Unemployment / Under - Employment Report

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(Q4 2016)

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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Contents

Brief Methodology

In computing the unemployment rate, the total population is divided into labour force (currently active) and non labour force (not currently active). **The labour force population covers all persons aged 15 to 64 years who are willing and able to work regardless of whether they have a job or not.**

The definition of unemployment therefore covers persons (aged 15–64) who during the reference period were currently available for work, actively seeking for work but were without work. A person is regarded as employed if he/she is engaged in the production of goods and services, thereby contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a legitimate manner, which is a component of the national accounts **and receives any form or amount of compensation for that activity.**

The category of persons considered **not in the labour force include those not between 15 64(economic active population) as well as those within the economically active population i.e 15 64, who are unable to work, not actively seeking for work or choose not to work and/or are not available for work, which are the economically inactive.**

Examples of these are voluntary full-time housewives, underage children 14 and below, adults above 65, full time students, those in active military service, physically challenged and incapacitated persons whose incapacitation prevents them from working.

Growth in the labour force therefore fluctuates and depends on the decisions by constituents of the economically activate population on whether to work or not which varies across different cultures, religion, as well as various academic, economic and family considerations.

For example, a housewife might decide to take up employment to supplement the family income due to changes in the husband's salary or due to added family needs, or a person might decide to take some time off work to either study for Master's program or to recover from ill health. Any of these can cause fluctuations in the economically active and labour force population at any given time.

Figure 1 : Basic Building Blocks of the Labour Force Population
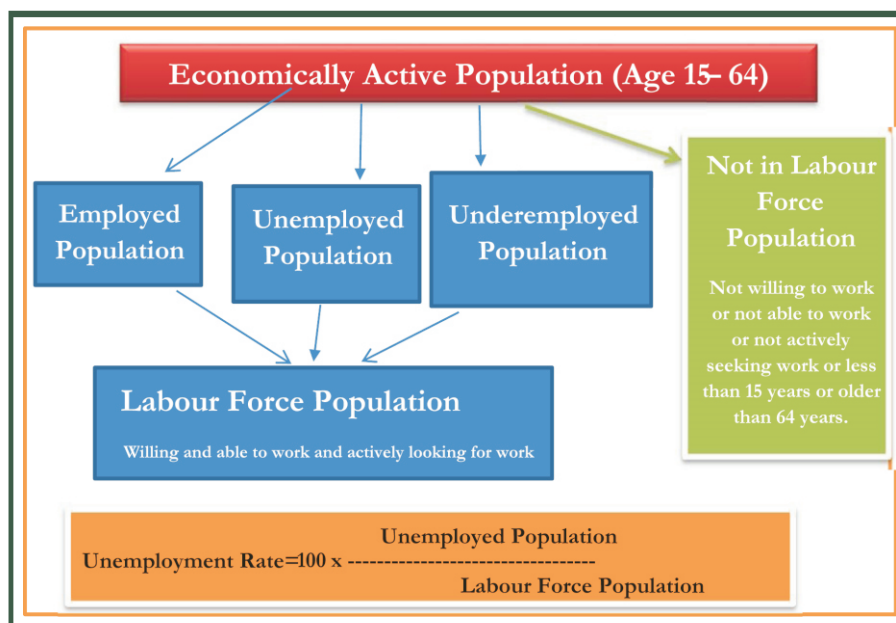
There is no universal standard definition of unemployment as various countries adopt definitions to suit their local priorities. Virtually all countries however use the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, or a variant of it to compute unemployment. The ILO definition covers persons aged 15–64 who during the reference period (which is usually the week preceding the time the survey is administered) were available for work, actively seeking work, but were unable to find work.

The Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics like most countries in the world uses a variant of the ILO definition such that the unemployment is the proportion of those in the labour force **(not in the entire economic active population, nor the entire Nigerian population)** who were actively looking for work but could not find work for at least 20 hours during the reference period to the total currently active (labour force) population.Accordingly, you are unemployed if you did absolutely nothing at all or did something but for less than 20 hours during the reference week. Underemployment however occurs if you work less than full time hours, which is 40 hours, but work at least 20 hours on average a week and /or if you work full time but are engaged in an activity that underutilizes your skills, time and educational qualifications. Consequently, rural farmers only farming seasonally will be considered underemployed if they only work on their farms during the planting and harvests period and do nothing in between. If farmers are however working in dry and wet seasons as is increasingly becoming the case, they will then be involved in full time employment. This applies to drivers, cooks, cleaners, bankers, teachers etc who in most case work well over 40 hours and hence are considered full time employed as their working hours and skills meet the adopted methodology. It is important to note that the international definition of unemployment, underemployment or employment is not a function of the quantity/suitability of wages earned nor it is a function of job satisfaction. Rather employment, underemployment and unemployment are treated as a function of a person's involvement or otherwise in economic activity even if that activity is performed solely to make ends meet and not for satisfaction or enjoyment. The suitability of wages or job fulfilment is covered under other indices such as the living standard, poverty rate or happiness index, but not in determining whether one is employed, unemployed or underemployed, which is a function of economic engagement.

Highlights of Unemployment and Underemployment in Q4, 2016

The **economically active population or working age population** (persons within ages 15 and 64) increased from **108.03 million to 108.59 million, this represents a 0.5% increase over the previous quarter and a 3.4% increase when compared to Q4 2015.** In Q4 2016, **the labour force population (i.e. those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work)** increased to **81.15 million from 80.67 million** in Q3 2016,representing an increase of 0.6% in the labour force during the quarter. This means about 482,689 persons from the economically active population entered the labour force during the quarter, that is individuals that were able, willing and actively looking for work. The magnitude of this increase between Q3 and Q4 2016is smaller when compared to Q2 and Q32016, which recorded an increase of 782,886 in the Labour force population. Within the reference period, the total number of persons in full time employment **(did any form of work for at least 40hours)** decreased by 977,876 or 1.8% when compared to the previous quarter, and decreased by1.92million or 3.5% when compared to Q4 of 2015, making a total of 52.58million persons in full time employment. With an economically active or working age population of **108.59 million** and labour force population of **81.15 million**, it means **27.44million** persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for one reason or the other in Q4 2016, hence were not part of the labour force and cannot be considered unemployed.

The **number of underemployed in the labour force (those working but doing menial jobs not commensurate with their qualifications or those not engaged in fulltime work and merely working for few hours)** increased by 1,109,551 or 7.0%, resulting in an increase in the **underemployment rate from19.7% (15.9 million persons) in Q3 2016 to 21.0% (17.03million persons) in Q4 2016. This is an increase of 1.3 percentage points between quarters 3 and 4 of 2016, and shows a steady rise in the rate since Q3 of 2015.**During the reference period,**the number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by 351,015persons,** resulting in an increase **in the national unemployment rate to 14.2% in Q4 2016, slightly up from 13.9% in Q3,13.3% in Q2, 12.1% in Q1 2016,and 10.4% in Q4 2015.** Accordingly, there were **a total of 28.58million persons in the Nigerian labour force in Q4 2016, that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to compared to 27.12million in Q3, 26.06million in Q2 and24.5 million in Q1 2016.**

Figure 2: Unemployment and Underemployment Rates (2010 – Q4, 2016)
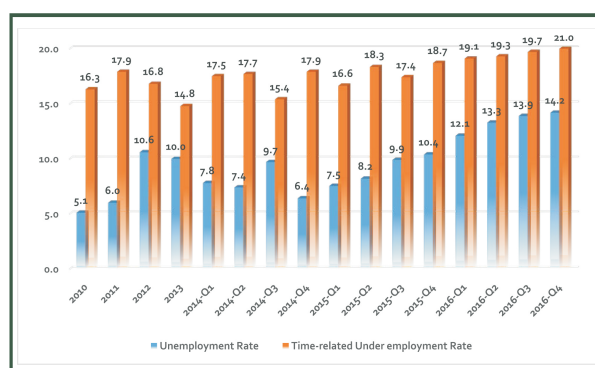
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Labour Market Statistics

Working Age Population

Working Age Population Rose to

↑ **108.59 million**

From **108.08million** in **Q3 2016** and **105.02 million** In **Q4 2015**

Labour Force Population

Labour Force Population Rose to

↑ **81.15 million**

From **80.67million** in **Q3 2016** and **76.96 million** In **Q4 2015**

Unemployed

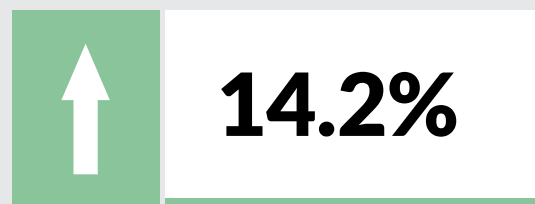**Unemployed Population Rose to**

↑ **11.55 million**

From **11.19 million** in **Q3 2016** and **8.08 million** In **Q4 2015**

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Unemployment Rate

Unemployment Rate in **Q4 2016** rose to

14.2%

from **13.9% in Q3 2016** and **10.4% in Q4 2015**

Unemployment Rate - Q4 2016
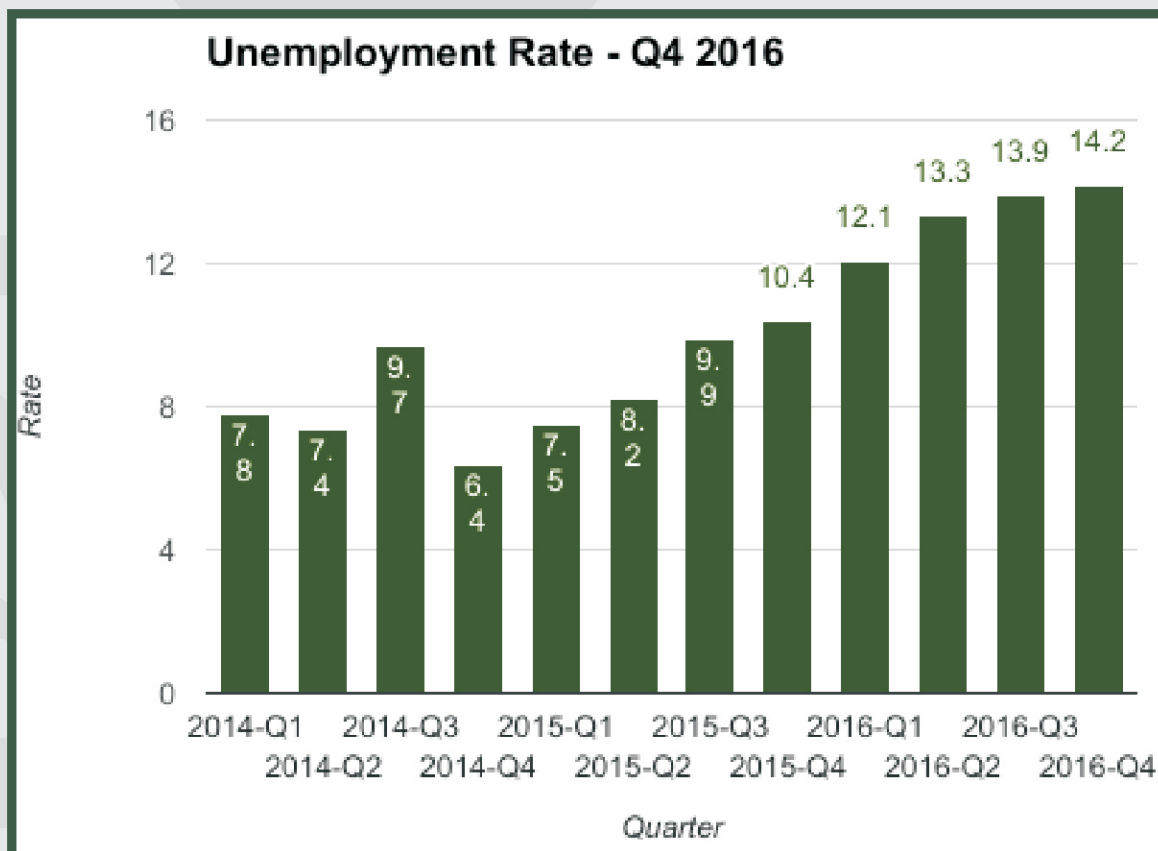
Ninth consecutive rise in unemployment rate since Q4 2014
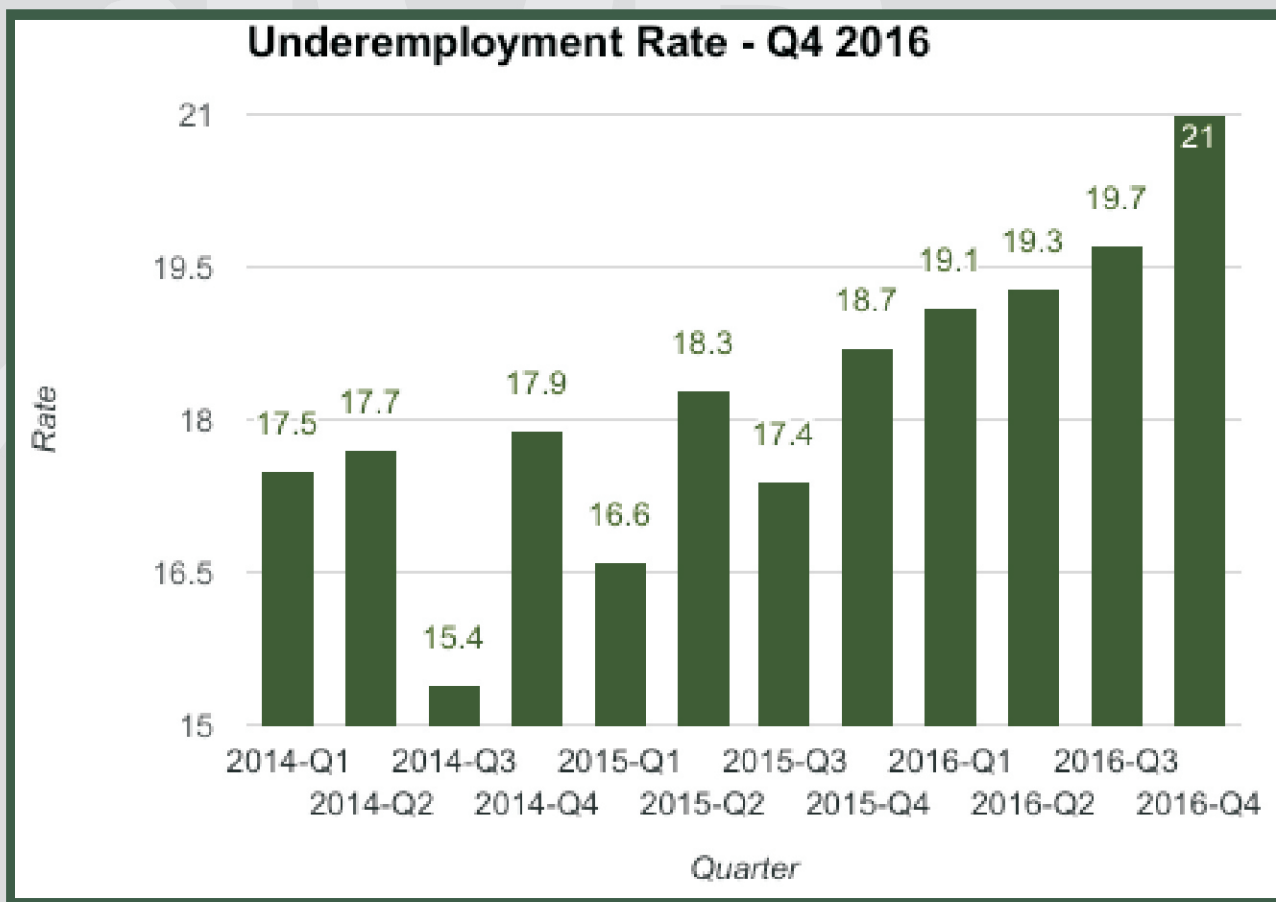
Keeping with the recent trend in the labour market, unemployment and underemployment continue to be highest for persons aged between 15 34, which represents the youth population. Disaggregating into age groups, **unemployment rate** was highest for those within the **ages of 15 - 24 (25.2% in Q4 2016, 25.0% in Q3, 24.0% in Q2, 21.5% in Q1,and 19.0% in Q4 2015),** while the **underemployment rate** for the same **age group increased to 36.5% in Q4 2016, up from 34.9% in Q3, 34.2% in Q2, 34.6 in Q1, and 34.5% in Q4 2015.** For the **25 - 34 age group,** the **unemployment rate also increased to 15.4% in Q4 2016 from 15.0% in Q3, 14.5% in Q2, 12.9% in Q1, and 11.4% in Q4 2015. The underemployment rate for the same age group rose to 22.1% in Q4 2016 up from 20.8% in Q3, 20.5% in Q2, 19.9% in Q1, and 19.9% in Q4, 2015.**

Figure 3: Unemployment and Under-employment Rate by Age-Group (Q4, 2016)
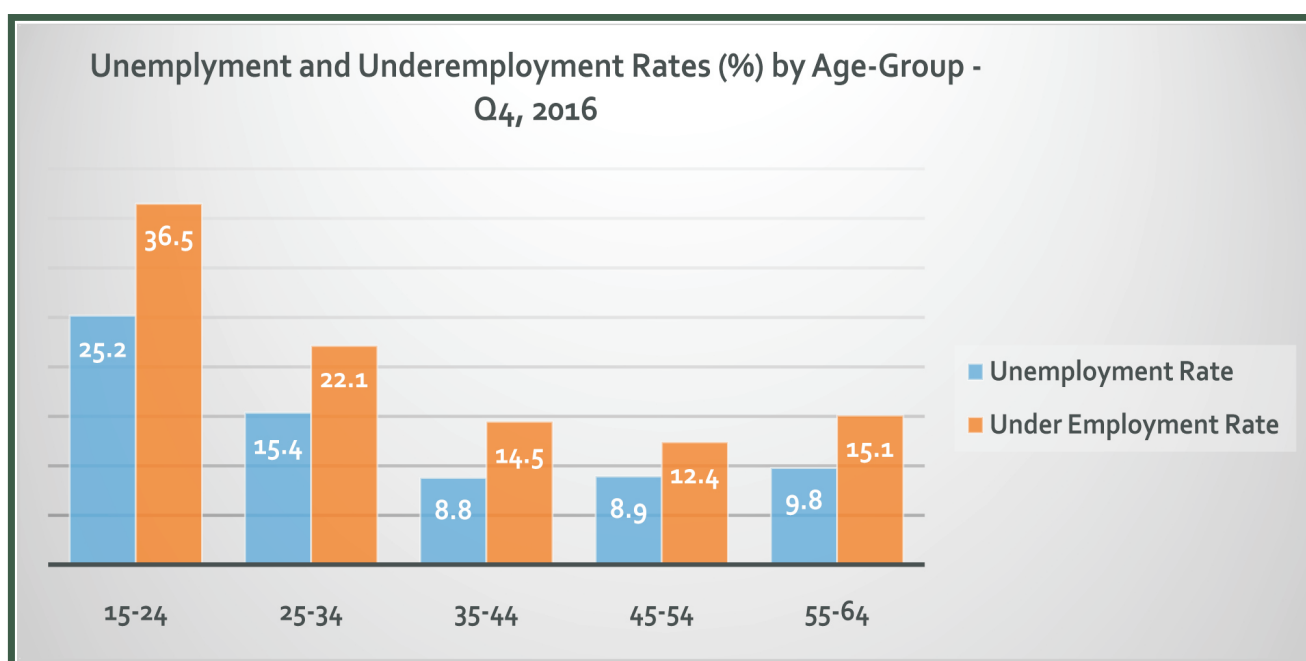
Consequently, 61.6% of Nigerians in the labour force (not entire population), aged 15 - 24 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q4, 2016, compared to 59.9% in Q3, 58.3% inQ2,56.1% in Q1,and 53.5% in Q4 2015. Of persons aged between the ages of 25 and 34, 37.5% of that group were either unemployed or underemployed in Q4, 2016compared to 35.9% in Q3, 35.1% in Q2, 32.8% in Q1,and 31.3% in Q4 2015.Thus, out of a total youth labour force population of 40.74million (representing 50.2% of total labour force in Nigeria of 81.15 million), a total of 19.3million of them were either unemployed or underemployed in Q4 2016. (Important to note that there is a technicaldistinction between not working and unemployed. A youth may not be working but may not necessarily be unemployed. A youth not working will only be termed unemployed if he is willing and able to work and actively looking for work within the review period. It is also important to note distinction between unemployed and underemployed. You are unemployed if you do nothing at all and underemployed if you still manage to do something for some money for at least 20 hours a week but is menial and not fully engaging relative to your skills, time and qualifications)

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Age Group

Unemployment by Age Group

Age Group	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
15-24	25.2
25-34	15.4
35-44	8.8
45-54	8.9
55-64	9.8

Underemployment by Age Group

Age Group	UNDER EMPLOYMENT RATES
15-24	36.5
25-34	22.1
35-44	14.5
45-54	12.4
55-64	15.1

As was the case in previous quarters, **unemployment and underemployment were higher for women than men in Q4 2016.** During the quarter, **16.3%** of women in the labour force (those between 15 - 65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q4 2016, and a further **24.2%** of women in the labour force were underemployed. On the other hand, **12.3%** of males were unemployed in Q4 2016, while a further **17.9%** of males in the labour force were underemployed during the same period.

Figure 4: Unemployment and Under-employment Rate by Gender (Q4, 2016)
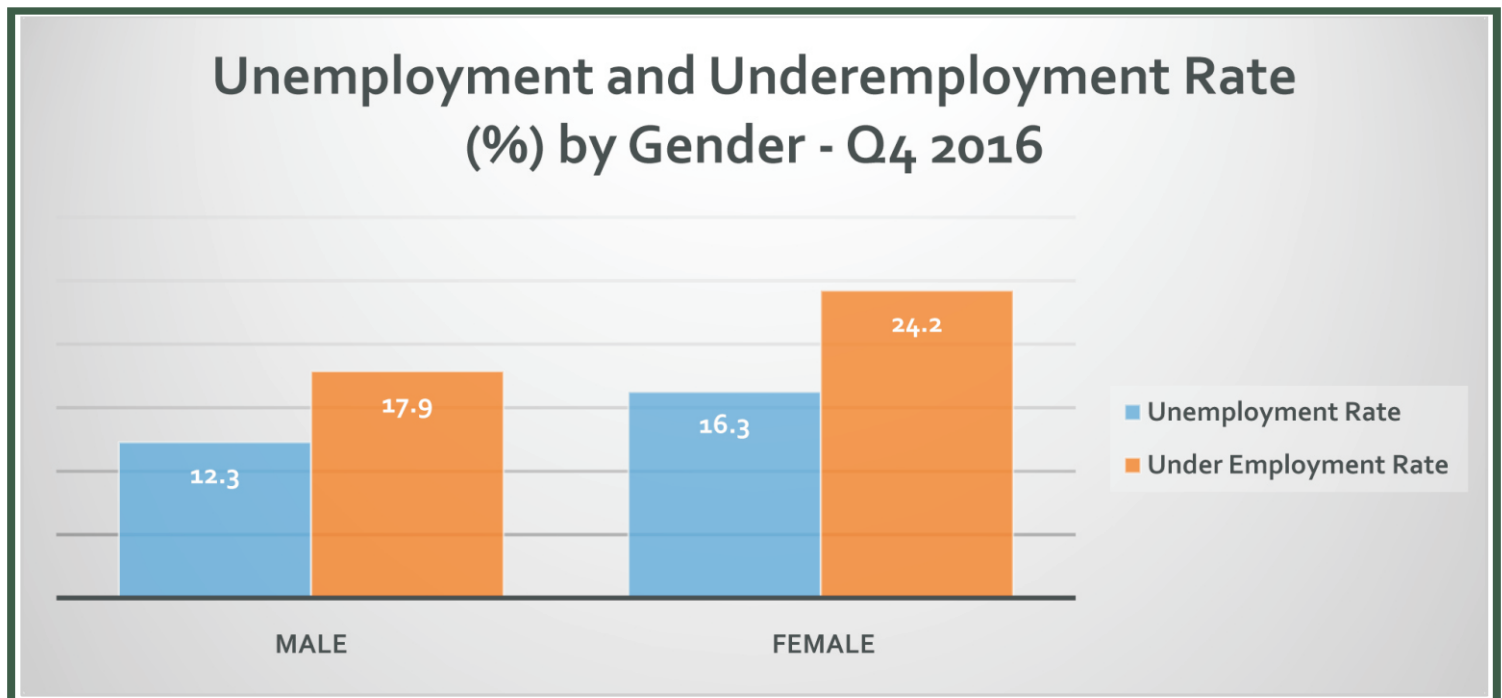
Underemployment continues to be predominant in rural areas, 25.8% of rural residents were underemployed compared to 10.5% urban of residents. Given that the nature of rural jobs is largely menial and unskilled, such as in agriculture and the likes, unemployment is more of a concern in urban areas where more skilled labour is required. The unemployment rate in the urban areas was 18.4% compared to 12.3% in the rural areas, as the preference is more for formal white-collar jobs, which are located mostly in urban centres.

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Place of Residence

Unemployment

Urban 18.4%

Rural 12.3%

Underemployment

Urban 10.5%

Rural 25.8%

The employment situation in Nigeria largely mirrored recent global trends. At the close of the year (2016)the expansion of the global economy was too weak to close the significant employment gap that haveemerged since the beginning of the global economic crisis in 2008. Over 200 million people were estimated to be unemployed in the world in 2016, and the projections are for a further increase in globalunemployment by more than 3 million people over the next two years.The highest unemployment rate in the world is recorded in Djibouti (54%), Congo (46.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovinian(40.1%), Afghanistan (40%) and Kenya (40%) while the lowest are found in Qatar (0.2%), Cambodia (0.5%), Belarus (1%), Benin (1.0%), Thailand (1.2%), Madagascar (1.2%) Laos (1.4%) and Guinea (1.7%).

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Comparison of Unemployment by Country

14.2%

NIGERIA

Top Five Highest		Top Five Lowest	
DJIBOUTI	54.0	QATAR	0.2
CONGO	46.1	CAMBODIA	0.5
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	41.7	BELARUS	1.0
HAITI	40.6	BENIN	1.0
AFGHANISTAN	40.0	THAILAND	1.0

Table 1: Labour Force Statistics Q4, 2016

	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION		Work 40 Hrs+ Fully Employed	Work 20-39 Hrs Under-employed	Work 1-19 Hrs Unemployed	Work 0 Hr (Did nothing) Unemployed		Total Unemployed		UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OLD Nigeria	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES NEW Nigeria	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES International	Under Employment Rate
All Groups	81,151,885		52,576,233	17,026,342	5,728,035	5,821,275		11,549,310		**35.2**	**14.2**	**7.2**	**21.0**
Educational Group													
Never Attended	24,058,427		14,794,757	5,816,984	1,849,197	1,597,488		3,446,686		38.5	14.3	6.6	24.2
Below primary	640,778		466,895	61,008	56,700	56,175		112,875		27.1	17.6	8.8	9.5
Primary	15,754,773		11,679,831	2,480,770	848,834	745,339		1,594,173		25.9	10.1	4.7	15.7
Secondary	28,263,664		18,386,616	6,425,126	1,716,890	1,735,031		3,451,921		34.9	12.2	6.1	22.7
Post Secondary	12,434,242		7,248,134	2,242,453	1,256,413	1,687,242		2,943,655		41.7	23.7	13.6	18.0
Agegroup													
15-24	16,722,426		6,415,593	6,097,852	2,137,414	2,071,566		4,208,981		61.6	25.2	12.4	36.5
25-34	24,017,094		15,011,003	5,314,087	1,768,515	1,923,489		3,692,005		37.5	15.4	8.0	22.1
35-44	19,205,120		14,740,987	2,776,894	864,157	823,081		1,687,239		23.2	8.8	4.3	14.5
45-54	13,477,702		10,602,215	1,671,375	587,241	616,870		1,204,112		21.3	8.9	4.6	12.4
55-64	7,729,543		5,806,435	1,166,134	370,707	386,267		756,974		24.9	9.8	5.0	15.1
Gender													
Male	41,394,295		28,909,358	7,398,102	2,485,088	2,601,746		5,086,834		30.2	12.3	6.3	17.9
Female	39,757,590		23,666,875	9,628,240	3,242,947	3,219,529		6,462,476		40.5	16.3	8.1	24.2
Place of Residence													
Urban	25,453,546		18,082,579	2,675,000	1,269,992	3,425,975		4,695,967		29.0	18.4	13.5	10.5
Rural	55,698,339		34,493,655	14,351,342	4,458,044	2,395,299		6,853,343		38.1	12.3	4.3	25.8

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q4

Table 2: Labour Force Statistics Results, Q3 2016

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q3										
	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20-39 Hrs	Work 1-19 Hrs	Work 0 Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate			Under-employment Rate
		Fully Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International	
All Groups	80,669,196	53,554,109	15,916,791	5,227,615	5,970,680	11,198,295	33.6	13.9	7.4	19.7
Educational Group										
Never Attended	23,833,973	15,069,928	5,437,911	1,687,645	1,638,489	3,326,134	36.8	14.0	6.9	22.8
Below primary	641,975	475,579	57,033	51,747	57,616	109,363	25.9	17.0	9.0	8.9
Primary	15,755,318	11,897,066	2,319,106	774,677	764,468	1,539,145	24.5	9.8	4.9	14.7
Secondary	28,081,473	18,728,592	6,006,422	1,566,897	1,779,561	3,346,458	33.3	11.9	6.3	21.4
Post Secondary	12,356,457	7,382,943	2,096,320	1,146,649	1,730,545	2,877,194	40.3	23.3	14.0	17.0
Agegroup										
15-24	16,310,810	6,534,918	5,700,475	1,950,683	2,124,734	4,075,417	59.9	25.0	13.0	34.9
25-34	23,844,850	15,290,196	4,967,785	1,614,012	1,972,857	3,586,869	35.9	15.0	8.3	20.8
35-44	19,243,959	15,015,157	2,595,933	788,662	844,206	1,632,868	22.0	8.5	4.4	13.5
45-54	13,530,505	10,799,408	1,562,457	535,938	632,702	1,168,640	20.2	8.6	4.7	11.5
55-64	7,739,073	5,914,430	1,090,141	338,321	396,181	734,502	23.6	9.5	5.1	14.1
Gender										
Male	41,299,545	29,447,049	6,915,992	2,267,983	2,668,521	4,936,503	28.7	12.0	6.5	16.7
Female	39,366,651	24,107,060	9,000,799	2,959,633	3,302,159	6,261,792	38.8	15.9	8.4	22.9
Place of Residence										
Urban	25,592,525	18,418,900	2,500,679	1,159,041	3,513,905	4,672,946	28.0	18.3	13.7	9.8
Rural	55,076,671	35,135,209	13,416,112	4,068,574	2,456,775	6,525,350	36.2	11.8	4.5	24.4

Table 3: Labour Market Statistics (Q4, 2015 – Q4, 2016)

Labour Market Statistics:	2015-Q4	2016-Q1	2016-Q2	2016-Q3	2016-Q4
Employed ('000)	68,921.8	69,001.3	69,242.3	69,470.9	69,602.6
Time-related underemployed ('000)	14,415.7	15,023.3	15,415.7	15,916.8	17,026.3
Fully Employed ('000)	54,506.1	53,978.0	53,826.6	53,554.1	52,576.2
Unemployed ('000)	8,036.1	9,485.3	10,644.0	11,198.3	11,549.3
Not in Labour Force ('000)	28,065.4	27,514.8	26,804.0	27,364.2	27,439.7
Labour Force Pupulation ('000)	76,957.9	78,486.6	79,886.3	80,669.2	81,151.9
Working Age Pupulation ('000)	105,023.3	106,001.3	106,690.4	108,033.4	108,591.6

Figure 5: Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q3, 2016)

Unemployment Trend (2010 - 2016)
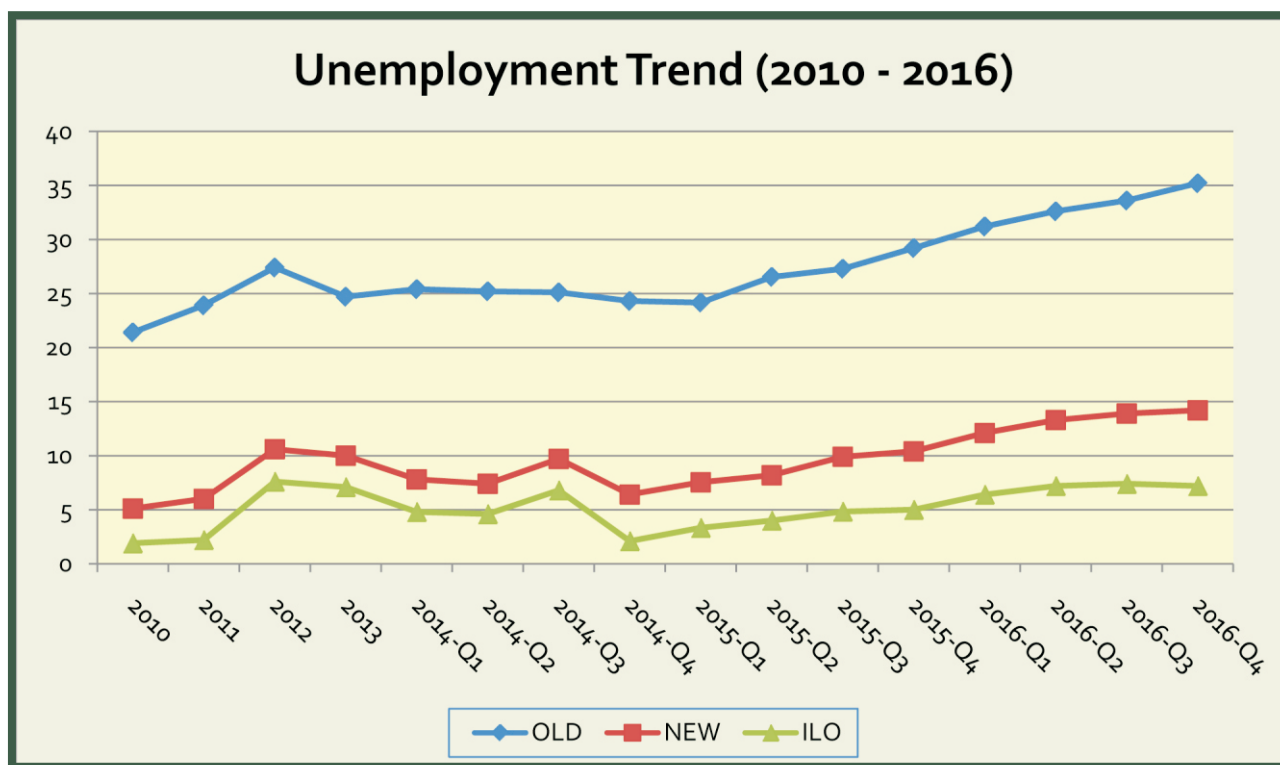
*In 2014 NBS revised the methodology for unemployment. The lowest values reflect this methodology review and are since 2010.

Table 4: Unemployment Rate Across Countries

Global Unemployment Rates (%)						
	Latest	Reference Period	Previous Period	Highest	Lowest	Frequency
Djibouti	54.0	Dec-10	59.5	59.5	43.5	Yearly
Congo	46.1	Dec-13	49.1	66.9	45.4	Yearly
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.1	Mar-17	40.6	46.1	39.0	Monthly
Afghanistan	40.0	Dec-15	25.0	40.0	8.0	Yearly
Kenya	40.0	Dec-11	12.7	40.0	12.7	Yearly
Namibia	34.0	Dec-16	28.1	37.6	19.5	Yearly
Kosovo	32.9	Dec-15	35.3	57.0	30.0	Yearly
Gambia	29.8	Dec-13	22.0	29.8	6.0	Yearly
Yemen	29.0	Dec-11	17.8	29.0	13.7	Yearly
South Africa	27.7	Mar-17	26.5	31.2	21.5	Quarterly
Palestine	27.0	Mar-17	25.7	35.6	8.8	Quarterly
Republic of the Congo	26.6	Dec-10	26.6	26.6	26.6	Yearly
Angola	26.0	Dec-14	26.0	35.0	25.0	Yearly
Lesotho	25.3	Dec-08	27.3	39.3	25.3	Yearly
Greece	23.2	Feb-17	23.3	27.9	7.3	Monthly
Macedonia	23.1	Dec-16	23.4	37.3	23.1	Quarterly
Montenegro	22.8	Apr-17	22.8	31.0	10.2	Monthly
Equatorial Guinea	22.3	Dec-09	19.7	22.3	1.3	Yearly
Guyana	21.0	Dec-11	21.0	28.5	11.7	Yearly

Gabon	20.3	Dec-13	16.0	20.3	14.8	Yearly
Botswana	20.0	Dec-13	17.8	23.8	13.9	Yearly
Libya	19.5	Dec-11	20.7	20.7	13.0	Yearly
Sudan	19.5	Dec-14	15.9	19.5	11.1	Yearly
Spain	18.8	Mar-17	18.6	26.9	4.4	Quarterly
Jordan	18.2	Mar-17	15.8	18.2	10.8	Quarterly
Oman	17.5	Dec-16	17.3	19.5	16.8	Yearly
Armenia	17.4	Dec-16	18.1	20.7	6.3	Quarterly
Mozambique	17.0	Dec-07	18.7	18.7	17.0	Yearly
Ethiopia	16.8	Dec-15	17.4	26.4	16.8	Yearly
Senegal	16.6	Dec-16	13.4	25.7	5.6	Quarterly
Iraq	16.0	Dec-16	15.5	28.1	15.0	Yearly
Tunisia	15.3	Mar-17	15.5	18.9	12.4	Quarterly
Cape Verde	15.0	Dec-16	12.4	20.2	10.7	Yearly
New Caledonia	14.9	Dec-16	14.5	18.6	13.5	Yearly
Syria	14.9	Dec-12	14.9	14.9	8.0	Yearly
Bahamas	14.8	Dec-15	15.7	15.7	6.9	Yearly
Serbia	14.6	Mar-17	13.0	25.5	13.0	Quarterly
Albania	14.5	Dec-16	15.2	22.3	12.1	Quarterly
Eritrea	14.5	Dec-84	14.5	14.5	14.5	Yearly
Nigeria	14.2	Dec-16	13.9	14.2	5.1	Quarterly
Brazil	13.6	Apr-17	13.7	13.7	6.2	Monthly
Sao Tome and Principe	13.6	Dec-12	14.0	16.7	13.6	Yearly
Dominican Republic	13.3	Sep-16	13.3	19.7	13.3	Semesterly
Zambia	13.3	Dec-14	13.1	19.7	12.0	Yearly
Croatia	13.2	Apr-17	14.4	23.6	12.2	Monthly
Rwanda	13.2	Feb-16	3.4	13.2	1.0	Yearly
Jamaica	12.9	Sep-16	13.7	16.5	9.8	Quarterly
Mauritania	12.9	Dec-14	10.1	32.8	10.1	Yearly
Iran	12.7	Sep-16	12.2	14.7	9.5	Quarterly
Turkey	12.6	Feb-17	13.0	14.8	7.3	Monthly
Egypt	12.0	Mar-17	12.4	13.4	8.1	Quarterly
South Sudan	12.0	Dec-08	12.0	12.0	12.0	Yearly
Georgia	11.8	Dec-16	12.0	16.9	10.3	Yearly
Cyprus	11.6	Apr-17	12.3	16.8	3.0	Monthly
Puerto Rico	11.5	Apr-17	11.0	18.4	8.9	Monthly
Zimbabwe	11.3	Dec-14	10.7	11.3	4.2	Yearly
Italy	11.1	Apr-17	11.5	13.0	5.7	Monthly
Morocco	10.7	Mar-17	9.4	15.1	7.8	Quarterly
Algeria	10.5	Sep-16	9.9	29.5	9.8	Quarterly
Tanzania	10.3	Dec-14	10.7	12.9	10.3	Yearly
Barbados	10.2	Sep-16	10.1	13.2	7.6	Quarterly
Finland	10.2	Apr-17	9.6	19.9	0.7	Monthly
Slovenia	10.2	Mar-17	10.9	15.5	6.3	Monthly
Belize	10.1	Dec-15	11.1	23.3	8.2	Yearly
Portugal	10.1	Mar-17	10.5	17.5	3.7	Quarterly
Turkmenistan	10.0	Dec-15	10.1	11.0	10.0	Yearly
Ukraine	10.0	Dec-16	9.2	11.0	6.5	Quarterly
France	9.6	Mar-17	10.0	10.7	7.2	Quarterly
Latvia	9.4	Mar-17	9.3	21.3	5.3	Quarterly
Euro Area	9.3	Apr-17	9.4	12.1	7.3	Monthly
Costa Rica	9.1	Mar-17	9.5	10.9	8.3	Quarterly

Country						
Mongolia	9.1	Mar-17	8.6	11.6	2.8	Quarterly
Uruguay	9.0	Mar-17	8.2	13.4	5.4	Monthly
Colombia	8.9	Apr-17	9.7	17.9	7.3	Monthly
Suriname	8.9	Dec-15	6.9	14.0	6.6	Yearly
Uzbekistan	8.9	Dec-16	8.9	9.3	8.8	Yearly
Mali	8.2	Dec-14	10.5	10.8	3.3	Yearly
Austria	8.0	May-17	8.6	10.9	0.8	Monthly
Bulgaria	8.0	Mar-17	8.2	19.3	4.7	Monthly
Fiji	7.9	Dec-16	8.2	9.4	4.6	Yearly
Lithuania	7.9	Apr-17	8.3	15.3	2.7	Monthly
European Union	7.8	Apr-17	7.9	11.0	6.8	Monthly
Burundi	7.7	Dec-12	35.0	35.0	7.7	Yearly
Poland	7.7	Apr-17	8.1	20.7	0.3	Monthly
Slovakia	7.7	Apr-17	8.0	19.8	7.4	Monthly
Argentina	7.6	Dec-16	8.5	20.8	5.9	Quarterly
Central African Republic	7.6	Dec-12	16.1	16.1	6.0	Yearly
Guinea Bissau	7.6	Dec-13	1.8	10.1	1.8	Yearly
Bolivia	7.4	Dec-13	7.5	14.5	7.4	Yearly
Paraguay	7.4	Dec-16	6.9	9.2	5.5	Quarterly
Honduras	7.3	Dec-15	5.3	12.1	3.0	Yearly
Venezuela	7.3	Apr-16	7.1	20.7	5.5	Monthly
Sweden	7.2	Apr-17	6.8	10.5	1.3	Monthly
Togo	7.1	Dec-14	6.9	7.1	6.9	Yearly
Comoros	7.0	Dec-12	13.5	20.0	7.0	Yearly
El Salvador	7.0	Dec-15	7.0	8.0	5.9	Yearly
Brunei	6.9	Dec-14	9.3	9.3	2.9	Yearly
Belgium	6.8	Apr-17	6.9	11.0	6.0	Monthly
Haiti	6.8	Dec-14	6.8	23.9	6.8	Yearly
Lebanon	6.8	Dec-16	6.5	9.0	6.1	Yearly
Nicaragua	6.8	Dec-14	5.9	17.8	1.6	Yearly
Peru	6.8	Apr-17	7.7	13.0	5.6	Monthly
Chile	6.7	Apr-17	6.6	13.5	5.1	Monthly
Swaziland	6.7	Dec-13	7.8	28.6	6.7	Yearly
Burkina Faso	6.6	Dec-14	3.3	6.6	0.9	Yearly
Malawi	6.6	Dec-13	3.0	7.0	3.0	Yearly
Mauritius	6.6	Dec-16	7.6	19.7	2.7	Quarterly
Philippines	6.6	Mar-17	4.7	13.9	4.7	Quarterly
Canada	6.5	Apr-17	6.7	13.1	2.9	Monthly
Ireland	6.4	May-17	6.4	17.3	3.7	Monthly
Luxembourg	6.0	Apr-17	6.0	7.2	1.4	Monthly
Pakistan	5.9	Dec-15	6.0	7.8	3.1	Quarterly
Australia	5.7	Apr-17	5.9	11.2	4.0	Monthly
Cayman Islands	5.6	Dec-15	4.7	7.5	2.6	Yearly
Chad	5.6	Dec-13	7.8	22.6	5.6	Yearly
Estonia	5.6	Mar-17	6.6	19.5	0.5	Quarterly
Panama	5.6	Dec-16	5.2	16.3	4.2	Yearly
Saudi Arabia	5.6	Dec-16	5.7	6.3	4.4	Quarterly
Indonesia	5.3	Mar-17	5.6	11.2	2.0	Quarterly
Ivory Coast	5.3	Dec-13	15.7	15.7	4.6	Yearly
Romania	5.3	Apr-17	5.3	8.6	5.3	Monthly
Russia	5.3	Apr-17	5.4	14.1	4.8	Monthly
Ecuador	5.2	Dec-16	6.7	11.9	4.5	Quarterly

Country	Rate	Date				Frequency
Ghana	5.2	Dec-13	6.0	12.9	5.2	Yearly
Azerbaijan	5.1	Dec-16	5.0	11.8	4.5	Yearly
Netherlands	5.1	Apr-17	5.1	7.9	3.6	Monthly
India	4.9	Dec-13	5.2	9.4	4.9	Yearly
Kazakhstan	4.9	Apr-17	4.9	9.7	4.9	Monthly
New Zealand	4.9	Mar-17	5.2	11.2	3.3	Quarterly
Hungary	4.6	Apr-17	4.5	11.8	4.3	Monthly
United Kingdom	4.6	Mar-17	4.7	12.0	3.4	Monthly
Norway	4.5	Mar-17	4.3	5.0	2.3	Monthly
Seychelles	4.5	Dec-16	4.2	4.7	1.0	Yearly
Czech Republic	4.4	Apr-17	4.8	9.7	0.1	Monthly
Israel	4.4	Apr-17	4.3	11.4	4.3	Monthly
Trinidad and Tobago	4.4	Jun-16	3.8	21.1	3.1	Quarterly
United States	4.4	Apr-17	4.5	10.8	2.5	Monthly
Bangladesh	4.3	Dec-14	4.5	5.1	4.3	Yearly
Denmark	4.3	Mar-17	4.3	6.2	2.4	Monthly
North Korea	4.3	Dec-16	4.3	6.4	4.3	Yearly
Malta	4.2	Dec-16	4.8	8.2	4.2	Quarterly
Sri Lanka	4.2	Dec-16	4.5	11.3	3.7	Quarterly
Myanmar	4.0	Dec-13	4.0	4.2	4.0	Yearly
Cameroon	4.0	Dec-13	3.8	5.6	3.8	Yearly
East Timor	4.0	Dec-16	3.6	9.9	3.0	Yearly
South Korea	4.0	Apr-17	3.7	7.1	2.9	Monthly
China	4.0	Mar-17	4.0	4.3	3.9	Quarterly
Germany	3.9	Apr-17	3.9	11.5	0.4	Monthly
Liberia	3.8	Dec-14	3.7	15.9	3.7	Yearly
Moldova	3.8	Dec-16	2.9	13.0	2.9	Quarterly
Uganda	3.8	Dec-13	4.2	4.2	1.9	Yearly
Taiwan	3.8	Apr-17	3.8	6.0	1.0	Monthly
Bahrain	3.7	Dec-12	3.7	16.0	3.3	Monthly
United Arab Emirates	3.7	Dec-16	3.8	4.2	1.2	Yearly
Mexico	3.5	Apr-17	3.2	6.4	2.2	Monthly
Malaysia	3.4	Mar-17	3.5	4.5	2.7	Monthly
Sierra Leone	3.3	Dec-14	3.4	3.4	3.3	Yearly
Switzerland	3.3	Apr-17	3.4	5.4	1.6	Monthly
Hong Kong	3.2	Apr-17	3.2	8.5	1.0	Monthly
Maldives	3.2	Dec-16	3.9	14.4	0.8	Yearly
Nepal	3.2	Dec-16	3.0	4.5	1.9	Yearly
Guatemala	3.1	Jun-16	2.7	4.1	2.4	Quarterly
Japan	2.8	Apr-17	2.8	5.5	1.0	Monthly
Bhutan	2.5	Dec-16	2.6	4.0	1.2	Yearly
Papua New Guinea	2.5	Dec-16	2.5	2.9	2.4	Yearly
Tajikistan	2.5	Feb-17	2.3	3.1	2.0	Monthly
Cuba	2.4	Dec-15	2.7	5.4	1.6	Yearly
Liechtenstein	2.4	Dec-15	2.4	3.2	2.3	Yearly
Iceland	2.3	Apr-17	1.6	8.9	0.1	Monthly
Kyrgyzstan	2.3	Mar-17	2.3	3.5	2.2	Monthly
Singapore	2.3	Mar-17	2.2	6.0	1.4	Quarterly
Niger	2.3	Dec-08	15.9	15.9	1.5	Yearly
Kuwait	2.2	Dec-15	3.4	3.6	0.5	Yearly
Vietnam	2.1	Mar-17	2.1	4.5	1.6	Quarterly
Macau	2.0	Apr-17	2.0	7.1	1.7	Monthly

Guinea	1.7	Dec-13	3.8	3.8	1.3	Yearly
Laos	1.5	Dec-16	1.4	2.6	1.3	Yearly
Madagascar	1.2	Dec-12	3.8	6.8	1.2	Yearly
Thailand	1.2	Apr-17	1.3	5.7	0.4	Monthly
Benin	1.0	Dec-13	1.0	5.5	1.0	Yearly
Belarus	0.9	Feb-17	1.1	4.0	0.5	Yearly
Cambodia	0.3	Dec-16	0.2	2.5	0.1	Yearly
Qatar	0.2	Sep-16	0.2	3.9	0.2	Quarterly

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