

A. Economic crisis and labour market impacts¹

1. Introduction

The substantial impact of the economic crisis that began in the closing months of 2008 on labour markets in developed economies intensified in 2009 and spread to emerging and developing economies, mainly through a sharp contraction in international trade. While the impact varied across countries, few economies have been unaffected. Despite unprecedented levels of public intervention, which have moderated the decline in economic activity, labour market conditions have continued to deteriorate in many economies.

This section provides updates of the estimates and projections of unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty for 2009 that were published in recent *Global Employment Trends*.² The updates are based on newly available labour market data and the latest GDP growth forecasts.³

The ILO projects that global unemployment is likely to rise by 39 million between 2007 and 2009, with an increase in the worst-case scenario of 61 million; the number of vulnerable workers could increase by up to 108 million people; and as many as 222 million people worldwide run the risk of joining the ranks of the working poor.

This section is structured as follows: Part 2 examines changes in the outlook for economic growth in 2009 and provides an update of ILO global scenarios for unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty at the global level, on the basis of newly available data. Part 3 provides a regional summary and Part 4 concludes. To facilitate comparison and evaluation of emerging labour market trends, Part 5 includes updated global and regional data tables and figures.

2. Labour market impact: Global scenarios for unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty

By mid-2009, as economic growth forecasts for the year continued to be revised downwards, reaching lower levels than originally anticipated, labour market conditions continued to deteriorate. The 2009 growth projection was revised down from positive growth of 3 per cent in October 2008, to 0.5 per cent in January 2009, to negative 1.3 per cent in April, and to negative 1.4 per cent in July. The relatively smaller revisions between the April and July forecasts are reflective of diminishing uncertainty regarding the outlook in the near future, although downside risks remain, as does the possibility of faster than expected growth.⁴

1. The analysis of this section was prepared by Souleima El Achkar with support from various members of the Employment Trends Team.

2. ILO: *Global Employment Trends, January 2009*, *Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009*, and *Global Employment Trends – Update, May 2009* (Geneva); available at: <http://www.ilo.org/trends>.

3. The current run of the Global Employment Trends model utilizes newly released or revised annual unemployment rates for 19 countries and newly released or revised monthly or quarterly unemployment rates for 51 countries.

4. The International Monetary Fund has traditionally released economic growth estimates and projections twice yearly in its *World Economic Outlook* database, published in April and October. However, the rapid deterioration in the global economy since the last quarter of 2008 has prompted the IMF to revise its projections more frequently. In addition to the regular October 2008 and April 2009 outlooks, the IMF has produced updated forecasts in November 2008, January 2009 and most recently in July 2009. The November

At the same time, the latest GDP growth projections point to a rather stronger recovery than previously anticipated for 2010, with an upward revision from 1.9 per cent positive growth forecast in April, to 2.5 per cent growth in the latest forecast released in July 2009 (see figure A1).

On the basis of newly available labour market data and the most recent revisions in GDP growth forecasts, the ILO has updated its global unemployment scenarios for 2009. The current range for 2009 has shifted slightly upwards, to an increase of between 31 million (Scenario 1) and 61 million unemployed (Scenario 3) over the period from 2007 to 2009 (see table A6 in Part 5). This corresponds with the global unemployment rate reaching 6.5 to 7.4 per cent in 2009. Scenario 2 currently produces an estimated increase in unemployment of 39 million from 2007 to 2009, corresponding to an unemployment rate of 6.8 per cent and a total of 219 million unemployed in 2009. The shift between the January 2009 and current global estimates of unemployment is depicted graphically in figure A2.

The new estimates confirm that the large-scale job losses that began in the closing months of 2008, intensified during the first half of 2009. The ILO estimates that global unemployment increased by approximately 8 million people in 2008, with large increases in the Developed Economies & European Union, Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS and East Asia. It is projected that the major share of the increase in global unemployment will occur in 2009, with an increase of 23 million projected in Scenario 1, 31 million in Scenario 2 and 53 million in the worst-case Scenario 3.

Due to the significant volatility and uncertainty in economic growth forecasts, precise estimates of the increase in global and regional unemployment are difficult to

generate. In the Global Employment Trends – Update, May 2009, it was noted that given the intensity of the current global job crisis, which represents a clear, adverse break in the historical unemployment series for many countries, the lowest unemployment scenario, obtained by applying the historical relationship between GDP growth and unemployment, was unlikely to provide an accurate projection. At the same time, it was noted that the significant policy response implemented by many governments, including fiscal stimulus and other measures, should reduce the likelihood of unemployment increasing towards the upper range given by Scenario 3.

Current estimates, reflecting revised labour market conditions and growth forecasts, are generally consistent with the May 2009 estimates and projections. Based on current information, the ILO projects a rise in global unemployment in 2009 that is roughly in line with the middle scenario, which has only marginally changed since the May update.

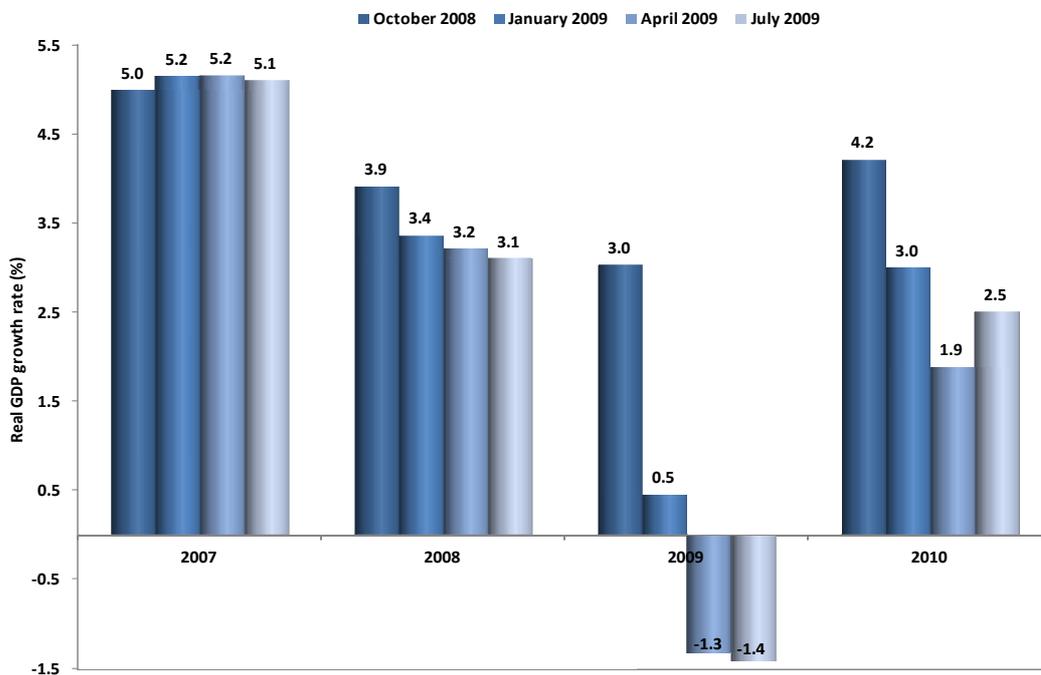
Gender impact

The economic crisis is affecting both women and men whether they are at work, looking for work or outside the labour force. The Global Employment Trends for Women report released in March confirmed that women are often in a disadvantaged position in comparison to men in labour markets around the world. It was also highlighted that the gender impact of the crisis varies considerably across regions and countries.

In general, in regions where women were more likely to be unemployed than men before the current crisis, unemployment rate increases can be expected to be higher for women than for men. In these regions, where women usually face stronger barriers to labour market entry and have more difficulty finding employment, the crisis would exacerbate the existing differentials. Female-to-male ratios of unemployment rates indicate that, at the onset of the crisis, women were nearly 90 per cent more likely to be unemployed than men in

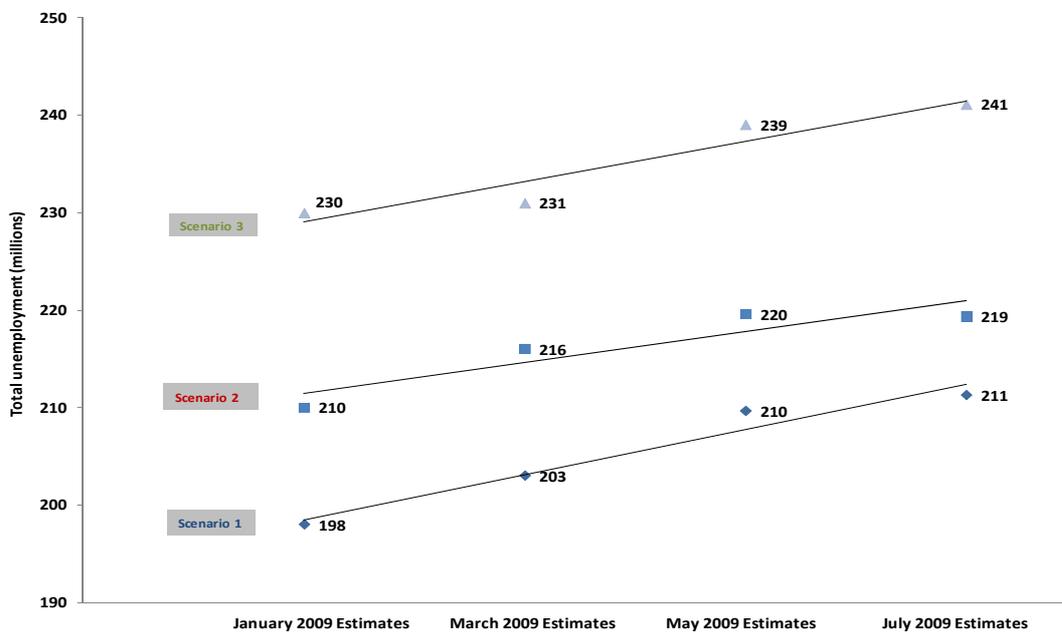
2008 forecast has been excluded from figure A1, because it did not include an update for 2010. The GDP growth forecast for 2009 in the November 2008 update was 2.2 per cent.

Figure A1. Global GDP growth estimates and projections



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, various databases; see <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>.

Figure A2. Evolution of ILO global unemployment scenarios



Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, January, March, May and July 2009.

- Scenario 1: Uses the historical relationship between economic growth and unemployment at the country level between 1991 and 2008, together with the IMF GDP growth projections for 2009.
- Scenario 2: Generated on the basis of the relationship between economic growth and unemployment during the worst observed economic downturn in each country, by applying this relationship to the 2009 IMF GDP growth projections.
- Scenario 3: Generated by taking the worst observed year-on-year increase in each country's unemployment rate and assumes that this same increase would happen simultaneously in all developed countries in 2009. Given the lagged impact of the crisis in developing economies, for these economies, half of the largest observed increase is assumed to occur in 2009.

North Africa, over 60 per cent more likely in Latin America & the Caribbean and over 40 per cent more likely in the Middle East. In all three regions, the increase in female unemployment between 2008 and 2009 could be higher than the increase in male unemployment, as depicted in figure A3.

In regions with limited gaps between the sexes in terms of employment opportunities preceding the current crisis – such as the Developed Economies & European Union, Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS and East Asia – the crisis could lead to a convergence of male and female unemployment rates, due to significant increases in male unemployment. On the other hand, because women tend to be disproportionately represented in temporary employment, they may be more at risk of losing their jobs first, as firms gradually downsize. In addition, the difficult economic conditions and loss of income caused by their partners having lost their job, could lead women who were previously not in the labour force to start looking for work. In the current context of limited employment opportunities, these new entrants to the labour force are generally more likely to join the ranks of the unemployed, resulting in a higher unemployment rate.

The gender impact of the crisis will ultimately depend on the relative sizes of these and other offsetting effects, which vary across countries. On average, the increase in unemployment rate between 2008 and 2009 is estimated to be higher for women than for men in the Developed Economies & European Union, but lower for women than for men in East Asia, and in Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS (see figure A3).

Impact on youth

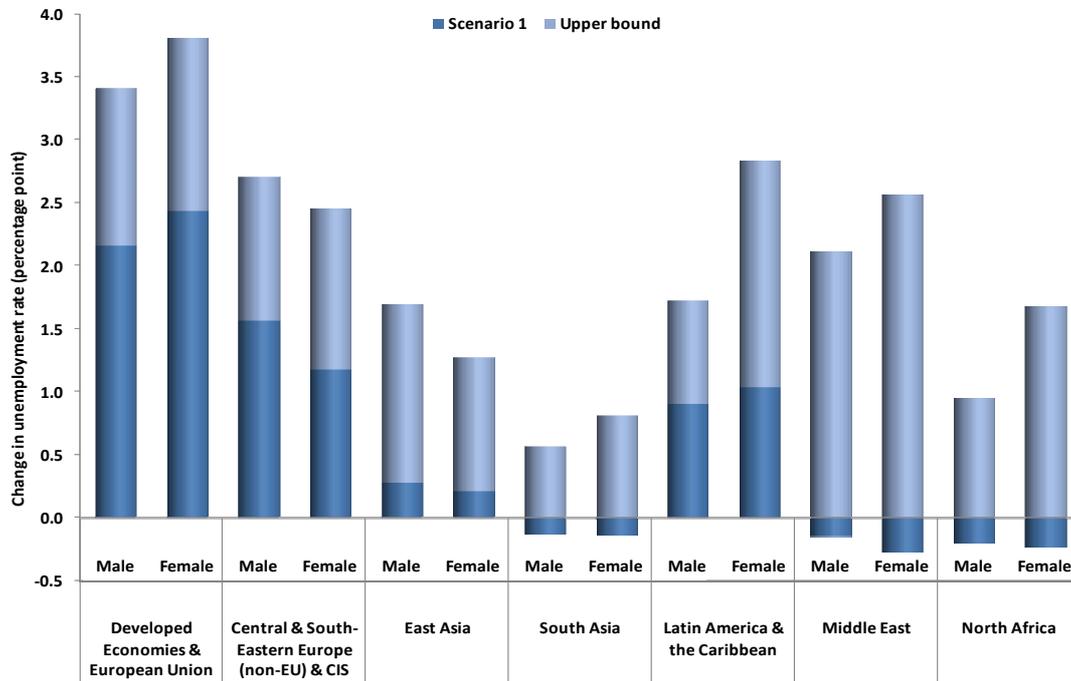
A serious concern is that the impact of the economic crisis may be particularly severe for youth, who face a persistent shortage of employment opportunities as they look to enter the labour market at a time when companies are facing pressures to downsize and lay-off experienced employees.

On the basis of the three scenarios, the number of unemployed youth is projected to increase by between 5.0 million and 18.2 million from 2008 to 2009. The youth unemployment rate is projected to increase from 12.3 per cent in 2008 to between 13.1 and 15.2 per cent in 2009. For adults, who make up the bulk of the labour force, the unemployment rate is projected to increase from 4.4 to between 5.0 and 5.6 per cent.

The increase in youth unemployment between 2008 and 2009 is estimated to be particularly severe in Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS (with a projected increase of between 2.6 and 9.0 percentage points), and in the Developed Economies & European Union (with a projected increase of between 3.7 to 6.5 percentage points). The youth unemployment rate could increase by up to 4.9 percentage points in Latin America & the Caribbean and in the Middle East, by up to 3.9 percentage points in North Africa, and by up to 3.2 percentage points in East Asia (see figure A4).

The rise in youth unemployment is especially alarming given that prior to the onset of the current economic crisis, young people were already 2.8 times as likely to be unemployed than adults on average at the global level. In regions characterized by relatively high youth unemployment, the economic crisis is expected to exacerbate the problem. It is estimated that the youth-to-adult unemployment ratio in South-East Asia & the Pacific would increase from 4.9 prior to the crisis to between 5.4 and 5.6 in 2009. Similarly, the youth-to-adult unemployment ratio in North Africa, which was already at 4.0 prior to the crisis, could reach 4.2 in 2009. In Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS, in the Middle East and in South Asia, it is estimated that young people are approximately 3 times more likely to be unemployed than adults in 2009.

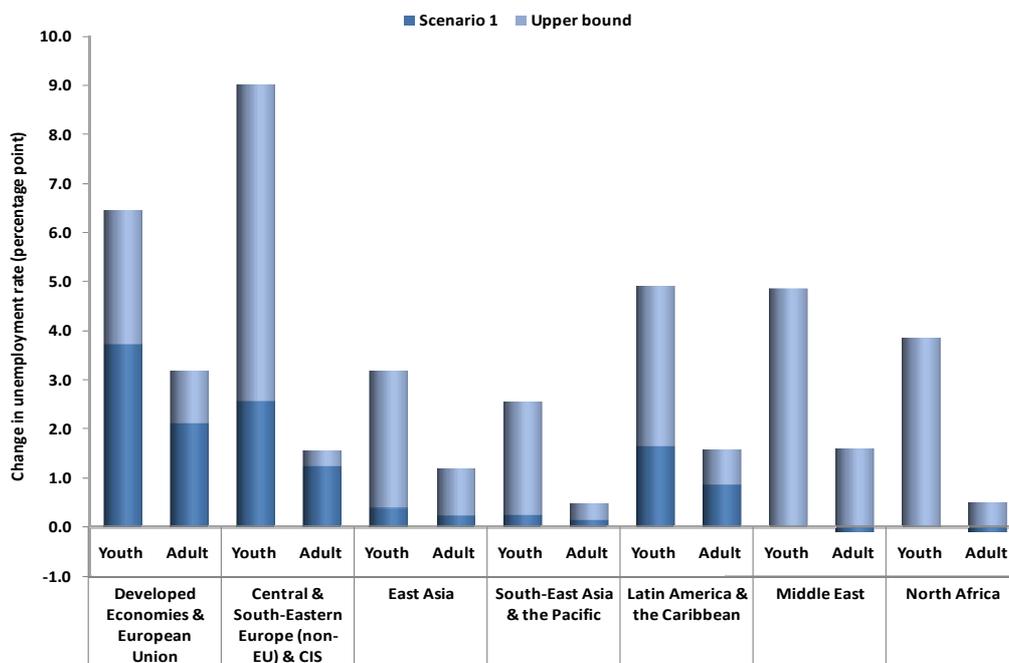
Figure A3. Projected changes in male and female unemployment rates, selected regions, 2008-09



Note: The upper bound of the unemployment rate estimates is given by Scenario 3, with the exception of Latin America & the Caribbean (both male and female rates) and North Africa (female rate only) for which the upper bound is given by Scenario 2.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Figure A4. Projected changes in youth and adult unemployment rates, selected regions, 2008-09



Note: The upper bound of the unemployment rate estimates is given by Scenario 2 for both youth and adults in Latin America & the Caribbean, for adults in South-East Asia & the Pacific, and for youth in North Africa. For all other groups, the upper bound is given by Scenario 3.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Impact on total employment

Based on data from 1991 onwards, 2009 will represent the worst global performance on record in terms of employment creation. Global employment growth, which corresponded to an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent between 2000 and 2007, decreased to 1.4 per cent in 2008, and is estimated to fall below 1 per cent in 2009 (see table A7). The third scenario even suggests negative employment growth (-0.1 per cent) at the global level in 2009. It should be borne in mind that a positive global employment growth rate is needed if employment is to keep up with population growth. Over the 2000 to 2007 period, population growth averaged 1.8 per cent (approximately the same rate as employment growth).

In the Developed Economies & European Union, net employment growth is expected to be negative, ranging between -1.5 and -3.3 per cent in 2009. The Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS region is also expected to have negative employment growth in 2009, with a growth rate of -0.9 per cent to -2.2 per cent. Employment growth in these two regions stood at 0.2 per cent in 2008. The worst case scenario results in negative employment growth in East Asia (-0.7 per cent in Scenario 3) and in Latin America & the Caribbean (-0.6 per cent in Scenario 2) in 2009.

Implications for labour productivity

The severe declines in GDP growth are likely to lead to a major reduction in labour productivity growth in many regions, with negative productivity growth projected in several regions, despite rising unemployment. Productivity, measured as output per worker, is projected to decline by between 1.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent in 2009 at the global level (figure A5). The most significant declines in productivity are expected to occur in Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS, in Latin America & the Caribbean, in the Developed Economies & European Union, and in South-East Asia & the Pacific.

Reductions in productivity growth are common in early phases of economic contraction, as the negative shock to employment often lags the shock in output. The reverse is true during initial periods of recovery: productivity rises rapidly along with the recovery in output as firms work off excess inventories, while employment growth lags behind. Accordingly, the projected decline in labour productivity is expected to be short-lived, and to subside rapidly as the economy recovers.

Nevertheless, this decline implies significant downward pressure on working conditions that is likely to persist even as the economy begins to recover. As labour productivity growth is an important determinant of living standards in the long-run, any persistent decline in productivity would have serious implications. Although higher productivity does not always translate into higher earnings or improved benefits, it makes such improvements in working conditions possible.

Vulnerable employment and working poverty

While monitoring unemployment is key to assessing the impact of the crisis on labour markets in developed countries, an equally important indicator for developing countries in particular is the number of people in vulnerable employment. Vulnerable employment is the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers. Such workers are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and are therefore more likely to lack elements associated with decent employment such as adequate social security and recourse to effective social dialogue mechanisms.⁵ Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work

5. The definition of vulnerable employment is elaborated in: *Global Employment Trends, January 2009* (Geneva, 2009), p. 14. It must be noted that wage workers (employees) can also carry a high economic risk – particularly casual wage workers and those on temporary contracts who are often the first to be dismissed in a downsizing firm.

Figure A5. Output per worker, level and average annual growth

Region	Output per worker 2008	Average annual growth (%)			
		2000-07	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	21'022	2.2	-2.3	-2.0	-1.3
Developed Economies & European Union	71'102	1.4	-1.9	-2.3	-0.5
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	24'652	5.3	-4.7	-4.5	-3.4
East Asia	10'920	7.9	4.9	4.9	6.3
South-East Asia & the Pacific	9'222	3.4	-2.4	-1.8	-1.7
South Asia	6'341	4.9	2.5	3.0	3.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	21'377	0.9	-3.4	-2.1	-3.1
Middle East	32'319	1.9	-1.7	-1.1	1.0
North Africa	16'117	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5'028	2.4	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1

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

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009; World Bank, World Development Indicators online database.

that often undermine fundamental labour rights. It is estimated that at the onset of the crisis, there were more than 14 times as many people in vulnerable employment as in unemployment in South Asia and in East Asia, more than ten times as many in South-East Asia & the Pacific, and around nine times as many in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In the previous *Global Employment Trends* reports on the crisis, the ILO published three scenarios for how the crisis could impact global and regional vulnerable employment in 2009. As factories scale back production or close and affected workers seek to offset lost income, self-employment and agricultural employment is an option of last resort in many developing economies, which could contribute to a rise in vulnerable employment.

Current projections based on these scenarios and the latest available labour market and GDP growth data, range from a share of 49.1 to 52.8 per cent of vulnerable workers in total global employment in 2009 (see figure A6).⁶ This is equivalent to a range

of 1.49 billion to 1.61 billion vulnerable workers worldwide.

It is worth noting that the share of vulnerable workers in total employment had been following a long-term downward trend, despite an increase in the number of vulnerable workers, as illustrated in figure A6. In 2007, before the current crisis, 50.4 per cent of the world's workers, or 1.5 billion workers, were in vulnerable employment.

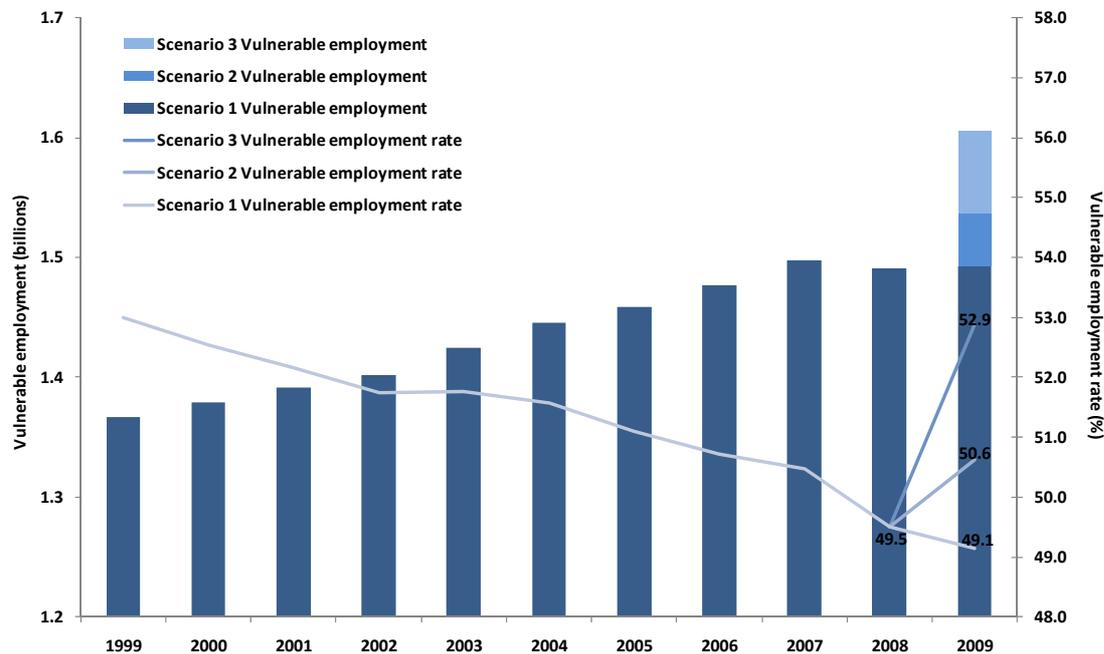
The combination of a rise in vulnerable employment and decline in labour productivity is likely to result in an increase in working poverty. The three scenarios for working poverty produced in the *Global Employment Trends – Update*, May 2009, publication have also been updated in light of the new GDP growth estimates and newly available data on country poverty rates.

Although working poverty has declined steadily over the past decade, it is estimated that in 2007, before the economic crisis, more

6. Vulnerable employment is a long-term trend indicator that tends to lag changes in GDP growth. Accordingly, the result from Scenario 1 (which is based on the historical relationship

between vulnerable employment and GDP growth in each country), should be viewed as the long-term path that the world was on prior to the onset of the crisis, rather than a likely estimate for 2009.

Figure A6. Global vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Scenario 1: Generated using the historical relationship between economic growth and vulnerable employment at the country level between 1991 and 2008, together with the IMF GDP growth projections for 2009.

Scenario 2: Generated on the basis of the relationship between economic growth and vulnerable employment during the worst observed economic downturn in each country, by applying this relationship to the 2009 IMF GDP growth projections.

Scenario 3: Generated by taking the worst observed year-on-year increase in each country's vulnerable employment rate and assumes that this same increase would happen simultaneously in all economies in 2009.

than 650 million workers worldwide lived with their families in extreme poverty on less than US\$1.25 per person per day. It is therefore alarming that the share of these workers, 22 per cent of all workers in the world in 2007 – down by more than 10 percentage points since 2000 – could be on the rise. The most recent ILO estimates suggest that up to an additional 3.5 per cent of workers risked slipping below the poverty line between 2007 and 2008, and up to 6.8 per cent of workers are at risk of falling into poverty between 2007 and 2009 (see table A10).

The updated range of extreme working poor in total employment is between 21.3 per cent (Scenario 1) and 25.4 per cent (Scenario 3) of the global workforce in 2008, and between 21.1 per cent (Scenario 1) and 28.7

per cent (Scenario 3) in 2009 (see figure A7).⁷ As a result of reduced growth expectations and new labour market data, these ranges represent a slight upward revision in working poverty estimates from the Global Employment Trends – Update, May 2009.

In the most optimistic scenario (Scenario 1), extreme working poverty may continue to fall, though at a much reduced pace. However, the other two scenarios produce alarming estimates of over a quarter of the world's workers living in extreme poverty in 2008 and

7. The regional and global working poverty figures presented in this section remain preliminary estimates, as there is typically a significant time lag between the period in which poverty-related surveys are conducted in countries and the availability of internationally comparable official national poverty estimates.

2009. Scenario 2 results in an increase of 115 million working poor between 2007 and 2009, while Scenario 3 results in 222 million additional workers in extreme poverty. These scenarios show the impact that would result from individuals that are marginally above the poverty line falling into poverty (refer to notes under figure A7).

In 2007, an estimated 1.2 billion workers – more than 40 per cent of all workers in the world – lived with their families on less than US\$2 per person per day. The current projections indicate a range of between 39.9 per cent (Scenario 1) and 43.2 per cent (Scenario 3) of workers in the world living on less than US\$2 per day in 2008, and between 39.7 per cent and 45.8 per cent of workers below this poverty line in 2009 (see figure A8).

The most pessimistic scenario would result in approximately 1.4 billion workers below the US\$2 poverty line in 2009, an increase of almost 180 million since 2007. Across all three scenarios, the number of US\$2 working poor is projected to increase in 2009. The scenarios highlight a large number of workers at serious risk of falling into extreme poverty.

3. Regional summary

The regional estimates and projections reflect a mixed picture across the various regions. Clear differences exist between developed and developing regions, but also between countries and regions at similar levels of economic development with regard to the impact of the economic crisis on output and employment.

The largest impacts of the crisis in terms of a shock to economic growth have occurred in the Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS region and in the Developed Economies & European Union region, with growth in both regions turning sharply negative in 2009 (see table A1). The

Developed Economies and European Union region was the first to be affected by the crisis.

The Latin America and the Caribbean region was the next hardest hit. While growth in this region held up relatively well in 2008, a substantial economic contraction is taking place in 2009.

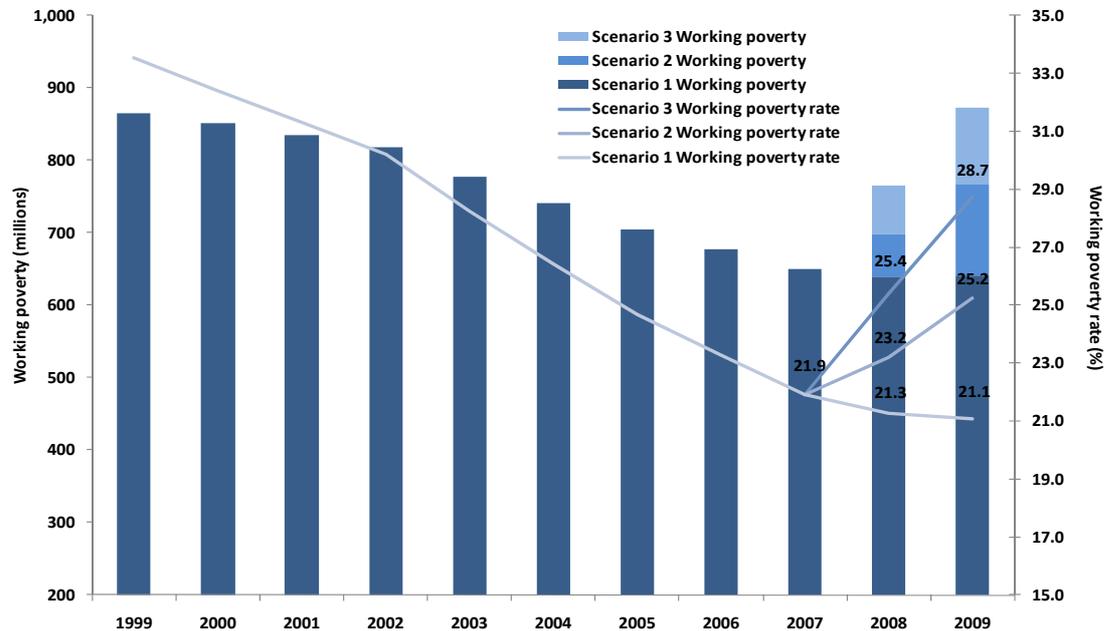
East and South Asia have held up quite well, with China and India remaining an engine of growth, both regionally as well as globally. Growth is projected to be around 5 per cent in 2009 in both regions. South-East Asia and the Pacific, with its large number of highly export-dependent economies, was comparatively harder hit than the other Asian regions, and growth may be marginally negative this year.

Many economies in the Middle East, North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly those that are less reliant on exports and foreign capital flows, experienced the negative effects of the crisis much later than the aforementioned regions. Growth is expected to remain positive in each of these three regions in 2009, though falling commodity prices have clearly taken a toll, with a large deceleration in growth now taking place.

Put simply, though the severity of the effects vary from region to region and from country to country, no region has escaped the adverse effects of the global economic crisis.

What about comparative impacts of the crisis across the regional labour markets? Unemployment has surged in the Developed Economies & European Union and Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS regions (see table A5). Unemployment rates also rose substantially, though not as dramatically, in Latin America and the Caribbean and East Asia. Moderate increases occurred in South-East Asia and the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa. Unemployment rates have not risen notably over the 2007-2009 period in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asian regions, though the number of unemployed has edged up in all three regions this year.

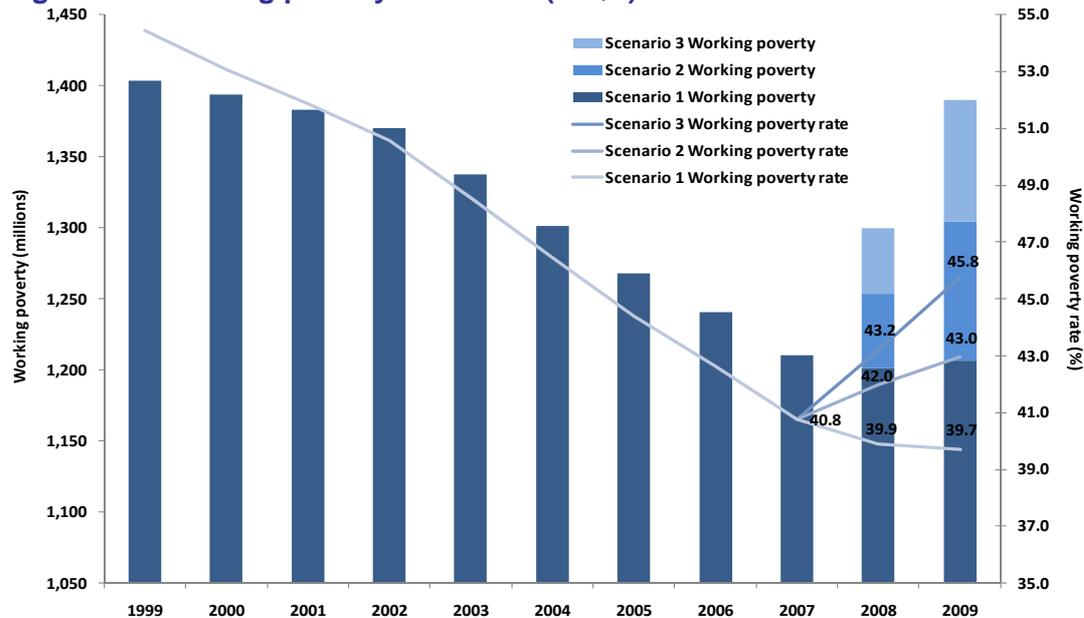
Figure A7. Working poverty scenarios (US\$1.25)



Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

- Scenario 1: Based on the relationship between poverty rates and per-capita GDP figures (using regression analysis at the regional level to identify the average relationship between these variables over the 1980-2006 period) and projects this forward on the basis of new GDP growth projections.
- Scenario 2: Projects working poverty on the assumption that individuals living on the fringe of poverty (living only 5 per cent above the poverty line for 2008 and 10 per cent above the poverty line for 2009) will fall into poverty.
- Scenario 3: Projects working poverty on the assumption that individuals living only 10 per cent above the poverty line for 2008 and 20 per cent above the poverty line for 2009 will fall into poverty.

Figure A8. Working poverty scenarios (US\$2)



See notes under figure A7 for explanation of scenarios. In figure A7, "poverty line" is US\$1.25 a day, whereas here, it is US\$2 a day.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

The shock to labour markets has clearly been substantial, as reflected in sharp increases in global and regional unemployment rates. Boosting employment generation and reducing unemployment rates back to pre-crisis levels will represent significant steps toward an eventual labour market recovery. Yet, even if the goal of reduced unemployment is achieved, much work will remain to reduce decent work deficits around the world, particularly in the least developed regions.

East and South Asia have around 14 times as many workers in vulnerable employment than in unemployment. The ratio in South-East Asia & the Pacific is approximately 10 and in Sub-Saharan Africa, it is around 9. Middle Eastern and North African Economies face rapidly growing populations and large shares of unemployed youth, along with tremendous gaps between the sexes in terms of labour force participation and access to decent and productive employment opportunities. These serious labour market challenges existed prior to the global economic crisis and they will remain even if global economic activity recovers.

investment and decent and productive employment generation.

The labour market recovery path is likely to vary across countries and regions, depending on the overall economic recovery path, itself a function of numerous factors such as fiscal and monetary policy, the level of export-dependence and the resilience of domestic markets, investment including FDI flows, remittance flows, commodity prices, and other factors. Labour market recovery is also influenced by targeted employment and labour policies addressing the impact of the crisis, as well as by structural changes that may be caused by the economic crisis.

It is imperative that governments around the world step up their efforts to implement policies and measures to promote decent and productive employment, including social protection measures and education and training, in order to help those who are most vulnerable in dealing with the adverse effects of the crisis, in accordance with the Global Jobs Pact agreed upon during the 98th Session of the International Labour Conference (June 2009).

4. Conclusions

Halfway through 2009, labour markets worldwide remain distressed, with limited employment prospects, major job insecurity, and a risk of further deterioration in labour market indicators.

In developing countries, labour market conditions are likely to remain weak with a high incidence of vulnerable employment, and a large number of workers at risk of falling into poverty. In these economies, the crisis poses a serious threat to investment in infrastructure and capital goods that are crucial for continued development and for the continued generation of higher value-added wage employment. In Sub-Saharan Africa and large parts of Asia, reduced global trade and a potential decline in official development assistance (ODA) represent threats to growth,

5. Tables

Table A1. Annual real GDP growth rates, world and regions, selected IMF databases

	GDP growth rate (%)							
World Economic Outlook, July 2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009p	2010p*
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.1	3.1	-1.4	2.6
Developed Economies & European Union	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	0.9	-3.8	0.5
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.9	7.6	4.5	-5.5	1.8
East Asia	8.1	8.9	8.9	10.0	11.2	7.3	4.8	7.1
South-East Asia & the Pacific	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.5	4.4	-0.7	3.4
South Asia	6.5	7.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	6.6	4.9	6.2
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.2	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.7	4.2	-2.6	2.5
Middle East	7.5	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.1	4.9	1.6	3.9
North Africa	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.5	3.2	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.7	5.4	1.3	4.1
World Economic Outlook, April 2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009p	2010p
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.2	-1.3	1.9
Developed Economies & European Union	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	0.9	-3.6	0.0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.9	7.6	4.5	-5.0	1.2
East Asia	8.1	8.9	8.8	10.0	11.2	7.4	4.0	6.1
South-East Asia & the Pacific	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	4.5	-0.7	2.2
South Asia	6.5	7.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	7.0	4.3	5.3
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.2	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.7	4.2	-1.5	1.6
Middle East	7.5	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.6	2.3	3.7
North Africa	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	3.2	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	5.4	1.6	3.8
World Economic Outlook, February 2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009p	
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.4	0.5	
Developed Economies & European Union	1.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.1	-1.7	
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.7	7.6	4.8	-0.5	
East Asia	8.1	8.9	8.9	10.0	11.2	7.4	4.4	
South-East Asia & the Pacific	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.0	2.2	
South Asia	6.5	7.6	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.0	4.8	
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.2	6.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.6	1.1	
Middle East	7.6	6.5	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.8	3.5	
North Africa	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	4.1	
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	5.2	3.3	

Note: "p" indicates projection.

* *World Economic Outlook* July 2009 aggregates for 2010 are based on country forecasts for 2009, adjusted using regional group forecasts, as country forecasts for 2010 were not made available in the July *World Economic Outlook* publication.

Source: IMF: *World Economic Outlook*, February 2009, April 2009 and July 2009.

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

Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9
Developed Economies & European Union	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.3	5.7	6.1
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	12.2	12.5	10.6	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.4	9.0
East Asia	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.3
South-East Asia & the Pacific	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5
South Asia	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9
Latin America & the Caribbean	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.2
Middle East	9.4	9.1	9.0	10.6	10.8	12.1	9.2	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.0
North Africa	12.8	13.3	14.1	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.3	11.5	10.5	10.3	10.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Male	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.7
Developed Economies & European Union	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.5	6.0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	12.0	12.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.1
East Asia	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9
South-East Asia & the Pacific	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.1
South Asia	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6
Latin America & the Caribbean	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.7
Middle East	8.4	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.5	11.0	8.2	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.0
North Africa	11.1	11.7	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.1	9.3	8.4	8.3	8.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2
Female	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.2
Developed Economies & European Union	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.1
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	12.4	12.8	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.2	8.8
East Asia	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6
South-East Asia & the Pacific	5.2	5.4	4.9	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.0	6.1
South Asia	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7
Latin America & the Caribbean	11.0	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.6	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
Middle East	13.3	13.1	12.5	14.3	15.2	15.7	12.9	14.1	14.0	12.2	12.3
North Africa	18.0	18.2	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.3	17.7	16.1	15.4	15.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1

Note: "e" indicates preliminary estimate.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A2 (continued). Unemployment rate, world and regions (%)

Adult	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4
Developed Economies & European Union	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	10.1	10.5	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	6.8	7.3
East Asia	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3
South-East Asia & the Pacific	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9
South Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.2
Middle East	6.0	5.8	6.0	7.1	7.0	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.1
North Africa	8.3	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2
Youth	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.5	11.9	12.3
Developed Economies & European Union	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.4	14.3	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.0	12.2	13.1
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	22.6	22.3	19.5	19.3	19.4	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.8	17.9	18.5
East Asia	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.4	9.1
South-East Asia & the Pacific	12.7	13.7	13.3	13.9	16.4	16.4	17.4	18.3	17.5	15.2	16.0
South Asia	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.1
Latin America & the Caribbean	15.7	15.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.5	16.6	16.2	15.2	14.8	15.2
Middle East	19.5	18.8	18.0	20.5	21.7	23.6	18.7	20.3	20.4	18.3	18.8
North Africa	26.4	26.4	29.1	29.2	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.0	25.1	24.9	24.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3

Note: "e" indicates preliminary estimate.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A3. Unemployment in the world (millions)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
Total	170	176	173	180	186	190	192	193	187	180	188
Male	98	102	102	105	108	111	111	110	107	104	108
Female	72	74	72	75	78	80	82	82	80	77	80
Youth	71	73	72	74	77	77	78	78	76	73	76
Adult	99	102	101	106	109	113	115	114	111	107	113

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. "e" indicates preliminary estimate.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A4. Vulnerable employment shares, world and regions (%)

Total	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	53.2	53.0	52.5	52.2	51.7	51.8	51.6	51.1
Developed Economies & European Union	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	21.0	24.1	23.7	23.3	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.2
East Asia	61.6	60.2	59.0	57.8	57.0	56.6	56.8	56.5
South-East Asia & the Pacific	63.4	65.7	65.0	64.4	64.9	64.8	63.2	62.7
South Asia	80.3	79.8	80.4	80.0	78.9	79.1	78.9	78.9
Latin America & the Caribbean	34.0	34.2	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.7	34.1	32.7
Middle East	45.3	40.5	37.7	38.5	37.3	36.6	37.2	33.7
North Africa	45.6	43.2	41.7	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.8	41.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.3	79.8	79.4	79.5	78.6	78.0	76.9	75.6
Male	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	51.3	51.2	50.9	50.8	50.4	50.4	50.2	49.7
Developed Economies & European Union	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	21.6	23.9	23.7	23.4	22.2	22.5	22.9	21.6
East Asia	56.4	55.3	54.3	53.2	52.6	52.2	52.4	52.2
South-East Asia & the Pacific	59.6	61.9	61.3	60.7	61.3	61.3	59.7	59.5
South Asia	76.7	76.2	77.2	77.1	75.9	76.3	75.9	75.9
Latin America & the Caribbean	34.0	34.3	34.0	34.2	34.6	34.9	34.2	33.3
Middle East	42.2	36.8	33.9	35.0	33.9	33.1	34.2	30.1
North Africa	42.5	40.2	37.9	38.8	39.2	38.2	38.1	36.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	75.8	75.3	74.7	74.9	73.6	72.6	70.9	69.4
Female	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
World	55.9	55.8	55.0	54.3	53.8	53.7	53.7	53.2
Developed Economies & European Union	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.1
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	20.3	24.3	23.7	23.3	22.1	21.8	21.6	20.7
East Asia	67.7	66.1	64.6	63.1	62.2	61.7	61.8	61.5
South-East Asia & the Pacific	68.8	71.0	70.2	69.6	69.9	69.7	68.2	67.1
South Asia	89.5	89.1	88.6	87.3	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.3
Latin America & the Caribbean	34.0	34.0	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.4	33.9	31.7
Middle East	57.7	55.0	52.6	51.9	50.5	49.5	48.4	46.8
North Africa	55.9	52.8	53.7	50.4	48.0	51.4	56.9	55.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	86.3	85.9	85.6	85.5	85.2	85.1	84.7	83.6

Note: "e" indicates preliminary estimate.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A5. 2009 Unemployment scenarios (rates)

Region	2007	2008e	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.4
Developed Economies & European Union	5.7	6.1	8.3	8.0	9.6
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	8.4	9.0	10.3	10.5	11.5
East Asia	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.8
South-East Asia & the Pacific	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.3	6.3
South Asia	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.6
Latin America & the Caribbean	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.5
Middle East	9.4	9.0	8.8	9.3	11.2
North Africa	10.3	10.0	9.8	10.9	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.1
Region		Change 2007-08	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09
World		0.2	0.8	1.0	1.7
Developed Economies & European Union		0.3	2.6	2.3	3.9
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0.5	1.9	2.0	3.1
East Asia		0.5	0.7	0.7	2.0
South-East Asia & the Pacific		-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7
South Asia		-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.5
Latin America & the Caribbean		0.1	1.1	2.3	1.3
Middle East		-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	1.8
North Africa		-0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa		0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A6. 2009 Unemployment scenarios (millions of people)

Region	2007	2008e ¹	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	180.4	188.3	211.2	219.3	241.1
Developed Economies & European Union	29.0	30.9	42.8	41.0	49.5
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	15.0	16.0	18.6	18.9	20.8
East Asia	32.0	36.2	38.6	38.3	49.3
South-East Asia & the Pacific	16.1	16.1	16.8	18.7	18.9
South Asia	32.1	31.8	31.7	34.5	36.7
Latin America & the Caribbean	19.1	19.8	22.9	26.3	23.5
Middle East	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	8.1
North Africa	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.9	8.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.6	24.2	26.5	27.0	26.3
Region		Change 2007-08	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09
World		7.9	30.8	38.9	60.7
Developed Economies & European Union		1.8	13.8	12.0	20.4
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		1.0	3.6	3.9	5.8
East Asia		4.1	6.5	6.3	17.3
South-East Asia & the Pacific		0.0	0.6	2.6	2.7
South Asia		-0.3	-0.4	2.3	4.6
Latin America & the Caribbean		0.7	3.8	7.2	4.5
Middle East		-0.1	0.0	0.3	1.7
North Africa		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa		0.6	2.9	3.4	2.7
Region			Change 2008-09	Change 2008-09	Change 2008-09
World			22.9	31.0	52.8
Developed Economies & European Union			11.9	10.1	18.6
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS			2.6	2.9	4.8
East Asia			2.4	2.2	13.1
South-East Asia & the Pacific			0.6	2.6	2.7
South Asia			-0.1	2.7	4.9
Latin America & the Caribbean			3.1	6.5 ²	3.8
Middle East			0.1	0.4	1.8
North Africa			0.0	0.8	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa			2.3	2.8	2.1

¹ In January 2009, the ILO produced a preliminary estimate that global unemployment had increased by 14 million in 2008 versus 2007. At the time the estimate was produced, official national unemployment estimates for 2008 were unavailable for many countries and given the large shock to the global economy in the closing months of 2008, a large increase in unemployment was anticipated for the fourth quarter of 2008. With official national data now available for many countries, it is clear that while the overall impact of the crisis on unemployment over 2008-09 is even larger than originally estimated, much of the increase in unemployment occurred in the first quarter of 2009, with less occurring in the fourth quarter of 2008. This has resulted in a lower level of unemployment in 2008 than was originally estimated.

² The 6.5 million additional unemployed for Latin America & the Caribbean in Scenario 2 is due to large historical increases in unemployment rates in some countries during major economic shocks in the 1990s.

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A7. 2009 Employment growth scenarios (annual rates)

Region	2000-07	2008e	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	-0.1
Developed Economies & European Union	0.8	0.2	-1.9	-1.5	-3.3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	1.2	0.2	-0.9	-1.0	-2.2
East Asia	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	-0.7
South-East Asia & the Pacific	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.0
South Asia	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.6	1.8	0.8	-0.6	0.5
Middle East	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.6	0.5
North Africa	3.4	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.4

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A8. 2009 Vulnerable employment scenarios (rates)

Region	2007	2008e	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	50.5	49.5	49.1	50.6	52.9
Developed Economies & European Union	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.6	10.9
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	20.4	19.2	17.0	21.3	25.5
East Asia	56.0	53.4	52.0	53.5	56.6
South-East Asia & the Pacific	62.1	61.1	59.9	62.1	64.4
South Asia	78.0	77.1	76.4	77.6	78.7
Latin America & the Caribbean	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.5	34.8
Middle East	33.4	33.1	33.0	33.8	39.7
North Africa	38.3	37.4	37.0	41.4	43.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.2	73.6	74.0	75.3	78.6
Region		Change 2007-08	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09
World		-1.0	-1.3	0.2	2.4
Developed Economies & European Union		-0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		-1.2	-3.5	0.9	5.1
East Asia		-2.6	-4.1	-2.5	0.6
South-East Asia & the Pacific		-1.0	-2.2	0.0	2.3
South Asia		-1.0	-1.6	-0.4	0.7
Latin America & the Caribbean		0.2	0.7	1.3	3.6
Middle East		-0.4	-0.4	0.4	6.3
North Africa		-0.9	-1.3	3.1	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.5	-0.2	1.2	4.4

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A9. 2009 Vulnerable employment scenarios (millions of people)

Region	2007	2008e	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	1'498	1'491	1'493	1'538	1'606
Developed Economies & European Union	48	47	47	50	51
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	33	31	27	34	41
East Asia	448	430	421	433	459
South-East Asia & the Pacific	169	170	169	175	182
South Asia	466	472	479	486	494
Latin America & the Caribbean	78	80	81	83	89
Middle East	21	21	22	22	26
North Africa	24	24	24	27	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	211	216	222	226	236
Region		Change 2007-08	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09
World		-7.2	-4.9	39.9	108.4
Developed Economies & European Union		-0.2	-0.5	2.1	3.8
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		-1.9	-5.8	1.2	8.0
East Asia		-18.5	-27.4	-15.0	10.3
South-East Asia & the Pacific		0.6	0.3	6.4	12.9
South Asia		5.5	12.4	20.1	27.3
Latin America & the Caribbean		2.0	3.7	5.3	11.3
Middle East		0.5	1.2	1.7	5.6
North Africa		0.1	0.5	3.4	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa		4.6	10.7	14.8	24.6

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A10. 2009 Working poverty scenarios (US\$1.25, rates)

	2007	2008			2009		
Region		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	21.9	21.3	23.2	25.4	21.1	25.2	28.7
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.5	5.3	6.4
East Asia	12.6	11.1	12.7	14.2	10.1	13.0	16.0
South-East Asia & the Pacific	25.5	24.5	26.9	29.3	24.3	29.1	33.9
South Asia	46.0	44.8	49.2	53.4	43.9	52.5	60.2
Latin America & the Caribbean	7.0	6.6	7.4	8.1	7.1	8.5	9.9
Middle East	9.0	8.7	9.9	21.7	8.8	22.0	23.4
North Africa	11.3	11.1	12.5	20.2	11.2	20.3	21.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.0	58.5	61.0	63.8	58.6	64.0	68.2
Region		Change 2007-08 (percentage point)	Change 2007-08 (percentage point)	Change 2007-08 (percentage point)	Change 2007-09 (percentage point)	Change 2007-09 (percentage point)	Change 2007-09 (percentage point)
World		-0.7	1.3	3.5	-0.8	3.3	6.8
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		-0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.7	1.8
East Asia		-1.5	0.0	1.5	-2.6	0.3	3.4
South-East Asia & the Pacific		-1.0	1.4	3.8	-1.1	3.6	8.4
South Asia		-1.2	3.2	7.4	-2.0	6.5	14.2
Latin America & the Caribbean		-0.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.6	3.0
Middle East		-0.3	0.8	12.7	-0.2	13.0	14.4
North Africa		-0.1	1.3	8.9	-0.1	9.0	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.5	2.1	4.9	-0.3	5.1	9.2

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A11. 2008-09 Working poverty scenarios (US\$1.25, millions of people)

Region	2007	2008			2009		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	651	640	698	765	640	766	873
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	8	7	8	9	7	9	10
East Asia	101	90	102	114	82	105	130
South-East Asia & the Pacific	69	68	75	81	69	82	96
South Asia	275	274	301	327	276	329	378
Latin America & the Caribbean	17	17	19	20	18	22	25
Middle East	6	6	6	14	6	14	15
North Africa	7	7	8	13	7	13	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	168	171	179	187	176	192	205
Region		Change 2007-08	Change 2007-08	Change 2007-08	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09
World		-11	47	114	-10	116	222
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0	1	1	0	1	3
East Asia		-11	1	13	-19	4	29
South-East Asia & the Pacific		-1	5	12	-1	13	26
South Asia		-1	26	52	1	54	103
Latin America & the Caribbean		-1	1	3	1	4	8
Middle East		0	1	8	0	9	10
North Africa		0	1	6	0	6	7
Sub-Saharan Africa		3	11	19	8	24	37

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A12. 2008-09 Working poverty scenarios (US\$2, rates)

Region	2007	2008			2009		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	40.8	39.9	41.6	43.2	39.7	43.0	45.8
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	13.1	13.1	14.6	14.8	13.6	15.5	17.9
East Asia	32.3	29.7	31.8	33.8	27.6	31.4	35.0
South-East Asia & the Pacific	53.6	52.4	55.4	58.3	52.5	58.4	63.0
South Asia	80.1	79.2	81.3	83.2	78.5	82.6	85.7
Latin America & the Caribbean	16.1	15.5	16.8	18.0	16.4	18.9	21.4
Middle East	21.7	21.3	23.4	25.3	21.3	25.3	29.3
North Africa	30.5	29.7	32.8	36.0	29.4	35.6	42.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	82.0	81.6	83.1	84.5	81.8	84.7	86.8
Region		Change 2007-08 (percentage point)	Change 2007-08 (percentage point)	Change 2007-08 (percentage point)	Change 2007-09 (percentage point)	Change 2007-09 (percentage point)	Change 2007-09 (percentage point)
World		-0.9	0.9	2.4	-1.1	2.2	5.0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	2.4	4.8
East Asia		-2.7	-0.5	1.5	-4.8	-0.9	2.7
South-East Asia & the Pacific		-1.2	1.8	4.7	-1.1	4.8	9.4
South Asia		-0.9	1.3	3.1	-1.6	2.5	5.6
Latin America & the Caribbean		-0.6	0.7	1.9	0.3	2.8	5.4
Middle East		-0.5	1.6	3.6	-0.5	3.6	7.6
North Africa		-0.8	2.3	5.5	-1.1	5.1	11.5
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.4	1.1	2.5	-0.2	2.7	4.9

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.

Table A13. 2008-09 Working poverty scenarios (US\$ 2, millions of people)

Region	2007	2008			2009		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	1'210	1'201	1'254	1'300	1'206	1'305	1'390
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	21	21	24	24	22	25	29
East Asia	259	239	256	272	223	254	284
South-East Asia & the Pacific	146	146	154	162	148	165	178
South Asia	479	485	498	510	492	518	537
Latin America & the Caribbean	40	39	43	46	42	48	55
Middle East	13	14	15	16	14	17	19
North Africa	19	19	21	23	19	23	28
Sub-Saharan Africa	233	239	244	248	245	254	261
Region		Change 2007-08	Change 2007-08	Change 2007-08	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09	Change 2007-09
World		-9	43	89	-4	94	179
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0	2	3	1	4	8
East Asia		-20	-3	13	-35	-4	25
South-East Asia & the Pacific		0	8	16	2	19	32
South Asia		6	19	31	13	39	58
Latin America & the Caribbean		-1	2	6	2	8	15
Middle East		0	2	3	1	3	6
North Africa		0	2	4	0	4	9
Sub-Saharan Africa		6	10	14	12	21	27

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, July 2009.