Employment and Unemployment, 1960-90

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I N AN ARTICLE published in 1969 [2] forecasts of employment and un-
employment in 1970 and 1980 were presented for 13 developing
regions of Africa, Asia (excluding China) and Latin America. Drawing
on statistics for 1960, these forecasts were made by means of regression
models linking sectoral employment distribution with per capita income.
Since the models were based on international comparisons, the 1970 and
1980 forecasts were actually extrapolations of trends.

Since then many countries have carried out population censuses, in
1970 or 1971, which makes it at least theoretically possible to count on
two relatively reliable base years (1960 and 1970) giving a fairly accurate
idea of regional trends in employment and unemployment over the
decade.

To be sure, in order to present data by regions one should have all
the relevant information on each of the countries composing them. In
fact, some countries did not conduct a census in 1970 or 1971 and, of
those that did, not all have yet published the results. Besides, the quality
of the censuses, and in particular the way in which they handled
unemployment, leaves much to be desired. Only in a few cases can the
data be checked against the results of labour force sample surveys and
even then the definitions used in the surveys are often no better than
those used in the censuses. Finally, the 1970 censuses are not always
comparable with those of 1960, especially in their treatment of the female
labour force.

As a result, the figures presented for 1970, like those for 1960, must
be regarded as indicative at best. Nevertheless, since exactly the same
method was used for the two years, it is the sign and size of the changes
over the decade that are of interest rather than the absolute figures.

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[1] International Labour Office.

[2] Yves Sabolo: " Sectoral employment growth: the outlook for 1980 ", in *International Labour Review*, Nov. 1969. This article was reprinted in ILO: *Essays on employment* (Geneva, 1971).

Notes on the method

The regions

Calculations were made for three major regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America) and the developed countries. The major regions were broken down as follows:

Africa   Western Africa
Eastern Africa
Middle Africa
Northern Africa
Southern Africa

Asia   East Asia (excluding China)
Middle south Asia
South-east Asia
South-west Asia

Latin America Tropical south America
Middle America (mainland)
Temperate south America
Caribbean

Sectors of economic activity

In order to facilitate analysis, economic activities have been regrouped into four major economic sectors that are especially revealing in regard to the absorption of agricultural manpower in non-agricultural activities:

Major sector S_1: " Agriculture ", in which the skill level (in the broad sense of the term) is very low.

Major sector S_2: " Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, energy, transport ", where both capital intensity and the skill level required are higher than average.

Major sector S_3: " Services, banks, financial institutions ", where capital investment is not heavy but skill requirements are also above average.

Major sector S_4: " Construction, commerce, activities not adequately described ", in which the bulk of unskilled or low-skill labour is employed.

Like any system of classification this division is fairly arbitrary, because apart from anything else the types of economic activity grouped under S_1 to S_4 are not homogeneous and comprise variable proportions

of traditional activities. Nevertheless, for the purpose of studying employment growth, particularly in developing countries, it seems more workable than the classical division into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Estimates and forecasts

For 1960 the data for developing regions have been drawn from my earlier article without major changes. Those for the developed countries are derived from a study by Bairoch and Limbor.[1]

Various sources have been drawn on for the 1970 and 1973 data. The figures for total and economically active population are taken from a recent article in these pages.[2] In point of fact the regional estimates that interest us did not actually appear in the published article, though it was based on them. These estimates are rather different from the earlier forecasts made by the ILO and the United Nations. They represent the most recent data at regional level and have been cross-checked against census data. For employment and unemployment, published census results, labour force sample surveys and various country reports published by the ILO, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Economic Intelligence Unit of *The Economist* (London) have been used.

It was of course impossible to obtain data on all the countries, since for some there simply are none. But data were obtained for all those with large populations by the standards of the region concerned. This ensured satisfactory estimates for the weighted average, because the small countries for which statistics are not available affect the issue only very slightly.

The forecasts for 1980 and 1990 were calculated by means of regional models linking sectoral employment distribution with the level of development of the major region, as follows:

$$\log E_{ij}/P_i = a_{ij} + b_{ij} \log Y_i$$

where E is the number of persons employed in sector j ($j = S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$);

P is the total population of major region i (i = Africa, Asia, Latin America, developed countries);

Y is the gross domestic product per capita in US dollars (1960 value).

The economic analysis on which these models are based is described in my 1969 article cited above [3] and will not be repeated here; the models

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[1] P. Bairoch and J.-M. Limbor: " Changes in the industrial distribution of the world labour force, by region, 1880-1960 ", in ILO: *Essays on employment,* op. cit., pp. 15-40.

[2] James N. Ypsilantis: " World and regional labour force trends and prospects ", in *International Labour Review,* May-June 1974, pp. 413-441.

[3] See also ILO: *Sectoral growth of employment,* by Yves Sabolo (Geneva, doc. D.5.1969; mimeographed).

TABLE 1. ELASTICITY OF SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION WITH RESPECT
TO PER CAPITA INCOME

Major region	Sector	1960-70 elasticity	Elasticity used for the 1973-90 projections				
			Per capita income in US dollars				
			100-200	200-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000 +
Africa	S_1	—0.60	—0.70	—0.85	.	.	.
	S_2	0.34	0.40	0.50	.	.	.
	S_3	0.35	0.40	0.45	.	.	.
	S_4	0.38	0.45	0.50	.	.	.
Asia	S_1	—0.41	—0.50	—0.70	.	.	.
	S_2	0.47	0.50	0.60	.	.	.
	S_3	0.40	0.40	0.45	.	.	.
	S_4	0.41	0.45	0.50	.	.	.
Latin America	S_1	—0.91	.	—1.0	—1.10	—1.20	.
	S_2	0.50	.	0.60	0.65	0.50	.
	S_3	0.40	.	0.45	0.55	0.75	.
	S_4	0.46	.	0.50	0.60	0.50	.
Developed countries	S_1	—0.58	.	.	.	.	—0.90
	S_2	—0.11	.	.	.	.	—0.20
	S_3	0.67	.	.	.	.	0.70
	S_4	0.20	.	.	.	.	0.10

were calculated from regional data for 1960 and 1970. The b_{ij} elasticities shown in table 1 are significant and the correlation coefficients are better than 0.85. But the use of these elasticities for projections up to 1990 would amount to a mere extrapolation of the 1960-70 trends on the two main assumptions that—

(1) participation rates for the period 1970-90 will be the same as those in 1960-70; and

(2) the rate of growth of labour productivity in each sector will remain unchanged throughout the period 1960-90.

These two assumptions follow from the form of the constant elasticity regression models, but they obviously abstract considerably from reality. In the first place, participation rates tend to drop with rising levels of development as a result of the changing age and sex structure of the population, the spread of education and other factors. Secondly, labour productivity rises over time so that the elasticity of employment with respect to output decreases as output increases.

These factors change the elasticity of employment with respect to per capita income. To allow for this the b_{ij} elasticities calculated for the

period 1960-70 have been slightly modified to make them a function of per capita income, using the results of a study of the sectoral growth of employment in which the regression models allowed for variable elasticities.[1]

In spite of all these precautions, the projections for 1980 and 1990 are still no more than very approximate. Besides, they make allowance for no significant changes in employment policy and hence in no way represent forecasts of the probable situation in 1980 and 1990. In fact they supply only a very imperfect answer to the question: what will the employment and unemployment position be in 1980 and 1990 if future employment policy continues on much the same lines as at present?

Sectoral employment distribution between 1960 and 1990

Agriculture

Between 1960 and 1973 sectoral employment distribution changed considerably, as can be seen from table 2 and the detailed tables appended to this article. In both developed and developing countries the shifts out of agriculture and into non-agricultural activities were very large—even larger, in fact, than earlier trends suggested.[2]

There are, of course, differences among the major regions and among their constituent regions. The decline in the share of agricultural employment between 1960 and 1970 was steepest in Latin America (elasticity —0.90), but with variations from one region to another: in the tropical zone (Brazil, Peru, etc.) it was moderate, whereas it was very steep in middle America. In Africa the shifts out of agriculture were on the whole fairly rapid (elasticity —0.60), much more so than in Asia (—0.40), although the average levels of development are comparable.

What is paradoxical about the 1960-73 trend is that in the developing countries agriculture provided the highest proportion of new employment, whilst at the same time a large volume of manpower left agriculture for non-agricultural activities. If, as seems probable, this trend accelerates between 1973 and 1990, the contribution of agriculture to the absorption of the additional labour force will dwindle, but the absolute number of agricultural workers will continue to grow. This shows how important the primary sector is to the growth of developing economies.

As just pointed out, this trend is likely to accelerate in future so that in the developing countries agricultural employment will represent no more than 45 per cent of the total by 1990 (as against two-thirds in 1960). The same will occur, though to a still greater degree, in the developed

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[1] ILO: *Sectoral growth of employment,* op. cit.

[2] Sabolo, loc. cit. The forecasts of agricultural employment in the various regions for 1970 indicated larger shares of total employment than were shown by the censuses.

TABLE 2. NET ABSORPTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, 1960 TO 1990

Sector	1960-73		1973-90	
	Millions	Percentage	Millions	Percentage
Developing countries				
S_1	49.3	32.8	64.2	19.3
S_2	28.2	18.7	89.6	26.8
S_3	37.3	24.7	79.8	23.9
S_4	35.8	23.8	100.0	30.0
All sectors	**150.6**	**100.0**	**333.6**	**100.0**
Developed countries				
S_1	—44.6	.	—24.9	.
S_2	8.2	.	9.1	.
S_3	52.0	.	70.7	.
S_4	39.0	.	30.3	.
All sectors	**54.6**	**100.0**	**85.2**	**100.0**

countries, where the share of agricultural employment will drop from its 1960 level of 30 per cent to 11 per cent in 1990.

Nevertheless, there is a fundamental difference in this respect between the developing and the developed countries. In the former, in spite of the rapid drift to the towns, the number of agricultural workers will increase between 1960 and 1990, whereas in the latter the present decline will continue.

Non-agricultural sectors

In the developing countries sector S_2 grew very little in relative terms between 1960 and 1973 (from 10 to 12 per cent). It provided only 28 million out of 150 million new jobs, i.e. less than 20 per cent (see table 2). It is sector S_3 (services, banks, etc.) that grew the fastest, closely followed by sector S_4 (construction, commerce, etc.), both sectors providing employment for nearly 100 million people in 1973.

Here again there are differences between the major regions. In Africa the accelerating intersectoral shifts led to an expansion of sector S_4, whereas sector S_2 hardly grew in relative size. In this respect Africa epitomises the phenomenon known as " pseudo development " characterised by growing underemployment in labour-intensive activities.

In middle America, where intersectoral shifts were also very rapid between 1960 and 1973, the same phenomenon is evident. However, in the other regions of Latin America, where structural changes were less

marked, all the non-agricultural sectors grew proportionally, and the share of industrial employment reached 20 per cent in all of them.

In Asia progress was uneven. In east Asia and south-west Asia a growing industrial sector absorbed a large part of the additional labour force, about 10 million out of the total of 40 million, or 25 per cent. This encouraging trend offset the accelerating shifts out of agriculture and certainly slowed down the increase in underemployment in the other non-agricultural sectors (S_3 and S_4). In contrast, in middle south Asia (where India predominates) and in south-east Asia (Indonesia, Philippines, etc.) the share of industrial employment remained remarkably stable at about 10 per cent; in both regions it absorbed no more than 7 per cent of the growth in the labour force. Fortunately, shifts out of agriculture remained at a " reasonable " level throughout the period; otherwise there would have been a veritable explosion of urban underemployment.

It seems likely that the industrial sector in certain developing countries will reach the take-off point by the end of the 1970s. But the gap between regions will still be large and may even widen. Whereas northern Africa may well experience an industrial expansion similar to that of tropical south America, progress in middle Africa, south-east Asia and especially middle south Asia (India) is likely to be modest. In other words, failing any change in economic policy, inter-regional disparities in development will probably widen in the next 15 years.

A further cause for concern is the considerable growth in sector S_4, with its high proportion of unskilled labour. In the developing countries as a whole this sector will absorb a further 100 million workers, providing 30 per cent of all additional employment, between 1973 and 1990, compared with 36 million between 1960 and 1973. Such a large expansion will in all likelihood lead to an aggravation of underemployment.

In the developed countries the 1960-73 trends will probably continue up to 1990, leading to (1) a reduction in the share of employment in industry and transport, which conforms to Colin Clark's model [1]; (2) a spectacular increase in services employing a high proportion of skilled manpower (sector S_3), which tallies with the findings of a recent study carried out by the ILO [2]; and (3) more or less stable employment in sector S_4: since productivity in the activities concerned will rise rapidly, their contribution to the absorption of the additional labour force will be far smaller between 1973 and 1990 than it was between 1960 and 1973.

Unemployment trends between 1960 and 1990

In the developing countries both the numbers unemployed and unemployment rates are likely to increase. In the developed countries, on

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[1] Colin Clark: *The conditions of economic progress* (London, Macmillan, 3rd ed., 1960).
[2] Yves Sabolo, assisted by J. Gaude and R. Wéry: *The service industries* (Geneva, ILO, 1975).

TABLE 3. POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT,
1960 TO 1990 [1]

(millions)

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990
World population	2 378	2 891	3 081	3 590	4 440
Developing countries	1 384	1 801	1 956	2 380	3 103
Developed countries	994	1 090	1 125	1 210	1 337
World labour force	989	1 154	1 216	1 381	1 673
Developing countries	544	666	712	839	1 080
Developed countries	445	488	504	542	593
World employment [2]	943	1 094	1 149	1 296	1 568
Developing countries	507	617	658	773	992
Developed countries	436	477	491	523	576
World unemployment	46	60	67	85	105
Developing countries	37	49	54	66	88
Developed countries	9	11	13	19	17
World unemployment rate (%)	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.2	6.3
Developing countries	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.2
Developed countries	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.8
Combined unemployment and underemployment rate [3], developing countries only (%)	25	27	29	.	.
Africa	31	39	38	.	.
Asia	24	26	28	.	.
Latin America	18	20	25	.	.

[1] Excluding China.   [2] Including underemployment.   [3] Not calculated for 1980 and 1990.

the other hand, the rate of unemployment will no doubt be lower in the 1980s than in the 1970s, but the numbers unemployed may increase between 1973 and 1990. For the world as a whole unemployment may pass the 100 million mark in 1990, compared with 46 million in 1960 and 65 million in 1973.

The situation is especially alarming in the developing countries, where unemployment grew by 46 per cent between 1960 and 1973, i.e. at an average of 3 per cent yearly. In other words, unemployment is growing faster than employment. In 1973 unemployment reached the staggering figure of 54 million, equal to the combined active populations of Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

To that figure must be added something in the region of 250 million underemployed. Table 3 shows the combined rates of unemployment and underemployment, calculated roughly by including all those who are

employed only part time or whose productivity is particularly low. The rates were derived from the reports of the ILO's employment strategy missions to the Philippines, Kenya and the Dominican Republic and from underemployment/unemployment ratios calculated for other countries. In spite of their lack of precision they give a general idea of the magnitude of underemployment in developing countries. Quite evidently the employment forecasts for 1973-90 conceal an important proportion of underemployment which cannot be separated out.

Unemployment has not affected all the major regions equally. It is relatively highest in Africa: 10 per cent in 1973 compared with less than 8 per cent in 1960. Of the 33 million persons that joined the labour force between 1960 and 1973, 5.5 million or one in six became unemployed. The least developed regions in Africa (western, eastern and middle Africa) are even worse off, with unemployment rates exceeding 10 per cent. In Asia the unemployment rate is lower (about 7 per cent) but the absolute numbers involved (34.4 million) are enormous. Latin America is in a better position with " only " 5.8 million unemployed in 1973; the unemployment rate of 6 per cent differed little from one region to another, except for the Caribbean, where it exceeded 8 per cent.

If the same trends persist, the rate of unemployment will rise steadily in the developing countries and the total numbers unemployed may reach 65 million in 1980 and almost 90 million in 1990. These are very rough estimates but they give some measure of the problem.

It may come as a surprise that in the developed countries unemployment increased by 35 per cent (from 9.3 to 12.6 million) between 1960 and 1973 in spite of the high rate of economic growth during that period. Small wonder, therefore, that the downturn in growth between 1973 and 1980, due to the present recession, may lead to a large increase in the number of unemployed: In contrast, there should be a drop (both absolute and relative) in unemployment during the 1980s.

Conclusions

The extent of unemployment and, above all, its very rapid rise over the past ten years pose a number of basic problems. It is becoming more and more difficult to accept the proposition that unemployment in developing countries is no more than a temporary imbalance. In the second half of the 1950s this was the prevailing view among economists in both national and international circles, who recalled that the Industrial Revolution in Europe in the nineteenth century had been accompanied by high rates of unemployment. But today, 30 years after the end of the Second World War, poverty and unemployment in the developing countries are still on the rise: the gap between the rates of growth of employment and unemployment continues to widen. What can be more

natural than to conclude that unemployment in developing countries is a truly structural problem?

If this is so, what are its structural causes? Population growth most readily springs to mind. This is perhaps to put the cart before the horse, but let us suppose for a moment that the assumption is well founded: in that case there should be a high correlation between the rates of growth of unemployment and of population. The figures in the appendix tables do not support that conclusion: the over-all correlation is only about 0.50 and in some cases rapid population growth is associated with slow unemployment growth and vice versa. To be sure, population pressure does nothing to improve the employment situation (as witness the case of middle south Asia) but nor is it the single root cause of unemployment.

The link between sectoral shifts and unemployment is much more marked, as we have seen; the ranks of the unemployed swell because rural development is insufficient and the other sectors cannot provide productive employment for all those who flee the poverty associated with life in the countryside.

It is well established, too, that grossly unequal income distribution, inappropriate consumption structures, the introduction of techniques that are ill-adapted to local factor endowments, the lack of specialised education, and the chaotic state of wage structures have all played a large part in the current explosion of unemployment in the developing countries. In contrast, economists are still somewhat at a loss to explain the concurrent rise in unemployment and inflation in the developed countries.

One thing, however, is sure: the rate of unemployment rose sharply between 1960 and 1973. Employment policies were therefore evidently inadequate in both scope and intensity; and the data indicate a growing gap between the gravity of the problem and the measures adopted to combat it. If no remedy is found, the situation will have become critical by 1990 and probably sooner than that.

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(Appendix tables follow overleaf)

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	Annual growth rate (%)			
						1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90

Developing countries [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	1 384 198	1 800 590	1 956 250	2 379 839	3 103 262	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
Labour force ('000)	543 880	666 042	712 130	838 730	1 080 293	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Employment ('000)	507 416	617 244	658 000	773 110	991 600	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Unemployment ('000)	36 466	48 798	54 130	65 620	88 693	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.2				
Employment (%): S_1	65.5	60.1	58.0	53.0	45.0				
S_2	10.0	11.6	12.0	14.0	17.0				
S_3	12.1	13.7	15.0	16.0	18.0				
S_4	12.4	14.6	15.0	17.0	20.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	207 790	337 400	394 970	596 000	1 124 200	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.5
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	150	185	200	250	360	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.8

[1] Excluding those in Europe or with centrally planned economies.

All Africa

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	269 577	344 483	373 250	456 719	615 827	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Labour force ('000)	108 826	132 464	141 380	165 363	212 285	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Employment ('000)	100 412	119 633	127 490	149 390	191 180	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4
Unemployment ('000)	8 416	12 831	13 890	15 973	21 105	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9				
Employment (%): S_1	67.1	62.3	60.0	54.0	44.0				
S_2	9.6	10.5	11.0	13.0	16.0				
S_3	11.4	13.5	14.0	16.0	19.0				
S_4	11.9	13.7	15.0	17.0	21.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	34 420	57 370	67 840	104 400	201 900	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.8
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	130	165	180	230	330	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.7

Western Africa [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	79 530	101 271	108 740	133 406	180 059	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0
Labour force ('000)	35 790	43 446	46 240	53 609	67 807	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
Employment ('000)	32 610	39 450	41 400	48 600	61 900	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.4
Unemployment ('000)	3 180	3 996	4 840	5 009	5 907				
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	9.2	10.5	9.3	8.7				
Employment (%): S_1	70.3	64.9	63.0	60.0	52.0				
S_2	8.8	9.8	10.0	11.0	13.0				
S_3	10.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	18.0				
S_4	10.9	12.3	13.0	14.0	17.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	7 560	11 400	12 650	17 200	30 800	4.0	3.5	4.5	6.0
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	95	110	115	130	170	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.9

[1] Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, other countries and territories.

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	Annual growth rate (%)			
						1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90

Eastern Africa [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	77 089	97 882	106 300	128 757	173 639	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Labour force ('000)	34 246	41 970	44 930	52 684	67 642	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
Employment ('000)	31 136	37 800	40 060	46 600	58 800	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4
Unemployment ('000)	3 110	4 170	4 170	6 084	8 842				
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	9.9	10.8	11.5	13.0				
Employment (%): S_1	70.8	66.4	64.0	58.0	50.0				
S_2	8.6	9.5	10.0	12.0	14.0				
S_3	9.9	10.9	12.0	14.0	17.0				
S_4	10.7	13.2	14.0	16.0	19.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	6 750	11 750	13 950	21 000	38 300	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	90	120	130	160	220	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2

[1] Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Réunion, Rwanda, Somalia, Southern Rhodesia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, other countries and territories.

Middle Africa [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	29 402	35 892	38 420	45 785	60 450	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8
Labour force ('000)	13 085	15 254	16 050	18 113	22 276	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
Employment ('000)	11 955	13 784	14 330	16 100	19 700	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9
Unemployment ('000)	1 130	1 470	1 720	2 013	2 576				
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	9.6	10.7	11.1	11.5				
Employment (%): S_1	69.8	66.2	64.0	59.0	49.0				
S_2	9.0	9.4	10.0	11.0	14.0				
S_3	10.2	13.0	14.0	16.0	20.0				
S_4	11.0	11.4	12.0	14.0	17.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	2 750	4 520	5 240	7 600	13 600	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.0
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	95	125	135	165	225	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.1

[1] Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Zaire, other countries and territories.

Northern Africa [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	65 392	86 606	95 200	119 385	163 230	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.2
Labour force ('000)	18 882	23 600	25 560	30 965	41 850	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0
Employment ('000)	17 527	20 880	23 580	28 600	38 700	1.8	3.1	2.8	3.1
Unemployment ('000)	1 355	1 820	1 980	2 365	3 150				
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6				
Employment (%): S_1	63.2	56.6	54.0	44.0	30.0				
S_2	10.1	12.7	14.0	18.0	24.0				
S_3	13.7	14.9	15.0	18.0	21.0				
S_4	13.0	15.8	17.0	20.0	25.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	9 100	15 500	19 100	32 700	70 600	5.5	7.0	8.0	8.0
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	140	180	200	275	430	2.6	3.8	4.6	4.0

[1] Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, other countries and territories.

413

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	Annual growth rate (%)			
						1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90

<p style="text-align:center">Southern Africa [1]</p>

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	18 164	22 832	24 590	29 386	38 450	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Labour force ('000)	6 822	8 194	8 600	9 990	12 707	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4
Employment ('000)	6 420	7 719	8 140	9 490	12 080	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4
Unemployment ('000)	402	475	480	500	627				
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.9				
Employment (%): S_1	35.4	28.4	26.0	20.0	12.0				
S_2	19.2	19.8	20.0	22.0	23.0				
S_3	22.5	27.0	28.0	30.0	33.0				
S_4	22.9	24.8	26.0	28.0	32.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	8 260	14 200	16 900	25 900	48 600	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.5
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	455	620	690	880	1 265	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7

[1] Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland.

<p style="text-align:center">All Latin America</p>

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	213 422	283 253	308 660	377 173	499 770	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Labour force ('000)	70 051	88 147	95 000	113 538	148 223	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Employment ('000)	66 793	83 620	89 180	106 920	140 120	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7
Unemployment ('000)	3 258	4 527	5 820	6 618	8 103	3.3	8.7	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	5.1	6.1	5.8	5.5				
Employment (%): S_1	40.0	33.8	31.0	23.0	13.0				
S_2	17.7	19.0	20.0	22.0	26.0				
S_3	21.1	22.3	23.0	25.0	28.0				
S_4	21.2	24.9	26.0	30.0	33.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	84 420	134 430	156 630	236 800	457 200	4.8	5.2	6.1	6.8
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	400	475	510	630	915	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.9

<p style="text-align:center">Tropical south America [1]</p>

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	111 826	150 660	164 870	203 591	272 495	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Labour force ('000)	35 863	45 866	49 670	59 768	78 861	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Employment ('000)	34 430	43 846	47 180	56 800	75 000	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
Unemployment ('000)	1 433	2 020	2 490	2 968	3 861				
Unemployment rate (%)	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.9				
Employment (%): S_1	46.2	39.1	36.0	26.0	13.0				
S_2	15.8	16.8	18.0	21.0	25.0				
S_3	19.2	20.3	21.0	24.0	28.0				
S_4	18.8	23.8	25.0	29.0	34.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	34 700	57 900	69 000	110 800	228 400	5.2	6.0	7.0	7.5
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	310	385	420	545	840	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.4

[1] Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, Venezuela, other countries and territories

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	Annual growth rate (%)			
						1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90

Temperate south America [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	32 806	39 378	41 540	46 731	54 783	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Labour force ('000)	11 983	13 763	14 390	16 069	18 942	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Employment ('000)	11 403	12 993	13 080	15 040	18 110	1.3	0.2	2.0	1.9
Unemployment ('000)	580	770	1 310	1 029	832				
Unemployment rate (%)	4.8	5.6	9.1	6.4	4.4				
Employment (%): S_1	23.2	19.3	18.0	13.0	10.0				
S_2	23.0	24.8	25.0	27.0	30.0				
S_3	26.2	27.4	28.0	29.0	31.0				
S_4	27.6	28.5	29.0	31.0	29.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	21 970	31 900	35 400	47 200	82 900	3.8	3.5	4.2	5.8
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	670	810	850	1 010	1 510	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.8

[1] Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, other countries and territories.

Middle America (mainland) [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	48 240	67 430	74 650	94 706	132 386	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Labour force ('000)	14 693	19 395	21 230	26 374	36 340	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Employment ('000)	13 996	18 368	20 000	24 790	34 090	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Unemployment ('000)	697	1 027	1 230	1 584	2 250				
Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.2				
Employment (%): S_1	36.6	28.1	26.0	21.0	14.0				
S_2	18.7	20.9	21.0	23.0	26.0				
S_3	22.3	24.3	25.0	26.0	28.0				
S_4	22.4	26.7	28.0	30.0	32.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	20 830	34 580	40 600	61 900	116 200	5.2	5.5	6.2	6.5
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	430	510	545	655	880	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.0

[1] Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, other countries and territories.

Caribbean [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	20 550	25 785	27 660	32 415	40 106	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Labour force ('000)	7 512	9 123	9 710	11 327	14 080	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Employment ('000)	6 964	8 413	8 920	10 290	12 920	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
Unemployment ('000)	548	710	790	1 037	1 160				
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	7.8	8.1	9.2	8.2				
Employment (%): S_1	43.7	41.1	39.0	30.0	19.0				
S_2	16.6	17.2	18.0	21.0	24.0				
S_3	20.0	20.5	21.0	24.0	27.0				
S_4	19.7	21.2	22.0	25.0	30.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	6 920	10 050	11 630	16 900	29 700	3.8	5.0	5.5	5.8
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	335	390	420	520	740	1.5	2.6	3.1	3.6

[1] Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, other countries and territories.

415

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	Annual growth rate (%)			
						1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90

All Asia [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	901 199	1 172 854	1 274 340	1 545 947	1 987 665	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Labour force ('000)	365 003	445 431	475 750	559 829	719 785	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5
Employment ('000)	340 211	413 991	441 330	516 800	660 300	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
Unemployment ('000)	24 792	31 440	34 420	43 029	59 485	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.3				
Employment (%): S_1	70.0	64.8	63.0	59.0	52.0				
S_2	8.6	10.4	11.0	13.0	15.0				
S_3	10.6	12.1	13.0	14.0	16.0				
S_4	10.8	12.7	13.0	14.0	17.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	88 950	145 600	170 500	254 800	465 100	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	100	125	135	165	235	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.5

[1] Excluding China.

East Asia [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	35 880	47 011	50 770	60 233	75 847	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Labour force ('000)	13 316	16 834	18 340	22 378	28 882	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6
Employment ('000)	12 556	15 824	16 840	20 300	26 200	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
Unemployment ('000)	760	1 010	1 500	2 078	2 682				
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	6.0	8.2	9.3	9.3				
Employment (%): S_1	67.4	57.3	55.0	49.0	38.0				
S_2	9.5	13.8	15.0	17.0	20.0				
S_3	11.5	14.2	15.0	17.0	21.0				
S_4	11.6	14.7	15.0	17.0	21.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	4 810	8 100	9 600	14 500	26 700	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.3
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	135	170	190	240	350	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.9

[1] Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Ryukyu Islands, other countries and territories (excluding China).

Middle south Asia [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	588 420	761 809	827 610	1 001 046	1 279 761	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
Labour force ('000)	237 138	286 984	305 440	356 625	456 030	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5
Employment ('000)	219 824	265 474	282 200	327 300	414 600	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Unemployment ('000)	17 314	21 510	23 240	29 325	41 430				
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.2	9.0				
Employment (%): S_1	72.9	69.0	68.0	65.0	59.0				
S_2	7.7	9.2	10.0	11.0	13.0				
S_3	9.6	10.8	11.0	12.0	14.0				
S_4	9.8	11.0	11.0	12.0	14.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	44 040	67 100	76 600	106 400	178 300	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.3
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	75	90	95	105	140	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.7

[1] Afghanistan, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, other countries and territories.

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	Annual growth rate (%)			
						1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90

South-east Asia [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	218 529	286 925	311 700	380 367	491 774	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Labour force ('000)	92 349	114 237	122 660	145 864	188 935	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
Employment ('000)	86 981	106 697	114 210	135 600	175 100	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6
Unemployment ('000)	5 368	7 540	8 450	10 264	13 835				
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.2				
Employment (%): S_1	67.0	61.7	59.0	55.0	47.0				
S_2	9.6	11.1	12.0	13.0	16.0				
S_3	11.5	13.0	14.0	15.0	17.0				
S_4	11.9	14.2	15.0	17.0	20.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	26 200	43 100	50 600	76 100	137 600	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.1
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	120	150	160	200	280	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.4

[1] Burma, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Por-tuguese Timor, Republic of South Viet-Nam, Singapore, Thailand, other countries and territories.

South-west Asia [1]

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	58 370	77 109	84 260	104 301	140 283	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Labour force ('000)	22 200	27 376	29 310	34 962	45 938	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8
Employment ('000)	20 850	25 996	28 080	33 600	44 400	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9
Unemployment ('000)	1 350	1 380	1 230	1 362	1 538				
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.3				
Employment (%): S_1	53.0	40.0	36.0	29.0	20.0				
S_2	13.8	18.5	20.0	23.0	26.0				
S_3	16.9	19.8	21.0	23.0	26.0				
S_4	16.3	21.7	23.0	25.0	28.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	13 900	27 300	33 700	57 800	122 500	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.8
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	240	355	400	555	875	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.6

[1] Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, other countries and territories.

Developed countries

Indicator	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-73	1973-80	1980-90
Population ('000)	994 038	1 090 296	1 124 670	1 210 051	1 336 498	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Labour force ('000)	445 520	487 636	503 380	542 153	592 557	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Employment ('000)	436 164	476 908	490 800	522 633	575 967	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Unemployment ('000)	9 356	10 728	12 580	19 520	16 590				
Unemployment rate (%)	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.8				
Employment (%): S_1	30.5	21.0	18.0	16.0	11.0				
S_2	33.0	31.9	31.0	30.0	28.0				
S_3	20.7	26.7	29.0	31.0	37.0				
S_4	15.8	20.4	22.0	23.0	24.0				
GDP (US$ million/1960)	1 759 450	2 972 150	3 518 780	4 125 920	6 107 370	5.3	5.6	2.3	4.0
Per capita GDP (US$/1960)	1 770	2 725	3 130	3 410	4 570	4.4	4.7	1.3	3.1

417