

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

**ANALYTICAL REPORT ON
The 2011 URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT
SURVEY**

**Addis Ababa
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ANALYTICAL BULLETIN

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

1.1 Introduction

Statistical information on all aspects of the population is vital for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of economic and social development plans, programs and policies. 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. It 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. Statistics on the labour force further deals with the measurement of economic activity status and its relationship to other social and economic characteristics of the population. 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. It also serves as an input to assess the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Furthermore, labour force data could be used as a springboard for monitoring and evaluation of the five years growth and transformation plan of the country.

Despite the significance of the labour force data, the availability of reliable and timely labour force data is inadequate. Therefore, the lack of reliable and timely data on different aspects of the population for policy makers, planners, researchers, governmental and Non-governmental organizations hinders the monitoring and evaluation of developmental plans and programs.

In order to fill the gap in data requirement, the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) has been providing labour force and related data in different levels with various contents 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).

The 1984, 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Censuses and the 1999 and 2005 National Labour Force Surveys also provide a comprehensive national labour force data representing both rural and urban areas of the country.

Considering the development process of the country and dynamic nature of the sectors and fulfilling the demands of different data users, the CSA had launched Urban Employment Unemployment Survey program since 2003. The Agency conducted five surveys in October 2003, April 2004, April 2006, May 2009 and May 2010. The 2011 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey which was conducted from March 15 - March 30, 2011 is the sixth series. Unlike the previous surveys, the May 2009, May 2010 and the March 2011 surveys collected labour force information from regional capitals and selected major towns.

These surveys mainly provide data on the main characteristics of employed and unemployed urban population of the country, i.e. the labour 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 the reference period.

In addition, data on economic activities of children were collected to measure child labour in urban areas. For this purpose, the former minimum age limit 10 years is lowered down to 5 years since May 2009. Therefore, the data is collected from those persons aged five years and above. However, for the purpose of measuring the economic activity status based on Ethiopian situation, the lower age limit is fixed to ten years. This is because children in rural and urban areas are expected to engage at work in their early age such as collection of fire wood, looking after cattle, shoeshine, street vendor, petty trading...etc. Thus, the March 2011 UEUS analytical report provides mainly information on the economic activities of the population aged ten years and above.

Ethiopia being among the African countries with relatively fast growing population coupled with developing economies, 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 situation of the country is widely used as overall indicator in evaluating the current performance of the economy. The analysis of the employment status is therefore essential both in tackling present difficulties and foreseeing future challenges.

For this purpose, the following key indicators such as activity rate, employment to population ratio, percentage share of informal employment, unemployment rate...etc are presented in this analytical report . Furthermore, the trends and changes of labour force situations in urban areas are also presented by making comparison the result of the March 2011 survey with the previous survey.

1.2. Objectives of the Survey

The general objectives of 2011 UEUS is to provide statistical data on the size and main characteristics of the labour force particularly the employed and unemployed population at urban areas of the country.

The specific objectives of the survey:-

- Provide statistical data on the potential manpower of urban areas of the country;
- Provide data on the size, distribution and socio-demographic characteristics of the labour force for different sub-groups of the population at national and regional urban levels;
- Provide data on the size distribution and characteristics of employed population by occupation and Industry, status in employment, sector of employment, earnings from employment...etc.
- provide data on the size, characteristics and distribution of unemployed population and rate of unemployment;
- generate data that can be used to assess the situation of women's employment or the participation of women in the labour force;
- Provide time series data to trace changes over time;

1.3. Definition of Terms and Concepts

The operational definitions of terms and concepts used in this survey are given below.

Urban Center: is defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. In this survey, however, 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 Administrative Office not included in (i-iii).
- b) Municipal town not included in category (a) above.
- c) All localities which are not included either in category (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 are considered as rural.

Major Urban Centers: includes 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 having common cooking and eating arrangement.

Housing Unit : is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation or not but occupied as a living quarter by a household during the survey period. Although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may be occupied by one or more households or may be used partly for living and partly for business /establishment at the time of the survey.

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

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

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

1.4. Organization of the Report

This report is organized in to six chapters. The first chapter presents background and objectives of the survey, and definition of terms and concepts. Methodology of the survey including coverage of the survey, sampling design, sampling frame, sample size and selection procedures are presented in chapter two. Chapter three demonstrate the size, distribution and socio-demographic characteristics of urban population by region, age, sex, age dependency ratio, average house hold size, headship rate, literacy and training status. Economic activity rate, economic dependency ratio, reasons for inactivity discussed in chapter four. Chapter five illustrates the size, distribution and characteristics of employed population while chapter six presents the size, distribution and characteristics of unemployed and unemployment rate of urban population at national and regional levels.

Survey questionnaire, estimation procedures of totals, ratio and sampling errors; estimates of coefficient of variation (CV's) and economically active population at national and regional levels are presented in annex I, II, III, and IV, respectively. The size of economically active and inactive as well as employed and unemployed population is also attached in Annex IV.

Please note that detailed information on the contents and organization of the survey questionnaire, training of field staff, organization of the field work and data processing procedures are provided in the Statistical Report of the 2011 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey.

1.5 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
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
N.S.	Not Stated
NOIC	National Occupation and Industrial Classification
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Second Stage Unit
RLFS	Rural Labour Force Survey
SNA	System of National Account
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
TVET	Technical Vocational Educational Training
UEUS	Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey
UBEUS	Urban Bi-annual Employment and Unemployment Survey

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Coverage of the Survey

The 2011 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey (UEUS) covered all urban areas of the country except three zones of Afar, six zones of Somali, where the residents are predominantly pastoralist. The survey follows a household approach and cover households residing in conventional households. It excludes persons who reside in the collective quarters such as universities / colleges, hotel / hostel, monasteries and homeless population... etc.

The survey is planned to cover 660 EAs and 19,800 households, but ultimately 100% of EAs and 99.93% of the households are successfully covered.

2.2 Sampling Frame

The list of households obtained from the 2007 population and housing census is used as a frame to select EAs. A fresh list of households in each EAs was prepared at the beginning of the survey period. The list was used as a frame to select 30 sample households from sample EAs.

2.3 Sample Design

The country is divided into two broad categories in order to select representative samples. These are major urban centers and other urban centers categories.

Category I:- Major urban centers:- In this category all regional capitals irrespective their population size and five major urban centers that have 100, 000 population size are included in this category. Each urban center in this category is considered as a reporting level. This category has a total of 16 reporting levels. In this category, samples are selected using stratified two-stage cluster sample design. The primary sampling units are EAs at each reporting levels. From each sample EAs, 30 sample households are selected as a Second Stage sampling Units.

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 than that grouped in category I. Hence, no domain was formed for these regions under this category.

A stratified three stage cluster sample design is adopted to select samples from this category. The primary sampling units are urban centers and the second stage sampling units are EAs. From each EA, 30 sample households are selected at the third stage and the survey questionnaires administered to them.

2.4 Sample Size and Selection Scheme

Category I: - In this category 393 EAs and 11,790 households are selected from 16 major urban centers. Sample EAs from each reporting level were selected using probability proportional to size /PPS/ with systematic sampling method; 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 sample households per EA were selected using systematic random sampling techniques.

Category II:- 86 urban centers, 267 EAs and 8,010 households were selected in this category. Urban centers from each domain and EAs from each urban center were selected using probability proportional to size /PPS/ with systematic sampling method; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and housing census. From the listing of households in each EA then 30 sample households were selected using systematic random sampling techniques.

The distribution of planned and covered sample EAs and households is presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Distribution of Planned and Actually covered Sample EAs and Households by Region During the March 2011 (2003 E.C) UEUS

Region	Reporting Level	Enumeration Areas		Households	
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered
TIGRAY	Mekele	23	23	690	690
	Tigray Other Urban	28	28	840	840
AFFAR	Asayita	15	15	450	450
	Affar Other Urban	14	14	420	420
AMHARA	Bahir Dar	23	23	690	688
	Gonder	23	23	690	690
	Dessie	23	23	690	689
	Amhara Other Urban	54	54	1620	1620
OROMIYA	Debrezeit /Bishoftu/	22	22	660	660
	Nazreth/Adama/	23	23	690	690
	Jimma	23	23	690	690
	Shashemene	23	23	690	688
	Oromiya Other Urban	83	83	2490	2490
SOMALIE	Jijiga	20	20	600	600
	Somalie Other Urban	15	15	450	449
BENISHANGUL -GUMUZ	Asossa	15	15	450	450
	Benishangul-Gumuz Other Urban	13	13	390	390
S.N.N.P.	Awassa	23	23	690	687
	S.N.N.P Other Urban	51	51	1530	1529
GAMBELA	Gambella	14	14	420	421
	Gambella Other Urban	9	9	270	270
HARARI	Harari	23	23	690	688
ADDIS ABABA	Addis Ababa	75	75	2250	2247
DIRE DAWA	Dire Dawa	25	25	750	750
Total		660	660	19,800	19,786

CHAPTER III

SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the basic socio-demographic characteristics of urban population such as estimates of urban population size and distribution of urban population by age and sex, sex ratio, age dependency ratio, average household size, headship rate, literacy 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 time by virtue of usual residence. Thus, visitors, persons residing in collective quarters (hotel/hostel, boarding schools, prisons...etc.) as well as homeless persons are excluded from the survey.

3.2. Distribution of Urban Population of Regions

The total urban population of the country in March 2011 is estimated to be 13,093,359. Out of the total urban population, 6,241,603 (47.7 percent) are males and 6,851,757 (52.3 percent) are females. The largest share of urban population is found in Oromia Region 3,930,354 (30.0 percent) followed by Addis Ababa City Administration 2,913,745 (22.3 percent) and Amhara Region 2,335,662 (17.8 percent). The smallest size of urban population is found in Gambella Region (95,914), Harari Region (103,186) and Benishangul-Gumuz Region (123,712) accounted for 0.7 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively (Summary Table 3.1).

Summary Table 3.1 Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2011

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
COUNTRY TOTAL	13,093,359	100	6,241,603	47.7	6,851,757	52.3	91.1
TIGRAY	911,785	100	411,214	45.1	500,571	54.9	82.2
AFFAR	191,483	100	96,521	50.4	94,962	49.6	101.6
AMHARA	2,335,662	100	1,084,376	46.4	1,251,286	53.6	86.7
OROMIA	3,930,354	100	1,904,116	48.5	2,026,238	51.5	93.9
SOMALI	639,638	100	332,245	51.9	307,393	48.1	108.1
BENSHANGUL- GUMUZ	123,712	100	59,698	48.3	64,015	51.7	93.3
S.N.N.P.	1,618,465	100	794,568	49.1	823,898	50.9	96.4
GAMBELLA	95,914	100	48,374	50.4	47,540	49.6	101.8
HARARI	103,186	100	49,920	48.4	53,266	51.6	93.7
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION	2,913,745	100	1,349,045	46.3	1,564,700	53.7	86.2
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION	229,415	100	111,527	48.6	117,888	51.4	94.6

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. 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. Summary Table 3.1 indicates the general sex ratio of urban population is 91.1. This implies for every 100 females there are 91 males. This shows an excess of females over males. The sex ratio of urban population by regions reveals that females predominantly exceed males in most of the regions. However, the proportion of males exceed over females in Somali, Gambella and Afar Regions (Summary Table 3.1).

3.3. Age-Sex Structure of Urban Population

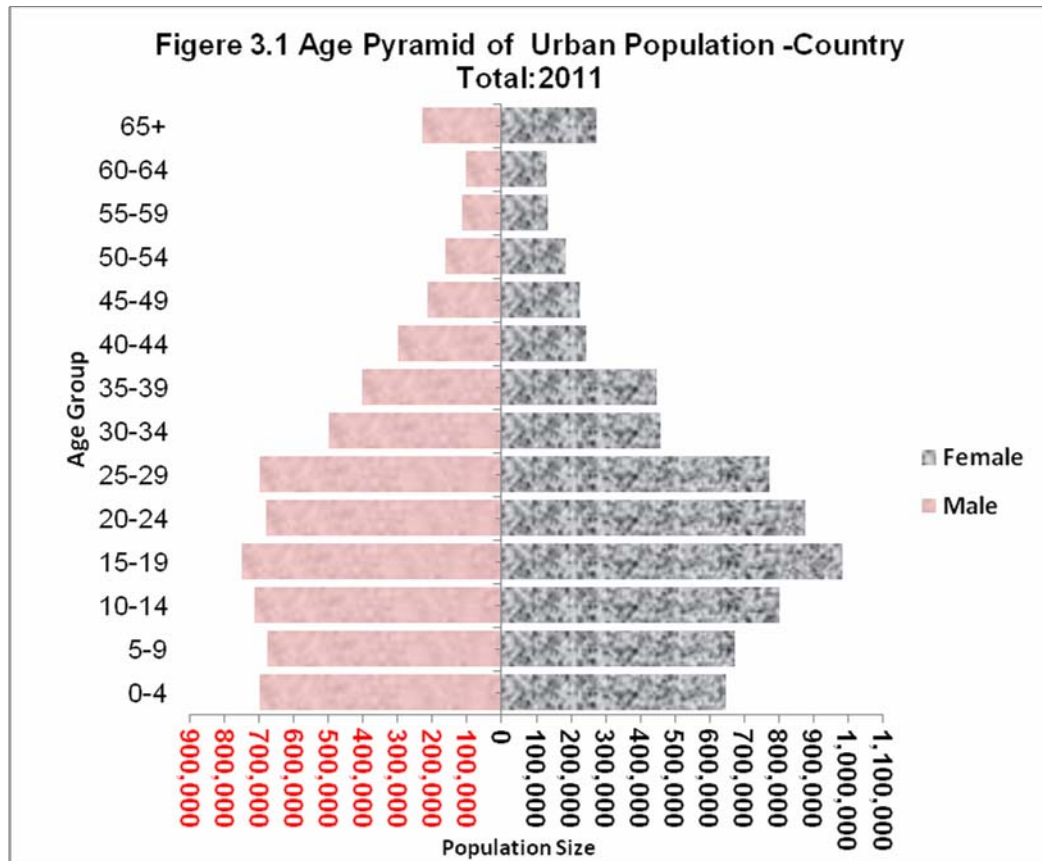
The distribution of urban population by five year age group, sex and sex ratio is shown in Summary Table 3.2 and Figures 3.1. The age structure of the country's urban population seems the pattern observed in the developing countries. Summary Table 3.2 shows that 32.2 percent of the populations are children below age 15 years. The

proportion of the population aged 15 - 29 years is 36.4 percent. Those aged 30-64 years and 65 years and above constitute 27.7 percent and 3.8 percent of the total

urban population, respectively. The percentage of males and females in the age group 15-19 years is higher than any other age groups. The sex ratio by age group indicate that as age increases the proportion of males lower than females except in the age group 0-9, 30-34 and 40-44 (Summary Table 3.2).

Summary Table 3.2 Distribution of urban population by Age Group ,Sex and Sex Ratio, Country Total:2011

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
All Ages	13,093,359	100	6,241,603	100	6,851,757	100	91.1
0-4	1,347,646	10.3	700,305	11.2	647,341	9.4	108.2
5-9	1,348,633	10.3	675,233	10.8	673,400	9.8	100.3
10-14	1,513,511	11.6	713,106	11.4	800,405	11.7	89.1
15-19	1,735,484	13.3	751,452	12.0	984,032	14.4	76.4
20-24	1,556,477	11.9	679,531	10.9	876,947	12.8	77.5
25-29	1,470,711	11.2	699,615	11.2	771,096	11.3	90.7
30-34	957,508	7.3	498,411	8.0	459,097	6.7	108.6
35-39	850,679	6.5	401,785	6.4	448,894	6.6	89.5
40-44	542,611	4.1	298,454	4.8	244,158	3.6	122.2
45-49	440,017	3.4	215,355	3.5	224,662	3.3	95.9
50-54	347,848	2.7	161,285	2.6	186,562	2.7	86.5
55-59	245,521	1.9	113,124	1.8	132,397	1.9	85.4
60-64	234,669	1.8	104,252	1.7	130,417	1.9	79.9
65+	502,044	3.8	229,695	3.7	272,349	4.0	84.3



3.4. Age Dependency Ratio of Urban Population

Age dependency ratio is a measure of the age structure of the population. It is the ratio of non-working age groups to the working age groups, and computed for young and old age groups. The level of dependency ratio has an effect on the socio-economic development of a country. High age dependency ratio indicates the heavy burden on the working age 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.

Young dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64 years. While old age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The young, old and over all age dependency ratio by region and sex is presented in Summary Table 3.3.

Summary Table 3.3 Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Age Dependency
Ratio: 2011

Regions and Sex	0 - 14	15 – 64	65+	All Ages	Age Dependency Ratio		
					Young	Old	Overall
COUNTRY –TOTAL							
Total	4,209,790	8,381,525	502,044	13,093,3	50.2	6.0	56.2
Male	2,088,644	3,923,264	229,695	6,241,60	53.2	5.9	59.1
Female	2,121,146	4,458,261	272,349	6,851,75	47.6	6.1	53.7
TIGRAY							
Total	310,311	558,503	42,971	911,785	55.6	7.7	63.3
Male	153,284	241,139	16,791	411,214	63.6	7.0	70.5
Female	157,027	317,364	26,181	500,571	49.5	8.2	57.7
AFFAR							
Total	69,448	117,325	4,710	191,483	59.2	4.0	63.2
Male	36,920	56,662	2,939	96,521	65.2	5.2	70.3
Female	32,528	60,663	1,771	94,962	53.6	2.9	56.5
AMHARA							
Total	734,332	1,485,851	115,479	2,335,66	49.4	7.8	57.2
Male	362,444	668,367	53,565	1,084,37	54.2	8.0	62.2
Female	371,888	817,484	61,914	1,251,28	45.5	7.6	53.1
OROMIA							
Total	1,338,200	2,463,201	128,952	3,930,35	54.3	5.2	59.6
Male	659,295	1,187,823	56,998	1,904,11	55.5	4.8	60.3
Female	678,905	1,275,378	71,954	2,026,23	53.2	5.6	58.9
SOMALI							
Total	297,592	325,043	17,003	639,638	91.6	5.2	96.8
Male	161,354	159,290	11,602	332,245	101.3	7.3	108.6
Female	136,238	165,754	5,401	307,393	82.2	3.3	85.5
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ							
Total	43,731	76,858	3,124	123,712	56.9	4.1	61.0
Male	21,828	35,782	2,087	59,698	61.0	5.8	66.8
Female	21,903	41,075	1,037	64,015	53.3	2.5	55.8
S.N.N.P.							
Total	596,338	986,253	35,874	1,618,46	60.5	3.6	64.1
Male	300,739	478,329	15,499	794,568	62.9	3.2	66.1
Female	295,599	507,924	20,375	823,898	58.2	4.0	62.2
GAMBELLA							
Total	43,241	51,873	800	95,914	83.4	1.5	84.9
Male	23,180	24,751	443	48,374	93.7	1.8	95.4
Female	20,061	27,122	357	47,540	74.0	1.3	75.3
HARARI							
Total	32,134	66,558	4,493	103,186	48.3	6.8	55.0
Male	16,297	31,715	1,908	49,920	51.4	6.0	57.4
Female	15,837	34,844	2,585	53,266	45.5	7.4	52.9
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION							
Total	667,683	2,105,503	140,558	2,913,74	31.7	6.7	38.4
Male	312,672	971,525	64,848	1,349,04	32.2	6.7	38.9
Female	355,011	1,133,979	75,711	1,564,70	31.3	6.7	38.0
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION							
Total	76,781	144,556	8,079	229,415	53.1	5.6	58.7
Male	40,631	67,882	3,015	111,527	59.9	4.4	64.3
Female	36,150	76,674	5,064	117,888	47.1	6.6	53.8

At country urban level, 56 persons are dependent for their daily needs on 100 persons in the working age group. At the same time, the young and old aged dependents account 50.2 and 6 persons on the working age population, respectively. A high number of dependent persons are found in Somali Region (97 persons) followed by Gambella Region (85 persons) on 100 working persons. The lowest dependency burden (38 dependents) is observed in Addis Ababa City Administration.

In terms of young dependency ratio, the highest young dependency burden is found in Somali and Gambella Regions, 92 and 83 persons, respectively. In all regions, dependent males are higher than females. On the other hand, old age dependency ratio shows that higher old age dependents are found in Amhara (7.8 persons) and Tigray (7.7 persons) regions (Summary Table 3.3).

The above results should be cautiously interpreted as these measures that based on the age category are crude because they do not consider actual engagement in productive activities.

3.5. Average Household Size

Household size affects the social and economic well being of the household members. Large household size is associated with crowding results unfavorable health and poor economic conditions. In view of this fact, average household size can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of population and also used to reflect its implication to health and housing problems. Average household size defined as the ratio of total population to the total number of households.

Summary Table 3.4 shows the distribution of average household size by region and sex of households. The average number of persons in a household is 4 persons in urban areas of the country. The average household size of male headed household (4.0 persons) is higher than female headed households (3.3 persons). Among regions, the highest average household size is found in Somali Region 4.9 persons per household as compared to the other regions, while the smallest household size is observed in Affar and Harari Regions 3.3 persons per household each. Unanimously, in all regions except Gambella region average household size of male headed households is higher than female headed households.

Summary Table 3.4 Distribution of Average Household Size by Region and Sex of Household Head: 2011

Region	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	Population Size	Number of Households	Average HH Size	Population Size	Number of Households	Average HH Size	Population Size	Number of Households	Average HH Size
COUNTRY TOTAL	9,034,139	2,258,776	4.0	4,058,653	1,232,383	3.3	13,092,792	3,491,159	3.8
TIGRAY	590,282	147,567	4.0	321,503	112,447	2.9	911,785	260,014	3.5
AFFAR	152,348	43,725	3.5	39,136	14,315	2.7	191,483	58,039	3.3
AMHARA	1,557,225	403,482	3.9	778,289	265,927	2.9	2,335,513	669,409	3.5
OROMIA	2,845,348	745,257	3.8	1,085,006	347,144	3.1	3,930,354	1,092,401	3.6
SOMALI	481,328	90,785	5.3	158,310	38,648	4.1	639,638	129,434	4.9
BENISHANGU-GUMUZ	94,838	25,916	3.7	28,456	10,297	2.8	123,294	36,213	3.4
S.N.N.P.	1,218,637	304,222	4.0	399,828	118,877	3.4	1,618,465	423,099	3.8
GAMBELLA	56,631	14,268	4.0	39,282	9,106	4.3	95,914	23,374	4.1
HARARI	71,011	19,715	3.6	32,175	11,224	2.9	103,186	30,939	3.3
ADDIS ABABA									
CITY ADMINISTRATION	1,815,074	426,756	4.3	1,098,671	282,494	3.9	2,913,745	709,250	4.1
DIRE DAWA									
ADMINISTRATION	151,417	37,082	4.1	77,997	21,904	3.6	229,415	58,986	3.9

Summary Table 3.5 also shows the percentage distribution of household size by region. As the table demonstrates that 18.1 percent of the household have three members, 17.2 percent have four members, 16.5 percent have two members, and 15.8 percent have one member at country urban level. Almost in all regions, more than half of the households had less than 5 household members.

Summary Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Household Size by Region : 2011

Region	Households		Household Size									
	No.	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
COUNTRY TOTAL	3,491,159	100	15.8	16.5	18.1	17.2	12.6	8.9	5.0	2.9	1.5	1.4
TIGRAY	260,014	100	18.5	19.2	18.0	14.8	13.0	8.0	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.2
AFFAR	58,039	100	19.5	17.5	24.7	14.1	11.5	6.6	2.2	3.1	0.7	0.1
AMHARA	669,409	100	16.8	19.4	19.6	17.2	11.9	6.9	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.7
OROMIA	1,092,401	100	17.3	16.7	18.7	17.9	11.6	8.8	4.5	2.6	1.1	0.8
SOMALI	129,434	100	12.0	11.4	11.6	11.9	13.3	11.8	9.4	6.9	5.1	6.8
BENISHAN-GUM	36,213	100	21.7	16.3	17.9	16.6	12.7	8.5	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.1
S.N.N.P.	423,099	100	17.4	16.1	14.1	16.9	13.2	9.7	6.4	3.3	1.8	1.1
GAMBELLA	23,374	100	16.8	11.3	14.1	18.7	15.1	8.9	6.0	4.8	1.9	2.4
HARARI	30,939	100	18.5	20.6	19.4	17.9	10.6	5.3	4.4	1.8	0.8	0.6
ADDIS ABABA	709,250	100	10.6	13.6	19.0	18.7	14.7	10.5	5.3	3.6	2.0	1.9
DIRE DAWA	58,986	100	16.9	17.3	18.0	15.8	10.1	7.8	4.7	2.7	2.0	4.7

3.6 Headship Rate of Urban Population

Headship rate denotes the ratio of household heads in the specific categories to the total population of the corresponding category. The concept of headship rate is an important measure of household formation and served as an input for projecting households. In this survey, a household head is defined as any members of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household.

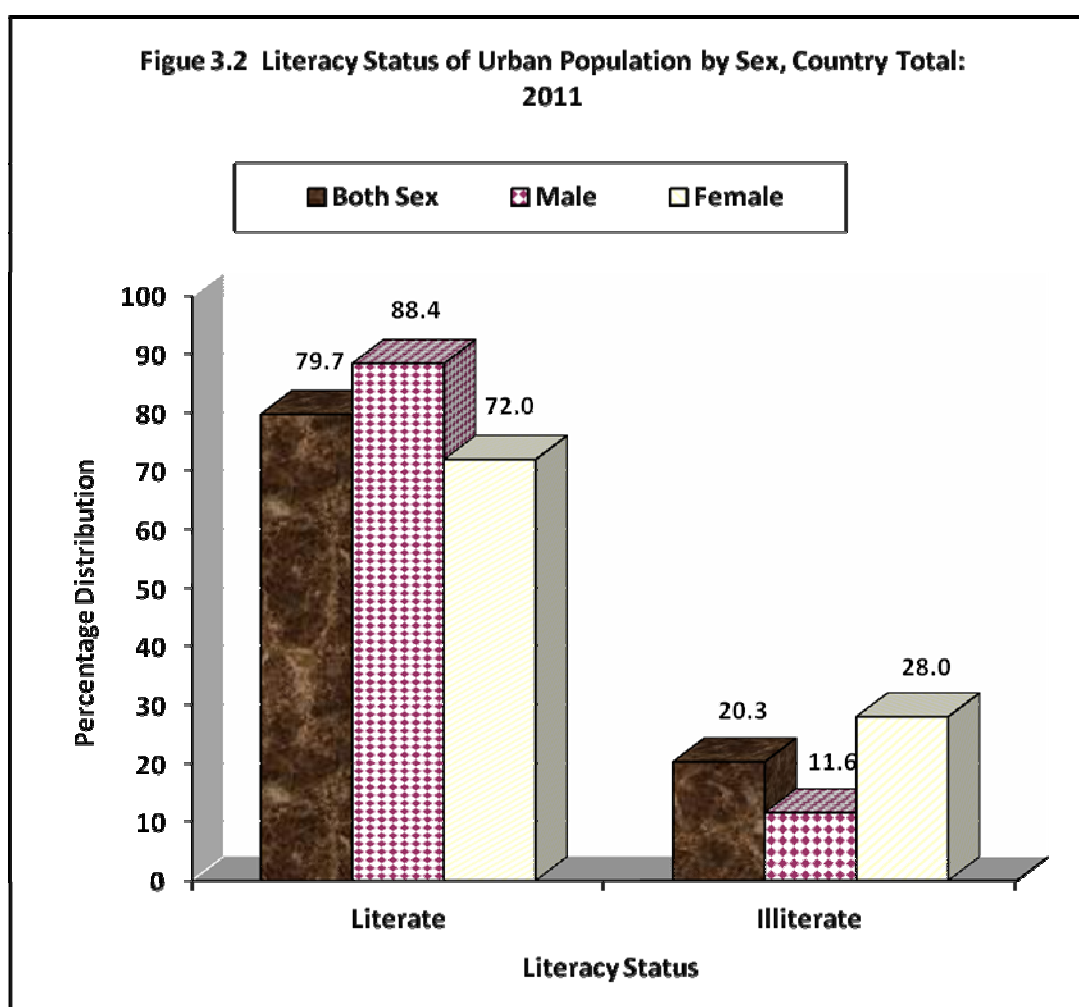
Headship rate is calculated for specific age group, sex and region. However, in this section, headship rate is computed by sex and region to examine the pattern of headship rate. Summary Table 3.6 illustrates that about 27 percent of the population formed their own household. The differentials of headship rate by sex also show that household formation is higher among males than females. This means 36 percent of males formed their own household compared to 18 percent of females. This holds true in all urban areas of the regions. With regard to regions, the highest household formation is observed in Harari and Affar Regions, in which one third of the populations formed their own household. The lowest household formation is observed in Somali Region (Summary Table 3.6).

Summary Table 3.6 Distribution of Headship Rate of Urban Areas by Region and Sex: 2011

Region	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Heads	Headship Rate	Population	Heads	Headship Rate	Population	Heads	Headship Rate
COUNTRY TOTAL	6,241,603	2,258,776	36.2	6,851,757	1,232,383	18.0	13,093,359	3,491,159	26.7
TIGRAY	411,214	147,567	35.9	500,571	112,447	22.5	911,785	260,014	28.5
AFFAR	96,521	43,725	45.3	94,962	14,315	15.1	191,483	58,039	30.3
AMHARA	1,084,376	403,482	37.2	1,251,286	265,927	21.3	2,335,662	669,409	28.7
OROMIA	1,904,116	745,257	39.1	2,026,238	347,144	17.1	3,930,354	1,092,401	27.8
SOMALI	332,245	90,785	27.3	307,393	38,648	12.6	639,638	129,434	20.2
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ	59,698	25,916	43.4	64,015	10,297	16.1	123,712	36,213	29.3
S.N.N.P.	794,568	304,222	38.3	823,898	118,877	14.4	1,618,465	423,099	26.1
GAMBELLA	48,374	14,268	29.5	47,540	9,106	19.2	95,914	23,374	24.4
HARARI	49,920	19,715	39.5	53,266	11,224	21.1	103,186	30,939	30.0
ADDIS ABABA CITY									
ADMINISTRATION	1,349,045	426,756	31.6	1,564,700	282,494	18.1	2,913,745	709,250	24.3
DIRE DAWA									
ADMINISTRATION	111,527	37,082	33.2	117,888	21,904	18.6	229,415	58,986	25.7

3.7 Literacy Status of Urban Population

According to the March 2011 survey, 79.7 percent of the urban populations aged 10 years and above are literate and 20.3 percent are illiterate. With regard to sex, literate and illiterate males account 88.4 percent and 11.6 percent, respectively. Female literacy status reveals that 72.0 percent are literate and 28.0 percent are illiterate (Figure 3.2).



Regarding literacy status by region, more than 80 percent of the urban population of Oromiya, S.N.N.P., Addis Ababa City Administration and Harari regions are literate. Among the illiterate persons, one-fourth of Gambella, Affar, Amhara, Dire Dawa Administration and Benishangul-Gumuz, regions urban population are illiterate. The highest proportion of illiterate persons found in Somali Region 37.9 percent, while the lowest proportion (13.9 %) observed in Addis Ababa City Administration.

Summary Table 3.7 Proportion of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region , Sex and Literacy Status:2011

Region				Literacy Status					
				Literate			Illiterate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COUNTRY-									
TOTAL	10,397,080	4,866,065	5,531,015	79.7	88.4	72.0	20.3	11.6	28.0
TIGRAY	713,842	314,330	399,512	79.0	89.2	71.0	21.0	10.8	29.0
AFFAR	145,374	72,334	73,040	73.1	83.6	62.7	26.9	16.4	37.3
AMHARA	1,872,486	851,432	1,021,055	73.5	84.0	64.7	26.5	16.0	35.3
OROMIA	3,063,686	1,463,569	1,600,116	80.7	89.0	73.2	19.3	11.0	26.8
SOMALI	431,705	219,499	212,205	61.9	74.4	49.0	37.9	25.5	50.8
BENISHAGUL-									
GUMUZ	95,879	45,321	50,558	74.7	82.8	67.4	25.3	17.2	32.6
S.N.N.P.	1,240,922	602,413	638,508	82.3	90.7	74.5	17.7	9.3	25.5
GAMBELLA	66,426	31,685	34,740	71.2	82.7	60.7	28.7	17.2	39.3
HARARI	82,347	39,483	42,864	82.9	92.4	74.1	17.1	7.6	25.9
ADDIS ABABA	2,504,853	1,141,811	1,363,042	86.1	93.0	80.3	13.9	7.0	19.7
DIRE DAWA	179,561	84,187	95,374	74.6	86.6	63.9	25.4	13.4	36.1

3.8 Training Status of Urban Population

Training is defined as the organized activity aimed at imparting information and/or instructions to improve the recipient's performance or to help him or her attain a required level of knowledge or skill. It is also believed that training improves the productivity of workers and increases job opportunity.

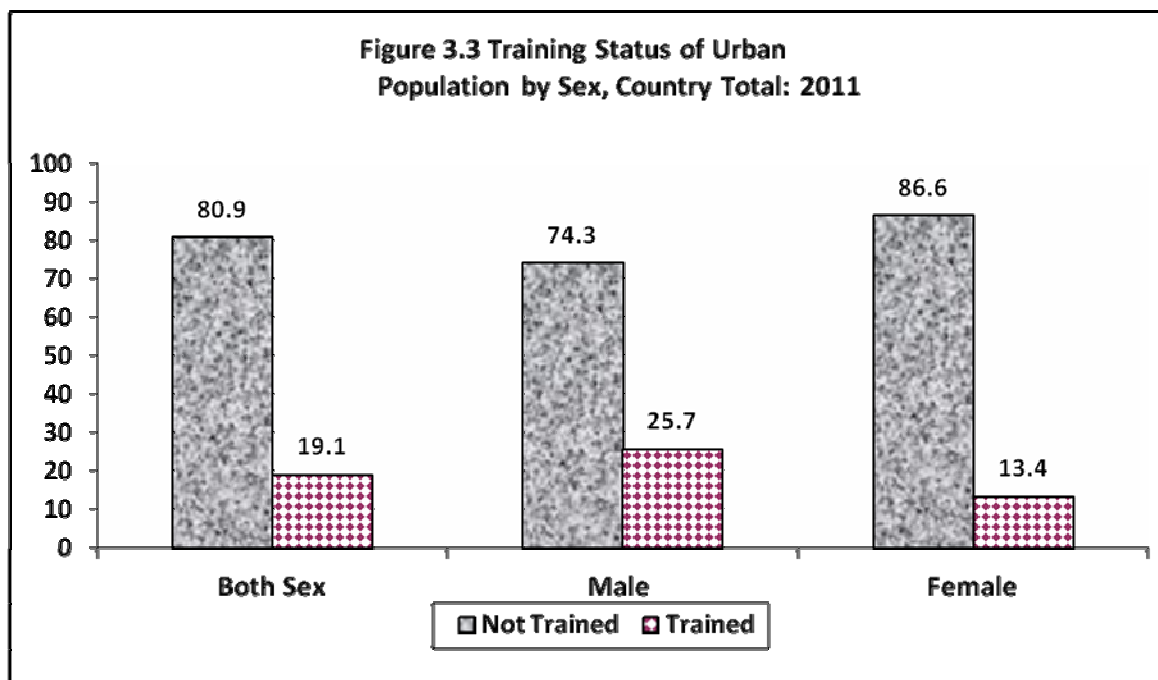
Training status is one of the social characteristics of urban population collected in the March 2011 survey. It refers to any kind of professional or vocational training provided by private or government institutions so as to get certificate or diploma. A person is said to be trained when he / she receive professional or vocational training irrespective of the duration of the training with certificate or diploma. Those who do not have any testimonies of the training are considered as not trained.

Summary Table 3.8 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region, Sex and Training Status: 2011

Region	All Persons			Training Status					
	Total	Male	Female	Not Trained			Trained		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COUNTRY-TOTAL	10,397,080	4,866,065	5,531,015	80.9	74.3	86.6	19.1	25.7	13.4
TIGRAY	713,842	314,330	399,512	83.7	76.3	89.5	16.3	23.7	10.5
AFFAR	145,374	72,334	73,040	89.5	86.0	92.9	10.5	14.0	7.1
AMHARA	1,872,486	851,432	1,021,055	82.9	76.9	87.8	17.1	23.1	12.2
OROMIA	3,063,686	1,463,569	1,600,116	82.7	75.9	88.9	17.3	24.1	11.1
SOMALI	431,705	219,499	212,205	91.0	86.0	96.2	9.0	14.0	3.8
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ	95,879	45,321	50,558	83.5	75.6	90.5	16.5	24.4	9.5
S.N.N.P.	1,240,922	602,413	638,508	81.9	76.8	86.8	18.0	23.2	13.1
GAMBELLA	66,426	31,685	34,740	87.1	79.9	93.7	12.9	20.1	6.3
HARARI	82,347	39,483	42,864	77.6	69.3	85.2	22.4	30.7	14.8
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINI.	2,504,853	1,141,811	1,363,042	73.5	65.8	80.0	26.4	34.2	20.0
DIRE DAWA ADMINI.	179,561	84,187	95,374	79.5	71.4	86.5	20.5	28.6	13.5

Note: Not Stated cases are not included in the above figures.

Summary Table 3.8 presents the training status of urban population by region and sex. Out of the total urban population aged 10 years and above, 19.1 percent are trained, while 80.9 percent are not trained. Further classification of the trained population by sex reveals that 25.7 percent of males and 13.4 percent females are trained. On the other hand, 74.3 % male and 86.6 % of females are not trained (Figure 3.3). As far as the regional distribution of trained population is concerned, the highest trained population is found in Addis Ababa City Administration (26.4%) closely followed by Harari Region (22.4 percent) . The lowest share of trained persons 9 percent and 10.5 percent are found Somali and Affar regions, respectively.



Note:

This analytical report presents the key findings of different surveys including the March 2011 survey. Comparison of the March 2011 survey result to the previous survey results is made in the subsequent chapters. The detailed information of the March 2011 survey result is provided in the statistical report on the 2011 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS OF URBAN POPULATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the economic activity rate and the change in activity rate of the 2011 as compared to the previous surveys. The percentage distribution of inactive populations by reason for not being active and economic dependency ratios by region and sex are also presented.

Information was collected regarding economic activities of all persons aged five years and above in the survey. However, the measurement of economic activity status of the population considered in this analytical report is only those persons aged ten years and above.

The 2011 UEUS followed international standard definitions of economic and non-economic activities in order to determine the activity status of the population. The concept of economic activity as adopted by the 13th International Conference on Labour Statistics is defined in terms of the production of goods and/or services that falls within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 2000). Accordingly, economic activity or productive activity is defined as work which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own uses are also considered as economic activities. These include production of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, mining and quarrying), for own consumption; processing of primary products by the producers themselves; production of other 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 by 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 as

economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services are also classified as non-economic activities.

Based on the standard definitions of economic activity, the economic activity status of urban population of the country is classified in to economically active and inactive population.

4.2 Data Collection Approaches

The 2011 UEUS employ the two approaches in the collection of data on economic activity status of the population. These are current and usual activity status approaches. The main difference of the two approaches is the length of the reference period. The current activity status approach measures economic activity based on a short reference period of seven days, while usual activity status approach measures economic activity status based on the long reference period of six months prior to the date of interview.

Usual status approach is more appropriate for rural areas which enable to capture seasonal variation of activities. On the other hand, current status approaches is convenient for urban areas since activities are less affected by seasonal variations. In the March 2011 survey, data on economic status of the population is collected using the two approaches. However, the result presented in this report refers to only the current status approaches.

4.2.1 Current Activity Status Approach

Under the current activity status approach, a series of inquiries related to engagement in economic activity, seeking and availability to work, reasons for not being seeking or availability for work...etc were administered to determine the economic activity status of the population during the reference week. Based on these questions, those persons aged ten years and above classified into three mutually exclusive categories: employed, unemployed, and economically inactive. The employed and unemployed populations together make up the labour force or the currently economically active population. The third category represent those persons who were neither engaged nor available to furnish their labour are considered as economically inactive population.

4.2.2 Usual Activity Status Approach

The usual activity status approach also administered questions to all persons aged ten years and above whether they were engaged in productive activities during the six months prior to the interview date. Those who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period were classified as usually employed. Persons who were engaged in agriculture categorized as usually employed if they have worked in most of the main agricultural seasons during the reference period. Those Persons who were not engaged in productive activity but available to engage during most of the six months prior to the survey date were considered as usually unemployed. The usually employed and unemployed persons together make up the usually economically active population. On the other hand, those persons who were neither engaged nor available to engaged in productive activity during most of the six months due to homemaking activities, attending education, illness, old aged/pensioned... etc are classified as usual economically inactive population.

4.3. Economic Activity Rate / Labour Force Participation Rate /

Economic activity rates are relatively good indicators about the activity status of the population as well as the economic condition of an area at a given period of time. Economic activity rate or labour force participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population to the total of economically active and inactive population.

This section presents the economic activity rate and economic dependency ratio of urban population in March 2011. For the purpose of comparison, the change of activity rate in percentage point during the five survey periods are presented in Summary Table 4.1.

According to March 2011 Survey, out of the total population aged ten years and above (10,396,615), the labour force /economically active population measured using the current activity status approach is 6,265,367 persons, while the economically inactive population accounts 4,131,249 persons. This gives an activity rate of 60.3 percent, which means out of 100 persons aged ten years and above 60 persons are engaged or available to participate in the production of goods and services. While the remaining 40 persons are not ready to do so due to various reasons such as education, illness,

pregnancy, old age...etc. The current activity rate that registered in the recent survey is greater than that observed in the previous surveys. At country urban level, the activity rates of male is greater than female in all surveys.

Percentage point /PP/ is another indicator of the dynamism of the labour force in urban areas of the country. It is defined as the arithmetic difference of two percentages. The change of March 2011 activity rate compared to the previous survey results is presented in Summary Table 4.1. The change of activity rate shows that the activity rate of urban population has shown an increasing trend during the five survey periods. The change in activity rate is relatively more pronounced among males than females. As compared to the May 2010, the activity rate of March 2011 also shows an increment at both ends of the age groups, namely younger and older age groups (Summary Table 4.1).

Regarding the relationship between age and activity rate, figure 4.1 shows a curve linear association in the four survey periods. 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 shows a steady decline at older age groups. The lowest activity rate is observed in the age group 10-19 and above 65 years.

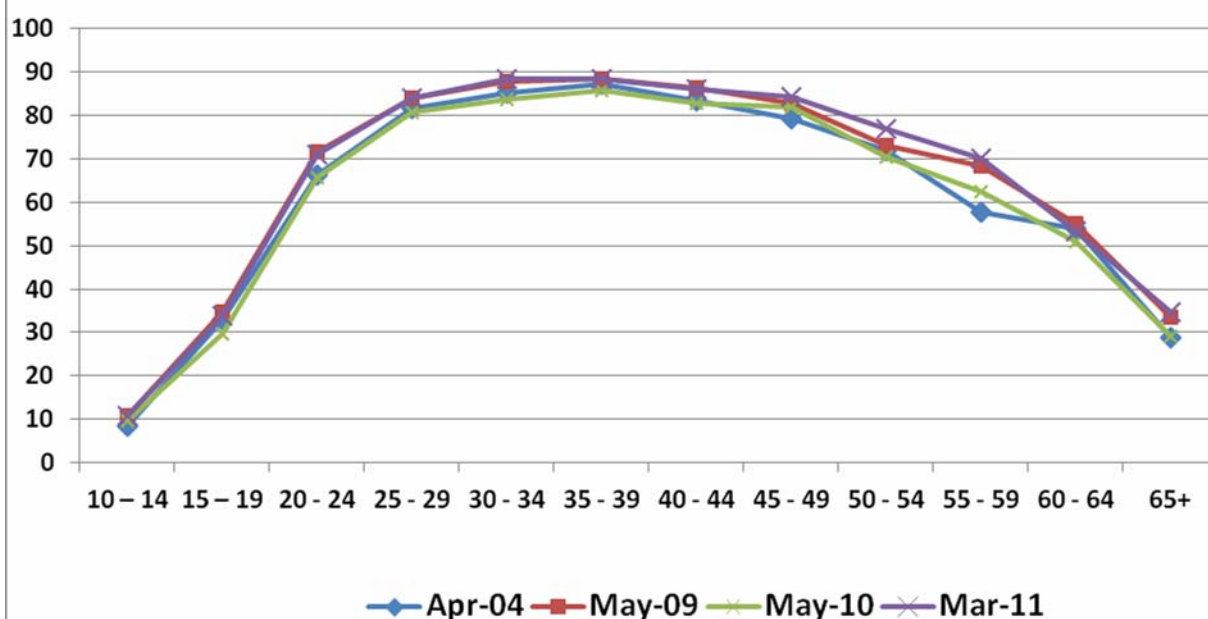
Summary Table 4.1 Distribution and Change of Activity Rate of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Sex and Age Group During the Four Survey Periods – Country Total

Age Group and Sex	Economic Activity Rate					Change of Activity Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to			
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
All Ages									
Total	55.2	58.6	59.7	59.4	60.3	5.1	1.7	0.6	0.9
Male	61.2	66.1	67.2	65.7	67.9	6.7	1.8	0.7	2.2
Female	49.9	52.2	53.1	53.7	53.5	3.6	1.3	0.4	-0.2
10 – 14									
Total	8.6	13.1	10.8	9.9	10.8	2.2	-2.3	0.0	0.9
Male	7.9	15.4	10.7	10.1	11.1	3.2	-4.3	0.4	1.0
Female	9.1	11.1	10.9	9.7	10.5	1.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.8
15 – 19									
Total	33.0	37.7	34.7	32.1	33.8	0.8	-3.9	-0.9	1.7
Male	29.4	36.3	33.8	29.3	33.3	3.9	-3.0	-0.5	4.0
Female	36.0	38.7	35.4	34.2	34.2	-1.8	-4.5	-1.2	0.0
20 – 24									
Total	66.3	71.2	71.6	70.9	71.1	4.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.2
Male	67.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	75.1	7.8	-0.4	0.3	1.2
Female	65.4	67.6	69.0	68.5	68.0	2.6	0.4	-1.0	-0.5
25 – 29									
Total	81.7	82.5	84.0	85.8	84.1	2.4	1.6	0.1	-1.7
Male	91.2	91.5	92.7	92.8	92.6	1.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.2
Female	73.6	74.8	76.5	79.5	76.3	2.7	1.5	-0.2	-3.2
30 – 34									
Total	85.2	87.6	87.9	88.2	88.3	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.1
Male	94.9	97.2	96.7	95.0	96.7	1.8	-0.5	0.0	1.7
Female	75.1	77.9	78.3	81.6	79.2	4.1	1.3	0.9	-2.4
35 – 39									
Total	87.3	86.7	88.4	89.1	88.3	1.0	1.6	-0.1	-0.8
Male	97.1	96.8	96.8	97.3	97.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2
Female	78.1	78.5	80.4	81.4	80.5	2.4	2.0	0.1	-0.9
40 – 44									
Total	83.5	83.8	86.4	86.5	86.1	2.6	2.3	-0.3	-0.4
Male	95.6	95.5	96.6	97.4	96.0	0.4	0.5	-0.6	-1.4
Female	71.0	73.0	75.2	74.3	74.0	3.0	1.0	-1.2	-0.3
45 – 49									
Total	79.2	82.0	82.8	85.3	84.2	5.0	2.2	1.4	-1.1
Male	94.6	96.6	96.7	97.3	96.3	1.7	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0
Female	66.1	70.5	69.2	73.0	72.7	6.6	2.2	3.5	-0.3
50 – 54									
Total	72.0	73.9	73.0	73.5	76.9	4.9	3.0	3.9	3.4
Male	92.7	95.8	92.4	93.0	92.9	0.2	-2.9	0.5	-0.1
Female	54.0	57.5	58.1	56.9	63.1	9.1	5.6	5.0	6.2

Summary Table 4.1 Cont'd

Age Group and Sex	Economic Activity Rate					Change of Activity Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to			
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
55 – 59									
Total	57.8	68.5	68.2	65.1	70.1	12.3	1.6	1.9	5.0
Male	80.0	88.1	90.2	85.5	88.1	8.1	0.0	-2.1	2.6
Female	38.3	50.7	49.9	47.6	54.8	16.5	4.1	4.9	7.2
60 – 64									
Total	54.0	57.2	55.1	52.4	53.2	-0.8	-4.0	-1.9	0.8
Male	76.4	77.0	80.0	76.0	76.9	0.5	-0.1	-3.1	0.9
Female	34.3	41.5	34.2	33.4	34.2	-0.1	-7.3	0.0	0.8
65+									
Total	28.9	33.8	33.4	29.6	34.6	5.7	0.8	1.2	5.0
Male	42.7	50.8	51.0	43.3	53.0	10.3	2.2	2.0	9.7
Female	16.7	20.0	18.1	17.2	19.1	2.4	-0.9	1.0	1.9

Figure 4.1 Age Specific Activity Rate of Population of Urban Areas During the Four Survey Periods, Country Total



As shown in Summary Table 4.2, relatively higher activity rates (68 percent) is observed in Harari Region followed by Amhara, Oromiya, S.N.N.P regions., Dire Dawa Administration, Addis Ababa City Administration and Benishangul- Gumuz regions reported more than 60 percent in March 2011. The activity rate of Affar, Tigray and Gambella regions urban population account 59.6 percent, 55.5 percent and 54.4 percent, respectively. The lowest labour force participation rate is observed in Somali Region (46.8 percent).

Summary Table 4.2 also illustrates the change of activity rate in percentage point of activity rate of urban population at regional level. The difference of the activity rate / labour force participation rate/ of urban population of Affar and Harari regions shows a significant increasing trend during the five survey periods. The activity rate of urban population of Addis Ababa City Administration, Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz regions demonstrates a decreasing trend in most of the survey periods. Except the 2010 labour force participation rate, Somali and Gambella regions urban population activity rate shows a decreasing trend at least in the two survey periods compared to the March 2011 survey period.

As far as the differentials of labour force participation rate by sex is concerned, the participation of male and female depicts an increasing trend in Affar, Amhara, Oromiya, S.N.N.P., Harari and Dire Dawa regions in all the survey periods compared to the March 2011. The participation of female in Benishangul-Gumuz, Addis Ababa City Administration and Tigray, regions shows a downward trend in most of the survey periods, while the participation of male in Somali and Gambella regions portray a declining trend.

Summary Table 4.2 Distribution and Change of Activity Rate of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region and Sex During the Four Survey Periods

Region and Sex	Economic Activity Rate					Change of Activity Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to			
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
COUNTRY TOTAL									
Total	55.2	58.6	59.7	59.4	60.3	5.1	1.7	0.6	0.9
Male	61.2	66.1	67.2	65.7	67.9	6.7	1.8	0.7	2.2
Female	49.9	52.2	53.1	53.7	53.5	3.6	1.3	0.4	-0.2
TIGRAY									
Total	46.6	51.4	58.9	56.5	55.5	8.9	4.1	-3.4	-1.0
Male	50.1	58.1	66.3	62.7	61.9	11.8	3.8	-4.4	-0.8
Female	43.7	45.9	53.2	51.5	50.5	6.8	4.6	-2.7	-1.0
AFFAR									
Total	56.9	56.0	54.1	52.0	59.6	2.7	3.6	5.5	7.6
Male	66.4	65.0	66.3	62.4	68.3	1.9	3.3	2.0	5.9
Female	47.8	47.9	41.9	42.7	50.9	3.1	3.0	9.0	8.2
AMHARA									
Total	52.4	57.6	59.9	57.9	61.0	8.6	3.4	1.1	3.1
Male	54.6	64.7	67.3	64.4	68.0	13.4	3.3	0.7	3.6
Female	50.6	52.1	53.6	52.5	55.1	4.5	3.0	1.5	2.6
OROMIYA									
Total	53.5	58.6	58.5	58.9	61.2	7.7	2.6	2.7	2.3
Male	59.3	66.1	66.5	65.2	69.3	10.0	3.2	2.8	4.1
Female	48.0	52.0	51.4	53.2	53.7	5.7	1.7	2.3	0.5
SOMALI									
Total	53.2	49.5	51.5	45.0	46.8	-6.4	-2.7	-4.7	1.8
Male	57.4	54.7	56.8	53.3	51.3	-6.1	-3.4	-5.5	-2.0
Female	49.2	44.3	46.0	36.5	42.2	-7.0	-2.1	-3.8	5.7
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ									
Total	49.7	62.4	64.0	61.5	61.2	11.5	-1.2	-2.8	-0.3
Male	57.9	71.9	69.1	68.8	70.2	12.3	-1.7	1.1	1.4
Female	41.7	54.2	59.3	54.5	53.2	11.5	-1.0	-6.1	-1.3
S.N.N.P.									
Total	55.5	58.4	60.2	59.5	62.2	6.7	3.8	2.0	2.7
Male	62.2	65.9	66.5	66.3	68.9	6.7	3.0	2.4	2.6
Female	49.2	51.5	54.2	53.1	55.8	6.6	4.3	1.6	2.7

Summary Table 4.2 Cont'd

Region and Sex	Economic Activity Rate					Change of Activity Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to			
	April	April	May	May	March	April	April	May	May
	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011	2004	2006	2009	2010
GAMBELLA									
Total	-	57.2	55.6	54.1	54.4	-	-2.8	-1.2	0.3
Male	-	66.4	62.2	58.9	56.8	-	-9.6	-5.4	-2.1
Female	-	48.4	49.6	50.2	52.2	-	3.8	2.6	2.0
HARARI									
Total	57.4	60.9	61.4	62.0	68.1	10.7	7.2	6.7	6.1
Male	60.6	65.3	67.8	67.5	71.1	10.5	5.8	3.3	3.6
Female	54.6	57.0	55.8	57.1	65.3	10.7	8.3	9.5	8.2
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION									
Total	60.5	62.7	62.3	64.5	61.2	0.7	-1.5	-1.1	-3.3
Male	69.5	71.2	70.5	70.4	70.7	1.2	-0.5	0.2	0.3
Female	52.7	55.7	55.1	59.4	53.3	0.6	-2.4	-1.8	-6.1
DIREDAWA ADMINISTRATION									
Total	56.9	59.5	60.0	58.3	60.7	3.8	1.2	0.7	2.4
Male	59.7	64.1	64.2	63.2	64.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	1.0
Female	54.4	55.8	56.1	53.7	57.7	3.3	1.9	1.6	4.0

4.4 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The population of urban areas aged ten years and above is broadly classified in two categories based on the current economic activity status approach, namely economically active and inactive population. The former comprises employed and unemployed persons, while the latter consists of those neither employed nor unemployed or not in the labour force.

Persons who were economically inactive during the seven days of the survey reference period were asked to state their reasons for not participating in economic activities. As shown in summary Table 4.3, the total numbers of inactive population aged 10 years and above is 4,131,249 persons. From the total inactive population, females account 62.2 percent and males 37.8 percent.

With regard to the reasons for being inactive, more than two thirds of the inactive population at national level reported that education (being a student) is the main reason for their inactivity. Other reasons such as homemaking (domestic work), old aged / pension, and illness are found significant for inactivity of persons in urban areas with a share of 9.0 percent, 8.0 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. Being a student is a more common reason among males (83.3 percent) than females (58.4 percent). As expected; homemaking is a common reason for inactivity for females than males. Similar to the national figures, more than half of the inactive populations are students followed by homemakers in all regions. The proportions of homemakers are also shows relatively higher among inactive persons of Affar and Somali regions.

Summary Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Economically Inactive Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Above by Region, Sex and Reasons for being Inactive: 2011

Region and Sex	Total Economically Inactive		Reasons for Being Inactive									
	No.	%	Home Maker	Pregnancy	Student	Injury/ Disabled	Illness	Too Young	Remittance	Old age/ Pensioned	Others	Not Stated
COUNTRY- TOTAL												
Total	4,131,249	100.0	9.8	3.1	67.8	0.6	5.1	1.3	1.7	8.7	1.9	0.0
Male	1,561,317	100.0	0.7	-	83.3	0.7	4.7	1.5	0.8	6.8	1.5	0.0
Female	2,569,931	100.0	15.3	5.0	58.4	0.5	5.3	1.3	2.2	9.8	2.2	-
TIGRAY												
Total	317,515	100.0	9.9	3.0	62.9	0.6	6.5	4.0	1.0	11.0	1.0	-
Male	119,772	100.0	0.6	-	79.8	0.9	5.3	5.0	0.4	7.7	0.3	-
Female	197,743	100.0	15.5	4.7	52.7	0.5	7.2	3.5	1.4	13.1	1.5	-
AFFAR												
Total	58,772	100.0	14.9	5.0	67.3	0.5	5.6	0.3	0.7	4.5	1.3	-
Male	22,932	100.0	2.3	-	86.9	0.3	3.9	0.1	0.1	5.1	1.3	-
Female	35,840	100.0	23.0	8.2	54.7	0.6	6.7	0.4	1.0	4.0	1.3	-
AMHARA												
Total	730,530	100.0	9.8	3.0	66.5	0.8	6.2	0.7	2.3	9.6	1.0	0.0
Male	272,679	100.0	0.4	-	82.1	0.7	6.6	1.0	0.7	8.0	0.5	0.1
Female	457,850	100.0	15.5	4.8	57.3	0.8	6.0	0.5	3.3	10.5	1.3	-
OROMIA												
Total	1,189,355	100.0	10.1	3.7	70.2	0.6	4.5	1.0	1.5	7.2	1.1	-
Male	448,621	100.0	0.5	-	87.0	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.5	5.5	1.0	-
Female	740,734	100.0	15.9	5.9	60.1	0.4	5.1	1.0	2.1	8.3	1.3	-
SOMALI												
Total	229,592	100.0	16.0	3.2	62.4	0.4	3.6	2.1	3.9	3.5	4.9	-
Male	106,901	100.0	2.7	-	79.2	0.6	4.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	5.8	-
Female	122,691	100.0	27.5	6.0	47.7	0.2	2.6	2.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	-
BENISHANGULGUMUZ												
Total	37,188	100.0	6.3	2.6	77.3	-	3.6	0.9	1.1	6.0	2.1	-
Male	13,503	100.0	0.2	-	92.3	-	0.8	0.8	0.1	4.6	1.1	-
Female	23,685	100.0	9.7	4.0	68.8	-	5.2	1.0	1.7	6.8	2.7	-
S.N.N.P.												
Total	469,651	100.0	10.0	2.1	76.1	0.5	3.0	1.6	0.6	5.1	0.9	-
Male	187,143	100.0	0.7	-	90.3	0.4	3.2	1.7	0.4	3.3	0.1	-
Female	282,508	100.0	16.2	3.5	66.6	0.6	2.9	1.6	0.7	6.3	1.5	-

Summary Table 4.3 Cont'd

Region and Sex	Total Economically Inactive		Reasons for Being Inactive									
	No.	%	Home Maker	Pregnancy	Student	Injury/ Disabled	Illness	Too Young	Remittance	Old age/ Pensioned	Others	Not Stated
GAMBELLA												
Total	30,299	100.0	9.4	2.4	70.1	0.5	3.0	8.3	1.6	3.1	1.6	-
Male	13,690	100.0	1.9	-	81.5	0.6	3.3	7.9	2.0	1.5	1.4	-
Female	16,609	100.0	15.6	4.4	60.7	0.4	2.7	8.6	1.3	4.4	1.9	-
HARARI												
Total	26,273	100.0	6.1	2.0	67.2	1.0	8.8	0.8	2.6	8.9	2.5	-
Male	11,410	100.0	0.4	-	81.2	0.7	8.3	-	2.5	5.2	1.6	-
Female	14,863	100.0	10.4	3.5	56.5	1.3	9.1	1.4	2.7	11.8	3.2	-
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINI.												
Total	971,562	100.0	7.8	3.0	64.3	0.5	5.7	1.0	1.5	12.6	3.7	-
Male	334,504	100.0	0.8	-	77.7	0.6	5.1	0.9	0.7	11.4	2.7	-
Female	637,058	100.0	11.5	4.5	57.2	0.5	6.0	1.0	1.9	13.2	4.2	-
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION												
Total	70,512	100.0	7.5	3.0	67.0	0.5	7.0	1.3	3.8	8.0	1.8	-
Male	30,162	100.0	0.3	-	80.9	0.8	7.5	1.3	2.7	4.8	1.8	-
Female	40,350	100.0	12.9	5.3	56.7	0.2	6.6	1.3	4.7	10.4	1.9	-

4.5. Economic Dependency Ratio of Urban Population

Some groups of the population are not ready or available to work due to various reasons as a result they depend on others for their living. Economic dependency ratio is defined as population not in the labour force (i.e., economically inactive population aged ten years and above including children below ten years of age) to the population in the labour force (Shryock, 1976). The ratio of persons in the dependent category to those economically active persons provides a useful approximation to economic dependency burden.

Summary Table 4.4 presents economic dependency ratio of urban population by region and sex during the five survey periods. The 2011 UEUS result shows that economic dependency ratio is 109 dependents at country level. This means for each 100 economically active persons there are about 109 dependants to be supported in terms of food, clothing, health, education...etc. Except the 2009 survey results, economic dependency shows a declining trend since 2004 (i.e. 132 in April 2004, 117 in April 2006 and 109 in March 2011). In all survey periods, female are found more dependent than male.

Summary Table 4.4 further shows a marked difference between regions with regard to economic dependency burden. The highest economic dependency burden is found in Somali Region (216 dependents) followed by Gambella Region (165 dependents) and Tigray Region (121 dependents) in March 2011. The lowest dependency ratio is observed in Harari Region (84 dependents) followed by Addis Ababa City Administration (90 dependents) per 100 economically active persons. In most of the regions, economic dependency ratio shows a declining trend.

In addition, Summary Table 4.4 demonstrates the change in economic dependency burden during the five survey periods by making comparison with the March 2011 survey. The result shows that economic dependency burden decline from April 2004 to March 2011 by three persons and above. With respect to sex, the change in the dependency ratio depicts that the size of dependent males and females shows a declining trend at national urban levels (Summary Table 4.4).

**Summary Table 4.4 Distribution and Change of Economic Dependency Ratio
by Regions Sex During the Five Survey Periods**

Region and Sex	Economic Dependency Ratio					Change of Dependency Ratio in Percentage Point from March 2011 to			
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
COUNTRY TOTAL									
Total	132	117	112	113	109	-23.0	-8.0	-3.0	-4.0
Male	112	96	92	95	89	-23.0	-7.0	-3.0	-6.0
Female	154	140	134	132	131	-23.0	-9.0	-3.0	-1.0
TIGRAY									
Total	179	148	118	128	130	-49.0	-18.0	12.0	2.0
Male	163	124	102	110	111	-52.0	-13.0	9.0	1.0
Female	194	173	134	144	148	-46.0	-25.0	14.0	4.0
AFFAR									
Total	124	131	138	151	121	-3.0	-10.0	-17.0	-30.0
Male	92	101	95	115	95	3.0	-6.0	0.0	-20.0
Female	166	168	207	199	155	-11.0	-13.0	-52.0	-44.0
AMHARA									
Total	142	119	107	117	105	-37.0	-14.0	-2.0	-12.0
Male	139	101	87	100	87	-52.0	-14.0	0.0	-13.0
Female	145	135	128	134	122	-23.0	-13.0	-6.0	-12.0
OROMIYA									
Total	142	125	122	119	110	-32.0	-15.0	-12.0	-9.0
Male	119	102	100	98	88	-31.0	-14.0	-12.0	-10.0
Female	169	149	148	142	136	-33.0	-13.0	-12.0	-6.0
SOMALI									
Total	183	199	206	229	216	33.0	17.0	10.0	-13.0
Male	176	174	180	180	195	19.0	21.0	15.0	15.0
Female	191	229	241	301	243	52.0	14.0	2.0	-58.0
BENISHANGUL GUMUZ									
Total	162	113	107	109	111	-51.0	-2.0	4.0	2.0
Male	121	89	95	84	88	-33.0	-1.0	-7.0	4.0
Female	217	140	119	139	138	-79.0	-2.0	19.0	-1.0
S.N.N.P.									
Total	140	128	115	117	110	-30.0	-18.0	-5.0	-7.0
Male	112	101	96	98	91	-21.0	-10.0	-5.0	-7.0
Female	174	159	136	140	131	-43.0	-28.0	-5.0	-9.0

Summary Table 4.4 Cont'd

Region and Sex	Economic Dependency Ratio					Change of Dependency Ratio in Percentage Point from March 2011 to			
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
GAMBELLA									
Total	-	138	159	165	165	-	27.0	6.0	0.0
Male	-	105	137	153	169	-	64.0	32.0	16.0
Female	-	182	185	176	162	-	-20.0	-23.0	-14.0
HARARI									
Total	113	103	101	97	84	-29.0	-19.0	-17.0	-13.0
Male	106	90	87	84	78	-28.0	-12.0	-9.0	-6.0
Female	120	117	116	110	90	-30.0	-27.0	-26.0	-20.0
ADDIS ABABA ADMINISTRATION									
Total	104	87	89	82	90	-14.0	3.0	1.0	8.0
Male	80	66	70	68	67	-13.0	1.0	-3.0	-1.0
Female	131	108	110	96	116	-15.0	8.0	6.0	20.0
DIRE DAWA ADMNISTRATION									
Total	128	117	109	118	110	-18.0	-7.0	1.0	-8.0
Male	122	108	98	104	106	-16.0	-2.0	8.0	2.0
Female	134	126	121	132	114	-20.0	-12.0	-7.0	-18.0

As far as the change in the dependency ratio of regions' urban population is concerned, economic dependency burden shows a declining trend in most of the regions namely, Amhara, Oromiya, Affar, S.N.N.P, Harari and Dire Dawa regions. Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz and Addis Ababa City Administration show an increment in their dependency ratio. Except the 2010 survey, the dependency burden of Somali region urban population increased in most of the survey periods compared to the March 2011

The change in the dependency ratio is also examined by sex in the five survey periods at regional level. Data reveals the dependency burden declined in Affar, Amhara, Oromiya, S.N.N.P., and Harari regions. This is true for males and females. Female dependency burden in Gambella and Dire Dawa Administration shows a declining trend, while male dependency increases in Addis Ababa City Administration and Tigray regions (Summary Table 4.4).

CHAPTER V

EMPLOYED POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter defined economically active population which is the sum of employed and unemployed population. This chapter presents major findings on the size, distribution and characteristics of the employed population. Accordingly, the employed population is defined as those persons who engaged in productive activity at least for four hours or more during the seven days prior to the survey date. Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but absent from work (i.e., not at work or worked less than four hours) for various reasons are also considered as employed persons.

A wide range of information regarding the size and main characteristics of employed persons is collected using structured questionnaires. Thus, the following major information on employment is presented in this report. These are:-

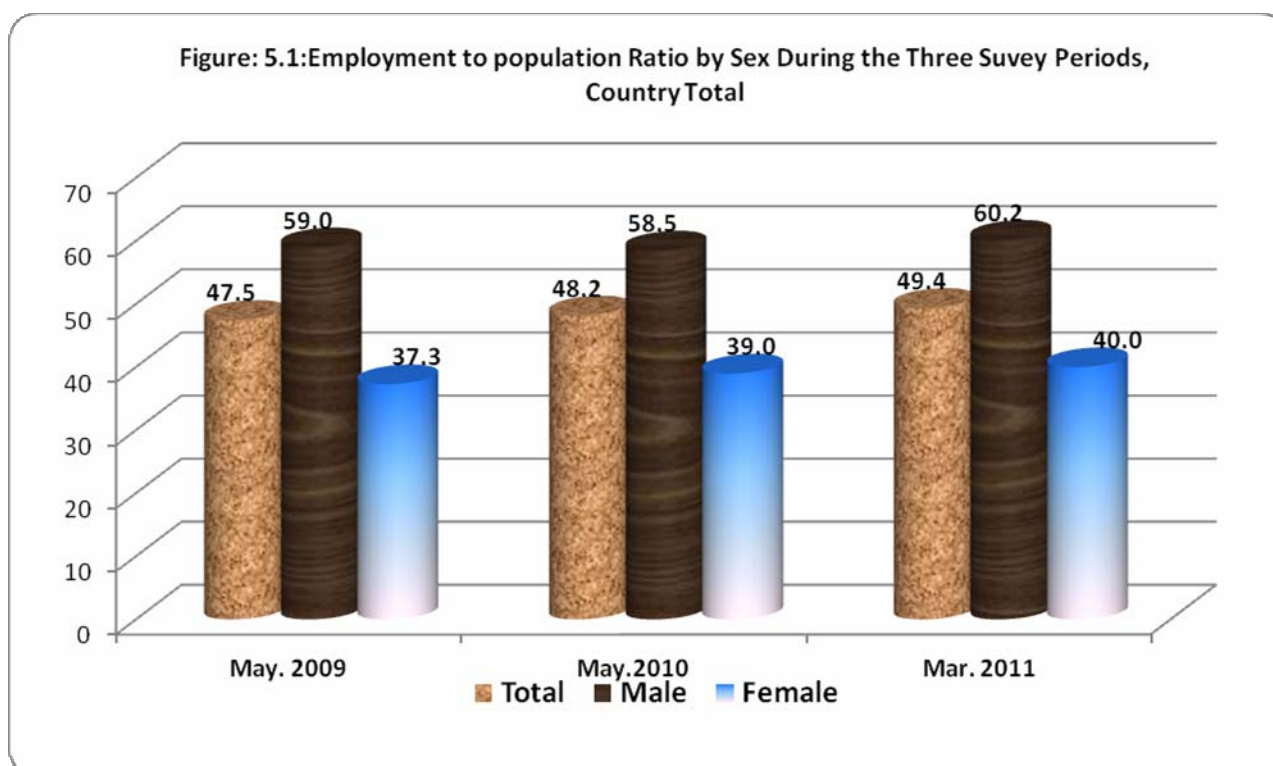
- Employment to population ratio;
- Main type of occupation;
- Main product or service of the establishment or industry;
- Status in employment for main activity;
- Number of hours worked per week;
- Earnings from paid employment and
- Formal and informal employment sector.

5.2 Employment to Population Ratio

Employment to Population Ratio is one of the 18 Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) used to measure the percentage of employed persons in the population (ILO, 1999). It is calculated as percentage of total employed persons to the working age populations aged ten years and above. High employment to population ratio implies large proportion of the population is employed, while low employment ratio means that large size of the population is not involved directly in productive activities due to unemployment or inactivity.

According to Summary Table 5.1, 49.4 percent of the population is employed at the time of the survey at national urban level. The differentials of employment to population ratio by sex illustrate that 60.2% of male and 40% of females' are employed in March 2011. Periodical analysis of employment to population ratio reveals that the percentage of employed population increases overtime. The size of employed population increased from 47.5 percent in May 2009 to 48.2 percent in May 2010 and reaches 49.4 percent in March 2011. This is true for male and female during the same survey period (Figure 5.1).

Summary Table 5.1 presents employment to population ratio of urban population by region and sex. More than half of the urban population of Harari, Benishangul-Gumuz, S.N.N.P, Oromiya, and Gambella regions are employed in March 2011. The lowest employed population (38.8%) is found in Somali region.



Summary Table 5.1 Employment to Population Ratio of Urban Population by Region and Sex During the Five Survey Periods

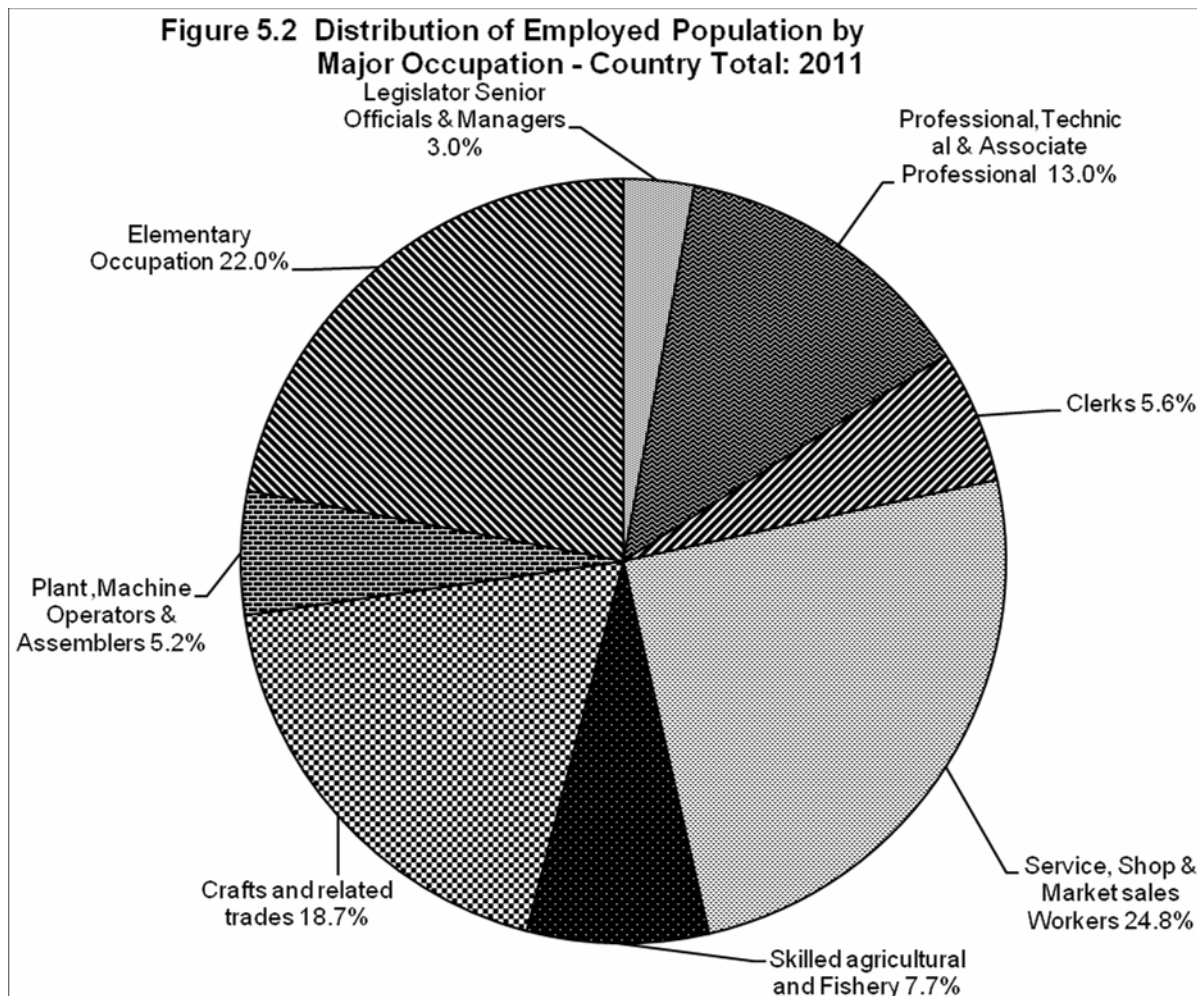
Region	Employment to Population Ratio														
	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011
COUNTRY TOTAL	42.6	48.8	47.5	48.2	49.4	51.6	58.5	59.0	58.5	60.2	34.6	40.7	37.3	39.0	40.0
TIGRAY	36.3	44.3	46.5	46.2	45.0	43.6	52.7	57.3	56.0	55.2	30.1	37.6	38.1	38.3	37.1
AFFAR	46.5	46.4	46.2	45.1	49.2	62.0	60.9	60.7	59.0	62.2	31.5	33.5	31.7	32.5	36.3
AMHARA	42.6	51.6	50.6	48.9	49.2	47.8	59.8	62.0	58.6	59.4	38.4	45.4	41.0	40.5	40.7
OROMIA	42.0	50.9	47.3	49.5	52.5	51.1	61.0	59.1	59.6	63.6	33.4	41.9	36.7	40.2	42.4
SOMALI	43.7	37.5	41.1	38.9	38.8	49.1	43.5	50.0	49.5	45.0	38.5	31.6	31.7	28.1	32.3
BENSHANGUL- GUMUZ	43.7	57.5	55.3	55.3	55.5	53.5	68.6	64.2	66.7	67.3	34.1	47.8	47.1	44.3	45.0
S.N.N.P	47.7	51.6	50.9	51.0	54.8	57.2	61.3	61.2	61.8	64.3	38.8	42.6	41.1	41.0	45.9
GAMBELLA	-	50.8	46.0	47.3	50.2	-	63.4	57.8	54.1	52.5	-	38.8	35.3	41.6	48.1
HARARI	44.8	51.7	52.5	52.5	58.8	51.6	57.2	62.3	62.7	65.4	38.7	46.8	44.0	43.7	52.8
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINI.	42.9	44.7	44.9	47.2	45.9	54.0	56.0	57.6	57.9	58.5	33.3	35.6	34.0	38.0	35.3
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION	37.8	46.1	43.2	40.7	46.8	47.9	52.8	51.2	49.6	55.6	29.1	40.6	35.8	32.5	39.0

5.3 Occupation and Industry

Employed persons were asked about the type of main activity (occupation) and major product or service of the establishment in which they were engaged during the survey reference period. The questions were open ended so that the type of activities and industry are recorded with the full description and code in the field by enumerators. This help to identify the type of occupation and industry of employed persons. For those employed persons engaged in multiple activities, the activity that took most of the respondents' time is taken as the main type of activity.

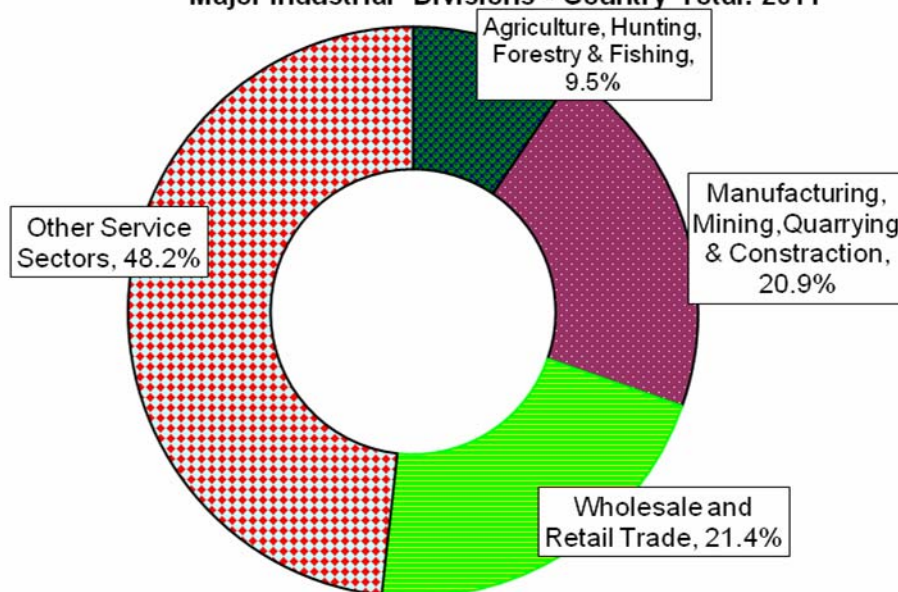
The type of occupation and industry of employed persons were further verified at the head quarter of CSA during data editing and coding stage using the National Occupation and Industry Classification (NOIC) codebook. The NOIC codes were adopted from the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO), (ILO, 1990b) and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) (UN, 1989) by taking into account the prevailing national socio-economic conditions. The NOIC uses a 3-digit coding system corresponding to 3 levels classifications in successive details. 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 Major divisions, Sub-major divisions and Minor divisions. In the NOIC, occupations are classified in to 9 major groups, 28 sub-major groups and 113 minor groups. Whereas, industries are classified in to 13, 60, and 159 major, sub-major and minor divisions, respectively. Figure 5.2 presents the distribution of employed population of urban areas aged 10 years and above by major occupational groups at country level.

Figure 5.2 show that 24.8% of urban employed population engaged in service, shop and market sales work, 22 percent of them work elementary occupation and 18.7percent perform crafts and related jobs in March 2011. Professionals together with technician and associate professionals make up 13.0 percent of the employed population. The remaining employed population engaged as skilled agricultural and fishery workers, clerks, plant and machine operators and assemblers. The lowest share (3%) of employed population is found in the legislation, senior officials and manager's category.



As shown in Figure 5.3, the highest share (48.2 %) of the employed persons work in the service sectors which includes hotel and restaurant, public administration, educational institutions, community, social and cultural and personal services in private households and health and social works, extra-territorial organizations, financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and real estates. Whole sale and retail trade and manufacturing, mining, quarrying and construction industrial divisions absorbed 21.4% and 20.9% of the employed urban population, respectively. The percentage of employed persons working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors is 9.5% in March 2011.

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Urban Employed Population by Major Industrial Divisions - Country Total: 2011



5.4. Status in Employment

Status in employment of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in a certain activity. It is classified into government employees, government parastatal employees, private organization employees, NGO's employees, 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 status in employment and sex is presented in Summary Table 5.2. The status in employment shows that 38.9 percent of the employed persons are self-employed followed by private organization employees 19.4 percent and government employees together with government parastatal 21.2 percent at country urban level. Paid employees consist of employees of government, government parastatal, private organizations; NGO's, domestic employees and other paid employees constitute 49.0 percent of the total working population. The remaining 12.4 % of the employed persons are unpaid family workers, apprentice, employers and members of cooperatives. The survey results of march 2011 shows that the higher proportions of employed males are working as paid employees, while the higher percent of employed females are also working as domestic worker, self employed and unpaid family workers.

Summary Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged ten Years and Above by Sex and Status in Employment During The Five Survey Periods - COUNTRY TOTAL

Survey Periods and Sex	Total Employed Population		Status in Employment										
			Paid employees					Self Employed	Unpaid Family Workers	Employer	Members of Cooperatives	Apprentice and Others	Not Stated
			Gov't Employees	Gov't Prastitatal	Private Organization Employees	NGO's Employees	Domestic Employees						
	No.	%											
Both Sexes													
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
May 2010	4,798,467	100.0	20.3	1.6	19.3	1.8	7.0	37.6	8.6	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.0
March 2011	5,139,831	100.0	19.3	1.9	19.4	1.7	6.3	38.9	8.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.0
Male													
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
May 2010	2,739,770	100.0	22.7	1.8	21.9	2.0	2.7	37.6	6.5	0.6	1.5	2.6	0.0
March 2011	2,928,953	100.0	21.7	2.3	22.4	1.9	2.9	37.8	6.0	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.0
Female													
April 2004	1,228,763	100.0	14.8	1.5	11.1	1.3	17.1	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	12.4	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
May 2010	2058697.0	100.0	17.0	1.3	15.9	1.4	12.6	37.6	11.4	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.0
March 2011	2,210,879	100.0	16.1	1.4	15.3	1.4	10.8	40.3	11.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.0

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 self employment, the collection of accurate data on hours of work is difficult. In addition, the reliability of the data is also affected due to memory lapse and lack of knowledge 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 this section should be regarded as indicative rather than the true levels of intensity of work.

Despite these, the 2011 UEUS includes questions on the number of hours worked for two purposes. First, number of hours worked is useful to classify persons as employed or not based on the minimum working hour criteria. The second objective of including questions on hours worked is to estimate the average working hours or the intensity of work of the employed population.

The March 2011 survey follows the 1962 resolutions on hours of work to collect the required information. According to the resolution concerning statistics on hours actually worked adopted by the tenth ICLS in 1962 (ILO, 2000), hours actually worked includes:

- a) Hours actually worked during normal periods of work and time spent for waiting for the market;
- b) Hours 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 shortage of raw materials for work or supply of work, break down of machinery, 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 corresponds to short rest periods at the work place including tea and coffee breaks.

According to the resolution, care was taken to exclude hours paid for but not worked such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays or paid sick leave in recording the number of hours worked. Time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa. household activities and meal breaks were also excluded from the analysis of actually worked hours in the 2011 survey. 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.

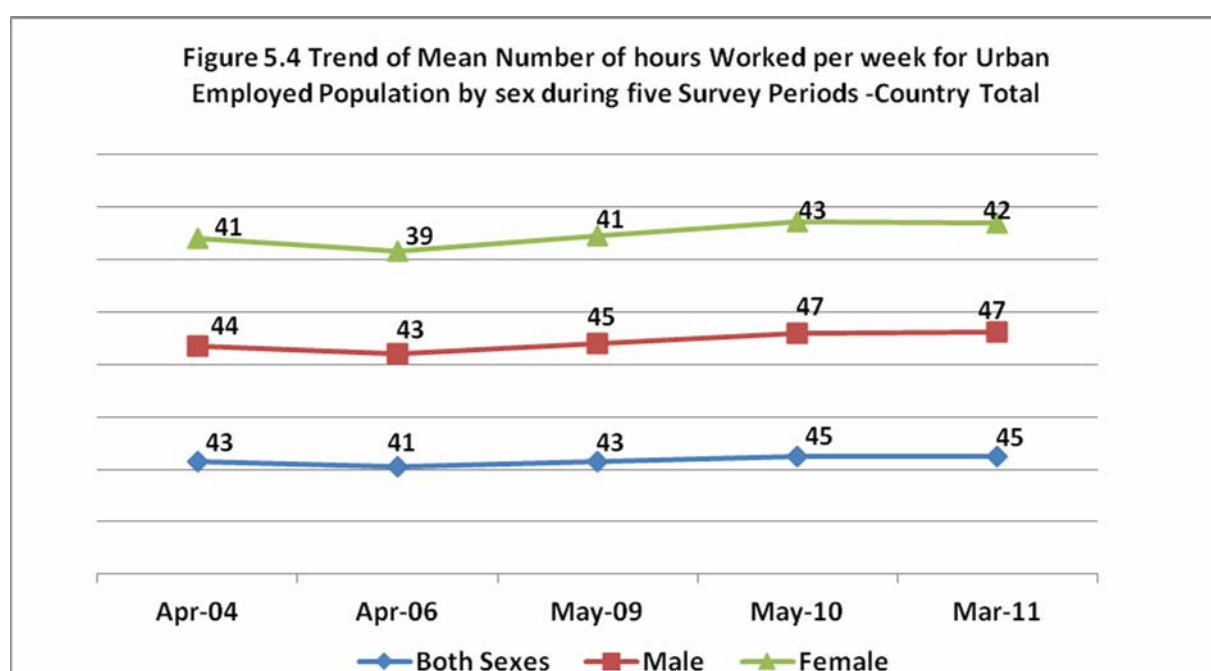
Summary Table 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Above by Region and Number of Hours Worked Per Week: 2011

Region		Total Employed Population	Number of Hours Worked Per Week							N.S.
			0	1 - 3	4-21	22-39	40-57	58-74	75+	
COUNTRY- TOTAL	No.	5139831	211368	11295	602113	1040606	1970445	771399	532105	501
	%	100.0	4.1	0.2	11.7	20.2	38.3	15.0	10.4	0.0
TIGRAY	No.	321569	12200	-	24642	55498	144418	49180	35360	271
	%	100.0	3.8	-	7.7	17.3	44.9	15.3	11.0	0.1
AFFAR	No.	71536	2578	-	6781	15723	26253	12164	8036	-
	%	100.0	3.6	-	9.5	22.0	36.7	17.0	11.2	-
AMHARA	No.	921246	46474	3953	138523	226613	300182	118001	87312	185
	%	100.0	5.0	0.4	15.0	24.6	32.6	12.8	9.5	0.0
OROMIA	No.	1609473	57532	2460	193558	368759	581224	247880	158059	-
	%	100.0	3.6	0.2	12.0	22.9	36.1	15.4	9.8	-
SOMALI	No.	167435	7138	311	27414	44640	43866	23661	20404	-
	%	100.0	4.3	0.2	16.4	26.7	26.2	14.1	12.2	-
BENISHANGUL - GUMUZ	No.	53221	5346	206	10121	18490	12408	4181	2469	-
	%	100.0	10.0	0.4	19.0	34.7	23.3	7.9	4.6	-
S.N.N.P.	No.	680560	29839	2785	116958	135872	244358	85231	65517	-
	%	100.0	4.4	0.4	17.2	20.0	35.9	12.5	9.6	-
GAMBELLA	No.	33342	1725	88	5934	7678	11314	2801	3757	45
	%	100.0	5.2	0.3	17.8	23.0	33.9	8.4	11.3	0.1
HARARI	No.	48450	2435	-	5179	8341	18437	8633	5425	-
	%	100.0	5.0	-	10.7	17.2	38.1	17.8	11.2	-
ADDIS ABABA	No.	1148974	41049	1256	62390	144686	556737	205170	137686	-
	%	100.0	3.6	0.1	5.4	12.6	48.5	17.9	12.0	-
DIRE DAWA	No.	84025	5051	235	10613	14306	31245	14496	8078	-
	%	100.0	6.0	0.3	12.6	17.0	37.2	17.3	9.6	-

The percentage distribution of urban employed population by number of hours worked and region is presented in Summary Table 5.3. At country urban level, 38.3 and 20.2 percent of the employed population work on average 40-57 and 22-39 hours during the reference week, respectively. Persons who had job attachment but did not work in the reference period or zero working hours constitute 4.1 percent of the employed population. The majority of urban employed populations in most of the regions work on average 40-57 hours except those in Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali regions.

Summary Table 5.4 illustrate that the mean number of hours worked in the current survey is 45 hours at country urban level. Regarding the number of hours worked by region, the highest hours worked (50 hours) is observed in Addis Ababa city Administration followed by Affar and Tigray regions (48 hours). The lowest mean number of hours worked (34.2 hours) is recorded in Benishangul-Gumuz region. As far as the differentials of hours worked by sex is concerned, the mean number of hours worked is higher among males than females in all regions,

The trend of mean number of hours worked by sex is presented in Figure 5.4. The trend shows that a slight change on mean number of hours worked is observed during the five survey periods. The mean number hours worked in April 2004 is 43 hours and declined to 41 hours in April 2006. Thereafter increases to 43 hours in May 2009 and reach to 45 hours of work in May 2010 and March 2011 survey periods.



Summary Table 5.4 Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Above by Region and Mean Number of Hours Worked Per Week During the Five Survey Periods

Region	Mean Number of Hours Worked Per Week														
	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011
COUNTRY TOTAL	43	41	43	45	45	44	43	45	47	47	41	39	41	43	42
TIGRAY	44	42	45	51	48	45	43	47	51	49	42	42	43	51	46
AFFAR	48	44	47	47	48	49	44	47	48	49	47	44	47	46	46
AMHARA	41	40	40	41	42	43	41	42	43	44	39	38	38	39	39
OROMIA	42	41	42	43	45	44	44	45	46	47	38	37	39	40	41
SOMALI	56	43	45	47	43	56	45	46	48	45	56	41	44	45	41
BENSHANGUL-GUMUZ	35	34	32	39	34	37	35	34	43	37	33	32	29	34	30
S.N.N.P.	39	37	40	43	42	42	40	43	46	46	34	34	37	38	37
GAMBELLA	-	36	37	41	40	-	39	40	45	45	-	31	33	37	36
HARARI	43	41	45	47	47	46	43	48	49	50	40	39	41	45	43
ADDIS ABABA															
CITY ADMINI.	45	46	49	49	50	45	47	49	50	51	45	45	49	49	48
DIRE DAWA															
ADMINSTRAION	51	46	46	50	45	52	45	46	51	46	48	46	45	47	43

5.6 Earnings from Paid Employment

Paid employment jobs are those jobs where the employees hold explicit (written or oral agreement) 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 of paid employees refer to gross remuneration including bonus, overtime, allowances and other benefits that are obtained only from the main job.

Summary Table 5.5 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by mean amount of payment/earnings, major industrial divisions and sex at country urban level. The mean amount of payment of paid employees at urban national level is 1,063 birr per month. Comparison of the mean amount of earnings among different sectors (industries) shows that the highest payment per month is paid to those persons who work in NGOs and extra territorial organization 1,877 Birr followed by financial intermediation 1,664 Birr per month. The least amount of earnings paid for employees of private households 219 Birr and employees of hotel and restaurant 405 Birr per month.

The differentials of payment by sex and industry depicts that male paid employee earn more than female paid employees in most of the industrial divisions except in transport, storage and communication divisions. At national level, male earn 1,280 Birr while female earn 731 Birr per month. This shows that the earning of male is higher than female by 549 Birr per month (Summary Table 5.5).

Summary Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and above by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Percent and Mean amount of payment per Month - COUNTRY TOTAL: 2011

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees		Percent of Amount of Payment 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	
Total Employed Population											
Total	2,544,615	100.0	0.7	2.0	5.7	14.7	21.0	15.5	39.7	0.6	1,063
Male	1,537,512	100.0	0.2	0.8	2.4	9.0	20.6	17.5	49.1	0.6	1,280
Female	1,007,104	100.0	1.4	3.9	10.7	23.5	21.8	12.6	25.4	0.7	731
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry & Fishing											
Total	90,057	100.0	2.4	6.9	6.1	20.4	32.1	10.3	20.4	1.4	747
Male	53,347	100.0	1.5	6.6	6.0	17.5	27.1	14.0	26.6	0.6	897
Female	36,710	100.0	3.7	7.2	6.3	24.6	39.5	4.9	11.4	2.5	524
Mining & Quarrying											
Total	7,994	100.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.6	17.4	18.9	53.9	0.0	1,351
Male	6,328	100.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.2	16.2	19.3	56.6	0.0	1,453
Female	1,666	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	21.7	17.2	43.5	0.0	963
Manufacturing											
Total	280,758	100.0	0.7	1.6	3.2	14.8	32.9	20.8	24.7	1.4	874
Male	187,564	100.0	0.3	0.6	2.1	9.7	31.2	24.4	29.9	1.8	997
Female	93,193	100.0	1.3	3.5	5.4	25.0	36.2	13.5	14.3	0.7	631
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	43,921	100.0	0.8	1.2	0.1	6.7	9.4	25.7	56.1	0.1	1,172
Male	35,178	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	4.4	9.2	25.9	59.3	0.1	1,238
Female	8,743	100.0	0.5	5.2	0.6	16.1	9.9	24.6	43.0	0.0	907
Construction											
Total	271,613	100.0	0.2	0.6	2.2	10.3	29.1	21.3	35.7	0.6	1,074
Male	218,038	100.0	0.1	0.6	1.9	7.6	26.9	22.6	39.8	0.6	1,146
Female	53,575	100.0	1.0	0.5	3.4	21.4	38.1	16.0	19.0	0.5	778

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	
Wholesale and Retail Trade											
Total	159,348	100.0	0.3	0.9	4.0	23.8	33.1	15.9	21.3	0.7	783
Male	106,325	100.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	19.4	31.1	19.0	26.8	0.6	893
Female	53,024	100.0	0.8	2.0	6.6	32.8	37.0	9.7	10.2	0.8	562
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	141,680	100.0	0.3	2.9	16.8	42.1	24.2	7.0	5.8	0.8	405
Male	55,895	100.0	0.0	3.0	13.2	35.4	29.1	10.1	8.7	0.5	489
Female	85,785	100.0	0.5	2.9	19.2	46.4	21.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	350
Transport, Storage and Communications											
Total	157,042	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	23.5	22.9	45.6	0.5	1,204
Male	142,430	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.0	24.0	22.9	44.9	0.6	1,194
Female	14,612	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	18.9	22.9	52.2	0.0	1,307
Financial Intermediation											
Total	90,382	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	13.1	14.3	70.0	0.5	1,664
Male	50,944	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	7.1	11.5	80.3	0.2	1,988
Female	39,438	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	20.8	17.9	56.7	0.9	1,242
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	79,031	100.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	6.9	16.5	17.2	57.2	0.8	1,508
Male	46,231	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	13.9	15.6	65.9	0.7	1,776
Female	32,800	100.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	12.9	20.3	19.4	44.9	0.9	1,128
Public Administration and Defence											
Total	324,217	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	4.4	12.3	16.1	66.5	0.1	1,519
Male	221,983	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.8	8.7	15.2	72.9	0.0	1,655
Female	102,234	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	7.8	19.9	17.9	52.7	0.4	1,223
Education											
Total	339,970	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	7.0	13.6	14.9	63.5	0.3	1,378
Male	198,883	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.3	9.7	11.3	74.1	0.1	1,590
Female	141,087	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.0	19.2	20.0	48.6	0.5	1,079

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	
Health and Social Work											
Total	151,491	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	6.4	17.2	17.1	57.8	0.5	1,342
Male	74,147	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.5	11.8	11.5	72.0	0.9	1,667
Female	77,345	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.2	22.5	22.5	44.1	0.1	1,033
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities											
Total	147,097	100.0	2.6	2.5	7.3	22.1	29.3	14.2	21.2	0.8	765
Male	92,683	100.0	0.7	2.1	6.0	18.3	29.9	16.4	26.3	0.3	909
Female	54,414	100.0	5.8	3.1	9.6	28.5	28.4	10.5	12.4	1.6	516
Private Households with Employed Persons											
Total	222,575	100.0	3.1	12.6	33.4	38.7	9.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	219
Male	22,020	100.0	0.2	5.2	16.9	35.7	35.9	2.1	4.1	0.0	390
Female	200,555	100.0	3.4	13.4	35.2	39.1	6.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	200
Extra-Territorial Organizations and NGOs											
Total	37,323	100.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	7.4	13.7	17.1	58.8	1.0	1,877
Male	25,493	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.7	14.9	15.2	64.6	1.4	2,135
Female	11,830	100.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	17.6	11.2	21.3	46.4	0.0	1,329
Not Stated											
Total	92	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	950
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	92	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	950

5.7 Formal and Informal Employment Sector

For statistical purposes, the informal sector is regarded 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 (ILO, 2000).

The March 2011 survey administered questions to identify whether the employed persons are engaged in the formal or informal employment sector. The questions were not asked to the whole employed population but rather to those persons whose status in employment were employer, employee of private organization, self employed, unpaid family workers and apprentice. They were asked whether the business /enterprise they engaged in has;

- a) book of account that show the monthly income statement and balance sheet;
- b) business /enterprise license.

Based on the response to these questions, classification of employment sector of the employed population is categorized in to formal, informal and not-identified". Employed persons who satisfy at least one of the above conditions considered as working in the formal sector. Those persons who respond "no" for the two questions, the employment sector of the employed person is taken as informal. Those who did not know the situation about of the business or enterprise with respect to the above questions is grouped as "not-identified".

Based on recommendations given in the 15th ICLS, those employed persons who were engaged in subsistence farming and working in private households were exempted from the analysis of formal and informal employment sectors (ILO, 2000). Besides, those employed persons whose status in employment classified as government employees, government parasitatal employees, employee of non-governmental organization, or members of producers' cooperative were not asked such questions because they are considered as formal, and classified as being working in the formal sector.

Summary Table 5.6 Proportion of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and above Working in the Informal Sector by Region and Sex During the Four Survey Periods

Region	Total Employed Population of March 2011			Proportion of Employed Population working in the Informal sector											
				Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Male	Female	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011
COUNTRY-TOTAL	4,586,774	2,683,100	1,903,674	45.8	36.5	34.1	36.5	37.7	30.5	28.3	28.0	58.0	45.6	42.5	48.4
TIGRAY	284,675	151,743	132,932	47.9	34.9	32.2	30.2	36.6	25.7	21.5	21.9	62.4	46.1	45.2	39.5
AFFAR	54,216	34,550	19,667	39.6	45.1	40.0	41.1	30.0	39.7	33.4	32.5	59.4	55.4	50.8	56.3
AMHARA	829,103	463,825	365,278	51.5	42.0	34.0	40.0	37.7	34.8	27.8	30.3	66.5	52.0	42.2	52.3
OROMIA	1,459,397	852,204	607,194	50.7	41.8	41.3	43.5	41.1	34.2	33.3	33.2	65.1	53.2	52.6	58.0
SOMALI	146,315	85,964	60,350	54.5	54.6	46.5	53.5	39.3	46.1	40.4	40.7	73.2	68.9	56.1	71.8
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ	43,919	24,946	18,973	37.8	39.9	41.9	44.0	26.2	33.0	33.5	33.3	54.6	48.9	53.6	58.0
S.N.N.P.	619,621	356,793	262,829	53.7	39.1	39.5	43.8	42.5	30.3	30.8	34.3	69.9	51.6	52.3	56.6
GAMBELLA	29,197	13,648	15,549	-	41.2	42.1	51.1	-	26.8	23.7	31.2	-	61.0	61.7	68.6
HARARI	45,681	24,960	20,721	49.4	38.4	34.3	37.3	41.1	28.7	27.6	27.3	59.9	50.6	43.1	49.3
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINI.	996,632	628,648	367,984	33.7	20.6	20.5	16.6	33.1	21.4	21.6	14.7	35.0	19.2	18.9	19.8
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION	78,018	45,820	32,198	48.5	36.9	36.4	41.5	41.8	29.5	25.9	31.7	58.6	47.7	52.6	55.5

Note: Farmers engaged in subsistence farming and domestic employees are excluded from 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 and sex during the four survey periods. According to the March 2011 survey, out of the total 4,586,774 employed population 36.5 percent engaged in the informal sector in urban areas of the country.

The proportion of employed persons working in the informal sector declined from 45.8 percent in April 2004 to 34.1 percent in May 2010. The March 2011 survey result (36.5 percent) shows a slight increment as compared to the 2010 survey. The proportions of females who work in the informal sector is significantly higher than males in the four survey periods (Figure 5.5).

The highest proportion of employed population working in the informal sector is found Somali Region (53.5 percent) closely followed by Gambella Region (51.1 percent) in March 2011. The lowest proportion of employed population working in the informal sector is found in Addis Ababa City Administration (16.6 percent). Addis Ababa city Administration and Tigray regions show a declining trend on the size of employees working in the informal sector during the four survey periods.

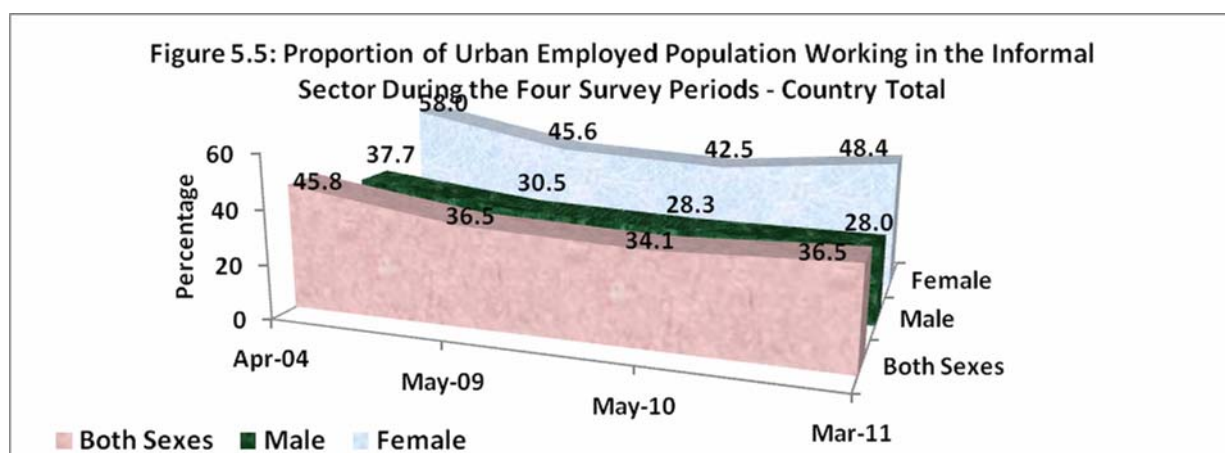


Figure 5.5 shows that the proportion of employed population working in the informal sector declined from 45.8 percent in April 2004 to 36.5 percent on May 2009 and further declined to 34.1 percent on 2010 survey periods. The 2011 survey also depicts that the size of employed persons working in the informal sectors increased as compared to the 2010 survey by 2.4 percent at national urban level. The figure also illustrates that the proportion of females working in the informal sector is significantly higher than males during the four survey periods.

CHAPTER VI

UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

6.1. Introduction

Unemployment is one of the indicators used to measure the extent of unutilized human resource and absorptive capacity of the economy. It indicates the quantity and quality of unutilized human labour in urban areas of a country. Hence, the availability of reliable and timely statistical data on unemployment is vital to formulate and design new strategies as well as to monitor the existing employment policies, plans and development programs.

A wide range of information regarding unemployment and the characteristics of unemployed population is collected in March 2011 UEUS. This information is fundamental to estimate the size and distribution of unemployed population and rate of unemployment at national and regional levels.

This chapter presents the size, characteristics of unemployed population and rate of unemployment disaggregated by age, sex at national and regional urban levels. In addition, the percentage distribution of unemployed population by marital status, previous work experience, and type of problem they faced to establish their own business and duration of unemployment are also presented.

Though information regarding unemployment was collected based on the current and usual status approaches, the results presented in this chapter refers only the current activity status approach.

6.2. Measurement of Unemployment

According to (ILO, 1990a) Unemployment is measured based on the following three criteria: i) without work ii) available for work and iii) seeking for work. However, this definition varies in the context of developing and developed countries. In the developed countries where the labour market is largely organized and labour absorption is adequate, the standard definition of unemployment is more convenient, which relies on the seeking work criteria. The standard definition of unemployment which is based on the "seeking work" criteria can be interpreted as

activities or efforts searching jobs by non-working persons during a specified reference period.

On the other hand, in developing countries like Ethiopia, where there is no strong labour market information and limited scope, labour absorption is inadequate or where the labour force is predominantly self employed, it was felt that the above standard definition with its emphasis on seeking work criteria might have had limited relevance, somewhat restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situation. Hence, the International standard introduced two provisions, which allows for the relaxation of the seeking work criteria in certain situations. These provisions are partially relaxed and completely relaxed definition of unemployment.

In this survey, unemployment data was collected using the standard, partially relaxed and completely relaxed provisions of measurement. After thorough evaluation and assessment of the results obtained using the three alternative measures; the rates obtained using the completely relaxed definition was found most plausible and hence selected for this report. The application of each provision is described in detail in the Statistical Report of 2011 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey.

The completely relaxed definition of unemployment, which suits the Ethiopian labour market situations, includes those persons who had no work but available for work, those persons who were or were not seeking work or discouraged job seekers. Discouraged job seekers are those unemployed persons who want a job but did not take any active step to search work because they thought that job is not found in the labor market.

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 above who had no work or did not have job were asked whether they are available or willing to work if job is found in the coming one month during the survey period. The coming one month refers to the survey week plus the subsequent three weeks after the interview date. Based on these inquires the following results are obtained and presented in this section.

6.3 Unemployment Rate at National Urban Level

Unemployment rate is one of the measurement techniques used to determine the levels of unemployed population in urban areas of the country. It is computed as the proportion of unemployed persons to the total economically active population. The rate may also be used to make studies about the differentials among sub groups of the population.

Summary Table 6.1 presents the rate of unemployment in April 2004, May 2009, May 2010 and March 2011 by sex and age group at country level. The 2006 survey result is excluded from this section due to the definition adopted in the analysis of unemployment. The unemployment rate obtained from 2006 survey is based on a partially relaxed definition of unemployment, which is somehow restricted and excludes some groups of unemployed persons than the completely relaxed definition. As a result, the estimate of unemployment rate is relatively small as compared to the other surveys which employed the completely relaxed definition of unemployment.

The March 2011 UEUS result reveals that the overall unemployment rate is 18.0 per cent and the corresponding male and female unemployment rates are 11.4 per cent and 25.3 per cent, respectively. The differentials of unemployment by sex also show that female's unemployment is more than two times as compared to males.

Percentage point is also used to trace the change of unemployment in urban areas over time. It is calculated as the difference of unemployment rate between the two points (survey periods). Summary Table 6.1 illustrates that the unemployment rate in March 2011 is declined by 0.9 percent as compared to the May 2010. It also reveals a marked decline of unemployment by 4.9 and 2.4 percentage points in April 2004 and May 2009 survey period compared to the March 2011, respectively.

**Summary Table 6.1 Distribution and Change of Unemployment
Rate of Urban Population Aged Ten Years
and Above by Age Group and Sex During
Four Survey Periods – Country Total**

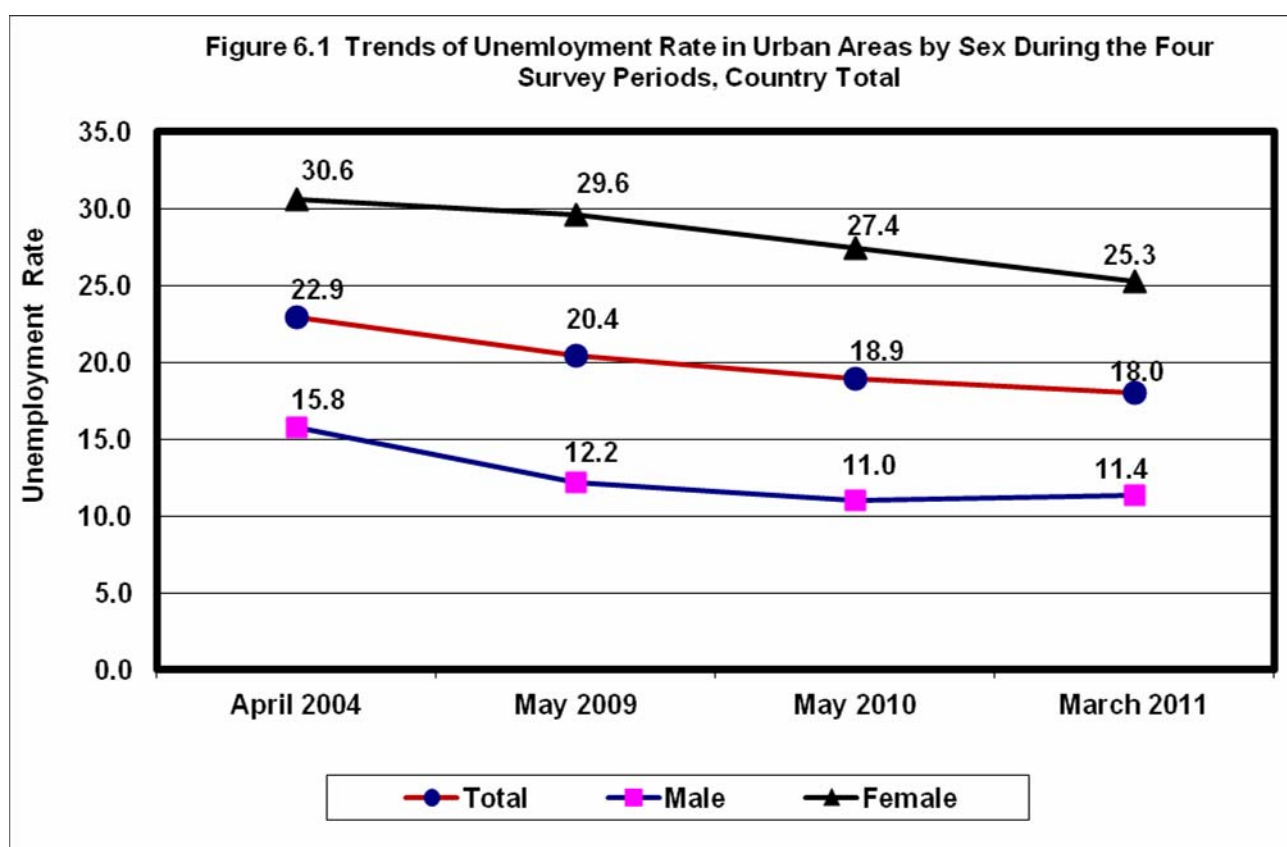
Age Group and Sex	Unemployment Rate				Change of Unemployment Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to		
	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010
All Ages							
Total	22.9	20.4	18.9	18.0	-4.9	-2.4	-0.9
Male	15.8	12.2	11.0	11.4	-4.4	-0.8	0.4
Female	30.6	29.6	27.4	25.3	-5.3	-4.3	-2.1
10 – 14							
Total	11.8	18.9	6.1	11.2	-0.6	-7.7	5.1
Male	14.2	17.0	6.1	9.4	-4.8	-7.6	3.3
Female	10.1	20.7	6.0	12.9	2.8	-7.8	6.9
15 – 19							
Total	33.2	29.3	25.0	26.8	-6.4	-2.5	1.8
Male	28.8	24.5	23.4	23.0	-5.8	-1.5	-0.4
Female	36.3	32.8	26.1	29.6	-6.7	-3.2	3.5
20 – 24							
Total	36.2	28.8	28.2	27.9	-8.3	-0.9	-0.3
Male	27.9	19.5	18.8	20.8	-7.1	1.3	2.0
Female	43.6	37.1	36.5	34.0	-9.6	-3.1	-2.5
25 – 29							
Total	25.6	21.8	21.0	18.3	-7.3	-3.5	-2.7
Male	16.1	12.6	12.5	10.5	-5.6	-2.1	-2.0
Female	35.5	31.3	29.9	27.0	-8.5	-4.3	-2.9
30 – 34							
Total	17.2	17.7	17.7	14.9	-2.3	-2.8	-2.8
Male	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
Female	28.9	30.4	28.7	23.1	-5.8	-7.3	-5.6
35 – 39							
Total	15.1	14.4	14.6	12.6	-2.5	-1.8	-2.0
Male	8.1	6.3	6.3	6.9	-1.2	0.6	0.6
Female	23.3	23.8	24.0	18.8	-4.5	-5.0	-5.2
40 – 44							
Total	12.0	12.5	11.3	12.2	0.2	-0.3	0.9
Male	6.3	5.0	4.1	6.0	-0.3	1.0	1.9
Female	19.8	22.9	21.9	22.2	2.4	-0.7	0.3
45 – 49							
Total	12.8	13.5	10.6	11.9	-0.9	-1.6	1.3
Male	8.2	5.4	4.9	5.0	-3.2	-0.4	0.1
Female	18.4	24.5	18.6	20.7	2.3	-3.8	2.1

Summary Table 6.1 Cont'd

Age Group and Sex	Unemployment Rate				Change of Unemployment Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to		
	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010
50 – 54							
Total	12.2	14.7	13.6	13.1	0.9	-1.6	-0.5
Male	12.9	7.9	5.6	7.3	-5.6	-0.6	1.7
Female	11.2	23.1	24.7	20.4	9.2	-2.7	-4.3
55 – 59							
Total	16.8	14.4	14.2	11.2	-5.6	-3.2	-3.0
Male	16.5	10.5	9.9	6.8	-9.7	-3.7	-3.1
Female	17.4	20.2	20.9	17.1	-0.3	-3.1	-3.8
60 – 64							
Total	16.3	17.9	13.5	13.2	-3.1	-4.7	-0.3
Male	18.6	13.1	13.1	9.1	-9.5	-4.0	-4.0
Female	11.9	27.3	14.3	20.7	8.8	-6.6	6.4
65+							
Total	10.8	16.9	12.4	12.2	1.4	-4.7	-0.2
Male	12.6	15.2	9.5	12.1	-0.5	-3.1	2.6
Female	6.7	20.9	18.9	12.5	5.8	-8.4	-6.4
15 and above							
Total	23.1	20.5	19.2	18.1	-5.0	-2.4	-1.1
Male	15.8	12.1	11.2	11.4	-4.4	-0.7	0.2
Female	31.2	29.9	28.0	25.7	-5.5	-4.2	-2.3
15 - 64							
Total	23.4	20.6	19.4	18.3	-5.1	-2.3	-1.1
Male	15.9	12.0	11.2	11.4	-4.5	-0.6	0.2
Female	31.5	30.1	28.1	25.9	-5.6	-4.2	-2.2
15 - 29 /Youth/							
Total	31.5	26.0	24.5	23.7	-7.8	-2.3	-0.8
Male	23.3	17.4	16.0	16.5	-6.8	-0.9	0.5
Female	38.7	33.9	31.6	30.3	-8.4	-3.6	-1.3

6.4. Trends of Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

As shown in Figure 6.1, unemployment in urban areas of the country shows a declining trend in the four survey periods. The overall unemployment rate declined from 22.9 percent in April 2004 to 20.4 percent in May 2009 and reach to 18.9 percent in March 2010, the rate further declined to 18.0 percent in March 2011. With regard to sex, the unemployment rate of male and female shows a downward trend during the four survey periods. However, females are more affected with the incidence of unemployment than males.

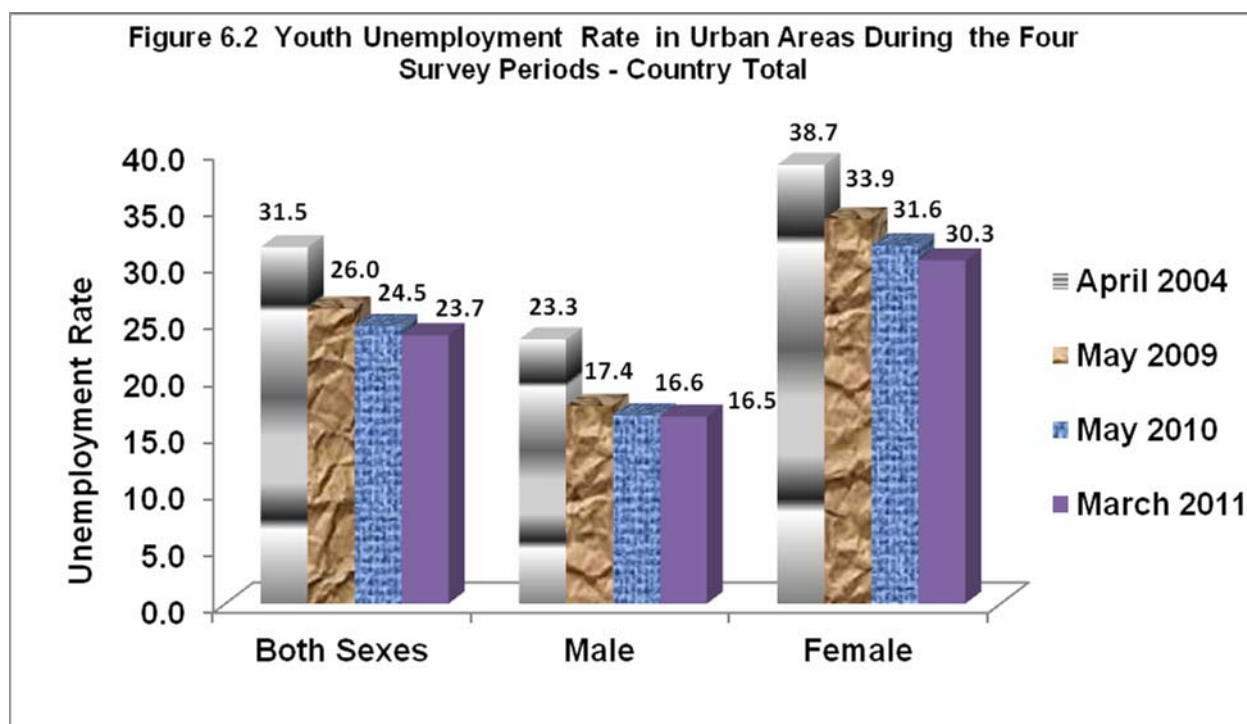


6.5 Youth Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

Youth comprises those persons aged 15 - 29 years. As part of the society, youths are vulnerable to the problem of unemployment. The lack of employment is more serious for them than any group of the population in urban areas of the country, which is confirmed by different survey findings.

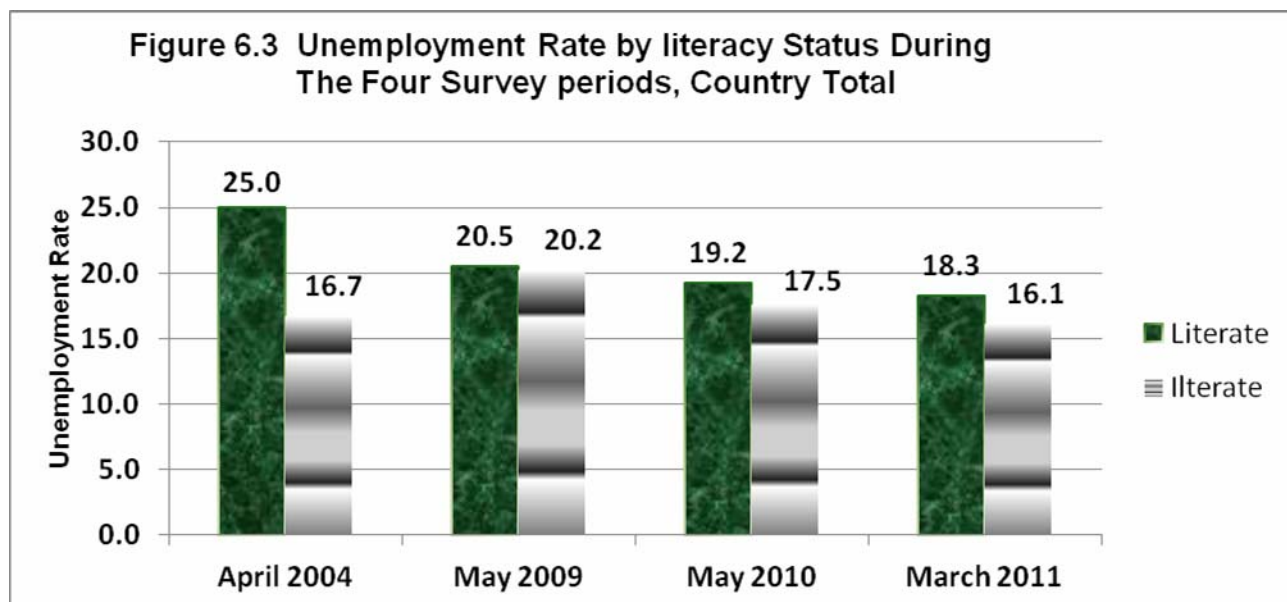
Youth unemployment rate was found 31.5 percent in April 2004 survey. However, the rate declined after five years to 26.0 percent in May 2009 and further dropped in to 24.5 percent in May 2010 and reach 23.7 percent in March 2011 (Figure 6.2).

With regard to sex, the unemployment rate of young male declined from 23.3 percent in April 2004 to 16.5 percent in March 2011. The corresponding young female unemployment rate also shows a downward trend from 38.7 percent in April 2004 to 30.3 percent in March 2011. Periodical analysis of unemployment among the young population displays a marked decline during the four survey periods. In this age group younger females are found more unemployed than their counterparts (Figure 6.2). The change of unemployment rate in percentage point of youth is also presented in summary Table 6.1.



6.6 Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status and Educational Level

Figure 6.3 shows that throughout the four survey periods the unemployment rate of literate persons is higher than illiterate persons. Furthermore, the figure illustrates that unemployment of literate persons declined during the four surveys periods, while unemployment of illiterate persons decline with some fluctuations.



Among the literate group, the highest rate of unemployment nearly one-fourth is found for those who did not complete secondary education, secondary completed and preparatory education. The unemployment rate of persons who had completed primary education, diploma, certificates and non-formal education ranges from 12.4 to 16.9 percent in March 2011. The lowest unemployment rate is recorded among those who had pre-school education and degree and above about 7.7 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively (Summary Table 6.2).

**Summary Table 6.2 Unemployment Rate by Educational Level and Sex- Country
Total 2011**

Educational Status	Unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female
Illiterate	16.1	7.6	20.1
Literate	18.3	11.9	27.3
Educational Level			
Pre-school	7.7	3.1	10.4
Non Formal	12.4	6.0	26.0
Grades 1-8	16.7	9.7	25.6
Secondary not completed*	24.3	15.0	38.8
Secondary Education Completed**	24.9	17.1	35.5
Preparatory	24.7	20.1	30.6
Certificate Completed***	16.9	12.6	21.1
Diploma Completed	15.0	11.7	19.0
Degree and above Completed	6.7	5.6	11.0

* Includes those who completed graded 9 in the new devised curriculum and grade 9-11 in old curriculum.

** Includes those who completed graded 10 in the new devised curriculum and grade 12 in old curriculum.

*** Includes TVET and any certificate above grade 12 in the old curriculum.

6.7 Unemployment Rate at Regional Urban Level

Summary Table 6.3 shows unemployment rate by region and sex during the four survey periods. The March 2011 survey depicts that high unemployment rate is recorded in Addis Ababa City Administration (25.1 percent) and Dire Dawa Administration (22.9 percent). Amhara, Tigray, Affar, Somali, Oromiya, Harari and S.N.N.P regions registered 10.0 -19.3 percent of unemployment rate in March 2011. The lowest unemployment rate 9.3 percent and 7.7 percent registered in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions urban areas, respectively. With respect to sex, female unemployment rate is higher than male in all regions urban areas during the four survey periods (Figure 6.4).

The change in percentage point of unemployment in all regions is also presented in summary Table 6.3. Unemployment shows a declining trend in Oromiya, Benishangul-Gumuz, S.N.N.P., Gambella, Dire Dawa Administration, Addis Ababa City Administration and Harari regions during the four survey periods. Affar and Amhara regions show an increment in unemployment. While unemployment in Tigray and Somali regions show a declining trend prior to 2010 but rose after wards (Summary Table 6.3).

The differential of unemployment is also examined by sex at regional urban levels. The unemployment of female shows a declining trend in Oromiya, S.N.N.P., Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Addis Ababa City Administration, Dire Dawa Administration and Harari regions. On the same manner, male unemployment also shows a declining trend in Addis Ababa City Administration, Dire Dawa Administration, Oromiya and S.N.N.P regions during the three survey periods compared to the March 2011 survey. The unemployment of female and male in Amhara and Affar regions depicts an increasing trend in most of the survey periods.

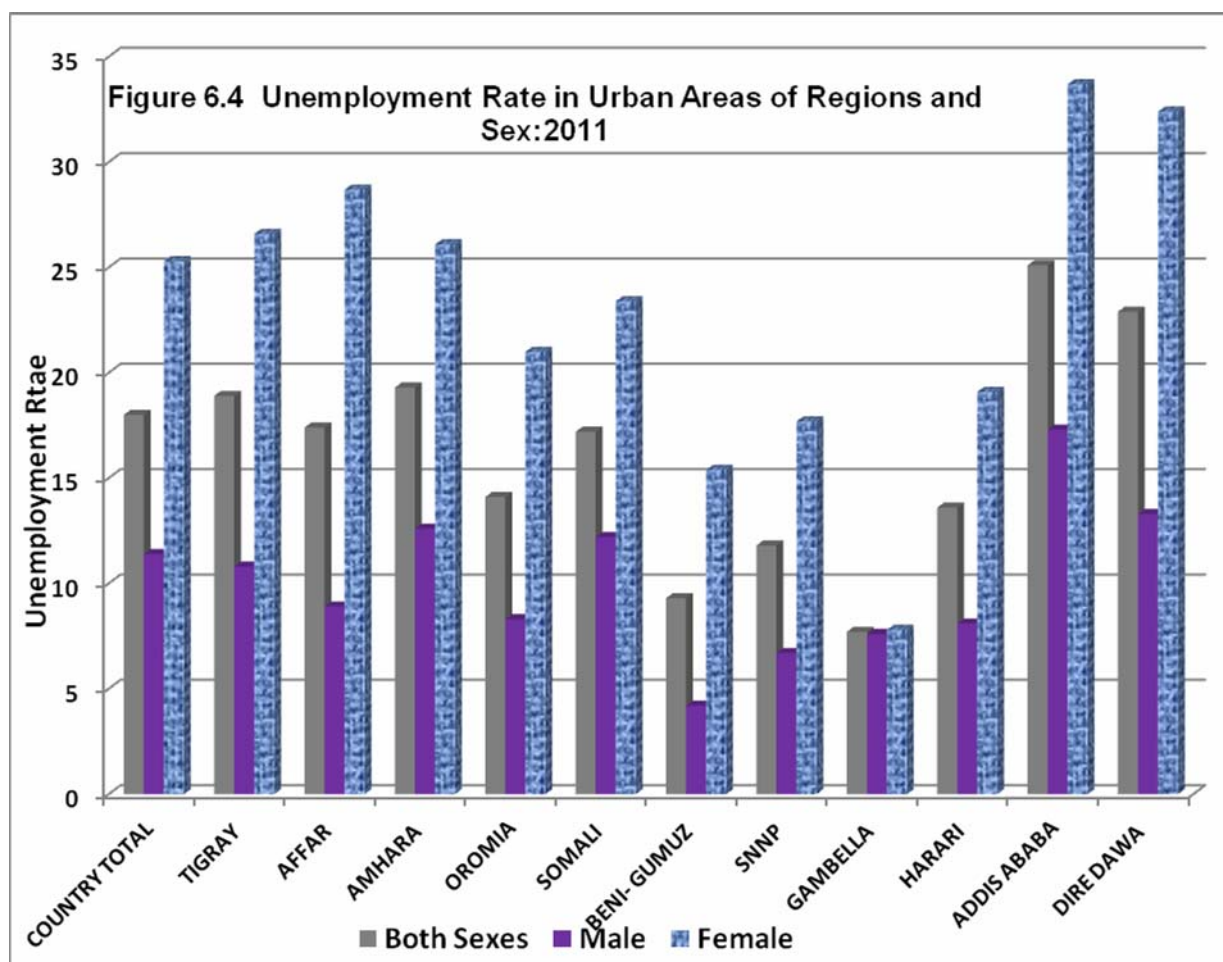
Summary Table 6.3 Distribution and Change of Unemployment Rate of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region and Sex During the Four Survey Periods

Region and Sex	Unemployment Rate				Change of Unemployment Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to		
	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010
COUNTRY TOTAL							
Total	22.9	20.4	18.9	18.0	-4.9	-2.4	-0.9
Male	15.8	12.2	11.0	11.4	-4.4	-0.8	0.4
Female	30.6	29.6	27.4	25.3	-5.3	-4.3	-2.1
TIGRAY							
Total	22.1	21.1	18.2	18.9	-3.2	-2.2	0.7
Male	12.9	13.6	10.6	10.8	-2.1	-2.8	0.2
Female	31.1	28.3	25.7	26.6	-4.5	-1.7	0.9
AFFAR							
Total	18.4	14.6	13.4	17.4	-1.0	2.8	4.0
Male	6.6	8.4	5.5	8.9	2.3	0.5	3.4
Female	34.1	24.4	23.8	28.7	-5.4	4.3	4.9
AMHARA							
Total	18.7	15.5	15.7	19.3	0.6	3.8	3.6
Male	12.4	8.0	8.9	12.6	0.2	4.6	3.7
Female	24.1	23.4	22.8	26.1	2.0	2.7	3.3
OROMIA							
Total	21.5	19.2	16.0	14.1	-7.4	-5.1	-1.9
Male	13.8	11.0	8.5	8.3	-5.5	-2.7	-0.2
Female	30.4	28.7	24.4	21.0	-9.4	-7.7	-3.4
SOMALI							
Total	17.9	20.2	13.5	17.2	-0.7	-3.0	3.7
Male	14.6	11.8	7.1	12.2	-2.4	0.4	5.1
Female	21.7	31.1	22.9	23.4	1.7	-7.7	0.5
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ							
Total	12.1	13.6	10.1	9.3	-2.8	-4.3	-0.8
Male	7.6	7.1	3.0	4.2	-3.4	-2.9	1.2
Female	18.1	20.6	18.7	15.4	-2.7	-5.2	-3.3
S.N.N.P.							
Total	14.1	15.5	14.2	11.8	-2.3	-3.7	-2.4
Male	8.1	7.9	6.8	6.7	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1
Female	21.2	24.2	22.8	17.7	-3.5	-6.5	-5.1
GAMBELLA							
Total	-	17.3	12.7	7.7	-	-9.6	-5.0
Male	-	7.1	8.1	7.6	-	0.5	-0.5
Female	-	28.7	17.1	7.8	-	-20.9	-9.3

Note: The 2004 UEUS was not conducted in Gambella Region.

Summary Table 6.3 cont'd

Region and Sex	Unemployment Rate				Change of Unemployment Rate in Percentage Point from March 2011 to		
	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010
HARARI							
Total	22.1	14.4	15.3	13.6	-8.5	-0.8	-1.7
Male	15.0	8.1	7.2	8.1	-6.9	0.0	0.9
Female	29.2	21.1	23.6	19.1	-10.1	-2.0	-4.5
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION							
Total	29.1	27.9	26.9	25.1	-4.0	-2.8	-1.8
Male	22.3	18.4	17.9	17.3	-5.0	-1.1	-0.6
Female	36.8	38.3	36.1	33.7	-3.1	-4.6	-2.4
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION							
Total	33.5	28	30.2	22.9	-10.6	-5.1	-7.3
Male	19.8	20.3	21.5	13.3	-6.5	-7.0	-8.2
Female	46.6	36.2	39.6	32.4	-14.2	-3.8	-7.2



6.8. Problems of Establishing Own Business

Unemployed persons were asked about whether they have tried to establish their own business or not prior to the survey date, and if they have tried to establish their own business or enterprise, the type of problems they faced was recorded. Summary Table 6.4 illustrates that 54.5 percent of the unemployed persons reported that shortage of finance is the main problem that hinder them to establish their own business in March 2011. About 12.3 percent and 8.5 percent of unemployed persons reported that lack of working place and land, and lack of working place are the main problems they have faced to establish their own business or to engage in self employment, respectively. Lack of training, finance, information, absence of license and shortage of equipment are also important in determining self employment of the unemployed persons. In almost all surveys, no significant differences have been observed between male and female with respect to the type of problems they have faced in establishing their own business or enterprise. The overall results of the surveys indicated that the problem of finance shows an improvement perhaps the accessibility of finance through credit and saving micro-enterprises.

Summary Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Above Who Wants to Establish Own Business by Sex and Type of Problems Faced During the Four Survey Periods - Country Total

Survey Period	All Persons		Type of Problems Faced											
	No.	%	No Problem	Shortage of Finance	Lack of Training	Lack of working Place	Lack of Finance & Training	Lack of Working Place & land	Lack / Absence of License	Shortage / lack of Equipment	Lack of information	Do not Know	Others	Not State d
Both Sexes														
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
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
May 2010	298,324	100	8.3	58.1	0.9	9.3	3.0	12.3	0.7	0.4	-	0.8	0.7	0.2
March 2011	316,808	100	6.8	55.4	0.9	8.5	3.4	10.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	12.3	0.5
Male														
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
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
May 2010	60499	100	9.6	56.3	0.1	10.4	4.8	11.5	1.6	1.2	-	1	3.7	.-
March 2011	78,778	100	8.1	54.7	1.2	5.9	2.8	11.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	-	12.9	0.8
Female														
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
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
May 2010	237825	100	7.9	58.6	1.1	9.0	2.5	12.5	0.4	0.1	-	0.7	6.7	0.3
March 2011	238,030	100	6.4	55.6	0.7	9.3	3.6	10.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	12.1	0.3

6.9. Marital Status of Unemployed Urban Population

The percentage distribution of unemployed persons by marital status is presented in Summary Table 6.5. Among the unemployed persons, married and single (never married) persons accounts 45.2 percent and 43.5 percent, respectively in March 2011. Widowed, divorced and separated constitute 11.3 percent of the unemployed persons.

With regard to sex, 67.1 percent of unemployed males and 31.7 percent of unemployed female are were single. Among the married unemployed persons 28.3 percent and 53.6 percent are males and females, respectively. The percentage share of unemployed widowed, divorced and separated females are higher than males in the same category (Summary Table 6.5).

Summary Table 6.5 also shows the characteristics of unemployed persons by region. The result depicts that more than half of the unemployed persons in Affar, Oromiya, S.N.N.P, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Somali and Harari regioes are married in each regions. The proportion of married unemployed persons in Tigray, Amhara, Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa accounts more than one third of the unemployed persons of the respective regions. Except Addis Ababa City Administration and Affar regions, the proportion of never married unemployed persons in the nine regions accounts more than 30 percent of the unemployed persons of the respective regions.

Summary Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population Aged Ten years and Above by Sex, Region and Marital Status : 2011

Region and Sex	Total Unemployed Persons		Marital Status					
	No.	%	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Live Together
COUNTRY TOTAL								
Total	1,125,536	100	43.5	45.2	4.3	4.5	1.9	0.6
Male	375,585	100	67.1	28.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.3
Female	749,950	100	31.7	53.6	5.4	6.1	2.4	0.7
Regions								
TIGRAY	74,758	100	46.0	42.1	6.0	3.5	2.5	-
AFFAR	15,066	100	22.8	59.1	6.1	7.8	3.6	0.6
AMHARA	220,336	100	40.4	47.2	6.3	3.8	2.1	0.2
OROMIYA	264,769	100	39.9	50.5	2.6	4.2	1.9	0.8
SOMALI	34,678	100	38.4	53.0	2.4	3.1	3.0	-
BENISHANGUL								
- GUMUZ	5,470	100	32.7	60.3	2.7	4.3	-	-
S.N.N.P	90,711	100	39.1	52.4	2.3	3.5	1.2	1.5
GAMBELLA	2,785	100	35.4	57.6	1.3	3.9	1.9	-
HARARI	7,624	100	33.6	54.7	4.7	5.6	1.5	-
ADDIS ABABA								
CITY ADMINISTRATION	384,317	100	50.5	37.6	4.5	5.4	1.8	0.3
DIRE DAWA								
ADMINISTRATION	25,024	100	37.2	43.0	5.0	5.7	2.7	6.5

6.10. Previous Work Experience

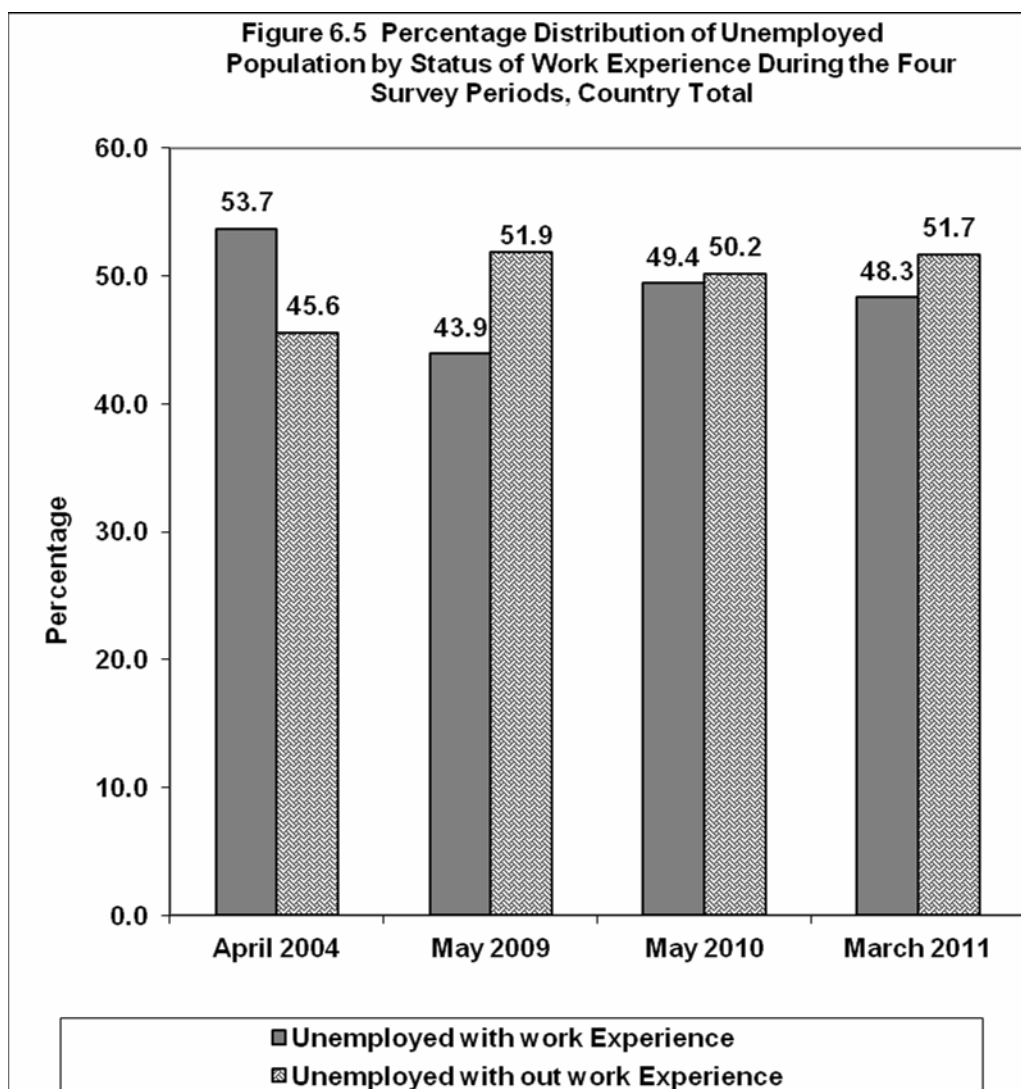
Work Experience is the other social characteristics of unemployed persons collected in the 2011 UEUS. Summary Table 6.6 portrays the percentage of urban unemployed persons by sex and previous work experience. Out of the total 1,125,536 unemployed persons in urban areas of the country, 48.3 percent of them had work experience and 51.7 percent of them had no work experience at the time of the survey. Among those who had work experience, females and males account 51.2 percent and 42.4 percent, respectively. As far as unemployed person without experience is concerned, males who had no experience (57.6 percent) are higher than females (48.8 percent).

Summary Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten years and above by Sex and Status of Work Experience During the Four Survey Periods- Country Total

Status of Work Experience	Sex	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011
Unemployed With Work Experience	Total	53.7	43.9	49.4	48.3
	Male	62.9	39.3	42.2	42.4
	Female	48.5	46	52.6	51.2
Unemployed Without Work Experience	Total	45.6	51.9	50.2	51.7
	Male	36.3	55.5	57.6	57.6
	Female	50.9	50.2	47	48.8
	Female	0.6	3.8	0.4	0.2

Note: The above figure does not include not stated cases.

The observation of unemployed persons over time by work experience demonstrate that the size of unemployed persons who had no work experience in March 2011 is higher than those unemployed persons without work experience on May 2010 survey. At the same time, the proportion of unemployed persons with work experience in march 2011 decreases by 1.1 percent as compared to the 2010 (Figure 6.5). This implies that having a work experience increases the chance of getting employment or reduces the risk of unemployment.



6.11. Duration of Unemployment

As shown in Summary Table 6.7, the majority of the unemployed persons 36.1 percent are without jobs for 1- 6 months and 21.9 percent for 7-12 months in March 2011. This group of the unemployed persons (58.0 percent) can be termed as first time job seekers. About 13.8 percent and 12.5 percent of the unemployed persons stay without job for 96 and above months and 13 - 24 months, respectively. The rest of the unemployed persons (12.5 percent) remained jobless for 25-95 months.

**Summary Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population in Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Above
by Sex and Duration of Unemployment During the Four Survey Periods- Country Total**

Survey Periods	Sex	Duration of Unemployment (in Months)										
		<1	1-6	7-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72	73-84	85-95	96 & above
April 2004	Total	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
May 2009	Total	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
May 2010	Total	24.1	28.2	17.8	10.1	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	8.4
	Male	15.2	37.4	20.0	10.2	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	6.9
	Female	28.0	24.1	16.8	10.0	4.7	2.7	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	9.1
March 2011	Total	3.2	36.1	21.9	12.5	5.7	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	13.8
	Male	3.2	40.1	23.4	12.7	5.8	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	9.3
	Female	3.1	34.0	21.1	12.5	5.7	2.7	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.1	16.1

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Annex I- IV

Annex I Survey Questionnaire

Annex II Estimation Procedures of Total Ratio and Sampling Errors

Annex III Estimates of CV's for selected Tables

**Annex IV Distribution of Economically Active and Inactive
Population**

201		202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
<i>For all members of the Household</i>					<i>For members aged 5 years and above</i>		<i>For members aged 10 years and over</i>			
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? 0= Head 1= Spouse 2= Son/daughter of head and spouse 3= Son/daughter of head 4= Son/daughter of spouse 5= Mother/father of head/spouse 6= Sister/brother of head/spouse 7 = Paid Domestic Workers 8= Other relatives 9= Non-relatives	2= Female 1= Male	What is your age? (enter age in completed year. If under one year enter '00' in the column)	Can you read and write? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Col. 208	What was the highest grade you have completed? <div style="text-align: center;">list of answers and codes are provided in the manual</div>	Have you received any professional or Vocational/ Technical training ? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Col. 210	In what type of profession (Vocational/ technical) are you trained? <div style="text-align: center;">list of answers and codes are provided in the manual</div>	1=Never married 2=Married 3= Divorced 4= Widowed 5= Separated	
	0 1									
	0 2									
	0 3									
	0 4									
	0 5									
	0 6									
	0 7									
	0 8									
	0 9									
	1 0									
1 1										

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

[illegible]

SECTION 3: LAST 7 DAYS ...(cont'd)
(For members aged 5 years and above)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Column 402	Column 403	Column 408
1. Searching vacancy advertising boards	01. Pregnancy/delivery	00. I have no problem
2. Through News paper, Radio and TV	02. Illness/Injury	01. Shortage of finance
3. I have unemployment card	03. Personal/family responsibility	02. Lack of training
4. Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, etc.	04. Responsibility of home activity	03. Problem of working place/land
5. Trying to establish own enterprise	05. Old age/Pension	04. Lack of finance and training
6. Direct application to employers	06. Education/Training	05. Lack of working place & finance
7. Checking at work sites	07. Already found/made an	06. Lack/absence of License
8. Others	08. Possibility to rejoin my	
	09. Thought no work available	07. Shortage/absence of equipment
	10. To start private work, I thought there will be shortage of money, raw material...etc.	08. Don't know
	11. Too young	09. Lack of information
	12. Remittance	10. Others/Specify/
	13. Culture/believing that it is the role of Men	
	14. Others/Specify	

[illegible]

[illegible]

01= I do not have a problem	07= Unable to get licence
02= Lack of working place	08= Shortage of credit facilities
03= Shortage of finance/Capital	09= Lack of raw materials
04= Lack of working place and finance	10= Shortage of equipment
05= Shortage of market	11= Lack of information
06= Shortage of training	12= Pressure from government
	13= Others

CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY
URBAN EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY - 2011

101 Kill	102 Zone	103 Wereda	104 Town	105 Keftegna/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 - 2011

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SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

(For Office Use Only)

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page 2 of 4 pages

SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

(For Office Use Only)

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page 3 of 4 pages

(For Office Use Only)

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page 4 of 4 pages

(For Office Use Only)

[illegible]

THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

URBAN EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY - 2011

SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

(For Office Use Only)

101 Kilil	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				

For office work only (Branch Office)

Number of Questionnaire

--	--	--	--

	Name	Signature	Date
Enumerator			
supervisor			
Statistician			

For office work only (Head Office)

Number of Questionnaire

--	--	--	--

	Name	Signature	Date
Editor			
Editor-verifyer			
Encoder			
Encoder-verifyer			

Date

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 i in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

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

\hat{Y}_{hij} = The observed value of characteristic y for household j, in EA/PSU i, 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/SSU j, 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.

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

4. 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.

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

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

5. 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:

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

6. 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

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

Annex III

ANNEX TABLE 1. Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Age Group,
Sex and Activity Status during the Last Seven Days
(Current Status Approach) – COUNTRY TOTAL: 2011

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	CV	Active	CV	Inactive	CV
All Ages						
Total	10,396,616	1.41	6,265,367	1.57	4,131,249	1.84
Male	4,865,855	1.52	3,304,538	1.64	1,561,317	2.21
Female	5,530,760	1.47	2,960,829	1.79	2,569,931	1.96
10-14						
Total	1,513,511	2.23	163,037	7.66	1,350,474	2.31
Male	713,106	2.72	79,007	9.78	634,099	2.74
Female	800,404	2.51	84,029	7.96	716,375	2.72
15-19						
Total	1,735,485	2.00	587,006	3.16	1,148,479	2.41
Male	751,452	2.57	250,346	4.47	501,106	3.09
Female	984,032	2.24	336,660	3.57	647,372	2.73
20-24						
Total	1,556,316	1.86	1,106,287	2.29	450,029	3.10
Male	679,472	2.53	510,306	3.03	169,166	4.37
Female	876,845	2.20	595,982	2.70	280,863	3.53
25-29						
Total	1,470,711	1.81	1,236,396	1.92	234,315	4.49
Male	699,615	2.25	647,935	2.37	51,680	8.23
Female	771,095	2.26	588,461	2.52	182,634	4.77
30-34						
Total	957,508	2.61	845,564	2.74	111,944	5.84
Male	498,411	3.23	481,734	3.34	16,677	1.06
Female	459,097	3.00	363,830	3.27	95,267	6.38
35-39						
Total	850,679	2.49	751,307	2.52	99,372	6.59
Male	401,786	3.18	390,114	3.19	11,672	0.68
Female	448,894	2.86	361,194	3.13	87,700	6.62
40-44						
Total	542,568	2.55	467,174	2.67	75,394	6.65
Male	298,411	3.36	286,581	3.37	11,830	0.61
Female	244,158	3.34	180,594	3.86	63,564	6.75
45-49						
Total	440,017	2.62	370,591	2.83	69,426	6.44
Male	215,355	3.67	207,346	3.76	8,009	0.46
Female	224,662	3.65	163,246	4.29	61,416	6.80
50-54						
Total	347,801	3.07	267,551	3.46	80,250	5.77
Male	161,285	4.23	149,792	4.39	11,493	0.60
Female	186,517	4.35	117,760	5.51	68,757	6.12
55-59						
Total	245,414	3.85	172,102	4.50	73,312	6.34
Male	113,124	5.08	99,621	5.48	13,503	0.76
Female	132,290	4.88	72,481	6.80	59,809	7.02
60-64						
Total	234,669	3.55	124,728	4.89	109,941	5.15
Male	104,252	5.68	80,140	6.38	24,112	1.30
Female	130,418	4.45	44,589	7.77	85,829	5.80
65+						
Total	501,937	3.18	173,622	4.64	328,315	3.98
Male	229,588	3.90	121,618	5.02	107,970	6.04
Female	272,349	4.13	52,004	8.00	220,345	4.57

ANNEX TABLE 2. Economically Active Urban Population of Major Towns Aged Ten Years And Over By Age Group, Sex, Whether Employed or Not During the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach): 2011

Age Group and Sex	Economically Active	CV	Employed	CV	Unemployed	CV
All Ages						
Total	6,265,367	1.57	5,139,831	1.60	1,125,536	2.99
Male	3,304,538	1.64	2,928,953	1.66	375,585	4.07
Female	2,960,829	1.79	2,210,879	1.96	749,950	3.12
10-14						
Total	163,037	7.66	144,811	8.43	18,226	15.51
Male	79,007	9.78	71,614	10.46	7,394	20.23
Female	84,029	7.96	73,197	8.78	10,832	20.46
15-19						
Total	587,006	3.16	429,517	3.66	157,489	5.46
Male	250,346	4.47	192,665	5.04	57,681	8.03
Female	336,660	3.57	236,852	4.45	99,808	6.26
20-24						
Total	1,106,287	2.29	797,478	2.50	308,809	3.81
Male	510,306	3.03	404,296	3.36	106,010	5.70
Female	595,982	2.70	393,182	3.07	202,800	4.30
25-29						
Total	1,236,396	1.92	1,009,623	2.09	226,773	3.73
Male	647,935	2.37	579,802	2.58	68,133	6.23
Female	588,461	2.52	429,821	2.80	158,640	4.58
30-34						
Total	845,564	2.74	719,297	2.95	126,267	5.23
Male	481,734	3.34	439,566	3.46	42,168	8.92
Female	363,830	3.27	279,731	3.68	84,099	6.15
35-39						
Total	751,307	2.52	656,750	2.65	94,558	5.96
Male	390,114	3.19	363,332	3.27	26,782	12.04
Female	361,194	3.13	293,418	3.49	67,776	6.86
40-44						
Total	467,174	2.67	409,957	2.80	57,218	7.49
Male	286,581	3.37	269,401	3.43	17,180	13.13
Female	180,594	3.86	140,556	4.39	40,038	8.61
45-49						
Total	370,591	2.83	326,320	3.03	44,271	8.09
Male	207,346	3.76	196,881	3.77	10,464	16.49
Female	163,246	4.29	129,439	4.78	33,807	9.40
50-54						
Total	267,551	3.46	232,556	3.59	34,995	11.21
Male	149,792	4.39	138,821	4.53	10,971	16.04
Female	117,760	5.51	93,735	5.88	24,024	12.78
55-59						
Total	172,102	4.50	152,901	4.70	19,201	11.82
Male	99,621	5.48	92,826	5.74	6,794	20.18
Female	72,481	6.80	60,074	7.19	12,407	15.13
60-64						
Total	124,728	4.89	108,220	5.21	16,508	13.69
Male	80,140	6.38	72,874	6.47	7,265	20.74
Female	44,589	7.77	35,346	8.41	9,243	19.65
65+						
Total	173,622	4.64	152,402	4.78	21,220	12.86
Male	121,618	5.02	106,875	5.09	14,743	15.29
Female	52,004	8.00	45,527	8.56	6,477	19.80

ANNEX TABLE 3 Paid Employees of Urban Population Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Period of Payment and Amount Of Total Payment – COUNTRY TOTAL: 2011

Period of Payment	Amount of Total Payment(in Birr)																	
	Total Paid Employees	CV	<50	CV	50-99	CV	100-199	CV	200-399	CV	400-699	CV	700-999	CV	1000+	CV	Not Stated	CV
Total																		
Total	2,544,615	1.95	16,746	16.86	51,204	8.62	144,560	5.32	374,906	3.36	535,600	3.62	395,370	3.59	1,010,204	2.84	16,025	17.13
Male	1,537,512	1.97	2,625	35.39	11,687	16.15	36,681	10.55	138,215	5.22	316,242	4.00	268,832	4.15	754,454	2.78	8,775	21.37
Female	1,007,104	2.62	14,121	17.63	39,517	9.60	107,879	6.15	236,691	3.81	219,358	4.81	126,537	5.83	255,750	4.45	7,250	23.79
Hourly																		
Total	24,082	16.13	39	100.71	1,548	51.94	2,257	36.47	2,836	38.14	6,041	26.38	4,719	27.99	6,642	24.93	-	-
Male	18,213	15.40	-	-	720	58.19	1,202	50.10	2,517	42.57	3,648	25.90	4,082	29.33	6,045	24.32	-	-
Female	5,869	33.81	39	100.71	828	65.94	1,056	53.18	319	46.55	2,392	47.28	637	87.59	597	59.69	-	-
Daily																		
Total	126,225	6.50	2,659	30.03	2,901	29.02	6,284	23.78	18,991	13.66	39,579	12.03	29,112	12.19	26,626	10.71	73	99.71
Male	100,525	6.59	788	42.31	2,352	31.96	4,752	25.51	11,136	15.52	29,486	12.70	26,073	12.86	25,865	10.95	73	99.71
Female	25,699	13.60	1,871	38.80	549	64.83	1,532	38.41	7,856	24.07	10,093	20.99	3,039	35.90	760	47.12	-	-
Weekly																		
Total	106,716	9.45	3,058	59.25	667	69.83	5,934	23.37	17,081	13.90	32,945	13.93	21,750	17.19	24,659	12.22	622	-
Male	87,146	9.46	1,070	70.95	37	101.40	3,074	33.80	10,879	16.66	27,260	14.39	20,176	18.19	24,100	12.42	550	-
Female	19,569	15.10	1,988	67.13	630	73.67	2,860	27.39	6,201	19.24	5,685	23.39	1,574	39.78	559	74.39	72	-
Fortnight																		
Total	87,174	7.12	493	92.03	2,382	41.37	4,014	27.33	13,681	13.85	28,989	11.61	18,049	13.90	19,246	12.54	320	93.00
Male	61,553	8.43	41	98.55	527	86.78	301	77.02	4,577	24.75	21,439	13.02	15,795	15.19	18,552	12.97	320	93.00
Female	25,622	11.30	452	99.89	1,854	32.08	3,713	28.00	9,104	16.03	7,550	20.75	2,254	32.90	693	26.08	-	-
Monthly																		
Total	2,151,919	2.12	8,181	19.99	39,297	8.66	121,445	6.07	314,939	3.73	419,660	3.81	312,786	3.72	923,406	3.04	12,205	19.23
Male	1,233,109	2.14	446	69.25	5,888	21.84	24,826	13.09	104,090	6.20	226,853	4.24	194,535	4.35	670,815	3.01	5,656	24.59
Female	918,810	2.78	7,735	20.77	33,409	9.69	96,619	6.62	210,849	4.11	192,808	5.03	118,251	5.93	252,591	4.48	6,548	25.44
Yearly																		
Total	9,297	20.20	704	70.63	2,116	44.37	1,142	46.95	2,047	38.52	946	53.85	-	-	2,342	31.98	-	-
Male	7,499	23.16	-	-	1,744	51.14	973	53.40	1,647	41.23	794	61.24	-	-	2,342	31.98	-	-
Female	1,798	40.70	704	70.63	373	79.00	169	78.38	400	100.22	152	99.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/specify																		
Total	36,880	16.44	1,611	60.45	2,293	51.11	3,485	25.68	5,331	25.44	7,440	26.46	8,953	39.12	7,284	19.61	482	99.90
Male	27,772	20.36	280	99.82	420	70.69	1,554	30.49	3,369	36.51	6,762	28.46	8,171	42.49	6,734	21.37	481.88	99.90
Female	9,108	22.99	1,331	70.09	1,874	60.52	1,931	39.33	1,962	29.76	678	61.03	782	58.03	550	52.21	-	-
Not Stated																		
Total	2,323	46.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,323	46.59
Male	1,694	50.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	50.96
Female	629	70.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	70.60

Annexes IV

**Table 1. Distribution of Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Age Group and Sex in March 2011:
Country Level**

Age Group	All Persons	Economically Active			Economically Inactive Persons
		Employed Persons	Unemployed Persons	Total Active Persons	
All Ages					
Total	10,396,615	5,139,831	1,125,536	6,265,367	4,131,249
Male	4,865,855	2,928,953	375,585	3,304,538	1,561,317
Female	5,530,760	2,210,879	749,950	2,960,829	2,569,931
10-14					
Total	1,513,511	144,811	18,226	163,037	1,350,474
Male	713,106	71,614	7,394	79,007	634,099
Female	800,405	73,197	10,832	84,029	716,375
15-19					
Total	1,735,484	429,517	157,489	587,006	1,148,479
Male	751,452	192,665	57,681	250,346	501,106
Female	984,032	236,852	99,808	336,660	647,372
20-24					
Total	1,556,316	797,478	308,809	1,106,287	450,029
Male	679,472	404,296	106,010	510,306	169,166
Female	876,845	393,182	202,800	595,982	280,863
25-29					
Total	1,470,711	1,009,623	226,773	1,236,396	234,315
Male	699,615	579,802	68,133	647,935	51,680
Female	771,096	429,821	158,640	588,461	182,634
30-34					
Total	957,508	719,297	126,267	845,564	111,944
Male	498,411	439,566	42,168	481,734	16,677
Female	459,097	279,731	84,099	363,830	95,267
35-39					
Total	850,679	656,750	94,558	751,307	99,372
Male	401,785	363,332	26,782	390,114	11,672
Female	448,894	293,418	67,776	361,194	87,700
40-44					
Total	542,568	409,957	57,218	467,174	75,394
Male	298,410	269,401	17,180	286,581	11,830
Female	244,158	140,556	40,038	180,594	63,564
45-49					
Total	440,017	326,320	44,271	370,591	69,426
Male	215,355	196,881	10,464	207,346	8,009
Female	224,662	129,439	33,807	163,246	61,416
50-54					
Total	347,802	232,556	34,995	267,551	80,250
Male	161,285	138,821	10,971	149,792	11,493
Female	186,516	93,735	24,024	117,760	68,757
55-59					
Total	245,414	152,901	19,201	172,102	73,312
Male	113,124	92,826	6,794	99,621	13,503
Female	132,290	60,074	12,407	72,481	59,809
60-64					
Total	234,669	108,220	16,508	124,728	109,941
Male	104,252	72,874	7,265	80,140	24,112
Female	130,417	35,346	9,243	44,589	85,829
65+					
Total	501,937	152,402	21,220	173,622	328,315
Male	229,588	106,875	14,743	121,618	107,970
Female	272,349	45,527	6,477	52,004	220,345

**Table 2. Distribution of Economically Active and Inactive Population
Aged Ten Years and Above by Region and Sex : March 2011**

Regions	All Persons	Economically Active			Economically Inactive Persons	
		Employed Persons	Unemployed Persons	Total Active Persons		
COUNTRY TOTAL						
Total	10,396,615	5,139,831	1,125,536	6,265,367	4,131,249	
Male	4,865,855	2,928,953	375,585	3,304,538	1,561,317	
Female	5,530,760	2,210,879	749,950	2,960,829	2,569,931	
TIGRAY						
Total	713,842	321,569	74,758	396,327	317,515	
Male	314,330	173,501	21,057	194,559	119,772	
Female	399,512	148,068	53,701	201,769	197,743	
AFFAR						
Total	145,374	71,536	15,066	86,602	58,772	
Male	72,334	45,023	4,378	49,402	22,932	
Female	73,040	26,512	10,688	37,200	35,840	
AMHARA						
Total	1,872,111	921,246	220,336	1,141,582	730,530	
Male	851,266	505,459	73,128	578,586	272,679	
Female	1,020,846	415,787	147,208	562,996	457,850	
OROMIYA						
Total	3,063,596	1,609,473	264,769	1,874,241	1,189,355	
Male	1,463,526	930,772	84,133	1,014,905	448,621	
Female	1,600,070	678,701	180,636	859,336	740,734	
SOMALI						
Total	431,705	167,435	34,678	202,113	229,592	
Male	219,499	98,864	13,735	112,599	106,901	
Female	212,205	68,571	20,943	89,514	122,691	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ						
Total	95,879	53,221	5,470	58,691	37,188	
Male	45,321	30,493	1,326	31,818	13,503	
Female	50,558	22,729	4,144	26,873	23,685	
S.N.N.P						
Total	1,240,922	680,560	90,711	771,271	469,651	
Male	602,413	387,610	27,660	415,270	187,143	
Female	638,508	292,950	63,050	356,001	282,508	
GAMBELLA						
Total	66,426	33,342	2,785	36,127	30,299	
Male	31,685	16,628	1,368	17,995	13,690	
Female	34,740	16,715	1,417	18,132	16,609	
HARARI						
Total	82,347	48,450	7,624	56,074	26,273	
Male	39,483	25,806	2,267	28,073	11,410	
Female	42,864	22,644	5,357	28,001	14,863	
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION						
Total	2,504,853	1,148,974	384,317	1,533,291	971,562	
Male	1,141,811	667,973	139,334	807,307	334,504	
Female	1,363,042	481,001	244,982	725,984	637,058	
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION						
Total	179,561	84,025	25,024	109,048	70,512	
Male	84,187	46,825	7,200	54,024	30,162	
Female	95,374	37,200	17,824	55,024	40,350	

2011