



National Bureau of Statistics



# Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS) Report Q2 2024

Report Date: November, 2024

## TABLE OF CONTENT

|  |    |
|--|----|
| INTRODUCTION .....                                     | 1  |
| HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RESULTS .....                        | 4  |
| LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE.....                   | 4  |
| EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO.....                    | 6  |
| STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT .....                             | 7  |
| INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA.....                    | 9  |
| UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA.....                           | 12 |
| TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT .....                     | 14 |
| OTHER FORMS OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (LU2-LU4) ..... | 16 |
| DISCOURAGED JOBSEEKERS .....                           | 19 |
| YOUTH NEET ESTIMATE.....                               | 20 |
| ANNEX A .....  | 21 |
| DEFINITION OF LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS.....            | 25 |
| ANNEX B .....  | 25 |
| SURVEY DESIGN .....                                    | 27 |

## List of Figures

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figure 1 - Labour Force Participation Rate.....   | 4  |
| Figure 2 - Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex.....  | 4  |
| Figure 3 - Labour Force Participation Rate by Residence and Disability Status<br>.....                            | 5  |
| Figure 4: Trend of Labour Force Participation Rate.....   | 5  |
| Figure 5: Employment-to-Population Ratio.....   | 6  |
| Figure 6: Employment-to-Population Ratio by Sex and Residence.....  | 6  |
| Figure 7: Trend of Employment-to-Population Ratio.....  | 7  |
| Figure 8: Trend of Employment Status.....   | 8  |
| Figure 9: Employment Status by Sex, Residence, Disability Status.....   | 9  |
| Figure 10: Informal employment in total employment.....   | 10 |
| Figure 11: Proportion of informal employment in total employment excluding<br>agriculture by education, (%)...... | 11 |
| Figure 12: Percentage of informal employment.....   | 11 |
| Figure 13: Percentage of informal employment by sex and place of residence.....                                   | 12 |
| Figure 14: Unemployment rate in Nigeria.....  | 13 |
| Figure 15: Unemployment by Sex, Place of Residence and Disability Status.....                                     | 14 |
| Figure 16: Unemployment by Place of Educational Attainment, and Age Group.....                                    | 14 |
| Figure 17: Trend of Unemployment.....   | 14 |
| Figure 18: Time-related Underemployment in Nigeria.....   | 15 |
| Figure 19: Time-related Underemployment by Sex, Place of Residence, and<br>Disability Status.....                 | 15 |
| Figure 20: Time-related Underemployment by Educational Attainment, and<br>Age.....                                | 16 |
| Figure 21: Trend of Time-related Underemployment.....   | 16 |
| Figure 22: LU2 by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural (%).....   | 17 |
| Figure 23: LU3 by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural (%).....   | 18 |
| Figure 24: LU4 by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural (%).....   | 18 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 25: Trend of Labour Underutilisation.....                                       | 19 |
| Figure 26: Discouraged Job Seekers by Sex, Disability Status, and Urban-<br>Rural..... | 20 |
| Figure 27: NEET by Sex.....  | 21 |

## INTRODUCTION

The Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS) is a statistical survey designed to collect comprehensive data on employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the population labour force. It provides quarterly estimates of the main labour force statistics with sufficient precision at the national level.

This report contains findings from the Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS) for the second quarter of 2024. The statistics are measured based on the labour force framework as guided by the international standard for labour market statistics for international comparability and the specific data requirements for the country.

The main objective of the NLFS is to collect basic statistics on the labour market situation in Nigeria and make labour statistics available to support government policies and programmes for effective planning, and for the private sector to support investment decision-making aimed at improving the employment situation in the country.

The Labour Force Survey also serves as a tool for monitoring progress towards national goals and global commitments with an overarching goal of promoting the welfare of the Nigerian population while ensuring the availability of labour market statistics to feed into the global sustainable development goals agenda. Labour is often one of the most important factors of production and is a major determinant of the economic system globally. Therefore, it is imperative to know whether people are working or not, how long they work, and the nature of the jobs they are engaged in.

The NLFS enables key labour market statistics and the employment situation to be monitored periodically in Nigeria. The indicators include the labour force participation rate, employment-to-population ratio, unemployment rate, time-related underemployment, self-employment, labour underutilisation, and other key job characteristics.

## Key Labour Market Indicators

- i. The labour force participation rate among the working-age population increased to 79.5% in Q2 2024 from 77.3% in Q1 2024.
- ii. Employment-to-population ratio was 76.1% in Q2 2024. This is an increase of 2.9 percentage points compared to 73.2 in Q1 2024. Year on year comparison shows a slight decrease from Q2 2023 at 77.1%.
- iii. The combined unemployment rate and time-related underemployment as a share of the labour force population (LU2) decreased to 13% in Q2 2024 from 15.3% in Q1 2023.
- iv. Informal employment remains high at 93%.
- v. The Unemployment rate in Q2 was 4.3%.
- vi. The unemployment rate among persons with secondary education was 7.6% in Q2 2024,
- vii. The unemployment rate among youth aged (15-24 years) was 6.5% in Q2 2024,
- viii. The unemployment rate in urban areas was 5.2% in Q2 2024, this is significantly higher compare to 2.8% in rural areas.
- ix. Time-related underemployment in Q2 2024 came down to 9.2% from 10.6% recorded in Q1 2024.
- x. 3.7% of the working-age population was in subsistence agriculture in Q2 2024.
- xi. The Percentage of Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET Rate) was 12.5%. Similar to previous quarters, the share of female was higher than male.



| Key Labour Market Indicators                | Q4 2022 | Q1 2023 | Q2 2023 | Q3 2023 | Q1 2024 | Q2 2024 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Labour Force Participation Rate             | 77.8    | 79.9    | 80.4    | 79.5    | 77.3    | 79.5    |
| Employment-to-Population Ratio              | 73.6    | 76.6    | 77.1    | 75.6    | 73.2    | 76.1    |
| Share of employed people in self-employment | 84      | 86      | 88      | 87.3    | 84      | 85.6    |
| Time-related underemployment                | 13.7    | 12.2    | 11.8    | 12.3    | 10.6    | 9.2     |
| Unemployment Rate                           | 5.3     | 4.1     | 4.2     | 5       | 5.3     | 4.3     |
| Labour Underutilisation 2 <sup>1</sup>      | 18.2    | 15.8    | 15.5    | 17      | 15.3    | 13.0    |
| Labour Underutilisation 3 <sup>2</sup>      | 9.5     | 6.7     | 6.9     | 7       | 7.8     | 5.9     |
| Labour Underutilisation 4 <sup>3</sup>      | 21.9    | 18.1    | 17.8    | 18      | 17.6    | 14.5    |
| Subsistence farmer                          | 5.6     | 3.9     | 4.8     | 4.1     | 4.5     | 3.7     |
| Youth Unemployment Rate                     | 8.3     | 6.9     | 7.2     | 8.6     | 8.4     | 6.5     |
| Urban Unemployment Rate                     | 6.3     | 5.4     | 5.9     | 6       | 6       | 5.2     |
| Rural Unemployment Rate                     | 4       | 2.9     | 2.5     | 4       | 4.3     | 2.8     |
| Informal Employment                         | 93.5    | 92.6    | 92.7    | 92.3    | 92.7    | 93.0    |

<sup>1</sup> The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment as a share of the labour force

<sup>2</sup> The combination of the unemployed population and potential labour force as a share of the extended labour force, where the extended labour force is the combination of the labour force and the potential labour force

<sup>3</sup> The combination of time-related underemployment, unemployment, and the potential labour force as a share of the extended labour force



## LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of a country's working-age population which constitutes the labour force either employed or seeking employment. The working-age population consists of persons aged 15 years and above. The labour force is the combination of individuals who are employed and those who are unemployed. The labour force participation rate in Nigeria rose to 79.5% in Q2 2024.

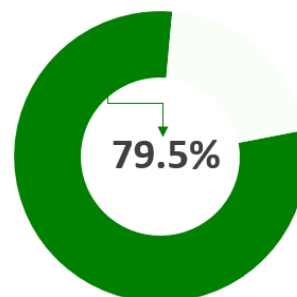


Figure 1: National labor force participation rate

The participation rates between males and females are nearly the same, with males at 79.9% and females at 79.1%. This minimal difference suggests a balanced level of engagement across genders, indicating that gender is not a significant factor in labour participation.

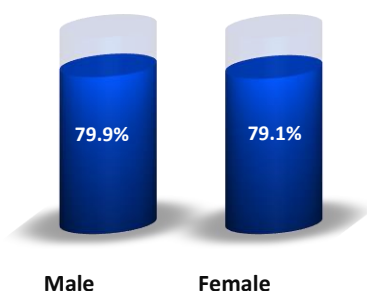


Figure 2: Labor force participation rate by sex

Participation rates show notable differences by residence and disability status. In rural areas, participation is higher at 83.2% compared to 77.2% in urban areas. A more significant gap exists between those with and without disabilities. While 80.0% of individuals without disabilities participate in labour related activities, only 36.7% of those with disabilities do, highlighting the need for greater inclusivity and targeted support to improve engagement among PWDs.



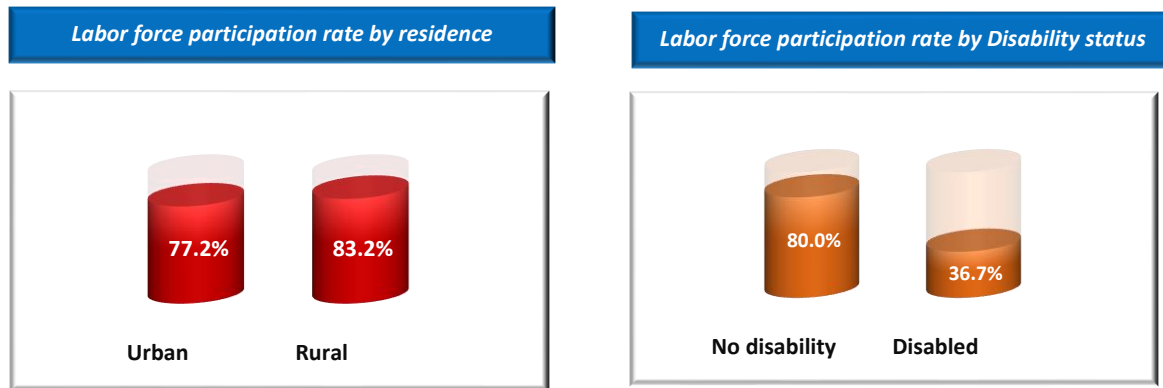


Figure 3: Labour force participation by residence and disability status

The labour force participation rate on a year-on-year basis, decreased to 79.5% in Q2 2024, compared to 80.4% recorded in Q2 2023.

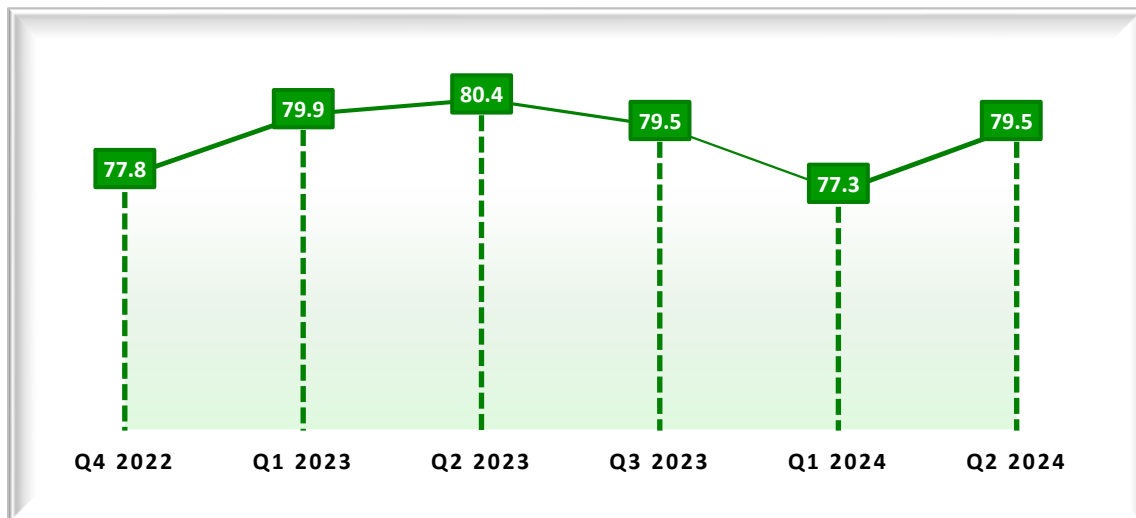


Figure 4: Trend of Labour Force Participation Rate

## EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO

The employment-to-population ratio measures the number of employed workers against the total working-age population. In Q2 2024, 76.1% of Nigeria's working-age population was employed, up from 73.1% in Q1 2024.

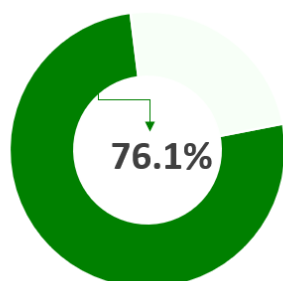


Figure 5: National Employment-to-population ratio

Disaggregating by sex, the employment-to-population ratio was 77.2% for males and 75% for females in Q2 2024. Additionally, the employment-to-population ratio in urban areas was 73.2% and 80.8% in rural areas in Q2

2024. This is an increase in the ratio compared to the 69.5% and 78.9% in Q1 2023, respectively.

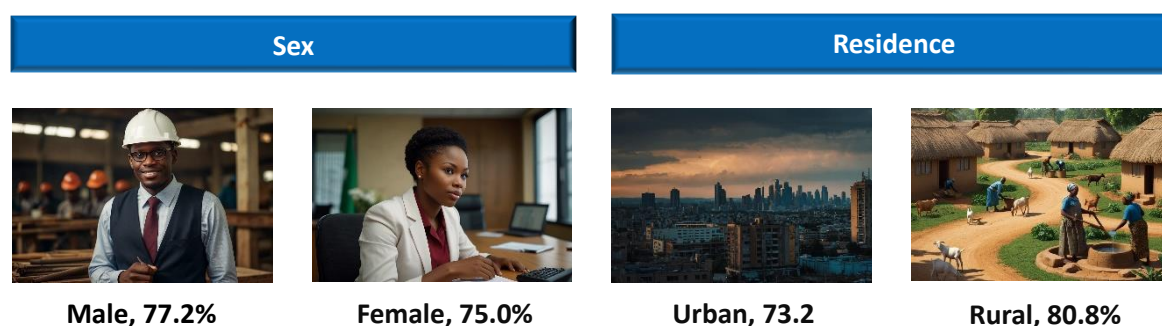


Figure 6: Employment-to-population ratio by sex and residence

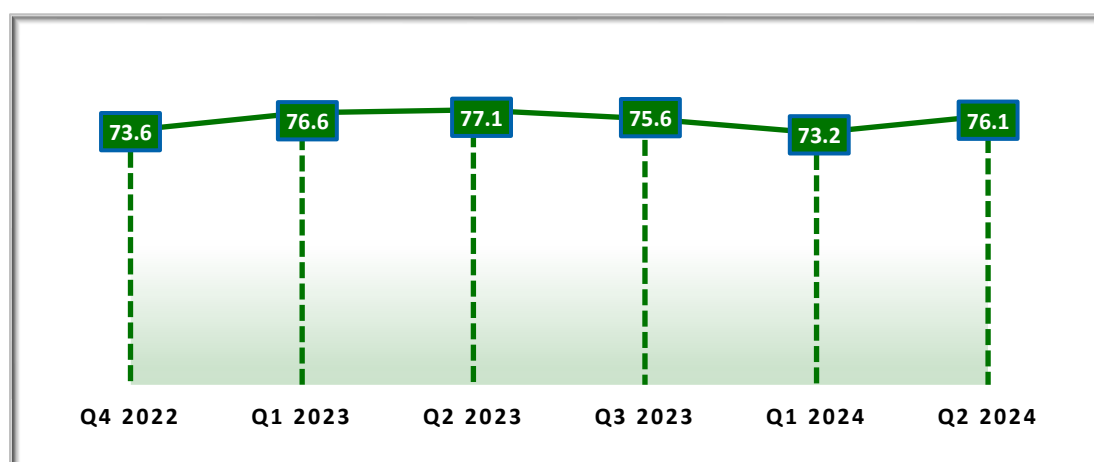


Figure 7: Trend of Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

## STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Employment status is divided into two main categories: Employees and Self-employed. Those working for pay in the form of salaries and wages in cash or in-kind, including paid apprentices are referred to as employees while own-account workers are those working on their own businesses with one or more partners (family workers).

The proportion of persons in self-employment in Q2 2024 was 85.6%. Survey findings reveal a decrease in the share of employed persons primarily engaged as employees between Q2 2024 (14.4%) and Q1 2023(16.0%). The self-employment rate among females was 88.3% while males was 82.2%. Disaggregation by place of residence, the rate of self-employed persons in rural areas was 94.3% and 79.7% in urban areas.

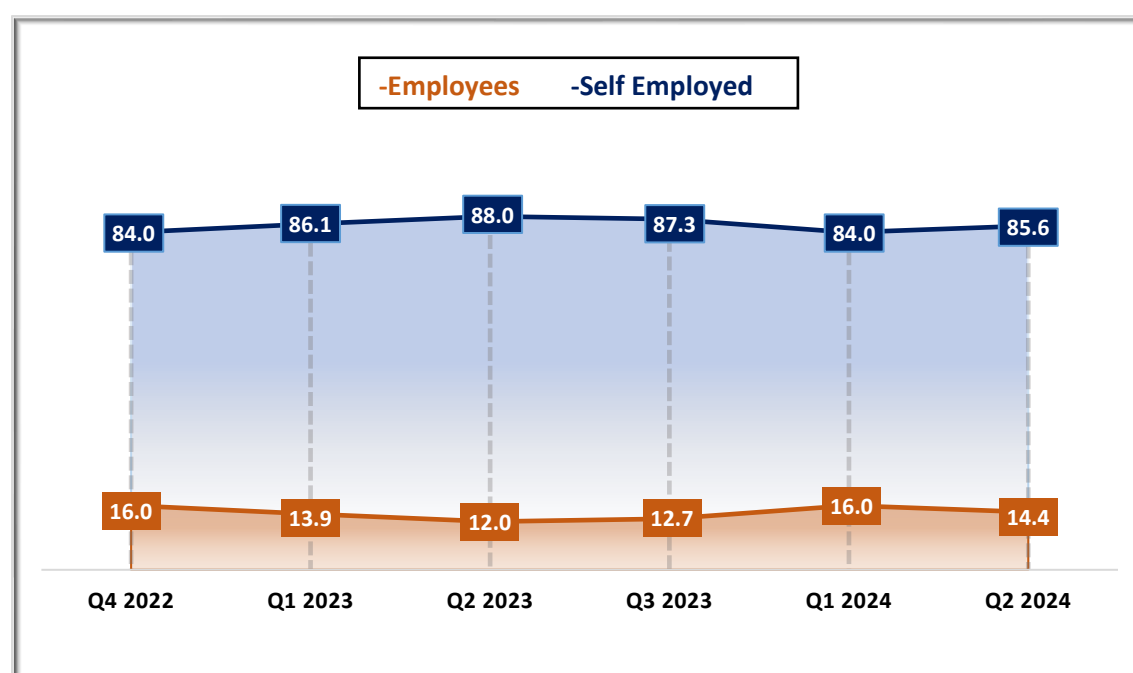


Figure 8: Trend of Employment Status

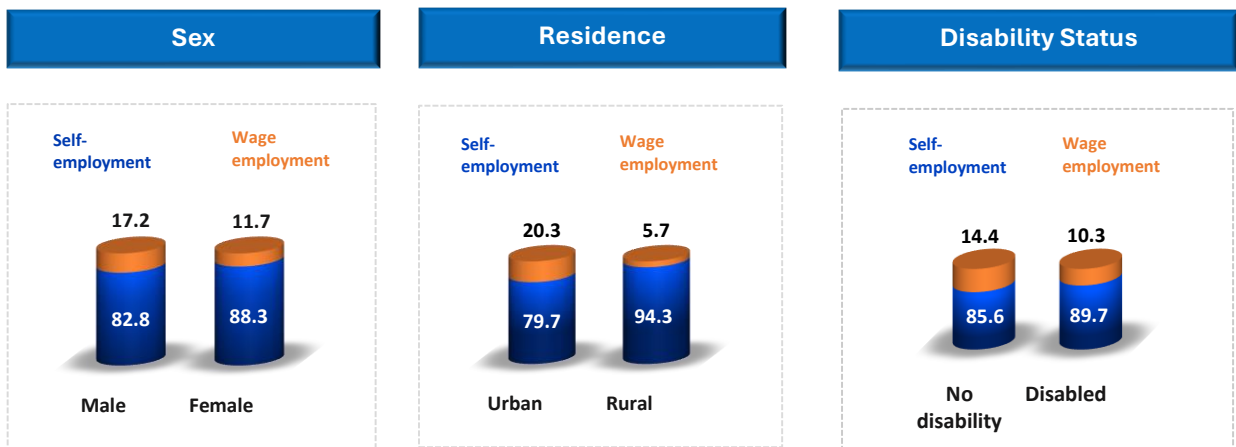


Figure 9: Employment Status by Sex, Residence and Disability Status

## INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA



Statistics on informality are key to assessing the quality of employment in an economy. The rate of informal employment in Nigeria remains high in Q2 2024 compared to previous quarters., increasing marginally from 92.7% in Q1, 2024 to 93.0% during the reference period.

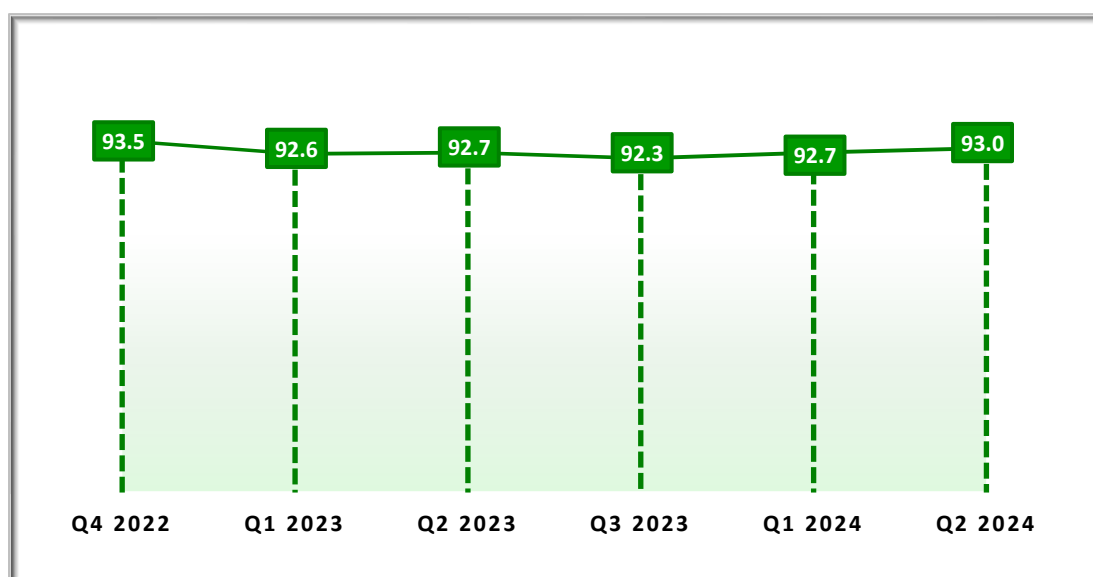


Figure 10: Informal employment in total employment

The survey results showed that the higher the level of education attained, the less likely that one will be engaged in informal employment. Employed population with no educational background were majorly involved in informal employment as shown in the figure below.

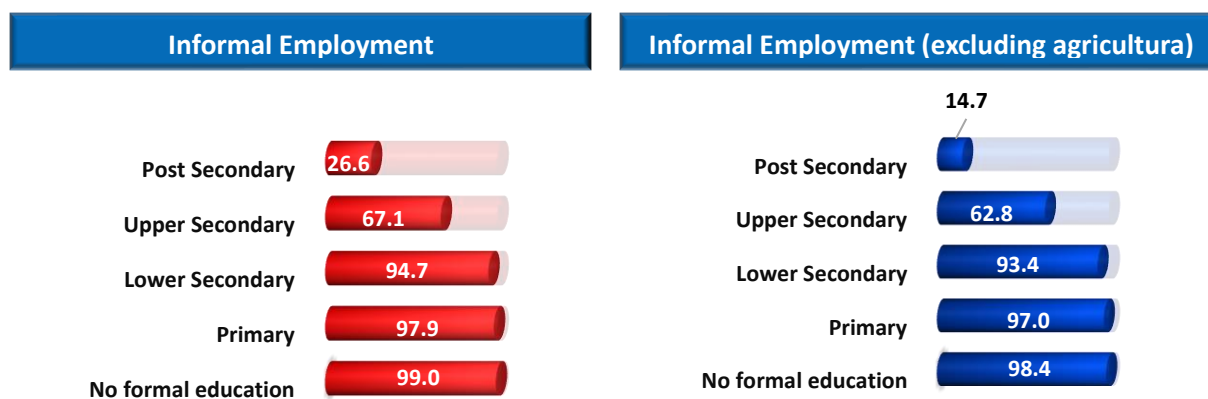


Figure 11: Proportion of informal employment in total employment excluding agriculture by education (%)

Females are more likely to be in informal employment than males. The rate of informal employment among rural dwellers was 97.5% while the urban informality rate was 90.0%.

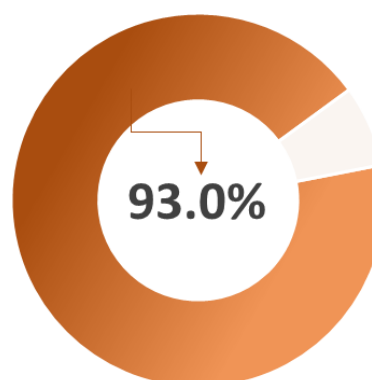
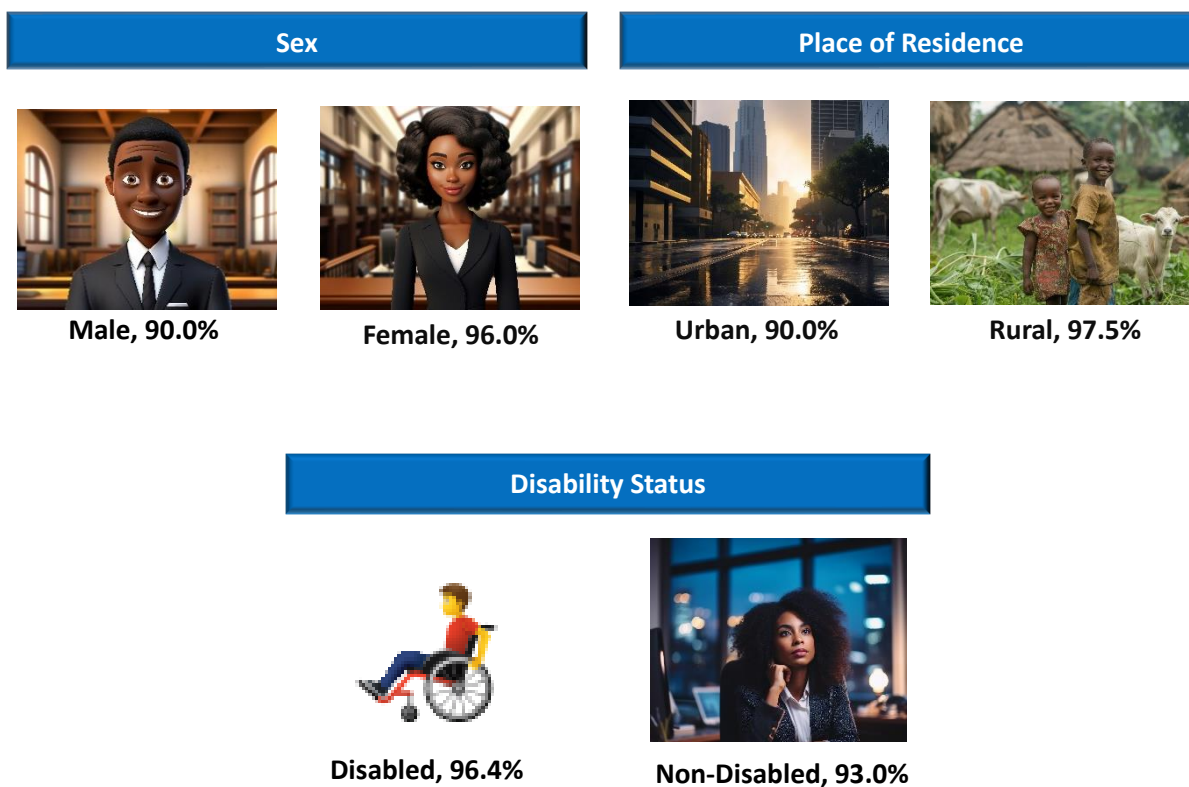


Figure 12: National Informal Employment Rate

Figure 12: Percentage of informal employment by sex and place of residence



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA

The unemployment rate is defined as the share of the labour force not employed but actively searching for and available for work.

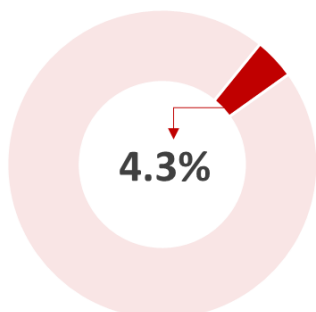


Figure 14: Unemployment rate in Nigeria

Unemployment is one of the components of labour underutilisation. The unemployment rate for Q2 2024 was 4.3%, showing an increase of 0.1 percentage point compared to the same period last year. The unemployment rate among males was 3.4% and 5.1% among females. By place of residence, the

unemployment rate was 5.2% in urban areas and 2.8% in rural areas. Youth unemployment rate was 6.5% in Q2 2024, showing a decrease from 8.4% in Q1 2024.

Unemployment based on educational attainment shows that the unemployment rate among persons with post-secondary education was 4.8%, 8.5% among those with upper secondary education, 5.8% for those with lower secondary education, and 2.8% among those with primary education in Q2 2024.

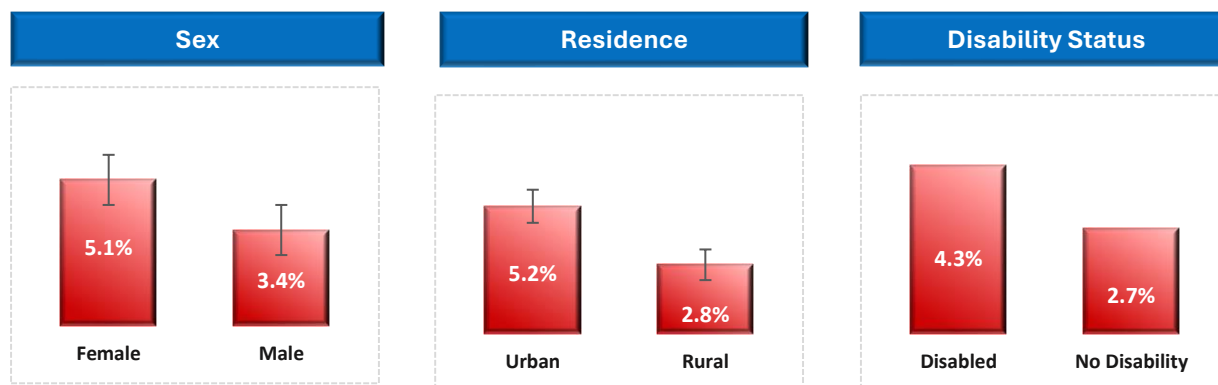


Figure 15: Unemployment by Sex, Residence and Disability Status



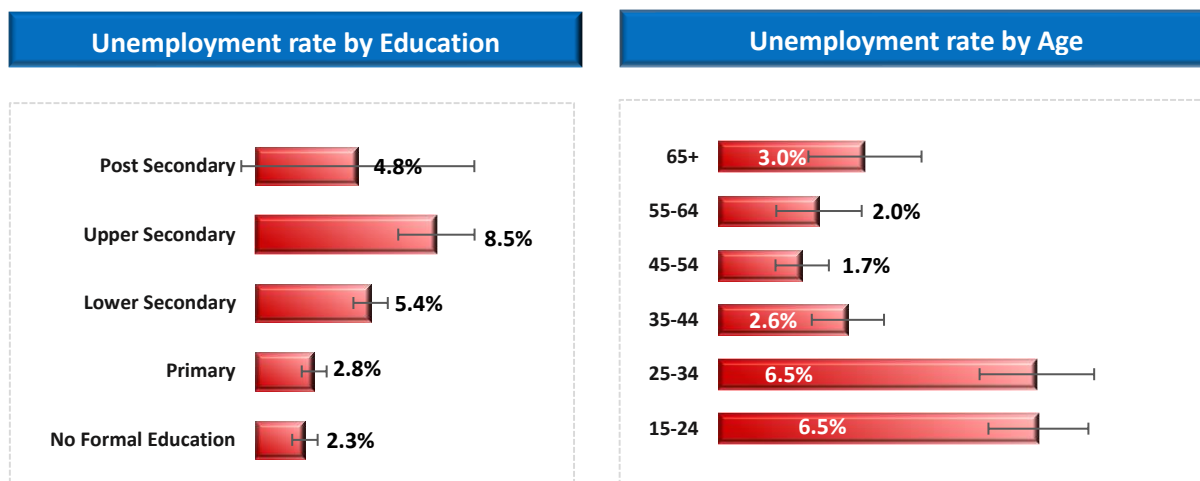


Figure 16: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, and Age Group.

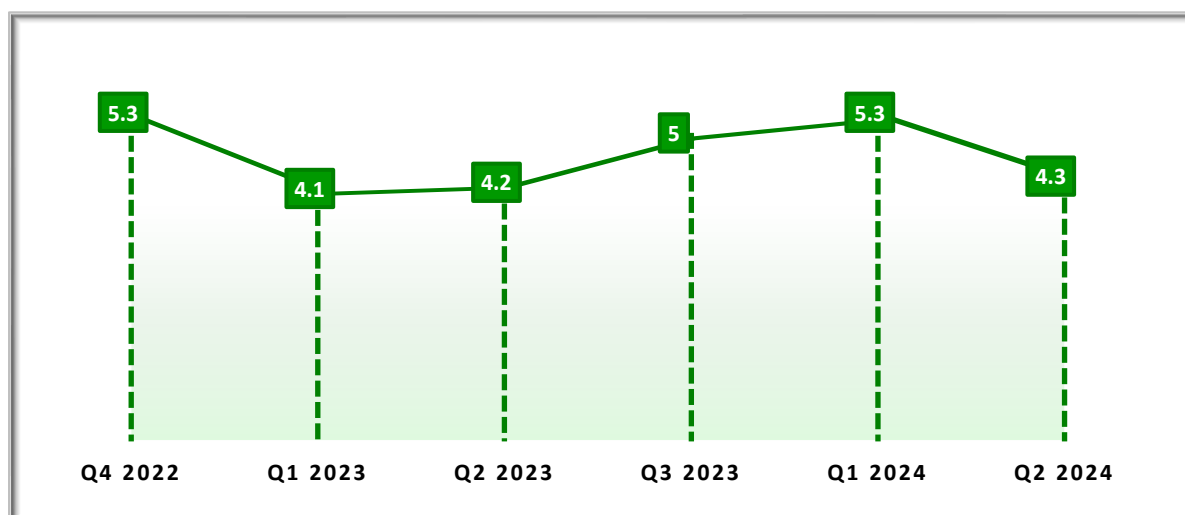


Figure 16: Trend of Unemployment

## TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Time-related underemployment is one important aspect of labour underutilisation. It is defined as the share of the employed population who work less than 40 hours per week but are willing and available to be engaged for additional work hours.

In Q2 2024, the share of underemployed Nigerians was 9.2%, a decline of 1.4 percentage points from the 10.6% recorded in Q1 2024. The share of the underemployed men was 7.1%, while the underemployment rate among women was 11.2% for the quarter. Disaggregating by place of residence, the underemployment rate in urban areas was 8.9% and 9.7% in rural areas.

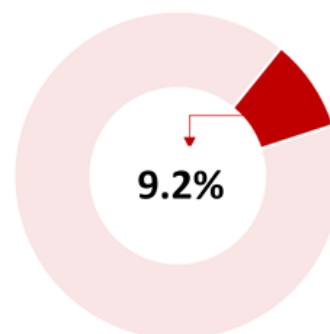


Figure 17: Unemployment Rate in Nigeria

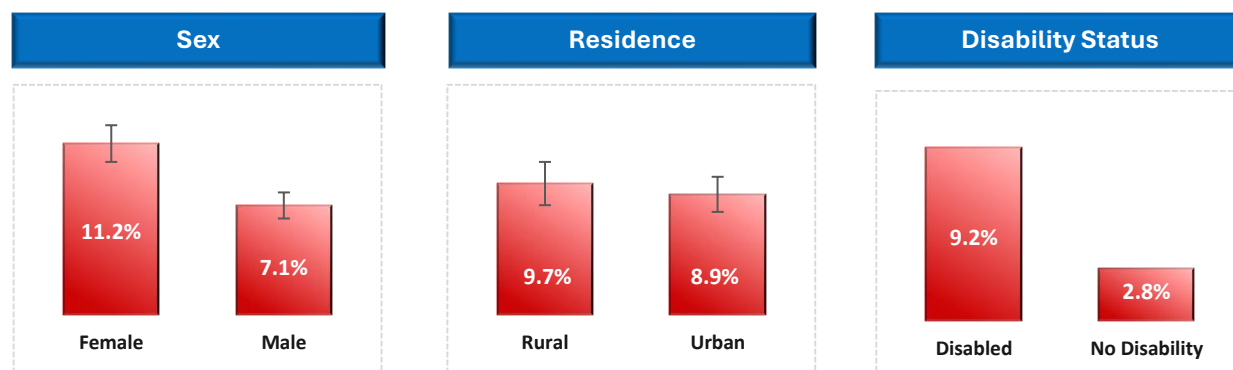


Figure 18: Time-related Underemployment by Sex, Urban-Rural, Educational Attainment, and Age (%)

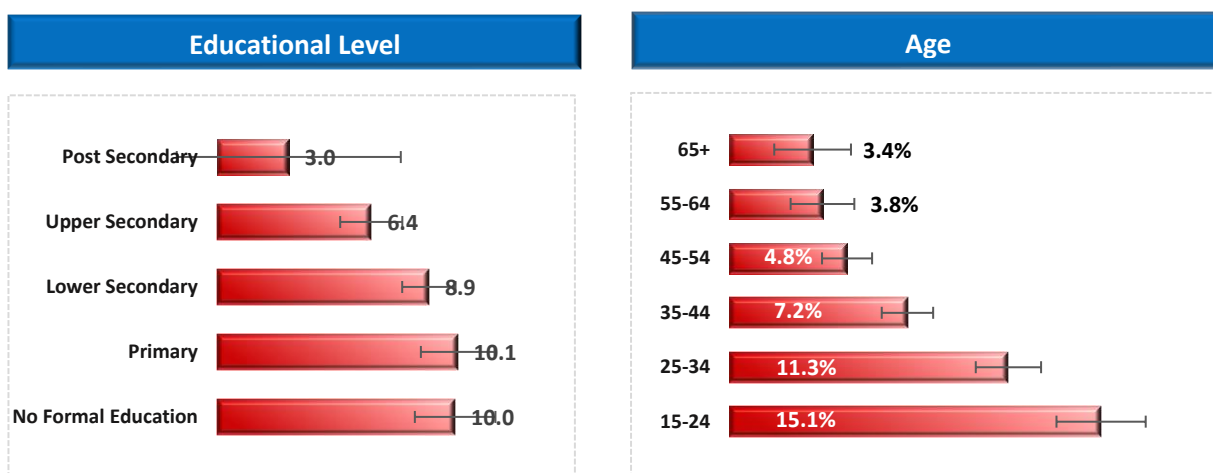


Figure 19: Time-related Underemployment by Sex, Urban-Rural, Educational Attainment, and Age (%)

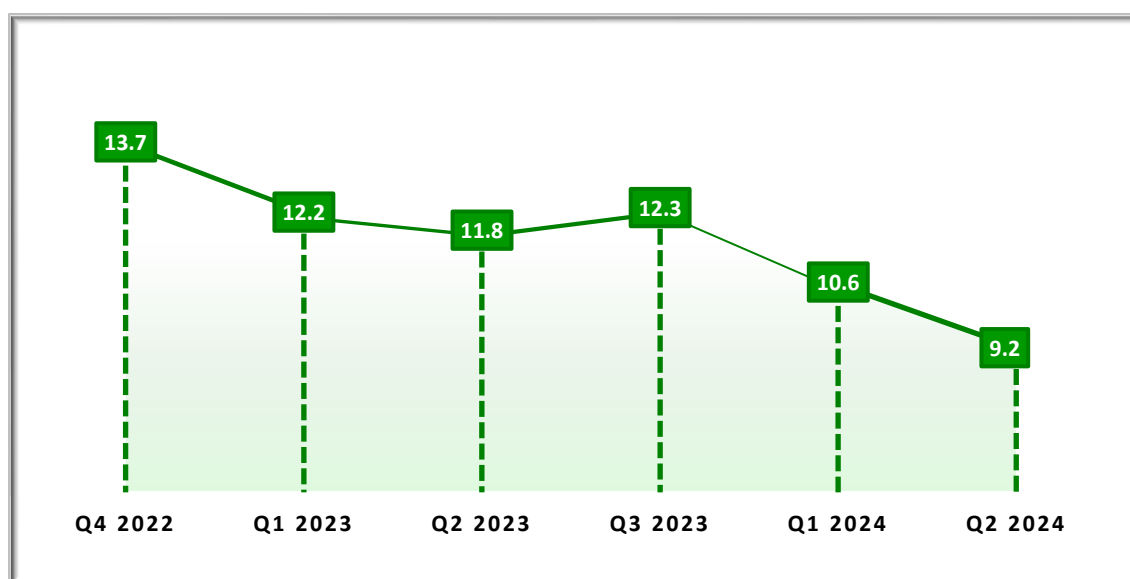


Figure 20: Trend of Time-related Underemployment

## OTHER FORMS OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (LU2-LU4)

Measures of labour underutilisation are based on unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force. The potential labour force covers those outside the labour force who are either actively searching for paid work but not available or available but not actively searching.

LU2 is the combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment as a share of the labour force. LU3 is the combination of the unemployed population and potential labour force as a share of the extended labour force, where the extended labour force includes the labour force and the potential labour force. LU4 is the combination of time-related underemployment, unemployment, and the potential labour force as a share of the extended labour force.

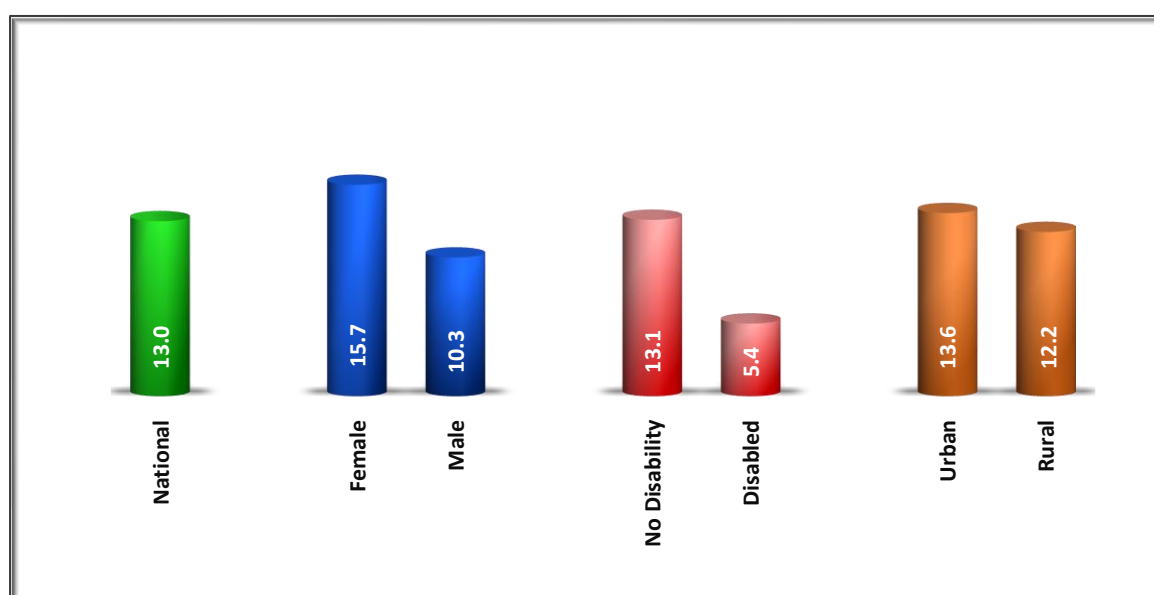


Figure 21: LU2 by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural (%)

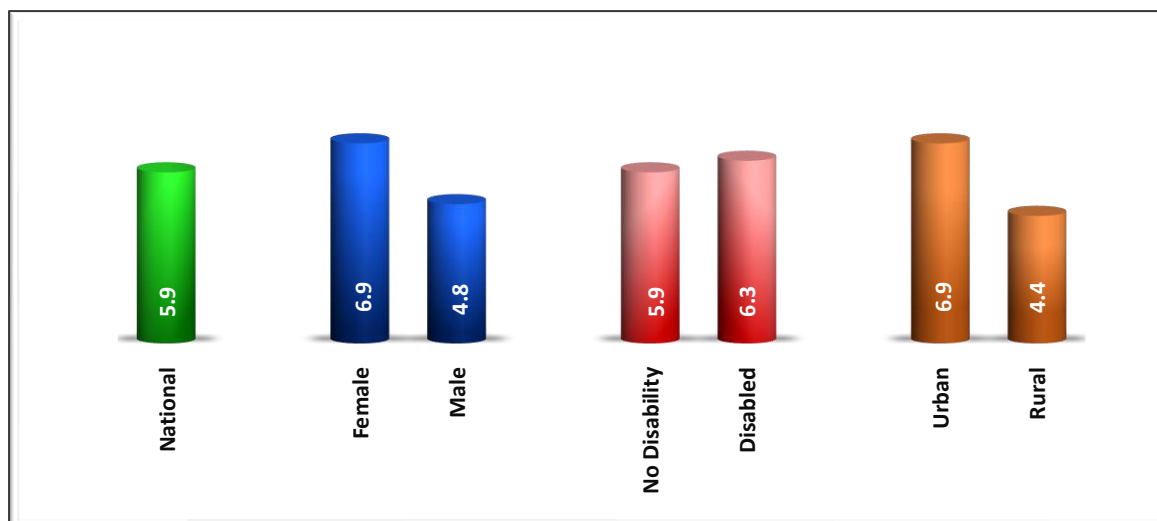


Figure 22: LU3 by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural (%)

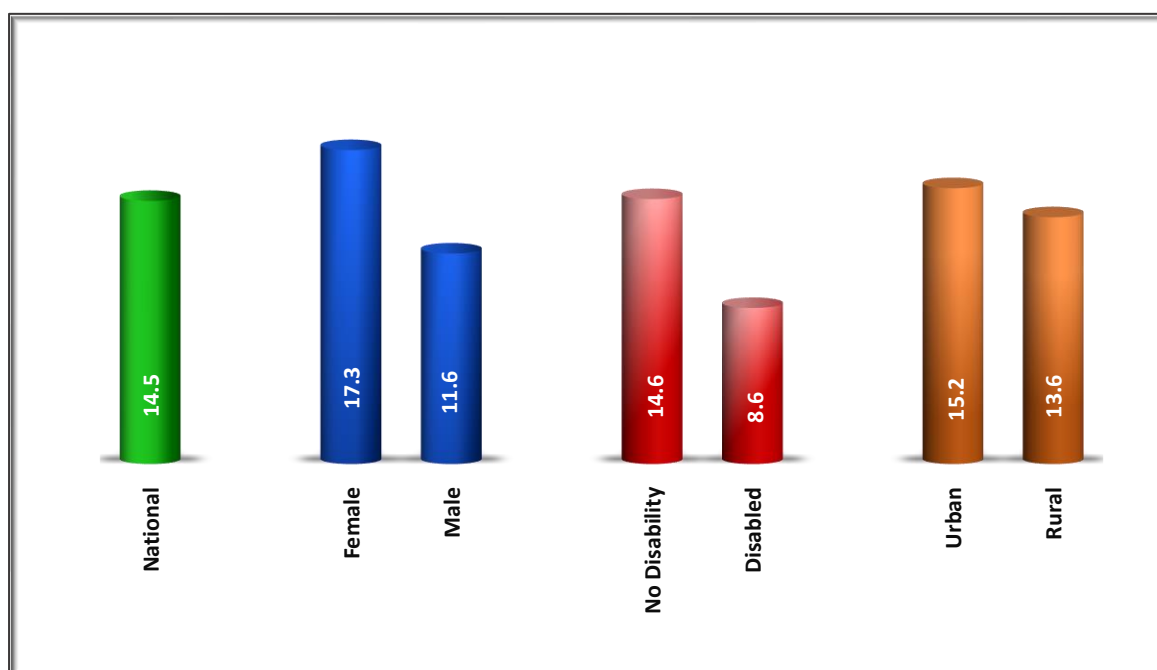


Figure 23: LU4 by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural (%)

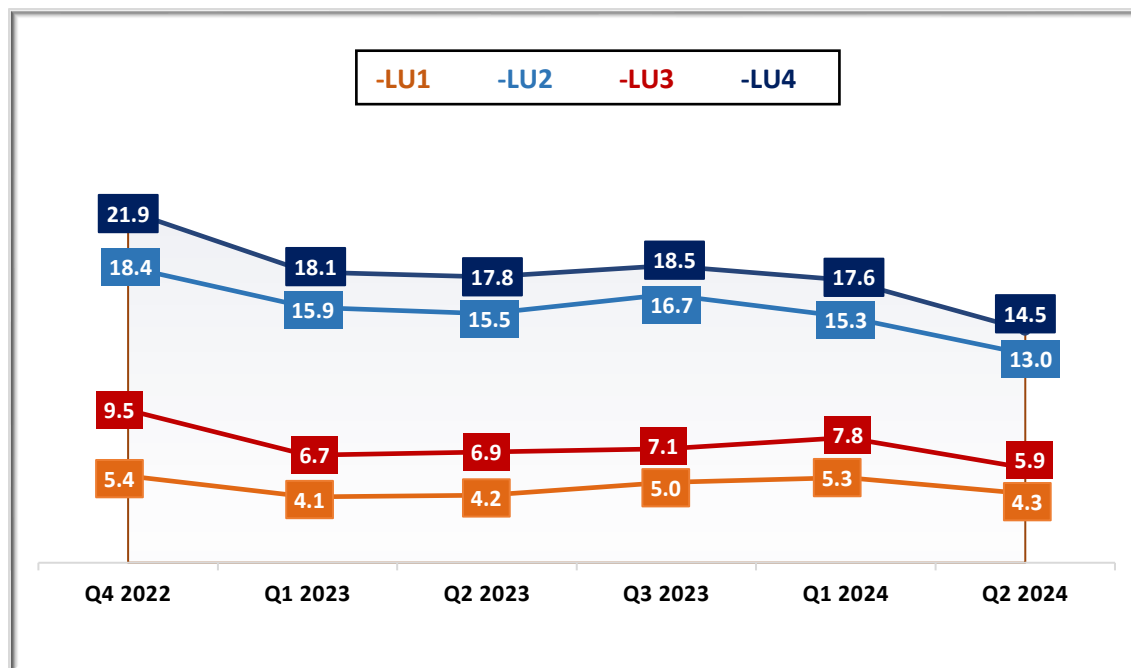


Figure 24: Trend of Labour Underutilisation

## DISCOURAGED JOBSEEKERS

Discouraged job seekers refer to persons outside the labour force who wanted employment and were currently available but did not seek employment during the reference period due to market-related reasons such as:

- i. Past failure to find a suitable job.
- ii. Lack of experience.
- iii. Lack of qualifications or jobs matching the person's skills.
- iv. Lack of job.
- v. Considered too young or too old by prospective employers.
- vi. Disabled or unable to work.

In Q2 2024, 2.0% of people outside the labour force were discouraged job seekers, compared to 3.6% in Q1 2024. This decrease suggests could be attributed increase in the labour force participation and perhaps increase in the agriculture related activities. The rate of discouraged job seekers among males was 1.7% and among females was 2.3% in Q2 2024.

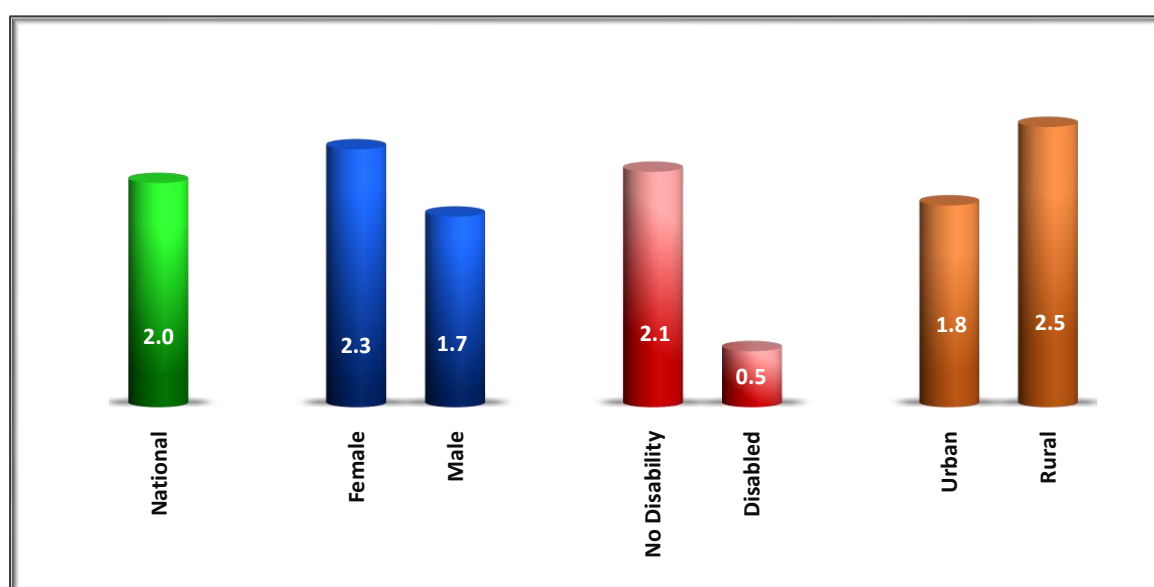


Figure 26: Discouraged Job Seekers by Sex, Disability Status and Urban-Rural

## YOUTH NEET ESTIMATE

**NEET** stands for **Not in Education, Employment, or Training**. It refers to individuals, typically aged between 15 and 24 (although the age range can vary), who are not engaged in formal education, employed, or undergoing vocational or skills training. The NEET rate is often used as an indicator of youth disengagement from the labor market and educational systems, which can highlight social and economic challenges, such as barriers to employment, lack of access to education, or insufficient training opportunities.

In Q2 2024, the proportion of youth (15-24 years) identified as NEET was 12.5%, down from 14.4% in Q1 2024. The results also showed more female in NEET, with 14.3% compared to 10.9% for male.

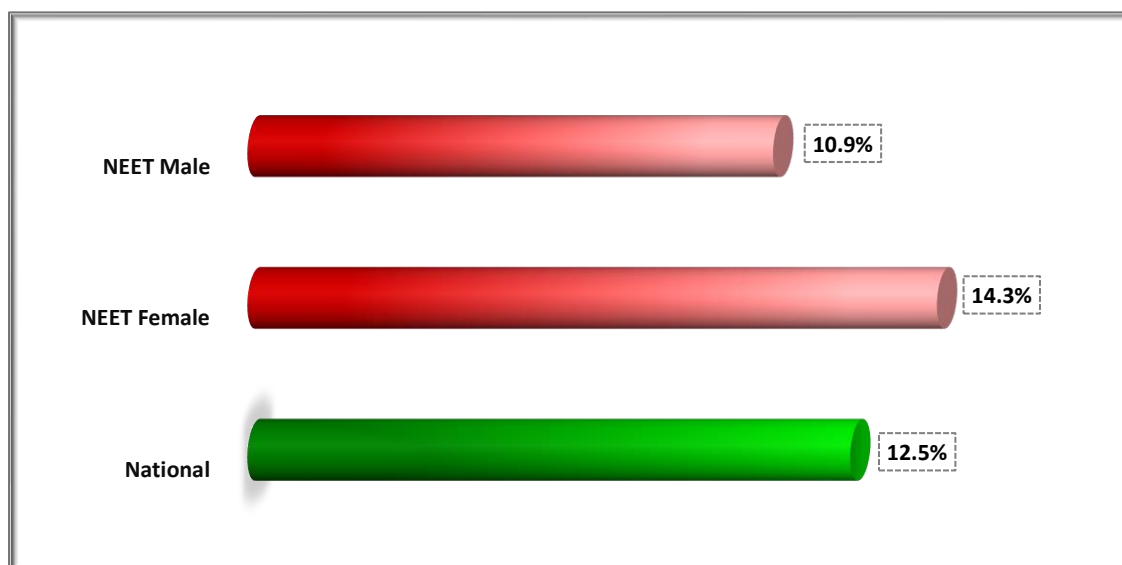


Figure 26: NEET by Sex



ANNEX A

RESULTS TABLES

| Labour Market Indicators by Sex and Place of Residence |             |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |
|--|-------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| Headline labour market indicators and main aggregates  | Age 15 plus |      |        | Urban |      |        | Rural |      |        |
|  | Total       | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        |
|  |             | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |
| Labour force population                                | 79.5        | 79.9 | 79.1   | 77.2  | 77.3 | 77.2   | 83.2  | 84.1 | 82.3   |
| Employed population                                    | 76.1        | 77.2 | 75.0   | 73.2  | 74.0 | 72.4   | 80.8  | 82.3 | 79.4   |
| Unemployed population                                  | 4.3         | 3.4  | 5.1    | 5.2   | 4.2  | 6.1    | 2.8   | 2.1  | 3.5    |
| Outside the labour force population                    | 20.4        | 20.0 | 20.8   | 22.6  | 22.6 | 22.7   | 16.7  | 15.9 | 17.6   |
| Time-related underemployment                           | 9.2         | 7.1  | 11.2   | 8.9   | 7.0  | 10.7   | 9.7   | 7.4  | 12.0   |
| Discouraged job-seekers                                | 2.0         | 1.7  | 2.3    | 1.8   | 1.3  | 2.2    | 2.5   | 2.4  | 2.6    |
| Self-employed  | 85.6        | 82.8 | 88.3   | 79.7  | 75.9 | 83.3   | 94.3  | 92.6 | 96.0   |
| Employees  | 14.4        | 17.2 | 11.7   | 20.3  | 24.1 | 16.7   | 5.7   | 7.4  | 4.0    |
| Employed population in agriculture                     | 28.3        | 36.7 | 20.0   | 17.1  | 20.7 | 13.8   | 44.8  | 59.7 | 29.6   |
| Informal employment                                    | 93.0        | 90.0 | 96.0   | 90.0  | 85.5 | 94.2   | 97.5  | 96.3 | 98.7   |
| Informal employment (excluding agriculture)            | 90.4        | 84.3 | 95.1   | 88.0  | 81.9 | 93.4   | 95.7  | 91.1 | 98.3   |
| Young labour force (aged 15-24)                        | 58.1        | 58.6 | 57.5   | 53.2  | 52.6 | 53.8   | 66.5  | 67.7 | 64.9   |
| Young employed (aged 15-24)                            | 54.3        | 55.4 | 53.1   | 49.0  | 49.0 | 49.0   | 63.5  | 65.3 | 61.2   |
| Young unemployed (aged 15-24)                          | 6.5         | 5.4  | 7.8    | 8.0   | 6.9  | 9.0    | 4.4   | 3.5  | 5.7    |
| NEET (aged 15-24)                                      | 12.5        | 10.9 | 14.3   | 13.5  | 12.5 | 14.4   | 10.9  | 8.5  | 14.2   |
| Own-use producers of foodstuffs                        | 3.7         | 4.2  | 3.1    | 2.5   | 2.6  | 2.4    | 5.6   | 6.8  | 4.4    |
| LU2  | 13.0        | 10.3 | 15.7   | 13.6  | 10.9 | 16.1   | 12.2  | 9.4  | 15.0   |
| LU3  | 5.9         | 4.8  | 6.9    | 6.9   | 5.8  | 7.9    | 4.4   | 3.4  | 5.4    |
| LU4  | 14.5        | 11.6 | 17.3   | 15.2  | 12.4 | 17.8   | 13.6  | 10.5 | 16.7   |

| Labour Market Indicators by Age Group                 |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |
|---|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| Headline labour market indicators and main aggregates | 15-24 |      |        | 25-34 |      |        | 35-44 |      |        | 45-55 |      |        | 55-64 |      |        | 65+   |      |        |
|   | Total | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        | Total | Sex  |        |
|   |       | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |       | Male | Female |
| Labour force population                               | 58.1  | 58.6 | 57.5   | 89.7  | 90.6 | 89.1   | 96.0  | 98.6 | 94.2   | 96.3  | 98.8 | 93.5   | 92.3  | 94.6 | 88.8   | 65.8  | 71.3 | 59.0   |
| Employed population                                   | 54.3  | 55.4 | 53.1   | 83.9  | 84.7 | 83.3   | 93.5  | 96.8 | 91.2   | 94.7  | 98.2 | 90.8   | 90.4  | 93.5 | 85.7   | 63.9  | 69.6 | 56.7   |
| Unemployed population                                 | 6.5   | 5.4  | 7.8    | 6.5   | 6.4  | 6.5    | 2.6   | 1.8  | 3.2    | 1.7   | 0.6  | 3.0    | 2.0   | 1.2  | 3.5    | 3.0   | 2.4  | 3.8    |
| Outside the labour force population                   | 41.7  | 41.2 | 42.2   | 10.3  | 9.3  | 10.9   | 3.9   | 1.3  | 5.7    | 3.6   | 1.1  | 6.4    | 7.6   | 5.3  | 11.2   | 34.2  | 28.7 | 41.0   |
| Time-related underemployment                          | 15.1  | 14.4 | 15.9   | 11.3  | 7.8  | 13.6   | 7.2   | 3.8  | 9.7    | 4.8   | 3.2  | 6.7    | 3.8   | 2.7  | 5.6    | 3.4   | 3.3  | 3.4    |
| Discouraged job-seekers                               | 1.4   | 1.1  | 1.9    | 4.0   | 5.3  | 3.3    | 6.7   | 3.8  | 7.1    | 5.2   | 15.9 | 3.2    | 6.3   | 8.9  | 4.4    | 0.3   | 0.6  | 0.0    |
| Self-employed   | 83.3  | 83.6 | 82.8   | 86.8  | 81.6 | 90.3   | 86.3  | 81.1 | 90.1   | 83.7  | 81.3 | 86.6   | 86.9  | 83.0 | 93.5   | 94.9  | 94.2 | 95.9   |
| Employees   | 16.7  | 16.4 | 17.2   | 13.2  | 18.4 | 9.7    | 13.7  | 18.9 | 9.9    | 16.3  | 18.7 | 13.4   | 13.1  | 17.0 | 6.5    | 5.1   | 5.8  | 4.1    |
| Employed population in agriculture                    | 30.9  | 41.8 | 18.0   | 23.8  | 30.0 | 19.7   | 23.4  | 32.4 | 16.8   | 26.9  | 32.6 | 20.1   | 37.0  | 39.8 | 32.0   | 50.4  | 56.9 | 40.4   |
| Informal employment                                   | 98.6  | 98.1 | 99.2   | 95.2  | 92.8 | 96.7   | 91.1  | 85.9 | 95.0   | 86.3  | 81.5 | 92.0   | 88.8  | 85.3 | 94.8   | 95.8  | 94.7 | 97.6   |
| Informal employment (excluding agriculture)           | 98.0  | 96.8 | 99.1   | 93.7  | 89.8 | 96.0   | 88.5  | 79.2 | 94.0   | 81.4  | 72.8 | 90.2   | 82.5  | 75.6 | 93.0   | 91.8  | 87.9 | 96.0   |
| Young labour force (aged 15-24)                       | 58.1  | 58.6 | 57.5   |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |
| Young employed (aged 15-24)                           | 54.3  | 55.4 | 53.1   |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |
| Young unemployed (aged 15-24)                         | 6.5   | 5.4  | 7.8    |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |
| NEET (aged 15-24)                                     | 12.5  | 10.9 | 14.3   |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |       |      |        |
| Own-use producers of foodstuffs                       | 6.3   | 7.3  | 5.2    | 2.4   | 2.8  | 2.1    | 1.2   | 1.1  | 1.2    | 1.6   | 1.1  | 2.0    | 3.1   | 2.8  | 3.6    | 6.0   | 6.4  | 5.4    |
| LU2   | 20.6  | 19.0 | 22.4   | 17.0  | 13.7 | 19.2   | 9.6   | 5.5  | 12.6   | 6.4   | 3.8  | 9.4    | 5.7   | 3.8  | 8.9    | 6.2   | 5.7  | 7.1    |
| LU3   | 10.2  | 8.7  | 11.9   | 7.9   | 7.9  | 7.9    | 3.2   | 1.9  | 4.2    | 2.0   | 0.8  | 3.4    | 3.2   | 2.2  | 4.9    | 4.2   | 4.0  | 4.5    |
| LU4   | 23.7  | 21.8 | 25.9   | 18.3  | 15.0 | 20.5   | 10.2  | 5.6  | 13.5   | 6.7   | 4.0  | 9.9    | 6.9   | 4.9  | 10.2   | 7.4   | 7.2  | 7.7    |

Labour Market Indicators Education Qualification

| Headline labour market indicators and main aggregates | No Education |      |        | Primary |      |        | Lower Secondary |      |        | Upper Secondary |      |        | Post-Secondary |      |        |
|---|--------------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|----------------|------|--------|
|   | Total        | Sex  |        | Total   | Sex  |        | Total           | Sex  |        | Total           | Sex  |        | Total          | Sex  |        |
|   |              | Male | Female |         | Male | Female |                 | Male | Female |                 | Male | Female |                | Male | Female |
| Labour force population                               | 85.3         | 87.0 | 84.0   | 68.0    | 66.6 | 69.4   | 81.5            | 82.5 | 80.4   | 91.7            | 92.5 | 90.8   | 91.0           | 90.5 | 93.3   |
| Employed population                                   | 83.3         | 85.3 | 81.9   | 66.1    | 65.2 | 67.0   | 77.1            | 79.6 | 74.3   | 83.9            | 85.7 | 81.8   | 86.6           | 85.5 | 91.4   |
| Unemployed population                                 | 2.3          | 2.0  | 2.6    | 2.8     | 2.0  | 3.4    | 5.4             | 3.5  | 7.6    | 8.5             | 7.4  | 9.9    | 4.8            | 5.5  | 2.1    |
| Outside the labour force population                   | 14.5         | 12.7 | 15.7   | 31.9    | 33.3 | 30.6   | 18.4            | 17.4 | 19.5   | 8.3             | 7.4  | 9.2    | 9.0            | 9.5  | 6.7    |
| Time-related underemployment                          | 10.0         | 6.2  | 12.7   | 10.1    | 8.0  | 12.0   | 8.9             | 7.8  | 10.2   | 6.4             | 5.8  | 7.3    | 3.0            | 2.2  | 6.0    |
| Discouraged job-seekers                               | 2.8          | 4.8  | 1.7    | 1.4     | 1.0  | 1.7    | 2.2             | 1.2  | 3.3    | 4.0             | 2.8  | 5.1    | 0.0            | 0.0  | 0.0    |
| Self-employed   | 97.4         | 95.7 | 98.7   | 89.9    | 87.3 | 92.3   | 84.3            | 83.0 | 85.8   | 54.1            | 54.6 | 53.5   | 36.1           | 31.6 | 54.4   |
| Employees   | 2.6          | 4.3  | 1.3    | 10.1    | 12.7 | 7.7    | 15.7            | 17.0 | 14.2   | 45.9            | 45.4 | 46.5   | 63.9           | 68.4 | 45.6   |
| Employed population in agriculture                    | 40.8         | 62.4 | 25.0   | 31.6    | 39.1 | 24.7   | 21.2            | 26.4 | 14.9   | 11.7            | 15.6 | 6.8    | 11.4           | 10.7 | 14.2   |
| Informal employment                                   | 99.0         | 98.1 | 99.6   | 97.9    | 96.8 | 98.9   | 94.7            | 92.2 | 97.7   | 67.1            | 61.6 | 74.0   | 26.6           | 23.8 | 38.0   |
| Informal employment (excluding agriculture)           | 98.4         | 95.2 | 99.6   | 97.0    | 94.8 | 98.6   | 93.4            | 89.5 | 97.3   | 62.8            | 54.7 | 72.3   | 17.2           | 14.7 | 27.8   |
| Young labour force (aged 15-24)                       | 75.7         | 73.3 | 78.8   | 47.7    | 48.6 | 46.8   | 62.4            | 63.6 | 61.0   | 70.8            | 70.5 | 71.1   |                |      |        |
| Young employed (aged 15-24)                           | 71.9         | 69.5 | 74.9   | 46.2    | 47.4 | 44.9   | 56.5            | 58.6 | 54.1   | 57.9            | 61.2 | 55.4   |                |      |        |
| Young unemployed (aged 15-24)                         | 5.0          | 5.1  | 5.0    | 3.1     | 2.5  | 3.9    | 9.5             | 7.9  | 11.2   | 18.3            | 13.3 | 22.1   |                |      |        |
| NEET (aged 15-24)                                     | 11.5         | 8.3  | 15.8   | 4.8     | 4.4  | 5.2    | 22.9            | 20.9 | 25.1   | 19.7            | 17.1 | 21.7   |                |      |        |
| Own-use producers of foodstuffs                       | 3.9          | 6.4  | 2.1    | 5.3     | 5.9  | 4.7    | 2.6             | 2.2  | 3.0    | 1.9             | 2.1  | 1.6    | 1.2            | 1.5  | 0.0    |
| LU2   | 12.1         | 8.1  | 15.0   | 12.6    | 9.9  | 15.0   | 13.8            | 11.0 | 17.0   | 14.4            | 12.7 | 16.5   | 7.7            | 7.6  | 8.0    |
| LU3   | 3.7          | 3.5  | 3.8    | 4.6     | 3.6  | 5.6    | 7.5             | 5.3  | 10.0   | 9.3             | 8.0  | 11.0   | 5.2            | 5.9  | 2.1    |
| LU4   | 13.3         | 9.5  | 16.0   | 14.2    | 11.3 | 16.9   | 15.7            | 12.7 | 19.2   | 15.2            | 13.3 | 17.5   | 8.0            | 8.0  | 8.0    |

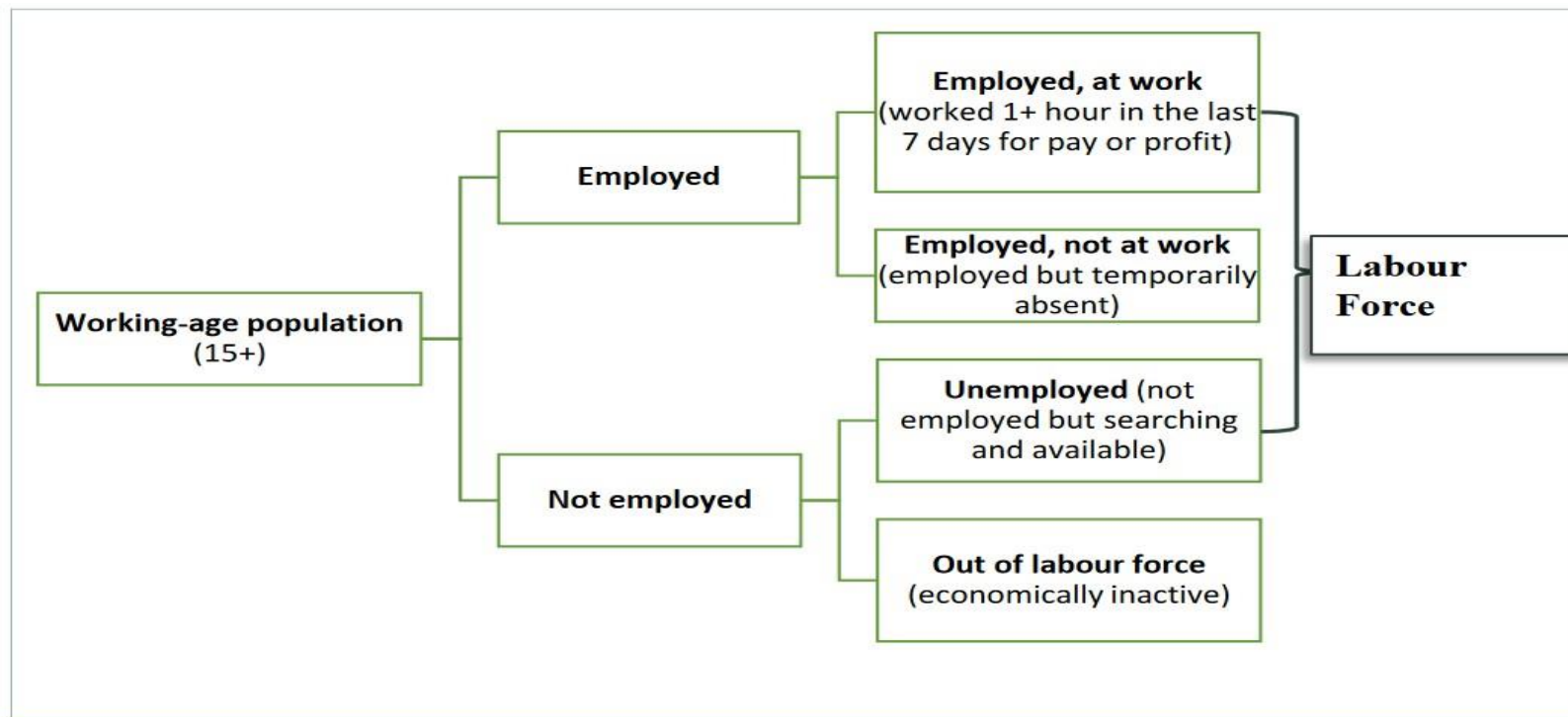
| Labour Market Indicators by Disability Status         |               |      |        |          |      |        |
|---|---------------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|
| Headline labour market indicators and main aggregates | No Disability |      |        | Disabled |      |        |
|   | Total         | Sex  |        | Total    | Sex  |        |
|   |               | Male | Female |          | Male | Female |
| Labour force population                               | 80.0          | 80.4 | 79.6   | 36.7     | 39.7 | 33.7   |
| Employed population                                   | 76.6          | 77.7 | 75.5   | 35.7     | 38.9 | 32.5   |
| Unemployed population                                 | 4.3           | 3.4  | 5.1    | 2.7      | 1.8  | 3.6    |
| Outside the labour force population                   | 19.9          | 19.5 | 20.3   | 62.6     | 60.3 | 64.9   |
| Time-related underemployment                          | 9.2           | 7.2  | 11.2   | 2.8      | 2.5  | 3.2    |
| Discouraged job-seekers                               | 2.1           | 1.7  | 2.4    | 0.5      | 1.0  | 0.0    |
| Self-employed   | 85.6          | 82.8 | 88.2   | 89.7     | 81.4 | 99.5   |
| Employees   | 14.4          | 17.2 | 11.8   | 10.3     | 18.6 | 0.5    |
| Employed population in agriculture                    | 28.3          | 36.7 | 20.0   | 27.5     | 35.2 | 18.4   |
| Informal employment                                   | 93.0          | 90.0 | 96.0   | 96.4     | 94.7 | 98.5   |
| Informal employment (excluding agriculture)           | 90.4          | 84.3 | 95.1   | 95.1     | 91.8 | 98.2   |
| Young labour force (aged 15-24)                       | 58.3          | 58.8 | 57.7   | 16.8     | 15.9 | 18.1   |
| Young employed (aged 15-24)                           | 54.5          | 55.6 | 53.2   | 16.8     | 15.9 | 18.1   |
| Young unemployed (aged 15-24)                         | 6.5           | 5.4  | 7.8    | 0.0      | 0.0  | 0.0    |
| NEET (aged 15-24)                                     | 12.3          | 10.7 | 14.1   | 50.5     | 45.4 | 57.5   |
| Own-use producers of foodstuffs                       | 3.7           | 4.2  | 3.1    | 3.4      | 3.7  | 3.1    |
| LU2   | 13.1          | 10.3 | 15.8   | 5.4      | 4.3  | 6.7    |
| LU3   | 5.9           | 4.8  | 7.0    | 6.3      | 7.2  | 5.1    |
| LU4   | 14.6          | 11.6 | 17.4   | 8.9      | 9.5  | 8.2    |

## DEFINITION OF LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

| Indicators                           | Numerator  | Denominator                            | Multiplier |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Labour Force Participation Rate      | Labour force population  | Working age population                 | X100       |
| Employment-to Population Ratio (EPR) | Number employed  |  | X100       |
| Unemployment Rate                    | Persons in unemployment  |  | X100       |
| Extended Labour Force                | Labour force population + potential labour force population                    |  |            |
| LU2                                  | Persons in time-related underemployment + unemployed persons                   | Labour force population                | X100       |
| LU3                                  | Employed persons + potential labour force population                           | Extended labour force population       | X100       |
| LU4                                  | Population of time-related underemployed + unemployed + potential labour force | Extended labour force population       | X100       |
| Youth NEET Rate                      | Youth (15-24 years) not in employment, in education or training                | Youth population                       | X100       |
| Time-related Underemployment Rate    | Persons in time-related underemployment  | Employed population                    | X100       |
| Informal Employment Rate             | Number of persons in informal employment                                       | Employed population                    | X100       |
| Rate of Potential Labour Force       | Potential labour force population  | Working age population                 | X100       |
| Discouraged Jobseekers               | Number of discouraged jobseekers   | Population outside of the labour force | X100       |
| Own-use Producers of Foodstuffs      | Number of persons in subsistence agriculture                                   | Working Age Population                 | X100       |

## ANNEX B

Figure 3: Structure of the Labour Market



## SURVEY DESIGN

The NLFS adopts a continuous data collection approach by NBS' field teams, allowing for quarterly national-level estimates. A sample of 33,300 households per quarter was used in the previous labour force surveys, however, it is now 35,520 households for the entire year, divided across 12 months.

### **Survey Coverage and Reporting domain**

Data collection was carried out in all 36 states of the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Enumeration Areas (EAs) in both Urban and Rural areas were canvassed for the exercise.

### **Sample Size**

The target sample for the entire year is 35,520 households divided across 12 months, meaning the target sample for each quarter is 8,880 households. After small levels of non-response and replacement, the final sample for Q2 2023 is 8,836 households across the 36 states including the FCT.

### **Data Collection Method and treatment of proxy**

A Face-to-face interview approach was used for the data collection with the aid of a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) device. This enables data transmission from the field to the headquarters to be done electronically.

Each team spends one week in each EA and interviews take place between Wednesdays to Sundays. This reduces the use of proxy response, as it gives enumerators time to interview the eligible respondents in person. Those respondents not available for interviews on weekdays may likely be available on weekends. Reducing the number of proxy responses improves data quality.

### **Quality Control and Assurance Mechanism**

Each state has a small field team comprising of five (5) enumerators (one supervisor for two teams comprising of two enumerators each) that are easier to manage,

combined with constant fieldwork monitoring and coordination by NBS headquarters staff. This makes it easy to identify and fix any data issues in real-time and improves fieldwork and data quality as the survey progresses.



## REFERENCES

ILO. (2018). 19th ICLS implementation: National LFS practices and implementation plans. Geneva: International Labour Organisation. ILO. (2019). Spotlight on Work Statistics: The working poor or how a job is no guarantee of decent living conditions. [wcms\\_696387.pdf \(ilo.org\)](#)

ILO. (2023). Labour force survey (LFS) resources: The global reference for labour force survey design. Retrieved from ILOSTAT: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/lfs-resources/>

Lain, J., & Pape, U. (2023). Moving to the frontier of labour market statistics in Nigeria. Retrieved from World Bank Data Blog: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/moving-frontier-labourmarket-statistics-nigeria>

NBS. (2020). 2019 Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria: Executive Summary. Abuja: Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics. World Bank. (2022). A Better Future for All Nigerians: Nigeria Poverty Assessment 2022. Washington DC: World Bank.

African Development Bank (2020). Labour Force Data Analysis: Guideline with African Specificities. Second Edition.



**National Bureau of Statistics**  
No 1, Wole Olanipekun Street,  
Formerly, Plot 762 Independence  
Avenue, CBD Abuja, FCT.

[www.nigerianstat.gov.ng](http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng)

 NBSNigeria   NBS\_Nigeria