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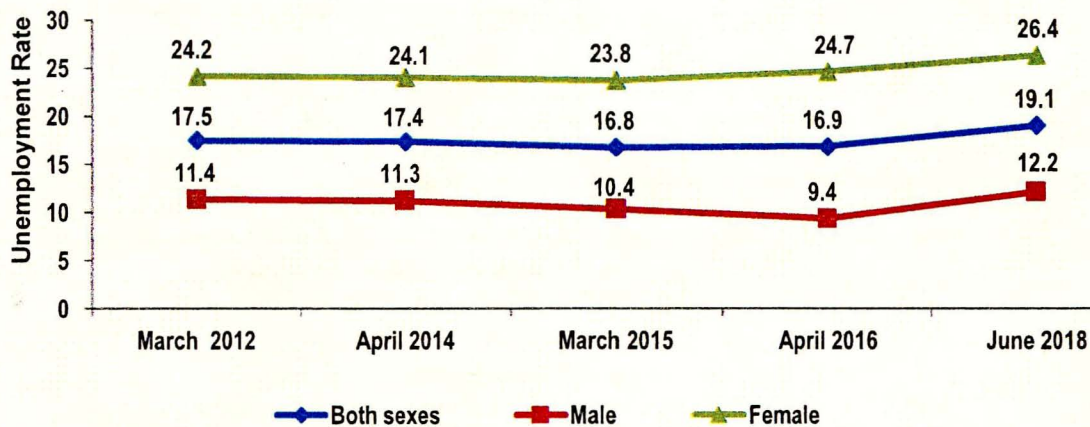
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THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

KEY FINDINGS ON THE 2018 URBAN EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY (With Comparative Analysis to 2012 and 2014-2016 Survey Results)

Trends of Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas by Sex During the Five Survey Periods, Country Total



Addis Ababa
October 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia being one of the African countries with relatively fast growing population coupled with developing economy, proper management and efficient utilization of its work force is essential. In this respect, the capacity of the economy in absorbing the potential labour force needs to be monitored regularly and appropriate employment policy should consequently be adopted. The level of employment and unemployment of the country is widely used as overall indicators in evaluating the current performance of the economy. Labour force survey is one of the most important sources of data that provides information regarding the potential labour force of the country. The analysis of employment status is therefore, essential both in reflecting the current employment situations and foreseeing future changes. It serves as an input for the evaluation of the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, it is important to monitor and evaluate the second five years Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) of the country.

The 2018 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey (UEUS) is designed to provide data on employment and unemployment in urban areas at national and regional levels. The survey follows a household approach and covers all urban areas of the country except the pastoralist areas of the three zones of Afar and six zones of Somali regions. A total of 19,800 households (660 enumeration areas) were selected from the total of 102 towns, i.e. 16 major towns including region's capitals and 86 other urban centers using systematic random sampling method, of which 19,384 (97.9%) of the households were successfully covered by the survey.

This summary finding of the 2018 UEUS provides Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) situation together with a comparative analysis to the 2012 and 2014-2016 survey results. These includes activity rate / labour participation rate, employment to population ratio, proportion of employed persons by occupation and industry, status in employment, employment in the informal sector, unemployment rate and its characteristics...etc. The selected survey results for the last five years are also presented in summary Tables 1, 2, 3a & 3b at the end of this booklet.

The detailed survey results are available under the title "Statistical Report on the 2018 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey, Bulletin no. 586, October, 2018" and at CSA website: www.csa.gov.et.

2. EMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

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

The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed persons aged ten years and above. The economically not active persons are those who were neither engaged in productive activities nor available to furnish their labour to the market. The survey reveals that the total urban population of the country was estimated to be 18,773,035 of which 14,971,603 persons, (79.8 percent) were aged ten years and above in June 2018. Based on the current status approach, the size of economically active persons aged ten years and above was 9,289,150 persons. The economically not active persons due to homemaking activities, attending school, old age/pensioned, illness, too young to work...etc reasons estimated 5,682,453 persons, (38.0 percent). Among the population not active, the proportion of female (64.1 percent) is higher than male (35.9 percent).

Economic activity rate or labour force participation rate is the percentage of the economically active population to the total of economically active plus not active population. The activity rate at national urban level is about 62.0 percent. This implies 62 out of 100 persons age ten years and above were economically active, meaning they were engaged or available to be engaged in the production of goods and services. As shown in summary Table 1, the activity rate in June 2018 is slightly lower than the rate observed during the last five years. Region wise, Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara, Addis Ababa, Afar, Harari and Tigray in that order reported the activity rates above the national average. The lowest activity rate is observed in Somali Region (48.3 percent).

2.2. Employment to Population Ratio

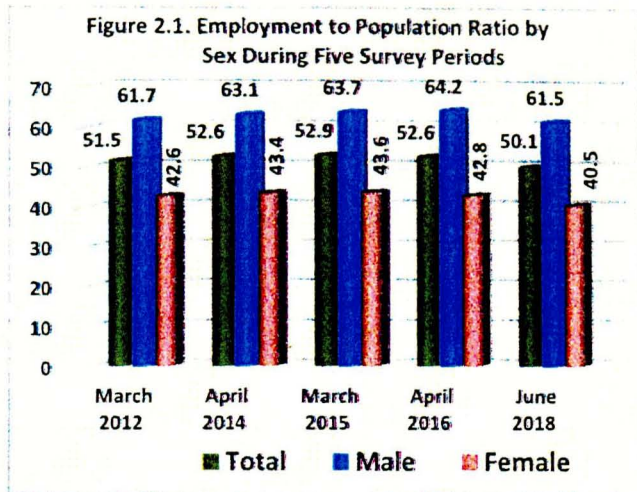
At country urban level, the size of employed population aged ten years and above was 7,518,855 persons in June 2018. As compared to the March 2012 (5,726,116 employed persons); has shown an increase by 1,792,739 persons (31.3 percent) during the last five survey periods.

On the other hand, employment to population ratio provides information on the extent to which the population is engaged in productive activities. It is calculated as the percentage of total employed persons to the total working age

population. According to the Ethiopian context, the working age population refers to age 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 being out of the labour force.

According to the 2018 survey, the employment to population ratio of urban is 50.1 percent. This means about 50 percent of the total urban population of the country aged ten years and above are employed. The differential by sex also depicts that the ratio of males (61.5 percent) is higher than females (40.5 percent). The trends of employment to population ratio remains almost stable from the survey periods April 2014 to June 2018. (see Figure 2.1).

With regard to regions, Benishangul-Gumuz Region exhibits the highest employment to population ratio (66.2 percent), while Somali Region demonstrates the lowest ratio (39.1 percent) (see Summary Table1).

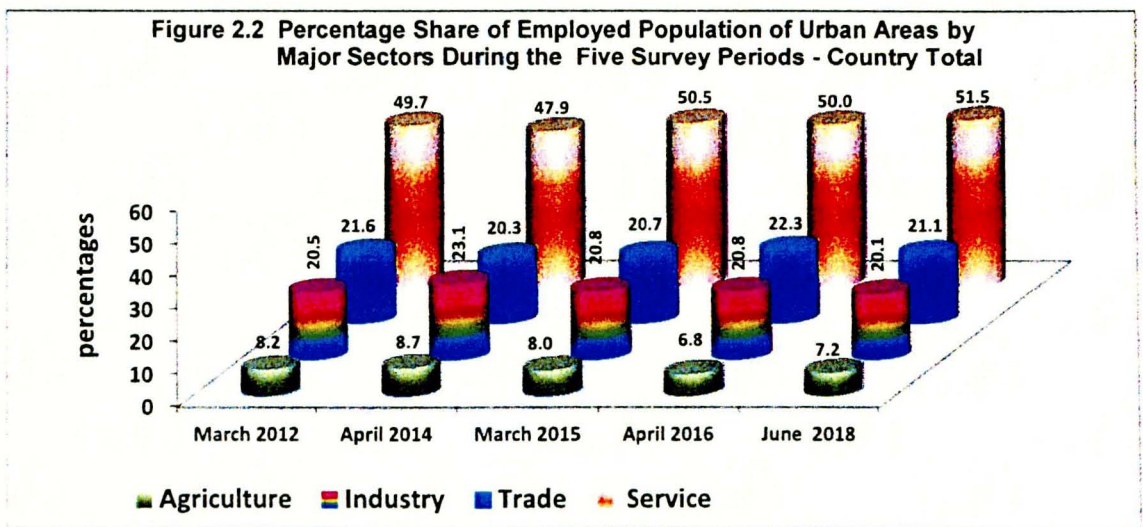


2.3. Employment by Occupational Groups

The majorities of employed persons (46.6 percent) were engaged as Service and sales workers, and Craft and related trades workers out of 7,518,855 employed persons at country urban level. Those employed persons who were participated in the Professionals, Technical and Associate Professionals together constituted 18.3 percent and Elementary Occupations occupy (14.1 percent). The lowest percentage share is observed for Managers 3.3 percent, while plant machine operators and Assemblers accounted 7.6 percent, Skilled agricultural and fishery workers 6.2 percent and Clerks 3.7 percent of the total employed population in June 2018 (see Summary Table 2).

2.4. Employment in the Major Industrial Divisions

The highest proportion about 51.5 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 Wholesale and retail trades (21.1 percent). Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying and Construction industry divisions constituted (20.1 percent). Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sectors share only 7.2 percent in June 2018.

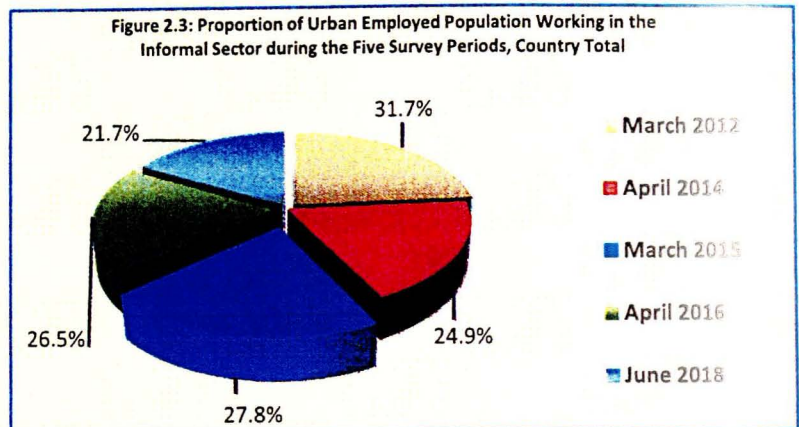


Periodical analysis by major sectors shows that the percentage share of employment in urban areas has been slightly decreased in Agriculture, forestry and fishing as compared to that of the services sectors from March 2015 to June 2018, while the employment share for Wholesale and retail trades portrays a rising trend even if there is ups and downs over the last five years (see Figure 2.2).

2.5 Employment in the Informal Sector

According to June 2018 survey, 1,343,194 persons were working in the informal sector out of the total 6,184,590 urban employed population make up nearly one fifth of the total employment in urban areas. As per the recommendation given in the 15th ICLS, the total figure for employed persons indicated here does not include those engaged in subsistence farming and working in private households, and henceforth, exempted from the analysis of formal and informal employment sectors (ILO, 2000). Females who work in the informal sector are higher than males during the five survey periods.

Summary Table 1, also shows that the highest proportion of employed persons were found working in the informal sector in Benishanguel-Gumuz (39.7 percent), Affar (38.9 percent) and Oromia (27.8 percent) regions. The lowest proportion is found in Addis Ababa City Administration (8.6 percent). The proportions of employed persons who have been working in the informal sector decreased during the last five years i.e. from 31.7 percent in March 2012 to 21.7 percent in June 2018.



2.6 Mean Hours of Work Per Week

In Summary Table 2, the mean hours work per week showed 45 hours in June 2018. The mean hours of work are fluctuating over time with relatively increasing trend. Mean hours of work for male is higher than female during the last five years (see Summary Table 2).

3. UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

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

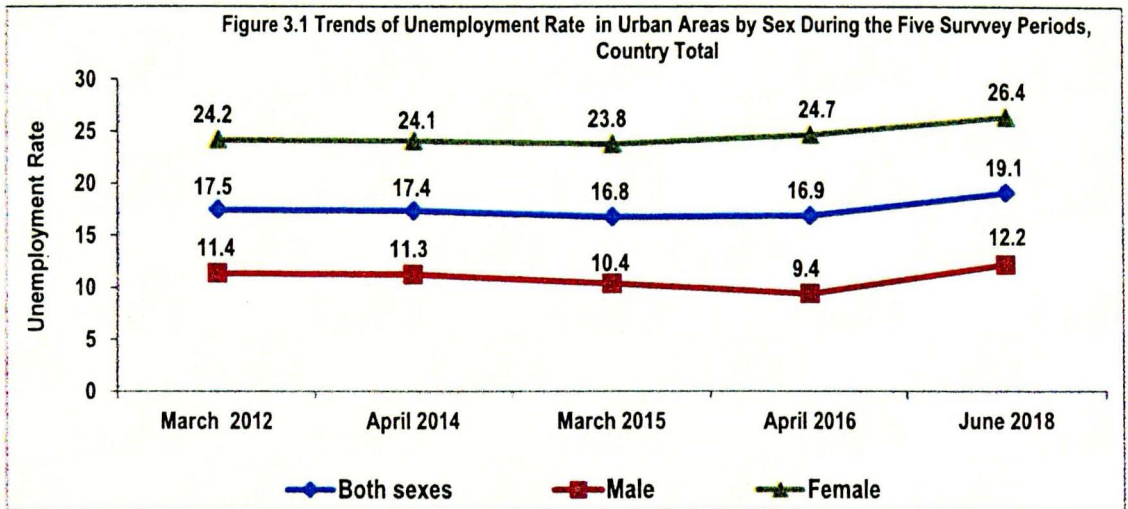
On the other hand, in developing countries like Ethiopia, where there is no strong labour market information, labour absorption is inadequate and where the labour force is predominantly self-employed, the standard definition with its emphasis on seeking work criteria is somewhat restrictive and might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

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

3.1. Unemployment Rate at National Urban level

Unemployment rate is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market, is defined as the proportion resulting from dividing the total number of unemployed persons aged ten years and above by the corresponding labour force, which itself is the sum of the total persons employed and unemployed.

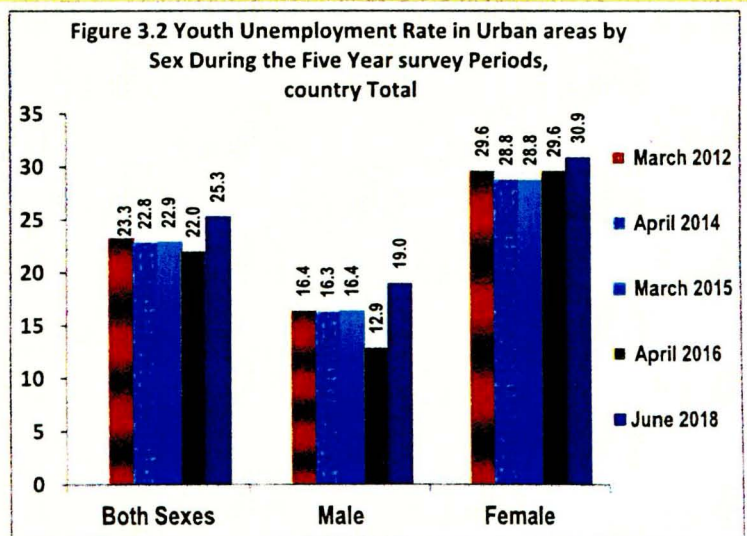
As per the current status approach, the June 2018 survey result reveals that unemployed population in urban areas of the country was 1,770,294 with unemployment rate of 19.1 percent. This means that about 19 persons are unemployed out of 100 economically active persons aged ten years and above. The differentials of unemployment rate by sex demonstrate female unemployment rate (26.4 percent) is more than double as compared to male (12.2 percent).



As shown the trends in Figure 3.1, the total unemployment rate depicts a declining trend from 17.5 percent in March 2012 to 16.8 percent in March 2015 and thereafter increases from 16.9 percent in April 2016 to 19.1 percent in June 2018. As compared to the absolute figure with the April 2016 survey findings of 1,509,227 unemployed persons, an increment of 261,067 persons has been shown within the interval of two years up to June 2018. As regards by sex, females are more affected by the incidence of unemployment than males in all survey periods.

3.2. Youth Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas

According to the national context, youth comprises those persons age 15-29 years. The rate of unemployment for youth 25.3 percent covers 1,096,936 youth unemployed population, which was higher than that of the total, adult and older age categories (see Summary Table 3a-3b). Female and male youth unemployment rates were 30.9 percent and 19.0 percent, respectively. The overall youth unemployment rates show a fluctuating trend from March 2012 to June 2018. The same is holds true for each sex during the last five survey periods. However, female youths are characterized by higher percentage of unemployment rate compared to their male counterparts (see Figure 3.2).



3.3 Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status

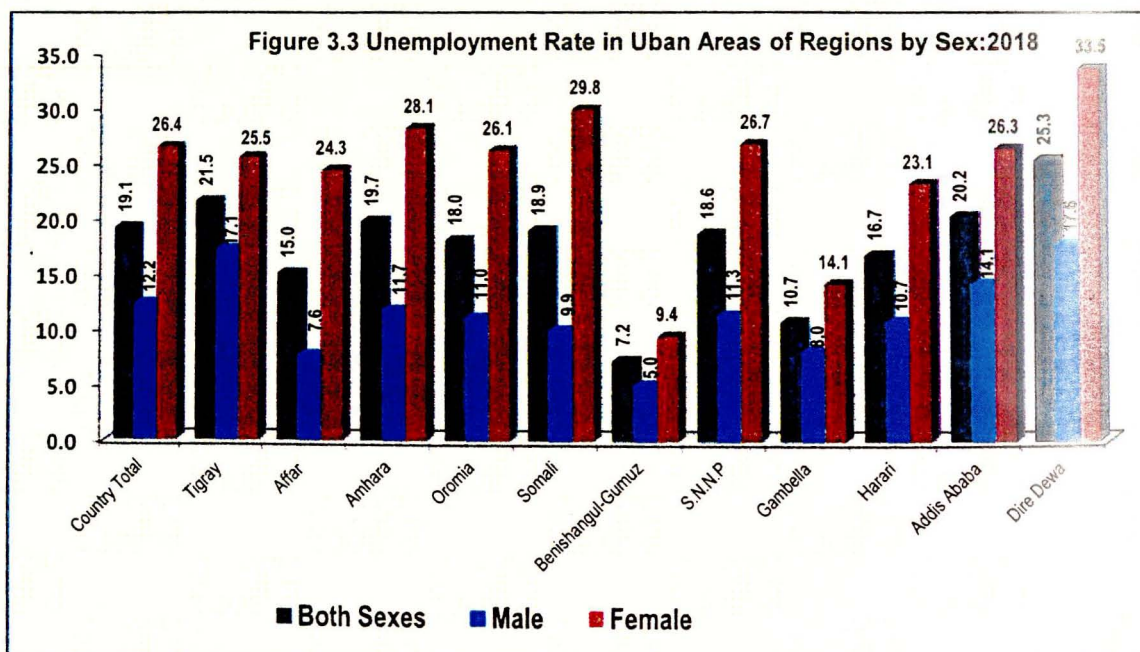
The size of unemployed population for literate persons at country urban level showed 1,531,809 persons with 19.2 percent of unemployment rate whereas the corresponding figures for illiterate categories were 238,486 with 17.9 percent. The unemployment rates for females were more pronounced in the literate than the illiterate categories in June 2018 (see also the detailed information from Statistical Bulletin no.586, October 2018).

Throughout the survey periods apart from the 2016, the overall unemployment rate of literate persons is higher than illiterate persons. The unemployment rate for literates depicts a declining pattern except the 2018 survey results, while the pattern for illiterate shows ups and downs (see summary Table 2).

3.4 Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas of Regions

In terms of unemployment rate by region that relies on the growth of employment opportunities, in Dire Dawa Administration 25.3 percent (36,520 persons), Tigray Region 21.5 percent (148,758 persons), Addis Ababa City Administration 20.2 percent (406,628 persons) and Amhara Region 19.7 percent (373,059 persons) in that order reported above the national average. Benishangul-Gumuz Region 7.2 percent (8,971 persons) is the lowest unemployment rate. The rest of urban areas of other regions fall between 10 – 19 percent of unemployment rate in June 2018.

As regards in absolute figure, Oromiya Region contributed the largest share of unemployed population to the total urban areas of the country by 456,147 persons with 18 percent unemployment rate, while the lowest share was 6,359 persons with 10.7 percent unemployment rate in Gambella Region. This implies that the share of unemployment to the country total go along with the population size of urban areas of each regions. The unemployment rate among females is higher than males in all regions (see Figure 3.3 and Summary Table 1).



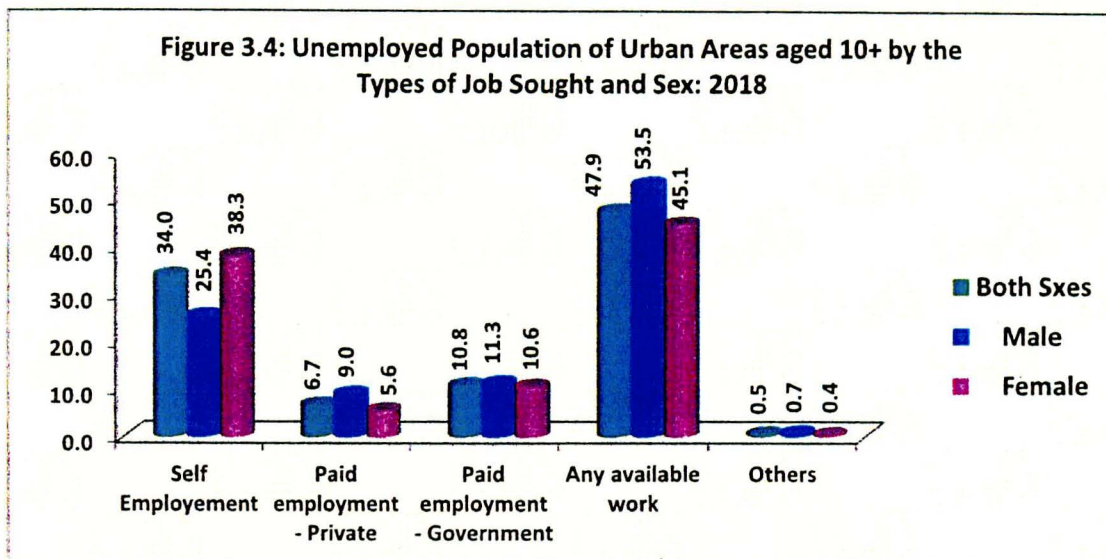
3.5 Status of Previous Work Experience and Duration of Unemployment

Out of the total urban unemployed persons in the country, 49.4 percent had no work experience and 50.6 percent have had previous work experience prior to the survey date. Among those unemployed persons who had prior work experience, males are higher than females, whereas female unemployed are more dominant than male among those without previous work experience. As shown in Summary Table 2, regarding the duration of unemployment, about 41.0 percent of the unemployed persons are jobless for less than 12 months. For those stayed jobless for 13-24 months

were 12.8 percent and 25-95 months 15 percent. The unemployed persons who stay without jobs for 96 months and above accounted to be 31.4 percent in June 2018. The long term unemployment that a person has been continuously unemployed for more than 12 months accounted to be 59 percent is higher than short term unemployment, which signifies relatively poor labour market performance and employment creation.

3.6 Unemployed Persons by Types of Job Sought and Problems They Faced

The survey collected data on the types of job the unemployed were looking for, as per the survey results, the majority of unemployed about 48 percent were available to take up any kind of job followed by persons who sought or intended to establish own business (34 percent), while those who were looking for paid job in government institution accounted to be about 11 percent followed by 6.7 percent in private sector and the remaining other covers only 0.5 percent. The same pattern was observed for the two sexes (see Figure 3.4).



From the perspective of seeking for self-employment, the great majority of the unemployed who would like to establish their own business (54 percent) faced financial constraints. The next important reason is lack of working place or land 10.3 percent, followed by lack of training 5.3 percent. Those who responded lack of finance in combination with working place and training were about 19 percent (see Summary Table 2).

Besides, the survey has asked questions to the unemployed about reasons for not finding paid job and the problem they faced and means of living. Accordingly, more than half of the unemployed (59.7 percent) reported that they could not find paid employment due to lack of job opportunity and skill mismatch. Personal reasons like lack of experience and training were together accounted for 16.3 percent, and labour market related reasons covers about 24.0 percent.

Regarding the problem they faced, decline of household or personal income and unable to cover household expenses reported to be 66.5 percent. Psycho-social problems like getting stress, hopelessness, isolation, exposed to addiction and family dissolution together reported about 18.0 percent, followed by fed up looking for jobs 8 percent, and the remaining percentages take up by other reasons 7.8 percent.

Questions related to the types of support needed to lead their lives also administered for both the unemployed and the inactive population. According to the survey result, the majority were supported by their own families and relatives (88.1 percent). Getting support through remittance were 3.2 percent, while casual work and saving 4.3 percent and support through other means accounted to be 4.4 percent (see also Statistical Report, Bulletin no. 586, October 2018).

Summary Table 1: *Key Indicators of Urban Employment Unemployment 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					
	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	
COUNTRY																					
Total	62.5	63.7	63.7	63.3	62.0	51.5	52.6	52.9	52.6	50.1	31.7	24.9	27.8	26.5	21.7	17.5	17.4	16.8	16.9	19.1	
Male	69.7	71.1	71.1	70.9	70.2	61.7	63.1	63.7	64.2	61.5	24.2	18.7	21.7	19.8	17.1	11.4	11.3	10.4	9.4	12.2	
Female	56.2	57.2	57.2	56.8	55.2	42.6	43.4	43.6	42.8	40.5	42.2	33.6	36.5	35.6	28.2	24.2	24.1	23.8	24.7	26.4	
TIGRAY																					
Total	61.2	62.1	61.6	63.0	62.3	49.3	50.7	50.2	50.1	48.8	29.7	23.7	25.2	24.3	18.9	19.4	18.4	18.6	20.6	21.5	
Male	67.0	70.0	68.1	68.5	70.2	59.4	61.0	61.5	59.7	58.2	23.1	17.0	18.3	16.1	12.3	11.2	12.8	9.7	12.8	17.1	
Female	56.9	56.1	56.7	59.0	56.4	41.6	42.6	41.5	42.8	41.9	37.2	31.1	33.6	33.0	26.0	26.8	23.9	26.8	27.4	25.5	
AFFAR																					
Total	68.1	66.7	69.8	66.3	63.8	60.4	58.5	60.6	53.7	54.2	51.1	42.7	34.7	34.1	38.9	11.3	12.3	13.2	19.0	15.0	
Male	75.4	75.0	75.7	73.8	69.1	71.4	69.6	69.4	66.0	63.6	40.4	39.1	22.9	25.9	32.4	5.3	7.2	8.4	10.5	7.6	
Female	61.3	58.5	63.8	59.9	58.1	50.2	47.5	51.7	43.2	44.0	64.3	48.2	50.6	45.1	48.8	18.3	18.8	18.9	28.0	24.3	
AMHARA																					
Total	64.4	65.6	65.7	64.1	65.2	53.8	54.1	53.2	52.6	52.3	35.8	24.5	26.4	25.4	22.7	16.5	17.6	19.0	17.9	19.7	
Male	70.9	72.6	72.1	71.9	73.7	63.2	64.2	64.1	64.9	65.0	26.0	16.7	18.5	17.2	16.0	10.8	11.6	11.2	9.7	11.7	
Female	59.2	59.9	60.3	57.9	58.1	46.1	45.8	44.1	42.8	41.7	47.5	34.8	37.5	35.8	32.0	22.0	23.7	26.8	26.1	28.1	
OROMIA																					
Total	63.0	62.3	63.9	62.5	59.7	52.5	52.3	53.9	53.0	48.8	35.2	31.2	33.9	31.8	27.8	16.7	16.1	15.5	15.2	18.0	
Male	70.9	70.8	72.0	70.9	68.2	63.3	63.7	65.1	65.0	60.6	26.9	24.4	27.3	24.7	22.3	10.7	10.0	9.6	8.3	11.0	
Female	55.6	54.8	56.4	55.2	52.2	42.2	42.0	43.7	42.5	38.4	47.5	41.1	43.5	42.0	36.0	23.9	23.3	22.6	22.9	26.1	
SOMALI																					
Total	54.6	53.6	51.1	46.3	48.3	46.7	46.1	43.5	37.9	39.1	54.4	42.2	42.3	36.4	27.3	14.5	14.0	14.9	18.2	18.9	
Male	57.7	60.6	57.1	55.2	56.4	52.0	56.2	50.9	50.1	50.7	42.2	32.7	32.5	29.5	21.1	9.8	7.3	10.7	9.2	9.9	
Female	51.6	47.0	45.6	38.3	41.2	41.4	36.5	36.6	26.9	28.8	68.5	57.2	57.1	48.9	37.3	19.7	22.2	19.7	29.9	29.8	
BENISHANGUL- GUMUZ																					
Total	69.8	80.2	74.0	66.8	72.1	64.9	75.1	67.9	59.4	66.2	37.1	32.3	26.7	31.8	39.7	7.1	6.3	8.3	11.1	7.2	
Male	75.8	83.8	79.9	73.5	76.0	72.3	79.8	76.2	68.1	71.5	24.0	21.9	16.9	22.2	31.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	7.5	5.0	
Female	64.0	77.0	68.5	60.5	68.7	57.6	71.0	59.9	51.3	61.5	54.1	45.3	39.8	44.8	48.2	9.9	7.8	12.5	15.3	9.4	

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				
	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018	March 2012	April 2014	March 2015	April 2016	June 2018
S.N.N.P. R																				
Total	62.5	65.9	65.7	66.5	60.9	54.7	57.6	58.1	58.8	49.5	39.5	30.0	34.5	33.5	24.1	12.4	12.6	11.5	11.5	18.6
Male	68.2	72.2	72.4	72.8	68.0	62.7	66.5	67.3	69.1	60.3	29.0	22.7	27.1	24.7	18.8	8.0	7.8	7.1	5.1	11.3
Female	57.1	60.1	59.6	60.9	54.6	47.1	49.4	49.8	49.8	39.9	53.6	39.9	44.5	45.1	31.7	17.5	17.8	16.4	18.2	26.7
GAMBELLA																				
Total	51.5	62.8	70.5	64.1	53.2	47.4	57.8	65.1	58.8	47.3	38.7	45.3	26.2	32.8	25.3	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.2	10.7
Male	56.1	67.7	72.7	66.9	60.8	54.7	64.8	69.4	63.2	55.7	22.6	34.9	18.9	16.9	18.0	2.5	4.2	4.5	5.5	8.0
Female	47.5	58.4	68.4	61.6	46.2	41.3	51.5	61.1	54.8	39.6	55.7	57.4	35.9	52.2	35.7	13.0	11.9	10.7	10.9	14.1
HARARI																				
Total	65.0	68.4	63.2	62.8	63.3	57.0	60.1	55.5	56.3	52.7	35.3	33.1	32.3	31.1	20.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.4	16.7
Male	70.5	70.7	65.5	68.0	68.8	65.5	66.1	60.0	63.1	61.5	27.3	20.9	23.8	20.3	18.3	7.2	6.5	8.3	7.1	10.7
Female	60.0	66.3	61.2	58.3	58.2	49.5	54.6	51.5	50.3	44.7	45.2	46.8	41.9	43.9	22.3	17.5	17.6	15.8	13.8	23.1
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION																				
Total	61.7	62.4	60.8	62.8	64.5	47.5	47.8	47.9	49.6	51.3	12.8	6.1	13.0	10.5	8.6	23.0	23.5	21.2	21.0	20.2
Male	71.0	70.2	70.0	71.2	73.6	59.9	59.0	59.9	62.4	62.9	12.6	5.0	12.4	9.5	8.3	15.6	15.9	14.4	12.4	14.1
Female	54.1	55.8	53.1	56.0	57.3	37.3	38.1	37.9	39.2	42.1	12.9	7.8	13.9	12.0	9.0	31.1	31.8	28.6	30.0	26.3
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION																				
Total	64.1	62.2	62.8	58.5	57.4	49.5	48.0	51.4	44.5	42.7	37.4	25.4	32.0	27.5	18.9	22.7	22.8	18.1	23.9	25.3
Male	67.4	66.7	65.7	65.8	62.7	56.7	55.1	57.7	55.0	51.4	28.4	17.5	23.7	18.5	14.5	15.8	17.3	12.2	16.4	17.6
Female	61.2	58.2	60.2	51.9	52.7	43.0	41.6	45.7	35.0	34.9	49.3	37.1	42.9	42.0	25.4	29.5	28.5	24.0	32.6	33.5

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

Key Indicators	Survey Periods														
	March 2012			April 2014			March 2015			April 2016			June 2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Occupational Groups															
Managers	2.9	4.0	1.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	3.1	2.2	0.9	3.3	2.4	0.9
Professional, Technical and Associate Professionals	12.9	15.1	10.0	14.5	9.4	5.1	15.9	10.1	5.8	15.4	9.7	5.7	18.3	11.5	6.8
Clerks	5.5	3.8	7.7	3.6	1.2	2.4	3.6	1.3	2.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.3
Service, Shop & Market sales, Crafts related Workers	44.8	39.4	51.6	50.0	23.8	26.2	45.9	22.7	23.2	47.9	23.2	24.7	46.6	22.5	24.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	6.0	7.7	3.9	6.4	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.3	3.7	1.6	6.2	4.0	2.2
Plant ,Machine Operators & Assemblers	5.3	9.0	0.7	6.2	5.6	0.7	6.5	5.9	0.6	6.9	6.3	0.6	7.6	6.9	0.7
Elementary Occupation	22.6	20.9	24.7	16.8	9.4	7.3	20.3	10.4	9.9	17.5	9.1	8.4	14.1	7.1	7.0
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Industrial Divisions / Sectors/															
Manufacturing ,Mining, Quarrying and Construction	20.5	13.3	7.2	23.1	15.4	7.7	20.8	13.3	7.5	20.8	13.1	7.6	20.1	13.3	6.8
Whole sale and Retail Trade	21.6	10.9	10.6	20.3	9.4	10.9	20.7	10.0	10.7	22.3	10.7	11.6	21.1	10.0	11.1
Other Service Sectors *	49.7	26.2	23.6	47.9	25.3	22.6	50.5	27.3	23.2	50.0	27.3	22.7	51.5	28.1	23.5
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	8.2	5.5	2.7	8.7	5.8	2.9	8.0	5.4	2.6	6.8	4.6	2.3	7.2	4.7	2.5
Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Status in Employment															
Government Employees	20.5	23.4	16.9	20.3	12.3	8.0	21.7	13.1	8.6	22.0	13.0	9.0	24.5	14.5	10.0
Private Organization Employees	22.7	25.7	18.8	20.1	13.0	7.1	19.5	12.7	6.8	20.2	12.9	7.2	19.9	12.1	7.8
NGO'S Employees	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
Domestic Employees	4.7	0.6	9.8	5.8	1.3	4.5	5.3	1.3	4.0	4.3	0.7	3.6	5.0	1.0	4.0
Self employed /Own account Workers/	38.7	38.0	39.5	39.5	22.3	17.2	40.6	22.6	17.9	41.4	22.9	18.6	41.0	23.2	17.8
Unpaid Family Workers	8.6	6.5	11.4	9.4	3.5	5.9	8.4	3.1	5.3	7.4	2.9	4.5	4.6	1.9	2.7
Employer	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Members of Cooperative	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Member of Small & Micro enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.7	0.3
Others*	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.8
Mean number of Hours Worked Per Week	44	46	41	37	39	34	43	46	40	43	45	41	45.1	46.4	43.3
Unemployment Rate by Literacy Status															
Literate	18.1	11.8	26.3	17.6	11.5	25.5	17.2	10.8	25.4	16.8	9.4	25.8	19.2	12.5	27.6
Illiterate	15.2	7.7	18.5	16.6	9.1	19.9	15.1	7.0	18.5	17.3	8.7	21.0	17.9	8.1	21.8
Youth Unemployment Rate age 15-29 years	23.3	16.4	29.6	22.8	16.3	28.8	22.9	16.4	28.8	22.0	12.9	29.6	25.3	19.0	30.9
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Previous Work Experience															
With Previous Work Experience	46.4	42.6	48.3	59.6	63.2	57.8	48.6	49.3	48.3	52.3	57.0	50.4	50.6	52.2	49.8
Without Previous Work Experience	53.4	57.3	51.4	40.4	36.8	42.2	51.4	50.7	51.7	47.7	43.0	49.6	49.4	47.8	50.2
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Duration of Unemployment															
<=12 months	63.7	69.0	60.9	59.1	62.2	57.5	49.4	56.3	46.1	45.8	53.6	42.7	40.9	45.6	38.6
13-24 months	13.7	12.4	14.3	16.1	18.1	15.1	11.2	9.5	12.1	12.2	11.5	12.5	12.8	13.8	12.2
25-95 months	13.8	12.0	14.8	12.2	11.2	12.7	11.6	9.6	12.5	13.2	11.3	14.0	14.9	13.2	15.7
06 and above months	7.5	5.2	8.6	12.6	8.5	14.7	27.8	24.6	29.3	28.8	23.7	30.8	31.4	27.2	33.4

Summary Table 2: (Cont'd)

Key Indicators	Survey Periods														
	March 2012			April 2014			March 2015			April 2016			June 2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by types of job Sought															
Self-Employment	53.2	59.0	50.8	48.4	53.6	45.7	32.9	24.0	37.1	36.5	28.8	40.5	34.0	25.4	38.3
Paid Employment - Private	28.7	21.0	32.8	33.5	25.0	37.9	7.8	10.7	6.3	4.7	7.5	3.8	6.7	9.0	5.6
Paid Employment - Government	5.4	7.2	4.5	6.2	8.8	4.9	12.0	13.4	11.2	10.2	11.5	9.8	10.9	11.3	10.6
Any Available Work	11.8	12.7	11.3	9.9	10.8	9.6	46.7	51.1	44.8	48.0	53.4	45.8	47.9	53.6	45.1
Others	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population Who would Like to Establish Own Business by Types of Problems Faced															
I have no problem	12.5	28.4	10.0	6.7	9.3	7.2	7.3	8.4	7.0	8.3	9.5	8.1	4.3	2.8	4.8
Shortage of Finance	53.8	48.9	55.4	52.5	55.8	51.5	48.9	51.3	48.2	51.1	51.4	51.0	53.8	59.5	51.9
Lack of Training	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	3.0	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.8	5.5
Lack of Working Place/land	8.2	5.4	9.2	13.2	12.0	13.6	13.1	9.3	14.3	10.7	8.0	11.4	10.9	7.9	11.9
Shortage of Finance and Training	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	6.5	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.7	4.9	3.3
Shortage of Finance and Lack of Working Place/land	10.5	9.9	10.7	12.7	11.8	13.0	16.5	15.7	16.8	13.3	15.5	12.7	14.8	10.1	16.3
Others	10.8	9.8	11.1	9.8	10.9	8.4	9.5	7.1	10.2	11.4	8.3	12.2	7.2	10.2	8.3

Note:-

- 1) "-" refers to no previous data.
- 2) * Others includes not specified elsewhere.

Summary Table 3a: Total Unemployed Population and Total Unemployment Rate of Urban Areas of Regions Aged Ten Years and above by Sex, June 2018

Region	Economically Active Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COUNTRY TOTAL	9,289,150	4,798,506	4,490,644	1,770,294	584,585	1,185,709	19.1	12.2	26.4
Tigray	692,280	331,567	360,713	148,758	56,690	92,068	21.5	17.1	25.5
Afar	121,151	67,861	53,290	18,133	5,188	12,945	15.0	7.6	24.3
Amhara	1,895,972	969,989	925,983	373,059	113,253	259,806	19.7	11.7	28.1
Oromia	2,536,652	1,356,884	1,179,768	456,147	148,773	307,373	18.0	11.0	26.1
Somalie	155,904	85,531	70,372	29,436	8,438	20,998	18.9	9.9	29.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	123,893	61,372	62,521	8,971	3,084	5,887	7.2	5.0	9.4
SNNPR	1,467,986	770,409	697,577	273,702	87,256	186,446	18.6	11.3	26.7
Gambela	59,213	32,330	26,884	6,359	2,582	3,777	10.7	8.0	14.0
Harari	75,439	39,147	36,293	12,582	4,189	8,393	16.7	10.7	23.1
Addis Ababa City Admini.	2,016,568	1,009,200	1,007,368	406,628	142,048	264,580	20.2	14.1	26.3
Dire Dawa Admini.	144,092	74,216	69,876	36,520	13,085	23,435	25.3	17.6	33.5

Summary Table 3b: Youth Unemployed Population and Youth Unemployment Rate (age 15-29 years) of Urban Areas of Regions by Sex, June 2018

Region	Economically Active Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COUNTRY TOTAL	4,333,261	1,975,724	2,357,536	1,096,936	367,883	729,052	25.3	18.6	30.9
Tigray	353,072	151,402	201,670	98,267	37,420	60,847	27.8	24.7	30.2
Afar	50,142	25,206	24,936	11,386	4,025	7,361	22.7	16.0	29.5
Amhara	911,526	418,258	493,268	245,679	75,836	169,843	27.0	18.1	34.4
Oromia	1,224,401	594,092	630,310	303,351	99,553	203,799	24.8	16.8	32.3
Somalie	65,656	32,976	32,680	18,382	4,043	14,339	28.0	12.3	43.9
Benishangul-Gumuz	57,456	24,373	33,083	7,342	2,452	4,891	12.8	10.1	14.8
SNNPR	677,260	307,606	369,654	171,134	53,432	117,702	25.3	17.4	31.8
Gambela	27,569	12,590	14,979	4,171	1,283	2,888	15.1	10.2	19.3
Harari	29,397	14,809	14,587	6,495	2,684	3,811	22.1	18.1	26.1
Addis Ababa City Admini.	878,801	365,418	513,383	211,642	79,623	132,019	24.1	21.8	25.7
Dire Dawa Admini.	57,981	28,995	28,986	19,086	7,532	11,554	32.9	26.0	39.9