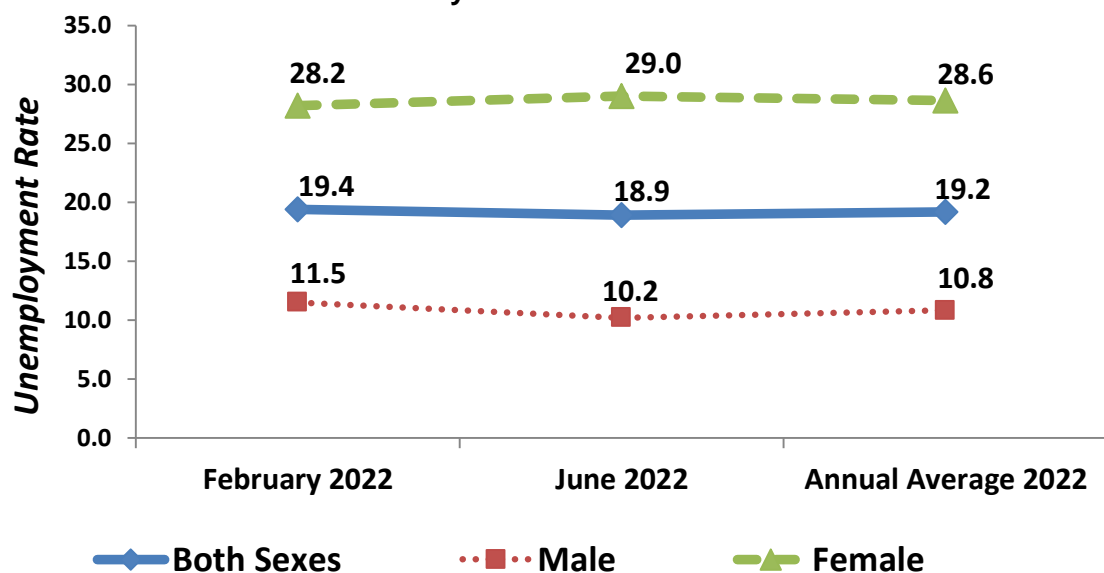


THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN STATISTICS SERVICE

KEY FINDINGS ON THE 2022 URBAN BI-ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY (A Comparative Analysis of February 2022 and June 2022 with Annual Average)

Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex, During the Two Survey
Periods and Annual Average 2022,
Country - Urban Total



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 National Development Plan of the country.

The 2022 Urban Bi - annual Employment Unemployment Surveys (UEUS) covered a number of major towns and other urban areas for plausible representation of the country. The residential households in selected urban areas of the country were the target for the survey. The survey was designed to provide estimates of 27 major urban centers as well as 8 other urban areas. A total of 36 reporting level including the country urban total were decided for the survey. A national and regional urban estimate was also obtained by aggregating the respective major urban and other urban estimates. It was initially planned to cover 1,110 EAs and 28,860 households for the survey, of which 1109 enumeration areas and 28,713 households were successfully covered with the household response rate of 99.5%.

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 2022 UEUS provides Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) situation together with a comparative analysis of February 2022 and June 2022 and annual average 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 the labour participation rate /activity 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 survey results with its annual average for the year 2022 are presented in summary Tables 1 and Tables 2, at the end of this booklet.

The detailed survey results are available under the title “**Statistical Report on the 2022 Urban Bi-annual Employment and Unemployment Survey**” and at ESS website: www.statsethiopia.gov.et.

2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS IN URBAN AREAS

2.1. Economically Active, Not Active and Labour Force Participation Rate

The economically active is defined as the sum employed and unemployed persons aged 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 estimated total urban population of the country not including Tigray region and non-conventional households was estimated to be 22,436,333 of which 10,778,753 (48 percent) were males and 11,657,580 (52 percent) females, Age wise, 16,975,163 about (76 percent) were age ten years and above in June 2022.

Based on the current status approach, the annual average size of the economically active persons calculated from the February 2022 and June 2022 survey results were 10,184,438 persons. The economically not active persons who were not engaged in productive activities refers to those persons not in the labour force. They might be inactive due to some reasons such as homemaking activities, attending school, old age/pensioned, illness, too young to work during the survey reference period were accounted to be 6,725,196 persons, (39.8 percent). Among the population not active, the proportion of female is about (63 percent) is much higher than male (37 percent).

Labour force participation /activity rate/ is the percentage of the economically active population to the total of economically active plus not active population. The labour participation /activity/ rate at national urban level is about

60.2 percent of which females 68.5 percent and males 53 percent . This implies 60 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 average annual rate in 2022 is slightly lower than the rate observed during the last five years.

Region wise, Amhara region (65.3 percent) and reported the highest activity rate, while Benishangul-Gumuz region (64.1 percent), Addis Ababa City Administration (63.9 percent), Harari Region (61.1 percent) is the activity rates above the national average. The lowest activity rate is observed in Somali Region (41.2 percent).

3. EMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

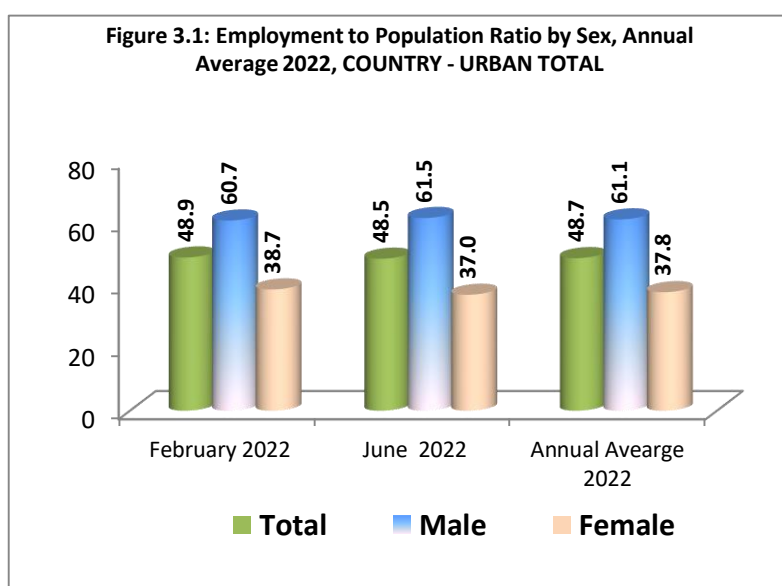
3.1. Employment to Population Ratio

Employment is one of the categories of the labour force framework. According to current status approach, employment is defined as persons who are engaged in productive activities at least for one hour during the reference period; and also persons temporarily absent from work.

At urban level of the country, except Tigray region the annual average size of the employed population age ten years and above was 8,233,064 persons. On the other hand, the 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 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 (ILO, 1996).

According to the annual average of February and June 2022 survey results, the employment to population ratio for the total urban areas of the country is 48.7 percent. This means about 49 percent of the total urban population of the country age ten years and above is employed. The differential by sex also depicts that the ratio of males (61.1 percent) is higher than females (37.8 percent). The trends of employment to population ratio has shown no significant change from February 2022 to June 2022 survey periods (see Figure 3.1).

With regard to regions, the annual average of employment to population ratio for Amhara Region is the highest 52.2%, next to Benishangul- Gumuz Region 54.9, while Somali Region exhibits the lowest ratio 35.0 percent (see Summary Table 1).



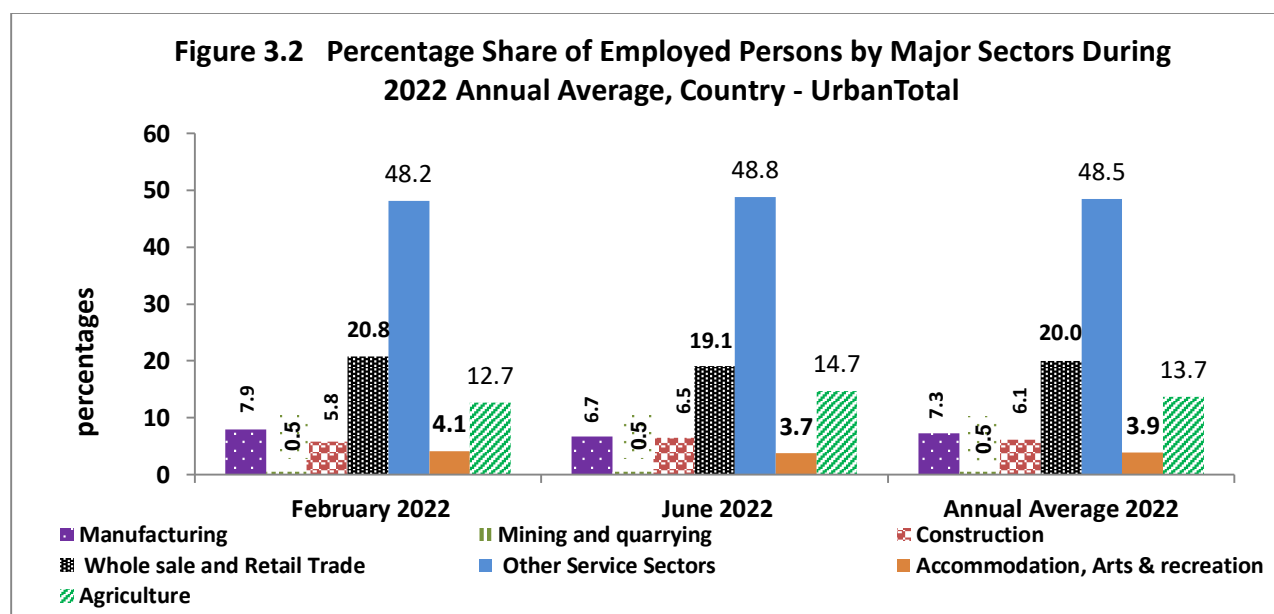
3.2. Employment by Occupational Groups

Occupation is defined as the actual tasks executed by workers in their work place. As per the international definition used in (ISCO-08, 2012), “occupation refers to the kind of work usually done by a person employed or the kind of work done previously or wanted if the person is unemployed”. The majority of the employed persons about 31.2 percent were engaged in service and sales workers. Elementary occupations occupy the second position (21.6 percent). Those employed persons who were participated in the professionals, technical and associate professionals together constituted 18.3 percent. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers were about 11.0 percent, plant machine operators and assemblers only 6.9 percent. The lower percentage share is observed for managers 1.8 percent and clerks 2.3 percent and others 0.7 percent of the total employed population in annual average 2022.

The service and sales workers in urban areas shows upward trend, while agriculture and elementary occupation slightly declined as compared to the previous survey period (see Summary Table 2).

3.3. Employment in the Major Industrial Divisions

The highest proportion about 72.4 percent of the employed persons are absorbed by the total service sectors out of this wholesale and retail trades covers about 20.0 percent, accommodation art and recreation 3.9% and the rest of other service sectors 48.5% represented by other types of services. Manufacturing, mining, quarrying and construction industry divisions are growing in urban areas, together constituted 13.9 percent. Urban agriculture relatively shows the lowest share 13.7 percent.as observed in annual average results in 2022 (see Figure 3.2).



In a similar pattern, periodical analysis of persons working in major sectors shows an increment in the service and manufacturing sectors, while agriculture share the lowest during the two months of the survey periods, 2022.

3.4. Employment by 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 the status in employment classified in defined categories.

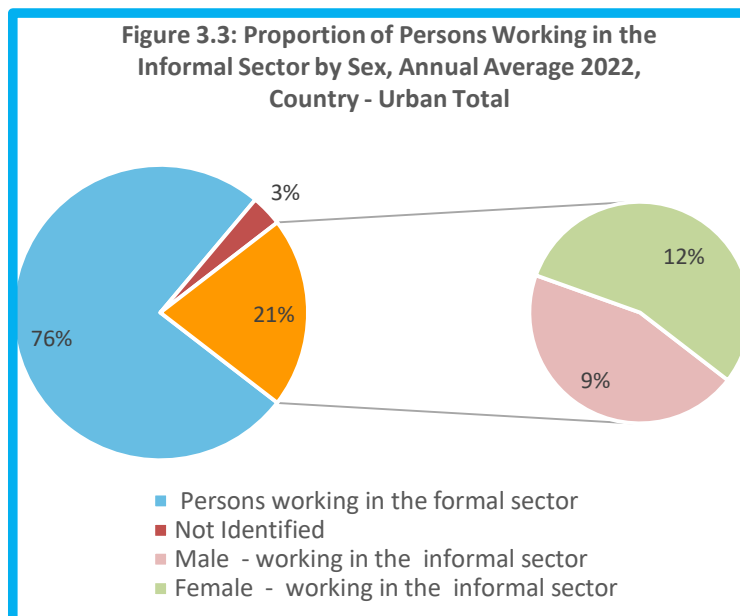
The majority of self-employed person working in non-agriculture or in other business activities in urban areas is accounted (33.0 percent). Persons working in own agriculture 9.3 percent. Government employees about 23.0 percent followed by private organization employees 16.7 percent. Unpaid family workers in both business and for own household consumption altogether reported 7.6 percent. The share for domestic employees working in private households shares 6.2 percent. The lowest share observed in the remaining categories covers like employer, working in NGO's and others covers 4.1 percent (see Table2). Throughout the history of urban surveys, the majority of employed persons were engaged in self-employment, private business and government.

3.5. Employment in the Formal and Informal Sector

As per the recommendation given in the 15th ICLS, the total figure for employed persons indicated here does not include those engaged in subsistence farming and working in private households, henceforth, exempted from the analysis of formal and informal employment sectors (ILO, 2000).

According to the two surveys average results in 2022, out of the total 6,252,642 excluding activities in households and urban agriculture, employed persons 4,732,253 (76%) working in the formal sector and 213,837 (3%) reported as not identified, while 1,306,553 (21%) work in the informal sector. Among the informal sector, the share for female (12%) is greater than males (9%) (See Figure 3.3).

The highest proportion of employed persons working in the informal sector was recorded in Somali Region followed by Afar Regions reported (37.5 percent and 35.6 percent), respectively. Benishangul-Gumuz Region took the third with 34.5 percent and SNNP Region 28.3 percent. The lowest proportion was found in Addis Ababa City Administration 6.5 percent (Summary Table 1).



3.6. Mean Hours of Work per week

In Summary Table 2, the number hours work is defined as the number of hours employed persons spent in carry out their work. The number of hours of work considered in measuring employment was one hour. The total annual mean hours of work in productive activities per week showed 42 hours. Mean hours of work for male is higher than female during 2022, because most females were spent their time out of productive activities (Summary Table 2).

3.7. Mean Amount of payment per Month

Paid employment jobs are where the employees hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts, which give them a basic remuneration. Persons in “paid employment” jobs are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or clothing. In this survey, earnings for paid employees refer to gross remuneration and include bonus, overtime, allowances and other benefits that are obtained only from the main job. According to the average results of the two surveys of UEUS 2022, the mean amount of total payment per month for paid employees at country level estimated 5,374 Birr. Males received the average monthly earning of Birr 6,228 while females received Birr 4,171.

The gender wage gap is defined as the difference between nominal average earnings of men and women relative to nominal average earnings of men. Disparity in wages level paid to male and female is best captured by gender wage gap statistics. At national urban level, gender wage gap was about 33% in 2022, implying a higher gap in earnings between male and female.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

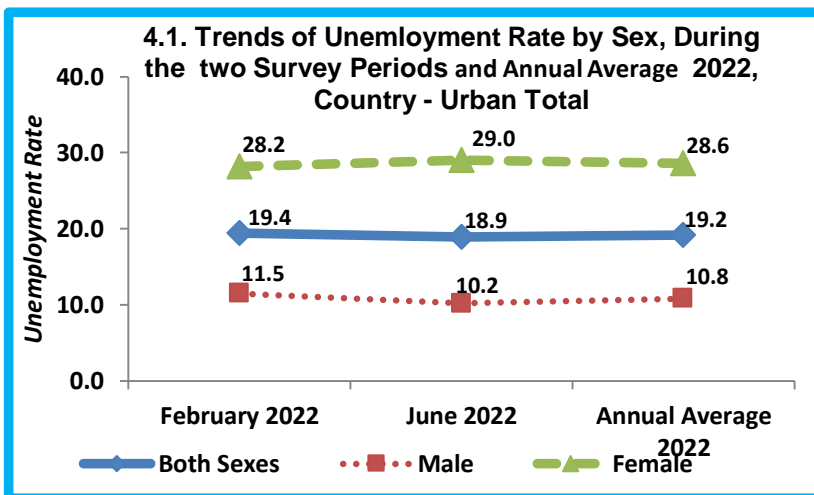
Unemployment is measured using the following three criteria: (i) without work (ii) available for work and (iii) seeking work (ILO, 1990). However, this definition varies in the context of developed and developing countries. In the developed countries where the labour market is largely organized and labour 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. 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.

4.1. Unemployment Rate at National Urban level

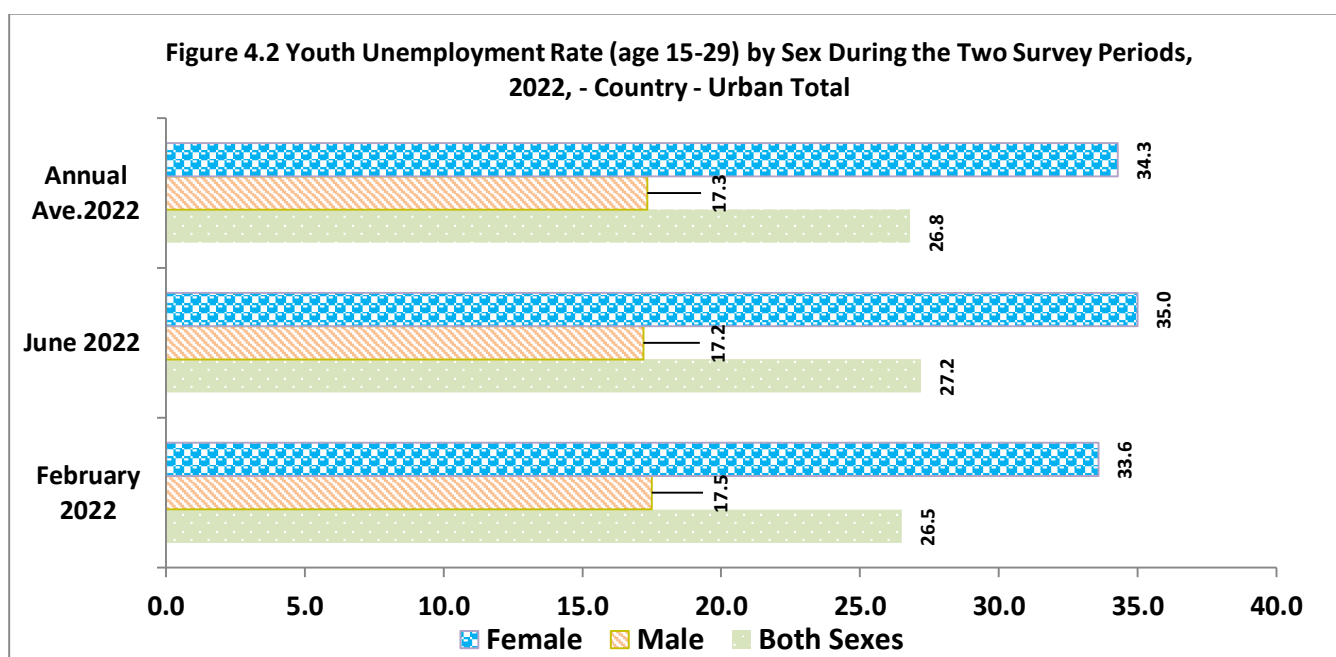
Unemployment rate is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market is defined as the proportion resulting from dividing the total number of unemployed persons aged ten years and above by the corresponding labour force, which itself is the sum of the total persons employed and unemployed. According to the current status approach, the annual average unemployment Rate of urban areas of the country was 1,951,375 with unemployment rate of 19.2 percent. This means that about 19 persons are unemployed out of 100 economically active persons aged ten years and above. The differentials of unemployment rate by sex demonstrate female unemployment rate (28.6 percent) is more than double as compared to male (10.8 percent).



As shown the trends in Figure 4.1 above, the total unemployment rate that depicts from 19.4 percent in February 2022 has been declined to 18.9 percent in June 2022. As regards by sex, females are more affected by the incidence of unemployment than males in the two survey periods of 2022.

4.2. Youth Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

According to the national context, youth comprises those persons age 15-29 years. The annual average number of youth unemployed covers 1,137,331 with the unemployment rate 26.8 percent. Female and male youth unemployment rates were 34.3 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively. The overall youth unemployment rate shows a slight increment during the two survey periods 2022 (see Figure 4.2).

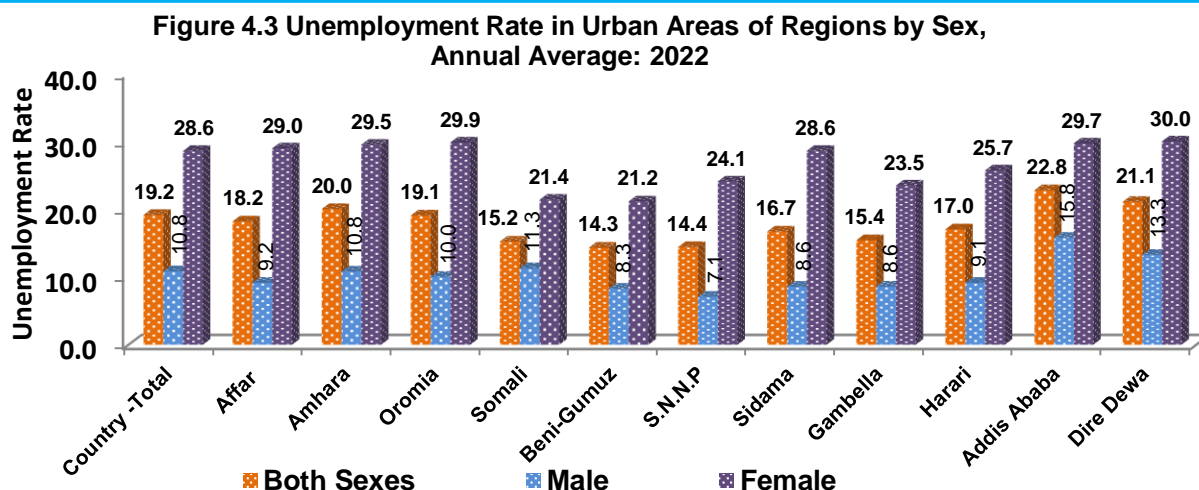


4.3. Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Literacy Status

The percentage share unemployed persons for literate at country urban level showed 83.4 percent, whereas the corresponding figures for illiterate categories were 16.6 percent. Female unemployment rate were more pronounced in the illiterate than literate categories, annual average 2022 (see summary Table 2).

4.4. Unemployment Rate by in Urban Areas of Regions

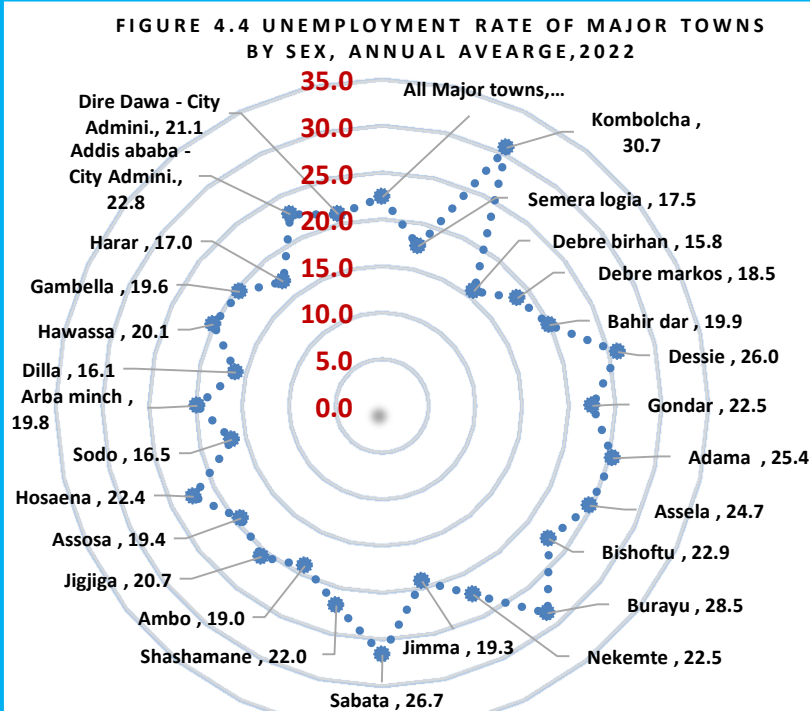
In terms of the annual average of unemployment rate by region signifies that Addis Ababa City Administration (22.8 percent) followed by Dire Dawa City Administration (21.1 percent), Amhara Region (20 percent), Oromia region (19.1 percent) in that order reported above and almost equal to the national average. Affar Region (18.2 percent,) took the intermediate position. The rest of urban areas of other regions fall between 13 - 17 percent of unemployment rate in February 2022. The lowest reported for Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNP Regions about 14 percent(seeFigure4.3).



4.5 Unemployment Rate by Region Capitals and Major Towns

Most research explains that unemployment is mainly a problem of most major urban centers than rural settings. Major towns are a center for social, economic and political administration of the country and in their respective regions. It also 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 and Dire Dawa City, 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.

In the 2022 Urban Bi-annual Employment and Unemployment Surveys a total of 27 major towns including region capitals have been studied and released their own results. The major towns were selected based on population size including region capitals without considering their size.



As can be seen in Figure 4.4, according to the results of annual average, among the major towns Kombolcha and Burayu towns reported the highest unemployment rate 30.7 percent and 28.5 percent, respectively. The intermediate position were occupied by Sebta, Dessie and Adama towns about 25 - 27 percent unemployment rates, in that order. The majority of towns reported the range between 19 -24 percent. The lowest rate observed in Debre Birhan town 15.8 percent.

4.6 Status of Previous Work Experience and Duration of Unemployment

Out of the total urban unemployed persons in the country, about 54 percent had no work experience and 46 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. 50.3 percent against 44.0 percent), whereas female unemployed were more dominant than male among those with no previous work experience category (i.e. 56.0 percent against 49.7 percent).

The standard definition of long-term unemployment is all unemployed persons with continuous periods of unemployment extending for one year or longer (52 weeks and over); it is expressed as a percentage of the overall labour force (ILO, 2016). 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 leads to series knowledge, skill and economic deterioration.

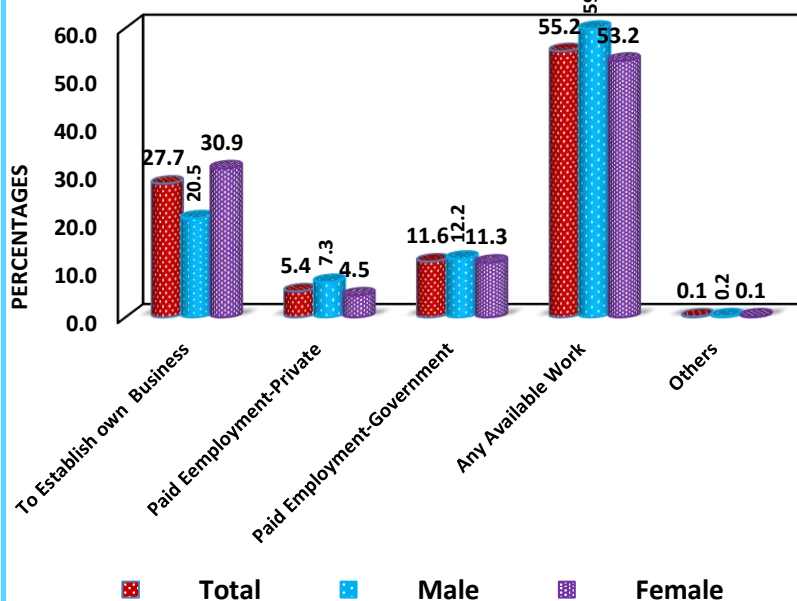
As shown in Summary Table 2, , those unemployed persons continuously being unemployed for 12 months or more accounted to be 64 percent is higher than the short term (less than 12 months) unemployment about 36 percent, which signifies relatively poor labour market performance and employment creation (see Summary Table 2). Among the long term unemployed those stayed jobless up to two years (12-24 months) were about 35.5 percent and above 2 years (25-95 months) 18.6 percent. The unemployed persons who stay without jobs for more than 8 years (96 months and above) accounted to be 9.4 percent, as calculated for the annual average 2022.

4.7. 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 55.2 percent were available to take up any kind of job followed by persons who sought or intended to establish own business (27.7 percent), while those who were looking for paid job in government institution accounted to be about 11.6 percent followed by 5.4 percent in private sector and the remaining others covers only 0.1 percent. More females than males found in the category of establishing own business, while more males were preferred to be available for any kind of job and paid employment categories (see Figure 4.5).

From the perspective of seeking for self-employment, the great majority of the unemployed who would like to establish their own business 61.4 percent faced financial constraints. The next most important reason is lack of finance in combination with working place and training were about 18.0 percent, followed by the problem of working place or land 10.3 percent. In a nutshell, those reported different kinds of problems covers 5.1 percent out of the total unemployed who wants to establish their own business, while those who do not have any problem were only about 5.1 percent (see Summary Table 2).

Figure 4.5: Unemployed Population in Urban Areas age 10+ by the Types of Job Sought and Sex: Annual Average 2022



Besides, the unemployed persons who were interested for paid job were asked about reasons for not finding paid job and the problem they faced. According to annual average, more than half of the unemployed about 63 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 19.1 percent, and the rest 18.1 percent were in the cases of labour market related reasons (see Summary Table 2).

Regarding the problem they faced, decline of household or personal income and unable to cover household expenses including school fee reported about 76.5 percent, annual average 2022. Psycho-social problems like getting stress, hopelessness, being isolated, exposed to addiction and family dissolution reasons together reported about 16.7 percent, followed by fed up looking for jobs 5.3 percent, and the reaming percentages take up by other reasons 1.5 percent (see Summary Table 2).

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 average of the two surveys result, the majority of couples (42.3 percent) to be supported by their own spouses/ husband or wife/, and (44.5 percent) family and other friends or relatives support. Persons who support themselves with casual work and saving were about 6.8 percent and through remittance 1.4 percent and using safety net together with other means were reported only 4.9 percent (For detailed information see also Statistical Report, 2022).

Basic Working Formulas:

1. Activity Rate-AR (Labour Force Participation Rate-LFPR):

2. Unemployment Rate (UR):

3. Youth Unemployment Rate:

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

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

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

Where,

- *LFPR* is labor force participation rate.
- *AR/LF* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons of age 10 years and above (labor force).
- *WAP* is working-age population (10+ Years)
- *E* is the number of employed persons of age 10 years and above
- *U* is the number of unemployed persons
- UR = Unemployment Rate
- U = Unemployed persons of age 10 years and above
- LF = Labor Force
- YUR = Youth Unemployment Rate
- YU = Youth Unemployed aged 15-29 years
- YLF = Youth Labor Force

**Table 1: Key Indicators of Employment Unemployment by Region and Sex ,
Annual Average of the 1st and 2nd round UEUS,
COUNTRY- URBAN - TOTAL, 2022**

Labour Force Participation Rate

Region and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	60.7	68.5	53.8	59.8	68.5	52.1	60.2	68.5	53.0
Afar	58.5	67.1	50.8	56.8	66.0	48.6	57.6	66.5	49.7
Amhara	66.8	73.2	61.5	63.9	72.7	56.4	65.3	72.9	59.0
Oromia	60.2	68.3	52.8	59.9	68.5	52.1	60.1	68.4	52.5
Somali	41.1	49.6	32.3	41.4	50.6	32.2	41.2	50.1	32.3
Benishangul-Gumuz	61.9	67.5	56.5	66.4	72.1	61.1	64.1	69.8	58.8
S.N.N.P	57.7	65.7	50.0	54.5	64.7	44.8	56.1	65.2	47.4
Sidama	51.5	65.1	38.5	56.8	65.9	47.9	54.2	65.5	43.2
Gambella	52.9	59.6	46.6	52.7	60.4	45.9	52.8	60.0	46.2
Harari	60.7	64.8	56.8	61.5	68.9	55.0	61.1	66.9	55.9
Addis Ababa	64.1	72.7	57.5	63.6	71.9	57.1	63.9	72.3	57.3
DireDawa	54.3	62.5	47.4	57.2	67.1	48.8	55.7	64.8	48.1

Employment to Population Ratio

Region and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	48.9	60.7	38.7	48.5	61.5	37.0	48.7	61.1	37.8
Afar	47.6	61.2	35.5	46.6	59.7	35.0	47.1	60.4	35.3
Amhara	53.3	64.9	43.8	51.2	65.2	39.3	52.2	65.0	41.6
Oromia	48.2	61.0	36.5	49.0	62.1	37.1	48.6	61.5	36.8
Somali	35.4	44.7	25.9	34.6	44.2	24.9	35.0	44.4	25.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	52.5	61.8	43.6	57.4	66.2	49.1	54.9	64.0	46.4
S.N.N.P	49.3	60.7	38.5	46.7	60.5	33.5	48.0	60.6	36.0
Sidama	43.5	59.8	27.9	46.7	60.0	33.8	45.1	59.9	30.8
Gambella	44.6	54.0	36.0	44.6	55.7	34.8	44.6	54.8	35.4
Harari	50.9	60.2	42.1	50.5	61.3	40.9	50.7	60.8	41.5
Addis Ababa City Ad.	49.6	60.0	41.6	49.0	61.7	38.9	49.3	60.9	40.3
DireDawa City Ad.	41.4	53.7	31.1	46.6	58.7	36.3	44.0	56.2	33.6

Percent of Employed Persons Working in the Informal Sector

Region and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	21.8	16.3	29.8	20.0	15.2	27.3	20.9	15.7	28.6
Afar	27.5	22.1	36.2	35.6	26.3	48.9	31.6	24.2	42.7
Amhara	27.3	18.0	39.1	22.2	14.2	33.1	24.8	16.1	36.2
Oromia	22.7	16.1	33.0	20.7	14.0	31.1	21.7	15.0	32.0
Somali	38.7	29.5	53.7	37.5	37.3	37.8	38.0	33.6	46.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	28.2	18.9	41.0	34.0	24.2	46.1	31.0	21.5	43.6
S.N.N.P	28.3	22.6	37.2	28.3	23.7	36.2	28.3	23.2	36.7
Sidama	18.4	16.8	21.9	24.5	23.4	26.4	21.7	20.2	24.5
Gambella	18.7	13.0	27.9	14.6	10.1	21.8	16.7	11.5	24.9
Harari	11.6	7.5	17.6	12.7	7.5	20.0	12.2	7.5	18.8
Addis Ababa City Ad.	8.7	8.2	9.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.4	7.9
DireDawa City Ad.	19.1	15.4	24.8	20.7	13.7	31.4	19.9	14.5	28.3

Table 1: Cont'd

TOTAL Unemployment Rate

Region and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	19.4	11.5	28.2	18.9	10.2	29.0	19.2	10.8	28.6
Afar	18.5	8.8	30.0	17.9	9.5	28.0	18.2	9.2	29.0
Amhara	20.2	11.4	28.8	19.9	10.3	30.3	20.0	10.8	29.5
Oromia	19.9	10.6	30.9	18.3	9.4	28.9	19.1	10.0	29.9
Somali	13.8	9.9	20.0	16.6	12.7	22.7	15.2	11.3	21.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	15.2	8.4	22.9	13.6	8.2	19.5	14.3	8.3	21.2
S.N.N.P	14.5	7.5	23.1	14.4	6.6	25.2	14.4	7.1	24.1
Sidama	15.6	8.2	27.6	17.7	8.9	29.4	16.7	8.6	28.6
Gambella	15.6	9.4	22.8	15.3	7.7	24.2	15.4	8.6	23.5
Harari	16.1	7.1	25.9	17.9	11.1	25.6	17.0	9.1	25.7
Addis Ababa City Ad.	22.7	17.5	27.7	23.0	14.1	31.9	22.8	15.8	29.7
Dire Dawa City Ad.	23.8	14.1	34.4	18.6	12.5	25.7	21.1	13.3	30.0

Youth Unemployment Rate

Region and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	26.5	17.5	33.6	27.2	17.2	35.0	26.8	17.3	34.3
Afar	27.4	15.4	37.9	25.3	14.4	35.2	26.4	14.9	36.6
Amhara	27.7	17.4	35.1	28.8	18.3	36.5	28.3	17.9	35.8
Oromia	28.7	16.5	39.0	27.1	15.8	36.8	27.9	16.2	37.9
Somali	17.1	11.6	24.0	26.8	21.0	34.2	22.2	16.6	29.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	22.6	11.9	31.1	20.4	11.9	27.5	21.5	11.9	29.3
S.N.N.P	19.6	10.5	27.8	20.8	11.3	29.9	21.3	11.9	29.5
Sidama	22.3	13.6	31.0	26.5	16.7	34.6	22.9	13.8	31.5
Gambella	23.2	14.8	30.1	25.7	14.9	33.6	24.7	16.7	31.7
Harari	24.5	12.4	36.5	26.4	18.7	33.5	29.9	23.1	33.9
Addis Ababa City Ad.	27.7	27.1	28.1	30.0	23.6	33.8	27.7	26.2	28.7
DireDawa City Ad.	34.1	24.0	41.9	27.6	17.2	38.7	34.1	24.0	41.9

Unemployment Rate of Major Towns and Region Capitals

Major Towns and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Major towns	22.4	14.7	30.5	22.3	12.8	32.4	22.4	13.7	31.5
Semera logia	15.9	11.3	21.0	19.1	8.4	30.9	17.5	9.8	26.1
Kombolcha	27.5	18.1	37.3	34.4	24.4	46.7	30.7	21.1	41.5
Debre birhan	16.7	9.9	23.7	14.9	8.0	21.7	15.8	9.0	22.7
Debre markos	18.6	9.3	26.9	18.4	8.4	27.5	18.5	8.9	27.2
Bahir dar	18.6	10.3	25.8	21.4	10.3	31.5	19.9	10.3	28.5
Dessie	23.7	12.9	35.3	28.3	17.6	39.9	26.0	15.2	37.6
Gondar	23.8	18.7	28.0	21.3	12.4	29.7	22.5	15.5	28.8
Adama	26.8	13.7	42.6	24.1	12.2	37.1	25.4	12.9	39.8
Assela	26.7	14.7	42.0	22.9	14.5	32.6	24.7	14.6	37.0
Bishoftu	25.0	13.6	37.7	20.7	13.3	29.2	22.9	13.5	33.4
Burayu	28.3	15.9	42.7	28.7	12.1	47.5	28.5	14.0	45.2
Nekemte	23.9	11.8	37.5	21.2	13.2	30.3	22.5	12.5	33.9
Jimma	18.8	11.3	27.8	19.7	12.1	28.0	19.3	11.7	27.9
Sabata	25.3	11.4	42.2	28.2	12.6	46.7	26.7	12.0	44.4
Shashamane	22.7	11.9	35.5	21.3	7.7	37.7	22.0	9.9	36.6
Ambo	19.8	10.7	28.4	18.2	9.7	26.9	19.0	10.2	27.7
Jigjiga	21.6	13.9	36.4	19.9	12.0	35.0	20.7	12.9	35.7
Assosa	20.3	9.3	31.9	18.6	9.2	29.1	19.4	9.2	30.5
Hosaena	23.4	13.4	34.1	21.3	13.9	30.0	22.4	13.6	32.2
Sodo	16.9	8.4	27.2	16.1	6.7	28.4	16.5	7.5	27.8
Arba minch	20.1	12.9	27.7	19.6	11.5	28.2	19.8	12.2	28.0
Dilla	15.4	9.5	22.8	16.8	10.4	25.1	16.1	10.0	23.9
Hawassa	19.7	11.5	30.9	20.4	12.1	30.7	20.1	11.8	30.8
Gambella	19.5	13.6	25.9	19.6	10.8	29.2	19.6	12.2	27.5
Harar	16.1	7.1	25.9	17.9	11.1	25.6	17.0	9.1	25.7
Addis ababa City	22.7	17.5	27.7	23.0	14.1	31.9	22.8	15.8	29.7
Dire Dawa City	23.8	14.1	34.4	18.6	12.5	25.7	21.1	13.3	30.0

Table 2: Key Indicators of Employment Unemployment by Sex for the 1st and 2nd Round UEUS and Annual Average, COUNTRY- URBAN - TOTAL, 2022

Percentage Share of Employed Persons by Industrial Divisions

Key indicators	1st Round UEUS, Feb., 2022			2nd Round UEUS, June 2022			Annual Average UEUS, 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Employed Persons, No.	8,239,547	4,763,390	3,476,156	8,226,580	4,895,606	3,330,974	8,233,064	4,829,498	3,403,565
Total Employed Persons, %.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.7	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.4
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Construction	5.8	8.8	1.7	6.5	9.6	1.9	6.1	9.2	1.8
Whole sale and Retail Trade	20.8	16.8	26.2	19.1	14.8	25.5	20.0	15.8	25.9
Other Service Sectors *	48.2	47.6	49.1	48.8	48.5	49.1	48.5	48.1	49.1
Accommodation, Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.1	2.4	6.4	3.7	1.8	6.5	3.9	2.1	6.5
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry& Fishing	12.7	16.1	8.0	14.7	17.9	10.0	13.7	17.0	9.0

Percentage Share of Employed Persons by Occupation

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Employed Persons, No.	8,239,547	4,763,390	3,476,156	8,226,580	4,895,606	3,330,974	8,233,064	4,829,498	3,403,565
Total Employed Persons, %.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.4	0.9
Professionals	10.7	12.6	8.1	11.2	12.5	9.4	11.0	12.5	8.8
Technicians and associate professionals	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.7
Clerical support workers	2.4	1.4	3.7	2.2	1.3	3.5	2.3	1.4	3.6
Service and sales workers	32.2	24.5	42.9	30.1	23.1	40.3	31.2	23.8	41.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	10.1	12.6	6.6	11.7	14.5	7.7	10.9	13.5	7.1
Craft and related trades workers	6.7	8.1	4.8	5.9	6.7	4.7	6.3	7.4	4.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.7	10.7	1.4	7.0	10.6	1.8	6.9	10.6	1.6
Elementary occupations	21.7	20.0	24.1	21.5	20.3	23.3	21.6	20.2	23.7
Others	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3

Table 2: Cont'd

Percentage Share of Employed Persons by Status in Employment

Region and Sex	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Employed Persons, No.	8,239,547	4,763,390	3,476,156	8,226,580	4,895,606	3,330,974	8,233,064	4,829,498	3,403,565
Total Employed Persons, %.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gov't employees	22.5	23.3	21.4	23.4	23.3	23.5	22.9	23.3	22.4
Employee Private	17.0	18.7	14.6	16.5	18.3	13.7	16.7	18.5	14.2
Employee - NGO	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Employee Domestic	6.3	3.4	10.4	6.1	3.3	10.1	6.2	3.4	10.2
Other employees	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.0
Member of cooperatives	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Member of Small & Micro enterprise	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
Self- employed- Agriculture	8.8	11.3	5.5	9.8	12.6	5.8	9.3	11.9	5.6
Self- employed- Non-agriculture	33.1	32.2	34.5	32.9	31.5	35.0	33.0	31.8	34.7
Unpaid family worker- Agriculture	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1
Unpaid - Non-agriculture	4.9	2.7	8.0	3.9	2.7	5.7	4.4	2.7	6.8
Employer	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Voluntary work	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Apprentice	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Others	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2

Percentage Share of Employed persons by Average Number of Hours Worked

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mean Hours worked	40.0	42.0	38.0	43.0	44.0	40.0	41.5	43.0	39.0

Percentage Share of Employed Persons by Average Amount of Earnings

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb.,2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average Amount of Earnings	5091.0	5930.0	3928.0	5657.0	6525.0	4414.0	5374.0	6228.0	4171.0

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Literacy Status

Key indicators	1st Round, February 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Average, 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed Persons, No.	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	1,920,314	557,083	1,363,231	1,951,375	587,081	1,364,294
Literate	83.3	89.6	80.5	83.6	89.0	81.3	83.4	89.3	80.9
Illiterate	16.7	10.4	19.5	16.4	11.0	18.79	16.6	10.7	19.1

Table 2: Cont'd

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Pervious Work Experience

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed Persons, No.	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	1,920,314	557,083	1,363,231	1,951,375	587,081	1,364,294
Total Unemployed Persons, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed Without Work Experience	51.1	44.0	54.3	57.0	55.4	57.7	54.1	49.7	56.0
Unemployed With Work Experience	48.9	56.0	45.7	43.0	44.6	42.3	45.9	50.3	44.0

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Duration of unemployment

Key indicators	1st Round Feb. 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed Persons, No.	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	1,920,314	557,083	1,363,231	1,951,375	587,081	1,364,294
Total Unemployed Persons, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<12 months	47.2	53.8	44.2	25.6	32.7	22.7	36.4	43.2	33.5
12-24 months	25.6	25.0	25.9	45.4	45.2	45.5	35.5	35.1	35.7
25-95 months	18.7	14.8	20.5	18.6	13.9	20.5	18.6	14.3	20.5
96 and above months	8.4	6.4	9.4	10.4	8.3	11.3	9.4	7.3	10.3

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Types of Job Sought

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed Persons, No.	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	1,920,314	557,083	1,363,231	1,951,375	587,081	1,364,294
Total Unemployed Persons, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To Establish own Business	29.6	20.4	33.7	25.9	20.7	28.0	27.7	20.5	30.9
Paid employment-Private	5.6	8.2	4.4	5.1	6.5	4.6	5.4	7.3	4.5
Paid Employment-Government	13.0	14.1	12.5	10.1	10.2	10.1	11.6	12.2	11.3
Any Available Work	51.6	57.0	49.1	58.8	62.6	57.3	55.2	59.8	53.2
Others	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Table 2: Cont'd

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Types of Problems they Faced to Establish Own Business

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed interested for establish own business, No.	586,522	125,843	460,679	497,051	115,212	381,839	541,787	120,528	421,259
Total Unemployed interested for establish own business, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I have no problem	5.8	4.2	6.2	4.4	2.8	4.9	5.1	3.5	5.6
Shortage of finance	59.2	57.2	59.8	63.5	66.3	62.6	61.4	61.8	61.2
Lack of training	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Problem of working place/land	8.8	9.0	8.8	11.9	7.7	13.1	10.3	8.4	11.0
Lack of finance and training	2.9	4.3	2.5	2.8	4.3	2.4	2.8	4.3	2.4
Lack of working place & finance	17.2	17.8	17.0	13.3	12.9	13.4	15.2	15.3	15.2
Lack/absence of License	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.7
Shortage/absence of equipment	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Lack of information	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lack of support from household	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
COVID -19	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Don't know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Others	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Types of Problems they Faced to Find Paid Job

Key indicators	1st Round, Feb., 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Ave., 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed interested for Paid Job, No.	1,423,086	441,870	981,216	1,395,914	491,236	904,679	1,409,500	466,553	942,948
Total Unemployed interested for Paid Job, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0	102.0
No work was found related to my profession	4.2	5.1	3.8	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.7	4.4	3.3
Lack of job opportunity	56.7	59.1	55.4	61.6	60.6	62.0	59.1	59.9	58.7
Lack of training	10.4	7.6	12.0	12.3	10.4	13.2	11.4	9.0	12.6
Lack of experience	8.7	7.3	9.4	6.8	7.6	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.9
Lack of vacancy advertisement	4.8	5.2	4.5	3.6	4.8	3.0	4.2	5.0	3.8
Introduction of modern system of work	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
In search for better job opportunity	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9
Not to work at distant place	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.5
To alter the usual place of work	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Low payment/salary	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Slack period	6.2	7.4	5.6	3.8	5.0	3.3	5.0	6.2	4.5
Off season	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
Inconvenience of working time	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.1
Unable to speak local language	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2

Table 2: Cont'd

COVID -19 and others	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.6
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Types of Problems they Faced due to being Jobless

Key indicators	1st Round, February 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Average, 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed faced problems of jobless, No.	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	1,920,314	557,083	1,363,231	1,951,375	587,081	1,364,294
Total Unemployed faced problems being jobless, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Decreased household/ personal income	53.7	50.7	55.1	56.7	52.0	58.7	55.2	51.3	56.9
Unable to cover household expense	23.1	21.7	23.8	19.4	17.6	20.1	21.3	19.7	22.0
Unable to send children to school & cover expense	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.6
Family dissolution	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Getting stress/ hopelessness	9.6	11.4	8.7	10.5	13.2	9.5	10.1	12.3	9.1
Exposed to different addictions	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1
Hopelessness	3.3	4.0	3.0	4.0	5.3	3.4	3.6	4.6	3.2
Hunger and lack of food	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Isolated from social participation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Fed up looking for job	5.3	7.4	4.4	5.3	7.9	4.2	5.3	7.6	4.3
Others	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6

Percentage Share of Unemployed Persons by Types of Means of Support for their Lives

Key indicators	1st Round, February 2022			2nd Round, June 2022			Annual Average, 2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Unemployed persons, No.	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	1,920,314	557,083	1,363,231	1,951,375	587,081	1,364,294
Total Unemployed persons, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Support	38.3	57.5	29.7	40.0	63.8	30.2	39.1	60.6	29.9
Spouse's income	41.3	9.5	55.6	43.4	8.8	57.6	42.3	9.1	56.6
Support from relatives or friends	5.7	9.2	4.1	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.4	7.7	4.3
Saving	6.9	13.6	3.9	6.6	13.6	3.8	6.8	13.6	3.9
Remittance	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3
Begging	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pension	1.3	2.7	0.7	1.1	2.3	0.6	1.2	2.5	0.6
Safety net program	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
Social organization for COVID- 19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food bank for COVID – 19 and Others	4.2	4.9	3.8	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.8	3.6	2.5