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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY MARCH, 2009

INTRODUCTION

National Bureau of Statistics conducts regular Labour Force Survey to generate quick results on labour Force indicators. However, with effect from 2004, the survey was incorporated into the Annual Collaborative Survey on Socio-Economic Activities jointly implemented by National Bureau of Statistics, Central Bank of Nigeria and Nigerian Communication Commission. The Statistical News on Labour force Survey is one of the statistical products emerging from the collaborative effort.

OBJECTIVES

The major objectives are, first to measure the magnitude and distribution of principal indicators on unemployment in a timely fashion at some levels of disaggregation. Second, to provide statistics of major indicators on unemployment for timely policy formulations and programme interventions and third to give a summary report of statistics on unemployment before the main report.

CONCEPTS /DEFINITIONS

Total Labour Force is made up of all persons aged 15 – 64 years excluding students, home-keepers, retired persons and stay-at-home parents, and persons unable to work or not interested in work.

Unemployment Rate is defined as the proportion of Labour Force who were available for work but did not work in the week preceding the survey period for at least 39 hours.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a module of the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH), therefore the sample design follows closely the sample design of NISH. The survey covers all the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

A two-stage design was used for the survey. The Enumeration Areas and the households constituted the first and second stage units respectively. The Enumeration Areas frame for the survey was derived from the Housing and Population Census of 2006.

A sample size of 60 Enumeration Areas were selected in each state and Abuja(FCT), while 10 households were systematically selected for study in each Enumeration Area resulting in a sample size of 600 households per state and national sample size of 22,200 households. The design was constructed to provide robust estimate at national and sub-national levels.

MAGNITUDE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Overall Unemployment rate amounted to 19.7% of total Labour Force in March 2009, indicating a sharp increase from 14.9% in March 2008. When disaggregated by sector, gave 19.2% for Urban and 19.8% for the Rural. (See Table 1)

Figure 1: National Unemployment Rates, Nigeria. 2000 - 2009.

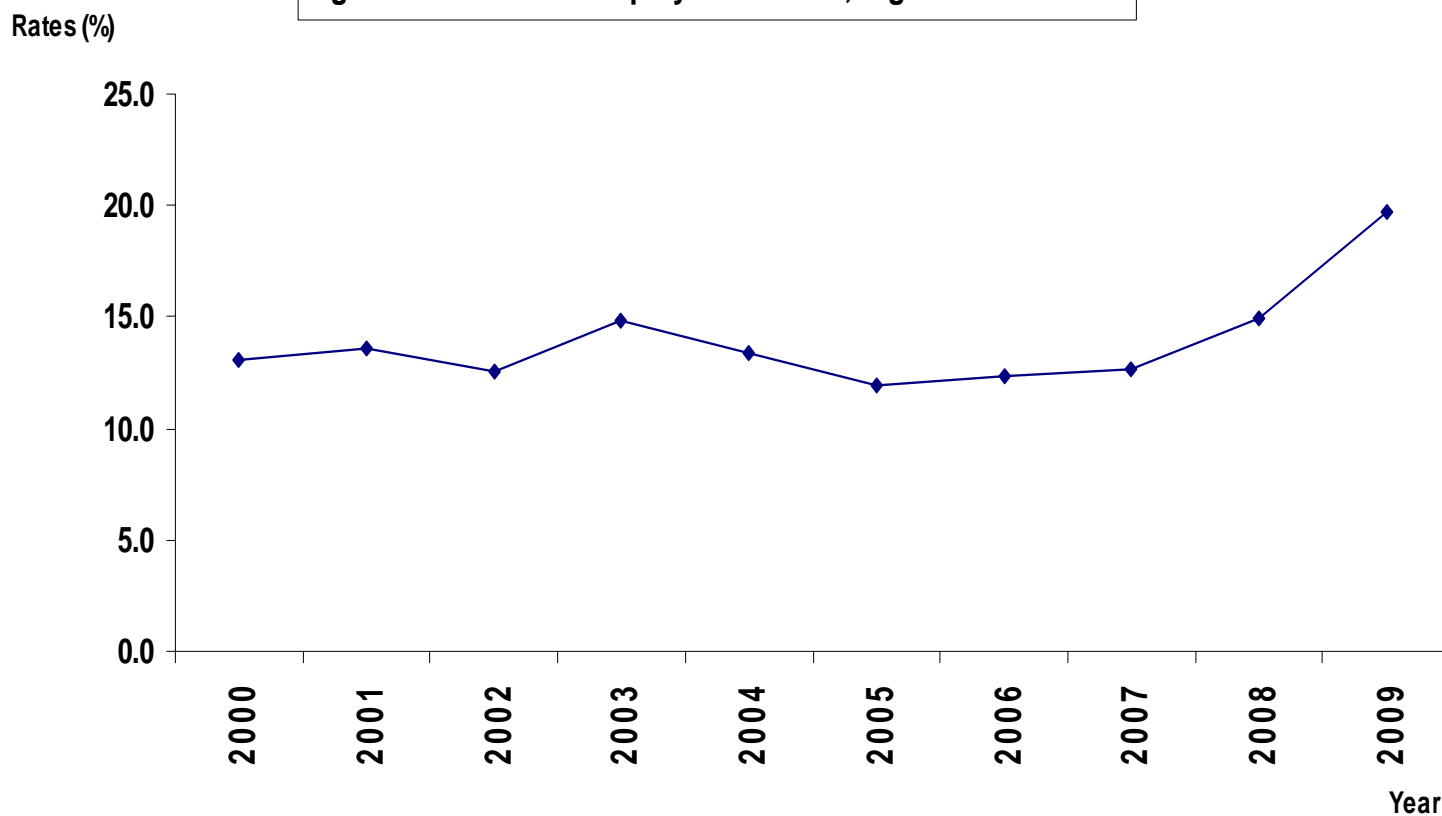


Table 1: National Unemployment Rates (2000 - 2009)

Year	Rates
2000	13.1
2001	13.6
2002	12.6
2003	14.8
2004	13.4
2005	11.9
2006	12.3
2007	12.7
2008	14.9
2009	19.7

Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Age-Group and by Gender

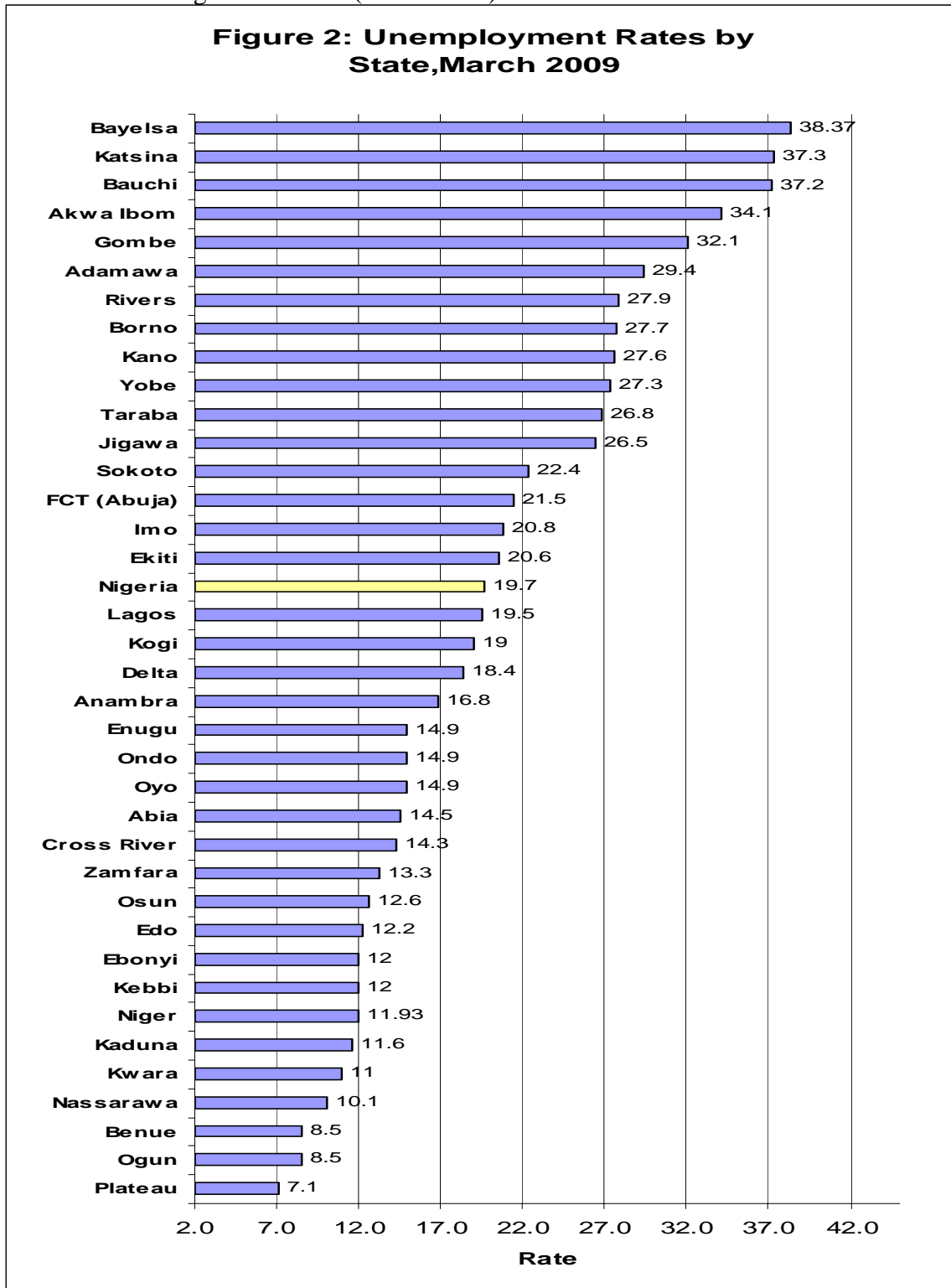
Decomposition of the composite unemployment rate by the level of education of the unemployed persons showed that higher proportion of unemployment was recorded by secondary school leavers, thereby recording 23.8% and it was followed by those who are below primary with 22.3%. The lowest figure of 14.8% was recorded by those who had primary education. (See Table 2)

However, the decomposition by age group showed a pattern with rates decreasing with increasing age up to age 59 years old and increased for persons aged 60-64 years implying that unemployment affected the younger and older age groups. Thus the age group 15-24 years had the highest rate of 41.6%, whereas the age group 45-59 years had only 11.5% and age group 65-64 years had 16.7%. This pattern was maintained when the rates were considered within the Urban and Rural sectors separately. Gender-wise, unemployment rates were higher for females than their male counterparts. (See Table 2)

Table 2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP, AGE GROUP AND SEX (March 2009)			
ITEMS	Urban	Rural	Composite
All Groups	19.2	19.8	19.7
Educational Group			
Never Attended	20.6	20	20.1
Below primary	18.4	22.9	22.3
Primary	15.1	14.7	14.8
Secondary	21.4	25.3	23.8
Post secondary	13.9	26.4	21.3
Age Group			
15-24	49.9	39.6	41.6
25-44	16.3	17.3	17
45-59	10	12.1	11.5
60-64	18.2	16.2	16.7
Gender			
Male	17.2	16.9	17
Female	21.7	23.9	23.3

STATE DISAGGREGATED RATES

States which recorded high composite unemployment rates, i.e. above 19.7%, which is the overall unemployment rate were Bayelsa (38.4%), Katsina (37.3%), Bauchi (37.2%), Akwa-Ibom (34.1%), Gombe (32.1%), Adamawa (29.4%), Borno (27.7%), Kano (27.6%), Yobe (27.3%), Taraba (26.8%), Jigawa (26.5%), FCT (21.5%) and Imo (20.8%) while Plateau recorded the lowest figure of 7.1%. (See Table 3)

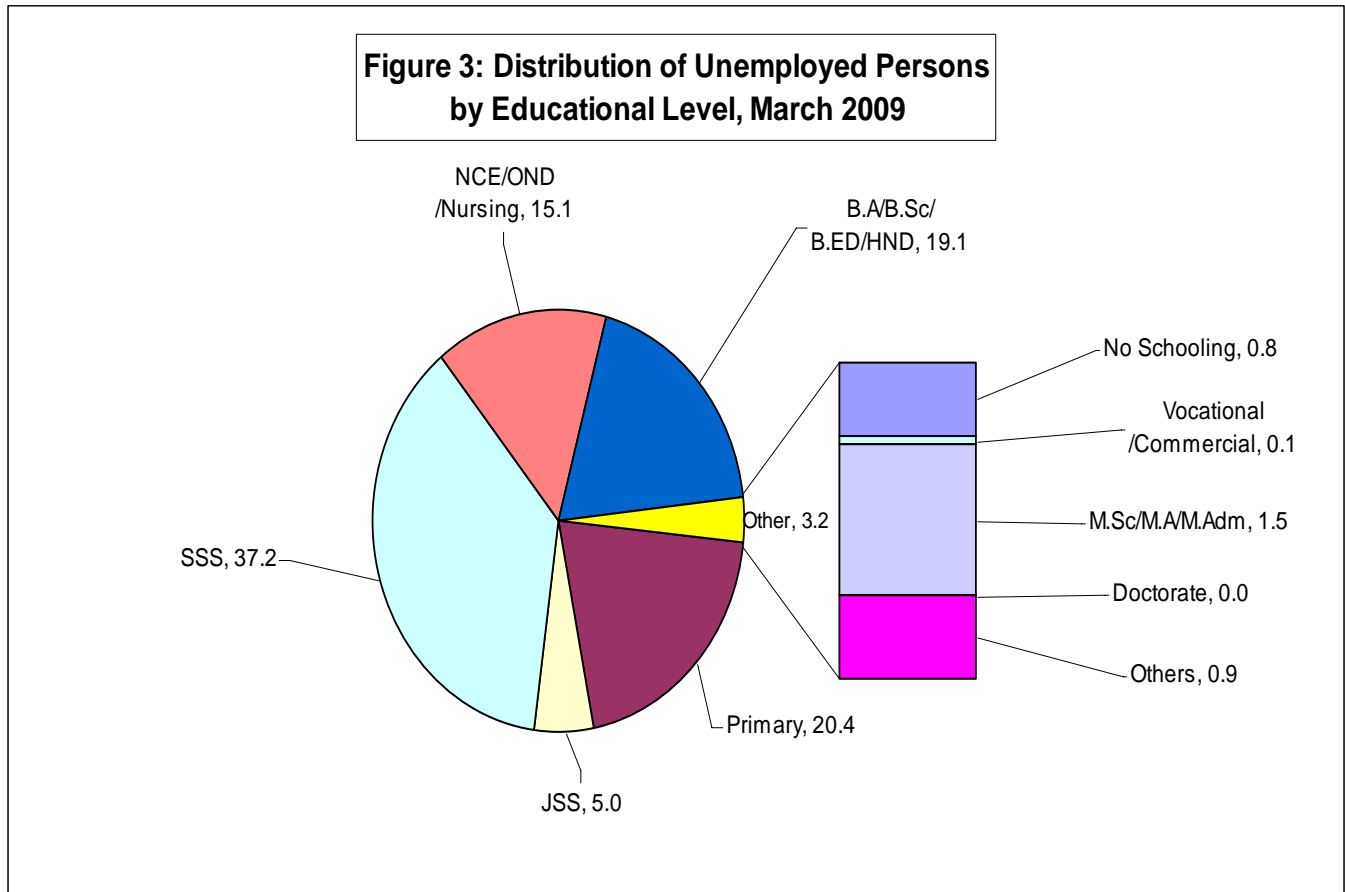


DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

The distribution of the unemployed persons in a sub- group is measured by the number of unemployed persons in that sub-group over the total unemployed persons in the overall group multiply by hundred.

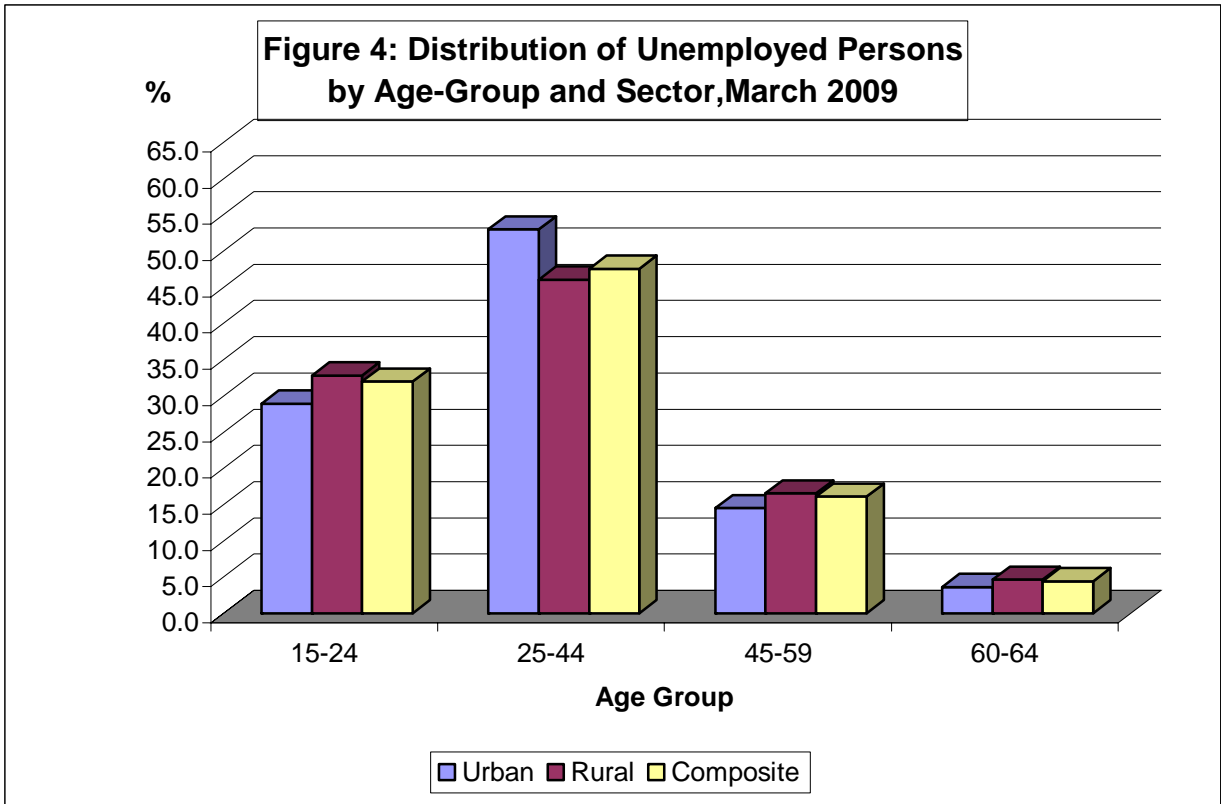
Educational Level

The percentage of unemployed persons who were secondary school leavers amounted to 38.7%. The figure for the unemployed persons who had more than first degree recorded the lowest of 0.5%. (See Tables 4a)



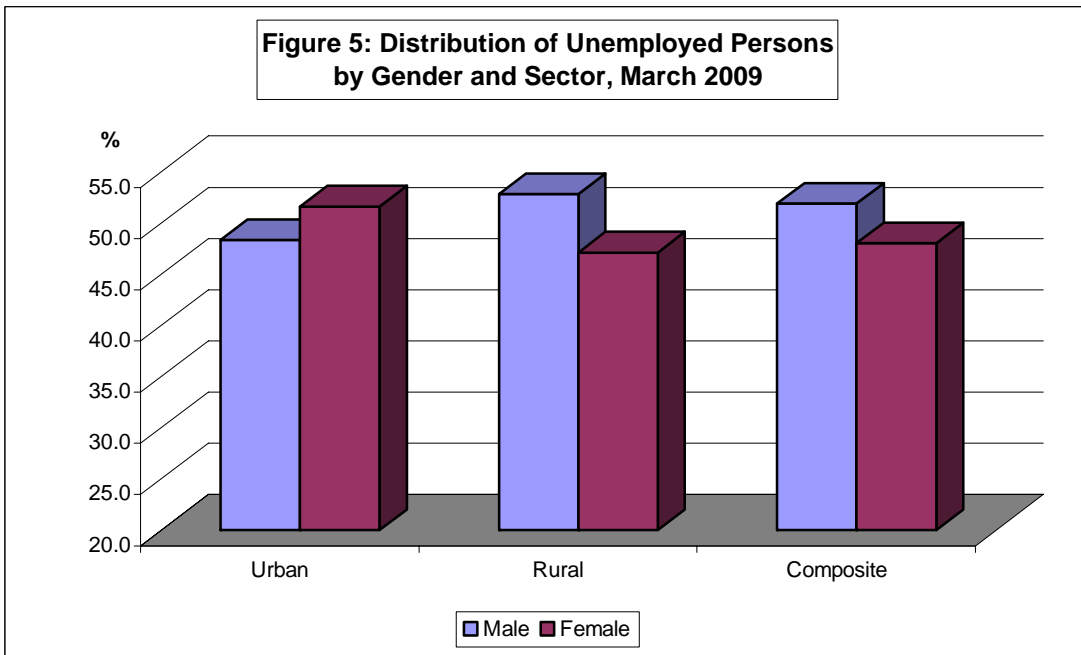
Age-Group

Of the total unemployed persons in this March, 2009 Survey, 32.0% were aged below 25 years, while 47.5% were aged 25-44 years and 20.5% were aged 45- 64 years. (See Table 4a)



Gender

Gender disaggregation showed that among the volume of unemployed persons, males were dominant with 51.9% while unemployed females showed 48.1%. (See Table 3a)

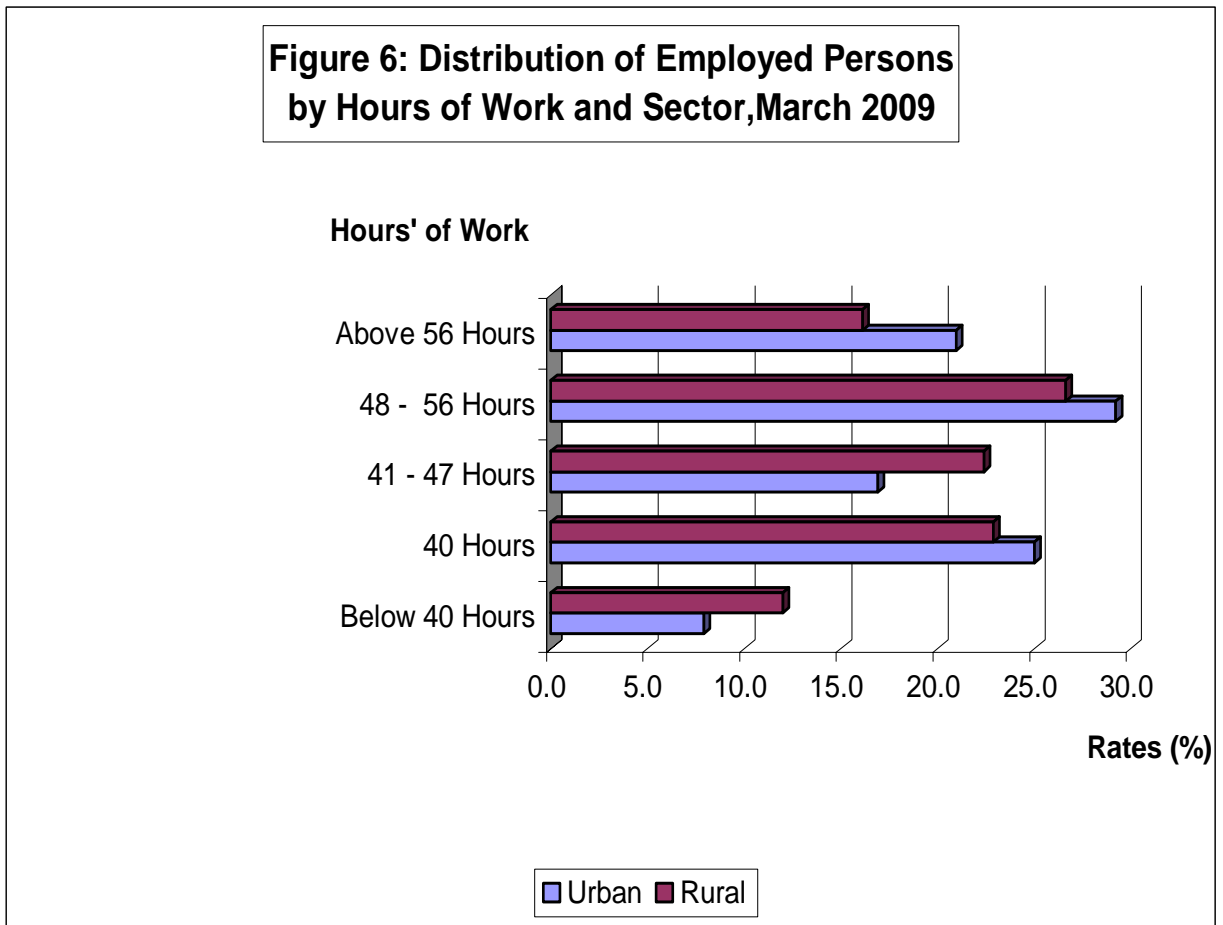


HOURS OF WORK

Distribution of hours of work showed that very few (less than 11%) of the workers was working less than normal 40 hours of work per week. On the other hand, almost half (48.4%) of the employed were working more than 48 hours a week in the country. (See Table 5)

Disaggregation by Sector showed the same pattern; very few (7.9%) of the workers in the Urban areas worked for less than 40 hours while 41.9% worked for less than 48 hours. Also 12.0% and 45.3% worked for less than 40 and 48 hours respectively in the Rural. (See Table 5)

However, gender disaggregation showed that males tended to work longer hours than the females in the rural sector whereas; the percentage of those working less than 40 hours was smaller for males than for females. In the urban sector, the percentage of those working more than 48 hours was higher for males (54.6%) than their females' counterpart (44.6%).



DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT, SECTOR AND GENDER

Length of Unemployment

More than half of the unemployed population (62.5%) claimed that they had never had a paid job and 22.8% had been laid off for more than 4 months while the least figure of 2.0% was recorded for those who had been unemployed for less than 1 month. (See Table 6)

Gender

More females (65.7%) had never had a paid job than their male counterpart (60.1%). The least figure of 1.8% was recorded for females who had been unemployed for less than 1 month. (See Table 6)

Sector

Among the unemployed persons in the urban sector, the highest figure of 71.1% was recorded for those who never had paid work, and 15.5% was recorded for those who were unemployed for over four months and the least figure of 3.1% was recorded for those who were unemployed for between 2 to 4 months. In the rural sector, the highest figure of 57.5% was recorded for persons who had never had paid job and 27.1% for those who were unemployed for over four months, while the least figure of 1.3% was recorded for those who were unemployed for less than 1 month. (See Table 6)

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS INTRESTED IN CHANGING JOB BY REASONS AND GENDER

Reasons for having Interest in Changing Job

More than seven out of ten (70.5%) of the people who were interested in changing job gave low income in present job as the main reason why they were interested in doing so. 16.8% claimed that the jobs they were doing did not match their skill and 2.3% claimed that their tools were grossly inadequate. However, 0.2% of the people ascribed their main reason for having interest in changing job to recurring work stoppage because of delivery failures of raw materials or energy. Prolong non-payment of wages was given as reason by insignificant number of workers about 2% claimed that they had to contend with excessive hours of work. (See Table 7)

Gender.

Among the employed population, (72.0%) of females and 69.6% of males claimed low income in their present job as the main reason why they were interested in changing job. Almost the same proportion of males (17.0%) and females (16.7%) claimed that the jobs they were doing did not match their skill.

Few males (3.2%) give the main reason for their interest in changing job as excessive hours of work, as against the females who recorded 3.1%. The data also revealed that more females (3.5%) claimed that job environment was not conducive as against males with 2.9%. Moreover, 3.1% of the males gave their own reason as inadequate tools while their female counterpart gave 0.9% (See Table 7).

Table 3: Unemployment Rates by State, March 2009

States	Rates
Abia	14.5
Adamawa	29.4
Akwa Ibom	34.1
Anambra	16.8
Bauchi	37.2
Bayelsa	38.4
Benue	8.5
Borno	27.7
Cross River	14.3
Delta	18.4
Ebonyi	12.0
Edo	12.2
Ekiti	20.6
Enugu	14.9
Gombe	32.1
Imo	20.8
Jigawa	26.5
Kaduna	11.6
Kano	27.6
Katsina	37.3
Kebbi	12.0
Kogi	19.0
Kwara	11.0
Lagos	19.5
Nassarawa	10.1
Niger	11.9
Ogun	8.5
Ondo	14.9
Osun	12.6
Oyo	14.9
Plateau	7.1
Rivers	27.9
Sokoto	22.4
Taraba	26.8
Yobe	27.3
Zamfara	13.3
FCT (Abuja)	21.5
Nigeria	19.7

Table 4a: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Educational Level, Age Group and Gender, March 2009

Educational Level	ILO			Nigeria		
	Urban	Rural	Composite	Urban	Rural	Composite
Never Attended	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	3.2	2.5
Primary	5.7	13.9	11.0	20.4	37.3	32.7
JSS	1.8	4.1	3.3	5.0	8.1	7.2
Vocational /Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
SSS	43.7	62.1	55.6	37.2	39.2	38.7
NCE/OND/Nursing	16.1	6.9	10.2	15.1	5.7	8.3
B.A/B.Sc/B.ED/HND	32.0	11.6	18.8	19.1	5.1	8.9
M.Sc/M.A/M.Adm	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.5
Doctorate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
Age Group						
15-24	39.0	50.8	46.7	28.9	32.8	32.0
25-44	54.8	43.6	47.4	53.0	46.0	47.5
45-59	4.8	4.3	4.5	14.5	16.5	16.1
60-64	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.6	4.6	4.4
Gender						
Male	50.4	57.4	55.0	48.4	52.9	51.9
Female	49.6	42.6	45.0	51.6	47.1	48.1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4b: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Educational Level, Gender and Sector, March 2009

Educational Level	ILO									Nigeria								
	Urban			Rural			Composite			Urban			Rural			Composite		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Attended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.5
Primary	4.5	7.0	5.7	13.2	15.0	13.9	10.4	11.9	11.0	18.9	22.0	20.4	32.6	43.1	37.4	29.0	37.0	32.7
JSS	1.4	2.3	1.8	3.5	5.0	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	3.9	6.2	5.0	7.5	8.6	8.0	6.6	7.9	7.2
Vocational /Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
SSS	47.7	39.5	43.7	62.4	61.6	62.1	57.6	53.1	55.6	39.0	35.2	37.2	42.9	34.9	39.3	41.9	35.0	38.7
NCE/OND/Nursing	13.2	19.1	16.1	6.2	7.9	6.9	8.4	12.2	10.2	13.7	16.5	15.1	6.2	5.2	5.8	8.2	8.4	8.3
B.A/B.Sc/B.ED/HN D	32.7	31.2	32.0	13.8	8.5	11.6	20.0	17.3	18.8	20.3	17.9	19.1	6.8	3.1	5.1	10.3	7.3	8.9
M.Sc/M.A/M.Adm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
Doctorate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1
Age Group																		
15-24	42.2	35.8	39.0	48.9	53.3	50.8	46.8	46.7	46.7	34.0	24.4	28.9	36.7	28.9	32.8	36.2	27.8	32.0
25-44	52.9	56.7	54.8	47.0	39.1	43.6	48.8	45.7	47.4	47.9	57.6	53.0	41.1	50.9	46.0	42.5	52.4	47.5
45-59	4.5	5.0	4.8	3.0	6.1	4.3	3.5	5.7	4.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	16.8	16.3	16.6	16.3	15.9	16.1
60-64	0.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.3	3.9	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.4
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5: Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours of Work by Gender and Sector, March 2009

Hours of Work	Urban			Rural			National		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Below 15 Hours	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8
15 - 39 Hours	5.7	9.2	7.3	9.1	14.2	11.2	8.3	12.9	10.2
Less than 40 Hours	6.2	10.0	7.9	9.6	15.4	12.0	8.8	14.0	11.0
40 Hours	23.1	27.3	25.0	18.4	29.3	22.9	19.5	28.8	23.4
41 - 47 Hours	16.0	18.0	16.9	22.8	21.8	22.4	21.2	20.9	21.1
48 - 56 Hours	29.5	28.8	29.2	28.8	23.5	26.6	29.0	24.9	27.3
Above 56 Hours	25.1	15.8	21.0	20.3	10.0	16.1	21.5	11.5	17.3
Total Full Employed	93.7	89.9	92.1	90.3	84.6	88	91.2	86.1	89.1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6 : Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Length of Unemployment, Gender and Sector, March 2009

Length of unemployment	Urban			Rural			National		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Less than 1 month	2.3	4.4	3.3	2.2	0.0	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.0
Between 1 and 2 months	2.3	5.9	4.0	5.8	2.7	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.3
Between 2 and 3 months	3.6	2.5	3.1	6.3	4.0	5.3	5.3	3.4	4.5
Between 3 and 4 months	3.2	3.0	3.1	6.8	1.0	4.3	5.5	1.8	3.9
More than 4 months	16.2	14.8	15.5	25.6	29.2	27.1	22.3	23.4	22.8
Never had a paid job	72.5	69.5	71.1	53.4	63.1	57.5	60.1	65.7	62.5
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7 : Distribution of Employed Persons Interested in Changing Job by Reasons, Gender and Sector, March 2009

Reasons	Urban			Rural			National		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Low Income in present job	72.8	78.2	74.9	68.7	70.1	69.2	69.6	72.0	70.5
Job didn't match skill	16.2	15.0	15.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.8
Job environment not conducive	4.4	0.8	3.0	2.5	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.1
Excessive hours of work	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2
precarious (job)s	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
Inadequate Tools	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	3.1	0.9	2.3
Equipment or training for assigned task	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Travel to work difficulties	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Inconvenient work schedules	1.8	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3
Recurring work stoppage	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Prolonged non wage payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100