of employment in the near future. If GDP growth forecasts for the period 2014-2019 are accurate, total employment will grow 1.6% annually. This figure is below that recorded for the period 2004-2009, when total employment increased by 2.3% annually.

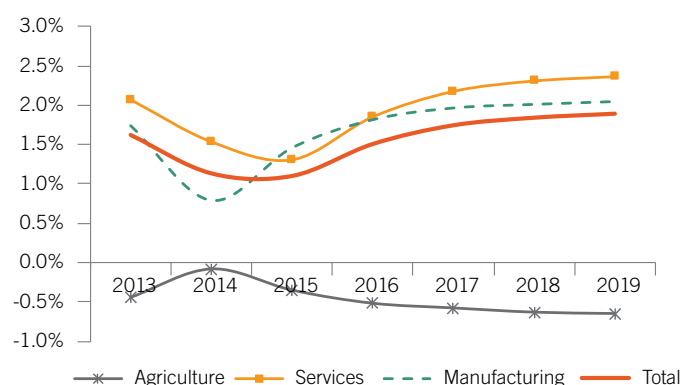
The deceleration of job creation will be most evident in South American countries, although levels will vary widely. Growth will likely be strongest in the Caribbean, which is expected to maintain an employment growth rate of nearly 2.5% annually between 2014 and 2018. Central American countries, Mexico and Cuba will most likely have employment growth rates higher than the average during the second half of this decade (Figure 19).

FIGURE 19. Latin America and the Caribbean: Growth in total employment by sub-region and economic activity. 2013-2019 (Percentages)

PANEL A: By sub-region



PANEL B: By economic activity



Source: ILO, based on IMF, *World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties*. October 2014. Washington D. C.: IMF; and ILO, *Trends Econometric Models*, July 2014.

Analyzing growth in employment disaggregated by sectors, it is expected that despite a short-term decline, both the services and manufacturing sectors will continue to create the most jobs in the medium term given that they will grow an estimated 2.0% annually, on average. The relative weight of the agricultural sector is expected to continue to decrease given projected average declines of approximately -0.5% annually. This is consistent with studies that indicate that the structural changes in the region are characterized by a transition from agricultural production to other sectors

19 The methodological details can be found in Dávalos, Jorge, *Nota técnica: Protecciones del empleo para América Latina y el Caribe* (2014-2019). Unpublished, 2014.

of higher productivity, but less labour intensive. Other studies also found that, due to that sector's low level of productivity, the small changes in growth in the agricultural sector will have significant effects on employment and the quality of employment in that sector.

The situation of rural employment in Latin America in 2013

Although Latin American countries are highly urbanized, rural labour markets still account for a large share of total employment (approximately 28%). Their analysis is also important given the high incidence of low-quality jobs and their association with rural poverty.

Despite the agro-export transformation occurring in recent decades in many countries of the region, the reality of smallholder farm families continues to negatively influence rural statistics compared with urban ones. Thus, for example, there is an important weight of contributing family workers who contribute to household production, even when their productivity is generally very low. Moreover, household surveys most likely underestimate the number of contributing family workers, especially in the case of women, due to the difficulty of capturing this economic activity in household surveys and of distinguishing it from household chores, which are not classified as work within the production boundary of the national system of accounts.

Additionally, rural unemployment rates tend to be lower than those of urban areas given that the oversupply of labour is more evident in migratory flows towards the cities and in low-paid jobs than in unemployment.

The labour situation in rural areas and the gaps between these and urban areas are not static realities, however. For this analysis, 2013 data or those from latest available year on geographic areas of 16 countries were used, as was the variation in data between 2012 and 2013.²⁰

Labour force participation rate, employment-to-population ratio and unemployment rate: gaps between urban and rural areas

In most of the countries of the region, the labour force participation rate is higher in urban than in rural areas. This is exclusively due to women, who have a higher labour force participation rate in urban areas in all countries except for the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Peru. By contrast, the labour force participation rate among men is higher in rural areas than in urban ones in all countries except for the Dominican Republic, where it is nearly the same. Analyzing the same phenomenon from another perspective, the gap between the labour force participation rates among men and women is much higher in rural areas than in urban ones. In Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, the gap is more than double. This trend is also observed in employment-to-population ratios (Table 10).

20 For the analysis of 2012-2013 variations, only 13 countries were included given that 2013 data are still not available for the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Nicaragua whereas in Guatemala there was a series change between 2012 and 2013 that made direct comparison impossible.

TABLE 10. Latin America and the Caribbean. Key labour market indicators, by geographic area, sex and country. 2013 or latest year with available information (Percentages)

	Labour force participation rate		Employment-to-population ratio		Unemployment rate	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Men						
Argentina ^{1/}	66.2	...	62.1	...	6.1	...
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{2/}	69.1	86.4	66.9	85.7	3.1	0.7
Brazil ^{3/}	69.4	73.7	65.5	72.1	5.5	2.2
Chile	71.3	74.5	67.4	71.7	5.5	3.8
Colombia ^{4/}	74.2	74.6	67.5	72.2	9.0	3.3
Costa Rica	75.4	76.1	70.2	70.6	6.9	7.1
Dominican Republic	64.5	64.7	60.9	62.3	5.6	3.8
Ecuador ^{5/}	65.1	69.3	62.5	67.8	4.0	2.2
El Salvador	77.6	85.9	72.3	80.0	6.8	6.9
Guatemala	79.8	87.2	76.7	85.8	3.9	1.6
Honduras	66.1	77.2	62.3	76.0	5.7	1.6
Mexico ^{6/}	75.5	78.4	70.9	75.2	6.0	4.0
Nicaragua ^{7/}	74.2	78.8	68.6	76.9	7.5	2.5
Panama	77.6	84.2	74.5	82.4	3.9	2.1
Paraguay ^{8/}	70.6	78.3	66.5	76.1	5.8	2.8
Peru ^{9/}	80.2	87.6	76.9	86.6	4.1	1.1
Uruguay ^{10/}	73.4	76.3	69.4	74.0	5.4	3.0
Women						
Argentina ^{1/}	43.8	...	40.1	...	8.5	...
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{2/}	50.9	71.9	48.5	71.3	4.7	0.8
Brazil ^{3/}	50.7	46.3	46.1	44.2	9.1	4.5
Chile	48.8	39.8	45.4	37.4	7.0	5.8
Colombia ^{4/}	58.1	39.5	50.8	35.1	12.5	10.9
Costa Rica	49.5	37.1	44.6	32.3	10.0	12.9
Dominican Republic	40.7	31.7	36.4	28.6	10.6	9.7
Ecuador ^{5/}	42.5	41.3	39.9	39.7	6.1	3.7
El Salvador	55.1	38.2	52.8	35.9	4.2	6.0
Guatemala	46.3	34.4	44.6	33.1	3.7	3.7
Honduras	44.7	29.6	41.9	28.8	6.3	2.9
Mexico ^{6/}	48.1	38.6	45.2	37.1	5.9	3.8
Nicaragua ^{7/}	60.9	55.1	56.5	52.5	7.1	4.7
Panama	51.9	43.2	49.0	41.5	5.7	4.0
Paraguay ^{8/}	54.6	47.2	51.3	44.9	6.1	4.9
Peru ^{9/}	62.6	72.0	59.1	70.9	5.6	1.5
Uruguay ^{10/}	55.3	49.3	50.8	45.4	8.3	7.9

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

Notes:

1/ The survey only has urban coverage measured through 31 urban areas. Working-age population, 10 years and over.

2/ 2013 data are from 2011.

3/ PNAD survey.

4/ Data from the second quarter.

5/ Data from the fourth quarter.

6/ Data from the second quarter. The urban area refers to the most urbanized areas.

7/ 2013 data are from 2012.

8/ EPH survey.

9/ ENAHO survey.

10/ Urban: Montevideo and towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants. Rural: Rural communities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.

Between 2012 and 2013, the employment-to-population ratio declined in most of the countries, both in rural areas (eight of 13 countries) and in urban ones (likewise in eight of 13 countries). In Colombia and El Salvador, the urban employment-to-population ratio increased whereas the rural ratio decreased. In most cases, variations were slight and therefore not necessarily statistically significant.

Between 2012 and 2013, in all countries except Colombia, unemployment rates performed more favourably in urban areas than in rural ones although differences were small. In all countries except Costa Rica and El Salvador, the unemployment rate continued to be lower in rural areas than in urban ones (Table 10). Therefore, the data support the assumption of a lower open unemployment rate in rural areas. The medium-term analysis, comparing the most recent data with that of 2005, indicates that the gap between urban and rural unemployment could be declining more than would be expected given the current situation, although unfortunately, changes in the series hinder a more precise conclusion on the subject.

Like in the case of adults, youth unemployment is higher in urban areas than in rural ones in all countries (with the exception of Costa Rica), but the gap narrowed between 2012 and 2013. Only in Colombia and Mexico the rural youth unemployment rate declined between those years.

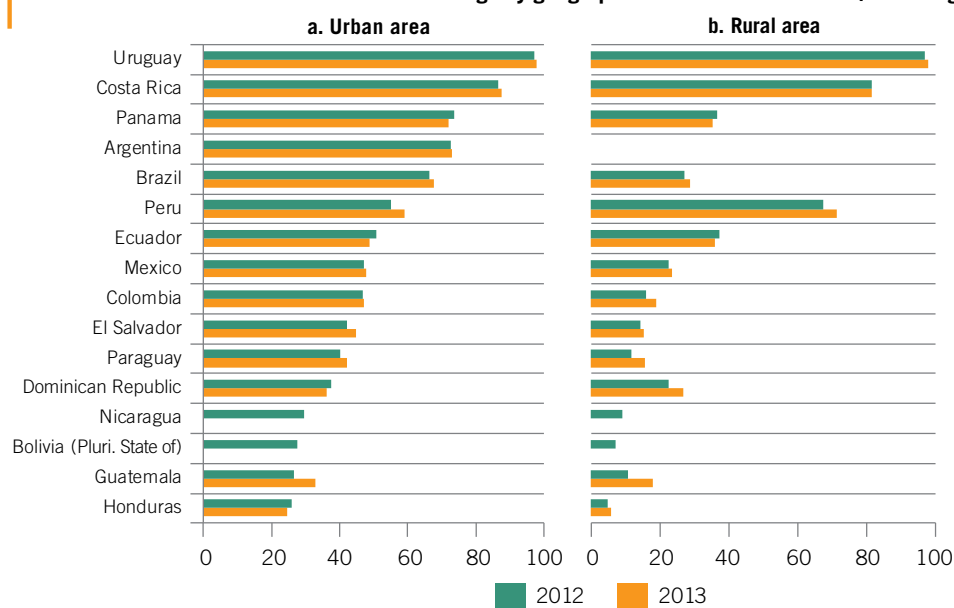
Quality of rural employment

For the analysis of quality, an initial indicator to consider is the percentage of paid employment, which in most of the countries of the region continues to be lower in rural areas, even when a large percentage of employment is concentrated in the secondary and tertiary sectors. In only half of the countries with available information did the primary sector account for more than 50% of rural employment. Rural areas concentrate a higher percentage of employment in primary activities, in which there is a greater weight of own-account employment and that of contributing family workers than in other economic activities.

Public policies to improve the quality of paid employment differ significantly from those that aim to improve the quality of own-account employment, especially in small-scale family agriculture. In the case of rural paid employees, for example, the minimum wage system could help to increase earnings in the lower end of income distribution. In practice, however, non-compliance with this instrument is high, as discussed in the feature article in this edition of the *Labour Overview*.

Finally, data reflect positive trends in the rate of health protection. Although coverage in rural areas was originally extremely low, it has increased significantly in recent years. The fact that the indicator continued to rise in most of the countries between 2012 and 2013, both in urban and rural areas, indicates the positive impact of public policies in this area, despite the economic slowdown during that period (Figure 20).

FIGURE 20. Latin America. Rate of health coverage by geographic area. 2012 and 2013 (Percentages)



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

Note: See notes for Table 10 for each country.

Feature article /

2014 Labour Overview

**The minimum wage
in the rural sector
of Latin America**

FEATURE ARTICLE › The minimum wage in the rural sector of Latin America*

1. Introduction

Originally, the minimum wage was developed to protect lower-income workers by establishing an effective and dignified wage floor. The first countries to adopt this instrument fixed minimum wage levels for certain industries and geographic regions characterized by their low wages. Over time, however, it became clear that this tool could play a key role in the development process if coverage was expanded. From this perspective, the effective application of a national minimum wage –which implied increasing the lowest wages– could potentially contribute to reducing poverty.

Minimum wage policies have a long history in Latin America. Like other labour institutions, the minimum wage has been exposed to the different economic cycles and has suffered the impact of economic crises, during which it was used as an economic policy tool –as an anti-inflationary measure, to contribute to fiscal adjustments, to improve competitiveness, etc. This defeated its original objective, weakening its effectiveness as a wage policy instrument.

An analysis of long-term real minimum wage trends in the countries of the region reveals the impact of the different crises on the advances and setbacks of these wages. Beginning in the 2000s, however, the minimum wage policies of most of the countries of the region again took center stage. Latin America has experienced robust growth since 2003, interrupted temporarily by the international financial crisis of late 2008. At the same time, more active minimum wage policies have been applied, which significantly improved the purchasing power of paid employees.

However, the scope and effectiveness of an active minimum wage policy are limited when employers fail to comply with this policy. This situation is particularly widespread in the rural sector,¹ according to a joint study of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2010 and 2012) on the labour market and rural poverty. Drawing on this research, the ILO and the FAO developed a project to study minimum wage compliance in urban and rural areas of the region. National case studies were carried out in Chile, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay to explore the impact of economic and institutional factors on non-compliance. This article presents the findings of these studies with respect to minimum wage compliance in rural areas, estimates the scale of non-compliance and identifies some factors that contribute to this situation.

2. Application of the minimum wage in the rural sector

While all Latin American countries have their respective minimum wage systems, their structures vary significantly. Simply put, of the 16 countries analyzed, half have a single, national minimum wage system, whereas the rest have multiple minimum wage systems of varying levels of complexity.² While none of the latter group of countries establishes a specific minimum wage for rural areas, five of them have a minimum wage for agricultural activities.³ Given that agriculture is mainly developed in rural areas, where it is the predominant productive activity, we will use this wage as a reference for the five countries to assess the effectiveness of the minimum wage in the rural sector.

Despite important advances in the urbanization of Latin American countries, rural employment still represents approximately 30% of total employment. Not all rural workers are subject to minimum

* This article was prepared by Andrés Marinakis, a specialist in labour market policies and labour institutions. It is based on Marinakis and Bueno, "Incumplimiento con el salario mínimo: ¿culpa del nivel o de las instituciones?" Chapter 1 of Marinakis, 2014.

1 It should be noted that there is no uniform definition of the rural sector, for which reason national definitions were applied for the purposes of this article. Whereas in rural areas, the labour force tends to work in primary activities, including agriculture, a minority of this labour force works in other activities, for which reason the rural sector and agriculture are not synonymous.

2 Among the countries with multiple minimum wage systems, some establish specific levels for different economic sectors; others distinguish between qualification levels and still others make distinctions by geographic region or establishment size.

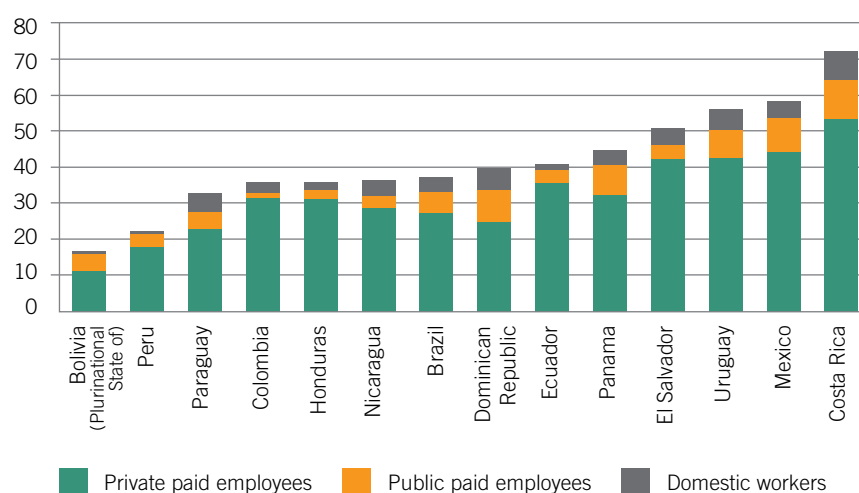
3 This is the case of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Whereas Paraguay establishes a wage for agricultural activities, it is the same as the minimum wage for unspecified activities, of general application.

wage legislation since it applies only to dependent workers, for which reason own-account workers, employers and contributing family workers are excluded.

Rural paid employees represent a smaller share of total rural employment than the national average for paid employees as a share of total employment (41% in rural areas versus 57% at the national level). Of the 14 countries with available information, rural paid employees account for more than half of the total employed in this sector in only four. Costa Rica, Mexico and El Salvador have the smallest gap between the percentage of rural and national paid employees (Figure 1). Given the lower percentage of wage employment in the rural sector, minimum wage policy will have less of an impact on determining remuneration in rural areas.

Furthermore, not all rural and national paid employees in a country are covered by minimum wage policy. In Latin America, minimum wages are generally applied in the private sector but not in the public sector. Of the 17 countries studied, just four extend minimum wage coverage to public-sector rural and national paid employees: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).⁴ Although there is no legal obligation to this effect in the remainder of the countries, the public sector does use the minimum wage as a reference, as well as the size of its adjustments, to determine its own wage levels and adjustments. Thus, the minimum wage has an indirect influence on public sector wages.

FIGURE 1. Latin America (14 countries): Rural paid employees as a percentage of total rural employment, 2011 (Percentages)



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

3. Minimum wage level in relation to the needs of workers and their families

Convention 131 concerning Minimum Wage Fixing with Special Reference to Developing Countries (1970) establishes that the needs of workers and their families and economic factors should be taken into account when determining the minimum wage. While each country is responsible for establishing concrete criteria to quantify the needs of its workers and their families, a general comparison can be made with the poverty line. Although most countries calculate their own poverty lines based on their particular situation, we used the poverty lines calculated by ECLAC for this study to enable a standard definition for comparative purposes.

To compare the minimum wage with the poverty line, the net minimum wage (NMW) was used for the calculation, which is the net amount after workers' mandatory contributions to social security in each country.⁵

Poverty lines establish the minimum income or expenditures that allow for maintaining an adequate standard of living, according to selected standards (Feres and Mancero). Thus, the poor are those

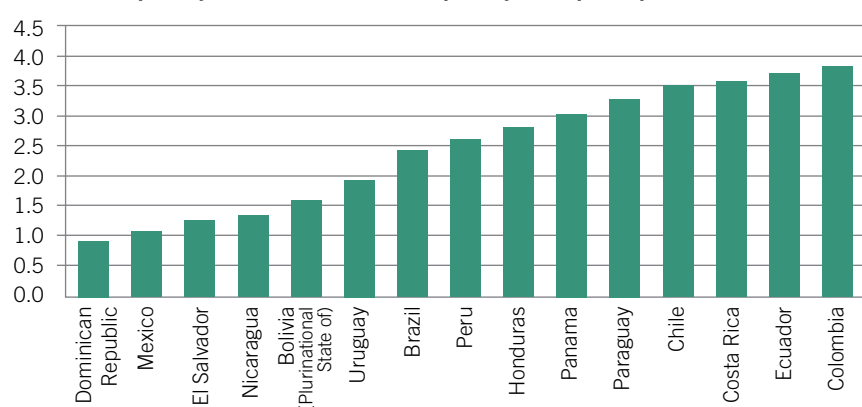
⁴ Information collected from the Working Conditions Laws Database (ILO, Geneva).

⁵ Data for Chile, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay were taken from national cases cited in Marinakis, whereas information from the social security administration was used for the other countries of the region.

individuals whose income falls below the value of a basket of goods and services, both food and non-food. In Latin America, the ECLAC estimates national poverty lines based on basic baskets specific for each country, respecting their prevalent consumption patterns. Poverty lines are expressed in per capita terms, regardless of the individual's sex or age. Urban and rural areas have separate poverty lines.

The rural poverty line is lower than that of urban areas in all cases. Therefore, in countries where the minimum wage of reference is the same for the two comparisons, the NMW covers a larger number of poverty lines in rural areas. In five Central American countries, the agricultural minimum wage was used as a reference, which is below that of the urban sector (where the manufacturing wage was used). In the Dominican Republic and Mexico, the NMW was nearly equal to the rural poverty line per capita. Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia have the highest distribution range, above 3.5 poverty lines (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2. Latin America (15 countries): Net minimum wage in relation to the rural poverty line, 2011 (Number of poverty lines per capita)



Source: ILO, based on the ECLAC rural poverty line per capita.

Note. Data for El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico correspond to 2010, whereas those of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Nicaragua correspond to 2009. In the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the agricultural minimum wage was used.

Considering the average household size in each country, in urban areas, the NMW would be insufficient—in every case—to enable a family to escape poverty whereas in rural areas, the NMW would nearly cover the poverty line of a household in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador.⁶

In addition to household size, a more complete analysis should take into account the number of household members. To this end, the living wage was calculated for each country; that is, the income necessary for an average household (considering its size and members) to reach the poverty line (Belser and Sobeck).

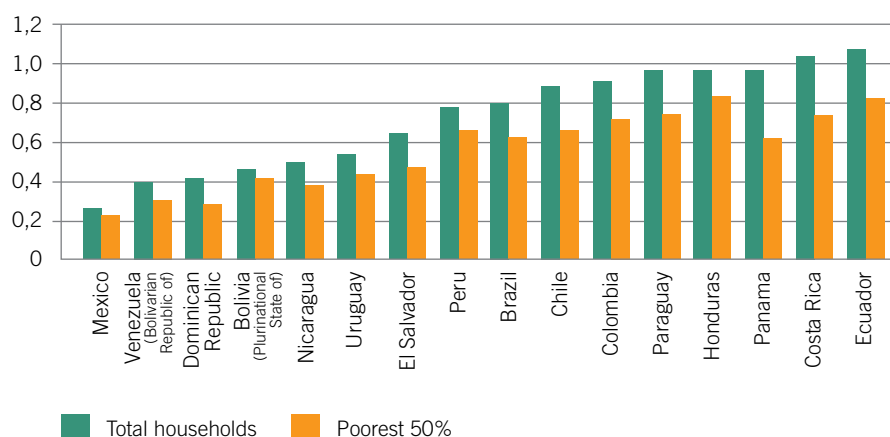
The living wage is calculated by multiplying the poverty line per capita by the average household size, divided by the average number of occupants per household. To calculate the number of occupants, this analysis considered all employed persons with income from employment, which was adjusted for the full workday established by law in each country. For household size, the average number of household members was calculated, regardless of age. The ECLAC poverty line is a household average; consequently, it is not strictly applicable to the weighted calculation that considers the different needs of household members and the economies of scale observed in their spending.

Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between the NMW and the living wage (without taking into account the age of household members) for 2011 at the national level. Ecuador and Costa Rica have a NMW slightly higher than the living wage, whereas the NMW of Paraguay, Honduras and Panama approaches the living wage. Chile, Brazil and Peru are at mid-point in the distribution whereas the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Mexico are at the low end. In the Dominican Republic, the minimum wage is just 40% of the living wage.

6 While the minimum wage is not the only policy tool to combat poverty (several social policies have that objective), the idea here is to determine whether minimum wage employment resolves or fails to resolve the situation of poverty.

Whereas the living wage as the average for the total population is a valuable reference, it is also interesting to examine this indicator from the perspective of the target population of the minimum wage, in other words, the low-income population. This illustrates the situation of the poorest 50% of households in each country. Household size in this segment is estimated to be larger than the average and the level of employment below the average. The NMW does not reach the living wage for this population group in any country of the region (Figure 3). The gap between the indicator for the national total and for the poorest 50% of households is quite large in the countries on the higher end of the distribution.

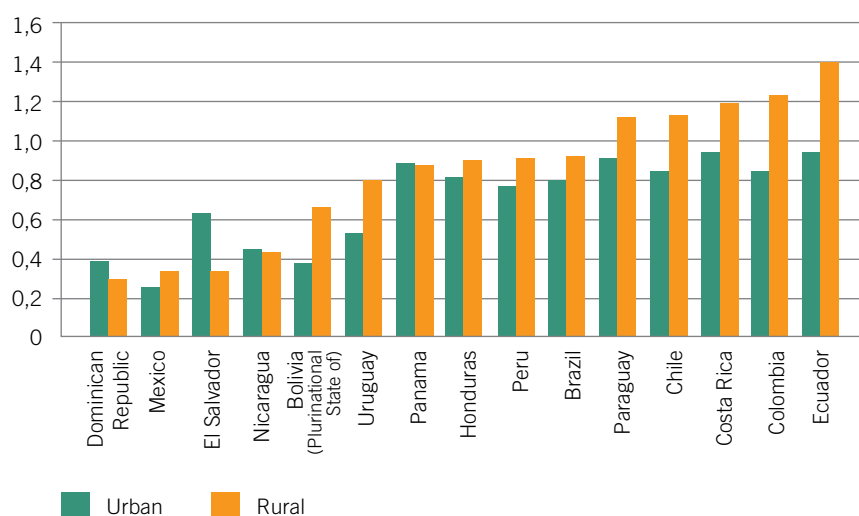
FIGURE 3. Latin America (16 countries): Net minimum wage in relation to the living wage, national level, 2011



Source: ILO, based on ECLAC data based on household surveys.

There are considerable differences between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the NMW is below the living wage in all cases. By contrast, in rural areas of five countries, minimum wages are above the living wage, whereas in the rest of the countries it falls short of that level (Figure 4). The countries where the NMW/living wage ratio is higher in the rural sector than in the urban sector are determined by the poverty line (always lower in the rural sector) and by the application of a single minimum wage in both areas. In the countries where a specific minimum wage is applied in the rural sector (agricultural minimum wage), the ratio is below the urban wage or notably different with respect to its ratio with the minimum wage for the manufacturing sector.⁷

FIGURE 4. Latin America (15 countries): Net minimum wage in relation to the living wage, by geographic area, 2011

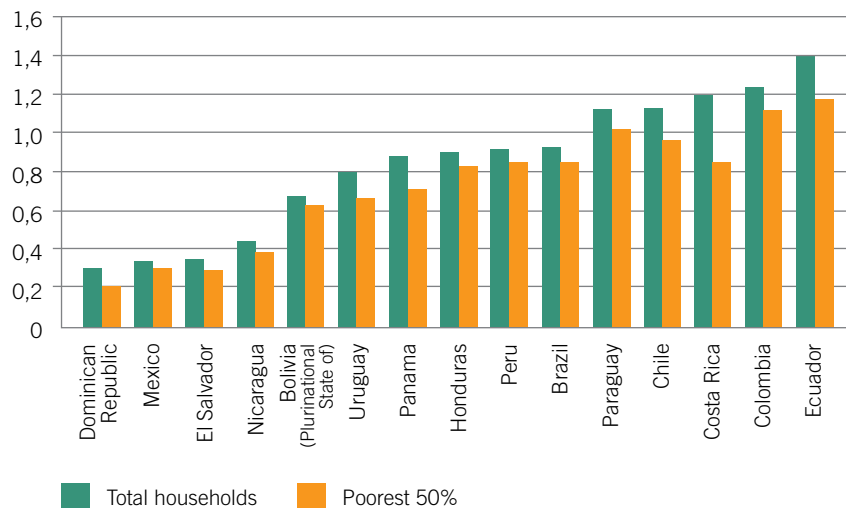


Source: ILO, based on ECLAC data based on household surveys.

⁷ This is the case of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Finally, when the NMW is compared with the living wage for the poorest 50% of households in the rural sector, only Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador have levels above 1 (Figure 5). There is an important gap in the case of Costa Rica, where the minimum wage is nearly 20% above the living wage for all rural households whereas a 15% deficit exists for the poorest 50% of rural households.

FIGURE 5. Latin America (15 countries): Net minimum wage in relation to the living wage in the rural sector, 2011



Source: ILO, based on ECLAC data based on household surveys.

4. Minimum wage level in relation to market wages

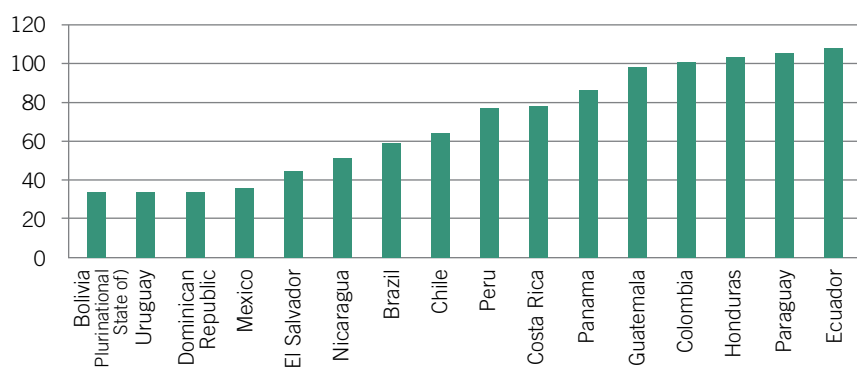
Among the economic factors mentioned in Convention 131, the general level of wages paid in the country should be taken into account given that this indicator is somewhat indicative of the payment capacity of enterprises. However, it is important to consider certain institutional aspects of developing countries that result in market wages that are lower than the potential, as well as an additional methodological factor.

Among institutional aspects, most developing countries have marked weaknesses in terms of collective bargaining and unionization, especially in rural areas. Additionally, the weakness of the labour inspection system in detecting non-compliance, the low penalties imposed, the lengthy administrative processes and the ineffective worker compensation systems identified are a disincentive for minimum wage compliance. This leads to a lower average or median wage than otherwise would be the case if the non-compliance rate were lower. This situation is more serious in the rural sector, where labour inspections are sporadic at best. Consequently, we could conclude that average wages may underestimate the payment capacity of employers due to the abovementioned factors.

The ILO's 2008/09 *Global Wage Report* states that minimum wage levels relative to average wages vary widely across countries, but that there is a relatively high frequency at around 40 percent of average wages (2008). An alternative measurement is the ratio of the minimum wage to the median wage: when the average wage is far from the median wage in developing countries, it is an indicator that the wage distribution is concentrated in low-wage segments (Belser and others):

Figure 6 shows the ratio of minimum wages to average wages in the rural sector for 16 countries of the region. In 2011, the minimum wage represented an average of 68% of the average wage in the rural sector, above the average (48%) for the urban sector. The minimum wage of reference is the same for both sectors in most of the countries, for which reason the lower wages paid in the rural sector result in a higher ratio relative to the minimum wage. It is noteworthy that minimum and average wages are similar in several countries in the highest range. Even considering that wage inequality in the rural sector is below that existing in the urban sector, this situation likely reflects a high level of non-compliance with the minimum wage.

FIGURE 6. Latin America (16 countries): Minimum wage as a proportion of the average hourly wage in the rural sector, 2011 (Percentages)



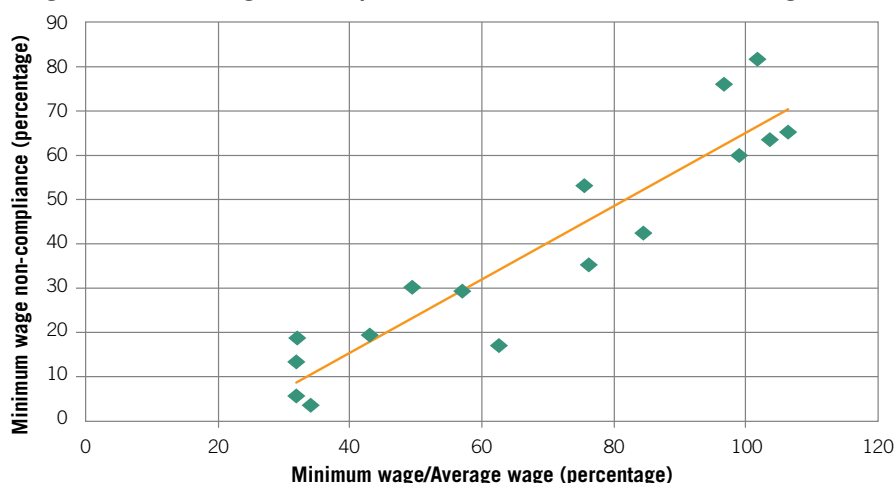
Source: Data for Chile, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay correspond to national studies; average wages of the remainder of the countries were calculated by ILO based on official information from household surveys.

Note: In the case of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the agricultural minimum wage was used for the rural sector; for the remainder, the national minimum wage was utilized.

Economic and institutional factors of minimum wage non-compliance in the rural sector⁸

Figure 7 presents the situation of the rural sector for 16 countries of the region, where the ratio of minimum wages to average wages is combined with estimated minimum wage non-compliance. The trend line shows a positive relationship between both variables, which could suggest that the lower the minimum wage with respect to the average wage, the lower the level of non-compliance and vice versa. However, a closer look offers additional conclusions. First, the highest levels of non-compliance are concentrated in countries where the ratio of minimum wages to average wages exceeds 70%. Second, the countries whose minimum and average wages have closer ratios nevertheless have very different non-compliance rates. Additionally, countries with similar non-compliance rates have either very low or very high minimum wage/average wage ratios. Therefore, while there appears to be a positive relationship between the two variables, as reflected in the trend line, the degree of dispersion indicates that within certain reasonable ranges of the minimum wage in relation to the average wage, the differences in non-compliance may be associated with institutional factors relative to the enforcement of this law.

FIGURE 7. Latin America (16 countries): Minimum wage in relation to the average wage and minimum wage non-compliance in the rural sector, 2011 (Percentages)



Source: National studies and ILO based on official information from household surveys.

Note: Countries included in the figure: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁸ Estimating minimum wage non-compliance in countries with multiple systems is quite complex. In some countries, surveys record the specific minimum wage corresponding to each worker, which allows for a precise comparison (such as in Honduras, Mexico and Panama). In other countries, the manufacturing wage for the urban sector and the agricultural wage for the rural sector may be used, as well as the lowest wage on the scale. In the case of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the agricultural minimum wage was used.

In the following section, we take a closer look at the situation in Chile, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay, where in-depth national studies were conducted to identify economic dimensions of the minimum wage, as well as the institutional structure for compliance (see Marinakis). Of these four countries, in 2011, Chile and Uruguay had low levels of non-compliance of the hourly minimum wage (approximately 9%), whereas Peru and Costa Rica recorded much higher levels (approximately 30%). In all cases, non-compliance in the rural sector was much higher than in the urban sector. In Chile and Uruguay, non-compliance in the rural sector doubled that in the urban sector whereas this figure was 66% in Costa Rica and 77% in Peru. In Peru, one of every two paid employees in the rural sector earned less than the hourly minimum wage (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Case studies (4 countries): Estimated rate of non-compliance with the hourly minimum wage among paid employees of the private sector, 2011 (Percentages)

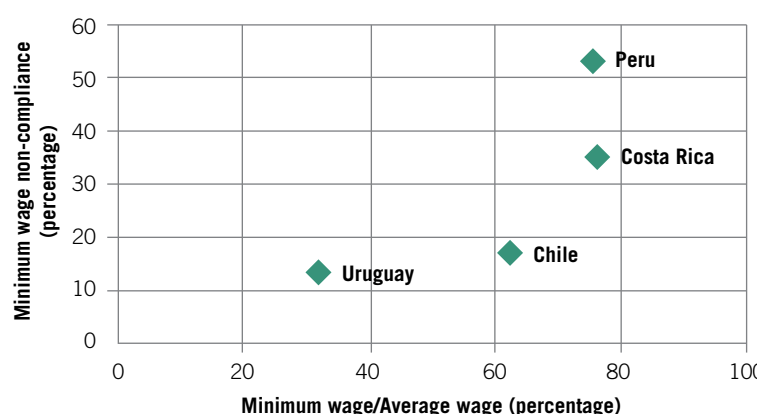
Country	Total	Urban	Rural
Chile	8,9	7,9	16,9
Costa Rica	27,6	21,6	35,1
Peru	32,9	29,7	53,1
Uruguay	9,4	6,7	13,3

Source: National case studies.

Note: Includes only paid employees in private enterprises, for which reason domestic workers are excluded. Urban data for Uruguay corresponds to Montevideo.

It is also important to consider minimum wage/average wage ratios in these countries. Figure 8 presents this ratio and the estimated non-compliance rate for the rural sector in the four countries. It is noteworthy that although Chile has a relatively higher minimum wage than Uruguay, the two countries have similar non-compliance levels. Furthermore, Peru and Costa Rica have similar, relatively high minimum wages, yet Peru has a higher non-compliance rate. Taking into account these factors, we will examine some institutional characteristics and the economic indicators of the countries with low (Chile and Uruguay) and high (Costa Rica and Peru) non-compliance rates.

FIGURE 8. Case studies (4 countries): Minimum wage/average wage ratios and minimum wage non-compliance rates, rural sector, 2011 (Percentages)



Source: ILO, based on national case studies.

Chile and Uruguay have markedly different economic indicators of the minimum wage. In the case of Uruguay, practically all indicators have relatively low levels despite the significant improvement in the minimum wage in real terms since 2005. By contrast, economic indicators of the minimum wage in Chile are relatively high, except when compared with GDP per capita, where it is low, or with the poverty line or the living wage, where it is still insufficient.

Additionally, in the institutional area, labour inspection agencies of both countries are quite developed in regional terms. In Chile, for example, minimum wage non-compliance is considered a serious offense and fines are set in relation to the size of the enterprise. In 2011, the fine for enterprises with 1 to 49 workers was approximately US\$ 800 whereas it was US\$ 4,800 for those with 200 or more workers (Velásquez). In Uruguay, penalties may include the temporary closing of

the establishment. However, enforcement would be more effective in both countries if inspections were expanded in sectors or enterprises where a higher level of non-compliance is likely. In Uruguay, administrative difficulties hinder the application of sanctions, but advances have been made in collaborating with other government agencies. Additionally, despite isolated efforts, the two countries have few labour inspection activities in rural areas, which leads to higher non-compliance rates in this sector.

In the case of Uruguay, the period 2000-2011 is divided into two stages. The first, from 2000 to 2004, was characterized by a very low minimum wage in all the economic dimensions analyzed, as well as by limited control, despite a non-compliance level near zero, as a result of the low minimum wage. During the second stage, from 2005 to 2011, the real minimum wage grew considerably in a context of economic recovery and an expanding labour market. The strong economic growth created new jobs that reduced the unemployment rate to the lowest levels in two decades and enabled sharp increases in real average wages (promoted by the reactivation of the Wage Council). While the minimum wage/average wage ratio increased, it remained relatively low. On the institutional side, labour inspection activities and those of other institutions were strengthened, which resulted in a significant increase in formalization of employment. Therefore, in the case of Uruguay, we could conclude that the low level of non-compliance with the minimum wage is associated with medium-low economic indicators, complemented by the strengthening of enforcement in a context of significant economic growth that facilitated the absorption of significant real wage increases on the part of enterprises.

The other countries studied, Costa Rica and Peru, recorded higher national non-compliance rates in 2011, of 27.6% and 32.9%, respectively, whereas the non-compliance rate in the rural sector was 35.1% and 53.1%, respectively, for the same year. In this case, the economic indicators of the minimum wage differed significantly in the two countries: whereas in Costa Rica medium-high indicators were observed –measured with respect to their development, the poverty line and the living wage–, indicators for Peru were medium-low, except in their comparison with average and median wages. In both cases, real minimum wage increases were concentrated in recent years, although periodic adjustments in Costa Rica maintained the real level constant for nearly 10 years whereas in Peru the irregularity of adjustments caused strong fluctuations in the purchasing power of the minimum wage.

In the institutional arena, Costa Rica attempted to improve minimum wage compliance by launching a mass campaign of rights and responsibilities, in addition to stepping up labour inspections focusing on this area. Despite these efforts, the impact on reducing non-compliance was modest (Gindling, Mossad and Trejos). Forty-two percent of the enterprises inspected did not comply with the minimum wage. This high percentage may be related to the fact that no sanctions are levied during the first inspection visit. Sanctions are applied only if non-compliance continues and is verified during a follow-up inspection. This characteristic has been identified as a disincentive for complying with labour law and is referred to as “double visit impunity.” Available information indicates that the average fine amounts are in the lowest range; penalty application periods are lengthy; and in half the cases identified during inspections, the courts ruled in favor of the enterprises. This points to the need to review the different stages of the process to make it more effective, especially in terms of fines and penalties.

In Peru, increases in the real minimum wage were similar during the periods 2000-2007 and 2007-2011 (1.6% and 1.9% annually, respectively). Nevertheless, the incidence of minimum wage non-compliance remained stable during the first period whereas it declined significantly during the second (-7.6 percentage points for the monthly wage and -10.7 percentage points for the hourly wage). This improvement was observed during a period of strong economic and formal employment growth. In institutional terms, labour inspections increased, which led to an increase in sanctioning resolutions and fines imposed on several types of non-compliance, given that the minimum wage does not explicitly form part of inspection concerns. Moreover, the collaboration with the National Customs and Tax Authority (SUNAT, the agency that receives the electronic payroll that enterprises with three or more workers are obligated to deliver), appeared to have improved the quality of inspection activities. Field inspections are conducted almost exclusively in urban areas, however.

5. Conclusion: There should be increased focus on the rural sector

This article presented statistical information specifically for the rural sector given that its workers are especially vulnerable. Therefore, it is crucial to determine whether or not the minimum wage is playing a significant role in protecting rural paid employees.

First, it should be noted that while the level of wage employment in rural zones varies, it is generally lower than that of urban areas. This means that a smaller percentage of rural workers are covered by the minimum wage. In 10 of 14 countries of the region, less than 50% of rural workers have wage employment.

In most Latin American countries, the current minimum wage covers both the urban and rural sectors; likewise, the institution that oversees their application is the same in both sectors. Despite this formal equality, in practice the minimum wage is much higher in relation to the average wage paid in the rural sector. At the same time, the level of minimum wage non-compliance is higher in rural areas than in urban ones.

Second, some countries with multiple minimum wage systems have specific wage levels for the agricultural sector—which is developed mainly in rural areas—, whereas the non-agricultural activities implemented in rural areas are regulated by other minimum wage scales.⁹ In general, agricultural minimum wages are lower than other wages, most likely following the argument that agricultural work includes production for self-consumption. This should result in a lower minimum wage/average wage ratio and in better compliance with that minimum wage. However, the ratio of the agricultural minimum wage to the average wage in that segment is similar to or even higher than that recorded in urban sectors. The same thing occurs with minimum wage non-compliance. Therefore, we can conclude that setting a lower agricultural minimum wage is an inadequate measure for improving minimum wage compliance in the rural sector.

The case studies identified a significant gap in the application of minimum wages in rural and urban areas, which is likely the result of limited labour inspection in rural areas. In these areas, the task of inspecting establishments entails greater resource and time investments. Thus, an inspector's work in rural areas will have a lesser impact than in urban areas, where more establishments can be inspected in the same amount of time, covering a larger number of workers. Furthermore, the difficult access to workplaces in rural areas discourages their inclusion in inspection programs. Additionally, there are no updated records of those establishments in many cases. Given that labour inspections in the region have limited financial and human resources, there is likely a tendency to prioritize oversight activities in urban areas. Inspections in rural areas are very specific and generally associated with complaints or seasonal campaigns.

The country case studies provide some illustrative examples of this situation. To some extent, this focus reflects the centralization of Uruguayan labour inspectors in the City of Montevideo, where 90% of inspectors are located. These inspectors travel only for specific operations in the rest of the country. Nevertheless, having offices distributed throughout the country (such as in the case of Costa Rica, which has regional, provincial and canton offices) is insufficient for guaranteeing a strong presence in rural areas if there are a limited number of vehicles available. Peru provides an even more extreme example: in eight of the country's 25 regions, there is no labour inspection whatsoever.

Besides the weak presence of labour inspection, there are two other difficulties: on the one hand, the seasonality of agricultural activity and, on the other, the limited union representation given the distances between rural establishments. Although communications technologies such as mobile phones and the internet have spread rapidly, they are still not readily available in some rural areas. Due to these factors, rural workers lack knowledge of their rights and how to demand them, which in turn reduces reporting of non-compliance.

9 This is the case of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

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Explanatory note /

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

The tables in the Statistical Annex are prepared by the ILO using information from different official sources of statistics of Latin America and the Caribbean. These tables are one of the main inputs for the analysis of the labour report of the *Labour Overview*.

Below is a glossary of the concepts and definitions used, information sources, international comparability of the data, reliability of the estimates and overall considerations of the estimates published in the Statistical Annex. The statistical information presented refers to urban areas unless otherwise indicated.

1. Concepts and Definitions

The national definitions of several concepts appearing in the *Labour Overview* are generally based on the standards of the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), although some are defined according to standards developed for this publication to the extent that 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, worked for at least one hour in: (1) paid employment, in other words, they worked during the reference period for a wage or salary, or who 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) own-account employment, working for profit or family income (includes contributing family workers), or 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, nor do they 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 contributing family workers, these countries may establish a minimum number of hours to classify them as employed.

Unemployed persons are individuals over a specified age that, during the reference period, were (1) without employment, (2) available for paid employment 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. Some countries include in the unemployed population 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 both categories.

The employment-to-population ratio is 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 is the number of unemployed persons 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 working-age population that actively participates in the labour market.

Wages and salaries refer to payment in cash and/or in kind (for example foodstuffs or other articles) that paid employees receive, 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 in the formal sector are the average wages of paid employees in the formal sector, deflated using the 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, including establishment survey sources, social security systems and household surveys. Worker coverage varies by country; in some cases, all paid employees are included whereas in others, data refer only to regular remunerations of paid employees in the private sector, workers covered by social and labour 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 in the formal sector 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 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).

In the feature article "The minimum wage in the rural sector of Latin America" in this edition of the *Labour Overview*, minimum wage generally refers to the net wage, in other words, the amount after the mandatory deductions for social benefits and obligations of each country are made.

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

2. International Comparability

Progress toward harmonizing concepts and methodologies of statistical data that facilitate international comparisons is directly related to the particular situation and development of the statistical system in each country of the region. This largely depends on institutional efforts and commitments for implementing resolutions adopted in the ICLS and regional integration agreements on statistical issues. Efforts should focus on information needs, infrastructure and level of development of the data collection system (based primarily on labour force sample surveys), as well as on guaranteeing the availability of human and financial resources to this end. 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 for related indicators, 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, statistics 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.

3. 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 on the websites of the following institutions:

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

Barbados Ministry of Labour (<https://labour.gov.bb>) and the Central Bank of Barbados (www.centralbank.org.bb).

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas –INE– (www.ine.gov.bo).

Brazil Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadísticas –IBGE– (www.ibge.gov.br) and Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (www.mte.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.dane.gov.co), Banco de la República de Colombia (www.banrep.gov.co) and Ministerio de Trabajo (www.mintrabajo.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.mtss.go.cr).

Dominican Republic Banco Central de la República Dominicana (www.bancentral.gov.do) and Secretaría de Estado de Trabajo (www.ministeriodetrabajo.gov.do).

Ecuador Banco Central del Ecuador –BCE– (www.bce.fin.ec), Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (www.ecuadorencifras.gov.ec) and Ministerio de Relaciones Laborales (www.relacioneslaborales.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.gob.hn), 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 Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo –INEC– (www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec) 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 Estadística e Informática –INEI– (www.inei.gob.pe), Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (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.planning.gov.tt).

Uruguay Instituto Nacional de Estadística –INE– (www.ine.gub.uy).

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Instituto Nacional de Estadística –INE– (www.ine.gov.ve) and Banco Central de Venezuela (www.bcv.gov.ve).

4. General Considerations

The information on labour indicators of the countries not previously mentioned, along with data on the employment structure indicators for Latin American and Caribbean countries presented in the *Labour Overview*, are obtained from household surveys that include information on the situation of the labour market, as well as from administrative records. These sources are processed by the ILO/SIALC team (Labour Information and Analysis System for Latin America and the Caribbean).

Several of the household surveys have undergone methodological changes or adjustments, for which reason the contents of the series changed household surveys, which may affect the comparability of information across years. The most marked changes occurred in Mexico (2005 and 2010), Argentina (2003), Brazil (2002), Colombia (2007), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala and Paraguay (2010). In some cases, the notes of the tables provide additional information.

Moreover, the unemployment rates and labour force participation rates of Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica 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. The weighted averages in the tables of the Statistical Annex were revised to reflect the new adjustments.

Recent editions of the *Labour Overview* have incorporated statistical data with national coverage, disaggregated by geographic region (urban-rural), whose source are national surveys with year-end estimates. Consequently, these data do not necessarily coincide with those presented in the labour report section, which uses estimates through the third quarter or the last reference available in

September of each year. Additionally, the data on the situation of some countries come from specifically-determined surveys and/or areas of urban coverage. Thus, for example, the information on Brazil corresponds to six metropolitan regions; those of Colombia, to 13 metropolitan areas; those of Mexico, to 32 urban areas; those of Paraguay, to Asuncion and the urban Central Department; and those of Peru, to Metropolitan Lima. For more information, see the footnotes of the respective tables.

5. 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 difference, called the sampling error, varies depending on the sample selected. Its variability is measured through the standard error of the estimate. However, estimates of the key labour market indicators in most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean presented in the *Labour Overview* have a confidence level of 95%.

Non-sampling errors may also affect estimates derived from household or establishment surveys. These may occur for a variety of reasons, including incomplete geographic coverage, 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 /

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

TABLE 1. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY. 2004-2014 (Average annual rates)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Average through 3rd Quarter	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	13.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	6.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	6.7	7.9	6.5	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	11.5	9.8	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	4.9
Chile ^{d/}	10.0	9.2	7.8	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.5
Colombia ^{e/}	15.3	13.9	12.9	11.4	11.5	13.0	12.4	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.1	10.3
Costa Rica ^{f/}	6.7	6.9	6.0	4.8	4.8	8.5	8.5	10.1	10.0	9.2	9.6	9.6
Cuba ^{g/}	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	...	...
Ecuador ^{h/}	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.5	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.3
El Salvador ^{i/}	6.5	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	...	...
Guatemala	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.9 ^{q/}	4.2 ^{q/}
Honduras	8.0	6.9	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.0	...	...
Mexico ^{j/}	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0
Nicaragua ^{k/}	8.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	10.5	10.1	...	7.6	...	...	...
Panama ^{l/}	14.1	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.1 ^{r/}	5.0 ^{r/}
Paraguay ^{m/}	10.0	7.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.5
Peru ^{n/}	9.4	9.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Dominican Republic ^{o/}	6.1	6.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.0	7.0 ^{s/}	6.8 ^{s/}
Uruguay	13.1	12.2	11.3	9.8	8.3	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{a/}	15.3	12.3	10.0	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9 ^{t/}	7.3 ^{t/}
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{a/}	10.2	10.2	7.6	7.9	8.7	14.2	...	15.9	14.7	15.8	16.2 ^{u/}	14.3 ^{u/}
Barbados ^{a/}	9.6	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.6	...	...
Belize ^{a/}	11.6	11.0	9.4	8.5	8.2	13.1	12.5	...	15.3	13.2	12.1 ^{s/}	11.1 ^{s/}
Jamaica ^{a/}	11.7	11.3	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.6	13.8	15.2	15.4	13.6
Trinidad and Tobago ^{a/}	8.3	8.0	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.7	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{a/}	10.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.3	8.1	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.2

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years. 2010 data correspond to the first semester.

c/ Six metropolitan regions.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ 13 metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.

f/ July of each year. 2009 data correspond to the National Household Survey and are not comparable with previous years. Beginning in 2010, data of the Continuous Employment Survey, not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

g/ National total.

h/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.

i/ Beginning in 2007, the minimum working age increased from 10 to 16 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

j/ 32 urban areas.

k/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

l/ Includes hidden unemployment.

m/ Urban national coverage until 2009, beginning in 2010 Asunción and urban centre, data not comparable with previous years, Continuous Employment Survey.

n/ Metropolitan Lima.

o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.

p/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment due to methodological changes in Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002); as well as for the exclusion of hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama.

q/ First quarter

r/ Data through March of the Multipurpose Household Survey.

s/ Data through April.

t/ Preliminary data.

u/ Data through May.

TABLE 2. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2004-2014 (Average annual rates)

Country, sex	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Average through 3rd Quarter	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	13.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.6 ^{a/}	7.3 ^{a/}
Men	11.9	10.0	8.4	6.7	6.6	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.5
Women	15.8	13.6	12.5	10.8	9.7	9.9	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.5	9.0	8.6
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	6.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	6.7	7.9	6.5	...	...	...	...	...
Men	5.0	6.8	7.1	6.3	...	6.6	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
Women	7.5	9.9	9.1	9.4	...	9.4	7.6	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	11.5	9.8	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	4.9
Men	9.1	7.8	8.1	7.4	6.1	6.5	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.0
Women	14.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	10.0	9.9	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	5.9
Chile ^{d/}	10.0	9.2	7.8	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.5
Men	9.4	8.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	9.1	7.2	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.2
Women	11.2	10.6	9.5	8.6	9.5	10.7	9.6	8.7	7.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Colombia ^{e/}	15.3	13.9	12.9	11.4	11.5	13.0	12.4	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.1	10.3
Men	13.0	12.2	10.7	9.7	9.9	11.3	10.7	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.6
Women	18.1	17.1	15.4	13.3	13.5	15.0	14.4	13.6	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.2
Costa Rica ^{f/}	6.7	6.9	6.0	4.8	4.8	8.5	8.5	10.1	10.0	9.2	9.6	9.6
Men	5.8	5.6	4.5	3.4	4.3	6.5	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.3
Women	8.2	8.8	8.2	6.8	5.6	9.2	10.1	12.4	11.5	10.5	11.3	11.4
Ecuador ^{g/}	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.5	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.3
Men	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.7
Women	12.8	10.9	10.6	9.2	8.7	10.4	9.3	7.1	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.2
El Salvador ^{h/}	6.5	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	...	...
Men	8.8	9.4	7.6	7.9	7.2	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.0	6.8	...	...
Women	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	...	...
Guatemala	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.9 ^{d/}	4.2 ^{d/}
Men	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
Women	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.8
Honduras	8.0	6.9	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.0	...	...
Men	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.7	...	...
Women	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.3	...	...
Mexico ^{i/}	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0
Men	3.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.3
Women	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.7
Nicaragua ^{j/}	8.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	10.5	10.1	...	7.6	...	...	...
Men	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.6	8.4	...	10.4	...	7.7	...	...	...
Women	8.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	7.6	...	9.6	...	7.5	...	...	...
Panama ^{k/}	14.1	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.1 ^{d/}	5.0 ^{d/}
Men	11.5	10.0	8.6	6.5	5.4	6.3	6.5	5.3	4.2	3.9	4.9	4.2
Women	17.6	15.0	13.0	9.6	7.9	9.9	9.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.4	6.1
Paraguay ^{l/}	10.0	7.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.5
Men	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.2	6.6	7.9	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.6
Women	11.6	8.3	10.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.7	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.8
Peru ^{m/}	9.4	9.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Men	8.1	8.3	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.3
Women	11.1	11.2	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.4	9.6	10.1	8.5	7.2	7.3	7.2
Dominican Republic ^{n/}	6.1	6.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.0	7.0 ^{d/}	6.8 ^{d/}
Men	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Women	9.8	9.6	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.8	6.9	8.2	9.1	10.4	10.4	9.6
Uruguay	13.1	12.2	11.3	9.8	8.3	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9
Men	10.3	9.6	8.7	7.2	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5
Women	16.6	15.3	14.2	12.7	10.7	10.5	9.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{o/}	15.3	12.3	10.0	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9 ^{d/}	7.3 ^{d/}
Men	13.1	11.3	9.2	7.9	7.0	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.3	6.8

(continued...)

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2004-2014 (Average annual rates)

Country, sex	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Average through 3rd Quarter	
Women	17.9	13.8	11.3	9.3	7.8	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.1
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{a/}	10.2	10.2	7.6	7.9	8.7	14.2	...	15.9	14.7	15.8	16.2 ^{u/}	14.3 ^{u/}
Men	9.4	9.2	6.9	6.7	...	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	11.0	11.2	8.4	9.1	...	14.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados ^{a/}	9.6	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.6	...	...
Men	8.8	7.4	7.7	6.5	6.9	10.1	10.9	10.2	10.9	11.7	...	...
Women	10.5	10.8	9.8	8.5	9.5	9.8	10.6	10.6	12.3	11.6	...	...
Belize ^{a/}	11.6	11.0	9.4	8.5	8.2	13.1	12.5	...	15.3	13.2	12.1 ^{s/}	11.1 ^{s/}
Men	8.3	7.4	6.2	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	17.4	17.2	15.0	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica ^{a/}	11.7	11.3	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.6	13.8	15.2	15.4	13.6
Men	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.2	7.3	8.5	9.2	9.2	10.3	11.2	11.4	10.2
Women	15.7	15.8	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	16.2	16.6	17.9	20.1	20.1	17.7
Trinidad and Tabago ^{a/}	8.3	8.0	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.7	...	...
Men	6.4	5.8	4.5	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	11.2	11.0	8.7	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years. 2010 data are for first semester.

c/ Six metropolitan regions.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.

f/ Until 2009, July of each year. 2009 data correspond to the National Household Survey. Beginning in 2010, data of the Continuous Employment Survey, not comparable with previous years.

g/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.

h/ Beginning in 2007, the minimum working age increased from 10 to 16 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

i/ 32 urban areas.

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

k/ August. Includes hidden unemployment.

l/ Beginning in 2010, Continuous Employment Survey, Asunción urban centre, data not comparable with previous years.

m/ Metropolitan Lima.

n/ National total.

o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.

p/ Data through 2nd quarter.

q/ First quarter.

r/ First quarter. Multipurpose Household Survey.

s/ Data through April.

t/ Preliminary data.

u/ Data through May.

TABLE 3. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY.
2004-2014 (Average annual rates)

Country, age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Average through 3rd quarter	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}												
15-24	29.3	25.8	23.6	20.3	18.8	21.2	19.4	18.7	18.2	19.4	20.1 ^{o/}	18.7 ^{o/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}												
10 - 24	...	14.4	14.0	...	9.6	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}												
15-17	35.4	33.3	32.6	31.9	28.8	28.7	25.8	23.0	22.0	24.6	24.9	26.2
18-24	22.5	20.6	21.0	19.8	16.6	17.3	14.9	13.4	12.4	12.7	13.2	12.4
15-24	24.2	22.1	22.4	21.1	18.0	18.5	16.0	14.5	13.5	14.0	14.5	13.9
Chile ^{d/}												
15-19	26.6	25.4	24.9	24.0	26.4	29.4	23.2	21.8	20.6	22.7	21.6	20.1
20-24	19.5	18.3	16.5	16.0	17.5	20.7	16.9	16.0	14.8	14.0	13.9	15.5
15-24	...	...	18.3	17.8	19.7	22.6	18.5	17.5	16.3	16.0	15.7	16.5
Colombia ^{e/}												
14-28	27.1	25.3	21.2	18.8	19.8	21.6	21.1	19.7	19.0	17.7	18.5	17.7
Costa Rica ^{f/}												
12 - 24	15.1	15.9	15.3	11.9	11.2	17.9	21.4	22.1	23.0	23.3	23.7	26.5
Ecuador ^{g/}												
15-24	19.7	17.9	18.2	16.7	16.3	18.6	18.4	15.6	13.7	13.4	14.3 ^{o/}	15.2 ^{o/}
El Salvador ^{h/}												
15-24	12.6	15.0	12.6	11.6	12.3	15.8	15.7	14.5	14.8	14.2	...	...
Guatemala												
15-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	8.2	7.3 ^{o/}	8.0 ^{p/}
Honduras ^{i/}												
10 - 24	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.5	...	...
Mexico ^{j/}												
15-24	9.5	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.7	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5
Nicaragua ^{k/}												
10-24	15.7	11.9	12.1	10.7	13.7	...	16.0	...	11.8	...	...	...
Panama ^{g/}												
15-24	30.0	26.3	23.4	18.9	16.6	18.8	18.0	15.6	12.6	13.6	13.6 ^{p/}	15.0 ^{p/}
Paraguay												
14-24	18.5	16.2	16.9	15.9	15.1	17.1	15.8	11.1	...	...	...	...
Peru ^{i/}												
14-24	15.8	16.1	14.9	14.3	15.9	16.7	15.7	16.1	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.7
Dominican Republic ^{m/}												
15-24	12.8	13.4	10.7	12.2	10.4	12.2	10.5	13.4	13.4	...	16.7 ^{q/}	13.3 ^{q/}
Uruguay												
14-24	33.0	29.5	29.0	25.9	23.2	22.0	21.5	18.7	19.3	20.2	20.4	20.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{n/}												
15-24	25.1	21.0	17.8	15.5	14.1	15.6	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.4	17.0 ^{d/}	15.5 ^{d/}
The Caribbean												
Jamaica ^{n/}												
15-24	26.3	25.5	23.6	23.7	26.5	...	30.8	30.1	33.5	37.8	37.8	34.1
Trinidad and Tobago ^{n/}												
15-24	18.3	16.5	13.0	11.3	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2009 data not comparable with previous years.

c/ Six metropolitan regions.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.

f/ July of each year. 2009 data are from the National Household Survey not comparable with previous years. Beginning in 2010, data of the Continuous Employment Survey, ages 15-24.

g/ Includes hidden unemployment.

h/ Beginning in 2007, the minimum working age increased from 10 to 16 years.

i/ Data correspond to May, except 2008, which corresponds to September.

j/ 2003 and 2004 data are for ages 12 -19 and coverage of 32 urban areas. Beginning in 2005, data are for ages 14 -24 and national coverage.

k/ New measurement in 2010, data not comparable with previous years.

g/ Includes hidden unemployment.

l/ Metropolitan Lima.

m/ National total.

n/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.

o/ First quarter.

p/ First quarter.

q/ April data.

r/ Monthly average through 3rd quarter. Preliminary data.

TABLE 4. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY COUNTRY. 2004-2014 (Average annual rates)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Average through 3rd quarter	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	60.2	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.8	59.3	58.9	59.5	59.3	58.9	58.9	58.2 ^{a/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	58.6	55.7	58.7	57.1	...	56.9	57.3	...	...	...		
Brazil ^{c/}	57.2	56.6	56.9	56.9	57.0	56.7	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.1	57.1	56.0
Chile ^{d/}	55.0	55.6	54.8	54.9	56.0	55.9	58.5	59.8	59.5	59.6	59.4	59.7
Colombia ^{e/}	63.6	63.3	62.0	61.8	62.6	64.6	65.7	66.7	67.6	67.5	67.4	67.7
Costa Rica ^{f/}	56.3	58.2	58.2	58.5	58.6	62.3	62.1	60.3	64.1	63.0	62.7	64.0
Cuba ^{g/}	71.0	72.1	72.1	73.7	74.7	75.4	74.9	76.1	74.2	72.9		
Ecuador ^{h/}	59.1	59.5	59.1	61.3	60.1	58.9	56.9	55.2	55.9	54.8	55.2	54.5
El Salvador ^{i/}	53.9	54.3	53.9	63.6	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	64.6	65.1		
Guatemala	58.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.0	65.5	61.9	61.5 ^{r/}	63.3 ^{r/}
Honduras	52.7	50.3	52.1	51.7	52.7	53.1	53.7	52.5	51.2	54.3		
Mexico ^{j/}	58.9	59.5	60.7	60.7	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.9	60.6	60.4	59.8
Nicaragua ^{k/}	52.6	53.7	52.8	50.5	53.8	52.1	71.4	...	76.8	...		
Panama ^{l/}	64.2	63.7	62.8	62.6	64.4	64.4	64.0	63.2	63.6	64.1	63.0 ^{s/}	64.5 ^{s/}
Paraguay ^{m/}	62.4	60.4	57.9	59.6	61.5	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.9	65.2	64.9	65.1
Peru ^{n/}	68.0	67.1	67.5	68.9	68.1	68.4	70.0	70.0	69.1	68.9	68.9	68.4
Dominican Republic ^{o/}	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.9	50.1	48.4	49.6	51.0	51.6	51.3	51.0 ^{v/}	52.6 ^{v/}
Uruguay	58.5	58.5	60.8	62.9	62.8	63.7	63.9	64.3	64.0	63.8	63.5	64.7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{o/}	68.5	66.2	65.5	64.9	64.9	65.1	64.5	64.4	63.9	64.3	64.3 ^{u/}	65.0 ^{u/}
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{o/}	75.7	76.3	75.1	76.2	...	...	...	72.1	72.3	73.2	72.7 ^{w/}	73.1 ^{w/}
Barbados ^{o/}	69.4	69.6	67.9	67.8	67.6	67.0	66.6	67.6	66.2	66.5		
Belize ^{o/}	60.3	59.4	57.6	61.2	59.2	...	...	...	65.8			
Jamaica ^{o/}	64.5	64.2	64.7	64.9	65.5	63.5	62.4	62.3	62.5	63.0	63.1	62.8
Trinidad and Tobago ^{o/}	63.0	63.7	63.9	63.5	63.5	62.7	62.1	61.6	61.9			
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{p/}	59.6	59.2	59.5	59.6	59.7	59.7	60.1	60.3	60.5	60.3	60.0	59.4

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years. 2010 data correspond to the first quarter.

c/ Six metropolitan regions.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.

f/ July of each year. 2009 data correspond to the National Household Survey, not comparable with previous years. Beginning in 2010, data of the Continuous Employment Survey, not comparable with previous years. 2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters.

g/ National total.

h/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.

i/ Beginning in 2007, the minimum working age increased from 10 to 16 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

j/ 32 urban areas.

k/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

l/ Includes hidden unemployment.

m/ National urban until 2009, beginning in 2010 Asunción urban centre, data not comparable with previous years. Continuous Employment Survey.

n/ Metropolitan Lima.

o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.

p/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment due to methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002), as well as for the exclusion of hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama.

q/ Data through the third quarter of 2014, estimated.

r/ First quarter.

s/ First quarter data. Multipurpose Household Survey.

t/ Data through April.

u/ Preliminary data.

v/ Data through May.

TABLE 5. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO BY COUNTRY. 2004-2014 (Average annual rates)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Average through 3rd quarter	
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	52.1	53.0	54.1	54.5	54.2	54.2	54.4	55.2	55.0	54.7	54.6	53.9 ^{o/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{b/}	55.0	51.2	54.0	52.7	...	52.4	53.6	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil ^{c/}	50.6	51.0	51.2	51.6	52.5	52.1	53.2	53.7	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.2
Chile ^{d/}	49.5	50.4	50.5	51.0	51.7	50.5	53.7	55.5	55.7	56.0	55.8	55.8
Colombia ^{e/}	53.8	54.5	54.0	54.8	55.3	56.2	57.6	59.1	60.1	60.3	60.0	60.7
Costa Rica ^{f/}	52.5	54.2	54.7	55.7	55.7	57.0	56.8	54.2	57.7	57.2	56.7	57.9
Cuba ^{g/}	69.7	70.7	70.7	72.4	73.6	74.2	73.0	73.6	71.6	70.5	...	...
Ecuador ^{h/}	53.4	54.4	54.3	56.8	56.0	53.9	52.5	51.9	53.2	52.2	52.7	51.6
El Salvador ^{i/}	50.4	50.3	50.8	59.9	60.6	59.7	60.0	59.5	60.6	61.5	...	...
Guatemala	55.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.0	62.8	59.6	59.1 ^{p/}	60.6 ^{p/}
Honduras	48.5	47.2	49.7	49.7	50.5	50.5	50.3	48.9	48.3	51.1	...	...
Mexico ^{j/}	55.8	56.7	57.9	57.8	57.5	56.2	56.2	56.7	57.4	57.1	56.9	56.2
Nicaragua ^{k/}	48.1	49.9	49.1	47.1	49.5	46.6	65.8	...	72.3	...	...	...
Panama	55.1	56.0	56.3	57.7	60.2	59.3	59.1	59.8	60.6	61.1	59.8 ^{q/}	61.2 ^{q/}
Paraguay ^{j/}	56.1	55.8	52.7	55.3	57.0	57.1	55.9	56.2	57.8	59.9	59.7	59.6
Peru ^{m/}	61.6	60.7	61.8	63.0	62.4	62.7	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.8	64.7	64.2
Dominican Republic ^{g/}	46.0	45.9	46.9	47.4	47.7	45.8	47.1	48.0	48.2	47.7	47.4 ^{t/}	49.0 ^{t/}
Uruguay	50.9	51.4	53.9	56.7	57.6	58.4	58.8	60.7	59.6	59.5	59.2	60.3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{g/}	58.0	58.0	58.9	59.4	60.2	60.0	58.9	59.0	58.7	59.3	59.3 ^{s/}	60.3 ^{s/}
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{g/}	68.0	...	...	...	...	63.0	...	62.4	64.2	61.6	60.9 ^{u/}	62.6 ^{u/}
Barbados ^{g/}	62.7	63.2	61.9	62.8	62.1	60.3	59.4	60.0	58.5	58.9	...	...
Belize ^{g/}	53.3	52.8	52.2	56.0	54.3	...	...	...	55.8	56.7	...	...
Jamaica ^{g/}	57.0	57.0	58.0	58.6	58.5	56.3	54.7	54.4	53.8	53.4	53.4	54.3
Trinidad and Tobago ^{g/}	57.8	58.6	59.9	59.9	60.6	59.4	58.4	58.2	58.8	59.1	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean ^{n/}	53.5	53.9	54.5	55.0	55.4	54.9	55.6	56.2	56.6	56.5	56.1	55.7

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2004 data based on the survey conducted between November 2003 and October 2004. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years. 2010 data correspond to the first quarter.

c/ Six metropolitan regions.

d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas.

f/ July of each year. 2009 data correspond to the National Household Survey, not comparable with previous years. Beginning in 2010, data of the Continuous Employment Survey, not comparable with previous years. 2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters.

g/ National total.

h/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters.

i/ Beginning in 2007, the minimum working age increased from 10 to 16 years.

j/ 32 urban areas.

k/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

l/ National urban until 2009, beginning in 2010 Asunción urban centres, data not comparable with previous years.

m/ Metropolitan Lima

n/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment due to methodological changes in Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002).

o/ Data through 3rd quarter 2014, estimated.

p/ First quarter.

q/ First quarter data. Multipurpose Household Survey.

r/ First quarter.

s/ Preliminary data.

t/ Data through May.

TABLE 6. LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment												
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment					Household service work	Contributing family workers	Others	
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Employers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative				
Latin America ^{a/}													
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	61.1	12.6	13.1	35.4	27.6	3.4	1.4	1.7	21.2	7.9	3.1	0.3	
Men	66.0	9.9	15.9	40.2	30.8	4.3	1.8	1.6	23.1	0.7	2.1	0.3	
Women	54.6	16.0	9.4	29.2	23.5	2.2	0.8	1.8	18.7	17.3	4.4	0.2	
2010 TOTAL ^{a/}	64.0	13.0	12.8	38.1	26.1	3.1	1.2	1.9	19.9	7.4	2.1	0.0	
Men	68.0	10.2	15.0	42.7	29.4	4.0	1.6	1.8	22.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	
Women	58.8	16.6	10.0	32.3	21.9	2.0	0.7	2.0	17.2	15.9	3.1	0.2	
2011 TOTAL	65.1	13.2	12.7	39.1	25.6	2.7	1.2	2.0	19.7	7.1	1.8	0.4	
Men	68.4	10.3	14.8	43.4	29.1	3.4	1.5	2.0	22.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	
Women	60.7	16.9	10.1	33.6	21.1	1.8	0.7	2.1	16.5	15.3	2.7	0.2	
2012 TOTAL	65.5	13.2	12.1	40.3	25.6	3.0	1.2	2.1	19.2	6.7	1.8	0.5	
Men	68.6	10.3	14.0	44.3	29.0	3.7	1.6	2.0	21.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	
Women	61.5	16.8	9.6	35.1	21.2	2.1	0.7	2.3	16.0	14.3	2.7	0.3	
2013 TOTAL	65.7	13.1	12.5	40.1	25.6	2.9	1.3	2.2	19.2	6.7	1.5	0.5	
Men	68.7	10.1	14.4	44.2	29.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	21.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	
Women	62.0	16.9	10.2	34.9	21.3	2.0	0.8	2.3	16.2	14.2	2.2	0.4	
Argentina ^{a/}													
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	
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	
2011 TOTAL	66.0	16.8	13.5	35.7	21.9	3.0	1.2	4.2	13.5	7.2	0.6	4.2	
Men	68.7	12.8	15.6	40.3	25.5	3.6	1.8	4.4	15.8	0.3	0.3	5.2	
Women	62.2	22.5	10.6	29.2	16.7	2.1	0.4	4.0	10.2	17.1	1.2	2.8	
2012 TOTAL	65.0	17.3	13.9	33.8	22.6	3.2	1.0	4.2	14.1	7.1	0.5	4.9	
Men	67.8	13.6	16.5	37.7	25.6	3.8	1.3	3.9	16.6	0.2	0.3	6.1	
Women	60.9	22.7	10.1	28.2	18.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	10.5	17.0	0.7	3.2	

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment														
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment								Household service work	Contributing family workers	Others
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative						
2013	TOTAL	63.2	16.7	13.7	32.8	22.8	2.6	0.9	4.1	15.1	7.2	0.5	6.4		
	Men	66.6	13.6	15.8	37.1	26.0	3.3	1.2	4.0	17.5	0.2	0.3	6.9		
	Women	58.4	21.0	10.6	26.8	18.3	1.8	0.4	4.3	11.8	17.0	0.7	5.6		
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}															
	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		
	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		
2010	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2011	TOTAL	48.3	12.3	11.8	24.2	38.9	4.9	1.8	3.5	28.7	2.9	9.7	0.3		
	Men	55.9	11.8	14.8	29.3	37.8	6.3	2.6	4.2	24.6	0.2	5.7	0.5		
	Women	38.3	12.9	7.9	17.5	40.4	3.0	0.8	2.6	34.0	6.4	14.8	0.1		
2012	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2013	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Brazil ^{a/}															
	2001	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		
2010	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2011	TOTAL	66.1	13.2	12.7	40.2	24.7	2.5	1.2	1.8	19.2	7.7	1.5	0.0		
	Men	69.4	10.0	14.7	44.7	28.7	3.0	1.6	1.6	22.5	0.9	1.0	0.0		
	Women	61.8	17.3	10.1	34.3	19.4	1.8	0.7	2.0	14.9	16.6	2.2	0.0		

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment												
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment					Household service work	Contributing family workers	Others	
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative				
2012	TOTAL	66.6	13.2	11.9	41.6	24.8	2.8	1.3	1.9	18.7	7.2	1.4	0.0
	Men	69.5	10.0	13.7	45.9	28.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	22.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
	Women	62.9	17.2	9.6	36.1	19.6	2.0	0.8	2.3	14.5	15.4	2.1	0.0
2013	TOTAL	66.9	13.1	12.5	41.3	24.9	2.8	1.4	1.8	18.9	7.1	1.1	0.0
	Men	69.7	9.9	14.2	45.6	28.9	3.4	1.8	1.6	22.1	0.8	0.7	0.0
	Women	63.3	17.4	10.2	35.7	19.7	1.9	0.9	2.2	14.8	15.3	1.7	0.0
Chile ^v													
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
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
2011	TOTAL	68.7	10.0	7.2	51.5	25.0	3.0	1.6	2.1	18.4	4.9	1.4	0.0
	Men	73.0	7.7	8.1	57.1	25.8	3.5	2.2	2.3	17.8	0.4	0.8	0.0
	Women	62.3	13.5	5.7	43.0	23.8	2.2	0.6	1.7	19.2	11.7	2.2	0.0
2012	TOTAL	70.3	10.6	6.8	52.8	23.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	17.6	4.6	1.3	0.0
	Men	74.5	8.2	7.8	58.5	24.5	3.2	2.2	2.1	17.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
	Women	64.0	14.2	5.4	44.4	22.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	18.5	11.2	2.1	0.0
2013	TOTAL	70.4	10.4	6.8	53.1	24.1	2.7	1.6	2.1	17.7	4.2	1.4	0.0
	Men	74.1	8.0	7.8	58.3	24.8	3.3	2.1	2.2	17.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
	Women	64.9	13.9	5.4	45.6	22.9	1.8	0.7	2.0	18.4	10.0	2.2	0.0
Colombia ^v													
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
	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
2010	TOTAL	45.5	5.0	10.5	30.0	46.7	4.0	0.8	4.6	37.2	4.0	3.7	0.1
	Men	47.7	4.6	11.3	31.8	49.5	5.3	1.0	5.1	38.1	0.2	2.5	0.1
	Women	42.9	5.6	9.5	27.8	43.1	2.4	0.5	4.0	36.2	8.7	5.2	0.1

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment												
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment								
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers			Own account Workers		Household service work	Contributing family workers	Others
			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 or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative				
2011	TOTAL	45.5	4.9	10.6	30.1	47.1	4.1	0.9	4.3	37.8	3.8	3.5	0.1
	Men	48.3	4.7	11.4	32.2	49.1	5.3	1.3	4.8	37.8	0.3	2.2	0.1
	Women	42.1	5.1	9.6	27.4	44.6	2.6	0.5	3.8	37.8	8.1	5.0	0.2
2012	TOTAL	46.3	5.1	10.7	30.5	45.7	4.1	0.7	4.5	36.4	4.1	3.9	0.1
	Men	49.6	5.0	12.0	32.6	47.7	5.2	1.1	4.8	36.5	0.3	2.3	0.1
	Women	42.1	5.3	9.0	27.8	43.3	2.7	0.3	4.0	36.3	8.7	5.7	0.2
2013	TOTAL	47.0	5.0	10.6	31.4	45.3	3.8	0.9	4.9	35.8	4.0	3.4	0.2
	Men	49.7	4.6	11.7	33.5	47.7	4.9	1.2	5.6	36.0	0.4	2.1	0.1
	Women	43.8	5.6	9.2	29.0	42.5	2.5	0.5	4.0	35.5	8.4	5.0	0.2
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
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
2011	TOTAL	70.5	17.2	11.8	41.4	21.3	2.8	1.3	3.9	13.3	7.5	0.7	0.0
	Men	75.2	15.1	13.1	47.0	23.6	3.4	1.8	4.5	13.9	0.7	0.5	0.0
	Women	63.9	20.2	10.0	33.7	18.1	2.0	0.6	3.1	12.5	17.0	1.0	0.0
2012	TOTAL	71.1	16.2	11.4	43.5	21.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	14.1	7.1	0.9	0.0
	Men	75.1	13.5	13.0	48.7	23.6	3.7	1.5	3.1	15.3	0.5	0.7	0.0
	Women	65.5	19.9	9.2	36.4	17.2	1.7	0.3	2.6	12.6	16.1	1.1	0.0
2013	TOTAL	70.9	17.0	12.4	41.5	22.2	2.6	1.3	3.6	14.7	6.3	0.6	0.0
	Men	74.4	14.5	13.9	45.9	24.5	3.3	1.9	4.3	15.0	0.7	0.5	0.0
	Women	66.2	20.4	10.3	35.4	19.1	1.7	0.6	2.6	14.3	14.0	0.7	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

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment							
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers			Own account Workers		Household service work	Contributing family 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 or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative			
2010	TOTAL	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	19.3	33.4	33.7	3.9	1.6	2.2	26.0	0.2	2.7	0.0
	Women	49.1	10.8	24.3	33.9	1.9	0.4	1.6	30.0	8.0	9.0	0.0
2011	TOTAL	11.8	13.7	30.3	35.9	3.0	0.6	2.1	30.2	2.7	5.6	0.0
	Men	61.5	16.4	34.3	35.7	3.7	0.9	2.5	28.5	0.2	2.6	0.0
	Women	47.6	9.8	24.6	36.2	1.9	0.2	1.5	32.6	6.3	10.0	0.0
2012	TOTAL	11.5	13.6	31.3	35.2	3.4	0.7	2.1	28.9	2.8	5.6	0.0
	Men	61.6	16.5	34.5	35.2	4.3	1.0	2.4	27.4	0.3	2.9	0.0
	Women	49.0	9.5	26.8	35.2	2.2	0.3	1.8	30.9	6.4	9.4	0.0
2013	TOTAL	11.6	15.1	31.7	33.1	2.7	1.0	1.8	27.6	3.6	4.9	0.0
	Men	64.1	18.0	35.4	32.9	3.3	1.5	2.1	26.0	0.3	2.6	0.0
	Women	50.0	10.9	26.2	33.3	1.7	0.4	1.3	30.0	8.4	8.2	0.0
El Salvador ^v												
2000	TOTAL	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	18.9	37.4	26.8	6.5	1.5	1.4	17.4	0.4	3.1	0.6
	Women	46.4	8.3	26.0	38.6	3.1	0.3	0.5	34.8	8.2	6.2	0.6
2005	TOTAL	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	18.3	36.5	27.7	5.9	0.8	1.5	19.5	0.7	5.9	0.4
	Women	44.9	8.1	25.8	38.8	3.2	0.3	0.8	34.6	7.2	9.0	0.1
2010	TOTAL	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	19.5	38.5	27.6	4.7	0.8	2.1	20.0	0.4	3.6	0.2
	Women	45.9	9.4	26.1	39.4	3.1	0.1	1.4	34.8	7.6	6.9	0.1
2011	TOTAL	10.0	14.9	33.5	32.5	3.6	0.4	1.8	26.8	3.7	5.4	0.0
	Men	68.1	19.5	39.0	27.6	4.4	0.6	2.6	20.0	0.6	3.8	0.0
	Women	47.2	9.7	27.3	38.2	2.8	0.1	0.8	34.5	7.3	7.2	0.0
2012	TOTAL	10.1	15.5	32.4	32.2	3.8	0.6	1.3	26.4	4.1	5.8	0.0
	Men	67.9	19.9	38.1	26.6	4.4	0.9	1.8	19.6	0.8	4.7	0.0
	Women	46.6	10.5	25.9	38.5	3.2	0.3	0.8	34.2	7.8	7.1	0.0
2013	TOTAL	10.2	14.4	33.2	31.9	4.0	0.4	1.6	25.8	4.3	5.9	0.1
	Men	68.7	18.3	40.0	26.3	5.0	0.7	2.3	18.3	0.7	4.3	0.1
	Women	45.9	10.2	25.5	38.0	3.0	0.2	0.9	34.0	8.4	7.6	0.0
Guatemala ^v												
2000	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment												
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment								
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative	Household service work	Contributing family workers	Others	
2005	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2010	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	56.6	8.5	17.3	30.9	31.9	3.8	0.7	4.1	23.3	3.7	7.8	0.0
Men	66.3	7.5	22.1	36.7	28.3	4.6	1.2	3.0	19.5	0.4	5.0	0.0	
	Women	43.3	9.8	10.6	22.9	37.0	2.9	0.0	5.7	28.4	8.1	11.6	0.0
2011	TOTAL	63.7	8.7	21.2	33.8	27.5	3.0	0.5	10.0	13.9	3.4	5.5	0.0
	Men	70.2	6.8	24.6	38.8	25.1	3.5	0.8	7.2	13.6	0.1	4.6	0.0
Women	53.5	11.8	15.8	25.9	31.1	2.1	0.1	14.6	14.4	8.5	6.9	0.0	
	TOTAL	54.7	7.7	19.7	27.2	31.1	3.1	0.4	1.7	26.0	4.0	10.2	0.0
Men	65.0	6.9	25.6	32.5	27.1	3.3	0.6	2.1	21.1	0.3	7.7	0.0	
	Women	39.6	8.9	11.1	19.6	37.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	33.2	9.5	13.8	0.0
2013	TOTAL	57.9	9.0	18.8	30.1	31.2	3.1	0.5	1.8	25.7	4.3	6.6	0.0
	Men	65.9	7.4	23.6	34.8	28.6	3.6	0.7	2.1	22.1	0.3	5.2	0.0
Women	46.0	11.3	11.6	23.1	35.1	2.4	0.2	1.4	31.1	10.1	8.8	0.0	
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	
	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
2010	TOTAL	51.9	10.3	13.0	28.6	36.4	3.1	0.6	2.2	30.5	4.0	7.7	0.0
	Men	57.7	8.2	17.3	32.2	35.8	3.9	0.9	2.3	28.8	0.5	5.9	0.0
Women	44.7	12.9	7.6	24.2	37.2	2.2	0.3	2.1	32.6	8.3	9.8	0.0	
	TOTAL	53.9	11.0	13.0	29.9	34.8	2.8	0.4	2.6	28.9	3.4	7.9	0.0
Men	59.0	9.0	16.1	33.9	34.7	3.6	0.7	3.4	27.0	0.2	6.1	0.0	
	Women	47.6	13.5	9.2	25.0	34.9	1.8	0.0	1.7	31.4	7.3	10.2	0.0
2012	TOTAL	51.6	11.0	13.2	27.4	37.9	3.3	0.8	2.4	31.4	2.7	7.9	0.0
	Men	56.5	9.2	16.7	30.6	36.9	3.7	1.2	2.6	29.4	0.2	6.5	0.0
Women	45.3	13.3	8.8	23.2	39.2	2.7	0.3	2.2	33.9	5.9	9.6	0.0	
	TOTAL	49.4	8.6	13.1	27.7	38.6	3.8	0.4	2.5	31.8	3.7	8.3	0.0
Men	56.1	6.9	17.5	31.7	37.4	4.7	0.6	3.0	29.1	0.3	6.3	0.0	
	Women	41.4	10.8	7.7	22.9	40.0	2.8	0.1	1.9	35.1	7.8	10.8	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment												
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment					Household service work	Contributing family workers	Others	
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers			Own account 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 or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative				
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	
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	
2011 TOTAL	66.6	13.9	14.6	38.2	22.8	3.9	0.9	2.4	15.5	4.5	3.5	2.6	
Men	70.2	12.1	17.0	41.1	24.1	5.2	1.3	2.9	14.6	0.7	1.9	3.2	
Women	61.5	16.6	11.0	33.9	20.9	2.1	0.3	1.6	16.9	10.0	5.8	1.9	
2012 TOTAL	66.4	13.5	14.2	38.7	22.7	3.9	0.9	2.3	15.7	4.5	3.5	2.9	
Men	70.1	12.1	16.5	41.5	24.0	5.0	1.4	2.8	14.8	0.6	1.9	3.5	
Women	61.3	15.5	11.0	34.8	21.0	2.3	0.3	1.5	16.9	9.8	5.6	2.2	
2013 TOTAL	66.5	13.3	14.1	39.2	22.6	3.6	0.9	3.3	14.8	4.3	3.3	3.3	
Men	70.1	11.5	16.5	42.1	23.5	4.9	1.3	4.1	13.3	0.7	1.9	3.8	
Women	61.6	15.8	10.8	35.0	21.3	1.9	0.4	2.0	17.0	9.3	5.2	2.6	
Nicaragua ^w													
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	
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	
2005 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	
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	
2010 TOTAL	47.0	10.4	12.4	24.2	35.5	4.9	0.7	1.9	28.0	6.0	11.5	0.1	
Men	56.3	9.5	17.5	29.3	32.0	6.9	1.1	2.3	21.7	1.6	10.1	0.1	
Women	36.3	11.5	6.6	18.2	39.5	2.6	0.1	1.5	35.2	11.1	13.1	0.1	
2011 TOTAL	44.9	9.5	12.1	23.3	36.2	4.8	0.5	1.9	29.0	5.3	13.6	0.0	
Men	54.8	8.5	17.3	29.0	32.3	6.9	0.8	2.2	22.3	0.9	11.9	0.1	
Women	34.0	10.7	6.3	16.9	40.5	2.4	0.2	1.5	36.4	10.0	15.5	0.0	
2012 TOTAL	45.6	9.4	12.2	24.0	36.3	4.5	0.7	1.9	29.2	4.8	13.4	0.0	
Men	55.5	8.4	16.5	30.5	32.0	6.5	1.0	2.4	22.0	0.9	11.6	0.0	
Women	34.9	10.4	7.4	17.0	40.8	2.2	0.3	1.3	37.0	8.9	15.4	0.0	

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment										
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment						
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers			Own account Workers		Household service work
			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 or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative		Contributing family workers
2013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama ^{iv}											
2000	70.0	22.2	6.8	41.0	23.2	2.2	0.8	1.7	18.5	6.2	0.6
Men	69.9	19.4	7.2	43.3	28.4	2.7	1.1	2.1	22.4	1.4	0.4
Women	70.1	26.3	6.2	37.6	15.4	1.3	0.2	1.1	12.7	13.5	1.0
2005	66.6	18.4	7.4	40.8	25.1	2.4	1.2	2.0	19.5	6.8	1.6
Men	68.3	15.2	8.5	44.6	29.8	3.1	1.8	2.4	22.5	1.2	0.7
Women	64.1	23.0	5.7	35.3	18.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	15.1	14.9	2.8
2010	70.8	19.3	6.7	44.9	23.1	2.2	1.3	2.0	17.6	5.1	1.0
Men	72.4	15.5	7.9	49.1	26.1	2.8	1.7	2.0	19.5	0.8	0.6
Women	68.5	24.7	4.9	38.8	18.8	1.4	0.6	1.9	14.9	11.3	1.5
2011	73.0	19.4	5.8	47.9	21.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	16.1	5.0	0.6
Men	73.0	15.6	6.3	51.1	25.6	2.8	1.6	2.0	19.2	0.9	0.4
Women	73.0	24.5	5.0	43.5	15.7	1.7	0.7	1.4	11.9	10.5	0.8
2012	72.8	18.5	6.4	47.8	21.3	2.0	1.1	2.1	16.0	5.1	0.8
Men	74.3	14.6	7.4	52.2	24.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	18.0	0.8	0.4
Women	70.9	23.8	5.1	41.9	16.9	1.3	0.6	1.6	13.4	11.0	1.3
2013	72.7	18.1	6.5	48.1	21.7	1.7	1.0	2.1	16.9	4.9	0.7
Men	73.7	14.3	8.0	51.3	25.0	2.3	1.5	2.4	18.9	1.0	0.4
Women	71.3	23.2	4.4	43.7	17.2	0.9	0.4	1.7	14.1	10.3	1.2
Paraguay ^{iv}											
2000-01	49.0	11.1	14.7	23.2	35.0	6.4	1.2	3.6	23.9	10.4	5.1
Men	58.6	9.9	19.3	29.4	35.2	8.6	1.7	3.6	21.4	1.6	4.1
Women	36.9	12.6	9.0	15.3	34.8	3.7	0.5	3.5	27.0	21.5	6.2
2005	50.2	12.7	16.1	21.5	33.9	4.6	1.4	2.9	25.0	11.1	4.2
Men	60.3	11.6	22.7	26.1	34.6	6.4	1.8	3.5	22.8	1.5	2.9
Women	37.7	14.1	7.9	15.8	33.0	2.4	0.9	2.1	27.6	23.0	5.7

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment							
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers			Own account Workers		Household service work	Contributing family 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 or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative		
2010												
TOTAL	54.5	13.1	15.0	26.3	29.7	4.8	1.2	2.6	21.2	21.2	9.6	3.4
Men	64.4	12.5	20.1	31.8	28.0	6.0	1.6	1.9	18.4	18.4	0.9	2.8
Women	40.9	13.9	8.1	18.9	32.1	3.1	0.6	3.5	25.0	25.0	21.4	4.1
2011												
TOTAL	57.6	13.4	16.5	27.8	30.4	5.0	1.1	2.8	21.5	21.5	7.5	3.2
Men	65.2	11.7	20.5	32.9	30.1	6.6	1.6	2.8	19.1	19.1	1.1	2.1
Women	47.8	15.5	11.2	21.1	30.8	3.0	0.4	3.0	24.5	24.5	15.8	4.7
2012												
TOTAL	55.5	13.0	14.7	27.7	31.0	5.1	1.8	2.0	21.9	21.9	7.8	3.8
Men	63.1	11.8	18.0	33.4	29.8	6.3	2.5	2.5	18.5	18.5	1.1	3.2
Women	45.8	14.6	10.6	20.6	32.5	3.6	1.1	1.5	26.3	26.3	16.3	4.5
2013												
TOTAL	53.7	15.0	13.3	25.3	29.7	6.5	1.0	2.3	19.8	19.8	8.3	3.6
Men	60.5	13.0	17.3	30.2	30.0	8.6	1.2	2.2	18.0	18.0	0.8	2.5
Women	45.9	17.5	8.6	19.7	29.3	4.0	0.9	2.5	21.9	21.9	17.1	4.9
Peru												
2000												
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005												
TOTAL	48.3	10.3	13.3	24.7	38.4	4.8	1.0	2.2	30.5	30.5	4.9	8.3
Men	56.8	10.1	16.6	30.0	37.0	6.0	1.4	2.8	26.8	26.8	0.5	5.6
Women	37.1	10.5	9.0	17.7	40.3	3.1	0.4	1.3	35.4	35.4	10.7	11.9
2010												
TOTAL	50.7	10.9	12.7	27.1	38.6	5.1	1.0	2.3	30.2	30.2	4.0	6.5
Men	58.2	10.9	14.6	32.7	36.8	6.5	1.6	3.1	25.7	25.7	0.3	4.3
Women	41.4	10.8	10.4	20.2	40.9	3.3	0.3	1.4	35.8	35.8	8.5	9.1
2011												
TOTAL	52.0	11.2	13.0	27.7	37.8	4.6	0.9	2.0	30.3	30.3	3.4	6.5
Men	58.2	10.9	14.6	32.7	36.5	6.1	1.3	2.5	26.6	26.6	0.3	4.5
Women	44.2	11.7	11.0	21.6	39.3	2.8	0.4	1.3	34.8	34.8	7.3	8.9
2012												
TOTAL	52.9	11.3	12.8	28.8	37.4	4.7	1.0	2.3	29.4	29.4	3.2	6.2
Men	59.2	11.1	14.5	33.5	36.1	6.0	1.5	2.9	25.6	25.6	0.3	4.0
Women	45.0	11.4	10.6	23.0	39.0	3.0	0.3	1.4	34.2	34.2	6.7	8.9
2013												
TOTAL	54.5	10.8	13.6	30.1	36.4	4.2	0.8	2.2	29.1	29.1	3.2	5.8
Men	61.4	10.5	15.5	35.5	34.4	5.3	1.2	2.9	25.0	25.0	0.2	3.8
Women	45.8	11.2	11.4	23.2	38.9	2.9	0.3	1.4	34.3	34.3	6.8	8.4
Dominican Republic ^{iv}												
2000												
TOTAL	59.8	13.2	8.4	38.1	34.4	2.0	1.2	1.5	29.7	29.7	4.1	1.7
Men	58.2	11.4	8.5	38.3	40.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	34.6	34.6	0.5	1.3
Women	62.4	16.3	8.3	37.9	25.3	1.6	0.4	1.5	21.8	21.8	9.9	2.3

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment										
	Paid employment				Unpaid employment						
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers		Own account Workers		Household service work	Contributing family 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 or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative		Others
2005 TOTAL	56.0	12.8	7.5	35.7	37.2	4.1	1.2	1.2	30.7	5.1	1.7
Men	53.6	10.7	7.2	35.6	43.9	4.9	1.7	1.2	36.2	1.0	1.6
Women	60.0	16.3	8.0	35.7	25.9	2.8	0.5	1.2	21.4	12.1	2.0
2010 TOTAL	50.5	13.8	5.6	31.1	42.6	3.0	1.1	2.3	36.2	5.3	1.6
Men	47.5	11.3	5.6	30.7	50.7	3.2	1.5	2.5	43.4	0.7	1.1
Women	55.4	17.9	5.8	31.8	29.3	2.6	0.4	1.9	24.4	12.8	2.5
2011 TOTAL	51.2	13.9	5.9	31.4	41.6	2.7	1.6	2.3	34.9	5.4	1.8
Men	47.5	11.1	5.6	30.8	50.4	3.4	2.3	2.6	42.2	0.9	1.2
Women	56.8	18.2	6.3	32.3	28.6	1.7	0.6	2.0	24.2	12.1	2.6
2012 TOTAL	52.0	14.9	6.8	30.3	40.9	2.8	1.1	2.7	34.3	5.5	1.6
Men	49.1	12.3	6.6	30.2	49.2	3.2	1.7	3.1	41.2	0.7	1.0
Women	56.2	18.7	7.1	30.4	28.9	2.2	0.4	2.2	24.1	12.4	2.5
2013 TOTAL	52.9	14.1	6.8	32.1	39.8	3.3	1.3	2.4	32.8	5.7	1.5
Men	50.3	11.6	6.7	31.9	47.5	3.8	1.6	2.9	39.1	0.8	1.3
Women	56.9	17.8	6.8	32.3	28.2	2.6	0.7	1.7	23.2	13.1	1.9
Uruguay ^{a/}											
2000 TOTAL	64.3	17.4	10.4	36.5	25.5	2.2	1.8	3.9	17.5	8.7	1.5
Men	68.3	16.8	10.7	40.8	29.7	2.8	2.5	3.6	20.8	1.1	0.9
Women	58.8	18.2	10.0	30.7	19.8	1.3	1.0	4.4	13.1	18.9	2.5
2005 TOTAL	62.6	17.0	10.6	35.0	27.9	2.7	1.6	2.1	21.5	8.2	1.3
Men	65.8	15.5	12.9	37.5	32.4	3.5	2.3	2.0	24.6	1.1	0.7
Women	58.6	18.9	7.9	31.8	22.2	1.7	0.8	2.2	17.6	17.1	2.1
2010 TOTAL	65.3	15.3	8.8	41.3	25.2	2.9	1.2	7.2	13.9	7.7	1.1
Men	69.5	13.6	10.6	45.3	27.7	3.7	1.6	6.6	15.8	1.2	0.6
Women	60.5	17.2	6.7	36.6	22.2	1.9	0.7	7.8	11.7	15.4	1.6
2011 TOTAL	67.2	15.5	8.2	43.5	24.3	2.9	1.2	7.1	13.1	7.0	0.9
Men	71.2	13.7	9.8	47.6	26.3	3.7	1.6	6.3	14.6	1.1	0.5
Women	62.4	17.5	6.3	38.6	21.9	1.9	0.7	7.9	11.3	14.1	1.3
2012 TOTAL	67.6	15.6	8.2	43.8	23.9	2.7	1.1	4.2	15.9	7.0	0.9
Men	71.1	13.9	9.8	47.4	26.2	3.5	1.5	4.2	17.1	1.3	0.6
Women	63.6	17.5	6.4	39.7	21.2	1.8	0.6	4.3	14.6	13.6	1.3
2013 TOTAL	67.8	15.5	7.5	44.8	24.0	2.7	1.2	4.3	15.7	6.6	0.9
Men	70.4	13.6	8.8	48.0	27.0	3.7	1.7	4.3	17.3	1.0	0.5
Women	64.5	17.7	5.9	40.9	20.5	1.6	0.7	4.4	13.8	13.3	1.3

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Status in Employment									
	Paid employment			Unpaid employment						
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Employers	Establishments with 6 or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non-professional, technical or administrative	Household service work
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)^{a/}										
2000 TOTAL	56.2	15.2	11.8	29.3	3.8		1.2	1.6	33.2	2.2
Men	58.2	10.9	14.1	33.2	5.2		1.7	1.4	31.9	0.2
Women	52.6	22.6	7.7	22.4	1.5		0.4	2.0	35.4	5.7
2005 TOTAL	56.8	15.9	11.1	29.9	3.8		1.2	2.0	32.4	2.1
Men	58.5	11.0	13.3	34.1	4.9		1.6	1.9	31.8	0.1
Women	54.2	23.7	7.4	23.1	1.9		0.5	2.1	33.3	5.4
2010 TOTAL	57.4	19.2	9.0	29.2	4.8		0.8	2.2	35.1	1.3
Men	57.1	13.7	11.2	32.3	4.24		1.2	2.0	35.7	0.1
Women	57.7	27.8	5.5	24.4	3.82		0.3	2.5	34.1	3.1
2011 TOTAL	57.7	19.8	8.9	28.9	4.04		0.8	2.2	34.6	1.2
Men	57.1	14.4	11.0	31.7	4.23		1.1	2.0	35.6	0.1
Women	58.6	28.4	5.6	24.6	3.73		0.3	2.6	33.1	3.0
2012 TOTAL	58.7	20.5	8.9	29.4	3.91		0.7	2.4	33.4	1.3
Men	58.2	15.1	10.8	32.3	4.11		1.0	2.2	34.5	0.1
Women	59.6	28.9	5.8	24.9	3.60		0.3	2.7	31.7	3.1
2013 TOTAL	59.0	20.4	8.9	29.8	3.88		0.9	2.6	32.6	1.5
Men	58.2	15.1	10.8	32.3	4.11		1.2	2.3	34.1	0.1
Women	60.3	28.6	5.9	25.8	3.51		0.4	3.1	30.3	3.6

Source: ILO estimates, based on information from household surveys of the countries. Data are for urban coverage.

a/ The 2000 weighted average does not include Guatemala or Peru. The 2005 weighted average does not include Guatemala. The weighted averages of 2010, 2012 and 2013 do not include the Plurinational State of Bolivia. The 2013 weighted average does not include Nicaragua.

b/ For the calculation of the regional weighted average of 2010, Brazil was estimated based on the average of 2009 and 2011 given that the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute did not carry out the PNAD in 2010.

c/ 28 urban areas. Data correspond to the working age population ages 14 and over. 2000 data refer to October; data for subsequent years correspond to the 4th quarter of each year. Beginning in 2003, changes were made in the survey that may affect comparability with previous years.

d/ 2000 data correspond to the MECOVI survey of November; for 2005 and 2005, data correspond to household surveys of November-December. Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than 5 workers.

e/ September data of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. The PNAD Survey was not carried out in 2010.

f/ National total. Until 2009, data originated from the National Employment Survey (ENE); beginning in 2010, data are from the New National Employment Survey (NENE) and are not comparable with previous years.

g/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the National Household Survey (ENH). Stage 1; 2005 data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the Continuous Household Survey; beginning in 2010, data correspond to the 2nd quarter, municipal capitals of the Large-scale Integrated Household Survey.

h/ Until 2009, data are from the Multipurpose Household Survey, beginning in 2010, data are from the National Household Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

i/ 2000 data correspond to November; beginning in 2007, data refer to the fourth quarter of the Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment.

j/ 2000 and 2005 data correspond to working age of 10 years and over. Beginning in 2010, data refer to 16 years and over.

k/ 2013 data correspond to the average of the National Employment and Income Surveys of that year.

l/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter of the National Urban Employment Survey; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the National Survey of Occupation and Employment, most urbanized areas. In 2013, the situation-in-employment classifier was changed from CMO to SINCO.

m/ 2000 data correspond to the Household Survey for Measuring Urban Employment of November, for 90 municipalities, carried out by the Ministry of Labour. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to the Continuous Household Survey, 2011 data correspond only to the 3rd quarter and 2012 data to the annual average.

n/ Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than 5 workers.

o/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period September 2000 to August 2001; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the period October-December of the Permanent Household Survey.

p/ In 2012, the situation-in-employment codifier was modified. Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than 5 workers.

q/ National total. Annual average.

TABLE 7. LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Latin America ^{a/}										
2000	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	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	25.3	1.8	3.1	50.8	0.1
2010	100.0	5.7	0.5	14.7	8.3	26.0	6.1	3.8	34.8	0.3
Men	100.0	7.7	0.7	16.3	14.3	25.4	9.3	4.1	21.9	0.4
Women	100.0	3.0	0.2	12.5	0.6	26.8	2.0	3.5	51.2	0.1
2011	100.0	5.4	0.4	14.1	8.7	26.3	6.4	3.8	34.6	0.2
Men	100.0	7.4	0.6	15.8	14.9	25.1	9.7	4.0	22.0	0.3
Women	100.0	2.9	0.2	11.9	0.6	27.7	2.0	3.6	50.9	0.2
2012	100.0	4.9	0.4	14.5	8.9	26.1	6.4	3.9	34.8	0.2
Men	100.0	6.8	0.6	16.2	15.3	24.9	9.8	4.2	22.0	0.2
Women	100.0	2.5	0.2	12.3	0.7	27.6	2.0	3.6	51.0	0.1
2013	100.0	4.9	0.4	14.0	9.2	26.0	6.4	4.0	34.9	0.2
Men	100.0	6.7	0.6	15.7	15.9	24.7	9.9	4.2	21.9	0.2
Women	100.0	2.6	0.2	11.7	0.8	27.5	2.0	3.7	51.3	0.1
Argentina ^{a/}										
2000	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	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
2010	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
2011	100.0	1.6	0.6	14.0	9.1	22.6	7.3	10.1	34.1	0.6
Men	100.0	2.4	0.9	17.2	15.2	23.0	10.8	10.7	19.4	0.5
Women	100.0	0.4	0.2	9.5	0.5	22.0	2.2	9.2	55.3	0.7
2012	100.0	1.7	0.6	13.5	9.0	22.9	7.4	10.0	34.1	0.7
Men	100.0	2.5	0.8	16.8	15.0	23.8	11.0	10.5	18.7	0.8
Women	100.0	0.5	0.2	8.8	0.4	21.6	2.3	9.4	56.3	0.5
2013	100.0	1.6	0.5	14.0	8.8	22.2	7.3	9.6	34.9	1.1
Men	100.0	2.5	0.8	18.9	14.7	22.2	11.0	9.4	19.6	1.1
Women	100.0	0.3	0.2	7.1	0.5	22.3	2.2	10.0	56.1	1.1

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}										
2000	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	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
2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	100.0	6.8	0.4	14.7	9.5	30.7	9.8	1.4	26.6	0.0
Men	100.0	8.7	0.6	16.2	16.2	20.2	15.3	1.1	21.6	0.1
Women	100.0	4.3	0.1	12.7	0.9	44.4	2.7	1.8	33.1	0.0
2012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil ^{a/}										
2001	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	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
2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	100.0	6.0	0.4	13.9	9.2	25.7	6.2	3.5	35.0	0.1
Men	100.0	8.1	0.6	15.5	15.7	25.3	9.4	3.8	21.3	0.2
Women	100.0	3.2	0.2	11.7	0.6	26.3	1.9	3.2	52.9	0.1
2012	100.0	5.4	0.4	14.4	9.5	25.4	6.2	3.5	35.1	0.1
Men	100.0	7.4	0.6	16.1	16.3	24.9	9.6	3.9	21.2	0.1
Women	100.0	2.8	0.2	12.3	0.6	26.0	1.9	3.1	53.1	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	Total	100.0	0.4	13.7	10.0	25.2	6.3	3.7	35.2	0.1
	Men	100.0	0.6	15.4	17.1	24.7	9.6	4.0	21.1	0.1
	Women	100.0	0.2	11.6	0.8	25.9	1.9	3.2	53.4	0.0
Chile ^v										
2000	Total	100.0	15.2	14.3	7.3	18.8	8.0	7.7	28.1	0.0
	Men	100.0	20.8	15.7	10.6	15.5	10.3	7.2	19.2	0.0
	Women	100.0	3.9	11.4	0.5	25.4	3.4	8.6	46.5	0.0
2005	Total	100.0	13.9	13.3	8.0	19.2	8.2	8.7	28.2	0.0
	Men	100.0	18.7	15.1	11.7	15.5	10.4	8.4	19.5	0.0
	Women	100.0	4.8	10.0	0.9	26.0	4.1	9.3	44.5	0.0
2010	Total	100.0	13.4	11.3	8.0	24.5	7.3	8.0	26.5	0.0
	Men	100.0	18.4	13.0	12.5	21.1	10.1	7.7	16.1	0.0
	Women	100.0	5.6	8.6	0.9	30.0	3.0	8.6	43.0	0.0
2011	Total	100.0	13.2	11.5	8.1	24.3	7.2	8.2	26.6	0.0
	Men	100.0	18.2	13.4	12.8	20.5	10.2	7.9	15.9	0.0
	Women	100.0	5.6	8.6	1.0	30.0	2.8	8.8	42.9	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	13.3	11.6	8.3	23.4	7.3	8.1	27.4	0.0
	Men	100.0	18.4	13.5	13.0	19.5	10.4	7.9	16.4	0.0
	Women	100.0	5.6	8.7	1.2	29.2	2.8	8.4	44.0	0.0
2013	Total	100.0	12.7	11.3	8.7	23.9	7.4	8.5	26.9	0.0
	Men	100.0	17.7	13.3	13.6	20.1	10.2	8.0	16.2	0.0
	Women	100.0	5.2	8.4	1.4	29.5	3.2	9.2	42.8	0.0
Colombia ^v										
2000	Total	100.0	3.4	17.5	5.0	27.1	6.8	6.4	32.9	0.1
	Men	100.0	5.0	17.8	8.7	25.5	10.7	6.8	24.3	0.1
	Women	100.0	1.3	17.2	0.4	29.2	2.0	5.9	43.7	0.1
2005	Total	100.0	7.1	16.5	5.2	28.4	8.5	7.8	25.9	0.0
	Men	100.0	11.5	16.1	8.9	27.8	12.8	8.0	14.1	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.5	16.9	0.4	29.2	2.9	7.7	41.0	0.0
2010	Total	100.0	5.3	14.9	5.9	30.6	9.7	9.6	23.3	0.1
	Men	100.0	8.3	14.6	10.3	29.6	14.0	8.8	13.6	0.1
	Women	100.0	1.6	15.3	0.5	32.0	4.3	10.6	35.5	0.1
2011	Total	100.0	5.4	15.3	6.2	31.0	9.7	9.7	22.1	0.0
	Men	100.0	8.3	15.4	10.7	28.7	14.1	9.2	12.9	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.9	15.1	0.6	33.8	4.3	10.4	33.7	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	4.9	14.7	6.8	31.1	9.6	9.4	22.9	0.0
	Men	100.0	7.5	14.5	11.8	28.8	14.4	8.9	13.4	0.1
	Women	100.0	1.8	14.9	0.7	33.9	3.7	9.9	34.7	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	100.0	4.3	0.5	14.2	6.2	31.0	10.0	10.2	23.5	0.0
Men	100.0	6.7	0.7	14.4	10.8	28.6	15.0	9.9	13.8	0.0
Women	100.0	1.5	0.3	14.0	0.6	33.8	3.9	10.6	35.2	0.0
Costa Rica ^v										
2000	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	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
2010	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
2011	100.0	3.6	1.8	13.1	6.2	26.1	7.6	11.9	29.3	0.5
Men	100.0	5.2	2.4	15.2	10.1	26.3	10.6	12.3	17.2	0.7
Women	100.0	1.2	0.9	10.2	0.8	25.9	3.3	11.5	46.1	0.2
2012	100.0	3.0	1.8	12.2	6.5	24.7	8.2	14.2	29.2	0.2
Men	100.0	4.4	2.4	14.2	10.6	25.6	11.7	13.8	17.1	0.2
Women	100.0	1.0	0.9	9.3	0.9	23.6	3.3	14.8	45.9	0.3
2013	100.0	2.7	1.6	12.6	5.6	24.7	8.2	14.4	30.0	0.2
Men	100.0	4.3	2.3	14.4	9.2	24.2	11.4	14.6	19.4	0.2
Women	100.0	0.7	0.6	10.1	0.7	25.4	3.8	14.1	44.6	0.1
Ecuador ^v										
2000	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
Women	100.0	4.5	0.3	13.8	0.6	35.9	1.7	4.7	38.3	0.0
2005	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
Women	100.0	4.3	0.2	11.2	0.6	39.7	2.3	5.2	36.4	0.0
2010	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
2011	100.0	8.1	0.6	13.2	6.7	34.2	8.1	7.7	21.4	0.0
Men	100.0	11.2	0.8	14.1	10.8	28.1	11.8	8.2	14.9	0.0
Women	100.0	3.7	0.3	11.9	0.9	42.9	2.7	6.9	30.8	0.0
2012	100.0	7.6	0.6	12.9	6.8	34.1	8.0	8.6	21.5	0.0
Men	100.0	10.3	0.8	14.1	11.0	27.4	12.1	9.5	14.8	0.0
Women	100.0	3.9	0.3	11.2	1.0	43.4	2.2	7.2	30.8	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	100.0	7.8	0.6	13.3	8.1	30.2	8.4	8.2	23.4	0.0
Men	100.0	10.4	0.7	14.4	13.0	24.8	12.0	8.2	16.5	0.0
Women	100.0	3.9	0.4	11.7	0.9	38.2	3.0	8.2	33.7	0.0
El Salvador ^v										
2000	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	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
2010	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
2011	100.0	7.7	0.6	17.9	5.1	34.3	5.6	7.3	21.4	0.0
Men	100.0	12.5	1.0	17.5	9.2	26.9	9.1	8.8	15.0	0.0
Women	100.0	2.1	0.2	18.4	0.4	42.9	1.5	5.6	28.9	0.0
2012	100.0	7.3	0.5	18.0	5.1	34.5	5.4	6.9	22.3	0.0
Men	100.0	12.2	0.8	18.2	9.3	26.9	8.6	8.3	15.8	0.0
Women	100.0	1.9	0.3	17.7	0.3	43.1	1.7	5.4	29.7	0.0
2013	100.0	6.8	0.5	16.7	5.2	35.3	4.7	7.7	23.2	0.0
Men	100.0	11.5	0.9	16.5	9.7	27.6	7.9	9.5	16.5	0.0
Women	100.0	1.5	0.1	16.9	0.3	43.8	1.1	5.7	30.7	0.0
Guatemala ^v										
2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2010	100.0	14.3	0.6	19.2	5.9	28.1	6.2	5.1	20.2	0.6
Men	100.0	20.8	1.0	16.1	9.8	23.9	9.3	5.5	13.2	0.4
Women	100.0	5.4	0.0	23.4	0.5	33.7	1.8	4.5	29.9	0.8
2011	100.0	14.3	0.7	18.2	6.0	27.6	5.2	6.4	21.6	0.0
Men	100.0	20.3	1.1	18.3	9.2	23.3	7.7	7.0	13.1	0.0
Women	100.0	4.7	0.1	18.1	0.8	34.4	1.1	5.6	35.0	0.0
2012	100.0	15.6	0.5	13.8	6.8	33.5	4.2	4.8	20.7	0.1
Men	100.0	22.5	0.7	15.5	11.3	25.1	6.4	5.2	13.1	0.1
Women	100.0	5.5	0.2	11.3	0.4	45.6	1.0	4.3	31.7	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013										
Total	100.0	13.9	0.6	11.8	6.3	33.4	5.1	6.5	22.3	0.0
Men	100.0	21.3	0.9	12.9	10.3	26.3	7.5	7.4	13.3	0.0
Women	100.0	2.8	0.3	10.2	0.4	44.1	1.5	5.1	35.7	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
2010										
Total	100.0	8.1	0.7	17.1	7.2	32.4	5.8	6.4	21.7	0.6
Men	100.0	13.4	1.1	15.7	12.7	27.6	9.2	6.8	13.1	0.5
Women	100.0	1.6	0.3	18.9	0.5	38.4	1.6	5.8	32.2	0.6
2011										
Total	100.0	7.2	0.7	19.0	6.8	32.7	4.9	5.5	23.1	0.1
Men	100.0	12.0	1.0	17.9	11.7	29.1	7.5	5.9	14.8	0.0
Women	100.0	1.2	0.3	20.4	0.5	37.3	1.5	4.9	33.6	0.3
2012										
Total	100.0	8.7	0.7	19.0	7.1	32.0	5.7	5.4	21.3	0.1
Men	100.0	14.6	1.0	16.0	12.3	27.4	9.0	6.1	13.6	0.1
Women	100.0	1.2	0.4	22.7	0.6	37.8	1.5	4.5	31.2	0.2
2013										
Total	100.0	8.6	0.8	17.0	6.9	34.2	5.2	5.5	21.6	0.1
Men	100.0	14.7	1.1	15.3	12.3	28.7	8.4	6.3	13.1	0.1
Women	100.0	1.3	0.4	19.0	0.4	41.0	1.4	4.5	31.9	0.1
Mexico ^v										
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
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
2011										
Total	100.0	0.9	0.5	16.3	7.4	29.4	6.2	2.2	36.2	0.8
Men	100.0	1.4	0.6	18.3	11.9	25.1	9.1	2.1	30.6	1.0
Women	100.0	0.4	0.3	13.4	0.8	35.7	2.1	2.3	44.4	0.7
2012										
Total	100.0	0.9	0.5	16.2	6.8	29.9	6.1	2.6	36.1	1.0
Men	100.0	1.4	0.6	18.2	11.0	25.7	9.0	2.4	30.8	0.9
Women	100.0	0.3	0.2	13.3	1.0	35.7	2.2	2.8	43.5	1.1

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	Total	100.0	0.5	16.6	6.8	29.8	6.3	2.3	35.9	0.8
	Men	100.0	0.6	18.8	11.0	25.5	9.1	2.2	30.5	0.9
	Women	100.0	0.3	13.7	0.9	35.8	2.4	2.5	43.6	0.7
Nicaragua ^{a/}										
2001	Total	100.0	5.3	18.5	6.1	29.3	6.4	4.6	28.7	0.0
	Men	100.0	8.5	19.3	10.9	25.3	10.4	5.5	18.6	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.4	17.5	0.3	34.0	1.6	3.5	40.9	0.0
2005	Total	100.0	6.4	19.3	5.7	30.1	5.6	5.0	27.2	0.0
	Men	100.0	10.6	19.2	10.2	25.6	9.2	6.1	18.3	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.3	19.6	0.3	35.6	1.1	3.6	38.2	0.0
2010	Total	100.0	8.6	15.5	5.2	34.2	5.5	4.7	25.3	0.2
	Men	100.0	14.6	14.9	9.7	27.6	9.4	6.0	16.6	0.1
	Women	100.0	1.7	16.1	0.2	41.9	1.1	3.2	35.3	0.2
2011	Total	100.0	8.6	14.7	5.6	36.5	5.2	4.7	24.0	0.0
	Men	100.0	14.9	14.6	10.5	28.3	8.9	6.3	15.5	0.1
	Women	100.0	1.8	14.9	0.2	45.4	1.2	3.1	33.3	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	8.5	14.6	5.8	37.1	5.3	4.6	23.5	0.0
	Men	100.0	14.2	14.3	11.0	29.1	9.2	6.2	15.1	0.0
	Women	100.0	2.4	15.0	0.2	45.7	1.1	2.8	32.6	0.0
2013	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama										
2000	Total	100.0	2.7	10.3	7.8	26.4	9.1	9.6	33.3	0.0
	Men	100.0	4.2	12.5	12.5	26.3	12.5	8.7	22.4	0.0
	Women	100.0	0.4	7.1	0.9	26.5	4.1	11.0	49.5	0.0
2005	Total	100.0	2.6	9.0	8.7	28.6	9.3	9.7	31.5	0.0
	Men	100.0	4.2	10.7	14.0	27.6	13.5	9.1	19.8	0.0
	Women	100.0	0.4	6.5	0.9	30.0	3.2	10.5	48.3	0.0
2010	Total	100.0	2.1	8.3	10.8	26.9	9.9	10.6	30.8	0.0
	Men	100.0	3.4	9.9	17.7	24.9	14.3	9.9	19.4	0.0
	Women	100.0	0.4	6.1	1.0	29.7	3.7	11.7	47.1	0.0
2011	Total	100.0	2.4	7.0	11.8	26.9	9.9	11.7	29.0	0.0
	Men	100.0	3.7	8.3	19.0	24.8	13.8	11.0	17.8	0.0
	Women	100.0	0.7	5.1	1.9	29.8	4.5	12.8	44.2	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	2.4	6.6	11.5	27.0	10.4	11.7	29.4	0.0
	Men	100.0	3.7	8.0	18.5	25.0	14.9	11.1	17.7	0.0
	Women	100.0	0.7	4.8	2.0	29.8	4.3	12.5	45.3	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	Total	2.2	1.2	7.2	12.7	26.7	10.7	11.2	28.1	0.0
	Men	3.3	1.5	8.3	20.3	24.4	15.3	10.0	16.8	0.0
	Women	0.6	0.8	5.7	2.2	29.9	4.4	12.8	43.6	0.0
Paraguay ^{a/}										
2000-01	Total	4.5	0.8	14.2	5.4	34.6	5.3	5.6	29.5	0.0
	Men	5.9	1.1	17.3	9.6	33.9	8.4	6.8	17.0	0.0
	Women	2.9	0.4	10.4	0.2	35.5	1.3	4.1	45.2	0.0
2005	Total	5.8	1.1	12.7	7.1	31.1	5.0	6.2	31.0	0.0
	Men	6.7	1.6	14.3	12.9	32.1	7.3	7.5	17.5	0.0
	Women	4.7	0.4	10.7	0.0	29.9	2.0	4.6	47.6	0.0
2010	Total	3.6	0.8	12.9	8.9	31.9	5.2	6.8	29.8	0.1
	Men	4.4	1.2	15.9	15.0	30.5	7.2	7.5	18.2	0.1
	Women	2.5	0.3	8.8	0.4	33.8	2.4	5.9	45.8	0.1
2011	Total	4.0	0.7	13.3	8.1	32.2	5.6	7.0	29.0	0.2
	Men	4.8	0.9	15.6	14.0	31.3	8.0	7.1	18.0	0.3
	Women	2.9	0.6	10.4	0.4	33.4	2.4	6.8	43.2	0.1
2012	Total	4.4	0.9	12.8	6.6	32.7	5.7	7.1	29.7	0.0
	Men	4.7	1.3	15.1	11.7	32.6	8.9	7.2	18.6	0.0
	Women	4.1	0.3	9.9	0.2	32.9	1.8	7.0	43.9	0.0
2013	Total	3.6	1.0	12.2	6.9	31.1	5.1	8.1	31.8	0.1
	Men	4.0	1.5	15.4	12.7	30.8	7.5	9.5	18.6	0.1
	Women	3.2	0.4	8.5	0.3	31.4	2.4	6.6	47.1	0.2
Peru										
2000	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	Total	11.9	0.4	12.7	4.6	32.8	8.6	5.6	23.5	0.0
	Men	14.8	0.5	14.4	7.8	24.7	13.5	6.7	17.6	0.0
	Women	8.1	0.2	10.4	0.3	43.6	2.1	4.0	31.3	0.0
2010	Total	9.1	0.3	13.0	6.6	31.7	9.6	6.6	23.2	0.0
	Men	11.4	0.4	14.6	11.5	21.6	15.4	7.8	17.2	0.0
	Women	6.1	0.1	11.1	0.4	44.2	2.3	5.2	30.6	0.0
2011	Total	9.6	0.2	12.5	6.7	31.1	9.9	7.1	23.0	0.0
	Men	12.2	0.4	13.8	11.5	21.0	15.8	7.9	17.5	0.0
	Women	6.5	0.1	10.8	0.7	43.6	2.6	6.0	29.8	0.0
2012	Total	9.2	0.2	13.0	6.9	31.6	9.2	7.1	22.8	0.0
	Men	12.1	0.3	14.6	11.8	20.9	14.8	8.1	17.4	0.0
	Women	5.6	0.1	10.9	0.8	45.0	2.2	6.0	29.5	0.0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	100.0	9.8	0.2	12.1	7.2	32.1	9.2	7.3	22.1	0.0
Men	100.0	12.5	0.4	13.6	12.3	21.8	14.7	8.2	16.6	0.0
Women	100.0	6.4	0.1	10.4	0.8	44.9	2.4	6.1	28.9	0.0
Dominican Republic										
2000	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	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
2010	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
2011	100.0	6.6	0.9	11.9	6.1	30.1	7.9	7.5	29.1	0.0
Men	100.0	10.3	1.2	13.9	9.6	30.0	12.0	7.2	15.8	0.0
Women	100.0	0.9	0.6	8.7	0.7	30.2	1.7	7.9	49.3	0.0
2012	100.0	5.7	1.4	12.1	5.9	29.7	8.2	7.2	29.8	0.0
Men	100.0	9.1	1.5	13.5	9.5	30.2	12.6	7.0	16.7	0.0
Women	100.0	0.7	1.1	9.9	0.4	29.0	1.7	7.5	49.6	0.0
2013	100.0	4.4	1.0	11.3	5.9	30.4	8.4	8.3	30.3	0.0
Men	100.0	7.0	1.3	13.4	9.5	31.1	12.1	8.2	17.4	0.0
Women	100.0	0.6	0.6	8.2	0.4	29.4	2.7	8.5	49.6	0.0
Uruguay										
2000	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	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
2010	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
2011	100.0	4.4	0.9	13.6	7.6	23.0	6.3	9.8	34.3	0.1
Men	100.0	6.7	1.3	16.1	13.6	23.5	9.2	10.0	19.5	0.1
Women	100.0	1.7	0.5	10.6	0.7	22.4	2.8	9.5	51.6	0.1
2012	100.0	4.3	0.6	12.4	8.0	22.9	7.1	9.4	34.6	0.7
Men	100.0	6.6	0.9	15.0	14.2	22.8	10.5	9.1	20.0	1.0
Women	100.0	1.6	0.4	9.3	0.8	23.2	3.1	9.7	51.7	0.3

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2013	Total	4.1	0.7	12.5	8.2	22.5	7.4	10.0	34.0	0.6
	Men	6.2	0.9	15.3	14.5	22.5	10.8	9.5	19.4	0.8
	Women	1.5	0.4	9.1	0.7	22.5	3.4	10.6	51.5	0.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)^{iv}	2000	Total	10.8	0.7	13.0	8.0	6.9	5.2	29.3	0.1
	Men	16.0	0.9	14.3	12.1	21.7	10.0	5.0	20.0	0.1
	Women	1.7	0.3	10.8	0.9	33.5	1.6	5.5	45.6	0.1
2005	Total	10.8	0.6	11.6	7.8	24.3	8.3	4.8	31.3	0.6
	Men	16.0	0.7	12.8	12.1	19.7	11.8	5.0	21.2	0.6
	Women	2.3	0.3	9.7	0.8	31.6	2.5	4.4	47.7	0.6
2010	Total	9.6	0.5	11.5	8.9	23.5	9.2	5.4	31.1	0.3
	Men	14.3	0.6	12.9	14.1	18.1	13.8	5.5	20.3	0.3
	Women	2.1	0.3	9.3	0.9	31.9	2.1	5.3	47.9	0.3
2011	Total	9.1	0.5	11.3	8.9	23.7	9.4	5.6	31.3	0.2
	Men	13.7	0.6	12.8	14.0	18.5	13.9	5.7	20.6	0.2
	Women	2.0	0.3	9.0	1.0	32.0	2.2	5.5	47.9	0.2
2012	Total	9.0	0.5	11.0	8.5	24.2	9.1	5.5	31.9	0.3
	Men	13.4	0.6	12.6	13.3	19.3	13.5	5.6	21.4	0.4
	Women	2.0	0.3	8.6	1.0	31.9	2.2	5.4	48.3	0.3
2013	Total	8.8	0.4	11.2	8.2	24.3	9.4	5.7	31.8	0.3
	Men	13.0	0.5	12.9	12.7	19.6	13.9	5.7	21.3	0.3
	Women	2.2	0.2	8.6	1.1	31.6	2.3	5.7	48.1	0.3

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

a/ The 2000 weighted average does not include Guatemala or Peru. The 2005 weighted average does not include Guatemala. The weighted averages of 2010, 2012 and 2013 do not include the Plurinational State of Bolivia. The 2013 weighted average does not include Nicaragua.

b/ For the calculation of the regional weighted average of 2010, Brazil was estimated based on the average of 2009 and 2011 given that the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute did not carry out the PNAD in 2010.

c/ 28 urban areas for the working-age population 14 years and over. 2000 data refer to October, data for subsequent years correspond to the 4th quarter of each year. Beginning in 2003, changes were made to the survey that may affect comparability with previous years.

d/ 2000 data correspond to the MECOV survey of November; for 2005 and 2011, the National Household Survey of November-December was used.

e/ September data of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. The PNAD Survey was not carried out in 2010.

f/ National total. Beginning in 2010, data are from the New National Employment Survey and are not comparable with previous years. g/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas and refer to June, based on the National Household Survey, Stage 1.

h/ 2009 data are from the Multipurpose Household Survey; beginning in 2010, data correspond to the 2nd quarter, municipal capitals of the Large-scale Integrated Household Survey.

i/ Until 2009, data are from the Multipurpose Household Survey. Beginning in 2010, data are from the National Household Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

i/ 2000 data correspond to November; beginning in 2007, data refer to the fourth quarter of the Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment.

j/ For 2000 and 2005 data, the working-age population was 10 years and over. Beginning in 2010, data are for 16 years and over.

k/ 2013 data correspond to the average of the National Employment and Income Surveys of that year.

l/ 2000 data correspond to the 3rd quarter the National Urban Employment Survey. Beginning in 2005, data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the National Occupation and Employment Survey, most urbanized areas.

m/ 2000 data correspond to the Household Survey for Measuring Urban Employment of November, for 90 municipalities, carried out by the Ministry of Labour. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to the Continuous Household Survey, 2011 data correspond only to the 3rd quarter and 2012 data to the annual average.

n/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period September 2000 to August 2001; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the period October-December of the Permanent Household Survey.

o/ National total. Annual average.

TABLE 8. LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^{a/} (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
Latin America 2000 ^{a/}	Health	TOTAL	51.3	70.5	88.1	30.2	79.6	17.8	45.6	13.0	25.5
		Men	51.2	67.0	86.2	25.8	78.8	19.0	43.5	13.8	36.2
		Women	51.3	76.6	89.8	40.9	81.1	15.3	49.9	11.4	25.3
		TOTAL	51.6	70.0	89.8	32.3	77.6	21.2	45.8	16.7	24.8
		Men	51.5	66.7	89.1	27.8	76.8	21.0	44.0	15.8	33.9
		Women	51.8	75.4	90.3	42.4	79.0	21.4	49.9	17.9	24.7
2010 ^{a/}		TOTAL	57.5	75.4	93.4	38.1	82.9	25.7	47.3	21.7	29.5
		Men	57.1	72.5	92.3	33.3	82.2	24.8	44.8	20.4	39.5
		Women	58.1	80.0	94.3	47.5	84.1	26.8	53.0	23.3	29.4
		TOTAL	59.5	76.7	93.6	39.5	84.2	27.3	49.9	23.5	32.1
		Men	58.8	73.9	92.9	34.8	83.4	25.9	47.8	21.7	45.0
		Women	60.4	81.0	94.1	48.2	85.7	29.1	54.3	25.8	31.8
2012		TOTAL	59.7	76.9	92.8	39.0	84.5	27.6	49.3	23.5	32.4
		Men	59.1	74.1	91.3	34.4	83.8	26.3	46.9	21.9	45.8
		Women	60.7	81.0	94.0	47.7	85.6	29.3	54.7	25.6	32.2
		TOTAL	60.9	77.4	93.1	40.3	85.1	28.8	50.7	24.7	34.6
		Men	60.0	74.6	91.5	35.9	84.3	27.6	48.3	23.1	42.5
		Women	62.1	81.7	94.3	48.6	86.5	30.4	55.9	26.7	34.7
2000 ^{a/}	Pensions	TOTAL	51.5	68.8	86.3	29.1	77.6	21.8	45.9	17.6	24.2
		Men	51.1	65.2	83.8	24.5	76.9	22.0	44.1	17.3	35.6
		Women	52.1	74.9	88.7	40.2	78.9	21.2	49.5	17.9	24.2
		TOTAL	49.6	67.7	87.2	29.5	75.5	21.8	43.0	18.1	21.9
		Men	50.0	64.8	86.2	25.5	75.1	22.3	41.9	18.1	33.8
		Women	49.2	72.4	88.0	38.4	76.1	21.2	44.5	18.3	21.7
2010 ^{a/}		TOTAL	58.5	76.6	93.1	41.0	83.9	33.0	59.9	28.2	32.7
		Men	59.5	74.8	91.9	37.6	84.0	34.2	59.8	28.8	46.5
		Women	57.3	79.5	94.0	47.9	83.5	31.5	60.3	27.7	31.8
		TOTAL	60.1	77.7	93.4	42.5	84.8	33.7	61.9	29.1	33.9
		Men	60.7	75.8	92.3	38.8	84.8	34.6	61.7	29.6	48.7
		Women	59.3	80.5	94.2	49.6	84.9	32.7	62.6	29.0	32.9
2012		TOTAL	60.9	78.0	92.9	42.0	85.1	35.1	61.8	30.2	35.4
		Men	61.2	75.9	90.8	38.1	85.0	35.9	61.6	30.5	56.4
		Women	60.5	81.0	94.5	49.4	85.1	34.3	62.3	30.3	34.1

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers	Household service work
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2013	TOTAL	62.3	78.7	93.6	44.1	85.7	37.5	65.3	32.5	39.1
	Men	62.3	76.6	91.3	40.5	85.6	38.4	65.2	32.7	49.0
	Women	62.3	81.7	95.2	50.7	85.9	36.7	65.5	32.6	38.3
2000 ^b	TOTAL	54.3	71.7	90.0	31.9	80.4	24.1	49.0	19.8	29.2
	Men	53.9	68.1	88.4	27.1	79.6	24.3	46.9	19.5	40.2
	Women	55.0	77.9	91.4	43.4	82.0	23.5	53.4	20.1	29.2
2005	TOTAL	55.2	71.8	90.8	34.7	79.3	28.2	50.6	24.0	28.5
	Men	54.9	68.5	90.2	30.0	78.6	27.3	48.9	22.4	38.8
	Women	55.7	77.0	91.1	45.3	80.5	29.7	54.3	26.7	28.5
2010 ^c	TOTAL	60.8	76.9	94.2	40.5	84.2	32.3	52.1	28.7	33.3
	Men	60.3	74.0	93.2	35.6	83.6	30.8	49.8	26.7	42.4
	Women	61.5	81.3	95.1	50.0	85.3	34.4	56.9	31.5	33.3
2011	TOTAL	62.3	77.9	94.4	41.6	85.3	33.3	54.2	29.9	35.4
	Men	61.5	75.1	93.7	36.9	84.5	31.5	52.2	27.5	48.0
	Women	63.4	82.2	94.9	50.5	86.8	36.1	58.2	33.3	35.3
2012	TOTAL	62.8	78.2	93.9	41.2	85.6	33.9	54.3	30.2	36.3
	Men	62.0	75.4	92.3	36.6	85.0	32.0	52.0	27.9	51.1
	Women	64.0	82.3	95.1	50.1	86.8	36.9	59.2	33.7	36.1
2013	TOTAL	63.9	78.6	94.0	42.6	86.1	35.5	56.0	31.8	38.6
	Men	62.9	75.8	92.4	37.9	85.3	33.8	53.8	29.6	49.0
	Women	65.4	82.9	95.3	51.2	87.5	38.2	60.5	35.1	38.7
Argentina ^d										
2005	TOTAL	61.6	70.1	79.8	44.1	77.4	48.9	75.3	43.6	30.4
	Men	60.0	66.9	85.0	37.4	75.5	44.2	74.1	37.3	37.0
	Women	63.9	75.1	75.6	60.0	80.9	57.5	78.5	54.5	30.2
Pensions	TOTAL	42.6	63.1	76.9	28.1	72.5	...	...	...	7.1
	Men	43.7	62.0	84.1	25.0	72.9	...	...	...	20.0
	Women	41.1	64.9	71.0	35.3	71.8	...	...	...	6.7
Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.6	72.7	81.8	46.2	80.6	48.9	75.3	43.6	31.8
	Men	62.3	70.0	87.3	39.7	79.4	44.2	74.1	37.3	37.0
	Women	65.3	76.9	77.5	61.6	82.8	57.5	78.5	54.5	31.7
2010	TOTAL	70.4	79.3	94.4	52.3	83.6	55.6	75.1	50.5	43.7
	Men	68.5	75.3	94.5	46.0	81.5	51.6	73.0	45.0	42.3
	Women	73.1	85.7	94.3	65.1	87.8	62.9	81.1	59.7	43.7
Pensions	TOTAL	51.8	73.9	91.6	36.7	81.3	...	...	...	19.1
	Men	52.5	71.6	92.2	34.3	80.6	...	...	...	32.7
	Women	50.8	77.7	91.0	41.7	82.9	...	...	...	18.9

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Private Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72.7	82.0	95.7	55.5	86.8	55.6	75.1	50.5	46.9
		Men	71.1	78.6	95.7	49.7	85.2	51.6	73.0	45.0	42.3
		Women	74.9	87.6	95.8	67.3	90.1	62.9	81.1	59.7	47.0
	Health	TOTAL	73.1	81.7	95.0	54.0	86.2	56.2	74.8	51.7	48.2
		Men	71.5	78.6	94.4	47.8	85.5	51.5	73.6	45.0	61.3
		Women	75.4	86.7	95.5	66.5	87.6	65.2	78.4	63.0	48.0
2012	Pensions	TOTAL	52.8	74.5	91.5	37.2	81.0	...	...	...	19.1
		Men	53.4	72.3	91.8	33.2	81.3	...	...	...	32.0
		Women	51.9	78.1	91.3	45.4	80.4	...	...	...	18.9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	74.0	82.7	95.7	55.5	87.1	56.2	74.8	51.7	50.2
		Men	72.3	79.6	95.0	49.7	86.4	51.5	73.6	45.0	61.3
		Women	76.4	87.6	96.2	67.4	88.7	65.2	78.4	63.0	50.0
2013	Health	TOTAL	72.0	80.7	95.9	49.9	86.6	54.2	75.8	49.5	48.0
		Men	69.4	77.0	96.4	44.5	84.9	48.7	72.5	42.8	74.6
		Women	75.7	86.8	95.4	62.1	89.9	65.2	84.6	61.9	47.2
	Pensions	TOTAL	52.0	72.9	92.2	31.7	81.2	...	...	...	17.8
		Men	51.8	70.0	94.2	27.4	80.8	...	...	...	48.8
		Women	52.2	77.6	90.3	41.4	82.0	...	...	...	16.9
2014	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72.7	81.5	96.5	50.9	87.4	54.2	75.8	49.5	49.0
		Men	70.1	77.9	96.7	45.6	85.9	48.7	72.5	42.8	74.6
		Women	76.3	87.4	96.3	62.7	90.4	65.2	84.6	61.9	48.2
	Health	TOTAL	72.6	80.7	96.7	49.7	86.1	56.4	74.7	52.4	49.4
		Men	70.0	76.7	95.9	44.2	84.3	52.4	71.6	47.6	55.3
		Women	76.3	87.2	97.5	61.4	89.5	65.1	84.0	62.0	49.3
2015	Pensions	TOTAL	52.1	73.4	93.5	33.0	80.7	...	...	...	21.8
		Men	50.9	70.0	93.2	29.1	80.0	...	...	...	15.2
		Women	53.9	78.7	93.8	41.3	82.0	...	...	...	21.9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72.9	80.9	96.8	50.2	86.2	56.4	74.7	52.4	49.7
		Men	70.2	76.8	95.9	44.5	84.4	52.4	71.6	47.6	55.3
		Women	76.6	87.5	97.6	62.3	89.7	65.1	84.0	62.0	49.6
Brazil ^a											
2001	Health	TOTAL	53.4	72.8	88.1	36.4	81.8	23.0	64.2	15.9	29.2
		Men	54.0	69.2	85.0	31.5	81.5	25.8	63.3	17.9	44.6
		Women	52.4	79.0	90.7	48.6	82.5	18.2	67.0	12.6	28.3

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
2005	Pensions	TOTAL	57.9	74.0	88.4	39.0	82.9	33.3	68.8	27.1	35.4
		Men	57.8	70.3	85.1	33.6	82.5	34.4	67.9	27.4	51.9
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	57.9	80.4	91.2	52.3	83.7	31.2	71.3	26.5	34.5
		TOTAL	58.3	74.2	88.6	39.2	83.0	34.1	70.2	27.8	35.6
		Men	58.3	70.5	85.5	33.9	82.6	35.3	69.3	28.1	51.9
		Women	58.2	80.6	91.2	52.5	83.9	31.9	72.8	27.2	34.7
	Health	TOTAL	55.3	74.9	89.3	39.2	83.1	23.0	63.8	15.5	29.8
		Men	56.3	71.7	86.2	34.6	82.8	25.8	63.1	17.6	40.8
	Pensions	Women	54.0	80.1	91.8	49.5	83.5	18.4	65.5	12.4	29.2
		TOTAL	59.9	76.1	89.5	41.9	84.0	33.8	68.2	27.6	36.4
2010	Pensions	Men	59.9	72.7	86.2	36.7	83.7	34.5	67.6	27.3	47.3
		Women	59.8	81.6	92.1	53.7	84.7	32.7	69.9	27.9	35.8
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	60.4	76.4	89.8	42.3	84.2	34.8	69.9	28.4	36.7
		Men	60.4	73.0	86.7	37.0	83.8	35.5	69.1	28.2	47.4
	Health	Women	60.3	81.8	92.3	54.3	84.9	33.6	71.7	28.7	36.1
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pensions	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	Pensions	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Health	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pensions	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2012	Pensions	TOTAL	65.4	82.3	93.7	49.6	88.9	30.8	71.6	24.1	37.9
		Men	65.5	79.9	91.7	44.8	88.8	32.2	70.5	25.1	53.2
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	65.3	85.8	95.2	58.5	89.2	28.3	74.1	22.3	36.8
		TOTAL	68.8	83.2	93.8	52.0	89.5	39.9	74.9	34.2	43.7
		Men	68.4	80.7	91.8	46.9	89.4	39.9	74.0	33.7	57.3
		Women	69.3	86.8	95.4	61.7	89.8	39.9	77.0	35.0	42.7
	Health	TOTAL	69.2	83.4	94.0	52.3	89.7	40.9	76.4	35.1	44.0
		Men	68.8	80.9	92.1	47.2	89.5	40.8	75.5	34.5	57.5
	Pensions	Women	69.8	87.0	95.5	62.1	90.1	41.0	78.6	36.1	43.0
		TOTAL	66.3	82.4	92.6	49.5	88.6	32.6	71.0	25.4	39.4
Health	Men	66.1	80.0	89.0	44.4	88.6	34.0	69.4	26.6	55.5	
	Women	66.5	86.0	95.3	59.0	88.7	30.1	74.7	23.4	38.3	

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Private Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
2013	Pensions	TOTAL	69.8	83.4	92.8	52.1	89.4	41.7	74.6	35.5	45.9
		Men	69.1	80.9	89.1	46.8	89.2	41.5	73.4	34.8	62.4
		Women	70.7	87.0	95.6	61.7	89.6	42.0	77.4	36.7	44.8
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70.2	83.6	92.9	52.4	89.6	42.8	76.6	36.5	46.3
		Men	69.5	81.1	89.4	47.1	89.4	42.6	75.2	35.8	62.6
		Women	71.2	87.2	95.6	62.2	89.8	43.2	80.0	37.7	45.2
	Health	TOTAL	67.6	83.3	92.6	52.1	89.7	34.1	73.3	26.7	42.6
		Men	67.1	80.7	88.9	47.5	89.3	35.5	72.1	27.6	51.5
		Women	68.2	86.8	95.4	60.4	90.2	31.8	76.2	25.0	42.0
	Pensions	TOTAL	71.5	84.3	92.9	54.8	90.4	44.7	78.0	38.4	49.7
		Men	70.6	81.7	89.2	49.6	90.0	44.6	77.1	37.7	61.6
		Women	72.8	88.0	95.6	64.1	91.1	44.9	80.4	39.5	49.0
Colombia ^v 2000	Health	TOTAL	47.4	69.4	94.7	31.5	79.5	20.2	48.8	15.3	31.2
		Men	47.0	65.8	95.8	28.8	77.5	22.8	47.5	17.4	38.1
		Women	47.9	74.2	93.7	36.5	82.0	16.4	52.4	12.5	30.8
	Pensions	TOTAL	34.3	54.7	85.2	17.4	63.4	9.7	28.4	6.5	14.6
		Men	33.3	50.6	84.6	15.1	60.9	11.0	27.6	7.3	18.5
		Women	35.6	60.2	85.7	21.5	66.7	7.8	30.6	5.4	14.4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47.8	69.7	95.0	32.0	79.8	20.7	49.3	15.8	31.6
		Men	47.4	66.2	96.0	29.2	77.9	23.2	48.0	17.8	38.1
		Women	48.2	74.5	94.0	37.0	82.2	16.9	52.8	13.0	31.2
	Health	TOTAL	45.9	70.6	99.7	31.8	79.0	21.2	29.0	20.1	32.1
		Men	42.1	65.8	99.4	26.0	76.1	17.1	26.0	15.5	36.7
		Women	50.7	77.6	99.9	42.2	83.2	27.2	37.5	26.3	31.9
Pensions	TOTAL	35.2	60.3	98.6	14.3	69.2	11.0	22.4	9.4	14.5	
	Men	34.6	56.0	97.4	11.6	66.6	12.0	23.4	10.0	28.9	
	Women	36.0	66.4	99.8	19.3	72.8	9.5	19.7	8.7	14.0	
Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49.5	71.7	99.7	32.6	80.4	27.7	41.1	25.9	32.9	
	Men	46.2	67.1	99.5	27.0	77.8	24.2	38.8	21.6	41.1	
	Women	53.6	78.3	99.9	42.9	84.2	32.9	47.7	31.6	32.6	

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
2010	Health	TOTAL	47.6	74.8	96.7	31.5	86.3	24.4	33.5	23.5	29.0
		Men	45.5	73.1	97.1	27.5	85.8	20.1	29.4	18.8	43.0
	Pensions	Women	50.3	77.2	96.2	37.4	87.1	30.2	44.8	29.3	28.6
		TOTAL	38.2	68.3	96.7	18.1	81.1	12.8	23.4	11.7	14.0
		Men	39.3	67.5	96.5	17.6	81.0	13.4	25.4	11.7	22.5
		Women	36.9	69.5	96.9	18.9	81.3	12.1	17.9	11.7	13.7
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52.3	76.2	98.4	33.4	87.5	32.4	47.8	30.8	30.1
		Men	50.5	74.6	98.4	29.9	87.0	28.4	45.1	26.1	43.2
		Women	54.6	78.5	98.5	38.7	88.1	37.7	55.2	36.6	29.7
		TOTAL	48.1	75.2	97.4	31.8	87.0	25.1	34.4	24.1	29.1
	Health	Men	46.1	73.8	97.9	28.8	86.3	19.9	31.5	18.2	54.2
		Women	50.7	77.2	96.8	36.2	88.0	31.9	42.1	31.2	27.9
2012	Pensions	TOTAL	37.9	67.9	97.6	17.0	81.1	12.6	21.5	11.6	14.3
		Men	39.6	67.5	97.2	16.8	81.0	13.4	21.7	12.2	31.7
		Women	35.8	68.6	98.1	17.2	81.3	11.5	21.0	10.9	13.4
		TOTAL	52.6	76.4	99.6	33.2	87.9	32.8	47.8	31.2	30.5
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	50.8	74.9	99.6	30.1	87.2	28.0	45.3	25.5	54.5
		Women	54.9	78.5	99.5	37.7	89.0	39.0	54.4	38.0	29.3
2013	Health	TOTAL	46.1	74.8	94.8	31.7	86.3	21.1	26.5	20.5	28.3
		Men	44.4	73.1	95.4	29.3	85.5	16.7	23.9	15.7	52.4
		Women	48.3	77.2	94.1	35.4	87.6	26.8	33.2	26.4	27.3
		TOTAL	38.9	69.1	97.6	18.2	82.0	12.9	21.2	11.9	14.5
	Pensions	Men	40.5	67.8	96.2	18.0	81.5	14.0	22.0	12.8	56.9
		Women	36.9	71.0	99.1	18.7	82.6	11.4	19.2	10.9	12.9
2013	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52.5	77.1	99.6	34.6	88.0	31.6	44.2	30.2	30.5
		Men	51.1	75.2	99.3	32.0	87.2	27.8	42.4	25.7	66.7
		Women	54.3	79.8	99.8	38.6	89.3	36.6	49.1	35.8	29.1
		TOTAL	47.2	75.0	95.8	31.8	86.5	21.7	27.0	21.1	30.0
	Health	Men	45.0	73.5	96.6	29.2	86.0	16.6	23.5	15.7	30.1
		Women	49.9	77.1	94.9	35.8	87.1	28.1	36.1	27.6	30.0
2013	Pensions	TOTAL	40.9	69.7	99.2	19.1	82.2	14.9	27.6	13.5	18.8
		Men	42.5	69.1	98.9	19.1	82.6	16.0	28.2	14.3	31.2
		Women	39.0	70.6	99.5	19.2	81.8	13.5	26.3	12.6	18.1
		TOTAL	55.0	77.9	99.8	35.8	88.7	34.5	50.8	32.7	34.5
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	53.3	76.4	99.7	33.1	88.4	30.4	47.9	27.9	43.2
		Women	56.9	79.9	100.0	39.9	89.0	39.7	58.0	38.5	34.1

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Private Establishments with 6 or more workers	Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
Costa Rica ^{v/} 2000	Health	TOTAL	81.0	87.2	98.5	65.4	89.0	65.7	71.2	64.2	71.9
		Men	77.6	84.3	98.1	57.8	87.7	60.7	69.9	57.6	64.8
		Women	86.7	92.2	98.9	79.4	92.1	77.1	76.0	77.3	72.3
	Pensions	TOTAL	81.0	87.2	98.5	65.4	89.0	65.7	71.2	64.2	71.9
		Men	77.6	84.3	98.1	57.8	87.7	60.7	69.9	57.6	64.8
		Women	86.7	92.2	98.9	79.4	92.1	77.1	76.0	77.3	72.3
2005	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	81.0	87.2	98.5	65.4	89.0	65.7	71.2	64.2	71.9
		Men	77.6	84.3	98.1	57.8	87.7	60.7	69.9	57.6	64.8
		Women	86.7	92.2	98.9	79.4	92.1	77.1	76.0	77.3	72.3
	Health	TOTAL	79.5	86.0	99.5	57.9	89.4	65.4	70.8	63.3	64.7
		Men	75.9	82.1	99.3	48.9	87.2	59.9	70.1	54.8	62.9
		Women	85.2	93.0	99.7	75.3	94.8	74.9	73.0	75.3	64.8
2010	Pensions	TOTAL	79.5	86.0	99.5	57.9	89.4	65.4	70.8	63.3	64.7
		Men	75.9	82.1	99.3	48.9	87.2	59.9	70.1	54.8	62.9
		Women	85.2	93.0	99.7	75.3	94.8	74.9	73.0	75.3	64.8
	Health	TOTAL	86.1	91.2	99.7	71.1	93.3	73.3	82.6	71.6	74.0
		Men	84.0	88.6	99.7	63.8	91.8	69.7	82.4	66.5	71.7
		Women	89.2	95.5	99.8	83.8	96.5	79.9	83.3	79.5	74.2
2011	Pensions	TOTAL	86.1	91.2	99.7	71.1	93.3	73.3	82.6	71.6	74.0
		Men	84.0	88.6	99.7	63.8	91.8	69.7	82.4	66.5	71.7
		Women	89.2	95.5	99.8	83.8	96.5	79.9	83.3	79.5	74.2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86.1	91.2	99.7	71.1	93.3	73.3	82.6	71.6	74.0
		Men	84.0	88.6	99.7	63.8	91.8	69.7	82.4	66.5	71.7
		Women	89.2	95.5	99.8	83.8	96.5	79.9	83.3	79.5	74.2
2011	Health	TOTAL	86.0	89.8	99.7	68.3	91.8	77.7	84.6	76.2	74.3
		Men	83.8	87.0	99.8	60.2	90.3	74.9	84.1	72.3	56.6
		Women	89.0	94.5	99.6	83.2	94.9	82.8	86.0	82.4	75.2
	Pensions	TOTAL	86.0	89.8	99.7	68.3	91.8	77.7	84.6	76.2	74.3
		Men	83.8	87.0	99.8	60.2	90.3	74.9	84.1	72.3	56.6
		Women	89.0	94.5	99.6	83.2	94.9	82.8	86.0	82.4	75.2

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers	Household service work
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2012	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86.0	89.8	99.7	68.3	91.8	77.7	84.6	74.3
		Men	83.8	87.0	99.8	60.2	90.3	74.9	84.1	56.6
		Women	89.0	94.5	99.6	83.2	94.9	82.4	86.0	75.2
	Health	TOTAL	85.9	90.3	100.0	66.5	93.0	75.9	81.9	72.4
		Men	83.9	87.9	99.9	61.3	91.6	72.4	82.2	46.0
		Women	88.7	94.2	100.0	76.7	95.5	82.2	80.8	73.6
2013	Pensions	TOTAL	85.9	90.3	100.0	66.5	93.0	75.9	81.9	72.4
		Men	83.9	87.9	99.9	61.3	91.6	72.4	82.2	46.0
		Women	88.7	94.2	100.0	76.7	95.5	82.2	80.8	73.6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	85.9	90.3	100.0	66.5	93.0	75.9	81.9	72.4
		Men	83.9	87.9	99.9	61.3	91.6	72.4	82.2	46.0
		Women	88.7	94.2	100.0	76.7	95.5	82.2	80.8	73.6
2013	Health	TOTAL	87.4	91.5	100.0	70.4	94.4	77.6	84.3	75.4
		Men	85.1	88.9	100.0	62.9	93.3	74.1	86.3	65.2
		Women	90.5	95.6	100.0	84.4	96.3	83.7	77.9	76.1
	Pensions	TOTAL	87.4	91.5	100.0	70.4	94.4	77.6	84.3	75.4
		Men	85.1	88.9	100.0	62.9	93.3	74.1	86.3	65.2
		Women	90.5	95.6	100.0	84.4	96.3	83.7	77.9	76.1
Ecuador ^{iv} 2000	Health	TOTAL	28.5	42.5	80.1	12.8	43.7	10.7	22.6	16.9
		Men	27.4	37.8	80.6	10.6	40.0	11.5	20.8	29.8
		Women	30.2	52.2	79.6	18.9	51.6	9.5	29.2	15.5
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	28.5	42.5	80.1	12.8	43.7	10.7	22.6	16.9
		Men	27.4	37.8	80.6	10.6	40.0	11.5	20.8	29.8
		Women	30.2	52.2	79.6	18.9	51.6	9.5	29.2	15.5
2005	Health	TOTAL	29.3	45.4	93.3	13.7	46.9	9.2	18.0	13.3
		Men	29.2	41.2	94.5	11.2	44.0	10.1	17.9	16.1
		Women	29.4	54.0	91.8	20.2	53.0	8.1	18.2	13.0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	29.3	45.4	93.3	13.7	46.9	9.2	18.0	13.3
		Men	29.2	41.2	94.5	11.2	44.0	10.1	17.9	16.1
		Women	29.4	54.0	91.8	20.2	53.0	8.1	18.2	13.0

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers	
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2010	Health	TOTAL	41.2	59.3	92.9	18.2	67.6	15.9	37.8	24.4
		Men	40.1	53.7	93.5	14.0	63.8	16.7	37.7	12.9
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	42.7	69.7	92.2	28.6	75.1	15.0	38.3	13.7
		TOTAL	41.2	59.3	92.9	18.2	67.6	15.9	37.8	13.3
		Men	40.1	53.7	93.5	14.0	63.8	16.7	37.7	12.9
		Women	42.7	69.7	92.2	28.6	75.1	15.0	38.3	13.7
2011	Health	TOTAL	47.5	67.4	96.0	25.6	75.1	20.7	36.8	19.1
		Men	46.4	62.8	98.2	21.8	71.3	19.9	38.0	17.4
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	49.1	76.0	93.3	34.9	82.7	21.6	33.0	21.1
		TOTAL	47.5	67.4	96.0	25.6	75.1	20.7	36.8	19.1
		Men	46.4	62.8	98.2	21.8	71.3	19.9	38.0	17.4
		Women	49.1	76.0	93.3	34.9	82.7	21.6	33.0	21.1
2012	Health	TOTAL	50.9	70.4	97.4	28.9	78.5	24.3	47.4	21.7
		Men	49.5	65.1	97.8	22.4	75.5	24.1	45.3	20.6
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	53.0	79.7	97.1	44.8	83.8	24.7	53.4	22.9
		TOTAL	50.9	70.4	97.4	28.9	78.5	24.3	47.4	21.7
		Men	49.5	65.1	97.8	22.4	75.5	24.1	45.3	20.6
		Women	53.0	79.7	97.1	44.8	83.8	24.7	53.4	22.9
2013	Health	TOTAL	48.9	67.5	99.0	25.5	76.0	21.1	54.7	17.4
		Men	48.2	62.3	98.8	20.4	72.4	22.7	53.4	17.9
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	49.9	77.6	99.3	38.2	83.3	19.0	59.2	16.8
		TOTAL	48.9	67.5	99.0	25.5	76.0	21.1	54.7	17.4
		Men	48.2	62.3	98.8	20.4	72.4	22.7	53.4	17.9
		Women	49.9	77.6	99.3	38.2	83.3	19.0	59.2	16.8
El Salvador ^v	Health	TOTAL	44.1	63.9	91.9	15.8	73.9	17.6	32.1	14.9
		Men	44.5	57.3	90.5	12.5	68.6	15.9	31.0	10.4
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	43.8	74.8	93.6	24.3	82.4	18.9	35.0	17.6
		TOTAL	45.5	66.0	94.5	17.2	76.1	18.0	32.7	15.2
		Men	45.8	59.1	93.0	13.2	70.5	16.3	31.9	10.7
		Women	45.2	77.6	96.3	27.5	85.0	19.2	35.0	17.9
2005	Health	TOTAL	41.9	58.9	94.2	15.6	65.4	15.0	27.9	13.1
		Men	41.5	51.2	92.7	10.7	59.6	13.9	26.2	10.7
		Women	42.4	71.4	95.8	28.1	74.5	16.0	31.7	

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 * (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.9	60.4	95.7	16.7	67.0	15.3	28.7	13.3	9.9
		Men	42.8	52.9	94.1	11.9	61.6	14.2	27.2	10.9	38.3
		Women	43.0	72.6	97.4	28.8	75.6	16.2	31.8	15.0	6.9
	Health	TOTAL	42.9	63.6	96.7	15.8	74.8	15.3	28.7	13.6	8.9
		Men	42.9	57.4	95.4	11.6	70.6	12.1	26.3	9.0	16.8
		Women	42.8	73.8	98.0	25.3	81.6	17.8	33.2	16.6	8.4
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.9	63.6	96.7	15.8	74.8	15.3	28.7	13.6	8.9
		Men	42.9	57.4	95.4	11.6	70.6	12.1	26.3	9.0	16.8
		Women	42.8	73.8	98.0	25.3	81.6	17.8	33.2	16.6	8.4
	Health	TOTAL	42.5	62.3	93.1	15.7	73.8	14.9	32.9	12.7	11.9
		Men	42.5	56.4	93.5	10.8	69.9	12.5	32.2	8.8	27.6
		Women	42.4	72.1	92.7	27.2	80.3	16.7	34.2	15.5	10.5
2012	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.5	62.3	93.1	15.7	73.8	14.9	32.9	12.7	11.9
		Men	42.5	56.4	93.5	10.8	69.9	12.5	32.2	8.8	27.6
		Women	42.4	72.1	92.7	27.2	80.3	16.7	34.2	15.5	10.5
	Health	TOTAL	42.2	62.0	93.4	14.3	75.0	15.1	32.2	12.9	12.3
		Men	42.3	56.1	93.1	9.6	70.8	12.5	29.6	9.1	25.7
		Women	42.1	71.7	93.8	24.5	82.1	17.2	36.4	15.6	10.8
2013	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.2	62.0	93.4	14.3	75.0	15.1	32.2	12.9	12.3
		Men	42.3	56.1	93.1	9.6	70.8	12.5	29.6	9.1	25.7
		Women	42.1	71.7	93.8	24.5	82.1	17.2	36.4	15.6	10.8
	Health	TOTAL	44.7	64.7	93.4	15.8	77.1	17.6	34.8	15.3	13.5
		Men	45.6	59.1	92.2	10.4	72.9	15.4	33.6	11.3	30.4
		Women	43.7	73.9	94.8	26.5	84.4	19.3	37.2	17.9	12.0
Mexico ^y 2000	Health	TOTAL	48.9	68.3	85.5	14.4	78.9	...	...	12.3	
Men		48.0	65.6	84.9	11.8	78.6	...	...	...	17.5	
Women		50.4	73.5	86.1	22.2	79.4	...	...	...	11.4	
Pensions	TOTAL	44.9	63.4	81.3	11.1	73.2	...	...	...	2.1	
	Men	44.2	60.5	79.8	8.9	72.8	...	...	...	8.5	
	Women	46.1	68.7	83.1	17.6	73.9	...	...	...	1.0	

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers	
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
2005	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49.7	69.5	90.9	14.5	79.0	...	...	12.3
		Men	48.9	66.8	91.1	11.8	78.8	...	...	17.5
		Women	51.3	74.8	90.8	22.3	79.6	...	...	11.4
	Health	TOTAL	47.8	68.3	93.7	17.8	76.8	...	...	7.8
		Men	48.2	65.7	93.9	15.0	77.0	...	...	18.6
		Women	47.4	72.9	93.4	24.7	76.5	...	...	6.6
2010	Pensions	TOTAL	42.4	61.2	84.2	13.8	69.4	...	...	1.9
		Men	42.7	58.5	83.5	11.2	69.4	...	...	13.8
		Women	41.9	65.9	84.9	20.4	69.4	...	...	0.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49.1	69.4	94.4	18.8	78.1	...	...	8.0
		Men	49.6	66.8	94.6	16.0	78.2	...	...	20.5
		Women	48.3	74.0	94.1	25.6	78.0	...	...	6.7
2011	Health	TOTAL	46.2	67.1	92.4	16.1	77.3	...	...	6.4
		Men	46.7	64.1	92.7	12.8	76.8	...	...	13.0
		Women	45.6	72.0	92.2	23.4	78.2	...	...	5.6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	46.2	67.1	92.4	16.1	77.3	...	...	6.4
		Men	46.7	64.1	92.7	12.8	76.8	...	...	13.0
		Women	45.6	72.0	92.2	23.4	78.2	...	...	5.6
2012	Health	TOTAL	47.0	67.2	92.2	15.0	78.0	...	...	4.3
		Men	47.3	64.0	93.2	12.1	77.0	...	...	12.2
		Women	46.5	72.5	91.2	21.6	79.8	...	...	3.5
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47.0	67.2	92.2	15.0	78.0	...	...	4.3
		Men	47.3	64.0	93.2	12.1	77.0	...	...	12.2
		Women	46.5	72.5	91.2	21.6	79.8	...	...	3.5
2013	Health	TOTAL	47.3	67.6	91.4	15.2	78.5	...	...	4.5
		Men	48.2	65.1	91.9	13.1	78.0	...	...	12.1
		Women	45.9	71.5	90.9	19.5	79.2	...	...	3.9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47.3	67.6	91.4	15.2	78.5	...	...	4.5
		Men	48.2	65.1	91.9	13.1	78.0	...	...	12.1
		Women	45.9	71.5	90.9	19.5	79.2	...	...	3.9
2013	Health	TOTAL	45.9	71.5	90.9	19.5	79.2	...	...	3.9
		Men	48.2	65.1	91.9	13.1	78.0	...	...	12.1
		Women	45.9	71.5	90.9	19.5	79.2	...	...	3.9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47.8	67.7	91.3	14.0	79.0	...	...	4.4
		Men	48.6	65.0	92.1	11.5	78.6	...	...	18.7
		Women	46.6	72.0	90.5	19.3	79.7	...	...	2.9
2013	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47.8	67.7	91.3	14.0	79.0	...	...	4.4
		Men	48.6	65.0	92.1	11.5	78.6	...	...	18.7
		Women	46.6	72.0	90.5	19.3	79.7	...	...	2.9

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 * (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers	Household service work
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
Panama ^{iv} 2005										
	Health	TOTAL	63.9	81.8	98.7	33.3	83.0	43.7	23.9	34.9
		Men	60.4	77.9	98.6	25.7	80.8	41.0	18.2	48.6
		Women	69.0	87.9	98.7	50.0	87.0	54.4	35.0	33.4
	Pensions	TOTAL	63.9	81.8	98.7	33.3	83.0	43.7	23.9	34.9
		Men	60.4	77.9	98.6	25.7	80.8	41.0	18.2	48.6
		Women	69.0	87.9	98.7	50.0	87.0	54.4	35.0	33.4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.9	81.8	98.7	33.3	83.0	43.7	23.9	34.9
		Men	60.4	77.9	98.6	25.7	80.8	41.0	18.2	48.6
		Women	69.0	87.9	98.7	50.0	87.0	54.4	35.0	33.4
2010	Health	TOTAL	70.0	86.3	98.6	40.9	87.8	29.5	27.8	35.7
		Men	66.4	83.0	98.8	33.2	86.1	35.4	19.3	38.5
		Women	75.2	91.2	98.5	58.5	90.7	52.2	42.5	35.4
	Pensions	TOTAL	70.0	86.3	98.6	40.9	87.8	29.5	27.8	35.7
		Men	66.4	83.0	98.8	33.2	86.1	35.4	19.3	38.5
		Women	75.2	91.2	98.5	58.5	90.7	52.2	42.5	35.4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70.0	86.3	98.6	40.9	87.8	29.5	27.8	35.7
		Men	66.4	83.0	98.8	33.2	86.1	35.4	19.3	38.5
		Women	75.2	91.2	98.5	58.5	90.7	52.2	42.5	35.4
	Health	TOTAL	73.2	87.6	97.8	41.5	89.0	30.4	27.5	51.2
2011		Men	69.0	85.3	97.1	31.4	88.3	43.1	20.0	60.5
		Women	78.9	90.7	98.5	58.8	90.1	44.6	43.2	50.1
	Pensions	TOTAL	73.2	87.6	97.8	41.5	89.0	30.4	27.5	51.2
		Men	69.0	85.3	97.1	31.4	88.3	43.1	20.0	60.5
		Women	78.9	90.7	98.5	58.8	90.1	44.6	43.2	50.1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73.2	87.6	97.8	41.5	89.0	30.4	27.5	51.2
		Men	69.0	85.3	97.1	31.4	88.3	43.1	20.0	60.5
		Women	78.9	90.7	98.5	58.8	90.1	44.6	43.2	50.1
	Health	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	99.0	40.6	90.2	32.0	29.6	48.7
		Men	69.9	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	21.5	48.8
2012		Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	43.6	48.7
	Pensions	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	99.0	40.6	90.2	32.0	29.6	48.7
		Men	69.9	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	21.5	48.8
		Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	43.6	48.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	99.0	40.6	90.2	32.0	29.6	48.7
		Men	69.9	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	21.5	48.8
		Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	43.6	48.7
	Health	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	99.0	40.6	90.2	32.0	29.6	48.7
		Men	69.9	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	21.5	48.8
		Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	43.6	48.7

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
2013	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	99.0	40.6	90.2	46.9	29.6	48.7	
		Men	69.9	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	43.1	21.5	48.8	
		Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	57.8	43.6	48.7	
	Health	TOTAL	71.9	86.7	99.1	39.9	88.3	46.1	27.3	47.2	
		Men	68.2	84.0	99.1	33.7	87.6	44.8	18.6	58.4	
		Women	77.1	90.5	99.1	55.4	89.4	51.5	42.3	45.8	
	Pensions	TOTAL	71.9	86.7	99.1	39.9	88.3	46.1	27.3	47.2	
		Men	68.2	84.0	99.1	33.7	87.6	44.8	18.6	58.4	
		Women	77.1	90.5	99.1	55.4	89.4	51.5	42.3	45.8	
	Paraguay ^v 2000-01	Health	TOTAL	29.9	44.6	75.6	15.1	48.6	33.5	14.1	6.3
			Men	28.6	38.1	75.1	10.0	44.0	27.8	10.0	14.6
			Women	31.5	57.7	76.0	29.0	59.5	50.9	18.1	5.5
Pensions		TOTAL	19.2	38.2	79.7	6.2	38.7	3.4	0.0	0.5	
		Men	19.9	33.0	78.8	5.6	35.6	3.2	0.0	3.8	
		Women	18.2	48.5	80.6	7.7	46.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	
Health and/or Pensions		TOTAL	31.6	48.0	86.5	15.3	50.3	33.8	14.1	6.3	
		Men	30.1	40.4	86.6	10.2	44.8	28.0	10.0	14.6	
		Women	33.5	62.9	86.5	29.0	63.4	51.5	18.1	5.5	
Health		TOTAL	32.1	45.9	82.3	14.4	48.0	35.3	17.8	8.1	
		Men	29.4	38.7	81.3	11.6	43.2	29.8	10.1	18.2	
		Women	35.5	60.3	83.3	24.3	57.7	52.6	25.7	7.3	
2005	Pensions	TOTAL	19.6	37.4	82.9	5.8	34.1	3.1	0.6	2.0	
		Men	19.7	31.3	82.5	4.7	31.6	3.1	0.5	10.9	
		Women	19.4	49.5	83.4	9.4	39.3	3.4	0.6	1.3	
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	33.3	48.2	89.0	14.7	49.1	35.8	17.8	8.1	
		Men	30.6	40.6	87.8	11.9	44.5	30.0	10.1	18.2	
		Women	36.6	63.3	90.3	24.6	58.5	53.5	25.7	7.3	
	Health	TOTAL	36.6	48.1	74.2	17.0	52.9	29.6	21.8	13.7	
		Men	34.0	41.8	71.5	13.0	48.3	23.3	14.8	16.0	
		Women	40.1	61.8	77.7	30.8	63.3	47.9	28.7	13.6	

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work		
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers			
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers						
2011	Pensions	TOTAL	24.3	42.5	80.0	8.3	43.3	...	...	0.0		
		Men	26.5	38.8	78.8	7.2	43.0	...	...	0.0		
		Women	21.1	50.4	81.5	12.1	43.9	...	...	0.0		
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	38.3	51.2	85.0	17.3	53.8	23.3	29.6	21.8	13.7	
		Men	35.8	44.7	83.5	13.1	49.3	17.0	23.3	14.8	16.0	
		Women	41.6	65.4	86.9	31.4	64.0	30.6	47.9	28.7	13.6	
	Health	TOTAL	38.0	49.2	76.4	21.7	52.4	23.1	33.3	20.8	17.3	
		Men	34.9	42.5	72.5	18.1	47.1	18.9	29.6	15.3	22.7	
		Women	42.1	60.9	80.2	30.4	63.0	28.0	45.0	26.2	16.8	
	Pensions	TOTAL	26.6	44.6	80.9	13.2	45.8	1.0	3.6	0.5	0.1	
		Men	26.6	39.5	79.3	12.3	42.4	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	
		Women	26.5	53.7	82.6	15.2	52.8	1.5	9.5	0.7	0.1	
2012	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	40.0	52.5	86.5	22.3	54.2	23.2	33.5	20.9	17.3	
		Men	36.7	45.3	82.8	18.8	48.5	19.0	29.9	15.3	22.7	
		Women	44.3	65.4	90.1	30.6	65.7	28.1	45.0	26.3	16.8	
	Health	TOTAL	40.3	52.4	76.5	20.3	58.1	26.3	41.5	22.5	13.4	
		Men	38.4	46.7	74.0	15.6	53.9	21.6	32.4	17.7	20.1	
		Women	42.8	62.3	79.1	30.5	66.8	31.6	63.4	27.0	12.8	
	Pensions	TOTAL	26.8	45.2	77.7	12.5	47.3	1.7	5.9	0.6	3.1	
		Men	28.1	41.4	78.1	9.6	45.5	1.8	4.5	0.8	14.0	
		Women	25.1	51.9	77.3	18.7	51.0	1.5	9.2	0.4	2.1	
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	41.8	55.0	84.5	21.0	59.2	26.4	41.5	22.6	14.0	
		Men	39.9	49.0	83.3	15.8	54.7	21.7	32.4	17.8	27.9	
		Women	44.3	65.6	85.8	32.3	68.4	31.6	63.4	27.1	12.8	
2013	Health	TOTAL	42.2	55.9	81.5	21.2	59.0	23.7	34.8	20.4	21.5	
		Men	40.0	50.6	80.8	18.4	56.2	19.0	28.3	14.9	27.8	
		Women	44.8	64.1	82.1	27.6	64.1	28.8	50.2	25.3	21.2	
	Pensions	TOTAL	29.3	49.8	84.9	10.5	49.7	1.9	5.1	1.0	1.9	
		Men	30.6	45.2	83.6	9.8	49.1	2.9	5.4	1.7	11.9	
		Women	27.9	56.9	86.0	12.0	50.8	0.9	4.2	0.4	1.4	
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	43.5	58.2	89.0	21.2	59.4	23.8	34.9	20.5	21.5	
		Men	41.1	52.4	88.2	18.4	56.5	19.2	28.4	15.2	27.8	
		Women	46.2	67.2	89.7	27.6	64.6	28.9	50.2	25.3	21.2	
	Peru ^{m/} 2005	Health	TOTAL	29.7	42.7	76.1	9.6	46.7	17.7	24.1	16.7	16.1
			Men	29.5	41.7	78.8	9.3	47.1	13.5	21.7	11.7	24.0
			Women	29.8	44.8	72.7	10.5	45.7	22.2	30.8	21.5	15.5

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
2010	Pensions	TOTAL	26.7	42.8	73.4	11.9	46.7	11.9	22.2	10.4	9.4
		Men	32.7	44.3	77.7	14.2	49.7	17.4	24.4	16.0	29.6
	Health and/or Pensions	Women	18.7	39.8	67.9	6.4	40.2	5.9	16.0	5.2	8.1
		TOTAL	36.6	50.2	80.7	17.9	55.0	24.3	33.5	22.9	20.2
		Men	39.3	50.8	84.6	19.7	56.5	24.0	32.6	22.2	42.7
		Women	33.1	49.2	75.8	13.5	51.6	24.5	36.0	23.7	18.7
	Health	TOTAL	53.8	63.9	88.3	37.5	66.5	43.6	38.9	44.4	41.1
		Men	51.5	62.1	87.4	33.2	66.5	36.6	35.9	36.8	54.5
		Women	56.7	67.2	89.4	44.9	66.7	50.8	47.2	51.0	40.4
		TOTAL	37.7	55.2	84.4	19.0	60.6	20.4	31.5	18.6	10.2
	Pensions	Men	46.1	57.8	87.1	21.4	64.3	29.7	37.4	27.9	22.8
		Women	27.3	50.7	81.0	14.6	53.0	10.8	15.6	10.4	9.6
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	62.4	71.7	93.1	46.3	75.0	53.6	52.7	53.7	45.4
		Men	63.3	71.2	93.4	44.2	75.8	52.3	53.4	52.0	55.4
		Women	61.4	72.6	92.8	50.1	73.4	55.0	50.8	55.3	44.9
		TOTAL	55.5	65.4	89.0	37.7	68.8	44.4	43.8	44.5	49.2
	Health	Men	52.7	63.5	90.0	35.2	67.3	37.4	39.7	36.9	57.9
		Women	59.0	68.5	87.9	41.7	71.6	51.8	55.4	51.5	48.8
	Pensions	TOTAL	38.7	57.3	85.7	18.6	64.0	18.9	31.9	17.0	10.0
		Men	45.5	58.4	88.6	20.4	65.4	27.3	34.5	25.8	38.4
		Women	30.2	55.6	82.4	15.7	61.4	10.0	24.7	9.0	8.6
		TOTAL	63.8	73.4	93.2	46.7	77.9	53.5	56.2	53.1	52.0
	Health and/or Pensions	Men	64.0	72.8	94.5	46.2	77.4	51.7	54.1	51.2	75.5
		Women	63.5	74.5	91.6	47.5	78.9	55.3	62.3	54.8	50.9
2012	Health	TOTAL	55.2	66.2	89.0	35.6	70.9	42.6	44.9	42.2	45.8
		Men	53.1	64.6	88.6	31.7	70.8	36.4	42.7	35.0	39.9
		Women	57.9	69.0	89.5	42.4	71.0	49.0	50.9	48.9	46.1
		TOTAL	40.6	58.9	87.1	18.7	65.8	20.2	33.1	18.3	12.4
	Pensions	Men	47.4	60.5	88.3	20.1	68.8	28.3	37.7	26.1	25.9
		Women	32.0	56.4	85.6	16.2	60.3	11.8	20.3	11.1	11.6
2013	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.5	74.1	94.2	44.8	79.2	51.7	56.2	51.0	50.5
		Men	63.8	73.4	94.5	42.0	80.0	49.9	55.8	48.5	50.0
		Women	63.2	75.2	94.0	49.7	77.7	53.6	57.4	53.3	50.5
		TOTAL	59.2	68.6	90.4	43.1	72.4	47.4	45.9	47.6	53.0
	Health	Men	56.8	66.7	90.4	39.5	71.5	40.9	42.2	40.7	51.7
		Women	62.1	71.8	90.4	49.2	74.0	54.0	55.3	53.9	53.0

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 * (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
Uruguay ^u	Pensions	TOTAL	40.5	58.5	88.5	19.4	65.6	19.3	33.3	17.4	14.5
		Men	47.4	60.1	89.8	22.5	67.8	26.9	37.9	24.7	32.1
		Women	32.1	55.8	86.9	14.2	61.3	11.6	21.8	10.9	13.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	66.7	75.8	95.0	52.1	79.6	55.8	58.6	55.5	56.3
		Men	66.9	75.2	95.9	50.7	79.7	53.8	58.2	52.8	62.4
		Women	66.4	76.8	94.0	54.4	79.4	57.9	59.7	57.8	56.0
	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
		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
	Health and/or Pensions	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
	Health	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
Pensions	TOTAL	70.2	87.1	100.0	48.9	90.6	36.0	82.9	26.0	46.7	
	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	
Health and/or Pensions	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	
2011	Health	TOTAL	97.0	98.6	99.9	94.1	98.9	92.7	96.8	91.8	97.4
		Men	96.0	98.1	99.8	92.6	98.7	90.7	96.5	89.0	97.9
		Women	98.1	99.2	100.0	96.8	99.3	95.4	97.4	95.2	97.4

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED). LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, COUNTRY, YEAR AND SEX. 2000, 2005, 2010-2013 ^a (Percentages)

Country, year and sex		TOTAL	Paid employment				Unpaid employment			Household service work	
			Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and contributing family workers		
					Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers					
2012	Pensions	TOTAL	72.9	88.4	100.0	50.7	91.4	38.6	84.7	28.2	50.4
		Men	73.1	86.0	100.0	45.4	90.3	40.0	83.8	27.2	74.0
		Women	72.6	91.7	100.0	60.4	93.0	36.7	86.9	29.5	48.4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	97.3	98.7	100.0	94.3	99.1	93.4	98.5	92.3	97.6
		Men	96.4	98.3	100.0	92.9	98.9	91.7	98.4	89.7	98.1
		Women	98.2	99.3	100.0	96.9	99.4	95.9	98.7	95.4	97.5
	Health	TOTAL	97.0	98.5	99.7	94.5	98.9	92.8	96.6	92.0	97.0
		Men	95.9	98.0	99.5	92.6	98.6	90.6	96.0	89.2	97.5
		Women	98.2	99.3	99.8	97.8	99.3	95.9	98.2	95.6	96.9
	Pensions	TOTAL	74.4	89.8	100.0	54.2	92.9	38.9	86.9	29.1	54.0
Men		74.3	87.5	100.0	48.4	91.9	40.1	86.4	27.8	81.1	
Women		74.5	92.8	100.0	64.8	94.2	37.4	88.2	30.6	51.0	
2013	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	97.3	98.8	100.0	94.7	99.1	93.4	98.0	92.5	97.1
		Men	96.3	98.2	100.0	93.0	98.8	91.3	97.5	89.6	97.9
		Women	98.4	99.4	100.0	97.8	99.4	96.4	99.1	96.0	97.0
	Health	TOTAL	97.7	98.9	99.5	95.6	99.2	94.2	97.9	93.4	98.2
		Men	96.8	98.5	99.3	94.4	99.1	92.7	97.8	91.2	97.1
		Women	98.7	99.4	99.8	97.8	99.5	96.6	98.1	96.4	98.3
	Pensions	TOTAL	76.0	91.3	100.0	54.9	94.4	40.7	86.9	30.3	56.2
		Men	75.7	89.3	100.0	49.1	93.7	41.9	86.3	29.1	80.0
		Women	76.4	93.9	100.0	65.2	95.4	38.9	88.4	31.9	54.0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	97.9	99.1	100.0	95.7	99.4	94.7	98.7	93.8	98.3
Men		97.2	98.8	100.0	94.5	99.2	93.2	98.8	91.6	97.3	
Women		98.9	99.6	100.0	97.9	99.6	97.0	98.5	96.8	98.4	

Source: ILO estimates, based on information from household surveys of the countries. Data are for urban coverage.

a/ The denominator for pensions may be different from that of health or that of health and/or pensions because some country surveys do not include information on access to pensions.

b/ The 2000 weighted average does not include Argentina, Panama or Peru.

c/ For the calculation of the regional weighted average of 2010, Brazil was estimated based on the average of 2009 and 2011 given that the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute did not carry out the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) in 2010.

d/ 28 urban areas, third quarter. The regional weighted average of 2000 does not include Argentina.

e/ National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) of September of each year. The PNAD was not carried out in 2010 because a census was conducted.

f/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas and refer to June, based on the National Household Survey, Stage 1. 2005 data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the Continuous Household Survey; beginning in 2010, data correspond to the 2nd quarter, municipal capitals of the Large-scale Integrated Household Survey.

g/ Until 2009, data are from the Multipurpose Household Survey. Beginning in 2010, data are from the National Household Survey and are not comparable with previous years.

h/ 2000 data correspond to November, beginning in 2005, data refer to the 4th quarter. Since 2005, the survey has included information on private insurance.

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 3rd quarter of the National Urban Employment Survey; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the national Occupation and Employment Survey. In 2013, the situation-in-employment classifier was modified.

k/ Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than 5 workers. The 2000 weighted regional average does not include Panama.

l/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period September 2000 to August 2001; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the period October-December of the Permanent Household Survey.

m/ Data are from the National Household Survey. The 2000 regional weighted average does not include Peru.

TABLE 9A. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: REAL AVERAGE WAGES INDEX. 2000–2013 (Year 2000 = 100)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brazil	100	93	110	113	117	120
Chile	100	108	121	125	129	133
Colombia	100	105	112	112	114	117
Costa Rica	100	97	111	118	120	122
Ecuador ^{a/}	100	145	165	171	175	179
El Salvador ^{a/}	100	88	82	78	79	79
Honduras ^{a/}	100	95	105	113	107	106
Mexico	100	115	110	107	107	106
Nicaragua	100	118	110	107	105	105
Panama ^{a/}	100	96	105	105	109	118
Paraguay	100	84	91	92	93	95
Peru	100	95	115	119	125	126
Uruguay	100	82	103	106	111	115
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{b/}	100	105	115	120	127	119

Source: ILO, *Global Wage Report 2014/15*. 2014. Geneva, ILO.

Note: Data for average monthly wages for urban paid employees (public sector, private sector and domestic service). Gross wage (before deductions) in cash and/or in kind.

a/ Data extrapolated for 2013.

b/ National data.

TABLE 9B. LATIN AMERICA: REAL AVERAGE WAGES INDEX IN FORMAL SECTOR. 2003–2014 (Year 2000 = 100)

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
												Variation to September	
Brazil ^{a/}	100.0	99.7	98.8	102.2	103.2	105.3	107.7	109.4	110.9	114.7	117.1	1.9	1.6
Chile ^{b/}	104.6	106.5	108.5	110.6	113.7	113.5	118.9	121.5	124.5	128.6	133.5	4.1	1.9
Colombia ^{c/}	101.8	103.8	105.0	109.3	109.2	107.7	109.1	112.2	112.4	113.4	116.5	2.9	0.8
Costa Rica ^{d/}			100.0	101.6	102.9	100.8	111.3	113.7	120.2	121.7	123.4	0.9	2.9
Mexico ^{e/}	102.0	103.6	105.5	107.3	108.8	109.1	107.9	107.0	107.9	108.1	108.1	0.1	0.3
Nicaragua ^{f/}	105.9	103.6	103.7	106.0	103.7	99.5	105.3	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.4	0.1	2.4
Panama ^{g/}	92.5	94.2	92.4	97.3	100.3	98.7	99.4	109.1	109.7	113.4	...	...	...
Paraguay ^{h/}	95.4	97.1	98.1	98.7	101.0	100.2	104.8	105.5	108.4	109.1	112.2	3.3	0.4
Peru ^{i/}	...	100.0	99.4	103.8	111.0	115.9	120.8	119.8	124.9	130.4	130.0	...	...
Uruguay ^{j/}	77.8	80.1	83.7	86.8	90.4	94.3	99.6	103.0	107.1	112.7	116.4	3.0	3.1
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{k/}	78.4	78.6	80.7	84.8	85.8	82.2	78.1	76.3	76.5	80.3	75.9	...	...

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ Real average usual wage of private-sector workers protected by social and labour legislation. Six metropolitan regions. (Index 2003 = 100).

b/ General index of hourly wages. Beginning in 2010, real variations correspond to the new series and are not comparable with previous years. Beginning in January 2014, the Real Wage Index is estimated based on the 2013 Consumer Price Index = 100.

c/ Manufacturing wages with coffee threshing.

d/ Average wages of workers contributing to the Costa Rican Social Security Institute. Health insurance (Index 2005 = 100).

e/ Average daily wage based on social security contribution (Index 2002 = 100).

f/ Average wages reported to the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute.

g/ Average monthly wage of the private sector reported by employers to the Social Security Institute.

h/ General index of private-sector wages.

i/ Average monthly income of urban paid employees. Workers with monthly earnings of more than 25,000 nuevos soles are excluded. (2004 = 100)

j/ Real wage index.

k/ General index of private sector wages.

TABLE 10. LATIN AMERICA: REAL MINIMUM WAGES INDEX. 2004-2014 (Year 2000 = 100)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2014
											Variation December to September	
Latin America												
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) ^{a/}	112.0	106.3	111.1	110.1	108.0	115.9	119.9	130.9	153.6	174.4	13.6	16.0
Brazil ^{a/}	121.4	128.5	145.3	154.7	160.8	172.7	182.0	182.1	197.5	202.7	5.0	2.1
Chile ^{a/}	111.3	113.4	116.3	118.4	118.3	124.7	126.6	128.7	132.3	138.7	6.8	3.1
Colombia ^{a/}	105.6	107.2	109.9	110.7	110.1	113.7	115.1	115.2	118.8	121.2	1.8	1.4
Costa Rica ^{a/}	99.6	99.9	101.6	102.9	102.6	107.8	110.4	112.2	114.4	115.7	2.3	2.7
Ecuador ^{a/}	99.7	101.9	105.3	109.4	118.7	123.0	130.8	137.7	144.9	153.6	7.1	3.7
El Salvador ^{b/}	95.0	90.7	90.1	92.4	92.4	101.5	100.5	100.4	101.5	102.6	3.1	-1.7
Guatemala ^{a/}	117.4	115.4	117.2	114.4	107.8	112.3	115.3	121.6	124.1	124.2	0.8	1.8
Honduras ^{b/}	114.8	121.6	127.8	132.7	132.3	287.8	275.1	274.3	275.3	276.5	1.3	-0.4
Mexico ^{a/}	100.8	101.3	101.6	101.6	100.5	99.8	100.5	101.2	101.3	101.8	1.9	1.7
Nicaragua ^{b/}	113.5	118.0	128.5	131.6	133.8	156.6	174.6	182.3	191.2	202.2	8.1	5.1
Panama ^{b/}	107.9	104.5	107.9	105.9	106.1	103.8	110.2	104.1	113.4	109.1	-3.1	11.5
Paraguay ^{a/}	102.3	104.4	106.7	103.9	101.3	102.0	102.5	105.2	103.9	101.2	-2.1	7.3
Peru ^{a/}	106.9	105.2	112.1	111.8	114.5	111.2	110.1	120.7	133.6	135.6	-2.8	-2.7
Dominican Republic ^{b/}	80.2	96.3	89.5	93.7	87.7	93.8	93.4	94.6	97.2	100.2	10.1	-2.5
Uruguay ^{a/}	77.6	132.1	153.3	159.6	176.9	194.4	196.8	227.7	252.8	256.1	1.7	4.7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{a/}	97.0	108.6	116.9	124.2	119.9	111.7	113.2	107.3	113.0	112.6	-8.9 ^{a/}	5.0 ^{a/}
Average ^{c/}	103.7	109.1	114.2	116.3	117.2	131.3	133.9	138.0	145.2	148.7	2.7	3.5
Average ^{d/}	111.0	115.7	124.8	129.7	131.7	138.8	143.6	144.8	154.0	157.5	2.9	2.1

Source: ILO, based on official country data.

a/ National minimum wage.

b/ Lowest minimum manufacturing wage.

c/ Simple average.

d/ Weighted average.

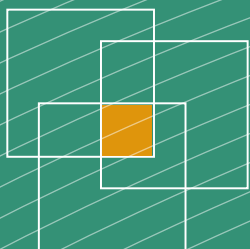
e/ Data through August.

TABLE 11. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. 2004-2013 (Annual growth rates)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^{a/}
Latin America										
Argentina	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.0	3.1	0.1	9.1	8.6	0.9	3.0
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.1	3.4	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.8
Brazil	5.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.5
Chile	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.6	3.7	-1.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.1
Colombia	5.3	4.7	6.7	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.7
Costa Rica	4.3	5.9	8.8	7.9	2.7	-1.0	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.5
Cuba	5.8	11.2	12.1	7.3	4.1	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.7
Dominican Republic	1.3	9.3	10.7	8.5	5.3	3.5	7.8	4.5	3.9	4.1
Ecuador	8.2	5.3	4.4	2.2	6.4	0.6	3.5	7.8	5.1	4.5
El Salvador	1.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.3	-3.1	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
Guatemala	3.2	3.3	5.4	6.3	3.3	0.5	2.9	4.2	3.0	3.7
Honduras	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.2	4.2	-2.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.6
Mexico	4.2	3.1	5.0	3.2	1.4	-4.7	5.2	3.9	4.0	1.1
Nicaragua	5.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	2.9	-2.8	3.3	5.7	5.0	4.6
Panama	7.5	7.2	8.5	12.1	9.1	4.0	5.9	10.8	10.2	8.4
Paraguay	4.1	2.1	4.8	5.4	6.4	-4.0	13.1	4.3	-1.2	13.6
Peru	5.0	6.3	7.5	8.5	9.1	1.0	8.5	6.5	6.0	5.8
Uruguay	11.8	6.6	4.1	6.5	7.2	2.4	8.4	7.3	3.7	4.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	18.3	10.3	9.9	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.3
The Caribbean										
Antigua and Barbuda	5.3	6.1	13.4	9.5	0.1	-12.0	-7.2	-2.0	3.3	0.6
Bahamas	0.9	3.4	2.5	1.4	-2.3	-4.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7
Barbados	1.4	4.0	5.7	1.7	0.3	-4.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	-0.7
Belize	4.7	3.0	4.7	1.2	3.9	0.3	3.1	2.1	4.0	0.7
Dominica	2.6	-0.3	4.6	6.0	7.8	-1.1	1.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.7
Granada	-0.6	13.3	-4.0	6.1	0.9	-6.6	-0.5	0.8	-1.8	1.5
Guyana	1.6	-2.0	5.1	7.0	2.0	3.3	4.4	5.4	4.8	5.3
Haiti	-3.5	1.8	2.3	3.3	0.8	3.1	-5.5	5.5	2.9	4.3
Jamaica	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.4	-0.8	-3.5	-1.5	1.3	-0.2	0.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.6	9.3	5.9	2.8	4.1	-5.6	-3.2	1.7	-1.2	2.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.2	2.5	7.7	3.3	1.6	-2.1	-3.3	-0.4	1.6	2.8
Saint Lucia	7.2	-0.4	7.2	1.4	4.7	-0.1	-0.7	1.4	-1.3	-0.5
Suriname	0.5	7.2	11.4	5.1	4.1	3.0	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.4
Trinidad and Tobago	8.0	5.4	14.4	4.5	3.4	-4.4	0.2	-2.6	1.2	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0	4.5	5.4	5.7	4.0	-1.2	6.1	4.2	2.6	2.6

Source: ILO, based on official country information and ECLAC (information consulted in November 2014).

a/ Preliminary data.



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