



# **Global Employment Trends Update, May 2009**

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## I. Introduction

The sharp contraction in global economic activity that began in the closing months of 2008 has persisted into 2009 with widespread consequences for the world's labour markets. Large-scale job losses continue to be reported in many economies. In this Global Employment Trends Update, the ILO estimates that global unemployment could increase by between 29 million (lowest scenario) and 59 million (highest scenario) unemployed people in 2009 versus 2007, with a middle scenario of 39 million. All three scenarios imply severe labour market distress worldwide, whereby the sudden drop in the availability of job opportunities is leading to a build up in unemployment and deterioration in other labour market indicators.

The likelihood of the ILO's lowest scenario for global unemployment in 2009 occurring – which in historical terms would still represent a rapid increase – is now rather small. At the same time, if the policy measures introduced in the first half of 2009 are delivered and have the desired impact, the highest unemployment scenario may be avoided. Yet, the middle scenario presented in this Update suggests an increase in unemployment and in the numbers of women and men in vulnerable employment that is extremely disturbing. And current projections for economic growth point to an upside risk for global unemployment that exceeds this middle projection.

Furthermore, as more than 1.2 billion workers around the world were living with their families in poverty prior to the onset of the crisis, with more than 620 million living in extreme poverty of less than USD 1.25 per day, the crisis poses a grave threat to the livelihoods, health and wellbeing of millions.

The unprecedented speed, depth and broad reach of the global economic crisis and the real prospect of an extended global recession – perhaps even depression – has prompted a massive global policy response. Governments and central banks have injected massive amounts of cash into the world economy and this has mitigated the deflationary effects of the credit freeze.

Most developed country governments have put in place a two-pronged approach to promote economic and employment recovery: targeting aggregate demand through fiscal stimulus and low interest rates, and targeting the financial sector to repair balance sheets and restore credit flows. As of April 2009, 32 countries had announced fiscal stimulus measures. Approximately USD 2 trillion has been committed globally – with close to 90 per cent from G20 nations.<sup>1</sup> Planned spending in 2009 accounts for approximately 1.4 per cent of global GDP – notably less than the 2 per cent global stimulus recommended by the IMF.<sup>2</sup> Among the G20 nations, approximately USD 692 billion has been committed for fiscal stimulus in 2009. This amounts to around 1.4 percent of their combined GDP and slightly more than 1.1 percent of global GDP.<sup>3</sup> Restoring health to the financial sector is proving more complex than anticipated and is taking time.

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<sup>1</sup> S. Khatiwada. "Stimulus packages to counter global economic crisis: A review". International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva, 2009. Available at:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/publications/discussion/dp19609.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2008/INT122908A.htm>

<sup>3</sup> See: [http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2009/03\\_g20\\_stimulus\\_prasad.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2009/03_g20_stimulus_prasad.aspx) and <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2009/030609.pdf>

The backdrop to these unprecedented policy measures is an economic outlook for 2009 that is considerably worse than was envisioned in the early months of this year. As previous scenarios for global and regional unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty released by ILO utilized economic growth projections that have since been revised substantially downward, and as new labour market data for 2008 and the early months of 2009 have become available, this Global Employment Trends Update has been prepared to provide an update to the ILO's previous estimates of the potential impact of the crisis on labour markets in 2009.<sup>4</sup>

This is of particular relevance in light of the recent G20 Communiqué which called on the ILO to assess actions taken and future actions required in the areas of employment promotion and income support measures, education and training, active labour market policies, and focusing on those who are the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of the crisis.<sup>5</sup> To facilitate comparison and evaluation of emerging labour market trends, this report includes updated global and regional data tables and figures in an annex.

Section II examines how the outlook for economic growth in 2009 has changed, both at the global and regional levels. On the basis of the newly released data, section III provides an update of ILO global scenarios for unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty, while section IV does the same for regional groups. Section V concludes with some remarks on policy challenges.

## II. Downward economic growth revisions

The large degree of uncertainty regarding the depth, duration and spread of the crisis is reflected in volatile economic growth projections. Traditionally, the IMF has released economic growth estimates and projections twice yearly in its World Economic Outlook database, published in April and October.<sup>6</sup> However, with the rapid deterioration in the global economy, the IMF has issued a total of four GDP releases since October 2008 (the regular Outlook in October 2008, an update in November 2008, a second update in January 2009 and the regular April 2009 Outlook). The latest UN forecasts, available in its May 2009 World Economic Situation and Prospects, are broadly similar to those of the IMF for 2009.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 1 shows the evolution of global GDP growth estimates and projections over the 6-month period from the October 2008 release to the April 2009 release. Global GDP growth estimates and projections were revised for 2007, 2008 and 2009. The 2007 global growth rate was revised upwards from 5 per cent to 5.2 per cent and the 2008 global growth rate was revised downwards from 3.9 per cent to 3.2 per cent. As expected, the largest revision occurred in the projection for growth for 2009, which declined from positive growth of 3 per cent in October, to 2.2 per cent in November, to 0.5 per cent in January to negative 1.3 per cent in April.

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<sup>4</sup> The ILO Global Employment Trends, January 2009 publication and ILO Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009 publication are available at:

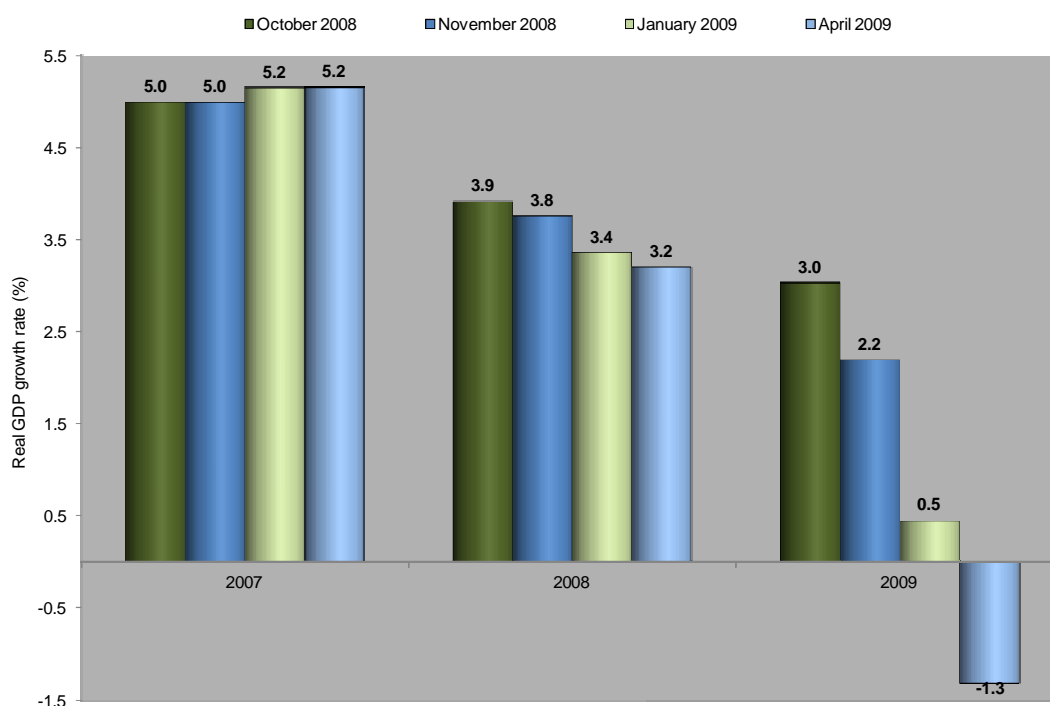
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/global.htm>

<sup>5</sup> See: <http://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> For further information on the World Economic Outlook databases, see: <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29>

<sup>7</sup> World Economic Situation and Prospects 2009: Update as of mid-2009. <http://www.un.org/esa/policy/wesp/wesp.html>

**Figure 1. Global GDP growth estimates and projections**



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, various databases.

<http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>

Some key questions emerge in the context of the present analysis:

*Why was the extent of the deterioration not predicted earlier?* One clear reason is that the downturn has been unprecedented, both in terms of speed, magnitude and geographic scope. The current contraction forecast for 2009 represents the deepest post-World War II recession and would be the only negative global growth rate measured in the IMF database, which spans back to 1980.

*In which countries and regions has the crisis deepened beyond prior expectations?* While all regions have seen growth forecasts for 2009 slashed, the largest revisions have been in Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS, where the growth projection fell to -5 per cent from growth of 5.1 per cent forecast in October (see Table A1). The Developed Economies & European Union region is now projected to shrink by -3.6 per cent, versus an expectation of 0.4 per cent growth in October. Growth in export-oriented South-East Asia and the Pacific has been revised downward by 5.5 percentage points since October, to -0.7 per cent. Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is also expected to be negative this year, at -1.5 per cent. The Middle East, North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa are all expected to register much slower-than-expected – but still positive – economic growth. East Asia and South Asia, with the massive economies of China and India, are expected to remain the world's top economic performers, with growth of more than 4 per cent. Yet this represents a severe slowdown in these regions compared with recent year performances.

*What are the mechanisms through which the crisis has deepened beyond prior expectations?* With credit markets frozen and a rapid loss of consumer confidence, developed economies such as the United States and many in Europe have seen larger and faster-than-expected declines in real estate and equity prices, which, in turn, has led to a sharp reduction in consumer



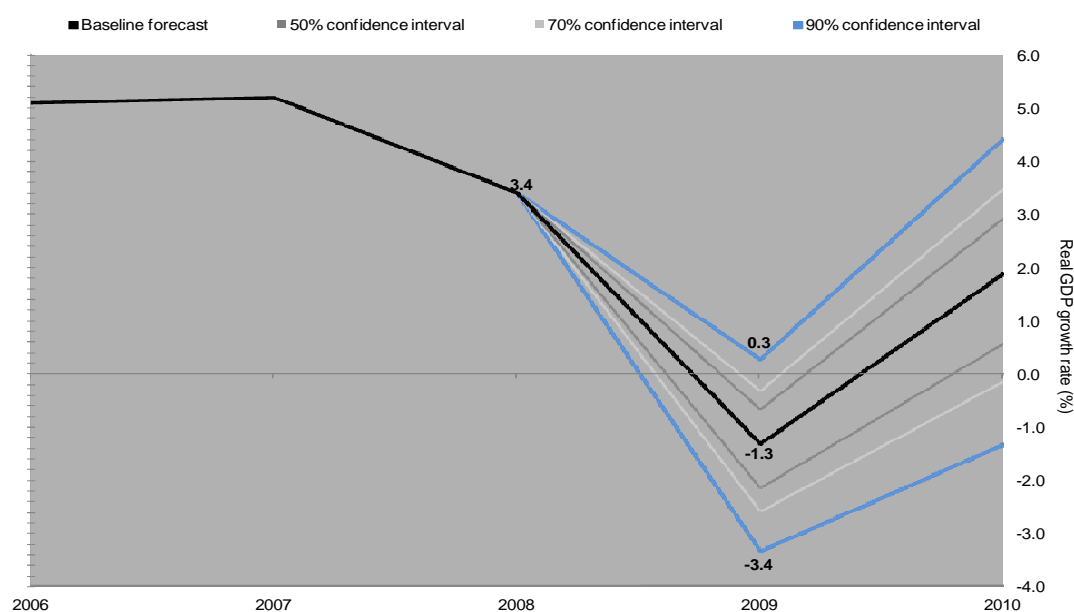
spending as households attempt to rebuild savings and reduce their outstanding loans. Large-scale job losses, particularly in the financial, automotive, other manufacturing and construction industries have set off a vicious circle of reduced consumption and production.

Global trade has plummeted faster and further than expected. A number of Asian countries have been hard hit with year-over-year declines in exports, exceeding 30 per cent in recent months in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. China, the world's largest exporter, saw a 22.6 per cent drop in exports in April from a year earlier.<sup>8</sup> Export-oriented industrialized economies such as Germany and Japan have also been hit hard.

Economies reliant on foreign direct investment and other forms of external financing have suffered. Many economies in Eastern Europe and CIS saw asset prices rise, and growth soar, along with large capital inflows in the years preceding the crisis. As foreign investment has rapidly dried up, exchange rates have come under pressure and property and other asset prices have dropped sharply, leading to a larger-than-expected contraction in economic activity.

Plunging commodity prices have adversely affected economies in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, exacerbating the effects of global financial market strains and weak exports.<sup>9</sup> Many commodity-dependent economies have seen a deterioration in public finances, which, in turn, threatens basic infrastructure investments and poverty alleviation efforts.

**Figure 2. GDP forecast with confidence interval**



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2009.

Tremendous uncertainty remains with regard to global growth in 2009, and ample downside risks remain. Figure 2 depicts the IMF's baseline forecast of -1.3 per cent global growth for 2009 and growth of 1.9 per cent for 2010, together with a confidence

<sup>8</sup> "China's Exports Fall, Threatening Recovery", Wall Street Journal, May 13, 2009.

<sup>9</sup> IMF, World Economic Outlook: Crisis and Recovery, April 2009.  
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2009/01/pdf/text.pdf>

interval around these projections. The 90 per cent confidence interval for global growth in 2009 – ranging from -3.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent – reflects the exceptional uncertainty in the global economic outlook for 2009 that exists even several months into the year.

### III. Labour market impacts: global scenarios for unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty

This section seeks to answer one essential question: *If the impact of the crisis on economic growth has been larger than originally anticipated, has the labour market outlook also deteriorated further compared with prior expectations?*

In January 2009, the ILO constructed and published three scenarios for how the crisis would impact global and regional unemployment in 2009<sup>10</sup>:

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

Based on these three scenarios, **the ILO indicated in January that global unemployment could increase by between 18 million (Scenario 1) and 51 million people (Scenario 3) worldwide from 2007 to 2009, corresponding to a global unemployment rate of between 6.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent. On the basis of downward GDP revisions, the ILO released a revised range in March of between 24 million and 52 million, corresponding to a global unemployment rate of between 6.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent.**

In the March Global Employment Trends publication, Scenario 2 produced an estimated increase in unemployment of 38 million people from 2007 to 2009, corresponding to a rate of 6.7 per cent and a total of 217 million unemployed worldwide in 2009. At the time of those estimates, the IMF projection for global growth in 2009 was 0.5 per cent, with negative growth expected only in the Developed Economies and European Union and Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS regions.

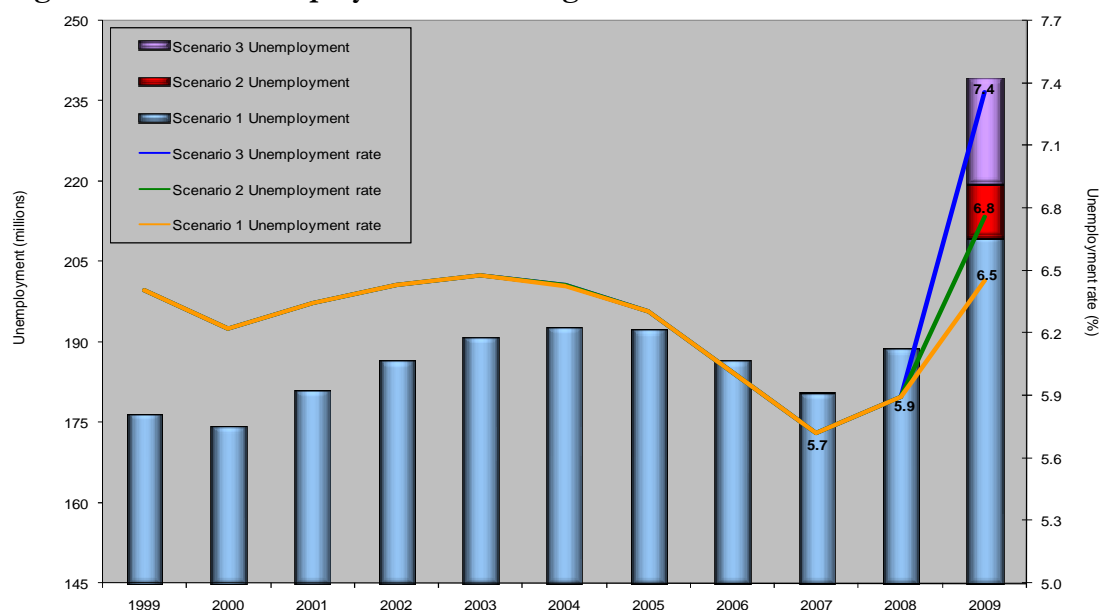
On the basis of newly available labour market data and the widespread downward revisions in country GDP growth forecasts reported in Section II, the ILO has updated its global unemployment scenarios for 2009 (see Figure 3). **The current range for 2009 has shifted upwards, to an increase of between 29 million (Scenario 1) and 59 million unemployed (Scenario 3) over the period from 2007 to 2009 (see Table**

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<sup>10</sup> ILO, Global Employment Trends, January 2009. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/global.htm>

B2). This corresponds to global unemployment rates of 6.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3. Global unemployment according to three scenarios

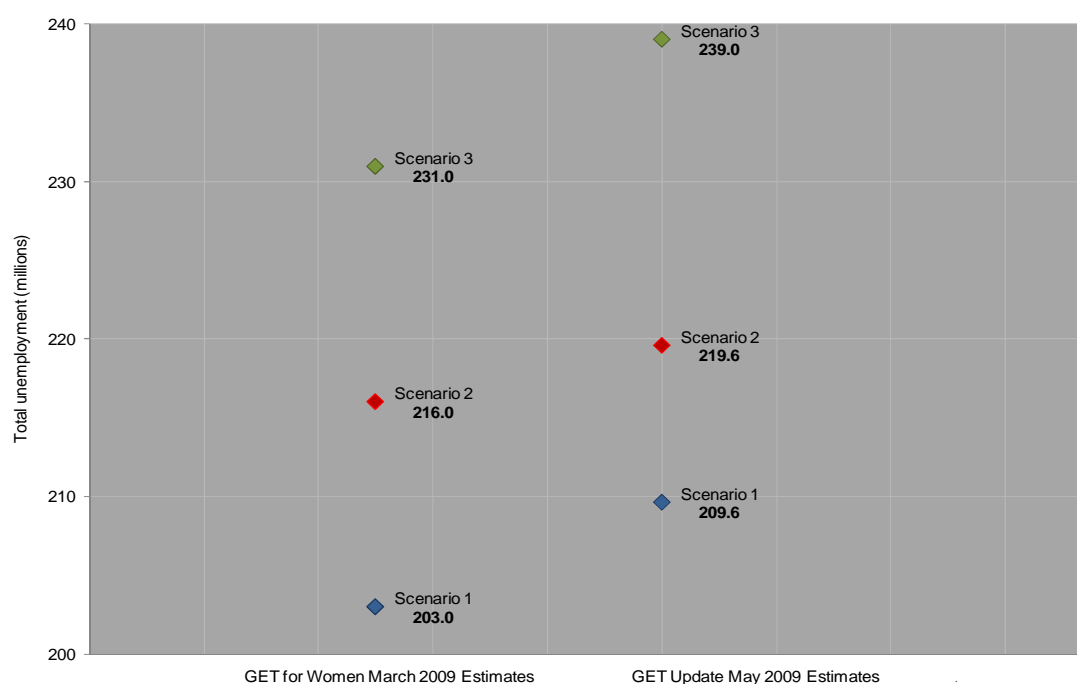


Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

Scenario 2 currently produces an estimated increase in unemployment of 39 million from 2007 to 2009, corresponding to an unemployment rate of 6.8 per cent and a total of 220 million unemployed in 2009. The shift in the new global estimates of unemployment is depicted graphically in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Comparison of ILO global unemployment scenarios



Source: ILO, Global Employment Trends for Women, March 2009 and ILO, Trends Econometric Models May 2009.

Large-scale job losses began to occur in the closing months of 2008. In total, the ILO estimates that global unemployment increased by approximately 8.4 million in 2008, with large increases in unemployment in the Developed Economies and European Union, Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS and East Asia regions.

In 2009, job losses around the world have clearly intensified. The total projected increase in global unemployment between 2008 and 2009 is 21 million people in Scenario 1, 31 million in Scenario 2 and 50 million in the worst case Scenario 3.

Due to the significant volatility and uncertainty in economic growth forecasts, precise estimates of the increase in global and regional unemployment are not possible. Given that the current global jobs crisis represents a clear, adverse break in the historical unemployment series for many countries, the lowest unemployment scenario, obtained by applying the historical relationship between GDP growth and unemployment, is no longer realistic. At the same time, the large fiscal policy stimuli and other responses taken by many governments will hopefully reduce the likelihood of unemployment increasing towards the upper range given by Scenario 3. Recovery towards the end of 2009 or in 2010 will depend to a great extent on an amelioration of conditions in finance markets and a strong impact from fiscal measures, both of which remain uncertain outcomes.

**The ILO's current projection for global unemployment in 2009 is between scenarios 2 and 3. It is hoped that the likelihood of Scenario 3 will be reduced with successful implementation of policies to stimulate aggregate demand and those suggested by the ILO's proposed Global Jobs Pact, which will be discussed at the forthcoming International Labour Conference in June.**

#### *Impacts on women and youth*

It is important to note that the crisis is likely to affect some groups of workers more than others. The Global Employment Trends for Women report released in March highlighted the different ways in which men and women are expected to be impacted. The main conclusions were:

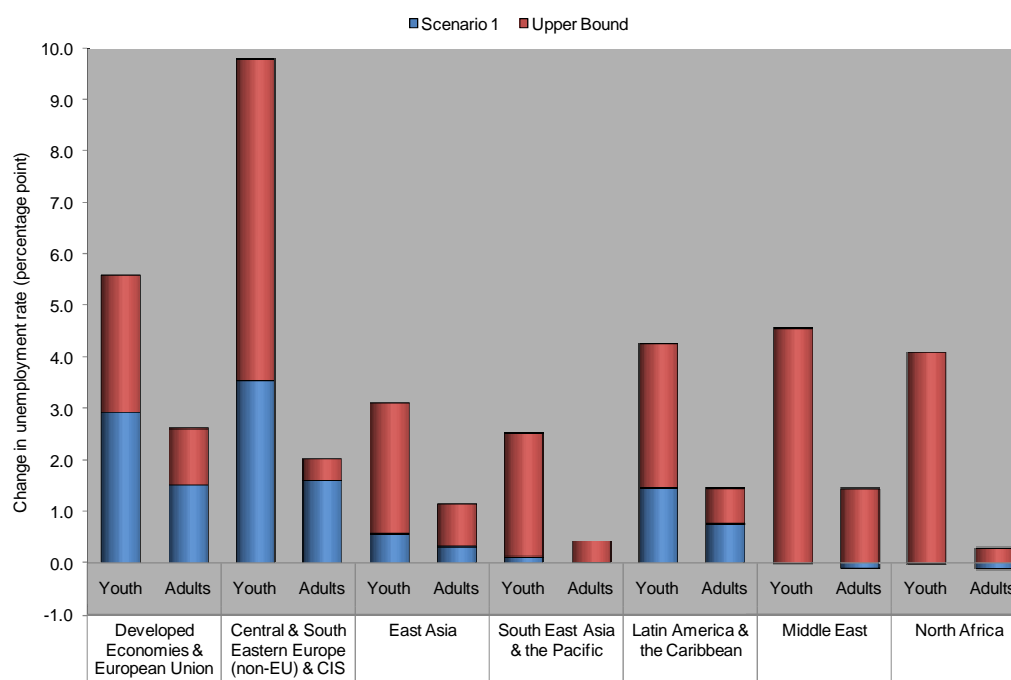
- The economic crisis is detrimental for both women and men, whether they are at work, looking for work or outside the labour force. However, the report confirmed that women are often in a disadvantaged position in comparison to men in labour markets around the world.
- In most regions, the female unemployment rates are expected to increase more than male unemployment rates, a reflection of women's disproportionate representation in temporary employment and that women tend to comprise a substantial share of employment in export-oriented manufacturing industries in many developing countries.
- However, in the Developed Economies and the European Union as well as in East Asia – regions with limited gender gaps in employment opportunities preceding the current crisis – male and female unemployment rates may converge due to the stronger impact of the crisis on male unemployment rates.
- There is much variation in the gender impact of the economic crisis at the country level.

As regards youth, prior to the onset of the global economic crisis, young people were 2.8 times as likely to be unemployed than adults at the global level. It is therefore a concern that the impact of the economic crisis has been particularly severe for youth, who face a

shortage of employment opportunities as they look to enter the labour market. Based on the three GET scenarios, the number of unemployed youth is projected to increase by between 4.9 million and 17.7 million from 2008 to 2009. The youth unemployment rate is projected to increase from 12.2 per cent in 2008 to between 13.0 and 15.1 per cent in 2009. For adults, who make up the bulk of the labour force, the projected increase in the unemployment rate is 0.5 to 1.2 percentage points.

The projected increase in global unemployment among youth between 2008 and 2009 is mainly driven by the large increase in youth unemployment rates in two regions, Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS (with a projected increase of between 3.6 and 9.8 percentage points), and the Developed Economies and European Union (with a projected increase of between 2.9 to 5.6 percentage points) (see Figure 5). In these two regions, new graduates and labour market entrants with limited experience are facing significant challenges finding employment, at a time where companies are facing pressures to downsize and lay-off experienced employees. In Lithuania, the youth unemployment rate has more than doubled, while in Estonia, the rate more than tripled between March 2008 and March 2009.

**Figure 5. Projected changes in youth and adult unemployment rates, 2008-2009**



Note: The upper bound of the unemployment rate estimates is given by Scenario 3, with the exception of Latin America & the Caribbean and North Africa, for which the upper bound is given by Scenario 2.  
Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

The youth unemployment rate in Latin America and the Caribbean is projected to increase by between 1.5 and 4.3 percentage points from 2008 to 2009. The results of the scenarios indicate that youth unemployment rates may increase between 0.6 and 3.1 percentage points in East Asia, between 0 and 4.6 percentage points in the Middle East, and between 0 and 4 percentage points in North Africa.

### *Impact on total employment*

Unemployment is on the rise globally, but does this mean that employment around the world is shrinking? Globally, the short answer is no. Between 2000 and 2007, global employment grew at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent (see Table B3). In 2008, global employment growth decreased to 1.4 per cent and the three unemployment scenarios for 2009 are consistent with growth in global employment of between 0 and 1 per cent. **Importantly, all three scenarios reach the same conclusion: Looking at data from 1991 onwards (representing an approximate starting point of a more integrated global economy), 2009 will represent the worst global performance on record in terms of employment creation.**

As the global labour force in recent years has expanded at an average rate of around 1.6 per cent or 45 million, this will represent a severe potential shortage of new employment opportunities.<sup>11</sup> In addition, as will be discussed in the next section, some regions are actually expected to show a contraction in employment this year, reflecting the severe effects of the crisis in terms of job destruction.

### *Quality of employment: vulnerable employment*

It is also important to assess whether employment quality is declining. In the previous Global Employment Trends reports on the crisis, the ILO produced scenarios to gauge the impact of the crisis on “vulnerable employment”, which is calculated as the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers.<sup>12</sup> Many workers in these types of employment status, particularly in developing economies but at times in developed economies as well, do not benefit from a social safety net if they lose their livelihoods or face challenges such as personal or family member illnesses. These workers are also less likely than more formal wage and salary employees to receive an adequate income and have their fundamental labour rights respected.

The ILO published three scenarios for how the crisis would impact global and regional vulnerable employment in 2009:

- Scenario 1 was generated using the historical relationship between economic growth and vulnerable employment at the country level between 1991 and 2008, together with the IMF GDP growth projections for 2009.
- Scenario 2 was generated on the basis of the relationship between economic growth and vulnerable employment during the worst observed economic downturn in each country, by applying this relationship to the 2009 IMF GDP growth projections.
- Scenario 3 was generated by taking the worst observed year-on-year increase in each country’s vulnerable employment rate and assumes that this same increase would happen simultaneously in all economies in 2009.

In the March Global Employment Trends for Women report, the ILO scenarios projected a range of 48.4 per cent to 53 per cent for the share of vulnerable workers in

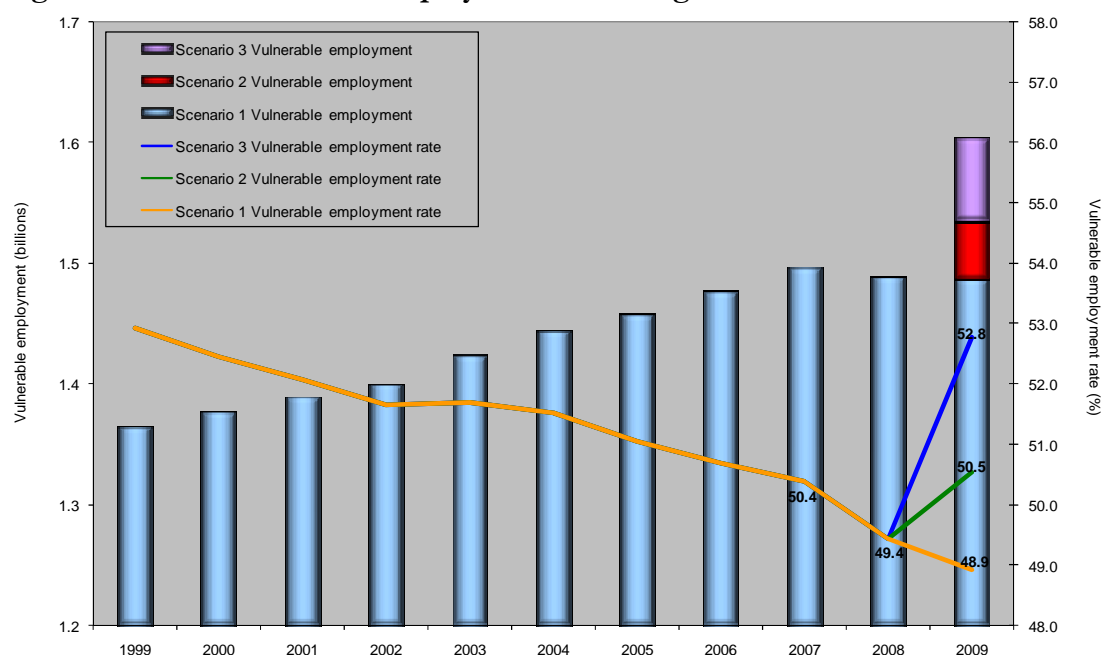
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<sup>11</sup> Calculated on the basis of the labour force aged 15-64. See: ILO, Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections 1980-2020. Available at: <http://laborsta.ilo.org>

<sup>12</sup> For a discussion of the definition of vulnerable employment, refer to ILO: Global Employment Trends: January 2009 (Geneva, 2009), p. 14. It must be noted that wage workers (employees) can also carry a high economic risk – particularly casual wage workers and workers on temporary contracts who are often the first to be dismissed in a downsizing firm.

total global employment in 2009, versus 50.6 per cent in 2007. This amounted to between 1.47 billion and 1.61 billion workers worldwide, versus a 2007 estimate of 1.49 billion workers in vulnerable employment. **On the basis of the latest labour market data and GDP growth projections, the current projection is that the share of workers in vulnerable employment will be between 48.9 per cent and 52.8 per cent of the total global workforce, or between 1.49 billion and 1.6 billion workers worldwide versus a revised 1.5 billion in 2007 and 1.49 billion in 2008 (see Figure 6).**<sup>13</sup>

**Figure 6. Global vulnerable employment according to three scenarios**



Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

### *Implications for labour productivity*

In addition to rising unemployment and a potential increase in vulnerable employment, the crisis is having a serious negative impact on average output per worker, an indicator of labour productivity. The ILO unemployment scenarios can also be utilized to produce scenarios of labour productivity growth for 2009. The results of this exercise are given in Table 1. Globally, output per worker is expected to decline by between 1.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent this year. Negative growth is projected in all scenarios in all regions except East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

In the long-run, labour productivity is a key determinant of living standards, as higher output per worker can lead to increased wages and/or shorter working hours for equal or greater remuneration. A positive relationship between productivity and wages and working conditions is not guaranteed, however. In many developing countries in recent years, real wages have grown at a much slower rate than labour productivity.

<sup>13</sup> Vulnerable employment is a long-term trend indicator that tends to lag changes in GDP growth. Accordingly, the result from Scenario 1 (which is based on the historical relationship between vulnerable employment and GDP growth in each country), should be viewed as an indication of the long-term path that the world was on prior to the onset of the crisis, rather than a likely estimate for 2009.

Nevertheless, increased productivity provides a key mechanism for poverty reduction, as the poor do not suffer from an absence of work, but rather from low productivity and the resulting low remuneration.

While the negative shock to labour productivity is expected to subside as growth begins to recover, the projected decline in productivity underscores the existence of tremendous downward pressure on wages and the potential for reduced employment quality. This, in turn, highlights the importance of effective social dialogue mechanisms for workers and employers to negotiate mutually-acceptable responses to the adverse effects of the crisis that both groups face.

**Table 1. Output per worker, constant international \$ and average annual growth**

Region	Output per worker 2008	Annual growth (%)			
		2000-2007	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	21,920	2.2	-2.3	-2.0	-1.3
Developed Economies and European Union	74,364	1.6	-2.4	-2.3	-1.0
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	24,883	5.2	-3.7	-4.1	-2.3
East Asia	11,276	7.9	4.1	4.1	5.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	9,359	3.3	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7
South Asia	6,701	5.0	2.0	2.5	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	21,913	0.9	-2.3	-1.1	-1.9
Middle East	35,588	1.8	-0.9	-0.4	1.4
North Africa	16,707	1.4	0.4	1.6	1.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,211	2.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7

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

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

### *The impact on working poverty*

Given the strong link between labour productivity and working poverty and the potential for this crisis to have serious negative impacts on the poorest across the world, it is also important to examine scenarios related to working poverty. In the January Global Employment Trends publication, three scenarios for working poverty in 2008 and 2009 were produced:

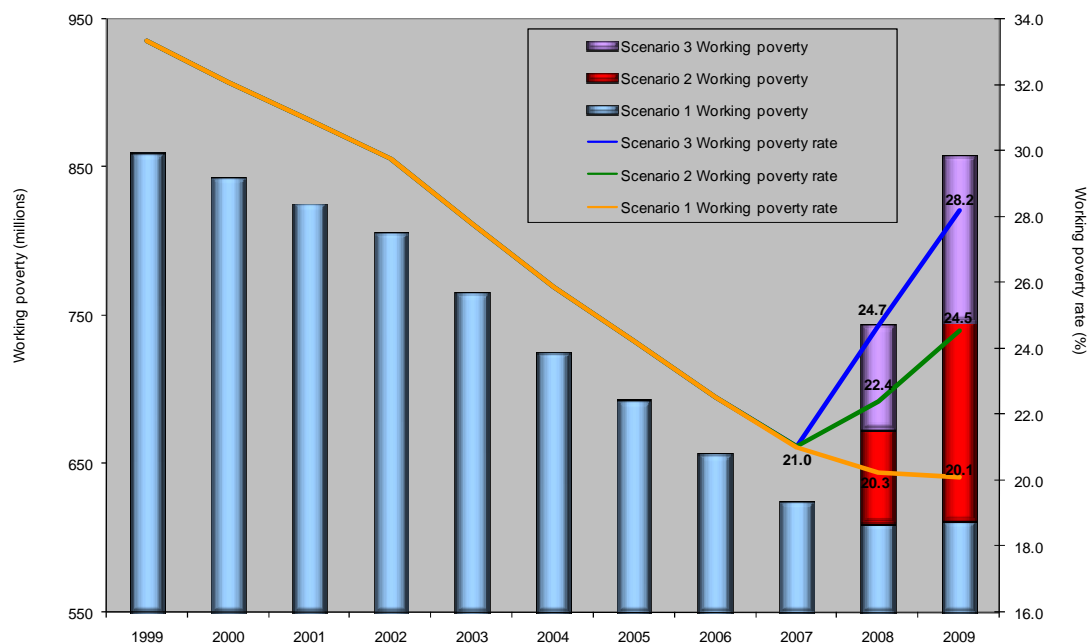
- Scenario 1 is based on the relationship between poverty rates and per-capita GDP figures (using regression analysis at the regional level to identify the average relationship between these variables over the 1980-2006 period) and projects this forward on the basis of new GDP growth projections.
- Scenario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

Utilizing the revised GDP growth estimates and projections as well as a revised per-capita GDP series (based on new purchasing power parity estimates following the work



of the International Comparison Program), the ILO has produced updated estimates and scenarios of working poverty.<sup>14</sup> Figure 7 provides the results for the number and share of working poor at the extreme USD 1.25 a day poverty level and Figure 8 provides the results for working poverty at the USD 2 poverty level.

**Figure 7. Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)**



Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

It is estimated that in 2007, 624 million workers – 21 per cent of all workers in the world – lived with their families in extreme poverty on less than USD 1.25 per person per day. This share is down sharply from the early part of this decade, when the global working poverty rate exceeded 30 per cent.

The updated range of extreme working poor in total employment for 2008 is between 20.3 per cent (Scenario 1) and 24.7 per cent (Scenario 3) of the global workforce.<sup>15</sup> This compares with the range published in January of between 19.6 per cent and 24 per cent. For 2009, the updated range is 20.1 per cent to 28.2 per cent (versus an estimated range in January of 18.8 per cent and 26.8 per cent). The higher range predicted is a result of both reduced growth expectations, updated population and employment data, and a new per-capita GDP series, produced on the basis of updated PPP estimates.

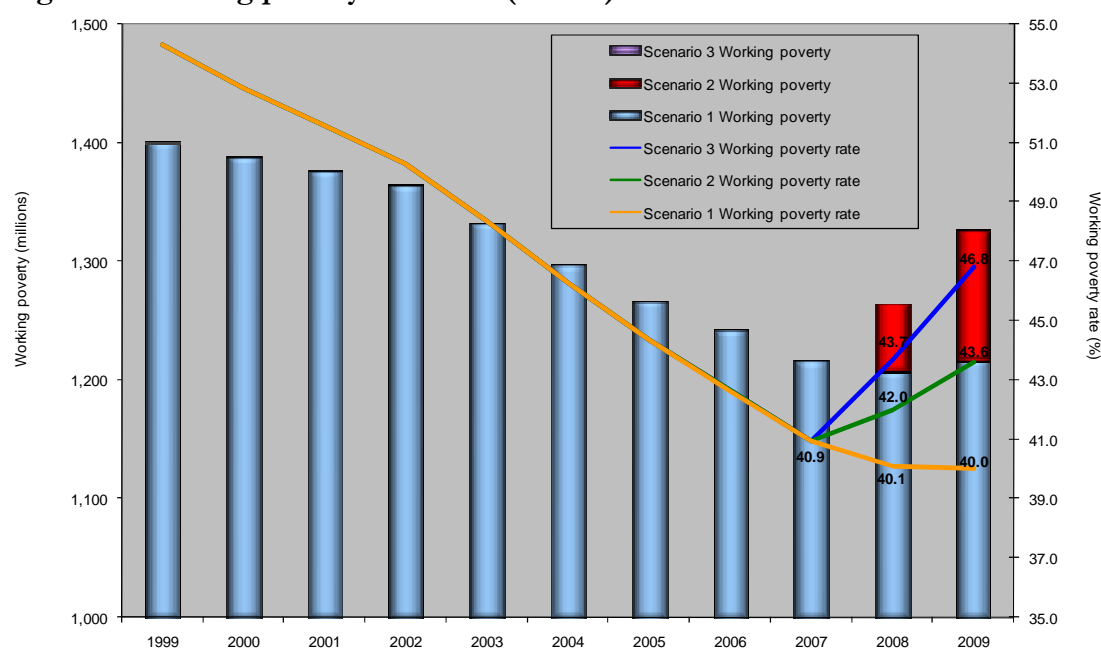
In the lowest scenario (Scenario 1), extreme working poverty may continue to fall, though at a much reduced pace. However, the other two scenarios produce a far more pessimistic outcome: Scenario 2 results in an increase of 122 million additional working

<sup>14</sup> For further discussion of the International Comparison Program and implications of new purchasing power parity estimates for poverty rates, see: S. Chen and M. Ravallion, “The developing world is poorer than we thought, but no less successful in the Fight against Poverty”, World Bank, August 2008. Available at: [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2008/08/26/000158349\\_20080826113239/Rendered/PDF/WPS4703.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2008/08/26/000158349_20080826113239/Rendered/PDF/WPS4703.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> The regional and global working poverty figures presented in this Update remain preliminary estimates, as there is typically a significant time lag between the period in which poverty-related surveys are conducted in countries and the availability of internationally comparable official national poverty estimates.

poor between 2007 and 2009, while Scenario 3 results in an alarming 233 million additional workers in extreme poverty.

**Figure 8. Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)**



Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

An estimated 1.2 billion workers lived with their families on less than USD 2 per person per day in 2007, representing more than 40 per cent of all workers in the world.

The current projections indicate a range of between 40.1 per cent (Scenario 1) and 43.7 per cent (Scenario 3) of workers in the world living on less than USD 2 per day in 2008, and between 40 per cent and 46.8 per cent of workers below this poverty line in 2009.

The highest scenario would result in more than 1.4 billion workers below the USD 2 poverty line in 2009, an increase of more than 200 million since 2007. Across all three scenarios, the number of USD 2 working poor is projected to grow in 2009. At a minimum, the scenarios highlight the enormous number of workers that are at serious risk of slipping into extreme poverty.

## IV. Updated regional outlook

*Developed Economies and European Union* – In the Global Employment Trends for Women publication published in March, the ILO projected a range of 35 million to 40 million total unemployed in 2009 in this region. The economic and labour market situation in the United States and some European economies deteriorated considerably faster and further than previously anticipated, and the expected total number of unemployed in this region in 2009 is now between 39.7 million and 46.4 million (see Table B2). An increase in unemployment of more than 12 million since 2008 is currently viewed as probable in this region in 2009, with the region accounting for 35 to 40 per cent of the total global increase in unemployment in 2009, despite comprising less than 16 per cent of the global labour force.

In the United States alone, the number of unemployed increased by more than 2.6 million in the first four months of 2009.<sup>16</sup> Spain, which has been hit hard by the crisis, has seen its number of unemployed increase by more than 800,000 in the first quarter of 2009 and the country's unemployment rate now stands above 17 per cent.<sup>17</sup> Overall, jobs are being destroyed in this region: total employment is projected to shrink this year by between 1.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent (see Table B3), reflecting the large negative shock to labour markets. The ongoing destruction of wage employment in many developed economies is reflected in the region's share of workers in vulnerable employment. Across all 3 scenarios, this share is projected to rise in 2009, from 10.1 per cent in 2008 to between 10.2 per cent and 11.4 per cent in 2009.

*Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS* – The largest downward revisions to economic growth occurred in this region and the impact of the deteriorating economic environment is clearly reflected in the region's labour market trends. The number of unemployed in this region could increase by as much as 35 per cent in 2009.

The unemployment rate in the Russian Federation stood at 5.3 per cent in September 2008 and rose to 8.5 per cent in February 2009. Turkey's unemployment rate increased from 10.3 per cent to 15.5 per cent over the same period. Despite accounting for less than 6 per cent of the global labour force, this region is expected to account for around twice this figure with regard to the total increase in global unemployment this year. Total employment is projected to shrink by between 1 per cent and 2.8 per cent, versus historical average annual growth of 1.3 per cent (see Table B3).

*East Asia* – While unemployment is rising in East Asia and factory closures and associated large-scale job losses have occurred, because of a lack of sufficient data, there is a large degree of uncertainty in terms of the overall increase in unemployment in this region. On the basis of the ILO scenarios, an increase of 2.9 million to 12.8 million is predicted for 2009, representing a regional unemployment rate in the range of 4.6 per cent to 5.8 per cent (see Tables B1 and B2). China's massive fiscal stimulus package – USD 586 billion, amounting to nearly 7 per cent of GDP over two years – is notably helping to boost domestic demand and offset declining exports in the country, which will benefit economic and labour market trends in the region given the country's sheer size.<sup>18</sup>

Vulnerable employment is a major challenge in East Asia. Indeed, at the onset of the crisis it is estimated that there were around 12 times as many people in East Asia in vulnerable employment as in unemployment. While the share of workers in vulnerable employment may remain stable this year in the region (the range given by the scenarios is 51.8 per cent to 56.6 per cent of total employment versus 53.4 per cent in 2008), the total number of vulnerable workers is likely to grow (see Table B5), underscoring the need to make social protection measures an integral component of fiscal stimulus efforts.

Investments in social protection can also help to ensure that progress in poverty reduction is not reversed. Along with China's rapid development, the region has seen a tremendous reduction in working poverty in recent years. In 2007, approximately 10 per

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<sup>16</sup> See: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm>

<sup>17</sup> See: [http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/daco4211/epa0109\\_en.pdf](http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/daco4211/epa0109_en.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> ILO, "The fallout in Asia: Assessing labour market impacts and national policy responses to the global financial crisis". ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 2009). Available at: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_101730.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_101730.pdf)

cent of workers in the region lived with their families on less than USD 1.25 per day while one in three lived on less than USD 2 per day.

*South East Asia and the Pacific* – An economic contraction of -0.7 per cent is now expected for this region in 2009 with Singapore's economy projected to decline by a troubling 10 per cent this year, and Malaysia's projected to decline by 3.5 per cent. Cambodia, Fiji and Thailand are also expected to register negative economic growth. An increase in unemployment of between 1.6 million and 2.7 million is currently projected for the region on the basis of the three scenarios, which is roughly consistent with prior expectations (Table B2). This represents a fairly moderate increase in unemployment in comparison with some other regions, which is driven to a significant extent by projections for Indonesia, the region's largest country. Though growth has suffered, Indonesia is weathering the crisis relatively well, as it has a large domestic market and is less reliant on external trade for growth.

Nevertheless, workers in export-oriented manufacturing have been hard hit in the region, and a sharp reduction in foreign direct investment will limit private sector development. However, favourable government finances and trade surpluses in many countries provide fiscal space for public investment to help offset the contraction in private activity.

As export-sector jobs are lost, the share of workers in vulnerable employment is expected to increase. In 2008, around 61 per cent of workers in the region were in vulnerable employment. This could rise to between 62.3 per cent and 64.4 per cent this year, according to the results of scenarios 2 and 3 (see Table B4).

*South Asia* – Though the economic crisis is expected to lead to increased unemployment in South Asia – particularly among workers in globally-oriented industries, such as information and communications technology and among youth, who face more limited job opportunities in high-tech sectors after graduation – the impact on the masses of the region's workers engaged in low productivity, vulnerable employment, will play a much larger role in determining the overall effect of the crisis on poverty.

Approximately 5 per cent of the labour force in South Asia is unemployed but nearly 15 times as many workers are employed, but in vulnerable employment. The number of vulnerable workers is projected to grow across all three scenarios, with an increase to 493 million or nearly 79 per cent of total employment predicted by the third scenario (See Tables B4 and B5). However, because domestic markets in this region tend to be larger than exports, countries such as India and Pakistan are less susceptible to a severe downturn than more export-oriented economies. At the same time, reduced remittances from migrant workers suffering layoffs are likely to have a negative impact, particularly in countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka for which remittances comprise a substantial share of GDP.

Large-scale social protection schemes such as India's National Rural Employment Guarantee programme should help to offset the potential shock to the poorest. This is essential, as more than 46 per cent of workers were estimated to be living with their families on less than USD 1.25 per day in 2007, with an alarming 80 per cent living on less than USD 2 per day.

*Latin America and the Caribbean* – GDP growth projections for 2009 have been slashed for nearly every country in Latin America and the Caribbean in comparison with even the

January 2009 IMF growth projections. The economies of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela are all expected to contract this year, with a particularly sharp contraction of 3.7 per cent forecast for Mexico. Central American economies remain particularly vulnerable to economic weakness in the United States, while South American economies are being impacted by falling commodity prices. Workers in tourism and related industries are on the front lines of the crisis, with Caribbean economies particularly exposed in this regard.<sup>19</sup> Unemployment is rising in the region: the current projection is that the total number of unemployed will rise to between 22.6 million and 25.7 million this year – corresponding to an unemployment rate between 8.1 per cent and 9.2 per cent (see Tables B1 and B2). This compares with the prior ILO projection of an additional 21 million to 24 million unemployed published in the Global Employment Trends for Women report released in March.

Vulnerable employment is expected to increase in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2008, the estimated share of workers in vulnerable employment stood at 31.2 per cent and this is expected to increase to between 31.6 per cent and 34.5 per cent in 2009, reflecting an expected decline in wage employment in the region this year (see Table B4).

*Middle East and North Africa* – Growth expectations for both the Middle East and North Africa regions have moderated, with the Middle East now expected to grow by 2.3 per cent in 2009 and North Africa expected to grow by 3.2 per cent (see Table A1). The economies of the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are both expected to contract this year, owing primarily to the financial market and real estate downturn in the former and to the decline in oil prices in the latter. The current ILO projections for unemployment in the Middle East and North Africa regions in 2009 are roughly in line with earlier estimates, with an upper estimate of 1.6 million additional unemployed in 2009 in the Middle East, which would represent an increase of approximately 25 per cent and an upper-bound estimate of an additional 900 thousand unemployed in North Africa, representing an increase of approximately 13 per cent (see Table B2).

Vulnerable employment is expected to increase in both the Middle East and North Africa regions. Around one in three workers in each region are in vulnerable employment and this ratio could rise to as much as 4 in 10 according to the highest scenario (see Table B4). Importantly, the Middle East is a prime destination for migrant workers, both from within the region to the Gulf countries and from elsewhere in the world. As a result, labour market developments in the region have a major and far reaching economic and social impact.

*Sub-Saharan Africa* – As commodity prices have fallen sharply, overall GDP growth projections for 2009 have been revised substantially downward. South Africa, the region's largest economy, is expected to register a small economic contraction this year, while Botswana is facing sharply negative growth, currently expected to contract by more than 10 per cent. Unemployment is expected to rise in the region, but given the very large share of the region's workers engaged in subsistence agriculture and other low-productivity economic activities, the relationship between growth and employment in this region is not as strong as in more developed regions.

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<sup>19</sup> ILO, 2008 Labour Overview: Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ILO, Lima, 2009).  
[http://www.oit.org.pe/WDMS/bib/publ/panorama/labour\\_overview\\_08.pdf](http://www.oit.org.pe/WDMS/bib/publ/panorama/labour_overview_08.pdf)

An estimated 73 per cent of the region's workers are in vulnerable employment, and this could rise to more than 77 per cent this year (see Table B4). The number of workers in the region living in poverty – both in extreme USD 1.25 per day poverty and USD 2 per day poverty – is projected to rise across all three scenarios.

The crisis poses a serious threat to investment in infrastructure and capital goods that are crucial for the region's continued development and for the continued generation of higher value added wage employment. The potential harm to the region of global trade protectionism in response to the crisis should not be understated. In a similar vein, a potential decline in official development assistance (ODA) also represents a threat to growth, investment and decent and productive employment generation.

## V. Conclusions

That the global economic crisis will result in a larger-than-expected negative shock to global growth in 2009 has serious implications for the world's workers. The updated unemployment scenarios indicate a higher range for global unemployment in 2009 of between 210 million and 239 million. This would represent an unprecedented increase in the number of unemployed workers around the world this year. Where global unemployment will fall within the range of the middle and higher estimate will depend on the impact of fiscal expenditures decided by governments to stimulate aggregate demand, the functioning of the financial sector and the application of the ILO proposed Global Jobs Pact to be discussed at the International Labour Conference in June 2009.

Although the projected increase in the level of unemployment is a major global challenge, the potential increase in vulnerable employment is even more alarming. It is estimated that half of the global workforce – 7 times more than the number of unemployed – are likely to be in vulnerable employment this year, highlighting the urgent need for policies to address the substantial decent work deficits that are likely to grow even larger as the crisis unfolds. This is vital given the more than 620 million workers living with their families in extreme poverty prior to the onset of the crisis.

Given its speed, complexity and rapid spread around the world, this crisis represents an unparalleled global economic challenge. Many ILO member States have responded strongly by attempting to boost aggregate demand through fiscal stimulus and expansionary monetary policy, and through efforts to repair the financial system and restore credit to levels that can facilitate a recovery in growth and employment. The latter has proven more complex and is taking more time than expected. And despite these unprecedented efforts, more action is needed. An assessment of policy responses to date and a proposal of what remains to be done is included in the ILO Director-General's Report to the 2009 International Labour Conference.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> See: ILO, "Tackling the global jobs crisis: Recovery through decent work policies", Report of the Director-General to the 98<sup>th</sup> Session of the International Labour Conference. To be held in from June 3-19, 2009. The full report is available at [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_106162.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_106162.pdf)

## Annex 1. Tables

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

	GDP growth rate (%)							
<b>World Economic Outlook, April 2009</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009p</b>	<b>2010p</b>
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.2	-1.3	1.9
Developed Economies & European Union	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	0.9	-3.6	0.0
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.9	7.6	4.5	-5.0	1.2
East Asia	8.1	8.9	8.8	10.0	11.2	7.4	4.0	6.1
South East Asia & the Pacific	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	4.5	-0.7	2.2
South Asia	6.5	7.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	7.0	4.3	5.3
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.2	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.7	4.2	-1.5	1.6
Middle East	7.5	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.6	2.3	3.7
North Africa	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	3.2	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	5.4	1.6	3.8
<b>World Economic Outlook, February 2009</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009p</b>	
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.4	0.5	
Developed Economies & European Union	1.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.1	-1.7	
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.7	7.6	4.8	-0.5	
East Asia	8.1	8.9	8.9	10.0	11.2	7.4	4.4	
South East Asia & the Pacific	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.0	2.2	
South Asia	6.5	7.6	8.6	9.1	8.7	7.0	4.8	
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.2	6.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.6	1.1	
Middle East	7.6	6.5	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.8	3.5	
North Africa	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	4.1	
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	5.2	3.3	
<b>World Economic Outlook, November 2009</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008p</b>	<b>2009p</b>	
World	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.0	3.8	2.2	
Developed Economies & European Union	1.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.4	-0.3	
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.7	7.6	6.0	3.3	
East Asia	8.1	8.9	8.9	10.0	10.4	8.4	7.0	
South East Asia & the Pacific	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	5.1	4.2	
South Asia	6.5	7.6	8.7	9.2	8.8	7.5	5.8	
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.2	6.1	4.7	5.5	5.6	4.5	2.5	
Middle East	7.8	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.1	
North Africa	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.1	
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	5.3	5.0	

Note: "p" indicates projection.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, November 2008, February 2009 and April 2009.

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

<b>Total</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9
Developed Economies and European Union	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.3	5.7	6.1
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	12.4	12.7	10.8	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.4	9.0
East Asia	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.4
South Asia	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.2
Middle East	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	10.8	12.1	9.2	9.8	10.1	9.5	9.0
North Africa	12.8	13.3	14.1	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.3	11.5	10.5	10.6	10.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
<b>Males</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.7
Developed Economies and European Union	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.5	6.0
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	12.3	12.5	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.1
East Asia	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9
South-East Asia and the Pacific	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.0
South Asia	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.7
Middle East	9.4	8.8	8.5	9.6	9.5	11.0	8.1	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.0
North Africa	11.0	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.1	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2
<b>Females</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.2
Developed Economies and European Union	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.1
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	12.5	12.9	11.0	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	8.8
East Asia	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	5.2	5.4	4.9	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.9
South Asia	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.9	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.6	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
Middle East	15.4	14.5	13.4	15.6	15.2	15.8	12.9	14.1	14.0	12.2	12.3
North Africa	18.0	18.2	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.2	17.7	16.0	15.8	15.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009



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

<b>Adults</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4
Developed Economies and European Union	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.0
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	10.4	10.8	9.2	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.4	6.8	7.4
East Asia	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3
South-East Asia and the Pacific	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
South Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.3
Middle East	6.9	6.4	6.3	7.1	7.0	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.1
North Africa	8.3	8.8	9.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2
<b>Youth</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.5	11.9	12.2
Developed Economies and European Union	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.4	14.3	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.0	12.2	13.1
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	22.6	22.3	19.4	18.9	19.1	19.7	19.1	18.5	18.9	17.5	18.1
East Asia	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.2
South-East Asia and the Pacific	12.7	13.7	13.3	13.9	16.2	16.2	17.0	17.9	17.2	14.8	15.6
South Asia	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.6	15.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	17.4	16.6	16.1	15.1	14.4	14.8
Middle East	21.6	20.3	18.9	21.9	21.7	23.5	18.7	20.2	20.4	18.3	18.8
North Africa	26.3	26.4	28.8	29.2	28.1	27.7	27.5	27.9	25.0	25.2	24.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009

**Table A3. Unemployment in the world (millions)**

	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Total	170.3	176.5	174.2	180.8	186.4	190.8	192.7	192.2	186.4	180.2	188.6
Males	98.8	102.5	102.1	105.7	108.6	111.0	111.1	110.3	106.8	103.9	108.4
Females	71.5	73.9	72.0	75.1	77.8	79.8	81.6	81.9	79.6	76.3	80.2
Youth	70.6	73.3	72.2	74.0	76.6	77.1	77.4	78.0	75.4	72.5	75.2
Adults	99.7	103.1	102.0	106.8	109.8	113.7	115.3	114.3	111.0	107.7	113.4

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009

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

<b>Total</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	53.1	51.7	51.7	51.5	51.0	50.7	50.4	49.4
Developed Economies and European Union	11.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	20.9	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.2	21.1	20.4	19.1
East Asia	61.6	57.0	56.6	56.7	56.5	56.0	56.0	53.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	63.5	64.9	64.8	63.2	62.7	62.4	62.1	61.1
South Asia	80.3	78.9	79.1	78.9	78.9	78.7	78.0	77.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.0	34.4	34.6	34.1	32.6	31.5	31.0	31.2
Middle East	44.9	37.3	36.5	37.1	33.6	33.8	33.4	32.8
North Africa	45.5	41.3	41.4	42.8	41.2	39.4	37.6	36.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	79.8	77.9	77.4	76.2	74.8	74.3	73.4	72.9
<b>Males</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	51.3	50.3	50.4	50.1	49.7	49.3	49.0	48.2
Developed Economies and European Union	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	21.5	22.2	22.5	22.9	21.6	21.5	20.7	19.6
East Asia	56.4	52.6	52.2	52.4	52.2	51.7	51.7	49.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	59.6	61.3	61.3	59.7	59.5	59.3	58.9	58.0
South Asia	76.7	75.9	76.3	75.9	75.9	75.6	74.9	74.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.0	34.6	34.9	34.2	33.3	32.0	31.5	31.6
Middle East	42.0	33.8	33.1	34.0	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.1
North Africa	42.4	39.2	38.2	38.1	36.4	34.3	32.6	31.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	75.3	73.0	72.0	70.3	68.7	68.3	67.5	67.0
<b>Females</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
World	55.9	53.7	53.6	53.6	53.1	52.8	52.5	51.3
Developed Economies and European Union	10.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.6
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	20.3	22.1	21.8	21.5	20.7	20.7	20.1	18.7
East Asia	67.7	62.2	61.7	61.8	61.5	61.0	61.1	58.0
South-East Asia and the Pacific	68.8	69.9	69.7	68.2	67.1	66.6	66.7	65.5
South Asia	89.5	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.2	85.6	84.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.9	33.9	34.2	33.8	31.6	30.8	30.3	30.6
Middle East	57.3	50.4	49.3	48.3	46.7	48.3	46.3	45.8
North Africa	55.8	48.0	51.4	56.9	55.6	54.2	52.1	51.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	85.7	84.4	84.3	83.8	82.7	82.1	81.0	80.4

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009

## Annex 2. Scenarios

**Table B1. 2009 Unemployment scenarios (rates)**

Region	2007	2008	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.4
Developed Economies and European Union	5.7	6.1	7.7	7.8	9.0
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	8.4	9.0	10.8	10.5	12.1
East Asia	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.8
South-East Asia and the Pacific	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.2
South Asia	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1	7.2	8.1	9.2	8.4
Middle East	9.5	9.0	8.8	9.3	11.0
North Africa	10.6	10.0	9.8	10.9	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.2
Region		Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009
World		0.2	0.8	1.1	1.7
Developed Economies and European Union		0.4	2	2.1	3.3
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0.6	2.4	2.1	3.7
East Asia		0.4	0.8	0.7	1.9
South-East Asia and the Pacific		0	0	0.6	0.8
South Asia		0	0	0.4	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean		0.1	1	2.1	1.3
Middle East		-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	1.5
North Africa		-0.6	-0.8	0.3	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

**Table B2. 2009 Unemployment scenarios (millions of people)**

Region	2007	2008 <sup>21</sup>	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	180.2	188.6	209.6	219.6	239
Developed Economies & European Union	29	30.9	39.7	40.3	46.4
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	14.9	16	19.5	18.8	21.7
East Asia	32.2	36.2	39.6	39.1	49
South-East Asia and the Pacific	15.7	15.8	16	18	18.4
South Asia	31.8	32.2	32.6	35.7	37.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.1	19.8	22.6	25.7	23.5
Middle East	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.9
North Africa	7.4	7.2	7.2	8	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.6	24.2	26.1	27.4	26.9
Region		Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009
World		8.4	29.4	39.4	58.8
Developed Economies & European Union		1.9	10.7	11.3	17.4
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		1.1	4.6	3.9	6.8
East Asia		4.0	7.4	6.9	16.8
South-East Asia and the Pacific		0.1	0.3	2.3	2.7
South Asia		0.4	0.8	3.9	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean		0.7	3.5	6.6	4.4
Middle East		-0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5
North Africa		-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa		0.6	2.5	3.8	3.3
Region			Change 2008-2009	Change 2008-2009	Change 2008-2009
World			21.0	31.0	50.4
Developed Economies & European Union			8.8	9.4	15.5
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS			3.5	2.8	5.7
East Asia			3.4	2.9	12.8
South-East Asia and the Pacific			0.2	2.2	2.6
South Asia			0.4	3.5	4.9
Latin America and the Caribbean			2.8	5.9 <sup>22</sup>	3.7
Middle East			0.1	0.4	1.6
North Africa			0.0	0.8	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa			1.9	3.2	2.7

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

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

<sup>21</sup> In January 2009, the ILO produced a preliminary estimate that global unemployment had increased by 14 million in 2008 versus 2007. At the time the estimate was produced, official national unemployment estimates for 2008 were unavailable for many countries and given the large shock to the global economy in the closing months of 2008, a large increase in unemployment was anticipated for the fourth quarter of 2008. With official national data now available for many countries, it is clear that while the overall impact of the crisis on unemployment over 2008-2009 is even larger than originally estimated, much of the increase in unemployment occurred in the first quarter of 2009, with less occurring in the fourth quarter of 2008. This has resulted in a lower level of unemployment in 2008 than was originally estimated.

<sup>22</sup> The 5.9 million additional unemployed for Latin America & the Caribbean in Scenario 2 is due to large historical increases in unemployment rates in some countries during major economic shocks in the 1990s.

**Table B3. 2009 Employment growth scenarios (annual rates)**

Region	2000-2007	2008	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
Developed Economies and European Union	0.8	0.2	-1.3	-1.4	-2.7
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	1.3	0.2	-1.4	-1.0	-2.8
East Asia	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.0
South Asia	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.6	1.8	0.9	-0.3	0.5
Middle East	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	0.8
North Africa	3.3	3.2	2.7	1.5	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.2

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

**Table B4. 2009 Vulnerable employment scenarios (rates)**

Region	2007	2008	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	50.4	49.4	48.9	50.5	52.8
Developed Economies and European Union	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.9	11.4
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	20.4	19.1	16.9	20.9	25.3
East Asia	56.0	53.4	51.8	53.5	56.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific	62.1	61.1	59.9	62.3	64.4
South Asia	78.0	77.1	76.2	77.7	78.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.0	31.2	31.6	32.1	34.5
Middle East	33.4	32.8	32.6	33.7	39.3
North Africa	37.6	36.8	36.4	40.7	42.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.4	72.9	73.2	74.5	77.8
Region		Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009
World		-1.0	-1.5	0.1	2.4
Developed Economies and European Union		0.0	0.1	0.8	1.3
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		-1.3	-3.5	0.5	4.9
East Asia		-2.6	-4.2	-2.5	0.6
South-East Asia and the Pacific		-1.0	-2.2	0.2	2.3
South Asia		-0.9	-1.8	-0.3	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean		0.2	0.6	1.1	3.5
Middle East		-0.6	-0.8	0.3	5.9
North Africa		-0.8	-1.2	3.1	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.5	-0.2	1.1	4.4

Note: 2008 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

**Table B5. 2009 Vulnerable employment scenarios (millions of people)**

Region	2007	2008	2009		
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	1495.6	1488.0	1486.8	1535.6	1603.4
Developed Economies and European Union	48.3	48.2	48.0	51.7	53.7
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	33.1	31.1	27.1	33.5	40.5
East Asia	448.1	429.8	418.5	432.8	458.1
South-East Asia and the Pacific	169.3	169.9	169.7	176.5	182.3
South Asia	466.6	471.9	477.3	486.2	493.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.3	79.1	80.9	82.2	88.2
Middle East	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.2	25.9
North Africa	23.4	23.6	24.0	26.8	27.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	209.0	213.5	219.9	223.8	233.6
Region		Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009
World		-7.6	-8.8	40	107.8
Developed Economies and European Union		-0.1	-0.3	3.4	5.4
Central and South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		-2	-6	0.4	7.4
East Asia		-18.3	-29.6	-15.3	10
South-East Asia and the Pacific		0.6	0.4	7.2	13
South Asia		5.3	10.7	19.6	26.6
Latin America and the Caribbean		1.8	3.6	4.9	10.9
Middle East		0.5	1	1.7	5.4
North Africa		0.2	0.6	3.4	4.5
Sub-Saharan Africa		4.5	10.9	14.8	24.6

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

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.

**Table B6. 2009 Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25, rates)**

	2007	2008			2009		
Region		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	21.0	20.3	22.4	24.7	20.1	24.5	28.2
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.2	6.2
East Asia	10.5	8.7	10.7	12.4	7.6	11.2	14.8
South East Asia & the Pacific	20.9	19.4	22.5	25.4	19.2	25.2	30.8
South Asia	46.6	45.6	50.1	54.2	45.1	53.6	61.1
Latin America & the Caribbean	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.7	6.8	8.1	9.5
Middle East	8.9	8.5	9.6	21.6	8.5	21.4	22.7
North Africa	11.2	11.0	12.4	20.2	11.0	20.3	21.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.9	58.4	60.9	63.7	58.4	63.8	67.9
Region		Change 2007-2008 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2008 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2008 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2009 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2009 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2009 (percentage point)
World		-0.8	1.3	3.7	-0.9	3.5	7.2
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		-0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.7	1.7
East Asia		-1.8	0.2	1.9	-2.9	0.7	4.3
South East Asia & the Pacific		-1.5	1.6	4.5	-1.7	4.3	9.9
South Asia		-1.0	3.5	7.6	-1.5	7.0	14.5
Latin America & the Caribbean		-0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.4	2.7
Middle East		-0.4	0.8	12.7	-0.4	12.6	13.8
North Africa		-0.2	1.2	9.0	-0.2	9.1	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.5	2.0	4.8	-0.5	4.9	9.1

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009.



**Table B7. 2008-2009 Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25, millions of people)**

Region	2007	2008			2009		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	624	610	673	743	611	746	857
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	7	7	8	8	7	8	10
East Asia	84	70	86	100	62	91	120
South East Asia & the Pacific	57	54	62	71	54	71	87
South Asia	279	279	307	332	282	336	382
Latin America & the Caribbean	17	16	18	19	18	21	24
Middle East	5	5	6	14	6	14	15
North Africa	7	7	8	13	7	13	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	168	171	178	187	176	192	204
Region		Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009
World		-14	49	119	-13	122	233
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0	1	1	0	1	3
East Asia		-14	2	16	-22	7	36
South East Asia & the Pacific		-3	6	14	-3	14	30
South Asia		0	28	53	4	57	104
Latin America & the Caribbean		-1	1	3	1	4	7
Middle East		0	1	8	0	9	9
North Africa		0	1	6	0	6	7
Sub-Saharan Africa		3	11	19	8	24	36

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

**Table B8. 2008-2009 Working poverty scenarios (USD 2, rates)**

Region	2007	2008			2009		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	40.9	40.1	42.0	43.7	40.0	43.6	46.8
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.6	13.6	15.3	17.8
East Asia	33.3	30.8	33.5	36.2	29.2	34.4	39.4
South East Asia & the Pacific	52.7	51.5	54.8	57.9	51.5	57.9	62.7
South Asia	80.2	79.3	81.4	83.3	78.9	82.9	85.8
Latin America & the Caribbean	15.4	14.9	16.0	17.1	15.6	17.9	20.6
Middle East	21.8	21.2	23.3	25.2	21.1	25.0	29.0
North Africa	30.7	29.7	32.8	36.0	29.4	35.6	42.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.9	81.5	83.0	84.4	81.6	84.5	86.7
Region		Change 2007-2008 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2008 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2008 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2009 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2009 (percentage point)	Change 2007-2009 (percentage point)
World		-0.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	2.7	5.9
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	2.3	4.8
East Asia		-2.5	0.2	2.8	-4.1	1.1	6.1
South East Asia & the Pacific		-1.2	2.1	5.2	-1.2	5.3	10.0
South Asia		-0.8	1.3	3.1	-1.3	2.7	5.7
Latin America & the Caribbean		-0.6	0.6	1.6	0.2	2.5	5.2
Middle East		-0.6	1.5	3.4	-0.7	3.3	7.2
North Africa		-1.0	2.1	5.3	-1.3	4.9	11.3
Sub-Saharan Africa		-0.4	1.1	2.5	-0.3	2.6	4.8

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009

**Table B9. 2008-2009 Working poverty scenarios (USD 2, millions of people)**

Region	2007	2008			2009		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
World	1215	1207	1264	1315	1216	1326	1422
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	21	21	23	24	22	25	28
East Asia	267	248	270	291	236	278	319
South East Asia & the Pacific	144	143	152	161	146	164	178
South Asia	480	486	499	510	494	519	538
Latin America & the Caribbean	38	38	41	43	40	46	53
Middle East	13	14	15	16	14	16	19
North Africa	19	19	21	23	19	23	28
Sub-Saharan Africa	233	239	243	247	245	254	260
Region		Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2008	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009	Change 2007-2009
World		-8	49	100	1	111	207
Central & South Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS		0	2	3	1	4	7
East Asia		-19	3	24	-31	12	52
South East Asia & the Pacific		0	9	17	2	21	34
South Asia		6	19	30	14	39	58
Latin America & the Caribbean		-1	2	5	2	7	14
Middle East		0	1	3	0	3	6
North Africa		0	2	4	0	4	9
Sub-Saharan Africa		6	10	14	12	21	27

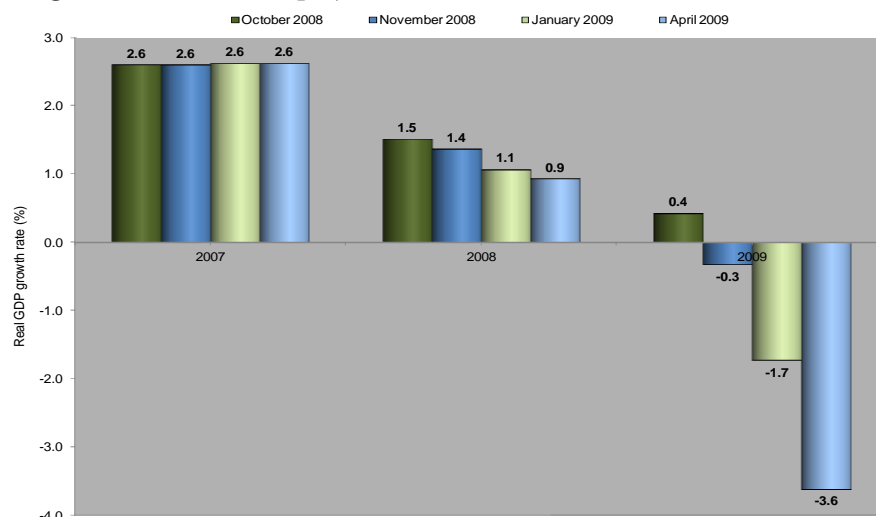
Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, May 2009

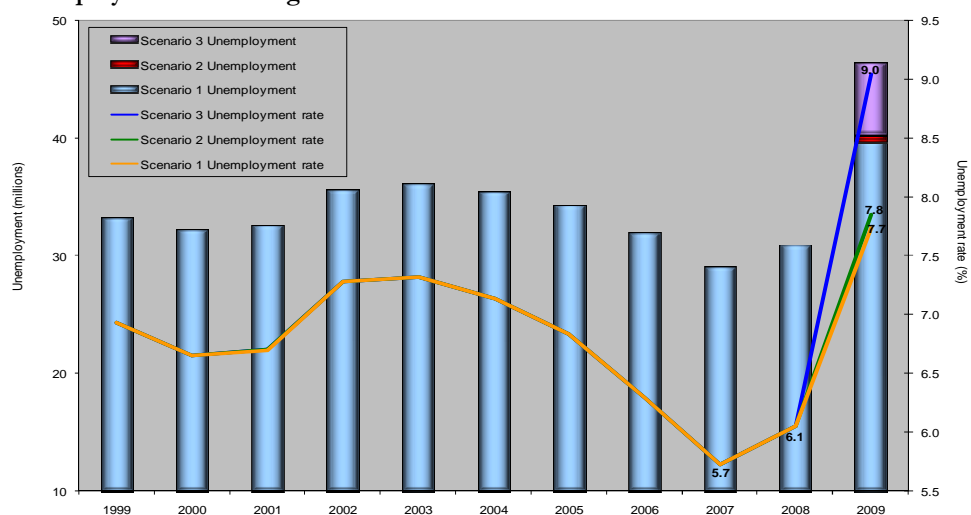
## Annex 3. Regional figures: GDP growth, unemployment, vulnerable employment and working poverty

### Developed Economies and European Union

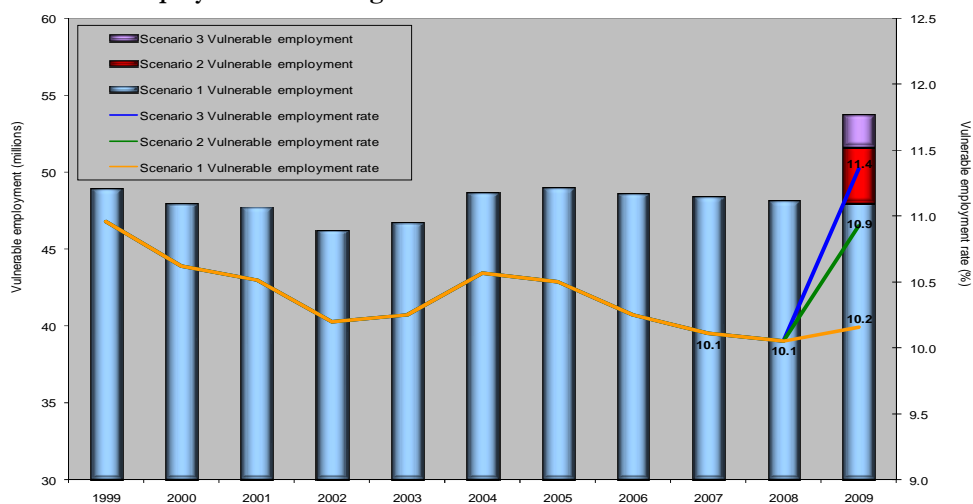
#### GDP growth estimates and projections



#### Unemployment according to three scenarios



#### Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios

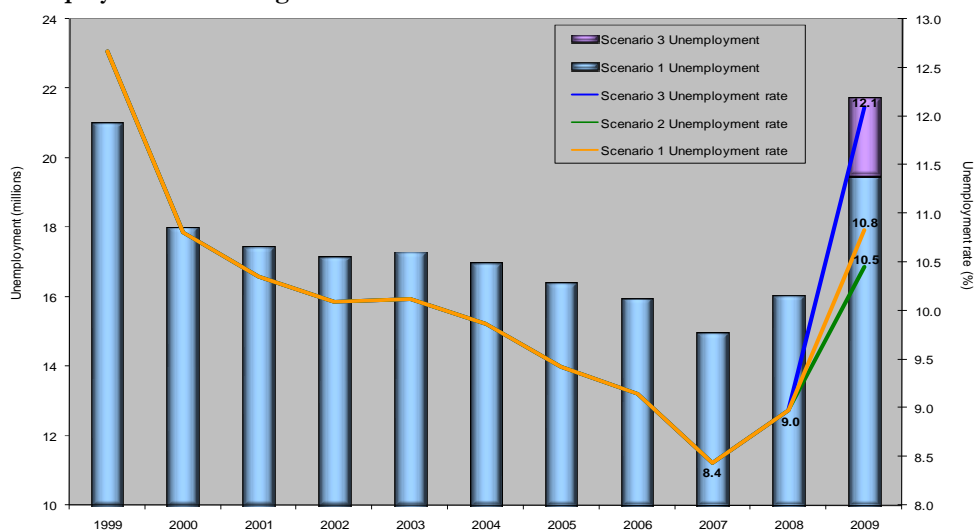


# Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS

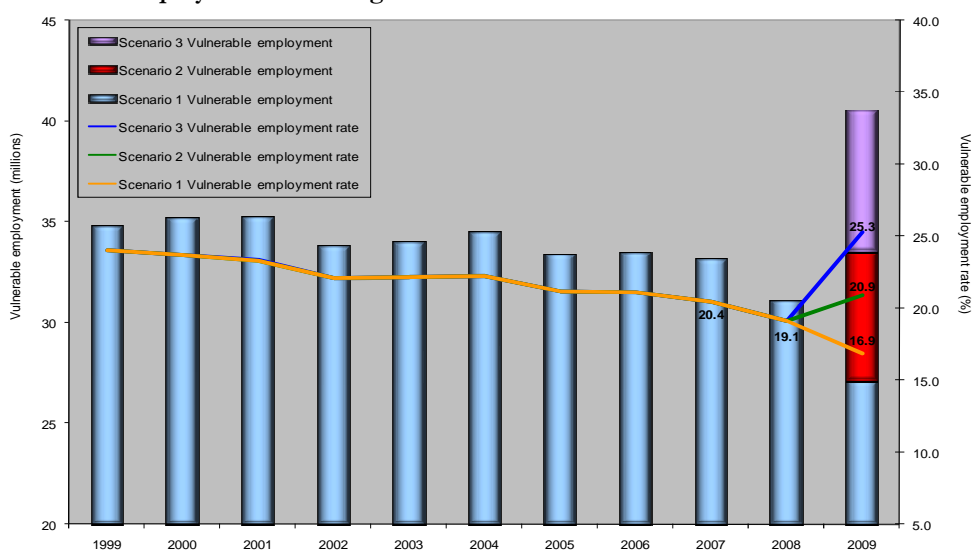
## GDP growth estimates and projections



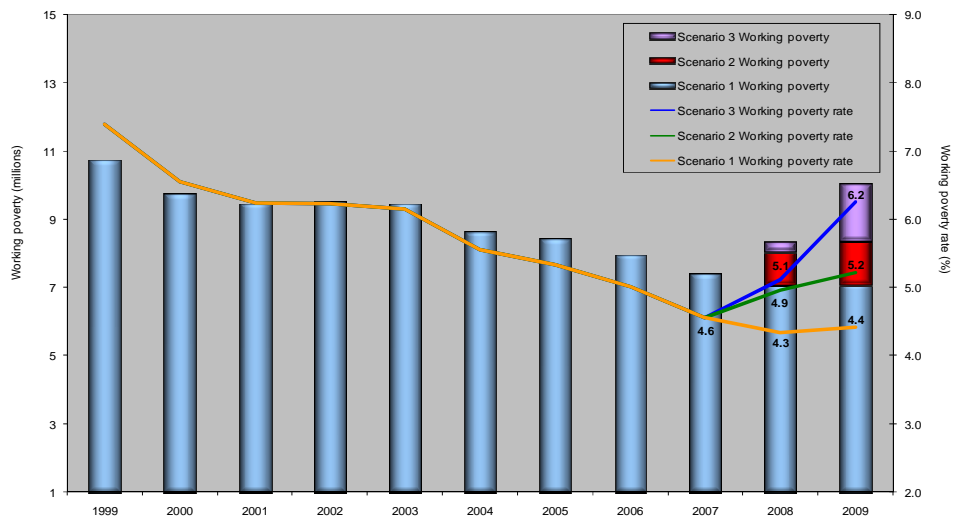
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



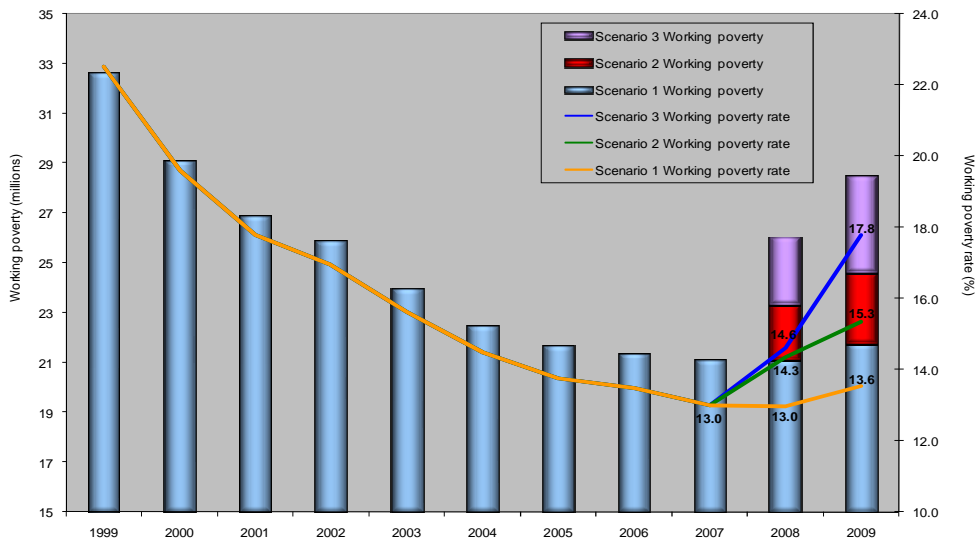
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)

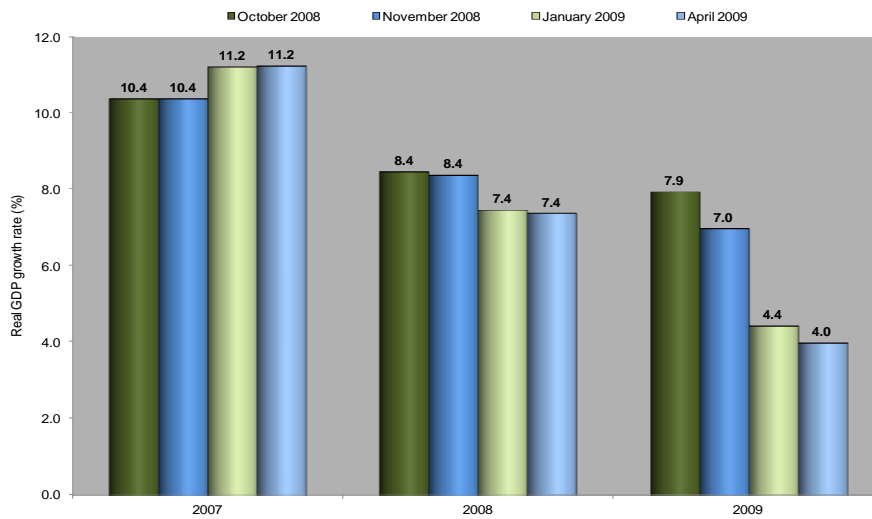


### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)

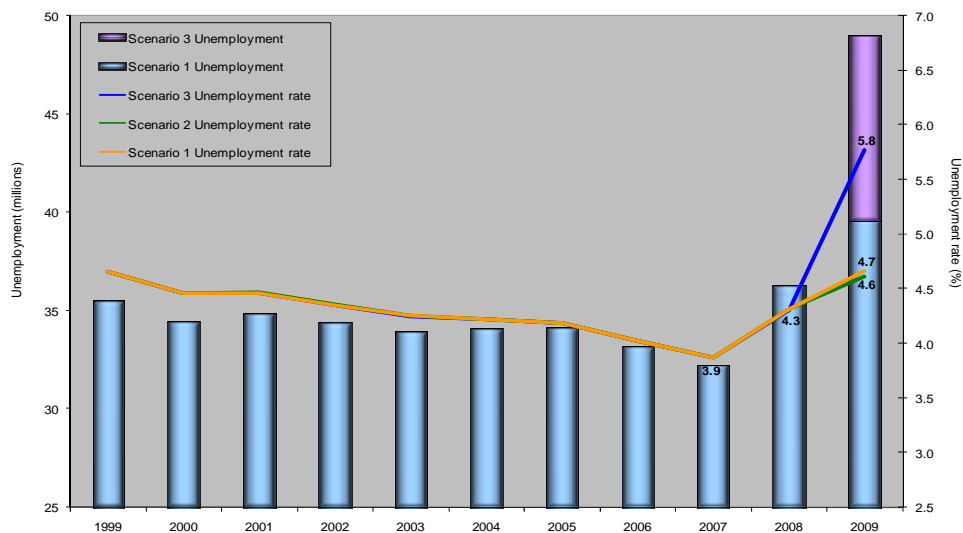


# East Asia

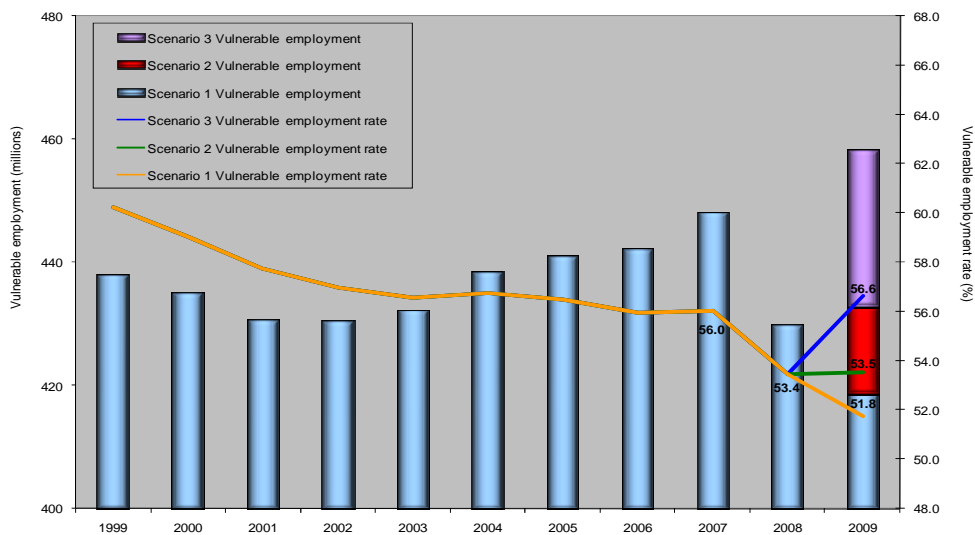
## GDP growth estimates and projections



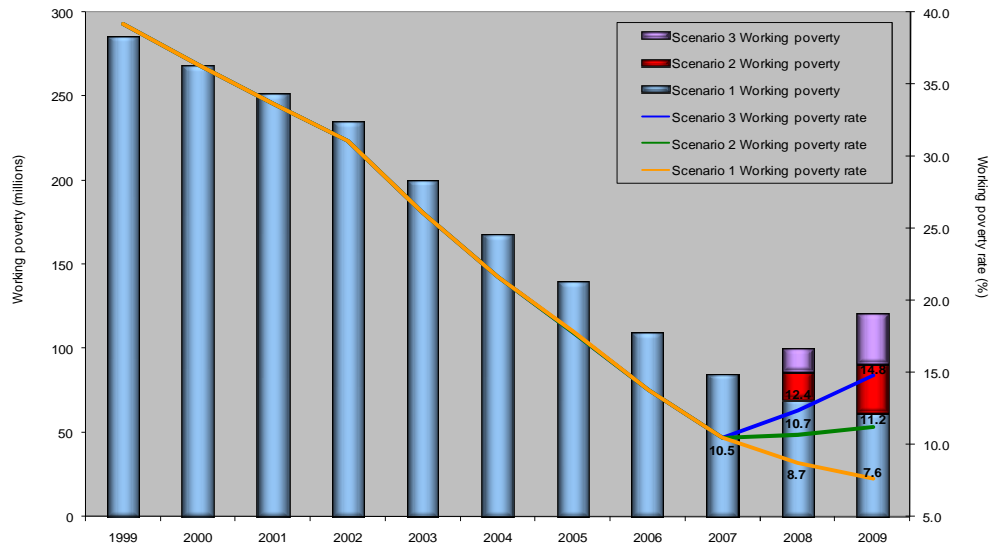
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



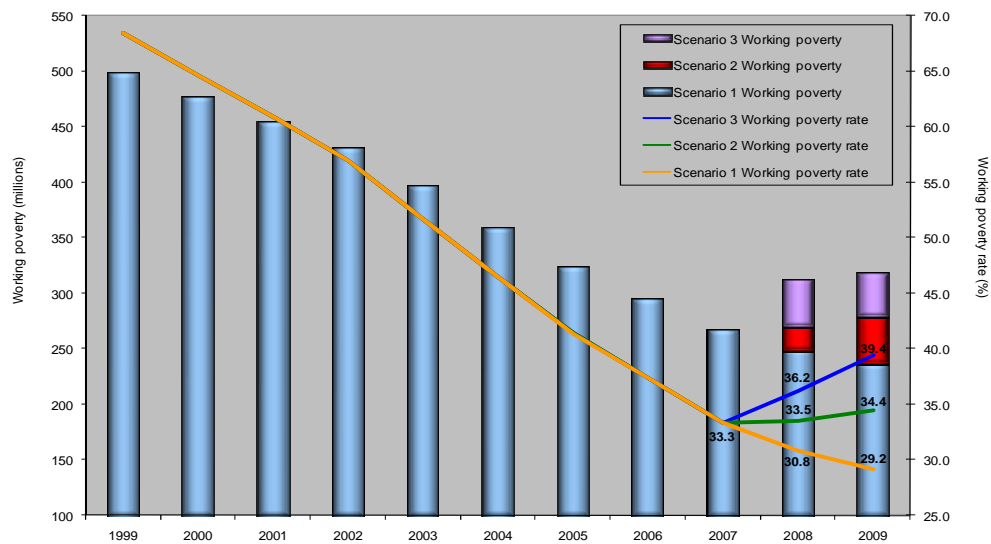
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)



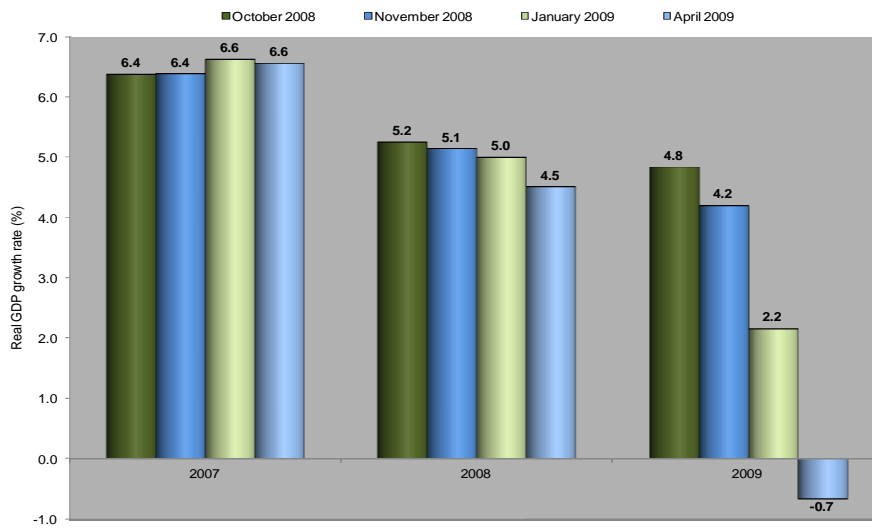
### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)



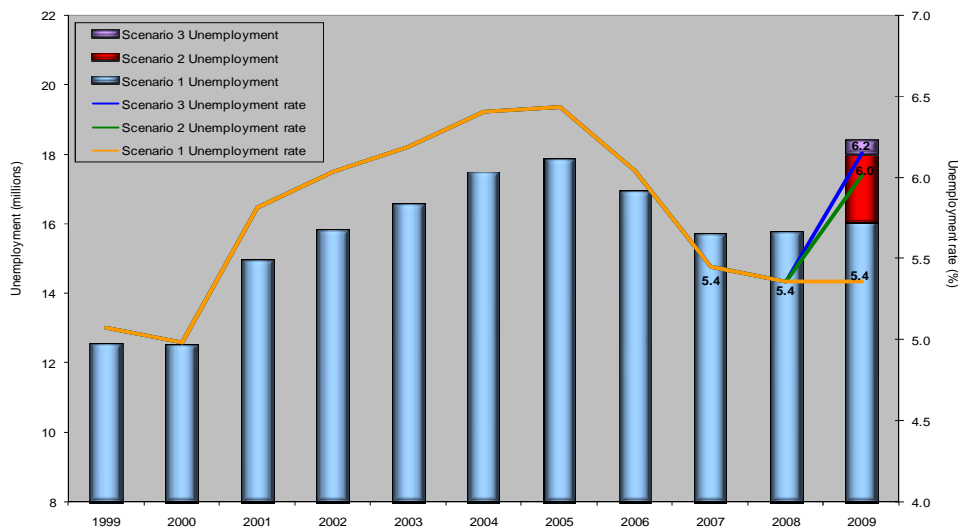


# South-East Asia and the Pacific

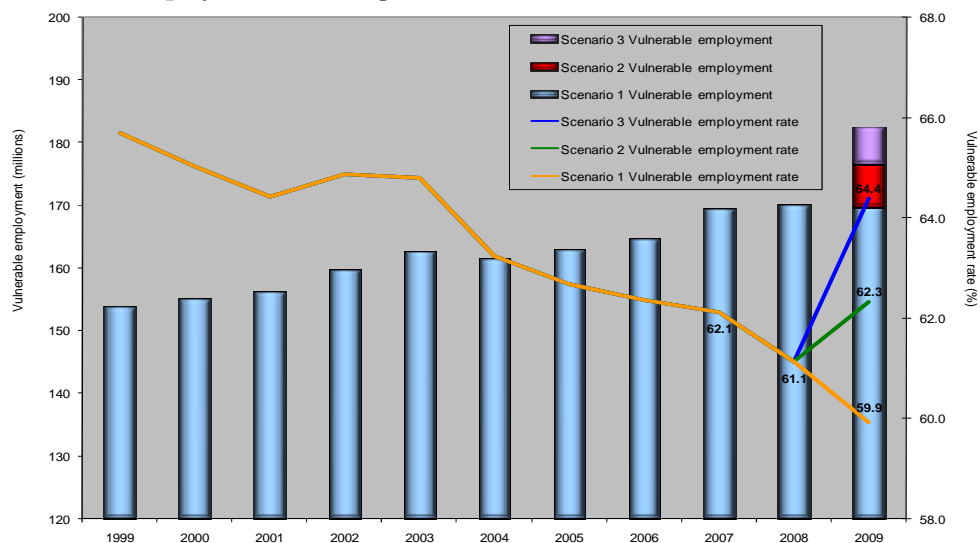
## GDP growth estimates and projections



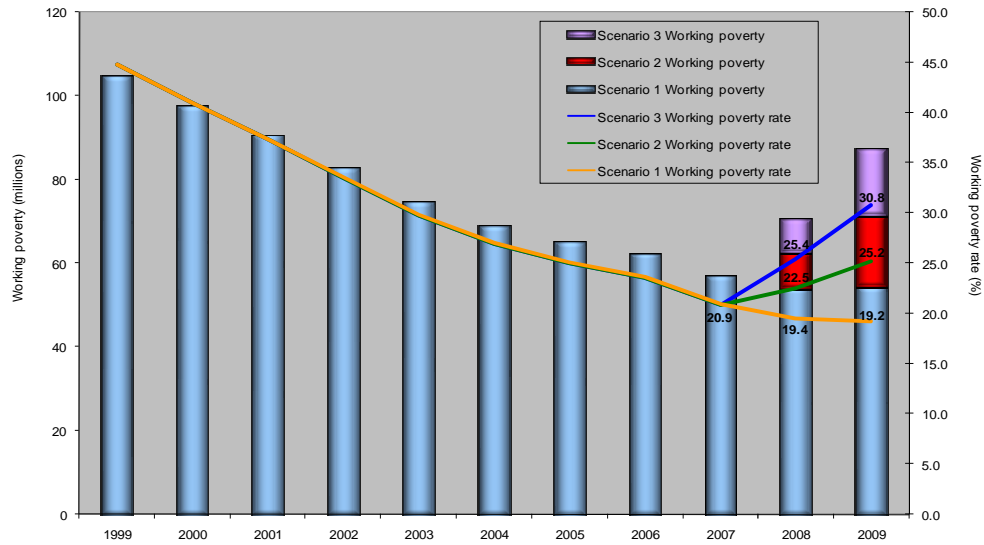
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



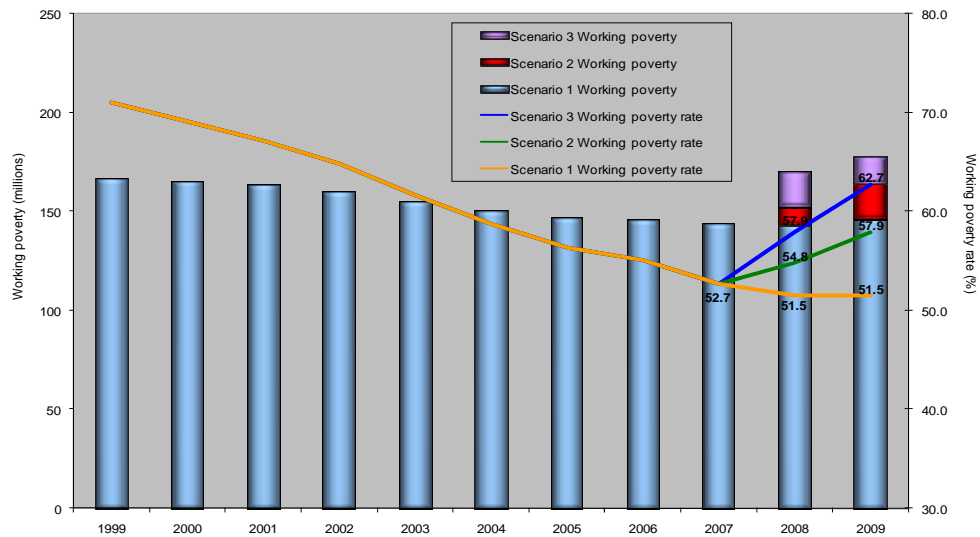
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)

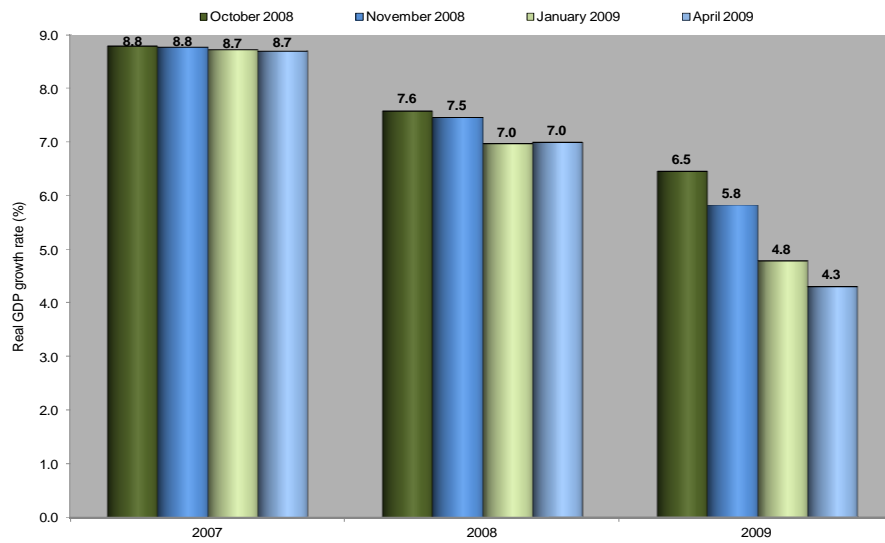


### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)

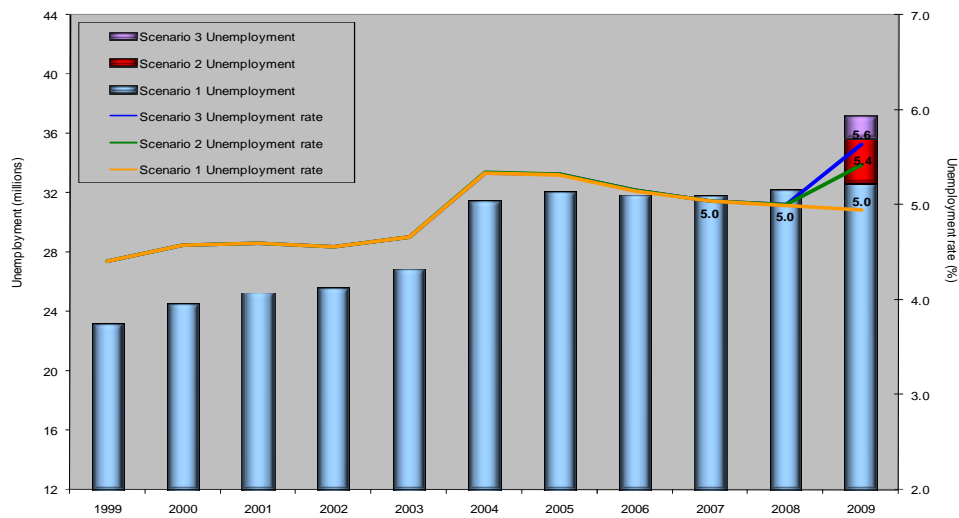


# South Asia

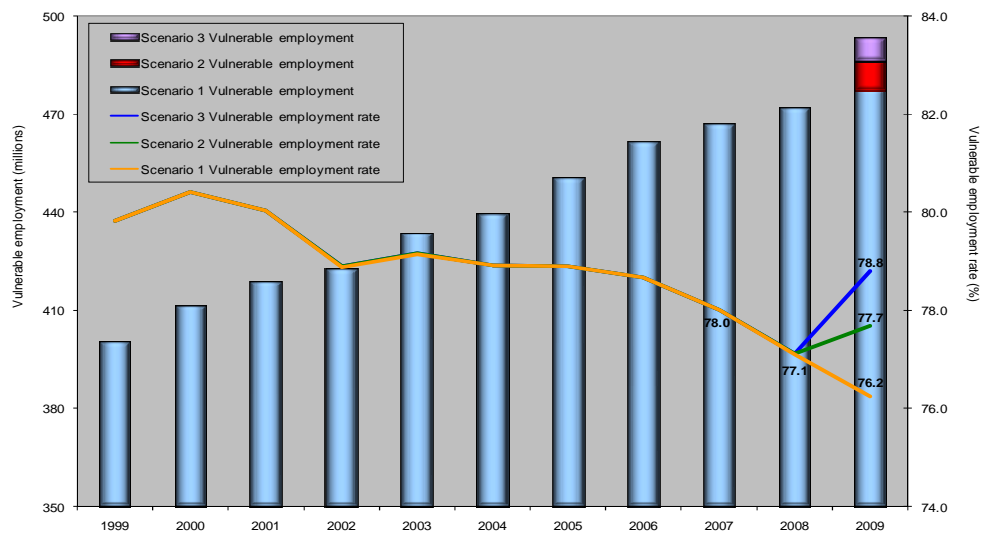
## GDP growth estimates and projections



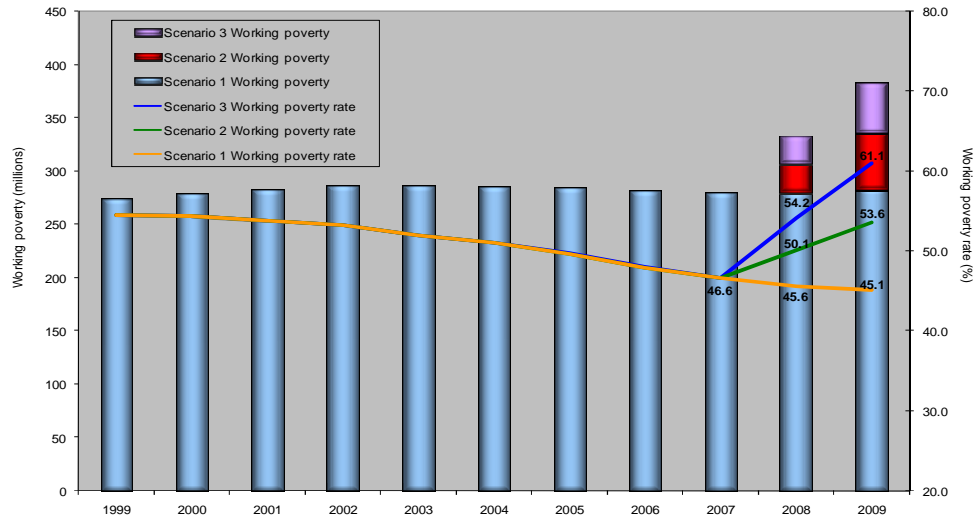
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



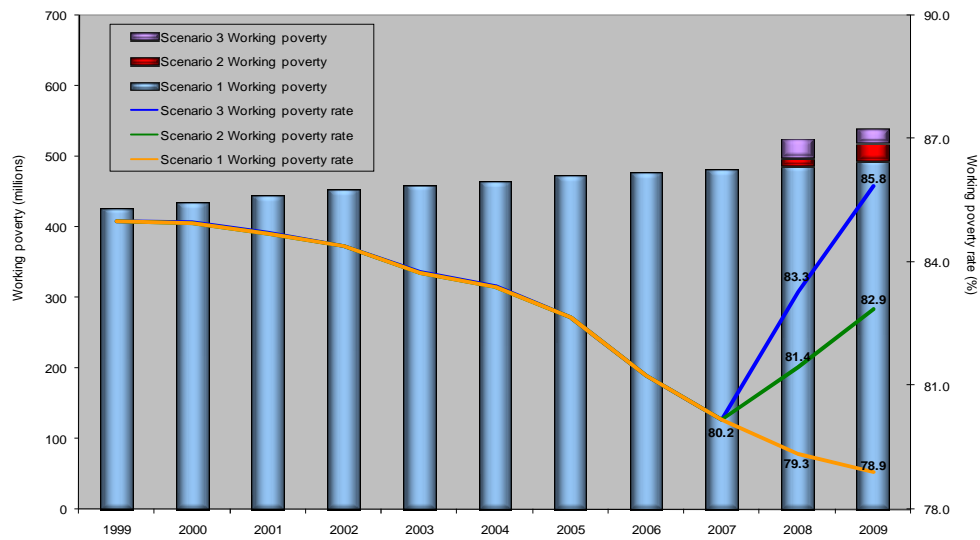
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)

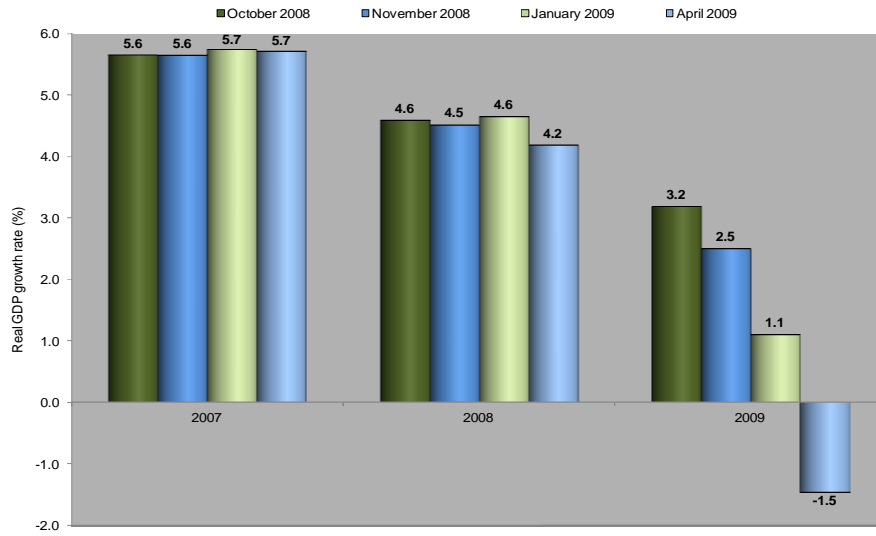


### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)

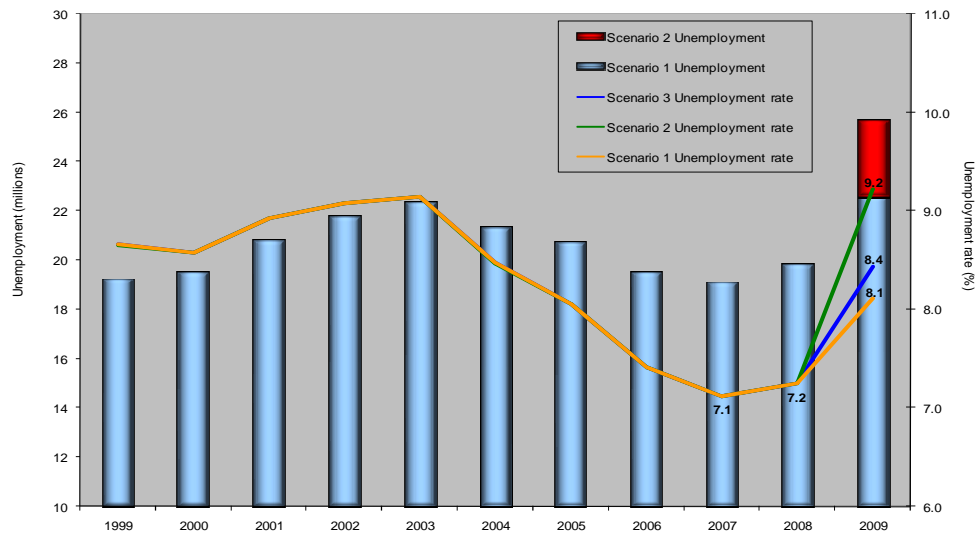


# Latin America and the Caribbean

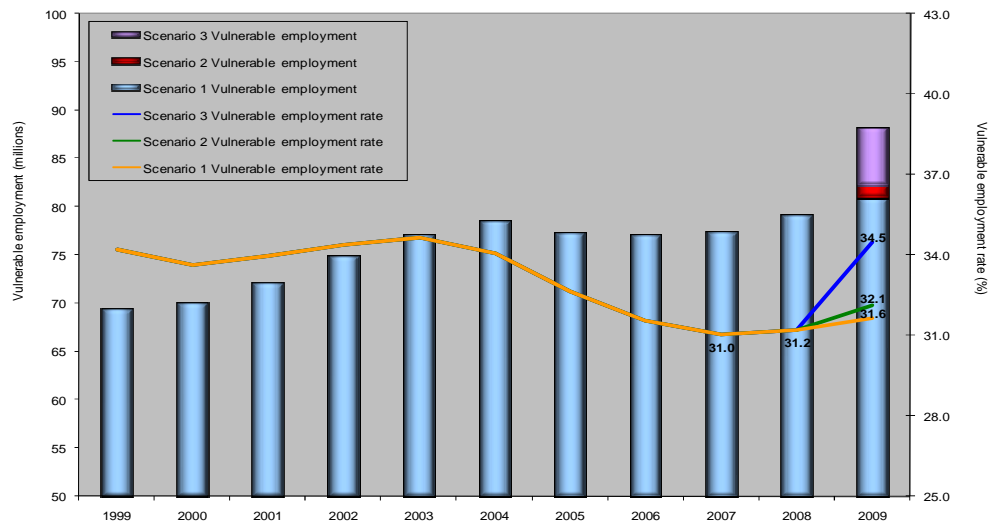
## GDP growth estimates and projections



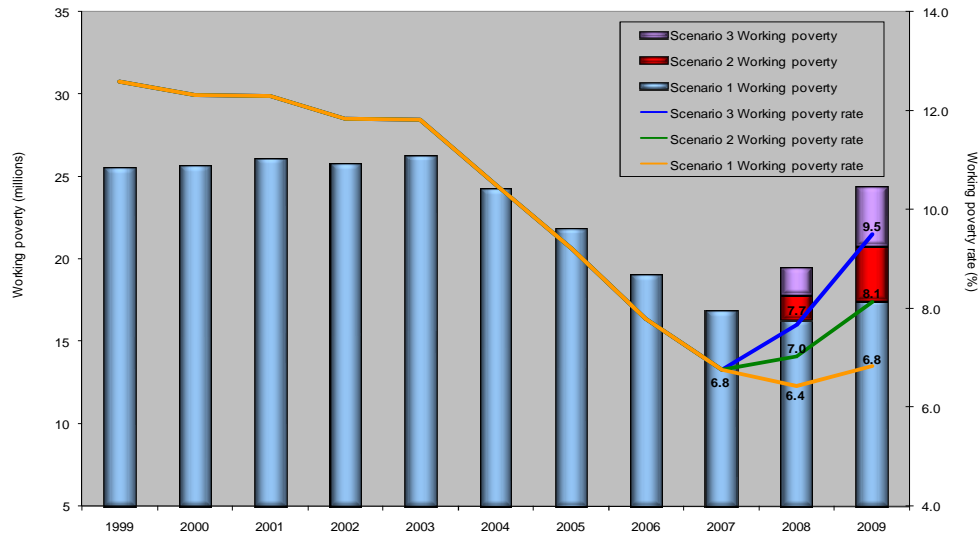
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



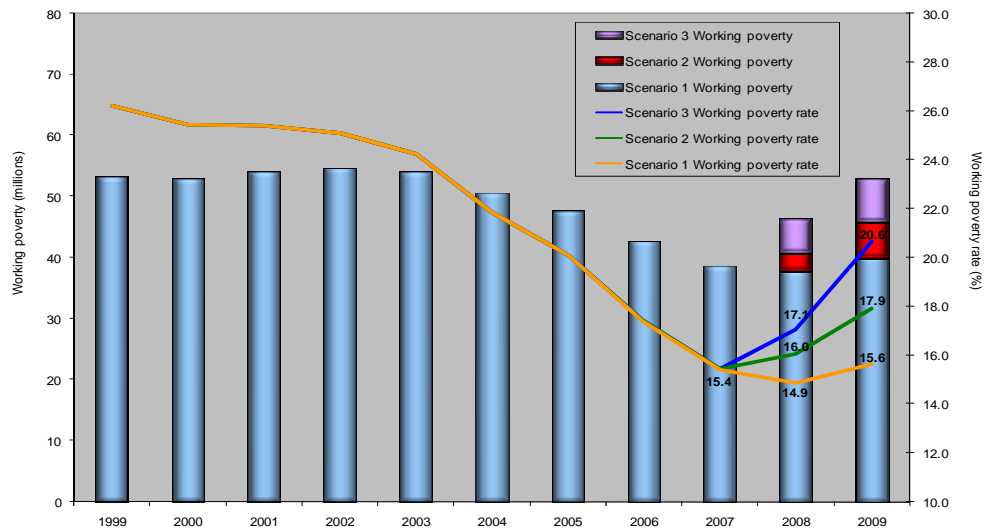
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)

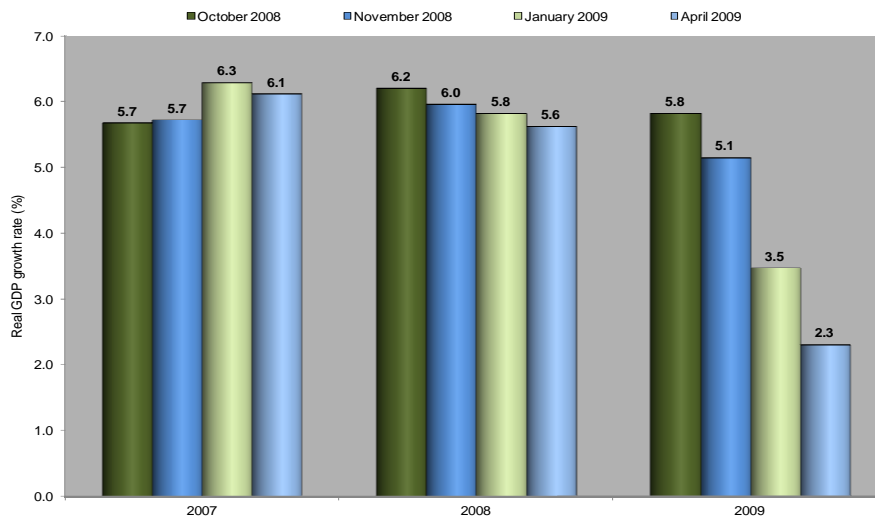


### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)

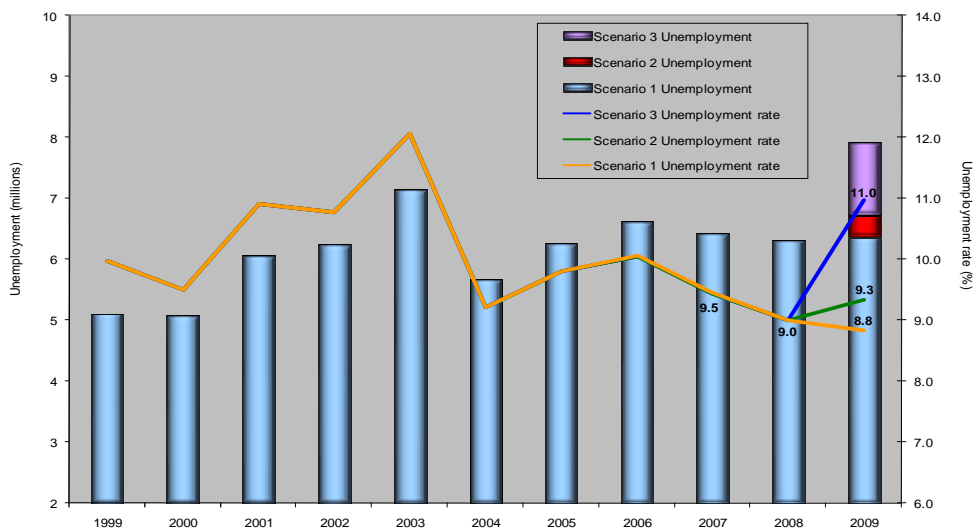


# Middle East

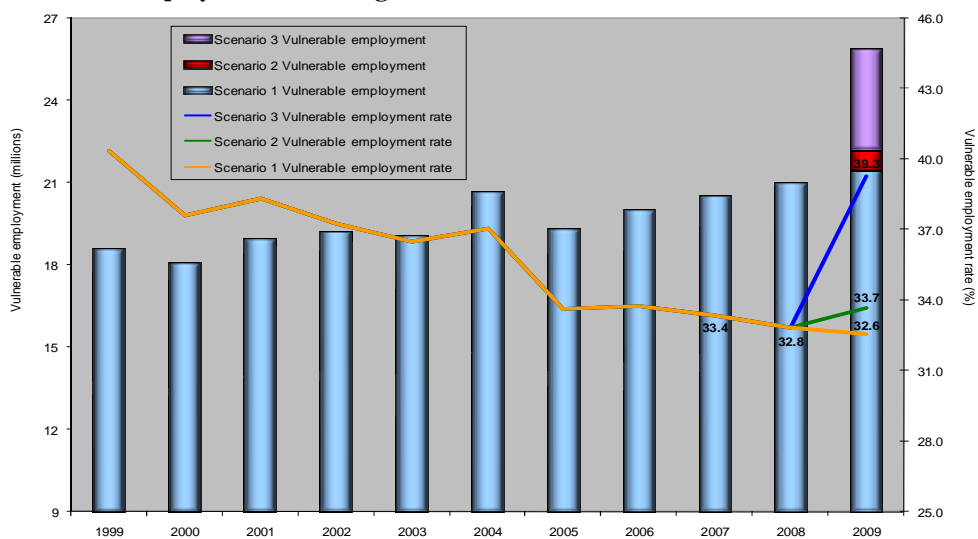
## GDP growth estimates and projections



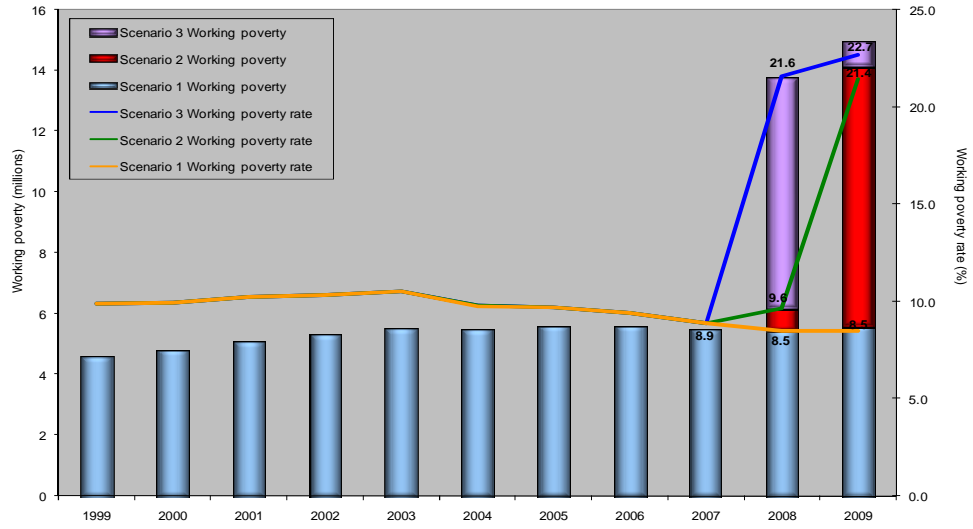
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



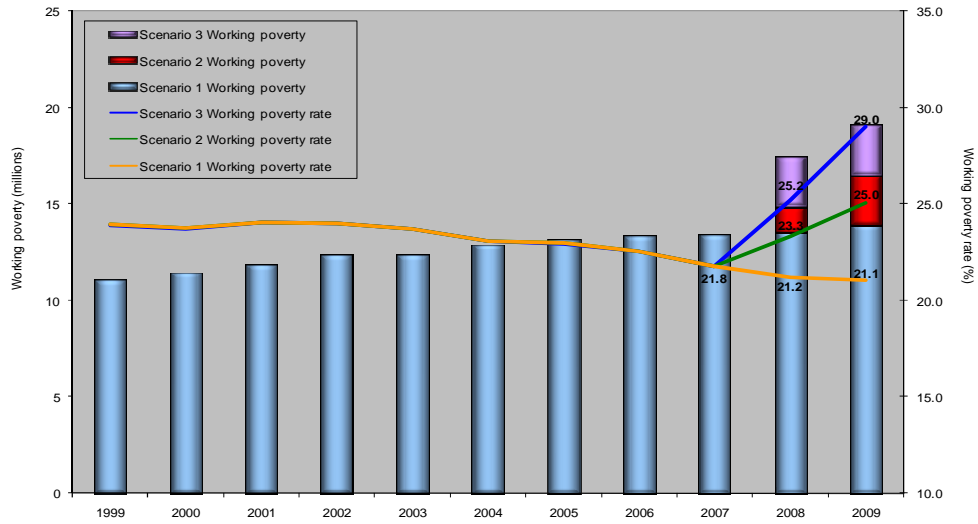
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)



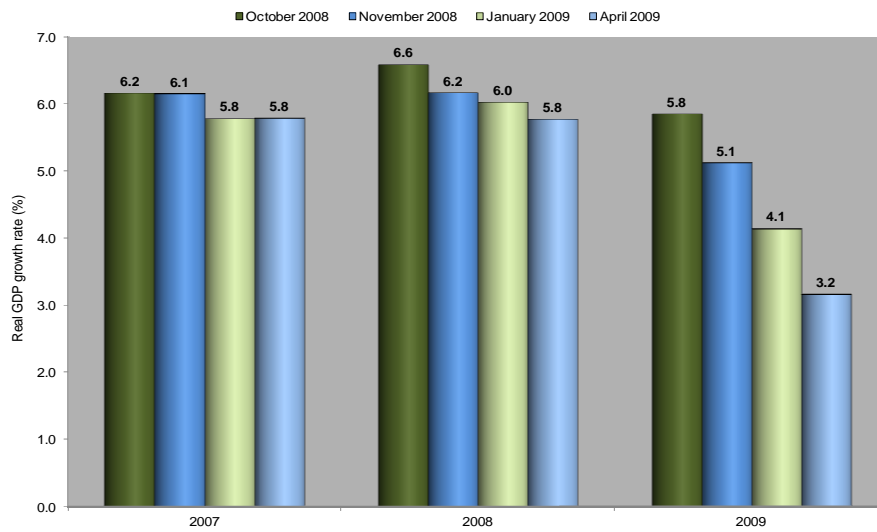
### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)



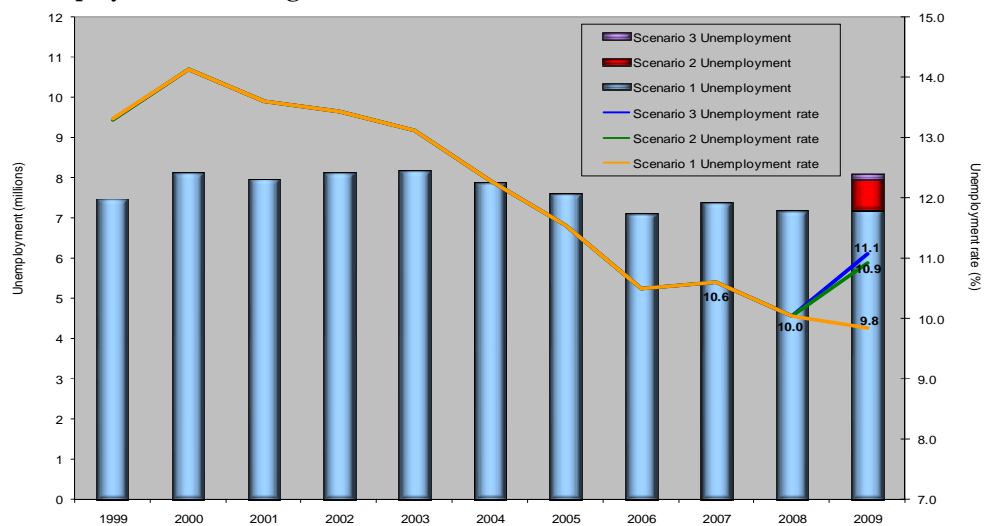


# North Africa

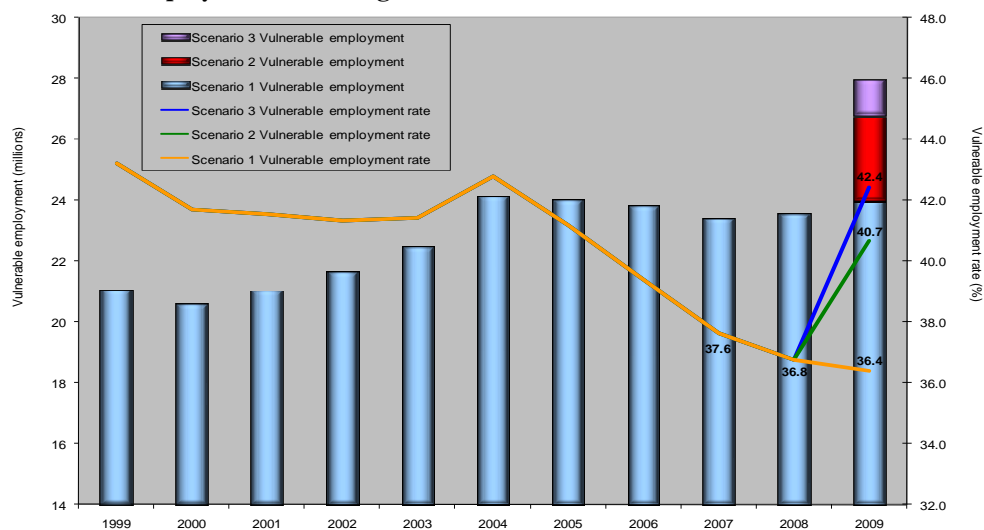
## GDP growth estimates and projections



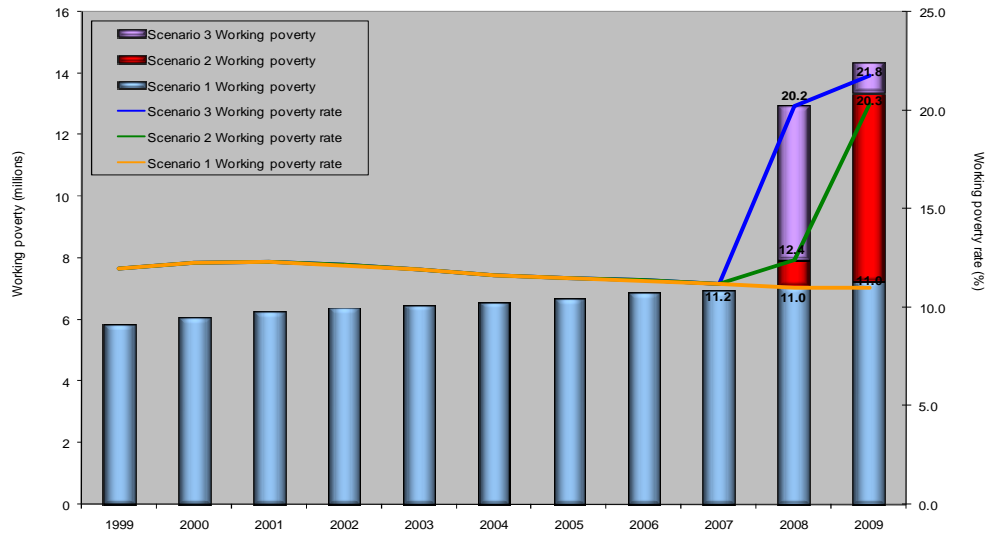
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



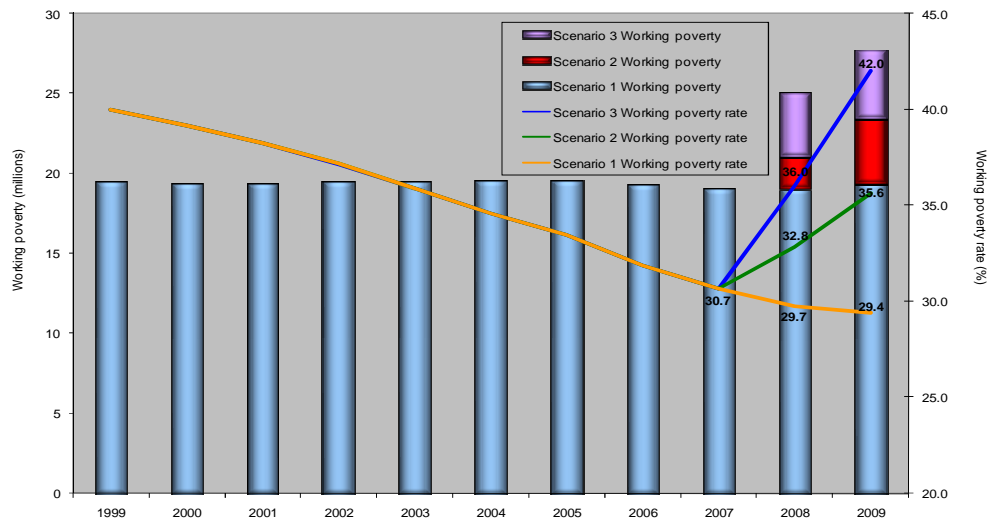
## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)

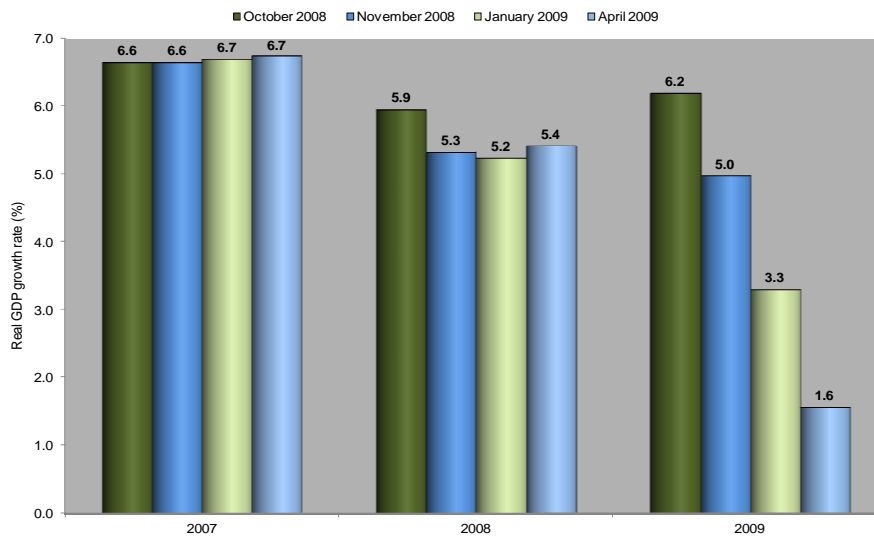


### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)

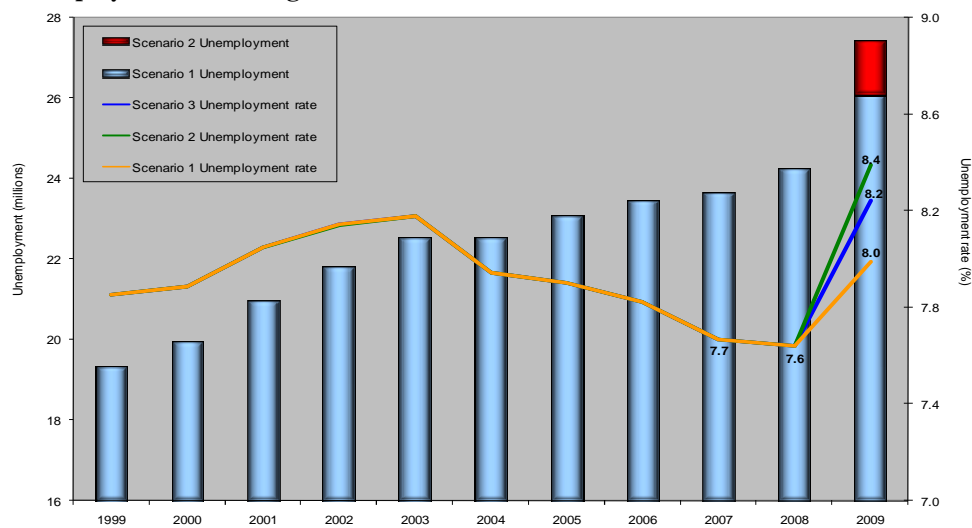


# Sub-Saharan Africa

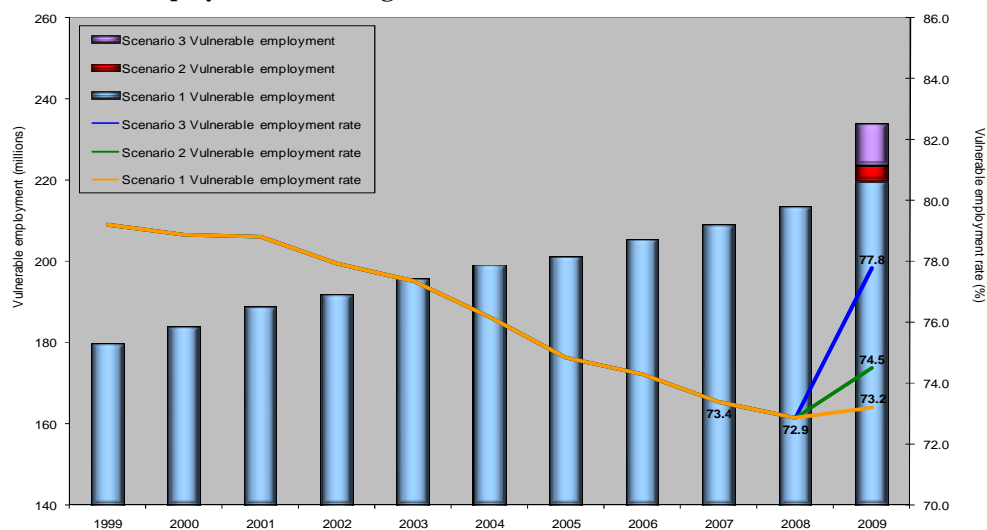
## GDP growth estimates and projections



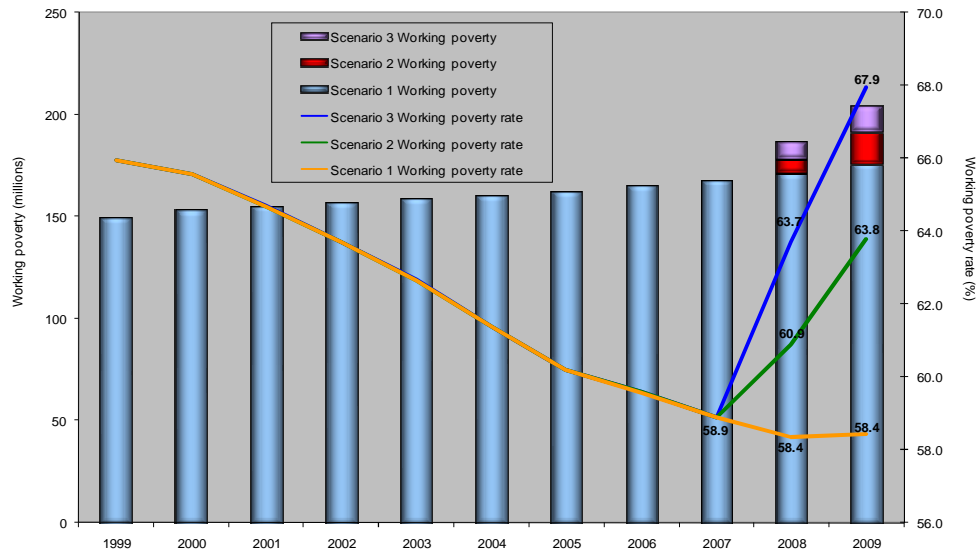
## Unemployment according to three scenarios



## Vulnerable employment according to three scenarios



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 1.25)



### Working poverty scenarios (USD 2)

