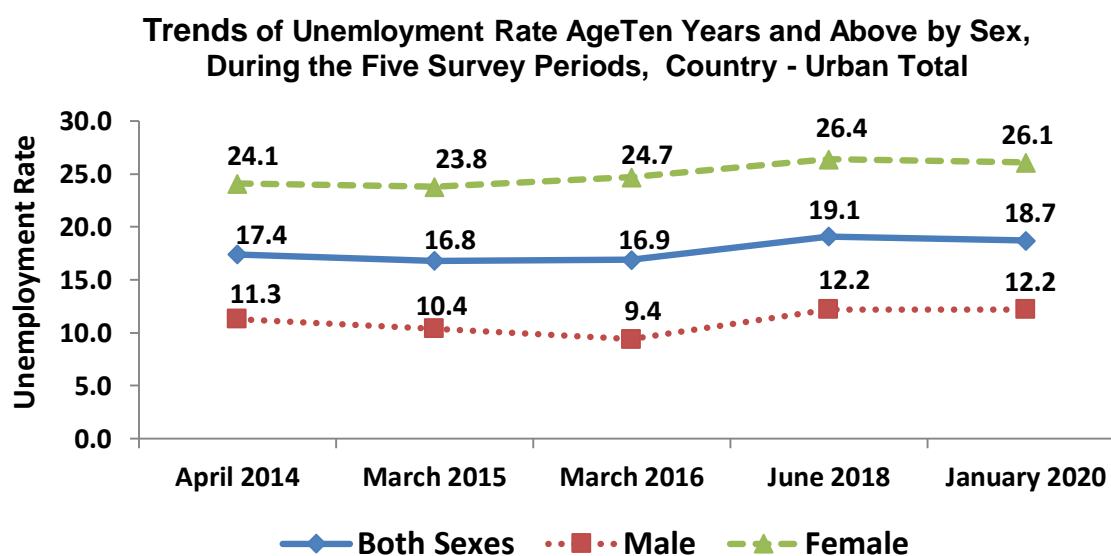


THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

KEY FINDINGS ON THE 2020 URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY (A Comparative Analysis with 2014-2016 and 2018 Survey Results)



Addis Ababa
May 2020

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia being one of the African countries with relatively fast-growing population coupled with developing economy, 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. The level of employment and unemployment of the country is widely used as overall indicators in evaluating the current performance of the economy. Labour force survey is one of the most important sources of data that provides information regarding the potential labour force of the country. The analysis of employment status is therefore, essential both in reflecting the current employment situations and foreseeing future changes. It serves as an input for the evaluation of the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, it is important to monitor and evaluate the effect of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) of the country.

All residential households in all urban areas of the country were the target for the survey, however, the survey does not include the people living in collective quarters such as universities/colleges, hotel/hostel, old age caring centers, prisons, monasteries, the homeless and those living on the streets. Unlike the previous surveys, the 2020 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (UEUS) fully covered the entire urban areas of the country. The survey was designed to provide an estimate for 29 major urban centers and for the other urban areas of eight regions excluding Harari Region, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations. A total of 37 reporting level was decided for the survey. National and regional urban estimates were obtained by aggregating the respective major urban and other urban estimates. A total of 23,760 households in 990 enumeration areas were planned for the survey, of which 23,569 households and 985 enumeration areas were successfully covered with the household response rate of 99.2%.

Even though information on the longer reference period of the last six months namely the usual status measurement approach was collected, the result presented here is considered only the information obtained from the shorter reference period of the last seven days i.e. the current activity status approach, which is more plausible for urban settings.

This summary finding of the 2020 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (UEUS) provides Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) situation together with a comparative analysis of 2014-2016 and 2018 survey results. The analysis in this key finding mainly presents the size, rates, ratios and percentage share of the economically active population namely employed and unemployed population of urban areas. These includes activity rate / labour force participation rate/, employment to population ratio, proportion of employed persons by occupation and industry, status in employment, employment in the informal sector, unemployment rate and its characteristics...etc. The selected survey results for the last five years are also presented in summary Tables 1, 2, 3a -3c, at the end of this booklet.

The detailed survey results will soon be available under the title **“Statistical Report on the 2020 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey”** and at CSA website: www.statsethiopia.gov.et.

2. EMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

2.1 Economically Active, Not Active and Activity Rate of Urban Population

The economically active is defined as the sum employed and unemployed persons age ten years and above, comprises the population in the labour force. The term economically active is used interchangeably as the current labour force. The economically not active persons are those who were neither engaged in productive activities nor available to furnish their labour to the market.

The survey reveals that the total urban population of the country was estimated to be 23,081,127 persons¹ of which 11,104,677 (48.1 percent) were males and 11,976,450 (51.9 percent) females. Age wise, 17,645,914 (76.5 percent) were age ten years and above in January 2020. Based on the current activity status approach, the size of economically active persons or those population in the labour force age ten years and above were 10,781,225 persons. The economically not active persons refer to those persons not in the labour force and may not be engaged in productive activities due to homemaking activities, attending school, old age/pensioned, illness, too young to work...etc reasons. During the survey reference period, the economically not active persons were estimated to be 6,864,549 (38.9 percent), among which the proportion of females (62.4 percent) found to be higher than males (37.6 percent).

Economic activity rate or labour force participation rate is the percentage of the economically active population to the total of economically active plus not active population. The activity rate at national urban level is about 61.1 percent. This implies 61 out of 100 persons age ten years and above were economically active or population found in the labour force, meaning they were engaged or available to be engaged in the production of goods and services. As shown in summary Table 1, the activity

¹ The above urban population estimate provided in this survey does not include the people living in collective quarters such as universities/colleges, hotel/hostel, old age caring centers, prisons, monasteries, the homeless and those living on the streets.

rate in January 2020 is slightly lower than the rate observed during the last five years. Region wise, Addis Ababa City Administration (64.7 percent) and Amhara region (64.1 percent) reported the highest activity rate, while Tigray Region (62.8 percent) and SNNPR (61.4 percent) are the activity rates above the national average. The lowest activity rate is observed in Somali Region (46.7 percent).

2.2 Economic Dependency Ratio

According to Shryock and Siegel (1976), the economic dependency ratio defined as the ratio of the economically inactive population to the active population over all ages, or of non-workers to workers. It is also possible to describe the indicator, economic dependency ratio which gives the number of persons unemployed or outside the labour force per employed persons. This ratio provides a useful approximation to economic dependency burden than that of age dependency ratio. This means that when the number of employed rises relative to the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population category, the economic dependency ratio falls. Correspondingly, when the number of unemployed and persons in the inactive population category grows relative to the number of employed, the economic dependency ratio grows.

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is calculated as the sum of the total number of unemployed, inactive population and those children of age 0-9 years divided by the total number of employed persons times 100 (see also in p.12). The economic dependency ratio (EDR), which relates the number of non-workers to the number of workers in a given economy, provides a better representation of the share of the dependent population.

The January 2020 UEUS result shows that the economic dependency ratio is 163 dependents at country urban level. This means for every 100 employed persons, there are almost 163 dependents to be supported in terms of food, clothing, health, education and so on. In other words, there were 163 non-employed persons per one hundred employed persons. The economic dependency ratio of males and females are 120 and 222, respectively. As compared to the 2018 economic dependency ratio of 149, the 2020 result shows an increasing trend. Similar trend is also observed for both males and females (see Summary Table 2).

Employment to Population Ratio

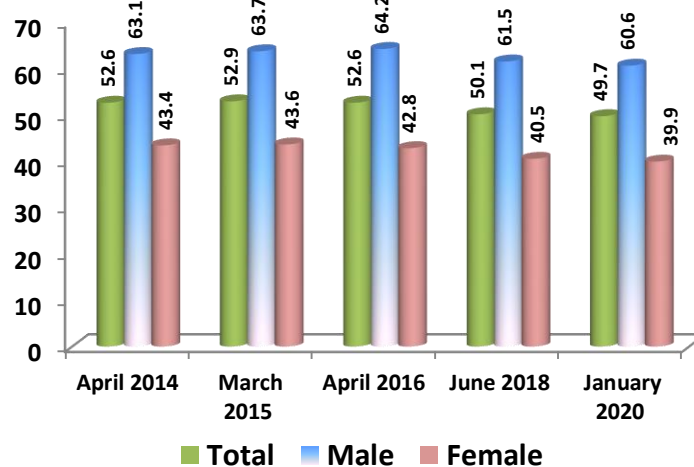
As part of the economically active population, employed population consists of persons age ten years and above who are engaged in a productive activity or work at least for one hour during the seven days prior to the date of interview. In addition, persons who had regular jobs, or business, or holdings to return to but who were temporarily absent from work (not at work or worked less than one hour) for various reasons such as illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lockout, and seasonality of work, annual leave, temporary closure of establishment were also considered as employed. Therefore, for a person to be considered as absent from work, he/she must have formal attachment to the job.

At country urban level, the size of employed population age ten years and above was 8,762,362 persons in January 2020. As compared to March 2014 (6,789,992 employed persons); has shown an increase by 1,972,370 persons about 29.0 percent during the last five years.

Besides, employment to population ratio provides information on the extent to which the population is engaged in productive activities. It is calculated as the percentage of total employed persons to the total working age population, whose age is 10 years and above. A high employment to population ratio implies large proportion of the population is employed, while low employment to population ratio reflects large share of the population is not involved in productive activities due to unemployment or being out of the labour force.

According to January 2020 survey, the employment to population ratio in urban area of the country is 49.7 percent. This means about 50 percent of the total urban population of the country age ten years and above are employed. The differential by sex also depicts that the ratio of males (60.6 percent) is higher than females (39.9 percent). The trends of employment to population ratio has declined since March 2015 survey period (see Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Employment to Population Ratio by Sex, During the Five Survey Period, Country- Urban Total



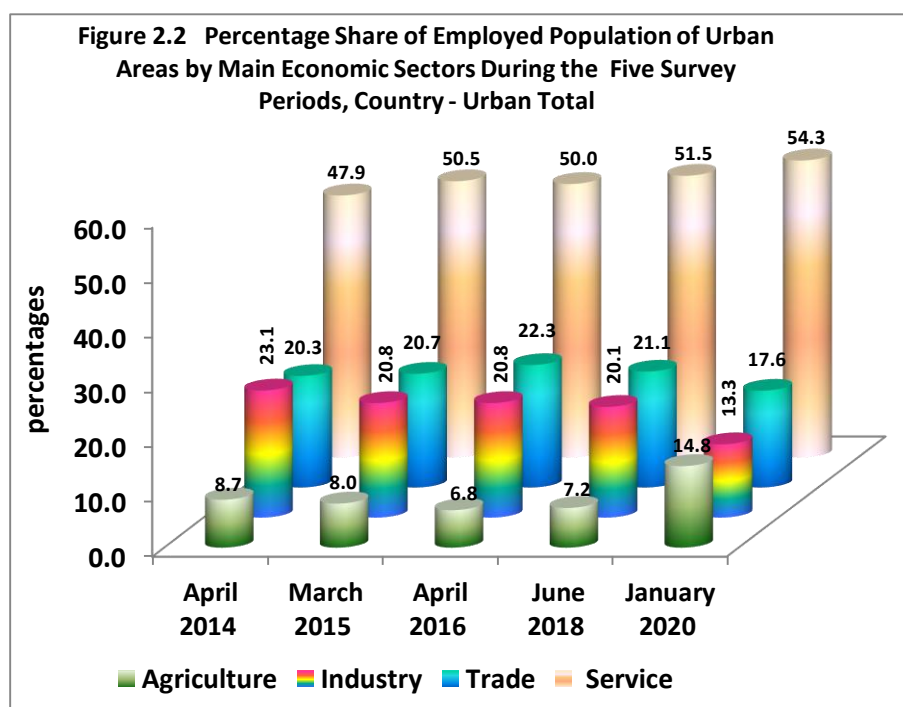
With regard to regions, Addis Ababa City Administration and Benishangul-Gumuz Region equally reported the highest employment to population ratio (52.3 percent) each, while in Somali Region exhibits the lowest ratio 39.7 percent (see Summary Table1).

2.4 Employment by Occupation

The majority of the employed persons (34.2 percent) were engaged in service and sales workers, and craft and related trade workers out of 8,762,362 employed persons at country urban level. Elementary occupations occupy the second position (24.4 percent). Those employed persons who were participated in the professionals together with technical and associate professionals constituted 18.2 percent. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers were about 13.0 percent. Plant machine operators and assemblers 5.7 percent. The lowest percentage share is observed for managers 1.8 percent and clerks 2.0 percent of the total employed population in January 2020. The trends in trade and business is slightly declined, while agriculture and elementary occupation relatively increased as compared to the previous survey results (see Summary Table 2).

2.5 Employment by Main Economic Sectors /Major Industrial Division/

The highest proportion about 54.3 percent of the employed persons are absorbed by the service sectors, which include electricity and gas; water supply; transportation; accommodation; information and communication, financial and insurance activities; real estate; professional and scientific and administrative support; public administration, defense, compulsory social security, education, health and other social activities; hotel and restaurants followed by wholesale and retail trades (17.6 percent). Agriculture in urban areas relatively shows the lowest shares 14.8 percent. Though manufacturing, mining, quarrying and construction industry divisions is growing in urban areas, constituted only 13.3 percent in January 2020.



Periodical analysis by major sectors also shows that the percentage share of employed persons in urban areas has been increased in service and agricultural sectors. Whereas the employment share for manufacturing, mining quarrying together with construction as well as wholesale and retail trades portrays a declined trend compared to the previous survey results even if there is ups and downs over the last five years (see Figure 2.2).

2.6 Status in Employment

Status in employment of a person indicates the level of involvement and the degree of decision making in his main activity. In this survey employed persons were asked about their status in employment classified in defined categories. The majority of persons in urban areas who were working as self-employment either in business or agriculture were 35.6 percent and government employees about 23 percent followed by private organization employees 17.6 percent. Unpaid family workers in both business and for own household consumption together reported 10 percent. The share for domestic employees working in private households 5.7 percent. The lowest share observed in employer category only 0.2 percent (see Summary Table 2).

Throughout the history of urban surveys, a number of employed persons were engaged in self-employment, private business or government, however slight decline was observed in these employment categories during January 2020. This also holds true for NGO's employees and employer categories. This might be due to lack of peace and instability, directly affects the economic activities in most urban areas.

2.7. Employment in the Informal Sector

According to the UN System of National Accounts (SNA Rev.4), the informal sector is regarded as a group of production units, form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by the 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.

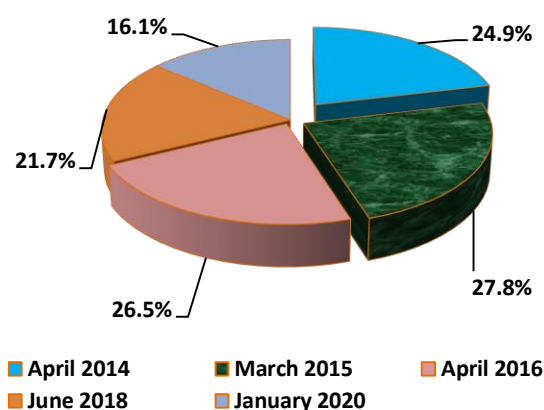
In the survey, employed persons were asked whether the business/enterprise they were engaged in: a) have book of account or b) license and c) its production of goods or services is mainly for the market. Based on the response to these three questions, classification on sector of economy was made as: formal, informal or “not identified”. Employed persons who satisfy at least one of the above conditions (‘a’ or ‘b’ answered ‘yes’) were considered as working in the formal sector. On the contrary, those who respond “no” for ‘a’ and ‘b’ and ‘yes’ for ‘c’, were considered as informal.

The January 2020 survey reveals 943,178 persons out of the 5,844,877 employed persons² were working in the informal sector, make up nearly one sixth of the total employment included in this category. As per the recommendation given in the 15th ICLS, the figure for employed persons indicated above does not include those engaged in subsistence farming and working in private households, therefore, persons in these categories were exempted from the analysis of formal and informal sectors of employment.

As regards by Region, the highest proportion of employed persons were found working in the informal sector in Amhara Region 21.5 percent followed by Benishangul-Gumuz 20.1 percent, Oromia and SNNP regions equally reported about 19.0 percent. The lowest proportion is found in Addis Ababa City Administration (6.6 percent).

Females who work in the informal sector are higher than males during the five survey periods, the same is true at national and regional urban levels. The proportion of employed persons who have been working in the informal sector is declining during the last five years i.e. from 24.9 percent in April 2014 to 16.1 percent in January 2020b (see Summary Table 1).

Figure 2.3: Proportion of Urban Employed Population Working in the Informal Sector during the Five Survey Periods, Country - Urban Total



2.8 Mean Hours of Work per week

In Summary Table 2, the total mean hours of work in productive activities per week showed 40 hours, of which males for 42 hours and female 38 hours during January 2020 survey period. The mean hours of work are fluctuating over time with a relatively increasing trend except in January 2020. Mean hours of work for male is higher than female during the last five years (see Summary Table 2).

3. UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

Unemployment is measured using the following three criteria: (i) without work (ii) available for work and (iii) seeking work (ILO, 1990). However, this definition varies in the context of developed and developing countries. In the developed countries where the labour market is largely organized and labour absorption is adequate, unemployment is measured based on the standard definition of the seeking work criteria that is having taken active steps to search for work during specified reference period.

On the other hand, in developing countries like Ethiopia, where there is no strong labour market information, labour absorption is inadequate and where the labour force is predominantly self-employed, the standard definition with its emphasis on seeking work criteria is somewhat restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situation. So, in order to measure the unemployment depending on the existing labour market situations special provisions are made to relax the definitions.

² According to the 15th International Conference of Labour Statistics (ICLS) recommendations, those employed persons engaged in subsistence farming and work in private households were exempted from the analysis of the formal and informal sectors of the economic activity (ILO, 2000).

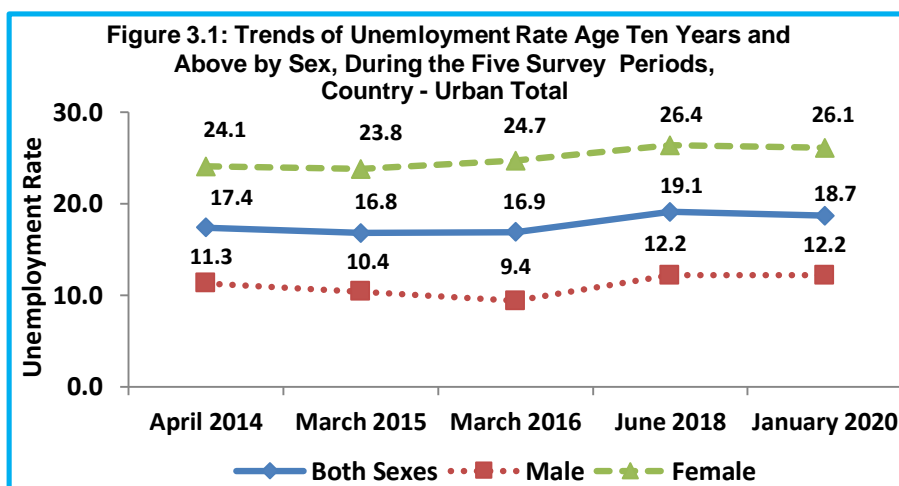
The relaxed definition which measures unemployment in relation to “without work” and “availability for work” criterion is found to be more plausible in most developing countries.

The relaxed definition of unemployment, which relatively suits the Ethiopian labour market situations, includes persons who had no work but available for work. They may either seeking work or not seeking /discouraged job seekers/. Discouraged job seekers are those unemployed who want a job but not taking any active steps to search for work because they thought that job is not available in the labour market.

3.1 Unemployment Rate at National Urban level

Unemployment rate is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market, is defined as the proportion resulting from dividing the total number of unemployed persons age ten years and above by the corresponding labour force, which itself is the sum of the total persons employed and unemployed.

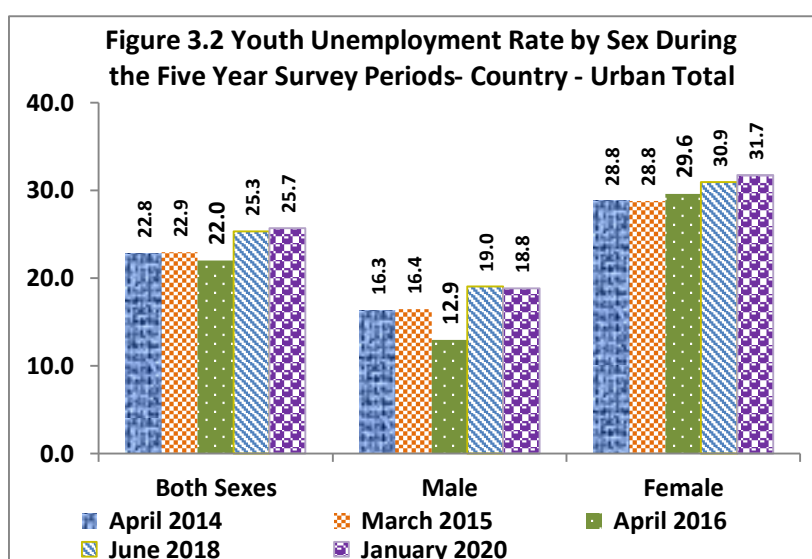
As per the current activity status approach³, the January 2020 survey reveals that unemployed population in urban areas of the country was 2,018,479 with unemployment rate of 18.7 percent. This means that out of 100 economically active persons aged ten years and above about 19 persons are unemployed. The differentials of unemployment rate by sex demonstrate female unemployment rate (26.1 percent) is more than double as compared to male (12.2 percent).



As shown in Figure 3.1, the total unemployment rate depicts a declining trend from 17.4 percent in April 2014 to 16.9 percent in March 2016 and increases thereafter to 19.1 percent and again declined to 18.7 percent, so the general trend show fluctuation over time. As compared to the absolute figures with the June 2018 survey findings of 1,732,729, there has been observed an increment of 285,750 unemployed persons. This increase may happen as a result of the natural growth of the labour force within the interval of two years. As regards by sex, females are more affected by the incidence of unemployment than males in all survey periods.

3.2 Youth Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

According to the national context, youth comprises those persons age 15-29 years. The number of youth unemployed in January 2020 is 1,249,878 with the unemployment rate of 25.7 percent, which was higher than that of the total, adult and older age categories (see Summary Table 3a-3b). Female and male youth unemployment rates were 31.7 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively. The overall youth unemployment rate shows a fluctuating trend from April 2014 to January 2020, the same pattern holds true for male youth Female youths are characterized by upward trends accompanied with higher rate of unemployment compared to their counterparts (see Figure 3.2).



³ The current activity status approach measures the economic activity of a person in a short reference period, that is, information is collected based on the seven days prior to the date of interview.

3.3 Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status

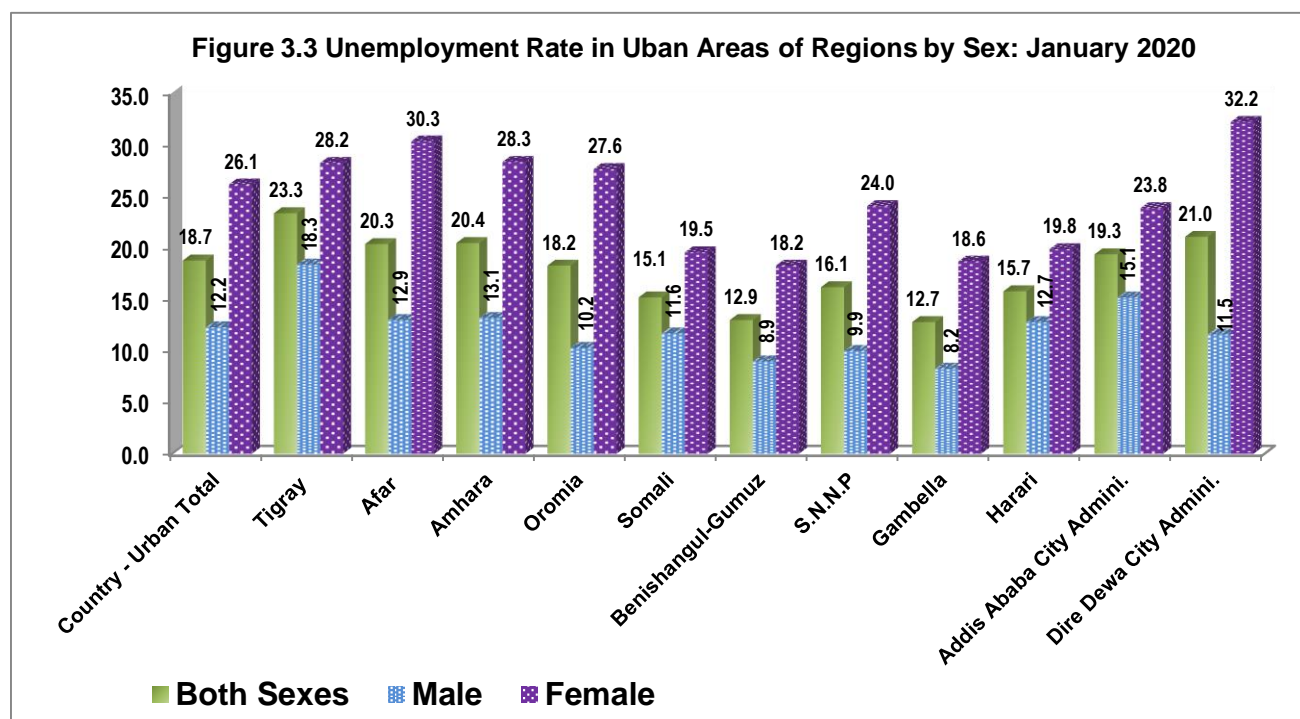
The size of unemployed population for literate persons at country urban level showed 1,668,333 persons with 18.8 percent of unemployment rate, whereas the corresponding figures for illiterate categories were 349,857 persons with 18.2 percent. The unemployment rates for females were more pronounced in the literate than the illiterate category, in all survey periods (see Summary Table 2).

Throughout the survey periods apart from the 2016, the overall unemployment rate of literate persons is higher than illiterate persons. The unemployment rate for literates depicts a declining pattern except in June 2018, the pattern for illiterate shows an upward trend, except in April 2016 (see summary Table 2).

3.4 Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas of Regions

In terms of unemployment rate by region that relies on the growth and creation of employment opportunities signifies that Tigray Region (23.3 percent), Amhara Region (20.4 percent), Dire Dawa City Administration (21.0 percent), Addis Ababa City Administration (19.3 percent,) in that order reported above the national average. Oromia Region (18.2 percent) and SNNPR (16.1 percent,) took the intermediate position. The rest of urban areas of other regions fall between 12 – 16 percent of unemployment rate in January 2020.

As regards in absolute figure, Oromia Region contributed the largest share of unemployed population to the total urban areas of the country by 560,924 unemployed persons, followed by Amhara Region 471,786 unemployed persons, Addis Ababa City Administration 398,346 unemployed persons and SNNPR 284,484 unemployed persons. Tigray Region took the intermediate proportion with 171,129 unemployed persons. The lowest share was 7,418 unemployed persons in Gambella Region. This implies that the share of unemployment to the country total go along with the population size of urban areas of each regions. The unemployment rate of female is higher than males in all regions (see Figure 3.3 and Summary Table 1).

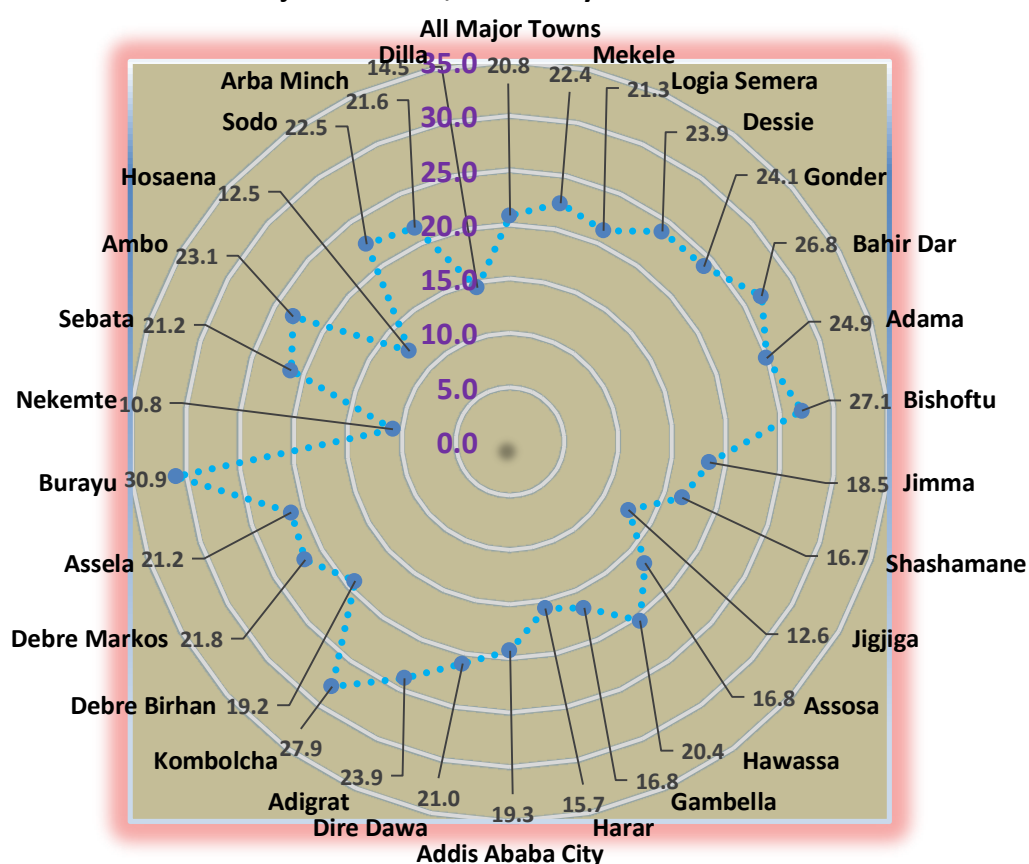


3.5 Unemployment Rate by Region Capitals and Major Towns

Most research explain that unemployment is mainly a characteristic of major urban centers than rural settings. Since major towns are a center for social, economic and political administration of the country or in their respective regions, encompasses the highest concentration of major industrial, business, and financial entities. Historically the incidence of unemployment is highly rampant in major towns like in Addis Ababa, despite some improvements in recent years. Following this fact, the continuous analysis of unemployment is essential to regulate the social and economic crisis and instabilities in major urban areas.

Unlike the previous surveys, 13 major towns were surveyed in addition to the former 16 major towns. So in January 2020 UEUS, an estimate of key indicators was provided for 29 major urban centers of the country. The major urban centers were selected if they are regional capitals or based on their population size.

Figure 3.4: Unemployment Rate of Region Capitals and Major Towns, January 2020



As can be seen in Figure 3.4, among the major towns Burayu and Kombolcha towns reported the highest unemployment rate about 31 percent and 28 percent, respectively. The majority of major towns occupied the intermediate position ranges from 20 - 27 unemployment rates. The lowest rate observed in Nekemte town 10.8, Hosaena town 12.5 and Jigjiga town 12.6 percent.

As regards in absolute figures, the total unemployed persons in Burayu town 49,269, Bahir Dar town 46,690, Adama town (44,924), Mekele town 41,495 were contributed the highest number of unemployed. The lowest share reported in Dilla town 3,845), and Gambella town (4731) (see Summary Table 3c).

3.6 Status of Previous Work Experience and Duration of Unemployment

Out of the total urban unemployed persons in the country, about 52.0 percent had no work experience and 48.0 percent have had previous work experience prior to the survey date. Among those unemployed persons who had prior work experience, males are higher than females (i.e. 52.7 percent against 45.6 percent), whereas female unemployed are more dominant than male among those with no previous work experience category (i.e. 54.4 percent against 47.3 percent).

As shown in Summary Table 2, regarding the duration of unemployment, 47.3 percent of the unemployed persons are jobless for less than 13 months. For those stayed jobless for 13-24 months were about 32.0 percent and 25-95 months covers 15 percent. The unemployed persons who stay without jobs for 96 months and above accounted to be only 5.7 percent.

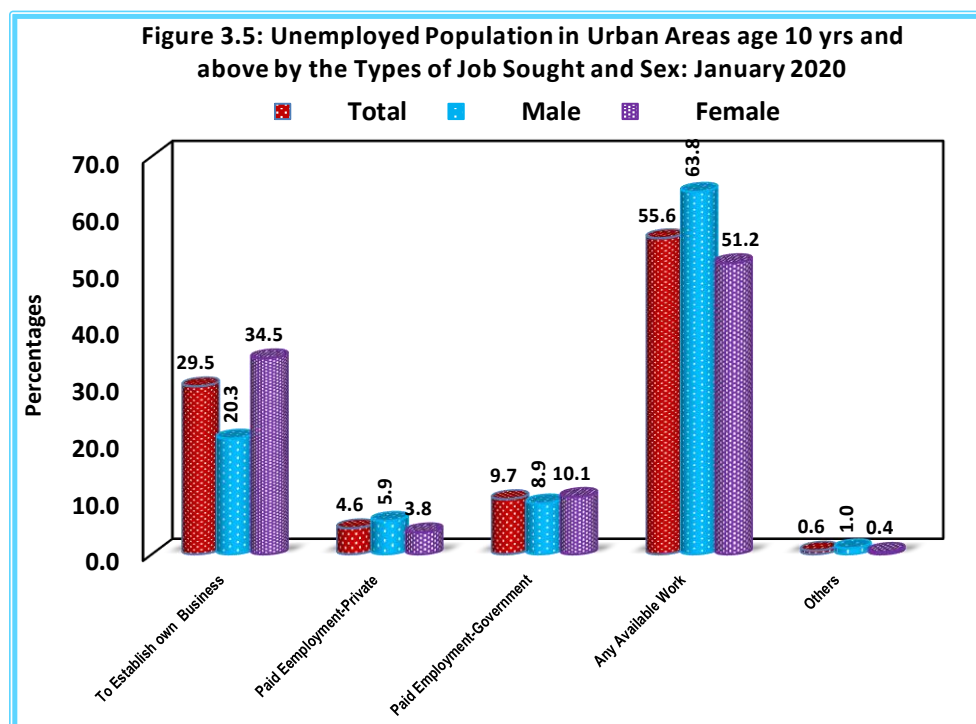
The long-term unemployment also refers to the number of persons who have been unemployed for one year or more. This may indicate the structural problem (mismatches in the demand and supply of skills) and may have efficient-reducing effect. From the perspective of individuals, the longer a person is unemployed, the lower the chance of finding a job, this ultimately

lead to series knowledge/skill and economic deterioration. With the perspective of long-term unemployment, those persons continuously being unemployed for more than 12 months or a year accounted to be 52.7 percent is higher than short term unemployment 47.3 percent, which signifies relatively poor labour market performance and employment creation. However, from the time series data, one can see that being stay for longer duration in unemployment has shown an improvement during the current survey period (see Summary Table 2).

3.7 Unemployed Persons by Types of Job Sought and the Problems they faced

The survey collected data on the types of job the unemployed were looking for, the majority of unemployed about 55.6 percent were available to take up any kind of job followed by persons who sought or intended to establish own business (29.5 percent), while those who were looking for paid job in government institution accounted to be about 10 percent. Private sector employees covers only 5.0 percent, and the remaining others 0.6 percent. More females than males found in the category of establishing own business, while more males were prefer to be available for any kind of job (see Figure 3.5).

From the perspective of seeking for self-employment, the great majority of the unemployed who would like to establish their own business 63.4 percent are faced financial constraints. The next important reason is lack of finance in combination with working place and training were about 19 percent, followed by the problem of working place or land 8.2 percent. In a nutshell, those reported different kinds of problems covers 96 percent, while those who do not have faced any problem were only about 4.0 percent (see Summary Table 2).



In this survey, the unemployed persons who were interested for paid job were asked about reasons for not finding paid job. Accordingly, more than half of the unemployed (58.4 percent) reported that they could not find paid employment due to lack of job opportunity and skill mismatch. Personal reasons like lack of experience and training were together accounted for 22.5 percent, and the rest 19 percent were in the cases of labour market related reasons.

Besides, all unemployed persons were asked about the problems they faced due to being unemployed, economic reasons like decline of household or personal income or unable to cover household expenses or school fee reported about 70.0 percent of the total unemployed. Psycho-social problems like getting stress, hopelessness, being isolated, exposed to addiction and family dissolution reasons together reported about 17.3 percent, followed by fed up looking for jobs 8 percent, and the reaming percentages take up by other reasons 4.4 percent.

Questions related to means of lives or the types of support they get were also administered for both the unemployed and inactive population. According to the survey result, the majority of couples (34.7 percent) to be supported by their own spouses/ husband or wife/, and relatives and other family support (44.7 percent). Support themselves by engaging in casual work and saving were about 17.0 percent and through remittance 1.5 percent and using other means were only 2.2 percent (For detailed information see also Statistical Report, January 2020).

Summary Table 1: *Key Indicators of Urban Employment Unemployment by Region and Sex during the Five Survey Periods*

Region and Sex	Activity Rate / Labour Force Participation Rate					Employment to Population Ratio					Proportion of persons Who Work in the Informal Sector					Unemployment Rate				
	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020
COUNTRY-TOTAL																				
Total	63.3	63.7	63.3	62.0	61.1	52.6	52.9	52.6	50.1	49.7	24.9	27.8	26.5	21.7	16.1	17.4	16.8	16.9	19.1	18.7
Male	70.9	71.1	70.9	70.2	69.0	63.1	63.7	64.2	61.5	60.6	18.7	21.7	19.8	17.1	10.5	11.3	10.4	9.4	12.2	12.7
Female	56.8	57.2	56.8	55.2	54.0	43.4	43.6	42.8	40.5	39.9	33.6	36.5	35.6	28.2	24.4	24.1	23.8	24.7	26.4	26.1
TIGRAY																				
Total	62.1	61.6	63.0	62.3	62.8	50.7	50.2	50.1	48.8	48.1	23.7	25.2	24.3	18.9	15.8	18.4	18.6	20.6	21.5	23.3
Male	70.0	68.1	68.5	70.2	67.5	61.0	61.5	59.7	58.2	55.2	17.0	18.3	16.1	12.3	8.1	12.8	9.7	12.8	17.1	18.3
Female	56.1	56.7	59.0	56.4	58.8	42.6	41.5	42.8	41.9	42.2	31.1	33.6	33.0	26.0	24.1	23.9	26.8	27.4	25.5	28.2
AFAR																				
Total	66.7	69.8	66.3	63.8	56.4	58.5	60.6	53.7	54.2	45.0	42.7	34.7	34.1	38.9	10.9	12.3	13.2	19.0	15.0	20.3
Male	75.0	75.7	73.8	69.1	66.3	69.6	69.4	66.0	63.6	57.8	39.1	22.9	25.9	32.4	7.2	7.2	8.4	10.5	7.6	12.9
Female	58.5	63.8	59.9	58.1	47.0	47.5	51.7	43.2	44.0	32.7	48.2	50.6	45.1	48.8	17.8	18.8	18.9	28.0	24.3	30.3
AMHARA																				
Total	65.6	65.7	64.1	65.2	64.1	54.1	53.2	52.6	52.3	51.0	24.5	26.4	25.4	22.7	21.5	17.6	19.0	17.9	19.7	20.4
Male	72.6	72.1	71.9	73.7	72.6	64.2	64.1	64.9	65.0	63.1	16.7	18.5	17.2	16.0	11.7	11.6	11.2	9.7	11.7	13.1
Female	59.9	60.3	57.9	58.1	57.0	45.8	44.1	42.8	41.7	40.8	34.8	37.5	35.8	32.0	34.5	23.7	26.8	26.1	28.1	28.3
OROMIA																				
Total	62.3	63.9	62.5	59.7	59.0	52.3	53.9	53.0	48.8	48.3	31.2	33.9	31.8	27.8	19.0	16.1	15.5	15.2	18.0	18.2
Male	70.8	72.0	70.9	68.2	67.4	63.7	65.1	65.0	60.6	60.5	24.4	27.3	24.7	22.3	13.2	10.0	9.6	8.3	11.0	10.2
Female	54.8	56.4	55.2	52.2	51.5	42.0	43.7	42.5	38.4	37.3	41.1	43.5	42.0	36.0	27.9	23.3	22.6	22.9	26.1	27.6
SOMALI																				
Total	53.6	51.1	46.3	48.3	46.7	46.1	43.5	37.9	39.1	39.7	42.2	42.3	36.4	27.3	15.5	14.0	14.9	18.2	18.9	15.1
Male	60.6	57.1	55.2	56.4	50.7	56.2	50.9	50.1	50.7	44.9	32.7	32.5	29.5	21.1	9.8	7.3	10.7	9.2	9.9	11.6
Female	47.0	45.6	38.3	41.2	42.4	36.5	36.6	26.9	28.8	34.2	57.2	57.1	48.9	37.3	25.9	22.2	19.7	29.9	29.8	19.5
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ																				
Total	80.2	74.0	66.8	72.1	60.1	75.1	67.9	59.4	66.2	52.3	32.3	26.7	31.8	39.7	20.1	6.3	8.3	11.1	7.2	12.9
Male	83.8	79.9	73.5	76.0	69.5	79.8	76.2	68.1	71.5	63.3	21.9	16.9	22.2	31.7	10.6	4.8	4.6	7.5	5.0	8.9
Female	77.0	68.5	60.5	68.7	50.8	71.0	59.9	51.3	61.5	41.5	45.3	39.8	44.8	48.2	33.3	7.8	12.5	15.3	9.4	18.2

Summary Table 1: Cont'd

Region and Sex	Activity Rate / Labour Force Participation Rate					Employment to Population Ratio					Proportion of persons Who Work in the Informal Sector					Unemployment Rate				
	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	January 2020
S.N.N.P. R																				
Total	65.9	65.7	66.5	60.9	61.4	57.6	58.1	58.8	49.5	51.6	30.0	34.5	33.5	24.1	19.1	12.6	11.5	11.5	18.6	16.1
Male	72.2	72.4	72.8	68.0	69.5	66.5	67.3	69.1	60.3	62.6	22.7	27.1	24.7	18.8	12.3	7.8	7.1	5.1	11.3	9.9
Female	60.1	59.6	60.9	54.6	53.6	49.4	49.8	49.8	39.9	40.7	39.9	44.5	45.1	31.7	30.3	17.8	16.4	18.2	26.7	24.0
GAMBELLA																				
Total	62.8	70.5	64.1	53.2	55.8	57.8	65.1	58.8	47.3	48.7	45.3	26.2	32.8	25.3	15.1	8.0	7.6	8.2	10.7	12.7
Male	67.7	72.7	66.9	60.8	64.1	64.8	69.4	63.2	55.7	58.8	34.9	18.9	16.9	18.0	8.1	4.2	4.5	5.5	8.0	8.2
Female	58.4	68.4	61.6	46.2	47.8	51.5	61.1	54.8	39.6	38.9	57.4	35.9	52.2	35.7	26.3	11.9	10.7	10.9	14.1	18.6
HARARI																				
Total	68.4	63.2	62.8	63.3	59.4	60.1	55.5	56.3	52.7	50.0	33.1	32.3	31.1	20.0	11.2	12.2	12.2	10.4	16.7	15.7
Male	70.7	65.5	68.0	68.8	69.9	66.1	60.0	63.1	61.5	61.0	20.9	23.8	20.3	18.3	7.6	6.5	8.3	7.1	10.7	12.7
Female	66.3	61.2	58.3	58.2	49.4	54.6	51.5	50.3	44.7	39.6	46.8	41.9	43.9	22.3	17.3	17.6	15.8	13.8	23.1	19.8
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION																				
Total	62.4	60.8	62.8	64.5	64.7	47.8	47.9	49.6	51.3	52.3	6.1	13.0	10.5	8.6	6.6	23.5	21.2	21.0	20.2	19.3
Male	70.2	70.0	71.2	73.6	73.6	59.0	59.9	62.4	62.9	62.5	5.0	12.4	9.5	8.3	5.9	15.9	14.4	12.4	14.1	15.1
Female	55.8	53.1	56.0	57.3	57.3	38.1	37.9	39.2	42.1	43.7	7.8	13.9	12.0	9.0	7.7	31.8	28.6	30.0	26.3	23.8
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION																				
Total	62.2	62.8	58.5	57.4	51.0	48.0	51.4	44.5	42.7	40.3	25.4	32.0	27.5	18.9	8.8	22.8	18.1	23.9	25.3	21.0
Male	66.7	65.7	65.8	62.7	59.2	55.1	57.7	55.0	51.4	52.4	17.5	23.7	18.5	14.5	6.5	17.3	12.2	16.4	17.6	11.5
Female	58.2	60.2	51.9	52.7	43.9	41.6	45.7	35.0	34.9	29.8	37.1	42.9	42.0	25.4	12.6	28.5	24.0	32.6	33.5	32.2

Summary Table 2: *Key Indicators of Urban Employment Unemployment by Sex during the Five Survey Periods, COUNTRY –TOTAL*

Key Indicators	Survey Periods														
	April 2014			March 2015			April 2016			June 2018			January 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation															
Managers	2.6	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	3.1	2.2	0.9	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.4
Professional, Technical and Associate Professionals	14.5	9.4	5.1	15.9	10.1	5.8	15.4	9.7	5.7	18.3	11.5	6.8	18.2	11.4	6.7
Clerks	3.6	1.2	2.4	3.6	1.3	2.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.6	1.4
Service, Shop & Market sales, Crafts related Workers	50.0	23.8	26.2	45.9	22.7	23.2	47.9	23.2	24.7	46.6	22.5	24.1	34.2	17.5	16.7
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	6.4	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.3	3.7	1.6	6.2	4.0	2.2	12.9	8.6	4.3
Plant ,Machine Operators & Assemblers	6.2	5.6	0.7	6.5	5.9	0.6	6.9	6.3	0.6	7.6	6.9	0.7	5.7	5.1	0.6
Elementary Occupation	16.8	9.4	7.3	20.3	10.4	9.9	17.5	9.1	8.4	14.1	7.1	7.0	24.4	12.3	12.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	0.2
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Major Industrial Divisions / Economic Sectors/															
Industrial sector (i.e. Manufacturing ,Mining, Quarrying and Construction)	23.1	15.4	7.7	20.8	13.3	7.5	20.8	13.1	7.6	20.1	13.3	6.8	13.3	10.2	3.1
Whole sale and Retail Trade	20.3	9.4	10.9	20.7	10.0	10.7	22.3	10.7	11.6	21.1	10.0	11.1	17.6	8.2	9.4
Other Service Sectors *	47.9	25.3	22.6	50.5	27.3	23.2	50.0	27.3	22.7	51.5	28.1	23.5	54.3	29.1	25.2
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	8.7	5.8	2.9	8.0	5.4	2.6	6.8	4.6	2.3	7.2	4.7	2.5	14.8	10.0	4.8
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Status in Employment															
Government Employees	20.3	12.3	8.0	21.7	13.1	8.6	22.0	13.0	9.0	24.5	14.5	10.0	22.9	13.8	9.2
Private Organization Employees	20.1	13.0	7.1	19.5	12.7	6.8	20.2	12.9	7.2	19.9	12.1	7.8	17.6	11.5	6.1
NGO'S Employees	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
Domestic Employees	5.8	1.3	4.5	5.3	1.3	4.0	4.3	0.7	3.6	5.0	1.0	4.0	5.7	2.0	3.7
Self-employed /Own account Workers/	39.5	22.3	17.2	40.6	22.6	17.9	41.4	22.9	18.6	41.0	23.2	17.8	35.6	20.3	15.3
Other Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.9	0.5
Employer	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Members of producers Cooperatives	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Member of Small & Micro enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Voluntary work/ Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4
Unpaid Family Workers	9.4	3.5	5.9	8.4	3.1	5.3	7.4	2.9	4.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	10.0	4.5	5.4
Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1
Others	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.8	3.1	1.9	1.2
Mean number of Hours Worked Per Week	37	39	34	43	46	40	43	45	41	45	46	43	40	42	38
Economic Dependency Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	107	203	163	120	222
Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status															
Literate	17.6	11.5	25.5	17.2	10.8	25.4	16.8	9.4	25.8	19.2	12.5	27.6	18.8	12.2	27.9
Illiterate	16.6	9.1	19.9	15.1	7.0	18.5	17.3	8.7	21.0	17.9	8.1	21.8	18.2	12.4	21.1
Youth Unemployment Rate age 15-29 years	22.8	16.3	28.8	22.9	16.4	28.8	22.0	12.9	29.6	25.3	19.0	30.9	25.7	18.8	31.7
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Previous Work Experience															
With Previous Work Experience	59.6	63.2	57.8	48.6	49.3	48.3	52.3	57.0	50.4	50.6	52.2	49.8	48.1	52.7	45.6
Without Previous Work Experience	40.4	36.8	42.2	51.4	50.7	51.7	47.7	43.0	49.6	49.4	47.8	50.2	51.9	47.3	54.4
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Duration of Unemployment															
<=12 months	59.1	62.2	57.5	49.4	56.3	46.1	45.8	53.6	42.7	40.9	45.6	38.6	47.3	55.4	43.1
13-24 months	16.1	18.1	15.1	11.2	9.5	12.1	12.2	11.5	12.5	12.8	13.8	12.2	31.9	30.7	32.5
25-95 months	12.2	11.2	12.7	11.6	9.6	12.5	13.2	11.3	14.0	14.9	13.2	15.7	15.1	10.3	17.6
96 and above months	12.6	8.5	14.7	27.8	24.6	29.3	28.8	23.7	30.8	30.5	27.3	33.5	5.7	3.7	6.8

Note: "-" means No Previous Data

Summary Table 2: (Cont'd)

Key Indicators	Survey Periods														
	April 2014			March 2015			April 2016			June 2018			January 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by types of job looking for															
Self-Employment	48.4	53.8	45.7	32.9	24.0	37.1	36.5	26.6	40.5	34.0	25.4	38.3	29.5	20.3	34.5
Paid Employment- Private	33.5	25.0	37.9	7.8	10.7	6.3	4.7	7.5	3.6	6.7	9.0	5.6	4.6	5.9	3.8
Paid Employment- Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	8.9	10.1
Paid Employment- Others	6.2	8.8	4.9	12.0	13.4	11.2	10.2	11.5	9.8	10.9	11.3	10.6	-	-	-
Any Available Work	9.9	10.6	9.6	46.7	51.1	44.6	48.0	53.4	45.8	47.9	53.6	45.1	55.6	63.8	51.2
Others	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population Who would Like to Establish Own Business by Types of Problems of They Faced															
Who do not have problem	6.7	5.3	7.2	7.3	8.4	7.0	8.3	9.5	8.1	4.3	2.6	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3
Shortage of Finance	52.5	55.6	51.5	48.9	51.3	48.2	51.1	51.4	51.0	53.8	59.5	51.9	63.4	67.1	62.2
Lack of Training	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	3.0	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.8	5.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Lack of Working Place/land	13.2	12.0	13.6	13.1	9.3	14.3	10.7	8.0	11.4	10.9	7.9	11.9	8.2	6.4	8.8
Shortage of Finance and Training	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	6.5	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.7	4.9	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.0
Shortage of Finance and Lack of Working Place/land	12.7	11.8	13.0	16.5	15.7	16.8	13.3	15.5	12.7	14.8	10.1	16.3	15.0	13.9	15.3
Others	9.8	10.9	9.4	9.5	7.1	10.2	11.4	8.3	12.2	7.2	10.2	6.3	3.9	3.5	4.0

Basic Working Formulas:

$$1. \quad AR/LFPR = \frac{LF}{WAP} * 100\% = \frac{E+U}{WAP} * 100\%$$

$$2. \quad UR = \left(\frac{U}{LF} \right) * 100\%$$

$$3. \quad YUR = \left(\frac{YU}{YLF} \right) * 100$$

$$4. \quad EDR = \frac{(U + Inactive + Age 0-9 years)}{Employed} * 100$$

Where,

- *AR* is stands for Activity Rate
- *LFPR* is Labor Force Participation Rate.
- *LF* is the sum of Employed and Unemployed Persons of age 10 years and above (labor force).
- *WAP* is Working Age Population (population age 10 &+ years)
- *E* is Employed persons of age 10 years and above
- *U* is Unemployed persons of age 10 years and above
- UR is Unemployment Rate
- YLF is Youth Labour Force age 15-29 years
- YUR is Youth Unemployment Rate
- YU is Youth Unemployed aged 15-29 years
- EDR is Economic Dependency Ratio
- Inactive is Economically not active

Summary Table 3a: *Economically Active Urban Population of Regions (Age 10 years and above) by Unemployment Rate and Sex, during the last seven days, Country - Urban: January 2020*

Region	Economically Active Population			Employed Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country-Total	10,781,225	5,748,675	5,032,550	8,762,746	5,044,967	3,717,779	2,018,479	703,708	1,314,770	18.7	12.2	26.1
Tigray	733,636	358,563	375,073	562,507	293,034	269,473	171,129	65,528	105,600	23.3	18.3	28.2
Afar	124,996	71,694	53,302	99,597	62,451	37,146	25,399	9,243	16,156	20.3	12.9	30.3
Amhara	2,308,049	1,192,835	1,115,214	1,836,262	1,036,888	799,374	471,786	155,946	315,840	20.4	13.1	28.3
Oromia	3,089,108	1,676,434	1,412,674	2,528,184	1,505,382	1,022,801	560,924	171,052	389,872	18.2	10.2	27.6
Somali	345,982	194,093	151,889	293,841	171,638	122,203	52,140	22,455	29,686	15.1	11.6	19.5
Benishangul-Gumuz	119,241	68,343	50,898	103,878	62,233	41,645	15,363	6,110	9,253	12.9	8.9	18.2
SNNPR	1,771,135	992,025	779,109	1,486,651	894,146	592,505	284,484	97,879	186,605	16.1	9.9	24.0
Gambella	58,286	33,008	25,278	50,868	30,296	20,573	7,418	2,713	4,705	12.7	8.2	18.6
Harari	61,585	35,307	26,278	51,894	30,813	21,081	9,691	4,494	5,197	15.7	12.7	19.8
Addis Ababa City Admini.	2,065,180	1,069,997	995,183	1,666,834	908,179	758,655	398,346	161,818	236,528	19.3	15.1	23.8
Dire Dawa City Admini.	104,027	56,376	47,651	82,229	49,906	32,323	21,798	6,469	15,328	21.0	11.5	32.2

Summary Table 3b: *Youth Economically Active Urban Population of Regions (age 15-29 years) by Unemployment Rate and Sex, during the last seven days, Country - Urban: January 2020*

Region	Economically Active Population			Employed Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country-Total	4,856,052	2,241,218	2,614,834	3,606,174	1,819,949	1,786,225	1,249,878	421,269	828,609	25.7	18.8	31.7
Tigray	330,771	141,197	189,574	218,748	98,743	120,005	112,022	42,454	69,569	33.9	30.1	36.7
Afar	51,224	24,690	26,533	35,865	19,587	16,278	15,359	5,103	10,255	30.0	20.7	38.7
Amhara	1,059,961	477,367	582,594	757,786	383,353	374,433	302,174	94,014	208,160	28.5	19.7	35.7
Oromia	1,435,612	676,855	758,758	1,073,672	570,846	502,826	361,940	106,008	255,932	25.2	15.7	33.7
Somali	130,002	67,877	62,124	99,517	52,162	47,355	30,484	15,715	14,769	23.4	23.2	23.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	53,570	25,331	28,239	42,984	21,908	21,076	10,586	3,423	7,163	19.8	13.5	25.4
SNNPR	783,963	384,145	399,818	617,626	335,610	282,016	166,338	48,536	117,802	21.2	12.6	29.5
Gambela	25,856	11,364	14,492	20,565	9,513	11,052	5,291	1,852	3,439	20.5	16.3	23.7
Harari	22,138	12,389	9,749	17,031	10,076	6,955	5,108	2,313	2,794	23.1	18.7	28.7
Addis Ababa City Admini.	918,728	399,526	519,202	691,300	302,152	389,149	227,427	97,374	130,053	24.8	24.4	25.0
Dire Dawa City Admini.	44,228	20,477	23,751	31,079	16,000	15,079	13,149	4,477	8,672	29.7	21.9	36.5

Note: 1) The term economically active population or the labour force refers to the sum of employed and unemployed population.

2) The unemployment rate above is calculated as $UR = \frac{\text{the number of Unemployed}}{\text{economically active or labour force age 10 yrs and above}} \times 100$, the same formula applies for all Summary Tables (See also in p.12).

Summary Table 3c: Economically Active population of Region Capitals and Major Towns Age Ten Years and Above by Sex and Unemployment Rate, during the last seven days : January 2020

Region Capitals & Major Towns	Economically Active Population			Employed Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Major Towns	4,438,784	2,336,969	2,101,814	3,515,303	1,998,985	1,516,317	923,481	337,984	585,497	20.8	14.5	27.9
Adigrat	35,147	18,085	17,062	26,754	14,668	12,086	8,393	3,417	4,976	23.9	18.9	29.2
Mekele	184,923	88,353	96,570	143,428	74,180	69,248	41,495	14,173	27,322	22.4	16.0	28.3
Semera Logia	23,830	13,158	10,672	18,759	11,157	7,602	5,071	2,001	3,070	21.3	15.2	28.8
Kombolcha	40,485	21,373	19,113	29,181	17,619	11,564	11,304	3,754	7,549	27.9	17.6	39.5
Debre Birhan	57,161	28,676	28,485	46,173	25,736	20,437	10,988	2,940	8,048	19.2	10.3	28.3
Debre Markos	60,696	30,161	30,535	47,463	25,388	22,076	13,233	4,773	8,459	21.8	15.8	27.7
Bahir Dar	174,320	85,322	88,997	127,629	68,989	58,639	46,691	16,333	30,358	26.8	19.1	34.1
Dessie	87,439	49,350	38,089	66,542	42,690	23,852	20,897	6,660	14,237	23.9	13.5	37.4
Gondar	109,447	53,418	56,029	83,059	45,302	37,757	26,388	8,116	18,272	24.1	15.2	32.6
Adama	180,600	91,138	89,462	135,676	77,345	58,331	44,924	13,793	31,131	24.9	15.1	34.8
Assela	39,503	20,023	19,481	31,129	16,666	14,464	8,374	3,357	5,017	21.2	16.8	25.8
Bishoftu	116,751	59,017	57,734	85,137	46,345	38,792	31,614	12,672	18,942	27.1	21.5	32.8
Burayu	159,287	91,663	67,624	110,018	78,754	31,264	49,269	12,909	36,360	30.9	14.1	53.8
Nekemte	61,286	32,656	28,630	54,642	30,704	23,938	6,644	1,952	4,692	10.8	6.0	16.4
Jimma	89,588	51,894	37,694	72,993	45,100	27,894	16,595	6,794	9,800	18.5	13.1	26.0
Sebeta	164,368	91,290	73,078	129,512	80,469	49,043	34,856	10,821	24,035	21.2	11.9	32.9
Shashemene	68,103	41,793	26,310	56,707	38,183	18,523	11,396	3,610	7,787	16.7	8.6	29.6
Ambo	46,249	22,995	23,254	35,584	19,809	15,775	10,665	3,186	7,479	23.1	13.9	32.2
Jigjiga	43,208	27,634	15,574	37,745	25,493	12,252	5,463	2,141	3,322	12.6	7.7	21.3
Assosa	32,741	18,280	14,460	27,256	16,247	11,008	5,485	2,033	3,452	16.8	11.1	23.9
Hosaina	49,927	28,920	21,007	43,698	26,801	16,897	6,229	2,119	4,110	12.5	7.3	19.6
Sodo	78,696	42,340	36,356	61,004	38,367	22,637	17,692	3,973	13,719	22.5	9.4	37.7
Arba Minch	63,582	33,774	29,808	49,863	28,936	20,928	13,719	4,838	8,880	21.6	14.3	29.8
Hawassa	185,993	103,898	82,095	148,304	88,275	60,028	37,689	15,623	22,067	20.3	15.0	26.9
Dilla	26,495	14,965	11,530	22,650	13,593	9,057	3,845	1,372	2,473	14.5	9.2	21.4
Gambella	28,168	15,114	13,053	23,437	13,270	10,166	4,731	1,844	2,887	16.8	12.2	22.1
Harar	61,585	35,307	26,278	51,894	30,813	21,081	9,691	4,494	5,197	15.7	12.7	19.8
Addis Ababa City	2,065,180	1,069,997	995,183	1,666,834	908,179	758,655	398,346	161,818	236,528	19.3	15.1	23.8
Dire Dawa	104,027	56,376	47,651	82,229	49,907	32,323	21,798	6,469	15,328	21.0	11.5	32.2

Note: 1) The above figure are the data for 9 region capitals and 2 city administration and 18 selected major towns based on their population size.

2) The term economically active population or the labour force refers to the sum of employed and unemployed population.