NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT/UNDER-EMPLOYMENT REPORT Q3 2016

**December 2016**

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*
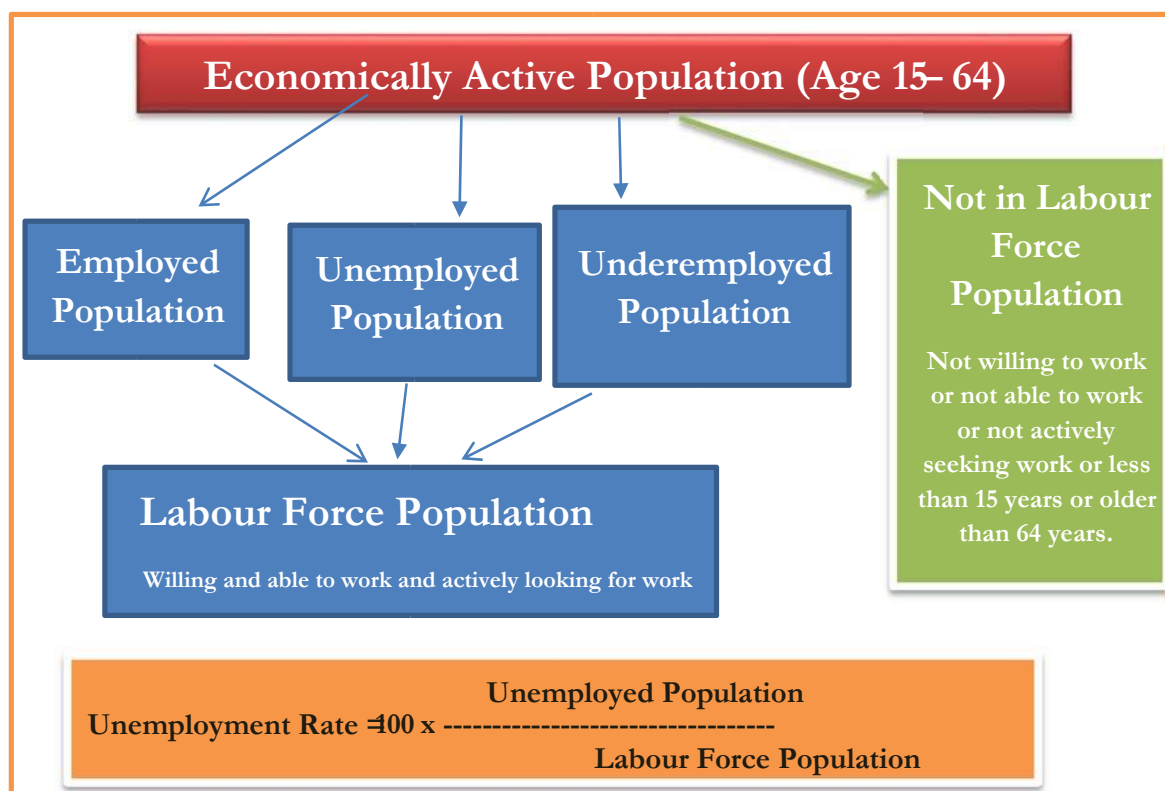
There is no universal standard definition of unemployment as various countries adopt definitions to suit their local priorities. Virtually all countries however use the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, or a variant of it to compute unemployment. The ILO definition covers persons aged 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 Q3 2016

The **economically active population or working age population** (persons within ages 15 and 64) increased from **106.69 million in Q2 2016 to 108.03 million, this represents a 1.26% increase over the previous quarter and a 3.57% increase when compared to Q3 2015.**
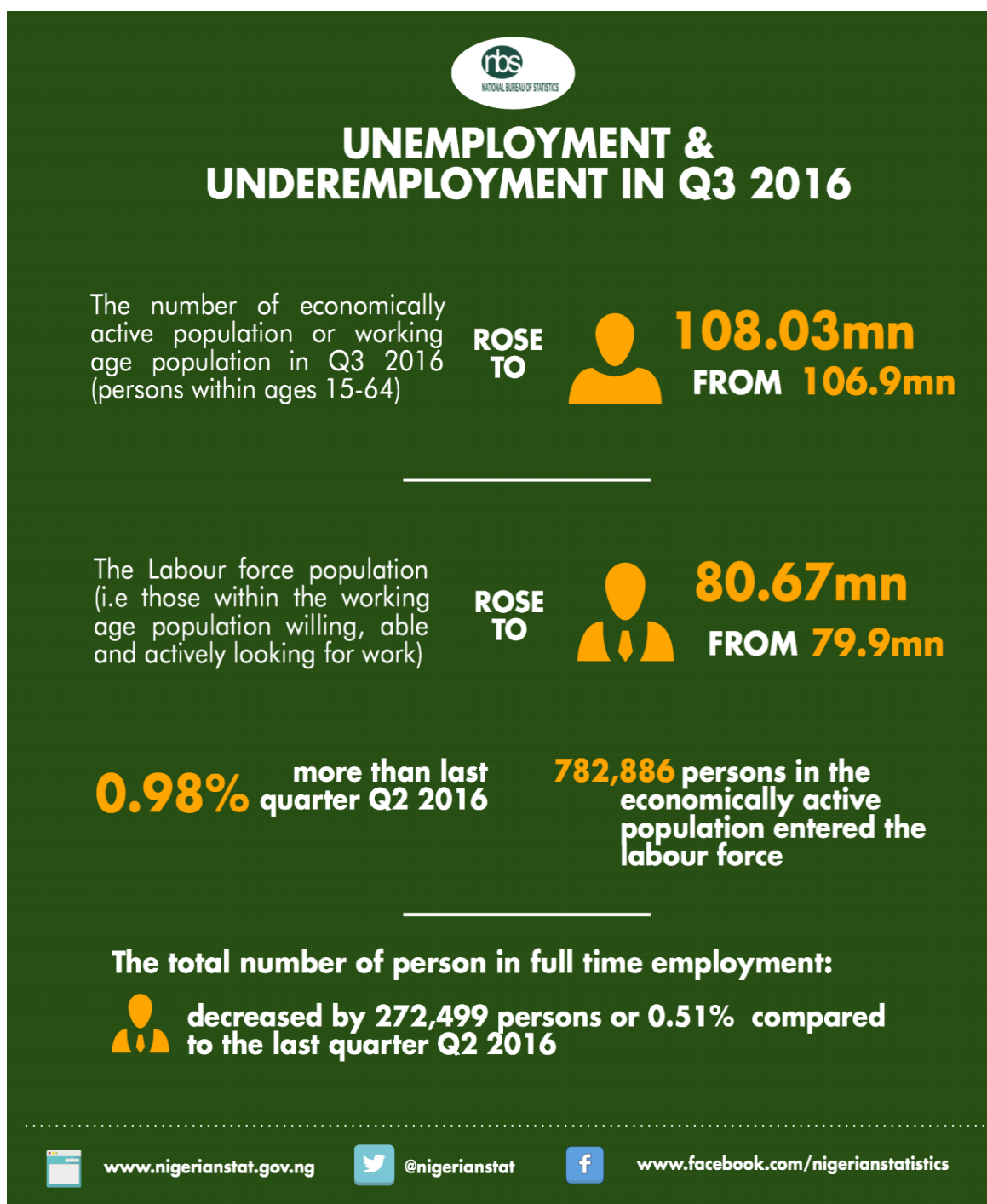
In Q3 2016, **the labour force population (i.e those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work)** increased to **80.67 million from 79.9 million** in Q2 2016, representing an increase of 0.98% in the labour force during the quarter. This means about 782,886 persons from the economically active population entered the labour force, that is individuals that were able, willing and actively looking for work. This magnitude of increase between Q2 and Q3 2016 is smaller when compared to Q1 and Q2 2016, which was an increase of 1.39m in the Labour force population. Within the reference period, the total number of person in full time employment **(did any form of work for at least 40hours)** decreased by 272,499 or 0.51% when compared to the previous quarter, and decreased by 1.66million or 3.01% when compared to Q3 of 2015. With an economically active or working age population of **108.03 million** and labour force population of **80.67 million**, it means **27.36million** persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for one reason or the other in Q3 2016, hence were not part of the labour force and cannot be considered unemployed.
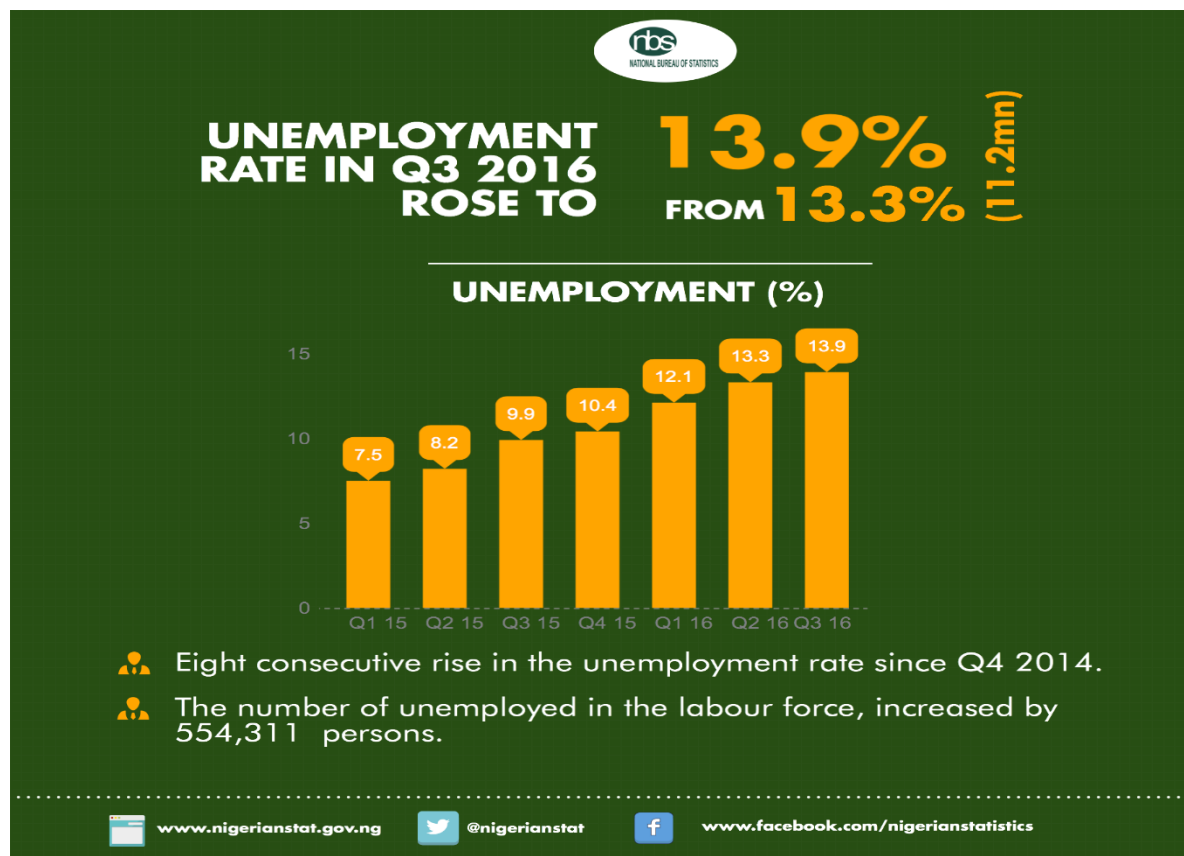
The **number of underemployed in the labour force (those working but doing menial jobs not commensurate with their qualifications or those not engaged in fulltime work and merely working for few hours)** increased by 501,074 or 3.25%, resulting in an increase in the **underemployment rate from 19.3 % in Q2 2016 to 19.7% (15.9 million persons) in Q3 2016. This is a marginal increase of 0.4 percentage points between quarters 2 and 3 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 554,311 persons,** resulting in an increase **in the national unemployment rate to 13.9% in Q3 2016 from 13.3% in Q2, 12.1% in Q1 2016, 10.4% in Q4 2015 and 9.9% in Q3 2015.** Accordingly, there were **a total of 27.12 million persons in the Nigerian labour force in Q3 2016, that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to 26.06million in Q2 and 24.5 million in Q1 2016.**

Figure 2: Unemployment and Underemployment Rates (2010 - Q3, 2016)
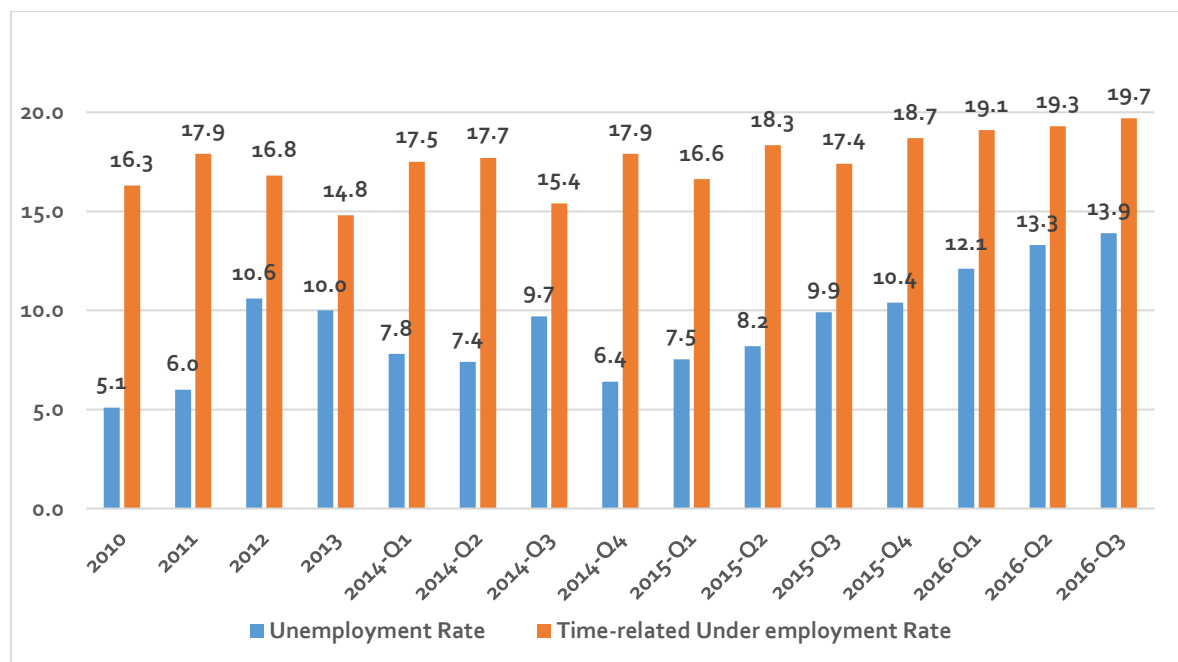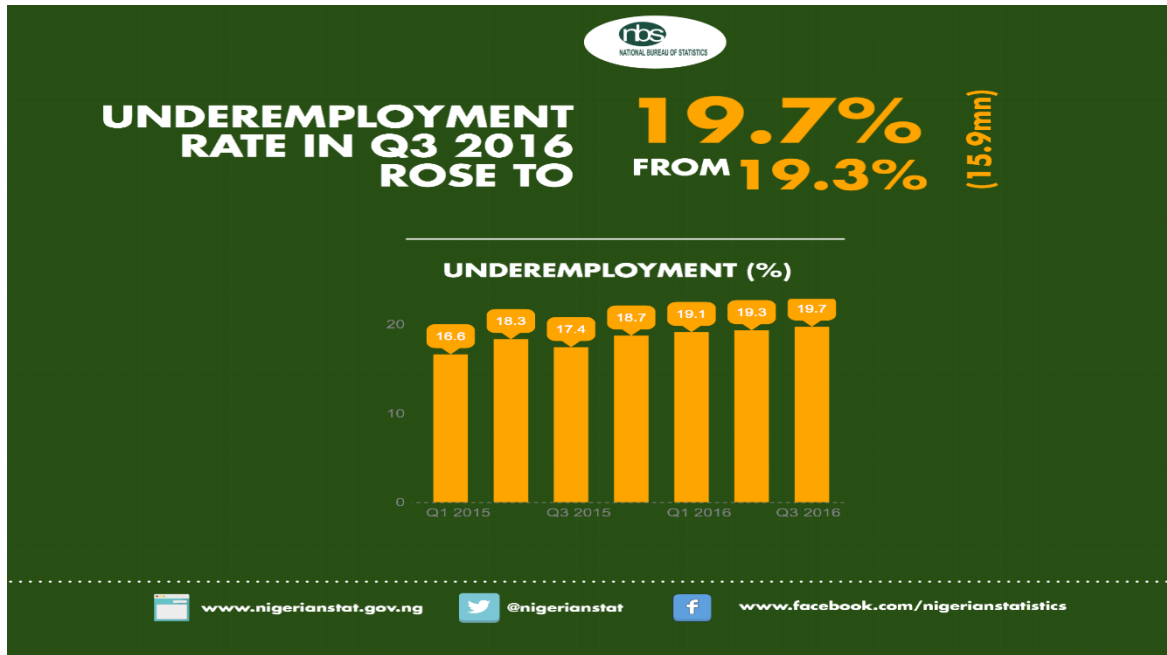
Unemployment and Underemployment by Age Group

As continues to be the case, unemployment and underemployment was highest for persons in the labour force between the ages of 15-24 and 25-34, which represents the youth population in the labour force. The **unemployment rate** was highest for those within the **ages of 15-24 (25.0% in Q3 2016, 24.0% in Q2, 21.5% in Q1, 19.0% in Q4 2015 and 17.8% in Q3 2015),** while the **underemployment rate** for the same **age group declined slightly to 34.9% in Q3, 2016 from 34.2% in Q2 2016, 34.6 in Q1 2016, 34.5% in Q4 2015 and 31.8% in Q3 2015.** For the **25-34 age group,** the **unemployment rate also increased from 14.5% in Q2 2016 to 15.0% in Q3, 2016, up from 12.9% in Q1 2016, 11.4% in Q4 and 10.8% in Q3 2015. The underemployment rate rose to 20.8% in Q3, 2016, up slightly from 20.5% in Q2, 19.9% in Q1, 19.9% in Q4, 2015 and 18.5% in Q3 2015.**

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN Q3 2016

45.65% OF YOUTH LABOUR FORCE POPULATION UNEMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED IN Q3

UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT 15-24

	Q1 2015		Q3 2015		Q1 2016		Q3 2016
UNDEREMPLOYMENT	30.6	33.8	31.8	34.5	34.6	34.2	34.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	13.7	14.9	17.8	19	21.5	24	25

UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT 25-34

	Q1 2015		Q3 2015		Q1 2016		Q3 2016
UNDEREMPLOYMENT	17.7	19.5	18.5	19.9	19.9	20.5	20.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	8.2	8.9	10.8	11.4	12.9	14.5	15

18.3 million of the youth labour force population of 40.16 million were unemployed or underemployed.

59.9% of Nigerians in the labour force aged 15–24 years were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3 2016 compared to 58.3% in Q2 2016.
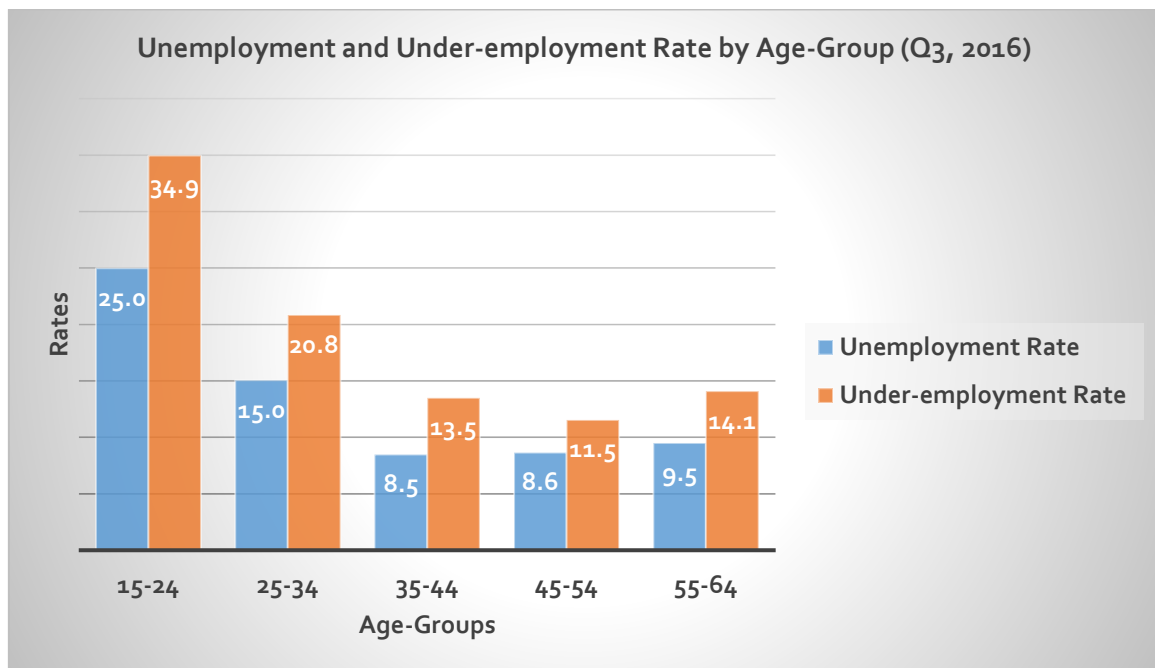
35.9% of Nigerians in the labour force aged 25-34 years were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3 2016 compared to 35.1% in Q2 2016.

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Figure 3: Unemployment and Under-employment Rate by Age-Group (Q3, 2016)

Unemployment and Under-employment Rate by Age-Group (Q3, 2016)

Accordingly, **59.9%** of Nigerians in the labour force **(not entire population)**, aged 15-24 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3, 2016, compared to 58.3% in Q2 2016, 56.1% in Q1 2016, 53.5% in Q4 2015 and 49.6% in Q3 2015. Of persons aged between **ages of 25 and 34**, a total of **35.9%** of that group were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3, 2016 compared to 35.1% in Q2, 32.8% in Q1, 31.3% in Q4 2015 and 29.3% in Q3, 2015. Consequently, out of a total youth labour force population of 40.16million (representing 49.7% of total labour force in Nigeria of 80.67 million), a total of **18.3million of them were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3 2016. This represents and combined youth unemployment and underemployment rate of 45.65% in Q3 2016 from 44.52% in Q2 2016 and 40.30% in Q1 2016.** (Important to note that there is a **technical distinction 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)

Unemployment and Underemployment by Gender

As was the case in previous quarters, **unemployment and underemployment was higher for women than men in Q3 2016.** While 15.9% of women in the labour force (those between 15-65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q3 2016, a further 22.9% of women in the labour force were underemployed in Q3 2016. On the other hand, 12.0% of males were unemployed in Q3 2016, while a further 16.7% of males in the labour force were underemployed during the same period.
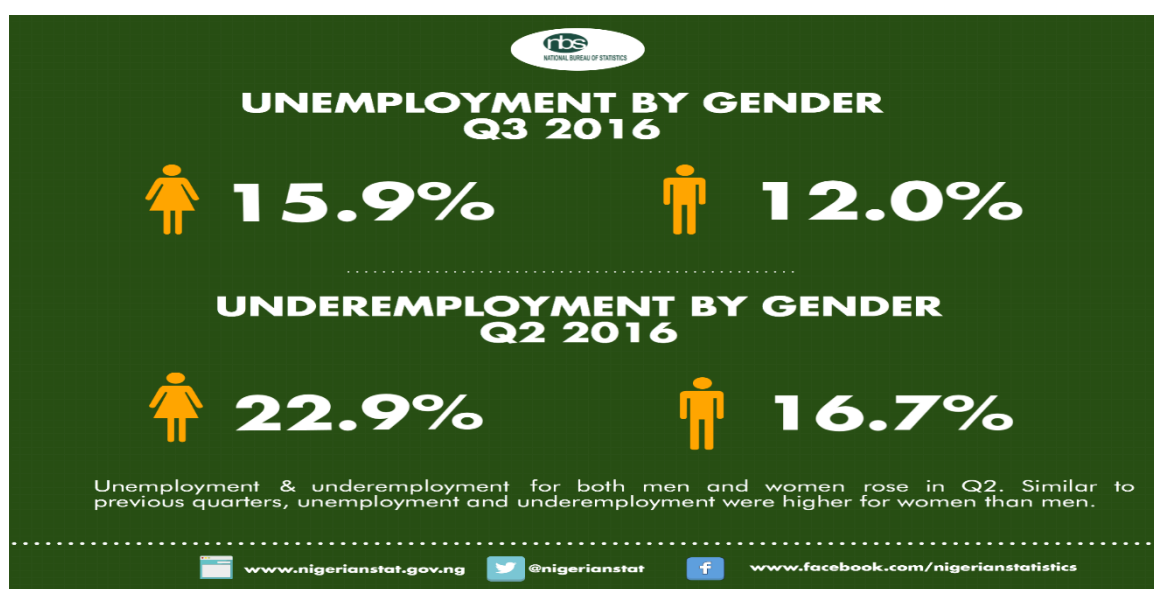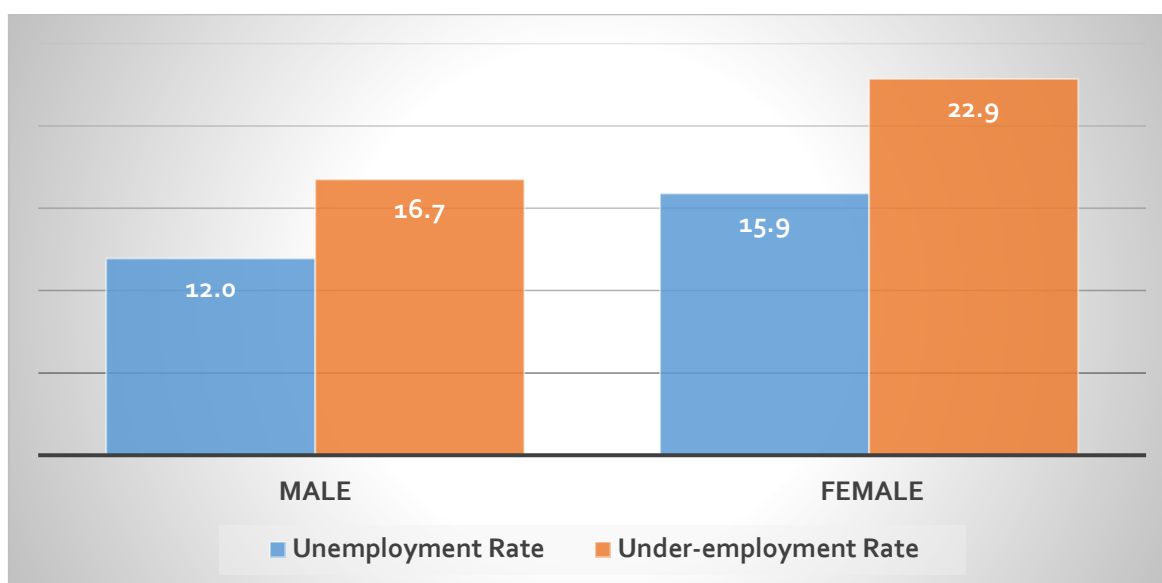
Urban and Rural Unemployment and Underemployment

Underemployment continues to be predominant in rural areas, 24.4% of rural residents were underemployed compared to 9.8% 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 18.3% compared to 11.8% in the rural areas, as the preference is more for formal white collar jobs, which are located mostly in urban centres.

Country Comparison of Unemployment

The IMF Global growth forecast is projected to slow to 3.1 percent in 2016 before recovering to 3.4 percent in 2017. This forecast, revised down by 0.1 percentage point for 2016 and 2017 reflects a more subdued outlook for advanced economies following the June U.K. vote in favour of leaving the European Union (Brexit) and weaker-than-expected growth in the United States. These developments have put further downward pressure on global interest rates, as monetary policy is now expected to remain accommodative for longer. Although the market reaction to the Brexit shock and the US presidential elections was reassuringly orderly, the ultimate impact remains very unclear, as the fate of institutional and trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the United States and its partners is uncertain. This uncertainty also has its own bearing on the labour markets, as the employment outlook has now weakened in both emerging and developing economies.

The highest unemployment rate in the world is recorded in Djibouti (54%), Congo (46.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovinian (41.3%), 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%).

Table 1: Labour Force Statistics 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 2 Labour Force Statistics Results, Q2 2016

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q2										
	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
		Full Time Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International	
All Groups	79,886,310	53,626,608	15,415,717	4,879,793	5,764,191	10,643,984	32.6	13.3	7.2	19.3
Educational Group										
Never Attended	23,602,667	15,478,766	5,266,721	1,575,357	1,581,823	3,157,180	35.7	13.4	6.7	22.3
Below primary	555,858	396,694	55,237	48,304	55,624	103,928	28.6	18.7	10.0	9.9
Primary	15,602,414	11,895,152	2,246,099	723,134	738,030	1,461,164	23.8	9.4	4.7	14.4
Secondary	27,808,945	18,810,950	5,817,335	1,462,643	1,718,017	3,180,660	32.4	11.4	6.2	20.9
Post Secondary	11,816,424	7,045,046	2,030,326	1,070,356	1,670,697	2,741,052	40.4	23.2	14.1	17.2
Agegroup										
15-24	16,123,471	6,730,306	5,521,020	1,820,893	2,051,253	3,872,146	58.3	24.0	12.7	34.2
25-34	23,445,677	15,223,031	4,811,395	1,506,623	1,904,628	3,411,251	35.1	14.5	8.1	20.5
35-44	19,054,003	14,988,594	2,514,211	736,188	815,010	1,551,198	21.3	8.1	4.3	13.2
45-54	13,399,193	10,774,823	1,513,269	500,279	610,821	1,111,100	19.6	8.3	4.6	11.3
55-64	7,663,966	5,909,854	1,055,822	315,810	382,479	698,290	22.9	9.1	5.0	13.8
Gender										
Male	40,845,504	29,453,918	6,698,271	2,117,081	2,576,233	4,693,314	27.9	11.5	6.3	16.4
Female	38,840,806	24,172,690	8,717,446	2,762,712	3,187,958	5,950,670	37.8	15.3	8.2	22.4
Place of Residence										
Urban	25,144,152	18,247,892	2,421,956	1,081,924	3,392,380	4,474,304	27.4	17.8	13.5	9.6
Rural	54,542,158	35,378,716	12,993,761	3,797,870	2,371,811	6,169,680	35.1	11.3	4.3	23.8

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Table 3 Labour Force Statistics Results, Q1 2016

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q1

	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	NEW Nigeria	International	Under Employment Rate
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**
Educational Group										
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
Agegroup										
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
Gender										
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
Place of Residence										
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

Table 4 Labour Force Statistics Results, Q4 2015

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2015 Q4

|	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	NEW Nigeria	International	Under Employment Rate
All Groups	**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**
Educational Group										
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
Agegroup										
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
Gender										
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
Place of Residence										
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

Table 5 Labour Force Statistics Results, Q3 2015

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2015 Q3

	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	NEW Nigeria	International	Under Employment Rate
All Groups	75,940,402	55,216,796	13,205,504	3,850,872	3,667,230	7,518,102	27.3	9.9	4.8	17.4
Educational Group										
Never Attended	23,185,051	16,364,339	4,489,289	1,306,383	1,025,039	2,331,423	29.4	10.1	4.4	19.4
Below primary	416,783	311,488	39,927	29,971	35,397	65,368	25.3	15.7	8.5	9.6
Primary	15,123,507	12,146,393	1,933,595	565,267	478,252	1,043,519	19.7	6.9	3.2	12.8
Secondary	27,024,116	19,147,910	4,991,478	1,450,656	1,434,070	2,884,727	29.1	10.7	5.3	18.5
Post Secondary	10,190,945	7,246,665	1,751,215	498,595	694,472	1,193,067	28.9	11.7	6.8	17.2
Agegroup										
15-24	14,818,332	7,468,989	4,708,864	1,376,046	1,264,434	2,640,480	49.6	17.8	8.5	31.8
25-34	21,561,988	15,253,266	3,982,272	1,157,031	1,169,419	2,326,450	29.3	10.8	5.4	18.5
35-44	18,626,982	15,270,270	2,142,023	624,981	589,707	1,214,689	18.0	6.5	3.2	11.5
45-54	13,331,948	11,056,860	1,454,561	424,709	395,819	820,528	17.1	6.2	3.0	10.9
55-64	7,601,152	6,167,412	917,784	268,105	247,851	515,956	18.9	6.8	3.3	12.1
Gender										
Male	39,408,104	30,385,242	5,746,189	1,675,275	1,601,397	3,276,672	22.9	8.3	4.1	14.6
Female	36,532,298	24,831,554	7,459,315	2,175,597	2,065,833	4,241,430	32.0	11.6	5.7	20.4
Place of Residence										
Urban	22,837,345	18,033,238	2,047,141	626,696	2,130,270	2,756,966	21.0	12.1	9.3	9.0
Rural	53,103,057	37,183,558	11,158,363	3,224,176	1,536,960	4,761,136	30.0	9.0	2.9	21.0

Table 6: Labour Market Statistics (Q3, 2015 – Q3, 2016)

Labour Market Statistics:	2015-Q3	2015-Q4	2016-Q1	2016-Q2	2016-Q3	Change between Q2 and Q3 (%)
Employed ('000)	68,422.3	68,921.8	69,001.3	69,242.3	69,470.9	0.33%
Time-related underemployed ('000)	13,205.5	14,415.7	15,023.3	15,415.7	15,916.8	3.25%
Fully Employed ('000)	55,216.8	54,506.1	53,978.0	53,826.6	53,554.1	-0.51%
Unemployed ('000)	7,518.0	8,036.1	9,485.3	10,644.0	11,198.3	5.21%
Not in Labour Force ('000)	28,373.6	28,065.4	27,514.8	26,804.0	27,364.2	2.09%
Labour Force Pupulation ('000)	75,940.4	76,957.9	78,486.6	79,886.3	80,669.2	0.98%
Working Age Pupulation ('000)	104,314.0	105,023.3	106,001.3	106,690.4	108,033.4	1.26%

Figure 5: Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q3, 2016)
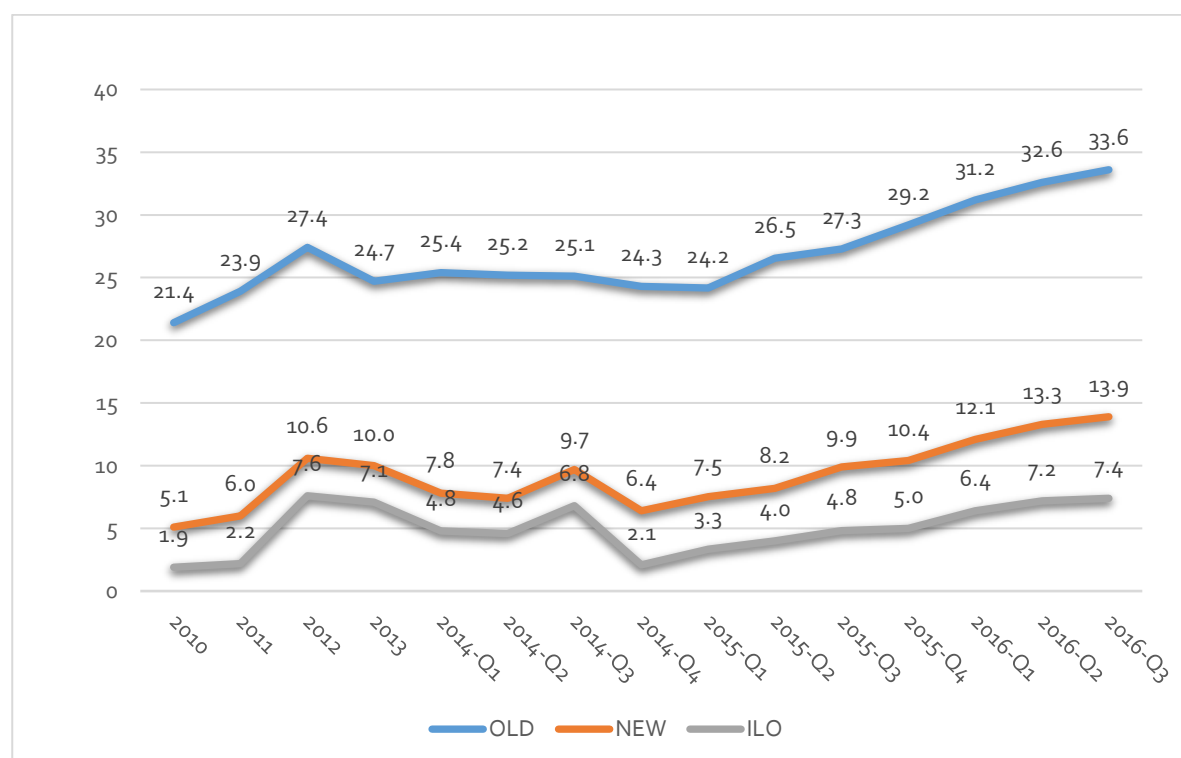
*In 2014 NBS revised the methodology for unemployment. The lowest values reflect this methodology review and are since 2010.

Table 3: Unemployment Rate Across Countries

Unemployment Rates Across Countries					
Country	Latest	Reference Period	Previous	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	41.3	Sep-16	41.7	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
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
Palestine	28.4	Sep-16	26.9	35.6	8.8	Quarterly
Namibia	28.1	Dec-14	29.6	37.6	19.5	Yearly
South Africa	27.1	Sep-16	26.6	31.2	21.5	Qnnuarterly
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
Macedonia	23.4	Sep-16	24.0	37.3	23.4	Quarterly
Greece	23.1	Sep-16	23.3	27.9	7.3	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
Montenegro	19.5	Oct-16	18.3	31.0	10.2	Monthly
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	18.9	Sep-16	20.0	26.9	4.4	Quarterly
Armenia	18.4	Jun-16	18.2	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
Iraq	16.4	Dec-14	15.1	28.1	15.1	Yearly
Jordan	15.8	Sep-16	14.8	15.8	10.8	Quarterly
Tunisia	15.5	Sep-16	15.6	18.9	12.4	Quarterly
Albania	15.2	Sep-16	15.9	22.3	12.1	Quarterly
Syria	14.9	Dec-12	14.9	14.9	8.0	Yearly
Bahamas	14.8	Dec-15	15.7	15.7	6.9	Yearly
New Caledonia	14.6	Dec-14	13.8	18.6	13.8	Yearly
Eritrea	14.5	Dec-84	14.5	14.5	14.5	Yearly
Croatia	14.0	Oct-16	13.1	23.6	12.2	Monthly
Dominican Republic	14.0	Sep-15	14.0	19.7	13.9	Semesterly
Serbia	13.8	Sep-16	15.2	25.5	13.3	Quarterly
Nigeria	13.9	Sep-16	13.3	13.9	5.1	Quarterly
Jamaica	13.7	Jun-16	13.3	16.5	9.8	Quarterly
Sao Tome and Principe	13.6	Dec-12	14.0	16.7	13.6	Yearly
Senegal	13.4	Dec-15	12.0	12.0	5.6	Yearly
Zambia	13.3	Dec-14	13.1	19.7	12.0	Yearly
Rwanda	13.2	Feb-16	3.4	13.2	1.0	Yearly
Mauritania	12.9	Dec-14	10.1	32.8	10.1	Yearly
Egypt	12.6	Sep-16	12.5	13.4	8.1	Quarterly
Puerto Rico	12.5	Oct-16	13.1	23.0	8.9	Monthly
Cape Verde	12.4	Dec-15	15.8	20.2	10.7	Yearly
Iran	12.2	Jun-16	11.8	14.7	9.5	Quarterly
Cyprus	12.0	Oct-16	12.0	16.7	3.3	Monthly
Georgia	12.0	Dec-15	12.4	16.9	10.3	Yearly
South Sudan	12.0	Dec-08	12.0	12.0	12.0	Yearly
Brazil	11.8	Oct-16	11.8	11.8	6.2	Monthly
Italy	11.6	Oct-16	11.7	13.1	5.7	Monthly
Maldives	11.6	Dec-14	11.3	14.4	9.7	Yearly
Turkey	11.3	Sep-16	11.3	14.8	7.3	Monthly
Zimbabwe	11.3	Dec-14	10.7	11.3	4.2	Yearly
East Timor	11.0	Dec-13	3.9	11.0	3.9	Yearly
Uzbekistan	10.7	Dec-13	10.9	11.1	10.7	Yearly
Portugal	10.5	Sep-16	10.8	17.5	3.7	Quarterly
Turkmenistan	10.5	Dec-14	10.7	11.0	10.5	Yearly
Slovenia	10.3	Sep-16	10.7	15.5	6.3	Monthly
Tanzania	10.3	Dec-14	10.7	12.9	10.3	Yearly
Barbados	10.1	Jun-16	9.3	13.2	7.6	Quarterly
Belize	10.1	Dec-15	11.1	23.3	8.2	Yearly
France	10.0	Sep-16	9.9	10.7	7.2	Quarterly
Algeria	9.9	Apr-16	11.2	29.5	9.8	Quarterly
Euro Area	9.8	Oct-16	9.9	12.1	7.2	Monthly
Costa Rica	9.7	Sep-16	9.4	10.9	8.3	Quarterly

Morocco	9.6	Sep-16	8.6	15.1	7.8	Quarterly
Latvia	9.5	Sep-16	9.5	21.3	5.3	Quarterly
Mongolia	9.4	Sep-16	10.4	11.6	2.8	Quarterly
Ukraine	9.3	Jun-16	10.3	11.0	6.5	Quarterly
Slovakia	9.1	Oct-16	9.4	19.8	7.4	Monthly
Austria	9.0	Nov-16	8.6	10.9	0.8	Monthly
Paraguay	8.9	Jun-16	7.6	9.2	5.5	Quarterly
Suriname	8.9	Dec-15	6.9	14.0	6.6	Yearly
Argentina	8.5	Sep-16	9.3	20.8	5.9	Quarterly
Colombia	8.3	Oct-16	8.5	17.9	7.3	Monthly
European Union	8.3	Oct-16	8.4	11.0	6.8	Monthly
Mali	8.2	Dec-14	10.5	10.8	3.3	Yearly
Poland	8.2	Oct-16	8.3	20.7	0.3	Monthly
Finland	8.1	Oct-16	7.7	19.9	0.7	Monthly
Belgium	7.9	Oct-16	8.0	11.0	6.0	Monthly
Fiji	7.9	Dec-14	8.3	9.4	4.6	Yearly
Bulgaria	7.7	Sep-16	8.0	19.3	4.7	Monthly
Burundi	7.7	Dec-12	35.0	35.0	7.7	Yearly
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
Estonia	7.5	Sep-16	6.5	19.5	0.5	Quarterly
Bolivia	7.4	Dec-13	7.5	14.5	7.4	Yearly
Honduras	7.3	Dec-15	5.3	12.1	3.0	Yearly
Ireland	7.3	Nov-16	7.5	17.3	3.7	Monthly
Venezuela	7.3	Apr-16	7.1	20.7	5.5	Monthly
Lithuania	7.2	Sep-16	7.5	15.3	2.7	Monthly
Oman	7.2	Dec-14	7.3	8.1	6.4	Yearly
Mauritius	7.1	Jun-16	7.6	19.7	2.7	Quarterly
Uruguay	7.1	Oct-16	8.4	13.4	5.4	Monthly
Comoros	7.0	Dec-12	13.5	20.0	7.0	Yearly
El Salvador	7.0	Dec-14	5.9	8.0	5.9	Yearly
Brunei	6.9	Dec-14	9.3	9.3	2.9	Yearly
Togo	6.9	Dec-13	7.0	7.1	6.9	Yearly
Canada	6.8	Nov-16	7.0	13.1	2.9	Monthly
Haiti	6.8	Dec-14	6.8	23.9	6.8	Yearly
Nicaragua	6.8	Dec-14	5.9	17.8	1.6	Yearly
Ecuador	6.7	Sep-16	6.7	11.9	4.5	Quarterly
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
Chile	6.4	Oct-16	6.8	13.5	5.1	Monthly
Lebanon	6.4	Dec-14	6.2	9.0	6.2	Yearly
Luxembourg	6.3	Oct-16	6.4	7.2	1.4	Monthly
Peru	6.2	Oct-16	6.5	13.0	5.6	Monthly
Sweden	6.2	Nov-16	6.4	10.5	1.3	Monthly
Pakistan	5.9	Dec-15	6.0	7.8	3.1	Quarterly
Romania	5.8	Oct-16	5.8	8.1	5.4	Monthly
Australia	5.7	Nov-16	5.6	11.1	4.0	Monthly
Saudi Arabia	5.7	Sep-16	5.6	6.3	4.4	Quarterly
Indonesia	5.6	Sep-16	5.5	11.2	2.0	Quarterly
Cayman Islands	5.6	Dec-15	4.7	7.5	2.6	Yearly

Country	Value	Date				Frequency
Chad	5.6	Dec-13	7.8	22.6	5.6	Yearly
Netherlands	5.6	Nov-16	5.6	7.9	3.6	Monthly
Panama	5.6	Dec-16	5.2	16.3	4.2	Yearly
Russia	5.4	Oct-16	5.2	14.1	4.8	Monthly
Ivory Coast	5.3	Dec-13	15.7	15.7	4.6	Yearly
Ghana	5.2	Dec-13	6.0	12.9	5.2	Yearly
Azerbaijan	5.0	Dec-15	4.9	11.8	4.9	Yearly
Kazakhstan	5.0	Nov-16	4.9	9.7	4.9	Monthly
Czech Republic	4.9	Nov-16	5.0	9.7	0.1	Monthly
India	4.9	Dec-13	5.2	9.4	4.9	Yearly
Malta	4.9	Jun-16	4.9	8.2	4.9	Quarterly
New Zealand	4.9	Sep-16	5.0	11.2	3.3	Quarterly
Norway	4.8	Sep-16	4.9	5.0	2.3	Monthly
United Kingdom	4.8	Oct-16	4.8	12.0	3.4	Monthly
Hungary	4.7	Oct-16	4.9	11.8	4.7	Monthly
Philippines	4.7	Dec-16	5.4	13.9	4.7	Quarterly
Sri Lanka	4.6	Jun-16	4.2	11.3	3.9	Quarterly
United States	4.6	Nov-16	4.9	10.8	2.5	Monthly
Israel	4.5	Oct-16	4.9	11.4	4.5	Monthly
Bangladesh	4.3	Dec-14	4.5	5.1	4.3	Yearly
Denmark	4.2	Oct-16	4.2	6.2	2.4	Monthly
Seychelles	4.2	Dec-15	4.7	4.7	1.0	Yearly
United Arab Emirates	4.2	Dec-12	4.6	4.6	1.2	Yearly
Germany	4.1	Oct-16	4.2	11.5	0.4	Monthly
North Korea	4.1	Dec-14	4.1	4.6	2.6	Yearly
China	4.0	Sep-16	4.1	4.3	3.9	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
Taiwan	3.9	Oct-16	3.9	6.0	1.0	Monthly
Liberia	3.8	Dec-14	3.7	15.9	3.7	Yearly
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	Mar-16	3.5	21.1	3.1	Quarterly
Uganda	3.8	Dec-13	4.2	4.2	1.9	Yearly
Bahrain	3.7	Dec-12	3.7	16.0	3.3	Monthly
Mexico	3.7	Oct-16	4.1	5.9	2.2	Monthly
South Korea	3.6	Nov-16	3.7	7.1	2.9	Monthly
Malaysia	3.5	Sep-16	3.5	4.5	2.7	Monthly
Hong Kong	3.4	Oct-16	3.4	8.5	1.0	Monthly
Sierra Leone	3.3	Dec-14	3.4	3.4	3.3	Yearly
Switzerland	3.3	Nov-16	3.2	5.4	1.6	Monthly
Guatemala	3.1	Jun-16	2.7	4.1	2.4	Quarterly
Japan	3.0	Oct-16	3.0	5.6	1.0	Monthly
Nepal	3.0	Dec-14	2.7	8.8	1.8	Yearly
Iceland	2.9	Oct-16	3.2	8.9	0.1	Monthly
Moldova	2.9	Sep-16	4.0	13.0	2.9	Quarterly
Bhutan	2.6	Dec-15	2.1	4.0	1.2	Yearly
Papua New Guinea	2.5	Dec-14	2.5	3.1	1.9	Yearly
Cuba	2.4	Dec-15	2.7	5.4	1.6	Yearly
Liechtenstein	2.4	Dec-15	2.4	3.2	2.3	Yearly
Tajikistan	2.3	Sep-16	2.3	3.1	2.0	Monthly
Niger	2.3	Dec-08	15.9	15.9	1.5	Yearly
Kuwait	2.2	Dec-15	3.4	3.6	0.5	Yearly
Kyrgyzstan	2.2	Oct-16	2.2	3.5	2.2	Monthly

Singapore	2.1	Sep-16	2.1	6.0	1.4	Quarterly
Vietnam	2.1	Jun-16	2.1	4.5	1.6	Quarterly
Macau	1.9	Oct-16	1.9	7.1	1.7	Monthly
Guinea	1.7	Dec-13	3.8	3.8	1.3	Yearly
Laos	1.4	Dec-14	1.3	2.6	1.3	Yearly
Madagascar	1.2	Dec-12	3.8	6.8	1.2	Yearly
Thailand	1.2	Oct-16	0.9	5.7	0.4	Monthly
Belarus	1.0	Dec-15	0.5	4.0	0.5	Yearly
Benin	1.0	Dec-13	1.0	5.5	1.0	Yearly
Cambodia	0.5	Dec-15	0.1	5.3	0.1	Yearly
Qatar	0.2	Dec-15	0.2	3.9	0.2	Yearly

Source: Trading Economies and NBS