Labor Force Statistics: Unemployment and Underemployment Report ABRIDGED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY UNDER COVID-19

(Q2 2020)

Report Date: August 2020

Data Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

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HIGHLIGHTS

Important to note:

- a) A rise in the unemployment rate is not entirely equivalent to an increase in job losses. Rather, an increase in unemployment can occur as a result of several reasons, of which loss of an existing job is just one. A rise in unemployment generally means the number of people searching for jobs has increased, which can occur because:
 - 1. people previously outside the labor force (e.g students, housewives etc) have decided to join the labour force and are now in search of jobs; or
 - 2. people previously working have lost their jobs and are now in search of jobs. Often, it is a combination of these two.
- b) Following from a) (1) above, an increase in labour force size can lead to rise in unemployment rate. What causes an increase in labour force? The labor force does not change simply from job losses, since those people previously had jobs and were already in the labor market, which does not change as a result of them losing their jobs. Rather, what causes an expansion in the size of the labor force is the increase in the number of persons within the working age population, who were previously not willing or able to work, but who are now available and actively looking for work.
- c) Unemployment and Underemployment rates vary across states according to the nature of economic activity predominant in each State. States with higher focus on seasonal agriculture tend to have higher rates of underemployment compared to unemployment. This may swing from high full-time employment during periods of planting and harvest, when they are fully engaged on their farms, to periods of high underemployment and even unemployment at other periods in between.
- d) States with a higher propensity for women to be housewives or stay home husbands or that have negative attitudes to working tend to have lower unemployment rates, as they are not considered part of the labor force in the first place, and as such have no bearing on the rate of unemployment. (You have to be within the labor force to be employed, underemployed and unemployed and you are ot part of the labor force if you are not looking for work even if you dont work). Such States tend to have a higher proportion of their economically active populations (those aged 15 64) outside the labor force, thereby reducing the number available and looking for work, and the number that can be unemployed or underemployed.

- e) State unemployment is a "moment-in-time" index only and can change quite quickly. It is therefore, advisable to be cautious in comparing trends, particularly amongst States, because of the ease of movement across State borders, as job seekers search for employment or economic opportunities in other states. Favorable conditions in one state may lead to an influx of jobseekers in that state and in the process increasing unemployment in the performing state, while reducing the unemployment rate in the originating state. This may give a false impression that the state with the lower unemployment rate is performing better.
- The number of persons in the economically active or working age population (15 64 years of age) during the reference period of the survey, Q2, 2020 was 116,871,186. This is 1.2% higher than the figure recorded in Q3, 2018, which was 115,492,969.
- The number of persons in the labour force (i.e. people within ages 15 64, who are able and willing to work) was estimated to be 80,291,894. This was 11.3% less than the number persons in Q3, 2018.
 Of this number, those within the age bracket of 25-34 were highest, with 23,328,460 or 29.1% of the labour force.
- The total number of people in employment (i.e. people with jobs) during the reference period was 58,527,276. Of this number, 35,585,274 were full-time employed (i.e. worked 40+ hours per week), while 22,942,003 were under-employed (i.e. working between 20-29 hours per week). This figure is 15.8% less than the people in employment in Q2, 2020.
- The unemployment rate during the reference period, Q2, 2020 was 27.1%, up from the 23.1% recorded in Q3, 2018. The underemployment rate increased from 20.1% in Q3, 2018 to 28.6%.
- The unemployment rate among rural dwellers was 28%, up from 23.9% in Q3, 2018, while urban dwellers reported a rate of 25.4%, up from 21.2%. In the case of underemployment among rural dwellers, it rose to 31.5% from 22.8%, while the rate among urban dwellers rose to 23.2% from 13.7% in Q3, 2018.
- For the period under review, Q2, 2020, the unemployment rate among young people (15-34 years) was 34.9%, up from 29.7%, while the rate of underemployment for the same age group rose to 28.2% from 25.7% in Q3, 2018. These rates were the highest when compared to other age groupings.

- Under State disaggregation, Imo State reported the highest rate of unemployment with 48.7%, followed by Akwa-Ibom State and Rivers State with 45.2% and 43.7% respectively. The State with the lowest rate was Anambra in the South-East with 13.1%.
- For underemployment, the state which recorded the highest rate was Zamfara with 43.7%, while Anambra State recorded the lowest underemployment rate, with 17% in Q2, 2020.
 A total number of 2,736,076 did not do any work in the last 7 days preceding the survey due to the lockdown but had secure jobs to return to after the lockdown.



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INTRODUCTION

The National Bureau of Statistics in line with its statutory mandate to provide government and policymakers with reliable and timely information, routinely computes and disseminates the labour force statistics. These statistics are generated under a nationwide labour force survey, which samples over twenty thousand households across the country, both in urban and rural areas. Under this exercise, indicators such as the economically active population, labour force, unemployment and underemployment rates are generated to inform the work of government. The last labour force survey conducted was in the 3rd quarter of 2018, which produced an unemployment rate of 23.1% and an underemployment rate of 20.1%.

Given the lag in the series, preparations were already in place to conduct the routine labour force survey in March to update the series and provide much needed information on the state of unemployment in the country. However, this was halted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic with the nationwide lockdown that followed. While the imposed lockdown hampered some of our work in NBS, particularly fieldwork which requires movement of field personnel, the demand for the labour force statistics was increasing, particularly during this COVID period when many businesses were shut down and with serious potential job losses. Following this increased demand, NBS decided to deploy the use of the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system to conduct the survey. While NBS has previously deployed the use of telephone surveys in the past, this has only been done for quick surveys using small samples sizes, usually between 1,900 and 2,200 households. As a result, necessary steps were employed to ensure that the results of the survey will meet set standards in terms of quality and reliability of the responses, as well as the response sample. Some of the methodological changes made for this survey aside the use of telephones, include a reduction in the sample size of the households to be covered, and streamlining the survey questionnaire to reflect present realities under the COVID-19 situation. The results of this novel labour force survey under COVID-19 using CATI is hereby presented in this report.

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Labour force and non-labour force

The total population in Nigeria 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 available for work, actively seeking for work but were without work. The non-labour force includes population below 15 or older than 64, 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.

		Total Po	pulation	
Wor	king Age (15 – 64 yea	rs old)	Non-Working Age (under 15+over 64)
(wil	Labour Force ling and able to w	ork)	Not in Labour Force	
Employed	Under- employed	Unemployed	Unable/ Unwilling/Not Actively Seeking to 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 constituents of the economically active 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.

Employment and Unemployment

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. Any of these can

cause fluctuations in the economically active and labour force population at any given time. There is no universal standard definition of unemployment as various countries adopt definitions to suit their local priorities. However, all countries however use the International Labour Organization's (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.

Hence, the unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the number of unemployed persons in the labour force:

Unemployment Rate=100 × (Unemployed Population)/(Labor Force Population)

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 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 strictly 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.

Survey Design and Methodology

The approach adopted in collecting the required information for this survey was the Computer Assisted Telephone interviewing (CATI) approach. The data collection was done in all the 36 states of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Enumeration Areas (EAs) in both urban and rural areas were canvassed for the exercise. The scope of the survey covered the following areas –

- Identification of Enumeration Areas (EAs) and Households
- Demographic characteristics of Households Members
- Type of economic activities that household members engaged in
- Working history/occupational profile of the labour force
- Number and characteristics of unemployed persons
- Covid-19 related information

The sample design was done using the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) Frame. Using the sample frame from the recently completed National Living Standard Survey (NLSS), a 2-stage selected process was carried out to get the final sample size. First, 50 Enumeration Areas were selected in each State and the FCT, making a total number of 1850 EAs nationwide. A further selection was done in each of the EAs, 10 households were selected for interview in each EA. This gave a total of 18,500 households nationwide, which is a robust sample for state level reporting.

There were 2 levels of trainings conducted to adequately equip the interviewers and data monitors for the exercise. The first was training of trainers (TOT). This was done via Zoom. Experienced officers from the headquarters were trained on the abridged questionnaire and revised methodology for the conduct of the exercise. Also trained at this level were headquarter data monitors and back-checkers. A further training was then organised specifically for the interviewers. This was done by geo-political zones. 10 interviewers were selected per state, with each interviewer assigned to 50 households. Each interviewer was expected to cover 5 households per day, with a total of 12 days allotted for fieldwork. On assessment of the response level after the 12 days of interviews, a further 5 days was added to allow interviewers complete allotted households.

A robust data monitoring mechanism was adopted to assure for quality of the returns. Interviewers were mandated to submit their completed interviews to the server daily and a team of data editors would go through each of the returns to scrutinise before giving a final approval to go for analysis. Any suspicious returns were rejected and sent back for further review and clarification. Also, there was a team of back-checkers that would randomly call the respondents from the completed returns to confirm that they provided the information contained in the interviews. All this was done to ensure that the quality of data collected was reliable and of standard. Incentives in the form of airtime was also provided to each respondent to encourage their participation in the survey.

The processing of the returns was done by the NBS data processing team using STATA software, following the appropriate procedures and standards for computing labour force statistics.

FINDINGS

Response Rate

A total number of 16,285 interviews were completed out of the initial sample of 18,500, giving a response rate of 88% at the end of the survey. As indicated in the table below, 332 households contacted declined participating in the interview, 786 households' numbers did not connect, and 691 households had not contact numbers.

Result of Interview							
		OVERALL		SECTOR			
	OVERALL			Urban		Rural	
	# of households	% of overall sample	# of households	% of urban sample	# of households	% of rural sample	
Status of Interview							
Interview completed	16285	88	4809	85.3	11476	89.2	
Interview not granted	332	1.8	190	3.4	142	1.1	
Phone number not connected	786	4.2	256	4.5	530	4.1	
Partially completed	102	0.6	47	0.8	55	0.4	
Phone call not answered	145	0.8	46	0.8	99	0.8	
Number does not exist	159	0.9	50	0.9	109	0.8	
No phone number	691	3.7	242	4.3	449	3.5	
Total	18500	100	5640	100	12860	100	

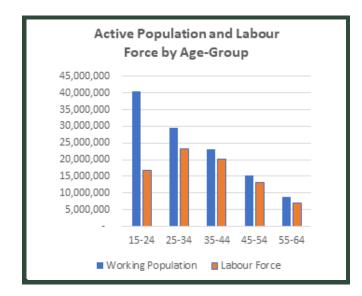
Distribution of Working Age Population

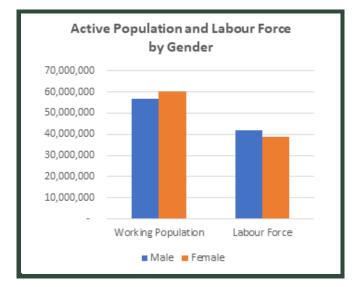
The results of the survey indicate that the estimated number of persons in the economically active or working age population (15 – 64 years of age) during the reference period of the survey, Q2, 2020 was 116,871,186. This is 1.2% higher than the figure recorded in Q3, 2018, which was 115,492,969. Of this number, females represent 51.6%, while males account for 48.4%. Further disaggregation by age group shows that the 34.6% of the total active population is within the ages of 15-24, the highest among the age groupings. The age-group with the smallest active population is 55-64, with 8,698,201 or 7.4% of the total active population.

Distribution of Working Population by AGE & SEX							
	Male		Female		Total		
Age Group	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	% of Total
15-24	20,046,716	49.5	20,429,080	50.5	40,475,796	100	34.6
25-34	12,642,173	42.9	16,846,717	57.1	29,488,890	100	25.2
35-44	11,126,703	48.4	11,862,914	51.6	22,989,617	100	19.7
45-54	7,982,675	52.5	7,236,008	47.5	15,218,682	100	13
55-64	4,801,894	55.2	3,896,307	44.8	8,698,201	100	7.4
Total	56,600,161	48.4	60,271,026	51.6	116,871,186	100	100

Labour Force

The number of persons in the labour force (i.e. people within ages 15-64, who are able and willing to work) was estimated to be 80,291,893. This was 11.3% less than the number persons in Q3, 2018. Of this number, those within the age bracket of 25-34 were highest, with 23,328,460 or 29.1% of the labour force. This is the estimated number of persons within the economically active population or working population, that are available and willing to work. This implies that as of Q2 2020, only 68.7% of Nigeria's economically active population are in the labour force.

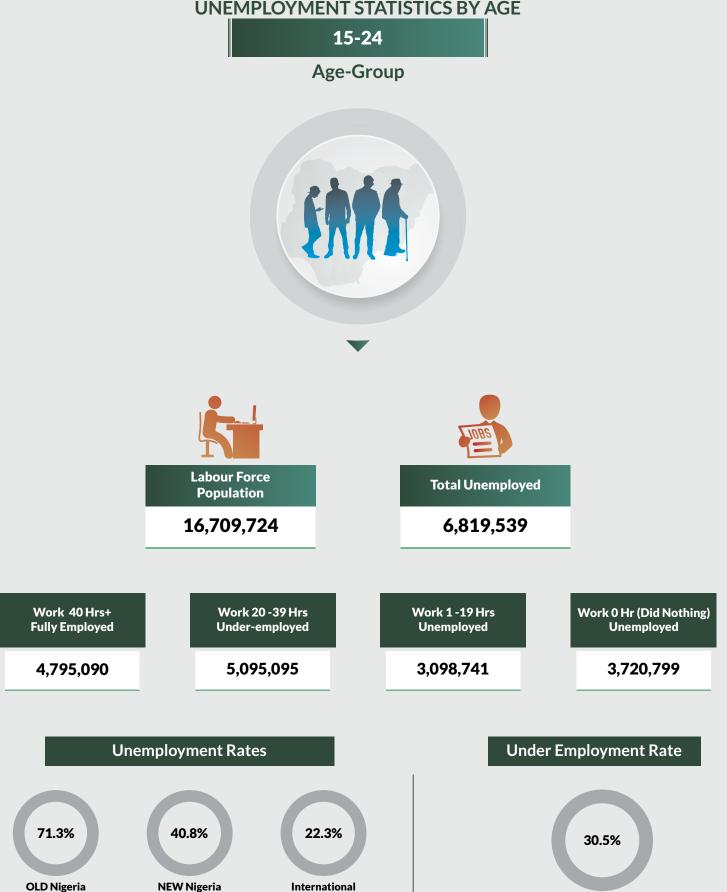




Unlike in the economically active population, the age group that accounts for the highest number under the labour force is the 25-34 age group. This is expected as most persons within the age group of 15-24 are involved in one form of schooling or the other, hence are not willing and/or available for work. While females are more dominant under the active population, albeit marginal, the reverse holds for the labour force, where males are marginally dominant with 51.9%, while females account for 48.1%.

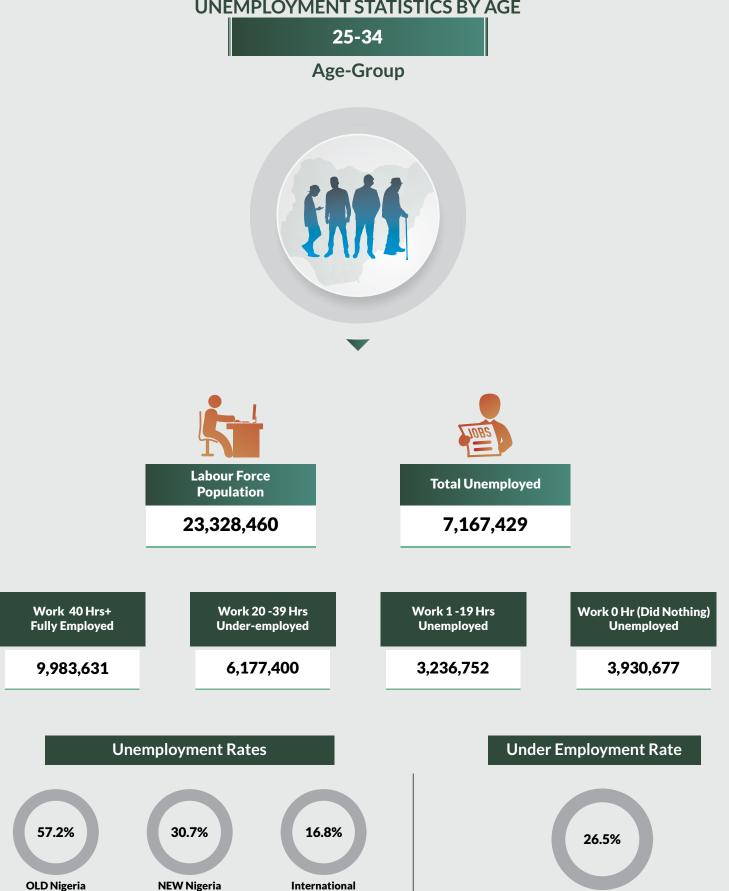


UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY AGE



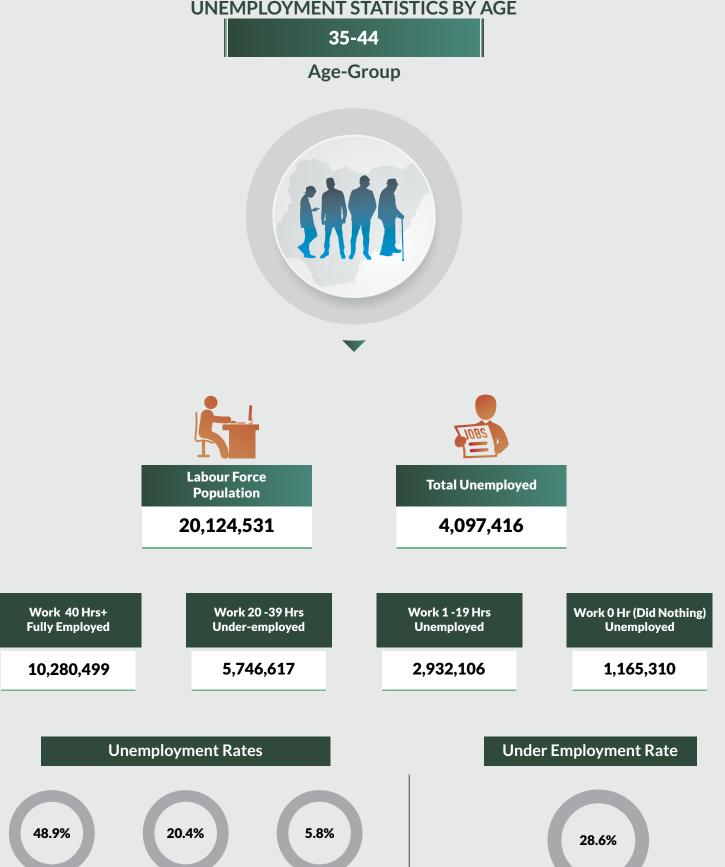


UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY AGE





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY AGE



NEW Nigeria

International

OLD Nigeria

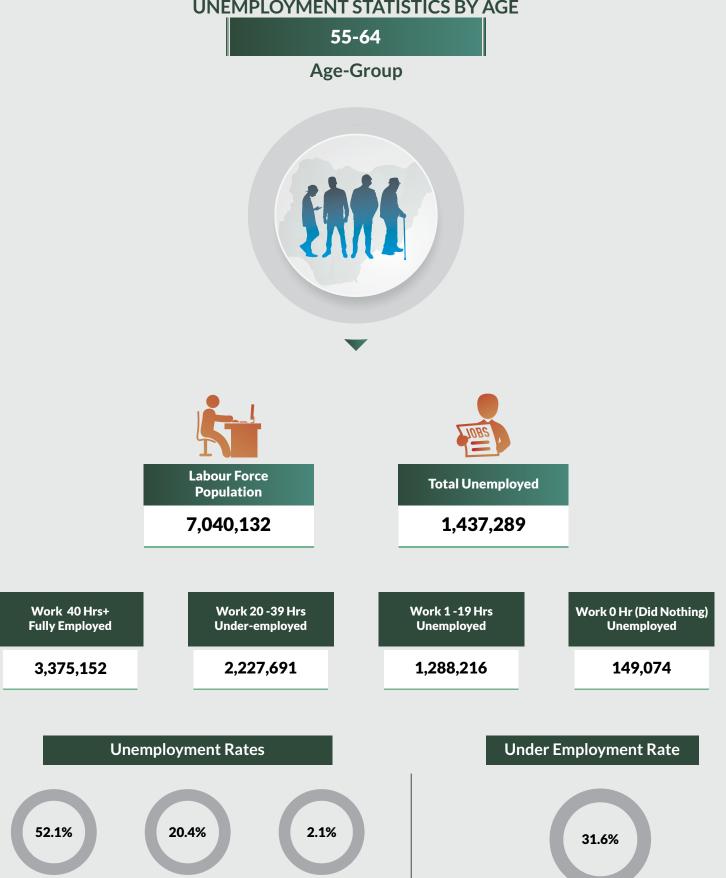


UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY AGE





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY AGE



International

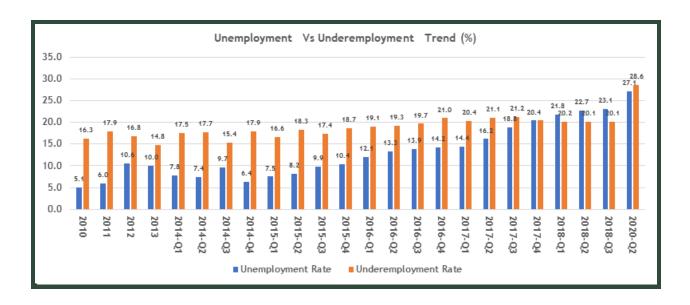
NEW Nigeria

OLD Nigeria

Labour Force						
National – 80,291,894						
By Educational Status		By Age-Group				
Never Attended School	15,847,257	15-24	16,709,724			
Below Primary	85,711	25-34	23,328,460			
Primary	14,831,238	35-44	20,124,531			
Junior Secondary School	4,984,100	45-54	13,089,047			
Vocational/Commercial	281,535	55-64	7,040,132			
Senior Secondary School	28,558,044	By Gender				
NCE/OND/Nursing	6,530,801	Male	41,664,913			
BA/BSC/Bed/HND	6,956,600	Female	38,626,981			
MSC/MA/M.Adm	521,108	By Place of Residence				
Doctorate	76,526	Urban	28,513,287			
Others	1,618,973	Rural	51,778,606			

Unemployment and Underemployment Statistics - National Level

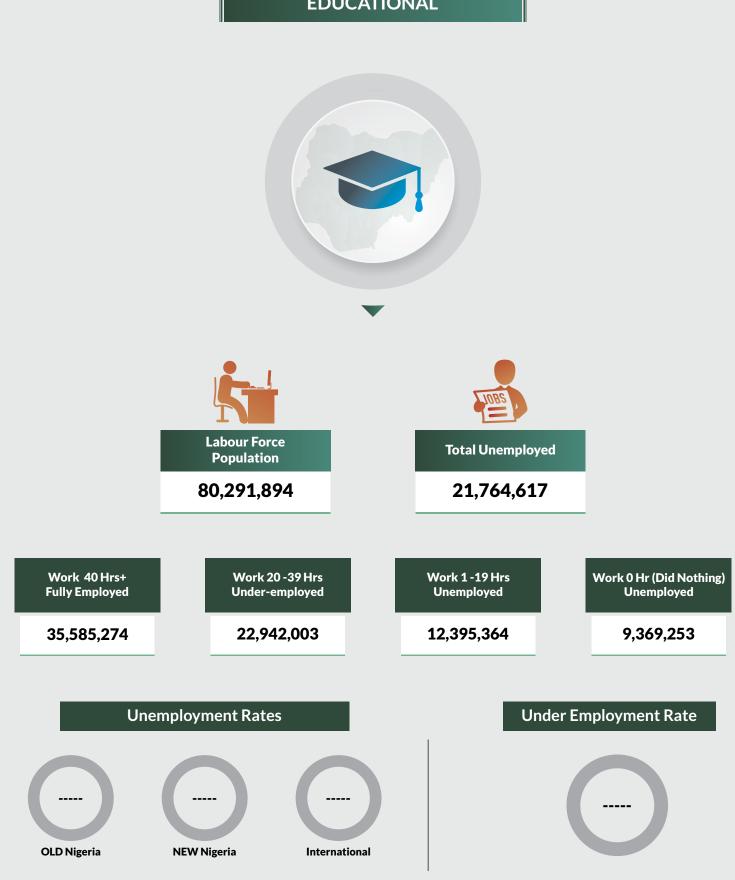
During the reference period, the computed national unemployment rate rose from 23.1% in Q3, 2018 to was 27.1%, while the underemployment rate increased from 20.1% to hit 28.6%. A combination of both the unemployment and underemployment rate for the reference period gave a figure of 55.7%. This means that 27.1% of the labour force in Nigeria or 21,764,617 persons either did nothing or worked for less than 20 hours a week, making them unemployed by our definition in Nigeria. This is an additional 836,969 persons from the number in that category in Q3, 2018. Using the international definition of unemployment, the rate was computed to be 11.7%.





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

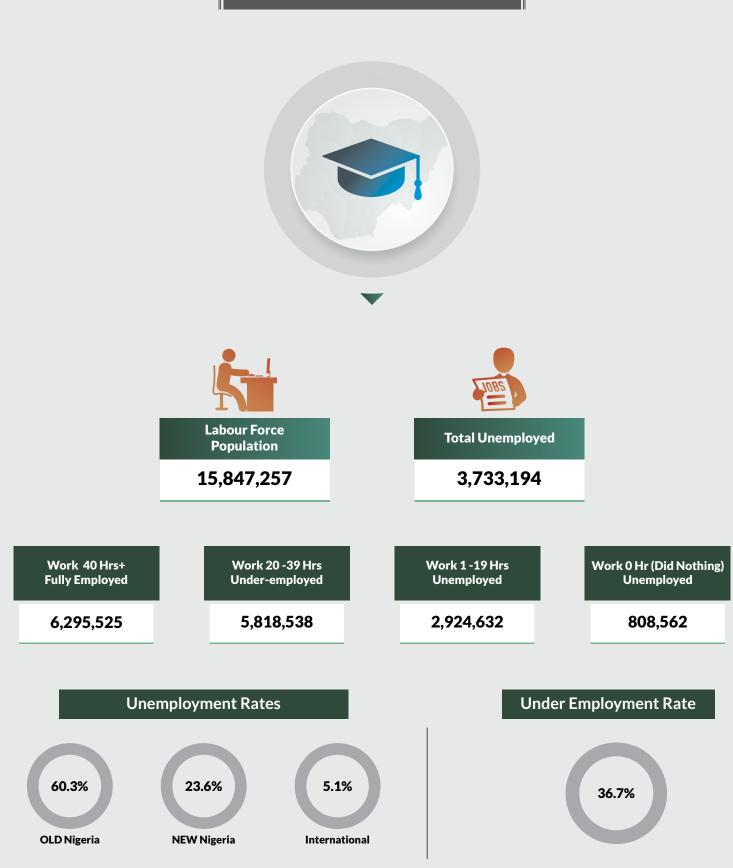
EDUCATIONAL





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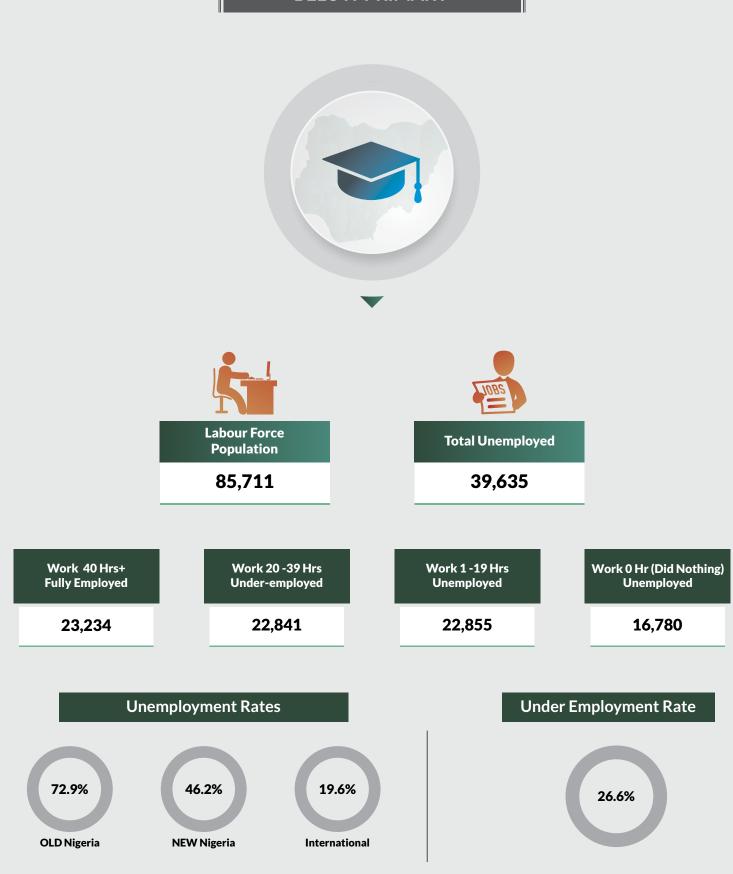
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL





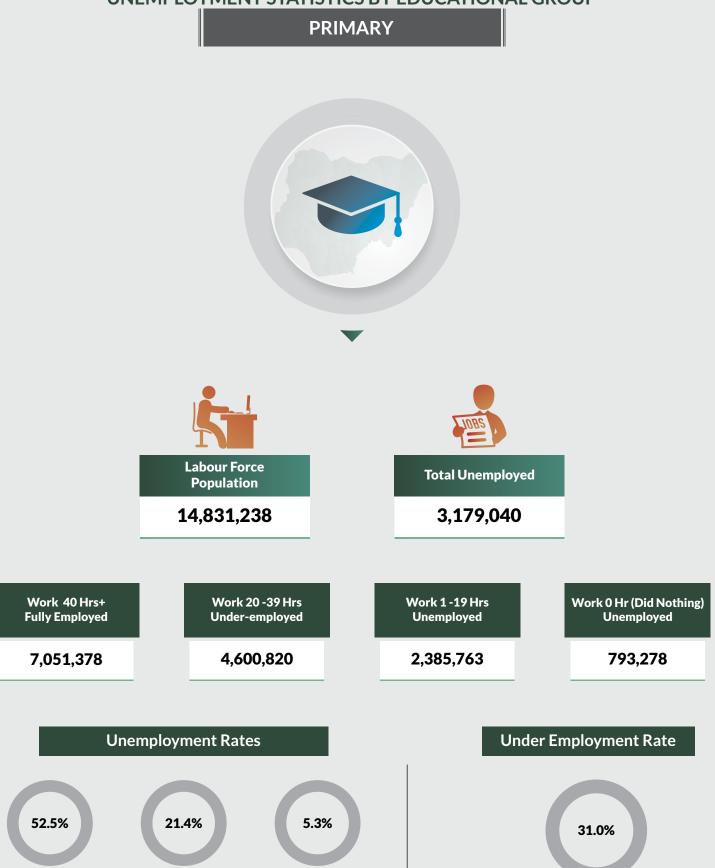
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UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP



International

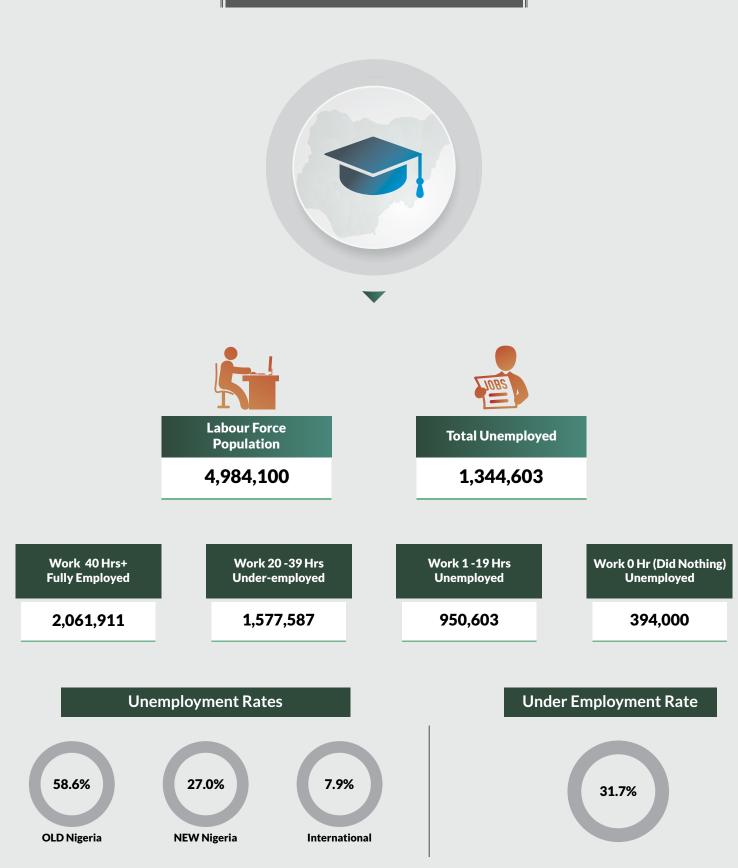
NEW Nigeria

OLD Nigeria



UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

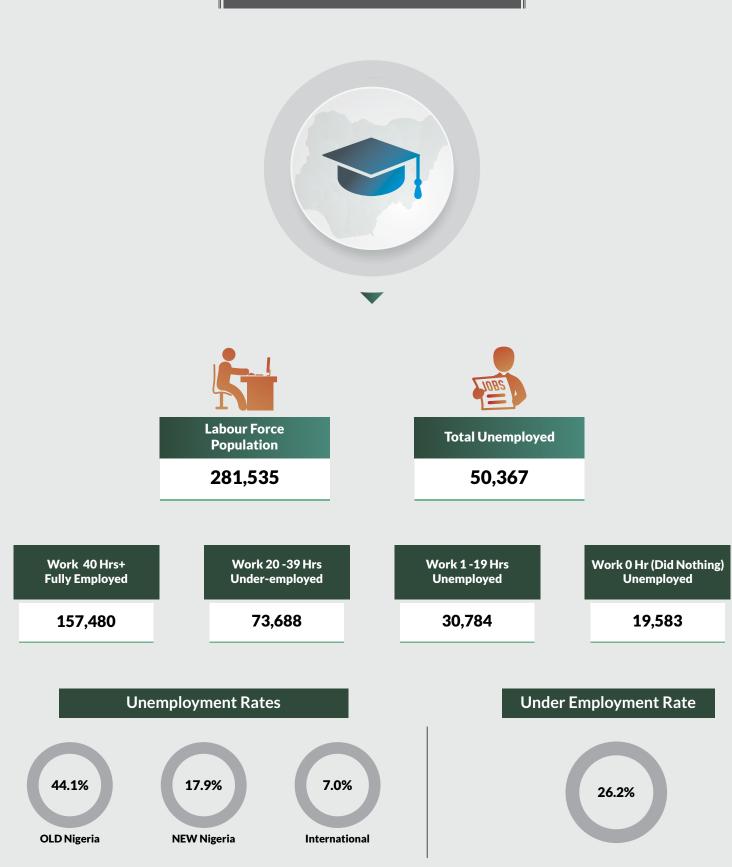
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

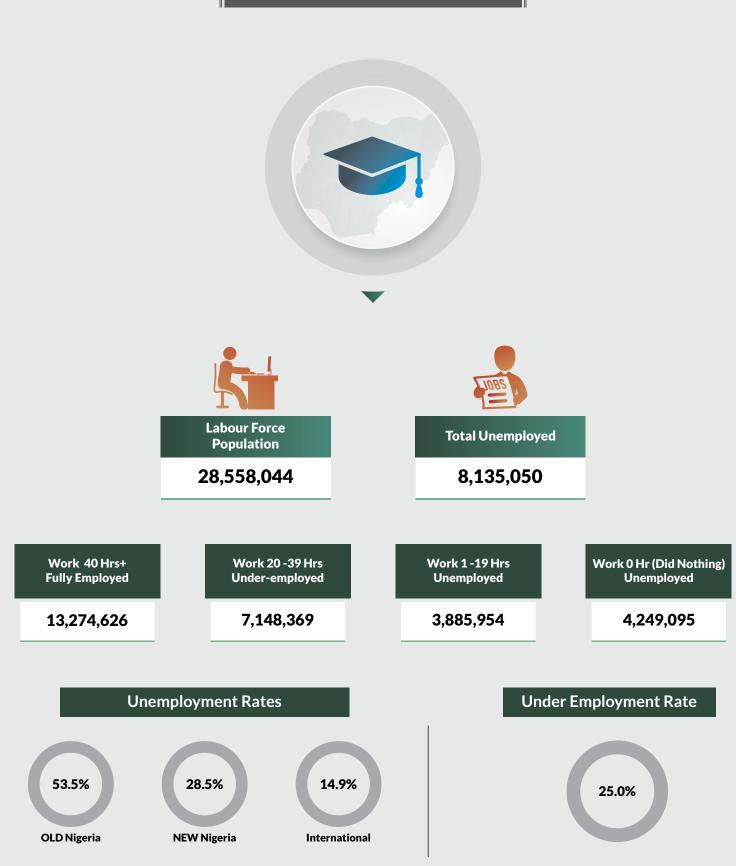
VOCATIONAL/COMMERCIAL





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

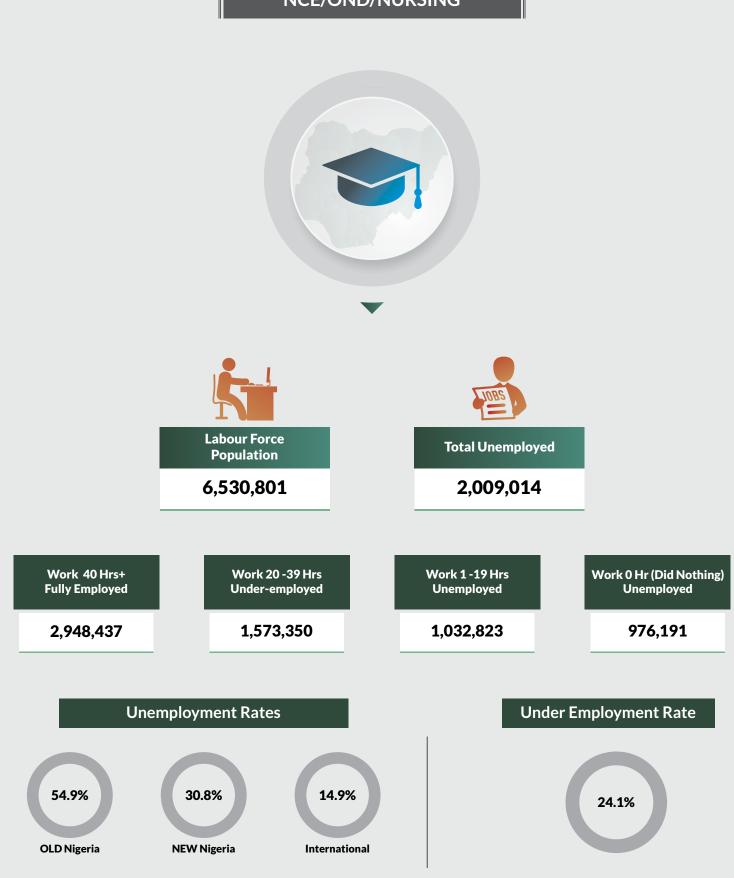
SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

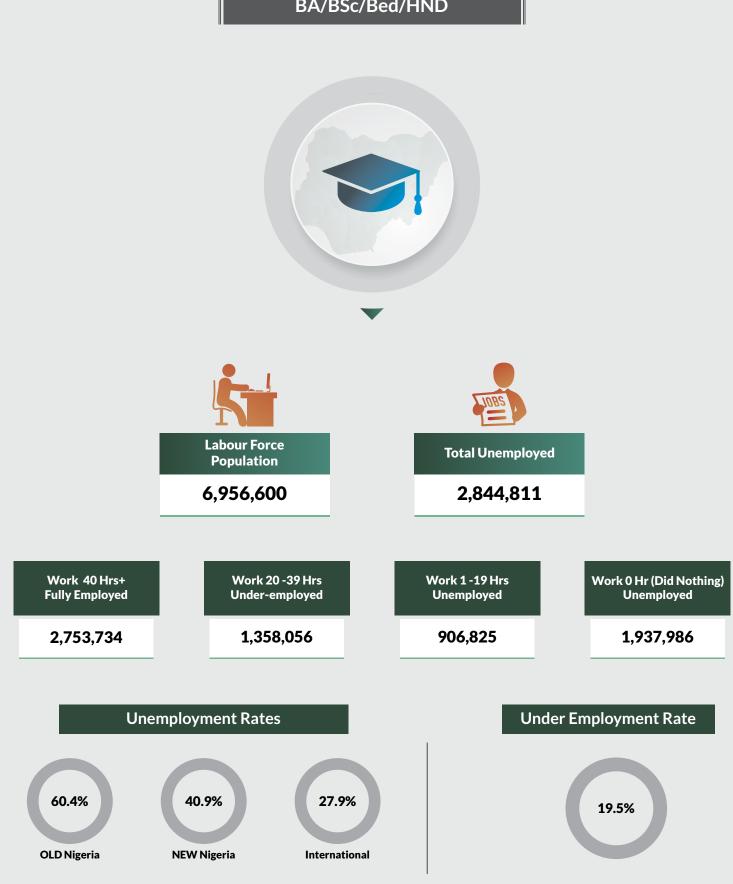
NCE/OND/NURSING





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

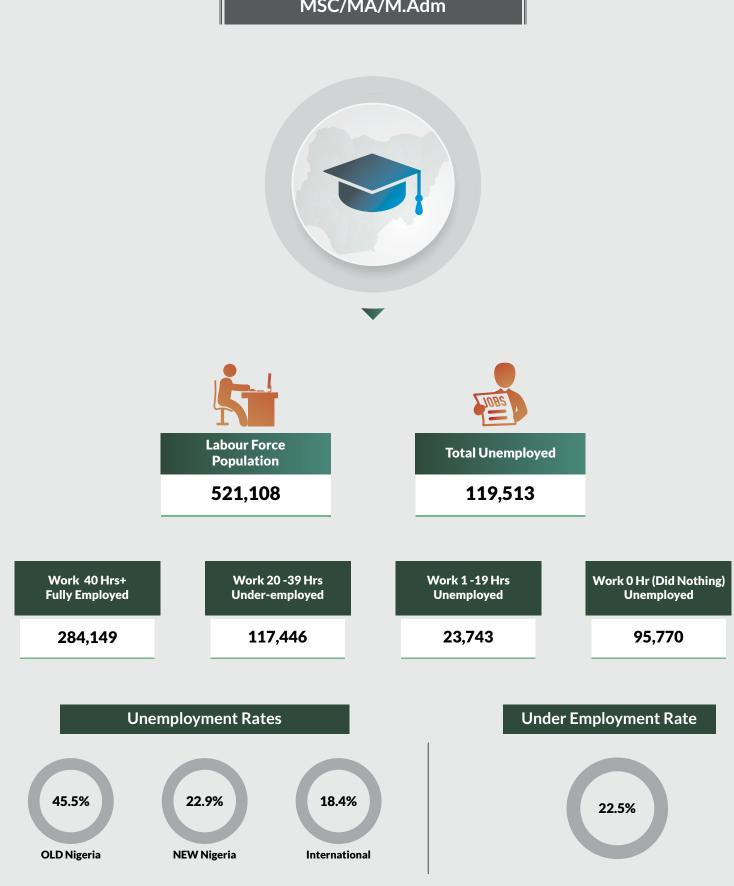
BA/BSc/Bed/HND





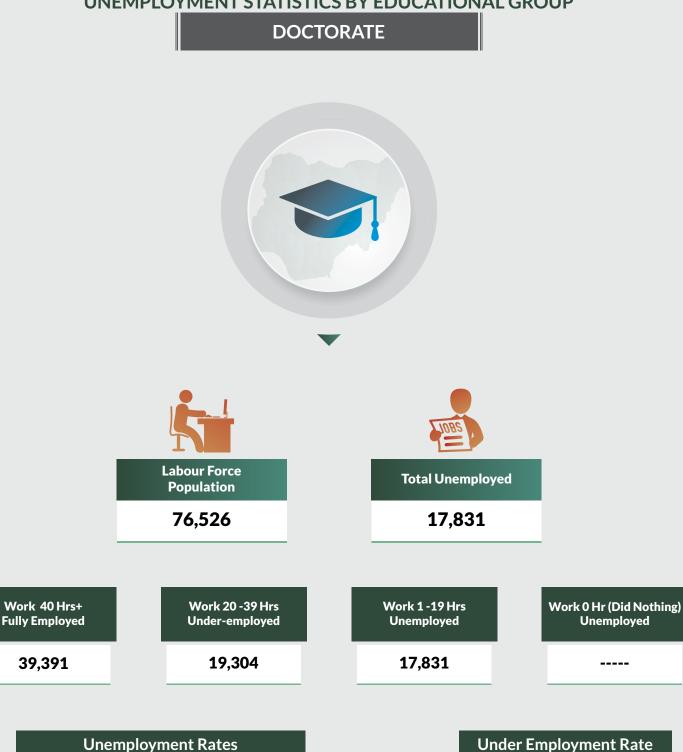
UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP

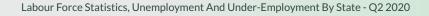
MSC/MA/M.Adm





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP





23.3%

NEW Nigeria

0.0%

International

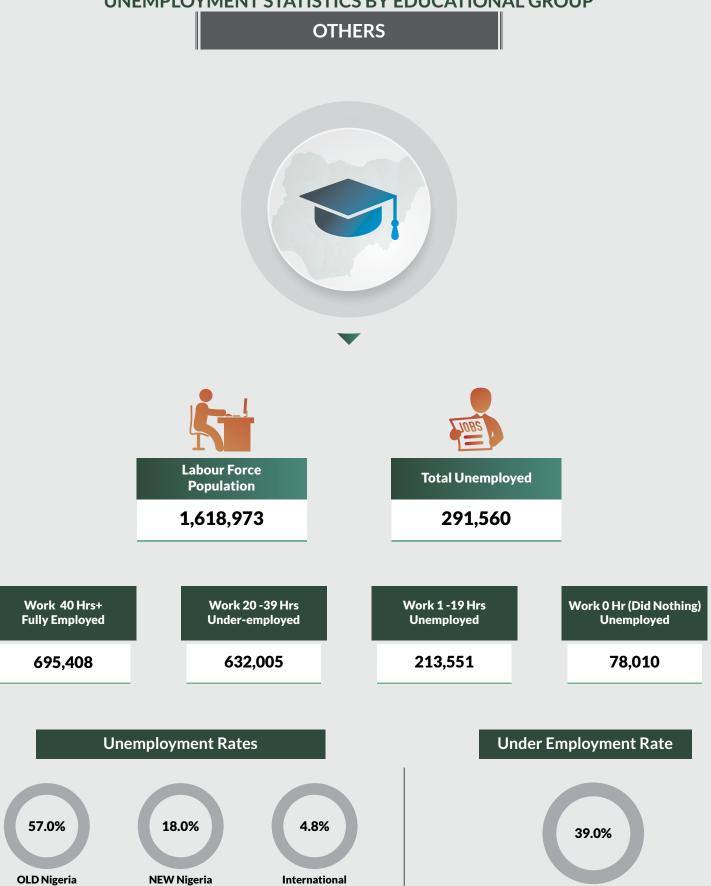
48.5%

OLD Nigeria

25.2%



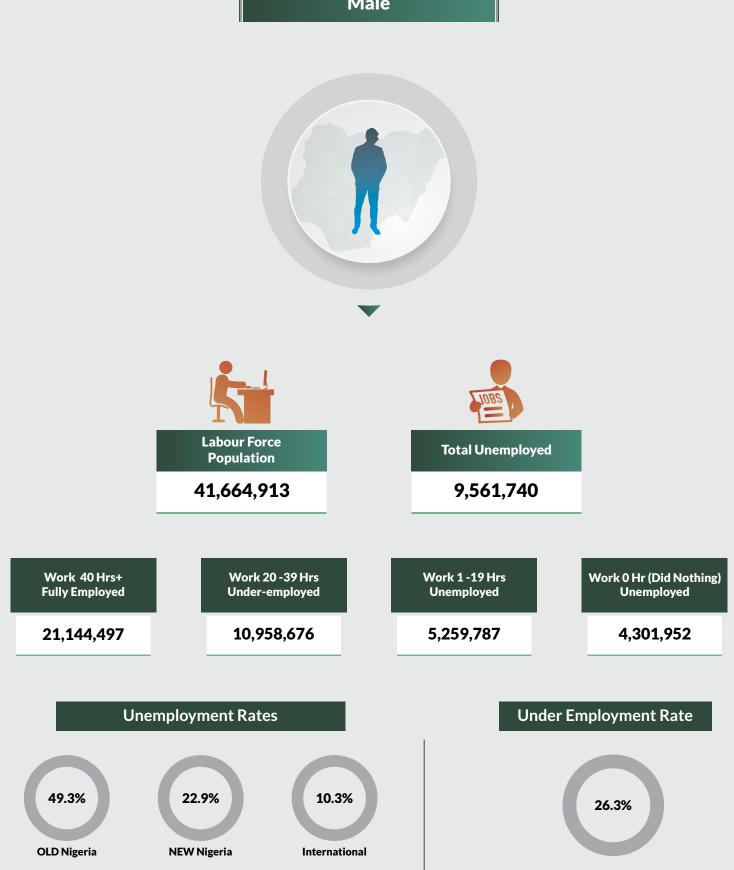
UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EDUCATIONAL GROUP





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY GENDER

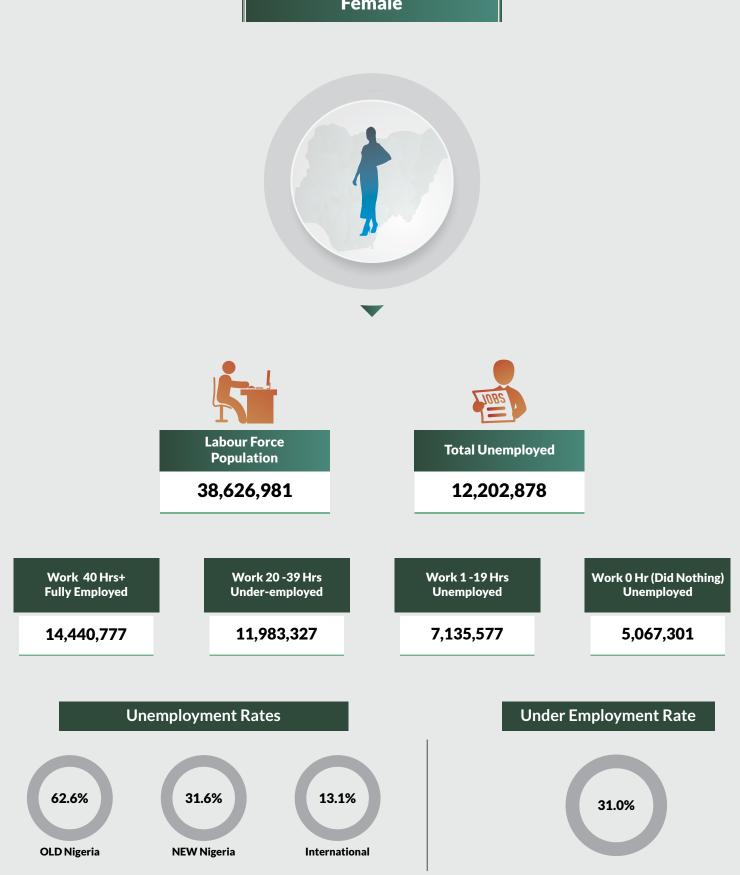






UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY GENDER

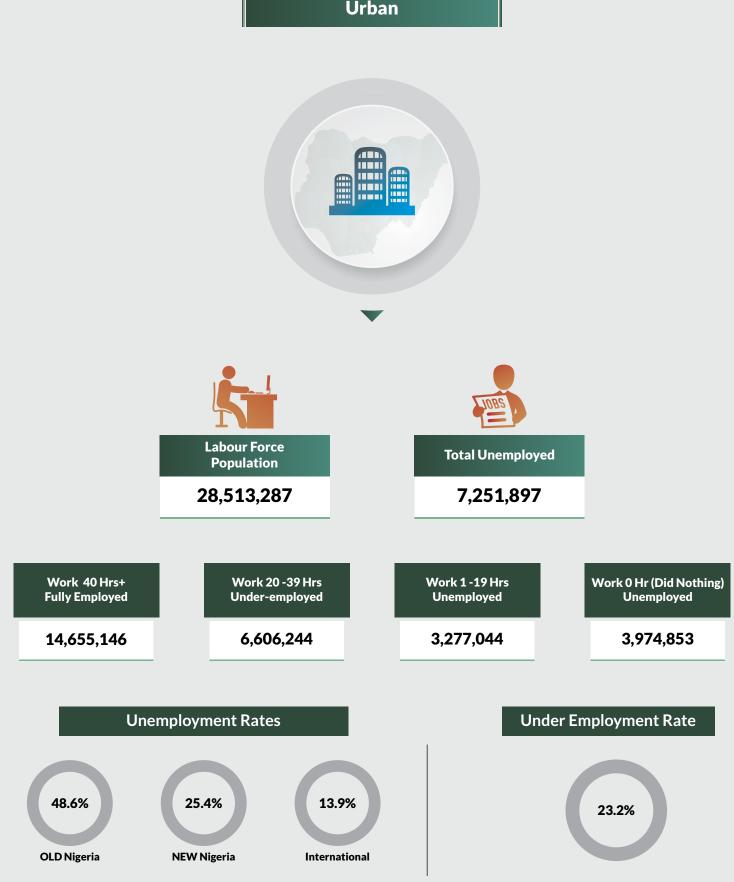
Female





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

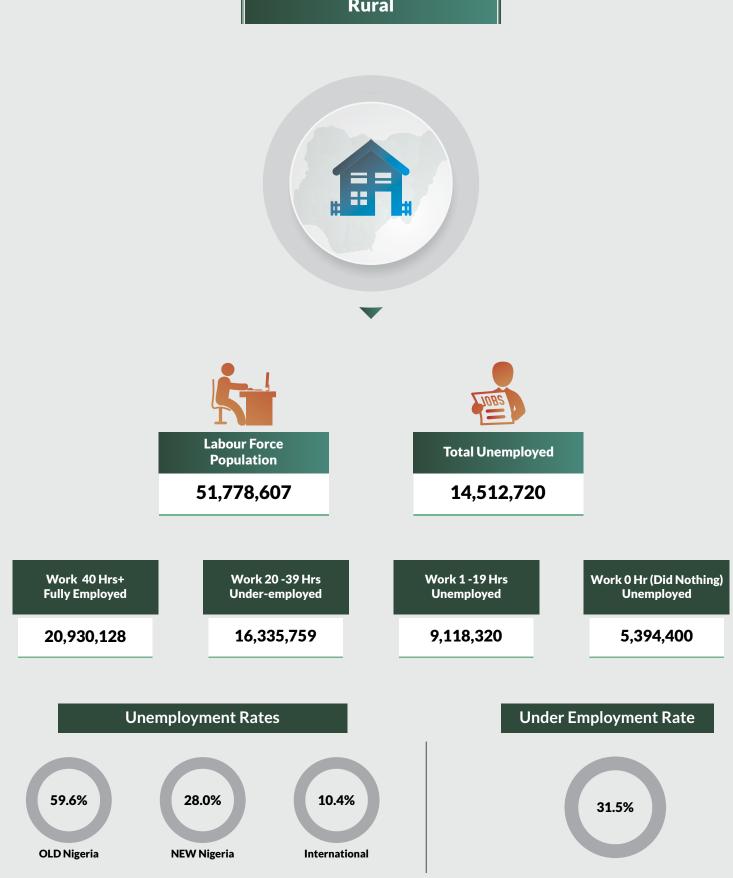
Urban





UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

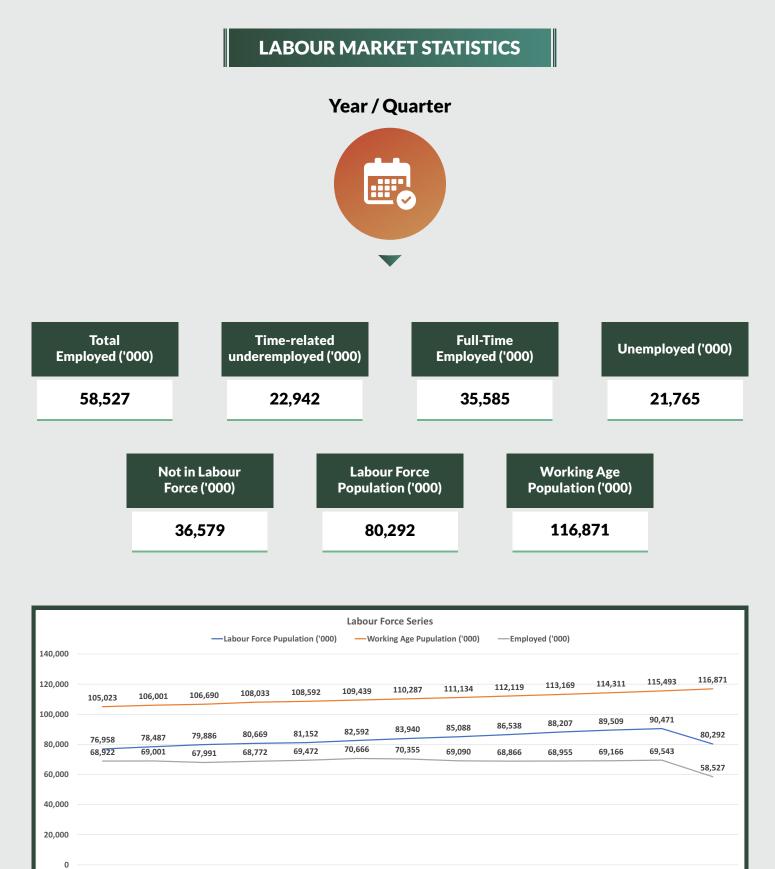
Rural



When considered by educational status, those whose status is below primary school level reported the highest rate of unemployment with 46.2%, followed by those with first degree/HND at 40.9%. Those with Vocational/Commercial qualifications reported the lowest rate of unemployment, 17.9% during the reference period. Under the age-groupings, the highest rate of unemployment was recorded among the 15-24-year age-group with 40.8%, followed by those aged between 25-34 with 30.7, together the youth population recorded an underemployment rate of 35.4%. In the case of underemployment by age grouping, those aged between 55-64 recorded an underemployment rate of 31.6%, the highest amongst the age groups. This was followed by those aged between 15-24 with 30.5%, while those with the lowest underemployment rate were those aged between 25-34 with 26.5%. A combination of unemployment and underemployment rates shows that those aged between 15-24 reported a combined rate of 71.3%, showing a serious challenge for the age-group in secure full-time employment. Female unemployment was highest among the genders with 31.6% while male was 22.9% during the reference period. A similar case was recorded for underemployment, 31.0% was reported for females, while males reported an underemployment rate of 22.6%. The unemployment rate among rural dwellers was 28%, while urban dwellers reported a rate of 25.4%. In the case of underemployment, rural dwellers reported a rate of 31.5%, while the rate among urban dwellers was 23.2%.

Labour Market Statistics:										
Year /Quarter	Employed ('000)	Time-related underemployed ('000)	Fully Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Not in Labour Force ('000)	Labour Force Pupulation ('000)	Working Age Pupulation ('000)			
2015-Q1	67,903	12,209	55,694	5,534	29,388	73,436	102,824			
2015-Q2	67,947	13,571	54,376	6,063	29,557	74,011	103,568			
2015-Q3	68,422	13,206	55,217	7,518	28,374	75,940	104,314			
2015-Q4	68,922	14,416	54,506	8,036	28,065	76,958	105,023			
2016-Q1	69,001	15,023	53,978	9,485	27,515	78,487	106,001			
2016-Q2	67,991	10,644	57,347	11,895	26,804	79,886	106,690			
2016-Q3	68,772	11,198	57,574	11,897	27,364	80,669	108,033			
2016-Q4	69,472	11,549	57,923	11,680	27,440	81,152	108,592			
2017-Q1	<mark>70,666</mark>	16,837	53,829	11,926	26,847	82,592	109,439			
2017-Q2	<mark>70,355</mark>	17,679	52,676	13,585	26,346	83,940	110,287			
2017-Q3	<mark>69,090</mark>	18,029	51,061	15,998	26,046	85,088	111,134			
2017-Q4	<mark>68,866</mark>	17,701	51,166	17,671	25,581	86,538	112,119			
2018-Q1	68,955	17,801	51,154	19,251	24,962	88,207	113,169			
2018-Q2	69,166	17,992	51,174	20,344	24,802	89,509	114,311			
2018-Q3	69,543	18,216	51,327	20,928	25,022	90,471	115,493			
2020-Q2	58,527	22,942	35,585	21,765	36,579	80,292	116,871			





2016-Q3

2016-04

2017-Q1

2017-02

2017-Q3

2017-04

2018-Q1

2018-02

2018-03

2016-Q2

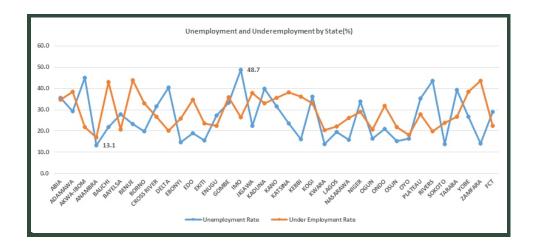
2015-Q4

2016-Q1

2020-02

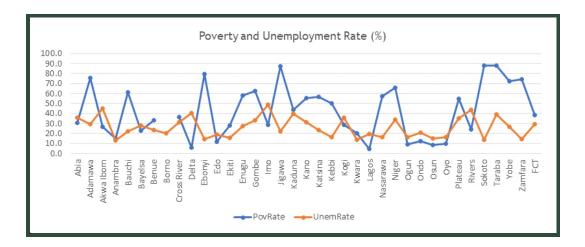
Unemployment and Underemployment by State

In the case of unemployment by state, Imo State recorded the highest rate of unemployment with 48.7%. This was followed by Akwa Ibom with 45.2% and Rivers State with 43.7%. The States with the lowest rates were Anambra, Kwara and Sokoto with 13.1%, 13.8% and 13.9% respectively. In the case of underemployment, Bauchi State recorded the highest rate with 43%, followed by Yobe and Adamawa, both with 38.4%.



Combining both unemployment and underemployment, the state that recorded the highest rate was Imo with 75.1% followed by Kaduna with 72.8%. Kwara and Oyo states recorded the lowest of the combined rates, 34.2% and 34.5% respectively.

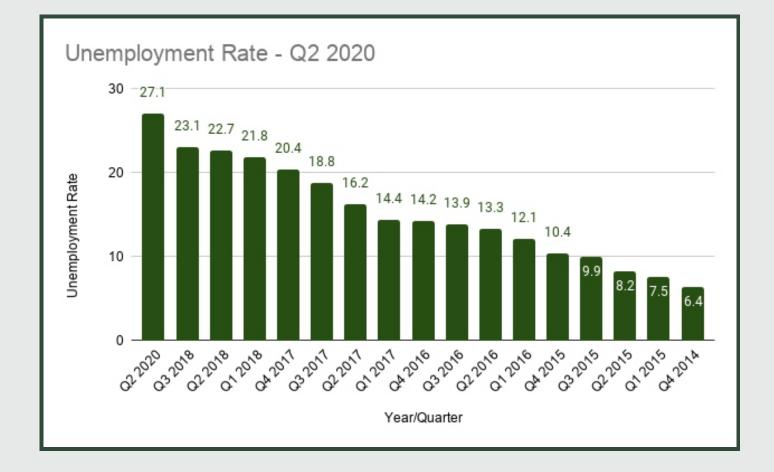
Several studies have been conducted to establish the relationship between Poverty and Unemployment. While most show a direct relationship between both variables under certain conditions, some studies have not been able to establish this direct relationship. Not everyone who is unemployed or underemployed is living in poverty and not every employed person is living outside poverty. A closer look at the unemployment results by state show some correlation to the poverty rates published under the recent National Living standard survey (NLSS). The chart below shows the correlation.





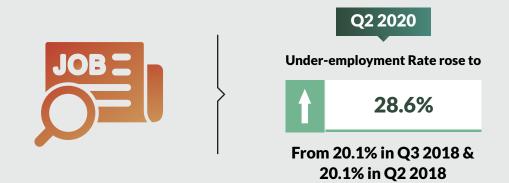
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

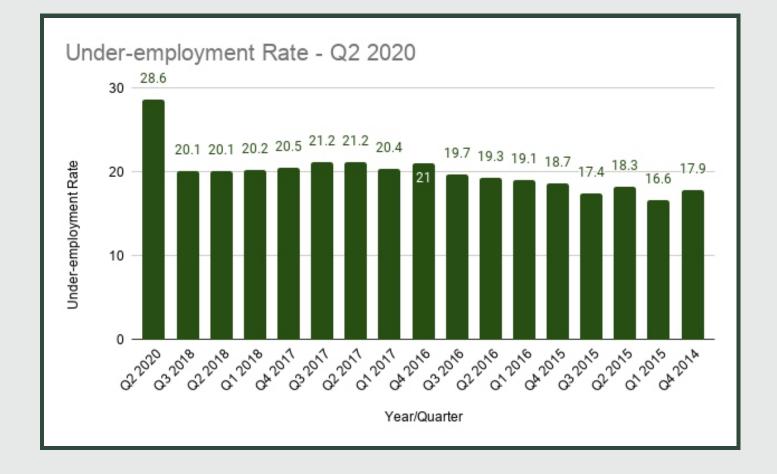






UNDER-EMPLOYMENT RATE





International Unemployment Rate

In comparison with other countries across the world, we apply the International Labour Organisation's standard of 1-hour work per week. Using this measure, Nigeria's recent unemployment rate is 11.7%. Comparing this rate internationally, out of 181 countries with rate published within the last 2 years, Nigeria currently ranks as the 41st country with the highest unemployment rate. The countries with the highest unemployment rates presently are Bosnia and Herzegovinian (34.3%), Namibia (33.4%), and Angola (32.0%) while those with the lowest rates are Qatar (0.1%), Belarus (0.2%), Niger (0.3%) and Laos (0.6%). It is important to note that reference period and methodology of calculating unemployment rate could differ across the countries. Therefore, a direct comparison of unemployment rate in different countries may not be valid.

Persons with Work but Did not Work in the Last 7 Days

Due the peculiarity of this survey because of the COVID-19 pandemic, a new question was introduced in the questionnaire to estimate the number of persons with jobs but who did not work because of the pandemic. The results from this question shows that an estimated 2,736,076 persons or 3.4% of the labour force did not work during the period but have secured jobs to return to after the COVID-19 lockdown. Broken down by state, the highest state with such category of persons was reported in Lagos with 914,965 or 13.4% of the labour force. Rivers and Kano reported the second and third highest numbers of persons in this category with 169,466 and 150,987, respectively.



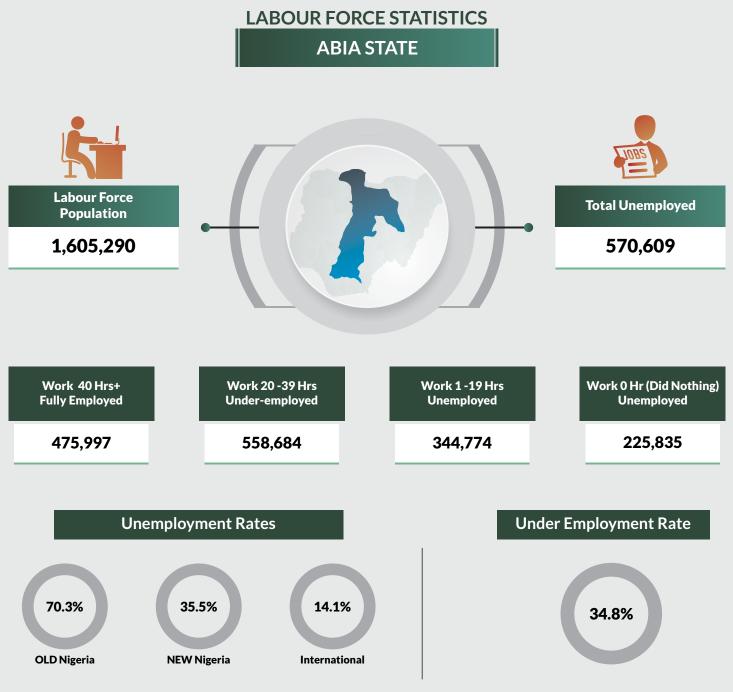
COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTRY



Please note most other countries use one hour a week to qualify as employed. The equivalent for Nigeria will therefore be 11.7% for Q2 2020.

	Top Five	e Highest			Top Five	e Lowest
	Latest	Previous	Reference Period		Latest	Previous
BOSNIA AND	34.3%	34.2%	May-20		0.7%	0.7%
HERZEGOVINA						
NAMIBIA	33.4%	34%	Dec-18	LAOS	0.6%	0.6%
ANGOLA	32%	31.8%	Mar-20	NIGER	0.3%	0.3%
				00		
SOUTH	30.1%	29.1%	Mar-20	BELARUS	0.2%	0.3%
AFRICA					-	
KOSOVO	25.9%	24.5%	Dec-19	QATAR	0.1%	0.1%





Persons Who Did Not Work but have Jobs

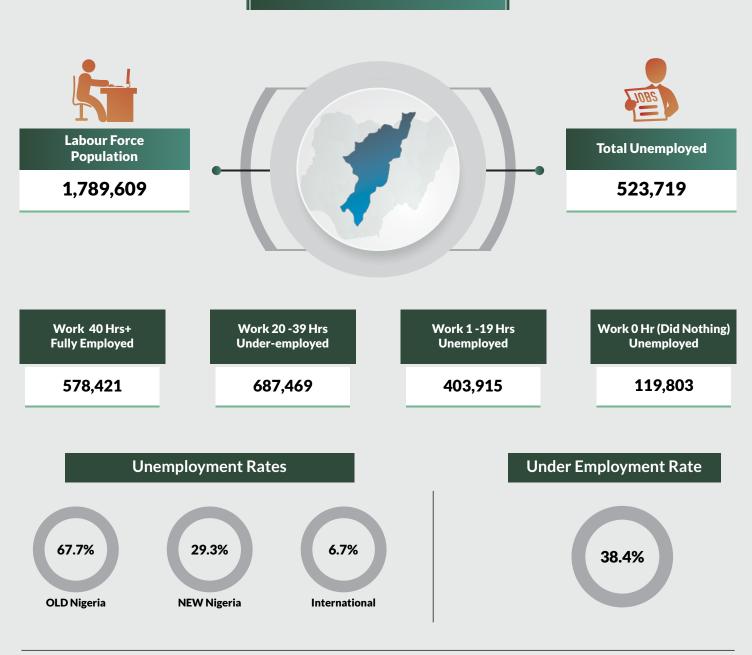


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LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

ADAMAWA STATE

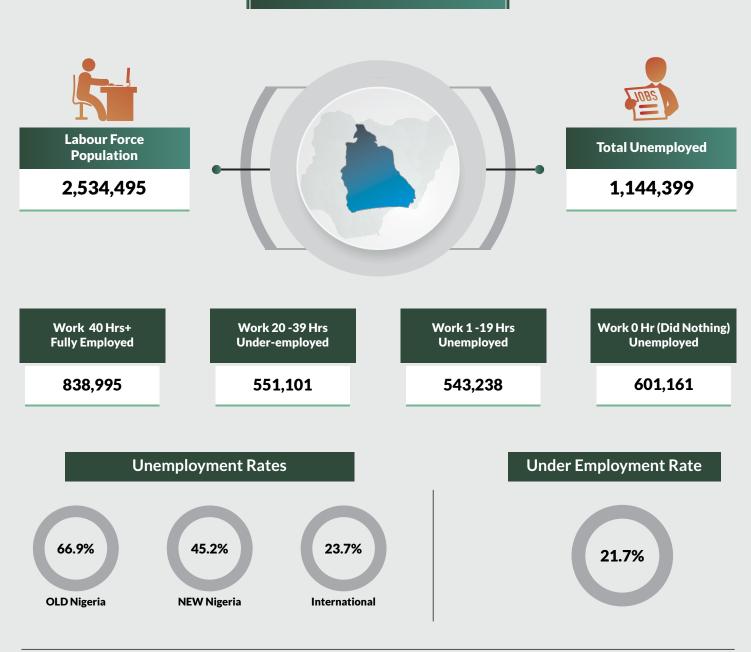






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

AKWA-IBOM STATE

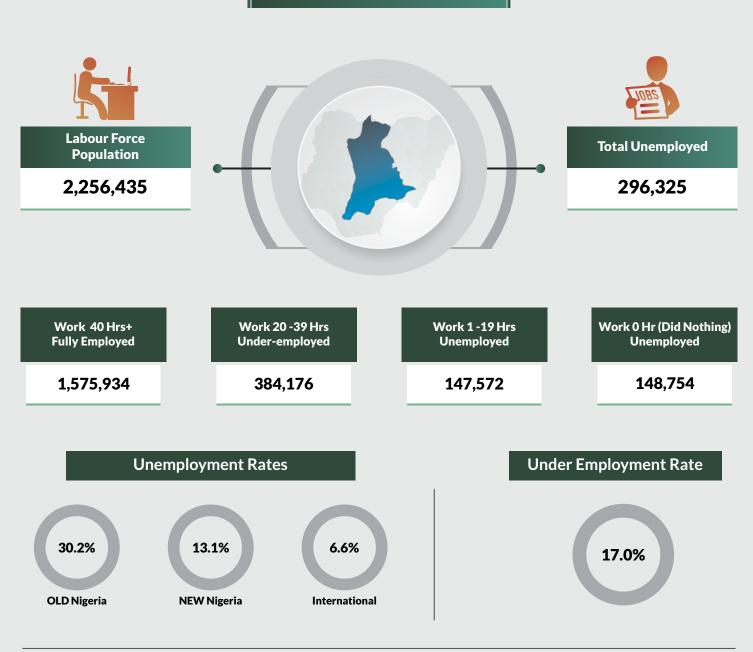






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS



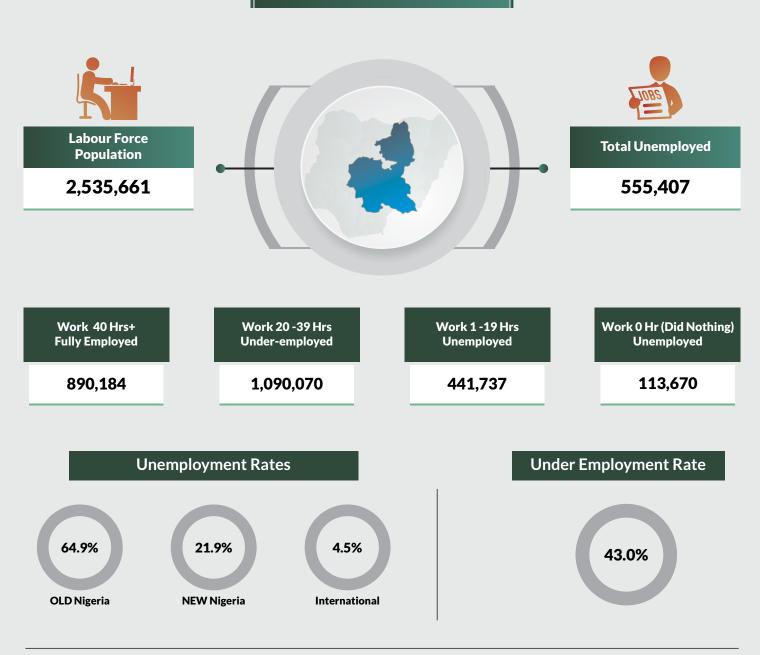






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS



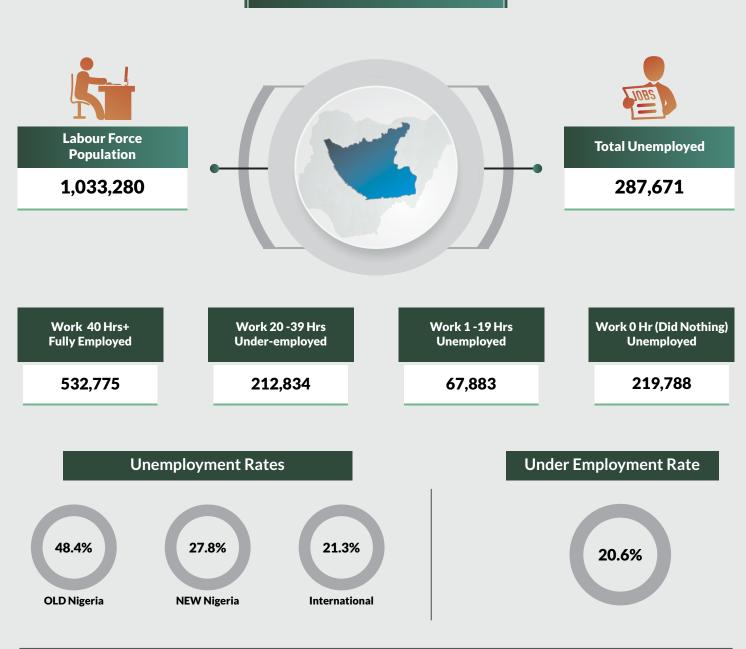








BAYELSA STATE

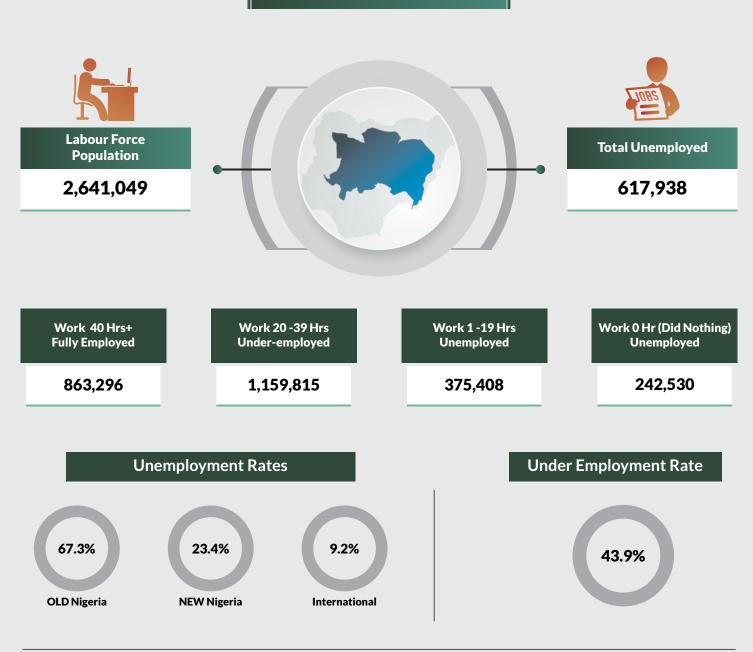






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

BENUE STATE

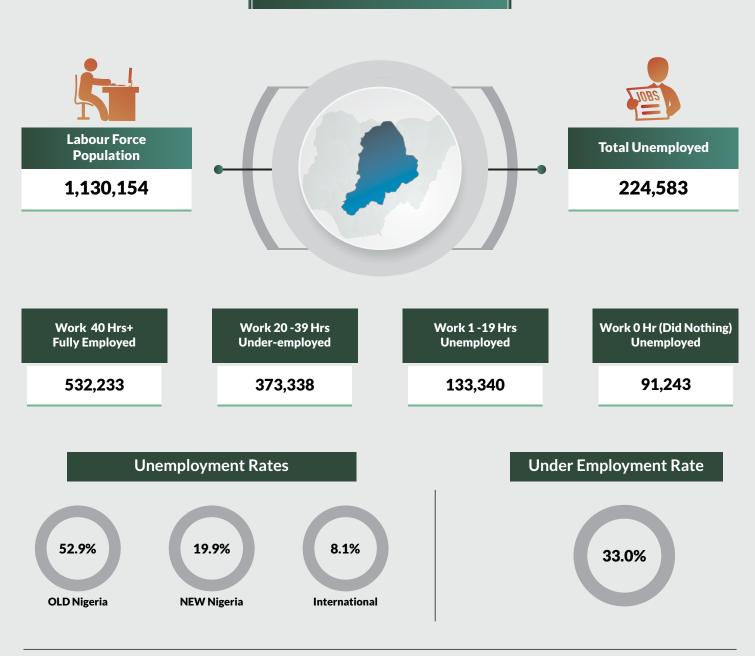








BORNO STATE

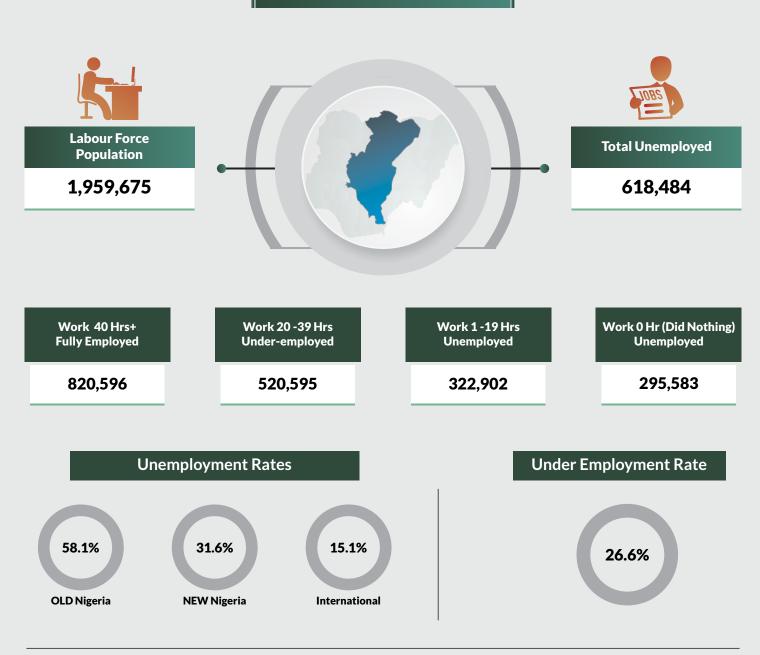






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS



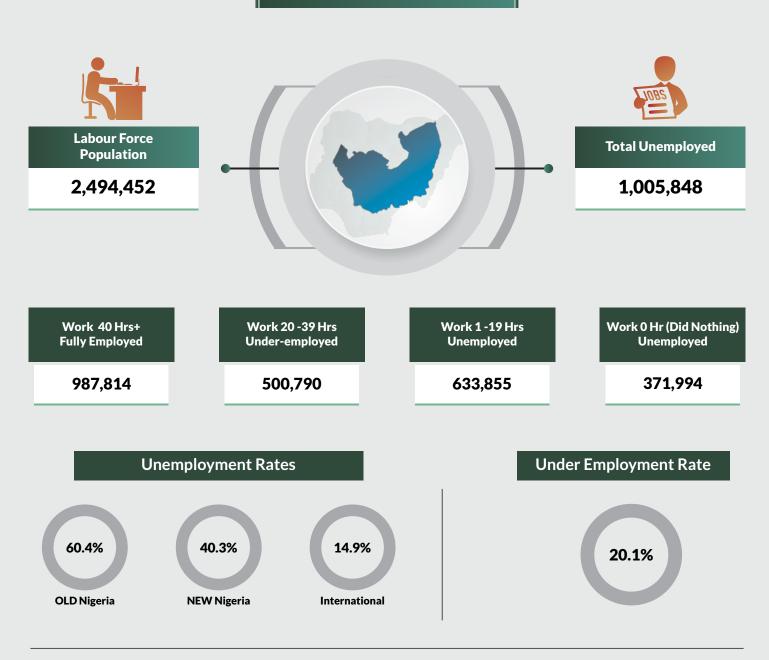








DELTA STATE

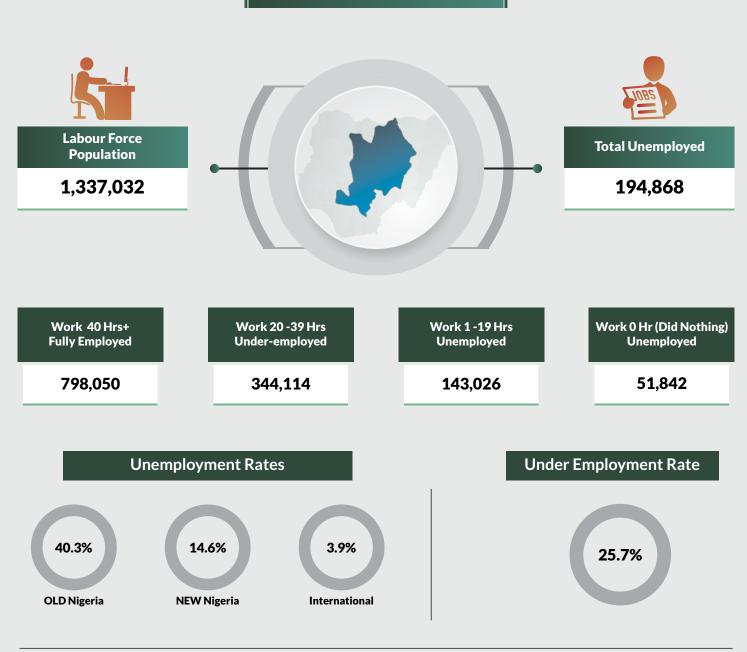






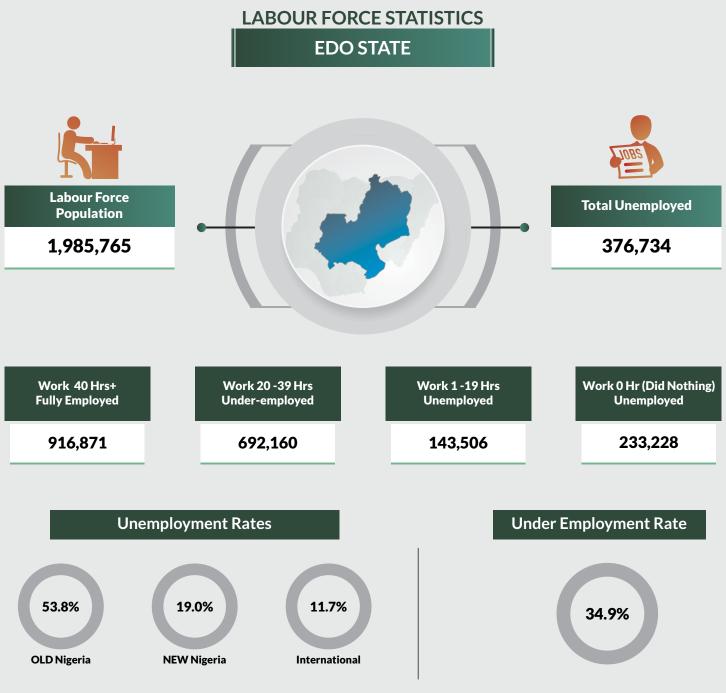
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

EBONYI STATE







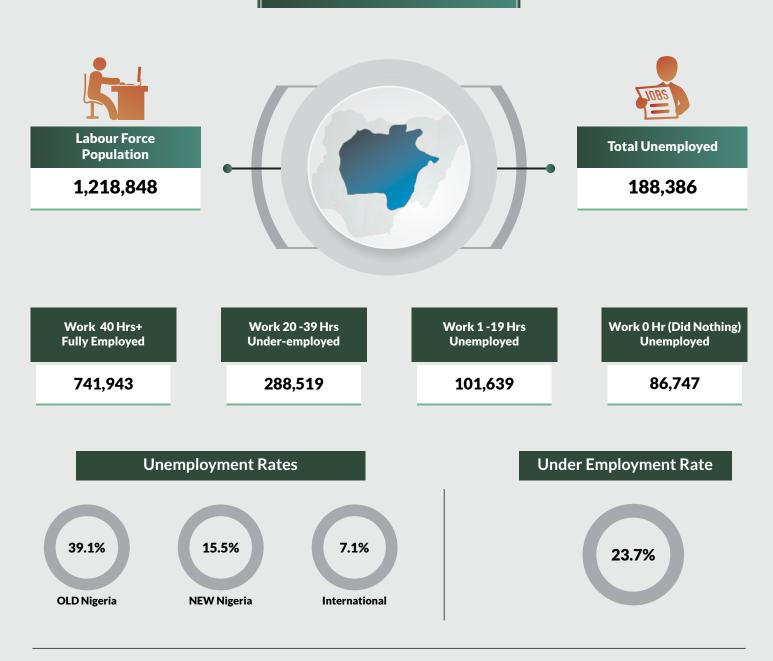








EKITI STATE

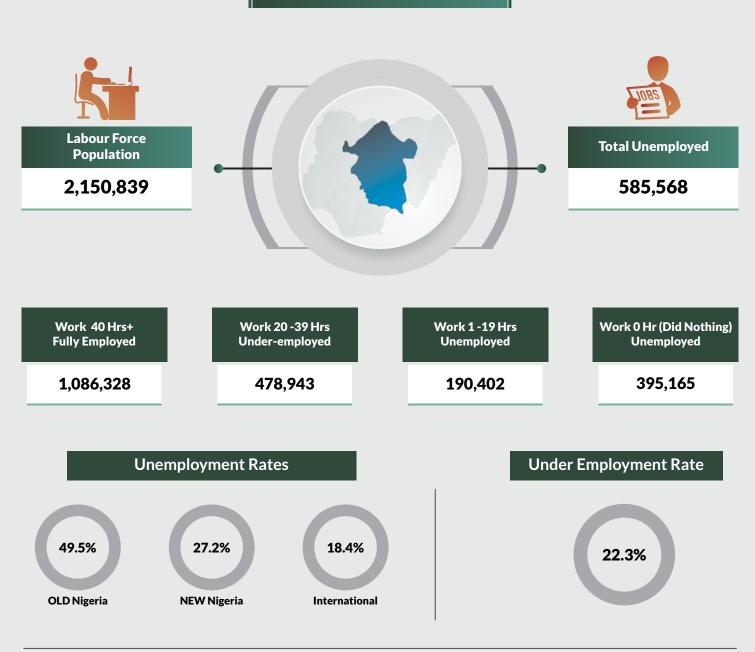






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS



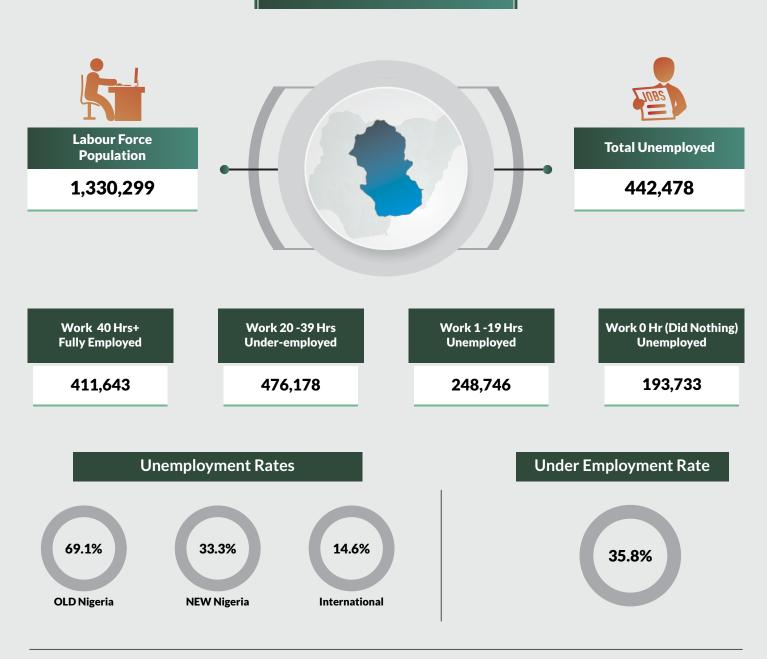






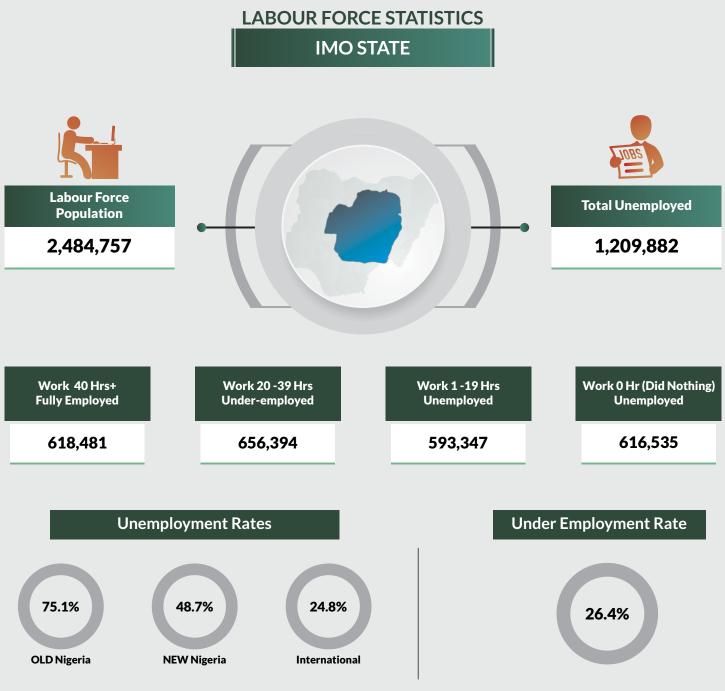


GOMBE STATE







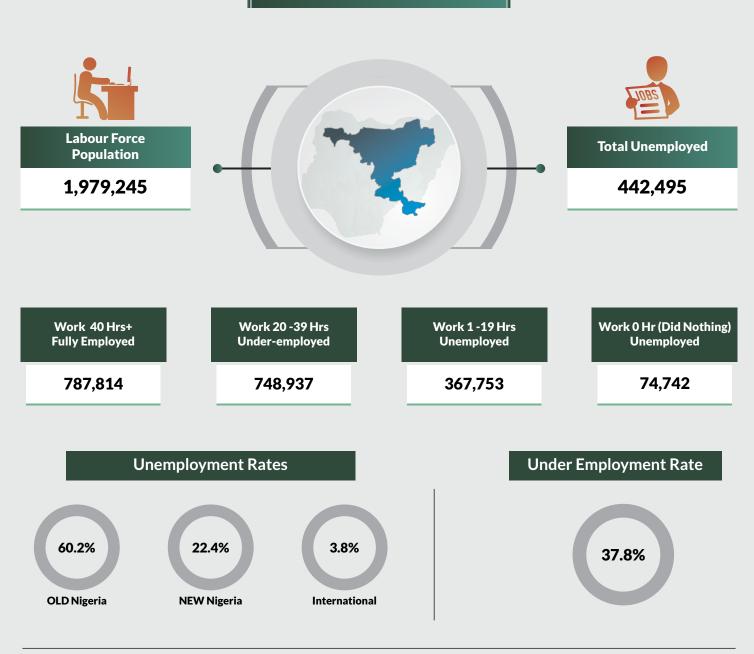








JIGAWA STATE

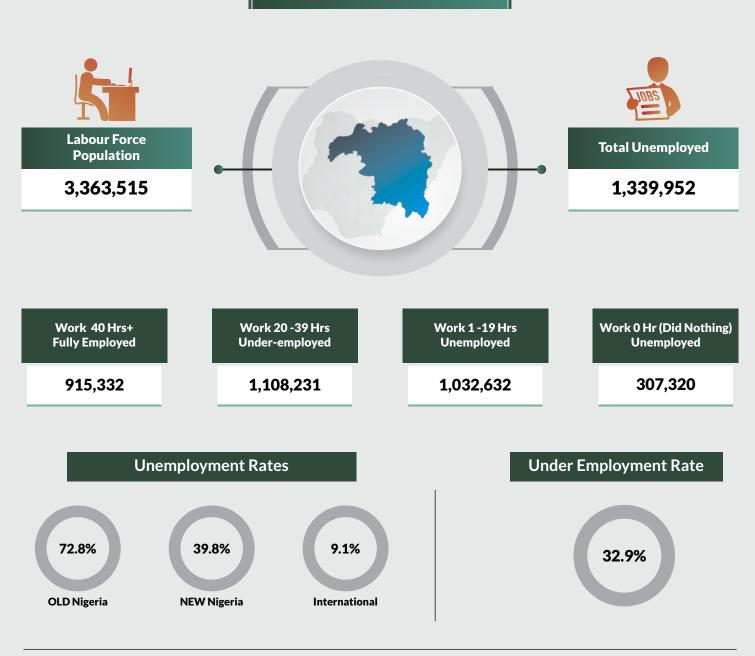






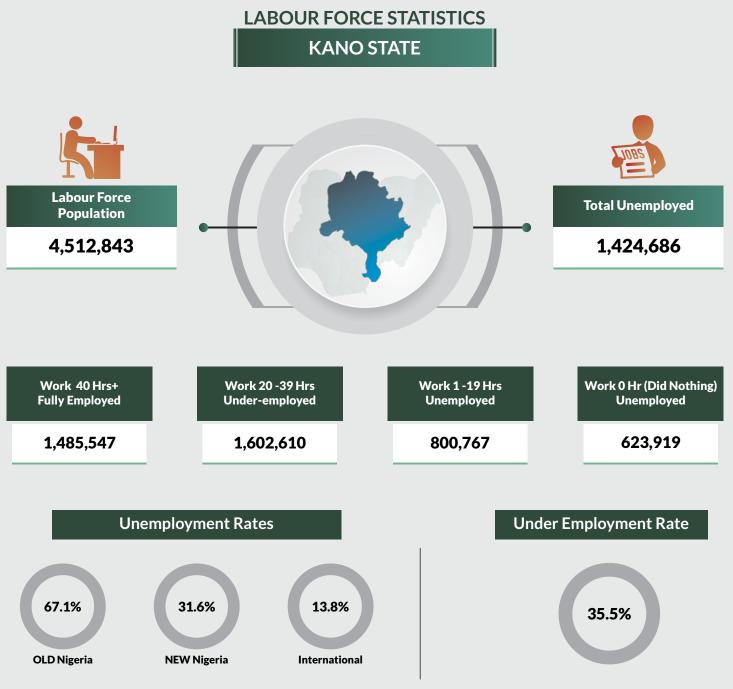
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

KADUNA STATE









Persons Who Did Not Work but have Jobs

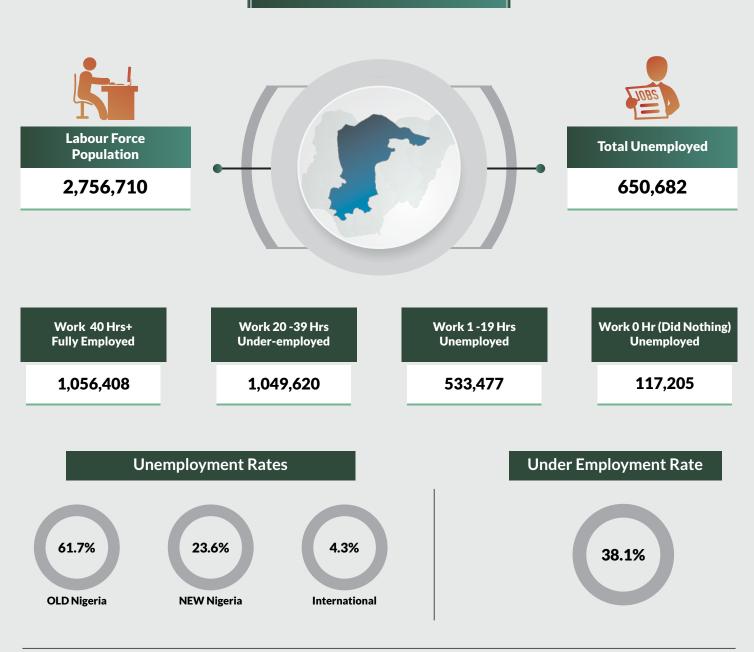


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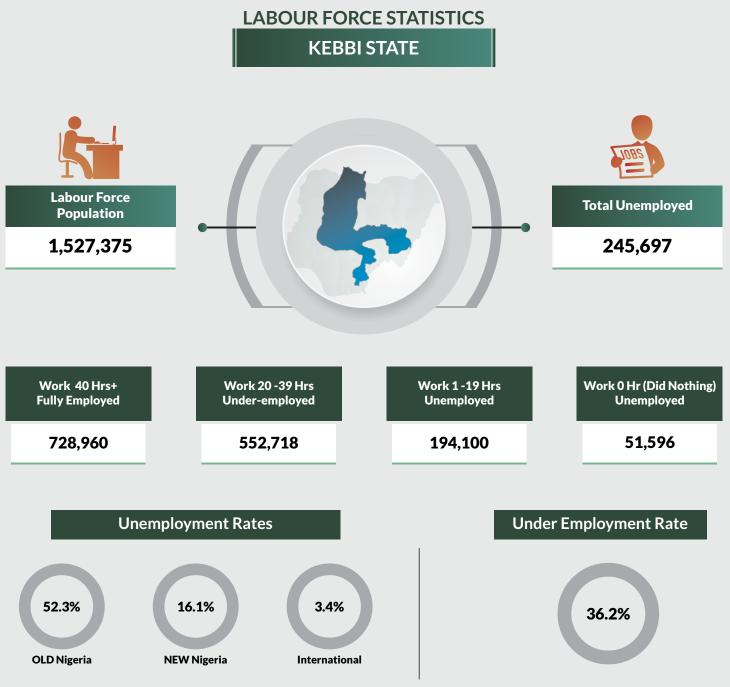
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

KATSINA STATE

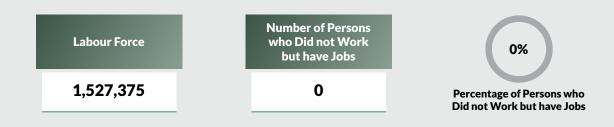








Persons Who Did Not Work but have Jobs

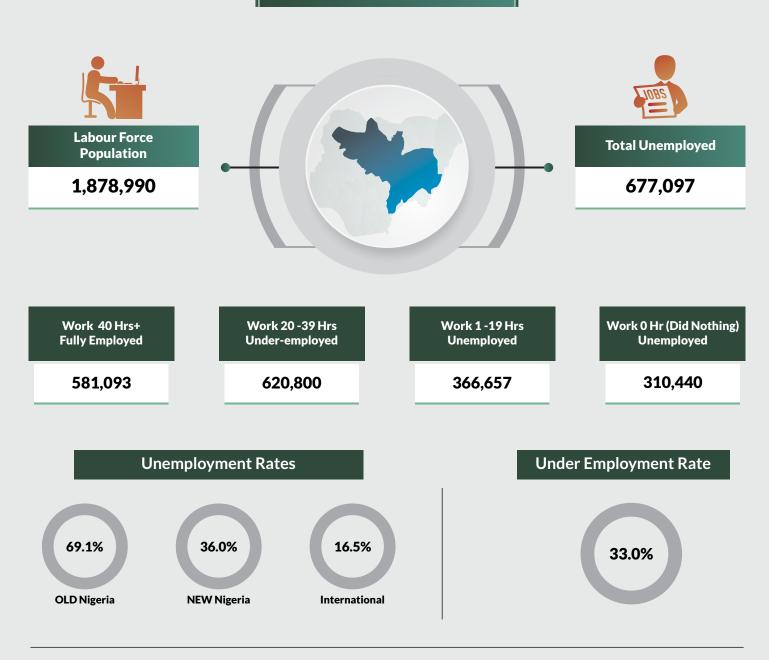


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KOGI STATE

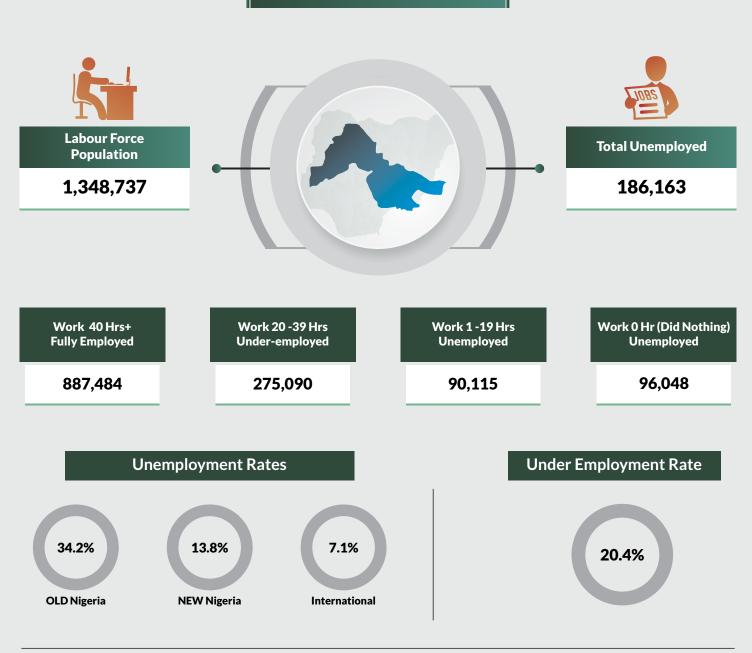








KWARA STATE

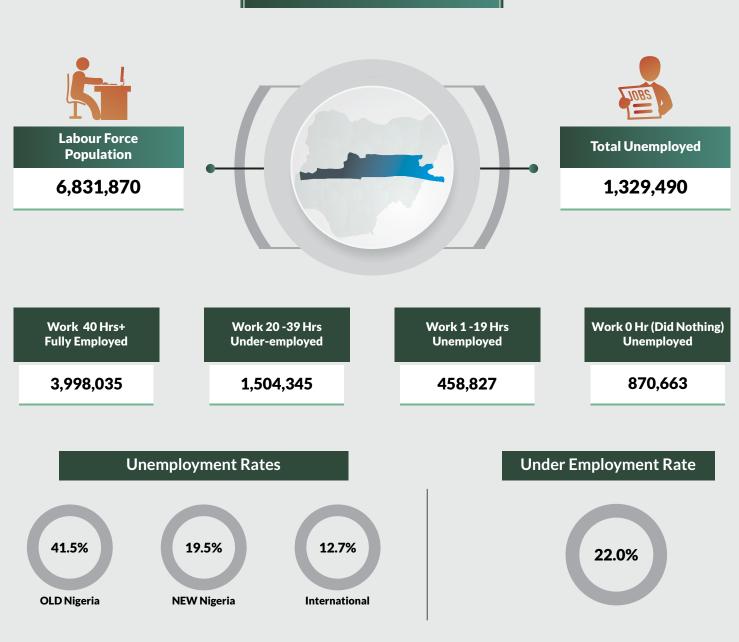






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

LAGOS STATE

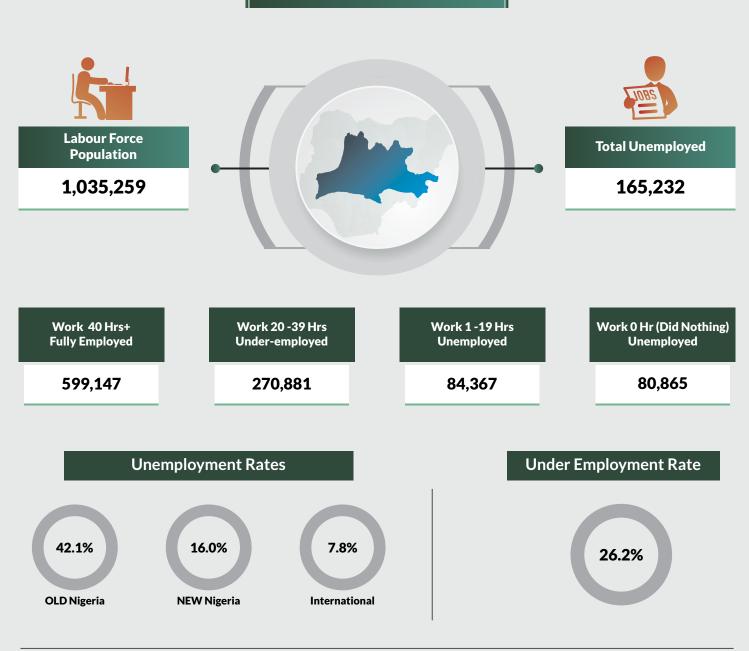






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

NASARAWA STATE

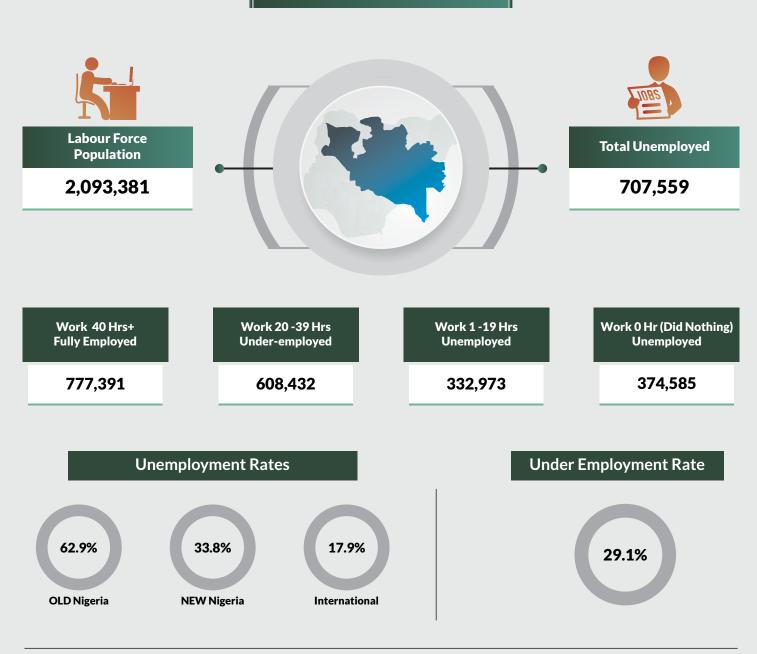








NIGER STATE

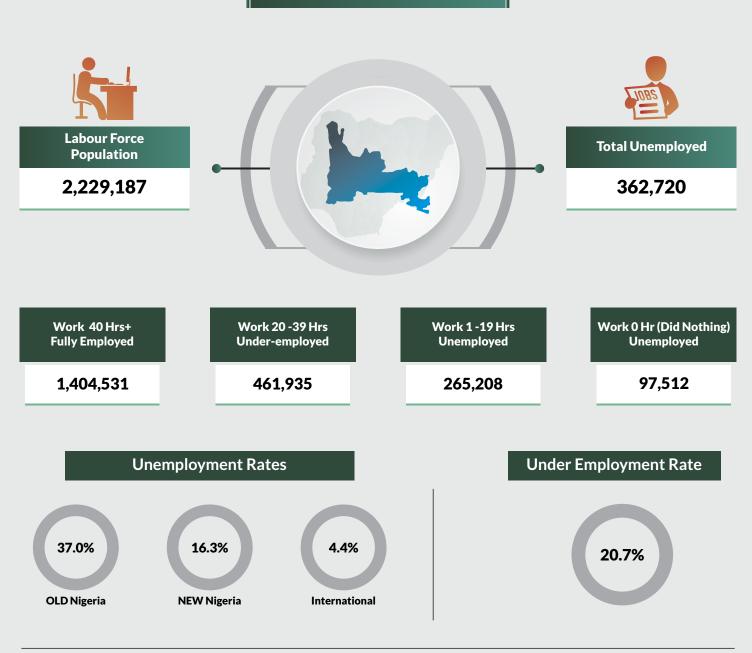








OGUN STATE

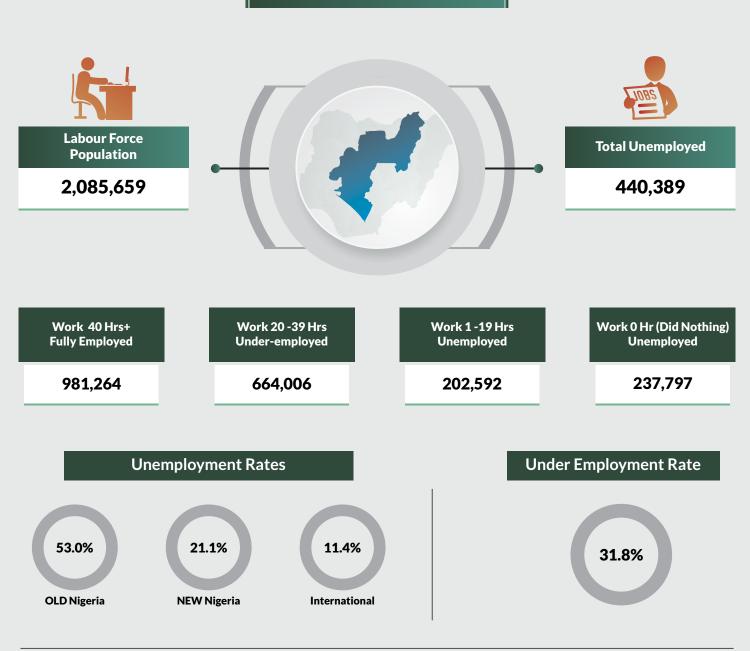








ONDO STATE

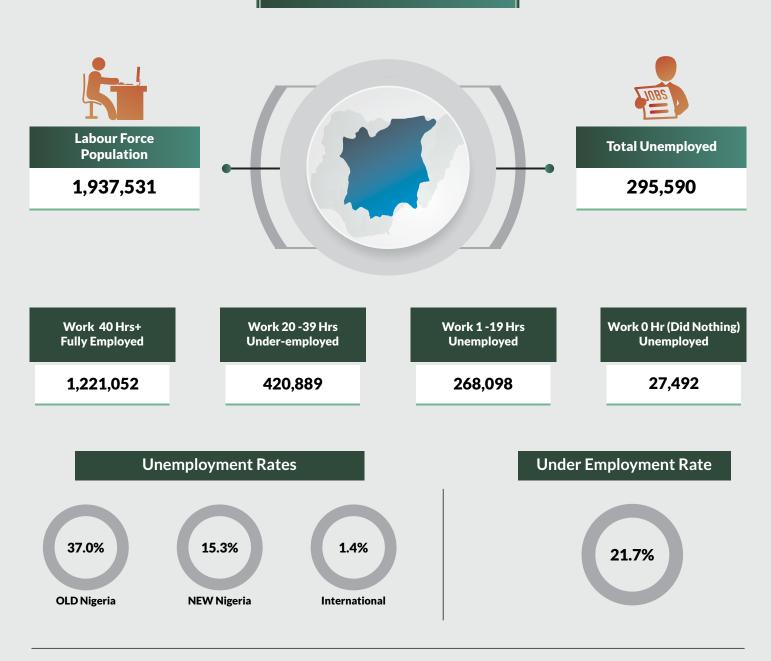






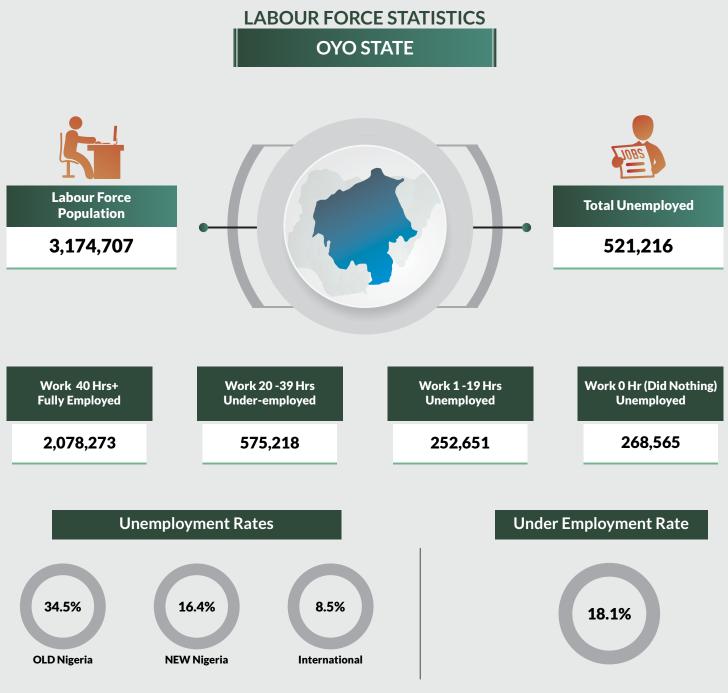


OSUN STATE









Persons Who Did Not Work but have Jobs

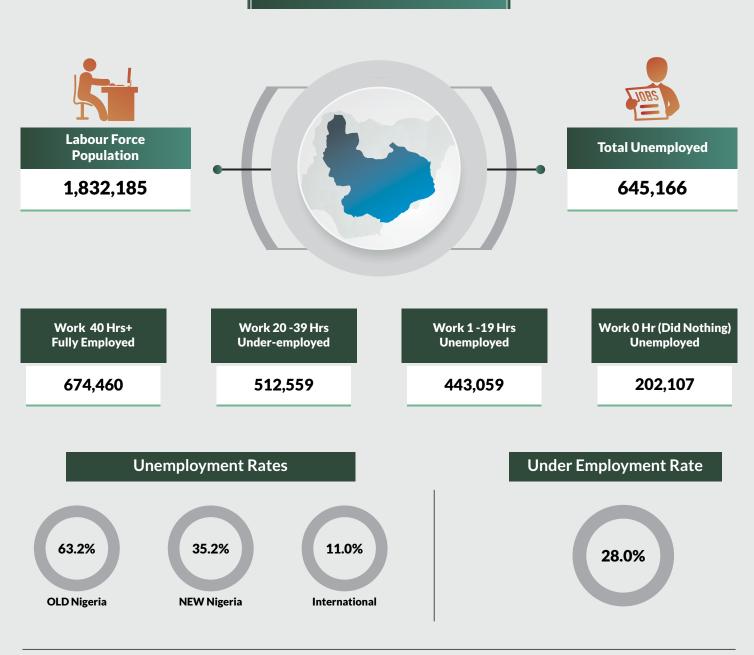


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LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

PLATEAU STATE

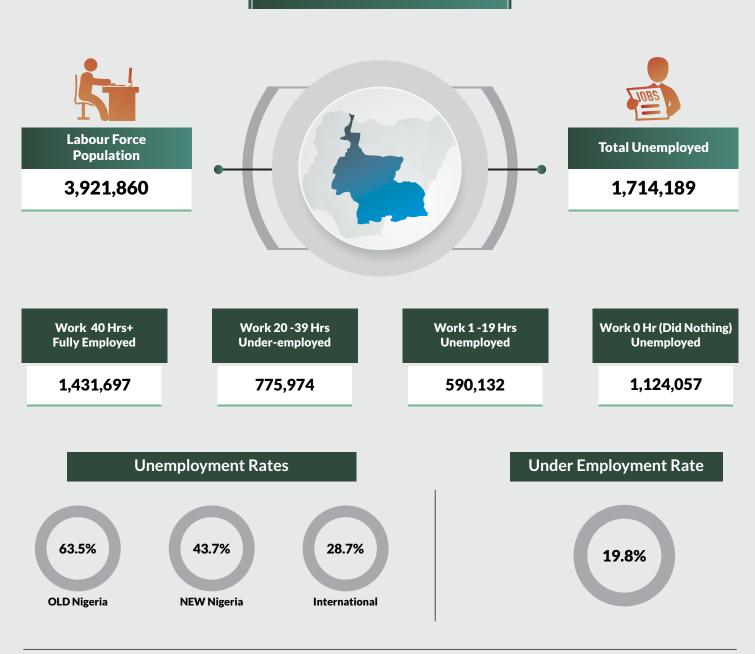








RIVERS STATE

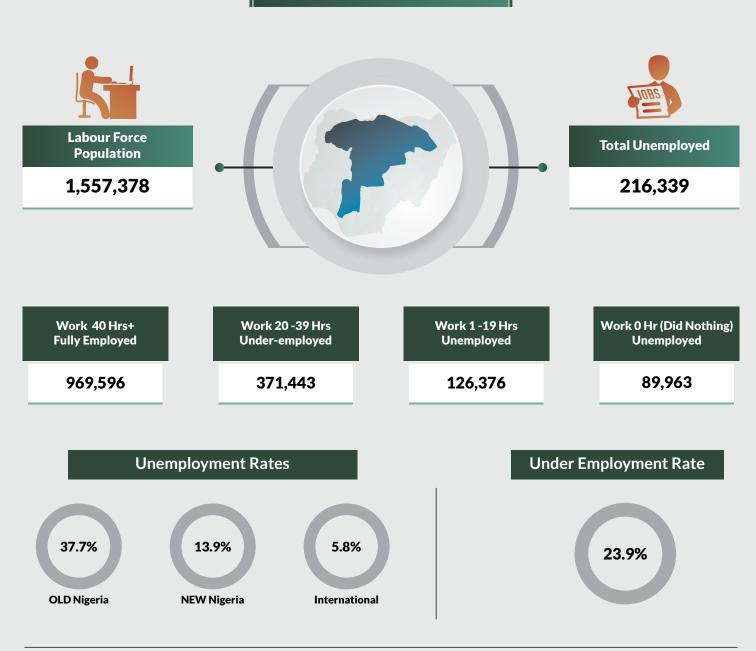






LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS



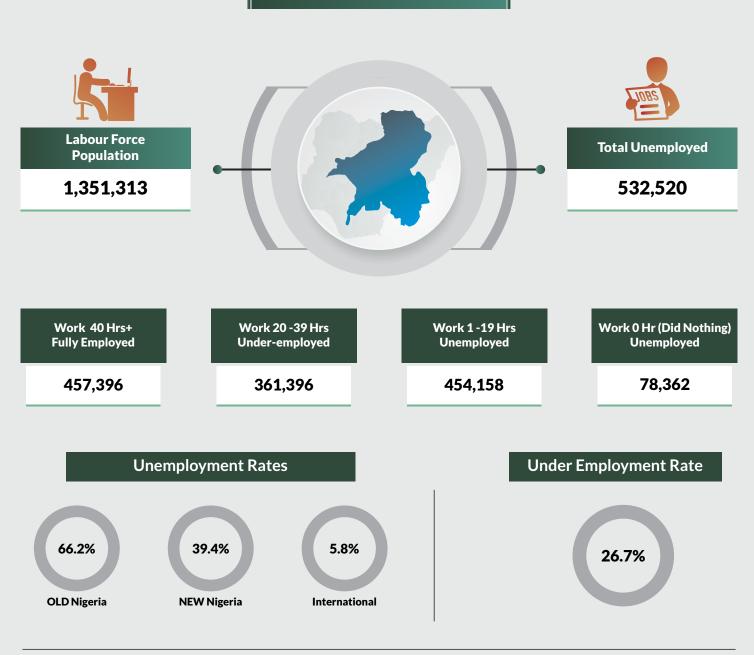






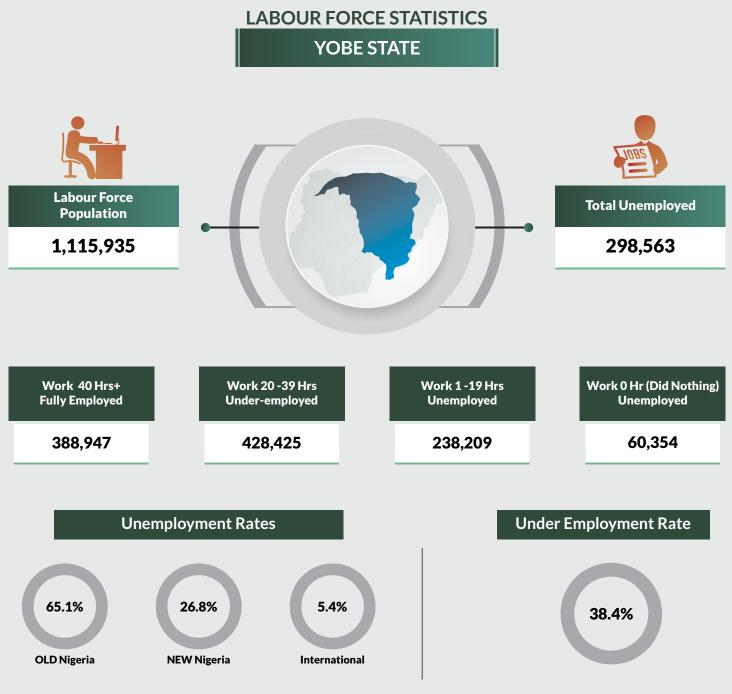
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

TARABA STATE









Persons Who Did Not Work but have Jobs

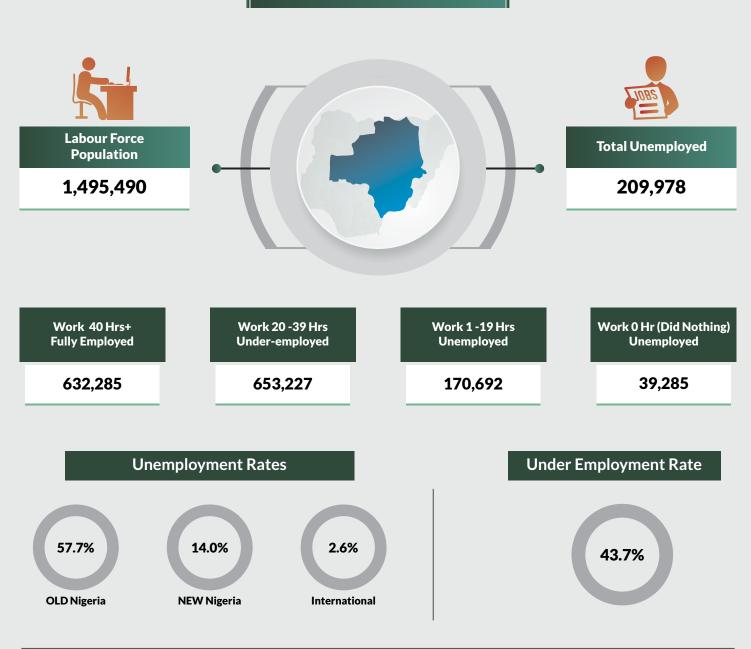


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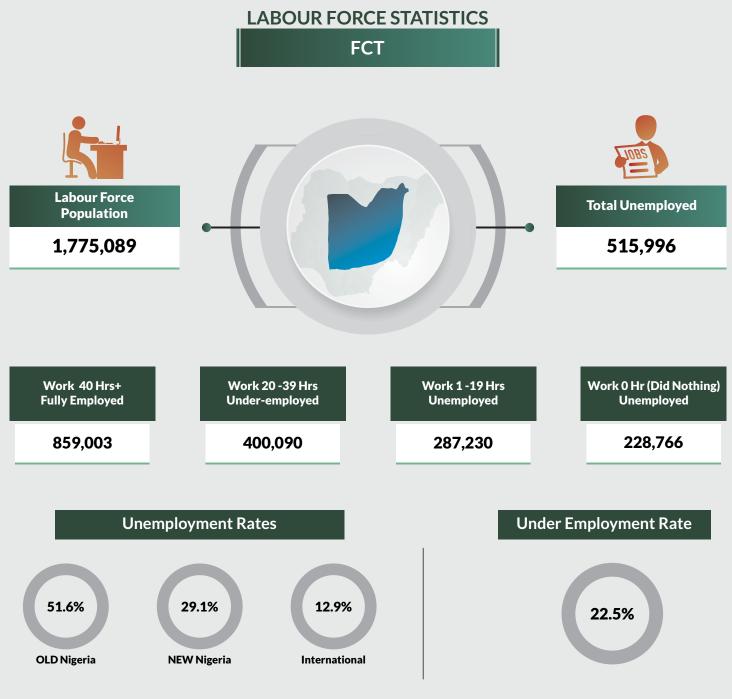
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS















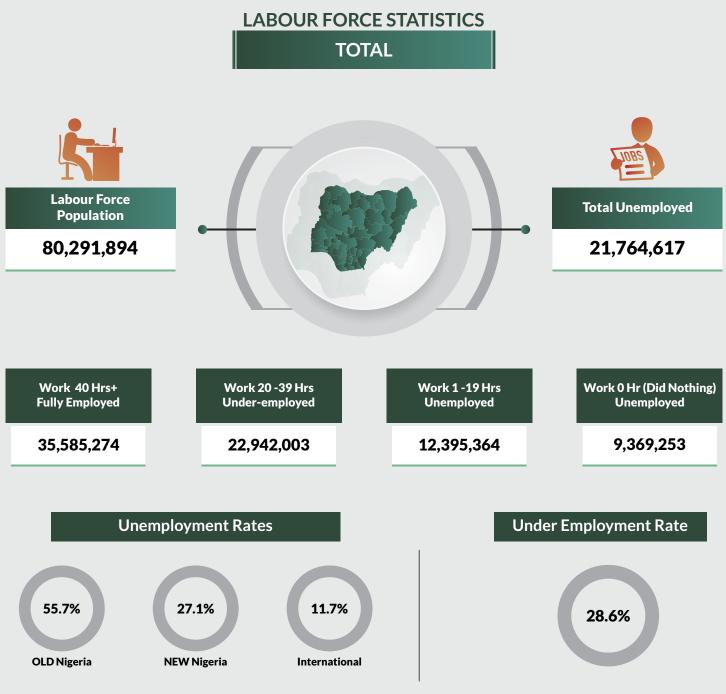




Table 1: Distribution of Households by Sector

		Sec	ctor			Zoi	nes		
	Total	Urban	Rural	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South- South	South West
Sample size, NLSS 2018/2019									
HH Sample size	22,118	6,815	15,303	4,197	3,526	4,199	3,000	3,600	3,596
COVID LFS Sample Size									
HH Sample size	18,500	5,640	12,860	3,500	3,000	3,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Interview completed	16,285	4,809	11,476	3,097	2,681	3,324	2,158	2,516	2,509
Interview not granted	332	190	142	74	26	32	46	97	57
Phone number not connected	786	256	530	147	134	66	155	160	124
Partially completed	102	47	55	47	14	5	8	16	12
Phone call not answered	145	46	99	40	18	9	29	23	26
Number does not exist	159	50	109	45	11	20	31	35	17
No phone number	691	242	449	50	116	44	73	153	255

Table 2: Result of Interview

		RALL		SEC	TOR	
			Urk	ban	Rural	
	# of households	% of overall sample	# of households	% of urban sample	# of households	% of rural sample
Status of Interview						
Interview completed	16285	88	4809	85.3	11476	89.2
Interview not granted	332	1.8	190	3.4	142	1.1
Phone number not connected	786	4.2	256	4.5	530	4.1
Partially completed	102	0.6	47	0.8	55	0.4
Phone call not answered	145	0.8	46	0.8	99	0.8
Number does not exist	159	0.9	50	0.9	109	0.8
No phone number	691	3.7	242	4.3	449	3.5
Total	18500	100	5640	100	12860	100

Table 3: Average Time Spent on Interviews by Zone (Minutes)

NATIONAL	25.4
NORTH CENTRAL	33
NORTH WEST	23.6
NORTH EAST	28.4
SOUTH WEST	18.9
SOUTH EAST	26.3
SOUTH-SOUTH	18.6

Table 4: Relationship of the Respondent to the Head of Household

Relationship to the Head of Household	Percentage				
Head of Household	66.9				
Other Member of the Household	14.1				
Neighbour	18.9				

Table 5: Distribution of Working Population by AGE & SEX

	Male		Female		Total		
Age Group	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	% of Total
15-24	20,046,716	49.5	20,429,080	50.5	40,475,796	100	34.6
25-34	12,642,173	42.9	16,846,717	57.1	29,488,890	100	25.2
35-44	11,126,703	48.4	11,862,914	51.6	22,989,617	100	19.7
45-54	7,982,675	52.5	7,236,008	47.5	15,218,682	100	13
55-64	4,801,894	55.2	3,896,307	44.8	8,698,201	100	7.4
Total	56,600,161	48.4	60,271,026	51.6	116,871,186	100	100

Table 6 : Labour Force Statistics

	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Total Number Employed	Work 40 Hrs+	Work 20 -39 Hrs	Work 1 - 19 Hrs	Work 0 Hr (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	UNEM	PLOYMENT RA	TES	Under
	(employment age and decided to work)	(Full+Part time/Underemployed) E+F	Full time Employed	Part time employed/Under- employed	Unemployed	Unemployed	G+H	OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International	Employment Rate
Total	80,291,894	58,527,277	35,585,274	22,942,003	12,395,364	9,369,253	21,764,617	55.7	27.1	11.7	28.6
Educational											
Never Attended School	15,847,257	12,114,063	6,295,525	5,818,538	2,924,632	808,562	3,733,194	60.3	23.6	5.1	36.7
Below Primary	85,711	46,075	23,234	22,841	22,855	16,780	39,635	72.9	46.2	19.6	26.6
Primary	14,831,238	11,652,198	7,051,378	4,600,820	2,385,763	793,278	3,179,040	52.5	21.4	5.3	31
Junior Secondary School	4,984,100	3,639,498	2,061,911	1,577,587	950,603	394,000	1,344,603	58.6	27	7.9	31.7
Vocational/Commercial	281,535	231,168	157,480	73,688	30,784	19,583	50,367	44.1	17.9	7	26.2
Senior Secondary School	28,558,044	20,422,995	13,274,626	7,148,369	3,885,954	4,249,095	8,135,050	53.5	28.5	14.9	25
NCE/OND/Nursing	6,530,801	4,521,787	2,948,437	1,573,350	1,032,823	976,191	2,009,014	54.9	30.8	14.9	24.1
BA/BSC/Bed/HND	6,956,600	4,111,790	2,753,734	1,358,056	906,825	1,937,986	2,844,811	60.4	40.9	27.9	19.5
MSC/MA/M.Adm	521,108	401,595	284,149	117,446	23,743	95,770	119,513	45.5	22.9	18.4	22.5
Doctorate	76,526	58,695	39,391	19,304	17,831		. 17,831	48.5	23.3	0	25.2
Others	1,618,973	1,327,413	695,408	632,005	213,551	78,010	291,560	57	18	4.8	39
Age-Group											1
15-24	16,709,724	9,890,185	4,795,090	5,095,095	3,098,741	3,720,799	6,819,539	71.3	40.8	22.3	30.5
25-34	23,328,460	16,161,031	9,983,631	6,177,400	3,236,752	3,930,677	7,167,429	57.2	30.7	16.8	26.5
Youth (15-34)	40,038,184	26,051,216	14,778,721	11,272,495	6,335,493	7,651,476	13,986,968	63.1	34.9	19.1	28.2
35-44	20,124,531	16,027,116	10,280,499	5,746,617	2,932,106	1,165,310	4,097,416	48.9	20.4	5.8	28.6
45-54	13,089,047	10,846,103	7,150,903	3,695,200	1,839,550	403,395	2,242,945	45.4	17.1	3.1	28.2
55-64	7,040,132	5,602,843	3,375,152	2,227,691	1,288,216	149,074	1,437,289	52.1	20.4	2.1	31.6
Gender											
Male	41,664,913	32,103,173	21,144,497	10,958,676	5,259,787	4,301,952	9,561,740	49.3	22.9	10.3	26.3
Female	38,626,981	26,424,104	14,440,777	11,983,327	7,135,577	5,067,301	12,202,878	62.6	31.6	13.1	31
Place of Residence											
Urban	28,513,287	21,261,390	14,655,146	6,606,244	3,277,044	3,974,853	7,251,897	48.6	25.4	13.9	23.2
Rural	51,778,607	37,265,887	20,930,128	16,335,759	9,118,320	5,394,400	14,512,720	59.6	28	10.4	31.5

Table 7: Labour Force Statistics, 2020

	LABOUR FORCE POPULATION	Work 40 Hrs.+	Work 20 -39 Hrs.	Work 1 - 19 Hrs.	Work 0 HR (Did nothing)	Total Unemployed	UNE	MPLOYMEN	T RATES	Under Employmen
		Fully Employed	Under- employed	Unemployed	Unemployed		OLD Nigeria	NEW Nigeria	International	t Rate
Total	80,291,894	35,585,274	22,942,003	12,395,364	9,369,253	21,764,617	55.7	27.1	11.7	28.6
									•	
ABIA	1,605,290	475,997	558,684	344,774	225,835	570,609	70.3	35.5	14.1	34.8
ADAMAWA	1,789,609	578,421	687,469	403,915	119,803	523,719	67.7	29.3	6.7	38.4
AKWA-IBOM	2,534,495	838,995	551,101	543,238	601,161	1,144,399	66.9	45.2	23.7	21.7
ANAMBRA	2,256,435	1,575,934	384,176	147,572	148,754	296,325	30.2	13.1	6.6	17
BAUCHI	2,535,661	890,184	1,090,070	441,737	113,670	555,407	64.9	21.9	4.5	43
BAYELSA	1,033,280	532,775	212,834	67,883	219,788	287,671	48.4	27.8	21.3	20.6
BENUE	2,641,049	863,296	1,159,815	375,408	242,530	617,938	67.3	23.4	9.2	43.9
BORNO	1,130,154	532,233	373,338	133,340	91,243	224,583	52.9	19.9	8.1	33
CROSS RIVER	1,959,675	820,596	520,595	322,902	295,583	618,484	58.1	31.6	15.1	26.6
DELTA	2,494,452	987,814	500,790	633,855	371,994	1,005,848	60.4	40.3	14.9	20.1
EBONYI	1,337,032	798,050	344,114	143,026	51,842	194,868	40.3	14.6	3.9	25.7
EDO	1,985,765	916,871	692,160	143,506	233,228	376,734	53.8	19	11.7	34.9
EKITI	1,218,848	741,943	288,519	101,639	86,747	188,386	39.1	15.5	7.1	23.7
ENUGU	2,150,839	1,086,328	478,943	190,402	395,165	585,568	49.5	27.2	18.4	22.3
GOMBE	1,330,299	411,643	476,178	248,746	193,733	442,478	69.1	33.3	14.6	35.8
IMO	2,484,757	618,481	656,394	593,347	616,535	1,209,882	75.1	48.7	24.8	26.4
JIGAWA	1,979,245	787,814	748,937	367,753	74,742	442,495	60.2	22.4	3.8	37.8
KADUNA	3,363,515	915,332	1,108,231	1,032,632	307,320	1,339,952	72.8	39.8	9.1	32.9
KANO	4,512,843	1,485,547	1,602,610	800,767	623,919	1,424,686	67.1	31.6	13.8	35.5
KATSINA	2,756,710	1,056,408	1,049,620	533,477	117,205	650,682	61.7	23.6	4.3	38.1
КЕВВІ	1,527,375	728,960	552,718	194,100	51,596	245,697	52.3	16.1	3.4	36.2
коді	1,878,990	581,093	620,800	366,657	310,440	677,097	69.1	36	16.5	33
KWARA	1,348,737	887,484	275,090	90,115	96,048	186,163	34.2	13.8	7.1	20.4
LAGOS	6,831,870	3,998,035	1,504,345	458,827	870,663	1,329,490	41.5	19.5	12.7	22
NASARAWA	1,035,259	599,147	270,881	84,367	80,865	165,232	42.1	16	7.8	26.2
NIGER	2,093,381	777,391	608,432	332,973	374,585	707,559	62.9	33.8	17.9	29.1
OGUN	2,229,187	1,404,531	461,935	265,208	97,512	362,720	37	16.3	4.4	20.7
ONDO	2,085,659	981,264	664,006	202,592	237,797	440,389	53	21.1	11.4	31.8
OSUN	1,937,531	1,221,052	420,889	268,098	27,492	295,590	37	15.3	1.4	21.7
ΟΥΟ	3,174,707	2,078,273	575,218	252,651	268,565	521,216	34.5	16.4	8.5	18.1
PLATEAU	1,832,185	674,460	512,559	443,059	202,107	645,166	63.2	35.2	11	28
RIVERS	3,921,860	1,431,697	775,974	590,132	1,124,057	1,714,189	63.5	43.7	28.7	19.8
ѕокото	1,557,378	969,596	371,443	126,376	89,963	216,339	37.7	13.9	5.8	23.9
TARABA	1,351,313	457,396	361,396	454,158	78,362	532,520	66.2	39.4	5.8	26.7
YOBE	1,115,935	388,947	428,425	238,209	60,354	298,563	65.1	26.8	5.4	38.4
ZAMFARA	1,495,490	632,285	653,227	170,692	39,285	209,978	57.7	14	2.6	43.7
FCT	1,775,089	859,003	400,090	287,230	228,766	515,996	51.6	29.1	12.9	22.5

Percentage of Persons who Did State Labour Force Number of Persons who Did not Work but have Jobs not Work but have Jobs (%) 1,605,290 Abia 22,907 1.4 Adamawa 1,789,609 5,933 0.3 Akwa Ibom 2,534,495 25,931 1 Anambra 2,256,435 55,416 2.5 Bauchi 2,535,661 29,843 1.2 7.9 1,033,280 81,876 Bayelsa Benue 2,641,049 7,452 0.3 Borno 1,130,154 41,087 3.6 Cross River 1,959,675 20,850 1.1 Delta 2,494,452 75,376 3 1.337.032 5.080 0.4 Ebonvi Edo 1,985,765 100,336 5.1 Ekiti 1,218,848 28,397 2.3 2,150,839 59,416 2.8 Enugu Gombe 1,330,299 10,084 0.8 2,484,757 18,917 0.8 Imo Jigawa 1,979,245 20,672 1 Kaduna 3,363,515 95,090 2.8 150,987 Kano 4,512,843 33 0.4 Katsina 2,756,710 11,146 Kebbi 1,527,375 0 0 Kogi 1,878,990 87,913 4.7 1,348,737 34,204 2.5 Kwara 6,831,870 914,965 13.4 Lagos 1,035,259 9,096 0.9 Nasarawa Niger 2,093,381 46,220 2.2 2,229,187 Ogun 114,380 5.1 8.3 Ondo 2,085,659 173,164 1,937,531 24,151 1.2 Osun 3,174,707 190,383 Oyo 6 Plateau 1,832,185 43,159 2.4 Rivers 3,921,860 169,466 4.3 1,557,378 25,561 Sokoto 1.6 Taraba 1,351,313 4,751 0.4

0

3,195

28,672

2,736,076

0

0.2

1.6

34

Persons 8: Who Did Not Work but have Jobs

Yobe

Total

Zamfara

FCT Abuja

1,115,935

1,495,490

1,775,089

80,291,894

Persons 9: Unemployment Rate by Countries

	Country	Latest	Previous	Reference Period
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	34.3	34.2	May-20
2	Namibia	33.4	34	Dec-18
3	Angola	32	31.8	Mar-20
4	South Africa	30.1	29.1	Mar-20
5	Kosovo	25.9	24.5	Dec-19
6	Mozambique	25	24.4	Dec-17
7	Palestine	25	24	Mar-20
8	Costa Rica	24	12.5	Jun-20
9	Lesotho	23.5	23.6	Dec-19
10	Swaziland	22.9	22.5	Dec-19
11	Armenia	19.8	17.1	Mar-20
12	Colombia	19.8	21.4	Jun-20
13	Gabon	19.6	19.5	Dec-19
14	Jordan	19.3	19	Mar-20
15	Ethiopia	19.1	16.9	Dec-18
16	Senegal	19	15.1	Mar-19
17	Botswana	18.2	17.9	Dec-19
18	Montenegro	18.1	18.2	Jun-20
19	Philippines	17.7	5.3	Jun-20
20	Libya	17.3	17.3	Dec-19
21	Greece	17	15.7	May-20
22	Peru	16.3	13.1	Jun-20
23	Macedonia	16.2	16.6	Mar-20
24	Rwanda	15.4	16	Nov-19
25	Spain	15.3	14.4	Jun-20
26	Tunisia	14.9	15.1	Dec-19
27	Haiti	13.5	13.5	Dec-19
28	Sao Tome and Principe	13.4	13.3	Dec-19
29	Brazil	13.3	12.9	Jun-20
30	Zambia	13.2	11.4	Dec-19
31	Sudan	13	12.9	Dec-19
32	Turkey	12.8	13.2	Apr-20
33	Yemen	12.8	12.9	Dec-19
34	Georgia	12.7	13.9	Dec-18
35	Morocco	12.3	10.5	Jun-20
36	Chile	12.2	11.2	Jun-20
30 37	Lithuania	12.2	11.2	Jun-20
38	Albania	11.9	11.6	Mar-20
39	Guyana	11.7	11.0	Dec-19
40	New Caledonia	11.7	11.7	Dec-19
+0 41	Nigeria	11.7	10.8	Jun-20
41 42	Algeria	11.7	11.7	Apr-19
42 43	Cape Verde	11.4	11.7	Dec-19
43 44	Afghanistan	11.5	11.1	Dec-19
44 45	India	11.1	23.5	Jun-20

46	Canada	10.9	12.3	Jul-20
47	Argentina	10.4	8.9	Mar-20
48	Iran	10.4	10.9	Sep-19
49	Republic of the Congo	10.4	10.4	Dec-19
50	Mauritania	10.3	10.3	Dec-19
51	United States	10.2	11.1	Jul-20
52	Cyprus	9.8	10.2	Jun-20
53	Mali	9.8	9.6	Dec-19
54	Sweden	9.8	9	Jun-20
55	Serbia	9.7	9.7	Mar-20
56	Tanzania	9.7	9.9	Dec-18
57	Uruguay	9.7	9.7	May-20
58	Bahamas	9.5	10.7	Dec-19
59 59	Slovenia	9.3	9.1	May-20
60	Austria	9.2	10.1	Jul-20
61	Equatorial Guinea	9.2	9.2	Dec-19
62	Brunei	9.1	8.9	Dec-19
63	Croatia	9.1	9.5	Jun-20
64	Barbados	8.9	9.5	Dec-19
65	Gambia	8.9	8.9	Dec-19
66		8.8	8.3	Jun-20
60 67	Italy Ukraine	8.6	8.7	Mar-20
68 (0	Syria But suis	8.4	8.3	Dec-19
69 70	Bulgaria	8.3	9.9	Jun-20
70	Mongolia	8.1		Dec-19
71	Finland	7.9	10.6	Jun-20
72		7.9	7.9	Dec-19
73	Euro Area	7.8	7.7	Jun-20
74	France	7.8	8.1	Mar-20
75 T (Puerto Rico	7.8	9.6	Feb-20
76 	Belize	7.7	9.4	Dec-19
77	Egypt	7.7	8	Mar-20
78	Australia	7.4	7.1	Jun-20
79	Latvia	7.4	6	Mar-20
80	Slovakia	7.4	7.2	Jun-20
81	Suriname	7.4	7.6	Dec-19
82	Jamaica	7.3	7.2	Mar-20
83	European Union	7.1	7	Jun-20
84	Mauritius	7.1	6.4	Mar-20
85	Panama	7.1	6	Dec-19
86	Luxembourg	7	7	Jun-20
87	Ghana	6.8	6.7	Dec-19
88	Central African Republic	6.5	6.5	Dec-19
89	Eritrea	6.5	6.5	Dec-19
90	Maldives	6.4	6.1	Dec-19
91	Venezuela	6.4	7.3	Dec-18

92	El Salvador	6.3	6.4	Dec-19
93	Hong Kong	6.2	5.9	Jun-20
94	Lebanon	6.2	6.2	Dec-19
95	Russia	6.2	6.1	Jun-20
96	Burkina Faso	6.1	6.1	Dec-19
97	Poland	6.1	6	Jun-20
98	Dominican Republic	5.9	6.5	Dec-19
99	China	5.7	5.9	Jun-20
100	Honduras	5.7	5.7	Dec-19
101	Paraguay	5.7	6.2	Dec-19
102	Saudi Arabia	5.7	5.7	Mar-20
103	Sri Lanka	5.7	4.5	Mar-20
104	Portugal	5.6	6.7	Jun-20
105	Belgium	5.5	5.4	Jun-20
106	Denmark	5.5	5.6	Jun-20
107	Uzbekistan	5.5	5.2	Dec-19
108	Malawi	5.4	5.4	Dec-19
109	Romania	5.2	5.2	Jun-20
110	Estonia	5	4.1	Mar-20
111	Ireland	5	4.6	Jul-20
112	Indonesia	5	5.3	Mar-20
113	Ecuador	4.9	5.9	Dec-19
114	Kenya	4.9	4.9	Mar-20
115	Malaysia	4.9	5.3	Jun-20
116	Zimbabwe	4.9	4.9	Dec-19
117	Azerbaijan	4.8	5.2	Dec-19
118	Kazakhstan	4.8	4.8	Jun-20
119	Nicaragua	4.8	4.9	Mar-20
120	Hungary	4.6	4.1	Jun-20
121	Norway	4.6	4.1	May-20
122	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6	3.8	Sep-18
123	Israel	4.5	4.3	Jun-20
124	Guinea	4.3	4.2	Dec-19
125	Netherlands	4.3	3.6	Jun-20
126	Sierra Leone	4.3	4.3	Dec-19
127	South Korea	4.3	4.5	Jun-20
128	Bangladesh	4.2	4.3	Dec-19
129	Fiji	4.2	4.2	Dec-19
130	Germany	4.2	4.1	Jun-20
131	Guinea Bissau	4.1	4.1	Dec-19
132	Iceland	4.1	5.9	Jun-20
133	Moldova	4.1	4.3	Mar-20
134	Pakistan	4.1	5.5	Dec-19
135	New Zealand	4	4.2	Jun-20
136	Taiwan	4	4.2	Jun-20

137	Bahrain	3.9	3.7	Dec-18
138	Turkmenistan	3.9	3.8	Dec-19
139	United Kingdom	3.9	3.9	May-20
140	Czech Republic	3.8	3.7	Jul-20
141	Comoros	3.7	3.7	Dec-19
142	Bolivia	3.6	3	Dec-19
143	Cayman Islands	3.5	2.8	Dec-19
144	Seychelles	3.5	4.1	Dec-18
145	Bhutan	3.4	2.4	Dec-18
146	Cameroon	3.3	3.4	Dec-19
147	Malta	3.3	3.2	Mar-20
148	North Korea	3.3	3.3	Dec-19
149	Nepal	3.2	3.4	Dec-17
150	Switzerland	3.2	3.4	Jun-20
151	Kyrgyzstan	3.1	3.1	Apr-20
152	Oman	3.1	3.1	Dec-19
153	East Timor	3	3	Dec-19
154	Mexico	2.9	3.6	Mar-20
155	Singapore	2.9	2.4	Jun-20
156	Japan	2.8	2.9	Jun-20
157	Vietnam	2.7	2.2	Jun-20
158	United Arab Emirates	2.6	2.6	Dec-19
159	Guatemala	2.5	2	Mar-19
160	Macau	2.5	2.4	Jun-20
161	Ivory Coast	2.4	2.5	Dec-19
162	Papua New Guinea	2.4	2.4	Dec-19
163	Chad	2.3	2.2	Dec-19
164	Kuwait	2.2	2.1	Dec-19
165	Tajikistan	2.1	2.1	Nov-19
166	Benin	2	2.1	Dec-19
167	Liberia	2	2	Dec-19
168	Uganda	1.8	1.7	Dec-19
169	Cuba	1.7	1.7	Dec-18
170	Liechtenstein	1.7	1.9	Dec-18
171	Тодо	1.7	1.7	Dec-19
172	Faroe Islands	1.6	1.3	Apr-20
173	Madagascar	1.6	1.7	Dec-19
174	Myanmar	1.6	1	Dec-19
175	Burundi	1.5	1.5	Dec-19
176	Thailand	1	1.1	Mar-20
177	Cambodia	0.7	0.7	Dec-19
178	Laos	0.6	0.6	Dec-19
179	Niger	0.3	0.3	Dec-19
180	Belarus	0.2	0.3	Mar-20
181	Qatar	0.1	0.1	Dec-19

Labour Market Statistics:

Year /Quarter	Employed ('000)	Time-related underemployed ('000)	Fully Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Not in Labour Force ('000)	Labour Force Pupulation ('000)	Working Age Pupulation ('000)
2015-Q1	67,903	12,209	55,694	5,534	29,388	73,436	102,824
2015-Q2	67,947	13,571	54,376	6,063	29,557	74,011	103,568
2015-Q3	68,422	13,206	55,217	7,518	28,374	75,940	104,314
2015-Q4	68,922	14,416	54,506	8,036	28,065	76,958	105,023
2016-Q1	69,001	15,023	53,978	9,485	27,515	78,487	106,001
2016-Q2	67,991	10,644	57,347	11,895	26,804	79,886	106,690
2016-Q3	68,772	11,198	57,574	11,897	27,364	80,669	108,033
2016-Q4	69,472	11,549	57,923	11,680	27,440	81,152	108,592
2017-Q1	<mark>70,666</mark>	16,837	53,829	11,926	26,847	82,592	109,439
2017-Q2	<mark>70,355</mark>	17,679	52,676	13,585	26,346	83,940	110,287
2017-Q3	<mark>69,090</mark>	18,029	51,061	15,998	26,046	85,088	111,134
2017-Q4	<mark>68,866</mark>	17,701	51,166	17,671	25,581	86,538	112,119
2018-Q1	68,955	17,801	51,154	19,251	24,962	88,207	113,169
2018-Q2	69,166	17,992	51,174	20,344	24,802	89,509	114,311
2018-Q3	69,543	18,216	51,327	20,928	25,022	90,471	115,493
2020-Q2	58,527	22,942	35,585	21,765	36,579	80,292	116,871

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proshare

