

**THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF  
ETHIOPIA  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY**

**ANALYTICAL REPORT ON  
THE 2009 URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT  
SURVEY**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CSA - Central Statistical Agency

EA - Enumeration Area

HH - Households

ICSE - International classification of Status in Employment

ILO - International Labour Organization

CSPRO - Census and Survey Processing system

ISCO - International Standard Classification of Occupation

ISIC - International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities

ICLS - International Conference on Labour Statistics

KILM - Key Indicators of Labour Market

MDGs - Millennium Development Goals

NIHSP - national Integrated Household Survey Program

NLFS - National Labour Force Survey

NS. - Not Stated

NOIC - National Occupation and Industrial Classification

PASDEP - Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

PSU - Primary Sampling Unit

RLFS - Rural Labour Force Survey

SNA - System of National Account

SNNPR - Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

TVET - Technical Vocational Educational Training

SSU - Second Stage Sample Unit

SNNPR - Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region

UBEUS - Urban Bi-annual Employment and Unemployment Survey

UEUS - Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey

# CHAPTER I

## BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

### 1.1 Introduction

Statistical information on all aspects of the population is vital for the designing monitoring and evaluation of economic and social development plan and policies issues. Labour force survey is one of the most important sources of data for assessing the role of the population of the country in the economic and social development process. The data generated by the survey is useful to indicate the extent of available and unutilized human resources that must be absorbed by the national economy to ensure full employment and economic well being of the population. It is also an input for assessing the meeting of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the country's poverty reduction strategy framework for PASDEP (Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty).

Thus, data on economic activity together with other labour force data would be of a springboard for a clear formulation, monitoring and evaluation of employment policies, programs and strategies on human resource development and various socio-economic plans at different levels in the country. This survey results provide data on the main characteristics of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services and its distribution in the various sectors of the economy during a given reference period. Therefore, seasonal and other variations as well as changes over time in the size and characteristics of the employment and unemployment can be monitored using up-to-date information from labour force surveys.

In order to fill the gap in data requirement for the purpose of socio-economic development planning, monitoring and evaluation, the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) has been providing labour force and related data at different levels and with varying content and details. These include the 1976 Addis Ababa Manpower and Housing Sample Survey, the 1978 Survey on Population and Housing Characteristics of Seventeen Major Towns, the 1980/81 and 1987/88 Rural Labour Force Surveys (RLFS) conducted as a part of the National Integrated Household Survey Program (NIHSP).



The 1984, 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Censuses and the 1999 and 2005 National Labour Force Surveys also provided a comprehensive national labour force data representing both urban and rural areas. Also, the 1996 and 2002 surveys on Informal Sector and Small, Large and Medium Scale Establishment Surveys provide some information on labour force.

Considering the dynamic and sensitive nature of the sector and also in response to the demands of different data users, the CSA had launched Urban Employment Unemployment Survey program since 2003. The Agency conducted three surveys in three rounds starting from October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006 and the results of these surveys were published in Statistical Bulletin number 301, 319 and 373. On the other hand, the 2005 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) had been conducted to update the 1999 National Labour Force Survey. The current Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey, which was conducted from April 27 - May 13, 2009 is the fourth series. Unlike the previous surveys, this survey has collected information from 15 selected major towns with population of 100,000 and above including regional capitals. The questionnaires were administered on selected sampled households. The selection was done on the basis of systematic sampling procedure. In order to measure the economic activity status of a young population the lower age limit was fixed at ten years because both in urban and rural areas children start taking part in many types of economic activities at young ages. However, the data were collected from those persons age five years and over to capture the child labor information.

Ethiopia being among the African countries with relatively fast growing population coupled with developing economies, the proper management and efficient utilization of its work force is essential. In this respect, the capacity of the economy in absorbing the potential labour force needs to be monitored regularly, and appropriate employment policy should consequently be adopted. Thus, the level of employment and unemployment of the country is widely used as an over all indicators in evaluating the current performance of its economy. The analysis of work status and unemployment is therefore essential both in tackling present difficulties and foreseeing future changes. For this purpose, in this analytical report, the following key indicators such as activity rates, unemployment rates, employment to population ratios etc are included. Further more, to show the trends of labour force situations, the comparison of the current 2009

survey results to that of the previous time series data of October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006 survey periods is made.

## **1.2. Objectives of the Survey**

The 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey program was designed to provide statistical data on the characteristics and size of the economic activity status i.e. employed, unemployed and the non-active population of the country at urban levels on annual basis. The data obtained from this survey will be useful for policy makers, planners, researchers, and other institutions and individuals engaged in the design, monitoring and evaluation of human resource development projects and to assess the performance of the economy. The specific objectives of the 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey are:

- Collect statistical data on the potential manpower and those who are available to take part in various socio-economic activities;
- Up date the data and determine the size and distribution of the labour force;
- Measure the participation and the status of economic activity for different sub-groups of the population; and also to study the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of these groups;
- Identify those who are actually contributing to the economic development (working population) and those out of economic the sphere;
- Determine or estimate the size, distribution and characteristics of employed population i.e. working in the formal or informal employment sector of the economy and earnings for paid employees, type of occupation and Industry...etc;
- Provide data that can be used to assess the situation of women's employment or the participation of women in the labour force;
- Provide data on the size, characteristics and distribution of unemployed population and rate of unemployment;
- Provide the generated time series data to trace changes over time.

### 1.3. Concepts and Definitions of Key Variables

Some of the major operational definitions of basic concepts are given below. More over, other concepts and definitions related to the economic activity status are provided under respective chapters.

**Urban Center:** it is defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. In this survey, however, for practical purposes an urban center includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants.

- a) All administrative capitals
  - i) Regional capitals
  - ii) Zonal capitals not included in (i)
  - iii) Wereda capitals not included in (i) and (ii)
  - iv) Localities with Urban Dweller's Association (UDAs) not included in (I-iii).
- b) Municipal town not included in item (a) above.
- c) All localities which are not included either in item (a) or (b) above, having a population of 1000 or more persons, and whose inhabitants are primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities. Note that localities with population less than 1000 persons should be considered as rural.

**Major Urban Centers:** For the purpose of this study, major urban center include those selected urban centers with population 100,000 and above. It also includes region capitals irrespective of their population size.

**Urban Kebele:** is the lowest administrative unit in an urban center with its own jurisdiction. It is an association of urban dwellers (commonly known as kebele) formed by the inhabitants.

**Enumeration Area (EA):** is a unit of land delineated for the purpose of enumerating population and housing units without omission and duplication. An EA in rural areas usually consists of 150-200 households. On the other hand, an EA in urban areas constitutes 150-200 housing units.

**Household:** Consists of a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not, who normally live together in the same household and housing units and have common cooking and eating arrangements.

**Head of Household:** is a person who provides economic supports or manages the households. The head of the household is selected by household members for some reasons of his age or respect regardless of their sex.

**Usual Member of a Household:** a person is considered as usual members of a household if he or she is:-

- a) Person who continuously live/reside at least for six months and have a common cooking and eating arrangements with the household; or
- b) Person who is temporarily absent from the household at the time of the survey but his absence has not elapsed the six months criterion.
- c) House maids, guards, baby sitters, etc...with no other dwelling and who were staying with the household at the time of the survey.
- d) Persons who plan to live more than six months due to searching for job and transfer from job ...etc.

#### **1.4. Organization of the Report**

This analytical report on the findings of Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey is mainly provides information on the economic characteristics of population of aged ten years and over. The analytical report contains seven chapters. The first chapter covers background to the survey, where the objectives and definition of key variables. Please note that detailed information on the contents of the survey questionnaire, training of field staff, organization of field work and data processing procedure are provided in the Statistical Report of the 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey. Chapter II deals with the survey methodology, where scope and coverage, sample size and response rate, data processing and organization of the report were briefly discussed. Chapter III deals in brief with the size and socio-demographic characteristics of the urban population by age, sex, age dependency ratio, average house hold size, headship rate, literacy status, educational attainment, training and marital status. Chapter IV presents data on the economic activity status of the population aged ten years and over. Chapter V deals with the characteristics of the employed population where as Chapter VI focuses on the size, characteristics and distribution of the unemployed population and unemployment rate aged ten years and over. Annex I provides survey questionnaire English version, while estimation procedures of total, ratio and sampling errors; and estimates of coefficient of variation (CV's) are presented in Annex II and Annex III, respectively.

## CHAPTER II

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Coverage

The 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey (UEUS) covered only urban parts of the country. However, three zones in Afar Region, and six zones in Somali Region, where the residents are mainly pastoralists, all were not covered by this survey. This survey follows a household approach and covers households residing in conventional households and thus, population residing in the collective quarters such as universities/colleges, hotel/hostel, monasteries and homeless population .... etc. were not covered by this survey. It was initially planned to cover 642 EAs and 19260 households in the survey, but ultimately 100% of EAs and 99.68% of households were successfully covered.

#### 2.2 Sampling Frame

The list of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census is used to select EAs. Then a fresh list of households for each EA was prepared at the beginning of the survey period. The list was then used as a frame in order to select households from sample EAs.

#### 2.3 Sample Design

For the purpose of the survey the country was divided into two broad categories. That is major urban center and other urban center categories.

**Category I:- Major urban centers:-** In this category all regional capitals and four other major urban centers that have a high population size as compared to others were included. Each urban center in this category was considered as a reporting level. The category has a total of 15 reporting levels. In this category, in order to select the sample, a stratified two-stage cluster sample design was implemented. The primary sampling units were EAs of each reporting level. Then from each sample EA 30 households were selected as a Second Stage Unit (SSU).

**Category II: - Other urban centers:** Urban centers in the country other than those under category I were grouped into this category. A domain of other urban centers is formed for each region. Consequently 8 reporting levels were formed in this category.

Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa do not have urban centers other the one previously that grouped in category I. Hence, no domain was formed for these regions under this category.

A stratified three stage cluster sample design was adopted to select samples from this category II. The primary sampling units were other urban centers and the second stage sampling units were EAs. From each EA 30 households were finally selected at the third stage and the survey questionnaires administered to all of them.

## **2.4 Sample Size and Selection Scheme**

**Category I:-** In this category 371 EAs and 11,130 households were selected. Sample EAs from each reporting level in this category were selected using probability proportional to size systematic sampling; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 population and housing census. From the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey, 30 households per EA were systematically selected and covered by the study.

**Category II:-** 82 urban centers, 270 EAs and 8,100 households were selected in this category. Urban centers from each domain and EAs from each urban center were selected using probability proportional to size systematic method; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and housing census. From the listing of each EA then 30 households were systematically selected and the study performed on the 30 households ultimately selected. The distribution of planned and covered EAs and households and the Estimation procedures are given in the appendix.

**Appendix I Number of Planned and Actually Covered Sampling Units  
(EAs and households) of the 2009 (2001 E.C.) Urban Employment  
and Unemployment Survey (UEUS)**

Region	Stratum	Enumeration Areas		Households	
	Major urban/ Other urban	Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered
Tigray	Mekele	23	23	690	689
	Tigray other urban	28	28	840	837
Affar	Asayita	15	15	450	450
	Affar other urban	14	14	420	420
Amhara	Bahir Dar	23	23	690	686
	Gonder	23	23	690	688
	Dessie	23	23	690	689
	Amhara other urban	54	54	1620	1616
Oromiya	Debrezeit/Bishoftu	22	22	660	660
	Nazreth/Adama	23	23	690	688
	Jimma	23	23	690	688
	Oromiya other urban	88	88	2640	2637
Somali	Jijiga	20	20	600	599
	Somali other urban	15	15	450	448
Benishanguz- Gumuz	Asossa	15	15	450	448
	Benishangul- Gumuz other urban	13	13	390	390
S.N.N.P.	Awassa	23	23	690	690
	S.N.N.P other urban	51	51	1530	1524
Gambella	Gambella	15	15	450	448
	Gambella other urban	8	8	240	240
Harari	Harari	23	23	690	683
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	75	75	2250	2237
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	25	25	750	744
Total		642	642	19260	19199

## **CHAPTER III**

### **SIZE AND SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN POPULATION**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents some highlights on the basic socio-demographic characteristics of urban population. The topics covered in this chapter include estimates of urban population size, distribution of urban population by age and sex, sex ratio, age dependency ratio, average household size, headship rate, literacy status, educational level and training status.

The figures in this section refer to the de jure population residing in the conventional households. The de jure population comprises all persons who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence. Thus, excluded are visitors, persons residing in collective quarters (hotel/hostel, boarding schools, prisons...etc.) as well as homeless persons.

#### **3.2. Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Sex Ratio**

The survey result estimated that the total urban population of the country as of May 2009 to be 12,119,898 of which 5,792,781 (47.8 percent) are males and 6,327,117 (52.2 percent) are females. Oromia Region with urban population of 3,481,625 (28.7 percent) followed by Addis Ababa City Administration 2,783,761(23.0 percent) and Amhara Region 2,241,507(18.7 percent) took the highest share out of the total urban population of the country, while the smallest proportions of urban population are observed for Gambella Region (86,864), Harari Region (99,487) and Benishangul-Gumuz Region (106,149), which means of the total population they are accounted for 0.7 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.9 percent, in that order (See Summary Table 3.1).



**Summary Table 3.1 Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2009**

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Country Total	12,119,898	100.0	5,792,781	47.8	6,327,117	52.2	91.6
Tigray	839,650	100.0	380,281	45.3	459,369	54.7	82.8
Affar	175,493	100.0	87,984	50.1	87,509	49.9	100.5
Amhara	2,241,507	100.0	1,042,350	46.5	1,199,156	53.5	86.9
Oromia	3,481,625	100.0	1,685,714	48.4	1,795,910	51.6	93.9
Somali	575,681	100.0	298,254	51.8	277,427	48.2	107.5
Benshangul-Gumuz	106,149	100.0	51,735	48.7	54,413	51.3	95.1
S.N.N.P.	1,497,813	100.0	733,928	49.0	763,885	51.0	96.1
Gambella	86,864	100.0	41,952	48.3	44,912	51.7	93.4
Harari	99,487	100.0	47,759	48.0	51,728	52.0	92.3
Addis Ababa City Admini.	2,783,761	100.0	1,309,259	47.0	1,474,502	53.0	88.8
Dire Dawa Administration	231,868	100.0	113,563	49.0	118,306	51.0	96.0

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex composition has an effect on economic activities through changing the relative size of the working population. Assuming no selective migration, sex ratio in the general population is expected to be 100. The data in Summary Table 3.1 indicates the overall urban sex ratio to be 91.6, showing slight excess of females than males. Observation of sex ratio by regions reveals females predominantly exceeding males in almost all regions except in Somali Region (107.5) and Affar Region (100.5).

### 3.3. Age-Sex Structure and Sex Ratio of the Urban Population

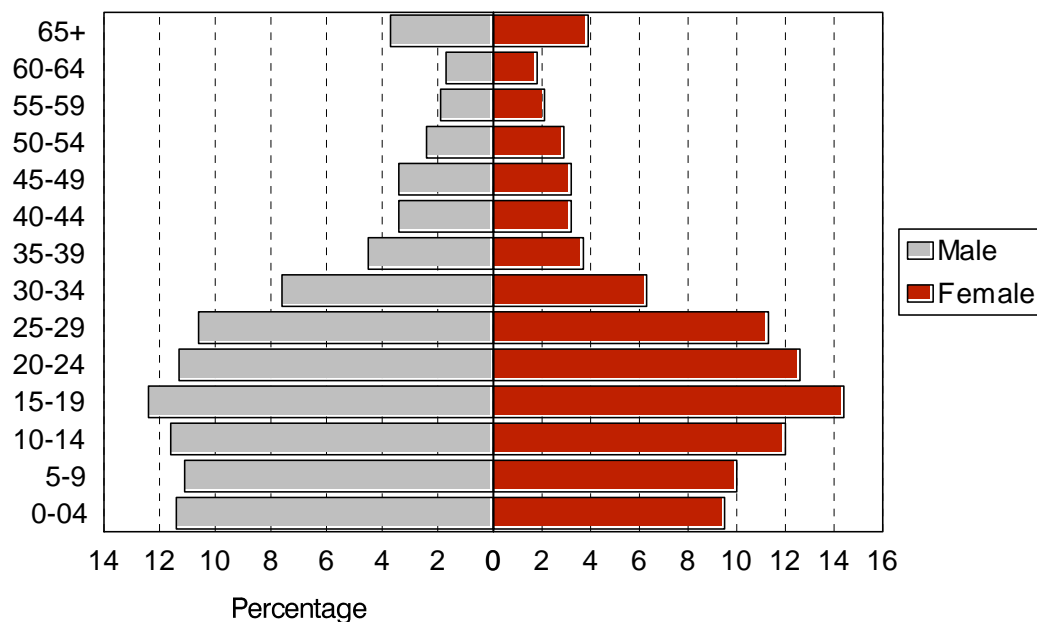
The distribution of urban population of Ethiopia by five year age group, sex and sex ratio of urban population is shown in Summary Table 3.2 and graphically in Figures 3.1. The age structure of the country's population is typical of the pattern observed for the developing countries, that is, the age pyramid has a broad base at the lower age groups and the proportion in the young age groups was much higher than that of adult and old age groups. The data in Summary Table 3.2 show that 32.7 percent of the population was constituted by children below age 15 years. The proportion aged 15 - 29 years was 46.3 percent, characterizing a young age structure of the urban population. Those aged 30-64 years constituted (27.1 percent) and that of the old age (65 years and over) was only 3.8 percent of the total population. The percentage of males and females in the age group 15-19 years is found to be higher as compared to other age groups. This might be partly due to age shifting and partly due to migration of students from rural to urban areas in search of education and/or job.

**Summary Table 3.2 Distribution of Urban Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Country Total: 2009**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	12,119,898	100.0	5,792,781	100.0	6,327,117	100.0	91.6
0 – 4	1,263,450	10.4	659,649	11.4	603,802	9.5	109.2
5 – 9	1,278,507	10.5	644,847	11.1	633,660	10.0	101.8
10 – 14	1,433,115	11.8	674,553	11.6	758,562	12.0	88.9
15 – 19	1,628,074	13.4	715,426	12.4	912,648	14.4	78.4
20 – 24	1,452,079	12.0	652,546	11.3	799,533	12.6	81.6
25 – 29	1,325,565	10.9	613,107	10.6	712,458	11.3	86.1
30 – 34	834,259	6.9	438,489	7.6	395,770	6.3	110.8
35 – 39	760,503	6.3	371,287	6.4	389,216	6.2	95.4
40 – 44	495,780	4.1	259,393	4.5	236,387	3.7	109.7
45 – 49	402,776	3.3	198,565	3.4	204,210	3.2	97.2
50 – 54	324,758	2.7	141,422	2.4	183,336	2.9	77.1
55 – 59	241,375	2.0	109,867	1.9	131,508	2.1	83.5
60 – 64	214,587	1.8	97,836	1.7	116,751	1.8	83.8
65+	465,070	3.8	215,794	3.7	249,276	3.9	86.6

Evidence suggested that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are greater among males than females, at higher ages this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. The sex ratios at early age below 9 years of age and in the age groups 30-34 and 40-44 shows excess males than females while the reverses is true for the rest of other age groups.

**Figure 3.1 Urban Population Pyramid - Country Total: 2009**



### 3.4. Age Dependency Ratio of Urban Population

One important implication of the age structure can be explained by the concept of age dependency. Age dependency structure has an effect on the socio-economic development of a country. High age dependency indicates the heavy burden on the working age population, as they have to support non-working population. All persons in the working age group do not actually participate in economic activities and also all persons outside these ages are not dependents. In spite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working age group provides a useful approximation to economic dependency burden.

The young, old and over all age dependency ratio by region and sex is given in Summary Table 3.3. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the over all dependency ratio.

**Summary Table 3.3 Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Age Dependency Ratio: 2009**

Regions and Sex	0 - 14	15 – 64	65+	All Ages	Age Dependency Ratio		
					Young	Old	Overall
Country -Total							
Total	3,975,072	7,679,756	465,070	12,119,903	51.8	6.1	57.8
Male	1,979,049	3,597,938	215,794	5,792,781	55.0	6.0	61.0
Female	1,996,024	4,081,817	249,276	6,327,117	48.9	6.1	55.0
Tigray							
Total	279,450	517,208	42,992	839,650	54.0	8.3	62.3
Male	141,724	224,296	14,262	380,282	63.2	6.4	69.5
Female	137,726	292,913	28,730	459,369	47.0	9.8	56.8
Affar							
Total	60,009	111,393	4,094	175,496	53.9	3.7	57.5
Male	29,336	55,758	2,891	87,985	52.6	5.2	57.8
Female	30,672	55,635	1,204	87,511	55.1	2.2	57.3
Amhara							
Total	710,814	1,422,544	108,148	2,241,506	50.0	7.6	57.6
Male	354,796	640,363	47,192	1,042,351	55.4	7.4	62.8
Female	356,019	782,181	60,956	1,199,156	45.5	7.8	53.3
Oromia							
Total	1,244,583	2,112,170	124,872	3,481,625	58.9	5.9	64.8
Male	620,010	1,007,044	58,661	1,685,715	61.6	5.8	67.4
Female	624,573	1,105,126	66,211	1,795,910	56.5	6.0	62.5
Somali							
Total	277,615	285,907	12,158	575,680	97.1	4.3	101.4
Male	148,166	144,326	5,765	298,257	102.7	4.0	106.7
Female	129,450	141,581	6,394	277,425	91.4	4.5	95.9
Benishangul-Gumuz							
Total	40,936	62,776	2,437	106,149	65.2	3.9	69.1
Male	20,899	29,245	1,591	51,735	71.5	5.4	76.9
Female	20,037	33,531	845	54,413	59.8	2.5	62.3
SNNPR							
Total	538,004	922,769	37,038	1,497,811	58.3	4.0	62.3
Male	266,318	447,150	20,457	733,925	59.6	4.6	64.1
Female	271,686	475,618	16,581	763,885	57.1	3.5	60.6
Gambella							
Total	37,406	48,537	922	86,865	77.1	1.9	79.0
Male	18,613	22,657	684	41,954	82.2	3.0	85.2
Female	18,794	25,880	238	44,912	72.6	0.9	73.5
Harari							
Total	30,157	64,943	4,388	99,488	46.4	6.8	53.2
Male	15,541	30,492	1,727	47,760	51.0	5.7	56.6
Female	14,616	34,451	2,661	51,728	42.4	7.7	50.1
Addis Ababa City Administration							
Total	683,881	1,981,226	118,656	2,783,763	34.5	6.0	40.5
Male	326,148	924,191	58,919	1,309,258	35.3	6.4	41.7
Female	357,732	1,057,034	59,737	1,474,503	33.8	5.7	39.5
Dire Dawa Administration							
Total	72,216	150,289	9,365	231,870	48.1	6.2	54.3
Male	37,497	72,421	3,646	113,564	51.8	5.0	56.8
Female	34,719	77,869	5,719	118,307	44.6	7.3	51.9

At country urban level, the young and old age dependency ratio, defined in the preceding page are estimated to be about 51.8 and 6.1 persons per 100, respectively. This means, there are about 52 young and 6 old persons who are supported by every 100 working age population. The highest dependency ratios, that is, the over all dependency ratios of 101.4 and young dependency ratio of 97.1 found in Somali Region. This means for every 100 persons in the productive age groups about 101 overall and 97 young persons are to be supported. The old dependency ratio is, however, significantly higher in Tigary and Amhara regions constitute 8.3 persons and 7.6 persons, respectively. The results should be cautiously interpreted as these measures are crude because they do not consider actual engagement in productive activities but calculated based on age category.

### **3.5. Average Household Size and Number of Persons per Household**

Household characteristics affect the social and economic well being of the members of the household. Large household size is associated with crowding, which can lead to unfavorable health and economic conditions. In view of this data, household size and distribution of persons per households can sometimes be used as a proxy of crowdedness of population and is used to reflect that it has great implication to health and housing problems. Average household size defined as the ratio of population living in the households to that of the total number of households.

Summary Table 3.4 shows the distribution of average household size by region and sex of household. The average number of households is estimated to be about 4 persons in the urban parts of the country. An average household size is significantly higher in male headed households than in female headed households, i.e. 4.2 persons against 3.3 persons, respectively. Among regions, the average household size for Somali Region found to be the highest (4.7 persons per household) as compared to other regions, while the smallest household size is recorded for Tigray Region (3.3 persons per households). Average household size of 4 persons and more is also reported for Addis Ababa City Administration, Dire Dawa Administration, SNNP and Gamebella regions. Unanimously, in all regions average household size of male headed households is higher than that of female headed households.

**Summary Table 3.4 Distribution of Average Household Size by Region and Sex of Head of Households :2009**

Region	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	All Persons	All Households	Average HH Size	All Persons	All Households	Average HH Size	All Persons	All Households	Average HH Size
Country Total	8,380,525	2,012,538	4.2	3,739,373	1,121,533	3.3	12,119,898	3,134,071	3.9
Tigray	494,362	132,555	3.7	345,289	121,955	2.8	839,650	254,510	3.3
Affar	137,867	37,408	3.7	37,626	12,952	2.9	175,493	50,360	3.5
Amhara	1,524,131	388,171	3.9	717,376	249,019	2.9	2,241,507	637,191	3.5
Oromia	2,465,873	593,551	4.2	1,015,752	300,759	3.4	3,481,625	894,310	3.9
Somali	399,437	79,671	5.0	176,244	43,674	4.0	575,681	123,345	4.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	82,474	20,870	4.0	23,675	8,505	2.8	106,149	29,375	3.6
SNNP	1,138,941	264,024	4.3	358,872	106,057	3.4	1,497,813	370,081	4.0
Gambella	59,596	14,385	4.1	27,268	7,173	3.8	86,864	21,558	4.0
Harari	64,596	18,092	3.6	34,891	10,931	3.2	99,487	29,023	3.4
Addis Ababa City Administration	1,868,452	429,666	4.3	915,309	237,728	3.9	2,783,761	667,394	4.2
Dire Dawa Administration	144,797	34,144	4.2	87,071	22,780	3.8	231,868	56,924	4.1

The number of household is classified by size ranging from one up to ten and above as presented in Summary Table 3.5. The highest share, nearly half of the households, occupies three and less persons per household. In almost all regions more than half of the total households are composed of less than four persons per household.

**Summary Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Population of Urban Areas  
by Region and Number of Households: 2009**

Region	Households		Household Size									
	No.	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Country - Total	3,134,071	100	15.8	15.9	17.5	15.5	13.5	9.3	5.5	3.4	1.7	1.8
Tigray	254,510	100	20.7	19.9	18.7	15.4	11.5	6.9	3.5	2.2	1	0.1
Affar	50,360	100	21	16.6	19.6	17.7	8.5	6.8	4.7	1.7	0.8	2.7
Amhara	637,191	100	17.9	19.1	19.4	14.9	11.4	8.2	4.6	2.6	1	0.9
Oromia	894,310	100	15.3	15.7	17.3	15.6	14	9.8	5.4	3.6	1.6	1.8
Somali	123,345	100	15.5	10.8	9.9	12	15.1	12.8	8.7	5.7	4.9	4.5
Benishangul- Gumuz	29,375	100	19.8	15.5	19.2	14.6	11.3	8.7	5.6	2.8	1.3	1.2
SNNP	370,081	100	16.5	13.7	14.7	15.1	13.9	10.6	7.3	3.9	2.6	1.6
Gambella	21,558	100	14.8	15.8	16.3	15.3	14.2	8.6	5.6	4.2	2.7	2.5
Harari	29,023	100	17.6	19.8	18.6	17.7	11.8	7.4	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.7
Addis Ababa City Admini.	667,394	100	11.7	13.5	18	16.9	15.6	9.6	5.7	4.1	1.9	2.8
Dire Dawa Admini.	56,924	100	15	14.5	20.3	14.8	11.7	9	5.2	2.1	2.6	4.8

### **3.6 Headship Rate of Urban Population**

The headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of heads of households in the specific categories to that of the total population of the corresponding category. In this survey, a head of household is defined as any member of a household who is recognized as a head by members of a household. The concept of headship rate is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot around which modern methods of projecting households and families turn. Headship rate can be calculated for specific age, sex and marital status, region or other demographic variables.

In this sub-section, an attempt is made to examine the pattern of headship rate by region and sex. In general, male headship rate is higher than that of female headship rate in all urban areas of the regions reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume the role of chief breadwinner in the households as well as they are assumed to be the ones who mainly bear responsibilities for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, childbearing and child rearing. As shown in Summary Table 3.6 the overall headship rate for urban areas of the country is about 26 percent of which female headship rate is about 18 percent and male headship rate is 35 percent, which fits to the general expectation. The highest headship rate reported in Tigray and Harari regions in which nearly one third of the population are playing the role of heads. The lowest headship rate observed in Somali Region (21.4 percent).



**Summary Table 3.6 Distribution of Headship Rate by Region and Sex: 2009**

Region	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Heads	Headship Rate	Population	Heads	Headship Rate	Population	Heads	Headship Rate
Country Total	5,792,781	2,012,538	34.7	6,327,117	1,121,533	17.7	12,119,898	3,134,071	25.9
Tigray	380,281	132,555	34.9	459,369	121,955	26.5	839,650	254,510	30.3
Affar	87,984	37,408	42.5	87,509	12,952	14.8	175,493	50,360	28.7
Amhara	1,042,350	388,171	37.2	1,199,156	249,019	20.8	2,241,507	637,191	28.4
Oromia	1,685,714	593,551	35.2	1,795,910	300,759	16.7	3,481,625	894,310	25.7
Somali	298,254	79,671	26.7	277,427	43,674	15.7	575,681	123,345	21.4
Benishangul - Gumuz	51,735	20,870	40.3	54,413	8,505	15.6	106,149	29,375	27.7
SNNP	733,928	264,024	36.0	763,885	106,057	13.9	1,497,813	370,081	24.7
Gambella	41,952	14,385	34.3	44,912	7,173	16.0	86,864	21,558	24.8
Harari	47,759	18,092	37.9	51,728	10,931	21.1	99,487	29,023	29.2
Addis Ababa City Administration	1,309,259	429,666	32.8	1,474,502	237,728	16.1	2,783,761	667,394	24.0
Dire Dawa Administration	113,563	34,144	30.1	118,306	22,780	19.3	231,868	56,924	24.6

### 3.7 Educational Attainment of Urban Population

In the survey, information on literacy status and educational attainment were collected from every member of persons aged five years and over of the sampled households. A literate person was defined as one who has the ability of both reading and writing in at least one language, and educational attainment refers to highest grade completed for those who declare to be literate. In this survey high school/ secondary education not completed comprise those who have completed grade 9-11 in the old Curriculum and those who have completed grade 9 in the new devised curriculum. Respondents who have completed grade 10 in the new system and those who completed grade 12 in the old program are separately shown as "High school/secondary education completed". Those respondents who completed the Diploma or Degree program are categorized as Diploma and above.

The data in Summary Table 3.7 presents the distribution of urban population by sex and education attainment. The categories of levels of education include Non formal, Grades 1-8, High school/Secondary education not completed, High School/Secondary education completed, TVET 10+1,10+2, Preparatory 11 and 12, Certificate, Diploma and Above. This classification is made in consultation with Ministry of Education and takes care of the new devised educational structure in the country.

**Summary Table 3.7 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Educational Attainment- Country Total: 2009**

Educational Attainment	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>All Literate</b>	7,550,823	100.0	3,960,311	100.0	3,590,511	100.0
Non-Formal	156,992	2.1	88,767	2.2	68,225	1.9
Grade 1-8	4,152,480	55.0	2,053,087	51.8	2,099,393	58.5
High School/Secondary Education Not Completed	819,509	10.9	432,200	10.9	387,309	10.8
High School/Secondary Education Completed	1,268,583	16.8	681,844	17.2	586,739	16.3
TVET 10+1 & 10+2	110,493	1.5	53,131	1.3	57,362	1.6
Preparatory 11 and 12	110,962	1.5	62,497	1.6	48,465	1.3
Certificate	101,174	1.3	49,602	1.3	51,571	1.4
Diploma & Above	795,365	10.5	521,001	13.2	274,364	7.6
Not Stated	35,265	0.5	18,182	0.5	17,083	0.5

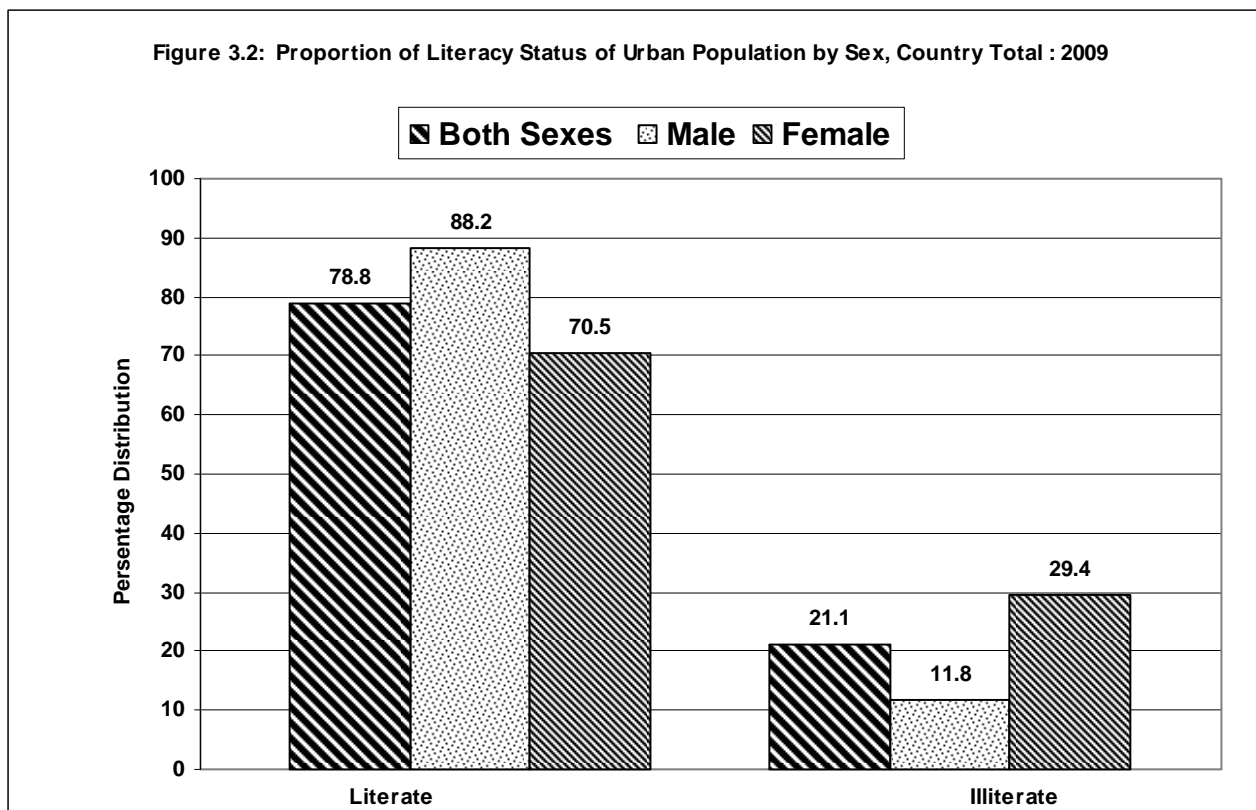
The over all educational composition of the total urban literate population shows that substantially higher proportion (55 percent) attaining primary education (Grade 1-8). On the other hand, those who are at the level of 'high school/secondary education completed' constituted 16.8 percent of the literate population. Literate females population tend to concentrate at the lowest levels of education than their male counterparts. For instance the proportion of those who completed grade 1-8 is 58.5 percent for females and 51.8% for males, where as females with diploma and above constitutes 7.6 percent against 13.2 percent for the males.

Summary Table 3.8 presents the literacy status of the surveyed urban population aged 10 years and over by region and sex. Accordingly, 78.8 percent were found to be literate and 21.1 percent were illiterate. Consistent with previous survey results, the proportion of literates among the males (88.2 percent) is higher than that of the females (70.5 percent). The lowest proportion of illiterate has been observed for males (11.8 percent) against (29.4 percent) for females (See also Figure 3.2).

**Summary Table 3.8 Proportion of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region, Sex and Literacy Status: 2009**

Region	All Persons			Literacy Status					
				Literate			Illiterate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Country Total	9,577,941	4,488,285	5,089,655	78.8	88.2	70.5	21.1	11.8	29.4
Tigray	654,597	284,573	370,024	78.3	90.5	69.0	21.6	9.5	30.9
Affar	136,070	68,149	67,921	67.0	77.3	56.7	33.0	22.7	43.3
Amhara	1,809,111	826,302	982,809	72.4	83.6	63.0	27.6	16.4	37.0
Oromia	2,681,393	1,271,306	1,410,087	79.2	88.9	70.5	20.8	11.1	29.5
Somali	365,122	187,878	177,244	58.3	72.0	43.7	41.7	28.0	56.3
Benshangul-Gumuz	80,304	38,456	41,848	71.5	79.6	64.1	28.4	20.3	35.9
SNNP	1,158,470	561,948	596,522	82.9	90.7	75.4	17.1	9.3	24.6
Gambella	60,285	28,482	31,804	71.6	84.8	59.9	28.1	15.2	39.6
Harari	80,619	37,658	42,961	81.8	92.6	72.4	18.2	7.4	27.6
Addis Ababa City Admini.	2,367,059	1,094,237	1,272,822	86.2	93.1	80.3	13.8	6.9	19.7
Dire Dawa Admini.	184,911	89,297	95,613	71.9	84.4	60.2	28.1	15.6	39.8

According to the results of the data, Addis Ababa City Administration, SNNP and Harari regions stood on the top in terms of proportion of literate population, with more than 80 percent. These are closely followed by Oromia Region (79.2 percent) and Tigray Region (78.3 percent). A significant proportion of illiterate persons were found in Somali and Affar regions 41.7 percent and 33 percent, respectively.



The proportion of literate population in urban areas of the country in October 2003 survey was found to be 77.9 percent and in May 2009 it is 78.8 percent, showing very small improvement over the last six years (See also UBEUS, 2003)

### 3.8 Training Status of the Urban Population

Training increases the chance of getting employment and develops productivity of workers. In this survey, every member of the household aged 10 years and over was asked to state whether he/she had any kind of training, i.e., professional, vocational or technical, regardless of the duration of training. Those persons who took any sort of training and had received a certificate or diploma are considered as trained but those who do not have any certified training are described as not trained.















commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or social organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. The practical activities of apprentices are also considered as economic activities. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children are not considered to be economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services are classified as non-economic activities.

## **4.2 Data Collection Approaches of the Economically Active and Non-active Population**

In the 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey, the two approaches were used in the collection of data on economic activity status, that is, current and usual activity status approaches. The main difference of these two approaches is the length of the reference period. The current activity status approach measures the economic activity based on a short reference period of seven days before the date of interview. Where as the usual activity status approach measures the economic activity based on the long reference period of twelve months prior to the date of interview.

### **4.2.1 Current Activity Status Approach**

In the current activity status approach a series of inquiries related to engagement in economic activity, seeking and availability to work, reason for not being seeking or available to work, etc., were administered to determine the economic activity status of the population during the reference week or the last seven days. Based on these questions, those population aged ten years and over are used to divide into the three mutually exclusive categories: employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force. The employed and the unemployed population together make up the labour force or the currently economically active population. The third category represented the population, not currently active, that is, those who neither engaged nor available to furnish their labour were considered as economically non active population.

The employed population based on the current activity status approach consists:

- i) Those who were engaged in productive activity at least for four hours during the seven days prior to the date of interview;
- ii) Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but who were temporarily absent from work (i.e. those who were not at work or worked less than four hours) for various reasons such as illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lock out, and seasonality of work, annual leave, temporarily closure of establishment were also considered as employed. For the detailed information please refer the 2009 UEUS, Statistical Bulletin Number 469 published in December, 2009.

The currently unemployed population, which will be defined in detail in Chapter VI, consists of persons with out work but looking for work or available and ready to work if any job is found during the reference period of the coming one month. The reference period of the coming one month refers to the survey week plus the consecutive three weeks. Note that a person who is looking for work but engaged in productive activity during the reference period is recorded as employed but not as unemployed.

#### **4.2.2 Usual Activity Status Approach**

The usual activity status approach refers to all persons aged ten years and over whether they were engaged in productive activities during most of the previous six months. Those who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period were classified as usually employed. In the cases of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to classify them in the usually employed category if they have worked during most of the main agricultural seasons of the reference period. Persons who responded that they were not engaged in productive work were further asked the reasons why they were not so engaged during most of the six months prior to the survey date. Those who were not working during most of the reference period and looking for work or available and ready to work considered as usually unemployed. The usually employed and the usually unemployed persons together make up the usually economically active population. On the other hand, those who were not engaged in productive activity during most of the last six months for the following reasons such as engaged in homemaking activities, attending education, illness, old age/pensioned etc. are classified as population not usually economically active or non-active.

### **4.3. Economically Active and Activity Rate**

This section presents the size of the economically active and activity rate for the current survey. For the purpose of comparison, only the activity rate of the previous Urban Employment and Unemployment (i.e., October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006) survey results are also presented in following sub section. The economic activity rates are relatively a good indicator about the economic condition of an area at a given period of time. The activity rate or economic participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the economically active plus the non-active population.

#### **4.3.1. Major Findings of Economic Activity Rate Based on the Current and Usual Activity Status Approach**

According to May 2009 Survey results, the total labour force of urban areas of the country as measured using the current activity status approach is estimated to be 5,715,857. This gives an activity rate of about 60.0 percent, which is greater than the activity rate observed for the surveys conducted in October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006. Thus, the economic activity rate observed in May 2009 has at least one percentage point increase as compared to that of the aforementioned survey results. At country level, in all surveys, the activity rates of males are greater than females.

Regarding the relationship between age and activity rate using current activity status approach shows a curve linear association. The figure exhibits, low and increasing labour force participation of persons at a younger ages and high and relatively stable for middle age (between age group 30-44 years) and then after a steady decline at older age groups. The lowest activity rates were observed in the age group below 10 -19 years and above 65 years (See Figure 4.1).

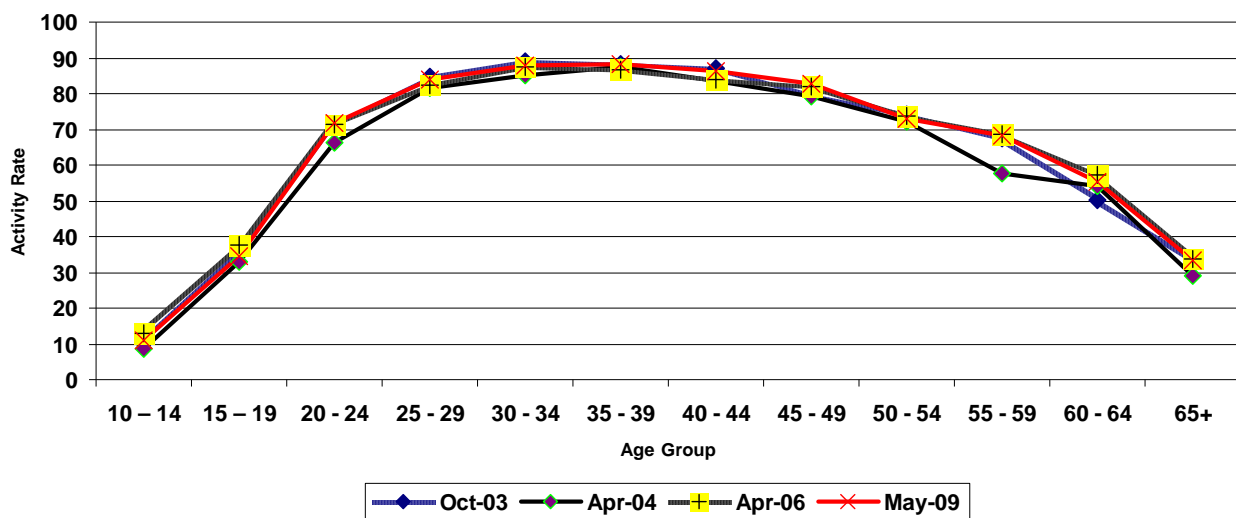
**Summary Table 4.1 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group Sex and, Activity Rate (Current and Usual Status Approach), During the Four Survey Periods, Country Total**

Age Group and Sex	Economic Activity Rate									
	Current Activity Status Approach					Usual Activity Status Approach				
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	
				Rate	Economically Active				Rate	Economically Active
All Ages										
Total	57.9	55.2	58.6	59.7	5,715,857	53.1	50.8	56.8	56.9	5,453,281
Male	62.9	61.2	66.1	67.2	3,014,367	61.6	59.2	64.9	65.7	2,949,728
Female	53.6	49.9	52.2	53.1	2,701,490	45.6	43.4	50.1	49.2	2,503,554
10 – 14										
Total	10.2	8.6	13.1	10.8	154,611	9.2	7.5	12.0	10.5	149,900
Male	10.2	7.9	15.4	10.7	71,964	10.0	7.0	14.2	10.2	69,138
Female	10.2	9.1	11.1	10.9	82,646	8.6	8.0	10.1	10.6	80,762
15 – 19										
Total	36.1	33.0	37.7	34.7	565,161	33.3	27.5	35.7	33.1	538,663
Male	33.0	29.4	36.3	33.8	242,001	34.0	26.0	35.1	33.0	235,943
Female	38.8	36.0	38.7	35.4	323,160	32.7	28.7	36.1	33.2	302,721
20 – 24										
Total	71.0	66.3	71.2	71.6	1,039,901	63.5	59.6	69.0	67.6	980,989
Male	71.1	67.3	75.5	74.8	488,175	69.4	64.3	74.4	72.4	472,485
Female	71.0	65.4	67.6	69.0	551,726	58.4	55.5	64.4	63.6	508,504
25 – 29										
Total	84.9	81.7	82.5	84.0	1,113,596	75.6	76.0	80.5	79.7	1,056,156
Male	91.4	91.2	91.5	92.7	568,517	88.6	89.4	90.7	91.1	558,706
Female	79.5	73.6	74.8	76.5	545,079	65.1	64.5	71.6	69.8	497,450
30 – 34										
Total	89.1	85.2	87.6	87.9	733,560	82.5	80.5	85.8	83.7	698,443
Male	96.2	94.9	97.2	96.7	423,839	94.2	94.3	96.3	94.9	416,041
Female	81.3	75.1	77.9	78.3	309,722	69.8	66.1	75.1	71.4	282,402
35 – 39										
Total	88.2	87.3	86.7	88.4	672,029	81.9	82.2	85.2	85.2	648,059
Male	97.5	97.1	96.8	96.8	359,254	94.6	95.8	95.9	96.1	356,967
Female	79.6	78.1	78.5	80.4	312,775	70.1	69.2	76.5	74.8	291,092
40 – 44										
Total	86.9	83.5	83.8	86.4	428,178	81.5	79.4	82.5	84.0	416,307
Male	95.8	95.6	95.5	96.6	250,449	93.7	94.5	95.3	95.7	248,322
Female	78.4	71.0	73.0	75.2	177,728	69.8	63.9	70.6	71.1	167,986
45 – 49										
Total	79.7	79.2	82.0	82.8	333,384	74.7	76.1	81.1	80.2	323,033
Male	96.4	94.6	96.6	96.7	192,005	93.8	94.0	96.1	95.8	190,157
Female	63.8	66.1	70.5	69.2	141,379	56.5	60.8	69.3	65.1	132,875
50 – 54										
Total	74.2	72.0	73.9	73.0	237,218	70.0	69.5	72.3	69.7	226,323
Male	92.9	92.7	95.8	92.4	130,731	90.7	90.1	93.9	90.5	128,033
Female	58.2	54.0	57.5	58.1	106,487	52.3	51.6	56.1	53.6	98,290

**Summary Table 4.1 ( Cont'd)**

Age Group and Sex	Economic Activity Rate									
	Current Activity Status Approach					Usual Activity Status Approach				
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	
				Rate	Economically Active				Rate	Economically Active
55 – 59										
Total	67.4	57.8	68.5	68.2	164,712	64.5	54.6	66.4	65.1	157,129
Male	83.6	80.0	88.1	90.2	99,079	80.2	76.5	85.1	85.8	94,216
Female	50.8	38.3	50.7	49.9	65,634	48.4	35.4	49.5	47.8	62,913
60 – 64										
Total	50.3	54.0	57.2	55.1	118,189	47.2	51.4	55.8	50.9	109,220
Male	74.2	76.4	77.0	80.0	78,223	69.4	72.9	75.0	75.8	74,168
Female	32.9	34.3	41.5	34.2	39,967	31.1	32.5	40.4	30.0	35,051
65+										
Total	33.0	28.9	33.8	33.4	155,318	32.0	27.8	32.6	32.1	149,059
Male	48.5	42.7	50.8	51.0	110,129	47.0	41.6	48.1	48.9	105,551
Female	20.3	16.7	20.0	18.1	45,189	19.5	15.6	20.0	17.5	43,507

**Figure 4.1 Age Specific Activity Rate of Population of Urban Areas ( Current Status Approach ) Country Total : 2009**



As can be seen from Summary Table 4.2, relatively higher activity rates based on the current activity status approach were observed in Benishangul Gumuz Region (64.0 percent) and closely followed by Addis Ababa City Administration (62.3 percent) and Harari Region (61.4 percent). The activity rate in SNNP and Dire Dawa Administration took the intermediate position and reported 60 percent. The lowest participation rate were observed in Somali Region (51.5 percent) followed by Affar Region (54.1 percent), respectively.

The size of the economically active population during the last six months prior to the survey date using usual activity status approach along with the corresponding activity rates by age group for the 2009 survey periods are also presented in Summary Table 4.1. The survey results show that there were 5,453,281 of a total labour force or economically active population at country urban level. The corresponding economic activity rate is 56.9 percent. Looking at the activity rates of regions during the last six months, the highest was reported for Benishangul-Gumuz Region (63.1 percent), while Somali Region has shown the lowest participation rate as compared to the other regions (46.6 percent) (See also Summary Table 4.2). With regard to the difference by sex, in all surveys, male dominate over their female counterparts in terms of activity rate.



**Summary Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex (Current and Usual status Approach), During the Four Survey Periods**

Region and Survey Periods	Economic Activity Rate					
	Current Activity Status Approach			Usual Activity Status Approach		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country Total						
October 2003	57.9	62.9	53.6	53.1	61.6	45.6
April 2004	55.2	61.2	49.9	50.5	58.9	43.0
April 2006	58.6	66.1	52.2	56.8	64.9	50.1
May 2009	59.7	67.2	53.1	56.9	65.7	49.2
Tigray						
October 2003	48.8	51.0	47.1	46.6	49.7	43.9
April 2004	46.6	50.1	43.7	42.3	48.3	37.2
April 2006	51.4	58.1	45.9	47.8	55.2	41.9
May 2009	58.9	66.3	53.2	56.5	64.8	50.1
Affar						
October 2003	65.2	69.8	60.8	56.3	65.0	47.6
April 2004	56.9	66.4	47.8	50.3	62.8	38.4
April 2006	56.0	65.0	47.9	55.2	64.5	46.9
May 2009	54.1	66.3	41.9	51.8	64.1	39.4
Amhara						
October 2003	54.8	57.4	52.6	51.4	56.4	47.4
April 2004	52.4	54.6	50.6	48.0	51.7	44.9
April 2006	57.6	64.7	52.1	55.8	63.7	49.8
May 2009	59.9	67.3	53.6	56.4	65.9	48.5
Oromia						
October 2003	55.9	60.1	51.8	51.4	60.5	42.6
April 2004	53.5	59.3	48.0	47.4	55.5	39.8
April 2006	58.6	66.1	52.0	56.9	64.9	49.8
May 2009	58.5	66.5	51.4	56.3	65.1	48.4
Somali						
October 2003	56.8	62.3	51.2	52.1	60.4	43.7
April 2004	53.2	57.4	49.2	50.5	55.3	45.9
April 2006	49.5	54.7	44.3	48.2	54.3	42.1
May 2009	51.5	56.8	46.0	46.6	53.4	39.5
Benishangul-Gumuz						
October 2003	52.3	59.3	45.4	46.8	56.6	37.1
April 2004	49.7	57.9	41.7	48.0	56.7	39.5
April 2006	62.4	71.9	54.2	63.3	72.0	55.6
May 2009	64.0	69.1	59.3	63.1	69.8	57.1
S.N.N.P.						
October 2003	59.5	63.4	55.7	54.2	61.9	46.8
April 2004	55.5	62.2	49.2	53.1	61.7	45.0
April 2006	58.4	65.9	51.5	56.6	64.8	49.0
May 2009	60.2	66.5	54.2	57.3	65.7	49.4
Gambella						
October 2003	59.8	63.5	55.9	55.2	61.7	48.2
April 2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 2006	57.2	66.4	48.4	56.5	65.5	47.8
May 2009	55.6	62.2	49.6	48.0	58.1	39.0

**Summary Table 4.2 Cont'd**

Region and Survey Periods	Economic Activity Rate					
	Current Activity Status Approach			Usual Activity Status Approach		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Harari Region</b>						
October 2003	61.5	66.7	57.3	54.5	63.0	47.5
April 2004	57.4	60.6	54.6	53.5	59.2	48.4
April 2006	60.9	65.3	57.0	59.0	64.4	54.1
May 2009	61.4	67.8	55.8	58.6	66.1	52.1
<b>Addis Ababa City Administration</b>						
October 2003	63.0	71.4	56.0	57.0	68.8	47.1
April 2004	60.5	69.5	52.7	56.0	68.3	45.3
April 2006	62.7	71.2	55.7	61.5	70.5	54.2
May 2009	62.3	70.5	55.1	59.7	69.0	51.8
<b>Dire Dawa Administration</b>						
October 2003	62.9	64.7	61.4	54.2	59.9	49.2
April 2004	56.9	59.7	54.4	48.2	55.7	41.6
April 2006	59.5	64.1	55.8	58.3	63.5	54.0
May 2009	60.0	64.2	56.1	57.4	63.2	52.0

Note: The survey was not conducted in Gambella Region in the year 2004.

#### 4.4 Reasons for Being Economically Non-active

In this survey, persons are broadly categorized as active and non-active population as defined in section 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of this chapter, the former comprises employed and unemployed persons, while the latter consists of those neither employed nor unemployed. Persons who were economically non-active or inactive (i.e., those who were not engaged and/or not available to be engaged in productive activities) were asked to state the main reasons for not participating in productive activities. The size of the current non-active population aged 10 years and over as presented in Summary table 4.3 were 3,862,083 persons, who were economically non-active during the seven days prior to the survey week.

The majority (65.8 percent) of the economically non-active persons stated school attendance as a reason for inactivity during the last seven days prior to the survey date. i.e., being a student as a reason for their inactivity. Homemaking was found to be the second main reason (10.2 percent) for inactivity in urban areas of the country followed by Old age/pension (8.4 percent) and illness or injury (6.3 percent). Being student is more common reason among males (81.6 percent) than the females (56.1 percent). As expected; homemaking was more common reason for inactivity among females than males. Similar to the urban areas of the country figure, in all regions, more than half of the non-active was found to be students followed by homemakers. The proportions contribution of homemakers is relatively higher among inactive persons of Affar and Harari regions.

**Summary Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Economically Non-Active Population of Urban Areas by Region and Reason for not Being Active, during the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach - Country Total): 2009**

Sex and Region	Total Non - active		Reason for Not Being Active									*Not Stated
			Home Makers	Pregnancy	Students	Injury/ Disabled	Illness	Too Young	Remittance	Pensioned/ Old age	Others	
	No.	%										
<b>Country Total</b>												
Both Sexes	3,862,083	100.0	10.2	2.9	65.8	0.8	5.5	1.8	1.5	8.4	2.6	0.6
Male	1,473,918	100.0	1.0	-	81.6	0.9	4.4	2.0	0.9	6.5	2.4	0.4
Female	2,388,165	100.0	15.8	4.8	56.1	0.7	6.1	1.7	1.9	9.5	2.7	0.7
<b>Regions</b>												
Tigray	269,191	100.0	9.7	2.5	63.4	1.0	8.7	1.2	1.3	9.6	2.0	0.6
Afar	62,441	100.0	18.3	2.7	64.0	0.9	5.1	0.8	1.4	4.1	1.9	0.8
Amhara	725,803	100.0	11.4	2.9	64.1	1.4	6.4	1.7	1.6	8.8	1.5	0.3
Oromia	1,111,954	100.0	10.9	2.7	67.3	0.5	5.0	1.9	1.3	7.4	2.1	1.0
Somali	176,997	100.0	15.6	3.7	60.0	0.5	4.3	3.8	2.8	6.4	2.2	0.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	28,925	100.0	7.6	3.2	74.8	0.6	4.4	2.3	1.1	3.3	2.5	0.1
S.N.N.P.	461,384	100.0	7.7	1.8	74.4	0.7	4.2	1.9	0.5	6.1	2.1	0.6
Gambella	26,795	100.0	8.5	2.6	71.4	1.3	6.1	0.1	0.4	8.5	1.0	0.0
Harari	31,141	100.0	17.2	2.5	69.2	0.3	2.6	2.6	0.8	2.8	1.9	0.3
Addis Ababa City Administration	893,482	100.0	8.2	3.9	62.7	0.6	5.3	1.6	1.9	10.9	4.5	0.3
Dire Dawa Administration	73,972	100.0	5.7	3.0	62.5	1.1	5.7	3.5	3.3	11.1	3.9	0.2

#### **4.5. Economic Dependency Ratio Based On the Current Activity Status Approach**

All persons were not participating in economic activities. Thus, some of the population were not ready or available to work due to various reasons and they depend for their living on those who have already engaged or available to be engaged in productive activity. The ratio of persons in the dependent category to those of economically active groups provides a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The economic dependency ratio is defined as population not in the labour force (i.e., economically non active population aged ten years and over plus those children below ten years of age) to that of population in the labour force (Shryock, 1976).

Summary Table 4.4 presents economic dependency ratio by region and sex during the four survey periods. The 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey results show that the economic dependency ratio for both sexes at country level is 112. This means for each 100 economically active persons there are about 112 dependants to be supported in terms of food, clothing, health, education and the like. This measure has shown a decline as compared to that of the previous similar surveys (120.7 in October 2003, 131.7 in April 2004 and 117.3 in April 2006). In all survey period, females were found to be more dependents as compared to male counterparts.

This summary Table further shows a marked difference between regions with regard to economic dependency ratio. The highest economic dependency burden in the year 2009 was found in Somali Region (206 dependent persons) followed by Gambella Region about (159 dependent persons). The lowest dependency ratio has been observed in Addis Ababa City Administration, which is about 89 dependents followed by Harari Region 101 dependents per 100 economically active persons. Somali and Tigray regions had the highest economic dependency ratio during the October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey periods.

**Summary Table 4.4** *Distribution of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Region, Sex and Economic Dependency Ratio, During the Four Survey Periods*

Region	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009
Country Total	120.7	131.7	117.3	112.0	106.7	111.6	96.1	92.2	135.3	153.6	139.8	134.2
Tigray	167.5	178.5	148.3	117.9	164.9	162.8	124.0	101.5	169.9	193.8	172.9	133.5
Affar	93.6	123.7	130.9	138.3	78.2	92.0	100.5	94.8	111.1	166.3	167.6	207.4
Amhara	131.9	141.8	118.5	106.9	126.6	138.5	101.1	87.3	136.6	144.8	135.0	127.6
Oromia	130.6	142.1	124.5	121.8	115.6	119.1	102.3	99.5	147.4	168.8	149.4	147.8
Somali	158.4	183.0	198.6	206.0	143.2	175.9	174.0	179.7	177.1	190.9	228.7	240.5
Benshangul-Gumuz	152.7	161.8	112.7	106.6	121.7	120.7	89.0	94.6	192.9	217.1	140.2	119.4
S.N.N.P.	123.6	140.1	127.8	114.9	111.7	111.9	101.3	96.4	136.5	173.6	159.1	136.2
Gambella	132.6	-	138.1	159.4	124.1	-	105.0	136.6	142.9	-	181.5	184.9
Harari	104.2	113.0	103.3	101.1	92.6	105.9	90.0	87.1	115.5	120.1	117.0	115.9
Addis Ababa City Administration	95.1	103.6	86.6	88.9	74.7	80.0	66.3	69.6	116.7	130.5	107.7	110.1
Dire Dawa Administration	109.5	128.0	117.3	109.0	111.1	122.1	107.8	98.2	108.0	133.7	126.2	120.6

# **CHAPTER V**

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED URBAN POPULATION**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The previous chapter has defined the economically active population to be the sum of the employed and the unemployed population. This chapter presents major findings on the size, distribution and characteristics of the currently employed population based on the definition given in chapter IV. Accordingly, the employed population in the current status approach consists of those who were engaged in productive activity at least for four hours or more during the seven days prior to the date of the interview. Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but were absent from work (i.e., not at work or worked less than four hours) for various reasons were also considered as employed persons. In this chapter, some of the characteristics of the currently employed population will be presented.

The survey has collected data regarding the size and characteristics of the currently employed population. For the purpose of this analytical report, the following major information on employment were selected and presented in the subsequent sections, such as:

- Employment to population ratio;
- Main type of occupation;
- Main product or service of the establishment or industry;
- Employment status for main activity;
- Number of hours worked per week and
- Earnings from paid employment;
- Formal and informal Sector of economy activity.

## **5.2 Employment to Population Ratio**

According to the 18 Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) used by the ILO, Employment to Population Ratio is calculated as a percentage of total employed persons to that of the working age population aged ten years and over. According to the data in Summary Table 5.1, the employment to population ratio for urban parts of the country in the year 2009 survey is reported to be 47.5 percent. This means, nearly half of the total population of urban areas of the country aged 10 years and over was working during the reference period. The employment to population ratio for male is about 59.0 percent, which is significantly higher than the ratio for the females 37.3 percent. The employment to population ratio for females was decreased by 3.4 percentages as compared to that of the employment to population ratio of the 2006 survey results while that of the males increased by about 0.5 percentage points.

Apparently, in May 2009 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey, the highest employment to population ratio (55.3 percent) was reported for Benishangul-Gumuz followed by Harari (52.5 percent), SNNP (50.9 percent) and Amhara regions (50.6 percent). The lowest employment to population ratio is recorded for Somali Region (41.1 percent).

**Summary Table 5.1 Employment to Population Ratio of Urban Areas by Region and Sex, During the Four Survey Periods**

Region	Employment to Population Ratio														
	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	
				Ratio	Employed population				Ratio	Employed population				Ratio	Employed population
Country Total	42.7	42.6	48.8	47.5	4,547,266	51.8	51.6	58.5	59.0	2,646,375	34.7	34.6	40.7	37.3	1,900,891
Tigray	34.8	36.3	44.3	46.5	304,216	40.4	43.6	52.7	57.3	163,126	30.0	30.1	37.6	38.1	141,089
Affar	47.2	46.5	46.4	46.2	62,894	58.8	62.0	60.9	60.7	41,358	35.7	31.5	33.5	31.7	21,537
Amhara	42.9	42.6	51.6	50.6	915,279	48.3	47.8	59.8	62.0	511,937	38.6	38.4	45.4	41.0	403,342
Oromia	42.3	42.0	50.9	47.3	1,268,382	50.3	51.1	61.0	59.1	751,489	34.5	33.4	41.9	36.7	516,893
Somali	46.7	43.7	37.5	41.1	150,123	54.9	49.1	43.5	50.0	94,017	38.3	38.5	31.6	31.7	56,107
Benshangul- Gumuz	44.4	43.7	57.5	55.3	44,403	55.3	53.5	68.6	64.2	24,704	33.6	34.1	47.8	47.1	19,699
S.N.N.P	47.9	47.7	51.6	50.9	589,212	56.1	57.2	61.3	61.2	344,030	40.2	38.8	42.6	41.1	245,181
Gambella	53.9	-	50.8	46.0	27,710	61.1	-	63.4	57.8	16,474	46.4	-	38.8	35.3	11,237
Harari	44.7	44.8	51.7	52.5	42,364	54.4	51.6	57.2	62.3	23,454	36.6	38.7	46.8	44.0	18,910
Addis Ababa	42.8	42.9	44.7	44.9	1,062,772	56.3	54.0	56.0	57.6	630,084	31.5	33.3	35.6	34.0	432,688
Dire Dawa	39.1	37.8	46.1	43.2	79,911	47.0	47.9	52.8	51.2	45,703	32.2	29.1	40.6	35.8	34,208

Note: The survey was not conducted in Gambella Region in the year 2004.

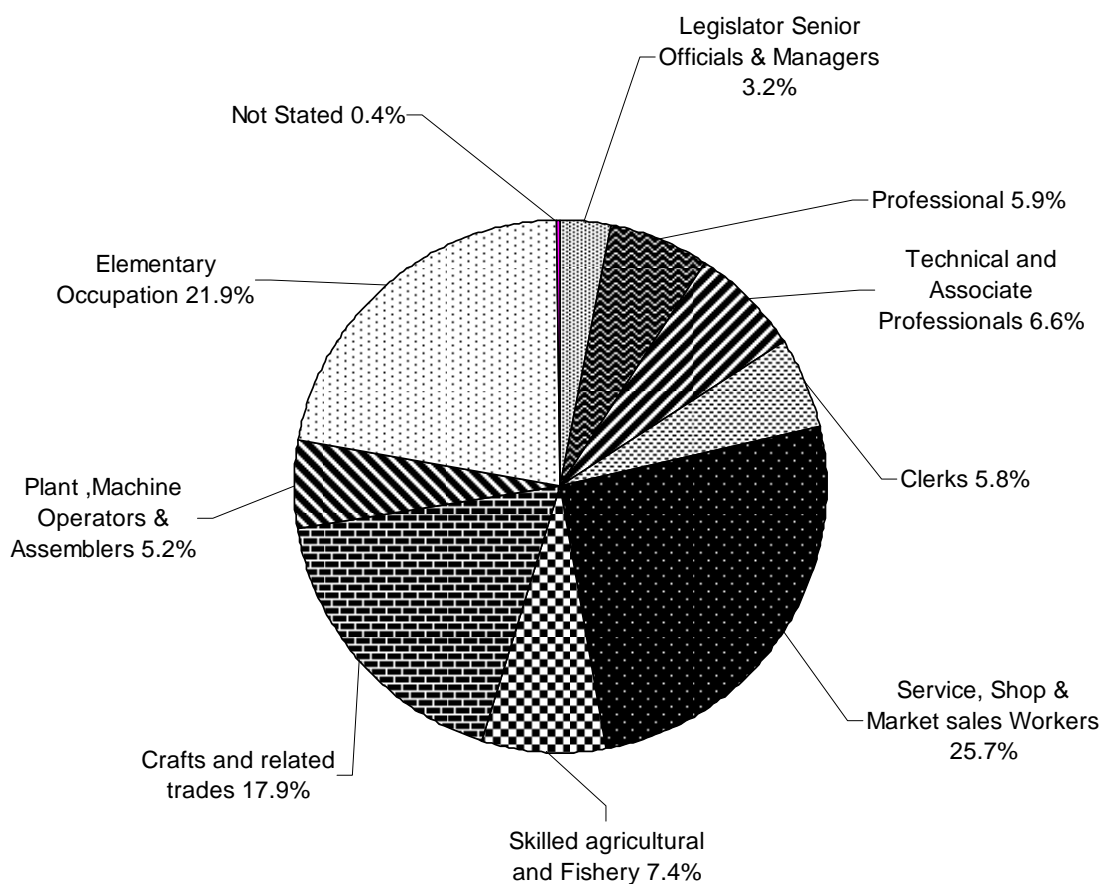


### **5.3 Occupation and Industry**

In this survey, the currently employed persons were asked about the type of main activity (occupation) and major product or service of the establishment (industry) in which they were engaged during the survey reference period. The questions used to identify the type of occupation and industry, were left open ended so that they will be filled in with the fullest description and its code in the field. For those employed persons engaged in multiple activities, the activity that took the largest share of the respondents' time was taken as the main type of activity.

Responses of the type of occupation and industry of employed persons were coded in the field and further verified at the head office during data editing and coding stage, using the National Occupation and Industry Classification (NOIC) codebook. The NOIC codes were adopted from the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, 1990), taking into account the prevailing national socio-economic conditions. The NOIC uses a 3-digit coding system corresponding to 3 level classifications in successively finer detail. In the case of occupation, these levels referred as Major group, Sub-major group and Minor group. Similarly, in the case of industry, the levels are ordered as Major division, Sub-major division and Minor division. In the NOIC, the occupational classification was categorized into 9 major groups, 28 sub-major groups and 113 minor groups. Whereas, the industrial classification contains 13, 60, and 159 major, sub-major and minor divisions, respectively. Figure 5.1 below presents the distribution of the currently employed population of urban areas aged 10 years and over by major occupational groups at country level.

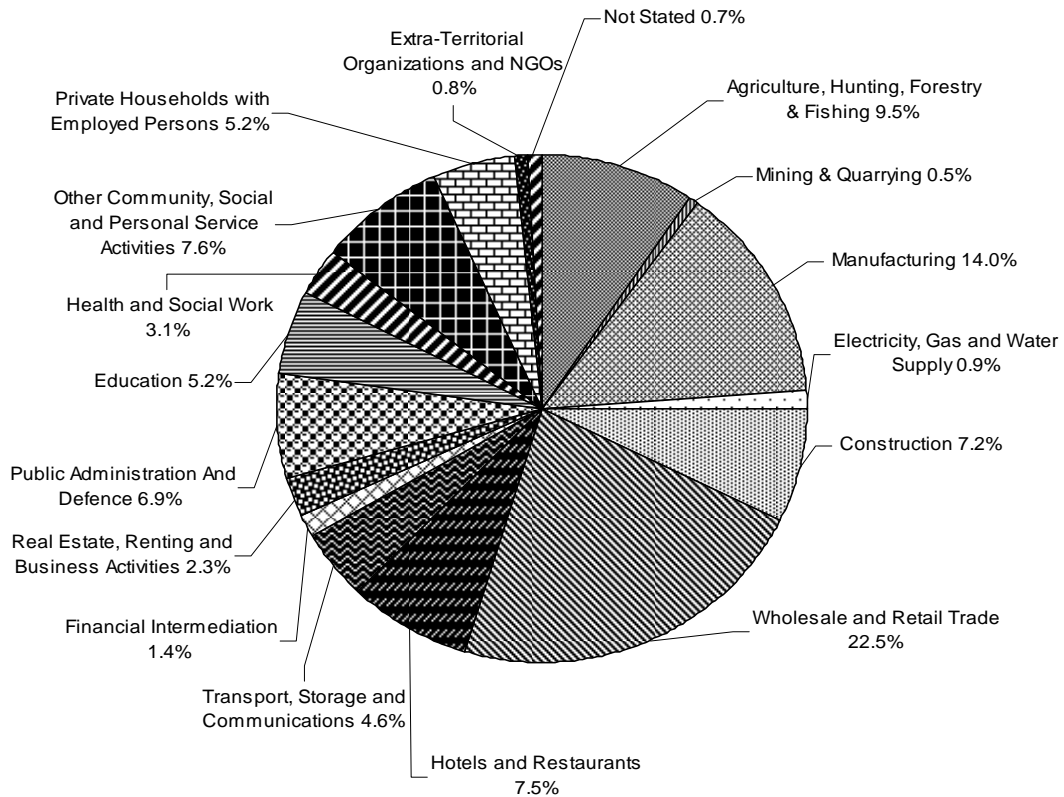
**Figure 5.1 Distribution of Currently Employed Urban Population by Major Occupation for Both Sexes - Country Total: 2009**



As observed from Figure 5.1 more than three fifth of urban employed population of the country is engaged mainly in three equally major occupations, namely: service, shop and market sales workers about (26 percent), elementary occupation (22 percent), and craft and related trades (18 percent). Professionals together with technician and associate professionals make up 12.5 percent of the employed population. While the proportion of those who were working in legislator, senior officials and managers is the lowest only 3.2 percent of the employed urban population of the country are falling in these occupational groups.

Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of the urban employed population of the country aged 10 years and over by major industrial divisions. As may be expected, most urban employed population are absorbed by wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing activities, making up 22.5 percent and 14 percent, respectively. The proportion of those employed persons, who were working in the hotel and restaurant, public administration; private households; agriculture; education; other community, social and cultural and personal service in private household activities ranges from 5 to 9 percent. Health and social work; extra-territorial organizations; mining and quarrying; financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and real estate have contributed little in terms of creating employment.

**Figure 5.2 Distribution of Currently Employed Urban Population by Major Industrial Divisions for Both Sexes- Country Total ; 2009**



#### **5.4. Employment Status**

Employment status of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. Employment status is classified into employee government, employee government parastatal, employee private organization, employee NGO's, domestic employees, other employees, self-employed, unpaid family worker, employer, apprentice, members of cooperatives and others.

The percentage distribution of urban employed population of the country by employment status and sex is presented in Summary Table 5.2. At country urban level, the majority of employed population are self-employed (38.7 percent) followed by those employed by government and private organization 19.8 percent and 19.3 percent, respectively. The paid employees altogether constitutes about 50.5 percent of the total working population. Paid employees consist of employees of government, government parastatal, private organization, and NGO's and Domestic employees.

The data in Summary Table 5.2 also shows that males are dominant in paid employment except in domestic employees. The proportion of males who were in private organization employees is little less than two fold as compared to that of the females. Similarly, the proportion of males who were government employees is more than one and half times higher as compared to their female counterparts. However, significantly higher proportions of females than males are found in domestic employee. The proportions of females in unpaid family workers and self-employment also exceed that of males.

The proportion of paid employees found in May 2009 was higher as compared to the previous survey results of April 2006. However, the proportions of self employed and unpaid family workers have shown slight decline.

**Summary Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged ten Years and Over by Sex and Employment Status , During the Four Survey Periods - Country Total**

Sex and Survey Periods	Total Employed Population		Employment Status										
			Paid employees					Self Employed	Unpaid Family Workers	Employer	Members of Cooperatives	Apprentice and Others	Not Stated
			Gov't Employees	Gov't Prastitatal	Private Organizati-on Employees	NGO's Employees	Domestic Employees						
No.	%												
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
October 2003	2,858,031	100.0	18.3	2.1	15.6	1.9	9.9	42.0	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.0
April 2004	2,854,322	100.0	19.4	2.1	16.5	2.0	9.5	41.3	7.2	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0
April 2006	3,836,812	100.0	17.1	1.7	18.2	1.9	6.5	41.8	10.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4
May 2009	4,547,266	100.0	19.8	2.0	19.3	2.7	6.7	38.7	7.6	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.2
<b>Male</b>													
October 2003	1,628,529	100.0	21.9	2.4	19.7	2.4	4.6	39.9	7.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.0
April 2004	1,625,559	100.0	22.8	2.5	20.6	2.5	3.7	39.9	5.2	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.0
April 2006	2,099,626	100.0	20.4	2.0	21.8	2.3	1.6	40.5	7.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.5
May 2009	2,646,375	100.0	22.1	2.3	22.4	3.0	2.6	37.8	5.9	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.2
<b>Female</b>		100.0											
October 2003	1,229,502	100.0	13.6	1.7	10.1	1.2	17.1	44.8	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
April 2004	1,228,763	100.0	14.8	1.5	11.1	1.3		43.2	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
April 2006	1,737,186	100.0	13.2	1.3	13.8	1.4	17.1	43.4	12.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3
May 2009	1,900,891	100.0	16.6	1.7	15.0	2.4	12.3	40.0	9.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.4

## 5.5 Number of Hours Worked

Due to the absence of standard working hours and irregular nature of working days in the informal sectors or in the self employment, data collection and getting accurate data on hours of work was found to be difficult. In addition, the reliability of the data collection is likely to be affected due to memory lapse and lack of knowledge or information about the concepts of time on the part of the respondents. Thus, considering the inherent data collection problem on hours of work, which is a common problem mainly in developing countries, the figures presented in these tables should be regarded as indicative rather than the true levels of intensity of work.

Despite these, the 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey included questions on the number of hours worked for two purposes. First, the response on the number of hours worked during the seven days prior to the date of the interview is used to classify whether the respondents is employed or not based on the given minimum criteria i.e. the number of hours worked. As described in Chapter IV, persons who worked at least four hours or more, and those who were not worked or worked less than 4 hours but had a job to return to were considered as employed. The rest of persons were then subjected to other filtering questions on unemployment and inactivity. The second objective of including questions on number of hours worked was to gather data on the intensity of work among the employed population. According to the resolution concerning statistics on hours actually worked that adopted by the tenth ICLS in 1962 (ILO, 1976), in this survey, the hours actually worked included:

- a) Hours actually worked during normal periods of work and time spent for waiting for the market;
- b) Time worked in addition to normal periods of work, and generally paid at higher rates than normal rates (overtime);
- c) Time spent at place of work on activities such as the preparation of the work place; repairing maintenance, preparing and cleaning of tools and others;
- d) Time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, break down of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract and;
- e) Time corresponding to short rest periods at the work place including tea and coffee breaks.

According to this resolution in recording the number of hours worked, care was taken to exclude hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays or paid sick leave. Also excluded are meal breaks, time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa /for those who have specified place of work/, and hours spent on household activities that were not considered as productive. For employed persons who were not at work during the seven days prior to the date of interview, the number of hours of work is recorded as zero. On the other hand, any time that employed persons have spent in productive activity in places other than work site is considered as working hour.

The percentage distribution of urban employed population by number of hours worked and region during the seven days prior to the date of interview is presented in Summary Table 5.3. At country urban level, it is found that the highest proportion (37.6 percent) of the employed population was working for 40 - 57 hours, followed by those who worked 22-39 hours (21.3 percent). Persons, who have job attachment but did not work at all for the last seven days (zero working hours) make up 5.9 percent of the employed population. The majority of urban employed population in most of the regions reported to have worked between 40-57 hours except those in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions.

**Summary Table 5.3 Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Number of Hours Worked: 2009**

Region	Total Employed Population	Number of Hours Worked						
		0	1-3	4-21	22-39	40-57	58-74	75+
All Regions	4,547,266	267,932	7,307	534,033	968,100	1,708,580	642,810	414,120
	100.0	5.9	0.2	11.7	21.3	37.6	14.1	9.1
Tgray	304,216	22,476	283	30,414	58,918	112,484	45,225	34,161
	100.0	7.4	0.1	10.0	19.4	37.0	14.9	11.2
Affar	62,894	3,819	84	4,824	13,300	22,881	8,571	9,416
	100.0	6.1	0.1	7.7	21.1	36.4	13.6	15.0
Amhara	915,279	52,605	1,520	144,696	223,400	319,711	111,203	61,253
	100.0	5.7	0.2	15.8	24.4	34.9	12.1	6.7
Oromia	1,268,382	73,690	3,036	177,070	283,291	440,920	171,278	118,184
	100.0	5.8	0.2	14.0	22.3	34.8	13.5	9.3
Somali	150,123	7,025	77	13,623	36,315	52,776	28,021	12,287
	100.0	4.7	0.1	9.1	24.2	35.2	18.7	8.2
Benishangul-Gumuz	44,403	4,650	215	9,734	15,695	9,544	2,582	1,983
	100.0	10.5	0.5	21.9	35.3	21.5	5.8	4.5
S.N.N.P	589,212	38,457	392	80,066	166,000	188,534	68,791	46,971
	100.0	6.5	0.1	13.6	28.2	32.0	11.7	8.0
Gambella	27,710	1,484	0	6,339	8,739	6,285	2,644	2,219
	100.0	5.4	0.0	22.9	31.5	22.7	9.5	8.0
Harari	42,364	2,335	99	3,891	8,986	16,579	6,411	4,064
	100.0	5.5	0.2	9.2	21.2	39.1	15.1	9.6
Addis Ababa	1,062,772	56,930	1,436	55,148	137,604	508,616	187,143	113,784
	100.0	5.4	0.1	5.2	12.9	47.9	17.6	10.7
Dire Dawa	79,911	4,461	163	8,226	15,853	30,250	10,941	9,799
	100.0	5.6	0.2	10.3	19.8	37.9	13.7	12.3

As can be seen from Summary Table 5.4, at country urban level, the mean number of hours worked in the current survey was reported to be (43 hours). Regarding the number of hours worked by region was reported to be the highest in Addis Ababa City Administration with a mean number of 49 hours work closely followed by Affar Region (47 hours) and Dire Dawa Administration (46 hours). Where as the mean number of hours worked in Benishangul - Gumuz Region, was found to be the lowest (32 hours). Except in Addis Ababa City Administration and Affar Region, in all regions, the mean number of hours worked for male is higher than that of female counterparts. The mean number of hours worked at country level obtained from May 2009 is found to be consistent with that of the previous survey results.



**Summary Table 5.4 Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and over by Region and Mean Number of Hours Worked During the Four Survey Periods**

Region	Mean Number of Hours Worked											
	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009
Country Total	43	43	41	43	45	44	43	45	41	41	39	41
Tigray	42	44	42	45	44	45	43	47	40	42	42	43
Affar	44	48	44	47	45	49	44	47	43	47	44	47
Amhara	44	41	40	40	45	43	41	42	42	39	38	38
Oromia	41	42	41	42	44	44	44	45	37	38	37	39
Somali	43	56	43	45	46	56	45	46	39	56	41	44
Benshangul- Gumuz	34	35	34	32	37	37	35	34	31	33	32	29
S.N.N.P	37	39	37	40	40	42	40	43	34	34	34	37
Gambella	43	-	36	37	44	-	39	40	44	-	31	33
Harari	40	43	41	45	43	46	43	48	37	40	39	41
Addis Ababa	48	45	46	49	49	45	47	49	47	45	45	49
Dire Dawa	49	51	46	46	51	52	45	46	48	48	46	45

**Note: The survey was not conducted in Gambella Region in the year 2004**

## **5.6 Earnings from Paid Employment**

Paid employment jobs are those jobs where the employees hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts, which give them a basic remuneration. Some or all of the tools, capitals, equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the employees may be owned by others, and the employees may work under direct supervision or according to strict guidelines set by the owner(s) or persons in the owners' employment. Persons in "paid employment" jobs are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece rates, bonuses or in kind payments such as food, housing or clothing. In this survey, earnings for employees refer to gross remuneration and include bonus, overtime, allowances and other benefits that are obtained only from the main job.

Summary Table 5.5 shows the distribution of percent and mean amount of payment/earnings for paid employees by major industrial divisions and sex at country urban level. The mean amount of earning for the total paid employees of the country is estimated to be 777 Birr per month. Comparison of mean amount of earning among different sectors (industries) has shown that the highest amount of average payments per month is paid to those who were working in extra territorial organization (1,646 Birr) followed by financial intermediation (1,264 Birr). Employees of private households with employed persons earn the least payment on the average they receive 155 Birr per month.

Generally, in most of the industrial divisions male paid workers earn more than their female counterparts. For instance the average earning of males working with hotels and restaurants are more than twice higher as compared to the earnings of females.

**Summary Table 5.5 Distribution of Currently Paid Employees of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Percent and Mean Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month – Country Total: 2009**

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees		Percent of Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month								Mean Amount of Earnings Per Month (In Birr)
	No.	%	<50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-699	700-999	1000+	Not Stated	
<b>Total Paid Employees</b>											
Total	2,338,650	100.0	1.4	3.9	10.2	19.7	20.9	16.1	26.2	1.7	777
Male	1,417,754	100.0	0.4	1.4	4.8	17.0	22.4	18.0	34.0	2.0	939
Female	920,896	100.0	2.9	7.7	18.5	23.8	18.6	13.1	14.1	1.2	529
<b>Agriculture, Hunting Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>											
Total	60,330	100.0	3.4	2.6	18.3	27.2	14.0	10.0	22.3	2.2	738
Male	44,941	100.0	2.4	3.4	15.9	25.4	14.1	11.3	24.8	2.7	838
Female	15,389	100.0	6.5	0.0	25.2	32.5	13.8	6.2	15.1	0.7	453
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>											
Total	15,054	100.0	0.8	2.6	4.0	9.7	38.8	12.4	31.7	0.0	1,031
Male	11,562	100.0	1.0	3.4	1.7	9.7	41.8	8.7	33.7	0.0	1,124
Female	3,491	100.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	9.5	29.0	24.9	24.9	0.0	724
<b>Manufacturing</b>											
Total	269,915	100.0	1.0	2.3	7.5	29.1	28.6	14.7	15.0	1.7	629
Male	176,997	100.0	0.2	0.9	4.6	26.5	30.8	17.6	17.7	1.8	718
Female	92,918	100.0	2.7	4.9	13.0	34.2	24.4	9.3	9.9	1.5	459
<b>Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</b>											
Total	37,410	100.0	0.5	2.4	3.6	17.1	19.6	20.3	34.5	2.0	875
Male	26,357	100.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	10.8	24.9	19.1	41.5	1.5	989
Female	11,052	100.0	0.0	8.0	8.8	32.2	7.1	23.0	17.9	3.0	599
<b>Construction</b>											
Total	232,361	100.0	0.7	1.7	3.9	19.7	31.1	18.2	22.1	2.6	757
Male	177,042	100.0	0.6	1.7	3.0	15.2	30.0	21.2	26.0	2.3	833
Female	55,319	100.0	1.1	1.8	6.8	33.9	34.7	8.6	9.6	3.5	510
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>											
Total	166,359	100.0	1.2	2.9	13.6	28.9	27.5	11.6	11.7	2.6	528
Male	111,134	100.0	0.5	2.8	9.9	24.0	31.6	13.7	14.5	3.1	598
Female	55,225	100.0	2.6	3.0	21.1	39.0	19.4	7.3	6.1	1.6	388

**Summary Table 5.5 Cont'd**

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees	Percent of Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month									Mean Amount of Earnings Per Month (In Birr)
	No.	%	<50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-699	700-999	1000+	Not Stated	
<b>Hotels and Restaurants</b>											
Total	115,807	100.0	0.6	7.0	29.2	33.0	19.9	2.3	7.2	0.9	357
Male	46,648	100.0	0.5	5.1	17.0	31.0	26.1	3.0	15.8	1.4	513
Female	69,159	100.0	0.7	8.2	37.3	34.3	15.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	252
<b>Transport, Storage and Communications</b>											
Total	140,384	100.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	18.0	27.0	19.0	31.7	1.5	893
Male	127,832	100.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	18.3	27.0	18.8	31.2	1.7	881
Female	12,551	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.3	27.4	20.7	36.0	0.0	1,015
<b>Financial Intermediation</b>											
Total	63,709	100.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.8	16.6	23.8	53.7	0.5	1,264
Male	38,257	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.7	11.4	20.1	64.4	0.9	1,433
Female	25,453	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.0	24.3	29.2	37.7	0.0	1,012
<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>											
Total	70,530	100.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	14.2	20.0	22.3	39.5	1.7	1,025
Male	42,010	100.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	13.8	13.1	19.9	49.3	2.1	1,206
Female	28,520	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	14.8	30.1	25.9	25.1	1.0	762
<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>											
Total	307,079	100.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	10.0	16.7	28.8	41.8	1.2	1,122
Male	216,425	100.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	7.0	14.3	27.8	48.5	1.2	1,231
Female	90,655	100.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	17.1	22.6	31.2	25.8	1.1	862
<b>Education</b>											
Total	229,116	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.7	16.2	22.7	48.1	0.6	987
Male	133,604	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	7.1	12.3	19.3	59.4	1.1	1,090
Female	95,512	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	15.8	21.8	27.4	32.3	0.0	844
<b>Health and Social Work</b>											
Total	129,762	100.0	0.5	0.0	2.1	14.0	23.1	20.1	39.0	1.3	1,080
Male	62,056	100.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	7.8	18.0	18.8	52.6	1.3	1,299
Female	67,706	100.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	19.6	27.9	21.2	26.6	1.3	879

**Summary Table 5.5 Cont'd**

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees	Percent of Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month									Mean Amount of Earnings Per Month (In Birr)
	No.	%	<50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-699	700-999	1000+	Not Stated	
<b>Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities</b>											
Total	156,347	100.0	1.7	4.9	15.9	30.2	27.3	9.5	7.7	2.9	456
Male	101,943	100.0	1.2	4.3	11.8	29.7	29.6	10.3	9.6	3.4	500
Female	54,405	100.0	2.5	6.0	23.5	31.3	23.1	7.8	3.9	1.9	373
<b>Private Households with Employed Persons</b>											
Total	228,676	100.0	8.5	24.0	42.2	20.1	2.6	0.2	0.7	1.7	155
Male	25,509	100.0	1.4	8.8	28.0	44.5	8.1	0.4	3.5	5.3	252
Female	203,167	100.0	9.4	25.9	44.0	17.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.2	143
<b>Extra-Territorial Organizations and NGOs</b>											
Total	36,827	100.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	12.6	16.3	14.8	51.6	2.4	1,646
Male	25,466	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.8	15.0	13.5	57.2	3.5	1,873
Female	11,362	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.8	15.0	13.5	57.2	3.5	1,156
<b>Not Stated</b>											
Total	13,291	100.0	0.0	6.2	8.5	15.0	19.2	22.6	21.5		844
Male	8,559	100.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	15.4	23.9	29.5	23.7	4.1	967
Female	4,732	100.0	0.0	11.3	24.0	14.2	10.6	10.0	17.6	12.3	599

## 5.7 Sectors of Economic Activities

For statistical purposes, the informal sector is considered as a group of production units, which according to the definitions and classification provided in the United Nation System of National Accounts (SNA Rev.4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. The informal sector is defined irrespective of the kind of work place where the productive activities are carried out, the extent of fixed capital used, the duration of the enterprise and its operation as main or secondary activity of the owner.

This survey includes questions to identify the sector of economy in which employed persons are engaged as their main activity. The information collected refers to only part of the employed population. The figures here were not referring to the whole employed population. Thus, according to the 15<sup>th</sup> ICLS recommendations, those employed persons who were engaged in subsistence farming and work in private households were exempted from the analysis of the formal and informal sectors of the economic activity. Employed persons whose employment status was government employee, government parastatal employee, NGOs employee and members of cooperatives were treated as being working in the formal sector. Other employed persons whose employment status of main activity were employer, private organization employee, self-employed, and apprentice were asked whether the business/enterprise they were engaged in:

- a) is keeping book of account that show the monthly income statement and balance sheet; or
- b) has ten or more workers; or
- c) has business/enterprise license.

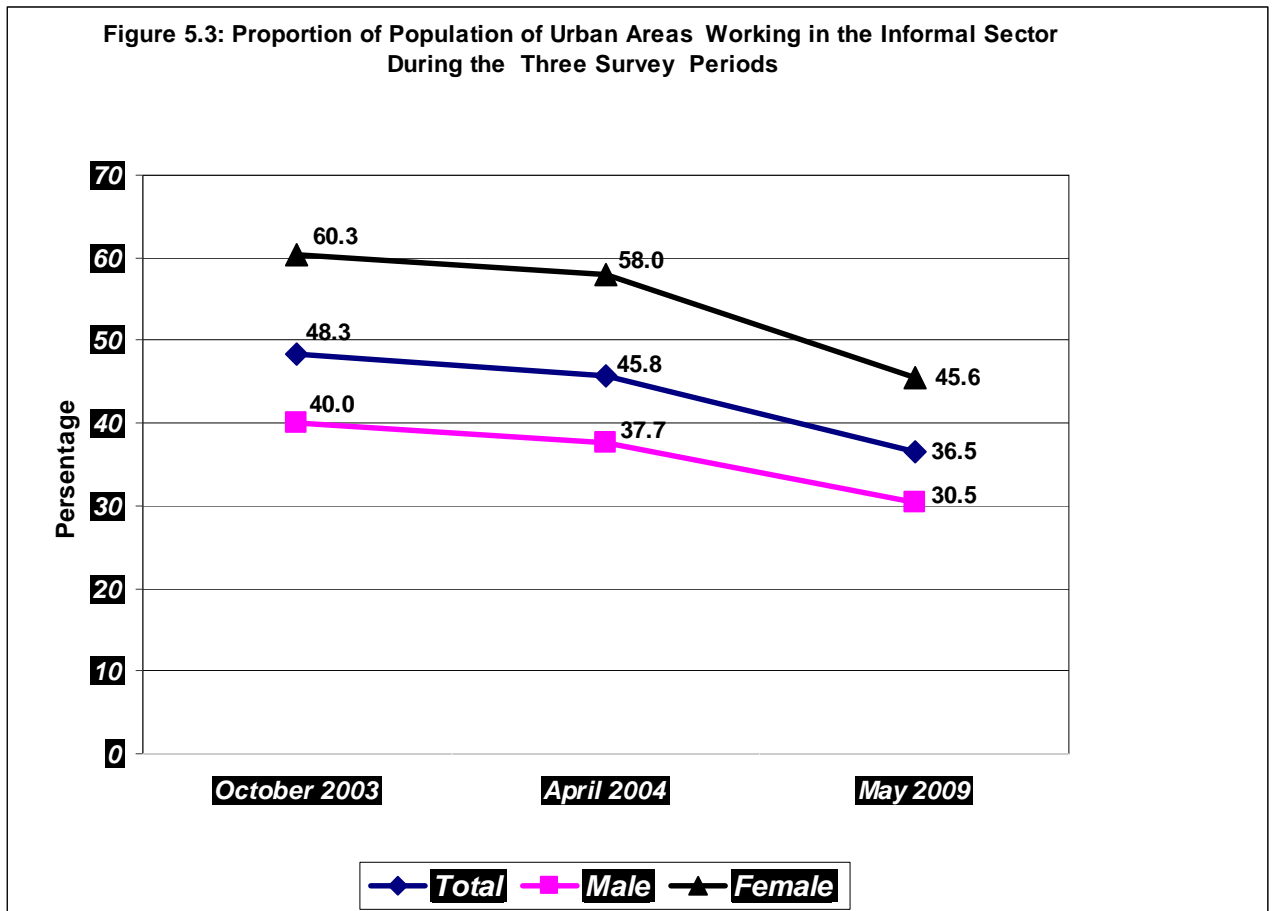
Based on the response to these three conditions, classification on the sector of economy was made as: formal, informal, or 'not-identified'. Employed persons who satisfy at least one of the above conditions were considered as employed in the formal sector. For those who respond "no" for all of the three questions, the activity was taken as informal. Person who doesn't know the situation about their main activity/business/ enterprise with respect to the above questions, were labeled as "not-identified".

**Summary Table 5.6 Proportion of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and over Who Were Working in the Informal Sector by Region, and Sex During the Three Survey Periods**

Region	Total Working Population of May 2009			Proportion of Working Population in the Informal Sector								
				Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Male	Female	October 2003	April 2004	May 2009	October 2003	April 2004	May 2009	October 2003	April 2004	May 2009
Country Total	4,059,341	2,444,049	1,615,292	48.3	45.8	36.5	40.0	37.7	30.5	60.3	58.0	45.6
Tigray	279,925	152,867	127,058	48.0	47.9	34.9	33.8	36.6	25.7	61.5	62.4	46.1
Affar	51,156	33,628	17,528	40.7	39.6	45.1	28.9	30.0	39.7	62.4	59.4	55.4
Amhara	825,435	479,792	345,643	56.3	51.5	42.0	44.4	37.7	34.8	69.8	66.5	52.0
Oromia	1,155,117	695,438	459,679	52.1	50.7	41.8	40.9	41.1	34.2	68.0	65.1	53.2
Somali	132,127	82,863	49,264	61.4	54.5	54.6	46.9	39.3	46.1	82.1	73.2	68.9
BeniShangul-Gumuz	38,838	21,787	17,051	38.2	37.8	39.9	28.7	26.2	33.0	54.8	54.6	48.9
S.N.N.P.	517,117	303,170	213,946	54.7	53.7	39.1	46.4	42.5	30.3	65.9	69.9	51.6
Gambella	20,783	12,058	8,725		-	41.2		-	26.8		-	61.0
Harari	39,768	22,223	17,545	48.5	49.4	38.4	38.0	41.1	28.7	62.6	59.9	50.6
Addis Ababa												
City Administration	925,341	596,429	328,911	37.0	33.7	20.6	36.6	33.1	21.4	37.9	35.0	19.2
Dire Dawa												
Administration	73,735	43,794	29,941	40.4	48.5	36.9	29.4	41.8	29.5	56.7	58.6	47.7

**Note: Subsistence farmers and domestic workers are not included in the above figures.**

Summary Table 5.6 presents the proportion of urban employed population of the country who were engaged in the informal sector by region, sex during the three survey periods. According to the May 2009 survey result, in urban areas of the country a total of 1,481,687 people were engaged in the informal sector, making up about 37 percent of the total employment.



In May 2009, the proportion of employed population who work in the informal sector was recorded highest for Somali Region (54.6 percent) closely followed by Affar Region (45.1 percent). The lowest proportion of employed population who were working in the informal sector was found in Addis Ababa City Administration (20.6 percent).

As shown from Figure 5.3 at national level, the proportion of working population in the informal sector has declined from 48.3 percent in October 2003 to 45.8 percent in April 2004 and then to 37 percent in May 2009 survey periods. This declining trend is also observed in all regions except Harari Region and Dire Dawa Administration.



## **CHAPTER VI**

### **SIZE, RATE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED URBAN POPULATION**

#### **6.1. Introduction**

This chapter presents the size, rate and characteristics of unemployed population at national and regional urban levels. In addition, the distribution of unemployment in relation to age, sex, education, previous work experience... etc., are shown in detail. Even though, information regarding unemployment was collected based on the current and usual measurement approaches, the results presented in this chapter refers only to the current activity status approach.

#### **6.2. Measurement of Unemployment**

The measurement of unemployment is based on the following three criteria that must be satisfied simultaneously: i) without work, ii) currently available for work and iii) seeking work (ILO, 1983). The standard definition of unemployment that is based on the "seeking work" criterion can be interpreted as activity or efforts searching for job by non-working persons during a specified reference period or prior to it (i.e., paid or self employment). However, It was felt that in situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is, at the time inadequate or where the labour force is largely self-employed, the above standard definition of unemployment with its emphasis on seeking work criterion might be restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situations in many developing countries including Ethiopia.

Hence, the International standards introduced provisions, which allows for the relaxation of the seeking work criterion in certain situations. The provisions are two types, namely, partial relaxation and complete relaxation. Following the recommendations of the International standard and reviewing the prevailing national situations, the employment and unemployment and related surveys is used to apply

the above alternative measurements to capture the different forms of unemployment. The treatment of the two options is described in detail in the Statistical report on the 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey, December 2009.

This survey collected unemployment data in the standard, partially relaxed and completely relaxed options of measurements. After thorough evaluation and assessment of the results obtained using the three alternative and complementary measures; the rates obtained using the completely relaxed definition was found most plausible and hence selected for reporting.

Under the completely relaxed definition, unemployment includes persons without work and those who are available for work, including those who were or were not seeking work. The seeking work criterion here is completely relaxed and unemployment is based on the “without work” and “availability” criterion only. In this survey, those persons aged ten years and over who did not work or did not have job to return to, were asked to respond whether they were available or willing to work if job was found during the coming one month. The coming one month refers to the subsequent four weeks after the survey date including the survey week. Those who responded “Yes” answer to this question were further tested whether they were ready to take a job under prevailing conditions. It should be noted that fulltime students are considered as available if and only if they are ready to withdraw from their studies in order to accept a job.

### **6.3 Size and Rate of Unemployment**

As described in Chapter IV, data on the current unemployment was collected by asking a series of filtering questions to all unemployed persons aged ten years and over. The unemployment rate, which is computed as the proportion of the unemployed persons out of the total economically active population, can be used to measure the level of unemployed population in a specified area and reference period. This unemployment rate can also be used to make studies about the differentials among sub groups of the population. Summary Table 6.1 presents the size of the currently unemployed population of October 2003, April 2004, April 2006 and May 2009 by sex, age group and educational level.

**Summary Table 6.1 Current Unemployment Rate of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Age Group and Educational Level, During the Four Survey Periods - Country Total**

Age Group and Level of Education	Unemployment Rate														
	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	
				Rate	Size				Rate	Size				Rate	Size
<b>All Ages</b>	26.2	22.9	16.7	20.4	1,168,591	17.6	15.8	11.5	12.2	367,992	35.2	30.6	22.1	29.6	800,599
10 – 14	23.2	11.8	6.8	18.9	29,288	21.0	14.2	5.0	17.0	12,208	25.1	10.1	9.0	20.7	17,080
15 – 19	37.3	33.2	23.1	29.3	165,539	31.9	28.8	19.4	24.5	59,407	41.3	36.3	25.7	32.8	106,132
20 – 24	39.9	36.2	26.1	28.8	299,873	30.6	27.9	19.6	19.5	95,049	47.9	43.6	32.3	37.1	204,823
25 – 29	29.0	25.6	19.0	21.8	242,557	18.0	16.1	12.4	12.6	71,907	39.2	35.5	26.1	31.3	170,650
30 – 34	19.4	17.2	13.7	17.7	129,988	9.9	8.3	8.0	8.5	35,960	31.7	28.9	20.9	30.4	94,029
35 – 39	15.9	15.1	10.7	14.4	96,995	7.2	8.1	5.4	6.3	22,699	25.7	23.3	16.0	23.8	74,296
40 – 44	14.8	12.0	10.7	12.5	53,349	7.6	6.3	5.1	5.0	12,606	23.3	19.8	17.4	22.9	40,743
45 – 49	15.8	12.8	10.5	13.5	45,039	9.0	8.2	6.4	5.4	10,393	25.6	18.4	14.9	24.5	34,647
50 – 54	15.2	12.2	7.3	14.7	34,985	10.5	12.9	5.2	7.9	10,392	21.6	11.2	9.9	23.1	24,594
55 – 59	19.8	16.8	13.3	14.4	23,644	20.4	16.5	12.1	10.5	10,381	18.9	17.4	15.1	20.2	13,262
60 – 64	19.5	16.3	8.4	17.9	21,142	20.6	18.6	9.0	13.1	10,228	17.7	11.9	7.6	27.3	10,914
65 and Over	13.1	10.8	11.4	16.9	26,191	13.4	12.6	14.5	15.2	16,762	12.6	6.7	4.9	20.9	9,429
15 and Over	26.3	23.1	17.0	20.5	1,139,302	17.5	15.8	11.8	12.1	355,784	35.5	31.2	22.6	29.9	783,519
<b>Level of Education</b>															
Non Formal	20.5	9.0	12.6	12.3	12,251	15.8	5.1	10.6	7.1	4,834	28.5	17.4	17.1	23.8	7,416
Grades 1-8	26.6	23.1	16.2	20.8	414,716	16.4	14.8	10.5	11.2	126,741	39.7	34.3	23.7	33.1	287,974
High School/ Secondary Education not Completed*	33.8	31.2	27.8	25.3	116,542	22.4	20.3	16.9	16.8	45,480	51.8	51.4	41.6	37.3	71,062
High School/ Secondary Education Completed**	38.1	33.9	24.3	26.7	261,403	27.2	24.7	16.9	17.8	99,736	516.0	44.8	34.6	38.7	161,667
Certificate	13.4	12.4	19.5	16.4	28,420	9.5	9.7	17.1	14.0	11,979	18.2	16.4	21.9	18.8	16,442
Diploma or Degree not Completed***	30.4	34.1	37.1	36.7	12,325	22.4	24.7	25.4	30.5	5,700	44.2	51.3	60.4	44.5	6,625
Diploma & Above	9.8	12.0	9.0	9.5	66,353	6.9	8.1	7.2	7.5	35,245	19.3	23.2	13.5	13.6	31,109
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	3,596	-	-	-	-	1,597	-	-	-	-	1,999
<b>Unemployment Rate Under Different Definitions</b>															
Relaxed	26.6	22.9	-	20.4	1,168,591	17.6	15.8	-	12.2	367,992	35.2	30.6	-	29.6	800,599
Partially relaxed	21.2	17.6	16.7	17.0	875,266	15.7	13.4	11.5	11.3	875,266	27.4	22.6	22.1	23.9	558,335
Standard	19.3	16.2	13.0	15.8	802,926	14.6	12.7	10.1	10.7	298,537	24.8	20.5	16.3	22.1	504,389

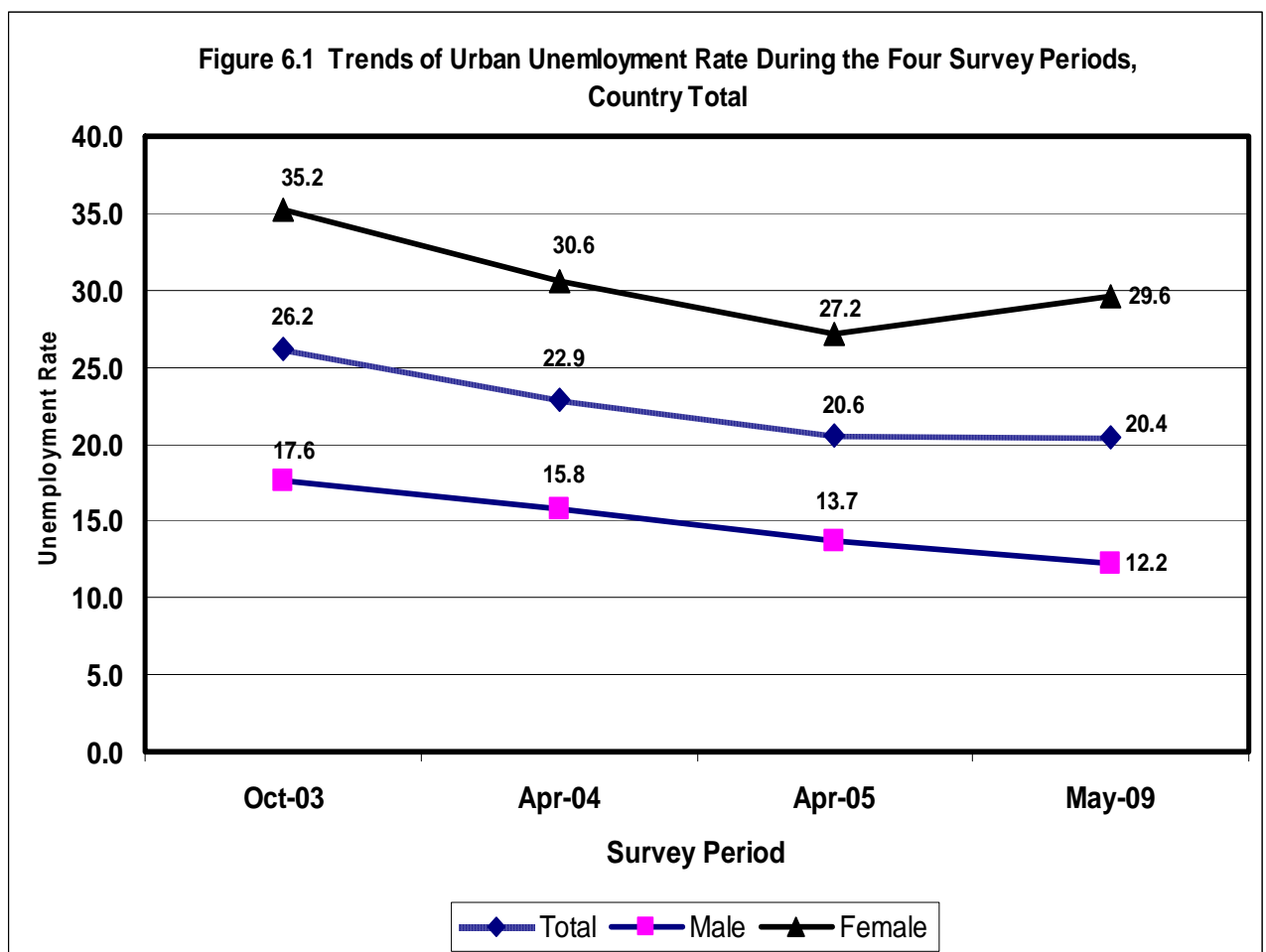
\*Include those who completed grade 9 in the new devised curriculum and grades 9-11 in old curriculum.

\*\*Include those who completed grade 10 in the new devised curriculum and grade 12 in old curriculum.

\*\*\* TVET, Preparatory are included in Diploma or degree not completed.

The survey results of the May 2009 reveals that the overall unemployment rate was 20.4 percent and the corresponding unemployment rates for male and female were 12.2 percent and 29.6 percent, respectively. This indicates that unemployment rate for females are more than two times higher than that of males.

The unemployment rate as registered in the Urban Biannual Employment and Unemployment surveys of October 2003 and April 2004 were 26.2 percent and 22.9 percent, respectively. In March 2005 NLFS and April 2006 Employment and Unemployment survey, the rate had further declined from 20.6 percent to 16.7 percent (which was not compared in the graph below due to the difference in the definition of unemployment), respectively but slightly increased in 2009 to 20.4 percent (See Figure 6.1).

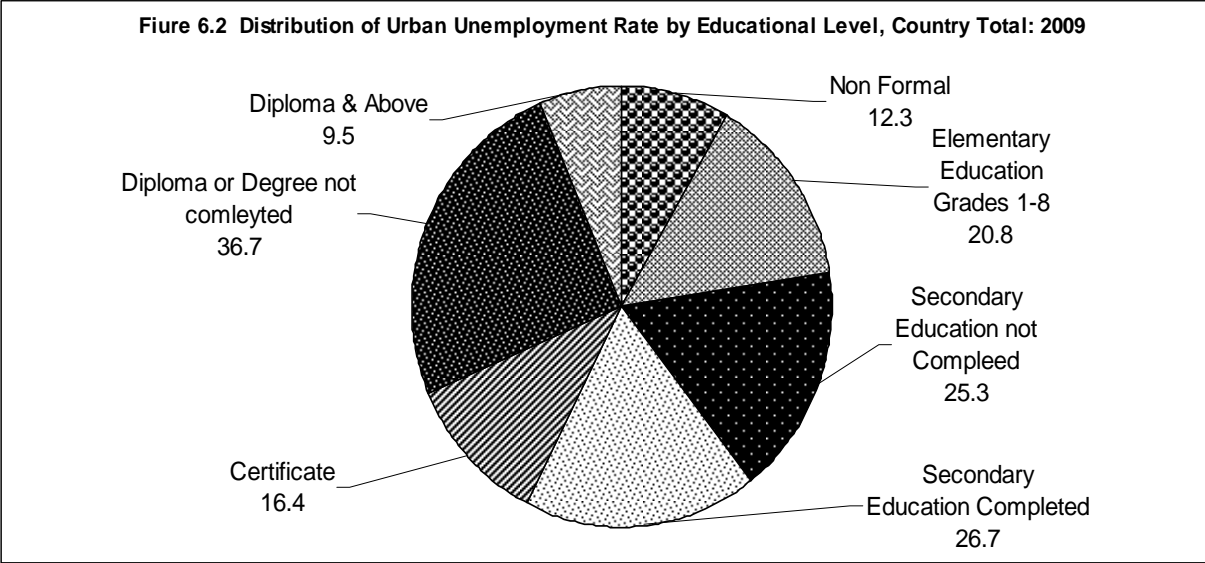


As observed from the line graph, the possible reasons for slight increment of female unemployment rate during the last seven days in May 2009 survey period as compared to the previous survey results March 2005 would probably due to shortage of electrification followed by the cost of construction materials which affected relatively more females than males to be laid off during the survey week. This increase of female unemployment seems to have contributed to the increases of the rate of unemployment at national urban level. On the other hand, the unemployment rate for males shows relatively a declining trend as compared the current survey result to that of the previous surveys results.

#### **6.4 Unemployment Rate by Sex, Age Group and Educational Level**

In May 2009 survey periods, unemployment rate by age group is found to be higher for the younger groups aged 15-24 years reported nearly more than three-fifth and similar findings have also been observed from the previous surveys. In this age group younger females were affected by the incidence of unemployment than their male counterparts.

Among the literate group, the rate of unemployment is relatively higher among those who did not complete Diploma or Degree (36.7 percent) followed by high school/secondary education completed (26.7 percent). In all educational levels, unemployment rate is more pronounced among the females than males. The incidence of unemployment was relatively lower for those with Diploma and above (9.5 percent) and Non-formal education (12.3 percent) (See Summary Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2).



Summary Table 6.2 shows the percentage distribution of unemployment rate by region and sex for all the five survey periods. The result of the May 2009 survey depicts that unemployment rate is highest in Dire Dawa Administration (28.0 percent) and Addis Ababa City Administration (27.9 percent). In the previous surveys, the highest unemployment rate was also recorded for Dire Dawa Administration and Addis Ababa City Administration. The lowest unemployment rate reported to be 13.6 percent, which is registered for Benishangul-Gumuz Region. In all Urban Employment and Unemployment Surveys conducted so far and for all regions, the unemployment rates among females were much higher than that of the males.

**Summary Table 6.2 Current Unemployment Rate for Urban Population  
Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex ,  
During the Five Survey Periods**

Region	Sex	Unemployment Rate					
		October 2003	April 2004	April 2005	April 2006	May 2009	
						Rate	Size
Country	Total	26.2	22.9	20.6	16.7	20.4	1,168,591
	Male	17.6	15.8	13.7	11.5	12.2	367,992
	Female	35.2	30.6	27.2	22.1	29.6	800,599
Tigray	Total	28.8	22.1	18.3	13.7	21.1	81,191
	Male	20.6	12.9	13.9	9.4	13.6	25,575
	Female	36.2	31.1	21.8	18.1	28.3	55,616
Affar	Total	27.6	18.4	18.8	17.1	14.6	10,735
	Male	15.7	6.6	9.5	6.3	8.4	3,801
	Female	41.2	34.1	30.6	30.1	24.4	6,934
Amhara	Total	21.6	18.7	16.0	10.3	15.5	168,028
	Male	16.0	12.4	9.9	7.7	8.0	44,548
	Female	26.6	24.1	21.0	12.8	23.4	123,480
Oromia	Total	24.3	21.5	15.0	13.2	19.2	301,057
	Male	16.3	13.8	9.0	7.8	11.0	93,326
	Female	33.3	30.4	21.2	19.3	28.7	207,731
Somali	Total	17.8	17.9	29.7	24.1	20.2	38,002
	Male	11.8	14.6	23.7	20.5	11.8	12,630
	Female	25.1	21.7	35.8	28.7	31.1	25,372
Benishangul-Gumuz	Total	15.1	12.1	10.3	7.9	13.6	6,976
	Male	6.6	7.6	4.3	4.6	7.1	1,878
	Female	26.0	18.1	17.2	11.8	20.6	5,098
S.N.N.P.	Total	19.4	14.1	15.0	11.6	15.5	107,874
	Male	11.6	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.9	29,619
	Female	27.7	21.2	22.3	17.2	24.2	78,255
Gambella	Total	9.8	-	25.7	11.2	17.3	5,780
	Male	3.9	-	14.3	4.6	7.1	1,255
	Female	17.0	-	37.1	19.8	28.7	4,525
Harari	Total	27.4	22.1	27.1	15.1	14.4	7,114
	Male	18.4	15.0	19.8	12.4	8.1	2,069
	Female	36.1	29.2	34.1	17.9	21.1	5,045
Addis Ababa City Administration	Total	32.1	29.1	31.4	28.6	27.9	410,805
	Male	21.2	22.3	22.8	21.4	18.4	141,682
	Female	43.7	36.8	40.0	36.1	38.3	269,123
Dire Dawa Administration	Total	38.0	33.5	32.2	22.5	28.0	31,029
	Male	27.4	19.8	21.6	17.6	20.3	11,609
	Female	47.6	46.6	41.6	27.2	36.2	19,420

Note: The survey was not conducted in Gamebella Region in the year 2004.

## **6.5 Problems of Establishing Own Business**

The unemployed persons were asked about whether they have tried to establish their own business and the type of problems they faced. From Summary Table 6.3 one can easily see that urban unemployed population who wanted to establish their own business reported that shortage of finance as the main problem they have faced which accounted for 47.7 percent. The next problem cited by the respondent was lack of working place (land), which constituted about 12.5 percent.

The four consecutively conducted surveys seem to indicate similarity of the problem but the percentage especially that of shortage of finance shows a significant share. In almost all surveys, no significant differences have been noticed between male and female with respect to the type of problems they have mentioned.





**Summary Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over Who Wants to Establish Own Business by Sex and Type of Problems Faced, During the Four Survey Periods - Country Total**

Sex and Survey Periods	All Persons		Type of Problems Faced										
	No	%	I have no Problem	Shortage of Finance	Lack of Training	Problem of Working Place/land	Lack of Finance & Training	Lack of Working Place & land	Lack/ Absence of License	Shortage Absence of Equipment	Do not Know	Others	Not Stated
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
October -2003	1,010,372	100	6.4	61.9	2.5	2.7	4.7	13.8	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.3	3.1
April -2004	845,913	100	8.1	54.3	2.6	2.9	4.0	19.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	2.0	3.4
April -2006	140,136	100	6.4	60.9	0.9	9.5	1.3	9.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	8.7
May - 2009	354,559	100	2.9	47.7	0.8	5.8	2.4	12.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	9.0	17.8
<b>Male</b>													
October -2003	345,900	100	5.1	61.2	2.4	1.7	6.0	14.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.2	3.2
April -2004	304,547	100	7.1	53.8	3.4	2.5	5.1	20.1	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.4	3.2
April -2006	37,603	100	4.5	64.7	0.9	6.8	2.1	9.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	-	8.8
May - 2009	92,960	100	2.6	38.5	1.5	5.8	2.9	13.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	12.5	20.6
<b>Female</b>													
October -2003	664,472	100	7.0	62.2	2.5	3.2	4.2	13.5	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.8	3.0
April -2004	541,366	100	8.7	54.6	2.3	3.1	3.4	19.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.4	3.6
April -2006	102,533	100	7.1	59.5	0.8	10.4	1.1	10.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.7
May - 2009	261,599	100	3.0	51.0	0.5	5.7	2.2	12.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	7.7	16.8

## 6.6 Unemployment and Marital Status of Urban Population

The distribution of unemployed persons by marital status is also shown in Summary Table 6.4. In May 2009, the single unemployed persons were 42.9 percent, married 44.7 percent and widowed, divorced and separated together covered 11.7 percent of the total unemployed population. With regard to sex, about 67 percent of the unemployed males were single while about one-third of female unemployed (32 percent) were single. Among the married unemployed, 27.7 percent were males and 52.5 percent were females. Widowed, divorced and separated category together the percentage share of unemployment is higher for females than males (14.9 percent against 4.7 percent).

Regarding the proportion of unemployed by region and marital status, Addis Ababa City Administration reported to have the highest never married (single) unemployed (52.7percent), while the lowest found in Somali region (25.6 percent) and closely followed by Harari Region (27.6 percent). In the married category, the highest proportion of unemployed population was recorded for in Somali Region (63.2 percent) and the lowest in Addis Ababa City Administration (35.6 percent).

**Summary Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population Aged Ten years and Over by Sex, Region and Marital Status : 2009**

Sex and Region	Total Unemployed Persons		Marital Status						Not Stated
	Persons	%	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Live Together	
<b>Sex</b>									
Both sexes	1,168,591	100.0	42.9	44.7	4.5	5.2	2.0	0.1	0.6
Male	367,992	100.0	66.8	27.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.7
Female	800,599	100.0	31.9	52.5	5.5	7.2	2.2	0.2	0.5
<b>Regions</b>									
Tigray	81,191	100.0	35.8	47.0	9.7	5.6	1.7	0.0	0.2
Afar	10,735	100.0	35.6	50.2	6.5	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.1
Amhara	168,028	100.0	35.6	50.2	6.5	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.1
Oromiya	301,057	100.0	40.6	46.9	3.4	5.3	2.4	0.3	1.1
Somali	38,002	100.0	25.6	63.2	4.7	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
Benishangul – Gumuz	6,979	100.0	31.1	55.2	7.6	4.2	0.9	0.0	1.0
SNNP	107,874	100.0	38.6	53.2	2.3	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.6
Gambella	5,780	100.0	31.7	57.1	3.4	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.4
Harari	7,114	100.0	27.6	50.6	7.2	8.3	4.0	1.8	0.6
Addis Ababa	410,805	100.0	52.7	35.6	3.8	5.0	2.2	0.1	0.6
Dire Dawa	31,029	100.0	41.6	46.2	4.4	4.2	3.4	0.2	0.0

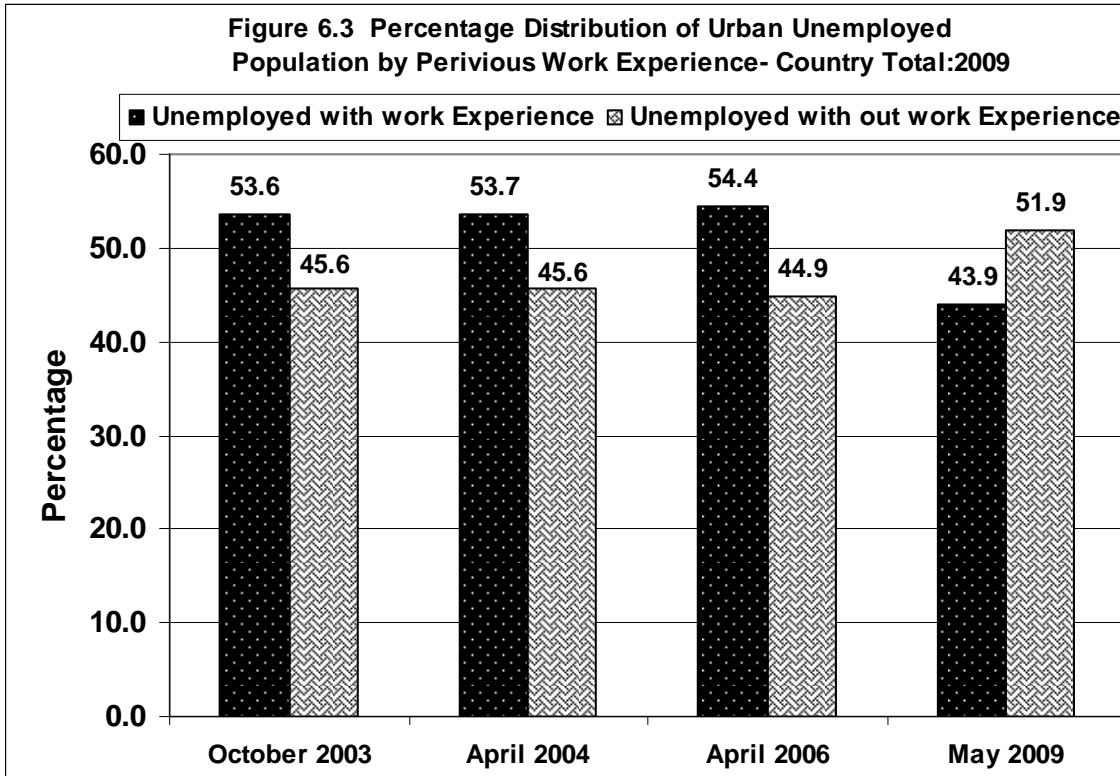
## 6.7 Previous Work Experience

In this survey, unemployed persons were asked about their previous work experience. Summary Table 6.5 presents the distribution of urban unemployed population by sex and previous work experience. Out of the total of 1,168,591 urban unemployed persons in the country, 605,946 persons or about 52 percent had no work experience and about 44 percent have had previous work experience prior to the survey date. Regarding previous work experience by sex more than half of female unemployed and about half of the male unemployed were first time job seekers. On the other hand, 46 percent of female unemployed and 39.3 percent of male unemployed have got a previous work experience. The previous survey results showed that those unemployed with previous work experience were reported higher proportions as compared to the current survey. The reverse is true for those unemployed with first time job seekers (See also Figure 6.3).

**Summary Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over By Sex, Previous Work Experience, During the Four Survey Periods - Country Total**

Previous Work Experience	Sex	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	
					Percent	Size
Unemployed With Work Experience	Both Sexes	53.6	53.7	54.4	43.9	513,137
	Male	63.3	62.9	61.8	39.3	144,514
	Female	48.6	48.5	50.2	46.0	368,623
Unemployed With Out Work Experience	Both Sexes	45.6	45.6	44.9	51.9	605,946
	Male	35.7	36.3	37.0	55.5	204,404
	Female	50.8	50.9	49.3	50.2	401,542
Not Stated	Both Sexes	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	49,508
	Male	1.0	0.8	1.2	5.2	19,074
	Female	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.8	30,434

**Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population by Previous Work Experience- Country Total:2009**



### 6.8 Duration of Unemployment

As shown in Summary Table 6.6 below, about 68 percent of the unemployed persons have been without work for 24 months or less prior to the survey period of May 2009. The unemployed urban population (15.2 percent) remained job less for 96 or more months. The rest of those unemployed remained jobless for 25 to 95 months are accounted for 16 percent. This holds true for the pervious three surveys.

**Summary Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Duration of Unemployment, During the Four Survey Periods- Country Total**

Survey Periods		Sex	<1 Months	1-6 Months	7-12 Months	13-24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	49-60 Months	61-72 Months	73-84 Months	85-95 Months	96 or More Months
October 2003		Both Sexes	11.7	20.9	18.1	16.4	8.9	4.7	3.6	1.8	1.1	0.2	12.5
		Male	15.2	25.7	17.6	16.2	8.7	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.1	8.0
		Female	9.9	18.5	18.4	16.5	9.0	5.4	4.3	1.9	1.1	0.3	14.8
April 2004		Both Sexes	15.2	14.3	20.9	16.1	9.1	4.7	3.6	2.0	1.6	0.4	10.5
		Male	18.4	16.2	21.6	15.3	9.2	4.3	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.1	7.1
		Female	13.3	13.2	20.5	16.6	9.1	5.0	4.1	2.0	1.8	0.6	12.4
April 2006		Both Sexes	7.0	33.3	18.5	11.9	8.0	5.4	3.1	1.9	1.0	0.2	9.5
		Male	5.1	37.8	19.8	11.9	7.5	4.6	3.3	1	0.6	0.1	8.0
		Female	8.1	30.9	17.7	11.8	8.3	5.9	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.2	10.3
May 2009	Percent	Both Sexes	4.9	25.9	23.3	13.4	6.1	4.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.2	15.2
		Male	7.0	30.8	23.0	12.2	5.2	4.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	13.1
		Female	4.0	23.6	23.4	14.0	6.6	4.1	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.2	16.2
	Total Unemployed Persons	Both Sexes	57,685	302,476	271,813	156,775	71,714	47,846	33,865	18,690	10,817	2,017	177,512
		Male	25,853	113,321	84,631	44,885	19,180	15,312	7,915	4,786	2,478	418	48,031
		Female	31,832	189,155	187,182	111,890	52,534	32,534	25,949	13,903	8,339	1,599	129,481

## **Annex I- III**

**Annex I Survey Questionnaire**

**Annex II Estimation Procedures of Total Ratio and Sampling Errors**

**Annex III Estimates of CV's for selected Tables**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY  
URBAN CONTINUING EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY - 2009**

102 Zone	103 Wereda	104 Town	105 Keflegna/wereda/ K/Ketema	106 Kebele	107 Enumeration Area code	108 Household selection ser.no	109 Name of Head of HH	110 Branch Office	111- Serial No of Enumeration Area	112 Is there continued questionnaire?
										1. Yes      2. No

	HOUR	MINUTE
INTERVIEW BEGIN		
INTERVIEW END		

**CONFIRMATION**

	Name	Signature	Date	Code
Enumerator			/ /	
supervisor			/ /	
Statistician			/ /	



**THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY**  
**URBAN CONTINUING EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY - 2009**

**SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD**

(For Office Use Only)

101 Kilib	102 Zone	103 Wereda	104 Town	105 Keftegna/wereda/ K/Ketema	106 Kebele	107 Enumeration Area code	110 - Branch Office	111- Serial No of Enumeration Area

*For office work only ( Branch Office)*

	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	CODE
Enumerator				
supervisor				
Statistician				
Branch Head				

*For office work only ( Head Office)*

	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	CODE
Editor				
Editor-verifier				
Encoder				
Encoder-verifier				



**SECTION 2: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERSTICS OF HOUSEHOLD**

**SECTION 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS (For members aged 5 years and above)**

Last 7 days refers to the Seven Days Prior to the Date of Interview.

201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	
For all members of the Household					For members aged 5 years and above		For members aged 10 years and above			
Serial No.	Full name of usual household members	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	EDUCATIONAL STATUS		TRAINING		MARITAL STATUS	
Serial number of household member	List names of usual household members in the following order: -Head -Spouse -Never married children according to seniority in age -Married children and their household members who live in this housing unit -Other relatives -Non relatives	What is Your Relationship to the Head of Household? <b>0= Head</b> <b>1= Spouse</b> <b>2= Son/daughter of head and spouse</b> <b>3= Son/daughter of head</b> <b>4= Son/daughter of spouse</b> <b>5= Mother/father of head/spouse</b> <b>6= Sister/brother of head/spouse</b> <b>7= Other relatives</b> <b>8= Non-relatives</b>	<b>1= Male</b> <b>2= Female</b>	What is your age? (enter age in completed year. If under one year enter '00' in the column)	Can you read and write? <b>1= Yes</b> <b>2= No</b>  Go to Col. 208	What was the highest grade you have completed?  list of answers and codes are provided in the manual	Have you received any professional or Vocational/ Technical training? <b>1= Yes</b> <b>2= No</b>  Go to Col. 210	In what type of profession (Vocational/ technical) are you trained?  list of answers and codes are provided in the manual	<b>1=Never married</b> <b>2=Married</b> <b>3= Divorced</b> <b>4= Widowed</b> <b>5= Separated</b>	
0 1										
0 2										
0 3										
0 4										
0 5										
0 6										
0 7										
0 8										
0 9										
1 0										
1 1										

301	302	303	304	305	306	307
ACTIVITY STATUS						
During the last 7 days were you engaged in any kind of productive activities such as work for payment, for family gain or profit, produce for own consumption? <b>Enumerator:</b> Ask respondents "What they have been doing in the last 7 days" then mark code "1" if the respondent was engaged in at least one of the activities mentioned below. Mark code 2 if participated in none of the activities. - Work as paid employee for Government/ gov't - parastatal, domestic, NGO, Private organization? - Run a business, big or small, for self or with partners (e.g barber, shoe shining, trade, etc.)? - Work in Agriculture privately/salaried (e.g ploughing and Cattle rearing, poultry, ...etc.)? - Produce goods for sale (e.g injera, Tella, Seffied, ...etc.)? - Produce permanent goods for own family? - Help in family farm or business without payment?  eg. In agriculture, trade or in other enterprises. - Engage in construction or major repair for own family use? other productive activity not mentioned above for own or family gain? <b>1. Yes 2. No → Col. 305</b>	Excluding lunch and journey time, in total for how many hours did you work at all jobs in the last 7 days? (Including overtime)	How many Hours did you spend in your main/primary job?	How many hours did you spend in your additional jobs? If there is no additional job fill in code "98"	<b>Enumerator:</b> Check in Col.302 total hours worked in the last 7 days?  <b>1= Less than 4 hours or not asked in col.302</b>  <b>2= 4 hours and above</b>  Go to Col. 308	Even though you were not working during the last 7 days, did you have a job, business or holding which you will return to?  <b>1= Yes, I have own business/enterprise</b> <b>2= Yes, paid for duration of absence</b> <b>3= Yes, with assurance or agreement for returning to work.</b> <b>4= No</b>  Go to Col.401	If code 1-3 in col.306 What was the main reason for not working during the last 7 days?  <b>1. Sick, Injury</b> <b>2. Holiday/ vacation</b> <b>3. Training/ Education</b> <b>4. Off season</b> <b>5. No work temporarily</b> <b>6. Other/Specify</b>
Week's Hours in all Productive Activities	Week's Hours in primary/main job	Week's Hours in additional job/s/				
						01
						02
						03
						04
						05
						06
						07
						08
						09
						10
						11



**SECTION 4: UNEMPLOYMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (For those aged 10 years and above)**

202	201	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
Full Name (Transfer from page1, Col.202)  All household members are transferred in this column but Col. 401 - 507 shall be marked " " for members aged below 10 years.	Line number (Transfer from page1, Col. 201)	For those coded 4 in Col. 306 Did you look for work or try to establish your own business during the last 3 months?  1= Yes 2= No  Go to Col. 403	What step have you taken mainly in search of work or to start your own business?  <i>Alternative answers are indicated below</i>	For those who answered code "2" in Col. 401 What was the reason that you didn't seek or try to establish your own business?  <i>Alternative answers are indicated below</i>	If opportunities to work exist in the coming one month are you willing and ready to work for income/ earning?  1= Yes 2= No  Go to Col.406	Are you willing to take up locally prevailing terms or ready to undertake self-employment activity given the necessary resources and facility? If the answer is "Yes" where do you prefer the place of job to be?  1. Not available 2. Within this dwelling 3. Within residence village town only 4. Only in Urban areas of this country 5. Any where in the country 6. Overseas only  skip to Col. 407	Why are you not available for a work?  0= Home maker 1= Pregnancy/ delivery 2= Student 3= Disabled 4= Illness/ Injury 5= Too young 6= Remittance 7= Old age/ Pensioned 8= Others (Specify)  Go to Col.501	For those who answered Code "2 - 6" in Col. 405 What type of job are you looking for?  Enumerator: Read the alternative answers if need arises. 1. Self employment 2. Paid employment-private 3. Paid employment-Gov' 4. Any available work 5. Others  Skip to Col. 409	For those who answered Code 1 in Col.407 What are/were the problems you faced to establish your own Business/ Enterprise?  <i>See alternative answer below</i>	Have you ever done work in the past for pay or profit?  1. No 2. Yes, as employee 3. Yes, for family 4. Yes, for own  If more than one, refers to the recent one.	For how many months have you been unemployed?
		0	1								
	0	2									
	0	3									
	0	4									
	0	5									
	0	6									
	0	7									
	0	8									
	0	9									
	1	0									
	1	1									

**SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS (For members age 5 years and above)**

501	502	503	504	505	506	507
<b>ACTIVITY STATUS</b>						
<b>Enumerator:</b> Ask respondents the following questions separately and mark code "1" and list the activity (ies) if the respondent was engaged in at least one of the activities. Mark code 2 if participated in none of the activities. <b>During the last 6 months, did you engage in any work or in any work for pay or profit or family gain?</b> - Did you work as an employee for Government Private enterprise? - Did you work as merchant? (including petty trade) - Did you work as service giving agent be it private or salaried (such as barber, shoe shining, ...etc.) - Did you work in Agriculture privately/salaried (such as plowing and, Cattle rearing, poultry, ...etc.)? - Did you produce goods for sale (such as "injera", "Tella",...etc) - Did you produce permanent goods for your family? - Did you engage in productive activity for your family without payment? - Other productive activity not mentioned above 1. Yes → Go to 503      2. No → Go to 505		During the last 6 months have you ever looked for work or been available to work in some productive activity? 1= Yes → Go to Col.504 2= No → Go to Col.505		During the last 6 months for how many weeks were you working? Weeks worked	During the last 6 months for how many weeks were you not working? Weeks unemployed	During the last 6 months for how many weeks were you economically not active? Weeks inactive
<b>Interviewer:</b> Check in Col. 505 total number of weeks economically not active is 1. 12 weeks or more 2. Less than 12 weeks END		<b>If code 1 is filled in Col.506</b> What was the main reason for not working or not being available for work for most of the last 6 months? 0= Pregnancy/ delivery 1. Home maker 2. Student 3. Disability 4. Illness 5. Too young 6. Remittance 7. Pensioned/old age 8. Other /Specify END				
						01
						02
						03
						04
						05
						06
						07
						08
						09
						10
						11

- Column 402**
1. Searching vacancy advertising boards
  2. Through News paper, Radio and TV
  3. I have unemployment card
  4. Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, etc.
  5. Trying to establish own enterprise
  6. Direct application to employers
  7. Checking at work sites
  8. Others

- Column 403**
01. Pregnancy/delivery
  02. Illness/Injury previous work
  03. Personal/family responsibility
  04. Responsibility of home activity
  05. Old age/Pension
  06. Education/Training
  07. Already found/made an arrangement for work
  08. Possibility to rejoin my
  09. Thought no work available
  10. To start private work, I thought there will be shortage of money, raw material...etc.
  11. Too young
  12. Remittance
  13. Culture/believing that it is the role of Men
  14. Others/Specify

- Column 408**
00. I have no problem
  01. Shortage of finance
  02. Lack of training
  03. Problem of working place/land
  04. Lack of finance and training
  05. Lack of working place & finance
  06. Lack/absence of License
  07. Shortage/absence of equipment
  08. Don't know
  09. Lack of information
  10. Others /Specify/

**SECTION 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS.**

202	201	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612
Full Name (Transfer from page1, Col. 202)  All household members are transferred in this column	Line number (Transfer from page1, Col. 201)	Is (Name) currently attending school?  1= Yes 2= No  Go to Col. 603	If Yes, in Col.601 what type of education?  1. Formal education 2. Vocational/ technical education 3. Informal education  Go to Col. 604	If No in Col.601, What was the main reason for not attending education? 01= No suitable school or training Institution available 02= The family/parents can not afford school fees 03= Lack of interest 04= Failed in the exam 05= Fear teachers 06= Illness/disability 07= To help in household chores/housekeeping 08= Work to support one self 09= Work to earn income for the family 10= Family doesn't permit my schooling 11= Due to marriage 12 = Because of Displacement(war, draught) 13 = Family transfer 14 = Family disintegration 15= Other, (please specify)	(Name) Have you ever been working?  1=Yes 2=No END	(Name) Have you ever been faced illness/injuries due to work?  1=Yes 2=No Go to Col.607	If yes, what was the most serious injury or illness have you experienced?  list of answers and codes are provided below	Does (Name) use any protective wears while working?  1=Yes 2=No	How often did (Name) work in the evening or night ?  1=Not working at Night 2=Frequently 3=Occasionally 4=Seldom	(Name) For whom doing this work?  1=For myself 2=For Family 3=For Other family/ organization 4=Others(specfy)	For whom you give the payment for the work done ?  1=Myself 2=My employer 3=Other family/org. 4=Others(specfy) 5= Working without payment	(Name) work during last six months?  1=Yes 2=No END	If Code 1 in Col. 611. If injured or fallen sick, what was the most serious injuries or illness?  list of answers and codes are provided below
	01												
	02												
	03												
	04												
	05												
	06												
	07												
	08												
	09												
	10												
	11												

**For column 606 and 612**

- |                       |                         |                              |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 01. General such as   | 08. Animea              | 15. Fracture                 |
| 02. Eye infection     | 09. Abrasion or scratch | 16. Dislocation              |
| 03. Ear infection     | 10. Burns               | 17. Eye injury               |
| 04. Skin problem      | 11. Cuts or punctured   | 18. Ear injury               |
| 05. Breathing probler | 12. Amputation          | 19. Suffocation              |
| 06. Stiff neck        | 13. Piercing            | 20. Sinking                  |
| 07. Back problem      | 14. Sprain              | 21. Other disease /specify/  |
|                       |                         | 22. Utner injuries /specify/ |

## ANNEX II

### Estimation Procedures of Total, Ratio and Sampling Errors

The following formulas were used to estimate the required variables by reporting levels.

#### 1. Estimate of Total $\hat{Y}_h$ in Major Urban Domain (Category I)

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} W_{hi} Y_{hij}$$

Where,

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}} \text{ is the basic sampling weight}$$

#### 2. Estimate of Total $\hat{Y}_h$ in Other Urban Domain (Category II)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_h &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h}{n_h n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \frac{H_{hij}}{M_{hij} h_{hij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} Y_{hijk} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} W_{hij} Y_{hijk} \end{aligned}$$

Where,

$$W_{hij} = \frac{M_h H_{hij}}{n_h n_{hi} M_{hij} h_{hij}} \text{ is basic sampling weight}$$

The following notations were used in the formula:

$M_h$  = Total number of households in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame.

$M_{hi}$  = Total number of households in EA/PSU i for major urban domain or in urban center/PSU i for other urban domain, stratum h obtained from the sampling frame.

$H_{hi}$  = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in sample EA/PSU i stratum h for major urban domain.

$h_{hi}$  = Total number of households successfully covered in EA/PSU i stratum h for major urban domain.

$M_h$  = Total number of households of the domain in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

$n_h$  = Number of successfully covered urban centers for other urban domain / covered EAs for major urban domain in stratum h.

$M_{hi}$  = Total number of households in EA/PSU<sub>i</sub> in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

$h_{hi}$  = Total number of sampled and covered households in sampled EA/PSU <sub>i</sub> , and stratum h

$\hat{Y}_{hij}$  = The observed value of characteristic y for household j, in EA/PSU<sub>i</sub>, stratum h of Major Urban Domain

$M_{hij}$  = Total number of households in EA/SSU j, urban centers/PSU i and stratum h obtained from the sampling frame for other urban center domain.

$n_{hi}$  = Number of sample EAs successfully covered in urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain.

$H_{hij}$  = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain

$h_{hij}$  = Number of sample households successfully covered in EA /SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain.

$Y_{hijk}$  = The observed value of a characteristic y for household k in EA/SSUj, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban domain.

Note: Estimate of total at country level,  $\hat{Y}$ , is obtained by summing up stratum/domain total estimates.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h$$

### 3. Sampling Variance of the Estimates:

Sampling variance of estimate of stratum total are given by the following formulas:

The variance of domain or reporting total estimate is:

$$Var(\hat{Y}_h) = (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left( \hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 + f_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1 - f_{hi}) \left( \frac{h_{hi}}{h_{hi} - 1} \right) \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} \left( \hat{Y}_{hij} - \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{h_{hi}} \right)^2$$



in which  $\hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} Y_{hij}$  for major urban centers domains,

and  $\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} W_{hij} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} y_{hijk}$  for other urban center domain.

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h V(\hat{Y}_h)$$

$$SE(\hat{Y}_h) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{Y}_h)}$$

#### 4. Coefficient of Variation (CV) and Confidence Interval (CI)

The following formulas were used to calculate CV and CI of the domain (reporting level) total.

The coefficient of variation (CV) of domain total in percentage is:

$$CV(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{\sqrt{VAR(\hat{Y}_h)}}{\hat{Y}_h} * 100$$

and Ninety-five percent confidence interval (CI) of domain total:

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm 1.96 * SE(\hat{Y}_h)$$

#### 5. Ratio Estimates:

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} \text{ and } \hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

Where the numerator and the denominator are estimates of domain totals of characteristic y and x, respectively.

$$Var(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2} \left[ Var(\hat{Y}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2 Var(\hat{X}_h) - 2\hat{R}_h Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) \right]$$

In which

$$Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) = (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left( \hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right) \left( \hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right) + f_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1 - f_{hi}) \left( \frac{h_{hi}}{h_{hi} - 1} \right) \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} \left( \hat{Y}_{hij} - \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{h_{hi}} \right) \left( \hat{X}_{hij} - \frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{h_{hi}} \right)$$