



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT/UNDER-EMPLOYMENT REPORT Q4 2015

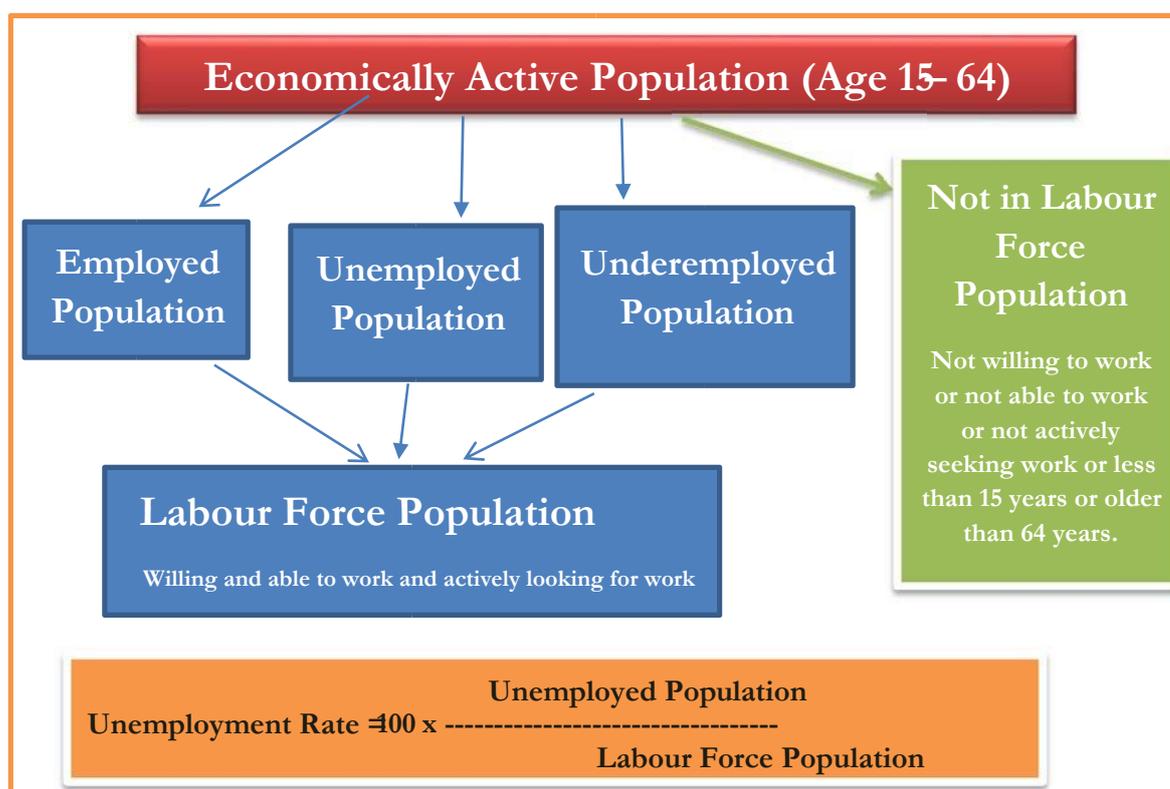


MARCH 2016

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 not for up to 20 hours in a 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 considered to be involved in full time employment. This applies to drivers, cook, 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 2015

The **economically active population or working age population** (persons within ages 15 and 64) increased from **104.3 million** in **Q3 2015** to **105.02 million** in **Q4 2015**, this represents a **0.68%** increase over the previous quarter and a **3.2%** increase when compared to **Q4 2014**.

In **Q4 2015**, the **labour force population (i.e those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work)** increased to **76.96 million** from **75.94million** in **Q3 2015**, representing an increase of **1.34%** in the labour force during the quarter. This means **1.02 million** persons in the economically active population entered the labour force, that is individuals that were able, willing and actively looking for work. This increase was the highest quarterly jump in the labour force population during the year 2015. However, within the reference period, the total number of person in full time employment (**did any form of work for at least 40hours**) decreased by **710,693** or **1.29%** when compared to the previous quarter, and but increased by **607,135** or **1.13%** when compared to **Q4** of 2014.

With an economically active or working age population of **105.02 million** and labour force population of **76.9million**, this means **28.1million** persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for one reason or the other in **Q4**, 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 **1.21 million** or **9.16%**, resulting in an increase in the **underemployment rate to 18.7% (14.42million persons) in Q4 2015**, from **17.4% (13.2mn) in Q3 2015** and **18.3% (13.5mn) in Q2 2015**. During the same period, the **number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by 518,102 persons**, resulting in an increase in the **national unemployment rate to 10.4% in Q4 2015 from 9.9% in Q3 2015 and from 8.2% in Q2 2015**. In view of this, there were a **total of 22.45 million persons in the Nigerian labour force in Q4 2015**, that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to compared to **20.7 million in Q3 2015** and **19.6 million in Q2 2015**.

Unemployment and Underemployment by Age Group

As has been 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 (19.0% in Q4 2015, up from 17.8% in Q3 2015, 14.9% in Q2 2015 and 13.7% in Q1 2015)**, while the **underemployment rate** for those within the **ages 15-24 increased to 34.5% in Q4 2015 from 31.8% in Q3, 33.8% in Q2 and 30.6% in Q1 2015**. For the **25-34 age group**, the **unemployment rate also increased to 11.4% in Q4 from 10.8% in Q3 2015 from 8.9% in Q2 2015 and 8.2% in Q1 2015, while underemployment rose to 19.9% in Q4 from 18.5% in Q3 2015, 19.5% in Q2 and 17.7% in Q1 2015**.

Accordingly, 53.5% of Nigerians in the labour force (**not entire population**), aged 15-24 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q4 2015 compared to 49.6% in Q3 2015, 48.7% in Q2 and 44.3% in Q1 2015. Of persons aged between 25 and 34, 31.3% of that group were either unemployed or underemployed in Q4 2015 compared to 29.3% in Q3, 28.4% and 25.9% in Q2 and Q1 2015 respectively. Consequently, out of a total youth labour force population of 36.7million (representing 47.7% of total labour force in Nigeria of 76.9mn), a total of **14.8million of them were either unemployed or underemployed in Q4 2015**. (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 Q4 2015**. While 12.3% of women in the labour force (those between 15-65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q4 2015, another 22.0% of women in the labour force were underemployed in Q4 2015. On the other hand, 8.8% of males were unemployed in Q4 2015, while another 15.7% 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, 22.6% of rural dwellers were underemployed compared to 9.7% urban of dwellers. Given that the nature of rural jobs is largely in agriculture, which is seasonal in nature, unemployment is more of a concern in urban areas with 12.8% unemployment in urban area compared to 9.5% in the rural areas, as the preference is more for formal white collar jobs, which are 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. With 8.0 million Nigerians technically unemployed (not including the remaining 14.4mn underemployed), this means 4% of the worlds unemployed are Nigerians. If we add the number of underemployed in Nigeria (though other countries and the ILO methodology do not add this to unemployment and keep these numbers separate like we now do in Nigeria) in the interest of seeking full time and gainful employment for Nigerians, then Nigeria will represent about 14 percent of global unemployment. 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 Q4 unemployment rate of 10.4% (minus an additional 18.7% underemployment) is higher than the global average. The highest unemployment rate in the world as of latest reported in q4 2015 is recorded in Djibouti (54%), Congo(46%), Bosnia and Herzegovinian(42.9%), Haiti (40.6%), Afghanistan (40%), Kenya (40%), Kosovo(35%), while the lowest are found in Qatar (0.2%), Cambodia (0.3%), Belarus(0.5%), Thailand(0.8%), Benin (1.0%), Madagascar (1.2%), Laos (1.40%) and Guinea Bissau(1.80%).

Nigeria with an unemployment rate of 10.4% in Q4 2015 has a better unemployment rate than reported in 66 countries but worse than 111 countries, including 23 African countries which have unemployment rates lower than 10.4%. If we add underemployment to unemployment and get a rate of 29.2% for Q4 2015, then Nigeria has the 7th highest unemployment rate in the world (Important to note other countries don't add underemployment) with only Kenya Congo and Djibouti with worse rates in Africa.

Table 1: Labour Force Statistics 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	
		Full-Time Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International		
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 2 Labour Force Statistics Results, Q3, 2015

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2015 Q3											
	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	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	

Figure 2: Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q4, 2015)

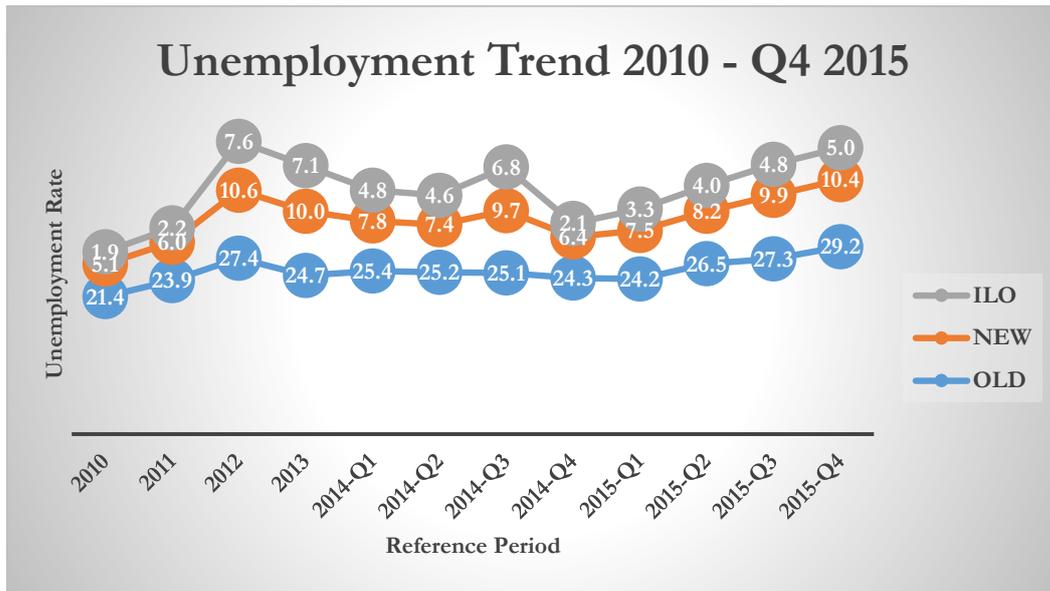


Figure 3: Unemployment and Under-employment (2010 – Q4, 2015)

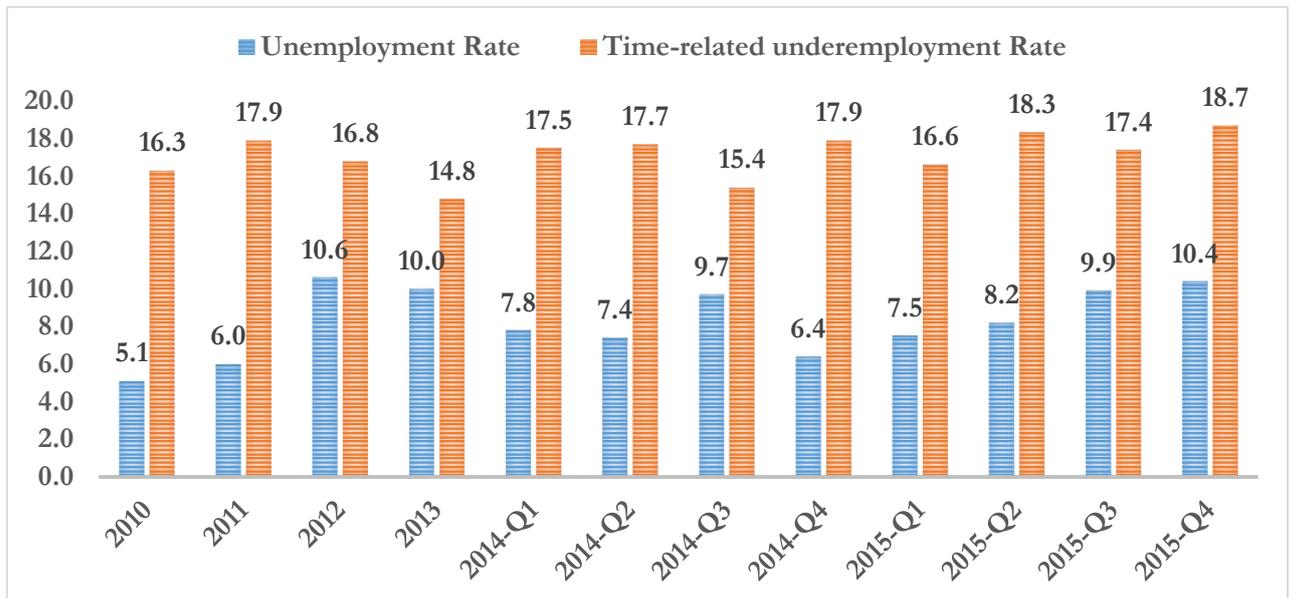


Figure 4: Unemployment Rate by Gender (2010 – Q4, 2015)

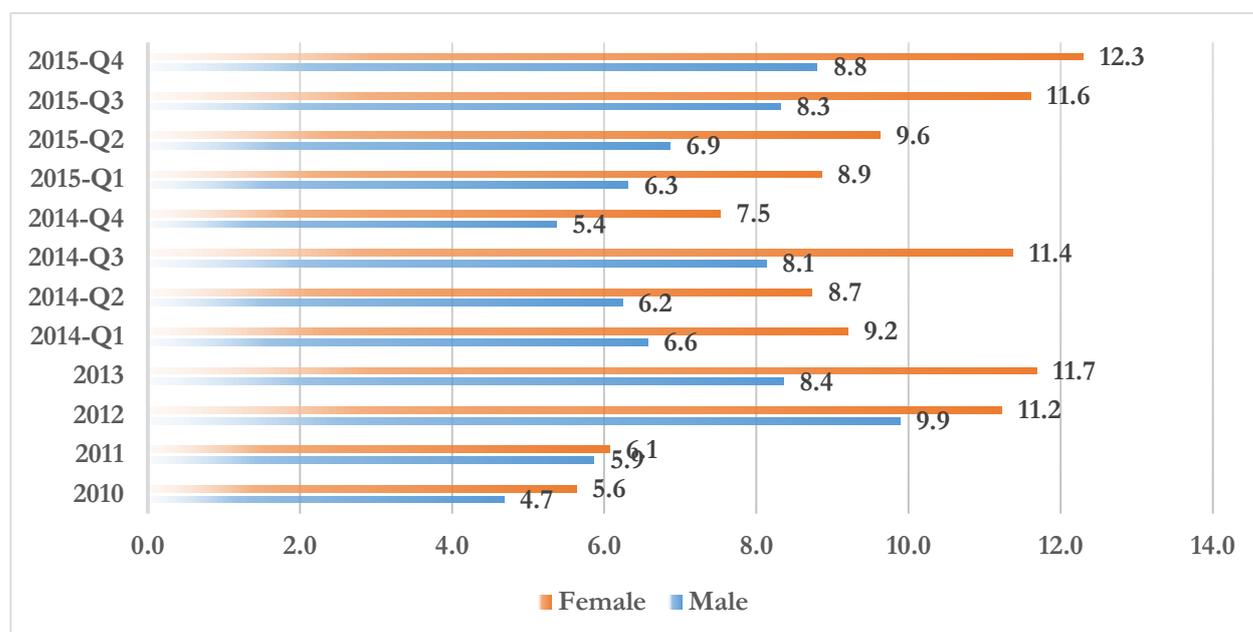


Table 3: Unemployment Rate from Selected Countries

Countries	Unemployment Rate (%)	Last	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	42.9	Dec-15	42.7	46.1	39.0	Monthly
Haiti	40.6	Dec-10	9.6	40.6	7.2	Yearly
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	35.3	Dec-14	30.0	57.0	30.0	Yearly
Yemen	29.0	Dec-11	17.8	29.0	13.7	Yearly
Swaziland	28.5	Dec-10	28.2	28.6	21.7	Yearly
Namibia	28.1	Dec-14	29.6	37.6	19.5	Yearly
Palestine	27.4	Sep-15	24.8	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
Macedonia	25.5	Sep-15	26.8	37.3	25.5	Quarterly
Lesotho	25.3	Dec-08	27.3	39.3	25.3	Yearly
South Africa	24.5	Dec-15	25.5	31.2	21.5	Quarterly

Greece	24.0	Dec-15	24.4	27.9	7.3	Monthly
Equatorial Guinea	22.3	Dec-09	19.7	22.3	1.3	Yearly
Gambia	22.0	Dec-10	6.0	22.0	6.0	Yearly
Guyana	21.0	Dec-11	21.0	28.5	11.7	Yearly
Spain	20.9	Dec-15	21.2	26.9	4.4	Quarterly
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
Croatia	18.5	Jan-16	17.9	23.6	12.2	Monthly
Serbia	17.9	Dec-15	17.3	25.5	13.3	Quarterly
Montenegro	17.8	Jan-16	17.2	31.0	10.2	Monthly
Albania	17.7	Dec-15	17.5	22.3	12.1	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
Armenia	16.6	Sep-15	18.2	20.7	6.3	Quarterly
Iraq	16.4	Dec-14	15.1	28.1	15.1	Yearly
Gabon	16.0	Dec-10	14.8	16.0	14.8	Yearly
Cape Verde	15.8	Dec-14	16.4	20.2	10.7	Yearly
Bahamas	15.7	Dec-14	15.4	15.7	6.9	Yearly
Tunisia	15.4	Dec-15	15.3	18.9	12.4	Quarterly
Cyprus	15.3	Jan-16	15.7	16.9	3.3	Monthly
Oman	15.0	Dec-11	15.0	15.0	15.0	Yearly
Syria	14.9	Dec-12	14.9	14.9	8.0	Yearly
Eritrea	14.5	Dec-84	14.5	14.5	14.5	Yearly
Dominican Republic	14.0	Sep-15	14.0	19.7	13.9	Semesterly
New Caledonia	13.8	Dec-09	13.8	18.6	13.8	Yearly
Jordan	13.6	Dec-15	13.8	14.3	10.8	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
Jamaica	13.1	Sep-15	13.2	16.5	9.8	Quarterly

Slovenia	12.9	Jan-16	12.3	15.5	6.3	Monthly
Mauritania	12.9	Dec-14	10.1	32.8	10.1	Yearly
Egypt	12.8	Dec-15	12.8	13.4	8.1	Quarterly
Georgia	12.4	Dec-14	14.6	16.9	10.3	Yearly
Portugal	12.2	Dec-15	11.9	17.5	3.7	Quarterly
Puerto Rico	12.2	Dec-15	12.5	24.0	9.7	Monthly
South Sudan	12.0	Dec-08	12.0	12.0	12.0	Yearly
Barbados	11.9	Jun-15	11.8	13.2	7.6	Quarterly
Colombia	11.9	Jan-16	8.6	17.9	7.3	Monthly
Maldives	11.6	Dec-13	11.1	14.4	9.7	Yearly
Italy	11.5	Jan-16	11.4	13.0	5.8	Monthly
Zimbabwe	11.3	Dec-14	10.7	11.3	4.2	Yearly
Belize	11.1	Dec-14	11.7	23.3	8.2	Yearly
East Timor	11.0	Dec-13	3.9	11.0	3.9	Yearly
Turkey	10.8	Dec-15	10.5	14.8	7.3	Monthly
Iran	10.7	Dec-15	10.9	14.7	9.5	Quarterly
Uzbekistan	10.7	Dec-13	10.9	11.1	10.7	Yearly
Algeria	10.6	Sep-14	9.8	29.5	9.8	Quarterly
Turkmenistan	10.6	Dec-13	10.8	11.0	10.6	Yearly
Austria	10.4	Feb-16	10.9	10.9	0.8	Monthly
Slovakia	10.4	Jan-16	10.6	19.8	7.4	Monthly
Nigeria *	10.4	Dec-15	9.9	9.9	6.4	Quarterly
Euro Area	10.3	Jan-16	10.4	12.1	7.2	Monthly
France	10.3	Dec-15	10.4	10.7	7.1	Quarterly
Poland	10.3	Jan-16	9.8	20.7	0.3	Monthly
Tanzania	10.3	Dec-14	10.7	12.9	10.3	Yearly
Bulgaria	10.2	Jan-16	10.0	19.3	4.7	Monthly
Latvia	9.8	Dec-15	9.7	20.7	5.4	Quarterly
Morocco	9.5	Dec-15	9.6	15.1	7.8	Quarterly
Lithuania	9.4	Jan-16	9.0	15.3	2.7	Monthly

Ukraine	9.4	Sep-15	9.6	11.0	6.5	Quarterly
Finland	9.3	Jan-16	9.2	19.9	0.7	Monthly
Costa Rica	9.2	Sep-15	9.5	10.9	8.3	Quarterly
European Union	8.9	Jan-16	9.0	11.0	6.7	Monthly
Suriname	8.9	Dec-14	8.0	14.0	7.0	Yearly
Ireland	8.8	Feb-16	8.9	17.3	3.7	Monthly
Mali	8.2	Dec-14	10.5	10.8	3.3	Yearly
Belgium	7.9	Jan-16	7.9	11.0	6.2	Monthly
Fiji	7.9	Dec-14	8.3	9.4	4.6	Yearly
Chad	7.8	Dec-12	22.6	22.6	7.8	Yearly
Burundi	7.7	Dec-12	35.0	35.0	7.7	Yearly
Uruguay	7.7	Jan-16	7.4	13.4	5.4	Monthly
Brazil	7.6	Jan-16	6.9	13.1	4.3	Monthly
Central African Republic	7.6	Dec-12	16.1	16.1	6.0	Yearly
Sweden	7.6	Feb-16	7.5	10.5	1.3	Monthly
Bolivia	7.4	Dec-13	7.5	14.5	7.4	Yearly
Mauritius	7.4	Sep-15	7.8	19.7	2.7	Quarterly
Canada	7.3	Feb-16	7.2	13.1	2.9	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
Peru	6.9	Feb-16	6.6	13.0	5.6	Monthly
Togo	6.9	Dec-13	7.0	7.1	6.9	Yearly
Nicaragua	6.8	Dec-14	5.9	17.8	1.6	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
Luxembourg	6.5	Jan-16	6.7	7.3	1.4	Monthly
Netherlands	6.5	Feb-16	6.5	7.9	3.6	Monthly
Romania	6.5	Jan-16	6.7	8.1	5.4	Monthly
Estonia	6.4	Dec-15	5.2	20.1	0.5	Quarterly
Lebanon	6.4	Dec-14	6.2	9.0	6.2	Yearly

Czech Republic	6.3	Feb-16	6.4	9.7	0.1	Monthly
Mongolia	6.3	Sep-15	7.8	10.3	2.8	Quarterly
Paraguay	6.3	Sep-15	7.2	9.7	6.0	Quarterly
Germany	6.2	Feb-16	4.3	14.2	0.4	Monthly
Hungary	6.2	Jan-16	6.2	11.8	5.5	Monthly
Indonesia	6.2	Sep-15	5.9	11.2	2.0	Quarterly
Pakistan	6.0	Dec-14	6.0	7.8	3.1	Quarterly
Venezuela	6.0	Dec-15	6.1	20.7	5.5	Monthly
Argentina	5.9	Sep-15	6.6	20.8	5.9	Quarterly
Australia	5.8	Feb-16	6.0	11.1	4.0	Monthly
Chile	5.8	Jan-16	5.8	13.5	5.1	Monthly
Philippines	5.8	Mar-16	5.7	13.9	5.7	Quarterly
Russia	5.8	Jan-16	5.8	14.1	4.8	Monthly
Saudi Arabia	5.7	Jun-15	5.7	6.3	4.4	Quarterly
Cayman Islands	5.6	Dec-15	4.7	7.5	2.6	Yearly
Ivory Coast	5.3	Dec-13	15.7	15.7	4.6	Yearly
Malta	5.3	Sep-15	5.4	8.2	5.3	Quarterly
New Zealand	5.3	Dec-15	6.0	11.2	3.5	Quarterly
Ghana	5.2	Dec-13	6.0	12.9	5.2	Yearly
Israel	5.1	Jan-16	5.1	11.4	4.8	Monthly
Kazakhstan	5.1	Feb-16	5.1	9.7	4.4	Monthly
United Kingdom	5.1	Jan-16	5.1	12.0	3.4	Monthly
Azerbaijan	5.0	Dec-13	5.2	11.8	5.0	Yearly
Sri Lanka	5.0	Sep-15	4.5	11.3	3.9	Quarterly
India	4.9	Dec-13	5.2	9.4	4.9	Yearly
United States	4.9	Feb-16	4.9	10.8	2.5	Monthly
Seychelles	4.7	Dec-14	1.0	4.7	1.0	Yearly
Norway	4.5	Dec-15	4.6	4.7	2.4	Monthly
Denmark	4.4	Jan-16	4.4	6.2	2.4	Monthly
Bangladesh	4.3	Dec-13	4.5	5.1	4.3	Yearly
Honduras	4.3	Dec-13	4.5	12.1	2.9	Yearly

Ecuador	4.3	Nov-15	4.5	11.9	4.3	Quarterly
Mexico	4.2	Jan-16	4.0	5.9	2.2	Monthly
Moldova	4.2	Dec-15	3.3	13.0	3.0	Quarterly
United Arab Emirates	4.2	Dec-12	4.6	4.6	1.2	Yearly
North Korea	4.1	Dec-14	4.1	4.6	2.6	Yearly
South Korea	4.1	Feb-16	3.5	7.1	2.9	Monthly
China	4.1	Dec-15	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	Jan-16	3.9	6.0	1.0	Monthly
Guinea	3.8	Dec-12	1.3	3.8	1.3	Yearly
Liberia	3.8	Dec-14	3.7	15.9	3.7	Yearly
Uganda	3.8	Dec-13	4.2	4.2	1.9	Yearly
Bahrain	3.7	Dec-12	3.7	16.0	3.3	Monthly
Switzerland	3.7	Feb-16	3.8	5.4	1.6	Monthly
Kuwait	3.5	Dec-13	2.7	7.2	0.5	Yearly
Rwanda	3.4	Dec-12	1.2	3.4	1.0	Yearly
Hong Kong	3.3	Feb-16	3.3	8.5	1.0	Monthly
Malaysia	3.3	Dec-15	3.2	4.5	2.7	Monthly
Sierra Leone	3.3	Dec-14	3.4	3.4	3.3	Yearly
Japan	3.2	Jan-16	3.3	5.6	1.0	Monthly
Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	Jun-15	3.6	21.1	3.1	Quarterly
Guatemala	2.9	Jun-14	2.9	4.1	2.5	Quarterly
Cuba	2.7	Dec-14	3.3	5.4	1.6	Yearly
Nepal	2.7	Dec-13	2.7	8.8	1.8	Yearly
Bhutan	2.6	Dec-15	2.1	4.0	1.2	Yearly
Iceland	2.5	Jan-16	2.1	9.2	0.1	Monthly
Panama	2.5	Dec-15	4.1	16.3	2.5	Yearly
Papua New Guinea	2.5	Dec-14	2.5	3.1	1.9	Yearly
Liechtenstein	2.4	Dec-14	2.5	3.2	2.3	Yearly
Vietnam	2.3	Dec-15	2.4	4.5	1.8	Quarterly

Niger	2.3	Dec-08	15.9	15.9	1.5	Yearly
Kyrgyzstan	2.2	Nov-16	2.3	3.5	2.2	Monthly
Tajikistan	2.2	Dec-15	2.5	3.1	2.0	Monthly
Macau	1.9	Jan-16	1.8	7.1	1.7	Monthly
Singapore	1.9	Dec-15	2.0	6.0	1.4	Quarterly
Guinea Bissau	1.8	Dec-10	3.2	10.1	3.2	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
Benin	1.0	Dec-13	1.0	5.5	1.0	Yearly
Thailand	0.9	Jan-16	0.7	5.7	0.4	Monthly
Belarus	0.5	Dec-14	0.5	4.0	0.5	Yearly
Cambodia	0.3	Dec-13	0.1	5.3	0.1	Yearly
Qatar	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 and highest values reflect this methodology review and are since 2010.