

# G20



International  
Labour  
Office

## Employment and labour market adjustments in G20 countries during 2007-09 and outlook for 2010: A Statistical overview

An ILO report, with substantive contributions from OECD,  
to the Meeting of G20 Labour and Employment Ministers,

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## Introduction

The world economy is recovering from a severe financial and economic crisis. The crisis arose in August 2007 in the United States and spilled over to other sectors and economies in 2008. The effects of the crisis intensified in September-October of 2008. Stock market prices and commodity prices plummeted around the world and major financial institutions in the United States and Europe underwent emergency rescues. Developing and emerging economies were affected primarily through declining international trade, commodity prices and capital inflows. The crisis reached the real economy worldwide, affecting firms and workers, as well as households through reduced consumption and investment and lowered expectations.

Losses in employment, rising unemployment and declines in incomes were observed in virtually all G20 countries as of early 2009.

Governments intervened to support economic activity through massive liquidity injections into the finan-

cial markets and aggressive monetary policy, primarily through steep cuts in interest rates. Extraordinary fiscal stimulus measures have been taken, including discretionary tax cuts and higher government spending. A number of key employment policy measures have also been taken, including short-time working arrangements, training programmes, and extension of unemployment insurance benefits. The G20 played an active role in coordinating global and national responses. In particular the G20 decided in London in April 2009 to triple the resources of the IMF. These measures have been generally successful in avoiding a more severe recession and preventing an even greater number of business bankruptcies and job losses.

This statistical overview has benefited from substantive contributions from the OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs.

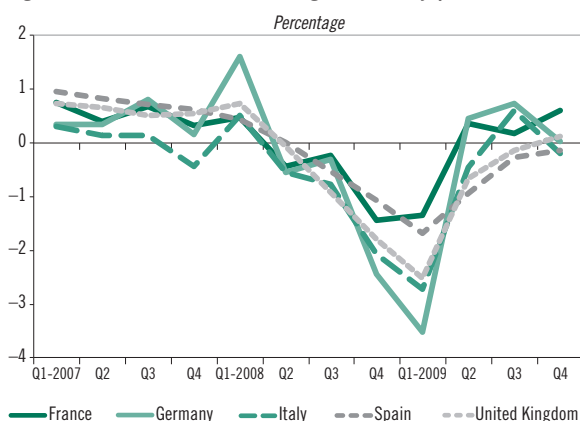
Note. This overview is based on official published data up to 1 March, 2010.

### 1. Economic Contraction in Nearly all G20 Countries in the Fourth Quarter 2008 and early 2009 Followed by some Economic recovery as of the Second Half of 2009<sup>1</sup>

The global economy suffered a sharp slowdown in late 2008 and early 2009. The United States and Canada experienced negative real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth during the first quarter of 2008. The crisis spread in the second quarter of 2008 to EU countries, Japan, Mexico and Turkey, all with close economic ties to the countries most affected. By the fourth quarter 2008, negative GDP growth was experienced in sixteen out of seventeen G20 countries with available quarterly data, affecting developed and emerging G20 countries alike. Indonesia maintained positive GDP growth during that quarter and indeed during the entire 2007-2009 period (Figures 1 to 5 and Table 1).

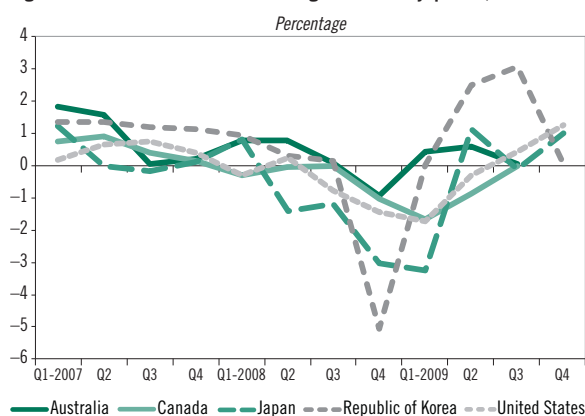
<sup>1</sup> Most of the analysis reflected here is based on quarterly and semi-annual data, thereby inducing a bias towards those countries collecting and publishing such data.

Figure 1. Selected G20 countries: GDP growth rates by quarter, 2007-2009



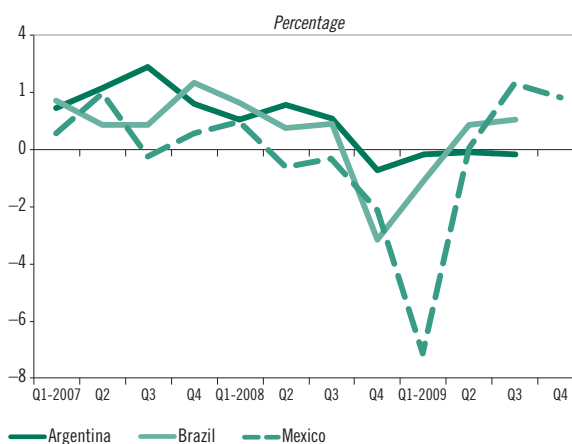
Source: OECD and national sources. Data refer to quarter-to-quarter growth and are seasonally adjusted.

Figure 2. Selected G20 countries: GDP growth rates by quarter, 2007-2009



Source: OECD and national sources. Data refer to quarter-to-quarter growth and are seasonally adjusted.

Figure 3. Selected G20 countries: GDP growth rates by quarter, 2007-2009



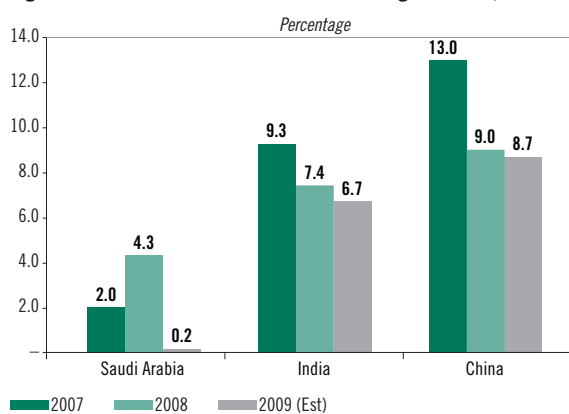
Source: OECD and national sources. Data refer to quarter-to-quarter growth and are seasonally adjusted.

Figure 4. Selected G20 countries: GDP growth rates by quarter, 2007-2009



Source: OECD and national sources. Data refer to quarter-to-quarter growth and are seasonally adjusted.

Figure 5. Selected G20 countries: annual real GDP growth rates, 2007-2009



Source: Official national sources and UN for 2009 estimates.

The duration of the recession has varied greatly across countries. In eight of 19 G20 countries with estimated quarterly real GDP data, the recession lasted between three and four consecutive quarters, with four experiencing periods of 5 or more quarters. Spain has recorded the longest recession, with seven consecutive quarters through the fourth quarter of 2009. Italy experienced seven non-consecutive quarters of economic contraction which also included the fourth quarter of 2009.

## 2. While the Economic Downturn began in Developed G20 Economies, the Intensity of the Recession has been Deeper among some Emerging G20 Economies

The intensity of the recession, as measured by the change in peak-to-trough real GDP levels during this period, was severe in many countries, with notable exceptions, and most pronounced in some emerging G20 economies including Turkey (-14.2 per cent), the Russian Federation (-10.8 per cent) and Mexico (-9.1 per cent) (Table 1). Despite a slowdown in China and

a contraction lasting one quarter in India, estimates of real GDP growth in 2009 in these countries remained quite robust, 8.7 and 6.7 per cent respectively. Economic growth in Saudi Arabia slowed to a virtual standstill in 2009.

Among developed G20 countries, Japan experienced the sharpest intensity of the downturn, (-8.4 percent). This reflects the steep decline in demand for Japanese exports. Lesser but still noteworthy declines in real GDP levels between the peak and trough during this period were experienced by Germany, Italy and the Republic of Korea, in that order.

Sixteen out of seventeen G20 countries with available quarterly information which experienced GDP declines for at least one quarter during the period from the fourth quarter 2007 to the fourth quarter 2009 have already reached a low point in real GDP, and thus appear to be undergoing a recovery.

Nonetheless, with the exception of China and Indonesia (which did not contract during the period) and Australia, India, Republic of Korea and South Africa

Table 1. Selected G20 countries (19 countries) duration and intensity of the crisis (based on quarterly GDP, seasonally adjusted)

Country	Duration of GDP contraction									Number of quarters with negative GDP growth	Intensity of the recession	Intensity of the recovery (if any)
	2007 Q4	2008 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2009 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Change from Peak to Trough	Change from Trough to last available quarter
Argentina				P	T				<i>n.a.</i>	1	-0.5%	0.2%
Australia				P	T				<i>n.a.</i>	1	-0.8%	1.5%
Brazil				P		T			<i>n.a.</i>	2	-3.8%	2.4%
Canada				P			T		<i>n.a.</i>	4	-3.3%	0.1%
China a/				P	T					0	0.7%	10.7%
France		P				T				4	-3.5%	1.1%
Germany		P				T				4	-6.7%	1.2%
Indonesia				P	T					0	0.4%	5.4%
India a/				P	T				<i>n.a.</i>	1	-0.3%	7.1%
Italy		P					T			7	-6.4%	0.4%
Japan		P				T				4	-8.4%	2.4%
Korea, Republic of				P	T					1	-5.1%	6.3%
Mexico		P				T				4	-9.1%	4.7%
Russian Federation			P				T		<i>n.a.</i>	4	-10.8%	1.0%
South Africa				P			T			3	-2.8%	4.1%
Spain		P							T	7	-4.6%	n. Appl.
Turkey		P				T			<i>n.a.</i>	4	-14.2%	4.7%
United Kingdom		P						T		6	-6.0%	0.1%
United States			P				T			5	-3.8%	2.0%

Source: ILO based on official country data. Seasonally adjusted data.

Notes: Shaded cells indicate a negative quarter to quarter change

P: Peak (maximum over the 2007-Q4 to 2008-Q3 period)

T: Trough (minimum over the 2008-Q4 to 2009-Q4 period)

*n.a.*: not available

*n. Appl.*: not applicable

a/ OECD estimates of GDP

(where positive growth from the trough to the last available quarter exceeds the negative change during the contraction), real GDP levels in 13 G20 countries with available information currently remain well below those prior to the most recent peak.

It is noteworthy that the intensity of the contraction has not been commensurate with changes in the unemployment rate during the crisis (Table 2). Countries along the white diagonal have followed a predictable pattern with deep contractions in output leading to sharp rises in unemployment, as in Turkey, the United

Kingdom and Canada, or small declines in output yielding small rises in unemployment, as in South Africa. Another expected situation is observed in Indonesia, where slower but positive real GDP growth yielded a modest decline in the unemployment rate.

But Table 2 illustrates many outliers to this common pattern. These include countries which have seen an increase in unemployment far beyond that expected from the decline in output, as in Spain, the United States and to a lesser extent, France; conversely a group of countries has registered increases in unemployment far lower

**Table 2. The impact of the crisis on real GDP and unemployment: country experiences differ strikingly**  
Changes in GDP (in percent) vs. changes in Unemployment Rate (UR, in percentage points) in 2009

	Decrease in UR	Slight to Moderate increase in UR (from 0 to 1.5 pp.)	Strong increase in UR (from 1.51 pp. to 3.0 pp.)	Very strong increase in UR (more than 3.0 pp.)
<b>Slower but positive GDP growth</b>	Indonesia ( 4.5 / -0.4)	Argentina ( 0.9 / 0.8) Australia ( 1.4 / 1.4) Brazil ( 0.1 / 0.2) China ( 8.7 / 0.3) Korea, Rep. ( 0.2 / 0.5) Saudi Arabia ( 0.2 / 0.7)		
<b>Moderate GDP shock</b> (from -2.5% to 0%)		South Africa ( -2.2 / 1.1)	France ( -2.3 / 1.7)	United States ( -2.4 / 3.5)
<b>Strong GDP shock</b> (from -2.51% to -4.99%)			United Kingdom ( -4.9 / 1.9) Canada ( -2.6 / 2.2)	Spain ( -3.6 / 6.7) Turkey ( -4.7 / 3.1)
<b>Very strong GDP shock</b> (-5.0% and less)		Italy ( -5.0 / 1.1) Germany ( -5.0 / 0.2) Japan ( -5.2 / 1.1) Mexico ( -6.5 / 1.5)	Russian Federation ( -7.0 / 2.0)	

Source: OECD and ILO based on official country estimates

Notes: Figures in brackets indicate real GDP change and unemployment rate change, respectively in 2009.  
pp: percentage-point change.

### Box 1: G20 Economies Responded to the Crisis primarily through Declining Employment and Hours of Work

- Among G20 economies that experienced a contraction in real GDP, 9 out of 12 countries with available relevant data registered reduced hours of work and a reduction in employment during the real GDP peak-to-trough contraction period. Japan and the United Kingdom show a decline in all three labour market indicators (Figure 6).

- The intensity of the changes has varied country by country. Spain (-8.6 per cent) and the United States (-3.8 per cent) recorded deep losses in employment, with lesser declines in the Russian Federation. Average hour declines were steepest in Canada (-4.8 per cent), Germany (-3.3 per cent) and Japan (-3.0 per cent). It should be noted that the intensity of declines in employment and hours of work would be more pronounced if a longer reference period were used, as the full impact of the crisis on the labour market lags behind the peak-to-trough of total output.

- The Russian Federation experienced sharp declines in employee compensation, (-3.7 per cent), while Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United

Kingdom showed more modest declines. Compensation rose (albeit in most cases modestly) in the majority of the countries with available information during the GDP peak-to-trough period, as layoffs initially occurred among temporary employees and young workers, who generally have lower earnings and compensation, when compared with employees with permanent contracts and older workers. This effect is particularly notable in Spain, where compensation rose 6.3 per cent.

- In Argentina and Germany, despite contractions in real GDP, employment levels expanded during the GDP peak-to-trough period. (However, subsequent to the GDP peak-to-trough period, employment declined in Argentina, indicating a lagged effect.) In Germany, the adjustment was achieved through declining hours. Indonesia saw increases in both employment and employee compensation during the period.

Figure 6. Selected G20 countries (15 countries): three margins of labour market adjustment during the crisis  
Percentage change between peak and trough of the current crisis<sup>a</sup>





than what could be expected from the large drop in economic output. This latter group includes Germany, Japan, and Mexico and to a lesser extent Italy and the Russian Federation. Explanatory factors for the outliers to the usual pattern include the nature of the shock, the resilience of domestic consumption, the role of policies to retain persons in employment, and the pre-crisis state of the economy.

### 3. Despite some Economic Stabilization in the Second Half of 2009, Labour Demand has Continued to Decline in Nearly all Developed G20 Countries and some Emerging G20 Countries

While economic growth stabilized in most G20 countries during the last half of 2009, this has not yet translated into an overall improvement in the labour market.

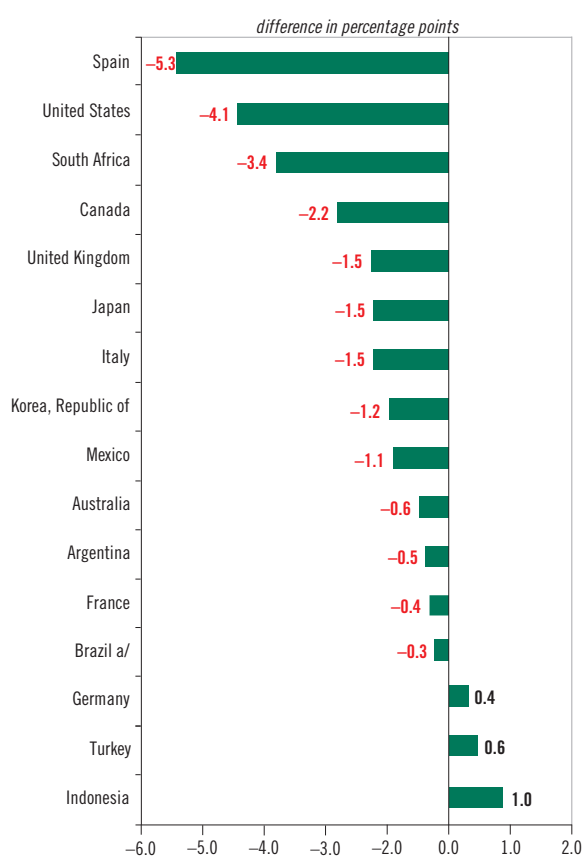
Labour demand as measured by the employment-to-population ratio declined in 12 out of 16 G20 countries with available quarterly or semi-annual data during the second half of 2009 with respect to the pre-crisis level of the second half of 2007 (Figure 7 and Table 3). The steepest decreases occurred in developed economies including Spain (-5.3 percentage points) and the United States (-4.1 percentage points), with lesser declines in Canada, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Nonetheless, labour demand in Germany rose by 0.4 percentage points between the third quarter of 2007 and the same quarter in 2009.

Among emerging economies with available quarterly or semi-annual data, South Africa and Mexico recorded sharply lower employment-to-population ratios in the second half of 2009 compared with the second half of 2007 (-3.4 and -1.5 percentage points, respectively), while Argentina revealed a moderate decline (-0.5 percentage points). Brazil, Indonesia and Turkey registered increases over the same period. Note these data are not comparable to the ones in Figure 6 due to different reference periods.

### 4. Labour supply behaviour was mixed among G20 countries

Eight of 16 G20 countries with available data recorded declines in their labour force participation rates—a measure of labour supply—in the second half of 2009 compared with the same period in 2007 (Figure 8). South Africa reported a sharp decline in its labour force participation rate (-1.9 percentage points), associated with rising numbers of workers who, having lost their jobs, are not actively looking for one, and hence are classified as discouraged. In Turkey, the indicator

Figure 7. Selected G20 countries (16 countries): difference in employment-to-population ratio second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on working-age population.

a/ In Brazil, data refer to 6 major metropolitan areas.

rose steeply (2.3 percentage points), reflecting substantially higher participation among women.

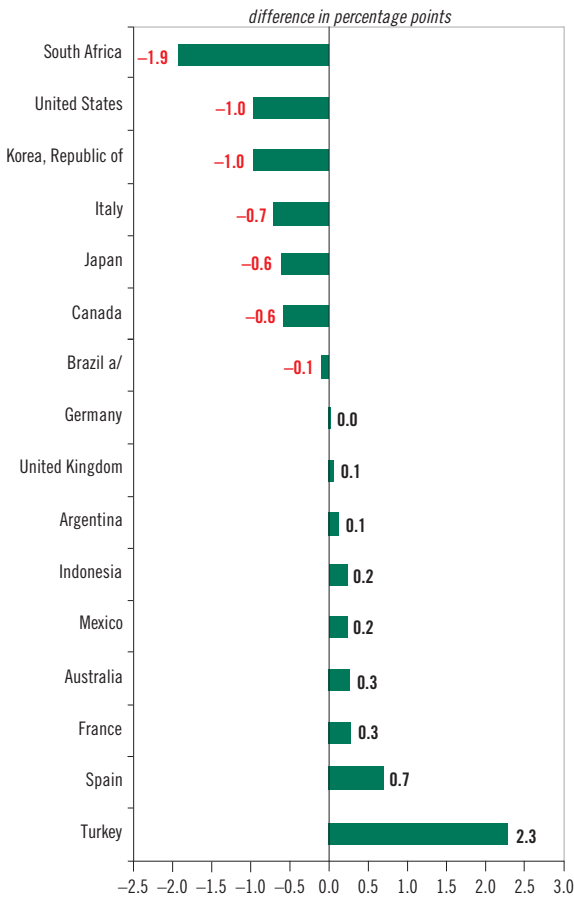
### 5. Falling Labour Demand has led to Rising Unemployment in nearly all G20 Countries

Declining employment-to-population ratios in most G20 countries have driven the rising joblessness recorded in fourteen out of seventeen G20 countries with available quarterly or semi-annual data in the second half of 2009 compared with the pre-crisis period of the second half of 2007 (Figure 9). In Turkey higher unemployment resulted from an increase in labour force participation rates which outpaced labour demand.

The steepest increases among developed countries were recorded in Spain (10.1 percentage points) and the United States (4.9 percentage points) followed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, and Japan where increases in unemployment rates ranged from 1.5 to 2.5 percentage points during the period. In all of these



Figure 8. Selected G20 countries (16 countries): difference in labour force participation rate second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007



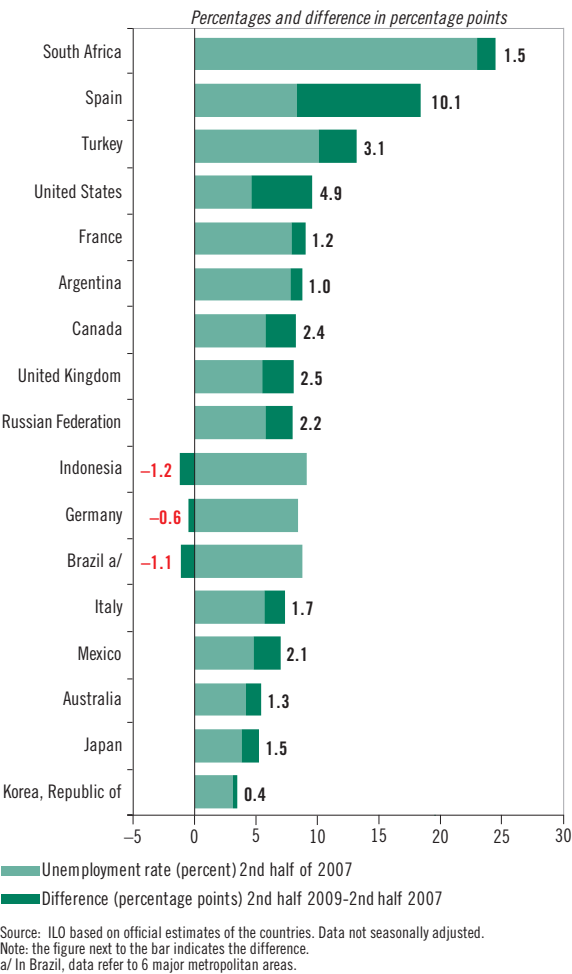
Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted.

countries, rising unemployment is related to falling labour demand. Among developed G20 countries, only Germany showed a declining unemployment rate, -0.6 percentage points to 7.8 per cent from the third quarter of 2009 over the third quarter of 2007.

Five out of seven emerging G20 countries with available quarterly or semi-annual data have experienced increases in their unemployment rates between the second half of 2009 and the second half of 2007. Turkey (3.1 percentage points) and the Russian Federation and Mexico (2.2 percentage points each) recorded the sharpest rise, while South Africa and Argentina experienced lesser increases. Indonesia and Brazil registered a decline in the unemployment rate over the same period. In spite of the sharp decline in fourth quarter 2008 GDP growth, Brazil experienced only a modest increase in the unemployment rate in the first half of 2009.

As would be expected given the scenario of rising joblessness, the duration of job search among the un-

Figure 9. Selected G20 countries (17 countries): unemployment rate second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted.  
Note: the figure next to the bar indicates the difference.  
a/ In Brazil, data refer to 6 major metropolitan areas.

employed has been rising. In the United States, long-term unemployment (27 weeks and more) rose to 41.2 per cent in January 2010 from a recent low of 16.2% in January 2007.

Moreover, unemployment is often only the tip of the iceberg. In many countries, unemployment is accompanied by rising numbers of persons, without a job, and discouraged from active search for a job in a market saturated by job seekers. In Spain, there were around 1.47 million people declared inactive and ready to work but not seeking a job in the third quarter of 2009. This represents 9.3 per cent of the total inactive population (aged of 15 and above), as compared to 7.6 per cent two years ago. In the United States, the number of discouraged workers rose to over 1 million in January 2010 compared with the most recent low of 396,000 in January 2006. In South Africa discouraged workers increased to 1.7 million in the fourth quarter 2009 from 1.1 million in the second quarter in 2008. Turkey also reported rising numbers of discouraged workers.

Table 3. Selected G20 countries (14 countries) and EU (27): duration and intensity of unemployment rate (UR) increases since 2007-Q4

Country	2007	2008				2009				2010	Duration of UR increase (min to MAX in number of quarters)	Highest UR (value of «MAX» in %)	Lowest UR (value of «min» in %)	Intensity of the increase in UR (in percentage points) a/	Last data available (in %)	Intensity of the decrease in UR (if any, (in percentage points) b/
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan.						
Argentina c/				min					MAX	n.a.	5	9.1	7.7	1.3	9.1	not appl.
Australia		min						MAX			6	5.7	4.1	1.7	5.3	-0.5
Brazil c/				min		MAX				n.a.	2	8.4	7.8	0.6	7.8	-0.5
Canada		min						MAX			6	8.5	5.9	2.6	8.3	-0.2
EU 27		min								MAX	8	9.5	6.7	2.8	9.5	not appl.
France		min								MAX	8	10.1	7.6	2.5	10.1	not appl.
Germany				min				MAX			4	7.6	7.1	0.5	7.5	-0.1
Italy	min									MAX	9	8.6	6.3	2.3	8.6	not appl.
Japan	min							MAX			7	5.4	3.9	1.5	4.9	-0.5
Korea, Republic of		min						MAX		n.a.	5	3.8	3.1	0.7	3.6	-0.2
Mexico c/		min						MAX		n.a.	6	5.8	3.8	2.0	5.6	-0.2
Russian Federation c/			min					MAX		n.a.	4	8.7	5.7	3.0	8.2	-0.5
Spain	min								MAX		8	18.9	8.6	10.3	18.8	-0.1
United Kingdom	min							MAX	n.a.	n.a.	7	7.8	5.1	2.7	7.8	not appl.
United States	min								MAX		8	10.0	4.8	5.2	9.7	-0.3

Source: ILO based on official country data. Seasonally adjusted data.

Notes:

min: minimum over the 2007/Q4 - 2008/Q3 period

MAX: Maximum over the 2008/Q4 - 2010/Jan. period

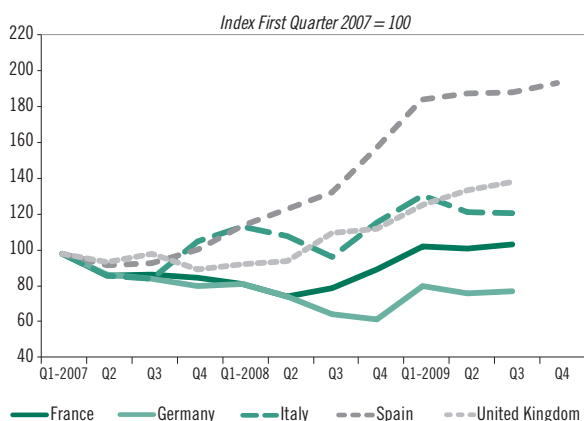
Shaded cells indicate an increase in the UR from the previous period

a/ Difference between MAX and min, in percentage points.

b/ Difference between latest data available and MAX, in percentage points.

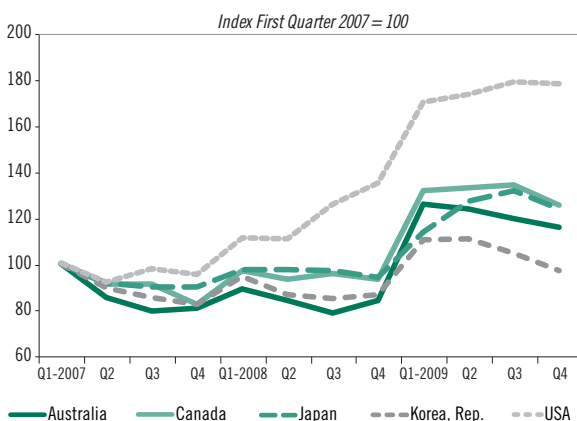
c/ Seasonal adjustment estimated by the ILO.

Figure 10. Selected G20 countries: unemployment rate by quarter, 2007-2009



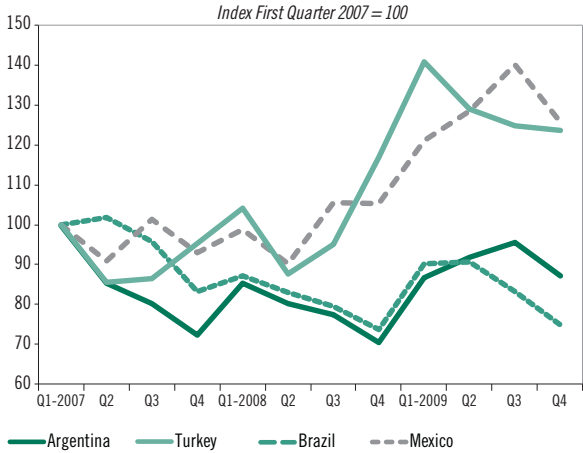
Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Figure 11. Selected G20 countries: unemployment rate by quarter, 2007-2009



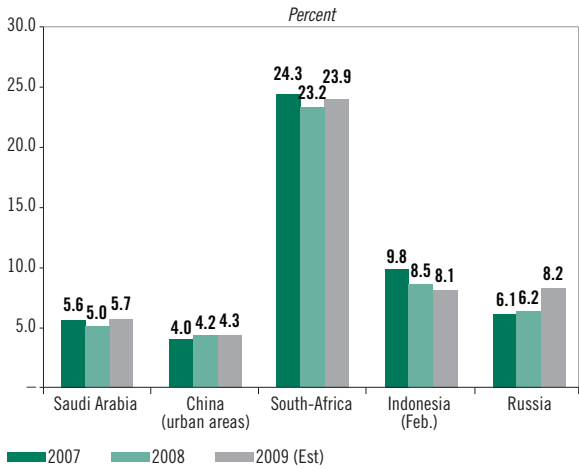
Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Figure 12. Selected G20 countries: unemployment rate by quarter, 2007-2009



Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Figure 13. Selected G20 countries: unemployment rate by quarter, 2007-2009



Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Reference periods are February in each year in Indonesia.

**Box 2: Higher unemployment rates and longer duration of unemployment in many G20 countries**

Most G20 countries are experiencing extended periods of rising unemployment. Unemployment rate increases from minimum to maximum since the fourth quarter 2007 among the 15 G20 countries with available quarterly information indicate that the duration of the increases has so far lasted on average over six quarters (compared with an average of about 3 quarters for the peak-to-trough of real GDP). The longest duration from the minimum to maximum unemployment rate has taken place among developed G20 countries, notably the United States, France, Spain and Italy (8 quarters each). Emerging G20 countries including Argentina, Brazil, the Russian Federation and Turkey have all experienced a min-to-max duration of less than 5 quarters.

The increase in the unemployment rate from the minimum to maximum has been most severe in Spain (10.3 percentage points) and the United States (5.2), both of which have seen unemployment rates nearly double. Lesser but still substantial increases have been observed in Turkey (4.2) and the Russian Federation (3.0) while only slight increases have been observed in Germany, Brazil and the Republic of Korea. It is important to note that the maximum rate depicted in Table 4 indicates the highest figure to date; projections indicate that unemployment rates may increase further in 2010 in many G20 countries, despite an apparent decline in recent months in some countries.

In Indonesia, informal employment, or persons switching to lower quality forms of employment, has risen in lieu of rising unemployment.

**6. Employment by Sectors Shows Steep Declines in Manufacturing and Construction**

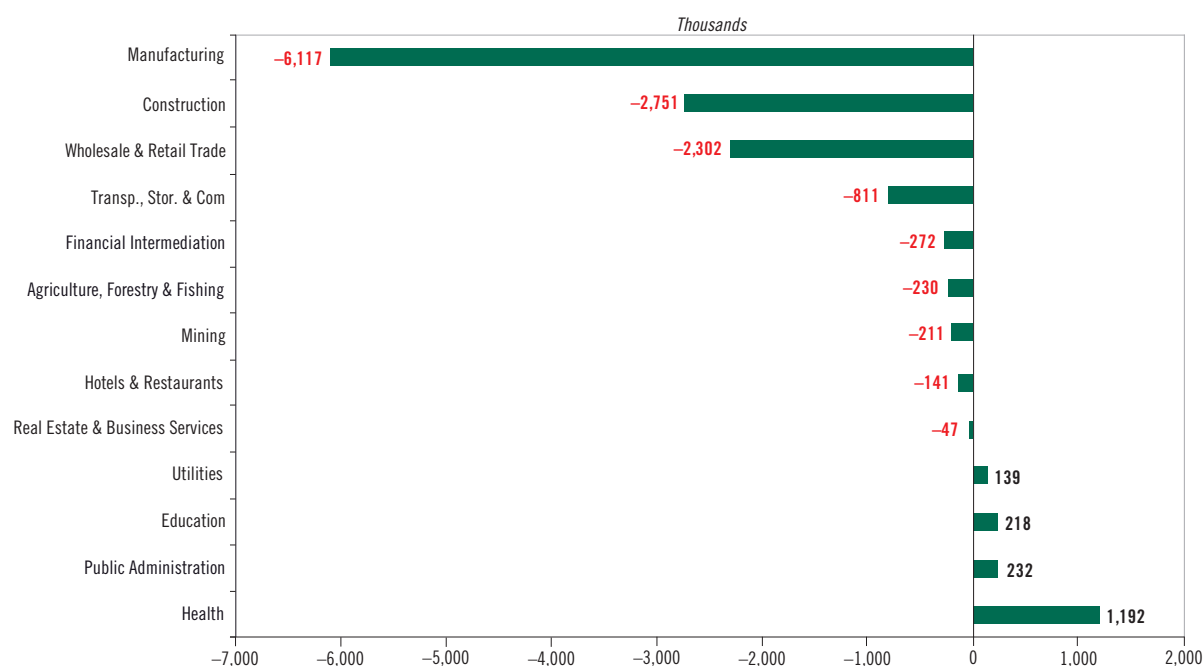
Employment losses have been generally widespread by economic activity among G20 countries but were most pronounced in the manufacturing sector, reflecting the decline in domestic consumption and trade in manufactured products. Over 6 million manufacturing jobs were lost in the first three quarters of 2009 compared with the same period of 2008 representing a decline of 8 per cent among 15 G20 countries with available data (Figures 14 and 15). The largest manufacturing job losses have occurred in developed G20 coun-

tries, especially the United States (1.1 million), Spain (628,000), Japan (257,000) and the United Kingdom (234,000) (Figure 16). It should be noted that in some cases, like the United States, the manufacturing employment decline is continuing a long-term structural trend.

The construction sector also registered deep job losses of 2.75 million (a decline of -7.7 per cent) among 15 G20 countries and reflects the difficulties which have plagued the real estate sector generally since the sub-prime housing debacle. The United States has experienced the largest number of losses (1.6 million), followed by the Russian Federation, Japan, the United Kingdom and Spain (Figure 17).

Wholesale and retail trade employment has also declined sharply, losing 2.3 million jobs (a decline of 3.1

Figure 14. Selected G20 countries (up to 16 countries) a/: estimated employment changes by economic activity (first three quarters of 2009 compared with first three quarters of 2008)

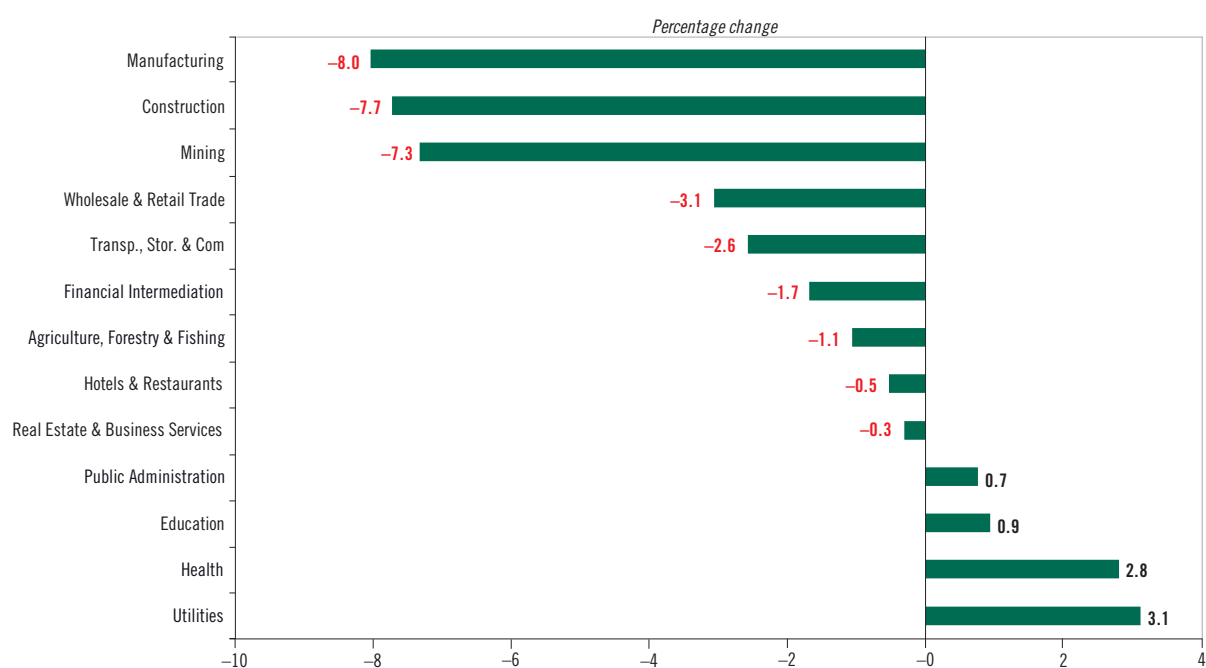


Source: ILO calculations based on official country data and Eurostat.

a/ China, India, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia are excluded from these estimates, due to missing data. Spain is included in the sample.

For detailed country coverage by activity, see Annex.

Figure 15. Selected G20 countries (up to 16 countries) a/: estimated employment changes by economic activity (first three quarters of 2009 compared with first three quarters of 2008)

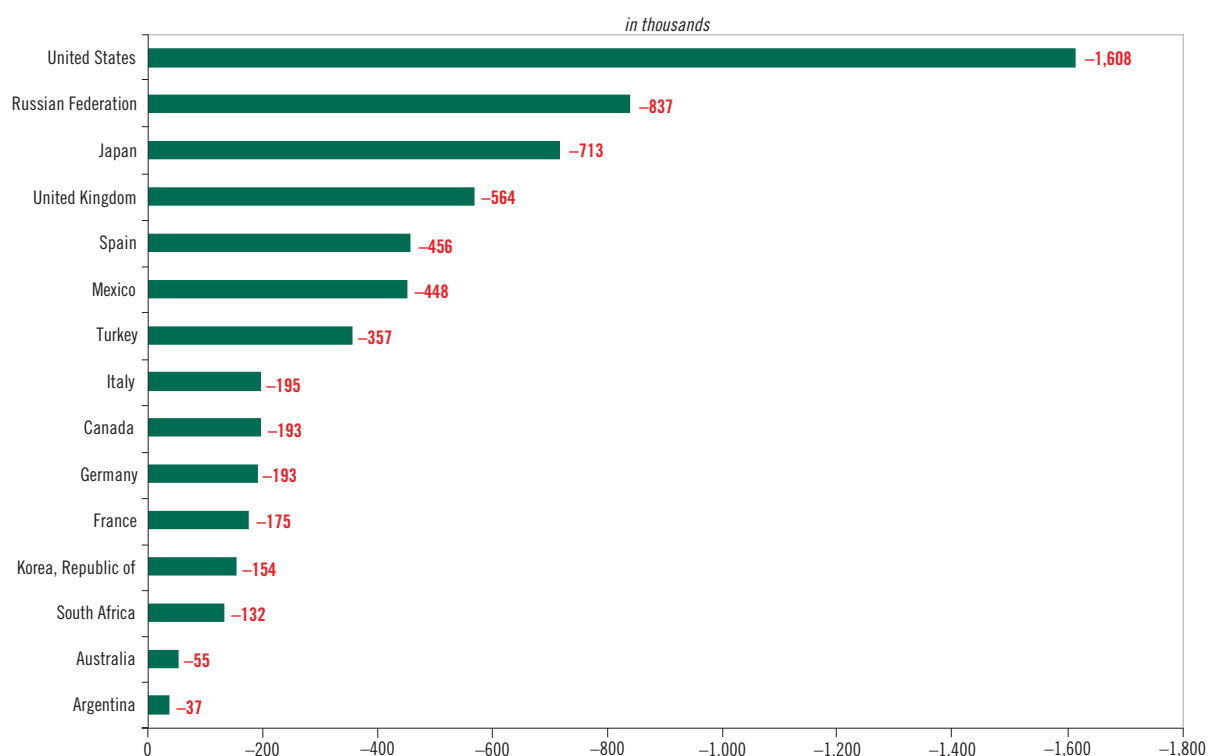


Source: ILO calculations based on official country data and Eurostat.

a/ China, India, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia are excluded from these estimates, due to missing data. Spain is included in the sample.

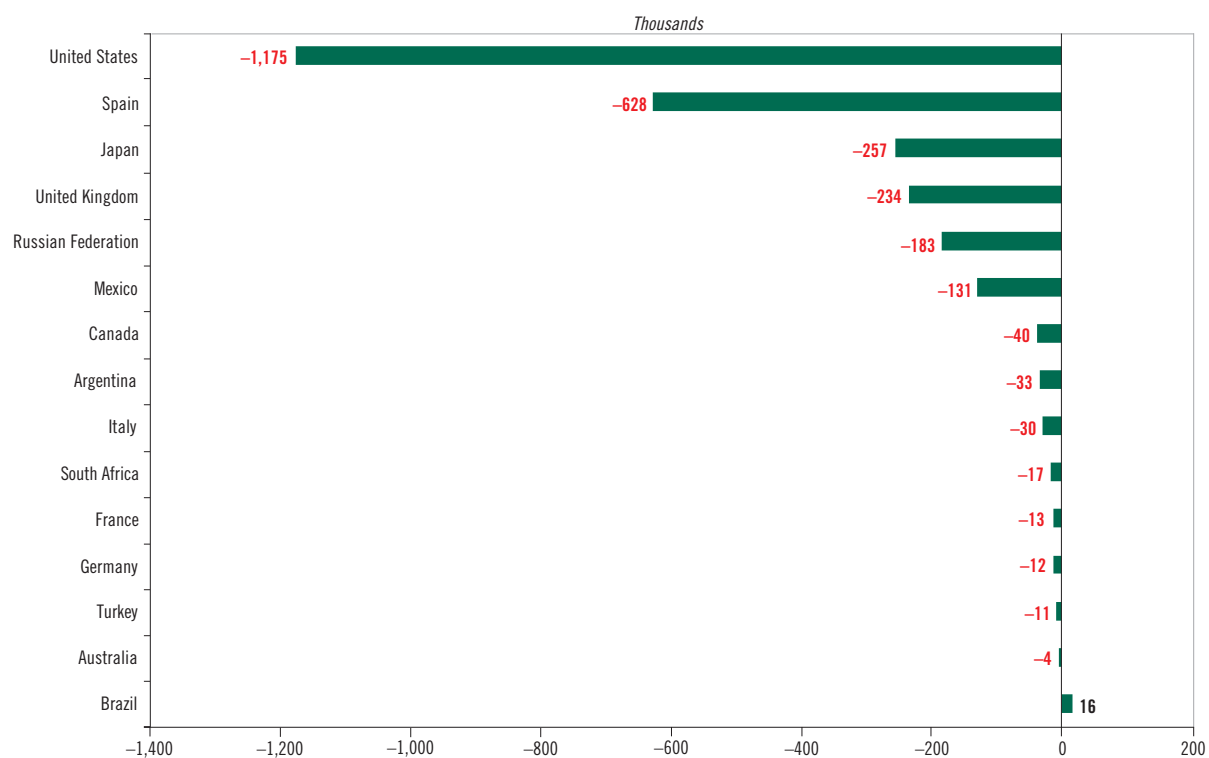
For detailed country coverage by activity, see Annex.

**Figure 16. Selected G20 countries (15 countries): employment changes in manufacturing (first three quarters of 2009 compared with first three quarters of 2008)**



Source: ILO calculations based on official country data and Eurostat.

**Figure 17. Selected G20 countries (15 countries): employment changes in construction (first three quarters of 2009 compared with first three quarters of 2008)**



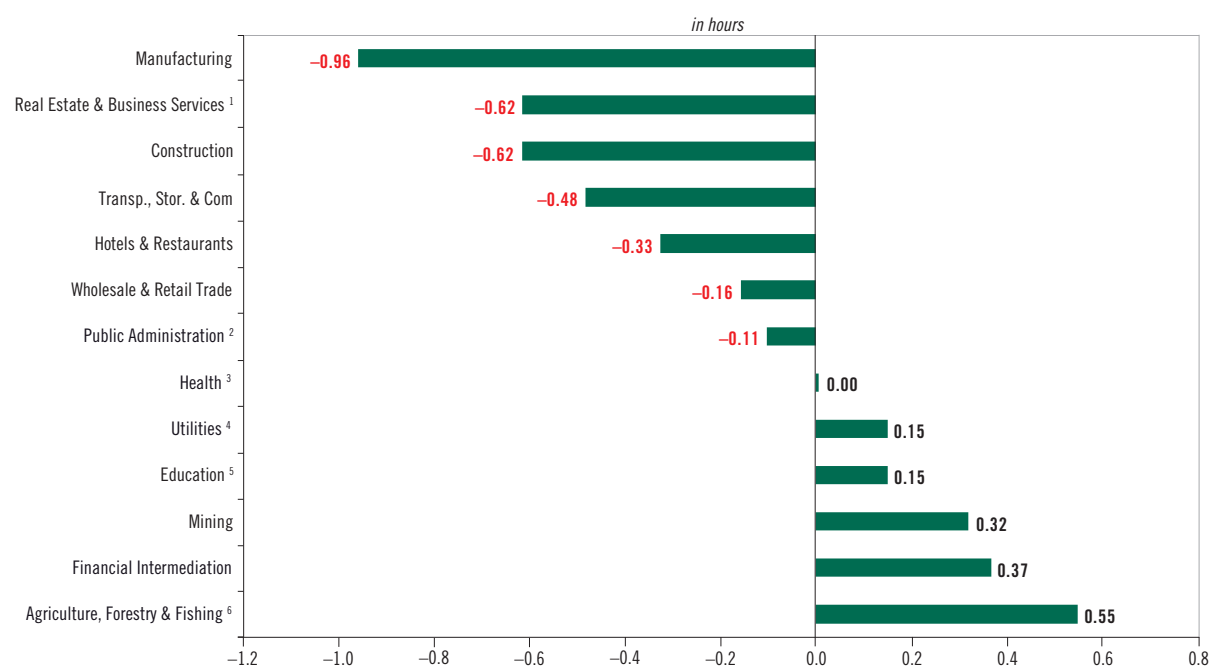
Source: ILO calculations based on official country data and Eurostat.

per cent) while mining employment registered a steep contraction in percentage terms (-7.3 per cent). Some sectors nonetheless experienced job increases during the period including health, utilities, education and public administration.

## 7. Hours of Work in Manufacturing fell Sharply in Some G20 Countries

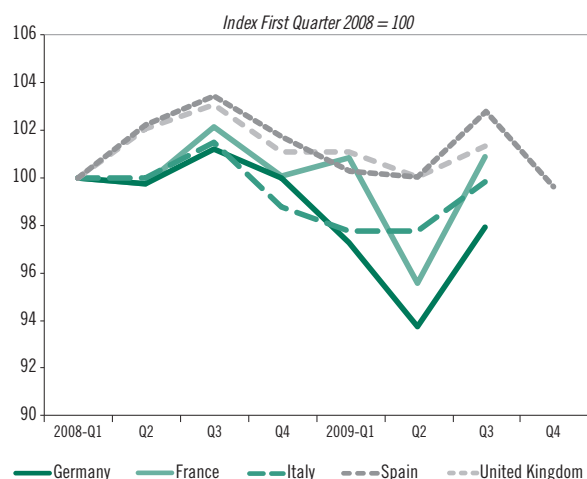
Declining weekly hours of work were observed in seven out of 13 sectors in the set of up to nine developed G20 countries with available information comparing the first three quarters of 2009 with the same period in 2008 (Figure 18). Manufacturing experienced the most severe decline (-0.96 hours), followed by real estate and business services and construction, sectors also affected by job losses.

Figure 18. Selected G20 countries (up to 9 countries) a/: estimated average weekly hours of work by economic activity (first three quarters of 2009 compared with first three quarters of 2008)



Source: ILO based on National Labour Force Surveys, Eurostat and official estimates.  
 Notes a/ Selected Economies include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom and United States  
 1/ Does not include Canada, France and Japan  
 2/ Does not include Japan and United States  
 3/ Does not include United States  
 4/ Does not include Canada  
 5/ Does not include France and United States  
 6/ Does not include Canada, Japan and United States

Figure 19. Selected G20 countries: actual weekly hours of work of employees



Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates.

Figure 20. Selected G20 countries: actual weekly hours of work of employees



Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates.

Among EU G20 countries, the declines in weekly hours of work in manufacturing were most pronounced during the second quarter of 2009 in Germany (-2.4 hours on average compared with the same quarter of 2008), followed by France (-1.6 hours) and Italy (-0.9 hours) (Figure 19). In Spain, only since the fourth quarter 2009 have declining hours been observed in this sector. In other developed G20 countries, declines were steepest during the fourth quarter of 2008 in Japan and Canada while in the United States the sharpest decline occurred in the first quarter 2009 (Figure 20). Declining hours of work in manufacturing continued through the third quarter 2009 in Australia.

8. G20 Countries Show Differentiated Labour Market Patterns by Sex during the Crisis

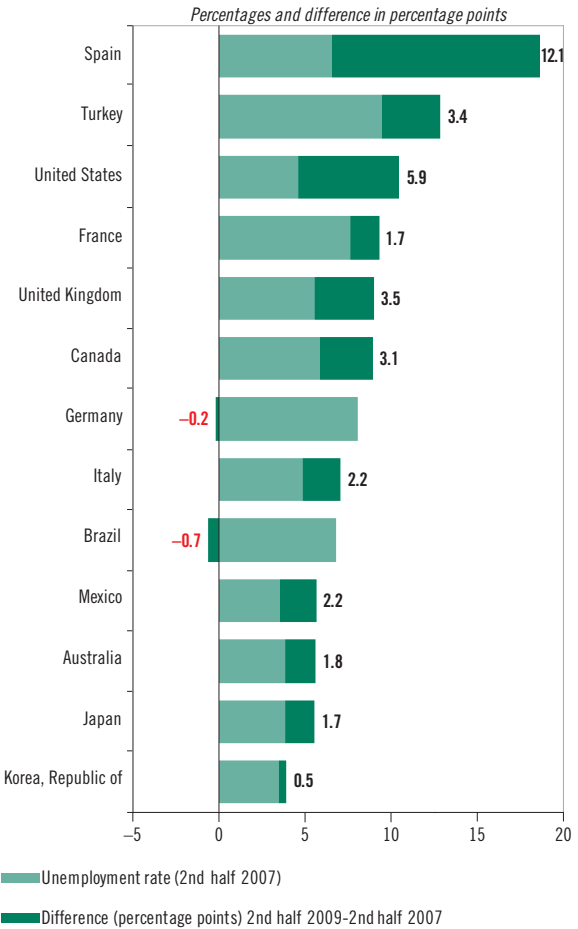
In 11 out of 13 G20 countries with available information by sex, both men and women were affected by higher unemployment rates with the onset of the crisis comparing the second half of 2009 with the second

half of 2007 (Figures 21 and 22). Only in Germany and Brazil did unemployment rates fall for both sexes, although the decline was steeper for women in both countries.

Among the 11 countries where unemployment increased among both sexes, the rise in men's unemployment rates outpaced that among women, such that in the first half of 2009, compared to the first half of 2007, the ratio of men to women's unemployment rate fell in all G20 countries with available information. Nonetheless, in about half of the G20 countries with available information, women's unemployment rates exceeded those for men in the respective countries.

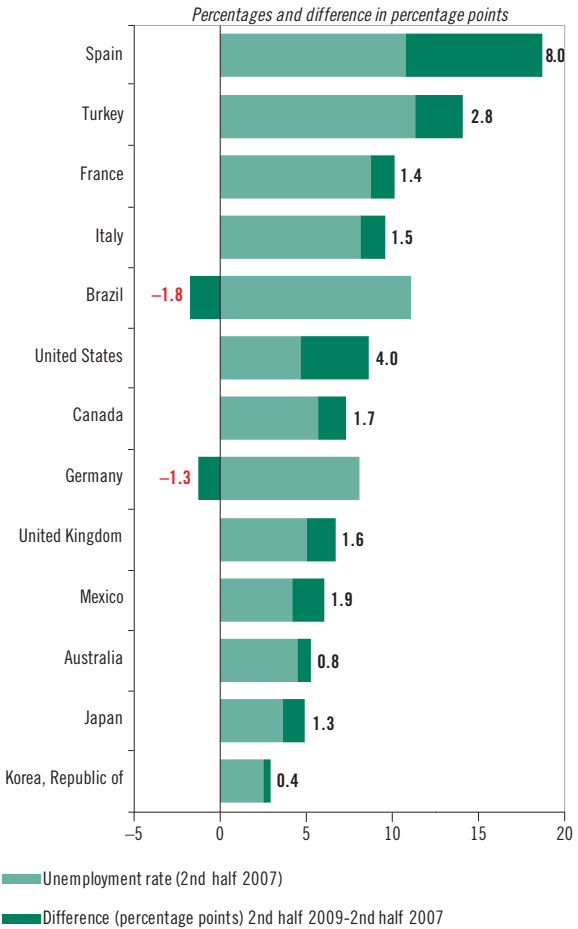
Moreover, in eight out of 14 countries with available information, women's labour force participation rates increased in the second half of 2009 compared with the second half of 2007. This is in sharp contrast to men's labour force participation which declined during this period in 13 of 14 countries (Figures 23 and 24). In other words, in most of the countries, women have

Figure 21. Selected G20 countries (13 countries): male unemployment rate (second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007)



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted. Note: the figure next to the bar indicates the difference.

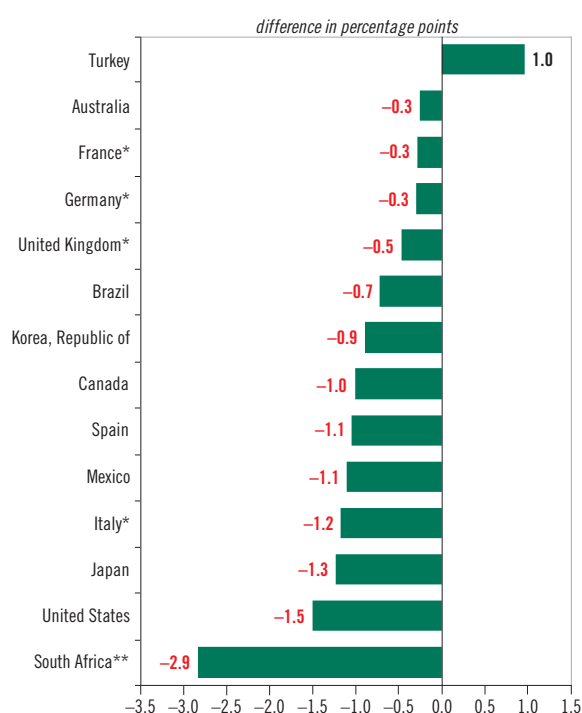
Figure 22. Selected G20 countries (13 countries): female unemployment rate (second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007)



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted. Note: the figure next to the bar indicates the difference.

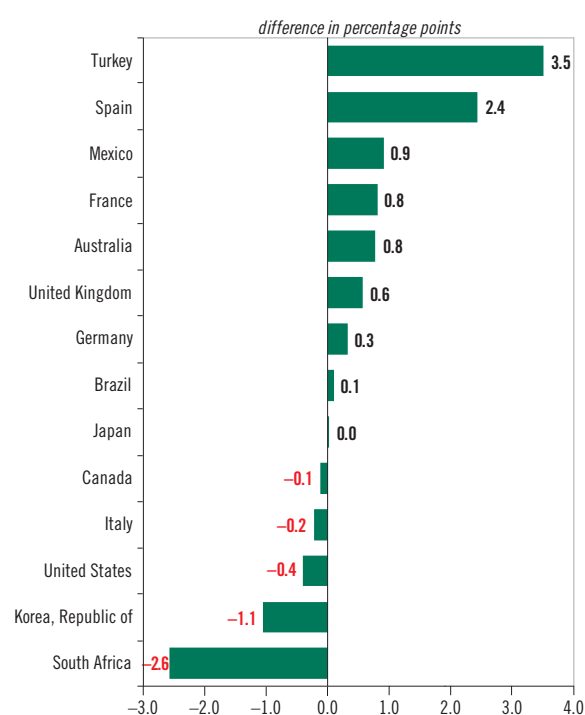


**Figure 23. Selected G20 countries (14 countries): difference in male labour force participation rate (second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007)**



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted.

**Figure 24. Selected G20 countries (14 countries): difference in female labour force participation rate (second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007)**



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted.

become more economically active during the crisis to support themselves and their families, while men have reduced their participation in the labour force.

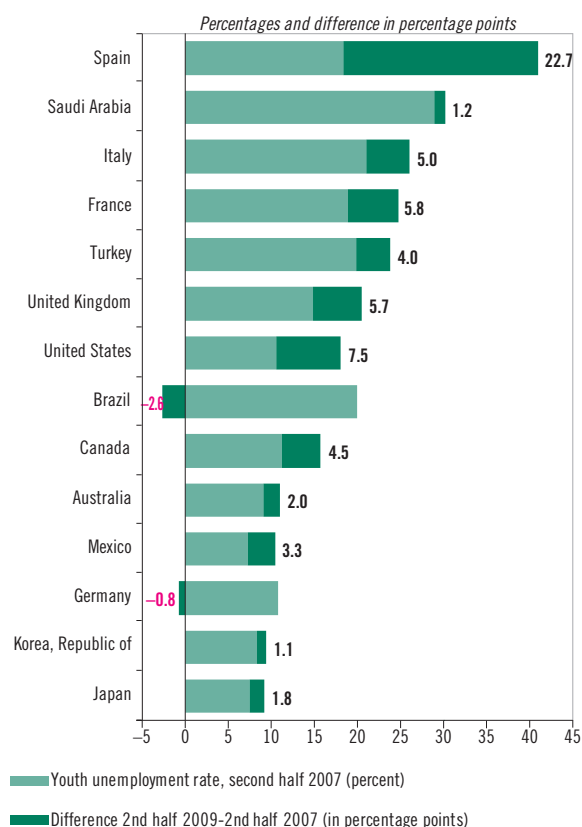
A declining labour supply among both sexes in 2009 was especially marked in South Africa. In Turkey, women's labour force participation rose very sharply (3.5 percentage points) and male participation rates also rose (1.0 percentage points).

## 9. Youth have Experienced Higher Unemployment Rate Increases than the Total Population

Prior to the crisis, youth unemployment rates already exceeded total unemployment rates by a ratio of over 2 to 1 among G20 countries. Similar to the overall trend, 12 of 14 G20 countries with available data in the second semester of 2009 recorded higher youth unemployment rates compared with the second half of 2007; the exceptions were Brazil and Germany, where both youth and total unemployment rates declined (Figure 25).

The increases in youth unemployment rates exceeded those for the total population. This suggests that youth,

**Figure 25. Selected G20 countries (14 countries): youth unemployment rate (second half of 2009 compared with second half of 2007)**



Source: ILO based on official estimates of the countries. Data not seasonally adjusted.  
Note: the figure next to the bar indicates the difference. See Annex table A.4 for country-specific notes.

who loom large among workers on temporary and precarious jobs, have been disproportionately hard hit by the crisis.

Spain and the United States recorded the largest increase in youth unemployment rates (22.7 percentage points and 7.5 percentage points, respectively), followed by France and the United Kingdom. In France and Spain, the very large increase in youth unemployment is associated with the high proportion of temporary job losses.

For G20 countries with available data, the highest youth-to-total unemployment ratios in the second semester of 2009 were recorded in Italy (3.6 times), France (2.8), Republic of Korea (2.7) and the United Kingdom (2.6 times). Among countries with annual data for 2009, Saudi Arabia recorded the highest ratio, 5.3 times. However, when the youth-to-Saudi national unemployment rate ratio is used, the ratio declines to 2.9 times.

## 10. While Economic Growth is Expected to Improve in 2010, Labour Market Conditions are likely to Remain Difficult in 2010 and 2011

In the aftermath of the deepest global economic contraction in recent history, GDP growth consolidated in the second half of 2009 in most developed and emerging countries. The global recovery is nonetheless unbalanced and the conditions for sustained growth remain fragile according to the United Nations<sup>2</sup>, as it projects world gross product to expand by 2.4 per cent in 2010 following a contraction of -2.2 per cent in 2009.

In most developed economies, output growth is expected to be positive but remain weak (1.3 per cent, and 1.9 per cent for the OECD area)) compared with pre-crisis levels due to dampened consumer and investment demand resulting from a continued increase in unemployment rates. Among developing countries, economic growth is expected to be relatively strong in 2010 (5.3 per cent) reflecting buoyant internal demand but nonetheless will remain below pre-crisis levels (7 per cent). Economies in transition which experienced steep decreases in output (-6.5 per cent) in 2009 are forecast in 2010 to show a weak recovery (1.6 per cent).

This generally more positive economic outlook in 2010 is reflected in the forecasts for real GDP growth in the G20 countries, as growth is expected to return (and in several cases continue) for 19 out of 20 countries. China and India are anticipated to lead GDP growth (8.8 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively) despite remaining well below pre-crisis levels (Table 4).

<sup>2</sup> World Economic Situation and Prospects 2010, United Nations, at: <http://www.un.org/esa/policy/wess/wesp2010files/wesp2010.pdf>

**Table 4. G20 countries and Euro area real GDP growth estimates and forecasts, 2000-2010**

percentages					
Country	Average 2000-2007	2008	2009 estimates	2010 forecasts	
Argentina	3.8	7.2	0.9	e/	3.3
Australia	3.4	2.3	1.3	e/	2.9
Brazil	3.4	5.1	0.1	e/	5.2
Canada	2.6	0.4	-2.6	e/	2.3
China	10.3	9.0	8.7	e/	8.8
Euro Area	1.9	0.5	-4.0	e/	0.7
France	1.8	0.4	-2.2		1.2
Germany	1.2	1.3	-5.0		1.2
India	7.4	7.4	6.7	e/	6.5
Indonesia	5.0	6.1	4.5		5
Italy	1.1	-1.0	-4.7	e/	0.7
Japan	1.6	-1.2	-5.1	e/	2.1
Korea, Republic of	4.7	2.2	0.2		4.6
Mexico	2.5	1.4	-6.8	e/	4.0
Russian Federation	6.6	5.6	-7.0	e/	1.5
Saudi Arabia	3.5	4.3	0.2	e/	3.9
South Africa	4.3	3.7	-2.2	e/	3.1
Spain	3.4	0.9	-3.6	e/	-0.6
Turkey	4.9	0.9	-6.0	e/	3.5
United Kingdom	2.6	0.6	-4.9		0.6
United States	2.4	0.4	-2.4		2.9

Sources: For 2000-2008 data, the source is OECD for OECD member countries and national sources for non-OECD member countries.

See the Annex for the sources of 2009 estimates and 2010 forecasts.

Notes: e/ preliminary estimate for 2009

The outlook for the labour market in G20 countries is less favourable. Where forecasts are available, modest increases in the unemployment rate are anticipated for most countries, based on harmonized unemployment rates (Table 5). Thus, renewed increases in economic activity will be insufficient in most G20 economies to provide a sufficient number of jobs for persons seeking work.

Projections of unemployment rates for 2010 suggest that the highest increases (over 1 percentage point) will be experienced in developed G20 countries, including Australia, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

## 11. Key labour market challenges in the short-term outlook

The jobs gap will remain and increase in some G20 countries. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the estimated employment gap (the number of jobs needed to restore the pre-crisis employment-to-working age population ratio) was positive in 10 out of 14 G20 countries with available information (Figure 26). It was particularly large in Spain (11.1 per cent), the United States (7.7 per

**Table 5. Selected G20 countries (19 countries) annual unemployment rates, 2000-2009 and projected change in 2010**

Country	Unemployment Rates <i>percent</i>					Change in unemployment rate projected in 2010 (percentage points) a/
	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	
Argentina	15.1	11.6	8.5	7.9	8.7	n.a.
Australia	6.6	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.6	1.1
Brazil	7.1	9.9	9.3	7.9	8.1	n.a.
Canada	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.1	8.3	0.5
China	3.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	n.a.
France	9.0	9.3	8.4	7.8	9.4	0.5
Germany	7.5	10.7	8.4	7.3	7.5	1.5
Indonesia	6.1	9.9	9.4	8.4	8.0	n.a.
Italy	10.1	7.7	6.1	6.7	7.5	1.4
Japan	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	0.5
Korea, Republic of	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	-0.2 b/
Mexico	2.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	5.5	0.8 b/
Russian Federation	9.8	7.2	6.1	6.3	8.4	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	4.6	n.a.	5.6	5.0	5.7	n.a.
South Africa	23.3	23.5	21.0	22.9	24.0	n.a.
Spain	11.1	9.2	8.3	11.3	18.0	1.1
Turkey	n.a.	10.2	10.2	10.9	13.9	0.6 b/
United Kingdom	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.6	a/ 7.5	1.3
United States	4.0	5.1	4.6	5.8	9.3	0.8

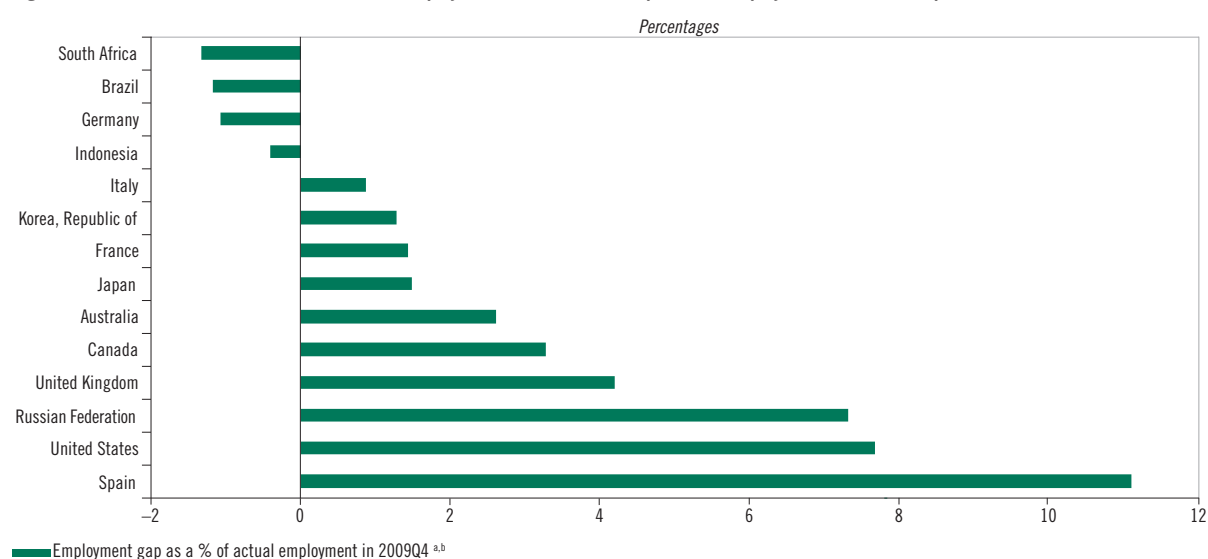
Source: ILO, LABORSTA database for 2000-2009 figures based on official country sources.

Notes: See complete notes in the Annex.

a/ Unless specified, the source is United Nations Jan. 2010, based on harmonised unemployment rate.

b/ OECD Economic Outlook No. 86

n.a.: not available

**Figure 26. Selected G20 countries (14 countries): employment needed to restore pre-crisis employment rates (fourth quarter of 2009)**

Source: OECD calculations based on OECD Economic Outlook No.86 (EO86) database for the OECD countries and National sources for the non-OECD countries.

a) Counterfactual employment level in Q4 2009 is obtained by assuming that it has grown as rapidly as the working age population between Q4 2007 and Q4 2009.

b) 2009Q1 for Indonesia.

cent), and the Russian Federation (7.3 per cent). Due to the lingering effects of the crisis, the employment gap is expected to remain sizeable in all ten G20 countries with available projections for the fourth quarter 2011. Note these calculations are based on November 2009 growth forecasts.

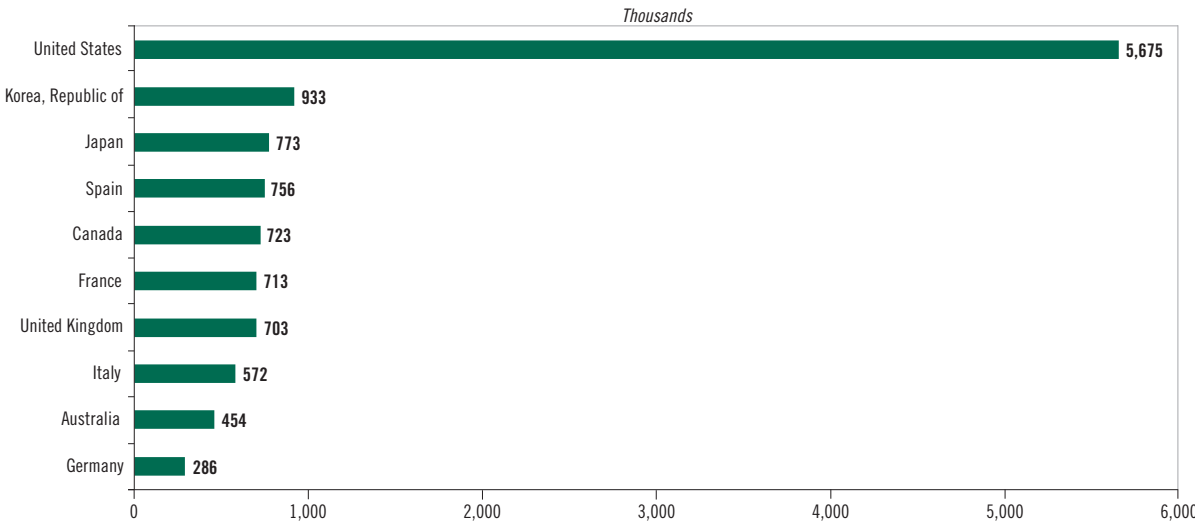
*Growth in the working-age population and the economically active population:* Growth in these populations will pose challenges to job creation in many G20 countries in 2010 and 2011, as new arrivals to the labour market will find themselves competing for scarce job opportunities with large masses of unemployed workers. Only the Russian Federation is expected to witness a decline in its working-age population during this period (Figures 27 and 28). Box 3 provides another perspective by compar-

ing available labour force growth projections with past employment growth trends. Whilst these trends may have been modified by the crisis, these trends illustrate the challenges lying ahead.

*Labour productivity and employment growth:* How will the patterns observed during the crisis and described above, particularly in output and employment, and hence labour productivity, affect the paths of recovery? Box 4 suggests that countries with lower declines in labour productivity, but larger employment declines, may see a quicker rebound in employment than countries where employment declined less but with steeper falls in labour productivity.

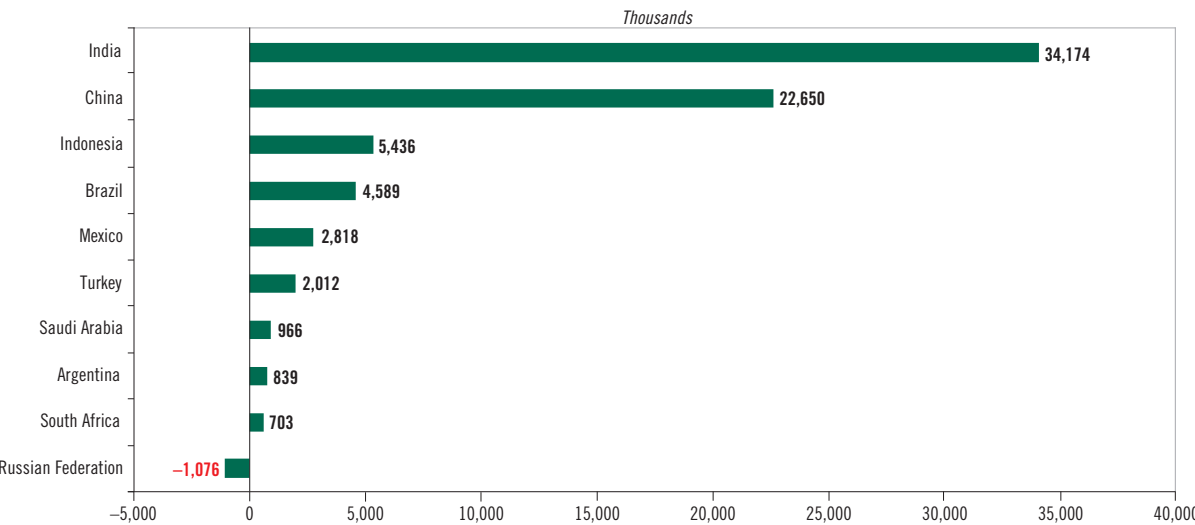
*High youth unemployment rates:* Youth unemployment rates, which have risen faster in many G20 coun-

Figure 27. G20 developed countries: Change in working age population (15-65 years), from 2009 to 2011



Source: ILO calculations based on UN projections. Changes from July 2009 to July 2011.

Figure 28. G20 emerging countries: Change in working age population (15-65 years), from 2009 to 2011



Source: ILO calculations based on UN projections. Changes from July 2009 to July 2011.

tries than total unemployment rates, will continue to be a key labour market issue in 2010 and 2011; young unemployed workers will require skills development training and employment services support.

*Increases in precarious forms of employment:* The quality of employment will be a factor to consider as new jobs are created in the near to medium term. Informal sector employment and unregistered workers in particular should remain a key concern for policymakers in 2010, especially in emerging G20 economies.

*High long-term unemployment and numbers of discouraged workers:* These trends will likely continue in the short term, and should be of special concern to policymakers. Combining unemployment insurance and active measures to encourage rapid re-entry into employment especially the long-term unemployed—will be particularly important.

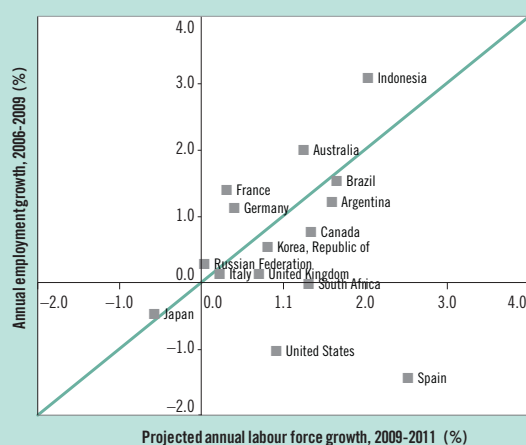
### Box 3: Accelerated employment growth is needed to avoid further increases in unemployment

Projected growth in output determines to a large extent the rate of future employment growth, which may be equal to, above or below the rate of growth of the labour force. In view of the given the large shock that has taken place in labour markets, including major shifts in labour force participation rates, which may or may not reverse in the recovery phase, there is some uncertainty surrounding labour force projections.

To illustrate likely future trends, based on past trends, albeit with the caveat mentioned above, The figure below compares recent historical employment growth rates with projected labour force growth rates between 2009 and 2011. The figure points to a clear need for accelerated employment growth in many G20 countries in order to avoid a further increase in unemployment and other forms of labour slack. In 11 countries (below the 45-degree line) out of 17 G20 countries with available data, a continuation of recent employment growth rates would not yield sufficient employment generation to offset projected labour force growth. On the other hand, in Australia, France, Germany, Indonesia and the

Russian Federation, recent employment growth has exceeded the projected rate of labour force growth.

Average annual employment growth (2006-09) vs annual projected labour force growth (2009-11)



Source: Employment: National statistical offices; Labour force: ILO, Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections (5th Edition, Revision 2009).  
Note: 2009 employment data for France, Germany, Italy, Turkey and United Kingdom are based on first three quarters of 2009. The employment growth rate for Brazil is based on 2006-2008.

**Box 4. Employment retention during the recession and the short-term job creation outlook**

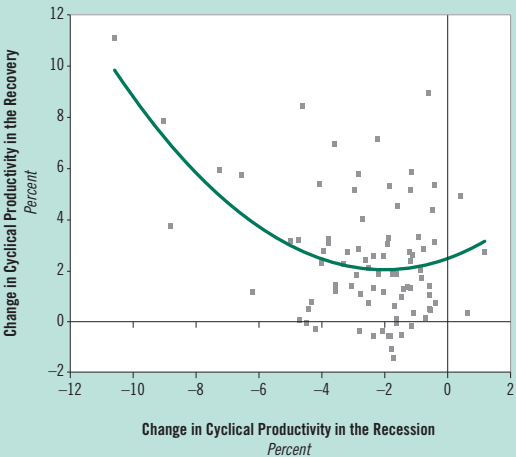
As shown in the main text, G-20 countries experienced very different labour market adjustment patterns during the economic downturn. In some, much of the adjustment has occurred via reductions in hours worked with limited job losses. As the G-20 economies are now in the early phases of the recovery, it is normal to pose the following question: does the significant employment retention observed in some G-20 countries during the recession imply a recovery with weak net job creation, as employers have large spare capacity and may opt to respond to the pickup in demand by raising working hours among the existing workforce rather than through hiring extra workers?

To shed some light on this issue, this Box provides a simple comparison of cyclical labour productivity developments during 85 historical recession and initial recovery episodes across 24 OECD countries. The Figure below suggests that the more extreme cases of employment retention or labour hoarding during recessions were characterized by subsequent weak job creation recoveries.<sup>1</sup> In particular, countries that experienced significant labour hoarding and a sharp fall in labour productivity (i.e. were on the far left of the chart) generally recorded a strong pickup in labour productivity growth in the recovery period with weak job creation. In 5 out of 6 historical episodes where the falls in cyclical labour productivity during the downturns exceeded 6%, cyclical labour productivity was very strong in the subsequent recovery. The remaining episode involved a supply shock (the first 1970s oil shock) where the large fall in labour productivity was due in part to a permanent fall in labour productivity and incomes rather than cyclical labour hoarding.

This conclusion is tempered by the limited number of episodes with a symmetric behaviour of productivity in the recession and recovery periods. Indeed, for smaller falls in labour productivity during the

recession (below 4%), productivity dynamics in the recessions and subsequent recoveries are largely uncorrelated. However, the more extreme historical episodes are likely to be highly relevant to the current recession where a number of countries, including Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom, have experienced a similar sharp drop in labour productivity. Indeed, there are more episodes of such a sharp fall in labour productivity in this recession than in the historical sample. Drawing from the historical experience, the countries with sharp drops in productivity in this recession may well experience an initial phase of weak job creation in the recovery, as employers have large spare capacity to satisfy the pickup in demand before starting to hire new workers.

**Cyclical labour productivity per employee in the recovery and the previous recession<sup>1</sup>**



Source: OECD Economic Outlook Database 86 and OECD calculations.  
1. Recessions are defined as the period between the peak and trough in the level of real GDP. The recovery is the 8 quarter period following the trough in GDP.  
2. Cyclical labour productivity is the difference between actual and trend labour productivity where trend productivity are the OECD measure of potential output for each country divided by trend employment.  
3. An illustrative second order polynomial (quadratic) trend line shown



# Statistical Annex of Tables and Figures

Annex table A.1. G20 countries: Real GDP growth from 2000 to 2009 and 2010 forecasts

percent change

Country and Group	Average 2000-2007	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 estimates	2010 fore- casts	Source for 2009 estimates and 2010 forecasts	
Argentina	3.8	-0.8	-4.4	-10.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	7.2	0.9	e/	3.3	INDEC for 2009 and Central Bank of Argentina for 2010
Australia	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.6	4.8	2.3	1.3	e/	2.9	Reserve Bank of Australia
Brazil	3.4	4.3	1.3	2.6	1.2	5.7	3.1	3.9	6.1	5.1	0.1	e/	5.2	Brazilian Finance Ministry
Canada	2.6	5.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	0.4	-2.6	e/	2.3	Bank of Canada
China	10.3	8.4	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	13.0	9.0	8.7	e/	8.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China for 2009 and UN for 2010
Euro Area	1.9	4.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.8	3.1	2.8	0.5	-4.0	e/	0.7	EU
France	1.8	3.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.4	-2.2		1.2	EU
Germany	1.2	3.2	1.2	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.8	3.2	2.5	1.3	-5.0		1.2	EU
India	7.4	na	3.9	4.6	6.9	8.0	9.2	9.8	9.3	7.4	6.7	e/	6.5	India Planing Commission for 2009 and UN for 2010
Indonesia	5.0	5.3	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.1	4.5		5.0	UN
Italy	1.1	3.7	1.8	0.5	-0.0	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	-1.0	-4.7	e/	0.7	EU
Japan	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.1	e/	2.1	Bank of Japan
Korea, Republic of	4.7	8.8	4.0	7.2	2.8	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.1	2.2	0.2		4.6	Bank of Korea
Mexico	2.7	6.6	-1.0	0.1	1.3	4.0	3.2	4.9	3.3	1.5	-6.5	e/	4.0	Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público
Russian Federation	6.6	10.1	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.2	6.4	7.7	8.1	5.6	-7.0	e/	1.5	UN
Saudi Arabia	3.5	4.9	0.5	0.1	7.7	5.3	5.6	3.2	2.0	4.3	0.2	e/	3.9	National Sources (Banque Saudi Fransi)
South Africa	4.3	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.7	-2.2	e/	3.1	UN
Spain	3.4	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.9	-3.6	e/	-0.6	EU
Turkey	4.9	6.8	-5.7	6.2	5.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.9	-6.0	e/	3.5	Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization
United Kingdom	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.6	0.6	-4.9		0.6	EU
United States	2.4	4.1	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	0.4	-2.4		2.9	U.S. Federal Reserve

Sources: for 2000-2008 data, the source is OECD for OECD member countries and national sources for non-OECD member countries. In the case of Mexico, national sources were used.

Notes

e/ preliminary estimate for 2009

UN: UN, World Economic Situation and Prospects 2010 (Jan. 2010)

EU: European Commission for EU countries (intermediate forecasts of 25 Feb. 2010)



Annex table A.2. Selected G20 countries (18 countries): Annual unemployment rates, 2000-2009 and projected change in 2010

Country	Unemployment Rates percent										Change in unemployment rate projected in 2010 (percentage points) c/	Notes
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Argentina	15.1	17.4	19.7	17.3	13.6	11.6	10.2	8.5	7.9	8.7	n.a.	31 Urban agglomerations. Methodology revised in 2003; data not strictly comparable
Australia	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.2	5.6	1.1	Civilian labour force employed.
Brazil	7.1	6.2	b/ 11.7	12.3	11.5	9.9	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.1	n.a.	Ages 10+, 6 metropolitan areas. Methodology revised in 2002; data not strictly comparable.
Canada	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.3	0.5	Civilian labour force employed.
China	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	.	Urban registered unemployment. Official estimates.
France	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.8	9.4	0.5	
Germany	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.3	7.5	1.5	
Indonesia	6.1	8.1	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.0	.	
Italy	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.7	a/ 7.5	1.4	
Japan	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	5.1	0.5	
Korea, Republic of	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	d/ -0.2	Civilian labour force employed.
Mexico	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	5.5	d/ 0.8	Ages 14+. Methodology revised in 2005; data not strictly comparable.
Russian Federation	9.8	8.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.3	8.4	n.a.	Ages 15-72
Saudi Arabia	4.6	4.6	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	e/ 5.6	e/ 5.0	5.7	n.a.	
South Africa	23.3	26.2	26.6	24.8	23.0	23.5	22.1	21.0	22.9	24.0	n.a.	Ages 15-64
Spain	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	11.3	18.0	1.1	
Turkey						10.2	9.9	10.2	10.9	f/ 13.9	d/ 0.6	
United Kingdom	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.6	a/ 7.5	1.3	Ages 16+
United States	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	0.8	Ages 16+

Source: ILO, LABORSTA database for 2000-2009 figures based on official country sources.

Notes: Persons aged 15 years and over, unless mentioned (eg. 14+; 14 years and over)

a/: Average of first 3 quarters of the current year

b/: 2nd quarter

c/: Unless specified, the source is United Nations Jan. 2010, based on harmonised unemployment rate.

d/: OECD Economic Outlook No. 86

e/: April

f/: Average Jan-Nov.

Annex table A.3. G20 selected countries (13 countries): Male and female annual unemployment rates, 2000-2009

percentages

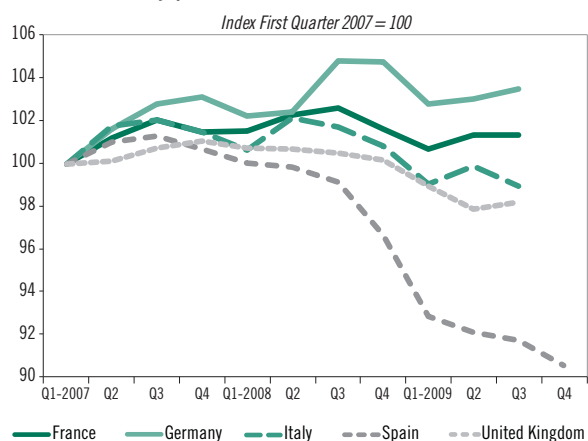
Male unemployment rates	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.0	5.7
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	9.1	7.8	8.2	7.4	6.1	6.5
Canada	6.9	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.6	9.4
France	7.5	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.3	9.1
Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.8	10.3	11.2	10.2	8.5	7.4	8.0
Italy	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.5
Japan	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.3
Korea, Republic of	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.1
Mexico	n.a.	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	5.4
South Africa	20.4	23.3	22.6	21.7	19.9	19.7	17.8	28.2	20.0	22.2
Spain	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.1	6.3	6.4	10.1	17.7
United Kingdom	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.1	8.5
United States	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	6.1	10.3
Female unemployment rates										
Australia	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.4
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.2	14.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	10.0	9.9
Canada	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.7	7.0
France	10.8	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.0	8.4	9.8
Germany	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.7	9.1	10.1	9.5	8.3	7.2	6.9
Italy	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.3	10.5	10.0	8.8	7.9	8.5	9.0
Japan	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.8
Korea, Republic of	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0
Mexico	n.a.	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.5
South Africa	26.5	29.4	31.1	28.4	26.6	27.8	27.0	24.3	26.3	26.1
Spain	16.0	14.8	15.7	15.3	14.3	12.2	11.6	10.9	13.0	18.4
United Kingdom	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.4
United States	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.4	8.1

Source: ILO, LABORSTA database for 2000-2009 figures based on official country sources.

Notes: See complete notes in Annex Table A.2.

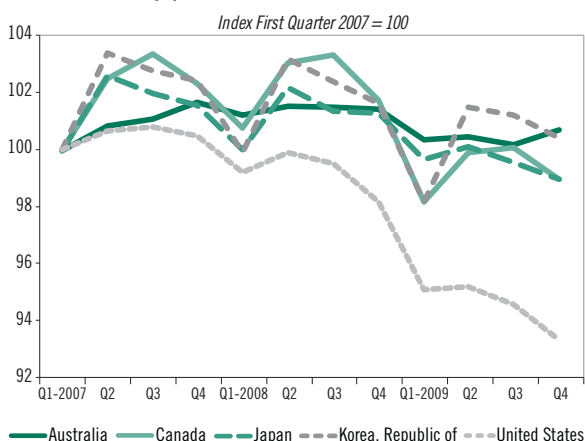
n.a. : not available

Annex figure A.1. Selected G20 countries: employment-to-population ratio by quarter, 2007-2009



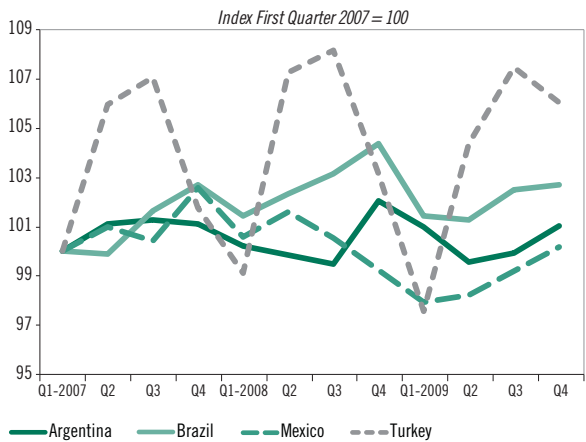
Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Annex figure A.2. Selected G20 countries: employment-to-population ratio by quarter, 2007-2009



Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Annex figure A.3. Selected G20 countries: employment-to-population ratio by quarter, 2007-2009



Source: ILO calculations based on official estimates. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Annex table A.4. G20 selected countries (15 countries): youth unemployment rate second half of 2009 and second half of 2007

Country	Second half 2007 (per cent)	Second half 2009 (per cent)	Difference (Percentage points)
Australia	9.1	11.1	2.0
Brazil a/	20.0	17.4	-2.6
Canada	11.2	15.7	4.5
France	19.0	24.8	5.8
Germany	10.8	10.1	-0.8
Italy	21.1	26.1	5.0
Japan	7.5	9.2	1.8
Korea, Republic of	8.4	9.5	1.1
Mexico c/	7.3	10.5	3.3
Saudi Arabia d/	29.0	30.2	1.2
South Africa	n.a.	48.4	n.a.
Spain	18.4	41.1	22.7
Turkey e/	19.8	23.9	4.0
United Kingdom e/ f/	14.8	20.5	5.7
United States f/	10.6	18.1	7.5

Source: ILO based on official estimates. Persons aged 15 to 24 unless otherwise specified. Not seasonally adjusted data.

a/ 6 metropolitan areas.

b/ Eurostat estimate based on labour force survey and registered unemployment figures.

c/ Youth defined as persons aged 14-24.

d/ Annual average figures. Youth defined as persons aged 20-24.

e/ Second half based on average July to November.

f/ Youth defined as persons aged 16-24.





