

# Annex 1. Global and regional tables<sup>15</sup>

**Table A1. Annual real GDP growth rates, world and regions (%)**

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*
World	5.3	5.4	2.8	-0.7	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Developed Economies and European Union	3.0	2.6	0.1	-3.9	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	8.2	7.8	4.2	-5.9	5.3	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
East Asia	10.9	12.1	7.8	7.1	9.8	8.5	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	6.2	6.7	4.5	1.6	7.5	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9
South Asia	8.9	9.4	5.9	6.2	9.2	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.6	5.8	4.3	-1.7	6.1	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Middle East	6.0	7.1	4.4	2.2	4.4	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8
North Africa	5.9	5.8	5.0	3.5	4.4	1.9	2.5	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	7.1	5.6	2.8	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; 2012-16 are projections.

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, September 2011.

<sup>16</sup> Unless otherwise specified, the source of tables shown here and analysed in this report is: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011. For more information regarding the methodology for estimation of the world and regional aggregates of labour market indicators used here and in other *Global Employment Trends* reports, see Annex 4.

**Table A2. Unemployment rate by sex, world and regions (%)**

Both sexes	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.3
Developed Economies and European Union	6.7	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.1	8.3	8.8	8.1	8.5	8.7
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	10.8	9.2	9.1	8.4	8.4	10.2	9.5	8.1	8.6	9.3
East Asia	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	5.0	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.0
South Asia	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.6
Middle East	10.5	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.8
North Africa	13.6	11.5	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.5
Males	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0
Developed Economies and European Union	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.0	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.7	9.0
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	10.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.6	10.6	9.8	8.2	8.8	9.4
East Asia	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9
South-East Asia and the Pacific	5.1	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.7
South Asia	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.6
Middle East	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.8
North Africa	11.5	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.9
Females	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.7
Developed Economies and European Union	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.1	6.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	11.0	9.0	8.8	8.0	8.1	9.7	9.2	8.0	8.5	9.1
East Asia	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	4.9	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.4
South Asia	4.6	5.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.8	10.1	9.8	9.0	8.6	9.6	9.1	8.0	8.5	9.0
Middle East	18.9	19.3	19.3	18.6	18.9	18.7	18.5	17.4	18.7	20.0
North Africa	20.8	19.6	18.0	16.1	16.0	16.5	16.4	18.0	19.0	20.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.8	9.1

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; CI = confidence interval.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; for further information see Annex 4 and 'Estimates and projections of labour market indicators', in particular *Trends Econometric Models: A Review of Methodology*, available at: [http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/projects/lang--en/WCMS\\_114246/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/projects/lang--en/WCMS_114246/index.htm). Differences from earlier estimates are due to revisions of World Bank and IMF estimates of GDP and its components that are used in the models, as well as updates of the labour market information used. The latter is based on ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 7th Edition, 2011.

**Table A3. Unemployment rate for youth and adults, world and regions (%)**

Youth	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	12.8	12.9	12.4	11.7	11.9	12.8	12.8	12.0	12.7	13.3
Developed Economies and European Union	13.5	14.2	13.3	12.5	13.3	17.3	18.1	17.1	17.9	18.4
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	20.0	18.7	18.6	17.6	17.0	20.5	19.5	16.7	17.7	18.9
East Asia	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.8	9.2
South-East Asia and the Pacific	13.2	17.7	17.0	14.9	14.2	13.9	13.6	12.6	13.4	14.3
South Asia	10.2	10.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.1	10.2	9.3	9.9	10.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.1	13.7	15.7	14.6	12.5	13.3	14.2
Middle East	23.8	25.4	25.5	24.9	25.7	25.2	25.4	24.5	26.2	27.9
North Africa	28.8	27.2	25.2	23.8	23.0	23.6	23.0	25.7	27.1	28.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.2	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.2
Adults	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.8
Developed Economies and European Union	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.0	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.5
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	8.9	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.4	7.9	6.7	7.2	7.7
East Asia	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
South Asia	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.0
Middle East	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.0
North Africa	8.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; CI = confidence interval.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A4. Unemployment in the world (millions)**

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
Total	175.5	187.5	180.0	170.7	176.4	197.7	197.3	187.3	197.2	206.8
Male	101.8	106.2	103.1	97.6	101.4	115.3	113.2	107.8	113.5	119.0
Female	73.6	81.3	76.9	73.0	75.0	82.4	84.1	79.5	83.7	87.8
Youth	73.4	78.7	75.5	70.7	71.6	76.3	75.8	70.9	74.7	78.5
Adult	102.0	108.8	104.5	99.9	104.8	121.4	121.5	116.4	122.5	128.3

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; CI = confidence interval.

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A5. Employment-to-population ratio by sex, world and regions (%)**

Both sexes	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	61.2	61.1	61.2	61.2	61.0	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.5
Developed Economies and European Union	56.6	56.2	56.7	57.1	57.1	55.5	55.0	55.0	55.2	55.4
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	52.5	52.4	52.7	53.5	53.8	53.0	53.5	53.9	54.3	54.6
East Asia	72.7	71.4	71.4	71.3	70.6	70.4	70.4	70.1	70.2	70.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	66.9	65.9	65.9	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	67.0
South Asia	57.2	58.2	57.8	57.2	56.5	55.6	54.9	54.8	54.9	55.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.5	60.3	60.5	60.9	61.3	60.7	61.4	61.2	61.5	61.8
Middle East	41.1	42.5	42.4	42.6	41.9	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.9	43.3
North Africa	41.8	43.2	43.2	43.8	44.1	44.1	44.2	43.3	43.6	43.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.3	64.1	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.7
Males	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	73.8	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.4	72.6	72.6	72.5	72.7	72.9
Developed Economies and European Union	65.8	64.4	64.9	65.2	64.9	62.5	61.8	61.8	62.0	62.2
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	62.1	61.8	62.0	63.0	63.6	62.3	63.1	63.7	64.1	64.5
East Asia	78.1	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.2	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.8	76.0
South-East Asia and the Pacific	78.6	77.7	77.7	77.7	77.6	77.6	78.2	78.0	78.2	78.4
South Asia	79.6	79.9	79.7	79.7	79.3	78.7	78.5	78.3	78.5	78.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.8	75.1	75.2	75.4	75.7	74.6	75.1	74.5	74.7	75.1
Middle East	67.4	67.1	67.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	67.6	67.4	67.8	68.2
North Africa	66.3	68.4	68.1	68.1	68.6	68.7	68.6	67.6	68.0	68.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.4	70.0	70.1	70.3	70.4	70.3	70.2	70.2	70.4	70.5
Females	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
								CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	48.6	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.6	48.1	47.8	47.7	47.9	48.0
Developed Economies and European Union	48.0	48.4	49.0	49.5	49.7	48.9	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.9
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	44.0	44.1	44.5	45.1	45.3	44.7	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.9
East Asia	67.1	65.7	65.6	65.6	64.8	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.4	64.5
South-East Asia and the Pacific	55.6	54.3	54.4	55.1	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.7	55.9
South Asia	33.4	35.2	34.7	33.6	32.5	31.4	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.9	46.1	46.5	47.2	47.7	47.5	48.4	48.7	48.9	49.2
Middle East	13.2	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.3	14.5	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.2
North Africa	17.5	18.2	18.6	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.3	19.6	19.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.4	58.3	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.6	58.8	59.0

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; CI = confidence interval.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A6. Annual employment growth, world and regions (%)**

Region	2001–06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
						CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9
Developed Economies and European Union	0.9	1.5	0.6	-2.2	-0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	0.9	2.1	1.2	-1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.3
East Asia	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0
South-East Asia and the Pacific	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.1
South Asia	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.1	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.4
Middle East	4.6	3.9	1.7	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.1	3.9
North Africa	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.8	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; CI = confidence interval.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of Table A2.

**Table A7. Output per worker, level and annual growth**

	Output per worker 2010	2001–06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*		
							CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound
World	22213	2.3	3.4	1.6	-1.1	3.7	1.7	2.1	2.4
Developed Economies and European Union	72467	1.5	1.0	-0.3	-1.4	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.9
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	24925	6.1	5.6	3.0	-5.0	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.8
East Asia	13347	8.1	11.3	8.3	6.9	8.7	7.2	7.4	7.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	9722	4.1	4.2	2.2	-0.3	5.4	2.7	3.0	3.3
South Asia	7782	4.9	8.1	4.0	7.7	8.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	22847	1.1	3.1	1.7	-2.5	2.9	1.5	2.0	2.5
Middle East	38184	0.7	2.1	3.5	-1.9	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.0
North Africa	17912	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.8	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5435	2.2	3.6	2.2	-0.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; CI = confidence interval.

Note: Output calculated on the basis of constant 2005 PPP-adjusted international dollars.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A8. Labour force participation rate by sex, world and regions (%)**

Both sexes	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.0	64.8	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.1
Developed Economies and European Union	60.7	60.5	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.5	60.3	60.3
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	58.8	58.2	58.2	57.5	57.4	57.7	57.9	58.4	58.7	59.0	59.2	59.4
East Asia	76.0	75.7	75.4	75.0	74.7	74.5	74.3	74.1	73.8	73.6	73.4	73.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	70.5	70.8	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.4	70.2	70.1	70.1	70.0	70.1	70.1
South Asia	59.9	60.1	60.3	60.5	60.7	61.0	60.3	59.5	58.6	57.9	57.1	57.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	64.0	64.3	64.6	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.5	65.5	65.7	65.8	66.2	66.3
Middle East	46.0	46.2	46.5	46.9	47.4	47.9	47.6	47.5	46.8	47.1	47.5	47.8
North Africa	48.4	47.8	47.5	48.1	48.5	48.8	48.3	48.7	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	69.7	69.8	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	70.0	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3
Males	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	78.6	78.4	78.2	78.0	78.0	78.0	77.8	77.6	77.5	77.3	77.1	77.1
Developed Economies and European Union	70.2	69.8	69.4	69.1	69.0	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.0	68.4	68.0	67.9
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	69.4	68.6	68.1	67.5	67.8	68.2	68.3	68.9	69.5	69.7	70.0	70.3
East Asia	82.1	81.7	81.5	81.2	80.9	80.7	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.6	79.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	82.8	83.1	82.8	83.1	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.1	81.9	81.8	81.9	81.8
South Asia	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.2	81.7	81.4	81.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.7	80.5	80.3	80.0	80.2	80.2	80.1	79.9	80.0	79.7	79.8	79.7
Middle East	74.0	73.8	73.7	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.6	73.5	72.8	73.1	73.6	74.0
North Africa	74.9	74.2	74.1	74.5	75.0	75.2	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	77.0	76.7	76.5	76.2	75.9	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.2
Females	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	52.0	52.0	52.1	52.1	52.2	52.4	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.4	51.2	51.1
Developed Economies and European Union	51.8	51.7	51.7	51.9	52.0	52.2	52.5	52.7	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	49.4	49.0	49.4	48.6	48.3	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.2	49.6	49.7	49.9
East Asia	69.7	69.4	69.1	68.7	68.3	68.0	67.8	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.9	66.7
South-East Asia and the Pacific	58.5	58.8	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.7	58.5	58.6	58.7
South Asia	35.0	35.4	35.8	36.3	36.8	37.4	36.3	35.1	33.9	32.8	31.7	31.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.1	48.7	49.6	49.8	50.8	51.3	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.6	53.2	53.5
Middle East	16.3	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.4	19.0	18.7	18.5	17.7	17.8	18.1	18.4
North Africa	22.1	21.7	21.2	21.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	23.6	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.7	63.1	63.5	63.8	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.5

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; ILO EAPEP; see also source of table A2.

**Table A9. Labour force participation rate for adults and youth, world and regions (%)**

Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	52.9	52.5	52.2	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.3	50.7	50.1	49.4	48.8	48.7
Developed Economies and European Union	52.7	51.8	50.9	50.0	49.9	50.0	50.4	50.1	50.0	48.8	47.5	47.7
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	43.5	42.2	41.8	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.6	42.1	42.3	42.0	42.3
East Asia	65.6	64.4	63.6	62.9	62.4	62.1	61.8	61.6	60.8	60.6	60.3	60.2
South-East Asia and the Pacific	56.3	56.8	55.9	56.0	55.9	55.3	54.3	53.5	53.0	52.7	52.5	52.3
South Asia	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.4	48.5	48.6	47.3	45.6	44.1	42.7	41.3	41.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	54.6	54.5	54.4	53.6	54.1	54.2	53.7	53.4	53.3	52.7	52.8	52.7
Middle East	32.7	32.8	32.9	33.1	33.1	33.3	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.2	30.3	30.4
North Africa	36.1	34.2	34.9	35.7	36.5	36.8	34.9	34.3	34.1	33.7	33.6	33.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.9	54.0	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	53.9	53.9	53.7	53.6	53.6
Adults	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.5	69.5	69.3	69.1	69.0	68.9
Developed Economies and European Union	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.6	62.5
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	63.2	62.8	63.0	62.5	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.3	63.4	63.6	63.6
East Asia	78.8	78.7	78.5	78.3	78.1	77.9	77.7	77.6	77.3	77.0	76.8	76.5
South-East Asia and the Pacific	76.2	76.4	76.2	76.3	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.0
South Asia	65.2	65.3	65.5	65.8	66.0	66.3	65.9	65.2	64.6	64.0	63.4	63.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	67.8	68.1	68.6	68.7	69.3	69.5	69.7	69.7	70.0	70.3	70.6	70.7
Middle East	53.2	53.5	53.9	54.3	54.8	55.3	55.2	55.2	54.4	54.5	54.7	54.9
North Africa	54.4	54.4	53.6	54.0	54.2	54.3	54.4	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.8	79.0	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; ILO EAPEP; see also source of table A2.

**Table A10. Employment shares by sector and sex, world and regions (%)**

Both sexes	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	40.5	35.5	34.0	34.1	20.4	22.1	22.1	22.1	39.1	42.4	43.9	43.8
Developed Economies and European Union	5.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	27.3	25.0	22.4	22.1	67.3	71.1	73.8	74.1
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	25.8	19.8	20.6	19.9	24.7	25.6	24.4	26.3	49.6	54.6	55.1	53.8
East Asia	47.7	38.9	34.9	35.4	23.4	27.2	28.6	28.2	29.0	33.9	36.4	36.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	49.7	44.2	42.5	43.1	16.4	18.3	18.2	18.4	33.9	37.5	39.2	38.4
South Asia	59.5	53.1	51.4	51.0	15.6	19.5	20.7	21.0	24.9	27.4	27.9	28.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.5	17.1	16.2	16.0	21.6	22.5	22.2	22.0	58.0	60.4	61.6	62.0
Middle East	22.4	19.1	16.9	16.7	24.4	25.8	25.7	25.7	53.2	55.1	57.4	57.6
North Africa	30.5	29.2	28.5	28.4	19.4	21.0	21.8	21.9	50.1	49.8	49.7	49.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	66.3	62.9	62.0	62.0	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	25.9	28.6	29.6	29.5
Males	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	38.1	33.4	32.4	32.8	24.0	26.2	26.1	25.9	37.9	40.4	41.5	41.3
Developed Economies and European Union	6.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	36.4	34.8	32.0	31.5	57.6	60.7	63.7	64.0
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	26.0	20.2	21.2	19.7	30.1	32.4	29.9	32.9	43.9	47.5	48.9	47.5
East Asia	41.0	33.7	30.6	32.2	27.0	31.0	32.3	31.0	32.1	35.3	37.1	36.7
South-East Asia and the Pacific	48.6	43.5	41.6	42.5	18.4	20.9	20.7	20.9	33.1	35.6	37.6	36.6
South Asia	53.4	46.3	44.9	44.4	17.3	21.6	22.8	23.0	29.3	32.1	32.4	32.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.2	21.6	20.9	20.8	26.2	28.2	28.1	27.9	48.6	50.2	51.0	51.3
Middle East	20.0	16.4	14.3	14.1	26.6	28.0	28.1	28.2	53.5	55.6	57.5	57.7
North Africa	29.9	27.5	27.1	27.2	21.6	23.9	25.0	25.1	48.5	48.6	47.9	47.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.2	62.5	61.6	61.9	9.7	10.5	10.4	10.4	25.1	27.0	28.0	27.7
Females	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	44.1	38.6	36.4	36.2	14.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	41.0	45.5	47.5	47.6
Developed Economies and European Union	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	15.5	12.8	11.0	10.7	79.7	84.0	86.1	86.3
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	25.5	19.3	19.8	20.3	17.9	17.3	17.6	18.2	56.6	63.5	62.7	61.6
East Asia	55.8	45.3	40.3	39.3	19.0	22.6	24.1	24.7	25.2	32.2	35.6	36.0
South-East Asia and the Pacific	51.2	45.0	43.8	43.9	13.7	14.8	14.8	15.0	35.1	40.2	41.4	41.0
South Asia	74.9	70.1	69.1	68.8	11.3	14.2	15.1	15.3	13.8	15.7	15.8	15.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	10.3	9.1	9.0	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.5	73.7	75.8	77.3	77.5
Middle East	35.6	32.2	29.8	29.9	12.6	15.2	13.2	13.1	51.8	52.7	56.9	57.0
North Africa	32.8	35.2	33.3	32.7	10.9	11.1	10.9	11.0	56.3	53.8	55.8	56.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	67.5	63.5	62.4	62.1	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	26.7	30.4	31.4	31.7

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.



**Table A11. Employment by sector and sex, world and regions (millions)**

Both sexes	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	1056.8	1048.2	1032.7	1053.1	532.8	651.7	671.9	680.8	1021.7	1252.7	1332.9	1'350.9
Developed Economies and European Union	24.3	18.5	17.4	17.7	121.2	118.7	104.5	103.8	299.2	337.4	343.9	348.0
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	38.1	31.4	33.1	32.7	36.5	40.6	39.3	43.1	73.3	86.7	88.7	88.1
East Asia	354.5	314.1	286.9	293.0	174.0	219.4	235.2	233.3	215.5	273.6	299.1	301.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	120.3	121.3	123.9	127.8	39.7	50.3	53.1	54.6	82.1	103.1	114.2	114.0
South Asia	304.4	319.0	314.8	319.2	79.8	117.2	126.9	131.2	127.7	164.6	171.3	175.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.5	42.1	42.2	42.5	44.8	55.4	58.0	58.5	120.3	148.6	160.6	164.7
Middle East	9.2	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.0	14.3	15.7	16.1	21.9	30.6	35.0	36.2
North Africa	14.3	17.2	18.0	18.1	9.1	12.3	13.7	13.9	23.5	29.2	31.4	31.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	149.0	174.2	186.2	191.7	17.7	23.5	25.5	26.2	58.2	79.1	88.8	91.3
Males	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	599.0	592.3	592.7	609.5	378.0	464.5	478.3	482.0	595.5	715.0	759.2	767.3
Developed Economies and European Union	15.1	11.8	11.1	11.4	91.0	91.5	81.4	81.0	143.9	159.7	162.0	164.3
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	21.3	17.7	18.9	17.8	24.7	28.3	26.6	29.8	35.9	41.5	43.4	43.0
East Asia	167.2	149.7	138.4	147.2	110.0	137.4	146.2	141.7	130.9	156.7	167.8	167.7
South-East Asia and the Pacific	68.1	69.1	70.0	72.7	25.7	33.2	34.9	35.8	46.3	56.5	63.3	62.5
South Asia	196.1	198.6	201.3	203.4	63.5	92.8	102.1	105.4	107.8	137.7	145.3	148.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.8	32.0	32.6	32.7	34.1	41.9	43.7	43.9	63.1	74.6	79.3	80.8
Middle East	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.4	9.2	12.9	14.4	14.8	18.6	25.7	29.3	30.3
North Africa	11.1	12.5	13.2	13.4	8.0	10.8	12.2	12.4	18.0	22.1	23.3	23.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.4	93.4	100.0	103.5	11.9	15.6	16.9	17.3	31.0	40.4	45.5	46.3
Females	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	457.7	455.9	440.0	443.7	154.8	187.2	193.6	198.8	426.3	537.8	573.7	583.6
Developed Economies and European Union	9.2	6.7	6.2	6.3	30.3	27.2	23.2	22.8	155.3	177.6	181.9	183.7
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	16.8	13.7	14.3	14.8	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.3	37.3	45.2	45.3	45.1
East Asia	187.3	164.4	148.5	145.8	64.0	82.0	89.0	91.6	84.5	116.9	131.3	133.8
South-East Asia and the Pacific	52.2	52.2	53.9	55.1	13.9	17.1	18.2	18.8	35.8	46.6	50.9	51.5
South Asia	108.3	120.4	113.5	115.8	16.4	24.4	24.8	25.8	19.9	26.9	26.0	26.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	10.1	9.6	9.8	10.7	13.5	14.3	14.6	57.3	73.9	81.3	83.9
Middle East	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	4.9	5.6	5.9
North Africa	3.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.6	7.2	8.0	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.6	80.8	86.2	88.2	5.8	7.9	8.6	8.9	27.1	38.6	43.4	45.0

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A12. Vulnerable employment shares by sex, world and regions (%)**

Both sexes	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	52.8	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.0	49.8	49.6	49.1
Developed Economies and European Union	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.8
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	25.5	22.7	21.9	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.6
East Asia	58.0	55.8	55.6	54.8	52.4	50.9	49.6	48.7
South-East Asia and the Pacific	65.3	62.8	62.6	62.3	62.2	61.4	62.3	61.6
South Asia	80.9	80.6	80.3	80.0	78.9	78.2	78.4	77.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.9	33.9	32.9	32.3	31.8	32.4	31.9	31.9
Middle East	33.8	32.4	31.8	31.0	30.1	30.1	29.8	29.5
North Africa	42.2	41.8	40.3	40.5	39.8	39.4	37.7	37.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.7	78.7	78.4	77.6	76.7	77.1	76.9	76.6
Males	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	51.0	50.4	50.0	49.5	48.7	48.7	48.6	48.2
Developed Economies and European Union	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.0
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	25.9	23.4	22.5	21.1	20.7	21.2	21.2	20.9
East Asia	52.8	51.1	50.9	50.2	48.4	47.2	46.1	45.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	61.3	59.4	59.3	58.7	59.1	58.3	59.1	58.5
South Asia	78.1	78.1	77.8	77.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	75.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	33.6	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.7	31.6	31.6
Middle East	30.9	29.2	28.8	28.0	27.5	27.7	27.3	27.0
North Africa	37.7	36.4	34.8	34.6	33.9	33.7	32.6	32.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	75.1	71.9	71.6	70.8	69.8	70.4	70.3	70.0
Females	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	55.7	54.5	54.1	53.5	52.0	51.5	51.0	50.5
Developed Economies and European Union	10.2	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	25.1	21.8	21.1	20.1	19.9	19.8	20.5	20.2
East Asia	64.3	61.6	61.4	60.5	57.4	55.5	53.9	52.7
South-East Asia and the Pacific	70.7	67.5	67.1	67.3	66.3	65.6	66.7	65.9
South Asia	88.1	86.5	86.4	86.3	85.0	84.3	84.6	83.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.8	34.3	33.6	33.1	32.7	33.4	32.3	32.3
Middle East	49.3	47.6	46.6	45.8	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.1
North Africa	59.2	61.7	60.2	60.7	60.0	59.0	55.0	55.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	86.7	86.4	85.5	84.8	85.0	84.7	84.5

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A13. Vulnerable employment by sex, world and regions (millions)**

Both sexes	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	1379.7	1484.2	1499.4	1509.4	1493.9	1493.2	1505.6	1515.9
Developed Economies and European Union	48.2	47.4	47.0	47.0	46.2	45.5	46.3	46.1
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	37.8	34.9	34.0	32.7	32.7	32.6	33.7	33.8
East Asia	431.5	440.1	443.6	442.5	423.6	414.0	407.4	402.9
South-East Asia and the Pacific	158.0	165.3	167.9	171.2	174.2	175.0	181.4	182.7
South Asia	414.3	471.5	477.4	480.9	477.5	476.3	480.5	486.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.5	79.6	79.1	79.5	80.1	82.2	83.1	84.6
Middle East	13.9	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.0	17.7	18.2	18.5
North Africa	19.8	23.1	22.8	23.8	24.1	24.3	23.8	23.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	181.6	205.6	210.7	214.7	218.5	225.5	231.2	236.9
Males	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	801.3	861.2	870.3	877.7	874.0	877.5	889.8	896.6
Developed Economies and European Union	28.5	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.3	27.6	28.4	28.3
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	21.2	19.9	19.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.0
East Asia	215.5	221.3	223.2	222.9	215.2	211.3	208.7	207.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	85.9	91.0	92.4	93.2	95.4	95.8	99.3	100.1
South Asia	286.9	322.5	327.3	332.8	333.1	335.1	341.5	345.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.9	48.0	47.4	47.2	47.3	48.2	49.1	49.7
Middle East	10.7	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.9	14.2
North Africa	14.0	15.8	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.1	15.9	15.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.6	101.4	103.8	105.8	107.5	111.2	114.1	116.9
Females	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
World	578.4	623.0	629.0	631.7	619.9	615.7	615.8	619.2
Developed Economies and European Union	19.8	18.5	18.3	18.3	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	16.6	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.8	14.8
East Asia	216.0	218.8	220.4	219.6	208.5	202.7	198.7	195.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	72.1	74.4	75.4	78.0	78.8	79.2	82.1	82.7
South Asia	127.4	149.0	150.1	148.1	144.4	141.2	139.0	141.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.6	31.6	31.7	32.3	32.8	34.0	34.0	35.0
Middle East	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
North Africa	5.9	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.0	104.2	106.9	108.9	111.1	114.4	117.1	120.0

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A14a. Working poor indicators, world and regions (US\$1.25 a day)**

Both sexes	Number of people (millions)				Share in total employment (%)			
	2000	2007	2010	2011*	2000	2007	2010	2011*
World	689.2	493.5	459.1	455.8	26.4	16.7	15.1	14.8
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	6.8	2.9	2.2	2.0	4.6	1.8	1.4	1.3
East Asia	222.6	87.9	66.9	64.3	29.9	10.9	8.1	7.8
South-East Asia and the Pacific	75.4	39.7	33.1	32.9	31.1	14.5	11.4	11.1
South Asia	238.9	226.9	225.8	225.0	46.7	37.8	36.8	35.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.5	10.3	9.0	8.8	7.0	4.2	3.5	3.3
Middle East	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2
North Africa	7.0	4.7	4.1	4.3	15.0	8.0	6.5	6.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	123.3	120.2	117.4	117.7	54.8	43.4	39.1	38.1

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

**Table A14b. Working poor indicators, world and regions (US\$2 a day)**

Both sexes	Numbers of people (millions)				Share in total employment (%)			
	2000	2007	2010*	2011*	2000	2007	2010*	2011*
World	1197.6	978.3	916.6	911.5	45.9	33.1	30.2	29.5
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	19.3	8.8	7.7	7.4	13.0	5.5	4.8	4.5
East Asia	396.0	206.7	157.1	148.9	53.2	25.6	19.1	18.0
South-East Asia and the Pacific	146.5	105.3	96.1	95.7	60.5	38.3	33.0	32.3
South Asia	415.5	425.5	421.1	421.6	81.2	70.8	68.7	67.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.3	25.5	23.7	23.3	15.1	10.4	9.1	8.8
Middle East	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	8.3	8.0	6.8	7.0
North Africa	15.4	16.7	16.8	17.3	32.7	28.4	26.5	27.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	170.2	185.3	189.9	193.0	75.7	67.0	63.2	62.4

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates.

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2.

# Annex 2. Projections

**Table P1. Unemployment 2007–11 (rates)**

Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*			2012*			2015*			2016*		
					CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound	CI lower bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound	Rate (%)	CI lower bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound
World	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.9	6.5
Developed Economies and European Union	5.8	6.1	8.3	8.8	8.1	8.5	8.7	7.7	8.5	9.2	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.8	7.7	8.6
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	8.4	8.4	10.2	9.5	8.1	8.6	9.3	7.7	8.6	9.5	7.4	7.4	8.5	9.6	8.5	9.7
East Asia	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.3
South Asia	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.6	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.5	7.3	8.1	7.3	8.1
Middle East	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.8	9.5	10.3	11.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Africa	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.6	10.0	11.0	12.0	9.4	9.4	10.6	11.9	10.5	11.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Region	2008			2010	2011*			2012*			2015*			2016*		
					CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound	CI lower bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound	Change from 2007 (percentage points)	CI lower bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound
World	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.0	–0.1	–0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0
Developed Economies and European Union	0.3	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.7	3.5	1.2	1.2	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.9
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	0.0	1.9	1.2	–0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	–0.6	0.3	1.2	–0.9	–0.9	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.4
East Asia	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
South-East Asia and the Pacific	–0.2	–0.4	–0.7	–1.1	–0.9	–0.9	–0.6	–1.2	–0.8	–0.4	–1.3	–1.3	–0.8	–0.3	–0.8	–0.2
South Asia	–0.1	0.1	0.1	–0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	–0.2	0.1	0.4	–0.3	–0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	–0.3	0.8	0.2	–0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	–0.4	0.2	0.9	–0.5	–0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.2
Middle East	0.1	–0.2	–0.3	–0.8	–0.1	–0.1	0.6	–0.8	0.0	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Africa	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.5	–0.1	0.9	1.9	–0.7	–0.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	–0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	–0.4	0.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–

\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; 2012–16 are projections; CI = confidence interval.

– = data not available.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2 and Annex 5.

Table P2. Unemployment 2007–11 (numbers of people)

Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*			2012*				2015*				2016*			
					CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound	CI lower bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	Preliminary projection	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	Preliminary projection	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	
	Number (millions)																		
World	170.7	176.4	197.7	197.3	187.3	197.2	206.8	185.0	200.2	215.4	186.0	205.0	223.9	185.6	206.3	227.1			
Developed Economies and European Union	29.1	30.8	42.5	44.7	41.7	43.5	44.8	39.7	43.6	47.6	36.2	40.9	45.6	35.0	40.0	45.1			
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	14.5	14.7	18.1	17.0	14.6	15.5	16.6	13.9	15.5	17.2	13.6	15.6	17.6	13.4	15.6	17.8			
East Asia	31.6	35.8	36.7	35.6	34.0	35.5	37.1	34.1	35.9	37.8	34.4	36.6	38.8	34.3	36.7	39.0			
South-East Asia and the Pacific	16.1	15.7	15.5	14.7	13.7	14.6	15.5	13.6	14.9	16.2	13.9	15.6	17.3	13.8	15.8	17.7			
South Asia	23.6	23.3	24.5	25.0	23.4	25.0	26.6	23.6	25.5	27.4	24.8	27.1	29.5	25.1	27.7	30.2			
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.4	17.9	21.2	20.2	19.2	20.5	21.8	19.1	21.0	22.9	19.9	22.3	24.7	20.1	22.7	25.4			
Middle East	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.6	6.8	7.4	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
North Africa	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.3	8.0	8.8	7.3	8.3	9.2	7.3	8.3	9.4			
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.5	25.2	26.0	26.7	26.7	27.6	28.5	26.9	28.3	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Region	2008	2009	2010	2011*			2012*				2015*				2016*				
				CI lower bound	Preliminary estimate	CI upper bound	CI lower bound	Preliminary projection	CI upper bound	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	Preliminary projection	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	Preliminary projection	CI lower bound	CI upper bound		
Change from 2007 (millions)																			
World	5.8	27.0	26.6	16.6	26.6	36.1	14.4	29.6	44.8	15.4	34.3	53.2	14.9	35.7	56.4				
Developed Economies and European Union	1.7	13.4	15.6	12.6	14.4	15.7	10.6	14.5	18.5	7.1	11.8	16.5	5.9	10.9	16.0				
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	0.2	3.6	2.5	0.1	1.0	2.1	-0.5	1.1	2.7	-0.9	1.1	3.1	-1.1	1.1	3.3				
East Asia	4.2	5.1	3.9	2.4	3.9	5.5	2.5	4.3	6.2	2.8	5.0	7.2	2.7	5.1	7.4				
South-East Asia and the Pacific	-0.4	-0.6	-1.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.6	-2.5	-1.2	0.1	-2.2	-0.5	1.2	-2.3	-0.3	1.6				
South Asia	-0.2	1.0	1.4	-0.1	1.5	3.1	0.1	2.0	3.9	1.2	3.6	6.0	1.5	4.1	6.7				
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.5	2.8	1.8	0.7	2.1	3.4	0.6	2.6	4.5	1.5	3.9	6.3	1.6	4.3	6.9				
Middle East	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—				
North Africa	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.8	2.8				
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.0	2.5	3.9	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—				

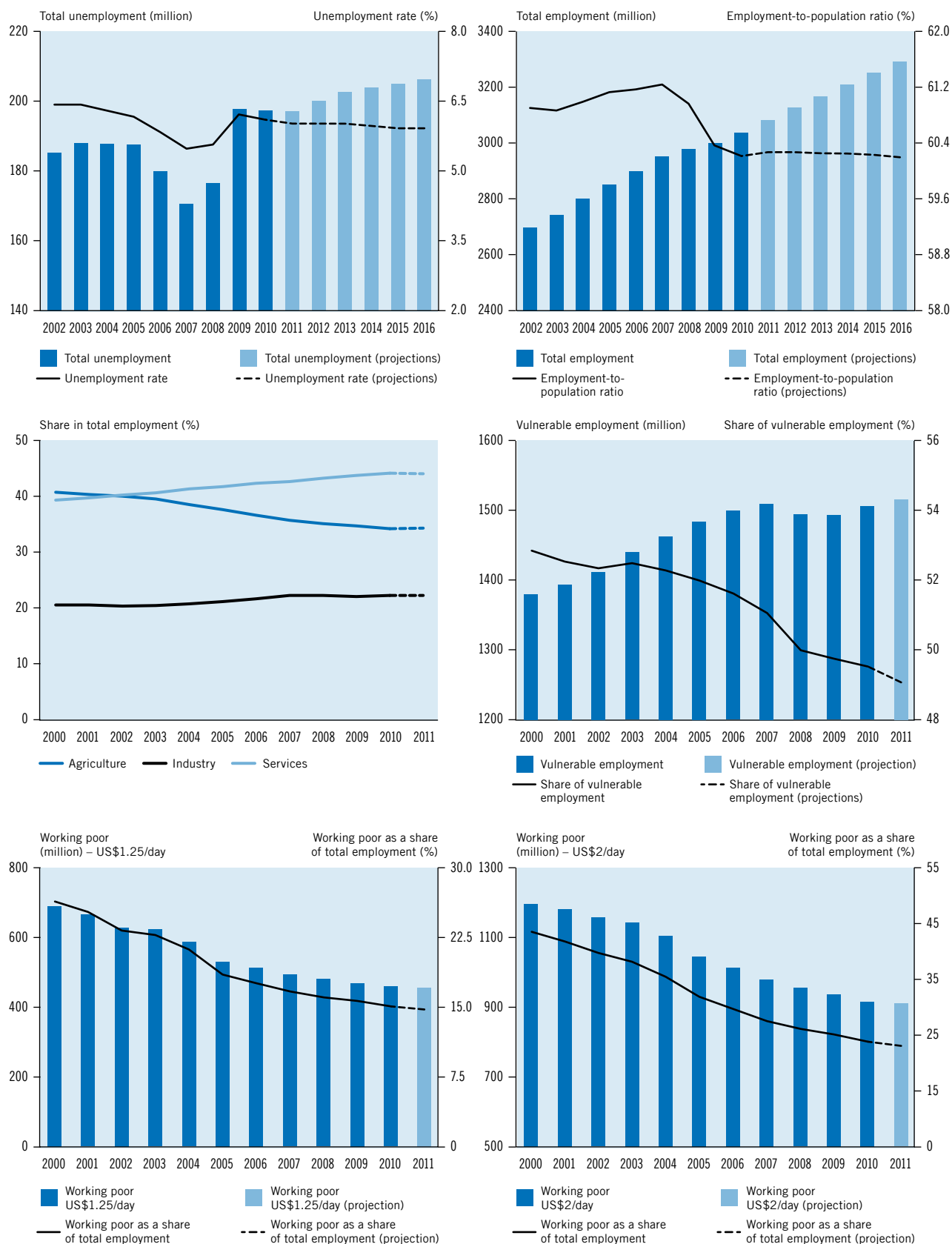
\* 2011 are preliminary estimates; 2012–16 are projections; CI = confidence interval.

– = data not available.

Source: ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011; see also source of table A2 and Annex A5.

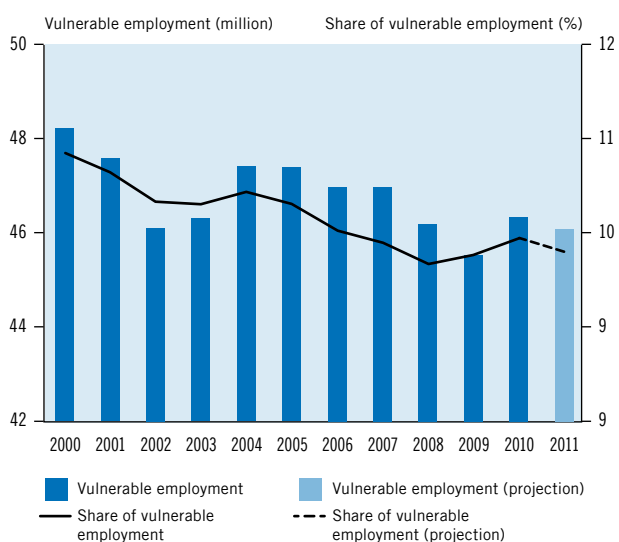
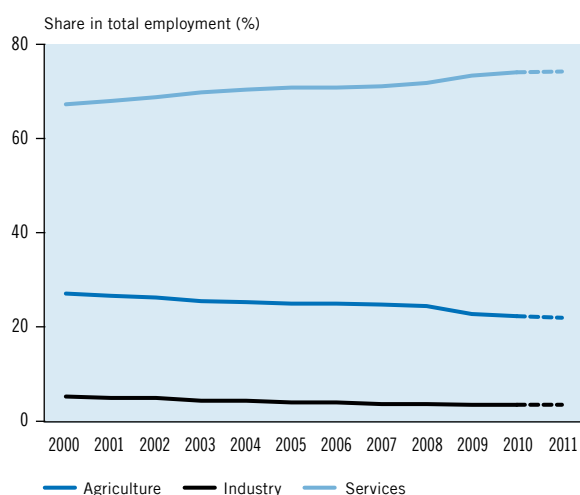
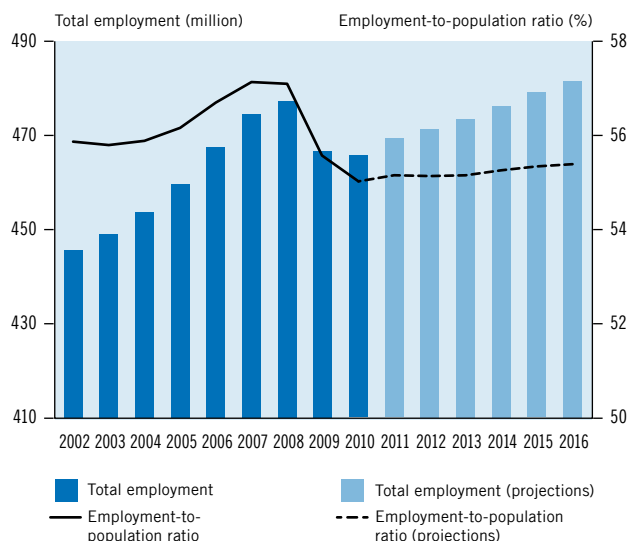
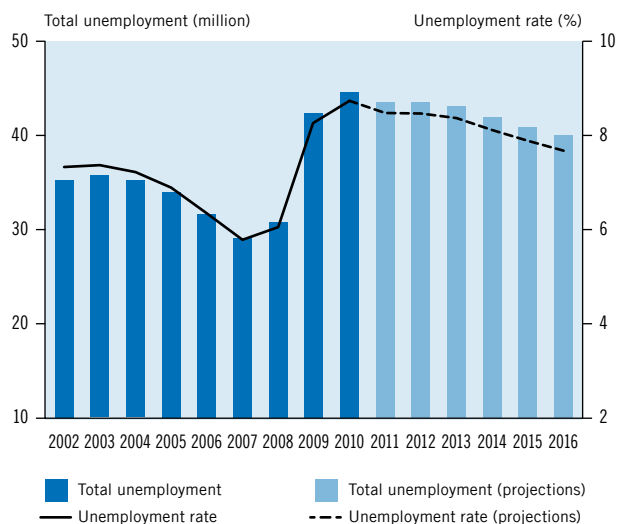
## Annex 3. Regional figures<sup>16</sup>

### World



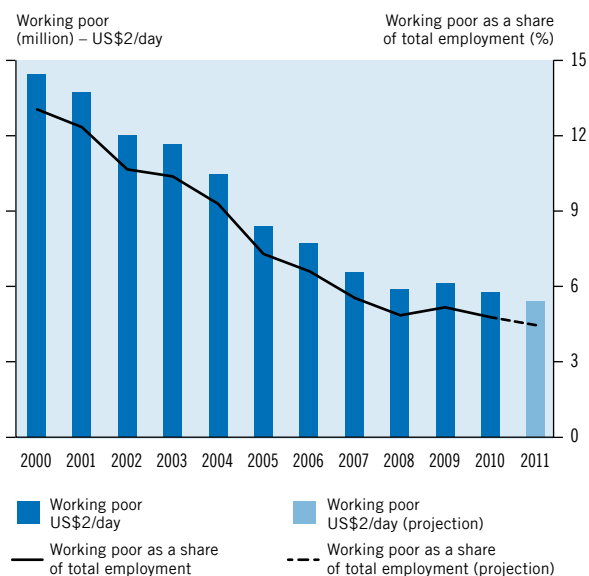
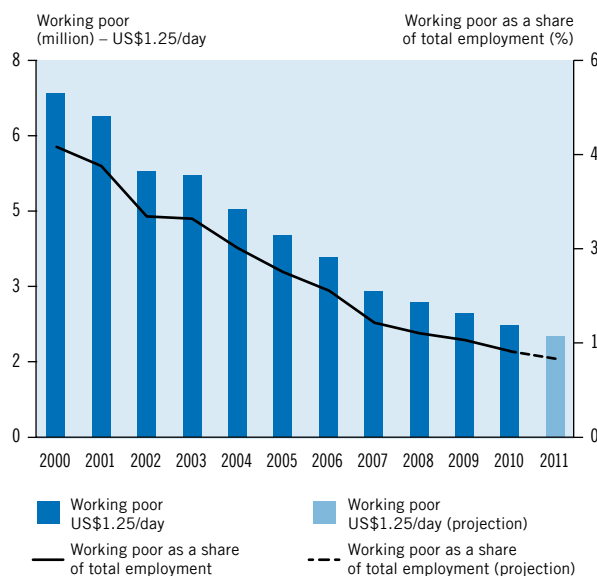
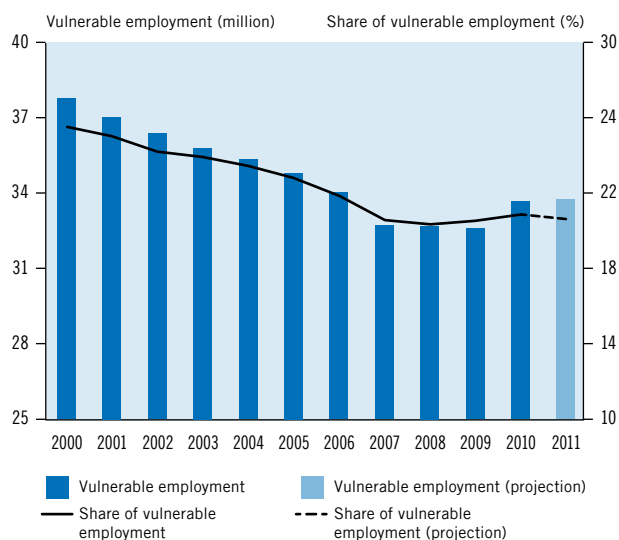
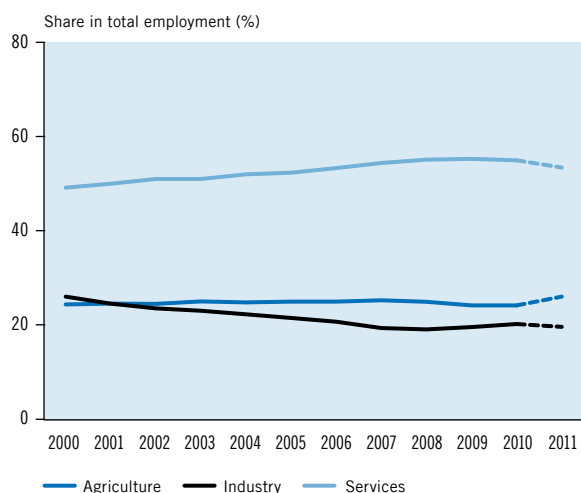
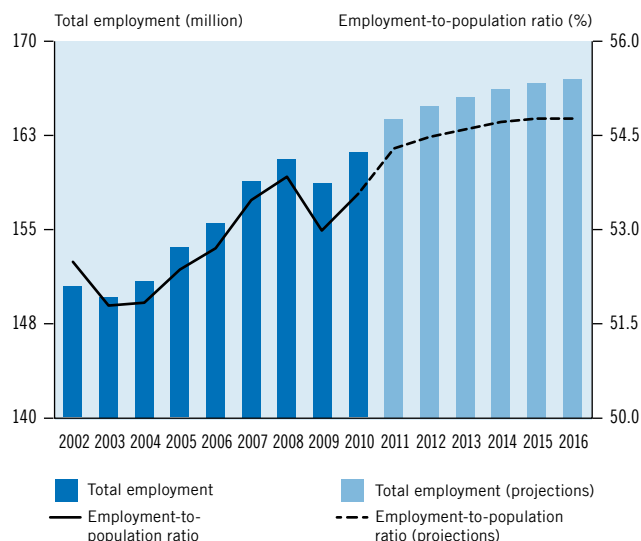
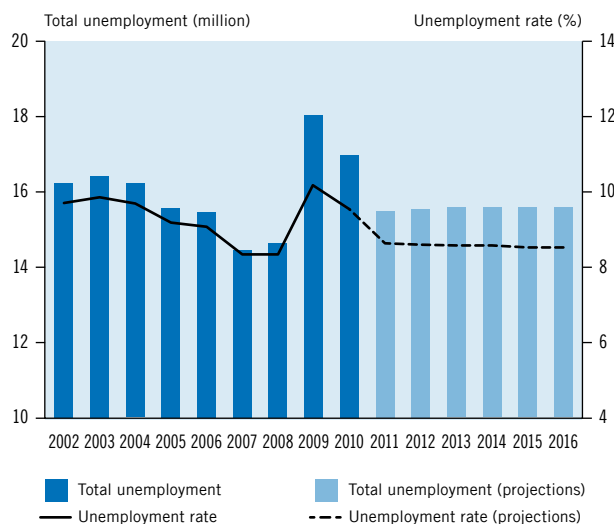
<sup>17</sup> The following figures present selected labour market indicators by region, followed by the regional groupings of economies used in this report. The source of all figures is ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011 (see also source of table A2 and Annex 5).

## Developed Economies and European Union

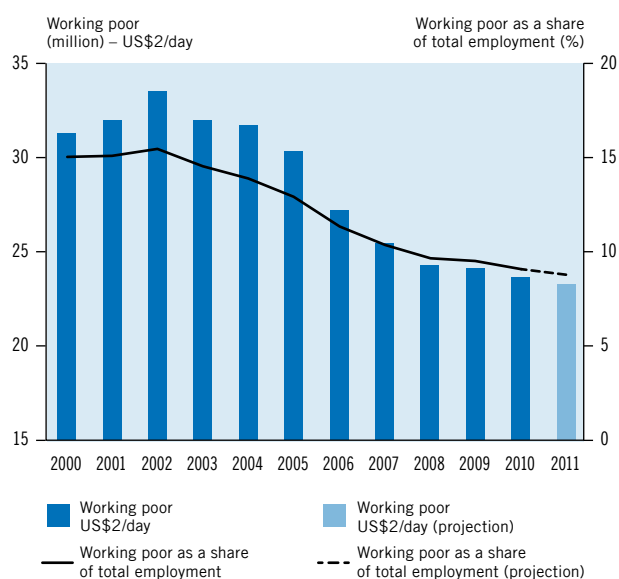
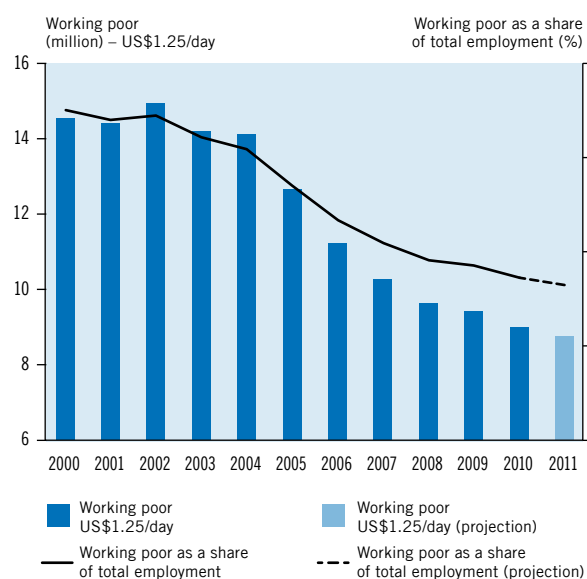
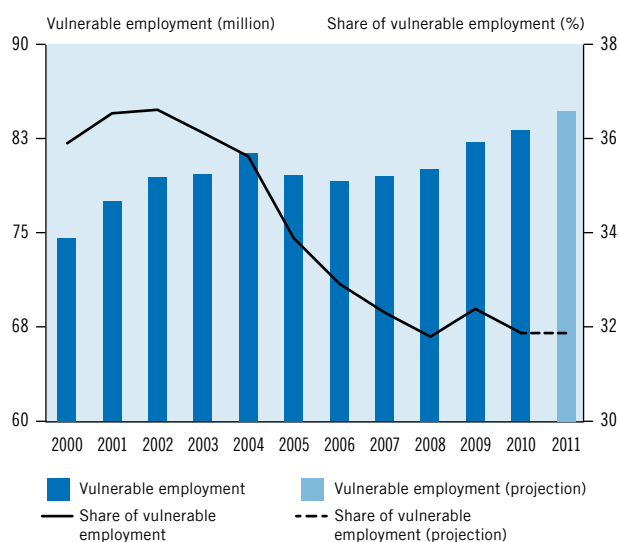
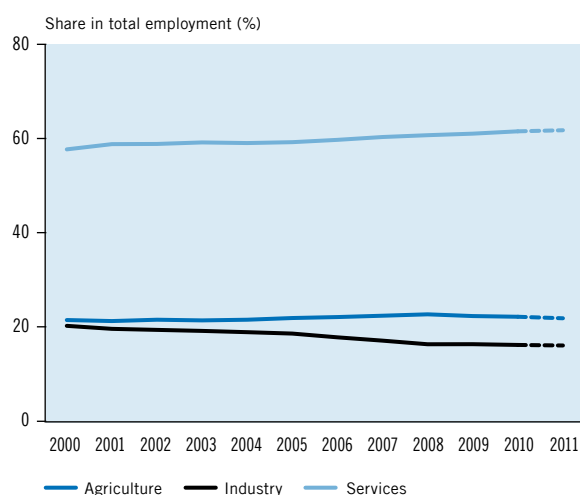
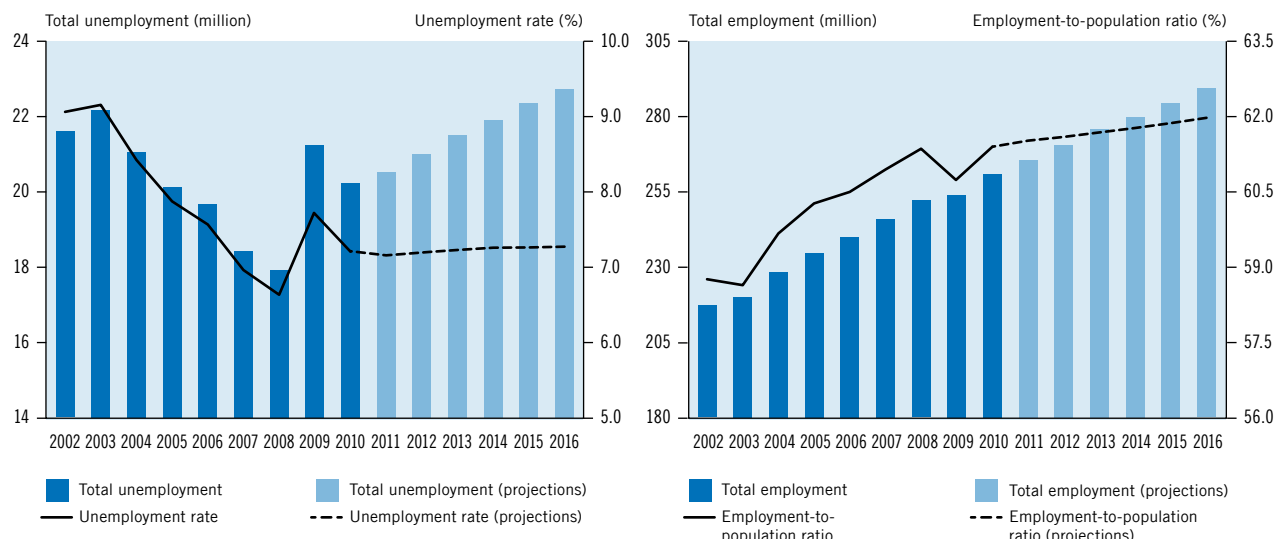




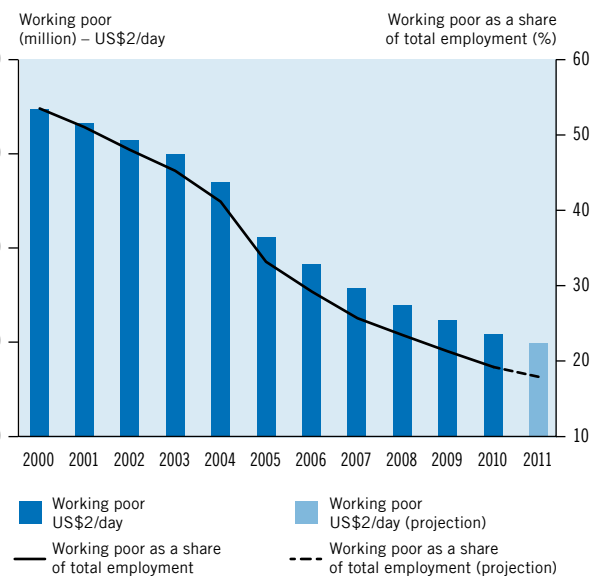
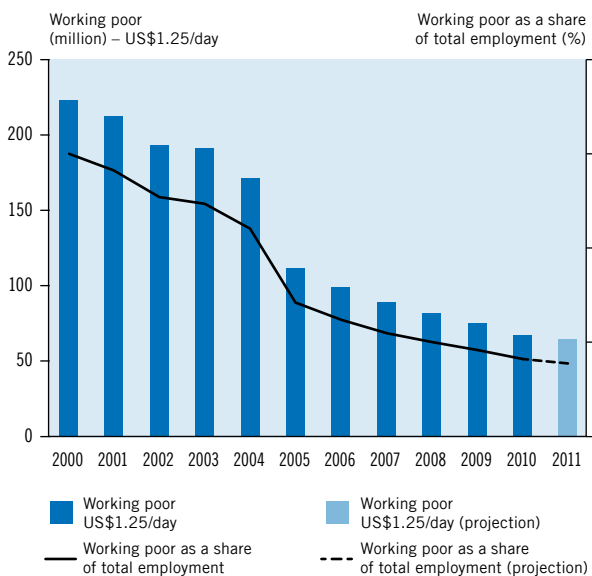
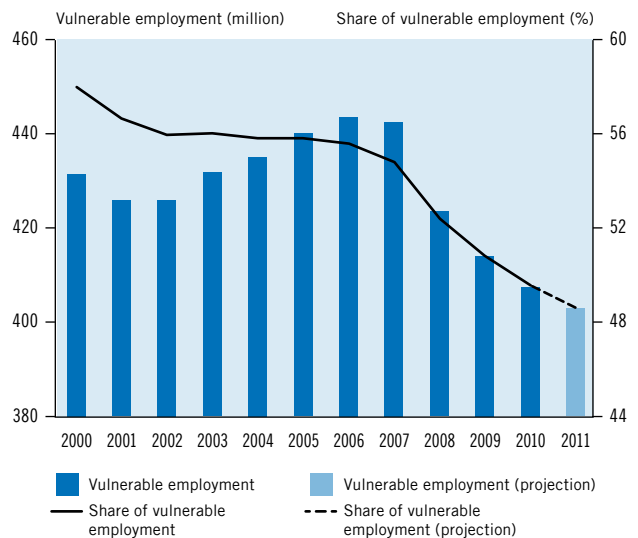
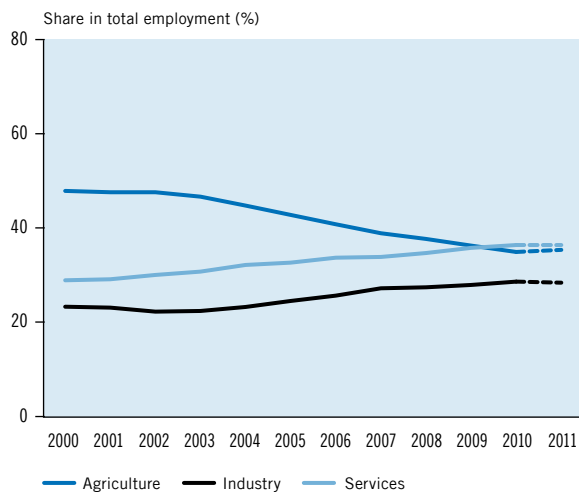
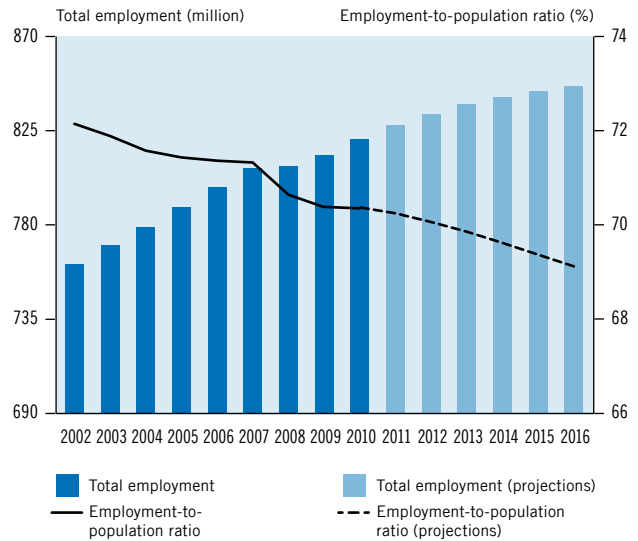
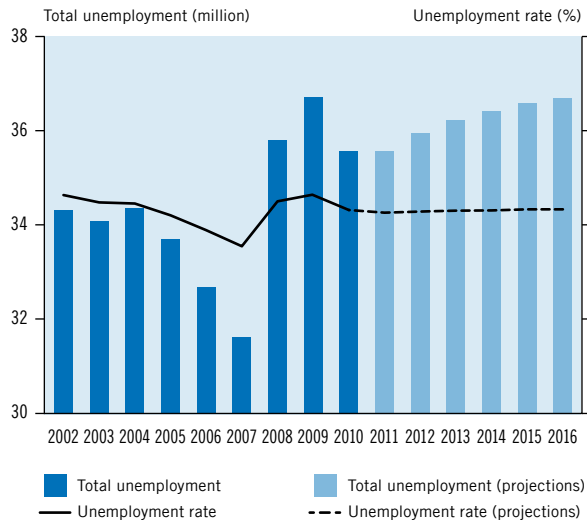
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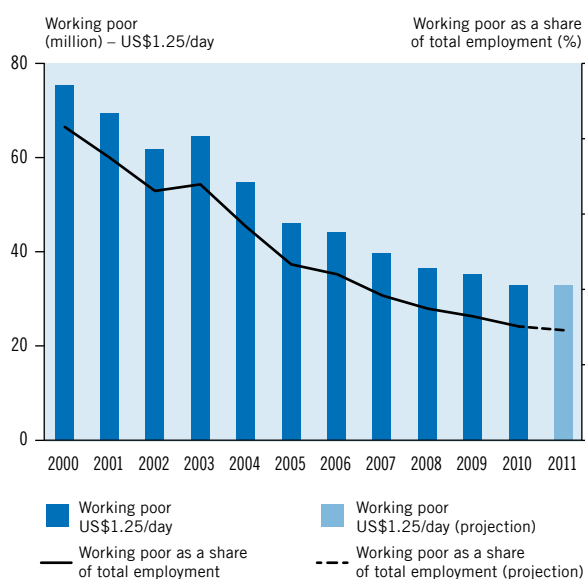
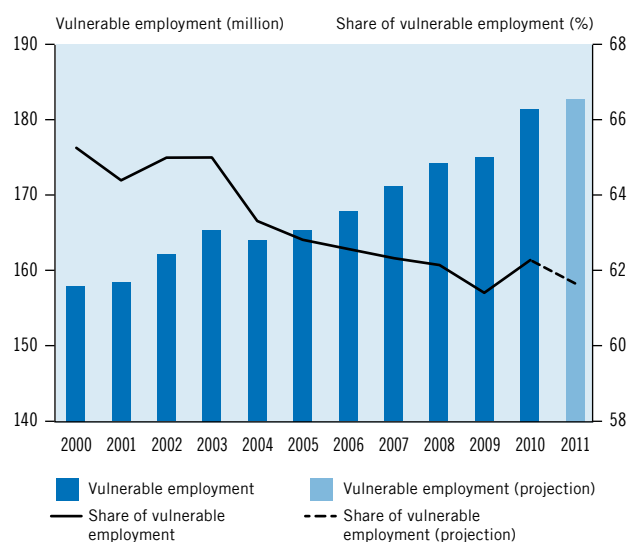
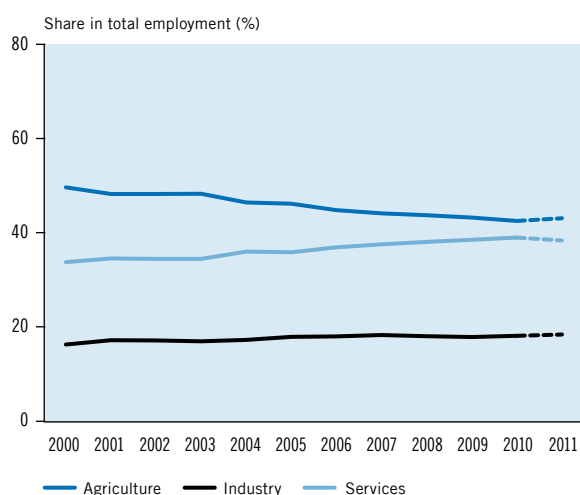
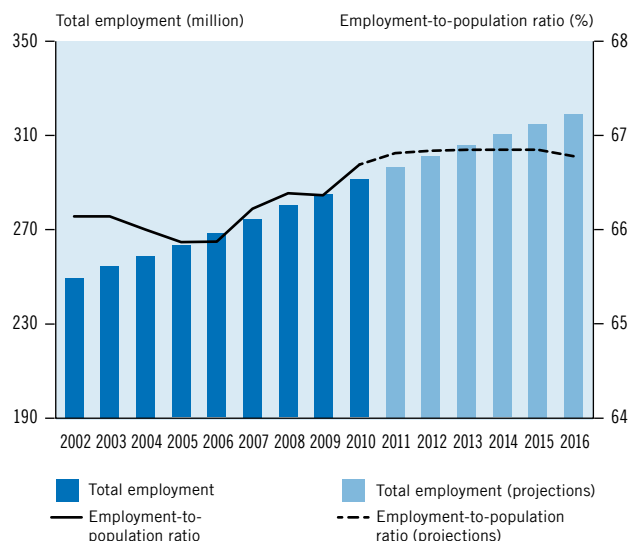
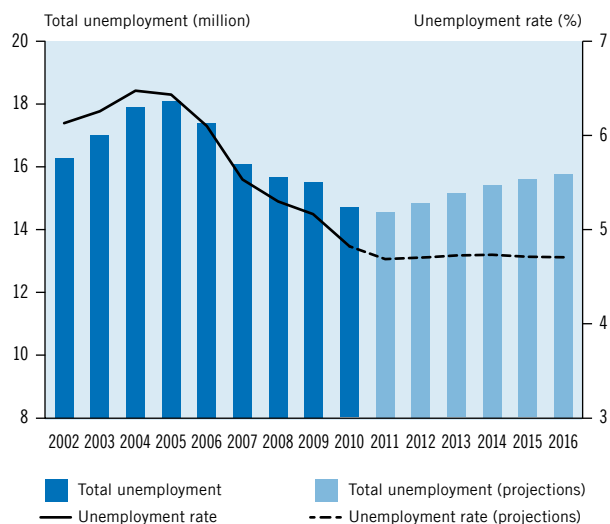
## Latin America and the Caribbean



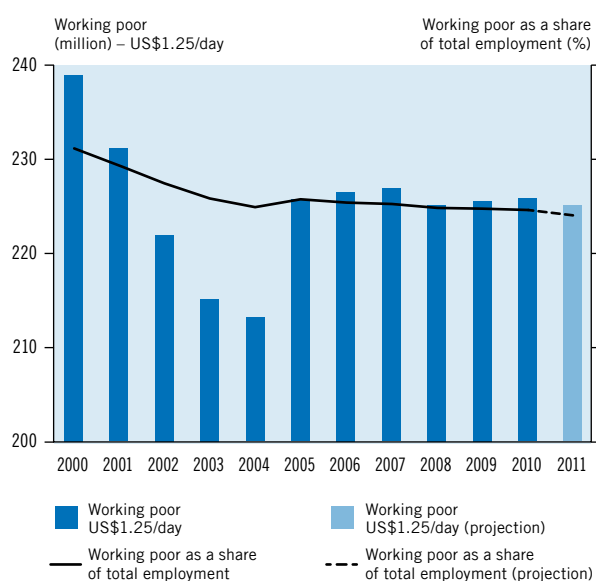
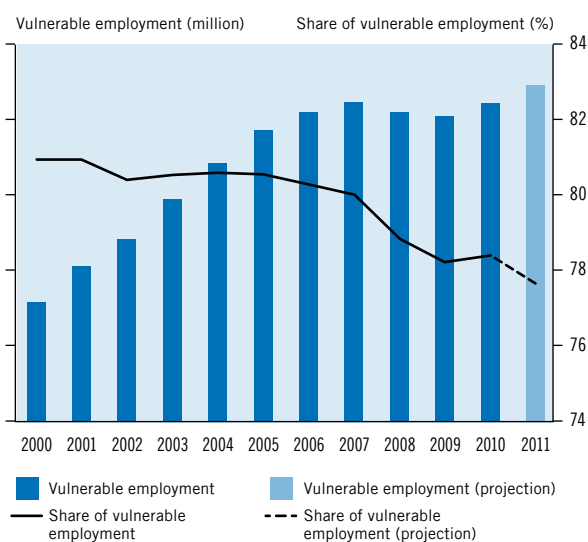
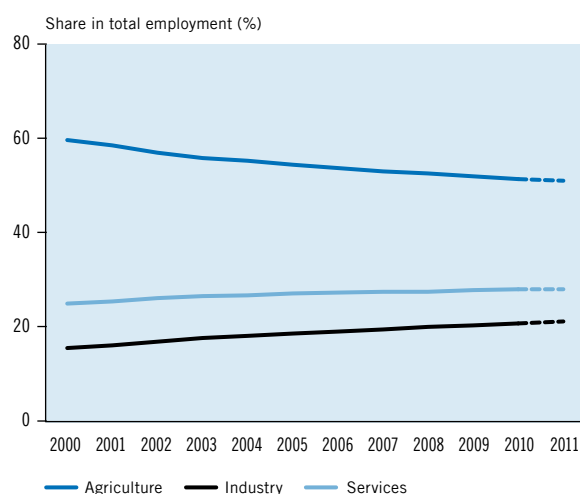
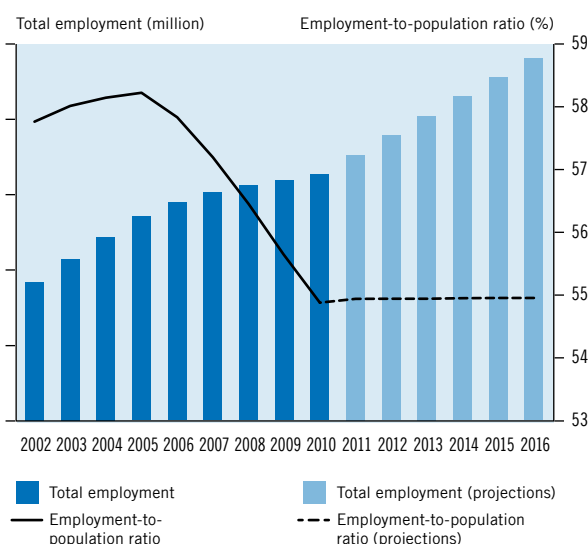
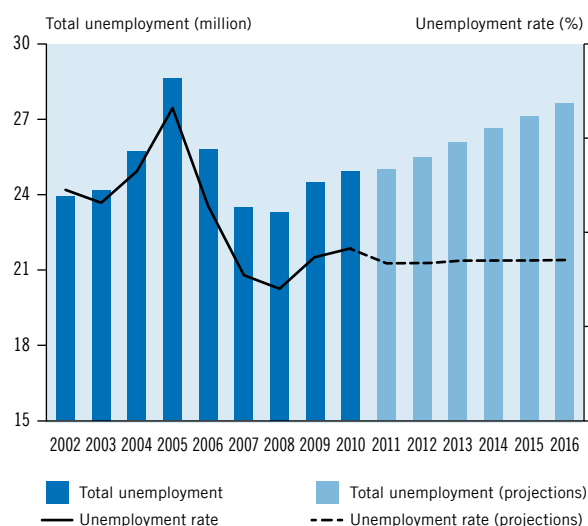
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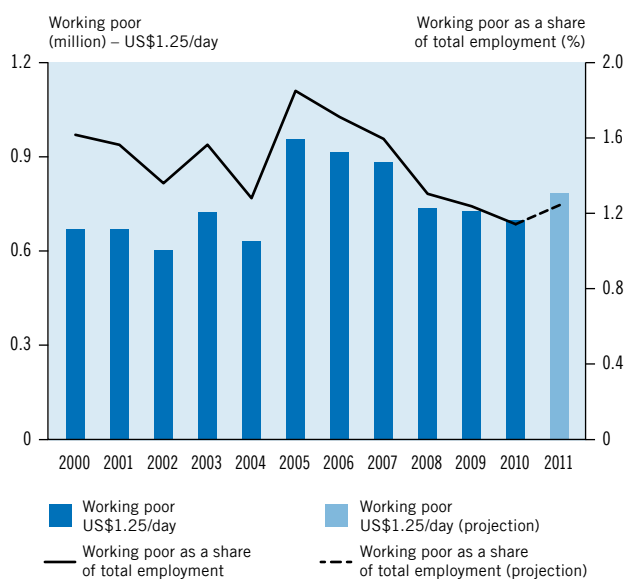
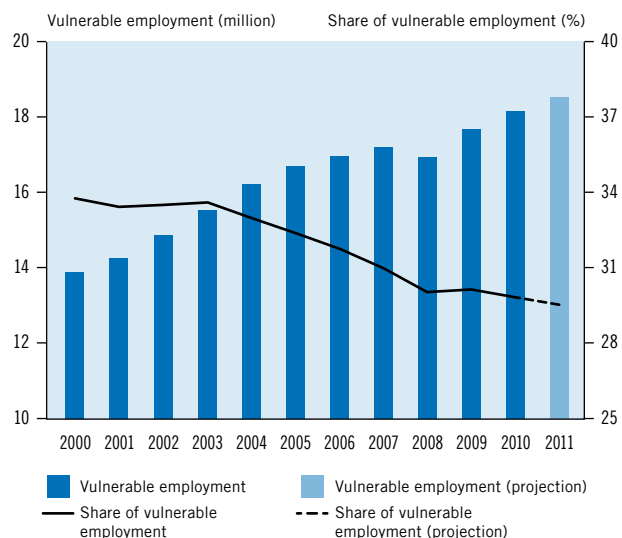
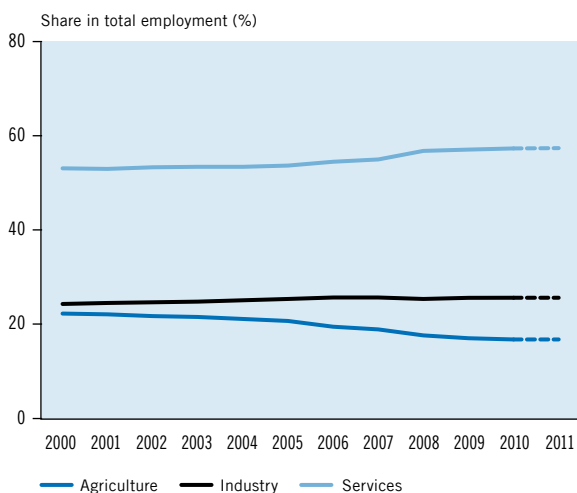
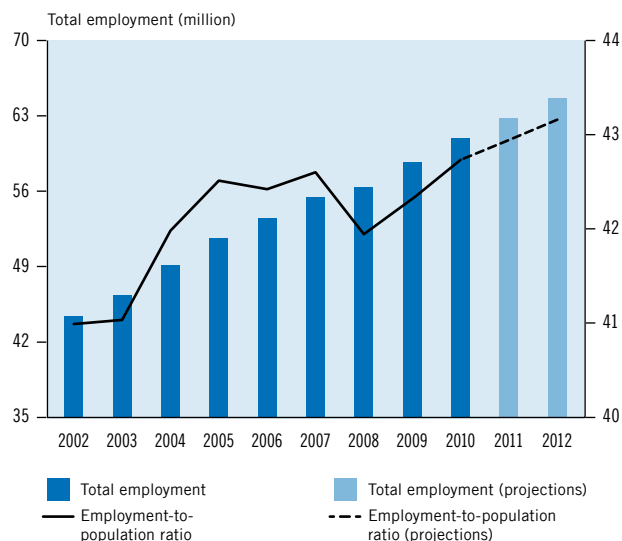
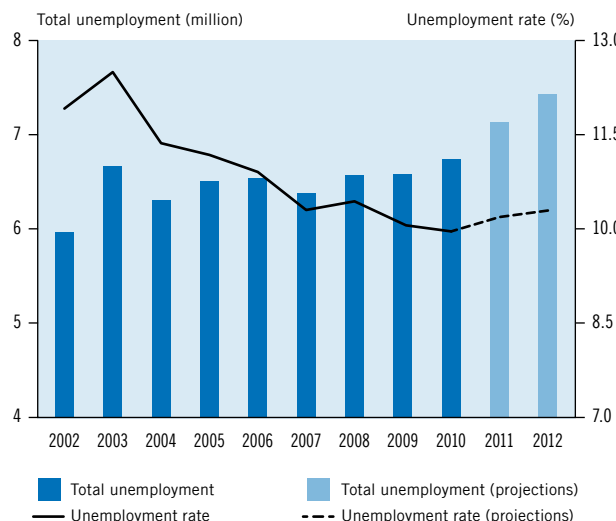
## South-East Asia and the Pacific



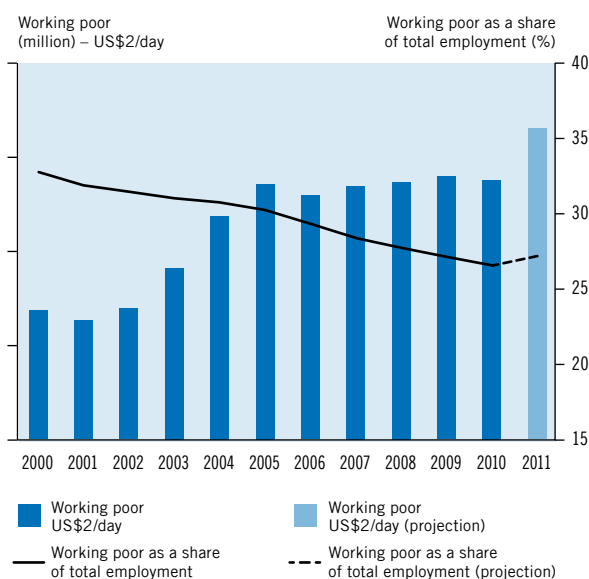
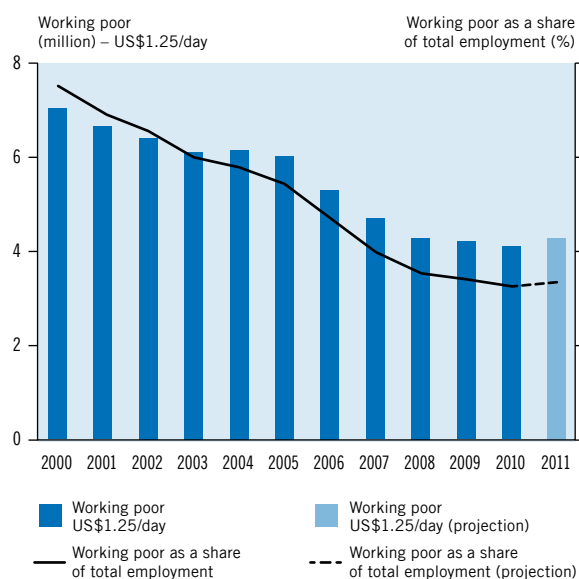
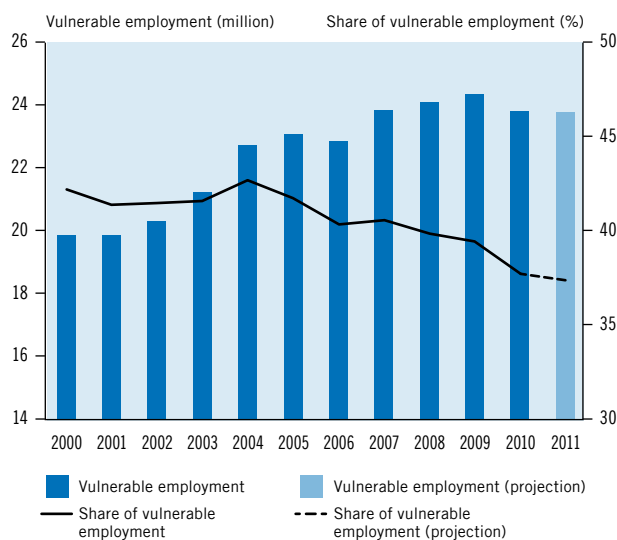
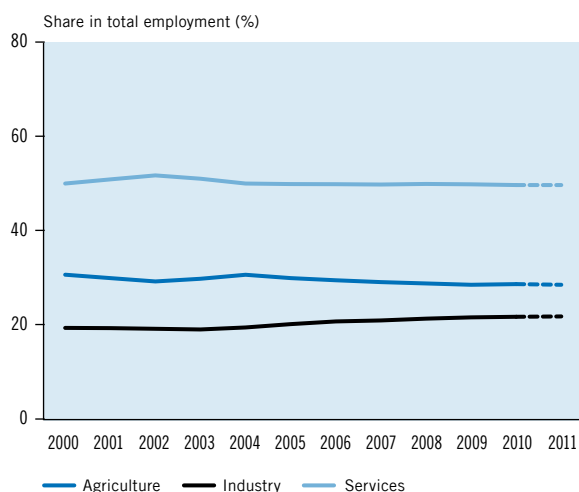
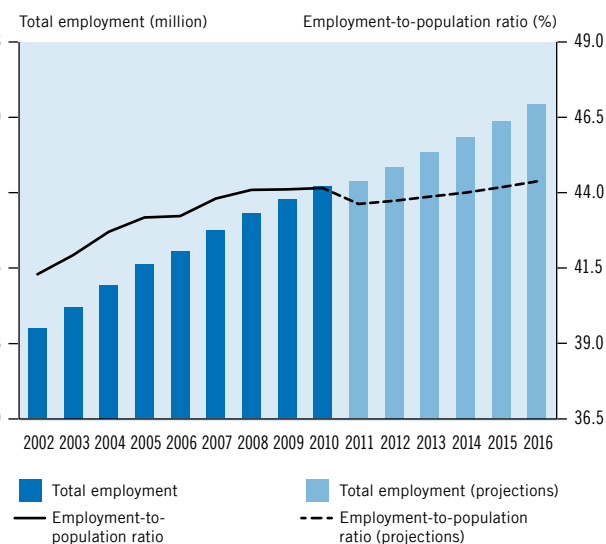
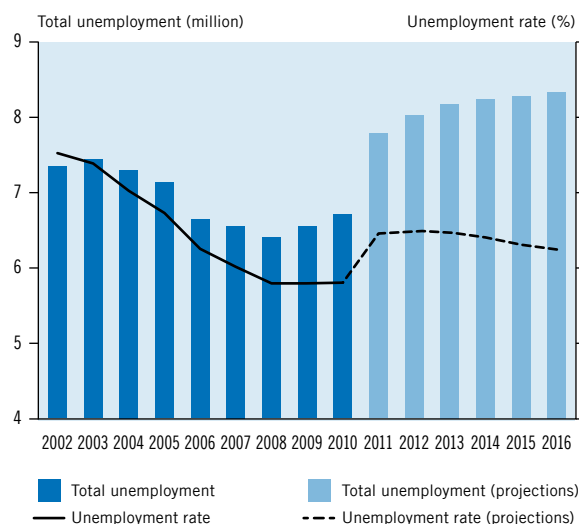
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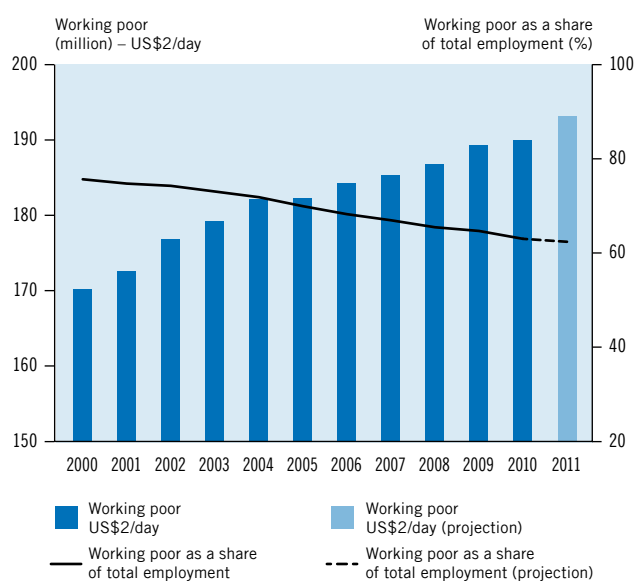
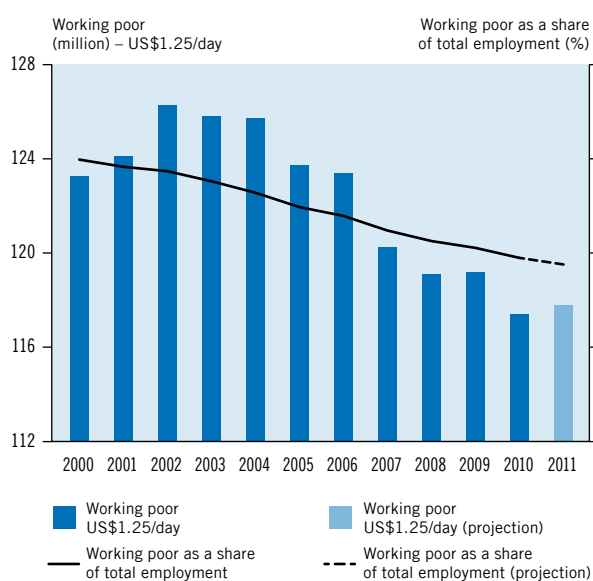
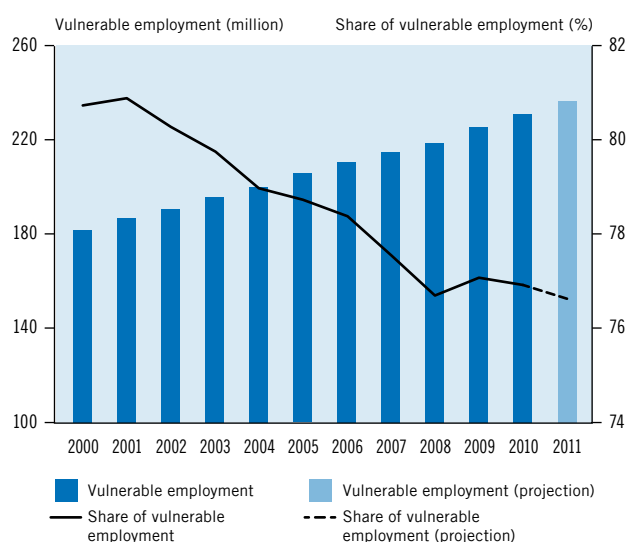
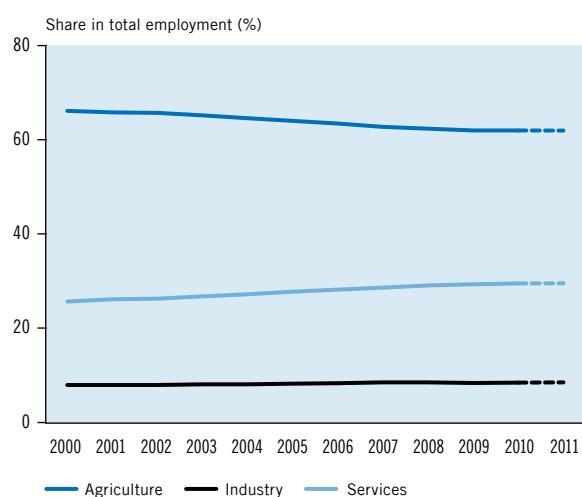
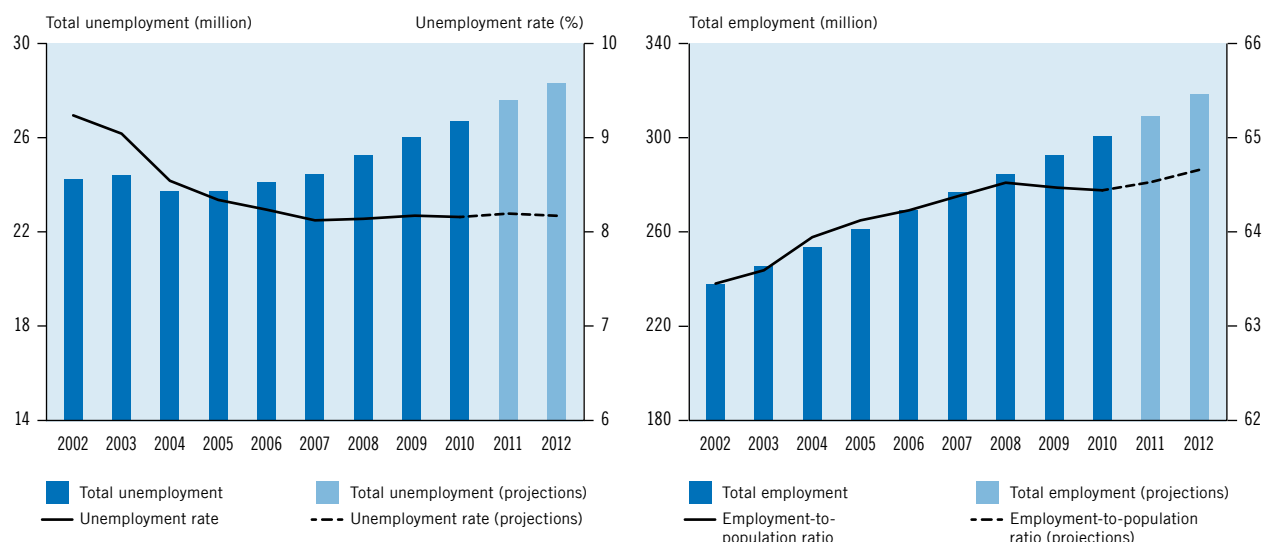
## Middle East



## North Africa



## Sub-Saharan Africa





## Annex 4. Note on global and regional estimates

The source of all global and regional labour market estimates in this *Global Employment Trends* report is ILO, *Trends econometric models*, October 2011. The ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which country-reported data are unavailable. These give the ILO the ability to produce and analyse global and regional estimates of key labour market indicators and the related trends.

The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates – disaggregated by age and sex as appropriate – of unemployment, employment, status in employment and employment by sector. The output of the model is a complete matrix of data for 178 countries. The country-level data can then be aggregated to produce regional and global estimates of labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment-to-population ratio, sector-level employment shares, status in employment shares and vulnerable employment.

Prior to running the GET Model, labour market information specialists in the Employment Trends Unit, in cooperation with specialists in ILO field offices, evaluate existing country-reported data and select only those observations deemed sufficiently comparable across countries – with criteria including: (1) type of data source; (2) geographic coverage; and (3) age group coverage.

- With regard to the first criterion, in order for data to be included in the model, they must be derived from either a labour force survey or population census. National labour force surveys are typically similar across countries, and the data derived from these surveys are more comparable than data obtained from other sources. A strict preference is therefore given to labour force survey-based data in the selection process. Yet many developing countries without adequate resources to carry out a labour force survey do report labour market information based on population censuses. Consequently, due to the need to balance the competing goals of data comparability and data coverage, some population census-based data are included in the model.
- The second criterion is that only nationally representative (i.e. not prohibitively geographically limited) labour market indicators are included. Observations corresponding to only urban or only rural areas are not included, as large differences typically exist between rural and urban labour markets, and using only rural or urban data would not be consistent with benchmark files such as GDP.
- The third criterion is that the age groups covered by the observed data must be sufficiently comparable across countries. Countries report labour market information for a variety of age groups and the age group selected can have an influence on the observed value of a given labour market indicator.

Apart from country-reported labour market information, the GET Model uses the following benchmark files:

- United Nations World Population Prospects, 2010 revision, for population estimates and projections.
- ILO Economically Active Population, Estimates and Projections (6th edition) for labour force estimates and projections.
- IMF/World Bank data on GDP (PPP, per capita GDP and GDP growth rates) from the World Development Indicators and the World Economic Outlook September 2011 database.
- World Bank poverty estimates from the PovcalNet database.

The first phase of the GET Model produces estimates of unemployment rates, which also allows for the calculation of total employment and unemployment and employment-to-population ratios. After all comparable unemployment rates are compiled, multivariate regressions are run separately for different regions in the world, in which unemployment rates broken down by age and sex (youth male, youth female, adult male, adult female) are regressed on GDP growth rates. Weights are used in the regressions to correct for biases that may result from the fact that countries that report unemployment rates tend to be different (in statistically important respects) than countries that do not report unemployment rates.<sup>18</sup> The regressions, together with considerations based on regional proximity, are used to fill in missing values in the countries and years for which country-reported data are unavailable.

During subsequent phases, employment by sector and status in employment are estimated. Additional econometric models are used to produce global and regional estimates of labour force participation, working poverty and employment elasticities. The models use similar techniques to the GET Model to impute missing values at the country level.

For more information on the methodology of producing world and regional estimates, see [www.ilo.org/trends](http://www.ilo.org/trends).

<sup>18</sup> For instance, if simple averages of unemployment rates in reporting countries in a given region were used to estimate the unemployment rate in that region, and the countries that do not report unemployment rates are different with respect to unemployment rates than reporting countries, without such a correction mechanism, the resulting estimated regional unemployment rate would be biased. The “weighted least squares” approach taken up in the GET Model serves to correct for this potential problem.

## Annex 5. Note on global and regional projections

Unemployment rate projections are obtained using the historical relationship between unemployment rates and GDP growth during the worst crisis/downturn period for each country between 1991 and 2005 and during the corresponding recovery period.<sup>19</sup> This was done through the inclusion of interaction terms of crisis and recovery dummy variables with GDP growth in fixed effects panel regressions.<sup>20</sup> Specifically, the logistically transformed unemployment rate was regressed on a set of covariates, including the lagged unemployment rate, the GDP growth rate, the lagged GDP growth rate and a set of covariates consisting of the interaction of the crisis dummy, and of the interaction of the recovery dummy with each of the other variables.

Separate panel regressions were run across three different groupings of countries, based on:

- (1) geographic proximity and economic/institutional similarities;
- (2) income levels;<sup>21</sup>
- (3) level of export dependence (measured as exports as a percentage of GDP).<sup>22</sup>

The rationale behind these groupings is the following. Countries within the same geographic area or with similar economic/institutional characteristics are likely to be similarly affected by the crisis and have similar mechanisms to attenuate the crisis impact on their labour markets. Furthermore, because countries within geographic areas often have strong trade and financial linkages, the crisis is likely to spill over from one economy to its neighbour (e.g. Canada's economy and labour market developments are intricately linked to developments in the United States). Countries with similar income levels are also likely to have more similar labour market institutions (e.g. social protection measures) and similar capacities to implement fiscal stimulus and other policies to counter the crisis impact. Finally, as the decline in exports was the primary crisis transmission channel from developed to developing economies, countries were grouped according to their level of exposure to this channel, as measured by their exports as a percentage of GDP. The impact of the crisis on labour markets through the export channel also depends on the type of exports (the affected sectors of the economy), the share of domestic value added in exports and the relative importance of domestic consumption (for instance, countries such as India or Indonesia with a large domestic market were

<sup>19</sup> The crisis period comprises the span between the year in which a country experienced the largest drop in GDP growth, and the "turning point year", when growth reached its lowest level following the crisis, before starting to climb back to its pre-crisis level. The recovery period comprises the years between the "turning point year" and the year when growth has returned to its pre-crisis level.

<sup>20</sup> In order to project unemployment during the current recovery period, the crisis-year and recovery-year dummies were adjusted based on the following definition: a country was considered "currently in crisis" if the drop in GDP growth after 2007 was larger than 75 per cent of the absolute value of the standard deviation of GDP growth over the 1991–2008 period and/or larger than 3 percentage points.

<sup>21</sup> The income groups correspond to the World Bank income group classification of four income categories, based on countries' 2008 GNI per capita (calculated using the Atlas method): low-income countries, US\$975 or less; lower middle-income countries, US\$976–3,855; upper middle-income countries, US\$3,856–11,905; and high-income countries, US\$11,906 or more.

<sup>22</sup> The export dependence-based groups are: highest exports (exports  $\geq 70$  per cent of GDP); high exports (exports  $< 70$  per cent but  $\geq 50$  per cent of GDP); medium exports (exports  $< 50$  per cent but  $\geq 20$  per cent of GDP); and low exports (exports  $< 20$  per cent of GDP).

less vulnerable than countries such as Singapore and Thailand). These characteristics are controlled for by using fixed effects in the regressions.

In addition to the panel regressions, country-level regressions were run for countries with sufficient data. The ordinary least squares country-level regressions included the same variables as the panel regressions. The final projection was generated as a simple average of the estimates obtained from the three group panel regressions and, for countries with sufficient data, the country-level regressions as well.

## Refinement of the global and regional projections

In Q4 2011, at the time of production of the *Global Employment Trends 2012* report, 67 out of a total sample of 178 countries had released monthly or quarterly unemployment estimates for a portion of 2011. In seven countries, estimates were available through March (Q1); in 21 countries, estimates were available through June (Q2); in five countries, estimates were available through July; in 29 countries, estimates were available through August; and in five countries, estimates were available through September (Q3). These monthly/quarterly data are utilized in order to generate an estimate of the 2011 annual unemployment rate. The 2011 projection for the rest of the sample (countries without any data for 2011), as well as projections for 2012 onwards are produced by the extension of the GET Model using the relationship between economic growth and unemployment during countries' previous recovery periods, as described above.

In generating the 2011 point estimate for the 67 countries for which 2011 data are available, the first step is to take an unweighted average of the (seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate over the available months or quarters of 2011, which is defined as the point estimate. Around this point estimate a confidence interval is generated, based on the standard deviation of the monthly or quarterly unemployment rate since the beginning of 2008, multiplied by the ratio of the remaining months or quarters to 12 (for monthly estimates) or 4 (for quarterly estimates).<sup>23</sup> Thus, all else being equal, the more months of data that are available for a country, the more certain is the estimate of the annual unemployment rate, with uncertainty declining in proportion to the months of available data.

In order to integrate the short-term and medium-term trends in the movement of unemployment rates, the above point estimate is adjusted according to whether the two trends are in agreement.<sup>24</sup> Specifically,

- if both trends are positive (negative), then the above point estimate is recalculated as a weighted average of 60 (40) per cent of the upper bound and 40 (60) per cent of the lower bound;
- if the two trends are in opposite directions, the unemployment rate of the latest month or quarter available is assigned to the remaining months or quarters of the 2011, and the above point estimate is recalculated as an unweighted average over the 12 months or four quarters of 2011.

The underlying assumption is that in cases where there is a clear upward (downward) trend over two consecutive periods, the tendency will be for somewhat higher (lower) unemployment

<sup>23</sup> In cases where the ratio of the point estimate and the standard deviation is less than or equal to 5, the standard deviation is instead constructed from the beginning of 2009. The rationale is that the exceptionally high volatility of unemployment rates during the early period of the global financial crisis is unlikely to persist over the short-to-medium term. Rather, the most recent level of volatility can be expected to persist.

<sup>24</sup> The short-term and the longer term trend are defined, respectively, as the percentage point differences between the unemployment rate of the latest month M (or quarter Q) available and the unemployment rate of the month M-3 (or quarter Q-1), and of the month M-6 (or quarter Q-2), respectively.

rates than in the latest month of available data. In cases in which there is no discernible trend over the past two periods, unemployment is expected to remain at the most recent rate, and therefore more weight is given to the latest information available. The final 2011 unemployment rate estimate for these 67 countries is equal to the adjusted point estimate.

The same procedure is followed for the unemployment rate of the youth sub-components for the countries with at least two quarters available in 2011 (43 out of 67 countries). The projections for the unemployment rate of the rest of the sub-components for 2011 onwards are produced with the extension of the GET Model, using separately for each sub-component the same model specifications as for the total unemployment rate. The nominal unemployment for the various sub-components estimated with the extension of the GET Model is aggregated to produce a nominal total unemployment, which may differ from what the above procedure estimates for total nominal unemployment. The difference between the total nominal unemployment produced as the sum of the sub-components and the total nominal unemployment estimated separately is distributed among the sub-components in proportion to each sub-component's share of total unemployment.<sup>25</sup> These adjusted point estimates are the final point estimates for the sub-components.

For the 67 countries for which 2011 data are available, the confidence interval remains as described above. For the rest of the countries and for the projections for 2012 onwards, the confidence intervals around the projections are generated with progressively smaller (more restrictive) significance levels the longer the projection period is, in order to reflect an increasing level of uncertainty with respect to labour market conditions over time. Specifically, countries are divided into three groups based on the ratio of the standard deviation of their unemployment rate during the period from 1998 to 2008 to their 2011 unemployment rate estimate. A lower significance level (and therefore a wider confidence interval) is ascribed to countries with lower ratios to reflect the higher uncertainty associated with labour market conditions in these countries. Countries with ratios less than 0.06 are given a significance level of 20 per cent in 2011, decreasing progressively to 5 per cent by 2016 (15 per cent in 2012); countries with ratios between 0.06 and 0.20 inclusively are assigned a significance level of 50 per cent in 2011, decreasing progressively to 35 per cent in 2016 (45 per cent in 2012); and countries with the highest ratios (historical standard deviation greater than 20 per cent of the 2011 unemployment rate) are given an 80 per cent significance level in 2011, decreasing progressively to 65 per cent in 2016 (75 per cent in 2012).

In order to construct the confidence interval for each sub-component, the ratio of the sub-component unemployment rate to total unemployment rate is applied to the upper- and lower-bound estimates of the total unemployment rate.

## Downside and upside scenarios

In its latest World Economic Outlook (WEO),<sup>26</sup> the International Monetary Fund (IMF) finds that downside risks to economic activity have increased substantially since mid-2011, stating that “the probability of global growth below 2 per cent is appreciably higher than in the April 2011 World Economic Outlook”. The ILO has produced downside and upside scenarios for global unemployment based on GDP growth estimates from the IMF downside scenario. This scenario is based on a six-region version of the Global Economy Model (GEM) calibrated to represent the United States, Japan, the euro area, emerging Asia, Latin

<sup>25</sup> The underlying assumption is that the relationship between the total unemployment rate and GDP growth is better understood than the relationship between unemployment rates of sub-groups of workers and GDP growth.

<sup>26</sup> See IMF: *World Economic Outlook: Slowing growth, rising risks* (Washington, DC, September 2011); <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/02/pdf/text.pdf>

America, and the rest of the world. The downside scenario assumes negative shocks in the euro area (primarily through bank capital reflecting losses on holdings of public debt and other losses on loans arising from the macroeconomic fallout), the United States (through slower potential output growth and increasing loan losses on mortgage portfolios) and emerging Asia (through loan losses on non-performing loans). The scenario has further knock-on effects in other regions, for instance through a sharp decline in commodity prices, which adversely impacts commodity exporters.

This scenario is implemented in the GET Model by introducing the corresponding changes to the annual GDP growth rates, and running the extension of the GET Model as described above. In order to adjust the country-level GDP growth rates according to the downside scenario, an index is calculated which equals 100 for 2011. For example, for the euro area, the WEO GDP growth rate projection for 2012 is 1.1 per cent, for 2013 it is 1.5 per cent and for 2014 until 2016 it is 1.7 per cent. Based on these WEO projections, the index is extrapolated up to 2016. According to the scenario's projections, the euro area would fall back into recession, with output in 2012 more than 3 per cent below WEO projections. For 2013, the downside scenario projects GDP more than 3 per cent lower than the WEO, while for 2014 and 2015, it projects GDP lower than the WEO by less than 3 per cent and for 2016, the projected GDP is less than 2 per cent lower than the WEO projection. Therefore, using the above index and based on these projections, a downsized GDP index is projected for the euro area. Using the latter index, the resulting downsized GDP growth rate for the euro area in 2012 is -2.6 per cent, for 2013 it is 1.9 per cent, for 2014 it is 2.3 per cent and for both 2015 and 2016 it is 2.2 per cent. Hence, for the countries into the euro area, the WEO GDP growth rate used in the GET Model is reduced by 3.6 percentage points for 2012, and it is increased by 0.3 percentage points for 2013, by 0.6 percentage points for 2014 and by 0.4 percentage points for 2015 and 2016. The same rationale is applied for the other regions and countries presented in figure 1.16 of the WEO. In addition, for the rest of the countries in the same regions the GDP growth rates change by half of the change which occurred in the region. For example, for the rest of European economies outside of the euro area, the 2012 GDP growth rate is reduced by 1.8 percentage points. The exceptions are Canada, for which the same adjustment as for the United States is applied, and Middle East, North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Israel, for which the GDP growth rate for 2012 is shocked by 1 percentage point and the 2013 growth rate is revised upwards by 0.5 percentage points in order to roughly represent 50 per cent of the shock to GDP growth observed during the economic downturn in 2009.

The upside scenario assumes GDP growth rates from 2012 to 2016 based on the IMF's April 2011 WEO, which represents the macroeconomic picture prior to the deterioration that took place later in the year. Hence, the upside scenarios for unemployment and employment are derived by the extension of the GET Model, as described above, keeping all else equal and replacing the country level GDP growth rates with the growth rates based on the IMF's April 2011 WEO for the projection period.