



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## UNEMPLOYMENT/ UNDER-EMPLOYMENT WATCH

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Q1 2016

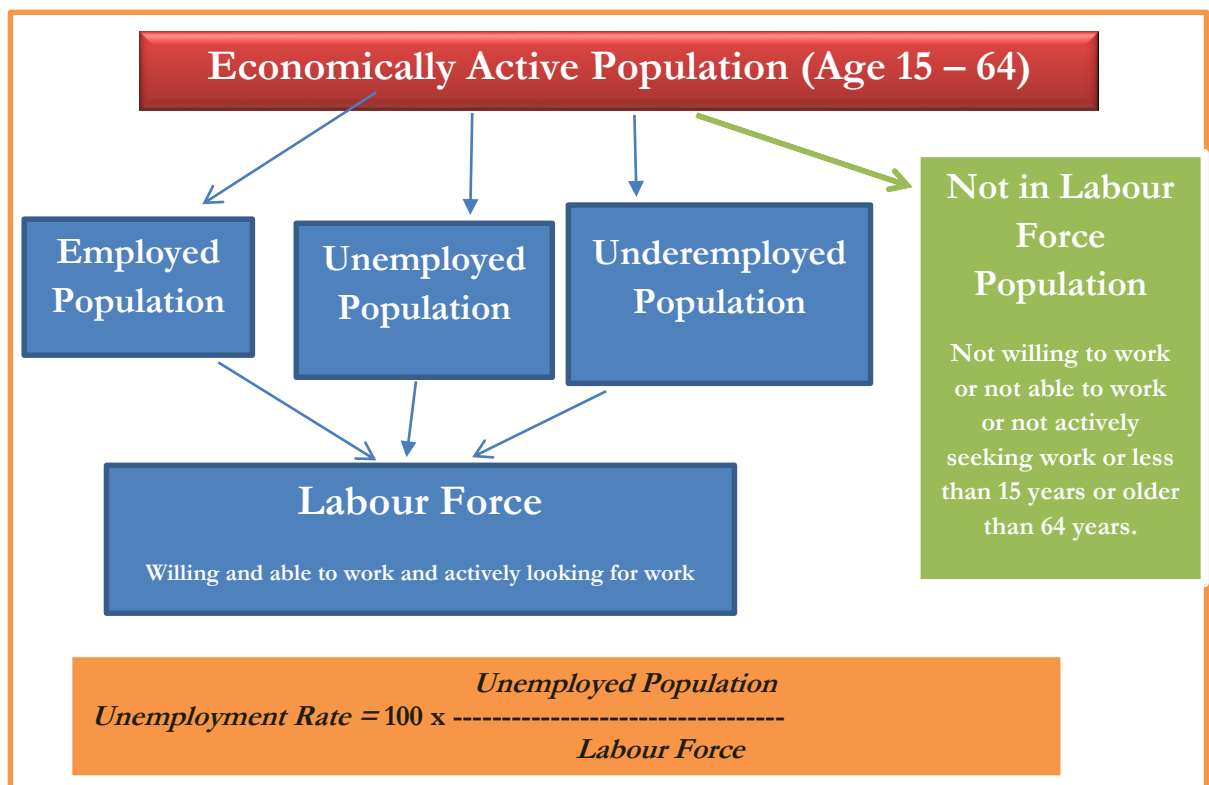
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May 2016

## BRIEF METODOLOGY

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.** 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.** 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 members 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.



There is no 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 (usually the week preceding the survey period for at least one hour), were available for work, actively seeking for work, but were unable to find work.

**The Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics like most countries in the world now 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 not for up to 20 hours in a week. **Underemployment however occurs if you work less than full time 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.** Accordingly 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 season as is the case recently they will be considered involved in full employment. This applies to drivers, cook, bankers, teachers etc who in most case work well over 40 hours and hence are considered fully employed as their working hours and often skills meet the adopted methodology. It is important to note that the pervasive **international definition of unemployment, underemployment or employment is not a function of the quantity/suitability of wages earned, nor on whether the person involved in a particular job or economic activity is looking for another job or unhappy with his current job. 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 aimed at making ends meet.** The suitability of wages is covered under other quality of living standards indicators such as poverty etc and not in determining whether one is employed, unemployed or underemployed which is a function of economic engagement.

## **Highlights of Unemployment and Underemployment in Q1 2016**

The **economically active population or working age population** (persons within ages 15-64) increased from **105.02 million in Q4 2015 to 106.0 million in Q1 2016**.

In Q1 2016, **the labour force population (i.e. those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work)** increased to **78.4 million from 76.9million** in Q4 2015, representing an increase in the labour force by 1.99%. This means an additional 1,528,647 economically active persons within 15-64 entered the labour force i.e. were able and willing and actively looking for work between January 1 and March 31 2016. This consisted of newly qualified graduates, new entrants into the economically active population (became 15 in Q1 2016) actively seeking work and previous members of the economically active population that choose not to work for whatever reasons in earlier periods. The number of those not willing or able, or not actively looking to work in the economically active population however declined to 27.5 million in Q1 2016 from 28.06 million in Q4 2015 meaning about 0.55 mn people in the working age population that choose not to work in Q4 2015 decided to work in Q1 2016 thereby adding to the labour force. This represents the third consecutive decline in the number of people not willing to work in the economically active population.

Within the same period, **the total number in full time employment (did any form of work for at least 40 hours) decreased by 528,148 persons or 0.97%**. This consists of people who lost their jobs and were either forced or for various reasons chose to move from full time employment to underemployment. Further analysis shows that the drop in full time employment between Q4 2015 and Q1 2016 was predominantly those within the ages 15-24 years accounting for a decline of 0.56mn followed by ages 55-64 years (decline of 0.09mn), ages 45-54 years (decline of 0.06mn) and ages 35-44 years (decline of 0.02mn). On the other hand, the number of those in full time employment between Q4 2015 and Q1 2016, within ages 25-34 increased by 0.22mn.

With an economically active or working age population of 106.0mn and labour force population of 78.4mn in Q1 2016, this means 27.5mn persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for various reasons in Q1 2016 compared to 28.06mn in Q4 2015 and consequently are not part of the labour force and cannot be technically considered unemployed or underemployed, even though they were not working. (You have to want to be willing to work and actively seeking work before you can be considered unemployed)

Against this backdrop, the **number of underemployed in the labour force (those working but doing largely menial work or jobs not commensurate with their qualifications or not fully engaged and merely working for few hours-less than 20hours)** during the review quarter however, increased by 607,613 persons resulting in an increase in the **underemployment rate to 19.1% in Q1 2016 (15.02mn persons) from 18.7% (14.41mn) in Q4 2015**. This increase in underemployment is in line with an increasing trend of informal sector job creation outpacing formal sector job creation forcing people to settle for less preferred underemployment, but it also included those that choose to work fewer hours or not be engaged in work full time for various reasons.

Within the same period, the **number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by 1,449,18 persons (increase of 518,000 between Q3 and Q4 2015)** between Q4 2015 and Q1 2016 resulting in an **increase in the unemployment rate to 12.1% in Q1 2016 from 10.4% in Q4 2015, 9.9% in Q3 2015 and 8.2% in Q2 2015**. Nigeria was therefore unable to create the 1.5mn jobs required between Q4 2015 and Q1 2016 to keep the unemployment rate constant at 10.4% in Q4 2015. **(Using NBS previous methodology, unemployment rate would have been 31.2% in Q1 2016, from 29.2% in Q4 2015, 27.3% in Q3 2015, 26.5% in Q2 2015, 24.2% Q1 2015, 23.9% in 2011 and 21.4% in 2010.)**

Accordingly, there were a **total of 24.50million persons between the ages of 15-64 that were willing and able to work and actively seeking work (i.e in the labour force) that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to 22.45million in Q4 2015, and 20.73 million in Q3 2015**.

## **Unemployment and Underemployment by Age**

As usual, unemployment and underemployment was highest for persons in the labour force between the ages of **15-24 and 25-34 years which represents the youth population in the labour force**. The **unemployment rate** within the review period was typically highest for those within the **ages of 15-24 at 21.5% in Q1 2016 (56.1% using old methodology), up from 19.0% in Q4 2015 and 17.8% in Q3 2015**, while the **underemployment rate** for those within the **ages 15-24 increased slightly to 34.6% in Q1 2016 from 34.5% in Q4 2015**. For those in the labour force within the **ages of 25-34** however, **unemployment rose to 12.9% in Q1 2016 (32.8% using old methodology), from 11.4% in Q4 2015**, while **underemployment remained at 19.9% in Q1 2016 similar to Q4 2015**.

Accordingly, **56.1% of Nigerians in the labour force (not entire population) aged 15-24 years were either unemployed or underemployed in Q1 2016** compared to 53.5% in Q4 2015 while **another 32.8% aged 25-34 years were either unemployed or underemployed in Q1 2016** compared to 31.3% in Q4 2015. Accordingly, out of a total youth labour force of 38.2 million (representing 48.7% of total labour force in Nigeria of 78.48mn), a total of **15.2mn of them were either unemployed or underemployed in Q1 2016 representing a youth unemployment rate of 42.24%**.

It is Important to note that there is a **technical distinction between not working and unemployed**. A youth may not be working but may not 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. Recall that over 27million persons in the economic active population are not working and are not looking for work but are not unemployed. This 27 million are thus not captured as unemployed even though they don't work. 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. **Also important to note that this methodology doesn't make value judgments about the quality of work or suitability or sufficiency of income earned** in line with international methodology. Sufficiency of income or suitability or quality of jobs is statistically and technically covered under other living standard indicators like poverty).

### **Unemployment and Underemployment by Gender**

**Unemployment and underemployment continued to be higher for women than men in Q1 2016.** While 14% (36.2% using old methodology) of women in the labour force (those between 15-65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q1 2016, another 22.2% of women in the labour force were underemployed in Q1 2016. On the other hand, 10.3% (26.5% using old methodology) of males were unemployed in Q3 2015, while another 16.2% of males in the labour force were underemployed.

### **Urban and Rural Unemployment and Underemployment**

While underemployment continues to be more of a rural phenomenon (23.5% rural underemployment compared to 9.5% urban underemployment) given the nature of their jobs largely as seasonal farmers, unemployment is more of a concern in urban areas (15% urban unemployment compared to 10.8% rural unemployment) given the preference of graduates to search for formal white collar jobs located mostly in urban centres.

### **Country Comparisons of Unemployment**

Unemployment is not just a Nigerian problem. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) on whose recommendation most countries in the world unemployment methodology is based including Nigeria, states that 201 million people globally are unemployed and this may rise to 219 million by 2019. The ILO has previously forecast a global unemployment rate of 5.9% this year and next, compared with 5.5% before the global financial crisis in 2007, implying that Nigeria's Q1 2016 unemployment rate of 12.1% (not including an additional 19.1% underemployment) is higher than the global average.

The highest unemployment rate in the world is recorded in Djibouti (54%), Congo (46%), Bosnia and Herzegovinian(43%), Haiti (41%), Afghanistan (40%) and Kenya (40%) while the lowest are found in Qatar (0.2%), Cambodia (0.3%), Belarus(1%), Benin (1.0%), Thailand (1.04%), Madagascar (1.2%) Laos (1.4%) and Guinea Bissau(1.8%).

## Labour Force Statistics Results, Q1, 2016

Labour Market Statistics:	2014-Q4	2015-Q1	2015-Q2	2015-Q3	2015-Q4	2016-Q1	Q1 2016-Q4 2015 %
Employed ('000)	66,951.2	67,902.5	67,947.1	68,422.3	68,921.8	69,001.3	0.12
Time-related underemployed ('000)	13,052.2	12,208.8	13,571.1	13,205.5	14,415.7	15,023.3	4.21
Full time Employed ('000)	53,899.0	55,693.7	54,376.0	55,216.8	54,506.1	53,978.0	(0.97)
Unemployed ('000)	17,724.7	5,533.6	6,063.5	7,518.0	8,036.1	9,485.3	18.03
Not in Labour Force ('000)	28,838.1	29,388.1	29,557.0	28,373.6	28,065.4	27,514.8	(1.96)
Labour Force Population ('000)	72,931.6	73,436.1	74,010.6	75,940.4	76,957.9	78,486.6	1.99
Working Age Population ('000)	101,769.7	102,824.2	103,567.6	104,314.0	105,023.3	106,001.3	0.93

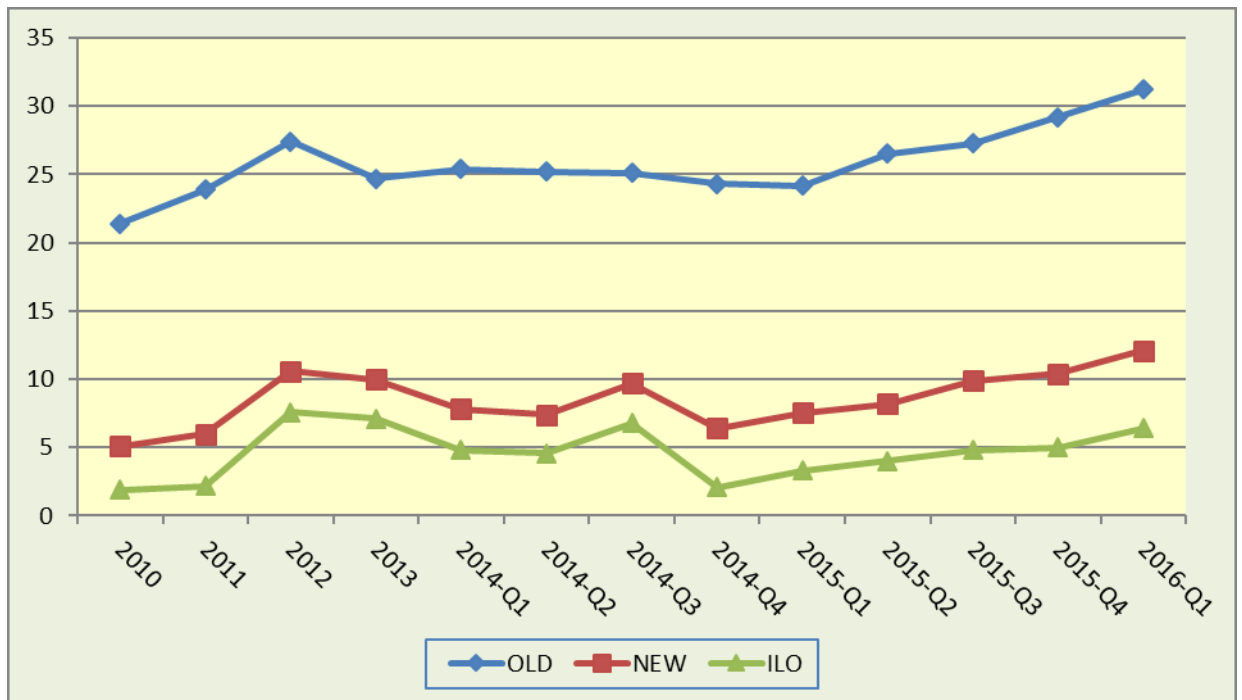
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q1										
	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20-39 Hrs	Work 1-19 Hrs	Work 0 Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			Under Employment Rate
		Fully Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International	
All Groups	78,486,570	53,977,958	15,023,327	4,436,077	5,049,207	9,485,284	31.2	12.1	6.4	19.1
<b>Educational Group</b>										
Never Attended	23,576,409	15,552,910	5,107,269	1,504,911	1,411,320	2,916,231	34.0	12.4	6.0	21.7
Below primary	524,719	396,034	45,423	34,525	48,736	83,261	24.5	15.9	9.3	8.7
Primary	15,484,657	11,975,243	2,199,767	651,169	658,478	1,309,647	22.7	8.5	4.3	14.2
Secondary	28,103,917	18,779,729	5,678,588	1,671,108	1,974,493	3,645,601	33.2	13.0	7.0	20.2
Post Secondary	10,796,868	7,274,043	1,992,281	574,364	956,180	1,530,545	32.6	14.2	8.9	18.5
<b>Agegroup</b>										
15-24	15,490,365	6,807,207	5,357,069	1,585,160	1,740,929	3,326,089	56.1	21.5	11.2	34.6
25-34	22,759,263	15,285,836	4,530,458	1,332,861	1,610,109	2,942,970	32.8	12.9	7.1	19.9
35-44	19,020,568	15,051,788	2,436,887	719,958	811,935	1,531,894	20.9	8.1	4.3	12.8
45-54	13,534,033	10,845,011	1,654,791	489,250	544,981	1,034,232	19.9	7.6	4.0	12.2
55-64	7,682,340	5,988,117	1,044,123	308,848	341,252	650,101	22.1	8.5	4.4	13.6
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	40,297,137	29,625,211	6,537,190	1,929,861	2,204,876	4,134,737	26.5	10.3	5.5	16.2
Female	38,189,433	24,352,748	8,486,138	2,506,216	2,844,331	5,350,547	36.2	14.0	7.4	22.2
<b>Place of Residence</b>										
Urban	24,421,712	18,437,784	2,328,943	721,934	2,933,051	3,654,985	24.5	15.0	12.0	9.5
Rural	54,064,858	35,540,175	12,694,384	3,714,144	2,116,156	5,830,300	34.3	10.8	3.9	23.5



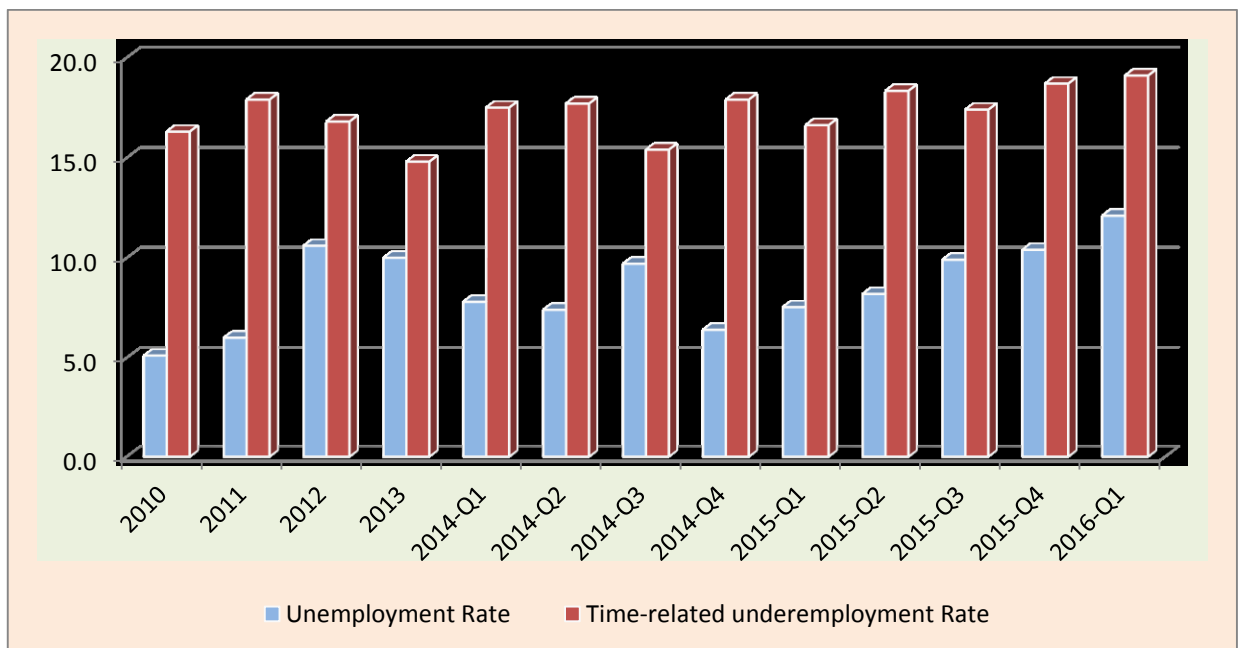
## Labour Force Statistics Results, Q4, 2015

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2015 Q4										
	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20-39 Hrs	Work 1-19 Hrs	Work 0 Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			Under Employment Rate
		Fully Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International	
<b>All Groups</b>	76,957,923	54,506,107	14,415,714	4,158,872	3,877,230	8,036,102	29.2	10.4	5.0	18.7
<b>Educational Group</b>										
Never Attended	23,509,432	16,153,716	4,900,707	1,410,871	1,083,737	2,494,608	31.5	10.6	4.6	20.8
Below primary	416,447	307,479	43,586	32,368	37,424	69,792	27.2	16.8	9.0	10.5
Primary	15,379,174	11,990,058	2,110,798	610,478	505,638	1,116,116	21.0	7.3	3.3	13.7
Secondary	27,360,445	18,901,460	5,448,919	1,566,683	1,516,191	3,082,873	31.2	11.3	5.5	19.9
Post Secondary	10,292,425	7,153,394	1,911,704	538,473	734,240	1,272,713	30.9	12.4	7.1	18.6
<b>Agegroup</b>										
15-24	14,894,509	7,372,856	5,140,405	1,486,105	1,336,840	2,822,945	53.5	19.0	9.0	34.5
25-34	21,825,730	15,056,943	4,347,225	1,249,572	1,236,385	2,485,957	31.3	11.4	5.7	19.9
35-44	18,944,270	15,073,728	2,338,328	674,969	623,476	1,298,445	19.2	6.9	3.3	12.3
45-54	13,564,594	10,914,548	1,587,863	458,678	418,485	877,163	18.2	6.5	3.1	11.7
55-64	7,728,819	6,088,032	1,001,894	289,549	262,044	551,593	20.1	7.1	3.4	13.0
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	40,002,550	29,994,157	6,272,795	1,809,267	1,693,100	3,502,366	24.4	8.8	4.2	15.7
Female	36,955,373	24,511,950	8,142,919	2,349,605	2,184,130	4,533,736	34.3	12.3	5.9	22.0
<b>Place of Residence</b>										
Urban	22,965,538	17,801,134	2,234,750	676,821	2,252,257	2,929,078	22.5	12.8	9.8	9.7
Rural	53,992,385	36,704,973	12,180,964	3,482,051	1,624,973	5,107,024	32.0	9.5	3.0	22.6

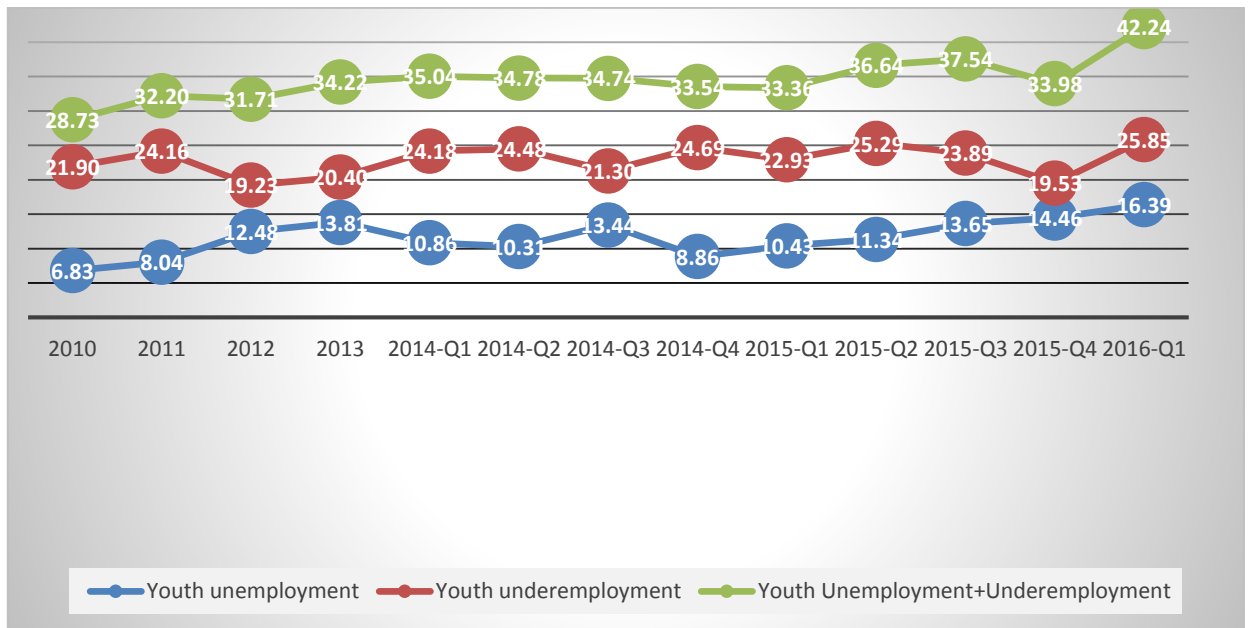
**Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q1, 2016)**



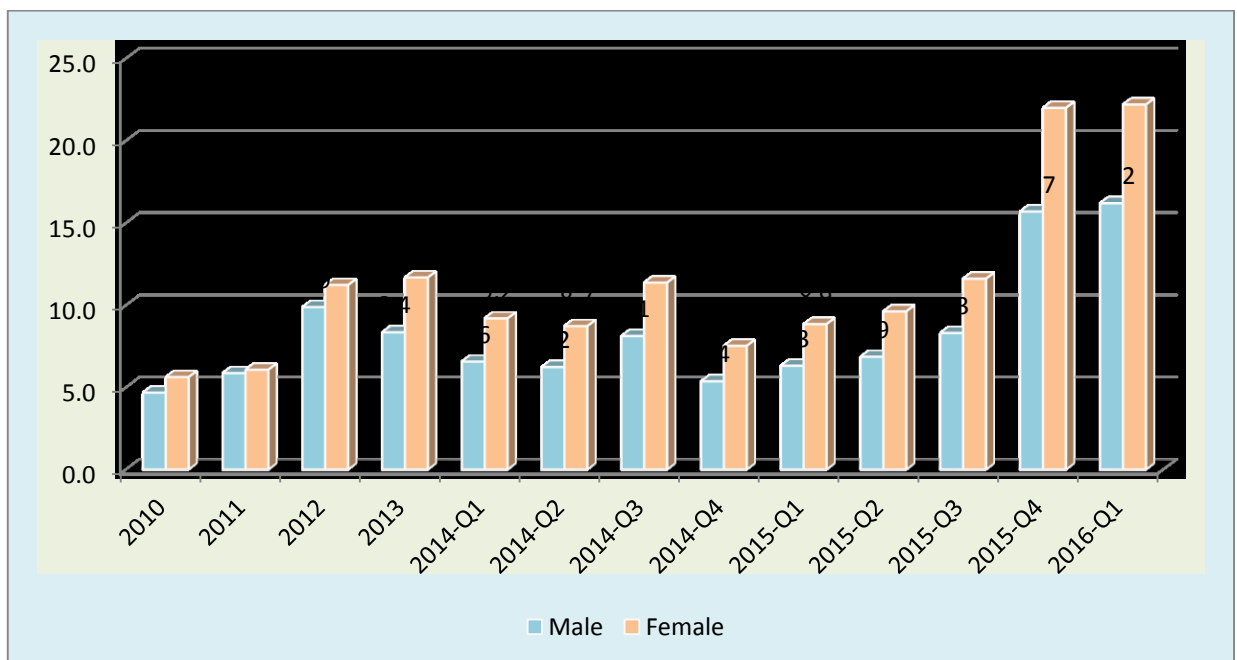
**Unemployment and Under-employment (2010 – Q1, 2016)**



### Youth Unemployment and Underemployment 2010-Q1 2016



### Unemployment Rate by Gender (2010 – Q1, 2016)



## Selected Countries Unemployment Rates

<b>Country</b>	<b>Latest</b>	<b>Published date</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Lowest</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<i>Djibouti</i>	54	Dec-10	5	10.8	2.5	Monthly
<i>Congo</i>	46.1	Dec-13	10.3	12.1	7.2	Monthly
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	42.76	Feb-16	4.05	4.3	3.9	Quarterly
<i>Haiti</i>	40.6	Dec-10	3.3	5.6	1	Monthly
<i>Afghanistan</i>	40	Dec-15	4.3	14.2	0.4	Monthly
<i>Kenya</i>	40	Dec-11	5.1	12	3.4	Monthly
<i>Kosovo</i>	35.3	Dec-14	10.2	10.7	7.1	Quarterly
<i>Yemen</i>	29	Dec-11	10.9	10.9	6.2	Monthly
<i>Swaziland</i>	28.5	Dec-10	11.6	13.1	5.7	Monthly
<i>Namibia</i>	28.1	Dec-14	5.2	9.4	4.9	Yearly
<i>South Africa</i>	26.7	Mar-16	5.8	14.1	4.8	Monthly
<i>Palestine</i>	26.6	Mar-16	7.1	13.1	2.9	Monthly
<i>Republic of the Congo</i>	26.6	Dec-10	5.7	11.1	4	Monthly
<i>Angola</i>	26	Dec-14	3.8	7.1	2.9	Monthly
<i>Lesotho</i>	25.3	Dec-08	20.9	26.94	4.41	Quarterly
<i>Macedonia</i>	24.62	Dec-15	4.15	5.93	2.22	Monthly
<i>Greece</i>	24.22	Feb-16	6.18	11.24	2	Quarterly
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	22.3	Dec-09	6.4	7.9	3.6	Monthly
<i>Gambia</i>	22	Dec-10	59.5	59.5	43.5	Yearly
<i>Spain</i>	21	Mar-16	49.1	66.9	45.4	Yearly
<i>Guyana</i>	21	Dec-11	42.89	46.1	39.03	Monthly
<i>Spain</i>	21	Mar-16	9.61	40.6	7.2	Yearly
<i>Botswana</i>	20	Dec-13	25	40	8	Yearly
<i>Armenia</i>	19.6	Dec-15	12.7	40	12.7	Yearly
<i>Libya</i>	19.5	Dec-11	30	57	30	Yearly
<i>Sudan</i>	19.5	Dec-14	17.8	29	13.7	Yearly
<i>Serbia</i>	17.9	Dec-15	28.2	28.6	21.7	Yearly
<i>Montenegro</i>	17.88	Apr-16	29.6	37.6	19.5	Yearly
<i>Albania</i>	17.7	Dec-15	24.5	31.2	21.5	Quarterly
<i>Croatia</i>	17.2	Mar-16	25.8	35.6	8.8	Quarterly
<i>Mozambique</i>	17	Dec-07	26.6	26.6	26.6	Yearly
<i>Ethiopia</i>	16.8	Dec-15	26	35	25	Yearly
<i>Iraq</i>	16.4	Dec-14	27.3	39.3	25.3	Yearly
<i>Gabon</i>	16	Dec-10	25.48	37.3	24.62	Quarterly
<i>Cape Verde</i>	15.8	Dec-14	24.39	27.92	7.3	Monthly
<i>Bahamas</i>	15.7	Dec-14	19.7	22.3	1.3	Yearly
<i>Tunisia</i>	15.4	Mar-16	6	22	6	Yearly
<i>Oman</i>	15	Dec-11	21	28.5	11.7	Yearly
<i>Syria</i>	14.9	Dec-12	20.9	26.94	4.41	Quarterly
<i>Jordan</i>	14.6	Mar-16	17.8	23.8	13.9	Yearly
<i>Eritrea</i>	14.5	Dec-84	16.6	20.7	6.3	Quarterly
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	14	Sep-15	20.7	20.7	13	Yearly
<i>New Caledonia</i>	13.8	Dec-09	15.9	19.5	11.1	Yearly
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	13.6	Dec-12	16.7	25.5	13.3	Quarterly
<i>Senegal</i>	13.4	Dec-15	18.28	31	10.2	Monthly
<i>Zambia</i>	13.3	Dec-14	17.5	22.3	12.1	Quarterly
<i>Jamaica</i>	13.1	Sep-15	17.8	23.6	12.2	Monthly
<i>Mauritania</i>	12.85	Dec-14	18.7	18.7	17	Yearly
<i>Egypt</i>	12.7	Mar-16	17.4	26.4	16.8	Yearly

<i>Georgia</i>	12.4	Dec-14	15.1	28.1	15.1	Yearly
<i>Portugal</i>	12.4	Mar-16	14.8	16	14.8	Yearly
<b><i>Nigeria</i></b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>Mar-16</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>
<i>Cyprus</i>	12.1	Mar-16	16.4	20.2	10.7	Yearly
<i>Slovenia</i>	12	Mar-16	15.4	15.7	6.9	Yearly
<i>South Sudan</i>	12	Dec-08	15.4	18.9	12.4	Quarterly
<i>Iran</i>	11.8	Mar-16	15	15	15	Yearly
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	11.8	Mar-16	14.9	14.9	8	Yearly
<i>Maldives</i>	11.6	Dec-14	13.6	14.6	10.8	Quarterly
<i>Mongolia</i>	11.6	Mar-16	14.5	14.5	14.5	Yearly
<i>Italy</i>	11.4	Mar-16	14	19.7	13.9	Semesterly
<i>Italy</i>	11.4	Mar-16	13.8	18.6	13.8	Yearly
<i>Barbados</i>	11.3	Sep-15	14	16.7	13.6	Yearly
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	11.3	Dec-14	12	12	5.6	Yearly
<i>Algeria</i>	11.2	Sep-15	13.1	19.7	12	Yearly
<i>Belize</i>	11.1	Dec-14	13.2	16.5	9.8	Quarterly
<i>East Timor</i>	11	Dec-13	10.1	32.8	10.1	Yearly
<i>Brazil</i>	10.9	Mar-16	12.77	13.4	8.1	Quarterly
<i>Brazil</i>	10.9	Mar-16	14.6	16.9	10.3	Yearly
<i>Turkey</i>	10.9	Feb-16	12.2	17.5	3.7	Quarterly
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	10.7	Dec-13	12.6	16.9	3.3	Monthly
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	10.5	Dec-14	12.6	15.5	6.3	Monthly
<i>Tanzania</i>	10.3	Dec-14	10.7	14.7	9.5	Quarterly
<i>Euro Area</i>	10.2	Mar-16	11.7	24	9.7	Monthly
<i>France</i>	10.2	Mar-16	11.3	14.4	9.7	Yearly
<i>Euro Area</i>	10.2	Mar-16	8.3	11.6	2.8	Quarterly
<i>France</i>	10.2	Mar-16	11.6	13.1	5.7	Monthly
<i>Colombia</i>	10.1	Mar-16	11.9	13.2	7.6	Quarterly
<i>Finland</i>	10.1	Mar-16	10.7	11.3	4.2	Yearly
<i>Morocco</i>	10	Mar-16	10.6	29.5	9.8	Quarterly
<i>Ukraine</i>	9.9	Dec-15	11.7	23.3	8.2	Yearly
<i>Bulgaria</i>	9.88	Mar-16	3.9	11	3.9	Yearly
<i>Latvia</i>	9.8	Dec-15	10.9	10.9	6.2	Monthly
<i>Poland</i>	9.6	Apr-16	11.1	14.8	7.3	Monthly
<i>Slovakia</i>	9.6	Apr-16	10.9	11.1	10.7	Yearly
<i>Costa Rica</i>	9.5	Mar-16	10.7	11	10.5	Yearly
<i>Austria</i>	9.1	Apr-16	9.9	19.7	5.1	Quarterly
<i>Suriname</i>	8.9	Dec-14	10.7	12.9	10.3	Yearly
<i>European Union</i>	8.8	Mar-16	10.3	12.1	7.2	Monthly
<i>Belgium</i>	8.5	Mar-16	10.2	10.7	7.1	Quarterly
<i>Ireland</i>	8.4	Apr-16	10	17.87	7.3	Monthly
<i>Lithuania</i>	8.3	Apr-16	9.4	19.9	0.7	Monthly
<i>Mali</i>	8.2	Dec-14	9.5	15.1	7.8	Quarterly
<i>Uruguay</i>	8	Mar-16	9.4	11	6.5	Quarterly
<i>Fiji</i>	7.9	Dec-14	10.19	19.27	4.68	Monthly
<i>Mauritius</i>	7.9	Dec-15	9.7	20.7	5.4	Quarterly
<i>Chad</i>	7.8	Dec-12	10	20.7	0.3	Monthly
<i>Burundi</i>	7.7	Dec-12	9.9	19.79	7.36	Monthly
<i>Central African Republic</i>	7.6	Dec-12	9.6	10.91	8.3	Quarterly
<i>Sweden</i>	7.5	Apr-16	9.4	10.9	0.8	Monthly
<i>Bolivia</i>	7.4	Dec-13	8	14	7	Yearly
<i>Canada</i>	7.1	Apr-16	8.9	11	6.7	Monthly
<i>Canada</i>	7.1	Apr-16	8.6	11	6.2	Monthly
<i>Comoros</i>	7	Dec-12	8.6	17.3	3.7	Monthly

<i>El Salvador</i>	7	Dec-14	8.9	15.3	2.7	Monthly
<i>Peru</i>	7	May-16	10.5	10.8	3.3	Yearly
<i>Brunei</i>	6.9	Dec-14	8	13.4	5.4	Monthly
<i>Togo</i>	6.9	Dec-13	8.3	9.4	4.6	Yearly
<i>Nicaragua</i>	6.8	Dec-14	7.4	19.7	2.7	Quarterly
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	6.6	Dec-14	22.6	22.6	7.8	Yearly
<i>Malawi</i>	6.6	Dec-13	35	35	7.7	Yearly
<i>Estonia</i>	6.5	Mar-16	16.1	16.1	6	Yearly
<i>Luxembourg</i>	6.5	Mar-16	7.7	10.5	1.3	Monthly
<i>Netherlands</i>	6.4	Apr-16	7.5	14.5	7.4	Yearly
<i>Lebanon</i>	6.4	Dec-14	7.1	13.1	2.9	Monthly
<i>Netherlands</i>	6.4	Apr-16	13.5	20	7	Yearly
<i>Romania</i>	6.4	Mar-16	5.9	7.97	5.88	Yearly
<i>Chile</i>	6.3	Mar-16	7.2	13	5.6	Monthly
<i>Russia</i>	6	Mar-16	9.3	9.3	2.9	Yearly
<i>Hungary</i>	6	Mar-16	7	7.1	6.9	Yearly
<i>Russia</i>	6	Mar-16	5.9	17.8	1.6	Yearly
<i>Venezuela</i>	6	Dec-15	3.3	6.6	0.9	Yearly
<i>Argentina</i>	5.9	Sep-15	3	7	3	Yearly
<i>Pakistan</i>	5.9	Dec-15	6.4	20.1	0.5	Quarterly
<i>Paraguay</i>	5.8	Dec-15	6.5	7.3	1.4	Monthly
<i>Philippines</i>	5.8	Mar-16	6.2	9	6.2	Yearly
<i>Australia</i>	5.7	Apr-16	6.4	7.9	3.6	Monthly
<i>Australia</i>	5.7	Apr-16	6.5	8.1	5.4	Monthly
<i>Czech Republic</i>	5.7	Apr-16	5.9	13.5	5.1	Monthly
<i>New Zealand</i>	5.7	Mar-16	6.1	11.8	5.5	Monthly
<i>Ecuador</i>	5.65	Dec-15	5.8	14.1	4.8	Monthly
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	5.6	Dec-15	6.1	20.7	5.5	Monthly
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	5.6	Dec-15	6.6	20.8	5.9	Quarterly
<i>Indonesia</i>	5.5	Mar-16	6	7.8	3.1	Quarterly
<i>Indonesia</i>	5.5	Mar-16	7.2	9.7	6	Quarterly
<i>Israel</i>	5.3	Mar-16	5.7	13.9	5.7	Quarterly
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	5.3	Dec-13	5.7	11.1	4	Monthly
<i>Ghana</i>	5.2	Dec-13	6.1	9.69	0.09	Monthly
<i>Malta</i>	5.2	Dec-15	5.3	11.2	3.5	Quarterly
<i>United Kingdom</i>	5.1	Mar-16	5.48	11.86	4.54	Quarterly
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	5.1	Mar-16	4.7	7.5	2.6	Yearly
<i>United Kingdom</i>	5.1	Mar-16	5.7	6.3	4.35	Quarterly
<i>United States</i>	5	Apr-16	6.18	11.24	2	Quarterly
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	5	Dec-13	5.3	11.4	4.8	Monthly
<i>United States</i>	5	Apr-16	15.7	15.7	4.6	Yearly
<i>India</i>	4.9	Dec-13	5.96	12.9	5.2	Yearly
<i>India</i>	4.9	Dec-13	5.3	8.24	5.2	Quarterly
<i>Seychelles</i>	4.7	Dec-14	5.1	9.7	4.4	Monthly
<i>Norway</i>	4.6	Feb-16	5.1	12	3.4	Monthly
<i>Bangladesh</i>	4.3	Dec-14	5.2	11.8	5	Yearly
<i>Honduras</i>	4.3	Dec-13	5	10.8	2.5	Monthly
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	4.3	Dec-15	5.2	9.4	4.9	Yearly
<i>Germany</i>	4.2	Mar-16	1	4.7	1	Yearly
<i>Denmark</i>	4.2	Mar-16	4.8	4.8	2.4	Monthly
<i>Germany</i>	4.2	Mar-16	4.5	5.1	4.3	Yearly
<i>Moldova</i>	4.2	Dec-15	4.5	12.1	2.9	Yearly
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	4.2	Dec-12	5	11.3	3.9	Quarterly
<i>North Korea</i>	4.1	Dec-14	4.3	6.2	2.4	Monthly

<i>China</i>	4.04	Mar-16	4.3	14.2	0.4	Monthly
<i>China</i>	4.04	Mar-16	3.3	13	3	Quarterly
<i>Myanmar</i>	4.02	Dec-13	4.6	4.6	1.15	Yearly
<i>Cameroon</i>	4	Dec-13	4.1	4.6	2.6	Yearly
<i>Taiwan</i>	3.92	Mar-16	4.05	4.3	3.9	Quarterly
<i>Guinea</i>	3.8	Dec-12	4	4.15	4	Yearly
<i>Liberia</i>	3.8	Dec-14	3.8	5.6	3.8	Yearly
<i>Uganda</i>	3.8	Dec-13	3.94	6.02	1.04	Monthly
<i>South Korea</i>	3.7	Apr-16	1.3	3.8	1.3	Yearly
<i>Mexico</i>	3.7	Mar-16	3.7	15.9	3.7	Yearly
<i>Bahrain</i>	3.7	Dec-12	4.2	4.2	1.9	Yearly
<i>Mexico</i>	3.7	Mar-16	3.7	16	3.3	Monthly
<i>South Korea</i>	3.7	Apr-16	4.15	5.93	2.22	Monthly
<i>Malaysia</i>	3.5	Mar-16	3.8	7.1	2.9	Monthly
<i>Switzerland</i>	3.5	Apr-16	3.4	4.5	2.7	Monthly
<i>Hong Kong</i>	3.4	Apr-16	3.6	5.4	1.6	Monthly
<i>Rwanda</i>	3.4	Dec-12	3.4	8.5	1	Monthly
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3.4	Sep-15	1.2	3.4	1	Yearly
<i>Iceland</i>	3.3	Mar-16	3.2	21.1	3.1	Quarterly
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	3.3	Dec-14	3.2	9.2	0.1	Monthly
<i>Japan</i>	3.2	Mar-16	3.4	3.4	3.3	Yearly
<i>Japan</i>	3.2	Mar-16	3.3	5.6	1	Monthly
<i>Guatemala</i>	2.9	Jun-14	2.9	4.13	2.47	Quarterly
<i>Cuba</i>	2.7	Dec-14	3.3	5.4	1.6	Yearly
<i>Nepal</i>	2.7	Dec-13	2.7	8.8	1.79	Yearly
<i>Bhutan</i>	2.6	Dec-15	2.1	4	1.15	Yearly
<i>Panama</i>	2.5	Dec-15	4.1	16.3	2.5	Yearly
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	2.5	Dec-14	2.5	3.1	1.9	Yearly
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	2.4	Dec-15	2.4	3.2	2.3	Yearly
<i>Tajikistan</i>	2.4	Feb-16	2.3	3.13	2	Monthly
<i>Vietnam</i>	2.31	Dec-15	2.36	4.5	1.81	Quarterly
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	2.3	Mar-16	2.3	3.5	2.2	Monthly
<i>Niger</i>	2.25	Dec-08	15.9	15.9	1.47	Yearly
<i>Kuwait</i>	2.2	Dec-15	3.4	3.6	0.5	Yearly
<i>Macau</i>	1.9	Mar-16	1.9	7.1	1.7	Monthly
<i>Singapore</i>	1.9	Mar-16	1.9	6	1.4	Quarterly
<i>Guinea Bissau</i>	1.8	Dec-10	3.2	10.14	3.2	Yearly
<i>Laos</i>	1.4	Dec-14	1.3	2.59	1.3	Yearly
<i>Madagascar</i>	1.2	Dec-12	3.8	6.8	1.2	Yearly
<i>Thailand</i>	1.04	Mar-16	0.87	5.73	0.39	Monthly
<i>Belarus</i>	1	Dec-15	0.5	4	0.5	Yearly
<i>Benin</i>	1	Dec-13	1	5.5	1	Yearly
<i>Cambodia</i>	0.3	Dec-13	0.1	5.3	0.1	Yearly
<i>Qatar</i>	0.2	Dec-14	0.3	3.9	0.2	Yearly

Source: NBS and trading economies

\*In 2014 NBS revised the methodology for unemployment. The lowest values reflect this methodology review and are since 2010.