

International Labour Organization

2015 Labour Latin America and the Caribbean

ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

2015 Labour Latin America and the Caribbean



International Labour Organization

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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FOREWORD

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The 2015 Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean summarizes the economic situation of the countries of the region with the most recent available data. It analyzes the impact of this situation on labour markets, as well as the estimated effects for 2016.

This report also assesses the advances and challenges associated with efforts to formalize the domestic work sector in the region, which is made up of 18 million domestic workers (most of them women), accounting for 7% of the labour force.

For the past three years, the Latin American and Caribbean region has been experiencing an economic slowdown whose accumulated effects can be described as a "slow-motion crisis." The full impact on labour markets was felt in 2015 and is expected to continue in 2016, even if economic growth increases in 2016.

Regional unemployment, which had declined to a historic low of 6.2% in 2014, will increase to an estimated 6.7% by the end of 2015, according to national data. This is still a moderate figure compared with the rates recorded over a decade ago. Nevertheless, it is the first significant increase in the regional open unemployment rate in five years. It also means an additional 1.7 million unemployed people, which raises the total number of unemployed in the region to nearly 19 million. A majority of the newly unemployed are women, with a high percentage of youth as well.

The effects of the slowdown vary across countries. Some nations more closely linked with the U.S. economy are growing at higher rates than those which are more affected by the so-called "China effect" on commodity demand and prices. In other countries, economies are contracting. In the same way, unemployment rates also vary across countries. Employment rates increased moderately in Central America (from 6.1% to 6.7%) and the Caribbean (from 8.2% to 8.5%), while Mexico recorded a reduction, from 5.0% to 4.4%. The largest increases in the average unemployment rate for the first three quarters of 2015 were in South America (from 6.8% to 7.6%), mainly due to the influence of Brazil.

The unemployment rate is just one indicator of the labour market situation and trends. The 2015 Labour Overview would not be complete without an analysis of other indicators associated with earnings and quality of employment. These indicators are also discouraging. Reversing a decade-long trend, the participation of paid employment in total employment has declined (-0.35 percentage points in 2015) and self-employment has increased. Registered employment fell in two of nine countries, a trend not observed in previous years. Average wages continued to grow, but at lower rates than in previous years (0.3% in 2014, less than the 1.1% recorded in 2013). Minimum wages grew by 2.0% in 2015, with wide variations across countries. Although social protection coverage in health or pensions expanded in 2014, the reduction in the growth of paid employment will most likely affect these indicators in the short term.

All of the above are signs of rising informality, which had already affected 130 million workers at the end of 2013.

The 2015 Labour Overview also estimates the regional unemployment rate for 2016: based on national data, this rate is expected to rise to 6.9% in 2016.

In summary, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean need both short-term responses to mitigate the negative impact of the slowdown and return to the path of growth, as well as actions to address long-standing structural problems and to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth with full and productive employment and decent work for all. In other words, these measures are needed to advance toward Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals in the medium and long term.

Creativity and innovation will be needed in the short term to prevent the social, employment and income advances of recent years being sacrificed as a result of macroeconomic fears and the reduced fiscal spaces caused by the slowdown. In other words, we are faced with the question of how to respond to this "chronicle of an impact foretold," on labour markets that this edition of the *Labour Overview* documents for 2015 and foresees for 2016.

In the medium and long term, the slowdown provides yet more evidence that the countries of the region are overly dependent on the dynamics of the global economy and that they need more

endogenous sources and engines of growth. The main long-term economic difficulties persist: low productivity; a lack of diversity in production; few incentives for innovation; limited added value; a predominance of micro and small enterprises and a dearth of medium-sized ones; and shortfalls in the quality and relevance of education and vocational training. The economic, social and labour context of the region indicates that it is time to act more ambitiously to address these issues, the associated social challenges and the lack of compliance with international labour standards.

All of this requires responses resulting from social dialogue and a broad shared vision. As a mechanism of democratic governance, social dialogue plays a complex yet pivotal role in the current context. Major efforts are required to re-establish trust among sectors and build institutional capacities to satisfy the various expectations and demands under a concerted, long-term vision.

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs

ILO Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean

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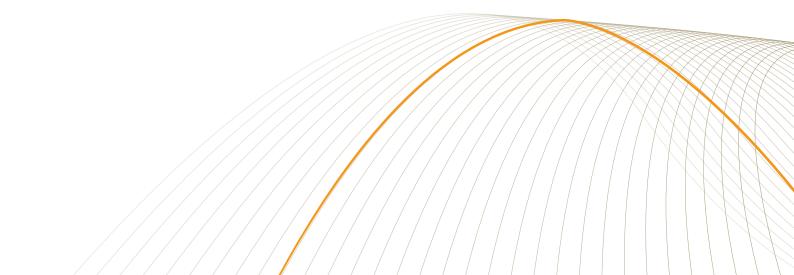
The programming team of the Labour Analysis and Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC/Panama), especially Rigoberto García, processed databases and provided most of the indicators for this report. Bolívar Pino assumed the difficult task of ensuring the systematization and consistency of the indicators, as well as the analysis of the current labour situation, with support from David Glejberman. The section on forecasts was based on a report by Jorge Dávalos, who used data provided by the ILO Research Unit in Geneva. For the section on the global economic context, inputs from Waldo Mendoza were used while the section on wages relied on inputs from SIALC/Panama, the Global Wage Report and special data processing under the responsibility of Guillermo Cruces (Centre for Distributive, Labour and Social Studies of the Universidad Nacional de la Plata – CEDLAS).

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Executive Summary / 2015 Labour Overview

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The warning signs regarding the economic situation outlined in the 2014 Labour Overview have been confirmed: labour markets in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2015 reflect the effects of the economic slowdown and sluggish growth in the region. The most obvious indicator of this is the increase in the national unemployment rate, which will reach an estimated 6.7% in 2015, as compared with 6.2% in 2014. This means that at the end of 2015, there will be 1.7 million newly unemployed people in the region. Some indicators of quality of employment remain positive, such as real wages and social protection coverage, largely as a result of recent institutional advances. In the near future, however, these may be affected by the decline in paid employment as a share of total employment.

The economic slowdown continues in emerging and developing countries, with negative growth rates for Latin America and the Caribbean

While the world's most advanced economies are experiencing a growth recovery trend, emerging and developing countries continue the downward path begun in 2010. This overall trend hides significant variation, however: whereas Asian countries have growth rates above 6%, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are expected to record a contraction of -0.3% in 2015.

The situation in the region varies across countries. A contraction in economic activity is particularly evident in the regional weighted average for South America, as it is affected by the situation of Brazil and Venezuela. By contrast, the countries of Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico recorded growth rates similar to or slightly higher than those of 2014, in part due to the vitality of the U.S. economy.

Discouraging short- and medium-term economic outlook for the region

Although economic growth in 2016 is expected to be slightly higher than in 2015, it is clear that in the short and medium term, the region will not surpass the growth rates of 4% of the past decade. Factors that facilitated that boom period, both internal (increased employment, expanded consumption and private credit, improved real wages, slightly better income distribution) and external (increased export growth and prices, availability of inexpensive financing) are deteriorating. This presents policy challenges for the region. Unfortunately, these challenges must be confronted in a context of shrinking fiscal space and rising inflation rates.

Volatile growth threatens social and labour advances and hinders progress toward Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals

The slowdown confirms that the region can no longer escape the classic pattern of volatile growth with a negative impact on social and labour indicators. This pattern makes it more difficult for the countries of the region to reach Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all."

In some respects, the economic effects of the slowdown (2011-2015) are more severe and longer-lasting than those generated by the 2008-2009 global financial crisis

The effects of the economic slowdown period that began in 2011 are in some respects more severe than those generated by the 2008-2009 global financial crisis: the decline in key export commodities is more pronounced, as is the deterioration in the terms of trade. Additionally, while the recovery from the 2008-2009 crisis was largely facilitated by counter-cyclical public policies, this strategy is not as feasible in a context of increased fiscal restrictions or as effective in response to such an extreme, long-lasting deterioration in the terms of trade.

Unemployment rises in the region

In 2015, the first significant rise in the open unemployment rate in five years will increase this indicator to 2010 levels. The time lag between the onset of the economic slowdown and unemployment is partly explained by the reduction in the labour force participation rate, especially the temporary withdrawal of women and youth from the labour force in the period 2012-2014, as well as the reorganization in the structure of employment that favoured paid employment over self-employment during that period. These trends of the first half of the decade appear to be shifting:

the labour force participation rate has ceased its decline and an increase in lower quality jobs has been observed.

The unemployment rate increased in six of 17 countries with available information. The total increase of the weighted average reflects the fact that one of those countries is Brazil, where unemployment rose by 1.5 percentage points. The reduction in the unemployment rate in the other countries was less than -0.5 percentage points, with the exception of Belize (-1.0 percentage point), the Bahamas (-1.8 percentage points) and Mexico (-0.6 percentage points).

Labour market indicators suggest a negative outlook. Labour demand remains weak. The trend in the employment-to-population ratio, which began to record negative year-over-year changes in the second quarter of 2013, continues 10 quarters later. Accumulated data demonstrate that the negative change in the employment-to-population ratio in this slowdown period is -2.9 percentage points, considerably above the decline of -1.8 percentage points generated by the 2008-2009 global crisis.

Women return to the labour market but encounter difficulties in finding jobs

The trend of women's increased participation in the labour markets of the region, which was temporarily interrupted in 2014, began to recover in the second quarter of 2015. Unemployment among women also rose sharply, reaching 8.2% in the first three quarters (compared with 5.9% for men). In absolute terms, this means an additional 900,000 unemployed women in the region.

The crisis in youth employment continues

The youth population of the region benefitted only marginally from the economic boom years. Youth unemployment began to rise in 2013, reaching 14.5% in 2014 and 15.3% in the same period of 2015 (average of the first three quarters). Although rates varied across countries, the youth unemployment rate in the region is triple that of adults, on average.

The level of education of the labour force in the region did increase, however. The percentage of workers with a secondary school education rose from 43.2% to 48.5% between 2005 and 2014, and the percentage of those with a higher education increased from 14.5% to 20.5%. Policies to expand educational supply as well as an increase in young people remaining in education during the global crisis explain this positive trend.

The protracted slowdown has also affected the composition and quality of employment and wages

Urban data for nine countries of the region indicate a decline in employment in the construction and trade sectors in the first nine months of 2015, compared with the same period of 2014, as well as an increase in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. These data are in contrast to the trend observed during the period 2010-2014, during which employment in construction increased by 1.2 percentage points and trade rose 0.4 percentage points, while agriculture (-0.2 percentage points) and manufacturing (-2.1 percentage points) experienced declines.

In 2014, self-employment grew at a faster pace than paid employment, interrupting a trend that had consolidated in previous years. In 2015, paid employment declined. Although self-employment helps protect workers during crisis periods, it implies less favourable overall working conditions.

Rates of informal employment are higher in this sector. While registered employment – a concept similar to formal employment but applicable only to employees – has continued to grow in many countries of the region, it has fallen in two.

The growth of real average wages in 2014 (0.3%) was less than the 1.1% recorded in 2013. There is no available data on average wages for 2015, although information on registered or formal sector wages points to a lower growth rate than that observed in 2013 in most of the countries. At the country level, with information for the first three quarters of 2015, declines were recorded in Brazil (-2.3 percentage points), Peru (-0.8 percentage points) and Costa Rica (-0.1 percentage points), while the remainder of the countries with available information experienced moderate increases.

The average minimum wage of the first three quarters of 2015, both real and nominal, rose 2.0% compared to the same period of 2014. This increase was observed in most of the countries of the region. There is a correlation between increased earnings and poverty reduction given that employment income accounts for more than three-quarters of household income.

Social protection coverage continued to grow in 2014, although the decline in paid employment could affect advances in this area

Over the past decade, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have made significant advances in social protection coverage given the extension of contributory schemes (associated with the recovery of paid employment) but mainly as the result of the expansion of non-contributory schemes financed with tax revenues, in some cases with support from international cooperation agencies. Social protection and a strong labour market were key in reducing poverty and recovering from the 2008-2009 crisis.

Data from 2014 on the urban employed population with health or pension coverage demonstrate an overall increase in coverage, from 62.2% in 2013 to 62.8% in 2014. The only exception occurred among private sector employees in firms with a maximum of five workers, where coverage rates remained stable. Although this information is not yet available for 2015, it is likely that the reduction in the pace of paid employment creation has begun to affect social protection coverage as well.

Multidimensional strategies are needed to advance the formalization of the domestic work sector

This edition of the Labour Overview includes an in-depth analysis of efforts to formalize the domestic work sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. The people who perform domestic work in the region –who number nearly 18 million, accounting for almost 7% of the regional labour force and 37% of all domestic workers worldwide– are mostly women, and frequently migrants and members of indigenous or Afro-descendent populations.

The informal employment rate among this group of workers was 80.1% in 2009 and 77.5% in 2013. Despite this reduction in informal employment, which also occurred among employees and ownaccount workers, domestic work continues to be an activity with limited social security protection and deficits in terms of effective legal coverage in most of the countries. Beginning in the 2000s, however, countries of the region implemented a series of legal reforms to eliminate inequalities with respect to the labour rights of this sector. This was confirmed by the ratification in 12 countries of the ILO's Domestic Workers Convention of 2011 (Number 189).

The feature article on the formalization of domestic work in the region concluded that legal reforms should be accompanied by policies and incentives to promote compliance, social security enrolment, income security (minimum wages), oversight activities, campaigns to raise awareness and social dialogue.

Conclusions: policies to address this "slow-motion crisis"

This edition of the Labour Overview confirms that the economic and labour situation in the region has deteriorated since 2011. The slowdown has had a "slow-motion" impact, unlike the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, which had a strong but brief impact. The effects of the economic slowdown on the labour market will continue in the countries of the region for at least another year: the unemployment rate (regional average, using national data) is expected to reach 6.7% in 2015 and increase to 6.9% in 2016. Employment-to-population ratios will most likely begin to recover by the end of 2016. Job creation will be strongest in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico as compared with the region's Southern Cone.

This future scenario is a cause for concern. In the short term, macroeconomic policy options seem limited given fiscal space restrictions and rising inflation in several countries. In this context, social and labour market policies will be needed to prevent the weight of the adjustment from falling on the most vulnerable. These policies will also stimulate recovery, especially in countries with inadequate effective demand. In the medium and longer term, productive development policies are urgently needed to diversify production structures and promote increased productivity and the growth of enterprises, in an effort to create more and better jobs. This will enable more inclusive economic

and social development and will reduce the vulnerability of the region's export commodities to price cycles. In both timeframes, the role of social dialogue as a democratic governance mechanism is a crucial yet complex component in a context of lower economic growth, increased fiscal restrictions, high expectations of various sectors of the population for improved standards of living, and the growing lack of confidence in the capacity of public policies to satisfy various expectations and demands in some countries.

Labour Report / 2015 Labour Overview

LABOUR REPORT

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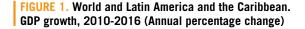
The global economic context

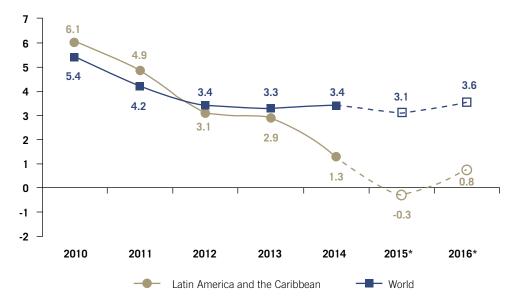
Although global economic performance continues to be uneven and uncertain, emerging countries are clearly experiencing an economic slowdown.

According to the latest forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), world economic growth in 2015 (3.1%) will be slightly lower than that of 2014 (3.4%), maintaining the decade-long trend of rates over 3% (Figure 1). Behind this apparent stability, however, is a major shift in the relative contribution of the different groups of countries.

On the one hand, advanced economies are experiencing a slight upward trend in economic growth, which is most evident in the United States. In the Euro Zone, recovery continues and the production declines observed in some countries in previous years are no longer occurring.

On the other hand, the economic growth rate of emerging and developing countries has been decreasing since 2010, although Asian countries are still recording high growth rates. Even with growth rates above 6%, China is transitioning to lower growth rates than those recorded over the past decade. The economic scenario for Latin America and the Caribbean is clearly worsening. This year, the regional economy is expected to contract -0.3%, far below the 2.2% forecast in October 2014.¹





Source: IMF (2015). World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Prices for Commodities. October 2015. Washington D.C: IMF. Note: (*) Estimated for 2015 and 2016.

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

| The Economic and Labour Situation in the World's Leading Economies

Growth rates of advanced countries are slowly recovering. This trend is expected to continue in 2016. The U.S. economy grew 2.6% in 2015, slightly more than the 2.4% recorded in 2014. The Euro Zone is experiencing a more rapid recovery, with growth increasing from 0.9% in 2014 to 1.5% in 2015. Italy's economy will grow this year after three consecutive years of decline. In Spain, growth increased to 3.1% (Table 1).

In emerging and developing countries, the economic slowdown intensified. The Commonwealth of Independent States experienced negative growth this year, due largely to the recession in Russia, whose economy contracted -3.8% in 2015. The Asian region was affected by the economic slowdown in China, which grew 6.8% this year, the lowest rate in more than two decades. According to the latest IMF forecasts, China's growth rate will continue to fall over the next few years until it stabilizes at around 6%. By contrast, India continues its growth trend, with a rate of 7.3%.

P i.u		Years									
Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*				
World GDP	5.4	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.6				
Advanced Economies	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.2				
United States	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.8				
Euro Zone	2.0	1.6	-0.8	-0.3	0.9	1.5	1.6				
Germany	3.9	3.7	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.6				
Italy	1.7	0.6	-2.8	-1.7	-0.4	0.8	1.3				
Spain	0.0	-0.6	-2.1	-1.2	1.4	3.1	2.5				
France	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.5				
Japan	4.7	-0.5	1.7	1.6	-0.1	0.6	1.0				
United Kingdom	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.2				
Canada	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.7				
Emerging and Developing Countries	7.5	6.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.5				
Commonwealth of Independent States	4.6	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.0	-2.7	0.5				
Russia	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	-3.8	-0.6				
Developing Countries of Asia	9.6	7.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4				
China	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.3				
India	10.3	6.6	5.1	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.5				
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	4.9	3.1	2.9	1.3	-0.3	0.8				
Brazil	7.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.1	-3.0	-1.0				
Mexico	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.8				
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.6	5.0	4.3	5.2	5.0	3.8	4.3				
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan	4.9	4.5	5.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.9				

Source: IMF (2015). World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Prices for Commodities. October 2015. Washington D.C: IMF. Note: (*) Estimated for 2015 and 2016.

Unemployment rates worldwide also vary widely by region and country. Open unemployment rates in the United States continued to decline, to 5.1% in the third quarter of 2015. This indicator is expected to decrease to 5.3% at the end of the year, after reaching 10% in 2010. In the Euro Zone, the growth rate peaked in 2013 and has declined ever since. In China, unemployment has remained stable at a rate of approximately 4% for more than a decade (Figure 2).

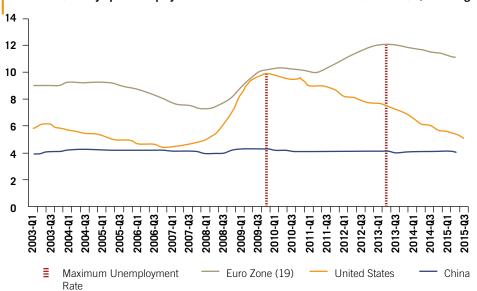


FIGURE 2. Quarterly open unemployment rate in selected countries. 2003 Q1-2015 Q3 (Percentages)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (United States); Eurostat; National Statistics Office of China.

Economic situation of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2015: the slowdown intensifies

The economic situation of Latin America and the Caribbean has become increasingly complex. Growth forecasts are systematically downgraded. According to the latest figures of the IMF and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, the regional commission of the United Nations), regional growth will contract -0.3% in 2015 (Table 2).

Nevertheless, the situation varies across countries. Whereas in Mexico, growth is expected to be slightly higher than in 2014, and growth will continue to be around 4% in Central America, the economic slowdown will be concentrated in South America, with a rate between -1.3% (ECLAC) and -1.5% (IMF). This sub-regional average is heavily influenced by Brazil, whose economy is expected to contract -3.0% in 2015, and by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with an estimated decline between -6.7% and -10%. In the Caribbean, the ECLAC estimates a growth rate of 1.6% in 2015, whereas the IMF estimates a rate of 3.8%, depending of the group of countries considered. This sub-region, as well as Mexico, is strongly influenced by the growth of the U.S. economy.

TABLE 2. Latin America and the Caribbean: GDP growth forecasts, by country and sub-region 2014-2016 (Annual percentage change)

		IMF		ECLAC				
	2014	2015*	2016*	2014	2015*	2016*		
Latin America and the Caribbean a/	1.3	-0.3	0.8	1.1	-0.3	0.7		
Latin America ^{b/}				1.1	-0.3	0.7		
Argentina	0.5	0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.6	1.6		
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	5.5	4.1	3.5	5.4	4.4	4.4		
Brazil	0.1	-3.0	-1.0	0.1	-2.8	-1.0		
Chile	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.5		
Colombia	4.6	2.5	2.8	4.6	2.9	3.1		
Costa Rica	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.6	3.3		
Dominican Republic	7.3	5.5	4.5	7.3	5.6	5.2		
Ecuador	3.8	-0.6	0.1	3.8	0.4	0.8		
El Salvador	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.3		
Guatemala	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.0		
Haiti	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.5		
Honduras	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.3		

(continues...)

		IMF			ECLAC	
	2014	2015*	2016*	2014	2015*	2016*
Mexico	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.5
Nicaragua	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.5
Panama	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.0
Paraguay	4.4	3.0	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.6
Peru	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.4
Uruguay	3.5	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-4.0	-10.0	-6.0	-4.0	-6.7	-7.0
Caribbean °'	4.7	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.8
Antigua and Barbuda	4.2	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.0	3.4
Bahamas	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.0
Barbados	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.5	1.5
Belize	3.6	2.2	3.2	3.6	2.5	2.5
Dominica	3.9	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.2
Granada	5.7	3.4	2.4	3.8	1.3	0.9
Guyana	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.9	4.5	4.5
Jamaica	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6.1	5.0	3.5	6.3	4.4	5.3
Saint Lucia	0.5	1.8	1.4	-1.6	-0.2	0.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-0.2	2.1	2.5	-0.3	2.2	2.0
Suriname	1.8	1.5	0.5	3.4	3.0	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0
Central America d/	4.1	3.9	4.2		4.1	4.2
South America e/	0.7	-1.5	-0.3		-1.3	-0.1

Source: IMF (2015). *World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Prices for Commodities*. October 2015. Washington D.C: IMF; and ECLAC (2015). Actualización de Proyecciones de América Latina y el Caribe, 2015 - 2016. October 2015. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

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

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

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

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

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

(*) Estimated for 2015 and 2016.

Forecasts are discouraging and seem to confirm the end of the high-growth period that characterized the region over the past decade, during which the economy as a whole grew at rates above 4% annually. It is not clear how long this current slowdown will last. However, the latest projections indicate that regional GDP will not grow more than 3% annually for the remainder of the decade (Figure 3). The downgrading of forecasts has an impact not only on investment decisions, but also on the behaviour and well-being of individuals. The ILO (2014) estimates that for every tenth of a percentage point that the region fails to grow, 100,000 jobs will not be created.²

² ILO (2014). Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2014. Lima: ILO.

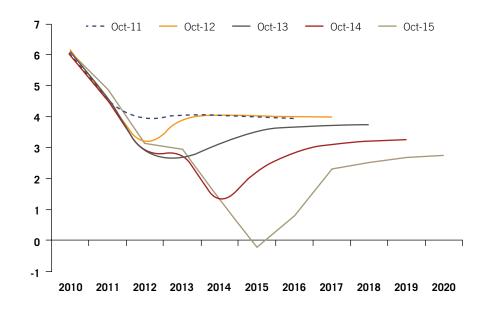


FIGURE 3. Latin America and the Caribbean: GDP growth and forecasts made between October 2011 and October 2015. 2010-2020 (Annual percentage change)

Source: Database of World Economic Outlook. Washington D.C: IMF.

Internal and external factors contributed to the vigorous growth of the past decade. Internal factors included the expansion of private consumption supported by the uptick in employment; the decline in the unemployment rate; the improvement in real wages; and the expansion of credit to the private sector (ECLAC 2011).³ External factors were the growth of exports; the rising prices of the main export commodities of the region; and the availability of liquidity, financing and even remittances.⁴ These factors seem to be deteriorating rapidly and largely explain the slowdown, although they affect the countries differently, depending on their global participation.⁵

In a context of reduced world trade volume, growth rates of the region's exports, particularly primary commodities –which rose sharply over the past decade– have been declining and even experienced negative growth in 2015. According to ECLAC (2015),⁶ during the 2009 crisis, the value of the region's exports declined by -20.7% but recovered rapidly during the two subsequent years, increasing by 25% in 2010 and by 23% in 2011. Since that year, export values increased 1.7% in 2012, remained unchanged in 2013 and fell by -2.5% in 2014. These figures are expected to decline to -13.8% in 2015 (Figure 4). Export volumes also decreased, although more modestly.

³ ECLAC (2011). Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2011. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

⁴ Ocampo, José Antonio (2015). "Tiempos de Incertidumbre." In: Finanzas & Desarrollo. September 2015, Vol. 52, N° 3, 6-11. Washington D.C.: IMF.

⁵ According to the IMF, more than half of the region's growth is associated with external conditions. IMF (2014). World Economic Outlook. Legacies, Clouds, Uncertainties. October 2014. Washington D.C.: IMF.

⁶ ECLAC (2015). Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2015: Challenges in boosting the investment cycle to reinvigorate growth. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

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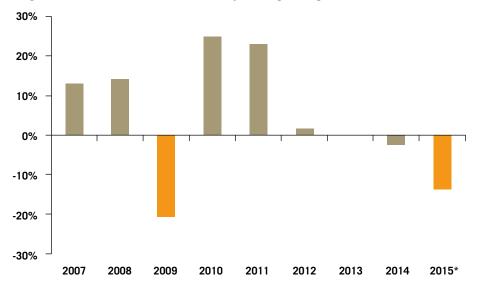
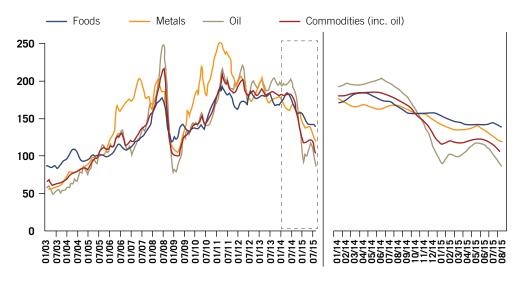


FIGURE 4. Latin America and the Caribbean: Growth in value of exports of goods and services. 2007-2015 (Annual percentage change)

Source: ECLAC Database (ECLACSTAT). Note: (*) Estimated for 2015.

Commodity prices—which increased by 15% annually, on average, between 2003 and 2011— have fallen rapidly in recent years. In the case of metals, a key export of several South American countries, current prices are approximately half of what they were in 2011, but they could still decline further, to levels recorded prior to the growth phase. The downward trend in the price of oil, an important commodity for countries such as the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Ecuador, was first recorded in the last quarter of 2014 and began to accelerate in the second half of 2015. Overall, the decline since 2011 approaches 60%. Although prices of key agricultural exports for the region (soybean and coffee, among others) remained stable until 2014, they began to fall in 2015 (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5. Latin America and the Caribbean: International primary commodity price index. January 2003 – August 2015 (2005=100)



Source: IMF Database (IMF Primary Commodity Prices).

The availability of financing –another factor associated with growth over the past decade– also experienced a decline. Net private capital inflow to the region peaked in 2011 (US\$ 200.39 billion but then began to fall (US\$ 117.45 billion in 2013, a reduction of -41%).⁷ During the 2008-2009

⁷ IMF (2013). World Economic Outlook. Transitions and tensions. October 2013. Washington D.C.: IMF.

global crisis, the decline was -23%. Additionally, investment in the region –which recovered after the 2008-2009 crisis– currently demonstrates a downward trend: 1.0 % in 2012, 2.5% in 2013, -0.4% in 2014 and, according to IMF estimates, -6% in 2015 (Figure 6).

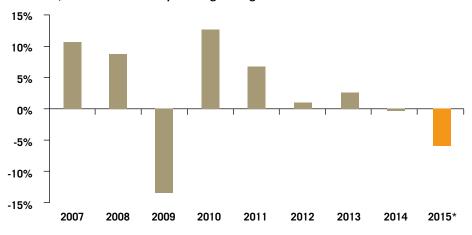


FIGURE 6. Latin America and the Caribbean: Growth of gross capital formation, 2007-2015 (Annual percentage change)

The monetary policies of the main trade partners of the region also influence the economic performance of the countries. The interest rates of the United States, Euro Zone, Japan and China are especially relevant for the region. They are currently decreasing. However, the U.S. Federal Reserve is expected to raise short-term interest rates soon, which also explains partially the capital flight from the region.

This external context poses some policy challenges for the countries of the region. The necessary fiscal spaces have been shrinking in recent years. According to ECLAC (2015), the region experienced on average a primary deficit of 1.1% of GDP in 2014, as compared with a deficit of 0.7% in 2013 (indicator of fiscal performance at the federal government level). Taking the global result into account (in other words, including the payment of interest on public debt), the deficit rose from 2.4% of GDP in 2013 to 2.8% of GDP in 2014. In 13 of the 19 Latin American countries analyzed, fiscal performance worsened in 2014.⁸ Data from IMF indicate an even greater deterioration of the economic situation in 2015.⁹

Currencies also devaluated significantly in most of the countries of the region, which poses a challenge for monetary policy. According to a recent study (IDB, 2015), between July 2014 and July 2015, the U.S. dollar appreciated -12.8%, which had a greater impact in countries with a floating currency exchange system.¹⁰ It is uncertain whether the currencies have devalued to their lowest point and how much room is left for future devaluations. Neither are the effects of this devaluation clear. The benefits derived from the recovery of production resulting from this process will depend on the capacity to curtail imported inflationary pressures.¹¹ It is more likely that a prolonged devaluation such as the current one will activate or intensify the transfer effect of the exchange rate on prices. In fact, inflation rates increases have been recorded in some countries that influence the regional average: 7.4% in 2013, 8.2% in 2014 and an estimated 12% in 2015.¹²

Implications and outlook

The economic outlook in Latin America and the Caribbean deteriorated in 2015. Overall, since 2011, several indicators of the region point to a more severe external shock than that of the global crisis of 2008-2009 (Table 3).

Source: Database of World Economic Outlook. Washington D.C.: IMF. Note: (*) Estimate for 2015.

⁸ ECLAC (2015). Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2015: Policy space and dilemmas. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

⁹ World Economic Outlook database. Washington D.C.: IMF.

¹⁰ IDB (2015). Trade and Integration Monitor, 2015. Double-Dip. Latin America and the Caribbean Facing the Contraction of World Trade. Washington D.C.: IMF.

¹¹ A devaluation of 10% generally increases export prices by 1.5%, although the ratio varies across countries. IMF (2015). World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Prices for Commodities. October 2015. Washington D.C.: IMF.

¹² IMF (2015). World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Prices for Commodities. October 2015. Washington D.C: IMF.

	Global crisis (2008-2009)	Economic slowdown (2011-2015)
Export price index	-24.4%	-27.5%
Terms of trade	-4.8%	-12.4%
Price of total commodities		
Commodity prices, without oil	-34.0%	-38,3%
Crude oil	-68.0%	-60,2%
Metals	-47.5%	-52.9%

TABLE 3. Latin America and the Caribbean: Comparison of the impact of the 2008-2009 global crisis and the 2011-2015 economic slowdown. 2008-2009 and 2011-2015 (Percentage change during the specified period)

Source: Mendoza (2015). América Latina y el Caribe: Desaceleración con inflación. Working paper. Lima.

Unlike the 2008-2009 crisis, when commodities prices and capital inflows quickly recovered to reach levels higher than those of the period prior to the crisis, the current deterioration is sustained: it has been continuing for four years and it is not clear how long it will last.

Additionally, other factors could affect the economic performance of the region in the immediate future, especially those associated with internal governance in some countries and El Niño phenomenon, which has a more than 50% chance of being of a strong or severe magnitude.

Economic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean are worrying since they confirm that the region has failed to escape the volatile growth cycle. This has had a negative impact -which is already evident - on labour markets and social indicators. In the current context, countries of the region will find it difficult to meet the challenges of inclusive economic growth that is sustained and sustainable, both in terms of the integration of the poorest, most vulnerable segments of the population as well as with respect to the satisfaction of expectations for continued improvements in the standard of living of the growing middle classes.

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BOX 1. Latin America and the Caribbean: the long road to Sustainable Development Goal 8

The 2030 agenda adopted by consensus at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 is probably the most ambitious and comprehensive world development programme in recent history. Its goals and targets will guide nations in their efforts to advance toward a world that is more just, equitable and sustainable, taking into account the interconnectedness of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development (or, as stated in the declaration, between prosperity, people and the planet).

At the core of the agenda is a goal that directly involves the ILO: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." This goal, Number 8 of the 17 on the agenda, has 10 targets that can be summarized as follows:

8.1) Sustain per capita economic growth of at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries;
8.2) Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors;

8.3) Promote policies that support productive activities and decent job creation and entrepreneurship, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises;

8.4) Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation;

8.5) Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;

8.6) Reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training;

8.7) Take immediate measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour;

8.8) Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment;

8.9) Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs; and

8.10) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services.

As complementary targets, Goal 8 calls for supporting the aid-for-trade initiative for developing countries and implementing the ILO's Global Jobs Pact and a global strategy for youth employment.

If the mountain that this goal represents is in and of itself difficult to climb, the economic slowdown in Latin America and the Caribbean between 2011 and 2015 places the region –overall– at a disadvantage at the base camp. While some countries should focus on raising their growth, productivity and employment (quantity and quality) rates, others should concentrate on reversing negative trends in an unfavourable global context, with a view to achieving targets 8.1 and 8.2.

The region's social achievements –poverty reduction, increased social protection coverage– as well as labour market gains – unemployment reduction, increased employment – during the boom years were possible thanks to an average GDP growth rate of 4%. It will be difficult to reach this level again, at least during the remaining years of this decade. Progress has been less evident in the quality of employment, productivity and the capacity of economies to provide formal employment options for youth, women and the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Nearly 47% of employment in the region is informal, productivity growth is slow compared with other emerging regions and the youth unemployment rate triples that of adults.

Measures to formalize small and medium-sized enterprises (part of Target 8.3) and own-account workers, which account for 75% of total employment in the region –over 200 million people – must decisively address the deficit in productivity and decent work in those segments. To provide alternatives to the nearly 22 million youth who neither study nor work (Target 8.6), the majority of whom are women, will require innovative policies to improve employability, the school-to-work transition and the promotion of entrepreneurship. The precarious employment situation of youth has consequences in terms of child labour since it acts as a disincentive to education. The strides made by countries of the region

to reduce this phenomenon stagnated during the first half of this decade, for which reason there are currently more than 12 million child labourers (Target 8.7) in Latin America and the Caribbean. This is especially true of adolescents engaged in the worst forms of child labour, many of whom are in situations of forced labour. In response, the countries of the region are launching a regional initiative to accelerate progress toward the goal of eliminating child labour by 2025.

Finally, to achieve Target 8.8, the region should also work to protect labour rights and promote safe workplaces, considering the special situation of the growing migrant population both within and outside of the region, among other groups. This will require updating legislation in several countries, as well as linking migration policies to those of employment, with a gender focus and one that takes into account situations of irregular migration, among other solutions.

Clearly, the region must overcome daunting interrelated challenges to advance toward achieving the targets of Goal 8. The region should take advantage of its demographic advantage, which is expected to last until 2025. It should also focus on productive development policies, including the promotion of manufacturing, to generate more and better jobs, with an emphasis on youth. This structural change should be accompanied by labour market policies to ensure adequate training and the elimination of skills gaps.

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Labour market performance in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2015

In 2015, the negative effects of the economic slowdown on the labour market intensified, causing an increase in the unemployment rate of the region. Until 2014, labour markets still did not fully reflect the impact of the lower growth rate in the region. Nevertheless, there were warning signs, including the rise in the unemployment rate among youth and women in some countries of the region and the fact that the increase in self-employment outpaced that of paid employment. There is considerable variation among the countries of the region, however. In 2015, for example, Brazil experienced a steep rise in the unemployment rate while this rate declined in Mexico and other countries with significant weight in the regional labour force.

This section describes how the slowdown has begun to affect different labour market indicators in the region. For the first time, the *Labour Overview* is including national information on countries, which is found in Annex 1. Until 2014, the indicators published in the *Labour Overview* referred exclusively to urban areas (mainly cities) given data availability. These urban statistics are still relevant for some sections of this analysis, for which reason they are included in Annex 2.¹³

Key annual indicators with national data: unemployment rises

National coverage information for the first three quarters of 2015 (which includes both urban and rural areas) clearly demonstrates that the open unemployment rate reached 6.9%, higher than the 6.4% observed in the same period of 2014 (Table 4). At the end of 2015, the unemployment rate will reach an estimated 6.7%, as compared with the 6.2% recorded in 2014. This will mean an additional 1.7 million unemployed workers in the region.

	Labour force participation rate	Employment-to-population ratio	Unemployment rate		
Annual data ^{a/}					
2005	61.6	56.8	7.8		
2010	61.7	57.5	6.9		
2011	61.6	57.7	6.4		
2012	62.3	58.3	6.5		
2013	61.9	58.0	6.3		
2014	61.7	57.9	6.2		
2015 b/	61.8	57.6	6.7		
Average of the first three qua	inters c/				
2014 III	61.2	57.3	6.4		
2015 III	61.3	57.2	6.9		

TABLE 4. Latin America and the Caribbean (22 countries): Key national labour market indicators. 2005 and 2010-2015 (Percentages)

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

a/ 22 countries were included in the calculation of the unemployment rate and 21 countries were included in the calculation of the labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio.

b/ Estimated.

c/ 17 countries were included in the calculation of the unemployment rate and 16 countries were included in the calculation of the labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio.

The unemployment rate declined in the region until 2014, although the pace of this decrease slowed beginning in 2011. Both the intensification of the economic slowdown and its persistence over time have contributed to this new trend observed in 2015.

From 2003 to 2012, both labour participation rates and employment-to-population ratios were on the rise, except in 2009, the year of the global financial crisis. The declines in both indicators in 2013 and 2014 did not increase unemployment given that the labour force participation rate decreased more so than did the employment-to-population ratio. This was explained by the

¹³ This report clearly states when urban data is used in the corresponding sections.

temporary withdrawal of women from the labour force and by changes in the creation of paid and self-employment. $^{\rm 14}$

Based on information for the first three quarters of 2015, these trends have shifted. The labour force participation rate is no longer declining (which was expected given that this rate could not continue to decrease indefinitely). It increased by a tenth of a percentage point, to 61.3%. For its part, the employment-to-population ratio continued to fall, although more slowly than last year, to reach 57.2%. The main effect of this trend is the growth of the unemployment rate. Additionally, as will be discussed later in this report, the smaller reduction of the employment-to-population ratio reflected a change in the composition of employment toward own-account employment.

Analysis by sub-region and country

Table 5 demonstrates the diverse performance of labour market indicators among and even within sub-regions. Although several countries had poor indicator results in 2015, Brazil played a pivotal role in the weighted regional average. In fact, the remainder of the region (without Brazil) recorded an increase in the employment-to-population ratio (from 57.6% to 57.9%) and a decline in the unemployment rate (from 6.1% to 5.8%) during the first three quarters of 2015 compared with the same period of 2014.

Given the weight of Brazil in the regional average, the effects of the slowdown were concentrated in South America. The unemployment rate rose from 6.8% to 7.6% in a comparison of the first three quarters of 2014 and 2015. Excluding Brazil from this sub-regional average, the unemployment rate fell slightly. This occurred in the remaining Southern Cone countries and the Andean countries alike. Unemployment also increased in the Caribbean, from a rate of 8.2% to 8.5%, as well as in the Central American countries, from 6.1% to 6.7%. By contrast, the national unemployment rate in Mexico fell from 5.0% to 4.4%.

The employment-to-population ratio declined in the Caribbean and the Southern Cone countries and rose in the Andean countries, Mexico and Central America. The labour force participation rate increased sharply in the Andean countries but fell in Mexico and the Southern Cone countries, despite the increase in this indicator in Brazil.

Country	Labour force ra			to-population tio	Unemployment rate		
	2014 III	2015 III	2014 III	2015 III	2014 III	2015 III	
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.2	61.3	57.3	57.2	6.4	6.9	
Caribbean countries a/	61.9	61.9	56.9	56.7	8.2	8.5	
Central America y Mexico 🕅	erica y Mexico 🕅 59.3		56.2	56.4	5.2	4.8	
Mexico	59.9	59.6	56.9	57.0	5.0	4.4	
Central America	56.9	57.8	53.4	53.9	6.1	6.7	
South America ^{c/}	62.0	62.1	57.7	57.5	6.8	7.6	
Andean countries d/	66.0	66.7	61.8	62.5	6.5	6.4	
Southern Cone (including Brazil) ^৶	60.6	60.6	56.4	55.7	7.0	8.0	
Southern Cone (without Brazil)	59.0	58.5	54.8	54.6	7.0	6.7	
Brazil	61.1	61.2	56.8	56.1	6.9	8.4	

TABLE 5. Latin America and the Caribbean (17 countries): Key national labour market indicators. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentages)

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

a/ Selected countries for the calculation of the unemployment rate: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. For the calculation of the labour force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio: Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

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

c/ Selected countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

d/ Selected countries: Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

e/ Selected countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

¹⁴ ILO (2014a). Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean 2014. Lima: ILO.

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Between the first three quarters of 2014 and the same period of 2015, the national unemployment rate, in other words, the percentage of unemployed workers in the labour force (people who are working or seeking employment) increased in six of the 17 countries analyzed: Honduras (+2.0 percentage points), Brazil (+1.5pp), Uruguay (+0.9pp), Trinidad and Tobago (+0.6pp), Barbados (+0.3pp) and Panama (+0.3pp). Rates in Peru and Costa Rica remained stable. The unemployment rate fell in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Chile (-0.1pp), Colombia (-0.2pp), Ecuador (-0.3pp), Argentina (-0.4pp), Mexico (-0.6pp), Belize (-1.0pp) and the Bahamas (-1.8pp).

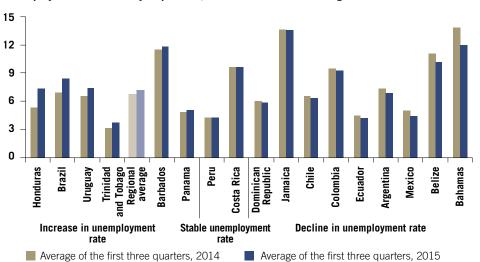


FIGURE 7. Latin America and the Caribbean (17 countries): National unemployment rate. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentages)

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

The national labour force participation rate, in other words, the percentage of individuals in the working age population (ages 15 and up) who are working or seeking employment increased in nine of 16 countries: Ecuador (+3.6pp), Barbados (+2.4pp), Honduras (+2.2pp), the Dominican Republic (+1.1pp), Colombia (+0.5pp), Panama (+0.2pp), Jamaica (+0.2pp), Brazil (+0.1pp) and the Bahamas (+0.1pp). This indicator declined in Chile (-0.1pp), Mexico (-0.3pp), Argentina (-0.7pp), Peru (-0.8pp), Uruguay (-1.0pp), Costa Rica (-1.0pp) and Trinidad and Tobago (-1.8pp). When this rate increases, it exerts supply pressure on the labour market in addition to the pressure of demographic growth of the working age population. The increase in the labour force participation rate is not in and of itself a negative trend, however. In the medium term, it is strongly linked to the growing inclusion of women in the labour market.

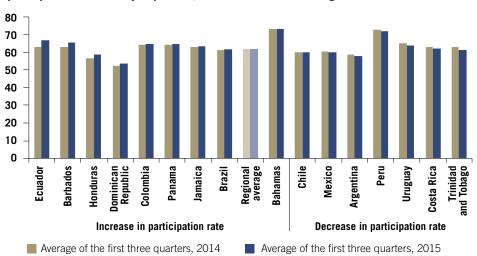
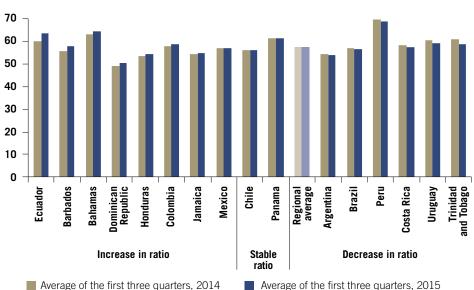
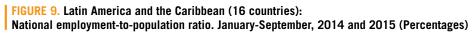


FIGURE 8. Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries): National labour force participation rate. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentages)

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

In eight of 16 countries, the national employment-to-population ratio, in other words, the percentage of employed individuals among the working age population, increased: Ecuador (+3.6pp), Barbados (+1.9pp), Bahamas (+1.5pp), Dominican Republic (+1.1pp), Honduras (+0.9pp), Colombia (+0.6pp), Jamaica (+0.2pp) and Mexico (+0.1pp). This ratio remained unchanged in Chile and Panama. Argentina (-0.3pp), Brazil (-0.6pp), Peru (-0.8pp), Costa Rica (-0.9pp), Uruguay (-1.4pp) and Trinidad and Tobago (-2.0pp) experienced declines in this indicator. An increase in this indicator puts downward pressure on the unemployment rate while its reduction implies a negative trend and upward pressure on the unemployment rate.





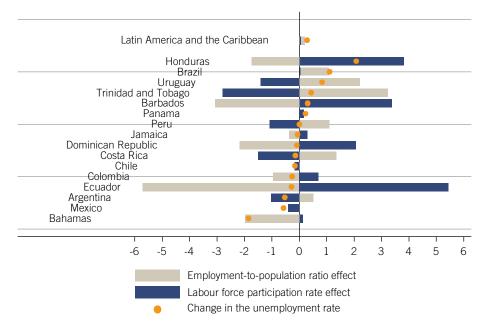
Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries.

To summarize, the changes in the unemployment rate are associated with the fluctuations of the other two indicators analyzed: the "labour force participation rate effect" is direct (a reduction in the labour force participation rate places downward pressure on the unemployment rate and vice versa) whereas the "employment-to-population ratio effect" is inverse (a reduction in this ratio generates upward pressure on the unemployment rate and vice versa).¹⁵ Figure 10 shows that between 2014 and 2015, both effects simultaneously exerted an upward pressure on the unemployment rate although the "employment-to-population ratio effect" was stronger. In other words, the reduction in the employment-to-population rate contributed to the higher unemployment rate more so than did the rise in the labour force participation rate.

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¹⁵ The breakdown is based on the definition of the unemployment rate: $\mu = 1 - e/\rho$, where μ is the unemployment rate (unemployed in relation to the economically active population), e is the employment-to-population ratio (employed in relation to the working age population), and ρ is the labour force participation rate (economically active population in relation to the working age population). The variations in μ can be expressed as follows: $\Delta \mu \approx \frac{e}{\rho} (\Delta \rho/\rho) - \frac{e}{\rho} (\Delta e/e)$. Alternatively, they can be expressed as: $\Delta \mu \approx Participation effect + Employment - to - population ratio effect. Note that changes in the labour force participation rate directly affect the unemployment rate, in other words, unemployment increases when the labour force participation rate also increases (but in a <math>e/\rho$ proportion). By contrast, the employment-to-population ratio falls (again in a e/ρ proportion). Also note that the final result of the variation in the unemployment rate depends on the dominant effect.

FIGURE 10. Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries): Effect of change in the employment-to-population ratio and the labour participation rate on the national unemployment rate. January-September 2014 and 2015 (Percentages)



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

The only country that performed similarly to the regional average was Brazil, which experienced a sharp rise in the unemployment rate, strongly influencing the average. In that country, the employment-to-population ratio effect was much stronger than the labour force participation rate effect. The opposite occurred in Panama, where both effects exerted upward pressure on unemployment but where the labour force participation rate effect was stronger.

In Honduras and Barbados, the labour force participation rate effect generated upward pressure on the unemployment rate that was not offset by the employment-to-population ratio effect. By contrast, in Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago, the employment-to-population ratio effect caused upward pressure on unemployment that was not compensated by the labour force participation rate effect.

In Peru, the employment-to-population ratio and labour force participation rate effects were equally strong in opposite directions, which kept the unemployment rate stable.

In several countries where unemployment rates fell –the Bahamas, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Jamaica– the employment-to-population ratio effect predominated.

In Costa Rica, Chile and Argentina, the unemployment rate also declined, but as a result of a more significant reduction in the labour force participation rate than in the employment-to-population ratio. Finally, both effects exerted downward pressure on the unemployment rate in Mexico, although the labour force participation rate effect was stronger.

Women return to the labour market

The decline in the total unemployment rate recorded in the region proportionately favoured women. The unemployment rate among women decreased from 10.0% in 2005 to 7.3% in 2014. Information for the first three quarters of the year indicates that the unemployment rate among women rose from 7.7% in 2014 to 8.2% in 2015 although the ratio between male and female unemployment remained unchanged (1.4 times). If data are annualized and expanded to the regional level, it is possible to conclude that more than half of the 1.7 million unemployed workers in the region are women.

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average of the first three quarters	
							2014	2015
Unemployment rate								
Men	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9
Women	10.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.7	8.2
Labour force participatio	n rate							
Men	75.7	75.1	75.0	75.8	75.4	75.2	74.4	74.2
Women	48.3	49.1	48.9	49.7	49.4	49.1	49.0	49.4
Employment-to-population ratio								
Men	70.9	70.8	71.1	71.7	71.4	71.2	70.3	69.8
Women	43.6	44.9	45.1	45.9	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.4

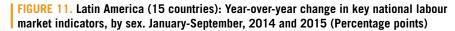
TABLE 6. Latin America and the Caribbean (20 countries): Key national labour market indicators, by sex. 2005 and 2010-2015 (Percentages)

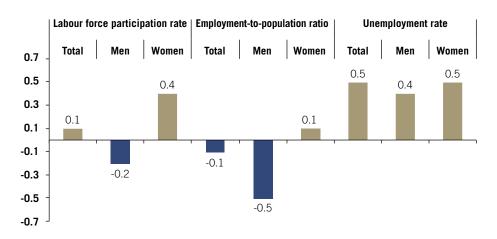
Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries.

In the case of men, the opposite occurred: the smaller increase in the unemployment rate was due both to the reduction in the employment-to-population ratio and to a decline in the labour force participation rate.¹⁶

This is largely explained by the fact that in 2015, women returned to the labour market: between the first three guarters of 2014 and the same period of 2015, the labour force participation rate rose from 49.0% to 49.4%. The larger number of unemployed workers was due to the increased incorporation of women into the labour market. This had been a long-term trend in the region, which was temporarily interrupted in 2013 and 2014, when the labour force participation rate among women declined more than it did among men.¹⁷

The unemployment rate among men also increased by a similar level (+0.4 percentage points) but this reflected a decline in the employment-to-population ratio that was not compensated by the reduction in the labour force participation rate.





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

ECLAC and ILO (2015a). Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Employment in microenterprises between 2003 and 16 2013: improvements and challenges. October 2015, No. 13. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC and ILO.

¹⁷ ECLAC and ILO (2015b). Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Universal social protection in labour markets with high levels of informality. May 2015, No. 12. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC and ILO.

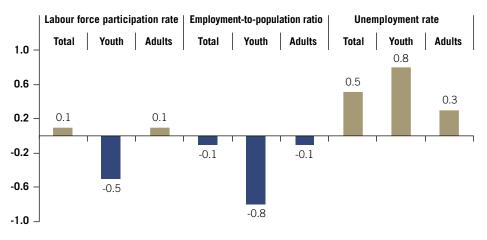
Youth are also affected by the economic slowdown

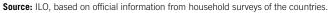
The economic slowdown has also affected the youth population. During the phase of strong economic growth, youth unemployment declined,¹⁸ which was associated with a downward trend in the labour force participation rate of youth, both men and women, reflecting their tendency to remain in education.¹⁹ The decline in the labour force participation rate among youth and the increase in school enrolment levels continued even during the 2009 global financial crisis.²⁰

This phenomenon had a dual effect on the youth labour supply: besides reducing the labour force participation rate of this group, youth who did enter the labour market were better educated (Box 2). Consequently, there was less pressure on the youth labour supply and first-time young workers were better qualified.

This trend has shifted, however. Youth unemployment has begun to rise. Based on information for the first three quarters of 2015, the youth unemployment rate reached 15.3%, above the 14.5% recorded during the same period of 2014. Figure 12 shows that this increase is due to the significant reduction in the employment-to-population ratio among youth (-0.8 percentage points), which was not offset by the decline in the labour force participation rate (-0.5 percentage points). The ongoing reduction of the labour force participation rate distinguishes youth from adults, whose labour force participation rate rose in 2015, which combined with a slight decline in the employment-to-population rate.

FIGURE 12. Latin America (13 countries): Year-over-year change in national key labour market indicators, by age. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentage points)





The youth unemployment rate tripled that of adults (3.1 times), a proportion similar to that of 2014 (3.2 times) but slightly higher than the 2005 rate (2.9 times).

In seven of 13 countries studied, reductions in the youth unemployment rate ranged from -2.7% to -0.6%. This rate increased up to 4.8 percentage points in Brazil, Uruguay and Honduras, which had a strong influence on the regional average youth unemployment rate.

¹⁸ Between 2005 and 2011, the national unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 24 declined from 16.4% to 13.9%.

¹⁹ ILO (2013). Trabajo decente y juventud en América Latina, 2013. Lima: ILO. p. 27

²⁰ ECLAC and ILO (2012). Labour Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, No. 7, October 2012, Santiago de Chile.

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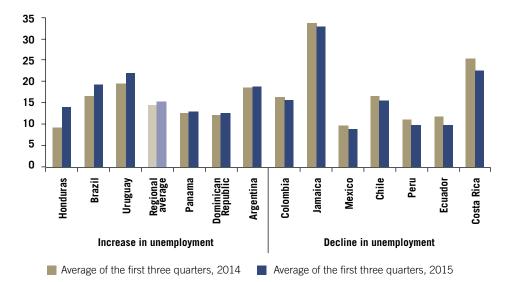


FIGURE 13. Latin America and the Caribbean (13 countries): Urban open unemployment rate among youth aged 15-24 years. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentages)

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

The economic slowdown in the region is limiting opportunities for youth to access the labour market and decent work. If policies are not implemented to promote the quantity and quality of youth employment, the economic scenario expected over the next few years could further aggravate this situation. 35

BOX 2. Educational level of the labour force: medium-term trends

The development of the region requires a labour force with basic skills acquired through education. In most Latin American and Caribbean countries, low educational levels and absolute or functional illiteracy have contributed to a level of labour productivity that is inadequate for meeting the challenges of a productive transformation that generates inclusive growth with more and better jobs.

In this context, it is interesting to explore the data on educational attainment (measured by years of education) of the labour force and how it has changed in recent years in the region.

The increase in educational level is clearly reflected in the distribution of the labour supply. For the region as a whole (16 countries), between 2005 and 2014, the percentage of workers without a formal education fell from 8.4% to 5.7% while the percentage of those with between 1 and 6 years of education – the equivalent of complete or incomplete primary school – declined from a third (33.5%) to a fourth (25.1%) of the total in the same period.

The percentage of workers who have completed between 7 and 12 years of education –corresponding to complete or incomplete secondary school– increased from 43.2% to 48.5%. The largest increase, in both relative and absolute terms, corresponds to workers with a higher education (13 or more years of education), whose participation rose from 14.5% to 20.5% (Table 6 of the National Annex). Reflecting the gradual effect of increased secondary and higher education coverage, the number of workers with fewer than seven years of education also declined, by more than 10 million, between 2005 and 2014 in the group of countries analyzed. The number of workers with a secondary education increased by more than 27 million and those with a higher education, by more than 18 million (Table B2.1).

			Status in Employment									
	Year and years		Employees			Non-employees						
of education		Total	Total	Public	Private	Total	Employers	Own- account workers	Domestic workers	Contributing family workers	Otros	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
2005	No education	8.4	4.6	2.0	5.3	13.6	4.9	15.0	10.1	11.9	12.6	
	1 to 6	33.5	24.5	10.9	27.8	42.3	28.2	44.6	49.7	47.0	31.6	
	7 to 12	43.2	50.3	42.3	52.2	33.8	41.3	32.6	38.6	36.4	48.0	
	13 and over	14.5	20.2	44.5	14.2	10.0	25.5	7.5	0.8	4.5	7.7	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	No education	5.7	3.0	1.0	3.5	10.0	3.4	10.9	8.1	8.4	0.8	
2014	1 to 6	25.1	17.4	6.6	20.0	35.5	21.9	37.5	41.0	36.2	23.9	
	7 to 12	48.5	52.8	37.0	56.6	40.8	44.3	40.3	48.0	46.5	62.7	
	13 and over	20.5	26.7	55.2	19.8	13.6	30.4	11.1	2.5	8.8	12.7	
	Total											
Percentage	No education	-2.7	-1.6	-0.9	-1.8	-3.6	-1.5	-4.1	-2.0	-3.5	-11.8	
point difference, 2005-2014	1 to 6	-8.4	-7.2	-4.3	-7.9	-6.8	-6.3	-7.1	-8.8	-10.9	-7.7	
	7 to 12	5.3	2.5	-5.3	4.4	7.0	3.0	7.7	9.4	10.2	14.6	
	13 and over	6.0	6.5	10.7	5.5	3.6	4.8	3.7	1.7	4.3	4.9	

TABLE B2.1. Latin America (16 countries): Workers by years of education and status in employment. 2005 and 2014 (Percentages and difference in percentage points)

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

The decline in the percentage of workers with a primary education, as well as the increase in the percentage of workers with a secondary and tertiary education, was observed for all types of workers. Despite these global trends, there are differences among types of workers. For example, the percentage of workers with a higher education among the group of domestic workers tripled, although absolute levels remain low. Levels of educational attainment above the average were also observed for public (+10.7pp) and private (+5.5pp) employees, indicating that the dynamics of firms has generated a demand for higher skills, which has managed to absorb the growing numbers of workers with a higher education.

This positive trend has been attributed to aspects of the educational supply as well as to the gradual increase in the coverage of institutions of secondary and higher education. It has also been attributed to the fact that during the 2009 global economic crisis, the temporary decline in employment opportunities led a larger share of youth to remain in the education system for longer as compared with the number of youth who neither studied nor worked (ECLAC and ILO 2012).

An analysis by economic sectors complements information on demand for higher skills and qualifications. Tabulations by economic sub-sectors for the years 2004 and 2014 (10 countries) reveal that sectors of advanced manufacturing, such as the automotive, electronics and aeronautics industries, recorded a more marked increase in the educational level of workers compared with workers of other, more labour-intensive sectors, such as mining. This is reflected in both the decline in the percentage of workers with a primary or no education, as well as in the increase in the percentage of workers with a higher education (Figure B2.1).

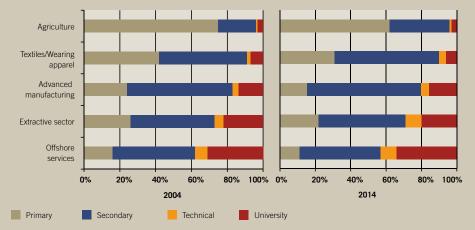


FIGURE B2.1. Latin America (10 countries): Workers by years of education according to selected economic sub-sectors. 2004-2014 (Percentages)

The educational challenge of the region goes beyond educational levels measured in terms of years of education completed, however. There have been repeated calls for a quality education that is capable of teaching the basic skills workers need. This need is evident in the results of international tests such as the PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) of the OECD. In the three subjects tested (math, reading and sciences), the average score of students from Asian countries was more than 20% higher than that of students in the region. Even more troubling, between 2006 and 2012, this gap widened rather than narrowed. In comparison with OECD countries, the gap is almost as large and improved only slightly between 2006 and 2012. Within these statistics, problems of segmentation emerge, which associate poorer results with populations living in poverty and schools with more needs. Although educational coverage and attainment levels have improved, the quality of education also must be improved to ensure the development of skills that help raise productivity and transform production, as well as to guarantee the generation of civic values that contribute to the sustainability of development.

References:

ECLAC and ILO Bulletin (2012). The employment situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. No. 7, October. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC and ILO.

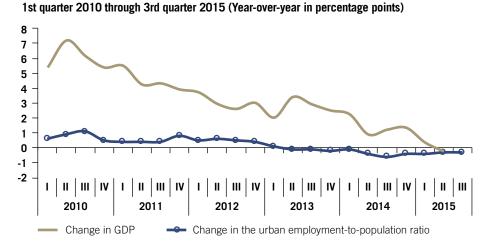
Short-term (quarterly) trends in urban areas: weak labour demand continues and gains in employment quality have ceased

Continued weakness of labour demand

A more detailed short-term analysis with urban data found that changes in the employment-topopulation ratio have been negative since the second quarter of 2013. This trend has intensified with the decline in GDP growth during the same period.

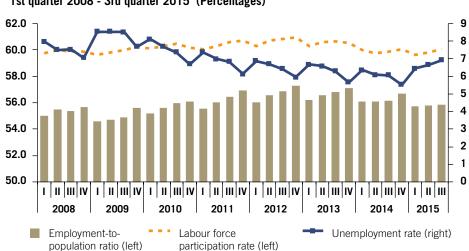
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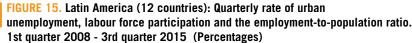
Source: ILO, based on information from household surveys of the countries.



Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries and ECLAC. **Note:** Preliminary data for 2015.

As mentioned, the lower decreases in the employment-to-population ratio observed in 2015 with respect to 2014 are also associated with the return of the labour force to the labour market, especially through self-generated employment (own-account employment). In 2013 and 2014, the labour force participation rate fell (Figure 15). This process cannot continue indefinitely, however, and the rate is expected to increase again in 2016. ²¹





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

In 2015, the quarterly trend in the unemployment rate was unusual given that it normally demonstrates a markedly seasonal behaviour (higher in the first quarter and lower in subsequent quarters). In 2015, unemployment rates increased continually through the third quarter. During the 2009 global crisis, rates remained constant during the first three quarters and then fell in the fourth quarter. In 2014, the rate remained stable in the second and third quarters. The behaviour of this rate in 2015 clearly deviates from trends observed in recent years (Figure 16).

²¹ ECLAC and ILO (2015a). Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Employment in microenterprises between 2003 and 2013: improvements and challenges. October 2015, No. 13. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC and ILO.

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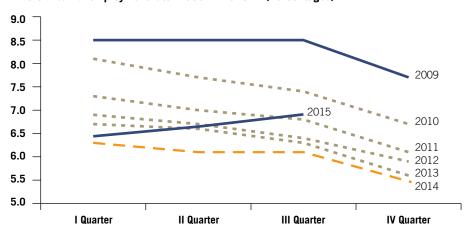
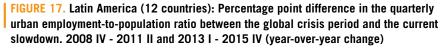
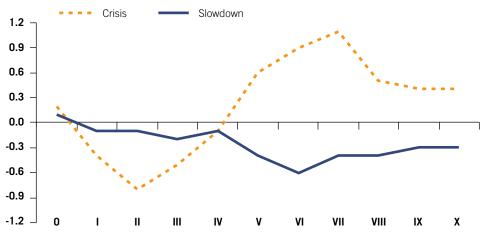


FIGURE 16. Latin America and the Caribbean (12 countries): Quarterly changes in the urban unemployment rate. 2009 I - 2015 III (Percentages)

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

The quarterly analysis enables a comparison between the 2008-2009 crisis and the current economic slowdown. The crisis had a direct impact on job creation, generating a negative change in the employment-to-population ratio beginning in the first quarter of 2009 (compared with the same quarter the previous year). This crisis lasted for four quarters, until the end of that year, but by early 2010, the change in the employment-to-population ratio again became positive. The current slowdown, which began in 2011, has been more complex. The negative effect on the employmentto-population ratio became evident rather late, during the second quarter of 2013 (compared with the same quarter the previous year). The problem is that the rate continues to be negative; in other words, 10 quarters later (Figure 17). The accumulated negative change during the global crisis was 1.8%, while the current slowdown has already reached a level of 2.9%.





Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries. Note: The zero period refers to the 1st quarter during which a decline in the employment-to-population ratio was recorded (4th quarter 2008 for the 2008-2009 global crisis and 1st quarter 2013 for the 2011-2015 slowdown).

Signs of a reordering of employment sectors

The sectoral organization of urban employment has changed over the past decade. Since 2005, an upward trend in employment in construction and the tertiary sector has been consolidated, to the detriment of participation of the primary sector and manufacturing.

Agriculture, fishing and mining experienced a continuous decline in participation in urban employment until 2012, when it stagnated at approximately 5%. Employment in manufacturing decreased to 13.8%. By contrast, the construction sector has increased its share -thanks to the expansion of public infrastructure and private investment works– although the pace is slowing. That sector accounts for 9.3% of employment.

The growth of the financial service sector, characterized by pro-cyclical growth, has remained at approximately 4% since 2011. The transportation, storage and communication sector has remained practically unchanged since 2011 at 6.3%, following a continual expansion throughout the past decade. The trade sector experienced a slight increase and has maintained a participation of nearly 26% for the past 10 years. The service sector had similar results, which since 2010 has represented approximately 34.8% of employment. The electricity, gas and water sector has remained largely unchanged at less than 1%. No sectors experienced significant growth in employment between 2013 and 2014 (Table 7).

TABLE 7. Latin America (18 countries): Composition of urban employment by economic sector. 2005 and 2010-2014 (Percentages)

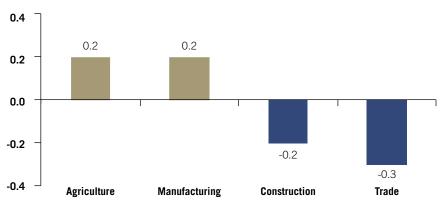
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Economic activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing and mining	7.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	15.9	14.7	14.1	14.5	14.0	13.8
Construction	7.3	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3
Trade	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.1	26.0	26.2
Transportation, storage and communications	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3
Financial services	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9
Community, social and personal services	33.9	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8
Not classifiable by economic activity	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

Note: Several countries have made changes to their International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) and their International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)

Only nine countries have urban data for the first three quarters of 2015 (Figure 18). Compared to 2014, some trends differing from those occurring between 2013 and 2014 have been observed: a slight increase in the participation of manufacturing in employment (although this participation declined in five of the nine countries); a reduction in employment in construction, heavily influenced by the situation in Brazil; and a larger decrease in the trade sector. As was the case in the analysis of year-over-year data, the participation of agriculture in employment rose slightly.

FIGURE 18. Latin America (9 countries): Year-over-year change in participation of economic sectors in urban employment. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentage points)



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

Note: Selected countries are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

The slowdown begins to affect the quality of employment

The slowdown has also begun to affect indicators associated with the quality of employment. The economic growth period of the past decade, together with a sharp decline in the unemployment rate, had enabled the expansion of paid employment and a reduction in self-employment in the

region.²² This trend was reversed in 2014 given that self-employment grew at a faster pace than paid employment as compared with 2013, increasing its participation in total urban employment from 25.6% to 26%. For its part, paid employment fell from 65.7% to 65.1%. Many countries in the region experienced an increase in own-account work. While this form of employment helps to mitigate the effects of the downturn in the labour market given that it acts as a sort of "adjustment cushion" in response to unemployment, its increase is generally associated with less favourable working conditions. Indicators such as informal employment are higher in that sector, for example.²³

Another notable characteristic of the growth phase was the restructuring of private employment by firm size. Until 2012, paid employment has been decreasing in firms with a maximum of five workers (ILO 2014a, World Bank 2015). Since that date, the trend has been less obvious. Beginning in 2012, public sector employment has reduced its participation in employment.

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employees	61.1	64.0	65.1	65.4	65.7	65.1
Public	12.5	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.7
Private	48.6	51.0	52.0	52.4	52.7	52.4
Establishments with a maximum of five workers	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.5	12.0
Establishments with six or more workers	35.5	38.2	39.2	40.3	40.2	40.4
Non-employees	27.6	26.1	25.6	25.6	25.6	26.0
Employers	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.1
Establishments with a maximum of five workers	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9
Establishments with six or more workers	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Own-account workers	22.9	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.4	21.9
Professional, technical or administrative	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.4
Non professional, technical or administrative	21.2	19.9	19.7	19.2	19.3	18.5
Domestic workers	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5
Unpaid family workers	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8
Others	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

TABLE 8. Latin America (18 countries): Composition of urban employment by status in employment. 2005 and 2010-2014 (Percentages)

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

Among non-employees, own-account workers account for the largest share of them. Within this group, non-professionals have the most weight, followed by own-account professionals, who have increased their participation in total employment. In general, the percentage of own-account workers is similar to that observed in 2010 following the global crisis.

For 2015, with urban information for eight countries, the trend observed in 2014 appears to be continuing (Figure 19). In other words, own-account workers expanded while the proportion of employees declined sharply (-0.35 percentage points).

²² See Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean 2014. Lima: ILO. See also World Bank (2015). Jobs, Wages and the Latin American Slowdown. Washington D.C: World Bank.

²³ ILO (2014b). Thematic Labour Overview: Transition to Formality. Lima: ILO.

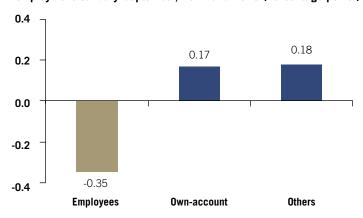


FIGURE 19. Latin America (8 countries): Year-over-year change in the participation of different types of status in employment in urban employment. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentage points)

Source: ILO, based on official information from household surveys of the countries. **Note:** The selected countries are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

During the high-growth phase of the past decade, the expansion of paid employment was associated with positive changes in indicators related to employment quality, such as the expansion of social security and the reduction of informal employment. These advances are now being affected by the slowdown.

This is the case of registered employment, a concept similar to the formal employment of employees (jobs that firms report to the government through social security registers or other payroll mechanisms). This indicator rose sharply over the past decade. Currently, its growth has been more moderate. Despite the economic slowdown, this indicator remains positive in most of the countries in the region. Nevertheless, available data through the first semester of 2015 demonstrate a reduction in this indicator in some countries, such as Brazil and Uruguay. This would imply a shifting trend in an indicator with steady growth to date.

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	First semester	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	2015
Argentina	66	78	100	105	107	109	109	109.0	111.5
Brazil	68	79	100	105	109	111	112	111.6	110.8
Chile	63	75	100	106	112	116	118	118.5	121.0
Costa Rica	68	79	100	103	107	109	111	110.9	111.7
El Salvador	82	89	100	103	106	111	114		
Guatemala	82	91	100	104	107	110	112		
Mexico	87	89	100	104	109	113	117	116.2	120.4
Nicaragua	58	71	100	108	117	126	133	130.7	139.6
Panama	63	69	100	110	118	123	125	123.4	126.5
Peru	70	75	100	105	110	113	115	110.8	112.0
Uruguay	65	72	100	105	109	111	112	112.1	111.7

TABLE 9. Latin America and the Caribbean (11 countries): Registered employment index. 2000, 2005 and 2010-2015 (2010=100)

Source: ECLAC (2015). *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2015. Challenges in boosting the investment cycle to reinvigorate growth.* Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

With respect to social protection coverage, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean made significant strides over the past decade given the expansion of contributory schemes (associated with the recovery of paid employment), but especially in response to the increase in non-contributory programmes financed by tax revenues, in some cases with support from international cooperation agencies. Social protection and the favourable labour market performance were pivotal in poverty reduction efforts and the recovery from the 2008-2009 financial crisis. Available data on the urban employed population with health or pension coverage still shows an increase in coverage, from 62.2% in 2013 to 62.8% in 2014. The only exception occurred among private sector employees of

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firms with a maximum of five workers, where coverage remained stable. Although information is not yet available for 2015, it is likely that the reduction observed in the creation of paid employment has also begun to affect social protection coverage. This hypothesis will be verified with data presented in the 2016 Labour Overview.

	Health				Pensions					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total employed population	57.5	59.5	59.7	60.7	61.3	58.5	60.1	60.9	62.2	62.8
Employees	75.4	76.7	76.9	77.3	78.1	76.6	77.7	78.0	78.6	79.4
Public	93.4	93.6	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.1	93.4	92.9	93.6	93.8
Private										
Establishments with a maximum of five workers	38.1	39.5	39.0	40.1	39.9	41.0	42.5	42.0	43.9	43.9
Establishments with six or more workers	82.9	84.2	84.5	85.0	85.8	83.9	84.8	85.1	85.6	86.2
Non-employees	25.7	27.3	27.6	28.6	29.2	33.0	33.7	35.1	32.6	33.9
Employers	47.3	49.9	49.3	50.3	51.1	59.9	61.9	61.8	56.7	57.9
Own-account workers and contributing family workers	21.7	23.5	23.5	24.6	25.4	28.2	29.1	30.2	28.2	29.8
Domestic workers	29.5	32.1	32.4	34.4	35.2	32.7	33.9	35.4	38.9	40.1

TABLE 10. Latin America: Urban employed population with health or pension coverage, by status in employment. 2010-2014 (Percentages)

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

Time-related underemployment has also been declining for more than a decade. This indicator reflects the underutilization of workers and their willingness to work more hours than those reported. Beginning in 2011, however, this positive trend began to stagnate in some countries (Uruguay). Underemployment even increased in others, such as Argentina, Costa Rica and Ecuador (Table 11).

TABLE 11. Latin America (13 countries): Percentage of workers with time-related underemployment. 2003, 2007, 2011-2014 (Percentages)

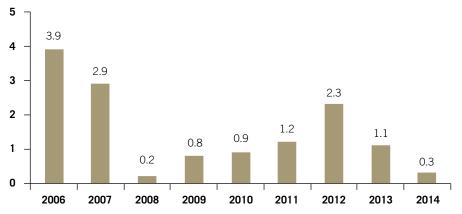
	2003	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014
Argentina	20.7	10.4	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.6
Brazil	5.0	3.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.5
Chile	6.5	8.0	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.3
Colombia	15.3	10.0	11.1	11.7	11.9	10.6
Costa Rica	15.2	11.5	13.4	11.3	12.5	12.8
Ecuador	9.8	11.3	9.8	8.2	8.9	9.3
El Salvador	4.8	5.3	3.4	5.8	5.8	
Honduras	5.9	4.3	10.6	10.1	11.6	10.4
Mexico		7.2	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1
Panama		2.7	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8
Paraguay	8.8	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.9
Peru	19.0	16.5	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.3
Uruguay	19.3	12.9	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.9

Source: ECLAC (2015). Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2015. Challenges in boosting the investment cycle to reinvigorate growth. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC and ECLAC (2013). Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2013. Three decades of uneven and unstable growth. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

Wage trends

The economic slowdown has begun to affect wages (Figure 20). During the economic boom, average wages of all employees rose sharply. The Global Wage Report²⁴ reported growth rates of 3.9% and 2.9% in 2006 and 2007, respectively. Even during the 2008-2009 crisis, wages grew rather than declined, although at rates below 1%, recovering to 2.3% in 2012. In 2014, average wages grew only slightly (0.3%), similar to the rate observed during the 2009 global crisis (0.2%).

FIGURE 20. Latin America and the Caribbean (29 countries): Change in average real wages. 2006-2014 (Annual percentage change)



Source: ILO, based on information from the ILO's Global Wage Database. Note: Regional growth of wages is calculated as the weighted average of year-over-year growth of the real monthly wage. The methodology used, as well as the list of 29 countries included, is found in Annex I of ILO (2014), Global Wage Report 2014/15. Geneva: ILO.

No information is yet available on average wages for 2015, a year in which the effects of the economic slowdown have intensified. Some countries do have information on wages of the registered or formal sector. In the 2014 Labour Overview, data on changes in wages between 2013 and 2014 indicated a slowdown in the growth of wages in this sector as a result of the sluggish performance of economies of the region and a slight increase in inflation.²⁵

A comparison of information for the first three quarters of 2014 and 2015 (Figure 21) still demonstrates some increases – although moderate – in this indicator in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay. By contrast, reductions were recorded in Brazil (-2.3pp), Peru (-0.8pp) and Costa Rica (-0.1pp).²⁶

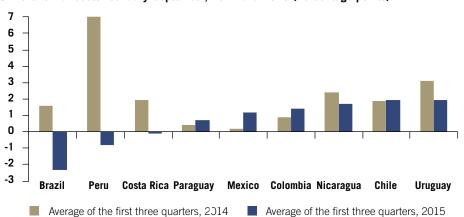


FIGURE 21. Latin America (9 countries): Year-over-year change in average real wages in the formal sector. January-September, 2014 and 2015 (Percentage points)

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

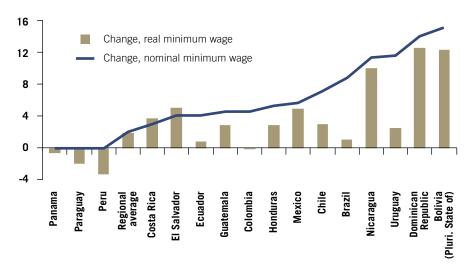
²⁴ ILO (2014c), Global Wage Report 2014/15. Geneva: ILO.

²⁵ ILO (2014a). Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean 2014. Lima: ILO.

²⁶ In Brazil and Peru, nominal wages grew at a slower pace than inflation. Until September 2015, annual accumulated inflation exceeded 8% in Brazil and 3% in Peru. In Costa Rica, despite experiencing deflation beginning in July 2015, real wages declined due to a significant reduction in the nominal wage in early 2015.

Minimum wages have continued to rise in the region during the period December 2014 to September 2015. Nevertheless, in nine of 16 countries, these increases were lower than those observed in the same period of the previous year (December 2013 to September 2014). In other countries, such as Panama, Paraguay and Peru, no nominal adjustments of the minimum wage were recorded in the period, for which reason decreases were registered in real terms. Panama and Paraguay use a bi-annual adjustment scheme whereas in Peru, adjustment periods are variable. In Colombia, where the adjustment is annual, the increase was practically offset by rising prices. In Costa Rica and El Salvador, prices have fallen (negative inflation or deflation), for which reason the real change in the minimum wage was greater than the nominal change (Figure 22).

FIGURE 22. Latin America (16 countries): Changes in nominal minimum wage and real minimum wage. December 2014 to September 2015 (Annual percentage change)



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

Sustained wage increases contributed to improvements in key social indicators for the region over the past decade, such as the reduction of poverty and inequality. Figure 23 reflects this trend, which shows the correlation between percentage variations in labour income and changes in poverty rates during the growth period (2003-2011). With respect to labour income, improvements were observed in nearly every country. In the case of poverty rates, all of the countries experienced declines. Although this is not a causal analysis, the trend in this correlation is that improvements in labour income have been accompanied by falling poverty rates. This is consistent with findings of studies that indicate that improvements in labour markets of the region were crucial for reducing poverty (World Bank, 2012).²⁷ This is expected given that labour income accounts for more than three-quarters of household income.

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²⁷ World Bank (2012). World Development Report 2013: Jobs. Washington D.C: World Bank.

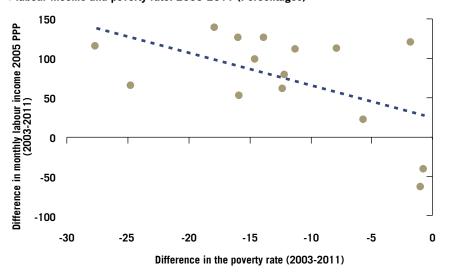


FIGURE 23. Latin America (15 countries): Difference in real monthly labour income and poverty rate. 2003-2011 (Percentages)

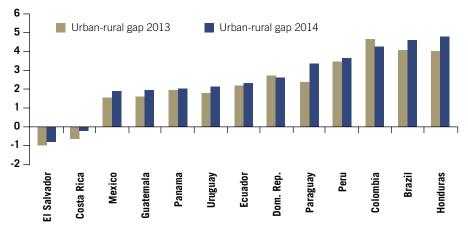


Note: Includes monthly labour earnings of employees and non-employees.

Rural and urban employment trends

Overall, the open unemployment rate is lower in rural areas than in urban ones: employment difficulties in rural areas tend to be reflected in underemployment, informality and low earnings rather than in unemployment. Of the 13 countries with available data for 2013 and 2014, only in two, Costa Rica and El Salvador, did rural unemployment equal or surpass urban unemployment, whereas in the remaining 11 countries, urban unemployment was considerably higher than rural unemployment. In the context of the economic slowdown, between 2013 and 2014, the gap between urban and rural unemployment rose in nine of the 13 countries (Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) and declined in four (Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador).





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

With respect to the employment-to-population ratio by geographic area, no clear trends emerge. In seven of the 13 countries considered, the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban than in rural areas in 2014. In terms of the gap in the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural zones, in five of the 13 countries with available information, the gap narrowed (the change in the employment-to-population ratio was more favourable in rural areas than in urban ones) whereas it widened in the eight remaining countries (Figure 25).

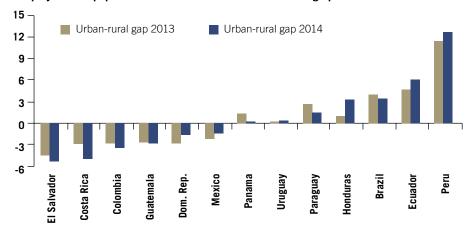


FIGURE 25. Latin America (13 countries): Difference in urban and rural employment-to-population ratios. 2013 and 2014 (Percentage points)

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

In summary, the annual data available until 2014 indicates that urban unemployment rates tended to be higher than those of rural areas and that the gap increased slightly between 2013 and 2014.

Employment outlook

The uncertainty of the economic scenario has rapidly made an impact on the world of work in the region. Some stylized relationships enable projections for key variables, such as the change in employment and unemployment rates.

Employment is the most direct transmission mechanism between output and the labour market. By calculating static elasticities, it is possible to estimate the expected behaviour of employment (volume) according to the most recent economic forecasts. Figure 24 shows the changes in employment from 2005 through 2015 and includes an estimate of the performance of this variable until 2020.²⁸ The figure clearly demonstrates how the economic slowdown affects job creation. At least in 2016, the volume of employment will remain weak; recovery is not expected to begin until 2017. The reduction in the pace of job creation will be more evident in Southern Cone countries. Employment trends in Central America and Mexico are more favourable than in other sub-regions.

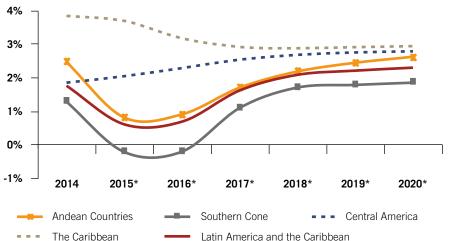
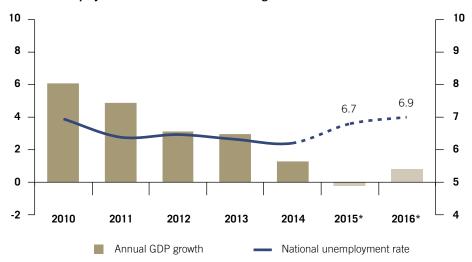


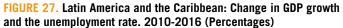
FIGURE 26. Latin America and the Caribbean: Rate of growth in employment, by sub-region. 2014-2020 (Percentages)

Source: ILO, based on IMF (2015). *World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Commodity Prices*. October 2015. Washington D.C.: IMF; and ILO (2015). *Trends Econometric Models*. January 2015. Geneva, ILO. Note: (*) Estimated.

²⁸ By definition, subtracting demographic growth from the growth of employment gives an approximate change in the employment-to-population ratio.

Lower labour demand may result in higher unemployment or a higher share of own-account workers. The regional unemployment rate for 2015 is expected to be 6.7% (national data). In light of the expected low GDP growth rate, employment-to-population ratios could continue to be weak in 2016. The labour force participation rate is expected to increase again. This points to an increased unemployment rate in 2016, which will reach approximately 6.9% (Figure 27).





In summary, due both to the economic performance of the region and to the delayed effects it usually has on the labour market, the unemployment rate will most likely rise again in 2016. This situation calls for increased policy efforts in this area.

This future scenario is a cause for concern. In the short term, macroeconomic policy options seem limited given fiscal space restrictions and rising inflation in several countries. In this context, social and labour market policies will be needed to prevent the weight of the adjustment from falling on the most vulnerable. These policies will also stimulate recovery, especially in countries with inadequate effective demand. In the medium and short term, productive development policies are urgently needed to diversify production structures, promote increased productivity and the growth of enterprises in an effort to create more and better jobs. This will enable more inclusive economic and social development and will reduce vulnerability to price cycles of the region's export commodities. In both timeframes, the role of social dialogue as a democratic governance mechanism is a crucial yet complex component in a context of lower economic growth, increased fiscal restrictions, high expectations of different population sectors for improved standards of living, and the growing lack of confidence in the capacity of public policies to satisfy different expectations and demands in some countries.

Source: ILO, based on official information of the countries, and IMF (2015), *World Economic Outlook. Adjusting to Lower Commodity Prices.* October 2015. Washington D.C.: IMF Note: (*) Estimated

Feature Article / Experiences of formalization of domestic work in Latin America and the Caribbean

2015 Labour Overview

FEATURE ARTICLE¹ > Experiences of formalization of domestic work in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Introduction

Domestic work is one of the occupations most affected by informality. The ILO estimates there are some 18 million domestic workers, representing 7% of all workers in the region. In 2013, the informal employment rate among domestic workers in Latin America was 77.5%. In other words, nearly eight out of 10 domestic workers had an informal job (ILO, 2014a: 11). However, like in other sectors, this rate declined in the domestic work sector between 2009 and 2013, by 2.6 percentage points (Figure 1).

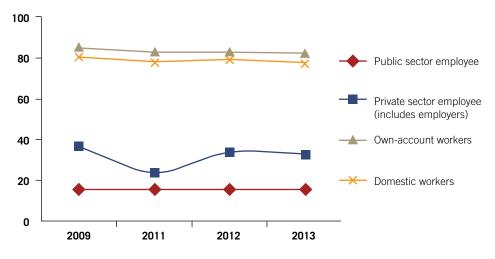


FIGURE 1. Latin America (14 countries): Rate of non-agricultural informal employment by status in employment, 2009-2013, (percentages)

This reduction owes to several factors, including measures adopted by the countries to formalize this activity. This article briefly reviews the main characteristics of this occupation and examines the different initiatives to reduce informality in diverse areas such as social security, minimum wages, labour inspection, union membership and collective bargaining.

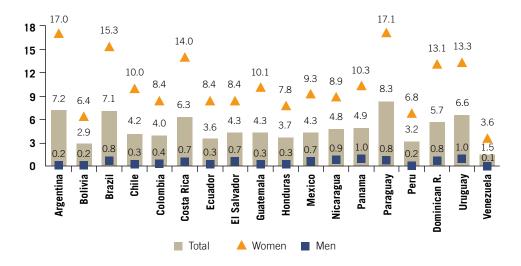
2. Domestic work in Latin America: characteristics and working conditions

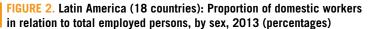
The ILO's Domestic Workers Convention (2011, No. 189) defines this occupation as "*work performed in or for a household or households.*" The ILO estimates that the domestic workers in Latin America represent 37% of the world's domestic workers. Latin America and Asia have the largest share of domestic workers and these regions have also experienced the highest increase in domestic workers in recent decades (ILO, 2013).

Ninety-three per cent of domestic workers in Latin America are women. Although the importance of domestic work as a share of female employment in the region has diminished in recent years, from 18.6% in 2000 to 14.3% in 2013 (ILO, 2014b), this activity continues to be a significant source of employment for women (Figure 2). In some countries, many domestic workers are migrants. In countries with indigenous or African-descendant populations, both tend to be overrepresented in the group of domestic workers.

Source: ILO (2014a). Note: Employed population, 15 years and over.

¹ This article of the 2015 Labour Overview is based on a regional report on domestic work prepared under the supervision of María José Chamorro (gender specialist of the ILO Office for Central America, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Panama) and María Arteta (Deputy Director of the ILO Office for the Andean Countries).





Source: ILO (2014b).

Notes: Data for Bolivia correspond to 2011; data for Nicaragua correspond to 2012.

Domestic workers' educational level has been improving. In 2013, 63% had not completed any schooling or had finished only primary school, as compared with 76.3% in 2003. Likewise, the percentage of domestic workers with a secondary school education has risen nearly 12 percentage points over the past decade, from 21.8% in 2003 to 33.3% in 2013 (ILO 2015a).

Domestic work has scant value in terms of wages. Currently, in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and Uruguay, domestic workers' labour income are equal to or less than half of the average of all employed individuals (ILO 2015a). The gap has narrowed over the past decade, however, since these workers received 51.1% of average income in 2013 as compared with 45.1% in 2003. The differences in income in this sector persist even when compared with the average income of unskilled occupations.

Domestic work continues to be an activity with limited social security coverage and with legal and effective coverage gaps in practically all countries. At the regional level, no comparable information exists on coverage of the domestic work sector,² although information from the ILO's Labour Information and Analysis System for Latin America and the Caribbean (SIALC) demonstrates that pension coverage in 2013, measured in terms of the proportion of domestic workers actively contributing to a pension system, was 28%, far below the 47% for the total of employed persons (ILO 2015a).

The information collected through institutional records and household surveys for a group of countries of the region reveal large gaps in the levels of contributory coverage of social security in the domestic work sector (Figure 3).

² In some countries, data on social security coverage of domestic workers are overestimated given that the calculation incorporates social protection provided through enrollment mechanisms not associated with paid employment and that are granted through non-contributory programmes.

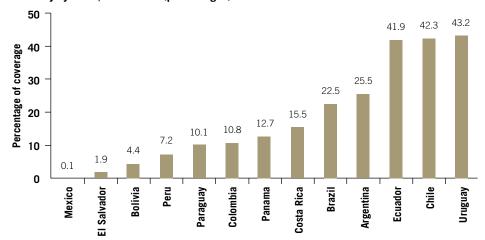


FIGURE 3. Latin America (13 countries): Contributory coverage of social security systems, circa 2013 (percentages)

Source: ILO, 2015b.

Coverage rates vary significantly. While some countries have achieved rates of over 40%, others have not surpassed 10% of the total. Several elements contribute to the differences in effective coverage rates, such as the mandatory or voluntary nature of coverage. For the group of countries included in Figure 3, Mexico and El Salvador are the only ones where coverage is voluntary, and at the same time have the lowest coverage rates. Voluntary coverage is a practice that hinders efforts to extend social security coverage.

Mandatory coverage is a necessary but insufficient condition, however. Some countries with mandatory legal coverage of social security also have low levels of effective coverage, which indicates that there are national determinants and practices that affect these levels, including the contributory capacity of employers and workers of the sector, the legal and institutional framework related to the capacity to exercise contributory and evasion controls, the capacity of inspection services, and the level of complexity of enrollment and contribution payment procedures (ILO, 2015b).

The design of social security systems frequently does not respond to the specific characteristics of the domestic work sector, particularly with respect to the low contributory capacity and the widespread practice of working partial days for one or several employers at the same time. The countries of the region with higher contributory coverage rates, such as Uruguay or Chile, have managed to modify social security schemes to address the unique characteristics of the sector.

Despite limited contributory coverage, a large percentage of domestic workers have access to social security through enrollment schemes not associated with their status as employees. This situation is largely explained by the inadequacy of social security strategies and mechanisms to guarantee contributory participation. The inclusion of domestic work in social security systems through a category separate from that of paid employment impedes domestic workers from accessing all benefits normally included in social security. Coverage is frequently limited to medical assistance only. For example, in Costa Rica, contributory coverage of domestic work is estimated at 15.5%, but an additional 60% of domestic workers have medical coverage through social security categories not related to their employment status, such as family insurance (spouses of a direct policyholder) or a voluntary insurance scheme. Clearly this coverage is insufficient since it excludes the economic benefits (for illness, maternity and unemployment, among others) granted to individuals who are directly covered.

In summary, the data show that the design of the social protection system and its institutional capacity are relevant but not decisive factors for achieving high levels of social protection of domestic workers. Policies and strategies to extend social security coverage should be viewed as part of a set of policies designed to promote labour formalization (ILO, 2015b).

3. Legislation to regulate domestic work

Legislation regulating the domestic work sector in Latin America and the Caribbean has passed through different phases. The first laws established differentiated schemes that granted fewer rights and guarantees to domestic workers. In 1972, Brazil was the first country to modify its legal

framework to eliminate inequalities. It was not until the early 2000s, however, that these changes became a trend, which was further strengthened by the adoption in 2011 of the ILO's Domestic Workers Convention (No. 189). To October 2015, 12 countries of the region had ratified this Convention: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. Some of these nations have not adapted their legislation to the Convention, for which reason the acknowledgment and exercise of the rights established in the Convention vary across countries (Table 1).

In legal terms, serious contradictions exist between the legislation regulating domestic workers and that of migrant workers. For example, most of the countries still recognize verbal employment contracts. Nevertheless, migration laws demand a written contract to enable migrants to request a work permit and formalize their migratory status (Milano-Mijangos et al. 2012: 32). Additionally, domestic workers often work for several employers at the same time and have high job turnover rates, yet migration laws in the countries demand some permanence with the same employer (Milano-Mijangos et al. 2012: 33).

One important advance is the 1997 signing, in the context of MERCOSUR, of the Multilateral Social Security Agreement of the Southern Common Market and the Administrative Regulations for its due application. Through this agreement, MERCOSUR member states recognize the same rights and responsibilities of social security for migrant and national workers.

Right	Conditions	Countries
	Equal to that of other workers (between 40 and 48 hours weekly)	Argentina, Bolivia ^a , Colombia ^b , Costa Rica, Peru, Guyana, Paraguay ^{2,} , Chile ^d , Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Ecuador, Jamaica and Venezuela.
Working hours	Not established. Rest periods are defined for workdays between 9 and 12 hours	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.
	Workdays are longer for workers who live in the household where they work	Bolivia, Chile and Colombia
	Mandatory written contract	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Boliviae'
Contract	Verbal contract permitted	Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela
	Minimum wage for domestic workers or domestic workers included in general minimum wage	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela
Minimum wage	No minimum wage established for domestic workers	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras and Peru
	Part of salary can be paid in-kind	Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Uruguay
Social	Mandatory enrollment	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela
security	Voluntary enrollment	El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico
	Special scheme with more limited coverage	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico

TABLE 1. Latin America (21 countries): Formal recognition of the rights of domestic workers, 2015

Source: ILO, based on legislation of the countries.

a/ Forty-eight hour work weeks, eight hours daily is recognized for live-out workers. Work weeks for live-in workers is 10 hours daily, for a work week of 60 hours (Law 2.450, Art. 11).

b/ Eight-hour days are recognized for live-out workers. For live-in workers it is 10 hours daily (Constitutional Court Ruling C-372, 1998)

c/ Forty-eight hour work weeks are established for live-out workers (Law No. 5.407/2015, Art. 13).

d/ Forty-five hour work weeks are recognized only for live-out workers. Live-in workers do not have a defined workday although they are entitled to 12 hours of rest daily (Law 20786, Art. 149).

altitudgi titicy are entitled to 12 hours of rest daily (Edw 20700, Art. 145).

e/ Mandatory only when the labour relationship exceeds one year (Law 2.450, Art. 3).

4. Strategies for the formalization of domestic work beyond legal reforms

Legal reforms alone cannot guarantee the formalization of domestic workers if they are not accompanied by policies that promote their compliance. The countries with the most positive

results in this area (Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Uruguay) have implemented a multidimensional strategy that combines activities in different areas.

The multidimensional approaches include, first, legal reforms to give domestic workers the same rights as those of workers covered in general labour law. Other actions seek to guarantee compliance with these rights and reduce gaps in the working conditions of domestic workers compared with those of other workers. To this end, strategies are implemented to promote social security enrollment and to guarantee income security, as well as to establish minimum wages that are equal to those of occupations of similar skill levels. Other measures include control activities; economic incentives for compliance with the law; promotion of social dialogue; and information and awareness-raising campaigns (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Multidimensional approaches implemented in the region to promote the formalization of domestic workers

	Legislation	Social Security	Income Security	Inspection	Incentives	Collective Bargaining				
Uruguay	Law 18.065 (2006) domestic workers.	Legal recognition of right to social security applying to private activity in general	Creation of wage group no. 21 – domestic workers in the Wage Council beginning in 2008	Inspection without entering household	Inclusion of insurance premium payment of the BSE in the BPS invoice. Payment discounts	Collective bargaining with Single Domestic Workers' Union (SUTD) and the League of Homemakers, Consumers and Users				
	Information and di organizations	issemination campaig	gns implemented by	different governm	ent agencies and o	civil society				
Chile	Law 20786 (2014)	Covered by the general scheme that applies to other workers	Progressive equalization of wages with general minimum wage through Law 20.279 (2008)	Mandatory labour inspection. Inspection without entering household						
	Household worker	s' union provides lega	al advisory services							
Ecuador	Recognition of equal rights in the Labour Code (2005)	Non-enrollment of workers by employers is punishable by jail time. Penal Code reform (2014)	Progressive alignment of wages with general minimum wage between 2007 and 2010.	Increased control in the framework of the Dignified Domestic Work Programme (2010).						
	In the framework of the Dignified Domestic Work Programme, television, radio and printed media campaigns were carried out, accompanied by information brigades stationed on main streets of large cities.									
Argentina	Law N°26.844 of the Special Scheme of Employment Contracts for Household Workers (2013)	Reform to permit enrollment of part-time workers. Incentives	Establishment of Commission to set wages.	Mandatory registration of the employment certificate	Discount on social security payments. Tax incentives	Collective bargaining with several union organizations and two employers' organizations				
	Advisory service for workers and employers through the Employment Tribunal for Household Workers. Campaigns to raise awareness									

Source: ILO, based on legislation of the countries.

4.1 Actions to guarantee domestic workers' right to social protection

Access to social security is crucial for the transition to formality since it indirectly promotes access to other rights: it enables monitoring of compliance with established minimum wages and working hours; helps prove the existence of a labour relationship when no written contract exists; and facilitates labour inspection. This is especially relevant in countries where registration of the employment contract with Ministries of Labour is not mandatory.

As mentioned, this is one area with the largest gaps with respect to other workers. While current social security legislation in most countries includes domestic workers, social protection schemes do not respond to the unique characteristics of this activity. This means that the real possibilities for accessing social security are quite limited.

Countries of the region have implemented a variety of actions to promote the social protection of the sector. The most basic measure is to **guarantee domestic workers all social security benefits.** In Uruguay and Argentina, this provision was included in the new legislation regulating the domestic work sector.³ In 2013, Colombia expanded benefits to workers of this sector, recognizing their right to participate in the Family Compensation Fund, which enables access to several social benefits.⁴

Another set of measures seeks to make **enrollment schemes more flexible** to allow workers who are employed part-time or who have more than one employer to make social security contributions. In Uruguay, social security coverage is extended to workers who work at least 13 days per month, for a minimum of 104 hours, and who earn a monthly salary of at least 1.25 Contributory Base Wages (BPC). These requisites can be met by combining workdays and earnings from workers' different jobs. This is quite relevant in Uruguay as 63.6% of domestic workers in the country are employed part-time (MTSS, 2014: 29).

Similarly, in Argentina, the 2013 legislative reform established the coverage of this sector under the Special Social Security Scheme and extended it to all categories of domestic work, regardless of the hours worked (Messina, 2015: 33). Social security contributions are established in groups classified according to the number of hours worked per week (Messina, 2015: 56).

Colombia developed a similar strategy, but which combines the contributory scheme with a subsidized one. In 2013, a social protection scheme for part-time workers was created (Decree 2616, 20/11/13). The new scheme includes government subsidies given that workers must be enrolled in a subsidized healthcare scheme and do not make contributions for this coverage. Contributions are proportional to the number of hours worked and it is possible to accumulate contributions made by different employers. Both employers and workers must make contributions to the pension fund. Additionally, employers are responsible for the full amount of contributions to the Family Compensation Fund and the Occupational Risk Administration.

An approach that differs from the aforementioned ones uses **penalty mechanisms.** Ecuador has opted for this strategy. The New Penal Code adopted in 2014 establishes that employers who do not enroll their workers in social security are subject to incarceration for a period of three to seven days (Art. 244).

Finally, social security enrollment is also promoted through the establishment of fiscal incentives and discounts on payment of quotas and fines. This mechanism, which will be discussed in the section on incentives in this report (Section 4.4), has been included in reforms in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Some countries have already observed results from the implementation of these measures. In Uruguay, a strategy based on the recognition of all rights and the creation of flexible social security schemes has led to an increase in the social protection coverage among domestic workers: between 2006 and 2013, enrollment rose by nearly 15 percentage points, from 33.1% to 47.2% (MTSS, 2014: 26). A total of 21,109 domestic workers have been enrolled in the Social Protection Bank (BPS) since the adoption of the legislation in 2006 until 2012, for an estimated increase of more than 7% (MTSS, 2013: 3).

Although a gap still exists between domestic workers and workers in general (in 2013, 47.2%, of domestic workers contributed to social security versus 74.4% for all workers), progress during this period was significant.

Argentina opted to combine three of the aforementioned measures: recognition of all rights, adoption of flexible schemes and creation of incentives. That country has also had positive results. During the 1990s, non-enrollment among domestic workers never fell below 90%; it is now 78% (MTEySS, 2014:

³ Uruguay: Law 18.065 (2006) Domestic Work. Laws for its regulation. Argentina: Law N°26.844 of the Special Scheme for Employment Contracts for Personnel of Private Households (2013).

⁴ Colombia: Decree 0721 of 15 April, 2013.

1). Between 2012 and 2014, 108,000 additional workers were enrolled, for an increase of 35.5%. This growth is especially significant considering that during the same period, enrollment in the private sector increased by only 0.9% (MTEySS, cited in Mazamorra *et al.*, 2015: 11).

In Ecuador, more time is needed to assess the impact of measures to promote the social protection of domestic workers. However, enrollment of workers of this sector has markedly increased, from 11% in 2003 to 42% in 2013 (ILO, 2015b).

4.2 Income security: minimum wage

Domestic work, which is associated with tasks long assigned to women for no pay, is still undervalued. For this reason, reforms have focused on aligning domestic workers' wages with wages established for other activities. Countries such as Ecuador and Chile have general minimum wages and strategies in place to gradually increase the minimum wage for domestic work until it is matches the general wage. Ecuador implemented this process between 2007 and 2010, while Chile did so between 2000 and 2011. This meant a wage increase of 120% and 71%, respectively, for domestic workers of those countries. In Chile, however, non-compliance with the minimum wage for domestic workers rose from 8.1% in 2000 to 13.6% in 2011. This situation also occurred in a context in which overall compliance with the minimum wage law improved for the economy as a whole (Velázquez and Loyo, 2013: 24).

Other countries with minimum wages differentiated by occupation have opted to create **tripartite entities to set and gradually increase the minimum wage** of domestic workers.

This occurred in Uruguay, where the Wage Committee established the minimum wage for domestic workers through a 2006 Law. In 2008, the Committee convened *Wage Group No.* 21 – *Domestic Work* with representatives of employers and workers of the sector to establish a national minimum wage and semester adjustments until July 2010.

Since that date, the Wage Committee has regularly adjusted the minimum wage for this sector, as well as wages above the minimum. The provisions adopted in this period have led to a real increase (considering the Consumer Price Index) of 97% in the minimum wage for the domestic work sector between 2008 and 2014 (MTSS, 2014: 35).

Statistics on the impact of these measures are particularly encouraging. In 2012, more than 73.1% of domestic workers in Uruguay earned wages above the minimum (MTSS, 2013: 24). Wage policy has also contributed to narrowing the employment income gap between the domestic work sector and other sectors. This trend has had a greater impact on those who work by the hour, whose remuneration increased from 55.5% of the average for all employed workers in 2006 to the equivalent of 70.1% of that average in 2012 (MTSS, 2013: 25).

4.3 Labour inspection in private households

Labour inspection of domestic work faces two specific challenges that some countries of the region are trying to address. Because domestic work is performed in private households, there is a conflict between protecting workers' rights through inspections and upholding the right to the inviolability of private spaces. This means that performing inspections in households requires a court order, which automatically rules out routine inspections since a court order must be based on a well-founded suspicion.

In this context, countries of the region have implemented two main lines of action to guarantee oversight of the domestic work sector: registration mechanisms and initiatives to monitor workers' working conditions.

In an effort to develop tools to control and monitor the working conditions of domestic workers, countries such as Argentina (Work Record), Bolivia (Individual Employment Contract and the Wage and Occupational Safety and Health Record), Brazil (eSocial), Chile (Mandatory Employment Contract Registry) and Peru (Household Workers' Registry) have created **mandatory registration systems.** Registry characteristics differ but are generally administered by Ministries of Labour and collect information on conditions of the labour relationship.

In addition to registration systems, initiatives are being implemented to guarantee labour inspections without the need to enter homes. Inspectors may ask to review the documentation that provides information on the conditions of the labour relationship. For example, they may request

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information from the mandatory registries or on social security enrollment. These documents are verified without entering the home, unless authorized by the employer.

In Chile, employers can choose to allow inspectors into their homes or agree to take the required documentation to a labour inspectorate office on a specified date (Labour Code, 2002, Art. 146).

Uruguay has made important strides in developing this strategy in recent years. Inspectors request an interview with the worker and the employer at the front door of the home. They also require employers to show documentation confirming that they are up-to-date with their obligations (ILO, 2013: 67).

Informational activities were also identified in the region. These seek to question potential employers with respect to compliance with their obligations. In Argentina, the Federal Public Income Administration (AFIP) promotes the registration and formalization of domestic workers based on the likelihood that contributors with the highest income hire domestic workers. On that premise, the administration sends letters to contributors whose income exceeds the amount estimated by the AFIP and which have not declared any domestic worker. In 2006, 200,000 contributors received these letters (Persia, 2014:7).

Finally, another strategy is the creation of **specific programmes to increase inspections.** This is the case of Ecuador's Dignified Domestic Work Programme.

The implementation of these strategies is guaranteeing oversight of a sector where it was previously thought to be impossible. For example, between 2010 and 2013 in Uruguay, the General Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (IGTSS) carried out more than 10,000 inspections, most of which were routine (MTSS, 2013: 6). The number of complaints filed has increased significantly since 2013 (MTSS, 2013: 6).

In Ecuador, inspections have risen sharply. In 2010, 16,854 inspections were carried out nationwide. In 46% of those cases, violations of current law were observed (MRL, 2010: 17). Since that year, approximately 25,000 inspections have been performed annually (Ministry of Labour, 2014).

4.4 Incentives for social security contributions and other employment-related contributions

Some countries of the region have implemented incentive policies with the aim of promoting social security enrollment and payment of other employment-related contributions.

The most basic actions attempt to simplify **paperwork and payment procedures through the use of new technologies.** An increasing number of countries are exploring the possibility of making enrollment and contribution procedures available online and through mobile phone apps. These countries include Colombia, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Costa Rica and Uruguay. Colombia and Brazil have platforms such as the Integrated Contribution Liquidation List (PILA) or eSocial, which combine payments to different systems.

Other actions focus on creating **fiscal incentives** for those who comply with their employer obligations. For example, in 2005, Argentina established that employers could deduct the full amount of remunerations and social security contributions from their gross taxable income (Persia, 2014: 7).

Other proposals offer discounts on payments of quotas to employers who formalize their workers through their social security enrollment. Since 2008, Argentina has offered a 50% discount on the employers' contribution for new employees hired during the first 12 months and of 25% during the subsequent 12 months.

In Uruguay, an agreement signed between the Social Protection Bank and the Government Insurance Bank in 2013 simplified contribution procedures for domestic workers and reduced the amount of insurance payments for 85% of employers (President's Office, 2013).

Finally, countries such as Argentina and Brazil have implemented initiatives to **reduce fines.** In Brazil, employers fined for violations associated with non-compliance with employment conditions can receive a 50% discount if they pay the fine within 10 days of notification of the violation and if they agree not to file an administrative appeal (ILO, 2015c: 13).

4.5 Organization of domestic workers and collective bargaining

As ILO Recommendation No. 204 states, freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining are crucial for enabling those employed in the informal economy to engage in social dialogue in the framework of the transition to the formal economy. Although domestic workers are formally protected by these principles, current law in many countries is not adapted to the specific characteristics of the sector and does not provide the necessary legal protection to make them a reality (Bastidas, 2014: 10).

In this context, the **organization of domestic workers** has assumed different legal configurations (Bastidas, 2014: 10): unions (Argentina, Bolivia and Chile), associations (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala and Nicaragua) and associations and unions (Peru, Chile and the Dominican Republic). The adoption of Convention No. 189 and the campaigns for its ratification have helped promote this organization and prioritized the rights of domestic workers on the agenda of union organizations.

Still, workers face significant limitations for meeting and organizing. Among the countries in the region, only Uruguay and Argentina offer the necessary conditions for **collective bargaining.** In Uruguay, the Single Domestic Workers' Union (SUTD) and the League of Homemakers, Consumers and Users participate in this process (Bastidas, 2014: 10). In that country, collective bargaining may be implemented in the framework of the Wage Council, such as in the case of domestic workers. In the 2008 meetings of the Wage Council, in addition to wage issues, members agreed to jointly raise public awareness; create a bonus for time of service; establish measures to ensure dignified working conditions, free of psychological and sexual harassment; and establish severance pay for partial dismissal when workers' workdays are reduced.⁵ At the 2013 meetings, a bonus for perfect work attendance was established⁶ and the Wage Council agreed to advance in the definition of categories and employment contracts of the sector.

In Argentina, on 29 September 2015, the National Commission on Employment in Private Households was established (as per Article N° 62 of Law 26.844). Several domestic workers' unions, employers' organizations and the Ministry of Labour serve on this commission. The first order of business of this entity was to raise wages of the sector in 2015, through Resolution 1/2015, of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security.

Bolivia is also promoting social dialogue and collective bargaining. Since 2013, representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, the Bolivian League of Household Workers and the National Federation of Household Employees of Bolivia (FENATRAHOB) have been participating on tripartite committees. These committees developed the Individual Employment Contract and the Wage, Occupational Health and Safety Record. The tripartite committee is also carrying out an assessment on freedom of association and collective bargaining to obtain input for the development of a tripartite plan of action (ILO, 2015d: 26).

4.6 Campaigns to raise awareness and employment advisory services

Increasingly, countries are launching campaigns to promote the rights of domestic workers and disseminate current law. Practically all countries of the region that have implemented legal reforms in recent years have produced some printed informational materials for workers, employers or both. These initiatives are led by government agencies, organizations of workers or by both.

In countries that have not yet ratified Convention No. 189, unions focus on promoting its ratification. In Trinidad and Tobago, the National Union of Domestic Employees (NUDE) has prepared informational materials and is collecting signatures to this end.

Campaigns have also been organized in the region to raise awareness about the importance of domestic work. One such campaign is "Trabajo como ningún otro, derechos como cualquier otro," developed by the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas, with support from the ILO in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

⁵ Uruguay: Decree No. 670/008 of 22/12/2008 Group 21 - Domestic Work

⁶ This compensation consists of the payment of the equivalent of 25% of the half bonus corresponding to each worker, on the condition that during the period calculated for the bonus (1 December/ 31 May and 1 June/ 30 November), workers have a perfect attendance record.

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Additionally, several countries provide some type of advisory service for workers, most of which are offered through organizations of domestic workers, in some cases with support from government agencies.

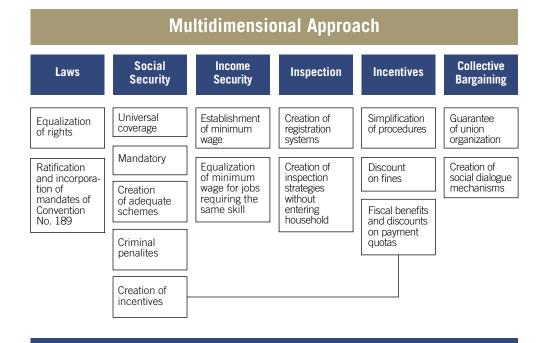
5. Conclusions

This feature article examined the measures taken by Latin American and Caribbean countries to formalize domestic work. Informal employment in this occupation was rooted in legislation that established differentiated working conditions, which recognizes fewer rights for domestic workers than for other workers. This legal discrimination was in turn supported by some social norms that legitimized the undervaluing and invisibility of this occupation.

In light of this historical context, the transition to formal employment begins with the adoption of legal reforms to guarantee that domestic workers enjoy the same rights as other workers. The adoption of ILO Convention No. 189 and the campaigns for its ratification have encouraged the implementation of these reforms in many countries. The rights-based focus is therefore the foundation on which to advance toward formalization.

Modifying legislation is insufficient, however. The countries with the most positive results are those that accompanied legal reforms with medium- and long-term strategies to guarantee the full exercise of the rights recognized by law. These strategies have included actions to facilitate a cultural and symbolic change that recognizes the value of domestic work. Advances in other areas, such as wages, social security and union membership, are only possible once this recognition has been established. The rights-based focus and the progressive implementation of those legal changes have been pivotal for achieving advances (Chart 1).

CHART 1. Multidimensional approach implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the formalization of domestic workers



Campaigns to provide information and raise awareness/legal advisory services

Source: ILO.

Multidimensional strategies have focused on the effective access to social security. To achieve significant coverage of social security requires enrolling workers in general social security schemes for all employees, and also attending to the specific characteristics of the sector, such as enrollment of part-time workers who work for several employers. In all the cases analyzed, the legal recognition

of that right has been accompanied by activities to disseminate the laws, promote enrollment and improve monitoring of compliance.

Given that domestic workers earn very low wages, the countries with the highest rates of formalization have implemented gradual processes to guarantee a minimum wage for domestic work equal to that of occupations of a similar skill level. This in turn has helped increase the purchasing power of domestic workers, which has had a positive effect on social security enrollment.

In the current context of recent legal reforms, another key element has been to inform workers of these changes to enable them to demand their compliance, promote worker organizations to defend those rights and strengthen controls. It is no coincidence that countries with the greatest advances are those where domestic workers have organized and can collectively demand their rights. Since the adoption of Convention No. 189, the number of domestic workers' unions has risen, as has the involvement of the union sector in defending these workers' rights. This improves possibilities for increasing social dialogue in the sector.

Finally, it should be mentioned that there is still limited information on the impact of the measures implemented. Countries should allocate resources for the systematization and evaluation of the initiatives taken. This would enable adjustments to be made to improve the effectiveness of the actions and to share good practices with other countries. There are no magic formulas. Only coordinated measures to guarantee equal pay and compliance with rights, implemented progressively and sustained over time, will have lasting effects on reducing informality in the domestic work sector.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

When the first edition of the Labour Overview was published in 1994, household surveys in most of the countries of the region had geographic coverage limited to urban areas, many of which were restricted to the country's leading cities or urban centres. Accordingly, in an effort to collect the largest amount of information possible and to place it in a comparative framework, the Labour Overview opted to generate a statistical series that referred to urban areas. Up until the 2014 edition, the Labour Overview maintained this urban series, although the report also addressed issues associated with national and rural labour markets.

For the first time, the 2015 Labour Overview includes a series with national data as a primary source for the regional labour market analysis, complemented by the traditional urban series. In addition, while the content of the Labour Overview always considered a gender perspective, all key indicators contained in the Statistical Annex have now been disaggregated by sex.

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

1. Concepts and Definitions

The national definitions of several concepts appearing in the Labour Overview are generally based on the standards of the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), although some are defined according to standards developed for this publication to the extent that the processes following national criteria imply a partial adherence to international standards. In 2013, the ICLS adopted the "Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization," through which it revises and expands on the "Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment" adopted by the 13th ICLS (1982). Nevertheless, taking into consideration that the countries of the region have not yet fully incorporated the provisions of the new resolution in effect into the conceptual framework of their surveys, the concepts and definitions detailed below largely maintain the conceptual framework of the 13th ICLS, although they do include elements of the new provisions.

Employed persons are those individuals above a certain specified age who, during the brief reference period of the survey, were employed for at least one hour in: (1) paid employment, in other words, they worked during the reference period for a wage or salary, or who were employed but without work due to temporary absence during the reference period, during which time they maintained a formal tie with their job, or (2) self-employment, working for profit or family gain (includes unpaid family workers), or not working independently due to a temporary absence during the reference period. It should be noted that not all countries require verification of formal ties with the establishments that employ those temporarily absent, nor do they necessarily follow the same criteria. Furthermore, some countries do not explicitly include the hour criterion but rather establish it as an instruction in the interviewers' handbook. In the case of unpaid family workers, these countries may establish a minimum number of hours to classify them as employed.

Unemployed persons include individuals over a specified age that, during the reference period, (1) are not employed, (2) are actively seeking employment, and (3) are currently available for a job. It should be noted that not all countries of the region apply these three criteria to estimate the number of unemployed persons. Some countries include in the unemployed population individuals who did not actively seek employment during the established job-search period.

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

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

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

The labour force participation rate is the labour force divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100 and represents the proportion of the working-age population or labour force that actively participates in the labour market.

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

Real average wages are the average wages paid to wage and salaried workers in the formal sector, deflated using the consumer price index (CPI) of each country. In other words, the nominal wage values published by official sources in local currency figures or as an index are deflated using the CPI for the national level or metropolitan area. Diverse data sources are used, including establishment survey sources, social security systems and household surveys. Worker coverage varies by country; in some cases, all wage and salaried workers are included whereas 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 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 that is covered by health insurance and/or a pension, whether it is through social security or through private insurance, as the primary beneficiary, direct insured, contributing member or beneficiary. In other words, this term refers to the urban employed population with social security coverage.

2. International Comparability

Progress toward harmonizing concepts and methodologies of statistical data that facilitate international comparisons is directly related to the particular situation and development of the statistical system in each country of the region. This largely depends on institutional efforts and commitments for implementing resolutions adopted in the ICLS and regional integration agreements on statistical issues. Efforts should focus on information needs, infrastructure and level of development of the data collection system (based primarily on labour force sample surveys), as well as on guaranteeing the availability of human and financial resources to this end. The comparability of labour market statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean is mainly hampered by the lack of conceptual and methodological standardization of key labour market indicators. This is also true of related variables, since countries may have different concepts for geographic coverage and minimum working-age thresholds, different reference periods and may use different versions of international classification manuals, among others. Nevertheless, in recent years, statistics institutes of the countries of the region have made significant efforts to adjust the conceptual framework of employment surveys to comply with international standards, which has led to advances in standardization and international comparability at the regional level.

3. Information Sources

Most of the information on employment indicators, real wages, productivity and GDP growth (expressed in constant monetary units) for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

presented in the *Labour Overview* originate from household surveys, establishment surveys or administrative records. These are available on the websites of the following institutions:

Argentina

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

Bahamas

Department of Statistics (www.statistics.bahamas.gov.bs)

Barbados

Ministry of Labour (https://labour.gov.bb) The Central Bank of Barbados (www.centralbank.org.bb)

Belize

Statistical Institute of Belize (www.sib.org.bz)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas -INE- (www.ine.gov.bo)

Brazil

Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadísticas –IBGE– (www.ibge.gov.br) 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) Dirección de Trabajo del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.dt.gob.cl)

Colombia

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas –DANE– (www.dane.gov.co) Banco de la República de Colombia (www.banrep.gov.co) 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) Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (www.mtss.go.cr)

Dominican Republic

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

Ecuador

Banco Central del Ecuador –BCE– (www.bce.fin.ec) Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (www.ecuadorencifras.gov.ec) Ministerio de Relaciones Laborales (www.relacioneslaborales.gov.ec)

El Salvador

Ministerio de Economía –MINEC– (www.minec.gob.sv) Dirección General de Estadística y Censo (www.digestyc.gob.sv) Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (www.mtps.gob.sv)

Guatemala

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

Honduras

Instituto Nacional de Estadística –INE– (www.ine.gob.hn) Banco Central (www.bch.hn) Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (www.trabajo.gob.hn)

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Jamaica

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

Mexico

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

Nicaragua

Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo –INIDE– (www.inide.gob.ni) Ministerio de Trabajo (www.mitrab.gob.ni)

Panama

Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo –INEC– (www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec) Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral (www.mitradel.gob.pa)

Paraguay

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

Peru

Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática –INEI– (www.inei.gob.pe) Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (www.bcrp.gob.pe) 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) Central Statistical Office (www.cso.planning.gov.tt)

Uruguay

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

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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

4. General Considerations

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

Several of the household surveys have undergone methodological changes or adjustments, for which reason the contents of the series changed household surveys, which may affect the comparability of information across years. The most marked changes occurred in Mexico (2005, 2010, 2014), Argentina (2003), Brazil (2002, 2012), Colombia (2007), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala and Paraguay (2010) and Ecuador, El Salvador and Uruguay (2014). In some cases, the notes of the tables provide additional information following accepted international usage to prevent mistaken conclusions of comparisons with respect to the corresponding years.

Moreover, while the Labour Overview uses official unemployment rates and labour force participation rates of Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama to calculate the respective regional series of averages, these were estimated excluding hidden unemployment given that official information of these countries considers hidden unemployment within the labour force. The weighted averages in the tables of the Statistical Annexes were also revised based on updated weighted statistics.

Recent editions of the Labour Overview have incorporated statistical data disaggregated by geographic region (urban-rural), whose source are national surveys with year-end estimates. Consequently, these data do not necessarily coincide with those presented in the labour report section, which uses estimates of the average for the first three quarters of the year or the last reference available in September of each year. Additionally, the urban data on the situation of some countries come from specifically-determined surveys and/or areas of urban coverage. Thus, for example, the information

on Brazil corresponds to six metropolitan regions; that of Colombia, to 13 metropolitan areas; that of Mexico, to 32 urban areas; that of Paraguay, to Asuncion ad the urban Central Department; and that of Peru, to Metropolitan Lima. For more information, see the footnotes of the respective tables.

5. Reliability of Estimates

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

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

Statistical Annex / NATIONAL URBAN 2015 Labour Overview

STATISTICAL ANNEX

NATIONAL Statistical annex

TABLE 1. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY. 2005, 2010 - 2015 (Annual Average Rates)

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
Latin America			·	·				
Argentina ^{a/}	11.6	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3 ⊭	6.9 ^y
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	5.4		2.7	2.3	2.8			
Brazil ^{b/}	9.3	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.9	8.4
Chile °'	8.0	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4
Colombia ^{d/}	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2
Costa Rica e/	6.6	8.9	10.3	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6
Cuba	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.7		
Dominican Republic	6.4	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.0 ^{m/}	5.9 ^{m/}
Ecuador ^{f/}	6.7	5.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2
El Salvador 🖉	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.9	7.0		
Guatemala	3.3	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.1	2.9		
Honduras	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	5.3	5.3 ^{k/}	7.3 ⊮
Mexico	3.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.4
Nicaragua ^{h/}	6.2	7.8	5.3	5.9				
Panama ^{d/}	9.8	6.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.8 ⊭	5.1 🗸
Paraguay	5.8	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.0	6.0		
Peru	5.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2 ⁱ /	4.2 ^j
Uruguay	10.8	7.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	12.3	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.1		
The Caribbean								
Bahamas	10.2		15.9	14.4	15.8	14.6	13.8 "/	12.0 ^{n/}
Barbados	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.5 %	11.8 °
Belize	11.0	12.5		15.3	14.3	11.6	11.1 p/	10.1 ^{p/}
Jamaica ^{d/}	11.2	12.4	12.7	13.9	15.2	13.7	13.6 º/	13.5 ¢
Trinidad and Tobago	8.0	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean $^{\boldsymbol{\nu}}$	7.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.9

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ Through 2011, data correspond to PNAD survey. Beginning in 2012, data correspond to continuous PNAD survey data. 2010 data are the average of 2009 and 2011 data given that the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.

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

d/ Includes hidden unemployment.

e/ 2005 data correspond to July. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the third and fourth quarters).

f/ 2005 data correspond to the fourth quarter. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to minimum working age of 15 years. Includes hidden unemployment. g/ Beginning in 2010, data correspond to minimum working age of 16 years.

h/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data not comparable with 2005.i/ Weighted average. Excludes hidden unemployment in Colombia,

Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama.

j/ Average through first semester.

k/ June data.

I/ August data.

m/ October data.

n/ May data.

o/ Data through first quarter.

p/ April data.

q/ March data.

TABLE 2. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2005 AND 2010-2015 (Annual Average Rates)

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
Latin America								
Argentina a/	11.6	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3 ⊭	6.9 ^j /
Men	10.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.1
Women	13.6	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.0
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	5.4		2.7	2.3	2.8			
Men	4.5		2.2	1.6	2.3			
Women	6.5		3.2	3.1	3.5			
Brazil b/	9.3	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.9	8.4
Men	7.1	5.5	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	7.2
Women	12.2	10.1	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.2	8.4	9.9
			-					
Chile °	8.0	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4
Men	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.8
Women	9.8	9.6	8.7	7.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2
Colombia ^{d/}	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2
Men	9.1	9.0	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.0
Women	15.8	15.6	14.4	13.7	12.7	11.9	12.3	12.1
Costa Rica e/	6.6	8.9	10.3	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6
Men	5.0	7.6	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0
Women	9.6	11.0	13.0	12.2	11.1	11.9	12.0	12.0
Cuba	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.7		
Men	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4		
Women	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1		
	6.4	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.0	6.4	 6.0 ^{m/}	 5.9 ^{m/}
Dominican Republic	-							
Men	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.6
Women	9.6	6.9	8.2	9.1	10.4	9.5	9.4	9.5
Ecuador ^{f/}	6.7	5.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2
Men	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.4
Women	9.7	7.2	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4
El Salvador 🖉	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.9	7.0		
Men	8.9	8.4	8.2	7.3	6.8	8.6		
Women	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7		
Guatemala	3.3	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.1	2.9		
Men	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6		
Women	3.9	4.2	6.6	3.6	3.7	3.5		
londuras	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	5.3	 5.3 [⊮]	 7.3 ⊮
Men	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Women	6.4	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.1	6.7	6.7	11.7
Mexico	3.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.4
Men	3.4	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.3
Women	3.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5
Nicaragua 🕅	6.2	7.8	5.3	5.9				
Men	6.0	7.2	4.7	5.4				
Women	6.5	8.6	6.0	6.5				
Panama ^{d/}	9.8	6.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.8 ″	5.1 🗸
Men	7.6	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.2
Women	13.3	8.5	4.9	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.2
Paraguay	5.8	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.0	6.0		
Men	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.7		
Women	7.3	7.2	7.4	6.1	4.5 5.7	8.0		
'eru	5.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2 1	4.2 ^y
Men	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.2
Women	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.3
Jruguay	10.8	7.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.4
Men	8.1	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	6.2
Women	14.0	9.4	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.8
/enezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	12.3	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.1		
Men	11.3	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.5		
Women	14.0	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0		

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average 3rd q	through uarter
The Caribbean								
Bahamas	10.2		15.9	14.4	15.8	14.6	13.8 ^{n/}	12.0 n/
Men	9.2			15.0	15.6	13.5	13.0	11.0
Women	11.2			13.7	16.0	15.8	14.6	12.9
Barbados	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.5 °′	11.8 °
Men	8.0	10.9	9.8	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1
Women	11.4	10.6	12.6	12.3	11.6	12.8	11.1	11.6
Belize	11.0	12.5		15.3	14.3	11.6	11.1 ^{p/}	10.1 p/
Men	7.4			10.5	11.7			
Women	17.2			22.3	18.6			
Jamaica ^{d/}	11.2	12.4	12.7	13.9	15.2	13.7	13.6	13.5
Men	7.6	9.2	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.1	10.2	10.1
Women	15.8	16.2	16.7	18.1	20.1	18.1	17.7	17.6
Trinidad and Tobago	8.0	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.1 ⊄	3.7 4
Men								
Women								
Latin America and The Caribbean $^{\prime\prime}$	7.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.9
Latin America and The Caribbean - Men ^v	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9
Latin America and The Caribbean - Women $^{\prime\prime}$	10.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.7	8.2

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ Until 2011, data correspond to PNAD. Beginning in 2012, data correspond to the Continuous PNAD. 2010 data is the average of 2009 and 2011 data given that the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.
c/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

d/ Includes hidden unemployment.

e/ 2005 data correspond to July. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

f/ 2005 data correspond to the 4th quarter. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to working age population of 15 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

g/ Beginning in 2010, working age population is 16 years.

h/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with 2005.i/ Weighted average. Excludes hidden unemployment in Colombia,

Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama.

j/ Average of 1st semester.

k/ June data.

I/ August data.

m/ October data.

n/ May data.

o/ 1st quarter data.p/ April data.

q/ March data.

TABLE 3. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY. 2005, 2010-2015 (Annual Average Rates)

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
Latin America								
Argentina ^{a/}								
15-24	26.0	19.4	18.7	18.3	19.4	18.8	18.7 ⁱ ⁄	18.9 ⁱ ⁄
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) b/								
15-24	10.1		6.2	4.3	6.9			
Brazil ^{b/}								
15-24	19.4	16.6	15.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.4	19.8
Chile d								
15-24	19.7	18.5	17.5	16.3	16.0	16.4	16.5	15.5
Colombia ^{d/}								
15-24	20.5	22.1	20.8	19.6	18.2	17.7	16.4	15.7
Costa Rica ^{e/}								
15-24	15.0	21.5	22.4	23.1	22.5	25.1	25.3	22.6
Dominican Republic								
15-24	13.4	10.5	13.4	14.6	16.8	12.8	12.3 🗸	12.6 🛛
Ecuador ^{t/}								
15-24	12.7	12.7	11.9	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.8	9.9
El Salvador 🖉								
15-24	14.3	13.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	15.0		
Guatemala								
15-24	6.0	5.8	7.5	4.9	5.7	6.1		
Honduras								
15-24	8.8	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.1	9.4	9.4 ^y	14.2 ^y
Mexico	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	7.1	5.1	5.1	11.2
15-24	6.9	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	8.8
Nicaragua ^{h/}								
15-24	10.2	11.9	7.8	9.0				
Panama ^{d/}								
15-24	20.8	15.0	12.4	10.3	10.8	12.6	12.6 ₩	13.1 ^{k/}
Paraguay								
15-24	12.3	12.6	13.0	11.2	10.5	13.0		
Peru								
15-24	10.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.9	11.1 🗸	9.9 ⁱ ⁄
Uruguay								
15-24	27.9	20.7	18.1	18.5	19.3	19.4	19.5	22.1
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)								
15-24	21.0	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.4	14.8		
The Caribbean								
Jamaica ď								
15-24	25.5	30.8	30.1	33.5	37.8	34.3	33.7	32.9

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ Through 2011, data correspond to PNAD survey. Beginning in 2012, data correspond to continuous PNAD survey data. 2010 data are the average of 2009 and 2011 data given that the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.

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

d/ Includes hidden unemployment.

e/ 2005 data correspond to July. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the third and fourth quarters).

f/ 2005 data correspond to the fourth quarter. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to minimum working age of 15 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

g/ Beginning in 2010, data correspond to minimum working age of 16 years.

h/ New measurement beginning in 2010, data not comparable with 2005.

i/ Average through first semester.j/ June data.

k/ August data.

I/ October data.

TABLE 4. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2005, 2010 - 2015 (Average Annual Rates)

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		e through uarter
Latin America								
Argentina a/	59.9	58.9	59.5	59.3	58.9	58.3	58.3 ^j /	57.6 ^y
Men	73.1	72.3	72.9	72.2	72.0	70.9	71.2	70.1
Women	48.3	47.0	47.4	47.6	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	62.8		65.8	61.2	63.4			
Men	71.5		74.7	70.4	72.7			
Women	54.8		57.4	52.6	54.8			
Brazil ^{b/}	62.9	61.1	60.0	61.4	61.3	61.0	61.1	61.2
Men	73.6	71.5	70.8	73.1	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.3
Women	52.9	51.3	50.1	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.6	51.2
Chile d	55.6	58.5	59.8	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.7	59.6
Men	70.4	72.1	72.7	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.5	71.5
Women	37.2	45.3	47.3	47.6	47.7	48.4	48.3	48.1
Colombia d/	60.5	62.7	63.7	64.5	64.2	64.2	63.8	64.3
Men	73.6	74.2	75.1	75.4	74.9	74.9	74.4	74.7
Women	48.1	51.8	52.8	54.1	53.9	54.0	53.7	54.4
Costa Rica e	56.8	60.7	59.0	62.8	62.3	62.5	62.7	61.7
Men	73.9	75.4	73.6	75.9	75.1	75.9	76.0	74.6
Women	40.4	75.4 45.9	44.2	49.5	49.3	49.0	49.2	48.6
Cuba	72.1	45.9 74.9	76.1	49.5 74.2	49.3 72.9	49.0 71.9	-	
					-			
Men	87.0	87.7	90.0	89.5	87.1	86.2		
Women	55.6	60.5	60.5	57.4	57.3	56.3	50.1 m/	50.0 m/
Dominican Republic	49.0	49.6	51.0	51.6	51.3	52.3	52.1 m/	53.2 ^{m/}
Men	64.2	63.6	64.4	64.6	64.6	65.6	65.4	66.3
Women	34.0	35.8	37.6	38.6	38.2	39.2	38.9	40.4
Ecuador ^{f/}	61.1	63.7	62.5	63.0	62.9	63.1	62.7	66.3
Men	73.5	78.9	77.9	78.1	77.6	78.8	78.5	80.5
Women	48.9	49.4	48.1	48.8	48.9	48.5	47.9	52.9
El Salvador 🖉	52.4	62.5	62.7	63.2	63.6	62.8		
Men	67.4	80.9	81.2	81.4	80.7	80.7		
Women	39.5	47.3	47.0	47.9	49.3	47.8		
Guatemala	63.3	62.5	61.8	65.4	60.6	60.9		
Men	86.1	84.7	84.6	87.6	83.4	83.8		
Women	42.7	42.9	40.4	45.7	40.6	40.6		
Honduras	52.0	53.6	51.9	50.8	53.7	56.1	56.1 ₩	58.3 ^{k/}
Men	70.3	71.0	71.1	70.5	74.3	73.6	73.6	74.4
Women	35.5	37.4	35.3	34.5	38.3	40.5	40.5	44.1
Mexico	59.3	59.7	59.8	60.4	60.3	59.8	59.9	59.6
Men	80.4	78.8	78.6	78.9	78.6	78.3	78.3	77.9
Women	40.8	42.4	42.6	43.7	43.9	43.1	43.1	43.0
Nicaragua ^M	51.8	71.4	75.7	76.8	-43.5			45.0
Men	67.4	85.4	88.1	87.7				
Women	37.3	58.1	63.9	66.6				
Panama d/	63.5	63.5	61.8	63.5	 64.1	 64.0	 64.0 ^v	 64.2 ^v
	80.3	80.4	79.2	80.1	79.7			
Men						79.4	79.4	78.4
Women	47.3	47.5	45.8	48.2	49.4	49.8	49.8	50.8
Paraguay	61.8	60.5	60.7	64.3	62.6	61.6		
Men	75.1	73.5	72.8	74.7	73.8	74.1		
Women	48.6	47.3	48.9	53.8	51.9	49.6		
Peru	71.1	74.1	73.9	73.6	73.2	72.2	72.3 [⊮]	71.5 ⊭
Men	81.1	82.7	82.7	82.4	82.0	81.3	80.9	80.2
Women	61.2	65.7	65.2	64.8	64.5	63.2	63.9	62.9
Uruguay	60.7	62.9	64.8	64.0	63.6	64.7	64.6	63.6
Men	72.2	73.1	74.7	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.1	72.8
Women	50.8	54.0	55.8	55.6	54.4	55.9	55.9	55.2
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	66.2	64.5	64.4	63.9	64.3	65.0		
Men	81.1	79.0	78.6	77.8	78.1	79.0		
Women	51.7	50.1	50.3	50.1	50.6	51.3		

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average 3rd q	through uarter
The Caribbean								
Bahamas	76.3		72.1	72.5	73.2	73.7	72.9 1/	73.0 ^{n/}
Men				75.8	76.9	77.8	77.4	78.5
Women				69.5	70.1	70.1	69.1	71.5
Barbados	69.6	66.6	67.6	66.2	66.7	63.9	62.8 °	65.2 °
Men	75.2	71.8	72.7	71.9	72.0	67.7	66.4	69.5
Women	64.5	62.0	63.0	61.1	62.0	60.4	59.5	61.3
Belize	59.4			65.8	64.7			
Men	76.4			79.2	78.3			
Women	42.9			52.6	50.9			
Jamaica ^{d/}	64.2	62.4	62.3	61.9	63.0	62.8	62.8	63.0
Men	73.3	70.4	70.1	69.2	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.1
Women	55.5	54.8	55.0	54.9	56.3	55.9	55.9	56.1
Trinidad and Tobago	63.7	62.1	61.3	61.9	61.4	61.9	62.6 ^{p/}	60.8 ^{p/}
Men								
Women								
Latin America and The Caribbean ^{i/}	61.6	61.7	61.6	62.3	61.9	61.7	61.2	61.3
Latin America and The Caribbean - Men $^{\ensuremath{\mathcal{V}}}$	75.7	75.1	75.0	75.8	75.4	75.2	74.4	74.2
Latin America and The Caribbean - Women ^v	48.3	49.1	48.9	49.7	49.4	49.1	49.0	49.4

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ Until 2011, data correspond to PNAD. Beginning in 2012, data correspond to the Continuous PNAD. 2010 data is the average of 2009 and 2011 data given that the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.
c/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

d/ Includes hidden unemployment.

e/ 2005 data correspond to July. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

f/ 2005 data correspond to the 4th quarter. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to working age population of 15 years. Includes hidden unemployment.

g/ Beginning in 2010, working age population is 16 years.

h/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with 2005.i/ Weighted average. Excludes hidden unemployment in Colombia,

Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama.

j/ Average of 1st semester.

k/ June data.

I/ August data.

- m/ October data.
- n/ May data.
- o/ 1st quarter data.
- p/ March data.

TABLE 5. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2005, 2010 - 2015 (Average Annual Rates)

							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		e through juarter
Latin America				<u> </u>				
Argentina a/	53.0	54.4	55.2	55.0	54.7	54.0	54.0 ⁱ /	53.7 ⊭
Men	65.8	67.5	68.3	67.9	67.6	66.3	66.7	65.9
Women	41.7	42.7	43.4	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.5	42.6
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	59.4		64.1	59.8	61.6			
Men	68.2		73.0	69.3	71.0			
Women	51.2		55.5	51.0	52.9			
Brazil ^{b/}	57.0	56.5	56.0	56.9	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.1
Men	68.4	67.5	67.3	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.4	67.1
Women	46.4	46.2	45.5	46.1	46.2	46.4	46.3	46.1
Chile °	49.2	53.7	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.0	55.8	55.8
Men	65.5	66.9	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.3	67.1	67.4
Women	33.5	41.0	43.2	43.8	44.4	45.1	44.9	44.6
Colombia	53.4	55.3	56.8	57.8	58.0	58.4	57.8	58.4
Men	66.9	67.6	69.0	69.5	69.4	69.7	69.0	69.5
Women	40.5	43.7	45.2	46.7	47.1	47.6	47.1	47.8
Costa Rica d/	53.0	55.3	52.9	56.4	56.4	56.5	56.7	55.7
Men	70.2	69.6	67.2	69.2	68.9	69.7	69.9	68.6
Women	36.5	40.8	38.5	43.5	43.8	43.2	43.3	42.8
Cuba	70.7	73.0	73.6	71.6	70.5	70.0		
Men	85.5	85.6	87.3	86.4	84.4	84.2		
Women	54.4	58.9	58.4	55.3	55.3	54.6		
Dominican Republic	45.9	47.1	48.0	48.2	47.7	49.0	49.0 ^v	50.1 1
Men	61.2	61.1	61.6	61.5	61.3	62.7	62.8	63.9
Women	30.7	33.3	34.6	35.0	34.2	35.4	35.3	36.6
Ecuador e/	57.0	60.1	59.6	60.4	60.3	60.4	59.9	63.5
Men	70.1	75.3	75.0	75.3	74.9	75.9	75.4	77.8
Women	44.1	45.9	45.3	46.5	46.6	46.0	45.3	50.1
El Salvador #	48.6	58.1	58.6	59.4	59.9	58.4		
Men	61.4	74.1	74.6	75.4	75.1	73.7		
Women	37.6	44.8	45.0	45.8	47.0	45.5		
Guatemala	61.2	60.2	59.2	63.5	58.7	59.2		
Men	83.5	81.7	82.2	85.5	81.1	81.6		
Women	41.0	41.1	37.7	44.1	39.1	39.2		
Honduras	49.5	51.5	49.7	44.1	51.6	53.1	 53.1 ^y	 54.0 ^j /
Men	67.5	68.7	68.8	68.5	71.8	70.3	70.3	71.2
Women	33.2	35.4	33.1	32.8	36.4	37.8	37.8	38.9
Mexico	57.2	56.5	56.7	57.5	57.3	56.9	56.9	57.0
	77.6	74.5	74.4	74.9	74.6	74.4		74.6
Men	39.3	40.3	40.6	41.7	41.7		74.4	
Women Nicaragua ∉		40.3 65.8	40.6			41.0	41.0	41.1
0	48.6			72.3				
Men Women	63.4	79.2	83.9	83.0				
	34.9	53.1	60.1	62.2			 60.0 k/	 60.0 k/
Panama	57.3	59.4	59.1	61.0	61.5	60.9 76.0	60.9 [⊮]	60.9 [⊮]
Men	74.2	76.1	75.8	77.4	77.1	76.2	76.2	75.0
Women	41.0	43.5	43.5	45.8	46.8	46.8	46.8	47.6
Paraguay	58.2	57.1	57.3	61.2	59.5	57.9		
Men	71.5	70.1	69.6	71.7	70.5	70.6		
Women	45.1	43.9	45.3	50.5	48.9	45.6		
Peru	67.3	71.1	70.9	70.8	70.3	69.6	69.3 ⊭	68.5 ⁱ /
Men	77.0	79.7	79.6	79.8	79.2	78.5	77.6	76.9
Women	57.7	62.6	62.4	61.9	61.5	60.7	61.0	60.2
Uruguay	54.1	58.4	60.7	59.9	59.5	60.4	60.3	58.9
Men	66.3	69.3	71.0	69.8	70.2	70.5	70.4	68.3
Women	43.7	48.9	51.3	51.1	50.0	51.3	51.2	50.3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	58.2	58.9	59.0	58.7	59.3	60.4		
Men	71.9	72.3	72.6	72.1	72.6	73.8		
Women	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.6	46.1	47.3		

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							2014	2015
Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average 3rd q	through uarter
The Caribbean								
Bahamas	68.5		60.6	62.0	61.6	62.9	62.8 ^{m/}	64.3 ^{m/}
Men				64.4	64.9	67.2	67.3	69.9
Women				59.9	58.8	59.0	59.0	62.2
Barbados	62.8	59.5	60.1	58.5	58.9	56.0	55.6 ^{n/}	57.5 ^{n/}
Men	69.1	64.0	65.6	64.0	63.6	59.8	58.6	61.1
Women	57.2	55.4	55.1	53.5	54.8	52.6	52.9	54.2
Belize	52.8			55.7	56.4			
Men	70.7			71.4	73.5			
Women	35.5			40.4	40.6			
Jamaica	57.0	54.7	54.3	53.3	53.4	54.2	54.3	54.5
Men	67.7	63.9	63.6	61.9	62.1	62.9	62.9	63.1
Women	46.7	45.9	45.8	45.0	45.0	45.8	46.0	46.2
Trinidad and Tobago	58.6	58.4	58.2	58.8	59.1	59.9	60.6 %	58.6 °′
Men								
Women								
Latin America and The Caribbean $^{\mbox{\rm h}\prime}$	56.8	57.5	57.7	58.3	58.0	57.9	57.3	57.2
Latin America and The Caribbean - Men ^{h/}	70.9	70.8	71.1	71.7	71.4	71.2	70.3	69.8
Latin America and The Caribbean - Women $^{\mbox{\tiny h/}}$	43.6	44.9	45.1	45.9	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.4

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ Until 2011, data correspond to PNAD. Beginning in 2012, data correspond to the Continuous PNAD. 2010 data is the average of 2009 and 2011 data given that the PNAD was not carried out in 2010.
c/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with previous years.

d/ 2005 data correspond to July. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

e/ 2005 data correspond to the 4th quarter. Beginning in 2010, data correspond to working age population of 15 years.

f/ Beginning in 2010, working age population is 16 years.

g/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with 2005.

h/ Weighted average.

i/ Average of 1st semester.

j/ June data.

k/ August data.

I/ October data.

m/ May data. n/ 1st quarter data.

o/ March data.

							Status in	Employment			
	ear and of education	TOTAL		Employees			Non-employ	yees	Domostio	Contributing	
years	or education		Total	Public	Private	Total	Employers	Own-account workers	Domestic workers	family workers	Others
2005	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No education	8.4	4.6	2.0	5.3	13.6	4.9	15.0	10.1	11.9	12.6
	1 to 6	33.5	24.5	10.9	27.8	42.3	28.2	44.6	49.7	47.0	31.6
	7 to 12	43.2	50.3	42.3	52.2	33.8	41.3	32.6	38.6	36.4	48.0
	13 or more	14.5	20.2	44.5	14.2	10.0	25.5	7.5	0.8	4.5	7.7
2011	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No education	7.3	4.2	1.6	4.8	11.9	4.0	13.1	10.8	9.9	4.7
	1 to 6	26.1	18.3	7.0	21.1	35.9	23.4	37.7	40.3	39.2	44.4
	7 to 12	47.7	52.6	39.4	55.9	39.5	43.6	38.9	46.2	43.9	32.7
	13 or more	18.7	24.8	51.9	18.0	12.5	29.0	10.1	2.2	6.9	18.2
2013	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No education	6.1	3.3	1.1	3.8	10.5	3.3	11.5	8.4	8.9	0.2
	1 to 6	25.3	17.4	6.8	20.0	35.9	22.0	38.0	40.8	36.9	21.4
	7 to 12	48.2	52.7	37.5	56.4	40.2	44.2	39.6	47.8	45.9	63.5
	13 or more	20.3	26.5	54.5	19.6	13.3	30.4	10.8	2.6	8.3	15.0
2014	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No education	5.7	3.0	1.0	3.5	10.0	3.4	10.9	8.1	8.4	0.8
	1 to 6	25.1	17.4	6.6	20.0	35.5	21.9	37.5	41.0	36.2	23.9
	7 to 12	48.5	52.8	37.0	56.6	40.8	44.3	40.3	48.0	46.5	62.7
	13 or more	20.5	26.7	55.2	19.8	13.6	30.4	11.1	2.5	8.8	12.7

TABLE 6. LATIN AMERICA: NATIONAL EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, YEAR AND YEARS OF EDUCATION. 2005, 2011, 2013 AND 2014^{a/} (Percentages)

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

a/ Selected countries: Bolivia (Pluri. State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

Data correspond to official working age population of each country. 2005 data for Guatemala correspond to the 2004 survey. 2014 data for Bolivia (Pluri. State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) correspond to 2013.

URBAN Statistical annex

TABLE 1. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY. 2005 - 2015 (Annual Average Rates)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	thro	rage ough uarter
Latin America												
Argentina ^{a/}	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3 ¤⁄	6.9 ^{p/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) b/	8.1	8.0	7.7	4.4	4.9	6.0	3.8	3.2	4.0			
Brazil ^{c/}	9.9	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.7
Chile ^{d/}	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4
Colombia e/	13.9	12.9	11.4	11.5	13.0	12.4	11.5	11.2	10.6	9.9	10.3	10.0
Costa Rica ^{f/}	6.9	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.6	8.5	10.1	10.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.7
Cuba 🖉	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.3			
Dominican Republic	7.3	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.9	7.2	6.4 s⁄	6.4 s/
Ecuador ^{h/}	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.5	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3
El Salvador ⁱ	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.7		
Guatemala						4.8	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.0		
Honduras	6.9	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.0	7.5	7.5 ª⁄	8.8 q/
Mexico ^{i/}	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.2
Nicaragua ^{k/}	7.9	7.6	7.3	8.0	10.5	10.1	6.5	7.6				
Panama ^v	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.4 ^{r/}	5.8 r/
Paraguay ^{m/}	7.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.5	7.2
Peru ^{n/}	9.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.7
Uruguay	12.2	11.3	9.8	8.3	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.7
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) &	12.3	10.0	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.1		
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{g/}	10.2	7.6	7.9	8.7	15.3		15.9	14.4	15.8	14.6	13.8 *	12.0 *
Barbados ∉	9.7	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.5 "	11.8 ^u
Belize g/	11.0	9.4	10.3	8.2	13.1	12.5		15.3	14.3	11.6	11.1 ৺	10.1 🗸
Jamaica 🖉	11.2	10.3	9.9	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.7	13.9	15.2	13.7	13.6	13.5
Trinidad and Tobago Ø	8.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.1 w/	3.7 w/
Latin America and The Caribbean of	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.2	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2010 data correspond to capital cities and El Alto, not comparable with the rest of the series.

- 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/ 2005-2009 data from July of each year. Beginning in 2010, ECE survey data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

g/ National total.

h/ Beginning in 2008, the minimum working age is 15 years, not

comparable with previous years. Includes hidden unemployment. i/ Beginning in 2007, working age increases from 10 years to 16 years

and over. Includes hidden unemployment. j/ Corresponds to aggregate of 32 cities.

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

I/ Includes hidden unemployment.

m/ Urban national until 2009; beginning in 2010, Asunción and Central Urban Department, data not comparable with previous years, ECE survey. n/ Metropolitan Lima.

o/ 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, Jamaica and Panama.

p/ Average of first semester.

- q/ June data.
- r/ August data.
- s/ October data.
- t/ May data.
- u/ First quarter.
- v/ April preliminary data.
- w/ March data.

TABLE 2. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2005 - 2015 (Annual Average Rates)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
Latin America												
Argentina a/	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3 №	6.9 ^{⊳/}
Men	10.0	8.4	6.7	6.6	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.1
Women	13.6	12.5	10.8	9.7	9.9	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.0
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) b/	8.1	8.0	7.7	4.4	4.9	6.0	3.8	3.2	4.0			
Men	6.8	7.1	6.3	3.3	3.7	5.0	3.1	2.2	3.2			
Women	9.9	9.1	9.4	5.7	6.4	7.2	4.7	4.4	5.1			
Brazil ¢	9.9	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.7
Men	7.8	8.2	7.4	6.1	6.5	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	5.8
Women	12.4	12.2	11.6	10.0	9.9	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	6.0	7.6
Chile ^{d/}	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.8	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4
Men	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.8	9.1	7.2	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.8
Women	9.8	9.4	8.6	9.5	10.7	9.6	8.7	7.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2
Colombia e	13.9	12.9	11.4	11.5	13.0	12.4	11.5	11.2	10.6	9.9	10.3	10.0
Men	13.9	12.9	9.7	9.9	11.3	12.4	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.3	8.6	8.4
Women	16.7	15.6	9.7	9.9 13.5	11.5	10.7	9.5 13.6	9.4 13.2	12.5	8.5 11.8	12.2	0.4 11.8
Costa Rica #	6.9	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.6	8.5	13.0	13.2	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.7
Men	6.9 5.6	4.5	4.8 3.4	4.8	6.5	8.5 7.5	8.6	8.9	9.2 8.3	9.6 8.3	9.6 8.3	9.7 8.4
Women	0.0 8.8	4.5 8.2	3.4 6.8	4.3 5.6	6.5 9.2	7.5 10.1	8.6 12.4	8.9 11.5	8.3 10.5	8.3	8.3	8.4
Cuba ª	8.8 1.9	8.2 1.9	6.8 1.8	5.6 1.6	9.2	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.7		
			1.0		1.7		3.2 3.0		3.3 3.1	2.7		
Men Women	1.8 2.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.4 2.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4		
		2.2		2.0				3.6				
Dominican Republic	7.3	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.9	7.2	6.4 s/	6.4 s/
Men	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.4	4.0	4.1
Women	10.0	9.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.1	8.5	9.3	10.7	9.8	9.6	9.7
Ecuador h/	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.9	8.5	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3
Men	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	7.1	6.3	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3
Women	10.9	10.6	9.2	8.8	10.4	9.3	7.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.7
El Salvador V	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.7		
Men	9.4	7.6	7.9	7.2	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.0	6.8	8.5		
Women	4.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6		
Guatemala						4.8	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.0		
Men						4.4	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.9		
Women						5.2	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.2		
Honduras	6.9	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.0	7.5	7.5 %	8.8 ª/
Men	6.7	5.2	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.7	6.9	6.9	7.0
Women	7.2	5.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	7.1	7.6	6.1	6.3	8.3	8.3	10.9
Mexico 🖗	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.2
Men	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.8	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.2
Women	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.1
Nicaragua ^{k/}	7.9	7.6	7.3	8.0	10.5	10.1	6.5	7.6				
Men	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.4		10.4	6.7	7.7				
Women	6.8	6.1	6.3	7.6		9.6	6.3	7.5				
Panama V	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.4 ^{r/}	5.8 ^{r/}
Men	10.0	8.6	6.5	5.4	6.3	6.5	5.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.1
Women	15.0	12.9	9.6	7.9	9.9	9.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Paraguay ^{m/}	7.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.5	7.2
Men	7.1	7.7	6.2	6.6	7.9	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.1
Women	8.3	10.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.8	8.5
Peru "	9.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.7
Men	8.3	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5
Women	11.2	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.4	9.6	10.1	8.5	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.3
Uruguay	12.2	11.3	9.8	8.3	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.7
Men	9.6	8.7	7.2	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.6
Women	15.3	14.2	12.7	10.7	10.5	9.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.4	9.0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) #	12.3	10.0	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.1		
Men	11.3	9.2	7.9	7.0	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.5		
Women	14.0	11.3	9.3	7.8	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0		

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											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average 3rd q	
The Caribbean												
Bahamas 🖉	10.2	7.6	7.9	8.7	15.3		15.9	14.4	15.8	14.6	13.8 ^{t/}	12.0 ^{t/}
Men	9.2	6.9	6.7		14.0			15.0	15.6	13.5	13.0	11.0
Women	11.2	8.4	9.1		14.4			13.7	16.0	15.8	14.6	12.9
Barbados ^{g/}	9.7	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.5 🏼	11.8 🗸
Men	8.0	7.7	6.4	6.9	10.1	10.9	9.8	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1
Women	11.4	9.8	8.5	9.5	9.8	10.6	12.6	12.3	11.6	12.8	11.1	11.6
Belize 🖉	11.0	9.4	10.3	8.2	13.1	12.5		15.3	14.3	11.6	11.1 ₩	10.1 */
Men	7.4	6.2	7.2					10.5	11.7			
Women	17.2	15.0	15.8					22.3	18.6			
Jamaica 🖉	11.2	10.3	9.9	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.7	13.9	15.2	13.7	13.6	13.5
Men	7.6	7.0	6.2	7.3	8.5	9.2	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.1	10.2	10.1
Women	15.8	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	16.2	16.7	18.1	20.1	18.1	17.7	17.6
Trinidad and Tobago 🖉	8.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.1 ₩	3.7 ^{w/}
Men												
Women												
Latin America and The Caribbean $^{\circ\prime}$	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.2	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7
Latin America and The Caribbean - Men ∝	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.8
Latin America and The Caribbean - Women $^{\prime\prime}$	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.6	9.2	8.4	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.7

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

- a/ 31 urban areas.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{b}}\xspace/$ 2010 data correspond to capital cities and El Alto, not comparable with the rest of the series.
- 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/ 2005-2009 data from July of each year. Beginning in 2010, ECE survey data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).
- g/ National total.
- h/ Beginning in 2008, the minimum working age is 15 years, not
- comparable with previous years. Includes hidden unemployment.
- i/ Beginning in 2007, working age increases from 10 years to 16 years and over Includes hidden unemployment.
- j/ Corresponds to aggregate of 32 cities.
- k/ New measurement beginning in 2010; data not comparable with

previous years.

I/ Includes hidden unemployment.

m/ Urban national until 2009; beginning in 2010, Asunción and Central Urban Department, data not comparable with previous years, ECE survey. n/ Metropolitan Lima.

o/ 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, Jamaica and Panama.

p/ Average of first semester.

- q/ June data.
- r/ August data.
- s/ October data.
- t/ May data.
- u/ First quarter.
- v/ April preliminary data.
- w/ March data.
- w water data.

TABLE 3. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTRY. 2005 - 2015 (Annual Average Rates)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
Latin America												
Argentina a/												
15-24	26.0	23.7	20.3	18.8	21.2	19.4	18.7	18.3	19.4	18.8	18.7 "/	18.9 ^{n/}
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)												
15-24	14.0	14.4	19.2	10.1	8.8		8.8	6.1	9.6			
Brazil ^{b/}												
15-24	22.1	22.4	21.1	18.0	18.5	16.0	14.5	13.5	14.0	13.4	13.9	17.8
Chile °												
15-24	19.7	18.3	17.8	19.7	22.6	18.5	17.5	16.3	16.0	16.4	16.5	15.5
Colombia d/												
15-24	25.3	21.2	18.8	23.0	25.3	24.9	23.2	22.3	20.7	20.2	17.7	16.8
Costa Rica e/												
15 - 24	15.9	15.3	11.9	11.2	17.9	21.4	22.1	23.0	23.3	26.0	26.5	23.0
Dominican Republic												
15-24	15.2	11.9	13.2	12.1	13.7	11.7	15.3	15.9	18.5	14.4	12.3 ª/	13.9 ª/
Ecuador ^{f/}												
15-24	17.9	18.2	16.7	16.3	18.6	18.6	15.6	13.6	13.4	13.9	14.3	13.7
El Salvador 🖉												
15-24	15.0	13.2	11.5	12.4	15.5	15.4	14.3	14.4	13.8	16.7		
Guatemala												
15-24								7.9	8.2	9.3		
Honduras												
15 - 24	12.8	8.9	7.4	8.2	9.8	12.7	14.0	11.6	11.2	13.7	13.7 º/	19.3 %
Mexico ^{h/}												
15-24	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	12.9	12.5	11.9	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.6	11.3
Nicaragua 🖗												
15-24	10.2	9.6	7.4	9.6		11.9	7.8	9.0				
Panama ^y												
15-24	26.3	23.4	18.9	16.6	18.8	18.0	15.6	12.6	12.6	15.3	15.3 ^{p/}	15.8 ¤′
Paraguay ^{k/}												
15-24	16.2	16.9	15.9	15.1	17.1	15.8	15.8	13.8	18.3	19.0	20.6	16.1
Peru ^{m/}												
15-24	16.3	15.1	14.2	16.0	16.8	15.7	16.1	13.7	13.6	14.0	13.5	15.3
Uruguay												
15-24	29.3	29.0	25.9	23.2	22.1	21.6	18.8	19.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	23.3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)												
15-24	21.0	17.8	15.5	14.1	15.6	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.4	14.8		
The Caribbean												
Jamaica ^y												
14-24	25.5	23.6	23.7	26.5		30.8	30.1	33.5	37.8	34.3	33.7	32.9

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ Six metropolitan regions.

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

d/ Thirteen metropolitan areas. Includes hidden unemployment. e/ 2005-2009 data from July of each year. Beginning in 2010, ECE data

not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

f/ Beginning in 2008, working age is 15 years, not comparable with previous years. Includes hidden unemployment.

g/ Beginning in 2007, working age population increases from 10 years to 16 years and over. Includes hidden unemployment.

h/ Corresponds to the aggregate of 32 cities.

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

j/ Includes hidden unemployment.

k Urban national until 2012, with EPH as source. Beginning in 2013, coverage is Asunción and Central Department, with ECE as source. Data not comparable.

m/ Metropolitan Lima.

n/ Average of 1st semester.

o/ June data.

p/ August data.

q/ October data.

TABLE 4. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2005 - 2015 (Average Annual Rates)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
Latin America												
Argentina a/	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.8	59.3	58.9	59.5	59.3	58.9	58.3	58.3 ^{p/}	57.6
Men	73.1	73.3	73.0	72.0	72.1	72.3	72.9	72.2	72.0	70.9	71.2	70.1
Women	48.3	49.0	47.7	47.2	48.0	47.0	47.4	47.6	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.2
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) 🖉	55.7	58.7	57.1	58.8	60.5	57.0	59.7	57.0	58.4			
Men	64.8	67.0	67.0	67.5	68.6	64.1	69.1	65.9	68.0			
Women	47.4	51.0	48.0	50.8	52.7	50.4	50.9	49.0	49.7			
Brazil °/	56.6	56.9	56.9	57.0	56.7	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.1	56.0	56.0	55.8
Men	66.7	66.8	66.5	66.6	66.0	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.2	65.2	65.3	64.9
Women	47.7	48.2	48.5	48.6	48.6	49.0	49.0	49.3	49.3	48.2	48.0	48.1
Chile ^{d/}	55.6	54.8	54.9	56.0	55.9	58.5	59.8	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.7	59.6
Men	70.4	71.4	71.4	71.8	71.0	72.1	72.7	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.5	71.5
Women	37.2	38.3	39.1	40.9	41.3	45.3	47.3	47.6	47.7	48.4	48.3	48.1
Colombia e/	63.3	62.0	61.8	62.6	64.6	65.7	66.7	67.6	67.5	67.9	67.7	67.9
Men	72.8	71.6	71.2	72.1	73.5	74.0	74.8	75.9	75.3	76.0	75.6	75.9
Women	54.9	53.5	53.5	54.0	56.6	58.3	59.4	60.3	60.4	60.7	60.5	60.8
Costa Rica ^{f/}	58.2	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.1	62.1	60.3	64.1	63.0	63.9	64.0	63.2
Men	72.8	72.5	72.5	71.1	70.4	75.4	73.6	75.9	75.1	75.9	76.1	74.3
Women	44.7	45.3	45.7	47.2	46.7	45.9	44.2	49.5	49.3	49.0	52.3	52.3
Cuba 🖉	72.1	72.1	73.7	74.7	75.4	74.9	76.1	74.2	72.9			
Men	87.0	86.0	86.7	87.8	88.4	87.7	90.0	89.5	87.1			
Women	55.6	56.7	59.3	60.2	61.0	60.5	60.5	57.4	57.3			
Dominican Republic	50.4	50.6	50.5	51.0	49.2	50.5	51.8	52.6	52.8	53.4	53.5 s/	54.5
Men	64.4	63.9	64.2	63.5	62.6	62.5	62.8	63.3	63.9	64.4	64.7	65.7
Women	37.4	38.3	37.6	39.4	36.8	39.3	41.4	42.5	42.3	43.0	43.1	44.2
Ecuador ^{h/}	59.5	59.1	61.3	67.7	66.3	64.2	62.2	62.8	61.8	62.2	61.9	63.9
Men	70.9	71.2	72.5	80.9	79.5	77.4	75.9	76.8	76.0	76.9	76.6	78.0
Women	48.7	47.7	50.9	55.5	54.2	52.3	49.9	50.1	48.9	48.7	48.3	51.0
El Salvador V	54.3	53.9	63.6	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	64.6	65.1	64.6		
Men	64.4	63.6	78.4	78.6	77.7	77.9	77.9	78.2	77.6	77.8		
Women	45.8	46.0	52.2	52.6	53.6	53.7	52.1	53.7	55.1	54.1		
Guatemala						56.6	61.0	65.5	61.9	62.7		
Men						69.9	80.1	83.2	79.8	79.0		
Women						45.0	44.3	50.0	46.3	48.5		
Honduras	54.9	52.1	51.0	52.7	53.1	53.7	52.5	51.2	54.3	55.7	55.7 º/	57.1
Men	66.3	64.9	64.4	64.8	65.5	64.3	64.5	62.5	66.1	68.5	68.5	68.3
Women	45.5	41.6	40.0	42.7	42.9	44.8	42.6	41.7	44.7	45.2	45.2	48.1
Mexico V	60.9	62.0	62.0	61.7	61.5	61.3	61.4	62.1	61.7	60.9	61.0	61.0
Men	78.8	79.4	79.0	78.4	77.5	77.3	77.1	77.7	77.1	76.4	76.5	76.1
Women	45.0	46.8	47.1	46.9	47.3	47.0	47.3	48.4	48.1	47.0	47.2	47.5
Nicaragua ^{k/}	52.1	53.1	50.7	53.8	52.1	71.6	74.2	75.2				
Men	62.5	63.5	61.1	64.0		81.5	83.9	83.7				
Women	43.0	44.1	41.8	45.0		62.8	65.7	67.7				
Panama ^v	63.7	62.8	62.6	64.4	64.4	64.0	63.2	63.6	64.1	64.3	64.3 ^{r/}	64.5
Men	77.7	76.8	76.0	78.9	78.6	78.3	77.8	77.9	77.6	77.7	77.7	76.6
Women	51.2	49.9	50.4	51.4	51.7	51.1	50.3	51.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	53.5
Paraguay ^{m/}	60.4	49.9 57.9	59.6	61.5	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.9	65.2	64.9	65.1	65.3
Men	70.5	70.0	70.5	73.7	73.4	72.0	72.1	72.1	73.0	74.4	74.6	74.8
							53.3				56.2	56.7
Women Peru ^{n/}	51.5 67.1	47.0 67.5	49.6 68.9	50.2 68.1	51.6 68.4	53.6 70.0	70.0	54.3 69.1	57.7 68.9	56.0	68.4	68.0
						70.0				68.4		
Men	77.2	76.9	78.7	77.9	77.2	79.0	79.0	78.2	77.9	77.3	77.6	76.4
Women	57.6	58.6	59.6	59.1	60.2	61.7	61.5	60.7	60.6	60.1	59.8	58.7
Uruguay	58.5	60.8	62.9	62.8	63.6	63.5	65.0	64.0	63.8	64.9	64.9	63.8
Men	69.3	71.6	73.7	72.8	73.4	73.0	74.1	73.0	73.4	73.9	73.8	72.4
Women	49.5	51.7	53.8	54.5	55.4	55.5	57.0	56.2	55.3	56.9	56.9	56.1
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) 🦉	66.2	65.5	64.9	64.9	65.1	64.5	64.4	63.9	64.3	65.0		
Men	81.1	80.4	79.8	79.9	79.4	79.0	78.6	77.8	78.1	79.0		

(continues...)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average 3rd q	through uarter
The Caribbean												
Bahamas 🖉	76.3	75.1	76.2	76.3	73.4		72.1	72.5	73.2	73.7	72.9 ^t	73.0
Men			82.8	83.0				75.8	76.9	77.8	77.4	78.5
Women			70.6	70.8				69.5	70.1	70.1	69.1	71.5
Barbados 🦉	69.6	67.9	67.8	67.6	67.0	66.6	67.6	66.2	66.7	63.9	62.8	65.2
Men	75.2	73.4	74.3	73.3	72.3	71.8	72.7	71.9	72.0	67.7	66.4	69.5
Women	64.5	62.8	61.9	62.5	62.2	62.0	63.0	61.1	62.0	60.4	59.5	61.3
Belize g	59.4	57.6	61.2	59.2				65.8	64.7			
Men	76.4	75.6	77.8					79.2	78.3			
Women	42.9	40.4	45.0					52.6	50.9			
Jamaica ^{g, V}	64.2	64.7	64.9	65.5	63.5	62.4	62.1	61.9	63.0	62.8	62.8	63.0
Men	73.3	73.5	73.5	73.9	71.8	70.4	70.1	69.2	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.1
Women	55.5	56.3	56.5	57.5	55.7	54.8	55.0	54.9	56.3	55.9	55.9	56.1
Trinidad and Tobago $^{\ensuremath{\varnothing}}$	63.7	63.9	63.5	63.5	62.7	62.1	61.3	61.9	61.4	61.9	62.6 */	60.8
Men												
Women												
Latin America and the Caribbean $^{\rm o\prime}$	59.5	59.8	59.9	60.1	60.1	60.4	60.7	61.0	60.7	60.2	59.5	59.4
Latin America and the Caribbean - Men $^{\circ\prime}$	72.1	72.2	72.2	72.3	71.9	72.1	72.4	72.5	72.1	71.6	70.7	70.3
Latin America and the Caribbean - Women $^{\circ\prime}$	48.1	48.6	48.9	49.2	49.7	50.0	50.2	50.7	50.4	49.9	49.6	49.7

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2010 data correspond to capital cities and El Alto, not comparable with the rest of the series.

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/ $\,$ 2005-2009 data from July of each year. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

g/ National total.

h/ Beginning in 2008, working age is 15 years, not comparable with

- previous years. Includes hidden unemployment.
- i/ Beginning in 2007, working age population increases from 10 years to 16 years and over. Includes hidden unemployment.
- j/ Corresponds to the aggregate of 32 cities.
- k/ New measurement in 2010, not comparable with previous years.

I/ Includes hidden unemployment.

m/ Urban national until 2009, beginning in 2010, Asunción and Central Urban Department, data not comparable with previous years. ECE Survey.

n/ Metropolitan Lima.

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

p/ Average, first semester.

q/ June data.

r/ August data.

- s/ October data.
- t/ May data.
- u/ First quarter.
- v/ March data.

URBAN Statistical annex

TABLE 5. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: URBAN EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY COUNTRY AND SEX. 2005 - 2015 (Average Annual Rates)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		e through juarter
Latin America												
Argentina a/	53.0	54.1	54.5	54.2	54.2	54.4	55.2	55.0	54.7	54.0	54.0 %	53.7 °
Men	65.8	67.1	68.1	67.3	66.5	67.5	68.3	67.9	67.6	66.3	66.7	65.9
Women	41.7	42.8	42.5	42.6	43.3	42.7	43.4	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.5	42.6
Bolivia (Pluri. State of) 🖉	51.2	54.0	52.7	56.2	57.5	53.6	57.4	55.2	56.1			
Men	60.4	62.2	62.8	65.3	66.1	60.9	66.9	64.4	65.9			
Women	42.7	46.4	43.5	47.9	49.3	46.8	48.5	46.8	47.2			
Brazil ^{c/}	51.0	51.2	51.6	52.5	52.1	53.2	53.7	54.2	54.0	53.3	53.2	52.1
Men	61.5	61.3	61.6	62.5	61.7	63.0	63.4	63.7	63.3	62.6	62.6	61.2
Women	41.8	42.3	42.8	43.8	43.8	44.9	45.3	46.0	46.0	45.4	45.2	44.5
Chile ^{d/}	49.2	50.3	51.0	51.7	50.5	53.7	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.0	55.8	55.8
Men	65.5	66.6	66.9	66.9	64.5	66.9	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.3	67.1	67.4
Women	33.5	34.7	35.7	37.0	36.9	41.0	43.2	43.8	44.4	45.1	44.9	44.6
Colombia e/	54.5	54.0	54.8	55.3	56.2	57.6	59.1	60.1	60.3	61.2	60.7	61.1
Men	64.4	63.9	64.3	65.0	65.2	66.1	67.7	68.8	68.7	69.7	69.1	69.5
Women	45.8	45.2	46.3	46.7	48.2	49.9	51.3	52.3	52.8	53.5	53.1	53.6
Costa Rica [#]	54.2	4J.2 54.7	55.7	55.7	40.2 53.6	49.9 56.8	54.2	57.7	57.2	57.8	57.9	57.0
Men	68.8	69.2	70.0	68.0	65.8	69.6	67.2	69.2	68.9	69.7	69.7	68.1
Women	40.7	41.6	42.6	44.6	42.4	40.8	38.5	43.5	43.8	43.2	46.3	46.2
women Cuba ^{g/}	70.7	70.7	42.6	73.6	42.4 74.2	40.8 73.0	73.6	43.5 71.6	43.8 70.5	43.2		
Men	70.7	70.7 84.5	72.4 85.2	73.6 86.6	74.2 87.1	73.0 85.6	73.6 87.3	71.6 86.4	70.5 84.4	70.0 84.2		
Women												
	54.4	55.5	58.2	59.0	59.8	58.9	58.4	55.3	55.3	54.6		
Dominican Republic	46.8	47.5	47.8	48.3	46.4	47.6	48.3	48.8	48.6	49.5	50.1 "	51.0 "
Men	60.8	61.1	61.7	61.1	59.8	59.5	59.4	59.6	60.1	60.9	62.1	63.0
Women	33.7	34.9	34.7	36.4	33.9	36.5	37.9	38.5	37.8	38.8	39.0	39.9
Ecuador ^{h/}	54.4	54.3	56.8	63.1	60.7	59.3	58.5	59.7	58.9	59.0	58.6	60.5
Men	66.1	66.8	68.2	76.5	73.8	72.5	72.0	73.3	72.8	73.4	73.0	74.7
Women	43.4	42.6	46.2	50.7	48.6	47.4	46.3	47.3	46.3	45.7	45.4	47.6
El Salvador ⁱ	50.3	50.8	59.9	60.6	59.7	60.0	59.5	60.6	61.5	60.3		
Men	58.4	58.7	72.2	72.9	70.7	71.5	71.2	71.9	72.3	71.2		
Women	43.6	44.3	50.4	50.8	51.0	51.0	50.0	51.4	52.8	51.6		
Guatemala						53.9	59.0	62.8	59.6	61.5		
Men						66.8	77.9	80.1	76.7	75.9		
Women						42.6	42.7	47.7	44.6	46.5		
Honduras	51.1	49.4	49.0	50.5	50.5	50.3	48.9	48.3	51.1	51.5	51.5 ¤⁄	52.1 ¤
Men	61.9	61.5	61.9	62.1	62.5	60.5	60.5	59.2	62.3	63.7	63.7	63.5
Women	42.3	39.4	38.2	40.9	40.7	41.6	39.4	39.1	41.9	41.5	41.5	42.8
Mexico ^y	58.0	59.2	59.1	58.7	57.4	57.4	57.8	58.5	58.2	57.3	57.3	57.8
Men	75.3	76.0	75.6	74.7	72.3	72.3	72.5	73.2	72.7	71.8	71.7	72.2
Women	42.8	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.2	44.1	44.6	45.6	45.3	44.4	44.5	45.0
Nicaragua ^{k/}	47.9	49.1	47.1	49.5	46.6	64.4	69.4	69.5				
Men	57.0	58.0	56.2	58.7		73.0	78.2	77.3				
Women	40.0	41.4	39.2	41.6		56.7	61.6	62.6				
Panama	56.0	56.3	57.7	60.2	59.3	59.1	59.8	60.6	61.1	60.9	60.9 ¢	60.7 ¢
Men	69.9	70.2	71.0	74.7	73.6	73.2	73.7	74.6	74.5	74.0	74.0	72.7
Women	43.5	43.5	45.6	47.3	46.6	46.3	47.6	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	49.9
Paraguay ^V	55.8	52.7	55.3	57.0	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	59.9	59.7	59.5	60.6
Men	65.5	64.6	66.1	68.8	67.6	67.2	67.6	67.3	68.2	69.6	69.7	70.2
Women	47.2	42.1	45.4	46.0	47.1	49.2	48.9	49.0	52.0	50.5	50.1	51.9
Peru ^{m/}	60.7	42.1 61.8			62.7				52.0 64.8		64.2	63.4
			63.0	62.4		64.5	64.5	64.4		64.3		
Men	70.8	71.4	73.0	72.8	72.0	73.9	74.4	74.0	74.0	73.4	73.6	72.2
Women	51.2	52.8	53.8	52.6	54.0	55.8	55.3	55.5	56.2	55.9	55.5	55.2
Uruguay	51.4	53.9	56.7	57.6	58.4	58.8	60.7	59.6	59.5	60.4	60.4	58.9
Men	62.7	65.4	68.4	68.3	68.9	68.8	70.2	69.1	69.4	69.8	69.7	67.6
Women	41.9	44.4	47.0	48.6	49.5	50.2	52.4	51.5	50.8	52.0	52.1	51.1
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) 🖉	58.2	58.9	59.4	60.2	60.0	58.9	59.0	58.7	59.3	60.4		
Men	71.9	73.0	73.5	74.3	73.5	72.3	72.6	72.1	72.6	73.8		
Women	44.5	44.9	45.4	46.2	46.6	45.6	45.6	45.6	46.1	47.3		

(continues...)

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through uarter
The Caribbean												
Bahamas ^{g/}	68.5	69.4	70.2	69.7	62.1		60.6	62.0	61.6	62.9	62.8 ≤	64.3 ^{₅/}
Men			82.8	83.0				64.4	64.9	67.2	67.3	69.9
Women			70.6	70.8				59.9	58.8	59.0	59.0	62.2
Barbados ^{g/}	62.8	61.9	62.8	62.1	60.3	59.5	60.1	58.5	58.9	56.0	55.6 ^t	57.5 ∜
Men	69.1	67.7	69.5	68.3	65.0	64.0	65.6	64.0	63.6	59.8	58.6	61.1
Women	57.2	56.7	56.7	56.6	56.1	55.4	55.1	53.5	54.8	52.6	52.9	54.2
Belize 🖉	52.8	52.2	56.0	54.3				55.7	56.7			
Men	70.7	70.9	72.1					71.4	73.5			
Women	35.5	34.4	36.5					40.4	40.6			
Jamaica 🖉	57.0	58.0	58.6	58.5	56.3	54.7	54.3	53.3	53.4	54.2	54.3	54.5
Men	67.7	68.4	69.0	68.5	65.7	63.9	63.6	61.9	62.1	62.9	62.9	63.1
Women	46.7	48.1	48.3	49.1	47.4	45.9	45.8	45.0	45.0	45.8	46.0	46.2
Trinidad and Tobago ^{g/}	58.6	59.9	59.9	60.6	59.4	58.4	58.2	58.8	59.1	59.9	60.6 ^{u/}	58.6 /
Men												
Women												
Latin America and the Caribbean $^{\prime\prime}$	54.2	54.7	55.3	55.8	55.3	56.0	56.7	57.1	56.9	56.6	55.8	55.5
Latin America and the Caribbean - Men "/	66.7	67.0	67.5	67.9	66.9	67.5	68.3	68.5	68.2	67.4	66.8	66.2
Latin America and the Caribbean - Women ™	42.9	43.6	44.3	45.0	45.1	45.7	46.2	46.8	46.8	46.3	46.1	46.0

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

a/ 31 urban areas.

b/ 2010 data correspond to capital cities and El Alto, not comparable with the rest of the series.

c/ Six metropolitan regions.

d/National total. New measurement beginning in 2010; data not

comparable with previous years.

e/ Thirteen metropolitan areas.

f/ 2005-2009 data from July of each year. Beginning in 2010, ECE data not comparable with previous years (2010 is the average of the 3rd and 4th quarters).

g/ National total.

h/ Beginning in 2008, working age is 15 years, not comparable with

previous years.

i/ Beginning in 2007, working age population increases from 10 years to 16 years and over.

j/ Corresponds to the aggregate of 32 cities.

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

I/ Urban national until 2009, beginning in 2010, Asunción and Central Urban Department data not comparable with previous years.

m/ Metropolitan Lima.

n/ Weighted average. Includes data adjustments for methodological changes in Argentina (2003) and Brazil (2002).

o/ First semester data.

p/ June data.

q/ August data.

r/ October data.

- s/ May data.
- t/ First quarter data.
- u/ March data.

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TABLE 6. LATIN AMERICA: URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2005, 2010 - 2014 (Percentages)

						Statu:	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Contract Variation Cont			Priv	Private		Employers	yers	Own-Account	ccount		:	
country, real and sex	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
Latin America a [/]												
2005 Total	61.1	12.5	13.1	35.5	27.6	3.4	1.4	1.7	21.2	7.9	3.1	0.3
Men	66.0	9.9	15.9	40.3	30.8	4.3	1.8	1.6	23.1	0.7	2.1	0.3
Women	54.6	16.0	9.4	29.2	23.5	2.2	0.8	1.8	18.7	17.3	4.4	0.2
2010 Total	64.0	12.9	12.8	38.2	26.1	3.1	1.2	1.9	19.9	7.4	2.1	0.0
Men	68.0	10.2	15.0	42.8	29.4	4.0	1.6	1.8	22.0	0.8	1.4	0.5
Women	58.8	16.5	10.0	32.4	21.9	2.0	0.7	2.0	17.2	15.9	3.1	0.2
2011 M Total	65.1	13.1	12.8	39.2	25.6	2.7	1.2	2.0	19.7	7.1	1.8	0.4
Men	68.4	10.2	14.8	43.5	29.1	3.4	1.5	2.0	22.1	0.8	1.1	0.5
Women	60.7	16.9	10.1	33.7	21.1	1.8	0.7	2.1	16.5	15.3	2.7	0.3
2012 Total	65.4	13.1	12.1	40.3	25.6	3.0	1.2	2.1	19.2	6.7	1.8	0.5
Men	68.6	10.2	14.0	44.4	29.0	3.7	1.6	2.0	21.7	0.7	1.1	0.6
Women	61.5	16.7	9.6	35.2	21.2	2.1	0.7	2.3	16.1	14.3	2.7	0.3
2013 Total	65.7	13.0	12.5	40.2	25.6	2.9	1.3	2.1	19.3	6.6	1.5	0.5
Men	68.7	10.0	14.4	44.3	29.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	21.7	0.7	6.0	0.7
Women	61.9	16.8	10.2	35.0	21.3	2.0	0.8	2.3	16.3	14.1	2.3	0.4
2014 Total	65.1	12.7	12.0	40.4	26.1	2.9	1.2	3.4	18.5	6.5	1.8	0.5
Men	67.9	9.7	13.8	44.5	29.6	3.7	1.6	3.6	20.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Women	61.7	16.5	9.8	35.3	21.6	1.9	0.7	3.3	15.7	13.7	2.6	0.4
Argentina ${}^{\!$												
2005 Total	62.9	16.4	14.2	32.3	24.0	2.8	1.2	4.4	15.7	7.3	1.2	4.7
Men	65.6	12.5	17.2	35.9	28.0	3.5	1.7	4.1	18.7	0.4	0.6	5.3
Women	59.1	21.6	10.1	27.3	18.5	1.7	0.6	4.7	11.5	16.7	2.0	3.8
2010 Total	9.99	16.1	14.1	36.4	22.1	3.0	1:1	4.6	13.4	6.9	0.7	3.7
Men	69.3	12.5	16.0	40.9	25.3	3.7	1.5	4.2	15.9	0.2	0.4	4.8
Women	62.7	21.4	11.3	30.1	17.5	1.9	0.5	5.2	9.9	16.4	1.2	2.1
2011 Total	66.0	16.8	13.5	35.7	21.9	3.0	1.2	4.2	13.5	7.2	0.6	4.2
Men	68.7	12.8	15.6	40.3	25.5	3.6	1.8	4.4	15.8	0.3	0.3	5.2
Women	62.2	22.5	10.6	29.2	16.7	2.1	0.4	4.0	10.2	17.1	1.2	2.8
2012 Total	65.0	17.3	13.9	33.8	22.6	3.2	1.0	4.2	14.1	7.1	0.5	4.9
												(continues)

ILO / Latin America and the Caribbean

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							Status	Status in Employment					
				Employees				Non-employees					
Count	Country Year and Sav			Priv	Private		Employers	iyers	Own-Account	ccount		o ontropic de la construcción de la Construcción de la construcción de la	
		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
	Men	67.8	13.6	16.5	37.7	25.6	3.8	1.3	6.E	16.6	0.2	0.3	6.1
	Women	6.09	22.7	10.1	28.2	18.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	10.5	17.0	0.7	3.2
2013	Total	63.2	16.7	13.7	32.8	22.8	2.6	0.9	4.1	15.1	7.2	0.5	6.4
	Men	66.6	13.6	15.8	37.1	26.0	3.3	1.2	4.0	17.5	0.2	0.3	6.9
	Women	58.4	21.0	10.6	26.8	18.3	1.8	0.4	4.3	11.8	17.0	0.7	5.6
2014	Total	64.8	16.8	14.0	34.1	23.0	2.6	0.9	4.8	14.7	7.0	0.6	4.7
	Men	68.1	12.9	16.2	38.9	26.0	3.1	1.3	4.6	17.0	0.2	0.4	5.4
	Women	60.3	21.9	10.9	27.5	18.9	1.8	0.4	5.1	11.6	16.2	6.0	3.7
Bolivia	Bolivia (Pluri. State of) $^{d\prime}$			-							-		
2005	Total	47.6	9.8	12.4	25.4	40.1	4.5	1.9	2.7	31.1	3.8	8.5	0.0
	Men	58.4	9.0	16.4	33.0	35.6	5.8	2.4	3.1	24.3	0.1	5.8	0.0
	Women	33.7	10.9	7.3	15.5	45.8	2.7	1.1	2.1	39.8	8.5	12.0	0.0
2010	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2011	Total	48.3	12.3	11.8	24.2	38.9	4.9	1.8	3.5	28.7	2.9	9.7	0.3
	Men	55.9	11.8	14.8	29.3	37.8	6.3	2.6	4.2	24.6	0.2	5.7	0.5
	Women	38.3	12.9	7.9	17.5	40.4	3.0	0.8	2.6	34.0	6.4	14.8	0.1
2012	Total	48.2	12.6	12.3	23.4	41.2	5.5	1.8	3.0	30.9	3.4	6.6	0.6
	Men	54.7	12.0	14.1	28.6	40.3	6.8	2.5	3.7	27.4	0.2	4.2	0.6
	Women	40.2	13.2	10.1	16.9	42.4	3.9	0.9	2.2	35.4	7.4	9.6	0.5
2013	Total	49.4	14.3	10.1	24.9	40.0	4.7	1.8	4.1	29.5	2.9	7.5	0.2
	Men	55.4	13.7	11.7	30.0	40.0	5.6	2.7	4.8	26.9	0.1	4.3	0.2
	Women	41.7	15.1	8.1	18.5	40.1	3.4	0.8	3.1	32.8	6.5	11.6	0.1
2014	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil «											-		
2005	Total	61.1	12.4	13.1	35.6	27.5	3.3	1.4	1.5	21.3	8.5	2.9	0.0
	Men	66.3	9.6	16.0	40.7	30.9	4.1	1.8	1.3	23.7	0.8	2.1	0.0
	Women	54.3	16.1	9.4	28.9	22.9	2.2	0.9	1.7	18.1	18.7	4.1	0.0
2010	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
													(continues)

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						Status	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Country Vear and Sev			Priv	Private		Employers	lyers	Own-A	Own-Account		in-in-to	
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Estabilshments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Women	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2011 Total	66.1	13.2	12.7	40.2	24.7	2.5	1.2	1.8	19.2	L.T	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
2012 Total	66.6	13.2	11.9	41.6	24.8	2.8	1.3	1.9	18.7	7.2	1.4	0.0
Men	69.5	10.0	13.7	45.9	28.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	22.0	0.8	6.0	0.0
Women	62.9	17.2	9.6	36.1	19.6	2.0	0.8	2.3	14.5	15.4	2.1	0.0
2013 Total	66.9	13.1	12.5	41.3	24.9	2.8	1.4	1.8	18.9	7.1	1.1	0.0
Men	69.7	9.6	14.2	45.6	28.9	3.4	1.8	1.6	22.1	0.8	0.7	0.0
Women	63.3	17.4	10.2	35.7	19.7	1.9	0.9	2.2	14.8	15.3	1.7	0.0
2014 Total	65.8	13.0	11.8	41.0	25.8	2.8	1.3	3.5	18.1	6.9	1.5	0.0
Men	68.3	9.6	13.5	45.2	30.0	3.6	1.7	3.6	21.0	0.8	6.0	0.0
Women	62.7	17.3	9.7	35.8	20.5	1.9	0.8	3.4	14.4	14.6	2.2	0.0
Chile #												
2005 Total	65.0	9.7	7.5	47.9	28.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	23.4	4.6	2.2	0.0
Men	67.0	7.2	8.1	51.7	31.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	26.1	0.2	1.4	0.0
	61.3	14.2	6.3	40.8	22.3	1.3	0.6	1.9	18.5	12.9	3.5	0.0
2010 Total	68.8	10.5	7.6	50.7	25.0	3.1	1.6	1.8	18.5	4.7	1.5	0.0
Men	72.3	8.0	8.6	55.6	26.5	3.7	2.1	2.1	18.6	0.3	1.0	0.0
Women	63.4	14.4	6.1	42.9	22.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	18.3	11.6	2.3	0.0
2011 Total	68.7	10.0	7.2	51.5	25.0	3.0	1.6	2.1	18.4	4.9	1.4	0.0
Men	73.0	7.7	8.1	57.1	25.8	3.5	2.2	2.3	17.8	0.4	0.8	0.0
Women	62.3	13.5	5.7	43.0	23.8	2.2	0.6	1.7	19.2	11.7	2.2	0.0
2012 Total	70.3	10.6	6.8	52.8	23.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	17.6	4.6	1.3	0.0
Men	74.5	8.2	7.8	58.5	24.5	3.2	2.2	2.1	17.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
Women	64.0	14.2	5.4	44.4	22.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	18.5	11.2	2.1	0.0
2013 Total	70.4	10.4	6.8	53.1	24.1	2.7	1.6	2.1	17.7	4.2	1.4	0.0
Men	74.1	8.0	7.8	58.3	24.8	3.3	2.1	2.2	17.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
Women	64.9	13.9	5.4	45.6	22.9	1.8	0.7	2.0	18.4	10.0	2.2	0.0
2014 Total	70.0	10.9	6.9	52.1	24.5	2.8	1.4	2.6	17.7	4.1	1.3	0.0
Men	73.7	8.5	8.0	57.2	25.2	3.5	2.0	2.8	17.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
Women	64.6	14.4	5.5	44.8	23.5	1.7	0.6	2.4	18.8	9.8	2.1	0.0
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						Status	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Country Year and Sev			Private	ate		Employers	iyers	Own-A	Own-Account		Contributino	
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
Colombia º												
2005 Total	48.8	7.5	11.9	29.4	42.7	4.5	:-	3.2	33.9	5.0	3.4	0.0
Men	51.3	6.8	13.7	30.8	46.6	5.8	1.5	3.3	35.9	0.3	1.8	0.0
Women	45.7	8.3	9.7	27.7	37.8	2.9	0.5	3.1	31.4	11.1	5.4	0.0
2010 Total	45.5	5.0	10.5	30.0	46.7	4.0	0.8	4.6	37.2	4.0	3.7	0.1
Men	47.7	4.6	11.3	31.8	49.5	5.3	1.0	5.1	38.1	0.2	2.5	0.1
Women	42.9	5.6	9.5	27.8	43.1	2.4	0.5	4.0	36.2	8.7	5.2	0.1
2011 Total	45.5	4.9	10.6	30.1	47.1	4.1	0.9	4.3	37.8	3.8	3.5	0.1
Men	48.3	4.7	11.4	32.2	49.1	5.3	1.3	4.8	37.8	0.3	2.2	0.1
Women	42.1	5.1	9.6	27.4	44.6	2.6	0.5	3.8	37.8	8.1	5.0	0.2
2012 Total	46.3	5.1	10.7	30.5	45.7	4.1	0.7	4.5	36.4	4.1	3.9	0.1
Men	49.6	5.0	12.0	32.6	47.7	5.2	1.1	4.8	36.5	0.3	2.3	0.1
Women	42.1	5.3	9.0	27.8	43.3	2.7	0.3	4.0	36.3	8.7	5.7	0.2
2013 Total	47.0	5.0	10.6	31.4	45.3	3.8	0.9	4.9	35.8	4.0	3.4	0.2
Men	49.7	4.6	11.7	33.5	47.7	4.9	1.2	5.6	36.0	0.4	2.1	0.1
Women	43.8	5.6	9.2	29.0	42.5	2.5	0.5	4.0	35.5	8.4	5.0	0.2
2014 Total	48.1	4.8	10.0	33.4	44.9	3.7	0.8	4.8	35.6	3.7	3.2	0.1
Men	50.5	4.5	10.6	35.3	47.3	4.5	1.2	5.3	36.3	0.3	1.9	0.1
Women	45.2	5.0	9.2	31.0	42.1	2.8	0.4	4.2	34.7	7.8	4.8	0.1
Costa Rica M												
2005 Total	68.7	17.2	13.0	38.5	25.2	5.9	1.4	3.0	14.9	4.9	1.2	0.0
Men	72.1	13.8	13.9	44.3	26.8	7.3	1.9	3.4	14.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
	63.3	22.4	11.4	29.5	22.7	3.7	9.0	2.4	16.0	12.0	2.0	0.0
2010 Total	71.3	17.4	11.8	42.1	20.8	2.4	1:1	3.7	13.6	7.1	0.7	0.0
Men	75.5	14.8	12.7	48.0	23.0	3.1	1.5	4.3	14.1	0.9	0.6	0.0
Women	65.3	21.1	10.5	33.8	17.8	1.3	0.5	3.0	13.0	16.0	0.9	0.0
2011 Total	71.7	18.0	12.5	41.1	19.3	2.6	1.0	3.9	11.8	5.8	1.3	1.8
Men	74.0	15.1	12.5	46.4	22.3	3.4	1.3	4.5	13.1	1.1	0.7	1.9
	68.0	22.5	12.6	32.9	14.7	1.3	0.6	2.9	9.9	13.2	2.4	1.7
2012 Total	71.3	16.8	14.1	40.3	20.3	2.1	0.8	3.9	13.3	7.0	1.4	0.0
Men	74.7	14.2	14.5	46.0	23.4	2.9	1.1	4.5	14.9	1.4		0.1
Women	66.4	20.5	13.7	32.2	15.8	1.0	0.5	3.1	11.2	15.0	2.8	0.0
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						Statu	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Country Vest and Cev			Private	ate		Employers	yers	Own-A	Own-Account			
COUNTY, TGA ANU 365	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
2013 Total	67.8	16.6	13.9	37.3	23.1	2.8	0.7	4.4	15.1	6.6	2.2	0.3
Men	69.7	13.6	13.2	42.9	27.4	3.5	1.1	5.6	17.2	1.5	1.0	0.4
Women	65.0	20.9	14.9	29.2	16.9	1.9	0.2	2.8	12.0	13.9	4.0	0.2
2014 Total	68.7	15.4	13.0	40.3	21.4	2.3	1:1	2.9	15.2	7.5	1.9	0.5
Men	72.2	13.1	12.8	46.3	24.7	2.8	1.6	3.4	16.9	1.6	0.9	0.7
Women	63.6	18.8	13.2	31.5	16.6	1.5	0.5	2.1	12.5	16.3	3.3	0.3
Dominican Republic d												
2005 Total	53.9	13.1	7.3	33.6	38.0	3.7	1.4	2.1	30.8	4.9	3.2	0.0
Men	51.7	10.8	7.4	33.5	44.9	4.4	1.8	2.1	36.6	1.0	2.4	0.0
Women	57.7	16.8	7.1	33.8	26.3	2.5	0.6	2.1	21.1	11.5	4.6	0.0
2010 Total	51.5	14.6	5.4	31.4	41.5	3.1	1.5	2.9	34.0	5.1	1.9	0.0
Men	48.7	12.1	5.3	31.3	49.3	3.4	1.9	2.8	41.2	0.7	1.3	0.0
Women	55.7	18.4	5.6	31.6	29.7	2.6	0.9	3.1	23.0	11.9	2.8	0.0
2011 Total	51.3	13.9	5.9	31.4	41.6	2.7	1.6	2.3	34.9	5.4	1.8	0.0
Men	47.5	11.1	5.6	30.8	50.4	3.4	2.3	2.6	42.2	0.9	1.2	0.0
Women	56.8	18.2	6.3	32.3	28.6	1.7	0.6	2.0	24.2	12.1	2.6	0.0
2012 Total	52.0	14.9	6.8	30.3	40.9	2.8	1.1	2.7	34.3	5.5	1.6	0.0
Men	49.1	12.3	6.6	30.2	49.2	3.2	1.7	3.1	41.2	0.7	1.0	0.0
Women	56.2	18.7	7.1	30.4	28.9	2.2	0.4	2.2	24.1	12.4	2.5	0.0
2013 Total	52.9	14.1	6.8	32.1	39.8	3.3	1.3	2.4	32.8	5.7	1.5	0.0
Men	50.3	11.6	6.7	31.9	47.5	3.8	1.6	2.9	39.1	0.8	1.3	0.0
Women	56.9	17.8	6.8	32.3	28.2	2.6	0.7	1.7	23.2	13.1	1.9	0.0
2014 Total	53.3	14.7	5.8	32.8	39.8	2.6	1.3	2.7	33.3	5.4	1.5	0.0
Men	49.6	11.8	5.8	32.0	48.9	3.0	1.8	3.2	41.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
Women	59.0	19.0	5.9	34.0	26.3	2.0	0.6	1.8	21.8	12.5	2.3	0.0
Ecuador ^{I/}												
2005 Total	55.0	10.0	16.4	28.6	34.3	4.8	1.5	2.0	25.9	5.2	5.6	0.0
Men	61.4	9.4	19.7	32.4	34.7	5.7	1.9	2.5	24.5	0.9	3.0	0.0
Women	45.3	10.9	11.5	22.9	33.7	3.4	1.0	1.4	27.9	11.6	9.4	0.0
2010 Total	56.4	11.8	15.5	29.1	34.3	3.7	1.0	2.0	27.6	3.8		0.0
Men	63.2	10.9	19.2	33.1	33.5	4.6	1.4	2.2	25.2	0.4	2.9	0.0
Women	46.9	13.0	10.4	23.5	35.4	2.3	0.5	1.6	31.0	8.5	9.2	0.0
												(continues)

						Statu	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Country Vear and Sev			Priv	Private		Empli	Employers	Own-A	Own-Account		Control humber	
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
2011 Total	56.2	12.2	14.6	29.4	34.9	3.4	0.8	2.0	28.7	3.5	5.4	0.0
Men	62.4	11.2	17.9	33.2	34.5	4.1	1.1	2.3	27.0	0.4		0.1
Women	47.5	13.5	10.1	24.0	35.4	2.4	0.3	1.6	31.1	7.8	9.2	0.0
2012 Total	_	11.2	14.0	30.4	35.4	3.9	0.6	2.2	28.6	3.1	5.9	0.0
Men	61.6	10.4	17.2	34.0	35.2	4.9	0.9	2.5	26.8	0.4	2.9	0.0
Women		12.4	9.5	25.3	35.6	2.6	0.2	1.8	31.0	6.9	10.3	0.0
2013 Total	56.5	11.3	14.2	31.0	35.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	28.9	3.1	5.4	0.0
Men	62.4	10.6	17.1	34.7	34.3	4.0	1.2	2.4	26.7	0.4	2.9	0.0
Women	48.0	12.3	10.1	25.7	35.9	2.0	0.4	1.5	32.0	7.0	0.6	0.0
2014 Total	58.5	11.9	15.7	30.9	33.3	3.1	0.7	1.9	27.6	3.4	4.9	0.0
Men		10.8	19.1	34.9	32.4	3.9	0.9	2.3	25.3	0.4	2.4	0.0
Women	49.2	13.5	10.7	24.9	34.5	2.0	0.3	1.2	31.1	7.8	8.5	0.0
El Salvador ^{j/}												
2005 Total	51.9	10.8	13.5	27.7	32.9	4.6	0.5	1.1	26.6	3.8	7.3	4.0
Men	9.09	10.5	18.3	31.9	27.7	5.9	0.8	1.5	19.5	0.7	5.9	5.1
Women	42.2	11.1	8.1	23.0	38.8	3.2	0.3	0.8	34.6	7.2	9.0	2.8
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	0.3
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	9.9	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
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
2012 Total	57.9	10.1	15.5	32.4	32.2	3.8	0.6	1.3	26.4	4.1	5.8	0.1
Men	67.9	10.0	19.9	38.1	26.6	4.4	0.9	1.8	19.6	0.8	4.7	0.0
Women	46.5	10.1	10.5	25.9	38.5	3.2	0.3	0.8	34.2	7.8	7.1	0.1
2013 Total	57.8	10.2	14.4	33.1	31.9	4.0	0.4	1.7	25.7	4.3	5.9	0.1
Men	68.6	10.2	18.3	40.0	26.3	5.0	0.7	2.4	18.2	0.7	4.3	0.1
Women	45.8	10.2	10.1	25.5	38.0	3.0	0.2	0.8	34.1	8.4	7.6	0.1
2014 Total	60.0	10.3	15.2	34.4	29.8	3.9	0.4	1.3	24.3	4.3	5.7	0.1
Men		10.2	19.0	40.8	24.7	4.5	0.6	1.8	17.8	0.6	4.6	0.2
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						Statu	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Country Vear and Sev			Private	ate		Employers	yers	Own-A	Own-Account		o ontribution	
	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Family Workers	Others
Guatemala ⊮												
2005 Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2010 Total	56.6	8.5	17.3	30.9	31.9	3.8	0.7	4.1	23.3	3.7	7.8	0.0
Men	66.3	7.5	22.1	36.7	28.3	4.6	1.2	3.0	19.5	0.4	5.0	0.0
Women	43.3	9.8	10.6	22.9	37.0	2.9	0.0	5.7	28.4	8.1	11.6	0.0
2011 Total	63.7	8.7	21.2	33.8	27.5	3.0	0.5	10.0	13.9	3.4	5.5	0.0
Men	70.2	6.8	24.6	38.8	25.1	3.5	0.8	7.2	13.6	0.1	4.6	0.0
Women	53.5	11.8	15.8	25.9	31.1	2.1	0.1	14.6	14.4	8.5	6.9	0.0
2012 Total	54.7	T.T	19.7	27.2	31.1	3.1	0.4	1.7	26.0	4.0	10.2	0.0
Men	65.0	6.9	25.6	32.5	27.1	3.3	9.0	2.1	21.1	0.3	7.7	0.0
Women	39.6	8.9	11.1	19.6	37.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	33.2	9.5	13.8	0.0
2013 Total	57.9	9.0	18.8	30.1	31.2	3.1	0.5	1.8	25.7	4.3	9.9	0.0
Men	65.9	7.4	23.6	34.8	28.6	3.6	0.7	2.1	22.1	0.3	5.2	0.0
Women	46.0	11.3	11.6	23.1	35.1	2.4	0.2	1.4	31.1	10.1	8.8	0.0
2014 Total	62.7	9.5	17.9	35.3	28.1	3.3	0.4	1.4	22.9	3.1	6.0	0.0
Men	70.5	8.2	20.7	41.7	25.0	3.7	9.0	1.7	18.9	0.3	4.1	0.0
Women	51.7	11.5	14.0	26.2	32.6	2.8	0.1	1.0	28.6	7.1	8.6	0.0
Honduras											-	
2005 Total	59.7	10.8	10.2	38.7	31.9	2.2	1.2	1.4	27.1	4.0	4.4	0.0
Men	63.2	8.5	13.0	41.7	32.5	2.8	1.4	1.8	26.4	0.5	3.7	0.0
	54.8	14.1	6.3	34.4	30.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	27.9	9.0	5.3	0.0
2010 Total	51.9	10.3	13.8	27.8	36.4	3.2	0.6	2.2	30.5	4.0	<i>T.T</i>	0.0
Men	57.7	8.2	18.5	31.1	35.8	3.9	0.9	2.3	28.8	0.5	5.9	0.0
Women	44.7	12.9	8.1	23.8	37.2	2.2	0.3	2.1	32.6	8.3	9.8	0.0
2011 Total	53.9	11.0	14.0	28.9	34.8	2.8	0.4	2.6	28.9	3.4	7.9	0.0
Men	59.0	0.6	17.2	32.7	34.7	3.6	0.7	3.4	27.0	0.2	6.1	0.0
Women	47.6	13.5	10.0	24.1	34.8	1.7	0.0	1.7	31.4	7.3	10.2	0.1
2012 Total	51.6	11.0	13.2	27.4	37.9	3.3	0.8	2.4	31.4	2.7	7.9	0.0
Men	56.5	9.2	16.7	30.6	36.9	3.7	1.2	2.6	29.4	0.2	6.5	0.0
Women	45.3	13.3	8.8	23.2	39.1	2.7	0.3	2.2	33.9	5.9	9.6	0.0
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Mutuality Interface Interface Interface InterfaceAndreaInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterfaceInterfaceInterfaceInterfaceInterface InterfaceInterface InterfaceInterf				Employees				Non-employees					
MathematicationBall (a light marked by a light marked	Country Year and Sex			Priv	ate		Empl	loyers	Own-A	ccount		Contributino	
10 60 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 63 77 63 77 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 63 73 76 76 76 76 0 53 53 125 513 342 440 05 11 78 76 96 96 0 53 13 13 34 24 05 11 76 96 60 0 53 13 13 13 13 13 13 16 96 16 13 16 96 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 </th <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>Public</th> <th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th> <th>Establishments with six or more workers</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th> <th>Establishments with six or more workers</th> <th>Professional, technical or administrative</th> <th>Non- professional, technical or administrative</th> <th>Domestic Workers</th> <th>Vorkers</th> <th>Others</th>		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Vorkers	Others
Mean 561 69 175 217 714 715 63		49.4	8.6	13.1	27.7	38.6	3.8	6.0	2.5	31.8	3.7	8.3	0.0
Women 4.4 0.8 7.7 2.29 4.00 2.81 5.30	Men	56.1	6.9	17.5	31.7	37.4	4.7	0.6	3.0	29.1	0.3	6.3	0.0
	Women	41.4	10.8	7.7	22.9	40.0	2.8	0.1	1.9	35.1	7.8	10.8	0.0
Weim 902 67 173 932 67 173 932 67 173 932 67 173 932 67 173 932 67 173 173 93 95 93 Vieum 761 131 128 92 131 139 156 60 93 93 94 Vieum 763 128 100 368 231 33 13 13 145 93 34 Vieum 668 131 145 230 231 13 13 145 93 34 <td< th=""><th></th><td>53.4</td><td>9.3</td><td>12.6</td><td>31.5</td><td>35.3</td><td>4.0</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.9</td><td>29.0</td><td>3.7</td><td>7.6</td><td>0.1</td></td<>		53.4	9.3	12.6	31.5	35.3	4.0	0.5	1.9	29.0	3.7	7.6	0.1
women dat lze 67 288 367 31 03 16 317 76 96 96 women 611 126 65 137 138 367 311 316 96 96 95 31 368 321 328 221 125 166 107 216 156 077 21 156 077 21 156 21	Men	59.2	6.7	17.3	35.2	34.2	4.7	0.6	2.1	26.8	0.6	6.0	0.1
0 Tati Tati Tati 0 Teal 0.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 2.1 1.5 3.1 3.1 Women C.2.4 1.5 1.5 2.1 1.5 2.1 1.5 2.1 1.5 2.1 <th2.1< th=""> 2.1 2.1</th2.1<>	Women	46.1	12.6	6.7	26.8	36.7	3.1	0.3	1.6	31.7	7.6	9.6	0.1
Total 6.12 13.7 13.8 33.6 23.1 33.8 13.1 13.8 13.6 33.7 13.8 33.7 <	Mexico 🗸												
Mom 704 118 162 424 252 51 18 162 0.7 21 21 Numene 653 156 103 358 230 117 055 154 033 562 Numene 654 113 114 157 414 233 353 10 347 213 362 Vonene 666 150 1114 170 343 223 213 114 303 354 353 362 Vonene 616 157 114 170 343 223 33 16 23 362 Vonene 616 157 110 349 203 213 144 303 155 44 33 Vonene 614 133 110 343 232 34 30 32 33 Vonene 614 133 143 143 233 14 33 143		67.2	13.7	13.8	39.8	23.1	3.8	1.3	2.1	15.9	4.5	3.7	1.4
Women 624 166 100 358 201 177 0.5 164 103 62 Dati 658 12.9 14.3 38.6 23.9 177 0.5 164 103 62 Vomen 606 150 11.0 34.7 23.9 53.9 10.0 25.5 14.4 33.6 23.6 Vomen 616 13.1 14.5 33.0 22.3 21.1 0.4 13.7 44.3 34.6 Vomen 61.1 11.4 17.0 34.9 23.2 3.9 0.9 2.4 13.7 44.3 34.6 Vomen 61.4 13.8 11.0 34.9 23.2 3.9 0.9 2.3 14.7 0.7 18.7 Vomen 61.4 13.8 14.1 23.9 23.6 3.0 13.7 14.4 3.3 5.5 Vomen 61.4 13.8 14.1 23.6 24.9 13.7 1	Men	70.4	11.8	16.2	42.4	25.2	5.1	1.8	2.6	15.6	0.7	2.1	1.7
	Women	62.4	16.6	10.0	35.8	20.1	1.7	0.5	1.5	16.4	10.3	6.2	1.1
Men 69.4 11.4 167 41.4 250 52 15 154 0.8 2.0 Women 60.6 15.0 11.0 34.7 22.3 2.1 0.4 17.9 9.4 5.5 Men 701 11.4 17.0 34.9 22.3 2.1 0.4 17.9 9.4 5.5 Men 701 11.4 17.0 34.9 22.3 5.3 1.4 3.6 9.4 3.6 Men 61.6 15.7 11.0 34.9 20.9 2.1 0.3 1.4 3.6 9.4 3.6 Momen 61.4 12.8 14.1 2.3 2.2 3.3 1.6 3.4 3.4 3.3 Men 61.1 13.8 10.7 3.3 2.2 3.3 1.6 3.4 3.3 3.3 Men 50.1 10.8 2.3 2.3 0.3 2.3 0.3 <th2.3< th=""> <th2.3< th=""> <th2.3< th=""></th2.3<></th2.3<></th2.3<>		65.8	12.9	14.3	38.6	23.9	3.9	1.0	2.5	16.4	4.3	3.6	2.4
Women 606 150 110 34.7 22.3 2.1 0.4 1.5 9.4 5.9 Tail 14 145 330 22.9 4.0 0.0 2.4 1.5 9.4 5.9 Tail 114 170 34.9 22.9 4.0 0.0 2.4 1.5 4.4 3.4 Tail 1.6 1.2 3.0 22.9 2.0 0.0 2.4 1.6 3.4 3.4 Women 61.6 1.3 1.6 2.26 2.3 0.0 2.3 1.4 3.3 Women 61.6 1.3 1.6 2.26 2.3 0.0 2.3 1.6 3.3 Women 61.6 1.6 1.3 2.16 2.3 0.0 2.3 1.6 3.3 Women 61.6 1.6 1.2 1.2 2.1 1.2 2.4 2.3	Men	69.4	11.4	16.7	41.4	25.0	5.2	1.5	2.9	15.4	0.8	2.0	2.8
Total 666 131 145 380 22.9 4.0 0.9 2.4 15.5 4.4 3.4 3.4 Weine 701 11.4 17.0 41.8 24.2 5.3 1.4 3.0 14.7 0.7 18 24.4 3.4 <	Women	60.6	15.0	11.0	34.7	22.3	2.1	0.4	1.9	17.9	9.4	5.9	1.8
Men 701 11.4 17.0 41.8 24.2 5.3 1.4 3.0 14.7 0.7 1.8 Momen 61.6 15.7 11.0 34.9 20.9 21.1 0.3 14.7 0.7 1.8 Momen 61.6 15.7 11.0 34.9 20.9 22.8 3.9 1.6 1.7 0.7 1.8 0.7 1.8 Momen 61.1 13.8 11.0 35.5 21.0 23.6 0.9 23.6 15.7 16.8 0.9 55.7 17.8 0.7 18.8 <th< th=""><th></th><td>66.6</td><td>13.1</td><td>14.5</td><td>39.0</td><td>22.9</td><td>4.0</td><td>0.9</td><td>2.4</td><td>15.5</td><td>4.4</td><td>3.4</td><td>2.7</td></th<>		66.6	13.1	14.5	39.0	22.9	4.0	0.9	2.4	15.5	4.4	3.4	2.7
Women 616 157 110 349 209 21 0.3 16 157 110 349 57 Total 66.4 12.8 14.2 395 22.8 3.9 0.3 15.7 4.4 3.3 Wemen 61.1 13.3 165 42.4 24.1 50 14.3 66.5 18.7 4.4 3.3 Women 61.4 13.8 16.5 35.5 22.6 3.5 0.3 2.5 4.4 3.3 Women 61.6 10.8 10.4 23.9 22.6 3.5 0.3 2.5 4.4 3.3 Women 61.6 10.8 10.7 35.9 21.6 3.2 0.3 2.5 4.4 3.3 Women 61.4 10.8 10.7 13.7 11.1 2.8 14.5 13.3 Women 61.4 13.7 11.8 2.4 13.0 13.2 Women 52.7	Men	70.1	11.4	17.0	41.8	24.2	5.3	1.4	3.0	14.7	0.7	1.8	3.2
Total 66.4 12.8 14.2 39.5 22.8 3.9 0.9 2.3 15.7 4.4 3.3 Men 701 11.3 165 42.4 24.1 50 14.4 2.3 4.4 3.3 Women 61.4 14.8 11.0 35.5 21.0 2.3 0.3 15.7 4.4 3.3 Women 61.4 14.8 11.0 35.5 21.0 2.3 0.3 15.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 18 0.6 16 18 0.7 18 3.2 0.8 0.7 10.8 0.7 19 0.7 19 0.7 10.8 0.6 16 16 10 0.7 18 3.0 Men 67.2 14.7 10.8 3.6 14 1.1 1.1 1.	Women	61.6	15.7	11.0	34.9	20.9	2.1	0.3	1.6	16.8	9.9	5.7	1.9
Met 701 113 165 424 241 50 14 28 148 0.6 18 Women 614 148 11.0 35.5 21.0 23.5 21.0 23.5 6.1 6.9 9.8 5.5 Women 61.4 148 10.0 35.5 21.0 23.5 0.3 15.5 9.8 5.5 Women 61.6 15.0 10.3 23.6 23.6 33.5 0.3 23.5 14.5 0.6 18 33.5 Women 61.6 15.0 10.7 35.9 21.3 13.9 0.3 23.6 13.7 14.1 23.9 14.1 23.9 14.2 13.7 14.3 33.5 Women 57.4 13.7 13.1 23.9 14.1 21.9 14.1 21.9 14.6 23.6 14.7 23.6 Women 57.4 13.1 13.1 13.1 13.1 13.1 13.1		66.4	12.8	14.2	39.5	22.8	3.9	0.9	2.3	15.7	4.4	3.3	3.0
Women 61.4 14.8 11.0 35.5 21.0 2.3 0.3 15.6 9.8 5.5 5.5 Total 66.5 12.5 14.1 33.9 22.6 3.6 0.9 12.5 14.5 0.7 1.8 3.2 Men 70.1 10.8 16.4 42.9 23.6 4.9 1.3 2.9 14.5 0.7 1.8 3.2 Women 61.6 15.0 10.7 35.9 21.3 1.9 0.4 2.0 17.6 4.3 3.2 Men 70.7 10.8 15.8 41.1 21.8 3.2 0.9 2.7 14.5 0.7 1.8 Women 61.4 12.7 13.7 41.1 21.8 3.2 0.9 2.6 14.6 3.0 Vomen 61.4 12.7 12.7 21.8 3.2 0.9 2.7 14.7 2.9 2.6 Women 57.7 11.7 19.2 56.9 3.9 10.6 2.7 12.8 0.7 12.8 0.7 12.8 Women 57.7 11.7 19.2 26.9 3.2 0.6 12.8 0.7 12.8 0.7 12.8 0.7 12.9 Women 54.7 10.4 12.4 22.7 10.6 12.8 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7 12.9 0.7	Men	70.1	11.3	16.5	42.4	24.1	5.0	1.4	2.8	14.8	0.6	1.8	3.5
Total66512514139922636092515.64.33.213.7Men70110816.44292364.91.31.92.914.50.71.83.2Women61.615010.735.921.31.91.91.32.91.42.92.3Women61.615.010.735.921.31.90.41.30.92.41.82.9Women67.212.413.741.121.83.20.82.41.71.83.0Women50.710.815.844.12.183.21.91.92.43.0Women50.710.815.820.21.91.91.92.43.0Women57.211.71922.643.50.92.12.92.4Women59.710.318.331.134.55.01.61.92.72.92.9Women54.213.420.23.752.50.41.92.72.90.05.7Women54.213.410.331.134.55.01.61.72.90.05.7Women54.213.420.23.752.50.41.92.72.60.05.7Women54.210.310.412.42.02.60.41.92.7	Women	61.4	14.8	11.0	35.5	21.0	2.3	0.3	1.5	16.9	9.8	5.5	2.3
Men70110816442923.64.91.31.31.40.71.81.41.8Women61.615.010.735.921.31.91.91.31.92.91.41.81.8Women61.615.010.735.921.31.91.92.1<		66.5	12.5	14.1	39.9	22.6	3.6	0.9	2.5	15.6	4.3	3.2	3.3
Women 616 15.0 10.7 35.9 21.3 1.9 0.4 2.0 17.0 9.3 5.2 Total 67.2 12.4 13.7 41.1 21.8 3.2 0.8 2.4 15.3 4.4 3.0 Men 707 108 15.8 41.1 21.8 3.2 0.8 2.4 15.3 4.4 3.0 Men 707 108 15.8 41.1 21.8 3.2 0.8 2.4 15.3 4.4 3.0 Women 62.4 12.4 10.8 36.8 20.2 1.9 1.1 2.8 14.8 0.6 1.6 Women 57.2 11.7 10.8 36.8 20.2 1.9 0.3 1.9 1.6 0.6 1.6 Men 59.7 10.3 10.8 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.0 2.7 28.9 0.0 6.7 Men 56.3 9.5 10.4 12.4 20.2 37.5 37.5 0.6 1.1 0.7 1.3 Men 56.3 9.5 17.5 29.5 0.7 1.9 27.7 28.0 6.0 11.5 Men 56.3 9.5 17.5 29.5 0.7 1.9 29.5 0.0 6.0 11.5 Men 56.3 9.5 10.4 12.4 29.5 0.7 1.9 28.0 6.0 11.5 Men 56.3 9.5 10.4 12.4 20.5 </th <th>Men</th> <td>70.1</td> <td>10.8</td> <td>16.4</td> <td>42.9</td> <td>23.6</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>14.5</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>3.8</td>	Men	70.1	10.8	16.4	42.9	23.6	4.9	1.3	2.9	14.5	0.7	1.8	3.8
Total 67.2 12.4 13.7 41.1 21.8 3.2 0.8 2.4 15.3 4.4 3.0 Men 70.7 10.8 15.8 44.1 22.9 4.1 1.1 2.8 14.8 0.6 1.6 3.0 Women 62.4 14.7 10.8 36.8 20.2 1.9 1.1 2.8 14.8 0.6 1.6 Women 62.7 10.8 36.8 202 1.9 0.3 1.9 0.6 1.6 4.9 Women 57.2 11.7 19.2 26.4 35.9 3.9 1.9 0.7 1.9 2.7 2.7 Women 57.2 11.7 19.2 26.4 37.5 2.9 1.0 2.1 2.7 2.7 2.7 Women 57.2 10.3 10.3 10.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.0 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 Women 56.3 9.5 17.5 20.5 37.5 2.5 0.7 2.7 2.6 0.0 5.7 Women 56.3 9.5 17.5 2.2 32.5 0.7 2.7 2.7 0.0 6.0 11.5 Women 56.3 9.5 17.5 2.6 0.7 1.9 2.7 0.0 6.0 11.5 Women 56.3 9.5 17.5 2.6 0.7 1.9 2.7 0.0 0.7 1.9 Women 56.3 10.4 $10.$	Women	61.6	15.0	10.7	35.9	21.3	1.9	0.4	2.0	17.0	9.3	5.2	2.7
Men 70.7 10.8 15.8 44.1 22.9 4.1 1.1 2.8 14.8 0.6 1.6 1.6 Women 62.4 14.7 10.8 36.8 20.2 1.9 1.9 16.1 9.7 4.9 7.6 Women 57.2 11.7 10.8 36.8 202 1.9 0.3 1.9 161 9.7 4.9 9.7 Women 59.7 10.3 10.8 31.1 34.5 50.9 1.0 21.9 26.3 97 0.7 28.9 0.0 6.9 16.6 $16.$		67.2	12.4	13.7	41.1	21.8	3.2	0.8	2.4	15.3	4.4	3.0	3.7
Women 624 14.7 10.8 36.8 202 1.9 0.3 1.9 16.1 9.7 4.9 Wam 57.2 11.7 10.2 26.4 35.3 3.9 1.0 2.1 28.9 0.0 6.9 4.9 4.9 Men 59.7 10.3 18.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.0 2.1 28.9 0.0 6.9 4.9 4.9 6.7 1.0 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 4.9 6.0 1.1 2.1 2.1 4.9 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.7	Men	70.7	10.8	15.8	44.1	22.9	4.1	1.1	2.8	14.8	0.6	1.6	4.2
gla ^m Total 57.2 11.7 19.2 26.4 35.9 3.9 1.0 2.1 28.9 0.0 6.9 Men 59.7 10.3 18.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.5 21.7 28.9 0.0 6.9 5.7 Men 59.7 10.3 18.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.5 27.7 25.3 0.0 5.7 Women 54.2 13.4 20.5 37.5 0.4 1.5 28.3 0.0 8.3 Men 56.3 9.5 17.5 29.3 32.0 6.9 11.1 2.3 0.0 8.3 Monen 36.3 11.5 6.6 18.2 35.5 2.6 0.1 1.5 1.6 10.1 Monen 36.3 11.5 6.6 18.2 35.5 2.6 0.1 1.5 1.6 10.1	Women	62.4	14.7	10.8	36.8	20.2	1.9	0.3	1.9	16.1	9.7	4.9	2.9
Total 57.2 11.7 19.2 26.4 35.9 3.9 1.0 2.1 28.9 0.0 6.9 6.9 Men 59.7 10.3 18.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.5 27.7 28.9 0.0 6.9 6.9 Wen 59.7 10.3 18.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.5 27.7 25.3 0.0 5.7 Women 54.2 13.4 20.5 37.5 2.5 0.4 1.3 33.2 0.0 5.7 Women 56.3 9.5 1.5 37.5 2.5 0.4 1.3 33.2 0.0 5.7 Men 56.3 9.5 17.5 29.3 32.0 6.9 11.5 2.3 0.0 6.9 11.5 Women 36.3 11.5 6.6 18.2 35.5 1.1 1.5 1.5 10.1 10.1	Nicaragua ^{m/}												
Men 59.7 10.3 18.3 31.1 34.5 5.0 1.5 2.7 25.3 0.0 5.7 Women 54.2 13.4 20.2 20.5 37.5 25.5 0.4 1.3 33.2 0.0 5.7 Women 54.2 13.4 20.2 20.5 37.5 25.5 0.4 1.3 33.2 0.0 8.3 Men 56.3 95 17.5 26.3 35.5 4.9 0.7 1.9 23.2 0.0 8.3 Men 56.3 95 29.5 50.6 1.1 2.3 21.7 1.15 1.15 Women 36.3 11.5 50.3 35.5 2.6 0.1 1.5 16.6 10.1		57.2	11.7	19.2	26.4	35.9	3.9	1.0	2.1	28.9	0.0	6.9	0.0
Women 54.2 13.4 20.2 20.5 37.5 2.5 0.4 1.3 33.2 0.0 8.3 Total 47.0 10.4 12.4 24.2 35.5 4.9 0.7 1.9 23.2 0.0 8.3 Men 56.3 9.5 17.5 29.3 35.0 6.9 1.1 2.3 1.9 1.5	Men	59.7	10.3	18.3	31.1	34.5	5.0	1.5	2.7	25.3	0.0	5.7	0.0
Total 47.0 10.4 12.4 24.2 35.5 4.9 0.7 1.9 28.0 6.0 11.5 Men 56.3 9.5 17.5 29.3 32.0 6.9 1.1 2.3 1.5 1.6 10.1 Women 36.3 11.5 6.6 18.2 39.5 2.6 0.1 1.5 1.6 10.1	Women	54.2	13.4	20.2	20.5	37.5	2.5	0.4	1.3	33.2	0.0	8.3	0.0
56.3 9.5 17.5 29.3 32.0 6.9 1.1 2.3 21.7 1.6 10.1 36.3 11.5 6.6 18.2 39.5 2.6 0.1 1.5 35.2 11.1 13.1		47.0	10.4	12.4	24.2	35.5	4.9	0.7	1.9	28.0	6.0	11.5	0.1
36.3 11.5 6.6 18.2 39.5 2.6 0.1 1.5 35.2 11.1 13.1	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

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							Status	Status in Employment					
				Employees				Non-employees					
Country	Country Year and Sav			Private	ate		Employers	yers	Own-A	Own-Account		Contribution.	
	0, 100 and 000	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
2011 1	Total	44.9	9.5	12.1	23.3	36.2	4.8	0.5	1.9	29.0	5.3	13.6	0.0
	Men	54.8	8.5	17.3	29.0	32.3	6.9	0.8	2.2	22.3	0.9	11.9	0.1
	Women	34.0	10.7	6.3	16.9	40.5	2.4	0.2	1.5	36.4	10.0	15.5	0.0
2012 1	Total	45.6	9.4	12.2	24.0	36.3	4.5	0.7	1.9	29.2	4.8	13.4	0.0
	Men	55.5	8.4	16.5	30.5	32.0	6.5	1.0	2.4	22.0	0.9	11.6	0.0
	Women	34.9	10.4	7.4	17.0	40.8	2.2	0.3	1.3	37.0	8.9	15.4	0.0
2013 1	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
_	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2014 1	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
-	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Panama d/	11												
2005 1	Total	9.99	18.4	7.4	40.8	25.1	2.4	1.2	2.0	19.5	6.8	1.6	0.0
	Men	68.3	15.2	8.5	44.6	29.8	3.1	1.8	2.4	22.5	1.2	0.7	0.0
	Women	64.1	23.0	5.7	35.3	18.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	15.1	14.9	2.8	0.0
2010 1	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 1	Total	73.0	19.4	5.8	47.9	21.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	16.1	5.0	9.0	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
2012 1	Total	72.5	18.4	6.4	47.7	21.4	2.1	1:1	2.1	16.1	5.3	0.8	0.0
	Men	74.1	14.6	7.4	52.1	24.7	2.5	1.6	2.4	18.1	0.8	0.4	0.0
	Women	70.4	23.6	5.0	41.8	17.1	1.4	0.6	1.6	13.5	11.2	1.3	0.0
2013 1	Total	72.7	18.1	6.5	48.1	21.7	1.7	1.0	2.1	16.9	4.9	0.7	0.0
_	Men	73.7	14.3	8.0	51.3	25.0	2.3	1.5	2.4	18.9	1.0	0.4	0.0
	Women	71.3	23.2	4.4	43.7	17.1	0.9	0.4	1.7	14.1	10.3	1.2	0.1
2014 1	Total	71.9	18.1	6.4	47.4	22.5	2.0	1:1	2.4	16.9	5.0	0.7	0.0
_	Men	73.0	13.8	8.1	51.1	25.7	2.7	1.5	2.4	19.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
_	Women	70.4	23.8	4.1	42.6	18.2	1.1	0.5	2.2	14.3	10.4	1.0	0.0
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							Status	Status in Employment					
				Employees				Non-employees					
Count	Country Vear and Sev			Private	ate		Employers	iyers	Own-A	Own-Account		C anteibutine	
		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Family Workers	Others
Paraguay	ay												
2005	Total	50.2	12.7	16.1	21.5	33.9	4.6	1.4	2.9	25.0	11.1	4.2	0.6
	Men	60.3	11.6	22.7	26.1	34.6	6.4	1.8	3.5	22.8	1.5	2.9	0.6
	Women	37.7	14.1	7.9	15.8	33.0	2.4	6.0	2.1	27.6	23.0	5.7	0.6
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
	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
2012	Total	55.5	13.0	14.7	27.7	31.0	5.1	1.8	2.0	21.9	7.8	3.8	2.0
	Men	63.1	11.8	18.0	33.4	29.8	6.3	2.5	2.5	18.5	1.1	3.2	2.9
	Women	45.8	14.6	10.6	20.6	32.5	3.6	1.1	1.5	26.3	16.3	4.5	1.0
2013	Total	53.7	15.0	13.3	25.3	29.7	6.5	1.0	2.3	19.8	8.3	3.6	4.7
	Men	60.5	13.0	17.3	30.2	30.0	8.6	1.2	2.2	18.0	0.8	2.5	6.3
	Women	45.9	17.5	8.6	19.7	29.3	4.0	0.9	2.5	21.9	17.1	4.9	2.8
2014	Total	56.1	13.0	15.0	28.2	29.4	5.7	1.4	2.6	19.8	8.2	2.4	3.9
	Men	63.7	11.3	19.2	33.2	28.5	6.7	1.9	2.5	17.4	0.6	2.2	5.0
	Women	46.6	15.2	9.6	21.8	30.5	4.4	0.7	2.7	22.8	17.7	2.7	2.5
Peru													
2005	Total	48.3	10.3	13.3	24.7	38.4	4.8	1.0	2.2	30.5	4.9	8.3	0.1
	Men	56.8	10.1	16.6	30.0	37.0	6.0	1.4	2.8	26.8	0.5	5.6	0.1
	Women	37.1	10.5	9.0	17.7	40.3	3.1	0.4	1.3	35.4	10.7	11.9	0.0
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
2012	Total	52.9	11.3	12.8	28.8	37.4	4.7	1.0	2.3	29.4	3.2	6.2	0.4
	Men	59.2	11.1	14.5	33.5	36.1	6.0	1.5	2.9	25.6	0.3	4.0	0.4
	Women	45.0	11.4	10.6	23.0	39.0	3.0	0.3	1.4	34.2	6.7	8.9	0.5
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2015 Coverview

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						Statu	Status in Employment					
			Employees				Non-employees					
Country Vear and Sev			Priv	Private		Emple	Employers	Own-A	Own-Account			
country, real and 36A	Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Contributing Family Workers	Others
2013 Total	54.5	10.8	13.6	30.1	36.4	4.2	0.8	2.2	29.1	3.2	5.8	0.1
Men	61.4	10.5	15.5	35.5	34.4	5.3	1.2	2.9	25.0	0.2	3.8	0.1
Women	45.8	11.2	11.4	23.2	38.9	2.9	0.3	1.4	34.3	6.8	8.4	0.1
2014 Total	54.4	10.9	13.4	30.1	36.8	4.0	0.7	2.2	29.9	2.8	5.9	0.1
Men	60.4	10.5	15.2	34.8	35.2	5.1	1.0	2.7	26.2	0.2	4.0	0.2
Women	46.9	11.4	11.3	24.2	38.9	2.7	0.3	1.5	34.4	6.0	8.2	0.0
Uruguay ^{n/}												
2005 Total	62.6	17.0	10.6	35.0	27.9	2.7	1.6	2.1	21.5	8.2	1.3	0.0
Men	65.8	15.5	12.9	37.5	32.4	3.5	2.3	2.0	24.6	1.1	0.7	0.0
Women	58.6	18.9	7.9	31.8	22.2	1.7	0.8	2.2	17.6	17.1	2.1	0.0
2010 Total	67.8	15.1	11.8	40.9	25.9	2.9	1.7	7.1	14.2	4.8	1.1	0.4
Men	70.5	13.6	11.8	45.1	28.6	3.7	2.3	6.5	16.1	0.0	0.6	0.3
Women	64.8	16.9	11.8	36.1	22.7	1.9	0.9	7.9	12.0	10.5	1.6	0.4
2011 Total	69.6	15.5	10.5	43.7	24.8	2.9	1.7	7.1	13.1	4.4	0.9	0.3
Men	72.1	13.7	10.4	47.9	27.0	3.7	2.3	6.3	14.6	0.1	0.5	0.3
Women	66.7	17.5	10.5	38.8	22.2	1.9	1.0	7.9	11.3	9.6	1.3	0.3
2012 Total	70.0	15.6	10.3	44.1	24.4	2.7	1.5	4.2	15.9	4.4	0.9	0.2
Men	72.3	13.9	10.5	47.9	26.9	3.5	2.1	4.2	17.1	0:0	0.6	0.2
Women	67.4	17.5	10.2	39.8	21.5	1.8	0.8	4.3	14.6	9.5	1.3	0.2
2013 Total	70.1	15.5	9.5	45.1	24.6	2.7	1.8	4.3	15.7	4.1	0.9	0.3
Men	71.3	13.6	9.3	48.5	27.8	3.7	2.5	4.3	17.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
Women	68.6	17.7	9.8	41.1	20.8	1.6	1.0	4.4	13.8	0.6	1.3	0.3
2014 Total	70.6	15.8	9.7	45.1	24.5	2.5	1.7	4.3	16.0	3.9	0.7	0.3
Men	71.8	13.4	9.7	48.7	27.4	3.3	2.3	4.2	17.6	0.0	0.5	0.3
Women	69.1	18.6	9.6	40.8	21.0	1.5	1.0	4.3	14.1	8.6	1.0	0.3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) $^{\!$												
2005 Total	56.8	15.9	11.1	29.9	39.3	3.8	1.2	2.0	32.4	2.1	1.6	0.1
Men	58.5	11.0	13.3	34.1	40.2	4.9	1.6	1.9	31.8	0.1	1.1	0.2
Women	54.2	23.7	7.4	23.1	37.8	1.9	0.5	2.1	33.3	5.4	2.4	0.1
2010 Total	57.4	19.2	9.0	29.2	40.8	2.6	0.8	2.2	35.1	1.3	0.6	0.0
Men	57.1	13.7	11.2	32.3	42.4	3.5	1.2	2.0	35.7	0.1	0.4	0.0
Women	57.7	27.8	5.5	24.4	38.2	1.3	0.3	2.5	34.1	3.1	6.0	0.0
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Introduct Introduct Integration Integration Integration Integration IntegrationIntroductIntroductIntroduct </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Employees</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Non-employees</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>				Employees				Non-employees						
Total Technology Technology Technology Comments Comments<	Country Year and Sev			Priv	ate		Emplo	oyers	0wn-Ac	count		Contributing		
Total57.719.88.928.940.42.70.82.234.61.20.70.7Men57.114.411.031.742.337.31.12.035.60.10.5Women58.628.456.024.637.31.30.32.633.13.01.1Vomen58.628.929.439.12.60.72.633.13.00.5Men58.215.110.832.341.13.41.02.234.50.10.6Men59.628.929.439.12.60.72.433.41.30.9Women59.628.928.824.936.01.30.32.731.731.731.7Men59.629.439.13.61.30.32.731.731.731.731.3Men58.229.838.82.60.13.70.32.731.731.731.3Men58.229.838.82.60.13.60.731.731.731.31.3Men58.215.110.832.341.13.51.22.731.731.731.3Men58.215.110.832.341.13.51.22.341.30.5Men58.659.825.835.11.30.32.632.61.50.1 </th <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>Public</th> <th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th> <th>Establishments with six or more workers</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th> <th>Establishments with six or more workers</th> <th>Professional, technical or administrative</th> <th>Non- professional, technical or administrative</th> <th>Domestic Workers</th> <th>Family Vorkers</th> <th>Others</th>		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Professional, technical or administrative	Non- professional, technical or administrative	Domestic Workers	Family Vorkers	Others	
Men 57.1 14.4 110 31.7 42.3 3.7 1.1 2.0 35.6 0.1 0.5 0.1 Women 58.6 28.4 5.6 24.6 37.3 1.3 0.3 2.6 33.1 30.0 11.1 Monen 58.7 20.5 8.9 29.4 39.1 2.6 0.7 2.6 33.1 1.3 0.9 11.1 Men 58.7 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 34.7 1.0 23.4 1.3 0.9 Men 59.6 28.9 58.2 58.9 28.9 28.4 39.1 2.6 0.7 2.4 33.4 1.3 0.9 Men 59.6 28.9 58.2 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.4 10.0 2.7 31.7 1.3 0.9 Men 59.6 28.9 28.9 28.9 28.6 0.13 0.2 2.6 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 28.6 32.3 41.1 35.7 12.2 32.4 0.12 0.12 Men 60.3 28.6 59.9 29.8 38.8 29.8 38.8 29.8 29.8 32.1 0.12 0.12 Men 60.3 28.6 59.2 59.2 28.6 59.2 32.1 0.12 0.12 0.12 Men 60.3 28.6 59.2 59.2 32.6 32.1 0.12 0.1		57.7	19.8	8.9	28.9	40.4	2.7	0.8	2.2	34.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	
Women58.628.45.624.637.31.30.32.633.13.01.1Total58.720.58.929.439.12.60.72.43.11.30.9Men58.720.58.929.439.12.60.72.43.41.30.9Men58.610.832.341.13.41.02.234.50.10.6Women59.629.85.824.936.01.30.32.431.731.731.70.6Monen58.020.48.92.9.836.01.30.32.60.32.60.32.60.32.60.3Monen58.020.48.92.9.836.01.30.32.60.32.60.32.60.32.60.32.60.3Monen58.215.110.832.341.13.51.22.731.731.71.30.3Monen58.215.110.832.341.13.51.22.731.70.10.5Women58.215.110.832.51.13.51.20.30.5Women58.259.659.659.659.659.659.659.659.659.6Monen58.659.659.659.659.659.659.659.659.659.6Monen59.6	Men	57.1	14.4	11.0	31.7	42.3	3.7	1.1	2.0	35.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	
Total58.720.58.929.439.12.60.72.433.41.30.9Men58.215.110832.341.134102234.50.10.6Men58.215.110832.341.13.4102234.50.10.6Women59.628.95824.936.01.30.324102234.50.10.6Women59.620.48.929.836.01.30.324102234.70.10.6Men58.215.110.823.341.135.51.30.324.10.10.6Men58.215.110.832.334.11.30.324.10.60.3Men58.215.110.832.341.135.51.223.61.50.7Men58.215.110.835.31.30.926.60.90.30.6Women60.328.659.925.835.11.30.40.10.50.5Women60.328.659.955.835.11.30.90.60.5Women60.328.659.955.835.11.30.40.50.5Women50.150.150.150.255.835.10.40.50.5Women50.150.1 <td< th=""><th>Women</th><td>58.6</td><td>28.4</td><td>5.6</td><td>24.6</td><td>37.3</td><td>1.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>2.6</td><td>33.1</td><td>3.0</td><td>1.1</td><td>0.0</td></td<>	Women	58.6	28.4	5.6	24.6	37.3	1.3	0.3	2.6	33.1	3.0	1.1	0.0	
Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.4 1.0 2.2 34.5 0.1 0.6 Women 59.6 28.9 5.8 24.9 36.0 1.3 0.3 2.7 31.7 31.7 $31.$ 1.3 Women 59.6 28.9 5.8 24.9 36.0 1.3 0.3 2.7 31.7 31.7 31.2 1.3 Women 58.2 151 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.5 1.2 0.3 2.6 1.5 0.1 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 59.9 25.8 38.8 2.6 0.9 2.6 32.6 1.5 0.1 Women 60.3 28.6 59.9 25.8 35.1 1.3 0.3 34.1 0.1 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 59.9 25.8 35.1 1.3 0.4 3.1 0.3 36.6 1.3 Women 60.3 28.6 59.9 25.8 35.1 1.3 0.4 3.1 0.1 0.1 Women 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 Women 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 Women 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		58.7	20.5	8.9	29.4	39.1	2.6	0.7	2.4	33.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	
Women 59.6 28.9 5.8 24.9 36.0 1.3 0.3 2.7 31.7 31 1.3 1.3 Total 59.0 20.4 8.9 29.8 38.8 2.6 0.9 2.6 32.6 1.5 0.7 0.7 Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.5 1.2 0.9 2.6 32.6 1.5 0.7 Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.5 1.2 0.9 2.6 32.6 1.5 0.7 Women 60.3 28.6 5.9 25.8 35.1 1.13 0.9 2.6 $3.4.1$ 0.1 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 5.9 25.8 35.1 1.13 0.9 2.6 $3.4.1$ 0.1 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 5.9 5.9 0.8 3.6 0.9 0.6 0.9 0.6 0.9 0.6 0.9 Women 60.3 28.6 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.6 0.9 0.6 0.9 0.6 0.9 Momen 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Momen 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Momen 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 Momen 100	Men	58.2	15.1	10.8	32.3	41.1	3.4	1.0	2.2	34.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	
Total 59.0 20.4 8.9 29.8 38.8 2.6 0.9 2.6 1.5 0.7 Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.5 1.2 2.3 34.1 0.1 0.7 Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.5 1.2 2.3 34.1 0.1 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 5.9 25.8 35.1 1.3 3.3 34.1 0.1 0.5 Women in in in in 3.5 1.2 2.3 34.1 0.1 0.5 Women in in </th <th>Women</th> <td>59.6</td> <td>28.9</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>24.9</td> <td>36.0</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>3.1</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.0</td>	Women	59.6	28.9	5.8	24.9	36.0	1.3	0.3	2.7	31.7	3.1	1.3	0.0	
Men 58.2 15.1 10.8 32.3 41.1 3.5 1.2 2.3 34.1 0.1 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 59 25.8 35.1 1.3 0.4 0.1 0.5 0.5 Women 60.3 28.6 59 25.8 35.1 1.3 0.4 30.3 36 1.0 Vomen		59.0	20.4	8.9	29.8	38.8	2.6	0.9	2.6	32.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	
Women 60.3 28.6 5.9 25.8 35.1 1.3 0.4 3.1 30.3 3.6 1.0 Vomen 30.3 3.6 1.0 Total <th< th=""><th>Men</th><td>58.2</td><td>15.1</td><td>10.8</td><td>32.3</td><td>41.1</td><td>3.5</td><td>1.2</td><td>2.3</td><td>34.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.0</td></th<>	Men	58.2	15.1	10.8	32.3	41.1	3.5	1.2	2.3	34.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	
	Women	60.3	28.6	5.9	25.8	35.1	1.3	0.4	3.1	30.3	3.6	1.0	0.0	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Women	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

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

a/ The 2005 weighted averages of 2013 and 2014 weighted averages do not include Bolivia (Pluri. State of). The weighted averages of 2013 and 2014 do not include Nicaragua. The weighted averages of 2014 does not include Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

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

c/ 31 urban areas. Data correspond to working age population of 14 years and above, with temporary coverage reported through the 4th quarter of each year.

d/ Microenterprises: establishments with less than five workers.

e/ September data of each year. The PNAD was not carried out in 2010.

f National total. 2005 data source is the National Employment Survey (ENE); Source of data beginning in 2010 is the New National Employment Survey. Not comparable with previous years.

g/ 2005 data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the Continuous Household Survey; beginning in 2010, data correspond to 2nd quarter, municipal capitals, of the Large Integrated Household Survey. Not comparable with previous years.

h/ Source of 2005 data is the Multi-purpose Household Survey; beginning in 2010, source of data is the Continuous Household Survey. Not comparable with previous years.

Data refer to 4th quarter of the Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey. Beginning in 2010, working age is 15 years. Not comparable with previous years. 2

2005 data was for working age population of 10 years. Beginning in 2010, data is based on working age population of 16 years.

k/ 2013 and 2014 data correspond to the average of the two ENEI surveys of those years.

V Data of the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). More urbanized areas. Working age population of 15 years. In 2013, the occupation classifier was modified.

m/ Source of 2005 data is the Household Survey to Measure Urban Employment. Beginning in 2010, the data source is the Continuous Household Survey. Data not comparable with previous years. 2011 data correspond to 3rd quarter only; 2012 data correspond to annual average

n/ In 2012, the occupation classifier was modified. Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than five workers.

o/ National total. Annual average.

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TAB

Year	Sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Latin America 🏾											
2005	Total	100.0	7.0	0.5	15.9	7.3	25.8	5.7	3.5	33.9	0.3
	Men	100.0	9.1	0.7	17.6	12.4	26.3	8.6	3.8	21.0	0.5
	Women	100.0	4.4	0.2	13.8	0.5	25.2	1.8	3.1	50.8	0.1
2010 ^{b/}	Total	100.0	5.6	0.5	14.7	8.3	26.0	6.1	3.8	34.8	0.3
	Men	100.0	7.7	0.7	16.3	14.3	25.4	9.3	4.1	21.9	0.4
	Women	100.0	3.0	0.2	12.5	0.6	26.8	2.0	3.5	51.2	0.1
2011	Total	100.0	5.4	0.4	14.1	8.7	26.3	6.4	3.8	34.6	0.2
	Men	100.0	7.4	0.6	15.8	14.9	25.1	9.8	4.0	22.0	0.3
	Women	100.0	2.9	0.2	11.9	0.6	27.7	2.1	3.6	50.9	0.2
2012	Total	100.0	4.9	0.4	14.5	8.8	26.1	6.4	3.9	34.8	0.2
	Men	100.0	6.8	0.6	16.2	15.3	24.9	9.9	4.2	22.0	0.2
	Women	100.0	2.5	0.2	12.3	0.7	27.6	2.0	3.6	51.0	0.1
2013	Total	100.0	4.9	0.5	14.0	9.2	26.0	6.5	4.0	34.8	0.2
	Men	100.0	6.7	0.7	15.7	15.9	24.7	10.0	4.2	21.9	0.2
	Women	100.0	2.6	0.2	11.7	0.8	27.5	2.1	3.7	51.2	0.1
2014	Total	100.0	5.0	0.5	13.8	9.3	26.2	6.3	3.9	34.8	0.2
	Men	100.0	6.7	0.7	15.5	16.1	25.2	9.7	4.1	21.8	0.2
	Women	100.0	2.9	0.2	11.7	0.8	27.5	2.1	3.7	51.1	0.1
Argentina lpha											
2005	Total	100.0	1.6	0.5	14.1	8.6	23.3	6.7	9.3	35.6	0.3
	Men	100.0	2.1	0.8	17.2	14.5	24.8	9.9	9.7	20.7	0.2
	Women	100.0	0.8	0.1	9.9	0.6	21.1	2.4	8.8	55.8	0.3
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	1.0	1.1	13.7	9.1	21.9	8.1	10.4	34.1	0.6
	Men	100.0	1.5	1.6	16.8	15.2	22.5	11.9	10.9	19.1	0.5
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.3	9.2	0.5	21.0	2.5	9.6	55.7	0.7
2012	Total	100.0	1:1	0.9	12.9	9.0	22.4	8.5	10.4	34.1	0.6
	Men	100.0	1.5	1.3	16.1	15.0	23.3	12.3	10.9	18.8	0.8
	Women	100.0	0.4	0.3	8.4	0.4	21.2	3.0	9.7	56.1	0.4
2013	Total	100.0	1.1	1.3	13.0	8.8	21.4	8.4	9.6	35.4	1.0
	Men	100.0	1.6	2.0	17.5	14.7	21.7	12.2	9.3	20.0	1.0
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.4	6.7	0.5	21.0	3.0	10.0	56.9	1.1
2014	Total	100.0	11	1.2	13.2	9.3	21.3	7.8	9.8	35.6	0.7
	Men	100.0	1.6	1.7	17.1	15.7	21.7	11.6	9.7	20.2	0.7
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.5	7.9	0.6	20.8	2.7	9.9	56.6	0.6
											(continues)

1 activities		0	0	0				0	1	0	3	3	2	-	0	1					3	4	0				1	2	1	-	1	0	-	1	0	-	1	0
Unspecified activities		0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	:	:	:		0.3	0.4	0.0	:	:	:	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	ö	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Community, social and personal services	-	21.6	15.4	29.6	:	:	:	26.6	21.6	33.1	26.9	21.8	33.4	29.2	24.1	35.7	:	:	:		34.0	20.1	52.4	:	:	:	35.0	21.3	52.9	35.1	21.2	53.1	35.2	21.1	53.4	35.2	21.1	53.2
Financial establishments		4.7	4.9	4.5	:	:	:	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	:	:	:		3.3	3.6	2.8	:	:	:	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.2
Transportation, storage and communications		9.3	14.7	2.2	:	:	:	9.8	15.3	2.7	9.8	15.9	2.3	9.7	15.4	2.4	:	:	:		5.4	8.2	1.7	:	:	:	6.2	9.4	1.9	6.2	9.6	1.9	6.3	9.6	1.9	6.1	9.4	1.9
Trade		29.6	18.9	43.3	:	:	:	30.7	20.2	44.4	31.5	20.5	45.2	30.1	18.9	44.3	:	:	:		25.4	26.7	23.7	:	:	:	25.7	25.3	26.3	25.4	24.9	26.0	25.2	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.3	26.0
Construction		9.1	14.9	1.6	:	:	:	9.5	16.2	0.9	9.0	15.5	1.0	8.3	14.4	0.6	:	:	:		7.5	12.7	0.5	:	:	:	9.2	15.7	0.6	9.5	16.3	0.6	10.0	17.1	0.8	9.9	17.2	0.8
Manufacturing industry		16.7	19.6	13.1	:	:	:	14.7	16.2	12.7	13.2	14.4	11.7	13.9	16.0	11.1	:	:	:		15.9	17.5	13.7	:	:	÷	13.9	15.5	11.7	14.4	16.1	12.3	13.7	15.4	11.6	13.4	14.9	11.5
Electricity, gas and waterworks		9.0	0.8	0.3	:	:	:	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	:	:	:		0.5	0.7	0.2	:	:	:	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Agriculture, fishing and mining		8.5	10.8	5.5	:	:	:	6.8	8.7	4.3	6.9	9.2	4.0	6.3	8.6	3.3	:	:	:		7.9	10.0	5.0	:	:	:	6.0	8.1	3.2	5.4	7.4	2.8	5.4	7.3	2.9	5.6	7.5	3.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:		100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Year	Bolivia	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			Brazil d	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		

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Olie Normalization Normalization <th>Year</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Agriculture, fishing and mining</th> <th>Electricity, gas and waterworks</th> <th>Manufacturing industry</th> <th>Construction</th> <th>Trade</th> <th>Transportation, storage and communications</th> <th>Financial establishments</th> <th>Community, social and personal services</th> <th>Unspecified activities</th>	Year	Sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Noni 000 134 0.0 134 <th>Chile «</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>-</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	Chile «						-					
Were Dots Table Dots Dots <thdots< th=""> <thdots< th=""> <thdots< th=""></thdots<></thdots<></thdots<>	2005	Mon	100.0	13.9	0.6	13.3 15 1	8.0	19.2 15.5	8.2 10 4	8.7	28.2 10.5	0:0
Net 100 134 0.8 11.3 8.0 2.6.5 7.3 8.0 7.3 8.0 7.3 8.0 8.0 7.3 8.0<		Women	100.0	4.8	0.3	10.0	0.9	26.0	4.1	r. 0. 0.	44.5	0.0
Mem 1000 154 12 130 125 131 <th>2010</th> <th>Total</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>13.4</th> <th>0.8</th> <th>11.3</th> <th>8.0</th> <th>24.5</th> <th>7.3</th> <th>8.0</th> <th>26.5</th> <th>0:0</th>	2010	Total	100.0	13.4	0.8	11.3	8.0	24.5	7.3	8.0	26.5	0:0
Wenen 1000 556 0.3 856 0.9 300<		Men	100.0	18.4	1.2	13.0	12.5	21.1	10.1	7.7	16.1	0.0
Total 1000 132 0.8 115 8.1 2.43 7.2 8.2 5.66 Women 1000 55 0.1 13.4 12.8 20.5 12.8 20.5 12.9 20.5 12.9 23.4 7.9 15.9 15.4 Women 1000 55 0.7 11.6 8.3 23.4 7.3 8.1 15.4 12.9 23.4 7.3 8.1 15.4 12.9 23.4 7.3 8.1 15.4 12.9 23.4 7.3 8.1 16.4 16		Women	100.0	5.6	0.3	8.6	0.9	30.0	3.0	8.6	43.0	0.0
Merr 1000 122 111 134 123 205 102 159 159 Merre 1000 124 0.7 116 135 136 137 136 137 136 137 136 136 137 136 137<	2011	Total	100.0	13.2	0.8	11.5	8.1	24.3	7.2	8.2	26.6	0:0
Women 1000 55 0.3 86 1.0 32.4 7.3 88 4.29 Momen 1000 13.3 0.7 11.6 8.3 23.4 7.3 88 4.29 Momen 1000 13.3 0.7 11.6 8.3 13.6 23.4 7.3 88 4.29 Momen 1000 17.7 0.9 13.3 13.6 23.1 13.6 23.4 7.3 88 4.40 Momen 1000 17.7 0.9 13.3 13.6 23.1 13.7 13.6 23.4 13.6 23.4 23.4 24.6 Momen 1000 17.4 8.4 23.3 13.6 17.5 13.7 13.6 23.3 23.4 13.6 23.4 24.6 Momen 1000 17.4 8.4 7.3 13.6 13.7 23.4 23.6 Momen 1000 11.5 0.4 23.5 23.6 23.7		Men	100.0	18.2	1.1	13.4	12.8	20.5	10.2	7.9	15.9	0.0
Tedi 1000 133 0.7 11.6 8.3 23.4 7.3 8.1 27.4 Women 1000 154 0.7 11.3 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.6 13.7 14.6 8.4 44.0 Women 1000 17.7 0.0 11.4 8.4 20.1 13.2 13.6 13.6 14.6 16.6 16.5 13.3 13.4 7.3 11.9 16.6 16.5 13.3 13.4 7.3 11.9 16.6 16.5 16.5 13.3 13.4 7.3 11.9 16.6 16.5 13.3 13.4 7.3 11.9 16.6 16.5 13.3 13.4 17.3 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6		Women	100.0	5.6	0.3	8.6	1.0	30.0	2.8	8.8	42.9	0.0
Mem 1000 18.4 1.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.0 13.5 13.7 1	2012	Total	100.0	13.3	0.7	11.6	8.3	23.4	7.3	8.1	27.4	0:0
Writen 1000 55 0.3 8.7 12 22 2.8 6.4 4.0 Meten 1000 12.7 0.3 11.3 8.7 239 7.4 6.40 Meten 1000 5.7 0.3 11.3 8.7 239 7.4 8.6 16.3 Wetnen 1000 5.7 0.3 11.3 8.7 239 7.4 8.6 16.3 Wetnen 1000 5.5 0.3 11.4 8.4 7.3 11.4 233 232 14.0 233 Meten 1000 5.5 0.4 11.4 8.4 7.3 12.4 12.4 12.4 Wetten 1000 11.5 0.4 13.4 7.3 23.2 14.0 23.3 Wetten 1000 11.5 0.4 12.4 12.5 12.4 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.3 Wetten 1000 11.5<		Men	100.0	18.4	1.0	13.5	13.0	19.5	10.4	7.9	16.4	0.0
Iool 12.7 0.7 11.3 8.7 23.9 7.4 8.5 28.9 Ween 1000 5.2 0.3 8.4 13.6 20.1 17.3 26.9 Ween 1000 5.2 0.3 8.4 2.91 1.02 9.2 4.28 Ween 1000 12.4 0.7 11.4 8.4 20.1 7.3 11.9 27.8 Ween 1000 12.5 0.3 8.4 20.1 7.3 11.9 27.8 Ween 1000 11.5 0.4 8.6 27.8 3.3 11.9 27.8 Ween 1000 11.5 0.4 8.9 27.8 11.9 27.8 Ween 1000 11.5 0.4 8.9 27.8 11.9 26.9 Ween 1000 5.3 0.6 6.4 20.5 27.8 14.1 Ween 1000 5.3 0.6 6.4 20.5 27.8		Women	100.0	5.6	0.3	8.7	1.2	29.2	2.8	8.4	44.0	0.0
Men 1000 177 09 133 136 201 102 80 162 Women 1000 124 0.7 114 84 201 73 113 213 213 Men 1000 124 0.7 113 134 175 101 73 113 213 Men 1000 175 10 133 134 175 101 73 113 233 Men 1000 71 0.6 65 5.2 284 273 103 273 Men 1000 71 0.6 65 5.2 284 273 283 Men 1000 71 0.6 613 89 273 283 Men 1000 51 0.6 613 292 292 293 293 Men 1000 51 0.3 233 296 140 623 233 Men	2013	Total	100.0	12.7	0.7	11.3	8.7	23.9	7.4	8.5	26.9	0.0
Women 1000 52 0.3 84 14 295 32 92 428 Tatal 1000 124 0.7 114 295 32 92 428 Mem 1000 124 0.7 114 235 113 136 133 Mem 1000 125 0.4 86 12 238 32 113 538 Mem 1000 15 0.4 16.9 0.4 12 238 32 139 140 Mem 1000 15 0.4 16.9 0.4 292 299 140 437 Mem 1000 15 0.4 16.9 0.4 292 297 296 213 Mem 1000 15 0.4 16.9 0.4 292 213 213 Mem 1000 15 0.3 230 23 23 23 23 Mem 1000 <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>17.7</th> <th>0.9</th> <th>13.3</th> <th>13.6</th> <th>20.1</th> <th>10.2</th> <th>8.0</th> <th>16.2</th> <th>0.0</th>		Men	100.0	17.7	0.9	13.3	13.6	20.1	10.2	8.0	16.2	0.0
Total 1000 124 0.7 114 8.4 20.1 7.3 119 27.8 Mer 1000 175 0.1 133 13.4 175 10.1 10.4 168 Mer 1000 7.1 0.6 16.5 5.2 2.84 8.5 7.8 2.9 Mer 1000 7.1 0.6 16.5 5.2 2.84 8.5 7.8 2.5 Mer 1000 1.5 0.8 16.6 6.5 5.2 2.84 8.5 7.8 2.5 Mer 1000 1.5 0.4 16.9 5.0 0.4 16.9 7.7 4.1 Mer 1000 8.3 0.6 14.6 10.3 2.96 14.0 8.8 13.6 Mer 1000 8.3 0.8 14.6 10.3 2.97 9.9 2.33 Mer 1000 8.4 0.6 16.3 0.6 2.1 0.6		Women	100.0	5.2	0.3	8.4	1.4	29.5	3.2	9.2	42.8	0.0
Mer 1000 17.5 10 13.3 13.4 17.5 10.1 10.4 16.8 Momen 1000 7.1 0.6 1.2 2.3 1.4 1.6 16.8 Mer 1000 7.1 0.6 16.5 5.2 28.4 8.5 7.8 25.9 Mer 1000 1.5 0.6 16.5 5.2 28.4 8.5 7.8 25.9 Mer 1000 1.5 0.6 16.5 5.2 28.4 8.5 7.8 25.9 Mer 1000 1.5 0.6 16.5 5.2 28.4 8.5 7.8 25.9 Mer 1000 1.5 0.6 14.9 0.5 14.9 25.9 Mer 1000 1.6 15.3 0.6 14.9 25.9 14.1 Mer 1000 1.6 15.3 21.0 9.7 9.6 25.9 Mer 1000 1.6 15.3<	2014	Total	100.0	12.4	0.7	11.4	8.4	20.1	7.3	11.9	27.8	0:0
Momen 1000 50 0.4 8.6 1.2 2.38 3.2 14.0 43.7 Ibit 1000 1.15 0.6 16.5 5.2 2.84 8.6 14.1 Memen 1000 1.15 0.6 16.5 5.2 2.84 8.6 14.1 Mem 1000 1.5 0.6 14.9 5.9 2.06 9.7 7.8 14.1 Mem 1000 1.5 0.6 14.9 5.9 2.06 9.7 9.7 4.10 Mem 1000 5.3 0.6 14.9 5.9 2.06 9.7 7.9 14.1 Mem 1000 5.3 0.6 14.3 2.92 2.93 9.7 2.33 Mem 1000 5.3 0.8 15.3 0.6 3.1 9.7 4.1 13.6 Memen 1000 1.9 0.5 1.4 2.8 1.4 2.3 2.3 Memen		Men	100.0	17.5	1.0	13.3	13.4	17.5	10.1	10.4	16.8	0.0
Mai 71 0 163 52 28.4 65 7.1 25.9 7.1 Teal 1000 115 0.6 16.5 5.2 2.8.4 6.5 7.7 41.0 Women 1000 5.3 0.6 14.9 5.9 2.06 9.7 9.6 2.3.3 9.6 2.3.4 9.6 2.3.3 9.6 2.3.6		Women	100.0	5.0	0.4	8.6	1.2	23.8	3.2	14.0	43.7	0.0
Total 1000 7.1 0.6 16.5 5.2 2.8.4 8.5 7.8 25.9 Men 1000 11.5 0.8 16.1 8.9 27.8 12.8 8.0 14.1 Wenen 1000 1.5 0.4 16.9 0.4 15.9 9.0 14.1 Wenen 1000 5.4 0.8 14.6 10.3 29.6 14.0 8.8 13.6 Wenen 1000 5.4 0.6 15.3 0.5 32.0 4.3 10.6 35.5 Wenen 1000 1.6 0.3 15.3 0.5 32.0 4.3 13.6 33.6 Wenen 1000 1.9 0.3 15.3 0.5 33.8 14.1 9.7 22.1 Wenen 1000 1.9 0.3 14.1 9.7 9.7 22.1 Wenen 1000 1.8 0.5 14.7 8.8 14.4 13.4 Wenen <th>Colombia [#]</th> <th></th>	Colombia [#]											
Men 1000 115 0.8 16.1 89 278 128 80 14.1 Vomen 1000 15 0.4 169 6.3 0.4 169 7.7 41.0 Men 1000 15 0.4 169 0.4 169 5.3 0.6 14.6 10.3 29.7 9.6 23.3 Men 1000 15 0.6 14.6 10.3 29.6 14.0 8.8 14.0 Men 1000 5.4 0.6 15.3 0.5 31.0 9.7 9.7 41.0 Men 1000 19.4 0.6 13.3 29.6 14.1 9.7 23.3 Wene 1000 4.9 0.5 14.7 0.6 33.8 4.3 10.6 33.7 Wene 1000 4.9 0.5 14.7 0.6 33.8 4.3 10.4 33.7 Wene 1000 1.2 0.5 14.1 <th>2005</th> <th>Total</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>7.1</th> <th>0.6</th> <th>16.5</th> <th>5.2</th> <th>28.4</th> <th>8.5</th> <th>7.8</th> <th>25.9</th> <th>0:0</th>	2005	Total	100.0	7.1	0.6	16.5	5.2	28.4	8.5	7.8	25.9	0:0
Women1000150.416.90.429.22.97.741.0Tell10005.30.614.95.95.930.69.79.641.0Mem10005.30.614.95.95.930.69.79.623.3Mem10005.30.815.30.614.95.930.69.79.623.3Mem10005.40.615.36.231.09.79.633.5Mem100.05.40.615.36.231.09.79.633.7Mem100.01.90.315.10.633.814.19.212.9Mem100.04.90.314.728.814.19.733.713.4Mem100.04.90.314.75.831.19.69.433.7Mem100.01.90.314.75.831.19.69.733.7Mem100.01.80.314.75.831.19.69.733.7Mem100.01.80.314.40.633.910.433.710.4Mem100.01.80.31.40.533.910.433.7Mem100.01.80.31.40.633.910.713.4Mem100.01.80.31.40.633.910.913.4Mem<		Men	100.0	11.5	0.8	16.1	8.9	27.8	12.8	8.0	14.1	0.0
Total10005.30.614.95.930.69.79.623.3Men10008.30.814.610.329.614.08.813.6Men10008.30.815.30.532.04.310.635.5Women10005.40.615.30.531.08.813.635.5Men10005.40.615.30.531.09.79.722.1Men10001.90.315.10.633.84.310.433.7Men10001.90.314.76.831.19.79.722.9Men10007.50.714.76.831.19.79.731.7Women10001.80.714.76.831.99.79.931.4Men10001.80.714.78.814.48.913.4Men1000670.714.78.814.48.913.4Men10001.50.714.410.823.623.523.5Men10001.50.714.410.823.623.623.6Men10001.50.714.410.824.424.624.6Men10001.50.714.724.623.523.5Men10001.50.714.724.624.624.6 <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>1.5</th> <th>0.4</th> <th>16.9</th> <th>0.4</th> <th>29.2</th> <th>2.9</th> <th>7.7</th> <th>41.0</th> <th>0.0</th>		Women	100.0	1.5	0.4	16.9	0.4	29.2	2.9	7.7	41.0	0.0
Men10008.30.814.610.329.614.08.813.6Women1000 5.4 0.315.30.532.0 4.3 10.635.5Women100.0 5.4 0.615.3 6.2 31.0 9.7 9.7 22.1Men100.0 8.3 0.815.410.7 28.7 14.1 9.722.1Men100.0 8.3 0.815.410.7 28.7 14.1 9.222.1Men100.0 7.5 0.714.7 6.8 31.19.79.723.7Men100.0 7.3 0.714.3 0.7 33.8 0.7 9.933.7Men100.0 150 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 14.4 9.9 33.7 Men100.0 150 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 10.0 93.7 Men100.0 150 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 13.8 Men100.0 150 0.7 31.7 0.7 32.9 33.7 Men100.0 16.6 0.7 13.8 0.7 13.8 13.8 Men100.0 16.6 0.7 11.6 27.9 10.6 23.8 Men100.0 6.7 31.0 0.7 9.6 13.7 <th>2010</th> <th>Total</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>5.3</th> <th>0.6</th> <th>14.9</th> <th>5.9</th> <th>30.6</th> <th>9.7</th> <th>9.6</th> <th>23.3</th> <th>0.1</th>	2010	Total	100.0	5.3	0.6	14.9	5.9	30.6	9.7	9.6	23.3	0.1
Women10001.60.315.30.532.04.310.635.5Total100.05.40.615.315.36.231.09.722.1Women100.08.30.815.410.728.714.19.212.9Women100.08.30.815.10.633.84.310.433.7Women100.01.90.314.70.633.84.310.433.7Women100.07.50.714.70.633.84.310.433.7Women100.07.50.714.70.633.84.310.433.7Women100.07.50.714.411.828.814.48.913.4Women100.04.30.714.410.833.19.69.723.9Women100.04.30.714.410.833.79.99.933.7Women100.04.30.714.410.823.613.423.8Women100.04.30.713.76.733.933.79.933.7Women100.04.30.713.76.733.933.910.633.7Women100.04.30.713.710.823.810.913.4Women100.04.30.713.710.910.613.6Women100.		Men	100.0	8.3	0.8	14.6	10.3	29.6	14.0	8.8	13.6	0.1
Indation 100.0 5.4 0.6 15.3 6.2 31.0 9.7 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Women</th><th>100.0</th><th>1.6</th><th>0.3</th><th>15.3</th><th>0.5</th><th>32.0</th><th>4.3</th><th>10.6</th><th>35.5</th><th>0.1</th></t<>		Women	100.0	1.6	0.3	15.3	0.5	32.0	4.3	10.6	35.5	0.1
Men100.08.30.815.410.728.714.19.212.9Women100.01.90.315.10.633.84.310.433.7Men100.04.90.314.76.831.19.69.422.9Men100.07.50.714.511.828.814.48.931.7Men100.07.50.714.511.828.814.48.937.7Men100.01.80.314.90.733.937.19.69.422.9Men100.01.80.314.90.733.937.19.69.423.6Men100.01.80.314.90.733.937.09.99.423.6Men100.06.70.314.90.733.937.09.99.937.7Men100.06.70.314.90.733.937.09.99.937.7Men100.06.70.314.410.016.013.79.513.7Men100.06.713.713.710.733.913.913.7Men100.06.60.313.30.731.19.513.7Men100.014.913.713.714.413.714.414.6Men100.06.614.014.614.614.614.614.	2011	Total	100.0	5.4	0.6	15.3	6.2	31.0	9.7	9.7	22.1	0:0
Women100.0190.315.10.633.84.310.433.7Total100.04.90.514.76.831.19.69.423.9Men100.07.50.714.511.828.814.48.934.7Men100.01.80.314.90.733.931.19.69.423.9Men100.01.80.314.90.714.828.814.48.934.7Men100.01.80.314.90.733.937.09.934.7Men100.06.714.26.731.010.010.223.5Men100.06.70.714.410.828.615.09.934.7Men100.06.714.410.828.615.09.934.7Men100.06.714.410.828.615.010.913.4Men100.06.714.410.828.615.013.723.5Men100.06.713.710.828.615.013.723.5Men100.06.713.713.713.110.013.613.6Men100.014.011.627.914.413.714.414.6Men100.014.013.713.314.714.414.614.6Men100.014.913.313.3		Men	100.0	8.3	0.8	15.4	10.7	28.7	14.1	9.2	12.9	0.0
Total100.04.90.514.76.831.19.69.422.9Men100.07.50.714.511.828.814.48.913.4Women100.01.80.314.90.733.93.79.93.7Women100.01.80.314.90.733.93.79.93.7Women100.06.70.314.410.83.79.93.7Women100.06.70.714.410.83.79.93.7Women100.06.70.714.410.83.613.4Women100.06.70.714.410.83.613.4Women100.06.70.733.93.1010.03.5Men100.06.70.314.410.83.63.63.6Women100.06.60.314.410.83.613.6Men100.06.60.314.00.63.73.913.6Men100.06.60.314.00.63.73.913.6Men100.06.60.913.70.63.79.914.6Men100.01.40.314.49.514.49.814.6Men100.01.40.313.30.734.914.614.6Men100.01.40.313.30		Women	100.0	1.9	0.3	15.1	0.6	33.8	4.3	10.4	33.7	0.0
Men100.0 7.5 0.7 14.5 11.8 28.8 14.4 8.9 13.4 Women100.0 1.8 0.3 14.9 0.7 33.9 3.7 9.9 3.7 Women100.0 4.3 0.5 14.9 0.7 33.9 3.7 9.9 3.7 Men100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 10.0 10.2 23.5 Men100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 10.0 10.2 23.5 Women100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 10.0 10.2 23.5 Men100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 15.0 9.9 13.8 Men100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 10.0 9.5 23.5 Men100.0 6.7 0.7 31.1 9.5 10.6 9.9 13.8 Men100.0 6.6 0.3 14.0 0.6 31.1 9.5 10.6 32.6 Men100.0 6.6 0.9 13.3 0.7 31.1 9.5 10.6 32.6 Men100.0 1.4 0.3 13.4 9.7 34.9 9.6 14.6 Men100.0 1.4 0.3 35.0 34.7 94.6	2012	Total	100.0	4.9	0.5	14.7	6.8	31.1	9.6	9.4	22.9	0.0
Women 100.0 1.8 0.3 14.9 0.7 33.9 3.7 9.9 34.7 Total 100.0 4.3 0.5 14.2 6.2 31.0 10.0 23.5 34.7 Men 100.0 6.7 0.7 13.0 10.0 10.2 23.5 Women 100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 10.0 10.2 23.5 Women 100.0 6.7 0.3 14.0 0.6 33.8 35.0 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 6.7 13.7 6.7 31.1 9.5 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 6.6 0.3 31.1 9.5 10.6 35.2 13.8 Men 100.0 6.6 0.3 31.1 9.5 10.6 35.2 35.6 Men 100.0 1.4 0.3 31.1 9.5 14.4 9.8 14.6 14.6 14.6 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Men</th><th>100.0</th><th>7.5</th><th>0.7</th><th>14.5</th><th>11.8</th><th>28.8</th><th>14.4</th><th>8.9</th><th>13.4</th><th>0.1</th></th<>		Men	100.0	7.5	0.7	14.5	11.8	28.8	14.4	8.9	13.4	0.1
Total 100.0 4.3 0.5 14.2 6.2 31.0 10.0 23.5 23.5 Men 100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 15.0 9.9 13.8 Women 100.0 1.5 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 15.0 9.9 13.8 Women 100.0 4.3 0.7 13.7 0.6 33.8 3.9 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 6.6 0.3 14.0 0.6 33.8 3.9 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 6.6 0.3 13.7 31.1 9.5 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 1.4 0.3 11.6 27.9 14.4 9.8 14.6 Men 100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 34.9 14.6		Women	100.0	1.8	0.3	14.9	0.7	33.9	3.7	9.9	34.7	0.0
Men 100.0 6.7 0.7 14.4 10.8 28.6 15.0 9.9 13.8 Women 100.0 1.5 0.3 14.0 0.6 33.8 3.9 13.6 13.8 Women 100.0 1.5 0.3 14.0 0.6 33.8 3.9 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 6.6 0.9 13.7 6.7 31.1 9.5 10.6 35.8 Men 100.0 6.6 0.9 14.0 11.6 27.9 14.4 9.8 14.6 14.6 Women 100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 35.0 34.9 14.6 1	2013	Total	100.0	4.3	0.5	14.2	6.2	31.0	10.0	10.2	23.5	0:0
Women 100.0 1.5 0.3 14.0 0.6 33.8 33.9 10.6 35.2 Total 100.0 4.3 0.7 13.7 6.7 31.1 9.5 10.6 35.2 Men 100.0 6.6 0.9 14.0 11.6 27.9 14.4 9.5 14.6 14.6 Women 100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 31.1 9.5 10.2 23.8 Women 100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 35.0 37.1 9.8 14.6 14.6		Men	100.0	6.7	0.7	14.4	10.8	28.6	15.0	9.9	13.8	0.0
Total 100.0 4.3 0.7 13.7 6.7 31.1 9.5 10.2 23.8 Men 100.0 6.6 0.9 14.0 11.6 27.9 14.4 9.8 14.6 Women 100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 35.0 34.9 34.9		Women	100.0	1.5	0.3	14.0	0.6	33.8	3.9	10.6	35.2	0.0
100.0 6.6 0.9 14.0 11.6 27.9 14.4 9.8 14.6 100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 35.0 3.7 10.7 34.9	2014	Total	100.0	4.3	0.7	13.7	6.7	31.1	9.5	10.2	23.8	0:0
100.0 1.4 0.3 13.3 0.7 35.0 3.7 10.7 34.9		Men	100.0	6.6	0.9	14.0	11.6	27.9	14.4	9.8	14.6	0.0
		Women	100.0	1.4	0.3	13.3	0.7	35.0	3.7	10.7	34.9	0.0

Statistical annex

(continues...)

Unspecified activities		4.2	6.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00
Community, social and personal services		28.2	16.4	46.8	29.5	19.8	44.5	29.1	17.7	46.9	30.0	18.7	46.1	31.1	19.8	47.2	29.4	18.2	45.8		26.7	16.3	44.2	29.4	16.4	49.2	29.3	16.0	48.8	29.7	16.7	48.7	30.3	17.4	49.6	30.5	17.3	50.0
Financial establishments		10.5	11.8	8.5	11.7	11.9	11.5	12.1	13.2	10.4	12.8	13.5	11.9	12.3	13.4	10.6	13.8	15.3	11.5		6.1	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.7	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.8	27
Transportation, storage and communications		7.1	10.0	2.6	6.5	9.4	1.8	6.5	9.4	2.0	8.0	11.9	2.6	8.1	11.6	3.0	7.0	10.1	2.3		7.8	11.1	2.3	8.1	12.2	1.9	8.0	12.2	1.9	8.0	12.3	1.8	8.4	12.1	2.7	8.4	12.6	n c
Trade		23.4	21.2	26.8	28.6	28.5	28.8	28.1	28.1	28.1	26.9	25.7	28.5	28.9	28.0	30.1	27.3	26.5	28.4		30.4	30.0	31.1	30.2	30.7	29.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.8	31.2	30.1	30.4	31.1	29.4	30.1	30.5	000
Construction		6.0	9.6	0.5	5.8	9.2	0.4	6.1	9.5	0.8	6.5	10.5	0.6	5.3	8.8	0.2	6.9	10.9	1.0		6.4	6.6	0.5	6.4	10.3	0.6	6.6	10.6	0.8	6.6	10.8	0.4	5.9	9.5	0.4	6.8	10.8	000
Manufacturing industry		15.3	17.6	11.8	11.8	12.5	10.7	12.0	13.7	9.4	10.7	12.3	8.5	9.4	11.0	7.2	9.8	10.9	8.3		16.5	18.0	14.1	11.9	14.2	8.4	11.4	13.4	8.4	11.3	12.7	9.2	11.0	12.9	8.1	10.6	12.0	7 0
Electricity, gas and waterworks		1.1	1.6	0.4	2.1	3.0	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.7	2.4	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.8		0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	000
Agriculture, fishing and mining		4.0	5.7	1.3	3.6	5.4	0.9	3.6	5.1	1.3	3.2	4.7	0.9	3.0	4.5	0.9	4.0	5.8	1.5		5.0	7.6	0.8	5.4	8.3	1.0	5.4	8.4	0.9	4.9	7.6	0.8	4.7	7.4	0.6	5.3	7.9	<u>ا</u> ر
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1000
Sex		Total	Men	Women	lic	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Momon																											
Year	Costa Rica ^{g/}	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			Dominican Republic	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		

Statistical annex

(continues...)

URBAN Statistical annex

				:						Community	
Year	Sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Ecuador ^{h/}						-			-		
2005	Total	100.0	8.6	0.5	13.8	6.6	33.1	7.2	6.5	23.6	0:0
	Men	100.0	11.3	0.7	15.3	10.6	27.8	10.5	7.3	15.0	0.0
	Women	100.0	4.3	0.2	11.1	0.6	38.8	2.3	5.2	36.1	0.0
2010	Total	100.0	7.6	0.7	13.6	7.3	32.6	T.T	7.4	23.2	0.0
	Men	100.0	10.3	0.8	15.3	11.8	27.0	11.5	8.3	15.0	0.0
	Women	100.0	3.8	0.4	11.1	0.8	40.6	2.3	6.2	34.8	0.0
2011	Total	100.0	8.1	0.6	13.2	6.7	34.1	8.1	<i>T.T</i>	21.5	0:0
	Men	100.0	11.2	0.8	14.1	10.8	28.0	11.8	8.2	15.0	0.0
	Women	100.0	3.7	0.3	11.8	0.9	42.9	2.8	6.9	30.8	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	7.6	0.6	12.9	6.9	33.9	8.0	8.6	21.6	0:0
	Men	100.0	10.3	0.8	14.1	11.0	27.3	12.2	9.5	14.8	0.0
	Women	100.0	3.9	0.3	11.3	1.0	43.1	2.2	7.3	30.9	0.0
2013	Total	100.0	7.8	9.0	13.3	8.1	30.1	8.4	8.2	23.5	0.0
	Men	100.0	10.4	0.7	14.4	13.0	24.6	12.1	8.2	16.6	0.0
	Women	100.0	3.9	0.4	11.7	0.9	38.1	3.0	8.2	33.8	0.0
2014	Total	100.0	9.0	0.6	12.6	7.6	31.2	8.7	7.2	23.2	0.0
	Men	100.0	11.7	0.7	14.4	12.5	24.6	12.5	7.8	15.8	0.0
	Women	100.0	5.0	0.3	10.1	0.5	40.7	3.1	6.4	34.0	0.0
El Salvador V											
2005	Total	100.0	5.9	0.3	19.1	5.6	31.2	5.7	6.2	22.2	3.6
	Men	100.0	9.7	0.5	17.8	10.4	22.2	9.6	7.5	16.1	6.2
	Women	100.0	1.7	0.1	20.5	0.3	41.4	1.5	4.6	29.1	0.7
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	29.7	0.0
2011	Total	100.0	T.T	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	14.9	0.0
	Women	100.0	2.1	0.2	18.4	0.4	42.9	1.5	5.6	28.9	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	7.3	0.5	18.0	5.1	34.5	5.4	6.9	22.3	0.0
	Men	100.0	12.2	0.8	18.2	9.3	26.9	8.6	8.3	15.8	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.9	0.3	17.7	0.3	43.1	1.7	5.4	29.7	0.0
2013	Total	100.0	6.8	0.5	16.7	5.2	35.3	4.7	T.T	23.2	0:0
	Men	100.0	11.5	0.9	16.5	9.7	27.6	7.9	9.5	16.5	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.5	0.1	16.9	0.3	43.8	1.1	5.7	30.6	0.0
2014	Total	100.0	6.2	0.7	17.0	5.2	36.0	5.2	6.8	22.9	0.0
	Men	100.0	10.5	1.0	16.5	9.6	28.6	8.4	8.6	16.7	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.4	0.2	17.6	0.3	44.2	1.6	4.9	29.8	0.0

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(continues...)

Unspecified activities			:	:	0.6	4.	0.8	o,	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	F.	0.0	с.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Unspecifie		•			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community, social and personal services		:	:	:	20.2	13.2	29.9	21.6	13.1	35.0	20.7	13.1	31.7	22.3	13.3	35.7	27.7	20.9	37.4		22.5	13.8	32.8	21.7	13.1	32.2	23.1	14.8	33.6	21.3	13.6	31.2	21.6	13.1	31.9	21.7	13.1	32.7
Financial establishments		:	:	:	5.1	5.5	4.5	6.4	7.0	5.6	4.8	5.2	4.3	6.5	7.4	5.1	1.9	1.8	2.1		4.8	5.2	4.3	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.4	6.1	4.5	5.5	6.3	4.5	5.7	6.3	5.1
Transportation, storage and communications		:	:	:	6.2	9.3	1.8	5.2	7.7	1.1	4.2	6.4	1.0	5.1	7.5	1.5	4.9	6.9	2.0		5.2	8.6	1.2	5.8	9.2	1.6	4.9	7.5	1.5	5.7	0.6	1.5	5.2	8.4	1.4	4.9	7.9	0.0
Trade		:	:	:	28.1	23.9	33.7	27.6	23.3	34.4	33.5	25.1	45.6	33.4	26.3	44.1	31.3	26.4	38.3		30.8	26.7	35.7	32.4	27.6	38.4	32.7	29.1	37.3	32.0	27.4	37.8	34.2	28.7	41.0	33.3	29.9	37.6
Construction		:	:	:	5.9	9.8	0.5	6.0	9.2	0.8	6.8	11.3	0.4	6.3	10.3	0.4	4.9	7.9	0.6		7.0	12.6	0.2	7.2	12.7	0.5	6.8	11.7	0.5	7.1	12.3	0.6	6.9	12.3	0.4	6.4	10.9	0.7
Manufacturing industry		:	:	:	19.2	16.1	23.4	18.2	18.3	18.1	13.8	15.5	11.3	11.8	12.9	10.2	18.1	18.8	17.0		21.1	18.9	23.9	17.1	15.7	18.9	19.0	17.9	20.4	19.0	16.0	22.7	17.0	15.3	19.0	18.7	17.2	20.6
Electricity, gas and waterworks		:	:	:	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.2		9.0	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3
Agriculture, fishing and mining		:	:	:	14.3	20.8	5.4	14.3	20.3	4.7	15.6	22.5	5.5	13.9	21.3	2.8	10.5	16.2	2.4		7.9	13.2	1.7	8.1	13.4	1.6	7.2	12.0	1.2	8.7	14.6	1.2	8.6	14.7	1.3	8.1	13.2	1.7
Total		:	:	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women															
Year	Guatemala 🖉	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			Honduras	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		

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Year	Sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Mexico 🖉											
2005	Total	100.0	1.2	9.0	17.9	7.4	29.1	6.5	2.1	34.3	0.9
	Men	100.0	1.7	6.0	19.5	11.6	25.3	9.3	2.1	28.7	1.0
	Women	100.0	0.4	0.2	15.5	1.0	34.9	2.1	2.3	42.8	0.7
2010	Total	100.0	1.0	0.5	16.0	7.2	30.3	6.3	2.1	35.7	0.9
	Men	100.0	1.5	0.7	18.0	11.5	26.3	9.0	2.0	30.0	0.9
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.2	13.1	0.9	36.2	2.4	2.2	43.9	0.7
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	9.0	2.1	30.6	1.0
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.2	13.4	0.8	35.7	2.2	2.2	44.4	0.7
2012	Total	100.0	0.9	0.5	16.1	6.7	29.9	6.2	2.6	36.1	1.0
	Men	100.0	1.4	0.6	18.2	10.9	25.8	9.0	2.4	30.8	0.9
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.2	13.4	1.0	35.7	2.2	2.8	43.5	1.1
2013	Total	100.0	1.0	0.5	16.6	6.8	29.7	6.3	2.3	36.0	0.8
	Men	100.0	1.5	0.6	18.8	11.0	25.5	9.1	2.2	30.5	0.9
	Women	100.0	0.3	0.3	13.7	0.9	35.7	2.4	2.5	43.6	0.7
2014	Total	100.0	1:1	0.5	17.4	7.1	29.4	6.2	2.3	35.3	0.7
	Men	100.0	1.5	0.6	19.8	11.3	25.1	0.6	2.1	29.6	0.8
	Women	100.0	0.4	0.3	14.0	1.0	35.6	2.2	2.6	43.4	0.5
Nicaragua 🛛											
2005	Total	100.0	6.4	9.0	19.3	5.7	30.1	5.6	5.0	27.2	0:0
	Men	100.0	10.6	0.8	19.2	10.2	25.6	9.2	6.1	18.3	0.0
	Women	100.0	1.3	0.3	19.6	0.3	35.6	1.1	3.6	38.2	0.0
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
2011	Total	100.0	8.6	0.7	14.7	5.6	36.5	5.2	4.7	24.0	0:0
	Men	100.0	14.9	1.0	14.6	10.5	28.3	8.9	6.3	15.5	0.1
	Women	100.0	1.8	0.3	14.9	0.2	45.4	1.2	3.1	33.3	0.0
2012	Total	100.0	8.5	0.5	14.6	5.8	37.1	5.3	4.6	23.5	0.0
	Men	100.0	14.2	0.7	14.3	11.0	29.1	9.2	6.2	15.1	0.0
	Women	100.0	2.4	0.2	15.0	0.2	45.7	1.1	2.8	32.6	0.0
2013	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2014	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
											(continues)

-	fishing and mining wa	gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	rransportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	social and personal services	Unspecified activities
2.6	_	0.8	9.0	8.7	28.6	9.3	9.7	31.5	0.0
4.2	_	1.0	10.7	14.0	27.6	13.5	9.1	19.8	0.0
0.4		0.3	6.5	6.0	30.0	3.2	10.5	48.3	0.0
2.1	_	9.0	8.3	10.8	26.9	9.9	10.6	30.8	0.0
3.4		0.6	0.0 F	1/./	24.9	14.3	9.9	19.4	0.0
0.4	_	0.0	1.0	D.1	75 D	0. v	11.0	47.1	0.0
2.1		5	8 .2	18.9	24.8	9.9 13.8	0.11	17.9	0 .0
0.7		0.9	5.1	1.9	29.7	4.5	12.9	44.2	0.0
2.4		0.9	6.6	11.5	27.1	10.3	11.8	29.4	0.0
3.7		1.1	7.9	18.6	25.0	14.8	11.2	17.7	0.0
0.7		0.6	4.8	2.0	29.9	4.3	12.5	45.2	0.0
2.2		1.2	7.2	12.7	26.8	10.7	11.2	28.1	0.0
3.3		1.5	8.3	20.3	24.4	15.3	10.0	16.8	0.0
0.6		0.8	5.7	2.2	30.0	4.4	12.8	43.6	0.0
2.4		1.1	7.2	13.0	26.4	9.5	12.0	28.4	0.0
3.7		1.4	8.2	21.1	23.6	13.8	11.5	16.7	0.0
0.6		0.7	5.9	2.3	30.1	3.7	12.8	43.8	0.0
5.8		:-	12.7	7.1	31.1	5.0	6.2	31.0	0.0
6.7		1.6	14.3	12.9	32.1	7.3	7.5	17.5	0.0
4.7		0.4	10.7	0.0	29.9	2.0	4.6	47.6	0.0
3.6		0.8	12.9	8.9	31.9	5.2	6.8	29.8	0.1
4.4	_	1.2	15.9	15.0	30.5	7.2	G./	18.2	0.1
2.5		0.3	00 00	0.4	33.8	2.4	5.9	45.8	0.1
4.0	_	0.7	13.3	8.1	32.2	5.6	7.0	29.0	0.2
8.4 0		0.9	15.6	14.0 0	5.15 5.4	8.0	1./	18.0	0.3
		0.0	10.4	0.4	33.4	2.4	0.X	43.2	1.0
4.4		0.A	12.8	0.0	32.1	/·c	1.1	7.87	0.0
4.7	_	1.3	15.1	11.7	32.6	8.9	7.2	18.6	0.0
4.1		0.3	9.9	0.2	32.9	1.8	7.0	43.9	0.0
3.6		1.0	12.2	6.9	31.1	5.1	8.1	31.8	0.1
4.0		1.5	15.4	12.7	30.8	7.5	9.5	18.6	0.1
3.2		0.4	8.5	0.3	31.4	2.4	6.6	47.1	0.2
2.8		0.7	12.6	8.6	32.7	5.0	8.1	29.4	0.1
3.2		1.0	15.1	14.7	32.5	7.6	8.2	17.5	0.1
2.3	_	0.4	9.4	0.8	32.9	1.9	8.0	44.3	0.0

2015 Labour

Fea Sea Sea <th>Year</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Agriculture, fishing and mining</th> <th>Electricity, gas and waterworks</th> <th>Manufacturing industry</th> <th>Construction</th> <th>Trade</th> <th>Transportation, storage and communications</th> <th>Financial establishments</th> <th>Community, social and personal services</th> <th>Unspecified activities</th>	Year	Sex	Total	Agriculture, fishing and mining	Electricity, gas and waterworks	Manufacturing industry	Construction	Trade	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial establishments	Community, social and personal services	Unspecified activities
Deter 0000 113 004 113 023 123 026 235 235 235 Wennen 1000 111 0.23 104 7.3 247 7.3 7	Peru											
Merr 1000 143 0.2 144 7.3 3.47 135 6.7 17.6 Merr 1000 8.1 0.2 13.4 13.5 13.7 13.5 17.6 33.3 Merr 1000 6.1 0.1 11.4 0.1 11.4 0.1 13.6 13.7 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.7 13.5 13.6	2005	Total	100.0	11.9	0.4	12.7	4.6	32.8	8.6	5.6	23.5	0.0
Memere 1000 81 0.2 104 613 21 640 213 213 Memere 1000 114 0.3 134 115 215 154 73 133 133 Memere 1000 114 0.3 134 115 215 154 52 303 313 313 Memere 1000 122 0.3 133 115 216 134 233 313 233 313 233 313 233 313 233 313 233 313 233 313 233 313 3		Men	100.0	14.8	0.5	14.4	7.8	24.7	13.5	6.7	17.6	0.0
Tada 1000 91 0.3 130 66 3.7 96 5.3 132 133 132 133		Women	100.0	8.1	0.2	10.4	0.3	43.6	2.1	4.0	31.3	0.0
Mem 1000 114 0.4 145 115 216 134 7.8 17.2 17.2 Mem 1000 6.1 0.1 111 0.0 133 113 2.0 31.1 2.0 32.2 30.5 Mem 1000 5.5 0.1 133 113 6.7 31.1 6.3 7.1 2.2.8 30.5 Mem 1000 122 0.2 13.0 6.7 31.6 2.3 32.6 31.7 32.0 Mem 1000 12.7 13.0 6.7 31.6 2.2 32.6 32.6 32.6 Mem 1000 12.7 11.6 7.3 22.1 12.7 22.6 32.6 Mem 1000 13.0 11.6 13.4 13.6 13.7 22.6 32.6 32.6 Mem 1000 13.0 13.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7 12.7	2010	Total	100.0	9.1	0.3	13.0	6.6	31.7	9.6	9.9	23.2	0:0
Women 1000 61 011 111 0,4 442 2.3 5.2 3.05 Women 1000 55 0.1 113 113 210 338 7.1 230 Women 1000 25 0.1 1038 0.2 143 113 210 328 71 230 Women 1000 221 0.3 143 133 0.13 0.3 143 213 223 Women 1000 123 0.1 103 0.3 143 233 231 73 233 Women 1000 123 0.1 103 0.3 143 233 231 233 Women 1000 133 134 233 231 233 231 233 Women 1000 51 0.3 113 233 231 233 231 Women 1000 51 133 234 233		Men	100.0	11.4	0.4	14.6	11.5	21.6	15.4	7.8	17.2	0.0
Teal 1000 9.6 0.2 12.5 0.4 13.8 11.5 2.0 17.9 2.0 Women 1000 12.2 0.4 13.8 11.5 2.0 7.3 <		Women	100.0	6.1	0.1	11.1	0.4	44.2	2.3	5.2	30.6	0.0
Men 1000 122 0.4 138 115 210 125 0.4 138 115 125 125 125 Men 1000 6.5 0.1 10.8 6.5 0.1 10.8 6.5 0.1 10.8 6.5 0.1 10.8 6.5 0.1 10.8 6.5 0.1 10.8 6.5 0.1 2.3 11.4 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 2.3 11.4 2.3 <th2.3< th=""> <th2.3< th=""> <th2.3< th=""></th2.3<></th2.3<></th2.3<>	2011	Total	100.0	9.6	0.2	12.5	6.7	31.1	9.9	7.1	23.0	0.0
Women 1000 65 0.1 108 0.7 346 256 0.1 208 </th <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>12.2</th> <th>0.4</th> <th>13.8</th> <th>11.5</th> <th>21.0</th> <th>15.8</th> <th>7.9</th> <th>17.5</th> <th>0.0</th>		Men	100.0	12.2	0.4	13.8	11.5	21.0	15.8	7.9	17.5	0.0
Total 100 92 0.2 130 6.6 316 9.2 7.1 2.38 Women 1000 56 0.2 146 113 203 143 174 238 Women 1000 56 0.2 121 0.3 146 133 231 81 7.3 231 Women 1000 64 0.1 136 0.2 131 23 231 231 Women 1000 64 0.1 136 0.2 136 23 231 231 231 Women 1000 67 0.3 115 7.4 319 23 231 Women 1000 67 0.3 133 0.4 127 233 231 Women 1000 7.4 213 214 233 234 231 Women 1000 7.4 213 214 213 236 231 231		Women	100.0	6.5	0.1	10.8	0.7	43.6	2.6	6.0	29.8	0.0
Mem 1000 121 0.3 146 118 203 134 114 114 Momen 1000 556 0.1 103 7.3 </th <th>2012</th> <th>Total</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>9.2</th> <th>0.2</th> <th>13.0</th> <th>6.9</th> <th>31.6</th> <th>9.2</th> <th>7.1</th> <th>22.8</th> <th>0.0</th>	2012	Total	100.0	9.2	0.2	13.0	6.9	31.6	9.2	7.1	22.8	0.0
Women 1000 56 0.1 103 0.60 595 0.1 103 595 0.1 505 0.2 501 205 501 205 600 205 600 205 600 205 71 71 72 221 73 221 206 Women 1000 102 0.3 115 7.4 31.9 2.7 32 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 2.8 166 167 2.8 166 167 2.8 166 168 166 2.8 166 168 166 2.8 166 17.8 167 168 167 168 167 168 167 168 167 168 166 168 168 <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>12.1</th> <th>0.3</th> <th>14.6</th> <th>11.8</th> <th>20.9</th> <th>14.8</th> <th>8.1</th> <th>17.4</th> <th>0.0</th>		Men	100.0	12.1	0.3	14.6	11.8	20.9	14.8	8.1	17.4	0.0
Indi 1000 98 0.2 121 7.2 321 9.2 7.3 221 Men 1000 125 0.4 136 123 218 214 82 21 231 Wen 1000 125 0.4 135 115 7.4 319 9.7 7.3 231 Wen 1000 47 0.3 115 7.4 319 9.7 7.3 217 283 Wen 1000 47 0.9 139 127 216 216 233 216 217 217 Wen 1000 47 0.9 139 57 216 213 213 213 Wen 1000 51 0.9 134 236 256 361 321 Wen 1000 51 0.9 134 232 232 236 341 Wen 1000 51 0.9 136 236 25		Women	100.0	5.6	0.1	10.9	0.8	45.0	2.2	6.0	29.5	0.0
Men 1000 125 0.4 13.6 12.3 21.8 14.7 8.2 166 Women 1000 0.5 0.3 11.5 7.4 31.9 9.7 7.3 160 Men 1000 0.5 0.3 11.5 7.4 31.9 9.7 7.3 160 Wenen 1000 13.0 0.4 12.7 12.7 21.6 15.4 6.1 5.3 160 Wenen 1000 5.7 0.1 10.7 7.4 21.6 5.5 5.3 160 Wenen 1000 5.1 10.3 5.7 21.6 5.5 5.3 160 Wenen 1000 5.1 10.3 7.3 2.4 6.5 2.3 160 Wenen 1000 5.1 10.3 7.3 2.4 6.3 3.4 Wenen 1000 5.1 10.3 7.3 2.3 5.3 3.4 5.3 3.4	2013	Total	100.0	9.8	0.2	12.1	7.2	32.1	9.2	7.3	22.1	0.0
Women 1000 64 01 104 08 449 2.4 61 289 Tati 1000 102 0.0 115 7.4 31.9 9.7 7.3 12.9 Women 1000 67 0.3 115 7.4 31.9 57 7.3 51.7 Women 1000 67 0.1 100 67 133 6.7 134 8.3 21.7 Momen 1000 7.4 0.9 133 2.3 7.9 2.3 21.7 Momen 1000 7.4 0.9 133 2.3 7.9 2.3 2.3 Momen 1000 16 0.9 133 2.3 7.9 2.3 2.3 Momen 1000 4.4 0.9 133 2.3 2.9 3.4 Momen 1000 4.4 0.9 13.8 7.5 2.2 5.9 3.4 Momen 1000 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Men</th><th>100.0</th><th>12.5</th><th>0.4</th><th>13.6</th><th>12.3</th><th>21.8</th><th>14.7</th><th>8.2</th><th>16.6</th><th>0.0</th></t<>		Men	100.0	12.5	0.4	13.6	12.3	21.8	14.7	8.2	16.6	0.0
Telai 100 10.2 0.3 11.5 7.4 31.9 9.7 7.3 21.7 Mer 1000 130 0.4 127 127 126 15.4 8.3 16.0 Mer 1000 57 0.1 10.7 127 127 216 5.5 5.8 16.0 28.9 Mer 1000 5.7 0.9 13.9 5.7 24.3 5.5 9.8 16.0 28.9 Mer 1000 5.1 0.9 13.9 5.7 22.6 5.8 9.9 36.4 Mer 1000 5.1 0.9 13.4 23.6 5.8 9.9 37.9 Mer 1000 7.9 13.4 23.6 5.8 9.9 9.1 9.1 Mer 1000 6.7 13.8 7.9 5.8 9.9 51.6 Mer 1000 6.7 13.8 7.9 28.6 9.9 51.8 51.8		Women	100.0	6.4	0.1	10.4	0.8	44.9	2.4	6.1	28.9	0.0
Men 1000 130 044 127 127 216 154 83 160 Momen 1000 67 01 100 67 23 25 283 160 Men 1000 72 111 157 118 243 79 107 213 Wenne 1000 72 111 157 118 243 79 107 213 Wenne 1000 79 113 175 232 266 268 541 Wenne 1000 79 113 136 232 232 236 541 Wenne 1000 19 06 136 76 232 99 912 Men 1000 19 06 136 76 236 93 94 Men 1000 17 133 134 236 93 94 Men 1000 17 13 136	2014	Total	100.0	10.2	0.3	11.5	7.4	31.9	9.7	7.3	21.7	0.0
Women 1000 6.7 0.1 100 6.7 6.1 2.5 6.2 2.89 Men 1000 7.1 11 15.7 11.3 5.7 5.5 6.2 2.89 Men 1000 7.1 11.7 0.9 11.7 0.9 15.7 11.8 2.41 2.83 2.95 6.5 6.2 2.83 Men 1000 7.1 13.5 7.5 2.32 5.6 9.6 5.41 2.13 Men 1000 7.1 0.9 13.8 7.5 2.32 5.6 9.5 3.41 Men 1000 6.7 13.8 7.5 2.32 5.6 9.5 3.41 Men 1000 6.7 13.8 7.5 2.32 5.6 9.5 3.41 Men 1000 6.7 13.8 7.5 2.32 5.8 9.7 9.7 9.1 Men 1000 10 1.7 2.32 <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>13.0</th> <th>0.4</th> <th>12.7</th> <th>12.7</th> <th>21.6</th> <th>15.4</th> <th>8.3</th> <th>16.0</th> <th>0.0</th>		Men	100.0	13.0	0.4	12.7	12.7	21.6	15.4	8.3	16.0	0.0
Tetal 1000 47 0.9 13.9 6.7 22.6 5.5 9.8 35.8 Mem 1000 51 0.9 11.7 0.3 22.6 5.5 9.8 35.8 Mem 1000 51 0.9 11.7 0.3 20.6 2.6 8.6 5.41 Women 1000 51 0.9 13.8 7.5 23.6 8.5 9.8 35.8 Mem 1000 1.9 0.6 11.0 0.5 13.4 23.6 8.5 9.9 31.4 Mem 1000 1.9 0.6 11.0 0.6 23.6 8.5 9.7 34.1 Mem 1000 4.4 0.9 13.6 7.6 23.6 9.7 9.7 9.9 34.1 Mem 1000 4.7 0.9 13.6 7.6 23.6 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.4 Mem 10000 4.7 1.2		Women	100.0	6.7	0.1	10.0	0.7	44.9	2.5	6.2	28.9	0.0
Total 1000 4.7 0.9 13.9 6.7 22.6 5.5 9.8 35.8 Men 100.0 1.6 0.5 11.7 15.7 11.8 24.3 7.9 10.7 21.3 Wenen 100.0 1.16 0.5 11.7 0.3 20.6 5.5 5.8 5.41 Wenen 100.0 7.9 12.8 15.3 7.5 5.3 5.8 5.13 Wenen 100.0 7.9 12.9 16.1 0.6 13.4 23.6 5.8 5.15 Wenen 100.0 4.4 0.9 13.6 7.6 23.0 6.3 9.9 51.5 Wenen 100.0 4.4 0.9 13.6 23.0 6.3 9.9 51.5 Wenen 100.0 4.4 0.9 13.6 23.0 6.3 9.4 9.6 Wenen 100.0 4.1 10.0 12.6 23.0 6.3 9.4	Uruguay											
Men 1000 7.2 1.1 15.7 11.8 24.3 7.9 10.7 21.3 Momen 1000 5.1 0.3 11.7 0.3 20.6 2.6 86 54.1 Men 1000 7.9 1.6 0.3 13.8 7.5 23.2 5.8 9.5 34.1 Men 1000 7.9 0.6 11.0 0.6 13.6 7.6 23.6 9.8 5.41 Men 100.0 4.4 0.9 13.6 7.6 23.6 9.8 54.4 Men 100.0 4.4 0.9 13.6 7.6 23.5 9.2 9.8 54.4 Women 100.0 4.3 10 12.4 13.6 7.6 23.5 9.8 34.4 Men 100.0 4.3 10 12.4 8.0 22.2 23.1 9.8 34.4 Men 100.0 4.1 10 12.4 22.8 <td< th=""><th>2005</th><th>Total</th><th>100.0</th><th>4.7</th><th>0.9</th><th>13.9</th><th>6.7</th><th>22.6</th><th>5.5</th><th>9.8</th><th>35.8</th><th>0.1</th></td<>	2005	Total	100.0	4.7	0.9	13.9	6.7	22.6	5.5	9.8	35.8	0.1
Women100.01.60.511.70.320.62.68.654.1Teal100.05.10.913.87.523.25.88.58.534.1Mem100.05.10.911.216.313.423.68.59.534.1Mem100.04.10.911.216.313.423.523.25.89.534.1Mem100.04.10.911.00.611.00.613.67.523.25.89.534.1Mem100.06.71.316.113.67.623.69.59.534.1Mem100.06.71.316.113.623.59.29.551.8Mem100.06.61.316.114.623.69.79.79.7Mem100.06.61.31.012.48.023.23.19.79.7Mem100.06.61.31.012.48.023.23.19.79.7Mem100.06.61.31.012.53.23.23.19.79.7Mem100.06.61.31.012.53.223.23.19.79.7Mem100.06.61.31.51.423.23.19.79.79.7Mem100.06.61.31.51.423.23.19.79.7		Men	100.0	7.2	1.1	15.7	11.8	24.3	7.9	10.7	21.3	0.1
Total 100.0 5.1 0.9 13.8 7.5 23.2 5.8 9.5 34.1 Men 100.0 7.9 11.2 16.3 13.4 23.6 85.5 9.9 19.2 Wen 100.0 7.9 11.2 16.3 13.4 23.6 85.5 9.9 19.2 Wen 100.0 4.4 0.9 11.0 0.6 23.0 6.3 9.9 51.5 Wen 100.0 1.7 0.3 13.6 7.6 23.0 6.3 9.9 51.5 Wen 100.0 1.7 0.3 13.6 7.6 23.0 6.3 9.9 51.5 Wen 100.0 1.7 0.5 12.4 8.0 52.5 7.4 9.9 51.6 Wene 100.0 1.6 1.0 12.4 8.2 52.5 7.4 10.0 51.6 Wene 100.0 1.5 1.45 22.5 7.4 10.0		Women	100.0	1.6	0.5	11.7	0.3	20.6	2.6	8.6	54.1	0.1
Men100.0 7.9 12.16.313.423.68.59.919.2Women100.0 1.9 0.611.0 0.6 13.6 2.2 2.3 8.5 9.951.5Women100.0 4.4 0.913.6 7.6 2.3 6.3 9.8 51.5 51.5 Men100.0 6.7 13.316.1 13.6 7.6 22.9 6.7 9.9 51.5 Men100.0 6.7 1.3 16.1 13.6 22.9 0.7 9.9 51.8 Men100.0 6.6 1.3 16.1 13.6 22.9 0.7 9.9 51.8 Men100.0 1.7 0.5 10.6 12.7 0.7 22.9 0.7 9.7 9.7 Men100.0 6.6 1.3 16.1 12.6 9.2 31.6 9.7 51.8 Men100.0 6.6 1.3 12.6 9.7 22.9 0.9 9.7 51.8 Men100.0 6.2 1.3 14.5 22.6 7.6 9.7 51.8 Men100.0 6.2 1.3 8.6 22.7 7.6 9.7 51.8 Men100.0 5.9 1.6 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.7 Men 100.0 6.2 1.10 0.7 22.5 7.4 10.0 9.5 19.9 Men 100.0 5.9 0.9 1.2 1.6	2010	Total	100.0	5.1	0.9	13.8	7.5	23.2	5.8	9.5	34.1	0.0
Women100.0 1.9 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.10 0.6 1.17 0.9 1.16		Men	100.0	7.9	1.2	16.3	13.4	23.6	8.5	6.6	19.2	0.0
Total10004.40.913.67.623.06.39.83.4.4Men10006.71.31.316.113.623.59.210.019.6Men10001.70.51.310.613.613.623.59.210.019.6Women10004.31.01.20.510.612.42.89.510.019.6Men10004.11.012.48.02.2.97.19.435.019.6Men10001.61.31.612.42.82.19.751.834.4Men10001.60.61.314.22.2.97.19.435.019.6Men10001.61.31.012.58.22.2.57.49.751.824.5Men10006.21.31.614.52.2.57.49.751.824.5Men10006.21.316.514.522.57.49.751.824.5Men10006.21.314.522.57.410.09.751.814.5Men10006.51.310.514.522.57.410.051.619.9Men10005.91.214.522.57.410.651.619.919.9Men10005.91.214.522.57.410.6<		Women	100.0	1.9	0.6	11.0	0.6	22.8	2.7	8.9	51.5	0.0
Men100.0 6.7 1.316.113.623.59.210.019.6Women100.01.70.51.013.623.59.210.019.6Men100.04.31.01.22.42.82.95.1.85.1.8Men100.06.61.31.012.48.022.97.19.435.0Men100.06.61.315.014.222.810.59.120.5Men100.06.61.315.014.222.810.59.120.5Men100.06.51.315.014.222.810.59.120.5Men100.06.21.31.69.30.822.57.49.79.7Men100.06.21.315.014.522.810.59.120.5Men100.06.51.315.314.522.57.410.06.5Men100.05.91.316.522.57.410.051.6Men100.05.91.50.514.522.57.410.651.6Men100.05.91.50.522.57.410.651.6Men100.05.91.50.522.57.410.651.6Men100.05.911.38.422.77.410.651.6Men100.0 <th< th=""><th>2011</th><th>Total</th><th>100.0</th><th>4.4</th><th>0.9</th><th>13.6</th><th>7.6</th><th>23.0</th><th>6.3</th><th>9.8</th><th>34.4</th><th>0.0</th></th<>	2011	Total	100.0	4.4	0.9	13.6	7.6	23.0	6.3	9.8	34.4	0.0
Women100.01.70.510.60.722.42.89.551.8Ibia100.04.31.012.48.022.97.19.451.8Men100.06.61.31.614.222.810.59.120.5Women100.01.60.69.31.69.30.93.50Women100.01.60.69.31.69.32.2.81.79.43.50Women100.01.60.69.31.61.4.522.81.19.43.50Women100.06.21.31.61.2.58.22.2.57.40.72.7Women100.06.21.31.62.2.57.41.003.4.3Women100.06.51.31.50.52.77.41.00Women100.05.91.31.4.52.2.57.41.003.4.3Women100.05.91.31.4.52.2.57.41.003.4.3Women100.05.91.31.4.52.2.57.41.0.65.1.6Women100.05.91.1.31.4.52.2.57.41.0.65.1.6Women100.05.91.1.31.4.52.2.57.41.0.65.1.6Women100.05.91.1.31.4.52.2.77.41.0.65.1.6Women100.05.		Men	100.0	6.7	1.3	16.1	13.6	23.5	9.2	10.0	19.6	0.0
Total100.04.31.012.48.022.97.19.435.0Men100.06.61.315.014.222.810.59.120.5Women100.01.60.69.30.823.23.19.120.5Women100.01.60.69.30.823.23.19.120.5Women100.06.21.31.014.522.810.59.120.5Men100.06.21.31.012.58.222.57.410.034.3Women100.01.50.69.10.722.57.410.034.3Women100.05.91.50.69.10.722.57.410.051.6Men100.05.91.50.69.10.722.57.410.051.651.6Men100.05.91.18.422.77.610.651.651.6Men100.05.91.514.514.822.77.610.651.6Men100.05.91.214.522.67.410.651.651.6Men100.05.91.514.514.822.77.610.651.651.6Men100.05.91.514.823.011.09.619.951.651.6Men100.01.50.58.8 </th <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>1.7</th> <th>0.5</th> <th>10.6</th> <th>0.7</th> <th>22.4</th> <th>2.8</th> <th>9.5</th> <th>51.8</th> <th>0.0</th>		Women	100.0	1.7	0.5	10.6	0.7	22.4	2.8	9.5	51.8	0.0
Men100.0 6.6 1.3 15.0 14.2 22.8 10.5 9.1 20.5 Women100.0 1.6 0.6 9.3 0.8 23.2 3.1 9.7 51.8 Women100.0 4.1 1.0 12.5 8.2 22.5 7.4 0.7 51.8 Men100.0 6.2 1.3 15.3 0.8 22.5 7.4 0.7 51.8 Wenen100.0 6.2 1.3 15.3 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 7.4 10.0 34.3 Wenen100.0 5.9 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 10.8 9.7 51.6 Men100.0 5.9 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Men100.0 5.9 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Men100.0 5.9 0.6 9.1 9.7 22.7 7.6 9.5 19.9 Mene100.0 5.9 0.5 8.4 22.7 7.6 9.5 9.5 9.5 Mene100.0 5.9 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.7 7.6 9.5 9.5 Mene100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.7 7.6 9.5 9.5 Mene 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.7 7.6 9.5 9.5 Mene 100.0 1.5	2012	Total	100.0	4.3	1.0	12.4	8.0	22.9	7.1	9.4	35.0	0.0
Women 100.0 1.6 0.6 9.3 0.8 23.2 3.1 9.7 51.8 Intal 100.0 4.1 1.0 12.5 8.2 23.5 7.4 0.7 51.8 Men 100.0 6.2 1.3 12.5 8.2 22.5 7.4 10.0 34.3 Wenen 100.0 5.2 1.3 14.5 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Women 100.0 5.3 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 0.7 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 9.5 19.9 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 9.5 19.9 Men 100.0 5.9 14.8 23.0 11.0 9.5 19.9 19.9 Men		Men	100.0	6.6	1.3	15.0	14.2	22.8	10.5	9.1	20.5	0.0
Intal 100.0 4.1 1.0 12.5 8.2 22.5 7.4 10.0 34.3 Men 100.0 6.2 1.3 15.3 14.5 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Men 100.0 1.5 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Women 100.0 1.5 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 3.4 10.6 51.6 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 10.6 51.6 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 10.3 34.4 Men 100.0 1.5 14.5 14.8 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9 Men 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9		Women	100.0	1.6	0.6	9.3	0.8	23.2	3.1	9.7	51.8	0.0
Men 100.0 6.2 1.3 15.3 14.5 22.5 10.8 9.5 19.9 Women 100.0 1.5 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 3.4 10.6 51.6 Men 100.0 3.9 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 3.4 10.6 51.6 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 10.3 34.4 Men 100.0 5.9 11.9 8.4 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9 Men 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9	2013	Total	100.0	4.1	1.0	12.5	8.2	22.5	7.4	10.0	34.3	0.0
Women 100.0 1.5 0.6 9.1 0.7 22.5 3.4 10.6 51.6 Total 100.0 3.9 0.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 10.3 3.4.4 Men 100.0 5.9 1.2 14.5 14.8 23.7 7.6 10.3 34.4 Men 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9 Women 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.3 35 11.0 51.6		Men	100.0	6.2	1.3	15.3	14.5	22.5	10.8	9.5	19.9	0.0
Total 100.0 3.9 0.9 11.9 8.4 22.7 7.6 10.3 34.4 Men 100.0 5.9 1.2 14.5 14.8 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9 Men 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.3 31.0 9.6 19.9		Women	100.0	1.5	0.6	9.1	0.7	22.5	3.4	10.6	51.6	0.0
100.0 5.9 1.2 14.5 14.8 23.0 11.0 9.6 19.9 100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.3 3.5 11.0 51.6	2014	Total	100.0	3.9	0.9	11.9	8.4	22.7	7.6	10.3	34.4	0.0
100.0 1.5 0.5 8.8 0.8 22.3 3.5 11.0 51.6		Men	100.0	5.9	1.2	14.5	14.8	23.0	11.0	9.6	19.9	0.0
		Women	100.0	1.5	0.5	8.8	0.8	22.3	3.5	11.0	51.6	0.0

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Unspecified activities		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	:	:
Unspecif																			
Community, social and personal services		31.3	21.2	47.7	31.1	20.3	47.9	31.3	20.6	47.9	31.9	21.4	48.3	31.8	21.3	48.1	:	:	
Financial establishments		4.8	5.0	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	:	:	
Transportation, storage and communications		8.3	11.8	2.5	9.2	13.8	2.1	9.4	13.9	2.2	9.1	13.5	2.2	9.4	13.9	2.3	:	:	
Trade		24.3	19.7	31.6	23.5	18.1	31.9	23.7	18.5	32.0	24.2	19.3	31.9	24.3	19.6	31.6	:	:	
Construction		7.8	12.1	0.8	8.9	14.1	0.9	8.9	14.0	1.0	8.5	13.3	1.0	8.2	12.7	1.1	:	:	:
Manufacturing industry		11.6	12.8	9.7	11.5	12.9	9.3	11.3	12.8	0.6	11.0	12.6	8.6	11.2	12.9	8.6	:	:	
Electricity, gas and waterworks		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	:	:	:
Agriculture, fishing and mining		10.8	16.0	2.3	9.6	14.3	2.1	9.1	13.7	2.0	9.0	13.4	2.0	8.8	13.0	2.2	:	:	:
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	:
Sex		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women												
Year	Venezuela ^{m/}	2005			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		

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

a/ The 2005 weighted averages of 2013 and 2014 weighted averages do not include Bolivia (Pluri. State of). The weighted averages of 2013 and 2014 do not include Nicaragua. The weighted averages of 2014 does not include Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of).

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

c/ 31 urban areas. Data correspond to working age population of 14 years and above, with temporary coverage reported through the 4th quarter of each year. Beginning in 2011, the classification by activity is based on the CAES -MERCOSUR 1.0. Not comparable with previous years.

d/ September data of each year. The PNAD was not carried out in 2010.

e/ National total. 2005 data source is the National Employment Survey (ENE); Source of data beginning in 2010 is the New National Employment Survey. Not comparable with previous years.

1/ 2005 data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the Continuous Household Survey; beginning in 2010, data correspond to 2nd quarter, municipal capitals, of the Large Integrated Household Survey. Not comparable with previous years.

g/ Source of 2005 data is the Multi-purpose Household Survey; beginning in 2010, source of data is the Continuous Household Survey. Not comparable with previous years. h/ Data refer to 4th quarter of the Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey. Beginning in 2010, working age is 15 years. Not comparable with previous years.

2005 data was for working age population of 10 years. Beginning in 2010, data is based on working age population of 16 years. 2

2013 and 2014 data correspond to the average of the two ENEI surveys of those years.

k/ Data of the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). More urbanized areas. Working age population of 15 years.

// Source of 2005 data is the Household Survey to Measure Urban Employment. Beginning in 2010, the data source is the Continuous Household Survey. Data not comparable with previous years. 2011 data correspond to 3rd quarter only; 2012 data correspond to annual average.

m/ National total. Annual average.

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NSION COVERAGE, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX. 2005, 20	
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Future Lineary Landors TUA							Employees			Non-employees		
International state Total Policy Resumants Total Policy Resumants Total Resumants Resu		Country. Year and S	ex.	TOTAL			ā	ivate			Own-	Domestic Work
Interfact Interfact Size Size <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th></th><th>Total</th><th>Public</th><th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th><th>Establishments with six or more workers</th><th>Total</th><th>Employers</th><th>account with Contributing Family Workers</th><th></th></th<>			1		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Health T014 51.6 70.0 68.9 22.3 77.6 21.2 66.8 16.7 Wene 51.5 76.4 90.3 22.4 70.0 21.0 44.0 15.8 Wene 51.1 75.4 90.3 22.4 75.7 47.3 21.7 Wene 51.1 72.5 75.4 90.3 22.4 94.0 15.3 Wene 58.1 76.7 94.3 73.3 24.4 73.3 21.7 Wene 58.1 76.7 94.3 73.3 24.3 73.3 24.3 23.3 Wene 58.1 76.7 94.3 73.3 24.3 73.3 24.3	Latin America											
Mer 515 66.7 80.1 7.78 7.68 7.00 44.0 156 Moren 513 75.4 90.3 32.1 72.9 21.4 40.9 17.6 Moren 513 75.4 90.3 33.3 82.2 73.7 47.9 21.7 Mor 57.1 75.3 76.7 94.3 36.7 73.8 21.7 23.3 Mor 59.1 76.7 94.3 36.7 94.1 73.3 21.7 23.3 Mor 59.1 76.7 94.3 36.7 36.7 73.3 21.7 23.3 Mor 59.1 76.1 94.3 88.4 73.3 74.9 21.7 Mor 59.1 70.1 88.3 75.3 75.3 75.3 21.7 Mor 59.1 70.1 88.3 75.3 75.3 75.3 21.7 Mor 60.7 71.3 88.4 70.1 75.3 75.3	2005	Health	TOTAL	51.6	70.0	89.8	32.3	77.6	21.2	45.8	16.7	24.8
Women 518 754 903 424 790 214 490 713 Hund 571 754 903 424 790 214 490 713 Men 571 754 924 943 753 754 733 733 217 Men 571 753 753 753 753 753 733 213 Men 581 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 Men 581 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 Men 501 713 941 663 753 753 753 753 753 Men 501 713 941 643 753 754 753 756 753 756 753 756 756 753 756 753 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 <			Men	51.5	66.7	89.1	27.8	76.8	21.0	44.0	15.8	33.9
1014 57.5 75.4 82.4 38.1 82.5 57.7 71.3 21.7 1014 57.1 72.5 92.3 33.3 82.7 24.8 20.4 1014 59.5 76.1 92.3 33.3 85.2 54.9 20.3 20.3 1014 59.5 76.7 92.6 93.5 94.2 73.3 69.9 20.3 1014 59.7 73.9 92.9 34.8 85.7 76.9 74.8 20.3 1014 59.1 71.1 91.3 74.1 91.3 74.4 25.9 20.3 1014 59.1 71.1 91.3 74.4 85.0 76.3 76.3 20.3 1014 50.1 71.3 91.3 74.1 91.3 74.3 20.3 20.3 1014 51.3 71.3 91.3 74.3 91.3 74.3 20.3 1014 61.3 71.3 91.3 74.3 76.3			Women	51.8	75.4	90.3	42.4	0.97	21.4	49.9	17.9	24.7
Men 57.1 72.5 92.3 33.3 82.2 24.8 44.8 20.4 Numen 58.1 60.0 91.3 77.5 94.3 62.9 52.3 50.4 23.3 Numen 58.8 73.9 92.9 94.3 63.9 73.9 23.3 Men 59.1 74.1 91.3 94.1 64.9 73.9 23.3 Men 59.1 74.1 91.3 94.4 85.7 75.9 75.3 21.7 Numen 59.1 74.1 91.3 94.4 85.7 75.3 21.9 22.3 Men 59.7 74.3 91.6 94.7 85.7 75.3 21.5 Men 60.7 74.3 91.4 74.7 94.3 75.3 22.3 46.9 23.6 75.3 Men 61.9 74.5 94.3 76.4 75.4 25.5 75.4 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5	2010 b/		TOTAL	57.5	75.4	93.4	38.1	82.9	25.7	47.3	21.7	29.5
Women 561 800 94.3 47.5 84.1 268 53.0 23.3 Nomen 563 757 926 93.5 75.7 93.0 23.5 Nomen 564 81.0 94.1 48.2 53.4 54.3 54.3 54.3 Nomen 564 81.0 94.1 48.2 56.7 21.6 23.5 Nomen 56.4 81.0 94.1 48.2 56.7 23.1 23.5 Nomen 60.7 81.0 94.0 86.6 29.3 66.7 23.5 23.6 Nomen 60.7 81.0 94.0 85.6 29.3 56.7 23.6 23.6 Nomen 60.7 81.6 94.3 86.4 30.1 56.7 23.6 23.6 Nomen 61.9 81.6 94.3 86.6 29.3 56.7 23.6 23.6 Nomen 62.6 81.6 86.6 29.3 56.7 24			Men	57.1	72.5	92.3	33.3	82.2	24.8	44.8	20.4	39.5
1014 59.5 76.7 99.6 39.5 6.7 99.6 39.5 73.3 6.9 2.3.5 Nen 60.4 50.3 73.9 92.9 34.8 83.4 7.9 23.5 Nen 60.4 50.1 74.9 92.9 34.0 83.4 7.9 74.9 23.5 Nen 60.7 71.0 91.3 34.4 83.8 7.6 7.9 23.5 Nen 50.1 71.1 91.3 34.4 83.8 7.6 7.3 24.5 Nen 50.1 71.3 93.1 40.1 85.6 50.3 54.7 23.6 Nonen 51.3 73.4 93.7 64.7 23.7 24.6 Nonen 51.3 74.5 94.3 56.7 24.7 24.7 Nonen 60.7 74.1 92.5 75.5 24.6 24.7 24.6 Nonen 62.4 76.1 76.7 24.7 24.7			Women	58.1	80.0	94.3	47.5	84.1	26.8	53.0	23.3	29.4
Men 588 739 929 348 834 259 478 217 Momen 604 810 941 482 854 253 473 258 Momen 604 810 941 482 855 756 433 258 Men 591 713 913 344 855 563 469 213 Men 591 713 916 943 401 856 593 763 236 Men 593 713 916 943 401 856 593 756 913 235 Momen 613 71 915 943 854 901 561 237 Momen 613 761 943 856 301 653 265 Momen 603 731 864 901 751 761 771 Momen 604 871 873 864 761	2011		TOTAL	59.5	76.7	93.6	39.5	84.2	27.3	49.9	23.5	32.1
Momen Gold B10 941 482 857 231 543 258 ITAL 59.7 75.9 92.8 330 64.5 233 64.3 235 Momen 60.7 71.3 93.1 40.1 85.6 29.3 64.7 25.6 Women 60.7 71.3 93.1 40.1 85.6 29.3 64.7 25.6 Women 50.7 71.3 93.1 40.1 85.6 29.3 64.7 25.6 23.6 Women 50.7 75.4 92.0 35.7 86.7 20.3 64.7 25.6 Women 60.5 75.4 92.0 35.7 66.7 23.7 Women 60.5 75.4 92.0 35.7 26.6 23.7 Women 60.5 75.4 92.0 65.7 27.9 64.7 27.6 Women 60.5 75.4 86.7 75.5 21.6 23.7 26.6<			Men	58.8	73.9	92.9	34.8	83.4	25.9	47.8	21.7	45.0
Image 59.1 76.9 92.8 330 94.5 77.6 48.3 23.5 Mer 67.1 87.1 74.1 91.3 47.7 88.6 29.3 44.9 21.9 Women 60.7 81.0 91.3 43.1 88.6 29.3 54.7 26.6 Mer 59.9 74.5 91.6 35.7 94.0 56.3 24.6 23.0 Mer 59.9 74.5 91.6 35.7 94.2 56.7 24.6 24.0 Mer 61.9 71.3 93.1 40.1 86.6 50.3 24.6 23.0 Mer 61.9 71.3 93.7 94.2 26.6 50.3 24.6 Mer 60.5 75.4 92.0 35.0 56.7 24.1 24.5 Mer 60.5 75.4 92.0 35.0 75.5 48.7 26.6 Mer 60.5 75.4 92.0 85.7 21.1			Women	60.4	81.0	94.1	48.2	85.7	29.1	54.3	25.8	31.8
Men 59.1 7.1 91.3 3.44 83.8 26.3 66.9 21.9 Momen 60.7 77.3 81.0 94.0 47.7 85.6 29.3 64.7 23.6 Momen 60.7 77.3 81.0 94.0 47.7 85.6 29.3 54.7 23.6 Men 59.9 74.5 91.6 35.7 84.2 27.6 48.1 23.6 Men 59.9 75.4 93.5 65.4 30.1 55.3 24.6 Men 61.9 81.6 93.5 85.4 30.1 55.3 25.6 Men 20.5 75.4 92.0 85.7 20.5 71.1 23.7 Men 50.0 64.8 87.7 87.2 24.1 23.7 Men 50.0 64.8 87.7 75.5 21.8 41.9 18.1 Men 50.0 64.8 75.5 75.5 21.8 43.0 18.1	2012		TOTAL	59.7	76.9	92.8	39.0	84.5	27.6	49.3	23.5	32.4
Women 607 81.0 94.0 47.7 85.6 29.3 54.7 25.6 Nort 607 77.3 93.1 40.1 85.0 29.3 54.7 25.6 Nort 59.9 74.5 91.6 35.7 85.0 27.5 48.1 23.0 Wer 61.0 71.3 93.5 35.9 85.8 20.7 55.3 246 Wer 61.5 75.4 92.0 35.0 85.7 29.2 51.1 23.0 Mer 60.5 75.4 92.0 35.0 85.7 31.0 56.1 23.7 Women 62.4 82.1 94.6 75.5 75.5 75.7 21.8 24.6 Mer 62.0 74.8 86.7 71.0 72.3 73.7 Mer 62.0 75.4 92.0 85.8 75.5 75.9 75.7 Mer 62.0 74.8 86.7 71.8 74.5 21.7			Men	59.1	74.1	91.3	34.4	83.8	26.3	46.9	21.9	45.8
			Women	60.7	81.0	94.0	47.7	85.6	29.3	54.7	25.6	32.2
Men 59.9 74.5 91.6 35.7 84.2 27.5 48.1 23.0 Women 61.9 81.6 94.3 48.3 86.4 30.1 55.3 265 Women 61.9 81.6 94.3 48.3 86.4 30.1 55.3 25.4 Men 60.5 75.4 82.0 85.2 33.9 85.5 51.1 25.4 23.7 Men 50.0 64.8 87.2 29.5 75.5 21.8 41.9 23.7 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 21.8 41.9 23.7 Women 49.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 21.8 41.9 23.7 Women 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 21.8 41.9 18.1 Women 55.0 74.9 83.9 33.0 59.9 28.2 28.2 Women 57.3 79.5	2013		TOTAL	60.7	77.3	93.1	40.1	85.0	28.6	50.3	24.6	34.4
Women61.981.694.348.386.430.155.326.5 $10,11$ 61.3 78.1 93.5 39.3 39.3 86.4 30.1 55.3 26.5 Men 60.5 75.4 87.3 39.3 86.4 20.2 51.1 27.4 27.4 Men 60.5 75.4 82.1 87.5 29.5 75.5 21.2 21.7 27.4 Pensins ' $10/14$ 49.6 67.7 87.2 29.5 75.5 21.8 27.7 27.7 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.5 21.8 41.9 87.7 27.3 Men 50.0 64.8 86.7 27.6 21.6 27.6 21.8 27.7 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 21.2 41.5 87.7 Men 50.0 64.8 86.7 27.6 21.6 27.7 21.6 21.7 Men 50.7 72.4 88.0 87.7 76.1 21.2 22.3 28.2 Men 59.5 72.6 92.0 87.0 87.0 29.6 28.7 Men 50.7 77.7 88.7 87.0 87.6 29.7 29.7 Men 59.5 72.5 81.0 82.7 21.6 22.7 Men 59.7 77.7 87.0 87.6 29.7 29.7 Men 59.7 77.7 97.6 29.7			Men	59.9	74.5	91.6	35.7	84.2	27.5	48.1	23.0	42.4
ICTAL61.378.193.539.985.829.251.125.4Men60.575.492.035.085.227.981.125.4Men60.575.492.035.085.731.056.123.7Women62.482.194.648.886.731.056.123.7Wenen62.482.194.648.886.721.848.723.7Wenen50.064.887.229.575.521.841.918.1Wenen49.272.488.038.476.121.244.518.1Wenen59.572.488.038.476.121.244.518.1Women59.576.693.141.083.933.059.928.2Women59.575.894.047.983.531.560.329.2Women59.370.594.047.983.531.560.329.2Women59.370.894.047.984.834.661.729.8Women59.380.594.247.984.950.359.829.8Wene60.775.894.047.984.861.920.7Women59.380.594.247.984.951.920.8Wene59.380.594.247.984.951.920.8Wene59.380.594.			Women	61.9	81.6	94.3	48.3	86.4	30.1	55.3	26.5	34.4
Men 60.5 75.4 22.0 36.0 85.2 27.9 48.7 23.7 Momen 62.4 82.1 94.6 48.8 86.7 31.0 56.1 27.7 Momen 62.4 82.1 87.2 29.5 75.1 21.8 43.0 18.1 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 22.3 41.9 18.1 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 22.3 41.9 18.1 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 22.2 18.3 Men 50.7 74.8 88.0 <	2014		TOTAL	61.3	78.1	93.5	39.9	85.8	29.2	51.1	25.4	35.2
Moment 62.4 82.1 94.6 48.8 86.7 31.0 56.1 27.7 Pensions v TOTAL 43.6 67.7 87.2 23.5 75.5 75.6 21.8 43.0 18.1 Pensions v Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 21.2 41.9 74.5 18.1 Men 50.0 64.8 86.2 25.5 75.1 21.2 41.9 74.5 18.1 Men 50.0 64.8 86.0 38.4 76.1 21.2 41.5 18.3 Men 59.5 74.8 93.1 41.0 83.2 53			Men	60.5	75.4	92.0	35.0	85.2	27.9	48.7	23.7	44.7
Pensions of Pensions of MerUTAL49.667.787.229.575.521.843.018.1Mer50.064.886.225.575.122.341.918.1Women49.272.488.038.476.121.244.518.3Women59.576.693.141.083.953.059.918.1Mer58.576.693.141.083.951.224.528.5Mer55.576.693.141.083.951.224.528.5Mer55.576.693.141.083.951.228.228.5Mer55.576.594.087.694.087.029.228.5Mer57.379.594.087.584.951.650.828.5Mer60.177.793.447.988.594.294.661.729.6Mer59.380.594.294.684.937.661.620.729.6Mer60.177.793.447.984.937.661.920.729.6Mer60.177.793.442.584.833.661.661.729.6Mer60.375.892.992.992.992.992.992.992.992.9Mer61.661.675.992.992.992.992.992.992.992.992.9<			Women	62.4	82.1	94.6	48.8	86.7	31.0	56.1	27.7	35.2
Men60064.886.225.575.122.341.918.1Women49.272.488.038.475.121.244.518.3Women49.272.488.038.476.121.244.518.3Women58.576.693.141.083.933.059.928.2Men59.574.891.937.684.034.259.928.2Men57.374.891.937.684.034.259.928.3Women57.374.891.937.684.034.259.828.8Men57.377.794.047.584.031.560.328.8Men60.777.793.442.584.931.561.329.1Men59.380.594.078.084.931.561.329.1Men59.380.594.238.884.933.761.329.1Men59.380.594.284.933.761.929.629.6Men60.378.092.949.584.937.761.929.6Men61.275.994.994.985.195.961.629.0Men61.275.994.994.994.995.994.994.994.9Men61.275.994.994.994.994.994.994.994.9<	2005	Pensions $^{\alpha}$	TOTAL	49.6	67.7	87.2	29.5	75.5	21.8	43.0	18.1	21.9
Women 49.2 72.4 88.0 38.4 76.1 21.2 44.5 18.3 Momen 49.2 72.4 88.0 33.4 76.1 21.2 44.5 18.3 Momen 59.5 76.6 93.1 41.0 83.9 59.9 28.2 Men 59.5 74.8 91.9 37.6 84.0 34.2 59.9 28.2 Women 57.3 79.5 94.0 41.0 83.5 31.5 59.9 28.2 Men 57.3 79.5 94.0 47.9 83.5 31.5 59.9 28.2 Men 60.1 77.7 93.4 42.5 84.9 31.5 60.3 29.1 Women 59.3 80.5 94.2 33.7 61.9 29.1 29.1 Men 60.3 78.0 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 29.1 Men 61.4 60.9 92.9 84.9 35.1 61.6			Men	50.0	64.8	86.2	25.5	75.1	22.3	41.9	18.1	33.8
IDTAL 58.5 76.6 93.1 41.0 83.9 33.0 59.9 28.2 Men 59.5 74.8 91.9 37.6 83.9 33.0 59.9 28.2 Men 59.5 74.8 91.9 37.6 84.0 34.2 59.8 28.8 Women 57.3 79.5 94.0 47.9 84.0 34.2 59.8 28.8 Women 57.3 79.5 94.0 47.9 84.0 34.2 59.8 28.8 Men 60.1 77.7 93.4 42.5 84.8 51.5 59.8 29.1 Women 59.3 80.5 94.2 33.7 61.9 57.7 29.1 Men 59.3 80.5 94.2 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 Men 59.3 80.5 94.2 84.9 35.1 61.7 29.6 Men 60.3 78.0 84.9 35.1 61.6 29.0 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>49.2</th> <th>72.4</th> <th>88.0</th> <th>38.4</th> <th>76.1</th> <th>21.2</th> <th>44.5</th> <th>18.3</th> <th>21.7</th>			Women	49.2	72.4	88.0	38.4	76.1	21.2	44.5	18.3	21.7
Men 59.5 74.8 91.9 37.6 84.0 34.2 59.8 28.8 Women 57.3 79.5 94.0 47.9 83.5 31.5 60.3 23.7 Women 57.3 79.5 94.0 47.9 83.5 31.5 60.3 23.7 Women 60.1 77.7 93.4 42.5 84.8 33.7 61.9 23.7 Men 60.7 75.8 93.4 42.5 84.8 33.7 61.9 29.1 Women 59.3 80.5 94.2 74.6 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 Women 59.3 80.5 94.2 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 Men 60.3 78.0 93.7 61.9 32.7 29.6 Men 61.2 79.0 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 Men 61.2 75.9 92.9 84.9 32.7 62.6 29.0 <t< th=""><th>2010 ^W</th><th></th><th>TOTAL</th><th>58.5</th><th>76.6</th><th>93.1</th><th>41.0</th><th>83.9</th><th>33.0</th><th>59.9</th><th>28.2</th><th>32.7</th></t<>	2010 ^W		TOTAL	58.5	76.6	93.1	41.0	83.9	33.0	59.9	28.2	32.7
Women 57.3 79.5 94.0 47.9 83.5 31.5 60.3 27.7 TOTAL60.177.7 94.0 47.9 83.5 31.5 60.3 27.7 Men 60.1 77.7 93.4 42.5 84.8 33.7 61.9 29.1 Men 60.7 75.8 92.3 38.8 84.8 33.7 61.9 29.1 Women 59.3 80.5 92.3 38.8 84.8 32.7 61.9 29.1 Men 60.7 78.0 92.3 38.8 84.8 32.7 61.9 29.1 Men 60.7 78.0 92.3 38.8 84.8 32.7 61.9 29.1 Men 60.7 78.0 92.3 38.8 84.9 32.7 61.9 29.0 Men 61.2 75.9 92.9 32.7 52.7 52.6 29.0 Men 61.2 75.9 92.9 32.1 61.6 52.0 52.0 Men 60.5 81.0 92.9 82.1 32.7 61.8 30.2 Men 60.5 81.0 94.5 49.4 85.1 34.9 61.6 30.2			Men	59.5	74.8	91.9	37.6	84.0	34.2	59.8	28.8	46.5
IDTAL 60.1 77.7 93.4 42.5 84.8 33.7 61.9 29.1 Men 60.7 75.8 92.3 38.8 84.8 33.7 61.9 29.1 Men 60.7 75.8 92.3 38.8 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 Women 59.3 80.5 94.2 49.6 84.9 34.6 61.7 29.6 Men 61.0 78.0 92.9			Women	57.3	79.5	94.0	47.9	83.5	31.5	60.3	27.7	31.8
Men 60.7 75.8 92.3 38.8 84.8 34.6 61.7 29.6 Men 59.3 80.5 94.2 49.6 84.9 34.6 61.7 29.6 Men 59.3 80.5 94.2 49.6 84.9 32.7 62.6 29.0 Men 61.3 78.0 92.9 42.0 85.1 35.1 62.6 29.0 Men 61.2 75.9 90.8 38.1 85.1 35.1 61.8 30.2 Momen 60.5 81.0 94.5 49.4 85.1 34.3 62.3 30.5	2011		TOTAL	60.1	T.TT	93.4	42.5	84.8	33.7	61.9	29.1	33.9
Women 59.3 80.5 94.2 49.6 84.9 32.7 62.6 29.0 India Edit			Men	60.7	75.8	92.3	38.8	84.8	34.6	61.7	29.6	48.7
TOTAL 60.9 78.0 92.9 42.0 85.1 35.1 61.8 30.2 Men 61.2 75.9 90.8 38.1 85.0 55.9 50.8 30.2 Women 60.5 81.0 94.5 49.4 85.1 34.3 62.3 30.3			Women	59.3	80.5	94.2	49.6	84.9	32.7	62.6	29.0	32.9
61.2 75.9 90.8 38.1 85.0 35.9 61.6 30.5 60.5 81.0 94.5 49.4 85.1 34.3 62.3 30.3	2012		TOTAL	60.9	78.0	92.9	42.0	85.1	35.1	61.8	30.2	35.4
60.5 81.0 94.5 49.4 85.1 34.3 62.3 30.3			Men	61.2	75.9	90.8	38.1	85.0	35.9	61.6	30.5	56.4
			Women	60.5	81.0	94.5	49.4	85.1	34.3	62.3	30.3	34.1

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Norm Control C	J	Country. Year and S	Xa	TOTAL			Ā	rivate			0wn-	Domestic Work
International between Internatinternatinternational between International betw			1		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Mem G22 TG5 913 G03 G55 G33 G66 C34 C34 NMM 622 764 922 704 923 652 343 959 594 284 NMM 623 704 923 704 927 920 343 926 343 926 324 926 324	2013		TOTAL	62.2	78.6	93.6	43.9	85.6	32.6	56.7	28.2	38.9
Nome 622 816 952 506 659 559 504 504 Nome 623 794 910 623 794 910 523 914 923 Nome 623 794 910 910 910 923 916 924 Nome 552 713 910 910 923 910 924 924 Nome 553 713 924 924 924 924 923 924			Men	62.2		91.3	40.3	85.5	33.3	56.6	28.4	48.9
NOL C2.8 73-4 92.9 4.39 96.2 53.9 57.9 20.6 50.9 Mem< C2.9 C7.1 91.7 64.9 92.7 61.0 92.7 92.6 92.7 Mem 55.3 C2.9 C7.1 92.7 73.3 92.6 92.7 Mem 55.3 73.0 92.7 73.3 92.9 92.9 24.0 Mem 55.3 70.3 73.3 92.3 92.3 26.3 26.3 Mem 61.3 73.9 92.3 93.7 93.3 93.3 26.3 26.3 Mem 61.3 73.9 93.4 41.6 56.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.4 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 2			Women	62.2	81.6	95.2	50.6	85.9	32.0	56.9	28.4	38.2
Mem 523 774 917 400 823 974 297 Memu 552 718 992 311 962 345 996 303 Memu 552 718 992 311 662 325 996 302 Mem 553 718 992 313 282 996 302 Mem 553 730 923 366 323 283 303 283 Mem 615 733 941 945 951 953 315 283 303 283 Mem 615 731 943 951 951 951 953 315 563 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315 283 315	2014		TOTAL	62.8	79.4	93.8	43.9	86.2	33.9	57.9	29.8	40.1
Moment 623 821 95.2 91.1 98.2 33.5 99.6 30.2 Methoding 670.1 55.2 71.8 90.0 34.7 73.3 29.6 30.2 Methoding 55.4 71.8 90.0 34.7 73.3 26.2 24.0 24.0 Methoding 55.4 75.9 91.2 60.3 27.3 66.9 24.0 Methoding 55.1 77.9 91.2 60.3 27.3 66.9 26.7 Methoding 61.3 77.9 94.4 41.6 65.3 31.3 66.3 26.3 Methoding 61.3 77.9 94.4 41.6 66.3 26.3 27.3 26.3 Methoding 62.3 79.3 96.4 41.6 66.3 30.3 56.3 27.3 Methoding 62.3 79.3 96.4 27.3 96.4 27.3 27.3 Methoding 62.3 79.3 96.7 27			Men	62.8	77.4	91.7	40.0	86.2	34.5	57.4	29.7	50.8
Heatting heattin			Women	62.9	82.1	95.2	51.1	86.2	33.5	59.6	30.2	39.2
	2005	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	55.2	71.8	90.8	34.7	79.3	28.2	50.6	24.0	28.5
wmm 557 770 911 453 805 597 543 567 567 Nmm 603 769 942 942 943 943 244 233 261 267 Nmm 615 713 941 916 942 943 916 233 244 253 215 Nmm 615 713 951 951 953 344 552 233 261 263 233 Nmm 610 823 733 961 963 361 562 333 233 233 Nmm 620 783 961 963 963 963 333 261 233 Nmm 630 783 961 733 963 933 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><td>Men</td><td>54.9</td><td>68.5</td><td>90.2</td><td>30.0</td><td>78.6</td><td>27.3</td><td>48.9</td><td>22.4</td><td>38.8</td></t<>			Men	54.9	68.5	90.2	30.0	78.6	27.3	48.9	22.4	38.8
Image: constant in the			Women	55.7	77.0	91.1	45.3	80.5	29.7	54.3	26.7	28.5
	2010 W		TOTAL	60.8	76.9	94.2	40.5	84.2	32.3	52.1	28.7	33.3
			Men	60.3	74.0	93.2	35.6	83.6	30.8	49.8	26.7	42.4
Indut 623 77.9 94.4 41.6 65.3 33.3 54.2 29.9 Nen 61.5 75.1 93.7 36.9 84.5 31.5 52.2 23.5 None 63.4 62.3 78.2 93.9 41.2 86.6 33.9 54.3 30.2 None 63.4 62.0 75.4 92.9 41.2 86.6 33.9 54.3 30.2 None 62.0 75.4 92.9 41.2 86.6 33.9 54.3 30.2 None 65.1 82.3 96.0 42.3 86.0 35.3 55.6 33.7 None 65.1 82.3 96.0 72.3 33.7 55.6 33.7 None 65.3 83.3 96.6 51.1 87.3 36.6 33.7 None 65.3 83.3 96.6 51.1 87.8 33.4 30.4 None 65.3 73.3 86.3 61.1<			Women	61.5	81.3	95.1	50.0	85.3	34.4	56.9	31.5	33.3
(m) (m) <th>2011</th> <th></th> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>62.3</td> <td>9.77</td> <td>94.4</td> <td>41.6</td> <td>85.3</td> <td>33.3</td> <td>54.2</td> <td>29.9</td> <td>35.4</td>	2011		TOTAL	62.3	9.77	94.4	41.6	85.3	33.3	54.2	29.9	35.4
			Men	61.5	75.1	93.7	36.9	84.5	31.5	52.2	27.5	48.0
Image Image R.1 R.2 R.2 R.3 R.1 R.3 R.3 <thr.3<< th=""><th></th><th></th><td>Women</td><td>63.4</td><td>82.2</td><td>94.9</td><td>50.5</td><td>86.8</td><td>36.1</td><td>58.2</td><td>33.3</td><td>35.3</td></thr.3<<>			Women	63.4	82.2	94.9	50.5	86.8	36.1	58.2	33.3	35.3
Men 62.0 75.4 92.3 36.6 86.0 32.0 52.0 27.9 Nomen 64.0 82.3 95.1 50.1 86.8 36.9 59.2 33.7 Nomen 64.0 82.3 94.4 42.3 86.6 35.3 59.6 33.7 Nomen 65.1 82.8 56.8 87.3 36.3 59.8 34.7 Nomen 65.1 82.8 95.3 34.7 53.6 23.8 34.7 Nomen 65.3 83.6 56.8 36.3 36.3 34.7 Men 65.3 83.6 51.1 86.8 36.3 56.6 22.8 Men 65.3 83.3 56.7 32.4 30.4 30.4 Men 65.3 75.7 86.8 36.3 56.6 32.8 Men 60.0 65.9 71.4 77.4 30.4 37.3	2012		TOTAL	62.8	78.2	93.9	41.2	85.6	33.9	54.3	30.2	36.3
			Men	62.0	75.4	92.3	36.6	85.0	32.0	52.0	27.9	51.1
International Interna International International<			Women	64.0	82.3	95.1	50.1	86.8	36.9	59.2	33.7	36.1
	2013		TOTAL	63.8	78.5	94.0	42.3	86.0	35.3	55.6	31.6	38.4
			Men	62.8	75.7	92.4	37.8	85.2	33.7	53.6	29.5	48.9
			Women	65.1	82.8	95.3	50.8	87.3	37.8	59.8	34.7	38.3
Men 63.6 76.6 92.8 37.2 86.2 34.4 54.4 30.4 Imat ⁴ Women 65.9 83.3 95.6 51.1 87.8 39.3 61.1 36.5 Halth IDTAL 65.9 83.3 95.6 51.1 87.8 39.3 61.1 36.5 Halth IDTAL 61.6 70.1 73.8 44.1 77.4 64.2 75.3 64.1 36.5 Men 60.0 66.9 85.0 37.4 75.5 44.2 74.1 37.3 Nomen 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 80.9 57.5 74.1 37.3 Men 63.9 75.1 76.9 28.1 72.5 74.1 75.5 54.5 54.5 Men 63.9 75.1 76.9 28.1 72.5 74.1 75.5 54.5 Men 63.1 76.9 28.1 72.5 74.1 75.3 74.5	2014		TOTAL	64.6	79.3	94.4	42.1	86.8	36.3	56.6	32.8	39.5
Imate Momen 65.9 83.3 95.6 51.1 87.8 39.3 61.1 36.5 Imate Health TOTAL 61.6 70.1 73.8 44.1 77.4 39.3 61.1 36.5 Health TOTAL 61.6 70.1 73.8 44.1 77.4 48.9 75.3 43.6 Neme 60.0 66.9 85.0 37.4 75.5 44.2 74.1 37.3 Nome 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 85.0 37.4 75.5 74.2 74.3 37.3 Nome 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 80.9 57.5 78.5 54.5 Men 63.4 75.1 76.9 28.1 72.5 74.1 37.3 Men 63.6 73.1 75.5 78.5 78.5 54.5 78.5 Men 63.6 73.1 73.5 71.8 73.2 73.3 73.3 73.3 Men 63.3 70.1 73.5 70.5 74.2 74.2 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><td>Men</td><td>63.6</td><td>76.6</td><td>92.8</td><td>37.2</td><td>86.2</td><td>34.4</td><td>54.4</td><td>30.4</td><td>49.3</td></t<>			Men	63.6	76.6	92.8	37.2	86.2	34.4	54.4	30.4	49.3
dia 4 Health T07AL 61.6 70.1 73.8 44.1 77.4 48.9 75.3 43.6 Health Men 60.0 66.9 85.0 37.4 75.5 44.2 74.1 37.3 Men 66.0 66.9 85.0 37.4 75.5 74.2 74.1 37.3 Men 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 86.9 85.0 37.4 75.5 74.1 37.3 Monen 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 80.9 57.5 74.1 37.3 Men 43.7 62.0 84.1 72.5 72.9 74.1 72.5 74.1 72.9 74.1 74.5 74			Women	65.9	83.3	95.6	51.1	87.8	39.3	61.1	36.5	39.5
HealthTOTAL61.670.179.844.177.448.975.343.6Men60.066.985.037.475.544.275.343.6Men60.066.985.037.475.574.137.3Women63.975.175.660.080.957.574.137.3PensionsTOTAL44.575.175.660.080.957.554.5Men64.065.175.660.080.957.578.554.5Men43.762.084.125.072.572.578.554.5Women41.164.971.035.371.8Meath and/orWomen41.164.971.035.371.8Meath and/orMen65.370.087.380.644.275.343.6Meath and/orMen65.370.087.339.771.8Meath and/orMen65.370.087.380.675.375.375.375.3Meath and/orMen65.370.087.375.474.275.375.375.3Meath and/orMen65.370.087.375.474.275.375.375.3Meath and/orMen65.370.087.377.575.474.274.175.3M	Argentina d											
Men 600 66.9 85.0 37.4 75.5 44.2 74.1 37.3 Women 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 80.9 57.5 78.5 54.5 Women 63.9 75.1 75.6 60.0 80.9 57.5 78.5 54.5 Men 42.6 63.1 76.9 28.1 72.5 \cdots \cdots \cdots Men 41.1 64.9 71.0 35.3 71.8 \cdots \cdots \cdots Women 41.1 64.9 71.0 35.3 71.8 \cdots \cdots \cdots Women 61.1 63.6 72.7 81.8 46.2 80.6 48.9 75.3 43.6 Men 62.3 70.0 87.3 39.7 79.4 44.2 74.1 37.3 Women 65.3 70.0 87.3 61.6 82.8 57.5 74.1 37.3 Women 65.3 77.5 77.5 78.5 78.5 54.5	2005	Health	TOTAL	61.6	70.1	79.8	44.1	77.4	48.9	75.3	43.6	30.4
Women 639 75.1 75.6 60.0 80.9 57.5 78.5 54.5 TOTAL 426 63.1 76.9 28.1 72.5 Men 43.7 62.0 84.1 25.0 72.9			Men	60.0	6.99	85.0	37.4	75.5	44.2	74.1	37.3	37.0
TOTAL 42.6 63.1 76.9 28.1 72.5			Women	63.9	75.1	75.6	0.09	80.9	57.5	78.5	54.5	30.2
Men 43.7 62.0 84.1 25.0 72.9		Pensions	TOTAL	42.6	63.1	76.9	28.1	72.5	:	:	:	7.1
Women 41.1 64.9 71.0 35.3 71.8 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><td>Men</td><td>43.7</td><td>62.0</td><td>84.1</td><td>25.0</td><td>72.9</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>20.0</td></th<>			Men	43.7	62.0	84.1	25.0	72.9	:	:	:	20.0
T07AL 63.6 72.7 81.8 46.2 80.6 48.9 75.3 43.6 Men 62.3 70.0 87.3 39.7 79.4 44.2 74.1 37.3 Women 65.3 76.9 77.5 61.6 82.8 57.5 74.1 37.3			Women	41.1	64.9	71.0	35.3	71.8	:	:	:	6.7
Men 62.3 70.0 87.3 39.7 79.4 44.2 74.1 37.3 Women 65.3 76.9 77.5 61.6 82.8 57.5 78.5 54.5		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.6	T2.T	81.8	46.2	80.6	48.9	75.3	43.6	31.8
65.3 76.9 77.5 61.6 82.8 57.5 78.5 54.5			Men	62.3	70.0	87.3	39.7	79.4	44.2	74.1	37.3	37.0
			Women	65.3	76.9	77.5	61.6	82.8	57.5	78.5	54.5	31.7

2015 Labour Overview

Interplation Interplatinterplatinterplation Interplation						-	Employees			Non-employees		
InterviewDataPaths<		Country. Year and Se		TOTAL			ā	ivate			Own-	Domestic Work
Holin T014 703 793 604 823 626 751 703 605 Wennes 731 653 733 651 733 650 733 650 Pentoine 714 513 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 733 915 734 915 734 915 915 734 915 734 915 915 916 917 916 917 916 917 916 917 916 917 916 917 916 917 916 917 916 916 916 916 916 916 917 916					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Mem 685 57.3 98.4 6.6 81.5 57.0 6.6 6.6 Persions Women 73.1 57.3 6.7 9.1 73.0 6.7 9.1 73.0 6.7 9.1 73.0 6.6 6.1 73.0 6.5 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 9.1 73.0 <th< th=""><th>2010</th><th>Health</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>70.4</th><th>79.3</th><th>94.4</th><th>52.3</th><th>83.6</th><th>55.6</th><th>75.1</th><th>50.5</th><th>43.7</th></th<>	2010	Health	TOTAL	70.4	79.3	94.4	52.3	83.6	55.6	75.1	50.5	43.7
Moment 731 857 943 651 733 557 943 651 753 953 953 753 953 953 753 953<			Men	68.5	75.3	94.5	46.0	81.5	51.6	73.0	45.0	42.3
Pations (nul, 51.3 73.9 91.6 34.7 81.3			Women	73.1	85.7	94.3	65.1	87.8	62.9	81.1	59.7	43.7
Mem EG5 716 922 343 806 <		Pensions	TOTAL	51.8	73.9	91.6	36.7	81.3	:	:	:	19.1
Memory for the form 50.8 77.7 9.10 41.7 6.29 41.7 6.29 41.7 41.0<			Men	52.5	71.6	92.2	34.3	80.6	:	:	:	32.7
Heath and/re heathTOIL227820657555658556751550Men711733817950957931953951730950Men711733817950540953951736951730950Men713817950540954733952736951736951Men733817950540955736952736951736Men734733913913925910952736950950Men534733913913913913913913913914Men734735953914736913914917Men734735953913913913913913Men734735953914737913913Men734734913913914917914Men734913914913914914Men734914734913914914Men734914734913914914Men734914914914914914Men734914914914914914Men734914914914914914Men<			Women	50.8	7.77	91.0	41.7	82.9	:	:	:	18.9
		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72.7	82.0	95.7	55.5	86.8	55.6	75.1	50.5	46.9
Heatting Women 749 876 956 673 901 620 811 597 Nomen 731 817 781 817 960 953 963 953			Men	71.1	78.6	95.7	49.7	85.2	51.6	73.0	45.0	42.3
Health $(0,A_1$ $(3,1)$ $(8,1)$ $(8,0)$ $(8,0)$ $(8,0)$ $(8,0)$ $(3,1)$ $(3,1)$ Men $7,1$ $7,1$ $8,1$ $9,4$ $9,4$ $9,4$ $9,4$ $8,5$ $5,5$ $7,48$ $5,1,7$ Women $7,4$ $8,2$ $9,4$ $9,4$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Persions $10,A_1$ $5,2$ $8,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $5,2$ $7,4$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $5,2$ $7,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,2$ $9,1$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,1$ $9,2$ $2,1$ $8,1$ $8,1$ $7,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,1$ $7,2$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,1$ $7,2$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ Men $7,1$ $7,2$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,2$ $9,1$ $9,1$ $9,1$ <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>74.9</th><th>87.6</th><th>95.8</th><th>67.3</th><th>90.1</th><th>62.9</th><th>81.1</th><th>59.7</th><th>47.0</th></td<>			Women	74.9	87.6	95.8	67.3	90.1	62.9	81.1	59.7	47.0
Men 71.5 78.6 94.4 47.8 55.5 51.5 73.6 45.0 Pensions Women 75.4 86.7 94.5 94.5 74.5 85.0 51.5 73.6 45.0 Pensions Women 75.4 86.7 74.3 91.5 37.2 81.0	2011	Health	TOTAL	73.1	81.7	95.0	54.0	86.2	56.2	74.8	51.7	48.2
			Men	71.5	78.6	94.4	47.8	85.5	51.5	73.6	45.0	61.3
Pensions TOTAL 52.8 74.5 91.5 37.2 81.0			Women	75.4	86.7	95.5	66.5	87.6	65.2	78.4	63.0	48.0
Meth 53.4 73.3 91.8 33.2 81.3		Pensions	TOTAL	52.8	74.5	91.5	37.2	81.0	:	:	:	19.1
			Men	53.4	72.3	91.8	33.2	81.3	:	:	÷	32.0
Health and/of health and/ofTotal 740 8.7 95.7 95.7 55.5 $8'1.1$ 56.2 74.8 51.7 861 861 87.6 962 67.4 86.7 56.2 74.8 51.7 56.0 801 70.4 87.6 96.2 67.4 88.7 65.2 73.6 49.5 801 72.3 80.7 95.9 67.4 88.7 65.2 73.6 49.5 801 72.0 80.7 95.9 67.4 88.7 65.2 73.6 49.5 801 72.0 80.7 95.9 67.4 88.7 65.2 73.6 49.5 8001 72.6 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 92.9 81.2 81.2 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 8001 80.7 80.7 <			Women	51.9	78.1	91.3	45.4	80.4	:	:	:	18.9
Meth 72.3 73.6 95.0 49.7 86.4 51.5 73.6 45.0 Hath 1014 72.0 80.7 96.2 67.4 88.7 65.2 73.4 63.0 Math 1014 72.0 80.7 96.2 67.4 88.7 65.2 73.4 63.0 Meth 1014 72.0 80.7 84.9 88.7 65.2 73.4 63.0 Meth 51.8 770 80.7 81.2		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	74.0	82.7	95.7	55.5	87.1	56.2	74.8	51.7	50.2
women 76.4 87.6 96.2 67.4 88.7 66.2 78.4 63.0 HealthTOTAL 72.0 80.7 95.9 49.9 88.7 66.2 78.4 63.0 Men 69.4 72.0 80.7 95.9 49.9 88.7 54.2 75.8 49.5 Women 57.0 86.7 54.2 75.8 49.5 49.5 49.5 Women 57.0 52.0 72.9 95.4 95.4 92.2 31.7 81.9 84.7 22.6 42.8 PersionsMonen 52.0 72.9 95.2 31.7 82.0 54.2 75.8 49.5 49.5 Health autorMonen 52.2 72.6 81.5 96.7 82.0 81.6 96.7 82.0 10.1 10.1 Health autorMonen 52.1 81.5 81.5 82.0 81.6 82.0 10.2 10.2 10.2 Health autorMonen 70.1 72.7 81.5 82.0 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 Health autorMonen 70.1 81.5 82.0 82.0 82.0 10.2 10.2 10.2 Health autorMonen 70.1 72.5 81.5 82.0 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 Health autorMonen 70.1 70.2 81.2 82.0 82.0 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2			Men	72.3	79.6	95.0	49.7	86.4	51.5	73.6	45.0	61.3
HealthTOTAL72.080.795.949.986.654.275.849.549.5Men 69.4 77.0 96.4 44.5 84.9 84.7 72.9 42.8 42.8 Men 75.7 86.8 95.4 27.1 86.8 95.4 82.1 82.9 42.8 42.8 Men 75.7 86.8 95.4 22.2 21.7 89.9 65.2 84.6 42.8 42.8 Men 51.8 70.9 94.2 27.4 80.2 91.7 81.9 82.9 42.8 42.8 Men 51.8 70.9 94.2 27.4 80.9 41.4 82.9 42.8 42.8 Men 70.1 72.7 81.5 96.5 50.9 81.4 82.9 42.8 42.8 Men 70.1 72.9 80.7 96.7 65.7 84.6 42.8 42.8 Men 70.1 72.9 80.7 96.7 40.7 86.7 72.6 42.8 Men 70.1 72.9 80.7 96.7 40.7 86.7 72.6 42.8 Men 70.1 72.9 80.7 96.7 40.7 86.7 72.6 42.8 Men 70.1 72.6 80.7 96.7 86.7 86.7 72.6 42.8 Men 70.1 72.9 80.7 80.7 80.7 80.7 72.6 42.8 Men 70.1 72.6 80.7			Women	76.4	87.6	96.2	67.4	88.7	65.2	78.4	63.0	50.0
Men 68.4 77.0 96.4 44.5 84.9 48.7 72.5 42.8 Mene 75.7 86.8 95.4 62.1 89.9 65.2 84.6 61.9 Pensions Women 75.7 86.8 95.4 62.1 89.9 65.2 84.6 61.9 Mene 51.8 70.0 94.2 27.4 80.9	2012	Health	TOTAL	72.0	80.7	95.9	49.9	86.6	54.2	75.8	49.5	48.0
Women 75.7 86.8 95.4 62.1 89.9 65.2 84.6 61.9 Pensions 1014 52.0 72.9 92.2 31.7 81.2 84.6 61.9 Men 51.8 700 94.2 27.4 80.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 51.8 700 94.2 27.4 80.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots Went 52.2 77.6 94.2 27.4 80.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots Went 52.2 77.6 96.5 90.3 41.4 82.0 10.1 \dots \dots \dots Heatih 1014 72.7 81.5 90.3 96.7 45.6 87.9 87.4 49.5 49.7 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 96.7 96.7 90.4 65.2 71.6 47.6 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 96.7 96.7 90.4 65.7 84.6 61.9 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 96.7 96.7 90.4 66.1 71.6 71.6 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 96.7 96.7 90.4 86.1 56.4 71.6 72.6 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 86.1 56.4 71.6 71.6 72.6 Meath 701 52.1 90.7 96.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>69.4</th> <th>77.0</th> <th>96.4</th> <th>44.5</th> <th>84.9</th> <th>48.7</th> <th>72.5</th> <th>42.8</th> <th>74.6</th>			Men	69.4	77.0	96.4	44.5	84.9	48.7	72.5	42.8	74.6
PensionsTOTAL52.072.992.231.781.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men51.870.094.227.480.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men51.870.094.227.480.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Women52.277.690.341.482.0 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Health and/orTOTAL72.781.596.550.9 87.4 54.275.8 49.5 Health and/orTotal70.177.986.550.9 87.4 54.275.8 49.5 Men70.177.996.796.745.686.165.284.661.9Ment70.680.796.796.762.784.374.755.471.6Ment70.076.795.944.284.352.471.647.6Ment70.076.795.944.284.352.471.647.6Ment70.170.387.295.944.284.352.471.647.6Ment70.170.387.295.964.184.065.065.167.0Ment70.170.387.295.964.184.067.067.067.0Ment76.387.295.964.174.754.471.671.671.6Ment50.970.0 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>75.7</th> <th>86.8</th> <th>95.4</th> <th>62.1</th> <th>89.9</th> <th>65.2</th> <th>84.6</th> <th>61.9</th> <th>47.2</th>			Women	75.7	86.8	95.4	62.1	89.9	65.2	84.6	61.9	47.2
Men 51.8 70.0 94.2 27.4 80.8		Pensions	TOTAL	52.0	72.9	92.2	31.7	81.2	:	:	:	17.8
Women 52.2 77.6 90.3 41.4 82.0			Men	51.8	70.0	94.2	27.4	80.8	:	:	:	48.8
Heatth and/or Total 27.3 81.5 96.5 50.9 87.4 54.2 75.8 49.5 Pensions Men 70.1 77.9 96.5 96.7 45.6 85.9 75.8 49.5 Men 70.1 77.9 96.7 45.6 85.9 48.7 75.8 42.8 Women 76.3 87.4 96.3 62.7 90.4 65.2 84.6 61.9 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 96.3 62.7 90.4 65.2 84.6 61.9 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 96.7 86.1 65.2 84.6 61.9 Meath 701 72.6 80.7 95.9 44.2 86.1 74.7 52.4 14.7 Men 70.0 76.7 95.9 65.4 74.7 52.4 14.5 Men 70.0 76.3 86.1 86.7 65.1 84.0 65.0 16.6			Women	52.2	77.6	90.3	41.4	82.0	:	:	:	16.9
MethMeth70.177.996.745.685.948.772.542.8Meth76.387.496.362.790.465.284.661.9Health70AL72.680.796.796.790.465.284.661.9Men70172.680.796.796.794.286.174.754.474.7Men70070.076.795.944.286.156.471.674.752.4Men70.076.795.997.561.488.174.752.474.6Men70.070.387.297.561.488.174.752.474.6Men50.973.493.561.488.165.184.065.074.6Men50.973.493.593.090.710.774.752.474.6Men50.973.493.593.080.710.710.710.610.6Men50.970.093.229.180.010.710.710.710.7Men50.978.793.841.380.010.710.710.710.7Men50.978.793.841.380.010.710.710.710.7Men50.978.793.841.393.010.710.710.710.7Men50.950.950.950.950.950.9		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72.7	81.5	96.5	50.9	87.4	54.2	75.8	49.5	49.0
Women 76.3 87.4 96.3 62.7 90.4 65.2 84.6 61.9 Health TOTAL 72.6 80.7 96.7 96.7 86.1 56.4 74.7 52.4 Health TOTAL 72.6 80.7 95.9 44.7 86.1 56.4 74.7 52.4 Men 70.0 76.7 95.9 44.2 84.3 52.4 74.7 52.4 Women 76.3 87.2 97.5 61.4 88.5 64.1 74.7 52.4 Monen 70.0 75.7 93.5 61.4 88.5 64.1 74.7 52.4 Men 50.1 73.4 93.5 53.4 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 Men 50.9 73.4 93.5 23.1 80.7 91.7 91.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 Men 50.9 73.4 93.5 23.1 80.7 71.6 71.6			Men	70.1	77.9	96.7	45.6	85.9	48.7	72.5	42.8	74.6
Health TOTAL 72.6 80.7 96.7 49.7 86.1 56.4 74.7 52.4 Men Men 70.0 76.7 95.9 44.2 84.3 52.4 74.7 52.4 Men 70.0 76.7 95.9 44.2 84.3 52.4 71.6 47.6 Men 70.0 76.7 95.9 61.4 88.5 65.1 84.0 62.0 Men 52.1 73.4 93.5 61.4 88.5 65.1 84.0 62.0 Men 50.9 73.4 93.5 53.1 80.7 11.6 87.0 16.0 11.6			Women	76.3	87.4	96.3	62.7	90.4	65.2	84.6	61.9	48.2
Men 700 76.7 95.9 44.2 84.3 52.4 71.6 47.6 Women 76.3 87.2 97.5 61.4 89.5 65.1 84.0 67.6 Women 76.3 87.2 97.5 61.4 89.5 65.1 84.0 62.0 Men 52.1 73.4 93.5 53.0 80.7 62.0 Men 50.9 70.0 93.2 29.1 80.7 <t< th=""><th>2013</th><th>Health</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>72.6</th><th>80.7</th><th>96.7</th><th>49.7</th><th>86.1</th><th>56.4</th><th>74.7</th><th>52.4</th><th>49.4</th></t<>	2013	Health	TOTAL	72.6	80.7	96.7	49.7	86.1	56.4	74.7	52.4	49.4
Women 76.3 87.2 97.5 61.4 89.5 65.1 84.0 62.0 TOTAL 52.1 73.4 93.5 33.0 80.7 62.0 Men 50.9 70.0 93.2 29.1 80.0			Men	70.0	76.7	95.9	44.2	84.3	52.4	71.6	47.6	55.3
TOTAL 52.1 73.4 93.5 33.0 80.7			Women	76.3	87.2	97.5	61.4	89.5	65.1	84.0	62.0	49.3
50.9 70.0 93.2 29.1 80.0		Pensions	TOTAL	52.1	73.4	93.5	33.0	80.7	:	:	:	21.8
53.9 78.7 93.8 41.3 82.0			Men	50.9	70.0	93.2	29.1	80.0	:	:	:	15.2
			Women	53.9	78.7	93.8	41.3	82.0	:	:	:	21.9

Future frame Total frame							Employees			Non-employees		
International state Data Polity international state Data Control state Control		Country Year and Se		TOTAL			ā	rivate			-uwu	Domestic Work
Heading condition Total			1		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
New 702 708 959 445 716 716 476 Hath 100 732 823 973 643 661 716 476 Hath 100 732 823 973 647 756 644 661 730 623 Hath 1004 731 823 973 647 756 644 661 756 645 Hath 1004 531 734 947 943 943 643 643 643 644 644 756 644 666 644 666 644 644 666 644 666 644 666 644 666 644 644 666 644 666 644		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	72.9		96.8	50.2	86.2	56.4	7.4.7	52.4	49.7
Heating theorem Total Syst			Men	70.2	76.8	95.9	44.5	84.4	52.4	71.6	47.6	55.3
Heatime 1004 732 823 97.7 61.9 66.1 75.1 92.6 Normer 732 833 97.5 64.9 66.9 66.1 75.1 95.6 Normer 75.3 83.3 73.4 94.5 64.9 86.1 75.1 66.6 Normer 53.3 73.4 94.5 94.			Women	76.6	87.5	97.6	62.3	89.7	65.1	84.0	62.0	49.6
Neuron 702 283 975 648 653 653 653 654 656<	2014	Health	TOTAL	73.2	82.3	97.7	51.9	86.8	56.1	75.1	52.8	50.3
Hereine 775 88.6 97.8 66.9 88.1 66.4 66.6 Menen 72.3 72.3 94.7 31.9 71.6 71.4 66.6 Menen 52.3 72.3 94.7 31.9 81.1 7.1 7.1 7.1 Menen 54.2 80.3 94.7 72.3 94.7 7.2 94.7 7.2 Menthanding 70.4 73.4 82.3 94.7 52.2 97.1 75.1 95.3 Menthanding 70.4 73.4 82.3 7.1 86.2 94.5 86.7 94.7 75.6 95.6 Menthanding 56.0 70.4 86.2 94.5 86.7 94.7 75.6 95.6 Menthanding 56.0 70.1 86.3 70.1 86.3 71.6 75.6 75.6 Menthanding 56.0 70.1 86.3 70.1 75.6 75.6 75.6 Menthanding 56.0 70.1 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>70.2</th> <th>78.3</th> <th>97.5</th> <th>44.8</th> <th>85.3</th> <th>49.7</th> <th>72.6</th> <th>45.4</th> <th>61.3</th>			Men	70.2	78.3	97.5	44.8	85.3	49.7	72.6	45.4	61.3
Penetions T0AL 53.1 74.4 94.5 56.3 81.5			Women	77.5	88.6	97.8	6.99	89.5	68.4	81.4	66.6	50.1
Mem 52.3 73.3 94.7 31.9 81.1 Members Women 52.3 73.3 94.3 75.1 55.3 75.1 55.3 Meth and/o Mem 73.4 82.3 97.3 54.2 85.3 64.7 75.1 55.3 Meth and/o Mem 70.4 73.6 97.3 97.3 95.3 97.3 56.4 55.3 57.4 56.4 <td< th=""><th></th><th>Pensions</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>53.1</th><th>75.4</th><th>94.5</th><th>36.3</th><th>81.5</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>24.9</th></td<>		Pensions	TOTAL	53.1	75.4	94.5	36.3	81.5	:	:	:	24.9
			Men	52.3	72.3	94.7	31.9	81.1	:	:	:	20.0
Petity and/s length a			Women	54.2	80.3	94.3	45.7	82.2	:	:	:	25.0
Mer 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 715 710 715 710 715 710		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73.4	82.5	7.79	52.2	87.1	56.1	75.1	52.8	50.4
Moment 77.5 88.7 97.8 67.2 88.6 68.4 81.4 66.6 Halt Nement 55.3 71.7 86.2 34.6 82.8 55.3 17.5 Meth Nement 56.3 71.7 86.2 34.6 82.8 55.3 17.5 Nement 56.3 71.1 86.2 34.6 82.8 55.8 51.7 55.8 51.6 55.8 51.6 55.8 51.6 55.8 51.6 55.8 51.6 51.6 52.8 51.6 52.8 51.7 55.8 51.7 55.8 51.6 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.7 52.8 52.7 52.8			Men	70.4	78.6	97.5	45.2	85.7	49.7	72.6	45.4	61.3
Haith Trial 55.3 74.9 89.3 39.2 83.1 23.0 63.3 15.5 Menth Nomen 56.3 7.1,9 80.2 34.5 82.3 15.5 63.1 17.6 Menth 56.3 7.1,7 80.2 34.5 84.9 55.3 12.4 Menth 59.9 7.61 89.5 41.9 84.7 32.8 65.3 27.6 Menth 59.9 7.61 89.5 41.9 84.7 32.7 69.9 27.3 Menth 59.8 7.3,0 86.7 37.0 83.8 55.5 69.1 28.7 Menth 60.3 81.8 92.3 54.3 84.2 37.6 69.9 28.7 Menth Menth 86.7 37.0 83.8 35.5 69.1 28.7 Menth Monten <			Women	77.5	88.7	97.8	67.2	89.6	68.4	81.4	66.6	50.2
Heith 1014 55.3 74.9 86.3 33.2 83.1 23.0 63.8 15.5 Pasina Ween 56.3 71.7 86.2 34.6 82.8 25.8 65.1 17.6 Pasinas 1014 56.3 71.7 86.2 34.6 82.8 25.8 65.1 17.6 Pasinas 1014 59.9 75.1 89.5 36.7 88.7 35.8 66.2 27.3 Men 59.9 75.1 86.5 36.7 88.7 34.5 66.9 27.3 Men 59.9 75.1 86.7 53.7 84.7 35.7 67.6 27.3 Men 59.9 71.7 86.7 54.3 84.7 37.7 56.9 27.4 Men 50.3 85.8 54.3 84.9 35.5 67.6 27.3 Men 50.3 51.4 53.5 54.3 56.4 56.9 27.4 Men 5	Brazil e′											
	2005	Health	TOTAL	55.3	74.9	89.3	39.2	83.1	23.0	63.8	15.5	29.8
women 54.0 80.1 91.8 49.5 83.5 18.4 66.5 12.4 Pensions Under 53.9 76.1 90.8 41.9 66.5 12.4 66.5 27.6 Pensions Under 53.9 76.1 89.5 41.9 66.5 27.6 27.6 Women 59.9 81.6 92.3 54.3 84.7 32.7 69.9 27.6 Women 60.4 70.4 70.4 80.8 4.3 84.9 55.6 69.9 27.6 Women 60.4 70.4 70.4 80.8 4.3 84.9 35.5 69.9 27.6 Women 60.4 73.0 86.7 37.0 83.8 35.5 69.9 27.6 Men 0.0 0.0 80.9 65.3 64.3 35.6 69.1 27.6 Men 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Men			Men	56.3	71.7	86.2	34.6	82.8	25.8	63.1	17.6	40.8
			Women	54.0	80.1	91.8	49.5	83.5	18.4	65.5	12.4	29.2
		Pensions	TOTAL	59.9	76.1	89.5	41.9	84.0	33.8	68.2	27.6	36.4
womewome59.881.692.153.784.769.927.9Heatinationtotal60.476.489.692.153.784.269.927.9HeatinationWome60.473.086.753.784.233.671.728.7Men60.473.086.737.088.733.671.728.7WeatinationWome60.381.892.354.384.933.671.728.7Men60.4 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots 28.7Ment 0.04 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots Ment 0.04 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots <			Men	59.9	72.7	86.2	36.7	83.7	34.5	67.6	27.3	47.3
Hatth and/or handloTotal60476476489.84.2.384.234.869.928.4MericioMericio60.473.086.737.088.737.083.835.569.128.7MericioMericio60.381.892.354.387.387.569.128.7MericioMericio60.381.892.354.387.983.671.728.7MericioMericio0.010.010.010.010.010.0128.7MericioMericio0.010.010.010.010.0128.7Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01Mericio0.010.010.010.010.010.010.01			Women	59.8	81.6	92.1	53.7	84.7	32.7	6.69	27.9	35.8
Meth60.473.086.737.083.835.569.128.2Women60.381.892.354.384.935.569.128.7Women60.381.892.354.384.933.671.728.7HeithTOTAL \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots ∞ ∞ Meth \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots ∞ ∞ ∞ Nomen \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots ∞ ∞ ∞ Meth \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots ∞ ∞ Meth \dots Meth \dots Meth \dots Meth \dots Meth \dots Meth \dots Meth \dots Meth \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots <t< th=""><th></th><th>Health and/or Pensions</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>60.4</th><th>76.4</th><th>8.68</th><th>42.3</th><th>84.2</th><th>34.8</th><th>6.69</th><th>28.4</th><th>36.7</th></t<>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	60.4	76.4	8.68	42.3	84.2	34.8	6.69	28.4	36.7
			Men	60.4	73.0	86.7	37.0	83.8	35.5	69.1	28.2	47.4
Health TOAL			Women	60.3	81.8	92.3	54.3	84.9	33.6	71.7	28.7	36.1
Men \dots <th>2010</th> <th>Health</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th>	2010	Health	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Women \dots PensionsTOTAL \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsTOTAL \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsNomen \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsNomen \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsNomen \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsNomen \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsPensions \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsPensions \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsPensions \dots PensionsPensions \dots PensionsPensions \dots PensionsPensions \dots PensionsPen			Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Persions 1014 \dots Men \dots Men \dots Women \dots Heath and/or $01A$ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Heath and/or $01A$ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men \dots Men \dots Men \dots Men 055 029 029 017 040 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 055 095 095 095 095 095 000 000 \dots \dots \dots Men 055 095 095 095 095 000 000 000 000 000 Men 055 095 095 095 095 000 000 000 000 000 Men 055 095 095 095 095 000			Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Men \dots		Pensions	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Women <			Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Heatth and/or TOTAL ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ····· ······ ····· ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ······ ·······			Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Men <th></th> <th>Health and/or Pensions</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Women <			Men	:	:	:	:	:	::	:	:	:
Health TOTAL 65.4 82.3 93.7 49.6 88.9 30.8 71.6 24.1 Men 65.5 79.9 91.7 44.8 88.8 32.2 70.5 25.1 Men 65.5 79.9 91.7 44.8 88.8 32.2 70.5 25.1 Women 65.3 85.8 95.2 58.5 89.2 28.3 74.1 22.3			Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
65.5 79.9 91.7 44.8 88.8 32.2 70.5 25.1 65.3 85.8 95.2 58.5 89.2 28.3 74.1 22.3	2011	Health	TOTAL	65.4	82.3	93.7	49.6	88.9	30.8	71.6	24.1	37.9
65.3 85.8 95.2 58.5 89.2 28.3 74.1 22.3			Men	65.5	79.9	91.7	44.8	88.8	32.2	70.5	25.1	53.2
			Women	65.3	85.8	95.2	58.5	89.2	28.3	74.1	22.3	36.8

						Employees			Non-employees		
	Country. Year and Sex		TOTAL			Ē	Private			Own-	Domestic Work
				Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
	Pensions	TOTAL	68.8	83.2	93.8	52.0	89.5	39.9	74.9	34.2	43.7
		Men	68.4	80.7	91.8	46.9	89.4	39.9	74.0	33.7	57.3
		Women	69.3	86.8	95.4	61.7	89.8	39.9	77.0	35.0	42.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	69.2	83.4	94.0	52.3	89.7	40.9	76.4	35.1	44.0
		Men	68.8	80.9	92.1	47.2	89.5	40.8	75.5	34.5	57.5
		Women	69.8	87.0	95.5	62.1	90.1	41.0	78.6	36.1	43.0
2012	Health	TOTAL	66.3	82.4	92.6	49.5	88.6	32.6	71.0	25.4	39.4
		Men	66.1	80.0	0.68	44.4	88.6	34.0	69.4	26.6	55.5
		Women	66.5	86.0	95.3	59.0	88.7	30.1	74.7	23.4	38.3
	Pensions	TOTAL	69.8	83.4	92.8	52.1	89.4	41.7	74.6	35.5	45.9
		Men	69.1	80.9	89.1	46.8	89.2	41.5	73.4	34.8	62.4
		Women	70.7	87.0	95.6	61.7	89.6	42.0	77.4	36.7	44.8
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70.2	83.6	92.9	52.4	89.6	42.8	76.6	36.5	46.3
		Men	69.5	81.1	89.4	47.1	89.4	42.6	75.2	35.8	62.6
		Women	71.2	87.2	95.6	62.2	89.8	43.2	80.0	37.7	45.2
2013	Health	TOTAL	67.6	83.3	92.6	52.1	89.7	34.1	73.3	26.7	42.6
		Men	67.1	80.7	88.9	47.5	89.3	35.5	72.1	27.6	51.5
		Women	68.2	86.8	95.4	60.4	90.2	31.8	76.2	25.0	42.0
	Pensions	TOTAL	71.5	84.3	92.9	54.8	90.4	44.7	78.0	38.4	49.7
		Men	70.6	81.7	89.2	49.6	90.06	44.6	77.1	37.7	61.6
		Women	72.8	88.0	95.6	64.1	91.1	44.9	80.4	39.5	49.0
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	71.5	84.3	92.9	54.8	90.4	44.7	78.0	38.4	49.7
		Men	70.6	81.7	89.2	49.6	0.06	44.6	77.1	37.7	61.6
		Women	72.8	88.0	95.6	64.1	91.1	44.9	80.4	39.5	49.0
2014	Health	TOTAL	67.4	83.2	92.6	50.6	89.7	35.2	75.1	28.1	42.9
		Men	6.99	80.7	89.0	45.3	89.5	36.6	73.2	29.0	56.5
		Women	68.0	86.7	95.1	60.1	89.9	32.8	79.9	26.6	41.9
	Pensions	TOTAL	7.17	84.3	92.9	53.4	90.6	46.4	80.2	40.4	50.8
		Men	70.7	81.8	89.4	47.9	90.3	46.2	78.5	39.5	65.3
		Women	73.0	87.9	95.4	63.3	91.0	46.8	84.4	41.9	49.8
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	T.1T	84.3	92.9	53.4	90.6	46.4	80.2	40.4	50.8
		Men	70.7	81.8	89.4	47.9	90.3	46.2	78.5	39.5	65.3
		Women	73.0	87.9	95.4	63.3	91.0	46.8	84.4	41.9	49.8
											(continues)

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Image: contract state sta							Employees			Non-employees		
International state Total Total <th></th> <th>Country. Year and Se</th> <th>Xe</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>ď</th> <th>ivate</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Own-</th> <th>Domestic Work</th>		Country. Year and Se	Xe	TOTAL			ď	ivate			Own-	Domestic Work
Interface A field					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Health TORL 453 706 967 313 79.0 21.2 20.0 Health Horin 50.7 77.6 99.4 66.5 17.1 25.6 Health 50.7 77.6 99.4 116.5 66.5 17.7 25.6 Health 50.7 77.6 99.9 11.6 66.5 17.0 25.4 Health 101.4 36.5 66.3 99.9 42.2 80.4 27.7 41.1 Health 101.4 49.5 71.7 99.7 25.6 80.4 27.7 41.1 Health 101.4 49.5 71.7 99.7 25.6 80.4 27.7 41.1 Health 50.7 71.2 99.7 27.7 80.4 27.7 41.1 Health 50.3 72.1 97.1 81.1 22.8 41.1 Health 50.3 72.1 80.7 72.8 80.7 72.9 Health </th <th>Colombia [#]</th> <th></th>	Colombia [#]											
Mem 42.1 56.8 99.4 25.0 75.1 11.1 25.0 27.2 25.3 Memon 60.7 75.6 99.9 4.2 25.2 77.9 25.4 Memon 36.7 77.6 99.9 11.6 25.2 27.7 11.7 25.6 Memon 36.6 56.0 97.4 11.6 66.7 17.0 25.4 Memon 36.5 71.7 99.7 72.8 96.7 11.7 Memon 45.5 71.1 99.7 27.6 67.8 27.7 41.1 Memon 45.5 71.1 99.7 72.8 96.7 71.8 27.7 41.1 Memon 45.5 71.1 99.7 27.6 87.7 41.1 Memon 56.5 73.1 97.1 27.7 41.1 27.4 Memon 56.5 73.1 97.7 87.7 87.3 27.4 27.4 Memon 56.5 <th< th=""><th>2005</th><th>Health</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>45.9</th><th>70.6</th><th>99.7</th><th>31.8</th><th>79.0</th><th>21.2</th><th>29.0</th><th>20.1</th><th>32.1</th></th<>	2005	Health	TOTAL	45.9	70.6	99.7	31.8	79.0	21.2	29.0	20.1	32.1
Writen 507 77.6 999 42.2 82.2 17.0 27.5 Moren 34.6 56.0 99.4 11.6 56.6 12.0 22.4 Moren 34.6 56.0 99.4 11.6 56.6 12.0 22.4 Moren 35.6 56.0 99.4 11.6 56.6 12.0 22.4 Methodd 70.4 43.5 71.7 99.7 22.4 91.7 24.6 24.6 Methodd 56.0 74.3 99.7 22.5 96.7 24.7 24.4 24.7 Methodd 56.7 71.2 99.7 21.5 26.4 23.4 24.4 Moren 56.7 73.2 96.7 18.1 27.7 24.4 24.4 Moren 56.7 73.2 96.7 18.1 27.7 24.4 Moren 56.7 73.2 96.7 18.1 27.4 24.4 Moren 56.7 74.6			Men	42.1	65.8	99.4	26.0	76.1	17.1	26.0	15.5	36.7
Pensions ITAL 352 663 143 662 110 224 Wenn 346 656 974 115 665 974 115 223 973 141 Wenn 346 656 974 115 953 973 941 Wenn 655 671 993 226 904 277 411 Wenne 655 731 991 275 863 294 378 Wenne 455 731 991 275 863 204 325 Wenne 455 731 971 275 863 204 274 Wenne 553 733 961 174 214 244 244 Wenne 553 745 964 334 312 214 244 Wenne 553 765 964 334 313 214 214 214 Wenne 555 765<			Women	50.7	77.6	6.96	42.2	83.2	27.2	37.5	26.3	31.9
Men 346 560 974 115 666 120 234 Mome 380 664 173 993 133 195 197 Hathaudr 1001 492 717 995 270 723 941 737 Men 462 671 995 270 778 242 386 Men 455 731 991 275 863 201 733 Women 535 731 991 275 863 204 234 Women 533 732 995 745 955 743 933 Women 503 772 965 176 811 126 734 Women 503 772 965 176 813 201 179 Women 503 772 965 176 813 201 179 Women 503 772 965 176 813		Pensions	TOTAL	35.2	60.3	98.6	14.3	69.2	11.0	22.4	9.4	14.5
Heath Women 360 664 998 193 728 95 197 Heath Men 365 717 993 723 993 737 411 Men 365 731 993 727 863 733 Men 365 731 993 729 729 734 Men 455 731 991 735 963 734 935 Men 453 731 991 735 967 741 935 Men 533 732 965 176 863 234 335 Men 333 663 734 936 735 947 734 335 Men 533 704 734 946 736 749 734 734 Men 565 746 984 734 813 112 179 Men 561 746 746 746 7			Men	34.6	56.0	97.4	11.6	66.6	12.0	23.4	10.0	28.9
Heatth and/or TOIL 455 717 957 226 80.4 277 41. Mean 452 67.1 99.5 270 77.8 242 38.8 Mean 455 73.1 99.1 27.5 96.2 24.9 34.7 34.8 Mean 455 73.1 97.1 27.5 96.2 27.4 34.8 Mean 45.5 73.1 97.1 27.5 96.3 20.1 20.4 23.4 Mean 50.3 66.7 18.1 81.1 12.8 23.4 34.8 Mean 33.3 67.5 96.5 17.6 81.0 17.9 23.4 Mean 33.3 67.5 96.7 17.6 81.1 12.8 23.4 Mean 33.3 67.5 96.7 18.1 81.1 12.8 24.4 Mean 53.3 74.6 97.3 87.9 97.3 47.8 Mean 55.3			Women	36.0	66.4	99.8	19.3	72.8	9.5	19.7	8.7	14.0
Merr 46.2 67.1 99.5 27.0 77.8 24.2 38.8 Heilth 07.44 33.6 38.3 99.9 42.9 32.9 47.7 Merr 45.5 73.1 97.1 27.5 85.8 24.4 33.8 Merr 45.5 73.1 97.1 27.5 85.8 20.1 23.4 Merr 56.3 56.3 96.7 18.1 81.1 12.8 23.4 Merr 56.3 56.5 96.5 17.6 81.0 13.4 23.4 Merr 36.3 65.5 96.5 17.6 81.0 12.4 17.9 Merr 36.5 66.5 96.5 18.9 87.0 23.4 47.8 Merr 56.5 74.6 58.4 33.4 37.2 24.4 25.4 Merr 56.5 74.6 74.6 75.6 57.4 57.4 57.4 Merr 56.5 76.5 58.4		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49.5	71.7	99.7	32.6	80.4	7.72	41.1	25.9	32.9
Women 53.6 73.3 99.9 4.2 8.42 32.9 4.77 Heulth 107.4 47.5 74.8 96.7 31.5 86.3 24.4 33.5 Heulth 107.4 45.5 77.1 96.7 31.5 86.3 20.1 23.4 Women 50.3 77.2 96.5 71.6 87.1 30.2 44.8 Women 50.3 77.2 96.5 71.6 87.1 30.2 44.8 Women 30.3 77.2 96.5 74.6 96.7 10.1 12.8 23.4 Women 50.5 74.6 96.4 31.4 87.1 17.4 17.9 Women 50.5 74.6 96.4 31.4 37.7 23.4 47.8 Women 50.5 74.6 96.7 31.9 97.7 26.4 47.8 Women 50.5 74.6 96.4 31.4 97.5 26.4 47.8			Men	46.2	67.1	99.5	27.0	77.8	24.2	38.8	21.6	41.1
Health T014 47.6 74.8 96.7 31.5 66.3 24.4 33.5 Neme 45.5 73.1 97.1 27.5 85.8 20.4 23.4 Neme 45.5 73.1 97.1 27.5 85.8 20.1 23.4 Neme 36.3 66.7 18.1 81.1 12.8 24.4 Neme 46.5 73.1 97.1 57.4 83.0 44.8 Neme 36.3 66.7 18.1 81.1 12.1 17.9 Neme 56.9 96.5 18.1 81.0 13.4 25.4 Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.4 81.0 17.9 Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.7 26.4 47.8 Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.7 27.4 27.4 Men 50.5 74.6 98.7 27.4 27.4 21.5 Men 107.4			Women	53.6	78.3	6.99	42.9	84.2	32.9	47.7	31.6	32.6
Nome 455 731 971 275 858 201 294 Pensions T074 38.2 66.3 77.2 96.2 131 0.1 128 234 Pensions T074 38.3 67.5 96.5 161 81.0 13.4 234 234 Mem 39.3 67.5 96.5 162 96.5 161 71.1 128 234 234 Women 36.5 76.2 96.5 162 96.5 13.4 17.9 234 245 Women 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.4 97.0 33.7 24.1 73.9 Mem 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.8 87.0 33.7 34.4 Mem 50.7 73.8 97.0 28.1 34.4 21.7 Mem 50.7 73.8 97.0 28.1 97.0 28.4 28.1 Mem 50.7 77.2 96.8 <th< th=""><th>2010</th><th>Health</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>47.6</th><th>74.8</th><th>96.7</th><th>31.5</th><th>86.3</th><th>24.4</th><th>33.5</th><th>23.5</th><th>29.0</th></th<>	2010	Health	TOTAL	47.6	74.8	96.7	31.5	86.3	24.4	33.5	23.5	29.0
model 50.3 77.2 96.2 37.4 87.1 30.2 44.8 Pensions 004L 38.2 66.3 96.7 18.1 81.1 12.8 23.4 Memb 38.3 65.5 96.9 18.1 81.1 12.8 54.4 Memb 36.5 56.5 96.9 18.9 81.1 12.4 54.4 Memb 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.4 87.5 32.4 45.1 Memb 51.6 78.5 98.6 33.4 87.0 28.4 45.1 Memb 50.5 74.6 98.4 29.9 87.0 28.4 45.1 Memb 50.5 74.6 98.4 29.9 87.0 28.4 45.1 Memb 50.5 77.2 98.5 37.4 87.5 55.2 34.4 Mem 60.7 77.2 97.6 37.6 87.5 21.4 45.1 Mem 50.6 67.5			Men	45.5	73.1	97.1	27.5	85.8	20.1	29.4	18.8	43.0
Pensions T01.4 32.2 68.3 96.7 18.1 81.1 12.8 23.4 Men 33.3 67.5 96.5 176 81.3 12.1 179 24 Men 33.3 67.5 96.5 176 81.3 12.1 179 24 Meatifications 53.5 56.5 96.5 98.4 33.4 97.5 24 45.1 Meatifications 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.4 87.0 28.4 47.8 Meatifications 50.5 74.5 98.5 38.7 81.0 37.7 55.2 Meatification 50.5 74.5 98.5 38.7 88.1 37.7 55.2 Meatification 50.7 77.2 95.6 38.6 38.6 37.0 55.1 34.4 Meatification 50.7 77.2 95.6 88.1 37.7 55.1 34.4 Meatification 50.7 77.2 96.6 37.0			Women	50.3	77.2	96.2	37.4	87.1	30.2	44.8	29.3	28.6
Mem 39.3 67.5 96.5 17.6 81.0 13.4 25.4 Heathinatide Women 35.9 69.5 96.9 18.9 81.3 12.1 17.9 Heathinatide TOTAL 52.3 76.2 98.4 33.4 87.5 32.4 47.8 Mem 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.7 82.1 32.4 47.8 Mem 54.6 73.2 98.4 33.7 85.1 34.4 45.1 Mem 64.1 73.2 97.4 31.9 87.0 28.4 47.8 Mem 65.7 74.5 98.5 38.7 88.1 37.7 35.5 Mem 50.7 77.2 96.8 36.2 88.0 31.9 31.4 Mem 55.6 77.2 96.8 36.2 88.0 31.9 31.4 Mem 55.8 67.9 97.4 31.0 31.4 21.5 Mem 55.8 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Pensions</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>38.2</th><th>68.3</th><th>96.7</th><th>18.1</th><th>81.1</th><th>12.8</th><th>23.4</th><th>11.7</th><th>14.0</th></t<>		Pensions	TOTAL	38.2	68.3	96.7	18.1	81.1	12.8	23.4	11.7	14.0
Women 36.9 69.5 96.9 18.9 12.1 17.9 Persions Unmen 56.2 76.2 96.4 33.4 87.5 32.4 47.8 Persions Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.4 87.5 32.4 47.8 Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 23.9 87.0 28.4 45.1 Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 33.8 88.1 37.7 55.2 Men 50.7 77.2 96.8 38.7 88.1 37.7 55.2 Men 50.7 77.2 97.8 37.8 88.1 37.7 55.2 Men 37.6 67.5 97.6 73.8 88.1 13.7 55.2 Men 36.6 67.5 97.2 16.8 81.0 12.6 21.7 Men 35.6 67.6 97.8 81.3 12.6 21.7 24.2 Men 56.7 70.4 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <td>39.3</td> <td>67.5</td> <td>96.5</td> <td>17.6</td> <td>81.0</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>25.4</td> <td>11.7</td> <td>22.5</td>			Men	39.3	67.5	96.5	17.6	81.0	13.4	25.4	11.7	22.5
Health and/or Total 5.3.3 T6.2 96.4 33.4 61.5 22.4 47.8 Pensions Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 29.9 87.0 28.4 45.1 Men 50.5 74.6 98.4 29.9 87.0 28.4 45.1 Women 54.6 78.5 98.7 88.1 37.7 55.2 94.4 Women 54.6 73.8 97.9 88.1 37.7 55.2 94.4 Women 54.0 77.2 94.8 71.2 94.8 71.9 74.9 94.8 Men 50.7 77.2 94.8 71.2 94.8 71.9 74.9 21.9 Monen 55.8 65.6 94.1 71.2 94.2 21.9 24.4 21.7 Monen 55.8 67.9 97.2 15.6 81.0 21.9 21.6 Monen 55.8 70.4 81.0 71.9 21.6 21.6 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>36.9</th> <th>69.5</th> <th>6:96</th> <th>18.9</th> <th>81.3</th> <th>12.1</th> <th>17.9</th> <th>11.7</th> <th>13.7</th>			Women	36.9	69.5	6:96	18.9	81.3	12.1	17.9	11.7	13.7
Meth50.574.698.429.987.028.464.1Meth701464.175.297.498.137.756.2Meth701448.175.297.431.888.137.756.2Meth701448.175.297.431.887.025.134.445.1Meth701448.175.297.431.887.025.134.445.1Meth60.750.797.697.697.886.397.925.134.4Meth37.967.397.297.617.086.319.931.534.4Meth37.967.397.617.086.319.931.924.124.1Meth37.666.797.697.617.086.319.924.124.1Meth37.656.697.697.617.087.025.624.424.1Meth55.676.497.697.617.297.627.924.3Meth56.457.677.297.677.297.627.324.4Meth56.457.677.297.637.797.627.3Meth56.757.637.796.337.797.627.3Meth56.877.697.697.797.797.697.6Meth64.777.197.797.797.797.7Meth		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52.3	76.2	98.4	33.4	87.5	32.4	47.8	30.8	30.1
Health Women 54.6 78.5 98.5 38.1 37.7 55.2 Health TOTAL 48.1 75.2 97.4 31.8 83.1 37.9 55.2 Mean Men 46.1 75.2 97.4 31.8 87.0 25.1 34.4 Men 50.7 77.2 96.8 86.3 86.3 19.9 31.5 34.4 Men 50.7 77.2 96.8 86.3 86.3 19.9 31.5 34.4 Men 39.6 67.9 97.0 17.0 86.3 19.9 31.5 34.4 Men 39.6 68.6 98.1 17.0 81.0 11.6 21.7 Men 30.6 68.6 98.1 17.2 81.3 11.5 21.6 Ment 55.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 81.9 87.0 24.4 Ment 54.9 74.6 99.5 37.7 89.0 32.6 54.4			Men	50.5	74.6	98.4	29.9	87.0	28.4	45.1	26.1	43.2
HealthT074.48.175.297.431.887.025.134.4MeinMein46.17.3.897.928.886.319.931.534.4MeinMein50.777.296.836.288.031.942.142.1Mein50.777.296.836.288.031.921.542.1Mein39.667.397.617.081.112.621.5Mein39.667.597.216.881.013.421.7Mein39.667.597.216.881.013.421.7Mein39.667.597.216.881.013.421.7Mein35.868.698.117.281.311.521.0Mein54.974.999.630.187.228.047.8Mein54.978.599.537.789.039.054.4Mein40.174.873.195.429.337.728.054.4Mein40.173.195.429.337.786.321.923.9Mein40.173.195.429.337.796.321.923.9Mein40.173.195.429.387.626.824.4Mein40.173.195.429.321.923.924.4Mein40.173.195.429.371.023.924.4<			Women	54.6	78.5	98.5	38.7	88.1	37.7	55.2	36.6	29.7
Men 46.1 73.8 97.9 28.8 86.3 19.9 31.5 Vensions 60.7 77.2 96.8 36.2 88.0 31.9 42.1 Women 50.7 77.2 96.8 36.2 88.0 31.9 42.1 Women 50.7 77.2 96.8 36.2 88.0 31.9 21.5 Men 39.6 67.5 97.6 17.0 81.1 12.6 21.5 Weinen 35.8 68.6 98.1 17.2 81.0 13.4 21.7 Heatth and/or 1074 52.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 87.9 28.0 47.8 Men 54.9 78.5 99.5 37.7 89.0 39.0 54.4 Men 54.9 78.8 97.8 37.7 89.0 54.4 Men 54.9 78.8 37.7 89.0 39.0 54.4 Men 41.4 73.1 95.4	2011	Health	TOTAL	48.1	75.2	97.4	31.8	87.0	25.1	34.4	24.1	29.1
wome50.777.296.836.288.031.942.1PensionsT0TaL37.967.397.697.617.081.112.621.5Men39.667.597.217.081.112.621.521.7Men35.868.697.217.216.881.013.421.7Women35.868.697.217.216.881.013.421.7Went35.868.698.117.216.881.013.421.7Went701452.676.499.633.281.311.521.0Men50.874.999.633.788.321.124.8Men107446.174.899.633.788.321.126.8Men107448.377.294.133.788.321.126.3Men107448.377.294.135.488.321.126.8Men40.663.197.618.729.321.126.3Men40.663.197.618.723.321.126.3Men40.663.197.618.723.321.126.3Men40.663.197.618.723.321.123.9Men40.663.197.618.723.321.123.3Men40.663.197.618.723.321.023.3 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>46.1</th> <th>73.8</th> <th>97.9</th> <th>28.8</th> <th>86.3</th> <th>19.9</th> <th>31.5</th> <th>18.2</th> <th>54.2</th>			Men	46.1	73.8	97.9	28.8	86.3	19.9	31.5	18.2	54.2
PensionsTOTAL37.967.397.617.081.112.621.5PensionsMen39.6 67.5 97.2 16.8 81.0 13.4 21.7 Men39.6 67.5 97.2 17.2 81.0 13.4 21.7 Wenen35.8 68.6 98.1 17.2 81.0 11.5 21.0 Health and/orTotAL 52.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 87.9 22.8 47.8 Men 54.9 76.4 99.6 30.1 87.2 2800 45.3 47.8 Men 54.9 76.4 99.6 30.1 87.2 2800 45.3 47.8 Men 69.1 74.9 99.6 31.7 88.7 28.0 54.4 45.4 MenMen 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 88.5 16.7 23.9 MenMen 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 88.5 16.7 23.9 MenMen 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 88.5 16.7 23.9 MenMen 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 87.6 26.8 33.2 MenMen 40.5 69.1 97.6 18.2 87.6 21.7 23.9 MenMen 40.5 67.8 96.2 18.7 82.0 12.9 21.2 MenMen 40.5 67.8 96.1 18.7 82.0 12.9 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>50.7</th><th>77.2</th><th>96.8</th><th>36.2</th><th>88.0</th><th>31.9</th><th>42.1</th><th>31.2</th><th>27.9</th></t<>			Women	50.7	77.2	96.8	36.2	88.0	31.9	42.1	31.2	27.9
Men 39.6 67.5 97.2 16.8 81.0 13.4 21.7 Women 35.8 68.6 98.1 17.2 81.3 11.5 21.0 Health and/or Women 35.8 68.6 98.1 17.2 81.3 11.5 21.0 Health and/or Tota 52.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 87.9 28.0 47.8 Nem 54.9 76.4 99.6 30.1 87.2 28.0 54.4 71.8 Nomen 54.9 78.5 99.5 31.7 89.0 39.0 54.4 75.8 Nomen 64.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 39.0 54.4 25.3 Mealth TOTAL 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 28.1 26.5 26.4 Men 44.4 73.1 95.4 29.3 85.5 16.7 23.9 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 2		Pensions	TOTAL	37.9	67.9	97.6	17.0	81.1	12.6	21.5	11.6	14.3
Women 35.8 68.6 98.1 17.2 81.3 11.5 21.0 Health and/or TOTA 52.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 81.3 11.5 21.0 Health and/or TOTA 52.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 87.2 28.0 47.8 Men 54.9 74.9 99.6 30.1 87.2 280.0 54.4 Men 54.9 78.5 99.6 30.1 87.2 280.0 54.4 Men 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 53.0 54.4 25.3 Men 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 54.4 25.3 Men 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 85.6 16.7 23.9 Men 40.7 38.9 69.1 95.4 29.3 85.6 16.7 23.9 Men 40.5			Men	39.6	67.5	97.2	16.8	81.0	13.4	21.7	12.2	31.7
Health and/or Total 52.6 76.4 99.6 33.2 87.9 23.8 47.8 Pensions Men 50.8 74.9 99.6 30.1 87.2 28.0 45.3 Men 50.8 74.9 99.6 30.1 87.2 28.0 45.3 Women 54.9 78.5 99.5 37.7 89.0 54.4 54.4 Mealth 107aL 46.1 74.8 99.5 37.7 89.0 54.4 54.4 Mealth 107aL 64.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 54.4 54.4 Mealth 107aL 84.1 73.1 95.4 29.3 21.1 26.5 54.4 Men 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 26.8 33.2 56.8 33.2 Mene 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 87.6 26.8 33.2 Mene 40.5 66.1 97.6 82.6 21.1<			Women	35.8	68.6	98.1	17.2	81.3	11.5	21.0	10.9	13.4
Men 50.8 74.9 99.6 30.1 87.2 28.0 45.3 Ment 54.9 78.5 99.5 37.7 89.0 54.4 54.4 Ment T07u 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 59.0 54.4 Ment T07u 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 86.3 21.1 26.5 Ment 44.4 73.1 95.4 29.3 85.5 16.7 23.9 54.4 Men 44.4 73.1 95.4 29.3 85.5 16.7 23.9 53.9 Men 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 87.6 26.8 33.2 Men 40.5 69.1 97.6 18.7 87.6 26.8 33.2 Men 40.5 67.8 96.1 36.4 23.2 23.3 Men 40.5 67.8 97.6 18.7 87.6 21.2 23.2 Men		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52.6	76.4	9.66	33.2	87.9	32.8	47.8	31.2	30.5
Women 54.9 78.5 99.5 37.7 89.0 39.0 54.4 Health TOTAL 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 39.0 54.4 Mealth TOTAL 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 89.0 51.1 26.5 Men 44.4 7.31 95.4 29.3 86.3 16.7 26.5 16.7 26.5 Men 44.4 7.31 95.4 29.3 86.3 16.7 26.5 16.7 26.5 Momen 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 86.3 16.7 26.3 27.3 Meno 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 16.7 26.8 33.2 23.3 Meno 40.5 66.1 97.6 18.7 82.0 12.9 21.2 21.2 Momen 40.5 67.8 96.2 18.7 82.6 11.4 19.2 Momen 36.9 18.7			Men	50.8	74.9	9.66	30.1	87.2	28.0	45.3	25.5	54.5
Health ToTAL 46.1 74.8 94.8 31.7 86.3 21.1 26.5 Nen Health Men 44.4 73.1 95.4 29.3 86.3 21.1 26.5 Nen Health Men 44.4 73.1 95.4 29.3 85.5 16.7 23.9 Nomen 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 85.5 16.7 23.9 Pensions 107AL 38.9 69.1 97.6 18.2 82.6 15.3 33.2 Men 40.5 67.8 96.2 18.0 81.5 14.0 23.2 Monen 36.9 71.0 99.1 18.7 82.6 14.0 22.0			Women	54.9	78.5	99.5	37.7	89.0	39.0	54.4	38.0	29.3
Men 44.4 73.1 95.4 29.3 85.5 16.7 23.9 Women 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 87.6 16.7 23.9 Women 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 87.6 26.8 33.2 Men 40.5 69.1 97.6 18.2 14.0 21.3 Men 40.5 67.8 96.2 180 81.5 14.0 22.0 Women 36.9 71.0 99.1 18.7 82.6 11.4 19.2	2012	Health	TOTAL	46.1	74.8	94.8	31.7	86.3	21.1	26.5	20.5	28.3
Women 48.3 77.2 94.1 35.4 87.6 26.8 33.2 TOTAL 38.9 69.1 97.6 18.2 81.5 12.9 21.2 Men 40.5 67.8 96.2 18.0 81.5 14.0 22.0 Women 36.9 71.0 99.1 18.7 82.6 14.0 22.0			Men	44.4	73.1	95.4	29.3	85.5	16.7	23.9	15.7	52.4
TOTAL 38.9 69.1 97.6 18.2 82.0 12.9 21.2 Men 40.5 67.8 96.2 18.0 81.5 14.0 22.0 Women 36.9 71.0 99.1 18.7 82.6 11.4 19.2			Women	48.3	77.2	94.1	35.4	87.6	26.8	33.2	26.4	27.3
40.5 67.8 96.2 18.0 81.5 14.0 22.0 36.9 71.0 99.1 18.7 82.6 11.4 19.2		Pensions	TOTAL	38.9	69.1	97.6	18.2	82.0	12.9	21.2	11.9	14.5
36.9 71.0 99.1 18.7 82.6 11.4 19.2			Men	40.5	67.8	96.2	18.0	81.5	14.0	22.0	12.8	56.9
-			Women	36.9	71.0	99.1	18.7	82.6	11.4	19.2	10.9	12.9

						Employees			Non-employees		
	Country Year and Sev		INTAL				Private			Own-	Domestic Work
		5		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	52.5	1.17	9.66	34.6	88.0	31.6	44.2	30.2	30.5
		Men	51.1	75.2	99.3	32.0	87.2	27.8	42.4	25.7	66.7
		Women	54.3	79.8	9.66	38.6	89.3	36.6	49.1	35.8	29.1
2013	Health	TOTAL	47.2	75.0	95.8	31.8	86.5	21.7	27.0	21.1	30.0
		Men	45.0	73.5	96.6	29.2	86.0	16.6	23.5	15.7	30.1
		Women	49.9	77.1	94.9	35.8	87.1	28.1	36.1	27.6	30.0
	Pensions	TOTAL	40.9	69.7	99.2	19.1	82.2	14.9	27.6	13.5	18.8
		Men	42.5	69.1	98.9	19.1	82.6	16.0	28.2	14.3	31.2
		Women	39.0	70.6	99.5	19.2	81.8	13.5	26.3	12.6	18.1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	55.0	9.77	9 .66	35.8	88.7	34.5	50.8	32.7	34.5
		Men	53.3	76.4	26.7	33.1	88.4	30.4	47.9	27.9	43.2
		Women	56.9	79.9	100.0	39.9	89.0	39.7	58.0	38.5	34.1
2014	Health	TOTAL	48.1	77.2	95.8	33.2	87.8	20.1	27.3	19.4	33.2
		Men	46.8	76.8	97.2	30.6	88.2	16.1	24.7	14.9	27.5
		Women	49.7	77.7	94.3	37.0	87.3	25.3	32.9	24.8	33.5
	Pensions	TOTAL	42.9	72.0	0.66	20.5	83.6	15.7	25.8	14.6	19.0
		Men	44.6	72.1	98.4	20.6	84.3	16.4	26.1	15.1	25.5
		Women	41.0	71.7	99.5	20.4	82.7	14.8	25.1	14.1	18.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	56.0	79.5	99.9	37.0	89.4	34.0	50.6	32.3	36.7
		Men	54.9	79.0	100.0	34.3	89.8	30.3	48.3	28.0	31.4
		Women	57.4	80.2	99.9	40.7	88.9	38.7	55.6	37.5	36.9
Costa Rica ^{g/}											
2005	Health	TOTAL	79.5	86.0	99.5	57.9	89.4	65.4	70.8	63.3	64.7
		Men	75.9	82.1	99.3	48.9	87.2	59.9	70.1	54.8	62.9
		Women	85.2	93.0	99.7	75.3	94.8	74.9	73.0	75.3	64.8
	Pensions	TOTAL	79.5	86.0	99.5	57.9	89.4	65.4	70.8	63.3	64.7
		Men	75.9	82.1	99.3	48.9	87.2	59.9	70.1	54.8	62.9
		Women	85.2	93.0	99.7	75.3	94.8	74.9	73.0	75.3	64.8
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	79.5	86.0	99.5	57.9	89.4	65.4	70.8	63.3	64.7
		Men	75.9	82.1	99.3	48.9	87.2	59.9	70.1	54.8	62.9
		Women	85.2	93.0	99.7	75.3	94.8	74.9	73.0	75.3	64.8
2010	Health	TOTAL	86.1	91.2	99.7	71.1	93.3	73.3	82.6	71.6	74.0
											(continues)

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					_	Employees			Non-employees		
J	Country. Year and Sex	×	TOTAL			ā	Private			0wn-	Domestic Work
				Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
		Men	84.0	88.6	99.7	63.8	91.8	69.7	82.4	66.5	71.7
		Women	89.2	95.5	99.8	83.8	96.5	79.9	83.3	79.5	74.2
	Pensions	TOTAL	86.1	91.2	99.7	71.1	93.3	73.3	82.6	71.6	74.0
		Men	84.0	88.6	99.7	63.8	91.8	69.7	82.4	66.5	71.7
		Women	89.2	95.5	99.8	83.8	96.5	79.9	83.3	79.5	74.2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86.1	91.2	99.7	71.1	93.3	73.3	82.6	71.6	74.0
		Men	84.0	88.6	99.7	63.8	91.8	69.7	82.4	66.5	71.7
		Women	89.2	95.5	8.66	83.8	96.5	79.9	83.3	79.5	74.2
2011	Health	TOTAL	86.0	89.8	99.7	68.3	91.8	ר.רד	84.6	76.2	74.3
		Men	83.8	87.0	99.8	60.2	90.3	74.9	84.1	72.3	56.6
		Women	89.0	94.5	9.66	83.2	94.9	82.8	86.0	82.4	75.2
	Pensions	TOTAL	86.0	89.8	99.7	68.3	91.8	ר.רד	84.6	76.2	74.3
		Men	83.8	87.0	99.8	60.2	90.3	74.9	84.1	72.3	56.6
		Women	89.0	94.5	9.66	83.2	94.9	82.8	86.0	82.4	75.2
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	86.0	89.8	99.7	68.3	91.8	ר.רד	84.6	76.2	74.3
		Men	83.8	87.0	99.8	60.2	90.3	74.9	84.1	72.3	56.6
		Women	0.68	94.5	9.66	83.2	94.9	82.8	86.0	82.4	75.2
2012	Health	TOTAL	85.9	90.3	100.0	66.5	93.0	75.9	81.9	74.5	72.4
		Men	83.9	87.9	99.9	61.3	91.6	72.4	82.2	69.7	46.0
		Women	88.7	94.2	100.0	76.7	95.5	82.2	80.8	82.3	73.6
	Pensions	TOTAL	85.9	90.3	100.0	66.5	93.0	75.9	81.9	74.5	72.4
		Men	83.9	87.9	99.9	61.3	91.6	72.4	82.2	69.7	46.0
		Women	88.7	94.2	100.0	76.7	95.5	82.2	80.8	82.3	73.6
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	85.9	90.3	100.0	66.5	93.0	75.9	81.9	74.5	72.4
		Men	83.9	87.9	6.66	61.3	91.6	72.4	82.2	69.7	46.0
		Women	88.7	94.2	100.0	76.7	95.5	82.2	80.8	82.3	73.6
2013	Health	TOTAL	87.4	91.5	100.0	70.4	94.4	77.6	84.3	76.2	75.4
		Men	85.1	88.9	100.0	62.9	93.3	74.1	86.3	70.9	65.2
		Women	90.5	95.6	100.0	84.4	96.3	83.7	9.77	84.4	76.1
	Pensions	TOTAL	87.4	91.5	100.0	70.4	94.4	77.6	84.3	76.2	75.4
		Men	85.1	88.9	100.0	62.9	93.3	74.1	86.3	70.9	65.2
		Women	90.5	95.6	100.0	84.4	96.3	83.7	9.77	84.4	76.1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	87.4	91.5	100.0	70.4	94.4	77.6	84.3	76.2	75.4
		Men	85.1	88.9	100.0	62.9	93.3	74.1	86.3	70.9	65.2
		Women	90.5	95.6	100.0	84.4	96.3	83.7	77.9	84.4	76.1

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(continues...)

Antimative statistical problemation of the statististeristical problemation of the statistical problema												
Lendity for antifying							Employees			Non-employees		
Image: constraint of the		Country. Year and Se	×	TOTAL			P	ivate			-Invo	Domestic Work
Heiling TUK, Nerve 87.1 81.4					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
New 040 043 083 093 083 <th>2014</th> <th>Health</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>87.1</th> <th>91.1</th> <th>99.4</th> <th>72.4</th> <th>93.9</th> <th>77.8</th> <th>90.06</th> <th>74.7</th> <th>76.2</th>	2014	Health	TOTAL	87.1	91.1	99.4	72.4	93.9	77.8	90.06	74.7	76.2
Women 903 903 903 804 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>84.8</th> <th>88.5</th> <th>99.3</th> <th>66.4</th> <th>92.3</th> <th>73.4</th> <th>89.4</th> <th>68.7</th> <th>80.2</th>			Men	84.8	88.5	99.3	66.4	92.3	73.4	89.4	68.7	80.2
Pensions DTAI 911 911 994 724 939 775 900 747 Martine 913 913 913 913 913 913 914 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>90.3</th><th>95.3</th><th>99.5</th><th>83.0</th><th>97.1</th><th>85.5</th><th>91.4</th><th>84.4</th><th>75.9</th></td<>			Women	90.3	95.3	99.5	83.0	97.1	85.5	91.4	84.4	75.9
Mem 948 985 993 664 923 734 984 687 Memen 911 911 991 993 993 736 994 684 Memen 911 911 991 933 995 738 994 684 Memen 913 911 914 953 933 654 933 738 994 684 Memen 923 654 933 137 469 924 684 684 Memen 233 454 933 137 469 924 684 684 Memen 234 454 933 137 469 924 69 73 Meme 234 454 933 137 469 923 132 Memer 294 454 933 137 193 133 Memer 294 454 933 137 493 133 133		Pensions	TOTAL	87.1	91.1	99.4	72.4	93.9	77.8	0.06	74.7	76.2
Heatmander besolation Moneine 90.3 95.3 95.4 85.0 97.1 85.5 91.4 84.4 Heatmander TUN 87.1 91.1 90.4 77.8 90.0 74.7 Meria 98.3 98.3 98.3 99.3 85.4 97.3 77.8 90.0 74.7 Meria 99.3 55.4 93.3 13.7 46.9 91.3 96.4 94.4 Meria 29.3 45.4 93.3 13.7 44.0 91.1 86.7 94.4 Meria 29.3 45.4 93.3 13.7 44.0 91.1 92.4 91.4 94.7 Meria 29.3 45.4 93.3 13.7 44.0 91.1 12.2 91.4 94.4 Meria 29.3 45.4 93.3 13.7 44.0 12.2 13.2 Meria 29.3 13.2 14.0 13.7 44.0 13.7 13.3 12.3			Men	84.8	88.5	99.3	66.4	92.3	73.4	89.4	68.7	80.2
Heath and/r hendingTork071071071071071071071071Men043043043043043043043043043Men046043043043043043043043043Men041043043043043043043043043Men292454043043043043043043Men292442043043043043043043Men292442043043043043043043Men292443043043043043043043Men293443043043043043043043Men294043043043043043043043Men294043043043043043043043Men412043043043043043043043Men413043043043043043043043Men401413043043043043043043Men401041043043043043043043Men401041043043043043043043Men401041043043043043043 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>90.3</th> <th>95.3</th> <th>99.5</th> <th>83.0</th> <th>97.1</th> <th>85.5</th> <th>91.4</th> <th>84.4</th> <th>75.9</th>			Women	90.3	95.3	99.5	83.0	97.1	85.5	91.4	84.4	75.9
		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	87.1		99.4	72.4	93.9	77.8	0.06	74.7	76.2
Momen 903 953 953 953 914 844 Advit Momen 903 953 913 955 914 944 Advit Momen 292 454 943 112 440 113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113 114 1			Men	84.8	88.5	99.3	66.4	92.3	73.4	89.4	68.7	80.2
Image: colspan="6" section cols			Women	90.3	95.3	99.5	83.0	97.1	85.5	91.4	84.4	75.9
Health107429.345.493.313.746.89.218.07.5 $Nomen29.241.294.511.244.010.117.98181Nomen29.241.294.511.244.010.117.98181Nomen29.345.493.313.746.99210.017.981Health ant/orNomen29.241.294.511.244.010.117.981Nomen29.454.091.873.791.973.691.873.8Nomen29.454.091.820.253.081.110.281.973.8Nomen29.459.392.918.265.675.110.973.813.3Nomen42.759.392.918.265.675.115.083.713.3Nomen42.759.392.918.265.675.115.083.713.3Nomen42.759.392.918.265.675.115.083.713.3Nomen42.759.392.918.275.115.037.813.3Nomen42.759.392.918.275.115.037.813.3Nomen42.759.392.918.275.115.037.813.7Nomen42.759.392.918.275.115.037.813.7$	Ecuador ^{h/}											
Mer 292 41.2 94.5 11.2 44.0 10.1 17.9 81 Hellthaff persionsWomen 29.4 5.0 91.8 20.2 53.0 81.1 81.2 81.1 Hellthaff persionsMer 29.4 54.0 91.8 50.2 53.0 81.1 18.2 6.9 Hellthaff persionsMer 292 41.2 94.5 11.2 44.0 11.2 81.2 6.9 Mer 202 41.2 94.3 12.2 54.6 51.6 51.6 51.6 51.6 Mer 40.1 53.7 93.5 11.2 64.6 52.6 51.6 51.6 51.6 Mer 40.1 53.7 93.5 14.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 12.9 Mer 40.1 53.7 93.5 14.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 12.9 Mer 40.1 53.7 93.5 18.2 67.6 51.6 37.8 13.7 Mer 40.1 52.7 92.2 18.2 67.6 57.6 57.6 57.6 57.6 Mer 40.1 52.7 52.3 75.1 50.7 38.7 13.7 Mer 40.1 52.7 52.6 75.1 50.7 38.7 13.7 Mer 40.1 75.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 Mer 40.1 75.6 75.1 20.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 <	2005	Health	TOTAL	29.3	45.4	93.3	13.7	46.9	9.2	18.0	7.5	13.3
image <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>29.2</th><th>41.2</th><th>94.5</th><th>11.2</th><th>44.0</th><th>10.1</th><th>17.9</th><th>8.1</th><th>16.1</th></th<>			Men	29.2	41.2	94.5	11.2	44.0	10.1	17.9	8.1	16.1
Heath and/of testionsTOTA29.345.493.313.746.99.218.07.5Heath testionsNomen29.241.294.511.244.010.117.981.1Nomen29.241.294.511.244.010.117.981.1Nomen29.454.091.820.253.081.118.26.9Nomen29.441.259.392.918.263.081.118.26.9Nomen40.163.792.518.075.116.773.813.3Meth testions41.259.392.918.267.653.793.313.3Meth testions41.259.392.918.267.653.793.313.3Meth testions41.259.392.918.267.653.793.313.3Meth testions41.259.392.918.267.653.753.712.9Nomen42.169.392.521.867.653.753.712.9Meth testions47.467.455.775.150.753.853.7Meth testions47.467.898.221.875.120.750.873.1Meth testions47.467.898.221.875.120.736.873.1Meth 			Women	29.4	54.0	91.8	20.2	53.0	8.1	18.2	6.9	13.0
		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	29.3	45.4	93.3	13.7	46.9	9.2	18.0	7.5	13.3
women 29.4 54.0 91.8 20.2 53.0 81.1 18.2 6.9 Heith 1014 1014 41.2 59.3 92.9 18.2 6.9 37.8 13.3 Women 41.2 59.3 92.9 18.2 67.6 15.9 37.8 37.8 13.3 Women 42.7 69.7 92.2 18.2 67.6 15.9 37.8 37.9 12.9 Women 42.7 69.7 92.9 18.2 67.6 75.1 15.0 37.8 13.7 Women 42.7 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 38.3 13.7 Women 42.7 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 38.3 13.7 Women 42.7 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 20.7 38.3 13.7 Women 49.1 76.0 92.2 28.6 75.1 20.7 38.3 13.7 Women 49.1 76.0 92.2 28.6 75.1 20.7 38.3 13.7 Women 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 21.14 Women 49.1 76.0 93.3 24.1 21.7 20.7 21.7 Women 49.1 50.9 73.1 24.1 47.4 21.7 Women 49.1 50.1 72.1 24.1 52.4 24.1 21.7 Women 49.1 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>29.2</th><th>41.2</th><th>94.5</th><th>11.2</th><th>44.0</th><th>10.1</th><th>17.9</th><th>8.1</th><th>16.1</th></th<>			Men	29.2	41.2	94.5	11.2	44.0	10.1	17.9	8.1	16.1
Health $074L$ 41.2 59.3 82.9 18.2 67.6 15.9 37.8 13.3 13.3 MerMer 40.1 33.7 93.5 93.5 14.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 21.9 12.9 MerMer 42.7 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.9 37.8 13.3 13.7 MerMer 41.2 59.3 92.9 18.2 67.6 15.9 37.8 13.3 13.7 MerMer 40.1 53.7 93.5 14.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 12.9 13.7 MerMer 40.1 53.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 33.7 12.9 13.7 MerMer 40.1 53.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 33.7 12.9 13.7 MerMer 40.1 53.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 33.7 12.9 13.7 MerMer 42.7 67.4 52.6 75.1 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 MerMer 49.1 76.0 93.2 26.6 75.1 20.7 20.7 20.7 21.4 MerMer 49.4 50.9 70.8 21.6 75.1 20.7 20.7 21.4 21.7 MerMer 49.6 50.9 21.8 72.4 20.7 21.6 21.4 21.7 Mer <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>29.4</th> <th>54.0</th> <th>91.8</th> <th>20.2</th> <th>53.0</th> <th>8.1</th> <th>18.2</th> <th>6.9</th> <th>13.0</th>			Women	29.4	54.0	91.8	20.2	53.0	8.1	18.2	6.9	13.0
Men40.153.793.514,063.816.737.712.912.9Men42.769.792.228.675.115.038.313.712.9Mentinandor70741.259.392.992.918.267.615.937.813.3MentinandorMen41.253.793.514.063.816.737.813.3Ment40.153.793.514.063.816.737.712.9Ment40.153.793.514.063.816.737.813.7Ment40.153.793.514.063.816.737.712.9Ment40.167.495.025.675.115.038.313.7Ment40.176.093.334.982.719.938.017.4Ment40.166.093.334.982.721.633.021.1Ment40.166.093.334.982.721.633.021.1Ment40.166.093.324.926.621.624.324.120.7Ment40.160.093.324.924.324.121.721.4Ment40.150.093.324.924.021.421.4Ment40.150.193.024.024.021.421.4Ment40.550.124.024.024.0 <td< th=""><th>2010</th><th>Health</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>41.2</th><th>59.3</th><th>92.9</th><th>18.2</th><th>67.6</th><th>15.9</th><th>37.8</th><th>13.3</th><th>24.4</th></td<>	2010	Health	TOTAL	41.2	59.3	92.9	18.2	67.6	15.9	37.8	13.3	24.4
Women $4.2.7$ 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 38.3 13.7 Health antions $10T$ 4.2 59.3 92.9 18.2 67.6 15.0 38.3 13.3 Health antionsMen 4.12 59.3 92.9 18.7 67.6 15.0 37.8 13.3 13.3 Health antionsMen 4.2 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 38.3 13.7 Mealth 			Men	40.1	53.7	93.5	14.0	63.8	16.7	37.7	12.9	16.4
Heath and/or bensionsTM41.259.392.918.267.615.973.813.3MenWin 40.1 53.7 93.5 14.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 12.9 13.7 Men 40.1 53.7 93.5 14.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 12.9 12.9 Men 47.5 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 16.7 38.3 13.7 Men 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 77.1 20.7 36.8 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 98.2 21.8 77.1 20.7 36.8 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 98.2 21.8 77.1 20.7 36.8 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 98.2 21.8 77.1 20.7 36.8 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 98.2 21.8 71.3 20.7 36.8 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 98.2 21.8 71.3 20.7 36.8 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 21.6 21.7 Men 40.1 50.9 79.1 70.4 21.3 21.6 21.6 21.4 Men 49.1 50.9 92.1 21.8 21.6 21.6 21.6 21.7			Women	42.7	69.7	92.2	28.6	75.1	15.0	38.3	13.7	24.7
MethMeth40.153.793.514.0 63.8 16.7 37.7 12.9 Momen42.769.792.228.6 75.1 15.0 38.3 13.7 Mealth 707.147.567.4 96.0 25.6 75.1 10.9 36.8 10.1 Meant 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 10.1 Meant 40.1 76.0 93.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Meant 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 20.7 36.8 17.4 Meant 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 20.7 36.8 17.4 Meant 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 21.1 Meant 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 20.7 36.8 17.4 Meant 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 20.7 36.8 17.4 Meant 40.1 50.9 57.4 96.0 25.6 71.3 199.9 38.0 17.4 Meant 40.1 50.9 77.4 99.7 20.7 20.7 30.9 21.1 Meant 40.1 50.9 70.4 99.2 21.3 20.7 20.7 21.6 Meant 40.1 50.9 70.4 97.4 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.7 <th></th> <th>Health and/or Pensions</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>41.2</th> <th>59.3</th> <th>92.9</th> <th>18.2</th> <th>67.6</th> <th>15.9</th> <th>37.8</th> <th>13.3</th> <th>24.4</th>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	41.2	59.3	92.9	18.2	67.6	15.9	37.8	13.3	24.4
Women 42.7 69.7 92.2 28.6 75.1 15.0 38.3 13.7 HealthTOTAL 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 MenWemen 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 36.8 19.1 MenWemen 49.1 76.0 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 36.8 19.1 Men 49.1 76.0 99.3 34.9 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Ment 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Ment 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Ment 49.1 67.0 99.3 34.9 82.7 71.3 36.8 19.1 Ment 1014 50.9 70.4 96.0 25.6 71.3 20.7 36.8 19.1 Ment 49.1 67.0 99.3 34.9 82.7 71.3 30.0 17.4 Ment 49.1 50.9 70.4 97.4 28.9 21.6 21.6 21.6 Ment 49.5 65.1 97.4 28.9 24.4 47.4 21.7 Ment 49.5 65.1 97.4 28.9 24.1 47.4 21.7 Ment 49.5 65.1 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 24.1 21.7 Ment			Men	40.1	53.7	93.5	14.0	63.8	16.7	37.7	12.9	16.4
Health $074L$ 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 MenMen 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 380 17.4 MenMen 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 Health and/orWomen 47.5 67.4 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 380 17.4 Health and/orTotal 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 Men 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 MentTotal 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 MentMent 49.1 76.0 93.3 21.8 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 MentMent 49.5 70.4 97.4 28.9 22.4 75.5 24.3 21.7 MentMent 49.5 50.9 79.1 44.8 75.5 24.1 47.4 21.7 MentMent 49.5 50.1 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 52.4 21.7 MentMent 53.0 79.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 52.4 24.1 21.7			Women	42.7	69.7	92.2	28.6	75.1	15.0	38.3	13.7	24.7
Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Mene 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 19.9 38.0 17.4 Health and/orMomen 47.5 67.4 96.0 23.3 24.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 21.1 Mene 46.4 62.8 98.2 25.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 Mene 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 36.8 19.1 Mene 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 20.7 36.8 19.1 Mene 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 Mene 49.1 76.0 93.3 24.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 21.7 Mene 49.5 70.4 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 47.4 21.7 Mene 49.5 50.9 79.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 45.3 20.6 Mene 49.5 50.9 79.1 44.8 83.8 54.1 53.4 22.6 Mene 49.5 50.9 79.1 44.8 53.8 54.1 53.4 20.6 Mene 53.0 79.1 44.8 83.8 54.1 53.4 20.6	2011	Health	TOTAL	47.5	67.4	96.0	25.6	75.1	20.7	36.8	19.1	47.4
Women 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 21.1 Health and/orTOTAL 47.5 67.4 96.0 23.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 21.1 Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Men 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 MentTOTAL 50.9 76.4 97.4 27.8 78.5 24.3 47.4 21.7 Ment 49.5 65.1 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 47.4 21.7 Ment 49.5 50.9 79.7 28.9 78.5 24.1 47.4 21.7 Ment 53.0 53.1 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 53.4 20.6			Men	46.4	62.8	98.2	21.8	71.3	19.9	38.0	17.4	63.7
Heatth and/or Total 47.5 67.4 96.0 25.6 75.1 20.7 36.8 19.1 Pensions Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 36.0 17.4 Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Mene 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 17.4 Mene 49.1 50.9 70.4 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 31.0 17.4 Men 49.5 65.1 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 21.7 17.4 Men 49.5 65.1 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 21.7 21.7 Men 49.5 65.1 97.4 28.3 24.1 45.3 20.6 17.4 Men 49.5 65.1 97.4 26.3 20.7 20.5 21.7 20.6			Women	49.1	76.0	93.3	34.9	82.7	21.6	33.0	21.1	46.5
Men 46.4 62.8 98.2 21.8 71.3 19.9 38.0 17.4 Ment Women 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 19.9 38.0 17.4 Health TOTAL 50.9 76.0 93.3 34.9 78.5 21.6 33.0 21.1 Ment TOTAL 50.9 70.4 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 31.0 21.1 Ment 49.5 65.1 97.8 28.9 78.5 24.3 47.4 21.7 Women 53.0 79.7 97.4 78.5 24.3 53.4 20.6		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	47.5	67.4	96.0	25.6	75.1	20.7	36.8	19.1	47.4
Women 49.1 76.0 93.3 34.9 82.7 21.6 33.0 21.1 Health TOTAL 50.9 76.4 97.4 28.9 78.5 21.6 33.0 21.1 Men TOTAL 50.9 70.4 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 47.4 21.7 Men Adv 33.0 52.4 75.5 24.1 45.3 20.6 Women 53.0 79.7 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 53.4 20.6			Men	46.4	62.8	98.2	21.8	71.3	19.9	38.0	17.4	63.7
Health TOTAL 50.9 70.4 97.4 28.9 78.5 24.3 47.4 21.7 Men Men 49.5 65.1 97.8 22.4 75.5 24.1 45.3 21.7 Men 53.0 79.7 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.1 53.4 20.6			Women	49.1	76.0	93.3	34.9	82.7	21.6	33.0	21.1	46.5
49.5 65.1 97.8 22.4 75.5 24.1 45.3 20.6 53.0 79.7 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.7 53.4 22.9	2012	Health	TOTAL	50.9	70.4	97.4	28.9	78.5	24.3	47.4	21.7	45.8
53.0 79.7 97.1 44.8 83.8 24.7 53.4 22.9			Men	49.5	65.1	97.8	22.4	75.5	24.1	45.3	20.6	59.7
			Women	53.0	79.7	97.1	44.8	83.8	24.7	53.4	22.9	44.8

							Employees			Non-employees		
Instruction Total		Country Year and Se	2	TOTAL			ā	ivate			-"M	Domestic Work
Holds for the condition of the conditiconditicon of the condition of the conditicon of the condition o			5		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Mem 660 650 675 640 650 640 650 640 <th></th> <th>Health and/or Pensions</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>50.9</th> <th>70.4</th> <th>97.4</th> <th>28.9</th> <th>78.5</th> <th>24.3</th> <th>47.4</th> <th>21.7</th> <th>45.8</th>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	50.9	70.4	97.4	28.9	78.5	24.3	47.4	21.7	45.8
(weine) 530 737 991 448 563 564			Men	49.5	65.1	97.8	22.4	75.5	24.1	45.3	20.6	59.7
Holin (0.01, buttorial (where) 48.9 (5.5 98.0 (5.5 96.0 (5.1 96.1 (1.4 (1.4 Matter 49.9 77.6 99.9 76.0 22.1 55.4 17.8 Matter 49.9 77.5 99.9 76.3 99.9 76.0 51.1 94.7 17.4 Matter 49.9 77.5 99.9 76.3 76.9 77.9 77.8 17.4 Matter 49.0 77.5 99.9 76.3 76.9			Women	53.0	79.7	97.1	44.8	83.8	24.7	53.4	22.9	44.8
Mem 482 775 988 324 527 534 173 Memu 483 775 993 324 776 534 173 Memu 483 775 993 324 727 534 174 Memu 483 775 993 263 703 513 513 513 514 745 Memu 483 613 776 783 783 783 513 763 174 Mem 475 611 955 313 783 513 603 193 Mem 473 611 955 313 783 513 903 193 Mem 473 611 955 313 783 513 193 193 Mem 473 611 733 783 783 193 193 Memu 473 513 783 783 133 193 M	2013	Health	TOTAL	48.9	67.5	0 .06	25.5	76.0	21.1	54.7	17.4	39.2
Witting Witting 090 776 993 382 813 190 592 168 Persines Min 433 673 993 255 750 271 953 173 Men 453 673 993 323 783 920 183 173 Men 453 674 991 731 783 271 945 183 Men 475 671 995 316 783 281 933 193 Men 475 671 995 316 783 283 193 193 Men 475 611 995 316 783 283 193 193 Men 475 611 995 316 733 183 193 193 Men 475 731 993 733 133 133 133 Men 415 512 921 124 245			Men	48.2	62.3	98.8	20.4	72.4	22.7	53.4	17.9	57.8
Heatmand beam Dirty 450 915 900 255 760 211 917 174 Monte 603 774 993 204 724 293 744 174 Monte 632 774 993 201 724 293 744 174 Mean 101 433 774 993 211 733 933 193 Mean 243 744 991 211 783 733 933 193 Mean 453 654 991 211 783 733 933 193 Mean 922 631 991 734 733 933 193 Mean 413 744 931 734 733 933 193 Mean 101 413 744 743 743 743 143 Mean 101 101 743 943 743 150 743 15			Women	49.9	77.6	99.3	38.2	83.3	19.0	59.2	16.8	38.2
(b)(b		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	48.9		0.66	25.5	76.0	21.1	54.7	17.4	39.2
Herti Women 490 77.6 99.3 38.2 88.3 19.0 99.2 16.8 Meth Momen 49.3 67.4 99.1 23.1 78.3 19.3 19.3 Meth Momen 47.5 76.1 99.5 31.6 78.3 19.3 19.3 Meth 49.5 76.1 99.5 19.3 78.3 23.1 49.3 19.3 Meth 49.5 63.1 99.5 19.9 78.8 21.1 49.5 19.3 Meth 47.5 63.1 99.5 19.9 78.8 21.1 49.5 19.3 Meth 41.5 54.3 94.3 10.4 24.3 10.4 10.4 Meth 41.6 74.8 94.3 10.4 10.4 10.4 Meth 41.6 74.8 74.8 10.4 10.4 10.4 Meth 10.4 41.6 74.8 74.8 10.4 10.4 1			Men	48.2	62.3	98.8	20.4	72.4	22.7	53.4	17.9	57.8
Heith(10,4)(45(51(52)(51)(52)(51)(53)(51)(Women	49.9	77.6	99.3	38.2	83.3	19.0	59.2	16.8	38.2
Mem 492 631 995 193 732 633 693 193 193 Momen 475 61 995 316 732 535 693 193 166 Hath andre 100 485 61 995 316 732 213 933 163 166 Ment 475 561 995 316 732 233 901 166 Ment 475 561 995 316 732 233 901 168 Ment 415 561 993 316 745 163 163 163 163 Ment 424 714 953 160 317 147 Ment 429 714 126 716 718 723 133 Ment 429 734 961 153 267 134 Ment 429 746 748 748 733 160	2014	Health	TOTAL	48.5	67.4	99.1	23.1	78.8	21.1	49.5	18.3	44.7
Image: constant in the stand in t			Men	49.2	63.1	99.5	19.9	76.2	23.5	49.3	19.7	58.2
Health and/or bencing (01. (65. (67. (95. (31. (35. (32. (33.			Women	47.5	76.1	98.5	31.6	84.3	18.3	50.1	16.8	44.0
Metry for the field of the field		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	48.5		99.1	23.1	78.8	21.1	49.5	18.3	44.7
Momen 47.5 76.1 98.5 31.6 84.3 18.3 50.1 16.8 Autor Nomen 47.5 76.1 98.5 31.6 93.3 50.1 16.8 16.8 Autor Nomen 47.9 56.9 15.0 57.9 15.7 16.7 <th1< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>49.2</th><th>63.1</th><th>99.5</th><th>19.9</th><th>76.2</th><th>23.5</th><th>49.3</th><th>19.7</th><th>58.2</th></th1<>			Men	49.2	63.1	99.5	19.9	76.2	23.5	49.3	19.7	58.2
media media Total 15.6 65.4 15.9 13.1 Halth TONL 41.5 51.2 92.7 16.7 55.9 13.7 13.1 Women 42.4 51.2 92.7 16.7 55.9 13.9 26.7 13.3 Health and/or TONL 42.9 60.4 95.7 16.7 67.0 15.3 26.7 13.3 Health and/or TONL 42.9 63.6 94.1 11.9 61.0 15.3 26.7 13.6 Health and/or TONL 42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 26.7 13.6 Health and/or TONL 42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 26.7 13.6 Health and/or TONL 42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 26.7 13.6 Health and/or TONL 42.9			Women	47.5	76.1	98.5	31.6	84.3	18.3	50.1	16.8	44.0
HeithTOT41.958.994.215.615.415.027.913.1Ment71.421.551.292.710.759.613.926.210.7Ment41.551.292.710.759.613.926.210.7Ment42.471.495.828.174.516.023.714.7Ment42.960.495.795.776.615.328.714.7Ment42.957.097.495.876.612.128.713.8Ment42.957.495.411.670.612.128.710.9Ment42.957.495.411.670.612.126.390.7Ment42.957.495.411.670.617.828.713.6Ment42.957.495.411.670.617.828.713.6Ment42.957.495.411.670.617.828.713.6Ment42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Ment42.857.495.715.874.815.328.713.6Ment42.957.495.715.874.815.328.713.6Ment42.957.495.715.874.815.328.713.6Ment42.857.495.715.874.815.726.715.6	El Salvador V											
Men 41.5 51.2 92.7 10.7 59.6 13.9 26.2 10.7 Weith and/of Women 42.4 71.4 95.8 281 74.5 16.0 31.7 14.7 Heith and/of Women 42.4 71.4 95.8 281 74.5 16.0 15.3 28.7 14.7 Men 42.9 80.4 95.7 16.7 75.6 16.2 73.8 13.6 Men 42.9 85.6 95.7 16.6 14.6 13.6 13.6 Men 42.9 85.6 95.7 16.6 12.1 26.3 13.6 Men 42.9 85.6 95.7 15.6 12.6 13.6 13.6 Men 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Men 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.8 33.2 16.6 Mom 42.9 57.4	2005	Health	TOTAL	41.9	58.9	94.2	15.6	65.4	15.0	27.9	13.1	9.9
Momen 42.4 71.4 95.8 28.1 74.5 16.0 31.7 14.7 14.7 Heithmarfor 1014 42.9 60.4 95.7 16.7 67.0 15.3 28.7 13.3 13.3 HeithmarforMem 42.9 60.4 95.7 11.9 67.0 15.3 28.7 13.3 13.3 Mem 42.9 52.9 94.1 11.9 61.6 14.2 22.2 10.9 Mem 42.9 52.9 94.1 11.9 61.6 14.2 22.7 10.9 Mem 42.9 53.4 96.7 11.6 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Mem 42.9 53.4 96.7 11.6 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Mem 42.9 53.4 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Mem 42.9 53.4 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Mem 42.8 53.4 96.7 15.8 74.8 32.9 13.6 92.6 Mem 42.6 55.4 95.7 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.6 Mem 42.6 56.4 95.7 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.6 Mem 42.6 56.4 93.7 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.6 Mem 42.6 56.4 93.7 16.7 72.6 32.9 $12.$			Men	41.5	51.2	92.7	10.7	59.6	13.9	26.2	10.7	38.3
Health and/orTOTAL42960.495.716.767.015.328.713.3Health and/orNomen42852.994.111961.614227.2109Nomen43072.697.428.875.616.728.715.015.0Nomen42.955.697.428.875.616.231.815.0Nomen42.957.495.411.670.612.126.39.0Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.126.39.0Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.126.39.0Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.957.495.411.670.617.833.216.6Nomen42.955.495.495.695.795.795.795.7Nomen42.655.495.795.795.7<			Women	42.4	71.4	95.8	28.1	74.5	16.0	31.7	14.7	6.9
MetMet42852994.111.961.614.2 27.2 10.9MetVomen43.0 72.6 97.4 288 75.6 16.2 21.3 16.0MetTOTAL42.963.697.4 288 76.6 16.2 31.8 15.0MetTOTAL42.9 63.6 97.4 288 16.6 12.3 28.7 13.6 Met42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Met42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.0 Met42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Met42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 16.6 12.7 13.6 Met42.9 63.4 95.4 96.7 15.7 73.8 16.7 26.3 90.0 Met42.8 63.9 57.4 95.7 15.7 73.8 12.7 26.3 90.0 Met42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.2 12.7 Met42.5 56.4 93.5 10.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 12.7 Met42.5 56.4 93.5 16.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 12.7 Met42.5 56.4 93.5 16.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 12.7 Met42.5 56.4 93.5		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.9		95.7	16.7	67.0	15.3	28.7	13.3	9.9
Mome 430 72.6 97.4 288 75.6 16.2 31.8 15.0 15.0 Health $07h$ 429 63.6 96.7 15.8 15.8 28.7 13.6 13.6 Me 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 29.7 13.6 Me 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Me 42.9 57.4 98.0 25.3 91.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Me 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Me 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Me 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Me 42.5 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Me 42.5 57.4 95.7 15.7 73.8 12.7 26.3 90.7 Me 42.5 56.4 93.7 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.2 12.7 Me 42.5 56.4 93.7 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.7 Me 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.7 Me 42.5 56.4 93.5 16.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.7 Me 42.5			Men	42.8	52.9	94.1	11.9	61.6	14.2	27.2	10.9	38.3
HealthTCTAL42.963.666.715.874.815.328.713.6MenWen42.957.495.411.670.612.126.39.09.0Men42.957.495.411.670.612.126.39.09.0Ment42.957.495.411.670.612.126.39.09.0Health and/or107.142.957.495.411.67.0612.126.39.0Men42.957.495.411.67.0612.126.39.013.6Men42.957.495.411.67.0612.126.39.0Men42.957.495.411.67.0617.828.713.6Men42.556.493.510.869.917.826.39.0Men42.556.493.510.869.917.826.39.0Men42.556.492.727.280.316.732.916.6Men42.556.493.510.869.912.532.916.6Men42.556.493.510.873.816.716.7Men42.556.493.510.816.912.516.6Men42.556.493.516.773.816.716.7Men42.556.493.515.773.816.716.7 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>43.0</th> <th>72.6</th> <th>97.4</th> <th>28.8</th> <th>75.6</th> <th>16.2</th> <th>31.8</th> <th>15.0</th> <th>6.9</th>			Women	43.0	72.6	97.4	28.8	75.6	16.2	31.8	15.0	6.9
Men 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90 Women 42.8 73.8 980 25.3 81.6 17.8 26.3 90 Women 42.8 73.8 980 25.3 81.6 17.8 33.2 16.6 Women 42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 17.8 28.7 16.6 Ment 1074 42.9 63.6 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90 Ment 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90 Ment 42.6 62.3 98.0 25.3 81.6 12.1 26.3 90 Ment 1074 42.5 56.4 93.5 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90 Ment 1074 42.5 56.4 92.7 93.6 <	2010	Health	TOTAL	42.9	63.6	96.7	15.8	74.8	15.3	28.7	13.6	8.9
Women 42.8 73.8 98.0 25.3 81.6 17.8 33.2 16.6 Health and/or \mathbf{TOTAL} 42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 28.7 16.6 Men 42.9 57.4 96.7 15.8 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Men 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Men 42.8 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 90.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.6 15.7 73.8 14.9 33.2 16.6 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.7 26.3 81.6 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.7 88.3 16.7 34.2 16.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.7 34.2 16.7 16.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 10.8 50.3 16.7 32.9 16.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 92.7 16.7 73.8 16.7 32.9 16.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 92.7 16.7 16.7 32.9 16.7 16.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 16.7 16.7 32.9 16.7 16.7 Men 42.6 56.4 93.5 16.7 16			Men	42.9	57.4	95.4	11.6	70.6	12.1	26.3	9.0	16.8
Heatth and/or TM 42.9 63.6 96.7 15.8 74.8 15.3 28.7 13.6 Neu Went 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 13.6 Neu Went 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 16.6 Nome 42.8 73.8 93.0 15.7 73.8 17.9 26.3 16.6 Nome 42.5 56.4 93.6 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.6 Nen 42.5 56.4 93.6 10.8 69.9 12.7 15.7 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.7			Women	42.8	73.8	98.0	25.3	81.6	17.8	33.2	16.6	8.4
Men 42.9 57.4 95.4 11.6 70.6 12.1 26.3 9.0 Ment Women 42.8 73.8 98.0 25.3 81.6 17.8 33.2 16.6 Ment Momen 42.5 62.3 98.0 25.3 81.6 17.8 33.2 16.6 Ment Men 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 16.6 Men 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.9 15.7 Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.7 Ment 42.4 72.1 92.7 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5 Ment 42.5 56.4 93.6 16.7 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.7 Ment 42.5 56.4 93.6 16.7 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.7 Ment 42.5 56.4<		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.9		96.7	15.8	74.8	15.3	28.7	13.6	8.9
Moment 42.8 73.8 98.0 25.3 81.6 17.8 33.2 16.6 Health TOTAL 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 17.8 33.2 16.6 Mealth TOTAL 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 15.7 Mealth Momen 42.4 72.1 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.9 15.7 Mealth and/or Momen 42.4 72.1 93.5 10.8 69.9 16.7 34.2 15.5 Mealth and/or Momen 42.5 65.4 93.5 10.8 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.5 Mealth and/or Mean 42.5 65.4 93.5 10.8 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.5 Mealth and/or Mean 42.5 55.4 10.8 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.5 Momen 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8			Men	42.9	57.4	95.4	11.6	70.6	12.1	26.3	9.0	16.8
Health TOTAL 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 12.7 Men Men 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 8.8 8.8 Men 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.2 8.8 Men 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5 Mealth and/or 1074 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.5 Mealth and/or IOTAL 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 16.7 32.9 15.5 Menu 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.9 15.7 Monen 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 50.9 12.5 8.8 15.7 Monen 42.4 72.1 92.7 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5 15.5 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>42.8</th> <th>73.8</th> <th>98.0</th> <th>25.3</th> <th>81.6</th> <th>17.8</th> <th>33.2</th> <th>16.6</th> <th>8.4</th>			Women	42.8	73.8	98.0	25.3	81.6	17.8	33.2	16.6	8.4
Men 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.2 8.8 Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5 Women 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 16.7 34.2 15.5 Men 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 15.5 Wen 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 8.8 Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5	2011	Health	TOTAL	42.5	62.3	93.1	15.7	73.8	14.9	32.9	12.7	11.9
Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5 TOTAL 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 15.7 Men 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 8.8 Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5			Men	42.5	56.4	93.5	10.8	69.9	12.5	32.2	8.8	27.6
TOTAL 42.5 62.3 93.1 15.7 73.8 14.9 32.9 12.7 Men 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.2 88 Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5			Women	42.4	72.1	92.7	27.2	80.3	16.7	34.2	15.5	10.5
Wen 42.5 56.4 93.5 10.8 69.9 12.5 32.2 8.8 Women 42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.5	62.3	93.1	15.7	73.8	14.9	32.9	12.7	11.9
42.4 72.1 92.7 27.2 80.3 16.7 34.2 15.5			Men	42.5	56.4	93.5	10.8	6.69	12.5	32.2	8.8	27.6
			Women	42.4	72.1	92.7	27.2	80.3	16.7	34.2	15.5	10.5

URBAN Statistical annex

Future values Future v							Employees			Non-employees		
Image: constraint of the		Country. Year and Se	×	TOTAL			đ	ivate			Own-	Domestic Work
Holin T014 423 620 534 443 750 151 323 129 Merrin 423 263 561 566 561 566 591 523 524 526 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 596 591 593 592 591 593 592 591 593			1		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Nem 423 551 532 535 531 533 <th>2012</th> <th>Health</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>42.2</th> <th>62.0</th> <th>93.4</th> <th>14.3</th> <th>75.0</th> <th>15.1</th> <th>32.2</th> <th>12.9</th> <th>12.3</th>	2012	Health	TOTAL	42.2	62.0	93.4	14.3	75.0	15.1	32.2	12.9	12.3
Women 4.1 7.1 9.3 2.4.5 8.2.1 1.7.2 3.6.4 1.6.6 Pendin Monen 4.2.1 7.1.7 9.3 2.6.3 1.2.2 3.6.4 1.6.6 Pendin Monen 4.2.1 7.1.7 9.3 2.6.3 7.7.1 1.7.5 3.6.4 1.6.6 Monen 4.6.1 7.7.1 9.3 2.7.7 1.7.6 3.6.4 1.6.6 Monen 4.6.1 7.7.1 9.3 2.7.7 1.7.6 3.6.4 1.6.6 Monen 4.6.1 7.7.1 9.3 7.7.1 1.7.6 3.6.4 1.6.6 Monen 4.6.1 7.5.9 9.4.7 16.6 7.7.1 1.7.6 3.7.1 1.7.9 Monen 4.6.1 7.5.9 9.4.7 11.6 7.7.1 1.7.6 3.7.1 1.7.9 Monen 4.6.1 56.7 9.4.7 11.6 7.7.1 1.7.6 3.7.1 1.7.9 1.7.1 Monen 4.7.1 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>42.3</th> <th>56.1</th> <th>93.1</th> <th>9.6</th> <th>70.8</th> <th>12.5</th> <th>29.6</th> <th>9.1</th> <th>25.7</th>			Men	42.3	56.1	93.1	9.6	70.8	12.5	29.6	9.1	25.7
Heading being			Women	42.1	71.7	93.8	24.5	82.1	17.2	36.4	15.6	10.8
Mer 423 561 931 96 703 125 560 91 Hath 10% 421 717 938 733 733 936 91 Mer 425 731 934 136 731 732 936 133 Mer 456 931 922 104 723 936 133 Mer 456 931 922 104 731 176 346 133 Mer 456 931 922 104 731 176 346 133 Mer 451 932 943 159 764 193 346 133 Mer 451 932 943 159 764 193 346 133 Mer 451 932 116 724 149 233 141 Mer 451 932 156 724 149 233 141 Mer		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.2	62.0	93.4	14.3	75.0	15.1	32.2	12.9	12.3
Heat Women 42.1 71.7 93.8 23.6 82.1 17.7 93.6 15.6 Heat Nomen 43.7 64.7 93.9 94.8 75.9 17.7 17.6 36.4 15.6 Mem 45.7 53.9 94.8 75.6 77.1 17.6 33.6 17.3 Mem 43.7 64.7 64.7 64.7 64.7 64.7 33.6 17.3 Memore 43.7 64.7 64.3 75.9 94.8 77.9 74.8 73.6 17.3 Memore 43.7 64.3 73.9 94.8 75.9 74.9 16.4 75.9 17.3 Memore 43.7 63.9 94.3 15.6 76.1 16.6 73.3 17.3 Memore 45.1 63.9 94.3 15.6 76.1 16.6 73.3 17.3 Memore 45.1 63.9 94.3 15.6 76.1 16.6 23.3			Men	42.3	56.1	93.1	9.6	70.8	12.5	29.6	9.1	25.7
Health Drut 44.7 64.7 93.4 15.8 77.1 17.6 34.8 15.3 Wenen 43.7 59.1 59.2 10.4 7.9 33.6 113.3 Wenen 43.7 59.1 59.2 10.4 7.9 33.6 113.3 Wenen 45.6 59.1 92.2 10.4 7.9 33.6 13.3 Wenen 45.6 59.1 92.2 10.4 7.9 33.6 13.3 Wenen 45.1 59.2 94.3 15.6 7.1 16.4 23.6 13.1 Wenen 45.1 59.2 94.3 15.6 7.24 14.9 33.6 17.1 Wenen 45.1 54.3 7.39 94.3 7.24 14.9 2.33 14.6 Meno 45.1 54.3 7.24 16.9 32.6 17.1 Meno 45.1 54.3 15.9 7.24 14.9 2.32 17.1			Women	42.1	71.7	93.8	24.5	82.1	17.2	36.4	15.6	10.8
Mem 456 591 922 104 77.9 336 113 Memen 437 739 948 555 104 133 372 1739 Mention 437 637 948 555 844 193 372 1739 Mention 437 739 943 756 844 193 372 1739 Mention 437 639 943 756 844 193 372 173 Momen 437 639 943 756 844 193 372 173 Momen 433 715 940 239 844 193 372 111 Momen 433 715 940 233 146 143 Momen 433 715 940 233 146 143 Momen 433 713 724 149 233 111 Momen 474 723 <	2013	Health	TOTAL	44.7	64.7	93.4	15.8	17.1	17.6	34.8	15.3	13.5
			Men	45.6	59.1	92.2	10.4	72.9	15.4	33.6	11.3	30.4
Health and/orTO1L447647647954155771175345153Health and/orWomen456991222104729154336113Women437739943156761164336113Women447639943156761164336113Women443715943156764193372113Women461932943156724146233146Women433715943754146233146Women447639943159764149232111Women441639943159764149233146Women441639943159764164293111Women441639943159764164293111Women441704932116724149293111Women441714639943116724149293111Women441733116724164293111111Women441733113764724164293111Women441723943111764724164711Women441736842146744<			Women	43.7	73.9	94.8	26.5	84.4	19.3	37.2	17.9	12.0
Ner 456 59.1 92.2 10.4 72.9 15.4 33.6 11.3 Heith Women 43.7 53.9 94.8 26.5 64.4 19.3 33.2 11.3 Meith Women 43.7 53.9 94.3 15.9 76.1 19.3 23.2 11.3 Meith Mein 46.1 59.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 23.3 11.1 Momen 43.3 71.5 94.3 15.9 76.1 16.4 23.3 14.6 Meith 107.4 43.7 63.9 94.3 15.9 76.1 16.4 23.3 14.6 Meith 46.7 63.9 94.3 15.9 76.1 16.4 23.3 14.6 Meith 47.4 53.9 94.3 74.1 76.8 77.1 24.4 23.3 14.6 Meith 47.4 73.9 93.7 77.0 76.8 77.1 76.8		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	44.7	64.7	93.4	15.8	1.17	17.6	34.8	15.3	13.5
			Men	45.6	59.1	92.2	10.4	72.9	15.4	33.6	11.3	30.4
Health TOTAL 4.1 6.39 94.3 15.9 76.1 16.4 2.9.3 14.6 Meric 46.1 99.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 3.2.7 11.1 Meric 46.1 59.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 3.2.7 11.1 Meric 46.1 59.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 3.2.7 11.1 Meric 41.7 63.9 94.3 11.6 72.4 14.9 3.2.7 11.1 Meric 41.7 63.9 94.3 11.6 72.4 14.9 3.2.7 11.1 Meric 41.4 7.3 11.6 72.4 14.9 32.7 11.1 Meric 47.4 7.9 23.9 17.6 72.8 17.6 73.8 Meric 47.4 7.9 26.9 77.0 14.9 76.8 17.6 17.6 Meric 42.4 7.9 26.8			Women	43.7	73.9	94.8	26.5	84.4	19.3	37.2	17.9	12.0
	2014	Health	TOTAL	44.7	63.9	94.3	15.9	76.1	16.4	29.3	14.6	11.3
women 43.3 71.5 94.0 23.9 82.2 17.6 23.8 17.1 Health and/or TOrL 44.7 63.9 94.3 15.9 76.1 16.4 23.3 14.6 Mean 46.1 59.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 23.7 11.1 women 45.1 59.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 32.7 11.1 women 47.4 59.2 94.7 17.8 76.5 23.8 17.1 women 47.4 72.9 93.4 77.0 11.2 women 47.4 72.9 93.4 76.7 76.8 Women 47.4 72.9 93.4 27.7 Mean 42.7 58.5 83.5 11.2 69.4 Mon 49.6<			Men	46.1	59.2	94.7	11.6	72.4	14.9	32.7	11.1	30.0
			Women	43.3	71.5	94.0	23.9	82.2	17.6	23.8	17.1	9.6
Methodation 46.1 59.2 94.7 11.6 72.4 14.9 32.7 11.1 Momen 43.3 71.5 94.0 23.9 11.6 72.4 14.9 32.7 11.1 Momen 43.3 71.5 94.0 23.9 11.6 72.4 14.9 32.7 11.1 Methoda 43.3 71.5 94.0 23.9 82.2 17.6 23.8 17.1 Methoda 48.2 66.5 93.9 17.8 76.8 17.6 17.6 Methoda 48.2 66.7 93.9 17.8 76.8 17.6 17.1 Methoda 42.4 72.9 93.4 24.7 76.6 11.7 11.7 Methoda 42.4 58.5 84.9 24.7 76.5 11.2 11.7 Methoda 42.4 58.6 84.9 11.2 69.4 11.7 11.7 Methoda 43.1 63.4 13.8 76.8		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	44.7	63.9	94.3	15.9	76.1	16.4	29.3	14.6	11.3
o^{i} women 43.3 71.5 94.0 23.9 82.2 17.6 23.8 17.1 o^{i} Halth TOTAL 47.8 68.3 93.7 17.8 75.6 23.6 23.8 17.1 Halth TOTAL 47.8 68.3 93.7 17.8 76.8 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Neme 47.4 72.9 93.3 17.8 76.8 \cdots			Men	46.1	59.2	94.7	11.6	72.4	14.9	32.7	11.1	30.0
Petetti TOTAL 47.8 68.3 93.7 17.8 76.8			Women	43.3	71.5	94.0	23.9	82.2	17.6	23.8	17.1	6.6
HealthTOTAL47.868.393.717.876.8 \dots	Mexico //											
Method48.265.793.315.077.0 \dots \dots \dots PensionsUnder47.472.993.424.776.5 \dots \dots \dots PensionsUDIAL42.461.284.213.869.4 \dots \dots \dots PensionsUDIAL42.461.284.213.869.4 \dots \dots \dots PensionsMethod42.758.584.211.269.4 \dots \dots \dots Method42.158.584.20.1269.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Method41.965.984.920.469.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots MethodMomen41.965.984.920.469.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots MethodPonsionsMomen49.169.494.418.878.1 \dots \dots \dots \dots Method94.194.125.678.0 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Momen46.194.192.416.177.3 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Method94.192.416.177.3 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Momen46.769.494.125.678.0 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Momen46.769.494.192.416.177.3 \dots \dots \dots \dots Momen46.	2005	Health	TOTAL	47.8	68.3	93.7	17.8	76.8	:	:	:	7.8
Women 474 729 93.4 247 765 \dots \dots \dots \dots PensionsTOTAL 42.4 61.2 84.2 13.8 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 42.7 58.5 83.5 11.2 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 42.7 58.5 83.5 11.2 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 42.7 58.5 83.5 11.2 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 41.9 66.9 84.9 20.4 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Menu 49.1 69.4 94.6 94.6 10.2 10.2 \dots \dots \dots Menu 49.6 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots Momen 49.2 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots Menu 46.7 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots Menu 46.7 66.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 \dots \dots \dots \dots Menu 46.7 64.1 92.7 12.8 76.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Menu 46.7 64.1 92.7 12.8 76.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Menu 46.7 64.1 92.7 12.8 77.3 \dots \dots </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>48.2</th> <th>65.7</th> <th>93.9</th> <th>15.0</th> <th>77.0</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>18.6</th>			Men	48.2	65.7	93.9	15.0	77.0	:	:	:	18.6
PensionsTOTAL42.461.284.213.869.4Men42.758.588.511.269.4Men42.758.588.511.269.4Men41.965.984.920.469.4Men41.965.984.920.469.4Men49.665.984.978.178.1Men49.666.894.616.078.2Men48.374.094.125.678.0Men46.764.192.416.177.3Men46.764.192.416.177.3Men46.664.192.416.177.3Men46.664.192.416.177.3Men46.664.192.416.177.3Men46.664.192.416.177.3 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>47.4</th><th>72.9</th><th>93.4</th><th>24.7</th><th>76.5</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>6.6</th></td<>			Women	47.4	72.9	93.4	24.7	76.5	:	:	:	6.6
Men 42.7 58.5 83.5 11.2 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Mene 41.9 65.9 84.9 20.4 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Health ant/orMomen 41.9 65.9 84.9 20.4 69.4 \dots \dots \dots \dots Health ant/orMomen 49.1 69.4 94.4 94.4 18.8 78.1 \dots \dots \dots \dots Health ant/orMomen 49.6 66.8 94.6 18.8 78.1 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 49.6 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 49.6 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 49.6 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 46.7 94.7 94.7 16.1 77.3 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 46.7 64.1 92.7 12.8 76.8 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Men $Momen46.764.192.716.177.3\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dotsMenMomen46.669.192.416.177.3\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$		Pensions	TOTAL	42.4	61.2	84.2	13.8	69.4	:	:	:	1.9
Women 41.9 65.9 84.9 20.4 69.4 Health and/or TOTAL 49.1 69.4 78.1			Men	42.7	58.5	83.5	11.2	69.4	:	:	:	13.8
Health and/or TOTAL 49.1 69.4 94.4 18.8 78.1			Women	41.9	65.9	84.9	20.4	69.4	:	:	:	0.7
Men 49.6 66.8 94.6 16.0 78.2 Women 48.3 74.0 94.1 25.6 78.0 Health 70AL 48.3 74.0 94.1 25.6 78.0 Menth 707 46.2 67.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 Men 46.7 64.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 Men 46.7 64.1 92.4 16.1 77.3		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49.1	69.4	94.4	18.8	78.1	:	:	:	8.0
Momen 48.3 74.0 94.1 25.6 78.0 … … … … Health TOTAL 46.2 67.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 … … … … Mean TOTAL 46.2 67.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 … … … … … Mean 46.5 64.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 …<			Men	49.6	66.8	94.6	16.0	78.2		:	:	20.5
Health TOTAL 46.2 67.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 <			Women	48.3	74.0	94.1	25.6	78.0	:	:	:	6.7
Men 46.7 64.1 92.7 12.8 76.8	2010	Health	TOTAL	46.2	67.1	92.4	16.1	77.3	:	:	:	6.4
Women 45.6 72.0 92.2 23.4 78.2			Men	46.7	64.1	92.7	12.8	76.8	:	:	:	13.0
T0TAL 46.2 67.1 92.4 16.1 77.3 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>45.6</th><th>72.0</th><th>92.2</th><th>23.4</th><th>78.2</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>5.6</th></th<>			Women	45.6	72.0	92.2	23.4	78.2	:	:	:	5.6
		Pensions	TOTAL	46.2	67.1	92.4	16.1	77.3	:	:	:	6.4

Statistical annex

URBAN Statistical annex

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Link Lunk Lunk Lunk LunkTutLunk LunkLunk LunkLunk Lunk LunkLunk Lunk LunkLunk Lunk LunkLunkLunk LunkLunkLunk Lunk <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>-</th> <th>Employees</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Non-employees</th> <th></th> <th></th>						-	Employees			Non-employees		
Image: constraint of the		Country. Year and Se	X	TOTAL			Ŀ	rivate			0wn-	Domestic Work
New 647 641 927 128 768 111 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>Public</th> <th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th> <th>Establishments with six or more workers</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Employers</th> <th>account with Contributing Family Workers</th> <th></th>					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
(wind) (56) (20) (22) (23)			Men	46.7	64.1	92.7	12.8	76.8	:	:	:	13.0
Healine Clock 47.0 64.0 67.0 66.0 67.0 66.0 67.0			Women	45.6	72.0	92.2	23.4	78.2		:	:	5.6
New 47.0 64.0 52.5 92.2 12.1 77.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 Pencins 104 47.3 52.5 92.2 12.1 73.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 Mem 47.3 75.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.0 10.0<	2011	Health	TOTAL	47.0	67.2	92.2	15.0	78.0	:	:	:	4.3
House TOPAL 455 725 912 126 738			Men	47.3	64.0	93.2	12.1	77.0	::	:	:	12.2
Penetics 07.4L 47.0 67.2 92.2 15.0 78.0			Women	46.5	72.5	91.2	21.6	79.8	:	:	:	3.5
Men 7.3 6(0 932 12.1 77.0 </td <th></th> <th>Pensions</th> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>47.0</td> <td>67.2</td> <td>92.2</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>78.0</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>4.3</td>		Pensions	TOTAL	47.0	67.2	92.2	15.0	78.0	:	:	:	4.3
Women 655 725 91.2 151 739 <			Men	47.3	64.0	93.2	12.1	77.0	:	:	:	12.2
T014, 47.3 67.5 91.4 13.2 78.5 m_{m}			Women	46.5	72.5	91.2	21.6	79.8		:	:	3.5
Nerr 640 623 651 919 131 780 <	2012	Health	TOTAL	47.3	67.6	91.4	15.2	78.5	:	:	:	4.5
Protons Women 45.0 71.5 90.9 19.5 73.2 10.1			Men	48.2	65.1	91.9	13.1	78.0	::	:	:	12.1
Persions C0.41 4.73 67.6 91.4 15.2 78.5			Women	45.9	71.5	6.06	19.5	79.2	:	:	:	3.9
Mem 452 66.1 91.9 13.1 78.0		Pensions	TOTAL	47.3	67.6	91.4	15.2	78.5	:	:	:	4.5
Weilen 65.3 71.5 90.3 13.5 73.2 73.2 $1.0.1$			Men	48.2	65.1	91.9	13.1	78.0	:	:	:	12.1
Health T014 47.8 67.7 91.3 14.0 730 <t< td=""><th></th><th></th><td>Women</td><td>45.9</td><td>71.5</td><td>6.06</td><td>19.5</td><td>79.2</td><td></td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>3.9</td></t<>			Women	45.9	71.5	6.06	19.5	79.2		:	:	3.9
Men 486 650 921 115 786 <th>2013</th> <th>Health</th> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>47.8</td> <td>67.7</td> <td>91.3</td> <td>14.0</td> <td>79.0</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>4.4</td>	2013	Health	TOTAL	47.8	67.7	91.3	14.0	79.0	:	:	:	4.4
women 466 720 905 193 797 </td <th></th> <th></th> <td>Men</td> <td>48.6</td> <td>65.0</td> <td>92.1</td> <td>11.5</td> <td>78.6</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>18.7</td>			Men	48.6	65.0	92.1	11.5	78.6	:	:	:	18.7
Persions TOTAL 47.3 6.7.7 91.3 14.0 75.0			Women	46.6	72.0	90.5	19.3	79.7	:	:	:	2.9
Men 48.6 65.0 92.1 11.5 78.6		Pensions	TOTAL	47.8	67.7	91.3	14.0	79.0	:	:	:	4.4
Women 46.6 72.0 90.5 19.3 79.7 <			Men	48.6	65.0	92.1	11.5	78.6	:	:	:	18.7
Heith TOTAL 43.3 65.0 92.3 13.5 80.5 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>46.6</th><th>72.0</th><th>90.5</th><th>19.3</th><th>79.7</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>:</th><th>2.9</th></t<>			Women	46.6	72.0	90.5	19.3	79.7	:	:	:	2.9
Men 50.3 66.5 92.3 11.0 80.1	2014	Health	TOTAL	49.3	69.0	92.3	13.5	80.5	:	:	:	3.5
Hathmandor Women 48.0 73.1 92.3 18.7 81.3			Men	50.3	66.5	92.3	11.0	80.1	:	:	:	13.5
Health and/or Fortul 49.3 69.0 92.3 13.5 80.5			Women	48.0	73.1	92.3	18.7	81.3	:	:	:	2.5
Men 50.3 66.5 92.3 11.0 80.1 .		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	49.3	69.0	92.3	13.5	80.5	:	:	:	3.5
Image: mark and stand stanged stand stand stand stand stand stand stand			Men	50.3	66.5	92.3	11.0	80.1	:	:	:	13.5
Health TOTAL 63.9 81.8 98.7 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Mean Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Men 60.4 77.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Men 60.0 87.0 87.0 86.6 43.7 23.9 Men 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Mean 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Men 69.0 87.9 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.7 50.0 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>48.0</th> <th>73.1</th> <th>92.3</th> <th>18.7</th> <th></th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>:</th> <th>2.5</th>			Women	48.0	73.1	92.3	18.7		:	:	:	2.5
HealthTOTAL63.381.898.733.383.026.643.723.9HealthMen60.477.998.733.383.026.643.723.9Men60.477.998.798.798.798.798.798.798.7Women69.087.998.798.798.798.798.798.798.7Men69.087.998.798.798.798.798.798.798.7Men69.087.998.798.798.798.793.993.993.7Men69.087.998.798.798.793.093.693.793.6Men69.087.998.733.383.094.793.793.6Men69.087.998.733.383.094.793.7Men69.087.998.733.383.094.793.7Men69.087.998.793.794.093.794.0Men69.087.998.793.394.795.994.7Men69.087.998.795.794.095.495.9Men69.087.998.795.094.094.095.4Men69.087.998.795.794.095.495.9Men69.087.995.795.095.795.995.4Men69.087.9	Panama ^{k/}											
Men60.477.998.625.780.821.841.018.2Women69.087.998.750.087.036.654.435.0Women69.087.998.750.087.036.654.435.0Men60.477.998.625.780.821.841.018.2Men60.477.998.625.780.821.841.018.2Women69.087.998.755.083.026.654.435.0Men69.087.998.733.383.026.654.435.0Men60.477.998.733.383.026.654.435.0Men60.477.998.733.383.026.654.435.0Men60.477.998.755.780.821.841.018.2Men69.087.998.755.780.821.841.018.2Men69.087.998.750.087.054.435.023.9	2005	Health	TOTAL	63.9	81.8	98.7	33.3	83.0	26.6	43.7	23.9	34.9
Women69087.998.750.087.036.654.435.0101AL63.981.898.733.383.026.654.435.0Men60.477.998.733.383.026.643.723.9Men60.477.998.733.383.021.841.018.2Men69.087.998.750.087.036.654.435.0Women69.087.998.750.083.021.841.018.2Men69.477.998.750.083.026.643.723.9Men69.477.998.750.083.026.643.723.9Men60.477.998.750.087.026.643.723.9Momen69.087.998.750.087.026.643.723.9Momen69.087.998.750.087.026.643.723.9Momen69.087.998.750.087.026.643.723.9Momen69.087.950.087.050.054.453.953.9Momen69.087.950.087.054.453.953.9Momen69.087.950.087.054.453.953.9Momen69.087.954.954.453.954.455.9Momen69.087.956.0<			Men	60.4	9.77	98.6	25.7	80.8	21.8	41.0	18.2	48.6
TOTAL 63.9 81.6 98.7 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Men 69.0 87.0 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.7 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 87.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0			Women	69.0	87.9	98.7	50.0	87.0	36.6	54.4	35.0	33.4
Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 Men 60.4 77.9 98.7 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2		Pensions	TOTAL	63.9	81.8	98.7	33.3	83.0	26.6	43.7	23.9	34.9
Women 690 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0 TOTAL 63.9 81.8 98.7 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 98.7 55.0 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 98.7 55.0 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2			Men	60.4	9.77	98.6	25.7	80.8	21.8	41.0	18.2	48.6
TOTAL 63.9 81.8 98.7 33.3 83.0 26.6 43.7 23.9 Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0			Women	69.0	87.9	98.7	50.0	87.0	36.6	54.4	35.0	33.4
Men 60.4 77.9 98.6 25.7 80.8 21.8 41.0 18.2 Women 69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.9	81.8	98.7	33.3	83.0	26.6	43.7	23.9	34.9
69.0 87.9 98.7 50.0 87.0 36.6 54.4 35.0			Men	60.4	6.77	98.6	25.7	80.8	21.8	41.0	18.2	48.6
			Women	0.69	87.9	98.7	50.0	87.0	36.6	54.4	35.0	33.4

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Interfactor							Employees			Non-employees		
International Total		Country. Year and Se	×	TOTAL			ā	ivate			Own-	Domestic Work
Holin TOL 50.0 96.0 50.0 96.0 50.0 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Total</th><th>Public</th><th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th><th>Establishments with six or more workers</th><th>Total</th><th>Employers</th><th>account with Contributing Family Workers</th><th></th></th<>					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Mem 56.4 82.0 98.3 32.2 98.1 56.4 32.3 Pensions 700 66.3 98.0 98.3 99.7 45.6 92.3 Pensions 700 66.3 98.0 96.5 95.3	2010	Health	TOTAL	70.0	86.3	98.6	40.9	87.8	29.5	39.3	27.8	35.7
Wertune 752 912 965 663 902 415 822 425 Mettion 754 810 664 880 926 415 823 273 Mettion 752 912 965 332 907 353 273 Mettion 752 912 965 965 907 716 716 Mettion 752 912 965 907 973 265 907 716 Mettion 752 912 965 907 914 916 707 716			Men	66.4	83.0	98.8	33.2	86.1	22.0	35.4	19.3	38.5
Panolos TONL 700 66.3 96.6 40.9 67.6 20.3 20.4 10.4 Monion 75.2 92.3 92.6 92.3 92.6 92.3 92.3 Monion 75.2 92.3 92.6 92.9 92.6 92.9 92.3 92.3 Monion 75.2 97.3 96.6 41.5 96.0 97.8			Women	75.2	91.2	98.5	58.5	90.7	43.5	52.2	42.5	35.4
New 664 820 986 322 861 220 364 193 Momen 752 912 986 907 435 522 947 Momen 752 912 986 703 965 963 963 963 963 963 963 963 963 963 963 963 963 974 175 Momen 752 912 963 963 960 964 973 974 974 975 974 975 Momen 753 971 914 983 734 934 930 941 235 Momen 732 971 914 914 983 734 431 203 431 203 Momen 733 951 914 914 983 734 432 235 Momen 733 951 951 951 951 951 951 951 952 <th></th> <th>Pensions</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>70.0</th> <th>86.3</th> <th>98.6</th> <th>40.9</th> <th>87.8</th> <th>29.5</th> <th>39.3</th> <th>27.8</th> <th>35.7</th>		Pensions	TOTAL	70.0	86.3	98.6	40.9	87.8	29.5	39.3	27.8	35.7
Memory Nerven 75.2 91.2 96.5 55.5 90.7 43.5 52.2 42.5 Heath Nore 72.4 92.0 96.0 96.0 96.0 96.0 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.9 Heath Nore 75.2 97.0 96.0 94.10 96.0 96.0 96.0 96.0 97.8 97.9 Heath Nore 73.2 97.0 97.8 97.8 96.0 96.0 96.0 97.8 97.9 Heath Nore 73.2 97.0 97.8 97.8 90.0 96.0 97.8 97.9 Heath Nore 73.2 97.0 97.8 90.0 90.0 90.7 97.9 97.9 Heath 77.4 77.3 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9			Men	66.4	83.0	98.8	33.2	86.1	22.0	35.4	19.3	38.5
Halth and/r hences(TVL(TO(6.4)(8.5)			Women	75.2	91.2	98.5	58.5	90.7	43.5	52.2	42.5	35.4
Mere 664 830 932 861 220 564 193 Mere 752 912 985 935 931 232 243 253 Mere 752 912 953 971 914 633 235 243 Mere 763 973 973 914 933 946 553 243 Mere 783 973 973 914 643 733 933 Mere 783 973 974 914 883 243 233 Mere 783 973 974 914 883 243 233 Mere 690 853 971 314 883 234 235 Mere 690 853 971 314 883 234 235 Mere 690 853 934 915 916 630 235 Mere 733 921 921		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	70.0	86.3	98.6	40.9	87.8	29.5	39.3	27.8	35.7
Momen 752 912 965 60.7 415 90.7 415 90.7 415 41			Men	66.4	83.0	98.8	33.2	86.1	22.0	35.4	19.3	38.5
			Women	75.2	91.2	98.5	58.5	90.7	43.5	52.2	42.5	35.4
Mem 660 85.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 23.8 43.1 200 Pensions Women 73.9 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 90.1 64.6 52.5 43.1 200 Pensions Women 73.2 97.8 97.8 91.8 90.1 64.6 52.5 43.1 200 Mem 66.0 85.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 90.1 64.6 52.5 43.2 Mem 75.9 90.7 93.5 93.1 90.1 44.6 52.5 43.2 Momen 75.3 92.1 93.1 93.1 93.1 93.2 63.2 43.1 20.0 Momen 75.3 98.1 93.0 44.5 63.2 23.6 43.2 23.6 Momen 75.3 98.1 93.1 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 Momen 75.3 98.1 93.1 93.2 93.2	2011	Health	TOTAL	73.2	87.6	97.8	41.5	89.0	30.4	45.8	27.5	51.2
Women 78.9 90.7 96.5 58.8 90.1 44.6 52.5 43.2 Persions Women 73.0 87.5 97.9 84.1 83.0 73.5 43.2 Meren 63.0 73.0 87.5 97.9 84.1 83.3 74.1 27.5 Wernen 78.0 90.7 96.5 58.8 90.1 44.6 52.5 43.2 Wernen 78.9 90.7 97.8 74.5 88.3 74.1 20.6 43.2 Merne 69.0 85.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 23.8 43.1 20.0 Merne 69.0 85.7 99.0 74.6 52.6 43.2 Women 73.7 99.1 31.4 88.3 20.1 52.6 43.1 Women 78.8 92.1 93.1 88.7 93.0 24.6 52.6 43.5 Women 78.8 92.1 88.7 92.0 45.1			Men	69.0	85.3	97.1	31.4	88.3	23.8	43.1	20.0	60.5
Pensions ITON 73.2 97.6 97.8 41.5 89.0 00.4 45.8 21.5 Mem< 69.0 68.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 90.1 45.8 20.5 43.2 Mem 69.0 68.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 90.1 45.8 20.5 Hathharlor TON 73.2 87.5 97.8 97.8 97.9 31.4 88.3 20.4 45.8 20.5 Hathharlor TON 73.7 88.1 99.0 31.4 88.3 23.8 43.1 20.0 Mem 69.0 85.2 99.1 31.4 88.3 23.6 43.1 20.6 Mem 69.0 85.2 98.9 90.1 40.6 52.5 43.2 Mem 69.0 85.2 98.9 90.2 66.9 23.6 Mem 69.9 82.1 89.0 20.6 45.9 23.6 Mem 69.9			Women	78.9	90.7	98.5	58.8	90.1	44.6	52.5	43.2	50.1
Men 69.0 85.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 53.8 43.1 200 Hathaldor Yonen 789 907 985 588 901 446 525 43.2 Hathaldor Yonen 732 87.6 97.8 91.1 73.2 97.1 93.1 Hathaldor Yone 73.2 87.5 97.8 91.4 93.6 52.6 43.2 53.6 Mene 789 92.7 98.7 98.7 93.7<		Pensions	TOTAL	73.2	87.6	97.8	41.5	89.0	30.4	45.8	27.5	51.2
Momen 759 90.7 98.6 90.1 44.6 52.5 43.2 Health and/or 101 73.2 87.6 97.8 41.5 89.0 30.4 52.5 43.2 Health and/or 101 73.2 87.6 97.8 41.5 88.9 30.4 45.8 27.5 43.2 Men 69.0 85.3 97.1 31.4 88.3 23.8 43.1 20.0 43.5 Men 69.0 85.3 99.0 31.4 88.3 23.0 43.1 20.0 Men 69.0 85.1 99.0 58.8 99.0 58.8 53.9 43.1 21.5 Men 73.7 88.1 99.0 40.6 52.6 43.1 21.5 Men 73.7 88.1 99.0 40.6 57.8 43.6 21.5 Men 73.7 88.1 99.0 58.8 90.2 66.9 73.6 73.5 Men			Men	0.69	85.3	97.1	31.4	88.3	23.8	43.1	20.0	60.5
Health and/of health and/ofTOIL73.287.697.841.589.030.445.827.5NewWomen78.085.397.131.488.392.131.488.323.843.120.0Women78.088.199.098.558.890.144.652.543.220.6Women78.788.199.040.690.232.046.929.643.2Women73.788.199.040.690.232.046.929.6Nomen73.788.199.040.690.225.043.121.5Nomen73.888.199.040.690.225.043.121.5Nomen78.892.199.158.891.459.025.043.121.5Nomen78.892.199.158.892.245.157.829.6Matth and/or70.473.788.199.058.892.245.121.5Monen78.892.199.158.892.245.157.824.6Monen78.892.199.058.890.257.824.624.6Monen78.892.199.058.892.245.157.824.6Monen78.892.199.058.892.245.121.524.6Monen71.986.799.158.892.246.921.6 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>78.9</th><th>90.7</th><th>98.5</th><th>58.8</th><th>90.1</th><th>44.6</th><th>52.5</th><th>43.2</th><th>50.1</th></t<>			Women	78.9	90.7	98.5	58.8	90.1	44.6	52.5	43.2	50.1
Meth 600 853 971 31.4 883 238 431 200 Hath 1074 73.7 881 990 901 446 525 432 Meth 1074 73.7 881 990 901 446 525 432 Meth 1074 73.7 881 990 31.4 883 920 465 525 432 Meth 69.9 852 989 31.4 880 920 46.9 526 431 215 Meth 737 881 990 40.6 902 451 578 436 Meth 703 881 990 40.6 902 46.0 20.6 436 Meth 703 881 990 40.6 902 46.0 20.6 436 Meth 703 881 920 40.6 902 46.0 20.6 436 Meth 699		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73.2	87.6	97.8	41.5	89.0	30.4	45.8	27.5	51.2
womenwomen78.990.798.558.890.144.65.543.243.1HealthTOTAL73.788.199.040.690.240.650.244.925.643.1WealthWomen73.788.199.031.499.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.058.899.099			Men	0.69	85.3	97.1	31.4	88.3	23.8	43.1	20.0	60.5
HeithT074.73.788.199.040.690.232.046.929.6Mein69.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.523.6Mein69.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.523.6Women73.788.199.158.899.040.690.246.157.843.6PensionsMein69.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.5Mein69.985.299.931.489.025.043.121.523.6Mein69.999.199.058.899.058.899.247.121.524.6Mein71.986.799.158.899.264.157.843.624.6Mein77.186.799.155.489.025.046.121.524.5Mein77.190.599.155.489.425.646.127.3Mein77.190.599.155.489.425.646.127.3Mein68.799.155.489.426.645.124.624.6Mein77.190.599.155.489.424.643.624.6Mein68.799.155.489.424.643.624.624.6Mein68.799.155.489.424.624.624.624.6 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>78.9</th> <th>90.7</th> <th>98.5</th> <th>58.8</th> <th>90.1</th> <th>44.6</th> <th>52.5</th> <th>43.2</th> <th>50.1</th>			Women	78.9	90.7	98.5	58.8	90.1	44.6	52.5	43.2	50.1
Men69.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.5PensionsWomen78.892.199.158.892.243.157.843.6PensionsTOTA73.788.199.058.892.245.157.843.6Men68.985.298.931.489.022.043.121.5Men68.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.5Men68.985.299.158.892.245.157.843.6Men69.985.299.158.892.245.157.843.6Men69.985.299.158.892.245.157.843.6Men69.985.299.158.892.245.157.843.6Men69.985.799.158.892.245.157.843.6Men68.799.159.988.329.646.157.843.6Men68.799.133.788.729.646.127.3Men68.799.133.788.329.646.127.3Men68.799.133.788.329.646.127.3Men68.799.133.789.429.646.127.3Men68.799.133.789.429.646.127.3Men68.799.133.789.4 <th>2012</th> <th>Health</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>73.7</th> <th>88.1</th> <th>0.99</th> <th>40.6</th> <th>90.2</th> <th>32.0</th> <th>46.9</th> <th>29.6</th> <th>48.7</th>	2012	Health	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	0.99	40.6	90.2	32.0	46.9	29.6	48.7
womenwomen78.892.199.158.892.245.157.843.6PensionsT0TAL73.788.199.040.690.232.046.923.6We69.985.298.931.489.022.545.157.843.6We69.985.298.931.489.025.045.157.843.6WeWomen78.899.199.040.690.232.046.929.6Heatth and/orT0T73.788.199.040.690.245.157.843.6We69.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.523.6WeMe69.985.298.931.489.025.044.923.6Me69.999.199.158.892.245.157.843.1MeMe68.799.133.787.623.646.127.3MeMe68.799.133.787.624.644.8186.7Me68.799.133.787.624.824.824.8Me68.799.133.787.624.824.8Me68.799.133.787.624.824.8Me68.799.133.787.624.824.8Me68.799.133.787.624.824.8Me68.799.133.7			Men	6.69	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	43.1	21.5	48.8
PensionsTOTAL73.788.199.040.690.232.046.929.6Men69.985.298.931.489.025.043.121.523.6Men78.892.199.158.892.245.157.843.521.5Women78.892.199.158.892.245.157.843.621.5Health and/orTOTAL73.788.199.040.690.245.157.843.6HealthTOTAL73.788.199.040.690.245.157.843.6Men69.985.298.931.489.025.046.923.643.6Men71.986.799.158.899.158.964.121.543.6Men68.284.099.133.788.729.644.821.543.6Men77.190.599.133.788.729.644.821.543.6Monen77.190.599.133.787.625.644.821.6Men68.284.099.133.788.729.644.821.6Men77.190.599.133.787.624.824.824.8Men77.190.599.133.787.624.824.824.8Men68.284.099.133.787.624.824.824.8 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>78.8</th><th>92.1</th><th>99.1</th><th>58.8</th><th>92.2</th><th>45.1</th><th>57.8</th><th>43.6</th><th>48.7</th></td<>			Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	57.8	43.6	48.7
Men 69.9 85.2 98.9 31.4 89.0 25.0 43.1 21.5 Women 78.8 92.1 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Health and/or Nomen 78.8 92.1 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Health and/or TOTAL 73.7 88.1 99.0 58.8 90.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Men 69.9 85.2 98.9 31.4 89.0 57.8 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3		Pensions	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	0 .66	40.6	90.2	32.0	46.9	29.6	48.7
Women78.892.199.158.892.245.157.843.6Heatth and/orTotal73.788.199.058.899.058.899.058.999.0Mene69.985.799.031.489.025.046.929.643.6Mene73.899.199.158.899.158.899.224.624.6Mene78.899.158.899.158.899.157.824.624.6Mene68.799.133.788.329.646.127.313.6Mene71.986.799.155.488.329.646.127.313.6Mene77.190.599.155.488.329.646.127.313.6Mene77.190.599.133.787.629.646.127.314.8Mene77.190.599.133.787.629.646.127.314.8Mene77.190.599.133.787.629.646.127.314.8Mene77.190.599.133.787.629.646.127.314.8Mene77.190.599.133.787.629.646.127.314.8Mene77.190.599.133.787.629.646.127.314.8Mene77.190.599.155.499.157.6 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>6.69</th> <th>85.2</th> <th>98.9</th> <th>31.4</th> <th>89.0</th> <th>25.0</th> <th>43.1</th> <th>21.5</th> <th>48.8</th>			Men	6.69	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	43.1	21.5	48.8
Heatth and/or T3.7 88.1 99.0 40.6 90.2 32.0 46.9 39.6 Pensions Men 69.9 85.2 98.9 31.4 89.0 40.5 32.0 46.9 29.6 Men 69.9 85.2 98.9 31.4 89.0 25.0 43.1 21.5 Women 78.8 92.1 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Meath 71.9 86.7 99.1 58.8 92.2 46.1 27.3 13.6 Meath 71.9 86.7 99.1 33.7 87.6 46.1 27.3 Men 77.1 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 46.1 27.3 Men 71.9 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 46.1 27.3 Men 68.7 99.1 83.9 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men 68.7 99.1 83.9 29.6 46.1			Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	57.8	43.6	48.7
Men 69.9 85.2 98.9 31.4 89.0 25.0 43.1 21.5 Mene 78.8 92.1 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Mene 78.8 92.1 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Mene 70.9 86.7 99.1 58.8 29.6 46.1 27.3 Mene 61.0 51.5 24.8 29.6 44.8 18.6 Mene 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 88.3 29.6 44.8 18.6 Mene 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 88.7 29.6 44.8 18.6 Mene 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 88.7 29.6 44.8 18.6 Mene 68.7 99.1 55.4 88.4 42.9 42.3 42.3 Mene 77.3 99.1 53.7 88.4 42.9 42.3 42.3<		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	73.7	88.1	0.99.0	40.6	90.2	32.0	46.9	29.6	48.7
Women 788 92.1 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Health TOTAL 71.9 86.7 99.1 58.8 92.2 45.1 57.8 43.6 Health TOTAL 71.9 86.7 99.1 33.9 88.3 29.6 46.1 27.3 Wene 77.1 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 29.6 46.1 27.3 Women 77.1 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 29.6 46.1 27.3 Momen 77.1 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men 77.1 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 47.9 18.6 Men 68.7 99.1 33.9 88.3 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men 68.7 99.1 33.7 87.6 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men 68.3 68.3 69.1			Men	6.69	85.2	98.9	31.4	89.0	25.0	43.1	21.5	48.8
Health TOTAL T1.9 86.7 99.1 39.3 88.3 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men Men 68.2 84.0 99.1 33.7 87.6 74.8 18.6 Men Men 77.1 90.5 99.1 33.7 87.6 29.5 44.8 18.6 Men 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 87.6 22.5 44.8 18.6 Men 71.9 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 45.1 27.3 46.1 27.3 Men 68.7 99.1 55.4 89.4 46.1 27.3 45.3			Women	78.8	92.1	99.1	58.8	92.2	45.1	57.8	43.6	48.7
Men 68.2 84.0 99.1 33.7 87.6 22.5 44.8 186 186 Women 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3 Women 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3 Men 68.2 84.0 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3 Men 68.2 84.0 99.1 33.7 87.6 22.5 44.8 186.6 Men 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3	2013	Health	TOTAL	71.9	86.7	99.1	39.9	88.3	29.6	46.1	27.3	47.2
Women 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3 TOTAL 71.9 86.7 99.1 33.9 88.3 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men 68.2 84.0 99.1 33.7 87.6 22.5 44.8 186.7 Women 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3			Men	68.2	84.0	99.1	33.7	87.6	22.5	44.8	18.6	58.4
TOTAL 71.9 86.7 99.1 39.9 88.3 29.6 46.1 27.3 Men 68.2 84.0 99.1 33.7 87.6 22.5 44.8 18.6 Women 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3			Women	77.1	90.5	99.1	55.4	89.4	42.9	51.5	42.3	45.8
68.2 84.0 99.1 33.7 87.6 22.5 44.8 18.6 77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3		Pensions	TOTAL	71.9	86.7	99.1	39.9	88.3	29.6	46.1	27.3	47.2
77.1 90.5 99.1 55.4 89.4 42.9 51.5 42.3			Men	68.2	84.0	99.1	33.7	87.6	22.5	44.8	18.6	58.4
			Women	77.1	90.5	99.1	55.4	89.4	42.9	51.5	42.3	45.8

Future Future<							Employees			Non-employees		
Montane matrix		Country Year and Se		TUTAI			Ē	ivate			-awu	Domestic Work
Hollination Tri, Red Red <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>5</th><th></th><th>Total</th><th>Public</th><th>Establishments with a maximum of five workers</th><th>Establishments with six or more workers</th><th>Total</th><th>Employers</th><th>account with Contributing Family Workers</th><th></th></t<>			5		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Ner 622 840 921 537 976 225 448 186 Methic 772 985 991 533 991 533 922 533 Methic 772 985 991 533 923 533 523 523 533 Methic 773 985 991 633 991 633 533<		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	71.9	86.7	99.1	39.9	88.3	29.6	46.1	27.3	47.2
(mm 771 905 901 55.4 904 42.9 91.5 42.9 42.9 42.9 (mm 77.0 86.8 9.11 3.83 86.8 3.33 3.33 3.33 (mm 77.8 91.7 96.3 99.1 3.63 86.8 3.33 3.23 3.33 (mm 70.6 82.8 99.1 3.63 86.8 3.33 3.23 3.33 (mm 70.6 82.8 99.1 42.0 87.9 3.33 3.23 3.33 (mm 70.6 82.8 99.1 42.0 87.9 3.33 3.23 3.33 (mm 70.6 82.8 99.1 42.0 87.9 3.33 3.23 3.33 (mm 75.8 93.7 82.9 82.9 9.1 4.0 9.73 3.33 (mm 75.9 82.9 93.1 94.0 7.33 3.33 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23			Men	68.2		99.1	33.7	87.6	22.5	44.8	18.6	58.4
Heater Trut Re5 Ge1 2.73 8.63 9.11 2.73 8.20 2.73 2.73 Mone 71.0 86.5 9.17 9.11 6.03 9.03 9.33 9.			Women	77.1		99.1	55.4	89.4	42.9	51.5	42.3	45.8
Mem 670 828 991 538 533 532 532 533 <th>2014</th> <th>Health</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>71.2</th> <th></th> <th>99.1</th> <th>42.7</th> <th>87.6</th> <th>29.3</th> <th>42.0</th> <th>27.3</th> <th>44.6</th>	2014	Health	TOTAL	71.2		99.1	42.7	87.6	29.3	42.0	27.3	44.6
Women 758 917 901 673 939 933 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>67.0</th> <th></th> <th>99.1</th> <th>35.8</th> <th>85.8</th> <th>23.3</th> <th>39.2</th> <th>20.2</th> <th>53.7</th>			Men	67.0		99.1	35.8	85.8	23.3	39.2	20.2	53.7
Paratics DTAL 712 665 991 421 620 233 420 233 Winnin 758 971 673 971 673 973 922 920 Winnin 758 971 673 971 673 973 923 923 920 923 Men 773 773 975 971 975 973 923 923 923 923 923 Math 771 773 773 773 773 773 773 Math 774 771 773 743 774 773 773 773 Math 774 774 743 744 740 743 774 774 774 Math 774 773 743 774 774 774 774 774 Math 774 773 773 773 773 773 773 773 Math <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>76.8</th> <th>91.7</th> <th>99.1</th> <th>60.9</th> <th>90.5</th> <th>39.9</th> <th>51.3</th> <th>38.9</th> <th>43.6</th>			Women	76.8	91.7	99.1	60.9	90.5	39.9	51.3	38.9	43.6
Mem 670 828 991 536 828 332 322 323 Momen 75.88 991 75.8 991 670 293 921 389 Memon 67.0 828 991 427 995 233 42.0 233 Memon 67.0 828 991 558 533 392 533 Memon 67.0 828 991 558 533 392 533 Memon 294 837 813 116 432 134 533 Memon 197 334 823 343 543 543 543 Memon 197 314 823 114 440 536 114 536 553 Memon 193 415 823 543 343 514 536 173 Memon 193 445 823 541 533 134 566 Me		Pensions	TOTAL	71.2	86.5	99.1	42.7	87.6	29.3	42.0	27.3	44.6
Monten TGA Wonen TGA 917 901 603 90			Men	67.0	82.8	99.1	35.8	85.8	23.3	39.2	20.2	53.7
Heatth family heatth and/orTOILB6.599.142.787.623.342.023.3Mere71.087.999.135.685.885.833.233.233.2Mere75.087.999.135.685.885.833.233.233.2Mere75.082.381.311.644.020.653.317.8More32.182.381.311.644.020.653.317.8More32.432.382.381.311.644.020.653.317.8More13.433.323.494.731.611.131.10.611.1More33.323.494.731.691.110.031.611.8More13.482.583.324.653.631.421.623.4More33.342.053.653.831.623.623.4More10.110.110.110.011.111.011.1More33.663.324.653.653.653.653.6More10.123.724.653.324.653.653.653.6More34.051.653.720.653.653.653.6More34.671.671.671.720.653.653.6More56.651.750.753.653.653.653.6More5			Women	76.8	91.7	99.1	60.9	90.5	39.9	51.3	38.9	43.6
Image: bold in the state of the s		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	71.2		99.1	42.7	87.6	29.3	42.0	27.3	44.6
Motion 76.8 91.7 99.1 60.9 90.5 33.9 51.3 33.9 Math Monen 76.8 91.7 91.1 91.5 91.5 33.9 91.7 33.5 Math Men 23.4 38.7 81.3 11.6 43.2 11.4 23.6 33.9 11.6 33.7 33.5 33.			Men	67.0	82.8	99.1	35.8	85.8	23.3	39.2	20.2	53.7
Math The set of the set			Women	76.8	91.7	99.1	60.9	90.5	39.9	51.3	38.9	43.6
Health ITAL 32.1 45.9 82.3 14.4 48.0 20.6 35.3 17.8 Neme 23.5 33.5 31.3 11.6 43.2 14.4 23.6 20.7 Neme 23.5 37.3 81.3 11.6 43.2 14.4 23.6 20.7 Neme 19.7 31.3 82.9 5.8 34.1 10 31 0.6 Neme 19.7 31.3 82.9 5.8 34.1 10 31 0.6 Neme 19.7 31.3 82.9 5.8 34.7 31.6 11.1 31 0.6 Mem 107.4 33.3 44.2 89.0 14.7 31.3 0.6 31.4 0.6 Mem 36.6 47.1 7.15 17.0 52.8 17.8 17.8 Mem 26.6 47.3 17.0 52.9 27.8 14.8 Nome 40.1 51.8 77.5	Paraguay [⊭]				-							
Men 294 387 81.3 116 43.2 14.4 29.8 101 Pension Women 355 003 833 243 577 280 226 257 Pensions Momen 197 31.4 825 4.7 31.6 0.6 257 280 256 257 266 257 260 31.4 0.6 Momen 194 313 825 834 941 31.6 31.6 0.6 Momen 306 495 834 944 949 324 949 324 941 942 926 324 926 324 926 927 Men 100 310 425 920 923 326 324 126 2234 226 2213 Men 100 310 323 206 323 126 2213 226	2005	Health	TOTAL	32.1	45.9	82.3	14.4	48.0	20.6	35.3	17.8	8.1
women 35.5 60.3 83.3 24.3 57.7 28.0 52.6 53.7 Pensions 101 13.6 37.4 82.5 5.8 34.1 10.0 31.1 0.6 Pensions 101 13.1 82.5 5.4 33.3 0.9 34.1 10 31.1 0.6 Health and/o 101 33.3 33.6 93.7 83.5 13.4 94.7 33.3 0.9 34.1 0.6 Health 701 33.6 48.2 89.0 14.7 44.1 74.5 33.4 0.6 34.7 0.6 34.7 Health 701 33.6 48.1 74.2 17.0 52.9 23.3 14.8 0.6 Health 701 33.6 48.1 74.2 17.0 52.9 23.3 24.8 74.8 Mome 40.1 50.6 53.3 20.6 53.3 24.8 74.8 24.8 24.8 24.3			Men	29.4	38.7	81.3	11.6	43.2	14.4	29.8	10.1	18.2
Persions TOTAL 19.6 37.4 82.9 5.8 3.4.1 1.0 3.1 0.6 Mem< 197 31.3 82.5 4.7 31.6 1.1 3.1 0.6 Mem 197 31.3 82.5 4.7 31.6 1.1 3.1 0.5 Halth and/or Women 197 33.3 49.5 82.9 9.4 3.3 0.9 3.4 0.6 0.5 Halth and/or Urk 33.6 49.2 89.0 14.7 49.1 20.6 3.5 17.8 0.6 10.1 Wemen 30.6 40.1 54.0 74.2 86.5 3.1 14.8 17.8 Mem 34.0 41.8 71.5 30.8 53.8 13.9 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 28.7 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>35.5</th><th>60.3</th><th>83.3</th><th>24.3</th><th>57.7</th><th>28.0</th><th>52.6</th><th>25.7</th><th>7.3</th></t<>			Women	35.5	60.3	83.3	24.3	57.7	28.0	52.6	25.7	7.3
		Pensions	TOTAL	19.6	37.4	82.9	5.8	34.1	1.0	3.1	0.6	2.0
women light light <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>19.7</th><th>31.3</th><th>82.5</th><th>4.7</th><th>31.6</th><th>1.1</th><th>3.1</th><th>0.5</th><th>10.9</th></th<>			Men	19.7	31.3	82.5	4.7	31.6	1.1	3.1	0.5	10.9
Hatth and/or Tytu 33.3 48.2 89.0 14.7 64.1 206 35.8 17.8 Health and/or Mer 30.6 40.6 87.8 11.9 44.5 14.5 30.0 10.1 Mer 30.6 40.6 87.8 11.9 44.5 14.5 30.0 10.1 Mer 30.6 48.1 74.2 17.0 58.5 28.1 53.5 25.7 Mer 70.1 36.6 48.1 74.2 17.0 52.9 23.3 29.6 21.8 Mer 70.1 36.6 48.1 74.2 13.0 48.3 17.0 53.9 23.3 23.6 21.8 Mer 24.0 51.8 71.7 30.8 63.3 30.6 47.9 21.8 21.8 Mer 24.3 71.2 30.8 63.3 71.2 53.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 Mer 24.1 53.8 71.2 53.8			Women	19.4		83.4	9.4	39.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.3
Meth30.640.687.811.944.514.530.010.1Health707436.663.390.324.658.528.150.520.1Health707436.663.390.324.658.528.153.520.521.8Meth707436.648.174.217.052.923.329.621.8Meth34.044.171.513.048.317.023.324.524.6Meth34.041.871.513.048.317.023.324.524.6Meth24.161.877.730.863.330.647.928.724.8Meth24.124.380.083.544.343.324.530.621.824.7Meth24.124.330.872.730.863.330.621.824.8Meth21.124.330.872.730.853.843.324.623.3Meth21.124.421.143.917.023.324.824.8Meth24.685.017.330.830.630.621.8Meth24.685.031.443.933.329.621.8Meth24.685.031.443.923.329.621.8Meth24.685.031.423.329.621.8Meth24.685.031.424.7<		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	33.3	48.2	89.0	14.7	49.1	20.6	35.8	17.8	8.1
weathweath 36.6 63.3 90.3 24.6 58.5 28.1 53.5 25.7 25.7 Health 1014 36.6 48.1 74.2 17.0 52.9 28.1 53.5 29.6 21.8 Mean 34.0 48.1 74.2 17.0 52.9 23.3 29.6 21.8 24.8 Mean 34.0 41.8 71.5 13.0 48.3 17.0 23.3 29.6 21.8 Wean 40.1 61.8 77.7 30.8 63.3 30.6 47.9 28.7 Mean 26.5 38.8 77.7 30.8 63.3 30.6 21.3 24.7 Weath 24.3 42.5 80.0 8.3 43.3 17.0 23.3 29.6 21.8 Mean 26.5 38.8 72.7 80.0 8.3 53.8 23.3 20.6 21.8 Mean 36.9 61.7 36.7 12.1 43.3 17.0 23.3 29.6 21.8 Mean 36.9 44.7 85.9 17.3 53.8 23.3 20.6 28.7 Mean 34.9 44.7 85.9 31.4 49.3 23.1 23.3 29.6 28.7 Mean 34.9 36.9 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 Mean 34.9 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 Mean 34.9 $23.$			Men	30.6		87.8	11.9	44.5	14.5	30.0	10.1	18.2
HealthTOTAL36.648.174.217.052.923.329.621.8MenWen34.041.871.513.048.317.023.314.8MenWomen40.161.877.730.863.330.647.928.7VennenWomen40.161.877.730.863.330.647.928.7PensionsMen26.538.877.730.863.330.647.928.7Men26.538.878.87.243.3 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Men26.538.878.87.243.3 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Men21.150.481.517.143.3 \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots Ment70AL38.351.285.017.353.853.329.621.8Ment70AL38.351.285.017.353.823.329.621.8Ment70AL38.874.783.517.353.829.621.8Ment70AL38.044.783.513.149.317.023.314.8Ment70AL38.049.275.513.149.317.023.314.8Ment70AL88.971.483.513.149.317.023.314.8Ment70A38.049.272.518.147.118.926.			Women	36.6	63.3	90.3	24.6	58.5	28.1	53.5	25.7	7.3
Men 34.0 41.8 71.5 13.0 48.3 17.0 23.3 14.8 PensionsWomen 40.1 61.8 77.7 30.8 63.3 30.6 47.9 23.7 14.8 PensionsTOTAL 24.3 42.5 80.0 8.3 30.8 63.3 30.6 47.9 28.7 PensionsMen 26.5 38.8 72.7 80.0 8.3 43.3 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots Men 26.5 38.8 78.8 72.8 80.0 8.3 43.3 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots Men 26.5 38.8 78.8 72.8 80.0 8.3 72.8 32.3 30.6 47.9 \ldots \ldots Men 21.1 50.4 81.5 17.3 53.8 73.2 32.3 31.4 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots Health and/orTotAl 38.3 51.2 85.0 17.3 53.8 23.3 29.6 21.8 Men 41.6 65.4 86.9 31.4 64.0 30.6 47.9 23.3 29.6 21.8 MenMen 41.6 65.4 86.9 31.4 21.7 64.0 33.3 29.6 21.8 MenMen 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 23.1 33.3 20.8 20.8 MenMen 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 64.0 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 <	2010	Health	TOTAL	36.6	48.1	74.2	17.0	52.9	23.3	29.6	21.8	13.7
Women40.161.877.730.863.330.647.928.7Pensions10124.342.580.08.343.3 30.6 47.9 28.7 Pensions10124.342.580.08.343.3 10.5 47.9 28.7 Men26.538.878.878.87243.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 Men26.538.878.87243.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 Men21.150.481.5 1.21 43.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 Men21.150.481.5 1.21 43.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 Men38.351.285.0 17.3 53.8 23.3 29.6 21.8 Men 101 38.3 51.2 85.0 17.3 53.8 23.3 29.6 21.8 Men 101 38.0 42.5 13.14 64.0 23.1 23.3 23.3 23.6 23.3 Men 101 38.0 42.5 12.1 21.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 Men 101 38.0 42.5 12.1 21.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 Men 101 34.9 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 $23.$			Men	34.0	41.8	71.5	13.0	48.3	17.0	23.3	14.8	16.0
Pensions 1014 24.3 42.5 80.0 8.3 43.3 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 26.5 38.8 78.8 72.8 43.0 \dots \dots \dots \dots Men 26.5 38.8 78.8 72.8 43.0 \dots \dots \dots \dots Women 21.1 50.4 81.5 12.1 43.9 \dots \dots \dots \dots Heath and/or 014 38.3 51.2 85.0 17.3 53.8 23.3 29.6 21.8 Men 35.8 44.7 83.5 17.3 53.8 23.3 29.6 21.8 Men 35.8 44.7 83.5 17.3 53.8 29.6 21.8 Men 35.8 44.7 83.5 13.14 49.3 170 23.3 14.8 Men 1014 38.0 42.5 76.4 21.7 23.1 23.6 23.6 23.6 Men 34.9 42.5 76.4 21.7 52.4 23.1 23.1 23.6 23.6 Men 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 18.9 23.1 23.6 23.6 Men 94.1 24.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 23.1 23.6 23.6 Men 94.1 20.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.1 23.6 23.6 Men 94.1 24.2 72.5 18.1 47.1 23.1 29.6 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>40.1</th> <th>61.8</th> <th>77.7</th> <th>30.8</th> <th>63.3</th> <th>30.6</th> <th>47.9</th> <th>28.7</th> <th>13.6</th>			Women	40.1	61.8	77.7	30.8	63.3	30.6	47.9	28.7	13.6
Men 26.5 38.8 78.8 7.2 43.0		Pensions	TOTAL	24.3	42.5	80.0	8.3	43.3	:	:	:	0.0
Women 21.1 50.4 81.5 12.1 43.9			Men	26.5	38.8	78.8	7.2	43.0	:	:	:	0.0
Health and/or TOTAL 38.3 51.2 85.0 17.3 53.8 23.3 29.6 21.8 Pensions Men 35.8 44.7 83.5 13.1 49.3 17.0 23.3 29.6 21.8 Men 35.8 44.7 83.5 13.1 49.3 17.0 23.3 14.8 Women 41.6 65.4 86.9 31.4 64.0 30.6 47.9 28.7 Mealth TOTAL 38.0 49.2 76.4 81.1 47.1 33.3 20.8 Men 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 18.9 20.6 15.3 Mone 42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 15.3 20.8 Men 42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 15.3 20.8			Women	21.1		81.5	12.1	43.9	:	:	:	0.0
Men 35.8 44.7 83.5 13.1 49.3 17.0 23.3 14.8 Ment Women 41.6 65.4 83.5 13.1 49.3 17.0 23.3 14.8 Health TOTAL 83.6 51.4 86.9 31.4 64.0 30.6 47.9 28.7 Ment TOTAL 33.0 42.5 76.4 21.7 52.4 23.1 33.3 20.8 Ment 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 18.9 23.1 50.6 15.3 Women 42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 29.6 15.3		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	38.3	51.2	85.0	17.3	53.8	23.3	29.6	21.8	13.7
Women 41.6 65.4 86.9 31.4 64.0 30.6 47.9 28.7 Health TOTAL 38.0 49.2 76.4 21.7 52.4 33.3 28.7 Mealth TOTAL 38.0 49.2 76.4 21.7 52.4 23.1 33.3 20.8 Men 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 18.9 23.6 15.3 20.8 Women 42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 26.6 15.3			Men	35.8	44.7	83.5	13.1	49.3	17.0	23.3	14.8	16.0
Health TOTAL 38.0 49.2 76.4 21.7 52.4 23.1 33.3 20.8 Men 34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 18.9 29.6 15.3 Women 42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 26.6 15.3			Women	41.6	65.4	86.9	31.4	64.0	30.6	47.9	28.7	13.6
34.9 42.5 72.5 18.1 47.1 18.9 29.6 15.3 42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 45.0 26.2	2011	Health	TOTAL	38.0	49.2	76.4	21.7	52.4	23.1	33.3	20.8	17.3
42.1 60.9 80.2 30.4 63.0 28.0 45.0 26.2			Men	34.9	42.5	72.5	18.1	47.1	18.9	29.6	15.3	22.7
			Women	42.1	60.9	80.2	30.4	63.0	28.0	45.0	26.2	16.8

2015 Labour

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Statistical annex

URBAN Statistical annex

						Employees			Non-employees		
	Country. Year and Sex	X	TOTAL			Ē	Private			Own-	Domestic Work
		1		Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
	Pensions	TOTAL	26.6	44.6	80.9	13.2	45.8	1.0	3.6	0.5	0.1
		Men	26.6	39.5	79.3	12.3	42.4	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.0
		Women	26.5	53.7	82.6	15.2	52.8	1.5	9.5	0.7	0.1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	40.0	52.5	86.5	22.3	54.2	23.2	33.5	20.9	17.3
		Men	36.7	45.3	82.8	18.8	48.5	19.0	29.9	15.3	22.7
		Women	44.3	65.4	90.1	30.6	65.7	28.1	45.0	26.3	16.8
2012	Health	TOTAL	40.3	52.4	76.5	20.3	58.1	26.3	41.5	22.5	13.4
		Men	38.4	46.7	74.0	15.6	53.9	21.6	32.4	17.7	20.1
		Women	42.8	62.3	79.1	30.5	66.8	31.6	63.4	27.0	12.8
	Pensions	TOTAL	26.8	45.2	ר.רד	12.5	47.3	1.7	5.9	0.6	3.1
		Men	28.1	41.4	78.1	9.6	45.5	1.8	4.5	0.8	14.0
		Women	25.1	51.9	77.3	18.7	51.0	1.5	9.2	0.4	2.1
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	41.8	55.0	84.5	21.0	59.2	26.4	41.5	22.6	14.0
		Men	39.9	49.0	83.3	15.8	54.7	21.7	32.4	17.8	27.9
		Women	44.3	65.6	85.8	32.3	68.4	31.6	63.4	27.1	12.8
2013	Health	TOTAL	42.2	55.9	81.5	21.2	59.0	23.7	34.8	20.4	21.5
		Men	40.0	50.6	80.8	18.4	56.2	19.0	28.3	14.9	27.8
		Women	44.8	64.1	82.1	27.6	64.1	28.8	50.2	25.3	21.2
	Pensions	TOTAL	29.3	49.8	84.9	10.5	49.7	1.9	5.1	1.0	1.9
		Men	30.6	45.2	83.6	9.8	49.1	2.9	5.4	1.7	11.9
		Women	27.9	56.9	86.0	12.0	50.8	0.9	4.2	0.4	1.4
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	43.5	58.2	89.0	21.2	59.4	23.8	34.9	20.5	21.5
		Men	41.1	52.4	88.2	18.4	56.5	19.2	28.4	15.2	27.8
		Women	46.2	67.2	89.7	27.6	64.6	28.9	50.2	25.3	21.2
2014	Health	TOTAL	40.7	51.6	76.7	19.9	56.9	25.2	41.6	20.5	15.5
		Men	38.5	45.2	75.1	14.0	53.2	21.5	35.9	15.9	9.4
		Women	43.5	62.6	78.3	34.7	64.0	29.5	54.1	25.1	15.8
	Pensions	TOTAL	28.5	46.0	83.0	12.2	47.0	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.5
		Men	29.2	41.2	82.0	9.3	45.8	1.6	3.2	1.0	6.1
		Women	27.5	54.4	83.9	19.4	49.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	2.3
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	42.4	54.5	88.2	19.9	57.4	25.2	41.6	20.5	15.5
		Men	40.0	47.6	86.9	14.0	53.8	21.5	35.9	15.9	9.4
		Women	45.3	66.4	89.5	34.7	64.4	29.6	54.1	25.1	15.8
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ILO / Latin America and the Caribbean

Statistical annex

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Future Lational functional functintervise functintervise functional functional functional function							Employees			Non-employees		
International conditional conditiconal conditional conditional conditional conditional cond		Country Year and Se	X	TOTAL			ā	ivate			Dwn-	Domestic Work
Huli TOTAL 2.0.1 4.2.1 7.0.1 4.0.1 1.0.1 2.0.1 1.0.1 Normen 2.0.5 4.1.7 7.0.6 4.2.7 7.0.6 4.2.7 7.0.6 4.2.7 7.0.6 4.2.7 7.0.6 4.2.7 7.0.6 4.2.7 7.0.6 7.2.7 7.0.7 7.0.7 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.6 7.0.6 7.0.6 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0.6 7.0.7 7.0					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Holin C014 221 421 761 9.6 467 17.7 24.1 16.7 Function 20.0 41.2 72.4 11.2 21.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 Function 20.0 41.2 72.4 11.9 6.6.7 17.3 21.7 11.7 Function 20.0 20.2 7.3.4 11.9 6.6.7 17.9 22.2 20.0 Function 20.1 20.2 11.9 7.3.4 11.9 6.6.7 11.9 22.4 10.0 Montion 11.7 20.2 11.9 11.9 20.7 11.9 22.4 10.0 Montion 21.1 20.2 11.9 11.9 20.0 22.9	Peru ^{m/}											
Mem 295 412 738 93 471 135 217 113 Feedines Mem 263 443 773 119 222 305 213 Feedines Mem 287 443 773 119 667 719 222 106 Mem 327 428 773 607 119 222 106 Mem 333 607 119 667 739 203 203 203 Mem 333 602 607 179 665 565 365 203 203 Mem 511 512 613 714 613 704 704 704 704 704 705	2005	Health	TOTAL	29.7	42.7	76.1	9.6	46.7	17.7	24.1	16.7	16.1
Write 238 448 727 105 457 223 233 215 215 Metric 327 433 773 1142 647 1134 223 233 215 215 Metric 327 443 773 1142 667 714 214			Men	29.5	41.7	78.8	9.3	47.1	13.5	21.7	11.7	24.0
Pensions UTU, 227 428 734 119 46.7 11.9 22.2 10.4 Mensions 1870 22.7 4.33 77.7 14.2 9.97 15.9 16.4 15.9 Mensions 18.7 39.8 57.9 54.0 75.7 14.2 75.9 55.0 54.0 52.2 15.0 Mension 33.3 49.2 73.4 13.9 55.0 24.0 32.5 22.2 Mension 33.1 49.2 73.6 55.0 24.0 32.5 54.0 52.6 52.2 Mension 56.1 57.7 54.0 51.6 54.0 52.6 <			Women	29.8	44.8	72.7	10.5	45.7	22.2	30.8	21.5	15.5
Mem 327 443 777 142 493 174 244 160 Heulih andro 100 363 602 607 142 555 543 552 Heulih andro 100 363 602 607 173 555 240 552 223 Memer 331 692 758 1355 555 240 356 233 Memer 331 692 758 1355 555 240 356 233 Memer 513 243 332 665 546 350 356 550 243 553 Memer 513 243 332 665 565 566 566 566 550		Pensions	TOTAL	26.7	42.8	73.4	11.9	46.7	11.9	22.2	10.4	9.4
Hertion Nomen 187 398 679 64 402 59 160 52 Pendin VTVL 366 902 789 173 550 243 325 2239 Werten 331 492 784 135 565 566 366 365 567 243 223 Werten 331 492 784 135 565 566 366 369 567 243 Werten 557 672 884 413 665 566 366 567 566 243 Werten 557 672 884 413 667 566 567 566 <			Men	32.7	44.3	77.7	14.2	49.7	17.4	24.4	16.0	29.6
Heath, and/r Total, and/r<			Women	18.7	39.8	67.9	6.4	40.2	5.9	16.0	5.2	8.1
Mem 383 608 84.6 137 56.5 24.0 32.6 22.2 Mem 331 69.2 73.8 65.5 65.6 64.6 33.9 65.7 34.6 32.7 Mem 10.4 51.5 67.1 87.4 33.2 65.5 64.6 35.9 66.7 36.9 36.9 36.4 Mem 51.5 67.1 57.2 84.4 190 66.5 35.9 36.9 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.9 36.8		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	36.6	50.2	80.7	17.9	55.0	24.3	33.5	22.9	20.2
Henth00men331492758156516545360237644Henth00men557623633665566369369644Moren567673873873873665566369369644Moren567872874443933665566369369563Moren567873871144233665966369369363Moren563963934443234937936937Moren613712931443750856724853936Moren614623712934443734853937937Moren614623712934937750856734937937Moren614623712934937750556734533937Moren614623712934635665756734733937Moren623634830937750536734537537537Moren553654654653656734656536536Moren635636637636637636637636637Moren553554554534534536536			Men	39.3	50.8	84.6	19.7	56.5	24.0	32.6	22.2	42.7
Health T07.4 53.8 68.9 81.3 37.5 66.5 43.6 33.9 44.4 Merin 55.1 62.1 87.4 33.2 66.5 50.6 50.8 50.8 50.8 Merin 55.1 55.2 84.4 19.0 60.6 20.4 31.5 51.8 Merin 55.7 55.2 84.4 19.0 60.6 50.8 50.8 50.8 Merin 27.1 57.1 51.1 51.4 51.4 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.7 51.8 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.8 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.7 51.8 51.8 51.8			Women	33.1	49.2	75.8	13.5	51.6	24.5	36.0	23.7	18.7
Men 515 621 874 332 665 566 359 568 368 Pusions TON. 377 552 844 130 667 568 373 563 564 563 566 568 356 563 564 573 562 844 130 667 568 373 573 584 573 584 573 586 573 586 586 586 586 586 586 587 586 583<	2010	Health	TOTAL	53.8	63.9	88.3	37.5	66.5	43.6	38.9	44.4	41.1
Women 56.7 57.2 58.4 44.9 66.7 50.8 47.2 51.0 Persions Men 45.1 55.2 84.4 94.9 66.7 50.8 47.2 51.0 Men 45.1 57.8 81.0 11.7 95.1 61.0 57.8 51.9 51.9 51.9 51.0 51.6 51.7 55.7 55.3 55.3 51.6 51.8 52.7 55.3 55.3 51.8 52.7 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.7 55.1 55			Men	51.5	62.1	87.4	33.2	66.5	36.6	35.9	36.8	54.5
Pensions (014) 37.1 55.2 64.4 19.0 60.6 20.4 31.5 15.6 13.6 Mer 46.1 57.8 87.1 21.4 64.3 29.7 37.4 27.9 Wer 27.3 50.7 87.1 21.4 55.0 53.6 15.6 0.4 Wer 27.3 50.7 37.1 59.1 75.0 53.6 53.4 27.9 Wer 63.3 71.2 93.4 44.2 75.0 53.6 53.4 53.7 Wer 55.5 65.4 89.0 37.7 68.8 74.4 43.8 55.3 Wer 55.5 65.4 89.0 37.7 68.8 74.4 43.8 55.3 Wer 55.6 58.4 88.6 50.1 73.4 55.6 53.4 55.6 Wer 55.6 58.4 75.6 55.4 55.4 55.6 55.6 Wer 55.6 58.6			Women	56.7	67.2	89.4	44.9	66.7	50.8	47.2	51.0	40.4
Mer 46.1 57.8 87.1 21.4 64.3 29.7 37.4 27.9 Health and/o Women 27.3 50.7 81.0 14.6 64.3 29.7 37.4 27.9 Health and/o Romen 27.3 50.7 81.0 14.6 53.0 53.4 53.7 Health and/o Romen 61.3 71.2 93.4 44.2 75.6 53.4 53.4 53.4 53.7 Merent TOTAL 55.5 65.4 92.0 37.7 68.8 44.4 53.4 53.3 53.4 53.7 Merent TOTAL 55.5 65.4 89.0 37.7 68.8 44.4 43.8 53.0 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4 55.4		Pensions	TOTAL	37.7	55.2	84.4	19.0	9.09	20.4	31.5	18.6	10.2
Momen 27.3 50.7 81.0 146 53.0 156 104 Health TOX 62.4 71.7 93.1 146 53.0 156 53.7 53.7 Health TOX 63.3 712 93.4 44.2 75.8 53.4 53.7 53.7 Health TOX 55.5 65.4 93.0 37.7 68.8 53.4 53.7 53.4 53.7 Health TOY 55.5 63.5 93.0 37.7 68.8 54.4 55.4 55.3 Health TOY 55.7 53.3 85.7 18.6 64.3 34.3 34.5 55.4 55.3 Vomen 50.0 68.5 89.7 18.6 64.0 17.0 24.5 55.4 55.8 Meant 33.7 54.8 54.7 51.6 54.4 51.5 55.8 Meant 33.7 51.8 54.7 51.8 54.7 51.9 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>46.1</th><th>57.8</th><th>87.1</th><th>21.4</th><th>64.3</th><th>29.7</th><th>37.4</th><th>27.9</th><th>22.8</th></t<>			Men	46.1	57.8	87.1	21.4	64.3	29.7	37.4	27.9	22.8
Healing and/or beside(Tota)62411.793.164.375.053.652.753.753.7Men61.472.693.444.275.855.050.850.855.355.455.0Men61.472.693.444.275.855.050.855.455.355.3Men55.765.665.865.765.855.455.355.455.3Men55.765.565.489.037.766.874.475.055.355.3Men59.063.037.766.871.673.455.355.455.355.3Men59.063.037.766.871.671.671.671.655.355.455.3Men45.558.488.714.771.671.671.671.655.355.455.3Men45.558.488.620.451.761.410.024.790.0Men45.558.488.620.451.761.410.024.790.0Men64.072.894.571.677.451.754.851.554.8Men63.573.493.271.677.451.754.751.654.8Men53.564.077.451.777.451.754.854.8Men53.553.556.253.653.554.854.8 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>27.3</th> <th>50.7</th> <th>81.0</th> <th>14.6</th> <th>53.0</th> <th>10.8</th> <th>15.6</th> <th>10.4</th> <th>9.6</th>			Women	27.3	50.7	81.0	14.6	53.0	10.8	15.6	10.4	9.6
Men 63.3 71.2 93.4 44.2 75.8 53.4 52.0 53.4 52.0 Momen 61.4 72.6 92.8 50.1 73.4 55.0 50.8 55.3 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Health and/or Pensions</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>62.4</th><th>7.17</th><th>93.1</th><th>46.3</th><th>75.0</th><th>53.6</th><th>52.7</th><th>53.7</th><th>45.4</th></th<>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	62.4	7.17	93.1	46.3	75.0	53.6	52.7	53.7	45.4
women 61.4 72.6 92.8 50.1 73.4 55.0 50.8 55.3 55.3 HalthTOTAL 55.5 65.4 89.0 37.7 68.8 $4.4.4$ $3.8.7$ 44.5 55.3 Nem 52.7 63.5 65.4 89.0 37.7 68.8 $4.4.4$ $4.3.8$ 44.5 Nem 52.7 63.5 63.0 37.7 68.8 $4.4.4$ $3.3.7$ 37.3 37.4 32.7 37.5 Vene 52.7 68.5 87.9 87.7 81.6 67.3 51.8 37.4 32.7 37.4 32.7 PersionsNome 45.5 57.3 85.7 20.4 61.4 10.0 21.4 51.5 52.4 Halth auforTotAl 63.8 73.4 33.7 52.6 52.6 53.7 56.2 53.7 56.2 Halth auforTotAl 64.6 73.4 93.2 64.7 77.9 77.9 57.3 56.2 57.3 Mem 63.7 52.5 64.7 52.5 77.9 77.9 57.7 56.2 56.2 57.3 Mem 64.0 53.3 64.2 77.4 57.7 56.2 56.2 57.3 Mem 65.3 64.7 77.9 77.9 57.7 56.2 57.3 57.3 Mem 63.7 64.7 77.9 77.9 57.7 56.2 57.3 57.3 Mem 57.3 66.5 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>63.3</th><th>71.2</th><th>93.4</th><th>44.2</th><th>75.8</th><th>52.3</th><th>53.4</th><th>52.0</th><th>55.4</th></t<>			Men	63.3	71.2	93.4	44.2	75.8	52.3	53.4	52.0	55.4
HeithTOTAL55.565.489.037.766.844.443.844.5Men 22.7 63.5 90.0 35.2 67.3 37.4 33.7 36.9 36.9 Men 22.7 63.5 87.9 41.7 71.6 51.8 36.9 36.9 Women 99.0 68.5 87.9 41.7 71.6 51.8 36.9 36.9 Men 57.3 57.3 85.7 86.7 66.4 27.3 34.5 55.6 Men 30.5 56.4 82.6 20.4 66.4 27.3 34.5 56.2 Men 30.5 56.4 82.6 64.0 77.4 51.7 91.6 91.6 Men 30.5 56.6 82.4 46.7 77.4 57.3 56.2 56.2 Men 64.0 72.4 92.2 77.4 51.7 56.2 56.2 Men 64.0 72.4 92.2 77.4 51.7 56.2 56.2 Men 64.0 72.4 92.2 77.4 51.7 56.2 56.2 Men 64.0 72.4 77.4 51.7 56.2 56.2 56.2 Men 64.0 52.3 66.2 74.5 57.4 51.7 56.2 Men 67.0 67.0 77.4 51.7 56.2 56.2 56.2 Men 67.0 66.2 77.4 51.7 56.2 56.4 51.2 Me			Women	61.4	72.6	92.8	50.1	73.4	55.0	50.8	55.3	44.9
Men 52.7 63.5 900 35.2 67.3 37.4 39.7 36.9 Nomen 59.0 68.5 87.9 41.7 71.6 51.8 55.4 51.5 Pensions 00An 39.7 57.3 85.7 18.6 64.0 18.9 55.4 51.5 Men 45.5 58.4 88.6 20.4 65.4 27.3 34.5 55.8 Wenen 30.2 55.6 82.4 15.7 61.4 10.0 24.7 90 Men 64.0 72.8 94.5 46.7 77.9 55.2 56.2 53.1 Wonen 63.5 74.5 91.6 47.5 77.9 54.1 51.2 54.8 Wonen 53.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 77.9 55.3 56.2 54.8 54.8 Men 51.1 64.6 88.6 77.4 51.7 54.8 54.8 54.8 Men 57.	2011	Health	TOTAL	55.5	65.4	89.0	37.7	68.8	44.4	43.8	44.5	49.2
women59.068.587.941.771.651.855.451.5Persions107438.757.385.718.664.018.951.951.5Men45.558.487.385.718.664.018.931.917.0Men45.558.488.620.465.427.334.555.817.0Wen30.255.682.415.761.410.024.79.0Men64.072.894.546.777.953.556.253.1Men64.072.894.546.777.953.556.253.1Men64.072.894.546.777.953.556.253.1Men63.574.591.647.577.953.556.253.1Men55.164.088.631.777.954.151.2Men57.969.088.631.770.955.354.2Men57.969.088.631.770.856.353.3Men57.969.088.542.471.049.050.948.9Men57.968.088.520.770.856.353.154.8Men57.968.088.521.770.856.353.154.8Men57.968.088.521.770.856.956.956.3Men57.9 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>52.7</th><th>63.5</th><th>0.06</th><th>35.2</th><th>67.3</th><th>37.4</th><th>39.7</th><th>36.9</th><th>57.9</th></t<>			Men	52.7	63.5	0.06	35.2	67.3	37.4	39.7	36.9	57.9
PensionsTOTAL 38.7 57.3 85.7 18.6 64.0 18.9 31.9 17.0 Men 45.5 58.4 88.6 20.4 65.4 27.3 34.5 25.8 Men 45.5 58.4 88.6 20.4 65.4 27.3 34.5 25.8 Women 30.2 55.6 82.4 15.7 61.4 10.0 24.7 9.0 Health and/orTOTAL 63.8 73.4 93.2 46.7 77.9 57.3 56.2 55.3 Men 64.0 72.8 94.5 46.7 77.4 51.7 54.1 51.2 Men 63.5 74.5 91.6 47.5 77.4 51.7 54.1 51.2 Men 55.2 66.2 89.0 35.6 70.9 62.3 54.2 54.8 Men 57.9 66.2 89.0 31.7 70.9 62.3 62.3 54.8 Men 57.9 69.0 89.5 47.4 71.0 62.3 62.3 54.8 Men 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 69.0 69.0 69.0 Men 67.4 60.3 89.5 62.3 70.9 62.3 62.3 62.3 Men 57.9 69.0 89.6 70.9 70.9 62.3 62.3 62.3 Men 67.4 60.3 89.5 62.4 71.0 69.0 69.0 Men 67.4 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Women</th><th>0.63</th><th>68.5</th><th>87.9</th><th>41.7</th><th>71.6</th><th>51.8</th><th>55.4</th><th>51.5</th><th>48.8</th></td<>			Women	0.63	68.5	87.9	41.7	71.6	51.8	55.4	51.5	48.8
Men 45.5 58.4 88.6 20.4 65.4 27.3 34.5 25.8 Health and/or Women 30.2 55.6 82.4 15.7 61.4 100 24.7 9.0 Health and/or Momen 30.2 55.6 82.4 15.7 61.4 100 24.7 9.0 Mealth and/or Momen 30.2 55.6 82.4 93.2 46.7 77.9 53.5 53.1 9.0 Mealth and/or Men 64.0 72.8 94.5 46.7 77.4 51.7 54.1 51.2 54.8 Men 65.3 74.5 91.6 47.5 77.9 55.3 65.3 54.8 54.8 Men 55.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 70.9 55.3 65.3 54.8 54.8 Men 55.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 70.9 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 55.3 54.8 54.8 54.8		Pensions	TOTAL	38.7	57.3	85.7	18.6	64.0	18.9	31.9	17.0	10.0
women30.255.682.415.7 61.4 10.0 24.7 9.0 Heatth and/orTOTAL 63.8 73.4 93.2 64.7 77.9 54.1 9.0 9.0 Men 64.0 72.8 94.5 46.7 77.9 53.5 56.2 53.1 9.0 Men 64.0 72.8 94.5 94.5 46.7 77.4 51.7 54.1 51.2 Men 63.5 74.5 91.6 47.5 77.9 57.3 56.2 53.1 51.2 Menth 55.2 66.2 89.0 35.6 70.9 42.6 44.9 51.2 Menth 57.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.7 35.0 Menth 57.9 66.2 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.7 35.0 Menth 57.9 69.0 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.7 35.0 Menth 7074 51.7 70.8 36.4 42.7 35.0 Menth 7074 50.7 66.3 36.4 42.7 35.0 Menth 7074 50.7 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 Menth 7074 50.7 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 Menth 7074 50.7 50.7 50.9 50.9 50.9 Menth 70.7 50.7 50.7 50.9 50.9 50.9 Menth 70.7			Men	45.5	58.4	88.6	20.4	65.4	27.3	34.5	25.8	38.4
Health and/or health and/orTOTAL63.873.493.246.777.953.556.253.1NeuNeu64.072.894.594.574.574.651.754.151.2NeuNomen63.574.591.647.578.955.362.353.4HealthTOTAL63.574.591.647.578.955.354.151.2HealthTOTAL55.266.289.035.670.955.354.351.2Men53.164.688.631.770.942.644.951.254.8Men57.966.289.035.670.942.644.955.354.8Nomen57.964.688.631.770.942.644.955.355.3Nomen57.965.989.542.471.042.750.948.9Nomen57.965.988.631.770.850.950.9Nomen57.965.988.770.970.950.942.7Nomen57.965.988.770.970.950.950.9Nomen57.965.956.956.956.956.9Nome57.956.956.956.956.956.9Nome57.056.956.956.956.956.9Nome56.956.956.956.956.956.9Nom			Women	30.2	55.6	82.4	15.7	61.4	10.0	24.7	0.6	8.6
Men64.072.894.546.277.451.754.151.2Ment63.574.591.647.578.955.354.851.8HealthTOTAL55.266.289.035.670.955.354.954.8Men57.155.166.289.035.670.970.955.354.854.8Men57.166.289.035.670.970.955.362.354.8Men57.966.088.631.770.970.944.957.957.9Men57.969.089.631.770.836.442.735.0Men57.969.089.542.471.049.050.948.9Men70760.588.320.165.820.233.118.3Men32.056.456.960.357.956.956.956.9Men32.056.488.320.166.350.956.956.9Men32.056.485.616.260.357.756.956.9Men32.056.485.656.356.356.356.956.9Men32.056.456.957.757.956.356.356.3Men32.056.456.957.757.357.756.1Men32.056.456.357.757.357.157.3 <th></th> <th>Health and/or Pensions</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>63.8</th> <th>73.4</th> <th>93.2</th> <th>46.7</th> <th>9.77</th> <th>53.5</th> <th>56.2</th> <th>53.1</th> <th>52.0</th>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.8	73.4	93.2	46.7	9.77	53.5	56.2	53.1	52.0
Women 63.5 74.5 91.6 47.5 78.9 55.3 62.3 54.8 Health TOTAL 55.2 66.2 89.0 35.6 70.9 55.3 54.3 54.8 Health TOTAL 55.2 66.2 89.0 35.6 70.9 44.9 54.9 54.8 Men 53.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 70.9 36.4 44.9 35.0 Momen 57.9 66.0 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.9 35.0 Momen 57.9 69.0 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.9 35.0 Momen 57.9 69.0 88.5 18.7 70.8 36.4 42.9 35.0 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 65.8 36.4 43.9 36.9 48.9 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 68.8 20.2 33.1 18.3 20.3			Men	64.0	72.8	94.5	46.2	77.4	51.7	54.1	51.2	75.5
Health TOTAL 55.2 66.2 89.0 35.6 70.9 42.6 44.9 42.2 Men 53.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.7 35.0 Men 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 42.7 35.0 Pensions 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 42.7 35.0 Men 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 49.0 50.9 48.9 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 65.8 33.1 18.3 43.9 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 65.8 33.1 18.3 43.9 Men 32.0 56.4 85.6 16.2 50.3 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 <			Women	63.5	74.5	91.6	47.5	78.9	55.3	62.3	54.8	50.9
Men 53.1 64.6 88.6 31.7 70.8 36.4 42.7 35.0 Women 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 49.0 50.9 48.9 Women 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 49.0 50.9 48.9 Men 47.4 58.9 87.1 18.7 65.8 33.1 18.3 48.9 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 65.8 33.1 18.3 26.1 18.3 Women 32.0 56.4 85.6 16.2 60.3 11.8 20.3 31.1 18.3	2012	Health	TOTAL	55.2	66.2	89.0	35.6	70.9	42.6	44.9	42.2	45.8
Women 57.9 69.0 89.5 42.4 71.0 49.0 50.9 48.9 TOTAL 40.6 58.9 87.1 18.7 65.8 20.2 33.1 18.3 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 65.8 23.1 18.3 26.1 Women 32.0 56.4 85.6 16.2 60.3 11.8 20.3 11.1			Men	53.1	64.6	88.6	31.7	70.8	36.4	42.7	35.0	39.9
TOTAL 40.6 58.9 87.1 18.7 65.8 20.2 33.1 18.3 Men 47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 68.8 28.3 37.7 26.1 Women 32.0 56.4 85.6 16.2 60.3 11.8 20.3 11.1			Women	57.9	0.69	89.5	42.4	71.0	49.0	50.9	48.9	46.1
47.4 60.5 88.3 20.1 68.8 28.3 37.7 26.1 32.0 56.4 85.6 16.2 60.3 11.8 20.3 11.1		Pensions	TOTAL	40.6	58.9	87.1	18.7	65.8	20.2	33.1	18.3	12.4
32.0 56.4 85.6 16.2 60.3 11.8 20.3 11.1			Men	47.4	60.5	88.3	20.1	68.8	28.3	37.7	26.1	25.9
			Women	32.0	56.4	85.6	16.2	60.3	11.8	20.3	11.1	11.6

						Employees			Non-employees		
	Country. Year and Sex	×	TOTAL			đ	Private			Own-	Domestic Work
				Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	63.5	74.1	94.2	44.8	79.2	51.7	56.2	51.0	50.5
		Men	63.8	73.4	94.5	42.0	80.0	49.9	55.8	48.5	50.0
		Women	63.2	75.2	94.0	49.7	7.77	53.6	57.4	53.3	50.5
2013	Health	TOTAL	59.2	68.6	90.4	43.1	72.4	47.4	45.9	47.6	53.0
		Men	56.8	66.7	90.4	39.5	71.5	40.9	42.2	40.7	51.7
		Women	62.1	71.8	90.4	49.2	74.0	54.0	55.3	53.9	53.0
	Pensions	TOTAL	40.5	58.5	88.5	19.4	65.6	19.3	33.3	17.4	14.5
		Men	47.4	60.1	89.8	22.5	67.8	26.9	37.9	24.7	32.1
		Women	32.1	55.8	86.9	14.2	61.3	11.6	21.8	10.9	13.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	66.7	75.8	95.0	52.1	79.6	55.8	58.6	55.5	56.3
		Men	6.99	75.2	95.9	50.7	79.7	53.8	58.2	52.8	62.4
		Women	66.4	76.8	94.0	54.4	79.4	57.9	59.7	57.8	56.0
2014	Health	TOTAL	63.2	71.8	92.9	46.6	75.4	52.5	47.4	53.1	9.09
		Men	60.3	70.0	92.7	42.5	75.1	45.3	44.9	45.4	68.0
		Women	6.99	74.7	93.1	53.4	75.9	0.09	53.9	60.4	60.3
	Pensions	TOTAL	42.9	61.2	89.9	21.5	68.6	21.3	35.7	19.5	13.7
		Men	49.3	62.6	92.1	23.8	70.7	28.8	39.9	26.7	35.4
		Women	34.8	59.0	87.4	17.7	64.7	13.5	25.0	12.7	12.7
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	71.1	79.1	96.7	55.8	83.1	61.5	62.5	61.4	64.5
		Men	70.5	78.2	96.9	53.6	83.3	58.7	62.7	58.0	71.9
		Women	71.9	80.4	96.4	59.5	82.6	64.4	62.0	64.5	64.1
Uruguay ^{j/}											
2005	Health	TOTAL	96.1	97.7	98.5	94.7	98.2	92.6	96.0	92.0	96.4
		Men	95.2	97.0	98.1	94.0	97.6	91.6	95.6	90.7	93.7
		Women	97.2	98.6	0.66	96.2	0.66	94.4	97.1	94.0	96.6
	Pensions	TOTAL	61.9	80.3	98.6	41.5	83.1	31.8	84.8	22.8	28.8
		Men	62.2	76.9	98.4	36.9	81.7	33.1	84.1	22.5	56.7
		Women	61.6	85.0	98.9	51.2	85.2	29.6	87.1	23.3	26.5
	Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	96.6	98.2	6.99	94.9	98.3	93.4	98.3	92.5	96.5
		Men	95.8	97.6	6.66	94.2	97.8	92.5	98.2	91.3	93.7
		Women	97.6	0.66	100.0	96.3	99.1	94.9	98.7	94.5	96.8
											(continues)

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International state in the state							Employees			Non-employees		
Image: constraint of the problem in the pro		Country. Year and Se	×	TOTAL			đ	rivate			Own-	Domestic Work
Holin (101,4) 96.6 98.4 98.6 94.6 96.7 96.4 91.2 91.2 91.2 Montine 770,2 97.1 90.8 96.9 91.1 95.2 95.0 95.1 95.0					Total	Public	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	Establishments with six or more workers	Total	Employers	account with Contributing Family Workers	
Mem 956 973 958 950 <th>2010</th> <th>Health</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>96.6</th> <th>98.4</th> <th>99.8</th> <th>94.6</th> <th>98.7</th> <th>92.1</th> <th>96.4</th> <th>91.2</th> <th>97.5</th>	2010	Health	TOTAL	96.6	98.4	99.8	94.6	98.7	92.1	96.4	91.2	97.5
Write07.40			Men	95.6	97.9	99.8	93.4	98.4	0.06	96.0	88.4	98.0
Pations 0104 70.2 97.1 1000 44.9 90.6 36.0 82.9 26.0 Wensine 69.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 Wensine 69.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.7 90.8 90.8 90.7 90.8			Women	97.9	99.1	99.8	96.9	99.1	95.2	97.3	94.9	97.5
Mem 707 80.7 80.4 1000 64.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 70.3 80.5 90.3 9		Pensions	TOTAL	70.2	87.1	100.0	48.9	90.6	36.0	82.9	26.0	46.7
Heating between the motions Gold Gold </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>70.7</th> <th>84.7</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>44.3</th> <th>89.5</th> <th>37.3</th> <th>82.0</th> <th>25.3</th> <th>72.9</th>			Men	70.7	84.7	100.0	44.3	89.5	37.3	82.0	25.3	72.9
Health and/r bellen and/rTrut.910960940940940940940Men9609811000937985990971979981Men9609811000937986990971963991Men960981990971969971963973963Men9609819921000974963974963974Men7318841000507914985974952Men731987901903903974925983Men7319871000507914986974925Men731987901903914986925924Men9829831000943991991987925Men982993993991991991993993Men982993993993994995993993Men982993993994993993993993Men983993993993993993993993Men984993993994993993993993Men993993993994993993993993Men993993993994993993<			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
House Moune Moune <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Men</th><th>96.0</th><th>98.1</th><th>100.0</th><th>93.7</th><th>98.6</th><th>91.0</th><th>6.79</th><th>89.1</th><th>98.3</th></th<>			Men	96.0	98.1	100.0	93.7	98.6	91.0	6.79	89.1	98.3
Health(10,14)9,1099,394,198,992,796,891,891,8Men08,192,092,592,593,792,593,794,195,293,0Wornen08,172,992,692,593,794,795,594,795,2Men73,108,092,100045,490,394,794,795,2Men73,196,0100045,490,394,796,794,795,2Men73,196,7100064,794,796,794,795,294,7Men73,396,7100094,394,094,796,796,796,7Men95,493,7100094,394,794,796,796,796,7Men95,293,3100094,594,794,796,796,796,7Men96,293,3100094,794,796,796,796,7Men92,793,794,794,794,796,796,7Men92,793,794,794,794,796,796,7Men92,793,794,794,794,796,796,7Men92,794,794,794,794,796,796,7Men94,794,794,794,794,794,796,7Men94,794,794,794,794,794,7<			Women	98.2	99.2	100.0	97.0	99.3	95.7	98.8	95.3	97.9
Men 960 981 926 987 967 965 980 Pusions 00nen 961 982 1000 50.7 914 956 930 952 Pusions 011 72.9 88.4 1000 50.7 914 936 94.7 262 Men 73.1 86.0 1000 50.7 914 38.6 94.7 262 Men 73.1 86.0 1000 50.7 914 38.6 94.7 262 Men 96.1 90.3 1000 92.7 99.9 99.7	2011	Health	TOTAL	97.0	98.6	6.66	94.1	98.9	92.7	96.8	91.8	97.4
Women 98.1 99.2 1000 96.4 97.4 96.2 Pensions Momen 98.1 90.00 50.7 90.4 97.4 96.2 Mem 73.1 88.4 100.0 50.7 91.4 93.6 96.9 28.2 Mem 73.1 88.4 100.0 50.7 90.1 96.9 93.6 96.9 28.5 Mem 97.4 98.3 100.0 96.4 93.3 96.7 96.9 28.5 Mem 96.4 98.3 100.0 96.9 96.9 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 Mem 96.4 98.3 100.0 96.9 96.9 96.7 96.7 96.7 Mem 96.7 96.3 90.7 96.9 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 Mem 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 Mem 96.7 96.7 96.7			Men	96.0	98.1	99.8	92.6	98.7	90.7	96.5	89.0	97.9
Pensions TOTAL 72.9 88.4 100.0 50.7 91.4 38.6 84.7 28.2 Mem 73.1 86.0 100.0 6.0 90.3 84.7 28.3 22.2 Mem 73.1 86.0 100.0 6.5 99.3 50.0 88.3 27.2 Hathharlow 70.4 97.3 98.7 100.0 94.3 99.3 50.0 84.7 28.3 Mem 56.4 98.3 100.0 94.3 99.3 99.4 99.5 98.7 99.5 Mem 56.3 99.3 100.0 94.3 99.3 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 96.6 90.3 96.6 90.3 96.6 96.6 90.3 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.6 96.			Women	98.1	99.2	100.0	96.8	99.3	95.4	97.4	95.2	97.4
Men 731 86.0 1000 45.4 90.3 40.0 83.8 72.2 Hathhaldro Women 72.6 91.7 1000 60.4 93.0 95.7 86.9 23.5 Hathhaldro Momen 72.6 91.7 1000 60.4 93.0 96.7 86.9 23.5 Hathhaldro Men 96.4 98.3 100.0 92.9 99.1 93.7 96.7 96.7 95.4 Men 96.4 98.3 100.0 92.9 99.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 Men 96.4 99.3 100.0 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 96.7 Men 96.7 99.3 100.0 94.7 91.9 96.7 <td< th=""><th></th><th>Pensions</th><th>TOTAL</th><td>72.9</td><td>88.4</td><td>100.0</td><td>50.7</td><td>91.4</td><td>38.6</td><td>84.7</td><td>28.2</td><td>50.4</td></td<>		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
Health and/or health and/orDrd, health and/or97.398.790.199.499.499.499.499.399.499.3			Women	72.6	91.7	100.0	60.4	93.0	36.7	86.9	29.5	48.4
Mer 64.4 96.4 98.3 1000 92.9 98.9 91.7 98.4 89.7 Mome 88.2 99.3 1000 96.9 99.4 96.9 98.7 96.4 89.7 Mer 1714 97.0 98.5 99.7 99.7 99.4 99.6 99.4 99.7 96.7 96.4 99.7 Mer 87.5 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.6 92.0 92.0 92.0 Mer 74.4 89.8 1000 54.2 99.7 92.9 38.9 96.6 29.1 Mer 74.7 89.8 1000 54.2 99.7 92.9 38.9 96.7 92.6 Mer 74.7 92.8 1000 54.2 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 74.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 97.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 97.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 97.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.7 Mer 92.7 92		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	97.3	98.7	100.0	94.3	99.1	93.4	98.5	92.3	97.6
womenwomen 88.2 99.3 1000 96.9 96.4 96.4 96.4 HalthTOTAL 97.0 98.5 99.7 94.5 99.4 96.9 96.6 92.0 Men 97.0 98.5 99.7 94.5 98.6 96.6 92.0 92.0 Nem 97.0 98.2 99.7 99.5 99.7 94.5 92.6 92.6 92.6 Wene 98.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Wene 74.6 98.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 74.7 89.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 74.7 98.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 70.4 97.3 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 70.4 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 97.3 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 97.4 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 97.4 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 99.2 Men 99.2 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>96.4</th> <th>98.3</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>92.9</th> <th>98.9</th> <th>91.7</th> <th>98.4</th> <th>89.7</th> <th>98.1</th>			Men	96.4	98.3	100.0	92.9	98.9	91.7	98.4	89.7	98.1
HealthTOTAL97.098.599.794.598.992.692.092.0MethTOTAL95.998.098.599.598.695.995.095.095.0Meth95.998.099.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.5Meth70.474.499.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3ParsionsMeth74.388.7100.064.491.991.986.929.1Meth74.388.790.064.491.991.386.929.1Meth74.499.3100.064.491.991.486.929.6Meth99.399.499.499.499.499.499.499.4Meth0098.799.499.499.499.499.4Meth0198.799.499.499.499.499.4Meth75.799.499.599.599.599.599.5Meth75.799.499.599.599.499.799.4Meth75.799.499.599.599.599.599.5Meth96.698.599.599.599.599.599.5Meth75.799.799.599.599.599.599.5Meth75.799.599.599.599.599.599.			Women	98.2	99.3	100.0	96.9	99.4	95.9	98.7	95.4	97.5
Men 95.9 98.0 99.5 92.6 98.6 96.0 89.2 Vomen 98.2 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.5 99	2012	Health	TOTAL	97.0	98.5	99.7	94.5	98.9	92.8	96.6	92.0	97.0
womenwomen 98.2 99.3 99.8 99.3 99.3 99.3 99.5 99.6 99.6 PersionsTOTAL 74.4 89.8 100.0 54.2 92.9 38.9 98.2 99.1 99.1 Wen 714 74.4 89.8 100.0 54.2 92.9 38.9 86.9 29.1 Wen 74.5 87.5 100.0 64.8 91.9 91.9 86.4 27.8 Wen 74.5 92.8 100.0 64.8 94.2 37.4 88.2 30.6 Wene 97.3 98.8 100.0 64.8 94.2 97.4 88.2 30.6 Wene 96.7 98.2 100.0 94.7 99.4 91.7 99.4 99.4 91.2 Wene 96.7 99.4 99.4 99.4 99.4 99.4 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 Health $107A$ 98.7 99.4 99.4 99.4 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 Wene 96.6 99.4 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 Health $107A$ 98.4 99.4 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 Wene 98.7 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>95.9</th> <th>98.0</th> <th>99.5</th> <th>92.6</th> <th>98.6</th> <th>90.6</th> <th>96.0</th> <th>89.2</th> <th>97.5</th>			Men	95.9	98.0	99.5	92.6	98.6	90.6	96.0	89.2	97.5
Pensions T0TAL 74.4 83.8 100.0 54.2 92.9 38.9 86.9 23.1 Men 74.3 87.5 100.0 48.4 91.9 40.1 86.9 23.1 Men 74.5 92.8 100.0 48.4 91.9 86.4 27.8 Wene 74.5 92.8 100.0 64.8 91.9 37.4 88.2 30.6 Health and/or 0TAL 97.3 98.8 100.0 94.7 99.1 37.4 88.2 30.6 Meath and/or 0TAL 97.3 98.8 100.0 94.7 99.1 37.4 88.2 30.6 Meath and/or Men 96.3 98.2 100.0 93.4 99.1 97.4 98.7 96.0 97.8 Meath and/or Men 96.3 98.3 90.1 99.1 97.4 97.9 97.6 97.4 Meath and/or Men 98.3 99.3 99.4 99.1 <			Women	98.2	99.3	99.8	97.8	99.3	95.9	98.2	92.6	96.9
Men 74.3 87.5 100.0 48.4 91.9 40.1 86.4 27.8 Women 74.5 92.8 100.0 64.8 94.2 37.4 88.2 30.6 Health and/or Women 74.5 92.8 100.0 64.8 94.7 88.2 30.6 Health and/or Women 96.3 98.8 100.0 94.7 99.1 93.4 88.2 30.6 Women 96.3 98.2 100.0 93.0 94.7 91.3 97.4 93.6 Women 98.4 99.4 100.0 97.8 99.4 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.1 Health Total 97.7 98.9 99.3 99.4 99.1 97.6 99.1 Women 98.7 98.9 99.3 99.4 99.1 97.8 99.3 Women 98.7 99.3 99.4 99.1 97.9 97.4 96.6 99.1 Women		Pensions	TOTAL	74.4		100.0	54.2	92.9	38.9	86.9	29.1	54.0
Women74.592.8100.064.894.237.488.230.6Health and/or pensionsTOTAL97.398.8100.094.799.193.483.230.6Health and/or pensionsMem96.398.8100.094.799.199.199.190.599.1Mem96.398.499.4100.099.1100.099.799.499.199.199.1Mem96.499.499.499.399.599.599.299.499.199.199.1Mem97.198.999.599.599.599.299.499.199.199.199.1Mem97.198.999.599.599.599.299.299.299.299.2Mem97.198.999.599.399.299.299.297.297.999.1Mem97.198.999.399.399.299.299.299.299.2Mem96.497.399.399.399.299.399.299.399.2Mem96.997.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Mem96.997.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Mem76.099.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Mem76.199.399.399.399.39			Men	74.3		100.0	48.4	91.9	40.1	86.4	27.8	81.1
Health and/or health and/orTOTAL91.398.8100.094.799.193.498.092.5Health and/orMen96.398.2100.093.098.799.199.199.199.1Men98.499.499.4100.097.899.999.499.199.199.1Ment701497.798.999.4100.097.899.499.199.199.1Ment97.798.999.599.599.299.294.299.199.1Ment98.799.899.399.299.294.497.997.996.0Ment98.799.899.399.294.497.197.997.996.0Ment98.799.899.899.899.294.497.197.997.9Ment76.091.3100.064.999.197.797.997.3Ment75.799.394.499.596.698.196.4Ment75.799.3100.064.997.797.997.3Ment75.799.3100.065.293.497.796.4Ment76.499.394.497.797.997.3Ment75.799.394.497.797.997.3Ment75.799.394.497.797.997.3Ment75.793.994.497.797.9 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Women</th> <th>74.5</th> <th></th> <th>100.0</th> <th>64.8</th> <th>94.2</th> <th>37.4</th> <th>88.2</th> <th>30.6</th> <th>51.0</th>			Women	74.5		100.0	64.8	94.2	37.4	88.2	30.6	51.0
Men 96.3 98.2 100.0 93.0 98.8 91.3 97.5 89.6 Health Women 98.4 90.4 100.0 97.8 99.4 90.1 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Health and/or Pensions</th><th>TOTAL</th><th>97.3</th><th></th><th>100.0</th><th>94.7</th><th>99.1</th><th>93.4</th><th>98.0</th><th>92.5</th><th>97.1</th></t<>		Health and/or Pensions	TOTAL	97.3		100.0	94.7	99.1	93.4	98.0	92.5	97.1
Women98.499.4100.0 97.8 99.4 99.4100.0 97.8 99.499.196.0HealthTOTAL97.798.999.599.599.599.299.297.897.997.9Men96.798.799.399.399.399.499.199.197.997.8Men96.899.499.399.499.399.499.197.897.897.8Men96.799.499.399.499.394.499.197.897.8Men96.799.499.399.499.399.499.197.897.8Men76.099.399.499.399.499.399.499.399.4Men76.199.399.399.499.399.599.596.699.3Men76.799.399.399.399.599.599.599.599.3Men76.499.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Men76.499.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Men76.499.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Men76.499.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Men76.499.399.399.399.399.399.399.399.3Men </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>96.3</th> <th>98.2</th> <th>100.0</th> <th>93.0</th> <th>98.8</th> <th>91.3</th> <th>97.5</th> <th>9.68</th> <th>97.9</th>			Men	96.3	98.2	100.0	93.0	98.8	91.3	97.5	9.68	97.9
Health TOTAL 97.7 98.9 99.5 95.6 99.2 94.2 97.9 93.4 Men Men 96.8 98.5 99.3 94.4 99.1 97.3 93.4 Men 96.8 98.5 99.3 94.4 99.1 97.8 91.2 Men 98.7 99.4 99.8 97.8 99.1 97.8 91.2 Men 98.7 99.4 99.8 94.4 99.1 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.8 97.4 97.7 97.8 97.3 Men 76.0 91.3 100.0 54.9 94.4 97.7 98.1 96.4 97.3 Men 75.7 89.3 100.0 54.9 93.7 40.7 86.9 30.3 Men 76.4 93.3 93.7 93.7 93.7 93.3 291.7 Monen 76.4 93.9 100.0 65.4 93.7 9			Women	98.4	99.4	100.0	97.8	99.4	96.4	99.1	96.0	97.0
Men 96.8 98.5 99.3 94.4 99.1 92.7 97.8 91.2 Women 98.7 99.4 99.8 99.5 99.5 96.6 91.2 Women 98.7 99.4 99.8 99.5 96.6 98.1 96.4 Women 75.0 91.3 100.0 54.9 94.4 40.7 86.9 30.3 Men 75.7 89.3 100.0 49.1 93.7 41.9 86.3 30.3 Women 76.4 93.9 100.0 65.2 95.4 38.9 30.3 29.1	2013	Health	TOTAL	97.7	98.9	99.5	95.6	99.2	94.2	97.9	93.4	98.2
Women 98.7 99.4 99.8 97.8 99.5 96.6 98.1 96.4 TOTAL 76.0 91.3 100.0 54.9 94.4 40.7 86.9 30.3 Men 75.7 89.3 100.0 54.9 94.4 40.7 86.9 30.3 Women 75.4 93.9 100.0 65.2 95.4 38.9 30.3			Men	96.8	98.5	99.3	94.4	99.1	92.7	97.8	91.2	97.1
T0TAL 76.0 91.3 100.0 54.9 94.4 40.7 86.9 30.3 Men 75.7 89.3 100.0 49.1 93.7 41.9 86.3 29.1 Women 76.4 93.9 100.0 65.2 95.4 38.9 29.1			Women	98.7	99.4	99.8	97.8	99.5	96.6	98.1	96.4	98.3
75.7 89.3 100.0 49.1 93.7 41.9 86.3 29.1 76.4 93.9 100.0 65.2 95.4 38.9 88.4 31.9		Pensions	TOTAL	76.0	91.3	100.0	54.9	94.4	40.7	86.9	30.3	56.2
76.4 93.9 100.0 65.2 95.4 38.9 88.4 31.9			Men	75.7		100.0	49.1	93.7	41.9	86.3	29.1	80.0
			Women	76.4		100.0	65.2	95.4	38.9	88.4	31.9	54.0

2015 Labour Overview

	Domestic Work		98.3	97.3	98.4	98.9	100.0	98.9	65.5	35.0	65.6	0.66	100.0	0.66
	Own-	account with Contributing Family Workers	93.8	91.6	96.8	94.8	92.9	97.3	32.2	31.1	33.7	95.1	93.3	97.6
Non-employees		Employers	98.7	98.8	98.5	98.4	97.9	99.5	90.6	90.1	91.8	99.3	99.2	99.7
		Total	94.7	93.2	97.0	95.4	93.9	97.6	41.9	43.0	40.3	95.8	94.5	97.8
	Private	Establishments with six or more workers	99.4	99.2	9.66	99.5	99.3	8.66	94.3	93.5	95.5	9.66	99.4	99.8
Employees	Pri	Establishments with a maximum of five workers	95.7	94.5	97.9	96.9	95.7	98.3	53.8	54.3	53.3	97.0	95.8	98.4
Β		Public	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL		99.1	98.8	9.66	99.3	0.66	9.66	90.0	89.4	90.8	99.3	0.66	99.7
			97.9	97.2	98.9	98.3	97.6	99.1	0.77	76.5	77.5	98.4	97.8	99.2
	Xa	i	TOTAL	Men	Women	TOTAL	Men	Women	TOTAL	Men	Women	TOTAL	Men	Women
	Country. Year and Sex		Health and/or Pensions			Health			Pensions			Health and/or Pensions		
						2014								

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

a/ The pension denominator may vary from that of health or that of health and/or pensions given that some countries of the region do not explore access to pensions in their surveys.

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

c/ The weighted average of pensions excludes Ecuador, El Salvador and México.

d/ 28 to 31 urban areas. Data correspond to 3rd quarter.

e/ National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) of September of each year. In 2010, the PNAD was not carried out because the census was conducted.

1/ 2005 data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the Continuous Household Survey; beginning in 2010, data correspond to 2nd quarter, municipal capitals, of the Large Integrated Household Survey (GEIH).

g/ Source of 2005 data is the Multi-purpose Household Survey; beginning in 2010, source of data is the Continuous Household Survey. Not comparable with previous years.

2

2005 data was for working age population of 10 years. Beginning in 2010, data is based on working age population of 16 years.

Data correspond to the 2nd quarter of the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). In 2013, the occupation classifier was modified.

k/ Microenterprises: establishments with fewer than five workers. ._

Data correspond to period of October-December of the Permanent Household Survey. \geq

m/ Data are from the National Household Survey (ENAHO).

												2014	2015
Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		through ember
Brazil ^{a/}	99.7	98.8	102.2	103.2	105.3	107.7	109.4	110.9	114.7	117.1	119.0	1.6	-2.3
Chile ^{b/}	106.5	108.5	110.6	113.7	113.5	118.9	121.5	124.5	128.6	133.5	135.9	1.9	1.9
Colombia d	103.8	105.0	109.3	109.2	107.7	109.1	112.2	112.4	113.4	116.5	117.0	0.8	1.0
Costa Rica d/		100.0	101.6	102.9	100.8	111.3	113.7	120.2	121.7	123.4	125.8	1.9	-0.1
Mexico e/	103.6	105.5	107.3	108.8	109.1	107.9	107.0	107.9	108.1	108.1	108.6	0.2 ″	1.2
Nicaragua [#]	103.6	103.7	106.0	103.7	99.5	105.3	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.4	109.2	2.3	1.9
Panama 🖉	94.2	92.4	97.3	100.3	98.7	99.4	109.1	109.7	113.4				
Paraguay ^{h/}	97.1	98.1	98.7	101.0	100.2	104.8	105.5	108.4	109.1	112.2	113.9	0.4 ″	0.7
Peru ⁱ	100.0	99.4	103.8	111.0	115.9	120.8	119.8	124.9	130.4	130.0	132.0	7.0	-0.8
Uruguay ^{j/}	80.1	83.7	86.8	90.4	94.3	99.6	103.0	107.1	112.7	116.4	120.5	3.1	2.0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of) ^{k/}	78.6	80.7	84.8	85.8	82.2	78.1	76.3	76.5	80.3	75.9			

TABLE 9. LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): INDEX OF AVERAGE REAL WAGES IN THE FORMAL SECTOR. 2004 - 2015 (Index 2000 = 100)

Source: ILO, based on official figures of the countries.

a/ Regular average real earnings of private-sector workers protected by social and labour legislation Six metropolitan regions (Index 2003 = 100).
b/ General hourly wage index. Beginning in January 2014, the Index uses an estimate based on the 2013 Consumer Price Index = 100. The series was combined to make it comparable.

c/ Real manufacturing wages with coffee threshing. Beginning in 2015, the Bank of the Republic publishes a total series based on the

methodology 2014 = 100, for which reason the series was combined to make it comparable.

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

e/ Average daily base wage contribution to the Mexican Social Security Institute (Index 2002 = 100).

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

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

h/ General index of public and private sector wages.

i/ Average monthly wage of urban employees. Excludes workers with monthly wages of more than 25,000 Soles (Index 2004 = 100).

j/ Real wage index.

k/ General index of private sector wages.

I/ Average variation, first semester.

											2014	2015
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	thro	mber
Latin America												
Bolivia a/	106.3	111.1	110.1	108.0	115.9	119.9	130.9	153.6	174.4	197.8	16.0	12.3
Brazil ^{a/}	128.5	145.3	154.7	160.8	172.7	182.0	182.1	197.5	202.7	203.6	2.1	1.1
Chile ^{a/}	113.4	116.3	118.4	118.3	124.7	126.6	128.7	132.3	138.7	144.0	3.1	3.0
Colombia ^{a/}	107.2	109.9	110.7	110.1	113.7	115.1	115.2	118.8	121.2	123.1	1.4	-0.2
Costa Rica a/	99.9	101.6	102.9	102.6	107.8	110.4	112.2	114.4	115.7	118.7	2.7	3.7
Dominican Republic ^ы ∕	96.3	89.5	93.7	87.7	93.8	93.4	94.6	97.2	100.2	102.6	-2.5	12.5
Ecuador ^{a/}	101.9	105.3	109.4	118.7	123.0	130.8	137.7	144.9	153.6	158.6	3.7	0.8
El Salvador b/	90.7	90.1	92.4	92.4	101.5	100.5	100.4	101.5	102.6	107.6	2.1	5.1
Guatemala a/	115.4	117.2	114.4	107.8	112.3	115.3	121.6	124.1	124.2	125.6	1.8	2.8
Honduras ^{b/}	121.6	127.8	132.7	132.3	287.8	275.1	274.3	275.3	276.5	273.5	-0.4	2.9
Mexico ^{a/}	101.3	101.6	101.6	100.5	99.8	100.5	101.2	101.3	101.8	101.7	1.7	4.9
Nicaragua b/	118.0	128.5	131.6	133.8	156.6	174.6	182.3	191.2	202.2	212.1	5.1	10.0
Panama 🕅	104.5	107.9	105.9	106.1	103.8	110.2	104.1	113.4	109.1	120.7	11.5	-0.7
Paraguay ^{a/}	104.4	106.7	103.9	101.3	102.0	102.5	105.2	103.9	101.2	104.3	7.3	-2.0
Peru a/	105.2	112.1	111.8	114.5	111.2	110.1	120.7	133.6	135.6	131.4	-2.7	-3.3
Uruguay ^{a/}	132.1	153.3	159.6	176.9	194.4	196.8	227.7	252.8	256.1	266.0	4.7	2.5
Venezuela a/	108.6	116.9	124.2	119.9	111.7	113.2	107.3	113.0	112.6	116.9	0.7	
Average c/	109.1	114.2	116.3	117.2	131.3	133.9	138.0	145.2	148.7	153.4	3.4	3.5
Average d/	115.7	124.8	129.7	131.7	138.8	143.6	144.8	154.0	156.8	158.4	1.9	2.0

TABLE 10. LATIN AMERICA: INDEX OF REAL MINIMUM WAGES. 2005 - 2015 (Index 2000 = 100)

Source: ILO, based on official country data.

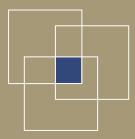
a/ National minimum wage.b/ Lowest minimum manufacturing wage.c/ Simple average.

d/ Weighted average.

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Latin America										
Argentina	9.2	8.4	8.0	3.1	0.1	9.5	8.4	0.8	2.9	0.5
Bolivia (Pluri. State of)	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.1	3.4	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.8	5.4
Brazil	3.1	4.0	6.0	5.0	-0.2	7.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.1
Chile	5.6	4.6	4.6	3.7	-1.0	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	1.9
Colombia	4.7	6.7	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.9	4.6
Costa Rica	5.9	8.8	7.9	2.7	-1.0	5.0	4.5	5.2	3.4	3.5
Cuba	11.2	12.1	7.3	4.1	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.3
Dominican Republic	9.3	10.7	8.5	3.1	0.9	8.3	2.8	2.6	4.8	7.3
Ecuador	5.3	4.4	2.2	6.4	0.6	3.5	7.9	5.2	4.6	3.8
El Salvador	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.3	-3.1	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
Guatemala	3.3	5.4	6.3	3.3	0.5	2.9	4.2	3.0	3.7	4.2
Honduras	6.1	6.6	6.2	4.2	-2.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	2.8	3.1
Mexico	3.1	5.0	3.2	1.4	-4.7	5.2	3.9	4.0	1.4	2.1
Nicaragua	4.3	4.2	5.3	2.9	-2.8	3.2	6.2	5.1	4.5	4.7
Panama	7.2	8.5	12.1	9.1	4.0	5.9	10.8	10.2	8.4	6.2
Paraguay	2.1	4.8	5.4	6.4	-4.0	13.1	4.3	-1.2	14.2	4.4
Peru	6.3	7.5	8.5	9.1	1.0	8.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	2.4
Uruguay	6.6	4.1	6.5	7.2	4.2	7.8	5.2	3.3	5.1	3.5
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	10.3	9.9	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.3	-4.0
The Caribbean										
Antigua and Barbuda	6.1	13.4	9.5	0.1	-12.0	-7.1	-1.8	4.0	-0.1	3.2
Bahamas	3.4	2.5	1.4	-2.3	-4.2	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.0
Barbados	4.0	5.7	1.7	0.3	-1.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Belize	2.6	4.6	1.1	3.2	0.7	3.3	2.1	3.8	1.5	3.4
Dominica	-0.1	4.9	6.1	7.4	-1.1	1.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.9	2.4
Granada	13.3	-4.0	6.1	0.9	-6.6	-0.5	0.8	-1.2	2.4	3.8
Guyana	-2.0	5.1	7.0	2.0	3.3	4.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.9
Haiti	1.8	2.3	3.3	0.8	3.1	-5.5	5.5	2.9	4.2	2.8
Jamaica	0.9	2.9	17.1	-0.7	-4.4	-1.5	1.7	-0.6	0.6	0.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9.3	5.9	2.8	4.1	-5.6	-3.2	1.7	-1.2	3.7	6.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.5	7.7	3.3	1.6	-2.1	-3.4	-0.5	1.2	1.8	0.3
Saint Lucia	-1.7	8.3	-0.6	3.5	0.6	-1.0	1.2	-1.6	-0.4	-1.6
Suriname	7.2	11.4	5.1	4.1	3.0	5.2	5.3	3.0	2.9	3.4
Trinidad and Tobago	5.4	14.4	4.5	3.4	-4.4	-0.1	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	5.4	5.8	3.9	-1.2	6.2	4.7	2.9	2.9	1.1

TABLE 11. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. 2005-2014 (Annual growth rates at constant prices)

Source: ILO, based on information from the ECLAC database (consulted November 2015).





International Labour Organization



