

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

**ANALYTICA REPORT ON
THE 2013 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

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STATISTICAL BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	iv
Abbreviations	viii
Chapter I Background of the Survey	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Objectives of the Survey	3
1.3 Contents the Survey Questionnaire	3
1.4 Definition of Key Concepts and Terms	5
1.5 Limitation of the Survey	7
1.6 Training of Field Staffs.....	7
1.7 Organization of the Field Work	8
1.8 Organization of the Report.....	9
1.9 Data Processing	10
Chapter II Survey Methodology and Data Processing	11
2.1 Coverage.....	11
2.2 Sampling Frame	11
2.3 Sample Design	11
2.4 Sample Size and Selection Scheme	12
Chapter III Size and Socio- Demographic Characteristics of the Population ---	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Population Size	17
3.3 Age, Sex Composition of the Population	19
3.3.1 Age Pattern	19
3.3.2 Sex Composition	19
3.3.3 Dependency Ratio.....	23
3.4 Characteristics of Migration.....	23
3.4.1 Measurement	23
3.4.2 Levels and Patterns of Migration.....	24
3.4.3 Forms of Migration.....	28
3.4.4 Reason for Migration.....	29
3.5 Educational Attainment.....	33
3.6 Status and Types of Training.....	35
Chapter IV Economic Active and Not active Population	39
4.1 Introduction	39
4.2 Measurement Approaches of the Economically Active Population--	40
4.3 The Economically Active Population	42
4.3.1 Usual Activity Status Approach.....	42
4.3.2 Current Activity Status Approach	44
4.4 Reason for Not Being Economically Active -	48

Chapter V	Characteristics of the Employed Population-----	55
5.1	Introduction.....	55
5.2	Employment to Population Ratio	55
5.3	Occupation of the Employed Population	58
5.4	Industrial division of the Employed Population	61
5.5	Employed Population by Status in Employment	64
5.6	Number of Hours Worked.....	66
5.7	Earning from Paid Employment.....	70
5.8	Employment in the Informal Sector in Urban Areas	74
5.9	Labour Mobility	77
Chapter VI	Trends and Characteristics of Unemployed Population.....	81
6.1	Introduction	81
6.2	Measurement of Unemployment	82
6.3	Unemployment Rate at National Level.....	84
6.4	Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex	87
6.5	Trends of Unemployment Rate by Place of Residences.....	88
6.6	Youth Unemployment.....	89
6.7	Unemployment by Education	90
6.8	Unemployment of Regions	91
6.9	Unemployment of Major Towns.....	95
6.10	Characteristics of the Unemployed	96
6.10.1	Duration of Unemployment.....	96
6.10.2	Status of Previous Work Experience.....	96
6.10.3	Steps taken to Seek Work.....	96
6.10.4	Types of Job Looking for	97
6.10.5	Problem faced to Establish Own business	97
Annex I	Survey Questionnaire	103
Annex II	Estimation Procedures of Total, Ratio and Sampling Errors.....	109
Annex III	Estimates and CV's for Selected Tables.....	113
References.....		116

LIST OF TABLES

Summary Table 3.1	Distribution of Population of Regions by Sex and Sex Ratio, and Place of Residence: 2013.....	18
Summary Table 3.2	Distribution of Population by Age Group, Sex, Sex Ratio and Place of Residence – Country Total: 2013.....	20
Summary Table 3.3	Distribution of Population of Regions by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and Place of Residence: 2013	22
Summary Table 3.4	Volume and Level of Over All Migration by Region, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas: 2013.....	26
Summary Table 3.5	Volume and Levels of Recent Migrant by Region, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013: 2013	27
Summary Table 3.6	Forms of Migration during the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods, Country Total.....	29
Summary Table 3.7a	Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age Group, sex and main reason for migration, Country-Total: 2013	30
Summary Table 3.7b	Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age Group, sex and main reason for migration, Country-Urban: 2013.....	30
Summary Table 3.7c	Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population By Broad Age Group, sex and main reason for migration, Country-Rural: 2013.....	31
Summary Table 3.8	Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Region, Sex and Main Reason for Migration: 2013	32
Summary Table 3.9	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and above by Status of School Attendance and Educational Attainment, Place of Residence And Sex, Country-Total: 2013	34
Summary Table 3.10	Proportion of Ever Attended Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region, Sex, and Place of Residence: 2013	35
Summary Table 3.11	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Ten years and above by Sex, Training status and Type of Training, Urban and Rural areas- Country-Total:	37
Summary Table 4.1:	Distribution of Active Population, Activity Rate Aged Ten Years and above by Sex and Some Background Variables, (Usual Status Approach): 2013	43
Summary Table 4.2	Distribution of Active Population, Activity Rate Aged Ten Years and above by Sex and Some Background Variables, (Current Status approach):2013	45
Summary Table 4.3	Economic Activity Rate of Population of the Major Urban Centers Aged Ten years and over by Sex (Current and Usual Status Approaches): 2013	46
Summary Table 4.4	Current Activity Rates of Ethiopia.....	47
Summary Table 4.5	Trends in Activity Rate (Current Status Approach).....	47

Summary Table 4.6a	Percentage Distribution of Economically Not Active Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Reason for Not Being Active, Age Group and Sex, during the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach), COUNTRY TOTAL: 2013.....	49
Summary Table 4.6b	Percentage Distribution of Economically Not Active Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Reason for Not Being Active, Age Group and Sex, during the Last Seven Days(Current Status Approach),COUNTRY- URBAN: 2013	51
Summary Table 4.6c	Percentage Distribution of Economically Not Active Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Reason for Not Being Active, Age Group and Sex, during the Last Seven Days(Current Status Approach),COUNTRY- RURAL: 2013	53
Summary Table 5.1	Key Indicators of Employment to Population Ratio by Region, Place of Residence and Sex during the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods	57
Summary Table 5.2	Percentage distribution of Employed Population Aged Ten Years and above by Major Occupational Group, Sex & Place of Residence:2013	60
Summary Table 5.3	Distribution of Employed Population Aged Ten Years and above by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013	62
Summary Table 5.4	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged ten Years and Above By Sex and Status in Employment During Three NLF Survey Periods	65
Summary Table 5.5	Percentage Distribution of Employed persons by number of Hours worked, Sex, Mean Number of Hours Worked, Place of Residence: 2013.....	68
Summary Table 5.6	Mean Number of Hours Worked during the Last Seven Days by Sex, Region and Place of Residence: 2013	69
Summary Table 5.7	Percentage distribution of Paid Employed Person's by Monthly Payment, Major industrial division and Sex , Country Total: 2013	71
Summary Table 5.8	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population aged Ten years and above by Sector of Economy and Sex - Urban Areas of Region: 2013.....	76
Summary Table 5.9	Percentage distribution of Paid Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Above who were changing their previous Job by Reason for Leaving their Previous Job, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013	79
Summary Table 6.1	Unemployment Rate by Age group , Sex and Place of Residence, 2013.....	85
Summary Table 6.2	Percentage Change of Unemployment Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and above by Age Group and Sex during Three Survey Periods, Country Total	86

Summary Table 6.3	Percentage Change of Unemployment of Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region and Sex during the Three NLFS Periods	93
Summary Table 6.4	Unemployment of Regions by Place of Residence during the Three NLF Survey Periods	94
Summary Table 6.5	Unemployment Rate of Major Towns by Sex During the Three NLF Survey Periods:	95
Summary Table 6.6	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten years and above by Duration of Unemployment, Sex, and Place of Residence during the Three NLF Survey Periods, Country Total.....	98
Summary Table 6.7	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years an Above by Status of Work Experience, Sex and Place of Residence during the Three NLF Survey Periods, Country Total.....	99
Summary Table 6.8	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and above Who Seek Job by Steps Taken To Seek Work and Sex during the Three NLF Survey Periods, Country Total	100
Summary Table 6.9	Percentage Distribution Of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and Above By Type Of Work Seeking and Sex During the Three NLF Survey Periods, Country Total	101
Summary Table 6.10	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and Above by Type of Problems Faced to Established Own Business, Sex and Place of Residence, Country Total: 2013.....	102

LIST OF FIGURES 2013

Figure 3.1a	Age Pyramid of Ethiopia-Country Total: 2013...	21
Figure 3.1b	Age Pyramid of Ethiopia-Country Urban: 2013.....	21
Figure 3.1c	Age Pyramid of Ethiopia-Country Rural: 2013.....	21
Figure 4.1	Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Total: (Current Status Approach): 2013.....	44
Figure 4.2	Current Activity Rates by Sex, Country Urban, 1999 – 2013.....	48
Figure 5.1	Employment to population Ratio by Sex During the three Survey Periods, Country Total	56
Figure 5.2	Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Occupation, Country-Total: 2013	59
Figure 5.3	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Major Industrial Divisions - Country Total: 2013.....	63
Figure 5.4	Proportion of Urban Population Working in the Informal Sector During the three National Labour Force survey Periods	77
Figure 6.1	Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex During the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods, Country Total	87
Figure 6.2	Trends of Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence During the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods, Country Total	88
Figure 6.3	Youth (15-29 Yrs) Unemployment Rate by Sex and Place of Residence During the three NLFS- Country Total	89
Figure 6.4	Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment and Sex, Country Total: 2013	90
Figure 6.5	Unemployment Rate in the Regions by Sex - June 2013.....	91
Figure 6.6	Unemployment Rate of Regions by Urban and Rural -June 2013.....	91
Figure 6.7	Unemployment Rate of Regions during the three National Labour Force Survey	92

ABBREVIATIONS

CSA- Central Statistical Agency

EA - Enumeration Area

ESPAA – Employment Survey project of Addis Ababa

HH- Households

ICSE- International classification of Status in Employment

ICLS - International Conference on Labour Statistics

ILO- International Labour Organization

CSPRO- Census and Survey Processing system

ISCO- International Standard Classification of occupation

ISIC- International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities

ICLS- International Conference on Labour Statistics

KILM- Key Indicators of Labour Market

MDGs- Millennium Development Goals

NIHSP- national Integrated Household Survey Program

NLFS - National Labour Force Survey

NS- Not Stated

NOIC- National Occupation and Industrial Classification

PASDEP- Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

PSU- Primary Sampling Unit

RLFS- Rural Labour Force Survey

SNA- System of National Account

TOT – Training of Trainers

TVET- Technical Vocational Educational Training

UEUS - Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

1.1 Introduction

Ethiopia being one of the developing countries with relatively fast growing population coupled with emerging economy, proper management and efficient utilization of its work force is essential. In this respect, the capacity of the economy in absorbing the labour force needs to be monitored regularly and appropriate employment policy should consequently be adopted. Thus, the level of employment and unemployment of the country is widely used as overall indicators in evaluating the current performance of the economy. The analysis of employment status is therefore essential both in reflecting the current employment situations and foreseeing future changes.

Labour force surveys are the main source of statistics for monitoring labour market, labour under utilization including unemployment, and the quality of jobs and working condition of persons in employment. The survey provides data on the main characteristics of the work force that are engaged or available to be engaged in productive activities during the given reference period and the distribution of employed population in the various sectors of the economy and useful to assess the participation of the population in the economic and social development process of the country. Seasonal and other variations and changes over time in the size and characteristics of employment and unemployment could also be monitored using up-to-date information from labour force survey. It serves as an input to assess the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as to monitor and evaluate the Growth and Transformation Plan/GTP/ of the country.

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) has been providing labour force and related data at different levels for the last three decade. These include the 1976 Addis Ababa Manpower and Housing Sample Survey, the 1978 Survey on Population and Housing

Characteristics of Seventeen Major Towns, the 1980/81 and 1987/88 Rural Labour Force Surveys (RLFS). The 1984, 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Censuses, and the 1999 and 2005 National Labour Force Surveys provided a comprehensive national labour force data representing both urban and rural areas. The 1996 and 2002 surveys of the informal sector and other household and establishment surveys also provide information related to the work force.

Considering the development process of the country and dynamic nature of the sectors and fulfilling the demands of different data users, the CSA has been launching National Labour Force Survey program (NLFS) every five years, while Urban Employment Unemployment Survey /UEUS/ is conducted every year. The 2013 survey is the third series next to the 1999 and 2005 NLFS. The survey covers both urban and rural areas of all the regions in particular and the country in general.

This survey primarily provides data on the size, distribution and socio-economic and demographic characteristics of employed and unemployed population. In addition, data on economic activities of children were also collected to measure child labour in both urban and rural areas. For this purpose, the former minimum age limit of 10 years was lowered down to five years because children in rural and urban areas used to work at their early age such as collection of fire wood, looking after cattle, shoeshining, street vendor, petty trading...etc. However, for the purpose of reporting the economic activity status of the population according to the Ethiopian situation, the lower age limit was fixed to ten years. Hence, this statistical report is, therefore, mainly aimed at providing information on the economic activities of the population aged ten years and above.

Like that of the previous surveys, the recent survey has collected data from selected major towns with population size 100,000 and above including region capital cities. Though data on economic activity status of the population was collected using the two approaches in the 2013 NLFS, the result presented in this report refers only the current activity status approaches. The detailed statistical tables with brief description for Addis Ababa City Administration and each sub city levels are presented in the subsequent chapters.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The general objective of the 2013 National Labor Force Survey was designed to provide statistical data on the size, distribution and characteristics of the economically active and the distribution in the various sectors of the economy in both urban and rural areas. The data will be useful for policy makers, planners, researchers, and other institutions and individuals engaged in the design, implementation and monitoring of human resource development plans, programs and projects. The specific objectives of this survey are: -

- Generate data on the size of the potential work force that is available to participate in production process;
- Determine the activity status and rate of economic participation of different sub-groups of the population;
- Identify those who are actually contributing to the economic development (i.e., employed) and those who are out of the sphere of productive activities;
- Identify the size, distribution and characteristics of employed population by occupation and Industry, status in employment, sector of employment and earnings from employment...etc.
- Provide data on the size, distribution and characteristics of unemployed population and rate of unemployment;
- Assess the situation of women's employment or the participation of women in the labour force;
- Provide time series data to trace changes over time.

1.3 Contents of the Survey Questionnaire

The survey is mainly aimed at providing information on the economic characteristics of the population aged 10 years and above, i.e., their activity status, employment, and unemployment situation during the last seven days prior to the survey date. It has also covered detailed socio-demographic background variables such as age, sex, relationship to the head of household, migration, disability, literacy status, educational level, training and marital status. The survey has used a

structured questionnaire to produce the required data. Before taking its final shape, the draft questionnaire was commented by CSA senior staff member from different directorate as well as top management. Based on the comment given by professionals, the content, layout and presentation of the questionnaire was amended.

The questionnaire was organized in to six sections;

- Section - 1:** Area identification of the selected household: this section dealt with area identification of the respondents such as region, zone, wereda, etc.
- Section - 2:** Socio- demographic characteristics of households: it consisted of the general socio-demographic characteristics of the population such as age, sex, education, status and type of migration, disability, literacy status, educational Attainment, types of training and marital status.
- Section – 3:** Economic activities during the last seven days: this section dealt with a range of questions which helps to see the status and characteristics of employed persons in a current status approach such as hours of work in productive activities, occupation, industry, status in employment, earnings from employment, job mobility, service year for paid employees employment in the formal and informal sector and time related under employment.
- Section – 4:** Unemployment and characteristics of unemployed persons: this section focused on the size, rate and characteristics of the unemployed population.
- Section – 5:** Economic activities during the last twelve months: this section consists of the usual economic activity status refereeing to the long reference period i.e. engaged in productive activities during most of the last twelve months, reason for not being active, status in employment, main occupation and industry with two digit codes.

Section – 6: Economic activities of children aged 5-17 years: this section comprises information on the participation of children aged 5-17 years in the economic activities, whether attending education, reason for not attending education, whether they were working during the last seven days, reason for working, for whom they are working, types of injury at work place, whether using protective wear while working and frequency of working periods, and orphan hood status.

The questionnaire used in the field for data collection was prepared in Amharic language. Most questions have pre-coded answers. A copy of the questionnaire translated to English is attached as Annex II of this report.

1.4 Definitions of Key Concepts and Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Limitations of the Survey

Lack of income data for self-employment is a limitation of this survey. It is difficult to collect data on income from self employment in a situation where most people do not want to give information about their actual income or earnings. Furthermore, specifically the currently available techniques developed for measuring income from self employment are not refined and yet ambiguous. However, income data that would supplement the available information could be obtained from other sources like the Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey.

1.6 Training of Field Staff

The training program for this survey was designed to provide at two stages. The first stage training of trainees /ToT/ for statisticians and coordinators was given from April 22/2013 - May 2/2013 at two training centers in Ambo and Adama towns for ten days. The trainees were selected from CSA head and branch offices and Addis Ababa Bureau of Labour and Social Statistics /BoLSA/. The training was given by senior head office professionals and guided by an enumerator and supervisor manuals, occupation and industry code book, which consist of detailed explanation of concepts and instructions on how to fill each entry in the questionnaire.

The second stage training was organized for all field staff and conducted at 25 branch statistical offices. Those who were trained at the head office in turn gave similar training for field enumerators and supervisors from May 9/2013 – May 21/2013 for about twelve days. The training consisted of classroom discussions on concepts and definitions, techniques of filing the questionnaire as well as mock-interview and one-day field practice followed by general discussion. The objectives of mock interview and field practice were twofold. First, it enabled to assess how well the theoretical class discussions were understood by all participants. The second objective was to examine the difficulty which would likely be encountered during actual fieldwork. The discussions were intended to exchange experiences among participants and pinpoint the areas of the survey questions that need more care and attention.

All the branch statistical offices of the CSA participated in the survey process undertaken, that is, in organizing the second stage of training, in deploying the field staff to their respective sites, and retrieving completed questionnaires and submitting them to the head office. They were also responsible in administering the financial and logistic aspect of the survey as well as field supervision within the areas of their assignment.

1.7 Organization of the Fieldwork

In order to carry out this survey with the desired level of quality, there was a need to organize a large staff that performs the various survey activities. The 25 Branch Statistical Offices of the Agency carried out the data collection operation. These offices have permanent and contract enumerators stationed in the selected enumeration areas. The data collection operation of the survey involved a total of about 1,872 enumerators and about 634 field supervisors including coordinators involved with an average supervisor-enumerator ratio of 1: 3.

Data collection from the field took place from 24 May, 2013 - June 12, 2013. In some of the sample sites the data collection was carried out in two phases. That is, after completing the data collection in the selected enumeration area such as in Addis Ababa city Administration enumerators were shifted to another sample sites to carry out the same exercise.

The interviews were conducted by going from house-to-house using a structured questionnaire and relevant codebook. The data was collected from each sampled household and the respondent from whom the information collected was the head of the household or other responsible household members. Most of the enumerators were assigned to one sampled enumeration areas in which they could easily converse with the respondent's dialect. Interpreters were made available in cases where there is difficult to converse.

Field supervision was undertaken side by side with the data collection. During the survey data collection operation, close and regular supervision was undertaken at various levels. Immediately after the commencement of the data collection exercise the supervisors had made spot checking, re-interviewing and a thorough scrutiny of filled-in questionnaire applied to ensure that the data collection activities being carried out according to the given instruction. In addition to this, the statistician from branch statistical offices has made supervision. Moreover, the senior staff members from CSA head office has also made field supervision activities for ten days in different directions.

1.8 Organization of the Report

This report contains six chapters. The first chapter covers background to the survey, where the objectives, the contents of the survey questionnaire, concepts and definitions of key variables, limitations of the survey and organization of the report were discussed. Chapter II deals with the survey methodology, where scope and coverage, sample size and response rate, training of field staff, organization of fieldwork and data processing were dealt. The results of the survey are presented in the subsequent four chapters, that is, chapters III to VI. Chapter III deals with the size and socio-demographic characteristics of the population such as the distribution of population by age, sex, disability, migration, literacy status and educational levels. Chapter IV presents data on the economic participation of the population aged ten years and over. Chapter V explores the characteristics of the employed population; finally Chapter VI focuses on the detailed characteristics of the unemployed population. Statistical tables with brief description are also presented in each section and survey questionnaire is also attached in annex I.

1.9. Data Processing

The filled-in questionnaires that were retrieved from the field were first subjected to manual editing and coding. During the fieldwork the field supervisors and the heads of branch statistical offices have checked the filled-in questionnaires and carried out some editing. However, the major editing and coding operation was carried out at the head office. All the edited questionnaires were again fully verified and checked for consistency before they were submitted to the data entry by the subject matter experts. Using the computer edit specifications prepared earlier for this purpose, the entered data were checked for consistencies and then computer editing or data cleaning was made by referring back to the filled-in questionnaire. This is an important part of data processing operation in attaining the required level of data quality. Consistency checks and re-checks were also made based on frequency and tabulation results. This was done by senior programmers using CPro software in collaboration with the senior subject experts from Labour Statistics Team of the CSA.

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING

2.1. Coverage

The 2013 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) is designed to provide data on employment and unemployment at national, regional and major town levels. The survey follows a household approach and covers all urban and rural areas of the country except the non-sedentary areas of the six zones of Somali region. In the rural parts of the country it was planned to cover 842 enumeration areas and 25,260 households while in urban part it was planned to cover 1,113 enumeration areas and 33,390 households. Totally both in urban and rural areas of the country it was initially planned to cover 1955 Enumeration Areas and 58,650 households.

Out of the initially planned households 99.6%, in rural areas and 99.5%, in urban areas were successfully covered by the survey.

2.2 Sampling Frame

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

2.3 Sample Design

For the purpose of the survey the country was divided into three broad categories. That is; rural, major urban center and other urban center categories.

Category I: Rural: - This category consists of the rural areas of nine regions and one rural part of city administration found in the country. Regarding the survey domains, each region or city administration was considered to be a domain (Reporting Level) for which major findings of the survey are reported.

This category totally comprises 10 reporting levels. A stratified two-stage cluster sample design was used to select samples in which the primary sampling units (PSUs) were EAs. Households per sample EA were selected as a second Stage Sampling Unit (SSSU) and the survey questionnaire finally administered to all members of sample households.

Category II:- Major urban centers:- In this category all regional capitals and 15 other major urban centers that had a population size of 100,000 or more in 2007 were included. Each urban center in this category was considered as a reporting level.

This category has totally 26 reporting levels. In this category too, in order to select the samples, a stratified two-stage cluster sample design was implemented. The primary sampling units were EAs. Households from each sample EA were then selected as a Second Stage Unit.

Category III: - Other urban centers: Urban centers in the country other than those under category II were grouped into this category. Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa do not have urban centers other than that grouped in category II. Hence, no domain was formed for these regions under this category.

Unlike the above two categories a stratified three stage cluster sample design was adopted to select samples from this category. The primary sampling units were urban centers, the second stage sampling units were EAs and Households from each EA were finely selected at the third stage and the survey questionnaires administered for all of them.

2.4 Sample Size and Selection Scheme

Category I: - Totally 842 EAs and 25260 households were selected from this category. Sample EAs of each reporting level was selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) systematic sampling technique; size being number of household obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. From the fresh

list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey 30 households per EA were systematically selected and surveyed. For the distribution of planned and covered number of samples from each domain see Summary Table 2.1 below.

Summary Table 2.1 Rural Domains

Region	Reporting Domain	EAs		Households	
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered
Tigray	Tigray	73	73	2190	2190
Afar	Afar	36	36	1080	1080
Amhara	Amhara	178	177	5340	5310
Oromia	Oromia	206	205	6180	6150
Somali	Somali	45	45	1350	1340
Benishangul Gumuz	Benishangul Gumuz	46	46	1380	1380
SNNP	SNNP	175	175	5250	5250
Gambella	Gambella	35	34	1050	1019
Harari	Harari	24	24	720	720
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	0	0	0	0
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	24	24	720	720
Total		842	839	25260	25159

Category II:- In this category 817 EAs and 24510 households were selected. Sample EAs from each reporting level in this category were also selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census is used to select EAs. From the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey 30 households per EA were systematically selected and covered by the study. The table below (Summary Table 2.2) shows planned and covered EAs and households in each domain.

Summary Table 2.2 Major urban centers Domains

Region	Reporting Domain	EAs		Households	
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered
Tigray	Mekele	23	23	690	672
	Adigrat	20	20	600	600
Afar	Asayita	20	20	600	600
Amhara	Gonder	23	23	690	690
	Dessie	23	23	690	690
	Bahir dar	23	23	690	689
	Kombolcha	20	20	600	599
	Debre birhan	20	20	600	600
	Debre Markos	20	20	600	600
Oromia	Nazreth	23	23	690	690
	Debrezeit	23	23	690	690
	Jimma	23	23	690	690
	Nekemte	20	20	600	600
	Shashemene	20	20	600	599
	Asela	20	20	600	600
Somali	Jijiga	23	23	690	690
Benishangul Gumuz	Asosa	20	20	600	600
SNNP	Awassa	23	23	690	689
	Hosaena	20	20	600	600
	Dila	20	20	600	600
	Sodo	20	20	600	600
	Arba Minch	20	20	600	600
Gambella	Gambela	20	20	600	600
Harari	Harar	40	40	1200	1196
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	250	249	7500	7437
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	40	40	1200	1170
Total		817	816	24510	24391

Category III:-127 urban centers, 296 EAs and 8,880 households were selected in this category. Urban centers from each domain and EAs from each urban center were selected using probability proportional to size systematic selection method; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census is used to select EAs. From the fresh listing of each EA 30 households were systematically selected and the study carried out on the 30 households ultimately selected. Summary Table 2.3 below shows the number of planned and sampled EAs and households by domain.

Summary Table 2.3 Other Urban Centers Domains

Region	Reporting Domain	EAs		Households	
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered
Tigray	Tigray-Other Urban	33	33	990	990
Afar	Afar-Other Urban	20	20	600	600
Amhara	Amhara-Other Urban	56	56	1680	1678
Oromia	Oromia-Other Urban	78	78	2340	2338
Somali	Somali-Other Urban	22	22	660	660
Benishangul Gumuz	BenishangulGumuz-Other Urban	20	20	600	600
SNNP	SNNP-Other Urban	46	46	1380	1380
Gambella	Gambella-Other Urban	21	20	630	600
Harari	Harari-Other Urban	-	-	-	-
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa-Other Urban	-	-	-	-
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa-Other Urban	-	-	-	-
Total		296	295	8880	8846

Including region urban and country domains, totally 67 reporting levels were formed. Estimation procedures and standard errors & coefficients of variations for the estimates of selected variables are also presented in Annex II & Annex III, respectively.

CHAPTER III

SIZE AND SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents some highlights on the basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the general population. This will provide the data users the opportunity to interpret the result presented in the subsequent chapters in their proper context. The topics covered in this chapter include population size; distribution of the population by age and sex; migration status; educational level; and status and type of training.

3.2 Population Size

Summary Table 3.1 show that, based on the June 2013 NLFS, the total population of the survey covering sedentary areas of Ethiopia was estimated to be 80,444,148, of which 40,335,493 were males and 40,108,655 were females. Estimates of population of each region of the country are also presented in the same table. These figures and all the figures presented in the rest of the tables refer to the de jure population residing in conventional households. The de jure population comprises all the people who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence. Thus excluding the non-sedentary areas of six zones of Somali region and visitors, persons residing in collective quarters (hotel/hostels, boarding schools, prisons) as well as homeless persons.

Regarding urban/rural distribution, the data in Summary Table 3.1 also show that 81.7 percent of the population covered by the survey is residing in rural areas. Leaving aside Addis Ababa, for which no separate estimate is given for its rural part, the proportion living in urban areas is highest for Dire Dawa Administration and Harari Region and lowest for SNNP, Oromia, and Amhara Regions.

Summary Table 3.1 Distribution of Population of Regions by Sex and Sex Ratio, and Place of Residence: 2013

Region		Urban + Rural				Urban				Rural			
		Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Country - Total	No	80,444,148	40,335,493	40,108,655	100.6	14,726,933	7,009,933	7,717,001	90.8	65,717,215	33,325,560	32,391,654	102.9
	%	100	100	100	101.0	18.3	17.4	19.2	90.8	81.7	82.6	80.8	
Tigray	No	4,905,370	2,382,231	2,523,139	94.4	1,133,695	517,001	616,694	83.8	3,771,675	1,865,231	1,906,444	97.8
	%	100	100	100	94.4	23.1	21.7	24.4	83.8	76.9	78.3	50.5	
Afar	No	1,345,878	676,811	669,067	101.2	230,664	109,853	120,810	90.9	1,115,214	566,958	548,256	103.4
	%	100	100	100	101.2	17.1	16.2	18.1	90.9	82.9	83.8	81.9	
Amhara	No	19,270,872	9,593,311	9,677,562	99.1	2,766,670	1,276,652	1,490,018	85.7	16,504,203	8,316,659	8,187,544	101.6
	%	100	100	100	99.1	14.4	13.3	15.4	85.7	85.6	86.7	84.6	
Oromia	No	31,153,434	15,914,000	15,239,433	104.4	4,230,938	2,092,625	2,138,313	97.9	26,922,495	13,821,375	13,101,120	105.5
	%	100	100	100	104.4	13.6	13.1	14.0	97.9	86.4	86.9	86.0	
Somali	No	2,048,302	1,076,368	971,934	110.7	316,752	159,470	157,282	101.4	1,731,551	916,899	814,652	112.6
	%	100	100	100	110.7	15.5	14.8	16.2	101.4	84.5	85.2	83.8	
Benishangul-Gumuz	No	947,868	475,127	472,741	100.5	156,762	77,044	79,718	96.6	791,106	398,084	393,023	101.3
	%	100	100	100	100.5	16.5	16.2	16.9	96.6	83.5	83.8	83.1	
S.N.N.P.R.	No	16,630,660	8,269,432	8,361,227	98.9	2,247,297	1,078,901	1,168,396	92.3	14,383,362	7,190,531	7,192,831	100
	%	100	100	100	98.9	13.5	13.0	14.0	92.3	86.5	87.0	86.0	
Gambella	No	364,891	181,166	183,726	98.6	105,920	51,199	54,721	93.6	258,972	129,967	129,005	100.7
	%	100	100	100	98.6	29.0	28.3	29.8	93.6	71.0	71.7	70.2	
Harari	No	215,373	105,382	109,991	95.8	118,353	57,305	61,048	93.9	97,020	48,077	48,943	98.2
	%	100	100	100	95.8	55.0	54.4	55.5	93.9	45.0	45.6	44.5	98.2
Addis Ababa City Admini.	No	3,156,057	1,464,887	1,691,170	86.6	3,156,057	1,464,887	1,691,170	86.6	-	-	-	-
	%	100	100	100	86.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.6				
Dire Dawa Administration	No	405,444	196,777	208,666	94.3	263,827	124,997	138,830	90	141,617	71,780	69,836	102.8
	%	100	100	100	94.3	65.1	63.5	66.5	90.0	34.9	36.5	33.5	102.8

3.3 Age-Sex Composition of the Population

3.3.1 Age Pattern

The distribution of the population of Ethiopia by 5 year age group and sex is shown in Summary Table 3.2 and graphically presented in Figures 3.1a - 3.1c. The age structure of the country's population is typical of the pattern observed for the developing countries, that is, the age pyramid has broad base in which the proportion in the young age groups was much higher than that of adult and old age groups. The data in Summary Table 3.3 show that 44.4 percent of the population was constituted by children below age 15 years. The proportion aged 15 - 64 years was 52.1 percent of the total population and that of the old age (65 years and above) was constituted only 3.5 percent.

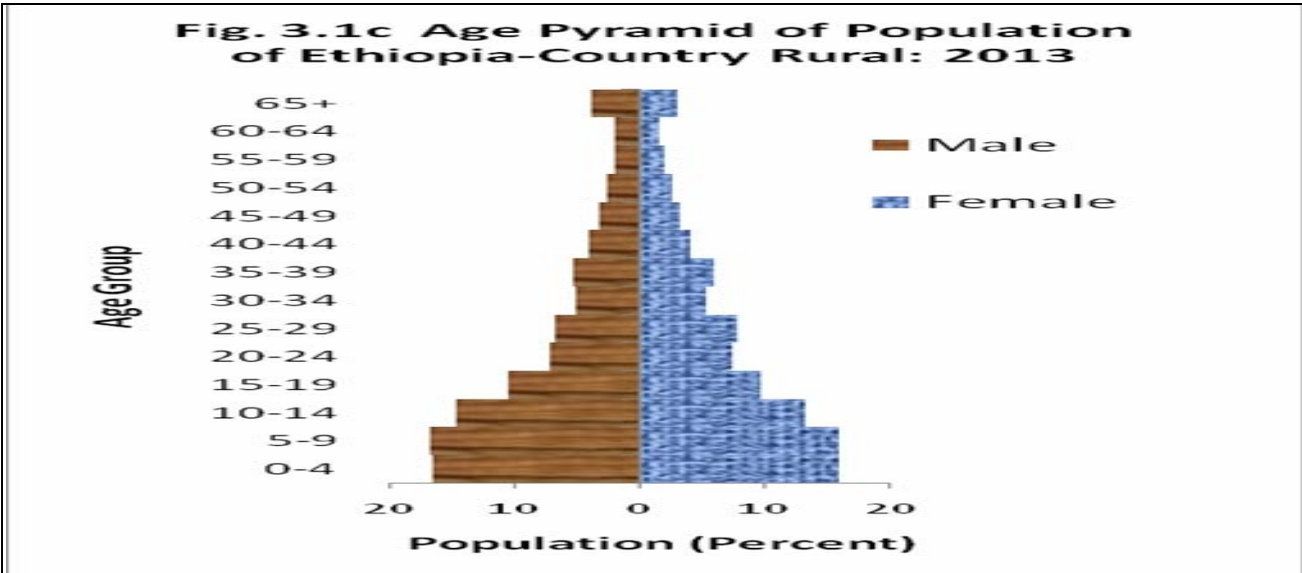
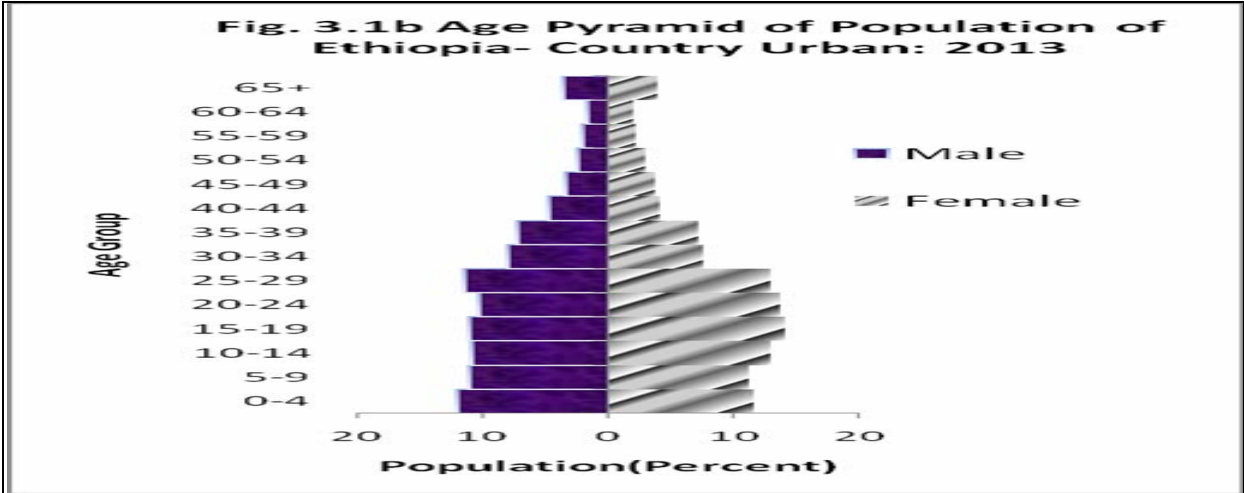
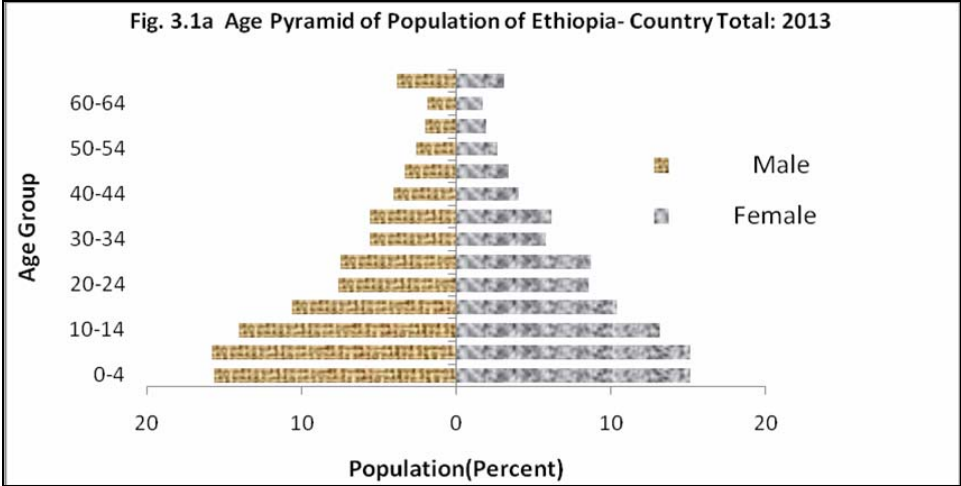
The age pattern of the rural population resembles that of the country. The pattern for urban population, however, is different in that the age pyramid is relatively narrow based and the proportion of the young is much lower than that of the adults. The proportion of children under age 15 years in urban areas is about 33.2 percent; those at age group 15-64 years constitute 63.3 percent and those at age group 65 and above constitute 3.6 percent. The age-sex composition of the population by broad age group shows some variation from one region to another.

3.3.2. Sex Composition

Sex composition of a population can conveniently be described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various subgroups of the population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. The overall sex ratio and sex ratios for successive five-year age groups are presented in Summary Table 3.2. In line with the general expectation, the overall sex ratio for the total country was 100.6. This shows almost the balance between male and female at national level. The sex ratio in rural Ethiopia are about 103, while in urban areas amounts 90.8 showing excess of females over males except in the age group 0-4, 30-34 and 40-44 (see Summary Table 3.2).

Summary Table 3.2: Distribution of Population by Age Group, Sex, Sex Ratio and Place of Residence, Country - Total: 2013

Age Group		Urban+ Rural				Urban				Rural			
		Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
All Ages	No	80,444,148	40,335,493	40,108,655	100.6	14,726,933	7,009,933	7,717,001	90.8	65,717,215	33,325,560	32,391,654	102.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	
0-4	No	12,396,429	6,313,495	6,082,934	103.8	1,652,001	845,841	806,160	104.9	10,744,428	5,467,654	5,276,774	103.6
	%	15.4	15.7	15.2		11.2	12.1	10.4		16.3	16.4	16.3	
5-9	No	12,418,222	6,354,937	6,063,285	104.8	1,570,910	781,747	789,163	99.1	10,847,312	5,573,189	5,274,122	105.7
	%	15.4	15.8	15.1		10.7	11.2	10.2		16.5	16.7	16.3	
10-14	No	10,926,901	5,653,420	5,273,482	107.2	1,659,513	758,836	900,677	84.3	9,267,388	4,894,584	4,372,805	111.9
	%	13.6	14.0	13.1		11.3	10.8	11.7		14.1	14.7	13.5	
15-19	No	8,445,312	4,267,623	4,177,689	102.2	1,756,676	773,044	983,632	78.6	6,688,636	3,494,579	3,194,057	109.4
	%	10.5	10.6	10.4		11.9	11.0	12.7		10.2	10.5	9.9	
20-24	No	6,507,320	3,072,334	3,434,986	89.4	1,681,547	716,956	964,591	74.3	4,825,773	2,355,378	2,470,395	95.3
	%	8.1	7.6	8.6		11.4	10.2	12.5		7.3	7.1	7.6	
25-29	No	6,515,694	3,016,513	3,499,181	86.2	1,713,812	801,566	912,245	87.9	4,801,882	2,214,947	2,586,935	85.6
	%	8.1	7.5	8.7		11.6	11.4	11.8		7.3	6.6	8.0	
30-34	No	4,562,823	2,237,870	2,324,952	96.3	1,088,450	562,393	526,057	106.9	3,474,373	1,675,477	1,798,896	93.1
	%	5.7	5.5	5.8		7.4	8.0	6.8		5.3	5.0	5.6	
35-39	No	4,745,478	2,260,428	2,485,050	91.0	1,010,146	504,455	505,691	99.8	3,735,333	1,755,973	1,979,360	88.7
	%	5.9	5.6	6.2		6.9	7.2	6.6		5.7	5.3	6.1	
40-44	No	3,252,359	1,643,512	1,608,847	102.2	616,563	329,274	287,290	114.6	2,635,796	1,314,238	1,321,557	99.4
	%	4.0	4.1	4.0		4.2	4.7	3.7		4.0	3.9	4.1	
45-49	No	2,707,925	1,339,020	1,368,905	97.8	503,196	241,298	261,898	92.1	2,204,729	1,097,722	1,107,007	99.2
	%	3.4	3.3	3.4		3.4	3.4	3.4		3.4	3.3	3.4	
50-54	No	2,120,552	1,051,248	1,069,304	98.3	380,303	174,163	206,140	84.5	1,740,248	877,085	863,164	101.6
	%	2.6	2.6	2.7		2.6	2.5	2.7		2.6	2.6	2.7	
55-59	No	1,604,748	817,943	786,806	104.0	305,623	148,794	156,829	94.9	1,299,125	669,149	629,976	106.2
	%	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.1	2.1	2.0		2.0	2.0	1.9	
60-64	No	1,433,297	751,739	681,559	110.3	260,424	120,679	139,745	86.4	1,172,873	631,060	541,814	116.5
	%	1.8	1.9	1.7		1.8	1.7	1.8		1.8	1.9	1.7	
65+	No	2,807,089	1,555,413	1,251,676	124.3	527,770	250,887	276,883	90.6	2,279,319	1,304,526	974,793	133.8
	%	3.5	3.9	3.1		3.6	3.6	3.6		3.5	3.9	3.0	



Summary Table 3.3 Distribution of Population of Regions by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and Place of Residence: 2013

Region and Place of Residence	All Ages		0-14		15-64		65+		Dependency Ratio									
	No	%	%	Sex Ratio	%	Sex Ratio	%	Sex Ratio	Young			Old			Overall			
									Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Country - Total																		
Urban +Rural	80,444,148	100	44.4	105.2	52.1	95.4	3.5	124.3	85.3	89.6	123.1	7.0	7.6	5.8	92.3	97.2	128.9	
Urban	14,726,933	100	33.2	95.6	63.2	88.4	3.6	90.6	52.4	54.6	50.5	5.7	5.7	7.0	58.1	60.3	57.5	
Rural	65,717,215	100	47.0	106.8	49.6	97.5	3.5	133.8	94.7	99.1	90.5	7.0	8.1	5.9	102.0	107.0	96.4	
Tigray																		
Urban +Rural	4,905,370	100	42.6	98.9	52.9	89.7	4.4	112.4	80.5	43.6	41.7	8.4	9.4	7.5	88.9	94.1	84.3	
Urban	1,133,695	100	35.4	94.6	59.9	78.1	4.7	82.7	65.6	84.7	76.8	7.9	8.1	7.7	73.5	73.8	61.8	
Rural	3,771,675	100	44.8	99.9	50.8	94.1	4.4	124.3	88.1	90.8	85.6	8.6	9.8	7.4	96.7	101.0	93.0	
Affar																		
Urban +Rural	1,345,878	100	46.8	107.8	51.3	93.6	1.9	171.2	91.1	97.7	84.9	3.7	4.8	2.6	94.8	103.0	87.5	
Urban	230,664	100	38	92.1	60.5	89.6	1.5	119.8	65.3	63.7	62	6.8	2.9	2.2	72.1	66.6	64.2	
Rural	1,115,214	100	48.6	110.6	49.4	94.7	2.0	181.7	102.3	106.6	90.8	4.0	5.3	2.8	106.0	112.0	93.6	
Amhara																		
Urban +Rural	19,270,872	100	41.8	101.3	53.6	96.3	4.6	113.7	77.9	79.9	76.0	8.6	9.3	7.9	82.5	89.2	83.9	
Urban	2,766,670	100	31.2	91.3	64.0	82.5	4.7	93.9	48.8	51.5	46.5	7.4	7.9	6.9	56.2	59.4	53.4	
Rural	16,504,203	100	43.5	102.6	51.9	99.5	4.6	117.5	84	85.2	82.7	8.8	9.6	8.1	92.8	94.8	90.8	
Oromia																		
Urban +Rural	31,153,434	100	47.2	108.5	49.7	98.9	3.1	140.1	95	99.4	90.6	6.3	7.4	5.2	101.0	107.0	95.8	
Urban	4,230,938	100	37.9	100.3	59.4	96.7	2.7	90.0	63.7	64.9	62.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	68.2	69.3	67.3	
Rural	26,922,495	100	48.6	109.6	48.1	99.3	3.2	148.7	101	106	96.0	6.7	8.0	5.4	108.0	114.0	101.4	
Somali																		
Urban +Rural	2,048,302	100	52.4	125.4	45.6	95.6	2.0	123.4	115.1	131	99.9	4.4	4.9	3.8	120.0	136.0	103.7	
Urban	316,752	100	46.8	112.0	50.7	94	2.6	73.6	92.2	100.5	84.4	5.0	4.4	5.6	97.2	105.0	90.0	
Rural	1,731,551	100	53.5	127.7	44.6	96	1.9	140.5	119.9	137.2	103.2	4.2	5.0	3.4	124.0	142.0	106.6	
Benishangul-Gumuz																		
Urban +Rural	947,868	100	46.6	104.0	50.8	96	2.6	135.2	91.9	65.6	88.3	5.1	6.0	4.3	97.0	102	92.6	
Urban	156,762	100	36.7	99.7	61.6	95.4	1.7	78.8	59.7	61.0	58.4	2.7	2.4	3.0	62.4	63.4	61.4	
Rural	791,106	100	48.6	104.6	48.6	96.1	2.8	144.3	100	104.3	95.8	5.7	6.9	4.6	106.0	111.0	100.4	
S.N.N.P.R.																		
Urban +Rural	16,630,660	100	45.9	103.2	51.3	93.7	2.8	131.2	89.4	93.9	85.2	5.4	6.3	4.5	94.8	100.0	89.7	
Urban	2,247,297	100	37.4	90.1	60.3	93.9	2.3	89.5	62.0	60.7	63.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	65.9	64.5	67.2	
Rural	14,383,362	100	47.2	105.0	49.9	93.7	2.8	138.1	94.6	100.2	89.4	5.7	6.8	4.6	100.0	107.0	94.0	
Gambella																		
Urban +Rural	364,891	100	45.9	111.0	52.7	88.8	1.4	108.3	87	97.3	77.9	2.7	3.0	2.4	89.7	100.0	80.3	
Urban	105,920	100	42.6	105.8	56.0	85.1	1.4	96.7	76	85	68.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	78.5	87.7	70.8	
Rural	258,972	100	47.2	112.9	51.4	90.4	1.4	113.5	91.9	102.7	82.2	2.8	3.1	2.5	94.7	106.0	84.7	
Harari																		
Urban +Rural	215,373	100	38.3	107.2	57.7	90.1	4.0	79.2	66.5	72.6	61.0	6.9	6.5	7.3	73.4	79.1	68.3	
Urban	118,353	100	28.5	115.2	66.1	86.7	5.3	83.2	43.2	49.8	37.5	8.1	7.9	8.2	51.3	57.7	45.7	
Rural	97,020	100	50.3	102.1	47.4	96	2.4	68.9	106.1	109.4	102.9	5.0	4.2	5.8	111.0	114.0	108.7	
Addis Ababa City Administration																		
Urban +Rural	3,156,057	100	22.9	92.8	72.6	84.3	4.5	94.9	31.6	33.2	30.2	6.3	6.7	5.9	37.9	39.9	36.1	
Urban	3,156,057	100	22.9	92.8	72.6	84.3	4.5	94.9	31.6	33.2	30.2	6.3	6.7	5.9	37.9	39.9	36.1	
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dire Dawa Administration																		
Urban +Rural	405,444	100	37.1	103.9	59.3	89.8	3.6	78.3	62.5	67.4	58.2	6.1	5.7	6.5	68.6	73.1	64.7	
Urban	263,827	100	30.1	103.1	65.5	86.3	4.4	66.6	45.9	50.3	42.1	6.7	5.8	7.5	52.6	56.1	49.6	
Rural	141,617	100	50.1	104.8	47.7	99.2	2.2	140.7	105.1	108	102.2	4.6	5.4	3.8	110.0	113	106.0	

3.3.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio, which is a useful approximation to economic dependency burden, can be obtained from age composition of the population. These ratios provide only approximation to economic dependency and do not necessarily mean that all persons in the so-called working age group do actually participate in the economic activity and that all persons outside this age (say less than 15 years and 65 years and above) are dependent. The young, old and overall dependency ratios for the country and regions were calculated and presented in Summary Table 3.3. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 years and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios provide overall dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio for the country was 92.3 with dependency ratio of about 85.3 and 7 for the young and for the old, respectively. This means that for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there were about 92.3 young and old dependents to be supported.

The data in Summary Table 3.3 further shows that the overall dependency ratio was low for Addis Ababa City Administration, Dire Dawa Administration and Harari regions and high in Somali , Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions

3.4 Characteristics of Migration

3.4.1 Measurement

Considering migration, this survey has included a question on length of continuous residence, place of previous residence as well as reason for migration. The length of continuous residence data was used to determine the migration status and hence the level of migration as well as for distinguishing the current and long-time migrants. In this survey, migration status of a person was defined in urban and rural areas

differently. The question asked in the urban areas referred to the number of years the person has been continuously residing in the town, while in the rural areas, it referred to the number of years the person has been continuously residing in the rural part of Woreda of enumeration. Thus, in urban areas, a person who was born in a town and has been continuously residing considered as a non-migrant. However, a person who was born in another town or any rural parts of the country is considered as a migrant. Also, a person who was born in the survey town but at one time or another resided in another town or any rural part of the country and has returned to the survey town is considered as a migrant (return migrant). Similarly, in rural areas a person, who was born in a rural area of the Woreda of enumeration and has been continuously residing there, is considered as a non-migrant. However, a person who was born in a rural part of another Woreda (other than the Woreda of enumeration) or any town is considered as a migrant. Also, a person who was born in the rural part of the survey Woreda but at one time or another resided in a rural part of a different Woreda or any town and has returned to the rural part of the survey Woreda is considered as a migrant (return migrant).

For someone who keeps on coming to and going away from his area of enumeration, a limited period of 'six-months' was used to define his/her migration status. Thus, if an individual is absent from his/ her usual place of residence for more than six months and not expected to return to his/her place of residence then he/she is considered as not continuously residing in that particular survey area. In the survey, a person is said to be a usual resident of an area if he/she has been residing in the area continuously for at least six months before the survey date or intends to reside in the area for six months or longer.

3.4.2 Levels and Patterns of Migration

Level of migration to an area is measured as a proportion of migrants to the total population of the area. Summary Table 3.4 shows the proportion of migrants (long time and recent) for the country and regions classified by sex, urban and rural areas. Accordingly to 2013 National Labour Force Survey, among the total population of

the country 15.1 percent were migrants. The table further shows that the level of migration to be different for males and females, the latter being more mobile. As can be seen later, migration due to marriage could be one of the factors that lead to higher female mobility. Also, the level of migration for urban areas was substantially higher than that of rural areas. The proportion of migrants in the urban areas was 44.4 percent against 8.5 percent for the rural areas.

Summary Table 3.4 also demonstrates the comparison of the proportion of migrants between regions and shows some variations. The proportion of migrants was lower in the populous regions than those regions with relatively small population size. The highest level of migration was observed for Addis Ababa city Administration (39.5 percent), followed by Dire Dawa Administration (29.1 percent) and Gambella region (25.9 percent). The lowest level of migration was observed for Somali (5.9 percent), SNNP (12.5 percent), Amhara (14.0 percent) and Oromia regions (14.2 Percent). The sex and urban-rural disparity in the level of migration observed at national level holds true for all regions except Gambella Region, where the survey result indicated more mobile males than females.

Summary Table 3.5 presents similar figures for recent migrants (migration during the last five years prior to the survey date). According to the data in the table only 4.8 percent of the population of Ethiopia migrated during the last five years. As observed in the case of all migrants, recent migration is still more of urban phenomena and dominated by females. However, the percentage point difference between male and female is smaller for the recent migrants and this holds true for all regions. Among the regions, Gambella is the leading region in terms of proportion of recent migrants, with 9.9 percent. Next to Gambella is Addis Ababa City Administration, closely followed by Dire Dawa Administration, Harari, and Benishangul-Gumuz regions.

Summary Table 3.4 Volume and Levels of Over All Migration by Region, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013

Region and Sex	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	All Persons	All Migrant		All Persons	All Migrant		All Persons	All Migrant	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Country - Total									
Total	80,444,148	12,115,263	15.1	14,726,933	6,537,455	44.4	65,717,215	5,577,808	8.5
Male	40,335,493	5,393,772	13.4	7,009,933	2,921,238	41.7	33,325,560	2,472,534	7.4
Female	40,108,655	6,721,492	16.8	7,717,001	3,616,217	46.9	32,391,654	3,105,275	9.6
Tigray									
Total	4,905,370	850,711	17.3	1,133,695	512,067	45.2	3,771,675	338,643	9.0
Male	2,382,231	389,999	16.4	517,001	222,413	43.0	1,865,231	167,586	9.0
Female	2,523,139	460,712	18.3	616,694	289,654	47.0	1,906,444	171,058	9.0
Affar									
Total	1,345,878	198,101	14.7	230,664	123,252	53.4	1,115,214	74,848	6.7
Male	676,811	98,558	14.6	109,853	58,016	52.8	566,958	40,542	7.2
Female	669,067	99,543	14.9	120,810	65,237	54.0	548,256	34,306	6.3
Amhara									
Total	19,270,872	2,705,787	14.0	2,766,670	1,383,153	50.0	16,504,203	1,322,634	8.0
Male	9,593,311	1,208,941	12.6	1,276,652	603,462	47.3	8,316,659	605,479	7.3
Female	9,677,562	1,496,846	15.5	1,490,018	779,691	52.3	8,187,544	717,155	8.8
Oromia									
Total	31,153,434	4,420,556	14.2	4,230,938	1,971,484	46.6	26,922,495	2,449,072	9.1
Male	15,914,000	1,963,708	12.3	2,092,625	922,803	44.1	13,821,375	1,040,905	7.5
Female	15,239,433	2,456,848	16.1	2,138,313	1,048,681	49.0	13,101,120	1,408,167	10.7
Somali									
Total	2,048,302	120,011	5.9	316,752	72,405	22.9	1,731,551	47,606	2.7
Male	1,076,368	56,430	5.2	159,470	34,280	21.5	916,899	22,150	2.4
Female	971,934	63,582	6.5	157,282	38,125	24.2	814,652	25,456	3.1
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Total	947,868	229,400	24.2	156,762	85,654	54.6	791,106	143,746	18.2
Male	475,127	113,523	23.9	77,044	41,880	54.4	398,084	71,643	18.0
Female	472,741	115,878	24.5	79,718	43,774	54.9	393,023	72,104	18.3
S.N.N.P.R.									
Total	16,630,660	2,081,085	12.5	2,247,297	946,326	42.1	14,383,362	1,134,758	7.9
Male	8,269,432	922,797	11.2	1,078,901	431,584	40.0	7,190,531	491,213	6.8
Female	8,361,227	1,158,288	13.9	1,168,396	514,742	44.1	7,192,831	643,546	8.9
Gambella									
Total	364,891	94,447	25.9	105,920	43,827	41.4	258,972	50,620	19.5
Male	181,166	47,528	26.2	51,199	21,410	41.8	129,967	26,119	20.1
Female	183,726	46,919	25.5	54,721	22,418	41.0	129,005	24,501	19.0
Harari									
Total	215,373	51,479	23.9	118,353	46,784	39.5	97,020	4,695	4.8
Male	105,382	22,491	21.3	57,305	20,827	36.3	48,077	1,664	3.5
Female	109,991	28,988	26.4	61,048	25,956	42.5	48,943	3,031	6.2
Addis Ababa City Administration									
Total	3,156,057	1,245,627	39.5	3,156,057	1,245,627	39.5	-	-	-
Male	1,464,887	518,419	35.4	1,464,887	518,419	35.4	-	-	-
Female	1,691,170	727,208	43.0	1,691,170	727,208	43.0	-	-	-
Dire Dawa Administration									
Total	405,444	118,060	29.1	263,827	106,874	40.5	141,617	11,185	7.9
Male	196,777	51,378	26.1	124,997	46,143	36.9	71,780	5,235	7.3
Female	208,666	66,682	32.0	138,830	60,731	43.7	69,836	5,951	8.5

Summary Table 3.5 Volume and Levels of Recent Migration by Region, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013

Region and Sex	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	All Persons	All Recent Migrant		All Persons	All Recent Migrant		All Persons	All Recent Migrant	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Country - Total									
Total	80,444,148	3,891,915	4.8	14,726,933	2,259,533	15.3	65,717,215	1,632,382	2.5
Male	40,335,493	1,814,381	4.5	7,009,933	955,436	13.6	33,325,560	858,944	2.6
Female	40,108,655	2,077,534	5.2	7,717,001	1,304,096	16.9	32,391,654	773,438	2.4
Tigray									
Total	4,905,370	249,047	5.1	1,133,695	160,209	14.1	3,771,675	88,838	2.4
Male	2,382,231	117,786	4.9	517,001	67,293	13.0	1,865,231	50,493	2.7
Female	2,523,139	131,261	5.2	616,694	92,916	15.1	1,906,444	38,345	2.0
Affar									
Total	1,345,878	79,708	5.9	230,664	44,426	19.3	1,115,214	35,282	3.2
Male	676,811	38,422	5.7	109,853	20,568	18.7	566,958	17,854	3.1
Female	669,067	41,286	6.2	120,810	23,858	19.7	548,256	17,428	3.2
Amhara									
Total	19,270,872	957,231	5.0	2,766,670	537,933	19.4	16,504,203	419,297	2.5
Male	9,593,311	456,064	4.8	1,276,652	229,251	18.0	8,316,659	226,813	2.7
Female	9,677,562	501,167	5.2	1,490,018	308,682	20.7	8,187,544	192,485	2.4
Oromia									
Total	31,153,434	1,464,194	4.7	4,230,938	751,109	17.8	26,922,495	713,085	2.6
Male	15,914,000	699,208	4.4	2,092,625	341,503	16.3	13,821,375	357,704	2.6
Female	15,239,433	764,986	5.0	2,138,313	409,605	19.2	13,101,120	355,381	2.7
Somali									
Total	2,048,302	34,713	1.7	316,752	20,754	6.6	1,731,551	13,958	0.8
Male	1,076,368	17,093	1.6	159,470	9,924	6.2	916,899	7,169	0.8
Female	971,934	17,619	1.8	157,282	10,830	6.9	814,652	6,789	0.8
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Total	947,868	64,784	6.8	156,762	31,298	20.0	791,106	33,486	4.2
Male	475,127	30,285	6.4	77,044	14,702	19.1	398,084	15,583	3.9
Female	472,741	34,499	7.3	79,718	16,595	20.8	393,023	17,903	4.6
S.N.N.P.R.									
Total	16,630,660	665,953	4.0	2,247,297	364,260	16.2	14,383,362	301,693	2.1
Male	8,269,432	326,016	3.9	1,078,901	155,943	14.5	7,190,531	170,073	2.4
Female	8,361,227	339,938	4.1	1,168,396	208,317	17.8	7,192,831	131,620	1.8
Gambella									
Total	364,891	35,953	9.9	105,920	15,145	14.3	258,972	20,808	8.0
Male	181,166	18,219	10.1	51,199	7,619	14.9	129,967	10,601	8.2
Female	183,726	17,734	9.7	54,721	7,526	13.8	129,005	10,207	7.9
Harari									
Total	215,373	15,472	7.2	118,353	14,021	11.8	97,020	1,451	1.5
Male	105,382	6,253	5.9	57,305	5,715	10.0	48,077	538	1.1
Female	109,991	9,218	8.4	61,048	8,305	13.6	48,943	913	1.9
Addis Ababa City Administration									
Total	3,156,057	293,234	9.3	3,156,057	293,234	9.3	-	-	-
Male	1,464,887	92,544	6.3	1,464,887	92,544	6.3	-	-	-
Female	1,691,170	200,690	11.9	1,691,170	200,690	11.9	-	-	-
Dire Dawa Administration									
Total	405,444	31,627	7.8	263,827	27,145	10.3	141,617	4,482	3.2
Male	196,777	12,490	6.3	124,997	10,373	8.3	71,780	2,117	2.9
Female	208,666	19,137	9.2	138,830	16,771	12.1	69,836	2,365	3.4

3.4.3 Forms of Migration

Form of migration is defined as the movements of people between and within rural and urban areas. According to this definition, four possible groups of flows, i.e., Rural-Rural, Rural-Urban, Urban-Rural and Urban-Urban were identified. The data on form of migration was determined by asking migrants whether their area of previous residence was urban or rural and cross classifying it by area of enumeration. Area of enumeration is categorized as urban or rural. An urban center in this survey follows the definitions used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census.

Summary Table 3.6 shows that the main forms of migration during the three National Labour Force Survey. According to the findings of the 2013 NLFS, Rural-Rural dominated (34.5 percent), and followed by Rural-Urban (32.5 percent). Regarding the forms of migration, it has a similar pattern with that of the 1999 and 2005 National Labour Force Survey. In the same Summary Table 3.6, the largest form of migration is seen in the Rural-Rural category in all the three national surveys comprising of 37.6, 46.0 and 34.5 percent of their respective total population. Rural-Urban migration took the second position with a percentage share of 23.5, 24.3 and 32.5 percent in March 1999, March 2005 and June 2013, respectively. Urban-Urban and Urban-Rural forms of migration took the 3rd and 4th positions.

The rural to urban forms of migration increased from 24.3 percent to 32.5 percent and urban to urban increased from 17.7 percent to 21.3 percent from the year 2005 to 2013, respectively. But the rural to rural forms of migration decreased from 46.0 percent in 2005 to 34.5 percent in 2013. Similarly, urban to rural forms of migration also decreased from 12.1 to 11.6 percent in the same period (see Summary Table 3.6).

Summary Table 3.6 Forms of Migration during the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods - Country Total

Forms of Migration	Survey Periods		
	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013
All Forms	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural-Rural	37.6	46.0	34.5
Rural-Urban	23.5	24.3	32.5
Urban-Rural	15.7	12.1	11.6
Urban-Urban	23.2	17.7	21.3

3.4.4 Reason for Migration

In this survey recent migrant, i.e., migrants whose duration of continuous residence in the enumeration area is less than 5 years were asked to state their main reason for migrating. Summary Tables 3.7a-3.7c present the distribution of recent migrants by main reason for migration classified by sex and broad age group for total country, urban and rural areas, respectively.

As can be seen in Summary Table 3.7a, search for work, migrate to live along with family, marriage arrangement and education in that order, are the most important reasons of migration at country level. Main reasons for migration show some variation between men and women. Migration seems to vary by age, 0-14 years 55.7 percent reported that they moved to live along with family as their main reason. Returned back to home, search for work and education were reported only 13.8 percent 6.8 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively. Among the middle age population, that is, those aged 15-64 years, search for work (36.0 percent), moving along with family (16.0 percent), and marriage arrangement (12.0 percent), and education (9.3 percent) are the dominant reasons for migration. Marriage arrangement and education are no more important reasons for migration among the population aged 65 years and above. In this age group, both the males and females reported to live along with family, health problem, returned back to home and search for work are the most important reason for migration.

In urban and rural areas, the contributions of search for work and to live along with families are the main reasons for migration see Summary Table 3.7 b-c and Table 3.8.

Summary Table 3.7a: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Main Reason for Migration , Country-Total: 2013

Age Group and Sex	Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration												
	No.	%	Search for work	Education	Marriage arrangement	Marriage dissolution	Job transfer/ have got job	Dismissed from work	Displacement/ war drought	To live Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of land	Health problem	Family/ peer pressure	Others
All Ages															
Total	3,891,915	100	28.6	8.4	9.0	1.5	5.7	0.8	1.8	25.7	5.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	7.1
Male	1,814,381	100	34.5	7.6	1.5	0.3	8.6	1.1	1.8	25.6	6.4	2.4	2.2	1.1	6.8
Female	2,077,534	100	23.6	9.1	15.6	2.5	3.2	0.4	1.8	25.8	5.0	1.3	2.6	1.8	7.4
0-14															
Total	926,274	100	6.8	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.5	55.7	13.8	0.1	2.4	2.2	9.1
Male	403,037	100	8.2	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.5	58.2	16.6	0.1	1.8	1.2	6.4
Female	523,236	100	5.7	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.5	53.8	11.7	0.1	2.8	3.0	11.2
15-64															
Total	2,909,107	100	36.0	9.3	12.1	1.9	7.6	0.9	1.2	16.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.2	6.2
Male	1,384,876	100	42.5	8.8	2.0	0.3	11.2	1.5	1.3	16.1	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.1	6.6
Female	1,524,231	100	30.1	9.7	21.3	3.3	4.2	0.4	1.2	15.9	2.7	1.7	2.5	1.3	5.8
65+															
Total	56,534	100	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.7	0.2	1.5	34.9	10.2	1.7	10.5	3.2	25.6
Male	26,467	100	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.1	29.6	12.0	3.1	12.3	2.2	22.8
Female	30,067	100	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.0	0.0	2.8	39.6	8.6	0.4	8.8	4.2	28.0

Summary Table 3.7b: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Main Reason for Migration, Country-Urban: 2013

Age Group and Sex	Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration												
	No.	%	Search for work	Education	Marriage arrangement	Marriage dissolution	Job transfer/ Have got job	Dismissed from work	Displacement/ War drought	To live Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of land	Health problem	Family/ peer pressure	Others
All Ages															
Total	2,259,533	100	33.4	12.0	6.4	1.1	6.5	0.6	1.4	25.0	3.3	0.8	2.2	1.4	5.9
Male	955,436	100	38.4	11.0	1.1	0.2	10.7	0.9	1.3	24.3	3.5	0.9	1.6	1.0	5.1
Female	1,304,096	100	29.7	12.7	10.3	1.7	3.5	0.4	1.5	25.6	3.1	0.6	2.7	1.7	6.6
0-14															
Total	548,335	100	6.3	9.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.2	60.9	7.6	0.0	2.1	2.1	7.9
Male	214,676	100	4.2	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.1	69.3	8.9	0.0	1.7	0.8	5.8
Female	333,659	100	7.7	11.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.3	55.4	6.7	0.0	2.4	2.9	9.3
15-64															
Total	1,681,221	100	42.6	13.1	8.6	1.4	8.7	0.7	0.8	13.2	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.1	5.0
Male	728,757	100	48.7	12.6	1.4	0.2	14.0	1.1	0.7	11.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	4.7
Female	952,464	100	37.9	13.4	14.0	2.3	4.7	0.4	0.8	14.9	1.8	0.8	2.5	1.2	5.2
65+															
Total	29,977	100	10.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.3	32.0	5.9	0.6	15.7	4.3	24.7
Male	12,004	100	22.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.1	0.9	0.1	22.9	2.8	0.3	17.1	4.7	20.5
Female	17,974	100	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	38.2	8.0	0.7	14.7	4.0	27.4

Summary Table 3.7c: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Main reason for Migration , Country-Rural: 2013

Age Group and Sex	Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration												
	No.	%	Search for work	Education	Marriage arrangement	Marriage dissolution	Job transfer/ have got job	Dismissed from work	Displacement war/ drought	To live Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of land	Health problem	Family/peer / pressure	Others
All Ages	1,632,382	100	22.1	3.4	12.7	2.0	4.6	1.0	2.3	26.6	9.0	3.3	2.7	1.6	8.8
Total	1,632,382	100	22.1	3.4	12.7	2.0	4.6	1.0	2.3	26.6	9.0	3.3	2.7	1.6	8.8
Male	858,944	100	30.2	3.8	2.0	0.5	6.2	1.4	2.4	27.1	9.7	4.1	2.9	1.3	8.7
Female	773,438	100	13.2	2.9	24.6	3.7	2.7	0.5	2.3	26.1	8.3	2.4	2.6	2.0	8.9
0-14	377,938	100	7.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.8	48.1	22.9	0.3	2.7	2.4	10.7
Total	377,938	100	7.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.8	48.1	22.9	0.3	2.7	2.4	10.7
Male	188,362	100	12.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	45.5	25.4	0.2	1.9	1.7	7.1
Female	189,577	100	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7	50.8	20.4	0.3	3.5	3.1	14.4
15-64	1,227,886	100	27.0	4.1	16.9	2.6	5.9	1.2	1.9	19.7	4.6	4.2	2.7	1.3	7.8
Total	1,227,886	100	27.0	4.1	16.9	2.6	5.9	1.2	1.9	19.7	4.6	4.2	2.7	1.3	7.8
Male	656,119	100	35.7	4.6	2.6	0.5	8.2	1.9	2.0	21.6	4.9	5.1	3.0	1.2	8.7
Female	571,767	100	17.1	3.5	33.3	5.0	3.4	0.4	1.7	17.5	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.5	6.7
65+	26,557	100	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.8	38.2	15.0	2.9	4.6	2.0	26.6
Total	26,557	100	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.8	38.2	15.0	2.9	4.6	2.0	26.6
Male	14,464	100	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	19.6	5.4	8.4	0.0	24.8
Female	12,093	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	3.9	41.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	28.8

Summary Table 3.8 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Region, Sex and Main Reason for Migration: 2013

Region and Sex	All Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration												
	No.	%	Search for work	Education	Marriage arrangement	Marriage dissolution	Job transfer/ have got job	Dismissed from work	Displacement/ war drought	To live Along with family	Return Back to Home	Shortage of land	Health problem	Family/Peer pressure	Others
Country- Total															
Total	3891915	100.0	28.6	8.4	9.0	1.5	5.7	0.8	1.8	25.7	5.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	7.1
Male	1814381	100.0	34.5	7.6	1.5	0.3	8.6	1.1	1.8	25.6	6.4	2.4	2.2	1.1	6.8
Female	2077534	100.0	23.6	9.1	15.6	2.5	3.2	0.4	1.8	25.8	5.0	1.3	2.6	1.8	7.4
Tigray															
Total	249047	100.0	23.5	6.4	10.9	1.9	10.0	1.3	3.0	22.9	8.3	1.6	2.1	0.7	7.5
Male	117786	100.0	27.1	5.2	2.7	0.6	13.9	1.9	2.9	21.2	8.5	1.9	2.4	0.7	11.1
Female	131261	100.0	20.3	7.4	18.2	3.0	6.4	0.6	3.1	24.5	8.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	4.2
Affar															
Total	79708	100.0	40.3	3.4	9.0	0.5	4.9	1.0	10.5	20.1	2.4	0.0	2.9	0.4	4.5
Male	38422	100.0	44.7	4.8	1.9	0.0	7.4	0.9	11.2	18.2	2.2	0.0	2.9	0.3	5.6
Female	41286	100.0	36.3	2.2	15.5	1.0	2.5	1.1	9.9	21.8	2.6	0.0	3.0	0.5	3.6
Amhara															
Total	957231	100.0	24.7	7.2	9.4	2.2	7.0	0.6	2.5	23.6	9.9	2.5	3.1	1.2	6.1
Male	456064	100.0	31.4	5.8	1.7	0.6	10.0	0.7	3.0	23.5	11.4	3.1	2.2	1.0	5.5
Female	501167	100.0	18.5	8.4	16.4	3.6	4.3	0.4	2.1	23.7	8.5	2.0	3.9	1.3	6.7
Oromia															
Total	1464194	100.0	26.3	7.9	9.5	1.4	5.5	0.5	1.1	29.2	4.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	8.8
Male	699208	100.0	33.6	7.5	1.2	0.1	8.3	0.9	0.8	28.3	5.3	2.5	1.8	1.1	8.3
Female	764986	100.0	19.5	8.2	17.1	2.6	3.0	0.1	1.3	29.9	4.0	1.1	2.3	1.9	9.1
Somali															
Total	34713	100.0	26.3	4.2	9.7	0.3	3.8	0.1	12.7	33.1	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.1	1.9
Male	17093	100.0	29.6	5.8	2.1	0.0	6.6	0.2	12.5	32.1	1.3	3.1	4.0	1.8	0.8
Female	17619	100.0	23.1	2.6	17.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	12.9	34.1	3.8	0.0	1.2	0.5	3.1
Benishangul-Gumuz															
Total	64784	100.0	37.1	4.8	11.2	1.0	6.4	0.5	0.2	24.6	1.7	4.8	1.9	0.7	5.0
Male	30285	100.0	46.3	3.9	1.2	0.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	24.7	0.7	5.6	1.5	0.7	4.5
Female	34499	100.0	29.1	5.6	20.0	1.7	2.8	0.8	0.4	24.5	2.5	4.2	2.3	0.7	5.5
S.N.N.P.R.															
Total	665953	100.0	26.9	10.9	9.2	1.3	4.4	1.5	0.8	26.5	4.4	1.8	2.8	2.2	7.5
Male	326016	100.0	34.4	10.3	1.3	0.4	6.6	2.3	0.6	27.1	4.4	2.2	3.2	1.5	5.7
Female	339938	100.0	19.7	11.5	16.7	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.0	25.9	4.3	1.3	2.4	2.9	9.1
Gambella															
Total	35953	100.0	39.8	5.5	6.1	0.4	3.2	2.8	2.3	28.7	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.3
Male	18219	100.0	49.1	5.7	0.5	0.0	5.3	2.2	2.0	24.7	3.6	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.3
Female	17734	100.0	30.3	5.3	11.8	0.7	1.0	3.5	2.6	32.8	2.9	3.5	0.8	2.5	2.4
Harari															
Total	15472	100.0	27.9	14.6	9.8	1.1	7.5	0.8	0.5	27.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	2.5	5.6
Male	6253	100.0	13.1	5.9	0.5	0.0	6.1	0.5	0.3	9.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.8
Female	9218	100.0	24.7	14.5	15.5	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.4	29.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.6	6.4
Addis Ababa City Administration															
Total	293234	100.0	55.9	12.6	3.6	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	16.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.7
Male	92544	100.0	56.3	11.6	1.4	0.1	4.6	0.4	1.2	18.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.1	3.0
Female	200690	100.0	55.8	13.0	4.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.8	15.0	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.9	4.1
Dire Dawa Administration															
Total	31627	100.0	28.4	14.2	5.7	1.5	4.9	0.6	1.3	27.9	3.1	0.3	3.1	2.0	6.8
Male	12490	100.0	30.6	14.4	1.7	0.3	10.9	1.1	0.4	26.8	3.5	0.3	2.7	0.0	7.3
Female	19137	100.0	27.0	14.1	8.3	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.8	28.7	2.9	0.4	3.3	3.4	6.5

3.5 Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of a person refers to the highest grade the person has completed in the formal or informal education system of the country. In this survey, data was collected whether each person aged 5 years and above can read and write in the formal or informal education. However, for the purpose of this report, the minimum age limit for educational attainment was taken 10 years and above.

According to the 2013 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) result, 58.5 percent of the population aged ten years and above were reported to be status of school attendance (see summary Table 3.9). In this survey those who can read and write in at least one language are considered as literate. Proportion of literate among men is relatively higher than that of females. Furthermore, the data revealed that literacy rate was much higher in urban areas (82.9 percent) than in rural areas (52.2 percent). Also, the gap between male and female literacy status is more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas.

Looking into the ever attended population it may be observed that the lion share 41.3 percent of the literate population has completed grades 1-8. The remaining percentage covered by other forms of educational attainment levels.

The distribution of the population by highest grade completed depicts similar pattern for both the males and females. The rates are always lower for females compared to males at all grades. The distribution of ever attended population by highest grade completed showed some variation between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the contribution of non-formal education stood second, next to grades 1-8. In urban areas, however, contribution of non formal education is relatively less than that of rural areas (see summary Tables 3.9).

Summary Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Status of School Attendance and Educational Attainment, Place of Residence and Sex, Country - Total: 2013

Place of Residence and Sex	No. & %	All Persons	Status of School Attendance														
			Never Attended	Total Ever Attended	Highest Grade Completed												
					Pre-school	Non-Formal	Grades 1- 8	Secondary not completed	Secondary Completed	Pre-paratory	Certificate Not Completed	Certificate Completed	Diploma or Degree Not Completed	Diploma Completed	Degree Completed and above Degree	Not Stated	
Urban + Rural																	
Total	No	55,629,497	23,084,248	32,545,249	855,233	2,337,057	22,971,529	1,842,998	2,014,726	257,135	53,639	261,233	285,487	1,051,743	578,267	36,203	
	%	100.0	41.5	58.5	1.5	4.2	41.3	3.3	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.1	
Male	No	27,667,062	8,922,365	18,744,697	466,083	1,548,033	12,976,030	1,059,706	1,190,139	132,795	23,826	135,926	152,985	603,606	432,397	23,172	
	%	100.0	32.2	67.8	1.7	5.6	46.9	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.6	0.1	
Female	No	27,962,436	14,161,884	13,800,552	389,150	789,025	9,995,498	783,292	824,587	124,340	29,813	125,307	132,502	448,137	145,870	13,031	
	%	100.0	50.6	49.4	1.4	2.8	35.7	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	
Urban																	
Total	No	11,504,022	1,971,625	9,532,397	75,897	308,457	4,940,058	1,004,259	1,251,903	208,826	38,378	163,324	203,840	794,748	539,652	3,053	
	%	100.0	17.1	82.9	0.7	2.7	42.9	8.7	10.9	1.8	0.3	1.4	1.8	6.9	4.7	0.0	
Male	No	5,382,344	512,089	4,870,255	32,845	146,811	2,380,678	521,574	669,960	99,718	19,363	76,289	100,268	424,457	397,457	834	
	%	100.0	9.5	90.5	0.6	2.7	44.2	9.7	12.4	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.9	7.9	7.4	0.0	
Female	No	6,121,677	1,459,536	4,662,141	43,052	161,646	2,559,380	482,685	581,943	109,108	19,015	87,035	103,572	370,292	142,195	2,219	
	%	100.0	23.8	76.2	0.7	2.6	41.8	7.9	9.5	1.8	0.3	1.4	1.7	6.0	2.3	0.0	
Rural																	
Total	No	44,125,475	21,112,623	23,012,852	779,337	2,028,600	18,031,470	838,739	762,823	48,308	15,261	97,909	81,647	256,995	38,615	33,150	
	%	100.0	47.8	52.2	1.8	4.6	40.9	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	
Male	No	22,284,717	8,410,276	13,874,442	433,238	1,401,222	10,595,352	538,132	520,178	33,077	4,462	59,637	52,717	179,149	34,940	22,338	
	%	100.0	37.7	62.3	1.9	6.3	47.5	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	
Female	No	21,840,758	12,702,348	9,138,411	346,098	627,378	7,436,118	300,607	242,644	15,231	10,799	38,272	28,930	77,845	3,675	10,812	
	%	100.0	58.2	41.8	1.6	2.9	34.0	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	

In terms of proportion of ever attended population, Addis Ababa was well above all the other regions, 88.9 percent of its population. Harari Region (72.0 percent), Dire Dawa Administration (70.0 percent) and Gambella Region (66.8 percent) took intermediary position. Ever attended is relatively low for Affar and Somali regions (see Summary Table 3.11).

Summary Table 3.10 Proportion of Ever Attended Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Region, Sex, and Place of Residence: 2013

Region	Rural + Urban			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	58.5	67.8	49.4	82.9	90.5	76.2	52.2	62.3	41.8
Tigray	59.2	68.3	50.8	80.9	89.4	73.9	52.1	62.0	42.5
Affar	32.5	37.0	28.2	68.1	74.6	62.3	24.1	28.6	19.6
Amhara	56.5	64.5	48.6	78.9	87.4	71.8	52.3	60.7	43.8
Oromia	57.9	68.1	47.3	82.8	90.5	75.5	53.5	64.4	42.0
Somali	34.2	43.6	24.4	64.6	78.9	50.6	28.2	36.8	19.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	55.6	66.8	44.4	81.6	89.8	73.7	49.3	61.4	37.2
S.N.N.P.	58.8	69.4	48.5	83.6	91.3	76.6	54.3	65.6	43.2
Gambella	66.8	76.8	57.4	82.4	91.1	74.6	60.0	70.8	49.7
Harari	72.0	81.4	63.6	86.8	93.6	80.8	48.3	62.4	35.1
Addis Ababa City Admi.	88.9	94.7	84.0	88.9	94.7	84.0	-	-	-
Dire Dawa Admi.	70.0	80.0	61.1	80.0	90.0	71.5	46.4	58.2	34.4

3.6 Status and Types of Training

The percentage distribution of persons with Vocational/ Technical/ Professional training are presented in Summary Table 3.11. In this survey a person is considered as trained if he/she has passed through any short or long-term skill/ability development-training program given in or outside classroom in theory or in practice or both, and that resulted in award of a certificate to the training. It should be noted that the trainee could be either literate or illiterate. Examples are persons that have been trained in the above mentioned programs and received certificate from secondary schools in vocational/technical subjects; University, college, public or private organization/institution ...etc; that offer short or long term training program.

According to the survey result, 2,233,843 males and 1,155,631 females have received some kind of training. This means that only 6.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above (8.1 percent of the males and 4.1 percent the females) has got training as defined by this survey (see Summary Table 3.11). The proportion of trained persons in urban areas is more pronounced than that of the rural areas. As can be observed from the same summary table, the populations who have been trained in social, science (34.3 percent), natural science (10.7 percent), health science (10.0 percent) and Transport Operations (9.6 percent) respectively make up the highest proportion among the major types of training fields.

.As can be seen from the same Summary table, type of training is differently distributed by sex (See Summary Table 3.11).However, and persons who were trained in social science are still greater in urban as well as rural areas.

Summary Table 3.11 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Ten years and Above by Sex, Training Status and Types of Training and Place of Residence, Country-Total: 2013

Training Status and Major Types of Training	No.&%	Urban +Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Persons	No	55,629,497	27,667,062	27,962,436	11,504,022	5,382,344	6,121,677	44,125,475	22,284,717	21,840,758
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not Trained	No	52,240,023	25,433,218	26,806,805	9,083,304	3,881,991	5,201,313	43,156,719	21,551,227	21,605,492
	%	93.9	91.9	95.9	79.0	72.1	85.0	97.8	96.7	98.9
Trained	No	3,389,474	2,233,843	1,155,631	2,420,718	1,500,353	920,365	968,756	733,490	235,266
	%	6.1	8.1	4.1	21.0	27.9	15.0	2.2	3.3	1.1
Total Trained Persons	No	3,389,474	2,233,843	1,155,631	2,420,718	1,500,353	920,365	968,756	733,490	235,266
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Science	No	1,163,550	728,958	434,591	865,196	508,588	356,608	298,354	220,370	77,983
	%	34.3	21.5	12.8	25.5	15.0	10.5	8.8	6.5	2.3
Natural Science	No	362,347	206,977	155,370	277,108	150,168	126,940	85,238	56,809	28,430
	%	10.7	6.1	4.6	8.2	4.4	3.7	2.5	1.7	0.8
Engineering & Allied Services	No	209,355	140,354	69,001	190,130	125,707	64,423	19,225	14,647	4,578
	%	6.2	4.1	2.0	5.6	3.7	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.1
Health Science	No	340,167	170,221	169,946	214,835	95,410	119,425	125,332	74,811	50,522
	%	10.0	5.0	5.0	6.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.2	1.5
Agricultural Science	No	202,787	164,747	38,041	65,986	49,327	16,660	136,801	115,420	21,381
	%	6.0	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.5	4.0	3.4	0.6
Construction Industry	No	169,579	133,578	36,001	132,673	107,800	24,873	36,906	25,778	11,128
	%	5.0	3.9	1.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3
Transport Operations	No	324,527	308,852	15,675	284,164	271,195	12,969	40,363	37,657	2,706
	%	9.6	9.1	0.5	8.4	8.0	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.1
Infrastructure Services	No	63,191	45,316	17,875	48,223	33,652	14,571	14,968	11,664	3,304
	%	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Production Operations	No	60,888	28,873	32,015	45,172	20,351	24,821	15,716	8,522	7,194
	%	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Other Social Services	No	492,766	305,650	187,116	296,913	137,838	159,075	195,853	167,812	28,041
	%	14.5	9.0	5.5	8.8	4.1	4.7	5.8	5.0	0.8
Not Stated	No	317	317	-	317	317	-	-	-	-
	%	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND NOT ACTIVE POPULATION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents some of the major findings of the survey on the economically active and not active population. Such statistical data are very important for a given country. The data on economically active population relates to that of the size and distribution of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given reference period. Such data together with other labour market information would be of a springboard for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and strategies on human resource development.

In this survey, information was collected on economic participation of all persons aged ten years and above. Thus, in terms of activity status, the survey divided the population aged ten years and above into economically active and not active categories. The lower age limit was fixed at ten years to allow comparisons with other countries and to incorporate information about those children, who start taking part in many types of economic activities at young ages.

Economic activity in the survey was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990). Hence, in the 2013 National Labour Force Survey, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, economic activity covers production of goods and services intended for sale on the market, production of other goods and services such as government activities; production and processing of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging; and mining and quarrying) for own consumption, processing of primary products by the producers themselves, production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account

construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or public organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children is not considered in the category of economic activity. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services are classified as non- economic activities.

All persons aged ten years and above who were productively engaged or available to be engaged during the reference period were included as economically active persons. In other words, the economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The complements, i.e., those who were neither engaged nor furnish their labour constitute economically not active population.

4.2 Measurement Approaches of the Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprises all persons either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by UN System of National Account (SNA) balances during a specified reference period (UN, 2000).

The two approaches, i.e., usual and current status approaches used for measuring the economically active population were employed in the survey. In the usual status approach, all persons aged ten years and above were asked to report whether they were engaged in productive activities or available to be engaged at work at least some time during the last twelve months prior to the date of interview. Those persons who have been engaged or available to be engaged at work were asked to report whether they were working during most of the last twelve months. Based on this information, persons were categorized as employed and unemployed on the basis of majority rule, i.e., persons who were working and/or available to work for at least half of the total number of months i.e. six months or more during the twelve months were classified as economically active. Among the economically active, those who spent at least half of

their active period at work were categorized as employed. On the other hand, persons were categorized as unemployed if their availability period is greater than the employment period. Persons who neither engage nor available to work in productive activity during most of the reference period due to homemaking, education, illness, etc, are classified as not economically active. The economically not active persons were further asked to report why they were not so engaged or available to be engaged during most of the last twelve months.

The current status approach measures the activity status in relation to a short reference period, i.e., the seven days prior to the date of the interview. In this approach a series of inquiries related to engagement in economic activity, seeking and availability to work, reason for not being available to work ...etc., were administered to determine the economic activity status of the population aged ten years and over. These questions are used to divide the population aged ten years and above into the three mutually exclusive categories: employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. If a person experienced a combination of the three statuses in a week, priority rule is applied in favor of employment over the other two statuses and unemployment over inactive. As in the case of usual status approach the employed and the unemployed populations together make up the labour force or the currently active population. The third category, that is, those not in the labour force, represented the population not currently active.

The employed population based on the current activity status approach consist those who were engaged in productive activity at least for one hour during the seven days prior to the date of the interview. Persons who had regular jobs, or business, or holdings to return to but temporarily absent from work (that is, not at work or worked less than one hour) for various reasons were also included as employed persons.

For a person to be considered as absent from work, he/she must have formal attachment to the job. Employees who were fully/partly paid during their absence, those who will return to their work when relieved from their problem, and those who were not absent for a total of two months are considered to have formal job attachment. Self-employed persons are considered to have formal job attachment; if their place of work/ business is not closed down during their absence from work or they are sure it will be re-opened/continue to function if it is closed down. The

unemployed population, which will be defined in detail in Chapter VI, consists of persons without work but who are willing /available and ready to work if any job was found during the one month period after the date of the interview.

4.3 The Economically Active Population

This section presents the size of the economically active and not active population as measured based on usual and current status approaches. Economic activity rate, which is also called the participation rate of a population, is also presented along with the size of economically active population. The economic activity rates are good indicator about the economic condition of an area at a given period of time. The rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active and the inactive population.

4.3.1 Usual Activity Status Approach

The size of the economically active and not active population during both the last twelve months (usual status approach) and the last seven days (current status approach) along with the corresponding activity rates are presented in Summary Table 4.1. Accordingly, the size of the active population of the country in the usual status approach showed 43,087,410. The data, thus, resulted in an activity rate of 77.5 percent. With regard to the difference by sex, the activity rate of males is found to be higher (82.9 percent) than their female counterparts (72.0 percent).

The usual activity rate is also broken down by some background variables (see Summary Table 4.1). The activity rate by place of residence shows noticeable difference between rural and urban areas (81.0 percent in rural compared to that of 63.8 percent in urban areas). The usual activity rates for the literate and illiterate populations were 73.4 and 81.9 percent, respectively. The literate showed lower activity rate than the illiterate because part of the former group might be students who stay in school and cannot be engaged or furnish their labour for production of goods and services. As can be seen from the table, at country level, non-migrants seem to have equal activity rates (77.5 percent) with the migrants (77.4 percent).

Summary Table 4.1: Distribution of Active Population, Activity Rate Aged 10 Years and above by Sex and Some Background Variables, (Usual Status Approach): 2013

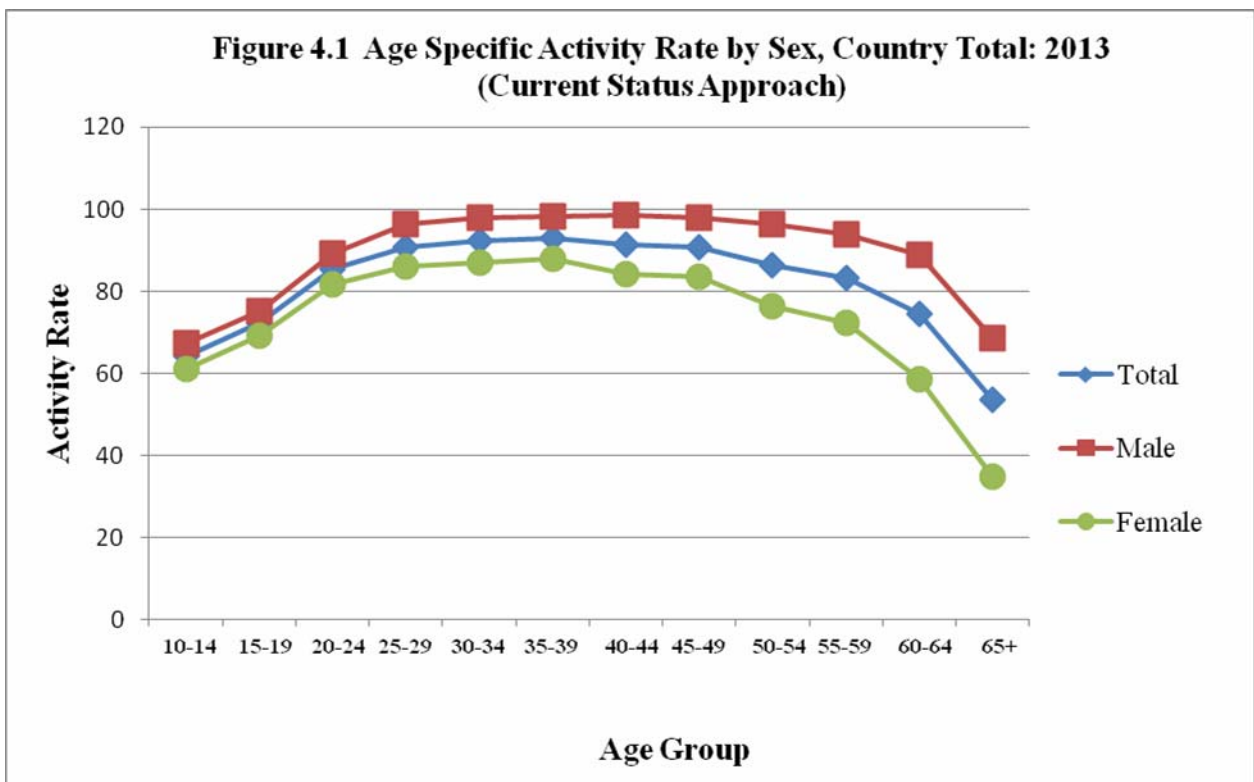
Background Variables	Active Population			Activity Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country Total	43,087,410	22,940,871	20,146,539	79.8	82.9	72.0
Place of Residence						
Urban	7,339,355	3,840,660	3,498,695	63.8	71.4	57.2
Rural	35,748,055	19,100,211	16,647,844	81.0	85.7	76.2
Literacy Status						
Illiterate	21,798,690	9,398,667	12,400,023	81.9	88.7	77.3
Literate	21,288,720	13,542,204	7,746,517	73.4	79.3	64.9
Migration Status						
Migrants	8,810,907	4,362,710	4,448,197	77.4	86.3	70.3
Non-Migrants	34,276,504	18,578,161	15,698,343	77.5	82.2	72.6
Regions						
Tigray	2,661,689	1,376,890	1,284,799	76.6	82.5	71.2
Affar	679,660	356,764	322,897	76.9	82.0	72.0
Amhara	11,420,036	6,018,692	5,401,343	82.2	87.2	77.2
Oromia	16,355,366	8,865,029	7,490,337	78.6	83.8	73.2
Somali	829,312	491,896	337,415	66.1	76.5	55.3
Benishangul-Gumuz	474,388	247,329	227,059	76.6	80.1	73.2
S.N.N.P.	8,540,509	4,485,768	4,054,741	75.7	80.7	70.9
Gambella	158,806	80,248	78,558	64.1	67.0	61.4
Harari	109,735	55,975	53,761	70.3	75.9	65.2
Addis Ababa City Admin.	1,655,196	859,373	795,823	61.3	69.7	54.2
Dire Dawa Admini.	202,713	102,905	99,808	67.4	72.3	63.0

Looking the activity rates of regions in the last twelve months, the highest was reported for Amhara region (82.2 percent), while Addis Ababa City Administration has shown the least participation rate (61.3 percent) compared to other regions. In all regions, economic participation rate of the males is higher than that of the females. The difference in activity rate between males and female is highest in Somali Region.

4.3.2 Current Activity Status Approach

According to this survey, the total labour force of the country as measured using current status approach is estimated to be 44,385,044 (see Summary Tables 4.2). This gives an activity rate of 79.8 percent. As in the case of such approach, economic participation rate of the males is higher (85.0 percent) than that of the females (74.6 percent).

Regarding the relationship between broad age group and activity rate, the data in the figure depicts a curvilinear association (see Figure 4.1). That is, low participation rate at lower age groups (10-19 years) and old age group (65 and over) and high participation rate in the productive age group (25-64 years). Higher proportion of males than females tend to join the labour force at all age groups. The higher involvement of females in the housekeeping activities, which is considered to be non-productive, may be accountable for the lesser activity rates among other reasons.



Summary Table 4.2 Distribution of Economically Active Population, Activity Rate Aged Ten Years and above by Sex and Some Background Variables, (Current Status approach): 2013

Background Variables	Economically Active Population			Activity Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country - Total	44,385,044	23,516,267	20,868,777	79.8	85.0	74.6
Place of Residence						
Urban	7,646,859	3,942,886	3,703,974	66.5	73.3	60.5
Rural	36,738,184	19,573,381	17,164,803	83.3	87.8	78.6
Broad Age Group						
10-14	7,027,174	3,801,327	3,225,848	64.3	67.2	61.2
15-24	11,648,645	5,948,253	5,700,392	77.9	81.0	74.9
25-64	24,207,474	12,700,206	11,507,268	89.8	96.8	83.2
65+	1,501,751	1,066,481	435,270	53.5	68.6	34.8
Literacy Status						
Literate	22,275,250	13,978,777	8,296,473	76.8	81.9	69.5
Illiterate	22,109,794	9,537,489	12,572,305	83.0	90.0	78.4
Migration Status						
Migrants	9,130,586	4,454,624	4,675,961	80.2	88.1	73.9
Non-Migrants	35,254,458	19,061,642	16,192,816	79.7	84.3	74.9
Regions						
Tigray	2,695,167	1,383,015	1,312,152	77.6	82.9	72.7
Affar	703,657	362,169	341,488	79.6	83.3	76.1
Amhara	11,561,929	6,085,819	5,476,110	83.2	88.2	78.3
Oromia	17,046,771	9,193,077	7,853,694	81.9	86.9	76.7
Somali	826,837	496,685	330,152	65.9	77.2	54.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	498,602	256,828	241,774	80.5	83.1	78.0
S.N.N.P.	8,869,146	4,616,061	4,253,085	78.6	83.1	74.4
Gambella	169,487	86,102	83,385	68.4	71.9	65.2
Harari	109,785	56,202	53,583	70.3	76.2	65.0
Addis Ababa City Admin.	1,695,065	875,424	819,641	62.8	71.0	55.9
Dire Dawa Administration	208,597	104,884	103,714	69.3	73.6	65.5

As in case of current approach, higher current activity rate is reported for rural areas the highest (83.3 percent) compared to that of urban areas (66.5 percent). Again, the illiterates have higher participation ratio (83.0) percent than the literate population (76.8 percent). As can be seen from the table, at country level, non- migrants reported to have almost equal activity rates (79.7 percent) with the migrants (80.2 percent). In the current status approach; Amhara, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions have shown the highest participation rates compared to other regions, while Addis Ababa City Administration has registered the least participation rate of 62.8 percent (see Summary Table 4.2).

Economic participation rate based on the usual and current activity rate for major urban centers is shown in Summary Table 4.3. The highest and the lowest economic participation rate in the current status approach are registered for Bahir Dar town (75.4 percent), and Jijiga town (44.9 percent), respectively. The corresponding figures in the usual status approach are reported for Bahir Dar town (72.8 percent) and for Jijiga town (44.9 percent). In all urban centers, an activity rate among the males is higher than that of the females in both status approaches of the 2013 study.

Summary Table 4.3 Economic Activity Rate of Population of the Major Urban Centers Aged Ten years and over by Sex (Current and Usual Status Approaches): 2013

Major Towns	Activity Rate					
	Current Activity Status			Usual Activity Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MAJOR TOWN - TOTAL	63.0	70.7	56.5	61.1	69.3	54.2
Adigrat	56.3	58.9	54.5	52.6	57.2	49.2
Mekele	59.2	65.7	54.5	57.7	66.7	51.1
Asayita	67.8	74.3	61.6	66.4	73.6	59.5
Gonder	63.8	71.6	57.9	64.2	72.5	57.8
Kombolcha	64.9	72.8	58.2	64.0	72.9	56.4
Dessie	63.6	70.5	57.5	61.8	69.9	54.7
Debre Brehan	68.9	74.6	64.2	63.6	69.4	58.8
Debere Markos	72.3	77.6	68.2	68.9	73.6	65.2
Bahir Dar	75.4	81.2	70.6	72.8	80.2	66.7
Nekemte	63.0	74.4	53.2	59.3	71.7	48.7
Bishoftu	66.1	75.0	58.6	65.2	74.2	57.6
Asela	64.4	70.8	58.8	61.8	69.2	55.3
Adama	62.7	69.6	56.5	58.7	67.2	51.2
Jimma	67.0	75.7	59.4	63.6	72.9	55.4
Shashemene	66.2	74.6	58.8	62.5	72.2	53.8
Jijiga	44.9	55.8	34.5	44.9	55.4	34.8
Asosa	66.3	73.4	59.6	63.8	72.4	55.7
Hosaena	59.4	66.4	53.2	57.2	64.4	50.8
Dila	55.1	62.4	48.0	53.9	62.5	45.5
Sodo	67.3	76.6	59.1	62.7	73.0	53.6
Arba Minch	62.6	70.1	55.8	59.4	66.8	52.8
Hawassa	63.8	72.2	56.4	59.9	68.8	52.1
Gambella	51.2	53.2	49.4	51.0	53.7	48.6
Harar	61.1	68.1	55.0	60.9	68.0	54.6
Addis Ababa	62.8	71.0	55.9	61.3	69.7	54.2
Dire Dawa	61.8	66.8	57.6	59.4	65.0	54.7

Summary Table 4.4 presents the results of the current economic activity rate of Ethiopia for the last three NLF Surveys years. Thus, as we compare between sexes, the rate of male is greater than that of the females in all survey times.

Summary Table 4.4 Current Activity Rates of Ethiopia

Country	Current Economic Activity Rates			
	NLFS Year	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ethiopia	2013	79.8	85.0	74.6
Ethiopia	2005	80.7	86.8	74.9
Ethiopia	1999	75.1	83.8	66.9

As can be observed from the Summary Table 4.5, activity rate in urban areas appears to follow an increasing trend during the survey periods from 2010 to 2013. In a similar development, the current activity rate shows an increasing trend for males and females.

Summary Table 4.5 Trends of Economic Activity Rate (Current Activity Status approach)

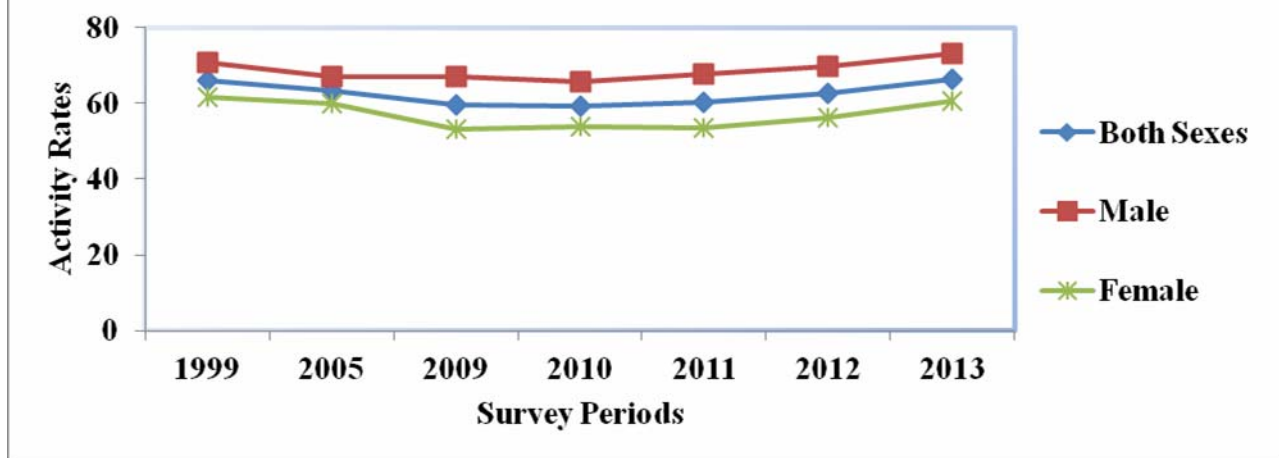
Survey Periods	Survey Type	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
March 1999	National*	75.1	83.8	66.9	65.9	70.8	61.8	76.9	86.1	68.0
March 2005	National*	80.7	86.8	74.0	63.2	66.9	60.0	84.2	90.6	78.0
May 2009	Urban**	-	-	-	59.7	67.2	53.1	-	-	-
May 2010	Urban**	-	-	-	59.4	65.7	53.7	-	-	-
March 2011	Urban**	-	-	-	60.3	67.9	53.5	-	-	-
March 2012	Urban**	-	-	-	62.5	69.7	56.2	-	-	-
June 2013	National*	79.8	85.0	74.6	66.5	73.3	60.5	83.3	87.8	78.6

(-) represents data is not available

National*: National Labour Force Survey (NLFS)

Urban**: Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (UEUS)

Figure 4.2 Current Economic Activity Rates by Sex, Country Urban: 1999-2013



4.4 Reason for Not Being Economically Active

In this survey, those persons aged ten years and above were broadly classified in to two categories based on the current and usual economic activity status approaches, namely economically active and not being active. The former comprises employed and unemployed persons, while the latter consists of those persons neither employed nor unemployed or not in the labour force.

The economically not being active persons were asked to state their reasons for not participating in economic activities. As shown in summary Table 4.6a, the total number of not being active persons aged 10 years and above is 11,235,786. From the total not being active, females account to be 63.1 percent and males 36.9 percent.

Summary Tables 4.6a-c indicates reasons for not being active by age groups at national, urban and rural place of residences. With regard to the reasons for not being active, being a student followed by home maker and old age are the main reasons. The detailed classification of the data by age group, see Summary Tables 4.6a-c below.

Total	276,955	100	47.7	5.9	4.2	3.8	32.3	-	-	-	1.7	4.3
Male	24,623	100	3.0	-	2.1	15.8	67.1	-	-	-	1.9	10.2
Female	252,332	100	52.0	6.5	4.4	2.7	29.0	-	-	-	1.7	3.8

Summary Table 4.6a Cont'd

Age Group and Sex	Total Economically Not Active		Reason for Not Economically Being Active									
	Number	%	Home Maker	Pregnancy	Student	Injury	Illness	Too Young	Old Age	Pensioned	Remittance	Others
45-49												
Total	252,644	100	41.6	3.6	5.2	4.1	34.2	-	-	4.9	2.5	3.9
Male	29,868	100	6.7	-	13.3	18.2	48.5	-	-	1.2	3.0	9.1
Female	222,776	100	46.3	4.0	4.1	2.2	32.3	-	-	5.4	2.4	3.2
50-54												
Total	288,573	100	26.5	1.1	3.3	5.3	31.3	-	25.6	1.9	2.8	2.1
Male	37,186	100	6.1	-	4.4	16.5	51.4	-	11.1	3.4	3.5	3.6
Female	251,387	100	29.6	1.3	3.2	3.7	28.4	-	27.7	1.7	2.7	1.9
55-59												
Total	267,643	100	15.5	0.4	4.7	4.5	31.8	-	34.0	4.2	2.6	2.5
Male	48,795	100	0.4	-	4.9	11.0	47.6	-	19.5	8.2	2.4	6.0
Female	218,849	100	18.8	0.5	4.6	3.1	28.3	-	37.2	3.3	2.6	1.7
60-64												
Total	366,696	100	7.5	0.5	3.9	3.3	20.7	-	54.7	6.1	2.4	0.8
Male	84,094	100	4.6	-	4.4	8.5	25.0	-	41.9	12.3	2.8	0.6
Female	282,602	100	8.3	0.7	3.8	1.8	19.4	-	58.4	4.3	2.3	0.9
65+												
Total	1,305,338	100	1.2	0.6	3.2	3.1	12.7	-	73.2	4.2	1.2	0.7
Male	488,932	100	0.0	-	3.3	4.8	14.0	-	68.3	7.7	0.8	1.0
Female	816,406	100	1.9	0.9	3.1	2.1	11.8	-	76.1	2.1	1.4	0.4

Total	102,094	100	37.6	21.6	14.0	2.0	14.4	-	-	-	3.2	7.3
Male	14,723	100	6.6	-	32.5	9.8	34.0	-	-	-	5.3	11.8
Female	87,371	100	42.8	25.2	10.9	0.6	11.1	-	-	-	2.9	6.5
35-39												
Total	90,623	100	45.4	12.8	6.4	2.1	22.6	-	-	-	5.3	5.5
Male	13,428	100	4.6	-	13.9	5.6	65.2	-	-	-	3.7	6.9
Female	77,195	100	52.5	15.0	5.1	1.5	15.1	-	-	-	5.6	5.2
40-44												
Total	58,245	100	40.9	3.3	5.3	5.2	30.3	-	-	-	6.1	8.8
Male	9,837	100	1.1	-	5.3	15.1	61.2	-	-	-	4.8	12.6
Female	48,408	100	49.0	4.0	5.3	3.3	24.0	-	-	-	6.3	8.0

Summary Table 4.6b Cont'd

Age Group and Sex	Total Economically Not Active		Reason for Not Being Economically Active									
	Number	%	Home Maker	Pregnancy	Student	Injury	Illness	Too Young	Old Age	Pensioned	Remittance	Others
45-49												
Total	69,081	100	40.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	28.1	-	-	6.9	7.5	7.5
Male	5,087	100	6.2	-	4.5	16.5	32.6	-	-	7.2	17.4	15.6
Female	63,994	100	42.7	4.5	3.3	1.2	27.7	-	-	6.8	6.7	6.9
50-54												
Total	81,888	100	26.5	1.6	5.5	4.7	23.3	-	23.6	4.8	8.2	1.8
Male	10,351	100	9.7	-	2.0	10.3	38.3	-	14.8	12.4	7.2	5.4
Female	71,537	100	28.9	1.8	6.0	3.8	21.1	-	24.9	3.7	8.4	1.3
55-59												
Total	91,420	100	16.3	1.1	5.2	2.7	22.6	-	32.8	10.7	6.1	2.3
Male	13,416	100	1.6	-	6.8	12.6	34.0	-	13.1	24.2	6.2	1.4
Female	78,004	100	18.8	1.3	5.0	1.1	20.7	-	36.2	8.4	6.0	2.5
60-64												
Total	116,597	100	7.0	0.8	4.9	2.4	14.7	-	48.5	14.6	5.4	1.7
Male	29,045	100	0.9	-	7.9	1.3	15.8	-	36.0	30.4	6.0	1.6
Female	87,552	100	9.0	1.1	3.9	2.7	14.4	-	52.6	9.3	5.2	1.8
65+												
Total	344,663	100	1.7	0.8	4.3	1.7	10.3	-	66.1	11.1	3.2	0.8
Male	128,666	100	0.0	-	3.1	2.5	11.8	-	58.1	20.6	2.9	1.0

Total	206,685	100.0	26.6	0.9	2.4	5.6	34.5	-	26.3	0.7	0.7	2.2
Male	26,835	100.0	4.8	-	5.3	18.9	56.5	-	9.7	-	2.1	2.8
Female	179,850	100.0	29.8	1.1	2.0	3.6	31.2	-	28.8	0.8	0.5	2.1
55-59												
Total	176,223	100.0	15.0	-	4.4	5.4	36.6	-	34.6	0.8	0.8	2.5
Male	35,378	100.0	-	-	4.2	10.4	52.7	-	21.9	2.2	0.9	7.7
Female	140,845	100.0	18.8	-	4.4	4.2	32.5	-	37.8	0.4	0.8	1.2
60-64												
Total	250,099	100.0	7.7	0.4	3.5	3.8	23.5	-	57.5	2.2	1.0	0.4
Male	55,049	100.0	6.6	-	2.5	12.2	29.9	-	45.0	2.7	1.1	-
Female	195,049	100.0	8.0	0.5	3.8	1.4	21.7	-	61.1	2.0	0.9	0.6
65+												
Total	960,676	100.0	1.0	0.5	2.8	3.6	13.5	-	75.7	1.8	0.4	0.6
Male	360,266	100.0	-	-	3.4	5.6	14.8	-	71.9	3.2	0.1	1.1
Female	600,410	100.0	1.6	0.8	2.5	2.4	12.7	-	78.0	1.0	0.7	0.3

CHAPTER V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter defined economically active population which is the sum of employed and unemployed population. In this chapter, the characteristics of the employed population will be discussed. The chapter will cover the size of the employed population, the types of occupation and industry in which they were engaged in, status in employment, and informal sector.

Accordingly, the employed population is defined as those persons who are engaged in productive activity at least one hour or more during the seven days prior to the survey date. Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but absent from work (i.e., not at work or worked less than one hour) for various reasons are also considered as employed persons.

5.2 Employment to Population Ratio

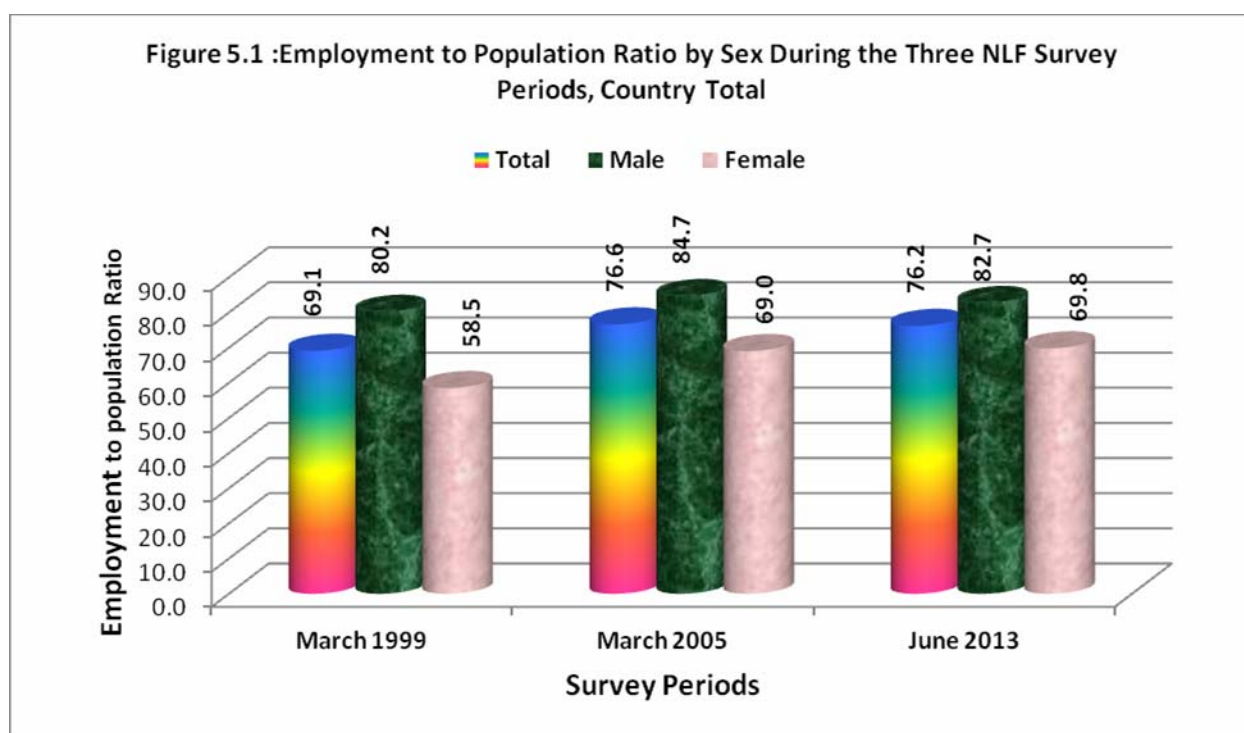
Employment to population ratio provides information on the extent to which the population is engaged in productive activities. It is calculated as the percentage of total employed persons to the total population aged ten years and above. The value of the ratio has its own implication. A high employment 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 out of the labour force.

To give more insight on the situation of employment, Figure 5.1 and Summary Table 5.1 present employment to population ratio during the three labour force surveys conducted at national level. Hence, the employment to population ratio for Ethiopia in 2013 was

76.2 percent. This means only 76.2 percent of the total population of the country aged 10 years and above were working during the reference period.

The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 55.5 percent and 81.6 percent, respectively. In both urban and rural areas, the ratio for the male is higher than that of the females, indicating sex discrepancy in employment.

In terms of regions employment to population ratio for Amhara region has the highest figure (80.4 percent) closely followed by Oromia (79.4 percent) and Benishangul-Gumuz (78.2 percent) regions. This ratio is relatively lowest in Addis Ababa City Administration with 47.6 percent of the employed population. The periodical analysis exhibits that the proportion of employed population increases overtime. The size of employed population shows increasing trend from 69.1 percent in March 1999 to 76.6 percent in March 2005. This figure was 76.2 percent in June 2013 with a negligible decline from that of March 2005 (see Figure 5.1 and Summary Table 5.1).



Summary Table 5.1 Key Indicators of Employment to Population Ratio by Region, Place of Residence and Sex during the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods

Region and Sex	Employment to Population Ratio								
	Urban +Rural			Urban			Rural		
	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013
Country - Total									
Total	69.1	76.6	76.2	48.2	50.2	55.5	73.0	82.0	81.6
Male	80.2	84.7	82.7	57.4	57.7	65.6	84.0	89.8	86.9
Female	58.5	69.0	69.8	40.5	43.7	46.6	62.1	74.4	76.3
Tigray									
Total	67.1	73.2	73.4	47.3	50.2	51.3	70.5	78.8	80.7
Male	75.7	80.2	80.1	53.5	55.2	61.2	78.9	85.6	85.8
Female	59.6	67.0	67.2	43.3	46.5	43.4	62.9	72.5	75.7
Affar									
Total	67.1	64.9	73.8	52.8	52.4	60.7	72.5	75.3	76.9
Male	82.6	77.9	79.1	64.5	67.2	71.5	88.7	86.4	80.8
Female	50.5	51.6	68.6	42.8	38.3	51.0	54.0	63.4	73.0
Amhara									
Total	69.8	80.5	80.4	49.1	52.5	62.9	71.9	84.1	83.7
Male	82.4	88.5	86.4	56.5	57.7	70.9	84.6	92.0	89.1
Female	57.5	72.8	74.5	43.9	48.3	56.2	59.2	76.2	78.3
Oromiya									
Total	76.2	77.5	79.4	54.9	53.2	59.3	73.8	81.0	83
Male	84.7	85.4	85.4	63.5	60.0	69.0	84.9	89.0	88.2
Female	68.1	69.8	73.2	47.3	47.0	50.1	62.9	73.2	77.5
Somali									
Total	78.7	65.7	62.4	44.6	41.3	40.0	77.6	77.6	66.9
Male	85.6	76.2	73.7	52.2	47.2	48.0	90.2	89.7	78.7
Female	71.6	55.5	50.5	37.5	35.9	32.3	64.4	65.5	54.4
Benishangul Gumuz									
Total	69.8	74.6	78.2	54.8	61.9	61.9	67.2	76.5	82.1
Male	73.4	82.3	81.6	63.8	72.1	71.4	71.6	83.9	84.0
Female	66.4	67.6	74.8	47.0	52.2	52.7	63.0	69.8	80.3
S.N.N.P.									
Total	76.6	79.8	75.4	54.2	54.7	55.6	74.0	82.5	79.0
Male	83.8	87.4	81.1	63.3	62.7	66.3	83.6	90.2	83.6
Female	69.6	72.9	70.0	45.7	46.9	45.9	64.6	75.7	74.4
Gambella									
Total	62.7	38.1	65.4	48.4	38.1	54.6	56.6	-	70.1
Male	71.7	44.7	70.8	59.1	44.7	59.3	69.8	-	75.5
Female	53.8	31.8	60.4	38.1	31.8	50.4	43.7	-	64.9
Harari									
Total	69.3	57.6	64.2	48.4	45.2	51.7	62.9	73.7	84.3
Male	77.8	66.7	71.4	59.2	52.2	60.7	82.2	84.3	88.2
Female	61.3	49.3	57.7	38.5	39.2	43.8	44.4	63.2	80.7
Addis Ababa City Administration									
Total	40.5	44.4	47.6	40.2	44.1	47.6	-	69.0	-
Male	51.6	54.5	59.7	51.2	54.2	59.7	-	81.6	-
Female	31.1	35.9	37.4	31.0	35.7	37.4	-	56.6	-
Dire Dawa Administration									
Total	54.0	53.6	59.0	43.1	44.5	48.0	79.3	82.3	84.9
Male	62.5	60.5	66.2	50.7	50.4	56.3	86.7	89.9	87.4
Female	46.6	47.3	52.6	36.8	39.2	41.0	71.7	74.4	82.3

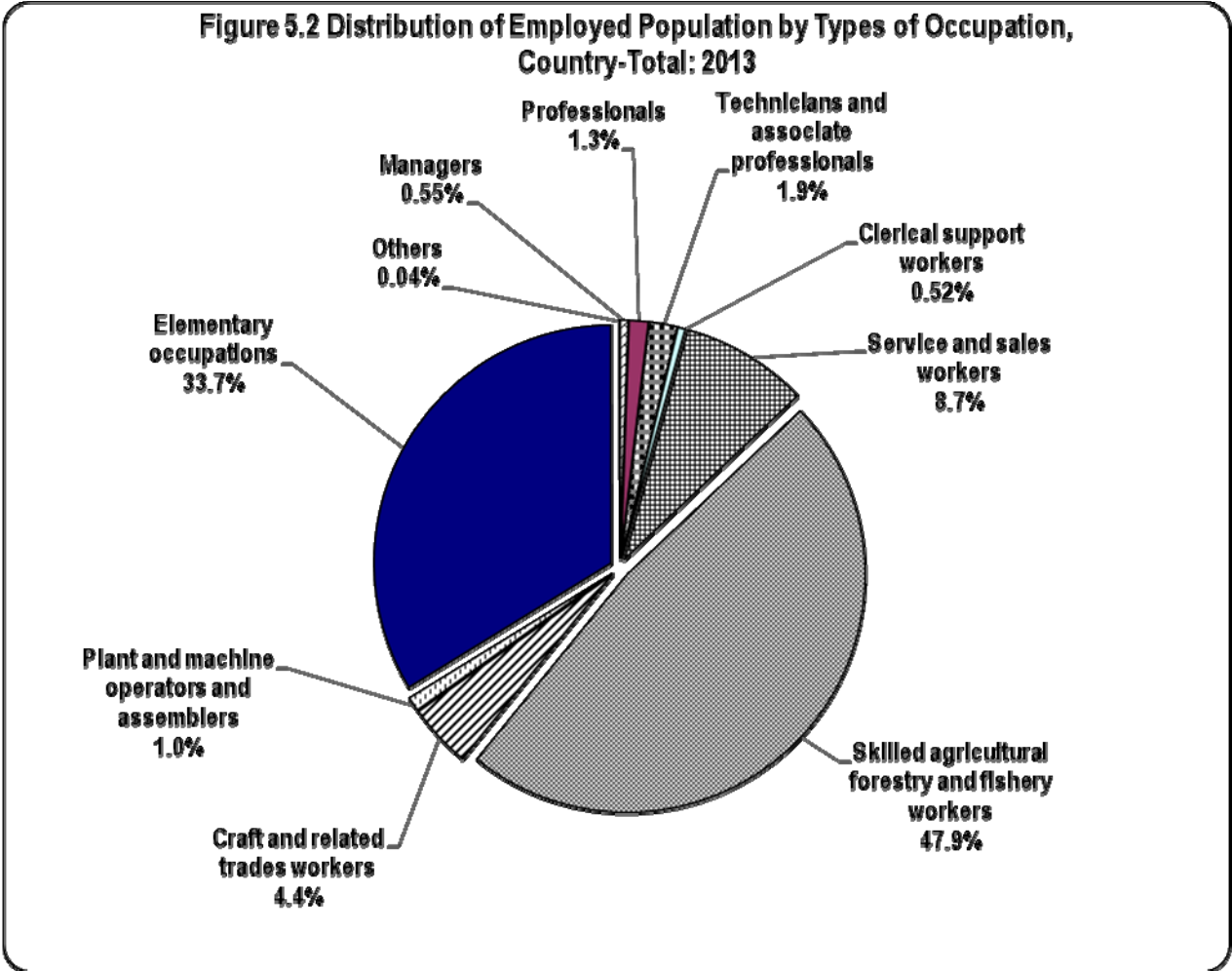
5.3 Occupation of the Employed Population

In this survey, the employed persons were asked about the type of main activity (occupation) and major product or service of the establishment or industry in which they were engaged during the survey reference period. For the employed persons engaged in multiple activities, the activity that took the largest share of their time was taken as the main type of activity. The questions used to identify the type of occupation and industry was an open ended so that the data can be filled in with complete descriptions and also coded in the field. The responses of the descriptions and codes for the type of occupation and industry filled in by enumerators were further checked and edited at the head quarters using the National Occupational and Industrial Classifications (NOIC) code-book. The NOIC codes were adopted from the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08) and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Revision 4) by taking into account the prevailing national socio-economic conditions.

The NOIC uses a 4-digit coding systems corresponding to 4 level classifications in successively finer detail. In the cases of occupation and industry, the levels are ordered as major divisions, sub major divisions, minor divisions and unit divisions. The occupational classification was categorized into 9 major groups, 42 sub major groups, 132 minor groups and 467 unit groups. The industrial classification contains 21, 88, 238 and 425 major, sub major, minor and units divisions respectively.

Summary Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of the employed population aged ten years and above by sex and major occupational groups at country, urban and as well as rural areas. The distribution is also graphically represented in Figures 5.2 for the country. From the data in the table, it can be seen that at the country level the highest proportion (47.9 percent) of employed persons were engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery. Next to this occupational group are persons engaged in elementary occupation consisting 33.7 percent of the total employed persons. The remaining percentages take up by other occupational groups.

As can be seen from the same table the picture for country urban is slightly different where service and sales workers take the lead with a percentage share of 29.5, while elementary occupations and crafts and related trade workers follow with the percentages share of 20.8 and 13.0, respectively. Unlike rural areas, those occupations specially, managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals and clerical support workers have, relatively, greater proportions in urban areas. Closer examinations of the data in the same summary table reveals that elementary occupations were occupied by a relatively greater proportion of females than males, while the reverse holds true for skilled agricultural and fishery occupation group.



Summary Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of Employed Population Aged Ten Years and above by Major Occupational Group, Sex & Place of Residence: 2013

Place of Residence and Sex	Major Occupational Groups											
	Total Employed Persons		Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Others
	Number	%										
Urban + Rural												
Total	42,403,879	100.0	0.5	1.3	1.9	0.5	8.7	47.9	4.4	1.0	33.7	0.04
Male	22,886,647	100.0	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.3	5.6	59.7	3.9	1.6	24.1	0.05
Female	19,517,232	100.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	12.3	34.1	4.9	0.3	45.0	0.02
Urban												
Total	6,382,858	100.0	3.0	7.3	8.1	3.1	29.5	9.9	13.0	5.2	20.8	0.2
Male	3,529,307	100.0	4.0	8.9	9.6	1.8	20.6	12.1	15.6	8.4	18.8	0.3
Female	2,853,551	100.0	1.7	5.4	6.4	4.6	40.5	7.1	9.7	1.3	23.2	0.1
Rural												
Total	36,021,021	100.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	5.0	54.7	2.8	0.3	36.0	0.01
Male	19,357,341	100.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.8	68.4	1.8	0.3	25.0	0.01
Female	16,663,681	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	7.4	38.7	4.1	0.2	48.8	0.01

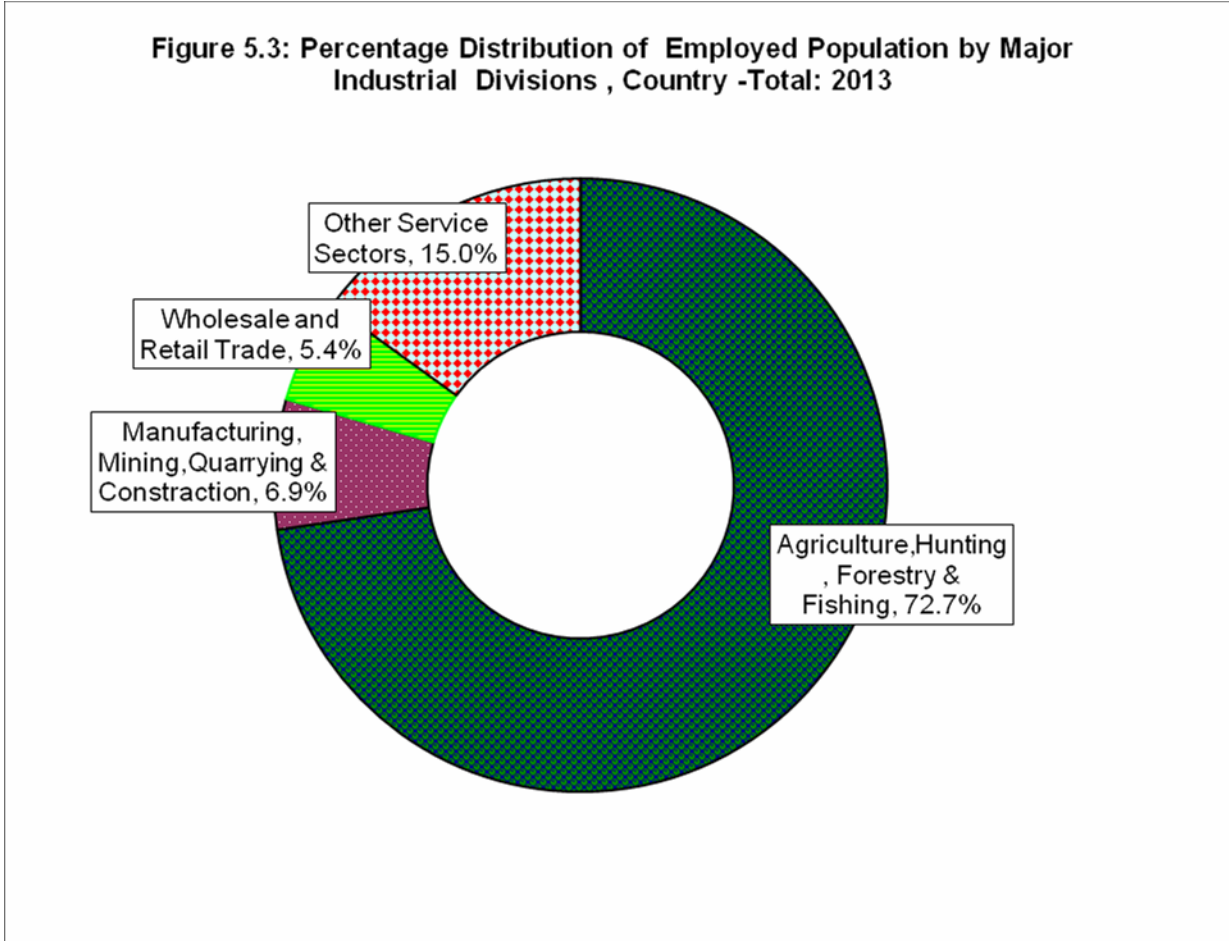
5.4 Industrial Division of the Employed Population

Summary Table 5.3 presents the percentage distribution of employed population aged ten years and above by major industrial divisions, sex, urban and rural areas of the country. The majority of employed persons of the country were absorbed by agricultural activities (72.7 percent). This percentage is followed by activities of households as employers (7.3 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (5.4 percent). Similarly the greater part of the total employed persons 83.2 percent in rural areas were engaged in agricultural activities. Regarding by sex, the share for males in this sector is higher than that of females in both urban and rural places of residences. On the other hand, 20.0 percent of the employed persons in urban areas were engaged in the wholesale and retail trades, followed by manufacturing (14.4 percent) and agricultural activities (13.5 percent).

Summary Table 5.3 Distribution of Employed Population Aged Ten Years and above by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Employed Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72.7	79.5	64.7	13.5	16.1	10.3	83.2	91.1	74.0
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	4.5	3.2	6.0	14.4	13.3	15.8	2.7	1.4	4.3
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.004	0.004	0.005
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8
Construction	1.9	2.8	0.9	7.5	10.9	3.3	1.0	1.4	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.4	3.8	7.4	20.0	16.4	24.4	2.9	1.5	4.5
Transportation and storage	0.8	1.4	0.2	4.5	7.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1.1	0.6	1.8	5.1	2.9	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.7
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.01	0.02	-
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	0.02	0.03	0.01
Real estate activities	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	-	0.00
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.03
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.0	2.3	1.6	0.04	0.1	0.03
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.7	0.9	0.4	3.6	4.3	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.04
Education	1.6	1.9	1.3	6.6	6.9	6.2	0.7	0.9	0.5
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.9	2.3	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.03	0.0	0.03
Other service activities	1.1	1.2	0.9	5.1	5.6	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	7.3	1.9	13.6	7.0	2.3	12.9	7.3	1.8	13.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies description	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.004	-	0.009

Figure 5.3 also display the industrial division of employed population by major industrial sectors. Accordingly, the lion proportions about (73.0 percent) of the employed population are working in the agricultural sector followed by other service sectors which include (electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation, Accommodation and food service, Information and communication, financial and insurance, real estate, professional scientific and technical, administrative and support service, public administration and defense; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work, arts entertainment and recreation, activities of households as employers, activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies and other service activities) accounts to be 15 percent at national level. The remaining share covered by other industrial divisions according to the June 2013 National Labour Force Survey of Ethiopia (see Figure 5.3).



5.5 Employed Population by Status in Employment

In the survey, in addition to the type of main activity, the employed persons were asked about the status of employment in the main activity. Status in employment of a person was defined in terms of his/her ownership or degree of commitment to the job. Thus, status in employment of a person was classified into, paid employees, self employed, unpaid family worker, employer, apprentice, members cooperatives and 'other' categories. Paid employees were further disaggregated into employee-government, employee-government Dev't organization, employee-private organization, employee-NGO, employee-domestic and other paid employee.

The percentage distribution of employed population by status in employment, sex, urban and rural areas, for the country was presented in Summary Table 5.4. Based on this table at country level, the majority of the employed population was unpaid family workers (48.7 percent) and self employed (40.1 percent). The paid employee altogether constituted only 10.0 percent of the total working population. The share of employers, apprentices and members of cooperatives among the total employed population was found to be negligible. The data further show that self-employment (51.4 percent) was the dominant status in employment among the male while employed females were highly dominated by unpaid family workers (64.4 percent).

In rural areas, the unpaid family workers take up 55.0 percent more than half of the employed population. This is followed by a sizable number of self-employed persons (40.3 percent) and small proportion of paid employees (3.9 percent). The very high proportion of unpaid family workers in the rural areas may be a result of system of agricultural production where the husband works as head of the farm and the wives and young children helping in the field as unpaid workers.

The picture in urban areas is, however different, here, the proportion of unpaid family workers is relatively lower (13.3 percent), while the proportion of paid employees is considerably high (45.1 percent) followed by the self employees 39.3 percent. As can be seen from the same table, an increase in the percentage distribution of the government employees and for each sex has been shown at the country level throughout the three survey periods.

Summary Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Status in Employment and Sex During the Three NLF Survey Periods

Survey Periods and Sex	Total Employed Population		Status in Employment											
			Paid Employees						Members of Cooperatives	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Workers	Employers	Apprentice and others	Not Stated
	Government Employees	Government Dev't. Org.	Private Org. Employees	NGO's Employees	Domestic Employees	Other Employees								
Country – Total														
Both Sexes														
March 1999	24,896,577	100.0	2.4	0.5	4.3	-	-	0.9	0.0	43.5	47.0	0.8	0.4	0.1
March 2005	31,435,108	100.0	2.6	0.6	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	40.9	50.3	0.6	0.3	0.0
June 2013	42,403,879	100.0	3.4	1.0	4.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	40.1	48.7	0.4	0.5	-
Male														
March 1999	14,117,783	100.0	2.9	0.6	5.1	-	-	0.9	0.1	54.5	34.3	1.2	0.4	0.1
March 2005	16,860,264	100.0	3.2	0.6	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	54.8	34.6	0.9	0.3	0.0
June 2013	22,886,647	100.0	4.1	1.2	5.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	51.4	35.3	0.7	0.5	-
Female														
March 1999	10,778,794	100.0	1.7	0.4	3.4	-	-	0.9	0.0	29.2	63.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
March 2005	14,574,844	100.0	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	24.8	68.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
June 2013	19,517,232	100.0	2.7	0.7	2.9	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	26.9	64.4	0.1	0.6	-
Urban														
Both Sexes														
March 1999	2,702,472	100.0	15.9	2.5	20.5	-	-	2.1	0.2	42.2	14.0	0.9	1.5	0.2
March 2005	3,446,092	100.0	16.5	2.0	15.1	1.4	7.1	0.7	0.2	40.3	15.0	0.6	1.0	0.1
June 2013	6,382,858	100.0	15.7	4.8	18.5	1.0	4.2	0.9	0.9	39.3	13.3	0.7	0.8	-
Male														
March 1999	1,458,864	100.0	20.1	3.0	20.4	-	-	2.6	0.2	39.7	10.9	1.2	1.6	0.2
March 2005	1,838,313	100.0	20.0	2.4	18.7	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.2	38.9	12.2	0.9	1.4	0.1
June 2013	3,529,307	100.0	17.4	5.8	21.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	39.9	8.7	1.1	1.0	-
Female														
March 1999	1,243,608	100.0	11.0	2.1	20.5	-	-	1.6	0.1	45.0	17.6	0.6	1.3	0.1
March 2005	1,607,779	100.0	12.6	1.6	11.0	1.0	12.3	0.3	0.1	42.0	18.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
June 2013	2,853,551	100.0	13.5	3.7	15.4	0.8	7.4	0.3	0.5	38.6	18.9	0.4	0.5	-
Rural														
Both Sexes														
March 1999	22,194,109	100.0	0.8	0.3	2.4	-	-	0.8	0.0	43.7	51.0	0.8	0.2	0.1
March 2005	27,989,016	100.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	41.0	54.6	0.6	0.2	0.0
June 2013	36,021,021	100.0	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	40.3	55.0	0.4	0.5	-
Male														
March 1999	12,658,926	100.0	1.0	0.3	3.3	-	-	0.7	0.0	56.2	37.0	1.2	0.2	0.1
March 2005	15,021,951	100.0	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	56.7	37.3	0.9	0.2	0.0
June 2013	19,357,341	100.0	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	53.5	40.1	0.6	0.4	-
Female														
March 1999	9,535,183	100.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	-	-	0.8	0.0	27.2	69.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
March 2005	12,967,065	100.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	22.7	74.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
June 2013	16,663,681	100.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	24.9	72.2	0.1	0.6	-

5.6 Number of Hours Worked

The 2013 NLFS has included questions on the number of hours worked for two purposes. First, the response on the number of hours worked during the seven days prior to the date of the interview together with information on formal job attachment is used to classify respondents as employed or not. As described in Chapter IV persons who worked more than one hour or more and those who worked less than 1 hour but had a job to return to were considered as employed. The rest of persons were then subjected to other filtering questions on unemployment and not economically active.

The second objective of including questions on number of hours worked was to gather data on intensity of work among the employed population. In the survey all persons who were engaged in productive activities during the seven days prior to the date of the interview were asked to provide the actual number of hours they worked in all of their productive activities during the reference period. The response was recorded for each of the days of the reference period separately. The hours so obtained were added and recorded. In recording the number of hours worked, care was taken to exclude hours paid for but not worked, such as paid leave, paid sick leave or paid public holidays. Also, excluded are meal breaks, time spent on travel to and from work /for those who have specified place of work/ and hours spent on household activities that were not considered as productive. For employed persons who were not at work during the seven days prior to the date of the interview, the number of hours of work was recorded as zero. On the other hand, any time that employed persons have spent in productive activity in places other than work site is considered as working hour.

In countries like Ethiopia, where a large number of the population is illiterate the collection as well as getting accurate data on hours of work is difficult. The reliability of the data collected may be affected due to memory lapse and ignorance about the concept of time on the part of the respondents. Also, the absence of standard working hour and irregular nature of working days and hours for the majority of activities in the

informal sectors may make it difficult to tell the exact number of hours worked especially when the reference period is longer. Thus, considering the inherent data collection problems of hours of work in developing countries, the results given regarding working hours should be regarded as indicators and not the true levels of intensity of work.

Summary Table 5.5 presents the percentage distribution of the employed persons who worked during the seven days prior to the date of the interview by sex, urban and rural areas at country level. The data in the table indicates that at national level the mean number of hours worked per week amounts to 32.5 hours. Around 18 percent of employed persons worked for 22-30 hours during the reference week while 17 percent worked for 13-21 hours. Those who did not work constituted 2.8 percent. The proportion who worked 1-3 hours is relatively low.

As the result of this survey shows employed persons in the urban areas work for longer time than those in the rural areas. The mean number of hours worked during the reference week in the urban areas was 40.6 hours while that for the rural areas was 31.0 hours. In urban areas, the highest proportion (21.2 percent) of employed persons worked for 40-48 hours followed by those who worked 58-74 hours (13.1 percent). The proportion that did not work (5.0 percent) was relatively higher in the urban areas compared to those in the rural areas. On the other hand, the highest proportion (19.2 percent) of employed persons in the rural areas worked 22-30 hours and the proportion who did not work at all is relatively low (2.5 percent). The survey was conducted in the month of June, which is among the peak periods in the rural parts of the country. This might contribute to the low proportion of “who did not work” in the rural compared to urban areas.

Summary Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Employed persons by number of Hours worked, Sex, Mean Number of Hours Worked, Place of Residence: 2013

Place of Residence and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Number of Hours Worked Per Week										Mean No. of Hours Worked Per Week
	No.	%	0	1-3	4-12	13-21	22-30	31-39	40-48	49-57	58-74	75+	
Urban + Rural													
Total	42,403,879	100.0	2.8	1.2	11.5	16.9	17.9	15.6	14.9	9.1	7.5	2.6	32.5
Male	22,886,647	100.0	2.4	0.5	6.6	12.8	17.0	17.7	18.4	11.8	9.6	3.4	36.8
Female	19,517,232	100.0	3.4	2.0	17.2	21.8	18.9	13.1	10.8	6.1	4.9	1.8	27.4
Urban													
Total	6,382,858	100.0	5.0	1.2	7.6	9.3	10.2	12.3	21.2	12.0	13.1	8.0	40.6
Male	3,529,307	100.0	4.6	0.7	5.3	7.5	9.2	12.4	23.1	13.4	15.1	8.8	43.3
Female	2,853,551	100.0	5.4	1.9	10.4	11.6	11.5	12.2	18.8	10.4	10.7	7.1	37.2
Rural													
Total	36,021,021	100.0	2.5	1.2	12.2	18.3	19.2	16.2	13.8	8.6	6.5	1.7	31.0
Male	19,357,341	100.0	2.0	0.4	6.9	13.7	18.4	18.6	17.5	11.5	8.6	2.4	35.6
Female	16,663,681	100.0	3.0	2.0	18.4	23.6	20.1	13.3	9.4	5.3	4.0	0.9	25.7

As can be seen from Summary Table 5.6, the highest mean number of hours worked was registered for Addis Ababa City Administration (48.9 hours), while the lowest was recorded for Gambella Region (29.1 hours). In the urban areas, mean number of hours worked for Addis Ababa (48.9 hours) was the highest and closely followed by Harari and Somali regions (46.8 and 46.3 hours), respectively, while the lowest mean number of hours was registered for Benishangul-Gumuz Region (33.9 hours).

In rural areas of Affar and Somali regions show relatively higher mean number of hours worked than the rest of other regions. The higher mean number of hours worked in the rural areas of these regions may partly be explained by the nature of the main activity in the rural parts of the regions. Most of the employed population in these areas were engaged in animal husbandry and people may stay long hours in the field to look after their cattle. However, the relatively high working time in urban areas of these two regions is difficult to explain and should be interpreted cautiously. As mentioned earlier, questions related to hours of work are sensitive and not easy to obtain the answer from some respondents. Probably, misunderstanding the concept of hours of work among respondents and problems associated with probing might have lead to such upward bias in the number of hours worked in these two regions.

Summary Table 5.6 Mean Number of Hours Worked during the Last Seven Days by Region, Sex, and Place of Residence: 2013

Region	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country Total	32.5	36.8	27.4	40.6	43.3	37.2	31.0	35.6	25.7
Tigray	30.6	34.8	25.9	43.0	44.5	41.3	27.9	32.7	22.7
Affar	44.0	51.6	35.6	44.2	45.8	42.1	44.0	52.7	34.5
Amhara	29.6	35.3	23.1	34.5	37.8	31.1	28.9	35.0	22.0
Oromia	33.5	37.4	28.8	38.2	41.3	34.2	32.9	36.9	28.1
Somali	43.4	47.4	37.1	46.3	49.0	42.5	43.0	47.2	36.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	30.3	33.5	26.8	33.9	38.0	28.5	29.7	32.6	26.6
S.N.N.P.	30.4	33.9	26.4	40.6	43.8	36.2	29.1	32.6	25.3
Gambella	29.1	32.2	25.8	35.8	40.3	31.1	26.9	29.5	23.9
Harari	39.5	42.9	35.8	46.8	49.9	43.1	32.3	35.4	29.2
Addis Ababa City Administration	48.9	50.0	47.5	48.9	50.0	47.5	-	-	-
Dire Dawa Administration	41.6	44.8	37.9	45.5	48.7	41.7	36.4	39.5	33.1

5.7 Earnings from Paid Employment

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

The mean amount of payment for paid employees at national level is 1,305 Birr per month. Comparison of the mean amount of earnings among different industries shows that the highest payment per month is paid to those persons who work in NGOs and extra territorial organization (3,748 Birr) followed by financial and insurance activities (2,380 Birr) per month. The least amount of earnings is paid for employees of activities of households as employers (338 Birr). The differentials of payment by sex and industry depicts that male paid more than female in all of the industrial divisions (see Summary Table 5.7).

Summary Table 5.7 Percentage distribution of Paid Employed Population Aged ten Years and Above by Monthly Payment, Major industrial division and Sex, COUNTRY TOTAL: 2013

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Amount of Monthly Payment Per Month (In Birr)												Mean Amount of Monthly Payment
	All Persons	%	<500	501 – 1000	1001 – 1500	1501 – 2000	2001 – 2500	2501 – 3000	3001 – 3500	3501 – 4000	4000+	Not Stated	
Total Paid Employed Population													
Total	4,252,601	100.0	27.4	24.1	17.5	11.1	6.3	4.6	2.7	1.6	3.5	1.3	1,305
Male	2,730,028	100.0	23.0	22.9	17.8	12.1	7.2	5.6	3.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	1,471
Female	1,522,573	100.0	35.4	26.2	16.9	9.3	4.5	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.9	1,008
Agriculture forestry and fishing													
Total	690,062	100.0	60.5	21.3	6.3	4.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	3.3	697
Male	547,825	100.0	59.9	20.8	6.7	4.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	3.4	733
Female	142,237	100.0	62.9	23.0	4.5	3.8	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.8	561
Mining and quarrying													
Total	48,685	100.0	33.5	21.6	18.7	7.3	9	1.6	1.8	0.7	4.4	1.5	1,200
Male	35,078	100.0	22.5	22	24.2	8.6	11.2	2	2.2	1	5.3	1	1,379
Female	13,607	100.0	61.8	20.4	4.3	4.1	3.1	0.8	0.6	-	1.9	2.9	731
Manufacturing													
Total	399,040	100.0	23.6	38.2	13.6	9.1	5.3	2.6	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.3	1,098
Male	264,437	100.0	18.9	35.4	15.4	10.6	6.8	3.4	3.5	1.4	3	1.5	1,238
Female	134,603	100.0	32.8	43.6	9.9	6.1	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	825
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply													
Total	25,244	100.0	3	29.5	21.1	16.3	12.5	7.2	4.2	1	5.3	-	1,644
Male	21,913	100.0	1.1	28.4	23.3	17.8	12	7.7	4.5	1.2	4.1	-	1,650
Female	3,331	100.0	15.1	36.7	6.2	6.8	15.8	3.9	2.1	-	13.3	-	1,602
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities													
Total	44,911	100.0	25.3	28.2	16.1	10.5	6.8	3.5	4.5	1.7	3.3	0.1	1,309
Male	28,856	100.0	22.7	26.7	16.6	10	8.2	5.1	4.9	1.2	4.7	-	1,446
Female	16,055	100.0	29.9	30.8	15.4	11.5	4.4	0.6	3.9	2.6	0.8	0.2	1,063
Construction													
Total	454,055	100.0	17.5	38.1	15.2	9.5	5.4	3.1	3.2	1.8	5.5	0.6	1,381
Male	350,765	100.0	14.9	35.6	16.5	10	6.5	3.2	3.9	2.1	6.6	0.7	1,517
Female	103,290	100.0	26.4	46.7	11	7.8	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.4	920
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles													
Total	179,339	100.0	31.2	35.6	12.4	7.5	3.9	1.5	1.6	1	2.6	2.5	984
Male	97,371	100.0	26.6	31.2	14.6	11.3	5.8	1.7	2.1	0.6	4	2.1	1,134
Female	81,968	100.0	36.7	40.9	9.9	3	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.9	804
Transportation and storage													
Total	189,874	100.0	10.9	23.9	20	17.1	9.4	4.8	5.4	1.7	5.1	1.6	1,781
Male	168,377	100.0	10.7	23.9	19.1	16.8	9.9	5.2	5.9	2	4.8	1.7	1,812
Female	21,497	100.0	12.4	23.9	26.7	19.8	5.4	2	1.5	-	7.7	0.4	1,545

Summary Table 5.7 Cont'd

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Amount of Monthly Payment Per Month (In Birr)												Mean Amount of Monthly Payment
	All Persons	%	<500	501 – 1000	1001– 1500	1501 – 2000	2001 – 2500	2501 – 3000	3001 – 3500	3501 – 4000	4000+	Not Stated	
Accommodation and food service activities													
Total	163,018	100.0	56.4	30.3	6.8	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	612
Male	58,950	100.0	52.4	27.1	9.8	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.8	0.7	807
Female	104,068	100.0	58.6	32.2	5.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	501
Information and communication													
Total	49,954	100.0	4.7	21.7	22.4	12.7	9.6	9	4.3	4.3	10.9	0.3	2,114
Male	29,305	100.0	2.7	20.5	20.7	11.3	8.6	9.7	6.3	5.1	14.9	0.2	2,391
Female	20,649	100.0	7.4	23.4	24.7	14.9	11.1	8	1.5	3.1	5.3	0.5	1,720
Financial and insurance activities													
Total	126,255	100.0	2.5	13.3	18.1	16	11.8	10.9	8.1	6.6	12.6	0.2	2,380
Male	77,387	100.0	1.7	11.9	15.7	14.3	10.5	12.6	8.6	8.9	15.7	0.2	2,632
Female	48,867	100.0	3.7	15.5	21.9	18.7	13.8	8.3	7.4	2.9	7.8	0.1	1,982
Real estate activities													
Total	1,947	100.0	4.5	28.8	23.9	14.3	12.3	8.5	3.2	-	4.5	-	1,527
Male	1,247	100.0	-	34.3	12.3	22.3	12	7	5.1	-	7	-	1,636
Female	700	100.0	12.4	19	44.6		12.9	11.1	-	-	-	-	1,332
Professional scientific and technical activities													
Total	125,130	100.0	3.2	8.5	22.2	21	12.1	14.4	7.3	3.1	7.4	0.8	2,299
Male	84,116	100.0	2.0	7.5	18.4	21.3	13.1	17.1	7.2	3.6	8.6	1.2	2,466
Female	41,014	100.0	5.6	10.6	29.9	20.4	10	9	7.4	2.1	4.9	-	1,960
Administrative and support service activities													
Total	124,295	100.0	12.7	19.1	22.2	16.6	8.2	10.6	3.8	2.4	4.2	0.3	1,751
Male	78,764	100.0	8.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	9.7	13.9	4.9	3.3	5.1	0.1	1,960
Female	45,532	100.0	20.3	20.9	28.5	13.9	5.6	5.0	2.0	0.8	2.6	0.5	1,389
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security													
Total	287,368	100.0	6	21	27.5	16.3	9.6	9.2	4.5	2.7	2.9	0.4	1,689
Male	204,121	100.0	5.4	18.3	25.2	17.7	10.3	10.6	5.2	3.4	3.5	0.5	1,804
Female	83,248	100.0	7.5	27.8	33	12.6	7.9	5.8	2.7	1	1.5	0.1	1,407
Education													
Total	672,970	100.0	5.9	16.6	31	21.3	10.9	7.1	2.4	1.5	3	0.3	1,623
Male	418,833	100.0	4.8	12.7	30.8	21.3	12	8.9	3.3	1.8	4.1	0.3	1,751
Female	254,137	100.0	7.8	23.1	31.4	21.3	9.1	4.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.1	1,413
Human health and social work activities													
Total	222,219	100.0	12.6	18.1	33.1	9.5	6.5	6.4	4.0	2.2	6.1	1.5	1,695
Male	95,843	100.0	6.5	15.5	29.1	10.4	7.2	10	6.2	2.5	10.3	2.3	2,160
Female	126,375	100.0	17.1	20.2	36.2	8.7	5.9	3.6	2.4	2.0	3.0	1.0	1,348

Summary Table 5.7 Cont'd

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Amount of Monthly Payment Per Month (In Birr)												Mean Amount of Monthly Payment
	All Persons	%	<500	501 – 1000	1001 – 1500	1501 – 2000	2001 – 2500	2501 – 3000	3001 – 3500	3501 – 4000	4000+	Not Stated	
Arts entertainment and recreation													
Total	24,910	100.0	14.5	24.2	14.8	15.4	16.6	3.8	5.5	0.8	4	0.4	1,622
Male	17,137	100.0	14.4	18.5	11.5	17.1	19.6	5.1	7.3	1.2	5.4	-	1,870
Female	7,773	100.0	14.9	36.9	22.3	11.5	9.9	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.9	1.2	1,069
Other service activities													
Total	170,218	100.0	41.3	29.4	12.6	5.5	3.7	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.4	859
Male	105,763	100.0	35.8	27.8	16.2	5.7	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.7	988
Female	64,455	100.0	50.4	32	6.8	5.2	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.8	650
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use													
Total	231,629	100.0	82.6	12.9	2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	1.3	338
Male	30,621	100.0	59.4	29.7	6.6	0.8	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	2.7	456
Female	201,008	100.0	86.1	10.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	1.1	320
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies Description													
Total	21,480	100.0	12.5	9.9	8.8	11.1	9.9	7.8	6	1.9	32.1	-	3,748
Male	13,320	100.0	4.5	12.7	8.7	7.5	11.9	8.2	7.5	2.5	36.5	-	4,263
Female	8,160	100.0	25.4	5.3	9.0	17.0	6.6	7.1	3.6	1.1	24.9	-	2,908

5.8 Employment in the Informal Sector in Urban Areas

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

This survey includes questions to identify the sector of economy in which employed persons are engaged as their main activity. The information collected refers to only part of the employed population, that is, persons engaged in subsistence farming and those who work in private households were exempted from the analysis of the sector of economy.

Employed persons whose status in employment was government employee, government development organization employee, NGOs employee and members of cooperatives were treated as being working in the formal sector. Other employed persons whose status in employment of the main activities were employer, private organization employee, self-employed, and apprentice were asked about whether the business/enterprise they were engaged in was full filled the following criteria:-

- a) Does the enterprise have book of account; or
- b) Does the enterprise have a license; or
- c) Does the product/Service of the organization they were engaged in is mainly for 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 contrary, those who respond “no” for ‘a’ and ‘b’ and ‘yes’ for ‘c’, the activity was taken as informal. For those who don't know the situation about their main

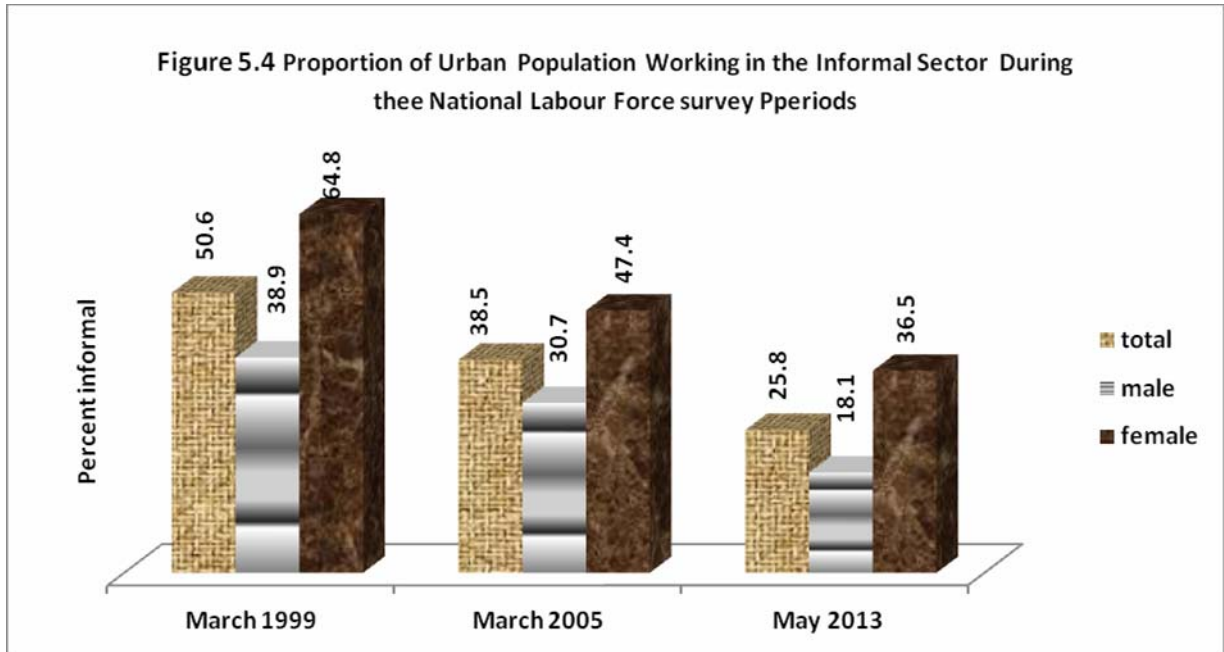
activity/business/ enterprise with respect to the above questions was labeled as “not identified”.

Based on the survey result, as presented in the Summary table 5.8 at country urban level a total of 1,339,560 people out of 5,187,344 employed populations were working in the informal sector, making up 25.8 percent of the total employment of country urban. The highest proportion of employed population who work in the informal sector was found in Somali region (45.0 percent), followed by Affar region (35.1 percent), S.N.N.P (31.7 percent) and Amhara region (31.5 percent). The lowest proportion; in this respect, was registered for Addis Ababa City Administration (6.8 percent). A higher proportion of females than males are engaged in the informal sector in all regions. The discrepancy of the proportion of female working in the informal sector from that of male in percentage points is higher in all the regions except for Addis Ababa City Administration.

Summary Table 5.8 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population aged Ten Years and Above by Sector of Economy and Sex - Urban Areas of Regions: 2013

Region and Sex	Employed Population		Sector of Economy		
	No	%	Formal Job	Informal Job	Not Identified
Country Urban					
Total	5,187,344	100.0	72.7	25.8	1.4
Male	3,010,257	100.0	80.2	18.1	1.7
Female	2,177,087	100.0	62.4	36.5	1.1
Tigray					
Total	358,809	100.0	73.7	24.9	1.5
Male	192,546	100.0	79.8	17.9	2.3
Female	166,264	100.0	66.6	33.0	0.5
Affar					
Total	83,787	100.0	63.7	35.1	1.2
Male	50,581	100.0	72.4	27.1	0.5
Female	33,206	100.0	50.5	47.3	2.2
Amhara					
Total	1,113,571	100.0	67.3	31.5	1.2
Male	598,631	100.0	78.4	20.2	1.4
Female	514,940	100.0	54.4	44.6	1.0
Oromya					
Total	1,543,034	100.0	67.9	30.8	1.3
Male	910,644	100.0	77.2	21.5	1.3
Female	632,390	100.0	54.6	44.1	1.3
Somali					
Total	66,896	100.0	53.8	45.0	1.2
Male	40,472	100.0	61.5	36.7	1.8
Female	26,424	100.0	42.0	57.7	0.3
Benishangul-Gumuz					
Total	55,672	100.0	76.7	22.6	0.6
Male	32,792	100.0	86.6	12.9	0.5
Female	22,880	100.0	62.6	36.6	0.8
S.N.N.P.					
Total	746,418	100.0	67.4	31.7	1.0
Male	437,075	100.0	75.8	23.1	1.2
Female	309,342	100.0	55.5	43.8	0.7
Gambella					
Total	29,949	100.0	70.9	27.4	1.8
Male	16,707	100.0	80.4	16.8	2.8
Female	13,242	100.0	58.8	40.7	0.5
Harari					
Total	42,999	100.0	73.2	25.4	1.5
Male	24,531	100.0	80.7	17.3	2.0
Female	18,468	100.0	63.2	36.0	0.8
Addis Ababa City Administration					
Total	1,059,053	100.0	90.9	6.8	2.3
Male	655,613	100.0	90.6	6.7	2.7
Female	403,440	100.0	91.3	7.0	1.7
Dire Dawa Administration					
Total	87,156	100.0	70.7	28.6	0.6
Male	50,664	100.0	78.8	20.3	0.8
Female	36,492	100.0	59.5	40.2	0.3

Figure 5.4 below depicts a declining trend in the proportion of urban employed population working in the informal sector. The proportion was (50.6 percent) in March 1999 and (38.5 percent) in March 2005. Then it reaches 25.8 in June 2013 survey period. Regarding sex wise also, there is a declining trend.



5.9 Labour Mobility

Labour/workers mobility defined as the geographical and occupational movement of workers. It consists of change in the location of workers both across physical space (geographic mobility), and across a set of jobs (occupational mobility). In this survey, labour mobility refers to the movement of workers from their former employer organization to the organization they are engaged recently. It is the rate at which an employer loses employees. High turnover may be harmful to a company's productivity if skilled workers are often leaving and the worker population contains a high percentage of fresh workers. Thus, paid employees were asked to say "Yes" or "No" so as to know the status of their job mobility. If a worker said "No" he /she was further asked the type of his/her previous organization and reason for changing the job.

The data in Summary Table 5.9 below presents the status of workers mobility and reasons for leaving their previous job and as well as labour turn over rate at National, urban and rural level and sex. Based on the survey result, at country level a total of 1,309,545 people out of 4,252,601 paid employed populations have changed their previous organization. This constitutes 30.8 percent of the total paid employment of the country. The Corresponding data for urban and rural settings were 33.8 percent and 24.6 percent, respectively. When we look at reasons for leaving the previous job 39.0 percent of paid employed workers at national level leaves their prior job for better payment/income/finished by end of the contract (8.6 percent) and leave for better satisfaction of work accounted (8.4 percent). Similarly the main reason for leaving previous job for urban and rural areas 39.5 percent and 37.6 percent were also for better payment, respectively.

Summary Table 5.9 Percentage distribution of Paid Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Above who were changing their previous Job by Reason for Leaving their Previous Job, Sex and Place of Residence: 2013

Place of Residence and Sex	Employees Who Change Their Job															Not Stated	Labour Turn Over Rate
	No.	%	Reason for Leaving the Previous Job														
			Displacement of work	For better payment income	For better satisfaction of work	To work in my profession	For better working environment	End up my work contract	Disagreement with the employer	Permanent closure of enterprise Organization	Health problem	Private or family affairs	Pension	Others	Not Stated		
Urban + Rural																	
Total	1,309,545	100.0	4.2	39.0	7.7	3.1	8.4	8.6	6.8	5.4	2.8	3.4	2.1	8.2	0.2	0.1	30.8
Male	917,806	100.0	4.2	40.5	7.7	3.6	7.7	9.6	5.7	5.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	7.2	0.2	0.2	33.6
Female	391,739	100.0	4.1	35.5	7.7	2.1	10.0	6.2	9.5	5.5	3.7	4.9	0.4	10.5	-	0.0	25.7
Urban																	
Total	970,583	100.0	4.3	39.5	8.7	3.5	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	8.1	-	0.0	33.8
Male	627,686	100.0	4.5	40.6	9.2	4.2	7.4	7.8	3.9	6.1	2.7	2.1	4.1	7.4	-	0.0	36.9
Female	342,897	100.0	3.8	37.4	7.7	2.3	9.2	5.6	10.0	6.0	3.6	4.6	0.4	9.4	-	0.0	29.2
Rural																	
Total	338,962	100.0	4.0	37.6	5.0	2.0	9.5	13.1	9.1	3.4	2.2	4.6	0.2	8.4	0.6	0.5	24.6
Male	290,120	100.0	3.6	40.2	4.6	2.3	8.4	13.6	9.7	3.7	1.9	4.3	0.3	6.8	0.7	0.5	28.2
Female	48,842	100.0	6.5	22.3	7.9	0.2	16.0	10.3	5.7	1.9	4.3	6.7	-	18.1	-	-	14.0

CHAPTER VI

TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

6.1 Introduction

Unemployment is one of the indicators that have been used to measure the extent of unutilized human resource in the economy at a given area or region in a certain period of time. It indicates the quantity and quality of the human labour a nation or a region would have, and should be used to promote its economic development, but not actually used. The unutilized human resource as a result of unemployment has its own social and economic implication. Therefore, the availability of reliable and timely statistical data on unemployment is vital to formulate and design strategies as well as to monitor the existing employment policies.

A wide range of information regarding unemployment and the characteristics of unemployed population were collected in the 2013 National Labour Force Survey. This information is useful to estimate the number of unemployed population and rate of unemployment at various reporting levels.

This chapter presents the size of unemployed population and rate of unemployment at national, regional urban rural levels. In addition, the characteristics of unemployed population such as age, sex, education, training status, marital status, disability, previous work experience, duration of unemployment, type of jobs looking for, problems in establishing own business or enterprise, actions taken to seek work ... etc., are presented in detail. These information were collected from persons aged ten years and above by using the two known measurement approaches, namely current and usual approaches. But, the result presented in this chapter refers to only the current activity status approach.

During the data collection period, respondents in the sampled household were asked detailed labour force questions using structured questionnaire. These includes:-

- whether they were seeking for employment, if not reason for not seeking.
- whether available for work during the coming one month, if not reason for not being available type of job looking for /i.e. self employment or paid employment or other/,
- type of problems faced to establish own business.
- previous work experience and duration of unemployment.

Based on the responses obtained from the respondents aged ten years and above, the unemployment was computed using the following methods of measurement.

6.2 Measurement of Unemployment

The measurement of unemployment was done based on the following three criteria that must be satisfied simultaneously: “without work”, “currently available for work” ‘and “seeking work” (ILO, 1983). The standard definition of unemployment is related to the "seeking work" criterion can be interpreted as activities or efforts that non-working persons performed to look for jobs during a specified reference period (i.e., paid or self employment). The specific steps include registration at a public or private exchange; applying to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering news paper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; visit vacancy boards; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise, and arranging financial resources; applying for work permits and licenses...etc.

However, the standard definition of unemployment with its emphasis on seeking work criterion might be restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situations in many developing countries including Ethiopia, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is inadequate or where the labour force is largely self-employed.

Hence, the international standards introduced provisions, which allows for the relaxation of the seeking work criterion in certain situations. The provisions are two types, namely, partial relaxation and complete relaxation. Following the recommendations of the international standard and considering the prevailing national situations, the employment and unemployment and related labour force surveys used the above provisions to measure the different forms of unemployment. The definition of the two provisions is described as follows; under partial relaxation, the definition of unemployment includes discouraged job seekers, future start and layoffs in addition to persons satisfying the standard definition. Discouraged job seekers are persons who want a job but did not take any active step to search for work because they believe that they cannot find one. Future starts are those persons without work who have made arrangements to take up paid employment or to undertake self-employment activity at a date subsequent to the reference period. Layoffs are persons whose contract of employment or activity has been suspended by the employer for a specified or unspecified period at the end of which the person concerned has a recognized right or recognized expectation to cover employment with the employer (ILO, 1990).

The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to persons without work and those who are available for work, including those who were or were not seeking work. That is, the seeking work criterion is completely relaxed and unemployment is based on the “without work” and “availability” criterion only. The availability in this situation is tested by asking the willingness to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing terms, or readiness to undertake self-employment activity; given the necessary resources and facilities. It should be noted that fulltime students are considered as available if and only if they are ready to withdraw from their studies in order to accept a job.

In the 2013 National Labour Force Survey unemployment data was collected based on the standard, partially relaxed and completely relaxed measurements. After thorough evaluation and assessment of the results obtained using the three alternative and complementary measures; the rates obtained using the completely relaxed definition was found most plausible and hence selected for reporting.

Those persons aged ten years and above who had no work or did not work at least one hour or did not have job to return to, were asked to respond whether they were available or willing to work if job is found during the coming one month. Those who responded “Yes” to this question were further tested whether they were ready to take a job under prevailing conditions. By doing so, persons who had no job but available to work are considered as unemployed at the time of the survey.

6.3 Unemployment Rate at National Level

Unemployment rate is used to describe the proportion of unemployed population from the total labour force. The rate indicates the number of persons who are ready to participate in the production of goods and services. Unemployment rate is computed as percentage of the unemployed population over the total number of economically active population.

Summary Table 6.1 presents the rate of unemployment by age group, sex and place of residence. The June 2013 NLFS result reveals that the rate of unemployment at national was 4.5 percent. The corresponding rates for male and female were 2.7 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively. The differential of unemployment for females is more than double as compared to male. The rate of unemployment in urban areas (16.5 percent) is higher than rural areas (2.0 percent).

With regard to age group, the rate of unemployment is higher in the age group 20-24 in urban and rural areas as well as in the total country. Summary Table 6.1 also indicates that the rate of unemployment shows a declining trend from age 25-29 years upwards at national level.

Summary Table 6.1 Unemployment Rate by Age group, Place of Residence and Sex, Country - Total 2013

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Urban + Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	16.5	10.5	23.0	2.0	1.1	2.9	4.5	2.7	6.5
10-14	10.0	9.7	10.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.2
15-19	23.1	21.9	24.0	3.1	1.8	4.7	5.6	3.8	7.5
20-24	25.8	20.4	30.2	4.0	2.6	5.5	9.1	6.4	11.8
25-29	17.2	10.4	24.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	6.0	3.8	8.1
30-34	13.9	6.4	23.4	1.6	0.5	2.8	4.5	2.0	7.3
35-39	12.6	5.9	20.2	1.2	0.5	1.9	3.6	1.7	5.5
40-44	11.8	5.7	20.1	1.4	0.6	2.4	3.4	1.6	5.5
45-49	10.8	4.8	18.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	4.5
50-54	11.2	4.4	19.5	1.1	0.2	2.1	2.7	0.9	4.9
55-59	10.9	7.0	17.8	0.9	0.4	1.5	2.5	1.6	3.7
60-64	12.8	9.4	18.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	2.6	1.7	4.1
65+	10.4	8.5	14.4	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	3.9

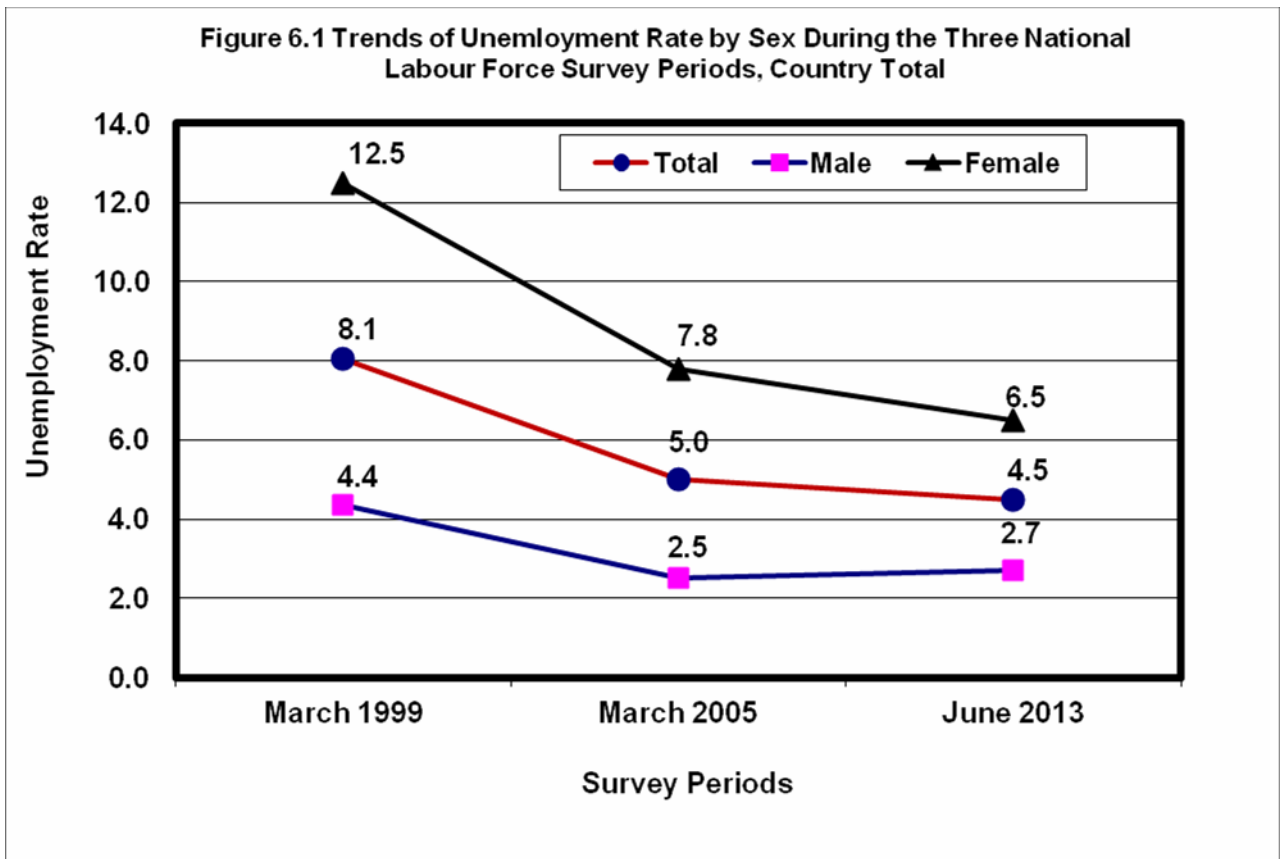
The percentage point is also used to trace the change of unemployment over time. It is calculated as the difference of unemployment rate between the three NLFS survey periods. Summary Table 6.2 illustrates that the rate of unemployment in June 2013 is declined by 0.5 per cent as compared to the March 2005. It also reveals a marked decline of unemployment by 3.5 percentage points in June 2013 as compared to March 1999 survey period. Moreover, the June 2013 unemployment rate compared to the March 1999 and 2005 result shows a reduction in most of the age group.

Summary Table 6.2 Percentage Change of Unemployment Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and above by Age Group and Sex During Three Survey Periods, Country - Total

Age Group and Sex	Unemployment Rate			Change of Unemployment Rate in Percentage Point from June 2013 to	
	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013	March 1999	March 2005
	All Ages				
Total	8.0	5.0	4.5	-3.5	-0.5
Male	4.3	2.5	2.7	-1.6	0.2
Female	12.5	7.8	6.5	-6.0	-1.3
10 – 14					
Total	7.2	2.8	1.7	-5.5	-1.1
Male	4.1	1.4	1.3	-2.8	-0.1
Female	11.9	4.6	2.2	-9.7	-2.4
15 – 19					
Total	11.3	7.2	5.6	-5.7	-1.6
Male	6.4	3.6	3.8	-2.6	0.2
Female	16.8	10.7	7.5	-9.3	-3.2
20 – 24					
Total	12.7	8.4	9.1	-3.6	0.7
Male	7.4	4.6	6.4	-0.9	1.8
Female	17.8	11.6	11.8	-6.0	0.2
25 – 29					
Total	9.0	6.8	6.0	-3.0	-0.8
Male	4.6	3.5	3.8	-0.8	0.3
Female	13.6	9.7	8.1	-5.5	-1.6
30 – 34					
Total	7.4	4.5	4.5	-2.9	0.0
Male	3.5	2.1	2.0	-1.5	-0.1
Female	11.4	7.2	7.3	-4.1	0.1
35 – 39					
Total	6.6	4.3	3.6	-3.0	-0.7
Male	2.8	2.0	1.7	-1.1	-0.3
Female	10.5	6.8	5.5	-5.0	-1.3
40 – 44					
Total	5.3	3.2	3.4	-1.9	0.2
Male	2.3	1.1	1.6	-0.7	0.5
Female	8.6	5.5	5.5	-3.1	0.0
45 – 49					
Total	4.8	3.1	2.7	-2.1	-0.4
Male	2.4	1.3	1.2	-1.2	-0.1
Female	8.0	5.0	4.5	-3.5	-0.5
50 – 54					
Total	4.2	3.0	2.7	-1.5	-0.3
Male	2.9	1.4	0.9	-2.0	-0.5
Female	5.9	4.7	4.9	-1.0	0.2
55 – 59					
Total	4.1	3.1	2.5	-1.6	-0.6
Male	3.4	1.9	1.6	-1.8	-0.3
Female	5.6	4.6	3.7	-1.9	-0.9
60 – 64					
Total	3.4	2.2	2.6	-0.8	0.4
Male	2.7	1.8	1.7	-1.0	-0.1
Female	4.7	3.0	4.1	-0.6	1.1
65+					
Total	3.1	1.8	2.3	-0.8	0.5
Male	2.9	1.4	1.6	-1.3	0.2
Female	3.5	2.6	3.9	0.4	1.3

6.4 Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex

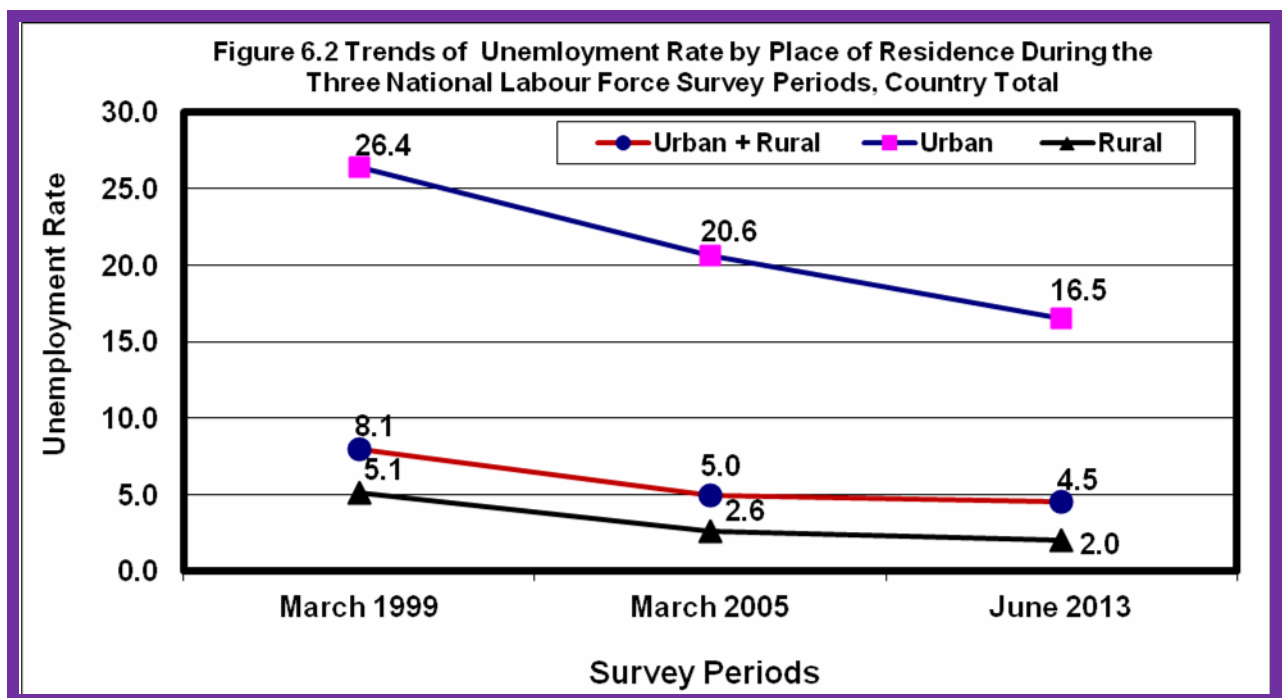
The June 2013 survey result reveals that unemployed population in the country was 1,981,165 with the unemployment rate of 4.5 percent at national level. This means nearly 5 persons are unemployed out of 100 economically active persons aged ten years and above.



With regards to sex, females are more affected by the incidence of unemployment than males. The patterns of female unemployment rate increased by more than half than their counterpart during the three survey periods (see Figure 6.1).

6.5 Trends of Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence

The comparisons of unemployment between urban and rural indicate that unemployment is a predominant problem of urban areas than rural areas throughout the three survey periods. As shown in Figure 6.2, the total unemployment rate shows a declining trend from 8.1 percent in March 1999 to 5.0 percent in March 2005 and reach to 4.5 percent in June 2013. The comparison of this recent unemployment rate exhibits a decline of 3.6 percentage point (see also Summary Table 6.2).



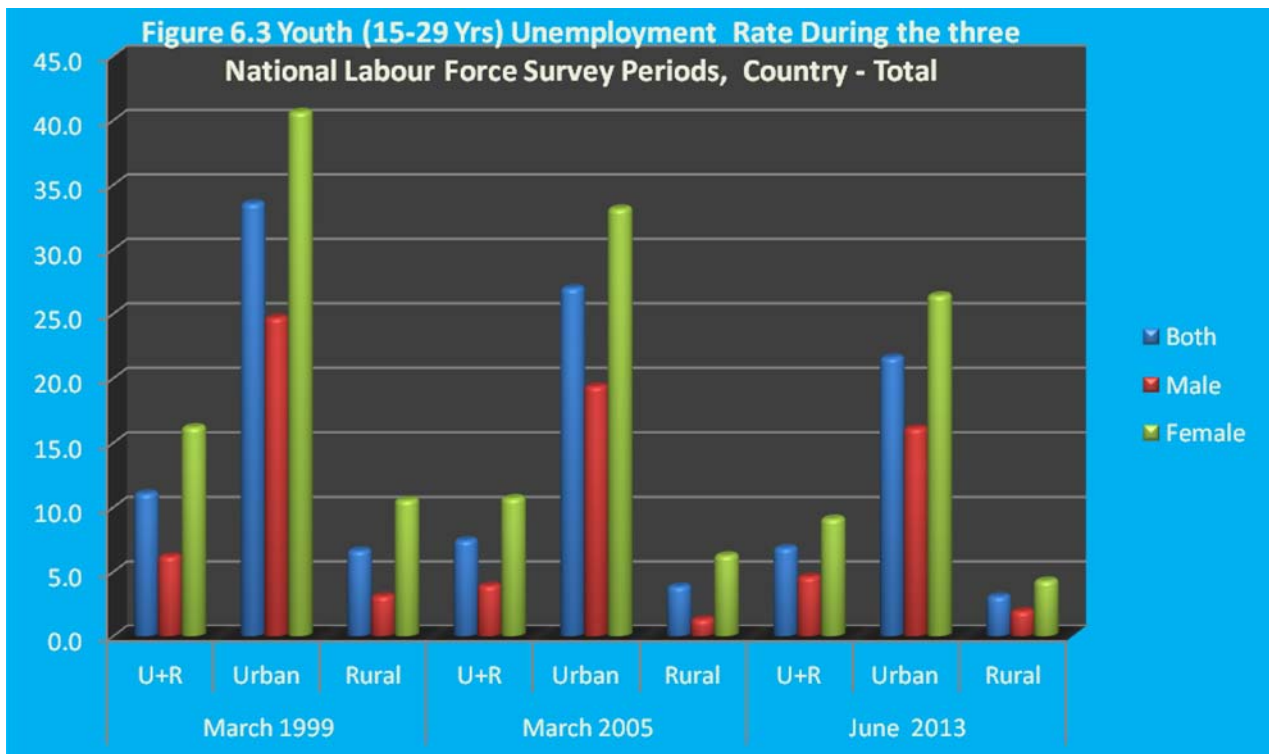
The rate has also shown a declining trend since March 1999 to June 2013 in urban areas from 26.4 percent to 16.5 percent and in rural areas from 5.1 percent to 2.0 percent.

6.6 Youth Unemployment

According to the national context, youth comprises those persons aged 15 - 29 years. As part of the society, youths are vulnerable to the problem of unemployment. The problem of youth unemployment is higher than any other group of the population in the country, which is confirmed by different survey findings.

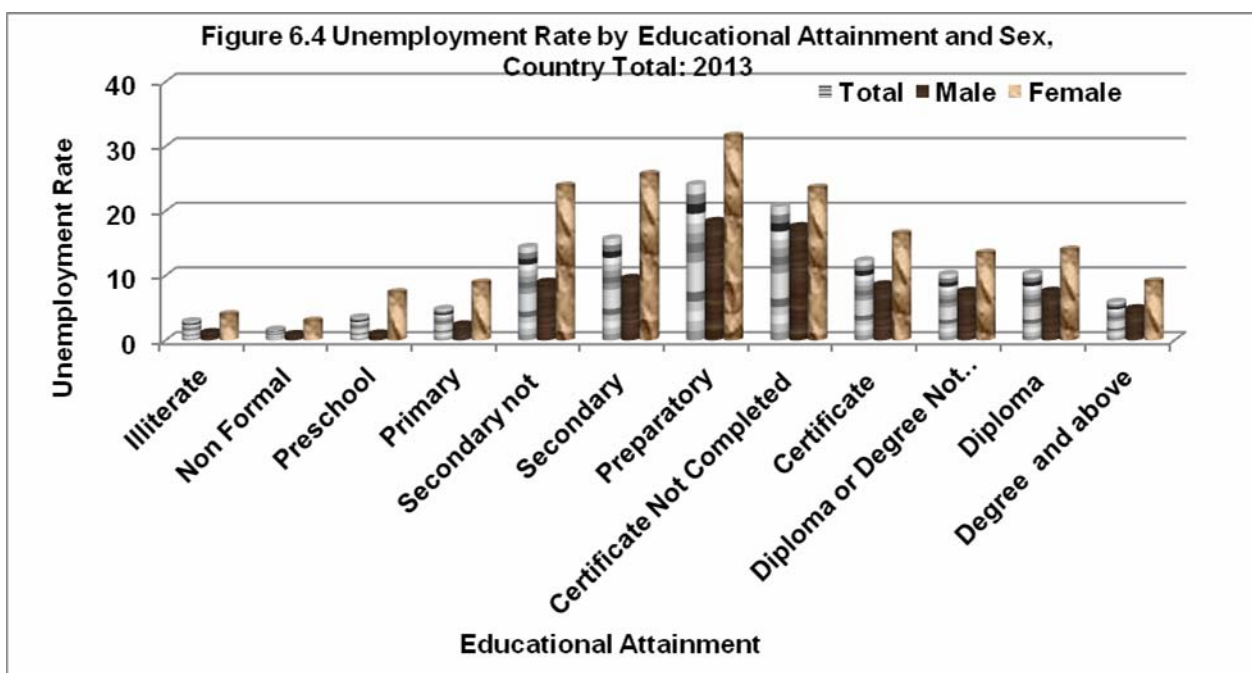
Figure 6.3 portray the rate of youth unemployment in June 2013 was 6.8 percent of which the share for male was 4.6 percent and female 9.1 percent. With respect to place of residence, youth in urban areas (21.6 percent) are more unemployed than the rural one (3.1 percent).

The figure registered in the 2013 NLFS (6.8 percent) as compared to that of the 1999 survey periods (11.1 percent) and the 2005 (7.4 percent) shows a declining trend. Thus, youth unemployment in Ethiopia declined ahead of time and the difference over time in urban and rural areas of the country is noticeable.



6.7 Unemployment by Education

Figure 6.4 shows the rate of unemployment by educational attainment at country level. Among the unemployed, the highest rate of unemployment (24.0 percent) was recorded for those who attained preparatory education in June 2013. The lowest unemployment rate was registered for persons who attained non-formal education (1.6 percent). With regard to sex, females in all category of educational attainment are found unemployed than males.



Throughout the three national labour force surveys, the unemployment rate of literate persons is higher than illiterate persons. Summary Table 6.2.1 shows that the

Summary Table 6.2 .1 Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status and Sex during the three NLF Survey Periods, Country - Total

Literacy Status and Sex	Survey Periods		
	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013
Literate			
Total	8.0	7.8	7.0
Male	4.3	4.2	4.0
Female	12.5	15.7	12.4
Illiterate			
Total	6.0	3.5	2.9
Male	2.4	1.0	1.2
Female	9.2	5.4	4.0

unemployment rate of literates as well as illiterates depict a declining pattern during the three survey periods. Female unemployment rate is significantly higher than male in both literate and illiterate categories.

6.8 Unemployment of Regions

Regarding unemployment by region, the highest rate was recorded in Addis Ababa City Administration (24.2 percent) followed by Dire Dawa Administration (14.9 percent), while the lowest unemployment rate was registered in Benishangul-Gumuz Region (2.9 percent) in June 2013 (Figure 6.5).

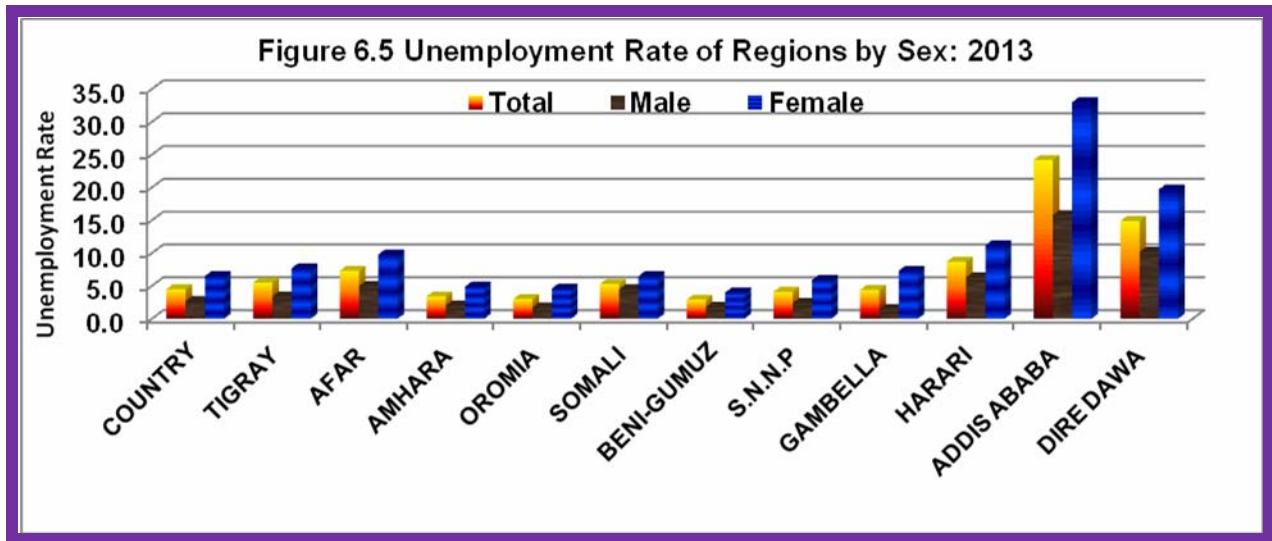
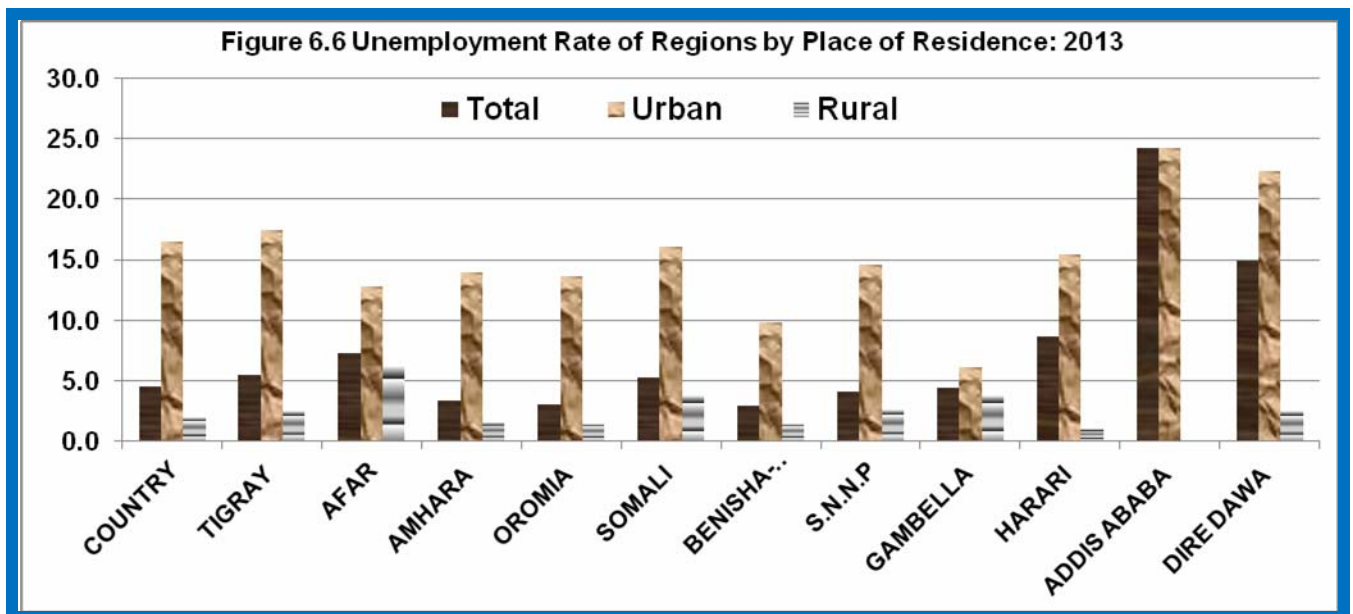
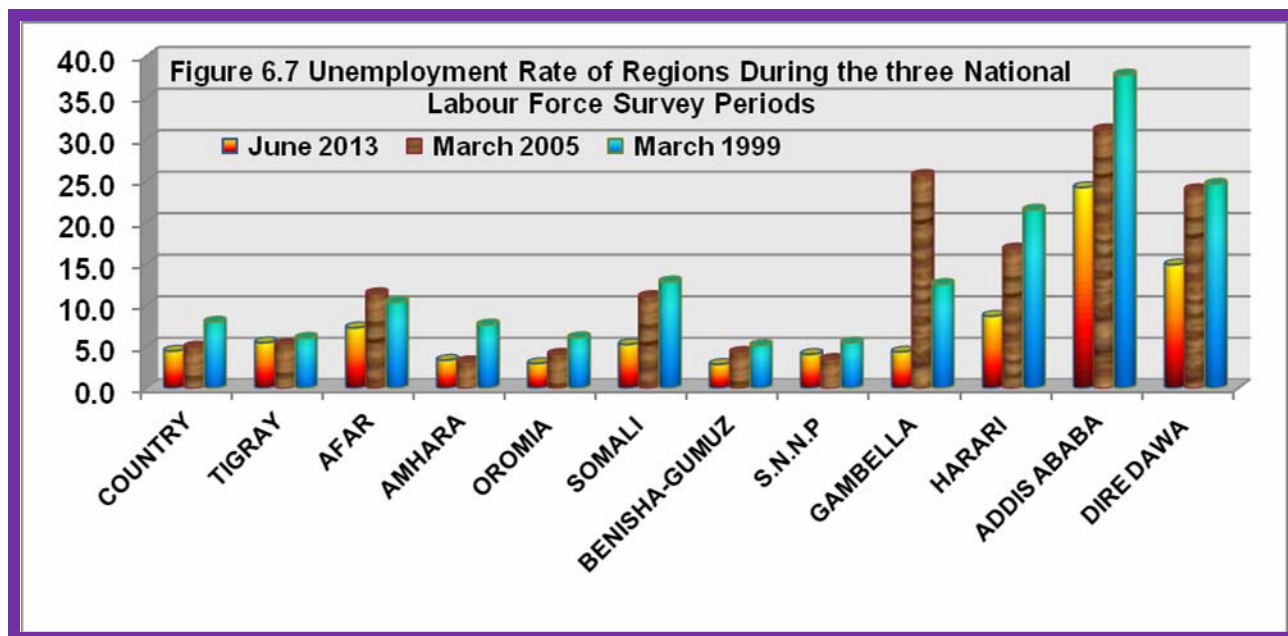


Figure 6.6 demonstrates unemployment by place of residence. Thus, unemployment is a serious problem in urban areas than rural areas in all the regions.



Note: Addis Ababa City Administration does not have rural part.

The rate of unemployment shows a declining trend in Oromia, Somali, Benishangul - Gumuz, Addis Ababa City Administration, Harari and Dire Dawa during the three survey periods (Figure 6.7).



The change in percentage point of unemployment in all regions is also presented in Summary Table 6.3. Unemployment shows a declining trend in Afar, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administration during the three survey periods. The rate of female unemployment shows a declining trend in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Addis Ababa and Harari regions. Correspondingly, male unemployment rate also shows a declining trend in Benishangul-Gumuz, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harari regions compared to the three survey periods (see Summary Table 6.3).

Summary Table 6.4 also presents unemployment in the regions by place of residence during the three labour force survey periods. It allows making comparison of unemployment by urban and rural level. Unemployment in most of the urban and rural areas of the regions shows a declining trend during the three survey periods.

**Summary Table 6.3 Unemployment Rate of Regions Aged Ten Years Above by Region and Sex
During the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods**

Region and Sex	Unemployment Rate				Change of Unemployment Rate in Percentage Point from June 2013 to	
	March 1999	March 2005	June 2013		March 1999	March 2005
			Rate	Size		
Country-Total						
Total	8.0	5.0	4.5	1,981,165	-3.5	-0.5
Male	4.3	2.5	2.7	629,619	-1.6	0.2
Female	12.5	7.8	6.5	1,351,546	-6.0	-1.3
Tigray						
Total	6.1	5.3	5.5	147,666	-0.6	0.2
Male	3.9	3.3	3.4	47,262	-0.5	0.1
Female	8.4	7.4	7.7	100,404	-0.7	0.3
Affar						
Total	10.4	11.4	7.3	51,549	-3.1	-4.1
Male	3.6	5.2	5.0	18,038	1.4	-0.2
Female	20.0	19.5	9.8	33,511	-10.2	-9.7
Amhara						
Total	7.7	3.2	3.4	387,807	-4.3	0.2
Male	4.8	1.5	2.0	119,863	-2.8	0.5
Female	11.4	5.2	4.9	267,943	-6.5	-0.3
Oromia						
Total	6.1	4.1	3.0	517,207	-3.1	-1.1
Male	2.5	1.7	1.7	153,350	-0.8	0.0
Female	10.4	6.9	4.6	363,857	-5.8	-2.3
Somali						
Total	12.8	11.1	5.3	43,821	-7.5	-5.8
Male	6.3	7.1	4.5	22,320	-1.8	-2.6
Female	20.7	15.9	6.5	21,501	-14.2	-9.4
Benishangul-Gumuz						
Total	5.2	4.4	2.9	14,382	-2.3	-1.5
Male	3.3	2.2	1.8	4,711	-1.5	-0.4
Female	7.2	6.6	4.0	9,671	-3.2	-2.6
S.N.N.P.						
Total	5.5	3.5	4.1	361,167	-1.4	0.6
Male	2.2	1.2	2.4	109,893	0.2	1.2
Female	9.3	5.9	5.9	251,274	-3.4	0.0
Gambella						
Total	12.5	25.7	4.4	7,412	-8.1	-21.3
Male	6.0	14.3	1.5	1,320	-4.5	-12.8
Female	21.2	37.1	7.3	6,092	-13.9	-29.8
Harari						
Total	21.5	16.8	8.7	9,560	-12.8	-8.1
Male	11.6	10.2	6.3	3,555	-5.3	-3.9
Female	33.3	23.8	11.2	6,005	-22.1	-12.6
Addis Ababa City Administration						
Total	37.8	31.2	24.2	409,467	-13.6	-7.0
Male	27.6	22.5	15.8	138,635	-11.8	-6.7
Female	47.9	39.8	33.0	270,833	-14.9	-6.8
Dire Dawa Administration						
Total	24.6	23.9	14.9	31,128	-9.7	-9.0
Male	17.4	14.6	10.2	10,673	-7.2	-4.4
Female	31.6	32.6	19.7	20,455	-11.9	-12.9

Summary Table 6.4 Unemployment Rate of Regions by Place of Residence During the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods

Region and Survey Periods	Place of Residence		
	Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Country-Total			
June 2013	4.5	16.5	2.0
March 2005	5.0	20.6	2.6
March 1999	8.0	26.4	5.1
Tigray			
June 2013	5.5	17.4	2.5
March 2005	5.3	18.3	2.9
March 1999	6.1	19.8	4.2
Affar			
June 2013	7.3	12.8	6.2
March 2005	11.4	18.8	6.5
March 1999	10.4	23.2	6.0
Amhara			
June 2013	3.4	13.9	1.6
March 2005	3.2	16.0	2.1
March 1999	7.7	22.5	6.4
Oromia			
June 2013	3.0	13.6	1.5
March 2005	4.1	15.0	3.0
March 1999	6.1	19.0	4.6
Somali			
June 2013	5.3	16.1	3.8
March 2005	11.1	29.7	4.5
March 1999	12.8	32.0	7.2
Benisha-Gumuz			
June 2013	2.9	9.8	1.5
March 2005	4.4	10.3	3.6
March 1999	5.2	18.8	4.0
S.N.N.P.			
June 2013	4.1	14.6	2.6
March 2005	3.5	15.0	2.6
March 1999	5.5	18.1	4.6
Gambella			
June 2013	4.4	6.1	3.8
March 2005	25.7	25.7	0.0
March 1999	12.5	21.1	10.2
Harari			
June 2013	8.7	15.4	1.0
March 2005	16.8	27.1	6.3
March 1999	21.5	29.1	11.0
Addis Ababa City Administration			
June 2013	24.2	24.2	-
March 2005	31.2	31.4	11.0
March 1999	37.8	38.1	5.7
Dire Dawa Administration			
June 2013	14.9	22.3	2.5
March 2005	23.9	32.5	3.2
March 1999	24.6	35.3	4.8

6.9 Unemployment of Major Towns

The unemployment rate for the 26 major urban centers is presented in Summary Table 6.5. As can be seen from the table, the overall unemployment rate for these major urban centers is 21.3 percent. The corresponding rate of male unemployment is 13.7 percent and female rate is 29.3 percent. Comparing the major urban centers, the rate is higher for Kombolcha, Shashemene, Asela, Hosaena towns and Addis Ababa City Administration ranges from 24.0 - 26.4 percent. The lowest rate is observed in Gambella town (8.7 percent).

Summary Table 6.5 Unemployment Rate of Major Towns by Sex During the Two National Labour Force Survey Periods

Major Town	Unemployment Rate						Unemployed Persons		
	March 2005			June 2013			June 2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Major Towns-Total	30.5	20.4	41.1	21.3	13.7	29.3	722,282	238,016	484,266
Adigrat	28.6	17.7	37.6	21.4	16.8	25.1	6,807	2,340	4,467
Mekele	23.2	18.9	27.4	18.5	9.1	26.7	24,793	5,721	19,072
Asayita	21.0	8.5	35.8	12.9	8.1	18.4	1,411	470	941
Gonder	27.5	20.3	33.8	14.1	10.0	18.0	19,907	6,833	13,074
Kombolcha	30.5	18.0	43.9	26.4	18.6	34.6	10,980	3,978	7,001
Dessie	30.0	18.5	42.2	22.1	12.8	32.2	17,607	5,308	12,299
Debre Birhan	15.6	9.0	21.1	11.8	6.0	17.2	5,863	1,461	4,401
Debre Markos	17.8	11.6	22.8	11.6	8.0	14.7	6,045	1,942	4,103
Bahir Dar	19.3	9.9	27.2	14.6	8.6	20.3	18,928	5,409	13,519
Nekemte	25.4	15.1	36.9	18.4	10.6	27.8	8,844	2,781	6,063
Bishoftu	29.6	19.4	40.5	17.2	10.9	24.0	11,965	3,912	8,053
Shashemene	30.0	17.6	44.6	24.5	14.2	36.1	16,060	4,940	11,120
Asela	19.6	11.6	28.8	24.0	16.3	32.1	10,387	3,614	6,773
Adama	26.6	18.0	34.7	22.5	13.2	32.6	33,026	10,113	22,913
Jimma	23.1	13.4	33.6	19.6	11.6	28.5	16,652	5,195	11,457
Jijiga	38.6	26.5	55.1	15.2	13.2	18.4	6,839	3,590	3,250
Asosa	20.0	5.8	38.2	14.0	5.6	23.7	2,659	571	2,088
Hosaena	21.6	9.1	37.8	24.0	13.3	35.8	10,275	2,985	7,290
Hawasa	26.3	12.8	41.0	16.0	9.1	23.9	18,458	5,599	12,859
Dilla	24.6	15.1	35.1	17.2	13.3	22.0	5,800	2,492	3,307
Sodo	19.5	10.6	31.7	18.5	8.9	29.5	9,662	2,489	7,174
Arbaminch	21.9	14.0	29.7	19.6	14.5	25.4	9,877	3,875	6,002
Gambella	28.9	14.6	46.5	8.7	2.6	14.4	1,735	244	1,491
Harar	30.0	20.6	39.9	15.4	10.8	20.4	9,077	3,314	5,762
Addis Ababa	33.6	23.4	44.5	24.2	15.8	33.0	409,467	138,635	270,833
Dire Dawa	37.3	22.7	51.8	22.3	15.7	28.9	29,158	10,204	18,954

6.10 Characteristics of the Unemployed

6.10.1 Duration of Unemployment

Summary Table 6.6 presents the percentage distribution of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment together with place of residence and sex during March 2005 and June 2013 labour force surveys. As shown in Summary Table 6.6, the majority of the unemployed persons (20.8 percent) were without jobs for 1- 6 months and 96 and above months in June 2013. With regard to place of residence, the highest percentage (22.6 percent) stayed without work for 96 and above months in urban areas, while in rural areas 24.4 percent are without work for less than 1 month. Compared to the 2005, the percentage of unemployed persons in most of the category declines in 2013 except those who stay for 96 and above months and less than 1 month.

6.10.2 Status of Previous Work Experience

Work Experience is the other social characteristics of unemployed persons collected in June 2013 NLFS. Summary Table 6.7 shows the percentage of unemployed persons by status of previous work experience and place of residence. Out of the total 1,981,165 unemployed persons in the country, 45.8 percent had work experience and the remaining 54.2 percent had no work experience at the time of the survey in June 2013. The percentage of unemployed without work experience is higher in both urban and rural areas than their counterpart.

As compared to March 2005, the share of unemployed with work experience has declined from 51.9 to 45.8 percent in June 2013, while the share of unemployed without work experience increase from 47.5 to 54.2 percent.

6.10.3 Steps Taken to Seek Work

Those persons aged ten years and above who were looking for work during the three months prior to date of interview were asked to report what steps they have taken to seek work and type of work they look for during this period. Accordingly, Summary

Table 6.8 presents the distribution of unemployed persons who were looking for work during the three months prior to the survey date by sex and step taken to seek work at national level during the three surveys. During March 2005 and June 2013 surveys about 29 percent of the unemployed persons look for jobs through relatives and friends but in March 1999 about 30 percent were tried to establish their own enterprise.

6.10.4 Type of Job Looking For

Summary Table 6.9 provides data on type of job unemployed persons were looking at national level by sex during the three labor force surveys. During the three surveys, more than half (50.0 percent) of the unemployed were looking for and ready to engaged in any available jobs.

6.10.5 Problems Faced to Establish Own Business

Among unemployed population those who attempt to establish their own business were asked to state what problems they have faced. The problem that unemployed persons faced in trying to set up their own business in June 2013 by sex and place of residence is presented in Summary Table 6.10. As the table shows that more than 50 percent of the unemployed persons faced shortage of finance is the main barrier to set up their own business.

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and Above by Duration of Unemployment , Sex and Place of Residence During the three National Labour Force Survey Periods: Country – Total : 2013

Survey Period	Place of Residence and Sex	Total Unemployed Persons		Duration of Unemployment (in Months)											
				<1	1-6	7-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72	73-84	85-95	96 &+	Not Stated
		No.	%												
June 2013	Urban + Rural														
	Total	1,981,165	100.0	17.5	20.8	16.7	13.0	6.5	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	20.9	-
	Male	629,619	100.0	19.3	22.3	16.6	12.9	5.7	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	19.5	-
	Female	1,351,546	100.0	16.7	20.0	16.7	13.1	6.8	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	21.6	-
	Urban														
	Total	1,264,002	100.0	13.6	19.8	17.5	14.0	6.5	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	22.6	-
	Male	413,579	100.0	14.1	22.2	18.0	14.3	5.9	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	21.1	-
	Female	850,423	100.0	13.4	18.6	17.3	13.9	6.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	23.4	-
	Rural														
	Total	717,163	100.0	24.4	22.4	15.2	11.2	6.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	17.9	-
Male	216,040	100.0	29.2	22.7	14.0	10.3	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	-	0.5	16.6	-	
Female	501,123	100.0	22.3	22.4	15.6	11.6	6.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	18.5	-	
March 2005	Urban + Rural														
	Total	1,653,685	100.0	14.2	38.1	22.8	8.2	4.7	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.5
	Male	427,915	100.0	12.1	41.1	22.1	9.2	4.7	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.4
	Female	1,225,770	100.0	14.9	37.0	23.0	7.9	4.7	2.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	5.8	0.6
	Urban														
	Total	894,177	100.0	13.5	25.0	24.8	11.6	6.8	3.8	3.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	8.7	0.5
	Male	292,709	100.0	11.2	30.6	25.8	11.5	5.9	3.1	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	7.0	0.5
	Female	601,468	100.0	14.6	22.3	24.3	11.6	7.3	4.1	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	9.6	0.5
	Rural														
	Total	759,508	100.0	15.1	53.5	20.4	4.3	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.5
Male	135,206	100.0	14.1	63.8	14.1	4.2	2.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.1	
Female	624,302	100.0	15.3	51.2	21.8	4.3	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.7	

Summary Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and Above by Status of Previous Work Experience, Sex and Place of Residence during the Three NLF Survey Periods, Country Total

Survey Periods	Status of Previous Work Experience	Place of Residence								
		Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
June 2013	Total Unemployed	1,981,165	629,619	1,351,546	1,264,002	413,579	850,423	717,163	216,040	501,123
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	With Work Experience	45.8	48.6	44.5	48.4	50.9	47.2	41.3	44.2	40.0
	Without Work Experience	54.2	51.4	55.5	51.6	49.1	52.8	58.7	55.8	60.0
March 2005	Total Unemployed	1,653,685	427,915	1,225,770	894,177	292,709	601,468	759,508	135,206	624,302
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	With Work Experience	51.9	59.1	49.3	51.2	57.2	48.3	52.6	63.2	50.3
	Without Work Experience	47.5	40.4	50	48	42.1	50.9	46.9	36.7	49.1
	Not Stated	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.6
March 1999	Total Unemployed	2,171,734	638,112	1,533,622	969,144	327,684	641,460	1,202,590	310,428	892,162
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	With Work Experience	39.7	50.3	35.3	37.7	47.5	32.7	41.3	53.2	37.2
	Without Work Experience	59.0	48.2	63.4	60.6	50.5	65.8	57.6	45.8	61.8
	Not Stated	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1

Summary Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and Above Who Seek Job by Steps Taken To Seek Work and Sex during the Three NLF Survey Periods, COUNTRY TOTAL

Survey Periods and Sex	All Persons		Steps Taken To Seek Work								
	No.	%	Acquiring Unemployment Card	Submitting Application for Job	Searching Vacancy Advertisement	Seeking Through News paper, Radio, or TV	Seeking Through Friends, Relatives	Checking At Work Sites	Trying to Establish Own Enterprise	Others	Not Stated
March 2013											
Total	816,506	100.0	22.5	5.6	1.7	18.2	29.4	2.3	15.5	4.7	-
Male	324,308	100.0	24.4	6.5	1.5	17.2	24.1	2.3	20.6	3.4	-
Female	492,198	100.0	21.3	5.0	1.9	18.9	32.9	2.3	12.1	5.6	-
March 2005											
Total	705,047	100.0	27.9	2.1	1.2	16.9	28.9	2.2	15.8	5.0	-
Male	264,704	100.0	29.4	2.4	0.9	17.9	20.1	2.6	21.5	5.1	-
Female	440,343	100.0	26.9	1.9	1.4	16.3	34.2	1.9	12.4	5.0	-
June 2013											
Total	672,151	100.0	4.8	5.5	17.4	2.1	15.5	20.6	30.1	3.7	0.3
Male	291,510	100.0	4.0	5.7	15.6	2.1	15.7	26.9	25.6	4.0	0.3
Female	380,641	100.0	5.3	5.4	18.9	2.1	15.3	15.8	33.6	3.5	0.2

Summary Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and Above by Type of Work Sought and Sex during the Three NLF Survey Periods, COUNTRY TOTAL

Survey Periods and Sex	All Persons		Type of Work Sought					
	No.	%	To Establish own Business	Paid Employment-Private	Paid Employment-Government	Any Available Work	Others	Not Stated
June 2013								
Total	1,981,165	100.0	32.9	6.1	9.2	50.7	1.2	-
Male	629,619	100.0	24.4	6.8	9.1	58.6	1.1	-
Female	1,351,546	100.0	36.9	5.7	9.2	47.0	1.2	-
March 2005								
Total	1,653,684	100.0	30.2	4.3	10.8	53.1	1.2	0.4
Male	427,916	100.0	22.0	5.9	13.6	57.2	1.0	0.4
Female	1,225,768	100.0	33.1	3.8	9.9	51.7	1.2	0.3
March 1999								
Total	2,171,733	100.0	20.5	3.4	10.5	62.6	2.9	0.2
Male	638,112	100.0	15.0	4.9	11.3	65.9	2.6	0.3
Female	1,533,621	100.0	22.7	2.8	10.2	61.2	3.0	0.2

Summary Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged Ten Years and above by Types of Problem Faced to Establish Own Business, Sex and Place of Residence, COUNTRY TOTAL: 2013

Place of Residence and Sex	All Persons		Type of Problem Faced to Establish Own Business										
	No.	%	I have no problem	Shortage of finance	Lack of Training	lack of work place	Lack of Finance and Training	Lack of working Place and finance	Lack /absence of License	Shortage/ absence of equipment	Don't Know	Lack of information	Others
Urban+ Rural													
Total	651,854	100.0	10.1	55.4	1.6	6.7	4.8	11.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	8.1
Male	153,403	100.0	10.2	54.3	2.2	5.4	5.1	11.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	8.7
Female	498,452	100.0	10.0	55.7	1.4	7.1	4.7	11.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	7.8
Urban													
Total	393,583	100.0	9.3	54.1	1.6	8.2	3.7	13.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	6.9
Male	93,109	100.0	9.5	53.7	2.5	6.5	3.9	14.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.2	6.0
Female	300,474	100.0	9.3	54.2	1.4	8.7	3.6	13.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	7.1
Rural													
Total	258,272	100.0	11.2	57.3	1.4	4.5	6.5	6.7	-	1.5	0.4	0.6	9.8
Male	60,293	100.0	11.2	55.1	1.7	3.8	7.0	6.4	-	0.9		0.9	12.9
Female	197,978	100.0	11.2	57.9	1.4	4.7	6.4	6.8	-	1.6	0.5	0.6	8.9



CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY
NATIONAL INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PROGRAM- NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: 2013

(For Office
Use Only)

101 Kilih	10 2 Zone	103 Wereda	104 Town	105 Keftegna/Wereda/ K/Ketema	106 Kebele	107. Enumeration Area Code	108. Household Selection Serial Number	109. Name of Head of HH	110. Branch Office	111. Is there continued Questionnaire?
										1. Yes 2. No

	HOUR	MINUTE
INTERVIEW BEGIN		
INTERVIEW END		

CONFIRMATION

STATUS	Name	Signature	Date	Code
Enumerator			/ / /	
Supervisor			/ / /	
Statistician			/ / /	
Branch Office Head			/ / /	

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

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (For members age 5 years and above)

202	201	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	501	502	503	504	505		
<p>Full Name (Transfer from page 1, Col.202)</p> <p>NOTE:- All household members are transferred in this column but Col. 401 - 410 shall be marked " _ " for members aged below 10 years.</p>	<p>Line number (Transfer form page 1, Col. 201)</p>	<p>For those coded 4 In Col. 306</p> <p>Did you look for work or try to establish your own business during the last 3 months?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p> <p>Go to Col. 403</p>	<p>What step have you taken mainly in search of work or to start your own business?</p> <p>Alternative answers are indicated below</p> <p>All go to col. 404</p>	<p>For those who answered code "2" in Col. 401</p> <p>What was the reason that you didn't seek or try to establish your own business?</p> <p>Alternative answers are indicated below</p>	<p>If opportunities to work exist in the coming one month, are you willing and ready to work for income/earning?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p> <p>Go to Col.406</p>	<p>Are you willing to take up work for wage or salary on locally prevailing terms or ready to undertake self-employment activity given the necessary resources and facility? If the answer is "Yes", where do you prefer the place of job to be?</p> <p>1. Not available 2. Within this dwelling only 3. Within residence village/ town only 4. Only in Urban areas of this country 5. Any where in the country 6. Overseas only</p> <p>skip to Col. 407</p>	<p>Why are you not available for a work?</p> <p>0= Home maker 1= Pregnancy/delivery 2= Student 3= Disabled 4= Illness 5= Too young 6= Old age 7= Pensioned 8= Remittance 9= (Others Specify)</p> <p>All Go to Col.501</p>	<p>For those who answered Code "2 - 6" in Col. 405</p> <p>What type of job are you looking for?</p> <p>Enumerator: Read the alternative answers if need arises.</p> <p>1. Self employment/ To set up private business 2. Paid employment-private 3. Paid employment-Gov't 4. Any available work 5. Others(Specify)</p> <p>Skip to Col. 409</p>	<p>For those who answered Code 1 in Col.407</p> <p>What are/were the problems you faced to establish your own Business/Enterprise?</p> <p>See alternatives answer below</p>	<p>Have you ever done work in the past for pay or profit?</p> <p>1. Yes, as employee 2. Yes, for own 3. No</p> <p>NOTE:- If more than one, refers to the recent one.</p>	<p>For how many months have you been unemployed?</p> <p>Enter code "00" if less than a month, and enter code "97" if it is "97" and above</p>	<p>Did you engage in any work for pay or profit or family gain for most of the last 12 months?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p> <p>Go to Col.503</p> <p>NOTE:- Follow the definition of productive activity of Col. "301". Mark code "1" if answer="yes" and mark code "2" if answer="No".</p>	<p>Even though you were not working during most of the last 12 months, did you have a job/business/holding which you will return to?OR why you are not ready for work?</p> <p>NOTE:- Enter code '01' for those have work but not worked, code '02/'03' for those of ready for work.</p> <p>01= Yes, I have own business/paid employment 02= Unemployed with work experience 03= Unemployed without work experience 04= homemaking without pay 05= Pregnancy/delivery 06= Student /training 07= Disabled 08= Injury/Illness 09= too young 10= Old age 11= Pension 12= Remittance 13= Other/ specify</p> <p>End of this section</p>	<p>If Col. 501= code 1 or Col. 502= code 01</p> <p>What was your status in employment in your main job?</p> <p>01= Employee-government 02= Employee - Government parastatal 03= Employee - Private Orgn. 04= Employee- NGO or (International Organization) 05=Employee - domestic 06= Other employees 07= Member of Co-operatives 08= Self employed 09= Unpaid family worker 10= Employer 11= Apprentice 12=Others(specify)</p>			<p>What was your main occupation?</p> <p>Enter two digit code</p> <p>Note:- If a person was not engaged at work in the last 12 months, then the occupation before that period will be asked</p>	<p>What was the major product or service of this organization?</p> <p>Enter two digit code</p> <p>Note:- If a person was not engaged at work in the last 12 months, then the product/service of the organization before that period will be asked.</p>
		01																
		02																
		03																
		04																
		05																
		06																
		07																
		08																
		09																
		10																
11																		

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

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

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

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

202	201	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613		
Full Name (Transfer from page1, Col.202) NOTE:- All household members are transferred into this column. BUT, this section used for only to aged 5-17 and shall be marked " _ " for members out of this age range.	Line number (Transfer form page1, Col.201)	Is (Name) attending school? 1= Yes I am attending this Year Skip to Col. 603 2= No ,I am dropped it this Year 3. No , I am dropped it before this year 4. No, I have never attended	What was the main reason for not attending education? For those Coded 2-4 in Col.601 01= No suitable school or training Institution nearby available 02= The family/parents can not afford school fees 03= Lack of interest 04= Failed in the exam 05= Fear teachers 06= Illness/disability 07= To help in household chores/housekeeping 08= Work to support myself 09= Work to earn income for the family 10= Family doesn't permit my schooling 11= Due to Dispute in Family 12= Due to marriage 13 = Because of Displacement(war/draught) 14 = Family transfer 15 = Family disintegration(divorce,... 16= Other, (please specify)	What type of work did you work during the last 7 days? 1. Unpaid work for family in household enterprise 2. work in Privet organization 3. Paid Domestic workk 4. self employment 5. Unpaid Domestic work 6. I did nothing Skip to Col. 611 7. Other/specify	What was the main reason that made you start to work? 1. To help family in household enterprise 2. Work to earn income for the family in non family enterprise 3. Work to assist family in household chores 4. To be self reliant 5. Other/ specify	What was your age when first started working? Enter age in completed year	How often did (Name) work in the evening or night ? 1=Not working at Night 2=Frequently 3=Occasionally 4=Seldom	For whom do you give the payment of the work done ? 1=Myself 2=For family 3=Other family/org. 4=Working without payment 5= Others(specfy)	Have you been injured or faced accident on duty? 1. Yes 2. No Skip to Col. 610	If yes, what was the most serious injury or illness have you experienced? list of answers and codes are provided below	Does (Name) use any protective wears while working? 1=Yes 2=No 3= The Duty does not need protective	Is your mother alive? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know	Is your father alive? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know	With whom are you living? 1= mother and father 2= Father only 3= Mother only 4= Other relatives 5= Employer /non relatives/ 6= Alone 7= Other /specify		
		01														
		02														
		03														
		04														
		05														
		06														
		07														
		08														
		09														
		10														
		11														

Filtering Question:-

Col.614:- (Circle the response of the respondent)

Is there any person who returned back from abroad (lived/worked there and/or intended to stay here for at least 6 months or more for vacation or business)?

- 1=Yes → If the response is 'yes', then go to Col. 615 below.
 2=No → End of this household questions, and go to another selected household.

Col.615:- For those who answer 'Yes' in Col.614, write the number according to their sex below.

Number	A. Male		
	B. Female		

For column 609

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

ANNEX II

Estimation procedures of total, ratio and sampling errors

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

1. **Estimate of domain total \hat{Y}_h for the two-stage sample design (Category I & II) is given by:**

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} Y_{hij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} W_{hi} y_{hij} \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

Where,

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

2. **The estimate of domain total \hat{Y}_h for the three-stage sample design (Category III) is given by:**

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h}{n_h n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \frac{H_{hij}}{M_{hij} h_{hij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} Y_{hijk} \text{-----} \quad (2)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} W_{hij} Y_{hijk}$$

Where,

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

The following notations were used in the formula:

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

$M_{hi} =$ Total number of households, in EA/ PSU i for the two-stage sample design or in urban center/PSU i for the three-stage sample design, stratum h obtained from the sampling frame.

$n_h =$ Number of successfully covered sample EA's for the two stage sample design or urban centers for the three stage sample design in stratum h.

$H_{hi} =$ Total number of households identified during the survey listing in EA/PSU i, stratum h (for the two-stage sample design).

$h_{hi} =$ Total number of households successfully covered in EA/PSU i, stratum h (for the two-stage sample design).

$M_{hij} =$ Total number of households in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h obtained from the sampling frame (for the three-stage sample design).

$n_{hi} =$ Number of sample EA's successfully covered in urban center/PSU i stratum h (for the three-stage sample design).

$H_{hij} =$ Total number of households identified during the survey listing in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h (for the three-stage sample design)

$h_{hij} =$ Number of sample households successfully covered in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h (for the three-stage sample design).

$Y_{hij} =$ The observed value of a characteristic y for household j in EA/PSU i and stratum h (for the two-stage sample design).

Y_{hijk} = The observed value of a characteristic y for household k in EA/SSUj, urban center/PSU i and stratum h (For the three-stage sample design).

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

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1} \hat{Y}_h$$

3. Sampling variance of the estimates:

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

The variance of domain or reporting total estimate is:

$$V(\hat{y}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}^2 - \frac{\hat{Y}_h^2}{n_h} \right] \text{-----} \quad (3)$$

in which $\hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} Y_{hij}$ for the two-stage sample design

and $\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} W_{hij} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} y_{hijk}$ for the three-stage sample design

Since the strata are independent,

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h V(\hat{Y}_h) \text{-----} \quad (4)$$

$$SE(\hat{Y}_h) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{Y}_h)} \text{-----} \quad (5)$$

4. Coefficient of variation (CV) and confidence interval (CI)

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

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

$$CV(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(\hat{Y}_h)}}{\hat{Y}_h} \times 100 \text{ ----- (6)}$$

and

Ninety five confidence interval (CI) of domain total:

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm 1.96 \times SE(\hat{Y}_h) \text{ ----- (7)}$$

5. Ratio estimates:

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} \text{ and } \hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \text{ ----- (8)}$$

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

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

In which

$$Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi} \hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h \hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right]$$

Estimates of standard error, coefficient of variation and confidence interval for the ratio estimate can be calculated by adopting formulas 5, 6 and 7.

ANNEX III

Table 1 Population Aged Ten Years and above by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status, During the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach) - Country Total: 2013

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	C.V	Active	C.V	Non-Active	C.V	Not Stated	C.V
All Ages								
Total	55,629,497	2.63	44,385,044	2.82	11,235,786	3.26	8,668	61.82
Male	27,667,062	2.71	23,516,267	2.82	4,148,558	3.88	2,237	56.31
Female	27,962,436	2.58	20,868,777	2.90	7,087,228	3.22	6,431	67.01
10-14	10,926,901	3.06	7,027,174	3.90	3,895,352	4.05	4,375	72.82
Male	5,653,420	3.27	3,801,326	4.02	1,851,048	4.68	1,045	99.04
Female	5,273,482	3.07	3,225,848	4.11	2,044,304	3.91	3,330	65.78
15-19	8,445,312	2.77	6,096,111	3.26	2,346,850	3.77	2,351	70.03
Male	4,267,623	3.02	3,205,252	3.45	1,062,109	4.58	262	76.49
Female	4,177,688	2.82	2,890,858	3.46	1,284,741	3.80	2,090	78.22
20-24	6,507,320	2.67	5,552,535	2.84	954,786	4.43	-	-
Male	3,072,334	2.91	2,743,001	3.05	329,333	6.20	-	-
Female	3,434,986	2.79	2,809,534	3.07	625,453	4.64	-	-
25-29	6,515,694	2.7	5,919,231	2.82	594,928	4.78	1,535	58.28
Male	3,016,513	2.83	2,906,139	2.89	109,743	7.95	632	98.87
Female	3,499,181	2.87	3,013,092	3.09	485,185	5.38	903	70.89
30-34	4,562,823	2.85	4,215,533	2.93	346,990	5.83	299	98.87
Male	2,237,870	3.16	2,189,876	3.19	47,695	11.78	299	98.87
Female	2,324,952	3.02	2,025,658	3.19	299,295	6.38	-	-
35-39	4,745,478	2.8	4,406,448	2.87	339,031	6.29	-	-
Male	2,260,428	3.01	2,225,297	3.02	35,131	16.04	-	-
Female	2,485,050	3.03	2,181,151	3.22	303,899	6.59	-	-
40-44	3,252,359	2.95	2,975,376	3.02	276,955	6.57	28	82.26
Male	1,643,512	3.26	1,618,889	3.28	24,623	12.79	-	-
Female	1,608,847	3.25	1,356,487	3.47	252,332	7.01	28	82.26
45-49	2,707,925	3.13	2,455,252	3.29	252,644	5.84	28	94.04
Male	1,339,020	3.49	1,309,151	3.49	29,868	14.36	-	-
Female	1,368,905	3.49	1,146,101	3.89	222,776	6.02	28	94.04
50-54	2,120,551	3.17	1,831,927	3.34	288,573	5.92	52	92.02
Male	1,051,248	3.6	1,014,061	3.67	37,186	13.27	-	-
Female	1,069,304	3.65	817,865	4.05	251,387	6.11	52	92.02
55-59	1,604,748	3.31	1,337,105	3.58	267,643	5.66	-	-
Male	817,943	3.81	769,148	3.92	48,795	11.20	-	-
Female	786,806	3.98	567,957	4.78	218,849	6.25	-	-
60-64	1,433,297	3.54	1,066,602	3.95	366,696	4.96	-	-
Male	751,739	4.02	667,645	4.22	84,094	8.63	-	-
Female	681,559	4.37	398,957	5.60	282,602	5.36	-	-
65+	2,807,089	3.33	1,501,751	4.10	1,305,338	3.71	-	-
Male	1,555,413	3.6	1,066,481	4.12	488,932	4.75	-	-
Female	1,251,676	3.63	435,270	5.51	816,406	3.98	-	-

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Table 2 Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and above by Age Group, Sex and Whether Employed or Not During the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach) –Country Total : 2013

Age Group and Sex	Economically Active	C.V	Employed	C.V	Unemployed	C.V
All Ages						
Total	44,385,044	2.82	42,403,879	2.93	1,981,165	3.24
Male	23,516,267	2.82	22,886,647	2.88	629,619	4.03
Female	20,868,777	2.90	19,517,232	3.08	1,351,546	3.36
10-14	7,027,174	3.90	6,905,880	3.95	121,294	11.19
Male	3,801,326	4.02	3,750,144	4.06	51,182	13.02
Female	3,225,848	4.11	3,155,736	4.17	70,112	13.19
15-19	6,096,111	3.26	5,756,362	3.41	339,748	5.27
Male	3,205,252	3.45	3,083,118	3.58	122,135	7.26
Female	2,890,858	3.46	2,673,245	3.67	217,613	5.76
20-24	5,552,535	2.84	5,047,055	3.08	505,480	3.92
Male	2,743,001	3.05	2,568,713	3.21	174,288	5.29
Female	2,809,534	3.07	2,478,342	3.42	331,192	4.43
25-29	5,919,231	2.82	5,564,429	2.96	354,802	3.93
Male	2,906,139	2.89	2,795,479	2.97	110,660	6.22
Female	3,013,092	3.09	2,768,950	3.32	244,142	4.39
30-34	4,215,533	2.93	4,025,031	3.04	190,503	5.15
Male	2,189,876	3.19	2,146,242	3.24	43,634	8.03
Female	2,025,658	3.19	1,878,789	3.39	146,869	5.82
35-39	4,406,448	2.87	4,249,424	2.96	157,024	5.22
Male	2,225,297	3.02	2,187,454	3.07	37,843	9.98
Female	2,181,151	3.22	2,061,970	3.39	119,181	5.84
40-44	2,975,376	3.02	2,874,669	3.11	100,707	6.89
Male	1,618,889	3.28	1,593,461	3.32	25,427	10.96
Female	1,356,487	3.47	1,281,207	3.65	75,280	7.84
45-49	2,455,252	3.29	2,388,294	3.36	66,958	8.06
Male	1,309,151	3.49	1,294,074	3.52	15,078	14.77
Female	1,146,101	3.89	1,094,220	4.05	51,881	9.17
50-54	1,831,927	3.34	1,782,221	3.41	49,706	8.91
Male	1,014,061	3.67	1,004,795	3.70	9,267	14.50
Female	817,865	4.05	777,426	4.20	40,439	10.29
55-59	1,337,105	3.58	1,303,919	3.66	33,186	10.71
Male	769,148	3.92	757,216	3.97	11,933	14.19
Female	567,957	4.78	546,704	4.93	21,253	14.70
60-64	1,066,602	3.95	1,038,673	4.04	27,928	10.76
Male	667,645	4.22	656,240	4.29	11,405	14.93
Female	398,957	5.60	382,434	5.81	16,523	14.59
65+	1,501,751	4.10	1,467,922	4.16	33,828	12.55
Male	1,066,481	4.12	1,049,713	4.18	16,768	14.24
Female	435,270	5.51	418,209	5.64	17,061	18.86

Table 3 Paid Employees Aged Ten Years and above by Sex, Period of Payment and Amount of Total Payment – Country Total: 2013

Period of Payment and Sex	Amount of Total Payment Per Month (In Birr)																						
	Total		<500		500-999		1000-1499		1500-1999		2000-2499		2500-2999		3000-3499		3500-3999		≥4000		Not Stated		
	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	Estimate	C.V.	
Total																							
Total	4,252,601	2.76	1,166,647	3.87	1,025,012	4.39	742,280	3.51	471,489	4.61	265,884	4.67	193,806	5.67	115,849	5.60	68,310	9.64	150,097	7.25	53,226	15.43	
Male	2,730,028	2.99	626,952	5.40	625,909	4.98	484,919	3.91	330,215	4.93	197,682	5.11	152,607	6.15	95,211	5.96	54,626	10.85	122,800	7.42	39,107	15.98	
Female	1,522,573	3.08	539,695	4.27	399,104	5.01	257,361	4.56	141,274	5.93	68,203	7.34	41,199	8.17	20,638	10.09	13,683	16.05	27,296	10.46	14,119	24.61	
Hourly																							
Total	69,671	8.97	16,176	18.02	15,063	17.17	10,020	17.92	8,340	20.11	3,872	20.49	5,988	28.43	2,631	24.97	2,528	33.52	4,152	22.84	900	56.63	
Male	47,831	9.71	9,473	23.08	10,473	22.70	6,096	21.31	5,740	22.11	3,137	23.20	4,655	30.40	2,367	26.11	2,036	37.27	2,954	21.15	900	56.63	
Female	21,839	12.28	6,703	20.71	4,590	18.61	3,924	23.72	2,600	36.68	735	38.32	1,334	53.92	264	55.42	492	77.06	1,198	55.87	-	-	
Daily																							
Total	271,034	6.86	110,686	10.22	86,252	12.88	27,735	13.11	21,508	12.58	7,444	19.19	3,770	25.52	6,813	22.32	1,815	31.97	3,256	37.65	1,755	46.56	
Male	200,459	6.57	73,356	11.19	60,605	11.43	23,124	14.55	20,264	12.85	7,069	18.71	3,770	25.52	6,296	23.24	1,666	34.02	3,111	39.17	1,196	42.46	
Female	70,575	14.91	37,329	17.44	25,646	29.27	4,611	28.92	1,243	41.90	375	84.17	-	-	517	81.16	149	83.78	145	94.57	559	68.97	
Weekly																							
Total	113,549	8.88	33,710	12.61	41,133	17.87	19,256	13.88	7,593	16.00	6,195	26.30	976	28.10	1,473	30.82	1,133	38.81	986	30.69	1,093	59.39	
Male	82,970	8.12	20,261	14.71	28,356	15.11	16,584	14.88	6,984	16.04	6,037	26.66	976	28.10	1,473	30.82	1,133	38.81	856	32.44	311	52.45	
Female	30,579	17.58	13,449	19.22	12,777	33.86	2,672	31.17	609	51.50	158	94.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	94.57	782	80.39	
Half Month																							
Total	154,546	10.20	34,256	15.50	69,154	18.86	25,777	14.16	9,924	15.71	6,560	16.16	2,345	21.14	2,569	26.47	346	51.08	1,632	22.98	1,984	57.86	
Male	108,592	11.64	16,388	23.29	46,052	23.07	22,874	15.63	9,347	16.32	5,947	17.09	2,118	22.57	2,336	28.39	346	51.08	1,632	22.98	1,552	70.63	
Female	45,953	13.52	17,868	18.26	23,101	21.07	2,903	22.38	577	52.92	613	39.65	227	58.19	233	66.86	-	-	-	-	431	78.20	
Monthly																							
Total	3,223,584	2.95	682,632	4.39	752,654	4.47	644,327	3.68	412,336	4.95	235,563	4.94	176,806	5.93	99,529	6.09	57,828	8.34	134,453	7.64	27,455	18.79	
Male	1,923,768	3.19	257,601	6.54	425,577	5.06	401,866	4.18	277,346	5.38	169,525	5.44	138,206	6.45	80,114	6.53	45,151	8.65	108,670	7.82	19,712	19.38	
Female	1,299,816	3.17	425,031	4.66	327,077	5.00	242,461	4.71	134,991	6.10	66,038	7.54	38,600	8.34	19,415	10.46	12,678	16.83	25,783	10.64	7,742	28.65	
Yearly																							
Total	329,732	9.36	237,210	10.40	46,272	21.08	10,364	29.47	6,976	34.51	3,721	44.81	3,228	54.70	1,077	77.69	4,295	98.87	2,643	46.92	13,947	37.96	
Male	298,591	9.66	215,373	10.69	43,479	21.70	9,917	30.66	6,285	35.57	3,615	46.03	2,191	68.44	868	95.09	4,295	98.87	2,643	46.92	9,927	38.26	
Female	31,140	17.60	21,836	20.22	2,793	47.15	447	70.96	691	75.69	106	94.57	1,038	71.62	209	66.23	-	-	-	-	4,020	63.46	
Others																							
Total	87,603	12.47	51,978	16.79	14,485	21.84	4,801	26.84	4,811	28.58	2,530	31.74	692	53.42	1,756	44.20	365	99.06	2,975	64.88	3,210	36.99	
Male	65,000	12.93	34,500	20.21	11,366	20.46	4,458	28.24	4,249	31.06	2,351	33.74	692	53.42	1,756	44.20	-	-	2,935	65.74	2,693	43.25	
Female	22,603	23.45	17,479	25.09	3,118	42.41	343	80.33	562	70.81	179	64.30	-	-	-	-	365	99.06	40	96.28	518	35.96	
Not stated																							
Total	2,883	60.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,883	60.87
Male	2,816	62.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,816	62.27
Female	67	94.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	94.04

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