

ILO projections and patterns of unemployment in the Latin America Regions and main labour policies of redress

WHO Webinar "COVID-19 impacts on unemployment and well-being: the imperative for working together on health and labour policies"

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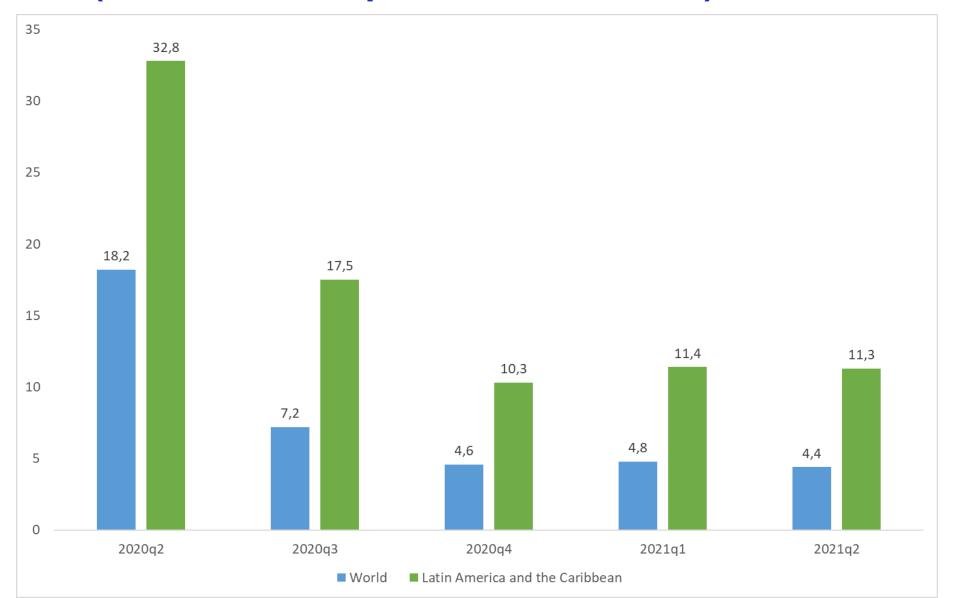
 "Instead of unemployment": Alternative indicators for the labour market impact of COVID-19

• "Beyond unemployment": The employment situation in Latin America and the Caribbean

 "Against unemployment": Employment policies to retain workers in their jobs and speed up their integration into new ones.



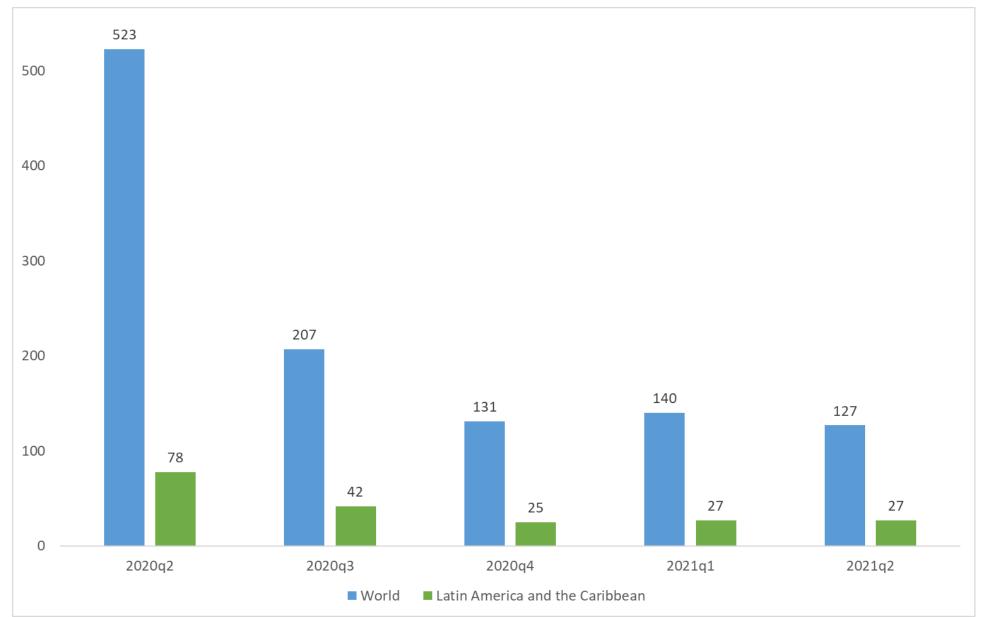
Quarterly working hour losses (Per cent of no-pandemic scenario)







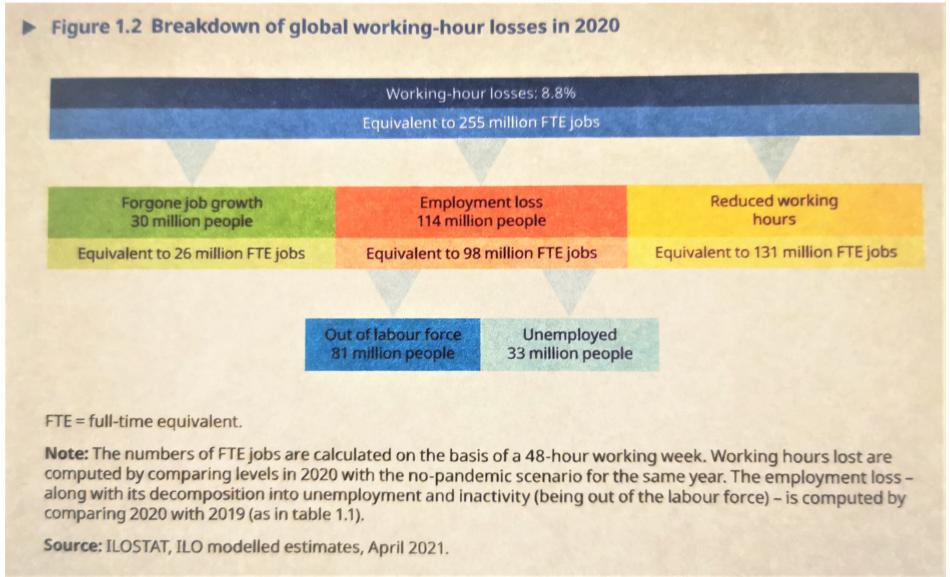
Quarterly working hour losses (Full-time equivalent (millions))





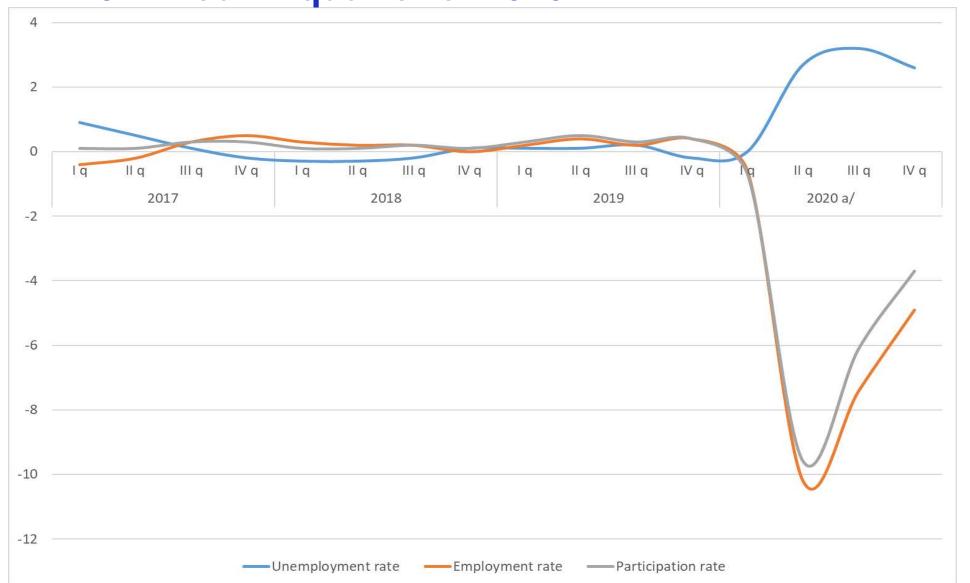


Different shades of working hour losses



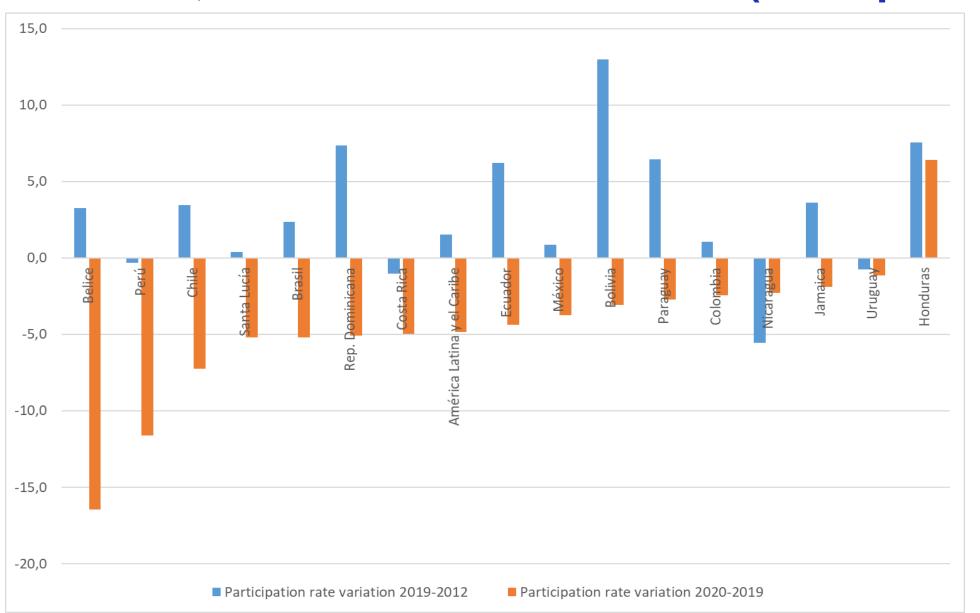


LAC: year-on-year variation in unemployment, employment and participation rates, first quarter of 2017–fourth quarter of 2020



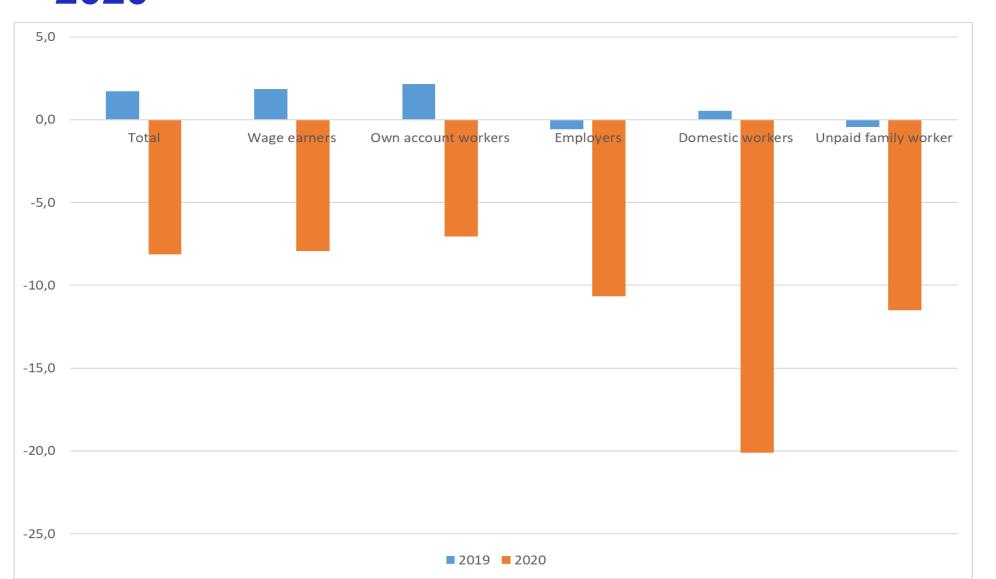


LAC: variation in national female participation rates, 2012-2019 and 2019–2020 (Perc. points)



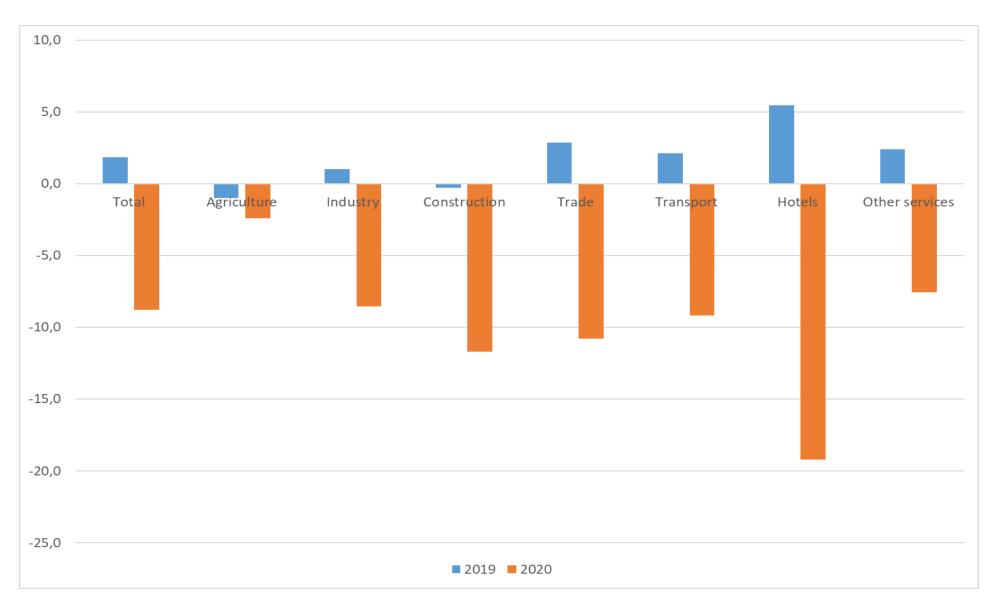


LAC (9 countries): year-on-year variation in employment by occupational category, 2019 and 2020



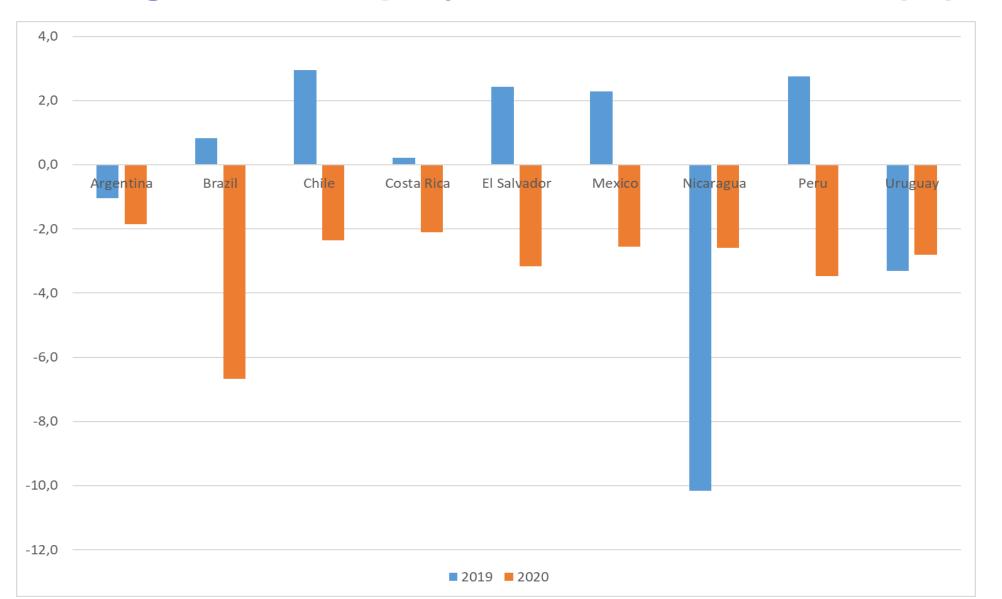


LAC (9 countries): year-on-year variation in employment by sector of activity, 2019 and 2020





LAC (9 countries): year-on-year growth in registered employment, 2019 and 2020 (%)





Perspectives in 2021

- Recovery compared to 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2020, but similar losses of working hours in first quarters of 2021 than 4th quarter 2020.
- Unemployment rate in 2021 will not return to pre-crisis level.
- Employment recovery at risk of being based on informal and precarious jobs.
- Shift from compulsory to voluntary teleworking, with improved legislation in several Latin American countries.



Employment policies to retain workers in their jobs

- Compulsory tele working (20 to 30% of salaried workers in ALC working from home, compared to 3% in 2019) and advanced vacations;
- Suspension of employment contracts, with compensation from unemployment insurance funds and/or public budget;
- Purpose: maintain link between enterprises and their workers (+ protect them against income losses);
- Advantage for countries that:
 - Had an unemployment insurance prior to the pandemic;
 - Enjoyed a high share of formal employment;
 - Had experience with retention schemes, albeit a smaller scale.



Employment policies to speed up integration of workers into new jobs

- With signs of recovery, shift to wage subsidies to make it cheaper for enterprises to hire new workers;
- No expectation of huge net employment gains, but speeding up process and helping vulnerable workers to "jump the queue" (e.g., Uruguay's subsidy focuses on youth and other vulnerable groups);
- Measures tu reduce (but not eliminate) deadweight and substitution effects, for example excluding enterprises that had recently fired workers;
- Advantage for countries that:
 - Enjoyed a high share of formal employment;
 - Had experience with subsidy schemes, albeit a smaller scale.



Thank you!

WESO Trends 2021

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_795453.pdf

https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46956/1/S2_100276_en.pdf

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_811301.pdf

ECLAC/ILO: Employment
Situation in Latin America and
the Caribbean, June 2021

Desafíos y oportunidades del teletrabajo en ALC, Julio 2021