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Estimating the World at Work

Deon Filmer

What is the work status of the
world's working-age
population? This paper
presents estimates of a
breakdown on employment
in services, industry, and
agriculture — and
unemployment — in the
world and subgroups thereof.

Background paper for *World Development Report 1995*

Summary findings

Addressing the question, "What is the work status of the world's working-age population and subgroups thereof?" Filmer gathers data for many countries and infers data where it is missing (which requires making "heroic assumptions"). The results are of course only as good as the data are representative and accurate. Data are least reliable for Sub-Saharan Africa.

The high-income group is dominated (in population) by the United States, Germany, and Japan, which account for 58 percent of that group's working-age population.

The middle-income group is dominated by Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and Brazil, which account for 40 percent of that group's working-age population.

The low-income group is dominated by China and India, which account for 70 percent of that group's working-page population.

Among other things, Filmer's charts and tables show the breakdown on working-age employment — in services, industry, agriculture — and unemployment in various parts of the world.

Estimating the World at Work

Deon Filmer [1]

Background paper to the 1995 World Development Report:

Workers in an Integrating World.

1. Introduction

What is the employment status of the world's population? It is this simple question that this paper attempts to answer. By gathering data for many countries and inferring data for countries with missing data, this paper describes the work status of the working age population for the world, and various subgroups thereof. In order to describe the characteristics of the word's working age population one needs make some heroic assumptions about the mapping between available and unavailable data, and the way these aggregate into various country groupings. This paper documents the data, assumptions and methods used to estimate the "World at Work" numbers presented in the *World Development Report 1995: Workers in an Integrating World* [World Bank 1995].

First, a preliminary note on methodology: The goal is to estimate numbers for the working age population, and shares of the working age population out of the labor force, unemployed, in wage employment and nonwage employment in agriculture, industry, and services for the world, and various income and regional groupings. Clearly there are several ways of doing this. The strategy used here is twofold. First, get global estimates for the three World Bank income classifications (low-, middle-, and high-income countries) and aggregate these into estimates for the world. Second, for each geographic region, estimate the share of the working age population that falls into each category.

In order to aggregate, data on the *shares* for countries with available data are taken as representative of their income group or region and the weighted average share is projected onto the population data for the group or region. As the distinctions between employment status categories become finer (for example from the share in agriculture to the share of

agriculture in wage employment), data become more scarce. In order to maximize the data that enter into each calculation, the estimates are made in a sequential way. So for each income group or region: First, aggregate population data to get group totals. Second, estimate the share of the working age population that is in the labor force. Third, estimate the share in the labor force that is unemployed. Fourth, estimate the share of the work force that is in each sector. Fifth, within each sector, estimate the share that is in wage employment. The following section describes these steps in more detail.

2. Methodology

2.1. The working age population and activity rates

Population data for 1995 are obtained from age specific population estimates from the ILO. These are ILO updates to the data presented in the *ILO Estimates and Projections 1950-2025* [ILO 1986][2] and are the latest available as of December 1994. The working age population for each country is calculated as the total population minus ages 0-14, and ages 65 and over. The labor force (ages 15-64) is calculated as the sum of the Economically Active Population for each age group between 15 and 64. These are derived by ILO from age-specific estimates of activity rates which are reported in *ILO Estimates and Projections 1950-2025*. Country level data for working age population, labor force (ages 15-64) and activity rates are given in Table 1. Activity rates are calculated as the share of the working age population that is economically active.

Defining who is economically active is not an uncontroversial task. Typically, women who

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[2]According to personal communication with someone at the ILO, the "updated" nature of the data is new population estimates from the United Nations.

are not engaged in farm labor or wage employment are not classified as being economically active. Futhermore, inclusion in the economically active group, especially for women, varies across countries. In the *ILO Estimates and Projections 1950-2025*, a working definition of the economically active is used which consists of the following:

> [...] including among the economically active population all persons who contribute to the supply of labour for the production of goods and services, i.e. all persons in employment (employers, own-account workers, salaried employees, wage earners, unpaid family workers, members of producer co-operatives and members of the armed forces), as well as all the unemployed (both those woth previous job experience and those seeking work for the forst time). It should be noted that this definition of the economically active population is the one adopted in 1954 by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (OCLS). A new definition of the economically active population and its componants (employment and unemployment) was adopted by the 13th ICLS in 1982. It was not possible to take account of the new definition in the present edition, data in accordance with the new definition not yet being available.[ILO 1986]

In estimating the *World at Work*, group specific estimates of the working age population are calculated as the sum over countries in each income group or region, using the groups defined in *1995 World Development Indicators* [World Bank 1995]. Group specific activity rates are calculated as the weighted mean of country specific participation rates. The weights used are the size of the working age population in 1995.

2.2. Unemployment

Cross-country comparability of unemployment statistics is not guaranteed (even within the OECD [OECD 1994 p. 6]). However, for present purposes, they are treated as equivalently defined shares of the labor force that is unemployed. There are several main sources for the data used here. First, a labor statistics database under construction [Topel, Levy and

Rama 1994] reports a set of unemployment figures for many countries around the world. Some of the data reported are relatively old, and some are not credible (for example 9.45% for India in 1986 or 0.09% for Nigeria in 1986) hence these data are supplemented from other sources. Second, the OECD's *Employment Outlook* [OECD 1994] reports estimates of 1995 unemployment rates for OECD countries (excluding Mexico). Third, the ILO's 1994 *World Labor Report* [ILO 94] reports 1991 unemployment rate estimates for many countries. Fourth, the EBRD's *Transition Report* [EBRD 1994] estimates are used for the countries of the former Soviet Union except for the Russian Federation. Fifth, country publications or World Bank sources are used in special cases for data which are still missing, old, or not credible. These are described below.

2.2.1. Special cases:

- Country statistical publications are used for Bangladesh [Bangladesh 1992], India [India 1992].

- A staff estimate is used for the Russian Federation.

- For South Africa, an estimate based on the *Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development* data is used.

- For Ghana, an estimate based on the *Ghana Living Standards Survey 1988-89* is used.

- For Nigeria, an estimate reported in *Adjustment in Africa: Case Studies* [Faruqee 1994] is used.

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Where there is more than one observation on unemployment for a particular country, only the latest date is used. The unemployment data used in the group aggregations and the size of the working age population used for weighting are presented Table 2[3].

2.3. The sectoral distribution of the work force

Sectoral distribution data are also compiled from a variety of sources. First, and most importantly, is the ILO's *Yearbook of Labor Statistics* data. Data from Table 2-A of the Yearbook –which reports census survey, labor force survey, household survey, and official estimates– was downloaded from the World Bank's BESD on-line database. Only the last observation in the 1980-93 period is used for each country. The data give the number of workers in each of 10 industry categories which are aggregated as follows:

- Agriculture: Agriculture

- Industry: Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Gas, Electricity and Water; Construction

- Services: Trade; Transport; Banking; Commercial Services; Not Adequately Defined or Described

Second, these data supplemented with ILO estimates for the distribution of the work force across the three sectors in 1990 for a variety of countries in all regions except Latin America and the Caribbean[4] - these are recent (current as of May 1995) estimates for 1990.

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[3]In Table 2 there are several countries in East and Central Asia (marked with an asterisk) with working age population data not present in Table 1 . These data are derived from a recent update from the ILO which reports decennial population estimates until 1990 for these new countries. A 1995 projection is made by applying the 1980-90 annual average growth rate of the working age population to the 1990 size of the working age population.

[4]Estimates dor Latin America and the Caribbean are said to be forthcoming.

Third, sectoral distribution data as reported in the ILO's *World Labor Report* [ILO 1994] are used. Fourth, country statistical publications are used for China [China 1993a, 1993b], Bangladesh [Bangladesh 1992], India [India 1992], Indonesia [Indonesia 1993]. Where there is more than one observation for a particular country, only the latest date is used[5].

The share of the work force in each sector is then averaged by income group or region using the 1995 working age population as the weight. The data used in these aggregations are given in Table 3 (see previous section for note on new countries in Europe and Central Asia).

2.4. Status of workers within sectors

When there is a breakdown of workers by status, the breakdown is usually as follows

- Employers and own-account workers

- Employees

- Unpaid family workers

- Not classifiable by status

Within each aggregated sector (agriculture, industry, services), the share of workers that are reported as employees is treated as the share that is in wage employment. The residual is the share that in is nonwage employment. Since actual data on the share of each sector that is in wage employment is only available for a relatively small sample of countries, a simple statistical model is used to estimate data where they are missing.

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[5]Except for Bangladesh, where Labor Force survey data for 1989 are used over 1990 ILO estimates.

Actual data on the share of each sector in wage employment is combined with GNP per capita data as reported in the *1994 World Development Indicators* [World Bank 1994] as well as with population data from the same source. Predicted values from simple OLS regressions of the share of each sector in wage employment on the log of GNP per capita, its square, log of the size of the population, its square, as well as a set of regional dummies are used as estimates of the shares. In order to capture the reliability of the GNP and population data, a dummy equal to one if the data come from the Table 1a of the World Development indicators is also included. Results from these regressions are presented in Table 4a.

The share of each sector in wage employment is then averaged by income group and by region using the 1995 working age population as the weight. The source data for these aggregations are given in Table 4b.

3. The world at work

3.1. A note of caution

In interpreting the results of this estimation exercise, one must use a certain degree of caution. The group statistics are only valid up to the representativeness and accuracy of the underlying data. Given that the primary purpose of this exercise is to estimate the numbers for the world and for the income groups, it is these groups that are focused on. The aggregate income group statistics are driven by a few very large countries: The high-income group is dominated (in terms of population) by the United States, Japan and Germany which account for 58% of the group's working age population. The middle-income group is dominated by Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and Brazil which account for 40% of the group's working

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age population. The low-income group is dominated by China and India which account for 70% of the group's working age population. Reliable and recent data were sought out for these countries, and the group aggregates (especially when wage and nonwage work are aggregated) are robust to the inclusion and non-inclusion of many of the other countries in each group.

Regional statistics are also dominated by a few large countries. Again, reliable data were sought for the largest in each group and when wage and nonwage work are aggregated, the source data are fairly representative. Data on the status of workers is hard to obtain, and was predicted for many countries[6] (see Table 4b). In addition, the reliability of some of these data is questionable. These problems are particularly important for the Sub-Saharan African group.

In interpreting the results, care must also be taken as to which countries are included and excluded from each group or region. Two issues are of note here. First, from the *1994* to the *1995 World Development Indicators* [World Bank 1994, 1995] classifications, Indonesia changed from a low-income economy to a middle-income economy. The size of Indonesia's population makes the results (particularly those for middle-income economies) sensitive to this change in classification. Second, the high-income OECD regional group does not consist of all the OECD economies. Greece, Mexico, Portugal, and Turkey are excluded. So, for example, the number of unemployed persons in the high-income OECD group is estimated at 30.9 million. If Greece, Portugal, and Turkey are included in the group, the estimated number of unemployed persons would be 35.3 million. This compares to a projection for

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[6]None of the results are qualitatively effected when only actual data are used in caculating group aggregates.

1995 of 34.7 million in the OECD's *Employment Outlook* [OECD 1994].

3.2. Results

Table 5 - A presents the aggregated data. The totals (and averages) of the working age population, the unemployment rates, the sectoral shares and the within sector shares in wage employment are the only data input. All the other data Tables 5-A through 5-F are derived from these. World totals are aggregated from the estimates for low-, middle-, and high-income economies.

For ease of use, Tables 5-B through 5-F present the estimates in various forms:

Table 5 - B presents the estimated number of individuals in each category.

Table 5 - C presents the share in each category as a percentage of the working age population in each income group or region.

Table 5 - D presents the share in each category as a percentage of the labor force in each income group or region.

Table 5 - E presents the share in each category as a percentage of the world's working age population

Table 5 - F presents the share in each category as a percentage of the world's labor force.

Figures 1 through 7 present these data in graphical form

4. References

Bangladesh, Bureau of Statistics. 1992. *Report on Labour Force Survey 1989*. Dhaka.

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ILO various years. *Yearbook of Labor Statistics*. Geneva.

Faruqee, Rashid. 1994. "Nigeria: ownership abandoned", in *Adjustment in Africa: Lessons from case studies*, Ishrat Husain and Rashid Hussain eds. The World Bank. Washington.

India, National Sample Survey Organization. 1992. *Tables with notes on fifth annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment - NSS 47th round (July-December 1991)*, Government of India. New Delhi.

OECD. July 1994. *Employment outlook.* Paris.

Topel, Robert, Anat Levy and Martin Rama. 1992. *A labor market cross-country database.* Paper prepared for the conference on Labor Markets in Developing Countries, held at the World Bank on July 6-8, 1994. Mimeo. Washington, D.C.

World Bank. 1994. *World Development Report 1994: Infrastructure for Development.* Oxford University Press. Washington, D.C.

World Bank. 1995. *World Development Report 1995: Workers in an Integrating World.* Oxford University Press. Washington, D.C.

Figure 1

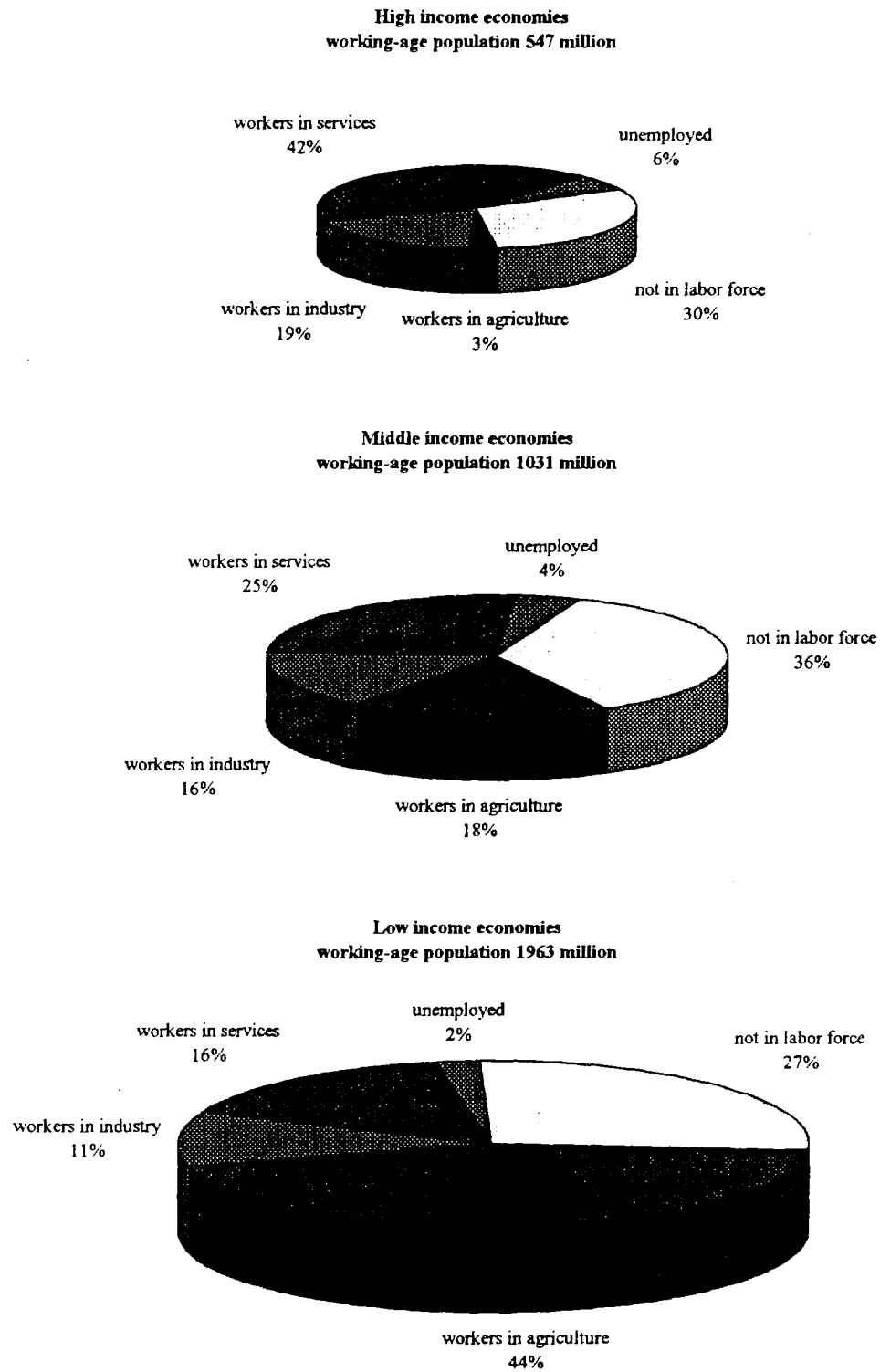**The world at work: The distribution of the working-age population by income group**

High income economies
working-age population 547 million

workers in services
42%

unemployed
6%

workers in industry
19%

workers in agriculture
3%

not in labor force
30%

Middle income economies
working-age population 1031 million

workers in services
25%

unemployed
4%

not in labor force
36%

workers in industry
16%

workers in agriculture
18%

Low income economies
working-age population 1963 million

workers in services
16%

unemployed
2%

not in labor force
27%

workers in industry
11%

workers in agriculture
44%

Figure 2
The distribution of the world's labor force by sector

Legend:
- ■ Low income economies
- ■ Middle income economies
- □ High income economies

Agriculture: 17, 188, 869
Services: 228, 260, 312
Industry: 104, 164, 211
Unemployed: 32, 45, 43

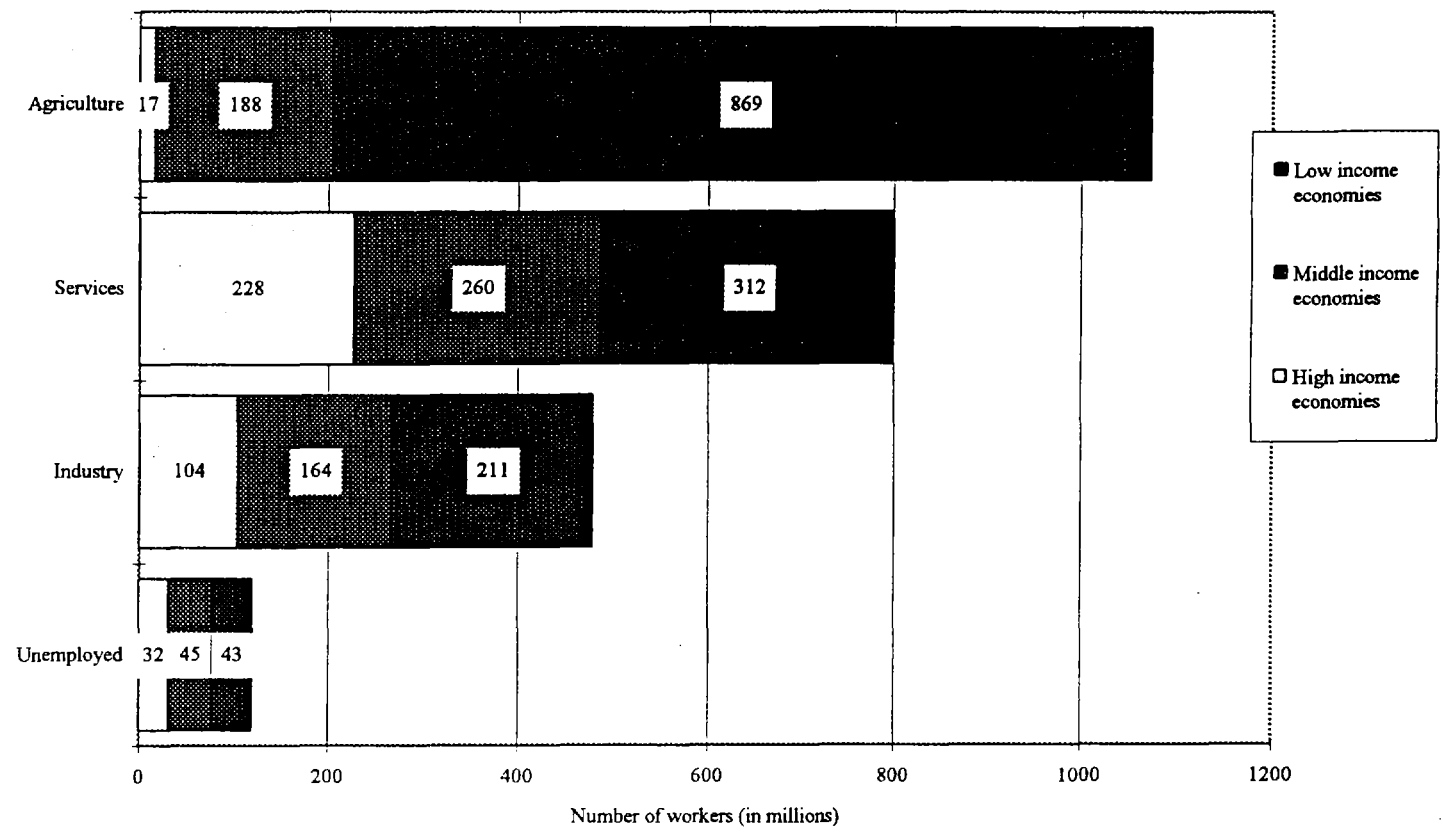X-axis: Number of workers (in millions) — 0, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200

Figure 3
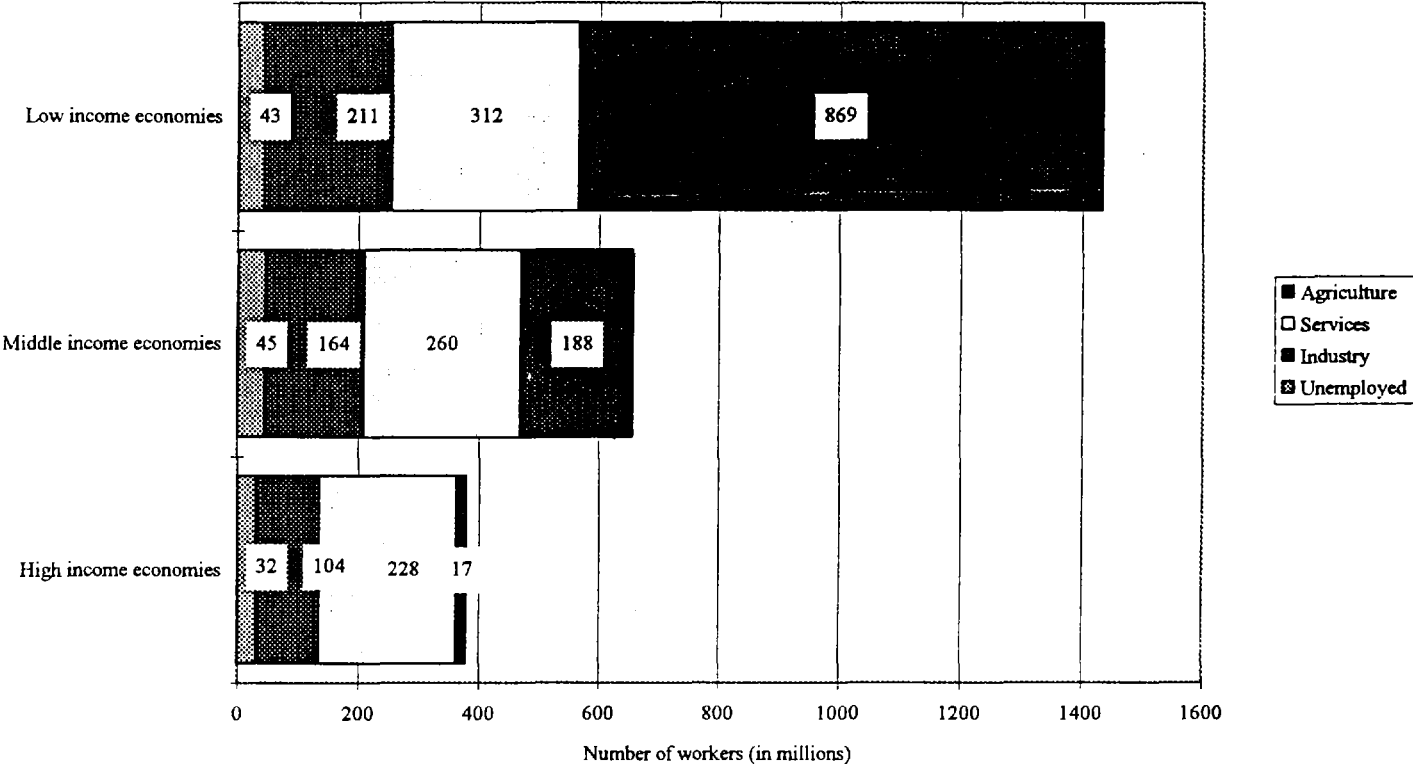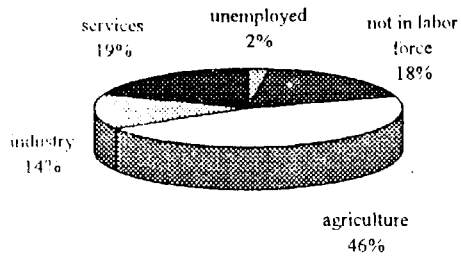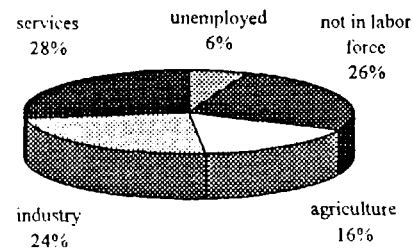**The distribution of the world's labor force by income group**
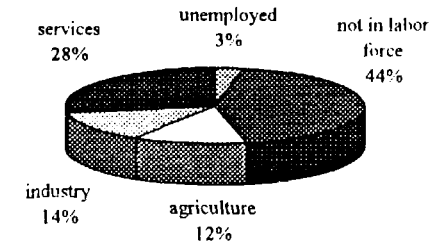
Figure 4: Distribution of the working-age population by region

East Asia and Pacific (working-age population 1175 million)

services 19%
unemployed 2%
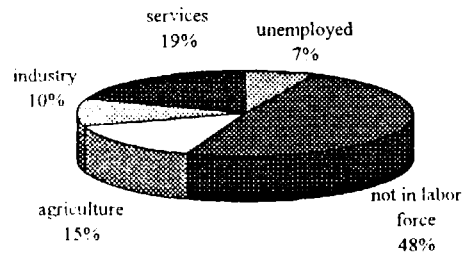not in labor force 18%
industry 14%
agriculture 46%

Europe and Central Asia (working-age population 324 million)

services 28%
unemployed 6%
not in labor force 26%
industry 24%
agriculture 16%

Latin America and Caribbean (working-age population 294 million)

services 28%
unemployed 3%
not in labor force 44%
industry 14%
agriculture 12%

Middle East and North Africa (working-age population 155 million)

services 19%
unemployed 7%
industry 10%
agriculture 15%
not in labor force 48%

O.E.C.D. (working-age population 531 million)

services 42%
unemployed 6%
not in labor force 30%
industry 19%
agriculture 3%
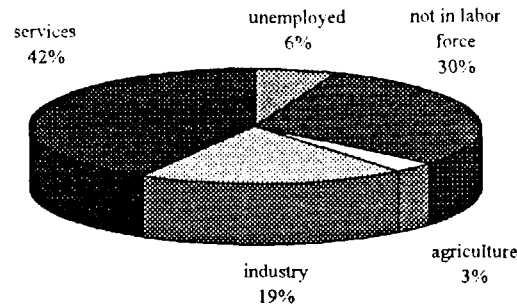
South Asia (working-age population 744 million)

services 13%
unemployed 2%
not in labor force 41%
industry 8%
agriculture 36%
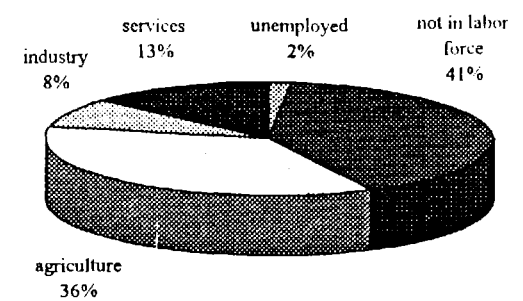
Sub-Saharan Africa (working-age population 314 million)

services 17%
unemployed 4%
not in labor force 32%
industry 6%
agriculture 41%

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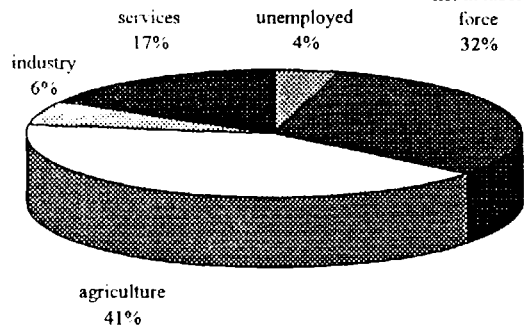
Figure 5: Labor force by sector in different regions

Legend:
- ☒ Workers in services (millions)
- ☐ Workers in industry (millions)
- ■ Workers in agriculture (millions)
- ☒ Unemployed (millions)
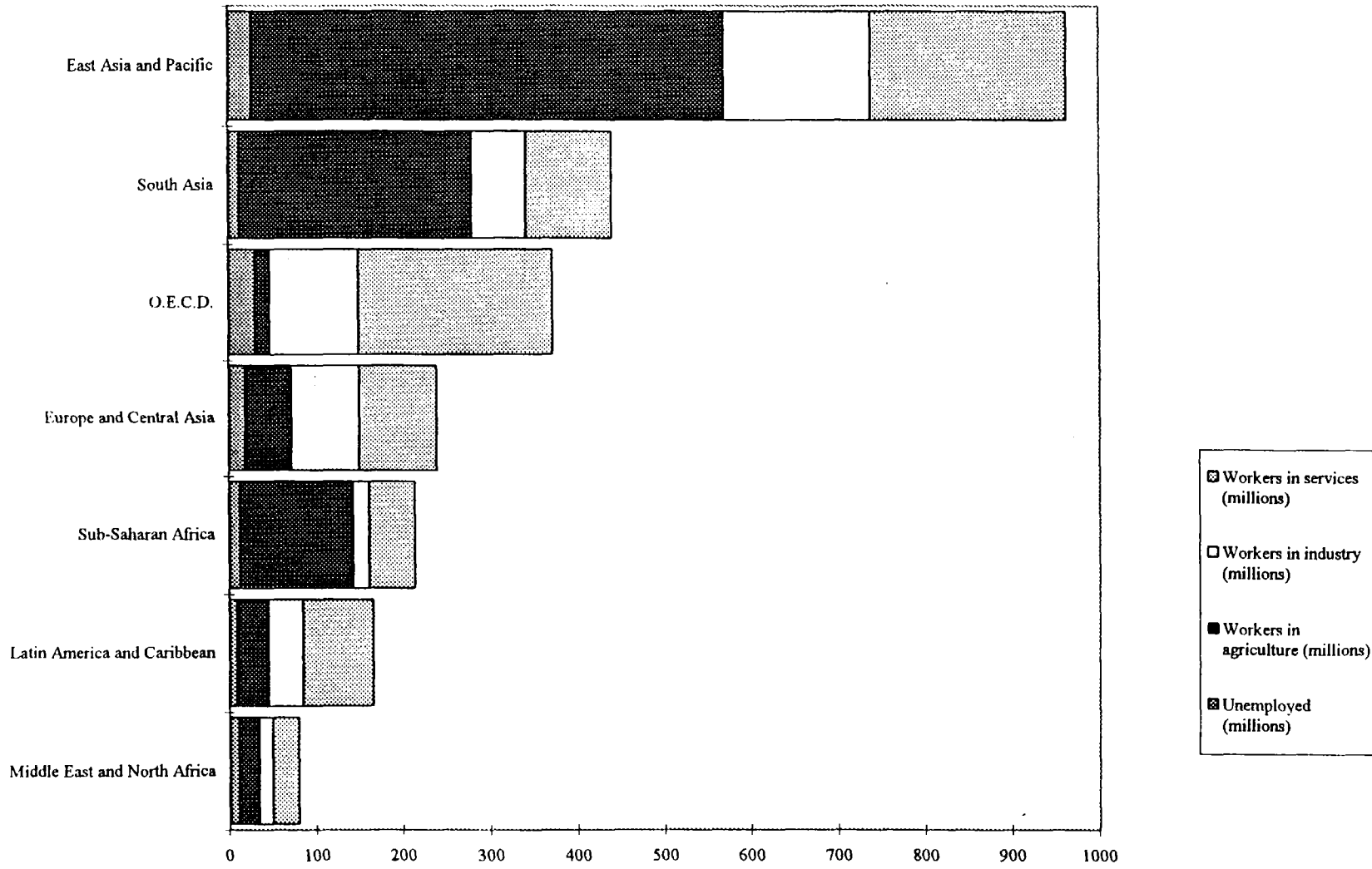
Figure 6: Distribution of the labor force (ages 15-64) by region

Region	Workers in services (%)	Workers in industry (%)	Workers in agriculture (%)	Unemployed (%)
Sub-Saharan Africa (labor force 214 million)	6	61	9	25
South Asia (labor force 440 million)	3	61	14	22
East Asia and Pacific (labor force 963 million)	3	56	17	23
Middle East and North Africa (labor force 80 million)	14	29	20	37
Europe and Central Asia (labor force 239 million)	8	22	33	37
Latin America and Caribbean (labor force 166 million)	5	22	24	49
O.E.C.D. (labor force 372 million)	8	4	27	60

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Figure 7: Distribution of the labor force (ages 15-64) by region

Legend:
- Non-wage services (%)
- Wage services (%)
- Non-wage industry (%)
- Wage industry (%)
- Non-wage agriculture (%)
- Wage agriculture (%)
- Unemployed (%)

Sub-Saharan Africa (labor force 214 million): 6, 6, 55, 3, 5, 9, 15

South Asia (labor force 440 million): 3, 2, 58, 4, 10, 10, 13

East Asia and Pacific (labor force 963 million): 3, 3, 54, 6, 11, 12, 11

Middle East and North Africa (labor force 80 million): 14, 6, 23, 15, 5, 27, 10

Europe and Central Asia (labor force 239 million): 8, 5, 17, 27, 6, 30, 7

Latin America and Caribbean (labor force 166 million): 5, 9, 13, 19, 5, 34, 15

O.E.C.D. (labor force 372 million): 8, 2, 3, 24, 3, 51, 9
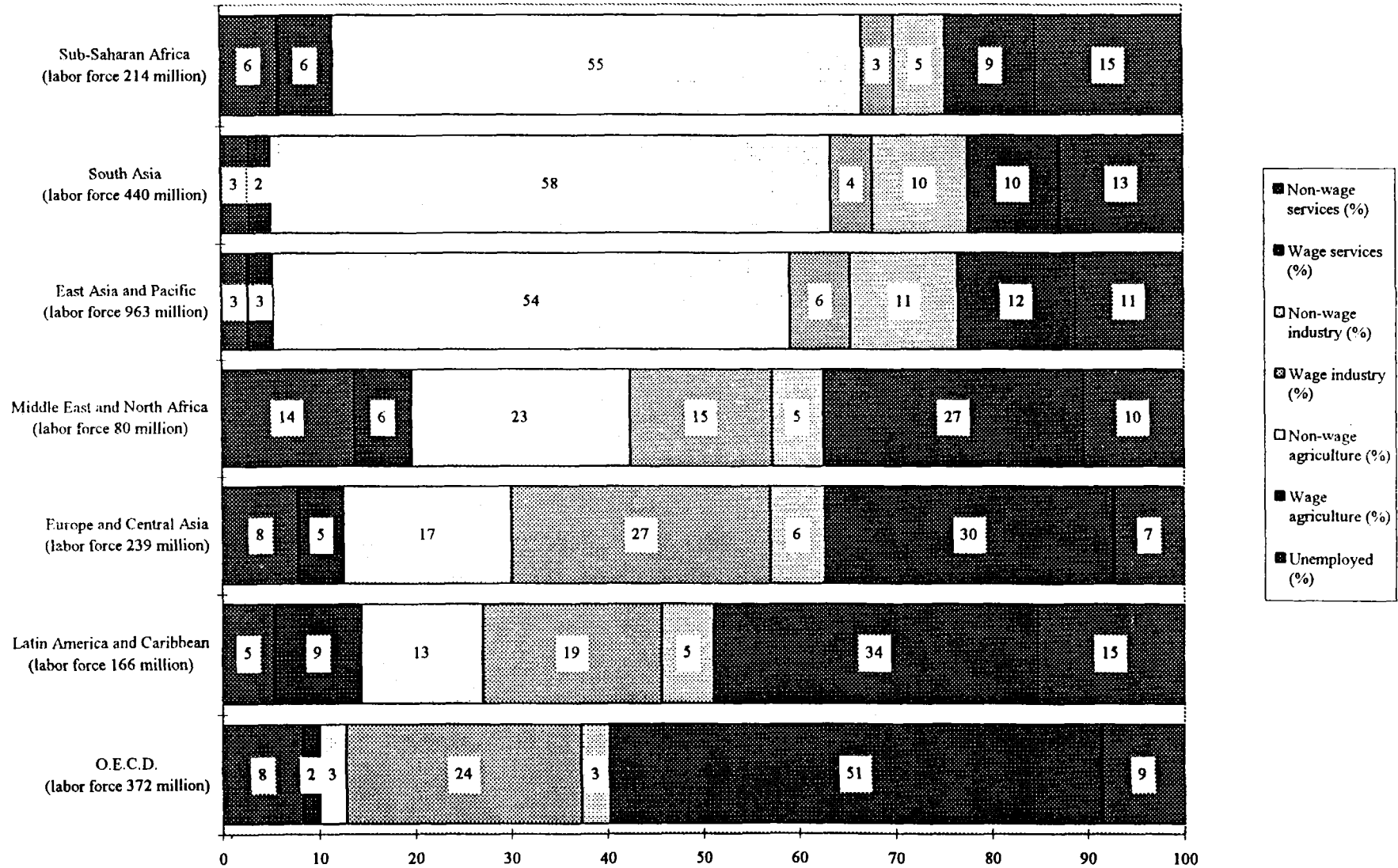
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Table 1: Labor supply estimates for 1995

	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Labor force ages 15-64 in 1995 (thousands)	Labor force participation rate in 1995 (%)	Income group
East Asia and the Pacific				
Guam	95	53	55.8	middle
French Polynesia	137	75	54.7	high
Brunei	178	119	66.9	high
Solomon Islands	199	156	78.4	middle
Vanuatu	201	144	71.6	middle
Macao	356	303	85.1	middle
East Timor	459	257	56.0	low
Fiji	466	261	56.0	middle
Mongolia	1,412	1,157	81.9	low
Singapore	1,436	.	.	high
Papua New Guinea	2,500	1,846	73.8	middle
Lao PDR	2,549	2,209	86.7	low
Hong Kong	4,198	2,900	69.1	high
Cambodia	5,230	3,713	71.0	low
Malaysia	11,709	8,369	71.5	middle
Korea, Dem. Rep.	15,863	11,085	69.9	middle
Myanmar	27,235	19,512	71.6	low
Korea, Rep.	32,200	18,918	58.8	middle
Thailand	38,637	29,625	76.7	middle
Philippines	40,387	25,070	62.1	middle
Viet Nam	42,912	36,295	84.6	low
Indonesia	125,299	76,928	61.4	middle
China	822,508	723,283	87.9	low
Europe and Central Asia				
Lichtenstein	39	27	69.2	high
Andorra	66	41	62.1	high
Channel Islands	167	128	76.7	high
Malta	245	139	56.7	middle
Cyprus	473	332	70.2	high
Estonia	1,030	766	74.4	middle
Latvia	1,730	1,291	74.6	middle
Lithuania	2,470	1,840	74.5	middle
Bulgaria	5,895	4,232	71.8	middle
Portugal	6,649	4,353	65.5	middle
Greece	6,893	3,731	54.1	middle
Hungary	7,088	5,275	74.4	middle
Czechoslovakia, former	10,640	8,457	79.5	middle
Romania	15,611	11,486	73.6	middle
Yugoslavia, former	16,348	10,646	65.1	middle
Poland	25,420	19,665	77.4	middle
Turkey	38,123	25,924	68.0	middle
USSR, former	184,792	140,984	76.3	middle
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Falkland Islands	75	40	53.3	middle
Bermuda	80	60	75.0	high
Belize	124	70	56.5	middle

Table 1 continued

	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Labor Force ages 15-64 in 1995 (thousands)	Labor force participation rate in 1995	Income group
Barbados	169	139	82.3	middle
Bahamas	190	108	56.8	high
Martinique	246	174	70.7	middle
Guadeloupe	274	192	70.1	middle
Surinam	284	162	57.0	middle
Guyana	532	317	59.6	low
Trinidad and Tobago	790	514	65.1	middle
Jamaica	1,595	1,278	80.1	middle
Panama	1,643	968	58.9	middle
Uruguay	2,018	1,223	60.6	middle
Costa Rica	2,066	1,171	56.7	middle
Nicaragua	2,259	1,326	58.7	low
Puerto Rico	2,396	1,231	51.4	middle
Paraguay	2,777	1,584	57.0	middle
El Salvador	3,184	1,808	56.8	middle
Honduras	3,188	1,785	56.0	low
Haiti	4,010	2,594	64.7	low
Bolivia	4,551	2,323	51.0	middle
Dominican Rep.	4,741	2,525	53.3	middle
Guatemala	5,544	2,884	52.0	middle
Ecuador	6,965	3,461	49.7	middle
Cuba	7,524	4,744	63.1	middle
Chile	8,991	5,190	57.7	middle
Venezuela	13,135	7,505	57.1	middle
Peru	14,414	7,489	52.0	middle
Argentina	21,271	11,914	56.0	middle
Colombia	21,975	11,341	51.6	middle
Mexico	56,158	32,068	57.1	middle
Brazil	101,150	58,021	57.4	middle
Middle East and North Africa				
Qatar	337	216	64.1	high
Bahrain	363	237	65.3	middle
Kuwait	919	592	64.4	high
Oman	923	479	51.9	middle
United Arab Emirates	1,229	863	70.2	high
Lebanon	1,826	933	51.1	middle
Jordan	2,555	1,077	42.2	middle
Libya	2,811	1,309	46.6	middle
Israel	3,620	2,302	63.6	high
Tunisia	5,396	2,983	55.3	middle
Yemen, Rep.	6,715	3,240	48.3	low
Syrian Arab Rep.	7,328	3,545	48.4	middle
Saudi Arabia	9,740	5,010	51.4	middle
Iraq	11,310	5,821	51.5	middle
Algeria	15,820	6,600	41.7	middle
Morocco	16,211	8,994	55.5	middle
Iran, Islamic Rep.	33,534	19,501	58.2	middle
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,869	16,118	47.6	low

Table 1 continued

	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Labor Force ages 15-64 in 1995 (thousands)	Labor force participation rate in 1995	Income group
High-income OECD				
Iceland	173	142	82.1	high
Luxembourg	264	162	61.4	high
Ireland	2,211	1,318	59.6	high
New Zealand	2,337	1,611	68.9	high
Norway	2,808	2,211	78.7	high
Finland	3,380	2,579	76.3	high
Denmark	3,503	2,883	82.3	high
Austria	3,642	.	.	high
Switzerland	4,709	3,409	72.4	high
Sweden	5,600	4,605	82.2	high
Belgium	6,658	4,152	62.4	high
Netherlands	10,592	6,473	61.1	high
Australia	12,242	8,651	70.7	high
Canada	19,193	13,961	72.7	high
Spain	26,832	14,269	53.2	high
United Kingdom	37,598	28,231	75.1	high
France	37,734	26,361	69.9	high
Italy	39,951	23,122	57.9	high
Germany	55,309	39,874	72.1	high
Japan	87,167	59,823	68.6	high
United States	172,328	125,684	72.9	high
South Asia				
Maldives	129	86	66.7	middle
Bhutan	964	675	70.0	low
Sri Lanka	11,706	6,569	56.1	low
Nepal	11,900	8,047	67.6	low
Afghanistan	13,309	6,403	48.1	low
Pakistan	72,119	39,352	54.6	low
Bangladesh	72,677	34,181	47.0	low
India	560,958	344,304	61.4	low
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Seychelles	33	27	81.8	middle
Sao Tome and Principe	72	46	63.9	low
Western Sahara	159	80	50.3	low
Equatorial Guinea	210	149	71.0	low
Cape Verde	222	148	66.7	middle
Djibouti	264	191	72.4	middle
Comores	319	253	79.3	low
Reunion	422	274	64.9	middle
Swaziland	466	298	64.0	middle
Gambia, The	520	386	74.2	low
Guinea-Bissau	582	429	73.7	low
Botswana	743	429	57.7	middle
Mauritius	763	442	57.9	middle
Gabon	797	491	61.6	middle
Namibia	872	483	55.4	middle
Lesotho	1,094	806	73.7	low

Table 1 continued

	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Labor Force ages 15-64 in 1995 (thousands)	Labor force participation rate in 1995	Income group
Mauritania	1,212	665	54.9	low
Congo	1,321	923	69.9	middle
Liberia	1,531	933	60.9	low
Central African Rep.	1,750	1,406	80.3	low
Togo	2,116	1,416	66.9	low
Sierra Leone	2,463	1,578	64.1	low
Benin	2,692	2,221	82.5	low
Burundi	3,217	2,801	87.1	low
Guinea	3,370	2,606	77.3	low
Chad	3,371	1,899	56.3	low
Rwanda	3,985	3,502	87.9	low
Senegal	4,403	3,059	69.5	middle
Niger	4,499	3,920	87.1	low
Zambia	4,622	2,864	62.0	low
Somalia	5,069	3,710	73.2	low
Burkina Faso	5,383	4,611	85.7	low
Mali	5,399	2,851	52.8	low
Malawi	5,454	4,085	74.9	low
Angola	5,533	3,978	71.9	middle
Zimbabwe	6,071	3,722	61.3	low
Cameroon	6,958	4,432	63.7	middle
Cote dIvoire	6,967	5,032	72.2	low
Madagascar	7,277	5,265	72.4	low
Mozambique	8,486	7,259	85.5	low
Ghana	9,045	5,746	63.5	low
Uganda	9,970	7,582	76.1	low
Kenya	13,845	9,177	66.3	low
Sudan	15,238	8,675	56.9	low
Tanzania	15,242	12,110	79.5	low
Zaire	21,485	14,658	68.2	low
South Africa	24,994	14,526	58.1	middle
Ethiopia	29,401	21,201	72.1	low
Nigeria	63,988	40,679	63.6	low

Source: ILO 1986 with ILO data updates

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Table 2: Unemployment rates

	Year	Unemployment rate	Working age population in 1995* (thousands)	Source	Income group
East Asia and the Pacific					
Guam	1990	2.8	95	r	middle
Fiji	1991	5.9	466	r	middle
Singapore	1991	1.9	1,436	r	high
Hong Kong	1991	1.8	4,198	r	high
Malaysia	1987	8.2	11,709	r	middle
Korea, Rep.	1991	2.4	32,200	w	middle
Thailand	1987	5.8	38,637	r	middle
Philippines	1991	9.7	40,387	w	middle
Indonesia	1991	2.7	125,299	w	middle
China	1991	2.3	822,508	w	low
Europe and Central Asia					
Cyprus	1991	3.0	469	r	high
Estonia	1993	2.6	1,030	s	middle
Slovenia	1995	14.5	1,363	s	middle
Macedonia, FYR	1993	28.6	1,473	s	middle
Latvia	1993	5.3	1,730	s	middle
Armenia	1993	5.8	2,247	s	low
Albania	1994	18.3	2,316	s	low
Lithuania	1993	1.4	2,470	s	middle
Croatia	1994	12.8	3,149	s	middle
Slovak Rep.	1994	14.8	3,506	s	middle
Georgia	1992	5.4	3,733	s	low
Bulgaria	1993	16.0	5,895	s	middle
Portugal	1995	6.9	6,649	o	middle
Greece	1995	11.0	6,893	o	middle
Belarus	1993	1.5	6,965	s	middle
Czech Rep.	1994	3.1	6,967	s	middle
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	1990	16.4	7,083	r	middle
Hungary	1993	10.9	7,088	s	middle
Kazakstan	1993	9.3	11,135	s	middle
Uzbekistan	1993	0.2	12,860	s	middle
Romania	1993	10.2	15,611	s	middle
Poland	1994	16.0	25,420	s	middle
Ukraine	1993	0.4	34,820	s	middle
Turkey	1995	14.0	38,123	o	middle
Russian Fed.	1993	5.5	101,575	s	middle
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Barbados	1991	17.1	169	r	middle
Bahamas	1989	11.7	190	r	high
Trinidad and Tobago	1991	18.5	790	r	middle
Jamaica	1990	15.7	1,595	r	middle
Panama	1991	15.7	1,643	r	middle
Uruguay	1991	11.9	2,018	w	middle
Costa Rica	1991	5.5	2,066	r	middle
Nicaragua	1991	14.0	2,259	w	low
Puerto Rico	1991	16.0	2,396	r	middle

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Table 2 continued

	Year	Unemployment rate	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
Paraguay	1991	5.1	2,777	r	middle
El Salvador	1991	7.9	3,184	w	middle
Honduras	1991	3.1	3,188	w	low
Haiti	1990	10.9	4,010	r	low
Bolivia	1991	7.3	4,551	w	middle
Ecuador	1991	5.8	6,965	w	middle
Chile	1991	4.4	8,991	w	middle
Venezuela	1991	9.5	13,135	r	middle
Peru	1991	5.8	14,414	r	middle
Argentina	1989	7.3	21,271	r	middle
Colombia	1991	9.1	21,975	w	middle
Mexico	1991	2.6	56,158	r	middle
Brazil	1988	3.9	101,150	r	middle
Middle East and North Africa					
Jordan	1991	18.8	2,555	s	middle
Israel	1991	11.2	3,620	w	high
Tunisia	1993	16.1	5,396	s	middle
Yemen, Rep.	1992	12.3	6,715	s	low
Syrian Arab Rep.	1991	6.8	7,328	w	middle
Algeria	1991	21.0	15,820	s	middle
Morocco	1991	12.1	16,211	s	middle
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1993	12.0	33,534	s	middle
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1992	14.0	33,869	s	low
High-income OECD					
Iceland	1995	6.2	173	o	high
Luxembourg	1995	2.5	264	o	high
Ireland	1995	15.4	2,211	o	high
New Zealand	1995	8.1	2,337	o	high
Norway	1995	5.2	2,808	o	high
Finland	1995	17.7	3,380	o	high
Denmark	1995	10.5	3,503	o	high
Switzerland	1995	3.8	4,709	o	high
Austria	1995	4.6	5,000	o	high
Sweden	1995	7.4	5,600	o	high
Belgium	1995	12.7	6,658	o	high
Netherlands	1995	9.5	10,592	o	high
Australia	1995	9.2	12,242	o	high
Canada	1995	10.2	19,193	o	high
Spain	1995	24.4	26,832	o	high
United Kingdom	1995	8.9	37,598	o	high
France	1995	12.2	37,734	o	high
Italy	1995	11.9	39,951	o	high
Germany	1995	10.0	55,309	o	high
Japan	1995	2.8	87,167	o	high
United States	1995	5.8	172,328	o	high

Table 2 continued

	Year	Unemployment rate	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
South Asia					
Sri Lanka	1991	14.1	11,706	w	low
Pakistan	1991	6.3	72,119	w	low
Bangladesh	1989	1.2	72,677	s	low
India	1991	2.5	560,958	s	low
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Seychelles	1985	22.5	33	r	middle
Reunion	1990	23.7	422	r	middle
Cote dIvoire	1986	2.5	6,967	r	low
Ghana	1989	1.6	9,045	s	low
Kenya	1986	6.9	13,845	r	low
South Africa	1993	12.8	24,994	s	middle
Nigeria	1989	4.0	63,988	s	low

Note: Working age population for countries of the former Yugoslavia, former Czechoslovakia , and former Soviet Union are calculated by a forward projection of the 1980-90 growth rate, see text for details.

Sources: r=Topel, Levy and Rama 1994, w=ILO 1994, o=OECD 1994, s=Country sources, see text for details

Table 3: Distribution of the work force across sectors

	Year	Work force in agriculture (%)	Work force in industry (%)	Work force in services (%)	Working age population in 1995* (thousands)	Source	Income group
East Asia and the Pacific							
Guam	1980	0.9	15.0	84.2	95	c	middle
French Polynesia	1988	12.8	10.2	77.0	137	c	high
Brunei	1990	2.0	24.4	73.6	178	i	high
Macao	1990	0.2	42.5	57.4	356	l	middle
Fiji	1986	47.7	15.0	37.4	466	c	middle
Mongolia	1990	32.0	22.5	45.5	1,412	i	low
Singapore	1991	0.3	35.2	64.6	1,436	l	high
Lao PDR	1990	78.1	6.3	15.6	2,549	i	low
Hong Kong	1991	0.8	34.9	64.3	4,198	h	high
Cambodia	1990	73.9	7.5	18.6	5,230	i	low
Malaysia	1990	27.3	23.1	49.5	11,709	i	middle
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1990	38.1	31.4	30.5	15,863	i	middle
Myanmar	1990	73.3	9.8	16.9	27,235	i	low
Korea, Rep.	1991	16.7	35.6	47.7	32,200	l	middle
Thailand	1990	64.1	14.0	22.0	38,637	i	middle
Philippines	1991	45.3	16.0	38.7	40,387	h	middle
Viet Nam	1990	71.3	14.0	14.7	42,912	i	low
Indonesia	1993	50.5	15.8	33.8	125,299	s	middle
China	1993	61.0	18.0	21.0	822,508	s	low
Europe and Central Asia							
Malta	1990	2.6	34.6	62.9	245	i	middle
Cyprus	1990	13.6	30.0	56.4	469	i	high
Estonia	1990	14.4	41.3	44.3	1,030	i	middle
Slovenia	1990	5.7	46.2	48.2	1,363	i	middle
Macedonia, FYR	1990	21.5	40.4	38.1	1,473	i	middle
Latvia	1990	15.8	39.8	44.5	1,730	i	middle
Armenia	1990	17.6	43.1	39.3	2,247	i	low
Albania	1990	54.6	23.2	22.3	2,316	i	low
Turkmenistan	1990	37.2	22.8	39.9	2,331	i	middle
Lithuania	1990	18.5	40.6	40.9	2,470	i	middle
Kyrgyz Rep.	1990	32.1	26.7	41.2	2,758	i	middle
Moldova	1990	33.0	29.9	37.1	2,864	i	middle
Croatia	1990	16.1	33.8	50.2	3,149	i	middle
Bosnia and Herz	1990	11.3	47.5	41.2	3,236	i	low
Tajikistan	1990	40.7	23.4	35.9	3,255	i	low
Slovak Rep.	1990	12.1	33.3	54.6	3,506	i	middle
Georgia	1990	26.0	31.4	42.5	3,733	i	low
Azerbaijan	1990	31.0	28.7	40.3	4,831	i	middle
Bulgaria	1990	13.5	48.3	38.3	5,895	i	middle
Portugal	1990	17.8	34.0	48.2	6,649	i	middle
Greece	1990	23.2	27.7	49.1	6,893	l	middle
Belarus	1990	19.7	40.3	40.0	6,965	i	middle
Czech Rep.	1990	11.2	45.4	43.4	6,967	i	middle
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	1990	29.7	33.1	37.2	7,083	i	middle
Hungary	1991	38.6	15.5	45.9	7,088	o	middle
Kazakstan	1990	22.2	31.5	46.3	11,135	i	middle
Uzbekistan	1990	34.9	25.1	40.0	12,860	i	middle

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Table 3 continued

	Year	Work force in agriculture (%)	Work force in industry (%)	Work force in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
Romania	1990	28.6	43.1	28.4	15,611	o	middle
Poland	1990	27.5	35.8	36.7	25,420	i	middle
Ukraine	1990	20.0	39.8	40.2	34,820	i	middle
Turkey	1991	48.9	20.1	31.0	38,123	l	middle
Russian Fed.	1990	13.7	41.7	44.6	101,575	i	middle
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Barbados	1982	10.0	10.9	79.1	169	l	middle
Bahamas	1980	5.6	16.4	77.9	190	c	high
Suriname	1980	9.2	21.8	69.0	284	c	middle
Trinidad and Tobago	1991	10.4	32.5	57.1	790	l	middle
Panama	1989	27.0	16.0	57.0	1,643	l	middle
Uruguay	1985	14.7	25.8	59.6	2,018	c	middle
Costa Rica	1991	25.1	26.9	48.0	2,066	h	middle
Puerto Rico	1992	3.6	26.3	70.1	2,396	l	middle
El Salvador	1991	10.7	29.2	60.2	3,184	h	middle
Honduras	1991	36.9	20.9	42.3	3,188	l	low
Haiti	1990	65.6	8.8	25.6	4,010	o	low
Bolivia	1991	1.2	24.8	74.0	4,551	h	middle
Dominican Rep.	1981	23.6	18.2	58.3	4,741	c	middle
Guatemala	1989	49.9	18.3	31.8	5,544	h	middle
Ecuador	1990	31.2	18.1	50.7	6,965	c	middle
Cuba	1981	32.2	40.0	27.8	7,524	c	middle
Chile	1991	19.1	26.3	54.6	8,991	l	middle
Venezuela	1991	11.4	27.6	61.0	13,135	h	middle
Argentina	1980	12.0	31.4	56.6	21,271	c	middle
Mexico	1990	22.7	27.8	49.6	56,158	c	middle
Brazil	1988	24.2	23.3	52.4	101,150	h	middle
Middle East and North Africa							
Qatar	1990	2.7	32.0	65.4	337	i	high
Bahrain	1990	2.0	29.8	68.2	363	i	middle
Kuwait	1990	1.2	25.2	73.7	919	i	high
Oman	1990	44.5	23.8	31.7	923	i	middle
United Arab Emirates	1990	7.8	26.8	65.5	1,229	i	high
Lebanon	1990	7.3	31.0	61.7	1,826	i	middle
Jordan	1990	15.3	23.5	61.3	2,555	i	middle
Libya	1990	10.9	23.0	66.2	2,811	i	middle
Israel	1990	4.1	29.1	66.8	3,620	i	high
Tunisia	1990	28.1	32.8	39.1	5,396	i	middle
Yemen, Rep.	1990	61.0	16.8	22.2	6,715	i	low
Syrian Arab Rep.	1990	33.2	24.0	42.9	7,328	i	middle
Saudi Arabia	1990	19.2	19.8	61.0	9,740	i	middle
Iraq	1990	16.1	17.5	66.4	11,310	i	middle
Algeria	1990	26.1	31.3	42.6	15,820	i	middle
Morocco	1990	44.7	24.8	30.5	16,211	i	middle
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1990	38.8	22.5	38.7	33,534	i	middle
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1990	40.3	21.5	38.2	33,869	i	low

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Table 3 continued

	Year	Work force in agriculture (%)	Work force in industry (%)	Work force in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
High-income OECD							
Iceland	1990	11.0	26.5	62.5	173	i	high
Luxembourg	1991	3.5	28.9	67.6	264	l	high
Ireland	1990	14.3	28.6	57.0	2,211	i	high
New Zealand	1991	10.2	23.7	66.2	2,337	c	high
Norway	1991	5.8	23.6	70.6	2,808	l	high
Finland	1991	8.2	30.1	61.7	3,380	l	high
Denmark	1990	5.4	27.7	67.0	3,503	l	high
Switzerland	1990	5.5	34.7	59.8	4,709	i	high
Austria	1990	7.8	37.6	54.7	5,000	i	high
Sweden	1991	3.2	28.2	68.6	5,600	l	high
Belgium	1990	2.6	27.7	69.7	6,658	o	high
Netherlands	1991	4.5	25.2	70.3	10,592	l	high
Australia	1991	5.2	24.4	70.4	12,242	l	high
Canada	1991	3.5	24.4	72.1	19,193	l	high
Spain	1991	10.7	32.8	56.6	26,832	l	high
United Kingdom	1990	2.1	28.7	69.2	37,598	o	high
France	1991	5.6	28.8	65.6	37,734	o	high
Italy	1991	8.4	32.0	59.5	39,951	l	high
Germany	1990	4.0	38.1	57.9	55,309	i	high
Japan	1991	6.7	34.4	58.9	87,167	l	high
United States	1991	2.9	25.8	71.3	172,328	l	high
South Asia							
Maldives	1990	32.3	31.0	36.7	129	i	middle
Bhutan	1990	94.1	0.9	5.0	964	i	low
Sri Lanka	1990	48.5	20.9	30.6	11,706	i	low
Nepal	1990	93.6	0.3	6.2	11,900	i	low
Afghanistan	1990	70.3	10.7	19.0	13,309	i	low
Pakistan	1992	47.5	19.8	32.7	72,119	o	low
Bangladesh	1989	65.5	15.5	19.6	72,677	s	low
India	1991	63.2	14.2	22.6	560,958	s	low
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Seychelles	1981	10.1	20.5	69.4	33	o	middle
Sao Tome and Principe	1981	59.8	7.6	32.6	72	c	low
Equatorial Guinea	1990	74.8	5.3	19.9	210	i	low
Cape Verde	1990	30.6	29.7	39.7	222	i	middle
Comores	1990	77.4	9.3	13.3	319	i	low
Reunion	1990	6.8	18.3	75.0	422	i	middle
Swaziland	1990	39.5	22.3	38.2	466	i	middle
Gambia, The	1990	81.9	7.6	10.5	520	i	low
Guinea-Bissau	1990	85.3	1.9	12.8	582	i	low
Botswana	1990	46.4	20.4	33.2	743	i	middle
Mauritius	1990	16.7	43.2	40.1	763	i	middle
Gabon	1990	51.5	15.9	32.6	797	i	middle
Namibia	1990	49.1	15.4	35.5	872	i	middle
Lesotho	1990	40.1	27.8	32.1	1,094	i	low
Mauritania	1990	55.2	10.4	34.4	1,212	i	low
Congo	1990	48.7	14.7	36.6	1,321	i	middle

Table 3 continued

	Year	Work force in agriculture (%)	Work force in industry (%)	Work force in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
Liberia	1990	72.3	5.6	22.2	1,531	i	low
Central African Rep.	1990	80.2	3.5	16.3	1,750	i	low
Togo	1990	65.6	10.1	24.4	2,116	i	low
Sierra Leone	1990	67.4	15.3	17.2	2,463	i	low
Benin	1990	63.5	8.1	28.4	2,692	i	low
Burundi	1990	91.7	2.7	5.6	3,217	i	low
Guinea	1990	87.2	1.9	10.9	3,370	i	low
Chad	1990	83.2	4.2	12.6	3,371	i	low
Rwanda	1990	91.7	3.4	4.9	3,985	i	low
Senegal	1990	76.7	7.5	15.8	4,403	i	middle
Niger	1990	89.9	3.9	6.2	4,499	i	low
Zambia	1990	74.6	8.5	16.9	4,622	i	low
Somalia	1990	75.3	8.2	16.4	5,069	i	low
Burkina Faso	1990	92.4	1.8	5.8	5,383	i	low
Mali	1990	85.8	2.0	12.2	5,399	i	low
Malawi	1990	86.6	4.9	8.4	5,454	i	low
Angola	1990	74.5	8.1	17.4	5,533	i	middle
Zimbabwe	1990	68.2	8.3	23.5	6,071	i	low
Cameroon	1990	69.7	8.8	21.5	6,958	i	middle
Cote d'Ivoire	1990	59.9	9.6	30.5	6,967	i	low
Madagascar	1990	78.2	6.8	15.1	7,277	i	low
Mozambique	1990	82.7	8.0	9.3	8,486	i	low
Ghana	1990	59.3	13.0	27.7	9,045	i	low
Uganda	1990	84.5	4.7	10.7	9,970	i	low
Kenya	1990	79.5	7.3	13.2	13,845	i	low
Sudan	1990	69.5	8.5	22.1	15,238	i	low
Tanzania	1990	84.4	4.9	10.7	15,242	i	low
Zaire	1990	67.8	13.4	18.8	21,485	i	low
South Africa	1990	13.5	32.0	54.5	24,994	i	middle
Ethiopia	1990	86.2	2.1	11.7	29,401	i	low
Nigeria	1990	43.0	6.9	50.1	63,988	i	low

Note: Working age population for countries of the former Yugoslavia, former Czechoslovakia , and former Soviet Union
are calculated by a forward projection of the 1980-90 growth rate, see text for details.
Sources: c,l,h,o= Census survey, Labor force survey, Household survey and Official Estimates from ILO various years;
i=New ILO estimates for 1990; s=Country sources, see text for details.

Table 4a: OLS estimates of the share of each sector in wage employment

Share of agriculture in wage employment

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-ratio	P>|t|
Log of GNP per capita	10.22	24.81	0.41	0.68
Square of log of GNP per capita	-0.15	1.54	-0.09	0.93
Log of population	-3.89	2.87	-1.35	0.18
Square of log of population	0.37	0.48	0.78	0.44
Europe and Central Asia	8.10	8.99	0.90	0.37
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.10	7.28	3.86	0.00
Middle East and North Africa	22.50	9.05	2.49	0.02
High-income OECD	-1.44	10.59	-0.14	0.89
South Asia	11.87	12.72	0.93	0.35
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.54	9.42	1.23	0.22
Table 1a dummy	-3.34	8.64	-0.39	0.70
Constant	-46.30	99.93	-0.46	0.64

Number of observations	99
F(11, 87)	4.6
Prob > F	0
R-squared	0.3675
Adj R-squared	0.2875
Root MSE	21.185

Share of industry in wage employment

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-ratio	P>|t|
Log of GNP per capita	49.48	17.63	2.81	0.01
Square of log of GNP per capita	-2.73	1.10	-2.49	0.02
Log of population	-0.64	2.04	-0.31	0.75
Square of log of population	-0.34	0.34	-1.00	0.32
Europe and Central Asia	3.56	6.39	0.56	0.58
Latin America and the Caribbean	-6.97	5.17	-1.35	0.18
Middle East and North Africa	-1.83	6.43	-0.28	0.78
High-income OECD	4.76	7.53	0.63	0.53
South Asia	-13.51	9.04	-1.49	0.14
Sub-Saharan Africa	-13.51	6.69	-2.02	0.05
Table 1a dummy	3.79	6.14	0.62	0.54
Constant	-132.55	71.03	-1.87	0.07

Number of observations	99
F(11, 87)	10.55
Prob > F	0
R-squared	0.5716
Adj R-squared	0.5174
Root MSE	15.059

Share of services in wage employment

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-ratio	P>|t|
Log of GNP per capita	41.34	14.63	2.83	0.01
Square of log of GNP per capita	-2.24	0.91	-2.46	0.02
Log of population	-4.18	1.69	-2.47	0.02
Square of log of population	0.29	0.28	1.04	0.30
Europe and Central Asia	12.75	5.30	2.41	0.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.35	4.29	-0.32	0.75
Middle East and North Africa	7.34	5.33	1.38	0.17
High-income OECD	11.13	6.24	1.78	0.08
South Asia	3.53	7.50	0.47	0.64
Sub-Saharan Africa	-9.73	5.55	-1.75	0.08
Table 1a dummy	-3.15	5.09	-0.62	0.54
Constant	-105.61	58.91	-1.79	0.08

Number of observations	99
F(11, 87)	13.66
Prob > F	0
R-squared	0.6334
Adj R-squared	0.587
Root MSE	12.49

Table 4b: Distribution of the work force within sectors

	Year	Share of wage employment in agriculture (%)	Share of wage employment in industry (%)	Share of wage employment in services (%)	Working age population in 1995* (thousands)	Source	Income group
East Asia and the Pacific							
Guam	1980	84.4	98.1	96.6	95	c	middle
French Polynesia	1988	10.1	86.5	72.8	137	c	high
Brunei	1981	49.9	95.9	93.0	178	c	high
Solomon Islands	.	15.9	78.8	71.0	199	e	middle
Vanuatu	.	24.1	85.1	80.6	201	e	middle
Macao	1990	16.6	94.0	82.5	356	1	middle
Fiji	1986	4.5	85.3	82.1	466	c	middle
Mongolia	.	16.5	81.3	72.4	1,412	e	low
Singapore	1991	65.8	92.6	83.5	2,000	1	high
Papua New Guinea	.	12.2	76.9	67.2	2,500	e	middle
Lao PDR	.	0.7	55.8	48.8	2,549	e	low
Hong Kong	1991	36.5	92.1	86.7	4,198	h	high
Cambodia	.	0.0	62.3	46.9	5,230	e	low
Malaysia	1988	28.8	84.0	72.8	11,709	1	middle
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.	7.6	80.5	62.3	15,863	e	middle
Myanmar	.	0.0	54.3	46.2	27,235	e	low
Korea, Rep.	1991	7.4	85.7	60.9	32,200	1	middle
Thailand	1989	9.9	73.5	53.1	38,637	1	middle
Philippines	1991	21.1	76.7	60.9	40,387	h	middle
Viet Nam	.	0.0	56.5	42.2	42,912	e	low
Indonesia	1993	13.0	63.5	42.4	125,299	s	middle
China	1993	1.6	22.2	52.4	822,508	s	low
Europe and Central Asia							
Andorra	.	59.5	96.3	100.0	66	e	high
Channel Islands	.	54.6	97.1	100.0	167	e	high
Malta	1983	16.9	90.9	86.3	245	o	middle
Cyprus	1989	15.7	86.0	82.3	469	o	high
Estonia	.	31.9	91.5	92.2	1,030	e	middle
Slovenia	.	37.8	94.6	94.7	1,363	e	middle
Macedonia, FYR	.	21.4	88.7	82.2	1,473	e	middle
Latvia	.	27.4	88.3	88.0	1,730	e	middle
Armenia	.	18.9	78.2	78.2	2,247	e	low
Albania	.	23.4	84.3	83.8	2,316	e	low
Turkmenistan	.	22.5	83.5	82.8	2,331	e	middle
Lithuania	.	23.1	84.2	83.4	2,470	e	middle
Kyrgyz Rep.	.	18.8	78.5	78.1	2,758	e	middle
Moldova	.	22.6	83.9	82.9	2,864	e	middle
Croatia	.	19.1	87.5	79.4	3,149	e	middle
Bosnia and Herz.	.	7.3	67.2	61.9	3,236	e	low
Tajikistan	.	13.9	70.8	71.0	3,255	e	low
Slovak Rep.	.	25.3	87.3	85.6	3,506	e	middle
Georgia	.	18.5	78.6	77.8	3,733	e	low
Azerbaijan	.	16.7	76.2	75.3	4,831	e	middle
Bulgaria	1985	99.4	99.7	99.5	5,895	c	middle
Portugal	1990	19.0	87.1	78.3	6,649	1	middle

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Table 4b continued

	Year	Share of wage employment in agriculture (%)	Share of wage employment in industry (%)	Share of wage employment in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
Greece	1990	4.2	70.7	65.3	6,893	l	middle
Belarus	.	27.0	88.9	86.3	6,965	e	middle
Czech Rep.	1980	44.1	98.8	99.0	6,967	c	middle
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	1981	11.7	94.2	93.4	7,083	c	middle
Hungary	1991	44.4	75.1	81.3	7,088	o	middle
Kazakstan	.	21.6	83.5	81.2	11,135	e	middle
Uzbekistan	.	15.7	75.5	74.0	12,860	e	middle
Romania	1990	18.3	95.4	93.8	15,611	o	middle
Poland	1988	21.4	94.9	96.7	25,420	c	middle
Ukraine	.	20.7	80.9	79.3	34,820	e	middle
Turkey	1991	2.9	76.0	62.8	38,123	l	middle
Russian Fed.	.	22.7	79.5	79.9	101,575	e	middle
Latin America and Caribbean							
Falkland Islands	1986	71.9	93.3	95.5	75	c	middle
Belize	.	55.8	83.8	83.0	124	e	middle
Barbados	1982	85.5	83.3	89.9	169	l	middle
Bahamas	1980	58.2	80.1	91.5	190	c	high
Martinique	.	56.4	86.7	82.6	246	e	middle
Guadeloupe	.	56.0	86.7	82.1	274	e	middle
Suriname	1980	62.4	87.6	84.1	284	c	middle
Guyana	.	33.7	59.6	55.2	532	e	low
Trinidad and Tobago	1991	52.8	92.1	76.7	790	l	middle
Jamaica	.	44.7	74.5	71.2	1,595	e	middle
Panama	1989	29.2	70.4	78.5	1,643	l	middle
Uruguay	1985	56.8	78.1	73.0	2,018	c	middle
Costa Rica	1991	58.0	74.2	75.6	2,066	h	middle
Nicaragua	.	31.8	54.7	52.8	2,259	e	low
Puerto Rico	1992	59.0	93.7	83.2	2,396	l	middle
Paraguay	.	43.1	73.9	69.2	2,777	e	middle
El Salvador	1991	65.5	67.2	63.2	3,184	h	middle
Honduras	1991	32.1	64.7	49.6	3,188	l	low
Haiti	1990	6.2	53.1	39.7	4,010	o	low
Bolivia	1991	42.7	61.3	46.1	4,551	h	middle
Dominican Rep.	1981	19.4	77.9	62.4	4,741	c	middle
Guatemala	1989	34.5	60.7	63.8	5,544	h	middle
Ecuador	1990	26.2	46.6	52.0	6,965	c	middle
Cuba	1981	78.2	99.1	97.0	7,524	c	middle
Chile	1991	54.9	78.0	69.6	8,991	l	middle
Venezuela	1991	40.9	67.6	62.9	13,135	h	middle
Peru	.	36.5	66.3	61.0	14,414	e	middle
Argentina	1980	52.9	74.9	73.6	21,271	c	middle
Colombia	.	38.7	68.9	63.5	21,975	e	middle
Mexico	1990	41.2	83.4	71.8	56,158	c	middle
Brazil	1988	38.8	83.0	71.1	101,150	h	middle

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Table 4b continued

	Year	Share of wage employment in agriculture (%)	Share of wage employment in industry (%)	Share of wage employment in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
Middle East and North Africa							
Qatar	1986	98.5	98.7	97.8	337	c	high
Bahrain	1981	43.3	93.7	87.5	363	c	middle
Kuwait	1985	89.9	91.6	94.4	919	c	high
Oman	.	52.9	89.4	90.1	923	e	middle
United Arab Emirates	1980	85.2	97.7	90.6	1,229	c	high
Lebanon	.	34.1	82.5	74.8	1,826	e	middle
Jordan	.	36.2	77.1	76.4	2,555	e	middle
Libya	.	41.3	89.7	80.9	2,811	e	middle
Israel	1990	28.0	73.6	77.6	3,620	f	high
Tunisia	1989	35.7	77.2	75.7	5,396	l	middle
Yemen, Rep.	.	22.5	55.9	56.4	6,715	e	low
Syrian Arab Rep.	1989	15.4	71.3	66.7	7,328	l	middle
Saudi Arabia	.	47.8	85.5	82.8	9,740	e	middle .
Iraq	.	30.4	79.1	70.1	11,310	e	middle
Algeria	1987	35.9	87.1	78.4	15,820	c	middle
Morocco	.	31.3	71.9	70.2	16,211	e	middle
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1986	10.3	59.3	66.5	33,534	c	middle
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1989	14.8	75.3	74.0	33,869	l	low
High-income OECD							
Iceland	.	43.0	97.9	97.7	173	e	high
Luxembourg	1991	14.0	95.0	90.6	264	l	high
Ireland	1990	13.9	88.8	84.9	2,211	l	high
New Zealand	1991	40.5	80.6	83.2	2,337	c	high
Norway	1991	25.0	88.6	90.6	2,808	l	high
Finland	1991	28.4	91.9	91.2	3,380	l	high
Denmark	1990	37.5	92.1	92.1	3,503	l	high
Switzerland	1980	55.7	94.4	91.3	4,709	c	high
Austria	1990	13.0	94.9	90.1	5,000	l	high
Sweden	1991	40.6	93.2	92.7	5,600	l	high
Belgium	1990	17.9	90.7	79.5	6,658	o	high
Netherlands	1991	36.5	95.8	89.8	10,592	l	high
Australia	1991	33.5	76.2	81.0	12,242	l	high
Canada	1991	43.1	93.9	91.8	19,193	l	high
Spain	1991	42.4	86.5	74.1	26,832	l	high
United Kingdom	1990	52.4	86.8	86.9	37,598	o	high
France	1991	20.6	91.6	87.7	37,734	o	high
Italy	1991	40.8	82.8	70.1	39,951	l	high
Germany	.	30.3	84.7	82.1	55,309	e	high
Japan	1991	10.1	85.5	82.3	87,167	l	high
United States	1991	55.3	93.8	91.9	172,328	l	high

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Table 4b continued

	Year	Share of wage employment in agriculture (%)	Share of wage employment in industry (%)	Share of wage employment in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
South Asia							
Maldives	1990	14.4	32.4	74.1	129	c	middle
Bhutan	.	13.2	37.0	50.6	964	e	low
Sri Lanka	1986	43.8	73.2	72.3	11,706	1	low
Nepal	.	5.9	31.2	41.3	11,900	e	low
Afghanistan	.	7.6	46.7	48.2	13,309	e	low
Pakistan	1992	9.5	69.5	49.6	72,119	o	low
Bangladesh	1989	0.9	12.9	35.7	72,677	s	low
India	1991	2.3	26.3	41.7	560,958	s	low
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Seychelles	1981	71.8	83.3	78.7	33	o	middle
Sao Tome and Principe	1981	88.1	84.0	79.2	72	c	low
Equatorial Guinea	.	19.7	53.3	49.6	210	e	low
Cape Verde	1990	36.7	88.6	45.2	222	c	middle
Djibouti	.	30.2	72.6	65.4	264	e	middle
Comores	1980	17.7	47.3	32.3	319	c	low
Reunion	1982	41.7	89.3	89.2	422	. c	middle
Swaziland	.	26.9	70.5	61.7	466	e	middle
Gambia, The	1983	0.2	3.2	1.3	520	c	low
Guinea-Bissau	.	16.1	41.5	42.5	582	e	low
Botswana	1981	5.4	96.9	91.4	743	c	middle
Mauritius	.	36.5	74.6	71.1	763	e	middle
Gabon	.	40.1	77.0	73.1	797	e	middle
Namibia	.	31.2	70.3	66.2	872	e	middle
Lesotho	.	22.2	58.1	54.7	1,094	e	low
Mauritania	.	20.9	56.4	52.9	1,212	e	low
Congo	.	26.0	65.1	60.2	1,321	e	middle
Liberia	1984	8.5	63.2	33.7	1,531	c	low
Central African Rep.	1988	0.8	35.7	41.3	1,750	c	low
Togo	1981	1.0	20.6	33.8	2,116	c	low
Sierra Leone	.	8.4	33.1	31.2	2,463	e	low
Benin	.	16.1	51.0	46.4	2,692	e	low
Burundi	.	10.0	38.4	35.2	3,217	e	low
Guinea	.	17.5	54.2	48.8	3,370	e	low
Chad	.	10.3	39.2	35.9	3,371	e	low
Rwanda	.	11.0	41.4	37.5	3,985	e	low
Senegal	.	20.4	59.8	53.3	4,403	e	middle
Niger	.	11.7	43.3	39.0	4,499	e	low
Zambia	1980	43.0	88.2	70.7	4,622	c	low
Somalia	.	12.5	45.2	40.6	5,069	e	low
Burkina Faso	.	11.9	44.3	39.7	5,383	e	low
Mali	.	12.3	45.0	40.4	5,399	e	low
Malawi	1987	6.1	72.8	61.6	5,454	c	low
Angola	.	20.8	69.1	54.8	5,533	e	middle
Zimbabwe	.	17.1	54.8	48.6	6,071	e	low
Cameroon	1982	3.3	37.9	62.1	6,958	o	middle
Cote d'Ivoire	.	18.1	56.6	50.1	6,967	e	low
Madagascar	.	9.1	38.6	34.6	7,277	e	low

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Table 4b continued

	Year	Share of wage employment in agriculture (%)	Share of wage employment in industry (%)	Share of wage employment in services (%)	Working age population in 1995 (thousands)	Source	Income group
Mozambique	.	0.0	6.4	7.0	8,486	e	low
Ghana	1984	5.3	25.2	37.0	9,045	c	low
Uganda	.	5.8	31.5	28.4	9,970	e	low
Kenya	.	10.4	42.4	37.6	13,845	e	low
Sudan	.	10.3	42.3	37.6	15,238	e	low
Tanzania	.	1.3	20.6	19.0	15,242	e	low
Zaire	.	6.4	44.9	33.5	21,485	e	low
South Africa	.	27.5	67.6	60.0	24,994	e	middle
Ethiopia	.	0.4	18.3	17.5	29,401	e	low
Nigeria	1986	2.3	21.0	35.1	63,988	l	low

Note: Working age population for countries of the former Yugoslavia, former Czechoslovakia , and former Soviet Union
are calculated by a forward projection of the 1980-90 growth rate, see text for details.
Sources: c,l,h,o= Census survey, Labor force survey, Household survey and Official Estimates from ILO various years;
s=Country sources, see text for details; e=Estimates, see text for details.

Table 5 - A												
The World at Work												
Raw data (part 1):												
		Working age population	Participation rate	Labor force	Unempl-oyment rate	Work Force	Share in agriculture	Share in industry	Share in services	Labor in Agriculture	Labor in Industry	Labor in Services
		(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
World		3540558	69.89	2474324	4.85	2354254	45.65	20.38	33.97	1074625	479843	799787
High income economies		547300	69.58	380811	8.30	349204	4.84	29.91	65.25	16901	104447	227856
Middle income economies		1030643	63.83	657859	6.90	612467	30.75	26.80	42.45	188334	164141	259992
Low income economies		1962615	73.15	1435653	3.00	1392583	62.43	15.17	22.40	869390	211255	311939
East Asia and Pacific		1176166	81.91	963398	2.80	936422	57.93	17.97	24.10	542470	168275	225678
Europe and Central Asia		323679	73.94	239328	7.90	220421	24.02	35.50	40.48	52945	78250	89227
Latin America and Caribbean		294319	56.47	166202	5.40	157227	22.87	25.38	51.75	35958	39904	81365
Middle East and North Africa		154506	51.66	79818	13.70	68883	33.27	23.35	43.38	22917	16084	29881
O.E.C.D.		534231	69.64	372038	8.30	341159	4.89	29.88	65.23	16683	101938	222538
South Asia		743762	59.11	439638	2.90	426888	62.31	14.68	23.07	265994	62667	98483
Sub-Saharan Africa		313895	68.18	214014	6.00	201173	64.57	9.21	26.22	129897	18528	52748

Table 5 - A									
The World at Work									
Raw data (part 2):									
Share in Ag that is wage (%)	Share in In that is wage (%)	Share in Sv that is wage (%)	Labor in Wage agriculture (thousands)	Labor in Wage industry (thousands)	Labor in Wage services (thousands)	Share in WF that is wage (%)			
7.98	58.76	64.66	85760	281960	517137	37.59	World		
38.18	89.13	85.61	6453	93094	195067	84.37	High income economies		
25.63	76.71	68.23	48270	125913	177393	57.40	Middle income economies		
3.57	29.80	46.38	31037	62954	144677	17.14	Low income economies		
4.49	36.21	51.93	24357	60932	117194	21.62	East Asia and Pacific		
20.96	82.56	80.46	11097	64603	71792	66.91	Europe and Central Asia		
41.42	77.27	68.84	14894	30834	56012	64.71	Latin America and Caribbean		
20.96	73.44	72.32	4803	11812	21610	55.49	Middle East and North Africa		
37.93	89.17	85.63	6328	90898	190559	84.36	O.E.C.D.		
3.71	30.40	42.48	9868	19051	41836	16.56	South Asia		
9.29	38.14	37.99	12067	7067	20039	19.47	Sub-Saharan Africa		

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Table 5 - B												
The World at Work												
Estimated numbers:												
	Working age population	Labor force	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Workers in agriculture	Workers in industry	Workers in services	Wage agriculture	Non-wage agriculture	Wage industry	Non-wage industry	Wage services	Non-wage services
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
World	3540558	2474324	120069	1066234	1074625	479843	799787	85760	988865	281960	197883	517137	282649
High income economies	547300	380811	31607	166489	16901	104447	227856	6453	10448	93094	11353	195067	32788
Middle income economies	1030643	657859	45392	372784	188334	164141	259992	48270	140064	125913	38228	177393	82600
Low income economies	1962615	1435653	43070	526962	869390	211255	311939	31037	838353	62954	148301	144677	167262
East Asia and Pacific	1176166	963398	26975	212768	542470	168275	225678	24357	518113	60932	107343	117194	108483
Europe and Central Asia	323679	239328	18907	84351	52945	78250	89227	11097	41848	64603	13647	71792	17435
Latin America and Caribbean	294319	166202	8975	128117	35958	39904	81365	14894	21064	30834	9070	56012	25353
Middle East and North Africa	154506	79818	10935	74688	22917	16084	29881	4803	18114	11812	4272	21610	8271
O.E.C.D.	534231	372038	30879	162193	16683	101938	222538	6328	10355	90898	11040	190559	31979
South Asia	743762	439638	12749	304124	265994	62667	98483	9868	256126	19051	43616	41836	56647
Sub-Saharan Africa	313895	214014	12841	99881	129897	18528	52748	12067	117830	7067	11461	20039	32709

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Table 5 - C		Working age population	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Workers in agriculture	Workers in industry	Workers in services	Wage agriculture	Non-wage agriculture	Wage industry	Non-wage industry	Wage services	Non-wage services
The World at Work													
Estimates as a share of working age population in region													
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
World		100	3.4	30.1	30.4	13.6	22.6	2.4	27.9	8.0	5.6	14.6	8.0
High income economies		100	5.8	30.4	3.1	19.1	41.6	1.2	1.9	17.0	2.1	35.6	6.0
Middle income economies		100	4.4	36.2	18.3	15.9	25.2	4.7	13.6	12.2	3.7	17.2	8.0
Low income economies		100	2.2	26.9	44.3	10.8	15.9	1.6	42.7	3.2	7.6	7.4	8.5
			unemployed	ot in labor forc	agriculture	industry	services						
East Asia and Pacific		100	2.3	18.1	46.1	14.3	19.2	2.1	44.1	5.2	9.1	10.0	9.2
Europe and Central Asia		100	5.8	26.1	16.4	24.2	27.6	3.4	12.9	20.0	4.2	22.2	5.4
Latin America and Caribbean		100	3.0	43.5	12.2	13.6	27.6	5.1	7.2	10.5	3.1	19.0	8.6
Middle East and North Africa		100	7.1	48.3	14.8	10.4	19.3	3.1	11.7	7.6	2.8	14.0	5.4
O.E.C.D.		100	5.8	30.4	3.1	19.1	41.7	1.2	1.9	17.0	2.1	35.7	6.0
South Asia		100	1.7	40.9	35.8	8.4	13.2	1.3	34.4	2.6	5.9	5.6	7.6
Sub-Saharan Africa		100	4.1	31.8	41.4	5.9	16.8	3.8	37.5	2.3	3.7	6.4	10.4

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Table 5 - D											
The World at Work											
Estimated as shares of labor force in region											
		Labor Force (ages 15-64) (%)	Unemployed (%)	Workers in agriculture (%)	Workers in industry (%)	Workers in services (%)	Wage agriculture (%)	Non-wage agriculture (%)	Wage industry (%)	Non-wage industry (%)	Wage services (%)	Non-wage services (%)
World		100	4.9	43.4	19.4	32.3	3.5	40.0	11.4	8.0	20.9	11.4
High Income economies		100	8.3	4.4	27.4	59.8	1.7	2.7	24.4	3.0	51.2	8.6
Middle Income economies		100	6.9	28.6	25.0	39.5	7.3	21.3	19.1	5.8	27.0	12.6
Low Income economies		100	3.0	60.6	14.7	21.7	2.2	58.4	4.4	10.3	10.1	11.7
East Asia and Pacific		100	2.8	56.3	17.5	23.4	2.5	53.8	6.3	11.1	12.2	11.3
Europe and Central Asia		100	7.9	22.1	32.7	37.3	4.6	17.5	27.0	5.7	30.0	7.3
Latin America and Caribbean		100	5.4	21.6	24.0	49.0	9.0	12.7	18.6	5.5	33.7	15.3
Middle East and North Africa		100	13.7	28.7	20.2	37.4	6.0	22.7	14.8	5.4	27.1	10.4
O.E.C.D.		100	8.3	4.5	27.4	59.8	1.7	2.8	24.4	3.0	51.2	8.6
South Asia		100	2.9	60.5	14.3	22.4	2.2	58.3	4.3	9.9	9.5	12.9
Sub-Saharan Africa		100	6.0	60.7	8.7	24.6	5.6	55.1	3.3	5.4	9.4	15.3

Table 5 - E

The World at Work

Estimated as shares of world working-age population

	Working age population (%)	Unemployed (%)	Not in labor force (%)	Workers in agriculture (%)	Workers in industry (%)	Workers in services (%)	Wage agriculture (%)	Non-wage agriculture (%)	Wage industry (%)	Non-wage industry (%)	Wage services (%)	Non-wage services (%)
World	100.0	3.4	30.1	30.4	13.6	22.6	2.4	27.9	8.0	5.6	14.6	8.0
High income economies	15.5	0.9	4.7	0.5	3.0	6.4	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.3	5.5	0.9
Middle income economies	29.1	1.3	10.5	5.3	4.6	7.3	1.4	4.0	3.6	1.1	5.0	2.3
Low income economies	55.4	1.2	14.9	24.6	6.0	8.8	0.9	23.7	1.8	4.2	4.1	4.7
East Asia and Pacific	33.2	0.8	6.0	15.3	4.8	6.4	0.7	14.6	1.7	3.0	3.3	3.1
Europe and Central Asia	9.1	0.5	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.5
Latin America and Caribbean	8.3	0.3	3.6	1.0	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.7
Middle East and North Africa	4.4	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
O.E.C.D.	15.1	0.9	4.6	0.5	2.9	6.3	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.3	5.4	0.9
South Asia	21.0	0.4	8.6	7.5	1.8	2.8	0.3	7.2	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.9	0.4	2.8	3.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9

Table 5 - F												
The World at Work												
Estimated as shares of world labor force												
	•	Labor Force (ages 15-64) (%)	Unemployed (%)	Workers in agriculture (%)	Workers in industry (%)	Workers in services (%)	Wage agriculture (%)	Non-wage agriculture (%)	Wage industry (%)	Non-wage industry (%)	Wage services (%)	Non-wage services (%)
World		100.0	4.9	43.4	19.4	32.3	3.5	40.0	11.4	8.0	20.9	11.4
High Income economies		15.4	1.3	0.7	4.2	9.2	0.3	0.4	3.8	0.5	7.9	1.3
Middle Income economies		26.6	1.8	7.6	6.6	10.5	2.0	5.7	5.1	1.5	7.2	3.3
Low Income economies		58.0	1.7	35.1	8.5	12.6	1.3	33.9	2.5	6.0	5.8	6.8
East Asia and Pacific		38.9	1.1	21.9	6.8	9.1	1.0	20.9	2.5	4.3	4.7	4.4
Europe and Central Asia		9.7	0.8	2.1	3.2	3.6	0.4	1.7	2.6	0.6	2.9	0.7
Latin America and Caribbean		6.7	0.4	1.5	1.6	3.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.3	1.0
Middle East and North Africa		3.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3
O.E.C.D.		15.0	1.2	0.7	4.1	9.0	0.3	0.4	3.7	0.4	7.7	1.3
South Asia		17.8	0.5	10.8	2.5	4.0	0.4	10.4	0.8	1.8	1.7	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa		8.6	0.5	5.2	0.7	2.1	0.5	4.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3

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