

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

**ANALYTICAL REPORT ON
THE 2010 URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT
SURVEY**

**Addis Ababa
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TABLE OF CONTENT

Table of Content	i
List of Summary Tables	iii
List of Figures	iv
Chapter I Background to the Survey	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Objectives of the Survey	3
1.3 Concepts and Definitions of Key Variables.....	4
1.4 Organization of the Report.....	5
1.5 Abbreviation.....	6
Chapter II Survey Methodology	7
2.1 Coverage.....	7
2.2 Sample Frame	7
2.3 Sample Design	7
2.4 Sample Size and Selection Scheme	8
Chapter III Size and Socio-demographic Characteristics of Urban Population.....	11
3.1 Introduction	11
3.2 Distribution of urban population by Region, Sex and Sex Ratio ----	11
3.3 Age-Sex Structure and Sex Ratio of Urban Population.....	13
3.4 Age Dependency Ratio of Urban Population.....	14
3.5. Average Household Size and Number of Persons Per Household-----	16
3.6 Head Ship Rate of Urban Population.....	19
3.7 Educational Attainment of Urban Population.....	21
3.8 Training Status of Urban Population.....	23
3.9 Marital Status of Urban Population.....	25
Chapter IV Economic Activity Status	29
4.1 Introduction	29
4.2 Data Collection Approaches of the Economically Active and Non- Active Population	30
4.2.1 Current Activity Status Approach	30
4.2.2 Usual Activity Status Approach.....	31

4.3	Economically Active and Activity Rate-----	32
4.3.1.	Major Findings of Economic Activity Rates Based on the Current and Usual Activity Status Approach-----	32
4.4	Reasons for Not Being Economically Active-- -----	37
4.5.	Economic Dependency Ratio Based On the Current Activity Status approach-----	40
Chapter V	Characteristics of the Currently Urban Employed Population-----	43
5.1	Introduction -----	43
5.2	Employment to Population Ratio -----	44
5.3	Occupation and Industry -----	46
5.4	Status in Employment-----	48
5.5	Number of Hours Worked-----	51
5.6	Earnings from Paid Employment-----	55
5.7	Sectors of Economic Activities -----	59
Chapter VI	Size, Rate and Characteristics of the currently Urban Unemployed Population -----	63
6.1	Introduction -----	63
6.2	Measurement of Unemployment -----	63
6.3	Size and Rate of Unemployment -----	64
6.4	Urban Youth Unemployment Rate and Sex -----	67
6.5	Unemployment Rate, Literacy status and Educational level -----	67
6.6	Urban Unemployment Rate of Regions -----	69
6.7	Problems of Establishing Own Business -----	71
6.8	Unemployment and Marital Status of Urban Population -----	73
6.9	Previous Work Experience-----	74
6.10	Duration of unemployment-----	75
Annex I	Survey Questionnaire-----	79
Annex II	Estimation Procedures of Total, Ratio and Sampling Errors-----	85
Annex III	Estimates and CV's for Selected Tables-----	89

LIST OF SUMMARY TABLES

		Page
Summary Table 3.1	Distribution of Urban Population by region, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2010 -----	12
Summary Table 3.2	Distribution of Urban Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Country Total: 2010-----	13
Summary Table 3.3	Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Age Dependency Ratio: 2010-----	15
Summary Table 3.4	Distribution of Average Household Size by Region and Sex of Head of Household: 2010-----	17
Summary Table 3.5	Percentage Distribution of Population of Urban Areas by Region and Number of Households: 2010-----	18
Summary Table 3.6	Distribution of Headship Rate by Region and Sex: 2010-----	20
Summary Table 3.7	Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Educational Attainment, Country Total: 2010-----	21
Summary Table 3.8	Proportion of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region, Sex and Literacy Status: 2010 -----	23
Summary Table 3.9	Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region, Sex and Training Status: 2010 -----	24
Summary Table 3.10	Percentage Distribution of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Marital Status and Region: 2010 -----	26
Summary Table 4.1	Distribution of Urban Population of Aged Ten Year and Over by Age Group, Sex and Activity Rate Current and Usual Status Approach), During the Five Survey periods, Country Total -----	33
Summary Table 4.2	Activity Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex (Current and Usual Status Approach), During the Five Survey Periods-----	36
Summary Table 4.3	Percentage Distribution of Economically Non- active Population of urban Areas by Region and Reason for not Being Active, During the last seven days (Current Status Approach)- country total 2010 -----	39
Summary Table 4.4	Distribution of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten years and over by Region, Sex and Economic Dependency Ratio During the Five Survey Periods -----	41

Summary Table 5.1	Employment to Population Ratio of Urban Areas by Region and Sex, During the Five Surveys Periods -----	45
Summary Table 5.2	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Status in Employment, During the Five Survey periods, Country Total-----	50
Summary Table 5.3	Percentage Distribution Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Number of Hours Worked Per Week: 2010-----	52
Summary Table 5.4	Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and over by Region and Mean Number of Hours Worked Per Week, During the Five Survey periods--	54
Summary Table 5.5	Distribution of Paid Employees of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Percent and Mean Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month, Country Total: 2010-----	56
Summary Table 5.6	Proportion of Urban Employed Population Aged Ten Years and over Who were Working in the Informal Sector by Region and Sex During the Five Survey Period -----	60
Summary Table 6.1	Distribution of Unemployment Rate of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Age Group, During the Four Survey Period, Country Total	63
Summary Table 6.2	Distribution of Unemployment Rate of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex, Literacy Status and educational Level During the Five Survey Periods -----	68
Summary Table 6.3	Distribution of Unemployment Rate for Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex, During the Six Survey Periods -----	70
Summary Table 6.4	Distribution of Unemployed Population of Aged Ten Years and over Who wants to Establish Own Business by Sex and Type of Problems Faced, During the Five Survey Periods Country-Total-72	
Summary Table 6.5	Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population Aged Ten years and over by Sex, Region and Marital Status: 2010-----	73
Summary Table 6.6	Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Previous Work Experience, During the Four Survey Periods, Country Total----	74
Summary Table 6.7	Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Duration of Unemployment, During the Five Survey Period Country- Total-----	76

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 Urban Population Pyramid, Country Total: 2010-----	14
Figure 3.2 Proportion of Literacy status of Urban population by Sex, Country- Total: 2010-----	22
Figure 3.3 Distribution of Training Status of Urban Population by Sex, Country Total: 2010-----	25
Figure 4.1 Age Specific Activity Rate of Population of Urban Areas (Current Status Approach) During the three survey periods, Country Total: 2010-----	34
Figure 5.1 Distribution of Urban Population by Employment to Population Ratio and Sexes, During the three Survey Periods, Country total:2010-----	44
Figure 5.2 Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Urban Areas by Major Occupation, Country Total:2010 -----	47
Figure 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Currently Urban Employed Population by Major Industrial Divisions, Country Total: 2010-----	48
Figure 5.4 Trends of Mean Number of hours Worked for Urban Employed Population by Sex, During the Five Survey Periods, Country Total -----	53
Figure 5.5 Proportion of Urban Employed Population Working in the Informal Sector, During the Four Survey Periods -----	62
Figure 6.1 Trends of Urban Unemployment Rate, During the Three Survey Periods, Country Total -----	66
Figure 6.2 Urban Youth Unemployment Aged 15-29, During the Three Survey Periods, Country Total: 2010-----	67
Figure 6.3 Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status, During the Four Survey Periods, Country Total: 2010 -----	67
Figure 6.4 Distribution of Urban Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, Country Total: 2010-----	69
Figure 6.5 Urban Unemployment Rate by Region and Sex Country Total: 2010-----	71
Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population by Pervious Work Experience, During The five survey periods, Country Total: 2010-----	75

BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

1.1 Introduction

Statistical information on all aspects of the population is vital for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of economic and social development plan and policy issues. Labour force survey is one of the most important sources of data for assessing the role of the population of the country in the economic and social development process. It is useful to indicate the extent of available and unutilized human resources that must be absorbed by the national economy to ensure full employment and economic well being of the population. Statistics on the labour force further deals with the measurement of economic activity status and its relationship between other social and economic characteristics of the population. Seasonal and other variations as well as changes over time in the size and characteristics of the employment and unemployment can be monitored using up-to-date information from labour force surveys. It is also an input for assessing the meeting of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Furthermore, data on economic activity and other labour force data would be used as a springboard for monitoring and evaluation of the five years growth and transformation plan that launched at different levels of the country.

In order to fill the gap in data requirement for the purpose of socio-economic development planning, monitoring and evaluation, the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) has been providing labour force and related data at different levels with various contents and details. These include the 1976 Addis Ababa Manpower and Housing Sample Survey, the 1978 Survey on Population and Housing Characteristics of Seventeen Major Towns, the 1980/81 and 1987/88 Rural Labour Force Surveys (RLFS). Also, 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.

Considering the dynamic and sensitive nature of the sector and also in response to the demands of different data users, the CSA had launched Continuous Urban Employment Unemployment Survey program since 2003. The Agency conducted four surveys in four rounds, that is, October 2003, April 2004, April 2006 and May 2009. The results of these surveys were published in statistical and analytical Bulletin

number 301,319,373,469 and 477. The current Urban Employment Unemployment Survey, which was conducted from May 20 - June 5, 2010 is the fifth series. Unlike the previous surveys, the May 2009 and the current survey of May 2010 information was collected from selected major towns with population size 100,000 and above including regional capitals and the results was released independently.

These survey results mainly provide data on the main characteristics of employed and unemployed, that is, the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services and its distribution in the various sectors of the economy during a given reference period.

To capture child labour data, the former minimum age limit 10 years was lowered down to 5 years during the survey periods May 2009 and May 2010. Therefore, the data in these surveys was collected from those persons aged five years and over. However, for the purpose of measuring the economic activity status based on Ethiopian situation the lower age limit was fixed at ten years. This is because children in rural and urban areas used to work at their early age such as collection of fire wood, looking after cattle, shoe shiner, street vendor, petty trader...etc. Therefore, the May 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey statistical report is mainly aimed at providing information on the economic characteristics of the population aged ten years and over.

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

For this purpose, in this analytical report, the following key indicators such as activity rate, employment to population ratio, unemployment rate, the percentage share of informal sector...etc., are included. Furthermore, to show the trends of labour force situations, the comparison of May 2010 survey results was made to that of the previous survey results.

1.2. Objectives of the Survey

The 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey program was designed to provide statistical data on the characteristics and size of the economic activity status i.e. employed, unemployed population of the country at urban levels on annual basis. The data obtained from this survey will be useful for policy makers, planners, researchers, entrepreneurs, and other data users. The specific objectives of the 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey are:

- collect statistical data on the potential manpower and those who are available to take part in various socio-economic activities;
- update the data and determine the size and distribution of the labour force participation and the status of economic activity for different sub-groups of the population at different levels of the country; and also to study the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of these groups;
- identify the size, distribution and characteristics of employed population i.e. working in the formal or informal employment sector of the economy and earnings from paid employees and its distribution by occupation and Industry...etc;
- provide data on the size, characteristics and distribution of unemployed population and rate of unemployment;
- provide data that can be used to assess the situation of women's employment or the participation of women in the labour force;
- Provide the generated time series data to trace changes over time;

1.3. Concepts and Definitions of Key Variables

Some of the major operational definitions of basic concepts are given below. Moreover, 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. 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 time of 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) Person who continuously live/reside at least for six months and have a common cooking and eating arrangements with the household; or
- b) Person who is temporarily absent from the household at the time of the survey but his absence has not elapsed 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.

1.4. Organization of the Report

This analytical report on the findings of Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey mainly provides information on the economic characteristics of population aged ten years and over. The analytical report contains six chapters. The first chapter covers background to the survey, objectives and concept and definition of key variables and organization of the report. Please note that detailed information on the contents and organization of the survey questionnaire, training of field staff, organization of field work and data processing procedure are provided in the Statistical Report of the 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey. Chapter II deals with the survey methodology, where scope and coverage, sample size and response rate were briefly discussed. Chapter III deals in brief with the size and socio-demographic characteristics such as the distribution of urban population by age, sex, age dependency ratio, average house hold size, headship rate, literacy status, educational attainment, training and marital status. Chapter IV presents data on the economic activity status of the population aged ten years and over using the usual and current status approach. Chapter V deals with the size, distribution and characteristics of the employed population while Chapter VI focuses on the size, characteristics and distribution of the unemployed population and unemployment rate aged ten years and over. Annex I provides survey questionnaire, while estimation procedures of total, ratio and sampling errors; and estimates of coefficient of variation (CV's) are presented in Annex II and Annex III, respectively.

1.5 ABBEREVATIONS

CSA- Central Statistical Agency

EA - Enumeration Area

HH- Households

ICSE- International classification of Status in Employment

ILO- International Labour Organization

CSPRO- Census and Survey Processing system

ISCO- International Standard Classification of Occupation

ISIC- International Standard Industrial Classification 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

SNNPR- southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

TVET- Technical Vocational Educational Training

UEUS- Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey

UBEUS- Urban Bi-annual Employment and Unemployment Survey

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 COVERAGE

The 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey (UEUS) covered all urban parts of the country except three zones of Afar, six zones of Somali, where the residents are pastoralists. This survey follows household approach and covers households residing in conventional households, thus population residing in the collective quarters such as universities/colleges, hotel/hostel, monasteries and homeless population etc are not covered by this survey.

It was initially planned to cover 660 EAs and 19,800 households in the survey, but ultimately 100% of EAs and 99.7% of households were successfully covered.

2.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The list of households 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 in order to select households from sample EAs.

2.3 SAMPLE DESIGN

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

Category I:- Major urban centers:- In this category all regional capitals and four other major urban centers that have a high population size as compared to others were included. Each urban center in this category was considered as a reporting level. The category has a total of 15 reporting levels. In this category, in order to select the sample, a stratified two-stage cluster sample design was implemented. The primary sampling units were EAs of each reporting level. From each sample EA 30 households were then selected as a Second Stage Unit (SSU).

Category II: - Other urban centers: Urban centers in the country other than those under category I were grouped into this category. A domain of other urban centers is formed for each region. Consequently 8 reporting levels were formed in this category. Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa do not have urban centers other than that grouped in category I. Hence, no domain was formed for these regions under this category.

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

2.4 SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION SCHEME

Category I: - In this category 394 EAs and 11,820 households were selected. Sample EAs from each reporting level in this category were selected using probability proportional to size systematic sampling; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 population and housing census. From the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey, 30 households per EA were systematically selected and covered by the study.

Category II:-81 urban centers, 266 EAs and 7,980 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 method; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and housing census. From the listing of each EA then 30 households were systematically selected and the study performed on them. The distribution of planned and covered EAs and households and the Estimation procedures are given in the appendix.

Appendix I: Number of planned and actually covered sampling units (EAs and households) of the 2010 (2002 E.C.) Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey (UEUS).

Region	Stratum	Enumeration Areas		Households	
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered
Tigray	Mekele	23	23	690	689
	Tigray other urban	28	28	840	837
Affar	Asayita	15	15	450	450
	Affar other urban	14	14	420	420
Amhara	Bahir dar	23	23	690	686
	Gonder	23	23	690	688
	Dessie	23	23	690	689
	Amhara other urban	54	54	1620	1616
Oromiya	Debrezeit	22	22	660	660
	Nazreth	23	23	690	688
	Jimma	23	23	690	688
	Shashmene	23	23	690	688
	Oromiya other urban	83	83	2490	2490
Somalie	Jijiga	20	20	600	599
	Somalie other urban	15	15	450	448
Benishangul Gumuz	Asosa	15	15	450	448
	Benishangul gumuz other urban	13	13	390	390
S.N.N.P.	Awassa	23	23	690	690
	S.N.N.P other urban	51	51	1530	1524
Gambela	Gambella	15	15	450	448
	Gambella other urban	8	8	240	240
Hareri	Hareri	23	23	690	683
Addis ababa	Addis ababa	75	75	2250	2237
Diredawa	Diredawa	25	25	750	744
Total		660	660	19800	19740

CHAPTER III

SIZE AND SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents some highlights on the basic socio-demographic characteristics of urban population. The topics covered in this chapter include estimates of urban population size, distribution of urban population by age and sex, sex ratio, age dependency ratio, average household size, headship rate, literacy status, educational level and training status.

The figures in this section refer to the de jure population residing in the conventional households. The de jure population comprises all persons who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence. Thus, excluded are visitors, persons residing in collective quarters (hotel/hostel, boarding schools, prisons...etc.) as well as homeless persons.

3.2. Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Sex Ratio

The survey result estimated that the total urban population of the country as of May 2010 was 12,572,775 of which 5,993,743 (47.7 percent) are males and 6,579,033 (52.3 percent) are females. Oromia Region with urban population of 3,602,544 (28.7 percent) followed by Addis Ababa City Administration 2,903,886 (23.1 percent) and Amhara Region 2,333,277 (18.6 percent) took the highest share out of the total urban population of the country, while the smallest proportions of urban population are observed for Gambella Region (87,172), Harari Region (98,731) and Benishangul-Gumuz Region (113,279), accounted for 0.7 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.9 percent of the total urban population, in that order (See Summary Table 3.1).

Summary Table 3.1 Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2010

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Country Total	12,572,775	100	5,993,743	47.7	6,579,033	52.3	91.1
Tigray	892,441	100	408,900	45.8	483,541	54.2	84.6
Affar	178,420	100	86,875	48.7	91,544	51.3	94.9
Amhara	2,333,277	100	1,102,558	47.3	1,230,718	52.7	89.6
Oromia	3,602,544	100	1,730,373	48.0	1,872,171	52.0	92.4
Somali	601,297	100	306,438	51.0	294,859	49.0	103.9
Benshangul-Gumuz	113,279	100	54,550	48.2	58,729	51.8	92.9
S.N.N.P.	1,539,693	100	756,393	49.1	783,300	50.9	96.6
Gambella	87,172	100	41,111	47.2	46,061	52.8	89.3
Harari	98,731	100	46,835	47.4	51,896	52.6	90.2
Addis Ababa City Administration	2,903,886	100	1,351,194	46.5	1,552,693	53.5	87.0
Dire Dawa Administration	222,036	100	108,515	48.9	113,521	51.1	95.6

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex composition has an effect on economic activities through changing the relative size of the working population. Assuming no selective migration, sex ratio in the general population is expected to be 100. The data in Summary Table 3.1 indicates the overall urban sex ratio to be 91.1, showing slight excess of females than males. Observation of sex ratio by regions reveals females predominantly exceeding males in almost all regions except in Somali Region (103.9).

3.3. Age-Sex Structure and Sex Ratio of Urban Population

The distribution of urban population of Ethiopia by five year age group, sex and sex ratio of urban population is shown in Summary Table 3.2 and graphically in Figures 3.1. The age structure of the country's population is typical of the pattern observed for the developing countries, that is, the age pyramid has a broad base at the lower age groups and the proportion in the young age groups was much higher than that of adult and old age groups. The data in Summary Table 3.2 show that 32.6 percent of the population was constituted by children below age 15 years. The proportion aged 15 -

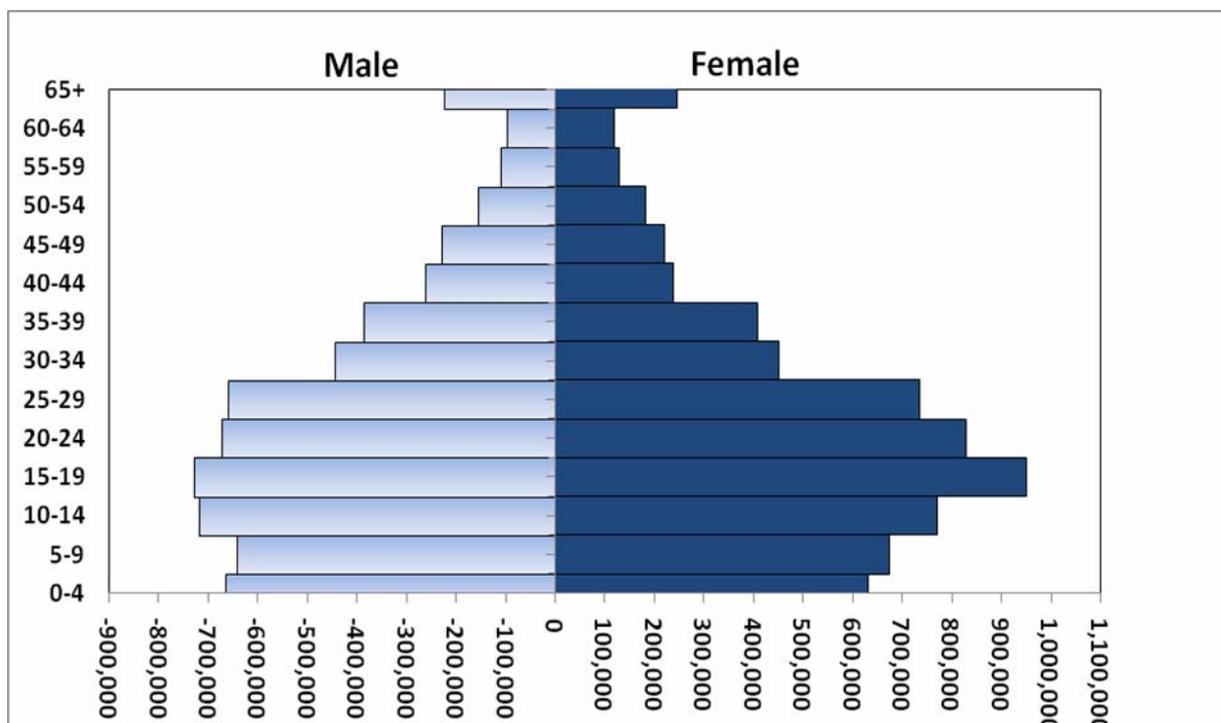
29 years was 36.3 percent, characterizing a young age structure of the urban population. Those aged 30-64 years constituted (27.3 percent) and that of the old age (65 years and over) was only 3.7 percent of the total population. The percentage of males and females in the age group 15-19 years is found to be higher as compared to other age groups. This might be partly due to age shifting and partly due to migration of students from rural to urban areas in search of education and/or job.

Summary Table 3.2 Distribution of Urban Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Country Total: 2010

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
All Ages	12,572,775	100.0	5,993,743	100.0	6,579,033	100.0	91.1
0 – 4	1,295,041	10.3	665,208	11.1	629,833	9.6	105.6
5 – 9	1,316,127	10.5	642,416	10.7	673,711	10.2	95.4
10 – 14	1,487,832	11.8	718,025	12.0	769,807	11.7	93.3
15 – 19	1,678,349	13.3	729,164	12.2	949,185	14.4	76.8
20 – 24	1,501,942	11.9	673,764	11.2	828,179	12.6	81.4
25 – 29	1,393,567	11.1	659,583	11.0	733,984	11.2	89.9
30 – 34	895,238	7.1	443,879	7.4	451,359	6.9	98.3
35 – 39	792,411	6.3	385,200	6.4	407,212	6.2	94.6
40 – 44	499,187	4.0	262,095	4.4	237,092	3.6	110.5
45 – 49	448,991	3.6	228,262	3.8	220,729	3.4	103.4
50 – 54	338,246	2.7	155,418	2.6	182,829	2.8	85.0
55 – 59	240,131	1.9	110,703	1.8	129,428	2.0	85.5
60 – 64	216,854	1.7	96,749	1.6	120,105	1.8	80.6
65+	468,858	3.7	223,277	3.7	245,581	3.7	90.9

Evidence suggested that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are greater among males than females, at higher ages this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. The sex ratios at early age below 5 years and the age groups 40-49 shows excess of males than females, while the reverse is true for the rest of other age groups.

Figure 3.1 Urban Population Pyramid - Country Total: 2009



3.4. Age Dependency Ratio of Urban Population

One important implication of the age structure can be explained by the concept of age dependency. Age dependency structure has an effect on the socio-economic development of a country. High age dependency ratio indicates the heavy burden on the working age population, as they have to support non-working population. All persons in the working age group do not actually participate in economic activities and also all persons outside these ages are not dependents. In spite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working age group provides a useful approximation to economic dependency burden.

The young, old and over all age dependency ratio by region and sex is given 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 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio.

Summary Table 3.3 Distribution of Urban Population by Region, Sex and Age Dependency Ratio:
2010

Regions and Sex	0 - 14	15 – 64	65+	All Ages	Age Dependency Ratio		
					Young	Old	Overall
Country –Total							
Total	4,099,001	8,004,917	468,858	12,572,775	51.2	5.9	57.1
Male	2,025,649	3,744,816	223,277	5,993,743	54.1	6.0	60.1
Female	2,073,351	4,260,101	245,581	6,579,033	48.7	5.8	54.4
Tigray							
Total	304,541	543,570	44,330	892,441	56.0	8.2	64.2
Male	153,922	234,723	20,255	408,900	65.6	8.6	74.2
Female	150,620	308,847	24,075	483,541	48.8	7.8	56.6
Affar							
Total	62,664	111,048	4,707	178,420	56.4	4.2	60.7
Male	33,361	50,911	2,603	86,875	65.5	5.1	70.6
Female	29,303	60,137	2,104	91,544	48.7	3.5	52.2
Amhara							
Total	755,261	1,473,828	104,188	2,333,277	51.2	7.1	58.3
Male	377,739	677,501	47,319	1,102,558	55.8	7.0	62.7
Female	377,522	796,327	56,869	1,230,718	47.4	7.1	54.5
Oromia							
Total	1,262,314	2,220,804	119,425	3,602,544	56.8	5.4	62.2
Male	619,436	1,054,797	56,140	1,730,373	58.7	5.3	64.0
Female	642,878	1,166,007	63,286	1,872,171	55.1	5.4	60.6
Somali							
Total	278,662	309,830	12,805	601,297	89.9	4.1	94.1
Male	145,055	156,151	5,233	306,438	92.9	3.4	96.2
Female	133,608	153,679	7,572	294,859	86.9	4.9	91.9
Benishangul-Gumuz							
Total	40,550	69,127	3,602	113,279	58.7	5.2	63.9
Male	18,786	33,761	2,004	54,550	55.6	5.9	61.6
Female	21,764	35,366	1,599	58,729	61.5	4.5	66.1
SNNPR							
Total	565,649	939,453	34,590	1,539,693	60.2	3.7	63.9
Male	284,208	455,202	16,982	756,393	62.4	3.7	66.2
Female	281,440	484,251	17,609	783,300	58.1	3.6	61.8
Gambella							
Total	37,510	48,893	769	87,172	76.7	1.6	78.3
Male	19,212	21,532	367	41,111	89.2	1.7	90.9
Female	18,297	27,361	402	46,061	66.9	1.5	68.3
Harari							
Total	28,136	65,481	5,114	98,731	43.0	7.8	50.8
Male	14,021	31,276	1,538	46,835	44.8	4.9	49.7
Female	14,116	34,205	3,576	51,896	41.3	10.5	51.7
Addis Ababa City Administration							
Total	692,794	2,081,104	129,988	2,903,886	33.3	6.2	39.5
Male	322,751	961,640	66,802	1,351,194	33.6	6.9	40.5
Female	370,043	1,119,464	63,185	1,552,693	33.1	5.6	38.7
Dire Dawa Administration							
Total	70,919	141,778	9,339	222,036	50.0	6.6	56.6
Male	37,158	67,322	4,035	108,515	55.2	6.0	61.2
Female	33,761	74,456	5,304	113,521	45.3	7.1	52.5

At country urban level, the young and old age dependency ratio, defined in the preceding page are estimated to be about 51.2 and 5.9 persons per 100, respectively. This means, there are about 51 young and 6 old persons who are supported by every 100 working age population. The highest dependency ratios, that is, the overall dependency ratios of 94.1 and young dependency ratio of 89.9 found in Somali Region. This means for every 100 persons in the productive age groups about 94 overall and 90 young persons are to be supported. This followed by Gamebella Region by 78.3 percent per 100 persons. Except in Benishangul-Gumuz and Harari regions, in the rest of other regions the age dependency ratio for male is higher than that of females. The old dependency ratio is, however, significantly higher in Tigary and Harari regions constituting 8.2 persons and 7.8 persons, respectively. The results should be cautiously interpreted as these measures are crude because they do not consider actual engagement in productive activities but calculated based on age category.

3.5. Average Household Size and Number of Persons per Household

Household characteristics affect the social and economic well being of the members of the household. Large household size is associated with crowding, which can lead to unfavorable health and economic conditions. In view of this data, household size and distribution of persons per households can sometimes be used as a proxy of crowdedness of population and is used to reflect that it has great implication to health and housing problems. Average household size defined as the ratio of population living in the households to that of the total number of households.

Summary Table 3.4 shows the distribution of average household size by region and sex of household. The average number of households is estimated to be about 4 persons in the urban parts of the country. An average household size is significantly higher in male headed households than in female headed households, i.e. 4.1 persons against 3.4 persons, respectively. Among regions, the average household size for Somali Region found to be the highest (4.6 persons per household) as compared to other regions, while the smallest household size is reported for Affar and Harari Regions (3.4 persons per household in both cases). Average household size of 4 persons and more is also reported for Addis Ababa City Administration, Somali, SNNP and Gamebella regions. Unanimously, in all regions except Gambella region average household size of male headed households is higher than that of female headed households.

Summary Table 3.4 Distribution of Average Household Size by Region and Sex of Head of Household: 2010

Region	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	Population Size	Household size	Average HH Size	Population Size	Household size	Average HH Size	Population Size	Household size	Average HH Size
Country Total	8,616,751	2,098,550	4.1	3,956,024	1,163,177	3.4	12,572,775	3,261,727	3.9
Tigray	558,133	141,031	4.0	334,308	114,564	2.9	892,441	255,595	3.5
Affar	134,651	36,245	3.7	43,769	16,187	2.7	178,420	52,432	3.4
Amhara	1,573,072	402,126	3.9	760,204	254,630	3.0	2,333,277	656,756	3.6
Oromia	2,577,449	630,419	4.1	1,025,094	310,159	3.3	3,602,544	940,578	3.8
Somali	412,540	85,216	4.8	188,756	45,830	4.1	601,297	131,045	4.6
Benishangul – Gumuz	89,009	23,302	3.8	24,270	9,322	2.6	113,279	32,623	3.5
SNNP	1,164,157	276,542	4.2	375,536	107,710	3.5	1,539,693	384,252	4.0
Gambella	47,475	12,363	3.8	39,697	9,576	4.1	87,172	21,939	4.0
Harari	62,676	18,164	3.5	36,055	11,227	3.2	98,731	29,391	3.4
Addis Ababa City Administration	1,852,098	436,893	4.2	1,051,788	262,968	4.0	2,903,886	699,862	4.1
Dire Dawa Administration	145,490	36,249	4.0	76,547	21,004	3.6	222,036	57,254	3.9

The number of households classified in to 1 up to 10 households which presented in Table 3.5. As observed from the above table, the highest share nearly half of the households occupy 3 persons and less per household. Harari, Affar, Benshangul Gumuz, Amhara and Dire Dewa regions reported more than half of the total households occupied less than 4 persons per household.

Summary Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Population of Urban Areas by Region and Number of Households: 2010

Region	Households		Household Size									
	No.	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Country Total	3,261,727	100	15.6	15.9	17.9	16.2	13.3	8.7	5.3	3.4	1.8	1.9
Tigray	255,595	100	18.9	18.0	19.8	14.4	12.8	7.0	4.1	3.2	1.3	0.4
Affar	52,432	100	18.5	18.5	20.4	17.7	10.1	8.5	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Amhara	656,756	100	16.6	18.6	19.2	16.6	12.7	7.1	4.9	2.3	1.1	0.8
Oromia	940,578	100	14.8	16.3	18.4	16.2	13.5	9.5	5.1	3.2	1.5	1.5
Somali Benishangul- Gumuz	131,045	100	17.6	11.3	13.2	11.3	13.9	8.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	7.7
SNNP	32,623	100	20.6	17.3	16.8	16.0	12.5	8.8	4.3	1.6	1.6	0.5
Gambella	384,252	100	15.0	14.8	15.8	17.1	12.9	9.9	6.3	4.4	1.7	2.1
Harari	21,939	100	17.4	13.3	17.1	16.5	13.1	7.4	6.6	2.6	2.9	3.1
Addis Ababa City Admini.	29,391	100	19.0	19.2	19.6	16.9	12.4	6.2	3.5	1.6	0.6	1.0
Dire Dawa Admini.	699,862	100	13.4	13.4	17.0	17.0	14.6	9.4	5.9	4.0	2.4	2.9
	57,254	100	18.5	15.1	18.2	14.7	10.6	8.0	5.9	3.9	1.6	3.4

3.6 Headship Rate of Urban Population

The headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of heads of households in the specific categories to that of the total population of the corresponding category. In this survey, a head of household is defined as any members of household who is recognized as a head by members of a household. The concept of headship rate is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot around which modern method of projecting households and families turns. Headship rate can be calculated for specific age, sex and marital status, region or other demographic variables.

In this sub-section, an attempt is made to examine the pattern of headship rate by region and sex. In general, male headship rate is higher than that of female headship rate in all urban areas of the regions reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume the role of chief bread winner in the households as well as they are assumed to be the ones who mainly bear responsibilities for family affairs, apart from domestic chores. As shown in Summary Table 3.6 the overall headship rate for urban areas of the country is about 26 percent of which female headship rate is about 18 percent and male headship rate is 35 percent, which fits to the general expectation. The highest headship rate is reported in Harari and Affar regions in which nearly one third of the population are playing the role of heads. The lowest headship rate observed in Somali Region is (21.8 percent).

Summary Table 3.6 Distribution of Headship Rate by Region and Sex: 2010

Region	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Heads	Headship Rate	Population	Heads	Headship Rate	Population	Heads	Headship Rate
Country Total	5,993,743	2,098,550	35.0	6,579,033	1,163,177	17.7	12,572,775	3,261,727	25.9
Tigray	408,900	141,031	34.5	483,541	114,564	23.7	892,441	255,595	28.6
Affar	86,875	36,245	41.7	91,544	16,187	17.7	178,420	52,432	29.4
Amhara	1,102,558	402,126	36.5	1,230,718	254,630	20.7	2,333,277	656,756	28.1
Oromia	1,730,373	630,419	36.4	1,872,171	310,159	16.6	3,602,544	940,578	26.1
Somali	306,438	85,216	27.8	294,859	45,830	15.5	601,297	131,045	21.8
Benishangul - Gumuz	54,550	23,302	42.7	58,729	9,322	15.9	113,279	32,623	28.8
SNNP	756,393	276,542	36.6	783,300	107,710	13.8	1,539,693	384,252	25
Gambella	41,111	12,363	30.1	46,061	9,576	20.8	87,172	21,939	25.2
Harari	46,835	18,164	38.8	51,896	11,227	21.6	98,731	29,391	29.8
Addis Ababa City Administration	1,351,194	436,893	32.3	1,552,693	262,968	16.9	2,903,886	699,862	24.1
Dire Dawa Administration	108,515	36,249	33.4	113,521	21,004	18.5	222,036	57,254	25.8

3.7 Educational Attainment of Urban Population

In the survey, information on literacy status and educational attainment were collected from every member of persons aged five years and over of the sampled households. A literate person was defined as one who has the ability of both reading and writing in at least one language, and educational attainment refers to highest grade completed for those who declare to be literate. In this survey high school/ secondary education not completed comprise those who have completed grade 9-11 in the old Curriculum and those who have completed grade 9 in the new devised curriculum. Respondents who have completed grade 10 in the new system and those who completed grade 12 in the old program are separately shown as "High school/secondary education completed". Those respondents who completed the Diploma or Degree program are categorized as Diploma and above.

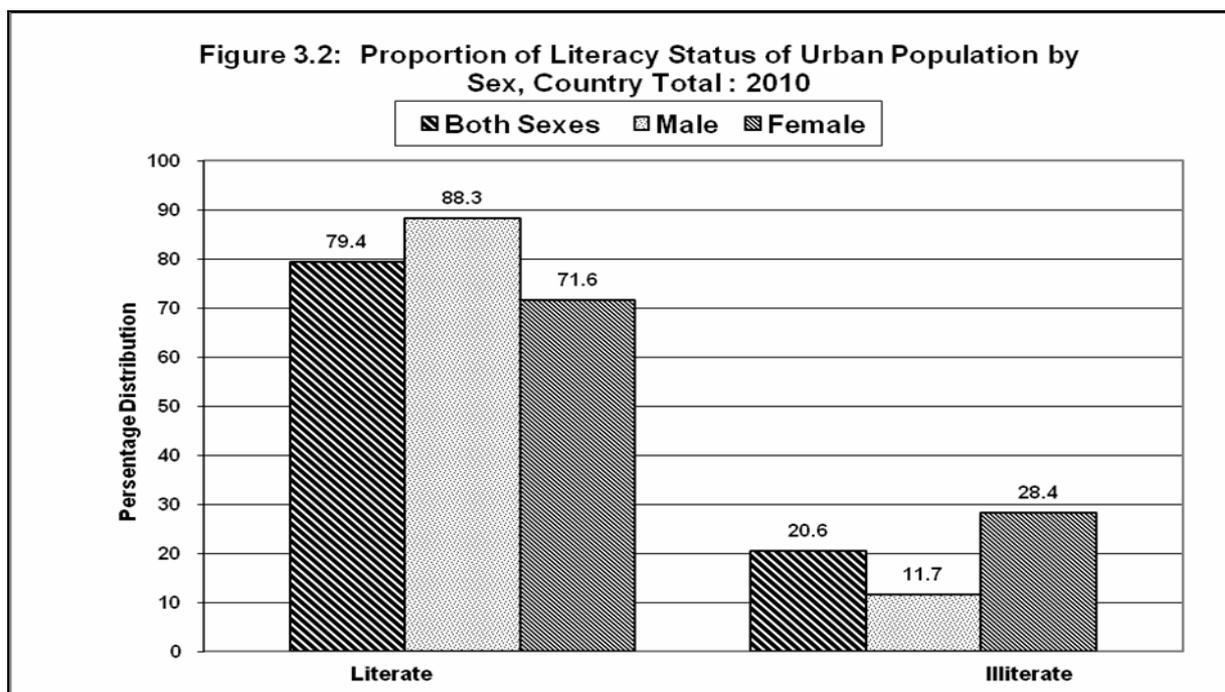
The data in Summary Table 3.7 presents the distribution of urban population by sex and education attainment. The categories of levels of education include Non formal, Grades 1-8, High school/Secondary education not completed, High School/Secondary education completed, TVET 10+1,10+2, Preparatory grade 11 and grade 12, Certificate, Diploma /10+3/ and Above. This classification is made in consultation with the Ministry of Education and takes care of the new revised educational structure in the country.

Summary Table 3.7 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Educational Attainment- Country Total: 2010

Educational Attainment	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Literate	7,911,275	100.0	4,135,773	100.0	3,775,501	100.0
Non-Formal	158,170	2.0	92,011	2.2	66,158	1.8
Grade 1-8	4,264,896	53.9	2,080,415	50.3	2,184,481	57.9
High School/Secondary Education Not Completed	884,268	11.2	474,284	11.5	409,984	10.9
High School/Secondary Education Completed	1,311,954	16.6	720,279	17.4	591,674	15.7
TVET 10+1 & 10+2	112,928	1.4	49,356	1.2	63,573	1.7
Preparatory 11 and 12	138,381	1.7	80,380	1.9	58,001	1.5
Certificate	73,967	0.9	30,793	0.7	43,174	1.1
Diploma & Above	962,509	12.2	605,301	14.6	357,208	9.5
Not Stated	4,202	0.1	2,954	0.1	1,248	0.0

The overall educational composition of the total urban literate population shows that substantially higher proportion (53.9 percent) attaining primary education (Grade 1-8). On the other hand, those who are at the level of 'high school/secondary education completed' constituted 16.6 percent of the total literate population. Literate female population tends to concentrate at the lowest levels of education than their male counterparts. For instance the proportion of those who completed grade 1-8 is 57.9 percent for females and 50.3% for males, where as females with diploma and above constitutes 9.5 percent against 14.6 percent for the males.

The literacy status of the surveyed urban population aged 10 years and over by region and sex. Accordingly, 79.4 percent were found to be literate and 20.6 percent were illiterate. Consistent with previous survey results, the proportion of literates among the males (88.3 percent) is higher than that of the females (71.6 percent). The lowest proportion of illiterate has been observed for males (11.7 percent) against (28.4 percent) for females (See Figure 3.2).



The proportion of literate population in urban areas of the country was found to be 77.9 percent in October 2003 survey, 78.8 percent in may 2009 survey and 79.4 percent in May 2010, showing very small improvement over the last six years (See also Analytical Report of October 2003 and May 2009)

According to the results of the data, Addis Ababa City Administration, Harari, SNNP and Oromia regions stood on the top in terms of proportion of literate population, with more than 80 percent. These are closely followed by Tigray Region (78.6 percent). A significant proportion of illiterate persons were found in Somali and Affar regions 40.9 percent and 30.7 percent, respectively.

Summary Table 3.8 Proportion of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region, Sex and Literacy Status: 2010

Region	All Persons			Literacy Status					
				Literate			Illiterate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Country Total	9,961,607	4,686,119	5,275,488	79.4	88.3	71.6	20.6	11.7	28.4
Tigray	693,801	309,950	383,850	78.6	90.2	69.2	21.4	9.8	30.8
Affar	136,347	64,650	71,697	69.3	80.1	59.5	30.7	19.9	40.5
Amhara	1,857,868	855,785	1,002,083	73.2	84.2	63.8	26.8	15.8	36.2
Oromia	2,794,009	1,337,459	1,456,550	80.5	89.0	72.7	19.5	11.0	27.3
Somali	406,824	205,193	201,630	59.1	72.8	45.1	40.9	27.2	54.9
Benshangul-Gumuz	88,173	43,157	45,016	73.8	81.7	66.2	26.2	18.3	33.8
SNNP	1,191,305	575,571	615,734	82.7	89.9	76.0	17.3	10.1	24.0
Gambella	60,817	27,537	33,280	75.0	86.1	65.9	25.0	13.9	34.1
Harari	80,946	37,614	43,332	83.0	93.8	73.7	17.0	6.2	26.3
Addis Ababa City Admini.	2,476,443	1,145,218	1,331,225	85.9	92.5	80.1	14.1	7.5	19.9
Dire Dawa Admini.	175,076	83,986	91,090	75.1	85.2	65.8	24.9	14.8	34.2

3.8 Training Status of Urban Population

Training increases the chance of getting employment and develops productivity of workers. In this survey, every member of the household aged 10 years and over was asked to state whether he/she had any kind of training, i.e., professional, vocational or technical, regardless of the duration of training. Those persons who took any sort of training and had received a certificate or diploma are considered as trained but those who do not have any certified training are described as not trained.

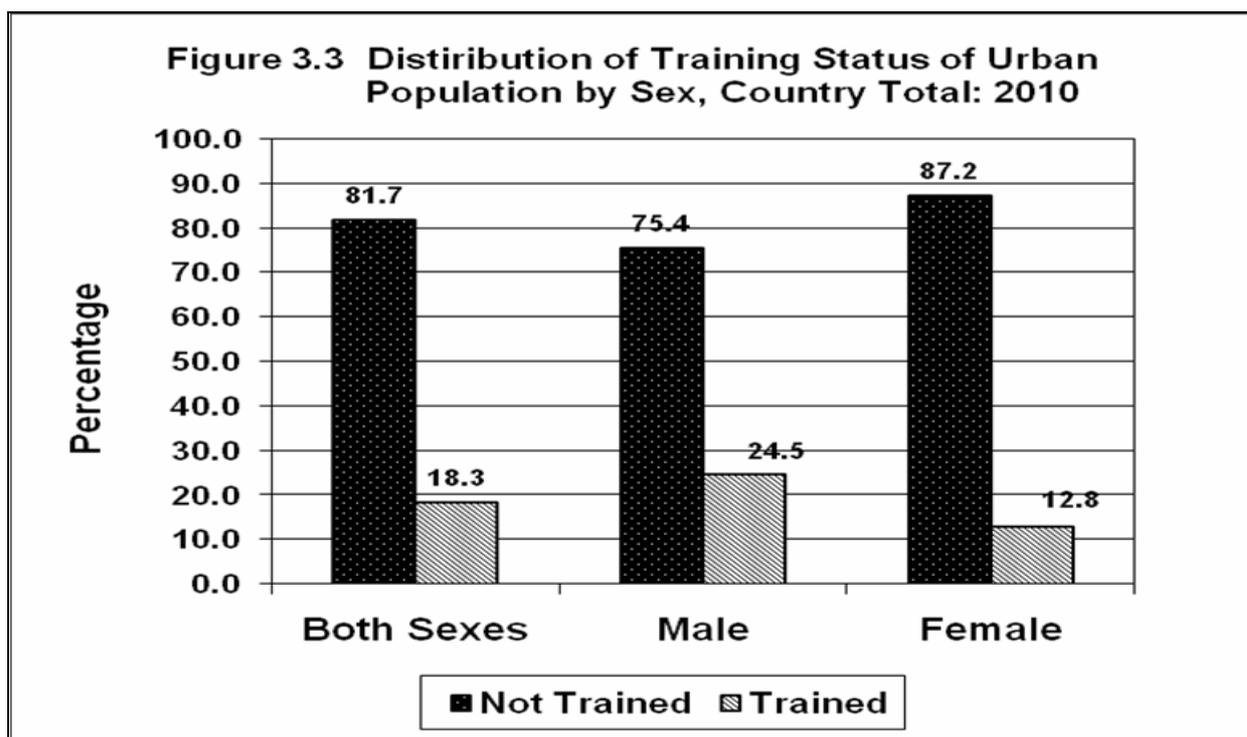
Summary Table 3.9 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region, Sex and Training Status: 2010

Region	All Persons			Training Status					
				Not Trained			Trained		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
CountryTotal	9,961,607	4,686,119	5,275,488	81.7	75.4	87.2	18.3	24.5	12.8
Tigray	693,801	309,950	383,850	82.4	74.5	88.8	17.6	25.5	11.2
Affar	136,347	64,650	71,697	88.3	83.8	92.4	11.7	16.2	7.6
Amhara	1,857,868	855,785	1,002,083	84.4	78.7	89.4	15.6	21.3	10.6
Oromia	2,794,009	1,337,459	1,456,550	84.5	78.5	90.1	15.5	21.5	9.9
Somali	406,824	205,193	201,630	92.0	87.3	96.8	8.0	12.7	3.2
Benshangul-Gumuz	88,173	43,157	45,016	84.6	79.1	89.9	15.4	20.9	10.1
SNNP	1,191,305	575,571	615,734	83.0	77.4	88.1	17.0	22.6	11.9
Gambella	60,817	27,537	33,280	87.3	81.2	92.3	12.7	18.7	7.7
Harari	80,946	37,614	43,332	79.0	69.2	87.5	20.9	30.8	12.4
Addis Ababa City Admini.	2,476,443	1,145,218	1,331,225	73.3	66.2	79.4	26.6	33.7	20.5
Dire Dawa Administration	175,076	83,986	91,090	81.6	73.9	88.7	18.4	26.1	11.3

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

Summary Table 3.9 presents the training status of urban population aged ten years and over by region and sex. Out of the total urban population aged 10 years and over, about 18.3 percent were described as trained, while predominately higher proportions, i.e., 81.7 percent as not trained.

Further classification of the trained population by sex reveals that the proportion of trained males (24.5 percent) are almost double than that of the trained females (12.8 percent). The proportion of trained population by sex in all regions shows the same pattern of males exceeding females. Among regions, the proportion of trained persons is highest for Addis Ababa City Administration (26.6 percent) followed by Harari Region (20.9 percent). On the other hand, the lowest proportion of trained persons are reported in Somali and Affar regions (8.0 percent and 11.7 percent), respectively (See also Figure 3.3).



The proportion of trained persons in urban areas of the country was found to be 12.3 percent in October 2003 survey, 16.7 percent in May 2009 survey and 18.3 percent in May 2010 survey, showing slight improvement over the last seven years.

3.9 Marital Status of Urban Population

The survey has collected data on the marital status of urban population aged 10 years and over. Marital status was classified into six major groups, i.e., never married or single, married, divorced, separated, widowed and live together. Married person is a person who is living together as a couple bonded by any kind of marital engagement, i.e., whether legal, religious or traditional at the time of the survey. Divorced person is a person who had been married but whose marital engagement was dissolved before the date of interview, while separated persons are considered as those temporarily separated but did not dissolve their engagement. A person who has not remarried after the death of a spouse is considered as widowed. The marital status of living together refers to a person who do not have any legal, religious or traditional marital engagement but live together irrespective of whether they have children or not.

Summary Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Marital Status and Region: 2010

Sex and Region	All Persons		Marital Status						
	No.	%	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Live Together	Not Stated
Country Total									
Both sexes	9,961,607	100.0	50.9	37.1	4.4	5.8	1.4	0.4	0.0
Male	4,686,119	100.0	56.6	38.8	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
Female	5,275,488	100.0	45.8	35.5	6.6	9.7	1.9	0.4	0.0
Regions									
Tigray	693,801	100.0	47.5	36.4	7.2	6.7	1.8	0.4	-
Affar	136,347	100.0	40.7	45.2	5.1	7.1	1.8	0.1	-
Amhara	1,857,868	100.0	46.8	39.1	7.1	6.0	0.9	0.2	-
Oromiya	2,794,009	100.0	49.3	39.1	4.0	5.8	1.5	0.4	0.0
Somali	406,824	100.0	50.4	39.2	2.6	6.1	1.5	0.1	-
Benishangul-Gumuz	88,173	100.0	44.2	44.5	5.2	4.6	1.4	0.1	0.0
SNNP	1,191,305	100.0	53.3	37.1	3.1	4.3	1.1	1.0	-
Gambella	60,817	100.0	45.6	40.2	3.0	6.1	4.2	0.9	-
Harari	80,946	100.0	43.7	39.9	5.0	9.3	1.6	0.6	-
Addis Ababa City Administration	2,476,443	100.0	56.8	32.2	3.1	6.1	1.4	0.4	-
Dire Dawa Administration	175,076	100.0	49.4	35.9	4.7	7.5	2.2	0.2	-

Summary Table 3.10 above presents the percentage distribution of the marital status of respondents aged 10 years and over by sex and region. The result indicates that 50.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and over residing in urban areas are never married. About 37.1 percent are married, while about 11.6 percent of the population has once been in marriage but dissolved permanently or temporarily through a divorce, separation or death of spouse.

The data among sexes revealed that 56.6 percent of males and 45.8 percent of females are never married, 38.8 percent of the males and 35.5 percent of the females are married, while about 4.3 percent of the males and 18.2 percent of the females are divorced, separated or widowed.

Furthermore, it is observed that the proportion of single is highest (56.8 percent) in Addis Ababa City Administration followed by SNNP and Somali regions (53.3 percent and 50.4 percent), respectively. The proportion of divorce was found to be highest in Tigray Region (7.2 percent) followed by Amhara Region (7.1 percent), whereas, regarding separated persons the highest proportion is reported in Harari region (9.3 percent) followed by Dire Dawa administration and Affar regions (7.5 percent and 7.1 percent), respectively.

Notice:

Note that this analytical report presents the key findings and summary tables from different survey results that have been conducted by CSA since 2003. Comparison of the latest May 2010 survey results with that of the previous survey results has been made in the subsequent chapters. The detailed information on 2010 survey results are also provided in the statistical report entitled "the 2010 Urban, Employment Unemployment Survey", Statistical Bulletin Number 499, which was published in November 2010.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the economic activity of urban population. In this survey, information was collected on economic activities or participation of all persons aged five years and over. However, for the purpose of measuring the economic activity status of the population, the analysis in this analytical report is based on the population aged ten years and over which is divided into broad categories of economically active and non active population.

The 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey administered detailed labour force questions to measure the economic activity status in urban areas of the country. This analytical report focuses on the comparison of economic activity rate of the population over time based on different survey results that has been conducted by CSA which includes:

- a) Economic activity rates of the population and reasons for not being economically active during the last seven days for those who were not active;
- b) Economic activity rates of the population during the last twelve months;
- c) The distribution of population aged ten years and over by economic dependency ratios.

The 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey followed the ILO international standard definitions of economic and non-economic activities. The concept of economic activity as adopted by the 13th International Conference on Labour Statistics (ICLS,1982) is defined in terms of the production of goods and/or services that falls within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990). Accordingly, in this report economic activity or productive activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own uses are also considered as economic activities. These include production of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, mining and quarrying), for own consumption; processing of primary products by the producers themselves;

production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or social organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. The practical activities of apprentices are also considered as economic activities. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children are not considered to be economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services are classified as non-economic activities.

4.2 Data Collection Approaches of the Economically Active and Non-active Population

In the 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey, the two approaches were used in the collection of data on economic activity status, that is, current and usual activity status approaches. The main difference of these two approaches is the length of the reference period. The current activity status approach measures the economic activity based on a short reference period of seven days before the date of interview. Whereas the usual activity status approach, measures the economic activity based on the long reference period of six months prior to the date of interview.

In the rural areas to capture the seasonal variations i.e. the slack and peak periods in the agricultural activities, a longer reference period (i.e. usual status approach) is found to be more appropriate to determine the overall economic activity status of the rural population. In urban areas, the activities are relatively less affected by seasonal variations and hence shorter reference period or the current status approach was found to be more convenient. Therefore, except in this chapter, the consecutive V and VI chapters present only the results of the current status approach to measure the economic activity status.

4.2.1 Current Activity Status Approach

In the current activity status approach a series of inquiries related to engagement in economic activity, seeking and availability to work, reason for not being seeking or available to work, etc., were administered to determine the economic activity status of the population during the reference week or the last seven days. Based on these

questions, those population aged ten years and over are used to divide into the three mutually exclusive categories: employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force. The employed and the unemployed population together make up the labour force or the currently economically active population. The third category represented the population, not currently active, that is, those who neither engaged nor available to furnish their labour were considered as economically non active population.

The employed population based on the current activity status approach consists:

- i) Those who were engaged in productive activity at least for four hours during the seven days prior to the date of interview;
- ii) Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but who were temporarily absent from work (i.e. those who were not at work or worked less than four hours) for various reasons such as illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lockout, and seasonality of work, annual leave, temporarily closure of establishment were also considered as employed. For the detailed information please refer the 2010 UEUS, Statistical Bulletin Number 499, published in Novemeber, 2010.

The currently unemployed population, which will be defined in detail in Chapter VI, consists of persons without work but looking for work or available and ready to work if any job is found during the reference period of the coming one month. The reference period of the coming one month refers to the survey week plus the consecutive three weeks. Note that a person who is looking for work but engaged in productive activity during the reference period is recorded as employed but not as unemployed.

4.2.2 Usual Activity Status Approach

The usual activity status approach refers to all persons aged ten years and over whether they were engaged in productive activities during most of the previous six months. Those who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period were classified as usually employed. In the cases of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to classify them in the usually employed category if they have worked during most of the main agricultural seasons of the reference period. Persons who responded that they were not engaged in productive work were further asked the reasons why they were not so engaged during most of the six months prior to the

survey date. Those who were not working during most of the reference period and looking for work or available and ready

to work considered as usually unemployed. The usually employed and the usually unemployed persons together make up the usually economically active population. On the other hand, those who were not engaged in productive activity during most of the last six months for the following reasons such as engaged in homemaking activities, attending education, illness, old age/pensioned etc. are classified as population not usually economically active or non-active.

4.3. Economically Active and Activity Rate

This section presents the size of the economically active and activity rate for the latest survey of May 2010. For the purpose of comparison, the activity rate of the previous Urban Employment and Unemployment survey (i.e., October 2003, April 2004, April 2006 and May 2009) results are also presented in following sub section. The economic activity rates are relatively a good indicator about the economic condition of an area at a given period of time. The economic activity rate or labour force participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the economically active plus the non-active population.

4.3.1. Major Findings of Economic Activity Rate Based on the Current and Usual Activity Status Approach

According to May 2010 Survey results, the total labour force /economically active population/ of urban areas of the country as measured using the current activity status approach is estimated to be 5,914,979. This gives an activity rate of about 59.4 percent, which is greater than the activity rate observed for the surveys conducted in October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006 and a little less than May 2009. At country urban level, in all surveys, the activity rates of males are greater than females.

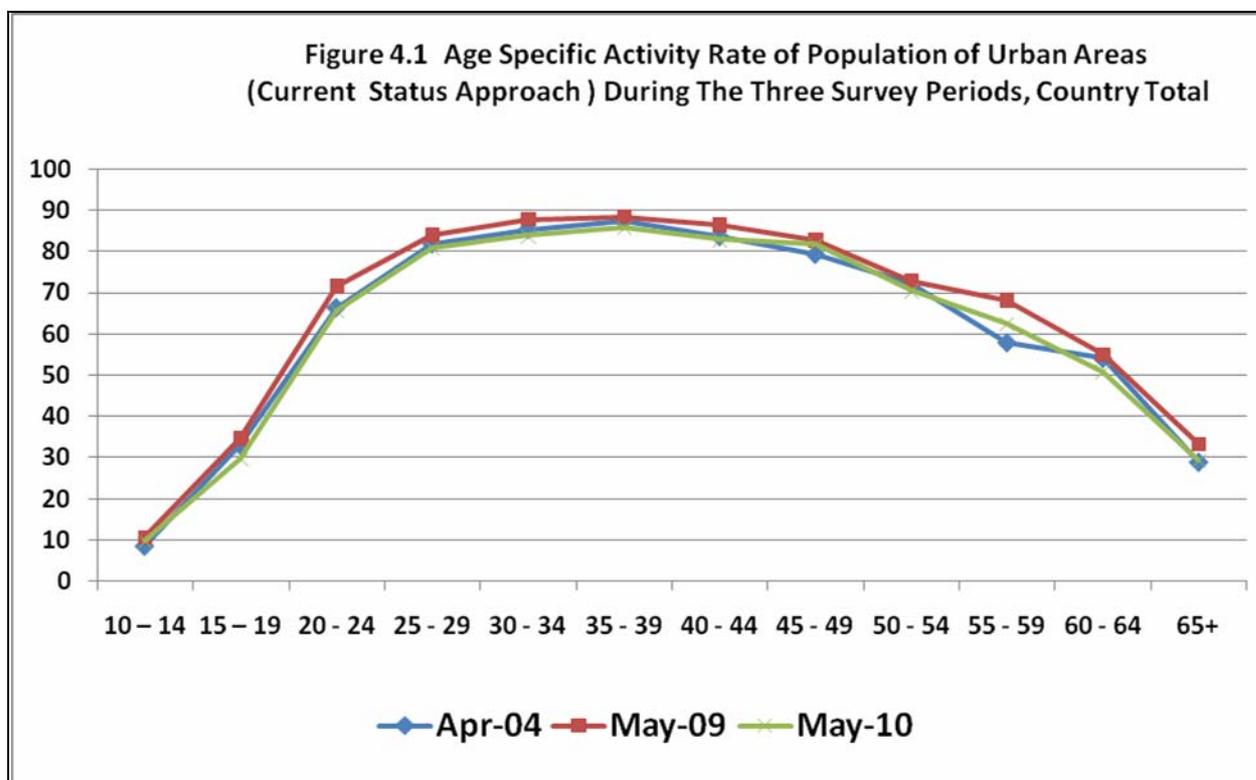
Regarding the relationship between age and activity rate shows a curve linear association for all the three survey periods. The figure exhibits, low and increasing labour force participation of persons at a younger ages and high and relatively stable for middle age (between age group 30-44 years) and then after a steady decline at older age groups. The lowest activity rates were observed in the age group bellow 10 - 19 years and above 65 years (See Figure 4.1).

Summary Table 4.1 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group Sex and, Activity Rate (Current and Usual Status Approach), During the Five Survey Periods, Country Total

Age Group and Sex	Economic Activity Rate											
	Current Activity Status Approach						Usual Activity Status Approach					
	Oct. 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		Oct. 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
					Rate	Economic-ally Active					Rate	Economic-ally Active
All Ages												
Total	57.9	55.2	58.6	59.7	59.4	5,914,979	53.1	50.8	56.8	56.9	56.2	5,594,151
Male	62.9	61.2	66.1	67.2	65.7	3,079,586	61.6	59.2	64.9	65.7	64.1	3,001,973
Female	53.6	49.9	52.2	53.1	53.7	2,835,393	45.6	43.4	50.1	49.2	49.1	2,592,179
10 – 14												
Total	10.2	8.6	13.1	10.8	9.9	147,427	9.2	7.5	12.0	10.5	9.7	143,895
Male	10.2	7.9	15.4	10.7	10.1	72,605	10.0	7.0	14.2	10.2	10.0	71,450
Female	10.2	9.1	11.1	10.9	9.7	74,822	8.6	8.0	10.1	10.6	9.4	72,446
15 – 19												
Total	36.1	33.0	37.7	34.7	32.1	538,795	33.3	27.5	35.7	33.1	29.6	495,959
Male	33.0	29.4	36.3	33.8	29.3	213,884	34.0	26.0	35.1	33.0	26.8	195,476
Female	38.8	36.0	38.7	35.4	34.2	324,911	32.7	28.7	36.1	33.2	31.7	300,483
20 – 24												
Total	71.0	66.3	71.2	71.6	70.9	1,065,196	63.5	59.6	69.0	67.6	65.6	984,758
Male	71.1	67.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	497,959	69.4	64.3	74.4	72.4	70.9	477,589
Female	71.0	65.4	67.6	69.0	68.5	567,237	58.4	55.5	64.4	63.6	61.2	507,169
25 – 29												
Total	84.9	81.7	82.5	84.0	85.8	1,195,449	75.6	76.0	80.5	79.7	80.7	1,125,171
Male	91.4	91.2	91.5	92.7	92.8	612,159	88.6	89.4	90.7	91.1	90.8	599,002
Female	79.5	73.6	74.8	76.5	79.5	583,290	65.1	64.5	71.6	69.8	71.7	526,169
30 – 34												
Total	89.1	85.2	87.6	87.9	88.2	789,757	82.5	80.5	85.8	83.7	83.8	750,167
Male	96.2	94.9	97.2	96.7	95.0	421,641	94.2	94.3	96.3	94.9	93.4	414,760
Female	81.3	75.1	77.9	78.3	81.6	368,116	69.8	66.1	75.1	71.4	74.3	335,406
35 – 39												
Total	88.2	87.3	86.7	88.4	89.1	706,217	81.9	82.2	85.2	85.2	85.7	678,735
Male	97.5	97.1	96.8	96.8	97.3	374,636	94.6	95.8	95.9	96.1	95.9	369,396
Female	79.6	78.1	78.5	80.4	81.4	331,581	70.1	69.2	76.5	74.8	76.0	309,339
40 – 44												
Total	86.9	83.5	83.8	86.4	86.5	431,612	81.5	79.4	82.5	84.0	82.8	413,142
Male	95.8	95.6	95.5	96.6	97.4	255,349	93.7	94.5	95.3	95.7	96.0	251,661
Female	78.4	71.0	73.0	75.2	74.3	176,262	69.8	63.9	70.6	71.1	68.1	161,481
45 – 49												
Total	79.7	79.2	82.0	82.8	85.3	383,155	74.7	76.1	81.1	80.2	81.8	367,212
Male	96.4	94.6	96.6	96.7	97.3	221,989	93.8	94.0	96.1	95.8	96.3	219,866
Female	63.8	66.1	70.5	69.2	73.0	161,166	56.5	60.8	69.3	65.1	66.8	147,346
50 – 54												
Total	74.2	72.0	73.9	73.0	73.5	248,663	70.0	69.5	72.3	69.7	70.4	238,165
Male	92.9	92.7	95.8	92.4	93.0	144,607	90.7	90.1	93.9	90.5	90.7	140,970
Female	58.2	54.0	57.5	58.1	56.9	104,056	52.3	51.6	56.1	53.6	53.2	97,195

Summary Table 4.1 (Cont'd)

Age Group and Sex	Economic Activity Rate											
	Current Activity Status Approach						Usual Activity Status Approach					
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
					Rate	Economically Active					Rate	Economically Active
55 – 59												
Total	67.4	57.8	68.5	68.2	65.1	156,226	64.5	54.6	66.4	65.1	62.4	149,953
Male	83.6	80.0	88.1	90.2	85.5	94,660	80.2	76.5	85.1	85.8	83.7	92,671
Female	50.8	38.3	50.7	49.9	47.6	61,566	48.4	35.4	49.5	47.8	44.3	57,282
60 – 64												
Total	50.3	54.0	57.2	55.1	52.4	113,672	47.2	51.4	55.8	50.9	50.8	110,156
Male	74.2	76.4	77.0	80.0	76.0	73,503	69.4	72.9	75.0	75.8	74.9	72,509
Female	32.9	34.3	41.5	34.2	33.4	40,169	31.1	32.5	40.4	30.0	31.3	37,647
65+												
Total	33.0	28.9	33.8	33.4	29.6	138,810	32.0	27.8	32.6	32.1	29.2	136,838
Male	48.5	42.7	50.8	51.0	43.3	96,594	47.0	41.6	48.1	48.9	43.3	96,623
Female	20.3	16.7	20.0	18.1	17.2	42,216	19.5	15.6	20.0	17.5	16.4	40,215



As can be seen from Summary Table 4.2, relatively higher activity rates based on the current activity status approach were observed in Addis Ababa City administration followed closely by Harari and Benishangul- Gumuz regions reported more than 60 percent each. The activity rate in SNNP and Oromia regions took the intermediate position and reported 59.5 percent and 58.9 percent, respectively. The lowest participation rate were observed in Somali Region (45.0 percent) followed by Affar Region (52.0 percent), respectively.

The size of the economically active population during the last six months prior to the survey date using usual activity status approach along with the corresponding activity rates by age group for the 2010 survey periods are also presented in Summary Table 4.1. The survey results show that there were 5,594,151 of a total labour force or economically active population at country urban level. The corresponding economic activity rate is 56.2 percent. Looking at the activity rates of regions during the last six months, the highest was reported for Addis Ababa City administration about (60.8 percent), followed by Harari Region (59.0 percent), while Somali Region has shown the lowest participation rate as compared to the other regions (41.3 percent). With regard to the difference by sex, in all surveys, male dominate over their female counterparts in terms of activity rate (See also Summary Table 4.2).

Summary Table 4.2 Activity Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex (Current and Usual status Approach), During the Five Survey Periods

Region and Survey Period	Economic Activity Rate					
	Current Activity Status Approach			Usual Activity Status Approach		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country Total						
October 2003	57.9	62.9	53.6	53.1	61.6	45.6
April 2004	55.2	61.2	49.9	50.5	58.9	43.0
April 2006	58.6	66.1	52.2	56.8	64.9	50.1
May 2009	59.7	67.2	53.1	56.9	65.7	49.2
May 2010	59.4	65.7	53.7	56.2	64.1	49.1
Tigray						
October 2003	48.8	51.0	47.1	46.6	49.7	43.9
April 2004	46.6	50.1	43.7	42.3	48.3	37.2
April 2006	51.4	58.1	45.9	47.8	55.2	41.9
May 2009	58.9	66.3	53.2	56.5	64.8	50.1
May 2010	56.5	62.7	51.5	53.4	61.6	46.8
Affar						
October 2003	65.2	69.8	60.8	56.3	65.0	47.6
April 2004	56.9	66.4	47.8	50.3	62.8	38.4
April 2006	56.0	65.0	47.9	55.2	64.5	46.9
May 2009	54.1	66.3	41.9	51.8	64.1	39.4
May 2010	52.0	62.4	42.7	49.7	61.1	39.4
Amhara						
October 2003	54.8	57.4	52.6	51.4	56.4	47.4
April 2004	52.4	54.6	50.6	48.0	51.7	44.9
April 2006	57.6	64.7	52.1	55.8	63.7	49.8
May 2009	59.9	67.3	53.6	56.4	65.9	48.5
May 2010	57.9	64.4	52.5	55.5	63.3	48.8
Oromia						
October 2003	55.9	60.1	51.8	51.4	60.5	42.6
April 2004	53.5	59.3	48.0	47.4	55.5	39.8
April 2006	58.6	66.1	52.0	56.9	64.9	49.8
May 2009	58.5	66.5	51.4	56.3	65.1	48.4
May 2010	58.9	65.2	53.2	55.7	63.4	48.6
Somali						
October 2003	56.8	62.3	51.2	52.1	60.4	43.7
April 2004	53.2	57.4	49.2	50.5	55.3	45.9
April 2006	49.5	54.7	44.3	48.2	54.3	42.1
May 2009	51.5	56.8	46.0	46.6	53.4	39.5
May 2010	45.0	53.3	36.5	41.3	50.0	32.5
Benishangul-Gumuz						
October 2003	52.3	59.3	45.4	46.8	56.6	37.1
April 2004	49.7	57.9	41.7	48.0	56.7	39.5
April 2006	62.4	71.9	54.2	63.3	72.0	55.6
May 2009	64.0	69.1	59.3	63.1	69.8	57.1
May 2010	61.5	68.8	54.5	58.2	67.7	49.0

Summary Table 4.2 Cont'd

Region and Survey Periods	Economic Activity Rate					
	Current Activity Status Approach			Usual Activity Status Approach		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
S.N.N.P.						
October 2003	59.5	63.4	55.7	54.2	61.9	46.8
April 2004	55.5	62.2	49.2	53.1	61.7	45.0
April 2006	58.4	65.9	51.5	56.6	64.8	49.0
May 2009	60.2	66.5	54.2	57.3	65.7	49.4
May 2010	59.5	66.3	53.1	56.7	64.8	49.1
Gambella						
October 2003	59.8	63.5	55.9	55.2	61.7	48.2
April 2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 2006	57.2	66.4	48.4	56.5	65.5	47.8
May 2009	55.6	62.2	49.6	48.0	58.1	39.0
May 2010	54.1	58.9	50.2	49.6	55.6	44.6
Harari Region						
October 2003	61.5	66.7	57.3	54.5	63.0	47.5
April 2004	57.4	60.6	54.6	53.5	59.2	48.4
April 2006	60.9	65.3	57.0	59.0	64.4	54.1
May 2009	61.4	67.8	55.8	58.6	66.1	52.1
May 2010	62.0	67.5	57.1	59.0	66.6	52.4
Addis Ababa City Administration						
October 2003	63.0	71.4	56.0	57.0	68.8	47.1
April 2004	60.5	69.5	52.7	56.0	68.3	45.3
April 2006	62.7	71.2	55.7	61.5	70.5	54.2
May 2009	62.3	70.5	55.1	59.7	69.0	51.8
May 2010	64.5	70.4	59.4	60.8	68.8	54.0
Dire Dawa Administration						
October 2003	62.9	64.7	61.4	54.2	59.9	49.2
April 2004	56.9	59.7	54.4	48.2	55.7	41.6
April 2006	59.5	64.1	55.8	58.3	63.5	54.0
May 2009	60.0	64.2	56.1	57.4	63.2	52.0
May 2010	58.3	63.2	53.7	52.1	59.1	45.6

4.4 Reasons for Not Being Economically Active

In this survey, persons are broadly categorized as active and non-active population as defined in section 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of this chapter, the former comprises employed and unemployed persons, while the latter consists of those neither employed nor unemployed or not in the labour force. Persons who were economically non-active or inactive (i.e., those who were not engaged and/or not available to be engaged in productive activities) were asked to state the main reasons for not participating in economic or productive activities. The size of the current non-active population aged 10 years and over as presented in Summary table 4.3 were 4,046,628 persons, who were economically non-active during the seven days prior to the survey week. The highest

share reported for females than males to be engaged in non-productive activities (i.e. 60.0 percent of females against 40 percent of males).

The majority (68.1 percent) of the economically non-active persons stated school attendance as a reason for inactivity during the last seven days prior to the survey date. i.e., being a student as a reason for their inactivity. Homemaking was found to be the second main reason (9.1 percent) for inactivity in urban areas of the country followed by Old age/pension (8.8 percent) and illness or injury (6.3 percent). Being student is more common reason among males (82.2 percent) than the females (58.7 percent). As expected; homemaking was more common reason for inactivity among females than males. Similar to the urban areas of the country figure, in all regions, more than half of the non-active was found to be students followed by homemakers. The proportions of homemakers is relatively higher among inactive persons of Affar and Somali regions.

Summary Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Economically Non-Active Population of Urban Areas by Region and Reason for not Being Active, during the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach - Country Total): 2010

Sex and Region	Total Non - active		Reason for Not Being Active									
			Home Makers	Pregnancy	Students	Injury/ Disabled	Illness	Too Young	Remittance	Pensioned/ Old age	Others	Not Stated
	No.	%										
Country Total												
Both Sexes	4,046,628	100.0	9.1	2.6	68.1	0.6	5.7	1.8	1.8	8.8	1.4	0.0
Male	1,606,533	100.0	0.6	-	82.2	0.7	4.8	2.1	1.0	7.7	0.8	0.0
Female	2,440,095	100.0	14.8	4.4	58.7	0.5	6.3	1.6	2.4	9.5	1.8	0.0
Regions												
Tigray	301,600	100.0	11.1	3.0	65.3	0.5	6.4	0.9	1.4	10.4	0.9	-
Afar	65,397	100.0	18.4	4.1	60.0	0.9	3.3	1.4	4.3	6.9	0.8	-
Amhara	781,295	100.0	10.2	1.9	67.7	0.8	6.3	1.4	1.5	9.4	0.8	-
Oromia	1,147,193	100.0	8.9	2.8	70.3	0.5	5.7	1.9	1.5	7.1	1.2	0.0
Somali	223,901	100.0	16.3	2.4	59.8	1.0	2.3	3.2	8.1	4.6	2.0	0.3
Benishangul-Gumuz	33,948	100.0	7.2	3.9	75.3	0.1	3.4	1.1	1.6	6.5	0.9	-
S.N.N.P.	482,826	100.0	6.3	2.5	77.2	0.8	4.4	2.0	1.6	4.2	1.0	-
Gambella	27,894	100.0	8.5	3.5	75.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.5	2.1	0.9	-
Harari	30,795	100.0	11.4	2.2	65.8	0.8	5.2	0.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	-
Addis Ababa City Administration	878,731	100.0	6.9	3.1	64.0	0.3	7.0	1.7	0.8	13.6	2.5	0.0
Dire Dawa Administration	73,047	100.0	8.6	1.1	63.2	0.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	10.4	1.8	-

4.5. Economic Dependency Ratio Based On the Current Activity Status Approach

All persons were not participating in economic activities. Thus, some of the population were not ready or available to work due to various reasons and they depend for their living on those who have already engaged or available to be engaged in productive activity. The ratio of persons in the dependent category to those of economically active groups provides a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The economic dependency ratio is defined as population not in the labour force (i.e., economically non active population aged ten years and over plus those children below ten years of age) to that of population in the labour force (Shryock, 1976).

Summary Table 4.4 presents economic dependency ratio by region and sex during the five survey periods. The 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey results show that the economic dependency ratio for both sexes at country level is 113. This means for each 100 economically active persons there are about 113 dependants to be supported in terms of food, clothing, health, education and the like. Except the 2009 survey results, this measure has shown a decline as compared to that of the previous similar surveys (121 in October 2003, 132 in April 2004 and 117 in April 2006). In all survey period, females were found to be more dependents as compared to male counterparts.

This summary Table further shows a marked difference between regions with regard to economic dependency ratio. The highest economic dependency burden in the year 2010 was found in Somali Region (229 dependent persons) followed by Gambella Region about (165 dependent persons and Affar Region (151 dependents). The lowest dependency ratio has been observed in Addis Ababa City Administration, which is about 82 dependents followed by Harari Region 97 dependents per 100 economically active persons. Somali and Tigray regions had the highest economic dependency ratio during the October 2003, April 2004 and April 2006 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey periods.

**Summary Table 4.4 Distribution of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Region,
Sex and Economic Dependency Ratio, During the Five Survey Periods**

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
Country Total	121	132	117	112	113	107	112	96	92	95	135	154	140	134	132
Tigray	168	179	148	118	128	165	163	124	102	110	170	194	173	134	144
Affar	94	124	131	138	151	78	92	101	95	115	111	166	168	207	199
Amhara	132	142	119	107	117	127	139	101	87	100	137	145	135	128	134
Oromia	131	142	125	122	119	116	119	102	100	98	147	169	149	148	142
Somali	158	183	199	206	229	143	176	174	180	180	177	191	229	241	301
Benshangul- Gumuz	153	162	113	107	109	122	121	89	95	84	193	217	140	119	139
S.N.N.P.	124	140	128	115	117	112	112	101	96	98	137	174	159	136	140
Gambella	133	-	138	159	165	124	-	105	137	153	143	-	182	185	176
Harari	104	113	103	101	97	93	106	90	87	84	116	120	117	116	110
Addis Ababa City Admini.	95	104	87	89	82	75	80	66	70	68	117	131	108	110	96
Dire Dawa Admini.	110	128	117	109	118	111	122	108	98	104	108	134	126	121	132

CHAPTER V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLY URBAN EMPLOYED POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

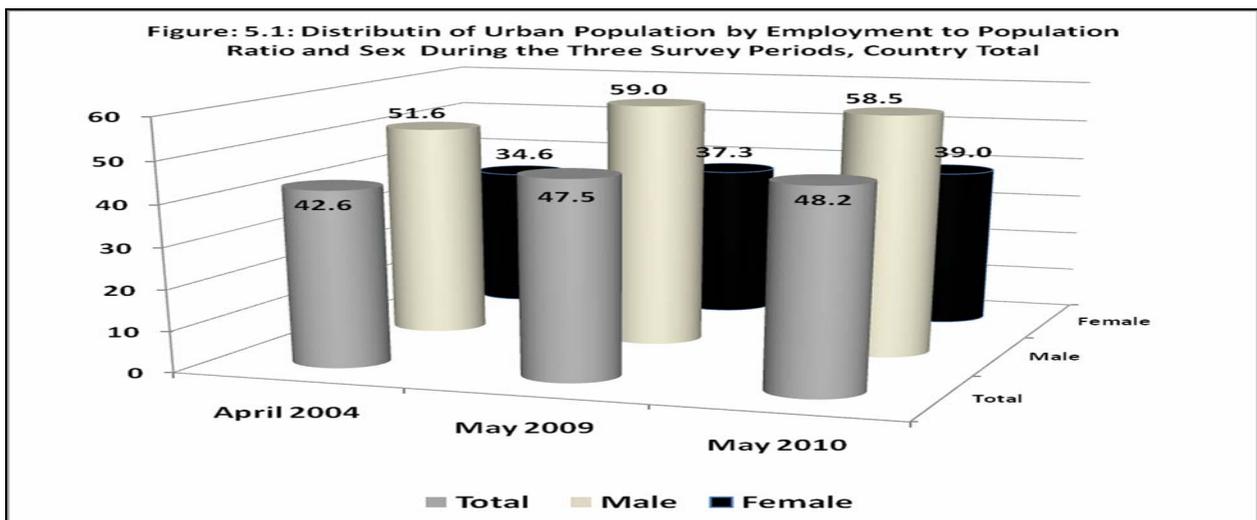
The previous chapter has defined the economically active population to be the sum of the employed and the unemployed population. This chapter presents major findings on the size, distribution and characteristics of the currently employed population based on the definition given in chapter IV. Accordingly, the employed population in the current status approach consists of those who were engaged in productive activity at least for four hours or more during the seven days prior to the date of the interview. Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but were absent from work (i.e., not at work or worked less than four hours) for various reasons were also considered as employed persons. In this chapter, some of the characteristics of the currently employed population will be presented.

The survey has collected data regarding the size and characteristics of the currently employed population. For the purpose of this analytical report, the following major information on employment were selected and presented in the subsequent sections, such as:

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

5.2 Employment to Population Ratio

According to the 18 Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) used by the ILO, Employment to Population Ratio is calculated as a percentage of total employed persons to that of the working age population aged ten years and over. High employment to population ratio means a large proportion of population is employed, while low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in productive activities, because they were either unemployed or out of the labour force. According to the data in Summary Table 5.1, the employment to population ratio for urban parts of the country in the year 2010 survey is reported to be 48.2 percent. This means, nearly half of the total population of urban areas of the country aged 10 years and over was working or engaged in productive activities during the reference period. The employment to population ratio for male is about 58.5 percent, which is significantly higher than the ratio for the females 39.0 percent. In 2010 survey periods, employment to population ratio for both sexes compared to that of the previous survey was increased by 0.7 percentage point. The increment for female was 1.7 percentage point as compared to that of the employment to population ratio of the 2009 survey results while that of the males decreased by 5 percentage points. Engagement in productive activity has shown an increasing trend i.e. from 43 percent in 2004 to 48 percent in the year 2010.



Apparently, in May 2010 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey, the highest employment to population ratio was reported for Benishangul-Gumuz, Harari and SNNP regions, in which more than half of their population engaged in productive activities, in that order. The lowest employment to population ratio is recorded for Somali Region about (39.0 percent).

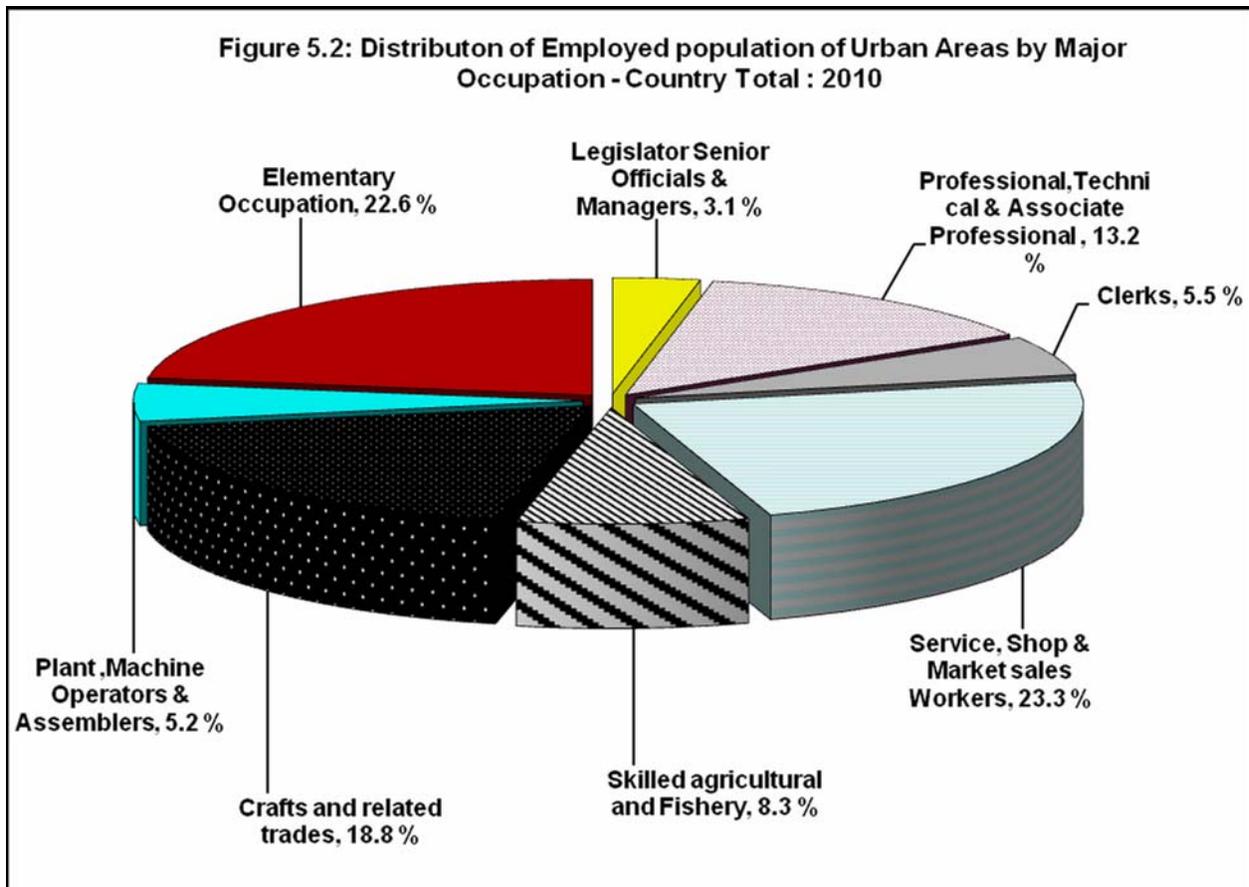
Summary Table 5.1 Employment to Population Ratio of Urban Areas by Region and Sex, During the Five Survey Periods

Region	Employment to Population Ratio																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Oct. 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		Oct. 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		Oct. 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
					Rate	Employed Population					Rate	Employed population					Rate	Employed Population
Country Total	42.7	42.6	48.8	47.5	48.2	4,798,467	51.8	51.6	58.5	59.0	58.5	2,739,770	34.7	34.6	40.7	37.3	39.0	2,058,697
Tigray	34.8	36.3	44.3	46.5	46.2	320,729	40.4	43.6	52.7	57.3	56.0	173,696	30.0	30.1	37.6	38.1	38.3	147,033
Affar	47.2	46.5	46.4	46.2	45.1	61,447	58.8	62.0	60.9	60.7	59.0	38,116	35.7	31.5	33.5	31.7	32.5	23,331
Amhara	42.9	42.6	51.6	50.6	48.9	907,587	48.3	47.8	59.8	62.0	58.6	501,590	38.6	38.4	45.4	41.0	40.5	405,998
Oromia	42.3	42.0	50.9	47.3	49.5	1,383,062	50.3	51.1	61.0	59.1	59.6	797,629	34.5	33.4	41.9	36.7	40.2	585,433
Somali	46.7	43.7	37.5	41.1	38.9	158,279	54.9	49.1	43.5	50.0	49.5	101,590	38.3	38.5	31.6	31.7	28.1	56,690
Benshangul-Gumuz	44.4	43.7	57.5	55.3	55.3	48,740	55.3	53.5	68.6	64.2	66.7	28,795	33.6	34.1	47.8	47.1	44.3	19,945
S.N.N.P	47.9	47.7	51.6	50.9	51.0	607,908	56.1	57.2	61.3	61.2	61.8	355,577	40.2	38.8	42.6	41.1	41.0	252,331
Gambella	53.9	-	50.8	46.0	47.3	28,753	61.1	-	63.4	57.8	54.1	14,901	46.4	-	38.8	35.3	41.6	13,852
Harari	44.7	44.8	51.7	52.5	52.5	42,491	54.4	51.6	57.2	62.3	62.7	23,574	36.6	38.7	46.8	44.0	43.7	18,917
Addis Ababa City Admni.	42.8	42.9	44.7	44.9	47.2	1,168,220	56.3	54.0	56.0	57.6	57.9	662,622	31.5	33.3	35.6	34.0	38.0	505,599
Dire Dawa Admin.	39.1	37.8	46.1	43.2	40.7	71,251	47.0	47.9	52.8	51.2	49.6	41,681	32.2	29.1	40.6	35.8	32.5	29,570

5.3 Occupation and Industry

In this survey, the currently employed persons were asked about the type of main activity (occupation) and major product or service of the establishment (industry) in which they were engaged during the survey reference period. The questions used to identify the type of occupation and industry, were left open ended so that they will be filled in with the fullest description and its code in the field. For those employed persons engaged in multiple activities, the activity that took the largest share of the respondents' time was taken as the main type of activity.

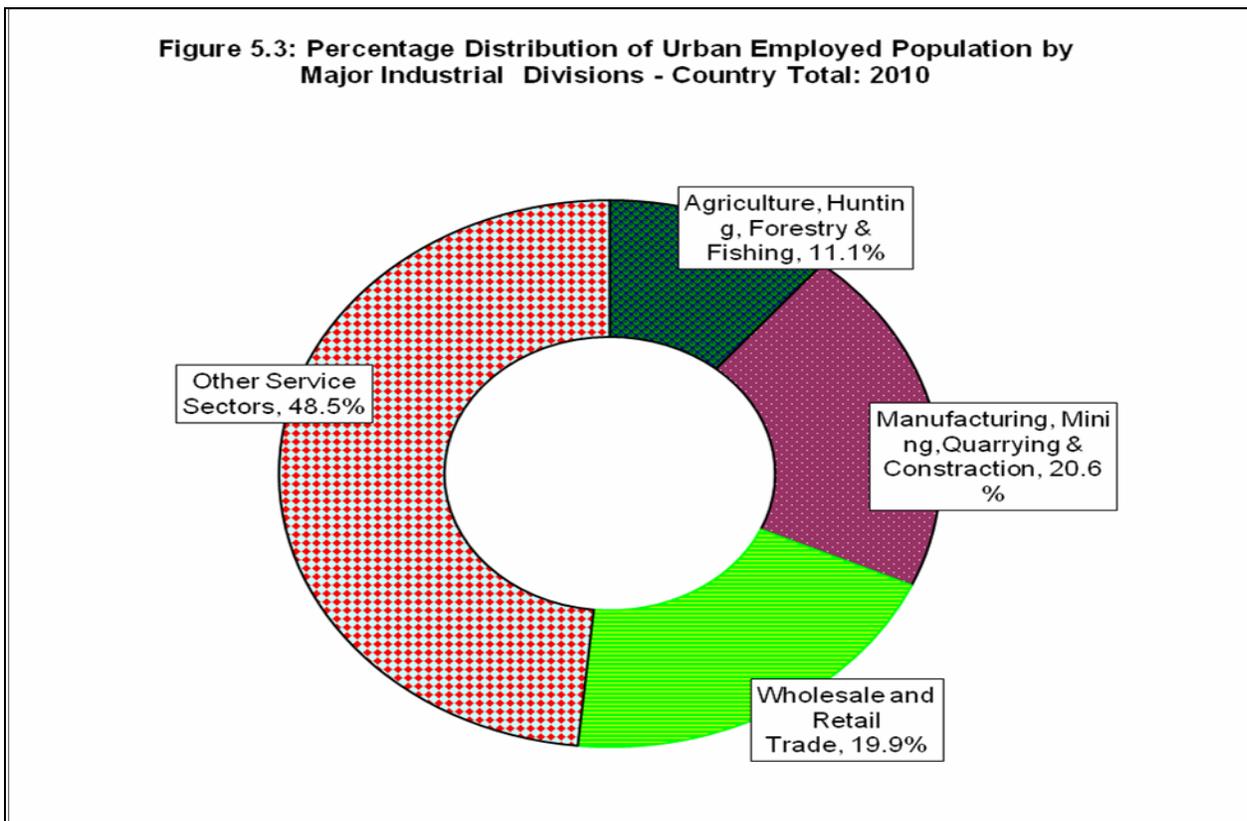
Responses of the type of occupation and industry of employed persons were coded in the field and further verified at the head office during data editing and coding stage, using the National Occupation and Industry Classification (NOIC) codebook. The NOIC codes were adopted from the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, 1990), taking into account the prevailing national socio-economic conditions. The NOIC uses a 3-digit coding system corresponding to 3 level classifications in successively finer detail. In the case of occupation, these levels referred as Major group, Sub-major group and Minor group. Similarly, in the case of industry, the levels are ordered as Major division, Sub-major division and Minor division. In the NOIC, the occupational classification was categorized into 9 major groups, 28 sub-major groups and 113 minor groups. Whereas, the industrial classification contains 13, 60, and 159 major, sub-major and minor divisions, respectively. Figure 5.1 below presents the distribution of the currently employed population of urban areas aged 10 years and over by major occupational groups at country level.



As observed from Figure 5.2 more than three- fifth of urban employed population of the country is engaged mainly in three equally major occupations, namely: service, shop and market sales workers about (23.3 percent), elementary occupation (22.6 percent), and craft and related trades (18.8 percent). Professionals together with technician and associate professionals make up 13.2 percent of the employed population. While the proportion of those who were working in legislation, senior officials and managers is reported the lowest share only 3.1 percent of the total urban employed population of the country.

Figure 5.3 shows the distribution of the urban employed population of the country aged 10 years and over by major industrial divisions. As expected, most urban employed population are absorbed by wholesale and retail trade about 20.0 percent and other service sectors covers 48.5 percent, which includes hotel and restaurant, public administration; education; other community, social and cultural and personal service in

private households and Health and social work; extra-territorial organizations; financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and real estate. Altogether the service sectors constituted about 68 percent. Manufacturing, mining quarrying and construction took the second position by about 21 percent. The lowest share only 11.0 percent contributed by agriculture and related activities in urban areas. As regards by sex females were more dominant than males in private households, health and social work, hotel and restaurant industrial division.



5.4. Status in Employment

Status in Employment of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. Status in Employment is classified into employee government, employee government parastatal, employee private organization, employee NGO's, domestic employees, other employees, self-employed, unpaid family worker, employer, apprentice, members of cooperatives and others.

The percentage distribution of urban employed population of the country by status in employment and sex is presented in Summary Table 5.2. At country urban level, the majority of employed population are self-employed (37.6 percent) followed by those employed by government 22.0 percent and private organization 19.3 percent. The paid employees altogether constitutes about 50.0 percent of the total working population. Paid employees consist of employees of government, government parastatal, private organization, NGO's and Domestic employees.

The data in Summary Table 5.2 also shows that males are dominant in paid employment except in domestic employees. The proportion of females who were unpaid family workers were almost two fold as compared to that of the males.

The proportion of paid employees found in May 2010 was almost equal as compared to the previous survey results of April 2009. However, the proportions of self employed have shown slight decline.

Summary Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged ten Years And Over by Sex and Status in Employment, During the Five Survey Periods-Country Total

Sex and Survey Periods	Total Employed Population		Status in Employment										
			Paid employees					Self Employed	Unpaid Family Workers	Employer	Members of Cooperatives	Apprentice and Others	Not Stated
	Gov't Employees	Gov't Prastitatal	Private Organization Employees	NGO's Employees	Domestic Employees								
No.	%												
Both Sexes													
Oct. 2003	2,858,031	100.0	18.3	2.1	15.6	1.9	9.9	42.0	8.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.0
April 2004	2,854,322	100.0	19.4	2.1	16.5	2.0	9.5	41.3	7.2	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0
April 2006	3,836,812	100.0	17.1	1.7	18.2	1.9	6.5	41.8	10.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4
May 2009	4,547,266	100.0	19.8	2.0	19.3	2.7	6.7	38.7	7.6	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.2
May 2010	4,798,467	100.0	20.3	1.6	19.3	1.8	7.0	37.6	8.6	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.0
Male													
Oct. 2003	1,628,529	100.0	21.9	2.4	19.7	2.4	4.6	39.9	7.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.0
April 2004	1,625,559	100.0	22.8	2.5	20.6	2.5	3.7	39.9	5.2	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.0
April 2006	2,099,626	100.0	20.4	2.0	21.8	2.3	1.6	40.5	7.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.5
May 2009	2,646,375	100.0	22.1	2.3	22.4	3.0	2.6	37.8	5.9	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.2
May 2010	2,739,770	100.0	22.7	1.8	21.9	2.0	2.7	37.6	6.5	0.6	1.5	2.6	0.0
Female													
Oct. 2003	1,229,502	100.0	13.6	1.7	10.1	1.2	17.1	44.8	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
April 2004	1,228,763	100.0	14.8	1.5	11.1	1.3	17.1	43.2	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
April 2006	1,737,186	100.0	13.2	1.3	13.8	1.4	12.4	43.4	12.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3
May 2009	1,900,891	100.0	16.6	1.7	15.0	2.4	12.3	40.0	9.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.4
May 2010	2,058,697	100.0	17.0	1.3	15.9	1.4	12.6	37.6	11.4	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.0

5.5 Number of Hours Worked

Due to the absence of standard working hours and irregular nature of working days in the informal sectors or in the self employment, data collection and getting accurate data on hours of work was found to be difficult. In addition, the reliability of the data collection is likely to be affected due to memory lapse and lack of knowledge or information about the concepts of time on the part of the respondents. Thus, considering the inherent data collection problem on hours of work, which is a common problem mainly in developing countries, the figures presented in these tables should be regarded as indicative rather than the true levels of intensity of work.

Despite these, the 2010 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey 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 is used to classify whether the respondents is employed or not based on the given minimum criteria i.e. the number of hours worked. As described in Chapter IV, persons who worked at least four hours or more, and those who were not working or worked less than 4 hours 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 inactivity. The second objective of including questions on number of hours worked was to gather data on the intensity of work among the employed population. According to the resolution concerning statistics on hours actually worked that adopted by the tenth ICLS in 1962 (ILO, 1976), in this survey included:

- a) Hours actually worked during normal periods of work and time spent for waiting for the market;
- b) Time worked in addition to normal periods of work, and generally paid at higher rates than normal rates (overtime);
- c) Time spent at place of work on activities such as the preparation of the work place; repairing, maintenance, preparing and cleaning of tools and others;
- d) Time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, break down of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract and;
- e) Time corresponding to short rest periods at the work place including tea and coffee breaks.

According to this resolution in recording the number of hours worked, care was taken to exclude hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays or paid sick leave. Also excluded are meal breaks, time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa /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 interview, the number of hours of work is recorded as zero. On the other hand, any time that employed persons have spent in productive activity in places other than work site is considered as working hour.

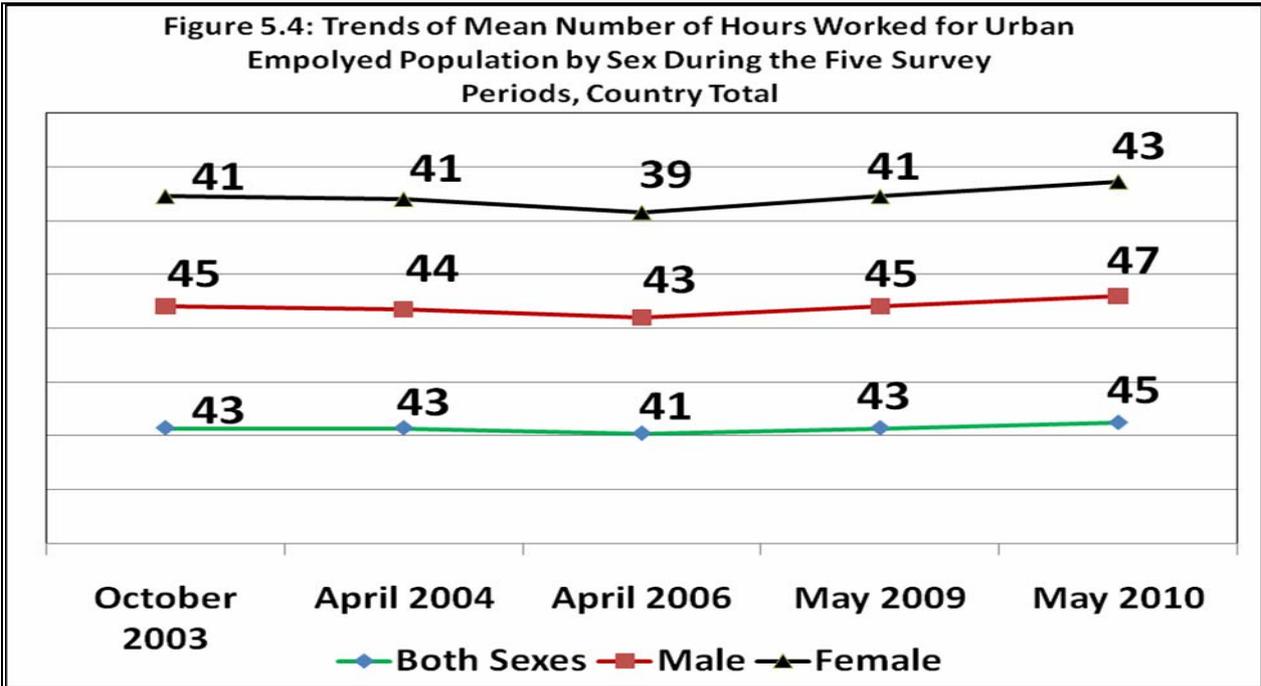
Summary Table 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Number of Hours Worked Per Week: 2010

Region	Total Employed Population	Number of Hours Worked Per Week								Not Stated
		0	1-3	4-21	22-39	40-57	58-74	75+		
All Regions	No.	4,798,467	188,572	6,397	514,409	1,074,913	1,861,649	663,707	487,101	1,719
	%	100.0	3.9	0.1	10.7	22.4	38.8	13.8	10.2	0.0
Tgray	No.	320,729	14,624	413	22,497	73,530	96,399	52,487	60,779	-
	%	100.0	4.6	0.1	7.0	22.9	30.1	16.4	19.0	-
Affar	No.	61,447	2,192	13	3,685	15,589	24,613	8,749	6,608	-
	%	100.0	3.6	0.0	6.0	25.4	40.1	14.2	10.8	-
Amhara	No.	907,587	42,600	1,586	123,836	222,229	352,248	104,409	60,678	-
	%	100.0	4.7	0.2	13.6	24.5	38.8	11.5	6.7	-
Oromia	No.	1,383,062	43,623	1,922	184,122	336,532	511,970	182,179	122,422	292
	%	100.0	3.2	0.1	13.3	24.3	37.0	13.2	8.9	0.0
Somali	No.	158,279	3,547	-	11,248	39,979	62,475	24,193	16,837	-
	%	100.0	2.2	-	7.1	25.3	39.5	15.3	10.6	-
Benishangul-Gumuz	No.	48,740	1,841	299	6,676	17,671	15,671	4,113	2,468	-
	%	100.0	3.8	0.6	13.7	36.3	32.2	8.4	5.1	-
S.N.N.P	No.	607,908	21,509	1,374	84,333	163,838	209,410	70,563	56,613	268
	%	100.0	3.5	0.2	13.9	27.0	34.4	11.6	9.3	0.0
Gambella	No.	28,753	956	-	4,379	10,821	7,262	2,793	2,543	-
	%	100.0	3.3	-	15.2	37.6	25.3	9.7	8.8	-
Harari	No.	42,491	1,531	-	3,615	6,323	21,067	5,285	4,670	-
	%	100.0	3.6	-	8.5	14.9	49.6	12.4	11.0	-
Addis Ababa City Admini.	No.	1,168,220	53,173	655	64,001	177,038	532,535	196,205	143,453	1,159
	%	100.0	4.6	0.1	5.5	15.2	45.6	16.8	12.3	0.1
Dire Dawa Admin	No.	71,251	2,975	135	6,017	11,362	28,000	12,732	10,030	-
	%	100.0	4.2	0.2	8.4	15.9	39.3	17.9	14.1	-

The percentage distribution of urban employed population by number of hours worked and region during the seven days prior to the date of interview is presented in Summary Table 5.3. At country urban level, it is found that the highest proportion (38.8 percent) of the employed population was working for 40 - 57 hours, followed by those who worked 22-39 hours (22.4 percent). Persons, who have job attachment but did not work at all for the last seven days (zero working hours) make up 3.9 percent of the employed population. The majority of urban employed population in most of the regions reported to have worked between 40-57 hours except those in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions.

As can be seen from Summary Table 5.4, at country urban level, the mean number of hours worked in the current survey was reported to be (45 hours). Regarding the number of hours worked by region was reported to be the highest in Tigray Region and Dire Dawa Administration with a mean number of 51 hours and 50 hours work closely followed by Addis Ababa City administration (49 hours). Whereas the mean number of hours worked in Benishangul-Gumuz Region was found to be the lowest (39 hours) per week. In all regions, the mean number of hours worked for male is higher than that of female counterparts.

As observed from figure 5.4 shows slight fluctuation as compared to that of the previous surveys i.e. the mean number hours worked reported 43 hours in October 2003 and April 2004 and declined to 41 hours in April 2006 and thereafter increase to 45 hours of work in the year 2010.



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

Region	Mean Number of Hours Worked Per Week														
	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010
Country Total	43	43	41	43	45	45	44	43	45	47	41	41	39	41	43
Tigray	42	44	42	45	51	44	45	43	47	51	40	42	42	43	51
Affar	44	48	44	47	47	45	49	44	47	48	43	47	44	47	46
Amhara	44	41	40	40	41	45	43	41	42	43	42	39	38	38	39
Oromia	41	42	41	42	43	44	44	44	45	46	37	38	37	39	40
Somali	43	56	43	45	47	46	56	45	46	48	39	56	41	44	45
Benshangul-Gumuz	34	35	34	32	39	37	37	35	34	43	31	33	32	29	34
S.N.N.P	37	39	37	40	43	40	42	40	43	46	34	34	34	37	38
Gambella	43	-	36	37	41	44	-	39	40	45	44	-	31	33	37
Harari	40	43	41	45	47	43	46	43	48	49	37	40	39	41	45
Addis Ababa	48	45	46	49	49	49	45	47	49	50	47	45	45	49	49
Dire Dawa	49	51	46	46	50	51	52	45	46	51	48	48	46	45	47

Note: The survey was not conducted in urban areas of Gambella Region the year 2004

5.6 Earnings from Paid Employment

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

Summary Table 5.5 shows the distribution of percent and mean amount of payment/earnings for paid employees by major industrial divisions and sex at country urban level. The mean amount of earning for the total paid employees of the country is estimated to be 861 Birr per month. Comparison of mean amount of earning among different sectors (industries) has shown that the highest amount of average payments per month is paid to those who were working in NGOs and extra territorial organization (1,447 Birr) closely followed by financial intermediation (1,441 Birr). Employees of private households with employed persons earn 174 Birr and Employees of hotel and restaurant 379 birr earn which was the least payment per month. Generally, except in Transport storage and Communication, in most of the industrial divisions, male paid workers earn more than their female counterparts.

**Summary Table 5.5 Distribution of Paid Employees of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over
by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Percent and Mean Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month –
Country Total: 2010**

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees		Percent of Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month								Mean Amount of Earnings Per Month (In Birr)
	No.	%	<50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-699	700-999	1000+	Not Stated	
Total Employed Population											
Total	2,438,402	100.0	0.8	2.8	8.0	18.6	21.0	17.2	30.7	0.9	861
Male	1,432,900	100.0	0.2	0.9	3.2	12.5	22.2	19.9	40.2	1.0	1,049
Female	1,005,501	100.0	1.7	5.5	14.9	27.3	19.3	13.3	17.1	0.9	594
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry & Fishing											
Total	84,102	100.0	1.1	3.0	10.1	25.0	32.3	8.3	18.8	1.4	632
Male	57,474	100.0	1.0	4.5	10.1	22.4	28.4	10.2	22.1	1.2	692
Female	26,628	100.0	1.4	-	10.1	30.5	40.6	4.1	11.6	1.7	503
Mining & Quarrying											
Total	9,968	100.0	-	1.0	4.7	19.0	22.6	29.2	23.0	0.5	880
Male	8,135	100.0	-	-	5.8	13.6	19.3	34.9	26.4	-	951
Female	1,834	100.0	-	5.2	-	43.0	37.2	3.9	7.9	2.8	553
Manufacturing											
Total	278,972	100.0	0.8	2.8	5.0	23.0	29.3	19.5	18.7	1.0	685
Male	176,916	100.0	0.2	1.3	3.3	14.8	30.7	25.5	23.3	0.8	781
Female	102,056	100.0	1.7	5.4	7.9	37.3	26.8	9.1	10.7	1.2	505
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	36,859	100.0	-	0.1	2.3	9.0	23.5	21.7	43.4	-	1,141
Male	26,678	100.0	-	-	-	8.3	26.1	17.5	48.0	-	1,152
Female	10,181	100.0	-	0.4	8.3	10.7	16.7	32.9	31.1	-	1,112
Construction											
Total	203,512	100.0	-	0.8	2.6	14.8	25.7	21.0	33.7	1.4	979
Male	162,175	100.0	-	1.0	1.6	10.5	23.9	22.6	39.0	1.4	1,059
Female	41,337	100.0	-	0.3	6.7	31.8	32.5	14.5	12.9	1.2	666
Wholesale and Retail Trade											
Total	148,773	100.0	0.8	1.9	6.8	27.5	30.9	12.4	18.5	1.3	690
Male	92,893	100.0	-	1.5	4.9	22.1	29.1	16.0	24.9	1.4	805
Female	55,880	100.0	2.0	2.6	9.9	36.4	33.8	6.3	7.8	1.1	501

Summary Table 5.5 Cont'd

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees		Percent of Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month								Mean Amount of Earnings Per Month (In Birr)
	No.	%	<50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-699	700-999	1000+	Not Stated	
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	141,736	100.0	1.0	3.1	21.4	41.5	22.4	4.6	5.5	0.4	379
Male	51,442	100.0	1.3	3.3	16.1	33.5	28.4	8.2	8.5	0.7	471
Female	90,294	100.0	0.9	3.0	24.4	46.1	19.0	2.5	3.8	0.3	326
Transport, Storage and Communications											
Total	160,388	100.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	11.8	29.6	19.8	36.0	1.2	1,074
Male	143,991	100.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	12.0	31.3	19.2	34.6	1.2	1,049
Female	16,397	100.0	-	-	0.9	9.9	15.3	24.5	48.3	1.1	1,295
Financial Intermediation											
Total	86,983	100.0	-	-	0.4	3.4	12.8	21.4	61.6	0.4	1,441
Male	52,742	100.0	-	-	-	1.0	9.7	19.2	69.5	0.6	1,603
Female	34,240	100.0	-	-	1.0	7.1	17.6	24.8	49.4	-	1,193
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	62,995	100.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	11.0	20.3	22.4	44.4	-	1,168
Male	39,064	100.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	9.7	16.6	16.7	54.9	-	1,319
Female	23,931	100.0	-	0.3	1.4	13.0	26.2	31.7	27.4	-	923
Public Administration and Defence											
Total	343,304	100.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	10.9	17.5	25.5	44.5	0.5	1,091
Male	236,617	100.0	-	-	0.4	6.2	16.5	24.8	51.4	0.6	1,199
Female	106,687	100.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	21.3	19.6	26.9	29.1	0.3	855
Education											
Total	320,434	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	10.8	14.6	21.3	51.8	0.4	1,117
Male	188,513	100.0	-	0.2	0.6	7.3	11.1	18.3	62.0	0.4	1,257
Female	131,920	100.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	15.7	19.7	25.5	37.2	0.4	917
Health and Social Work											
Total	139,609	100.0	-	0.5	2.0	10.4	21.6	22.8	42.2	0.5	1,165
Male	64,263	100.0	-	-	1.4	6.7	12.3	17.6	61.0	1.0	1,515
Female	75,347	100.0	-	0.9	2.5	13.5	29.5	27.3	26.2	0.1	869

Summary Table 5.5 Cont'd

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Paid Employees		Percent of Amount of Payment/Earnings Per Month								Mean Amount of Earnings Per Month (In Birr)
	No.	%	<50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-699	700-999	1000+	Not Stated	
Other Community, Social and Personal											
Total	142,859	100.0	1.0	3.7	8.5	26.7	26.8	15.4	15.0	3.1	638
Male	86,207	100.0	0.1	0.7	7.7	17.7	30.8	21.0	18.6	3.3	779
Female	56,652	100.0	2.2	8.2	9.6	40.3	20.6	6.9	9.4	2.7	426
Private Households with Employed Persons											
Total	244,835	100.0	5.1	16.4	41.0	31.3	4.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	174
Male	23,613	100.0	3.4	3.6	23.0	45.3	19.4	1.3	3.9	-	309
Female	221,221	100.0	5.3	17.7	42.9	29.8	2.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	160
Extra-Territorial Organizations and NGOs											
Total	30,734	100.0	-	1.0	4.6	9.2	17.1	13.6	54.5	-	1,447
Male	21,338	100.0	-	-	5.3	5.2	13.5	14.7	61.4	-	1,542
Female	9,397	100.0	-	3.2	3.2	18.2	25.3	11.1	39.0	-	1,230
Not Stated											
Total	2,339	100.0	-	7.5	12.3	22.2	18.7	21.0	13.2	5.1	687
Male	838	100.0	-	20.9	-	-	43.7	35.4	-	-	591
Female	1,501	100.0	-	-	19.1	34.6	4.8	12.9	20.5	8.0	746

5.7 Sectors of Economic Activities

For statistical purposes, 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 (SNA Rev.4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. The informal sector is defined irrespective of the kind of work place where the productive activities are carried out, the extent of fixed capital used, the duration of the enterprise and its operation as main or secondary activity of the owner.

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. The figures here were not referring to the whole employed population. Thus, according to the 15th ICLS recommendations, those employed persons who were engaged in subsistence farming and work in private households were exempted from the analysis of the formal and informal sectors of the economic activity. Employed persons whose employment status was government employee, government parastatal employee, NGOs employee and members of cooperatives were treated as being working in the formal sector. Other employed persons whose employment status of main activity were employer, private organization employee, self-employed, and apprentice were asked whether the business/enterprise they were engaged in:

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

Based on the response to these two conditions, classification on the sector of economy was made as: formal, informal, or 'not-identified'. Employed persons who satisfy at least one of the above conditions were considered as employed in the formal sector. For those who respond "no" for the two questions, the activity was taken as informal. Person who doesn't know the situation about their main activity/business/ enterprise with respect to the above questions, were labeled as "not-identified".

Summary Table 5.6 Proportion of Urban Employed Population Aged Ten Years and over Who Were Working in the Informal Sector by Region and Sex During the Five Survey Periods

Region	Total Working Population of May 2010			Proportion of Working Population in the Informal Sector											
				Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Male	Female	October 2003	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	October 2003	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010	October 2003	April 2004	May 2009	May 2010
Country Total	4,236,521	2,497,679	1,738,841	48.3	45.8	36.5	34.1	40.0	37.7	30.5	28.3	60.3	58.0	45.6	42.5
Tigray	291,049	160,027	131,022	48.0	47.9	34.9	32.2	33.8	36.6	25.7	21.5	61.5	62.4	46.1	45.2
Affar	46,071	28,627	17,444	40.7	39.6	45.1	40.0	28.9	30.0	39.7	33.4	62.4	59.4	55.4	50.8
Amhara	817,583	462,570	355,013	56.3	51.5	42.0	34.0	44.4	37.7	34.8	27.8	69.8	66.5	52.0	42.2
Oromia	1,223,035	716,994	506,041	52.1	50.7	41.8	41.3	40.9	41.1	34.2	33.3	68.0	65.1	53.2	52.6
Somali	134,238	81,705	52,534	61.4	54.5	54.6	46.5	46.9	39.3	46.1	40.4	82.1	73.2	68.9	56.1
BeniShangul-Gumuz	41,574	24,292	17,283	38.2	37.8	39.9	41.9	28.7	26.2	33.0	33.5	54.8	54.6	48.9	53.6
S.N.N.P.	550,883	328,277	222,606	54.7	53.7	39.1	39.5	46.4	42.5	30.3	30.8	65.9	69.9	51.6	52.3
Gambella	24,572	12,700	11,872			41.2	42.1			26.8	23.7			61.0	61.7
Harari	39,534	22,516	17,017	48.5	49.4	38.4	34.3	38.0	41.1	28.7	27.6	62.6	59.9	50.6	43.1
Addis Ababa	1,002,728	620,219	382,508	37.0	33.7	20.6	20.5	36.6	33.1	21.4	21.6	37.9	35.0	19.2	18.9
Dire Dawa	65,254	39,753	25,502	40.4	48.5	36.9	36.4	29.4	41.8	29.5	25.9	56.7	58.6	47.7	52.6

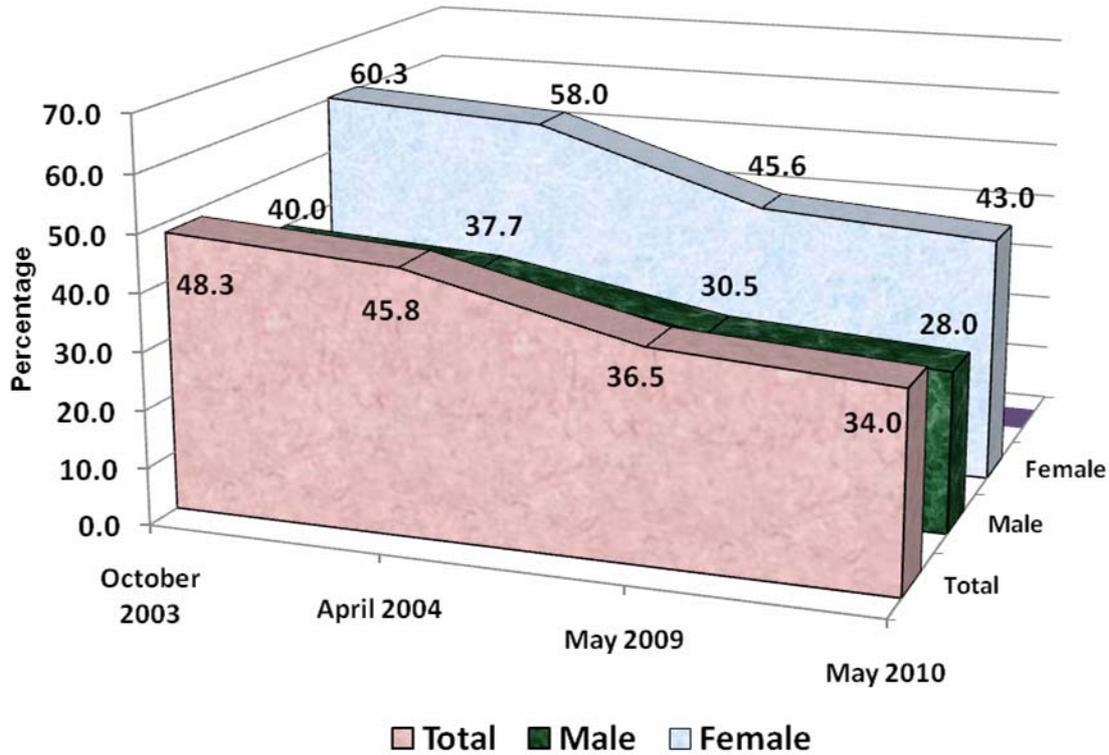
Note: Subsistence farmers and domestic workers are not included in the above figures.

Summary Table 5.6 presents the proportion of urban employed population of the country who were engaged in the informal sector by region, sex during the four survey periods. According to the May 2010 survey result, in urban areas of the country out of the total 4,236,521 working population 1,445,967 people were engaged in the informal sector, making up about 34 percent of the total employment.

The proportion of employed persons working in the informal sector has been declining within six years i.e. from 48 percent in October 2003 declined to 46 in April 2004 and further went down to 34 percent in the year 2010. In the four survey periods, the proportions of females who participate in the informal sector were significantly higher than that of males.

In May 2010, the proportion of employed population who were working in the informal sector was recorded the highest percentage share for Somali Region (46.5 percent) closely followed by Gambella Region (42.1 percent). The lowest proportion of employed population who were working in the informal sector was found in Addis Ababa City Administration (20.5 percent). The decline trend is observed in all regions except in Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNP regions as compared to the previous survey of May 2009.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of Urban Employed Population Working in the Informal Sector During the Four Survey Periods, Country Total



As shown from Figure 5.5 at national urban level, the proportion of working population in the informal sector has declined from 48.3 percent in October 2003 to 45.8 percent in April 2004 and then to 37 percent in May 2009 and further decline to 34 percent in 2010 survey periods. During the four survey periods, depicts significantly higher proportion of female participation in the informal sector than that of male counterparts.

CHAPTER VI

SIZE, RATE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLY URBAN UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the size, characteristics of unemployed population and rate of unemployment by age, sex, educational level at national and regional urban levels. In addition, the percentage distribution of unemployed population in relation to marital status, previous work experience, the type of problem faced to establish own business and duration of unemployment are shown in detail. Even though, information regarding unemployment was collected based on the current and usual status approaches, the results presented in this chapter refers only to the current activity status approach i.e. the information that obtained from the last seven days prior to the survey date.

6.2. Measurement of Unemployment

According to (ILO, 1990) Unemployment is measured based on the following three criteria: i) without work ii) available for work and iii) seeking for work. However, this definition varies in the context of developing and developed countries. In the developed countries where the labour market is largely organized and the labour absorption is adequate, therefore, the standard definition of unemployment relies on the seeking work criteria. The standard definition of unemployment that is based on the "seeking work" criterion can be interpreted as activity or efforts searching for job by non-working persons during a specified reference period.

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

In this survey, Unemployment data was collected in the standard, partially relaxed and completely relaxed options of measurements. After thorough evaluation and assessment of the results obtained using the three alternative measures; the rates obtained using the completely relaxed definition was found most plausible and hence selected for reporting. The treatment of each option was described in detail in the Statistical Report on Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey, November 2010.

In Ethiopia context, where the completely relaxed definition suits, unemployment includes persons without work and those who are available for work, including those who were or were not seeking work or discouraged job seekers. The discouraged job seekers refers to those unemployed persons who want a job but did not take any active step to search for work because they thought that job was not found in the market.

The seeking work criterion here is completely relaxed and unemployment is based on the “without work” and “availability” criterion only. In this survey, those persons aged ten years and over who did not work or did not have job were asked to respond whether they were available or willing to work if job was found during the coming one month. The coming one month refers to the survey week and the subsequent three weeks after the survey date. Those who responded “Yes” answer to this question were further tested whether they were ready to take a job under prevailing conditions. Based on these inquires the following results were obtained.

6.3 Size and Rate of Unemployment

As described in Chapter IV, data on the current unemployment was collected by asking a series of filtering questions to all unemployed persons aged ten years and over. The unemployment rate is computed as the proportion of the unemployed persons to that of the total economically active population. This can be used to measure the level of unemployed population in a specified area and reference period. The unemployment rate can also be used to make studies about the differentials among sub groups of the population. Summary Table 6.1 presents the rate of unemployment for October 2003, April 2004, April 2006, May 2009 and the size together with the rate of unemployment for the latest survey of May 2010 by sex and age group at national urban level.

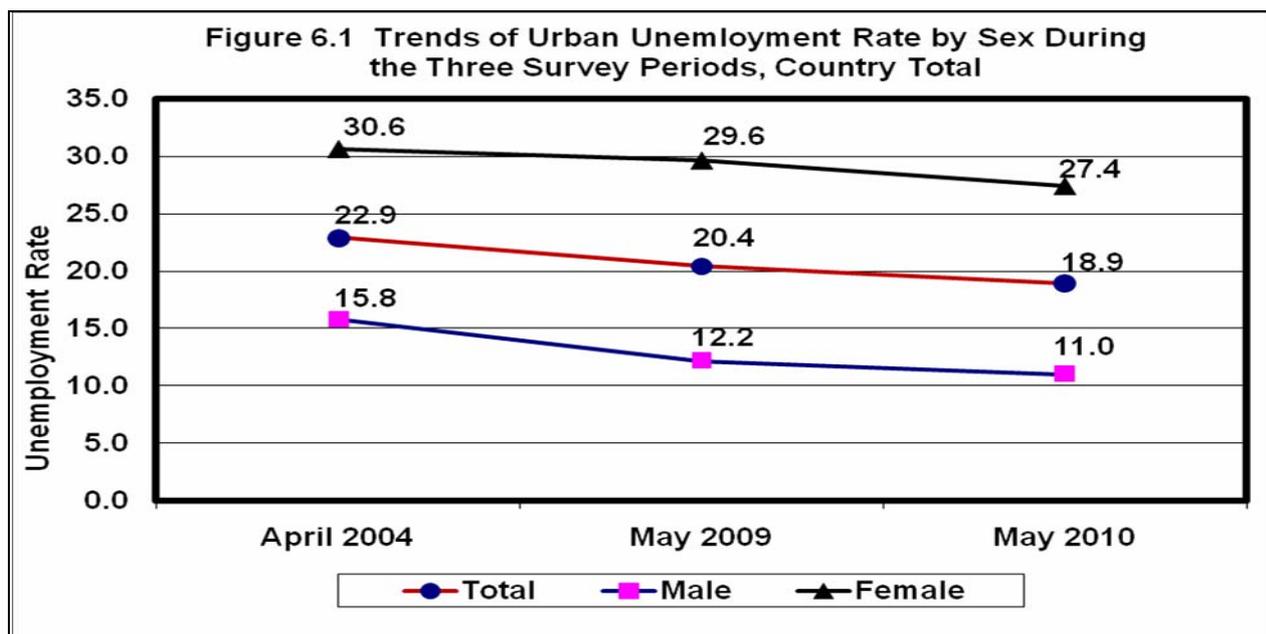
Summary Table 6.1 Distribution of Unemployment Rate of Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, and Age Group, During the Five Survey Periods - Country Total

Age Group	Unemployment Rate																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
					Rate	Size					Rate	Size					Rate	Size
All Ages	26.2	22.9	16.7	20.4	18.9	1,116,512	17.6	15.8	11.5	12.2	11.0	339,816	35.2	30.6	22.1	29.6	27.4	776,696
10 – 14	23.2	11.8	6.8	18.9	6.1	8,942	21.0	14.2	5.0	17.0	6.1	4,456	25.1	10.1	9.0	20.7	6.0	4,486
15 – 19	37.3	33.2	23.1	29.3	25.0	134,902	31.9	28.8	19.4	24.5	23.4	50,149	41.3	36.3	25.7	32.8	26.1	84,753
20 – 24	39.9	36.2	26.1	28.8	28.2	300,350	30.6	27.9	19.6	19.5	18.8	93,385	47.9	43.6	32.3	37.1	36.5	206,965
25 – 29	29.0	25.6	19.0	21.8	21.0	251,272	18.0	16.1	12.4	12.6	12.5	76,635	39.2	35.5	26.1	31.3	29.9	174,637
30 – 34	19.4	17.2	13.7	17.7	17.7	139,487	9.9	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.0	33,932	31.7	28.9	20.9	30.4	28.7	105,555
35 – 39	15.9	15.1	10.7	14.4	14.6	103,247	7.2	8.1	5.4	6.3	6.3	23,673	25.7	23.3	16.0	23.8	24.0	79,574
40 – 44	14.8	12.0	10.7	12.5	11.3	48,984	7.6	6.3	5.1	5.0	4.1	10,463	23.3	19.8	17.4	22.9	21.9	38,521
45 – 49	15.8	12.8	10.5	13.5	10.6	40,689	9.0	8.2	6.4	5.4	4.9	10,777	25.6	18.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	29,913
50 – 54	15.2	12.2	7.3	14.7	13.6	33,811	10.5	12.9	5.2	7.9	5.6	8,138	21.6	11.2	9.9	23.1	24.7	25,673
55 – 59	19.8	16.8	13.3	14.4	14.2	22,255	20.4	16.5	12.1	10.5	9.9	9,357	18.9	17.4	15.1	20.2	20.9	12,898
60 – 64	19.5	16.3	8.4	17.9	13.5	15,363	20.6	18.6	9.0	13.1	13.1	9,629	17.7	11.9	7.6	27.3	14.3	5,734
65 and Over	13.1	10.8	11.4	16.9	12.4	17,210	13.4	12.6	14.5	15.2	9.5	9,222	12.6	6.7	4.9	20.9	18.9	7,988
15 and Over	26.3	23.1	17.0	20.5	19.2	1,107,570	17.5	15.8	11.8	12.1	11.2	335,360	35.5	31.2	22.6	29.9	28.0	772,210
15-29/Youth/	35.0	31.5	22.8	26.0	24.5	686,524	25.8	23.3	16.7	17.4	16.0	220,169	42.8	38.7	28.3	33.9	31.6	466,355
Unemployment Rate Under Different definitions																		
Completely Relaxed	26.6	22.9	-	20.4	18.9	1,116,512	17.6	15.8	-	12.2	11.0	339,816	35.2	30.6	-	29.6	27.4	776,696
Partially relaxed	21.2	17.6	16.7	17	13.7	761,658	15.7	13.4	11.5	11.3	9.3	281,826	27.4	22.6	22.1	23.9	18.9	479,832
Standard	19.3	16.2	13	15.8	12.6	689,092	14.6	12.7	10.1	10.7	8.7	262,155	24.8	20.5	16.3	22.1	17.2	426,937

The survey results of the May 2010 reveals that the overall unemployment rate was 18.9 percent and the corresponding unemployment rates for male and female were 11.0 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively. This indicates that unemployment rate for females are more than two times higher than that of males.

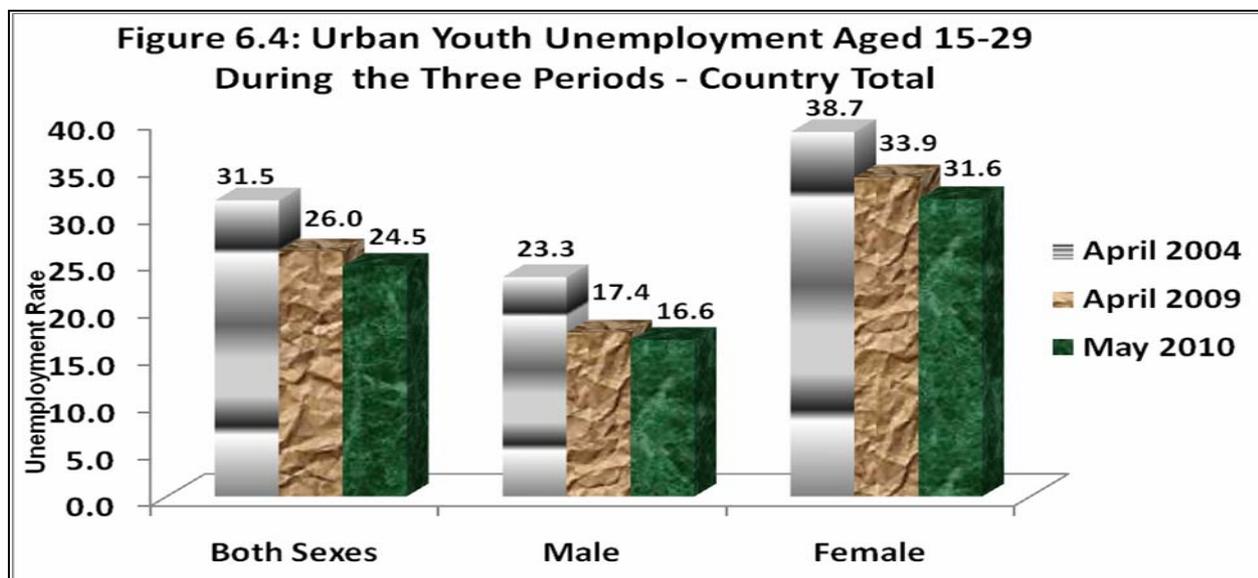
One should note that the lowest unemployment rate in April 2006 was observed due to the difference in the definition of unemployment. The 2006 survey result was obtained based on the partially relaxed definition of unemployment. This was not similar to the rest of other surveys that used the completely relaxed definition of unemployment. Therefore, care should be taken when comparing this survey result to that of the other corresponding survey results. The rate of unemployment in October 2004 and April 2006 are excluded from the graph below due to the difference in the season survey months and the definition of unemployment, respectively. For the purpose of comparison, those surveys conducted in the same season of survey months and the same definition of unemployment used were taken here below i.e. April 2004, May 2009 and May 2010.

The unemployment rate as registered in the Urban Employment and Unemployment surveys show a down ward trend during the six years period. In April 2004 registered 22.9 percent and there after went down to 20.4 percent in the year 2009. In May 2010, the rate had further declined to 18.9 percent. The comparison of this rate to that of April 2004 shows a decline of 4.0 percentage point, while comparing with that of May 2009 survey results, declined by 1.5 percentage point. During the three survey periods, females were more affected with the incidence of unemployment than males. However, the decline of female unemployment rate was relatively higher than that of males (See Figure 6.1).



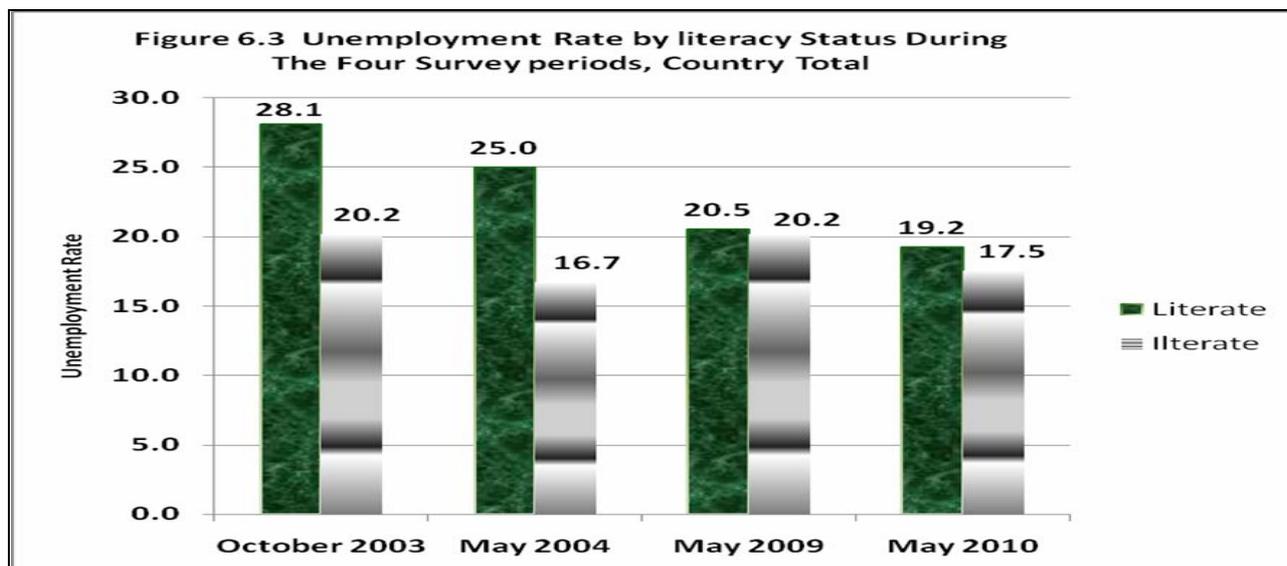
6.4 Urban Youth Unemployment Rate and Sex

In April 2004 survey periods, unemployment rate for youth aged 15-29 years was found to be higher and reported one-third of the total urban unemployed population. However, the decline was observed after five years to 26.0 percent in 2009 and further went down to 24.5 percent in the year 2010. In this age group younger females were more affected by the incidence of unemployment than their male counterparts (See Figure 6.2).



6.5 Unemployment Rate, Literacy Status and educational Level

As can be seen from Figure 6.3, throughout the four survey periods the overall unemployment rate for literate is higher than illiterate persons. Also, the figure shows a continuous decline of unemployment rate for literate during the six years period, while the decline for illiterate shows some fluctuations.



Summary Table 6.2 Distribution of Unemployment Rate of Urban Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status and educational Level, During the Five Survey Periods - Country Total

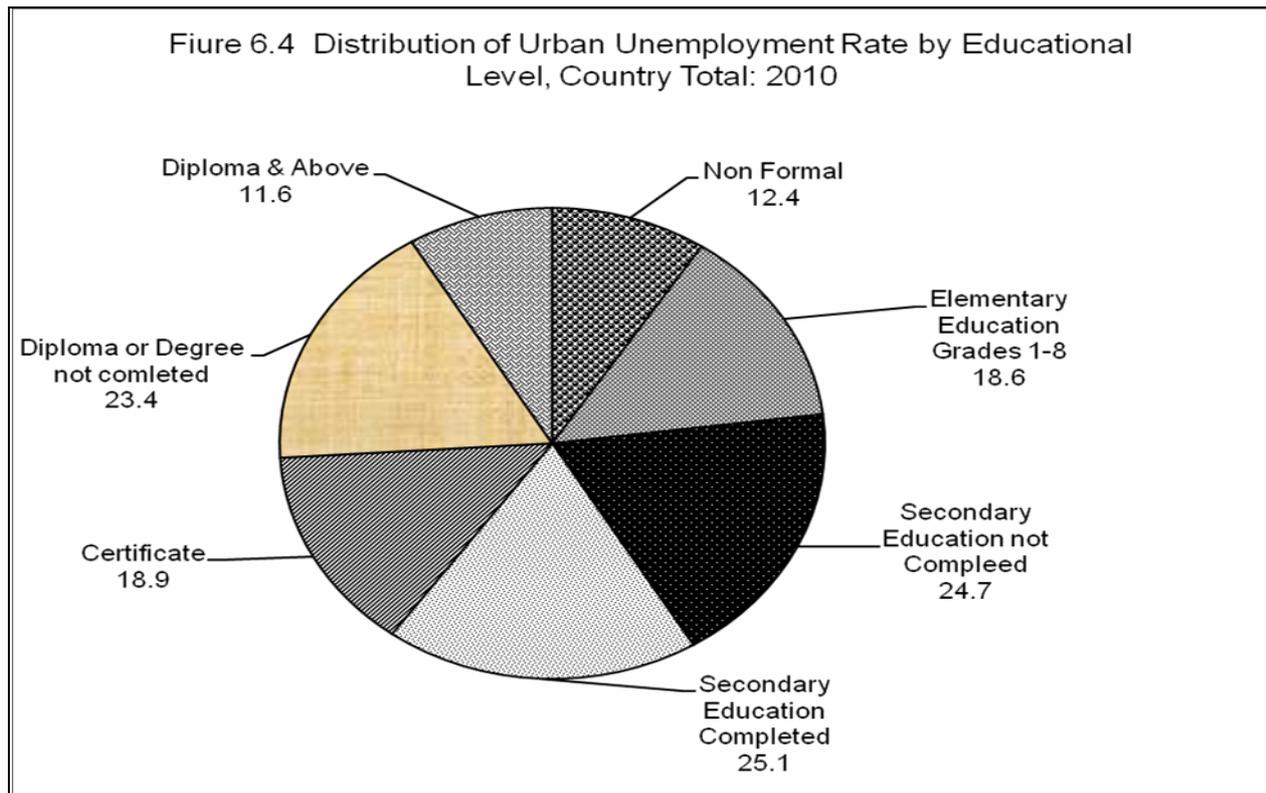
Literacy status and Level of Education	Unemployment Rate																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010		October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
					Rate	Size					Rate	Size					Rate	Size
Literacy Status																		
Illiterate	20.2	16.7	10.8	20.2	17.5	219,159	12.4	11.2	5.9	9.2	7.7	30,922	23.3	19.2	13.0	25.3	22.2	188,237
Literate	28.1	25.0	19.7	20.5	19.2	897,353	18.4	16.6	13.2	12.7	11.5	308,894	41.5	37.1	28.2	31.6	29.6	588,459
Educational Level																		
Non Formal	20.5	9	12.6	12.3	12.4	13,317	15.8	5.1	10.6	7.1	6.9	4,925	28.5	17.4	17.1	23.8	23.2	8,392
Grades 1-8	26.6	23.1	16.2	20.8	18.6	373,117	16.4	14.8	10.5	11.2	9.5	102,801	39.7	34.3	23.7	33.1	29.3	270,316
High School/ Secondary Education not Completed*	33.8	31.2	27.8	25.3	24.7	121,058	22.4	20.3	16.9	16.8	14.5	41,082	51.8	51.4	41.6	37.3	38.5	79,975
High School/ Secondary Education Completed **	38.1	33.9	24.3	26.7	25.1	250,180	27.2	24.7	16.9	17.8	16.6	96,966	51.6	44.8	34.6	38.7	37.1	153,214
Certificate	13.4	12.4	19.5	16.4	18.9	7,546	9.5	9.7	17.1	14	16.3	2,562	18.2	16.4	21.9	18.8	21.0	4,984
Diploma or Degree not Completed***	30.4	34.1	37.1	36.7	23.4	32,283	22.4	24.7	25.4	30.5	20.2	14,416	44.2	51.3	60.4	44.5	28.2	17,867
Diploma & Above	9.8	12	9	9.5	11.6	99,269	6.9	8.1	7.2	7.5	8.3	45,846	19.3	23.2	13.5	13.6	17.5	53,423
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	583	-	-	-	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	287

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

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

*** TVET, Preparatory are included in Diploma or degree not completed.

Among the literate group, the rate of unemployment is relatively higher among those who did not complete high school and high school education completed reported equally about (25.0 percent) followed by Diploma or Degree not completed (23.4 percent). In all educational levels, unemployment rate is more pronounced among the females than males. The incidence of unemployment was relatively lower for those with Diploma and above (11.6 percent) and Non-formal education (12.4 percent) (See Summary Table 6.2 and Figure 6.4).



6.6 Urban Unemployment Rate of Regions

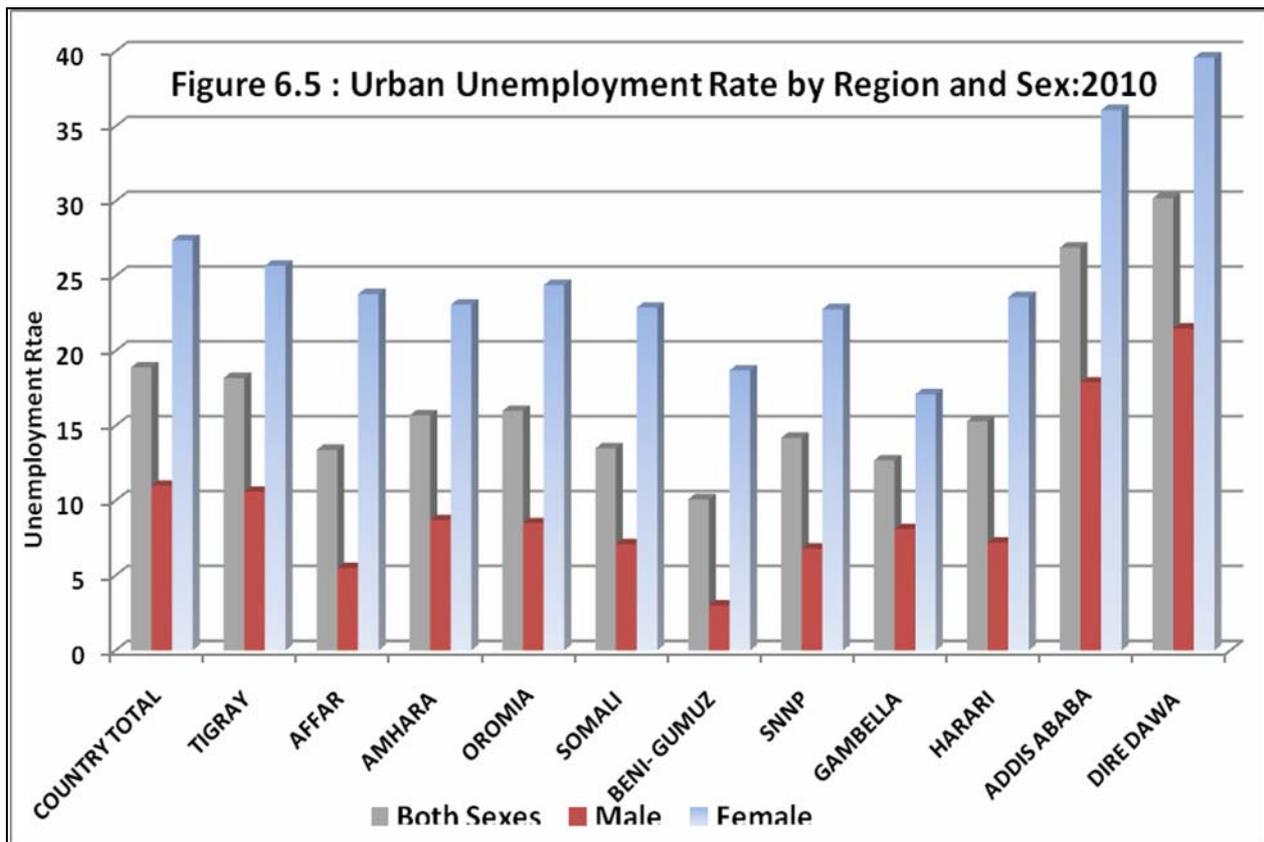
Summary Table 6.3 shows distribution of unemployment rate by region and sex for all the five survey periods. The result of the May 2010 survey depicts high unemployment rate in Dire Dawa Administration (30.2 percent) and Addis Ababa City Administration (26.9 percent). In the previous surveys, the highest unemployment rate was also recorded for Dire Dawa Administration and Addis Ababa City Administration. The lowest unemployment rate reported to be 10.1 percent and 12.7 percent, which is registered for Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions, respectively. The rates of unemployment for the rest of other regions fall within the range of 13 percent to 18 percent. In all Urban Employment and Unemployment Surveys conducted so far and for all regions, the unemployment rates among females were much higher than that of the males.

**Summary Table 6.3 Distribution of Unemployment Rate for Urban Population
Aged Ten Years and Over by Region and Sex ,
During the Six Survey Periods**

Region	Sex	Unemployment Rate						
		October 2003	April 2004	April 2005 /NLFS/	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
							Rate	Size
Country Total	Both Sexes	26.2	22.9	20.6	16.7	20.4	18.9	1,116,512
	Male	17.6	15.8	13.7	11.5	12.2	11.0	339,816
	Female	35.2	30.6	27.2	22.1	29.6	27.4	776,696
Tigray	Both Sexes	28.8	22.1	18.3	13.7	21.1	18.2	71,472
	Male	20.6	12.9	13.9	9.4	13.6	10.6	20,639
	Female	36.2	31.1	21.8	18.1	28.3	25.7	50,832
Affar	Both Sexes	27.6	18.4	18.8	17.1	14.6	13.4	9,503
	Male	15.7	6.6	9.5	6.3	8.4	5.5	2,236
	Female	41.2	34.1	30.6	30.1	24.4	23.8	7,267
Amhara	Both Sexes	21.6	18.7	16.0	10.3	15.5	15.7	168,985
	Male	16.0	12.4	9.9	7.7	8.0	8.9	49,125
	Female	26.6	24.1	21.0	12.8	23.4	22.8	119,859
Oromia	Both Sexes	24.3	21.5	15.0	13.2	19.2	16.0	263,754
	Male	16.3	13.8	9.0	7.8	11.0	8.5	74,555
	Female	33.3	30.4	21.2	19.3	28.7	24.4	189,199
Somali	Both Sexes	17.8	17.9	29.7	24.1	20.2	13.5	24,643
	Male	11.8	14.6	23.7	20.5	11.8	7.1	7,784
	Female	25.1	21.7	35.8	28.7	31.1	22.9	16,859
Benishangul-Gumuz	Both Sexes	15.1	12.1	10.3	7.9	13.6	10.1	5,485
	Male	6.6	7.6	4.3	4.6	7.1	3.0	890
	Female	26.0	18.1	17.2	11.8	20.6	18.7	4,595
S.N.N.P.	Both Sexes	19.4	14.1	15.0	11.6	15.5	14.2	100,571
	Male	11.6	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.9	6.8	26,016
	Female	27.7	21.2	22.3	17.2	24.2	22.8	74,556
Gambella	Both Sexes	9.8	-	25.7	11.2	17.3	12.7	4,170
	Male	3.9	-	14.3	4.6	7.1	8.1	1,321
	Female	17.0	-	37.1	19.8	28.7	17.1	2,850
Harari	Both Sexes	27.4	22.1	27.1	15.1	14.4	15.3	7,661
	Male	18.4	15.0	19.8	12.4	8.1	7.2	1,831
	Female	36.1	29.2	34.1	17.9	21.1	23.6	5,830
Addis Ababa City Administration	Both Sexes	32.1	29.1	31.4	28.6	27.9	26.9	429,492
	Male	21.2	22.3	22.8	21.4	18.4	17.9	143,989
	Female	43.7	36.8	40.0	36.1	38.3	36.1	285,503
Dire Dawa Administration	Both Sexes	38.0	33.5	32.2	22.5	28.0	30.2	30,777
	Male	27.4	19.8	21.6	17.6	20.3	21.5	11,431
	Female	47.6	46.6	41.6	27.2	36.2	39.6	19,347

Note: 1) The survey was not conducted in Gamebella Region in the year 2004.

2) The rate of unemployment that obtained from the April 2005 National Labour Force Survey /NLFS/ results was included in the above table for comparison at regional levels.



6.7 Problems of Establishing Own Business

The unemployed persons were asked about whether they have tried to establish their own business and the type of problems they faced. From Summary Table 6.4 one can easily see that the percentage distribution of urban unemployed population who wanted to establish their own business reported that shortage of finance as the main problem they have faced which accounted for 58.1 percent. The next problem cited by the respondent was lack of working place (land), which constituted about 12.3 percent.

The five consecutively conducted surveys seem to indicate similarity of the problem but the percentage especially that of shortage of finance shows a significant share. In almost all surveys, no significant differences have been noticed between male and female with respect to the type of problems they have mentioned.

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

Sex and Survey Period	All Persons		Type of Problems Faced										
	No	%	I have no Problem	Shortage of Finance	Lack of Training	Problem Working of Place/land	Lack of Finance & Training	Lack of Working Place & land	Lack/ Absence of License	Shortage Absence of Equipment	Do not Know	Others	Not Stated
Both Sexes													
October 2003	1,010,372	100.0	6.4	61.9	2.5	2.7	4.7	13.8	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.3	3.1
April 2004	845,913	100.0	8.1	54.3	2.6	2.9	4.0	19.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	2.0	3.4
April 2006	140,136	100.0	6.4	60.9	0.9	9.5	1.3	9.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	8.7
May 2009	354,559	100.0	2.9	47.7	0.8	5.8	2.4	12.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	9.0	17.8
May 2010	298,324	100.0	8.3	58.1	0.9	9.3	3.0	12.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2
Male													
October 2003	345,900	100.0	5.1	61.2	2.4	1.7	6.0	14.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.2	3.2
April 2004	304,547	100.0	7.1	53.8	3.4	2.5	5.1	20.1	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.4	3.2
April 2006	37,603	100.0	4.5	64.7	0.9	6.8	2.1	9.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	-	8.8
May 2009	92,960	100.0	2.6	38.5	1.5	5.8	2.9	13.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	12.5	20.6
May 2010	60499	100.0	9.6	56.3	0.1	10.4	4.8	11.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	3.7	.-
Female													
October 2003	664,472	100.0	7.0	62.2	2.5	3.2	4.2	13.5	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.8	3.0
April 2004	541,366	100.0	8.7	54.6	2.3	3.1	3.4	19.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.4	3.6
April 2006	102,533	100.0	7.1	59.5	0.8	10.4	1.1	10.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.7
May 2009	261,599	100.0	3.0	51.0	0.5	5.7	2.2	12.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	7.7	16.8
May 2010	237825	100.0	7.9	58.6	1.1	9.0	2.5	12.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	6.7	0.3

6.8 Unemployment and Marital Status of Urban Population

The percentage distribution of unemployed persons by marital status is also shown in Summary Table 6.5. In May 2010, the single unemployed persons were 40.8 percent, married 47.8 percent and widowed, divorced and separated together covered about 11.0 percent of the total unemployed population. With regard to sex, about 66.7 percent of male unemployed and (29.4 percent) of female unemployed were single. Among the married unemployed, 28.4 percent were males and 56.3 percent were females. The percentage share of unemployment is higher for female than males in widowed, divorced and separated category (13.6 percent against 4.5 percent).

Regarding the proportion of unemployed by region and marital status, Addis Ababa City Administration reported to have the highest never married (single) unemployed (50.0 percent), while the lowest found in Harari Region (23.3 percent) and followed by Somali region (25.9 percent). In the married category, the highest proportion of unemployed population was recorded for in Somali Region (60.7 percent) and the lowest in Addis Ababa City Administration (39.4 percent).

Summary Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population Aged Ten years and Over by Sex, Region and Marital Status : 2010

Sex and Region	Total Unemployed Persons		Marital Status					
	All Persons	%	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Live Together
Country Total								
Both sexes	1,116,512	100.0	40.8	47.8	5.1	4.2	1.6	0.6
Male	339,816	100.0	66.7	28.4	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.3
Female	776,696	100.0	29.4	56.3	6.1	5.6	1.9	0.7
Regions								
Tigray	71,472	100.0	37.5	47.7	7.5	5.6	1.5	0.2
Afar	9,503	100.0	31.3	57.8	5.2	3.5	2.2	0.0
Amhara	168,985	100.0	32.9	51.9	9.8	4.0	1.2	0.2
Oromiya	263,754	100.0	35.8	54.4	3.4	3.6	2.1	0.6
Somali	24,643	100.0	25.9	60.7	8.5	4.8	0.2	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	5,485	100.0	31.4	57.6	7.3	3.2	0.6	0.0
SNNP	100,571	100.0	37.4	53.1	4.0	2.7	1.1	1.8
Gambella	4,170	100.0	23.3	58.5	2.3	2.1	13.3	0.6
Harari	7,661	100.0	35.5	48.8	6.5	8.8	0.0	0.5
Addis Ababa	429,492	100.0	50.0	39.4	4.0	4.6	1.4	0.6
Dire Dawa	30,777	100.0	36.9	50.5	4.8	4.9	2.6	0.2

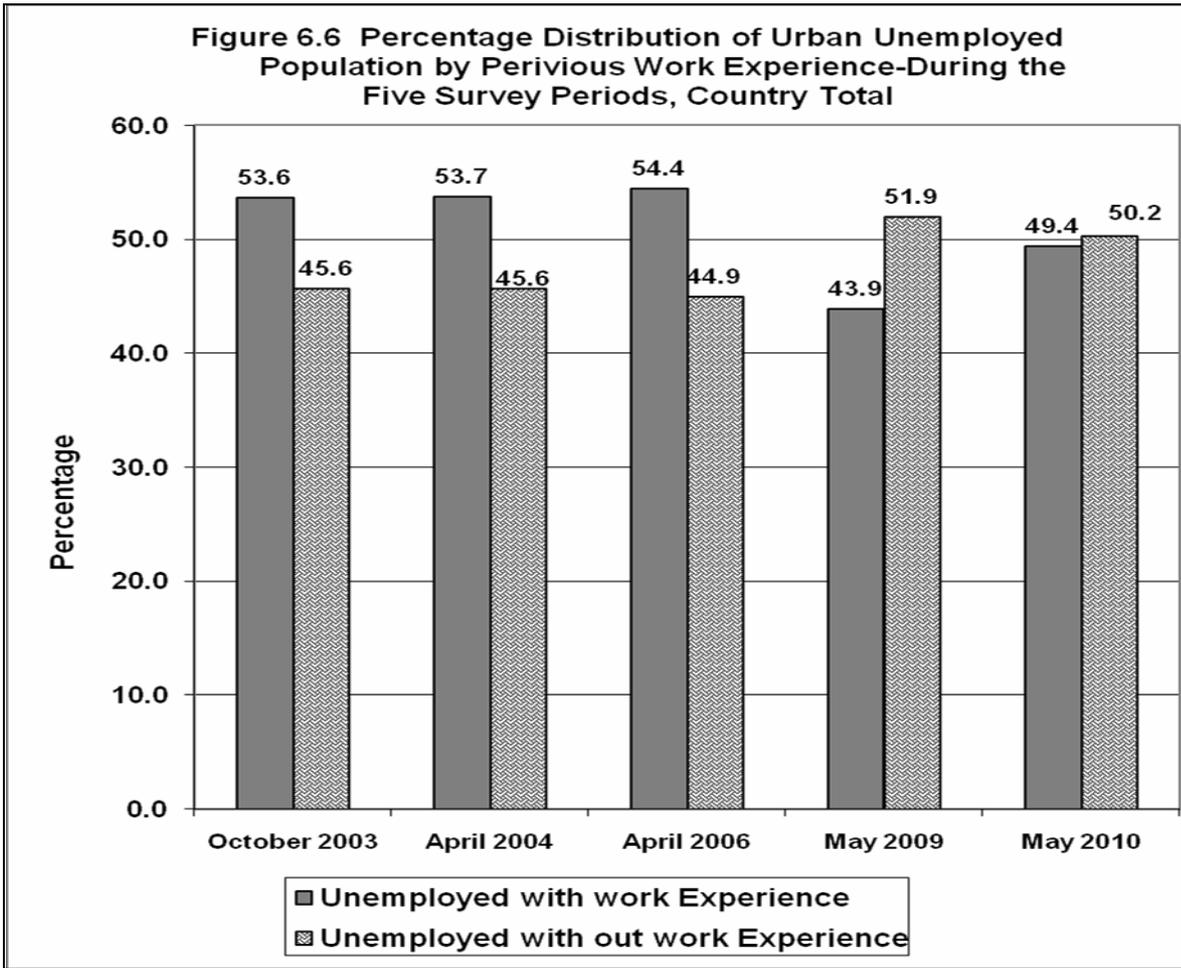
6.9 Previous Work Experience

In this survey, unemployed persons were asked about their previous work experience. Summary Table 6.6 presents the percentage distribution of urban unemployed population by sex and previous work experience. Out of the total 1,116,512 urban unemployed persons in the country, 560,548 persons or about 50.2 percent had no work experience, while 49.4 percent have had previous work experience prior to the survey date. Among those who had work experience more than half of were females and two-fifth of were males. On the other hand, 57.6 percent of male unemployed and 47.0 percent of female unemployed were first time job seekers. The latest survey results showed that those unemployed with previous work experience were reported higher proportions as compared to the 2009 survey results. The reverse is true for those unemployed with first time job seekers.

Summary Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Urban Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Previous Work Experience, During the Five Survey Periods - Country Total

Previous Work Experience	Sex	October 2003	April 2004	April 2006	May 2009	May 2010	
						percent	Size
Unemployed With Work Experience	Both Sexes	53.6	53.7	54.4	43.9	49.4	552,078
	Male	63.3	62.9	61.8	39.3	42.2	143,366
	Female	48.6	48.5	50.2	46	52.6	408,712
Unemployed With Out Work Experience	Both Sexes	45.6	45.6	44.9	51.9	50.2	560,548
	Male	35.7	36.3	37	55.5	57.6	195,796
	Female	50.8	50.9	49.3	50.2	47.0	364,752
Not Stated	Both Sexes	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	0.3	3,887
	Male	1	0.8	1.2	5.2	0.2	654
	Female	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.8	0.4	3,233

As it has been shown from Figure 6.6 that there was a shift in the size of work experience, that is, the percentage share of unemployed with previous work experience which previously had the largest share was lowered down after the year 2006 as compared to that of the first time job seekers.



6.10 Duration of Unemployment

As shown in Summary Table 6.7 below, the majority 28.2 percent of the unemployed persons have been without work for 1-6 months and 24.1 percent for less than one month and 17.8 percent for 7-12 months. Altogether about 70 percent of the unemployed persons have been without work for 12 months or during the survey period of May 2010. The percentage distribution of urban unemployed population (10.1 percent) remained jobless for 13-24 months and 8.4 percent for 96 or more months. The rest of those unemployed remained jobless for 25-95 months are accounted for 11.3 percent. This holds true for the previous three surveys. There is no significance distinction between the two sexes with respect to duration of unemployment.

Summary Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population of Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Duration of Unemployment, During the Five Survey Periods- Country Total

Survey Periods		Sex	Duration of Unemployment										
			<1 Months	1-6 Months	7-12 Months	13-24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	49-60 Months	61-72 Months	73-84 Months	85-95 Months	96 or More Months
October 2003	Both Sexes	11.7	20.9	18.1	16.4	8.9	4.7	3.6	1.8	1.1	0.2	12.5	
	Male	15.2	25.7	17.6	16.2	8.7	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.1	8.0	
	Female	9.9	18.5	18.4	16.5	9.0	5.4	4.3	1.9	1.1	0.3	14.8	
April 2004	Both Sexes	15.2	14.3	20.9	16.1	9.1	4.7	3.6	2.0	1.6	0.4	10.5	
	Male	18.4	16.2	21.6	15.3	9.2	4.3	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.1	7.1	
	Female	13.3	13.2	20.5	16.6	9.1	5.0	4.1	2.0	1.8	0.6	12.4	
April 2006	Both Sexes	7.0	33.3	18.5	11.9	8.0	5.4	3.1	1.9	1.0	0.2	9.5	
	Male	5.1	37.8	19.8	11.9	7.5	4.6	3.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	8.0	
	Female	8.1	30.9	17.7	11.8	8.3	5.9	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.2	10.3	
May 2009	Both Sexes	4.9	25.9	23.3	13.4	6.1	4.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.2	15.2	
	Male	7.0	30.8	23.0	12.2	5.2	4.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	13.1	
	Female	4.0	23.6	23.4	14.0	6.6	4.1	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.2	16.2	
May 2010	Percent	Both Sexes	24.1	28.2	17.8	10.1	4.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	8.4
		Male	15.2	37.4	20.0	10.2	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	6.9
		Female	28.0	24.1	16.8	10.0	4.7	2.7	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	9.1
	Total Unemployed Persons	Both Sexes	269,168	314,562	198,695	112,274	50,603	29,725	22,186	14,033	6,744	2,540	93,961
		Male	51,803	126,998	67,905	34,666	14,315	8,609	5,012	4,480	1,332	574	23,423
		Female	217,366	187,564	130,790	77,609	36,288	21,116	17,174	9,553	5,412	1,966	70,538

Annex I- III

Annex I Survey Questionnaire

Annex II Estimation Procedures of Total Ratio and Sampling Errors

Annex II Estimates of CV's for selected Tables

ANNEX III

ANNEX TABLE 1. Urban Population Aged Ten Years And Over By Age Group, Sex and Activity Status during the Last Six Months (Usual Status Approach) - Country Total: 2010

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	CV	Active	CV	Non Active	CV
All Ages						
Total	9,961,607	1.39	5,594,151	1.5	4,367,456	1.98
Male	4,686,119	1.56	3,001,973	1.61	1,684,146	2.43
Female	5,275,488	1.4	2,592,179	1.69	2,683,310	1.98
10 - 14						
Total	1,487,832	2.31	143,895	9.77	1,343,937	2.41
Male	718,025	2.75	71,450	3.08	18,689	2.89
Female	769,807	2.57	72,446	3.27	19,017	2.73
15 - 19						
Total	1,678,349	1.99	495,959	3.48	1,182,390	2.44
Male	729,164	2.65	195,476	5.03	533,688	3.11
Female	949,185	2.27	300,483	3.85	648,702	2.77
20-24						
Total	1,501,942	1.86	984,758	2.37	517,184	2.97
Male	673,764	2.61	477,589	3.19	196,174	4.45
Female	828,179	2.06	507,169	2.58	321,010	3.52
25-29						
Total	1,393,567	1.85	1,125,171	2.01	268,396	4.21
Male	659,583	2.27	599,002	2.38	60,581	7.22
Female	733,984	2.3	526,169	2.74	207,814	4.54
30-34						
Total	895,238	2	750,167	2.2	145,072	4.64
Male	443,879	2.62	414,760	2.68	29,119	0.55
Female	451,359	2.72	335,406	3.31	115,953	5.01
35-39						
Total	792,411	2.38	678,735	2.55	113,676	5.22
Male	385,200	3.14	369,396	3.24	15,803	4.3
Female	407,212	2.97	309,339	3.33	97,873	5.36
40-44						
Total	499,187	2.57	413,142	2.89	86,045	6.02
Male	262,095	3.41	251,661	3.48	10,434	4.81
Female	237,092	3.45	161,481	4.22	75,610	6.43
45-49						
Total	448,991	4.11	367,212	4.51	81,779	6.36
Male	228,262	6.24	219,866	6.49	8,396	7.91
Female	220,729	3.88	147,346	4.65	73,383	6.78
50-54						
Total	338,246	3.33	238,165	4.01	100,081	5.54
Male	155,418	5.17	140,970	5.29	14,448	4.05
Female	182,829	3.98	97,195	5.92	85,633	5.93
55-59						
Total	240,131	3.72	149,953	4.93	90,178	6.14
Male	110,703	6.03	92,671	6.81	18,031	2.56
Female	129,428	4.92	57,282	7.11	72,146	6.68
60-64						
Total	216,854	3.91	110,156	5.06	106,698	5.76
Male	96,749	5.62	72,509	6.22	24,240	2.27
Female	120,105	5.02	37,647	8.08	82,458	6.09
65+						
Total	468,858	3.38	136,838	5.12	332,020	3.95
Male	223,277	4.23	96,623	5.8	126,654	5.64
Female	245,581	4.06	40,215	8.14	205,366	4.43

ANNEX TABLE 2. Urban Population Aged Ten Years And Over By Age Group, Sex and Activity Status During The Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach) – Country Total: 2010

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	CV	Active	CV	Non-Active	CV
All Ages						
Total	9,961,607	1.39	5,914,979	1.48	4,046,628	2.02
Male	4,686,119	1.56	3,079,586	1.64	1,606,533	2.41
Female	5,275,488	1.40	2,835,393	1.63	2,440,095	2.05
10 - 14						
Total	1,487,832	2.31	147,427	9.45	1,340,405	2.40
Male	718,025	2.75	72,605	11.14	645,420	2.89
Female	769,807	2.57	74,822	10.15	694,985	2.72
15 - 19						
Total	1,678,349	1.99	538,795	3.36	1,139,555	2.47
Male	729,164	2.65	213,884	5.06	515,280	3.11
Female	949,185	2.27	324,911	3.70	624,274	2.87
20-24						
Total	1,501,942	1.86	1,065,196	2.26	436,746	3.28
Male	673,764	2.61	497,959	3.12	175,804	4.71
Female	828,179	2.06	567,237	2.43	260,942	3.88
25-29						
Total	1,393,567	1.85	1,195,449	1.94	198,118	4.94
Male	659,583	2.27	612,159	2.35	47,425	8.28
Female	733,984	2.30	583,290	2.52	150,693	5.34
30-34						
Total	895,238	2.00	789,757	2.13	105,481	5.55
Male	443,879	2.62	421,641	2.70	22,238	11.60
Female	451,359	2.72	368,116	3.07	83,243	6.07
35-39						
Total	792,411	2.38	706,217	2.49	86,194	5.95
Male	385,200	3.14	374,636	3.20	10,564	14.97
Female	407,212	2.97	331,581	3.24	75,630	6.18
40-44						
Total	499,187	2.57	431,612	2.83	67,575	6.53
Male	262,095	3.41	255,349	3.50	6,746	18.55
Female	237,092	3.45	176,262	4.05	60,829	6.87
45-49						
Total	448,991	4.11	383,155	4.39	65,836	6.80
Male	228,262	6.24	221,989	6.43	6,273	20.93
Female	220,729	3.88	161,166	4.57	59,563	7.22
50-54						
Total	338,246	3.33	248,663	3.88	89,583	6.03
Male	155,418	5.17	144,607	5.26	10,810	15.86
Female	182,829	3.98	104,056	5.68	78,773	6.33
55-59						
Total	240,131	3.72	156,226	4.84	83,905	6.30
Male	110,703	6.03	94,660	6.64	16,042	14.25
Female	129,428	4.92	61,566	6.99	67,863	6.80
60-64						
Total	216,854	3.91	113,672	4.99	103,182	5.95
Male	96,749	5.62	73,503	6.18	23,246	12.73
Female	120,105	5.02	40,169	7.84	79,936	6.23
65+						
Total	468,858	3.38	138,810	5.14	330,048	4.03
Male	223,277	4.23	96,594	5.89	126,684	5.70
Female	245,581	4.06	42,216	8.28	203,365	4.48

ANNEX TABLE 3. Economically Active Urban Population of Major Towns Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex, Whether Employed or Not During the Last Six Months (Usual Status Approach): 2010

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	CV	Active	CV	Non Active	CV
All Ages						
Total	2,373,106	1.72	1,872,975	1.91	500,131	3.32
Male	1,254,538	2.02	1,070,637	2.27	183,900	4.88
Female	1,118,568	2.00	802,337	2.21	316,231	3.45
10 - 14						
Total	24,863	9.30	21,097	9.93	3,766	22.01
Male	7,671	15.44	5,934	17.69	1,737	31.40
Female	17,193	10.97	15,164	11.90	2,029	26.83
15 - 19						
Total	194,617	4.42	143,340	4.87	51,277	8.08
Male	60,959	7.19	43,874	8.47	17,085	13.69
Female	133,658	5.08	99,466	5.48	34,193	8.86
20-24						
Total	441,465	2.91	312,790	3.44	128,675	5.72
Male	209,865	4.17	158,247	4.94	51,618	8.15
Female	231,601	3.17	154,543	4.17	77,057	6.16
25-29						
Total	511,926	2.47	394,443	2.70	117,483	5.02
Male	266,056	2.92	219,810	3.30	46,246	7.65
Female	245,870	3.85	174,632	4.42	71,237	6.11
30-34						
Total	341,394	3.17	275,489	3.20	65,905	7.24
Male	192,538	3.82	172,249	3.86	20,289	11.94
Female	148,856	4.92	103,240	5.00	45,615	8.51
35-39						
Total	289,359	3.00	240,331	3.10	49,028	6.86
Male	162,167	3.89	148,811	4.04	13,355	11.65
Female	127,192	3.81	91,520	4.78	35,673	7.73
40-44						
Total	157,472	4.19	138,587	4.47	18,884	10.49
Male	93,851	5.02	87,211	5.28	6,639	15.97
Female	63,621	5.88	51,376	6.44	12,245	13.43
45-49						
Total	154,188	8.97	136,640	10.00	17,549	12.40
Male	95,787	13.27	89,487	14.21	6,301	23.65
Female	58,401	6.52	47,153	6.99	11,248	14.29
50-54						
Total	97,413	6.38	80,557	7.01	16,857	12.49
Male	56,882	7.89	53,386	8.16	3,497	28.10
Female	40,531	9.25	27,171	11.84	13,360	13.51
55-59						
Total	61,202	7.63	50,011	8.66	11,191	17.32
Male	37,712	11.55	33,820	12.72	3,893	30.98
Female	23,490	9.62	16,191	10.96	7,299	21.16
60-64						
Total	48,158	7.63	39,043	8.39	9,114	18.13
Male	32,680	8.50	26,572	8.66	6,108	21.92
Female	15,478	12.70	12,472	14.54	3,006	25.05
65+						
Total	51,048	7.69	40,647	7.68	10,402	18.83
Male	38,369	8.27	31,237	8.81	7,132	19.80
Female	12,679	12.23	9,409	12.84	3,270	28.77

ANNEX TABLE 4. Economically Active Urban Population of Major Towns Aged Ten Years And Over By Age Group, Sex, Whether Employed or Not During the Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach): 2009

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	CV	Active	CV	Non -Active	CV
All Ages						
Total	2,521,706	1.70	1,894,903	1.92	626,803	2.98
Male	1,285,080	2.05	1,082,664	2.28	202,415	4.94
Female	1,236,626	1.95	812,239	2.28	424,388	2.99
10 - 14						
Total	24,860	9.17	21,858	9.99	3,002	26.61
Male	7,402	15.45	5,699	17.84	1,703	31.83
Female	17,458	11.05	16,158	11.95	1,299	39.90
15 - 19						
Total	211,278	4.23	148,344	4.89	62,935	7.02
Male	66,797	6.86	44,042	8.37	22,756	11.16
Female	144,481	4.96	104,302	5.58	40,179	8.61
20-24						
Total	476,535	2.73	317,464	3.55	159,071	5.04
Male	217,594	4.08	162,178	4.88	55,416	8.58
Female	258,941	2.99	155,286	4.36	103,655	5.26
25-29						
Total	547,430	2.38	399,430	2.74	148,000	4.10
Male	272,858	2.91	223,447	3.25	49,411	7.15
Female	274,572	3.41	175,983	4.61	98,589	4.47
30-34						
Total	359,635	3.01	277,629	3.16	82,006	6.14
Male	194,622	3.89	172,890	3.86	21,731	11.38
Female	165,013	4.39	104,738	5.03	60,275	6.89
35-39						
Total	300,254	2.85	238,389	3.14	61,865	6.08
Male	163,208	3.84	148,268	4.15	14,940	13.69
Female	137,046	3.69	90,121	4.72	46,926	6.71
40-44						
Total	166,634	3.99	141,036	4.32	25,598	10.04
Male	96,478	5.07	88,951	5.31	7,527	15.39
Female	70,156	5.65	52,085	6.17	18,071	11.94
45-49						
Total	162,118	8.51	137,491	9.96	24,627	10.39
Male	97,206	13.06	89,950	14.14	7,256	21.16
Female	64,912	5.96	47,541	7.28	17,371	10.53
50-54						
Total	104,268	5.99	82,527	6.76	21,741	11.34
Male	58,993	7.90	54,717	7.91	4,276	28.84
Female	45,274	8.49	27,810	11.60	17,465	11.77
55-59						
Total	64,729	7.39	49,526	8.87	15,204	16.32
Male	38,904	11.16	33,193	12.92	5,710	22.87
Female	25,826	9.84	16,332	10.46	9,493	20.48
60-64						
Total	51,133	7.38	39,911	8.32	11,221	16.62
Male	33,651	8.42	27,405	8.37	6,246	22.50
Female	17,482	11.52	12,507	14.53	4,975	19.58
65+						
Total	52,832	7.93	41,300	7.49	11,533	21.72
Male	37,367	8.39	31,924	8.96	5,443	22.29
Female	15,465	13.46	9,376	12.82	6,090	29.17

ANNEX TABLE 5

Paid Employees of Urban Population Urban Areas Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Period of Payment and Amount of Total Payment – Country Total:

Period of Payment	Total Paid Employees	Amount of Total Payment (in Birr)																
		CV	<50	CV	50-99	CV	100-199	CV	200-399	CV	400-699	CV	700-999	CV	1000+	CV	Not Stated	CV
Total																		
Total	2,438,342	2.01	20,297	11.61	68,298	7.07	195,115	4.87	453,533	3.45	512,028	3.26	418,985	3.30	747,440	3.25	22,645	13.84
Male	1,432,840	2.08	2,921	31.55	12,681	15.77	45,798	8.30	178,664	4.81	318,466	3.57	284,984	3.84	575,264	3.01	14,062	16.63
Female	1,005,501	2.61	17,376	12.23	55,617	7.82	149,317	5.55	274,870	4.07	193,561	4.85	134,001	4.93	172,176	5.74	8,583	18.85
Hourly																		
Total	12,267	17.57	545	90.77	1,031	77.28	1,350	50.16	2,742	35.38	2,890	30.24	1,421	35.29	2,241	31.78	46	79.79
Male	9,386	19.72	446	108.81	287	100.32	937	60.94	1,697	50.52	2,648	32.51	1,283	38.20	2,041	31.98	46	79.79
Female	2,881	35.37	100	99.50	744	99.87	413	88.13	1,046	43.45	242	62.68	138	76.76	199	73.31	0	0.00
Daily																		
Total	107,938	8.06	2,155	37.85	6,788	22.55	7,929	20.02	27,192	18.30	31,284	11.04	14,312	15.40	17,015	15.29	1,262	49.90
Male	84,118	8.62	475	71.64	4,463	27.96	3,532	29.13	17,187	17.67	28,930	11.80	13,807	15.93	15,088	13.33	635	70.64
Female	23,820	17.17	1,679	44.13	2,325	34.23	4,398	27.85	10,005	30.89	2,355	27.81	505	35.66	1,927	54.26	627	70.48
Weekly																		
Total	91,183	9.52	1,461	49.45	2,163	29.14	7,231	22.51	16,503	15.52	26,696	12.87	17,027	17.65	18,543	16.22	1,559	56.42
Male	72,556	10.01	460	80.40	1,052	42.43	4,370	28.46	9,503	17.59	21,565	13.36	16,287	18.25	18,258	16.44	1,061	53.26
Female	18,627	14.72	1,001	62.00	1,111	40.20	2,861	28.29	7,000	23.92	5,131	25.92	739	59.04	285	74.43	498	79.09
Fortnight																		
Total	90,175	9.72	46	83.75	627	66.53	3,259	32.18	21,370	14.31	30,391	12.84	19,255	21.85	15,117	14.86	110	99.55
Male	62,286	11.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,578	41.71	7,787	23.37	20,541	14.34	17,536	23.89	14,733	15.22	110	99.55
Female	27,889	12.84	46	83.75	627	66.53	1,681	49.31	13,583	17.62	9,850	18.17	1,719	36.06	383	40.49	0	0.00

ANNEX TABLE 5 Cont'd

Period of Payment	Total Paid Employees	Amount of Total Payment (in Birr)																
		CV	<50	CV	50-99	CV	100-199	CV	200-399	CV	400-699	CV	700-999	CV	1000+	CV	Not Stated	CV
Monthly																		
Total	2,099,788	2.22	15,677	12.83	53,402	8.25	169,441	5.24	378,953	3.54	416,665	3.68	363,782	3.57	687,213	3.42	14,655	17.33
Male	1,180,559	2.37	1,418	42.00	6,137	21.23	32,031	10.21	138,292	5.26	241,766	4.20	233,327	4.24	518,795	3.20	8,792	19.29
Female	919,229	2.78	14,259	13.30	47,266	8.83	137,410	5.78	240,660	4.21	174,899	5.06	130,454	5.06	168,418	5.77	5,863	23.28
Yearly																		
Total	9,526	25.46	81	99.07	838	54.73	2,438	41.60	2,508	51.90	649	64.94	757	60.56	2,185	43.77	69	97.82
Male	6,053	31.82	81	99.07	332	80.30	1,717	53.32	1,353	86.62	116	72.50	480	76.18	1,905	43.62	69	97.82
Female	3,473	28.45	0	0.00	506	73.76	721	60.58	1,155	49.07	533	77.47	277	99.82	280	111.61	0	0.00
Other/ specify																		
Total	25,738	13.31	332	88.54	3,449	38.04	3,466	33.62	4,265	27.40	3,453	29.05	2,431	32.69	5,126	24.66	3,215	31.29
Male	16,500	15.25	40	100.06	410	90.54	1,634	43.79	2,844	37.24	2,900	32.96	2,263	34.76	4,443	26.24	1,966	37.53
Female	9,238	23.87	292	99.85	3,039	41.41	1,833	50.20	1,421	37.57	552	55.20	168	70.49	683	71.61	1,250	58.50
Not Stated																		
Total	1,728	76.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,728	76.81
Male	1,383	93.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,383	93.44
Female	345	88.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	345	88.13

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

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS (For members age 5 years and above)

202	201	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
Full Name (Transfer from page 1, Col. 201)	Line number (Transfer from page 1, Col. 201)	For those coded 4 In Col. 306 Did you look for work or try to establish your own business during the last 3 months? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Col. 403	What step have you taken mainly in search of work or to start your own business? Alternative answers are indicated below All go to col. 404	For those who answered code "2" in Col. 401 What was the reason that you didn't seek or try to establish your own business? Alternative answers are indicated below	If opportunities to work exist in the coming one month are you willing and ready to work for income/earning? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Col. 406	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? 1. Not available 2. Within this dwelling 3. Within residence village/town only 4. Only in Urban areas of this country 5. Any where in the country 6. Overseas only skip to Col. 407	Why are you not available for a work? 0= Home maker/delivery 1= Pregnancy/Injury 2= Student 3= Disabled 4= Illness/Injury 5= Too young 6= Remittance 7= Old age/Pensioned 8= Others (Specify) Go to Col. 501	For those who answered Code "2 - 6" in Col. 405 What type of job are you looking for? Enumerator: Read the alternative answers if need arises. 1. Self employment 2. Paid employment-private 3. Paid employment-Gov't 4. Any available work 5. Others Skip to Col. 409	For those who answered Code 1 in Col. 407 What are/were the problems you faced to establish your own Business/Enterprise? Alternative answer below	Have you ever done work in the past for pay or profit? 1. No 2. Yes, as employee 3. Yes, for family 4. Yes, for own If more than one, refers to the recent one.	For how many months have you been unemployed?
0 1											
0 2											
0 3											
0 4											
0 5											
0 6											
0 7											
0 8											
0 9											
1 0											
1 1											

ACTIVITY STATUS						
501	502	503	504	505	506	507
<p>Enumerator: Ask respondents the following questions separately and mark code "1" and list the activity (ies) if the respondent was engaged in at least one of the activities. Mark code 2 if participated in 'none of the activity' During the last 6 months, did you engage in any work or in any work for pay or profit or family gain</p> <p>Did you work as an employee for Government Private enterprise? Did you work as merchant (including petty trade) Did you work as service giving agent be it private or salaried (such as barber, shoe shining, etc.)? Did you work in Agriculture privately/salaried (such as plowing and, Cattle rearing, poultry, ...etc.)? Did you produce goods for sale (such as "injera", "Tella", etc.)? Did you produce permanent goods for your family? Did you engage in productive activity for your family without payment? Other productive activity not mentioned above?</p> <p>During the last 6 months for how many weeks were you working? 1= Yes 2= No Go to Col. 505</p>						
<p>Interviewer: Check in Col. 506 total number of weeks economically not active is</p> <p>1. 12 weeks or more 2. Less than 12 weeks END</p> <p>If code 1 is filled in Col. 506 What was the main reason for not working or not being available for work for most of the last 6 months? 0= Pregnancy/delivery 1. Home maker 2. Student 3. Disability 4. Illness 5. Too young 6. Remittance 7. Pensioned/old age 8. Other/Specify END</p>						
1. Yes, Go to 503	2. No	Weeks Worked	Weeks Unemployed	Weeks Inactive		
						01
						02
						03
						04
						05
						06
						07
						08
						09
						10
						11

Column 402	Column 403
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	01. Pregnancy/delivery 02. Illness/Injury previous work 03. Personal/family responsibility 04. Responsibility of home activ 05. Old age/Pension be shortage of money, raw material...etc. 06. Education/Training 07. Already found/made an arrangement for work 08. Possibility to rejoin my

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. Don't know 09. Lack of information 10. Others /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 Total \hat{Y}_h in Major Urban Domain (Category I)

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} W_{hi} Y_{hij}$$

Where,

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

2. Estimate of Total \hat{Y}_h in Other Urban Domain (Category II)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_h &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h}{n_h n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \frac{H_{hij}}{M_{hij} h_{hij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} Y_{hijk} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} W_{hij} Y_{hijk} \end{aligned}$$

Where,

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

The following notations were used in the formula:

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

M_{hi} = Total number of households in EA/PSU i for major urban domain or in urban center/PSU i for other urban domain, stratum h obtained from the sampling frame.

H_{hi} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in sample EA/PSU i stratum h for major urban domain.

h_{hi} = Total number of households successfully covered in EA/PSU i stratum h for major urban domain.

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

n_h = Number of successfully covered urban centers for other urban domain / covered EAs for major urban domain in stratum h.

M_{hi} = Total number of households in EA/PSU i in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

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

\hat{Y}_{hij} = The observed value of characteristic y for household j, in EA/PSU i, stratum h of Major Urban Domain

M_{hij} = Total number of households in EA/SSU j, urban centers/PSU i and stratum h obtained from the sampling frame for other urban center domain.

n_{hi} = Number of sample EAs successfully covered in urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain.

H_{hij} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain

h_{hij} = Number of sample households successfully covered in EA /SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban center domain.

Y_{hijk} = The observed value of a characteristic y for household k in EA/SSU j, urban center/PSU i and stratum h for other urban domain.

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

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

4. Sampling Variance of the Estimates:

Sampling variance of estimate of stratum total are given by the following formulas:
The variance of domain or reporting total estimate is:

$$Var(\hat{Y}_h) = (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 + f_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1 - f_{hi}) \left(\frac{h_{hi}}{h_{hi} - 1} \right) \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} \left(\hat{Y}_{hij} - \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{h_{hi}} \right)^2$$

in which $\hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} Y_{hij}$ for major urban centers domains,

and $\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} W_{hij} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{hij}} y_{hijk}$ for other urban center domain.

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

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

5. Coefficient of Variation (CV) and Confidence Interval (CI)

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

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

$$CV(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{\sqrt{VAR(\hat{Y}_h)}}{\hat{Y}_h} * 100$$

and Ninety-five percent confidence interval (CI) of domain total:

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

6. Ratio Estimates:

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} \text{ and } \hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

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

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

In which

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