



International
Labour
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Geneva

Jobs Recovery Sectoral coverage

A Global Overview
of Employment Trends
and Working Conditions
by Economic Activity

First Semester 2010

Erick J. Zeballos
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Sectoral
Activities
Department



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Sectoral Activities Department

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Foreword

In line with the priorities established in the ILO Global Jobs Pact, the Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR) released a series of statistical updates in 2009 to inform ILO's constituents about recent and short-term changes in a number of labour market indicators at the sector-specific level, both in developed and developing economies. Due to the nature of the economic slowdown at its earlier stages, this information was usually provided on a quarterly basis to enable a close monitoring of the developments in different sectors.

In 2010 the global economy seems to have entered into a new stage where divergence and volatility, in a number of labour markets, have significantly increased and uncertainty over the stability of the recovery remains high. These trends are also observed across sectors and vary country to country.

Understanding the underlying causes behind these patterns and identifying some of the emerging policy challenges for different sectors seem to be as important as the data that has been so far reported. In this context, this new issue in a series of working papers published by SECTOR covering the economic slowdown and the recovery, aims to provide more elements of analysis about the characteristics of the recovery in 13 economic activities and 51 developed and developing countries for which information is available in the first semester of 2010.

While the document does not intend to provide a deep analysis of each sector in regards to all the dimensions of decent work, it gives a global comparative picture of the performance of specific sectors in the first half of 2010 highlighting the activities that are contributing to the jobs recovery as well as those where progress is rather slow or stagnant. The document also explores some of the elements that seem to be shaping the recovery at sector-specific level in the short-term, such as the constraints on private consumption and the possible implications of fiscal consolidation plans in certain sectors and countries, and draws attention to other significant effects that may result in structural and long-term changes across some industries.

This document, similar to previous efforts, is part of a continuing collaboration between the Sectoral Activities Department and the ILO Department of Statistics within the frame of the Global Jobs Pact. It is intended to continue to assist ILO's constituents with reliable and actualized information at sector-specific level on a bi-annual basis as the recovery evolves.

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Highlights

The pace of recovery is slower than what is required to restore the millions of jobs lost since the onset of the crisis

- Despite stronger activity reported through the first quarter of 2010, the pace of the economic recovery appears to have slowed globally in recent months. GDP growth in the second quarter was moderate both in developed and vigorous emerging economies notably in the U.S, the Euro Area, Japan, China, South Africa, and Brazil.
- Emerging and export-oriented economies in Asia, Latin America and Africa continue to lead the recovery in the first half of 2010. Supported by domestic demand, improvements in inventory cycles, trade and commodity prices. The role of these economies for the recovery has increased substantially as they contribute nearly half of global growth.

Jobs in advanced economies are generally subdued in a number of sectors, whereas in emerging and developing economies the recovery seems to be progressing more rapidly

- Employment expanded slowly in the first semester of 2010 across sectors. Globally, manufacturing and construction continued to lose, on aggregate, the largest number of jobs in the first half of 2010, albeit at a slower pace. Nearly 3.0 and 2.2 million jobs were lost in these sectors, respectively, in the first quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) whereas in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) the fall was greater in construction (1.4 million) than in manufacturing (1.1 million). Manufacturing labour markets remain troubled particularly in Europe.
- The pace of job losses also declined in wholesale & retail trade (-0.8 per cent) and in transportation, storage & communications (-0.6 per cent) in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year), signalling that the recovery is slowly progressing in these sectors and that they remain highly dependent on the volatility observed both in domestic and export markets in the first half of the year.
- Volatility also persists in financial intermediation. After early signs of recovery in the first half of 2009, employment levels fell unexpectedly in the third quarter of 2009 and have been rising and falling quarter-to-quarter since then, confirming that the industry is still undergoing some restructuring, particularly in the U.K. and the U.S.
- Agriculture remained resilient across regions in the first semester of 2010 compared to 2009 with some volatility observed globally, in the first quarter of 2010 (-1.1 per cent) (year-on-year). The effects of the El Niño phenomenon in a number of Asian economies seem to be driving these trends. Employment levels in this region declined 5.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2010 (year-on-year).
- The recovery seems to be continuing in hotels & restaurants and in real estate, renting & business services. Employment levels in these sectors rose 1.5 and 1.1 per cent respectively in the second quarter of 2010 compared to 2009. The activity in the tourism sector is more solid in the Asian and Pacific, as well as, in the Latin American regions.

- Employment levels in education, health and public administration remained positive in the first semester of 2010, in spite of announced austerity measures in a number of developed economies. The health sector has by far been the most active in adding jobs during the economic slowdown. Almost 2.8 million jobs were added in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2008. This trend remained in the first semester of 2010.
- Labour markets continued to adjust across sectors in the first semester of 2010 not only through changes in employment levels, but also in hours of work. After falling consecutively throughout 2009, hours of work began to resume in the first and second quarters of 2010 (year-on-year) in almost all the sectors with the exception of agriculture, forestry & fishing.

The rapidly changing environment suggests that the recovery will continue across economies and sectors over the remainder of 2010, albeit at an uneven and moderate pace

- In the first half of 2010 concerns have increased over the weak private consumption in developed economies and the uncertainty of the impact of fiscal consolidation plans in determining the length of the recovery in the short term. Similarly, there are early signs of a job-less recovery in certain sectors where the economic slowdown may have been resulted in a more permanent reduction of employment. This seems to be the case of manufacturing. The shape and strength of the recovery is likely to depend on how this trend will evolve in the long-term.
- Overall, the labour market outlook for the next half of 2010 remains uncertain across sectors. Employers surveyed by Manpower in 36 countries worldwide expect that hiring will improve in 32 out of 36 countries in the fourth quarter of 2010 (year-on year). However, the hiring expectation falls to 14 countries out of 36 when responses are analyzed on a quarterly basis. Employers' expectations are more positive in the Americas and in the Asian Pacific regions than in Europe and in the Middle East & African regions.

Chapter 1

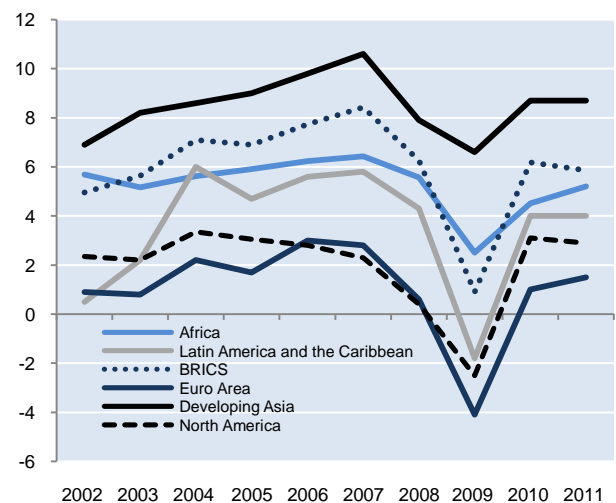
Macro Economic Context

The pace of recovery is far slower than what is required to restore the millions of jobs lost since the onset of the crisis.¹

Despite stronger activity reported through May 2010, the pace of the economic recovery appears to have slowed globally in recent months. GDP growth estimates for the second quarter of 2010 (compared to the previous quarter) were moderate in a number of advanced economies, notably in the U.S. (1.6 per cent), the Republic of Korea (1.4 per cent), Canada (0.5 per cent) and Japan (0.1 per cent).² Even vigorous emerging economies such as China (10.3 per cent), Brazil (1.2 per cent) and South Africa (3.2 per cent) pointed to a moderation of economic growth over the same period.³ Recent concerns over fiscal sustainability may also restrain the stronger than anticipated GDP growth projections for the second quarter of 2010 (1.4 – 1.8 per cent) in the Euro Area.⁴ The recovery in Europe, with the exception of Germany, is still lagging behind other regions and growth in OECD countries remains fragile (see Figure 2).

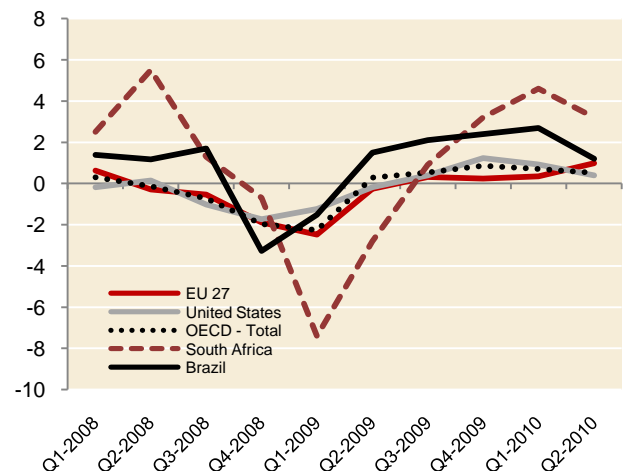
In contrast, emerging and export-oriented economies continue to lead the recovery in the first half of 2010 supported by domestic demand, improvements in inventory cycles, trade and commodity prices. Real GDP growth projections (year-on-year) remain robust for 2010 in Asia (7.5 per cent), Africa (4.5 per cent) and Latin America (4 per cent).⁵ The role of these economies for the recovery has increased substantially as they contribute nearly half of global growth⁶ (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Real GDP Growth by Regions (% Change Y-on-Y)



Source: ILO based on IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2010.

Figure 2. Real GDP in Selected Economies (% Change Q-on-Q)



Source: ILO based on OECD Quarterly National Accounts. Data are seasonally adjusted. South Africa provided by Statistics South Africa.

¹ The ILO's World of Work Report 2010 estimates that almost 15 million jobs in 35 advanced economies and 7 million jobs in 33 emerging and developing economies will need to be created in 2011 in order to restore pre-crisis employment rates.

² Data reported by OECD and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

³ Data reported by National Statistics Offices of China, Brazil and South Africa.

⁴ European Central Bank estimates, September 2010.

⁵ IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, July 2010.

⁶ World Bank, Recovery at the Crossroads: Role and Implications for Developing Countries. Background paper prepared for the G20 Summit in Toronto. June 2010.

Leading economic indicators suggest that the recovery will continue across economies and sectors over the remainder of 2010, albeit at an uneven and moderate pace.

Trends in manufacturing output seem to be consistent with the moderate slowdown observed in global economic activity. After reaching a peak in April 2010, since the crisis began, the JP Morgan Global PMI Output Index⁷ declined throughout the second quarter of 2010 (see Figure 3). Industrial production slowed in the Euro Area, in a number of OECD countries and in leading emerging economies such as India and Brazil, suggesting that inventory accumulation is levelling and that firms are ordering only what they need to meet existing demand (see Figure 4). Production particularly weakened in intermediate and durable goods. These trends will be discussed further in Chapter 3A. Nonetheless, the Global PMI growth rate remains above the average registered prior to the crisis and industrial production levels continue to recover in countries such as the U.S., Mexico and the Republic of Korea, mainly lifted by external demand.

Service activity grew at a slower than expected pace. The Global PMI Service Activity Index⁸ reported a declining trend in the second quarter of 2010 after steadily climbing since the second quarter of 2009 (see Figure 5).

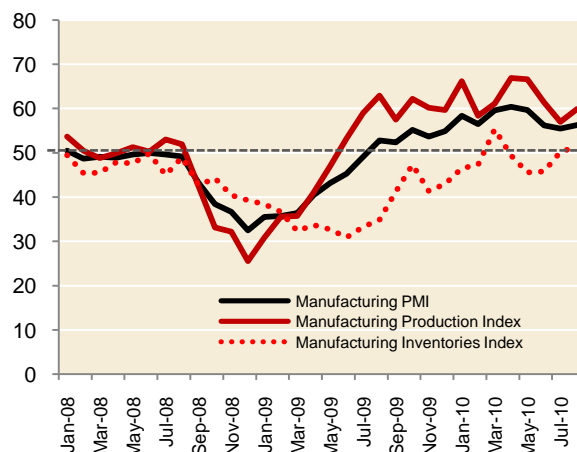
Retail sales grew at a slower than expected pace in the U.K. and Japan, and declined in the Euro Area by 0.1 per cent (quarter-on-quarter) in the second quarter of 2010. However, trends are increasingly divergent with Spain and Italy nearing stagnation and Germany and France showing the greatest resilience.⁹ Overall, sales of durable goods, particularly automobiles, declined most notably.

⁷ The PMI is a composite index based on seasonally adjusted diffusion indexes for five equally weighted indicators: new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries and inventories. A PMI index over 50.0 indicates growth or expansion within the manufacturing sector of the economy compared with the previous month and a reading below 50.0 represents contraction.

⁸ This is a composite index that measures activity in the service sector. Data is presented in the form of diffusion indices, where an index reading above 50.0 indicates expansion in service activities since the previous month and below 50.0 represents contraction.

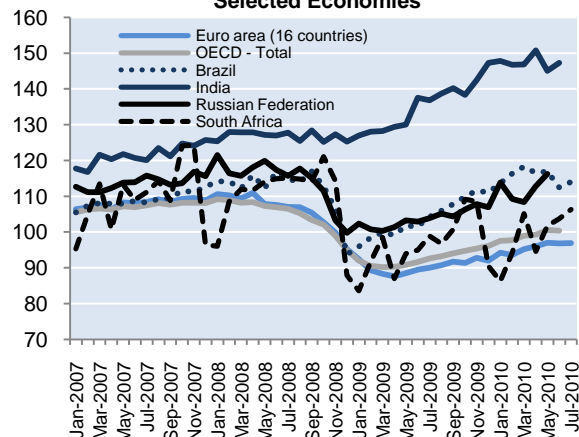
⁹ Markit Economic Research, August 2010.

Figure 3. Global Manufacturing PMI Indices



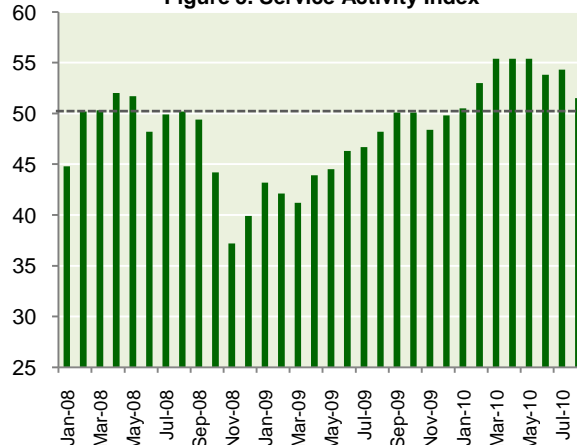
Source: ILO based on JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI.

Figure 4. Monthly Industrial Production Index in Selected Economies



Source: ILO based on OECD National Accounts. Data are seasonally adjusted. Index 2005 = 100. Data for South Africa are provided by Statistics South Africa.

Figure 5. Service Activity Index



Source: ILO based on JPMorgan Global Manufacturing PMI.

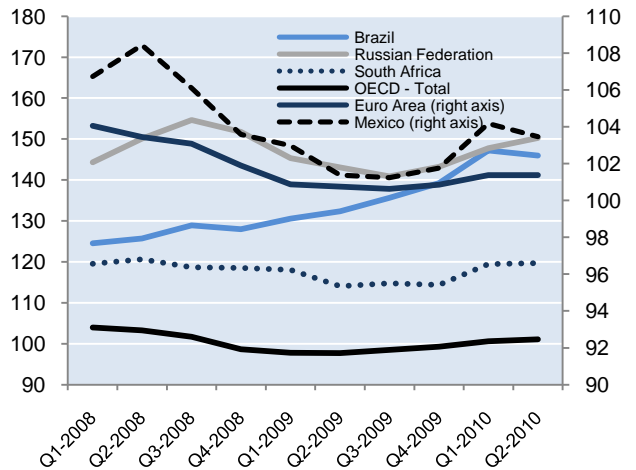
In contrast, domestic consumption and trade continued to boost sales in emerging economies in the first semester of 2010. In China, total retail sales of consumer goods rose almost 18 per cent in July 2010 compared to the same period in 2009.¹⁰ A similar trend has been observed in South Africa, Russia, Mexico and the Philippines (see Figure 6). Improvements in remittance levels in the latter countries have also helped to boost domestic consumption.¹¹ Retail sales activity has been broadly based across durable, intermediate and non-durable goods. Overall, both consumer and business confidence remains positive in these economies.

Global trade growth, despite remaining robust since the third quarter of 2009, has slowed in the second quarter of 2010. Global export volumes increased 21.4 per cent in June 2010 (year-on-year) compared to the 24 per cent reported in the previous month.¹² This reflects mixed developments in both advanced and emerging/developing economies (see Figure 7).

Real net exports began to lose momentum in economies where trade led the recovery, notably in Japan, Germany, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. In the latter, imports rose more sharply than exports widening their current trade deficit. In contrast, exports and imports grew in the Euro Area by 4.4 per cent during the second quarter of 2010 (quarter-on-quarter), whereas the contribution of net trade to GDP in non-Euro countries such as the U.K. was stagnant, over the same period¹³ (see Figure 8).

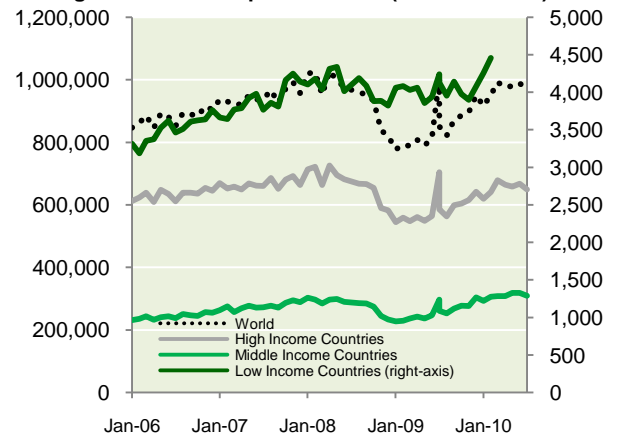
Export volumes also declined in some BRICS countries, particularly in the Russian Federation, India and Brazil, while they remained resilient in China and South Africa over the same period (see Figure 9). Resilience has also been observed in trade flows in other developing economies up to the first quarter of 2010. Relatively stable commodity prices, product and country composition of exports and expanded south-south trade, partly explain this performance. Some of the patterns behind these trends are explained further in Chapter 3A.¹⁴

Figure 6. Retail Sales Volume Index in Selected Economies



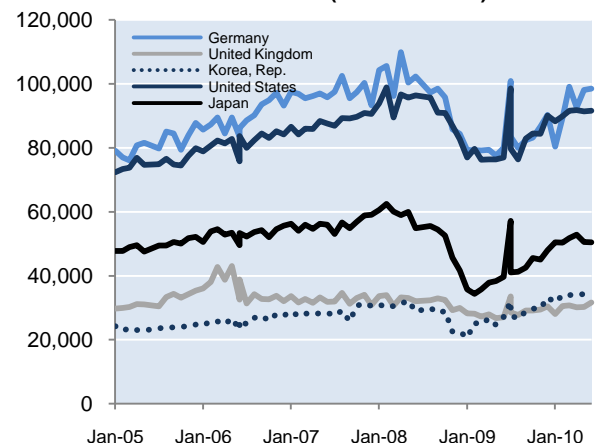
Source: ILO based on OECD Quarterly National Accounts. Data are seasonally adjusted. Index 2005 = 100.

Figure 7. Global Export Volumes (in million USD)



Source: ILO based on World Bank Global Economic Monitor. Countries are classified according to standard World Bank income groupings. Data are seasonally adjusted volumes as reported in million USD.

Figure 8. Export Volumes in Selected Advanced Export-Oriented Economies (in million USD)



Source: ILO based on World Bank Global Economic Monitor. Countries are classified according to standard World Bank income groupings. Data are seasonally adjusted volumes as reported in million USD.

¹⁰ National Bureau of Statistics of China, July 2010.

¹¹ According to reports from the National Statistical Coordination Board of the Philippines (August 2010) and the Central Bank of Mexico (July 2010).

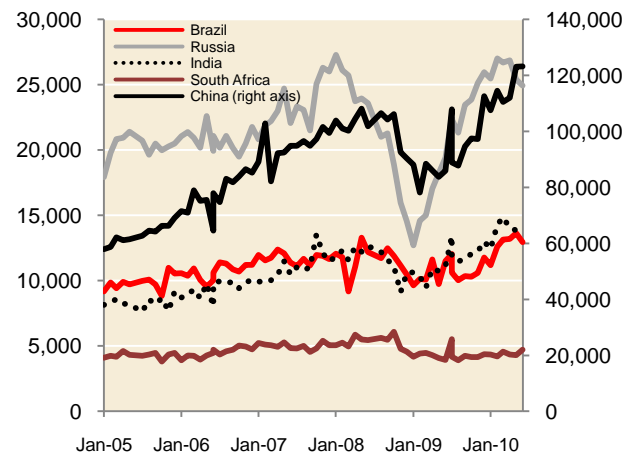
¹² World Bank. Global Economic Monitor Database.

¹³ European Central Bank. Monthly Bulletin, September 2010.

¹⁴ According to the World Bank, south-south trade currently accounts for one-third of global trade. See Recovery at the Crossroads: Role and Implications for

In summary, the expected V-shaped recovery, driven by the strength of emerging and developing economies, may instead resemble a “square root” shape, due to the poor economic performance of advanced economies. Under this scenario both output and employment may fall into a protracted stagnation in the near term, after the relatively rapid revival in economic activity observed since the second quarter of 2009.

Figure 9. Export Volumes in Selected Emerging Export-Oriented Economies (in million USD)



Source: ILO based on World Bank Global Economic Monitor. Countries are classified according to standard World Bank income groupings. Data are seasonally adjusted volumes as reported in million USD.

Chapter 2

Labour Market Developments

The employment recovery is mixed and remains volatile in a number of sectors.

Consistent with some macro-economic developments, labour markets continued to struggle to find solid ground for recovery.¹⁵

Employment expanded slowly in the first semester of 2010 across sectors. Globally, manufacturing and construction continued to lose, on aggregate, the largest number of jobs in the first half of 2010, albeit at a slower pace. Nearly 3.0 and 2.2 million jobs were lost in these sectors, respectively, in the first quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) whereas in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) the fall was greater in construction (1.4 million) than in manufacturing (1.1 million) (see Figure 10).

The pace of job losses also declined in wholesale & retail trade (-0.8 per cent) and in transportation, storage & communications (-0.6 per cent) in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year), signalling that the recovery is slowly progressing in these sectors and that they remain highly dependent on the volatility observed both in domestic and export markets in the first half of the year (see Annex 1).

Volatility also persists in financial intermediation. After early signs of recovery in the first half of 2009, employment levels fell unexpectedly in the third quarter of 2009 and have been rising and falling quarter-to-quarter since then, confirming that the industry is still undergoing some restructuring, particularly in the U.K. and the U.S. Globally, employment levels in the first quarter of 2010 were 1.4 per cent below the same period in 2009 and were slightly improved in the second

quarter of 2010 (0.2 per cent) (year-on-year) (see Figure 10 and Annex 1).

Agriculture remained resilient across regions in the first semester of 2010 compared to 2009 with some volatility observed globally, in the first quarter of 2010 (-1.1 per cent) (year-on-year) (see Figure 10). The effects of the El Niño phenomenon in a number of Asian economies seem to be driving these trends. Employment levels in this region declined 5.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) (see Annex 3.1).

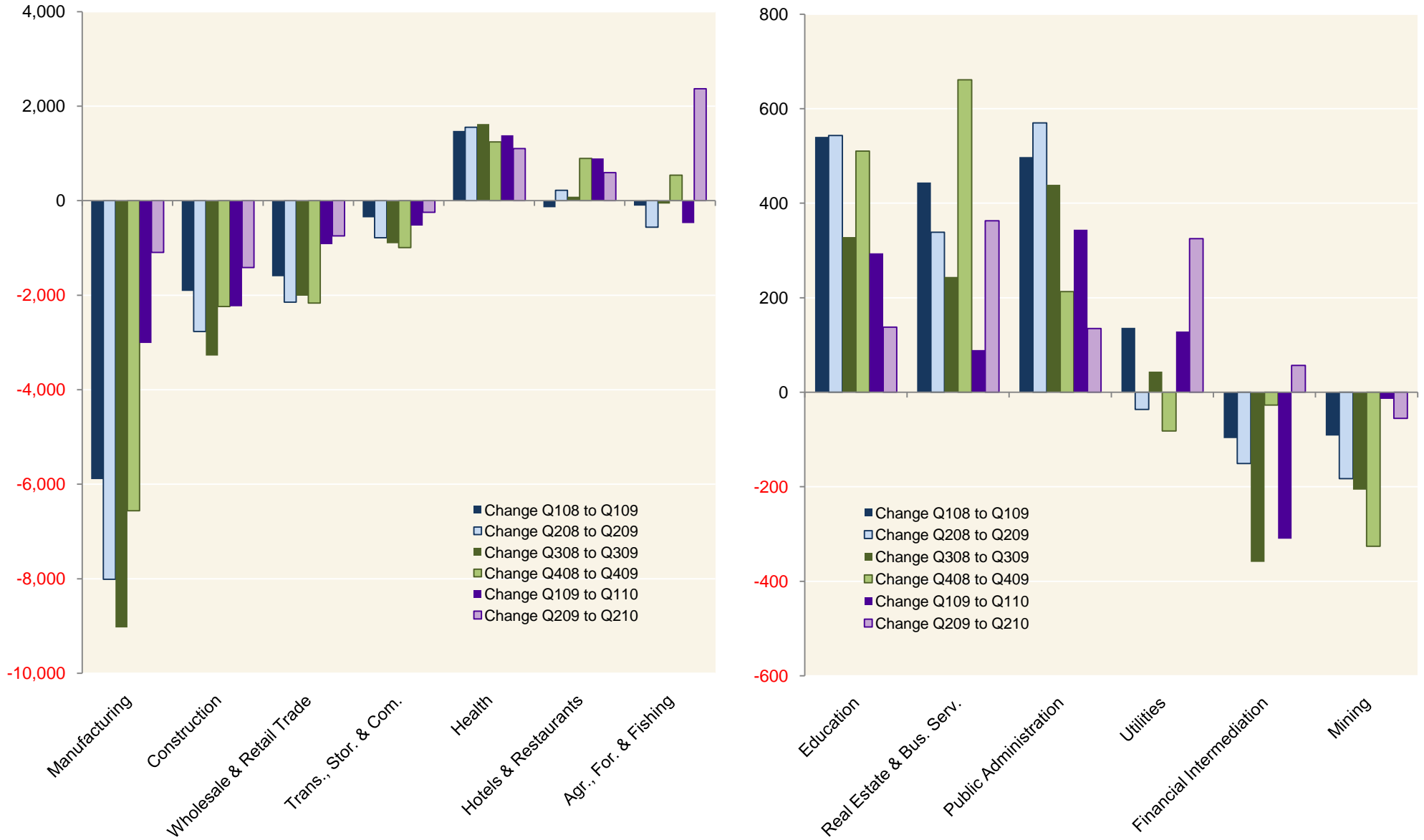
The recovery seems to be continuing in hotels & restaurants and in real estate, renting & business services. Employment levels in these sectors rose 1.5 and 1.1 per cent respectively in the second quarter of 2010 compared to 2009 (see Figure 10). In fact, in the former, jobs declined only in the first quarter of 2009 (-0.5 per cent) (year-on-year) and, in the latter, no job losses were reported (year-on-year) since the onset of the crisis (see Annex 1).

Similarly, employment levels in education, health and public administration remained positive in the first semester of 2010, in spite of announced austerity measures in a number of developed economies (see Figure 10). Nevertheless, some job cuts are expected in public services over the remainder of 2010 and in 2011 as countries implement fiscal consolidation plans.

Labour markets continued to adjust across sectors in the first semester of 2010 not only through changes in employment levels, but also in hours of work. After falling consecutively throughout 2009,

¹⁵This section analyzes the labour market developments based on information available to the ILO in October 2010 for 51 countries (28 developed and 23 emerging/developing countries) in 13 economic activities. The definition of economic activities follows the UN International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 3. For analytical purposes, the recession period refers to changes, both in employment and GDP, which occurred in Q1 2009 compared to Q1 2008 and the recovery period refers to the changes, both in employment and GDP, occurred in Q2 2010 compared to Q2 2009.

Figure 10. Employment Change in Major Economic Activities (selected economies, in thousands)



Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country. Data for European Union countries are provided by Eurostat.
 Note: Countries covered in each sector can be seen in Annex 1.

hours of work began to resume in the first and second quarters of 2010 (year-on-year) in almost all the sectors where information is available with the exception of agriculture, forestry & fishing (see Figure 11 and Annex 5). While job sharing and reduced working hours have been critical to mitigate further employment losses, there are some emerging concerns over the role this strategy may play in delaying the jobs recovery in the near term. If employers prefer to increase hours of existing employees over hiring new workers, then the risks of a jobless recovery may be higher. Some signs of such behaviour in specific sectors are analyzed further in Chapter 3C.

Overall, the labour market outlook for the next half of 2010 remains uncertain across sectors. Employers surveyed by Manpower¹⁶ in 36 countries worldwide expect that hiring will improve in 32 out of 36 countries in the fourth quarter of 2010 (year-on-year). However, the hiring expectation falls to 14 countries out of 36 when responses are analyzed on a quarterly basis. Employers' expectations are more positive in the Americas and in the Asian Pacific regions than in Europe and in the Middle East & African regions.¹⁷

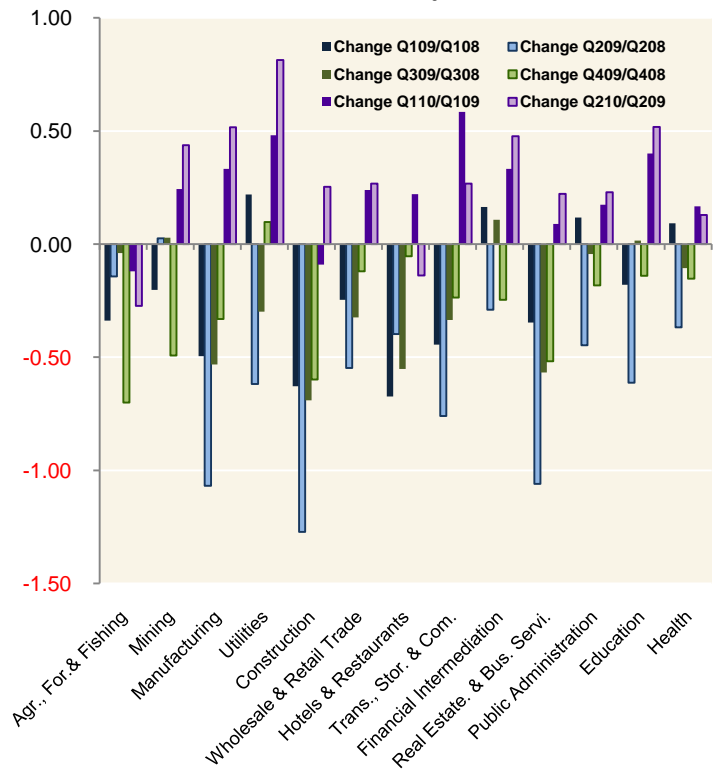
Jobs in advanced economies are generally subdued in a number of sectors, whereas in emerging and developing economies the recovery seems to be progressing more rapidly. The situation varies, however, from sector to sector and country to country due to reasons that range from more solid economic fundamentals to the differences between labour markets structures and institutions, including the role played by the policies implemented to deal with temporary output and employment fluctuations during the economic slowdown. All together, these factors seem to be influencing the speed at which labour markets are currently adjusting.¹⁸

¹⁶The Manpower Employment Outlook Survey is conducted quarterly to measure employers' intentions to increase or decrease the number of employees in their workforces during the next quarter. The Survey covers 36 countries and territories worldwide and interviews about 62,000 human resources directors and senior hiring managers from public and private organizations.

¹⁷ See Manpower Employment Outlook Survey Global, Q4 2010.

¹⁸ The figures in this section are based on information provided by official national sources and Eurostat.

Figure 11: Change in Average Actual Weekly Working Hours from Q1 2008 to Q2 2010 in Major Economic Activities



Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country. Data for European Union countries are provided by Eurostat.
Note: Countries covered in each sector can be seen in Annex 5.

In manufacturing, fewer emerging and advanced economies reported employment gains in the first half of 2010 confirming that the recovery in this sector remains far from being achieved. Lifted by broad-based expansion in industrial activity and exports, employment levels rose in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) in Malaysia (9.8 per cent), the Republic of Korea (4.7 per cent), Turkey (4.3 per cent), Mexico (4 per cent), Brazil (6.5 per cent) and Taiwan (China) (2.9 per cent). Manufacturing output also increased in Canada and in the U.K. (1.6 per cent respectively) over the same period (quarter-on-quarter), leading to early improvements in employment levels. A similar trend seems to be emerging in the U.S., albeit at a slower pace (see Figure 12).

Improvements in the production of equipment and machinery, particularly in the automotive industry, seem to be boosting the recovery in manufacturing notably in the Republic of Korea, Mexico and Brazil. The Brazilian National Motor Vehicle Producers Association reported an increase of 17.6 per cent (year-on-year) in the first nine months of 2010¹⁹. In the Republic of Korea, production rose up to 26.9 per cent in the first nine months of 2010²⁰ and in Mexico production was 67.4 per cent higher in the first nine months of 2010 than a year earlier²¹. China became the largest car producing country in 2010²² while production and sales in the U.S. and Europe remained subdued, following the expiration of some temporary government incentives, hence affecting the job recovery in manufacturing in these economies overall.

Indeed, the manufacturing labour market remains troubled in Europe. While the industrial sector (excluding construction) has been the major driver of the recovery – value added grew by 1.9 per cent in the Euro Area in the second quarter of 2010 (quarter-on-quarter)²³ – employment declined 2.4 per cent over the same period (see Annex 3.3). Downward employment trends continued most notably in France (-3.4 per cent), Italy (-5.7 per cent), Greece (-6.4 per cent) and Iceland (-8.1 per cent), whereas employment in Baltic and emerging central European countries in the second quarter of 2010 was, on average, significantly below the levels observed in the second quarter of 2009 (-12 per cent). Austria, Denmark, Hungary and Poland are the few exceptions where employment levels increased in the second quarter of 2010 (quarter-on-quarter), although they remain volatile.

Among emerging economies, the recovery slowed down in the Philippines and in Colombia during the second quarter of 2010, after consecutive job gains were observed in previous quarters (see Figure 12).

¹⁹ See Brazilian National Motor Vehicle Producers Association. Monthly Statistics Newsletter. October 2010.

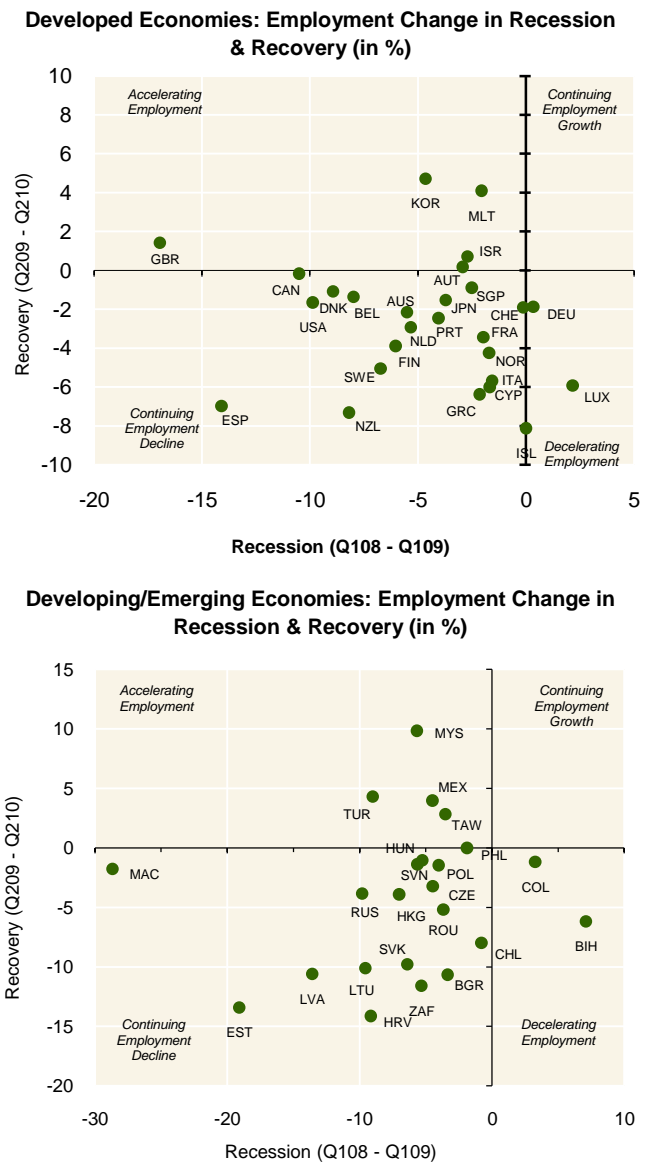
²⁰ See Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association. Monthly Statistics. September 2010.

²¹ See Asociación Mexicana de la Industria Automotriz. Estadísticas Julio 2010.

²² According to the International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers China increased its production by 48.3 per cent in 2009 compared to 2008.

²³ European Central Bank. Monthly Bulletin, September 2010.

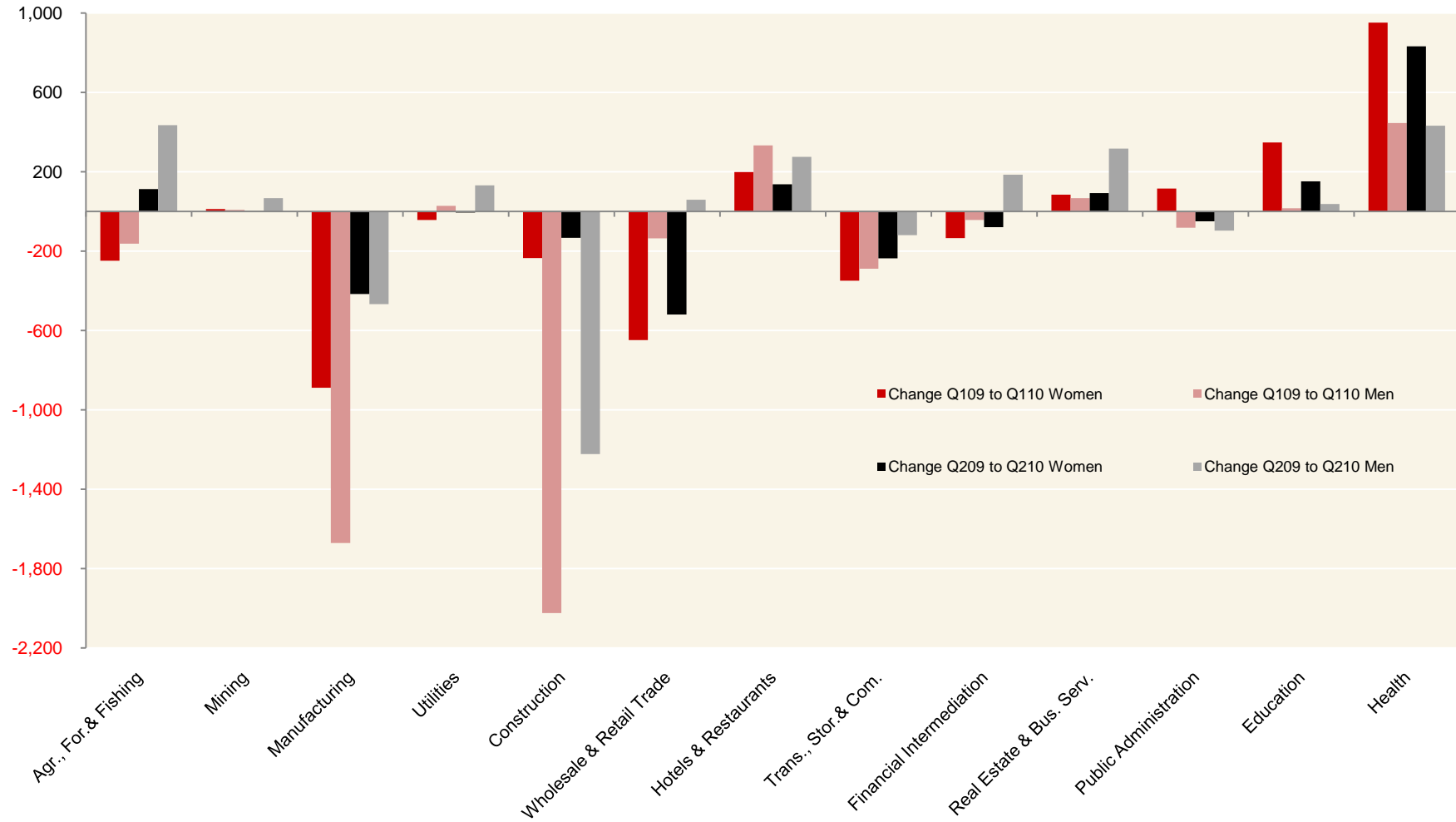
Figure 12. Manufacturing



In South Africa employment fell significantly over the same period, in spite of positive GDP growth in manufacturing, thus signalling the possibility of more structural changes. This will be analyzed further in Chapter 3C.

It is worth noting that in the second quarter of 2010 (compared to the previous quarter of the same year), male workers appear to be getting their jobs back before female workers, particularly in Europe, whereas in some of the emerging economies – Taiwan (China) and Colombia, female workers have been getting their jobs back first (see Annex 4). However, it may be too early to draw conclusions or define patterns in this regard as the data available is not robust enough and the

Figure 13. Employment Change by Sex in Major Economic Activities (selected economies, in thousands)



Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. Data for European Union Countries are provided by Eurostat.
 Note: Countries covered in each sector can be seen in Annex 4..

recovery remains at an early stage. The evidence so far suggests that in the aggregate more men than women lost jobs in this sector since the onset of the crisis due to a larger participation of male workers in the sector's overall structure (see Figure 13).

In spite of an overall slowdown in manufacturing activity, the employment outlook in this sector is generally optimistic for the next semester. According to Manpower's Employment Outlook Survey, employers expect to hire workers in 26 out of 34 countries in the fourth quarter of 2010. Optimism is higher in Asian and Latin American emerging economies and prospects seem to be gloomier across European countries.²⁴

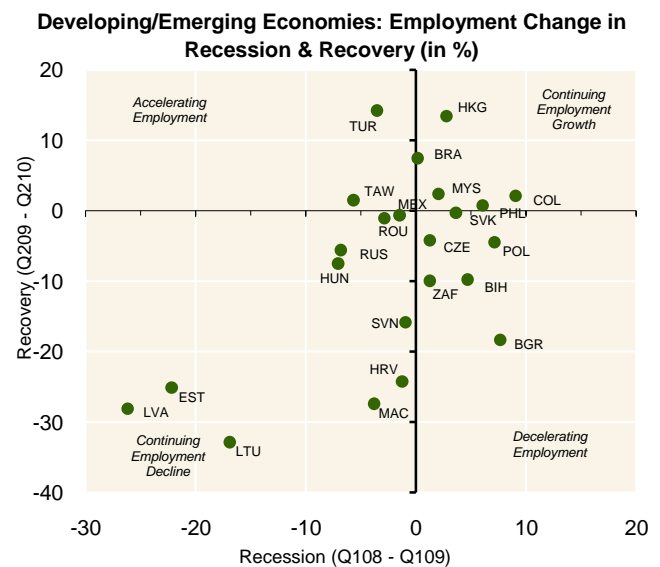
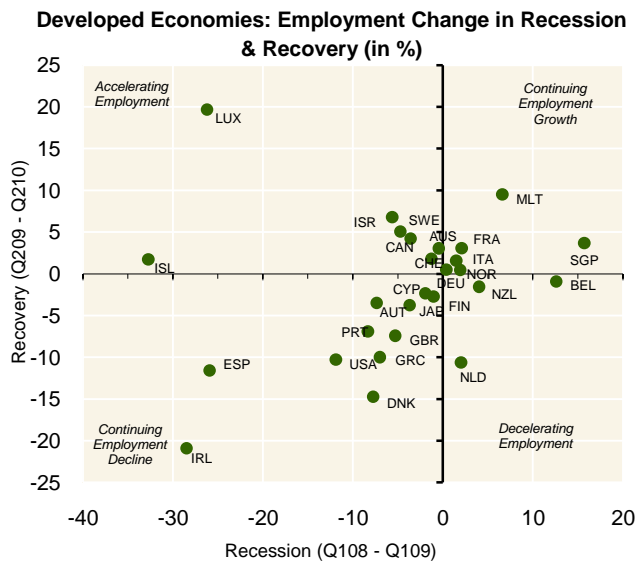
The activity in the construction sector is still subdued overall and the recovery in the labour market is mixed across developed and emerging/developing economies. While a decline in infrastructure and civil engineering projects has impacted the performance of the industry, the bulk of the decrease in construction output has been attributed to developments in the real estate segment.

Major concerns over the jobs recovery in this sector are observed across European countries, notably in the Baltic States where employment levels in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) declined up to 32 per cent in countries such as Lithuania, and are struggling to come back in Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain and the U.K. (see Figure 14). The larger employment decline in this sector is partly explained by the overcapacity and significant concentration of temporary workers in some Euro Area countries. The unusually severe weather conditions in winter 2009 may have also led to some drop both in employment and activity in some countries.²⁵

Similarly, weak fundamentals in the housing sector as well as poor investment in non-residential structures in the U.S. continued to hold employment back in construction. More than 1.7 million jobs were lost since the first quarter of 2008 in this sector alone in this country (see Annex 10).

In some emerging economies such as Macau (China) and South Africa, employment declined sharply (-20.4 and -9.9 per cent, respectively) in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year). The conclusion of several infrastructure projects related to the FIFA World Cup, could partially explain the sudden change in the latter.

Figure 14. Construction



In contrast, the recovery is gaining momentum in a number of Asian countries, notably in Hong Kong (China), Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan (China), as well as in the Latin American region with a

²⁴ See Manpower Employment Outlook Survey Global Q4 2010.

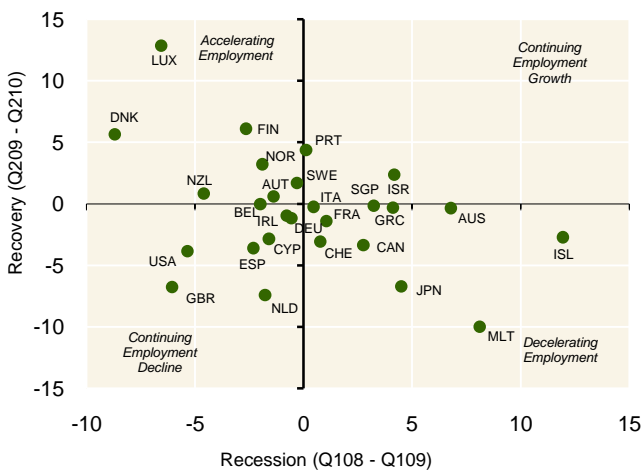
²⁵ European Central Bank. Monthly Bulletin, September 2010.

stronger performance observed in Brazil (see Figure 14). Anti-cyclical policies agreed upon between the government and the private sector in Brazil, including the expansion of credit, the lowering of interest rates, and a range of public works, have been critical in boosting the construction industry's performance.²⁶

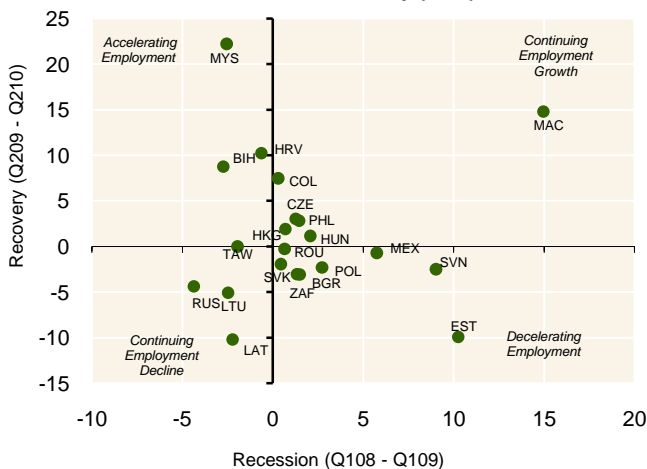
These positive developments seem to be consistent with employers' expectations for continued hiring over the third and fourth quarters of 2010, notably in countries such as Brazil and Mexico. The hiring expectations are, however, less optimistic across European countries, particularly in Romania, Greece and Italy.²⁷

Figure 15. Transport, Storage & Communication

Developed Economies: Employment Change in Recession & Recovery (in %)



Developing/Emerging Economies: Employment Change in Recession & Recovery (in %)



²⁶ Perfil da Cadeia Produtiva da Construção e da Indústria de Materiais e Equipamentos, Fundação Getulio Vargas & ABRAMAT, 2010. <http://www.abramat.org.br/>

²⁷ See Manpower Employment Outlook Survey Global Q4 2010.

Activity in the service sector is less sensitive to cyclical developments than manufacturing and construction. Overall labour markets in wholesale & retail trade, and to a lesser extent in transport, storage & communications, seem to have reacted favourably to the developments in both domestic and export markets, particularly in a number of emerging/developing economies, as was discussed in Chapter 2 (see Figures 15 & 16). In the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) employment levels continued to rise in wholesale & retail trade in Mexico (4.2 per cent), Poland (2.1 per cent), Hong Kong (China) (2 per cent), and Brazil (1.2 per cent), thus consolidating the upward trends observed in these economies since the third quarter of 2009 (see Annex 11). Nonetheless, the slowdown in retail sales observed in the second quarter of 2010 seems to have reversed some of the early employment gains reported in previous quarters in Malaysia and the Philippines, and more notably in some emerging European countries such as Croatia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic. South Africa is one of the few emerging countries where the jobs recovery has not yet taken off, despite the positive contributions made by this sector to GDP growth in the second quarter of 2010²⁸ (see Figure 16).

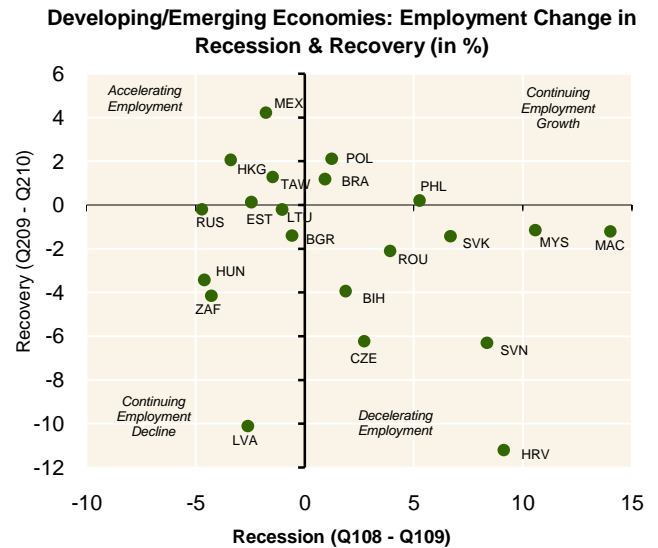
In developed economies, the recovery trends in wholesale & retail trade seem to be more divergent. In Europe the service sector posted an increase of 0.6 per cent in value added in the second quarter of 2010 up from the 0.3 per cent reported in the previous quarter, yet, this has not been enough to stimulate job creation.²⁹ France and Germany have been more resilient than Italy and Spain where the recovery has rather stagnated (see Figure 16). In the latter, almost 340,000 jobs were lost in this sector alone in the second quarter of 2010 compared to the same quarter in 2008 (see Annex 11). Belgium has been one of the few positive exceptions in this region. Employment levels rose 5 per cent in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year).

²⁸ The Statistics Office in South Africa reported a 0.7 per cent contribution from the wholesale, retail, motor trade and accommodation industry to GDP growth in Q2 2010.

²⁹ European Central Bank. Monthly Bulletin, September 2010.

In economies where private consumption is usually high, such as the U.S. and Japan the jobs recovery in wholesale & retail trade has been returning slowly. A larger than anticipated contraction in consumer spending over the course of 2008 and early 2009, and the intensity of jobs losses observed in the sector partly explain the difficulties for a more dynamic recovery (for further information see Chapter 3A). In fact, nearly 1.4 million jobs were lost in this sector alone in the U.S. in the second quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2008 whereas half a million jobs were lost in Japan during the crisis from peak (first quarter of 2008) to trough (fourth quarter of 2009) (see Annex 11).

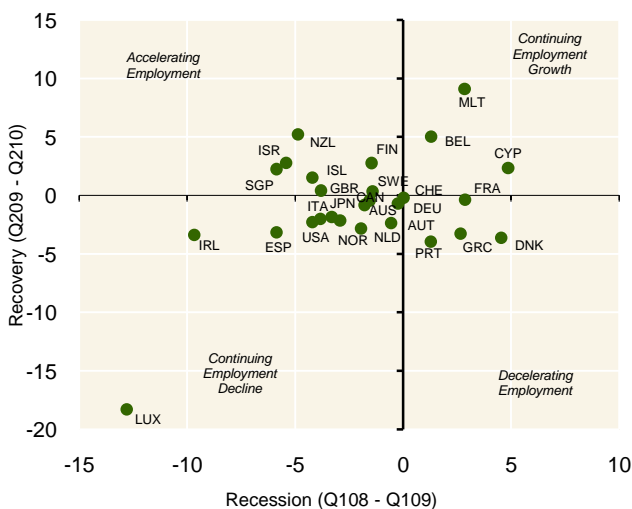
In contrast to manufacturing and construction, the labour force in services is predominately female, particularly in sectors such as wholesale & retail trade. Consistent with the workforce structure, employment for female workers seems to have recovered more consistently than for male workers in the first half of 2010 compared to 2009. This trend is observed both in countries where the recovery is on track and where it is sluggish. Nonetheless, as the recovery is at an early stage, employment levels (overall) remain below those observed in the second quarter of 2009 for both men and women (see Figure 13 and Annex 4).



In contrast to weak developments in manufacturing and services, the recovery appears to be strengthening in sectors with greater resilience such agriculture and hotel & restaurants. This trend is common in both advanced and emerging economies. During the first half of the year, fewer economies continued to struggle with managing lay-offs in the agriculture sector compared to other sectors. Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Russian Federation and South Africa are among those where employment still lags behind output gains observed in the second quarter of 2010 (see Figure 17). Both in the Russian Federation and in South Africa agriculture GDP grew 2.1 and 3.9 per cent respectively; however, employment declined 6.5 per cent in the former and fell 13 per cent in the latter. Structural factors (see Chapter 3C) may be behind the performance of the labour markets in South Africa.

Figure 16. Wholesale & Retail Trade

Developed Economies: Employment Change in Recession & Recovery (in %)



Differences in agriculture structures and trade patterns developed over the past decade (see further information in Chapter 3) may partly explain a better performance of the labour markets in the Asian Pacific region. Jobs continued to grow steadily in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) in New Zealand (7 per cent), Malaysia (3.6 per cent) and Taiwan (China) (2.6 per cent), and returned to positive growth over the same period in Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines, after some volatility in the first quarter of 2010 resulting from the effects of the El Niño phenomenon. The Philippines and Sri Lanka seem

to be affected the most: 759,230 and 628,750 jobs were lost in the first quarter of 2010 (year-on-year), respectively (see Annex 6).

Policy measures introduced in China, India and Bangladesh to enable farmers to buy inputs and machinery, reduce the burden of taxation and other measures to stabilize the prices of basic grains,³⁰ seem to have helped maintain stability in agriculture activities and counter the effects of the economic downturn in these countries. For instance, GDP growth rate in primary industry (mostly agriculture) in China stood at 3.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year)³¹ whereas in India agriculture's GDP grew 2.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2009-2010 (year-on-year).³²

Similarly, the recovery in Latin America has been steady, notably in Colombia and Mexico. Employment levels in the first half of 2010 were above those reported in the same period in 2009 in both countries (see Figure 17 and Annex 6). This is also consistent with agriculture's GDP growth, which stood at 4.8 per cent in the second quarter (year-on-year) in the case of Mexico.³³

Tourism and hotels & restaurants are among the few sectors in which employment slightly adjusted during the economic slowdown. In fact, globally, employment in hotels & restaurants declined only in the last quarter of 2008 and in early 2009. Ever since, the sector has been constantly adding jobs, with a small correction in the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010, probably due to seasonality and the incidence of unusual climatic conditions in the northern hemisphere over this period. Nonetheless, employment grew globally 1.5

³⁰ See ILO, Sectoral Activities Department. "Review of sector-specific stimulus packages and policy responses to the global economic crisis" (mimeo), 2009 and Rizwanul Islam, Graeme Buckley. Rising food prices and their implications for employment, decent work and poverty reduction. Working Paper No. 30. Economic and Labour Market Analysis Department. ILO, 2009.

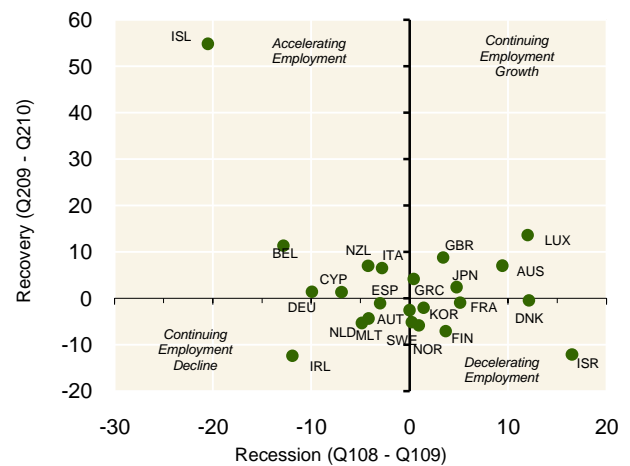
³¹ See National Bureau of Statistics China. Gross Domestic Product Report Second Quarter 2010.

³² See Central Statistics Office. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the First Quarter 2010.

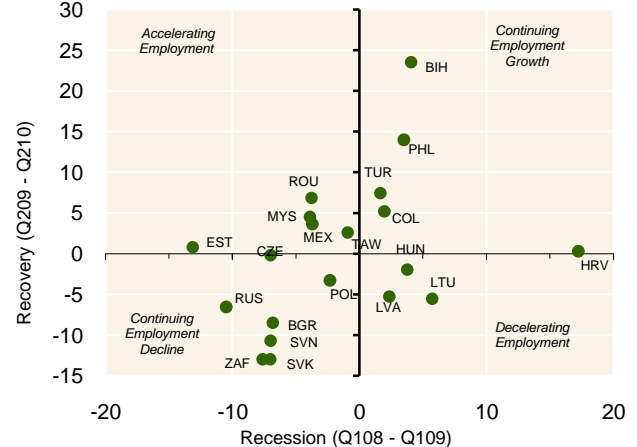
³³ See Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Geografía de Mexico. Agosto, 2010.

Figure 17. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

Developed Economies: Employment Change in Recession & Recovery (in %)



Developing/Emerging Economies: Employment Change in Recession & Recovery (in %)



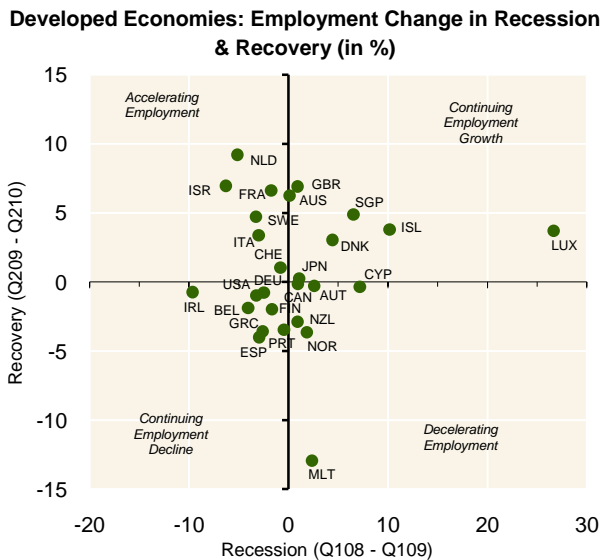
per cent in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) (see Figure 10 and Annex 1).

Across developed economies, labour markets in hotels & restaurants in Australia (6.25 per cent) and the U.K. (6.9 per cent) have shown greater strength in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year), followed by France Italy and the Netherlands. Some corrections were observed in New Zealand (-2.9 per cent), Cyprus (-0.35 per cent), Austria (-0.28 per cent) and Norway (-3.64 per cent) over the same period, whereas job gains decelerated in Japan, Denmark and Iceland compared to previous quarters. Fewer economies, notably Greece, Spain and Portugal, are yet to reverse the negative employment trends observed since the onset of the crisis. The recovery in the U.S. remains sluggish (see Figure 18 and Annex 12).

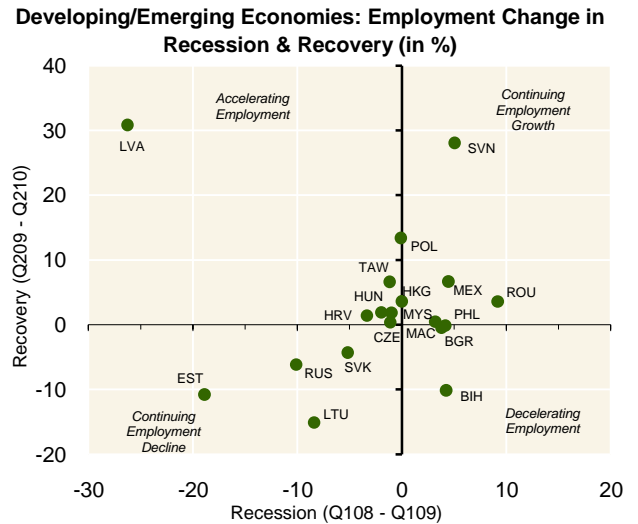
A number of central European countries (Bulgaria and Slovakia), Baltic States and the Russian Federation are among the few emerging economies where employment has not recovered yet in this sector. In contrast employment gains seem to be consolidating in the Asian and Latin American regions, particularly in Taiwan (China), Hong Kong (China), Malaysia, Singapore and Mexico. Employment levels across these countries in the first semester of 2010 are significantly above those of 2009 (see Figure 18).

Overall, tourism activity in 2010 has been supportive to the developments in the labour markets. For instance, international tourist arrivals have risen 6.7 per cent worldwide in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year), up from -4.2 per cent (annually) reported in 2009. Growth in international arrivals over the same period was observed across all regions, most notably in the Middle-East (17 per cent) and in the Asia and Pacific (15.3 per cent) regions, followed by the Americas (8 per cent) Africa (6.3 per cent) and Europe (2.4 per cent). Growth projections for the remainder of 2010 are overall positive.³⁴

Figure 18. Hotels & Restaurants



³⁴ See UNWTO World Tourism Barometer. Interim Update. August, 2010.



According to Manpower's Employment Outlook Survey, employers' expectations for hiring workers in this sector in the forthcoming months are broadly positive in 11 out of 16 surveyed countries. Expectations are significantly higher in Ireland, Austria and the U.S.³⁵

Nevertheless, while employment has not been the major driver of the adjustment in both agriculture and tourism, there are increasing concerns about the deterioration of other working conditions, particularly among women and youth, which constitute a large proportion of the workforce in these sectors. Irregular working hours, lower wages and a high concentration of irregular contracts are structural problems that may have been exacerbated during the economic slowdown, particularly in emerging and developing economies.

Early research suggests that employment gains observed in the hotels & restaurants industry are likely to have resulted from temporary, casual, seasonal and part-time contracts, as well as from existing high turnover rates, which are more significant in developed economies.³⁶ For instance, in Indonesia, the Hotel Union, estimated that one permanent job was replaced by three temporary jobs during the downturn.³⁷

³⁵ See Manpower Employment Outlook Survey Global Q4 2010.

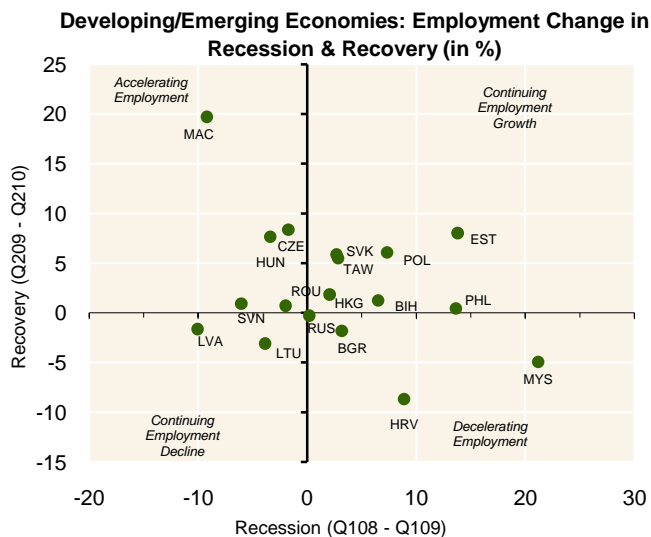
³⁶ Turnover can lead to a number of negative outcomes including decline in the quality of work and worker loyalty as well as in generating considerable costs to employers in terms of loss of skills and sunk costs in training.

³⁷ See ILO, Sectoral Activities Department. Developments and Challenges in the Hospitality and Tourism Sector. Issue Paper. 2010

As the recovery evolves and more information becomes available, further research should be conducted to understand better the extent to which the quality of jobs has changed at the workplace in these sectors as a result of the crisis.

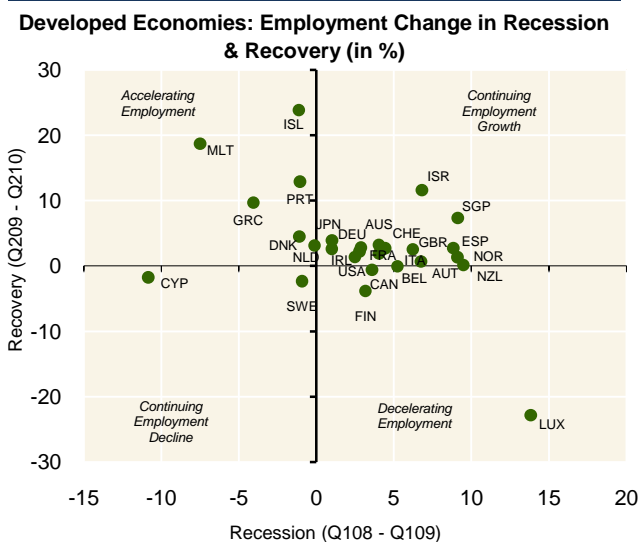
Employment gains in public services continued to pick up in the first semester of 2010, albeit at slower pace, thus off-setting some of the job losses observed in the private sector. The health sector has by far been the most active in adding jobs during the economic slowdown. Almost 2.8 million jobs were added when comparing the first quarter of 2010 to the same period in 2008. This trend remained in the first semester of 2010.

Employment levels, in 49 countries where data is available increased by 1.3 million and 1.1 million in the first and second quarters of 2010 (year-on-year), respectively (see Figure 10 and Annex 1). In the aggregate, job gains were observed across developed and emerging economies, and among female and male workers (see Figure 13). Fewer countries, notably Sweden, Latvia and Lithuania have reported negative employment changes both during the hard period of the recession (first quarter 2008 – first quarter 2009) and since the economy began to expand (second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010). In contrast, employment grew steadily over the same periods in Israel, Ireland, Japan, Slovakia and Taiwan (China). Jobs came back from negative employment levels in Greece, Iceland and several emerging central European countries (see Figure 19).



Nonetheless, employment growth, in spite of generally upward trends, seems to have lost some momentum in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) in a number of countries – Croatia (-8.7 per cent), Malaysia (-4.9 per cent), Finland (-3.8 per cent), Bulgaria (-1.8 per cent), Italy, (-0.6 per cent), and in the Russian Federation (-0.3 per cent) (see Figure 19). To a certain extent, these changes may reflect the implementation of some austerity measures, particularly in Europe. For instance, some health care spending cuts have already been announced in 2010 in Ireland (4.8 per cent)³⁸, Latvia (5 per cent)³⁹ and Greece where adjustment plans aims to reduce health care spending by €0.9-1.2 billion yearly in 2011-2012.⁴⁰ As fiscal consolidations progress in developed economies, some highly donor dependent countries may also see their social investments affected. Uganda, for example, also announced health budget cuts (14.5 per cent) in 2010/2011 due to a decrease in donor funding.⁴¹

Figure 19. Health



Employment in education continued to expand, in the first semester of 2010 in those countries for which information is available, albeit at much slower pace. Almost 138,000 jobs were added in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) whereas in the previous quarter the sector added nearly

³⁸ Irish Ministry of Finance: *Ireland – Stability Programme Update*, December 2009.

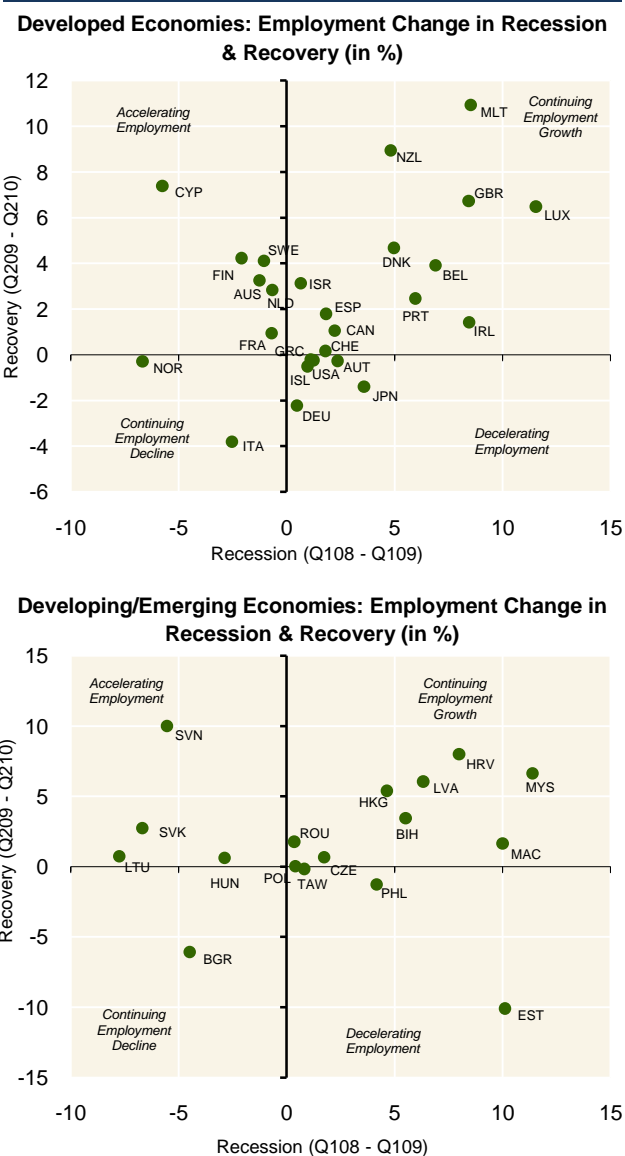
³⁹ Latvian Ministry of Finance: *Convergence Programme of the Republic of Latvia*, January 2010.

⁴⁰ Greek Ministry of Finance: *Update of the Hellenic Stability and Growth Programme*, January 2010.

⁴¹ Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda: *The Background to the Budget, 2010/11 Fiscal Year*, June 2010.

294,000 jobs (year-on-year) (see Figure 10). Since the onset of the crisis, 23 out of 47 developed and emerging/developing countries, have kept a positive employment trend and jobs began to come back in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) in 11 countries which reported some employment decline during the worst part of the recession (first quarter 2008 - first quarter 2009). Employment levels remained subdued throughout the entire crisis and expansion periods, notably in Italy and Bulgaria (see Figure 20).

Figure 20. Education



Previous reports suggested that, while there was not a dramatic fall in education employment across the board in the earliest stages of the crisis, certain countries, regions, levels of education, types of

schools (private schools dependent wholly or partly on student fees), and types of jobs (non-teaching) were beginning to feel the effects of the continuing recession and reduced public investment or private spending capacity.⁴² In fact, several economies with relative stable or growing employment levels in education during the recession, began to show signs of deterioration in the second quarter of 2010 compared to 2009, this seems to be the case in Estonia (-10 per cent), Germany (-2.2 per cent), Japan (-1.4 per cent), the Philippines (-1.3 per cent), Greece (-0.24 per cent), the U.S. (-0.2 per cent) and Taiwan (China) (-0.2 per cent) (see Figure 20 and Annex 17).

In most cases, a decline in education sector employment is presumed to have resulted from measures taken to respond to government fiscal difficulties at either national or local levels, including, as a consequence of emergency loans from international financial institutions or regional groupings such as the European Union.

Stricter limitation on public spending may off-set some of the job gains observed in the sector in some regions, but more likely will introduce uncertainty in other operational resources affecting the sector's performance and quality overall. For instance, in the U.K., while direct funding to schools will rise 0.1 per cent in real terms between 2010 and 2015, spending on school buildings are projected to fall 60 per cent as a result of revised budgetary priorities introduced by the new Government.⁴³ A similar fear has been expressed by several aid dependent countries which may see a decline in their finances, if further cuts are made to Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in developed economies.⁴⁴ In these countries much of the financial shortfall will affect teachers, whose salaries comprise up to 90 per cent of government running costs, and will result in further cuts in the

⁴² See ILO: *Impact of the global economic recession on education*, SECTOR Notes, Sectoral Activities Department, Geneva, July 2009.

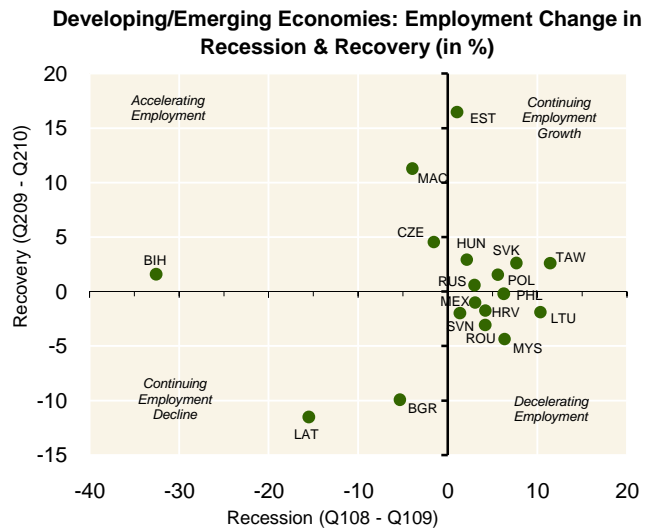
⁴³ See UK H.M Treasury. *Spending Review 2010*. October 2010

⁴⁴ Education for All: *Reaching the marginalized*, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010, UNESCO, Paris, and Oxford University Press, London, 2010.

provision of basic learning materials and infrastructure.⁴⁵

Data available for 49 countries suggests that employment in public administration has grown slower in the second quarter of 2010 (adding 134,830 jobs) than in the first quarter of the same year (adding 343,920 jobs) (year-on-year). Nonetheless, this sector added almost 842,000 and 705,000 jobs, respectively, in the first and second quarters of 2010 compared to the same periods in 2008 (see Figure 10 and Annex 1).

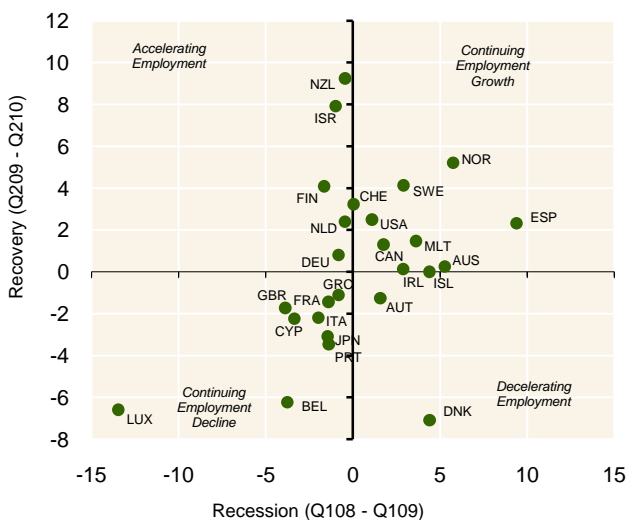
Developments in the first half of 2010 in this sector began to divert across developed and emerging/developing economies. On the one hand, several countries continued to report employment growth in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year), notably Macau (China) (11.3 per cent), New Zealand (9.2 per cent), Israel (7.9 per cent), Czech Republic (4.5 per cent), Sweden (4.1 per cent), Finland (4 per cent), Switzerland (3.2 per cent), Hungary (2.9 per cent) and the U.S. (2.5 per cent), thus continuing the progression of ongoing upward trends (see Figure 21).



In the latter, however, public jobs were temporary due to the hiring needs in the 2010 census. On the other hand, a number of countries in which employment levels grew steadily during the crisis, began to lose momentum during the expansion (second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2009). This trend was common in a number of emerging/developing economies such as Malaysia (-4.4 per cent), Romania (-3 per cent), Slovenia (-2 per cent) and Mexico (-1 per cent). Labour markets in the public sector also reported some changes in Denmark, Austria and Spain over the same period (see Figure 21).

Figure 21. Public Administration

Developed Economies: Employment Change in Recession & Recovery (in %)



Concerns over fiscal deficits, high government debt levels and announced consolidation measures in a number of advanced economies, seem to be challenging the stability of jobs in public administration. While most of the cuts in public spending will be implemented in 2010 and onwards, the data suggests that some changes in employment levels began to take effect earlier, during the recession period (first quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009), and they remained subdued during the expansion (second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010). This seems to be case in Belgium (-6.2 per cent), Japan (-3.5 per cent) Portugal (-3.1 per cent), the U.K (-2.2 per cent), Italy (-2.2 per cent), France (-1.4 per cent) and Greece (-1.1 per cent) (see Figure 21 and Annex 16).

Employers' expectations for adding jobs in this sector in the fourth quarter of 2010 have decreased (quarter-on-quarter) across developed and

⁴⁵ See ILO: *Impact of the global economic recession on education*, SECTOR Notes, Sectoral Activities Department, Geneva, July 2009.

emerging economies, notably in Brazil, Japan, Germany and Colombia. In Romania, the U.S., Hungary and Greece, employers also seem to be less favourable to new hiring over the same period. India is among the few economies where hiring expectations remain fairly positive for the fourth quarter of 2010.⁴⁶

While significant adjustments are expected in employment levels, some changes in working conditions, particularly wages and social benefits may also be observed as fiscal consolidation plans progress in their implementation. For instance, a number of countries have already introduced salary reductions and freezes in 2010, notably Greece, Portugal, Spain and the U.S. (at local level)⁴⁷ (see Table 1).

Uncertainty over developments in the public administration labour markets will mark the remainder of 2010, still, no less attention should be given to the broader impact that resulted from the crisis, namely the reduced capacity of several governments to continue stimulating the recovery overall. Policy options and space for manoeuvring may become more limited for many governments, as a result (see further in Chapter 3B).

Table 1. Changes in Public Sector Salaries in 2010, Selected Economies

Country	Salary Increases	Salary Reductions	Salary Freezes	Reduction of Agreed Increases
Finland	X			
France	X			
Germany	X	X		
Greece		X	X	
Hungary		X		
Ireland		X		
Italy			X	
Luxembourg			X	
Moldova	X			
Mozambique			X	
Myanmar	X			
Netherlands			X	
Portugal		X	X	
Romania		X		
Russian Federation	X			
Slovenia				X
South Africa	X			
Spain		X	X	
Swaziland	X			
Syria	X			
Ukraine	X			
United Kingdom	X		X	
USA	X	X	X	

Sources: ILO GB.309/STM/1/1. Update of Sectoral Aspects Regarding the Economic Downturn: Public Administration. Note for Information. November 2010.

⁴⁶ See Manpower Employment Outlook Survey Global Q4 2010.

⁴⁷ See ILO: GB.309/STM/1/1. Update of Sectoral Aspects Regarding the Economic Downturn: Public Administration. Note for Information. November 2010.

Chapter 3

Emerging Policy Issues

As the economic slowdown eases, policy makers became more concerned about the sustainability of the recovery. The critical question is whether this recovery will be job-rich or job-less. There may not be straightforward answers to this question due to the complexities involved in labour market institutions and due to the different ways the crisis impacted countries and sectors. However, this chapter explores some of the elements that may explain certain patterns that could be shaping the recovery at sector-specific level. On the one hand, it looks at the issues constraining private sector consumption both in terms of levels and composition, as they seem to be determining the

length of the recovery in a number of industries, notably manufacturing and wholesale & retail trade. On the other hand, it reviews some of the challenges involved for certain sectors as a result of the implementation of fiscal consolidation programmes, the design of which may affect the speed of the recovery in the short-term and affect the way some labour markets operate in the long-run. Finally, it flags some early views about the likelihood of more structural changes emerging as a result of the crisis in severely affected sectors, notably manufacturing, and suggests the need for considering other policy reforms that may go beyond current crisis responses.

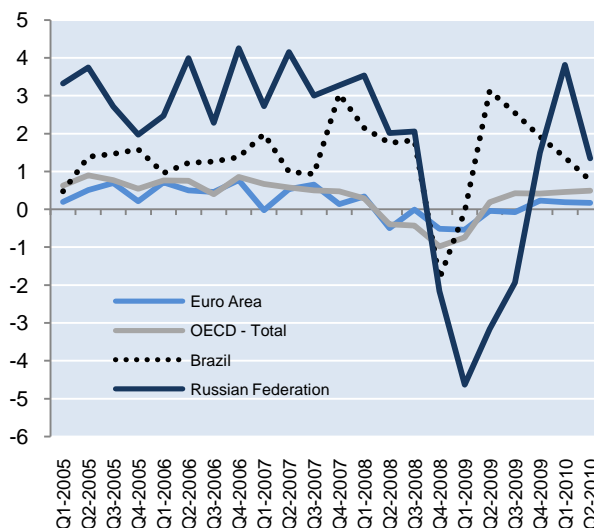
A. The ability of the private sector to expand consumption and investment seems to be constraining the length and strength of the recovery.

Both firms and households appear to be more cautious about their finances, as the initial factors that temporarily boosted the economic recovery, such as fiscal stimuli and the inventory cycle, begin to lose some steam, and uncertainty about labour markets remains high.

Consumer spending, particularly in advanced economies, is rising more slowly than initially estimated. Private consumption expenditure in Europe remained fragile, in spite of a minor 0.5 per cent improvement in the second quarter of 2010 compared with a 0.1 per cent growth seen in the first quarter of the same year (quarter-on-quarter). The consumption growth rate declined, over the same period, notably in Greece (-6.2 per cent), Ireland (-0.2 per cent) and some emerging European countries. Consumption growth has also been sluggish (quarter-on-quarter) in major OECD countries such as Japan, France, Germany, the U.K. and the U.S.⁴⁸ (see Figure 22). Moreover, in the latter personal savings (as a percentage of disposable personal income) increased to 6.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2010 compared to 5.5 per cent in the first quarter.⁴⁹

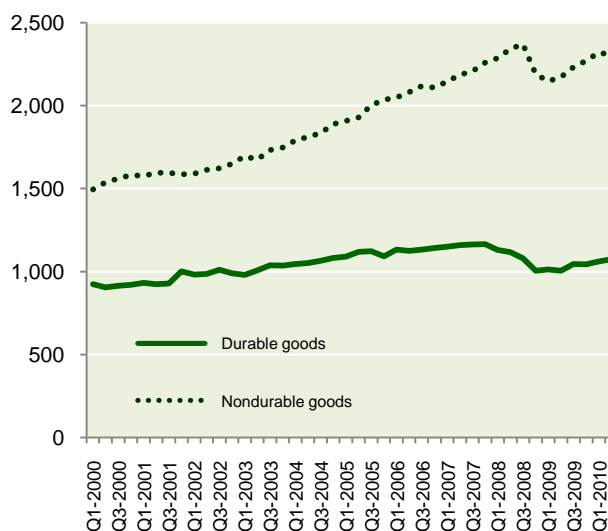
Households have reacted to unexpected changes in income by adjusting their spending on durable goods. Evidence from developed economies suggests that consumption of durable goods has declined more rapidly than non-durables. In the U.S. durable goods spending fell 2.3 per cent towards the end of 2008 compared to a 5.5 per cent fall in non-durables⁵⁰ (see Figure 23). A similar trend was observed in the Euro Area where spending on durables fell 4 per cent compared to 2 per cent on non-durables, over the same period.⁵¹ In most countries the adjustment was more pronounced in car purchases.

Figure 22 . Growth in Private Consumption Expenditure in Selected Economies (% Change Q-on-Q)



Source: ILO based on OECD Quarterly National Accounts. Data are seasonally adjusted.

Figure 23. Private Expenditure in the United States (in billion USD)



Source: ILO based on US Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

⁴⁸ OECD. Stat Extracts. Quarterly National Accounts Data.

⁴⁹ U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis, August 2010.

⁵⁰ U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis. August 2010.

⁵¹ European Central Bank. Monthly Bulletin. July, 2010.

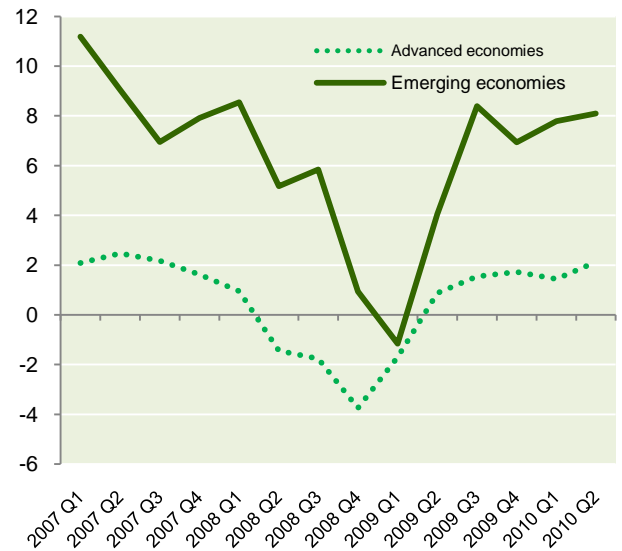
Firms also responded to changes in private consumption by contracting investment and rebuilding inventories. Available data suggests that improvements in business spending over the first semester of 2010 were mainly driven by replacements of equipment that were postponed due to the economic downturn instead of expanding business investments. These trends seem to be consistent with the overall changes observed in the production and trade of durable manufacturing products since the onset of the economic downturn, and partly explain some of the employment developments observed in the manufacturing sector, as reported in Chapter 2.

Past crisis experiences confirm that households adjust their expenditure on durable goods relatively slowly, as they adapt to their new income conditions. Indeed, second quarter 2010 data across developed economies (see Figure 22) suggests that private consumption is likely to continue to rise in 2010, albeit at a moderate pace, since the effects of policy measures are expected to fade and labour market conditions remain uncertain. Under this scenario, the recovery in sectors such as manufacturing may take longer than expected.

In contrast, the prospects of domestic demand in emerging and developing economies appear to be stronger. Despite the fact that overall consumption continues to be supported by government spending, the role of domestic markets in emerging economies should not be overlooked (see Figure 24). They may play a decisive role in the pace and shape of their recovery, and may also contribute to other structural changes more globally (see more in Chapter 3C).

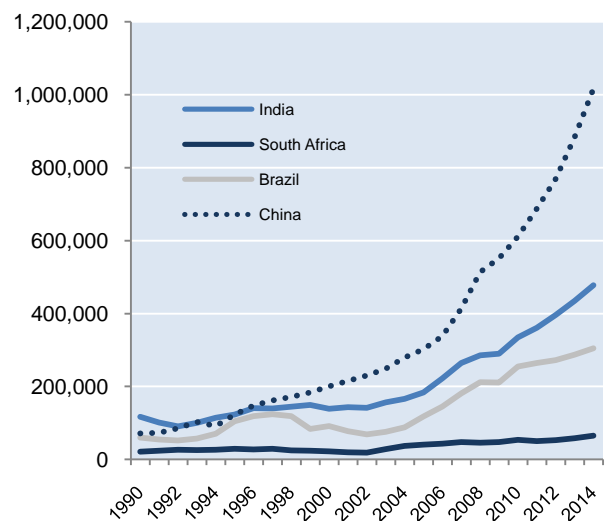
Countries such as China, India and Brazil developed substantial trade surpluses over the past decades and the size and capacity of their large domestic markets is continuously expanding. Some studies estimate that in the next two decades, the center of gravity of global consumption may shift significantly, where the share of Europe and the U.S. may fall from 64 per cent in 2009 to 30 per cent in 2030, while the consumption of other developing countries, Asia in particular, may increase to 59 per cent over the same period.⁵²

Figure 24. Real Private Consumption (% Change Q-on-Q)



Source: ILO based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2010.

Figure 25. Consumer Expenditure on Food, Beverages & Tobacco in Selected Economies (in USD)



Source: ILO based on Economist Intelligence Unit.

⁵² See R. Kaplinsky and M. Farooki. What are the implications for Global Value Chains When the Markets Shifts from the North to the South. World Bank. Policy Research Working Paper 5202. 2010.

The composition of demand in emerging and developing economies is as important as the rate of expansion of consumption. In the context of the recovery, this provides some elements to understand why some sectors have been more resilient to the economic slowdown than others and what the recovery prospects may be compared to those in the developed world.

Due to per capita income levels, consumption in emerging economies is relatively high in agriculture/food products and some intermediate goods. These trends seem to be rising, particularly in some products such as meat, as income levels improve (see Figure 25). In contrast to advanced economies, the demand for durable and capital goods is less intensive. As seen previously, the contraction in the production and consumption of durable goods seems to be stronger than those of non-durable goods. To some extent, this explains why the domestic market in emerging economies has been able to better counterbalance the fall in demand in their export markets.

Moreover, the structure and patterns of consumption in emerging economies have also shaped the nature of imports with a preference towards unprocessed products, heavily dependent on soft and hard commodities, particularly in countries such as China. Trade flows between the developing economies of Latin America and Africa with Asia have grown at an increasing rate over the past decades.⁵³ These stronger linkages may have helped, to a certain extent, to smooth the impact of the trade fall in agriculture and other commodities, in the absence of demand from their traditional export markets in developed countries. As seen in the previous chapter, the fall in activity and employment in sectors such as agriculture in developing economies was less severe than those in manufacturing. The south-south commercial ties may have consolidated even further, as a result.

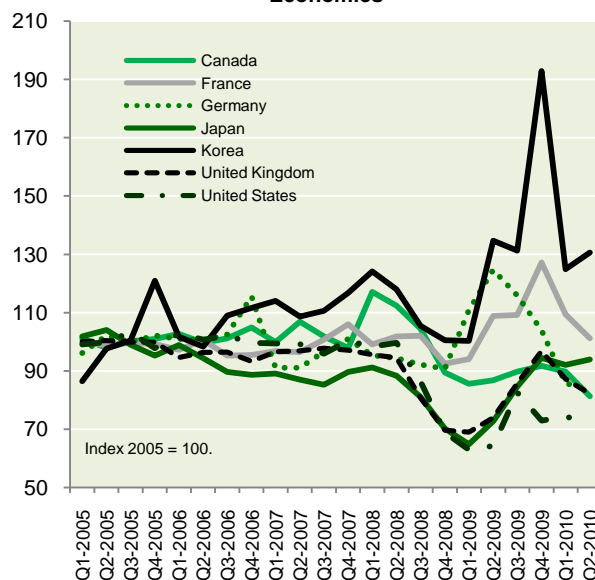
⁵³ See M. Farooki. *China's Structural Demand and the Commodity Super Cycle: Implications for Africa*. Leeds University, 2009

B. Uncertainty about the sustainability of the global recovery has risen sharply amid a drop in confidence on fiscal stability and the future of policy responses.

Fiscal stabilization measures in Europe and a gradual withdrawal of fiscal support in emerging Asia and Latin America may hold back private and government consumption expenditure and slow down the pace of the recovery in the near-term. An ILO review of announced fiscal consolidation programmes across the EU and some G20 countries identified important efforts to stabilize public debt by increasing excise taxes, personal and capital income taxes, in addition to cuts in public expenditure⁵⁴ (see Table 2). Previous fiscal consolidation experiences across OECD countries suggest that fiscal adjustments of 1 per cent of GDP reduced domestic demand by about 1 per cent and raised unemployment rates by 0.3 percentage points over a two-year period.⁵⁵

In a context where credit has insufficiently reached the private sector, a premature and overly severe adjustment could further slow down weak demand and affect the prospects of the recovery.⁵⁶ The fall seen in sales and car registrations, once several car scrappage programmes came to an end, confirms how resistant demand is to increased spending (particularly in durable goods), in the absence of more solid economic fundamentals (see Figure 26). In emerging economies such as Brazil, a decline in personal consumption expenditure was already reported in the first semester of 2010, partly due to a lessening of some fiscal incentives.⁵⁷ While there is a need to deal with the structural problems of high debt ratios and fiscal vulnerability, the way that programmes are designed, country specific circumstances, and the timing for their implementation seem to be crucial aspects to avoid undermining the early gains of the recovery.

Figure 26. Passenger Car Registrations in Selected Economies



Source: ILO based on OECD. Data are seasonally adjusted.

⁵⁴ ILO. World of Work Report 2010. From One Crisis to the Next?

⁵⁵ Leigh et al. Will it Hurt? Impacts of Fiscal Consolidation. IMF Paper

⁵⁶ IMF – ILO. The Challenges of Growth, Employment and Social Cohesion. Discussion Document. September 2010.

⁵⁷ IBGE. Contas Nacionais Trimestrais. Abril/Junho 2010.

The evidence so far suggests that stimulus measures have been broadly supportive in stimulating aggregate demand and containing further job losses both in advanced and emerging economies.⁵⁸

Policy makers face the challenge of designing and implementing credible and well coordinated fiscal consolidation plans in which the priorities seem to be strengthening aggregate demand, stimulating private and business investment, and encouraging a return to robust and job-rich growth, while ensuring fiscal sustainability.

There is no firm agreement on what the best policy approach to deal with this challenge is; however, it appears that a combination of measures that temporarily enhance public or private investment could be more effective in stimulating output and employment.⁵⁹ Some research based on general equilibrium simulations,⁶⁰ suggests that fiscal instruments which directly stimulate aggregate demand or targeted transfers (i.e. to households) lead to higher fiscal multipliers than tax cuts in the short term. Overall, this seems to be consistent with the principles of a three-fold strategy followed so far by various countries during the downturn: (i) support aggregate demand (via fiscal and monetary actions); (ii) reduce the pressure in labour markets (through subsidies such as short-time work); and (iii) provide targeted subsidies (i.e. hiring subsidies).⁶¹ Additionally, continued public expenditure in infrastructure and investments in education and health, are policies that may enhance the long-term growth prospects of the recovery.

Overall challenges to the recovery in advanced economies are high unemployment, constrained bank lending and weak private consumption,

whereas in emerging and developing economies the gradual phase out of stimulus measures, weaker demand from advanced economies, commodity prices and financing gaps could undermine the sustainability of their recovery. Increasingly, the pace and sustainability of the recovery will depend on private driven activity and long-term structural factors.

Table 2. Overview of fiscal consolidation programmes in G20 and EU countries

	Effective Increase in Taxation	Effective Cuts in Social Security	Public Sector Cuts	Other Spending Cuts
Australia	X			
Canada			X	X
Denmark	X	X	X	X
Estonia	X	X		X
France	X	X		
Germany	X	X		X
Greece	X	X	X	X
Hungary	X		X	
India	X	X		
Indonesia	X			
Ireland	X	X	X	
Italy		X	X	
Latvia	X	X	X	
Lithuania	X	X	X	X
Netherlands		X	X	X
Portugal	X		X	X
Romania		X	X	
Slovenia				X
Spain	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom		X	X	X

Note: The table indicates planned or actually implemented consolidation measures in four main areas up to 2015. Tax measures include increases of excise taxes, personal and capital income taxes, taxes on financial services. Cuts in social security cover measures relate to public pension, health care, education and unemployment benefit systems. Public sector cuts include both wage cuts and reductions in public sector employment. Other spending cuts include cuts both in infrastructure and military spending and in foreign aid. Source: ILO World of Work Report 2010: From One Crisis to the Next?

⁵⁸ See ILO's World of Work Report 2010, and the article entitled *The Effectiveness of Euro Area Fiscal Policies* in the July 2010 issue of the European Central Bank Monthly Bulletin.

⁵⁹ A revision of the effectiveness of euro area fiscal policies implemented in response to the crises suggests that temporary expenditure-based fiscal measures have larger multipliers than temporary revenue-based fiscal measures. See further in the article *The Effectiveness of Euro Area Fiscal Policies*. European Central Bank Monthly Bulletin, July, 2010.

⁶⁰ See G. Coenen and et al in the 2010 European Central Bank Research Bulletin. No10.

⁶¹ IMF – ILO. The Challenges of Growth, Employment and Social Cohesion. Discussion Document. September 2010.

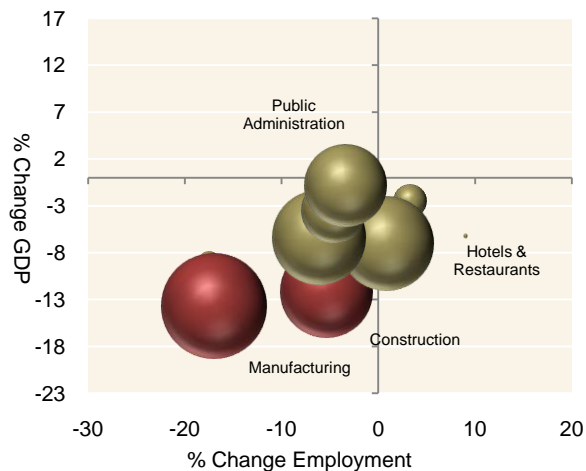
C. While fiscal consolidation will be critical to determine the pace of the recovery, it may not be enough to deal with other emerging structural changes.

Employment lags could signal a potential risk for a jobless recovery and lead to some restructuring. The substantial job losses observed during the economic downturn in sectors such as construction and manufacturing have set a very challenging level from which to recover. The high concentration of jobs lost in these industries, as reported in Chapter 2, raises questions regarding the speed with which displaced workers are likely to be (or not to be) reabsorbed in the longer term.

Some of the recovery patterns observed both in advanced and emerging economies suggest that either employment gains are lagging behind the current business cycle fluctuations or that more structural changes have been exacerbated as a result of the economic slowdown, indicating the possibility of a more permanent reduction in employment in a number of sectors.

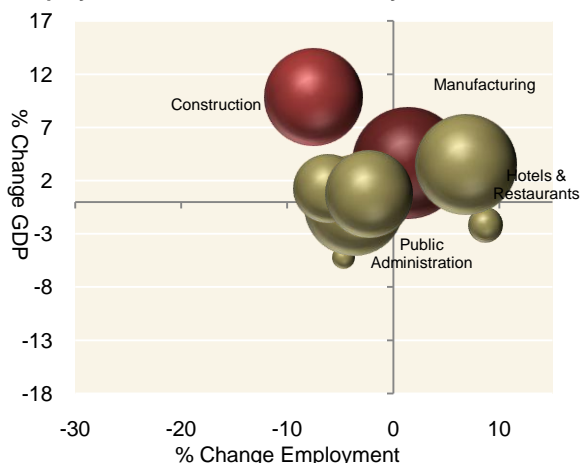
Evidence across sectors suggests that firms are not yet willing to add new jobs even if, in the aggregate, they have already realized solid gains in productivity. For instance in the U.K. and the Russian Federation, employment in a number of industries, notably manufacturing and construction, have been lagging behind the GDP recovery observed in these sectors since the second quarter of 2009 (see Figures 27-30). While this may signal that employer confidence in the durability of the expansion remains weak, it also could suggest that firms expect to meet any near-term increase in demand by raising their existing employees' hours of work and further boosting productivity, thus delaying the need to add employees. In fact, after falling consistently since 2008, aggregate hours of work across sectors started to increase in the third quarter of 2009 (year-on-year) (see Figure 11). If the divergence between job and output growth persists for a longer period, this might signal the emergence of a recovery driven mostly by productivity increases instead of employment gains.

Figure 27. United Kingdom: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Crisis, Q108 to Q109



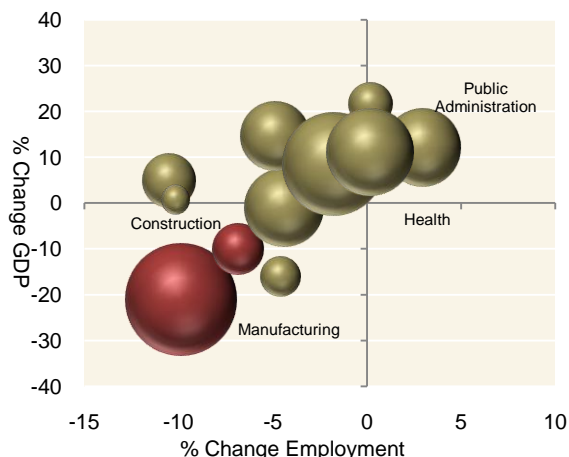
Source: ILO based on Eurostat and UK Office for National Statistics.

Figure 28. United Kingdom: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Recovery, Q209 to Q210



Source: ILO based on Eurostat and UK Office for National Statistics.

Figure 29. Russian Federation: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Crisis, Q108 to Q109



Source: ILO based on Federal State Statistics Service, Russian Federation.

However, the speed with which jobs were lost compared to the pace of output and jobs growth seen in this recovery also suggests that the downturn may have exacerbated ongoing structural changes, which began prior to the crisis. If job losses are permanent and workers are compelled to switch sectors, location or skills, then the adjustment is rather structural.⁶²

Tracking the direction of job flows during and just after the recession may help to understand whether there have been some structural changes occurring across sectors during the current economic slowdown. If a sector reverses the jobs lost quickly, once the economy begins to recover (in GDP terms), then it is likely that such an adjustment has been cyclical. Conversely, if the outflow of jobs continues, in spite of a GDP recovery, then the adjustment would be structural.⁶³

Observations of GDP and employment changes during the recession and recovery periods⁶⁴ in countries such as France and South Africa suggest that some deeper changes are taking place in the structure of some sectors. For instance, in France the GDP for the industrial sector⁶⁵ fell 10.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2008 and employment in manufacturing declined almost 2 per cent over the same period. In the second quarter of 2010 employment declined even further (-3.5 per cent) compared to the second quarter of 2009 in spite of the 3.5 per cent growth in industrial GDP reported over the same period (see Figures 31 and 32).

However, this downward trend in employment is not new. The sector had been shedding jobs prior to the crisis. Between 2003 and 2007, 165,000 jobs were lost in this sector while the industry's GDP continued to grow at a relatively stable average rate (1.5 per cent annually) (see Figures 33 & 34). This suggests a productivity led pattern, where more output is produced with less labour. The economic slowdown in 2008 seems to have accelerated this existing trend further. Manufacturing job losses in the second quarter of 2010 compared to the same period

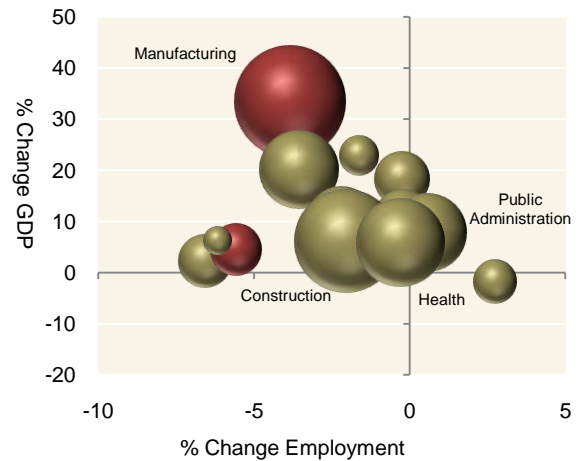
⁶² See E. Goshen and S. Potter. Has structural change contributed to a Jobless Recovery? Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Current Issues in Economics and Finance. Volume 9, Number 8. 2003.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ For the purpose of the analysis, the recession period refers to changes, both in employment and GDP, occurred in Q1 2009 compared to Q1 2008 and the recovery period refers to the changes, both in employment and GDP, occurred in Q2 2010 compared to Q2 2009.

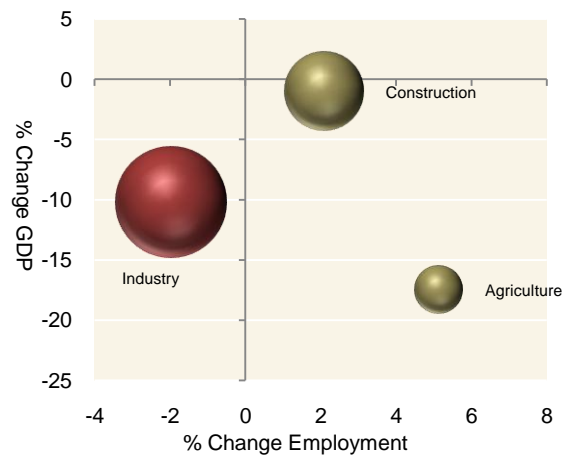
⁶⁵ Includes the energy sector.

Figure 30: Russian Federation: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Recovery, Q108 to Q109



Source: ILO based on Federal State Statistics Service, Russian Federation.

Figure 31. France: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Crisis, Q108 to Q109



Source: ILO based on Eurostat and the European Central Bank.

Figure 32. France: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Recovery, Q209 to Q210



Source: ILO based on Eurostat and the European Central Bank.

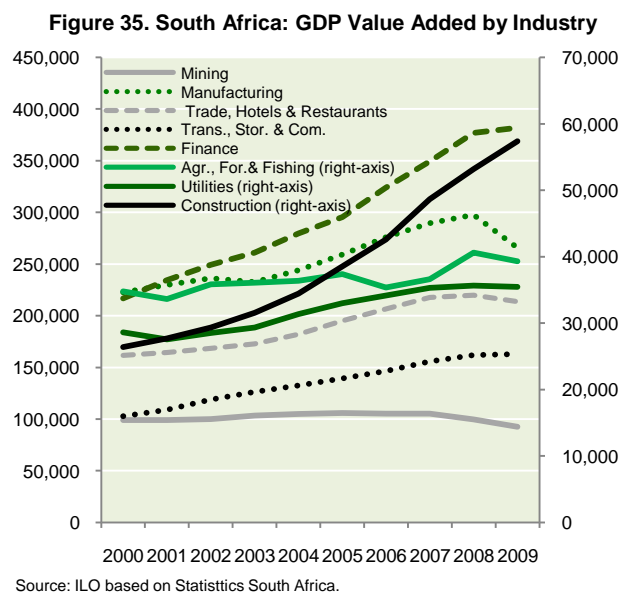
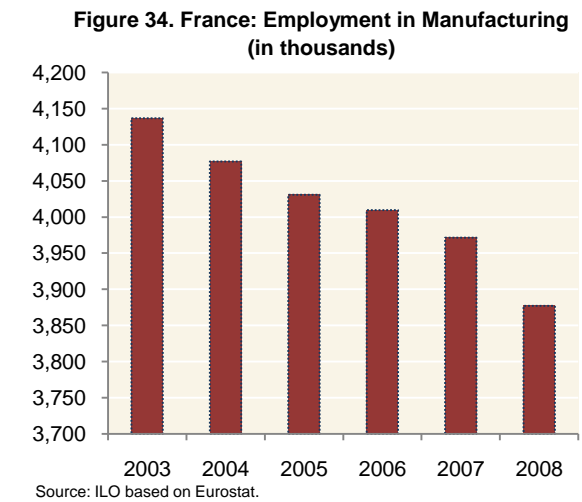
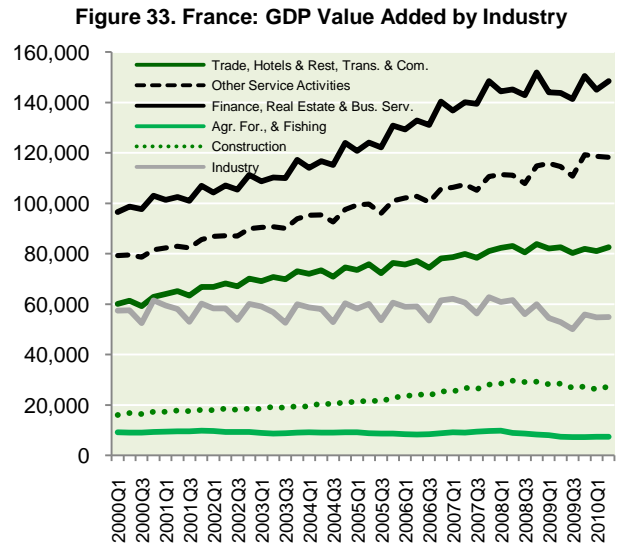
in 2008 were about 290,000 of which 94,000 were lost in 2008 alone. Almost twice the number of jobs was lost in this period than in the four years prior to the crisis.

Similarly, employment in the manufacturing sector in South Africa has been struggling to recover even while manufacturing GDP has significantly improved in the second quarter of 2010 (year-on-year) (see Figure 38).

Employment fell sharply during the economic slowdown. More than 312,000 jobs were lost in the second quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2008. This is nearly equal to the number of jobs that were created in this sector between 2000 and 2008 (see Figure 36). Although there was not a declining employment trend prior to the crisis, it seems that the recovery in this sector will take a longer time and will be mostly led by productivity gains, at least in the near term. Overall, this might have broader consequences in the economy due to the relevance of this industry – the second most rapidly growing sector after financial intermediation.

A more structural change may be occurring in the agriculture sector. Both employment and the relevance of the sector in GDP terms declined in the past decade. In 2008 there were 1.1 million less jobs than in 2000 while GDP grew at a relative stable average pace (1.9 per cent annually) between 2000 and 2008 (see Figures 35 & 36). Almost 390,000 jobs were lost between 2007 and 2008 alone. In the second quarter of 2010 the GDP in agriculture grew almost 4 per cent (year-on-year), however employment fell almost 13 per cent over the same period. This is almost twice the level (-7.6 per cent) observed in the first quarter of 2009 compared to 2008 (see Figures 37 & 38). Again, this suggests the acceleration of a pattern that existed prior to the crisis in which the expansion of the sector is likely to bring fewer job gains.

As the recovery is still in process, it is difficult to determine which factors may be influencing the low job growth seen across some industries. Probably, there are several aspects interacting in parallel within a broader and more complex change. For instance, over the past few decades, technological change, reorganization of production, and local and international outsourcing have driven shifts in the distribution of workers throughout the economy in several advanced economies. Moreover, lifted



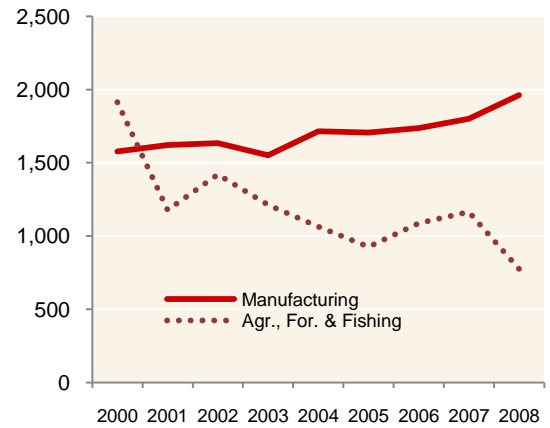
by a rapid expansion of international integration of production networks, industrial production and manufacturing, employment has gradually relocated from developed to emerging economies.⁶⁶ This transition was also followed by a steady increase in the share of services both in GDP and employment as seen in the cases above.

On the other hand, changes in the market conditions may have encouraged firms to adjust by introducing cost reducing strategies to remain competitive. While many firms became insolvent, others consolidated early anticipated restructuring plans by closing less efficient facilities and cutting staff permanently. For instance the Euler Hermes' Global Insolvency Index⁶⁷ in 2009 reported the highest levels of insolvencies among businesses in a decade for some countries, notably the U.S., the U.K., France and Finland, and the worst levels in history for countries such as Spain, the Netherlands, Baltic countries, and others.⁶⁸

If the tendency towards structural changes in the labour markets becomes predominant, many retrenched workers may not return to their old jobs. This may pose a greater challenge, moreover, if the skills of displaced workers are not easily transferable to other sectors, and if certain labour market rigidities prevent a more fluid labour mobility between them. Lower-skilled employment typically tends to be heavily concentrated in construction and industry – the largest hit sectors during the crisis. In Spain, the evidence suggest that most of the lay-offs occurred among low-skilled and temporarily workers in the construction sector.⁶⁹

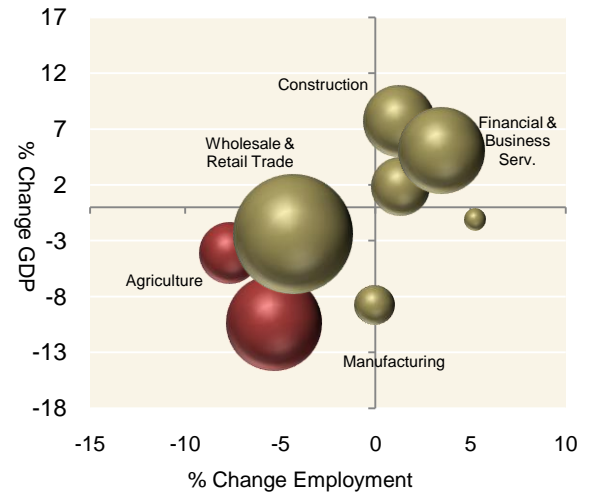
The relocation of workers across firms and sectors seems to be an important feature to ease and stimulate the jobs recovery in the mid to long-term. In this context, in addition to fiscal consolidation considerations, governments may need to look at other structural reforms to overcome the segmentation of labour markets, speed mobility and facilitate the reintegration of displaced

Figure.36. South Africa: Employment in Manufacturing & Agriculture (in thousands)



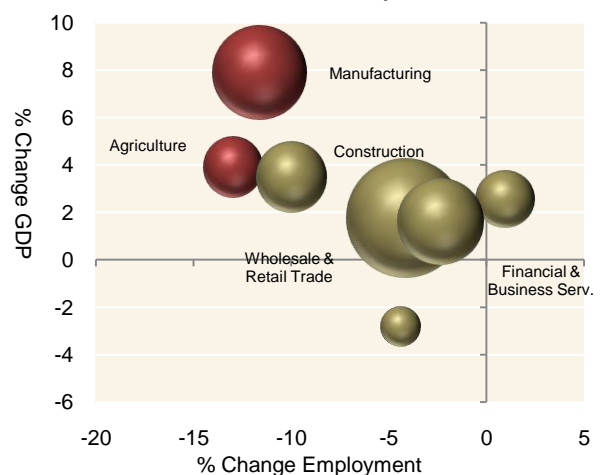
Source: ILO based on Statistics South Africa.

Figure 37. South Africa: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Crisis, Q108 to Q109



Source: ILO based on Statistics South Africa.

Figure 38. South Africa: % Change in Employment and GDP in the Recovery, Q209 to Q210



Source: ILO based on Statistics South Africa.

⁶⁶ See R. Kaplinsky. *Easternisation: the spread of Japanese Management Techniques to Developing Countries*. 1994 and G.Gereffi. *The Organization of Buyer-Driven Global Commodity Chains: How U.S. Retailers Shape Overseas Production Networks*. 1994

⁶⁷ The Insolvency Index is calculated on the basis of the number of insolvencies divided by the number of existing businesses at country level. The Global Index is the weighted sum of all the national indices. Each country is weighted according to its share of the total GDP (at current exchange rates) of the countries included in the study. The index is currently estimated for 31 countries, most of which are advanced economies.

⁶⁸ See Euler Hermes. *Global Corporate Insolvencies Report*, June 2010.

⁶⁹ European Central Bank. *Monthly Bulletin*. July, 2010.

workers by supporting investments in training and education. In summary, there are initial grounds for concern that the economic crisis will have a long-term effect for both advanced and developing countries. Both strategic and operational changes may be interacting to shape the current pace of the recovery across sectors. Beyond fiscal and monetary policies, other structural reforms in the labour market and industrial policies may also be needed. The job crisis has been and will continue to be complex. Further research could help to understand, in the near future, the extent to which labour market adjustments across sectors have been predominantly cyclical or structural.

Methodological Notes

This report was prepared with information available to the ILO in October 2010. The data gathered correspond to a total of 51 countries, of which 28 are developed economies, and 23 are emerging and developing countries. This sample represents 75% of the countries that produce monthly or quarterly labour force surveys worldwide. However, given the gap in data from large developing countries, in particular China and India; the aggregate figures should be interpreted with caution.

The data were collected from National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country. Data for EU countries were collected from EUROSTAT. Data are based on national definitions and have not been adjusted or altered by the ILO in any way. The information presented in the report has been obtained, as far as possible, from identical sources.

The selection and definition of economic activities follows the UN International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 3. The data presented herein cover major divisions or categories of economic activity only.

The labour market indicators included in the report have been selected for their ability to reflect recent and short term changes both in employment and working conditions. These mainly are: employment (total and/or paid), average hours of work, and average wages.

Total employment covers all status groups, that is, not only employees (wage earners and salaried employees), including paid family workers, but also employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers and workers not classifiable by status. The data generally relate to employment during a specified brief period, either one week or one day. Usually, no distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time.

Paid employment relates solely to employees (wage earners and salaried employees) in employment. Data on paid employment may in some cases have different worker coverage. This report presents data collected for total employment in countries where this information is available. Data for the United States represents paid employment.

Employment data included in this report is also displayed according to regional breakdowns and disaggregated by sex, where the information is available. Of the 51 countries included in the sample, 44 report data disaggregated by sex.

Hours of work is defined as any period of time spent by persons in the performance of activities which contribute to the production of goods and services within the general production boundary. Statistics of hours of work usually show the average number of hours of work per week, or in some cases per day or month. For this report the data provided corresponds to the average number of hours of work per week, as reported by countries.

The data on **wages** usually relate to average gross money wages per wage earner expressed as average earnings. It covers cash payments received from employers (before deduction of taxes and social security contributions payable by workers), such as remuneration for normal working hours, overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece-workers; remuneration for time not worked (annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave); bonuses and gratuities. It should be noted that figures on wages do not reflect workers' disposable or net earnings, since they generally represent gross wages, before deductions such as those for taxes or social security contributions. The report presents data on monthly or weekly wages, as reported by countries and is expressed in national currency.

Statistical Annexes

Annex 1. Employment Level and Change in Major Economic Activities (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing¹	45,232.0	44,081.4	45,872.7	46,484.1	44,303.8	45,185.5	43,606.7	48,239.0	-46.5	-474.7	2,366.3
Mining²	3,840.9	3,627.0	3,697.2	3,663.2	3,569.4	3,639.2	3,612.8	3,642.1	-0.1%	-1.1%	5.2%
Manufacturing³	102,572.2	96,915.8	95,236.5	93,945.1	94,697.5	95,198.7	93,904.5	94,143.1	-201.7	-14.2	-55.1
Utilities⁴	9,973.8	9,933.4	9,879.4	10,086.2	10,057.5	9,989.1	10,062.1	10,204.5	-5.3%	-0.4%	-1.5%
Construction⁵	47,897.5	45,869.6	45,628.7	45,013.2	44,881.4	45,348.2	43,633.5	44,213.1	-7,373.5	-3,011.3	-1,093.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade⁶	98,833.1	97,091.6	97,133.4	96,873.0	96,310.8	96,852.2	96,170.3	96,386.1	-7.2%	-3.1%	-1.1%
Hotels & Restaurants⁷	37,974.5	37,346.3	38,432.3	38,670.7	38,504.6	38,238.5	38,242.3	39,024.8	15.3	128.7	325.0
Transportation, Storage & Communication⁸	44,491.5	44,074.2	43,707.8	43,684.7	43,468.4	43,733.8	43,547.2	43,462.4	0.2%	1.3%	3.3%
Financial Intermediation⁹	22,939.2	22,765.0	22,832.9	22,785.7	22,739.4	22,780.7	22,455.1	22,889.8	-2,549.2	-2,236.1	-1,415.6
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services¹⁰	32,117.1	32,374.3	32,497.7	32,508.9	32,775.4	32,539.1	32,463.4	32,860.5	-5.3%	-4.9%	-3.1%
Public Administration¹¹	40,234.7	40,286.1	40,796.9	40,799.1	40,776.5	40,664.6	40,630.0	40,931.7	-1,980.9	-921.4	-747.3
Education¹²	43,552.6	44,036.6	44,277.7	43,478.1	44,340.5	44,033.2	44,330.8	44,415.5	-2.0%	-0.9%	-0.8%
Health¹³	52,985.1	53,866.2	54,217.4	54,794.5	54,954.1	54,458.0	55,248.3	55,320.6	263.9	896.0	592.5
									0.7%	2.4%	1.5%
									-757.7	-527.0	-245.4
									-1.7%	-1.2%	-0.6%
									-158.4	-309.9	56.9
									-0.7%	-1.4%	0.2%
									421.9	89.2	362.8
									1.3%	0.3%	1.1%
									430.0	343.9	134.8
									1.1%	0.9%	0.3%
									480.6	294.2	137.7
									1.1%	0.7%	0.3%
									1,472.9	1,382.2	1,103.3
									2.8%	2.6%	2.0%

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. Data for European Union countries are provided by Eurostat.

* Selected Economies include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (China), Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

¹ Does not include: Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong (China), Macau (China), Singapore, Switzerland and United States. ² Does not include: Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Malta, Mexico and Singapore. ³ Does not include: Brazil and Ireland. ⁴ Does not include Estonia, Iceland, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico and Singapore. ⁵ Does not include: Rep. of Korea. ⁶ Does not include: Colombia, Rep. of Korea and Turkey. ⁷ Does not include: Brazil, Rep. of Korea, South Africa and Turkey. ⁸ Does not include: Brazil and Rep. of Korea. ⁹ Does not include: Brazil, Rep. of Korea and Turkey. ¹⁰ Does not include: Brazil, Croatia, Iceland, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, South Africa and Turkey. ¹¹ Does not include: Brazil, Colombia, Hong Kong (China), Rep. of Korea, Singapore, South Africa and Turkey. ¹² Does not include: Brazil, Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, Singapore, South Africa and Turkey. ¹³ Does not include: Brazil, Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

Annex 2. Employment Level and Change ('000s) in Major Economic Sectors in Developed and Developing/Emerging Economies (*selected economies)

		Avg. 2008	Q1-2009	Q2-2009	Q3-2009	Q4-2009	Avg. 2009	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1-09 to Q1-10	Change Q2-09 to Q1-10
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing¹	<i>Developed</i>	10,147.8	9,989.3	10,218.7	10,286.5	9,411.1	9,976.4	9,509.8	10,317.6	-171.4	-479.5	98.9
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	35,084.2	34,092.1	35,654.0	36,197.6	34,892.7	35,209.1	34,096.9	37,921.4	-1.7%	-4.8%	1.0%
Mining²	<i>Developed</i>	1,570.4	1,507.3	1,462.8	1,435.4	1,432.4	1,459.5	1,443.5	1,492.1	124.9	4.9	2,267.4
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	2,270.5	2,119.8	2,234.5	2,227.8	2,137.0	2,179.7	2,169.2	2,150.4	0.4%	0.0%	6.4%
Manufacturing³	<i>Developed</i>	61,945.7	58,491.7	57,190.8	56,060.0	56,451.3	57,048.4	56,206.4	56,129.0	-110.9	-63.7	29.3
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	40,626.5	38,424.1	38,045.8	37,885.1	38,246.2	38,150.3	37,698.0	38,014.1	-7.1%	-4.2%	2.0%
Utilities⁴	<i>Developed</i>	3,039.6	3,109.9	3,145.9	3,201.8	3,142.7	3,150.1	3,134.4	3,171.2	-90.7	49.4	-84.0
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	6,934.2	6,823.5	6,733.5	6,884.4	6,914.8	6,839.1	6,927.7	7,033.2	-4.0%	2.3%	-3.8%
Construction⁵	<i>Developed</i>	30,149.5	28,457.8	27,835.9	27,476.2	27,405.9	27,793.9	26,411.6	26,609.5	-4,897.2	-2,285.2	-1,061.8
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	17,747.9	17,411.8	17,792.9	17,537.0	17,475.6	17,554.3	17,221.8	17,603.6	-7.9%	-3.9%	-1.9%
Wholesale & Retail Trade⁶	<i>Developed</i>	63,422.9	61,909.5	61,985.3	61,507.5	60,802.6	61,551.2	60,978.3	61,023.2	-2,476.2	-726.1	-31.7
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	35,410.2	35,182.1	35,148.1	35,365.6	35,508.1	35,301.0	35,192.0	35,362.8	-6.1%	-1.9%	-0.1%
Hotels & Restaurants⁷	<i>Developed</i>	26,167.0	25,527.5	26,203.1	26,541.5	25,686.7	25,989.7	25,827.2	26,292.0	110.5	24.5	25.3
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	11,807.1	11,818.1	12,227.9	12,128.0	12,817.6	12,247.9	12,415.1	12,732.8	3.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Transportation, Storage & Communication⁸	<i>Developed</i>	27,719.5	27,425.2	26,839.6	26,833.9	26,551.0	26,912.4	26,649.8	26,570.6	-95.1	104.3	299.7
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	16,772.0	16,648.9	16,867.4	16,850.7	16,917.4	16,821.1	16,897.4	16,889.9	-1.4%	1.5%	4.5%
Financial Intermediation⁹	<i>Developed</i>	15,085.0	14,856.8	14,827.0	14,674.8	14,740.9	14,774.9	14,586.0	14,717.0	-2,355.5	-2,046.2	-1,226.3
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	7,854.2	7,908.1	8,005.9	8,111.0	7,998.5	8,005.9	7,869.1	8,172.8	-7.8%	-7.2%	-4.4%
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services¹⁰	<i>Developed</i>	23,122.4	23,349.7	23,289.9	23,344.8	23,457.3	23,360.4	23,285.3	23,496.1	-1,871.7	-931.2	-962.0
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	8,994.7	9,024.6	9,207.8	9,164.1	9,318.1	9,178.6	9,178.1	9,364.4	-3.0%	-1.5%	-1.6%
Public Administration¹¹	<i>Developed</i>	28,799.8	28,549.7	28,875.2	28,873.5	28,823.5	28,780.5	28,620.9	29,040.0	-109.2	9.9	214.7
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	11,434.9	11,736.4	11,921.7	11,925.6	11,953.0	11,884.2	12,009.0	11,891.7	-0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
Education¹²	<i>Developed</i>	31,772.6	32,201.8	32,348.3	31,689.1	32,477.4	32,179.1	32,463.3	32,546.7	-177.3	299.7	88.8
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	11,780.1	11,834.9	11,929.5	11,789.0	11,863.1	11,854.1	11,867.6	11,868.8	-0.7%	1.2%	0.3%
Health¹³	<i>Developed</i>	44,810.5	45,607.8	45,916.0	46,454.7	46,559.3	46,134.4	46,850.7	46,922.6	440.9	597.0	504.9
	<i>Developing/ Emerging</i>	8,174.6	8,258.4	8,301.3	8,339.8	8,394.8	8,323.6	8,397.6	8,398.0	3.7%	5.1%	4.1%
										-807.1	-775.3	-268.9
										-2.9%	-2.8%	-1.0%
										49.1	248.5	22.4
										0.3%	1.5%	0.1%
										-310.1	-270.9	-110.0
										-2.1%	-1.8%	-0.7%
										151.7	-39.0	166.9
										1.9%	-0.5%	2.1%
										238.0	-64.4	206.2
										1.0%	-0.3%	0.9%
										183.9	153.6	156.6
										2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
										-19.3	71.3	164.8
										-0.1%	0.2%	0.6%
										449.3	272.6	-30.0
										3.9%	2.3%	-0.3%
										406.6	261.5	198.4
										1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
										74.0	32.7	-60.7
										0.6%	0.3%	-0.5%
										1,324.0	1,242.9	1,006.6
										3.0%	2.7%	2.2%
										149.0	139.2	96.6
										1.8%	1.7%	1.2%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European Data are provided by Eurostat. *Developed Economies include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States. Developing/Emerging Economies include: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macau (China), Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Taiwan (China) and Turkey. Does not include Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong (China), Macau (China), Singapore, Switzerland and United States. ¹ Does not include Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Malta, Mexico and Singapore. ² Does not include Estonia, Iceland, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico and Singapore. ³ Does not include Rep. of Korea. ⁴ Does not include Colombia, Rep. of Korea and Turkey. ⁵ Does not include Brazil, Rep. of Korea, South Africa and Turkey. ⁶ Does not include Brazil and Rep. of Korea. ⁷ Does not include Brazil, Rep. of Korea and Turkey. ⁸ Does not include Brazil, Croatia, Iceland, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, South Africa and Turkey. ⁹ Does not include Brazil, Colombia, Hong Kong (China), Rep. of Korea, Singapore, South Africa and Turkey. ¹⁰ Does not include Brazil, Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. ¹¹ Does not include Brazil, Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. ¹² Does not include Brazil, Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. ¹³ Does not include Brazil, Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

Annex 3.1. Employment Level and Change in Major Economic Activities in Asia and the Pacific (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Avg. 2009	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing¹	17,133.9	17,210.5	17,253.8	17,247.5	16,101.2	16,953.2	16,194.4	18,839.7	-180.7	-1,016.1	1,585.9
									-1.1%	-5.9%	9.2%
Mining²	375.3	413.1	405.1	411.5	423.9	413.4	455.5	362.4	38.1	42.5	-42.7
									10.1%	10.3%	-10.5%
Manufacturing	25,124.3	24,123.2	23,791.4	23,964.9	24,029.8	23,977.3	24,088.8	24,015.3	-1,147.0	-34.4	223.9
									-4.6%	-0.1%	0.9%
Utilities³	449.9	476.5	465.3	494.4	450.4	471.6	461.6	462.5	21.7	-14.8	-2.8
									4.8%	-3.1%	-0.6%
Construction	10,602.0	10,611.7	10,454.6	10,280.2	10,713.1	10,514.9	10,433.5	10,353.6	-87.1	-178.2	-101.0
									-0.8%	-1.7%	-1.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23,749.7	23,671.8	24,012.8	23,891.1	23,957.0	23,883.2	24,009.3	23,846.5	133.5	337.5	-166.3
									0.6%	1.4%	-0.7%
Hotels & Restaurants	7,683.4	7,665.5	8,016.1	7,992.6	7,973.9	7,912.0	7,938.2	8,137.7	228.6	272.7	121.6
									3.0%	3.6%	1.5%
Transportation, Storage & Communication	8,647.8	8,986.5	8,795.1	8,875.0	8,789.4	8,861.5	9,024.0	8,944.9	213.7	37.5	149.8
									2.5%	0.4%	1.7%
Financial Intermediation	3,498.7	3,457.2	3,664.0	3,516.2	3,460.2	3,524.4	3,451.7	3,687.4	25.7	-5.5	23.4
									0.7%	-0.2%	0.6%
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services	4,549.9	4,584.1	4,697.1	4,686.6	4,850.1	4,704.5	4,800.5	4,863.6	154.6	216.4	166.5
									3.4%	4.7%	3.5%
Public Administration⁴	5,828.0	5,884.1	6,107.0	6,018.8	6,097.8	6,026.9	6,108.2	6,012.7	198.9	224.1	-94.2
									3.4%	3.8%	-1.5%
Education⁵	6,326.6	6,404.0	6,567.1	6,539.1	6,559.8	6,517.5	6,505.0	6,612.1	190.9	101.0	45.0
									3.0%	1.6%	0.7%
Health	8,512.9	8,667.6	8,880.3	9,027.3	9,003.2	8,894.6	9,251.1	9,171.2	381.7	583.5	290.9
									4.5%	6.7%	3.3%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country.

*Selected Economies Include Australia, Hong Kong (China), Japan, Macau (China), New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan (China).

¹Does not include Hong Kong (China), Macau (China) and Singapore. ²Does not include Japan, Macau (China) and Singapore. ³Does not include Japan and Singapore. ⁴Does not include Hong Kong (China) and Singapore. ⁵Does not include Singapore.

Annex 3.2. Employment Level and Change in Major Economic Activities in the Americas (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Avg. 2009	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing¹	8,972.8	8,871.7	8,972.9	9,414.5	9,656.9	9,229.0	9,093.9	9,400.3	256.2	222.2	427.3
									2.9%	2.5%	4.8%
Mining²	1,121.1	1,007.6	1,076.1	1,069.6	954.8	1,027.0	1,010.7	1,095.3	-94.1	3.1	19.2
									-8.4%	0.3%	1.8%
Manufacturing³	24,251.7	22,730.3	22,298.1	22,071.9	22,235.5	22,334.0	22,183.1	22,328.0	-1,917.8	-547.2	29.9
									-7.9%	-2.4%	0.1%
Utilities⁴	4,349.0	4,210.6	4,227.3	4,311.0	4,322.7	4,267.9	4,317.2	4,419.5	-81.1	106.6	192.2
									-1.9%	2.5%	4.5%
Construction	13,977.5	13,302.7	13,024.1	12,799.1	12,526.0	12,913.0	12,543.2	12,531.1	-1,064.6	-759.4	-492.9
									-7.6%	-5.7%	-3.8%
Wholesale & Retail Trade⁵	36,623.5	35,790.2	35,707.6	35,701.8	35,217.1	35,604.2	35,344.7	35,641.2	-1,019.4	-445.5	-66.4
									-2.8%	-1.2%	-0.2%
Hotels & Restaurants³	19,923.0	19,749.1	19,932.3	19,796.7	20,283.7	19,940.5	20,089.6	20,228.9	17.5	340.6	296.5
									0.1%	1.7%	1.5%
Transportation, Storage & Communication³	11,785.0	11,546.6	11,508.9	11,418.0	11,450.0	11,480.9	11,311.8	11,340.5	-304.1	-234.8	-168.3
									-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.5%
Financial Intermediation³	9,619.5	9,374.6	9,402.2	9,495.5	9,353.4	9,406.4	9,312.6	9,468.9	-213.1	-62.0	66.8
									-2.2%	-0.7%	0.7%
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services⁶	3,482.1	3,441.7	3,418.6	3,395.5	3,452.5	3,427.1	3,396.0	3,408.8	-55.0	-45.6	-9.8
									-1.6%	-1.3%	-0.3%
Public Administration⁷	14,513.7	14,628.9	14,690.3	14,698.0	14,655.2	14,668.1	14,697.8	14,965.0	154.4	68.8	274.7
									1.1%	0.5%	1.9%
Education⁸	14,612.2	14,690.2	14,708.6	14,574.5	14,698.6	14,668.0	14,691.8	14,693.4	55.8	1.6	-15.2
									0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%
Health⁸	17,385.9	17,652.5	17,739.0	17,857.7	17,854.1	17,775.8	17,929.0	17,990.4	390.0	276.5	251.4
									2.2%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country.

*Selected Economies include Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico and United States.

¹Includes Colombia and Mexico. ²Includes Canada and Colombia. ³Does not include Brazil. ⁴Does not include Mexico. ⁵Does not include Colombia. ⁶Does not include Brazil and Mexico. ⁷Does not include Brazil and Colombia. ⁸Includes only Canada and United States.

Annex 3.3. Employment Level and Change in Major Economic Activities in Europe (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Avg. 2009	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	18,297.4	17,209.3	18,888.5	19,125.1	17,888.7	18,277.9	17,613.8	19,339.3	-19.5 -0.1%	404.6 2.4%	450.8 2.4%
Mining¹	2,015.4	1,873.5	1,897.5	1,883.2	1,895.5	1,887.4	1,848.8	1,879.8	-128.0 -6.4%	-24.7 -1.3%	-17.7 -0.9%
Manufacturing	50,809.9	47,765.0	46,852.7	45,785.7	46,295.6	46,674.7	45,526.6	45,719.5	-4,135.2 -8.1%	-2,238.4 -4.7%	-1,133.2 -2.4%
Utilities²	5,060.7	5,131.2	5,068.3	5,167.2	5,169.7	5,134.1	5,198.5	5,210.9	73.4 1.4%	67.4 1.3%	142.6 2.8%
Construction	22,031.3	20,687.5	20,886.2	20,733.4	20,419.7	20,681.7	19,496.8	20,165.5	-1,349.6 -6.1%	-1,190.7 -5.8%	-720.7 -3.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade³	34,931.8	34,250.9	34,073.3	34,045.0	33,901.2	34,067.6	33,625.4	33,673.2	-864.2 -2.5%	-625.5 -1.8%	-400.1 -1.2%
Hotels & Restaurants³	10,237.7	9,807.7	10,361.1	10,743.9	10,115.4	10,257.0	10,092.9	10,528.2	19.3 0.2%	285.2 2.9%	167.2 1.6%
Transportation, Storage & Communication	23,118.2	22,600.5	22,497.9	22,475.5	22,306.9	22,470.2	22,257.2	22,257.8	-648.0 -2.8%	-343.3 -1.5%	-240.0 -1.1%
Financial Intermediation⁵	8,066.2	8,092.6	7,951.9	7,989.4	8,066.3	8,025.1	7,944.7	7,948.5	-41.2 -0.5%	-148.0 -1.8%	-3.4 0.0%
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services⁴	23,696.3	23,958.2	23,979.0	24,016.7	24,061.8	24,003.9	23,859.0	24,163.3	307.6 1.3%	-99.2 -0.4%	184.3 0.8%
Public Administration³	19,762.4	19,643.3	19,874.5	19,949.2	19,891.8	19,839.7	19,694.6	19,819.0	77.4 0.4%	51.2 0.3%	-55.5 -0.3%
Education³	22,264.6	22,597.7	22,649.8	22,020.4	22,717.3	22,496.3	22,767.1	22,746.6	231.7 1.0%	169.4 0.7%	96.9 0.4%
Health³	26,811.7	27,255.6	27,329.3	27,625.2	27,806.3	27,504.1	27,768.6	27,859.1	692.4 2.6%	513.0 1.9%	529.9 1.9%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. Data for European Union countries are provided by Eurostat.

*Selected Economies include Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

¹Does not include Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta. ²Does not include Estonia, Iceland, Luxembourg and Malta. ³Does not include Turkey. ⁴Does not include Croatia, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta and Turkey.

Annex 4. Employment Level and Change ('000s) in Major Economic Sectors by Sex (*selected economies)

		Avg. 2008	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Avg. 2009	Q110	Q210	Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing¹	<i>Women</i>	8,026.1	7,426.7	7,957.9	8,171.3	7,422.6	7,744.6	7,178.2	8,069.9	-281.5	-248.5	112.0
	<i>Men</i>	18,637.0	18,521.6	18,769.9	19,204.9	18,707.2	18,800.9	18,358.3	19,205.0	163.9	-163.3	435.0
Mining²	<i>Women</i>	324.0	298.8	319.0	335.6	292.3	311.4	310.2	320.1	0.9%	-0.9%	2.3%
	<i>Men</i>	2,226.7	2,040.2	2,089.5	2,075.7	2,047.0	2,063.1	2,047.7	2,155.9	-12.6	11.5	1.1
Manufacturing	<i>Women</i>	27,130.1	25,516.2	25,200.0	25,034.1	26,113.1	25,465.8	24,627.6	24,783.2	-3.9%	3.8%	0.4%
	<i>Men</i>	60,848.8	57,878.7	56,739.2	56,406.4	56,511.7	56,884.0	56,207.4	56,272.0	-163.6	7.4	66.4
Utilities³	<i>Women</i>	921.6	925.2	935.1	951.7	957.7	942.4	881.9	928.8	-7.3%	0.4%	3.2%
	<i>Men</i>	3,385.7	3,488.1	3,476.7	3,485.0	3,455.1	3,476.2	3,515.7	3,608.0	-1,664.3	-888.6	-416.8
Construction	<i>Women</i>	4,734.7	4,536.4	4,377.6	4,349.0	4,341.8	4,401.2	4,300.6	4,244.4	-6.1%	-3.5%	-1.7%
	<i>Men</i>	36,726.5	34,746.7	34,624.9	34,057.7	33,951.2	34,345.1	32,722.3	33,401.7	-3,964.8	-1,671.3	-467.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade⁴	<i>Women</i>	39,375.4	38,491.0	38,651.1	38,226.5	38,341.9	38,427.6	37,841.9	38,131.5	-6.5%	-5.8%	-3.5%
	<i>Men</i>	41,828.3	40,785.3	40,631.7	40,602.6	40,512.6	40,633.1	40,648.9	40,690.5	-947.7	-649.1	-519.5
Hotels & Restaurants⁵	<i>Women</i>	16,565.8	16,302.2	16,686.3	16,990.8	16,574.8	16,638.5	16,500.1	16,823.0	-2.4%	-1.7%	-1.3%
	<i>Men</i>	13,302.0	12,994.7	13,342.8	13,449.3	13,248.1	13,258.7	13,326.6	13,617.5	-1,195.2	-136.4	58.7
Transportation, Storage & Communication⁶	<i>Women</i>	9,563.4	9,569.1	9,307.9	9,232.2	9,284.0	9,348.3	9,219.8	9,072.0	-2.9%	-0.3%	0.1%
	<i>Men</i>	28,975.0	28,726.0	28,765.4	28,427.4	28,385.4	28,576.0	28,437.2	28,646.1	72.7	198.0	136.7
Financial Intermediation⁷	<i>Women</i>	6,901.9	6,943.9	7,015.7	6,972.7	6,948.3	6,970.2	6,810.0	6,935.7	0.4%	1.2%	0.8%
	<i>Men</i>	7,326.6	7,352.0	7,415.2	7,446.7	7,440.1	7,413.5	7,308.8	7,600.3	-43.3	331.9	274.7
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services⁸	<i>Women</i>	11,596.2	11,790.3	11,944.6	11,925.8	12,053.4	11,928.5	11,874.3	12,036.2	-0.3%	2.6%	2.1%
	<i>Men</i>	12,850.7	13,073.8	12,999.3	13,065.3	13,124.1	13,065.6	13,141.2	13,316.2	-215.1	-349.3	-235.9
Public Administration⁹	<i>Women</i>	9,290.0	9,258.1	9,430.7	9,519.7	9,462.0	9,417.6	9,373.2	9,380.8	-2.2%	-3.6%	-2.5%
	<i>Men</i>	12,556.7	12,388.8	12,690.8	12,534.4	12,510.9	12,531.2	12,307.1	12,594.0	-398.9	-288.8	-119.3
Education¹⁰	<i>Women</i>	16,266.4	16,510.3	16,780.9	16,235.3	16,781.1	16,576.9	16,857.4	16,932.1	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.4%
	<i>Men</i>	7,838.7	7,959.9	7,925.7	7,808.4	7,986.1	7,920.0	7,976.0	7,962.8	68.3	-133.9	-80.0
Health¹¹	<i>Women</i>	36,377.3	37,066.1	37,237.6	37,527.6	37,691.2	37,380.6	38,017.0	38,068.8	1.0%	-1.9%	-1.1%
	<i>Men</i>	9,808.8	9,839.3	9,955.8	10,187.9	10,294.2	10,069.3	10,284.7	10,387.3	86.9	-43.2	185.1

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. Data for European Union countries are provided by Eurostat

*Selected Economies include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (China), Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. ¹Does not include Hong Kong, China, Malta and United States. ²Does not include Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Malta and Mexico. ³Does not include Korea. ⁴Does not include Colombia, Rep. of Korea and Turkey. ⁵Does not include Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Lithuania, South Africa and Turkey. ⁶Does not include Estonia and Rep. of Korea. ⁷Does not include Estonia, Rep. of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey and United States. ⁸Does not include Bulgaria, Croatia, Hong Kong (China), Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey and United States. ⁹Does not include Colombia, Hong Kong (China), Rep. of Korea, South Africa, Turkey and United States. ¹⁰Does not include Croatia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. ¹¹Does not include Colombia, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

Annex 5: Average Actual Weekly Working Hours in Major Economic Activities (*selected economies)

	Avg. 2008	Q1-2009	Q2-2009	Q3-2009	Q4-2009	Avg. 2009	Q1-2010	Q2-2010	Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing¹	42.34	40.10	43.20	43.88	40.95	42.03	39.98	42.92	-0.31	-0.12	-0.27
Mining²	40.84	40.37	40.58	41.34	40.43	40.68	40.61	41.02	-0.16	0.24	0.44
Manufacturing	39.61	38.96	38.53	39.62	38.90	39.00	39.29	39.05	-0.61	0.33	0.52
Utilities³	38.91	38.85	38.25	39.14	38.81	38.76	39.33	39.07	-0.15	0.48	0.81
Construction	40.84	39.74	39.75	40.98	39.70	40.04	39.65	40.00	-0.80	-0.09	0.25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	37.87	37.37	37.31	38.15	37.43	37.56	37.61	37.57	-0.31	0.24	0.27
Hotels & Restaurants	37.56	36.61	37.33	37.70	36.93	37.14	36.83	37.19	-0.42	0.22	-0.14
Transportation, Storage & Communication	39.62	38.91	38.93	39.76	39.12	39.18	39.49	39.20	-0.44	0.58	0.27
Financial Intermediation	37.82	37.86	37.39	38.28	37.46	37.75	38.20	37.87	-0.07	0.33	0.48
Real Estate, Renting & Business Services⁴	37.87	37.41	37.03	37.70	36.86	37.25	37.50	37.25	-0.62	0.09	0.22
Public Administration⁵	37.49	37.45	37.00	37.79	37.15	37.35	37.62	37.23	-0.14	0.17	0.23
Education⁶	33.67	33.37	33.05	33.89	33.45	33.44	33.77	33.57	-0.23	0.40	0.52
Health⁶	35.74	35.49	35.40	36.10	35.42	35.60	35.65	35.53	-0.13	0.17	0.13

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. Data for European Union Countries are provided by Eurostat.

*Selected Economies Include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China), Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

¹Does not include Canada, Japan, Macau (China) and United States. ²Does not include Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (China) and Malta. ³Does not include Canada, Iceland and Luxembourg. ⁴Does not include Canada and Japan. ⁵Does not include Japan and United States. ⁶Does not include United States.

Annex 6. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	354.8	366.7	348.1	360.2	360.0	358.7	359.9	372.5	4.0	-6.8	24.4
Austria	220.1	209.9	218.0	219.3	210.1	214.3	204.7	212.4	-5.7	-5.2	-5.6
Barbados	3.7	5.1	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.2	:	0.3	-0.9	:
Belgium	69.1	70.7	54.7	54.9	82.7	65.8	52.9	60.9	-3.3	-17.8	6.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	18.5	18.8	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.9	22.5	0.0	0.2	4.3
Bulgaria	251.1	216.0	244.8	245.1	217.0	230.7	188.8	224.0	-20.4	-27.2	-20.8
Chile ¹	754.3	734.6	683.6	693.4	765.1	719.2	814.6	694.4	-35.2	80.0	10.7
Colombia	3,170.2	3,416.8	3,328.1	3,424.9	3,542.7	3,428.1	3,499.1	3,501.0	257.9	82.4	172.9
Croatia	219.0	229.2	229.1	214.5	218.1	222.7	233.5	229.8	3.8	4.3	0.7
Cyprus	16.2	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.2	15.0	13.8	14.9	-1.2	-1.0	0.2
Czech Republic	158.8	151.5	155.2	159.5	148.9	153.8	147.8	154.9	-5.0	-3.7	-0.3
Denmark	71.9	74.9	67.9	73.5	66.5	70.7	61.4	67.6	-1.2	-13.5	-0.3
Estonia	25.3	22.5	24.9	25.5	23.2	24.0	23.3	25.1	-1.3	0.8	0.2
Finland	113.9	110.5	117.4	114.6	110.6	113.3	107.7	109.1	-0.6	-2.8	-8.3
France	702.0	712.0	752.3	794.4	748.8	751.9	739.9	745.3	49.9	27.9	-7.0
Germany	690.1	687.1	610.3	644.3	653.7	648.9	653.6	618.8	-41.2	-33.5	8.5
Greece	516.9	520.0	529.6	545.4	551.2	536.6	562.4	551.7	19.7	42.4	22.1
Hungary	167.4	170.8	173.3	178.8	172.9	174.0	160.0	169.9	6.6	-10.8	-3.4
Iceland	8.1	6.2	6.2	8.2	9.2	7.5	8.6	9.6	-0.7	2.4	3.4
Ireland	112.1	100.6	96.9	95.5	89.4	95.6	79.7	84.9	-16.5	-20.9	-12.0
Israel	47.9	51.9	47.4	44.1	42.0	46.4	54.6	41.7	-1.5	2.7	-5.7
Italy	867.5	816.5	824.8	869.6	887.5	849.6	797.1	878.6	-17.9	-19.4	53.8
Jamaica	216.9	220.1	229.8	231.7	228.1	227.4	:	:	10.6	:	:
Japan	2,435.0	2,420.0	2,490.0	2,470.0	2,140.0	2,380.0	2,170.0	2,550.0	-55.0	-250.0	60.0
Korea, Republic of	1,666.8	1,573.0	1,858.0	1,815.0	1,231.0	1,619.3	1,385.0	1,820.0	-47.5	-188.0	-38.0
Latvia	88.6	82.8	89.4	90.6	78.7	85.4	75.3	84.7	-3.2	-7.5	-4.7
Lithuania	119.8	123.5	131.8	138.8	127.9	130.5	119.4	124.5	10.7	-4.1	-7.3
Luxembourg	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.3
Malaysia	1,373.2	1,337.9	1,409.8	1,344.3	1,339.8	1,358.0	1,506.6	1,460.9	-15.3	168.7	51.1
Malta	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Mexico	5,802.6	5,454.9	5,644.8	5,989.6	6,114.2	5,800.9	5,594.8	5,899.3	-1.7	139.9	254.5
Netherlands	223.6	221.7	219.8	217.6	213.2	218.1	218.5	208.1	-5.5	-3.2	-11.7
New Zealand	147.6	149.7	135.8	137.8	148.7	143.0	149.9	145.3	-4.6	0.2	9.5
Norway	64.6	64.5	70.4	69.3	65.8	67.5	65.8	66.3	2.9	1.3	-4.1
Philippines	10,620.1	10,829.2	10,475.2	10,572.1	10,329.7	10,551.6	10,070.0	11,940.0	-68.5	-759.2	1,464.8
Poland	2,206.3	2,079.6	2,119.9	2,177.6	2,050.6	2,106.9	1,983.7	2,050.5	-99.3	-95.9	-69.4
Portugal	581.2	558.9	551.3	567.2	581.7	564.8	560.0	540.9	-16.4	1.1	-10.4
Romania	2,689.3	2,453.2	2,826.0	2,911.6	2,565.4	2,689.1	2,522.4	3,019.6	-0.3	69.2	193.6
Russia	1,674.9	1,496.9	1,559.3	1,566.5	1,463.8	1,521.6	1,398.9	1,457.3	-153.2	-98.0	-102.0
Slovakia	96.3	88.7	86.4	83.0	81.5	84.9	76.6	75.2	-11.4	-12.1	-11.2
Slovenia	85.2	75.8	89.8	101.6	88.7	89.0	77.8	80.2	3.8	2.0	-9.6
South Africa	780.0	738.0	710.0	653.0	615.0	679.0	650.0	618.0	-101.0	-88.0	-92.0
Spain	818.9	837.8	786.6	737.2	782.6	786.1	835.2	778.2	-32.9	-2.6	-8.4
Sri Lanka	2,344.4	2,460.0	2,226.9	2,292.2	2,295.4	2,318.6	1,831.2	:	-25.8	-628.7	:
Sweden	97.0	94.7	102.9	99.3	93.5	97.6	91.8	97.6	0.6	-2.9	-5.3
Taiwan, China	536.5	534.0	537.0	548.0	552.0	542.8	553.0	551.0	6.3	19.0	14.0
Thailand	14,283.3	12,399.7	14,054.2	15,476.7	15,448.8	14,344.8	12,662.5	:	61.6	262.8	:
Turkey	5,001.3	4,572.0	5,801.0	5,754.0	5,144.0	5,317.8	5,197.0	6,233.0	316.5	625.0	432.0
United Kingdom	316.7	322.1	311.1	327.7	322.6	320.9	333.3	338.5	4.2	11.2	27.4
Venezuela	1,072.2	1,048.4	971.1	1,214.4	1,057.9	1,073.0	1,105.8	:	0.8	57.4	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.
 *Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 7. Mining

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	163.9	165.0	152.3	161.7	165.0	161.0	174.5	179.4	-2.9	9.5	27.1
Austria	10.7	12.3	10.8	10.3	8.4	10.5	8.1	9.9	-0.2	-4.2	-0.9
Belgium	5.2	5.0	9.2	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.7	2.7	0.4	-0.3	-6.5
Bosnia & Herzegovina	19.7	20.4	19.9	19.8	19.6	20.0	19.6	19.7	0.2	-0.9	-0.2
Bulgaria	35.0	31.8	36.8	35.6	31.7	34.0	33.7	35.4	-1.0	1.9	-1.4
Canada	202.4	188.1	177.0	172.6	172.5	177.6	181.2	185.6	-24.8	-6.9	8.6
Chile ¹	99.4	96.4	94.0	95.5	105.6	97.9	194.3	204.0	-1.6	98.0	110.1
Colombia	202.1	117.5	224.8	243.8	150.9	184.2	177.8	232.5	-17.9	60.3	7.8
Croatia	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.2	8.3	8.9	7.3	11.0	0.2	-1.8	2.2
Czech Republic	55.2	53.2	52.1	51.9	51.5	52.2	50.8	47.3	-3.0	-2.4	-4.8
Finland	5.0	4.0	4.9	6.0	6.2	5.3	7.2	7.2	0.3	3.2	2.3
France	21.9	25.5	27.1	26.4	24.9	26.0	23.9	27.7	4.1	-1.6	0.6
Germany	108.7	104.2	99.0	107.0	106.4	104.2	92.8	102.7	-4.6	-11.4	3.7
Greece	17.3	13.5	14.0	15.9	14.6	14.5	13.4	13.4	-2.8	-0.1	-0.6
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Hungary	10.2	10.3	9.5	9.3	10.4	9.9	11.4	11.7	-0.3	1.1	2.2
Ireland	11.0	8.2	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.2	5.9	7.5	-3.8	-2.3	0.0
Italy	36.1	32.0	32.8	32.7	35.4	33.2	33.1	31.1	-2.8	1.1	-1.7
Jamaica	9.8	7.4	6.0	3.9	5.0	5.6	:	:	-4.2	:	:
Malaysia	54.1	62.0	63.6	60.1	67.6	63.3	57.8	55.2	9.2	-4.2	-8.4
Netherlands	11.1	11.4	11.4	9.9	11.3	11.0	11.2	9.3	-0.1	-0.2	-2.1
New Zealand	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.2	6.7	1.2	0.9	0.1
Norway	41.9	44.3	45.6	46.0	44.5	45.1	43.9	45.6	3.3	-0.4	0.0
Philippines	145.6	174.7	177.5	177.4	180.0	177.4	212.0	117.0	31.8	37.3	-60.5
Poland	233.8	210.3	224.6	223.3	225.2	220.9	215.8	226.5	-13.0	5.5	1.9
Portugal	18.0	17.6	18.0	18.4	17.4	17.9	20.2	20.9	-0.1	2.6	2.9
Romania	107.1	104.7	98.0	94.7	104.1	100.4	102.2	92.8	-6.7	-2.5	-5.2
Russia	934.8	888.3	879.2	865.2	854.4	871.8	857.9	865.1	-63.0	-30.4	-14.1
Slovakia	14.1	9.6	9.3	12.0	12.5	10.9	13.8	13.6	-3.2	4.2	4.3
Slovenia	3.8	4.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	0.3	-0.7	0.8
South Africa	328.5	333.0	319.0	299.0	296.0	311.8	296.0	305.0	-16.8	-37.0	-14.0
Spain	52.9	46.8	47.1	42.9	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.7	-7.0	-1.8	-2.4
Sweden	9.3	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.7	-0.1	0.4	0.2
Switzerland	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	-0.0	0.1	0.2
Taiwan, China	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0
Thailand	57.9	52.6	49.9	48.2	54.1	51.2	52.0	:	-6.7	-0.7	:
Turkey	111.8	85.0	103.0	117.0	117.0	105.5	105.0	109.0	-6.3	20.0	6.0
United Kingdom	127.6	107.5	111.4	99.7	116.9	108.9	103.6	106.3	-18.7	-3.9	-5.1
United States	717.2	701.9	673.8	653.2	630.5	664.9	653.4	676.7	-52.3	-48.5	2.9
Venezuela	97.8	116.8	97.6	121.2	108.4	111.0	111.6	:	13.2	-5.2	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 8. Manufacturing

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	1,050.6	1,015.1	993.5	1,014.3	985.4	1,002.1	1,002.3	972.1	-48.5	-12.7	-21.4
Austria	641.6	613.2	615.3	602.1	607.2	609.5	609.5	616.4	-32.1	-3.7	1.1
Barbados	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.8	8.1	7.5	10.0	:	0.7	2.9	:
Belgium	710.3	659.3	647.1	652.1	666.1	656.2	650.6	638.3	-54.1	-8.7	-8.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	143.8	151.3	138.7	136.6	135.4	140.5	138.5	130.2	-3.3	-12.7	-8.6
Bulgaria	769.7	741.2	729.1	707.5	678.0	714.0	652.4	651.4	-55.7	-88.8	-77.7
Canada	1,657.9	1,525.5	1,471.9	1,454.1	1,444.0	1,473.9	1,467.7	1,469.4	-184.0	-57.8	-2.5
Chile ¹	863.1	858.3	843.0	853.2	843.7	849.5	747.7	775.7	-13.5	-110.6	-67.3
Colombia	2,315.7	2,274.5	2,471.0	2,346.1	2,582.6	2,418.6	2,329.3	2,441.8	102.9	54.8	-29.2
Croatia	303.3	279.7	282.3	272.7	263.7	274.6	252.4	242.4	-28.7	-27.3	-39.9
Cyprus	37.0	35.1	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.8	32.0	32.9	-2.2	-3.1	-2.1
Czech Republic	1,378.5	1,307.7	1,253.3	1,208.7	1,201.1	1,242.7	1,213.5	1,213.0	-135.8	-94.2	-40.3
Denmark	408.3	358.8	360.4	352.6	334.2	351.5	345.8	356.5	-56.8	-13.0	-3.9
Estonia	135.0	113.1	116.3	116.1	109.9	113.9	96.1	100.7	-21.1	-17.0	-15.6
Finland	417.3	386.2	385.7	380.2	364.8	379.2	355.1	370.7	-38.1	-31.1	-15.0
France	3,698.0	3,585.7	3,524.3	3,498.3	3,440.9	3,512.3	3,373.9	3,403.1	-185.7	-211.8	-121.2
Germany	8,154.2	7,984.7	7,861.8	7,821.7	7,916.9	7,896.3	7,803.3	7,714.4	-257.9	-181.4	-147.4
Greece	538.9	529.0	516.0	514.2	494.3	513.4	481.9	483.1	-25.6	-47.1	-32.9
Hong Kong, China	132.5	125.7	124.7	124.7	124.9	125.0	122.6	119.8	-7.5	-3.1	-4.9
Hungary	854.7	806.7	793.5	783.2	787.4	792.7	768.1	785.2	-61.9	-38.6	-8.3
Iceland	18.7	17.6	19.7	19.5	17.8	18.7	15.8	18.1	0.0	-1.8	-1.6
Ireland	268.2	230.0	226.3	220.7	215.3	223.1	209.8	209.3	-45.2	-20.2	-17.0
Israel	432.0	415.2	421.3	399.6	394.6	407.7	396.9	424.3	-24.3	-18.3	3.0
Italy	4,665.2	4,524.9	4,519.5	4,417.8	4,333.6	4,449.0	4,266.6	4,262.6	-216.3	-258.3	-256.9
Jamaica	85.3	77.9	77.6	79.0	76.3	77.7	:	:	-7.6	:	:
Japan	11,385.0	10,890.0	10,510.0	10,610.0	10,640.0	10,662.5	10,580.0	10,350.0	-722.5	-310.0	-160.0
Korea, Republic of	3,952.0	3,813.0	3,836.0	3,810.0	3,872.0	3,832.8	3,924.0	4,017.0	-119.3	111.0	181.0
Latvia	165.7	149.5	143.6	122.5	128.1	135.9	127.1	128.4	-29.8	-22.4	-15.2
Lithuania	260.4	238.4	230.6	223.1	212.0	226.0	207.5	207.3	-34.4	-30.9	-23.3
Luxembourg	12.8	14.2	13.5	11.7	14.4	13.5	13.2	12.7	0.7	-1.0	-0.8
Macau, China	24.5	18.9	16.9	16.1	16.1	17.0	16.6	16.6	-7.5	-2.3	-0.3
Malaysia	1,952.6	1,847.3	1,772.5	1,853.7	1,789.1	1,815.7	1,787.1	1,947.0	-137.0	-60.2	174.5
Malta	23.7	23.8	24.4	24.3	22.9	23.9	24.1	25.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
Mexico	6,935.2	6,634.3	6,478.2	6,531.7	6,679.9	6,581.0	6,795.1	6,735.8	-354.2	160.8	257.6
Netherlands	917.7	874.4	854.2	831.0	830.2	847.5	829.6	829.2	-70.2	-44.8	-25.0
New Zealand	271.1	255.6	258.4	244.7	239.4	249.5	248.6	239.5	-21.6	-7.0	-18.9
Norway	260.6	253.3	249.7	246.5	240.1	247.4	236.5	239.1	-13.2	-16.8	-10.6
Philippines	2,922.7	2,829.6	2,947.2	2,944.6	3,023.3	2,936.2	3,062.0	2,947.0	13.5	232.4	-0.2
Poland	3,228.3	3,084.2	2,991.5	3,096.7	3,063.9	3,059.1	2,938.4	2,948.0	-169.2	-145.8	-43.5
Portugal	894.0	867.3	863.6	844.3	831.4	851.7	825.4	842.4	-42.4	-41.9	-21.2
Romania	1,905.2	1,835.0	1,752.5	1,710.5	1,707.3	1,751.3	1,682.3	1,661.6	-153.9	-152.7	-90.9
Russia	7,277.2	6,674.2	6,466.0	6,353.5	6,275.3	6,442.3	6,215.7	6,217.6	-834.9	-458.5	-248.4
Singapore	586.7	564.1	548.2	541.8	542.6	549.2	545.6	543.3	-37.6	-18.5	-4.9
Slovakia	639.9	597.2	574.7	547.2	542.1	565.3	518.5	518.5	-74.6	-78.7	-56.2
Slovenia	260.2	242.7	239.1	234.8	234.0	237.7	235.8	235.8	-22.6	-6.9	-3.3
South Africa	1,954.3	1,882.0	1,873.0	1,723.0	1,742.0	1,805.0	1,709.0	1,656.0	-149.3	-173.0	-217.0
Spain	2,951.8	2,639.6	2,537.7	1,723.0	2,429.6	2,332.5	2,360.6	2,360.6	-619.3	-279.0	-177.1
Sri Lanka	1,354.9	1,297.4	1,251.6	1,307.6	1,348.7	1,301.3	1,241.8	:	-53.6	-55.6	:
Sweden	620.7	575.0	564.7	559.3	538.3	559.3	536.2	536.2	-61.4	-38.8	-28.5
Switzerland	718.7	710.5	700.2	695.4	688.6	698.7	685.9	686.9	-20.0	-24.6	-13.3
Taiwan, China	2,877.0	2,764.0	2,784.0	2,805.0	2,797.0	2,787.5	2,800.0	2,863.0	-89.5	36.0	79.0
Thailand	5,453.3	5,585.0	5,388.6	5,300.7	5,221.4	5,373.9	5,565.8	:	-79.4	-19.2	:
Turkey	4,220.8	3,827.0	3,867.0	4,027.0	4,153.0	3,968.5	4,030.0	4,247.0	-252.3	203.0	380.0
United Kingdom	3,326.6	2,834.5	2,755.3	2,796.1	2,783.4	2,792.3	2,794.5	2,794.5	-534.2	-40.0	39.2
United States	13,343.0	12,296.0	11,877.0	11,740.0	11,529.0	11,860.5	11,591.0	11,681.0	-1,482.5	-705.0	-196.0
Venezuela	1,388.0	1,333.9	1,493.5	1,351.4	1,402.7	1,395.4	1,342.1	:	7.4	8.2	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 9. Utilities

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	123.1	151.0	136.7	124.2	121.2	133.3	134.0	143.0	10.1	-16.9	6.4
Austria	43.5	47.2	45.2	44.9	40.8	44.5	42.0	43.5	1.0	-5.2	-1.7
Barbados	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	3.5	:	0.2	1.2	:
Belgium	59.1	60.2	62.0	65.1	51.4	59.7	69.1	70.4	0.6	8.9	8.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	24.1	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.3	23.2	-1.1	0.4	0.2
Brazil	3,594.8	3,433.2	3,460.3	3,561.9	3,561.9	3,504.3	3,550.0	3,657.0	-90.5	116.8	196.7
Bulgaria	79.2	74.9	75.9	75.8	77.7	76.1	74.2	75.9	-3.1	-0.7	0.0
Canada	120.3	120.4	119.8	116.6	117.5	118.6	116.7	117.8	-1.7	-3.7	-2.0
Chile ¹	38.6	33.6	32.7	31.8	32.0	32.5	57.1	55.6	-6.0	23.5	22.9
Colombia	73.5	86.9	78.9	65.0	86.1	79.3	92.7	90.0	5.7	5.8	11.1
Croatia	42.8	40.8	36.5	35.5	37.8	37.7	35.9	36.2	-5.2	-4.9	-0.3
Cyprus	4.5	5.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.7	0.2	-1.8	-0.9
Czech Republic	112.7	114.6	115.6	107.6	108.3	111.5	104.0	101.8	-1.2	-10.6	-13.8
Denmark	36.7	29.5	29.5	29.7	31.0	29.9	33.8	29.4	-6.8	4.3	-0.1
Finland	25.5	28.1	28.8	27.1	23.3	26.8	26.9	29.7	1.4	-1.2	0.9
France	325.1	325.3	358.6	395.4	390.0	367.3	393.9	402.1	42.3	68.6	43.5
Germany	532.8	539.5	571.4	573.0	568.9	563.2	532.2	567.2	30.5	-7.3	-4.2
Greece	65.2	59.3	60.4	57.2	58.7	58.9	58.3	59.9	-6.3	-1.0	-0.5
Hong Kong, China	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.8	-0.1	0.3	0.2
Hungary	78.4	80.7	82.7	84.6	87.0	83.8	82.8	85.5	5.4	2.1	2.8
Ireland	24.0	23.0	23.9	24.0	24.4	23.8	25.2	23.3	-0.2	2.2	-0.6
Israel	19.9	15.1	19.6	20.6	16.7	18.0	14.8	18.6	-1.9	-0.3	-1.0
Italy	299.4	302.6	302.3	316.1	332.0	313.3	332.5	315.2	13.9	29.9	12.9
Jamaica	7.6	6.9	7.7	10.0	7.8	8.1	:	:	0.5	:	:
Latvia	29.4	26.4	26.9	24.0	28.9	26.6	30.5	22.5	-2.8	4.1	-4.4
Lithuania	35.5	28.6	28.8	34.8	31.2	30.9	26.2	24.6	-4.6	-2.4	-4.2
Macau, China	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Malaysia	61.3	55.6	58.0	66.5	57.5	59.4	55.2	41.1	-1.9	-0.4	-16.9
Netherlands	69.6	72.3	68.8	79.6	75.6	74.1	73.2	76.3	4.5	0.9	7.5
New Zealand	17.5	16.6	15.0	13.9	13.0	14.6	15.8	14.7	-2.9	-0.8	-0.3
Norway	29.5	31.6	30.2	31.6	31.2	31.2	30.1	31.5	1.7	-1.5	1.3
Philippines	136.4	139.7	142.0	177.4	144.0	150.8	139.0	145.0	14.4	-0.7	3.0
Poland	340.0	359.6	333.9	352.5	339.2	346.3	318.1	347.3	6.3	-41.5	13.4
Portugal	23.2	24.7	23.7	47.8	49.7	36.5	47.1	49.0	13.3	22.4	25.3
Romania	199.7	209.6	201.4	187.7	189.0	196.9	200.9	205.1	-2.7	-8.7	3.7
Russia	1,748.0	1,775.7	1,706.9	1,714.6	1,761.9	1,739.8	1,766.5	1,702.9	-8.2	-9.2	-4.0
Slovakia	65.0	61.6	64.6	70.9	59.2	64.1	56.5	60.4	-1.0	-5.1	-4.2
Slovenia	17.8	17.1	18.5	20.2	17.4	18.3	18.4	17.4	0.5	1.3	-1.1
South Africa	94.3	100.0	99.0	93.0	98.0	97.5	70.0	93.0	3.3	-30.0	-6.0
Spain	194.3	213.8	214.5	205.7	204.3	209.6	194.2	195.9	15.3	-19.6	-18.6
Sweden	40.2	39.3	42.2	43.5	43.2	42.1	42.2	45.6	1.9	2.9	3.4
Switzerland	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.1	26.3	26.1	26.4	26.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Taiwan, China	99.5	102.0	102.0	101.0	103.0	102.0	106.0	107.0	2.5	4.0	5.0
Thailand	106.4	102.2	98.6	106.0	102.1	102.2	114.2	:	-4.2	12.0	:
Turkey	90.0	82.0	67.0	77.0	92.0	79.5	166.0	185.7	-10.5	84.0	118.7
United Kingdom	365.8	378.1	368.6	387.8	362.2	374.2	364.4	352.9	8.4	-13.7	-15.7
United States	560.4	570.1	568.2	567.5	557.2	565.8	557.8	554.7	5.3	-12.3	-13.5
Venezuela	48.6	54.0	56.5	48.3	51.7	52.6	55.7	:	4.1	1.7	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 10. Construction

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	987.0	991.2	984.1	967.3	980.3	980.7	995.4	1,014.1	-6.3	4.2	30.0
Austria	376.6	332.3	361.5	366.6	356.3	354.2	314.4	348.9	-22.4	-17.9	-12.6
Belgium	322.3	323.6	328.0	285.5	327.9	316.3	323.3	325.0	-6.0	-0.3	-3.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	43.9	45.8	42.4	41.4	40.7	42.6	42.0	38.2	-1.3	-3.9	-4.1
Brazil	1,554.2	1,542.5	1,549.2	1,599.0	1,658.0	1,587.2	1,706.0	1,665.0	33.0	163.5	115.8
Bulgaria	340.3	336.4	329.7	319.4	304.3	322.5	262.3	269.3	-17.9	-74.1	-60.4
Canada	827.3	790.1	785.1	797.3	805.9	794.6	816.1	818.3	-32.7	26.0	33.2
Chile ¹	582.7	556.9	524.6	533.4	554.9	542.5	541.0	575.1	-40.3	-16.0	50.5
Colombia	888.4	965.5	947.9	947.7	1,012.4	968.4	952.0	968.0	80.0	-13.5	20.1
Croatia	147.0	141.8	142.7	137.7	140.7	140.7	127.6	108.1	-6.3	-14.2	-34.6
Cyprus	46.2	45.2	42.7	44.8	44.4	44.3	42.3	41.7	-2.0	-2.9	-1.0
Czech Republic	480.8	479.1	499.6	503.5	504.7	496.7	469.6	478.7	15.9	-9.5	-20.9
Denmark	195.6	180.8	172.4	177.8	179.9	177.7	162.1	147.0	-17.8	-18.7	-25.4
Estonia	81.0	63.5	55.0	59.2	55.6	58.3	40.6	41.2	-22.7	-22.9	-13.8
Finland	185.8	171.8	176.7	179.1	171.6	174.8	160.9	171.9	-11.0	-10.9	-4.8
France	1,897.0	1,870.0	1,873.8	1,889.3	1,857.5	1,872.7	1,838.9	1,931.2	-24.4	-31.1	57.4
Germany	2,572.2	2,576.9	2,519.8	2,579.4	2,624.1	2,575.1	2,513.5	2,531.2	2.9	-63.4	11.4
Greece	395.1	367.7	366.6	376.9	364.1	368.8	340.4	330.0	-26.3	-27.3	-36.6
Hong Kong, China	49.4	51.9	48.9	48.0	53.2	50.5	53.9	55.5	1.1	2.0	6.6
Hungary	311.0	288.1	299.1	298.7	289.8	293.9	267.7	276.7	-17.0	-20.4	-22.4
Iceland	17.6	11.1	11.6	12.2	10.7	11.4	10.5	11.8	-6.2	-0.6	0.2
Ireland	235.6	183.1	158.4	149.7	131.2	155.6	123.9	125.3	-80.0	-59.2	-33.1
Israel	150.7	141.7	146.8	143.4	137.6	142.4	138.9	156.8	-8.3	-2.8	10.0
Italy	1,987.0	1,963.8	1,943.7	1,929.9	2,011.8	1,962.3	1,962.2	1,974.4	-24.7	-1.6	30.7
Jamaica	109.0	101.8	91.9	95.0	95.3	96.0	:	:	-13.0	:	:
Japan	5,340.0	5,220.0	5,060.0	5,030.0	5,260.0	5,142.5	4,890.0	4,870.0	-197.5	-330.0	-190.0
Latvia	128.7	96.2	89.0	70.0	65.0	80.1	58.8	64.0	-48.7	-37.4	-25.0
Lithuania	166.5	141.1	131.2	116.6	101.4	122.6	89.6	88.1	-43.9	-51.5	-43.1
Luxembourg	15.8	10.7	12.7	12.3	13.5	12.3	12.3	15.2	-3.5	1.6	2.5
Macau, China	38.4	35.5	35.4	30.5	29.4	32.7	27.9	25.7	-5.7	-7.6	-9.7
Malaysia	1,004.4	1,001.4	987.0	996.8	1,106.4	1,022.9	1,050.3	1,010.8	18.5	48.9	23.8
Malta	12.5	12.9	10.5	11.1	12.5	11.8	12.9	11.5	-0.7	0.0	1.0
Mexico	3,588.2	3,534.6	3,517.8	3,412.1	3,349.7	3,453.6	3,457.2	3,495.8	-134.6	-77.5	-22.0
Netherlands	515.3	509.5	509.2	479.0	474.5	493.1	462.7	455.1	-22.3	-46.8	-54.1
New Zealand	182.9	188.1	186.7	171.9	177.3	181.0	179.4	183.8	-1.9	-8.7	-2.9
Norway	184.6	182.0	176.2	178.0	182.0	179.6	178.5	177.1	-5.1	-3.5	0.9
Philippines	1,832.4	1,956.2	1,988.5	1,880.3	1,943.6	1,942.2	2,071.0	2,004.0	109.7	114.8	15.5
Poland	1,233.8	1,260.4	1,359.9	1,340.4	1,271.1	1,308.0	1,196.9	1,299.4	74.2	-63.5	-60.5
Portugal	555.1	514.6	513.5	503.1	491.1	505.6	478.6	478.1	-49.5	-36.0	-35.4
Romania	748.9	679.8	702.8	783.8	737.2	725.9	685.6	695.4	-23.0	5.8	-7.4
Russia	1,584.7	1,435.7	1,398.7	1,386.2	1,333.7	1,388.6	1,285.1	1,320.8	-196.1	-150.6	-77.9
Singapore	340.1	368.3	373.0	380.5	385.0	376.7	384.6	386.7	36.6	16.3	13.7
Slovakia	257.6	256.7	254.7	260.4	256.9	257.2	252.8	254.0	-0.4	-3.9	-0.7
Slovenia	66.5	62.5	66.3	63.3	61.8	63.5	60.0	55.8	-3.0	-2.5	-10.5
South Africa	1,135.8	1,126.0	1,117.0	1,057.0	1,085.0	1,096.3	1,021.0	1,006.0	-39.5	-105.0	-111.0
Spain	2,453.4	1,978.0	1,922.1	1,850.3	1,802.7	1,888.3	1,663.0	1,699.7	-565.2	-315.0	-222.4
Sweden	305.1	283.0	292.9	301.6	296.7	293.6	288.9	307.7	-11.6	5.9	14.8
Switzerland	306.7	300.3	306.6	313.2	304.6	306.2	304.0	312.2	-0.6	3.7	5.6
Taiwan, China	837.3	799.0	791.0	775.0	778.0	785.8	781.0	803.0	-51.5	-18.0	12.0
Thailand	2,214.0	2,537.2	2,527.0	2,044.1	2,103.6	2,303.0	2,554.3	:	88.9	17.2	:
Turkey	1,238.8	1,062.0	1,383.0	1,353.0	1,213.0	1,252.8	1,263.0	1,580.0	14.0	201.0	197.0
United Kingdom	2,622.7	2,471.1	2,377.2	2,303.0	2,302.7	2,363.5	2,201.9	2,200.8	-259.2	-269.2	-176.4
United States	7,119.5	6,470.0	6,224.0	6,043.0	5,700.0	6,109.3	5,612.0	5,584.0	-1,010.3	-858.0	-640.0
Venezuela	1,133.8	1,064.9	1,063.4	1,070.6	1,120.5	1,079.8	1,048.3	:	-53.9	-16.5	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 11. Wholesale & Retail Trade

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	1,620.6	1,610.9	1,608.7	1,558.4	1,622.2	1,600.0	1,614.8	1,595.5	-20.5	3.9	-13.2
Austria	661.3	645.3	644.4	648.2	650.9	647.2	619.6	629.1	-14.1	-25.7	-15.3
Barbados	19.0	17.0	19.7	17.6	20.8	18.8	19.0	:	-0.2	2.0	:
Belgium	567.6	571.8	566.5	586.1	562.1	571.6	607.9	594.9	4.0	36.1	28.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	138.2	145.4	129.5	127.7	127.1	132.4	136.1	124.4	-5.8	-9.3	-5.1
Brazil	4,105.4	4,033.8	4,037.1	4,073.1	4,219.0	4,090.8	4,077.0	4,085.0	-14.6	43.2	47.9
Bulgaria	530.0	513.5	522.4	536.7	539.2	528.0	511.5	515.1	-2.0	-2.0	-7.3
Canada	2,654.4	2,610.2	2,582.1	2,574.6	2,579.8	2,586.7	2,572.2	2,570.8	-67.7	-38.0	-11.3
Chile ¹	1,317.2	1,301.2	1,314.2	1,322.9	1,358.4	1,324.2	1,468.9	1,484.7	7.0	167.7	170.4
Croatia	239.8	248.8	227.6	224.5	219.5	230.1	214.4	202.1	-9.7	-34.4	-25.5
Cyprus	68.9	71.2	72.5	72.0	71.5	71.8	74.2	74.2	2.9	3.0	1.7
Czech Republic	619.2	628.6	633.0	627.3	634.8	630.9	597.8	593.6	11.7	-30.8	-39.4
Denmark	432.5	446.7	413.4	401.3	400.0	415.4	401.3	398.4	-17.2	-45.4	-15.0
Estonia	92.5	91.9	74.4	80.7	85.7	83.2	81.7	74.5	-9.3	-10.2	0.1
Finland	310.5	297.5	300.6	297.9	287.9	296.0	283.9	308.9	-14.6	-13.6	8.3
France	3,338.2	3,342.9	3,411.2	3,510.7	3,397.0	3,415.5	3,374.4	3,398.3	77.3	31.5	-12.9
Germany	5,267.0	5,239.5	5,312.0	5,150.3	5,276.3	5,244.5	5,287.5	5,275.3	-22.4	48.0	-36.7
Greece	828.1	837.2	828.2	806.6	791.7	815.9	785.5	801.1	-12.1	-51.7	-27.1
Hong Kong, China	818.6	791.8	786.7	795.1	802.3	794.0	804.9	803.0	-24.6	13.1	16.2
Hungary	582.5	559.6	560.8	548.7	549.9	554.8	536.5	541.6	-27.7	-23.1	-19.2
Iceland	23.0	22.8	19.7	20.9	20.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	-2.1	-2.5	0.3
Ireland	303.8	284.0	278.5	270.0	264.9	274.4	266.2	269.1	-29.4	-17.8	-9.4
Israel	377.9	357.7	377.7	383.0	362.4	370.2	365.9	386.2	-7.6	8.2	8.5
Italy	3,503.2	3,393.2	3,399.7	3,452.8	3,414.0	3,414.9	3,354.2	3,331.6	-88.3	-39.0	-68.1
Jamaica	223.4	214.9	212.4	219.4	212.5	214.8	:	:	-8.6	:	:
Japan	10,742.5	10,530.0	10,800.0	10,520.0	10,340.0	10,547.5	10,600.0	10,600.0	-195.0	70.0	-200.0
Latvia	181.5	171.9	164.3	163.5	154.1	163.5	146.0	147.7	-18.1	-25.9	-16.6
Lithuania	270.1	258.5	244.7	253.7	241.8	249.7	245.1	244.2	-20.5	-13.4	-0.5
Luxembourg	20.6	18.4	22.4	21.8	21.4	21.0	20.5	18.3	0.4	2.1	-4.1
Macau, China	39.6	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.0	1.9	-0.1	-0.5
Malaysia	1,738.5	1,824.3	1,842.2	1,861.0	1,840.5	1,842.0	1,795.2	1,821.1	103.5	-29.1	-21.1
Malta	24.7	25.3	25.3	23.9	24.3	24.7	27.6	27.6	0.0	2.3	2.3
Mexico	8,608.7	8,532.5	8,616.6	8,713.6	8,505.3	8,592.0	8,685.8	8,981.0	-16.8	153.3	364.4
Netherlands	1,175.1	1,155.9	1,140.9	1,143.5	1,142.6	1,145.7	1,109.1	1,108.5	-29.4	-46.8	-32.4
New Zealand	99.1	91.8	101.8	101.0	103.9	99.6	108.0	107.1	0.5	16.2	5.3
Norway	355.6	346.1	354.0	340.9	341.5	345.6	343.8	346.4	-10.0	-2.3	-7.6
Philippines	6,451.9	6,672.2	6,711.2	6,882.5	7,054.4	6,830.1	6,883.0	6,725.0	378.2	210.8	13.8
Poland	2,325.9	2,316.0	2,311.0	2,323.5	2,378.2	2,332.2	2,359.5	2,360.0	6.3	43.5	49.0
Portugal	766.1	779.6	771.9	746.4	753.5	762.9	754.6	741.3	-3.3	-25.0	-30.6
Romania	1,166.4	1,160.3	1,166.4	1,175.3	1,124.1	1,156.5	1,116.9	1,141.9	-9.9	-43.4	-24.5
Russia	2,096.3	1,998.5	1,962.5	1,920.2	1,936.8	1,954.5	1,942.6	1,958.7	-141.8	-55.9	-3.8
Singapore	395.6	368.3	399.7	400.9	407.2	394.0	409.0	410.8	-1.5	40.7	11.1
Slovakia	292.3	306.5	309.4	316.9	318.3	312.8	317.6	305.0	20.5	11.1	-4.4
Slovenia	119.3	124.5	123.8	117.3	117.6	120.8	121.0	116.0	1.5	-3.5	-7.8
South Africa	3,150.3	3,021.0	2,962.0	2,852.0	2,873.0	2,927.0	2,825.0	2,839.0	-223.3	-196.0	-123.0
Spain	3,203.3	3,022.0	2,966.1	2,989.6	2,921.2	2,974.7	2,903.7	2,872.4	-228.6	-118.3	-93.7
Sri Lanka	924.5	938.1	866.1	921.1	928.3	913.4	878.2	:	-11.1	-59.9	:
Sweden	557.8	544.5	553.8	553.8	548.4	550.1	539.9	555.7	-7.6	-4.6	1.9
Switzerland	611.9	610.9	604.0	602.3	606.5	605.9	604.2	602.7	-6.0	-6.8	-1.3
Taiwan, China	1,765.5	1,741.0	1,721.0	1,731.0	1,745.0	1,734.5	1,753.0	1,743.0	-31.0	12.0	22.0
Thailand	5,754.3	6,175.5	6,063.7	5,871.7	6,079.7	6,047.6	6,354.2	:	293.4	178.7	:
United Kingdom	4,258.9	4,072.1	3,958.4	3,990.0	3,978.2	3,999.7	3,920.3	3,974.6	-259.2	-151.8	16.2
United States	21,255.0	20,613.7	20,471.8	20,340.5	19,913.0	20,334.8	20,009.7	20,004.4	-920.3	-604.0	-467.4

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 12. Hotels & Restaurants

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	708.3	702.5	721.2	739.6	740.8	726.0	730.3	766.3	17.7	27.8	45.1
Austria	251.1	261.5	251.9	264.0	244.4	255.5	266.6	251.2	4.4	5.1	-0.7
Barbados	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.2	12.3	13.3	12.9	:	-0.7	-0.9	:
Belgium	143.0	134.9	148.7	145.0	142.3	142.7	141.8	145.9	-0.3	6.9	-2.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	33.9	36.1	31.9	30.9	32.8	32.9	33.3	28.6	-1.0	-2.8	-3.2
Bulgaria	168.8	153.4	166.8	191.4	163.4	168.8	140.4	166.0	0.0	-13.0	-0.8
Canada	1,079.4	1,081.4	1,057.0	1,064.6	1,067.9	1,067.7	1,067.6	1,055.5	-11.7	-13.8	-1.5
Colombia	4,493.3	4,539.5	4,790.6	4,656.4	5,091.9	4,769.6	4,930.4	5,013.2	276.3	390.8	222.6
Croatia	89.1	81.5	86.1	94.9	86.3	87.2	87.7	86.1	-1.9	6.2	0.0
Cyprus	25.7	23.9	28.8	30.5	28.3	27.9	24.2	28.7	2.2	0.3	-0.1
Czech Republic	176.9	177.9	185.7	188.7	191.7	186.0	184.4	186.4	9.1	6.5	0.7
Denmark	82.4	85.2	85.3	90.6	77.4	84.6	77.8	87.9	2.2	-7.4	2.6
Estonia	23.6	17.6	23.2	22.9	16.9	20.2	16.9	20.7	-3.5	-0.7	-2.5
Finland	88.5	83.2	86.3	87.7	83.1	85.1	80.7	84.6	-3.4	-2.5	-1.7
France	877.7	829.9	906.7	964.2	903.1	901.0	940.7	966.8	23.3	110.8	60.1
Germany	1,470.7	1,431.9	1,534.1	1,564.5	1,471.9	1,500.6	1,451.9	1,522.3	29.9	20.0	-11.8
Greece	315.1	279.7	314.8	345.7	315.8	314.0	288.0	302.2	-1.1	8.3	-12.6
Hong Kong, China	241.5	238.2	238.8	240.2	247.0	241.1	247.3	247.5	-0.4	9.1	8.6
Hungary	161.7	154.1	158.6	158.0	160.5	157.8	158.3	161.6	-3.9	4.2	3.0
Iceland	6.3	6.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	8.2	1.2	1.5	0.3
Ireland	125.8	118.7	120.7	118.6	119.2	119.3	122.3	119.8	-6.5	3.6	-0.9
Israel	129.9	123.3	121.5	136.3	131.2	128.1	121.6	130.0	-1.8	-1.7	8.5
Italy	1,179.4	1,091.2	1,184.6	1,275.5	1,119.2	1,167.6	1,136.9	1,224.6	-11.8	45.7	40.0
Jamaica	80.2	78.1	84.2	76.4	76.9	78.9	:	:	-1.3	:	:
Japan	3,745.0	3,730.0	3,940.0	3,940.0	3,770.0	3,845.0	3,880.0	3,950.0	100.0	150.0	10.0
Latvia	31.0	23.3	24.0	26.8	26.1	25.1	28.7	31.4	-5.9	5.4	7.4
Lithuania	38.9	33.8	36.4	35.6	33.6	34.9	35.7	30.9	-4.0	1.9	-5.5
Luxembourg	6.5	7.6	5.4	6.9	6.6	6.6	4.2	5.6	0.1	-3.4	0.2
Macau, China	41.3	41.9	43.8	44.6	44.4	43.7	44.9	44.0	2.4	3.0	0.2
Malaysia	786.6	779.9	815.5	792.0	818.6	801.5	805.5	830.6	14.9	25.6	15.1
Malta	13.2	13.0	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.1	12.1	0.2	0.1	-1.8
Mexico	2,782.0	2,855.0	2,791.1	2,822.1	3,022.5	2,872.7	2,930.9	2,977.4	90.7	75.9	186.3
Netherlands	339.7	325.7	329.9	339.9	345.3	335.2	342.5	360.3	-4.4	16.8	30.4
New Zealand	348.0	343.5	337.7	331.8	333.6	336.7	331.7	328.0	-11.4	-11.8	-9.7
Norway	67.5	66.1	68.7	69.6	67.4	68.0	66.9	66.2	0.5	0.8	-2.5
Philippines	954.3	978.1	1,065.3	1,028.3	1,115.8	1,046.9	991.0	1,064.0	92.6	12.9	-1.3
Poland	307.3	300.5	324.0	341.4	350.6	329.1	355.0	367.4	21.8	54.5	43.4
Portugal	319.4	307.8	297.3	291.6	283.6	295.1	296.4	287.0	-24.3	-11.4	-10.3
Romania	154.3	161.9	176.5	178.6	141.1	164.5	163.3	182.8	10.3	1.4	6.3
Russia	485.0	429.5	446.3	416.1	402.9	423.7	388.5	418.8	-61.3	-41.0	-27.5
Singapore	171.3	176.3	173.8	174.1	180.7	176.2	180.5	182.3	4.9	4.2	8.5
Slovakia	107.6	104.2	107.1	111.0	106.4	107.2	102.4	102.5	-0.4	-1.8	-4.6
Slovenia	43.4	37.4	37.4	47.2	42.3	41.1	43.6	47.9	-2.3	6.2	10.5
Spain	1,452.5	1,360.1	1,451.6	1,497.6	1,375.4	1,421.2	1,326.5	1,399.7	-31.3	-33.6	-51.9
Sri Lanka	103.8	116.7	129.4	165.2	121.5	133.2	118.0	:	29.4	1.4	:
Sweden	147.9	135.7	150.0	151.1	139.4	144.1	147.5	157.1	-3.8	11.8	7.1
Switzerland	234.8	230.8	229.8	231.6	232.0	231.0	233.0	232.2	-3.8	2.2	2.4
Taiwan, China	683.0	675.0	680.0	702.0	723.0	695.0	727.0	725.0	12.0	52.0	45.0
Thailand	2,384.2	2,587.7	2,567.8	2,557.4	2,658.8	2,592.9	2,871.4	:	208.7	283.7	:
United Kingdom	1,269.7	1,303.8	1,341.9	1,405.6	1,385.7	1,359.3	1,385.7	1,434.7	89.6	81.9	92.8
United States	11,568.2	11,273.2	11,293.6	11,253.6	11,101.4	11,230.5	11,160.8	11,182.8	-337.8	-112.4	-110.8

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

Annex 13. Transportation, Storage & Communication

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	791.2	818.0	823.5	780.2	782.3	801.0	765.1	815.1	9.8	-52.9	-8.4
Austria	300.4	299.6	303.7	313.5	319.6	309.1	311.5	301.4	8.7	11.9	-2.3
Barbados	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.5	7.0	:	-0.4	1.1	:
Belgium	412.8	411.9	393.7	418.1	405.0	407.2	411.5	411.8	-5.7	-0.4	18.1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	45.5	44.6	44.9	44.6	44.2	44.6	45.0	48.5	-0.9	0.3	3.7
Bulgaria	260.7	257.2	259.6	262.7	254.3	258.5	249.0	249.3	-2.3	-8.2	-10.3
Canada	690.7	690.8	672.8	668.2	667.8	674.9	673.3	667.6	-15.8	-17.5	-5.2
Chile ¹	570.3	558.7	515.3	514.5	538.0	531.6	502.0	513.0	-38.7	-56.7	-2.3
Colombia	1,453.7	1,461.2	1,554.8	1,529.7	1,597.1	1,535.7	1,579.5	1,570.4	82.0	118.3	15.6
Croatia	131.0	125.2	124.8	134.7	136.7	130.4	137.5	138.0	-0.7	12.3	13.2
Cyprus	23.9	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.2	23.9	0.8	-0.4	-0.6
Czech Republic	445.4	450.6	457.6	463.6	467.7	459.9	462.6	464.3	14.5	12.0	6.7
Denmark	251.7	229.8	257.8	257.9	236.7	245.6	228.0	242.8	-6.1	-1.8	-15.0
Estonia	65.2	64.5	64.0	64.0	63.4	64.0	60.1	58.1	-1.3	-4.4	-5.9
Finland	247.6	242.5	250.2	246.0	248.4	246.8	248.4	257.3	-0.8	5.9	7.1
France	2,099.7	2,091.5	2,063.4	2,087.1	2,070.4	2,078.1	2,084.7	2,062.0	-21.6	-6.8	-1.4
Germany	3,092.0	3,044.9	3,071.2	3,094.2	3,045.9	3,064.1	3,055.5	3,009.1	-27.9	10.6	-62.1
Greece	288.4	293.3	302.0	304.3	302.4	300.5	305.7	292.4	12.1	12.4	-9.6
Hong Kong, China	244.9	244.1	243.7	245.6	247.1	245.2	246.8	248.8	0.3	2.7	5.1
Hungary	352.2	353.6	349.4	337.3	342.5	345.7	362.7	357.7	-6.5	9.1	8.3
Iceland	16.8	17.8	15.6	18.1	17.5	17.3	16.2	17.3	0.5	-1.6	1.7
Ireland	165.1	165.4	167.6	167.7	165.0	166.4	166.0	163.8	1.3	0.6	-3.8
Israel	174.5	183.5	178.2	179.2	183.1	181.0	187.3	183.2	6.5	3.8	5.0
Italy	1,635.2	1,629.4	1,638.9	1,620.3	1,616.3	1,626.2	1,588.4	1,625.4	-9.0	-41.0	-13.5
Jamaica	82.4	81.0	77.6	74.7	72.7	76.5	:	:	-5.9	:	:
Japan	3,385.0	3,720.0	3,390.0	3,470.0	3,360.0	3,485.0	3,540.0	3,470.0	100.0	-180.0	80.0
Latvia	123.7	123.5	99.5	111.6	109.8	111.1	112.6	110.9	-12.6	-10.9	11.4
Lithuania	120.9	114.6	113.8	117.2	116.3	115.5	105.4	108.8	-5.4	-9.2	-5.0
Luxembourg	18.3	17.1	18.3	18.1	16.8	17.6	19.0	19.3	-0.7	1.9	1.0
Macau, China	16.0	16.9	16.7	17.2	15.7	16.6	17.0	19.4	0.6	0.1	2.7
Malaysia	582.6	550.6	600.8	605.2	613.5	592.5	691.3	672.9	10.0	140.7	72.1
Malta	15.7	16.0	17.0	16.5	15.6	16.3	14.7	14.4	0.6	-1.3	-2.6
Mexico	2,178.0	2,230.0	2,261.1	2,258.7	2,265.2	2,253.8	2,184.8	2,214.2	75.7	-45.3	-46.8
Netherlands	765.7	757.1	743.9	714.2	700.9	729.0	711.1	700.9	-36.6	-46.0	-43.0
New Zealand	140.4	130.8	131.5	136.7	138.7	134.4	134.6	131.9	-6.0	3.8	0.4
Norway	230.7	226.9	225.6		227.6	226.7	227.9	234.4	-3.9	1.0	8.8
Philippines	2,589.9	2,620.0	2,698.7	2,731.7	2,735.4	2,696.4	2,741.0	2,694.0	106.5	121.0	-4.7
Poland	1,191.4	1,228.8	1,190.4	1,208.4	1,199.3	1,206.7	1,153.5	1,200.5	15.3	-75.3	10.1
Portugal	270.9	267.1	274.3	267.9	270.9	270.1	285.1	278.8	-0.8	18.0	4.5
Romania	573.1	569.6	582.5	590.3	571.7	578.5	572.2	568.1	5.4	2.6	-14.4
Russia	3,634.1	3,490.6	3,460.1	3,416.2	3,385.5	3,438.1	3,335.9	3,337.7	-196.0	-154.7	-122.4
Singapore	278.3	282.1	280.2	280.3	281.7	281.1	284.2	288.8	2.8	2.1	8.6
Slovakia	204.2	202.1	200.6	199.6	197.9	200.1	189.6	198.2	-4.2	-12.5	-2.4
Slovenia	85.8	88.2	86.5	89.3	89.0	88.3	86.0	86.0	2.5	-2.2	-0.5
South Africa	766.0	757.0	727.0	737.0	739.0	740.0	767.0	734.0	-26.0	10.0	7.0
Spain	1,525.1	1,447.3	1,411.6	1,426.8	1,420.9	1,426.7	1,382.1	1,395.1	-98.5	-65.2	-16.5
Sri Lanka	426.0	408.1	445.1	407.2	418.1	419.6	462.0	:	-6.3	53.9	:
Sweden	418.0	414.3	413.8	427.8	418.9	418.7	413.8	421.3	0.7	-0.5	7.5
Switzerland	256.9	259.2	254.0	251.7	251.8	254.2	253.2	251.2	-2.7	-6.0	-2.8
Taiwan, China	617.0	604.0	610.0	608.0	615.0	609.3	604.0	604.0	-7.8	0.0	-6.0
Thailand	1,117.1	1,203.6	1,117.9	1,111.4	1,130.4	1,140.8	1,166.6	:	23.7	-37.1	:
Turkey	1,088.3	1,052.0	1,121.0	1,078.0	1,111.0	1,090.5	1,194.0	1,206.0	2.3	142.0	85.0
United Kingdom	2,762.3	2,579.7	2,496.1	2,454.8	2,442.1	2,493.2	2,444.1	2,405.0	-269.1	-135.6	-91.1
United States	7,462.5	7,164.6	7,020.2	6,961.4	6,919.8	7,016.5	6,874.2	6,888.3	-446.0	-290.4	-131.9
Venezuela	1,024.5	1,062.6	1,011.2	1,064.8	1,063.7	1,050.6	1,080.5	:	26.0	17.9	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.
¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 14. Financial Intermediation

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	401.5	397.1	391.6	390.2	394.9	393.5	418.5	389.0	-8.0	21.4	-2.6
Austria	143.5	137.7	145.4	264.0	143.5	172.7	145.3	151.6	29.1	7.6	6.2
Belgium	175.9	157.2	148.7	165.2	159.2	157.6	141.9	165.3	-18.4	-15.3	16.6
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.5	16.1	-0.1	0.5	1.4
Bulgaria	57.0	66.6	63.7	59.9	55.7	61.5	51.1	48.8	4.5	-15.5	-14.9
Canada	657.9	664.8	668.1	671.3	681.2	671.4	683.0	684.3	13.4	18.2	16.2
Chile ¹	612.4	625.9	635.0	644.8	638.3	636.0	592.3	574.6	23.6	-33.5	-60.4
Colombia	223.2	215.6	212.4	233.8	221.4	220.8	237.1	246.0	-2.3	21.5	33.6
Croatia	34.7	31.8	31.7	36.4	36.6	34.1	33.3	36.2	-0.6	1.5	4.5
Cyprus	19.6	18.6	18.4	18.2	20.3	18.9	20.1	19.2	-0.7	1.5	0.8
Czech Republic	115.9	113.2	111.9	111.4	105.0	110.4	108.2	113.8	-5.5	-5.0	1.9
Denmark	88.8	93.7	102.3	98.4	89.0	95.9	90.0	92.0	7.1	-3.7	-10.3
Estonia	10.4	12.9	13.9	8.6	10.2	11.4	9.6	8.3	1.1	-3.3	-5.6
Finland	51.8	52.0	50.9	48.8	51.6	50.8	48.1	51.5	-0.9	-3.9	0.6
France	832.3	877.1	868.2	877.5	884.3	876.8	863.8	866.6	44.5	-13.3	-1.6
Germany	1,333.2	1,377.1	1,279.6	1,286.6	1,425.8	1,342.3	1,393.4	1,323.3	9.0	16.3	43.7
Greece	118.3	111.7	114.1	110.6	112.7	112.3	114.5	115.1	-6.0	2.8	1.0
Hong Kong, China	183.9	181.9	182.3	182.2	185.6	183.0	186.7	190.8	-0.9	4.8	8.6
Hungary	94.1	100.9	98.1	93.1	91.4	95.9	89.8	88.8	1.8	-11.1	-9.3
Iceland	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.5	8.2	-1.2	-0.3	0.1
Ireland	93.4	94.7	99.0	99.0	97.3	97.5	94.7	94.0	4.1	0.0	-5.0
Israel	99.2	115.6	104.8	102.6	100.5	105.9	113.1	115.0	6.7	-2.5	10.2
Italy	654.6	678.5	621.1	618.7	677.0	648.8	670.6	635.5	-5.7	-7.9	14.4
Jamaica	22.3	24.7	24.0	27.2	26.7	25.7	:	:	3.4	:	:
Japan	1,625.0	1,590.0	1,780.0	1,620.0	1,560.0	1,637.5	1,510.0	1,760.0	12.5	-80.0	-20.0
Latvia	19.6	21.5	20.1	19.9	18.2	19.9	16.9	18.2	0.3	-4.6	-1.9
Lithuania	20.4	21.1	25.2	19.7	22.0	22.0	23.7	22.7	1.7	2.6	-2.5
Luxembourg	21.5	30.1	26.5	27.0	26.6	27.6	26.0	26.8	6.1	-4.1	0.3
Macau, China	7.5	8.5	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.9	-0.1	-1.1	-0.7
Malaysia	276.7	269.2	272.8	281.7	259.8	270.9	291.0	302.1	-5.8	21.8	29.3
Malta	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Mexico	2,694.1	2,664.7	2,759.7	2,869.4	2,757.3	2,762.8	2,733.2	2,890.8	68.7	68.6	131.2
Netherlands	254.7	249.2	234.3	247.1	233.8	241.1	235.6	244.3	-13.6	-13.6	10.0
New Zealand	68.3	63.5	71.2	70.0	69.1	68.5	62.6	62.8	0.1	-0.9	-8.4
Norway	52.9	57.2	53.0	54.4	50.5	53.8	49.2	53.2	0.9	-8.0	0.2
Philippines	366.6	384.3	390.6	390.2	395.9	390.3	383.0	376.0	23.7	-1.3	-14.6
Poland	340.1	351.3	384.7	394.2	356.7	371.7	329.3	385.4	31.6	-22.0	0.7
Portugal	96.3	90.8	94.1	85.7	82.2	88.2	83.2	85.2	-8.1	-7.6	-8.9
Romania	110.5	129.7	125.5	123.4	109.9	122.1	124.4	127.5	11.7	-5.3	2.0
Russia	1,138.3	1,105.9	1,091.0	1,095.8	1,097.4	1,097.5	1,101.0	1,121.0	-40.8	-4.9	30.0
Singapore	157.5	158.7	157.9	160.0	164.0	160.2	169.5	172.7	2.6	10.8	14.8
Slovakia	55.5	57.0	52.5	46.9	43.5	50.0	46.0	48.7	-5.5	-11.0	-3.8
Slovenia	24.0	28.2	27.6	25.7	27.2	27.2	25.9	27.6	3.2	-2.3	0.0
South Africa	507.7	468.3	476.8	475.3	476.1	474.1	472.7	478.9	-33.6	4.4	-2.1
Spain	1,655.5	1,725.0	1,710.0	1,682.0	1,759.0	1,719.0	1,633.0	1,670.0	63.5	-92.0	-40.0
Sweden	93.4	95.0	99.8	100.3	98.6	98.4	99.7	99.0	5.0	4.7	-0.8
Switzerland	214.4	214.6	213.3	218.2	218.8	216.2	214.5	213.2	1.8	-0.1	-0.1
Taiwan, China	410.3	404.0	410.0	415.0	424.0	413.3	423.0	427.0	3.0	19.0	17.0
Thailand	373.1	349.6	393.8	372.3	385.4	375.3	360.2	:	2.1	10.6	:
United Kingdom	1,263.8	1,220.5	1,231.8	1,243.1	1,216.9	1,228.1	1,193.3	1,156.6	-35.7	-27.2	-75.2
United States	6,044.4	5,829.5	5,762.0	5,720.9	5,693.4	5,751.5	5,659.3	5,647.8	-293.0	-170.2	-114.2
Venezuela	598.1	594.6	642.2	603.6	646.0	621.6	610.5	:	23.5	15.9	:

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 15. Real Estate, Renting & Business Services

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	1,335.4	1,299.0	1,284.6	1,319.5	1,379.4	1,321.0	1,412.0	1,403.6	-14.3	113.1	119.0
Austria	379.8	383.7	378.0	388.1	382.8	381.5	369.7	391.0	1.7	-14.0	13.0
Belgium	390.4	411.5	391.7	401.8	420.7	408.0	400.9	372.8	17.6	-10.6	-18.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	28.8	27.4	25.7	25.6	25.3	26.1	25.4	24.2	-2.7	-2.0	-1.6
Bulgaria	171.9	172.4	172.8	174.3	173.4	172.9	165.3	174.8	1.0	-7.1	2.0
Canada	251.9	243.7	240.5	244.3	245.2	243.4	239.5	237.6	-8.5	-4.2	-2.9
Colombia	1,119.1	1,171.0	1,184.8	1,168.9	1,241.8	1,199.2	1,206.4	1,233.0	80.1	35.5	48.2
Cyprus	32.5	31.9	34.1	32.8	35.1	33.7	34.3	33.9	1.2	2.4	-0.2
Czech Republic	363.3	366.5	357.3	364.7	352.0	358.6	341.2	356.8	-4.7	-25.3	-0.5
Denmark	251.5	248.3	265.1	271.5	247.2	253.5	254.9	257.9	2.0	6.6	-7.2
Estonia	48.0	42.1	44.1	54.7	44.9	43.7	51.4	53.6	-4.3	9.3	9.5
Finland	273.2	263.9	266.2	267.5	255.5	261.9	262.4	275.5	-11.4	-1.5	9.3
France	2,538.5	2,505.7	2,407.2	2,477.5	2,480.5	2,464.5	2,460.1	2,483.1	-74.0	-45.6	75.9
Germany	3,949.7	4,070.2	4,123.7	4,160.0	4,247.1	4,147.0	4,086.1	4,209.5	197.3	15.9	85.8
Greece	317.2	317.4	319.5	307.1	303.9	313.6	302.4	295.8	-3.6	-15.0	-23.7
Hong Kong, China	393.2	390.9	395.2	401.5	410.8	398.9	409.6	413.8	5.8	18.7	18.6
Hungary	273.7	282.6	276.2	268.8	277.7	278.8	277.3	277.1	5.1	-5.3	0.9
Ireland	199.1	177.6	176.8	177.9	173.4	176.4	168.1	171.5	-22.7	-9.5	-5.3
Israel	388.9	390.3	403.0	410.2	411.1	401.5	407.9	424.8	12.6	17.6	21.8
Italy	2,435.7	2,395.9	2,415.5	2,389.0	2,366.9	2,392.8	2,457.0	2,441.6	-42.9	61.1	26.1
Jamaica	50.2	42.1	49.2	55.6	45.9	48.2	:	:	-2.0	:	:
Latvia	68.7	73.6	75.5	63.3	71.1	73.4	73.2	74.8	4.7	-0.4	-0.7
Lithuania	97.8	91.0	96.6	99.3	108.6	98.7	105.5	100.5	0.9	14.5	3.9
Macau, China	23.8	24.7	25.3	26.3	26.0	25.3	26.4	27.8	1.6	1.7	2.5
Malaysia	557.0	582.6	620.4	604.6	634.6	612.5	597.9	618.0	55.6	15.3	-2.4
Netherlands	969.7	941.7	927.0	887.1	895.8	921.5	886.2	885.6	-48.1	-55.5	-41.4
New Zealand	280.7	286.3	279.7	270.3	279.5	281.8	266.5	271.5	1.2	-19.8	-8.2
Norway	250.3	255.7	265.6	259.8	258.4	259.9	255.0	258.2	9.6	-0.7	-7.4
Philippines	946.1	1,013.1	1,100.8	1,071.9	1,115.8	1,075.4	1,060.0	1,090.0	129.3	46.9	-10.8
Poland	917.8	971.0	995.6	1,023.6	1,014.7	993.8	1,067.4	1,106.1	76.0	96.4	110.5
Portugal	336.8	350.4	341.5	328.2	336.2	342.7	327.7	339.6	5.9	-22.7	-1.9
Romania	299.6	299.8	310.3	323.6	320.7	310.3	313.1	326.1	10.6	13.3	15.8
Russia	2,821.5	2,689.2	2,689.8	2,658.2	2,662.4	2,680.5	2,621.0	2,631.3	-141.0	-68.2	-58.5
Singapore	363.6	374.6	377.1	379.5	385.0	378.9	396.4	404.9	15.3	21.8	27.8
Slovakia	149.6	154.2	157.6	153.4	149.4	153.7	143.5	153.2	4.1	-10.7	-4.4
Slovenia	64.5	59.6	65.8	68.4	70.0	65.1	61.8	69.3	0.6	2.2	3.5
Spain	1,921.3	1,855.1	1,852.5	1,832.6	1,826.9	1,844.8	1,806.5	1,827.5	-76.5	-48.6	-25.0
Sweden	606.2	602.2	605.9	606.1	599.0	602.4	598.4	610.8	-3.8	-3.8	4.9
Switzerland	508.9	514.7	515.5	522.5	520.1	516.8	523.5	525.0	7.9	8.8	10.5
Taiwan, China	620.8	613.0	614.0	613.0	619.0	615.3	627.0	634.0	-5.4	14.0	20.0
Thailand	731.5	748.2	694.8	743.4	790.1	744.3	781.3	:	12.8	33.1	:
United Kingdom	3,030.2	3,402.9	3,425.9	3,429.3	3,442.1	3,423.6	3,419.7	3,436.2	393.4	16.8	10.3
United States	2,111.8	2,027.0	1,993.3	1,982.3	1,965.5	1,995.3	1,950.1	1,938.2	-116.5	-76.9	-55.1

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

Annex 16. Public Administration

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	648.5	666.0	693.1	638.8	672.0	667.5	681.4	694.8	19.0	15.4	1.7
Austria	277.3	277.3	277.8	264.0	272.6	272.9	267.8	274.3	-4.3	-9.5	-3.5
Barbados	26.6	26.8	26.9	26.2	26.7	26.7	22.7	:	0.0	-4.1	:
Belgium	429.6	406.6	428.5	428.8	410.2	418.5	407.4	401.8	-11.1	0.8	-26.7
Bosnia & Herzegovina	86.7	70.5	69.8	69.8	70.0	70.0	69.7	70.9	-16.7	-0.8	1.1
Bulgaria	235.4	242.4	246.0	225.4	226.4	235.1	224.2	221.6	-0.3	-18.2	-24.4
Canada	1,013.5	1,031.5	1,030.0	1,056.7	1,054.7	1,043.2	1,044.2	1,043.4	29.7	12.7	13.4
Chile ¹	1,800.2	1,784.0	1,865.9	1,848.0	1,875.1	1,843.2	1,770.3	1,915.8	43.0	-13.7	49.9
Croatia	93.3	102.0	103.0	98.1	98.7	100.5	104.8	101.2	7.2	2.8	-1.8
Cyprus	30.6	29.7	29.0	29.2	27.9	29.0	28.4	28.5	-1.6	-1.3	-0.5
Czech Republic	317.0	308.8	317.1	325.5	333.6	321.3	325.8	331.5	4.3	17.0	14.4
Denmark	174.2	189.7	172.2	174.3	175.6	178.0	173.7	160.0	3.8	-16.0	-12.2
Estonia	38.4	39.2	34.0	36.6	36.9	36.7	39.8	39.6	-1.7	0.6	5.6
Finland	117.0	113.0	112.5	119.2	119.7	116.1	113.3	117.1	-0.9	0.3	4.6
France	2,679.3	2,633.7	2,641.7	2,626.7	2,577.3	2,619.9	2,548.6	2,603.7	-59.4	-85.1	-38.0
Germany	2,792.6	2,713.6	2,825.1	2,782.6	2,869.8	2,797.8	2,820.3	2,847.9	5.2	106.7	22.8
Greece	377.5	372.8	378.6	376.2	373.5	375.3	373.2	374.4	-2.2	0.4	-4.2
Hungary	276.2	269.2	292.8	305.2	295.5	290.7	285.7	301.4	14.5	16.5	8.6
Iceland	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
Ireland	104.6	107.1	107.7	104.3	107.2	106.6	105.8	107.8	2.0	-1.3	0.1
Israel	130.6	129.7	125.1	133.2	131.7	129.9	129.5	135.0	-0.6	-0.2	9.9
Italy	1,441.9	1,386.3	1,421.1	1,458.3	1,413.2	1,419.7	1,369.6	1,390.0	-22.2	-16.7	-31.1
Jamaica	55.4	54.1	51.2	47.4	51.8	51.1	:	:	-4.2	:	:
Japan	2,265.0	2,140.0	2,310.0	2,240.0	2,230.0	2,230.0	2,140.0	2,230.0	-35.0	0.0	-80.0
Latvia	86.7	74.6	70.4	67.6	64.6	69.3	63.4	62.3	-17.4	-11.2	-8.1
Lithuania	83.1	88.5	84.7	83.3	83.1	84.9	82.5	83.1	1.8	-6.0	-1.6
Luxembourg	23.8	22.5	27.3	24.6	24.3	24.7	27.0	25.5	0.9	4.5	-1.8
Macau, China	20.2	19.4	19.5	21.5	20.7	20.3	20.1	21.7	0.1	0.7	2.2
Malaysia	754.4	785.5	809.2	841.4	830.1	816.6	802.2	773.9	62.2	16.7	-35.3
Malta	4.8	4.2	4.5	5.3	15.6	7.4	13.2	13.8	2.6	9.0	9.3
Mexico	2,170.7	2,205.7	2,277.1	2,248.5	2,204.5	2,234.0	2,210.8	2,254.1	63.3	5.0	-23.0
New Zealand	113.0	111.6	114.7	123.2	123.4	118.2	123.5	576.3	5.2	11.9	461.6
Netherlands	563.9	562.5	562.8	569.3	574.8	567.4	562.2	125.3	3.5	-0.3	-437.5
Norway	140.8	145.2	145.8	150.5	150.7	148.1	154.4	153.4	7.3	9.2	7.6
Philippines	1,699.6	1,781.6	1,775.5	1,773.9	1,835.6	1,791.6	1,957.0	1,772.0	92.0	175.4	-3.5
Poland	984.4	1,005.3	1,013.3	1,012.3	1,052.1	1,020.8	1,020.3	1,028.9	36.4	15.0	15.6
Portugal	341.8	334.5	327.3	345.4	331.8	334.8	331.3	317.2	-7.0	-3.2	-10.1
Romania	465.5	482.9	501.8	496.2	479.0	490.0	457.7	486.4	24.5	-25.2	-15.4
Russia	3,568.0	3,648.4	3,678.7	3,697.7	3,697.9	3,680.7	3,713.4	3,700.7	112.7	65.0	22.0
Slovakia	167.0	172.7	183.2	179.9	178.1	178.5	183.7	188.0	11.5	11.0	4.8
Slovenia	57.2	59.7	60.6	62.7	60.3	60.8	64.0	59.4	3.6	4.3	-1.2
Sri Lanka	462.6	520.8	495.2	468.8	464.9	487.4	534.6	1,379.6	24.8	13.8	884.4
Spain	1,276.4	1,338.5	1,348.3	1,399.0	1,383.5	1,367.3	1,391.0	:	90.9	52.5	:
Sweden	260.6	258.9	263.9	274.9	269.2	266.7	269.0	274.8	6.2	10.1	10.9
Switzerland	171.2	172.0	173.6	174.3	177.4	174.3	178.7	179.2	3.1	6.7	5.6
Taiwan, China	345.3	380.0	385.0	380.0	386.0	382.8	384.0	395.0	37.5	4.0	10.0
Thailand	1,299.3	1,354.5	1,357.6	1,365.9	1,316.7	1,348.7	1,361.3	:	49.4	6.8	:
United Kingdom	2,077.2	1,991.5	1,953.1	1,964.8	1,932.6	1,960.5	1,915.4	1,909.4	-116.7	-76.1	-43.7
United States	11,329.6	11,391.7	11,383.2	11,392.8	11,396.0	11,390.9	11,442.8	11,667.5	61.4	51.1	284.3

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

¹Data from Q2 2010 onward are not comparable due to methodological changes from the official survey.

Annex 17. Education

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	807.9	765.4	808.8	818.4	836.4	807.2	796.1	835.1	-0.7	30.7	26.3
Austria	234.9	242.8	261.3	252.6	256.3	253.3	256.8	260.6	18.4	14.0	-0.7
Belgium	378.1	407.7	406.4	380.0	379.2	393.3	416.9	422.3	15.3	9.2	15.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	54.7	57.5	56.2	56.2	57.8	56.9	58.5	58.1	2.2	1.0	1.9
Bulgaria	205.6	200.2	194.1	181.3	189.1	191.2	194.4	182.3	-14.4	-5.8	-11.8
Canada	1,136.3	1,153.7	1,151.7	1,135.8	1,165.6	1,151.7	1,162.0	1,163.9	15.4	8.3	12.2
Croatia	90.9	93.3	96.3	87.6	84.8	90.5	94.6	104.0	-0.4	1.3	7.7
Cyprus	27.1	26.2	25.7	24.1	24.7	25.2	26.7	27.6	-2.0	0.5	1.9
Czech Republic	283.9	293.1	296.3	292.1	300.9	295.6	301.3	298.3	11.8	8.2	2.0
Denmark	212.2	226.3	216.0	215.4	235.1	223.2	227.1	226.1	11.0	0.8	10.1
Estonia	59.9	70.8	64.4	54.4	60.5	62.5	60.7	57.9	2.7	-10.1	-6.5
Finland	165.1	169.1	163.2	159.6	165.4	164.3	179.3	170.1	-0.8	10.2	6.9
France	1,793.2	1,807.5	1,752.8	1,674.1	1,759.0	1,748.4	1,795.6	1,769.4	-44.8	-11.9	16.6
Germany	2,373.3	2,330.8	2,452.3	2,351.9	2,484.7	2,404.9	2,421.2	2,397.8	31.6	90.4	-54.5
Greece	321.2	326.5	331.9	317.8	325.3	325.4	331.2	331.1	4.2	4.7	-0.8
Hong Kong, China	152.2	157.0	157.6	161.7	164.7	160.2	165.6	166.1	8.0	8.6	8.5
Hungary	308.6	300.8	318.0	319.0	323.4	315.3	321.8	320.0	6.7	21.0	2.0
Iceland	20.8	21.0	19.7	18.8	19.4	19.7	22.4	19.6	-1.1	1.4	-0.1
Ireland	144.4	149.5	147.7	146.9	147.6	147.9	145.3	149.8	3.5	-4.2	2.1
Israel	349.3	344.8	352.3	344.1	364.7	351.5	367.0	363.3	2.1	22.2	11.0
Italy	1,603.9	1,629.6	1,626.6	1,472.3	1,578.7	1,576.8	1,537.3	1,564.7	-27.1	-92.3	-61.9
Jamaica	64.9	66.5	65.8	66.3	70.0	67.2	:	:	2.3	:	:
Japan	2,815.0	2,890.0	2,870.0	2,820.0	2,870.0	2,862.5	2,850.0	2,830.0	47.5	-40.0	-40.0
Latvia	92.2	95.8	92.5	89.5	91.9	92.4	91.7	98.1	0.2	-4.1	5.6
Lithuania	152.3	145.2	148.0	150.4	152.3	149.0	142.5	149.1	-3.3	-2.7	1.1
Luxembourg	17.0	17.4	18.5	19.1	18.3	18.3	18.9	19.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
Macau, China	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	0.9	0.4	0.2
Malaysia	657.9	706.5	746.5	757.2	720.3	732.6	726.0	796.0	74.7	19.5	49.5
Malta	13.4	14.0	12.8	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.0	14.2	0.3	-1.0	1.4
Netherlands	590.7	582.2	596.8	589.9	600.7	592.4	597.8	613.7	1.7	15.6	16.9
New Zealand	179.6	176.1	182.2	188.4	189.3	184.0	185.8	198.5	4.4	9.7	16.3
Norway	218.9	206.9	206.2	202.5	208.2	206.0	209.0	205.6	-13.0	2.1	-0.6
Philippines	1,073.9	1,082.9	1,171.8	1,170.7	1,151.7	1,144.3	1,156.0	1,157.0	70.4	73.1	-14.8
Poland	1,184.3	1,206.2	1,274.2	1,217.6	1,209.1	1,226.8	1,245.3	1,274.5	42.5	39.1	0.3
Portugal	344.4	355.3	360.9	351.9	362.4	357.6	376.8	369.8	13.2	21.5	8.9
Romania	399.4	398.0	377.9	381.0	387.6	386.1	387.9	384.6	-13.2	-10.1	6.7
Russia	6,186.0	6,169.1	6,074.2	6,011.3	6,102.4	6,089.3	6,053.7	5,950.6	-96.7	-115.4	-123.6
Slovakia	164.0	160.7	160.3	164.1	163.0	162.0	165.0	164.7	-1.9	4.3	4.4
Slovenia	74.5	71.6	71.0	72.2	76.2	72.8	77.1	78.1	-1.7	5.5	7.1
Spain	1,149.1	1,180.4	1,189.6	1,094.8	1,175.6	1,160.1	1,213.4	1,210.9	11.0	33.0	21.3
Sri Lanka	298.8	280.4	283.1	333.5	303.6	300.1	286.1	:	1.3	5.7	:
Sweden	487.4	488.3	477.4	466.5	484.0	479.1	493.1	497.0	-8.4	4.8	19.6
Switzerland	252.5	259.0	257.0	257.5	261.0	258.6	259.4	257.4	6.1	0.3	0.4
Taiwan, China	607.0	614.0	618.0	610.0	615.0	614.3	613.0	617.0	7.3	-1.0	-1.0
Thailand	1,061.6	1,092.1	1,111.6	1,167.0	1,159.9	1,132.7	1,244.0	:	71.1	151.9	:
United Kingdom	2,661.0	2,894.8	2,903.6	2,934.1	3,018.6	2,937.8	3,031.4	3,098.9	276.8	136.6	195.3
United States	13,475.9	13,536.5	13,556.9	13,438.7	13,533.0	13,516.3	13,529.8	13,529.5	40.4	-6.7	-27.4

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

Annex 18. Health

Employment Level and Change (*selected economies, in thousands)

	Avg. 2008	2009				Avg. 2009	2010		Avg. Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2			
Australia	1,109.0	1,161.1	1,189.4	1,212.6	1,178.1	1,185.3	1,197.5	1,221.6	76.3	36.4	32.2
Austria	359.9	379.4	384.8	389.8	402.5	389.1	408.3	387.4	29.3	28.9	2.6
Belgium	567.3	581.7	595.2	588.0	596.0	590.2	593.1	594.9	23.0	11.4	-0.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	44.1	45.9	45.7	45.9	45.9	45.8	46.1	46.3	1.7	0.2	0.6
Bulgaria	158.1	159.4	160.6	168.0	168.4	164.1	168.1	157.7	6.0	8.7	-2.9
Canada	1,533.6	1,572.4	1,576.9	1,584.5	1,611.1	1,586.2	1,610.6	1,606.7	52.7	38.2	29.8
Croatia	89.5	93.1	106.1	98.7	97.5	98.9	96.3	96.9	9.4	3.2	-9.2
Cyprus	15.7	14.8	17.2	15.8	16.8	16.2	17.2	16.9	0.5	2.4	-0.3
Czech Republic	321.3	318.0	318.2	328.9	340.0	326.3	336.1	344.8	5.0	18.1	26.6
Denmark	515.8	496.1	502.0	512.1	512.0	505.6	505.8	524.6	-10.3	9.7	22.6
Estonia	31.2	33.0	34.9	33.2	30.9	33.0	35.5	37.7	1.9	2.5	2.8
Finland	382.0	387.3	399.0	389.4	378.1	388.5	371.7	383.7	6.4	-15.6	-15.3
France	3,200.8	3,257.7	3,285.4	3,317.7	3,278.7	3,284.9	3,370.9	3,358.3	84.1	113.2	72.9
Germany	4,425.6	4,537.4	4,472.4	4,614.6	4,715.8	4,585.1	4,647.1	4,597.8	159.5	109.7	125.4
Greece	232.9	229.4	225.9	230.5	240.5	231.6	243.9	247.8	-1.3	14.5	21.9
Hong Kong, China	141.7	143.7	145.5	146.2	147.7	145.8	148.4	148.2	4.1	4.7	2.7
Hungary	253.1	242.8	239.0	249.2	251.4	245.6	254.2	257.3	-7.5	11.4	18.3
Iceland	19.5	17.6	17.2	21.1	20.3	19.1	20.4	21.3	-0.4	2.8	4.1
Ireland	222.8	223.8	228.9	231.4	233.3	229.4	231.4	234.9	6.6	7.6	6.0
Israel	274.6	290.5	268.8	284.3	290.5	283.5	299.6	299.9	8.9	9.1	31.1
Italy	1,642.6	1,680.4	1,683.2	1,619.9	1,627.9	1,652.9	1,681.7	1,673.0	10.3	1.3	-10.2
Jamaica	31.1	31.4	25.8	29.4	29.8	29.1	:	:	-2.0	:	:
Japan	5,962.5	5,990.0	6,160.0	6,260.0	6,280.0	6,172.5	6,500.0	6,400.0	210.0	510.0	240.0
Latvia	52.5	48.3	48.8	46.7	41.6	46.4	45.6	48.0	-6.1	-2.7	-0.8
Lithuania	94.5	89.8	90.8	92.9	97.0	92.6	93.0	88.0	-1.8	3.2	-2.8
Luxembourg	20.3	21.4	25.4	21.9	21.3	22.5	20.4	19.6	2.2	-1.0	-5.8
Macau, China	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.3	8.5	8.5	0.8	1.6	1.4
Malaysia	252.0	281.0	281.9	264.8	263.2	272.7	255.7	268.0	20.8	-25.3	-13.9
Malta	12.2	11.1	12.3	13.0	13.5	12.5	13.8	14.6	0.3	2.7	2.3
Netherlands	1,358.3	1,354.8	1,358.2	1,403.6	1,396.1	1,378.2	1,356.9	1,400.8	19.9	2.1	42.6
New Zealand	204.5	219.2	220.5	218.2	224.4	220.6	221.2	220.8	16.1	2.0	0.3
Norway	469.9	510.5	522.2	518.5	523.5	518.7	518.2	529.2	48.8	7.7	7.0
Philippines	392.0	419.2	426.1	461.2	431.9	434.6	448.0	428.0	42.6	28.8	1.9
Poland	856.9	894.7	872.0	858.0	899.2	881.0	926.5	924.9	24.1	31.8	52.9
Portugal	303.0	300.0	314.9	328.7	344.6	322.1	344.3	355.5	19.1	44.3	40.6
Romania	380.6	382.3	393.6	396.2	406.5	394.7	405.8	396.4	14.1	23.5	2.8
Russia	4,527.8	4,534.8	4,564.6	4,568.8	4,576.1	4,561.1	4,542.4	4,551.7	33.3	7.6	-12.9
Singapore	78.3	82.5	85.8	87.0	87.9	85.8	89.8	92.1	7.5	7.3	6.3
Slovakia	151.2	148.7	148.4	151.1	151.1	149.8	150.5	157.1	-1.4	1.8	8.7
Slovenia	55.5	52.8	54.0	52.7	56.4	54.0	54.9	54.5	-1.5	2.1	0.5
Spain	1,261.7	1,287.2	1,302.0	1,371.9	1,332.5	1,323.4	1,316.6	1,337.6	61.7	29.4	35.6
Sri Lanka	110.9	142.4	116.6	121.4	133.6	128.5	115.6	:	17.6	-26.8	:
Sweden	710.2	695.5	709.5	707.7	681.9	698.7	670.5	692.9	-11.5	-25.0	-16.6
Switzerland	474.6	485.4	488.2	493.2	497.4	491.0	501.4	504.0	16.5	16.0	15.8
Taiwan, China	356.3	364.0	364.0	370.0	382.0	370.0	382.0	384.0	13.8	18.0	20.0
Thailand	681.4	661.7	709.5	714.8	709.7	698.9	725.3	:	17.5	63.7	:
United Kingdom	3,601.2	3,740.5	3,708.6	3,746.2	3,811.6	3,751.7	3,780.0	3,803.0	150.6	39.5	94.4
United States	15,852.3	16,080.1	16,162.1	16,273.2	16,243.0	16,189.6	16,318.4	16,383.7	337.3	238.3	221.6

Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys and Official Estimates of each country. European data are provided by Eurostat.

Annex 19.1. Average Monthly Wages in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Russia (in RUB)	8,174.25	8,622.00	9,475.00	10,383.00	9,593.00	9,518.25	9,194.00	9,782.00	1,344.00	572.00	307.00
									16.44%	6.63%	3.24%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	340.50	341.00	337.00	346.00	376.00	350.00	360.00	328.00	9.50	19.00	-9.00
									2.79%	5.57%	-2.67%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 20.1. Average Weekly Wages in Mining

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,784.73	1,850.60	1,914.90	1,899.10	1,952.90	1,904.38	1,971.00	2,005.70	119.65	120.40	90.80
									6.70%	6.51%	4.74%
Canada (in CAD)	1,503.36	1,641.93	1,651.81	1,553.82	1,646.10	1,623.42	1,689.31	1,705.71	120.05	47.38	53.90
									7.99%	2.89%	3.26%
United States (in USD)	1,021.30	1,003.86	1,000.18	996.74	1,017.73	1,004.63	1,036.79	1,007.86	-16.67	32.93	7.68
									-1.63%	3.28%	0.77%

Annex 20.2. Average Monthly Wages in Mining

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	726,625.00	371,900.00	710,000.00	379,300.00	994,200.00	613,850.00	387,100.00	799,100.00	-112,775.00	15,200.00	89,100.00
									-15.52%	4.09%	12.55%
Russia (in RUB)	33,314.75	32,980.00	32,980.00	39,002.00	34,267.00	34,807.25	36,785.00	36,923.00	1,492.50	3,805.00	3,943.00
									4.48%	11.54%	11.96%
South Africa (in ZAR)	6,052.50	6,234.00	6,279.00	6,639.00	6,938.00	6,522.50	6,678.00	6,557.00	470.00	444.00	278.00
									7.77%	7.12%	4.43%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	1,104.25	1,311.00	996.00	988.00	1,045.00	1,085.00	1,583.00	986.00	-19.25	272.00	-10.00
									-1.74%	20.75%	-1.00%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 21.1. Average Weekly Wages in Manufacturing

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,034.00	1,024.40	1,021.20	1,052.50	1,078.70	1,044.20	1,067.50	1,076.60	10.20	43.10	55.40
									0.99%	4.21%	5.42%
Canada(in CAD)	941.77	923.39	908.51	949.70	938.75	930.09	949.78	946.93	-11.68	26.39	38.42
									-1.24%	2.86%	4.23%
United States (in USD)	728.04	709.13	719.36	736.40	745.82	727.68	756.45	760.14	-0.36	47.32	40.78
									-0.05%	6.67%	5.67%

Annex 21.2. Average Monthly Wages in Manufacturing

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	511,875.00	309,900.00	495,400.00	312,300.00	720,600.00	459,550.00	323,100.00	521,600.00	-52,325.00	13,200.00	26,200.00
									-10.22%	4.26%	5.29%
Russia (in RUB)	15,895.25	16,073.00	16,830.00	16,882.00	16,830.00	16,653.75	17,282.00	17,984.00	758.50	1,209.00	1,154.00
									4.77%	7.52%	6.86%
South Africa (in ZAR)	5,147.75	5,149.00	5,176.00	5,230.00	5,431.00	5,246.50	5,603.00	5,811.00	98.75	454.00	635.00
									1.92%	8.82%	12.27%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	491.25	528.00	494.00	483.00	520.00	506.25	588.00	505.00	15.00	60.00	11.00
									3.05%	11.36%	2.23%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 22.1. Average Weekly Wages in Utilities

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,255.58	1,309.30	1,296.50	1,323.40	1,385.10	1,328.58	1,436.10	1,482.10	73.00	126.80	185.60
									5.81%	9.68%	14.32%
Canada (in CAD)	1,426.82	1,482.97	1,477.94	1,566.33	1,532.36	1,514.90	1,689.31	1,705.71	88.08	206.34	227.77
									6.17%	13.91%	15.41%
United States (in USD)	1,248.61	1,241.52	1,226.41	1,240.99	1,238.69	1,236.90	1,245.50	1,270.50	-11.70	3.98	44.09
									-0.94%	0.32%	3.60%

Annex 22.2. Average Monthly Wages in Utilities

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Russia (in RUB)	19,735.00	21,065.00	22,087.00	21,703.00	21,226.00	21,520.25	22,519.00	23,300.00	1,785.25	1,454.00	1,213.00
									9.05%	6.90%	5.49%
South Africa (in ZAR)	10,873.75	11,736.00	11,539.00	12,694.00	13,536.00	12,376.25	13,123.00	13,048.00	1,502.50	1,387.00	1,509.00
									13.82%	11.82%	13.08%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	602.25	639.00	636.00	590.00	594.00	614.75	670.00	661.00	12.50	31.00	25.00
									2.08%	4.85%	3.93%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 23.1. Average Weekly Wages in Construction

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,052.25	1,102.90	1,165.00	1,180.00	1,219.70	1,166.90	1,200.30	1,247.10	114.65	97.40	82.10
									10.90%	8.83%	7.05%
Canada (in CAD)	1,020.11	1,048.55	1,066.24	1,031.68	1,037.59	1,046.02	1,064.02	1,055.80	25.91	15.47	-10.44
									2.54%	1.48%	-0.98%
United States (in USD)	847.27	837.39	858.35	830.45	862.54	847.18	876.20	885.48	-0.08	38.81	27.13
									-0.01%	4.63%	3.16%

Annex 23.2. Average Monthly Wages in Construction

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	535,950.00	402,200.00	666,200.00	386,000.00	829,000.00	570,850.00	420,100.00	684,000.00	34,900.00	17,900.00	17,800.00
									6.51%	4.45%	2.67%
Russia (in RUB)	18,818.75	17,478.00	18,506.00	19,437.00	18,857.00	18,569.50	19,046.00	20,250.00	-249.25	1,568.00	1,744.00
									-1.32%	8.97%	9.42%
South Africa (in ZAR)	3,930.00	4,019.00	4,127.00	4,268.00	4,608.00	4,255.50	4,663.00	5,025.00	325.50	644.00	898.00
									8.28%	16.02%	21.76%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	542.00	559.00	526.00	531.00	559.00	543.75	592.00	531.00	1.75	33.00	5.00
									0.32%	5.90%	0.95%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 24.1 Average Weekly Wages in Wholesale & Retail Trade

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	818.78	825.10	809.80	820.75	826.90	820.64	848.45	839.65	1.86	23.35	29.85
									0.23%	2.83%	3.69%
Canada (in CAD)	614.87	630.13	624.05	626.35	645.69	631.56	751.11	751.61	16.69	120.98	127.56
									2.71%	19.20%	20.44%
United States (in USD)	580.81	583.18	582.16	589.07	598.78	588.30	603.99	609.42	7.48	20.82	27.25
									1.29%	3.57%	4.68%

Annex 24.2 Average Monthly Wages in Wholesale & Retail Trade

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	373,150.00	250,800.00	374,900.00	238,200.00	481,500.00	336,350.00	258,100.00	413,200.00	-36,800.00	7,300.00	38,300.00
									-9.86%	2.91%	10.22%
Russia (in RUB)	14,725.25	16,061.00	15,906.00	15,651.00	15,586.00	15,801.00	18,546.00	18,847.00	1,075.75	2,485.00	2,941.00
									7.31%	15.47%	18.49%
South Africa (in ZAR)	4,006.25	3,958.00	4,005.00	4,122.00	4,158.00	4,060.75	4,196.00	4,395.00	54.50	238.00	390.00
									1.36%	6.01%	9.74%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	381.88	401.00	379.00	373.50	386.50	385.00	452.00	382.00	3.13	51.00	3.00
									0.82%	12.72%	0.79%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 25.1 Average Weekly Wages in Hotels & Restaurants

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	429.05	451.80	438.80	451.10	464.60	451.58	475.10	472.70	22.53	23.30	33.90
									5.25%	5.16%	7.73%
Canada (in CAD)	330.85	331.28	324.97	340.52	346.12	335.72	343.35	362.84	4.88	12.07	37.87
									1.47%	3.64%	11.65%
United States (in USD)	273.94	272.80	274.25	276.89	279.25	275.80	282.75	280.10	1.86	9.95	5.85
									0.68	3.65	2.13

Annex 25.2 Average Monthly Wages in Hotels & Restaurants

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Russia (in RUB)	11,700.00	12,495.00	12,963.00	13,066.00	12,533.00	12,705.00	14,033.00	14,672.00	1,005.00	1,538.00	1,709.00
									8.59%	12.31%	13.18%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	215.25	213.00	211.00	210.00	219.00	213.25	221.00	215.00	-2.00	8.00	4.00
									-0.93	3.76	1.90

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 26.1 Average Weekly Wages in Transportation, Storage & Communication

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,126.65	1,162.35	1,161.10	1,168.30	1,182.15	1,168.48	1,198.40	1,209.45	41.82	36.05	48.35
									3.71%	3.10%	4.16%
Canada (in CAD)	881.69	894.21	877.80	858.36	852.35	870.68	958.53	968.91	-11.01	64.32	91.11
									-1.25%	7.19%	10.38%

Annex 26.2 Average Monthly Wages in Transportation, Storage & Communication

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	402,750.00	293,000.00	409,600.00	296,400.00	566,000.00	391,250.00	303,500.00	453,200.00	-11,500.00	10,500.00	43,600.00
									-2.86%	3.58%	10.64%
Russia (in RUB)	20,531.50	21,287.00	23,625.00	22,653.00	22,218.00	22,445.75	23,952.00	24,657.00	1,914.25	2,665.00	1,032.00
									9.32%	12.52%	4.37%
South Africa (in ZAR)	7,528.25	7,451.00	7,801.00	8,183.00	7,987.00	7,855.50	8,002.00	8,097.00	327.25	551.00	296.00
									4.35%	7.39%	3.79%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	498.00	490.00	500.00	492.00	503.00	496.25	517.00	521.00	-1.75	27.00	21.00
									-0.35%	5.51%	4.20%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 27.1 Average Weekly Wages in Financial Intermediation

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,193.48	1,198.90	1,202.30	1,248.60	1,231.80	1,220.40	1,295.10	1,280.50	26.93	96.20	78.20
									2.26%	8.02%	6.50%
Canada (in CAD)	1,001.49	1,049.72	1,025.17	991.54	1,045.95	1,028.10	1,027.40	1,051.99	26.61	-22.32	26.82
									2.66%	-2.13%	2.62%
United States (in USD)	732.11	754.46	737.56	743.68	759.96	748.92	771.46	771.78	16.80	17.00	34.22
									2.30%	2.25%	4.64%

Annex 27.2 Average Monthly Wages in Financial Intermediation

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	769,400.00	422,100.00	907,300.00	401,400.00	993,300.00	681,025.00	441,300.00	915,000.00	-88,375.00	19,200.00	7,700.00
									-11.49%	4.55%	0.85%
Russia (in RUB)	38,130.50	40,304.00	39,095.00	37,498.00	41,845.00	39,685.50	46,775.00	47,634.00	1,555.00	6,471.00	8,539.00
									4.08%	16.06%	21.84%
South Africa (in ZAR)	6,511.25	6,589.00	6,529.00	68,737.00	6,886.00	22,185.25	7,109.00	7,282.00	15,674.00	520.00	753.00
									240.72%	7.89%	11.53%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	949.75	1,170.00	846.00	785.00	922.00	930.75	1,438.00	869.00	-19.00	268.00	23.00
									-2.00%	22.91%	2.72%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 28.1 Average Weekly Wages in Real Estate, Renting & Business Services

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	980.74	1,003.27	1,002.37	1,037.30	1,048.70	1,022.91	1,066.27	1,061.33	42.17	63.00	58.96
									4.30%	6.28%	5.88%
United States (in USD)	746.69	785.95	767.22	769.35	784.74	776.82	771.46	771.78	30.13	-14.49	4.56
									4.03%	-1.84%	0.59%

Annex 28.2 Average Monthly Wages in Real Estate, Renting & Business Services

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Russia (in RUB)	21,681.75	22,935.00	24,143.00	23,801.00	23,655.00	23,633.50	23,744.00	24,573.00	1,951.75	809.00	430.00
									9.00%	3.53%	1.78%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	475.42	499.33	472.00	467.00	483.66	480.50	531.00	479.33	5.08	31.67	7.33
									1.07%	6.34%	1.55%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 29.1 Average Weekly Wages in Public Administration

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	1,067.83	1,110.80	1,108.30	1,124.20	1,172.10	1,128.85	1,187.50	1,194.80	61.02	76.70	86.50
									5.71%	6.90%	7.80%
Canada (in CAD)	1,040.06	1,062.52	1,075.74	1,084.81	1,093.75	1,079.21	1,071.86	1,091.47	39.15	9.34	15.73
									3.76%	0.88%	1.46%

Annex 29.2 Average Monthly Wages in Public Administration

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Russia (in RUB)	21,929.25	22,731.00	24,572.00	23,761.00	26,557.00	24,405.25	23,219.00	23,682.00	2,476.00	488.00	-890.00
									11.29%	2.15%	-3.62%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	499.00	505.00	507.00	505.00	520.00	509.25	521.00	524.00	10.25	16.00	17.00
									2.05%	3.17%	3.35%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 30.1. Average Weekly Wages in Education

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	856.60	919.70	879.70	910.80	911.20	905.35	975.30	939.40	48.75	55.60	59.70
									5.69%	6.05%	6.79%
Canada (in CAD)	867.53	855.36	860.66	900.15	896.66	878.21	932.11	964.46	10.68	76.75	103.80
									1.23%	8.97%	12.06%

Annex 30.2. Average Monthly Wages in Education

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	715,500.00	379,500.00	835,100.00	340,800.00	977,700.00	633,275.00	376,600.00	840,400.00	-82,225.00	-2,900.00	5,300.00
									-11.49%	-0.76%	0.63%
Russia (in RUB)	11,721.75	12,720.00	14,692.00	12,961.00	13,841.00	13,553.50	13,058.00	13,694.00	1,831.75	338.00	-998.00
									15.63%	2.66%	-6.79%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	383.00	388.00	394.00	402.00	398.00	395.50	393.00	394.00	12.50	5.00	0.00
									3.26%	1.29%	0.00%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.

Annex 31.1. Average Weekly Wages in Health

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Australia (in AUD)	783.80	813.90	822.30	819.90	832.30	822.10	839.90	844.60	38.30	26.00	22.30
									4.89%	3.19%	2.71%
Canada (in CAD)	747.94	767.21	774.80	775.94	794.17	778.03	766.83	783.73	30.10	-0.38	8.93
									4.02%	-0.05%	1.15%

Annex 31.2. Average Monthly Wages in Health

	Average 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Average 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Average Change 2008 to 2009	Change Q1 2009 to 2010	Change Q2 2009 to 2010
									% Change	% Change	% Change
Japan (in JPY)	467,175.00	300,300.00	485,600.00	290,200.00	623,000.00	424,775.00	293,800.00	477,500.00	-42,400.00	-6,500.00	-8,100.00
									-9.08%	-2.16%	-1.67%
Russia (in RUB)	13,233.75	14,110.00	16,090.00	14,414.00	15,216.00	14,957.50	14,828.00	15,418.00	1,723.75	718.00	-672.00
									13.03%	5.09%	-4.18%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	380.25	385.00	396.00	390.00	393.00	391.00	390.00	399.00	10.75	5.00	3.00
									2.83%	1.30%	0.76%

Source: National Labour Force Surveys and official estimates of each country.