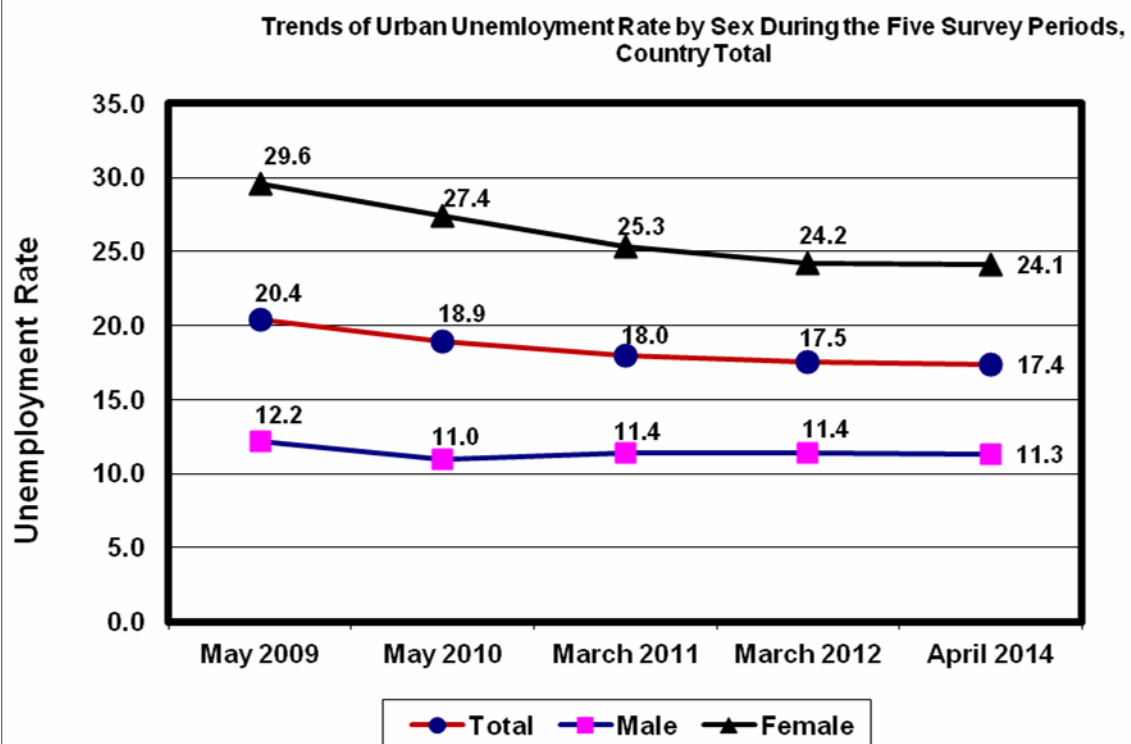


THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

KEY FINDINGS ON THE 2014 URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY



Addis Ababa
December 2014

1. INTRODUCTION

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

Labour force survey is one of the most important sources of data that provides information regarding the level of employment and unemployment as well as the potential labour force of the country. It serves as an input to assess the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Furthermore, it is important to monitor and evaluate the five years Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of the country.

The 2014 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey is designed to provide data on employment and unemployment at national and regional urban levels. The survey follows a household approach and covers all urban areas of the country except the pastoralist areas of three zones of Afar and six zones of Somali regions. A total of 19,800 households were selected from 660 enumeration areas using systematic random sampling method of which 99.9 percent of the households are successfully covered by the survey.

This executive summary provides Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) such as activity rate / labour participation rate/, employment to population ratio, proportion of employed persons by occupation and industry, status in employment, employment in the informal sector, unemployment rate...etc. This booklet mainly presents summary findings of the 2014 survey. Moreover, the comparison of this latest survey against the preceding four survey results are presented in summary Table 1 and 2 at the end of this booklet. The detailed results of the April 2014 survey are also presented in statistical tables together with brief descriptions on the Statistical Report Bulletin no. 576.

2. EMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

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

The survey reveals that the total urban population of the country was estimated to be 16,141,046 of which 12,917,692 persons 80.0 percent who were aged ten years and above in April 2014. The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed persons aged ten years and above. The size of economically active persons aged ten years and above based on the current status approach was 8,222,359 with activity rate of 63.7 percent. The economically not active persons who were neither engaged in productive activities nor available to furnish their labour due to homemaking activities, attending school, old age/pensioned, illness, too young to work...etc account 4,695,332 persons (36.3 percent). Among the population not active, the proportion of not active female is significantly higher (63.0 percent) than male (37.0 percent).

Economic activity rate or labour force participation rate is the percentage of the economically active population to the total population of economically active plus not active population. The activity rate at national urban level is about 63.7 percent. This implies about 64 persons are active to participate in the production of goods and services out of 100 persons aged ten years and above. As shown in summary Table 1, the activity rate in April 2014 is greater than the rate observed during the last five years. Region wise, Benishangul-Gumuz, Harari, Affar, SNNPR and Amhara, in that order reported the activity rates above the national average. The lowest activity rate is observed in Somali Region (53.6 percent).

2.2. Employment to Population Ratio

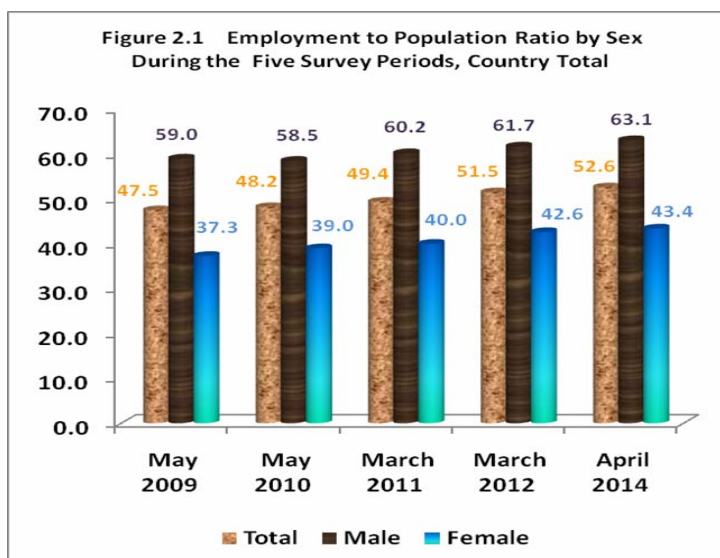
At country urban level, the size of employed population aged ten years and above was 6,789,992 persons in April 2014. As compared to the May 2009 (4,547,266 employed persons); the April 2014 figure has shown a significant increase by 2,242,726 persons (33.0 percent) during the last five years.

On the other hand, employment to population ratio provides information on the extent to which the population is engaged in productive activities. It is calculated as the percentage of total employed persons to the total population aged ten years and above. A high employment to population ratio implies large proportion of the

population is employed, while low employment to population ratio reflects large share of the population is not involved in productive activities due to unemployment or out of the labour force.

According to April 2014 survey, the employment to population ratio of urban population was 52.6 percent. This means about 53 percent of the total urban population of the country aged ten years and above are employed. The employment to population ratio shows an increasing trend from the survey periods May 2009 to April 2014. The differential by sex also depict that the ratio of males (63.1 percent) is significantly higher than females (43.4 percent) (see Figure 2.1).

With regard to regions, Benishangul-Gumuz Region exhibits the highest employment to population ratio (75.1 percent), while Somali Region demonstrates the lowest ratio (46.1 percent) in April 2014 (see Summary Table 1).



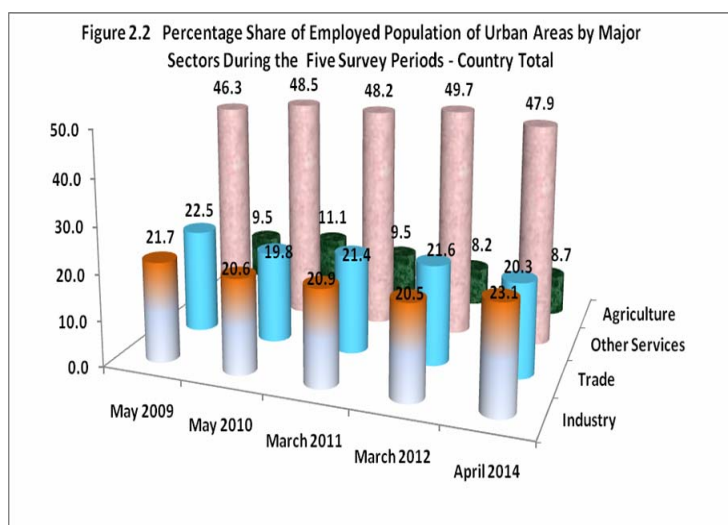
2.3. Employment by Occupational Groups

The majorities of employed persons (50.0 percent) were Service, Shop, Market sales, Craft and related Trade workers out of 6,789,992 employed persons at country urban level. Those employed persons who were in the Elementary Occupations occupy the second position (16.8 percent). Professionals, Technical and Associate Professionals together constituted 14.5 percent. The lowest percentage share is observed for Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers accounted 6.4 percent, Clerks 3.6 percent and Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers 6.2 percent. Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers share 2.5 percent of the total employed population in April 2014.

The percentage share of Service, Shop, Market and Sales, Craft and related workers including Technical and Associate Professionals as well as plant machine operators and Assemblers shows an increasing trend, while managers, Clerks, Clerks, Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers and Elementary Occupation illustrated a declining trend as compared to the May 2009 survey period (see Summary Table 2).

2.4. Employment in Major Sectors of the Economy

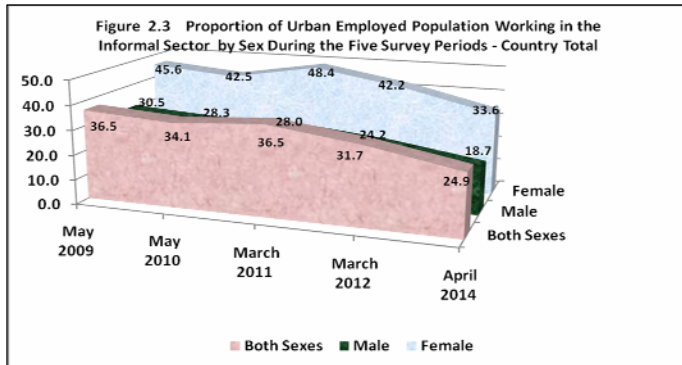
The highest proportion about 48.0 percent of the employed persons are absorbed by the Service sectors, which include Electricity and Gas; Water Supply; Transportation; Accommodation; Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance Activities; Real Estate; Professional and Scientific and Administrative Support; Public Administration, Defense, Compulsory Social Security, Education, Health and other Social activities, Hotel and Restaurant followed by Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying and Construction Industry (23.1 percent). Wholesale and Retail Trades industrial divisions constituted (20.3 percent). Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing sectors share only 8.7 percent in April 2014.



Periodical analysis by major sectors show that the percentage share of employment in urban areas has been slightly increased in industrial sectors as compared to that of the service sectors from March 2012 to April 2014, while the employment share for Agriculture Forestry and Fishing portrays ups and downs over the last five years (see Figure 2.2).

2.5. Employment in the Informal Sector

According to April 2014 survey, 1,403,702 persons were engaged in the informal sector out of the total 5,645,921 urban employed population. This make up about one fourth of the total employment in urban areas. The proportion of employed persons who have been working in the informal sector has been getting declined during the last five years i.e. from 36.5 percent in May 2009 reach to 24.9 percent in April 2014. Females who work in this sector are significantly higher than males during the five survey periods (see Figure 2.3).



Summary Table 1 also shows that the highest proportion of employed persons who work in the informal sector found in Gambella Region (45.3 percent), Affar Region (42.7 percent) and Somali Region (42.2 percent). The lowest proportion is found in Addis Ababa City Administration (6.1 percent) in April 2014. The percentage of employment in the informal sector in Addis Ababa City Administration and Tigray Region declines, while the shares in the rest of regions show fluctuations during the five survey periods.

Note: The aforementioned figure for urban employed population excludes subsistence farmers and domestic paid workers.

2.6. Mean Hours of Work Per Week

Summary Table 2 illustrate that the mean hours worked per week was 37.0 hours in April 2014. The mean hours of work fluctuate from May 2009 to April 2014. Male hour of work is higher than female during the five survey periods.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

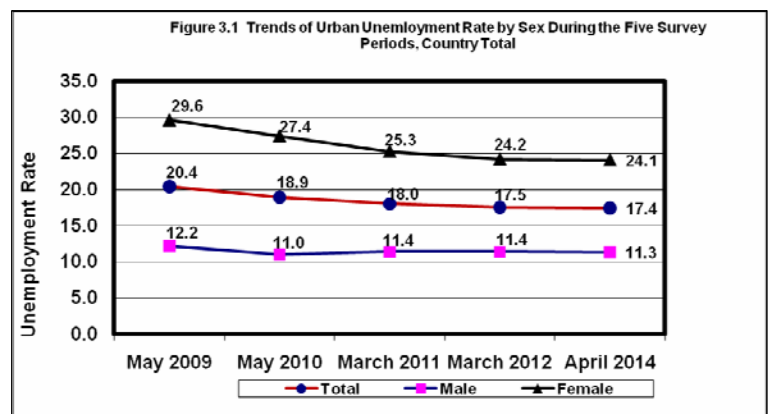
Unemployment is measured using the following three criteria: i) without work ii) available for work and iii) seeking work (ILO, 1990). However, this definition varies in the context of developing and developed countries. In the developed countries where the labour market is largely organized and labour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

On the other hand, in developing countries like Ethiopia, where there is no strong labour market information, labour absorption is inadequate and where the labour force is predominantly self employed, the standard definition with its emphasis on seeking work criteria is somewhat restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situation. In order to measure unemployment depending on the existing labour market situations special provisions are made to relax the definitions. These are partially and completely relaxed definition of unemployment. Thus, the completely relaxed definition which measures unemployment in relation to "without work" and "availability for work" criterion is found to be more plausible in most developing countries.

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

3.1. Unemployment Rate at National Urban Level

Unemployment rate is computed as the proportion of the unemployed persons to the total economically active population. The April 2014 survey result reveals that unemployed population in urban areas of the country was 1,432,368 with unemployment rate of 17.4 percent. This means that about 17 persons are unemployed out of 100 economically active persons aged ten years and above. The differentials of unemployment rate by sex show that female unemployment rate (24.1 percent) is more than double as compared to male (11.3 percent).



As shown in Figure 3.1, the total unemployment rate shows a declining trend from 20.4 percent in May 2009 and 17.5 percent in March 2012 to 17.4 percent in April 2014. The comparison of this recent unemployment rate exhibits a decline of 3.0 percentage point during the last five years. As regards by sex, females are more affected by the incidence of unemployment than males. However, the pattern for unemployment trend for female shows a straight downward than their counterparts.

3.2. Youth Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

According to the national context, youth comprises those persons aged 15-29 years. The rate of youth unemployment in urban areas was 22.8 percent in April 2014. Female and male youth unemployment rate were 28.8 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively. The overall youth unemployment rates show a declining trend from May 2009 to April 2014. The change of male and female unemployment also shows a decline during the five survey periods. However, female youths are more affected by the problem of unemployment than their male counterparts (see Figure 3.2).

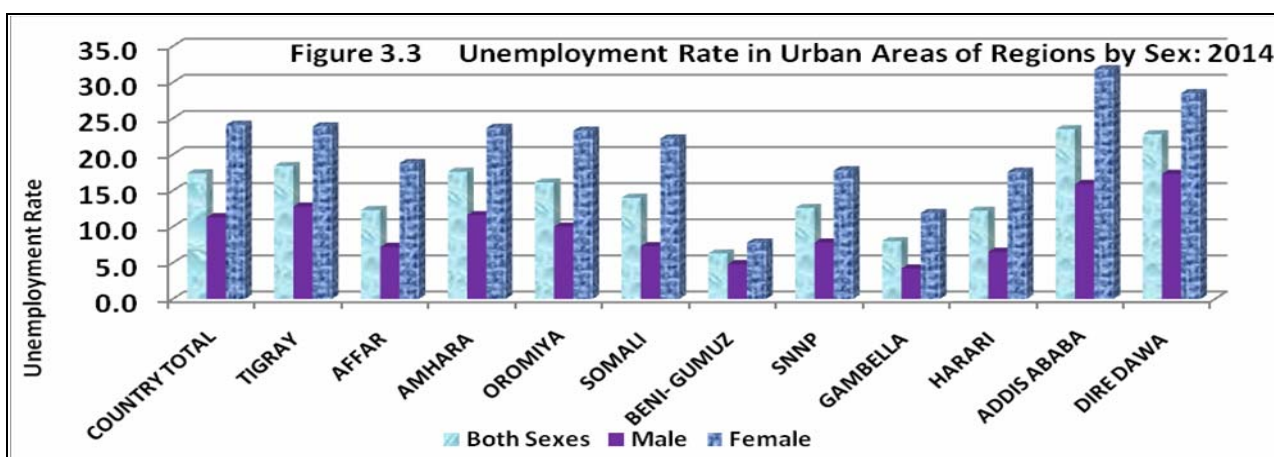


3.3. Unemployment and Literacy Status

Throughout the five survey periods, the overall unemployment rate of literate persons is higher than illiterate persons. Summary Table 2 shows that the unemployment rate of literates as well as illiterate depict a declining pattern during the last four survey periods but increases in April 2014. Female unemployment rate is significantly higher than male in both literate and illiterate categories.

3.4. Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas of Regions

Regarding unemployment rate by region, the highest rate was observed in Addis Ababa City Administration (23.5 percent) followed by Dire Dawa Administration (22.8 percent), while the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Benishangul-Gumuz Region (6.3 percent) and Gambella Region (8.0 percent) in April 2014. The unemployment rate among female is higher than male in all regions. Unemployment shows a declining trend in Benishangul-Gumuz regions, while in the rest of other regions somehow shows fluctuation over the past five years (see Summary Table 1 and Figure 3.3).



3.5. Status of Previous Work Experience and Duration of Unemployment

Out of the total urban unemployed persons in the country, 59.6 percent have had work experience and 40.4 percent had no previous work experience prior to the survey date. Among those unemployed persons who have had prior work experience, males are higher than females, whereas female unemployed are more dominant than male among those without previous work experience. Summary Table 2 also depicts that 59.1 percent of the unemployed persons are jobless for less than 13 months. The unemployed persons who stay without jobs for 96 months and above, accounts 12.6 percent in April 2014.

Summary Table 1: **K**ey Indicators of Urban **E**mployment **U**nemployment by Region and Sex during the Five Survey Periods

Region and Sex	Activity Rate / Labour Force Participation Rate					Employment to Population Ratio					Proportion of persons Who Work in the Informal Sector					Unemployment Rate				
	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014
COUNTRY TOTAL																				
Total	59.7	59.4	60.3	62.5	63.7	47.5	48.2	49.4	51.5	52.6	36.5	34.1	36.5	31.7	24.9	20.4	18.9	18.0	17.5	17.4
Male	67.2	65.7	67.9	69.7	71.1	59.0	58.5	60.2	61.7	63.1	30.5	28.3	28.0	24.2	18.7	12.2	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.3
Female	53.1	53.7	53.5	56.2	57.2	37.3	39.0	40.0	42.6	43.4	45.6	42.5	48.4	42.2	33.6	29.6	27.4	25.3	24.2	24.1
TIGRAY																				
Total	58.9	56.5	55.5	61.2	62.1	46.5	46.2	45.0	49.3	50.7	34.9	32.2	30.2	29.7	23.7	21.1	18.2	18.9	19.4	18.4
Male	66.3	62.7	61.9	67.0	70.0	57.3	56.0	55.2	59.4	61.0	25.7	21.5	21.9	23.1	17.0	13.6	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.8
Female	53.2	51.5	50.5	56.9	56.1	38.1	38.3	37.1	41.6	42.6	46.1	45.2	39.5	37.2	31.1	28.3	25.7	26.6	26.8	23.9
AFFAR																				
Total	54.1	52.0	59.6	68.1	66.7	46.2	45.1	49.2	60.4	58.5	45.1	40.0	41.1	51.1	42.7	14.6	13.4	17.4	11.3	12.3
Male	66.3	62.4	68.3	75.4	75.0	60.7	59.0	62.2	71.4	69.6	39.7	33.4	32.5	40.4	39.1	8.4	5.5	8.9	5.3	7.2
Female	41.9	42.7	50.9	61.3	58.5	31.7	32.5	36.3	50.2	47.5	55.4	50.8	56.3	64.3	48.2	24.4	23.8	28.7	18.3	18.8
AMHARA																				
Total	59.9	57.9	61.0	64.4	65.6	50.6	48.9	49.2	53.8	54.1	42.0	34.0	40.0	35.8	24.5	15.5	15.7	19.3	16.5	17.6
Male	67.3	64.4	68.0	70.9	72.6	62.0	58.6	59.4	63.2	64.2	34.8	27.8	30.3	26.0	16.7	8.0	8.9	12.6	10.8	11.6
Female	53.6	52.5	55.1	59.2	59.9	41.0	40.5	40.7	46.1	45.8	52.0	42.2	52.3	47.5	34.8	23.4	22.8	26.1	22.0	23.7
OROMIA																				
Total	58.5	58.9	61.2	63.0	62.3	47.3	49.5	52.5	52.5	52.3	41.8	41.3	43.5	35.2	31.2	19.2	16.0	14.1	16.7	16.1
Male	66.5	65.2	69.3	70.9	70.8	59.1	59.6	63.6	63.3	63.7	34.2	33.3	33.2	26.9	24.4	11.0	8.5	8.3	10.7	10.0
Female	51.4	53.2	53.7	55.6	54.8	36.7	40.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	53.2	52.6	58.0	47.5	41.1	28.7	24.4	21.0	23.9	23.3
SOMALI																				
Total	51.5	45.0	46.8	54.6	53.6	41.1	38.9	38.8	46.7	46.1	54.6	46.5	53.5	54.4	42.2	20.2	13.5	17.2	14.5	14.0
Male	56.8	53.3	51.3	57.7	60.6	50.0	49.5	45.0	52.0	56.2	46.1	40.4	40.7	42.2	32.7	11.8	7.1	12.2	9.8	7.3
Female	46.0	36.5	42.2	51.6	47.0	31.7	28.1	32.3	41.4	36.5	68.9	56.1	71.8	68.5	57.2	31.1	22.9	23.4	19.7	22.2
BENISHANGUL- GUMUZ																				
Total	64.0	61.5	61.2	69.8	80.2	55.3	55.3	55.5	64.9	75.1	39.9	41.9	44.0	37.1	32.3	13.6	10.1	9.3	7.1	6.3
Male	69.1	68.8	70.2	75.8	83.8	64.2	66.7	67.3	72.3	79.8	33.0	33.5	33.3	24.0	21.9	7.1	3.0	4.2	4.5	4.8
Female	59.3	54.5	53.2	64.0	77.0	47.1	44.3	45.0	57.6	71.0	48.9	53.6	58.0	54.1	45.3	20.6	18.7	15.4	9.9	7.8

Summary Table 1: Cont'd

Region and Sex	Activity Rate / Labour Force Participation Rate					Employment to Population Ratio					Proportion of persons Who Work in the Informal Sector					Unemployment Rate				
	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014	May 2009	May 2010	March 2011	March 2012	April 2014
S.N.N.P.																				
Total	60.2	59.5	62.2	62.5	65.9	50.9	51.0	54.8	54.7	57.6	39.1	39.5	43.8	39.5	30.0	15.5	14.2	11.8	12.4	12.6
Male	66.5	66.3	68.9	68.2	72.2	61.2	61.8	64.3	62.7	66.5	30.3	30.8	34.3	29.0	22.7	7.9	6.8	6.7	8.0	7.8
Female	54.2	53.1	55.8	57.1	60.1	41.1	41.0	45.9	47.1	49.4	51.6	52.3	56.6	53.6	39.9	24.2	22.8	17.7	17.5	17.8
GAMBELLA																				
Total	55.6	54.1	54.4	51.5	62.8	46.0	47.3	50.2	47.4	57.8	41.2	42.1	51.1	38.7	45.3	17.3	12.7	7.7	7.8	8.0
Male	62.2	58.9	56.8	56.1	67.7	57.8	54.1	52.5	54.7	64.8	26.8	23.7	31.2	22.6	34.9	7.1	8.1	7.6	2.5	4.2
Female	49.6	50.2	52.2	47.5	58.4	35.3	41.6	48.1	41.3	51.5	61.0	61.7	68.6	55.7	57.4	28.7	17.1	7.8	13.0	11.9
HARARI																				
Total	61.4	62.0	68.1	65.0	68.4	52.5	52.5	58.8	57.0	60.1	38.4	34.3	37.3	35.3	33.1	14.4	15.3	13.6	12.2	12.2
Male	67.8	67.5	71.1	70.5	70.7	62.3	62.7	65.4	65.5	66.1	28.7	27.6	27.3	27.3	20.9	8.1	7.2	8.1	7.2	6.5
Female	55.8	57.1	65.3	60.0	66.3	44.0	43.7	52.8	49.5	54.6	50.6	43.1	49.3	45.2	46.8	21.1	23.6	19.1	17.5	17.6
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION																				
Total	62.3	64.5	61.2	61.7	62.4	44.9	47.2	45.9	47.5	47.8	20.6	20.5	16.6	12.8	6.1	27.9	26.9	25.1	23.0	23.5
Male	70.5	70.4	70.7	71.0	70.2	57.6	57.9	58.5	59.9	59.0	21.4	21.6	14.7	12.6	5.0	18.4	17.9	17.3	15.6	15.9
Female	55.1	59.4	53.3	54.1	55.8	34.0	38.0	35.3	37.3	38.1	19.2	18.9	19.8	12.9	7.8	38.3	36.1	33.7	31.1	31.8
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION																				
Total	60.0	58.3	60.7	64.1	62.2	43.2	40.7	46.8	49.5	48.0	36.9	36.4	41.5	37.4	25.4	28.0	30.2	22.9	22.7	22.8
Male	64.2	63.2	64.2	67.4	66.7	51.2	49.6	55.6	56.7	55.1	29.5	25.9	31.7	28.4	17.5	20.3	21.5	13.3	15.8	17.3
Female	56.1	53.7	57.7	61.2	58.2	35.8	32.5	39.0	43.0	41.6	47.7	52.6	55.5	49.3	37.1	36.2	39.6	32.4	29.5	28.5

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

Key Indicators	Survey Periods														
	May 2009			May 2010			March 2011			March 2012			April 2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Groups															
Managers	3.2	2.5	0.7	3.1	2.5	0.6	3.0	2.4	0.6	2.9	4.0	1.4	2.6	2.0	0.6
Professional, Technical and Associate Professionals	12.5	8.6	3.9	13.2	8.6	4.5	13.0	8.7	4.3	12.9	15.1	10.0	14.5	9.4	5.1
Clerks	5.8	2.5	3.3	5.5	2.2	3.3	5.6	2.3	3.3	5.5	3.8	7.7	3.6	1.2	2.4
Service, Shop & Market sales, Crafts related Workers	43.6	22.6	21.0	42.1	21.8	20.3	43.5	22.4	21.0	44.8	39.4	51.6	50.0	23.8	26.2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	7.4	5.2	2.2	8.3	5.4	2.9	7.7	5.0	2.6	6.0	7.7	3.9	6.4	4.4	2.0
Plant ,Machine Operators & Assemblers	5.2	4.7	0.5	5.2	4.8	0.5	5.2	4.8	0.4	5.3	9.0	0.7	6.2	5.6	0.7
Elementary Occupation	21.9	11.8	10.0	22.6	11.8	10.8	22.0	11.3	10.7	22.6	20.9	24.7	16.8	9.4	7.3
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industrial Divisions / Sectors/															
Manufacturing ,Mining,															
Quarrying and Construction	21.7	14.0	7.7	20.6	13.6	6.9	20.9	13.7	7.2	20.5	13.3	7.2	23.1	15.4	7.7
Whole sale and Retail Trade	22.5	11.9	10.6	19.8	10.0	9.8	21.4	11.3	10.1	21.6	10.9	10.6	20.3	9.4	10.9
Other Service Sectors *	46.3	25.6	20.7	48.5	25.0	21.5	48.2	25.9	22.3	49.7	26.2	23.6	47.9	25.3	22.6
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	9.5	6.6	2.9	11.1	7.1	4.0	9.5	6.1	3.4	8.2	5.5	2.7	8.7	5.8	2.9
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Status in Employment															
Government Employees	21.8	14.2	7.6	21.8	14.0	7.8	21.2	13.7	7.6	20.5	23.4	16.9	20.3	12.3	8.0
Self employed /Own account Workers/	38.7	22.0	16.7	37.6	21.5	16.1	38.9	21.6	17.4	38.7	38.0	39.5	39.5	22.3	17.2
Unpaid Family Workers	7.6	3.4	4.1	8.6	3.7	4.9	8.4	3.4	5.0	8.6	6.5	11.4	9.4	3.5	5.9
Private Organization Employee	19.3	13.0	6.3	19.3	12.5	6.8	19.4	12.8	6.6	22.7	25.7	18.8	20.1	13.0	7.1
NGO'S Employee	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Domestic Employee	6.7	1.5	5.1	7.0	1.6	5.4	6.3	1.7	4.6	4.7	0.6	9.8	5.8	1.3	4.5
Employer	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2
Members of Cooperative	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.4
Others	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4
Mean number of Hours Worked Per Week	43	45	41	45	47	43	45	47	42	44	46	41	37	39	34
Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status															
Literate	20.5	12.7	31.6	19.2	11.5	29.6	18.3	11.9	27.3	18.1	11.8	26.3	23.1	16.6	29.5
Illiterate	20.2	9.2	25.3	17.5	7.7	22.2	16.1	7.6	20.1	15.2	7.7	18.5	21.1	10.7	24.9
Youth Unemployment Rate age 15-29 years	26.0	17.4	33.9	24.5	16.6	31.6	23.7	16.5	30.3	23.3	16.4	29.6	22.8	16.3	28.8
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Previous Work Experience															
With Previous Work Experience	43.9	39.3	46.0	49.4	42.2	52.6	48.3	42.4	51.2	46.4	42.6	48.3	59.6	63.2	57.8
Without Previous Work Experience	51.9	55.5	50.2	50.2	57.6	47.0	51.7	57.6	48.8	53.4	57.3	51.4	40.4	36.8	42.2
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Duration of Unemployment															
<=12 months	54.1	60.8	51.0	70.1	72.6	68.9	61.2	66.7	58.2	63.7	69.0	60.9	59.1	62.2	57.5
13-24 months	13.4	12.2	14.0	10.1	10.2	10.0	12.5	12.7	12.5	13.7	12.4	14.3	16.1	18.1	15.1
25-95 months	15.8	13.7	16.8	11.3	10.1	11.8	12.5	11.4	13.1	13.8	12.0	14.8	12.2	11.2	12.7
96 and above months	15.2	13.1	16.2	8.4	6.9	9.1	13.8	9.3	16.1	7.5	5.2	8.6	12.6	8.5	14.7

*Other Service sectors: includes Electricity and Gas; Water Supply; Transportation; Accommodation; Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance Activities; Real Estate; Professional and Scientific and Administrative Support; Public Administration, Defense, Compulsory Social Security, Education, Health and other Social activities, Hotel and Restaurant.