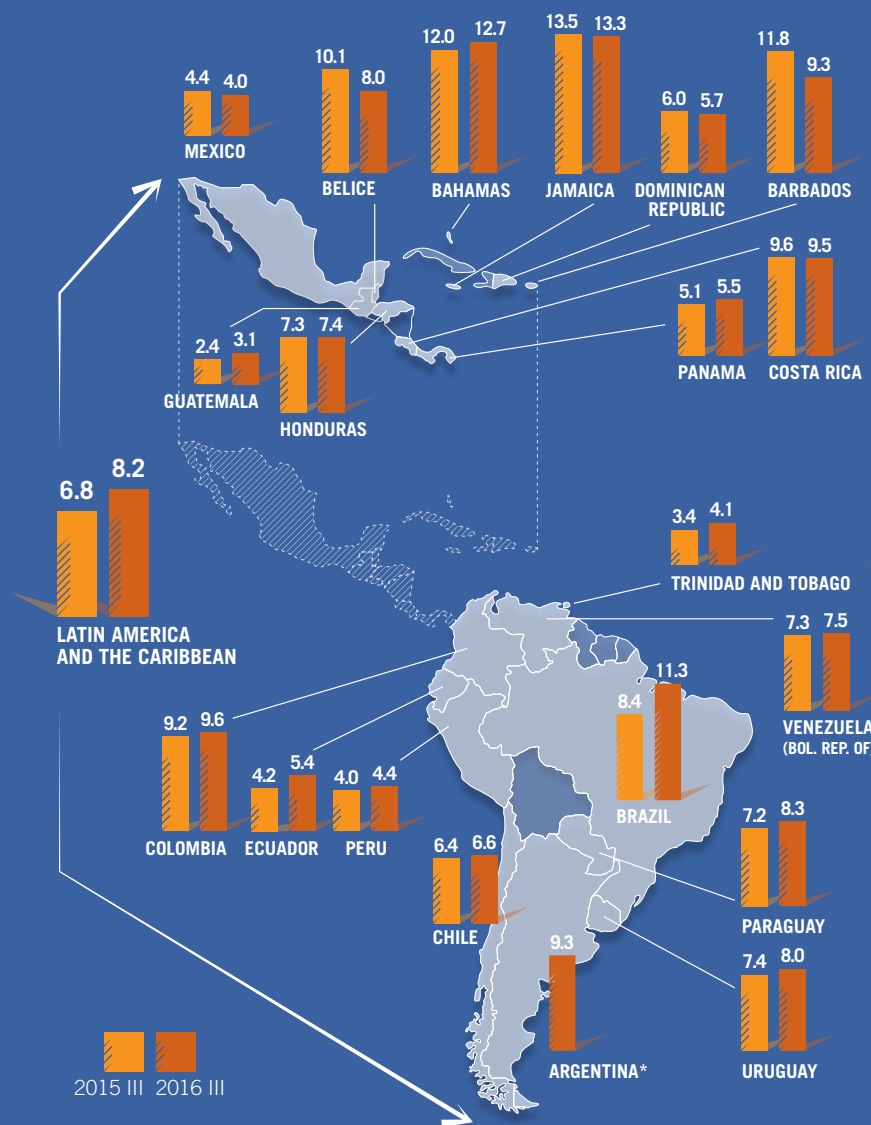


HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES ARE A REGION-WIDE PHENOMENON

→ **THE RATE INCREASED IN 13 OF THE 19 COUNTRIES** with data available.

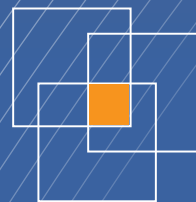


→ **THERE IS A CLEAR RISK OF SETBACKS IN THE SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS AND LIVING STANDARDS** ACHIEVED OVER THE LAST FEW YEARS. IN SOME CASES, IT IS ALREADY A REALITY.

* The National Institute of Statistics and Census of Argentina (INDEC), in the framework of the statistical emergency, recommends disregarding the series published between 2007 and 2015 for comparative purposes and labour market analysis in Argentina.

“The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean face a dual challenge: on the one hand to design short-term responses to mitigate the negative social and labour impacts of the deceleration and return to a growth path, and on the other to take action to address the structural problems of low productivity and the lack of productive diversification.”

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs
ILO Regional Director
for Latin America and the Caribbean



International
Labour
Organization

To access the 2016 Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean please visit

➔ www.ilo.org/americas



2016 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean

SUMMARY



ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean



International
Labour
Organization

**THE ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN
IN THE REGION SINCE 2011,**
which became a slight economic contraction
in 2015 and worsened in 2016,

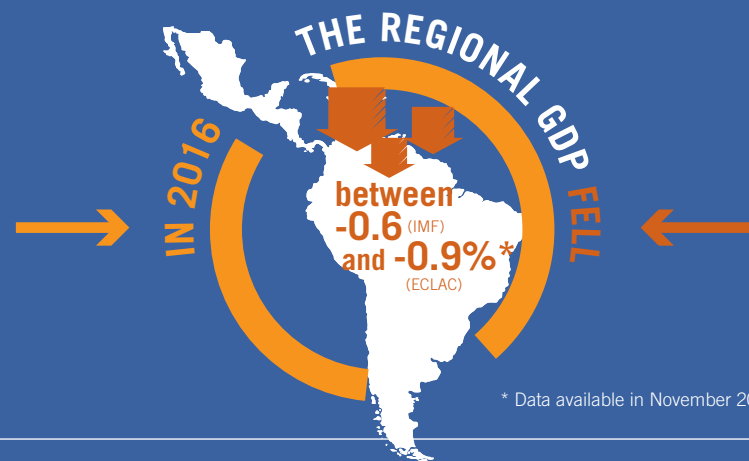
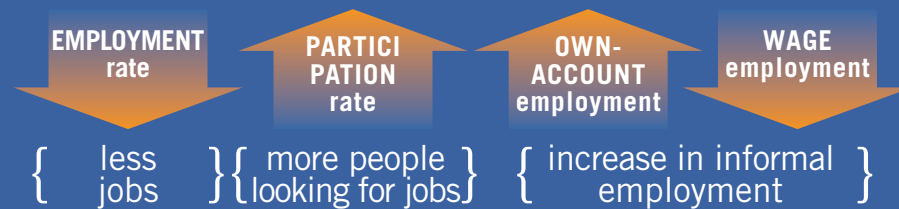
→ **HAD AN IMPACT ON LABOUR MARKETS.**

UNEMPLOYMENT
INCREASED
SHARPLY

+

THE QUALITY
OF EMPLOYMENT
DETERIORATED

→ **WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ECONOMIC
GROWTH IS LOWER?**



→ **THE AVERAGE ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE FOR
THE REGION REFLECTS DIVERSE SITUATIONS**

Central America,
the Caribbean
and Mexico are seeing
positive
economic
growth rates



In countries like Brazil,
Venezuela, Argentina
and Ecuador
The GDP rate
recorded a
contraction

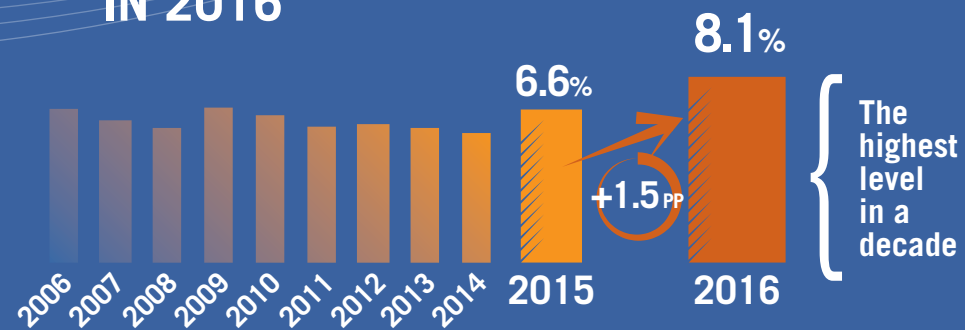


*Brazil has a
strong impact
on the average
for the region
as a whole

IN 2016 BRAZIL
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

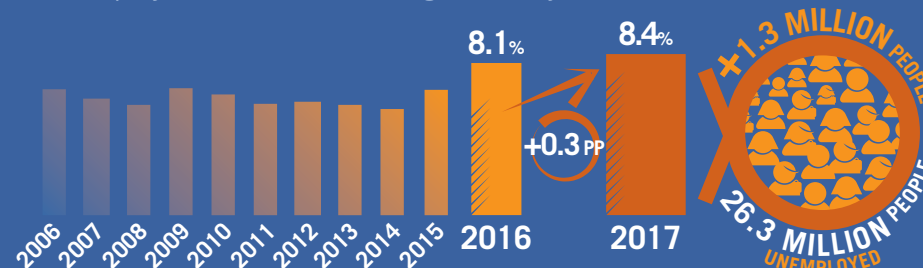
INCREASED +2.9 pp

→ **REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT
IN 2016**



WHAT ABOUT 2017?

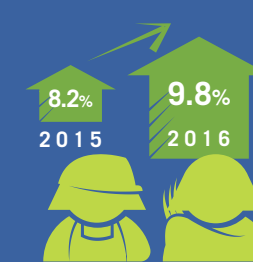
If forecasts of slow growth for 2017 hold true,
unemployment will increase again next year to 8.4%



**Work is key
for the reduction
of poverty and
inequality.**

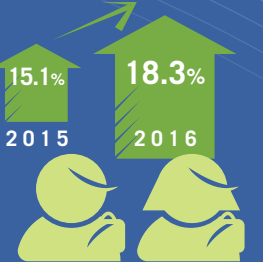


→ **WOMEN AND YOUTH
ARE MORE AFFECTED**



The rate neared
double digits for the first
time in a decade.

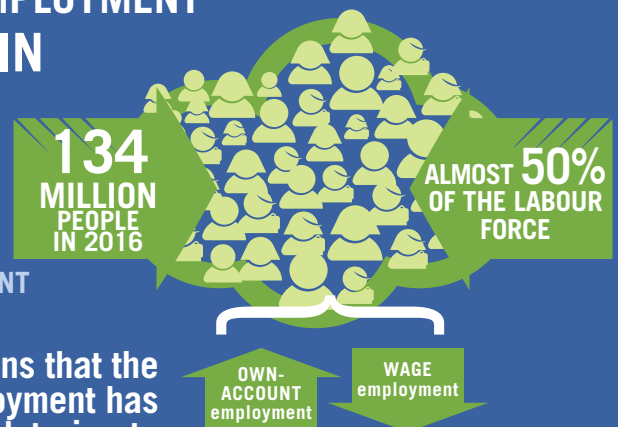
**UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE**



The youth unemployment
rate is the highest in
a decade.

→ **INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
RISES AGAIN**

After the decrease
of the previous
decade, IT BEGAN
TO RISE AGAIN IN
2015, ACCORDING
TO THE MOST RECENT
AVAILABLE DATA.



This means that the
quality of employment has
continued to deteriorate

→ **WHAT HAPPENED
TO WAGES?**

Real average wages in
the region decreased by -1.3
per cent in 2015.
ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE DATA
THE DROP IN REAL AVERAGE
WAGES CONTINUED IN 2016.

