

## LABOR ECONOMICS: THE GLOBAL OUTLOOK

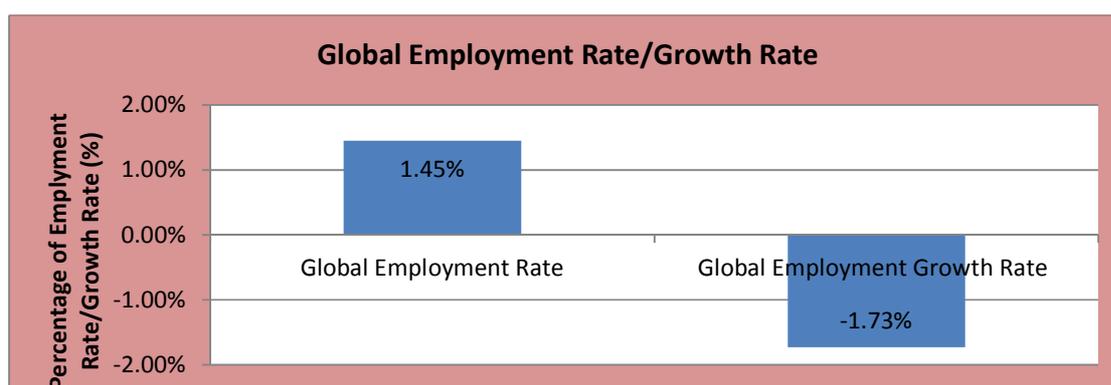
### 1.1 General Background of Global Labor Market

Global labor force majorly entails a balance between the employed and unemployed. It depicts how the global labor market functions across various countries (Bloom, 2009). The global labor force levels give information on the supply of labor as well as their utilization in the global economy (The World Bank, 2010). Global employment focuses on the extent to which people are engaged in productive labor market activities while global labor unemployment information focuses on an economy's unused or underused labor supply (The World Bank, 2010).

### 1.2 Global Unemployment Rate and Global Employment Growth Rate

The employment growth rate measures the change in the number of persons working for a given period (ILO, 2012). The global unemployment rate is the ratio of the unemployed as a percentage of the entire global labor force (BLS, 2012). Global unemployment rates have increased since the year 2000 (Bachmann, Elstner and Sims, 2011; Baker, Bloom and Davis, 2012; BLS, 2012b). In assessing this concept, ILO (2012) reports a positive growth in global employment rate of 1.45% while negative growth in global employment growth rate of approximately -1.73% as shown in graph 1 below.

**Graph 1:** Global Unemployment Rate and Global Employment Growth Rate Since 2000 to 2012

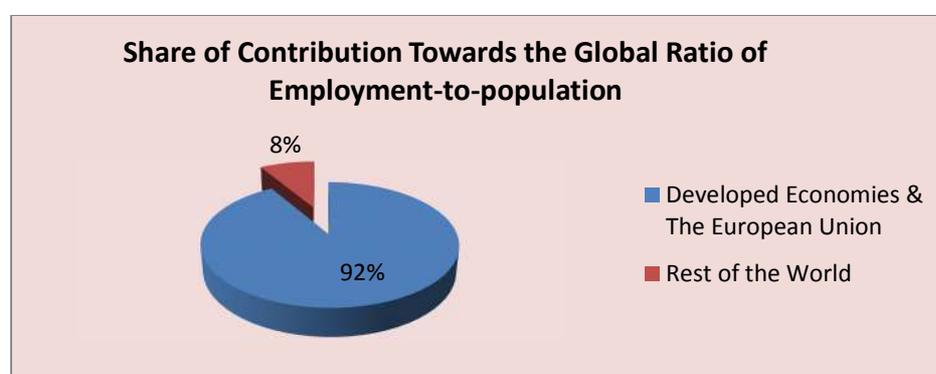


In light of ILO (2011), the global employment continued to grow. The global employment contracted in the Developed Economies as well as in European Union at  $-2.2\%$  (ILO, 2011a) and the Central and South-Eastern Europe at  $-0.9\%$  (ILO, 2011a). However, based on the findings on European Union and the Central and South-Eastern Europe, there was a negative growth in global employment by  $-1.55\%$ . Generally, the global labor market recorded a global unemployment in 2010 at 205 million (ILO, 2011b), which represents a rate of  $6.2\%$ . This rate was virtually unchanged from the previous year (ILO, 2011b). Comparatively, over 50% of the increase in global unemployment arose in the developed economies in the last six years accounting for only one-seventh of the global labour force (OECD, 2013).

Employment growth is actively influenced by demographic trends in the majority of developing regions, mainly the least developed and those with rapid population growth (OECD, 2010). In these economies, the majority of labor force does not enter into decent wage employment, but rather engaged in self-employment or family work. In as much as the global employment continued to grow, it is also noted that the global employment-to-population ratio, decreased (OECD, 2010).

In the Developed Economies as well as the European Union region, the employment-to-population ratio declined from 2007 (OECD, 2010). Here, it was deduced that the Developed Economies and the European Union region are the major contributors of the global ratio of employment-to-population ratio that was approximated to  $61.5\%$  with the rest of the world contributing only  $5.7\%$  towards the global estimates as shown in the graph 2 (pie-chart) below.

**Graph 2:** Share of Contribution towards the Global Ratio of Employment-to-population (2010)



In giving a general observation on global employment/unemployment growth rate, OECD (2010) notes that many developed economies are basically not generating sufficient employment opportunities to absorb growth in the global working-age population. This reflects the ongoing lag between economic employment recoveries in this region, but contrasts with several developing regions, except East Asia where the estimated employment-to-population ratio in 2010 was slightly changed.

### **1.2.1 Global Unemployment Rate**

Despite severe adverse labor market conditions that have been witnessed in the past, the global unemployment remained on the rise in 2010 at approximately 15.6% (ILO, 2011b). IMF (2010) notes that the number of unemployed grew by more than 22 million in 2009, and the year 2010 brought about a halt to the rise in unemployment in the world as a whole (IMF, 2010). These trends conform that there has been an upward growth in global employment in the past few years. It can be argued that the ILO'S data on global unemployment rate are different from the IMF's data. However, both the organizations' data show a clear upward trend in global unemployment rate.

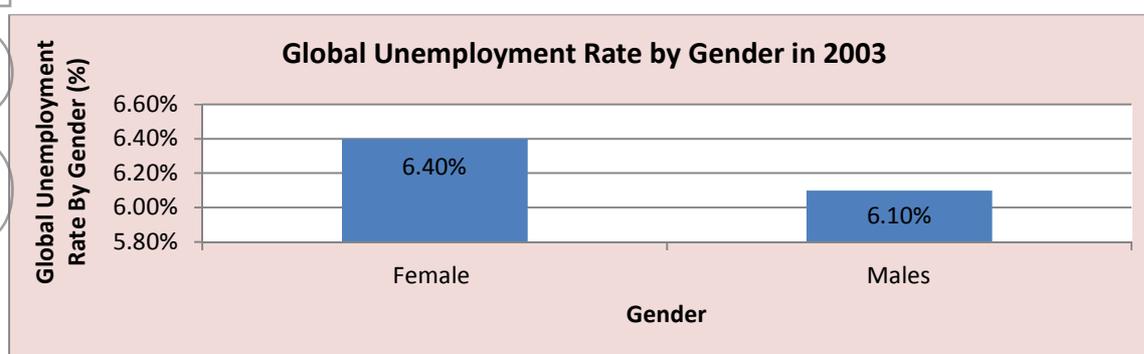
The regional estimates of global unemployment showed a difference between developed and developing regions (ILO and Nepal National Planning Commission, 2011). The Developed Economies as well as the European Union region experienced the largest regional increase in the unemployment rate (ILO and Nepal National Planning Commission, 2011). However, in the non EU regions, that is Central and South-Eastern Europe, and the CIS and East Asia regions, unemployment rates reduced in 2010 (ILO, 2010a). From the observed statistics, there is a general trend of continued increase in global unemployment, and this is largely contributed by the developed regions compared to the developing regions, which have shown a steady to slightly improving unemployment rate.

### **1.2.2 Unemployment Rate by Gender**

Globally, the ILO's report indicates that there are more women in the global labor force who seek to work but their probability of finding it is lower as compared to that of men (ILO, 2010b). This condition has led to a global female unemployment rate of 6.4% compared to 6.1% for men in 2003 (ILO, 2010b) as shown in graph 3 below. In the global view, the 2010 ILO's report show

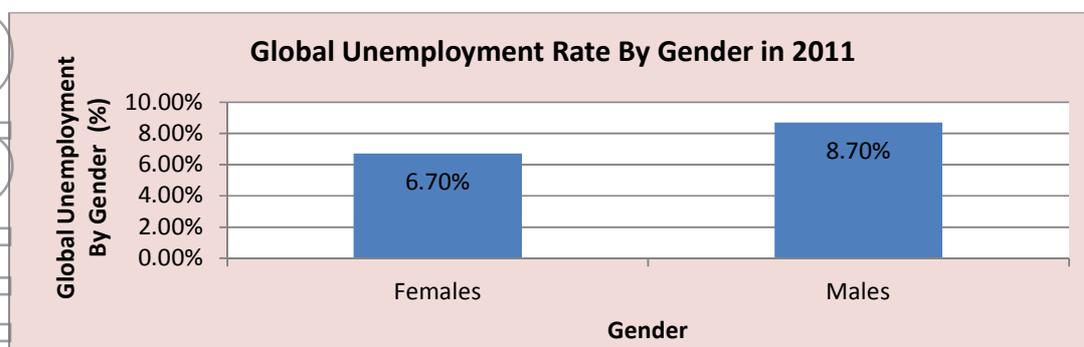
that only the East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa where regional male unemployment rate surpassed that of the female while the rates of male and female unemployment was equal in transition economies (ILO, 2011b). This implies that East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa largely contribute to the global level of males in employment while the rest of the world largely contributes to the global females in employment. Comparatively, it can be computed that there are 0.3% more females in global unemployment than males hence this is what East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa largely contributes to.

**Graph 3: Global Unemployment Rate by Gender in 2003**

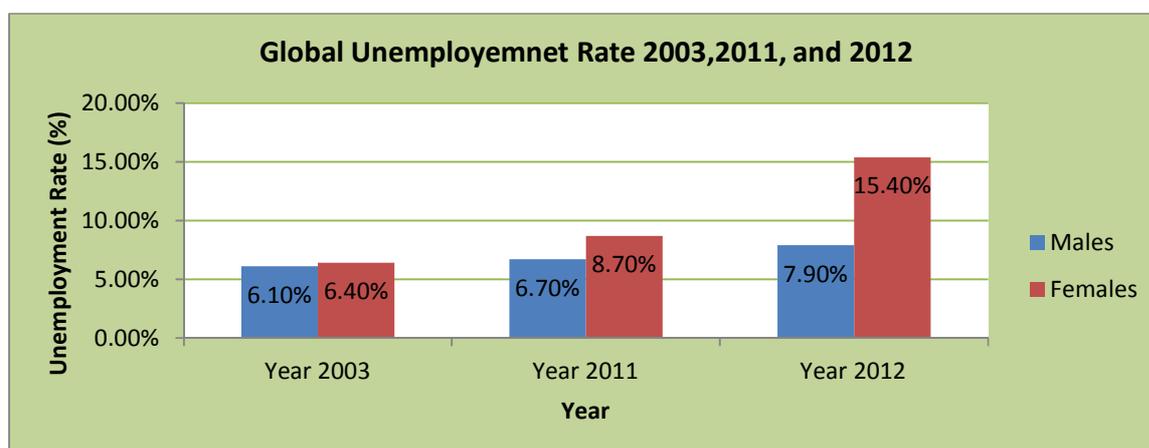


Unemployment rates have been higher for women than for men (Bhagat and Obreja, 2011). However, recently the unemployment rates for men were higher than for women (ILO, 2013). Based on the available data, the global fraction of females in employment is 17.2%, which is claimed to be higher than that of males. According to Dasgupta and Kim (2010), greater differential in unemployment rate exists in Latin America and the Caribbean region where the female unemployment rate was noted to be 10.1% compared to the male unemployment rate of 6.7%. The Middle East and North Africa had the female unemployment rate of 16.5%, which was 6 percentage points above the male rate of 10.6 % (ILO, 2011b).

Based on these figures, it can be deduced that the global view of Latin America and the Caribbean region, Middle East, and North Africa accounts for a global unemployed females and males of 6.7% and 8.7% respectively as shown in graph 4 below.

**Graph 4: Global Unemployment Rate By Gender in 2011**

Even though the data in Dasgupta and Kim (2010) is closely similar to what ILO generated on global female unemployment (6.7% vs 6.4%), the global male unemployment sharply contrasts (8.7% vs 6.1%). Moreover, in 2012 the ratio of female to male unemployment rate gap was wider in the sub-regions of the Caribbean where females recorded a rate of 14.5% while male having 7.3% and North Africa with female recording a rate of 16.2% while male having 8.4% (ILO, 2011b). These data bring 15.4% and 7.9% for global unemployed females and males respectively as in graph 5.

**Graph 5: Global Employment Rate by Gender 2003, 2011 and 2012**

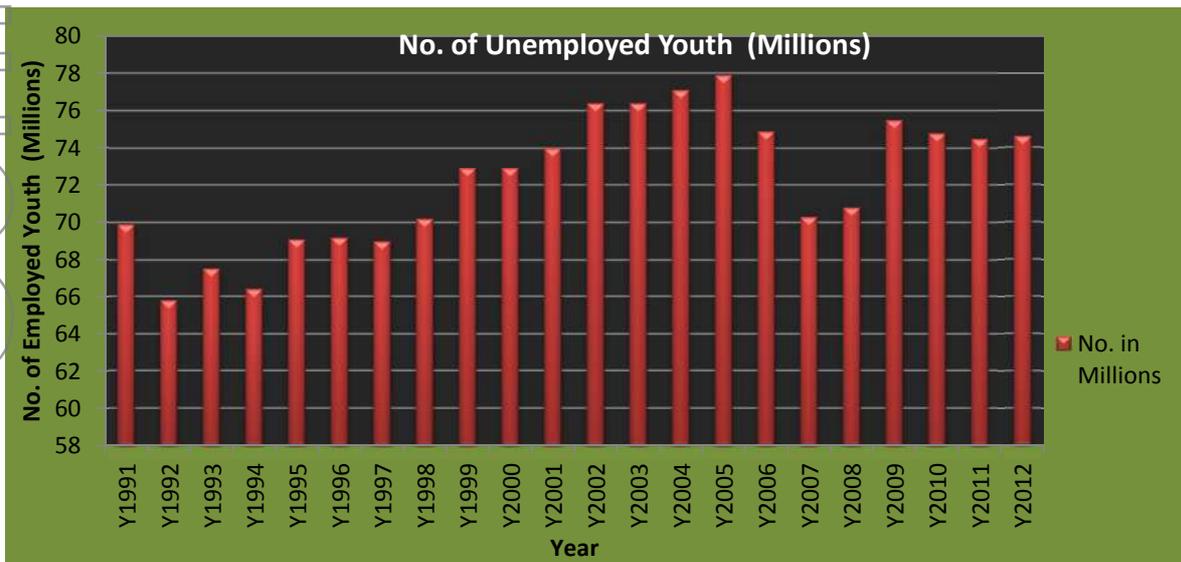
### 1.2.3 Unemployment Rate by Age

Globally, unemployment rates for teens between 15-19 years have been higher than rates for the other age groups when compared (ILO, 2013). However, the same trends have also been similar to for the age brackets of 20-24 years and 25 years and above. Even though much of the data

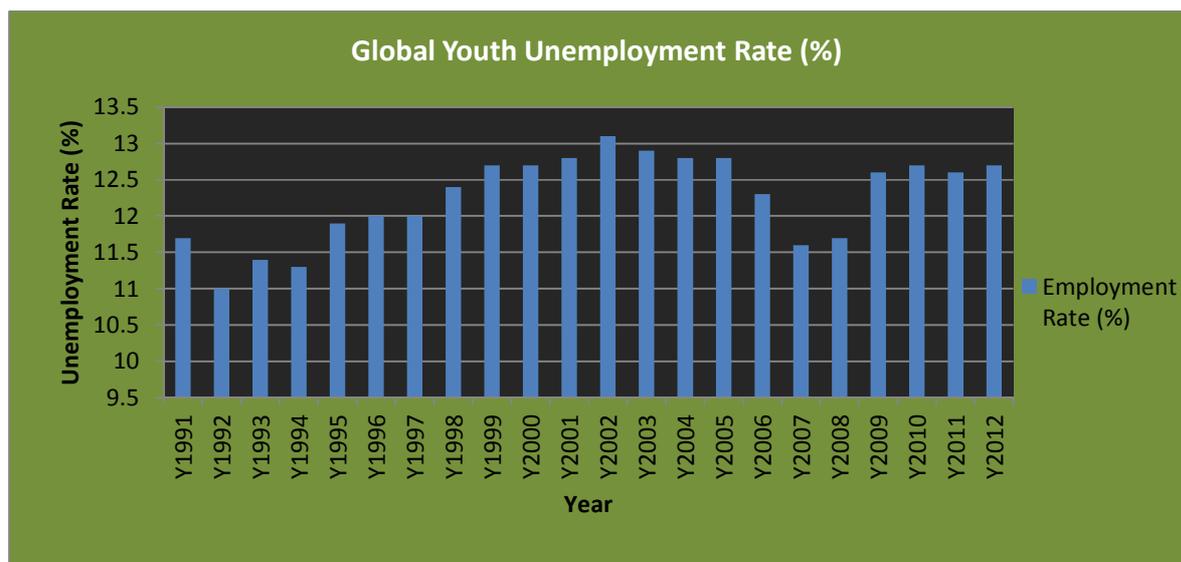
presented in OECD (2013) are largely descriptive, calculating from its available figures gives a global unemployment rate of teens between 15-19 years of 40.8%.

Based on the data provided by ILO (2012), the following Bar Graphs (6 and 7) show the global unemployment and unemployment rate of the youth since 1991-2012.

**Graph 6: Global Unemployment of Youth (1991-2012)**



**Graph 7: Global Unemployment Rate of Youth (1991-2012)**



#### **1.2.4 Global Unemployment Rate by Education**

College graduates have been noted to have the lowest unemployment rates, followed by high school graduates while high school dropouts had the highest unemployment rates (World of work report, 2012). College graduates had the highest unemployment rate only in Mexico, and the unemployment rate gap between high school dropouts and high school graduates was generally larger than the gap between college graduates and high school graduates (World of work report, 2012). The World of work report (2012) only presented qualitative data on global labor market. However, the data significantly reflected the value of college and high school education in seeking employment in the global market. Deductively, it can be argued that the level of education is significantly considered in the global labor market.

#### **1.3 The Working Age Population**

The percentage of the working age population employed has remained between 50% and 65% across the globe over the past 40 years (World of work report, 2012). This translates to a global figure of 57.5%. However, the fraction of the working age population employed in each sector has shifted over time. The fraction of the working age population employed in agriculture has been noted to drop by more than half of global countries except in Netherlands while the share of the working age population employed in industry (manufacturing, mining, and construction) has also been noted to drop across the globe except the Republic of Korea and Turkey (World of work report, 2012). Contrastingly, the share of the working age population employed in service sector increased globally nearly by above 40% (OECD, 2012). The world total (global) working age population was 1355 million, which averages to approximately 5.29 million between 2006 and 2012 (BLS, 2013).

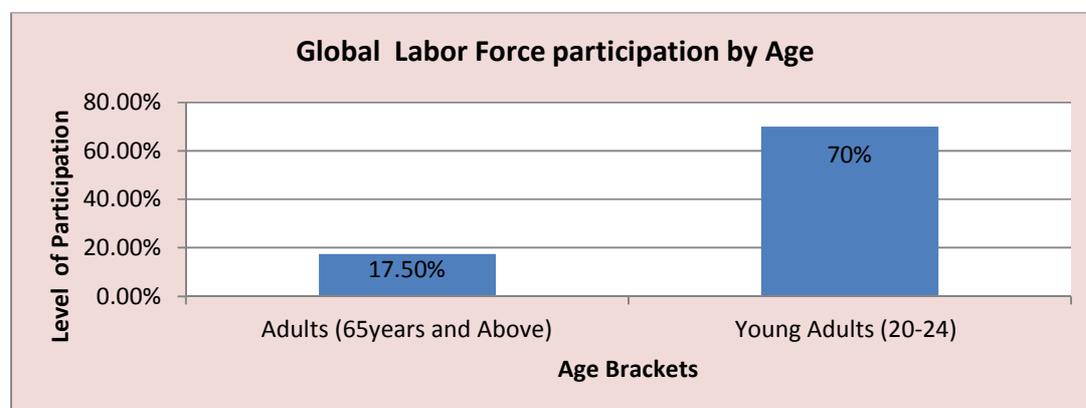
#### **1.4 Global Labor Force Participation**

Labor force participation rates has been higher for men than women in all countries, although the size of the gender gap varied considerably with the largest gaps in gender participation in employment being witnessed in Asian and Latin American countries (Arnim, 2012). The highest participation rate for men in employment has been noted to be in large emerging economies like Brazil, India, Mexico and China. However, China had the highest participation rate for women thus exhibiting relatively low gender gap. Even though quantitative data lacks in this Arnim

(2012), it can be deduced that the global participation of males in employment is higher than that of women, and the regions that largely contribute to this global trend are the large emerging economies. Since the lowest gender gaps were noted in Sweden and Canada (BLS, 2012b), it can be asserted that these two nations have the least contribution to the global labor force participation.

The global participation rates were highest among young adults between the ages of 20 to 24 (ILO, 2012; 2013). Adults over 25 had higher participation rates than young adults and teens (15-19years). In a global perspective, it can therefore be reasoned that young adults from 20-24 have the highest contribution towards the global labor force participation while adults over 25years have the least contribution towards the same. It is further indicated that the global participation of persons aged 65years is 17.5%. The global youth participation has shown the highest participation rates of 70% while the lowest youth participation rate being 30% (BLS, 2012a; 2013). Thus, the global participation rate for the youth in the working age population is approximately 50.0% as shown in graph 8 below.

**Graph 8:** Global Labor Force Participation by Age



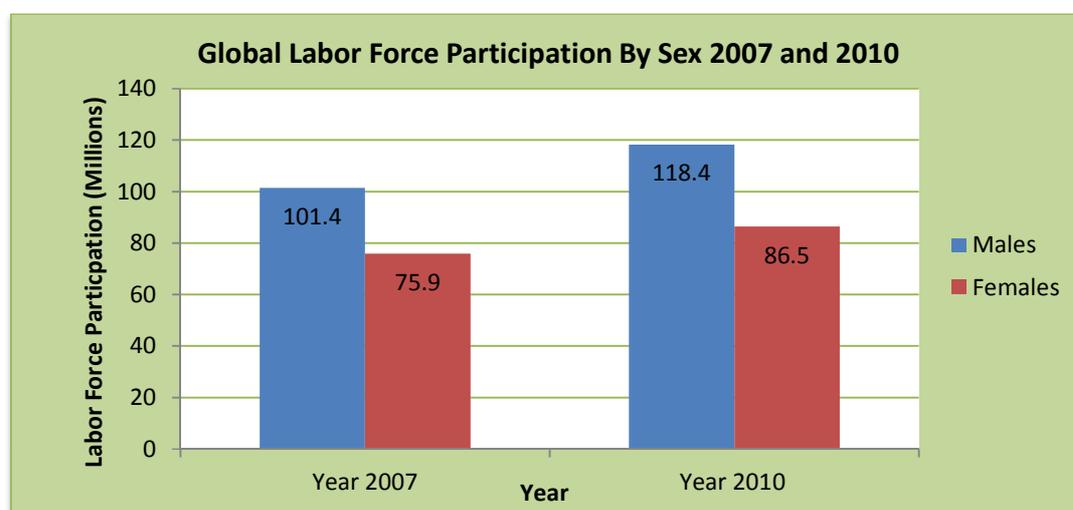
As general global aggregates show that there was no major change in trends in the global participation rate participation (ILO, 2011a), disaggregated data depict that participation rates among some groups of workers have been affected (FAO, 2011b). There was an increase in the global female participation rates in the European Union and Latin America though lower than the expected in regard to trend growth rates in the region (ILO and Nepal National Planning Commission, 2011; ILO, 2011c). Both decreases in male labor force participation and increase in

female labor force participation depicts a major shock to global labor markets, which can be associated with increasing levels of discouragement, of workers who would have been economically active but did not even attempt to seek employment (Gary, 2008; Monthly Labour Review, 2006).

#### 1.4.1: Global Labor Force Participation by Sex

Globally, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Bank (2011) note that the number of unemployed men was 118.4 million in the year 2010, which was an increase of 17 million compared to 2007. It implies that in 2007, the number of the unemployed men was 101.4 million (Graph 7). From these data, it can therefore be shown that there was increased growth in global unemployment rate of males of 16.8%. Comparatively, the global number of unemployed women was 86.5 million in 2010, which was also an increase of 10.6 million compared to 2007. It implies that in 2007, the global number of unemployed women was 75.9 million (Graph 9). Hence, the global unemployment increase of females was approximately 13.9%.

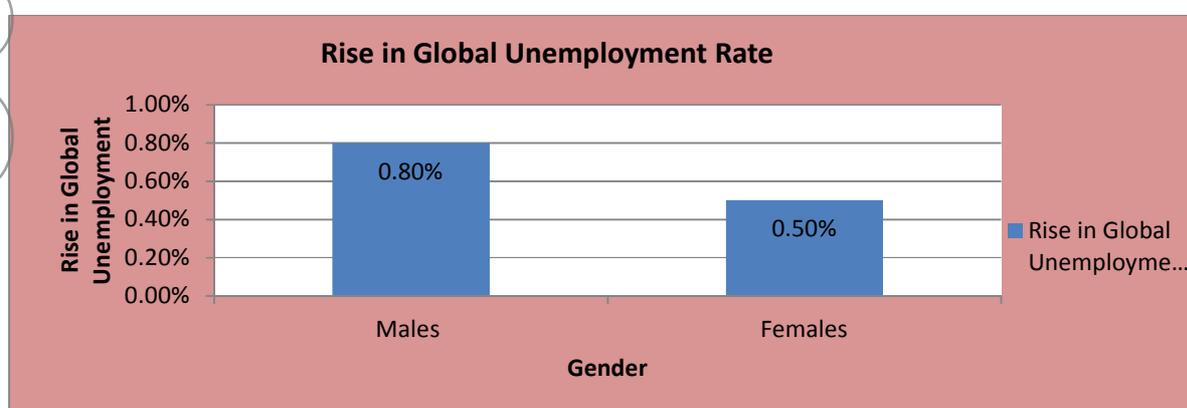
**Graph 9:** Global Labor Force Participation By Sex 2007 and 2010



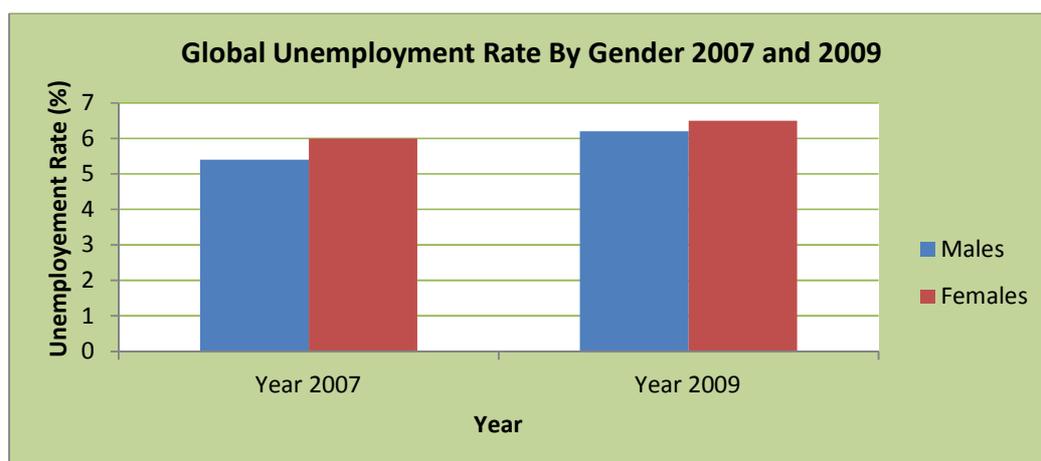
Therefore by comparing the global figures of the two genders, it can be shown that males experienced a higher unemployment, 16.8%, than females, 13.9%. The global unemployment rate among men slightly changed at an estimate of 6.0 % in 2010 compared to 6.2 % in 2009 (World Bank, 2011). However, the global rate of unemployment among women was unchanged at 6.5 % (World Bank, 2011).

Globally, the male gender had been somehow hit harder than the female gender in terms of rising incidence of unemployment (Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Bank, 2011) where men experienced a global unemployment rise from 5.4 to 6.2 % and women experiencing the increase from 6.0 to 6.5% between 2007-2009 (Graph 11). Hence, it can be seen that males experienced a higher global rise in unemployment growth rate of 0.8% compared to 0.5% of females as shown in graph 10 below. This global rise was basically due to a large growth in male unemployment in not only the Developed Economies but also the European Union region (Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Bank, 2011).

**Graph 10:** Global Rise in Unemployment Growth Rate (2007-2009)

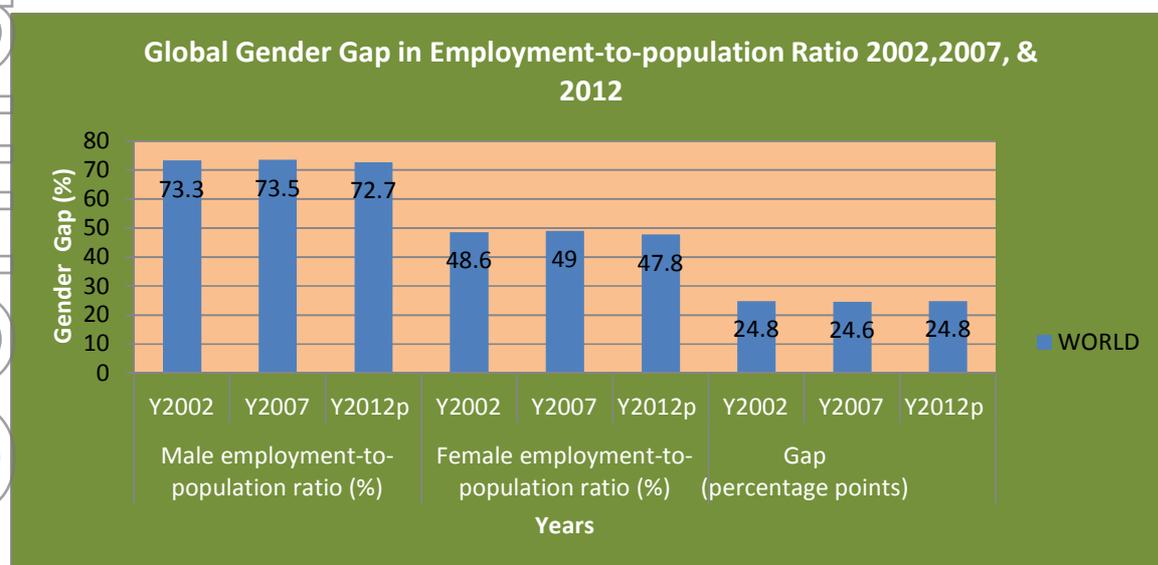


**Graph 11:** Global Labor Force Participation by Sex 2007 and 2010



In regard to the ILO's data, the following graph12 shows gender gap in global employment-to-population ratio for selected years from 2002 to 2012.

**Graph 12:** Global gender Gap in Employment-to-population ration, 2002, 2007 & 2012

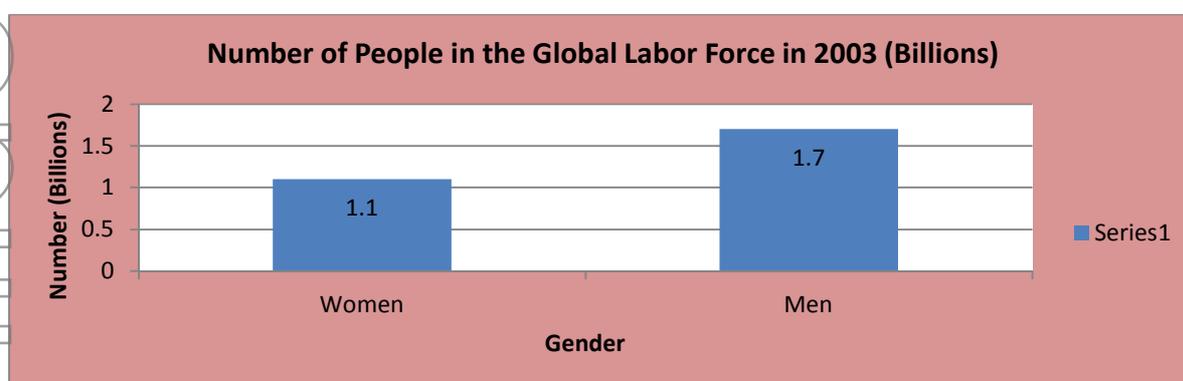


According to Marie-Claire (2011), the global women's labor force participation rate grew from 34% in 1950 to 60% in 2008. Thus, from 1950-2008, the global women labor participation showed an upward growth of 28%. Similarly, male participation rates in the labor force declined from nearly 86% in 1950 to 73% in 2008 (Marie-Claire, 2011) as shown in graph 8 below. Thus, from 1950-2008, the global male labor participation showed a downward growth of 13% as shown in graph 13 below.

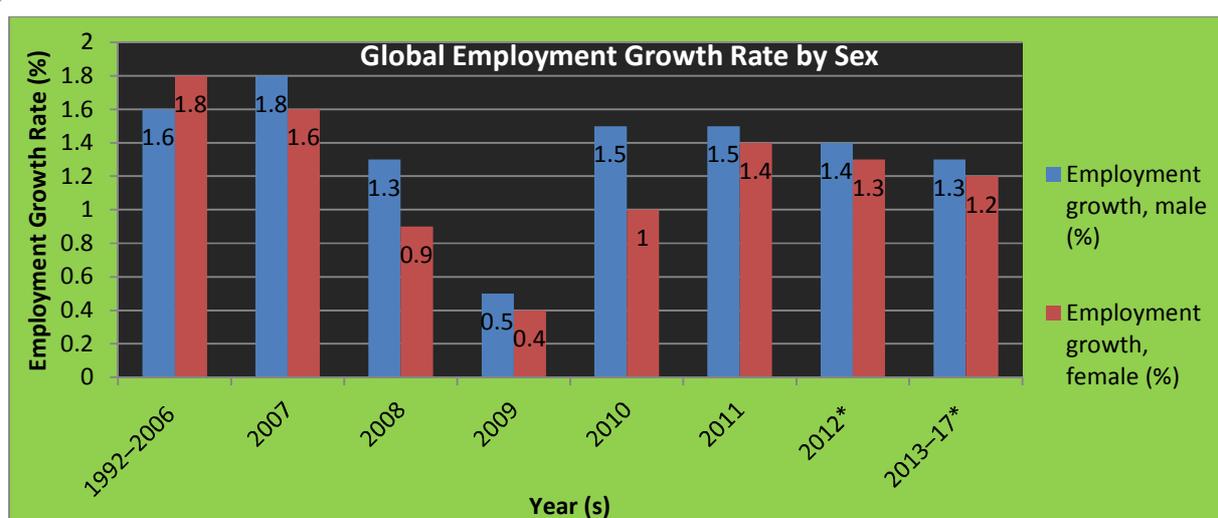
**Graph 13: Global Labor Force Participation 1950-2008**

It can be observed that women experienced rapid upward drift in labor force participation but this was compensated for by the decline in the male participation rate. Hence, this brought about global increase in the overall or aggregate labor force participation rate between 1950 and 2008. Based on the upward and downward trend in the female, 28%, and male participation, -13%, respectively, it implies that from 1950-2008, the global overall gender labor force participation was 15%.

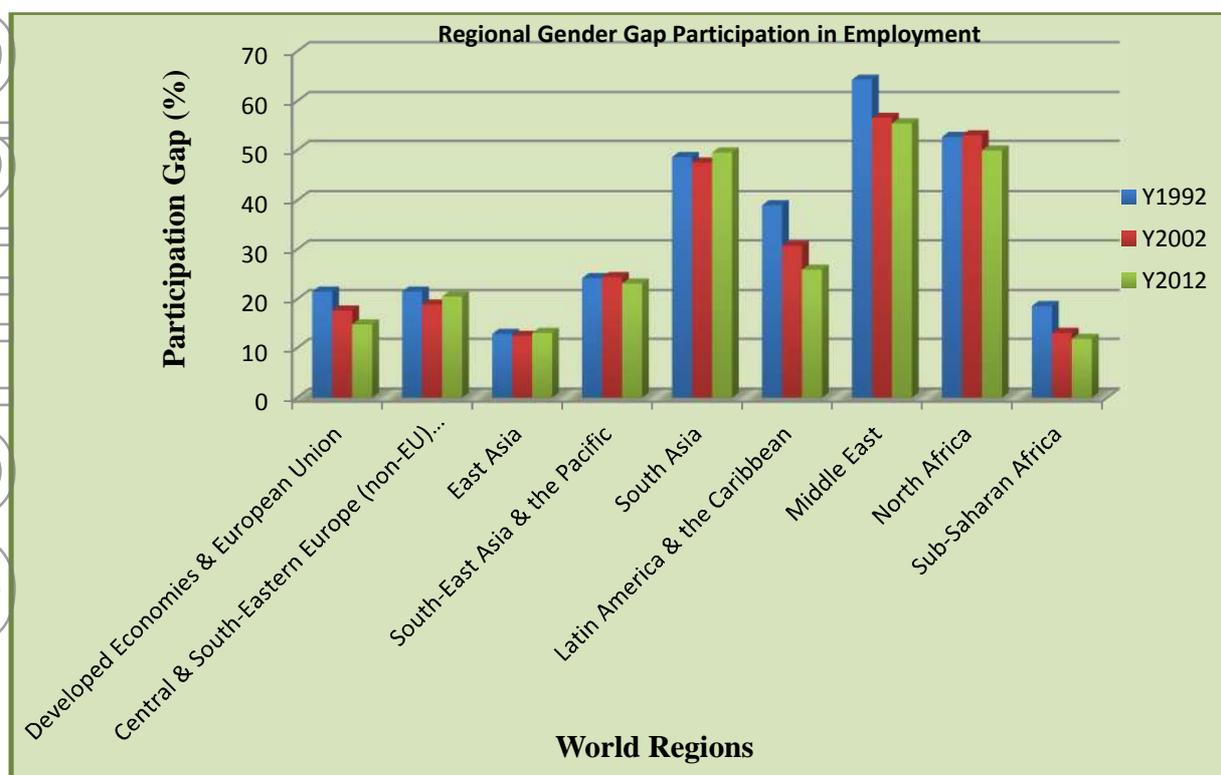
Publications show that there is higher global participation of women in the labor force today than any other period before (FAO, 2011a; ILO, 2011b). This concurs with earlier analyses. The publications note that in 2003, among the 2.8 billion people that were in the global labor force, 1.1 billion were women and 1.7 billion were males as in shown in graph 14. However, the proportion of women within the global work force in total employment has grown slightly in the past decade to above 40% (FAO, 2011a; ILO, 2011b), which justifies the 60% revealed in 2008. However, in the world over has experienced an improved equality in regard to the ratio of male to female workers across all occupations (FAO, 2011a; ILO, 2011b).

**Graph 14:** Number of People in the Global Labor Force in 2003

According to the data presented by ILO (2012), the following graph15 shows a summary of global employment growth rate by sex.

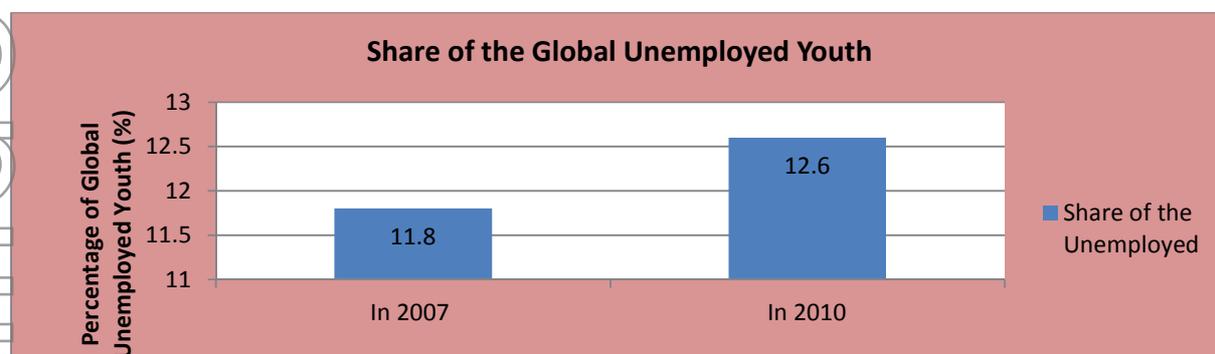
**Graph 15:** Global Employment Growth Rate by Sex 1992-2012

Furthermore, in line with ILO's report in 2012, the following graph16 shows regional labor force participation gap for the years 1992, 2002, and 2012 at a span of 10years.

**Graph 16: Regional Employment Growth Rate by Sex 1992-2012**

#### 1.4.2 Global Employment Participation by Age

In a global view of the latest information, the number of unemployed youth, aged between 15–24 years, is approximated to have decreased from 79.6 million in 2009 to 77.7 million in 2010 (ILO, 2012). This implies that the global unemployment of youth from 2009-2010 aged between 15–24 years reduced by 1.9 million, which translates to approximately 2.4%. The global unemployment rate of the youth was 12.6 % in 2010, which increased from 11.8% in 2007 as shown in graph 17 below. Thus, it can be shown that from 2007-2010, the global youth unemployment recorded a decrease of 0.8%. Thus, by comparing the youth unemployment from 2009-2010 (2.4%) and from 2007-2010 (0.8%), it can be seen that the rate of global youth employment was largely contributed to from 2007-2009 but not 2010.

**Graph 17: Global Unemployment Rate of Youth 2007 and 2010**

The global growth in the employment of the youth is partly attributed to faster GDP growth in 2010 and to a very negative trend among youth (Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 2010). In this regard, the decline in youth participation in labour markets across the globe reflects an increase in discouragement among the young people who experience bleak employment prospects (FAO & World Bank, 2012). Even though the world over experienced a drop in youth employment compared to the elderly from 4.2% in 2011 to 4.8 % in 2010, the global unemployment rate was forecasted to grow to 6.1% in 2011 from 6.2 % 2010, and this represents a global unemployment of 203.3 million (Global Employment Trends, 2011; ILO, 2010c). It also shown that global unemployment rate would reduce by 0.1% between 2010 and 2011.

#### **1.4.3 Global Employment Participation by Income**

The global labor force participation rates by income have been studied based on country's economic situations. Globally, this participation rates have been revealed to be highest in the poorest countries as more persons are engaged in the labor market out of necessity than by choice (Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 2010).

Countries with poorest economic performance also have majority of its population poor (FAO & World Bank, 2012). Thus, only a small proportion of the working-age population can opt not to work. Poor countries across the globe have low unemployment figures and high labor participation rates (Lam and Leibbrandt, 2013), which has resulted in large numbers being engaged in vulnerable employment. The same condition is similar to many economies in the sub-Saharan Africa, where female participation rates feature among the highest in the world (FAO, 2008; International Labor Organization, 2008). Even though these are qualitative data, it can be

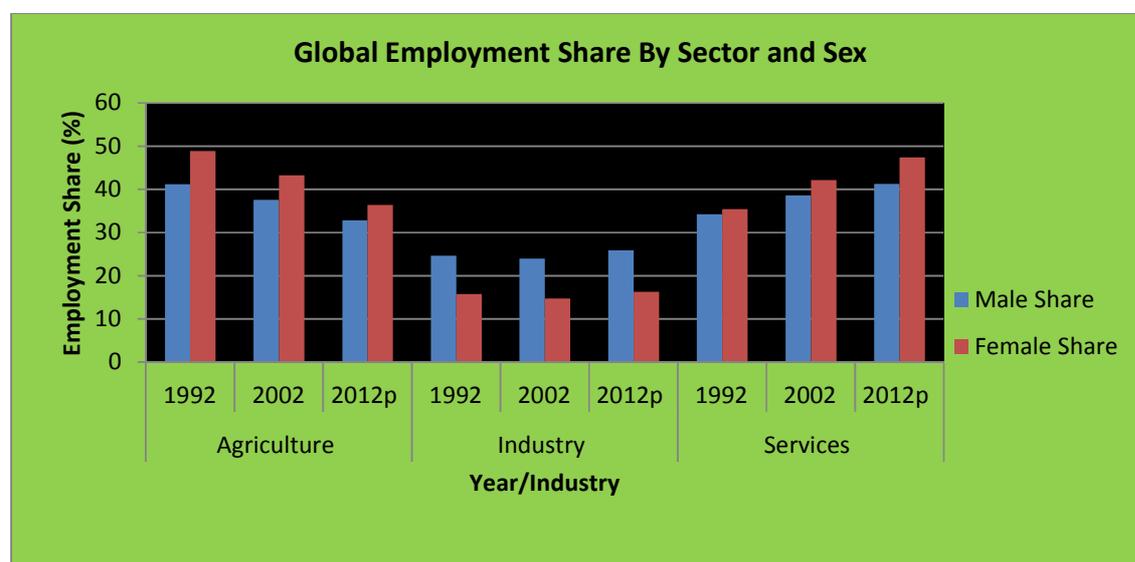
seen that poor countries largely contribute to global employment participation compared to developed economies.

#### 1.4.4 Global Employment Participation By Sex and Sector

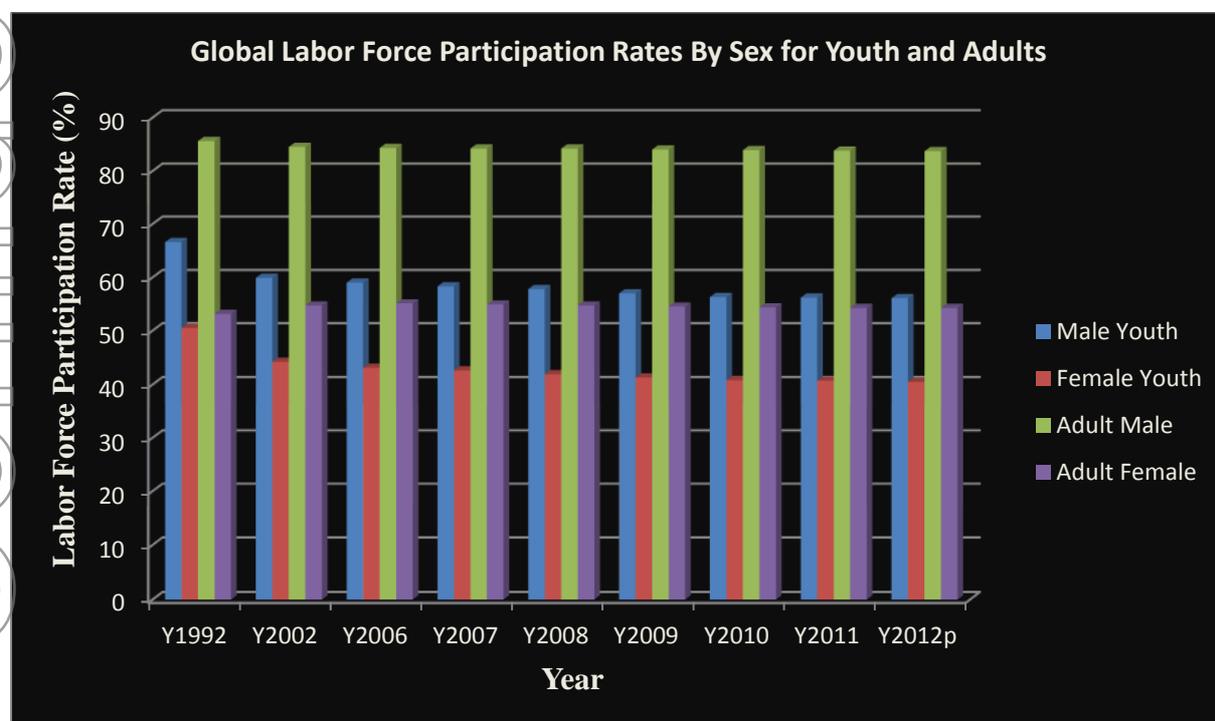
Sectorally, the data of BLS as well as World of work report provides no quantitative data on sectoral employment. However, it is noted that the largest global employment participation is in the service sector, and this is largely contributed by developed economies while the least contributors to global service employment are developing nations. The second rated sector that largely contributes to global employment is agriculture, which is largely contributed to by developing economies and least contributed to by developed nations.

According to the data presented by ILO (2012), the following bar graph shows summary for the labor force share of both males and females in the three main global sectors: agriculture, service, and industry after every 10 years since 1992 to 2012 as in graph18 below.

**Graph 18:** Global Employment Growth Rate By Sector and Sex 1992, 2002 & 2012

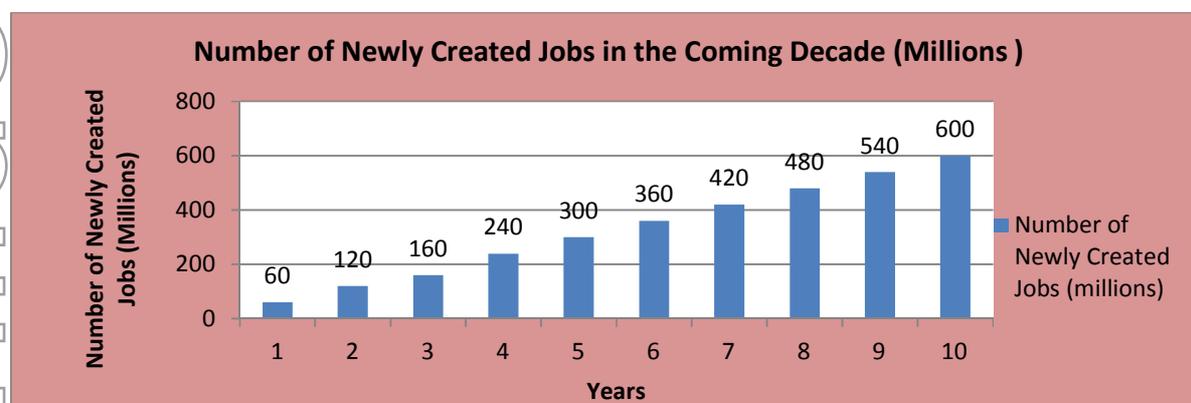


Furthermore, while considering the ILO's data on males and females for both the youth and adults, the following graph19 shows a summary of the labor force participation rate in 1992 and since 2002 to 2012.

**Graph 19: Global Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex for Youth and Adults**

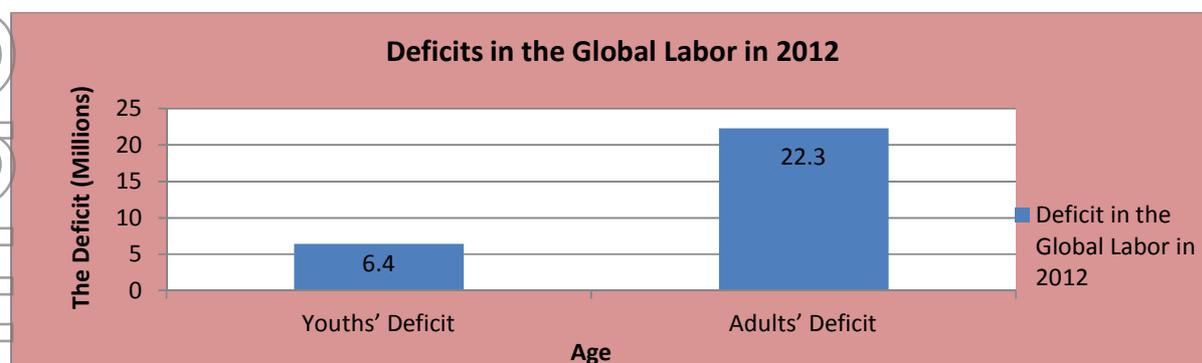
### 1.5 Global Outlook of Labor Force Market

Studies acknowledge that fact that the world faces a challenge of creating 600 million jobs over the next decade with serious jobs challenge and widespread faced as nations started the year 2012 (BLS, 2013). Here, it is reasoned that there is a backlog of global unemployment of 200 million since 2007. Besides, more than 400 million new jobs need to be created over the next decade to avoid a further increase in global unemployment (World of work report, 2012). Based on the forecast of 600 million new jobs in the next decade, it implies that the global employment market should realize an annual growth of 60 million jobs as illustrated in graph 20 below.

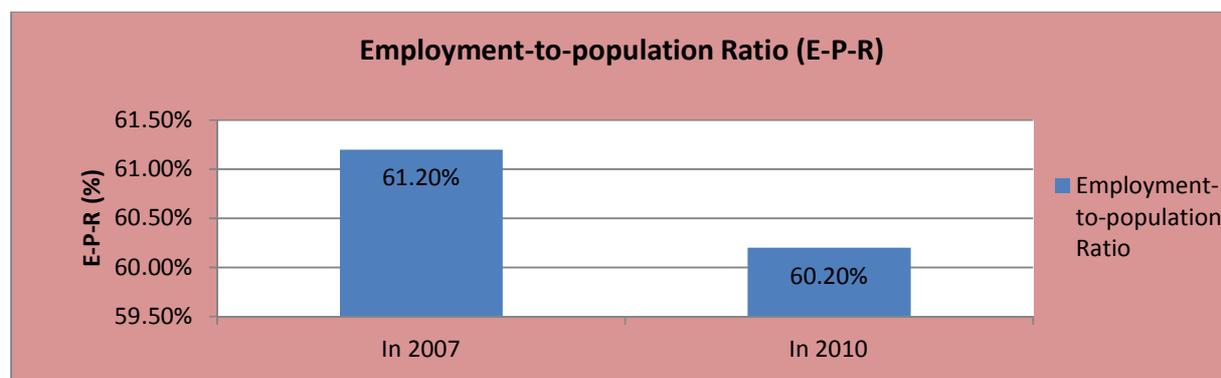
**Graph 20:** Forecast for New Jobs Creation in the coming Decade

However, global labor markets show little improvement hence the outlook for global job creation has been worsening (IMF, 2011a). The previous baseline global job projection shows no change in the global unemployment rate between now and 2016, which led to an additional 3 million unemployed persons around the world in 2012, or a total of 200 million, rising to 206 million by 2016 (World of work report, 2012). Globally, in 2011, 74.8 million youth aged 15–24 were unemployed, an increase of more than 4 million since 2007 (IMF, 2011b). Globally, young people are nearly three times as likely as adults to be unemployed (The World Bank, 2012b).

In addition, global estimate of 6.4 million young people has given up on finding job, and have dropped out of the labor market altogether (The World Bank, 2012b). Even the young people who are employed are increasingly likely to find themselves in part-time employment and temporary contracts (OECD, 2012). In developing countries, youth are disproportionately among the working poor (Ernst, 2011). The falling global labor force participation masks an even worse global unemployment situation (Ernst, 2011). Globally, there were nearly 29 million fewer people in the labour force in 2012 than expected base with 6.4 million fewer youth and 22.3 million fewer adults as in graph 21 below.

**Graph 21:** Deficits of Youths and Adults in Global Market in 2012

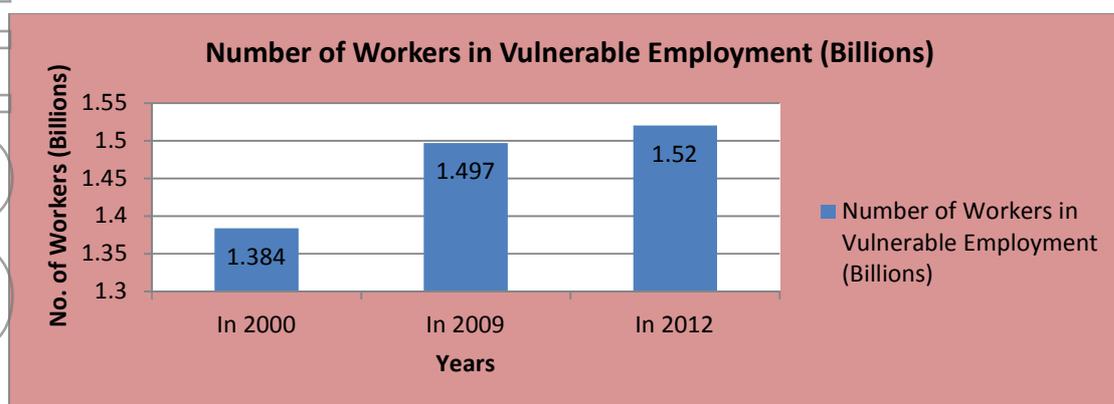
The global economy has substantially reduced its capacity to add new jobs, and the employment-to-population ratio declined sharply, from 61.2% in 2007 to 60.2% in 2010 as in graph 22. This represents a global drop in employment-to-population of 1%. Based on current macroeconomic forecasts, the ILO's baseline projection for the employment-to-population ratio is not encouraging, with a flat to slightly declining trend projected to 2016 (World of work report, 2012). The ILO's downside scenario would result in a double dip in the global employment-to-population ratio, with the ratio likely to fall to the lowest rate on record around 2013.

**Graph 22:** The employment-to-population ratio of 2007 & 2010

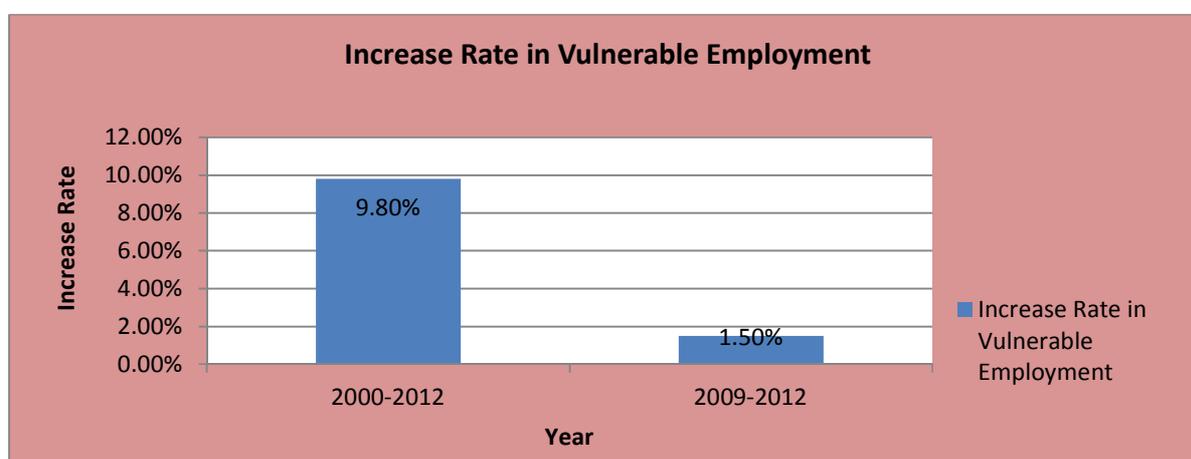
Vulnerable employment has increased by 23 million since 2009 to date (ILO, 2013). The number of workers in vulnerable employment globally in 2012 was estimated at 1.52 billion, which represents an increase of 136 million since 2000 and of nearly 23 million since 2009 (Ebert and Posthuma, 2010). Thus, working it from 2000, it can be shown that the global workers in vulnerable employment in 2000 were 1.384 billion as shown in graph 23 below. Hence, from

2000-2012, there was 9.8% increase of workers in vulnerable employment. Comparatively, it can further be shown that in 2009, the global workers in vulnerable employment was 1.497 billion. Hence, from 2009-2012, there was 1.5% increase in global workers in vulnerable employment as shown in graph 24 below. From the two sets, i.e. 2000-2012 and 2009-2012, global workers in vulnerable employment grew sharply before 2009.

**Graph 23:** Global Number of Workers in Vulnerable Employment



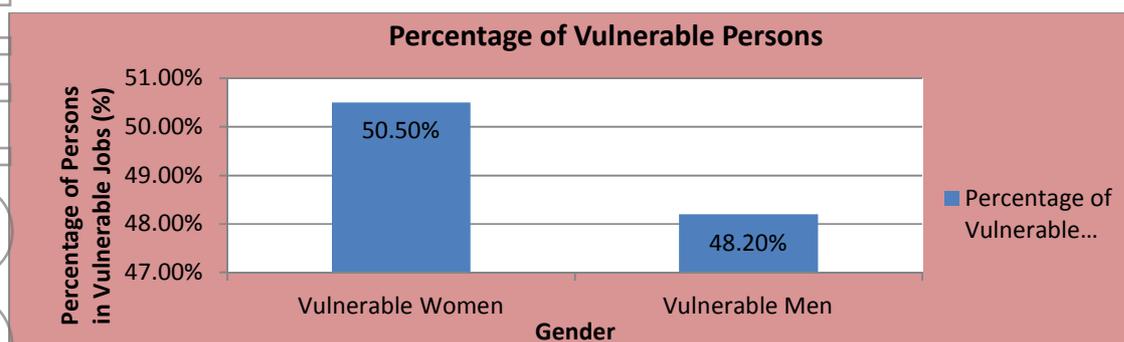
**Graph 24:** Comparison of Increase Rate of Workers in Vulnerable Employment 2000-2012



However, the East Asia region has seen a reduction in vulnerable employment of 40 million since 2007 (IILS, 2011) versus increases of 22 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, 12 million in South Asia, 6 million in South-East Asia and the Pacific, 5 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, and more than 1 million in the Middle East (The World Bank, 2012b). But the vulnerability of women engaging in vulnerable employment than men is common in North

Africa (55% versus 32 %), Middle East (42 % versus 27 %) and Sub-Saharan Africa (85 % versus 70 %) (Eurostat, 2011) Hence, from these data, the share of women in global vulnerable employment appears to be higher (50.5%) than that of men (48.2 %) as illustrated in graph 25 below.

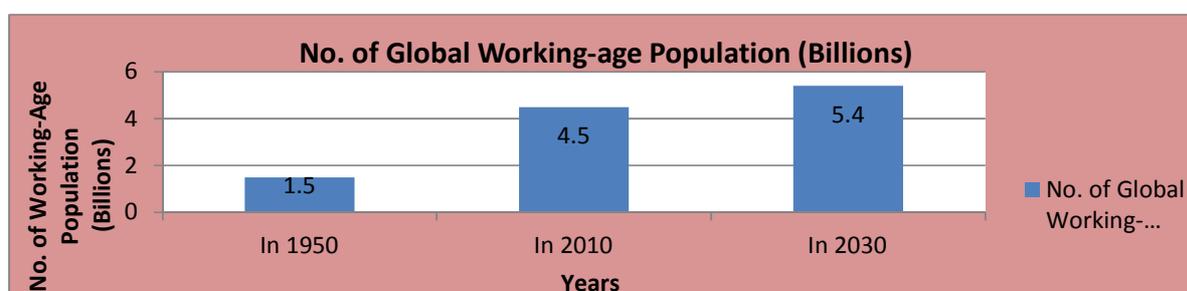
**Graph 25:** Gender Difference in Vulnerable Global Labor in 2012



### 1.5.1 Global Labor Numbers

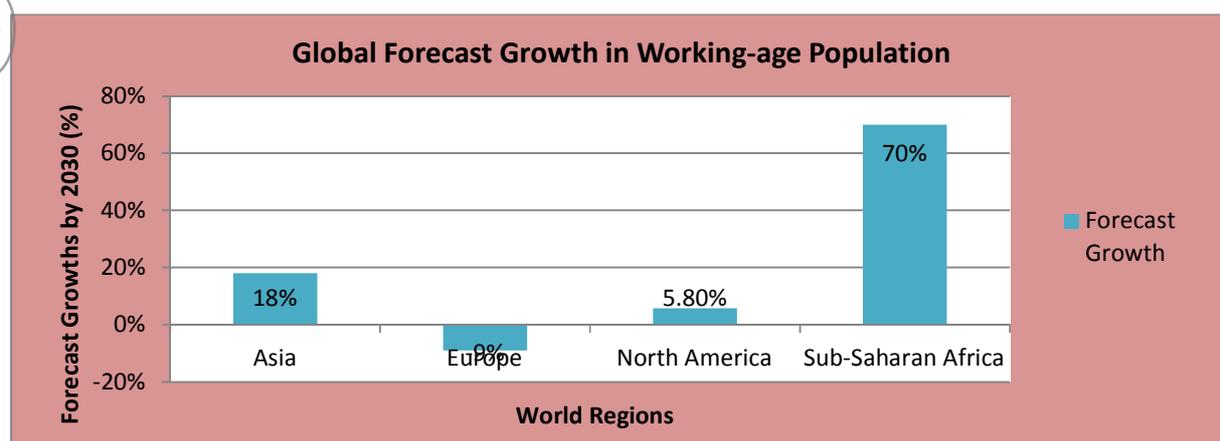
According to the World Bank (2012), the global working-age population tripled from 1.5 billion in 1950 to 4.5 billion in 2010. This will continue to grow in future decades from the current 4.5 billion to 5.4 billion in 2030 as shown in graph 26 below. Here, it is noted that the world added 1.3 billion people to the working-age population between 1990 and 2010, which represents a growth in the global labour force of 40%. Comparatively, the World Bank (2012) explains that the world's total labor force growth rate was considerably faster in the 1980s than its growth rate today. Hence, it is projected that the global work force growth rate will drop to 1.1% per annum in 2015 and 0.7% per annum in 2030 (United Nations Population Division, 2011).

**Graph 26:** Global Working-age Population: Comparison of 1950, 2010, and 2030



Based on geographic regions, Lam (2011) states Asia's working-age population will reach 3.3 billion by 2030 representing 18% increase from 2010. Europe will experience a 9% drop in its working-age population (Lam, 2011), which falls below the working-age population of Latin America. North America will experience a growth rate of 5.8% from 2010 to 2030 (Lam, 2011). Lee (2003) adds that the Sub-Saharan Africa will be the region with the fastest growth of its working-age population (Lee, 2003) from 466 million in 2010 to 793 million in 2030, representing a growth of 70%. From these figures, it can be seen that regions with largest contributions to the global working age in the next decade are America, North America, Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa regions while the region with the least contribution towards the global working age in the same period is Europe as illustrated in graph 27 below.

**Graph 27:** Regional Forecast Growth in Working-age Population by 2030



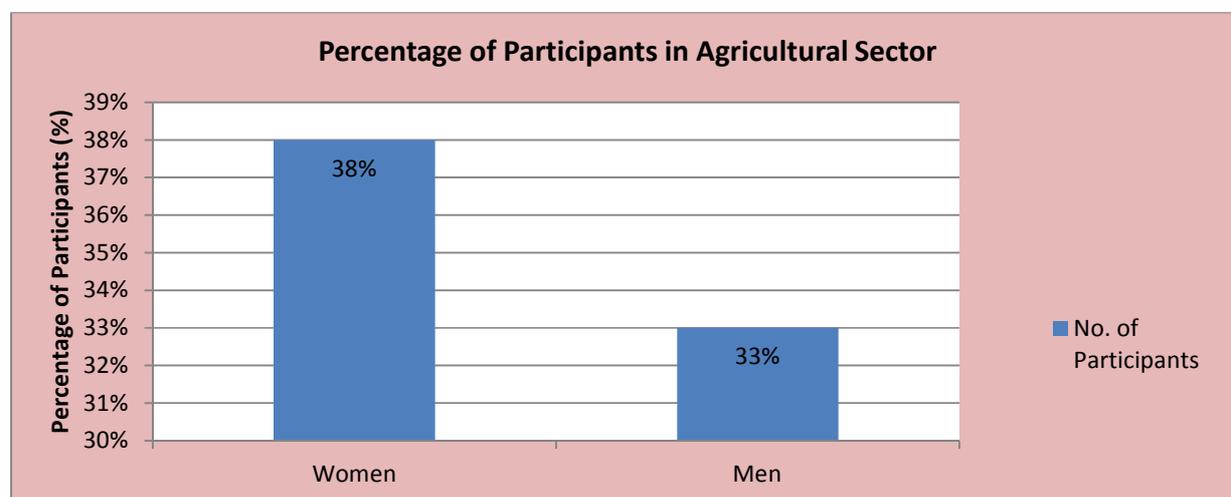
Furthermore, the available data shows that the developing regions, commonly the least developed as well as those regions experiencing rapid rise in populations, has their employment growth being controlled by demographic changes (Bloom and Canning, 2008). While placing this in the context of income, majority of labor force from such regions do not enter into formal wage employment (Bloom and Canning, 2008), but rather engaged in self-employment or unpaid family work (Bloom et al., 2007), especially agriculture.

In regard to global labor force numbers in sector, it is noted that over 1 billion people are employed in world agriculture, which is a representation of 30% of all workers (ILO and Nepal National Planning Commission, 2011). In the sub-Saharan Africa, above 60% of the entire workforce are engaged in agriculture (Lam and Leibbrandt, 2013). This can be explained in the

conventional role of agricultural sector as the main stay of global economy up to early 2000s (FAO, 2008). However, since then, the services sector has taken the lead in global workforce numbers.

Even though the growth in employment in the agriculture sector slowed (ILO, 2010a), Lam and Leibbrandt (2013) note that the number of labour force in this sector reached above 1 billion in 2009. In the sub-Saharan Africa, the growth in agricultural employment was contributed to 50% of all employment increase between 1999 and 2009 (Lam and Leibbrandt, 2013). In South Asia, approximately 33% of all employment growth from 1999 was noted to be in agriculture (Lam and Leibbrandt, 2013). Contrastingly, the number of work force and employment growth in agricultural sector is decreasing in the East Asia and Latin America, the developed economies and the Caribbean regions (Lam and Leibbrandt, 2013). In the global perspective, the number of women is more and active in the agricultural sector compared to men at 38% and 33% respectively as in graph 28 below. Hence, this brings a gender gap in the global labor force participation in agricultural sector by 5%.

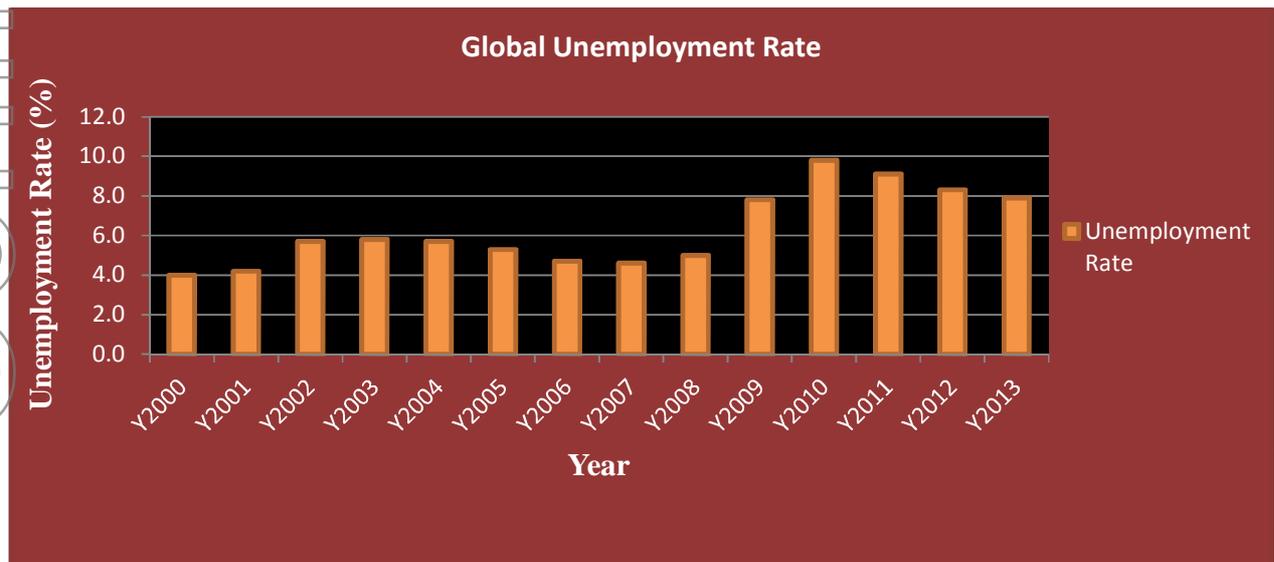
**Graph 28:** Global Gender Participation in Agricultural Sector in 2011.



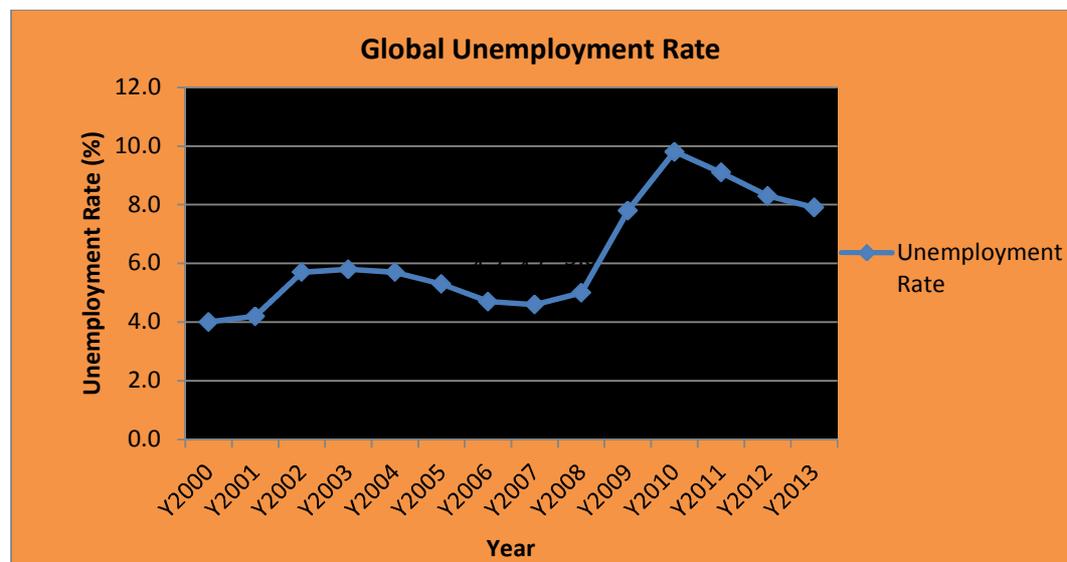
## 1.6 Summaries

From the ILO's reports (2012) and the Bureau of Labor statistics (2012), the following graph 29 and graph 30 show a summary of the world totals of unemployment rate from 2000 to 2013.

**Graph 29:** The Global Unemployment Rate (2000-2013)

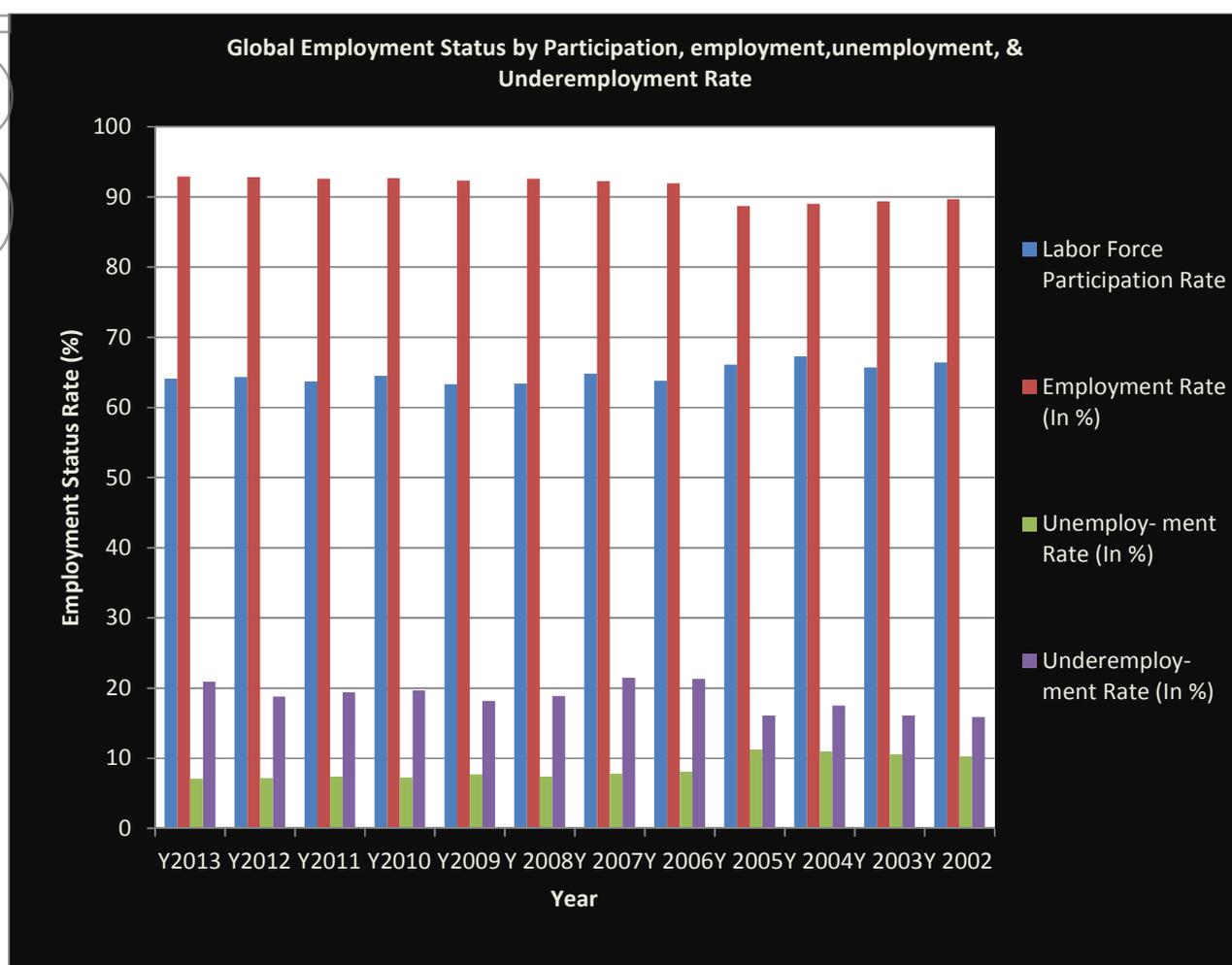


**Graph 30:** The Global Unemployment Rate (2000-2013)



Lastly, from the data presented by the National Statistics Coordination Board on global labor and employment, the following graph 31 summarizes the global employment status of the household population (15 years old and over) from 2002 to 2013 with regard to participation rate, employment rate, unemployment rate, and underemployment.

**Graph 31:** Global Employment Status by Participation, employment, unemployment, and underemployment



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