



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT/ UNDER-EMPLOYMENT WATCH

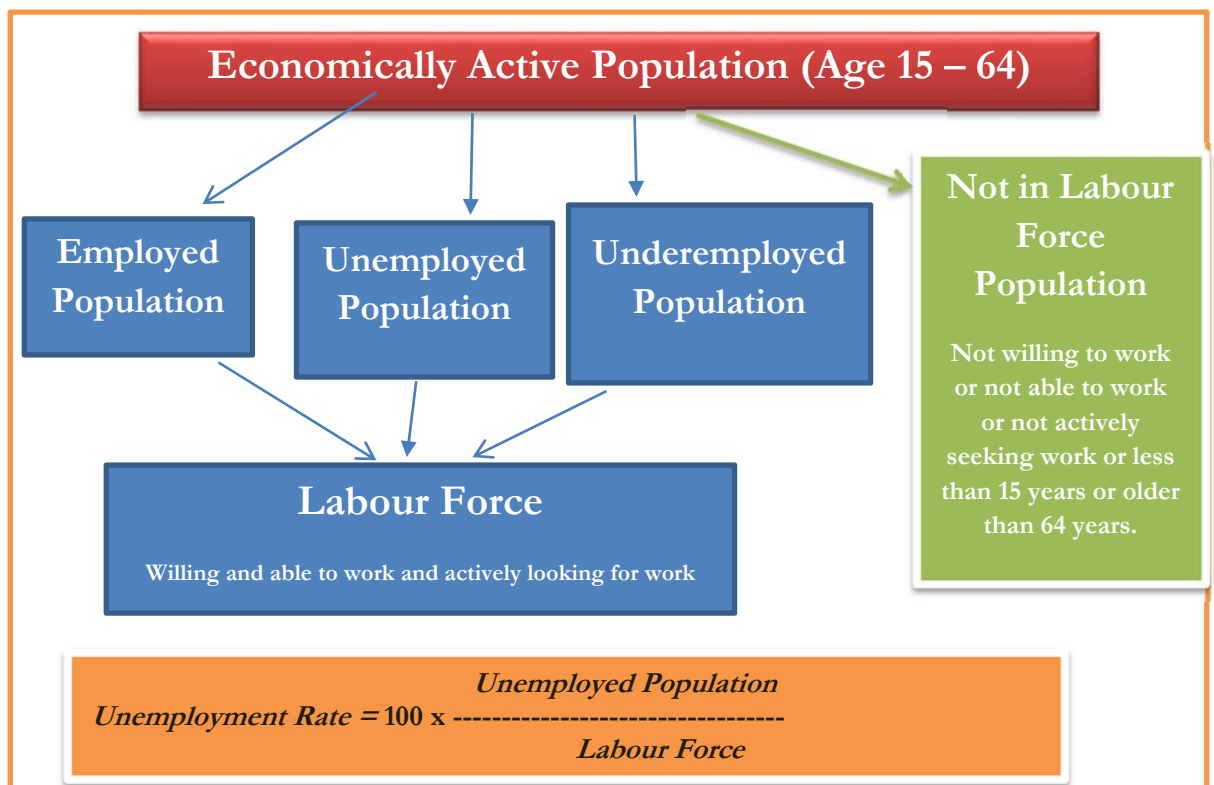
Q3 2015



November 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 Q3 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 and **104.3million in Q3 2015**.

In Q3 2015, **the labour force population (i.e those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work)** increased to **75.9 million from 74.0million** in Q2 2015, representing an increase in the labour force by 2.60%. This means 1,929,800 economically active persons within 15-64 entered the labour force i.e. were able and willing and actively looking for work between July 1 and September 30 2015. This consisted of newly qualified graduates, new entrants into the economically active population (became 15 in Q3 2015) actively seeking work and previous members of the economically active population that choose not to work for whatever reasons in earlier periods (number of those not willing to work in the economically active population declined to 28.3 million in Q3 2015 from 29.5million in Q2 2015 meaning about 1.3 mn people in the working age population that choose not to work in Q2 decided to work in Q3 2015 thereby adding to the labour force).

Within the same period, the total number in full time employment (did any form of work for at least 40hours) increased by 840,773 or 1.52%. The sharp growth in the labour force and especially in the number of those in full time employment is largely as a result of the beginning of the planting season resulting in a huge amount of rural farmers' previously underemployed suddenly working longer hours. For example the survey revealed that about 60% of the new entrants into the labour force and over 70 percent of the increase in full time employment was in the rural areas which are predominantly subsistent farmers engaged in agriculture and agriculture related rural activities. This is observed in the strong growth in employment creation in Q3 with informal sector activities such as agriculture creating over 428,000 jobs in Q3 2015 compared to just 83,000 in Q2 2015.

With an economically active or working age population of 104.3 mn and labour force population of 75.9mn, this means 28.37mn persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for various reasons in Q3 and consequently are not part of the labour force and cannot be technically considered unemployed even though they are not working. (You have to want to be willing to work and actively seeking work before you can be considered unemployed)

The **number of underemployed in the labour force (those working but doing largely menial work or jobs not commensurate with their qualifications or not fully engaged and merely working for few hours)** during the review quarter however, decreased slightly by 365,593 resulting in a decrease in the **underemployment rate to 17.4% in Q3 2015(13.2mn) from 18.3% (13.5mn) in Q2 2015, from 16.6% (12.2mn) in Q1 2015**. This drop is partly due to previous idle or not fully engaged rural farmers who have become fully employed on their farms due to the beginning of the planting season.

Within the same period, the **number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by 1,454,620 (529,923 in Q2) persons** between Q2 2015 and Q3 2015 resulting in an **increase in the unemployment rate to 9.9% in Q3 2015 from 8.2% in Q2 2015 from 7.5% in Q1 2015**. This represents a fourth consecutive rise in the unemployment rate since Q3 2014. According to NBS Q3 job creation report, about 427,000 new net jobs were created in Q3 2015. However, this was inadequate to match the over 1.9mn new entrants into the labour market in Q3 2015.

Accordingly there were a **total of 20.7 million persons between the ages of 15-64 that were willing and able to work and actively seeking work (i.e in the labour force) that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to 19.6 million in Q2 2015, compared to 17.7 million in Q1 2015**.

Unemployment and Underemployment by Age

As usual, unemployment and underemployment was highest for persons in the labour force between the ages of 15-24 and 25-34 which represents the youth population in the

labour force. The **unemployment rate** within the review period was typically highest for those within the **ages of 15-24 (17.8% in Q3 2015, up from 14.9% in Q2 2015 and 13.7% in Q1 2015)**, while the **underemployment rate** for those within the **ages 15-24 declined slightly to 31.8% in Q3 from 33.8% in Q2 and 30.6% in Q1 2015**. For those in the labour force within the **ages of 25-34** however, **unemployment rose to 10.8% in Q3 2015 from 8.9% in Q2 2015 and 8.2% in Q1 2015, while underemployment stood at 18.5% in Q3 from 19.5% in Q2 and 17.7% in Q1 2015**. Accordingly, 49.6% of Nigerians in the labour force (not entire population) aged 15-24 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3 2015 compared to 48.7% in Q2 and 44.3% in Q1 2015, while another 29.3% aged 25-34 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q3 2015 compared to 28.4% and 25.9% in Q2 and Q1 2015 respectively.

Accordingly, out of a total youth labour force of 36,380,320 (representing 48% of total labour force in Nigeria of 75.9mn), a total of **13,658,065 of them were wither unemployed or underemployed in Q3 2015**. (Important to note that there is a **technical distinction between not working and unemployed**. A youth may not be working but may not be unemployed. A youth not working will only be termed unemployed if he is willing and able to work and actively looking for work within the review period. It is also important to note **distinction between unemployed and underemployed**. You are unemployed if you do nothing at all and underemployed if you still manage to do something for some money for at least 20 hours a week but is menial and not fully engaging relative to your skills, time and qualifications. **Also important to note that this methodology doesn't make value judgments about the quality of work or suitability or sufficiency of income earned** in line with international methodology. Sufficiency of income or suitability or quality of jobs is statistically and technically covered under other living standard indicators like poverty)

Unemployment and Underemployment by Gender

Unemployment and underemployment was higher for women than men in Q3 2015. While 11% of women in the labour force (those between 15-65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q3 2015, another 20.4% of women

in the labour force were underemployed in Q3 2015. On the other hand, 8.3% of males were unemployed in Q3 2015, while another 14.6% of males in the labour force were underemployed.

Urban and Rural Unemployment and Underemployment

While underemployment continues to be more of a rural phenomenon (21.0% rural underemployment compared to 9.0% urban underemployment) given the nature of their jobs largely as seasonal farmers, unemployment is more of a concern in urban areas (12.1% urban unemployment compared to 9.0% rural unemployment) given the preference of graduates to search for formal white collar jobs located mostly in urban centres.

Country Comparisons of Unemployment

Unemployment is not just a Nigerian problem. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) on whose recommendation most countries in the world unemployment methodology is based including Nigeria, states that 201 million people globally are unemployed and this may rise to 219 million by 2019. With 7.5 million Nigerians technically unemployed, 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 10 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 Q3 unemployment rate of 9.9% (minus an additional 17.4% underemployment) is higher than the global average. The highest unemployment rate in the world is recorded in Djibouti (54%), Congo(46%), Bosnia and Herzegovinian(43%), Haiti (40%), Kosovo(35%), while the lowest are found in Qatar (0.2%), Cambodia (0.3%), Belarus(0.5%), Thailand(0.8%), Benin (1.0%), Laos (1.40%) and Guinea Bissau(1.80%).

Nigeria with an unemployment rate of 9.9% in Q3 2015 has a better unemployment rate than reported in 67 countries but worse than 113 countries, including 21 African countries with unemployment rates lower than 9.9%.

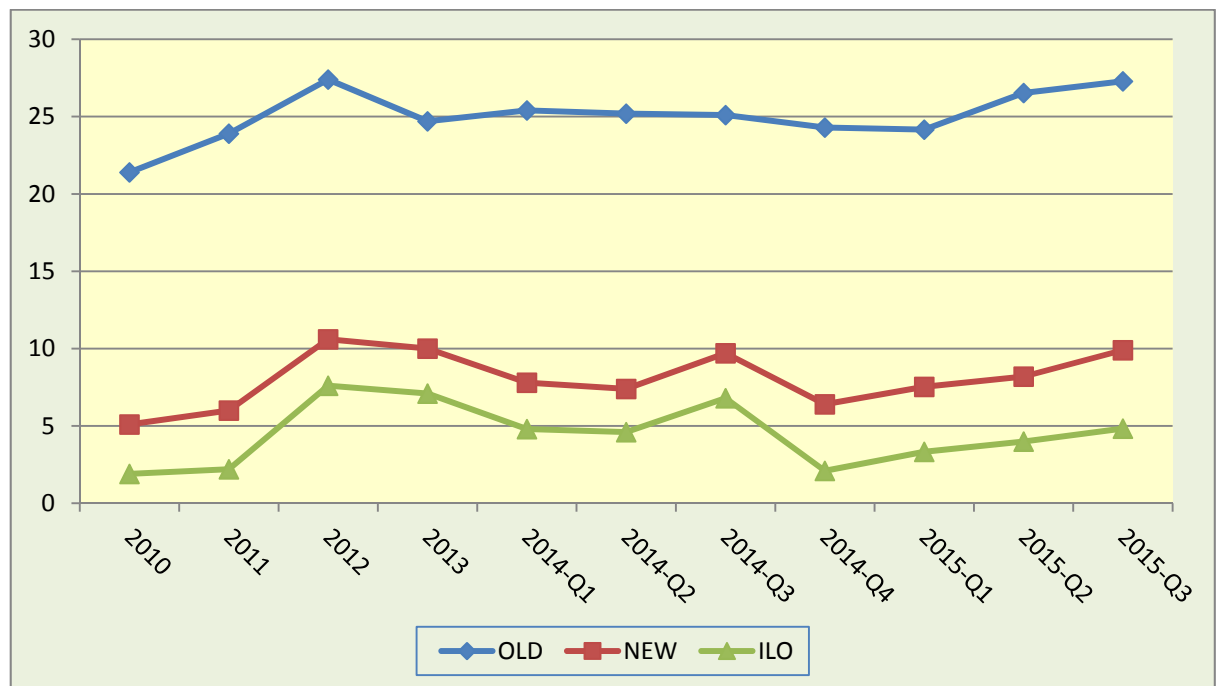
Labour Force Statistics Results, Q3, 2015

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
		Fully Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD	NEW	ILO	
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

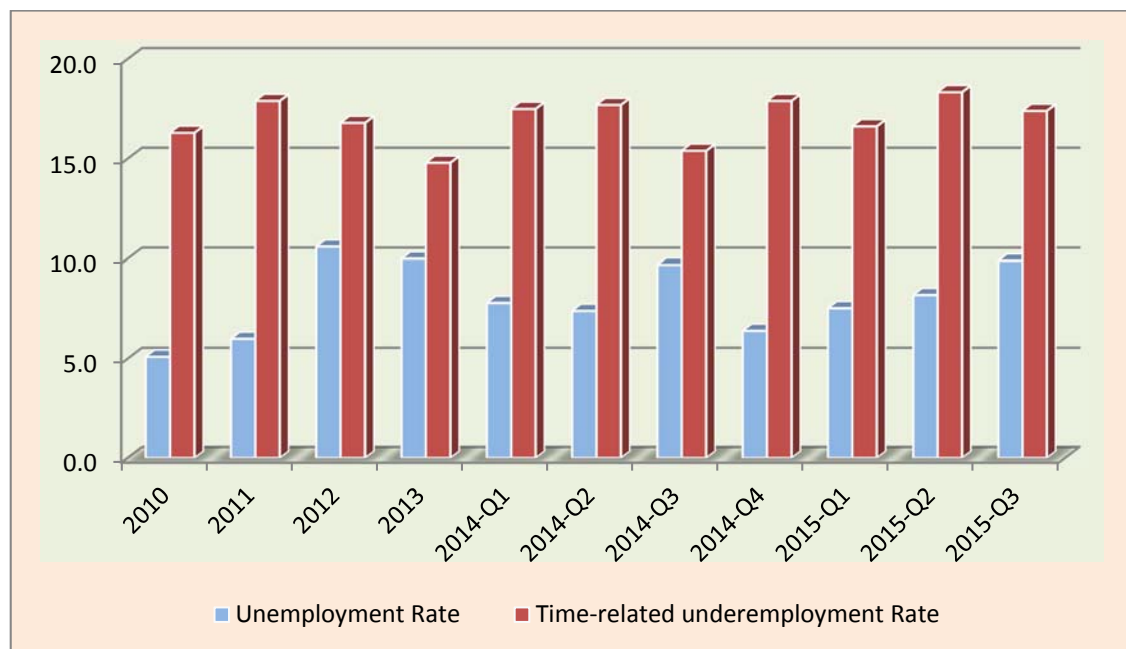
Labour Force Statistics Results, Q2, 2015

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2015 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
		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	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	28.7	8.3	3.7	20.4
Below primary	400,498	306,745	41,032	24,172	28,548	52,720	23.4	13.2	7.1	10.2
Primary	14,790,185	11,961,443	1,987,126	455,898	385,718	841,616	19.1	5.7	2.6	13.4
Secondary	26,312,600	18,856,850	5,129,667	1,169,980	1,156,603	2,326,583	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	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	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	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	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	16.5	5.1	2.4	11.5
55-64	7,432,822	6,073,502	943,193	216,232	199,896	416,128	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	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	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	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	29.5	7.4	2.4	22.1

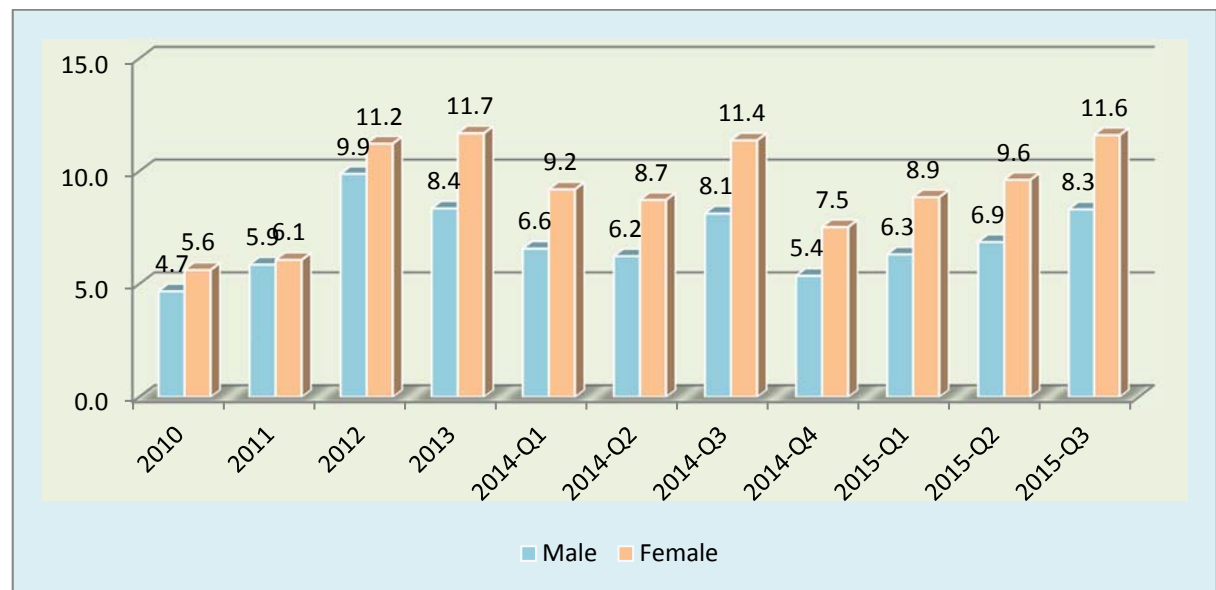
Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q3, 2015)



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



Unemployment Rate by Gender (2010 – Q1, 2015)



Selected Countries Unemployment Rates

Country	Latest	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Frequency of release	Latest Release date
Djibouti	54.00	59.50	59.50	43.50	Percent	Dec/10
Congo	46.10	49.10	66.90	45.40	percent	Dec/13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43.15	43.20	46.10	39.03	percent	Aug/15
Haiti	40.60	9.61	40.60	7.20	percent	Dec/10
Kenya	40.00	12.70	40.00	12.70	percent	Dec/11
Kosovo	35.30	30.00	57.00	30.00	percent	Dec/14
Yemen	29.00	17.80	29.00	13.70	percent	Dec/11
Swaziland	28.50	28.20	28.60	21.70	percent	Dec/10
Namibia	28.10	29.60	37.60	19.50	percent	Dec/14
Palestine	27.40	24.80	35.60	8.80	percent	Sep/15

<u>Macedonia</u>	26.84	27.32	37.30	26.84	percent	Jun/15
<u>Republic of the Congo</u>	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	percent	Dec/10
<u>Angola</u>	26.00	25.00	35.00	25.00	percent	Dec/14
<u>Senegal</u>	25.70	12.00	12.00	5.60	percent	Dec/13
<u>South Africa</u>	25.50	25.00	31.20	21.50	percent	Sep/15
<u>Lesotho</u>	25.30	27.30	39.30	25.30	percent	Dec/08
<u>Greece</u>	24.61	24.92	27.89	7.30	percent	Aug/15
<u>Equatorial Guinea</u>	22.30	19.70	22.30	1.30	percent	Dec/09
<u>Gambia</u>	22.00	6.00	22.00	6.00	percent	Dec/10
<u>Spain</u>	21.18	22.37	26.94	4.41	percent	Sep/15
<u>Guyana</u>	21.00	21.00	28.50	11.70	percent	Dec/11
<u>Botswana</u>	20.00	17.80	23.80	13.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Libya</u>	19.50	20.70	20.70	13.00	percent	Dec/11
<u>Sudan</u>	19.50	15.90	19.50	11.10	percent	Dec/14
<u>Armenia</u>	18.20	19.10	20.70	6.30	percent	Jun/15
<u>Serbia</u>	17.90	19.20	25.50	13.30	percent	Jun/15
<u>Ethiopia</u>	17.40	17.50	26.40	17.40	percent	Dec/14
<u>Albania</u>	17.30	17.30	22.30	12.10	percent	Jun/15
<u>Mozambique</u>	17.00	18.70	18.70	17.00	percent	Dec/07
<u>Croatia</u>	16.20	15.90	23.60	12.20	percent	Sep/15
<u>Gabon</u>	16.00	14.80	16.00	14.80	percent	Dec/10

<u>Iraq</u>	16.00	15.10	28.10	15.10	percent	Dec/13
<u>Cape Verde</u>	15.80	16.40	20.20	10.70	percent	Dec/14
<u>Bahamas</u>	15.70	15.40	15.70	6.90	percent	Dec/14
<u>Montenegro</u>	15.67	14.56	31.00	10.20	percent	Oct/15
<u>Tunisia</u>	15.30	15.20	18.90	12.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Cyprus</u>	15.10	15.20	16.90	3.30	percent	Sep/15
<u>Oman</u>	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	percent	Dec/11
<u>Dominican Republic</u>	14.90	15.00	19.70	13.90	percent	Mar/14
<u>Syria</u>	14.90	14.90	14.90	8.00	percent	Dec/12
<u>Eritrea</u>	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	percent	Dec/84
<u>Jordan</u>	13.80	11.90	14.30	10.80	percent	Sep/15
<u>New Caledonia</u>	13.80	13.80	18.60	13.80	percent	Dec/09
<u>Sao Tome and Principe</u>	13.60	14.00	16.70	13.60	percent	Dec/12
<u>Zambia</u>	13.30	13.10	19.70	12.00	percent	Dec/13
<u>Jamaica</u>	13.20	14.20	16.50	9.80	percent	Jun/15
<u>Mauritania</u>	12.85	10.10	32.80	10.10	percent	Dec/14
<u>Egypt</u>	12.80	12.70	13.40	8.10	percent	Sep/15
<u>Georgia</u>	12.40	14.60	16.90	10.30	percent	Dec/14
<u>South Sudan</u>	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	percent	Dec/08
<u>Barbados</u>	11.90	11.80	13.20	7.60	percent	Jun/15
<u>Portugal</u>	11.90	11.90	17.50	3.70	percent	Sep/15

<u>Italy</u>	11.80	11.90	13.00	5.80	percent	Sep/15
<u>Maldives</u>	11.60	11.10	14.40	9.70	percent	Dec/13
<u>Slovenia</u>	11.50	11.80	15.50	6.30	percent	Sep/15
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	11.40	11.60	24.00	9.70	percent	Sep/15
<u>Slovakia</u>	11.40	11.30	19.79	7.36	percent	Sep/15
<u>Zimbabwe</u>	11.30	10.70	11.30	4.20	percent	Dec/14
<u>Belize</u>	11.10	11.70	23.30	8.20	percent	Dec/14
<u>East Timor</u>	11.00	3.90	11.00	3.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Iran</u>	10.90	10.80	14.70	9.50	percent	Sep/15
<u>Euro Area</u>	10.80	10.90	12.10	7.20	percent	Sep/15
<u>Uzbekistan</u>	10.70	10.90	11.10	10.70	percent	Dec/13
<u>Algeria</u>	10.60	9.80	29.50	9.80	percent	Sep/14
<u>Turkmenistan</u>	10.60	10.80	11.00	10.60	percent	Dec/13
<u>France</u>	10.30	10.30	10.80	7.20	percent	Jun/15
<u>Tanzania</u>	10.30	10.70	12.90	10.30	percent	Dec/14
<u>Turkey</u>	10.10	9.80	14.80	7.30	percent	Aug/15
<u>Nigeria</u>	9.90	8.20	10.6*	5.30	percent	Nov/15
<u>Latvia</u>	9.70	9.80	20.70	5.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Morocco</u>	9.60	8.70	15.10	7.80	percent	Sep/15
<u>Poland</u>	9.60	9.70	20.70	0.30	percent	Oct/15
<u>Ukraine</u>	9.60	10.00	11.00	6.50	percent	Jun/15
<u>Bulgaria</u>	9.50	9.20	19.27	4.68	percent	Oct/15

<u>Costa Rica</u>	9.50	10.10	10.91	8.30	percent	Jun/15
<u>Lithuania</u>	9.50	9.60	18.30	4.00	percent	Sep/15
<u>European Union</u>	9.30	9.40	11.00	6.70	percent	Sep/15
<u>Colombia</u>	9.00	9.10	17.87	7.71	percent	Sep/15
<u>Ireland</u>	8.90	9.00	17.30	3.70	percent	Oct/15
<u>Suriname</u>	8.90	8.00	14.00	7.00	percent	Dec/14
<u>Austria</u>	8.70	8.30	10.50	0.80	percent	Oct/15
<u>Belgium</u>	8.70	8.80	11.00	6.30	percent	Sep/15
<u>Finland</u>	8.40	8.30	19.90	0.70	percent	Sep/15
<u>Mali</u>	8.20	10.50	10.80	3.30	percent	Dec/14
<u>Fiji</u>	8.10	8.50	9.40	4.60	percent	Dec/13
<u>Afghanistan</u>	8.00	8.70	8.70	8.00	percent	Dec/13
<u>Uruguay</u>	8.00	7.60	13.40	5.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Venezuela</u>	7.90	5.50	20.70	5.50	percent	Jan/15
<u>Chad</u>	7.80	22.60	22.60	7.80	percent	Dec/12
<u>Mauritius</u>	7.80	8.70	19.70	2.70	percent	Jun/15
<u>Mongolia</u>	7.80	7.40	10.30	2.80	percent	Jun/15
<u>Burundi</u>	7.70	35.00	35.00	7.70	percent	Dec/12
<u>Brazil</u>	7.60	7.60	13.10	4.30	percent	Sep/15
<u>Central African Republic</u>	7.60	16.10	16.10	6.00	percent	Dec/12
<u>Bolivia</u>	7.40	7.50	14.50	7.40	percent	Dec/13

<u>Paraguay</u>	7.20	8.00	9.70	6.00	percent	Jun/15
<u>Canada</u>	7.00	7.10	13.10	2.90	percent	Oct/15
<u>Comoros</u>	7.00	13.50	20.00	7.00	percent	Dec/12
<u>Brunei</u>	6.90	9.30	9.30	2.90	percent	Dec/14
<u>Netherlands</u>	6.90	6.80	7.90	3.60	percent	Oct/15
<u>Togo</u>	6.90	7.00	7.10	6.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Nicaragua</u>	6.80	5.90	17.80	1.60	percent	Dec/14
<u>Romania</u>	6.80	6.80	8.10	5.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Luxembourg</u>	6.70	6.90	7.30	1.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Sweden</u>	6.70	6.70	10.50	1.30	percent	Oct/15
<u>Burkina Faso</u>	6.60	3.30	6.60	0.90	percent	Dec/14
<u>Malawi</u>	6.60	3.00	7.00	3.00	percent	Dec/13
<u>Lebanon</u>	6.50	6.20	9.00	6.20	percent	Dec/13
<u>Philippines</u>	6.50	6.40	13.90	6.00	percent	Sep/15
<u>Chile</u>	6.40	6.50	13.50	5.10	percent	Sep/15
<u>Hungary</u>	6.40	6.70	11.80	5.50	percent	Sep/15
<u>Indonesia</u>	6.18	5.94	11.24	2.00	percent	Sep/15
<u>New Zealand</u>	6.00	5.90	11.20	3.50	percent	Sep/15
<u>Pakistan</u>	6.00	6.00	7.80	3.10	percent	Dec/14
<u>Argentina</u>	5.90	6.60	20.80	5.90	percent	Sep/15
<u>Australia</u>	5.90	6.20	11.10	4.00	percent	Oct/15

<u>Czech Republic</u>	5.90	6.00	9.69	0.09	percent	Oct/15
<u>El Salvador</u>	5.90	6.10	7.97	5.88	percent	Dec/13
<u>Peru</u>	5.80	6.40	13.00	5.60	percent	Oct/15
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	5.70	5.70	6.30	4.35	percent	Jun/15
<u>Russia</u>	5.50	5.20	14.10	4.80	percent	Oct/15
<u>Malta</u>	5.40	5.70	8.24	5.40	percent	Jun/15
<u>Ivory Coast</u>	5.30	15.70	15.70	4.60	percent	Dec/13
<u>United Kingdom</u>	5.30	5.40	12.00	3.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Estonia</u>	5.20	6.50	20.10	0.50	percent	Sep/15
<u>Ghana</u>	5.20	5.96	12.90	5.20	percent	Dec/13
<u>Israel</u>	5.10	5.20	11.40	4.90	percent	Sep/15
<u>Azerbaijan</u>	5.00	5.20	11.80	5.00	percent	Dec/13
<u>United States</u>	5.00	5.10	10.80	2.50	percent	Oct/15
<u>India</u>	4.90	5.20	9.40	4.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Kazakhstan</u>	4.90	4.90	9.70	4.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Cayman Islands</u>	4.70	6.30	7.50	2.60	percent	Dec/14
<u>Seychelles</u>	4.70	1.00	4.70	1.00	percent	Dec/14
<u>Denmark</u>	4.60	4.60	6.20	2.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>North Korea</u>	4.60	4.60	5.00	2.80	percent	Dec/13
<u>Norway</u>	4.60	4.30	4.70	2.40	percent	Aug/15

<u>Germany</u>	4.50	4.50	14.20	0.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Mexico</u>	4.50	4.68	5.93	2.22	percent	Sep/15
<u>Sri Lanka</u>	4.50	4.70	11.30	3.90	percent	Jun/15
<u>Bangladesh</u>	4.30	4.50	5.10	4.30	percent	Dec/13
<u>Honduras</u>	4.30	4.50	12.10	2.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Ecuador</u>	4.28	4.47	11.86	4.28	percent	Nov/15
<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	4.20	4.60	4.60	1.15	percent	Dec/12
<u>Moldova</u>	4.10	8.50	13.00	3.00	percent	Jun/15
<u>China</u>	4.05	4.04	4.30	3.90	percent	Sep/15
<u>Myanmar</u>	4.02	4.00	4.15	4.00	percent	Dec/13
<u>Iceland</u>	4.00	4.10	9.20	0.10	percent	Sep/15
<u>Cameroon</u>	3.80	3.80	5.60	3.80	percent	Dec/12
<u>Guinea</u>	3.80	1.30	3.80	1.30	percent	Dec/12
<u>Madagascar</u>	3.80	3.70	6.80	3.70	percent	Dec/10
<u>Uganda</u>	3.80	4.20	4.20	1.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Taiwan</u>	3.79	3.74	6.02	1.04	percent	Sep/15
<u>Bahrain</u>	3.70	3.70	16.00	3.30	percent	Dec/12
<u>Liberia</u>	3.70	5.60	15.90	3.70	percent	Dec/10
<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	3.70	3.30	21.10	3.10	percent	Mar/15
<u>Kuwait</u>	3.50	2.72	7.18	0.50	percent	Dec/13
<u>Japan</u>	3.40	3.40	5.60	1.00	percent	Sep/15

<u>Rwanda</u>	3.40	1.20	3.40	1.00	percent	Dec/12
<u>South Korea</u>	3.40	3.50	7.10	2.90	percent	Oct/15
<u>Hong Kong</u>	3.30	3.30	8.50	1.00	percent	Oct/15
<u>Switzerland</u>	3.30	3.20	5.40	1.60	percent	Oct/15
<u>Malaysia</u>	3.20	3.20	4.50	2.70	percent	Aug/15
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	3.20	3.40	3.40	3.20	percent	Dec/13
<u>Bhutan</u>	2.90	2.10	4.00	1.15	percent	Dec/14
<u>Guatemala</u>	2.90	2.90	4.13	2.47	percent	Jun/14
<u>Cuba</u>	2.70	3.30	5.40	1.60	percent	Dec/14
<u>Nepal</u>	2.70	2.70	8.80	1.79	percent	Dec/13
<u>Panama</u>	2.50	4.10	16.30	2.50	percent	Dec/15
<u>Tajikistan</u>	2.50	2.50	3.13	2.00	percent	Aug/15
<u>Liechtenstein</u>	2.40	2.50	3.20	2.30	percent	Dec/14
<u>Vietnam</u>	2.36	2.44	4.50	1.81	percent	Sep/15
<u>Niger</u>	2.25	15.90	15.90	1.47	percent	Dec/08
<u>Kyrgyzstan</u>	2.20	2.30	3.50	2.20	percent	Aug/15
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>	2.10	2.40	3.10	1.90	percent	Dec/13
<u>Singapore</u>	2.00	2.00	6.00	1.40	percent	Sep/15
<u>Macao</u>	1.90	1.80	7.10	1.70	percent	Sep/15
<u>Guinea Bissau</u>	1.80	3.20	10.14	3.20	percent	Dec/10
<u>Laos</u>	1.40	1.40	2.59	1.39	percent	Dec/13

<u>Benin</u>	1.00	1.00	5.50	1.00	percent	Dec/12
<u>Thailand</u>	0.80	0.97	5.73	0.39	percent	Sep/15
<u>Belarus</u>	0.50	0.50	4.00	0.50	percent	Dec/14
<u>Cambodia</u>	0.30	0.10	5.30	0.10	percent	Dec/13
<u>Qatar</u>	0.20	0.30	3.90	0.20	percent	Dec/14

Source: NBS and trading economies

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