

TEXTO

Unemployment in 2012 is the lowest registered in Brazil

The labor market didn't reflect the meager economic growth in 2012: the unemployment level was the lowest in nine years and workers' income grew at the quickest pace since 2004, according to data disclosed by the IBGE.

The difference is the result of high layoff costs and the shortage of labor in some sectors, making businessmen maintain workers and accept paying higher salaries. According to specialists, it is also a reflection of the higher G.D.P growth in activities that require more workers, such as commerce and services.

In this scenario, the average unemployment rate was 5.5% in 2012, the lowest registered since 2003, the first year of the series.

Income rose 4.1%, the highest level of the IBGE's series - specialists say it is a consequence of the big increase in the minimum wage.

The higher income also reduced the unemployment level. That is because families started earning more money in recent years, allowing young people and those who are not family providers to choose not to look for jobs to study and take care of their homes.

"There is a decline in the participation of youths in the labor market, and, at the same time, an increase in schooling in the same age bracket," says Gabriel Ulysea, a researcher of Ipaee (Institute of Applied Economic Research).

<http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/internacional/en/finance/1224128-unemployment-in-2012-is-the-lowest-registered-in-brazil.shtml>

Tradução Livre

Unemployment in 2012 is the lowest registered in Brazil

O desemprego em 2013 é o mais baixo registrado no Brasil

The labor market didn't reflect the meager economic growth in 2012: the unemployment level was the lowest in nine years and workers' income grew at the quickest pace since 2004, according to data disclosed by the IBGE.

O mercado de trabalho não reflete o escasso (meager) crescimento econômico em 2012: o nível de desemprego foi o mais baixo em nove anos e a renda do trabalhador cresceu (grew) a um passo mais rápido desde 2004, de acordo com os dados revelados pelo IBGE.

The difference is the result of high layoff costs and the shortage of labor in some sectors, making businessmen maintain workers and accept paying higher salaries. According to specialists, it is also a reflection of the higher G.D.P growth in activities that require more workers, such as commerce and services.

A diferença é o resultado dos altos custos da dispensa (layoff) e a falta (shortage) de mão de obra em alguns setores, fazendo que os empresários mantivessem os trabalhadores e aceitassem pagar salários mais altos. De acordo com especialistas, isso é também um reflexo do mais alto crescimento do PIB em atividades que requerem mais trabalhadores, como comércio e serviços.

In this scenario, the average unemployment rate was 5.5% in 2012, the lowest registered since 2003, the first year of the series.

Nesse cenário, a média (average) da taxa de desemprego foi de 5,5% em 2012, a mais baixa registrada desde 2003, o primeiro ano da série.

Income rose 4.1%, the highest level of the IBGE's series - specialists say it is a consequence of the big increase in the minimum wage.

A renda aumentou 4,1%, o mais alto nível da série do IBGE – especialistas dizem que isso é uma consequência do grande aumento do salário mínimo.

The higher income also reduced the unemployment level. That is because families started earning more money in recent years, allowing young people and those who are not family providers to choose not to look for jobs to study and take care of their homes.

A renda mais alta também reduziu o nível de desemprego. Isso é porque as famílias começaram a ganhar mais dinheiro nos anos recentes, permitindo que os jovens e aqueles que não são chefes de famílias escolhessem não procurar empregos para estudar e cuidar dos lares.

"There is a decline in the participation of youths in the labor market, and, at the same time, an increase in schooling in the same age bracket," says Gabriel Ulyssea, a researcher of Ipea (Institute of Applied Economic Research).

"Há (there is) um declínio na participação dos jovens no mercado de trabalho, e, ao mesmo tempo, um aumento na escolaridade no grupo dessa idade", disse Gabriel Ulyssea, um pesquisador do IPEA (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada).