



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT/ UNDER-EMPLOYMENT WATCH

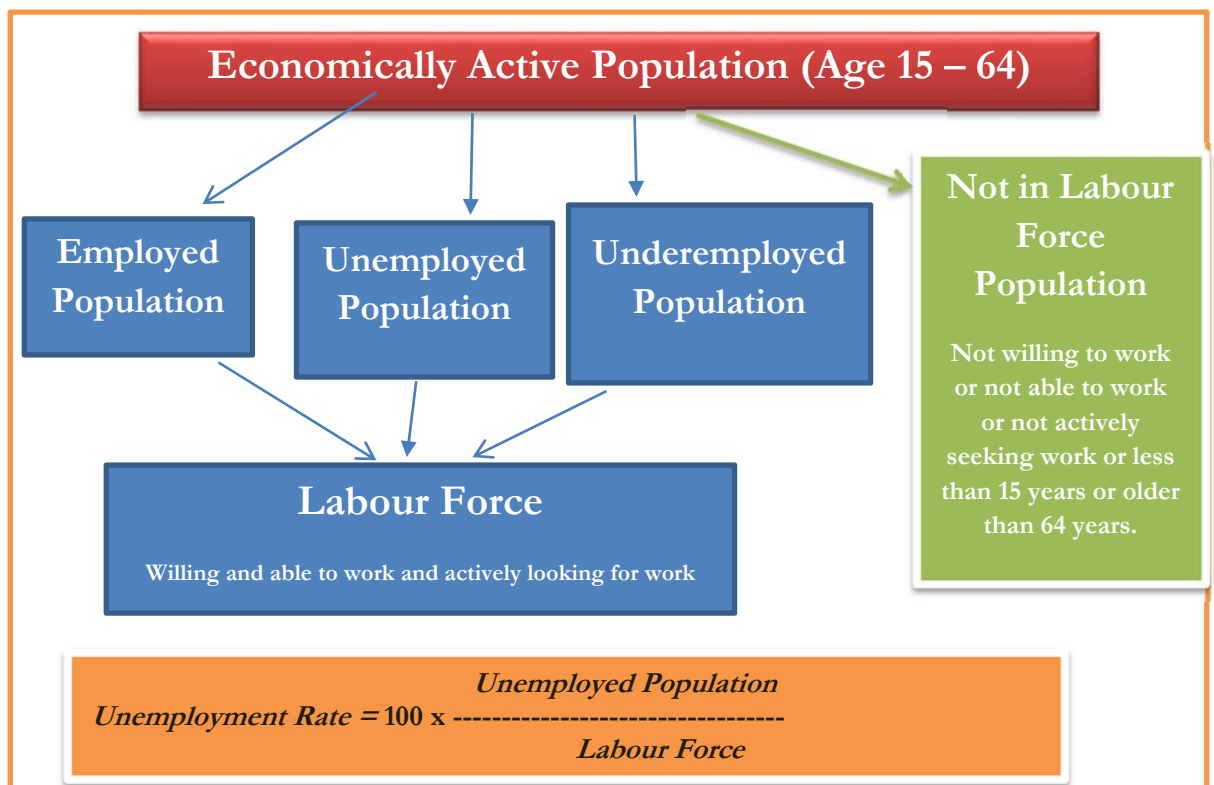
Q2 2015



July 2015

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 Q2 2015

The economically active population or working age population (persons within ages 15-64) increased from 102.8 million in Q1 2015 to 103.5million in Q2 2015.

In Q2 2015, the labour force population (i.e those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work) increased to 74.0 million from 73.4million in Q1 2015, representing in an increase in the labour force by 0.81%. This means 574,498 economically active persons within 15-64 entered the labour force i.e. were able and willing and actively looking for work between April 1 and June 30 2015. Within the same period, the total number in full employment (did something for at least 40hours) decreased by 1,317,700 or -2.37%. (A drop in number of full employment i.e those working less than 40 hours despite a rise in the labour force can be attributed more to job losses or previously fully employed persons choosing or being forced to work part time or in underemployment)

With an economically active or working age population of 103.5 mn and labour force population of 74.0mn, this means 29.5mn persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for various reasons in Q2 2015 compared to 29.3mn in Q1 2015.

The **number of underemployed in the labour force** during the review quarter however, increased by 1,362,274 or 11.16% resulting in an increase in the **underemployment rate to 18.3% (13.5mn) in Q2 2015, from 16.6% (12.2mn)** in Q1 2015. Within the same period, the **number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by 529,923 persons or 9.58%** between Q1 2015 and Q2 2015 resulting in an **increase in the unemployment rate to 8.2% in Q2 2015 from 7.5% in Q1 2015**. This represents a third consecutive rise in the unemployment rate since Q3 2014.

Accordingly there were a total of **19.6 million people between ages 15-65 either unemployed or underemployed in the labour force in Q2 2015, compared to 17.7 million in Q1 2015.**

Unemployment and Underemployment by Age

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** within the review period was highest for those within the **ages of 15-24 (14.9% in Q1 2015, up from 13.7% in Q1 2015)**, while the **underemployment rate** for those within the **ages 15-24 rose to 33.8% from 30.6% in Q1 2015**. For those in the labour force within the **ages of 25-34** however, **unemployment rose to 8.9% in Q2 2015 from 8.2% in Q1 2015 and 6.9% in Q4 2014, while underemployment stood at 19.5% from 17.7% in Q1 2015 and 19.0% in Q4 2014**. Accordingly, 48.7% of Nigerians in the labour force (not entire population) aged 15-24 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q2 2015 compared to 44.3% in Q1 2015, while another 28.4% aged 25-34 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q2 2015 compared to 25.9% in Q1 2015

Unemployment and Underemployment by Gender

Unemployment and underemployment was higher for women than men in Q2 2015. While 9.6% of women in the labour force (those between 15-65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q2 2015, another 21.6% of women in the labour force were underemployed in Q2 2015. On the other hand, 6.9% of males were unemployed in Q2 2015, while another 15.4% of males in the labour force were underemployed.

Urban and Rural Unemployment and Underemployment

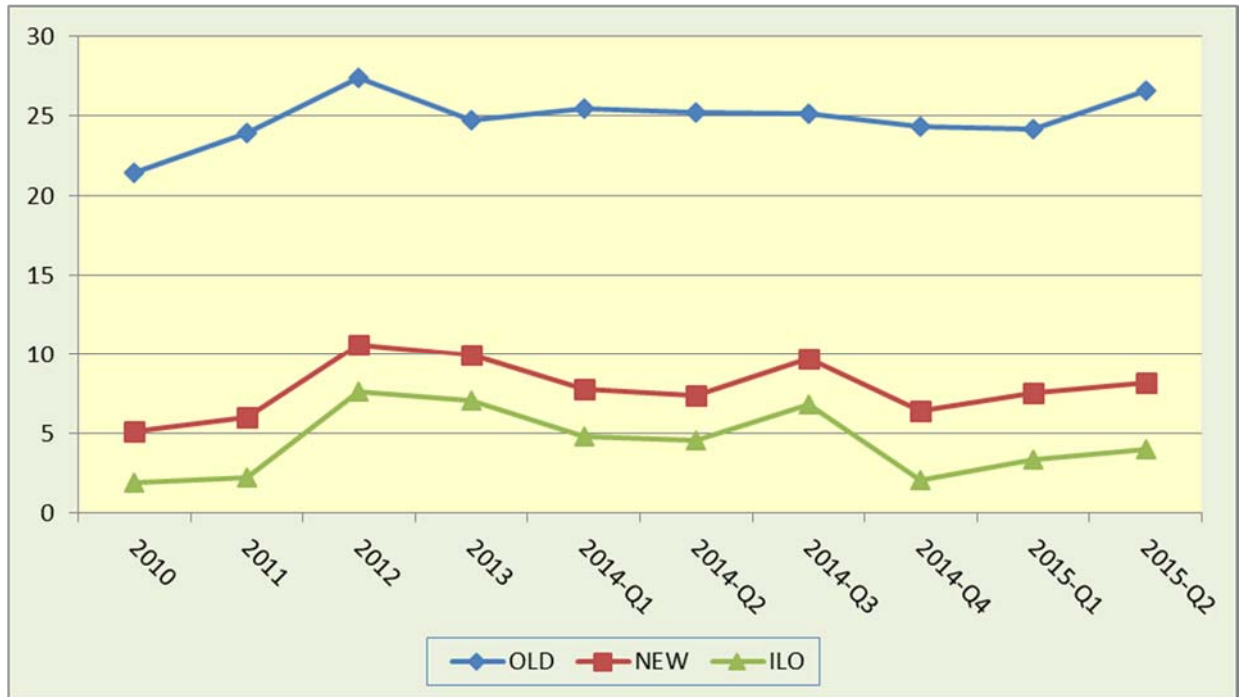
While underemployment continues to be more of a rural phenomenon (22.1% rural underemployment compared to 7.4% rural unemployment) given the nature of their jobs largely as seasonal farmers, unemployment is more of a concern in urban areas (10.1%

urban unemployment compared to 7.4% urban underemployment) given the preference of graduates to search for formal white collar jobs located mostly in urban centres.

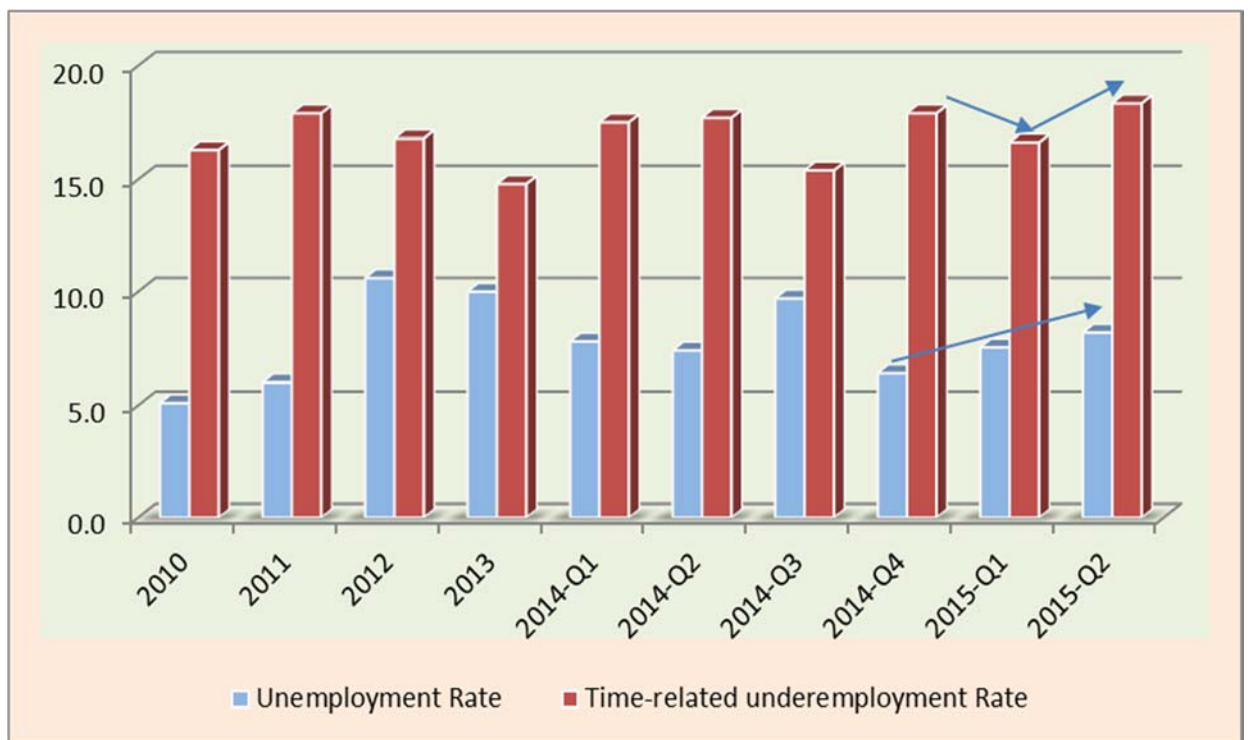
Labour Force Statistics Results, Q2, 2015

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2015 Q2											
	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20-39 Hrs or doing less than qualified	Work 1-19 Hrs	Work 0 Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	Total Unemployed and underemployed	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			Under Employment Rate
		Fully Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed			OLD	NEW	ILO	
All Groups	74,010,602	54,376,023	13,571,098	3,105,796	2,957,686	6,063,482	19,634,579	26.5	8.2	4.0	18.3
Educational Group											
Never Attended	22,609,072	16,115,163	4,613,575	1,053,621	826,712	1,880,334	6,493,909	28.7	8.3	3.7	20.4
Below primary	400,498	306,745	41,032	24,172	28,548	52,720	93,752	23.4	13.2	7.1	10.2
Primary	14,790,185	11,961,443	1,987,126	455,898	385,718	841,616	2,828,742	19.1	5.7	2.6	13.4
Secondary	26,312,600	18,856,350	5,129,667	1,169,980	1,156,603	2,326,583	7,456,250	28.3	8.8	4.4	19.5
Post Secondary	9,898,248	7,136,322	1,799,697	402,125	560,104	962,229	2,761,926	27.9	9.7	5.7	18.2
Agegroup											
15-24	14,324,082	7,355,260	4,839,228	1,109,805	1,019,788	2,129,594	6,968,822	48.7	14.9	7.1	33.8
25-34	20,989,852	15,021,008	4,092,521	933,166	943,157	1,876,323	5,968,844	28.4	8.9	4.5	19.5
35-44	18,218,746	15,037,753	2,201,325	504,059	475,609	979,668	3,180,993	17.5	5.4	2.6	12.1
45-54	13,045,100	10,888,500	1,494,830	342,535	319,235	661,770	2,156,600	16.5	5.1	2.4	11.5
55-64	7,432,822	6,073,502	943,193	216,232	199,896	416,128	1,359,320	18.3	5.6	2.7	12.7
Gender											
Male	38,470,540	29,922,573	5,905,272	1,351,139	1,291,555	2,642,694	8,547,966	22.2	6.9	3.4	15.4
Female	35,540,063	24,453,449	7,665,825	1,754,657	1,666,130	3,420,788	11,086,613	31.2	9.6	4.7	21.6
Place of Residence											
Urban	22,086,007	17,758,650	2,103,816	505,442	1,718,100	2,223,542	4,327,358	19.6	10.1	7.8	9.5
Rural	51,924,595	36,617,373	11,467,282	2,600,354	1,239,585	3,839,940	15,307,222	29.5	7.4	2.4	22.1

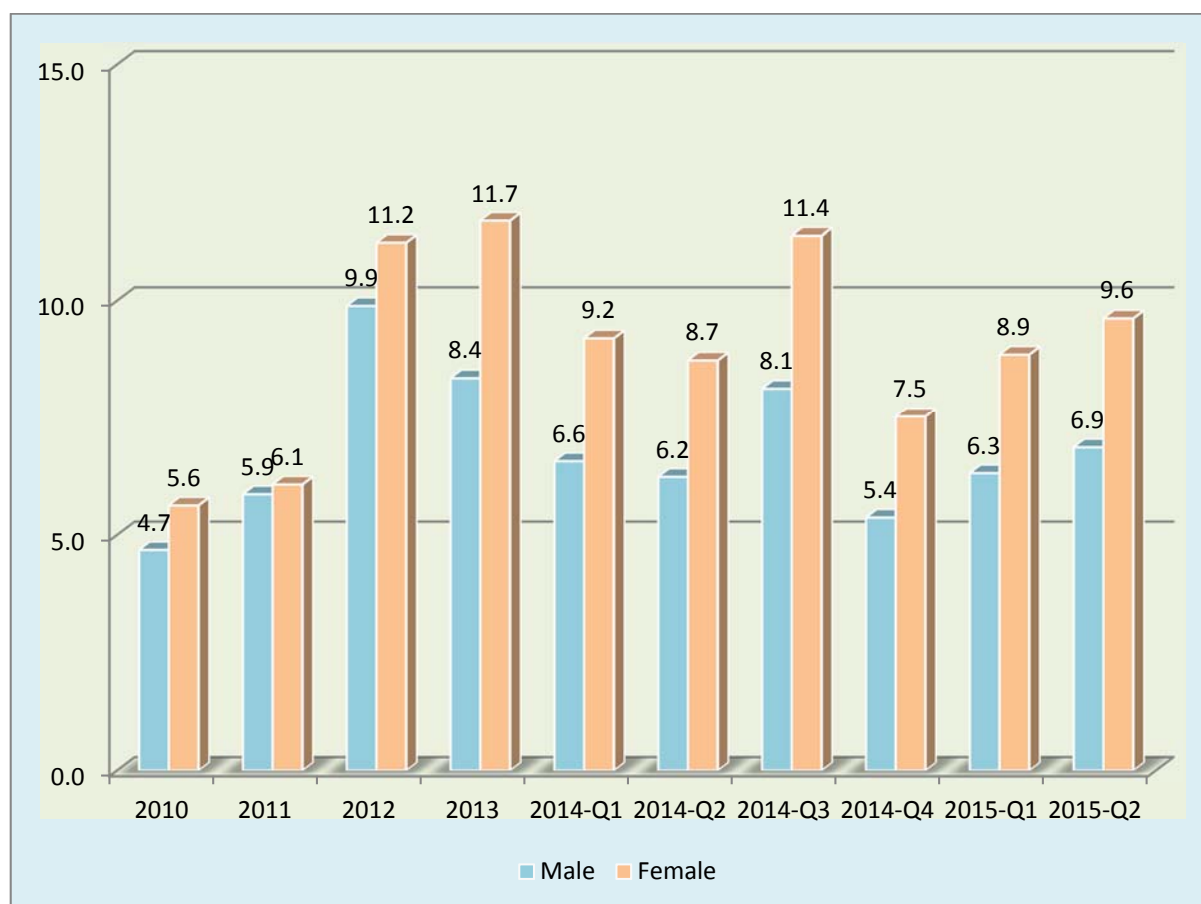
Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q1, 2015)



Unemployment and Under-employment (2010 – Q1, 2015)



Unemployment Rate by Gender (2010 – Q1, 2015)



Labour Market Statistics:	2014-Q4	2015-Q1	2015-Q2
Employed ('000)	66,951.2	67,902.5	67,947.1
Time-related underemployed ('000)	13,052.2	12,208.8	13,571.1
Fully Employed ('000)	53,899.0	55,693.7	54,376.0
Unemployed ('000)	5,612.8	5,533.6	6,063.5
Not in Labour Force ('000)	28,838.1	29,388.1	29,557.0
Labour Force Population ('000)	72,931.6	73,436.1	74,010.6
Working Age Population ('000)	101,769.7	102,824.2	103,567.6

Selected Countries Unemployment Rates

<i>Country</i>	<i>Latest</i>	<i>Previous</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Latest Release date</i>	<i>Frequency of release</i>
<i>Djibouti</i>	54.0	59.5	59.5	43.5	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Congo</i>	46.1	49.1	66.9	45.4	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	43.0	43.3	46.1	39.0	May-15	Monthly
<i>Haiti</i>	40.6	9.6	40.6	7.2	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Kenya</i>	40.0	12.7	40.0	12.7	Dec-11	Yearly
<i>Kosovo</i>	35.3	30.0	57.0	30.0	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Yemen</i>	29.0	17.8	29.0	13.7	Dec-11	Yearly
<i>Swaziland</i>	28.5	28.2	28.6	21.7	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Namibia</i>	28.1	27.4	37.6	19.5	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Macedonia</i>	27.3	27.6	37.3	27.3	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Republic of the Congo</i>	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Angola</i>	26.0	25.0	35.0	25.0	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Greece</i>	25.6	25.8	27.9	7.3	Apr-15	Monthly
<i>Palestine</i>	25.6	26.5	35.6	8.8	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Lesotho</i>	25.3	27.3	39.3	25.3	Dec-08	Yearly
<i>South Africa</i>	25.0	26.4	31.2	21.5	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Spain</i>	22.4	23.8	26.9	4.4	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	22.3	19.7	22.3	1.3	Dec-09	Yearly
<i>Guinea</i>	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	Dec-09	Yearly
<i>Gambia</i>	22.0	6.0	22.0	6.0	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Guyana</i>	21.0	21.0	28.5	11.7	Dec-11	Yearly
<i>Botswana</i>	20.0	17.8	23.8	13.9	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Libya</i>	19.5	20.7	20.7	13.0	Dec-11	Yearly
<i>Sudan</i>	19.5	15.9	19.5	11.1	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Serbia</i>	19.2	16.8	25.5	13.3	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Armenia</i>	19.1	17.8	20.7	6.3	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Ethiopia</i>	17.4	17.5	26.4	17.4	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Albania</i>	17.3	18.0	22.3	12.1	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Mozambique</i>	17.0	18.7	18.7	17.0	Dec-07	Yearly

<i>Cyprus</i>	16.2	16.0	16.8	3.2	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Croatia</i>	16.1	17.1	23.6	12.2	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Gabon</i>	16.0	14.8	16.0	14.8	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Iraq</i>	16.0	15.1	28.1	15.1	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Cape Verde</i>	15.8	16.4	20.2	10.7	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Bahamas</i>	15.7	15.4	15.7	6.9	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	15.7	4.6	15.7	4.6	Dec-08	Yearly
<i>Oman</i>	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	Dec-11	Yearly
<i>Tunisia</i>	15.0	15.2	18.9	12.4	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Zambia</i>	15.0	15.9	19.7	12.0	Dec-08	Yearly
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	14.9	15.0	19.7	13.9	Mar-14	Semesterly
<i>Syria</i>	14.9	14.9	14.9	8.0	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Eritrea</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	Dec-84	Yearly
<i>Jamaica</i>	14.2	13.8	16.5	9.8	Dec-14	Quarterly
<i>New Caledonia</i>	13.8	13.8	18.6	13.8	Dec-09	Yearly
<i>Portugal</i>	13.7	13.5	17.5	3.7	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	13.6	14.0	16.7	13.6	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Montenegro</i>	13.4	13.9	31.0	10.2	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Jordan</i>	12.9	12.3	14.3	10.8	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Egypt</i>	12.8	12.9	13.4	8.1	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Italy</i>	12.7	12.5	13.0	5.8	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	12.6	12.4	24.0	9.7	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Georgia</i>	12.4	14.6	16.9	10.3	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Slovenia</i>	12.3	12.5	15.5	6.3	May-15	Monthly
<i>South Sudan</i>	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	Dec-08	Yearly
<i>Maldives</i>	11.6	11.1	14.4	9.7	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Slovakia</i>	11.6	11.5	19.7	8.7	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Barbados</i>	11.5	12.9	13.2	7.6	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	11.3	10.7	11.3	4.2	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Belize</i>	11.1	11.7	23.3	8.2	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Euro Area</i>	11.1	11.1	12.1	7.2	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>East Timor</i>	11.0	3.9	11.0	3.9	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Iran</i>	10.8	11.5	14.7	9.5	Jun-15	Quarterly

<i>Mali</i>	10.8	10.5	10.8	3.3	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	10.7	10.9	11.1	10.7	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Algeria</i>	10.6	9.8	29.5	9.8	Sep-14	Quarterly
<i>Bulgaria</i>	10.6	10.6	15.6	5.0	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.6	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>France</i>	10.3	10.4	10.8	7.2	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Poland</i>	10.3	10.8	20.7	0.3	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Tanzania</i>	10.3	10.7	12.9	10.3	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Latvia</i>	10.2	10.2	20.7	5.4	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Senegal</i>	10.2	12.0	12.0	5.6	Dec-11	Yearly
<i>Costa Rica</i>	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.3	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Mauritania</i>	10.1	31.2	32.8	10.1	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Finland</i>	10.0	11.8	19.9	0.7	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Ukraine</i>	10.0	11.0	11.0	6.5	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Morocco</i>	9.9	9.7	15.1	7.8	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Ireland</i>	9.7	9.7	17.3	3.7	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>European Union</i>	9.6	9.6	11.0	6.7	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Turkey</i>	9.6	10.6	14.8	7.3	Apr-15	Monthly
<i>Colombia</i>	8.9	9.5	17.9	7.7	May-15	Monthly
<i>Suriname</i>	8.9	8.0	14.0	7.0	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Mauritius</i>	8.7	7.5	19.7	2.7	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Belgium</i>	8.6	8.6	11.0	6.3	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Lithuania</i>	8.5	8.2	18.3	4.0	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Moldova</i>	8.5	3.5	13.0	3.0	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Sweden</i>	8.5	8.0	10.5	1.3	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Austria</i>	8.3	8.6	10.5	0.8	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Fiji</i>	8.1	8.5	9.4	4.6	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Afghanistan</i>	8.0	8.7	8.7	8.0	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Paraguay</i>	8.0	6.5	9.7	6.0	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Venezuela</i>	7.9	5.5	20.7	5.5	Jan-15	Monthly
<i>Chad</i>	7.8	22.6	22.6	7.8	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Burundi</i>	7.7	35.0	35.0	7.7	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Central African Republic</i>	7.6	16.1	16.1	6.0	Dec-12	Yearly

<i>Guinea</i>	7.6	3.2	10.1	3.2	Dec-02	Yearly
<i>Bissau</i>						
<i>Nigeria</i>	8.2	7.5	10.6	5.1	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Bolivia</i>	7.4	7.5	14.5	7.4	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Mongolia</i>	7.4	7.7	10.3	2.8	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Uruguay</i>	7.4	8.1	13.4	5.4	May-15	Monthly
<i>Argentina</i>	7.1	6.9	20.8	6.4	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Comoros</i>	7.0	13.5	20.0	7.0	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Romania</i>	7.0	7.1	8.1	5.4	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Brazil</i>	6.9	6.7	13.1	4.3	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Brunei</i>	6.9	9.3	9.3	2.9	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Hungary</i>	6.9	7.1	11.8	5.5	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Luxembourg</i>	6.9	6.9	7.3	1.4	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Netherlands</i>	6.9	6.9	7.9	3.6	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Canada</i>	6.8	6.8	13.1	2.9	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Nicaragua</i>	6.8	5.9	17.8	1.6	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Peru</i>	6.8	7.0	13.0	5.6	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Togo</i>	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	Dec-06	Yearly
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	6.6	3.3	6.6	0.9	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Malawi</i>	6.6	3.0	7.0	3.0	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Chile</i>	6.5	6.6	13.5	5.1	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Lebanon</i>	6.5	6.2	9.0	6.2	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Philippines</i>	6.4	6.6	13.9	6.0	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Czech Republic</i>	6.2	6.4	9.7	0.1	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Estonia</i>	6.2	6.3	20.1	0.5	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Australia</i>	6.0	5.9	10.9	4.0	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Pakistan</i>	6.0	6.0	7.8	3.1	Dec-14	Quarterly
<i>El Salvador</i>	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Indonesia</i>	5.8	5.9	11.2	2.0	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>New Zealand</i>	5.8	5.8	11.2	3.5	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Malta</i>	5.7	5.9	8.2	5.7	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	5.7	5.7	6.3	4.4	Dec-14	Quarterly
<i>United Kingdom</i>	5.6	5.5	12.0	3.4	May-15	Monthly
<i>Russia</i>	5.4	5.6	14.1	4.8	Jun-15	Monthly

<i>United States</i>	5.3	5.5	10.8	2.5	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Ghana</i>	5.2	6.0	12.9	5.2	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Israel</i>	5.2	5.0	11.4	4.9	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	5.0	5.2	11.8	5.0	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	5.0	5.0	9.7	4.4	May-15	Monthly
<i>India</i>	4.9	5.2	9.4	4.9	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Ecuador</i>	4.8	4.5	11.9	4.5	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	4.7	6.3	7.5	2.6	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Denmark</i>	4.7	4.7	6.2	2.4	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Germany</i>	4.7	4.7	14.2	0.4	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Seychelles</i>	4.7	1.0	4.7	1.0	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	4.7	4.4	11.3	3.9	Mar-15	Quarterly
<i>North Korea</i>	4.6	4.6	5.0	2.8	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Mexico</i>	4.4	4.5	5.9	2.2	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Bangladesh</i>	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.3	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Honduras</i>	4.3	4.5	12.1	2.9	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Norway</i>	4.3	4.2	4.7	2.4	May-15	Monthly
<i>Uganda</i>	4.2	1.9	4.2	1.9	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	4.2	4.6	4.6	1.2	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>China</i>	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.9	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Myanmar</i>	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>South Korea</i>	3.9	3.9	7.1	2.9	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Cameroon</i>	3.8	3.8	5.6	3.8	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Madagascar</i>	3.8	3.7	6.8	3.7	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Taiwan</i>	3.8	3.8	6.0	1.0	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Bahrain</i>	3.7	3.7	16.0	3.3	Dec-12	Monthly
<i>Liberia</i>	3.7	5.6	15.9	3.7	Dec-10	Yearly
<i>Kuwait</i>	3.5	2.7	7.2	0.5	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Japan</i>	3.4	3.3	5.6	1.0	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Rwanda</i>	3.4	1.2	3.4	1.0	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	Dec-04	Yearly
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3.3	3.3	21.1	3.1	Dec-14	Quarterly
<i>Hong Kong</i>	3.2	3.2	8.5	1.0	Jun-15	Monthly

<i>Iceland</i>	3.2	4.4	9.2	0.1	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Malaysia</i>	3.1	3.0	4.5	2.7	May-15	Monthly
<i>Switzerland</i>	3.1	3.2	5.4	1.6	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Bhutan</i>	2.9	2.1	4.0	1.2	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Guatemala</i>	2.9	2.9	4.1	2.5	Jun-14	Quarterly
<i>Cuba</i>	2.7	3.3	5.4	1.6	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Nepal</i>	2.7	2.7	8.8	1.8	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Panama</i>	2.5	4.1	16.3	2.5	Dec-15	Yearly
<i>Vietnam</i>	2.4	2.2	4.5	1.8	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.3	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Tajikistan</i>	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.0	Mar-15	Monthly
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.3	May-15	Monthly
<i>Niger</i>	2.3	15.9	15.9	1.5	Dec-08	Yearly
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	2.1	2.4	3.1	1.9	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Singapore</i>	2.0	1.8	6.0	1.4	Jun-15	Quarterly
<i>Macao</i>	1.8	1.8	7.1	1.7	Jun-15	Monthly
<i>Laos</i>	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.4	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Benin</i>	1.0	1.0	5.5	1.0	Dec-12	Yearly
<i>Thailand</i>	0.9	0.9	5.7	0.4	May-15	Monthly
<i>Belarus</i>	0.5	0.5	4.0	0.5	Dec-14	Yearly
<i>Cambodia</i>	0.3	0.1	5.3	0.1	Dec-13	Yearly
<i>Qatar</i>	0.2	0.3	3.9	0.2	Dec-14	Yearly

Source: NBS and trading economies