2012 Labour Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean

International
Labour
Office

ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Foreword

A Region with Employment Faces the Challenge of Inequality

New labour indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean portray a region that is experiencing its finest moment despite the crisis in other latitudes.

We now face the challenge of taking advantage of this platform to remedy deficits that dampen prospects for development.

The ILO's 2012 *Labour Overview* for Latin America and the Caribbean reports that the unemployment rate has continued its decline and that real wages, formal employment and social protection coverage have all increased.

In 2012, the average urban unemployment rate for the region decreased once again, to 6.4%. This is a major achievement for a region where the rate exceeded 10% less than a decade ago.

In 2013, the urban unemployment rate is expected to continue to fall, to an estimated 6.2%. These unemployment levels are historic lows.

With respect to earnings, through the third quarter of 2012, real wages increased by more than 3% in several countries whereas the regional average for minimum wages rose more than 6%.

There are strong indications that quality of employment has also improved. In several countries, wage and salaried employment, which is associated with the formal sector, grew more than own-account employment, which is generally linked to the informal sector.

Moreover, the percentage of social protection coverage, both in terms of health and retirement pensions, now stands at more than 60% after increasing several percentage points in recent years.

While the above is good news, much remains to be done:

- Nearly 15 million people are unemployed
- Nearly half of all workers hold informal jobs
- The region has 20 million youth who neither study nor work and who are presumably discouraged by high youth unemployment rates and poor labour conditions
- While poverty has declined, it still affects 167 million people in the region
- Some 90 million workers do not have social protection coverage
- Women continue to have an unemployment rate 1.4 times higher than that of men, and youth unemployment rates triple those of adults.

In addition, the labour situation varies among countries. Beyond regional averages, some countries clearly offer better conditions than others and this is perceived by citizens.

In this context, we should remember that growth is indispensable but insufficient. Countries should make the generation of more and better jobs the focus of their macroeconomic policy.

The best-performing economies were those that made positive government interventions to promote productivity, openness and investment but that also applied measures to protect real wages and stimulate aggregate demand through the rational use of public funds.

Minimum wage policies played a pivotal role as a tool for redistributing income and fighting poverty.

Protecting workers' jobs and incomes generates benefits for economies. This is what many countries of the region did to weather the crisis.

But we cannot let our guard down.

We need to pay attention during this time of global uncertainty. The positive regional forecast could change in light of the extremely volatile global context. The region has already experienced some disturbances resulting from the crisis in the euro zone, which includes key partners such as Spain; the slowdown in the Chinese economy, whose effects underscore the need to intervene in a productive infrastructure too reliant on raw materials; and the sluggishness of the U.S. economic recovery.

Furthermore, we must not succumb to the temptation to break with the disciplined approach to national accounts. Fiscal deficits are the seeds of inflation, capital flight, domestic and external debt, uncontrollable devaluation and unemployment. Our region's new social policies should continue to be in accordance with that fundamental principle.

It is also essential to preserve the link between employers and workers and to implement tools for the regulation of labour relations in the framework of respect for fundamental rights at work. Social dialogue and mutual trust among social actors cannot be improvised. These are long-term mechanisms. It takes time to build trust.

The region has advanced, as evidenced by the results reported in this 2012 L*abour Overview*.

The positive results should remind us that full, productive employment and decent work continue to be the best antidotes against poverty and inequality.

Elizabeth Tinoco

ILO Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean

Acknowledgments

The ILO's Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, Elizabeth Tinoco, would like to express her gratitude to the work team responsible for preparing the 2012 *Labour Overview*.

The 2012 *Labour Overview* contains the following parts: the Foreword; the Executive Summary; the Labour Report, which analyzes the labour situation in the region in 2012 and provides forecasts for 2013; and Box Articles, including a discussion of the main challenges associated with employment and social cohesion in recent years and a review of domestic work based on the new Convention (No. 189) and Recommendation (No. 201) concerning domestic workers. The last box article analyzes working conditions among agricultural workers.

Miguel Del Cid coordinated the preparation of the 2012 *Labour Overview*. He also prepared different texts and oversaw editing of the report, with the collaboration of Manuel Délano.

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

Employees from different ILO offices in the region and the ILO headquarters helped prepare this report, especially those from the Lima and Santiago offices. Special thanks go to colleagues Juan Chacaltana, María Elena Valenzuela and Gerhard Reinecke.

The programming team of the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC/Panama), particularly Rigoberto García, Manuel Córdoba and consultant Horacio Barría, processed databases and provided most of the indicators for this report.

Special thanks also go to the Statistical Development and Analysis Unit of the ILO headquarters in Geneva for its contribution in reviewing and providing feedback on the different texts of the report.

Carola González revamped the image and graphic design of the 2012 *Labour Overview*. This work was coordinated by Luis Córdova, who was also in charge of disseminating the report to the media. Computextos SAC was responsible for layout whereas Naida Müller was in charge of proofreading the final report and coordinating its printing.

Likewise, the support services of the Regional Office, particularly colleagues in the Programming and Finances units, deserve special mention for their valuable collaboration at different stages of the report preparation process, as do all ILO colleagues who in one way or another contributed to this report.

Kristin Keenan translated the report into English from the original Spanish, with oversight by Guillermo García-Huidobro.

Finally, a special acknowledgement goes to the national statistical institutes of the region for their contributions to the development of the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean, which made the publication of the 2012 *Labour Overview* possible.

Contents

Executive Summary / 2012 Labour Overview

Continued Improvement in the Labour Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012

Key labour market indicators continued to improve in Latin America and the Caribbean, despite the economic slowdown resulting from the adverse global economic context in 2012, which affected developed countries in particular.

The urban unemployment rate maintained its downward trend. Through the third quarter of 2012, the rate was 6.5% of the labour force, 0.4 percentage points lower than in the same period of 2011.

At the end of 2012, the regional urban unemployment rate is expected to fall to 6.4%, 0.3 percentage points below that recorded for the region in 2011.

This reduction means that the ranks of the unemployed will decrease by 400,000 in urban areas. However, unemployment still affects nearly 14.8 million workers and their families in the region.

In most countries of the region, the unemployment rate decreased among both women and men in 2012. Nevertheless, gender gaps remain in the incidence of unemployment. Unemployment among women continues to be 1.4 times higher than that among men. Through the third quarter of 2012, the weighted regional average of unemployment rates among women was 7.7%, whereas that among men was 5.6%.

The youth unemployment rate also continued to decline, falling nearly a percentage point during the period, from 15.2% to 14.3%. This decrease mainly reflects the long-standing decline in the pressure for youth to seek employment (labour force participation rate), which is associated with higher school enrollment.

Despite this progress, indicators of the greater exclusion of youth from the labour market persist given that the youth unemployment rate triples that of adults.

The decline in unemployment indicators for the region as a whole is explained by the superior vigour of job creation with respect to the growth of the labour force in the countries. Thus, whereas the employment-to-population ratio increased by 0.6 percentage points through the third quarter of 2012 compared with the same period of the previous year (from 55.5% to 56.1%), the labour force participation rate rose by 0.3 percentage points (from 59.7% to 60.0%).

In some countries, growth of wage and salaried employment exceeded that of own-account employment. This is an indication of the modernization of the labour market and, to some extent, of the formalization of employment in those countries. This trend occurred in Brazil (2.3%), Chile (4.0%), Colombia (4.4%), Panama (5.5%) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (3%). By contrast, in Argentina, wage and salaried employment declined (-2.2%). In Ecuador and Mexico, own-account employment grew at a faster pace, although wage and salaried employment also increased significantly (3.3% and 4.0%, respectively).

In terms of sectors, manufacturing, which in previous years substantially contributed to job creation in the region, was the activity most affected in terms of growth capacity and job creation in several countries of the region during the first nine months of 2012, as compared with the same period of 2011. By contrast, job creation in trade increased in most of the countries with available information, in keeping with this sector's growing weight in the occupational structure of the region.

Moreover, administrative records of a group of countries with available information indicate advances in the creation of jobs with social security coverage. Through the third quarter of 2012, nearly all countries of the region reported significant increases in employment with social protection, with rates of over 3%, although in some countries, progress in this area slowed with respect to 2011. This trend reflects the increase in formal employment recorded in the past two years.

Average Wages and Minimum Wages Increased in 2012

In 2012, the downward trend in inflation continued in most countries of the region, with an estimated regional average of 4.4% (December 2011 - October 2012), as compared with 6.2% for the same period last year. This strengthened the purchasing power of wages.

Through the third quarter of 2012, average real wages rose in most countries with available information at higher rates than in the previous year, which reflects the vigour of job creation in the region. In real terms, the average increase for eight selected countries was 2.4%, surpassing that for the same period of 2011 (1.2%).

The regional weighted average for real minimum wages experienced a more substantial increase of 6.9%, considerably above that recorded for 2011 (2.7%). This is because the vast majority of Latin American countries increased their minimum wages in 2012.

Over the mid and long term, most countries in the region have maintained a policy orientation that has enabled them to improve or preserve the purchasing power of minimum wages. Nevertheless, minimum wage levels still lag behind in terms of purchasing power and the value of a basic family consumer basket.

The improvement in the real minimum wage has enabled less skilled wage and salaried workers and workers new to the labour market to share in the benefits of economic growth and productivity increases. Together with the increase in employment and the population-to-employment ratio, the minimum wage increase has strengthened household consumption and domestic demand, one of the pillars of the region's continued economic vitality.

Latin American countries still face the twofold challenge associated with wages: as a source for satisfying basic needs and as a component of production costs, and consequently, the competitiveness of enterprises. Actors in the world of work have an opportunity to agree on a wage policy that can reconcile this duality. Productivity plays a key role in this challenge. Minimum wage and collective bargaining policies are essential tools for trade unions and enterprises. Countries in the region with recognized leadership in this area can share their good practices and successful experiences.

Enormous Challenges Remain for Achieving Decent Work and Social Cohesion Objectives

Although significant advances have been made in reducing unemployment rates and in promoting other conditions of decent work, major challenges remain for this new decade.

Since the early 2000s, the regional unemployment rate has declined from over 10% to 6.4% in 2012. Significant improvements have also been observed in the quality of employment in terms of increased wage and salaried employment in formal enterprises and social protection coverage.

However, remaining structural gaps pose a difficult challenge, despite the region's economic growth during the 2000s. For example, the share of own-account workers and unpaid family workers in total urban employment fell just 2.6 percentage points in 11 years. At the beginning of this decade, nearly one in four employed persons in the region belonged to this employment group, which includes the most vulnerable workers due to the low levels of productivity and earnings, as well as the limited social protection coverage.

Despite advances in social protection, nearly 4 of every 10 workers did not have health care coverage and a similar proportion did not have retirement pensions in 2011. The largest deficit is observed among own-account and unpaid family workers, domestic workers, workers in enterprises with fewer than five workers and rural workers.

Moreover, despite the increase in employment with social protection in formal enterprises, in 2011, 47.7% of non-agricultural workers had informal employment, regardless of whether they were employed in the informal sector (31.1%), the formal sector (11.4%) or in domestic service (5.2%).

Latin America ranks among the most unequal regions in the world, which is reflected in the persistence of poverty (29% of the population) and the unequal distribution of personal income. In the region, the poorest 40% of the population earns less than 15% of total income.[1]

Several regional reports cited in this edition of the *Labour Overview* indicate that in recent years, income distribution has improved as a result of advances in employment and lower unemployment; conditional cash transfer programmes and social protection programmes promoted in many

[1] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2012, *Panorama Social de América Latina*, 2012, Santiago.

countries; and international transfers originating from the remittances sent by migrants from the region who live in more developed countries. Nevertheless, due to imbalances in the primary distribution of income (functional distribution), the share of income from employment has declined in relative terms in many countries. This has impeded greater advances toward equity. Thus, the region has a broad-based debate pending on this subject, which is so crucial for social cohesion.

In recent years, governments and social actors in Latin America and the Caribbean have focused on promoting comprehensive policies to protect fiscal accounts and at the same time strengthen growth, employment, social protection and wages and earnings in the labour market. These policy orientations are in line with the proposals of the ILO's Global Jobs Pact and have enabled the region to successfully weather the effects of the global economic crisis.

The recession affecting euro zone countries and its impact on the global economy are once again testing the region's ability to confront an adverse context.

This scenario gives ILO constituents in the region another opportunity to build consensus through social dialogue to successfully overcome this threat and to work towards the decent work objectives to which they are committed. This will also require increasing productivity, strengthening competitiveness and developing sustainable enterprises.

A decent job is the best way out of poverty and it is also the way economies grow. Jobs mean development.

Forecasts for 2013

Despite the climate of uncertainty at the global level, specialized agencies forecast a slight recovery of economic growth (3.8%) in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013.

This recovery should be reflected not only in decreasing urban unemployment rates, but also in an improved quality of employment.

The recovery of economic growth in 2013 will improve labour market performance with respect to 2012. It is estimated that demand conditions will improve slightly and the employment-to-population ratio will increase by an estimated 0.3 percentage points. In addition, recent trends in labour force participation rates are expected to continue, given the ongoing growth in women's labour market participation and the slight decline in that of youth.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the average urban unemployment rate is expected to decrease to 6.2% of the labour force in 2013. Given the projected growth in the labour force, an estimated 14.7 million will be unemployed in the region in 2013.

Labour Report / 2012 Labour Overview

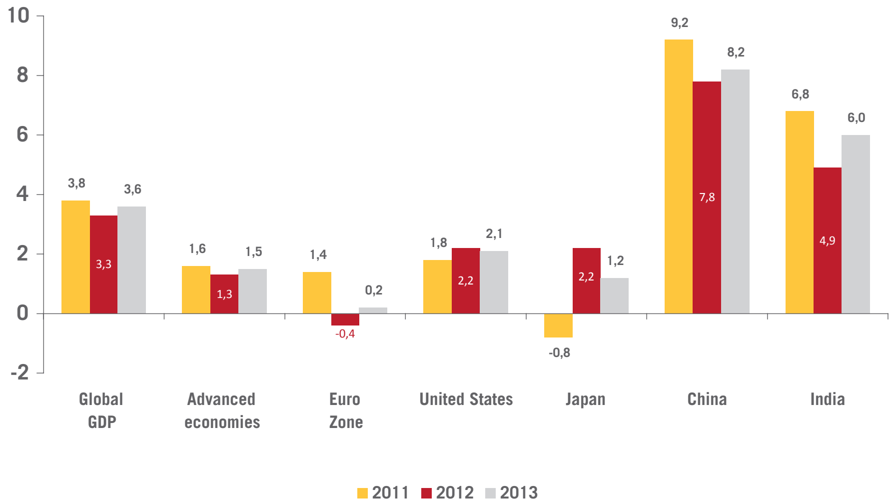
The International Outlook

The global economy faces a context of prevailing uncertainty, with prospects for an extended period of sluggish growth. The recession that hit advanced economies especially hard in 2012 has adversely affected Latin America and the Caribbean, mainly through reduced trade and financial transactions.

In October 2012, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) lowered its previous forecasts, presenting a more somber economic and employment scenario. According to these projections, global GDP growth will experience a slowdown in 2012, with moderate growth (3.3%) below that recorded the previous year (3.8%). If international financial conditions improve, particularly in the Eurozone, a slight recovery is expected in 2013 (3.6%).[1]

The slowdown is more pronounced among advanced economies, which will have a projected growth of 1.3% in 2012, compared with 1.6% in the previous year. The United States is expected to experience a fragile recovery with an estimated growth rate of 2.2% in 2012, which reflects current high unemployment rates and the weakening of several components of aggregate demand. In Japan, the economy will experience positive growth estimated at 2.2% in 2012 following the GDP contraction of 0.8% in 2011, which resulted as a consequence of the natural disasters affecting the country early that year.

FIGURE 1



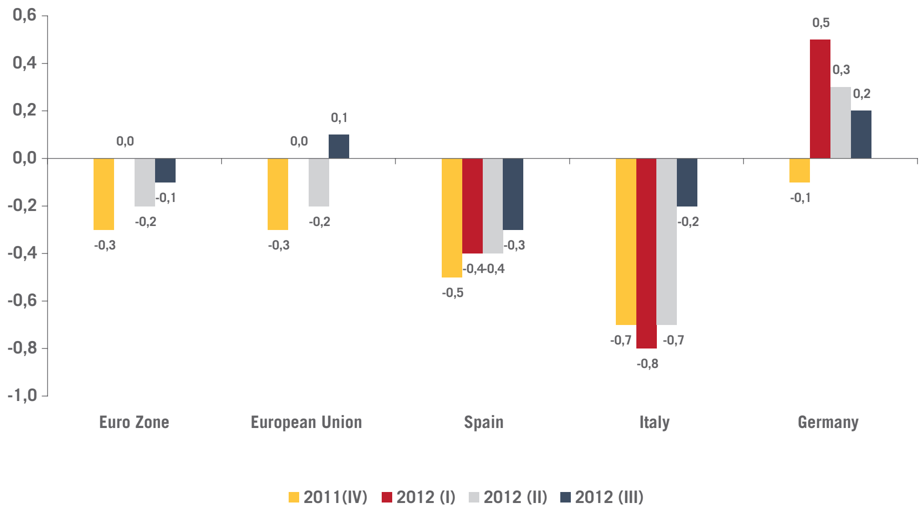
World GDP growth, by regions, 2011-2013 [a/] (annual percentage change)

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2012.

a/ 2012 and 2013, estimated.

Growth will also slow in Asian economies due to an external context that is unfavourable for the expansion of their exports. In China, the reduced vigour of the export and real estate sectors led to a significant downward adjustment of 2012 growth forecasts, estimated at 7.8% in 2012 in comparison to 9.2% in 2011. Likewise, the Indian economy will expand an estimated 4.9%, 1.9 percentage points less than the 6.8% reported in 2011.

FIGURE 2



Quarterly GDP growth. Fourth quarter 2011 - Third quarter 2012 (quarterly percentage change)

Source: Eurostat, 2012, *Press release, Euroindicators*, November 2012.

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[1] International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2012 (available at: http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm).

The main driver of the global economic slowdown is the Eurozone, which recorded an estimated average GDP decline of 0.4% in 2012 and will likely experience a lean recovery of 0.2% in 2013.

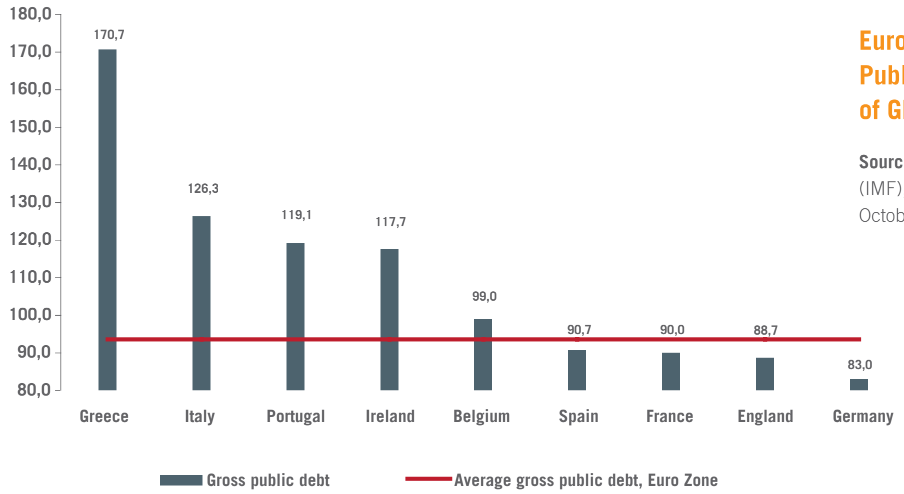
The most recent estimates of the statistical office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) indicate that the Eurozone will again enter a recession following the 2009 crisis, with a GDP decrease of 0.1% in the third quarter of 2012 as compared with the previous quarter. (However, the European Union as a whole recorded a slight increase in GDP of 0.1%.)[2]

According to several analysts, the implementation of austerity measures in the countries most affected by the crisis will negatively impact forecasts for the region as a whole.

Despite the slower growth projected for emerging and developing economies (5.3% in 2012 compared with 6.2% in 2011), this pace of growth will be significantly above that of advanced economies.

The threat of a global recession, particularly in more advanced economies, stems from the debt crisis and the risk of non-payment to financial

FIGURE 3



Europe (9 Countries): Gross Public Debt as a percentage of GDP 2012 (percentages)

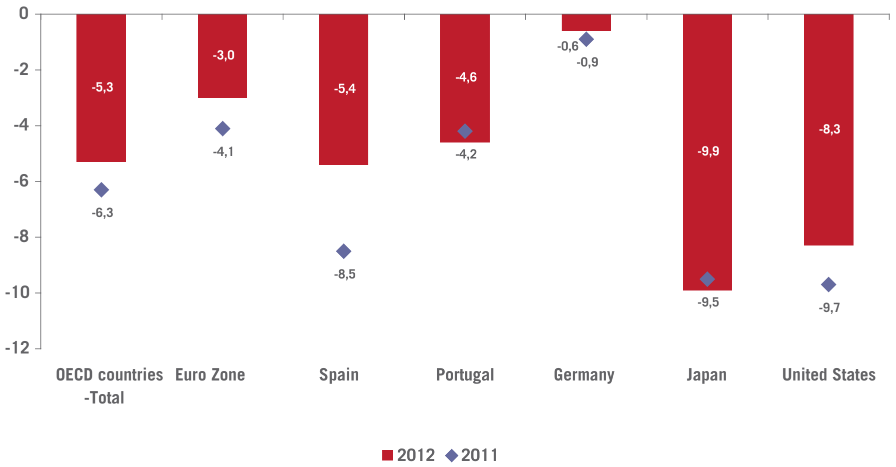
Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2012.

lending institutions. Moreover, uncertainty exists with respect to the success of fiscal strengthening policies, which leave little room for economic growth and job creation. In addition, there is concern that this situation could continue for an extended period of time.

The fiscal issue is not limited to the Eurozone, however; it also affects other advanced economies, including the United States and Japan. In the European countries with the biggest deficits, the rationale of fiscal adjustment has been widely imposed and governments have signed commitments with international financial entities that entail deep economic reforms.

In the United States, the political debate continues on how to restructure public revenue and spending. Through the end of 2012, policymakers voiced concerns regarding an inappropriate mix of tax hikes

FIGURE 4



"Selected Countries. Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GDP" 2011 and 2012 [a/] (percentages)

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2012, OECD *Economic Outlook*, No. 91.

a/ For 2012, estimated.

[2] EUROSTAT 2012, Newrelease, euroindicator, 159/2012, Novembre 2012 (available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europea.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home).

and spending cuts that would lead the U.S. economy off of a fiscal cliff, triggering a new recession.

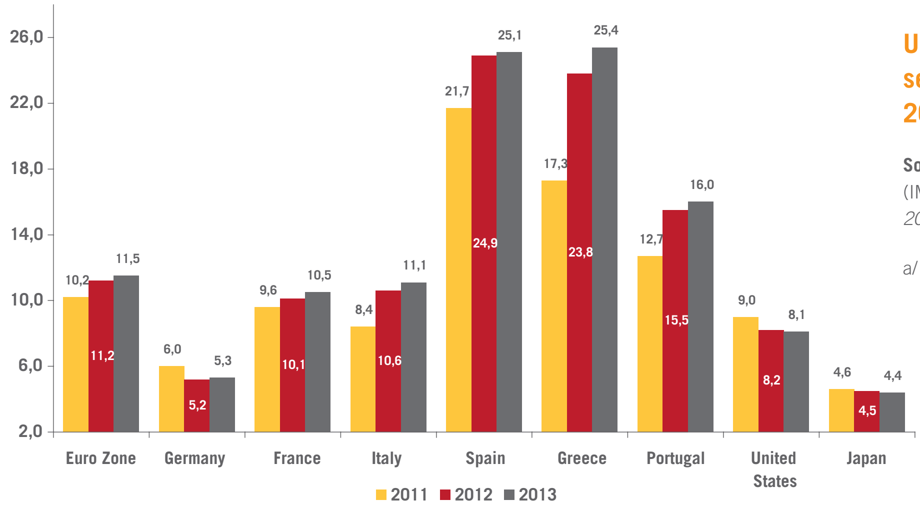
With respect to the situation in the United States, the IMF recommends that "*fiscal consolidation must emphasize persistent, structural reforms to public finances over temporary or short-lived fiscal measures*" (2012).[3]

The countries most affected by the crisis in Europe have prioritized fiscal debt reductions at the cost of growth and the possibility of tailoring adjustments to the reality of each country. The consequences of these policies on growth and employment are evident. In 2012, the crisis resulted in an increase in unemployment, a lack of social protection and a decline in real wages in much of the Eurozone. In short, coordinated austerity is "making way to coordinated recession" (ILO, 2012).[4]

In the Eurozone, the unemployment rate experienced a widespread increase of approximately 11.2% on average, with extreme levels in some countries such as Spain (24.9%), Greece (23.8%) and Portugal (15.5%). Despite efforts to reduce the unemployment rate, 2013 forecasts for many Eurozone countries are even more pessimistic than those of 2012.

FIGURE 5

Unemployment rates in selected countries, 2011-2013 a/ (percentages)



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *World Economic Outlook 2012*, October 2012.

a/ For 2012 and 2013, estimated.

The crisis in more advanced economies poses extraordinary challenges to the objectives of the decent work agenda worldwide. Concerns stem not only from the threat of contagion through trade and the international financial system, but also from the effect of policies that sacrifice economic growth, employment and social protection and may even threaten democratic governance.

The ILO's Global Jobs Pact is a proposal for comprehensive policies to promote economic recovery, employment and decent work. It requires a fiscal consolidation that is socially responsible with the workers of the world and with the development of sustainable enterprises.[5]

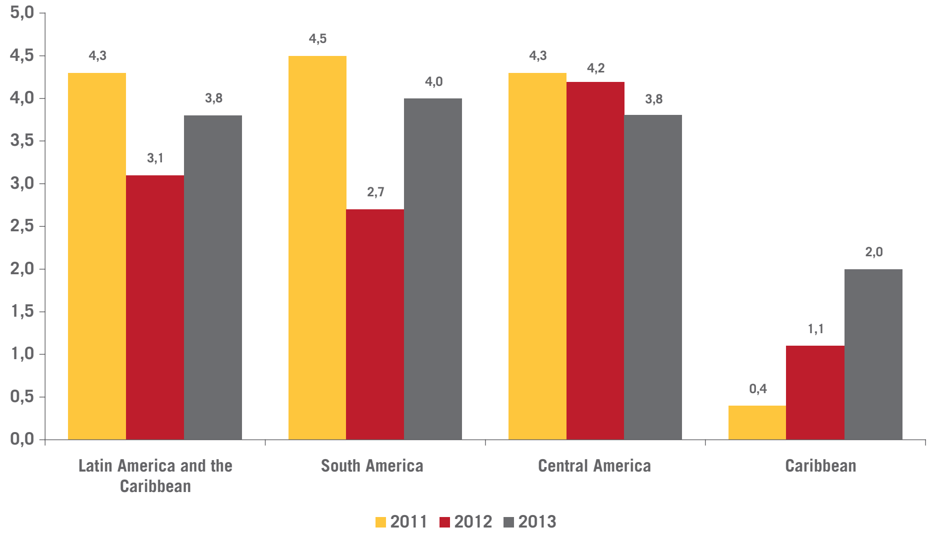
Economic Growth of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012

Economic growth in Latin America slowed during 2012 as a result of the unfavourable global context, although the positive trend continues. After specialized agencies made several downward adjustments to their forecasts, the region's GDP is expected to grow by about 3.1% in 2012, approximately 1 percentage point less than during the previous year, according to estimates from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).[6]

This deceleration was strongest in South American countries, whose GDP growth is estimated at 2.7% for 2012, 1.8 percentage points lower than the 4.5% observed in 2011. In contrast, Central American countries are expected to record growth rates similar to those of 2011, and Caribbean countries will experience slightly higher growth. The less vigorous growth of South America's largest economies has had a negative impact on the regional trend.

[3] International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2012.
[4] ILO, 2012, *Competitiveness and employment: Trying to square the circle* (available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/comment-analysis/WCMS_194945).
[5] ILO, 2011, A *New Era of Social Justice*, Report of the Director-General, Report I (A), International Labour Conference, 100th Session, Geneva.
[6] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2012, *Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2012, Santiago.

FIGURE 6



Latin America and the Caribbean: Change in GDP 2011-2013 a/ (percentages)

Source: Economic Commision for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Estudio Económico de Latin America y el Caribbean 2012*, Santiago.

a/ For 2012 and 2013, estimated.

Despite lackluster GDP performance in the region, most countries have the capacity to maintain positive economic growth given strong domestic demand and the relatively favourable performance of investment and exports.

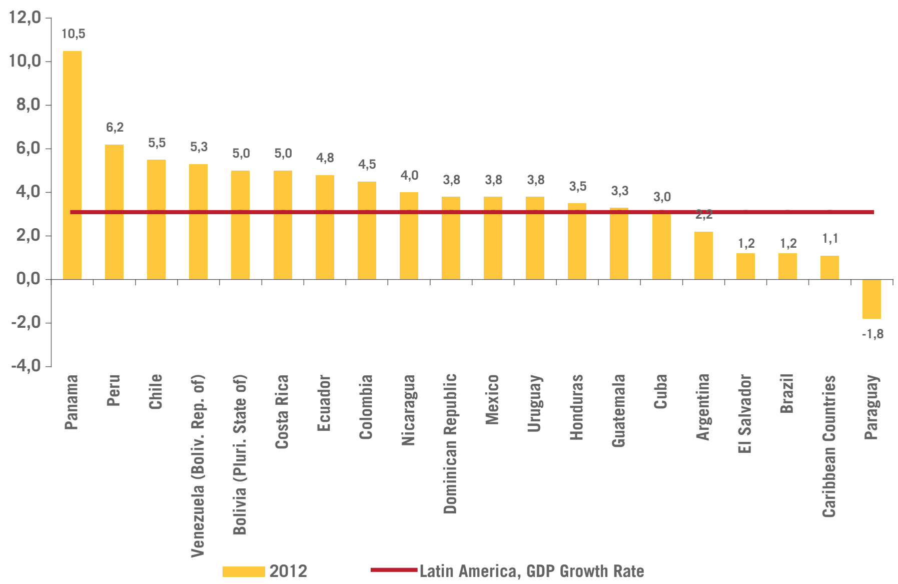
Recent estimates indicate that GDP growth in four countries of the region will exceed 5% in 2012: Panama (10.5%), Peru (6.2%), Chile (5.5%) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (5.3%). A group of countries including Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and the Plurinational State of Bolivia have expected growth rates between 4% and 5%. Another group (Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay) will have growth rates exceeding 1% but below 4%. In contrast, the GDP of Paraguay is expected to contract by 1.8% in 2012. Finally, Caribbean countries as a whole will grow an estimated 1.1% following a weak performance in 2011.

In 2012, ther largest economies in the region varied in GDP growth trends.

The economic slowdown in ***Brazil*** is reflected in interannual trends in GDP growth during the first two quarters of 2012 with respect to the same period of the previous year. In the first quarter of 2012, GDP grew 0.8%, 3.5 percentage points less than during the same period of 2011. Growth was 0.5% in the second quarter of 2012, 2.8 percentage points lower than in the previous period.

Likewise, according to official seasonally-adjusted figures of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and

FIGURE 7



Latin America and the Caribbean: Estimated GDP growth rate, 2012 (millions of US$ at constant 2005 prices)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA (9 COUNTRIES): GDP FIRST QUARTER 2011 - THIRD QUARTER 2012 (Percentages)

Countries	Rate of change (q/q-4) a/						Rate of change (q/q-1) b/					
	2011				2012		2011				2012	
	I Quart.	II Quart.	III Quart.	IV Quart.	I Quart.	II Quart.	I Quart.	II Quart.	III Quart.	IV Quart.	I Quart.	II Quart.
Argentina	9.9	9.1	9.3	7.3	5.2	0.0	3.0	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	-0.8
Brazil	4.2	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Chile	9.9	6.3	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	1.9	1.4	2.0
Colombia	5.1	4.9	7.5	6.2	4.7	4.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.2	1.6
Ecuador	7.0	7.9	9.2	7.8	6.3	5.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
Mexico	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.9	4.9	4.4	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.8
Peru	8.8	6.9	6.7	5.5	6.0	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	6.7	5.1	7.7	3.5	4.2	3.8	1.8	0.9	2.7	-1.8	2.2	0.8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	4.8	2.6	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ Preliminary figures. Percentage change with respect to the same period the previous year.
b/ Preliminary figures. Seasonally-adjusted rates. Percentage change with respect to the immediately preceding period.

Statistics (IBGE), the Brazilian economy grew 0.1% and 0.4% in the first and second quarters of 2012 with respect to the immediately preceding quarter, showing a slight recovery in the second quarter.

In sum, during the first semester of 2012, the GDP of Brazil rose 0.6% with respect to the first semester of 2011, mainly due to the positive performance in public and information services, as well as in the non-traded goods, construction and trade sectors. The last two sectors, without considering seasonally-adjusted figures, grew 3.3% and 1.6% in the first quarter and 2.4% and 0.9% in the second quarter, respectively.[7]

In terms of aggregate demand, government and household spending led growth in Brazil during the first two quarters of 2012, given that gross fixed capital formation declined by 2.1% and 2.9%, respectively, as compared with the same periods of 2011.

In the first quarter of 2012, ***Argentina's*** seasonally-adjusted GDP grew 0.6% whereas it contracted by 0.8% in the second quarter. Year-over-year comparisons show a sharp decline in the first quarter, with a change of -5.2%, whereas no growth was observed in the second quarter, in contrast to the expansion of 9.9% and 9.1% in the corresponding periods in 2011. Public and private consumption recorded significant year-over-year increases, although these were less robust than in previous quarters. In the second quarter of 2012, commodity and service exports decreased by 9.5%, imports contracted by 14% and investments declined by 15%, which reflects a decrease in global aggregate demand of -1.8%.

From a sectoral perspective, economic activities associated with the production of services in Argentina experienced a year-over-year growth of 6.5% and 3.6% during the first and second quarters of 2012. This increase was sustained mainly through financial services (22.3% and 19.7%); transportation, storage and communications (6.9% and 5.1%); and public administration, education and health, which together increased by 5% and 4.9%.

In contrast, goods-producing industries weakened, decreasing 5.9% in the second quarter as compared with an increase of 3.2% in the previous quarter. The agricultural sector was most affected as a result of the decline in wheat, corn and soy crops. Fishing also fell sharply in the second quarter, while manufacturing and construction recorded declines of 2.8% and 2.6% in the second quarter following positive growth of 5.9% and 3.9% in the first quarter.

As in the case of Brazil, the slower pace of economic growth in Argentina, estimated at 7 percentage points lower than in 2011, has negatively impacted the regional growth rate.

The ***Mexican*** economy showed stronger growth and continued to expand at an annualized rate of 4.9% and 4.4% in the first and second quarters of 2012, following increases in seasonally-adjusted figures of 1.3% in the first quarter and 0.8% in the second quarter as compared with the same periods of the previous year. Estimated GDP growth for the third

[7] Central Bank of Brazil, 2012, *Inflation Report*, September 2012.

quarter is 0.5%, a rate less robust than in the previous quarters. According to the Bank of Mexico, the slowdown is due to sluggish global growth, which has begun to affect foreign demand and the determinants of domestic demand.

Primary, secondary and tertiary sector activity recorded positive year-over-year growth in both the first and second quarters of 2012. According to estimates from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the positive trend will continue through September, with increases of 6.6%, 4.2% and 4.4%, respectively.

The expansion and growth of agriculture resulted from the increased production of several crops, including fodder oat, sugarcane, bean, alfalfa, green chili, avocado, potato, sorghum and wheat.

The growth of the secondary sector is mainly attributed to strength of the manufacturing, construction, and mining industries, and particularly increased non-oil activity in the last sector.

With respect to tertiary activities, growth was highest in the information services, finance and insurance, trade, transportation and hotel and food preparation sectors.

In terms of the components of aggregate demand, the positive trend in private consumption continued as a result of the favourable change in consumer credit and the total wage bill of workers.[8] Moreover, investment rose overall in 2012, despite the decline in the third quarter. According to the same source, remittance flows also fell in 2012.

In short, the Mexican economy grew in 2012, although less vigorously in the third quarter than in the previous quarters, suggesting more moderate growth for the rest of the year. Thus, year-end forecasts indicate that GDP growth in Mexico will reach 3.8%, slightly less than in 2011 (3.9%).

In ***Chile***, year-over-year GDP growth in the first and second quarters of 2012 was 5.2% and 5.7%, respectively. During the same period of 2011, growth reached 9.9% and 6.3%, respectively. In the third quarter of 2012, this solid growth continued at about 5.7% over that recorded in the same period of 2011. The seasonally-adjusted growth rate for the first three quarters of 2012 was 1.4%, 2% and 1.4%, respectively.

Indicators of domestic demand showed a sustained increase during the first three quarters of 2012, of 4.6%, 6.8% and 8%, as compared with the same periods the previous year. Total consumption followed a similar trend, with increases of 4.4%, 5.1% and 5.9%, as did gross capital formation, at 8%, 9% and 13.3%. The rise in consumption was led by the increase in household consumption while investment in machinery and equipment drove gross capital formation. Exports recorded a downward trend, with a decline of 3.4% in the third quarter with respect to the same period of 2011, whereas imports continued to grow, although at a slower pace than in the previous corresponding periods.

Economic sectors with high growth included agriculture, associated with vegetable production; mining, mainly resulting from access to high-grade mineral beds; construction, led by engineering works linked to mining projects, as well as civil engineering works; wholesale and retail trade; and transport. The Chilean economy is expected to grow 5.5% in 2012.

During the first and second quarters of 2012, the ***Peruvian*** economy recorded sustained growth of 6% and 6.3%, respectively, as compared with the same periods of 2011. This trend is the result of a year-over-year growth of domestic demand, which rose 6.4% during the first semester, reflecting the positive performance of public and private consumption as well as the expansion of gross domestic investment.

In the first semester of 2012, Peruvian exports increased by 7.2%, about 2 percentage points below the level observed in the first semester of 2011. Nevertheless, exports are expected to increase, mainly due to upcoming copper mining projects. Non-traditional export volumes rose significantly during the first semester, with year-over-year rates of 12.1% and 6.2% in the first and second quarters, respectively. Among traditional exports, the main increases occurred in commodities such as fishmeal, coffee, iron, copper and lead.

Although imports increased 8.4% during the first semester, this growth was slower than in previous periods given the reduction in imports of inputs and capital goods.

From the sectoral perspective, GDP growth during the first semester was based on the growth of the agricultural sector (4.5%), associated with rice, potato, olive and yellow corn production. Mining rose 3.8%, driven mainly by a 4.1% increase in metal mining.

Other sectors that experienced strong growth were construction (14.7%), trade (7.1%) and services (7.4%).

In contrast, the fishing and manufacturing sectors recorded declines, -12.5% and -0.4% in the first semester, respectively, as compared with the same period of 2011. In the case of fishing, the negative change mainly resulted from the delay in the start of the anchovy fishing season whereas the decrease in

[8] Bank of Mexico, 2012, *Inflation Report, July-September* 2012.

manufacturing was due to lower foreign demand for textiles.

The Peruvian economy is expected to grow 6.2% in 2012, one of the highest rates in the region.

Colombia's economy recorded year-over-year growth of 4.7% and 4.9% during the first and second quarters of 2012, slightly lower than the 5.1% and 4.9% observed in the same quarters of 2011. In seasonally-adjusted terms, growth was 0.2% and 1.6%, respectively, as compared with the two previous quarters.

According to official figures of the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), GDP growth of 4.8% during the first semester of 2012 was associated from the demand side with an increase of 4.6% in consumption, 10.3% in gross capital formation and 4.3% in exports, while imports rose 10.9%.

From the supply side, the fastest-growing sectors in the first semester of 2012 were mining and quarries (10.8%), construction (7.9%) and financial establishments (5.9%). The remaining sectors recorded increases below 5%, while manufacturing declined by 0.2%.

In this context, at the close of 2012, the Colombian economy is expected to expand 4.5%, 1.5 percentage points lower than the rate observed in 2011 (5.9%).

Despite an unfavourable global context, ***Central American*** economies experienced relatively stable growth overall with respect to the previous year and growth for 2012 is estimated at 4.2%. This increase is largely due to inter-regional trade and the gradual recovery of exports to the United States, the subregion's main trading partner. In addition, remittance flows increased 5.4% through June 2012, according to the Central American Monetary Council.

In Central America, Panama led growth (10.5%), mainly due to Panama Canal expansion works, followed by Costa Rica (5%), Nicaragua (4%), the Dominican Republic (3.8%), Guatemala (3.3%), Honduras (3.2%) and El Salvador (1.2%).

Caribbean countries will have a modest recovery (1.1% on average in 2012 compared with 0.4% in 2011, according to ECLAC). According to forecasts, growth will reach 2.7% in countries of the subregion that export raw materials, in contrast with the countries that depend on tourism, whose expansion will be around 1%, mainly as a result of the crisis in the European Union.[9]

In sum, although most of the Latin American and Caribbean countries recorded positive growth, this has slowed in 2012 due to the effects of an adverse global context, which has been transmitted to the region through financial and international trade mechanisms. This slowdown has unfavourably affected the growth of exports of raw materials and traditional commodities in the region, especially traded goods in the manufacturing and mining sectors. South American economies have suffered the greatest impact given their type of participation in the global economy and their closer ties with the countries most affected by the crisis.

GDP and employment projections for 2012 and 2013

As previously mentioned, several specialized entities estimate that GDP growth in Latin America and the Caribbean will be approximately 3.1% in 2012 and will reach 3.8% in 2013. Growth projections vary among the subregions (Figure 6), depending on the characteristics of the countries' participation in the global market, the scope of policies adopted and the available fiscal space.

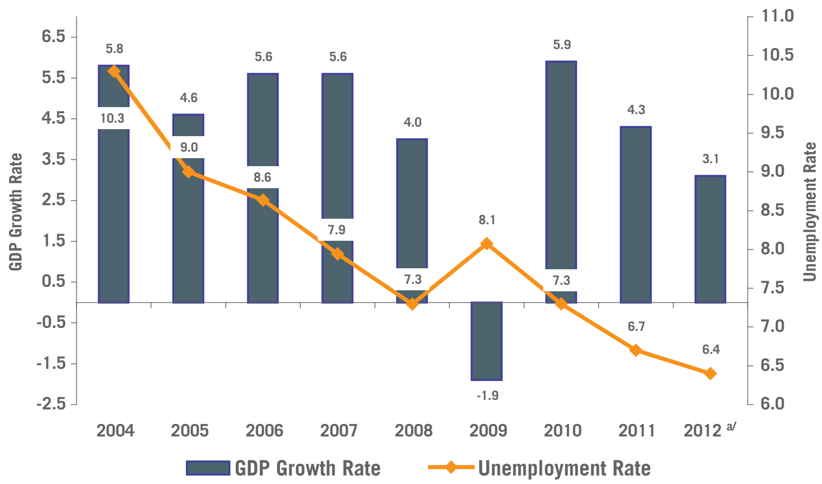
Such projections will be met to the extent that the global economy can overcome the risks and threats posed by the prospects of a worsening crisis in the Eurozone, if it does not resolve its deficits, as well as problems in the United States if the U.S. Congress cannot agree on a way to avert tax hikes and spending cuts for 2013. In addition, the IMF has warned that the global slowdown may intensify if more advanced economies do not resolve their long-term fiscal problems. This will negatively affect the region's raw material exports and worsen international financial conditions.[10]

With respect to the labour market, official results of national employment surveys reveal that the slight economic slowdown in the region has not negatively affected the employment situation, according to some indicators. Through the third quarter of 2012, the urban unemployment rate declined from 6.9% in the first three quarters of 2011 to 6.5% in the same period of 2012. This trend occurred as a result of a 0.6 percentage point increase in the employment-to-population ratio (from 55.5% to 56.1%), which exceeded the increase in the labour force participation rate during the same period (from 59.7% to 60%). Thus, the rise in the regional average of labour force demand surpassed the increase in workforce supply or availability.

Through the third quarter of 2012, most of the Latin American countries with available information recorded an increase in the employment-to-population ratio and a decline in the unemployment

[9] International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *Regional Economic Outlook*, updated 12 October 2012.
[10] International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, *Regional Economic Outlook*, updated 12 October 2012.

FIGURE 8



Latin America and the Caribbean: GDP growth rate and unemployment rate, 2004 - 2012 (percentages)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ estimated.

rate. This trend is expected to intensify in the fourth quarter of the year due to the seasonality of workforce demand, which generally increases toward the end of the year.

In light of the trends described and the estimated GDP growth of 3.1% in 2012, the ILO estimates that the annual average urban unemployment rate for the region will be 6.4%, slightly below that of 2011. At this rate, the number of unemployed will decrease by 400,000 with respect to the previous year. However, unemployment will continue to afflict nearly 14.8 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Estimates of increased economic activity in 2013, with projected growth of 3.8%, will give the labour market a larger margin with respect to 2012. It is estimated that demand conditions will improve slightly and the employment-to-population ratio will increase by 0.3 percentage points. Recent trends in labour force participation rates are expected to continue, including the momentum toward the long-term labour participation of women and the slight decrease in labour participation among youth. In light of these results, the ILO estimates that the urban unemployment rate will decline slightly in the region, to around 6.2% of the labour force in 2013. Given the expected growth of the labour force, approximately 14.7 million will be unemployed in 2013.

Performances Labour Market

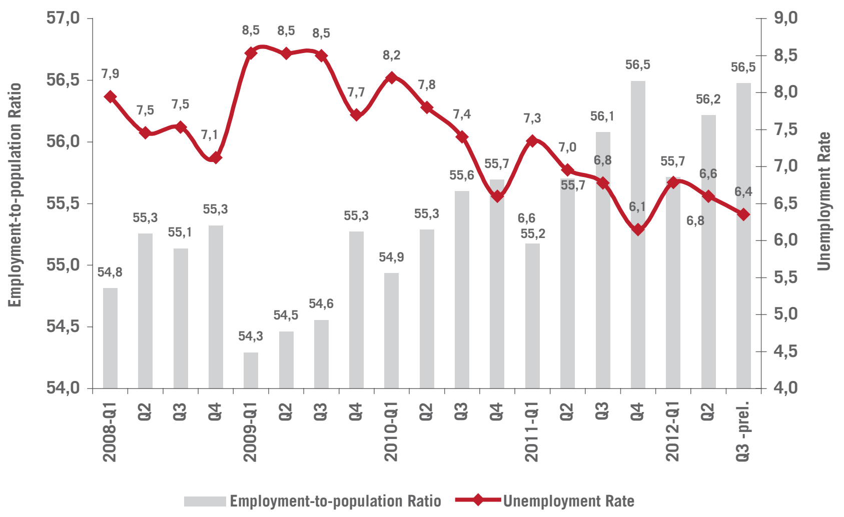
Key labour market indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean showed positive results in the third quarter of 2012, with an increase in the employment-to-population ratio accompanied by a reduction in the urban unemployment rate in most of the countries with available information.[11]

Employment and unemployment indicators continued the positive trend observed in recent years following the deterioration of the labour situation in 2009. Beginning in the first quarter of 2010, the year-over-year comparison of the urban unemployment rate reflects a downward trend throughout the period, with a slower decline in 2012 as a result of less vigorous economic growth in that year. Through the third quarter of 2012, the urban employment-to-population ratio in these nine countries exceeded 56%, a figure which, together with the rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 2011, is one of the highest in recent years. Since 2010, the change in the urban employment-to-population ratio has been positive in the year-over-year comparison, following a trend similar to that of the unemployment rate. A seasonal trend was observed in the increase in the employment-to-population ratio as the year progressed, which usually reaches its peak in the fourth quarter (Figure 9). Thus, it is expected that the employment-to-population ratio will continue to rise during the remainder of 2012, but at a slower pace given the economic slowdown affecting several countries in the region.

An analysis of the year-over-year changes in employment rates reveals the impact of the crisis on the labour market beginning in the second quarter of 2008, intensifying in 2009 and subsequently beginning to recover in 2010. In 2011, changes were less pronounced than those of the previous year and rates tended to stabilize during the first three quarters of 2012. Beginning in the first quarter of 2010, the year-over-year growth of the employment-to-population ratio has consistently outpaced that of the labour force participation rate, which has resulted

[11] This is a group of countries that publish quarterly information and that represent nearly 90% of the regional labour force (Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay).

FIGURE 9



Latin America (9 Countries): Employment-to-population ratio and unemployment rate First quarter 2008 - Third quarter 2012 a/ (percentages)

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

a/ The selected countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

in an ongoing decline in urban unemployment rates (Figure 10).

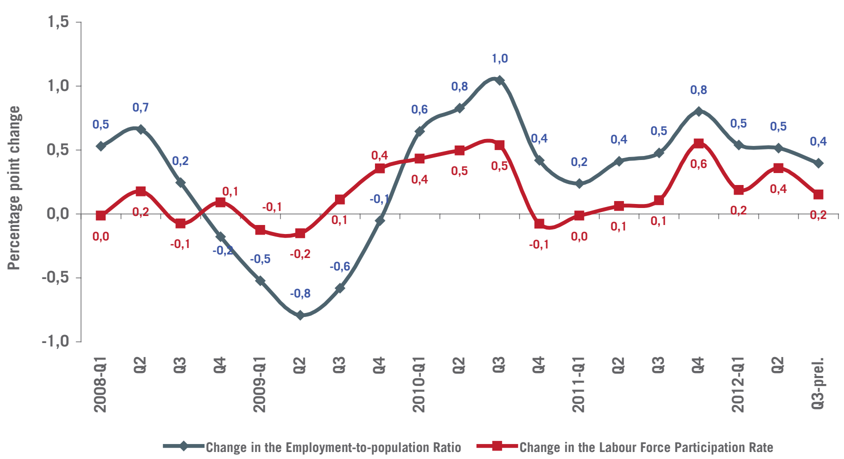
Increase in the Employment-to-Population Ratio in Most of the Countries

Through the third quarter of 2012, the upward trend in the employment-to-population ratio continued in 10 of the 17 countries with available information, reflecting the increased vigour of job creation. This positive performance was recorded in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. By contrast, the employment-to-population ratio fell in Argentina, Barbados, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay.

With respect to employment trends disaggregated by sex, the weighted average of the employment-to-population ratio among women increased substantially more than the rise in that among men (0.6% and 0.2% percentage points, respectively) through the third quarter of 2012. In addition, 11 of the 16 countries with available information reported an increase in the employment-to-population ratio among women, whereas eight reported an increase in that among men. In most of the countries recording increases in the employment-to-population ratio among both sexes, the increase among women surpassed that among men, particularly in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico.

At the regional level, the ***labour force participation rate*** recorded a year-over-year increase of 0.3 percentage points through the third quarter of 2012. The rise in the regional weighted average of the labour force participation rate was based on the performance of large economies such as Colombia (1.3 percentage points), Mexico (0.9 percentage points) and Brazil

FIGURE 10

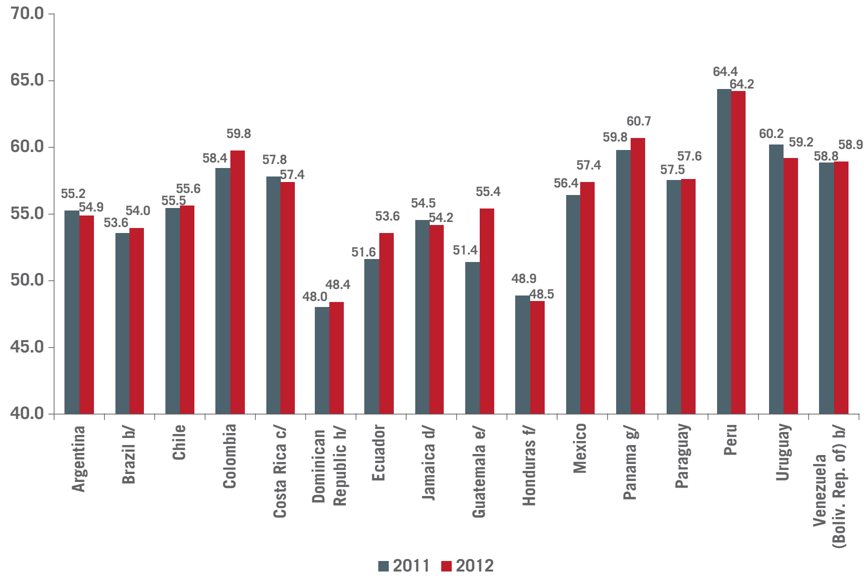


Latin America (9 Countries): Year-over-year change in the employment-to-population ratio and the labour force participation rate. First quarter 2008 - Third quarter 2012 a/ (percentage point change with respect to the same period of the previous year)

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

a/ The selected countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

FIGURE 11



Latin America and the Caribbean (16 Countries): Urban employment-to-population ratio January - October of 2011 and 2012 a/ (Percentages)

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

a/ In the cases of Chile, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used.
b/ Data refer to January-October.
c/ July data.
d/ First semester.
e/ Data refer to June - July.
f/ May data.
g/ August data.
h/ April data.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (16 COUNTRIES): UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY SEX a/ JANUARY - OCTOBER OF 2011 AND 2012 (Percentages)

Countries	Unemployment Rate						Labour Force Participation Rate						Employment-to-population Ratio					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total Countries	**6.9**	**6.5**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**8.2**	**7.7**	**59.7**	**60.0**	**71.3**	**71.4**	**49.3**	**49.8**	**55.5**	**56.1**	**59.6**	**59.8**	**39.6**	**40.2**
Argentina	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.2	8.6	8.8	59.6	59.2	72.8	72.0	47.6	47.7	55.2	54.9	68.2	67.5	43.5	43.5
Brazil b/	6.2	5.7	4.8	4.5	7.7	7.1	57.1	57.2	66.5	66.6	48.9	49.1	53.6	54.0	63.3	63.6	45.2	45.7
Chile	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.5	8.8	8.1	59.8	59.5	72.9	72.0	47.2	47.6	55.5	55.6	68.3	68.0	43.2	43.7
Colombia	11.8	11.5	9.9	9.7	14.0	13.7	66.3	67.6	74.4	75.7	59.0	60.2	58.4	59.8	67.0	68.4	50.7	52.0
Costa Rica c/	7.7	7.8	6.3	6.5	9.7	9.6	62.6	62.3	76.7	75.8	50.3	50.3	57.8	57.4	71.9	70.9	45.4	45.4
Dominican Republic h/	5.6	5.9	4.2	4.3	8.1	8.7	50.9	51.4	64.8	65.0	37.0	38.0	48.0	48.4	62.1	62.2	34.0	34.7
Ecuador	6.3	4.9	5.4	4.4	7.5	5.6	55.1	56.3	66.9	68.4	44.5	45.1	51.6	53.6	63.2	65.4	41.2	42.6
Jamaica d/	12.6	13.4	9.2	10.0	16.6	17.5	62.4	62.6	70.0	70.2	55.2	55.4	54.5	54.2	63.5	63.1	46.1	45.7
Guatemala e/	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.4	1.9	53.0	57.7	68.7	72.9	38.9	44.1	51.4	55.4	66.9	70.2	37.5	42.2
Honduras f/	6.8	5.7	6.2	5.3	7.6	6.1	52.5	51.1	64.5	62.4	42.6	41.7	48.9	48.5	60.5	59.4	39.4	39.3
Mexico	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	60.1	61.0	75.5	76.2	46.2	47.5	56.4	57.4	70.9	71.7	43.4	44.7
Panama g/	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.2	5.4	5.5	63.2	63.7	77.8	78.1	50.3	51.2	59.8	60.7	73.7	74.8	47.6	48.3
Paraguay	7.5	8.1	6.6	7.0	9.3	9.6	62.2	62.7	71.9	72.4	53.0	53.7	57.5	57.6	67.2	67.4	48.1	48.6
Peru	8.0	7.2	6.2	5.7	10.2	9.0	70.0	69.2	79.3	78.1	61.3	60.8	64.4	64.2	74.4	73.7	55.0	55.4
Uruguay	6.4	6.4	5.2	5.2	7.8	7.9	64.3	63.3	73.6	72.4	56.1	55.2	60.2	59.2	69.8	68.7	51.7	50.8
Venezuela b/ (Boliv. Rep. of)	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.5	9.7	9.2	64.4	64.0	78.4	77.7	50.5	50.4	58.8	58.9	72.2	71.9	45.6	45.7

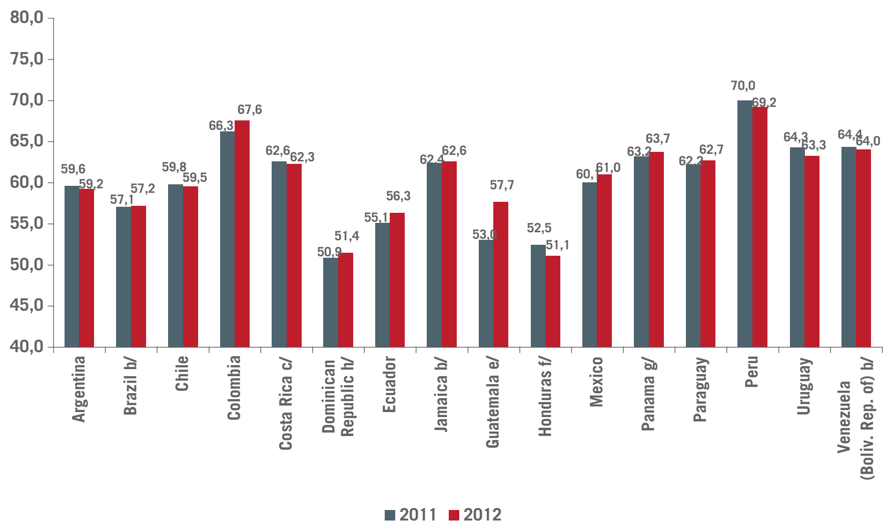
Source: ILO, based on official information of household surveys of the countries.

a/ In the cases of Chile, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used.
b/ Data refer to January-October.
c/ July data.
d/ First semester.
e/ Data refer to June - July.
f/ May data.
g/ August data.
h/ April data.

(0.1 percentage points). B y contrast, seven countries (Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) recorded a decline in this rate.

An analysis of the labour force participation rate disaggregated by sex reveals a long-term reduction in the gap between men and women. In all countries where this indicator increased, the labour force participation rate among women rose more than that among men, with the exception of Colombia and Ecuador which was the contrary and Jamaica, where the evolution of both rates was similar. In addition, in the countries that reported a decrease in the labour force participation rate, such as Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the decline in the labour force participation rate among women was less than that among men. A similar situation was observed in Chile, where the total labour force participation rate fell, although that among women increased. Only in Ecuador was the increase in the labour force participation rate among men greater than that among women. In Uruguay, the decline in the labour force participation rate from men was higher than for women. In sum, whereas the labour force participation rate among men had a year-over-year growth of 0.1 percentage point, reaching 71.4%, that among women rose by 0.5 percentage points, to 49.8% (Table 2).

FIGURE 12



Latin America and the Caribbean (16 Countries): Urban labour force participation rate January - October of 2011 and 2012 [a/] (percentages)

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

a/ In the cases of Chile, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used.
b/ Data refer to January-October.
c/ July data.
d/ First semester.
e/ Data refer to June - July.
f/ May data.
g/ August data.
h/ April data.

An analysis by age group demonstrates the downward trend in the labour force participation rate among youth aged 15 to 24 years. In the weighted average of a group of 10 countries, this rate was 49.7% through the third quarter of 2012, as compared with 49.8% in the same period of 2011. Although slight, this decrease is positive because it reflects the continuing trend of increasing school attendance among youth, particularly among secondary-school aged individuals. The share of youth in the labour market declined in six out of the 10 countries while it increased in four countries (Table 3).

According to available information, employment opportunities, determined based on the employment-to-population ratio, improved equally for youth and adults, increasing from 42.3% to 42.7% among youth and from 62.9% to 63.3% among adults (weighted average). Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Panama recorded an increase in the youth employment-to-population ratio whereas the Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Uruguay experienced a decrease.

Unemployment Declined in Most of the Countries in 2012

Changes in the unemployment rate observed in the region in 2012 varied among countries.

The largest year-over-year decreases in unemployment rates (equal to or above 1 percentage point) were recorded in Ecuador and Honduras. Two of the three largest economies of the region also had significant declines in their unemployment rates: in Brazil, the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points, to 5.7% whereas in Mexico, it decreased 0.2 percentage points, to 5.9%. In Argentina, the unemployment rate

TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA (10 COUNTRIES): UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO BY AGE GROUPS JANUARY - OCTOBER OF 2011 AND 2012 a/ (Percentages)

Country	Unemployment Rate				Labour Force Participation Rate				Employment-to-population Ratio			
	15 -24 years		25 years and older		15 -24 years		25 years and older		15 -24 years		25 years and older	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total Countries	**15.2**	**14.3**	**5.0**	**4.7**	**49.8**	**49.7**	**66.3**	**66.5**	**42.3**	**42.7**	**62.9**	**62.3**
Argentina	18.2	18.2	5.4	5.2	41.5	39.7	66.0	65.8	34.0	32.5	62.4	62.4
Brazil c/	15.0	13.9	4.3	4.0	54.6	54.0	64.2	64.2	46.4	46.5	61.5	61.6
Chile	17.4	16.1	5.7	5.1	38.5	37.3	65.7	65.5	31.8	31.3	62.0	62.2
Colombia	21.8	21.3	8.7	8.4	56.0	58.4	70.4	71.2	43.8	46.0	64.3	65.2
Ecuador	16.5	13.4	4.3	3.3	40.8	41.3	69.6	70.5	34.1	35.8	66.6	68.2
Mexico	10.0	9.5	4.1	3.8	43.4	44.2	64.1	65.1	39.0	39.9	61.4	62.6
Panama	15.6	12.6	3.6	3.3	43.5	44.2	68.6	69.4	36.7	38.6	66.1	67.1
Peru	16.3	14.0	5.3	5.1	54.7	52.8	76.9	76.6	45.7	45.4	72.8	72.7
Uruguay	18.2	19.2	4.1	4.0	49.5	47.5	68.2	67.5	40.4	38.4	65.4	64.8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) c/	18.1	17.7	6.7	6.3	41.7	40.7	72.3	71.9	34.2	33.6	67.5	67.4

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

Note: For Colombia, age groups correspond to 14 to 26 years and from 27 years and older. In the cases of Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the first age group corresponds to 14 to 24 years.

a/ In the cases of Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used. In Colombia, Panama and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), hidden unemployed is included.

b/ Weighted average.

c/ Data refer to January-October.

remained unchanged from the previous year (7.3%). Although Brazil reported the lowest unemployment rate of the past decade (5.7%), information from the General Census of Employed and Unemployed Individuals (CAGED) of Brazil's Ministry of Labour and Employment indicates a slowing in hiring of workers during most of 2012 as compared with the previous year. Through October 2012, 1,688,845 jobs were created in the country whereas 2,241,574 were created during the same period of the previous year. Nevertheless, net formal job creation has been sufficient to continue the downward trend in the unemployment rate.

Other countries recording significant declines in the unemployment rate were Peru (0.8 percentage points), Chile (0.7 percentage points), Panama (0.6 percentage points), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (0.4 percentage points) and Colombia (0.3 percentage points).

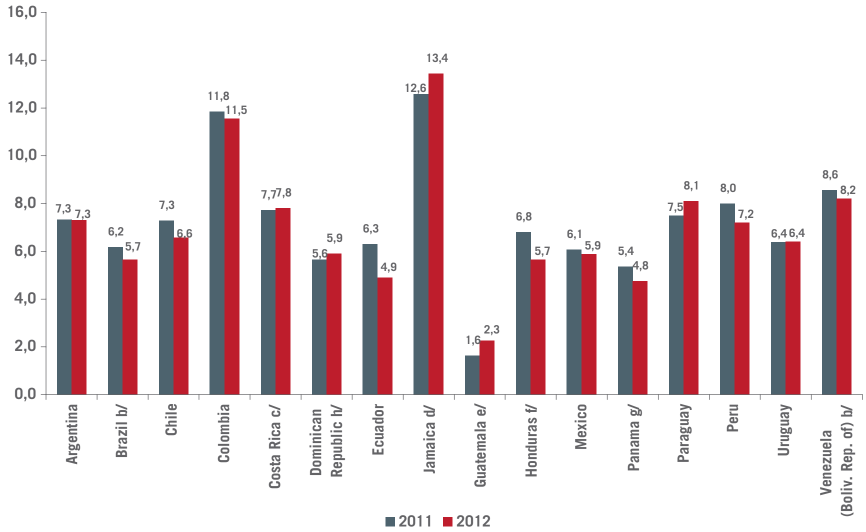
In only five countries with available information, the unemployment rate rose: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica and Paraguay.

In Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Panama, the unemployment rate declined because job creation increased more than the number of individuals seeking work. In Chile and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the employment-to-population ratio rose while the labour force participation rate fell, increasing the impact on the decrease in the unemployment rate. The reduction in the unemployment rate in Honduras and Peru is attributed to significant declines in the labour force participation rate that exceed those in the employment-to-population ratio.

In countries where the unemployment rate increased, such as the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Paraguay, the growth in employment levels recorded in the first three quarters of 2012 was clearly insufficient to absorb the workforce seeking employment. In Costa Rica, where the unemployment rate also rose, the employment-to-population ratio declined more than the labour force participation rate. In Uruguay and Argentina, the unemployment rate remained the same as in 2011, in the first case due to similar declines in the employment-to-population ratio and labour force participation rate, and in the second because the decrease in the labour force participation rate slightly exceeded that in the employment-to-population ratio. In Jamaica, the unemployment problem stems from increased pressure on the labour market due to the rise in the labour force participation rate and a decrease in the employment-to-population ratio.

The reduction in the unemployment rate favoured women. In the countries where the unemployment

FIGURE 13



Latin America and the Caribbean (16 Countries): Urban unemployment rate January - October of 2011 and 2012 [a/] (percentages)

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

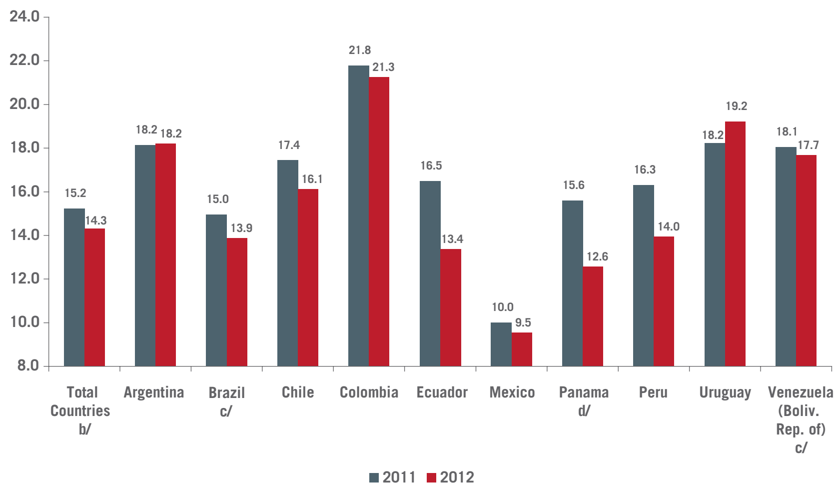
a/ In the cases of Chile, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used.
b/ Data refer to January-October.
c/ July data.
d/ First semester.
e/ Data refer to June - July.
f/ May data.
g/ August data.
h/ April data.

rate fell, the decline among women was greater than that among men, with the exception of Mexico, where the opposite trend occurred, and in Panama, where the total unemployment rate fell but that among women increased. Even in Costa Rica, where the total unemployment rate rose, that among women declined. Despite this performance, through the third quarter of 2012, the regional unemployment rate among women was 1.4 times higher than that among men: 5.6% among men compared with 7.7% among women.

Unemployment among Youth Declined in 2012

Most of the countries reported a decline in the youth unemployment rate during the past decade, with some variations between countries (Table 3, Statistical Annex). Nevertheless, youth continue to face major obstacles, both in terms of their higher unemployment rates as well as a greater incidence of precarious labour market entry in low quality jobs.

FIGURE 14



Latin America (10 Countries): Unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 24 years January - October of 2011 and 2012 [a/] (percentages)

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

Note: For Colombia, age groups correspond to 14 to 26 years and from 27 years and older.
In the cases of Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the first age group corresponds to 14 to 24 years.
a/ In the cases of Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used.
In Colombia, Panama and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), hidden unemployed is included.
b/ Weighted average.
c/ Data refer to January-October.
d/ August data.

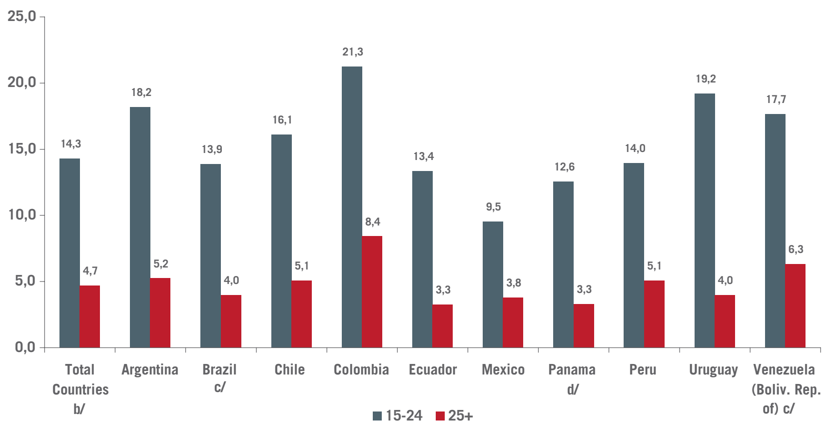
Through the third quarter of 2012, unemployment affected 14.3% of the labour force aged 15 to 24 years among the group of 10 countries with available information. In the year-over-year comparison, the youth unemployment rate decreased by 0.9 percentage points with respect to the third quarter of 2011, when the rate stood at 15.2%.

On average, the reduction in youth unemployment during the period reflected both less pressure to seek work (a slight decline in the labour force participation rate of 0.1 percentage points) and an increase in the youth employment-to-population ratio (0.4 percentage points).

Ecuador, Panama and Peru recorded the sharpest declines in the youth unemployment rate (3.1, 3 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively), followed by Chile (1.3 percentage points), Brazil (1.1 percentage points), Mexico (0.5 percentage points), Colombia (0.5 percentage points) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (0.4 percentage points). In Argentina,

FIGURE 15

Latin America (10 Countries): Unemployment rate by age group January - October of 2011 and 2012 (percentages)



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

Note: For Colombia, age groups correspond to 14 to 26 years and from 27 years and older. In the cases of Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the first age group corresponds to 14 to 24 years.
a/ In the cases of Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), national totals are used. In Colombia, Panama and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), hidden unemployed is included.
b/ Weighted average.
c/ Data refer to January-October.
d/ August data.

the youth unemployment rate remained unchanged with respect to 2011 and it increased by 1 percentage point in Uruguay.

Despite the marked decline through the third quarter of 2012, the youth unemployment rate more than doubled the total unemployment rate (2.2 times) and tripled that of the adult population.

Employment by Status in Employment and Economic Activity

Changes in employment by occupational category, especially between wage and salaried workers and own-account workers, help identify conditions of formal and informal employment and consequently, the quality of jobs that an economy generates.

In nine countries, wage and salaried employment grew through the third quarter of 2012 at similar or higher rates than own-account and total employment with respect to the same period of 2011. Wage and salaried employment increased to rates above those of own-account employment in Brazil (2.3%), Chile (4.6%), Colombia (4.4%), Panama (5.5%), Peru (5.1%) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (3%). By contrast, in Argentina, wage and salaried employment recorded negative growth (-2.2%), whereas in Ecuador (3.3%) and Mexico (4%), the increase in wage and salaried employment, despite being robust, was below that of own-account employment. In addition, in most of the countries, year-over-year growth rates of wage and salaried employment in 2012 surpassed those observed in 2011, except in Brazil and Chile which recorded a deceleration. Wage and salaried employment responded to the sharp increase in labour demand, despite the less vigorous economic context and the high level of uncertainty.

The limited disaggregated information available on wage and salaried employment in the private or public sector indicates that the negative year-over-year growth of wage and salaried workers in Argentina was concentrated mainly in the private sector given that public-sector employment rose slightly. Likewise, the growth of wage and salaried employment in Brazil and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was greater in the public sector than in the private one, whereas the inverse occurred in Colombia, Ecuador and Panama.

Whether due to restrictions associated with the demand for wage and salaried employment or because new opportunities to independently earn income were identified, many people engaged in own-account employment in several countries. The growth of own-account employment was particularly strong in Ecuador and Mexico. In Argentina, the rise in own-account employment partially compensated for the negative growth of wage and salaried employment (Table 4).

The available information on job creation by economic activity indicates that employment in manufacturing, which in previous years significantly contributed to new job creation in the region, was the activity most affected during the first nine months of 2012 as compared with the same period of 2011. In Brazil and Peru, the positive growth rates of 2011 became

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA (9 COUNTRIES): YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT FIRST QUARTER - THIRD QUARTER 2011 AND 2012 (Percentages)

Country	Employed		Status in Employment							
			Wage and Salaried Workers						Own-account Workers	
			Total		Private		Public			
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Argentina (32 urban areas) [a/]	1.9	0.4	3.9	-2.2	4.7	-3.4	1.5	1.6	-2.0	5.8
Brazil (6 metropolitan regions)	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.3	2.2	2.5	3.2	-0.6	1.3
Chile (National)	5.7	1.9	4.8	4.6	...	...	...	...	8.4	-2.7
Colombia										
National	3.3	4.5	3.3	4.4	3.4	6.1	1.3	2.4	4.6	3.1
13 metropolitan areas	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	1.4	0.1	6.1	1.8
Ecuador (Urban)	-0.2	5.1	0.5	3.3	-0.8	5.7	5.4	-5.1	2.4	6.9
Mexico										
National	1.1	4.1	2.6	4.0	...	...	...	...	-0.5	5.2
32 urban areas	1.1	3.5	2.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	-1.3	3.9
Panama (National) [b/]	6.7	6.4	...	5.5	...	7.2	...	1.2	...	1.9
Peru (Metropolitan Lima)	1.7	1.5	3.7	5.1	...	...	...	...	-1.6 [e/]	-2.5 [e/]
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) (National) [a/]	1.4	1.3	1.7	3.0	0.0	2.2	5.1	4.4	0.6	-0.9

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

a/ First semester.

b/ Year-over-year growth rates in August. Does not include year-over-year change of 2011 because the household survey incorporated new national classifications of economic activity and status in employment that year which are not comparable with previous years.

c/ Includes all non-wage and salaried workers.

negative in 2012. Although Chile recorded a positive year-over-year change, it was markedly inferior to that of 2011. In Ecuador, the negative trend was reversed, but growth rates in the sector were moderate, as they were in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. By contrast, job creation in the manufacturing sector was vigorous in Colombia, which maintained high rates of growth, and in Mexico, which experienced a sharp increase as compared with 2011 (Table 5).

In other areas of economic activity, the employment scenario was more varied. Employment in the construction sector was vigorous in Argentina (4.3%), Brazil (4%) and Colombia (10.8%), with rates above those observed in 2011, whereas Chile (3%) and Peru

(0.5%) had lower growth rates. The downward trend in this sector continued in Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Trade increased in most of the countries, which is consistent with the long-term growth of this sector in the region's occupational structure. Exceptions were Argentina and Chile, where declines were observed in contrast to increases recorded through September 2011. Employment in the trade sector rose significantly in Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Panama, which in some cases reflects the increase in domestic demand and in other cases served as an alternative given the limited job creation in other sectors. Finally, employment in the agricultural sector fell in Argentina, Chile and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; the decline in this last country reflects the continuing contraction of employment in the sector.

TABLE 5

Latin America (9 Countries): Year-over-year change in employment, by economic activity First quarter - Third quarter of 2011 and 2012 (percentages)

Country	Economic Activities									
	Manufacturing		Construction		Trade		Agriculture, livestock and fishing		Others a/	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Argentina (32 urban areas) b/	1.3	4.1	2.4	4.3	2.4	-2.3	0.4	-4.0	1.9	0.2
Brasil (6 metropolitan regions)	2.1 d/	-0.5 d/	2.8	4.0	2.2	1.6	...	...	2.2	2.4
Chile (National)	10.4	2.1	7.5	3.0	4.3	-4.3	3.6	-2.6	5.5	5.1
Colombia										
National	6.7	4.2	9.1	10.8	4.6	5.5	-0.5	1.4	2.6	4.4
13 metropolitan areas	5.2	2.3	8.0	9.2	4.5	4.3	...	...	3.2	3.8
Ecuador (Urban)	-4.5	0.7	-1.2	-1.8	0.2	10.4	...	...	1.1	3.7
Mexico										
National	1.0	3.4	1.1	-0.3	0.2	4.8	-0.3	3.6	2.1	6.1
32 urban areas	0.6	3.6	3.5	-4.5	-0.5	4.4	...	...	1.6	4.3
Panama (National) c/	...	4.1	...	2.7	...	6.9	...	6.3	...	5.5
Peru (Metropolitan Lima)	1.9	-1.2	2.1	0.5	-0.7	2.1	...	...	2.6	1.7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) (National) b/	0.6	1.4	-0.2	-4.0	2.2	1.7	-7.3	-3.8	3.2	3.0

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

a/ Includes mining, electricity, gas and water, transportation and communications, financial services, community and social services.
b/ First semester.
c/ Year-over-year growth rates in August. Does not include year-over-year change of 2011 because the household survey incorporated new national classifications of economic activity and status in employment that year which are not comparable with previous years.
d/ Includes extractive industry and processing, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water.

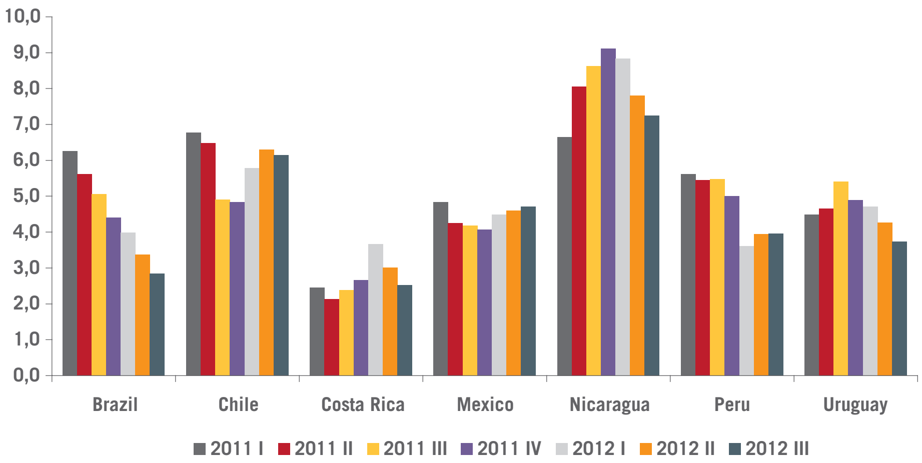
Employment and Social Security

Statistics from administrative registries on employment covered by social security reflect the change in employment with social protection in segments of formal enterprises.

Through the third quarter of 2012, employment covered by social security systems for most of the seven countries with available information continued to grow at year-over-year rates above 3%. (The exceptions are Brazil and Costa Rica, which in the third quarter recorded year-over-year changes of 2.8% and 2.5%, respectively.) Although the year-over-year rates observed in some countries were below the levels reached in the third or fourth quarter of 2011, they reached or surpassed 4% in Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay, which reflected the high rates of economic growth in early 2012 (Figure 16).

Nevertheless, in some countries, including Brazil and Peru and, to a lesser extent, Nicaragua and Uruguay, the year-over-year increase in employment with social security protection slowed with respect to 2011. This trend reflects the slower growth of GDP in late 2012,

FIGURE 16



Latin America (7 Countries): Year-over-year growth of employment covered by social security First quarter 2011 - Third quarter 2012 [a/] (percentages)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

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

which is expected to reverse in 2013. By contrast, in other countries such as Chile and Mexico, these rates remained high and in some cases even increased.

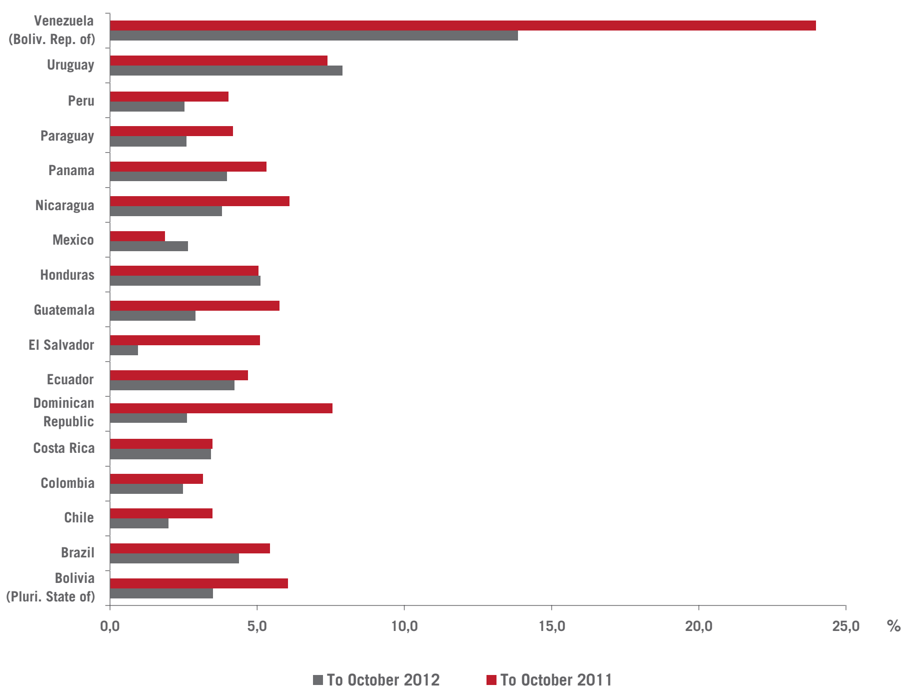
Real wages in 2012

Lower Inflation Contributes to Improving Real Wages

In 2012, the slowdown in inflation continued in the region as a whole, positivly impacting real wages. In all of the countries except for Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay, accumulated inflation between December and October 2012 was lower than that recorded during the same period of 2011, although the index of the sub-group of foods was above that of the general index (Figure 17 and Table 11, Statistical Annex).

While the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela continues to have one of the highest inflation rates in the region, this indicator fell significantly, by 10.1 percentage points, between December and October 2012 with respect to the same period of 2011. In the

FIGURE 17



Latin America (Selected Countries): Accumulated inflation between december and october 2011 and 2012. (percentages)

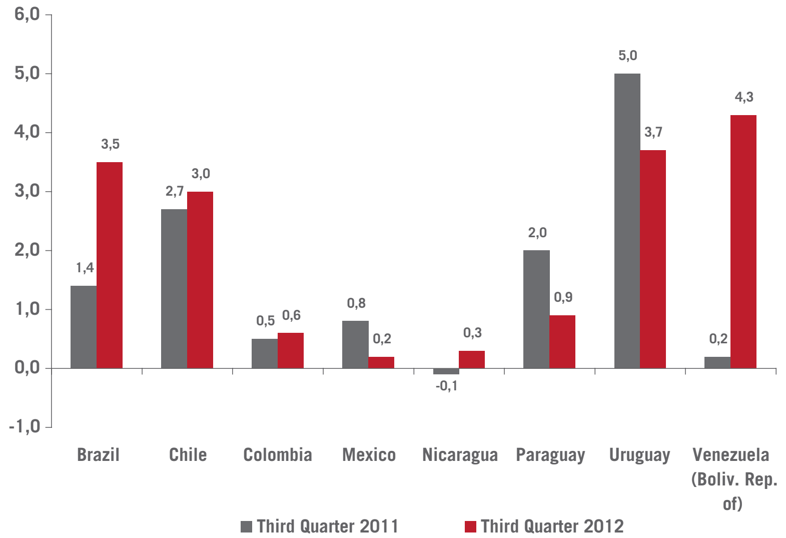
Source: ILO, based on official country information.

Dominican Republic and El Salvador, decreases in the inflation rate exceeded 4 percentage points, while in the remainder of the countries declines fluctuated between 0.1 and 1.5 percentage points.

Average Real Wages Improved in 2012

Although average real wages rose in the first three quarters of 2012 as compared with the same period of 2011 (Table 9, Statistical Annex), in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the increase through the third quarter of 2012 was higher than that recorded in the same period of 2011. Moreover, in Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, average real wages during the first three quarters of 2012 rose more than 3% whereas the other four countries with available information (Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay) experienced more modest increases of less than 1% (Figure 18).

FIGURE 18



Latin America (8 Selected Countries): Rate of change of average real wages through the third quarter, 2011 and 2012

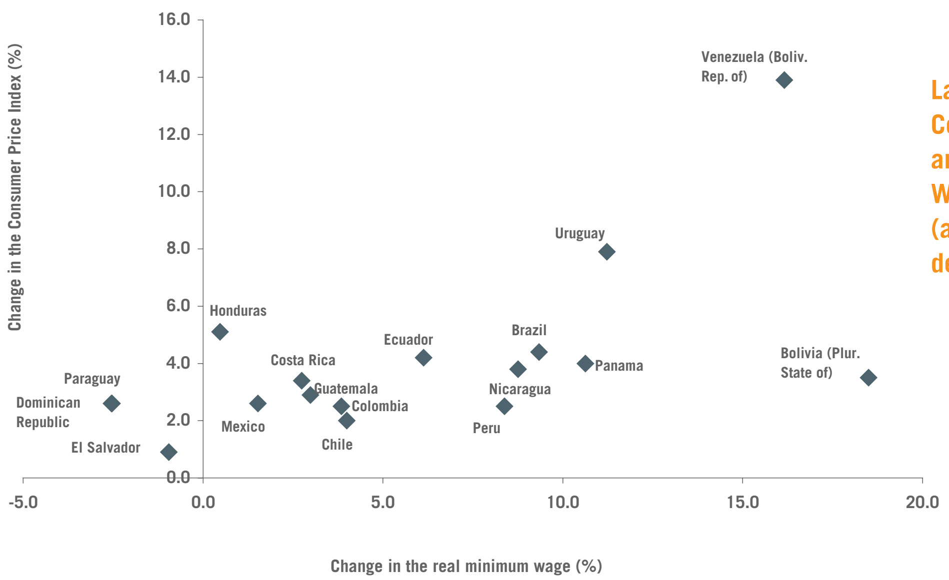
Source: ILO, based on official country information.

Overall, growth in average real wages through the third quarter of 2012 reflects the favourable labour market situation, especially increased labour demand and the decline in unemployment.

Minimum Wages Continue to Improve

Minimum wages experienced a robust recovery throughout Latin America in 2012. Through the third quarter of 2012, the weighted average of the real

FIGURE 19



Latin America (17 Countries): Inflation and the Real Minimum Wage, 2012. (accumulated change, december to october)

minimum wage rose 6.9%, significantly above the increase observed in the same period of 2011 (2.7%), which is largely attributed to a relatively dynamic policy of nominal minimum wage adjustments in most countries of the region, as well as to a downward trend in inflation.

Just three of the 17 selected countries (the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Paraguay) experienced a decline in the real minimum wage through the third quarter of 2012. This situation mainly reflects the lack of minimum wage adjustments in those countries in 2012 (through October). As a result, the purchasing power of workers earning the minimum wage fell 1% in El Salvador and 2.5% in the Dominican Republic and Paraguay between December 2011 and October 2012.

Through October 2012, the three countries with the largest growth in the real minimum wage were: the Plurinational State of Bolivia (18.5%), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (16.2%) and Uruguay (11.2%). Intermediate increases were recorded in Panama (10.6%), Brazil (9.3%), Nicaragua (8.8%), Peru (8.4%) and Ecuador (6.1%). Countries with growth below 5% included Chile (4%), Colombia (3.8%), Guatemala (3%), Costa Rica (2.7%), Mexico (1.5%) and Honduras (0.5%) (Table 10 of the Statistical Annex).

Long-term Minimum Wage Trends

Changes in the real minimum wage over the long term indicate that although most of the countries have implemented relatively active minimum wage policies, results have differed (Figure 20).

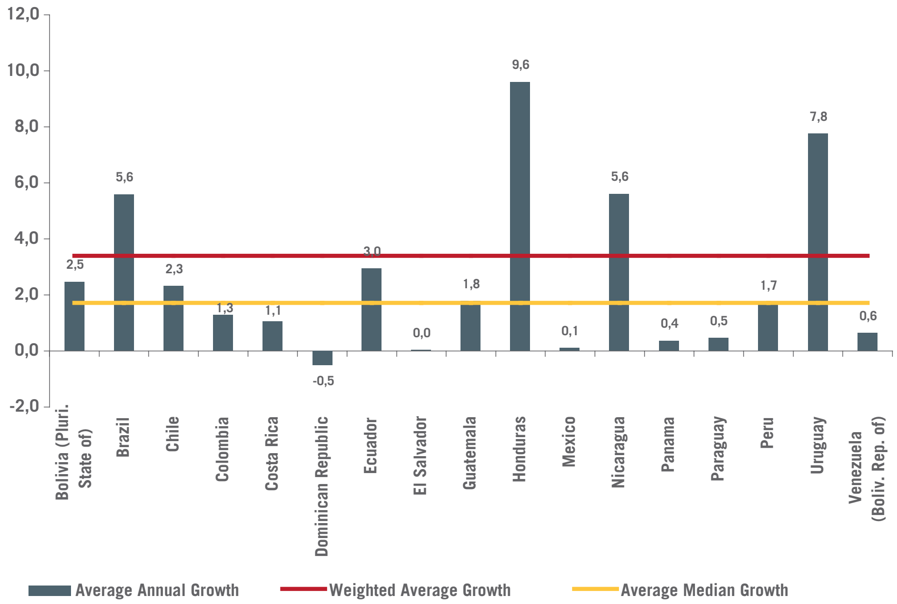
Brazil, Nicaragua and Uruguay followed a policy of significant minimum wage increases. In the first two countries, this policy was implemented consistently throughout the decade, although in Brazil adjustments intensified beginning in 2005 and 2006. In Uruguay, the purchasing power of wages began to improve in 2005. In these three countries, annual growth rates of the real minimum wage surpassed the increase in the regional weighted average.

In Honduras, there was also a significant improvement in the purchasing power of the minimum wage in 2011 with respect to 2000, although this mainly resulted from the minimum wage increase at the end of the decade (2009), which doubled the previous level.

Other countries, including Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, followed a policy of annual increases of the minimum wage in real terms, which was reflected in a constant improvement of its purchasing power, with annual average rates fluctuating between 3% and 1%. These changes are similar to the regional median's average annual growth for the decade (1.72%).

FIGURE 20

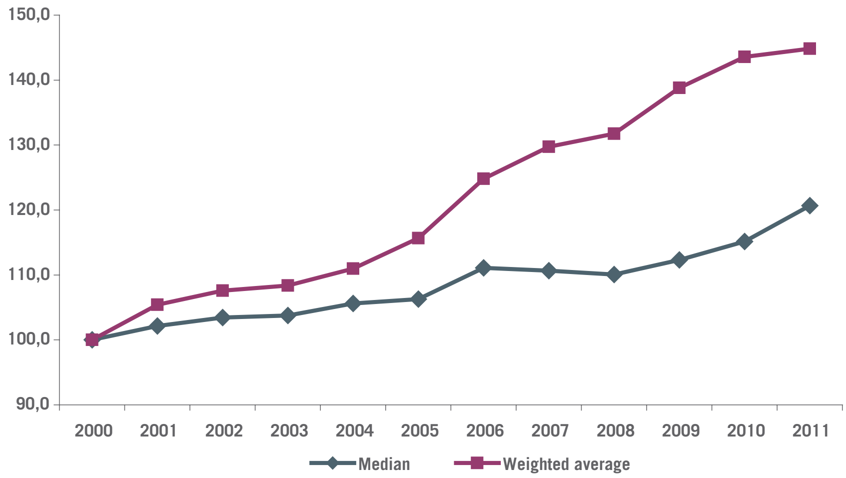
Latin America (17 Countries): Annual average growth rates of the real minimum wage, weighted average and median between 2000 and 2011 (percentages)



Source: ILO, based on official country information.

In Peru, Guatemala and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, average annual growth of the real minimum wage during the decade (2.5%, 1.7%, and 1.8%, respectively) reflected improvements in specific years: in Peru, in 2004, 2006 and especially 2011; and in Guatemala and the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the last three years of the period (2009 – 2011).

FIGURE 21



Latin America (17 Countries): Weighted average and median of the real minimum wage 2000 - 2011 (index 2000 = 100)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

Another group of countries implemented a minimum wage policy with neutral effects in terms of purchasing power, given that the amount of the adjustments barely compensated for inflation levels. In El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, growth rates of the real minimum wage were below that of the regional median. In the case of Panama, adjustments to the minimum wage are made every two years, leading to a significant recovery of the minimum wage at the beginning of each adjustment which deteriorates during the year when no adjustments are made. The effective adjustment made in January 2012 led to a nominal average increase of 15%.

Finally, in the Dominican Republic, the real minimum wage of the private sector experienced an annual average decrease of 0.5%, for which reason its purchasing power represented 94.6% that of the minimum wage in 2000.

From 2000 to 2011, the annual growth rate of the weighted average of the real minimum wage was 3.4%, considerably higher than that of the regional median (1.7%). This difference is partly explained by the impact of the change in the Brazilian and Mexican minimum wages on the weighted average.

In many countries, in addition to protecting less skilled and first-time workers, minimum wage policies have played a key role as a tool for redistributing income and reducing poverty. At the same time, they have strengthened the consumption of a significant number of wage and salaried workers and through have thus reinforced aggregate demand to benefit economic activity. The stagnation or sluggishness of growth in many advanced economies originates from a weakening of domestic consumption, due to the deterioration of the labour force's income and wages.

Latin American countries still face the twofold challenge associated with wages: wages satisfy basic needs and are a component of production costs, thus they are a source of competitiveness among enterprises. Stakeholders in the world of labor have an opportunity to agree on a wage policy that can reconcile this duality. Productivity plays a key role in this challenge. Minimum wage and collective bargaining policies are essential tools for trade unions and enterprises, and countries with recognized leadership in this area can share their best practices and successful experiences.

Box articles / 2012 Labour Overview

Trends in Employment and Social Cohesion in Latin America and the Caribbean[1]

The Latin American and Caribbean region enjoyed solid economic growth during the early twenty-first century, particularly during the period 2003-2011, which some analysts and international entities have called the best in several decades, while acknowledging that differences between countries exist. This performance is attributed to a combination of factors, including the favourable global context for the region due to the increased demand for the main commodities it produces – based on natural resources – in a context of availability of international liquidity. The countries of the region took advantage of this opportunity to apply policies that contributed to ensuring that GDP growth resulted in increased jobs and wages.

This box article of the 2012 *Labour Overview* analyzes the economic performance of Latin America and the Caribbean during 2003-2011, with a focus on trends and perspectives for the coming years, as well as the challenges these pose. Specifically, the article examines the need to continue with sound macroeconomic policy to consolidate this process, which has enabled a type of growth capable of significantly reducing poverty. It also underscores the importance of addressing the challenge of making this process sustainable in a region that has experienced previous periods of growth based on natural resources, which discouraged investment in other economic sectors and which reproduced certain patterns that threatened social cohesion.

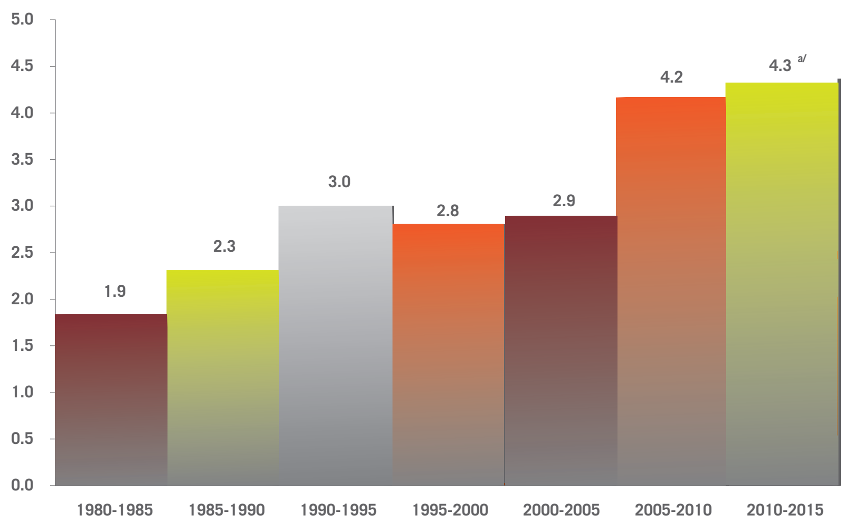
Economic Trends and Perspectives in the Region

Despite the complex situation of the global economy, economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean remains promising over the next few years. In its last update of economic forecasts, the International Monetary Fund estimated that growth will be 4.3% annually for the region during the period 2010-2015, surpassing the 4.2% recorded between 2005 and 2010.[2]

The world is experiencing difficulties, particularly in developed countries, where economic growth has slowed. The euro zone again entered a recession in 2012 (after that of 2009); U.S. economic growth remains sluggish; China is experiencing slower growth; and Japan reports moderate growth. In several countries of the region, the initial effects of this global scenario have been reflected in lower economic forecasts in recent months, especially for 2012 and 2013. Moreover, in some Latin American countries, there is concern that economic reactivation efforts in developed countries, particularly those based on money supply, may trigger increased volatility of regional currencies in the short term, which may affect the productive infrastructure in the medium term.

The impact of this economic slowdown on the labour market was limited in 2012. The most recent

FIGURE 1



Latin America and the Caribbean (32 countries): GDP annual growth rates. 1980-2015 (percentages).

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, October 2012, Washington, D. C.
a/ Projected rate.

[1] This article was written by Juan Chacaltana, employment specialist of the Decent Work Team and the ILO Subregional Office for the Andean Countries.

[2] The 4.3% annual growth for the period 2010-2015 is below the IMF's April 2012 forecast of 4.5%. See IMF, 2012, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April and October 2012, Washington, D. C.

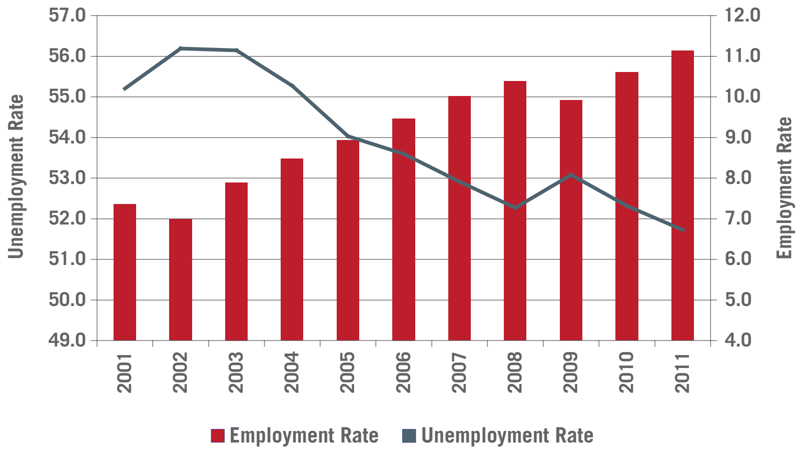
data indicate a sustained increase in the urban employment rate since 2002, interrupted only in 2009 by the impact of the global crisis. Likewise, there is a clear reduction in the unemployment rate, which fell to 6.7% in 2011, a historical low for the region. The downward trend for this indicator is expected to continue.

Data on the quality of employment in the region demonstrate a positive yet uneven performance. Between 2006 and 2011, real wages increased at an annual rate of 2.1%, above the 1.9% growth recorded for this indicator at the global level during the same period. If China were not included in this global average, the increase would be just 1.1%, according to the ILO's *Global Wage Report* 2012/13: *Wages and Equitable Growth*. Likewise, minimum wages grew an average of 3% annually in the region between 2006 and 2011. Vulnerable employment (own-account and unpaid family workers) decreased from 35.5% in 2000 to 32.5% in 2011, according to the ILO report *Global Employment Trends* 2012: *Preventing a Deeper Jobs Crisis*. In addition, the share of workers with labour contracts rose from 55.9% to 63.6% in the region.

Social security coverage rates have increased significantly in the region. Health care coverage rose from 53.3% in 2000 to 61% in 2011, whereas retirement pension coverage increased from 52% to 60.2% during the same period. Several factors explain this progress, including the increase in the number of wage and salaried workers and registered employment, as well as the creation of new affiliation schemes (semi-contributory and non-contributory) during the decade.

Non-agricultural informal employment fell from 49.9% in 2009 to 47.7% in 2011. This figure is broken down as follows: 31% in the informal enterprise sector, 11.4% in the formal enterprise sector and 5.2% originating from domestic work.

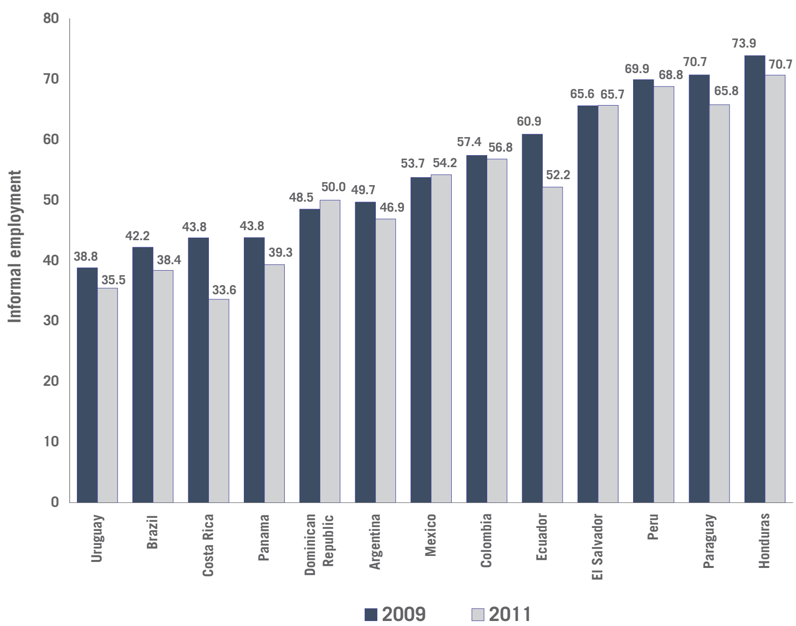
FIGURE 2



Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries): Change in urban employment and unemployment rates. 2001 - 2011. (percentages)

Source: ECLAC/ILO, 2012, "Labour Productivity and Distribution Issues," *The Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean*, May 2012, N° 6 (available at: www.eclac.org and www.ilo.org).

FIGURE 3



Latin America and the Caribbean (Selected Countries): Non-agricultural informal employment. 2009 and 2011. (percentages)

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

Registered employment in several countries of the region with available information has been on the rise since the early 2000s, according to a recent study of Latin America and the Caribbean conducted by ECLAC, *Policy Measures Implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean in Response to the Adversities of the International Economy*. Registered employment is that which businesses register with the government, either through payroll or social security. Therefore, its expansion is a clear sign of the increased formalization of the labour market.

Projections reported in the ILO's *Global Employment Trends* 2013 do not reflect significant changes in the total unemployment rate, although they do indicate an increase in the youth unemployment rate. This result is not surprising given the greater sensitivity of this indicator to the economic cycle. It is also to be expected that if economic growth perspectives continue to decline, employment forecasts will follow suit.[3]

At any rate, employment trends over the next few years will most likely confirm the stagnation of employment in the agricultural sector and its continued expansion in the service sector. Employment in manufacturing will continue to grow in the coming years, but at a lower rate than that observed over the past decade. By status in employment, wage and salaried employment is expected to grow less than in previous years whereas own-account employment is expected to increase. The share of unpaid family work will continue to decline, following the current trend.

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (12 COUNTRIES): REGISTERED EMPLOYMENT. 1998, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010 AND 2011 (2000 = 100)

País	1998	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011 [a]
Argentina b/	95.7	100.0	118.8	148.9	153.0	160.3
Brasil c/	100.8	100.0	115.6	135.7	147.0	154.7
Chile b/	97.0	100.0	118.2	145.6	156.5	165.5
Costa Rica d/	94.2	100.0	116.2	144.3	147.9	152.6
El Salvador d/	82.6	100.0	108.7	123.4	121.8	125.9
Guatemala d/	97.7	100.0	110.5	118.2	122.0	127.2
Jamaica e/	107.3	100.0	99.1	103.4	...	...
México d/	89.3	100.0	102.8	114.5	115.3	120.2
Nicaragua d/	84.1	100.0	123.2	159.9	173.3	187.3
Panamá 1	96.3	100.0	108.5	152.8	158.2	174.6
Perú e/	109.0	100.0	107.1	134.7	142.1	149.8
Uruguay g/	...	100.0	110.6	140.9	153.7	161.1

Source: ILO, based on ECLAC data, Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2006, 2011 and 2012
a/ Preliminary figures.
b/ Dependent workers contributing to the pension system.
c/ Workers covered by social and labour legislation.
d/ Workers covered by social security.
e/ Workers employed in medium-sized and large enterprises.
f/ Workers employed in small, medium-sized and large enterprises of the manufacturing, trade and service sectors. Until 2009, workers contributing to social security.
g/ Jobs covered by social security.

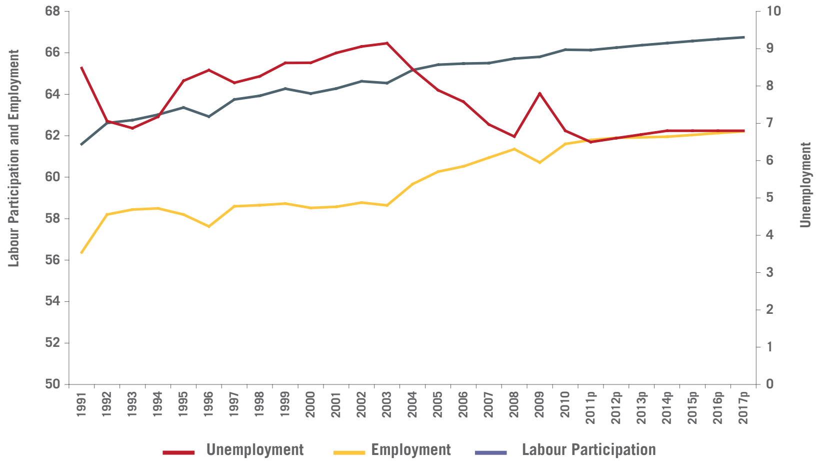
Business expectations remain high with respect to labour market performance. The Manpower Group (2012) recently interviewed more than 10,000 employers for its talent shortage survey. The study found a slight increase in the percentage of businesses that report difficulties in hiring workers.[4] Levels for this indicator still have not reached those reported in 2006; however, the fact that formal enterprises in particular are having difficulties hiring workers may mean that some labour market sectors are experiencing

[3] In general, data on employment trends by sectors, status in employment and vulnerable employment showed no substantial change in their structural trends. The 2009 crisis slowed the pace of growth in employment in the Latin American manufacturing sector. Thus, this phenomenon will most likely reoccur if the region is affected by the current crisis in developed countries.
[4] Manpower Group, 2012, Talent Shortage Survey, 2012. Research findings (available at: http://www.manpowergroup.com.mx).

an increase in labour demand. The study indicates that the most difficult job to fill is that of engineer, followed by technicians, which suggest that the demand for skilled personnel is still on the rise. In addition, the 2011 *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor* report, where survey respondents were asked about their intention to start businesses in the next few years, indicates that expectations were on the rise at the end of 2011.[5]

In summary, the world scenario faces considerable difficulties, but their impact on the labour market in the region has been limited and concentrated on youth. Although this situation may shift in the coming months, especially if the downward adjustments to growth forecasts continue, business expectations continue to be high. This context will enable continued advances in the social inclusion agenda, which is certainly more favourable during growth periods than during crises. As the IMF suggested, the region should keep in mind that it is closely linked to the rest of the world.

FIGURE 4



Latin America and the Caribbean: Trends in employment, unemployment and labour participation rates. (urban and rural)

Source: ILO (2012), *Global Employment Trends 2013*. The threat of a jobs double dip, Geneva.

p/ Projected.

Greater Social Cohesion through Decent Work

If measures are adopted to confront the global crisis, the region should be able to maintain its pace of growth and accumulation. The question is how to reduce social gaps to ensure that growth results in increased well-being for more people.

As reported, poverty has declined sharply in the region over the past decade and the first part of the present one, falling from 43% in 2000 to 30% in 2011 and to 29% in 2012, according to ECLAC's *Social Panorama of Latin America* 2012. Moreover, the region produced US$ 5.9 trillion in real terms in 2010, nearly 40% more than in 2000 (World Bank, World Development Indicators). Given that the poverty measured is monetary poverty, in other words, the money that is in the hand of households, it is interesting to examine how this growth reached households to reduce poverty by 14 percentage points during the period.

There are at least three channels through which growth can reach households, whether in cash or in kind.

- First, income from employment, which is determined based on the number of workers in the region and average labour income. With respect to the first indicator, the region had 227 million workers in 2000. By 2010, there were 280 million (World Bank). A recent ECLAC/ILO study demonstrates that the wage share of GDP declined in most of the countries of the region during the decade.[6]
- Second, public transfers, which are made via public spending, increased from 15% to 18% during the study period, according to the ECLAC *Social Panorama of Latin America*, 2010. These can be direct transfers in cash or in kind (public services or goods).
- Finally, growth can also reach citizens through private transfers. The only available information on international private transfers is the volume of remittances that migrants sent to family members in their countries of origin. This figure increased from an equivalent of 1% to 3% of GDP during the period analyzed, according to a recent study of the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American

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[5] Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), 2012, GEM 2011 *Global Report* (available at: http://www.gemconsortium.org)

[6] ECLAC/ILO, 2012, "Labour Productivity and Distribution Issues," *The Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean*, May 2012, N° 6 (available at: www.eclac.org and www.ilo.org).

Development Bank.[7] There is no information on transfers within countries.

In light of above, it could be concluded that social spending and private transfers have played a key role in reducing poverty. The distributive role of the labour market has remained stable or even declined, despite an increase in absolute levels in terms of share of GDP.

From a decent work perspective, this raises four relevant issues for the social cohesion agenda:

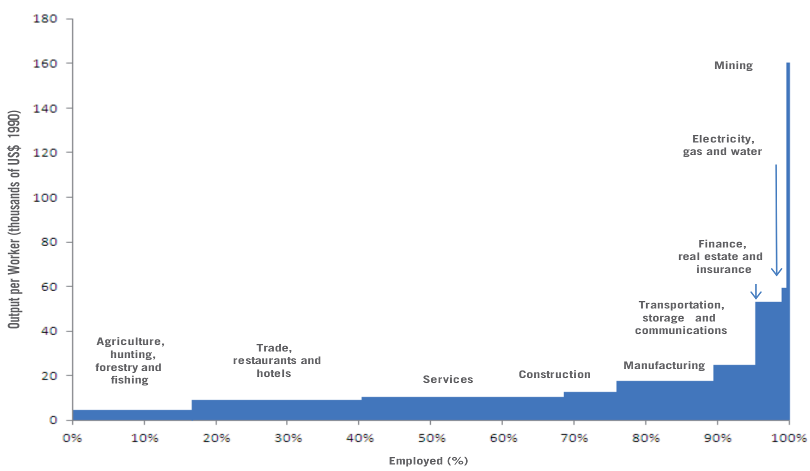
Trends in volume of employment are a first concern. Given the low unemployment rate and the increase in employment levels, if this trend persists, the availability of space for the employment increase will become an issue. There is evidence that businesses have difficulty finding skilled workers. Nevertheless, different segments are at a disadvantage with respect to employment opportunities. This is especially true of youth – whose unemployment rates triple those of adults – and women. Through long-term efforts, particularly with youth, it will be possible to make significant strides in social cohesion. By contrast, if nothing is done to support this population group, there is a risk of accentuating the existing social divide. Likewise, the process to include women in the labour market requires further efforts.

The second issue is the *growth of productivity in the region*. Although output per worker rose during the past decade, productivity growth in the region has been limited in comparison with the rest of the world. As a share of the global average, it has actually declined.[8] There is an enormous productivity gap between the region and other parts of the world. For example, in comparable dollars, Europe produces more than double that of Latin America and the Caribbean, with fewer workers (244 million versus 280 million, respectively). This does not mean that the region's workers work less, since the region's workers often work more hours annually than do their European counterparts. Rather, productivity levels differ between the region and Europe because of significant gaps in investment, technology, infrastructure, education and other factors. The ILO has stated that productivity growth in the region is limited by the heterogeneity of the region's productive infrastructure, where a few sectors have high productivity levels whereas others with many workers have low levels (Figure 5).[9]

It is difficult to achieve social cohesion with an infrastructure of this type, with little productive linkage or cohesion. The social divide clearly increases when a few economic sectors are responsible for practically all growth and the rest participate only marginally. Consequently, taking steps to address this problem should be a priority.

A third area of concern is that Latin America continues to be *among the most unequal regions in the world*, despite declines in indicators of inequality of

FIGURE 5



Latin America and the Caribbean: Output per Worker. 2009.

Source: ILO, based on data from ECLAC and ILO.

personal income. Among other factors, this is due to the heterogeneous productive infrastructure. After increasing in the 1990s, Latin American inequality indicators fell in the 2000s, according to ECLAC (2012) and the World Bank (2012), as reflected in reductions in Gini indices that measure inequality

[7] Multilateral Investment Fund, 2012. *Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011: Regaining Growth*. Washington, D. C.
[8] ILO, 2013, *Global Employment Trends 2013. The Threat of a Jobs Double Dip*, Geneva.
[9] ILO, 2006, *Decent Work in the Americas: An Agenda for the Hemisphere*, 2006-15; Sixteenth American Regional Meeting, May 2006, Brasilia

of household income and labour income, as well as others studies that explore additional factors.[10]

These indicators usually measure how income is distributed among the population. However, in order to have more resources to distribute, this income must first reach the labour market. Recent statistics indicate that the labour share has decreased in the region. This is consistent with the ECLAC/ILO report (2012), which found that for a sample of 21 countries in the region, the wage share of GDP in the period 2002-2008 declined in 13 countries and increased in eight.[11] If these figures are accurate, this points to a scenario in which the distribution of personal income has improved in a context in which there was proportionally less labour income to distribute (Figure 6).

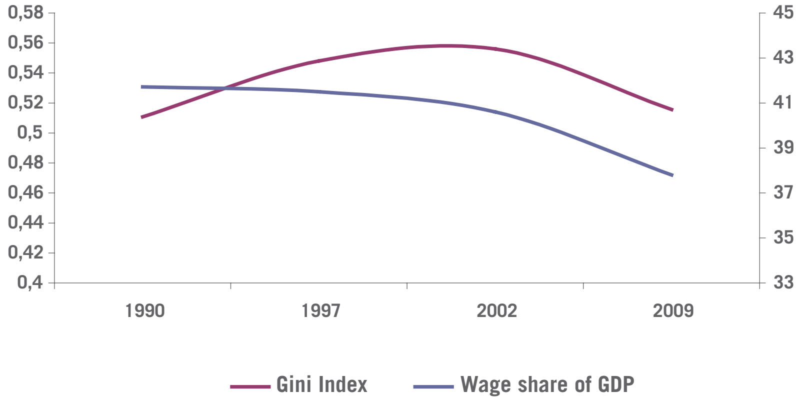
ECLAC estimates that the labour share in Latin America ranged from 23% to 48% in 2009, fluctuating at around 40%.[12] The ILO estimates that the wage share of GDP in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) exceeds 50%, although percentages vary by countries.[13] The issue of primary distribution of income has been excluded from debates in recent decades, perhaps because the emphasis was on addressing the successive crises occurring in the region. In a context of growth such as that observed over the past decade, and which may strengthen during the next decade, it is important to reintroduce this issue in social dialogue.[14] One challenge in this regard is that social dialogue requires building trust among the parties in the labour relationship.

A fourth issue is that the *heterogeneous productive infrastructure also generates a heterogeneous employment structure*. Although the share of wage and salaried workers increased from 61% to 65% between 2000 and 2010, non-wage employment is still significant, at nearly 50% in some countries. This poses a challenge for social security systems because coverage is disparate. Whereas health or retirement pension coverage among wage and salaried workers surpasses 70%, the rate is below 20% for own-account workers.

Conclusions

For a little more than a decade, the Latin American and Caribbean region has experienced sound economic growth. Perspectives for the next few years remain positive, with GDP growth forecasts slightly above the current average, despite international volatility.

FIGURE 6



Latin America and the Caribbean (10 countries): Personal (secondary) and functional (primary) income distribution indices

Source: For wage share of GDP, Infante and Sunkel (2012), La heterogeneidad de la estructura productiva latinoamericana, Preliminary Notes, and Cambio estructural para la igualdad, Una visión integrada de desarrollo. Thirty-fourth Session, ECLAC, San Salvador. For the Gini Index, Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and the World Bank).

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[10] See ECLAC (2012), *Social Panamora of Latin America*, 2012, Santiago, and World Bank (2012), *The labor market story behind Latin America's transformation*, Office of the Chief Economist for the Latin American and Caribbean Region, Washington, D. C. Other studies strive to explain the decline in the inequality of personal income in recent years, particularly through the growing importance of public cash transfer mechanisms, the decline in returns on higher education or the increase in minimum wages, among other causes. See for example: Lustig, N. (2012), Lustig, N., L. F. López-Calva and E. Ortiz-Juárez (2012), and Maurizio and Bertranou (2012).

[11] ECLAC/ILO, 2012, "Labour Productivity and Distribution Issues," The Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, May 2012, N° 6 (available at: www.eclac.org and www.ilo.org).

[12] ECLAC (2012), *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*. Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC, San Salvador.

[13] ILO (2012), *Labour Shares*, ILO, Geneva.

[14] For the ILO, determinants of the labour share include macroeconomic, sectoral, demographic and labour factors, whose impact varies depending on the level of development. See ILO (2012) Global Wage Report, Geneva.

However, adequate provisions should be adopted as this scenario can deteriorate. One area of concern is developed countries' reactivation efforts through monetary mechanisms, which can affect national currencies in the region. The economic slowdown of China and the change in international prices of basic commodities are also worrying. In the medium term, the main challenge is to sustain the pace of growth achieved in recent years, which was largely based on commodity prices. Reducing the vulnerability of that type of growth requires constant efforts to diversify production, particularly toward commodities with more added value.

With respect to employment, labour market indicators have been positive in recent years, especially those associated with policy instruments such as social security and minimum wages. Indicators that directly involve the labour market, such as real wages and formalization rates, also show positive although less impressive results. Through the third quarter of 2012, the impact of the global crisis was still limited in terms of employment, unemployment and labour force participation in the region. Business optimism in the labour market remains. Nevertheless, the first signs of deterioration in the youth unemployment rate have become apparent. If growth forecasts continue to fall due to the economic slowdown in developed countries, key labour market indicators will eventually reflect this.

Progress must be made in several areas for the application of an agenda of social cohesion with decent work in the countries of the region. Youth and women's employment should be prioritized, especially given youth's high unemployment rates. The 101st session of the International Labour Conference adopted a call for action in response to the youth employment crisis, underscoring the urgent need to adopt immediate, specific measures to confront this problem without precedent, which affects all regions in the world. It affirmed that a multi-pronged, balanced approach, in which the diversity of country situations is taken into account, is the appropriate way to respond to the highest global priority: to generate sufficient decent jobs for youth. This approach should foster both pro-employment growth and decent job creation through macroeconomic policies, employability, labour market policies, youth entrepreneurship and labour rights.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (12 countries): STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION. (percentages)

Structure of employment	Total		Health care contribution		Retirement pension contribution	
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011
Total	100	100	53.3	61	52	60.2
Wage and salaried workers	60.7	65.1	72.1	78.1	69.2	78.4
Public	12.9	13.2	88.6	93.2	86.4	92.7
Private	47.8	51.9	67.5	75.1	64.4	75.4
Maximum of 5 workers	13.5	12.7	32.8	41.8	30.1	43.2
Six or more workers	34.3	39.1	81.1	85.9	77.9	85.9
Non-wage workers	30.7	27.4	22.1	31.4	24.2	30.4
Employers	4.6	3.9	47.6	52.3	46.2	53.5
Own-account workers	22.7	21.7	15.3	25.9	17.4	24.6
Unpaid family workers	3.4	1.8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Domestic service workers	8.3	7.1	28.3	34.1	24.9	34.2
Others	0.3	0.4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: ILO.

In addition, the countries of the region require increased productive linkages since social cohesion is impossible without productive and labour cohesion. Linkages should be promoted between the most dynamic sectors and those that lag behind. This can be carried out at the level of types of activity, but also by promoting the association of enterprises of different sizes and with different levels of productivity. Productive linkage is one of the most sustainable ways to increase formal employment in the region. In several countries, the debate on this productive infrastructure has been associated with the dependence on commodity-based growth, which in certain periods creates temporary exchange rate distortions that may threaten efforts to diversify production.

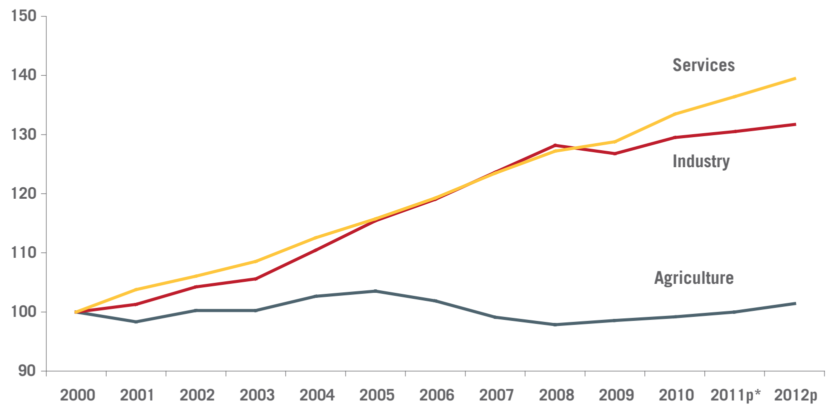
Likewise, labour market institutions must be strengthened. Wage share of GDP has declined in more countries than it has increased. This is an issue which has not been discussed or even systematically measured in some countries for decades. This issue should be addressed, based on solid labour market institutions. It is crucial to improve the link between wages and productivity and to strengthen labour inspection, social dialogue and collective bargaining.

Although the region has successfully increased social spending and expanded social protection coverage, these policies should follow the guidelines of ILO Recommendation 202 of 2012 on social protection floors. As Maurizio and Bertranou (2012) have pointed out, the high level of inequality in the region is associated with an inadequate primary distribution of income, along with the existence of incomplete social protection systems.[15] To address this challenge, efforts should focus on expanding coverage of basic guarantees. Moreover, all vulnerable individuals should have guaranteed access to basic health care and basic income security across the life cycle. These guarantees should jointly ensure effective access to the goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. Establishing and expanding a social protection floor has enormous potential for reducing the vulnerability of households and alleviating extreme poverty. It also empowers families to have more and better opportunities for decent work across the life cycle, given that access to basic goods and services will ensure better trained and qualified youth and adult workers.

[15] Maurizio, R. and F. Bertranou, 2012, The role of labour market and social protection in reducing inequality and eradicating poverty in Latin America, ILO and CONICET, Buenos Aires.

Annex

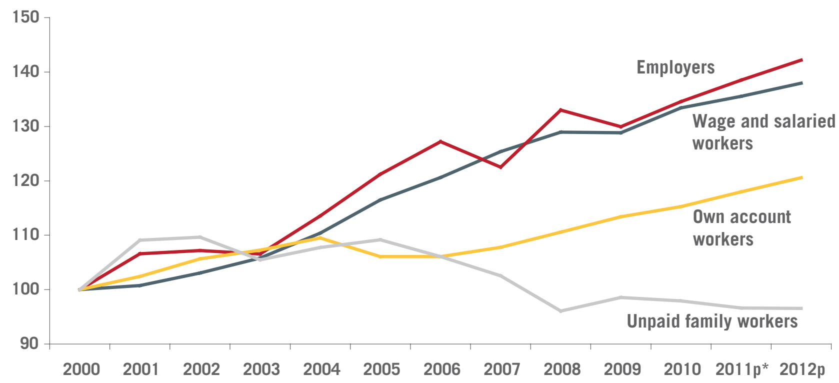
FIGURE A1



Latin America and the Caribbean: Employment shares by economic sector, 2000-2012. (2000 = 100)

Source: ILO (2013), Global Employment Trends 2013. The Threat of a Jobs Double Dip, Geneva.
p*/ Preliminary estimate.
p/ Projected.

FIGURE A2



Latin America and the Caribbean: Employment shares by status in employment. 2000 - 2012 (2000 = 100)

Source: ILO (2013), Global Employment Trends 2013. The threat of a Jobs Double Dip, Geneva.
p*/ Preliminary estimate.
p/ Projected.

Employment of Rural Women in Latin America[1]

A fourth of the Latin American labour force is concentrated in rural areas. Nevertheless, rural employment has received scant attention. Many studies, statistics and proposals on the functioning of labour markets focus on urban economies. They lose sight of the fact that in rural areas, labour markets function differently from those of cities. In addition, there is little information on how gender patterns influence rural labour markets, where employment among women is very diverse – in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities, as well as with respect to status in employment. A common characteristic of most rural working women is that they lack social protection.

Women and men in rural areas face a structural disadvantage that limits their employment options: the productive infrastructure does not create sufficient quality jobs. Women have additional disadvantages, however. In rural areas, the traditional roles of men as responsible for production and women for reproduction are even more rigid than in urban areas. Women are considered secondary workers whose function is primarily to complement the household income. They may be invisible as unpaid family workers or producers for household consumption. Since these activities are often considered domestic work and therefore are not adequately reflected in statistics, traditional statistical tools tend to underestimate women's participation in the labour force. This was demonstrated in a survey of time use describing the different tasks carried out by women in nursing vegetable plots and caring for smaller animals. To more accurately analyze the labour participation of women, their work for both the market and household consumption would have to be considered, counting these jobs as economic activities, as established by the ILO.

In recent years, however, in the framework of the integration of the region's agricultural production to the global economy, a growing number of women have become agricultural wage workers. Many of these women have temporary employment. Globalization has created a significant number of jobs, permitting many women to have their own income for the first time. Nevertheless, in Latin America and the Caribbean, most agricultural wage workers have precarious employment. The jobs created are characterized by poor quality, which is reflected in the high levels of poverty among agricultural workers.[2]

This box article of the 2012 Labour Overview presents some statistics on employment among rural women in Latin America, as well as qualitative evidence from case studies of the sector carried out by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the ILO.

Growing Incorporation of Women in Agricultural Employment

Despite the decline in both the rural population of Latin America and the relative weight of agricultural employment in recent decades, the number of workers employed in the rural sector continues to rise, although the pace of growth has slowed since 2000. This increase is mainly due to the rise in employment among women, whose average employment rate for the region rose from 32.4% in 1990 to 47.5% in 2010. This means that the labour participation of rural women has grown nearly 47% over the past 20 years. Despite this increase, women's agricultural employment is still far below that of men, which was 84.8% in 2010 (Table 1).

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA: AVERAGE LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE OF THE RURAL POPULATION, BY SEX. 1990, 2000, 2005 AND 2010 (simple average)

SEX	1990	2000	2005	2010
Women	32,4	43,9	46,4	47,5
Men	86,1	85,4	85,3	85,1

Source: FAO/ECLAC/ILO, 2010. Políticas de mercado de trabajo y pobreza rural en América Latina, Santiago.

[1] This article was written by María Elena Valenzuela, gender and employment specialist; Gerhard Reinecke, senior specialist in employment policies; and with the collaboration of Giulia Scaglione, consultant for the ILO Subregional Office for the South Cone of Latin America.

[2] Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2009, Boom Agrícola y Persistencia de la Pobreza Rural, Santiago.

This situation varies by country. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, the female labour participation rate is quite high (above 50%). By contrast, in Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), it is relatively low (between 20% and 30%) (Table 2).

Although the labour participation rate of rural women increased in all countries, this growth varied. Between 1990 and 2010, the rate more than doubled in Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico and grew at a slower but constant pace in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama and Peru. Between 2000 and 2010, the increase in the labour participation rate among women ranged from 11.1 percentage points in Panama to 4 percentage points in Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

This increase is largely associated with the growth of agriculture for export to world markets. Although this sector is capital intensive and highly mechanized and has therefore reduced the workforce (there are fewer family farms), it has also created new wage and salaried employment.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (SELECTED COUNTRIES): LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE OF THE RURAL POPULATION OVER AGE 15 (rural labour force)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
"Bolivia (Plurinational State of)"	2007	84,0	92,8	76,1
Brazil	2009	72,9	86,0	58,5
Chile	2009	48,9	68,6	29,2
Colombia	2010	66,4	86,9	43,0
Costa Rica	2010	56,3	77,2	34,9
Cuba	2005	-	66,2	24,5
Dominican Republic	2010	54,9	75,4	32,3
Ecuador	2010	63,9	82,3	45,0
El Salvador	2010	58,0	84,3	33,7
Honduras	2010	62,0	87,9	36,0
Mexico	2010	59,1	83,4	36,6
Panama	2010	62,7	84,3	39,7
Paraguay	2010	69,1	87,2	48,8
Peru	2010	82,2	89,3	75,0
Uruguay	2010	67,3	82,0	50,3
"Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)"	2005	-	76,9	21,6

Source: ECLAC.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Employment among Rural Women

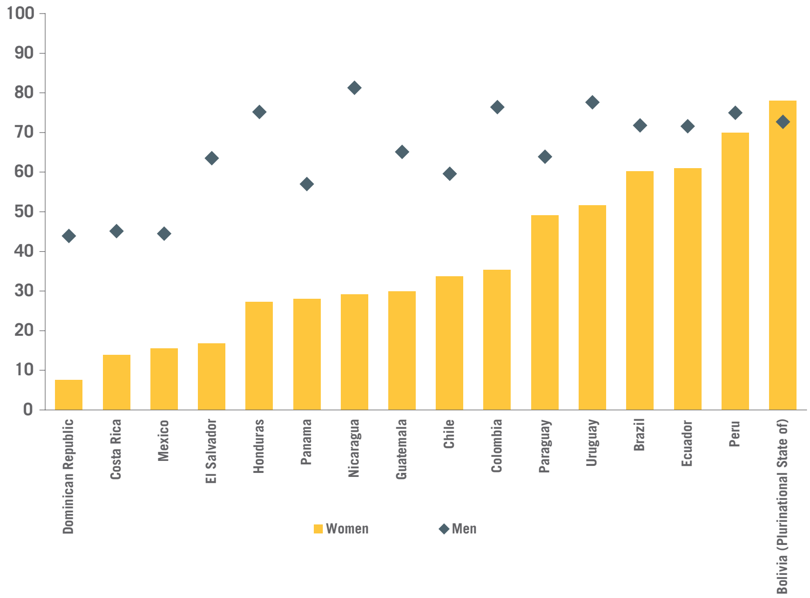
The countries with the largest share of employed rural women also have the highest rates of female labour participation in agriculture. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, most rural women are employed in agriculture,[3] whereas in the remainder of the countries studied, they are mainly employed in non-agricultural activities.[4] In some countries, such as Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Mexico, less than 20% of rural women are employed in this sector. By contrast, men work mainly in agriculture in all of the countries except for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Mexico (Figure 1).

In most of the countries in the region, more than half of employed rural women are own-account workers or unpaid family workers. Only in Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay do more women have wage and salaried employment. However, in those countries, a minority of rural women work in agriculture.

[3] Rural agricultural employment includes activities carried out in the primary agricultural sector, in accordance with the standard definitions of national accounts, according to which this sector produces unprocessed agricultural commodities using natural resources as one of the production factors and through a process of cultivation or gathering (FAO, op. cit., pg. 14).

[4] Non-agricultural employment is that exercised by members of rural households in activities other than those of the primary agricultural sector (FAO, op. cit., pg. 14).

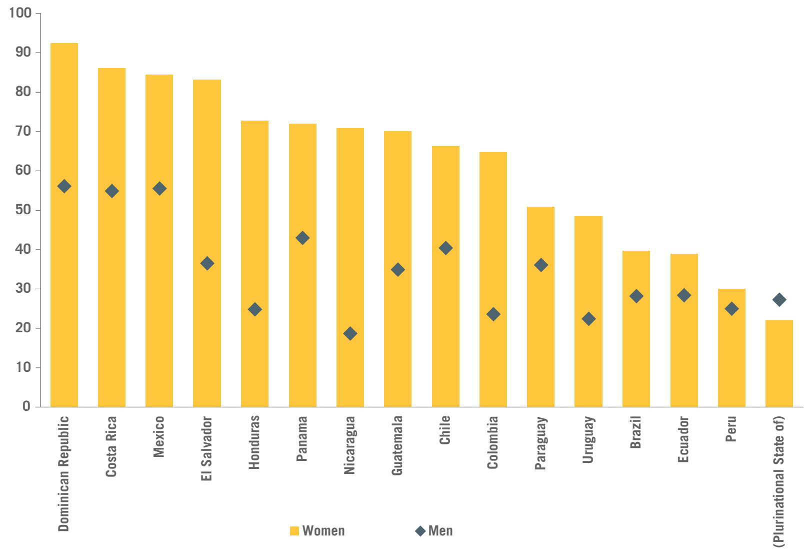
FIGURE 1a



Latin America (Selected Countries): Population Employed in Agriculture, by Sex 2010 (percentages)

Source: ECLAC.

FIGURE 1b



Latin America (Selected Countries): Population Employed in Non-agricultural Rural Activities by Sex. 2010 (percentages)

A large share of rural women employed in agriculture work as unpaid family workers, which puts them at a disadvantage because they do not receive a wage for their work, generating a situation of dependence on men.

Finally, the share of own-account workers among rural women is much lower than that of rural men. This is because most rural own-account workers are responsible for farms, which are mostly managed by men.

Who Are Rural Female Workers?

Most rural women employed in agriculture are adults, although the presence of girls under age 15 and women over 60 is also reported. The presence of female rural workers over age 60 is particularly prevalent in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru (about 12% of women employed in agriculture). In addition, girls in all countries of the region work in agriculture. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Guatemala have the highest incidence of child labour (20% of women employed in agriculture). By contrast, among rural women employed in the non-agricultural sector, the percentage of girls under age 15 and women over age 60 is much lower.

One disadvantage rural women face for obtaining higher quality employment is their low education level, which is considerably below that of female urban workers. Rural women's employment trends are opposite those of urban workers given that rural men have higher educational levels than rural women. In 2010, in 13 of the 16 countries studied, more than half of women who worked in agriculture[5] had between 0 and 5 years of schooling (with the exception of Chile,

[5] ECLAC/FAO, 2009, *El empleo de mujeres rurales. Lo que dicen las cifras*, Santiago, Chile.

Costa Rica and Uruguay, with percentages of 21.6%, 29.8% and 13.6%, respectively). While illiteracy has declined throughout the region, rural adult women continue to have the highest levels. According to an ECLAC/FAO study, El Salvador (37.5%), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (45.8%), Guatemala (60.7%) and Peru (65.9%) have the highest level of illiteracy among women employed in agriculture. However, all countries report significantly lower illiteracy rates among rural women employed in non-agricultural activities.

Low education levels and illiteracy limit rural women's participation in technical training, their access to agricultural extension services and the adoption of new technologies, in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Moreover, these characteristics restrict possibilities for increasing women's labour participation and improving working conditions.

Female Agricultural Wage Workers: Case Studies on Temporary Employment

Between 2011 and 2012, the FAO, ILO and ECLAC conducted case studies on female agricultural wage workers with temporary employment in seven countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru) associated with a variety of crops produced mainly for global markets.[6] The studies analyzed the relationship between rural poverty and temporary work conditions in agriculture from a gender perspective. Among the main conclusions is that most female agricultural wage workers join a labour market characterized by the seasonality of the jobs offered. The intermittent nature of this labour integration co-exists with labour standards that do not necessarily guarantee decent work. There is a high level of informality and lack of regulation in a context of low density or absence of unionization. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that high levels of poverty exist, along with an association between precarious employment and poverty, which reinforce one another.[7]

In the countries studied, wage and salaried employment among women is significant and growing in agribusiness. Nevertheless, this growth has experienced uneven development in recent years in terms of the global market. In the areas studied, women are mainly responsible for growing asparagus (60%), a crop which has experienced a fivefold increase in production over the past five years and which has also created a significant number of jobs. Mexico has also increased women's employment in the harvesting of export crops in response to rising U.S. demand. A similar situation occurs with viticulture in Brazil and fruit production in Chile. Only in Costa Rica and Ecuador did women's employment decline in the cultivation of coffee and flowers, respectively, in the former case due to the reduction in the cultivated area in response to falling international prices and in the latter due to the entry of young men to replace female workers.

In most of the countries, employment trends demonstrate that in the sectors studied, women are over-represented in temporary employment as compared with permanent employment. For example, in Brazil women account for 70% of temporary workers in the areas studied whereas in Chile, they represent 11% of permanent workers and a third of temporary workers.

This situation differs only in Costa Rica and Mexico given that those countries have a mainly migrant workforce (Nicaraguan peasants, the Panamanian indigenous population of Costa Rica and poor farmers from southern Mexico). In these cases, complete families temporarily move and all members (including children) work in the fields and subsequently return home.

A characteristic shared by the labour markets in all urban and rural economic sectors is occupational segregation by sex. The case studies confirmed this trend. Women are mainly responsible for agribusiness and product packaging tasks because they are believed to be more skilled at delicate work. In the areas studied in Chile and Peru, women represent between 76% and 66% of workers in agribusiness employment. In Brazil, female temporary workers are increasingly preferred for packaging, where they currently hold 90% of the jobs. Likewise, in lemon packaging in Argentina, nearly all workers are women. Fieldwork (cultivation and harvest) is traditionally carried out by men. However, given the increasing demand for manual labour, many women have begun to perform this work. In Ecuador, women cut flowers and in Peru they harvest asparagus. In Costa Rica, both men and women harvest coffee and in Mexico, women increasingly perform the same work as men, with the exception of farm jobs requiring more physical strength.

Female Temporary Workers are Invisible and Have Precarious Employment

Work Contracts and Informal Employment

In several countries of the region, one problem for protecting labour rights is the lack of written labour contracts. In most of the countries studied, the law stipulates that oral contracts are legal, a situation that can lead to a lack of recognition of or respect for

6 FAO/ILO/ECLAC, 2012, Empleo y condiciones de trabajo de mujeres temporeras agrícolas. Volume 2, Santiago, Chile.
7 FAO/ILO/ECLAC, 2012, Empleo y condiciones de trabajo de mujeres temporeras agrícolas. Volume 2, Santiago, Chile.

labour rights. In practice, the lack of a written legal contract is frequently associated with the absence of social security coverage. Only a few countries have labour laws requiring employers to provide written labour contracts, which clearly establish the terms of the agreement.

In Argentina, a majority (70%) of workers who harvest lemon and tobacco (permanent and temporary) have no labour contract. Non-registered employment is common in these sectors. Although registration rates have increased in recent years, most of these workers (of both sexes) do not know how long they will be employed.

The situation is more disadvantageous for women because their work is often invisible. Despite accounting for 45% of temporary employment in the tobacco industry, they are not registered as workers. The work contract is signed by men and the tasks women perform are viewed as support to their partners. This practice reflects the fact that families of agricultural wage workers frequently work to meet increased demand. Temporary workers are hired only when family labour is insufficient.

A similar phenomenon occurs with coffee harvesting in Costa Rica and Mexico. Most of the workers are migrants who come for the harvests accompanied by their families. They reside with their families on the farms or nearby during the work period. However, only the men establish a labour relationship with producers, who pay workers based on their ability to meet daily quotas. Not meeting the harvest quota means not receiving wages for that day. Thus, workers commonly organize the family to "help" them and thus meet the required quota. In this way, the family work of the woman (and children) is not paid. The extent of this practice is not even known; however, it is clear that a worker's wage is actually for several workers and therefore considerably lower than the wage formally agreed upon.[8]

Employment is extremely precarious for temporary workers in Costa Rica who harvest coffee in the Santos area. Coffee harvesters (mainly migrants) do not have a recognized labour relationship with the company under the argument that there is no relationship of subordination (they are not required to work a certain number of hours per day, nor every day per week). They have no social protection or labour contracts. Workers receive wages based on the amount of coffee beans the whole family has collected during the day.[9]

Written labour contracts are more common in Brazil and Chile, where they are required by law. In Brazil, contracts are most common in medium and large enterprises in the form of sugar contracts, which are mandated by law and which guarantee workers social protection and labour rights. Small enterprises are more likely to recruit "autonomous workers" who have no recognized labour relationship and therefore have no rights to the benefits established by labour laws.

In Chile, two-thirds of temporary workers in the area studied had a work contract. A clear difference was observed depending on the size of the enterprise. The larger the enterprise, the greater the level of formality. Nevertheless, in enterprises with more than 50 temporary workers, in other words, medium and large enterprises, 25% of workers did not have labour contracts.

Labour Subcontracting

In Brazil and Ecuador, subcontracting of temporary agricultural workers is prohibited by law, because this practice is believed to affect the quality of employment. Nevertheless, case studies in these countries found that this hiring method is widespread. In Brazil, subcontracting was observed in small and medium enterprises, particularly in the case of female temporary workers and where the contractor negotiates the value of the service with the proprietor. In Ecuador, the 2008 constitutional reform eliminated precarious forms of employment, including labour subcontracting. Nevertheless, female workers often request this employment arrangement because their jobs are not registered, which enables these mostly poor women to continue to receive the Human Development Voucher, equivalent to US$ 35 monthly.

In Mexico, recruiters hire 30% of temporary workers of both sexes, whether in their hometowns or in production zones. Problems arise when workers who are hired in their hometowns are dissatisfied with their jobs because it is difficult to leave as they must cover their travel expenses. This means that in practice, they are trapped at the assigned farms due to the high cost of transportation, which usually costs more than a month's worth of wages.

In Chile, a third of agro forestry enterprises report using some subcontracting mechanisms through recruiters,

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[8] In Guatemala, in coffee harvesting, it is also common for workers to travel to production zones with their wives and children, who help the head of the household in the field. A complete family (father and mother and three children, on average) harvest between five and six quintals (46 kilos each) daily and coffee plantations pay between 18 and 22 quetzales per quintal. Assuming that six quintals are harvested per day, the family earnings would be between 108 and 132 quetzales daily. If this amount is divided between the five members of the average family, the average daily "wage" per worker would be between 21.60 and 26.40 quetzales, or just 34% and 41%, respectively, of the 2011 minimum wage. See Linares, L., 2011, Políticas de mercado de trabajo y pobreza rural. El caso de Guatemala. FAO, ECLAC, ILO, Santiago.

[9] With the signing of free trade agreements, countries exporting agricultural products are required to be able to "trace" their products. Coffee is no exception, particularly the harvest certified by an international fair trade mechanism. This means that the buyer and consumer can learn about the background of the product: country and geographic region of origin, identification of the plantation where it was grown, agricultural chemicals used during the growing process, harvest date, etc. However, nothing is known about the people who worked to produce it.

contractors or temporary service companies (permitted by law). In the area studied, available information shows that in 2011, no differences existed in terms of precariousness, in other words, there were no observed differences in the level of formality of workers who were hired through contractors or directly by the company. Female temporary workers without contracts represented 39% of female workers hired by contractors and 38% hired directly by the company. Male temporary workers without contracts represented 47% and 50%, respectively. Whereas no differences in the level of informality by type of hiring were identified, there were important gender differences that favoured women.[10]

Wages, Poverty and Gender Gaps

Forms of remuneration of female temporary workers vary widely. It is difficult to accurately identify these workers' earnings, especially when unpaid family work is so widespread, as in the case of the crops studied in Costa Rica and Mexico. In general, workers are paid by the day or by the task. However, workers are fined in Mexico if they do not meet the established quota. For day workers, a monthly salary can be calculated. However, it is difficult to determine the hourly wage since these workers tend to work more hours than the established workday but are not always paid overtime.

However, all case studies found that wages were low and that women receive lower wages than men.

The case study in Ecuador demonstrated that female temporary workers earn less than female permanent workers and that many of the latter earn less than the legal minimum wage. Moreover, women's earnings are less than those of men. In Peru, wages varied according to the farm, but some female workers receive wages below those established by law.

In Chile, hourly wages in agribusiness are above the national minimum wage. Wages vary depending on the crop harvested and packaged: grape (a sector employing many women) is the crop that offers the best wages. Nevertheless, women receive lower wages than men on average, although the gap is smaller than that of the national average.

In the area studied in Brazil, all workers receive more than the minimum wage. Wages are established in collective labour agreements. Gender disparities are also observed, mainly due to the lesser value assigned to the tasks performed by women.

Conclusions

The high levels of rural poverty affecting the region are closely related to significant decent work deficits resulting from the precariousness of jobs and the weakness of labour institutions.

This situation has a greater effect on rural women, who historically have low rates of labour participation and who largely participate in the rural economy as producers for household consumption and as unpaid family workers. In an economic environment that does not generate enough jobs in rural areas, women face additional disadvantages given their low levels of education (below that of women in urban areas) and the additional time burden required for family and household responsibilities.

The growing demand for agricultural exports offers rural women new employment opportunities. Their labour participation rate has increased significantly in recent years. For the first time, many now have their own income. Nevertheless, a large share of these workers has precarious work characterized by seasonal employment.

Rural women's intermittent labour participation co-exists with high levels of household poverty. They have precarious, poorly paid jobs and form part of the "working poor," that is, of the group of workers whose income are insufficient to satisfy their basic needs, despite long work days. Notwithstanding these conditions, their contributions are crucial for overcoming the poverty of their households.

Although there is considerable variation among the countries of the region, informal employment, a lack of job security and the absence of social protection are commonplace. This same precariousness and instability in employment – which sometimes combines with legal obstacles – threatens rural women's possibilities for organizing themselves in unions and participating in collective bargaining. When they do have access to these mechanisms – such as in Brazil, where unions negotiate by type of activity, thereby covering all workers, regardless of their level of organization – workers have more guarantees and higher levels of social protection.

In a context of modernization of agriculture, increased incorporation of global value chains and heterogeneous working conditions, some agribusinesses lag behind. Semi-feudal forms of family work, which frequently involves children and adolescents and in which the work of women is mediated by men, co-exist with highly sophisticated production processes for markets with high purchasing power. Women face high levels of informal employment together with gender stereotypes that reinforce patterns of male domination. The situation in the region is quite varied, however. The cases studied also demonstrate that it is possible to establish formal labour relations, create decent work and increase the productivity of the sector.

[10] Data for labour contract coverage vary somewhat from information cited above because different statistical sources were used.

Situation of Paid Domestic Work in Latin America [1]

Domestic work consists of activities performed within or for a household. It is necessary for the well-being of household inhabitants and contributes to social reproduction and the maintenance of the labour force. It is therefore crucial for the advancement of society and national economies.

Domestic workers perform a variety of tasks for families other than their own. These include cleaning, caring for children, the elderly or the disabled, as well as household tasks such as cooking, gardening and even attending to household pets. Their work has been fundamental for facilitating the labour market participation of many women in middle- and high-income sectors, who hire domestic workers to compensate for inadequate policies to conciliate work and family life in their countries. Domestic workers enable the families that hire them to have more time and children and other dependant individuals to receive the care they need.

Nevertheless, paid domestic work has traditionally been undervalued or insufficiently regulated. As a result, it is one of the labour activities with the highest gap in decent work. To address this situation, the ILO adopted Convention 189 in June 2011 and Recommendation 201 in 2011.

This box article reviews the situation of these workers in the countries of the region. It discusses the incidence of and recent trends in domestic work in Latin America, as well as the characteristics of domestic workers, who are predominantly women. Specifically, the article identifies those who work in this economic activity, their age, level of education, level of formalization, working hours, earnings level and legislation applying to them.

Incidence in the Region

In Latin America, there are an estimated 17 to 19 million workers employed in private households, representing approximately 7% of total urban employment in the region.

This figure may actually be higher. Given the characteristics of this work and the way in which labour statistics are collected, it is generally agreed that the magnitude of domestic service is frequently underestimated. For one thing, the statistical and operational definition of this heterogeneous group is a complex task. According to Convention 189, these workers share the characteristic of working in or for a private household. But national regulations differ in terms of workplace or work performed, as well as in terms of the type of employer, which excludes from this segment individuals hired by cleaning companies, for example. The number of domestic workers may also be underestimated due to these workers' lack of recognition as such (they are considered a relative who helps out), their lack of inclusion in surveys because they are not registered (surveyors are not informed of their existence), the fact that they are undocumented migrants or because of an erroneous classification during coding (due to the wide variety of tasks they perform). Underestimation also occurs because some of these workers work by the day and are therefore counted as independent rather than domestic workers.

The method used to calculate the magnitude of domestic work influences the results obtained. An ILO study[2] using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 3.1) of "activities of private households as employers of domestic staff," calculated that there are 19.5 million domestic workers in the region (18 million women and 1.5 million men). This figure includes workers who engage in domestic tasks as well as gardeners, gatekeepers, watchmen and more qualified personnel who take care of sick people and children.

In Latin America, the measurement based on situation in employment is traditionally used. Most of the countries in the region adopted the International Standard of Status in Employment (ISSE-93) to distinguish between domestic workers and other wage earners. Whereas both methodologies provide similar figures for some countries, major differences exist for others. For the region as a whole, the figure is quite similar. Using the ISSE approach, there are some 17 million domestic workers in the region. This box article uses the calculation method based on status in employment.

Domestic work is mainly a female, urban phenomenon. Women account for some 95% of domestic workers in Latin America. Not only is domestic work predominantly a female occupation, it is also the leading occupation among women in the region in quantitative terms: 15.3% of employed women in the region are paid domestic workers.

Nevertheless, this average hides significant national differences. In some countries – Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Paraguay – the percentage of women employed in domestic work surpasses 15% of the total of employed women. In the second group, consisting of Chile, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay, domestic workers make up a smaller percentage of total female employment, ranging from 10% to 15%. In the third group, formed by Colombia,

[1] This article was written by María Elena Valenzuela, gender and employment specialist; and with collaboration of Cecilia Sjoberg, consultant for the ILO Subregional Office for the South one of Latin America).

[2] ILO, 2011, Global and regional estimates on domestic workers. Domestic Work. Policy Brief No. 4, Geneva.

FIGURE 1

Latin America (15 selected countries): Domestic Workers as a Share of Total Employed Workers, by Sex, 2011 (percentages)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

NOTE: Data for men may present problems of statistical significance given their limited frequency.

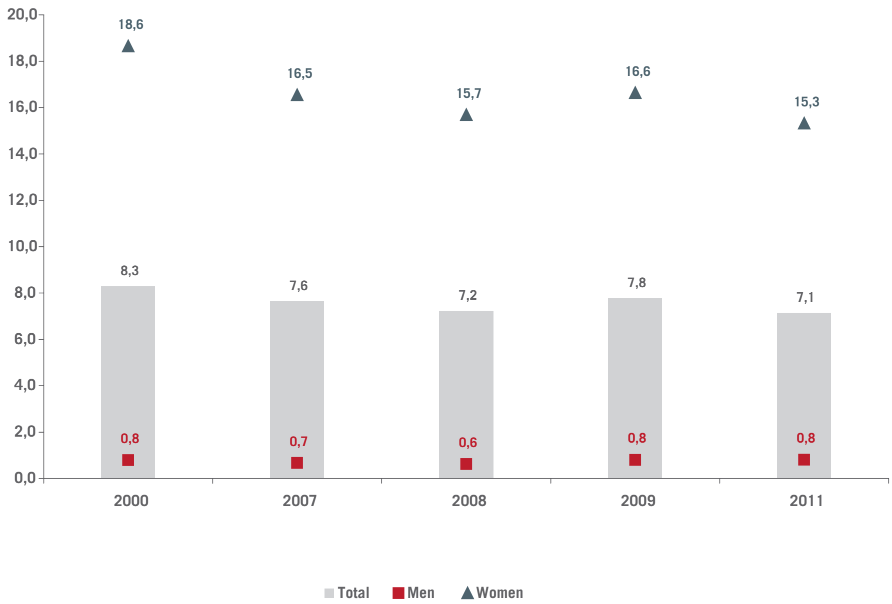
Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Peru, this segment ranges from 7% to 10% of employed women. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has the lowest percentage of women employed in domestic service in the region (3%).

Between 2000 and 2011, the number of domestic workers in the region increased by an estimated 3 million. Nevertheless, domestic work as a proportion of total female employment has declined in most of the countries in recent years. This trend is also reflected in the regional average, where the share of domestic work in total female employment fell 3.3 percentage points during the period. By contrast, domestic work as a percentage of male employment remained practically unchanged.

Paid domestic work has undergone numerous changes in the region. In past decades, most domestic workers were youth from rural areas that migrated to cities in search of better opportunities. They came from extremely poor households and many were illiterate or had little education. Most worked within the household (they resided in their employers' homes) and left the labour force when they formed their own families.

Currently, most domestic workers live in urban areas, are older, reside outside the employer's household and have their own families. Moreover, migration in search of better employment opportunities has expanded from national to international. The tasks

FIGURE 2



Latin America (15 selected countries): Change in the Weight of Domestic Service as a Percentage of Total Employment, by Sex, 2000, 2007 - 2009 and 2011.

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

NOTE: Data for men may present problems of statistical significance given their limited frequency..

TABLE 1

CHANGE IN THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC SERVICE BETWEEN 2000 AND 2009

Increased	Unchanged	Decreased
Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic	Paraguay	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Source: ILO, based on Labour Overview, 2011

and knowledge necessary for domestic work have become more complex given the use of electronic and computer devices in households. In addition, as a result of the increased participation of women in the labour market – and consequently the absence of adult women in the household during working hours – domestic workers have assumed growing responsibilities in the daily management of the household.

It is estimated that between 10% and 15% of households in the region have regular support from paid domestic workers. If the hiring of labour by the day or the hour is added, this percentage increases significantly since middle-class households can also hire domestic work under those conditions. There are even low-income households, including those of the domestic workers themselves, who depend on other female family members or neighbours to help with the housework.

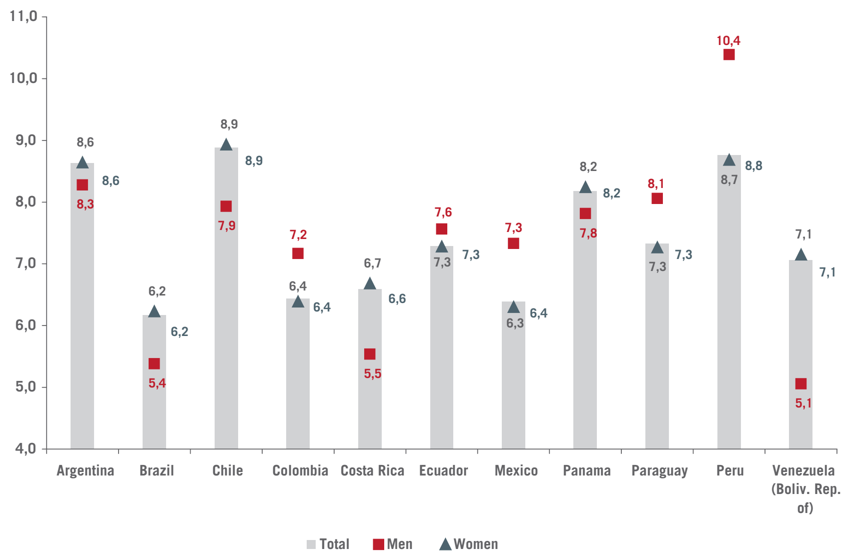
Who are Domestic Workers?

In most of the countries of the region, domestic service is the gateway to the labour market for poorly educated women living in poverty and social exclusion. However, recent increases in the average years of schooling in the region are also reflected in the group of domestic workers. The average now stands at six years of schooling, which in many countries constitutes a basic education.

Although these workers' average level of education has increased, it is still well below the average for the employed population as a whole. The education gap between domestic workers and the total employed population ranges from 2 to 5 years, depending on the country.

Most domestic workers in the region are between the ages of 35 and 50. This age distribution varies somewhat by country. Although it is mainly an occupation of adult women, the percentage of youth domestic workers is higher in poorer countries, which also have more child and adolescent female workers. While it is difficult to determine how many children are engaged in domestic work, it is estimated that in Latin America and the Caribbean, there are more

FIGURE 3



Latin America (11 countries): Average Years of Education Completed by Domestic Workers, by Sex, 2011 (In years of schooling)

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

NOTE: Data for men may present problems of statistical significance given their limited frequency.

than 2 million child domestic workers and that of these, nearly 90% are female.[3]

In most of the countries in the region, the average age of domestic workers is 40 years, which is slightly above the average for the total female employed population. This phenomenon is explained both by the decrease in the number of youth employed in domestic service (mostly likely associated with the low social status of this occupation and the expansion of employment opportunities) as well as by the increased weight of cohorts of older women with families, who are employed as domestic workers living outside the employer's home. In addition, many female workers are forced to remain in the labour force because they lack possibilities for retirement.

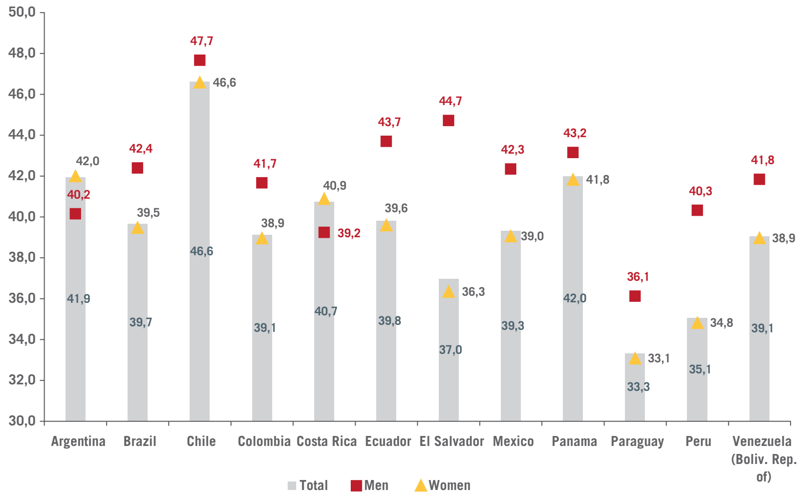
Consequently, in recent years, the progressive *aging* of this occupational group has been observed.

Thus, fewer youth are engaged in paid domestic work. Domestic work accounts for 9.7% of total employment among women aged 15 to 24 in the region. It is an important source of employment for female youth in Paraguay but less so in El Salvador. This most likely reflects the reality of youth who migrate from rural areas. It is also a significant source of employment in Argentina and Uruguay, countries where youth are more likely to work by the hour, combining employment with studies.

Characteristics of Domestic Work

A key characteristic of domestic work is the low level of social security coverage and of formalization of

FIGURE 4



Latin America (12 countries): Average Age of Domestic Workers, by Sex. 2011

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

NOTE: Data for men may present problems of statistical significance given their limited frequency.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA (13 SELECTED COUNTRIES): PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE YOUTH EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC SERVICE, 2010

Countries	15 - 24 years
Latin America	9,7
Argentina	16,7
Brazil	5,5
Chile	5,0
Colombia	9,6
Costa Rica	11,8
Ecuador	8,7
El Salvador	19,6
Mexico	9,8
Panama	13,4
Paraguay	30,7
Peru	10,7
Uruguay	14,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	3,2

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

[3] ILO, 2011, *Erradicar el trabajo infantil doméstico*. Nota OIT, No.3, Santiago.

the labour relationship. In some countries, domestic workers are excluded from the pension fund system, either because the law does not contemplate the possibility or because it leaves the decision to the employer. In countries where domestic workers are covered by the general system or special legislation, non-compliance is extremely high.

The expansion of labour opportunities for women, their increased control over their lives and the growing awareness of their rights have combined with other social changes associated with modernization to promote the progressive transformation of domestic work in the region. The traditional model, where the domestic worker resides in her employer's household, has given way to alternative arrangements. Currently, the most frequent domestic-service arrangement in Latin America is that of a domestic worker employed regularly by a family and who returns to

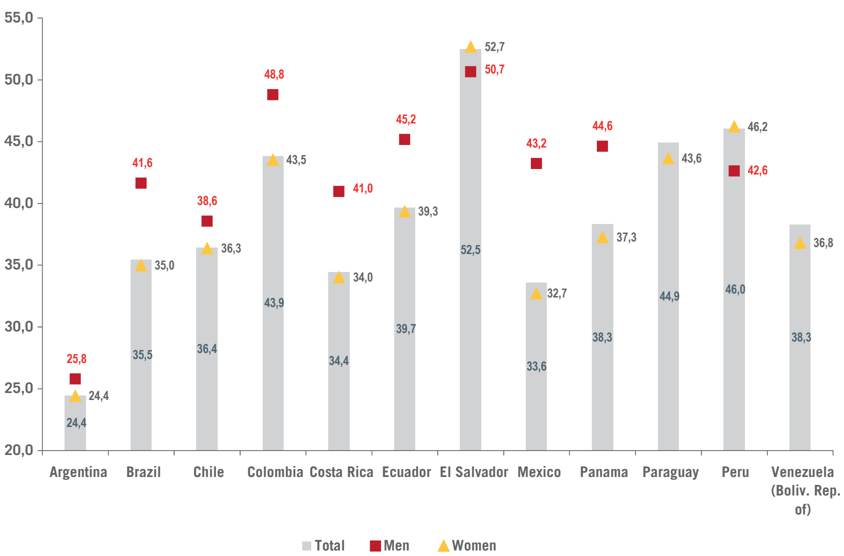
TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA. PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND DOMESTIC WORKERS WITH ACCESS TO AND/OR CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL SECURITY (pensions or retirement), 2011

Countries	Total, Employed Women	Female Domestic Workers
Argentina	53,3	19,5
Brazil	65,4	41,6
Chile a/	62,2	42,3
Colombia	26,5	9,5
Costa Rica	61,8	27,1
Panama	58,1	25,4
Paraguay	19,1	0,1
Peru	23,3	8,0
Uruguay a/	66,8	40,2

Source: ILO, based on information from household surveys of the countries.
a/ Data correspond to 2009.

FIGURE 5



Latin America (12 countries): Average Hours Worked by Domestic Workers, by Sex. 2011

Fuente: ILO, based on official country information.

NOTE: Data for men may present problems of statistical significance given their limited frequency. In Paraguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), data for men are unavailable.

her own residence each evening. Moreover, the number of domestic workers who work in different households, by the day or the hour, have increased, especially in the larger cities, and in some cases they perform tasks requiring a higher level of specialization.

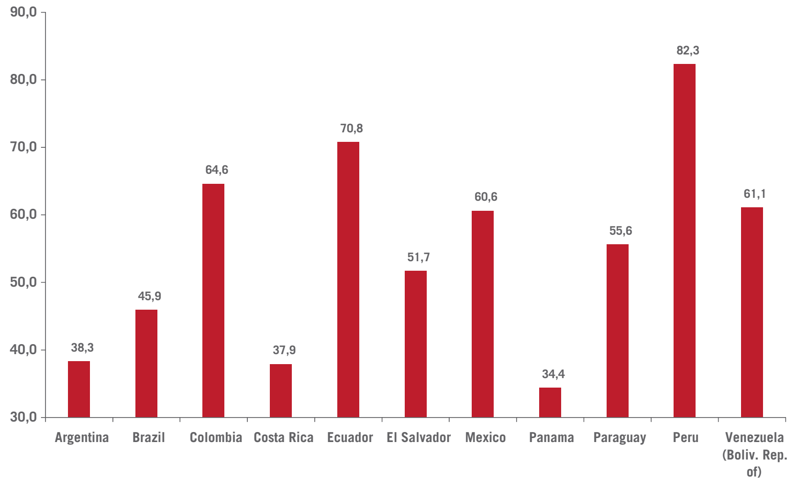
Therefore, working hours provide only approximate information on the reality of domestic workers. Notwithstanding, in half of the countries studied, domestic workers worked more than 40 hours per week on average, which suggests that they have very long workdays.

Wages for domestic workers reflect the widespread low social and economic value assigned to this occupation. Throughout the world, domestic service wages are among the lowest on wage scales. Moreover, in most of the countries of the region, the law establishes that a proportion of these workers' wages can be deducted as payment in-kind, which partly explains their low remuneration. Although most countries have a minimum wage for domestic work, in practice, this wage is actually lower because a share is often deducted to cover food and housing expenses (payment in kind).

In most of the countries in the region, domestic work is regulated by special legislation that grants fewer rights to these workers as compared with other wage workers. Moreover, compliance with this legislation is only partial.

This situation underscores the importance of Convention 189 and Recommendation 201, which establish minimum standards for regulating this occupation. Through November 2012, four countries of the region had ratified Convention 189: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay.

FIGURE 6



Latin America (11 countries): Percentage of Average Earnings of Domestic Workers with Respect to Average Earnings of Employed Women, 2011

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (SELECTED COUNTRIES): LABOUR RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL LEGISLATION, 2011-2012

Country	Minimum wage	Payment in kind	Pension	Health insurance	Unemployment insurance	Severance pay for dismissal and others	Maternity protection (type of protection)	Working hours defined/ undefined
Argentina [3]	Domestic work has a professional/sectoral minimum wage	Payment in kind permitted, without reference to the percentage	Special laws for domestic work	Payment to the country´s general system		Special laws for domestic work	No legal coverage	No established hours
Bolivia [4]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work	Payment in kind is not permitted	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system		Special laws for domestic work	Special laws for domestic work	10 hours daily (live-out service), eight hours daily (live-in service
Brazil [5]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work	Payment in kind is not permitted	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system		Special laws for domestic work	Payment to the country´s general system	8 hours daily and 44 hours weekly
Chile [6]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work	Permitted but minimum earnings must be equivalent to 100% of the national minimum wage	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system (includes work accidents and work-related illnesses)	Special laws for domestic work	Special laws for domestic work	Payment to the country´s general system	12 hours daily (live-out service). When domestic workers reside in the employers´ house, a minimum rest period of 12 hours is mandated.[7]
Costa Rica [8]	Domestic work has a professional/sectoral minimum wage established by decree, which is reviewed every semester	Payment in kind permitted up to 50% of remuneration	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system [9]	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	8 hours during the day, 6 hours during the evening /48 hours per week during the day and 36 hours per week during the evening
Dominican Republic [34]	National minimum wage does not apply to domestic work	Payment in kind permitted, up to 50% of remuneration						No established hours (Labour Code art. 261)
El Salvador [10]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work	Permitted, law does not directly refer to the percentage of payment in kind	No legal coverage but special regulation is pending [11]	Voluntary contribution [12]		Payment to the country´s general system	Voluntary contribution [13]	No established hours
Guatemala [14]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work	Permitted: room and board costs are calculated at 30%		Special Protection Programme for Employees of Private Households (PRECAPI) [15]		Payment to the country´s general system		No established hours

[3] Law Decree 326/56: Domestic Service. http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/asesoramiento/domestico.htm
[4] Law 2450, Law regulating household wage employment http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/1445/Ley%20No.2450.pdf
[5] Law Nº 11.324, http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2004-2006/2006/Lei/L11324.htm#art4 and Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil, 1988, Title II- Dos Direitos e Garantias Fundamentais, Chapter II- DOS DIREITOS SOCIAIS.
[6] Labour Code: Law 19889 on contracts of workers of private households: http://www.bcn.cl/guias/workers-de-casas-particulares
[7] Currently, a bill is being discussed in Congress that would adjust domestic workers' wages to those of the rest of wage workers.
[8] Law on Paid Domestic Work, N.º 8726 http://www.pgr.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_repartidor.asp?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=65900&nValor3=77180&strTipM=TC
[9] Severance pay is granted (prior notice and unemployment assistance) in cases of dismissal without just cause, which is determined by time of service.
[10] Labour code, Chapter III on Domestic Work, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/49592/65113/S95SLV01.htm#a076
[11] Law of the Pension Savings System, Decree 927 of 20 December 1996, Art. 9
[12] There is a special law for health and maternity for domestic workers, which is of voluntary affiliation (Executive decree N° 74 of 31 May 2010)
[13] There is a special law for health and maternity for domestic workers, which is of voluntary affiliation (Executive decree N° 74 of 31 May 2010)
[14] Labour Code of Guatemala , Chapter Four: Domestic Work http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/29402/73185/S95GTM01.htm#t4
[15] Covers maternity and pediatric medical care and hospitalization in case of accident (Government agreement N° 236-2009 of 7 September 2009
[16] Chapter II, Domestic service work: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/29076/64849/S59HND01.htm#t3c2

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (SELECTED COUNTRIES): LABOUR RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL LEGISLATION, 2011-2012

Country	Minimum wage	Payment in kind	Pension	Health insurance	Unemployment insurance	Severance pay for dismissal and others	Maternity protection (type of protection)	Working hours defined/ undefined
Honduras [16]	National minimum wage does not apply to domestic work [17]	Permitted up to 30% [18]		Voluntary contribution [19]		Special laws for domestic work (Labour Code, articles 158, 159, 160)	Payment to the country´s general system	No established hours
Mexico [20]	National minimum wage applies to domestic domestic work (Federal Labour Law, Art. 335)	Payment in kind permitted, up to 50% of remuneration	Voluntary contribution [21]	Voluntary contribution [22]		Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system [24]	No established hours
Nicaragua [24]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work [25]	Payment in kind permitted, up to 50% of remuneration	Payment the country´s general system	Mandatory inscription in social security (Article 2, regulations)		Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	No established hours
Panama [26]	Special minimum wage for domestic work [27]	Payment in kind permitted up to 20% of remuneration except as per agreement of the parties	Payment to the country´s general system [28]	Payment to the country´s general system [29]		Special laws for domestic work	Payment to the country´s general system	No established hours
Paraguay [30]	National minimum wage applies to domestic work	Payment in kind permitted, up to 60% of remuneration		Payment to the country´s general system (Decree, 2009)			Payment to the country´s general system	No established hours
Perú [31]	National minimum wage does not apply to domestic work [32]		Payment to the country´s general system [33]	Payment to the country´s general system		Law 27986 stipulates it for domestic work (Article 7)	Payment to the country´s general system	8 hours daily, 48 hours weekly
Trinidad and Tobago	Domestic work has a professional/sectoral minimum wage [35]	Law does not directly refer to payment in kind		Must join the National Insurance Board [36]			Payment to the country´s general system	44 hours (distributed over six days)

[17] Minimum Wage Law, Decree 103 of 20 January 1971, Art. 48
[18] Labour Code, Art. 366, Labour Code, Art. 153
[19] There is a special regime and progressive affiliation to social security for domestic workers, which is voluntary and limited, Agreement JD-0006-JD-2008
[20] Federal Labour Law, Chapter XII: http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/125.pdf
[21] Social Security Law of 21 December 1995, Art. 13 – Domestic workers do not have the same rights and benefits as other workers
[22] Social Security Law of 21 December 1995, Art. 13 – Domestic workers do not have the same rights and benefits as other workers
[23] The general regime is applied unless otherwise specified in the special chapter
[24] Title VIII, Special labour conditions, Chapter 1, Domestic Services http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/45784/65050/S96NIC01.htm#l1t8c1
[25] Minimum Wage Law 625 of 31 May 2007
[26] Title VII. Special Contracts, Chapter I. Domestic Workers, http://es.scribd.com/doc/57856207/Codigo-de-Trabajo-PANAMA#outer_page_67
[27] MITRADEL, Executive Decree No. 46, 11 December 2007
[28] Organic Law 51 of the Social Security System N° 51 of 27 December 2005
[29] Organic Law 51 of the Social Security System N° 51 of 27 December 2005
[30] Chapter IV. Domestic Workers: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/35443/64905/S93PRY01.HTM#l1t3
[31] Law on Domestic Workers, Chapters I, II, III and IV: http://igenero.oit.org.pe/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=458&Itemid=157
[32] The minimum wage does not apply; the law establishes that remuneration is established by agreement of the parties
[33] Employers are obligated to register in the registry of domestic service employers of the national tax authority (SUNAT), Form 1076
[34] Labour code, Title IV: Domestic Work, http://www.suprema.gov.do/PDF_2/codigos/Codigo_Trabajo.pdf
[35] Covered by the Minimum Wages Act and the Minimum Wages Orders http://www.molsmed.gov.tt/Services/LabourInspectorateUnit/DomesticWorkersRegistry/tabid/455/Default.aspx
[36] http://www.molsmed.gov.tt/Services/LabourInspectorateUnit/DomesticWorkersRegistry/tabid/455/Default.aspx

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (SELECTED COUNTRIES): LABOUR RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL LEGISLATION, 2011-2012

Country	Minimum wage	Payment in kind	Pension	Health insurance	Unemployment insurance	Severance pay for dismissal and others	Maternity protection (type of protection)	Working hours defined/ undefined
Uruguay [37]	Domestic work has a professional/ sectoral minimum wage	Payment in kind permitted up to 25% of remuneration	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	Payment to the country´s general system	8 hours daily, 44 hours weekly

[37] Law Nº 18.065: Domestic Work: http://www.parlamento.gub.uy/leyes/AccesoTextoLey.asp?Ley=18065&Anchor

Source: ILO, based on 2012 country legislation/ TRAVAIL database on maternity protection/Loyo and Velásquez, in Valenzuela and Mora, ILO 2009/ ILO, 2009. Decent work for domestic workers, Report IV (1) (ILO, Geneva)

Notes:

1) Special laws refer to specific national legislation on domestic work mentioned in the footnotes.

2) Blank boxes mean that domestic workers are not covered by the general regime or special legislation, in other words, there is an omission of legal coverage

Bibliographic references:

ILO (2011) Global and regional estimates on domestic workers. Policy Brief No. 4. Geneva, ILO

ILOb (2011) Erradicar el trabajo infantil doméstico. Nota OIT, No. 3 Santiago, ILO

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

I. Concepts and Definitions

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

Employed persons are those individuals above a certain specified age who, during the brief reference period of the survey, such as a week or a day, worked for at least one hour in: (1) wage or salaried employment, who were working 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 or self-employment, who were working for profit or family income (includes unpaid family workers), or who were not working independently due to a temporary absence during the reference period. It should be noted that not all countries require verification of formal ties with the establishments that employ those temporarily absent to consider them employed. In addition, those that confirm this relationship do not necessarily follow the same criteria. Furthermore, some countries do not explicitly include the hour criterion but rather establish it as an instruction in the interviewers' handbook. In the case of unpaid family workers, these countries may establish a minimum number of hours to classify them as employed.

Employment in the informal sector is defined according to the Fifteenth ICLS. It refers to employment created in a group of production units which, according to the United Nations System of National Accounts (Revision 4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises, in other words, units engaged in the production of goods or services which are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of the households or household members that own them, and which do not keep complete accounting records. Within the household sector, the informal sector comprises informal own-account enterprises (which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis, but do not employ wage and salaried workers on a continuous basis) and enterprises of informal employers which employ wage and salaried workers on a continuous basis and may also have contributing family workers. These production units typically operate on a small scale and have a rudimentary organization in which there is little or no distinction between work and capital as production factors. Employment relationships, where they exist, are based on occasional employment, family ties or personal and social relations rather than on contractual agreements that provide formal guarantees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wages and salaries refer to payment in cash and/or in kind (for example foodstuffs or other articles) given to workers, usually at regular intervals, for the hours worked or the work performed, along with pay for periods not worked, such as annual vacations or holidays.

Real average wages are the average wages paid to wage and salaried workers in the formal sector, deflated using the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) of each country. In other words, the nominal wage values published by official sources in local currency figures or as an index are deflated using the CPI for the national level or metropolitan area. Diverse data sources are used, including establishment survey sources, social security systems and household surveys. Worker coverage varies by country; in some cases all wage and salaried workers are included, while in others data refer only to regular remunerations of wage and salaried workers 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 was constructed using 2000 as the base year (2000 = 100).

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

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

II. International Comparability

Progress toward harmonizing concepts and methodologies of statistical data that permit international comparisons is directly related to the particular situation of the statistical system in each country of the region. This largely depends on institutional efforts and commitments for implementing resolutions approved in the ICLS and regional integration agreements on statistical issues, as well as on information needs, infrastructure and level of development of the data collection system (based primarily on labour force sample surveys), as well as on available human and financial resources. The comparability of labour market statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean is mainly hampered by the lack of conceptual and methodological standardization of key labour market indicators. This is also true of other variables associated with the world of work, since countries may have different concepts for geographic coverage and minimum working-age thresholds, different reference periods and may use different versions of international classification manuals, among others. Nevertheless, in recent years, 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.

III. Information Sources

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

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

***Barbados*:** Ministry of Labour (http://labour.gov.bb) and the Central Bank of Barbados (www.centralbank.org.bb).

***Bolivia*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) (www.ine.gov.bo).

***Brazil*:** Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadísticas (IBGE) (www.ibge.gov.br) and Ministerio 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.gov.dane.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.ministrabajo.co.cr).

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

***Ecuador*:** Banco Central del Ecuador (BCE) (www.bce.fin.ec), Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (www.inec.gov.ec) and Ministerio de Relaciones Laborales (www.mintrab.gov.ec).

***El Salvador*:** Ministerio de Economía (MINEC) (www.minec.gob.sv), Dirección General de Estadística y Censo (www.digestyc.gob.sv) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.mtps.gob.sv).

***Guatemala*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadística (www.ine.gob.gt) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.mintrabajo.gob.gt).

***Honduras*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (www.ine-hn.org), Banco Central (www.bch.hn) and Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (www.trabajo.gob.hn).

***Jamaica*:** Statistical Institute of Jamaica (www.statinja.gov.jm) and Bank of Jamaica (www.boj.org.jm).

***Mexico*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) (www.inegi.org.mx) and Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.stps.gob.mx).

***Nicaragua*:** Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo (INIDE) (www.inide.gob.ni) and Ministerio de Trabajo (www.mitrab.gob.ni).

***Panama*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (www.contraloria.gob.pa) and Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral (www.mitradel.gob.pa).

***Paraguay*:** Banco Central del Paraguay (BCP) (www.bcp.gov.py) and Dirección General de Estadística, Encuesta y Censo (www.dgeec.gov.py).

***Peru*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI) (www.inei.gob.pe), Banco Central de Reserva del 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.gov.tt).

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

***Venezuela*:** Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) (www.ine.gov.ve) and Banco Central de Venezuela (www.bcv.gov.ve).

The information on employment, earnings and productivity indicators of the countries not previously mentioned, as well as data on the employment structure indicators for Latin American countries presented in the *Labour Overview*, are obtained from household surveys processed by the ILO/SIALC team (Labour Information and Analysis System for Latin America and the Caribbean) and from administrative records of that entity. All indicators on employment, income, productivity and employment structure of the Caribbean countries presented in the *Labour Overview* are obtained from official data from household surveys of those countries.

The household surveys that periodically collect data on the labour market situation in Mexico (2005 and 2010), Argentina (2003), Brazil (2002), Colombia (2007), Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala (2010) underwent methodological changes or made adjustments to the sample frame and weighting factors, for which reason the contents of the series changed with respect to previous years.

Moreover, the open urban unemployment rate and labour force participation rate of Colombia, Ecuador and Panama were calculated by excluding hidden unemployment in order to use these adjusted rates in the calculation of the respective regional series of averages, since official national information of these countries includes hidden unemployment in labour force estimates. In this edition of the *Labour Overview*, the weighted averages in the tables of the Statistical Annex were revised to reflect the new adjustments.

IV. Reliability of Estimates

The data in the Statistical Appendix originating from household or establishment surveys of the countries are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors occur, for example, when a survey is conducted based on a sample of the population instead of a census, for which reason there is the possibility that these estimates will differ from the real values of the target population. The exact difference, called the sampling error, varies depending on the sample selected. Its variability is measured through the standard error of the estimate. In most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, estimates of the key labour market indicators presented in the *Labour Overview* have a confidence level of 95%.

Non-sampling errors can also affect estimates derived from household or establishment surveys. These may occur for a variety of reasons, including the lack of a sample of a population segment; the inability to obtain information for all people in the sample; the lack of cooperation on the part of some respondents to provide accurate, timely information; errors in the responses of survey respondents; and errors introduced during data collection and processing.

Statistical Annex / 2012 Labour Overview

TABLE 1

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT, 2002 - 2012 (Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2012
											Average, January to October	
Latin America												
Argentina [a/]	19,7	17,3	13,6	11,6	10,2	8,5	7,9	8,7	7,7	7,2	7,3	7,3
Bolivia (Pluri State of) [b/]	8,7	9,2	6,2	8,2	8,0	7,7	6,7	7,9	6,5	…	…	…
Brazil [c/]	11,7	12,3	11,5	9,8	10,0	9,3	7,9	8,1	6,7	6,0	6,2 [r/]	5,7 [r/]
Chile [d/]	9,8	9,5	10,0	9,2	7,8	7,1	7,8	9,7	8,2	7,1	7,3	6,6
Colombia [e/]	17,6	16,6	15,3	13,9	12,9	11,4	11,5	13,0	12,4	11,5	11,8	11,5
Costa Rica [f/]	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,9	6,0	4,8	4,8	8,5	7,1	7,7	7,7	7,8
Cuba [g/]	3,3	2,3	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,7	2,5	…	…	…
Dominican Republic [g/]	6,6	7,3	6,1	6,4	5,5	5,0	4,7	5,3	5,0	5,8	5,6 [u/]	5,9 [u/]
Ecuador [h/]	9,2	11,5	9,7	8,5	8,1	7,3	6,9	8,5	7,6	6,0	6,3	4,9
El Salvador [i/]	6,2	6,2	6,5	7,3	5,7	5,8	5,5	7,1	6,8	6,6	…	…
Guatemala	5,1	5,2	4,4	…	…	…	…	…	2,7	1,6	1,6 [s/]	2,3 [t/]
Honduras	6,3	7,7	8,0	6,9	5,2	4,1	3,9	4,9	6,4	6,8	6,8 [t/]	5,7 [t/]
Mexico [j/]	3,9	4,6	5,3	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,9	6,6	6,4	6,0	6,1	5,9
Nicaragua [k/]	12,2	10,2	8,6	7,0	7,0	6,9	8,0	10,5	9,8	…	…	…
Panama [l/]	16,5	15,9	14,1	12,1	10,4	7,8	6,5	7,9	7,7	5,4	5,4	4,8
Paraguay [m/]	14,7	11,2	10,0	7,6	8,9	7,2	7,4	8,2	7,2	7,1	7,5	8,1
Peru [n/]	9,4	9,3	9,4	9,6	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,4	7,9	7,8	8,0	7,2
Uruguay	17,0	16,9	13,1	12,2	11,4	9,6	7,9	7,7	7,1	6,3	6,4	6,4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) [o/]	15,9	18,0	15,3	12,3	10,0	8,4	7,3	7,9	8,7	8,3	8,6 [r/]	8,2 [r/]
El Caribe												
Bahamas [o/]	9,1	10,8	10,2	10,2	7,7	7,9	8,7	14,2	…	…	…	…
Barbados [o/]	10,3	11,0	9,6	9,1	8,7	7,4	8,1	10,0	10,8	11,2	11,1 [v/]	12,2 [v/]
Belize [o/]	10,0	12,9	11,6	11,0	9,4	8,5	8,2	13,1	…	…	…	…
Jamaica [o/]	14,3	10,9	11,4	11,2	10,3	9,8	10,6	11,4	12,4	12,6	12,6 [w/]	13,4 [w/]
Trinidad and Tobago [o/]	10,4	10,5	8,3	8,0	6,2	5,5	4,6	5,3	5,9	5,8 [q/]	…	…
Latin America and the Caribbean [p/]	**11,2**	**11,1**	**10,3**	**9,0**	**8,6**	**7,9**	**7,3**	**8,1**	**7,3**	**6,7**	**6,9**	**6,5**

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

a/ 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003.
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/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.
f/ July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
g/ National total.
h/ Beginning in 2004, average four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.
i/ In 2007, the minimum working age changed 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 central, data not comparable with previous years.
n/ Metropolitan Lima.
o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.
p/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment for methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002); as well as for the exclusion of hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador and Panama.
q/ Second quarter data.
r/ Average, January to October.
s/ June-July
t/ May
u/ April
v/ Average, to June.
w/ Average, to July.

TABLE 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX, 2002 - 2012
(Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Average, January to October	2012 Average, January to October
Latin America												
Argentina [a/]	19,7	17,3	13,6	11,6	10,2	8,5	7,9	8,7	7,7	7,2	7,3	
Men	20,2	15,5	11,9	10,0	8,4	6,7	6,6	7,8	6,7	6,3	6,4	
Women	18,9	19,5	15,8	13,6	12,5	10,8	9,7	9,9	9,2	8,5	8,6	
Bolivia (Pluri State of) [b/]	8,7	9,2	6,2	8,2	8,0	7,7	6,7	7,9	6,5	…	…	…
Men	7,3	…	5,0	6,8	7,1	6,3	…	6,6	5,5	…	…	…
Women	10,3	…	7,5	9,9	9,1	9,4	…	9,4	7,6	…	…	…
Brazil [c/]	11,7	12,3	11,5	9,8	10,0	9,3	7,9	8,1	6,7	6,0	6,2 [p/]	5,7 [p/]
Men	9,9	10,1	9,1	7,8	8,1	7,4	6,1	6,5	5,2	4,7	4,8	4,5
Women	13,9	15,2	14,4	12,4	12,2	11,6	10,0	9,9	8,5	7,5	7,7	7,1
Chile [d/]	9,8	9,5	10,0	9,2	7,8	7,1	7,8	9,7	8,2	7,1	7,3	6,6
Men	9,6	9,1	9,4	8,5	6,9	6,3	6,8	9,1	7,2	6,1	6,2	5,5
Women	10,2	10,3	11,2	10,6	9,5	8,6	9,5	10,7	9,6	8,7	8,8	8,1
Colombia [e/]	17,6	16,6	15,3	13,9	12,9	11,4	11,5	13,0	12,4	11,5	11,8	11,5
Men	15,3	14,0	13,0	12,2	10,7	9,7	9,9	11,3	10,7	9,5	9,9	9,7
Women	20,1	19,6	18,1	17,1	15,4	13,3	13,5	15,0	14,4	13,6	14,0	13,7
Costa Rica [f/]	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,9	6,0	4,8	4,8	8,5	7,1	7,7	7,7	7,8
Men	6,2	6,1	5,8	5,6	4,5	3,4	4,3	6,5	6,0	6,3	6,3	6,5
Women	7,7	7,6	8,2	8,8	8,2	6,8	5,6	9,2	8,8	9,7	9,7	9,6
Dominican Republic [n/]	6,6	7,3	6,1	6,4	5,5	5,0	4,7	5,3	5,0	5,8	5,6 [s/]	5,9 [s/]
Men	4,8	5,4	4,2	4,7	3,7	3,7	3,1	4,0	3,9	4,4	4,2	4,3
Women	10,0	10,8	9,8	9,6	8,7	7,4	7,3	7,8	6,9	8,2	8,1	8,7
Ecuador [g/]	9,2	11,5	9,7	8,5	8,1	7,3	6,9	8,5	7,6	6,0	6,3	4,9
Men	6,0	9,1	7,4	6,8	6,2	6,0	5,6	7,1	6,3	5,1	5,4	4,4
Women	14,0	15,0	12,8	10,9	10,6	9,2	8,7	10,4	9,3	7,1	7,5	5,6
El Salvador [h/]	6,2	6,2	6,5	7,3	5,7	5,8	5,5	7,1	6,8	6,6	…	…
Men	7,4	8,6	8,8	9,4	7,6	7,9	7,2	9,0	8,3	8,7	…	…
Women	3,4	3,1	3,7	4,8	3,6	3,4	3,5	4,9	5,1	4,1	…	…
Guatemala	5,1	5,2	4,4	…	…	…	…	…	2,7	1,6	1,6 [q/]	2,3 [q/]
Men	4,3	4,0	4,3	…	…	…	…	…	3,1	1,9	1,9	2,6
Women	6,2	6,8	4,5	…	…	…	…	…	2,3	1,4	1,4	1,9
Honduras	5,9	7,4	8,0	6,1	4,6	3,9	4,2	4,9	6,4	6,8	6,8 [r/]	5,7 [r/]
Men	7,0	7,4	8,6	8,1	7,9	7,3	6,8	6,5	6,4	6,4	6,4	5,3
Women	5,8	6,3	8,2	7,9	8,2	7,6	7,0	6,8	6,8	6,9	6,9	6,1
Mexico [i/]	3,9	4,6	5,3	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,9	6,6	6,4	6,0	6,1	5,9
Men	2,6	3,2	3,5	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,8	6,7	6,5	6,1	6,2	5,9
Women	2,8	3,5	4,2	5,0	4,9	5,2	4,9	6,5	6,3	5,8	6,0	5,9
Nicaragua [j/]	12,2	10,2	8,6	7,0	7,0	6,9	8,0	10,5	9,8	…	…	…
Men	13,4	11,7	8,6	7,8	8,1	7,6	8,4	…	10,1	…	…	…
Women	10,5	8,4	8,5	6,1	5,7	6,0	7,6	…	9,4	…	…	…
Panama [k/]	16,5	15,9	14,1	12,1	10,4	7,8	6,5	7,9	7,7	5,4	5,4	4,8
Men	13,9	13,2	11,5	10,0	8,6	6,5	5,4	6,3	6,5	5,3	5,3	4,2
Women	19,3	19,6	17,6	15,0	13,0	9,6	7,9	9,9	9,3	5,4	5,4	5,5
Paraguay [l/]	14,7	11,2	10,0	7,6	8,9	7,2	7,4	8,2	7,2	7,1	7,5	8,1
Men	14,0	10,5	8,7	7,1	7,7	6,2	6,6	7,9	6,6	6,3	6,6	7,0
Women	15,7	12,2	11,6	8,3	10,4	8,4	8,5	8,7	8,1	8,7	9,3	9,6
Peru [m/]	9,4	9,3	9,4	9,6	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,4	7,9	7,8	8,0	7,2
Men	8,3	8,5	8,1	8,3	7,2	7,3	6,5	6,7	6,5	5,8	6,2	5,7
Women	10,8	10,7	11,1	11,2	10,1	9,9	10,6	10,4	9,6	10,1	10,2	9,0
Uruguay	17,0	16,9	13,1	12,2	11,4	9,6	7,9	7,7	7,1	6,3	6,4	6,4
Men	13,5	13,5	10,3	9,6	8,8	7,1	5,7	5,7	5,4	5,0	5,2	5,2
Women	21,2	20,8	16,6	15,3	14,4	12,6	10,3	9,8	9,0	7,7	7,8	7,9
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) [o/]	15,9	18,0	15,3	12,3	10,0	8,4	7,3	7,9	8,7	8,3	8,6 [p/]	8,2 [p/]
Men	14,4	16,3	13,1	11,3	9,2	7,9	7,0	7,4	8,5	7,7	7,9	7,5
Women	18,2	21,1	17,9	13,8	11,3	9,3	7,8	8,3	9,0	9,2	9,7	9,2

(continued...)

TABLE 2 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX, 2002 - 2012
(Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2012
											Average, January to October	
The Caribbean												
Bahamas o/	9,1	10,8	10,2	10,2	7,7	7,9	8,7	14,2	…	…	…	…
Hombres	8,8	10,0	9,4	9,2	6,9	6,7	…	14,0	…	…	…	…
Mujeres	9,4	11,7	11,0	11,2	8,4	9,1	…	14,4	…	…	…	…
Barbados o/	10,3	11,0	9,6	9,1	8,7	7,4	8,1	10,0	10,8	11,5	…	…
Hombres	8,6	9,6	8,8	7,4	7,7	6,5	6,9	10,1	10,9	10,2	…	…
Mujeres	12,1	12,6	10,5	10,8	9,8	8,5	9,5	9,8	10,6	10,6	…	…
Belize o/	10,0	12,9	11,6	11,0	9,4	8,5	8,2	13,1	…	…	…	…
Hombres	7,5	8,6	8,3	7,4	6,2	5,8	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mujeres	15,3	20,7	17,4	17,2	15,0	13,1	…	…	…	…	…	…
Jamaica o/	14,3	10,9	11,4	11,2	10,3	9,8	10,6	11,4	12,4	12,6	12,6 t/	13,4 t/
Hombres	9,9	7,2	8,1	7,6	7,0	6,2	7,3	8,5	9,2	9,2	9,2	10,0
Mujeres	19,8	15,6	15,7	15,8	14,4	14,5	14,6	14,8	16,2	16,6	16,6	17,5
Trinidad and Tobago o/	10,4	10,5	8,3	8,0	6,2	5,5	4,6	5,3	5,9	5,8	…	…
Hombres	7,8	8,0	6,4	5,8	4,5	3,9	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mujeres	14,5	13,8	11,2	11,0	8,7	7,9	…	…	…	…	…	…

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

a/ 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003.
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. New measurement beginning in 2002; data not comparable with previous years.
d/ National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.
e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.
f/ Urban national coverage, July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
g/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.
h/ Urban national coverage. In 2007, the minimum working age changed 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, Asunción and urban central, data not comparable with previous years.
m/ Metropolitan Lima.
n/ National total.
o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.
p/ Average, January to October
q/ June - July
r/ May
s/ April.
t/ Average, to July.

TABLE 3

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2002 - 2012
(Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Average, January to October	2012 Average, January to October
Latin America												
Argentina [a]												
15-24	35,5	35,3	29,3	25,8	23,6	20,3	18,8	21,2	19,4	18,7	18,2 [p]	18,2 [p]
Bolivia (Pluri State of) [b]												
10 - 24	16,1	11,7	…	14,4	14,0	…	9,6	8,1	…	…	…	…
Brazil [c]												
15-17	33,9	38,2	35,4	33,3	32,6	31,9	28,8	28,7	25,8	23,0	23,6 [q]	22,5 [q]
18-24	21,3	23,4	22,5	20,6	21,0	19,8	16,6	17,3	14,9	13,4	13,9	12,8
15-24	…	25,3	24,2	22,1	22,4	21,1	18,0	18,5	16,0	14,5	15,0	13,9
Chile [d]												
15-19	28,4	28,9	26,6	25,4	24,9	24,0	26,4	29,4	23,2	21,8	20,8	19,8
20-24	20,0	19,3	19,5	18,3	16,5	16,0	17,5	20,7	16,9	16,0	16,2	14,9
15-24	…	…	…	…	18,3	17,8	19,7	22,6	18,5	17,5	17,4	16,1
Colombia [e]												
14-26	30,0	29,4	27,1	25,3	23,0	20,4	21,6	23,7	23,2	21,4	21,8	21,3
Costa Rica [f]												
12 - 24	16,3	14,5	15,1	15,9	15,3	11,9	11,2	17,9	17,1	17,3	…	…
Dominican Republic [n]												
15-24	12,6	14,6	12,8	13,4	10,7	12,2	10,4	12,2	10,5	13,4	…	…
Ecuador [g]												
15-24	17,4	21,6	19,7	17,9	18,2	16,7	16,3	18,6	18,4	15,6	16,5	13,4
El Salvador [h]												
15-24	11,4	11,9	12,6	15,0	12,6	11,6	12,3	15,8	15,7	14,5	…	…
Honduras [i]												
10 - 24	10,5	11,1	12,3	12,2	11,8	11,0	10,5	10,3	10,5	10,8	…	…
Mexico [j]												
15-24	6,6	8,5	9,5	6,8	6,9	7,2	7,7	10,1	9,8	9,7	10,0	9,5
Nicaragua [k]												
10-24	18,6	16,4	15,7	11,9	12,1	10,7	13,7	…	15,5	…	…	…
Panama [l]												
15-24	34,1	33,7	30,0	26,3	23,4	18,9	16,6	18,8	18,0	15,6	15,6	12,6
Paraguay												
14-24	25,0	21,5	18,5	16,2	16,9	15,9	15,1	17,1	15,8	11,1	…	…
Peru [m]												
14-24	15,1	14,8	15,8	16,1	14,9	14,3	15,9	16,7	15,7	16,1	16,3	14,0
Uruguay												
14-24	40,0	39,1	33,0	29,5	29,3	25,3	21,7	21,0	20,7	18,3	18,2	19,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) [o]												
15-24	27,2	30,0	25,1	21,0	17,8	15,5	14,1	15,6	17,5	17,3	18,1 [q]	17,7 [q]

(continued...)

TABLE 3 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2002 - 2012
(Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Average, January to October	2012 Average, January to October
The Caribbean												
Jamaica [o/]												
15-24	31,1	25,7	26,3	25,5	23,6	23,7	26,5	…	30,8	30,1	…	…
Trinidad and Tobago [o/]												
15-24	21,1	20,6	18,3	16,5	13,0	11,3	10,4	…	…	…	…	…

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

a/ 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003.
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. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years. 2010 data are for 15-24 years.
g/ Average, four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.
h/ In 2007, the minimum working age changed from 10 to 16 years.
i/ May data, except 2008, which corresponds to September.
j/ From 2002 to 2004, data are for 12 to 19 years and coverage of 32 urban areas. Beginning in 2005, data are for 14 to 24 years and national coverage.
k/ New measurement in 2010 not comparable with previous years.
l/ Includes hidden unemployment.
m/ Metropolitan Lima.
n/ National total.
o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.
p/ First semester.
q/ Average, January to October.
r/ August data.

TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 2002 - 2012
(Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Average, January to October	2012 Average, January to October
Latin America												
Argentina [a/]	55,8	60,3	60,2	59,9	60,3	59,5	58,8	59,3	58,9	59,5	59,6	59,2
Bolivia (Pluri State of) [b/]	58,0	…	58,6	55,7	58,7	57,1	…	56,9	57,3	…	…	…
Brazil [c/]	55,3	57,1	57,2	56,6	56,9	56,9	57,0	56,7	57,1	57,1	57,1 [q/]	57,2 [q/]
Chile [d/]	53,7	54,4	55,0	55,6	54,8	54,9	56,0	55,9	58,5	59,8	59,8	59,5
Colombia [e/]	64,8	65,0	63,6	63,3	62,0	61,8	62,6	64,6	65,7	66,7	66,3	67,6
Costa Rica [f/]	56,4	56,8	56,3	58,2	58,2	58,5	58,6	62,3	60,7	62,6	62,6	62,3
Cuba [g/]	70,9	70,9	71,0	72,1	72,1	73,7	74,7	75,4	74,9	76,1	…	…
Dominican Republic [g/]	49,5	48,5	48,9	49,0	49,7	49,9	50,1	48,4	49,6	51,0	50,9 [t/]	51,4 [t/]
Ecuador [h/]	58,3	58,9	59,1	59,5	59,1	61,3	60,1	58,9	56,9	55,2	55,1	56,3
El Salvador [i/]	53,1	55,4	53,9	54,3	53,9	63,6	64,1	64,3	64,4	63,7	…	…
Guatemala	61,7	61,6	58,4	…	…	…	…	…	56,6	53,0	53,0 [r/]	57,7 [r/]
Honduras	53,7	52,6	52,7	54,7	52,1	51,0	52,6	53,1	53,7	52,5	52,5 [s/]	51,1 [s/]
Mexico [j/]	57,8	58,3	58,9	59,5	60,7	60,7	60,4	60,2	60,1	60,3	60,1	61,0
Nicaragua [k/]	49,4	53,0	52,6	53,7	52,8	50,5	53,8	52,1	71,7	…	…	…
Panama [l/]	63,4	63,5	64,2	63,7	62,8	62,6	64,4	64,4	64,0	63,2	63,2	63,7
Paraguay [m/]	60,5	59,2	62,4	60,4	57,9	59,6	61,5	62,3	62,5	62,4	62,2	62,7
Peru [n/]	68,5	67,4	68,0	67,1	67,5	68,9	68,1	68,4	70,0	70,0	70,0	69,2
Uruguay	59,1	58,1	58,5	58,5	60,9	62,7	62,6	63,4	63,7	64,1	64,3	63,3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) [o/]	68,7	69,1	68,5	66,2	65,5	64,9	64,9	65,1	64,5	64,4	64,4 [q/]	64,0 [q/]
The Caribbean												
Bahamas [o/]	76,4	76,5	75,7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Barbados [o/]	68,5	69,2	69,4	69,6	67,9	67,8	67,6	67,0	66,6	67,6	68,1 [u/]	66,7 [u/]
Belize [o/]	57,3	60,0	60,3	59,4	57,6	61,2	59,2	…	…	…	…	…
Jamaica [o/]	65,7	64,4	64,5	64,2	64,7	64,9	65,5	63,5	62,4	62,3	62,4 [v/]	62,6 [v/]
Trinidad and Tobago [o/]	60,9	61,6	63,0	63,7	63,9	63,5	63,5	62,7	62,1	61,6 [r/]	…	…
Latin America and the Caribbean [p/]	58,6	59,5	59,6	59,2	59,5	59,6	59,7	59,7	60,0	60,2 [s/]	59,7	60,0

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

a/ 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003.
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/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment.
f/ July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
g/ National total.
h/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters. Includes hidden unemployment.
i/ In 2007, the minimum working age changed 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 central data not comparable with previous years.
n/ Metropolitan Lima.
o/ National total. Includes hidden unemployment.
p/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment for methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002); as well as for the exclusion of hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador and Panama.
q/ Average, January to October.
r/ June-July
s/ May
t/ April
u/ Average, to June
v/ Average, to July

TABLE 5

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS, 2001 - 2012 (Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Average, January to October	2012 Average, January to October
Latin America												
Argentina [a/]	44,6	49,9	52,1	53,0	54,1	54,5	54,2	54,2	54,4	55,2	55,2	54,9
Bolivia (Pluri State of) [b/]	53,0	…	55,0	51,2	54,0	52,7	…	52,4	53,6	…	…	…
Brazil [c/]	48,9	50,1	50,6	51,0	51,2	51,6	52,5	52,1	53,2	53,7	53,6 [p/]	54,0 [p/]
Chile [d/]	48,4	49,3	49,5	50,4	50,5	51,0	51,7	50,5	53,7	55,5	55,5	55,6
Colombia [e/]	53,4	54,2	53,8	54,5	54,0	54,8	55,3	56,2	57,6	59,1	58,4	59,8
Costa Rica [f/]	52,6	53,0	52,5	54,2	54,7	55,7	55,7	57,0	56,4	57,8	57,8	57,4
Cuba [g/]	68,6	69,2	69,7	70,7	70,7	72,4	73,6	74,2	73,0	73,6	…	…
Dominican Republic [g/]	46,2	45,2	46,0	45,9	46,9	47,4	47,7	45,8	47,1	48,0	48,0 [t/]	48,4 [t/]
Ecuador [h/]	52,1	48,6	53,4	54,4	54,3	56,8	56,0	53,9	52,5	51,9	51,6	53,6
El Salvador [i/]	49,8	52,0	50,4	50,3	50,8	59,9	60,6	59,7	60,0	59,5	…	…
Guatemala	58,5	58,4	55,8	…	…	…	…	…	53,9	51,4	51,4 [u/]	55,4 [u/]
Honduras	50,4	48,5	48,5	50,9	49,4	49,0	50,5	50,5	50,3	48,9	48,9 [r/]	48,5 [r/]
Mexico [j/]	55,5	55,6	55,8	56,7	57,9	57,8	57,5	56,2	56,2	56,7	56,4	57,4
Nicaragua [k/]	43,3	47,6	48,0	49,9	49,1	47,1	49,5	46,6	64,7	…	…	…
Panama	53,2	53,4	55,1	56,0	56,3	57,7	60,2	59,3	59,1	59,8	59,8 [s/]	60,7 [s/]
Paraguay [l/]	48,4	52,5	56,1	55,8	52,7	55,3	57,0	57,1	58,0	58,0	57,5	57,6
Peru [m/]	62,0	61,2	61,6	60,7	61,8	63,0	62,4	62,7	64,5	64,5	64,4	64,2
Uruguay	49,1	48,3	50,9	51,4	53,9	56,7	57,7	58,6	59,1	60,1	60,2	59,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) [g/]	57,9	56,7	58,0	58,0	58,9	59,4	60,2	60,0	58,9	59,0	58,8 [p/]	58,9 [p/]
The Caribbean												
Bahamas [g/]	70,5	69,7	68,0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Barbados [g/]	61,4	61,6	62,7	63,2	61,9	62,8	62,1	60,3	59,4	60,0	60,5 [u/]	58,6 [u/]
Belize [g/]	51,5	52,3	53,3	52,8	52,2	56,0	54,3	…	…	…	…	…
Jamaica [g/]	56,4	57,1	57,0	57,0	58,0	58,6	58,5	56,3	54,7	54,4	54,5 [v/]	54,2 [v/]
Trinidad and Tobago [g/]	54,6	55,2	57,8	58,6	59,9	59,9	60,6	59,4	58,4	58,6 [o/]	…	…
Latin America and the Caribbean [n/]	52,0	52,9	53,5	53,9	54,5	55,0	55,4	54,9	55,6	56,1	55,5	56,1

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

a/ 31 urban areas. New measurement beginning in 2003.
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/ Thirteen metropolitan areas.
f/ July of each year. New measurement beginning in 2009; data not comparable with previous years.
g/ National total.
h/ Beginning in 2004, average of four quarters.
i/ In 2007, the minimum working age changed from 10 to 16 years.
j/ 32 urban areas.
k/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.
l/ Urban national coverage until 2009, beginning in 2010, Asunción and urban central data not comparable with previous years.
m/ Metropolitan Lima
n/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustment for methodological changes of Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002).
o/ First semester.
p/ Average, January to October.
q/ June-July
r/ May
s/ August
t/ April
u/ Average, to June
v/ Average, to July

TABLE 6

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Status in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
Latin America													
2000	TOTAL	60,7	12,9	13,5	34,3	27,3	3,3	1,3	1,9	20,8	8,3	3,4	0,3
	Men	65,5	10,3	16,4	38,9	31,0	4,3	1,8	1,8	23,1	0,8	2,4	0,4
	Women	54,1	16,6	9,5	28,0	22,2	2,0	0,7	1,9	17,5	18,6	4,8	0,2
2007	TOTAL	62,8	12,9	13,0	36,9	26,4	3,1	1,2	1,8	20,4	7,6	2,8	0,3
	Men	67,5	10,2	15,4	41,8	29,5	4,0	1,6	1,7	22,3	0,7	1,9	0,4
	Women	56,8	16,4	9,8	30,6	22,4	2,0	0,7	1,8	17,9	16,5	4,0	0,2
2008	TOTAL	63,5	12,7	12,8	38,0	26,4	3,6	1,3	1,7	19,8	7,2	2,6	0,3
	Men	68,2	10,1	15,2	42,9	29,1	4,6	1,7	1,6	21,3	0,6	1,7	0,4
	Women	57,5	16,1	9,7	31,7	22,8	2,3	0,9	1,8	17,8	15,7	3,8	0,2
2009	TOTAL	63,0	13,0	12,9	37,1	26,5	3,5	1,2	1,7	20,1	7,8	2,4	0,4
	Men	67,6	10,3	15,4	41,9	29,5	4,5	1,6	1,6	21,8	0,8	1,6	0,5
	Women	57,0	16,4	9,7	30,9	22,6	2,2	0,7	1,8	17,8	16,6	3,5	0,2
2010	TOTAL [a/]	62,1	12,9	13,3	36,0	30,3	3,9	1,0	3,1	22,3	4,3	3,3	0,0
	Men	66,1	11,2	15,4	39,5	31,4	5,0	1,4	3,3	21,6	0,5	2,0	0,0
	Women	56,4	15,2	10,2	31,0	28,7	2,2	0,5	2,7	23,3	9,8	5,1	0,0
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	68,5	10,3	14,8	43,4	29,1	3,4	1,5	2,0	22,2	0,8	1,1	0,5
	Women	60,7	17,0	10,1	33,6	21,0	1,8	0,7	2,1	16,4	15,3	2,7	0,2
Argentina [b/]													
2000	TOTAL	62,0	16,0	15,5	30,5	26,5	3,4	1,2	2,4	19,6	5,9	1,2	4,4
	Men	64,4	12,5	17,7	34,2	29,8	4,2	1,6	2,4	21,6	0,2	0,8	4,8
	Women	58,4	21,1	12,2	25,1	21,6	2,2	0,6	2,3	16,5	14,4	1,8	3,8
2007	TOTAL	62,3	15,8	14,9	31,6	22,3	3,1	1,1	4,3	13,6	7,4	0,9	7,1
	Men	64,8	12,5	16,5	35,8	25,9	3,9	1,5	4,1	16,4	0,2	0,6	8,5
	Women	58,8	20,6	12,5	25,8	17,0	2,1	0,6	4,7	9,6	17,6	1,5	5,2
2008	TOTAL	66,0	15,2	14,4	36,4	22,6	3,2	1,4	4,1	13,9	7,1	0,8	3,5
	Men	69,6	12,0	16,5	41,1	25,7	3,9	1,8	4,2	15,7	0,1	0,4	4,3
	Women	61,1	19,8	11,6	29,7	18,3	2,2	0,8	4,0	11,3	16,8	1,3	2,4
2009	TOTAL	64,7	15,6	15,2	34,0	23,8	3,1	1,3	4,4	15,1	7,1	0,8	3,5
	Men	67,6	12,4	17,4	37,8	27,5	4,0	1,6	4,0	17,9	0,4	0,5	4,1
	Women	60,8	20,0	12,0	28,7	18,8	1,9	0,8	4,9	11,2	16,4	1,2	2,8
2010	TOTAL	66,6	16,1	14,1	36,4	22,1	3,0	1,1	4,6	13,4	6,9	0,7	3,7
	Men	69,3	12,5	16,0	40,9	25,3	3,7	1,5	4,2	15,9	0,2	0,4	4,8
	Women	62,7	21,4	11,3	30,1	17,5	1,9	0,5	5,2	9,9	16,4	1,2	2,1
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
Bolivia [c/ d/]													
2000	TOTAL	44,5	10,7	10,8	23,0	43,5	1,7	1,3	2,3	38,2	4,2	7,8	0,0
	Men	54,9	11,2	15,2	28,5	39,8	2,2	1,9	3,0	32,7	0,2	5,1	0,0
	Women	31,4	10,0	5,2	16,1	48,1	1,1	0,5	1,4	45,1	9,4	11,1	0,0
2005	TOTAL	47,6	9,8	12,4	25,4	40,1	4,5	1,9	2,7	31,1	3,8	8,5	0,0
	Men	58,4	9,0	16,4	33,0	35,6	5,8	2,4	3,1	24,3	0,1	5,8	0,0
	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

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
2006 TOTAL	49,4	11,7	12,9	24,8	38,1	4,5	1,4	3,2	29,0	4,0	8,5	0,0
Men	58,8	11,8	15,7	31,3	35,3	6,0	2,3	3,6	23,4	0,1	5,8	0,0
Women	37,7	11,5	9,5	16,8	41,6	2,6	0,2	2,7	36,0	8,7	11,9	0,0
2008 TOTAL	48,5	11,2	14,5	22,8	38,3	4,3	1,9	2,6	29,5	3,3	9,8	0,0
Men	56,7	10,0	18,2	28,5	36,7	5,7	2,6	3,3	25,1	0,5	6,2	0,0
Women	38,5	12,8	10,0	15,8	40,3	2,6	0,9	1,9	34,9	6,8	14,3	0,0
2009 TOTAL	51,2	12,1	14,5	24,6	36,4	4,5	0,7	2,9	28,1	3,8	8,7	0,0
Men	60,3	11,2	18,2	31,0	33,7	5,7	1,1	3,0	23,8	0,6	5,4	0,0
Women	39,5	13,3	9,7	16,5	39,8	3,1	0,3	2,8	33,6	7,8	12,9	0,0
Brazil [e/]												
2000 TOTAL	59,8	12,7	13,6	33,5	27,8	3,3	1,4	1,9	21,3	8,8	3,5	0,2
Men	64,7	9,9	16,6	38,2	31,7	4,1	1,8	1,7	24,1	0,8	2,5	0,3
Women	52,8	16,5	9,4	26,8	22,2	2,0	0,8	2,0	17,4	20,0	4,8	0,1
2007 TOTAL	63,0	12,8	12,9	37,3	26,1	2,9	1,2	1,5	20,4	8,2	2,7	0,0
Men	67,9	9,9	15,4	42,6	29,5	3,7	1,6	1,3	22,9	0,7	1,9	0,0
Women	56,7	16,6	9,7	30,4	21,7	1,9	0,7	1,8	17,3	17,9	3,7	0,0
2008 TOTAL	64,0	12,6	12,8	38,6	25,8	3,5	1,4	1,4	19,4	7,8	2,4	0,0
Men	68,9	9,8	15,2	43,8	28,8	4,4	1,8	1,2	21,4	0,7	1,6	0,0
Women	57,7	16,3	9,6	31,8	21,9	2,3	1,0	1,7	16,8	17,0	3,5	0,0
2009 TOTAL	63,5	12,9	12,9	37,7	25,8	3,4	1,3	1,4	19,6	8,4	2,2	0,0
Men	68,4	10,0	15,4	42,9	29,3	4,4	1,7	1,2	21,9	0,9	1,5	0,0
Women	57,3	16,6	9,7	31,0	21,4	2,2	0,8	1,7	16,7	18,2	3,1	0,0
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
Chile [f/]												
2000 TOTAL	65,2	10,7	7,7	46,8	27,6	1,8	1,4	1,3	23,1	5,0	2,3	0,0
Men	67,4	8,5	8,6	50,3	30,8	2,0	1,7	1,2	25,9	0,1	1,6	0,0
Women	60,6	15,3	5,8	39,5	20,9	1,2	0,6	1,5	17,5	14,9	3,6	0,0
2007 TOTAL	67,6	9,8	7,2	50,6	26,2	1,8	1,3	1,4	21,7	4,3	1,8	0,0
Men	70,1	7,4	7,8	54,9	28,6	2,1	1,7	1,3	23,4	0,2	1,2	0,0
Women	63,2	14,2	6,1	42,8	22,0	1,2	0,5	1,6	18,6	11,9	3,0	0,0
2008 TOTAL	69,0	9,9	7,6	51,5	25,2	1,7	1,2	1,4	20,8	4,1	1,7	0,0
Men	71,6	7,3	8,2	56,1	27,1	2,0	1,6	1,2	22,3	0,1	1,1	0,0
Women	64,4	14,4	6,5	43,5	21,7	1,2	0,6	1,6	18,4	11,1	2,7	0,0
2009 TOTAL	68,3	10,2	7,4	50,7	26,0	1,6	1,1	1,5	21,8	4,1	1,7	0,0
Men	70,8	7,7	8,1	54,9	28,1	1,9	1,5	1,4	23,2	0,1	1,1	0,0
Women	64,0	14,3	6,2	43,5	22,5	1,2	0,5	1,6	19,3	10,8	2,7	0,0
2010 TOTAL	68,8	10,5	7,6	50,7	25,0	3,1	1,6	1,8	18,5	4,7	1,5	0,0
Men	72,3	8,0	8,6	55,6	26,5	3,7	2,1	2,1	18,6	0,3	1,0	0,0
Women	63,4	14,4	6,1	42,9	22,7	2,1	0,7	1,5	18,3	11,6	2,3	0,0
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

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
Colombia [g]												
2000 TOTAL	54,2	7,0	13,6	33,5	39,0	4,6	1,3	2,6	30,4	5,2	1,6	0,0
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
2007 TOTAL	52,3	7,0	14,3	31,0	40,5	3,6	0,7	3,5	32,6	4,1	3,1	0,0
Men	54,4	6,2	15,9	32,2	43,4	4,3	0,9	4,2	34,0	0,2	2,0	0,0
Women	49,6	8,0	12,2	29,4	36,6	2,7	0,4	2,7	30,8	9,3	4,5	0,0
2008 TOTAL	47,0	6,3	10,7	30,0	45,7	3,7	0,9	4,7	36,5	4,1	3,2	0,0
Men	48,8	5,7	11,7	31,5	48,9	4,7	1,2	5,2	37,8	0,2	2,0	0,0
Women	44,6	7,2	9,5	28,0	41,5	2,3	0,4	4,0	34,8	9,0	4,8	0,0
2009 TOTAL	46,0	5,4	11,1	29,4	46,1	4,3	0,8	3,9	37,1	4,3	3,5	0,1
Men	48,4	4,9	12,4	31,1	49,0	5,6	1,1	4,0	38,3	0,4	2,1	0,1
Women	42,8	6,0	9,5	27,3	42,3	2,6	0,3	3,7	35,7	9,3	5,4	0,2
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
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
Costa Rica [h]												
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
2007 TOTAL	70,2	16,5	12,1	41,6	24,2	5,7	1,5	2,6	14,4	4,6	1,0	0,0
Men	71,9	13,5	11,8	46,6	27,0	7,1	2,1	3,2	14,7	0,5	0,6	0,0
Women	67,6	21,0	12,4	34,2	20,1	3,5	0,7	1,8	14,0	10,8	1,6	0,0
2008 TOTAL	70,0	16,5	11,7	41,8	24,5	5,7	1,6	3,0	14,2	4,4	1,1	0,0
Men	72,6	13,2	12,1	47,2	26,7	7,2	2,1	3,7	13,7	0,2	0,5	0,0
Women	66,3	20,9	11,1	34,4	21,4	3,7	0,9	1,9	14,9	10,2	2,1	0,0
2009 TOTAL	70,0	18,2	11,2	40,6	24,5	5,5	2,0	3,0	13,9	4,5	1,0	0,0
Men	72,7	15,1	12,1	45,6	26,1	6,9	2,9	3,3	13,0	0,6	0,6	0,0
Women	66,2	22,7	10,1	33,4	22,2	3,5	0,8	2,5	15,4	10,0	1,6	0,0
2010 TOTAL	71,3	17,4	11,8	42,1	20,8	2,4	1,1	3,7	13,6	7,1	0,7	0,0
Men	75,5	14,8	12,7	48,0	23,0	3,1	1,5	4,3	14,1	0,9	0,6	0,0
Women	65,3	21,1	10,5	33,8	17,8	1,3	0,5	3,0	13,0	16,0	0,9	0,0
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
Dominican Republic [c]												
2000 TOTAL	59,8	13,2	8,4	38,1	34,4	2,0	1,2	1,5	29,7	4,1	1,7	0,0
Men	58,2	11,4	8,5	38,3	40,0	2,2	1,7	1,5	34,6	0,5	1,3	0,0
Women	62,4	16,3	8,3	37,9	25,3	1,6	0,4	1,5	21,8	9,9	2,3	0,0
2007 TOTAL	54,4	13,1	6,9	34,4	38,3	3,1	1,3	2,0	31,9	5,1	2,2	0,0
Men	52,0	10,8	6,8	34,5	45,3	3,7	1,7	2,1	37,8	0,8	1,8	0,0
Women	58,3	16,8	7,2	34,3	26,6	2,2	0,7	1,8	22,0	12,3	2,8	0,0
2008 TOTAL	52,0	13,1	6,4	32,5	39,0	3,7	1,5	2,3	31,5	5,5	3,6	0,0
Men	50,4	11,0	6,2	33,2	46,5	4,2	2,1	2,1	38,2	0,7	2,3	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Status in Employment											
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
	Women	54,4	16,2	6,7	31,5	27,2	2,9	0,5	2,6	21,2	12,8	5,5	0,0
2009	TOTAL	51,8	14,2	5,9	31,7	41,0	3,5	1,6	3,0	32,8	5,4	1,8	0,0
	Men	48,9	11,2	5,8	31,9	49,3	4,4	2,1	3,1	39,8	0,8	1,0	0,0
	Women	56,6	19,1	6,1	31,4	27,5	2,2	1,0	2,8	21,5	12,9	3,0	0,0
2010	TOTAL	50,5	13,8	5,6	31,1	42,6	3,0	1,1	2,3	36,2	5,3	1,6	0,0
	Men	47,5	11,3	5,6	30,7	50,7	3,2	1,5	2,5	43,4	0,7	1,1	0,0
	Women	55,4	17,9	5,8	31,8	29,3	2,6	0,4	1,9	24,4	12,8	2,5	0,0
2011	TOTAL	51,2	14,2	5,9	31,0	41,5	2,6	1,5	2,2	35,2	5,3	2,0	0,0
	Men	47,6	11,1	5,8	30,7	50,1	3,3	2,1	2,3	42,5	0,8	1,5	0,0
	Women	56,6	18,9	6,0	31,6	28,4	1,7	0,6	2,0	24,1	12,2	2,8	0,0
Ecuador i/													
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
2007	TOTAL	54,7	10,0	15,2	29,5	33,7	4,3	1,5	1,6	26,3	4,2	7,2	0,2
	Men	62,0	9,8	18,3	33,9	33,5	5,4	2,0	2,0	24,1	0,3	4,0	0,2
	Women	44,3	10,3	10,8	23,2	34,0	2,8	0,7	1,1	29,5	9,7	11,7	0,2
2008	TOTAL	55,5	10,6	15,9	29,0	33,5	4,8	1,1	1,9	25,7	4,2	6,8	0,0
	Men	62,7	10,3	19,4	33,0	33,0	6,0	1,6	2,1	23,3	0,3	3,9	0,0
	Women	45,4	11,0	11,1	23,4	34,1	3,1	0,3	1,6	29,2	9,6	10,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	56,0	10,6	15,9	29,4	33,3	3,6	1,0	2,0	26,7	4,1	6,5	0,1
	Men	63,2	9,8	19,4	33,9	32,8	4,5	1,4	2,2	24,7	0,5	3,4	0,1
	Women	45,8	11,7	11,0	23,1	34,0	2,4	0,4	1,7	29,6	9,3	10,8	0,1
2010	TOTAL	57,5	12,1	15,8	29,7	33,8	3,1	1,1	2,0	27,6	3,4	5,3	0,0
	Men	63,4	10,7	19,3	33,4	33,7	3,9	1,6	2,2	26,0	0,2	2,7	0,0
	Women	49,1	14,0	10,8	24,3	33,9	1,9	0,4	1,6	30,0	8,0	9,0	0,0
2011	TOTAL	55,7	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	10,8	16,4	34,3	35,7	3,7	0,9	2,5	28,5	0,2	2,6	0,0
	Women	47,6	13,1	9,8	24,6	36,2	1,9	0,2	1,5	32,6	6,3	10,0	0,0
El Salvador j/													
2000	TOTAL	58,4	12,5	13,9	32,0	32,4	4,9	0,9	1,0	25,6	4,1	4,6	0,6
	Men	69,1	12,9	18,9	37,4	26,8	6,5	1,5	1,4	17,4	0,4	3,1	0,6
	Women	46,4	12,0	8,3	26,0	38,6	3,1	0,3	0,5	34,8	8,2	6,2	0,6
2007	TOTAL	60,0	11,2	15,4	33,4	31,0	4,5	0,6	1,1	24,7	4,1	4,9	0,1
	Men	70,7	11,4	20,1	39,2	25,6	5,3	1,1	1,7	17,6	0,7	2,9	0,1
	Women	48,0	11,0	10,2	26,9	37,0	3,6	0,1	0,5	32,7	7,8	7,2	0,0
2008	TOTAL	58,6	10,0	14,7	33,8	31,9	4,1	0,6	1,3	25,9	4,3	5,1	0,0
	Men	69,4	10,1	20,0	39,3	26,3	5,4	1,0	1,6	18,3	0,8	3,5	0,0
	Women	46,3	9,9	8,8	27,6	38,4	2,7	0,2	1,0	34,5	8,4	7,0	0,0
2009	TOTAL	56,3	10,1	14,8	31,4	33,6	4,1	0,6	1,6	27,4	4,6	5,3	0,1
	Men	66,6	10,0	19,3	37,3	27,9	5,2	0,8	2,0	19,8	0,8	4,5	0,1
	Women	44,9	10,3	9,8	24,8	39,9	2,8	0,3	1,1	35,8	8,9	6,2	0,0
2010	TOTAL	57,6	10,2	14,7	32,6	33,2	4,0	0,5	1,7	27,1	3,8	5,2	0,2
	Men	68,1	10,1	19,5	38,5	27,6	4,7	0,8	2,1	20,0	0,4	3,6	0,2
	Women	45,9	10,4	9,4	26,1	39,4	3,1	0,1	1,4	34,8	7,6	6,9	0,1
2011	TOTAL	58,4	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	9,7	19,5	39,0	27,6	4,4	0,6	2,6	20,0	0,6	3,8	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010
(Percentages)

Countries, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
Women	47,2	10,3	9,7	27,3	38,2	2,8	0,1	0,8	34,5	7,3	7,2	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
2007 TOTAL	55,1	11,0	10,5	33,7	35,1	2,9	0,6	2,5	29,1	3,9	6,0	0,0
Men	59,6	8,7	14,3	36,5	35,7	3,7	0,9	2,9	28,2	0,4	4,3	0,0
Women	49,2	13,9	5,4	29,9	34,2	1,8	0,2	1,9	30,2	8,4	8,2	0,0
2008 TOTAL	56,4	11,1	12,1	33,2	34,3	2,8	0,5	2,4	28,6	3,4	5,9	0,0
Men	60,9	8,8	16,3	35,8	34,5	3,4	0,8	3,0	27,4	0,4	4,2	0,0
Women	50,9	14,1	6,8	30,0	33,9	2,0	0,2	1,7	30,0	7,0	8,1	0,0
2009 TOTAL	52,9	10,4	13,0	29,5	36,6	3,3	0,6	2,2	30,5	3,5	6,9	0,0
Men	58,6	8,0	18,2	32,4	35,7	3,9	0,9	2,7	28,3	0,4	5,2	0,0
Women	45,7	13,5	6,4	25,8	37,7	2,5	0,3	1,6	33,3	7,4	9,2	0,0
2010 TOTAL	51,9	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
2011 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
Mexico [k/]												
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
2007 TOTAL	67,5	14,0	13,9	39,6	23,0	4,3	1,0	2,3	15,5	4,3	3,6	1,6
Men	70,6	12,3	16,2	42,1	24,8	5,6	1,4	2,7	15,1	0,6	2,0	1,9
Women	62,9	16,6	10,5	35,9	20,3	2,3	0,3	1,6	16,1	9,7	5,9	1,1
2008 TOTAL	67,2	13,8	14,2	39,2	23,1	4,3	0,8	2,1	15,8	4,1	3,7	1,8
Men	70,5	12,3	16,3	42,0	24,7	5,8	1,2	2,4	15,3	0,5	2,1	2,1
Women	62,5	16,1	11,2	35,2	20,7	2,2	0,3	1,6	16,6	9,3	6,0	1,5
2009 TOTAL	66,7	14,5	14,0	38,2	23,0	3,7	0,9	2,4	16,0	4,2	3,6	2,4
Men	70,1	12,7	16,5	40,9	24,4	4,8	1,3	2,8	15,5	0,7	2,0	2,8
Women	61,7	17,2	10,3	34,2	21,0	2,1	0,3	1,8	16,7	9,4	6,0	1,9
2010 TOTAL	65,9	13,7	14,3	37,9	23,8	3,9	1,0	2,5	16,3	4,3	3,7	2,4
Men	69,5	12,1	16,7	40,7	24,9	5,2	1,4	2,9	15,3	0,7	2,1	2,8
Women	60,7	16,0	11,0	33,8	22,2	2,1	0,4	1,9	17,8	9,4	6,0	1,8
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
Nicaragua [l/]												
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
2007 TOTAL	52,9	11,2	12,7	29,0	36,1	3,2	1,0	2,2	29,7	6,0	4,7	0,2

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
Men	59,0	9,4	16,7	33,0	35,1	4,4	1,6	3,2	25,9	1,7	4,0	0,2
Women	45,5	13,5	7,7	24,2	37,3	1,8	0,3	0,9	34,3	11,4	5,6	0,2
2008 TOTAL	54,5	11,8	13,6	29,1	35,7	3,0	0,9	2,2	29,6	4,9	4,8	0,1
Men	60,9	9,8	17,6	33,6	34,5	3,9	1,3	3,1	26,2	0,9	3,5	0,1
Women	46,8	14,2	8,8	23,8	37,1	1,9	0,3	1,1	33,7	9,8	6,3	0,1
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
Panama c/												
2000 TOTAL	70,0	22,2	6,8	41,0	23,2	2,2	0,8	1,7	18,5	6,2	0,6	0,0
Men	69,9	19,4	7,2	43,3	28,4	2,7	1,1	2,1	22,4	1,4	0,4	0,0
Women	70,1	26,3	6,2	37,6	15,4	1,3	0,2	1,1	12,7	13,5	1,0	0,0
2007 TOTAL	69,3	18,5	7,9	42,9	23,3	2,7	0,8	1,8	18,0	6,5	0,9	0,0
Men	71,5	16,0	8,8	46,8	27,0	3,5	1,2	2,0	20,4	0,9	0,5	0,0
Women	66,1	22,1	6,6	37,4	18,1	1,7	0,2	1,5	14,7	14,3	1,4	0,0
2008 TOTAL	69,8	18,1	6,3	45,4	22,8	2,3	1,4	1,7	17,3	6,3	1,2	0,0
Men	73,1	15,4	7,6	50,1	25,2	2,8	2,0	1,7	18,6	0,9	0,8	0,0
Women	65,1	21,9	4,6	38,6	19,4	1,6	0,7	1,8	15,3	13,8	1,8	0,0
2009 TOTAL	69,4	18,4	6,5	44,5	24,1	2,2	1,5	2,1	18,3	5,5	1,0	0,0
Men	72,4	15,1	7,7	49,5	26,1	2,8	2,0	1,9	19,4	0,9	0,6	0,0
Women	65,3	23,1	4,7	37,5	21,2	1,3	0,8	2,3	16,8	12,0	1,5	0,0
2010 TOTAL	70,8	19,3	6,7	44,9	23,1	2,2	1,3	2,0	17,6	5,1	1,0	0,0
Men	72,4	15,5	7,9	49,1	26,1	2,8	1,7	2,0	19,5	0,8	0,6	0,0
Women	68,5	24,7	4,9	38,8	18,8	1,4	0,6	1,9	14,9	11,3	1,5	0,0
2011 TOTAL	73,0	19,4	5,8	47,9	21,4	2,3	1,2	1,8	16,1	5,0	0,6	0,0
Men	73,0	15,6	6,3	51,1	25,6	2,8	1,6	2,0	19,2	0,9	0,4	0,0
Women	73,0	24,5	5,0	43,5	15,7	1,7	0,7	1,4	11,9	10,5	0,8	0,0
Paraguay m/												
2000-01 TOTAL	49,0	11,1	14,7	23,2	35,0	6,4	1,2	3,6	23,9	10,4	5,1	0,5
Men	58,6	9,9	19,3	29,4	35,2	8,6	1,7	3,6	21,4	1,6	4,1	0,5
Women	36,9	12,6	9,0	15,3	34,8	3,7	0,5	3,5	27,0	21,5	6,2	0,5
2007 TOTAL	51,8	11,6	16,3	23,9	33,6	5,3	0,8	3,1	24,4	10,0	3,4	1,3
Men	61,2	10,4	20,9	30,0	33,4	6,8	1,1	2,9	22,5	1,6	2,2	1,6
Women	39,1	13,2	10,1	15,8	34,0	3,3	0,5	3,2	27,0	21,1	4,9	0,9
2008 TOTAL	49,8	12,3	15,0	22,5	31,4	5,1	1,1	3,0	22,1	9,3	4,3	5,2
Men	59,1	11,4	19,3	28,3	30,7	6,8	1,8	2,8	19,2	1,2	3,0	6,0
Women	36,8	13,5	9,0	14,4	32,3	2,7	0,2	3,2	26,2	20,6	6,1	4,1
2009 TOTAL	50,9	12,4	17,8	20,8	32,3	5,0	1,4	3,4	22,6	8,5	4,6	3,8
Men	59,0	11,8	22,3	24,9	31,0	6,3	2,0	3,0	19,6	1,4	3,7	4,9
Women	39,9	13,3	11,5	15,1	34,0	3,1	0,4	3,8	26,6	18,2	5,7	2,2
2010 TOTAL	54,5	13,1	15,0	26,3	29,7	4,8	1,2	2,6	21,2	9,6	3,4	2,9
Men	64,4	12,5	20,1	31,8	28,0	6,0	1,6	1,9	18,4	0,9	2,8	3,9
Women	40,9	13,9	8,1	18,9	32,1	3,1	0,6	3,5	25,0	21,4	4,1	1,5
2011 TOTAL	57,6	13,4	16,5	27,8	30,4	5,0	1,1	2,8	21,5	7,5	3,2	1,2
Men	65,2	11,7	20,5	32,9	30,1	6,6	1,6	2,8	19,1	1,1	2,1	1,6

(continued...)

CUADRO 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex	Status in Employment											
	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
Women	47,8	15,5	11,2	21,1	30,8	3,0	0,4	3,0	24,5	15,8	4,7	0,8
Peru [n/]												
2007 TOTAL	50,0	11,3	13,0	25,6	38,1	5,2	1,0	2,2	29,8	4,7	7,1	0,1
Men	58,2	11,5	16,0	30,7	36,4	6,7	1,4	2,4	25,9	0,5	4,7	0,2
Women	39,5	11,2	9,2	19,1	40,4	3,3	0,5	1,9	34,7	9,9	10,2	0,1
2008 TOTAL	51,2	10,8	13,4	26,9	38,0	4,6	1,0	2,0	30,4	4,2	6,5	0,1
Men	59,2	10,9	15,7	32,5	35,7	6,0	1,4	2,4	25,9	0,4	4,5	0,2
Women	40,9	10,7	10,5	19,7	41,0	2,9	0,4	1,6	36,1	9,0	9,0	0,1
2009 TOTAL	51,4	11,3	12,7	27,4	37,8	4,8	0,9	2,3	29,7	4,1	6,6	0,1
Men	59,6	11,6	14,8	33,2	35,5	6,2	1,4	2,9	25,1	0,4	4,3	0,2
Women	41,0	10,9	10,1	20,0	40,7	3,2	0,4	1,6	35,5	8,7	9,4	0,1
2010 TOTAL	50,7	10,9	12,7	27,1	38,6	5,1	1,0	2,3	30,2	4,0	6,5	0,2
Men	58,2	10,9	14,6	32,7	36,8	6,5	1,6	3,1	25,7	0,3	4,3	0,3
Women	41,4	10,8	10,4	20,2	40,9	3,3	0,3	1,4	35,8	8,5	9,1	0,1
2011 TOTAL	52,0	11,2	13,0	27,7	37,8	4,6	0,9	2,0	30,3	3,4	6,5	0,4
Men	58,2	10,9	14,6	32,7	36,5	6,1	1,3	2,5	26,6	0,3	4,5	0,5
Women	44,2	11,7	11,0	21,6	39,3	2,8	0,4	1,3	34,8	7,3	8,9	0,3
Uruguay [c/]												
2000 TOTAL	64,3	17,4	10,4	36,5	25,5	2,2	1,8	3,9	17,5	8,7	1,5	0,0
Men	68,3	16,8	10,7	40,8	29,7	2,8	2,5	3,6	20,8	1,1	0,9	0,0
Women	58,8	18,2	10,0	30,7	19,8	1,3	1,0	4,4	13,1	18,9	2,5	0,0
2007 TOTAL	63,1	15,6	9,8	37,7	27,0	2,8	1,6	6,9	15,8	8,3	1,4	0,2
Men	67,5	14,3	12,0	41,2	30,1	3,6	2,2	6,5	17,8	1,3	0,8	0,3
Women	57,7	17,1	7,3	33,4	23,2	1,9	0,8	7,2	13,3	16,7	2,1	0,1
2008 TOTAL	63,9	15,9	9,4	38,6	26,8	2,9	1,8	6,9	15,2	7,8	1,3	0,2
Men	68,2	14,6	11,4	42,2	29,6	3,8	2,4	6,5	16,9	1,1	0,8	0,3
Women	58,7	17,4	7,0	34,3	23,2	1,9	1,0	7,4	13,0	16,0	2,0	0,1
2009 TOTAL	64,3	15,8	9,2	39,4	26,3	3,1	1,5	7,2	14,6	7,8	1,4	0,2
Men	68,8	14,5	11,3	43,0	29,1	4,0	2,1	6,7	16,4	1,1	0,8	0,2
Women	58,9	17,3	6,6	34,9	22,9	1,9	0,7	7,8	12,4	16,0	2,1	0,2
2010 TOTAL	65,3	15,3	8,8	41,3	25,2	2,9	1,2	7,2	13,9	7,7	1,1	0,7
Men	69,5	13,6	10,6	45,3	27,7	3,7	1,6	6,6	15,8	1,2	0,6	0,9
Women	60,5	17,2	6,7	36,6	22,2	1,9	0,7	7,8	11,7	15,4	1,6	0,4
2011 TOTAL	67,2	15,5	8,2	43,5	24,3	2,9	1,2	7,1	13,1	7,0	0,9	0,7
Men	71,2	13,7	9,8	47,6	26,3	3,7	1,6	6,3	14,6	1,1	0,5	0,9
Women	62,4	17,5	6,3	38,6	21,9	1,9	0,7	7,9	11,3	14,1	1,3	0,4
Venezuela [ñ/]												
2000 TOTAL	55,9	14,8	11,6	29,6	40,3	3,8	1,3	1,5	33,7	2,1	1,7	0,0
Men	57,9	10,5	13,9	33,5	40,6	5,1	1,8	1,2	32,5	0,1	1,4	0,0
Women	52,4	22,3	7,4	22,7	39,7	1,5	0,4	1,9	35,9	5,6	2,3	0,0
2007 TOTAL	59,2	17,1	10,4	31,7	37,9	3,2	0,9	1,9	31,8	1,9	1,0	0,0
Men	60,8	12,0	12,8	35,9	38,6	4,3	1,3	1,7	31,3	0,1	0,6	0,0
Women	56,7	25,3	6,5	24,9	36,9	1,5	0,4	2,3	32,7	4,8	1,6	0,0
2008 TOTAL	58,5	18,1	9,4	31,0	38,7	3,1	1,0	1,9	32,6	1,6	1,2	0,0
Men	59,1	12,7	11,6	34,8	40,1	4,1	1,3	1,9	32,8	0,0	0,8	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 6 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2010 (Percentages)

Countries, year and sex		Status in Employment												
		Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers					Domestic service workers	Unpaid 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	Technical or administrative professionals	Non technical or administrative professionals			
	Women	57,5	26,6	5,9	25,1	36,4	1,5	0,4	2,0	32,5	4,2	1,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	58,0	18,8	9,5	29,7	39,8	2,9	0,8	2,0	34,0	1,4	0,8	0,0
	Men	58,6	13,6	12,0	33,0	40,9	3,8	1,2	1,8	34,1	0,1	0,5	0,0
	Women	57,1	27,0	5,6	24,5	38,2	1,5	0,4	2,4	33,9	3,5	1,2	0,0
2010	TOTAL	57,3	19,0	9,1	29,2	40,8	2,6	0,9	2,2	35,1	1,3	0,6	0,0
	Men	57,1	13,5	11,3	32,3	42,4	3,5	1,2	1,9	35,8	0,1	0,4	0,0
	Mujer	57,6	27,7	5,5	24,4	38,3	1,2	0,3	2,7	34,0	3,2	0,9	0,0
2011	TOTAL	57,7	19,8	9,1	28,8	40,3	2,7	0,7	2,2	34,6	1,2	0,9	0,0
	Men	57,3	14,5	11,3	31,5	42,1	3,7	1,0	2,0	35,5	0,1	0,6	0,0
	Mujer	58,3	28,0	5,7	24,6	37,5	1,3	0,4	2,6	33,3	2,8	1,4	0,0

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

a/ Weighted average without Brazil given that in 2010 the PNAD Survey was not carried out.
b/ 28 urban areas. Data correspond to workers ages 14 and over. 2000 data refer to October; beginning in 2007,data correspond to the fourth quarter of each year. Beginning in 2003 changes were made in the survey that can affect comparability with previous years.
c/ Microenterprises: establishments with a maximum of 4 workers.
d/ 2000 data correspond to the MECOVI Survey of November; for the years 2005 and 2006, the Household Survey was used (November-December).
e/ PNAD Survey of September of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. In 2010, the PNAD Survey was not carried out because the census was conducted.
f/ National total. Until 2009, data are from the ENE Survey; data beginning in 2010 are from the NENE Survey and are not comparable with previous years.
g/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the ENH Survey, Stage 1; data beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter, municipalities of the Integrated Household Survey.
h/ Until 2009, data are from the Multi-purpose 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/ Before 2007, the minimum working age was 10 years. Beginning in 2007, it was 16 years.
k/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter of the ENEU Survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter of the ENOE Survey.
l/ 2000 data correspond to the Household Survey for the Measurement of Urban Employment of November, 90 municipalities, conducted by the Ministry of Labour. Data from 2007 to 2008 correspond to the Household Survey for the Measurement of Urban-Rural Employment. 2010 data correspond to the Continuous Household Survey, which is not comparable with previous years.
m/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period from September 2000 to August 2001; beginning in 2005, data are for the period October-December of the Permanent Household Survey.
n/ Data are from the National Household Survey (ENAHO).
ñ/ National total. Data correspond to the second semester of each year.

TABLE 7

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011
(Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Latin America											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	6,7	0,9	15,2	7,1	22,3	5,2	2,1	40,4	0,3
	Men	100,0	8,6	1,2	18,0	11,8	21,4	8,1	2,0	28,5	0,4
	Women	100,0	4,1	0,4	11,2	0,5	23,5	1,2	2,1	56,9	0,1
2007	TOTAL	100,0	6,1	0,5	16,1	7,4	25,6	5,9	3,8	34,3	0,3
	Men	100,0	8,0	0,7	18,1	12,8	25,8	8,9	4,2	21,1	0,4
	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	13,6	0,6	25,4	2,0	3,4	51,1	0,2
2008	TOTAL	100,0	6,0	0,5	15,9	8,0	25,2	6,0	3,8	34,3	0,3
	Men	100,0	7,9	0,7	17,6	13,8	25,0	9,1	4,0	21,4	0,4
	Women	100,0	3,5	0,2	13,7	0,7	25,5	2,0	3,5	50,8	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,9	0,5	15,2	8,0	25,5	5,9	3,8	34,9	0,3
	Men	100,0	8,0	0,7	16,9	13,7	25,2	8,9	4,2	21,8	0,5
	Women	100,0	3,2	0,2	13,1	0,6	25,8	2,0	3,3	51,6	0,1
2010	TOTAL [a/]	100,0	3,5	0,5	15,0	7,3	28,8	7,4	5,1	31,9	0,6
	Men	100,0	4,9	0,7	16,7	11,8	25,4	10,6	4,7	24,4	0,7
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,2	12,5	0,7	33,8	2,7	5,5	42,7	0,5
2011	TOTAL	100,0	5,4	0,4	14,1	8,7	26,3	6,4	3,8	34,7	0,2
	Men	100,0	7,4	0,6	15,8	14,9	25,2	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
Argentina [b/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	0,8	0,6	13,9	7,7	23,7	8,1	9,8	35,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	1,2	0,8	17,1	12,5	24,8	11,8	10,5	21,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,2	9,0	0,6	22,1	2,7	8,7	56,4	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	1,3	0,5	14,6	9,1	22,7	6,9	10,5	33,9	0,5
	Men	100,0	1,9	0,7	18,2	14,9	23,4	10,2	11,0	19,3	0,5
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,3	9,5	0,7	21,6	2,2	9,8	54,8	0,6
2008	TOTAL	100,0	1,7	0,6	14,8	9,0	23,6	6,8	9,6	33,5	0,3
	Men	100,0	2,6	0,8	18,3	15,2	24,2	10,4	9,4	18,9	0,3
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,3	10,0	0,5	22,9	1,9	9,8	53,7	0,4
2009	TOTAL	100,0	1,9	0,5	13,5	8,8	23,0	6,6	10,1	34,8	0,8
	Men	100,0	2,8	0,7	16,7	14,8	24,1	9,7	9,8	20,5	0,9
	Women	100,0	0,6	0,2	9,2	0,5	21,6	2,3	10,5	54,5	0,7
2010	TOTAL	100,0	1,6	0,5	14,2	8,5	22,8	6,8	10,6	34,2	0,7
	Men	100,0	2,3	0,7	17,9	14,1	24,2	10,1	10,2	19,8	0,7
	Women	100,0	0,6	0,2	9,0	0,6	20,9	2,1	11,2	54,8	0,6
2011	TOTAL	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
Bolivia											
(Pluri State of) [c/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	6,6	0,8	15,3	10,4	31,4	6,9	5,5	23,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,7	1,2	17,5	17,9	20,4	11,2	7,2	15,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,9	0,1	12,6	0,9	45,4	1,4	3,4	32,2	0,0
2005	TOTAL	100,0	8,5	0,6	16,7	9,1	29,6	9,3	4,7	21,6	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,8	0,8	19,6	14,9	18,9	14,7	4,9	15,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,5	0,3	13,1	1,6	43,3	2,2	4,5	29,6	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	6,6	0,4	15,3	8,6	31,7	10,7	5,5	21,2	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,4	0,5	17,7	14,9	21,0	16,3	5,9	15,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,3	0,2	12,4	0,9	44,9	3,8	4,9	28,5	0,2

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,7	0,5	14,9	10,1	29,6	9,2	6,5	23,5	0,1
	Men	100,0	6,8	0,7	17,3	17,2	19,3	14,2	6,5	17,9	0,1
	Women	100,0	4,2	0,1	11,7	0,9	42,8	3,0	6,5	30,7	0,1
Brazil [d/]											
2001	TOTAL	100,0	7,7	0,9	14,1	7,5	21,5	4,9	1,7	41,4	0,3
	Men	100,0	9,8	1,3	17,0	12,5	20,9	7,7	1,6	28,7	0,5
	Women	100,0	4,7	0,4	10,1	0,5	22,2	1,1	1,8	59,2	0,1
2007	TOTAL	100,0	6,8	0,5	16,2	7,5	25,2	5,6	3,6	34,5	0,3
	Men	100,0	9,0	0,7	18,2	12,9	26,2	8,4	3,9	20,3	0,4
	Women	100,0	4,1	0,2	13,5	0,5	23,8	1,8	3,1	52,9	0,1
2008	TOTAL	100,0	6,7	0,5	15,9	8,3	24,5	5,7	3,5	34,6	0,2
	Men	100,0	8,8	0,7	17,6	14,2	25,2	8,7	3,8	20,7	0,4
	Women	100,0	4,1	0,2	13,7	0,7	23,6	1,8	3,1	52,7	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	6,6	0,5	15,4	8,3	24,9	5,5	3,5	35,2	0,2
	Men	100,0	8,9	0,7	17,0	14,2	25,4	8,3	4,1	21,0	0,4
	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	13,3	0,6	24,1	1,8	2,8	53,6	0,0
2011	TOTAL	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
Chile [e/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	15,2	0,6	14,3	7,3	18,8	8,0	7,7	28,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	20,8	0,7	15,7	10,6	15,5	10,3	7,2	19,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,9	0,3	11,4	0,5	25,4	3,4	8,6	46,5	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	13,5	0,6	13,3	8,4	19,6	8,3	8,9	27,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	18,2	0,8	15,2	12,5	15,5	10,7	8,5	18,7	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,0	0,3	9,9	1,0	27,1	4,0	9,6	43,2	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	13,0	0,6	13,0	8,8	19,9	8,5	9,2	27,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	17,5	0,7	14,8	13,2	15,6	11,2	8,5	18,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,1	0,3	9,9	1,1	27,3	3,8	10,2	42,2	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	12,6	0,5	12,9	8,3	20,1	8,3	9,5	27,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	17,5	0,6	14,6	12,7	16,0	11,0	9,0	18,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,5	0,3	10,0	1,1	27,0	3,6	10,6	43,0	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	13,4	0,8	11,3	8,0	24,5	7,3	8,0	26,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	18,4	1,2	13,0	12,5	21,1	10,1	7,7	16,1	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,6	0,3	8,6	0,9	30,0	3,0	8,6	43,0	0,0
2011	TOTAL	100,0	13,2	0,8	11,5	8,1	24,3	7,2	8,2	26,6	0,0
	Men	100,0	18,2	1,1	13,4	12,8	20,5	10,2	7,9	15,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,6	0,3	8,6	1,0	30,0	2,8	8,8	42,9	0,0
Colombia [f/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	3,4	0,7	17,5	5,0	27,1	6,8	6,4	32,9	0,1
	Men	100,0	5,0	1,1	17,8	8,7	25,5	10,7	6,8	24,3	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,2	17,2	0,4	29,2	2,0	5,9	43,7	0,1
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,1	0,4	15,5	5,7	29,3	9,4	8,8	25,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,2	0,6	15,7	9,9	28,1	13,6	9,4	14,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,2	15,3	0,6	30,7	4,3	8,1	39,5	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,1	0,5	15,8	5,7	29,6	9,7	9,5	23,9	0,2
	Men	100,0	8,1	0,7	16,1	9,9	28,3	13,4	9,5	13,8	0,2
	Women	100,0	1,2	0,2	15,4	0,4	31,2	4,9	9,5	37,1	0,1

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011
(Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,4	0,5	15,4	6,0	30,2	10,0	9,2	23,2	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,4	0,7	15,5	10,4	28,7	14,4	8,5	13,2	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,5	0,3	15,4	0,4	32,1	4,3	10,1	35,8	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	5,3	0,6	14,9	5,9	30,6	9,7	9,6	23,3	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,3	0,8	14,6	10,3	29,6	14,0	8,8	13,6	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,6	0,3	15,3	0,5	32,0	4,3	10,6	35,5	0,1
2011	TOTAL	100,0	5,4	0,6	15,3	6,2	31,0	9,7	9,7	22,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,3	0,8	15,4	10,7	28,7	14,1	9,2	12,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,9	0,3	15,1	0,6	33,8	4,3	10,4	33,7	0,0
Costa Rica [g/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	4,6	0,8	16,8	6,5	24,9	7,4	7,1	31,2	0,7
	Men	100,0	7,0	1,1	18,0	10,1	23,5	10,1	7,8	21,8	0,7
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,4	14,8	0,6	27,2	2,8	6,0	47,0	0,7
2007	TOTAL	100,0	3,7	1,1	14,4	7,3	27,6	7,4	11,3	26,7	0,5
	Men	100,0	5,3	1,3	16,0	11,6	27,7	10,3	11,7	15,6	0,4
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,8	12,1	0,6	27,4	2,9	10,7	43,6	0,5
2008	TOTAL	100,0	3,5	1,6	13,1	7,0	26,6	8,2	12,3	27,3	0,5
	Men	100,0	4,9	2,0	14,1	11,5	27,1	11,4	12,3	16,1	0,7
	Women	100,0	1,4	1,0	11,7	0,7	26,0	3,8	12,4	42,8	0,3
2009	TOTAL	100,0	3,4	1,3	12,8	6,4	27,0	8,5	11,4	28,9	0,4
	Men	100,0	5,2	1,7	14,2	10,4	27,1	11,3	11,6	18,1	0,4
	Women	100,0	0,8	0,8	10,8	0,6	26,7	4,5	11,2	44,3	0,3
2010	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	1,7	13,7	5,5	26,1	7,2	11,9	28,9	1,1
	Men	100,0	5,8	2,4	15,5	9,1	26,5	9,6	12,8	16,9	1,5
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,8	11,2	0,4	25,5	3,6	10,6	45,9	0,7
2011	TOTAL	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
Dominican Republic											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	4,3	0,9	20,2	6,7	24,9	6,6	6,3	25,0	5,2
	Men	100,0	6,4	1,1	20,5	10,5	23,2	9,4	5,9	15,3	7,8
	Women	100,0	1,0	0,6	19,6	0,5	27,6	2,0	6,9	40,7	1,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,4	1,1	16,2	7,1	29,7	7,7	6,1	26,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,3	1,2	17,9	10,9	29,9	10,9	5,6	15,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,9	13,4	0,8	29,3	2,3	6,9	45,9	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,0	1,0	14,8	7,0	30,2	7,7	7,1	27,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	7,6	1,1	16,0	10,9	30,6	11,5	7,2	15,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,9	0,7	13,0	0,9	29,7	1,8	7,1	45,8	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,6	0,9	12,0	6,5	30,7	7,9	7,7	28,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,5	1,1	14,2	10,0	31,4	11,3	7,6	15,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,8	0,5	8,6	0,7	29,4	2,3	7,8	49,9	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	6,1	1,0	12,6	6,7	30,7	8,5	6,1	28,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	9,1	1,4	14,6	10,5	30,4	12,6	5,9	15,7	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,1	0,5	9,4	0,5	31,2	1,8	6,5	48,9	0,0
2011	TOTAL	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
Ecuador [h/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	9,1	0,6	15,6	7,1	30,9	6,3	5,1	25,3	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
	Men	100,0	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
2007	TOTAL	100,0	7,9	0,5	13,2	7,5	34,2	7,5	6,7	22,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,9	0,8	14,1	12,3	29,1	10,6	7,3	14,8	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	12,0	0,6	41,4	3,0	5,7	33,5	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	8,2	0,6	13,7	7,3	33,3	7,1	6,9	23,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,5	0,8	15,0	12,0	28,2	10,4	7,4	14,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,6	0,2	11,9	0,7	40,3	2,5	6,1	34,7	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	8,2	0,8	13,1	8,0	32,7	7,7	7,2	22,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,2	0,9	14,7	13,0	27,4	11,0	7,6	14,0	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,8	0,5	10,7	0,8	40,2	3,1	6,6	34,2	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	7,6	0,7	13,6	7,3	32,8	7,6	7,4	23,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	10,3	0,8	15,3	11,8	27,2	11,4	8,2	14,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	3,8	0,4	11,1	0,8	40,7	2,3	6,2	34,7	0,0
2011	TOTAL	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
El Salvador [a/]											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	6,1	0,5	21,6	5,3	28,6	5,8	5,2	23,4	3,4
	Men	100,0	10,7	0,9	19,6	9,7	19,6	10,0	6,6	16,9	5,9
	Women	100,0	1,0	0,0	23,8	0,2	38,7	1,1	3,8	30,7	0,6
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,2	0,6	18,7	6,4	34,1	5,2	6,3	23,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,7	1,0	18,1	11,7	26,5	8,9	7,7	17,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,1	19,4	0,5	42,6	1,1	4,8	30,1	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	7,1	0,6	19,0	5,6	33,8	4,9	6,4	22,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,7	1,0	18,0	10,1	26,4	8,6	7,7	16,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,9	0,1	20,1	0,5	42,3	0,8	4,8	29,6	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	7,5	0,3	17,7	5,1	34,4	5,2	6,4	23,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,8	0,6	17,3	9,4	26,3	9,0	8,0	16,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,6	0,0	18,2	0,4	43,3	1,0	4,5	31,1	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	7,3	0,5	18,0	5,3	34,7	5,3	6,9	22,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,3	0,9	17,7	9,7	27,2	8,8	8,3	15,0	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,8	0,2	18,2	0,5	42,9	1,3	5,3	29,8	0,0
2011	TOTAL	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
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
2007	TOTAL	100,0	7,4	0,6	19,7	8,7	29,3	5,9	6,1	22,1	0,1
	Men	100,0	11,7	0,9	18,3	15,1	25,1	9,2	6,7	13,0	0,2
	Women	100,0	1,7	0,3	21,5	0,4	34,9	1,6	5,5	34,1	0,1
2008	TOTAL	100,0	7,5	0,6	19,6	8,4	30,5	5,4	6,0	21,9	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,3	0,9	18,0	14,7	25,6	8,4	6,5	13,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,2	21,6	0,5	36,7	1,7	5,4	32,3	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	8,0	0,5	18,2	8,5	31,5	5,5	5,7	22,0	0,1
	Men	100,0	13,2	0,8	16,6	14,9	26,1	8,5	6,5	13,4	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,5	0,2	20,3	0,5	38,2	1,7	4,7	32,8	0,1
2010	TOTAL	100,0	8,1	0,7	17,1	7,2	32,4	5,8	6,4	21,7	0,6

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
	Men	100,0	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
Mexico [j/]											
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
2007	TOTAL	100,0	1,0	0,6	17,4	7,7	29,3	6,4	2,3	34,2	1,0
	Men	100,0	1,5	0,9	18,9	12,3	25,1	9,1	2,3	28,9	1,1
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,3	15,3	1,0	35,5	2,4	2,3	42,0	0,9
2008	TOTAL	100,0	1,1	0,6	17,2	7,4	29,6	6,4	2,1	34,6	1,0
	Men	100,0	1,7	0,8	18,7	11,9	25,4	9,2	2,0	29,3	1,1
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,2	15,0	1,0	35,8	2,3	2,4	42,2	0,8
2009	TOTAL	100,0	1,0	0,6	15,7	7,3	29,5	6,6	2,3	36,1	0,9
	Men	100,0	1,5	0,8	17,6	11,6	25,3	9,6	2,2	30,3	1,1
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,3	12,8	1,0	35,6	2,3	2,4	44,5	0,7
2010	TOTAL	100,0	1,0	0,5	16,1	7,1	30,3	6,3	2,1	35,7	0,9
	Men	100,0	1,5	0,7	18,0	11,4	26,3	9,0	2,0	30,1	1,0
	Women	100,0	0,3	0,2	13,2	0,9	36,1	2,4	2,2	43,9	0,8
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
Nicaragua [k/]											
2001	TOTAL	100,0	5,3	1,2	18,5	6,1	29,3	6,4	4,6	28,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	8,5	1,6	19,3	10,9	25,3	10,4	5,5	18,6	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,4	0,7	17,5	0,3	34,0	1,6	3,5	40,9	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	6,2	0,7	19,4	6,5	28,9	5,8	4,9	27,1	0,7
	Men	100,0	10,1	0,8	19,4	11,4	24,6	9,6	6,0	17,5	0,6
	Women	100,0	1,3	0,4	19,3	0,4	34,2	1,1	3,6	38,9	0,8
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,9	0,7	18,3	6,5	30,2	5,4	5,6	27,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	9,8	1,0	17,7	11,5	25,6	9,1	7,0	18,3	0,0
	Women	100,0	1,2	0,3	19,0	0,4	35,9	1,0	4,0	38,1	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	8,6	0,8	15,5	5,2	34,2	5,5	4,7	25,3	0,2
	Men	100,0	14,6	1,2	14,9	9,7	27,6	9,4	6,0	16,6	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,7	0,3	16,1	0,2	41,9	1,1	3,2	35,3	0,2
Panama											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	2,7	0,8	10,3	7,8	26,4	9,1	9,6	33,3	0,0
	Men	100,0	4,2	1,1	12,5	12,5	26,3	12,5	8,7	22,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,4	7,1	0,9	26,5	4,1	11,0	49,5	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	2,5	0,8	9,0	10,5	27,7	8,7	10,1	30,7	0,0
	Men	100,0	4,0	0,9	10,5	17,1	26,0	12,7	9,4	19,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,6	6,8	1,2	30,1	3,1	11,2	46,7	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	2,0	0,6	8,9	11,1	28,4	8,8	9,8	30,4	0,0
	Men	100,0	3,2	0,6	10,2	18,3	26,6	13,2	8,7	19,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,5	0,5	7,0	0,8	30,9	2,7	11,4	46,2	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	2,4	0,6	8,6	11,2	27,3	9,6	10,3	30,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	3,6	0,8	10,3	18,4	24,9	13,7	9,1	19,1	0,0

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
	Women	100,0	0,7	0,4	6,2	1,2	30,7	3,6	11,9	45,3	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	2,1	0,6	8,3	10,8	26,9	9,9	10,6	30,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	3,4	0,6	9,9	17,7	24,9	14,3	9,9	19,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,4	0,5	6,1	1,0	29,7	3,7	11,7	47,1	0,0
2011	TOTAL	100,0	3,0	0,7	7,2	11,8	27,5	9,6	11,3	28,9	0,0
	Men	100,0	4,7	1,0	8,6	19,0	25,7	13,5	10,1	17,4	0,0
	Women	100,0	0,8	0,4	5,3	2,0	30,0	4,3	12,8	44,5	0,0
Paraguay [l/]											
2000-01	TOTAL	100,0	4,5	0,8	14,2	5,4	34,6	5,3	5,6	29,5	0,0
	Men	100,0	5,9	1,1	17,3	9,6	33,9	8,4	6,8	17,0	0,0
	Women	100,0	2,9	0,4	10,4	0,2	35,5	1,3	4,1	45,2	0,0
2007	TOTAL	100,0	4,9	0,5	14,6	7,6	32,0	5,2	5,9	29,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	5,3	0,8	17,8	13,2	32,1	7,6	6,4	16,9	0,0
	Women	100,0	4,5	0,1	10,3	0,1	31,9	2,0	5,3	45,7	0,1
2008	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	0,6	14,0	7,7	31,4	5,8	6,7	29,8	0,0
	Men	100,0	5,0	0,9	16,8	13,2	29,9	8,3	7,5	18,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	2,5	0,3	10,1	0,1	33,5	2,3	5,6	45,5	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,1	0,7	13,8	7,2	32,6	6,4	6,2	27,7	0,3
	Men	100,0	6,1	0,9	15,7	12,2	31,2	9,5	7,0	17,2	0,2
	Women	100,0	3,8	0,4	11,3	0,3	34,6	2,1	5,0	42,2	0,3
2010	TOTAL	100,0	3,6	0,8	12,9	8,9	31,9	5,2	6,8	29,8	0,1
	Men	100,0	4,4	1,2	15,9	15,0	30,5	7,2	7,5	18,2	0,1
	Women	100,0	2,5	0,3	8,8	0,4	33,8	2,4	5,9	45,8	0,1
2011	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	0,7	13,3	8,1	32,2	5,6	7,0	29,0	0,2
	Men	100,0	4,8	0,9	15,6	14,0	31,3	8,0	7,1	18,0	0,3
	Women	100,0	2,9	0,6	10,4	0,4	33,4	2,4	6,8	43,2	0,1
Peru [m/]											
2007	TOTAL	100,0	9,6	0,2	13,8	5,2	31,3	9,5	6,1	24,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,6	0,4	15,4	9,1	21,8	15,1	7,3	18,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,9	0,1	11,6	0,2	43,2	2,5	4,6	31,9	0,0
2008	TOTAL	100,0	9,4	0,4	13,9	5,6	31,1	10,0	6,4	23,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,3	0,6	15,4	9,6	20,7	15,8	7,8	17,8	0,0
	Women	100,0	5,8	0,1	11,9	0,4	44,4	2,6	4,6	30,1	0,0
2009	TOTAL	100,0	10,2	0,3	13,0	6,0	31,0	10,1	6,3	23,1	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,5	0,4	14,9	10,4	21,4	15,6	7,5	17,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	7,2	0,1	10,7	0,5	43,0	3,2	4,8	30,5	0,0
2010	TOTAL	100,0	9,1	0,3	13,0	6,6	31,7	9,6	6,6	23,2	0,0
	Men	100,0	11,4	0,4	14,6	11,5	21,6	15,4	7,8	17,2	0,0
	Women	100,0	6,1	0,1	11,1	0,4	44,2	2,3	5,2	30,6	0,0
2011	TOTAL	100,0	9,6	0,2	12,5	6,7	31,1	9,9	7,1	23,0	0,0
	Men	100,0	12,2	0,4	13,8	11,5	21,0	15,8	7,9	17,5	0,0
	Women	100,0	6,5	0,1	10,8	0,7	43,6	2,6	6,0	29,8	0,0
Uruguay											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	4,0	1,2	14,4	8,2	18,9	6,1	9,0	35,1	3,1
	Men	100,0	6,1	1,5	16,4	13,9	18,4	8,9	8,7	21,2	4,8
	Women	100,0	1,2	0,7	11,8	0,4	19,5	2,2	9,4	53,9	0,8
2007	TOTAL	100,0	5,2	0,9	14,6	7,0	23,0	6,0	8,5	34,7	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,1	1,1	16,9	12,5	23,5	8,8	8,9	20,2	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,8	0,6	11,8	0,5	22,3	2,6	8,1	52,4	0,2

(continued...)

TABLE 7 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX. 2000, 2007-2011 (Percentages)

Year		Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Transport, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2008	TOTAL	100,0	5,3	0,9	13,7	7,4	22,6	6,1	9,1	34,6	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,2	1,2	15,9	13,1	23,0	8,9	9,7	19,8	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,9	0,6	11,0	0,5	22,0	2,7	8,4	52,8	0,1
2009	TOTAL	100,0	5,5	0,9	13,7	7,4	23,0	5,9	9,1	34,4	0,1
	Men	100,0	8,3	1,3	16,1	13,0	23,4	8,6	9,4	19,8	0,1
	Women	100,0	2,0	0,5	10,7	0,5	22,4	2,6	8,8	52,3	0,1
2010	TOTAL	100,0	4,8	0,9	13,8	7,5	23,0	5,9	9,7	34,3	0,1
	Men	100,0	7,3	1,2	16,3	13,4	23,5	8,6	10,2	19,4	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,8	0,6	10,9	0,6	22,4	2,8	9,2	51,6	0,1
2011	TOTAL	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
Venezuela											
(Boliv. Rep. of) n/											
2000	TOTAL	100,0	11,2	0,6	13,3	8,3	25,8	6,8	4,9	29,0	0,1
	Men	100,0	16,5	0,9	14,4	12,4	21,4	9,7	4,8	19,8	0,1
	Women	100,0	1,8	0,3	11,3	0,9	33,6	1,6	5,1	45,3	0,1
2007	TOTAL	100,0	9,6	0,4	12,3	9,7	23,5	8,7	5,1	30,4	0,2
	Men	100,0	14,3	0,6	13,7	15,0	18,5	12,7	5,2	19,9	0,2
	Women	100,0	2,1	0,3	10,2	1,1	31,6	2,2	5,1	47,2	0,2
2008	TOTAL	100,0	9,4	0,5	11,9	9,7	23,7	8,8	5,2	30,6	0,2
	Men	100,0	13,9	0,6	13,6	15,1	18,4	13,0	5,3	19,8	0,2
	Women	100,0	2,2	0,3	9,4	1,2	31,9	2,2	5,0	47,7	0,2
2009	TOTAL	100,0	9,8	0,5	11,8	9,2	23,6	8,8	5,2	30,8	0,4
	Men	100,0	14,7	0,6	13,2	14,3	18,3	12,9	5,3	20,3	0,4
	Women	100,0	2,1	0,3	9,6	1,1	31,8	2,3	5,1	47,3	0,4
2010	TOTAL	100,0	9,8	0,5	11,5	8,9	23,4	9,2	5,5	30,7	0,3
	Men	100,0	14,6	0,6	12,9	14,0	18,0	13,9	5,5	20,1	0,3
	Women	100,0	2,2	0,3	9,4	1,0	31,9	1,9	5,5	47,5	0,3
2011	TOTAL	100,0	9,0	0,5	11,3	9,0	23,9	9,3	5,6	31,2	0,3
	Men	100,0	13,4	0,6	12,8	14,2	18,4	13,8	5,7	20,8	0,3
	Women	100,0	2,1	0,2	9,0	0,9	32,5	2,2	5,4	47,5	0,2

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

a/ Weighted average without Brazil given that in 2010 the PNAD Survey was not carried out.
b/ 28 urban areas. Data correspond to workers ages 14 and over. 2000 data refer to October; beginning in 2005, data correspond to the fourth quarter of each year. Beginning in 2003, changes were made in the survey that can affect comparability with previous years.
c/ 2000 data correspond to the MECOVI Survey of November; for the years 2005 and 2006, the Household Survey survey was used.
d/ PNAD Survey of September of each year. 2000 data correspond to 2001. In 2010, the PNAD Survey was not carried out because the census was conducted.
e/ National total. Until 2009 data are from the ENE Survey; 2010 data are from the NENE Survey and are not comparable with previous years.
f/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the National Household Survey (ENH), Stage 1; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter, municipalities of the GEIH Survey.
g/ Until 2009, data are from the Multi-purpose 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 2007, data refer to the fourth quarter of the Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment.
i/ Before 2007, the minimum working age was 10 years. Beginning in 2007, it was 16 years.
j/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter of the ENEU Survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter of the ENOE Survey.
k/ 2000 data correspond to the Household Survey for the Measurement of Urban Employment of November, 90 municipalities, conducted by the Ministry of Labour. Data from 2007 to 2008 correspond to the Household Survey for the Measurement of Urban-Rural Employment. 2010 data correspond to the Continuous Household Survey.
l/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period from September 2000 to August 2001; beginning in 2007, data are for the period October-December of the Permanent Household Survey.
m/ Data are from the National Household Survey (ENAHO).
n/ National total. Data correspond to the second semester of each year.

TABLE 8

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex				Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
Latin America											
2000	Health	TOTAL	53,3	72,1	88,6	32,8	81,1	22,1	47,6	15,3	28,3
		Men	53,3	68,8	86,8	28,6	80,5	22,6	45,7	16,0	38,7
		Women	53,2	77,8	90,3	43,2	82,3	20,7	51,5	13,9	27,9
2007		TOTAL	54,4	72,4	89,9	35,4	80,2	24,2	46,1	18,2	25,9
		Men	54,5	69,6	89,1	31,2	79,7	23,3	43,7	17,6	37,5
		Women	54,2	76,7	90,3	43,7	81,1	25,7	51,2	19,1	25,9
2008		TOTAL	55,4	73,2	92,2	35,3	80,2	25,0	44,3	18,7	26,6
		Men	55,6	70,7	91,7	31,2	80,0	24,0	42,6	17,9	36,3
		Women	55,1	77,1	92,7	43,5	80,5	26,3	48,0	19,7	26,6
2009		TOTAL	57,5	75,2	93,0	38,9	82,3	28,1	46,6	22,1	30,2
		Men	57,5	72,4	91,8	34,6	82,0	26,6	44,1	21,0	37,5
		Women	57,6	79,5	94,0	47,5	82,9	30,1	52,5	23,6	30,0
2010 [a/]		TOTAL	52,9	70,6	92,5	30,7	78,3	25,2	31,4	22,0	25,5
		Men	51,6	67,8	92,8	25,9	77,6	20,7	28,2	17,9	31,9
		Women	54,8	75,0	92,3	39,7	79,6	32,6	39,2	28,2	26,1
2011		TOTAL	61,0	78,1	93,2	41,8	85,9	31,4	52,3	25,9	34,1
		Men	60,3	75,6	92,5	37,4	85,3	29,2	50,2	24,1	44,5
		Women	61,9	81,9	93,8	50,3	86,8	34,9	56,7	28,5	33,8
2000	Pensions	TOTAL	52,0	69,2	86,4	30,1	77,9	24,2	46,2	17,4	24,9
		Men	51,7	65,8	84,0	25,7	77,2	23,7	44,5	17,3	37,5
		Women	52,4	75,1	88,7	40,8	79,0	25,0	49,4	17,6	24,8
2007		TOTAL	52,0	69,9	87,9	32,4	77,9	21,9	38,7	16,7	22,6
		Men	52,8	67,6	87,2	29,1	77,7	22,2	37,8	17,4	32,9
		Women	50,9	73,5	88,5	38,8	78,3	21,7	40,0	16,1	22,6
2008		TOTAL	52,4	70,3	90,1	31,3	77,6	22,3	37,5	16,8	23,1
		Men	53,3	68,0	89,3	28,0	77,4	22,3	36,8	17,1	34,1
		Women	51,3	73,8	90,7	37,8	77,6	22,4	38,2	16,8	23,1
2009		TOTAL	56,8	75,1	92,0	39,3	82,5	28,9	49,1	22,3	30,7
		Men	58,0	73,2	90,7	36,1	82,8	29,5	48,6	23,1	44,8
		Women	55,2	78,0	92,9	46,0	81,9	28,5	50,5	21,5	29,7
2010 [a/]		TOTAL	43,4	66,6	90,9	25,9	74,6	11,2	17,7	9,0	16,5
		Men	45,7	66,1	92,1	25,3	75,4	13,3	19,5	10,9	28,9
		Women	40,5	67,4	89,8	27,3	73,0	8,9	12,5	7,4	16,1
2011		TOTAL	60,2	78,4	92,7	43,2	85,9	30,4	53,5	24,6	34,2
		Men	60,9	76,8	91,5	39,7	86,2	30,6	53,2	25,2	48,5
		Women	59,3	80,8	93,5	50,0	85,4	30,6	54,1	24,3	33,2
2000	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	55,9	72,7	90,3	34,2	81,1	29,1	50,5	22,1	31,9
		Men	55,4	69,3	88,8	29,7	80,3	28,2	48,5	21,7	42,5
		Women	56,5	78,6	91,6	45,3	82,5	30,5	54,6	22,6	31,6
2007		TOTAL	58,0	74,1	91,7	37,9	81,7	32,3	50,9	25,9	30,3
		Men	57,9	71,3	91,0	33,7	81,0	30,5	48,8	24,7	42,6
		Women	58,1	78,5	92,2	46,3	82,9	35,5	55,2	28,0	30,1
2008		TOTAL	58,8	74,6	93,7	37,6	81,5	33,3	49,4	26,9	30,9
		Men	58,9	72,1	93,2	33,3	81,1	31,3	47,9	25,3	42,1
		Women	58,9	78,7	94,0	46,0	82,1	36,5	52,2	29,2	30,9
2009		TOTAL	64,3	78,8	94,4	47,0	85,5	44,8	64,8	37,1	41,7

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Men	64,2	76,3	92,9	42,7	85,2	42,7	63,1	35,5	50,2
		Women	64,5	82,7	95,5	55,8	85,9	48,3	69,8	39,5	40,7
2010 [a/]		TOTAL	61,2	75,5	95,1	43,6	81,6	47,7	61,2	41,3	41,6
		Men	59,8	73,2	95,6	39,5	80,8	42,9	59,3	36,8	45,8
		Women	63,0	79,2	94,8	51,5	83,0	55,6	67,2	48,0	41,1
2011		TOTAL	67,9	82,2	94,7	51,0	89,0	47,6	70,8	40,6	46,6
		Men	67,2	80,1	93,6	46,7	88,6	44,9	69,8	38,3	58,2
		Women	68,9	85,4	95,5	59,3	89,7	52,4	73,7	44,2	45,4
Argentina [b/]											
2007	Health	TOTAL	67,8	75,9	90,5	47,7	81,8	58,1	79,2	50,4	37,8
		Men	66,5	72,7	91,9	42,5	80,0	52,7	77,2	45,1	53,6
		Women	69,6	80,8	89,3	57,5	85,3	69,7	85,0	60,5	37,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	49,1	70,1	87,8	33,9	78,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,9
		Men	50,5	69,4	91,3	33,5	78,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,3
		Women	47,2	71,1	84,7	34,8	77,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70,7	79,3	92,4	51,7	85,7	58,1	79,2	50,4	41,7
		Men	69,6	76,6	94,0	47,4	84,1	52,7	77,2	45,1	53,6
		Women	72,2	83,4	90,9	59,7	88,8	69,7	85,0	60,5	41,5
2008	Health	TOTAL	68,3	72,1	91,8	47,8	73,5	59,6	74,1	53,6	41,0
		Men	67,9	69,2	96,4	41,2	72,5	56,3	75,4	49,9	49,0
		Women	69,0	76,7	87,9	60,9	75,3	66,1	70,9	60,0	41,0
	Pensions	TOTAL	48,9	66,2	89,4	30,3	70,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,8
		Men	50,4	64,7	94,3	27,3	71,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,1
		Women	46,9	68,5	85,4	36,1	69,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70,5	74,6	93,1	50,2	76,5	59,6	74,1	53,6	43,4
		Men	70,3	72,0	97,7	43,9	75,8	56,3	75,4	49,9	49,0
		Women	70,8	78,6	89,3	62,6	77,8	66,1	70,9	60,0	43,3
2009	Health	TOTAL	68,8	77,0	93,0	49,5	82,0	54,7	74,2	48,4	42,2
		Men	67,1	74,3	93,5	44,9	81,5	49,0	72,2	42,1	9,3
		Women	71,1	81,2	92,5	58,8	82,7	66,2	80,0	59,5	43,2
	Pensions	TOTAL	50,7	71,9	90,5	35,4	79,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,8
		Men	50,8	70,4	92,3	32,8	80,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0
		Women	50,4	74,1	88,9	40,7	77,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	71,2	79,8	94,2	52,7	85,4	54,7	74,2	48,4	47,1
		Men	69,6	77,6	94,6	48,3	85,5	49,0	72,2	42,1	11,9
		Women	73,4	83,3	93,8	61,4	85,1	66,2	80,0	59,5	48,2
2010	Health	TOTAL	70,3	77,6	92,1	53,9	80,3	58,7	88,3	50,0	50,3
		Men	67,5	74,7	93,9	47,6	79,5	52,3	85,0	43,0	49,4
		Women	74,3	82,2	90,7	66,6	82,0	71,8	98,6	62,5	50,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	51,8	72,4	89,3	37,8	78,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,0
		Men	51,8	71,0	91,6	35,5	78,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,2
		Women	51,7	74,5	87,5	42,6	77,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72,6	80,3	93,4	57,1	83,4	58,7	88,3	50,0	54,1
		Men	70,1	77,9	95,0	51,4	83,1	52,3	85,0	43,0	49,4
		Women	76,2	84,0	92,1	68,8	84,0	71,8	98,6	62,5	54,2
2011	Health	TOTAL	73,4	85,9	91,2	53,8	95,6	60,0	82,2	52,9	49,7
		Men	71,2	84,0	90,0	47,2	96,2	52,4	81,3	44,3	40,7
		Women	76,7	88,9	92,1	67,8	94,2	76,5	84,9	69,4	50,0

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
	Pensions	TOTAL	53,0	78,1	87,8	37,1	89,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,7
		Men	53,2	77,4	87,6	32,7	91,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,3
		Women	52,7	79,3	88,1	46,3	84,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	74,3	87,0	91,8	55,4	96,7	60,0	82,2	52,9	51,7
		Men	72,0	85,2	90,7	49,1	97,4	52,4	81,3	44,3	40,7
		Women	77,6	89,9	92,8	68,7	95,3	76,5	84,9	69,4	52,1
Brazil [c/]											
2001	Health	TOTAL	53,4	72,8	88,1	36,4	81,8	25,9	64,2	15,9	29,2
		Men	54,0	69,2	85,0	31,5	81,5	27,8	63,3	17,9	44,6
		Women	52,4	79,0	90,7	48,6	82,5	22,1	67,0	12,6	28,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	57,9	74,0	88,4	39,0	82,9	37,4	68,8	27,1	35,4
		Men	57,8	70,3	85,1	33,6	82,5	37,2	67,9	27,4	51,9
		Women	57,9	80,4	91,2	52,3	83,7	37,9	71,3	26,5	34,5
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	58,3	74,2	88,6	39,2	83,0	38,3	70,2	27,8	35,6
		Men	58,3	70,5	85,5	33,9	82,6	38,1	69,3	28,1	51,9
		Women	58,2	80,6	91,2	52,5	83,9	38,8	72,8	27,2	34,7
2007	Health	TOTAL	57,9	77,0	89,8	42,9	84,5	26,2	63,7	17,0	31,2
		Men	59,4	74,6	87,0	39,1	84,6	28,5	62,7	19,4	42,6
		Women	56,1	80,8	91,9	50,9	84,3	22,2	66,5	13,4	30,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	62,2	78,1	90,0	45,7	85,3	37,8	67,9	28,6	37,4
		Men	62,7	75,5	87,0	41,2	85,2	37,7	67,1	29,0	47,9
		Women	61,5	82,3	92,4	54,9	85,5	38,0	70,0	28,0	36,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	62,7	78,4	90,3	45,9	85,6	39,1	69,9	29,6	37,6
		Men	63,3	75,8	87,6	41,5	85,4	38,9	69,0	30,0	48,3
		Women	61,9	82,5	92,5	55,2	85,8	39,3	72,1	29,0	37,1
2008	Health	TOTAL	58,8	77,7	93,9	41,9	84,2	26,0	61,0	15,9	30,8
		Men	60,3	75,4	91,2	38,2	84,8	28,0	60,3	17,9	42,7
		Women	56,9	81,2	96,1	49,5	83,2	22,7	62,9	13,1	30,1
	Pensions	TOTAL	63,3	78,8	94,1	44,8	85,1	38,5	65,7	28,7	38,1
		Men	63,9	76,4	91,2	40,6	85,5	37,9	65,2	28,4	50,6
		Women	62,7	82,6	96,4	53,4	84,4	39,4	66,9	29,1	37,5
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63,8	79,0	94,3	45,1	85,3	39,5	67,5	29,4	38,3
		Men	64,3	76,6	91,5	40,9	85,7	38,9	66,8	29,1	51,7
		Women	63,0	82,8	96,4	53,8	84,6	40,6	69,2	29,9	37,6
2009	Health	TOTAL	60,2	79,2	93,5	44,4	86,3	27,6	63,3	17,7	32,1
		Men	61,4	76,7	90,8	39,8	86,6	29,3	61,4	19,5	47,0
		Women	58,6	83,1	95,6	53,8	85,7	24,7	68,3	15,1	31,1
	Pensions	TOTAL	64,5	80,3	93,7	47,1	87,1	39,5	67,3	30,1	38,9
		Men	65,0	77,7	91,0	42,1	87,4	39,0	65,4	30,1	55,4
		Women	63,9	84,4	95,8	57,5	86,7	40,4	72,3	30,1	37,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	65,0	80,5	93,8	47,4	87,3	40,8	69,2	31,1	39,2
		Men	65,5	77,9	91,2	42,3	87,6	40,2	67,2	31,1	55,5
		Women	64,3	84,6	95,8	57,8	86,9	41,7	74,5	31,1	38,2
2011	Health	TOTAL	65,4	82,3	93,7	49,6	88,9	32,6	71,6	24,1	37,9
		Men	65,5	79,9	91,7	44,8	88,8	33,2	70,5	25,1	53,2
		Women	65,3	85,8	95,2	58,5	89,2	31,5	74,1	22,3	36,8
	Pensions	TOTAL	68,8	83,2	93,8	52,0	89,5	42,3	74,9	34,2	43,7
		Men	68,4	80,7	91,8	46,9	89,4	41,2	74,0	33,7	57,3

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers: Total	Public	Private: Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Private: Establishments with 6 or more workers	Non-wage and salaried workers: Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	Domestic service workers
		Women	69,3	86,8	95,4	61,7	89,8	44,3	77,0	35,0	42,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	69,2	83,4	94,0	52,3	89,7	43,3	76,4	35,1	44,0
		Men	68,8	80,9	92,1	47,2	89,5	42,2	75,5	34,5	57,5
		Women	69,8	87,0	95,5	62,1	90,1	45,6	78,6	36,1	43,0
Chile [d/]											
2000	Health	TOTAL	88,5	93,5	97,0	85,4	94,0	79,3	81,9	73,8	90,6
		Men	86,6	92,7	96,9	82,4	93,5	72,8	81,9	68,0	89,8
		Women	91,7	95,0	97,2	90,3	95,1	92,9	81,9	83,7	90,7
	Pensions	TOTAL	66,7	82,7	92,0	57,6	84,7	29,5	56,7	21,6	48,4
		Men	68,6	82,7	91,8	55,6	85,1	31,4	58,7	22,9	81,5
		Women	63,8	82,8	92,3	60,9	83,8	25,5	49,7	19,3	47,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	89,7	94,8	97,7	86,9	95,4	80,1	82,6	74,6	91,2
		Men	88,0	94,2	97,5	84,4	95,0	73,8	82,7	69,0	89,8
		Women	92,5	95,9	98,0	91,1	96,0	93,3	82,4	84,1	91,2
2006	Health	TOTAL	91,6	94,5	96,2	90,0	94,9	83,7	82,3	83,9	93,5
		Men	90,0	93,8	96,3	87,8	94,2	79,8	80,6	79,6	84,4
		Women	94,0	95,8	96,0	93,3	96,2	89,9	86,4	90,3	93,7
	Pensions	TOTAL	66,5	82,8	90,5	56,4	85,1	25,6	50,7	21,7	42,6
		Men	69,4	83,2	90,9	56,3	85,7	28,5	53,7	23,9	64,6
		Women	62,2	81,9	90,1	56,5	83,9	20,9	43,7	18,3	42,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	93,9	96,8	98,5	92,1	97,2	85,3	84,7	85,3	95,0
		Men	92,6	96,3	98,4	90,3	96,7	81,8	83,2	81,5	88,4
		Women	95,7	97,8	98,6	94,8	98,1	90,8	88,3	91,0	95,1
2009	Health	TOTAL	93,4	95,3	95,6	91,4	95,9	88,3	85,0	88,8	95,4
		Men	92,3	94,9	95,5	88,9	95,7	85,5	83,3	85,9	91,1
		Women	95,1	95,9	95,7	95,1	96,2	92,8	88,9	93,3	95,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	64,4	78,2	83,7	50,2	81,2	27,7	55,5	23,3	40,1
		Men	66,9	79,0	83,7	50,8	82,3	30,4	57,2	25,5	44,4
		Women	60,7	76,8	83,7	49,4	79,2	23,4	51,4	20,0	40,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	95,4	97,3	97,9	93,2	97,8	89,9	88,3	90,1	96,6
		Men	94,5	97,0	97,7	91,2	97,8	87,3	86,5	87,4	92,0
		Women	96,8	97,8	98,0	96,2	97,9	94,0	92,4	94,2	96,8
2011	Health	TOTAL	95,5	97,4	97,6	94,0	97,7	90,8	89,4	91,0	97,1
		Men	94,4	96,9	97,6	92,0	97,3	88,4	87,7	88,5	94,9
		Women	97,0	98,1	97,5	97,2	98,5	94,4	92,4	94,5	97,2
	Pensions	TOTAL	69,9	86,0	89,6	62,2	88,2	23,4	50,0	20,8	49,8
		Men	72,1	85,9	89,8	61,5	88,3	25,7	50,6	23,2	73,7
		Women	66,8	86,0	89,4	63,2	88,1	19,9	48,9	17,5	48,2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	97,0	98,8	99,1	95,7	99,1	91,6	90,9	91,7	97,9
		Men	96,4	98,6	99,2	94,2	99,0	89,4	89,6	89,3	97,3
		Women	98,0	99,1	99,1	98,0	99,3	94,9	93,3	95,0	98,0
Colombia [e/]											
2000	Health	TOTAL	47,4	69,4	94,7	31,5	79,5	21,0	48,8	15,3	31,2
		Men	47,0	65,8	95,8	28,8	77,5	23,2	47,5	17,4	38,1
		Women	47,9	74,2	93,7	36,5	82,0	17,6	52,4	12,5	30,8
	Pensions	TOTAL	34,3	54,7	85,2	17,4	63,4	10,1	28,4	6,5	14,6
		Men	33,3	50,6	84,6	15,1	60,9	11,2	27,6	7,3	18,5

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
				Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Women	35,6	60,2	85,7	21,5	66,7	8,4	30,6	5,4	14,4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47,8	69,7	95,0	32,0	79,8	21,5	49,3	15,8	31,6
		Men	47,4	66,2	96,0	29,2	77,9	23,7	48,0	17,8	38,1
		Women	48,2	74,5	94,0	37,0	82,2	18,2	52,8	13,0	31,2
2007	Health	TOTAL	47,5	68,4	89,5	32,9	80,1	26,0	35,2	23,0	27,6
		Men	44,5	65,1	91,3	28,1	78,3	20,8	31,6	18,3	40,3
		Women	51,4	73,2	87,6	41,0	82,7	34,3	43,3	29,5	27,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	37,5	61,2	92,1	17,1	74,6	12,1	22,9	9,9	13,7
		Men	37,9	59,0	94,1	16,3	73,3	13,4	24,6	11,3	31,5
		Women	36,8	64,3	90,0	18,5	76,4	10,0	19,1	8,1	13,2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52,0	71,3	95,8	34,3	82,8	33,3	48,1	29,1	29,2
		Men	49,4	67,8	97,2	29,7	81,0	28,7	45,5	25,0	43,1
		Women	55,4	76,3	94,4	42,2	85,5	40,7	53,9	34,8	28,9
2008	Health	TOTAL	49,1	74,8	92,1	36,0	85,1	27,6	36,3	24,7	32,0
		Men	45,9	71,7	92,6	30,7	83,1	22,0	32,9	19,6	44,9
		Women	53,2	79,3	91,7	44,4	88,0	36,0	45,5	31,4	31,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	38,8	67,8	91,9	19,9	79,9	13,8	25,4	11,7	15,3
		Men	39,1	65,3	91,1	18,1	78,3	14,6	26,8	12,3	40,9
		Women	38,4	71,3	92,6	23,0	82,3	12,7	21,2	10,8	14,4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	53,9	77,4	96,5	38,1	87,4	35,3	50,5	31,2	33,3
		Men	51,1	74,3	96,5	32,8	85,7	30,1	48,7	26,3	52,4
		Women	57,4	81,8	96,5	46,6	89,9	43,2	55,6	37,7	32,7
2009	Health	TOTAL	47,7	74,1	95,8	33,6	85,5	26,8	32,1	24,1	29,2
		Men	44,8	70,8	96,1	28,5	83,7	21,2	28,1	19,1	49,7
		Women	51,3	79,0	95,4	42,0	88,2	35,1	43,7	30,3	28,2
	Pensions	TOTAL	37,3	66,9	93,9	18,3	80,3	13,1	21,1	11,2	13,4
		Men	38,0	64,6	94,3	17,2	78,8	13,4	22,2	11,5	43,1
		Women	36,5	70,2	93,5	20,3	82,4	12,6	17,8	10,8	11,9
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	51,9	75,6	98,1	34,8	86,9	34,5	45,9	30,5	30,4
		Men	49,4	72,3	98,1	29,8	85,2	29,0	43,4	25,4	55,7
		Women	55,2	80,3	98,1	43,1	89,3	42,7	53,5	36,8	29,2
2010	Health	TOTAL	47,6	75,0	96,7	31,6	86,5	26,4	33,5	23,5	29,0
		Men	45,5	73,2	97,1	27,6	85,9	21,1	29,4	18,8	43,0
		Women	50,3	77,5	96,2	37,7	87,3	33,9	44,8	29,3	28,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	38,2	68,5	96,7	18,2	81,3	13,9	23,4	11,7	14,0
		Men	39,3	67,6	96,5	17,6	81,1	14,1	25,4	11,7	22,5
		Women	36,9	69,7	96,9	19,1	81,5	13,5	17,9	11,7	13,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52,3	76,4	98,4	33,5	87,6	35,0	47,8	30,8	30,1
		Men	50,5	74,7	98,4	29,9	87,1	29,9	45,1	26,1	43,2
		Women	54,6	78,7	98,5	39,0	88,3	42,3	55,2	36,6	29,7
2011	Health	TOTAL	48,1	75,4	97,4	32,1	87,0	27,0	34,4	24,1	29,1
		Men	46,1	73,9	97,9	28,9	86,3	20,8	31,5	18,2	54,2
		Women	50,7	77,5	96,8	36,7	88,1	35,4	42,1	31,2	27,9
	Pensions	TOTAL	37,9	68,1	97,6	17,1	81,2	13,5	21,5	11,6	14,3
		Men	39,6	67,5	97,2	16,9	81,0	14,0	21,7	12,2	31,7
		Women	35,8	68,9	98,1	17,4	81,3	12,8	21,0	10,9	13,4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52,6	76,6	99,6	33,5	88,0	35,2	47,8	31,2	30,5
		Men	50,8	75,0	99,6	30,2	87,2	29,3	45,3	25,5	54,5
		Women	54,9	78,8	99,5	38,3	89,1	43,4	54,4	38,0	29,3

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
Costa Rica [f/]											
2000	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	81,0	87,2	98,5	65,4	89,0	68,5	71,2	64,2	71,9
		Men	77,6	84,3	98,1	57,8	87,7	61,9	69,9	57,6	64,8
		Women	86,7	92,2	98,9	79,4	92,1	84,3	76,0	77,3	72,3
2007	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	82,0	88,7	99,5	66,8	90,7	68,5	72,1	63,3	69,1
		Men	79,1	86,5	99,8	58,3	89,8	61,3	69,2	55,3	69,8
		Women	86,4	92,1	99,3	79,0	92,5	83,3	81,5	76,2	69,1
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	83,1	89,6	99,6	69,2	91,3	70,5	70,2	66,2	72,0
		Men	80,3	86,7	99,6	61,0	89,7	64,3	70,8	59,1	86,6
		Women	87,0	93,9	99,6	81,6	94,4	81,3	68,4	75,5	71,6
2009	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	83,7	89,7	100,0	64,8	92,0	72,4	76,7	66,4	71,7
		Men	81,1	86,6	100,0	57,2	90,0	68,2	77,6	60,3	61,8
		Women	87,5	94,6	100,0	78,0	95,9	79,4	73,9	74,0	72,5
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86,1	91,2	99,7	71,1	93,3	75,9	82,6	71,6	74,0
		Men	84,0	88,6	99,7	63,8	91,8	71,5	82,4	66,5	71,7
		Women	89,2	95,5	99,8	83,8	96,5	84,0	83,3	79,5	74,2
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86,0	89,8	99,7	68,3	91,8	80,3	84,6	76,2	74,3
		Men	83,8	87,0	99,8	60,2	90,3	76,4	84,1	72,3	56,6
		Women	89,0	94,5	99,6	83,2	94,9	87,5	86,0	82,4	75,2
Ecuador [g/]											
2000	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	28,5	42,5	80,1	12,8	43,7	12,5	22,6	9,2	16,9
		Men	27,4	37,8	80,6	10,6	40,0	12,5	20,8	9,8	29,8
		Women	30,2	52,2	79,6	18,9	51,6	12,6	29,2	8,3	15,5
2007	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	33,6	48,7	92,5	12,3	52,6	17,5	27,0	12,3	25,1
		Men	32,7	43,9	93,7	9,7	48,1	16,1	27,0	11,3	32,3
		Women	34,8	58,2	91,0	18,6	62,0	19,3	27,1	13,3	24,8
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	35,9	50,2	89,6	15,5	54,9	20,7	28,1	15,4	24,8
		Men	34,9	45,7	92,2	11,7	51,1	18,5	28,1	13,5	31,8
		Women	37,3	59,0	86,2	24,9	62,4	23,7	28,0	17,2	24,4
2009	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	38,3	54,1	92,0	15,0	61,7	20,5	36,1	14,7	26,1
		Men	37,2	48,8	92,6	11,4	57,5	19,1	35,4	13,8	23,3
		Women	39,7	64,6	91,2	23,9	70,4	22,5	38,2	15,7	26,3
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	41,2	59,3	92,9	18,2	67,6	18,4	37,8	13,3	24,4
		Men	40,1	53,7	93,5	14,0	63,8	18,0	37,7	12,9	16,4
		Women	42,7	69,7	92,2	28,6	75,1	19,0	38,3	13,7	24,7
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47,3	67,3	96,0	25,5	75,0	23,8	36,7	19,0	46,8
		Men	46,3	62,8	98,3	21,8	71,2	21,3	38,0	17,3	63,7
		Women	48,7	75,6	93,3	34,3	82,6	27,3	32,8	20,9	45,8
El Salvador [h/]											
2000	Health	TOTAL	44,1	63,9	91,9	15,8	73,9	20,1	32,1	14,9	7,6
		Men	44,5	57,3	90,5	12,5	68,6	17,8	31,0	10,4	11,8
		Women	43,8	74,8	93,6	24,3	82,4	21,9	35,0	17,6	7,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	45,5	66,0	94,5	17,2	76,1	20,5	32,7	15,2	7,6
		Men	45,8	59,1	93,0	13,2	70,5	18,2	31,9	10,7	11,8
		Women	45,2	77,6	96,3	27,5	85,0	22,2	35,0	17,9	7,3
2007	Health	TOTAL	43,9	62,3	95,5	15,9	72,6	19,4	33,0	14,1	12,7
		Men	44,2	56,0	95,3	11,0	67,6	17,2	33,2	10,4	31,0

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Women	43,6	72,7	95,8	26,5	80,7	21,2	32,6	16,3	10,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	44,7	63,3	96,2	16,2	74,0	20,0	33,2	14,6	12,7
		Men	45,0	57,0	95,9	11,4	69,0	17,7	33,2	11,0	31,0
		Women	44,3	73,7	96,5	26,8	82,1	21,7	33,3	16,8	10,7
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42,0	64,3	96,3	13,4	77,0	12,6	25,6	8,6	8,1
		Men	43,5	58,1	95,3	10,3	72,9	11,5	25,4	6,0	18,3
		Women	40,3	74,8	97,3	21,4	83,7	13,4	26,0	10,3	7,0
2009	Health	TOTAL	42,4	63,1	94,0	16,7	75,0	19,1	35,0	13,9	9,8
		Men	42,9	57,2	91,9	11,7	71,5	16,6	33,5	9,9	14,1
		Women	41,9	72,7	96,4	27,6	80,8	21,0	38,2	16,7	9,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	43,3	64,5	95,4	17,7	76,5	19,3	35,2	14,1	10,4
		Men	43,9	58,6	93,5	12,8	72,9	16,8	33,5	10,1	14,1
		Women	42,6	74,1	97,4	28,4	82,5	21,1	38,7	16,8	10,0
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42,9	63,6	96,6	15,8	74,8	17,7	28,8	13,6	8,9
		Men	42,9	57,4	95,3	11,6	70,6	13,7	26,5	9,0	16,8
		Women	42,8	73,8	98,0	25,3	81,6	20,9	33,2	16,6	8,4
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42,5	62,3	93,1	15,7	73,8	17,3	32,9	12,7	11,9
		Men	42,5	56,4	93,5	10,8	69,9	14,2	32,2	8,8	27,6
		Women	42,4	72,1	92,7	27,2	80,3	19,9	34,2	15,5	10,5
Mexico [i/]											
2000	Health	TOTAL	48,9	68,3	85,5	14,4	78,9	0,6	2,1	0,1	12,3
		Men	48,0	65,6	84,9	11,8	78,6	0,7	2,2	0,1	17,5
		Women	50,4	73,5	86,1	22,2	79,4	0,4	1,2	0,2	11,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	44,9	63,4	81,3	11,1	73,2	0,4	1,3	0,1	2,1
		Men	44,2	60,5	79,8	8,9	72,8	0,4	1,4	0,1	8,5
		Women	46,1	68,7	83,1	17,6	73,9	0,2	0,5	0,1	1,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49,7	69,5	90,9	14,5	79,0	0,6	2,1	0,1	12,3
		Men	48,9	66,8	91,1	11,8	78,8	0,7	2,2	0,1	17,5
		Women	51,3	74,8	90,8	22,3	79,6	0,4	1,2	0,2	11,4
2007	Health	TOTAL	48,2	69,2	92,7	18,6	78,5	0,2	0,4	0,2	8,1
		Men	48,4	66,4	93,3	15,6	78,1	0,2	0,4	0,1	24,2
		Women	48,0	73,7	92,1	25,4	79,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	6,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	42,9	61,6	83,6	13,8	70,5	2,0	1,1	1,9	1,6
		Men	43,3	58,9	83,8	11,2	70,0	2,5	1,0	2,8	12,4
		Women	42,4	65,9	83,3	19,9	71,3	1,0	1,3	0,7	0,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49,5	70,3	93,7	19,7	79,7	2,2	1,5	2,1	8,6
		Men	49,9	67,5	94,3	16,8	79,2	2,7	1,4	2,9	28,9
		Women	48,8	74,7	93,1	26,3	80,4	1,4	1,6	1,0	6,6
2008	Health	TOTAL	47,6	68,5	92,5	16,8	78,7	0,2	0,3	0,2	6,7
		Men	48,3	66,2	93,8	14,4	78,3	0,2	0,4	0,1	15,8
		Women	46,7	72,2	91,1	21,8	79,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	5,9
	Pensions	TOTAL	42,2	60,7	83,5	12,4	70,1	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,7
		Men	42,9	58,4	84,3	10,4	69,4	2,3	0,9	2,6	7,2
		Women	41,3	64,4	82,6	16,5	71,3	1,1	1,3	0,8	1,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	48,9	69,6	93,3	17,8	80,1	2,1	1,3	1,9	6,9
		Men	49,7	67,4	94,5	15,5	79,6	2,5	1,3	2,7	17,7
		Women	47,6	73,3	92,0	22,5	80,8	1,4	1,5	1,1	6,0
2009	Health	TOTAL	46,9	67,2	92,4	17,1	76,0	0,3	0,6	0,2	7,0

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
				Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Men	47,2	64,3	92,9	14,4	75,5	0,3	0,7	0,2	16,9
		Women	46,5	72,1	91,9	23,6	76,8	0,4	0,2	0,3	6,0
2010	Health	TOTAL	46,2	67,1	92,4	16,1	77,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	6,4
		Men	46,7	64,1	92,7	12,8	76,8	0,1	0,2	0,1	13,0
		Women	45,6	72,0	92,2	23,4	78,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	5,6
2011	Health	TOTAL	47,0	67,2	92,2	15,0	78,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	4,3
		Men	47,3	64,0	93,2	12,1	77,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	12,2
		Women	46,5	72,5	91,2	21,6	79,8	0,2	0,0	0,2	3,5
Panama j/											
2007	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	67,3	84,1	98,6	33,1	87,2	28,6	42,0	25,1	37,3
		Men	64,6	81,2	98,1	28,3	85,4	22,8	39,5	18,9	41,1
		Women	71,2	88,5	99,1	42,0	90,5	40,8	50,8	36,4	36,9
2008	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	68,9	84,3	97,6	35,5	85,8	33,7	46,6	29,3	37,9
		Men	66,5	81,3	97,6	29,6	84,2	26,4	43,5	21,5	43,4
		Women	72,2	89,0	97,6	49,3	88,8	47,0	56,1	41,6	37,4
2009	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70,0	86,6	99,1	37,5	88,6	32,0	44,4	28,4	38,1
		Men	67,5	83,9	99,1	32,7	87,3	24,4	41,9	19,9	41,1
		Women	73,4	90,8	99,0	48,7	91,1	45,2	52,6	41,2	37,8
2010	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70,0	86,3	98,6	40,9	87,8	30,7	39,3	27,8	35,7
		Men	66,4	83,0	98,8	33,2	86,1	22,6	35,4	19,3	38,5
		Women	75,2	91,2	98,5	58,5	90,7	46,8	52,2	42,5	35,4
2011	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73,2	87,6	97,8	41,5	89,0	31,3	45,8	27,5	51,2
		Men	69,0	85,3	97,1	31,4	88,3	24,2	43,1	20,0	60,5
		Women	78,9	90,7	98,5	58,8	90,1	46,9	52,5	43,2	50,1
Paraguay k/											
2000-01	Health	TOTAL	29,9	44,6	75,6	15,1	48,6	20,3	33,5	14,1	6,3
		Men	28,6	38,1	75,1	10,0	44,0	16,4	27,8	10,0	14,6
		Women	31,5	57,7	76,0	29,0	59,5	25,3	50,9	18,1	5,5
	Pensions	TOTAL	19,2	38,2	79,7	6,2	38,7	0,7	3,4	0,0	0,5
		Men	19,9	33,0	78,8	5,6	35,6	0,9	3,2	0,0	3,8
		Women	18,2	48,5	80,6	7,7	46,0	0,5	3,8	0,0	0,2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	31,6	48,0	86,5	15,3	50,3	20,4	33,8	14,1	6,3
		Men	30,1	40,4	86,6	10,2	44,8	16,5	28,0	10,0	14,6
		Women	33,5	62,9	86,5	29,0	63,4	25,4	51,5	18,1	5,5
2007	Health	TOTAL	32,4	44,6	75,2	18,9	47,3	23,1	33,0	18,6	8,5
		Men	30,1	38,7	74,0	14,3	43,3	16,0	25,9	11,9	13,5
		Women	35,6	57,1	76,4	31,4	57,4	32,4	52,9	25,7	8,0
	Pensions	TOTAL	21,1	37,8	82,2	8,5	36,2	2,3	7,0	1,2	2,1
		Men	22,5	34,1	83,0	7,6	35,5	2,4	6,0	1,2	10,5
		Women	19,3	45,7	81,3	11,2	38,0	2,3	10,0	1,1	1,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	34,0	47,5	86,3	18,9	48,2	23,3	33,8	18,7	8,5
		Men	31,8	41,3	86,2	14,4	44,4	16,3	27,0	11,9	13,5
		Women	37,0	60,5	86,4	31,4	57,6	32,5	52,9	25,7	8,0
2008	Health	TOTAL	33,6	44,9	75,3	15,2	48,1	24,5	30,9	19,5	9,7
		Men	31,7	39,1	72,2	11,3	44,7	17,7	24,5	13,2	14,7
		Women	36,3	57,9	79,0	26,9	57,6	33,4	56,8	25,7	9,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	21,7	38,7	80,1	6,3	37,6	1,4	4,2	0,6	0,6

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Men	23,2	34,5	78,5	5,2	36,7	1,5	4,2	0,4	4,4
		Women	19,5	47,9	81,9	9,4	40,1	1,2	4,4	0,7	0,3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	35,0	47,4	84,6	15,2	48,4	24,9	31,6	19,9	9,9
		Men	33,2	41,4	82,9	11,3	45,1	18,0	25,1	13,4	14,7
		Women	37,6	60,7	86,5	26,9	57,6	34,1	57,8	26,2	9,5
2009	Health	TOTAL	35,0	46,3	75,5	20,0	51,3	25,8	33,0	20,5	12,4
		Men	33,5	41,7	70,6	19,7	47,8	19,6	29,9	13,6	15,3
		Women	37,1	55,5	81,4	21,0	59,2	33,6	43,1	27,4	12,1
	Pensions	TOTAL	24,8	40,9	80,4	11,3	42,5	6,4	6,1	5,5	0,6
		Men	26,4	37,3	77,7	11,6	41,2	6,2	6,2	5,3	1,2
		Women	22,6	48,1	83,7	10,3	45,6	6,6	5,7	5,6	0,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	36,7	49,2	84,9	20,6	52,3	26,5	33,2	21,1	12,7
		Men	35,4	44,5	81,1	20,2	48,9	20,5	30,2	14,5	16,4
		Women	38,6	58,9	89,5	21,8	60,2	34,0	43,1	27,7	12,3
2010	Health	TOTAL	36,6	48,1	74,2	17,0	52,9	26,0	30,2	21,8	13,7
		Men	34,0	41,8	71,5	13,0	48,3	18,8	23,9	14,8	16,0
		Women	40,1	61,8	77,7	30,8	63,3	34,6	47,9	28,7	13,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	24,3	42,5	80,0	8,3	43,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
		Men	26,5	38,8	78,8	7,2	43,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
		Women	21,1	50,4	81,5	12,1	43,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	38,3	51,2	85,0	17,3	53,8	26,0	30,2	21,8	13,7
		Men	35,8	44,7	83,5	13,1	49,3	18,8	23,9	14,8	16,0
		Women	41,6	65,4	86,9	31,4	64,0	34,6	47,9	28,7	13,6
2011	Health	TOTAL	38,0	49,2	76,4	21,7	52,4	25,5	33,3	20,8	17,3
		Men	34,9	42,5	72,5	18,1	47,1	20,3	29,6	15,3	22,7
		Women	42,1	60,9	80,2	30,4	63,0	32,2	45,0	26,2	16,8
	Pensions	TOTAL	26,6	44,6	80,9	13,2	45,8	1,2	3,6	0,5	0,1
		Men	26,6	39,5	79,3	12,3	42,4	0,7	1,7	0,3	0,0
		Women	26,5	53,7	82,6	15,2	52,8	1,7	9,5	0,7	0,1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	40,0	52,5	86,5	22,3	54,2	25,6	33,5	20,9	17,3
		Men	36,7	45,3	82,8	18,8	48,5	20,3	29,9	15,3	22,7
		Women	44,3	65,4	90,1	30,6	65,7	32,3	45,0	26,3	16,8
Peru [1/]											
2007	Health	TOTAL	35,5	49,1	79,5	15,5	52,7	26,1	27,8	21,1	20,1
		Men	35,3	47,5	80,3	13,1	53,2	20,5	24,3	16,6	14,7
		Women	35,8	52,1	78,6	20,9	51,7	32,5	37,3	25,1	20,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	33,8	51,0	79,8	16,2	55,9	20,5	28,1	15,6	9,9
		Men	41,0	52,5	83,2	18,4	58,9	27,9	31,7	23,0	27,9
		Women	24,8	48,1	75,3	11,3	49,9	12,1	18,4	9,0	8,7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	44,5	58,2	85,0	25,6	62,9	37,4	39,9	30,2	23,9
		Men	47,8	58,4	86,9	25,9	64,8	37,2	39,0	31,5	31,6
		Women	40,3	57,9	82,6	25,0	59,2	37,5	42,1	29,0	23,4
2008	Health	TOTAL	43,2	54,5	80,4	24,6	58,9	37,3	32,3	31,9	26,5
		Men	42,0	53,0	80,2	22,0	58,8	29,4	29,1	25,4	28,0
		Women	44,8	57,3	80,7	29,8	59,1	46,2	41,4	37,6	26,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	34,3	51,1	80,4	15,2	57,2	20,5	28,2	16,0	7,6
		Men	41,6	52,8	83,1	17,2	59,8	28,7	31,6	24,1	9,1
		Women	25,0	47,9	76,9	11,4	51,6	11,5	18,3	8,8	7,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	51,3	62,4	86,6	32,5	67,5	47,5	44,4	40,1	30,0
		Men	53,0	62,1	87,6	31,8	68,1	45,0	43,6	39,1	33,5

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
				Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
		Women	49,1	62,9	85,3	33,8	66,1	50,4	46,7	40,9	29,8
2009	Health	TOTAL	50,7	61,5	86,3	32,2	64,8	46,4	33,3	40,4	38,4
		Men	48,7	59,5	85,7	27,9	64,5	36,6	29,8	33,3	33,5
		Women	53,3	65,0	87,1	40,2	65,5	57,1	42,5	46,7	38,7
	Pensions	TOTAL	37,1	54,7	83,8	15,3	61,0	22,7	30,1	17,7	8,5
		Men	44,9	56,5	86,1	17,8	63,5	31,0	34,7	26,0	27,8
		Women	27,3	51,4	80,8	10,6	56,0	13,5	17,9	10,4	7,4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	59,0	69,2	91,4	39,7	73,7	57,4	48,0	49,0	41,0
		Men	60,0	68,5	92,0	37,5	74,1	52,9	47,4	47,2	49,5
		Women	57,8	70,3	90,5	43,8	72,8	62,3	49,4	50,7	40,5
2010	Health	TOTAL	53,8	63,9	88,3	37,5	66,5	50,9	38,9	44,4	41,1
		Men	51,5	62,1	87,4	33,2	66,5	40,9	35,9	36,8	54,5
		Women	56,7	67,2	89,4	44,9	66,7	62,1	47,2	51,0	40,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	37,7	55,2	84,4	19,0	60,6	23,8	31,5	18,6	10,2
		Men	46,1	57,8	87,1	21,4	64,3	33,2	37,4	27,9	22,8
		Women	27,3	50,7	81,0	14,6	53,0	13,2	15,6	10,4	9,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	62,4	71,7	93,1	46,3	75,0	62,6	52,7	53,7	45,4
		Men	63,3	71,2	93,4	44,2	75,8	58,4	53,4	52,0	55,4
		Women	61,4	72,6	92,8	50,1	73,4	67,3	50,8	55,3	44,9
2011	Health	TOTAL	55,5	65,4	89,0	37,7	68,8	52,0	43,8	44,5	49,2
		Men	52,7	63,5	90,0	35,2	67,3	42,0	39,7	36,9	57,9
		Women	59,0	68,5	87,9	41,7	71,6	63,5	55,4	51,5	48,8
	Pensions	TOTAL	38,7	57,3	85,7	18,6	64,0	22,1	31,9	17,0	10,0
		Men	45,5	58,4	88,6	20,4	65,4	30,7	34,5	25,8	38,4
		Women	30,2	55,6	82,4	15,7	61,4	12,3	24,7	9,0	8,6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63,8	73,4	93,2	46,7	77,9	62,6	56,2	53,1	52,0
		Men	64,0	72,8	94,5	46,2	77,4	58,0	54,1	51,2	75,5
		Women	63,5	74,5	91,6	47,5	78,9	67,9	62,3	54,8	50,9
Uruguay [i/]											
2001	Health	TOTAL	96,2	97,8	98,4	95,5	98,2	92,3	95,6	91,8	96,4
		Men	95,6	97,7	99,0	94,9	98,0	91,2	95,3	90,3	97,8
		Women	96,9	98,1	97,8	96,7	98,6	94,6	96,7	94,3	96,3
	Pensions	TOTAL	65,0	83,3	98,5	48,3	86,0	34,7	85,6	25,6	33,4
		Men	65,6	80,5	99,1	43,0	84,4	35,0	84,6	24,2	64,9
		Women	64,3	87,6	97,7	59,8	88,4	34,1	89,0	27,9	31,1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	96,9	98,5	99,9	95,9	98,5	93,6	98,0	92,8	96,6
		Men	96,3	98,2	100,0	95,2	98,3	92,6	97,9	91,4	97,8
		Women	97,7	99,0	99,9	97,4	98,9	95,4	98,4	95,1	96,5
2007	Health	TOTAL	95,7	97,7	99,2	93,2	98,2	91,1	95,0	90,3	96,4
		Men	94,5	96,9	99,1	92,0	97,6	89,1	94,5	87,8	96,5
		Women	97,1	98,7	99,4	95,8	99,0	94,0	96,2	93,7	96,4
	Pensions	TOTAL	65,6	83,5	98,7	45,9	87,0	32,7	84,1	23,3	41,9
		Men	66,2	80,4	98,8	40,8	85,4	34,7	84,1	23,3	71,3
		Women	64,9	87,9	98,6	56,2	89,3	29,8	83,9	23,3	39,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	96,3	98,1	99,9	93,5	98,5	92,2	97,9	91,2	96,8
		Men	95,3	97,4	99,9	92,2	98,1	90,4	97,7	88,8	97,0
		Women	97,6	99,0	100,0	96,1	99,1	94,9	98,5	94,5	96,8
2008	Health	TOTAL	95,7	97,5	97,9	93,6	98,3	91,5	95,1	90,7	95,8
		Men	94,6	96,9	97,5	92,5	97,9	89,4	94,6	88,0	95,5
		Women	97,0	98,4	98,3	95,9	98,9	94,5	96,3	94,3	95,9

(continued...)

TABLE 8 (continued)

LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION WITH HEALTH AND/OR PENSION COVERAGE, 2000, 2007 - 2011 (Percentages)

Country, year and sex			Total	Wage and salaried workers				Non-wage and salaried workers			Domestic service workers
			Total	Total	Public	Private		Total	Employers	Own-account workers and unpaid familiy workers	
						Establishments with a maximum of 5 workers	Establishments with 6 or more workers				
	Pensions	TOTAL	67,5	84,7	98,5	45,6	88,6	35,5	82,9	25,4	42,4
		Men	68,1	81,9	98,5	40,8	87,3	37,3	81,9	25,3	69,1
		Women	66,8	88,7	98,5	55,0	90,6	32,7	85,3	25,5	40,2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	96,5	98,2	99,8	94,1	98,6	92,5	97,7	91,4	96,4
		Men	95,6	97,7	99,8	93,0	98,3	90,8	97,4	89,0	95,5
		Women	97,6	99,0	99,8	96,1	99,1	95,2	98,5	94,7	96,4
2009	Health	TOTAL	95,8	97,7	99,5	92,9	98,1	91,3	94,9	90,5	96,6
		Men	94,7	97,0	99,3	91,6	97,6	89,4	94,3	88,0	96,9
		Women	97,2	98,6	99,6	95,8	98,7	94,1	96,6	93,8	96,6
	Pensions	TOTAL	68,2	85,4	100,0	45,3	89,0	35,2	83,4	25,3	43,6
		Men	68,6	82,4	100,0	40,4	87,4	37,0	83,0	24,8	75,8
		Women	67,6	89,8	100,0	55,7	91,2	32,6	84,4	26,0	41,0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	96,4	98,1	100,0	93,2	98,5	92,3	97,5	91,2	96,9
		Men	95,4	97,5	100,0	91,9	98,1	90,6	97,2	88,9	97,5
		Women	97,6	99,0	100,0	96,0	99,1	94,7	98,2	94,3	96,9
2010	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	46,8
		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
		Mujer	98,1	99,2	100,0	96,8	99,3	95,4	97,4	95,2	97,4
	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
		Mujer	72,6	91,7	100,0	60,4	93,0	36,7	86,9	29,5	48,4
	Salud 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
		Mujer	98,2	99,3	100,0	96,9	99,4	95,9	98,7	95,4	97,5

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

a/ Weighted average without Brazil given that in 2010 the PNAD Survey was not carried out.
b/ 31 urban areas. Data correspond to the third quarter with the exception of 2007, which are for the fourth quarter.
c/ The PNAD Survey of September of each year. In 2010, the PNAD Survey was not carried out because the census was conducted.
d/ CASEN Survey.
e/ 2000 data correspond to 10 cities and metropolitan areas; they refer to June of the National Household Survey (ENH), Stage 1; 2005 data correspond to the second quarter of the ECH Survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter, municipalities of the GEIH Survey.
f/ Until 2009, data are from the Multi-purpose Household Survey, beginning in 2010, data are from the National Household Survey and are not comparable with previous years.
g/ 2000 data correspond to November; beginning in 2005, data refer to the fourth quarter. Beginning in 2005, the survey includes information on private insurance.
h/ Before 2007, the minimum working age was 10 years. Beginning in 2007, it was 16 years.
i/ 2000 data correspond to the third quarter of the ENEU Survey; beginning in 2007, data correspond to the second quarter of the ENOE Survey.
j/ Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than 5 workers.
k/ 2000-2001 data correspond to the period from September 2000 to August 2001; beginning in 2005, data are for the period October - December of the Permanent Household Survey.
l/ Data are from the National Household Survey (ENAHO).

TABLE 9

LATIN AMERICA: REAL AVERAGE WAGES, 2002 - 2012
(Index 2000 = 100)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	2012
											Through the third quarter m/	
Latin America												
Brazil [a/]	…	100,0	99,7	98,8	102,2	103,2	105,3	107,	109,4	110,9	1,4	3,5
Chile [b/]	103,6	104,6	106,5	108,5	110,6	113,7	113,5	118,9	121,5	124,5	2,7	3,0
Colombia [c/]	102,5	101,9	103,8	105,1	109,3	109,2	107,5	108,9	111,9	112,0	0,5 [n/]	0,6 [n/]
Costa Rica [d/]	105,1	105,5	103,1	100,8	102,5	103,9	101,8	112,1	115,4	119,2	…	1,7
Mexico [e/]	100,0	102,0	103,6	105,5	107,3	108,8	109,1	107,9	107,0	107,9	0,8 [o/]	0,2 [o/]
Nicaragua [f/]	104,1	105,9	103,6	103,7	106,0	103,7	99,5	105,3	106,6	106,8	-0,1	0,3
Panama [g/]	91,9	92,5	92,5	92,5	92,5	100,3	100,3	99,4	109,1	109,1	…	…
Paraguay [h/]	96,3	95,4	97,1	97,6	98,6	98,3	95,4	101,4	102,1	104,9	2,0 [p/]	0,9 [p/]
Peru [i/]	…	…	100,0	98,2	103,4	110,5	114,1	121,0	117,9	120,9	…	…
Uruguay [j/]	80,5	77,8	80,1	83,7	86,8	90,4	94,3	99,6	103,0	107,1	5,0 [q/]	3,7 [q/]
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) [k/]	95,1	78,4	78,6	80,7	84,8	85,8	82,2	78,1	76,3	76,5	0,2	4,3

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ Average regular wages of private-sector workers covered 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, which is not comparable with previous years.
c/ Manufacturing wages with coffee threshing.
d/ Average wages of contributors to social security declared to the Caja Costaricense de Seguridad Social.
e/ Basic wages of social security contributors (Index 2002 = 100).
f/ Average wages declared to the Instituto Nicaraguense de Seguro Social.
g/ Average monthly wage reported in August to the Caja de Seguro Social.
h/ General index of public- and private-sector wages.
i/ Average monthly income of urban wage and salaried workers. Workers earning more than 25,000 Soles monthly are excluded (Index 2004 = 100).
j/ Real wage index.
k/ General index of private-sector wages.
m/ Change in the average of the indicator from January to September with respect to the same period of the previous year. Preliminary data.
n/ Change in the average of the indicator from January to August with respect to the previous year.
o/ Change in the average of the indicator from January to October with respect to the previous year.
p/ Change in the indicator from June to June of the previous year.
q/ Accumulated change to September.

TABLE 10

LATIN AMERICA: CHANGE IN REAL MINIMUM WAGES, 2002 - 2012 (Index 2000 = 100)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Change from December to October	2012 Change from December to October
Latin America												
Bolivia (Pluri State of) a/	118,1	117,0	112,0	106,3	111,1	110,1	108,0	115,9	119,9	130,9	13,2	18,5
Brazil a/	114,3	117,4	121,4	128,5	145,3	154,7	160,8	172,7	182,0	182,1	1,4	9,3
Chile a/	106,8	108,3	111,3	113,4	116,3	118,4	118,3	124,7	126,6	128,7	2,3	4,0
Colombia a/	103,5	103,7	105,6	107,2	109,9	110,7	110,1	113,7	115,1	115,2	0,2	3,8
Costa Rica a/	100,9	101,4	99,6	99,9	101,6	102,9	102,6	107,8	110,4	112,2	2,7	2,7
Dominican Republic b/	105,0	95,5	80,2	96,3	89,5	93,7	87,7	93,8	93,4	94,6	8,8	-2,5
Ecuador a/	99,3	98,4	99,7	101,9	105,3	109,4	118,7	123,0	130,8	137,7	5,1	6,1
El Salvador b/	94,2	95,7	95,0	90,7	90,1	92,4	92,4	101,5	99,8	100,4	2,7	-1,0
Guatemala b/	114,2	120,0	117,4	115,4	117,2	114,4	107,8	112,3	115,3	121,6	5,9	3,0
Honduras b/	105,0	114,0	114,8	121,6	127,8	132,7	132,3	287,8	275,1	274,3	1,4	0,5
Mexico a/	101,3	101,2	100,8	101,3	101,6	101,6	100,5	99,8	100,5	101,2	2,2	1,5
Nicaragua b/	105,9	109,2	113,5	118,0	128,5	131,6	133,8	156,6	174,6	182,3	6,9	8,8
Panama b/	105,8	106,3	107,9	104,5	107,9	105,9	106,1	103,8	110,2	104,1	-5,0	10,6
Paraguay a/	103,0	105,9	102,3	104,4	106,7	103,9	101,3	102,0	102,5	105,2	5,6	-2,5
Peru a/	101,0	102,2	106,9	105,2	112,1	111,8	114,5	111,2	110,1	120,7	11,9	8,4
Uruguay a/	88,7	77,7	77,6	132,1	153,3	159,6	176,9	194,4	196,8	227,7	16,4	11,2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) a/	96,1	85,1	97,0	108,6	116,9	124,2	119,9	111,7	113,2	107,3	2,0	16,2
Average c/	**103,7**	**103,5**	**103,7**	**109,1**	**114,2**	**116,3**	**117,2**	**131,3**	**133,9**	**138,0**	**4,9**	**5,8**
d/	**107,6**	**108,4**	**111,0**	**115,7**	**124,8**	**129,7**	**131,7**	**138,8**	**143,6**	**144,8**	**2,7**	**6,9**

Source: ILO, based on official country information.

a/ National minimum wage.
b/ Lowest minimum manufacturing wage.
c/ Simple average.
d/ Weighted average.

CUADRO 11

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 2002 - 2011
(Average annual rates)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 a/
Latin America										
Argentina	-10,9	8,8	9,0	9,2	8,5	8,7	6,8	0,9	9,2	8,9
Bolivia (Pluri State of)	2,5	2,7	4,2	4,4	4,8	4,6	6,1	3,4	4,1	5,2
Brazil	2,7	1,1	5,7	3,2	4,0	6,1	5,2	-0,3	7,5	2,7
Chile	2,2	3,9	6,0	5,6	4,6	4,6	3,7	-1,0	6,1	6,0
Colombia	2,5	3,9	5,3	4,7	6,7	6,9	3,5	1,7	4,0	5,9
Costa Rica	2,9	6,4	4,3	5,9	8,8	7,9	2,7	-1,0	4,7	4,2
Cuba	1,4	3,8	5,8	11,2	12,1	7,3	4,1	1,4	2,4	2,7
Dominican Republic	5,8	-0,3	1,3	9,3	10,7	8,5	5,3	3,5	7,8	4,5
Ecuador	3,4	2,7	8,2	5,3	4,4	2,2	6,4	1,0	3,3	8,0
El Salvador	2,3	2,3	1,9	3,6	3,9	3,8	1,3	-3,1	1,4	1,5
Guatemala	3,9	2,5	3,2	3,3	5,4	6,3	3,3	0,5	2,9	3,9
Haiti	-0,3	0,4	-3,5	1,8	2,3	3,3	0,8	2,9	-5,4	5,6
Honduras	3,8	4,5	6,2	6,1	6,6	6,2	4,2	-2,1	2,8	3,6
Mexico	0,8	1,4	4,1	3,3	5,1	3,4	1,2	-6,0	5,6	3,9
Nicaragua	0,8	2,5	5,3	4,3	4,2	5,0	2,9	-1,4	3,1	5,1
Panama	2,2	4,2	7,5	7,2	8,5	12,1	10,1	3,9	7,6	10,8
Paraguay	0,0	4,3	4,1	2,1	4,8	5,4	6,4	-4,0	13,1	4,4
Peru	5,0	4,0	5,0	6,8	7,7	8,9	9,8	0,9	8,8	6,9
Uruguay	-7,1	2,3	11,8	6,6	4,1	6,5	7,2	2,4	8,9	5,7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-8,9	-7,8	18,3	10,3	9,9	8,8	5,3	-3,2	-1,5	4,2
The Caribbean										
Antigua and Barbuda	3,6	6,6	4,9	6,1	13,5	9,6	0,0	-11,9	-7,9	-5,0
Bahamas	2,7	-1,3	0,9	3,4	2,5	1,4	-2,3	-4,9	0,2	1,6
Barbados	0,7	2,0	1,4	4,0	5,7	1,7	0,1	3,7	0,2	0,4
Belize	5,1	9,3	4,6	3,0	4,7	1,3	3,8	0,0	2,7	2,3
Granada	3,6	9,6	-1,0	13,5	-3,9	5,9	1,0	-6,6	0,0	1,0
Guyana	1,1	-0,6	1,6	-2,0	5,1	7,0	2,0	3,3	4,4	5,4
Jamaica	1,0	3,7	1,3	0,9	2,9	1,4	-0,8	-3,5	-1,5	1,3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-0,6	-1,4	4,4	9,9	4,7	2,8	4,7	-6,9	-2,4	2,1
San Vicente and the Grenadines	6,3	7,6	4,2	2,5	7,7	3,4	1,4	-2,2	-2,8	0,1
Santa Lucía	-0,3	4,4	8,4	-1,9	9,3	1,5	5,3	0,1	0,4	1,3
Suriname	2,7	6,8	0,5	4,5	4,7	4,6	4,1	3,5	4,5	4,5
Trinidad and Tobago	7,9	14,4	8,0	5,4	14,4	4,6	2,3	-3,0	0,0	-1,4
Latin America and the Caribbean	**-0,4**	**1,8**	**5,8**	**4,6**	**5,6**	**5,6**	**4,0**	**-1,9**	**5,9**	**4,3**

Source: ILO, based on official country information and ECLAC.

a/ Preliminary data.

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ILO OFFICES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

ARGENTINA
ILO Office in Argentina

Av. Córdoba 950, Pisos 13 y 14
Buenos Aires 1054
Argentina

Tel: (54-11) 4393-7076
Fax: (54-11) 4393-7062
E-mail: **buenosaires@oit.org.ar**

BRAZIL
ILO Office in Brazil

Setor de Embaixadas Norte, Lote 35
Brasilia, D.F., 70800-400
Brazil

Tel: (5561) 2106-4600
Fax: (5561) 3322-4352
E-mail: **brasilia@oitbrasil.org.br**

COSTA RICA
ILO Decent Work Team and Country Office for Central America, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Panama

Carretera a Sabanilla, de la Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED) 200 metros Este, 150 metros Sur Oeste Mano Derecha
Mercedes, Montes de Oca
San José
Costa Rica

Tel: (506) 2207-8700
Fax: (506) 2224-2678
E-mail: **sanjose@oit.org.cr**

CHILE
ILO Decent Work Team and Country Office for the Southern Cone of Latin America

Av. Dag Hammarskjöld 3177
Comuna de Vitacura
Casilla 19.034, Correo 19
Santiago de Chile
Chile

Tel: (562) 580-5500
Fax: (562) 580-5580
E-mail: **santiago@oitchile.cl**

MEXICO
ILO Office for Cuba and Mexico

Comte No.35 Col. Anzures
11590 México, D. F.
Tel: (5255) 5250-3224
Fax: (5255) 5250-8892
E-mail: **mexico@oit.org.mx**
Web-page: http://www.oit.org.mx/

PERU
ILO Regional Office por Latin America and the Caribbean
ILO Decent Work Team and Country Office for the Andean Countries

Las Flores 275, San Isidro
Apartado 14-124
Lima 27
Perú

Tel: (511) 615-0300
Fax: (511) 615-0400
E-mail: **lima@oit.org.pe**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ILO Decent Work Team and Office for the Caribbean

Stanmore House, 6 Stanmore Avenue
P.O. Box 1201
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

Tel: (1-868) 623-7178 / 623-7704
Fax: (1-868) 627-8978
E-mail: **ilocarib@ilocarib.org.tt**

URUGUAY
Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (CINTERFOR)

Av. Uruguay 1238
Casilla de Correo 1761
Montevideo 11.1
Uruguay

Tel: (5982) 902-0557 / 908-6023
Fax: (5982) 902-1305
E-mail: **dirmvd@cinterfor.org.uy** / and **montevideo@cinterfor.org.uy**

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