THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA ETHIOPIAN STATISTICS SERVICE

KEY FINDINGS ON

THE 2022 1st ROUND URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY (A Comparative Analysis with 2016, 2018, 2020 UEUS and 2021 LMS Survey Results)



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. Unlike the previous survey, the 2022 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (UEUS) fully covered the entire urban areas of the country. 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 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 1110 EAs and 28,860 households for the survey, of which 1109 enumeration areas and 28,795 households were successfully covered with the household response rate of 98.1%.

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 1st Round UEUS provides Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) situation together with a comparative analysis of 2016-2022 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 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 & 3b, (Table 4 for major towns) at the end of this booklet.

The detailed survey results are available under the title "Statistical Report on the 2022 1st Round Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey" and at CSA website: www.csa.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 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 total urban population of the country not including Tigray region and non-conventional households was estimated to be 22,200,974 of which 10,577,607 (47.6 percent) were males and 11,623,366 (52.4 percent) females. Age wise, 16,844,587 about (76 percent) were age ten years and above in February 2022. Based on the current status approach, the size of economically active persons aged ten years and above was 10,221,983 persons. The economically not active persons refers to those persons not in the labour force and may not 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 were 6,622,604

persons, (39.3 percent). Among the population not active, the proportion of female (62.7 percent) is much higher than male (37.3 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 60.7 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 rate in February 2022 is slightly lower than the rate observed during the last five years.

Region wise, Amhara region (66.8 percent) and Addis Ababa City Administration (64.1 percent) reported the highest activity rate, while Benishangul- Gumuz region (61.9 percent) is the activity rates above the national average. The lowest activity rate is observed in Somali Region (41.1 percent).

2.2. Employment to Population Ratio

Employment is one of the categories of the labour force framework. According to current status approach according to the current status approach, in 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 size of employed population age ten years and above was 8,239,547 persons in February 20221st round Survey. As compared to February 2021 LMS (8,103,214) employed persons); has shown an increase by 136,333 persons about 1.7 percent, however the percentage increase was much higher by 10.9 percent during the last five years.

On the other hand, 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 February 2022 survey, the employment to population ratio of urban is 48.9 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 (60.7 percent) is higher than females (38.7 percent). The trends of employment to population ratio has declined since March 2016 survey period (see Figure 2.1).

With regard to regions, Amhara Region 53.3 percent Addis Ababa City Administration 49.6 percent and Harari Region about 51 reported the highest employment to population ratio each, while in Somali Region exhibits the lowest ratio 35.4 percent (see Summary Table1).



2.3. 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 majorities of employed persons about 39

percent) were engaged in service and sales workers, together with craft and related trade workers out of 8,239,547 employed persons at country urban level, elementary occupations occupy the second position (21.7 percent). Those employed persons who were participated in the professionals, technical and associate professionals together constituted 17.7 percent. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers were about 10.1 percent, plant machine operators and assemblers only 6.7 percent. The lower percentage share is observed for managers 1.8 percent and clerks 2.4 percent and others 0.6 percent of the total employed population in February 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).

2.4. Employment in the Major Industrial Divisions

The highest proportion about 52.3 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 (20.8 percent). Agriculture in urban areas relatively shows the lowest shares 12.7 percent. Manufacturing, mining, quarrying and construction industry divisions is growing in urban areas, constituted only 14.1 percent in February 2022.



Periodical analysis of persons working in major sectors in urban areas shows an increment in the service; trade and industrial sectors from 2016-2021, but slightly declined in 2022, while agriculture, forestry and fishing share the lowest of and decline since February 2021(see Figure 2.2).

2.5 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 person in urban areas working in non-agriculture or in other business activities accounted (33.1 percent), and self-employed in agriculture 8.8 percent. The proportion of working in self-employment either in agriculture or non- agriculture altogether accounted to be about 42 percent. Government employees about 22.5 percent followed by private organization employees 17.0 percent. Unpaid family workers in both business and for own household consumption together reported 7.8 percent. The share for domestic employees working in private households shares 6.3 percent. The lowest share observed in employer category only 0.3 percent (see Table2). The remaining covers like working in NGO's and others covers 4.1 percent. Throughout the history of urban surveys, a number of employed persons were engaged in self-employment, private business and government.

2.6 Employment in the Formal and Informal Sector

According to February 2022 survey, out of the total 6,187,876 urban employed persons 1,346,501 (21.8 percent) work in the informal sector while 4,669,653 (75.7%) were in the formal sector and 171,723 (2.8 percent) reported as not identified.

egarding informal employment, 1,346,501 persons out of the total 6,187,876 persons were working in the informal sector, make up about 22 percent of the total employment in February 2022 survey. 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, and henceforth, exempted from the analysis of formal and informal employment sectors (ILO, 2000). Females who working the informal sector is higher than males during the five survey periods (30 percent against 16.3 percent).

Summary Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of persons working in informal sector. The highest

proportion of employed persons working in the informal sector was recorded in Somali region at (38.7percent).SNNP and Benishangul-Gumuz region took the second with (28.3percent and (28.2 percent), respectively. The lowest proportion was found in Addis Ababa City Administration (8.7 percent).

The proportions of employed persons who have been working in the informal sector declined from 26.5 percent in April 2016 to 21.8 percent in February 2022 during the five years (See Figure 2.3).

2.7 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 minimum number of hours of work considered in measuring employment was one hour. 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 February 2022 survey period. The mean hours of work have shown ups and down over time. Mean hours of work for male is higher than female during the last five years (see Summary Table 2).

2.8. 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 UEUS the mean amount of total payment per month for paid employees at country level estimated 5,091 Birr. Males received average monthly earning of Birr 5,930, while females received Birr 3,928.

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. These are partially and completely relaxed definition of unemployment. 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 aged 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 status approach, the

February 2022 survey result reveals that unemployed population in urban areas of country was 1,982,436 the with unemployment rate of 19.4 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 unemployment female rate (28.2 percent) is more than double as compared to male (11.5 percent).

As shown the trends in Figure 3.1, the total unemployment rate depicts from 16.9 percent in 2016 increased to 19.4 percent in February 2022, so the general trend shows an increment of 2.5



percentage point during the last five years. As compared to the absolute figures with March 2016 survey findings of 1,509,227 there has been observed an addition of 473,209 unemployed persons. This may happen as a result of lack of job opportunity and various objective reasons. 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 covers 1,142,346 with the unemployment rate 26.5 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 33.6 percent and 17.5



percent, respectively. The overall youth unemployment rate shows a fluctuating trend from April 2016 to February 2022. The same pattern holds true for the two sexes (see Figure 3.2).

3.3 Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status

The size of unemployed population for literate persons at country urban level showed 1,668,268 persons with the percentage share of 84.2 percent, whereas the corresponding figures for illiterate categories were 314,168 persons 15.8 percent. Except the informal education and pre-school categories, the unemployment rates for females were more pronounced in the literate and illiterate categories in February 2022 (see summary Table 2).

3.4. Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas of Regions

In terms of unemployment rate by region signifies that Dire Dawa City Administration (23.8 percent), Addis Ababa City Administration (22.7 percent), Amhara Region (20.2 percent), Oromia region 19.9 percent in that order reported above the national average. Affar Region (18.5 percent,) took the intermediate position. The rest of urban areas of other regions fall between 13 - 16 percent of unemployment rate in February 2022.

As regards in absolute figure, Oromiya Region contributed the largest share of unemployed population to the total urban areas of the country by 616,458unemployed persons, followed by Amhara Region 491,765 unemployed persons, Addis Ababa City Administration 462,963 unemployed persons and SNNPR 193,338 unemployed persons. The lowest share was contributed by Gmbella and Harari region 11,826 and 12,901 unemployed persons, respectively. 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 explains that unemployment is mainly a problem of most major urban centers than rural settings. Since major towns are a center for social, economic and political administration of the country and in their respective

regions. It 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 survey, 13 major towns were surveyed in addition to the former 16 major towns, so a total of 29 major towns have been studied and released their own report. The major towns were selected either being region capitals or based on their population size.

As can be seen in Figure 3.4, among the major towns Burayu and Kombolcha towns reported the highest unemployment rate about 28.3 percent and 27.5 percent. respectively. The major towns occupied the intermediate position were Adama and Assela town about 27 percent) unemployment rates. The majority of towns reported the range between 20-27 perecent. The lowest rate observed in Dilla town 15.4 Semera-Logia percent and about 16 percent.



As regards in absolute figures, the total unemployed persons in Addis Ababa city 462,963 Adama town 61,563 Bahir Dar 45,227 and Burayu town 44,816 were contributed the highest number of unemployed. The lowest share reported in Semera-Logia 3,206 and Dilla town 4,831), (see Summary Table 4).

3.6 Status of Previous Work Experience and Duration of Unemployment

Out of the total urban unemployed persons in the country, about 51 percent had no work experience and 49 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. 56.0 percent against 45.7 percent), whereas female unemployed are more dominant than male among those with no previous work experience category (i.e. 54.3 percent against 44.0 percent).

As shown in Summary Table 2, regarding the duration of unemployment, about 33 percent of the unemployed persons are jobless for less than one year. For those stayed jobless for one year or more has significant share of 67 percent, named as long term unemployment. Among the long term unemployed those stayed jobless up to two years (12-24 months) were about 40 percent and above 2 years (25-95 months) 18.7 percent. The unemployed persons who stay without jobs for more than 8 years (96 months and above) accounted to be 8.4 percent in February 2022.

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.

With the perspective of long term unemployment, those persons continuously being unemployed for 12 months or more accounted to be 67 percent is higher than the short term (less than 12 months) unemployment about 33 percent, which signifies relatively poor labour market performance & employment creation (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

51.8 percent were available to take up any kind of job followed by persons who sought or establish intended to own business (29.6 percent), while those who were looking for paid job in government institution accounted to be about 13 percent followed by 5.6 percent in private sector and the remaining others covers only 0.2 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 3.5).



From the perspective of seeking for self-employment, the great majority of the unemployed who would like to establish their own business 59.2 percent faced financial constraints. The next important reason is lack of finance in combination with working place and training were about 20.1 percent, followed by the problem of working place or land 8.8 percent. In a nutshell, those reported different kinds of problems covers 6.1 percent out of the total unemployed who wants to establish their own business, while those who do not have any problem were only about 5.8 percent (see Summary Table 2).

Besides, the unemployed persons who were interested for paid job were asked about reasons for not finding paid job and the problem they faced. Accordingly, more than half of the unemployed (56.7 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 24.2 percent were in the cases of labour market related reasons.

Regarding the problem they faced, decline of household or personal income and unable to cover household expenses including school fee reported about 78.2 percent. Psycho-social problems like getting stress, hopelessness, being isolated, exposed to addiction and family dissolution reasons together reported about 14.5 percent, followed by fed up looking for jobs 5.3 percent, and the reaming percentages take up by other reasons 1.9 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 (41.3 percent) to be supported by their own spouses/ husband or wife/, and family and other relatives support (44.0 percent). Unemployed who support themselves with casual work and saving were about 6.9 percent and through remittance 1.5 percent and using safety net together with other means were reported only 6. 2 percent (For detailed information: see also **STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE 2022 1st ROUND URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENTSURVEY, bulletin-No.594).**

Region and Sex		Activity Par	Rate / La ticipatior	bour Ford n Rate	brce Employment to Population Ratio Feb April June Jan Feb Feb Ap				Proportion of persons Who Work in the Informal Sector				ork in	Unemployment Rate						
	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022
COUNTRY-TOTAL										-			-							
Total	63.3	62.0	61.1	61.8	60.7	52.6	50.1	49.7	50.7	48.9	26.5	21.7	16.1	21.4	21.8	16.9	19.1	18.7	17.9	19.4
Male	70.9	70.2	69.0	69.3	68.5	64.2	61.5	60.6	61.5	60.7	19.8	17.1	10.5	15.7	16.3	9.4	12.2	12.7	11.2	11.5
Female	56.8	55.2	54.0	55.0	53.8	42.8	40.5	39.9	41.0	38.7	35.6	28.2	24.4	29.8	29.8	24.7	26.4	26.1	25.4	28.2
TIGRAY																				
Total	63	62.3	62.8	-	-	50.1	48.8	48.1	-	-	24.3	18.9	15.8	-	-	20.6	21.5	23.3	-	-
Male	68.5	70.2	67.5	-	-	59.7	58.2	55.2	-	-	16.1	12.3	8.1	-	-	12.8	17.1	18.3	-	-
Female	59	56.4	58.8	-	-	42.8	41.9	42.2	-	-	33	26	24.1	-	-	27.4	25.5	28.2	-	-
AFFAR																				
Total	66.3	63.8	56.4	56.8	58.5	53.7	54.2	45.0	46.5	47.6	34.1	38.9	10.9	25.2	27.5	19.0	15.0	20.3	18.1	18.5
Male	73.8	69.1	66.3	66.4	67.1	66	63.6	57.8	59.3	61.2	25.9	32.4	7.2	22.6	22.1	10.5	7.6	12.9	10.7	8.8
Female	59.9	58.1	47.0	47.3	50.8	43.2	44	32.7	33.9	35.5	45.1	48.8	17.8	31.2	36.2	28	24.3	30.3	28.3	30.0
AMHARA																				
Total	64.1	65.2	64.1	66.7	66.8	52.6	52.3	51.0	54.8	53.3	25.4	22.7	21.5	25.2	27.3	17.9	19.7	20.4	17.	20.2
Male	71.9	73.7	72.6	74.0	73.2	64.9	65.0	63.1	65.7	64.9	17.2	16	11.7	16.7	18	9.7	11.7	13.1	11.3	11.4
Female	57.9	58.1	57.0	60.5	61.5	42.8	41.7	40.8	45.5	43.8	35.8	32	34.5	36.6	39.1	26.1	28.1	28.3	24.9	28.8
OROMIA																				
Total	62.5	59.7	59.0	64.8	60.2	53.0	48.8	48.3	50.4	48.2	31.8	27.8	19.0	23.6	22.7	15.2	18	18.2	18.5	19.9
Male	70.9	68.2	67.4	72.4	68.3	65.0	60.6	60.5	61.7	61	24.7	22.3	13.2	16.8	16.1	8.3	11	10.2	10.9	10.6
Female	55.2	52.2	51.5	57.3	52.8	42.5	38.4	37.3	39.9	36.5	42	36	27.9	34.0	33	22.9	26.1	27.6	27.4	30.9
SOMALI																				
Total	46.3	48.3	46.7	44.4	41.1	37.9	39.1	39.7	39.4	35.4	36.4	27.3	15.5	18.0	38.7	18.2	18.9	15.1	11.2	13.8
Male	55.2	56.4	50.7	52.5	49.6	50.1	50.7	44.9	48.1	44.7	29.5	21.1	9.8	13.3	29.5	9.2	9.9	11.6	8.4	9.9
Female	38.3	41.2	42.4	36.0	32.3	26.9	28.8	34.2	30.3	25.9	48.9	37.3	25.9	26.7	53.7	29.9	29.8	19.5	15.6	20.0
BENISHANGUL- GUMUZ																				
Total	66.8	72.1	60.1	67.1	61.9	59.4	66.2	52.3	57.6	52.5	31.8	39.7	20.1	24.9	28.2	11.1	7.2	12.9	14.1	15.2
Male	73.5	76.0	69.5	73.1	67.5	68.1	71.5	63.3	67.0	61.8	22.2	31.7	10.6	18.8	18.9	7.5	5.0	8.9	8.4	8.4
Female	60.5	68.7	50.8	61.3	56.5	51.3	61.5	41.5	48.7	43.6	44.8	48.2	33.3	33.5	41	15.3	9.4	18.2	20.6	22.9

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

Region and Sex	Activity	/ Rate / La	abour Foi Rate	rce Partio	cipation	tion Employment to Population Ratio Proportion of persons Who Work in the Informal Sector						in the	Unemployment Rate							
	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb. 2021	Feb. 2022	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	April 2016	June 2018	Jan 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022
S.N.N.P. R																				
Total	66.5	60.9	61.4	61.8	57.7	58.8	49.5	51.6	53.3	49.3	33.5	24.1	19.1	33.3	28.3	11.5	18.6	16.1	13.8	14.5
Male	72.8	68.0	69.5	61.8	65.7	69.1	60.3	62.6	62.6	60.7	24.7	18.8	12.3	25.7	22.6	5.1	11.3	9.9	9.0	7.5
Female	60.9	54.6	53.6	68.8	50.0	49.8	39.9	40.7	44.1	38.5	45.1	31.7	30.3	44.8	37.2	18.2	26.7	24.0	19.6	23.1
SIDAMA																				
Total		-		56.5	51.5	-	-	-	49.0	43.5	-	-	-	28.7	18.4	-	-	-	13.3	15.6
Male		-		65.3	65.1	-	-	-	60.8	59.8	-	-	-	26.4	16.8	-	-	-	6.9	8.2
Female	-	-	-	48.2	38.5	-	-	-	37.8	27.9	-	-	-	32.8	21.9	-	-	-	21.5	27.6
GAMBELLA	01.1	50.0	55.0				(7.0	40 7		44.0		05.0	45.4	474	40 7		40 7	40 7	40.0	45.0
l otal	64.1	53.2	55.8	51.1	52.9	58.8	4/.3	48.7	44.3	44.6	32.8	25.3	15.1	17.1	18.7	8.2	10.7	12.7	13.3	15.6
Male	00.9 61.6	00.0 46.0	04.1 47 0	58.Z	59.0 46.6	03.Z	55./ 20.6	58.8 20 0	53.0 25.7	54 26	10.9	18 25.7	0.1 26.2	13.1	13.0	5.5 10.0	0.0 1 / 1	0.Z	/.ð 10.0	9.4
	01.0	40.2	41.0	44.5	40.0	54.0	39.0	30.9	35.7	30	52.2	33.7	20.3	23.9	21.9	10.9	14.1	10.0	19.9	22.0
Total	62.8	63.3	50 /	64.2	60.7	56.3	52 7	50.0	55 3	50.0	21.1	20.0	11 2	0 0	11.6	10.4	16.7	15.7	13.8	16.1
Male	68.0	68.8	69.9	70.9	64.8	63.1	61.5	61.0	65.0	60.9	20.3	18.3	76	3.3 7.2	7.5	7 1	10.7	12.7	83	7 1
Female	58.3	58.2	49.4	58.2	56.8	50.3	44.7	39.6	46.7	42.1	43.9	22.3	17.3	14.0	17.6	13.8	23.1	19.8	19.8	25.9
ADDIS ABABA CI	TY ADMIN	VISTRATI	ON						10.11					1.10					10.0	
Total	62.8	64.5	64.7	61.8	64.1	49.6	51.3	52.3	48.1	49.6	10.5	8.6	6.6	6.3	8.7	21.0	20.2	19.3	22.1	22.7
Male	71.2	73.6	73.6	70.0	72.7	62.4	62.9	62.5	59.3	60	9.5	8.3	5.9	5.3	8.2	12.4	14.1	15.1	15.3	17.5
Female	56.0	57.3	57.3	55.2	57.5	39.2	42.1	43.7	39.2	41.6	12.0	9.0	7.7	7.8	9.3	30.0	26.3	23.8	29.0	27.7
DIRE DAWA ADM	INISTRA	FION																		
Total	58.5	57.4	51.0	56.7	54.3	44.5	42.7	40.3	44.9	41.4	27.5	18.9	8.8	17.1	19.1	23.9	25.3	21.0	20.8	23.8
Male	65.8	62.7	59.2	65.1	62.5	55.0	51.4	52.4	56.5	53.7	18.5	14.5	6.5	11.0	15.4	16.4	17.6	11.5	13.2	14.1
Female	51.9	52.7	43.9	49.1	47.4	35.0	34.9	29.8	34.5	31.1	42.0	25.4	12.6	26.7	24.8	32.6	33.5	32.2	29.8	34.4

Summary Table 1: Cont'd

							S	urvey Per	iods						
Key Idicators		April 201	16		June 201	8	J	lanuary 2	020	F	ebruary 2	021	F	ebruary 2	022
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Groups	S														
Managers	3.1	2.2	0.9	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.4
Professional, Technical and Associate Professionals	15.4	9.7	5.7	18.3	11.5	6.8	18.2	11.4	6.7	17.7	11.2	6.5	17.7	11.2	6.5
Clerks	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.6
Service, Shop & Market sales, Crafts related Workers	47.9	23.2	24.7	46.6	22.5	24.1	34.2	17.5	16.7	35.9	17.0	18.9	38.9	18.8	20.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	5.3	3.7	1.6	6.2	4.0	2.2	12.9	8.6	4.3	11.1	7.5	3.6	10.1	7.3	2.8
Plant ,Machine Operators & Assemblers	6.9	6.3	0.6	7.6	6.9	0.7	5.7	5.1	0.6	5.9	5.4	0.5	6.7	6.2	0.6
Elementary Occupation	17.5	9.1	8.4	14.1	7.1	70	24.4	12.3	12.1	24.8	13.5	11.3	21.7	11.6	10.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industrial Divisions /	Sectors/														
Industrial sector (i.e. Manufacturing ,Mining, Quarrying and Construction)	20.8	13.1	7.6	20.1	13.3	6.8	13.3	10.2	3.1	15.0	11.2	3.8	14.1	9.9	4.3
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	8.2	5.2	3.0	7.9	4.4	3.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	5.5	0.8	5.8	5.1	0.7
Whole sale and Retail Trade	22.3	10.7	11.6	21.1	10.0	11.1	17.6	8.2	9.4	16.6	7.8	8.8	20.8	9.7	11.1
Other Service Sectors *	50.0	27.3	22.7	51.5	28.1	23.5	54.3	29.1	25.2	50.9	28.2	22.8	48.2	27.5	20.7
Accommodation, Arts, entertainment and recreation										3.8	1.1	2.7	4.1	1.4	2.7
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	6.8	4.6	2.3	7.2	4.7	2.5	14.8	10	4.8	13.7	9.1	4.6	12.7	9.3	3.4
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Status in Employment	t														
Government Employees	22.0	13	9	24.5	14.5	10	22.9	13.8	9.2	22.2	13.4	8.8	22.5	13.5	9.0
Private Organization Employees	20.2	12.9	7.2	19.9	12.1	7.8	17.6	11.5	6.1	15.1	10.0	5.2	17.0	10.8	6.2
NGO'S Employees	1.2	0.7	0.4	1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
Domestic Employees	4.3	0.7	3.6	5	1.0	4	5.7	2.0	3.7	5.7	1.9	3.8	6.3	2.0	4.4
Self-employed /Own account Workers/	41.4	22.9	18.6	41	23.2	17.8	35.6	20.3	15.3	39.1	22.7	16.5	42.0	25.1	16.9
Other Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.4
Employer	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Members of producers Cooperatives	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Member of Small & Micro enterprise	-	-	-	1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2
Voluntary work/ Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unpaid Family Workers	7.4	2.9	4.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	10.0	4.5	5.4	12.6	5.7	6.9	7.8	3.2	4.5
Apprentice	-		-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.8	3.1	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Mean number of Hours Worked Per Week	43	45	41	45	46	43	40	42	38	39	42	36	40	42	38

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

Summary Table 2 Cont'd

							S	urvey Per	iods						
Key Idicators		April 20	16		June 20'	18		lanuary 2	020	F	ebruary 2	2021	F	ebruary 2	022
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status															
Literate	16.8	9.4	25.8	19.2	12.5	27.6	18.8	12.2	27.9	18.0	11.1	27.1	19.4	11.5	29.7
Illiterate	17.3	8.7	21	17.9	8.1	21.8	18.2	12.4	21.1	17.6	12.1	20.7	19.1	10.9	23.4
Youth Unemployment Rate age 15-29 years	22	12.9	29.6	25.3	19.0	30.9	25.7	18.8	31.7	23.1	15.9	28.8	26.5	17.5	33.6
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Previous Work Ex															
With Previous Work Experience	52.3	57.0	50.4	50.6	52.2	49.8	48.1	52.7	45.6	49.8	55.4	47.0	48.9	56.0	45.7
Without Previous Work Experience	47.7	43.0	49.6	49.4	47.8	50.2	51.9	47.3	54.4	46.7	43.1	484	51.1	44.0	54.3
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Duration of Unem	ployment														
<12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.1	40.8	29.5
12-24 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.8	37.9	40.6
<=12 months	45.8	53.6	42.7	40.9	45.6	38.6	47.3	55.4	43.1	47.3	55.4	43.1	-	-	-
13-24 months	12.2	11.5	12.5	12.8	13.8	12.2	31.9	30.7	32.5	31.9	30.7	32.5	-	-	-
25-95 months	13.2	11.3	14.0	14.9	13.2	15.7	15.1	10.3	17.6	15.1	10.3	17.6	18.7	14.8	20.5
96 and above months	28.8	23.7	30.8	30.5	27.3	33.5	5.7	3.7	6.8	5.7	3.7	6.8	8.4	6.4	9.4

Note: The first two categories of under the duration of unemployment previously used was changed in to <12 months and the second one to 12-24 months.

Basic Working Formulas:

1. Activity Rate-AR (Labour Force Participation Rate-LFPR): 2. Uner	ployment Rate (UR): 3. Youth Unemployment Rate:
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$\operatorname{ARY} LFPR = \frac{WAP}{WAP} + 100\% = \frac{WAP}{WAP} + 100\% \qquad $	AR/ $LFPR = \frac{LF}{WAP} *100\% = \frac{E+U}{WAP} *100\%$	$\text{UR} = \left(\frac{\text{U}}{\text{LF}}\right) * 100\%$	$YUR = \left(\frac{YU}{YLF}\right) * 100$	
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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 = unemployed youth aged 15-29 years
- YLF = youth labor force

Destion	Economic	cally Active Po	pulation	Emp	loyed Popula	ation	Unem	ployed Popula	ation	Uner	nploymer	nt Rate
Region	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country-Total	10,221,983	5,380,469	4,841,514	1,982,436	617,079	1,365,357	10,221,983	5,380,469	4,841,514	19.4	11.5	28.2
Tigray	189,386	102,691	86,694	35,084	9,072	26,012	189,386	102,691	86,694	18.5	8.8	30.0
Afar	2,436,582	1,206,006	1,230,577	491,765	136,934	354,832	2,436,582	1,206,006	1,230,577	20.2	11.4	28.8
Amhara	3,095,220	1,675,994	1,419,226	616,458	178,409	438,049	3,095,220	1,675,994	1,419,226	19.9	10.6	30.9
Oromia	278,581	170,013	108,568	38,550	16,802	21,749	278,581	170,013	108,568	13.8	9.9	20.0
Somalie	143,701	76,697	67,004	21,789	6,441	15,348	143,701	76,697	67,004	15.2	8.4	22.9
Benishangul-Gumuz	1,336,563	743,800	592,763	193,338	56,150	137,188	1,336,563	743,800	592,763	14.5	7.5	23.1
SNNPR	391,172	241,614	149,559	61,135	19,820	41,315	391,172	241,614	149,559	15.6	8.2	27.6
Gambella	75,971	41,226	34,745	11,826	3,889	7,937	75,971	41,226	34,745	15.6	9.4	22.8
Harari	80,011	41,576	38,435	12,901	2,948	9,954	80,011	41,576	38,435	16.1	7.1	25.9
Addis Ababa	2,040,640	999,896	1,040,744	462,963	175,186	287,776	2,040,640	999,896	1,040,744	22.7	17.5	27.7
Dire Dawa	154,155	80,956	73,199	36,627	11,428	25,199	154,155	80,956	73,199	23.8	14.1	34.4

Summary Table 3a: Economically Active population of Regions Age 10 Years and above by Unemployment Rate, Sex and Region, during the last Seven days, Country - Urban: February 2022

	Econom	nically Active Po	pulation	En	ployed Popul	ation	Une	employed Popula	ation	Uner	nployment Ra	te
Region	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ocurrente Tartal	4,314,328	1,908,651	2,405,677	1,142,346	333,738	808,608	4,314,328	1,908,651	2,405,677	26.5	17.5	33.6
Country-Total	77,274	36,176	41,098	21,150	5,584	15.566	77,274	36,176	41,098	27.4	15.4	37.9
Tigray	,	, -	,	,	-,	-,	,	, -	,			
Afar	1,061,904	443,662	618,242	294,560	77,267	217,293	1,061,904	443,662	618,242	27.7	17.4	35.1
,	1,331,694	612,853	718,841	381,718	101,223	280,494	1,331,694	612,853	718,841	28.7	16.5	39.0
Amhara	82 864	46 131	36 733	14 155	5 343	8 813	82 864	46 131	36 733	17 1	11.6	24.0
Oromia	02,004	-0,101	00,700	14,100	0,040	0,010	02,004	-0,101	00,700		11.0	24.0
Somalia	63,423	27,997	35,427	14,341	3,320	11,021	63,423	27,997	35,427	22.6	11.9	31.1
Somane	571,288	271,064	300,223	111,971	28,438	83,533	571,288	271,064	300,223	19.6	10.5	27.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	156,000	70 507	70.060	24.042	10 697	24.255	156 000	70 507	70.000	22.2	12.6	21.0
SNNPR	156,900	10,001	10,303	34,942	10,007	24,200	156,900	10,001	10,303	22.3	13.0	31.0
Osmbala	33,210	15,091	18,119	7,697	2,236	5,461	33,210	15,091	18,119	23.2	14.8	30.1
Gampela	27,137	13,551	13,586	6,645	1,684	4,961	27,137	13,551	13,586	24.5	12.4	36.5
Harari	,	, 	, 	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,	, 	, ,			
Addis Ababa city	856,786	340,972	515,814	237,480	92,527	144,953	856,786	340,972	515,814	27.7	27.1	28.1
····,	51,848	22,618	29,231	17,686	5,430	12,256	51,848	22,618	29,231	34.1	24.0	41.9
Dire Dawa												

Summary Table 3b: Youth (age 15-29 years) Economically active population of urban areas by unemployment rate sex and region, during the last seven Days, Country - Urban: February 2022

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= Unemployed divided by economically active or labour force times 100.

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Summary Table 4:	Economically Active Population of Region Capitals and Major Towns Aged Ten Years and Above by
	Sex and Unemployment Rate, during the last seven days: February 2022

Region Capitals and	Economi	cally Active Po	pulation	Em	ployed Populat	tion	Unem	ployed Popula	ation	Une	mploymen	t Rate
Major Towns	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MAJOR TOWNS - TOTAL	4,583,251	2,334,101	2,249,150	3,554,787	1,992,002	1,562,785	1,028,464	342,099	686,365	22.4	14.7	30.5
SEMERA LOGIA - TOWN	20,228	10,695	9,533	17,022	9,491	7,531	3,206	1,204	2,002	15.9	11.3	21
KOMBOLCHA - TOWN	53,947	27,587	26,361	39,123	22,595	16,529	14,824	4,992	9,832	27.5	18.1	37.3
DEBRE BIRHAN - TOWN	72,188	36,836	35,351	60,167	33,190	26,976	12,021	3,646	8,375	16.7	9.9	23.7
DEBRE MARKOS - TOWN	89,728	42,328	47,400	73,010	38,379	34,631	16,718	3,949	12,769	18.6	9.3	26.9
BAHIR DAR - TOWN	243,656	113,224	130,432	198,429	101,613	96,815	45,227	11,611	33,617	18.6	10.3	25.8
DESSIE - TOWN	98,677	50,995	47,681	75,280	44,423	30,856	23,397	6,572	16,825	23.7	12.9	35.3
GONDAR - TOWN	139,253	63,452	75,801	106,126	51,572	54,555	33,127	11,880	21,246	23.8	18.7	28
ADAMA - TOWN	229,570	125,461	104,109	168,007	108,254	59,753	61,563	17,207	44,356	26.8	13.7	42.6
ASSELA - TOWN	46,719	26,226	20,494	34,254	22,360	11,894	12,465	3,866	8,600	26.7	14.7	42
BISHOFTU - TOWN	132,865	70,058	62,807	99,633	60,502	39,130	33,232	9,556	23,677	25	13.6	37.7
BURAYU - TOWN	158,574	85,399	73,175	113,758	71,810	41,948	44,816	13,589	31,227	28.3	15.9	42.7
NEKEMTE - TOWN	76,757	40,774	35,983	58,431	35,954	22,477	18,326	4,820	13,506	23.9	11.8	37.5
JIMMA - TOWN	105,640	57,639	48,001	85,805	51,141	34,664	19,835	6,498	13,337	18.8	11.3	27.8
SABATA - TOWN	152,248	83,457	68,791	113,728	73,939	39,790	38,520	9,518	29,001	25.3	11.4	42.2
SHASHAMANE - TOWN	78,400	42,633	35,767	60,592	37,539	23,053	17,808	5,094	12,714	22.7	11.9	35.5

Summary T	able 4	Cont'd
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Region Capitals and	Economically Active Population			ion Employed Population				ployed Popul	ation	Unemployment Rate			
Major Towns	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
AMBO - TOWN	58,566	28,232	30,334	46,941	25,225	21,716	11,625	3,007	8,618	19.8	10.7	28.4	
JIGJIGA - TOWN	55,940	36,685	19,255	43,838	31,597	12,241	12,102	5,088	7,014	21.6	13.9	36.4	
ASSOSA - TOWN	41,456	21,259	20,197	33,035	19,285	13,750	8,421	1,974	6,447	20.3	9.3	31.9	
HOSAENA - TOWN	69,318	35,755	33,563	53 <i>,</i> 086	30,956	22,130	16,232	4,799	11,433	23.4	13.4	34.1	
SODO - TOWN	78,630	42,995	35,635	65,339	39,396	25,943	13,291	3,599	9,692	16.9	8.4	27.2	
ARBA MINCH - TOWN	67,811	34,774	33,037	54,170	30,291	23,879	13,641	4,483	9,158	20.1	12.9	27.7	
DILLA - TOWN	31,333	17,421	13,911	26,502	15,758	10,743	4,831	1,663	3,168	15.4	9.5	22.8	
HAWASSA - TOWN	175,346	101,409	73,936	140,775	89,721	51,054	34,571	11,688	22,882	19.7	11.5	30.9	
GAMBELLA - TOWN	31,595	16,377	15,218	25,419	14,143	11,276	6,176	2,234	3,942	19.5	13.6	25.9	
HARAR - TOWN	80,011	41,576	38,435	67,110	38,628	28,481	12,901	2,948	9,954	16.1	7.1	25.9	
ADDIS ABABA - CITY	2,040,640	999,896	1,040,744	1,577,677	824,710	752,968	462,963	175,186	287,776	22.7	17.5	27.7	
DIRE DAWA - TOWN	154,155	80,956	73,199	117,528	69,528	48,000	36,627	11,428	25,199	23.8	14.1	34.4	

Note: 1) The above figure shows 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.