

## 3.2.2. Unemployment

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In April 2023, the government changed the unemployment rate calculation methodology to follow ILO guidelines. The new methodology, which started to be applied in the fourth quarter of 2022, counts people working 20 hours per week or less as ‘employed’, thus dropping the unemployment rate from 33.3 % in 2020 to 4.1 % in 2023.<sup>[976](#)</sup> Under the new methodology, the unemployment rate decreased from 5.3 % in the fourth quarter of 2022, to 4.2 % in the second quarter of 2023, but increased to 4.3 % in the second quarter of 2024.<sup>[977](#)</sup> In urban areas, the unemployment rate was reported higher than in rural areas (5.2 % compared to 2.8 %).<sup>[978](#)</sup> The unemployment rate for 2025 is estimated at 3.16 %.<sup>[979](#)</sup>

Nigeria’s revamp of economic indicators sparked debate, as observers pointed out that the sharp drop in unemployment is not due to job creation but rather a change in the National Bureau of Statistics’ methodology.<sup>[980](#)</sup>

Analysts consulted by Nigerian newspaper Business Day indicated that the exiting of multinationals from Nigeria and the closure of several factories due to rising production costs and shifts in consumer spending due to the high cost of living, led to job cuts across various industries. Industries included manufacturing companies and major companies such as GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Nigeria Ltd, Sanofi-Aventis Nigeria Ltd, and Equinox Nigeria.<sup>[981](#)</sup> The same source reported that high energy costs and foreign exchange losses led to the implementation of ‘cost cutting measures’, including downsizings and layoffs, to adapt to the new environment. According to the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), about 767 manufacturing companies shut down in 2023, while 335 experienced ‘distress’.<sup>[982](#)</sup>

<sup>[976](#)</sup>

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