



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT/UNDER-EMPLOYMENT REPORT Q2 2016

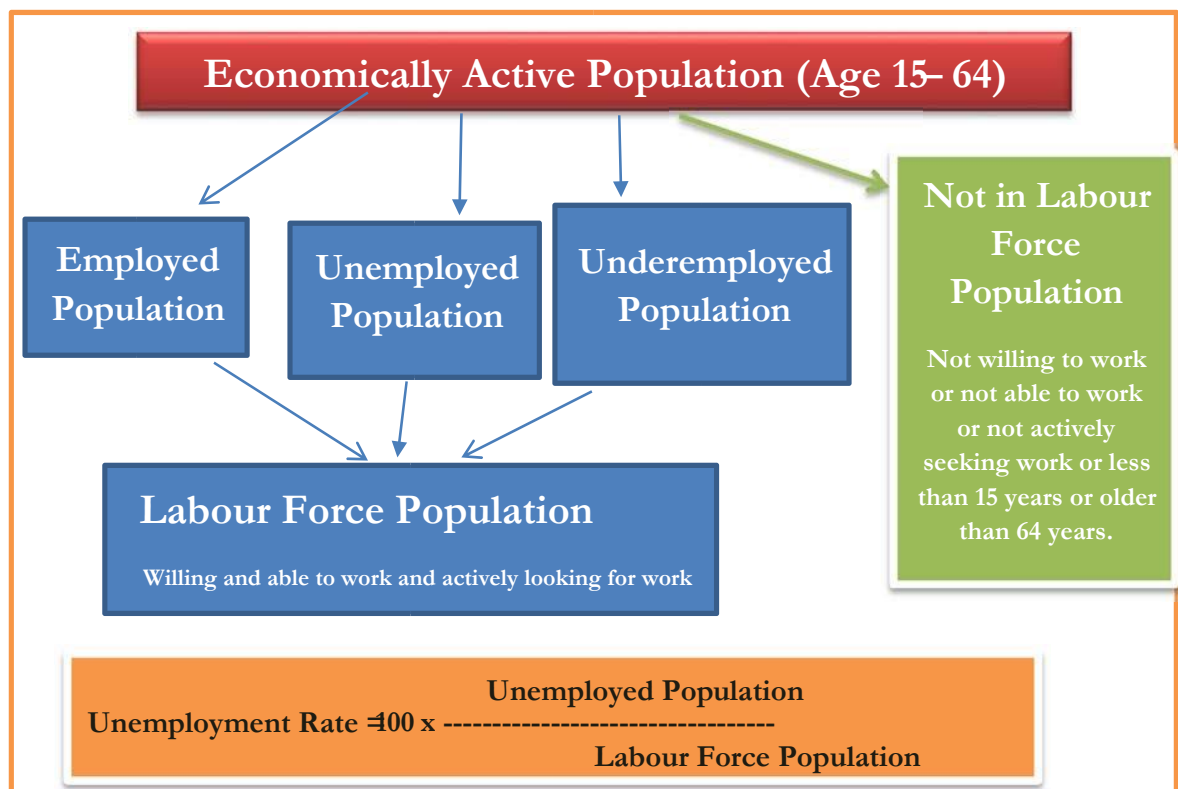


AUGUST 2016

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 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 considered to 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 Q2 2016

The **economically active population or working age population** (persons within ages 15 and 64) increased from **106.00 million** in **Q1 2016** to **106.69 million** in **Q2 2016**, this represents a **0.65% increase over the previous quarter** and a **3.02% increase when compared to Q2 2014.**

In Q2 2016, the **labour force population (i.e those within the working age population willing, able and actively looking for work)** increased to **79.9 million** from **78.5 million** in Q1 2016, representing an increase of **1.78%** in the labour force during the quarter. This means **1.39 million** 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 this increase between Q1 and Q2 2016 is smaller when compared to Q4 2015 and Q1 2016, which was an increase of **1.59m** 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 **351,350** or **0.65%** when compared to the previous quarter, and also decreased by **749,414** or **1.38%** when compared to Q2 of 2015.

With an economically active or working age population of **106.69 million** and labour force population of 79.9million, it means 26.8million persons within the economically active or working age population decided not to work for one reason or the other in Q2 2016, hence were not part of the labour force and cannot be considered unemployed. A cursory look at these number over the last year, from Q2 2015 to Q2 2016 indicates a steady decline: 29.6 million, 28.4 million, 28.1 million, 27.5 million and 26.8 million. This indicates that more people who previously were not economically engaged are now deciding to look for work. This may be connected to the decline in economic activity which is forcing previous housewives, retirees and students to enter the job market to make ends meet. A single income may no longer be enough for a family prompting previously out of work housewives to look for work to support strained household income. Also students may be choosing to drop out of school or postpone further studies in order to enter the job market to make ends meet or to raise fees for further education.

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 392,390 or 2.61%, resulting in an increase in the underemployment rate to **19.3 % (15.4million persons)** in Q2 2016 from **19.1% (15,02 million persons)** in Q1 2016, **18.7% (14.42 million persons)** in Q4 2015, from **17.4% (13.2 million persons)** in Q3 2015 and **18.3% (13.5 million persons)** in Q2 2015. During the reference period, the number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by **1,158,700 persons**, resulting in an increase in the national unemployment rate to **13.3%** in Q2 2016 from **12.1** in Q1 2016, **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 **26.06 million persons** in the Nigerian labour force in Q2 2016, that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to **24.5 million** in Q1 2016 and **22.6 million** in Q4 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 (24.0% in Q2 2016, 21.5% in Q1 2016, 19.0% in Q4 2015 and 17.8% in Q3**

2015), while the underemployment rate for the same age group declined slightly to 34.2% in Q2 2016 from 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 19.9% in Q1 2016 to 20.5% in Q2 2016, up from 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, 58.3% of Nigerians in the labour force (**not entire population**), aged 15-24 were either unemployed or underemployed in Q2 2016 compared to 56.1% in Q1 2016, 53.5% in Q4 2015, 49.6% in Q3 2015 and 48.7% in Q2 2015. Of persons aged between the **ages of 25 and 34**, 35.1% of that group were either unemployed or underemployed compared 32.8% in Q1 2016, 31.3% in Q4 2015 to 29.3% in Q3, 28.4% and 25.9% in Q2 2015. Consequently, out of a total youth labour force population of 39.6million (representing 49.5% of total labour force in Nigeria of 79.9mn), a total of **17.6million of them were either unemployed or underemployed in Q2 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 Q4 2015**. While 15.3% of women in the labour force (those between 15-65 willing, able and actively working or searching for work) were unemployed in Q2 2016, another 22.4% of women in the labour force were underemployed in Q4 2015. On the other hand, 11.5% of males were unemployed in Q2 2016, while another 16.4% of males in the labour force were underemployed during the same period.

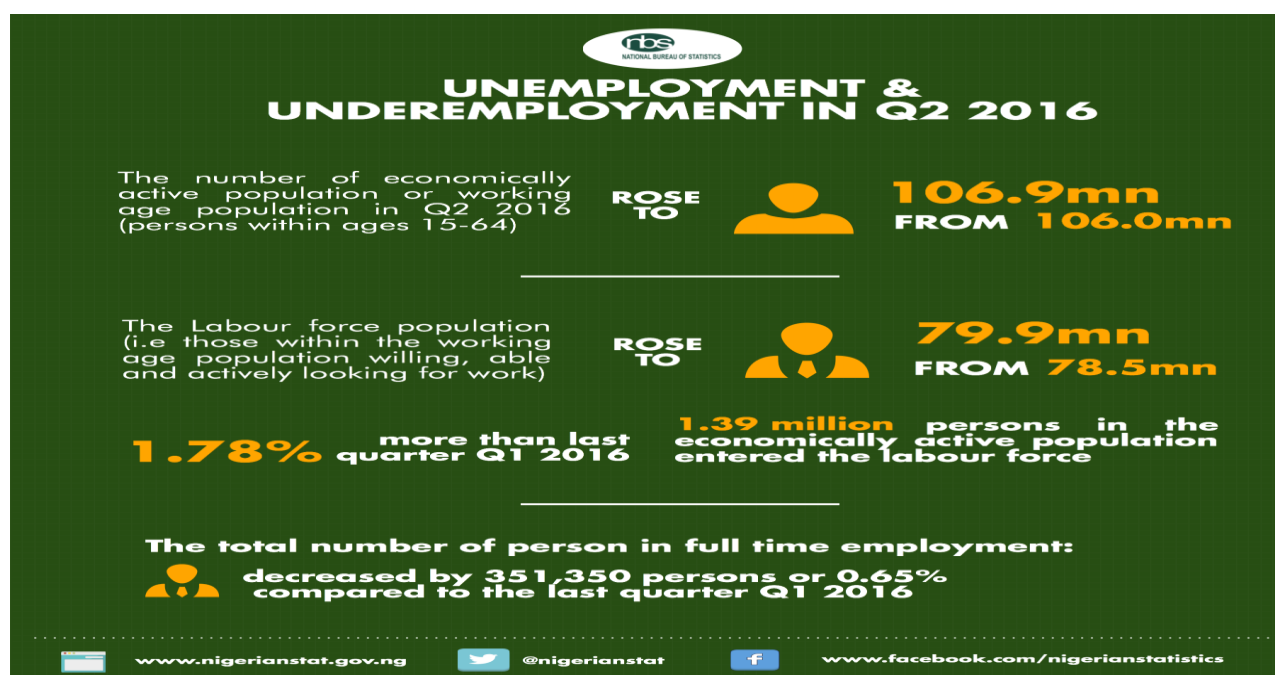
Urban and Rural Unemployment and Underemployment

Underemployment continues to be predominant in rural areas, 23.8% of rural dwellers were underemployed compared to 9.6% 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 17.8% unemployment in urban area compared to 11.3% 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

Despite falling unemployment levels in some developed economies, new ILO analysis - World Employment and Social Outlook (WESO) - shows the global job crisis is not likely to end, especially in emerging economies. Persistent high rates of unemployment worldwide and the lingering weak employment in many emerging and developing economies are still deeply affecting the world of work. "The significant slowdown in emerging economies coupled with a sharp decline in commodity prices is having a dramatic effect on the world of work," says ILO Director-General Guy Ryder. Hence the employment outlook has now weakened in emerging and developing economies, notably in Brazil, China and most oil-producing countries.

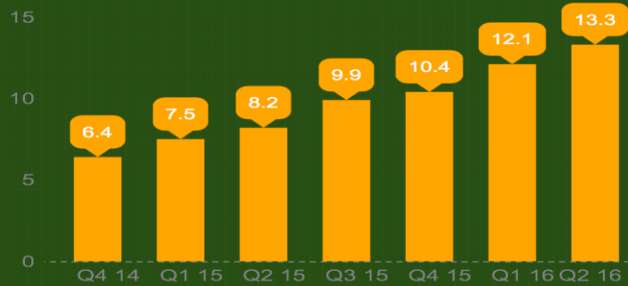
The highest unemployment rate in the world is recorded in Djibouti (54%), Congo (46.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovinian (41.7%), Haiti (40.6%), Afghanistan (40%) and Kenya (40%) while the lowest are found in Qatar (0.2%), Cambodia (0.5%), Belarus (1%), Benin (1.0%), Thailand (1.04%), Madagascar (1.2%) Laos (1.4%) and Guinea (1.7%).



**UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE IN Q2 2016
ROSE TO**

13.3%
FROM **12.1%** (10.7mn)

UNEMPLOYMENT (%)



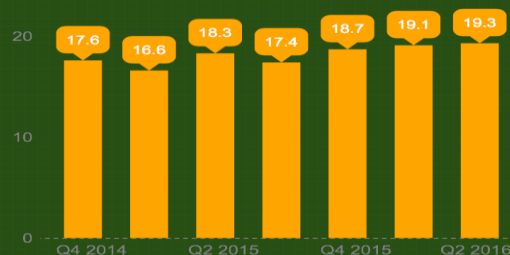
- Seventh consecutive rise in the unemployment rate since Q4 2014.
- The number of unemployed in the labour force, increased by 1,158,700 persons.



**UNDEREMPLOYMENT
RATE IN Q2 2016
ROSE TO**

19.3%
FROM **19.1%** (15.4mn)

UNDEREMPLOYMENT (%)



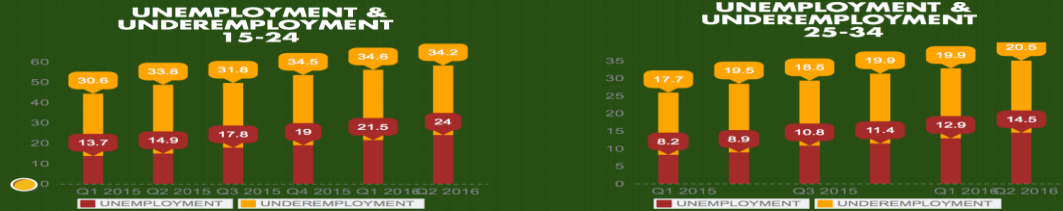
- This increase in underemployment is in line with an increasing trend of informal sector job creation outpacing formal sector job creation forcing people to settle for less preferred underemployment, but it also included those that choose to work fewer hours or not be engaged in work full time for various reasons.





YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN Q2 2016

49.5% OF YOUTH LABOUR FORCE POPULATION UNEMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED IN Q2



17.6million of the youth labour force population of 39.6million were unemployed or underemployed.



58.3% of Nigerians in the labour force aged 15–24 years were either unemployed or underemployed in Q2 2016 compared to 56.1% in Q1 2016.



35.1% of Nigerians in the labour force aged 25-34 years were either unemployed or underemployed in Q2 2016 compared to 32.8% in Q1 2016.



UNEMPLOYMENT BY GENDER Q2 2016



15.3%



11.5%

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY GENDER Q2 2016



22.4%



16.4%

Unemployment & underemployment for both men and women rose in Q2. Similar to previous quarters, unemployment and underemployment were higher for women than men.

Table 1: Labour Force Statistics Q2, 2016

URBAN VS RURAL 2016 Q2

UNEMPLOYMENT



17.8%



11.3%

- Unemployment higher in urban areas given the preference of graduates for formal white collar jobs located mostly in urban centres.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT



9.6%



23.8%

- Underemployment higher in rural areas given the seasonal nature of farmers' jobs.



LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q2										
	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20 -39 Hrs	Work 1 -19 Hrs	Work o Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			Under Employment Rate
		Fully 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

Table 2 Labour Force Statistics Results, Q1 2016

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2016 Q1											
	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20 -39 Hrs	Work 1 -19 Hrs	Work o Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			Under Employment Rate	
		Fully Employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	nternationa		
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	78,486,570	53,977,958	15,173,327	4,436,077	5,199,208	9,635,285					
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	2,142,281	574,364	1,106,180	1,680,545	35.4	15.6	10.2	19.8	
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 3: Labour Market Statistics

Labour Market Statistics:	2015-Q1	2015-Q2	2015-Q3	2015-Q4	2016-Q1	2016-Q2	Change between Q1 and Q2 2016
Employed ('000)	67,902.5	67,947.1	68,422.3	68,921.8	69,001.3	69,042.3	0.06%
Time-related underemployed ('000)	12,208.8	13,571.1	13,205.5	14,415.7	15,023.3	15,415.7	2.61%
Full Time Employed ('000)	55,693.7	54,376.0	55,216.8	54,506.1	53,978.0	53,626.6	-0.65%
Unemployed ('000)	5,533.6	6,063.5	7,518.0	8,036.1	9,485.3	10,644.0	12.22%
Not in Labour Force ('000)	29,388.1	29,557.0	28,373.6	28,065.4	27,514.8	26,804.0	-2.58%
Labour Force Population ('000)	73,436.1	74,010.6	75,940.4	76,957.9	78,486.6	79,886.3	1.78%
Working Age Population ('000)	102,824.2	103,567.6	104,314.0	105,023.3	106,001.3	106,690.4	0.65%

Figure 2: Unemployment Rate Trend (2010 – Q2, 2016)

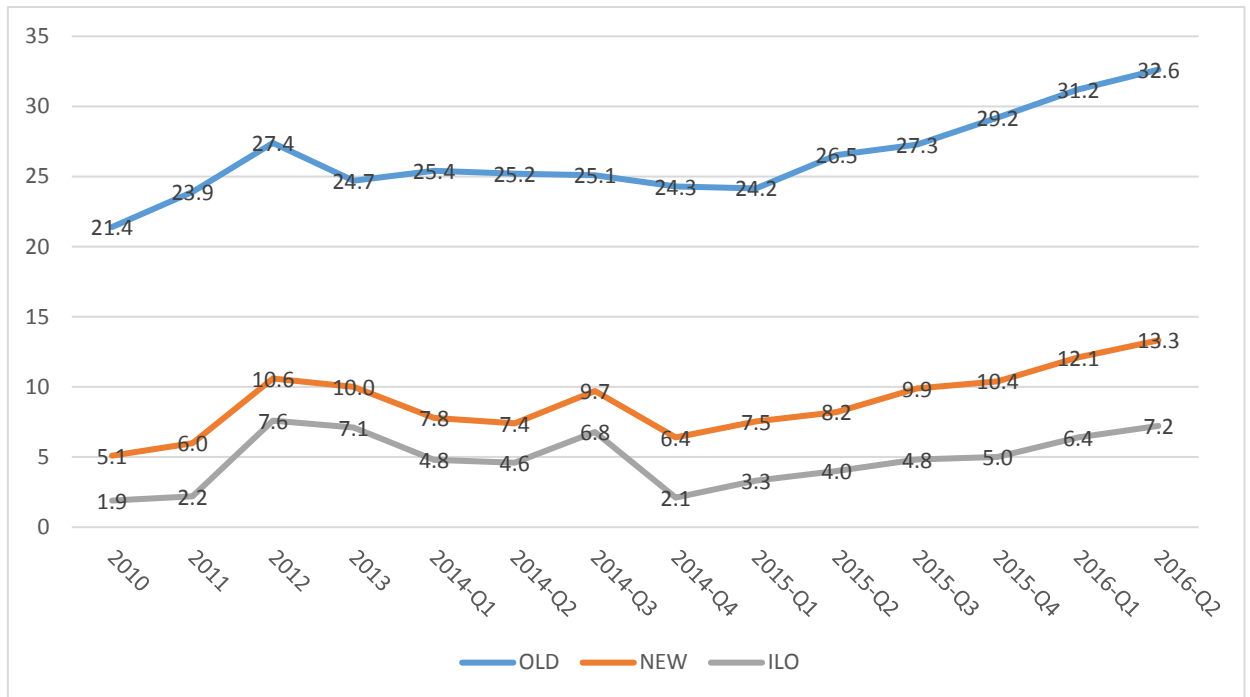


Figure 3: Unemployment and Under-employment (2010 – Q2, 2016)

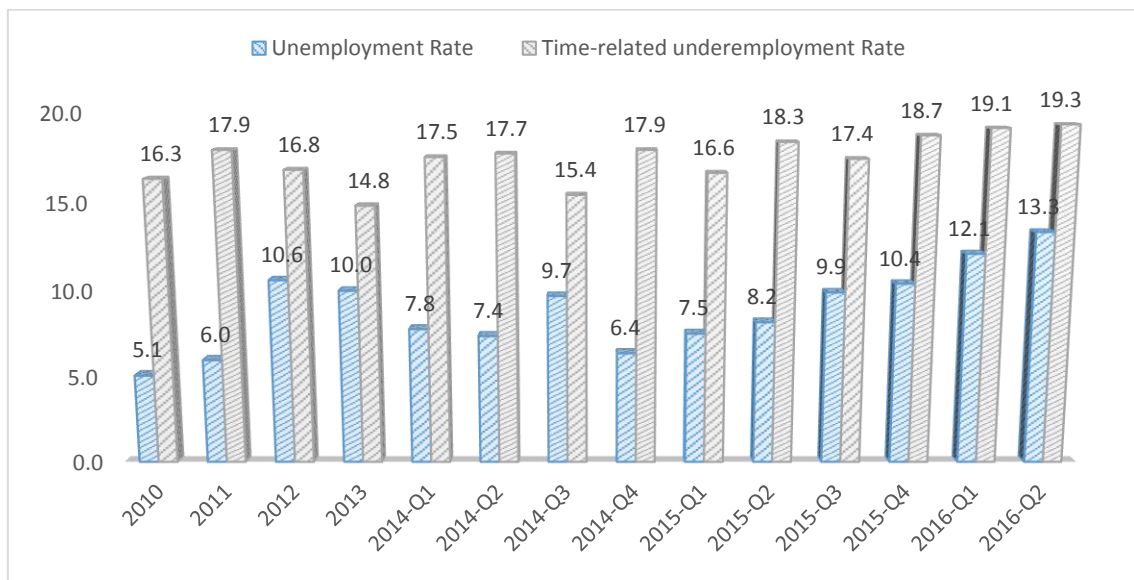


Figure 4: Unemployment Rate by Gender (2010 – Q2, 2016)

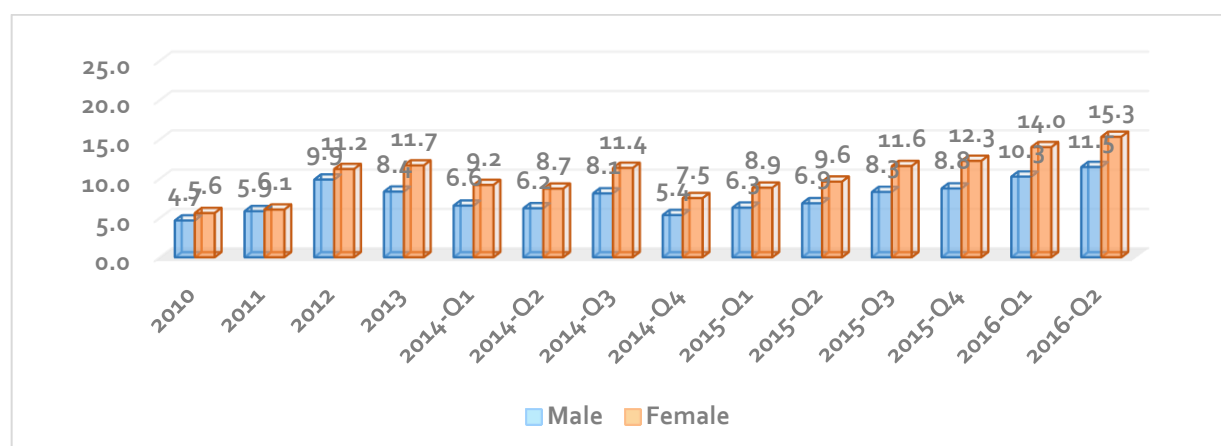


Table 4: Unemployment Rate from Selected Countries

Unemployment Rate (%)						
	Latest	Reference Period	Previous Period	Highest	Lowest	Frequency
Djibouti	54	Dec-10	59.5	59.5	43.5	Yearly
Congo	46.1	Dec-13	49.1	66.9	45.4	Yearly
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.72	May-16	41.98	46.1	39.03	Monthly
Haiti	40.6	Dec-10	9.61	40.6	7.2	Yearly
Afghanistan	40	Dec-15	25	40	8	Yearly
Kenya	40	Dec-11	12.7	40	12.7	Yearly
Kosovo	32.9	Dec-15	35.3	57	30	Yearly
Gambia	29.8	Dec-13	22	29.8	6	Yearly
Yemen	29	Dec-11	17.8	29	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	26.6	Mar-16	25.8	35.6	8.8	Quarterly
Republic of the Congo	26.6	Dec-10	26.6	26.6	26.6	Yearly
South Africa	26.6	Jun-16	26.7	31.2	21.5	Quarterly
Angola	26	Dec-14	26	35	25	Yearly
Lesotho	25.3	Dec-08	27.3	39.3	25.3	Yearly
Macedonia	24.46	Mar-16	24.62	37.3	24.46	Quarterly
Greece	23.52	May-16	23.48	27.89	7.3	Monthly
Equatorial Guinea	22.3	Dec-09	19.7	22.3	1.3	Yearly
Guyana	21	Dec-11	21	28.5	11.7	Yearly
Gabon	20.3	Dec-13	16	20.3	14.8	Yearly
Spain	20	Jun-16	21	26.94	4.41	Quarterly
Botswana	20	Dec-13	17.8	23.8	13.9	Yearly
Spain	20	Jun-16	21	26.94	4.41	Quarterly
Libya	19.5	Dec-11	20.7	20.7	13	Yearly
Sudan	19.5	Dec-14	15.9	19.5	11.1	Yearly
Serbia	19	Mar-16	17.7	25.5	13.3	Quarterly
Armenia	18	Mar-16	19.6	20.7	6.3	Quarterly
Montenegro	17.23	Jun-16	17.34	31	10.2	Monthly
Mozambique	17	Dec-07	18.7	18.7	17	Yearly
Albania	16.9	Mar-16	17.7	22.3	12.1	Quarterly

Ethiopia	16.8	Dec-15	17.4	26.4	16.8	Yearly
Iraq	16.4	Dec-14	15.1	28.1	15.1	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	Mar-16	15.4	18.9	12.4	Quarterly
Syria	14.9	Dec-12	14.9	14.9	8	Yearly
Jordan	14.7	Jun-16	14.6	14.7	10.8	Quarterly
Eritrea	14.5	Dec-84	14.5	14.5	14.5	Yearly
Dominican Republic	14	Sep-15	14	19.7	13.9	Semesterly
New Caledonia	13.8	Dec-09	13.8	18.6	13.8	Yearly
Sao Tome and Principe	13.6	Dec-12	14	16.7	13.6	Yearly
Senegal	13.4	Dec-15	12	12	5.6	Yearly
Croatia	13.3	Jul-16	13.6	23.6	12.2	Monthly
Nigeria	13.3	Mar-16	12.1	13.3	5.1	Quarterly
Jamaica	13.3	Mar-16	13.5	16.5	9.8	Quarterly
Zambia	13.3	Dec-14	13.1	19.7	12	Yearly
Mauritania	12.85	Dec-14	10.1	32.8	10.1	Yearly
Egypt	12.5	Jun-16	12.7	13.4	8.1	Quarterly
Georgia	12	Dec-15	12.4	16.9	10.3	Yearly
South Sudan	12	Dec-08	12	12	12	Yearly
Iran	11.8	Mar-16	10.7	14.7	9.5	Quarterly
Cyprus	11.7	Jun-16	11.9	16.7	3.4	Monthly
Italy	11.6	Jun-16	11.5	13.1	5.7	Monthly
Maldives	11.6	Dec-14	11.3	14.4	9.7	Yearly
Brazil	11.3	Jun-16	11.2	11.3	6.2	Monthly
Zimbabwe	11.3	Dec-14	10.7	11.3	4.2	Yearly
Algeria	11.2	Sep-15	10.6	29.5	9.8	Quarterly
East Timor	11	Dec-13	3.9	11	3.9	Yearly
Portugal	10.8	Jun-16	12.4	17.5	3.7	Quarterly
Puerto Rico	10.8	Jun-16	11.3	23	8.9	Monthly
Slovenia	10.8	Jun-16	11.1	15.5	6.3	Monthly
Uzbekistan	10.7	Dec-13	10.9	11.1	10.7	Yearly
Turkmenistan	10.5	Dec-14	10.7	11	10.5	Yearly
Mongolia	10.4	Jun-16	11.6	11.6	2.8	Quarterly
Tanzania	10.3	Dec-14	10.7	12.9	10.3	Yearly
Ukraine	10.3	Mar-16	9.9	11	6.5	Quarterly
Belize	10.1	Dec-15	11.1	23.3	8.2	Yearly
Euro Area	10.1	Jun-16	10.1	12.1	7.2	Monthly
France	9.9	Jun-16	10.2	10.7	7.2	Quarterly
Latvia	9.5	Jun-16	10.3	21.3	5.3	Quarterly
Costa Rica	9.4	Jun-16	9.5	10.91	8.3	Quarterly
Slovakia	9.4	Jul-16	9.45	19.79	7.36	Monthly
Turkey	9.4	May-16	9.3	14.8	7.3	Monthly
Argentina	9.3	Jun-16	5.9	20.8	5.9	Quarterly
Barbados	9.3	Mar-16	10.2	13.2	7.6	Quarterly
Colombia	8.9	Jun-16	8.8	17.87	7.3	Monthly
Suriname	8.9	Dec-15	6.9	14	6.6	Yearly
European Union	8.6	Jun-16	8.6	11	6.8	Monthly
Morocco	8.6	Jun-16	10	15.1	7.8	Quarterly
Poland	8.6	Jul-16	8.8	20.7	0.3	Monthly
Belgium	8.5	Jun-16	8.4	11	6	Monthly
Bulgaria	8.36	Jun-16	8.72	19.27	4.68	Monthly
Ireland	8.3	Jul-16	8.4	17.3	3.7	Monthly

Mali	8.2	Dec-14	10.5	10.8	3.3	Yearly
Austria	8	Jul-16	8.1	10.9	0.8	Monthly
Fiji	7.9	Dec-14	8.3	9.4	4.6	Yearly
Finland	7.8	Jul-16	9.3	19.9	0.7	Monthly
Lithuania	7.8	Jul-16	7.4	15.3	2.7	Monthly
Burundi	7.7	Dec-12	35	35	7.7	Yearly
Mauritius	7.61	Mar-16	7.9	19.7	2.7	Quarterly
Central African Republic	7.6	Dec-12	16.1	16.1	6	Yearly
Guinea Bissau	7.6	Dec-13	1.8	10.14	1.8	Yearly
Uruguay	7.5	Jun-16	7.9	13.4	5.4	Monthly
Bolivia	7.4	Dec-13	7.5	14.5	7.4	Yearly
Ecuador	7.4	Mar-16	5.65	11.86	4.54	Quarterly
Venezuela	7.3	Apr-16	7.1	20.7	5.5	Monthly
Oman	7.2	Dec-14	7.3	8.1	6.4	Yearly
Peru	7.1	Jul-16	7	13	5.6	Monthly
Comoros	7	Dec-12	13.5	20	7	Yearly
El Salvador	7	Dec-14	5.9	7.97	5.88	Yearly
Canada	6.9	Jul-16	6.8	13.1	2.9	Monthly
Brunei	6.9	Dec-14	9.3	9.3	2.9	Yearly
Chile	6.9	Jun-16	6.8	13.5	5.1	Monthly
Togo	6.9	Dec-13	7	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	7	3	Yearly
Estonia	6.5	Jun-16	6.5	20.1	0.5	Quarterly
Lebanon	6.4	Dec-14	6.2	9	6.2	Yearly
Luxembourg	6.4	Jul-16	6.4	7.2	1.4	Monthly
Romania	6.4	Jun-16	6.6	8.1	5.4	Monthly
Sweden	6.3	Jul-16	7.6	10.5	1.3	Monthly
Moldova	6.2	Mar-16	4.2	13	3	Quarterly
Philippines	6.1	Jun-16	5.8	13.9	5.7	Quarterly
Netherlands	6	Jul-16	6.1	7.9	3.6	Monthly
Pakistan	5.9	Dec-15	6	7.8	3.1	Quarterly
Paraguay	5.8	Dec-15	7.2	9.7	6	Quarterly
Australia	5.7	Jul-16	5.8	11.1	4	Monthly
Cayman Islands	5.6	Dec-15	4.7	7.5	2.6	Yearly
Chad	5.6	Dec-13	7.8	22.6	5.6	Yearly
Saudi Arabia	5.6	Jun-16	5.6	6.3	4.35	Quarterly
Indonesia	5.5	Mar-16	6.18	11.24	2	Quarterly
Czech Republic	5.4	Jul-16	5.2	9.69	0.09	Monthly
Russia	5.3	Jul-16	5.4	14.1	4.8	Monthly
Ivory Coast	5.3	Dec-13	15.7	15.7	4.6	Yearly
Ghana	5.2	Dec-13	5.96	12.9	5.2	Yearly
Hungary	5.1	Jun-16	5.5	11.8	5.1	Monthly
New Zealand	5.1	Jun-16	5.2	11.2	3.3	Quarterly
Azerbaijan	5	Dec-15	4.9	11.8	4.9	Yearly
India	4.9	Dec-13	5.2	9.4	4.9	Yearly
Kazakhstan	4.9	May-16	4.9	9.7	4.9	Monthly
Malta	4.9	Mar-16	5.2	8.24	4.9	Quarterly
United Kingdom	4.9	Jun-16	4.9	12	3.4	Monthly
United States	4.9	Jul-16	4.9	10.8	2.5	Monthly
Norway	4.8	Jun-16	4.7	4.8	2.3	Monthly
Israel	4.7	Jul-16	4.7	11.4	4.7	Monthly

Seychelles	4.7	Dec-14	1	4.7	1	Yearly
Bangladesh	4.3	Dec-14	4.5	5.1	4.3	Yearly
Honduras	4.3	Dec-13	4.5	12.1	2.9	Yearly
Germany	4.2	Jun-16	4.2	14.2	0.4	Monthly
Denmark	4.2	Jun-16	4.2	6.2	2.4	Monthly
Sri Lanka	4.2	Mar-16	4.3	11.3	3.9	Quarterly
United Arab Emirates	4.2	Dec-12	4.6	4.6	1.15	Yearly
North Korea	4.1	Dec-14	4.1	4.6	2.6	Yearly
China	4.05	Jun-16	4.04	4.3	3.9	Quarterly
Myanmar	4.02	Dec-13	4	4.15	4	Yearly
Cameroon	4	Dec-13	3.8	5.6	3.8	Yearly
Taiwan	3.96	Jul-16	3.96	6.02	1.04	Monthly
Mexico	3.93	Jun-16	4.03	5.93	2.22	Monthly
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	3.3	Monthly
South Korea	3.6	Jul-16	3.6	7.1	2.9	Monthly
Trinidad and Tobago	3.5	Dec-15	3.4	21.1	3.1	Quarterly
Hong Kong	3.4	Jul-16	3.4	8.5	1	Monthly
Malaysia	3.4	Jun-16	3.4	4.5	2.7	Monthly
Rwanda	3.4	Dec-12	1.2	3.4	1	Yearly
Sierra Leone	3.3	Dec-14	3.4	3.4	3.3	Yearly
Japan	3.1	Jun-16	3.2	5.6	1	Monthly
Switzerland	3.1	Jul-16	3.1	5.4	1.6	Monthly
Nepal	3	Dec-14	2.7	8.8	1.79	Yearly
Iceland	2.9	Jul-16	2.5	8.9	0.1	Monthly
Bhutan	2.6	Dec-15	2.1	4	1.15	Yearly
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
Cuba	2.4	Dec-15	2.7	5.4	1.6	Yearly
Guatemala	2.4	Mar-15	2.9	4.13	2.4	Quarterly
Liechtenstein	2.4	Dec-15	2.4	3.2	2.3	Yearly
Kyrgyzstan	2.3	Jun-16	2.3	3.5	2.2	Monthly
Tajikistan	2.3	Jun-16	2.4	3.13	2	Monthly
Niger	2.25	Dec-08	15.9	15.9	1.47	Yearly
Kuwait	2.2	Dec-15	3.4	3.6	0.5	Yearly
Singapore	2.1	Jun-16	1.9	6	1.4	Quarterly
Vietnam	2.05	Mar-16	1.99	4.5	1.63	Quarterly
Macau	1.9	Jun-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	2.59	1.3	Yearly
Madagascar	1.2	Dec-12	3.8	6.8	1.2	Yearly
Thailand	1.01	Jun-16	1.2	5.73	0.39	Monthly
Belarus	1	Dec-15	0.5	4	0.5	Yearly
Benin	1	Dec-13	1	5.5	1	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: NBS and Trading Economies

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