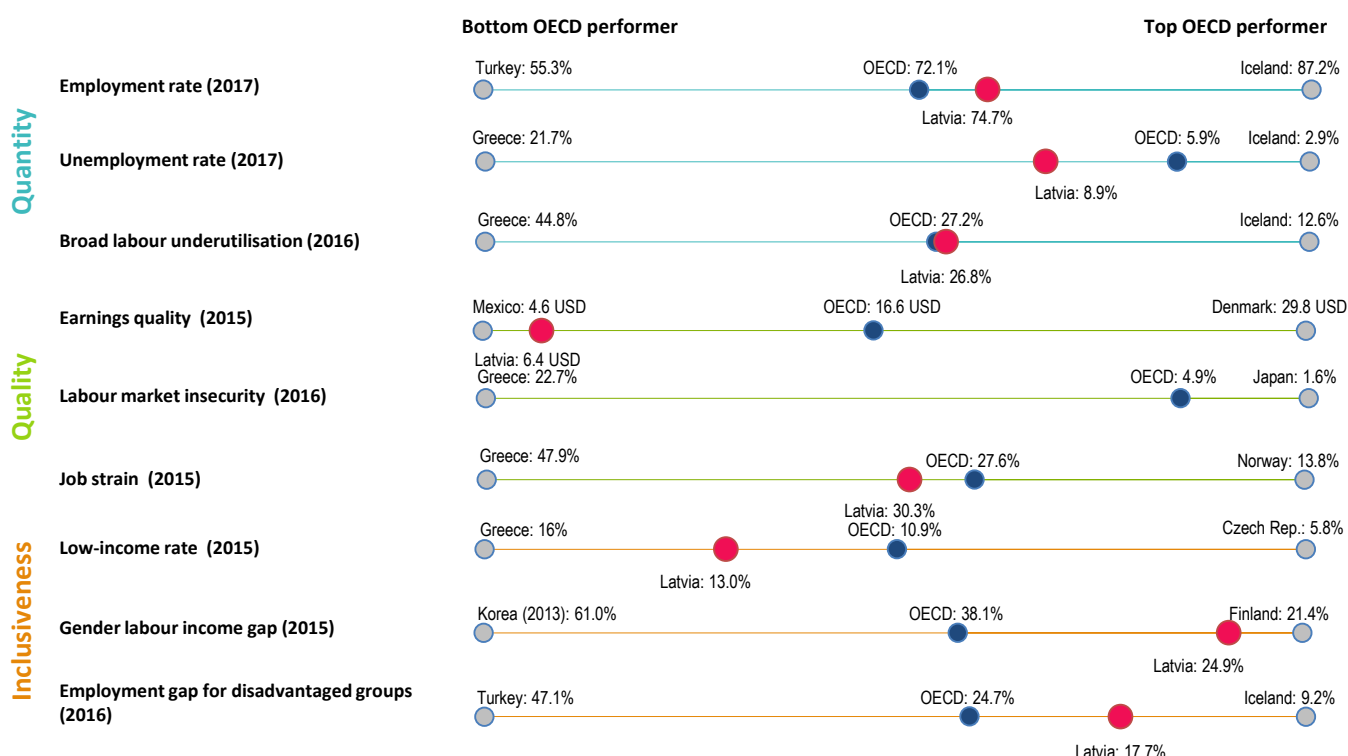


### How does Latvia compare?

The digital revolution, globalisation and demographic changes are transforming labour markets at a time when policy makers are also struggling with slow productivity and wage growth and high levels of income inequality. The new *OECD Jobs Strategy* provides a comprehensive framework and policy recommendations to help countries address these challenges. It goes well beyond job quantity and considers job quality and inclusiveness as central policy priorities, while emphasising the importance of resilience and adaptability for good economic and labour market performance in a rapidly changing world of work.

**Dashboard of labour market performance for Latvia**



Notes: Employment rate: share of working age population (20-64 years) in employment (%). Broad labour underutilisation: Share of inactive, unemployed or involuntary part-timers (15-64) in population (%), excluding youth (15-29) in education and not in employment (%). Earnings quality: Gross hourly earnings in PPP-adjusted USD adjusted for inequality. Labour market insecurity: Expected monetary loss associated with the risk of becoming unemployed as a share of previous earnings. Job strain: Percentage of workers in jobs with a combination of high job demands and few job resources to meet those demands. Low income rate: Share of working-age persons living with less than 50% of median equivalised household disposable income. Gender labour income gap: Difference between per capita annual earnings of men and women (% of per capita earnings of men). Employment gap for disadvantaged groups: Average difference in the prime-age men's employment rate and the rates for five disadvantaged groups (mothers with children, youth who are not in full-time education or training, workers aged 55-64, non-natives, and persons with disabilities; % of the prime-age men's rate).

#### ASSESSING JOB QUANTITY, QUALITY AND LABOUR MARKET INCLUSIVENESS

The new *OECD Jobs Strategy* presents a dashboard of labour market performance that provides a comprehensive overview of the strengths and weaknesses of different national labour markets, going well beyond the standard measures of employment and unemployment rates. These include measures of job quantity (employment, unemployment and broad underemployment), job quality (pay, labour market security, working environment) and labour market inclusiveness (income equality, gender equality, employment access for potentially disadvantaged groups). Some countries score well on most or all

indicators, implying that there are no hard trade-offs that prevent countries from performing well in all areas.

- Latvia performs better than the OECD average in terms of employment but underperforms in terms of unemployment. The unemployment rate remains elevated in some regions despite strong economic growth, as the labour mobility into dynamic regions is held back by insufficient supply of affordable housing.



- Latvia performs below the OECD average in the main indicators of job quality for which data are available. Earning quality is considerably lower than average OECD countries due to a low earnings level and high income inequality. The share of workers experiencing job strain is slightly higher than on average in OECD countries.
- The share of low income earners is large, partly due to the large informal economy. Under-declaration of employment and labour income is widespread. On the other hand, Latvia has a smaller gender labour income gap than many other OECD countries and is better at integrating disadvantaged groups into the labour market.

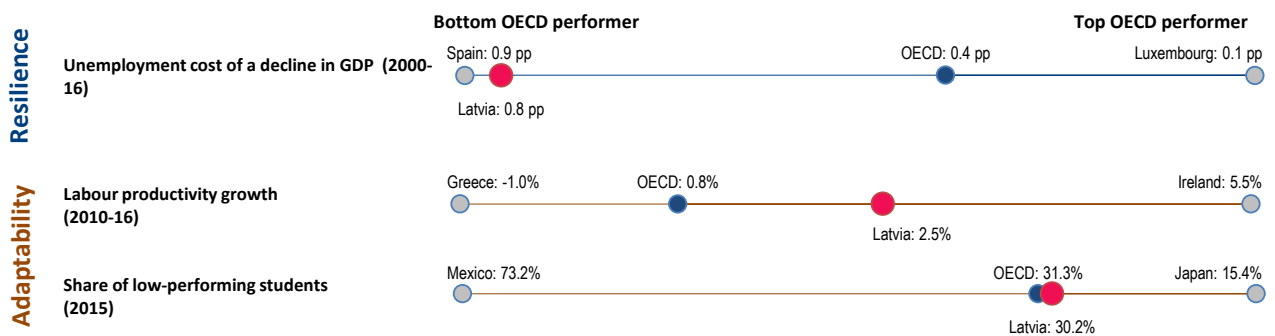
## FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS FOR RESILIENCE AND ADAPTABILITY

Labour market resilience and adaptability are important to absorb and adjust to economic shocks and make the most of new opportunities. Resilience is crucial to limit the short-term costs of economic downturns. Labour productivity is a key pre-condition for high growth of output, employment and wages and central to long-term growth in living standards. Finally, skills are key to improving workers' productivity and wages and provide an indication of the readiness to respond to future challenges.

to weak labour market resilience. Latvia performs better than the OECD average in terms of adaptability, though. The share of low performing students is slightly lower than the OECD average.

- Latvia 's unemployment rate soared to around 20% in the aftermath of the global crisis in 2008-09, pointing
- Latvia enjoys relatively high labour productivity growth, largely owing to catch-up effects. Stronger skills and innovation activity will be needed to sustain this development..

### Framework conditions for Latvia



Notes: Resilience: average increase in unemployment rate over 3 years after a negative shock to GDP of 1% (2000-16); Labour productivity growth: annual average productivity growth (2010-16), measured in per worker terms. Share of low performing students: Share of 15-year-olds not in secondary school or scoring below Level 2 in PISA (%) (2015).