THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

ANALITICAL REPORT ON THE 1999 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

MARCH 1999

ADDIS ABABA
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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

1.1 Introduction

Statistical information on all aspects of the population is vital for the design, implementation and evaluation of economic and social development plan and policy issues. Labour force surveys are one of the important sources of data for assessing the role of the population of a country in the economic and social development process. These surveys provide data on the main characteristics of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in productive activities during a given period and also its distribution in the various sectors of the economy. They are also useful to indicate the extent of available and unutilized human resource that must be absorbed by the national economy to ensure full employment and economic well being of the population. Furthermore, the information obtained from such surveys is useful for the purpose of macro-economic monitoring and human resource development planning. The other broad objective of statistics on the labour force is for the measurement of the relationship between employment, income and other social and economic characteristics of the economically active population for the purpose of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programs, income-generating and maintenance schemes, vocational training and other similar programs. Seasonal and other variations in the size and characteristics of the labour force can also be monitored using up-to-date information from labour force surveys.

In order to further fill the gap in data requirement for the socio-economic development planning, monitoring and evaluation, the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) has conducted Rural Labour Force Survey (RLFS) as a part of the National Integrated Household Survey Program (NIHSP) at the end of 1980. To maintain the continuity and to update the Rural Labour Force Survey of 1981/82 results, another Rural Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1987/88. Also the CSA has conducted the 1976 Addis Ababa Manpower and Housing Sample Survey and the 1978 Manpower and Housing survey in Seventeen Major Towns. Moreover, some data on the labour force were also collected as a part of other surveys such as

the 1990 Family and Fertility Survey, 1996 Urban Informal Sector Sample Survey and in the country wide deccennial Population and Housing Censuses of Ethiopia conducted in 1984 and 1994.

The labour force surveys that were conducted earlier were limited in areal coverage and content of the questionnaires. In this respect, both the 1981/82 and 1987/88 surveys covered only the rural part of the country. Till the current survey was conducted, there hasn't been a comprehensive national labour force survey representing both the urban and the rural areas of the country. Moreover, the information that should have been provided through labour force surveys could be said relatively out-dated, as the sector is dynamic and sensitive to economic and social changes. To fill this data gap, a series of current and comprehensive labour force surveys need to be undertaken.

Recognizing this fact, the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) has conducted a national labour force survey in March 1999. The survey is the first of its kind in that it covers the rural and the urban areas and it contains detailed information on the subject. The results of this survey have been already released to users in a publication entitled "Statistical Report on the 1999 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS)" and this presented the data in a former of detailed statistical tables including the concepts and definitions on the major technical terms used in the survey. The CSA hopes that users have benefited a lot from this publication. To increase the utility of the result of the survey, the CSA taught that it necessary to make further analysis on the data. The analytical presentation of this report will be based on the tables that have been presented in the statistical report (Report on Statistical Tables of the 1999 Labour Force Survey, CSA, 1999) and some additional tables produced and included in this report. This chapter presents an overview to the survey background.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The objective of the 1999 National Labour Force survey was to provide statistical data on the size and characteristics of the employed, unemployed, underemployed and the non-active population of the country. The specific objectives of the 1999 National Labour Force Survey are to:

a) collect statistical data on the potential manpower who are available to take part in

a) collect statistical data on the potential manpower who are available to take part in various socio-economic activities;
b) determine the size and distribution of the labour force and the status and rates of economic activity and also to study the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of these groups;
c) identify those who contributed to economic development and those who are partially employed, without work and economically inactive;
d) estimate and assess the levels and characteristics of the unemployed population;
e) generate data on the status and type of professional and vocational training;
f) assess the size and characteristics of children aged 5-14 years that were engaged in economic activities;
g) assess the situation of women's employment or the participation of women in the labour force;

In general, the data obtained from the survey is useful for policy makers, planners, researchers, and other institutions and individuals engaged in the design and implementation of human resource development projects and programs.

1.3 Contents of the Survey

The survey was mainly aimed at providing information on the economic characteristics of the population aged 10 years and over, that is, their economic activity status, employment, unemployment and underemployment situation. It has also covered detailed socio-demographic characteristics of the population such as, age, sex, literacy status, educational level, type and sources of training as well as internal migration of the economically active and the non-active population. In addition, separate section that deals with the participation of children aged 5-14 years in economic activity was attached to the main questionnaire.

The survey has used a structured questionnaire to solicit the required data. Before taking its final shape, the draft questionnaire was tested by undertaking a Pilot Study. Based on the result of the pilot study the content, layout and presentation of the questionnaire was amended. The content of the survey has been further revised on the basis of the discussion

made on the user - producer forum organized by the CSA.

The questionnaire is organized into six sections:

Section-1 Area identification of the selected household: this section has dealt with area identification of respondents such as Region, Zone, Wereda, etc.,

Section-2 Particulars of household members: it consisted of the general socio-demographic characteristics of the population such as age, sex, educational level, migration status, types and sources of training and marital status.

Section-3 Economic activity during the last twelve months and last seven days: this section covered the usual and current economic activities, number of hours worked as well as reasons for not working during the last twelve months and last seven days.

Section-4 Characteristics of persons engaged in productive activities during the last seven days: this section dealt with the characteristics of employed persons such as occupation, industry, terms of employment, employment status, sector of economy engaged in, status of change of employment and underemployment condition.

Section-5 Unemployment and characteristics of unemployed persons: the section focused on the size and characteristics of the unemployed population.

Section-6 Economic activity of children aged 5-14 years: the section contained information on the participation of children aged 5-14 years in economic activities, such as, school enrollment status, whether worked in the last seven days, ...etc.

The questionnaire used in the field was prepared in Amharic language. Most questions have pre-coded answers and column numbers were assigned for each question. A copy of the questionnaire together with its English translation is attached as Annex I of this report.

The survey employed two approaches in the measurement of the economically active population, namely the usual and the current status approaches. In the usual status approach that refers to a longer time interval, data was collected about the main or usual economic activity of the population. On the other hand, the current status approach was based on a shorter reference period, and data was collected with reference to the current activity of the population. The usual status approach refers to the last twelve months proceeding the date of interview, while current approach using moving reference period, referred to the last seven days prior to the date of interview. In the survey, both approaches were employed in the urban and rural areas and consequently the content of the questionnaires that were administered in the two areas were similar.

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Coverage and Sample Design

The 1999 National Labor Force Survey covered both urban and rural parts of the country, except six zones in Somali Region and two zones in Affar Region. In addition the residents of collective quarters, homeless persons and foreigners were not covered in the survey. For the purpose of the survey, the survey population in the country was divided into urban and rural categories (See Table 2.1).

Category I: **Urban** parts of 26 zones, that is 4 zones in Tigray, 10 zones in Amhara, and 12 zones in Oromiya regions; and 9 zones and 5 special weredas in SNNP Region; and urban parts of Affar, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela and Harari regions and Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administration were grouped in this category. Each of the above mentioned urban parts of the zones, except the 5 special weredas in SNNP Region were the survey domains (reporting levels). All in all 47 basic urban domains (Reporting levels) including total urban (regional and country level) were defined for the survey.

Category II: **Rural** parts of 26 Zones that is 4 zones in Tigray, 10 zones in Amhara, 12 zones in Oromiya regions and 9 zones and 5 special weredas in SNNP regions; and rural parts of Affar, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela and Harari regions, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administration were grouped in this category. Each of the above mentioned rural parts of zones and special weredas, except Addis Ababa rural, were the survey domains (reporting levels). All in all 51 basic rural domains (reporting levels) including total rural (regional and country level) were defined for the survey. In addition to the above urban and rural domains, survey results can be reported at regional and country levels by aggregating the survey results for the corresponding urban and rural areas.

Definition of the survey domains was based on both technical and resource considerations. More specifically, sample sizes for the domains were determined to enable provision of major indicators with reasonable precision subject to the resources that were available for the survey.

2.2 Selection Scheme and Sample Size

In both categories stratified two-stage sample design was used to select the sample in which the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were enumeration areas (EAs). Sample EAs from each domain were selected using systematic probability proportional to size; size being number of households obtained from the 1994 Population and Housing Census. From category I, a total of 913 EAs and from category II, a total of 1428 EAs were selected. Within each sample EA, fresh list of households was prepared at the beginning of the survey's fieldwork for urban sites and at the beginning of the 1991 E.C. Agricultural Sample Survey's fieldwork for rural sites. The survey questionnaire was administered to 35 systematically selected households within each of the sampled EAs. Based on the results of the survey operations, coverage rate of sample EAs was 99.7 percent and response rate of sample households was 99.4 percent. For the Distribution of sample units by domain (reporting levels) and category, readers may refer to Table 2.1 and Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.1: PLANNED AND COVERED SAMPLE NUMBER OF ENUMERATION AREAS (EAs) IN THE SURVEY

	Rural Domains	Sample Number of EAs			Urban Domains	Sample Number of EAs	
		Planned	Covered			Planned	Covered
1	**Tigray**	100	99	1	**Tigray**	80	80
1.1	W. Tigray	25	24	1.1	W. Tigray	21	21
1.2	C. Tigray	25	25	1.2	C. Tigray	19	19
1.3	E. Tigray	25	25	1.3	E. Tigray	20	20
1.4	S. Tigray	25	25	1.4	S. Tigray	20	20
2	**Afar*** **	60	59	2	**Afar*** **	20	20
3	**Amhara**	285	284	3	**Amhara**	196	196
3.1	N. Gondar	30	30	3.1	N. Gondar	20	20
3.2	S. Gondar	30	29	3.2	S. Gondar	20	20
3.3	E. Gojam	30	30	3.3	E. Gojam	20	20
3.4	W. Gojam	30	30	3.4	W. Gojam	20	20
3.5	Agew Awi	25	25	3.5	Agew Awi	20	20
3.6	N. Wollo	30	30	3.6	N. Wollo	20	20
3.7	S. Owl	30	30	3.7	S. Wollo	20	20
3.8	Wag Him	25	25	3.8	Wag Himra	16	16
3.9	Oromiya	25	25	3.9	Oromiya	20	20
3.10	N. Showa	30	30	3.10	N. Shewa	20	20

TABLE 2.1 (Cont'd)

	Rural Domains	Sample Number of Eas			Urban Domains	Sample Number of EAs	
		Planned	Covered			Planned	Covered
4	**Oromiya**	360	360	4	**Oromiya**	240	238
4.1	N. Shewa	30	30	4.1	N. Shewa	20	20
4.2	W. Shewa	30	30	4.2	W. Shewa	20	20
4.3	E. Shewa	30	30	4.3	E. Shewa	20	20
4.4	Arsi	30	30	4.4	Arsi	20	20
4.5	Bale	30	30	4.5	Bale	20	20
4.6	Borena	30	30	4.6	Borena	20	20
4.7	E. Wellega	30	30	4.7	E. Wellega	20	20
4.8	W. Wellega	30	30	4.8	W. Wellega	20	20
4.9	Jimma	30	30	4.9	Jimma	23	23
4.10	Illubabor	30	30	4.10	Illubabor	17	17
4.11	E. Harerge	30	30	4.11	E. Harerge	20	19
4.12	W. Harerge	30	30	4.12	W. Harerge	20	19
5	**Somali*** **	60	58	5	**Somali*** **	20	20
6	**Benishangul-Gumuz*** **	75		6	**Benishangul-Gumuz*** **	20	20
7	**SNNP**	395	395	7	**SNNP**	200	200
7.1	N. Omo	30	30	7.1	N. Omo	20	20
7.2	S. Omo	30	30	7.2	S. Omo	20	20
7.3	Bench-Maji	30	30	7.3	Bench-Maji	18	18
7.4	Kefa-Sheka	30	30	7.4	Kefa-Sheka	22	22
7.5	Gedeo	30	30	7.5	Gedeo	20	20
7.6	K.A.T	30	30	7.6	K.A.T	20	20
7.7	Hadiya	30	30	7.7	Hadiya	20	20
7.8	Gurage	30	30	7.8	Gurage	20	20
7.9	Sidama	30	30	7.9	Sidama	20	20
7.10	Amaro **	25	25	7.10	Amaro **	3	3
7.11	Burji **	25	25	7.11	Burji **	3	3
7.12	Yem **	25	25	7.12	Yem **	1	1
7.13	Konso **	25	25	7.13	Konso **	3	3
7.14	Derashe **	25	25	7.14	Derashe **	10	10
8	**Gambela**	30	30	8	**Gambela**	20	20
9	**Harari**	30	30	9	**Harari**	20	20
10	**Addis Ababa***	3	3	10	**Addis Ababa***	72	72
11	**Dire Dawa**	30	30	11	**Dire Dawa**	25	25
	Total	1428	1423		Total	913	911

*** In this survey, rural Addis Ababa is not considered as an independent reporting level.**

**** In this survey, each of the 5 Special Weredas in SNNP (Yem, Amaro, Burji, Konso, and Derashe) region are not considered as independent reporting level.**

***** In this survey, zones of Affar, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz regions are not considered as independent reporting levels.**

Note: In this and subsequent tables of the report SNNP refers to Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' and K.A.T refers to Kembata Alabana Timbaro.

TABLE 2.2: PLANNED AND COVERED SAMPLE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SURVEY

	Rural Domains	Sample Number of Households			Urban Domains	Sample Number of Households	
		Planned	Covered			Planned	Covered
1	**Tigray**	3500	3462	1	**Tigray**	2800	2800
1.1	W. Tigray	875	837	1.1	W. Tigray	735	735
1.2	C. Tigray	875	875	1.2	C. Tigray	665	665
1.3	E. Tigray	875	875	1.3	E. Tigray	700	700
1.4	S. Tigray	875	875	1.4	S. Tigray	700	700
2	**Afar*** **	2100	1966	2	**Afar*** **	700	698
3	**Amhara**	9975	9911	3	**Amhara**	6860	6841
3.1	N. Gondar	1050	1050	3.1	N. Gondar	700	696
3.2	S. Gondar	1050	1013	3.2	S. Gondar	700	699
3.3	E. Gojam	1050	1049	3.3	E. Gojam	700	700
3.4	W. Gojam	1050	1049	3.4	W. Gojam	700	700
3.5	Agew Awi	875	875	3.5	Agew Awi	700	700
3.6	N. Wollo	1050	1047	3.6	N. Wollo	700	697
3.7	S. Wollo	1050	1050	3.7	S. Wollo	700	698
3.8	Wag Hemra	875	873	3.8	Wag Hemra	560	560
3.9	Oromiya	875	856	3.9	Oromiya	700	691
3.10	N. Shewa	1050	1049	3.10	N. Shewa	700	700
4	**Oromiya**	12600	12591	4	**Oromiya**	8400	8330
4.1	N. Shewa	1050	1050	4.1	N. Shewa	700	700
4.2	W. Shewa	1050	1048	4.2	W. Shewa	700	700
4.3	E. Shewa	1050	1050	4.3	E. Shewa	700	700
4.4	Arsi	1050	1050	4.4	Arsi	700	700
4.5	Bale	1050	1049	4.5	Bale	700	700
4.6	Borena	1050	1049	4.6	Borena	700	700
4.7	E. Wellega	1050	1050	4.7	E. Wellega	700	700
4.8	W. Wellega	1050	1050	4.8	W. Wellega	700	700
4.9	Jimma	1050	1049	4.9	Jimma	805	805
4.10	Illubabor	1050	1050	4.10	Illubabor	595	595
4.11	E. Harerge	1050	1049	4.11	E. Harerge	700	665
4.12	W. Harerge	1050	1047	4.12	W. Harerge	700	665
5	**Somali*** **	2100	1992	5	**Somali*** **	700	700
6	Benishangul -Gumuz***	2625	2618	6	**Benishangul - Gumuz*** **	700	700

TABLE 2.2 (Cont'd)

	Rural Domains	Sample Number of Households			Urban Domains	Sample Number of Households	
		Planned	Covered			Planned	Covered
7	**SNNP**	13825	13823	7	**SNNP**	7000	6997
7.1	N. Omo	1050	1050	7.1	N. Omo	700	700
7.2	S. Omo	1050	1050	7.2	S. Omo	700	699
7.3	Bench Maji	1050	1050	7.3	Bench Maji	630	628
7.4	Kefa Sheka	1050	1049	7.4	Kefa Sheka	770	770
7.5	Gedeo	1050	1050	7.5	Gedeo	700	700
7.6	K.A.T	1050	1050	7.6	K.A.T	700	700
7.7	Hadiya	1050	1050	7.7	Hadiya	700	700
7.8	Gurage	1050	1050	7.8	Gurage	700	700
7.9	Sidama	1050	1050	7.9	Sidama	700	700
7.10	Amaro	875	875	7.10	Amaro **	105	105
7.11	Burji	875	875	7.11	Burji **	105	105
7.12	Yem	875	875	7.12	Yem **	35	35
7.13	Konso	875	874	7.13	Konso **	105	105
7.14	Derashe	875	875	7.14	Derashe **	350	350
8	**Gambela**	1050	1046	8	**Gambela**	700	700
9	**Harari**	1050	1050	9	**Harari**	700	700
10	**Addis Ababa***	105	105	10	**Addis Ababa**	2520	2518
11	**Dire Dawa**	1050	1050	11	**Dire Dawa**	875	875
	Total	49980	49614		Total	31955	31859

*** In this survey, rural Addis Ababa is not considered as an independent reporting level.**
**** In this survey, each of the 5 Special Weredas in SNNP (Yem, Amaro, Burji, Konso, and Derashe) region are not considered as independent reporting level.**
***** In this survey, zones of Affar, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz regions are not considered as independent reporting levels.**

Note: In this and subsequent tables of the report SNNP refers to Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' and K.A.T refers to Kembata Alabana Timbaro.

2. 3 Training of Field Staff

All the Branch Statistical Offices of the CSA participated in the survey undertaking, that is, in organizing the second stage training, in deploying the field staff to their respective sites of assignment, and retrieving completed questionnaires and submitting them to the head office for data processing. They were also responsible in administering the financial and logistic aspect of the survey as well as field supervision within the areas of their assignment.

For the purpose of this survey, the training program of enumerators, supervisors and other field and office staff was conducted in two stages. The first stage training was conducted at the head quarters of the CSA, in Addis Ababa for seven days. The participants were selected from professionals and sub-professionals with long time experiences, branch office heads and their assistants who were to train enumerators and supervisors during the second stage of training conducted at the Branch Statistical Offices. The training was guided by an enumerator and supervisor manual, which consists of detailed explanation of concepts, ideas and instructions on how to fill each entry in the questionnaire.

The training at the head office, which lasted for seven days, consisted of theoretical discussions on concepts, definitions, and techniques of completing the questionnaire, as well as mock and practical field practice interview of households and/or household members. The objectives of mock and practical interviewing of households were twofold. First, it enabled to assess how well the theoretical class discussions were understood by all participants so that they could convey the same message to the enumerators and the supervisors. The second objective was to examine the difficulty, which would likely be encountered during actual fieldwork.

The second stage training was undertaken at the Branch Statistical Offices. The trainers were those who were trained at the head office and they gave similar training for enumerators and field supervisors for 10 days. The training consisted of classroom discussions, mock-interview and one day field practice. In addition, thorough discussions were made after field practice. The discussions were intended to exchange experiences among participants and pinpoint the areas of the survey questions that need more care and attention.

2.4 Field Organization and Fieldwork

In order to carry out this survey with the desired level of quality, there was a need to organize a large staff who performs the various survey activities. The 22 Branch Statistical Offices of the CSA carried out the data collection operation. These offices have permanent enumerators and supervisors stationed in the selected enumeration areas. In the data collection operation of the survey, a total of 1654 enumerators and 351 field supervisors were involved with an average supervisor-enumerator ratio of 1 to 5.

The interviews were made through house to house calls using a structured questionnaire. The data was collected from each sampled household and the respondent from whom the information collected was the head of the household or other responsible household member. Most of the enumerators were assigned to an area in which they could easily converse with the respondent's dialect. In cases where the interview could be conducted only through the use of an interpreter, an interpreter was employed for the purpose.

In some of the sample sites the data collection was carried out in two phases. That is, after the data collection in urban sample sites was completed, the enumerators and supervisors were shifted to rural sample sites to carry out the same exercise. Field supervision was undertaken side by side with the data collection. During the survey data collection operation, close and regular supervision was undertaken at various levels. Immediately after the commencement of the data collection exercise the supervisors made spot checks, close supervision, re-interviewing and a thorough scrutiny of filled-in questionnaires to ensure that the data collection activities are taking place according to the given instruction. In addition to this, the trainers and branch statistical office heads made supervision of the data collection operation.

Senior staff members from the CSA head quarters in Addis Ababa, apart from giving training to the enumerators and supervisors at Branch Statistical Office level, participated in the field supervision activities, which took about one week. Furthermore, during the training and at the beginning of fieldwork, the Management Staff from the CSA head quarters visited all Branch Statistical Offices and some urban and rural enumeration areas. In this instance they have discussed on the objectives and importance of the survey, the expected quality of

the data and some other related issues with supervisors and enumerators.

2.5 Data Processing

The filled-in questionnaires that were retrieved from the field were first subjected to manual editing and coding. During the fieldwork the field supervisors and the heads of branch statistical offices have checked the filled-in questionnaires and carried out some editing. However, the major editing and coding operation was carried out at the head office. All the edited questionnaires were again fully verified and checked for consistency before they were submitted to the data entry. After the data was entered, it was again verified using the computer.

Using the computer edit specification prepared earlier for this purpose, the entered data were checked for consistencies and then computer editing or data cleaning was made by referring back to the filled-in questionnaire. This is an important part of data processing operation in attaining the required level of data quality. Consistency checks and re-checks were also made based on tabulation results. This was done by senior programmers using Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) software in collaboration with the experts from Manpower, Wages and Salaries Statistics Study and Research Experts Team of the CSA.

2.6 Limitations and Constraints

In the 1999 National Labour Force Survey, migrants were identified by asking a question on the length of continuous residence in the survey area. A detailed question like region or zone of previous residence, area of previous residence and reasons for migration were asked only to those recent migrants who moved out from their original place during the five years prior to the date of the interview. It was decided not to ask long time (5 years or more) migrants further question about their region or zone of previous residence assuming that they may not be well aware of the current Structure of regional administration.

Lack of income data from employment is another limitation of this survey. It is believed that it is difficult to collect data on income from employment in a situation where

most people do not want to give information about their actual income or earnings. Furthermore, specifically the currently available techniques developed for measuring income from self-employment are not refined and yet ambiguous. Moreover, it is suspected that if such a sensitive question is presented to the respondent, it can affect the smooth running of the whole data collection exercise. To avoid such problems, income variables were left out from the questionnaire. However, income data that would supplement the available information could be obtained from other sources like the result of the Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey.

2.7 Organization of the Report

This report contains in seven chapters. The first chapter covers background to the survey, where the objectives and the contents of the survey were discussed. Chapter II deals with the survey methodology, where coverage and sample design, selection scheme and sample size, training of field staff, field organization and field work, data processing, limitation and constraints of the survey and organization of the report. The results of the survey are presented in the subsequent chapters that is, chapters III to VII. Chapter III deals with the size and basic characteristics of the total population such as the distribution of population by age, sex, education and migration. Chapter IV presents data on the economic participation of the population aged ten years and over. Chapter V explores the characteristics of the employed population, while Chapter VI focuses on the detailed characteristics of the unemployed population. Finally in chapter VII the result of the survey on economic participation of children aged 5-14 years will be discussed.

Since the information presented in this report was collected from a sample of the population, statistical weight were applied to the information collected in order to let them represent the entire population. The application of statistical weight has resulted in some minor rounding errors. Because of this, slight discrepancies among the various tables may be observed.

CHAPTER III

SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Population Size

Table 3.1 show that, as of March 1998, the total population of the survey covered sedentary areas of Ethiopia was estimated to be 54,453,238, of which 26,875,567 were males and 27,577,671 were females. Estimates of population of each region of the country are also presented in the same table.

These figures and all the figures presented in the rest of the tables refer to the dejure population residing in conventional households. The dejure population comprises all the people 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. Moreover, the total population presented above does not include non-sedentary areas of the country, that is, six zones of Somali Region and two zones of Affar Region.

Regarding urban/rural distribution, the data in Table 3.1 show that 86.5 percent of the population covered by the survey is residing in rural areas. Leaving aside Addis Ababa, for which no separate estimate is given for its rural part, the proportion living in urban areas is highest for Dire Dawa Administration and Harari Region, and lowest for SNNP, Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara and Oromia Regions.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Population by Sex and Sex Ratio, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

REGION		Urban+Rural				Urban				Rural			
		Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Country -Total	No.	54,453,238	26,875,567	27,577,671	97.5	7,351,552	3,410,000	3,941,552	86.5	47,101,686	23,465,567	23,636,119	99.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		13.5	12.7	14.3		86.5	87.3	85.7	
Tigray	No.	3,262,617	1,565,811	1,696,806	92.3	453,414	193,602	259,812	74.5	2,809,203	1,372,209	1,436,994	95.5
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		13.9	12.4	15.3		86.1	87.6	84.7	
Affar *	No.	270,353	141,782	128,571	110.3	69,098	32,765	36,333	90.2	201,255	109,017	92,238	118.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		25.6	23.1	28.3		74.4	76.9	71.7	
Amhara	No.	14,217,452	7,068,659	7,148,793	98.9	1,182,948	514,019	668,929	76.8	13,034,504	6,554,640	6,479,864	101.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		8.3	7.3	9.4		91.7	92.7	90.6	
Oromiya	No.	21,242,005	10,518,976	10,723,029	98.1	2,186,132	1,041,504	1,144,628	91.0	19,055,873	9,477,472	9,578,401	98.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		10.3	9.9	10.7		89.7	90.1	89.3	
Somali **	No.	622,511	313,725	308,786	101.6	158,786	78,795	79,991	98.5	463,725	234,930	228,795	102.7
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		25.5	25.1	25.9		74.5	74.9	74.1	
Benishangul- Gumuz	No.	609,460	299,393	310,067	96.6	47,348	22,743	24,605	92.4	562,112	276,650	285,462	96.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		7.8	7.6	7.9		92.2	92.4	92.1	
S.N.N.P	No.	11,473,298	5,679,695	5,793,603	98.0	816,610	398,636	417,974	95.4	10,656,688	5,281,059	5,375,629	98.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		7.1	7.0	7.2		92.9	93.0	92.8	
Gambella	No.	180,787	89,492	91,295	98.0	39,278	19,206	20,072	95.7	141,509	70,286	71,223	98.7
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		21.7	21.5	22.0		78.3	78.5	78.0	
Harari	No.	139,425	68,338	71,087	96.1	73,284	35,398	37,886	93.4	66,141	32,940	33,201	99.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		52.6	51.8	53.3		47.4	48.2	46.7	
Addis Ababa ***	No.	2,186,646	1,009,563	1,177,083	85.8	2,161,996	996,684	1,165,312	85.5				
	%	98.9	98.7	99.0		98.9	98.7	99.0					
Dire Dawa	No.	248,683	120,133	128,550	93.5	162,658	76,649	86,009	89.1	86,025	43,484	42,541	102.2
Administration	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		65.4	63.8	66.9		34.6	36.2	33.1	

*** Estimates for AFFAR REGION refers to Zone 1, Zone 3 and Zone 5 out of the total 5 Zones.**

**** Estimates for SOMALI REGION refers to Shinele Zone , Jigjiga Zone and Liben Zone out of the total 9 zones.**

***** Estimate for rural part of ADDIS ABABA could not be reported because of small sample size allocated to it. However they are consolidated in the total estimates.**

3.3 Age-Sex Composition of the Population

3.3.1 Age Pattern

The distribution of the population of Ethiopia by 5 year age group and sex is shown in Table 3.2 and graphically presented in Figures 3.1a - 3.1c. The age structure of the country's population is typical of the pattern observed for the developing countries, that is, the age pyramid has broad base and the proportion in the young age groups was much higher than that of adult and old age groups. The data in Table 3.3 show that 47.0 percent of the population was constituted by children below age 15 years. The proportion aged 15 - 64 years was 49.6 percent of the total population and that of the old age (65 years and over) was only 3.4 percent.

The age pattern of the rural population resembles that of the country. The pattern for urban population, however, is different in that the age pyramid is relatively narrow based and the proportion of the young is much lower than that of the adults. The proportion of children under age 15 years in urban areas is about 38.0 percent, those at age group 15-64 years constitute 58.8 percent and those at age group 65 and above constitute 3.2 percent. The age-sex composition of the population by broad age group shows some variation from one region to another.

3.3.2. Sex Composition

Sex composition of a population can conveniently be described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various subgroups of the population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. The overall sex ratio and sex ratios for successive five-year age groups are presented in Table 3.2. In line with the general expectation, the overall sex ratio for the total country and rural Ethiopia are about 100. This shows, the balance between males and females in the country as well as in the rural areas. The situation in the urban areas is very different. The sex ratio for urban areas amounts 86.5, showing excess of females over males.

Table 3.2 Distribution of Population of Ethiopia by Age group, Sex, Sex Ratio, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Age Group		Urban+Rural				Urban				Rural			
		Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
All ages	No.	54,453,237	26,875,567	27,577,670	97.5	7,351,550	3,410,000	3,941,550	86.5	47,101,687	23,465,567	23,636,120	99.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	No.	9,533,380	4,781,833	4,751,547	100.6	834,413	420,429	413,984	101.6	8,698,967	4,361,404	4,337,563	100.5
	%	17.5	17.8	17.2		11.4	12.3	10.5		18.5	18.6	18.4	
5 - 9	No.	8,897,391	4,488,510	4,408,881	101.8	904,844	448,247	456,597	98.2	7,992,547	4,040,263	3,952,284	102.2
	%	16.3	16.7	16.0		12.3	13.1	11.6		17.0	17.2	16.7	
10 - 14	No.	7,163,330	3,719,225	3,444,105	108.0	1,012,015	484,813	527,202	92.0	6,151,315	3,234,412	2,916,903	110.9
	%	13.2	13.8	12.5		13.8	14.2	13.4		13.1	13.8	12.3	
15 - 19	No.	5,852,703	2,935,330	2,917,373	100.6	1,074,198	474,231	599,967	79.0	4,778,505	2,461,099	2,317,406	106.2
	%	10.7	10.9	10.6		14.6	13.9	15.2		10.1	10.5	9.8	
20 - 24	No.	4,169,254	1,886,836	2,282,418	82.7	768,493	317,382	451,111	70.4	3,400,761	1,569,454	1,831,307	85.7
	%	7.7	7.0	8.3		10.5	9.3	11.4		7.2	6.7	7.7	
25 - 29	No.	3,920,439	1,825,977	2,094,462	87.2	664,990	290,148	374,842	77.4	3,255,449	1,535,829	1,719,620	89.3
	%	7.2	6.8	7.6		9.0	8.5	9.5		6.9	6.5	7.3	
30 - 34	No.	2,738,354	1,251,679	1,486,675	84.2	417,176	196,254	220,922	88.8	2,321,178	1,055,425	1,265,753	83.4
	%	5.0	4.7	5.4		5.7	5.8	5.6		4.9	4.5	5.4	
35 - 39	No.	2,777,741	1,267,569	1,510,172	83.9	428,139	196,455	231,684	84.8	2,349,602	1,071,114	1,278,488	83.8
	%	5.1	4.7	5.5		5.8	5.8	5.9		5.0	4.6	5.4	
40 - 44	No.	2,229,062	1,017,410	1,211,652	84.0	302,216	141,323	160,893	87.8	1,926,846	876,087	1,050,759	83.4
	%	4.1	3.8	4.4		4.1	4.1	4.1		4.1	3.7	4.4	
45 - 49	No.	1,841,774	921,120	920,654	100.1	253,004	125,694	127,310	98.7	1,588,770	795,426	793,344	100.3
	%	3.4	3.4	3.3		3.4	3.7	3.2		3.4	3.4	3.4	
50 - 54	No.	1,384,559	661,786	722,773	91.6	180,393	82,288	98,105	83.9	1,204,166	579,498	624,668	92.8
	%	2.5	2.5	2.6		2.5	2.4	2.5		2.6	2.5	2.6	
55 - 59	No.	1,110,337	591,080	519,257	113.8	146,886	67,015	79,871	83.9	963,451	524,065	439,386	119.3
	%	2.0	2.2	1.9		2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.2	1.9	
60 - 64	No.	994,056	500,185	493,871	101.3	124,865	58,140	66,725	87.1	869,191	442,045	427,146	103.5
	%	1.8	1.9	1.8		1.7	1.7	1.7		1.8	1.9	1.8	
65+	No.	1,840,857	1,027,027	813,830	126.2	239,918	107,581	132,337	81.3	1,600,939	919,446	681,493	134.9
	%	3.4	3.8	3.0		3.3	3.2	3.4		3.4	3.9	2.9	

Fig. 3.1a Age Pyramid of Population of Ethiopia (Country-Total): 1999

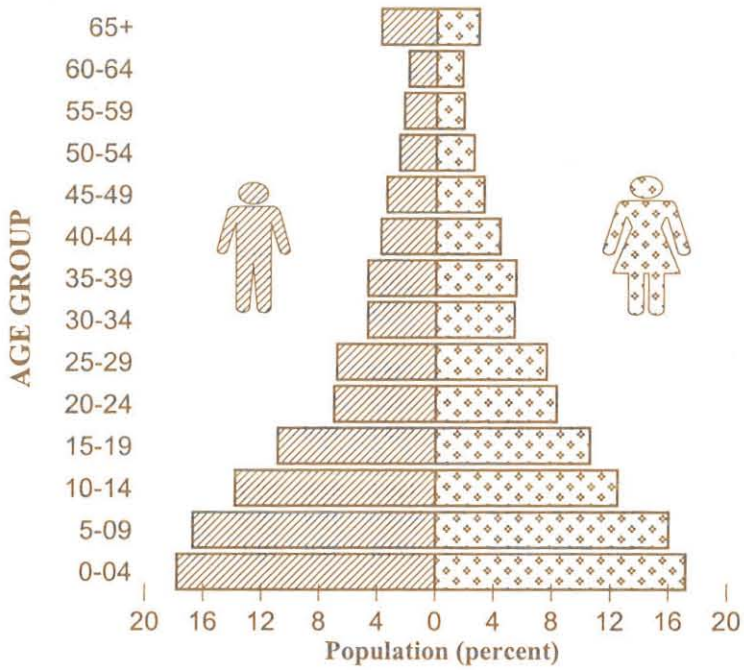


Fig. 3.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Ethiopia (Country-Urban) 1999

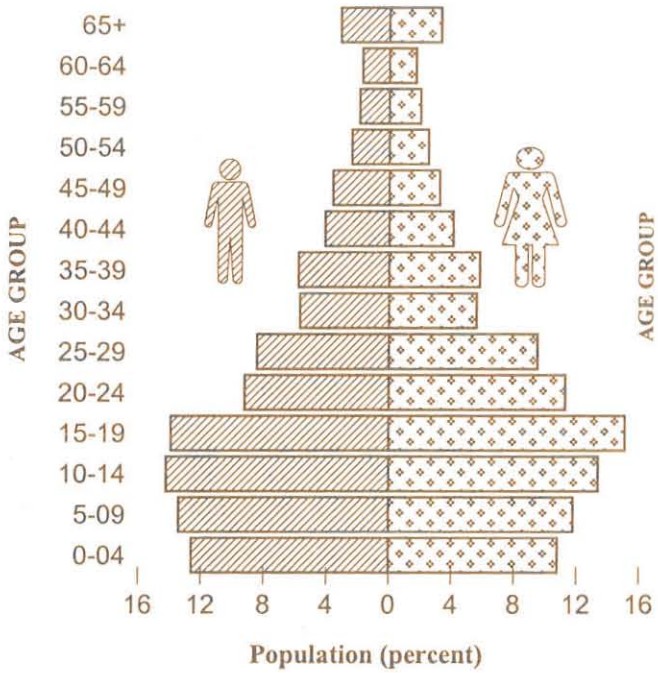


Fig. 3.1c Age Pyramid of Population of Ethiopia (Country-Rural) 1999

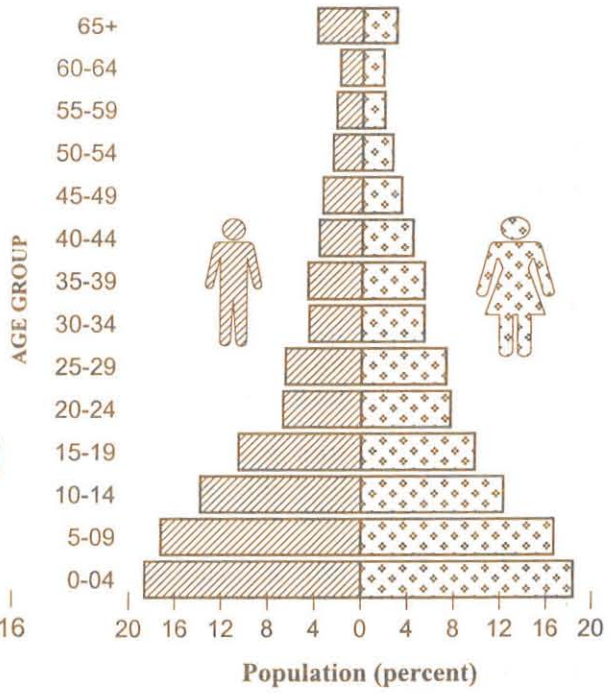


Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio, Region, Urban and Rural Areas:1999

Regions / Urban and Rural Areas	All ages		0-14		15-64		65+		Dependency Ratio								
									Young			Old			Overall		
	No.	%	%	Sex Ratio	%	Sex Ratio	%	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country- Total																	
Urban+Rural	54,862,306	100.0	47.0	103.0	49.6	90.8	3.4	125.8	94.7	101.0	89.0	6.8	8.0	5.7	101.5	109.0	94.8
Urban	7,760,619	100.0	38.0	97.2	58.8	81.3	3.2	223.5	64.6	71.0	59.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	70.0	76.4	64.8
Rural	47,101,687	100.0	48.5	103.8	48.1	92.9	3.4	174.1	100.8	106.7	95.4	7.1	8.4	5.8	107.9	115.1	101.2
Tigray																	
Urban+Rural	3,262,616	100.0	47.8	105.5	48.0	78.5	4.2	125.4	99.7	116.4	86.6	8.8	11.2	7.0	108.5	127.5	93.6
Urban	453,413	100.0	45.0	98.9	50.2	57.9	4.9	250.7	89.7	121.6	71.2	9.7	10.6	9.2	99.4	132.2	80.4
Rural	2,809,203	100.0	48.3	106.6	47.6	82.5	4.1	170.6	101.4	115.6	89.6	8.7	11.3	6.6	110.1	126.9	96.2
Affar*																	
Urban+Rural	270,356	100.0	43.4	123.8	54.2	99.3	2.5	145.8	80.0	88.9	71.3	4.5	5.4	3.7	84.6	94.3	74.9
Urban	69,102	100.0	36.6	112.8	61.5	78.4	1.9	192.7	59.5	71.8	49.9	3.0	3.6	2.6	62.5	75.3	52.5
Rural	201,254	100.0	45.7	127.1	51.7	109.3	2.7	163.7	88.4	94.7	81.5	5.2	6.0	4.2	93.6	100.8	85.7
Amhara																	
Urban+Rural	14,217,453	100.0	46.0	103.6	50.0	92.7	4.0	129.7	92.0	97.3	87.0	8.0	9.4	6.7	100.0	106.8	93.8
Urban	1,182,950	100.0	40.4	94.9	55.7	66.2	3.9	243.9	72.5	88.6	61.8	7.0	7.2	6.9	79.5	95.8	68.7
Rural	13,034,503	100.0	46.5	104.4	49.5	95.8	4.0	173.0	94.0	98.1	90.1	8.1	9.6	6.7	102.1	107.7	96.8
Oromiya																	
Urban+Rural	21,242,005	100.0	48.7	101.9	47.8	92.9	3.4	121.7	101.9	106.8	97.4	7.2	8.2	6.2	109.1	115.0	103.6
Urban	2,186,131	100.0	40.8	97.8	55.7	86.9	3.5	221.3	73.3	78.0	69.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	79.6	84.0	75.7
Rural	19,055,874	100.0	49.7	102.3	46.9	93.8	3.4	178.5	105.8	110.6	101.3	7.3	8.4	6.2	113.1	119.0	107.5
Somali**																	
Urban+Rural	622,511	100.0	49.4	106.8	48.5	94.0	2.1	192.8	102.0	108.7	95.7	4.3	5.9	2.9	106.4	114.6	98.6
Urban	158,785	100.0	43.7	112.2	53.9	87.4	2.4	136.0	81.2	92.0	71.7	4.4	5.4	3.5	85.5	97.4	75.2
Rural	463,726	100.0	51.4	105.3	46.6	96.8	2.0	224.1	110.3	115.0	105.7	4.3	6.1	2.6	114.6	121.1	108.3
Benishangul-Gumuz																	
Urban+Rural	609,460	100.0	47.7	100.0	49.6	91.4	2.7	144.2	96.0	100.5	91.9	5.5	6.8	4.3	101.5	107.3	96.2
Urban	46,850	100.0	41.4	96.6	56.5	93.8	2.1	68.0	73.3	74.4	72.2	3.7	3.1	4.3	77.0	77.5	76.5
Rural	562,610	100.0	48.2	100.2	49.1	91.1	2.8	151.4	98.2	103.1	93.8	5.6	7.1	4.3	103.8	110.2	98.0
S.N.N.P																	
Urban+Rural	11,882,366	100.0	48.5	104.6	49.0	90.3	2.5	136.9	99.0	106.6	92.1	5.1	6.2	4.1	104.1	112.8	96.2
Urban	1,225,679	100.0	44.3	100.5	53.6	92.6	2.1	77.1	82.7	86.2	79.4	4.0	3.6	4.3	86.6	89.8	83.7
Rural	10,656,687	100.0	49.0	105.0	48.5	90.0	2.5	144.9	101.1	109.3	93.7	5.2	6.5	4.1	106.3	115.8	97.7
Gambella																	
Urban+Rural	180,788	100.0	40.0	100.6	58.5	95.7	1.5	126.8	68.3	70.1	66.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	70.9	73.0	68.9
Urban	39,279	100.0	38.4	94.5	60.6	96.5	1.0	91.1	63.3	62.6	64.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	65.0	64.3	65.7
Rural	141,509	100.0	40.4	102.2	57.9	95.4	1.6	134.5	69.8	72.3	67.5	2.8	3.3	2.4	72.6	75.6	69.8
Harari																	
Urban+Rural	139,425	100.0	38.5	101.0	57.7	94.7	3.8	73.4	66.7	68.9	64.6	6.6	5.8	7.4	73.3	74.7	72.1
Urban	73,287	100.0	29.2	93.6	66.1	94.9	4.7	74.0	44.1	43.8	44.4	7.2	6.3	8.0	51.3	50.1	52.5
Rural	66,138	100.0	48.8	106.2	48.4	94.3	2.8	72.3	100.9	107.0	95.1	5.7	5.0	6.5	106.6	112.0	101.6
Addis Ababa***																	
Urban+Rural	2,186,649	100.0	28.9	92.0	68.1	82.9	3.0	93.5	42.4	44.8	40.4	4.4	4.7	4.2	46.7	49.4	44.5
Urban	2,161,998	100.0	28.7	91.7	68.3	82.7	3.0	93.9	42.0	44.4	40.0	4.3	4.6	4.1	46.3	49.0	44.1
Rural	24,651	100.0	43.8	109.7	50.6	113.7	5.6	76.1	86.6	85.1	88.2	11.1	9.0	13.5	97.7	94.2	101.7
Dire Dawa Administration																	
Urban+Rural	248,683	100.0	40.5	110.2	56.6	83.7	2.9	79.7	71.5	82.3	62.5	5.1	4.9	5.2	76.6	87.2	67.7
Urban	162,656	100.0	36.0	111.9	60.7	78.3	3.3	79.3	59.4	71.4	49.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	64.8	76.9	55.4
Rural	86,027	100.0	49.0	107.8	49.0	97.9	2.0	80.7	100.0	104.9	95.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	104.2	108.6	99.8

* *,**,***(please refer to the remarks given at bottom of table 3.1)

3.3.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio, which is a useful approximation to economic dependency burden, can be obtained from age composition of the population. These ratios provide only approximation to economic dependency and do not necessarily mean that all persons in the so-called working age group do actually participate in the economic activity and that all persons outside these age (say less than 15 years) are dependent. A more precise estimate of economic dependency will be presented in Chapter IV. The young, old and overall dependency ratios for the country and regions were calculated and presented in Table 3.3. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 years and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios provide overall dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio for the country was 102 with dependency ratio of about 95 and 7 for the young and for the old, respectively (see Table 3.3).

This means that for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there were about 102 young and old dependents to be supported. The data in Table 3.3 further shows that the overall dependency ratio was low for Addis Ababa, Gambella and Harari regions and Dire Dawa Administration and high in Oromiya, Tigray and Somali regions.

3.4 Migration

3.4.1 Measurement

Considering migration, this survey has included a question on length of continuos residence, place of previous residence (region, zone and area of previous residence) as well as reason for migration. The length of continuos residence data was used to determine the migration status and hence the level of migration as well as for distinguishing the current and long-time migrants. In this survey migration status of a person was defined in urban and rural areas differently. The question asked in the urban areas referred to the number of years the person has been continuously residing in the town, while in the rural areas, it referred to the number of years the person has been continuously residing in the rural part of wereda of

enumeration. Thus, in urban areas, a person who was born in a town and has been continuously residing there is considered as a non-migrant. However, a person who was born in another town or any rural parts of the country is considered as a migrant. Also, a person who was born in the survey town but at one time or another resided in another town or any rural part of the country and has returned to the survey town is considered as a migrant (return migrant). Similarly, in rural areas a person who was born in a rural area of the wereda of enumeration and has been continuously residing there, is considered as a non-migrant. However, a person who was born in a rural part of another wereda (other than the wereda of enumeration) or any town is considered as a migrant (This, however, does not work for Addis Ababa rural since the rural part of Addis Ababa is considered as one migration unit). Also, a person who was born in the rural part of the survey wereda but at one time or another resided in a rural part of a different wereda or any town and has returned to the rural part of the survey wereda is considered as a migrant (return migrant).

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

3.4.2 Levels and Patterns of Migration

Level of migration to an area is measured as a proportion of migrants to the total population of the area. Table 3.4 presents the proportion of migrants (long time and recent) for the country and regions classified by sex, urban and rural areas. Accordingly in 1999, among the total population of the country 19.6 percent were migrants. The table further shows that the level of migration to be different for males and females, the latter

being more mobile. As can be seen latter, migration due to marriage could be one of the factors that lead to higher female mobility. Also, the level of migration for urban areas was substantially higher than that of rural areas. The proportion of migrants in the urban areas was about 49.3 percent against 15.0 percent for the rural areas.

Comparison of the proportion of migrants between regions shows some variations. Generally, the proportion of migrants was lower in the populous regions than those regions with relatively small population size. The highest level of migration was observed for Addis Ababa (46.9 percent), followed by Gambella region (42.9 percent) and Dire Dawa Administration (37.4 percent). Levels of migration in Harari, and Benishangul-Gumuz regions took intermediate positions. The lowest level of migration was observed for Amhara and SNNP regions. The sex and urban-rural disparity in the level of migration observed at national level holds true for all regions except Gambella Region, where the survey result indicated more mobile males than females.

The survey result further shows (for all regions) intra-regional migrants are higher than inter-regional migrants. Detailed data are presented in Tables 3.6 together with the volume of in and out migration from each region. Table 3.5 presents similar figures for recent migrants (migration during the last five years prior to the survey date). According to the data in the table only 4.3 precent of the population of Ethiopia migrated during the last 4 years. As observed in the case of all migrants, recent migration is still more of urban phenomena and dominated by females. However, the percentage point difference between male and female is smaller for the recent migrants and this holds true for all regions. Among the regions, Gambella is the leading region in terms of proportion of recent migrants, with 12 percent recent migrant population. Next to Gambella is Addis Ababa, closely followed by Harari, Benishangul-Gumuz and Affar regions.

Even though the population of Affar and Somali regions are known by their high mobility the figures in Table 3.5 does not reflect this fact. The reason for this is the exclusion of the non-sedentary population in the survey, and hence the nomadic nature of the non-sedentary population could not be captured. Moreover, even in the survey covered

Table 3.4 Volume and Level of Migration by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas : 1999

Region and Sex	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
		All Migrant		All	All Migrant		All	All Migrant	
	All Persons	No.	%	Persons	No.	%	Persons	No.	%
Country-Total									
Total	54,453,241	10,698,152	19.6	7,351,553	3,627,494	49.3	47,101,688	7,070,658	15.0
Male	26,875,568	4,586,446	17.1	3,410,000	1,606,076	47.1	23,465,568	2,980,370	12.7
Female	27,577,673	6,111,706	22.2	3,941,553	2,021,418	51.3	23,636,120	4,090,288	17.3
Tigray									
Total	3,262,616	736,170	22.6	453,415	228,086	50.3	2,809,201	508,084	18.1
Male	1,565,811	304,381	19.4	193,603	87,496	45.2	1,372,208	216,885	15.8
Female	1,696,805	431,789	25.4	259,812	140,590	54.1	1,436,993	291,199	20.3
Affar *									
Total	270,352	64,020	23.7	69,099	35,705	51.7	201,253	28,315	14.1
Male	141,781	28,126	19.8	32,765	15,100	46.1	109,016	13,026	11.9
Female	128,571	35,894	27.9	36,334	20,605	56.7	92,237	15,289	16.6
Amhara									
Total	14,217,452	2,400,936	16.9	1,182,949	603,772	51.0	13,034,503	1,797,164	13.8
Male	7,068,658	1,020,703	14.4	514,019	243,739	47.4	6,554,639	776,964	11.9
Female	7,148,794	1,380,233	19.3	668,930	360,033	53.8	6,479,864	1,020,200	15.7
Oromiya									
Total	21,242,004	4,054,454	19.1	2,186,131	1,101,774	50.4	19,055,873	2,952,680	15.5
Male	10,518,976	1,738,335	16.5	1,041,503	508,574	48.8	9,477,473	1,229,761	13.0
Female	10,723,028	2,316,119	21.6	1,144,628	593,200	51.8	9,578,400	1,722,919	18.0
Somali **									
Total	622,512	166,963	26.8	158,786	86,313	54.4	463,726	80,650	17.4
Male	313,726	80,109	25.5	78,795	40,920	51.9	234,931	39,189	16.7
Female	308,786	86,854	28.1	79,991	45,393	56.7	228,795	41,461	18.1
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Total	609,459	197,834	32.5	47,347	28,510	60.2	562,112	169,324	30.1
Male	299,392	91,830	30.7	22,743	13,282	58.4	276,649	78,548	28.4
Female	310,067	106,004	34.2	24,604	15,228	61.9	285,463	90,776	31.8
S.N.N.P.									
Total	11,473,296	1,838,265	16.0	816,609	380,463	46.6	10,656,687	1,457,802	13.7
Male	5,679,694	769,423	13.5	398,635	180,939	45.4	5,281,059	588,484	11.1
Female	5,793,602	1,068,842	18.4	417,974	199,524	47.7	5,375,628	869,318	16.2
Gambella									
Total	180,787	77,560	42.9	39,278	23,065	58.7	141,509	54,495	38.5
Male	89,492	38,986	43.6	19,207	11,620	60.5	70,285	27,366	38.9
Female	91,295	38,574	42.3	20,071	11,445	57.0	71,224	27,129	38.1
Harari									
Total	139,424	42,714	30.6	73,283	37,655	51.4	66,141	5,059	7.6
Male	68,337	20,290	29.7	35,397	18,025	50.9	32,940	2,265	6.9
Female	71,087	22,424	31.5	37,886	19,630	51.8	33,201	2,794	8.4
Addis Ababa ***									
Total	2,186,645	1,026,150	46.9	2,161,997	1,019,411	47.2			
Male	1,009,563	453,728	44.9	996,685	450,607	45.2			
Female	1,177,082	572,422	48.6	1,165,312	568,804	48.8			
Dire Dawa Administration									
Total	248,685	93,077	37.4	162,659	82,740	50.9	86,026	10,337	12.0
Male	120,134	40,531	33.7	76,650	35,776	46.7	43,484	4,755	10.9
Female	128,551	52,546	40.9	86,009	46,964	54.6	42,542	5,582	13.1

*, **, ***(Please refer to the remarks given at the bottom of table 3.1)

Table 3.5 Volume and Level of Recent Migration by Sex, Region ,Urban and Rural Areas : 1999

Region and sex	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	All Persons	All Recent Migrant		All Persons	All Recent Migrant		All Persons	All Recent Migrant	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Country-Total									
Total	54,453,241	2,329,269	4.3	7,351,553	1,088,935	14.8	47,101,688	1,240,334	2.6
Male	26,875,568	1,057,922	3.9	3,410,000	476,088	14.0	23,465,568	581,834	2.5
Female	27,577,673	1,271,347	4.6	3,941,553	612,847	15.5	23,636,120	658,500	2.8
Tigray									
Total	3,262,616	161,890	5.0	453,415	84,428	18.6	2,809,201	77,462	2.8
Male	1,565,811	73,923	4.7	193,603	34,272	17.7	1,372,208	39,651	2.9
Female	1,696,805	87,967	5.2	259,812	50,156	19.3	1,436,993	37,811	2.6
Affar *									
Total	270,352	19,638	7.3	69,099	14,032	20.3	201,253	5,606	2.8
Male	141,781	7,788	5.5	32,765	5,106	15.6	109,016	2,682	2.5
Female	128,571	11,850	9.2	36,334	8,926	24.6	92,237	2,924	3.2
Amhara									
Total	14,217,452	548,287	3.9	1,182,949	212,683	18.0	13,034,503	335,604	2.6
Male	7,068,658	242,898	3.4	514,019	86,111	16.8	6,554,639	156,787	2.4
Female	7,148,794	305,389	4.3	668,930	126,572	18.9	6,479,864	178,817	2.8
Oromiya									
Total	21,242,004	897,428	4.2	2,186,131	372,829	17.1	19,055,873	524,599	2.8
Male	10,518,976	417,120	4.0	1,041,503	178,167	17.1	9,477,473	238,953	2.5
Female	10,723,028	480,308	4.5	1,144,628	194,662	17.0	9,578,400	285,646	3.0
Somali **									
Total	622,512	25,765	4.1	158,786	15,675	9.9	463,726	10,090	2.2
Male	313,726	12,659	4.0	78,795	7,696	9.8	234,931	4,963	2.1
Female	308,786	13,106	4.2	79,991	7,979	10.0	228,795	5,127	2.2
Benishangul-Gumuz									
Total	609,459	45,638	7.5	47,347	12,111	25.6	562,112	33,527	6.0
Male	299,392	20,399	6.8	22,743	5,617	24.7	276,649	14,782	5.3
Female	310,067	25,239	8.1	24,604	6,494	26.4	285,463	18,745	6.6
S.N.N.P.									
Total	11,473,296	386,417	3.4	816,609	150,611	18.4	10,656,687	235,806	2.2
Male	5,679,694	187,857	3.3	398,635	73,492	18.4	5,281,059	114,365	2.2
Female	5,793,602	198,560	3.4	417,974	77,119	18.5	5,375,628	121,441	2.3
Gambella									
Total	180,787	21,609	12.0	39,278	8,376	21.3	141,509	13,233	9.4
Male	89,492	11,361	12.7	19,207	3,946	20.5	70,285	7,415	10.5
Female	91,295	10,248	11.2	20,071	4,430	22.1	71,224	5,818	8.2
Harari									
Total	139,424	11,531	8.3	73,283	10,829	14.8	66,141	702	1.1
Male	68,337	5,418	7.9	35,397	5,089	14.4	32,940	329	1.0
Female	71,087	6,113	8.6	37,886	5,740	15.2	33,201	373	1.1
Addis Ababa ***									
Total	2,186,645	189,430	8.7	2,161,997	187,618	8.7			
Male	1,009,563	69,807	6.9	996,685	68,874	6.9			
Female	1,177,082	119,623	10.2	1,165,312	118,744	10.2			
Dire Dawa Administration									
Total	248,685	21,627	8.7	162,659	19,741	12.1	86,026	1,886	2.2
Male	120,134	8,690	7.2	76,650	7,719	10.1	43,484	971	2.2
Female	128,551	12,937	10.1	86,009	12,022	14.0	42,542	915	2.2

***, **, ***(Please refer to the remarks given at the bottom of table 3.1)**

areas, the movements were made in search of water and grass which may not last a period of 6 months failing to satisfy the definition of migration.

3.4.3 Form of Migration

Form of migration is defined as the movements of people between and within rural and urban areas. According to this definition, four possible groups of flows, i.e., Rural-Rural, Urban-Urban, Rural-Urban, and Urban-Rural, were identified. The data on form of migration was determined by asking migrants whether their area of previous residence was urban or rural and cross classifying it by area of enumeration. Area of enumeration is categorized as urban or rural. An urban center in this survey follows the definitions used in the 1994 Population and Housing Census.

Table 3.7 shows that the main forms of migration during the five years prior to march 1999, were, Rural-Rural dominated (37.6 percent), where as Rural-Urban and Urban-Urban follow with almost equal percentage (23.5 and 23.2 percent, respectively) putting the Urban-Rural form of migration at the bottom (15.7 percent).

It is worth mentioning here that the rural-rural form of migration for Harari Region and Dire Dawa Administration is not applicable since these regions have only one woreda, the smallest geographical unit for migration, and movement within this unit is not considered as migration.

The findings of the 1999 LFS, with respect to forms of migration show that it has a similar pattern with that of the 1984 and 1994 National Population Census. As can be seen from Table 3.8, the largest form of migration is seen in the Rural-Rural category in all the three reference periods (1984, 1994 and 1999) comprising of 55.8, 48.9 and 37.6 percent of their respective total population. Rural-Urban migration took the second position with a percentage share of 28.7, 24.8 and 23.5 percent in 1984, 1994 and 1999, respectively. Urban-Urban and Urban-Rural forms of migration took the 3rd and 4th positions.

Table 3.6 Numerical Distribution of Recent In and Out Migrants by Sex, Type of Migration and Region :1999

Region / In or Out Migration	Inter-Regional Migrants			Intra - Regional Migrants			Total Migrant		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country-Total									
In migrant	707,740	335,976	371,764	1,534,414	674,410	860,004	2,242,154	1,010,386	1,231,768
Out Migrant	707,739	335,975	371,764						
Tigray									
In migrant	28,814	15,231	13,583	103,493	42,662	60,831	132,307	57,893	74,414
Out Migrant	25,278	13,287	11,991						
Afar									
In migrant	13,826	5,112	8,714	4,913	2,190	2,723	18,739	7,302	11,437
Out Migrant	8,292	4,006	4,286						
Amhara									
In migrant	104,244	59,612	44,632	418,856	168,643	250,213	523,100	228,255	294,845
Out Migrant	187,641	80,841	106,800						
Oromia									
In migrant	193,057	98,131	94,926	692,457	312,842	379,615	885,514	410,973	474,541
Out Migrant	218,463	100,116	118,347						
Somali									
In migrant	10,079	4,496	5,583	12,315	6,520	5,795	22,394	11,016	11,378
Out Migrant	13,626	6,706	6,920						
Benishangul- Gumuz									
In migrant	28,564	12,317	16,247	15,999	7,280	8,719	44,563	19,597	24,966
Out Migrant	9,765	6,493	3,272						
SNNP									
In migrant	106,973	56,443	50,530	276,691	129,696	146,995	383,664	186,139	197,525
Out Migrant	114,826	56,677	58,149						
Gambella									
In migrant	14,124	7,723	6,401	7,442	3,636	3,806	21,566	11,359	10,207
Out Migrant	1,776	971	805						
Harari									
In migrant	10,810	5,109	5,701	181	82	99	10,991	5,191	5,800
Out Migrant	13,683	6,443	7,240						
Addis Ababa									
In migrant	179,355	64,757	114,598	377	142	235	179,732	64,899	114,833
Out Migrant	102,788	54,580	48,208						
Dire Dawa Administration									
In migrant	17,894	7,045	10,849	1,690	717	973	19,584	7,762	11,822
Out Migrant	11,601	5,855	5,746						

*, **, ***(Please refer to the remarks given at the bottom of table 3.1)

Not Stated cases and International In Migration are excluded

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Recent In and Out Migrant Population by Form of Migration and Region : 1999

Region	In or Out Migration	Inter-Regional Migrants					Intra - Regional Migrants					Total Migrants				
		Rural-Rural	Rural-Urban	Urban-Rural	Urban-Urban	All Forms	Rural-Rural	Rural-Urban	Urban-Rural	Urban-Urban	All Forms	Rural-Rural	Rural-Urban	Urban-Rural	Urban-Urban	All Forms
Country-Total	In migrant	25.0	21.5	18.0	35.6	707,736	43.4	24.4	14.7	17.5	1,534,414	37.6	23.5	15.7	23.2	2,242,150
	Out Migrant	25.0	21.5	18.0	35.6	707,739										
Tigray	In migrant	27.2	7.6	29.9	35.3	28,814	22.9	28.6	18.2	30.3	103,493	23.8	24.1	20.7	31.4	132,307
	Out Migrant	19.5	10.4	11.1	59.0	25,278										
Afar *	In migrant	25.3	13.7	5.3	55.8	13,826	13.5	5.0	13.9	67.6	4,913	22.2	11.4	7.5	58.9	18,739
	Out Migrant	10.9	10.0	24.3	54.8	8,292										
Amhara	In migrant	33.5	5.3	37.5	23.7	104,245	46.2	24.7	12.8	16.3	418,856	43.7	20.8	17.7	17.8	523,101
	Out Migrant	40.5	23.3	7.2	29.1	187,641										
Oromia	In migrant	38.2	16.1	16.6	29.1	193,054	45.9	23.8	13.4	16.9	692,457	44.2	22.1	14.1	19.6	885,511
	Out Migrant	30.0	19.2	16.7	34.1	218,463										
Somali **	In migrant	25.7	20.8	5.7	47.8	10,076	12.0	29.5	35.2	23.3	12,315	18.2	25.6	21.9	34.3	22,391
	Out Migrant	6.9	11.5	21.4	60.1	13,626										
Benishangul-Gumuz	In migrant	66.0	6.7	6.4	20.8	28,564	60.1	12.5	13.9	13.5	15,999	63.9	8.8	9.1	18.2	44,563
	Out Migrant	57.9	4.2	18.9	19.0	9,765										
SNNP	In migrant	23.1	6.7	39.7	30.5	106,972	42.1	25.0	18.2	14.7	276,691	36.8	19.9	24.2	19.1	383,663
	Out Migrant	18.1	50.9	8.2	22.7	114,826										
Gambella	In migrant	55.6	9.6	10.6	24.2	14,128	37.6	15.8	14.5	32.0	7,442	49.4	11.7	11.9	26.9	21,570
	Out Migrant	13.1	16.2	20.2	50.5	1,776										
Harari	In migrant	4.3	25.7	1.8	68.2	10,808	5.5	88.4	6.1	0.0	181	4.3	26.8	1.9	67.1	10,989
	Out Migrant	5.9	6.5	24.8	62.8	13,683										
Addis Ababa ***	In migrant	0.9	50.3	0.0	48.8	179,355	0.0	49.1	50.9	0.0	377	0.9	50.3	0.1	48.7	179,732
	Out Migrant	1.0	1.0	49.6	48.4	102,788										
Dire Dawa Admin-istration	In migrant	3.6	32.8	1.0	62.5	17,894	0.9	31.8	59.2	8.0	1,690	3.4	32.7	6.0	57.8	19,584
	Out Migrant	0.4	2.1	30.3	67.1	11,601										

*, **, *** **(Please refer to the remarks given at the bottom of table 3.1)**

Not Stated cases and International In Migration are excluded

It is, however, very important to note that, even though there is a similarity in the pattern of the forms of migration over the years, one should not fail to notice the significant changes encountered in terms of magnitude. Thus, the Rural-Rural form of migration decreases from 55.8 percent in 1984 to 37.6 percent in 1999 and the Rural-Urban form of migration also decreases from 28.7 percent in 1984 to 23.5 percent in 1999. But, the Urban-Urban and Urban-Rural forms of migration ascended from 13.5 to 23.2 percent and from 2.0 to 15.7 percent respectively in the years 1984-1999.

Rural- Rural migration is the dominant form of migration among most of the regions. But in Tigray, Somali and, Harari regions and Dire Dawa Administration, Urban-Urban migration is the major form of migration. Unlike the other regions, in the S.N.N.P region one can see that the proportion migrating from urban areas to rural areas is higher than that of from urban to urban areas. On the other hand it is only in Gambella region that we find a balanced exchange of migration between urban and rural areas.

Table 3.8 Forms of Migration in 1984, 1994 and 1999

Forms Of Migration	1984 CENSUS	1994 CENSUS	1999 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
All Forms	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural-Rural	55.8	48.9	37.6
Rural-Urban	28.7	24.8	23.5
Urban-Rural	2.0	7.3	15.7
Urban-Urban	13.5	18.9	23.2

3.4.4 Reason for Migration

In this survey recent migrants, i.e., migrants whose duration of continuos residence in the enumeration area is less than 5 years were asked to state their main reason for migrating. Tables 3.9a-3.9c presents the distribution of recent migrants by main reason for migration classified by sex and broad age group for total country, urban and rural areas, respectively. As the table shows, migration along with family, search for work, marriage arrangement and returning back home in that order, are the most important reasons of migration. Main reasons for migration show some variation between men and women. As expected, marriage arrangement is the second main reason for migration among females, while it is not important at all among men. For men education is reported by about 11 percent of the migrant population.

Reason for migration seems to vary by age. Nearly 70 percent of the youth reported that they moved along with family or they migrated to live with relatives as their main reason. Education and search for job were reported by only 9.0 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively. Similar patterns were observed for both the males and females. Among the middle age population that is, those aged 15-64 years, search for work, marriage arrangement, return back home, moving along with family and education are the dominant reasons for migration, reported by 22.0 percent, 18.7 percent, 12.2 percent, 10.6 percent and 9.6 percent respectively. In line with the general expectation, search for job, marriage arrangement and education are no more important reasons for migration among the population aged 65 years and over. In this age group, both the males and females reported "to live with their relatives" or "return back home" as the most important reason for migrating. Moving along with family is also relatively important, particularly among the females.

In urban areas, the contribution of education as the main reason for migration has strengthened while marriage arrangement has shown drastic decrease in this regard. This change holds true for both sexes and for all age categories under consideration. For detailed data on distribution of reason for migration by region, one could refer to Table 3.10.

Table 3.9a Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age group, Sex and Main Reason for Migration:Country-Total:1999

Age Group and Sex	Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration													
	No.	%	Education	Marriage Arrangement	Marriage Dissolution	Search for work	Job Transfer	Displace-ment	Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of Land	To live with relatives	Health Problem	Lost family/care taker	Others	Not Stated
COUNTRY-TOTAL																
All ages																
Total	2,329,276	100.0	9.0	13.2	3.0	17.4	5.1	3.3	24.5	10.4	1.7	8.2	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.9
Male	1,057,925	100.0	10.8	1.4	0.4	22.2	8.8	3.4	23.4	14.1	2.6	8.3	0.6	0.4	2.5	1.0
Female	1,271,351	100.0	7.5	23.0	5.1	13.4	2.1	3.2	25.4	7.4	1.0	8.2	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.8
0 - 14																
Total	682,328	100.0	8.9	0.8	0.2	7.3	0.3	3.6	58.0	5.8	0.0	10.8	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.1
Male	329,994	100.0	7.7	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.5	4.0	60.1	5.2	0.1	9.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.4
Female	352,334	100.0	10.1	1.5	0.4	5.5	0.1	3.4	56.0	6.4	0.0	12.2	0.3	1.1	2.2	0.9
15 - 64																
Total	1,612,857	100.0	9.2	18.7	4.1	22.0	7.3	3.1	10.6	12.2	2.4	6.6	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.8
Male	711,271	100.0	12.4	2.1	0.5	28.7	12.8	3.1	6.8	18.0	3.7	7.2	0.8	0.3	2.7	0.8
Female	901,586	100.0	6.6	31.8	6.9	16.7	2.9	3.1	13.6	7.6	1.4	6.1	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.8
65+																
Total	34,091	100.0	0.6	0.7	6.0	3.8	0.6	3.3	8.2	20.4	4.2	33.2	2.8	0.3	13.6	2.3
Male	16,660	100.0	1.1	0.5	5.4	4.7	1.2	1.9	5.7	24.5	7.5	31.8	2.4	0.3	11.7	1.3
Female	17,431	100.0	0.0	0.9	6.6	3.0	0.0	4.6	10.5	16.5	1.2	34.5	3.2	0.3	15.3	3.4

Table 3.9b Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age group, Sex and Main Reason for Migration:Country-Urban:1999

Age Group and Sex	Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration													
	No.	%	Education	Marriage Arrangement	Marriage Dissolution	Search for work	Job Transfer	Displace-ment	Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of Land	To live with relatives	Health Problem	Lost family/care taker	Others	Not Stated
COUNTRY - URBAN																
All ages																
Total	1,088,948	100.0	16.9	4.9	1.8	22.3	8.4	3.6	24.2	6.3	0.5	6.9	0.8	0.5	2.6	0.4
Male	476,101	100.0	20.0	0.7	0.3	22.8	14.5	3.4	22.2	5.8	0.6	5.7	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.3
Female	612,847	100.0	14.4	8.2	2.9	21.9	3.7	3.8	25.7	6.7	0.4	7.8	0.8	0.6	2.7	0.4
0 - 14																
Total	316,852	100.0	16.8	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	55.9	5.3	0.0	7.4	0.2	1.0	1.9	0.3
Male	138,741	100.0	15.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.3	4.1	62.1	5.2	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.2
Female	178,111	100.0	18.3	0.1	0.2	7.4	0.3	4.0	51.1	5.4	0.0	9.1	0.3	1.1	2.3	0.3
15- 64																
Total	756,178	100.0	17.2	7.1	2.4	29.3	12.0	3.4	11.2	6.5	0.7	6.1	1.0	0.2	2.6	0.4
Male	331,385	100.0	22.5	1.0	0.3	30.5	20.6	3.0	5.9	6.0	0.8	5.2	1.0	0.1	2.7	0.4
Female	424,793	100.0	13.2	11.8	4.0	28.4	5.2	3.7	15.3	6.9	0.5	6.8	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.5
65+																
Total	15,918	100.0	1.2	0.5	3.5	4.6	1.3	5.8	9.5	17.5	2.3	33.6	4.6	0.7	14.9	0.0
Male	5,975	100.0	3.1	0.8	3.9	5.5	3.3	5.3	2.9	14.6	3.7	40.7	4.4	0.9	11.0	0.0
Female	9,943	100.0	0.0	0.4	3.3	4.0	0.0	6.2	13.4	19.3	1.5	29.3	4.8	0.5	17.3	0.0

Table 3.9c Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrant Population by Broad Age group, Sex and Main Reason for Migration:Country-Rural:1999

Age Group and Sex	All Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration													
	No.	%	Education	Marriage Arrangement	Marriage Dissolution	Search for work	Job Transfer	Displace-ment	Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of Land	To live with relatives	Health Problem	Lost family/care taker	Others	Not Stated
COUNTRY - RURAL																
All ages																
Total	1,240,331	100.0	2.0	20.5	4.0	13.1	2.3	3.0	24.7	14.1	2.9	9.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.4
Male	581,837	100.0	3.2	2.0	0.6	21.7	4.2	3.3	24.3	20.9	4.3	10.4	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.6
Female	658,494	100.0	1.0	36.7	7.1	5.5	0.6	2.7	25.1	8.0	1.6	8.6	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.2
0 - 14																
Total	365,478	100.0	2.1	1.4	0.3	7.9	0.3	3.3	59.9	6.2	0.1	13.7	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.9
Male	191,258	100.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	11.8	0.6	3.8	58.8	5.2	0.1	12.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	2.2
Female	174,220	100.0	1.7	2.9	0.6	3.5	0.0	2.7	61.1	7.4	0.0	15.2	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.5
15 - 64																
Total	856,679	100.0	2.0	29.0	5.5	15.5	3.2	2.9	10.1	17.2	4.0	7.1	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.1
Male	379,893	100.0	3.6	3.0	0.7	27.2	6.1	3.2	7.5	28.6	6.2	9.0	0.6	0.5	2.7	1.2
Female	476,786	100.0	0.8	49.7	9.4	6.2	0.8	2.6	12.2	8.1	2.2	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0
65+																
Total	18,174	100.0	0.0	0.9	8.2	3.2	0.0	1.1	7.0	22.9	5.9	32.8	1.3	0.0	12.4	4.4
Male	10,686	100.0	0.0	0.3	6.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	30.0	9.6	26.8	1.3	0.0	12.1	2.0
Female	7,488	100.0	0.0	1.7	10.9	1.6	0.0	2.6	6.7	12.8	0.7	41.4	1.1	0.0	12.7	7.8

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Sex and Main Reason for Migration and Region:1999

Regions and Sex	All Recent Migrants		Main Reason for Migration													
	No.	%	Education	Marriage Arrangement	Marriage Dissolution	Search for work	Job Transfer	Displacement	Along with family	Returned back to home	Shortage of Land	To live with relatives	Health Problem	Lost family/care taker	Others	Not Stated
Country -Total																
Total	2,329,271	100.0	9.0	13.2	3.0	17.4	5.1	3.3	24.5	10.4	1.7	8.2	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.9
Male	1,057,925	100.0	10.8	1.4	0.4	22.2	8.8	3.4	23.4	14.1	2.6	8.3	0.6	0.4	2.5	1.0
Female	1,271,346	100.0	7.5	23.0	5.1	13.4	2.1	3.2	25.4	7.4	1.0	8.2	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.8
Tigray																
Total	161,891	100.0	4.9	9.1	2.8	12.9	5.8	13.8	22.8	16.9	1.7	6.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3
Male	73,924	100.0	5.1	2.4	0.4	15.2	9.3	11.9	23.7	20.5	0.9	7.1	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.4
Female	87,967	100.0	4.7	14.7	4.9	11.0	3.0	15.4	22.0	13.8	2.3	5.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.1
Affar*																
Total	19,637	100.0	2.8	11.0	3.9	38.1	7.5	3.6	21.4	3.1	0.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.2
Male	7,787	100.0	2.9	1.7	0.4	40.3	17.3	4.8	19.8	4.5	1.3	3.5	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.5
Female	11,850	100.0	2.8	17.2	6.3	36.6	1.1	2.8	22.4	2.2	0.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0
Amhara																
Total	548,286	100.0	6.7	16.3	5.7	14.9	5.2	3.6	22.0	12.5	1.3	6.9	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.0
Male	242,898	100.0	7.9	2.5	0.9	17.6	9.0	3.7	24.2	18.1	2.0	7.2	0.5	0.8	3.0	2.6
Female	305,388	100.0	5.7	27.3	9.5	12.8	2.1	3.5	20.2	8.1	0.8	6.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.6
Oromiya																
Total	897,429	100.0	8.8	14.0	2.2	15.4	4.5	1.4	28.2	9.4	2.4	9.3	0.5	0.4	2.7	0.7
Male	417,121	100.0	11.9	0.5	0.1	22.3	7.7	1.8	26.2	12.3	3.7	9.2	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.6
Female	480,308	100.0	6.2	25.7	4.1	9.5	1.7	1.0	29.8	6.9	1.3	9.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.7
Somali**																
Total	25,763	100.0	4.3	6.4	0.3	13.7	7.2	10.2	37.2	5.6	7.8	4.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.0
Male	12,657	100.0	7.9	0.1	0.1	13.6	9.3	12.1	36.5	6.6	7.9	2.7	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.0
Female	13,106	100.0	0.8	12.4	0.5	13.8	5.2	8.3	37.9	4.6	7.8	6.7	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz																
Total	45,642	100.0	5.0	13.8	2.1	12.2	6.8	3.6	37.9	6.9	4.3	4.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.0
Male	20,402	100.0	5.6	1.5	1.0	16.0	12.2	3.9	32.2	8.6	7.3	8.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.4
Female	25,240	100.0	4.5	23.9	2.9	9.1	2.5	3.3	42.5	5.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.7
S.N.N.P.																
Total	386,422	100.0	10.0	15.0	2.1	17.1	5.9	2.4	24.2	10.7	0.9	9.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.4
Male	187,859	100.0	12.6	2.4	0.2	24.2	9.6	2.7	19.4	15.7	1.6	8.6	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.3
Female	198,563	100.0	7.6	26.9	3.8	10.4	2.3	2.1	28.8	6.0	0.3	9.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
Gambella																
Total	21,612	100.0	5.5	4.3	2.1	27.7	7.6	0.7	32.0	3.7	4.6	8.2	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.0
Male	11,362	100.0	6.3	0.9	0.9	32.0	12.0	0.2	23.5	3.5	7.9	6.6	0.5	0.3	5.3	0.0
Female	10,250	100.0	4.6	8.1	3.5	22.8	2.8	1.2	41.3	3.8	1.0	10.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Harari																
Total	11,530	100.0	10.6	6.6	1.4	28.4	8.3	0.7	15.6	8.5	0.4	13.8	0.2	1.0	2.5	1.8
Male	5,418	100.0	13.2	0.2	0.0	37.4	15.5	1.1	9.8	6.1	0.8	10.3	0.5	0.0	3.1	1.9
Female	6,112	100.0	8.3	12.3	2.7	20.4	1.9	0.4	20.8	10.7	0.0	16.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Addis Ababa***																
Total	189,427	100.0	19.9	3.9	1.3	35.4	4.8	3.4	12.1	6.2	0.1	7.6	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.6
Male	69,806	100.0	18.0	0.5	1.2	38.1	9.0	2.8	11.3	6.7	0.3	7.2	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.8
Female	119,621	100.0	21.0	5.9	1.4	33.9	2.3	3.7	12.6	5.9	0.0	7.8	1.0	1.2	2.9	0.4
Dire Dawa Administration																
Total	21,625	100.0	11.2	4.6	1.2	25.2	3.2	2.1	15.3	11.2	0.1	17.5	1.5	0.3	5.1	1.5
Male	8,687	100.0	14.6	0.0	0.3	26.7	6.0	0.6	17.7	11.7	0.2	16.5	1.0	0.1	4.6	0.3
Female	12,938	100.0	9.0	7.7	1.9	24.3	1.3	3.1	13.6	10.9	0.0	18.1	1.8	0.5	5.5	2.3

*, **, ***(Please refer to the remarks given at the bottom of table 3.1)

3.5 **Educational Attainment**

The educational attainment of a person refers to the highest grade the person has completed in the formal education system of the country. In this survey, data were collected on whether each person aged 10 years and over:

a) Can Read and Write, which is used to determine literacy status

b) If he/she can read and write; Highest grade completed for the literate, in the formal educational ladder.

According to the 1999 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) result, nearly one third of the population aged ten years and over were reported to be literate (see Table 3.11). In this survey those who can read and write in at least one language are considered as literate. Proportion literate among men is about two times higher than the corresponding figure for females. Furthermore, the data revealed that literacy rate was much higher in urban areas (72.0 percent) than in rural areas (22.1 percent). Also, the gap between male and female literacy status is less pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas.

Looking into the literate population it may be observed that well above half (59.2%) of the literate population has completed only grades 1-6. The next major groups were those who became literate in non-formal[1] education (12.7 percent) and those who completed grades 7-8 (12.1 percent). About 6.0 percent of the literate population have completed grade 12, the educational level which marks the end of the secondary school, and the beginning of higher education in Ethiopia. The proportion who completed grades beyond 12 is very small (3.0 percent).

The distribution of the population by highest grade completed show similar pattern for both the males and females. The rates are always lower for females compared to males at all grades. The distribution of literate population by highest grade completed

[1] includes persons who became literate by attending religious schools (church schools or quranic schools), by self effort, literacy campaign, etc.

Table 3.11 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status and Educational Attainment, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total) : 1999

Literacy Status & Educational Attainment		URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Persons	No.	36,022,468	17,605,225	18,417,243	5,612,296	2,541,324	3,070,972	30,410,172	15,063,901	15,346,271
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Illiterate	No.	25,244,502	10,364,158	14,880,344	1,569,275	410,515	1,158,760	23,675,227	9,953,643	13,721,584
	%	70.1	58.9	80.8	28.0	16.2	37.7	77.9	66.1	89.4
All Literate	No.	10,756,848	7,226,419	3,530,429	4,039,918	2,128,806	1,911,112	6,716,930	5,097,613	1,619,317
	%	29.9	41.0	19.2	72.0	83.8	62.2	22.1	33.8	10.6
Not Stated	No.	21,118	14,648	6,470	3,103	2,003	1,100	18,015	12,645	5,370
	%	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
All Literate	No.	10,756,848	7,226,419	3,530,429	4,039,918	2,128,806	1,911,112	6,716,930	5,097,613	1,619,317
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Formal	No.	1,366,932	1,147,270	219,662	187,177	107,345	79,832	1,179,755	1,039,925	139,830
	%	12.7	15.9	6.2	4.6	5.0	4.2	17.6	20.4	8.6
Grade 1-6	No.	6,366,627	4,239,346	2,127,281	1,670,315	827,988	842,327	4,696,312	3,411,358	1,284,954
	%	59.2	58.7	60.3	41.3	38.9	44.1	69.9	66.9	79.4
Grade 7-8	No.	1,297,919	784,749	513,170	757,073	376,749	380,324	540,846	408,000	132,846
	%	12.1	10.9	14.5	18.7	17.7	19.9	8.1	8.0	8.2
Grade 9-11	No.	778,686	459,671	319,015	597,375	317,231	280,144	181,311	142,440	38,871
	%	7.2	6.4	9.0	14.8	14.9	14.7	2.7	2.8	2.4
comp	No.	629,137	372,072	257,065	544,884	304,715	240,169	84,253	67,357	16,896
	%	5.8	5.1	7.3	13.5	14.3	12.6	1.3	1.3	1.0
Beyond-	No.	317,547	223,311	94,236	283,094	194,778	88,316	34,453	28,533	5,920
Grade 12	%	3.0	3.1	2.7	7.0	9.1	4.6	0.5	0.6	0.4

Table 3.12 Proportion of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas :1999

Region	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country	29.9	41.0	19.2	72.0	83.8	62.2	22.1	33.8	10.6
Tigray	29.1	41.4	18.5	62.1	80.4	50.2	23.4	35.9	12.1
Afar *	23.1	27.4	18.6	61.2	73.0	51.2	8.4	12.3	4.0
Amhara	23.2	32.2	14.5	64.4	79.5	53.9	19.0	28.3	9.7
Oromiya	26.6	38.6	14.9	67.3	79.5	56.6	21.2	33.5	9.2
Somali **	24.7	37.9	11.3	48.8	65.8	32.7	15.6	27.8	2.8
Benishangul-Gumuz	30.4	46.5	15.0	66.6	79.2	55.4	27.1	43.6	11.2
SNNP	30.5	44.1	17.4	69.0	80.4	58.3	27.2	41.1	13.8
Gambella	47.6	61.8	33.7	72.0	84.3	60.1	40.6	55.5	25.9
Harari	57.0	70.1	44.8	81.4	93.3	70.5	22.1	37.8	7.0
Addis Ababa***	83.7	91.9	76.7	84.2	92.5	77.2			
Dire Dawa Administration	53.4	63.3	44.7	70.1	82.2	60.1	15.0	24.5	5.2

*, **, ***(Please refer to the remarks given at the bottom of table 3.1)

showed some variation between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the contribution of non-formal education stood second, next to grades 1-6. In urban areas, however, non formal education has the least contribution.

In terms of proportion of literate population, Addis Ababa was well above all the other regions, 83.7 percent of its population being able to read and write. Harari Region and Dire Dawa Administration and Gambella Region took intermediary position, 57.0 percent, 53.4 percent and 47.6 percent literates, respectively. Literacy rate is relatively low for are Affar, Amara, and Somali regions (see tables 3.12).

3.6 Status and Type of Training

The percentage distribution of persons with Vocational/ Technical/ Professional training are presented in Table 3.13. In this survey a person is considered as trained if he/she has passed through any short or long-term skill/ability development-training program given in or outside classroom in theory or in practice or both, and that resulted in award of a certificate to the training. It should be noted that the trainee could be either literate or illiterate. Examples, are persons that have been trained and received certificate from secondary schools in vocational/technical subjects; University, college, public or private organization/institution ...etc; that offer short or long term training program.

According to the survey result, 571,641 males and 234,273 females have received some kind of training. This means that only 2.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above (3.3 percent of the males and 1.3 percent the females) has got training as defined by this survey (see Table 3.13). The proportion of trained persons in urban areas is relatively higher than that of the rural areas. As can be observed from the table, the population who have been trained in teaching, driving and military skill make up the highest proportion 11.5 percent, 9.7 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively. These were closely followed by persons trained in typing, business economics and home economics. Persons who are trained with pottery, computer science, natural science and hotel and tourism were found to be negligible in number and each contribute less than one percent.

Observing the difference in percentage distribution between urban and rural areas, persons who were trained in teaching are still greater in urban areas whereas the percentage of persons who were involved in military training were greater in rural areas (24.3 percent).

As can be seen from the table, type of training is also differently distributed by sex. The males were trained in more diverse fields in which driving (13.5 percent), military (12.9 percent) and teaching (11.6 percent) were the major ones. On the other hand, the majority of fields in which females were trained were typing (25.4 percent), tailoring (13.2 percent), business economics (12.6 percent) and teaching (11.1 percent) were the major ones.

Table 3.13 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Training Status and Type of Training, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total):1999

Training Status/ Type of training		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		COUNTRY - TOTAL								
All Persons	No.	36,022,464	17,605,224	18,417,240	5,612,293	2,541,323	3,070,970	30,410,171	15,063,901	15,346,270
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Trained	No.	35,184,776	17,021,091	18,163,685	5,012,369	2,157,871	2,854,498	30,172,407	14,863,220	15,309,187
	%	97.7	96.7	98.6	89.3	84.9	93.0	99.2	98.7	99.8
Trained	No	805,914	571,641	234,273	588,499	379,919	208,580	217,415	191,722	25,693
	%	2.2	3.2	1.3	10.5	14.9	6.8	0.7	1.3	0.2
Not Stated	No	31,774	12,492	19,282	11,425	3,533	7,892	20,349	8,959	11,390
	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trained	No.	805,914	571,641	234,273	588,499	379,919	208,580	217,415	191,722	25,693
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pottery		0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	5.3
Weaving		1.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.4	2.7	0.1
Wood work (Carpenter)		3.0	4.0	0.7	2.4	3.4	0.6	4.9	5.3	1.8
Electricity		2.3	2.6	1.5	2.8	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.0
Metal Work		1.8	2.4	0.3	1.5	2.0	0.4	2.8	3.2	0.0
Mechanic		4.6	6.2	0.8	5.6	8.2	0.9	1.9	2.2	0.0
Building Con-struction		1.7	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
Typing		7.8	0.6	25.4	10.3	0.7	27.8	1.1	0.4	5.8
Tailoring		4.6	1.2	13.2	5.6	0.8	14.3	2.1	1.9	3.7
Driving		9.7	13.5	0.6	11.5	17.5	0.6	4.9	5.5	0.0
Development Agent		0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.2	3.0
Traditional Birth-attendant		1.2	0.2	3.8	0.6	0.0	1.6	2.9	0.5	21.3
Physician		4.5	4.7	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.7
Veterinary		0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	2.5
Engineering		2.0	2.5	0.6	2.5	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Computer Science		0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Computer-Application		1.3	0.3	3.6	1.7	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Science		1.2	1.5	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Natural Science		0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business-Economics		7.4	5.3	12.6	9.8	7.5	14.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
Agricultural-Science		1.8	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.6	0.4	1.9	2.2	0.0
Low level Agricultu-ral training		3.1	4.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.5	9.1	10.2	1.4
Hotel and Tourism		0.7	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Law		0.8	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Police		2.8	3.6	0.7	3.2	4.6	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.1
Military		9.3	12.9	0.3	3.7	5.6	0.3	24.3	27.4	0.9
Teaching		11.5	11.6	11.1	11.3	12.4	9.3	11.9	10.1	25.7
Home Economics		5.8	5.2	7.2	4.9	4.0	6.4	8.3	7.6	13.4
Others		5.8	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Not Stated		1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.2	4.0

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND NON ACTIVE POPULATION

4.1. Introduction

Statistical data on the economically active and inactive population is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of human resources of the country. The collection of data on the economically active population mainly provides data on the size of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given period and also its distribution in the various sectors of the economy.

In this survey, information was collected on economic participation of all persons aged ten years and over. The lower age limit was fixed at ten years because in the rural areas of the country children start taking part in many types of economic activities at young ages. In terms of activity status, the survey divided the population aged ten years and over into economically active and inactive categories.

Economic or productive activity in the survey was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990). Hence, in the 1999 National Labour Force Survey, economic activity or productive activity is defined as work which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, economic activity covers production of goods and services intended for sale on the market, production of other goods and services such as government activities; production and processing of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging; and mining and quarrying) for own consumption, processing of primary products by the producers themselves, production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be

performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or public organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children or collecting firewood for own consumption are not considered in the category of economic activity. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services and prostitution are classified as non-economic activities.

In the survey, all persons aged ten years and over were asked whether they were engaged in productive work during the reference period. In both the urban and rural areas, all persons aged ten years and over who were productively engaged or available to be engaged during the reference period were included as economically active persons. In other words, the economically active population comprises all persons age ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The complement, i.e., those who were neither engaged nor furnish their labour constitute the economically inactive population.

4.2 Usual Activity Status Approach

The two approaches, that is, usual and current status approaches used for measuring the economically active population were employed in both the urban and rural areas. In the usual status approach, all persons aged ten years and over were asked to report whether they were engaged in productive activities during most of the previous twelve months. Those who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period were classified as usually employed. In the case 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 season of the reference year. 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 year. Those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work comprised the unemployed population. The employed and the unemployed persons together constitute the economically active population. On the other hand, those who were not engage

in productive activity during most of the year for other reasons such as homemaking, education, illness, ... etc. are classified as the economically inactive persons.

4.2.1 Economically Active and Inactive Population and Activity Rate.

Based on the above classification of economic activity status, the size and rates of economically active population obtained using the usual status approach for the country is presented in Tables 4.1a – 4.1c. The extent of the economic activity of the population is measured using economic activity rates. Economic activity rate or economic participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus non-active population aged ten years and over. Among the population aged ten years and over the size of the usual economically active population was reported to be 25,622,175 and that of the economically inactive population was 10,399,995 resulting an activity rate of 71.1 percent (see Table 4.1a). The data in Table 4.1a further shows higher participation rate for the males than the females. About four-fifths of the male population were active compared to three-fifths (62.2 percent) among the females.

In the urban areas, the share of the economically active and the non-active population in the usual status approach were 3,109,580 and 2,502,424 persons, respectively, resulting in an activity rate of 55.4 percent. The corresponding figures for the rural areas were 22,512,598 economically active and 7,897,577 economically inactive persons and the activity rate was reported to be 74.0 percent (see Tables 4.1b and 4.1c).

The data in Table 4.1a and Figure 4.1a exhibited curvilinear relationship between age and activity rates. The rates start at comparatively lower level (45.3 percent) in the age group 10-14 and then grow steadily to 85.3 percent in the age group 25-29, remaining high and stable up to 35-39 years and then decline slowly thereafter. The highest activity rate is observed in the age group 35-39 years. Both the males and females show similar age pattern of activity rates, however the rate for the males were higher than that of the females at all ages.

Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex, Activity Status and Activity Rate During The Last Twelve Months (Usual Status Approach - Country Total): 1999

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	Activity Status			Activity Rate
		Active Population	Non-active Population	Not Stated	
All ages					
Total	36,022,465	25,622,175	10,399,995	295	71.1
Male	17,605,223	14,161,018	3,444,015	190	80.4
Female	18,417,242	11,461,157	6,955,980	105	62.2
10 - 14					
Total	7,163,330	3,243,674	3,919,516	140	45.3
Male	3,719,225	1,919,491	1,799,594	140	51.6
Female	3,444,105	1,324,183	2,119,922	0	38.5
15 - 19					
Total	5,852,703	4,009,761	1,842,942	0	68.5
Male	2,935,329	2,162,660	772,669	0	73.7
Female	2,917,374	1,847,101	1,070,273	0	63.3
20 - 24					
Total	4,169,254	3,364,265	804,989	0	80.7
Male	1,886,836	1,700,259	186,577	0	90.1
Female	2,282,418	1,664,006	618,412	0	72.9
25 - 29					
Total	3,920,440	3,344,639	575,751	50	85.3
Male	1,825,978	1,767,630	58,348	0	96.8
Female	2,094,462	1,577,009	517,403	50	75.3
30 - 34					
Total	2,738,356	2,353,920	384,384	52	86.0
Male	1,251,680	1,219,004	32,663	13	97.4
Female	1,486,676	1,134,916	351,721	39	76.3
35 - 39					
Total	2,777,741	2,395,305	382,436	0	86.2
Male	1,267,569	1,240,240	27,329	0	97.8
Female	1,510,172	1,155,065	355,107	0	76.5
40 - 44					
Total	2,229,060	1,875,696	353,348	16	84.2
Male	1,017,409	989,049	28,360	0	97.2
Female	1,211,651	886,647	324,988	16	73.2
45 - 49					
Total	1,841,774	1,532,435	309,302	37	83.2
Male	921,120	888,229	32,854	37	96.4
Female	920,654	644,206	276,448	0	70.0
50 - 54					
Total	1,384,559	1,099,979	284,580	0	79.5
Male	661,786	630,481	31,305	0	95.3
Female	722,773	469,498	253,275	0	65.0
55 - 59					
Total	1,110,337	843,842	266,495	0	76.0
Male	591,080	546,535	44,545	0	92.5
Female	519,257	297,307	221,950	0	57.3
60 - 64					
Total	994,054	687,003	307,051	0	69.1
Male	500,184	439,302	60,882	0	87.8
Female	493,870	247,701	246,169	0	50.2
65+					
Total	1,840,857	871,656	969,201	0	47.4
Male	1,027,027	658,138	368,889	0	64.1
Female	813,830	213,518	600,312	0	26.2

Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex, Activity Status and Activity Rate During The Last Twelve Months (Usual Status Approach - Country Urban): 1999

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	Activity Status			Activity Rate
		Active Population	Non-active Population	Not Stated	
All ages					
Total	5,612,299	3,109,580	2,502,424	295	55.4
Male	2,541,325	1,615,571	925,564	190	63.6
Female	3,070,974	1,494,009	1,576,860	105	48.7
10 - 14					
Total	1,012,014	122,145	889,729	140	12.1
Male	484,812	65,371	419,301	140	13.5
Female	527,202	56,774	470,428	0	10.8
15 - 19					
Total	1,074,199	404,690	669,509	0	37.7
Male	474,231	188,252	285,979	0	39.7
Female	599,968	216,438	383,530	0	36.1
20 - 24					
Total	768,494	523,919	244,575	0	68.2
Male	317,383	243,533	73,850	0	76.7
Female	451,111	280,386	170,725	0	62.2
25 - 29					
Total	664,991	538,550	126,391	50	81.0
Male	290,148	270,955	19,193	0	93.4
Female	374,843	267,595	107,198	50	71.4
30 - 34					
Total	417,178	349,413	67,713	52	83.8
Male	196,255	187,714	8,528	13	95.7
Female	220,923	161,699	59,185	39	73.2
35 - 39					
Total	428,139	353,609	74,530	0	82.6
Male	196,455	189,107	7,348	0	96.3
Female	231,684	164,502	67,182	0	71.0
40 - 44					
Total	302,216	242,891	59,309	16	80.4
Male	141,323	132,961	8,362	0	94.1
Female	160,893	109,930	50,947	16	68.3
45 - 49					
Total	253,004	199,758	53,209	37	79.0
Male	125,694	118,117	7,540	37	94.0
Female	127,310	81,641	45,669	0	64.1
50 - 54					
Total	180,394	127,031	53,363	0	70.4
Male	82,288	71,874	10,414	0	87.3
Female	98,106	55,157	42,949	0	56.2
55 - 59					
Total	146,886	91,349	55,537	0	62.2
Male	67,015	51,837	15,178	0	77.4
Female	79,871	39,512	40,359	0	49.5
60 - 64					
Total	124,865	68,929	55,936	0	55.2
Male	58,140	40,873	17,267	0	70.3
Female	66,725	28,056	38,669	0	42.1
65+					
Total	239,919	87,296	152,623	0	36.4
Male	107,581	54,977	52,604	0	51.1
Female	132,338	32,319	100,019	0	24.4

Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex, Activity Status and Activity Rate During The Last Twelve Months (Usual Status Approach - Country Rural): 1999

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	Activity Status			Activity Rate
		Active Population	Non-active Population	Not Stated	
All ages					
Total	30,410,175	22,512,598	7,897,577	0	74.0
Male	15,063,902	12,545,449	2,518,453	0	83.3
Female	15,346,273	9,967,149	5,379,124	0	65.0
10 - 14					
Total	6,151,315	3,121,528	3,029,787	0	50.8
Male	3,234,412	1,854,119	1,380,293	0	57.3
Female	2,916,903	1,267,409	1,649,494	0	43.5
15 - 19					
Total	4,778,506	3,605,072	1,173,434	0	75.4
Male	2,461,099	1,974,409	486,690	0	80.2
Female	2,317,407	1,630,663	686,744	0	70.4
20 - 24					
Total	3,400,762	2,840,347	560,415	0	83.5
Male	1,569,455	1,456,727	112,728	0	92.8
Female	1,831,307	1,383,620	447,687	0	75.6
25 - 29					
Total	3,255,450	2,806,089	449,361	0	86.2
Male	1,535,830	1,496,675	39,155	0	97.5
Female	1,719,620	1,309,414	410,206	0	76.2
30 - 34					
Total	2,321,178	2,004,507	316,671	0	86.4
Male	1,055,425	1,031,290	24,135	0	97.7
Female	1,265,753	973,217	292,536	0	76.9
35 - 39					
Total	2,349,602	2,041,696	307,906	0	86.9
Male	1,071,114	1,051,133	19,981	0	98.1
Female	1,278,488	990,563	287,925	0	77.5
40 - 44					
Total	1,926,845	1,632,805	294,040	0	84.7
Male	876,087	856,088	19,999	0	97.7
Female	1,050,758	776,717	274,041	0	73.9
45 - 49					
Total	1,588,771	1,332,678	256,093	0	83.9
Male	795,427	770,113	25,314	0	96.8
Female	793,344	562,565	230,779	0	70.9
50 - 54					
Total	1,204,166	972,949	231,217	0	80.8
Male	579,498	558,607	20,891	0	96.4
Female	624,668	414,342	210,326	0	66.3
55 - 59					
Total	963,451	752,493	210,958	0	78.1
Male	524,065	494,698	29,367	0	94.4
Female	439,386	257,795	181,591	0	58.7
60 - 64					
Total	869,190	618,074	251,116	0	71.1
Male	442,044	398,429	43,615	0	90.1
Female	427,146	219,645	207,501	0	51.4
65+					
Total	1,600,939	784,360	816,579	0	49.0
Male	919,446	603,161	316,285	0	65.6
Female	681,493	181,199	500,294	0	26.6

Figure 4.1a Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Total: 1999
(Usual Status Approach)

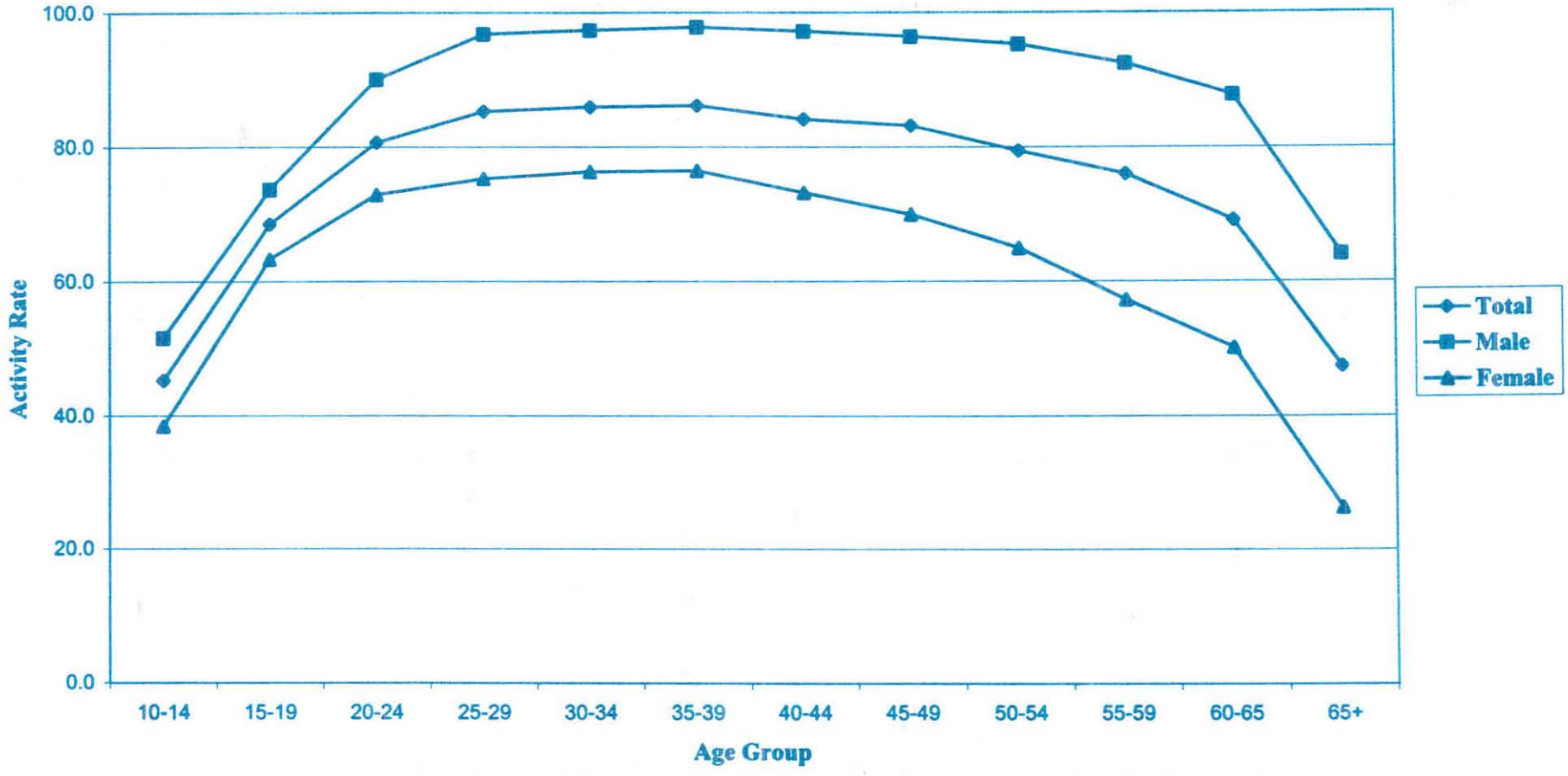


Figure 4.1b Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Urban: 1999
(Usual Status Approach)

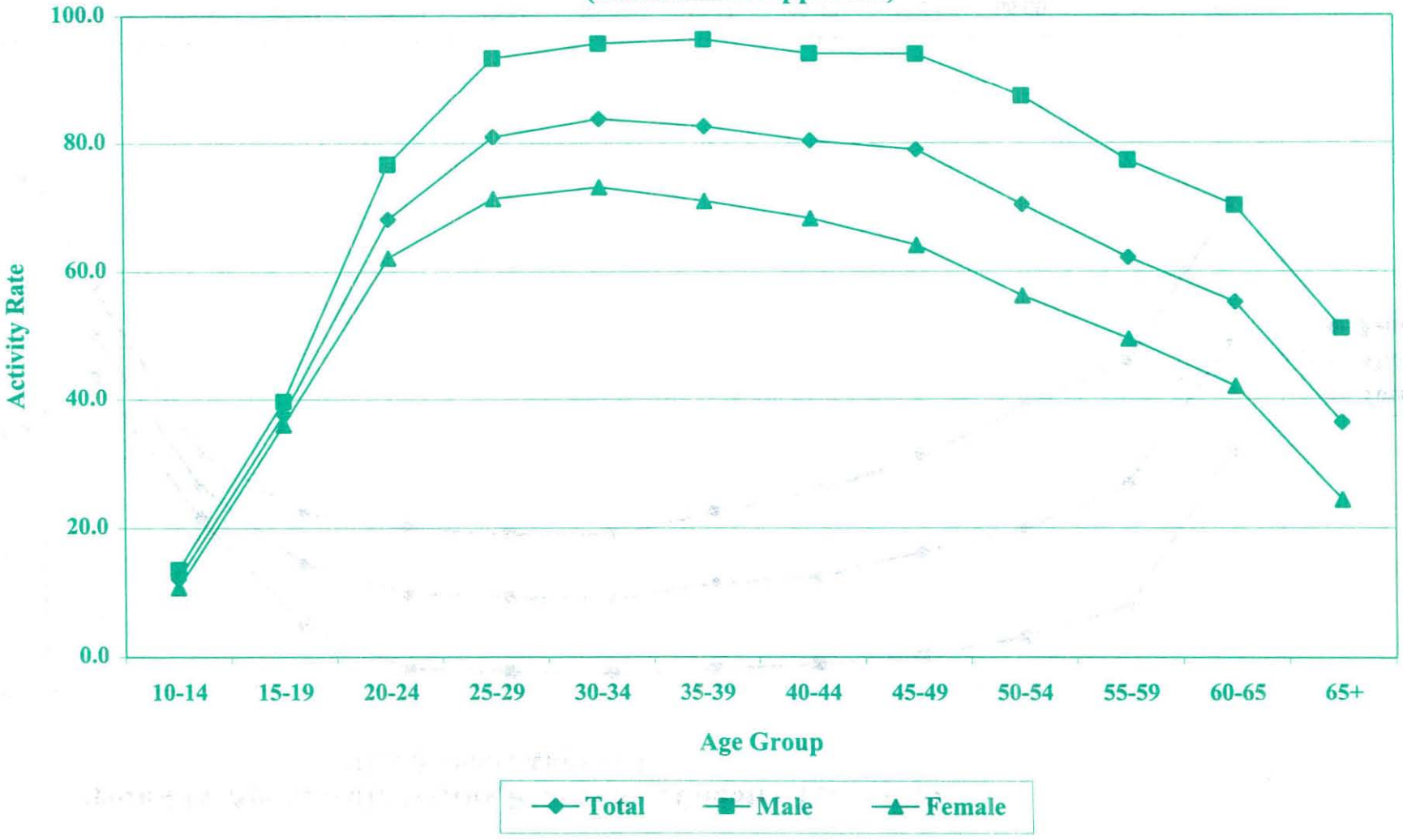
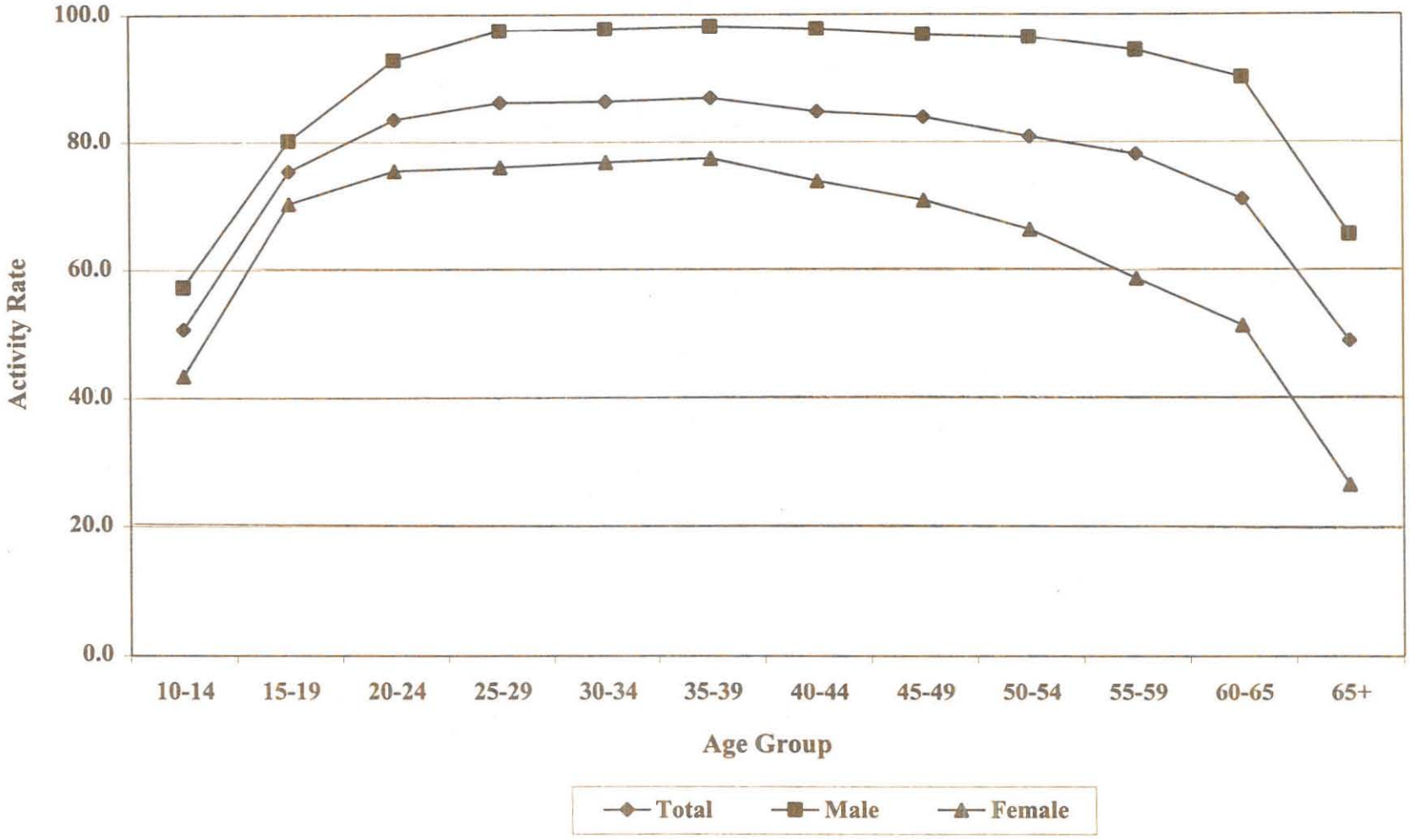


Figure 4.1c Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Rural: 1999
(Usual Status Approach)



The age pattern of the usual activity rates in both the urban and rural areas resemble that of the country total, except that the rates are relatively lower at early ages in urban areas. In both the urban and rural areas, the males have higher activity rate compared to the females. The table also revealed that in all age groups, the activity rates for the rural areas were higher than that of the urban areas (see also Figures 4.1b and 4.1c).

Table 4.2 shows the usual activity rates by region. As can be seen from the table, Amhara, Somali, Affar, Oromiya and SNNP regions, in that order, reported activity rates that are above seventy percent. Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz regions reported that about seventy percent of their population being economically active. Dire Dawa Administration and Gambella Region recorded more than sixty percent, while Addis Ababa and Harari Region showed the lowest activity rate which is about 57 percent each (see also Figure 4.2a).

The urban areas of regions showed much variation in activity rates. The rates range from 50.3 percent for Tigray Region to 57.7 percent for Benishangul-Gumuz Region (see also Figure 4.2b). On the other hand, in the rural areas of Amhara and Somali regions, Dire Dawa Administration and Affar Region the activity rates were observed to be more than 75.0 percent, while the urban areas of Tigray, Oromiya, SNNP and Benishangul-Gumuz regions reported to have activity rates ranging from 70 to 75 percent. The third group, where relatively lower rates were observed in Gambella (63.1 percent) and Harari regions (58.4 percent). In general, in all regions whether it is in urban or rural areas, activity rates for the males were higher compared to their female counterparts (see also Figure 4.2c).

4.2.2 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

In this survey those persons aged ten years and over were asked to report whether they were engaged in productive activities during the given reference period. Thus, persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period based on the definition given to employed and unemployed persons in section 4.2 of this chapter, were categorized to be economically inactive. The economically inactive persons were further asked to report the reasons for not being engaged in economic activities. In this survey the reasons for not being

Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas, During The Last Twelve Months (Usual Status Approach): 1999

Regions	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	71.1	80.4	62.2	55.4	63.6	48.7	74.0	83.3	65.0
Tigray	70.0	78.1	62.9	50.3	55.4	47.0	73.4	81.3	66.1
Affar	70.7	84.8	55.7	57.3	68.3	47.8	75.8	90.3	59.2
Amhara	76.6	85.8	67.5	54.2	61.2	49.3	78.8	87.8	69.8
Oromiya	70.4	80.3	60.8	55.9	64.5	48.3	72.3	82.3	62.6
Somali	71.3	81.9	60.6	52.6	59.7	45.9	78.4	89.8	66.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	69.6	72.9	66.4	57.7	66.2	50.1	70.7	73.5	68.0
S.N.N.P.	70.1	78.8	61.8	55.3	64.2	46.9	71.4	80.0	63.1
Gambella	61.1	71.4	51.0	54.2	63.9	44.8	63.1	73.5	52.8
Harari	56.5	70.4	43.5	55.1	65.8	45.3	58.4	76.8	40.8
Addis Ababa	56.7	65.0	49.7	56.6	64.8	49.8			
Dire Dawa Administration	61.9	69.1	55.5	55.1	62.3	49.1	77.6	83.1	71.9

Figure 4.2a Economic Activity Rate by Sex, Region -Urban+Rural: 1999
(Usual Status Approach)

Figure 4.2b Economic Activty Rate by Sex, Region - Urban: 1999
(Usual Status Approach)

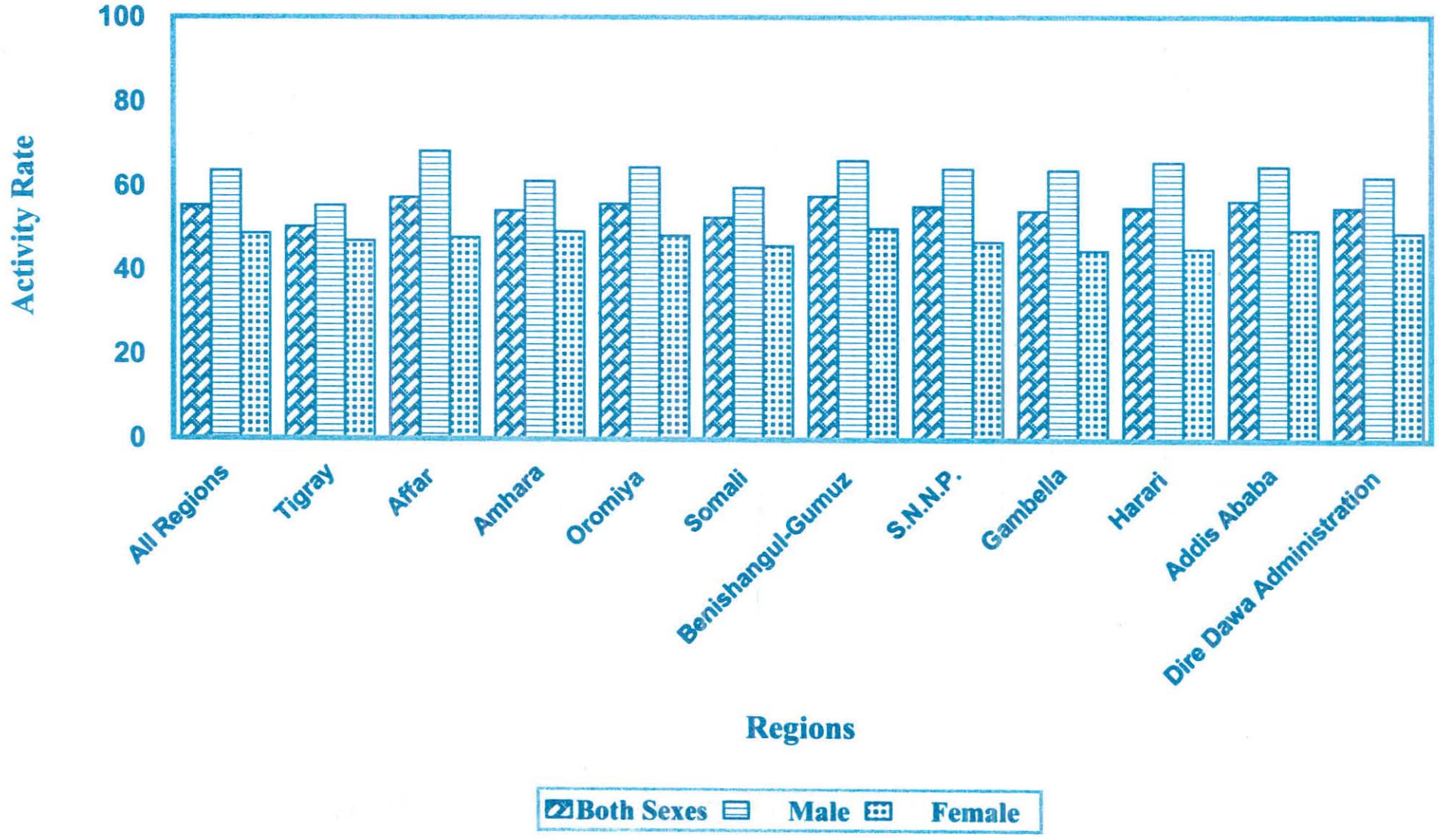


Figure 4.2c Economic Activity Rate by Sex, Region - Rural: 1999
(Usual Status Approach)

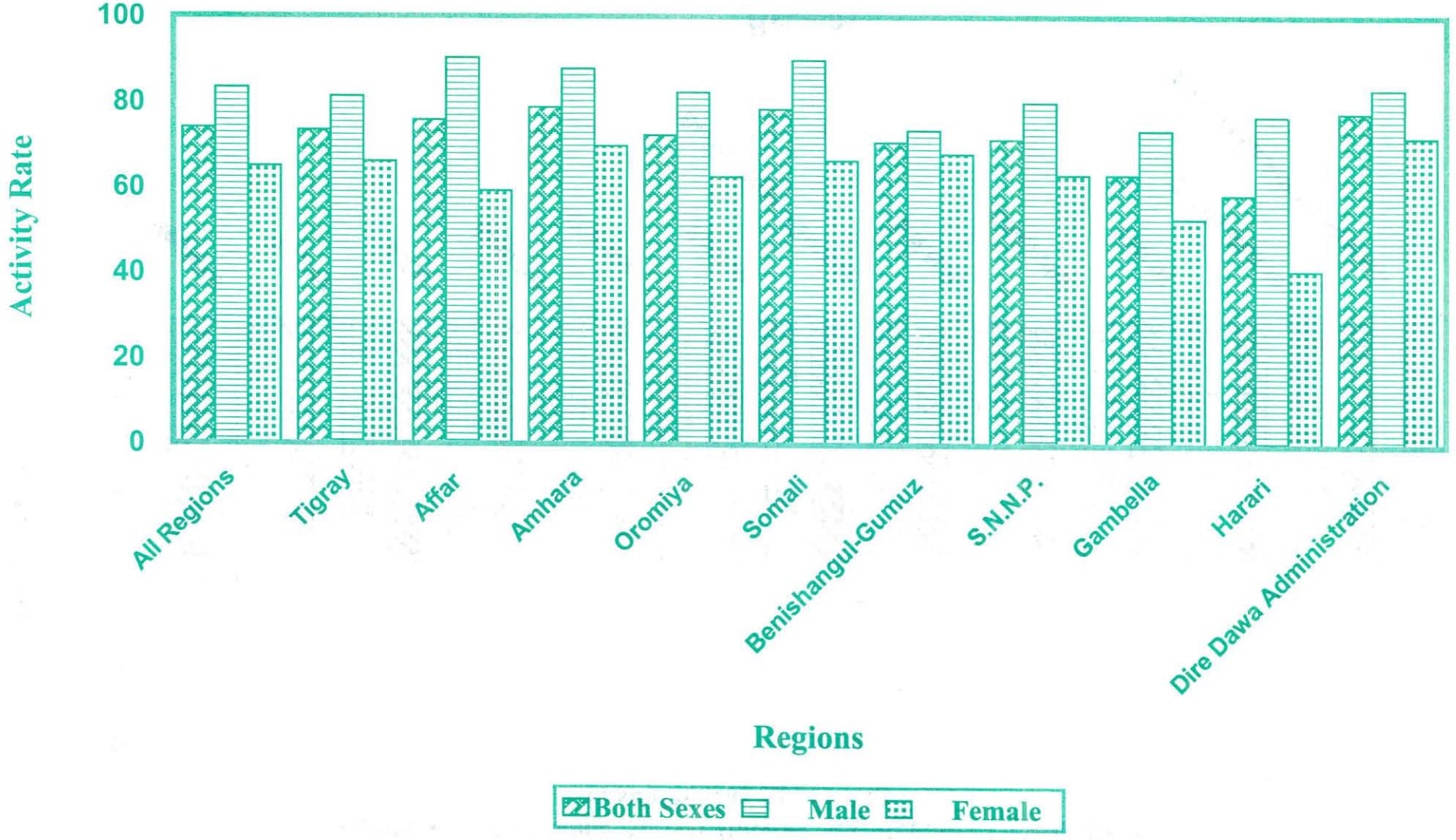


Table 4.3 Distribution of Economically Non-Active Population by Sex and Reason for not being Active, During The Last Twelve Months, Urban and Rural Areas (Usual Status Approach - Country Total): 1999

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Non-Active	Reason for Not Being Active								
			Home Makers	Students	Disabled	Illness	Too Young	Prostitutes	Old age/ Pensioned	Others	Not Stated
Urban+Rural											
Total	No	10,399,999	3,357,026	3,787,994	129,328	1,023,922	759,242	18,512	1,052,117	202,036	69,822
	%	100.0	32.3	36.4	1.2	9.8	7.3	0.2	10.1	1.9	0.7
Male	No	3,444,017	183,921	2,187,249	57,993	314,473	288,178	0	329,773	56,617	25,813
	%	100.0	5.3	63.5	1.7	9.1	8.4	0.0	9.6	1.6	0.7
Female	No	6,955,982	3,173,105	1,600,745	71,335	709,449	471,064	18,512	722,344	145,419	44,009
	%	100.0	45.6	23.0	1.0	10.2	6.8	0.3	10.4	2.1	0.6
Urban											
Total	No	2,502,420	506,731	1,473,458	18,419	157,335	66,748	9,986	191,718	58,808	19,217
	%	100.0	20.2	58.9	0.7	6.3	2.7	0.4	7.7	2.4	0.8
Male	No	925,564	30,516	707,591	10,800	52,574	30,595	0	66,517	19,628	7,343
	%	100.0	3.3	76.4	1.2	5.7	3.3	0.0	7.2	2.1	0.8
Female	No	1,576,856	476,215	765,867	7,619	104,761	36,153	9,986	125,201	39,180	11,874
	%	100.0	30.2	48.6	0.5	6.6	2.3	0.6	7.9	2.5	0.8
Rural											
Total	No	7,897,579	2,850,295	2,314,536	110,909	866,587	692,494	8,526	860,399	143,228	50,605
	%	100.0	36.1	29.3	1.4	11.0	8.8	0.1	10.9	1.8	0.6
Male	No	2,518,453	153,405	1,479,658	47,193	261,899	257,583	0	263,256	36,989	18,470
	%	100.0	6.1	58.8	1.9	10.4	10.2	0.0	10.5	1.5	0.7
Female	No	5,379,126	2,696,890	834,878	63,716	604,688	434,911	8,526	597,143	106,239	32,135
	%	100.0	50.1	15.5	1.2	11.2	8.1	0.2	11.1	2.0	0.6

active are categorized as students, homemakers, disabled, illness (prolonged), too young to work, prostitutes, pensioners/old aged and others.

Table 4.3 presents the economically non-active persons by reason for being inactive, sex, urban and rural areas using the usual status approach. The highest proportions of the economically inactive persons for the total country were students (36.4 percent), followed by homemakers (32.3 percent). The sex composition exhibits that among the males students were the majority (63.5 percent) followed by the old age/pensioned (9.6 percent), illness (9.1 percent) and the too young to work (8.4 percent). While among the females, students were (23.0 percent) reported next to homemakers (45.6 percent). The general pattern described above for the total country holds true for the urban areas, with very wide gap between students and homemakers for both sexes.

In the rural areas, the highest proportion of the inactive were homemakers (36.1 percent), followed by students (29.3 percent), illness (11.0 percent), and old aged/pensioned (10.9 percent) persons. The majority of the inactive males in the rural areas were students (58.8 percent) or old aged/pensioned (10.5 percent). In the case of inactive females, the highest proportion was reported as homemakers (50.1 percent) followed by students (15.5 percent).

4.3 Current Activity Status Approach

The current status approach measures the activity status in relation to a short reference period, that is, the seven days prior to the date of the interview. In this approach a series of inquiries related to engagement in economic activity, seeking and availability to work, reason for not being available to work, ...etc., were administered to determine the economic activity status of the population aged ten years and over. These questions were used to divide the population aged ten years and above 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 active population. The third category, that is, those not in the labour force, represented the population not currently active.

The employed population based on the current activity status approach consisted those who were engaged in productive activity at least for four hours during the seven days prior to the date of the interview. Persons who had regular jobs, or business, or holdings to return to but temporarily absent from work (that is, not at work or worked less than four hours) for various reasons were also included as employed persons. For a person to be considered as absent from work, he/she must have formal attachment to the job. Employees who were fully/partly paid during their absence; or who will return to their work when relieved from the problem which is accounted as a reason for absence; or who were not absent for a total of two months are considered to have formal job attachment. Self-employed persons are considered to have formal job attachment, if their place of work/ business is not closed down during their absence from work or they are sure it will be re-opened/continue to function if it is closed down. Whereas, the unemployed population, which will be defined in detail in Chapter VI, consists of persons without work but who are willing /available and ready to work during the one month after the date of the interview if any job was found.

4.3.1 Economically Active and Inactive Population and Activity Rate.

Table 4.4a shows the size of the activity status and activity rate of the population aged ten years and over based on the current activity status approach. According to the data in the table, the economically active and inactive populations were 27,068,310 and 8,915,762, respectively. This gives an activity rate of 75.1 percent. As in the case of usual status approach, the current activity rate for the males (83.8 percent) is substantially higher compared to the females (66.9 percent).

Table 4.4b indicates the economically active and non-active population in urban areas to be 3,671,611 and 1,933,034, respectively. The activity rate for the total urban areas was reported to be 65.4 percent. The rate activity for males was relatively higher than that of females.

Table 4.4a Distribution of Population Aged Ten years and over by Age Group, Sex, Activity Status and Rate During the last Seven Days (Current Status Approach - Country Total): 1999

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	Activity Status			Activity Rate
		Active Population	Non-active Population	Not Stated	
All ages					
Total	36,022,467	27,068,310	8,915,762	38,395	75.1
Male	17,605,225	14,755,897	2,834,325	15,003	83.8
Female	18,417,242	12,312,413	6,081,437	23,392	66.9
10 - 14					
Total	7,163,330	3,849,530	3,302,468	11,332	53.7
Male	3,719,225	2,295,682	1,418,048	5,495	61.7
Female	3,444,105	1,553,848	1,884,420	5,837	45.1
15 - 19					
Total	5,852,703	4,307,031	1,538,195	7,477	73.6
Male	2,935,330	2,263,676	668,445	3,209	77.1
Female	2,917,373	2,043,355	869,750	4,268	70.0
20 - 24					
Total	4,169,253	3,529,173	636,899	3,181	84.7
Male	1,886,836	1,741,660	144,021	1,155	92.3
Female	2,282,417	1,787,513	492,878	2,026	78.3
25 - 29					
Total	3,920,441	3,458,224	459,008	3,209	88.2
Male	1,825,978	1,783,860	41,345	773	97.7
Female	2,094,463	1,674,364	417,663	2,436	79.9
30 - 34					
Total	2,738,354	2,425,283	312,178	893	88.6
Male	1,251,679	1,228,413	22,861	405	98.1
Female	1,486,675	1,196,870	289,317	488	80.5
35 - 39					
Total	2,777,743	2,456,832	318,853	2,058	88.5
Male	1,267,570	1,246,509	20,226	835	98.3
Female	1,510,173	1,210,323	298,627	1,223	80.1
40 - 44					
Total	2,229,061	1,917,516	309,193	2,352	86.0
Male	1,017,410	992,714	23,878	818	97.6
Female	1,211,651	924,802	285,315	1,534	76.3
45 - 49					
Total	1,841,773	1,568,067	272,655	1,051	85.1
Male	921,120	896,371	24,695	54	97.3
Female	920,653	671,696	247,960	997	73.0
50 - 54					
Total	1,384,560	1,109,211	273,291	2,058	80.1
Male	661,787	633,548	27,834	405	95.7
Female	722,773	475,663	245,457	1,653	65.8
55 - 59					
Total	1,110,337	855,673	253,560	1,104	77.1
Male	591,080	551,791	38,804	485	93.4
Female	519,257	303,882	214,756	619	58.5
60 - 64					
Total	994,054	693,483	299,066	1,505	69.8
Male	500,183	446,939	52,943	301	89.4
Female	493,871	246,544	246,123	1,204	49.9
65+					
Total	1,840,858	898,287	940,396	2,175	48.8
Male	1,027,027	674,734	351,225	1,068	65.7
Female	813,831	223,553	589,171	1,107	27.5

Table 4.4b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex, Activity Status and Activity Rate During The Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach - Country Urban): 1999

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	Activity Status			Activity Rate
		Active Population	Non-active Population	Not Stated	
All ages					
Total	5,612,300	3,671,611	1,933,034	7,655	65.4
Male	2,541,327	1,786,542	751,432	3,353	70.3
Female	3,070,973	1,885,069	1,181,602	4,302	61.4
10 - 14					
Total	1,012,015	221,146	789,207	1,662	21.9
Male	484,813	111,092	372,686	1,035	22.9
Female	527,202	110,054	416,521	627	20.9
15 - 19					
Total	1,074,199	553,960	518,856	1,383	51.6
Male	474,231	240,229	233,605	397	50.7
Female	599,968	313,731	285,251	986	52.3
20 - 24					
Total	768,494	625,238	142,349	907	81.4
Male	317,382	269,884	47,065	433	85.0
Female	451,112	355,354	95,284	474	78.8
25 - 29					
Total	664,990	600,482	63,396	1,112	90.3
Male	290,148	278,510	11,237	401	96.0
Female	374,842	321,972	52,159	711	85.9
30 - 34					
Total	417,178	380,188	36,609	381	91.1
Male	196,255	190,998	5,041	216	97.3
Female	220,923	189,190	31,568	165	85.6
35 - 39					
Total	428,140	389,969	37,600	571	91.1
Male	196,455	192,887	3,457	111	98.2
Female	231,685	197,082	34,143	460	85.1
40 - 44					
Total	302,216	266,586	35,068	562	88.2
Male	141,323	135,877	5,261	185	96.2
Female	160,893	130,709	29,807	377	81.2
45 - 49					
Total	253,003	218,557	34,392	54	86.4
Male	125,693	121,959	3,680	54	97.0
Female	127,310	96,598	30,712	0	75.9
50 - 54					
Total	180,393	137,000	43,229	164	76.0
Male	82,289	75,763	6,390	136	92.1
Female	98,104	61,237	36,839	28	62.4
55 - 59					
Total	146,887	104,200	42,569	118	70.9
Male	67,016	60,212	6,703	101	89.9
Female	79,871	43,988	35,866	17	55.1
60 - 64					
Total	124,865	76,937	47,456	472	61.6
Male	58,140	46,341	11,640	159	79.7
Female	66,725	30,596	35,816	313	45.9
65+					
Total	239,920	97,348	142,303	269	40.6
Male	107,582	62,790	44,667	125	58.4
Female	132,338	34,558	97,636	144	26.1

Table 4.4c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex, Activity Status and Activity Rate During The Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach - Country Rural): 1999

Age Group and Sex	All Persons	Activity Status			Activity Rate
		Active Population	Non-active Population	Not Stated	
All ages					
Total	30,410,176	23,396,703	6,982,732	30,741	76.9
Male	15,063,903	12,969,356	2,082,894	11,653	86.1
Female	15,346,273	10,427,347	4,899,838	19,088	68.0
10 - 14					
Total	6,151,314	3,628,384	2,513,261	9,669	59.0
Male	3,234,412	2,184,590	1,045,362	4,460	67.5
Female	2,916,902	1,443,794	1,467,899	5,209	49.5
15 - 19					
Total	4,778,506	3,753,071	1,019,340	6,095	78.5
Male	2,461,099	2,023,447	434,840	2,812	82.2
Female	2,317,407	1,729,624	584,500	3,283	74.6
20 - 24					
Total	3,400,763	2,903,936	494,551	2,276	85.4
Male	1,569,455	1,471,776	96,956	723	93.8
Female	1,831,308	1,432,160	397,595	1,553	78.2
25 - 29					
Total	3,255,450	2,857,742	395,612	2,096	87.8
Male	1,535,830	1,505,350	30,108	372	98.0
Female	1,719,620	1,352,392	365,504	1,724	78.6
30 - 34					
Total	2,321,178	2,045,097	275,569	512	88.1
Male	1,055,425	1,037,416	17,820	189	98.3
Female	1,265,753	1,007,681	257,749	323	79.6
35 - 39					
Total	2,349,603	2,066,863	281,253	1,487	88.0
Male	1,071,115	1,053,622	16,769	724	98.4
Female	1,278,488	1,013,241	264,484	763	79.3
40 - 44					
Total	1,926,845	1,650,929	274,126	1,790	85.7
Male	876,086	856,836	18,617	633	97.8
Female	1,050,759	794,093	255,509	1,157	75.6
45 - 49					
Total	1,588,771	1,349,511	238,263	997	84.9
Male	795,427	774,412	21,015	0	97.4
Female	793,344	575,099	217,248	997	72.5
50 - 54					
Total	1,204,166	972,211	230,062	1,893	80.7
Male	579,498	557,785	21,444	269	96.3
Female	624,668	414,426	208,618	1,624	66.3
55 - 59					
Total	963,451	751,472	210,992	987	78.0
Male	524,065	491,579	32,101	385	93.8
Female	439,386	259,893	178,891	602	59.2
60 - 64					
Total	869,190	616,547	251,611	1,032	70.9
Male	442,045	400,599	41,304	142	90.6
Female	427,145	215,948	210,307	890	50.6
65+					
Total	1,600,939	800,940	798,092	1,907	50.0
Male	919,446	611,944	306,558	944	66.6
Female	681,493	188,996	491,534	963	27.7

The corresponding figures for the rural areas were found to be 23,396,703 economically active and 6,982,732 economically inactive persons, resulting in an activity rate of 76.9 percent (see Table 4.4c). The gap in activity rate for males and females is wider in the rural areas than in the urban areas (86.1 percent for males against 68.0 percent for females.)

The salient features observed in the relationship between age and usual activity rates was also observed in the case of current activity rates, that is:

i) age and current activity rate show curvilinear relationship, that is, low for the young and old age groups and high in the middle age groups.
ii) the rates for the rural areas are always higher than that of urban areas at all ages.
iii) males have higher activity rate than females at all ages in both the urban and rural areas.

Table 4.5 shows the comparative presentation of the current activity rates by regions. As indicated in the table, Somali, SNNP, Oromiya and Amhara regions reported to have the highest activity rates (above seventy-five percent). Tigray region, Dire Dawa Administration and Affar Region recorded activity rates ranging from seventy to seventy-five percent. Bnishangul-Gumuz and Harari regions and Addis Ababa reported activity rates ranging from sixty-five percent to seventy percent, while the lowest activity rate was reported, for Gambella Region amounting only 62.7 percent (see also Figure 4.4a).

In the urban areas, the highest level of activity rate (about 69 percent) was observed for Affar and Harari regions. The lowest activity rate which is 59.0 percent was reported for Tigray Region (see also Figure 4.4b). As far as the activity rate for the rural areas is concerned, Somali Region reported the highest activity rate (83.6 percent), while the lowest activity rate (63.0 percent) was reported for Gambella Region (see Figure 4.4b). In general, for all regions whether in urban or rural areas activity rate for males were relatively higher compared to their female counterparts.

Figure 4.3a Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Total: 1999
(Current Status Approach)

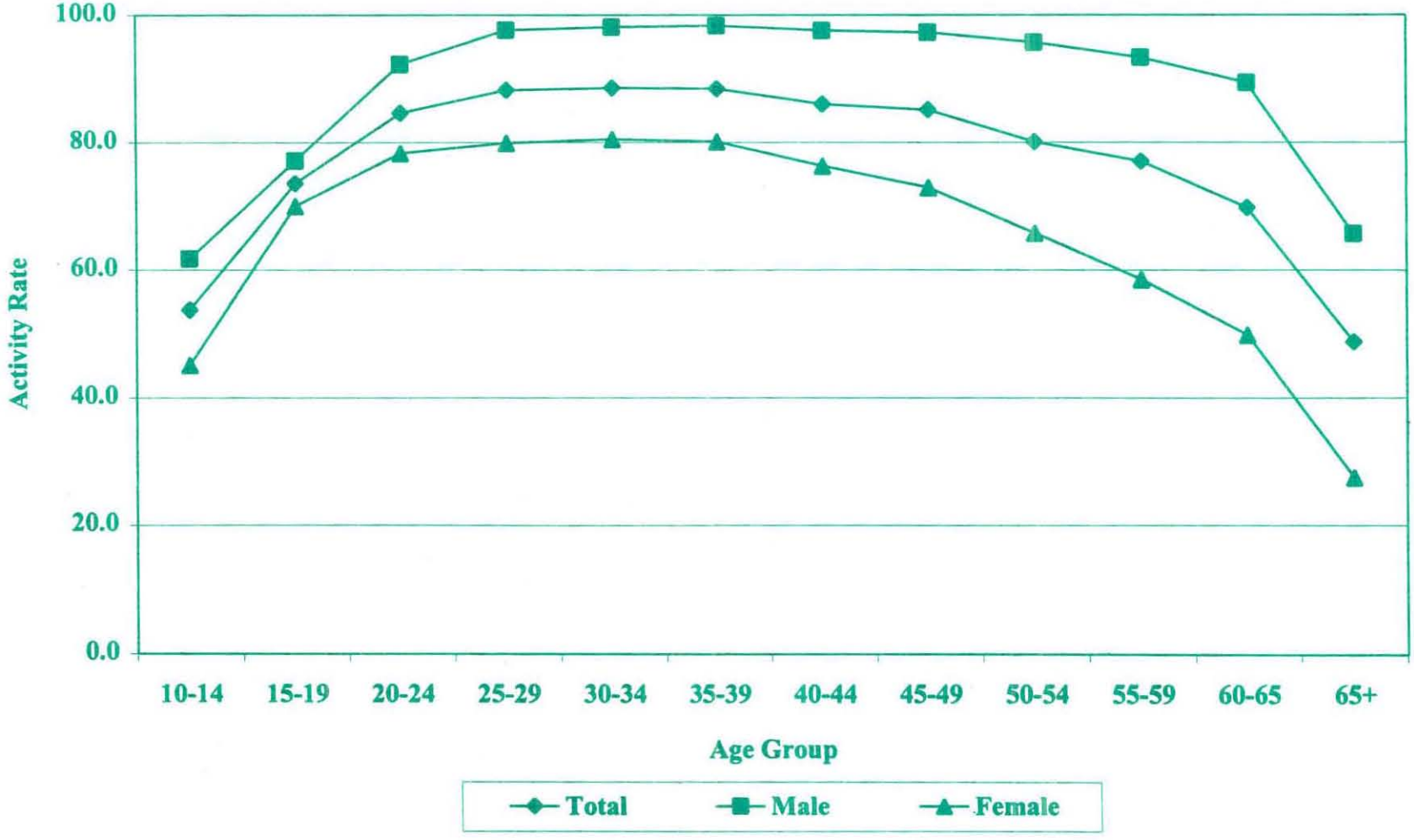


Figure 4.3b Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Urban: 1999 (Current Status Approach)

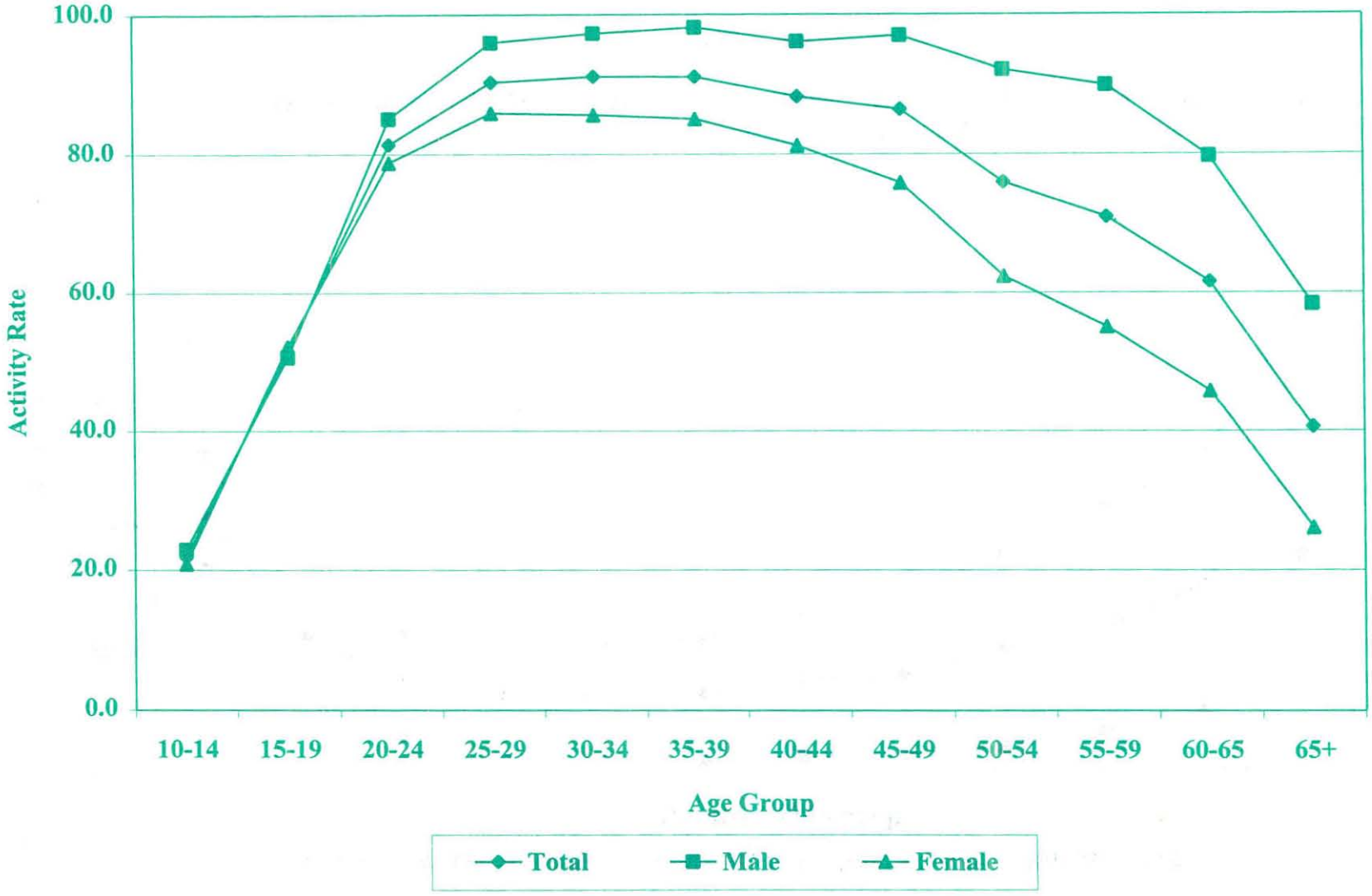


Figure 4.3c Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex, Country Rural: 1999
(Current Status Approach)

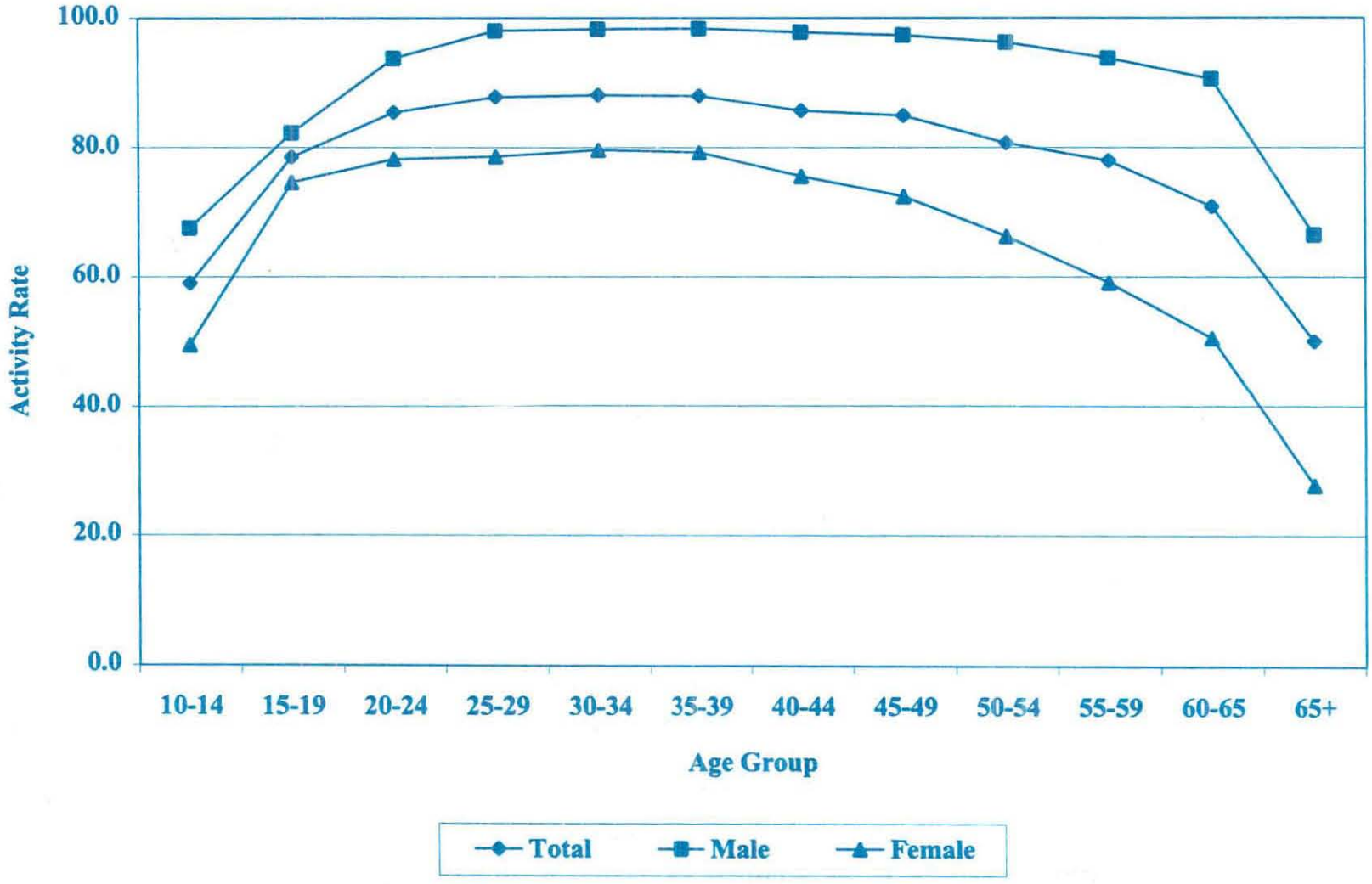


Table 4.5 Economic Activity Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas, During The Last Seven Days (Current Status Approach): 1999

Regions	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	75.1	83.8	66.9	65.4	70.3	61.4	76.9	86.1	68.0
Tigray	71.4	78.8	65.1	59.0	62.9	56.5	73.6	81.0	66.8
Affar	74.8	85.8	63.2	68.7	71.8	66.2	77.2	90.4	61.9
Amhara	75.6	86.6	64.9	63.3	66.4	61.2	76.9	88.2	65.4
Oromiya	76.2	84.7	68.1	67.8	72.4	63.7	77.4	86.2	68.7
Somali	78.7	85.6	71.6	65.6	66.5	64.8	83.6	92.5	74.3
Benishangul-Gumuz	69.8	73.4	66.4	67.5	71.2	64.1	70.0	73.6	66.6
S.N.N.P.	76.6	83.9	69.6	66.2	71.0	61.7	77.5	85.0	70.3
Gambella	62.7	71.7	53.8	61.3	67.5	55.3	63.0	72.9	53.3
Harari	69.3	77.8	61.3	68.3	73.7	63.3	70.7	83.6	58.3
Addis Ababa	65.0	71.3	59.8	65.0	71.1	59.9			
Dire Dawa Administration	71.6	75.7	68.1	66.6	69.6	64.1	83.3	88.2	78.3

Figure 4.4a Economic Activity Rate by Sex, Region - Urban+Rural: 1999
(Current Status Approach)

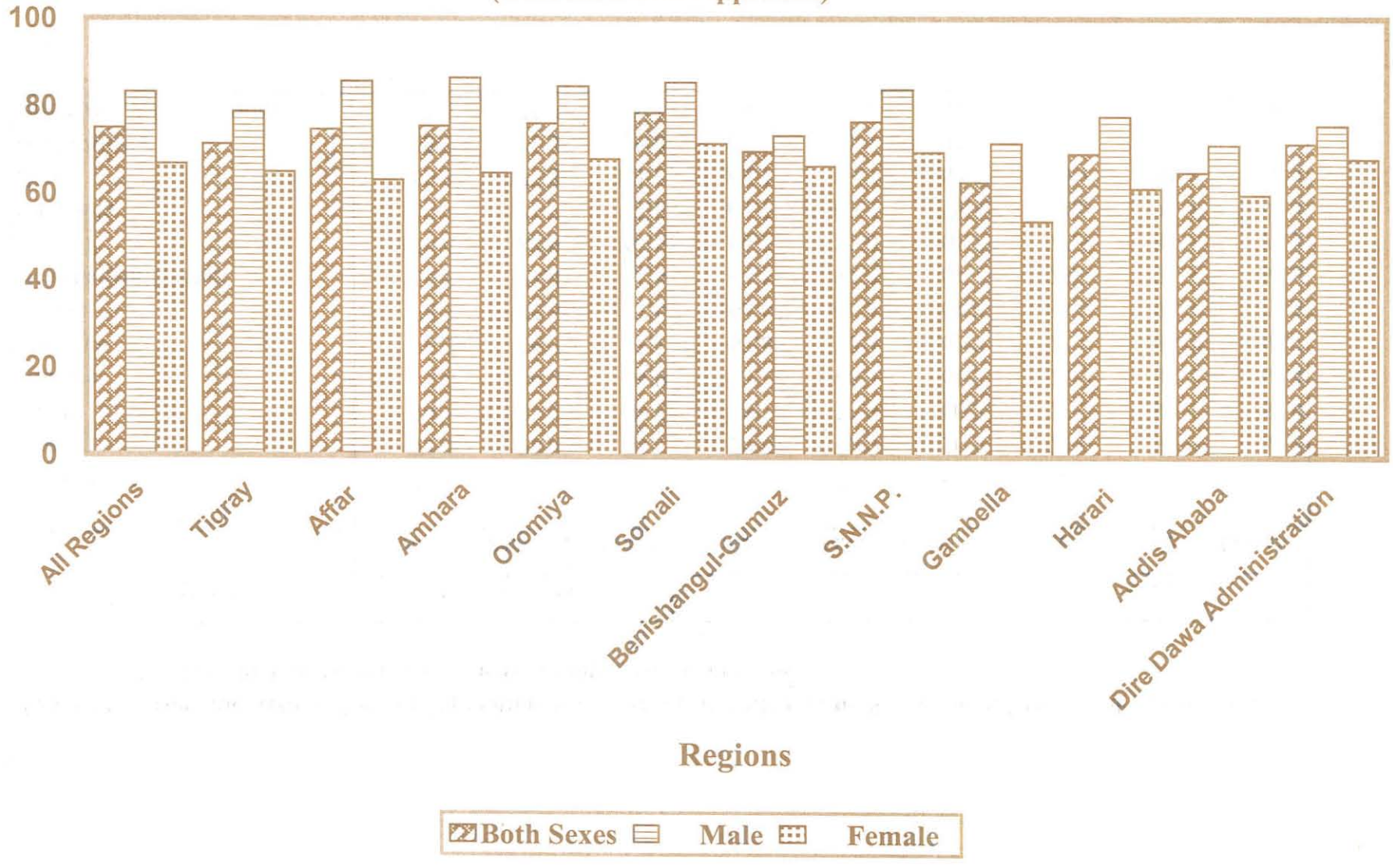


Figure 4.4b Economic Activty Rate by Sex, Region - Urban: 1999
(Current Status Approach)

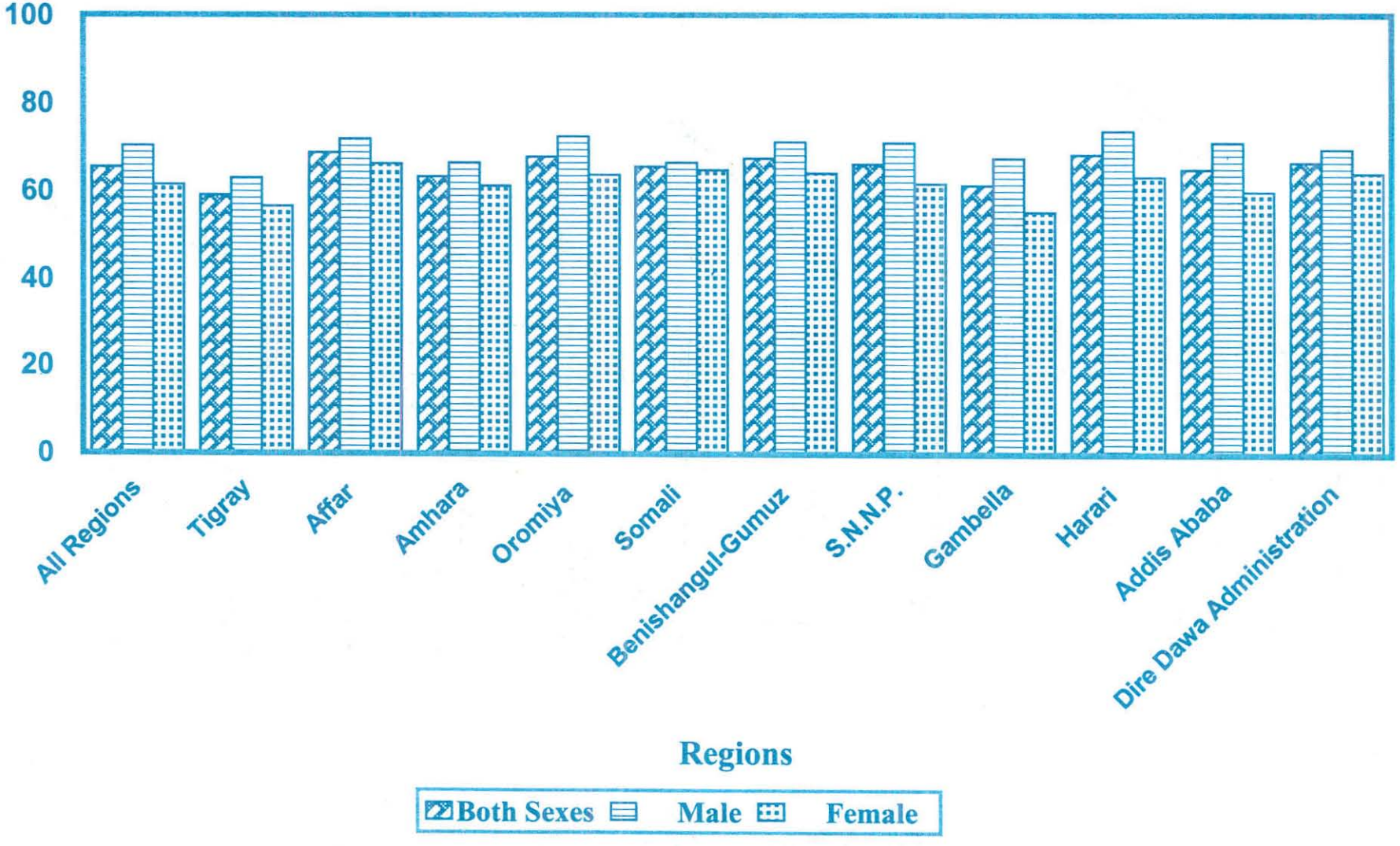


Figure 4.4c Economic Activity Rate by Sex, Region -Rural: 1999
(Current Status Approach)

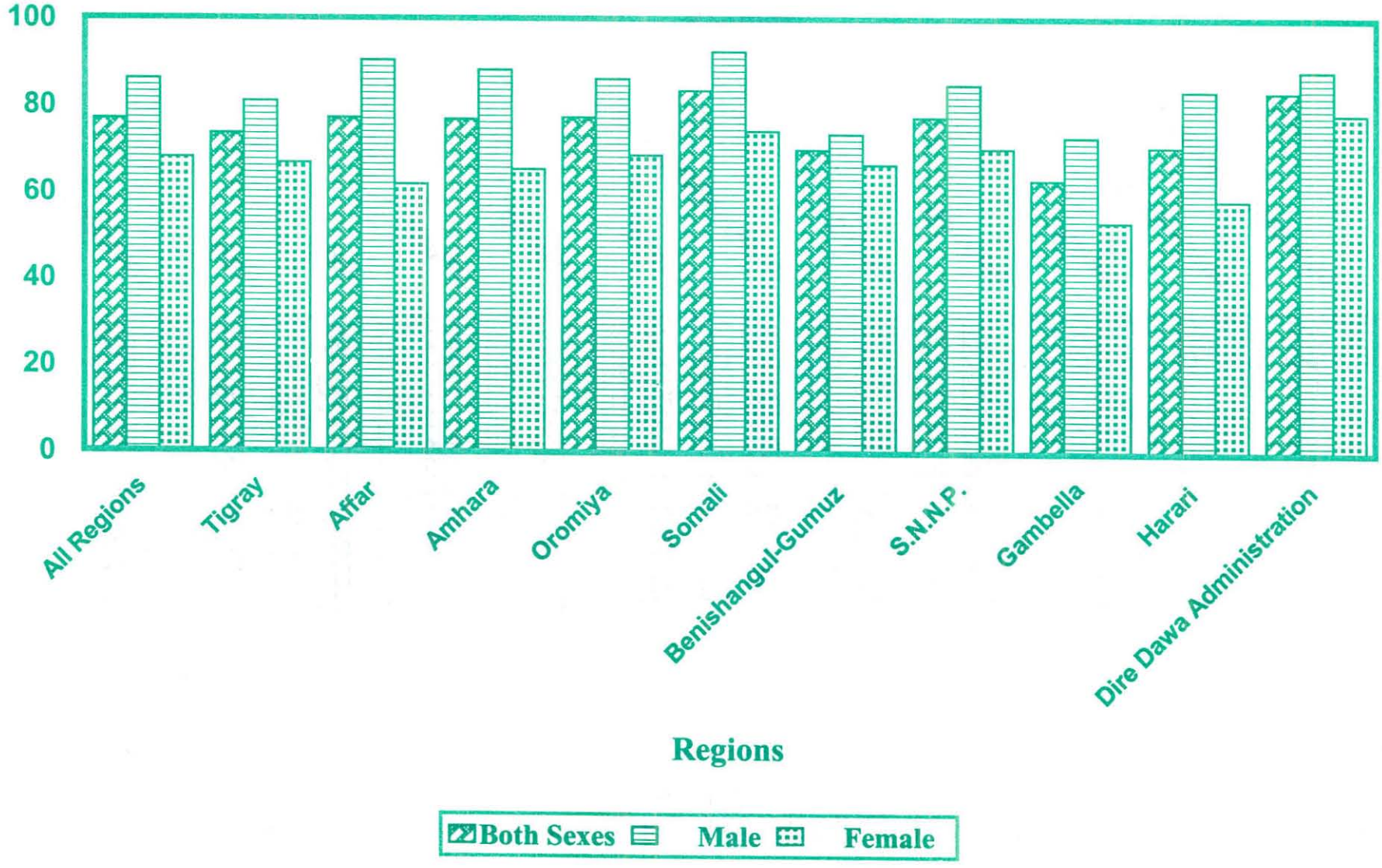


Table 4.6 portrays the current activity rates of population by sex around the year 1995 and 1999 for different countries. Ignoring the methods used in the data collection, Ethiopia is among the countries that had a higher participation rate compared to the rates observed in the countries considered in the table.

Table 4. 6 Activity Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and over Based on the Current Activity Status Approach by Sex for Different Countries

Countries	Activity Rates			
	Year	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ethiopia	1999	75.1	83.8	66.9
Kenya	1995	81.7	89.1	74.4
Zambia	1995	75.4	86.1	65.6
Zimbabwe	1995	76.2	85.8	66.9
Cameroon	1995	66.8	86.0	48.3
Botswana	1996	52.4	60.1	45.7
Lesotho	1995	65.4	85.2	46.9
Namibia	1995	67.0	80.8	53.7
Ghana	1995	81.9	82.5	81.4
Nigeria	1995	66.8	86.8	47.7
Algeria	1995	50.4	76.1	24.3
Egypt	1995	47.9	73.4	21.6
Libya	1995	52.3	78.2	22.9
Morocco	1995	59.5	79.3	40.0
Sudan	1995	59.1	85.7	32.7
Brazil	1996	66.1	82.0	51.4
Malaysia	1995	63.8	80.8	46.8
China	1995	79.8	85.6	73.7
Australia	1997	62.2	72.1	52.7
Czech Republic	1997	61.1	71.1	51.8

Source: ILO (1999), Key Indicators of the Labour Market Country profile.

4.3.2 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

Table 4.7 presents the survey results using the current activity status approach. Similar to that observed for the usual status approach, the highest proportion of the economically inactive persons observed for the total country were students (34.5 percent) followed by homemakers (24.9 percent) and the illness (11.7 percent). The activity rate by sex exhibits that male students constitute the highest proportion (60.9 percent) followed by

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Non-Active Population by Sex and Reason for not Being Active, During The Last Seven Days, Urban and Rural Areas (Current Status Approach - Country Total): 1999

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Non-Active	Reason for Not Being Active								
			Home Makers	Students	Disabled	Illness	Too Young	Prostitutes	Old age/ Pensioned	Others	Not Stated
Urban+Rural											
Total	No	8,915,760	2,222,424	3,075,642	140,108	1,043,870	951,207	4,749	1,119,655	355,015	3,090
	%	100.0	24.9	34.5	1.6	11.7	10.7	0.1	12.6	4.0	0.0
Male	No	2,834,323	75,056	1,726,302	59,649	264,970	318,400	0	323,657	65,646	643
	%	100.0	2.6	60.9	2.1	9.3	11.2	0.0	11.4	2.3	0.0
Female	No	6,081,437	2,147,368	1,349,340	80,459	778,900	632,807	4,749	795,998	289,369	2,447
	%	100.0	35.3	22.2	1.3	12.8	10.4	0.1	13.1	4.8	0.0
Urban											
Total	No	1,933,033	207,832	1,229,302	18,201	146,336	89,908	2,183	182,482	56,245	544
	%	100.0	10.8	63.6	0.9	7.6	4.7	0.1	9.4	2.9	0.0
Male	No	751,432	8,026	593,977	9,856	39,456	38,359	0	49,794	11,667	297
	%	100.0	1.1	79.0	1.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	6.6	1.6	0.0
Female	No	1,181,601	199,806	635,325	8,345	106,880	51,549	2,183	132,688	44,578	247
	%	100.0	16.9	53.8	0.7	9.0	4.4	0.2	11.2	3.8	0.0
Rural											
Total	No	6,982,727	2,014,592	1,846,340	121,907	897,534	861,299	2,566	937,173	298,770	2,546
	%	100.0	28.9	26.4	1.7	12.9	12.3	0.0	13.4	4.3	0.0
Male	No	2,082,891	67,030	1,132,325	49,793	225,514	280,041	0	273,863	53,979	346
	%	100.0	3.2	54.4	2.4	10.8	13.4	0.0	13.1	2.6	0.0
Female	No	4,899,836	1,947,562	714,015	72,114	672,020	581,258	2,566	663,310	244,791	2,200
	%	100.0	39.7	14.6	1.5	13.7	11.9	0.1	13.5	5.0	0.0

the old age/pensioned (11.4 percent) and the too young to work (11.2 percent). In the case of the females, students (22.2 percent) were reported next to homemakers (35.3 percent). The general pattern described above for the total country holds true for urban areas, with very wide gap between students and homemakers for both sexes.

In the rural areas, among the reasons for being inactive, homemakers constitute the highest (28.9 percent) followed by students (26.4 percent) and the old age/ pensioned (13.4 percent.) The majority of inactive males in the rural areas were students (54.4 percent) followed by the too young to work (13.4 percent) and the old age/pensioned (13.1 percent). In the case of inactive females, home makers (39.7 percent), students (14.6 percent), illness (13.7 percent) and too young to work (11.9 percent) make up the majority.

4.4 Activity Rate by Some Background Variables Based on the Current Activity Status Approach

In this section the current activity rates broken down by some background variables were presented. It is aimed at describing the differentials of activity rates in relation to educational level, marital and migration status (see Table 4.8). Accordingly, the current activity rates for the illiterate and literate populations were 77.2 percent and 75.2 percent, respectively. A similar pattern was observed between the sexes. The literate showed slightly lower activity rate than the illiterate because part of the former group are students who stay in school and can not be engaged or furnish their labour for production of goods and services. Among the literate category, those who have completed grade 12 and those who had an educational level that is beyond grade 12 recorded the highest rate (93.9 percent each) followed by those who became literate through non-formal education (77.7 percent). The rate was 69.0 percent for persons with an educational level of grades 7-8. The lowest rate was recorded for persons with secondary school education in grades 9-11 and elementary school education in grades 1-6, about 64.0 percent and 65.0 percent, respectively. The pattern was similar for both sexes but more actives were found among the males than the females at all educational levels.

Similarly, in both urban and rural areas illiterate had higher activity rate than the literate. This was also true for each sex. In the urban areas, among the literate category persons with educational level beyond grade 12 (93.3 percent) and grade 12 completed (93.3 percent) equally reported to have the highest activity rate. The activity rates by sex showed that the highest activity rates for the males were reported in the grade 12 completed (94.5 percent) and beyond grade 12 (94.2 percent) categories. At these educational levels, the corresponding rates for females were 91.7 percent and 91.4 percent. Similarly, in the rural areas the highest activity rates were observed for those persons at the educational categories of grade 12 and beyond grade 12.

Regarding the relationship between activity rate and marital status, the data in Table 4.8 shows no significant difference among the married (83.9 percent), separated (81.6 percent) and divorced (80.2 percent). The never married and the widowed, however, exhibited relatively lower activity rates of 66.6 percent and 56.9 percent, respectively. The major reason for being inactive among the never married is that most of the singles are young and attending school, while most widowed persons are in the older age group. In all categories of marital status, males show higher activity rates than the females. The marital status pattern of economic participation rate shows variation between sexes. For the males, the married group had the highest rate (94.6 percent) followed by the divorced (89.0 percent) and separated (84.8 percent). Among the females, the separated took the leading position (80.0 percent) followed by the divorced (76.8 percent) and the married group (73.8 percent). The relatively higher participation rate for married group among men and relatively lower rate for the separated among the females is not surprising in view of the fact that in Ethiopia particularly in rural areas, the husband is considered as the major bread winner for the family.

The variation in the participation rate among different categories of marital status in rural areas resembles that of the total country. The situation in urban areas, however, is slightly different in that the widowed, in line with general expectation, had higher activity rate than the never married.

Table 4.8 also presents the activity rate by migration status categories. As can be seen from the table, at country level, migrants seems to have slightly higher activity rates (77.3

Table 4.8 Distribution of Current Activity Rate by Some Background Variables, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas (Country-Total): 1999

Variable	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Educational Attainment									
Illiterate	77.2	88.8	69.1	69.1	78.2	65.8	77.7	89.2	69.4
Literate	75.2	83.9	66.9	65.5	70.4	61.5	77.0	86.2	68.0
Non Formal	77.7	88.9	69.1	69.8	78.8	66.0	78.2	89.4	69.4
Grade 1- 6	64.8	71.9	50.8	51.9	56.4	47.4	69.4	75.6	53.0
Grade 7- 8	69.0	74.7	60.2	60.6	64.4	56.9	80.7	84.2	69.8
Grade 9-11	64.2	70.0	55.9	58.8	62.4	54.8	82.0	86.9	63.8
Grade 12 Comp.	93.9	95.3	91.9	93.3	94.5	91.7	97.9	98.8	94.5
Beyond Grade 12	93.9	94.8	91.9	93.3	94.2	91.4	99.0	98.8	100.0
Marital Status									
Never Married	66.6	73.1	57.7	52.3	56.0	48.5	70.3	76.9	60.5
Married	83.9	94.6	73.8	83.3	93.2	73.9	83.9	94.8	73.8
Divorced	80.2	89.0	76.8	82.2	81.8	82.3	79.6	90.0	75.1
Widowed	56.9	67.3	55.5	60.6	69.8	59.4	56.1	66.9	54.7
Separated	81.6	84.8	80.0	82.2	82.6	82.1	81.4	85.2	79.2
Migration Status									
Non Migrant	74.4	82.9	65.5	53.8	56.2	51.7	76.4	85.2	66.9
Total Migrant	77.3	87.0	70.2	73.3	80.5	67.6	79.3	90.5	71.4
Long Time Migrant	77.8	88.1	70.3	75.1	83.3	68.5	78.9	90.4	71.0
Recent Migrant	75.4	82.5	69.8	68.5	72.8	65.2	81.8	90.8	74.2

percent) than the non-migrants (74.4 percent). Among the migrant category, for both sexes combined the rates for the longtime migrants and the recent migrants were reported to be 77.8 percent and 75.4 percent, respectively. The differentials in activity rate between recent migrants and longtime migrants is relatively wider among the males than the females, while the difference is insignificant between non-migrants and migrants among each sex.

Activity rates in urban areas show noticeable difference among different categories of migration. The total migrants have the highest rate (73.3 percent) compared to that of the non-migrants (53.8 percent). Similar pattern was observed for both the males and the females, however, the difference between recent migrants and longtime migrants among the females is not pronounced. Similarly, in the rural areas, the migrants show higher activity rates (79.3 percent) than the migrants (76.4 percent). However, unlike the case in the urban areas recent migrants have higher participation rate than longtime migrants.

4.5 Economic Dependency Ratio Based on the Current Activity Status Approach

Not all person in the working age group do actually participate in economic activities. Parts of the population do not work or look for work due to various reasons. These persons depend for their living on those who are 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 to that of population in the labour force (Shryock, 1976). Table 4.9 presents economic dependency ratio by sex, region, urban and rural areas. The data in the table shows the economic dependency ratio for both sexes at country level reported to be 101.2 per 100 active persons. This means for each 100 persons in the economically active there are about 101 dependents to be supported in terms of food, clothing, health, education and the like. Similarly, for each 100 economically active male population there are 82 dependents who need support. The corresponding ratio for the females was found to be 124 dependents per 100 active persons.

The data in Table 4.9 further shows that the highest economic dependency burden was found in Gambella Region (124.2 dependents per 100 economically active persons) followed

Table 4.9 Distribution of Population Aged ten years and over by Economic Depedency Ratio, Sex, Region, Urban and rural Areas:1999

Regions	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	32.9	19.2	49.4	52.6	42.1	62.7	29.8	16.1	47.0
Tigray	39.7	26.8	53.3	69.1	58.8	76.6	35.6	23.2	49.4
Affar	33.3	16.3	57.7	44.7	38.7	50.3	29.4	10.4	61.3
Amhara	32.1	15.4	53.9	57.7	50.3	63.3	30.0	13.2	52.8
Oromiya	31.0	18.1	46.6	47.4	37.9	56.9	29.2	16.0	45.3
Somali	26.9	16.7	39.2	52.4	50.5	54.3	19.3	8.1	33.9
Benishangul-Gumuz	43.2	36.2	50.5	47.8	39.8	55.7	42.7	35.9	50.1
S.N.N.P.	30.5	19.1	43.6	50.9	40.7	62.0	28.9	17.6	42.2
Gambella	59.5	39.5	85.8	63.1	47.9	80.9	58.5	37.3	87.3
Harrari	44.1	28.2	63.1	46.0	35.0	57.8	41.5	19.7	71.6
Addis Ababab	53.6	40.1	67.1	53.7	40.5	66.8			
Dire Dawa Administration	39.5	32.0	46.8	50.1	43.4	56.0	20.0	13.4	27.7

by Benishangul-Gumuz Region (117.8 dependents per 100 active persons). Tigray, SNNP and Oromiya regions have about 111.3, 103.6 and 102.6 dependents per 100 active persons, respectively. The lowest economic dependency ratio reported for Addis Ababa (83.9 dependents per 100 active persons).

There is no a marked difference between urban and rural areas in economic dependency. It can be seen from the table that urban economic dependency ratio was 100.2 against 101.3 dependents per 100 active persons in rural areas. Except in urban areas of Tigray, Amhara and Somali regions, females have higher dependency ratio than their male counterparts. The gap between economic dependency ratio between the sexes is wider in the rural areas than the urban areas.

CHAPTER V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter has defined economically active population to be the sum of the employed and the unemployed population. The operational definition of "current employment" that is used in the 1999 National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) has also been given in the same chapter.

In this chapter, the characteristics of the currently employed population will be discussed. The chapter will cover the size of the employed population, the occupation and industry in which they were engaged in, status in employment, and absence from work.

5.2 The Size of Employed Population

The size of the currently employed population classified by sex, region, urban and rural area is presented in Table 5.1. According to the data in the table, in Ethiopia, 24,896,579 persons aged 10 years and over were employed during the survey reference period, of these 14,117,785 were males and 10,778,794 were females. The rural areas of the country employed 22,194,104 persons, while the remaining 2,702,475 persons were employed in the urban areas. The distribution of employed population of each region by sex and urban/rural areas generally follow similar pattern as that of the total country.

To give more insight on the situation of employment, Table 5.1 also presents employment-to-population ratio. According to the 18 key indicators Labour Market (KILM) used by the ILO, employment-to-population ratio is calculated as a percentage of total employment in the country out of the working age population (ILO, 1999). Accordingly, employment -to- population ratio

Table 5.1 The Size of Employed Population and Employment -to-Population Ratio by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

REGIONS	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Country-Total	24,896,579	14,117,785	10,778,794	2,702,475	1,458,861	1,243,614	22,194,104	12,658,924	9,535,180
	69.1	80.2	58.5	48.2	57.4	40.5	73.0	84.0	62.1
Tigray	1,450,814	761,839	688,975	151,079	67,138	83,941	1,299,735	694,701	605,034
	67.1	75.7	59.6	47.3	53.5	43.3	70.5	78.9	62.9
Affar	124580	78958	45622	27331	15380	11951	97249	63578	33671
	67.1	82.6	50.5	52.8	64.5	42.8	72.5	88.7	54.0
Amhara	6,645,584	3,875,352	2,770,232	433,446	205,024	228,422	6,212,138	3,670,328	2,541,810
	69.8	82.4	57.5	49.1	56.5	43.9	71.9	84.6	59.2
Oromiya	9,844,583	5,577,422	4,267,161	880,726	477,072	403,654	8,963,857	5,100,350	3,863,507
	71.6	82.5	61.0	54.9	63.5	47.3	73.8	84.9	62.9
Somali	277,517	163,504	114,013	49,458	28,035	21,423	228,059	135,469	92,590
	68.6	80.2	56.8	44.6	52.2	37.5	77.6	90.2	64.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	265,348	139,301	126,047	18,455	10,079	8,376	246,893	129,222	117,671
	66.2	71.0	61.6	54.8	63.5	47.0	67.2	71.6	63.0
SNNP	5,325,333	2,961,431	2,363,902	316,320	179,247	137,073	5,009,013	2,782,184	2,226,829
	72.4	82.0	63.1	54.2	63.3	45.7	74.0	83.6	64.6
Gambella	70,539	43,041	27,498	13,931	8,356	5,575	56,608	34,685	21,923
	54.8	67.4	42.4	48.4	59.1	38.1	56.6	69.8	43.7
Harari	55,838	34,134	21,704	29,309	17,141	12,168	26,529	16,993	9,536
	54.4	68.8	40.9	48.4	59.2	38.5	62.9	82.2	44.4
Addis Ababa	740,307	430,885	309,422	728,972	423,037	305,935			
	40.5	51.6	31.1	40.2	51.2	31.0			
Dire Dawa Administration	96,136	51,918	44,218	53,448	28,352	25,096	42,688	23,566	19,122
	54.0	62.5	46.6	43.1	50.7	36.8	79.3	86.7	71.7

Employment-to-Population Ratio is calculated as the ratio of the total employed persons to the popula..on aged ten years and over.

for Ethiopia in 1999 was 69.1 percent. This means only 69.1 percent of the total population of the country aged 10 years and over were working during the reference period.

The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 48.2 percent and 73.0 percent, respectively. In both urban and rural areas the ratio for the males is higher than that of the females, indicating sex discrepancy in employment.

In terms of employment -to-population ratio, SNNP region has the highest figure (72.4 percent) closely followed by Oromiya (71.6 percent) and Amhara (69.8 percent) regions. Somali (68.6 percent), Tigray (67.1 percent), Affar (67.1 percent) and Benishangul-Gumuz (66.2 percent) regions took intermediate position. This ratio is relatively lower in Gambella and Harari regions, Dire Dawa Administration and Addis Ababa with 54.8 percent, 54.4 percent, 54.0 percent and 40.5 percent, respectively, of their working age population being employed.

5.3 Occupation of the Employed Population

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

Responses of the type of occupation and industry of the employed persons were coded at the CSA head quarters in Addis Ababa using the National Occupational and Industrial Classification (NOIC) code-book. The NOIC was prepared for the 1994 population and Housing Census on the basis of the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) and International Standard Industrial Classification (UN, 1990) taking into account the prevailing national conditions.

5.3.1 Occupational Distribution

Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of the currently employed population aged ten years and over by sex and major occupational groups at country, regional as well as urban and rural areas. The distribution is also graphically represented in Figures 5.1a-5.1c. From the data in the table, it can be seen that at the country level the highest proportion (41.9 percent) of employed persons are engaged in elementary occupations. Next to this occupational group are persons engaged in skilled agricultural and fishery occupation consisting 37.7 percent of the total employed persons. Crafts and related trade workers, service, shop and market sales workers constituted 12.1 percent and 5.6 percent of the country's total employed persons, respectively.

Compared to the 1994 Census result, the data in Table 5.2 show a decline in the proportion of skilled agricultural occupation from 70.4 percent in 1994 to 37.7 percent in 1999 (CSA, 1999). At the same time the proportion of elementary occupation has increased from 20.7 percent in 1994 to 41.9 percent in 1999. Strict application of the concepts of skilled and elementary agricultural activities during survey data collection might be the reason for the shift between these two occupations.

Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers; Professionals; Technicians and Clerks, which are some times referred to as "white collar occupations" take up insignificant proportion of the country's total employed persons. They constitute altogether only 2.1 percent of the country's employed persons. Since the majority (86 percent) of the population of the country is living in rural areas, the distribution of most phenomenon in the country heavily depend on the distribution of the phenomena in rural areas. The picture for country urban is slightly different where crafts and related trades take the lead with a percentage share of 25.2, while service, shop sales and market workers and elementary occupations follow very closely with percentages of 25.0 and 24.2, respectively. Unlike rural areas, the so-called white-collar occupations, specially, technicians and associate professionals, and clerks have, relatively, greater proportions in urban areas. The occupational pattern observed at national urban level is generally true for the urban areas of each region as well.

Table 5.2. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Urban/Rural and sex	Total Employed Persons		Legislator Senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop Sales & Market Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
	No	%										
COUNTRY - TOTAL												
Urban + Rural												
Total	24,896,577	100.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	5.6	37.7	12.1	0.5	41.9	0.2
Male	14,117,785	100.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	3.7	56.1	3.6	0.8	33.1	0.2
Female	10,778,792	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.1	13.6	23.1	0.2	53.4	0.2
Urban												
Total	2,702,469	100.0	2.2	1.8	6.5	4.7	25.0	6.2	25.2	3.8	24.2	0.4
Male	1,458,860	100.0	3.3	2.8	8.7	4.0	22.4	9.4	18.8	6.4	23.6	0.6
Female	1,243,609	100.0	0.9	0.7	4.0	5.4	28.0	2.5	32.8	0.8	24.8	0.2
Rural												
Total	22,194,108	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.3	41.5	10.5	0.1	44.0	0.2
Male	12,658,925	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	61.5	1.9	0.2	34.1	0.1
Female	9,535,183	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	15.0	21.8	0.1	57.1	0.2
TIGRAY REGION												
Urban + Rural												
Total	1,450,814	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	4.4	35.8	8.8	0.8	48.2	0.1
Male	761,840	100.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	3.0	51.8	4.1	0.8	37.8	0.1
Female	688,974	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.1	18.1	14.1	0.7	59.7	0.1
Urban												
Total	151,078	100.0	1.8	1.4	5.3	4.7	26.6	4.6	30.3	4.1	20.9	0.3
Male	67,138	100.0	3.6	2.4	8.0	5.3	22.8	8.1	23.3	7.4	18.6	0.5
Female	83,940	100.0	0.4	0.6	3.2	4.3	29.6	1.8	35.9	1.4	22.7	0.1
Rural												
Total	1,299,736	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.9	39.4	6.3	0.4	51.4	0.1
Male	694,702	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	56.0	2.2	0.2	39.7	0.1
Female	605,034	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	20.4	11.1	0.6	64.8	0.1
AFFAR REGION												
Urban + Rural												
Total	124,580	100.0	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.1	8.8	35.7	13.4	1.4	36.4	1.1
Male	78,959	100.0	1.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	5.4	47.6	4.6	2.2	35.1	0.8
Female	45,621	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	14.7	15.2	28.5	0.2	38.5	1.6
Urban												
Total	27,330	100.0	2.2	0.4	4.2	4.3	35.2	8.9	13.1	3.0	27.9	0.9
Male	15,380	100.0	3.4	0.5	6.0	5.8	24.5	13.2	13.2	4.8	27.7	0.9
Female	11,950	100.0	0.6	0.2	1.8	2.3	48.9	3.4	13.0	0.7	28.3	0.8
Rural												
Total	97,250	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	43.2	13.4	1.0	38.7	1.1
Male	63,579	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	55.9	2.6	1.5	36.9	0.7
Female	33,671	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	19.3	34.0	0.0	42.1	1.9
AMHARA REGION												
Urban + Rural												
Total	6,645,587	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.4	37.8	16.2	0.2	41.0	0.2
Male	3,875,354	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	2.0	57.8	3.1	0.3	35.1	0.2
Female	2,770,233	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	5.3	9.9	34.5	0.1	49.2	0.2
Urban												
Total	433,447	100.0	1.6	1.5	6.0	3.3	24.1	6.2	34.0	2.2	20.9	0.3
Male	205,025	100.0	2.8	2.7	8.7	3.3	21.6	10.9	20.8	4.1	24.7	0.5
Female	228,422	100.0	0.5	0.4	3.5	3.3	26.3	1.9	45.9	0.5	17.5	0.2
Rural												
Total	6,212,140	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.9	40.1	15.0	0.1	42.4	0.2
Male	3,670,329	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	60.4	2.1	0.1	35.7	0.2
Female	2,541,811	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	10.6	33.4	0.1	52.0	0.2

Table 5.2 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	Total Employed Persons No	%	Legislator Senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service,Shop Sales & Market Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
					OROMIYA REGION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	9,844,586	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	5.2	39.6	10.0	0.4	43.4	0.2
Male	5,577,424	100.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	3.3	58.0	2.8	0.6	33.5	0.1
Female	4,267,162	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.7	15.6	19.5	0.1	56.3	0.2
Urban												
Total	880,725	100.0	1.4	1.0	5.1	2.9	26.5	9.8	27.6	2.6	22.8	0.4
Male	477,073	100.0	2.2	1.6	7.3	2.9	24.6	14.4	16.2	4.5	25.7	0.6
Female	403,652	100.0	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.9	28.8	4.3	40.9	0.3	19.3	0.2
Rural												
Total	8,963,861	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.1	42.5	8.3	0.1	45.4	0.1
Male	5,100,351	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	62.1	1.5	0.2	34.2	0.1
Female	3,863,510	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	16.7	17.3	0.0	60.1	0.2
					SOMALI REGION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	277,515	100.0	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.6	9.3	31.0	16.2	1.1	39.5	0.1
Male	163,503	100.0	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.6	4.5	47.8	2.8	1.2	39.9	0.0
Female	114,012	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	16.1	6.9	35.5	0.9	38.9	0.1
Urban												
Total	49,457	100.0	1.4	0.7	8.0	3.4	36.0	6.8	13.7	3.3	26.7	0.1
Male	28,035	100.0	2.5	1.2	11.2	3.1	21.1	11.2	13.6	5.7	30.3	0.1
Female	21,422	100.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	3.7	55.6	1.0	13.7	0.3	21.9	0.0
Rural												
Total	228,058	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	36.2	16.8	0.6	42.2	0.1
Male	135,468	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	55.4	0.5	0.3	41.8	0.0
Female	92,590	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.0	8.2	40.6	1.1	42.8	0.2
					BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	265,346	100.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.7	41.6	9.6	0.3	44.0	0.1
Male	139,299	100.0	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.4	65.1	3.7	0.5	25.7	0.0
Female	126,047	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.0	15.6	16.2	0.0	64.2	0.1
Urban												
Total	18,454	100.0	3.1	1.5	8.0	5.1	21.2	10.9	25.1	1.6	23.4	0.0
Male	10,079	100.0	4.8	2.5	11.8	4.3	19.0	17.3	19.0	2.9	18.4	0.0
Female	8,375	100.0	1.2	0.3	3.4	6.1	23.7	3.3	32.4	0.0	29.6	0.0
Rural												
Total	246,892	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.3	43.9	8.5	0.2	45.5	0.1
Male	129,220	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	68.8	2.5	0.3	26.2	0.0
Female	117,672	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	16.5	15.0	0.0	66.7	0.1
					SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	5,325,330	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	6.9	40.1	10.5	0.2	40.8	0.2
Male	2,961,430	100.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	4.3	60.2	2.9	0.3	30.2	0.1
Female	2,363,900	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	10.0	14.9	20.0	0.1	54.0	0.2
Urban												
Total	316,322	100.0	2.1	1.8	7.5	4.0	25.7	10.6	23.9	1.9	22.4	0.1
Male	179,248	100.0	3.1	2.9	10.0	4.1	22.3	16.3	14.7	3.1	23.2	0.2
Female	137,074	100.0	0.7	0.4	4.2	3.9	30.0	3.1	36.0	0.5	21.2	0.0
Rural												
Total	5,009,008	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.7	42.0	9.6	0.1	41.9	0.2
Male	2,782,182	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.2	63.0	2.1	0.1	30.7	0.1
Female	2,226,826	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.8	15.7	19.0	0.1	56.0	0.2

Table 5.2 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	Total Employed Persons		Legislator Senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service,Shop Sales & Market Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
	No	%										
					GAMBELLA REGION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	70,536	100.0	1.6	0.7	2.6	2.3	6.2	48.7	12.0	0.8	25.1	0.1
Male	43,039	100.0	2.4	1.2	3.3	1.9	5.5	62.8	2.7	1.2	18.7	0.2
Female	27,497	100.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	2.9	7.3	26.6	26.4	0.1	35.0	0.0
Urban												
Total	13,930	100.0	5.4	3.5	10.5	10.1	17.4	7.0	19.7	2.6	23.4	0.4
Male	8,355	100.0	8.5	5.9	13.5	8.3	20.5	9.5	9.8	4.0	19.4	0.7
Female	5,575	100.0	0.7	0.0	5.9	12.8	12.8	3.3	34.6	0.5	29.4	0.0
Rural												
Total	56,606	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.4	59.0	10.1	0.3	25.5	0.1
Male	34,684	100.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.9	75.7	1.0	0.5	18.6	0.1
Female	21,922	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.8	32.5	24.4	0.0	36.4	0.0
					HARARI REGION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	55,838	100.0	1.6	1.0	5.1	4.0	25.0	22.4	10.7	3.3	26.1	0.7
Male	34,134	100.0	2.0	1.5	5.5	3.3	13.6	35.6	10.8	5.1	21.5	1.1
Female	21,704	100.0	1.0	0.4	4.5	5.1	42.9	1.6	10.5	0.4	33.5	0.1
Urban												
Total	29,308	100.0	3.0	1.9	9.2	7.5	31.3	1.4	19.5	5.9	18.9	1.4
Male	17,140	100.0	3.9	2.8	10.4	6.5	24.6	1.8	20.9	9.6	17.3	2.2
Female	12,168	100.0	1.8	0.7	7.5	9.0	40.8	0.9	17.4	0.6	21.0	0.2
Rural												
Total	26,530	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	17.9	45.6	1.0	0.4	34.2	0.0
Male	16,994	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.4	69.7	0.6	0.6	25.7	0.1
Female	9,536	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	45.4	2.6	1.7	0.1	49.3	0.0
					ADDIS ABABA							
Urban + Rural												
Total	740,308	100.0	3.5	3.2	8.3	7.6	20.9	1.2	18.8	6.7	29.3	0.5
Male	430,885	100.0	4.5	4.3	9.6	5.2	20.0	1.5	22.0	10.5	21.7	0.7
Female	309,423	100.0	2.0	1.8	6.5	10.9	22.2	0.7	14.3	1.5	39.9	0.2
Urban												
Total	728,974	100.0	3.5	3.3	8.4	7.7	21.2	0.6	18.9	6.8	29.0	0.5
Male	423,038	100.0	4.6	4.4	9.8	5.2	20.4	0.6	22.3	10.7	21.4	0.7
Female	305,936	100.0	2.0	1.8	6.5	11.1	22.4	0.6	14.2	1.5	39.6	0.2
Rural												
Total												
Male												
Female												
					DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION							
Urban + Rural												
Total	96,136	100.0	1.5	0.2	2.5	2.9	20.2	18.6	11.3	4.0	38.4	0.3
Male	51,918	100.0	2.1	0.4	4.2	2.5	12.1	29.7	10.9	6.5	31.0	0.5
Female	44,218	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	3.4	29.8	5.5	11.7	1.0	47.0	0.1
Urban												
Total	53,448	100.0	2.7	0.4	4.1	5.0	32.9	3.2	16.6	7.1	27.5	0.5
Male	28,352	100.0	3.8	0.7	6.8	4.2	21.4	4.7	19.4	11.7	26.5	0.8
Female	25,096	100.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	6.0	45.9	1.5	13.4	1.8	28.6	0.2
Rural												
Total	42,688	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.4	37.9	4.7	0.1	52.0	0.1
Male	23,566	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	59.9	0.8	0.2	36.5	0.1
Female	19,122	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	10.8	9.5	0.0	71.1	0.0

Figure 5.1a Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Occupation, Country-Total: 1999

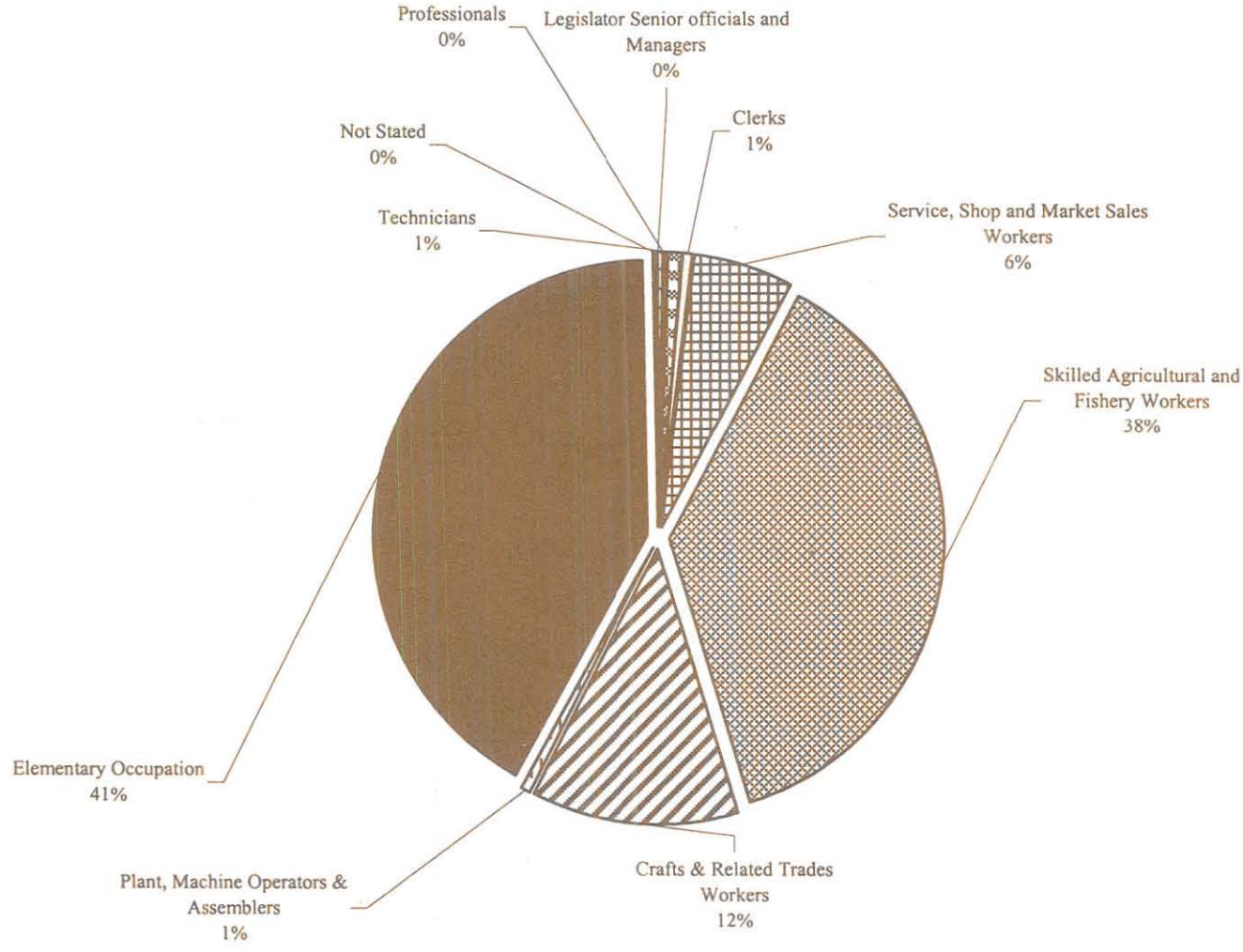


Figure 5.1b Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Occupation, Country - Urban: 1999

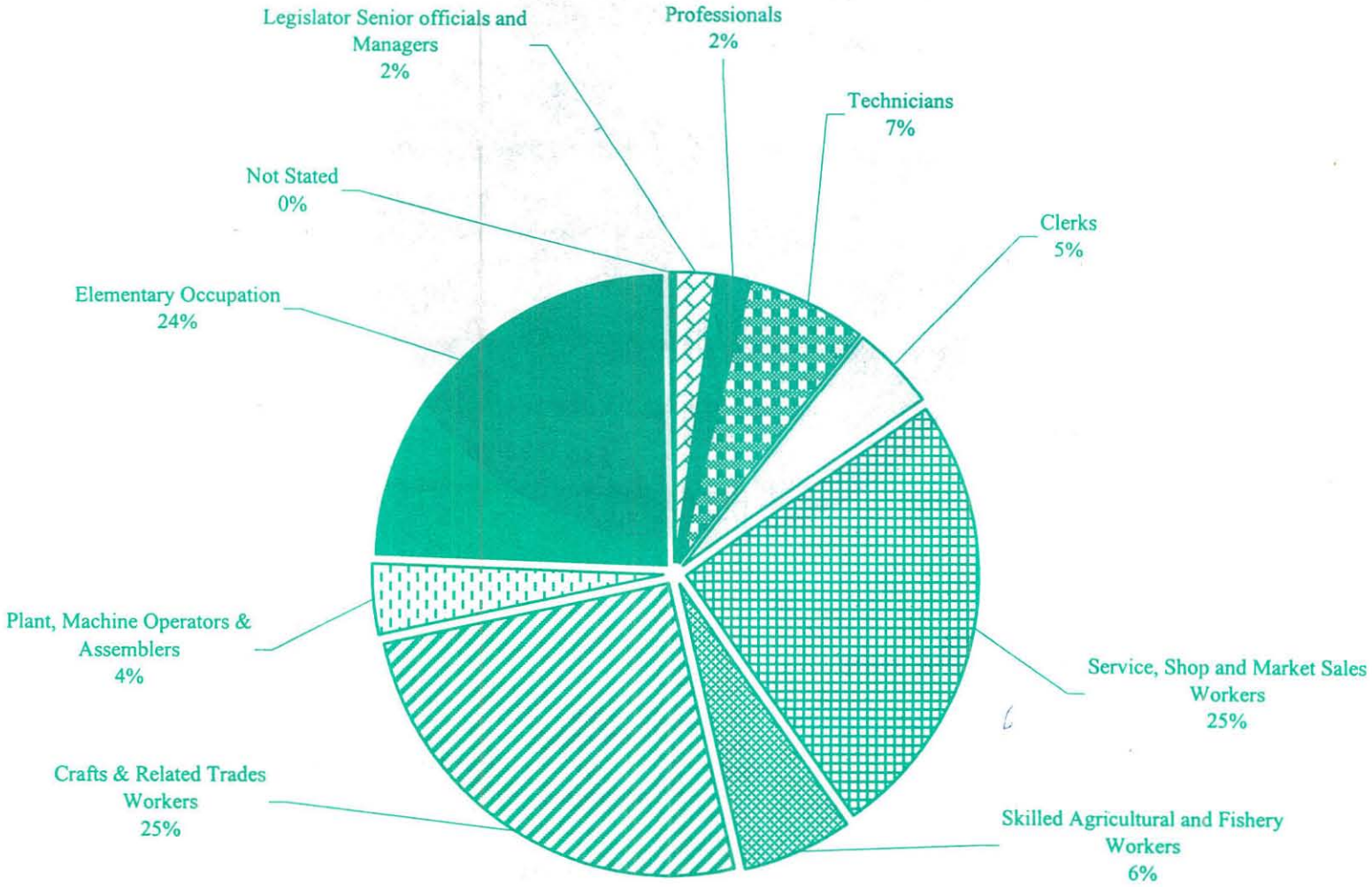
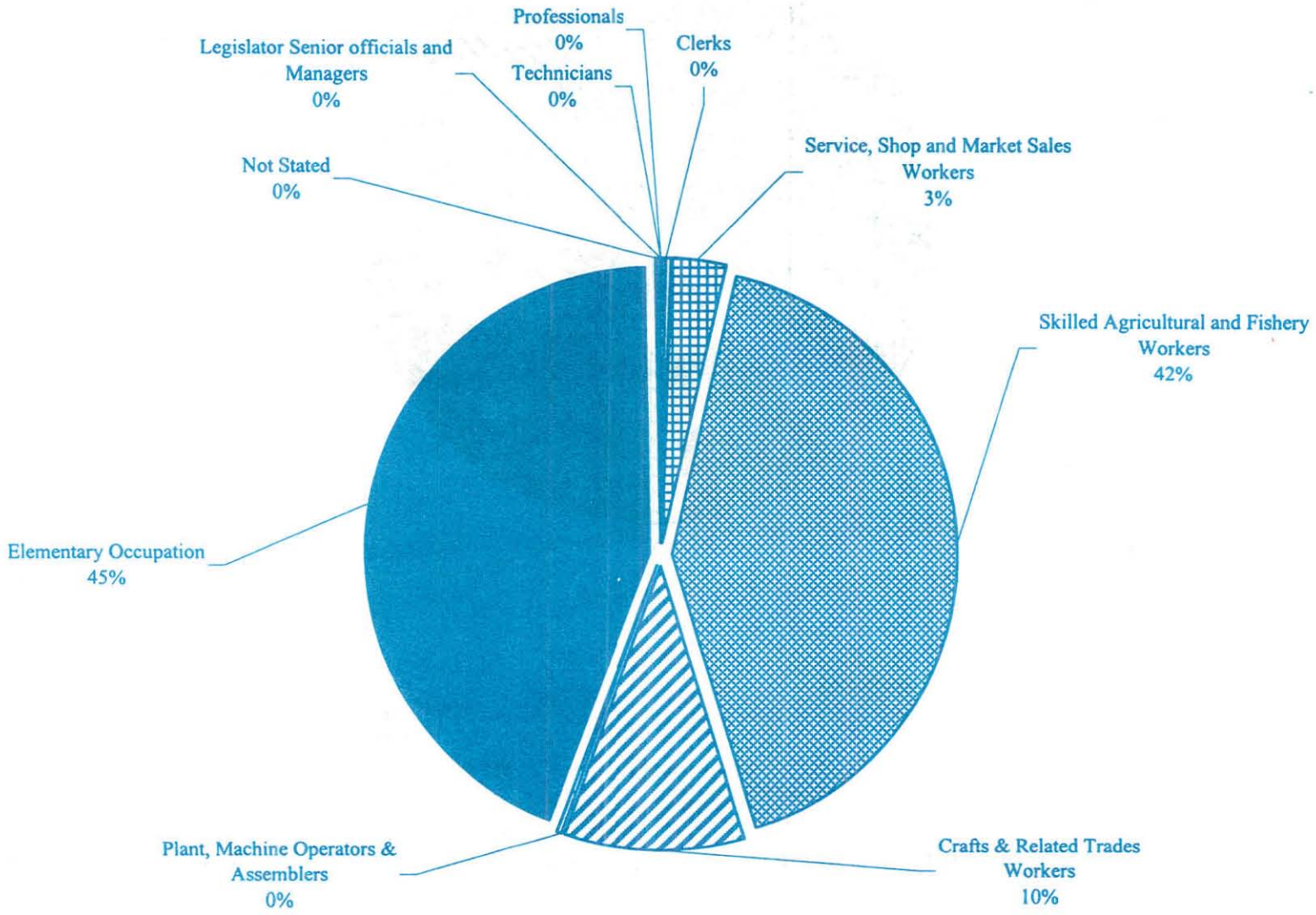


Figure 5.1c Distribution of Employed Population by Type of Occupation, Country - Rural: 1999



The tables 5.3a-5.3c show the percentage distribution of the currently employed population aged ten years and over by major occupational and age groups for the total country, urban and rural areas, respectively. Closer examinations of the data in the tables reveal that the proportion of elementary occupation steadily declines as age group increases. But the reverse is true for skilled agricultural and fishery workers where the proportion steadily ascends with age.

A further look at these tables show that elementary occupations and crafts and related trades were occupied by a relatively greater proportion of females than males, while the reverse holds true for skilled agricultural and fishery occupation group.

5.3.2 Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 5.4a - 5.4c present the percentage distribution of the currently employed population aged ten years and over by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural areas of the country, respectively. The tables indicate that the currently employed population of the country to be highly dominated by illiterates which account for about 73 percent of the total employed population. Those who have completed grades 1-6 constitute the next largest proportion (15.1 percent) while those with non-formal educational background stand third in proportion (4.5 percent). The data in these tables also indicate that only about 2.7 percent of the country's currently employed population have completed grade 12 and above.

A closer look at the educational level composition of each major occupational group reveals that the phenomenon for large proportion of illiterates described for the total employed population is mainly a feature for the non-white collar occupations. For white-collar occupations the majority of the currently employed persons have at least an educational background of grade 12. Among the white collars, those who completed at least grade 12 ranges from 69 percent for clerks to 96 percent for professionals. For the professional groups those who attend above grade twelve outnumber the others by about six folds. However, this phenomenon is mainly a feature in the urban areas.

The tables further show the non-white collar occupations are highly dominated by illiterates. High proportions of illiterates were observed among service, shop and sales market workers (53 percent), skilled agricultural activity workers (72 percent); craft and related (78

Table 5.3a Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age group, Sex and Major Occupational Groups (Country - Total): 1999

Age Group and sex	Total Employed Persons		Legislator Senior Officials and managers	Profess-ionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop Sales & Market Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
	No	%										
						COUNTRY - TOTAL						
All ages												
Total	24,896,586	100.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	5.6	37.7	12.1	0.5	41.9	0.2
Male	14,117,791	100.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	3.7	56.1	3.6	0.8	33.1	0.2
Female	10,778,795	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.1	13.6	23.1	0.2	53.4	0.2
10 - 14												
Total	3,571,708	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.3	5.5	0.1	88.3	0.1
Male	2,202,688	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.6	1.1	0.0	93.6	0.1
Female	1,369,020	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.8	12.5	0.1	79.6	0.2
15 - 19												
Total	3,821,043	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.6	16.6	11.7	0.2	64.5	0.1
Male	2,119,930	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.0	24.4	2.5	0.3	68.4	0.1
Female	1,701,113	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.8	6.8	23.2	0.1	59.7	0.1
20 - 24												
Total	3,082,515	100.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	7.6	33.0	14.2	0.5	42.7	0.2
Male	1,613,563	100.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	5.6	53.4	4.3	0.8	33.5	0.2
Female	1,468,952	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	9.7	10.5	24.9	0.2	52.8	0.2
25 - 29												
Total	3,148,354	100.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	7.2	44.3	13.7	0.8	30.3	0.2
Male	1,701,382	100.0	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.9	5.8	71.0	4.9	1.3	12.9	0.1
Female	1,446,972	100.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.5	8.9	12.8	24.0	0.3	50.7	0.2
30 - 34												
Total	2,245,958	100.0	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.2	6.5	47.6	14.0	0.8	26.6	0.2
Male	1,185,510	100.0	1.0	0.6	2.8	0.9	4.9	76.5	4.5	1.4	7.3	0.2
Female	1,060,448	100.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.5	8.3	15.3	24.7	0.2	48.2	0.2
35 - 39												
Total	2,295,702	100.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.9	6.1	49.5	14.2	0.8	25.2	0.3
Male	1,211,981	100.0	0.9	0.8	2.6	1.0	4.0	78.2	4.8	1.3	6.1	0.2
Female	1,083,721	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	8.4	17.4	24.8	0.2	46.5	0.3
40 - 44												
Total	1,815,268	100.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.8	5.6	52.0	13.1	0.9	25.3	0.2
Male	969,907	100.0	1.0	0.6	2.1	0.9	3.3	80.5	4.0	1.4	6.0	0.2
Female	845,361	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	8.2	19.2	23.5	0.3	47.4	0.2
45 - 49												
Total	1,492,402	100.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	5.1	55.8	13.1	1.0	22.2	0.2
Male	874,533	100.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	3.4	80.5	4.6	1.6	6.1	0.1
Female	617,869	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	7.6	21.0	25.2	0.1	44.9	0.4
50 - 54												
Total	1,062,783	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.6	58.6	13.8	0.6	20.6	0.1
Male	615,144	100.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	3.0	82.3	5.0	1.0	6.2	0.1
Female	447,639	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.9	26.1	25.9	0.1	40.3	0.1
55 - 59												
Total	820,261	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.7	64.7	11.9	0.6	17.7	0.1
Male	533,263	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.1	86.6	3.4	0.8	5.3	0.1
Female	286,998	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.7	24.1	27.6	0.3	40.9	0.1
60 - 64												
Total	669,681	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.4	67.3	11.8	0.4	15.9	0.2
Male	434,798	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.2	87.8	3.7	0.5	4.1	0.2
Female	234,883	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	29.5	26.7	0.1	37.8	0.2
65+												
Total	870,911	100.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	3.0	73.0	10.9	0.2	11.2	0.4
Male	655,092	100.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.6	86.3	4.0	0.3	5.8	0.5
Female	215,819	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	7.0	32.4	32.0	0.0	27.6	0.3

Table 5.3b. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age group, Sex and Major Occupational Groups (Country - Urban): 1999

Age Group and sex	Total Employed Persons		Legislator Senior Officials and managers	Profess-ionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop Sales & Market Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
	No	%										
	COUNTRY - URBAN											
All ages												
Total	2,702,475	100.0	2.2	1.8	6.5	4.7	25.0	6.2	25.2	3.8	24.2	0.4
Male	1,458,865	100.0	3.3	2.8	8.7	4.0	22.4	9.4	18.8	6.4	23.6	0.6
Female	1,243,610	100.0	0.9	0.7	4.0	5.4	28.0	2.5	32.8	0.8	24.8	0.2
10 - 14												
Total	152,922	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	26.3	2.0	16.3	0.4	54.4	0.1
Male	82,519	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	23.7	2.6	10.2	0.6	62.4	0.1
Female	70,403	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	29.4	1.4	23.5	0.2	45.0	0.2
15 - 19												
Total	342,307	100.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	27.2	3.8	21.9	1.2	43.2	0.2
Male	164,097	100.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.1	27.3	6.5	18.1	2.2	42.3	0.3
Female	178,210	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	27.2	1.3	25.4	0.4	44.1	0.1
20 - 24												
Total	384,245	100.0	0.5	0.7	5.8	5.1	28.2	4.4	23.9	3.1	27.5	0.6
Male	191,525	100.0	0.8	0.9	7.1	4.4	27.3	6.9	22.0	5.6	24.1	1.0
Female	192,720	100.0	0.2	0.6	4.6	5.9	29.2	2.0	25.9	0.5	31.0	0.2
25 - 29												
Total	442,220	100.0	2.0	1.9	8.4	7.3	26.3	4.4	24.6	4.5	20.2	0.5
Male	233,889	100.0	2.7	2.9	10.1	5.0	25.2	6.7	19.9	7.4	19.3	0.7
Female	208,331	100.0	1.2	0.8	6.4	9.8	27.5	1.8	29.9	1.2	21.2	0.2
30 - 34												
Total	306,492	100.0	3.6	2.9	11.1	7.6	24.6	5.6	23.6	4.9	15.6	0.5
Male	169,393	100.0	5.4	4.1	13.5	5.2	22.8	7.9	17.6	7.7	15.0	0.7
Female	137,099	100.0	1.3	1.4	8.1	10.7	26.9	2.7	31.0	1.4	16.4	0.2
35 - 39												
Total	319,717	100.0	3.7	3.7	11.0	6.0	23.1	6.1	25.1	4.7	16.2	0.4
Male	178,189	100.0	5.2	5.3	14.3	5.2	18.7	9.4	18.8	7.8	14.7	0.7
Female	141,528	100.0	1.9	1.7	6.8	7.0	28.6	2.0	33.1	0.7	18.1	0.1
40 - 44												
Total	222,573	100.0	4.4	2.6	8.8	5.5	22.2	7.7	25.5	5.8	17.1	0.5
Male	124,372	100.0	7.1	4.5	13.1	5.5	17.3	10.5	15.9	9.3	16.3	0.4
Female	98,201	100.0	1.0	0.3	3.4	5.4	28.4	4.1	37.6	1.2	18.0	0.5
45 - 49												
Total	186,573	100.0	3.7	3.6	6.4	4.0	21.8	7.3	29.7	6.3	16.8	0.4
Male	112,329	100.0	4.9	5.2	9.2	4.9	17.5	10.4	20.0	10.0	17.2	0.5
Female	74,244	100.0	1.7	1.1	2.2	2.6	28.2	2.5	44.4	0.9	16.1	0.3
50 - 54												
Total	116,520	100.0	3.1	1.9	3.3	3.9	22.0	11.1	33.6	3.9	17.0	0.2
Male	66,390	100.0	4.8	3.0	4.9	5.1	17.8	16.6	21.2	6.4	19.9	0.2
Female	50,130	100.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	2.2	27.6	3.8	50.1	0.6	13.1	0.2
55 - 59												
Total	84,728	100.0	2.3	1.2	3.6	1.8	22.2	13.2	34.5	4.4	16.7	0.2
Male	48,434	100.0	3.4	2.0	5.9	2.7	19.3	19.7	19.7	7.7	19.6	0.0
Female	36,294	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	26.0	4.6	54.1	0.1	12.7	0.5
60 - 64												
Total	63,117	100.0	1.8	0.7	3.2	1.7	22.6	14.8	33.8	3.3	17.5	0.3
Male	37,383	100.0	2.7	1.2	5.4	2.1	20.8	20.9	20.1	5.1	21.0	0.6
Female	25,734	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	25.3	6.0	53.6	0.8	12.5	0.0
65+												
Total	81,061	100.0	1.7	0.7	4.5	1.1	22.0	18.7	32.8	2.2	16.3	0.0
Male	50,345	100.0	2.7	1.1	6.9	1.5	17.7	24.8	21.0	3.4	21.0	0.0
Female	30,716	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	29.0	8.7	52.1	0.2	8.6	0.0

Table 5.3c. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age group, Sex and Major Occupational Groups (Country - Rural): 1999

Age Group and sex	Total Employed Persons		Legislator Senior Officials and managers	Profess-ionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop Sales & Market Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
	No	%										
					COUNTRY - RURAL							
All ages												
Total	22,194,112	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.3	41.5	10.5	0.1	44.0	0.2
Male	12,658,925	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	61.5	1.9	0.2	34.1	0.1
Female	9,535,187	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	15.0	21.8	0.1	57.1	0.2
10 - 14												
Total	3,418,785	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	5.0	0.0	89.8	0.1
Male	2,120,169	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.6	0.7	0.0	94.9	0.1
Female	1,298,616	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.9	12.0	0.1	81.5	0.2
15 - 19												
Total	3,478,734	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	17.8	10.7	0.1	66.6	0.1
Male	1,955,832	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	25.9	1.2	0.1	70.6	0.1
Female	1,522,902	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.4	23.0	0.1	61.5	0.1
20 - 24												
Total	2,698,272	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.6	37.1	12.8	0.1	44.8	0.2
Male	1,422,039	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.7	59.7	2.0	0.2	34.7	0.1
Female	1,276,233	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.8	11.8	24.8	0.1	56.0	0.2
25 - 29												
Total	2,706,135	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.1	50.8	11.9	0.2	31.9	0.1
Male	1,467,494	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	2.7	81.3	2.5	0.3	11.9	0.1
Female	1,238,641	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.8	14.7	23.0	0.2	55.7	0.3
30 - 34												
Total	1,939,469	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.6	54.2	12.5	0.2	28.4	0.2
Male	1,016,119	100.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.9	87.9	2.3	0.3	6.0	0.1
Female	923,350	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.5	17.2	23.7	0.1	53.0	0.2
35 - 39												
Total	1,975,984	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.4	56.6	12.5	0.2	26.7	0.2
Male	1,033,793	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.5	90.1	2.3	0.2	4.7	0.1
Female	942,191	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	19.8	23.5	0.1	50.8	0.3
40 - 44												
Total	1,592,693	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.3	58.2	11.4	0.2	26.4	0.2
Male	845,532	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	90.8	2.3	0.3	4.5	0.1
Female	747,161	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	21.2	21.6	0.1	51.3	0.2
45 - 49												
Total	1,305,828	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	62.8	10.7	0.2	23.0	0.2
Male	762,203	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	90.8	2.3	0.4	4.5	0.1
Female	543,625	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	23.5	22.5	0.0	48.9	0.4
50 - 54												
Total	946,265	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	64.5	11.3	0.2	21.0	0.1
Male	548,755	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	90.2	3.0	0.3	4.5	0.0
Female	397,510	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	28.9	22.8	0.1	43.7	0.1
55 - 59												
Total	735,531	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	70.7	9.3	0.2	17.8	0.0
Male	484,826	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	93.3	1.8	0.1	3.8	0.1
Female	250,705	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.9	26.9	23.8	0.3	44.9	0.0
60 - 64												
Total	606,565	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	72.8	9.5	0.1	15.7	0.2
Male	397,415	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	94.0	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.2
Female	209,150	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	32.4	23.4	0.0	40.9	0.2
65+												
Total	789,851	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	78.5	8.7	0.0	10.6	0.5
Male	604,748	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	91.4	2.6	0.0	4.5	0.5
Female	185,103	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.4	36.3	28.6	0.0	30.8	0.4

Table 5.4a. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Educational Attainment (Country - Total) : 1999

Major Occupational Groups and Sex	Total	%	Illiterate	Non formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Above Grade 12	Not Stated
Total Employed Persons										
Total	24,896,578	100.0	73.5	4.5	15.1	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.1
Male	14,117,784	100.0	63.5	7.0	20.6	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.1
Female	10,778,792	100.0	86.5	1.2	7.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.0
Legistlators, Senior Officials and Managers										
Total	68,736	100.0	3.8	3.1	7.8	4.3	7.2	28.6	45.2	0.0
Male	56,353	100.0	3.0	3.0	6.6	4.6	7.2	28.4	47.1	0.0
Female	12,382	100.0	7.4	3.4	13.4	2.9	7.1	29.4	36.4	0.0
Professionals										
Total	49,891	100.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	13.5	82.0	0.0
Male	41,393	100.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.7	12.4	82.7	0.0
Female	8,498	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	18.5	78.8	0.0
Technicians and Associates Proffesionals										
Total	242,993	100.0	4.4	7.5	5.1	4.1	6.3	21.6	51.1	0.0
Male	181,644	100.0	3.8	9.8	5.8	4.8	6.8	20.4	48.5	0.0
Female	61,348	100.0	6.1	0.5	2.9	1.9	4.9	25.2	58.7	0.0
Clerks										
Total	142,627	100.0	1.9	1.4	5.8	7.9	13.0	48.1	21.9	0.0
Male	72,996	100.0	3.0	2.7	7.9	9.8	15.0	42.7	18.8	0.0
Female	69,630	100.0	0.7	0.1	3.5	5.8	10.9	53.8	25.1	0.0
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers										
Total	1,404,373	100.0	52.8	3.4	23.4	8.2	5.2	6.0	1.0	0.1
Male	527,354	100.0	25.7	5.9	34.5	13.2	9.0	10.3	1.5	0.0
Female	877,019	100.0	69.0	1.9	16.8	5.3	2.9	3.4	0.6	0.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers										
Total	9,383,873	100.0	71.9	7.7	16.2	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Male	7,921,383	100.0	68.0	9.0	18.3	3.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Female	1,462,490	100.0	93.2	0.8	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Craft and Related Trade Workers										
Total	3,003,123	100.0	78.1	2.5	11.3	3.6	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.0
Male	512,136	100.0	37.0	8.3	27.1	10.0	7.3	7.9	2.4	0.1
Female	2,490,988	100.0	86.6	1.3	8.0	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers										
Total	135,508	100.0	16.9	6.0	25.9	16.2	13.0	18.5	3.1	0.4
Male	115,645	100.0	10.7	6.3	27.5	17.3	14.1	20.3	3.3	0.5
Female	19,863	100.0	53.1	3.9	16.3	9.9	6.5	8.1	2.2	0.0
Elementary Occupations										
Total	10,420,301	100.0	80.5	2.3	14.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Male	4,666,492	100.0	69.1	3.7	23.0	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Female	5,753,809	100.0	89.7	1.1	7.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Not Stated										
Total	45,153	100.0	63.3	3.4	13.9	7.2	3.6	6.3	1.9	0.4
Male	22,388	100.0	43.4	6.8	18.3	11.0	4.4	11.6	3.9	0.6
Female	22,765	100.0	82.8	0.0	9.6	3.4	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.2

Table 5.4b. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Educational Attainment (Country - Urban) : 1999

Major Occupational Groups and Sex	Total	%	Illiterate	Non formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Above Grade 12	Not Stated
Total Employed Persons										
Total	2,702,470	100.0	32.3	4.2	23.7	11.1	8.1	11.9	8.6	0.1
Male	1,458,860	100.0	19.6	5.2	26.4	12.8	10.1	14.5	11.2	0.1
Female	1,243,609	100.0	47.3	3.1	20.5	9.3	5.7	8.8	5.4	0.0
Legistlators, Senior Officials and Managers										
Total	58,681	100.0	2.3	1.6	5.7	4.0	7.4	28.8	50.1	0.0
Male	47,805	100.0	1.0	1.4	5.0	4.5	7.3	28.6	52.3	0.0
Female	10,876	100.0	8.4	2.2	8.6	2.3	8.1	29.7	40.7	0.0
Professionals										
Total	48,974	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.3	12.8	83.2	0.0
Male	40,476	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.5	11.7	84.1	0.0
Female	8,498	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	18.5	78.8	0.0
Technicians and Associates Proffesionals										
Total	176,998	100.0	2.8	2.9	5.2	4.8	6.4	22.4	55.5	0.0
Male	127,317	100.0	3.3	3.8	5.8	5.8	6.9	21.3	53.1	0.0
Female	49,681	100.0	1.5	0.6	3.5	2.3	5.1	25.3	61.6	0.0
Clerks										
Total	126,086	100.0	1.3	0.9	5.3	7.3	13.0	49.4	22.8	0.0
Male	58,919	100.0	1.9	1.8	7.6	9.2	15.1	45.2	19.2	0.0
Female	67,167	100.0	0.7	0.1	3.3	5.6	11.2	53.1	26.0	0.0
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers										
Total	674,339	100.0	30.9	4.3	28.1	13.2	9.6	12.0	1.8	0.1
Male	326,669	100.0	15.6	5.5	32.3	15.7	12.8	15.9	2.0	0.1
Female	347,670	100.0	45.2	3.1	24.2	10.9	6.6	8.4	1.6	0.0
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers										
Total	168,489	100.0	48.1	8.0	24.3	9.3	6.9	2.4	1.0	0.1
Male	137,442	100.0	44.5	9.0	26.1	9.3	7.4	2.8	0.8	0.1
Female	31,046	100.0	63.8	3.7	16.1	9.0	4.6	0.9	2.0	0.0
Craft and Related Trade Workers										
Total	681,644	100.0	43.1	4.2	24.1	11.5	7.6	7.6	1.9	0.1
Male	274,044	100.0	19.4	5.5	29.9	14.9	11.9	13.8	4.4	0.1
Female	407,600	100.0	59.0	3.4	20.2	9.2	4.6	3.3	0.3	0.0
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers										
Total	103,326	100.0	9.0	4.9	24.6	18.0	14.6	24.3	4.1	0.5
Male	93,575	100.0	7.2	4.7	25.3	18.4	14.8	25.1	4.1	0.6
Female	9,751	100.0	26.0	7.2	17.8	14.7	13.3	16.4	4.6	0.0
Elementary Occupations										
Total	653,505	100.0	41.7	4.6	30.2	11.8	6.4	5.0	0.3	0.0
Male	344,531	100.0	31.3	5.5	35.3	13.6	7.7	6.1	0.4	0.0
Female	308,974	100.0	53.3	3.6	24.5	9.7	4.9	3.6	0.2	0.0
Not Stated										
Total	10,428	100.0	11.7	0.6	27.8	18.6	11.7	19.5	8.3	1.7
Male	8,082	100.0	5.6	0.8	29.4	18.8	9.3	23.8	10.7	1.6
Female	2,346	100.0	32.7	0.0	22.4	18.1	20.1	4.6	0.0	2.0

Table 5.4c. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Educational Attainment (Country-Rural) : 1999

Major Occupational Groups and Sex	Total	%	Illiterate	Non formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Above Grade 12	Not Stated
Total Employed Persons										
Total	22,194,107	100.0	78.5	4.5	14.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Male	12,658,925	100.0	68.6	7.2	19.9	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
Female	9,535,183	100.0	91.6	0.9	6.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Legistlators, Senior Officials and Managers										
Total	10,055	100.0	12.3	12.0	20.5	5.8	5.8	27.4	16.1	0.0
Male	8,548	100.0	14.5	12.0	15.6	5.6	6.8	27.4	18.0	0.0
Female	1,507	100.0	0.0	11.7	48.3	7.2	0.0	27.3	5.5	0.0
Professionals										
Total	917	100.0	0.0	19.5	1.9	2.9	10.1	47.1	18.4	0.0
Male	917	100.0	0.0	19.5	1.9	2.9	10.1	47.1	18.4	0.0
Female										
Technicians and Associates Proffesionals										
Total	65,995	100.0	8.6	19.8	4.8	2.1	6.1	19.4	39.1	0.0
Male	54,328	100.0	5.0	24.1	5.8	2.5	6.5	18.4	37.6	0.0
Female	11,667	100.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	24.4	46.2	0.0
Clerks										
Total	16,541	100.0	6.6	5.3	9.4	12.4	13.5	38.4	14.5	0.0
Male	14,078	100.0	7.6	6.2	9.4	12.5	15.0	32.2	17.1	0.0
Female	2,463	100.0	0.7	0.0	9.0	11.9	4.8	73.6	0.0	0.0
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers										
Total	730,034	100.0	73.0	2.5	19.1	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Male	200,685	100.0	42.0	6.4	37.9	9.0	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.0
Female	529,349	100.0	84.7	1.1	12.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers										
Total	9,215,384	100.0	72.4	7.7	16.1	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1
Male	7,783,940	100.0	68.4	9.0	18.2	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Female	1,431,444	100.0	93.8	0.8	4.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Craft and Related Trade Workers										
Total	2,321,479	100.0	88.5	2.0	7.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	238,092	100.0	57.2	11.5	23.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.1
Female	2,083,387	100.0	92.0	0.9	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers										
Total	32,182	100.0	42.5	9.4	30.0	10.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	22,070	100.0	25.7	13.4	36.9	12.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	10,113	100.0	79.2	0.7	14.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary Occupations										
Total	9,766,796	100.0	83.1	2.1	13.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	4,321,961	100.0	72.1	3.5	22.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female	5,444,835	100.0	91.8	1.0	6.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated										
Total	34,724	100.0	78.8	4.2	9.7	3.7	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0
Male	14,306	100.0	64.8	10.2	12.0	6.5	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0
Female	20,418	100.0	88.6	0.0	8.1	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0

percent); and elementary occupations (95 percent). Those who have completed grades 1-6 stand second in proportion in these occupations and account for 23.4, 16.2, 11.3 and 14.3 percent, respectively.

5.4 Industry of the Currently employed Population

5.4.1 Industrial Distribution

Table 5.5 and Tables 5.5.1 through 5.5.11 show the distribution of the currently employed population aged ten years and over by sex, major industrial division for total country, regions, urban and rural areas. Moreover, Figures 5.2a - 5.2c present the industrial distribution of the population aged ten years and over for the total country, urban and rural areas. For the sake of presentation, in the discussion of this chapter we refer agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing as agricultural sector; electricity, gas and water supply as energy; whole sale and retail trade, repair of vehicles and other household goods as whole sale and retail trade; transport, storage and communication as transport and communication; real estate, renting and business activities as real estate and business activities; public administration and defense, compulsory social security as public administration; education, health and social work as education and health.

At national level, the vast majority of people were absorbed by the main stay of the country's economy, i.e., the agricultural sector. The table shows about 80 percent of the nation's employed persons are engaged in agricultural sector. This is true for almost all the regions except Addis Ababa region which has got highest proportion of its employed persons engaged in the whole sale and retail trade industry (about 25.5 percent).

Regarding the proportion of the currently employed population in agricultural sector, the regions that have percentages that are above the national are Amhara (85.0 percent), Oromiya (82.9 percent), Benishangul-Gumuz (84.6 percent) and SNNP regions (81.6 percent). All the other regions have below the national percentage. As expected urban dominated regions, that is, Dire Dawa Administration (43 percent), Harari region (38.9 percent) and Addis Ababa (only 2.4 percent) have the least proportion of people in the agricultural sector (See Tables 5.5.1 through

Table 5.5 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas (Country - Total): 1999

Not Stated

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	COUNTRY - TOTAL								
Total Employed Population No.	24,896,576	14,117,784	10,778,792	2,702,469	1,458,860	1,243,609	22,194,107	12,658,924	9,535,183
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	79.8	85.9	71.8	11.8	15.4	7.5	88.1	94.1	80.1
Mining And Quarrying		0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing		2.6	6.9	14.0	14.2	13.8	3.3	1.3	6.0
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.9	1.4	0.3	4.0	6.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	5.9	3.9	8.4	24.7	23.8	25.8	3.6	1.6	6.2
Hotels And Restaurants		0.5	7.4	13.6	3.7	25.2	2.3	0.2	5.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.5	0.8	0.1	4.1	6.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1.0	1.2	0.7	6.2	8.0	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Education Health And Social Work	1.4	1.4	1.3	6.3	7.5	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.2	1.4	1.0	5.6	7.7	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.8
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.8	0.2	1.6	6.2	1.7	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Table 5.5.1 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas (Tigray Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	TIGRAY REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	1,450,812	761,838	688,974	151,076	67,136	83,940	1,299,736	694,702	605,034
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	73.9	81.4	65.6	10.0	14.5	6.4	81.3	87.8	73.8
Mining And Quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	5.1	2.6	7.9	14.7	17.4	12.5	4.0	1.1	7.2
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Construction	2.0	3.1	0.8	4.7	9.7	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	4.0	2.7	5.3	21.7	19.2	23.7	1.9	1.1	2.8
Hotels And Restaurants	2.6	0.3	5.3	19.0	3.2	31.6	0.7	0.0	1.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.3	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	2.6	2.5	2.7	8.4	11.2	6.2	1.9	1.7	2.3
Education Health And Social Work	6.4	5.1	7.9	7.4	9.2	6.0	6.3	4.7	8.2
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	2.0	1.0	3.0	5.6	5.5	5.7	1.5	0.6	2.6
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.4	0.1	0.8	3.1	0.4	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 5.5.2 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas (Affar Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	AFFAR REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	124,581	78,958	45,623	27,330	15,379	11,951	97,251	63,579	33,672
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	68.5	78.5	51.2	18.6	24.0	11.7	82.5	91.7	65.3
Mining And Quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	8.4	3.4	17.2	5.1	6.7	3.1	9.4	2.6	22.3
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.2	3.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Construction	1.8	2.5	0.5	7.3	11.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	8.5	5.2	14.3	25.8	22.7	29.7	3.7	1.0	8.8
Hotels And Restaurants	3.2	0.7	7.5	13.8	3.5	27.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	1.4	2.2	0.1	2.8	4.6	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	2.4	3.0	1.2	7.5	10.7	3.4	0.9	1.1	0.5
Education Health And Social Work	1.2	1.3	1.0	3.7	4.7	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.2	1.4	1.0	4.5	5.5	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Private Households With Employed Persons	1.4	0.1	3.6	6.3	0.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.7

Table 5.5.3 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Amhara Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	AMHARA REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	6,645,590	3,875,352	2,770,238	433,448	205,023	228,425	6,212,142	3,670,329	2,541,813
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	85.0	90.7	77.1	11.4	18.5	5.0	90.2	94.8	83.6
Mining And Quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	4.7	2.2	8.1	16.7	16.5	16.8	3.9	1.4	7.4
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.9	1.3	0.3	2.8	4.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	3.3	2.1	5.1	22.8	21.3	24.2	2.0	1.0	3.4
Hotels And Restaurants	2.4	0.1	5.5	18.2	2.3	32.6	1.3	0.0	3.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	0.6	0.8	0.4	6.0	9.1	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Education Health And Social Work	0.9	1.0	0.6	6.5	9.2	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.2	1.1	1.4	5.9	9.5	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.3
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.5	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.6	9.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table 5.5.4 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Oromiya Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	OROMIYA REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	9,844,585	5,577,423	4,267,162	880,724	477,071	403,653	8,963,861	5,100,352	3,863,509
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	82.9	89.0	74.9	17.8	22.8	11.9	89.3	95.2	81.5
Mining And Quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	3.5	1.9	5.5	12.4	12.2	12.5	2.6	0.9	4.8
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.6	0.9	0.2	2.5	4.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	5.6	3.4	8.4	25.7	24.2	27.5	3.6	1.5	6.4
Hotels And Restaurants	3.8	0.4	8.2	16.9	4.0	32.1	2.5	0.1	5.7
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.4	0.6	0.1	3.4	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	0.6	0.8	0.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Education Health And Social Work	0.8	1.0	0.6	4.9	6.3	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.0	1.3	0.6	6.0	8.8	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	0.6	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table 5.5.5 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Somali Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	SOMALI REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	277,518	163,505	114,013	49,459	28,036	21,423	228,059	135,469	92,590
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	71.8	82.9	56.0	14.8	20.3	7.7	84.2	95.8	67.1
Mining And Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	8.6	1.2	19.1	6.7	4.7	9.4	8.9	0.4	21.4
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.5	1.3	1.7	4.1	7.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	9.0	4.8	15.1	33.8	22.1	49.1	3.6	1.2	7.2
Hotels And Restaurants	1.5	0.5	2.9	5.8	2.2	10.6	0.5	0.2	1.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.9	1.5	0.1	4.7	7.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.6	0.8	0.2	2.6	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1.5	2.0	0.9	7.4	9.5	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.0
Education Health And Social Work	1.5	1.8	1.1	6.6	7.5	5.5	0.4	0.6	0.1
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.8	2.6	0.6	7.0	11.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.3
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.9	0.1	2.0	4.2	0.3	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

Table 5.5.6 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Benshangul-Gumuz Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	265,346	139,299	126,047	18,453	10,077	8,376	246,893	129,222	117,671
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	84.6	87.3	81.5	21.6	24.1	18.6	89.3	92.2	86.0
Mining And Quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	4.3	2.1	6.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	3.9	1.6	6.5
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Construction	1.6	2.7	0.5	4.7	8.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	2.3	2.2	2.4	17.7	17.6	17.8	1.1	1.0	1.3
Hotels And Restaurants	3.0	0.4	5.8	15.5	3.4	30.1	2.0	0.1	4.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1.2	1.5	0.8	12.3	14.3	9.8	0.3	0.5	0.2
Education Health And Social Work	1.1	1.6	0.5	9.3	12.5	5.3	0.5	0.8	0.1
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.0	1.2	0.8	4.7	6.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.5	0.1	0.9	2.3	0.3	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.6
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 5.5.7 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (S.N.N.P Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	S.N.N.P. REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	5,502,163	3,056,566	2,445,597	493,156	274,385	218,771	5,009,007	2,782,181	2,226,826
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	81.6	88.8	72.7	21.1	26.5	14.0	85.5	92.8	76.3
Mining And Quarrying									
Manufacturing	3.7	2.2	5.6	10.9	10.2	11.9	3.2	1.7	5.2
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.7	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	6.9	3.9	10.6	20.8	19.3	22.7	6.0	2.9	9.9
Hotels And Restaurants	4.5	0.9	9.0	17.2	5.3	32.8	3.7	0.6	7.5
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.2	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	0.6	0.9	0.3	7.4	10.1	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.0
Education Health And Social Work	0.8	1.1	0.5	7.8	10.2	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	0.7	1.0	0.4	5.0	7.3	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	1.1	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2

Table 5.5 .8 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Gambella Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	GAMBELLA REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	70,539	43,042	27,497	13,932	8,357	5,575	56,607	34,685	21,922
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	69.0	76.1	57.9	12.2	13.3	10.5	83.0	91.2	70.0
Mining And Quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	2.5	0.9	4.9	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.5	0.7	5.4
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.7	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.9	2.5	0.9	7.1	10.0	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	3.1	3.7	2.1	9.2	12.2	4.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
Hotels And Restaurants	10.6	1.5	24.7	18.1	3.6	39.9	8.7	1.0	20.8
Transport, Storage & Communication	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	5.9	7.2	3.8	24.1	29.3	16.3	1.4	1.8	0.6
Education Health And Social Work	3.1	4.0	1.8	10.6	12.9	7.0	1.3	1.9	0.4
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	1.8	1.9	1.7	7.4	7.9	6.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Private Households With Employed Persons	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.4	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.5.9 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Harari Region): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions	Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	HARARI REGION								
Total Employed Population No.	55,839	34,136	21,703	29,309	17,142	12,167	26,530	16,994	9,536
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing	38.9	49.0	22.8	3.7	4.2	3.0	77.7	94.3	48.2
Mining And Quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	6.8	5.3	9.1	12.0	10.1	14.7	1.1	0.6	2.1
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	2.6	3.6	1.1	4.6	6.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods	24.0	13.7	40.2	29.9	25.3	36.3	17.5	2.0	45.2
Hotels And Restaurants	3.5	3.0	4.4	6.5	5.9	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	2.4	3.3	0.9	4.3	6.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security	8.0	9.3	5.9	14.6	17.5	10.4	0.7	1.0	0.1
Education Health And Social Work	5.2	5.1	5.4	9.5	9.4	9.6	0.6	0.8	0.2
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities	4.4	4.5	4.3	7.1	8.4	5.2	1.5	0.5	3.3
Private Households With Employed Persons	2.0	0.2	4.8	3.7	0.3	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.5.10 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Addis Ababa): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions		Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		ADDIS ABABA								
Total Employed Population	No.	740,309	430,884	309,425	728,974	423,037	305,937			
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing		2.4	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1			
Mining And Quarrying		0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1			
Manufacturing		16.7	17.8	15.3	16.9	18.0	15.4			
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply		1.3	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	0.5			
Construction		6.5	9.3	2.6	6.5	9.4	2.6			
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods		25.5	27.1	23.2	25.8	27.6	23.4			
Hotels And Restaurants		5.3	3.3	8.0	5.3	3.4	7.9			
Transport, Storage & Communication		6.9	10.3	2.3	7.0	10.5	2.3			
Financial Inter-Mediation		1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7			
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities		1.6	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.9			
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security		6.1	6.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.9			
Education Health And Social Work		7.0	6.5	7.8	7.1	6.6	7.8			
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities		5.0	5.8	4.0	5.1	5.8	4.0			
Private Households With Employed Persons		13.0	4.2	25.4	13.2	4.3	25.6			
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies		0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4			
Not Stated		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3			

Table 5.5.11 Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Industrial Divisions, Sex,Urban and Rural Areas (Dire Dawa Administration): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions		Urban+ Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION								
Total Employed Population	No.	96,134	51,918	44,216	53,447	28,352	25,095	42,687	23,566	19,121
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry And Fishing		43.0	46.1	39.2	6.1	7.0	5.0	89.1	93.2	84.1
Mining And Quarrying		0.7	1.3	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing		8.2	8.8	7.6	14.0	14.6	13.3	1.0	1.7	0.1
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply		0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
Construction		2.2	3.6	0.6	3.9	6.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal And Household Goods		22.3	14.1	31.9	34.3	24.3	45.5	7.4	2.0	14.1
Hotels And Restaurants		4.0	2.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	11.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Transport, Storage & Communication		4.8	8.7	0.3	8.6	15.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Financial Inter-Mediation		0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting And Business Activities		0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Public Administration And Defense, Compulsory Social Security		3.2	3.7	2.5	5.5	6.4	4.5	0.3	0.5	0.0
Education Health And Social Work		2.0	3.0	0.8	3.1	4.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities		3.8	5.7	1.5	6.4	9.8	2.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
Private Households With Employed Persons		4.4	1.0	8.4	7.7	1.7	14.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Extra-Territorial Organization And Bodies		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated		0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

5.5.11). As one can expect, the major contributor for the National figure to be so high in this particular sector is the rural areas of the country (88.1 percent in rural areas compared with that of 11.8 percent in the urban areas).

The tables further show that, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing; and hotel and restaurant sectors have also some contribution to the country's economy. The proportion that engaged in these sectors are 5.9 percent, 4.4 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. The remaining sectors constitute negligible proportion at country level. The considerably small contribution of other sectors is a reflection of the country's low level of development and suggests that lot to be done yet in economic, social, transport, finance, real state, and construction sectors.

Looking at the table gender wise, one can observe that there is slightly larger proportion of employed males engaged in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the proportion of females in the main non-agricultural sectors, i.e., manufacturing, wholesales and retail trade is higher than that of males. The gap is wider in the hotel and restaurant sector and this is particularly true in urban areas (26 percent females against 4 percent males).

As it would be expected the industrial division in urban areas differs considerably from that of the rural areas. Agriculture, the country's main economy, is more of rural activity, and nearly ninety percent of the rural employed population is engaged in this sector. In urban areas, we observe a more diversified economy than rural areas. The highest proportion (24.7 percent) of the employed population is working in wholesale and retail trade sector. These are followed by those engaged in hotels and restaurants (13.6 percent), manufacturing (14 percent) and the agricultural (11.8 percent) sectors each absorbing up to about 14 percent of the employed population.

Education and health sector; public administration sector; personal and household activities; other social cultural, personal and household activities; transport and communication sector; and construction sector emerge to have some importance in the urban areas. Real estate, financial inter-mediation energy sector; and mining and quarrying sector have negligible contribution even in the urban setting. The sex disparity observed at country level and in rural

Figure 5.2a Distribution of the currently Employed Population by Type of Industry, Country - Total: 1999

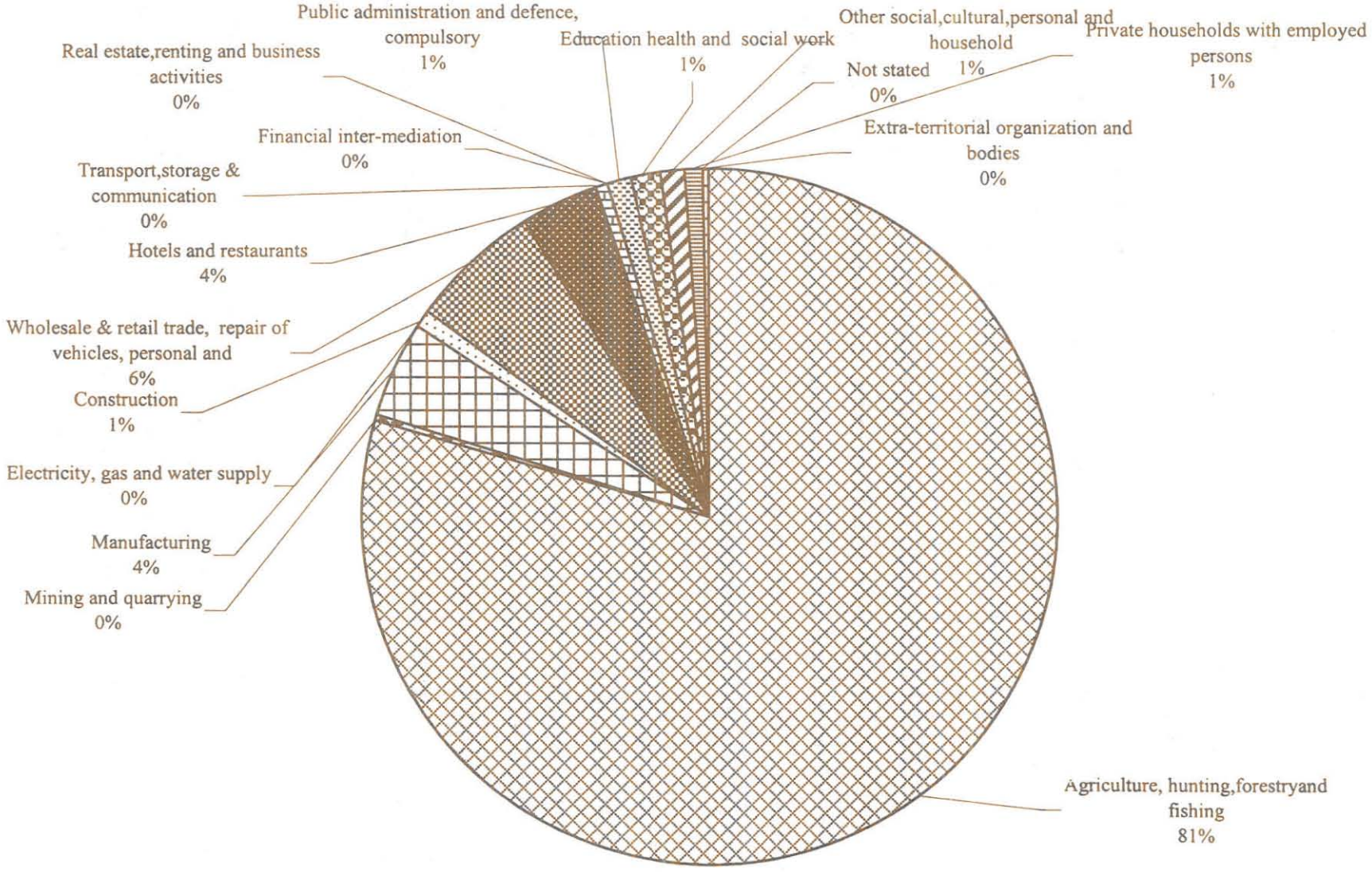


Figure 5.2b Distribution of the Currently Employed Population By Type of Industry, Country - Urban: 1999

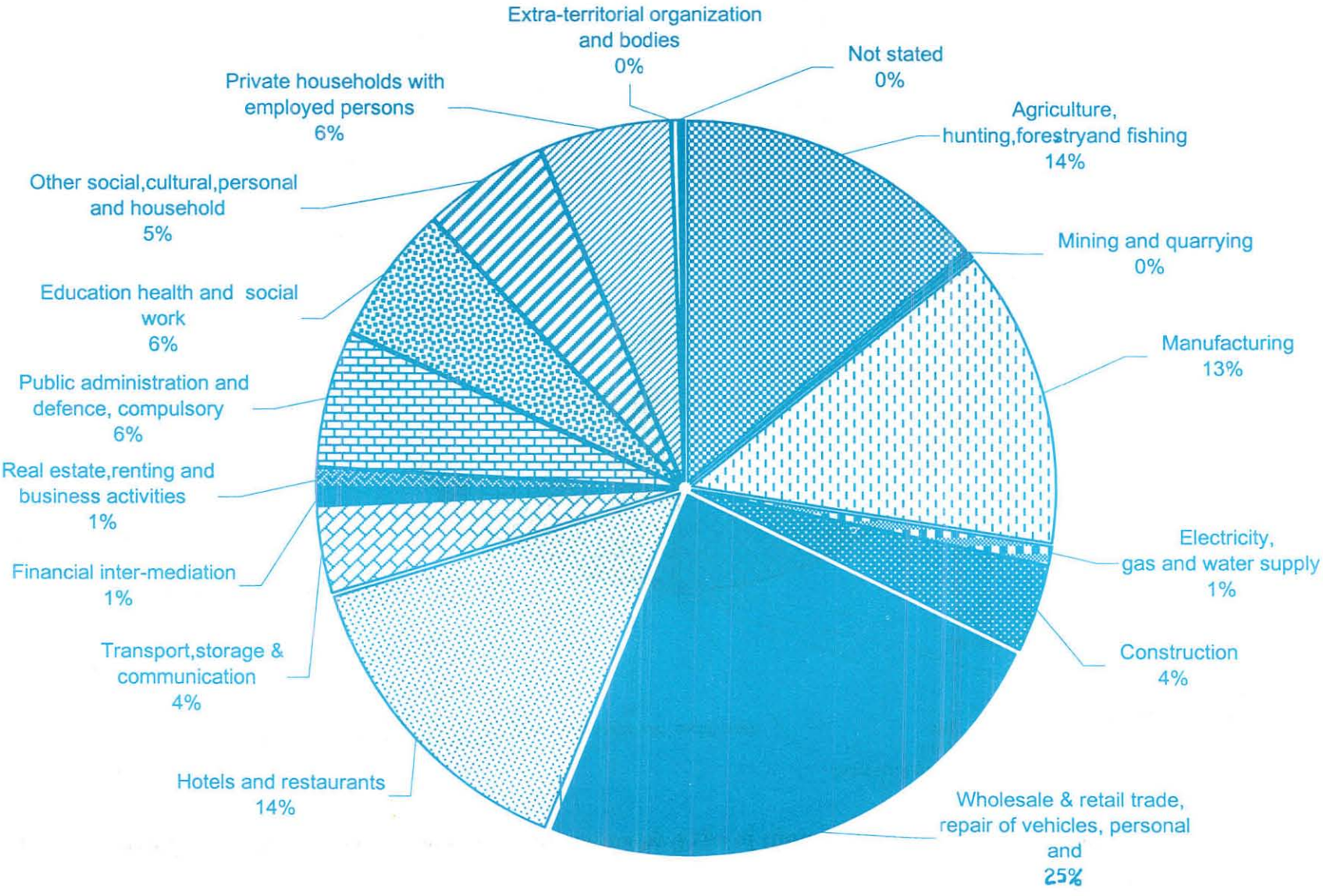
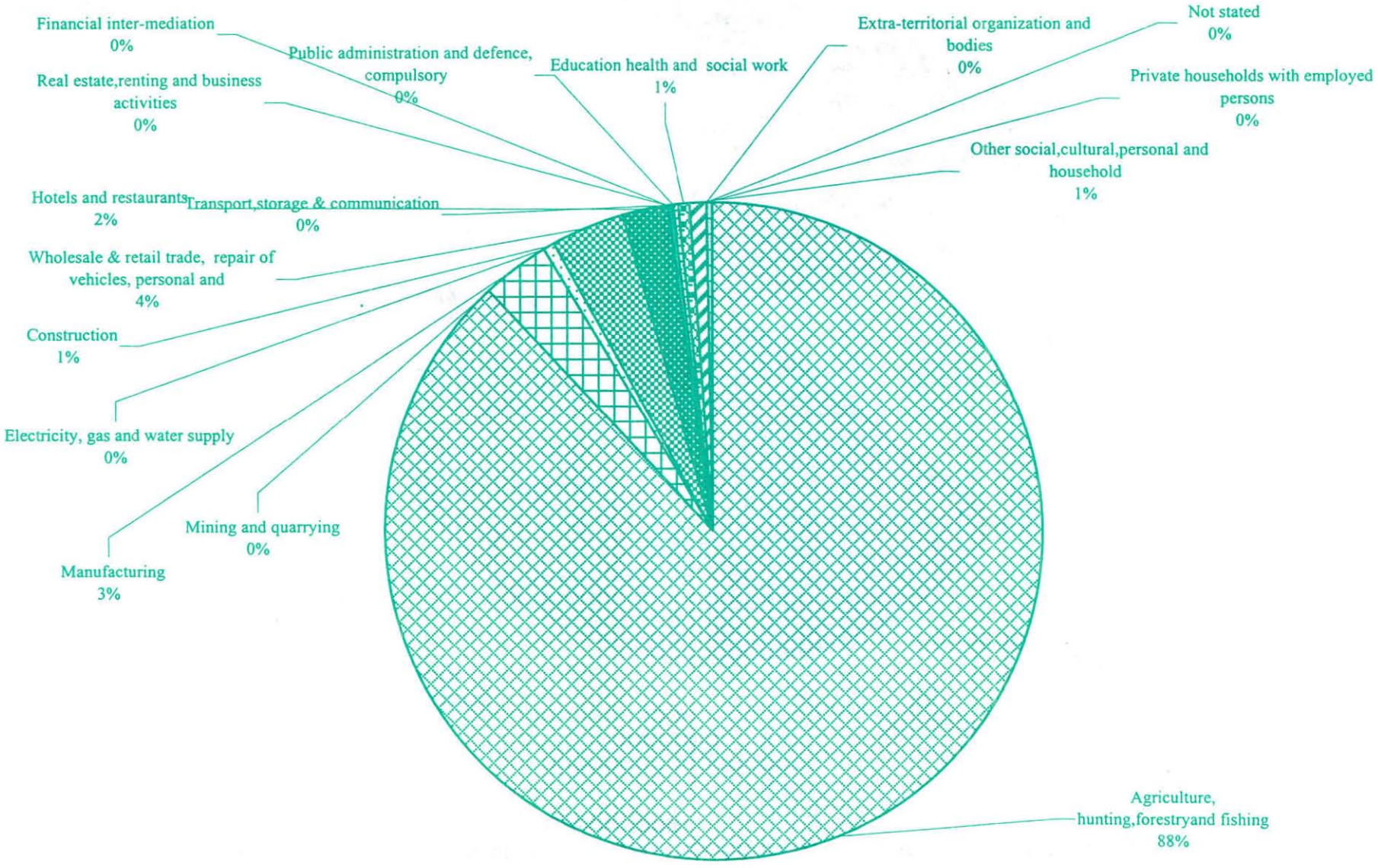


Figure 5.2c Distribution of the currently Employed Population by Type of Industry, Country - Rural: 1999



areas for manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade sectors disappear in the urban areas. However, in the other important sectors except hotels and restaurants sector and private households with employed persons, males happen to be dominant in number over the females. This is universally true for each region. Although the order of their importance varies from region to region, the pattern of the industrial division found at national urban level is universally true for all the urban areas of regions.

The percentage distribution of the currently employed persons by five year age group and major industrial classifications are presented in Tables 5.6a - 5.6c for the total country, urban and rural areas. For all industrial divisions, except the agricultural; wholesale and trade; hotels and restaurants; and private households with employed persons, the highest proportion is observed for the age group 25-29. The younger age groups i.e. 10-14 and 15-19 in general dominate these sectors. For instance, it is observed that out of the total persons involved in agricultural sector 55 percent of them are in the age group 10-29, in which the 10-14 age group constitute the dominant part. A further observation from the table could also show a significant number of persons who are employed in private households came from the age group 15-19 making up 34 percent of the persons employed in private households.

It can also be seen that the proportion of very young persons (aged 10-14 and 15-19) was low for industries that are dominated with white-collar employees (i.e. financial inter-mediation, public administration, education and health sectors, electricity and water supply, and construction). These industrial divisions are dominated by persons aged 20-24 through 40-44.

5.4.2 Industry and Level of Education

Tables 5.7a - 5.7c present the percentage distribution of the currently employed population by major industrial division and level of education for the total, urban and rural areas of the country, respectively. At country level the majority (about 73 percent) of the currently employed population were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were about 32 and 79 percent; respectively.

Table 5.6a. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Major Industrial Divisions (Country - Total): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions/sex	All Ages No	%	Age Groups 10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
						COUNTRY - TOTAL								
Total Employed Population														
Total	24,896,567	100.0	14.3	15.3	12.4	12.6	9.0	9.2	7.3	6.0	4.3	3.3	2.7	3.5
Male	14,117,782	100.0	15.6	15.0	11.4	12.1	8.4	8.6	6.9	6.2	4.4	3.8	3.1	4.6
Female	10,778,785	100.0	12.7	15.8	13.6	13.4	9.8	10.1	7.8	5.7	4.2	2.7	2.2	2.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing														
Total	19,869,084	100.0	16.4	15.4	11.7	11.9	8.6	8.8	7.2	5.9	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.7
Male	12,133,141	100.0	17.4	15.6	11.0	11.2	7.8	8.1	6.7	6.0	4.3	3.9	3.2	4.8
Female	7,735,943	100.0	14.9	15.2	12.8	12.9	9.7	9.8	7.9	5.8	4.3	2.7	2.2	1.8
Mining and Quarrying														
Total	15,664	100.0	6.8	11.1	13.8	18.1	12.2	14.6	5.6	5.6	2.3	3.8	0.0	6.1
Male	12,814	100.0	1.7	9.7	12.4	19.8	13.1	16.0	6.8	6.8	2.8	3.4	0.0	7.4
Female	2,850	100.0	29.9	17.0	20.3	10.4	8.1	8.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing														
Total	1,107,229	100.0	6.9	14.5	13.7	14.3	9.4	10.6	7.4	7.0	5.3	3.7	2.8	4.5
Male	368,018	100.0	4.4	9.9	12.7	15.6	10.3	11.4	8.5	8.3	6.7	4.1	2.9	5.1
Female	739,211	100.0	8.2	16.8	14.1	13.6	8.9	10.1	6.8	6.4	4.7	3.5	2.7	4.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply														
Total	28,022	100.0	1.8	4.9	10.5	18.3	17.0	18.0	9.9	8.3	5.1	2.7	1.7	1.7
Male	21,129	100.0	0.7	4.5	10.1	15.1	16.7	17.3	11.1	10.5	6.7	3.4	2.0	1.9
Female	6,893	100.0	4.9	6.2	11.8	28.1	18.2	20.4	6.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0
Construction														
Total	228,524	100.0	2.9	10.8	15.8	17.7	11.3	11.2	7.4	7.8	6.0	3.0	2.8	3.4
Male	193,913	100.0	2.3	10.5	14.3	18.2	10.7	11.2	7.6	8.4	6.4	3.4	3.3	3.9
Female	34,611	100.0	5.8	12.2	24.3	15.3	15.1	11.5	6.2	4.4	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods														
Total	1,463,108	100.0	7.5	17.7	16.2	15.2	10.2	10.0	7.2	5.5	3.7	2.5	1.9	2.3
Male	552,404	100.0	6.9	16.1	17.0	17.5	10.2	9.7	6.0	5.9	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.2
Female	910,704	100.0	8.0	18.6	15.8	13.8	10.2	10.1	7.9	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.8	2.3
Hotels and Restaurants														
Total	878,747	100.0	5.8	16.3	16.1	15.3	10.4	11.0	8.3	5.6	3.8	3.2	2.2	1.8
Male	76,897	100.0	10.8	16.3	20.4	15.6	10.5	5.7	5.8	6.3	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Female	801,850	100.0	5.4	16.3	15.7	15.2	10.4	11.5	8.6	5.6	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.8
Transport, Storage & Communications														
Total	122,972	100.0	2.9	12.6	17.1	17.8	13.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	3.4	2.5	0.7	1.5
Male	111,105	100.0	3.1	13.8	17.5	18.0	12.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	3.5	2.7	0.8	1.5
Female	11,867	100.0	0.6	1.9	13.6	15.6	22.9	14.2	16.1	11.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	1.3

Table 5.6a. (cont'd)

Major Industrial Divisions/sex	All Ages No	%	Age Groups 10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
COUNTRY - TOTAL														
FINANCIAL INTER-MEDIATION														
Total	19,658	100.0	0.0	2.2	12.2	20.5	21.0	14.5	14.4	9.3	4.0	1.7	0.2	0.0
Male	12,276	100.0	0.0	1.6	8.7	16.8	23.1	16.0	15.3	11.2	4.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
Female	7,382	100.0	0.0	3.3	18.1	26.7	17.5	12.0	13.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES														
Total	33,824	100.0	1.3	10.4	15.6	17.7	13.6	20.0	5.1	6.0	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.5
Male	26,066	100.0	1.4	10.3	13.6	15.7	12.8	19.8	6.0	7.4	3.7	2.4	3.7	3.2
Female	7,758	100.0	1.2	10.5	22.1	24.2	16.3	20.7	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENSE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY														
Total	238,149	100.0	0.3	2.9	11.8	22.5	18.3	15.4	12.0	8.8	4.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
Male	164,562	100.0	0.2	2.1	8.8	21.6	18.0	15.7	13.6	10.1	5.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Female	73,587	100.0	0.7	4.6	18.5	24.6	19.0	14.8	8.4	5.8	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
EDUCATION HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK														
Total	340,294	100.0	2.0	5.3	12.3	17.8	17.2	16.8	10.3	7.9	3.7	2.8	2.4	1.6
Male	204,674	100.0	1.7	3.7	9.5	16.5	17.6	16.4	11.5	9.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5
Female	135,620	100.0	2.4	7.7	16.6	19.7	16.6	17.4	8.4	5.5	2.9	1.5	1.2	0.2
OTHER SOCIAL, CULTURAL, PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES														
Total	304,300	100.0	7.6	15.5	13.8	16.2	8.6	10.3	7.2	5.5	4.2	3.0	2.5	5.6
Male	191,844	100.0	7.9	15.9	14.1	15.0	8.2	10.6	6.5	5.6	3.9	3.7	2.0	6.5
Female	112,456	100.0	6.9	14.8	13.2	18.3	9.4	9.9	8.4	5.3	4.8	1.9	3.2	3.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS														
Total	200,125	100.0	12.5	34.0	19.6	13.8	5.1	4.9	3.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	2.0
Male	27,223	100.0	3.7	16.8	16.5	23.6	3.6	8.8	6.3	2.7	2.4	4.8	2.9	8.0
Female	172,902	100.0	13.9	36.7	20.1	12.3	5.3	4.3	3.1	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1
EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION AND BODIES														
Total	7,255	100.0	2.2	7.9	6.8	25.5	18.3	9.3	5.0	8.7	7.2	9.0	0.1	0.0
Male	4,359	100.0	3.7	4.6	3.2	19.2	16.5	10.4	8.4	10.1	12.0	11.7	0.2	0.0
Female	2,896	100.0	0.0	12.8	12.3	35.1	20.9	7.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
NOT STATED														
Total	39,612	100.0	9.4	14.6	16.7	12.6	9.4	10.7	8.6	6.6	1.9	1.1	2.6	5.6
Male	17,357	100.0	9.1	16.6	16.9	9.8	10.4	5.8	9.7	4.8	1.9	2.5	3.8	8.7
Female	22,255	100.0	9.6	13.1	16.6	14.8	8.7	14.6	7.8	7.9	2.0	0.0	1.7	3.2

Table 5.6b. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Major Industrial Divisions (Country - Urban): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions/sex	All Ages No	%	Age Groups 10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
						COUNTRY - URBAN								
Total Employed Population														
Total	2,702,475	100.0	5.7	12.7	14.2	16.4	11.3	11.8	8.2	6.9	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.0
Male	1,458,864	100.0	5.7	11.2	13.1	16.0	11.6	12.2	8.5	7.7	4.6	3.3	2.6	3.5
Female	1,243,611	100.0	5.7	14.3	15.5	16.8	11.0	11.4	7.9	6.0	4.0	2.9	2.1	2.5
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing														
Total	318,693	100.0	15.0	14.3	9.9	10.0	8.3	8.9	8.0	6.0	5.5	4.4	3.9	5.5
Male	224,816	100.0	16.1	15.2	9.2	9.3	7.7	8.7	7.1	6.0	5.7	4.6	4.1	6.2
Female	93,877	100.0	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.7	9.7	9.3	10.3	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.5	3.9
Mining and Quarrying														
Total	7,572	100.0	1.0	3.5	10.9	17.6	16.2	21.8	5.0	11.0	4.8	1.5	0.0	6.8
Male	6,925	100.0	1.1	3.8	11.1	15.0	16.9	20.5	5.4	11.8	5.2	1.7	0.0	7.5
Female	647	100.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	45.0	8.0	36.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing														
Total	379,081	100.0	3.0	10.0	13.5	16.0	10.6	12.0	8.8	8.7	6.0	4.0	2.9	4.4
Male	207,664	100.0	2.9	9.6	13.6	16.0	10.5	12.0	9.1	9.1	5.9	4.1	2.9	4.4
Female	171,417	100.0	3.3	10.3	13.4	16.0	10.9	12.0	8.3	8.4	6.2	4.0	2.9	4.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply														
Total	24,110	100.0	1.0	4.6	9.0	21.0	16.2	19.1	8.6	8.8	5.4	3.1	1.9	1.2
Male	18,557	100.0	0.8	4.3	8.8	16.9	16.4	17.2	10.4	10.9	7.0	3.9	2.3	1.2
Female	5,553	100.0	1.4	5.4	9.8	34.9	15.6	25.3	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.3
Construction														
Total	106,807	100.0	0.3	8.7	18.4	19.5	11.4	13.5	7.5	6.6	5.5	3.0	2.3	3.3
Male	91,697	100.0	0.3	8.2	15.7	19.5	11.0	13.6	8.0	7.5	6.4	3.4	2.6	3.6
Female	15,110	100.0	0.3	12.0	34.7	19.4	13.5	13.0	4.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods														
Total	667,609	100.0	6.3	13.4	15.7	15.9	10.8	11.2	7.5	6.3	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.8
Male	347,207	100.0	6.3	14.2	16.3	16.5	10.6	10.7	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.7
Female	320,402	100.0	6.3	12.5	15.0	15.2	11.0	11.8	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.4	2.9
Hotels and Restaurants														
Total	367,071	100.0	5.5	13.9	14.5	15.8	10.3	10.6	8.6	6.9	5.0	3.6	2.6	2.6
Male	53,423	100.0	8.7	16.0	18.1	14.6	10.4	6.3	6.8	7.4	4.4	2.2	2.7	2.2
Female	313,648	100.0	4.9	13.6	13.9	16.0	10.3	11.3	8.9	6.8	5.1	3.9	2.6	2.6
Transport, Storage & Communications														
Total	111,684	100.0	2.8	12.9	17.9	17.2	12.2	9.7	9.8	9.2	3.3	2.6	0.8	1.6
Male	100,798	100.0	3.0	14.0	18.4	17.5	10.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	3.4	2.8	0.9	1.6
Female	10,886	100.0	0.6	2.1	13.5	14.7	24.9	14.2	14.9	10.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.5

Table 5.6b. (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Divisions/sex	All Ages No	%	Age Groups 10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
							COUNTRY - URBAN							
Financial Inter-Mediation														
Total	19,386	100.0	0.0	2.2	12.3	20.5	21.1	13.9	14.6	9.4	4.1	1.7	0.2	0.0
Male	12,035	100.0	0.0	1.6	8.6	16.9	23.3	15.1	15.6	11.5	4.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Female	7,351	100.0	0.0	3.3	18.2	26.4	17.6	12.1	13.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities														
Total	28,082	100.0	1.6	8.4	13.5	20.3	13.8	19.0	6.2	6.8	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.3
Male	23,219	100.0	1.5	8.6	11.6	17.6	14.2	19.9	6.7	7.7	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.8
Female	4,863	100.0	1.9	7.4	22.6	33.1	12.1	14.8	3.5	2.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security														
Total	168,564	100.0	0.0	1.1	10.1	24.1	19.3	17.1	12.3	9.3	3.6	1.2	1.2	0.7
Male	117,068	100.0	0.0	0.6	7.3	21.5	19.1	17.6	14.0	11.3	4.4	1.5	1.7	1.0
Female	51,496	100.0	0.1	2.2	16.5	30.0	19.7	15.8	8.3	4.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.2
Education Health and Social Work														
Total	170,861	100.0	0.1	1.3	10.3	19.6	19.1	22.5	11.7	8.1	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.6
Male	109,552	100.0	0.0	1.2	6.7	16.9	18.9	22.4	13.9	10.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	2.5
Female	61,309	100.0	0.2	1.6	16.9	24.4	19.4	22.5	7.6	4.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities														
Total	152,172	100.0	6.9	17.1	14.8	17.1	9.9	10.7	6.3	6.1	2.8	2.7	2.0	3.6
Male	112,480	100.0	7.8	18.3	13.8	15.3	9.7	10.8	6.1	5.8	3.0	3.1	2.1	4.2
Female	39,692	100.0	4.3	13.4	17.4	22.3	10.5	10.2	6.9	7.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2
Private Households With Employed Persons														
Total	167,170	100.0	9.8	35.6	21.0	15.6	4.8	5.0	2.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.3
Male	24,975	100.0	3.7	15.4	17.8	25.2	3.8	9.2	4.9	3.0	2.0	5.2	2.5	7.3
Female	142,195	100.0	10.9	39.2	21.5	13.9	5.0	4.3	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies														
Total	7,255	100.0	2.2	7.9	6.8	25.5	18.3	9.3	5.0	8.7	7.2	9.0	0.1	0.0
Male	4,359	100.0	3.7	4.6	3.2	19.2	16.5	10.4	8.4	10.1	12.0	11.7	0.2	0.0
Female	2,896	100.0	0.0	12.8	12.3	35.1	20.9	7.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Not Stated														
Total	6,358	100.0	3.2	9.9	27.7	18.2	16.7	3.1	12.0	5.0	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.0
Male	4,089	100.0	2.1	10.4	30.4	18.1	18.8	4.2	9.0	3.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.0
Female	2,269	100.0	5.2	9.0	22.8	18.4	13.0	1.0	17.4	8.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.6c. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Major Industrial Divisions (Country - Rural): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions/sex	All Ages No	%	Age Groups 10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
						COUNTRY - RURAL								
Total Employed Population														
Total	22,194,103	100.0	15.4	15.7	12.2	12.2	8.7	8.9	7.2	5.9	4.3	3.3	2.7	3.6
Male	12,658,922	100.0	16.7	15.5	11.2	11.6	8.0	8.2	6.7	6.0	4.3	3.8	3.1	4.8
Female	9,535,181	100.0	13.6	16.0	13.4	13.0	9.7	9.9	7.8	5.7	4.2	2.6	2.2	1.9
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing														
Total	19,550,390	100.0	16.4	15.4	11.7	11.9	8.6	8.8	7.1	5.9	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.6
Male	11,908,324	100.0	17.4	15.6	11.0	11.3	7.8	8.1	6.6	6.0	4.3	3.9	3.2	4.8
Female	7,642,066	100.0	14.9	15.2	12.8	12.9	9.7	9.8	7.9	5.8	4.3	2.6	2.2	1.8
Mining and Quarrying														
Total	8,091	100.0	12.3	18.2	16.6	18.6	8.6	7.8	6.2	0.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.3
Male	5,889	100.0	2.4	16.7	13.9	25.5	8.7	10.7	8.5	0.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	7.3
Female	2,202	100.0	38.6	22.0	23.7	0.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing														
Total	728,149	100.0	9.0	16.9	13.8	13.3	8.7	9.8	6.7	6.1	5.0	3.5	2.7	4.5
Male	160,354	100.0	6.5	10.2	11.6	15.1	10.1	10.6	7.7	7.3	7.8	4.1	2.9	6.1
Female	567,795	100.0	9.7	18.8	14.4	12.8	8.3	9.6	6.4	5.8	4.2	3.4	2.7	4.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply														
Total	3,914	100.0	6.7	6.8	19.8	1.8	22.1	11.7	17.9	5.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.4
Male	2,574	100.0	0.0	5.6	19.7	2.8	18.5	17.8	16.3	7.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
Female	1,340	100.0	19.5	9.3	19.9	0.0	29.1	0.0	21.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction														
Total	121,720	100.0	5.1	12.6	13.5	16.2	11.3	9.2	7.2	8.8	6.5	3.0	3.2	3.4
Male	102,217	100.0	4.1	12.6	13.0	17.0	10.3	9.0	7.1	9.1	6.4	3.5	3.9	4.1
Female	19,503	100.0	10.0	12.4	16.3	12.1	16.3	10.4	7.8	7.1	7.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods														
Total	795,500	100.0	8.6	21.3	16.7	14.7	9.7	8.9	6.9	4.9	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.8
Male	205,196	100.0	7.9	19.2	18.1	19.2	9.6	8.2	5.1	5.3	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
Female	590,304	100.0	8.9	22.0	16.2	13.1	9.8	9.2	7.5	4.8	3.3	1.9	1.5	2.0
Hotels and Restaurants														
Total	511,680	100.0	6.1	18.0	17.3	14.8	10.5	11.3	8.1	4.7	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.3
Male	23,475	100.0	15.5	16.8	25.6	17.8	10.6	4.3	3.3	3.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6
Female	488,205	100.0	5.7	18.1	16.9	14.7	10.5	11.7	8.3	4.7	3.1	3.0	2.0	1.3
Transport, Storage & Communications														
Total	11,288	100.0	4.2	10.4	9.4	23.2	25.7	7.0	8.1	6.6	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Male	10,309	100.0	4.6	11.4	8.9	22.9	28.1	6.3	6.0	5.9	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Female	979	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	26.5	0.0	14.4	30.3	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.6c. (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Divisions/sex	All Ages No	%	Age Groups 10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
						COUNTRY - RURAL								
Financial Inter-Mediation														
Total	269	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	23.0	11.5	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	238	100.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities														
Total	5,742	100.0	0.0	20.1	25.6	4.7	12.5	24.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.1
Male	2,847	100.0	0.0	24.7	30.0	0.0	1.5	19.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	6.3
Female	2,895	100.0	0.0	15.6	21.2	9.3	23.3	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security														
Total	69,589	100.0	1.1	7.1	16.1	18.5	15.9	11.4	11.3	7.4	6.8	1.7	0.9	1.9
Male	47,495	100.0	0.7	5.6	12.7	21.6	15.2	10.9	12.5	7.2	7.5	2.1	1.3	2.7
Female	22,094	100.0	2.0	10.2	23.3	12.0	17.5	12.4	8.7	8.1	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Education Health and Social Work														
Total	169,431	100.0	3.8	9.3	14.4	16.0	15.3	11.1	8.9	7.6	4.4	4.2	3.4	1.6
Male	95,121	100.0	3.6	6.5	12.8	16.1	16.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	4.8	5.9	4.7	2.6
Female	74,310	100.0	4.1	12.8	16.4	15.8	14.3	13.2	9.1	6.3	4.0	2.1	1.7	0.3
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities														
Total	152,132	100.0	8.2	13.9	12.8	15.3	7.4	9.9	8.1	4.8	5.7	3.3	2.9	7.5
Male	79,367	100.0	8.1	12.5	14.6	14.5	6.2	10.1	7.2	5.2	5.3	4.6	1.9	9.9
Female	72,765	100.0	8.4	15.5	10.9	16.1	8.8	9.7	9.2	4.4	6.2	1.9	4.0	4.9
Private Households With Employed Persons														
Total	32,955	100.0	26.3	25.6	12.5	4.5	6.6	4.5	7.9	2.2	0.5	1.5	2.4	5.6
Male	2,249	100.0	3.9	32.1	2.2	5.1	1.8	4.2	21.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	7.2	15.0
Female	30,706	100.0	28.0	25.2	13.2	4.4	6.9	4.5	6.9	2.4	0.0	1.6	2.0	4.9
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies														
Total	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated														
Total	33,253	100.0	10.6	15.5	14.6	11.6	8.0	12.2	8.0	6.8	1.8	1.2	3.0	6.7
Male	13,267	100.0	11.2	18.6	12.7	7.3	7.8	6.3	10.0	5.2	2.0	3.0	4.6	11.4
Female	19,986	100.0	10.2	13.5	15.8	14.4	8.2	16.2	6.7	7.9	1.6	0.0	1.9	3.5

Table 5.7a. Percentage Distribution of The Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial division and Educational Attainment(Country -Total): 1999

Major industrial divisions/Sex	Total		Educational Attainment							
	No.	%	illite-rate	Non-formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Grade 12 and Above	Not Stated
	COUNTRY-TOTAL									
All Persons										
Total	24,896,577	100.0	73.5	4.5	15.1	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.1
Male	14,117,785	100.0	63.5	7.0	20.6	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.1
Female	10,778,792	100.0	86.5	1.2	7.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry and Fishing										
Total	19,869,083	100.0	78.3	4.6	14.2	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Male	12,133,140	100.0	69.4	7.0	19.6	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
Female	7,735,943	100.0	92.3	0.9	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mining and Quarrying										
Total	15,666	100.0	44.0	5.5	25.6	9.3	6.0	4.3	5.4	0.0
Male	12,815	100.0	37.1	6.7	30.1	10.3	7.3	2.8	5.8	0.0
Female	2,851	100.0	74.9	0.0	5.4	4.9	0.0	11.1	3.7	0.0
Manufacturing										
Total	1,107,229	100.0	66.5	4.1	14.6	5.4	3.6	4.1	1.6	0.1
Male	368,018	100.0	35.9	8.7	27.5	9.1	6.7	8.2	3.8	0.1
Female	739,211	100.0	81.7	1.9	8.1	3.5	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply										
Total	28,024	100.0	19.3	2.8	17.0	12.7	7.6	23.9	16.7	0.0
Male	21,130	100.0	16.0	3.3	17.9	14.0	7.9	22.9	18.0	0.0
Female	6,894	100.0	29.3	1.4	14.2	8.8	6.6	26.9	12.7	0.0
Construction										
Total	228,526	100.0	40.6	8.9	23.6	8.8	7.1	7.2	4.0	0.0
Male	193,913	100.0	36.6	10.3	25.1	9.5	7.5	7.1	3.8	0.0
Female	34,613	100.0	62.4	1.0	14.6	4.8	4.9	7.4	4.8	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Vehicles, Personal and household goods										
Total	1,463,110	100.0	56.0	3.4	21.9	7.4	4.5	5.3	1.4	0.1
Male	552,404	100.0	26.5	6.2	34.0	12.5	8.7	9.8	2.3	0.1
Female	910,706	100.0	73.9	1.7	14.6	4.3	2.0	2.6	0.9	0.1
Hotels and Restaurants										
Total	878,749	100.0	67.8	1.8	18.0	6.1	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.0
Male	76,897	100.0	26.1	3.4	32.5	15.1	7.9	12.0	2.9	0.1
Female	801,852	100.0	71.8	1.7	16.7	5.3	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.0
Transport, Storage and Communications										
Total	122,972	100.0	14.4	2.8	25.5	14.8	12.9	20.1	8.7	0.8
Male	111,105	100.0	14.6	3.1	27.3	15.7	13.1	18.6	6.7	0.8
Female	11,866	100.0	12.8	0.0	8.5	5.8	11.6	33.8	27.6	0.0
Financial Inter-mediation										
Total	19,658	100.0	1.9	0.9	5.4	7.7	5.5	29.6	48.9	0.0
Male	12,276	100.0	1.5	1.5	4.1	9.0	5.1	30.3	48.5	0.0
Female	7,381	100.0	2.5	0.0	7.6	5.5	6.2	28.6	49.6	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
Total	33,824	100.0	17.9	3.9	17.7	14.1	11.5	18.6	16.2	0.2
Male	26,066	100.0	11.9	4.1	20.7	16.8	13.5	16.9	16.0	0.2
Female	7,757	100.0	38.1	3.3	7.8	5.1	4.7	24.2	16.9	0.0

Table 5.7a. (Cont'd)

Major industrial divisions/Sex	Total No.	%	Educational Attainment: illite-rate	Non-formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Grade 12 and Above	Not Stated
	COUNTRY-TOTAL									
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
Total	238,150	100.0	19.2	3.4	12.7	9.5	11.3	27.0	17.0	0.0
Male	164,562	100.0	14.5	3.8	14.8	10.5	12.3	25.7	18.5	0.0
Female	73,588	100.0	29.7	2.5	7.8	7.2	9.3	29.9	13.7	0.0
Education, Health and Social work										
Total	340,295	100.0	29.9	4.8	9.8	3.2	3.6	12.5	36.2	0.0
Male	204,674	100.0	19.1	7.6	10.5	3.1	3.9	12.4	43.3	0.0
Female	135,620	100.0	46.2	0.7	8.6	3.3	3.3	12.6	25.4	0.0
Other social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
Total	304,301	100.0	49.3	7.7	22.5	7.5	4.3	6.8	1.8	0.1
Male	191,845	100.0	35.4	10.9	29.7	10.1	5.5	6.7	1.7	0.0
Female	112,456	100.0	73.2	2.1	10.2	3.0	2.3	6.9	2.0	0.3
Private Households with Employed Persons										
Total	200,125	100.0	62.3	4.6	22.2	6.2	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
Male	27,223	100.0	36.6	12.9	28.7	9.0	4.3	8.3	0.2	0.0
Female	172,902	100.0	66.4	3.3	21.2	5.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial Organization and Bodies										
Total	7,254	100.0	5.8	0.7	12.5	12.9	11.5	31.0	25.6	0.0
Male	4,358	100.0	2.6	1.2	15.1	15.2	5.3	32.7	28.0	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	10.7	0.0	8.6	9.5	20.8	28.4	21.9	0.0
Not Stated										
Total	39,614	100.0	68.2	3.0	14.7	5.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	0.4
Male	17,357	100.0	47.6	6.5	23.4	9.0	3.8	5.3	3.7	0.7
Female	22,257	100.0	84.3	0.2	8.0	3.3	2.1	0.0	1.9	0.2

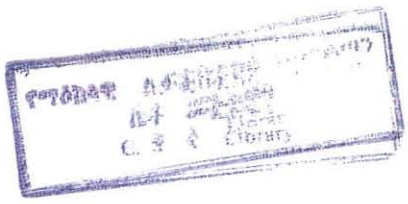


Table 5.7b. Percentage Distribution of The Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial division and Educational Attainment (Country - Urban): 1999

Major industrial divisions/Sex	Total No.	%	Educational Attainment: illite-rate	Non-formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Grade 12 and Above	Not Stated
			COUNTRY-URBAN							
All Persons										
Total	2,702,469	100.0	32.3	4.2	23.7	11.1	8.1	11.9	8.6	0.1
Male	1,458,859	100.0	19.6	5.2	26.4	12.8	10.1	14.5	11.2	0.1
Female	1,243,610	100.0	47.3	3.1	20.5	9.3	5.7	8.8	5.4	0.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry and Fishing										
Total	318,692	100.0	50.0	5.5	25.6	8.9	5.6	2.5	1.9	0.0
Male	224,816	100.0	43.0	6.7	28.8	9.7	6.5	3.1	2.2	0.0
Female	93,876	100.0	66.7	2.6	17.8	7.0	3.4	1.2	1.3	0.0
Mining and Quarrying										
Total	7,573	100.0	19.1	6.6	25.5	17.6	11.3	8.6	11.2	0.0
Male	6,925	100.0	20.7	7.2	26.8	17.2	12.4	4.9	10.8	0.0
Female	648	100.0	2.0	0.0	11.4	21.6	0.0	48.8	16.2	0.0
Manufacturing										
Total	379,080	100.0	33.8	4.9	24.2	12.1	8.7	11.4	4.8	0.1
Male	207,664	100.0	21.4	5.8	29.3	12.8	10.0	13.9	6.7	0.1
Female	171,416	100.0	48.9	3.7	18.1	11.3	7.2	8.4	2.4	0.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply										
Total	24,111	100.0	12.2	2.3	15.6	13.9	8.8	27.8	19.4	0.0
Male	18,557	100.0	12.2	2.4	14.9	14.8	9.0	26.1	20.5	0.0
Female	5,554	100.0	12.2	1.8	17.7	11.0	8.2	33.4	15.8	0.0
Construction										
Total	106,804	100.0	16.8	5.4	26.9	14.4	13.4	14.7	8.5	0.0
Male	91,696	100.0	16.1	5.9	26.9	14.9	13.8	14.3	8.1	0.0
Female	15,108	100.0	20.7	2.3	26.7	10.9	11.3	17.0	11.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Vehicles, Personal and household goods										
Total	667,611	100.0	31.7	4.6	28.0	12.6	8.8	11.3	2.9	0.1
Male	347,207	100.0	15.8	6.0	32.6	15.1	12.2	15.0	3.3	0.1
Female	320,403	100.0	48.9	3.1	23.0	10.0	5.1	7.2	2.5	0.1
Hotels and Restaurants										
Total	367,069	100.0	48.5	3.0	24.6	10.5	6.3	6.0	0.9	0.0
Male	53,422	100.0	15.9	2.4	34.1	15.8	10.8	16.6	4.2	0.1
Female	313,647	100.0	54.1	3.2	23.0	9.6	5.5	4.2	0.4	0.0
Transport, Storage and Communications										
Total	111,685	100.0	11.3	3.0	25.5	15.5	12.6	22.1	9.6	0.5
Male	100,797	100.0	12.0	3.3	27.2	16.5	12.6	20.5	7.4	0.5
Female	10,887	100.0	5.0	0.0	9.3	6.3	12.6	36.8	30.0	0.0
Financial Inter-mediation										
Total	19,387	100.0	1.9	1.0	5.5	7.7	4.7	29.9	49.4	0.0
Male	12,037	100.0	1.5	1.5	4.2	9.0	3.7	30.9	49.2	0.0
Female	7,350	100.0	2.6	0.0	7.6	5.5	6.2	28.3	49.8	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
Total	28,081	100.0	9.8	2.6	18.4	15.8	12.5	21.3	19.5	0.2
Male	23,219	100.0	10.4	2.1	19.6	17.4	13.5	18.8	18.0	0.2
Female	4,863	100.0	6.7	5.2	12.4	8.2	7.5	33.1	26.9	0.0

Table 5.7b. (Cont'd)

Major industrial divisions/Sex	Total No.	%	Educational Attainment: illite-rate	Non-formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Grade 12 and Above	Not Stated
					COUNTRY-URBAN					
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
Total	168,562	100.0	6.1	2.3	11.0	11.5	14.1	32.8	22.1	0.0
Male	117,068	100.0	5.1	2.6	12.1	12.1	14.6	29.8	23.8	0.0
Female	51,495	100.0	8.4	1.8	8.4	10.1	13.0	39.8	18.4	0.0
Education, Health and Social work										
Total	170,860	100.0	3.6	1.5	7.1	4.8	5.4	19.7	57.8	0.0
Male	109,550	100.0	2.9	1.8	6.2	3.7	4.9	17.1	63.4	0.0
Female	61,309	100.0	5.1	1.0	8.8	6.8	6.3	24.2	47.9	0.0
Other social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
Total	152,172	100.0	30.7	6.0	28.6	12.5	7.3	11.4	3.5	0.0
Male	112,480	100.0	27.3	6.7	32.1	14.0	7.6	9.4	2.7	0.1
Female	39,692	100.0	40.4	3.8	18.5	8.0	6.5	17.0	5.8	0.0
Private Households with Employed Persons										
Total	167,168	100.0	56.1	5.4	25.8	7.2	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Male	24,974	100.0	32.4	13.2	30.7	9.7	4.7	9.0	0.3	0.0
Female	142,195	100.0	60.2	4.0	24.9	6.8	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial Organization and Bodies										
Total	7,254	100.0	5.8	0.7	12.5	12.9	11.5	31.0	25.6	0.0
Male	4,358	100.0	2.6	1.2	15.1	15.2	5.3	32.7	28.0	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	10.7	0.0	8.6	9.5	20.8	28.4	21.9	0.0
Not Stated										
Total	6,361	100.0	17.3	1.0	34.5	16.1	8.3	6.5	13.6	2.8
Male	4,090	100.0	12.9	1.6	40.2	15.6	5.9	10.0	10.7	3.1
Female	2,271	100.0	25.2	0.0	24.2	17.0	12.5	0.2	18.8	2.1

Table 5.7c. Percentage Distribution of The Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial division and Educational Attainment (Country - Rural): 1999

Major industrial divisions/Sex	Total No.	%	Educational Attainment: illite-rate	Non-formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Grade 12 and Above	Not Stated
			COUNTRY-RURAL							
All Persons										
Total	22,194,109	100.0	78.5	4.5	14.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Male	12,658,926	100.0	68.6	7.2	19.9	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
Female	9,535,183	100.0	91.6	0.9	6.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Agriculture, Hunting and		0.0								
Forestry and Fishing		0.0								
Total	19,550,391	100.0	78.8	4.6	14.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	11,908,325	100.0	69.9	7.0	19.4	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1
Female	7,642,066	100.0	92.6	0.9	5.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and Quarrying		0.0								
Total	8,093	100.0	67.2	4.4	25.7	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	5,890	100.0	56.3	6.0	33.9	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Female	2,203	100.0	96.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing		0.0								
Total	728,149	100.0	83.5	3.8	9.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
Male	160,354	100.0	54.7	12.4	25.2	4.3	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.2
Female	567,795	100.0	91.6	1.3	5.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Electricity, Gas and		0.0								
Water Supply		0.0								
Total	3,913	100.0	62.8	6.3	25.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	2,573	100.0	43.5	9.6	38.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Female	1,340	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction		0.0								
Total	121,722	100.0	61.4	12.0	20.7	3.8	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Male	102,217	100.0	55.1	14.3	23.6	4.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Female	19,504	100.0	94.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade,		0.0								
Repair of Vehicles, Personal		0.0								
and household goods		0.0								
Total	795,499	100.0	76.4	2.4	16.8	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0
Male	205,197	100.0	44.6	6.5	36.3	8.3	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.0
Female	590,303	100.0	87.5	0.9	10.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hotels and Restaurants		0.0								
Total	511,680	100.0	81.7	1.0	13.3	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	23,475	100.0	49.3	5.5	28.9	13.3	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
Female	488,205	100.0	83.2	0.7	12.6	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Transport, Storage and		0.0								
Communications		0.0								
Total	11,287	100.0	45.0	0.9	26.0	8.0	16.5	0.1	0.0	3.6
Male	10,308	100.0	39.7	1.0	28.5	8.8	18.0	0.1	0.0	3.9
Female	979	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Inter-mediation										
Total	270	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	65.6	11.5	11.5	0.0
Male	239	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	74.1	0.0	13.0	0.0
Female	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and										
Business Activities										
Total	5,742	100.0	57.6	10.0	14.5	5.9	6.7	5.3	0.0	0.0
Male	2,847	100.0	23.9	20.2	29.2	11.8	13.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0

Table 5.7c.(Cont'd)

Major industrial divisions/Sex	Total No.	%	Educational Attainment: illite-rate	Non-formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-11	Grade 12 completed	Grade 12 and Above	Not Stated
					COUNTRY-RURAL					
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
Total	69,587	100	50.8	5.9	16.7	4.6	4.6	12.8	4.5	0.0
Male	47,494	100	37.7	6.8	21.5	6.5	6.6	15.5	5.4	0.0
Female	22,093	100	79.1	4.1	6.2	0.4	0.5	7.0	2.6	0.0
Education, Health and Social work										
Total	169,435	100	56.4	8.1	12.4	1.5	1.9	5.3	14.4	0.0
Male	95,124	100	37.9	14.1	15.6	2.4	2.7	7.1	20.3	0.0
Female	74,311	100	80.2	0.4	8.4	0.5	0.8	2.9	6.8	0.0
Other social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
Total	152,130	100	68.0	9.3	16.4	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.2
Male	79,365	100	46.9	16.8	26.2	4.5	2.4	2.9	0.4	0.0
Female	72,765	100	91.1	1.2	5.7	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4
Private Households with Employed Persons										
Total	32,956	100	94.0	0.8	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	2,249	100	82.1	9.6	6.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	30,707	100	94.8	0.2	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial Organization and Bodies										
Total	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated										
Total	33,253	100	78.0	3.3	11.0	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.0
Male	13,267	100	58.3	8.1	18.3	6.9	3.1	3.8	1.5	0.0
Female	19,986	100		0.2	6.1	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

The tables indicate that, the majority of the employed persons in the agricultural sector (78.5 percent) were illiterate. The data in Table 5.7a show that only 1 percent of the population in the agricultural sector have completed above grade 8 education. Farming in Ethiopia is traditional and in the majority of cases it does not require formal education. The proportion illiterates was more than half among persons engaged in hotels and restaurants (67.8 percent), manufacturing (66.5 percent), and private households with employed persons (62.3 percent). Following these groups relatively moderate rate of illiteracy was observed among wholesale and retail trade (56.0 percent). Also illiterates make up the highest percentage in other social cultural personal and household activity (49.2 percent), mining and quarrying (49.3 percent) and construction (40.6 percent) sectors. This phenomenon for the mining and quarrying and construction industries, however, is mainly a feature in the rural areas. In urban areas, the majority of the employed persons in these industries have attended grades 1-6 (about 25.5 percent for mining industry and 26.9 percent for construction industry).

On the other hand, the currently employed population who have at least twelve grade educational background constitute the highest proportion for financial inter-mediation (about 79 percent) education and health (48.7 percent), public administration (44.0 percent), energy (40.6percent) and real estate (34.8 percent). This pattern, however, is completely a feature of the urban areas. In rural areas where the majority of the population is illiterates, the proportion of employed persons who completed grade 12 or more is very small.

5.4.3 Occupation and Industry

Tables 5.8a - 5.8c present the percentage distribution of major industrial divisions of the currently employed population aged ten years and over by major occupational groups, and sex for the total country, urban and rural areas. In most of the industrial divisions a significant share of employed persons were absorbed by elementary occupations. For instance, 97.0 percent among persons employed in private household, 56.3.percent in the other social, cultural, personal and household activities and 52.4 percent in mining and quarrying industry were engaged in elementary occupation during the reference period. Nearly one-half (47.9 percent) of employed

persons in the agricultural sector were engaged in elementary occupation, and skilled agricultural and fishery major occupation took the second largest share (47.1 percent) in the sector.

On the other hand, the overwhelming majority (86 percent) of the total employed persons in the manufacturing sector was engaged in crafts and related trades. Likewise, hotels and restaurants, and the construction sectors had much of their employed persons in crafts and related trades occupational groups (75.0 percent and 57.1 percent, respectively). The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, industrial division were reported to be service, shop and market sales workers (76.3 percent). In transport and communications sector, the largest share was taken by elementary occupation workers (44.6 percent) and plant, machine operators and assemblers (34.7 percent).

The white-collar occupations (legislators, senior officials and managers; professionals; technicians and associate professionals; and clerks) have got insignificant proportion of employees in most industrial divisions. But industrial divisions like financial inter-mediation; real estate, education and health; and public administration had a relatively significant proportion of employees working in white collar occupations, 78.5 percent, 63.0 percent, 54.8 percent and 45.1 percent, respectively. In financial inter-mediation clerks make up the highest percentage (41.2 percent) while technicians and associate professionals constitute the highest proportion in real estate activities (34.6 percent) and education and health (40.2 percent).

The country-urban and the country-rural figures show the same trend in absorbing much of their employed persons in the elementary occupation groups. Skilled agricultural and fishery and elementary occupation workers took the highest proportion from the agriculture industrial division in both the urban and rural areas. In the manufacturing industrial division 72.2 percent of its total employed persons engaged in crafts and related trades while the corresponding proportion in the rural is 93.4 percent. In the rural area of the country, 72.3 percent of the persons employed in the electricity, gas and water supply were engaged in elementary occupation, and the corresponding proportion for the total country was 35.3 percent.

Table 5.8a. Percentage Distribution of The Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Industrial Divisions (Country - Total): 1999

Major industrial divisions/sex	Total Employed Persons		Major Occupation Group									
			Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
	No.	%										
COUNTRY-TOTAL												
Total Employed Persons												
Total	24,896,577	100.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	5.6	37.7	12.1	0.5	41.9	0.2
Male	14,117,785	100.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	3.7	56.1	3.6	0.8	33.1	0.2
Female	10,778,792	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.1	13.6	23.1	0.2	53.4	0.2
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry and Fishing												
Total	19,869,083	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.1	4.8	0.0	47.9	0.0
Male	12,133,140	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.1	0.0	34.6	0.0
Female	7,735,943	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.8	12.0	0.0	68.9	0.0
Mining and Quarrying												
Total	15,666	100.0	0.5	1.8	0.9	1.7	3.2	2.2	33.6	3.3	52.4	0.3
Male	12,815	100.0	0.3	2.2	0.7	0.0	3.0	2.7	37.4	4.1	49.2	0.4
Female	2,851	100.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	9.5	3.7	0.0	16.4	0.0	67.0	0.0
Manufacturing												
Total	1,107,229	100.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.3	86.0	4.3	5.0	0.1
Male	368,018	100.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.4	73.8	9.0	9.4	0.0
Female	739,211	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	92.1	1.9	2.8	0.1
Electricity, Gas and Water supply												
Total	28,024	100.0	3.5	2.7	5.7	18.2	2.1	0.0	19.0	13.4	35.3	0.0
Male	21,130	100.0	4.5	3.5	6.0	10.3	1.9	0.0	24.4	17.1	32.2	0.0
Female	6,894	100.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	42.4	2.9	0.0	2.3	2.1	45.0	0.0
Construction												
Total	228,526	100.0	0.4	0.6	3.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	57.1	1.6	34.8	0.0
Male	193,913	100.0	0.5	0.7	3.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	61.6	1.8	30.7	0.0
Female	34,613	100.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	57.6	0.0
Whole Sale & Retail trade, Repair of Vehicles, Personal & House-hold goods												
Total	1,463,110	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	76.3	0.8	15.7	0.3	5.1	0.1
Male	552,404	100.0	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.6	78.4	0.8	10.9	0.6	5.9	0.1
Female	910,706	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	75.0	0.7	18.6	0.0	4.7	0.0
Hotels and Restaurants												
Total	878,749	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	21.4	0.0	75.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Male	76,897	100.0	3.7	0.5	1.0	5.5	60.4	0.3	19.8	0.1	8.6	0.0
Female	801,852	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	17.7	0.0	80.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
Transport, Storage and Communications												
Total	122,972	100.0	2.4	0.6	3.3	9.9	0.6	0.2	3.5	34.7	44.6	0.2
Male	111,105	100.0	2.1	0.6	2.4	5.6	0.5	0.2	3.8	38.1	46.4	0.2
Female	11,866	100.0	5.1	0.0	11.0	50.8	1.4	0.0	1.1	3.5	27.2	0.0

Table 5.8a (Cont'd)

Major industrial divisions/sex	Total Employed Persons		Major Occupation Group									
	No.	%	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
Financial inter-mediation												
Total	19,658	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	12,276	100.0	9.2	16.5	11.8	41.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	3.2	15.4	0.4
Female	7,381	100.0	11.8	17.9	12.4	35.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.1	13.5	0.6
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities												
Total	33,824	100.0	2.0	7.5	34.6	18.9	8.7	0.2	17.3	2.6	8.0	0.2
Male	26,066	100.0	1.9	9.1	41.2	16.0	9.2	0.2	11.4	3.4	7.3	0.3
Female	7,757	100.0	2.3	2.2	12.4	28.8	7.1	0.0	37.1	0.0	10.2	0.0
Public Administration & Defense Compulsory Social Security												
Total	238,150	100.0	11.3	3.9	10.2	19.7	11.4	3.2	2.5	2.9	33.0	2.0
Male	164,562	100.0	14.0	4.8	10.4	15.3	14.7	3.0	3.0	4.0	28.2	2.7
Female	73,588	100.0	5.4	1.9	9.7	29.5	4.3	3.6	1.4	0.3	43.6	0.3
Education, Health and Social work												
Total	340,295	100.0	3.2	6.8	40.2	3.6	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	42.5	0.0
Male	204,674	100.0	4.4	9.4	45.7	2.8	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.0	33.8	0.0
Female	135,620	100.0	1.4	2.8	31.8	4.7	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	55.6	0.0
Other social, Cultural, Personal & Household Activities												
Total	304,301	100.0	0.5	0.7	9.5	3.4	6.5	0.6	16.5	5.4	56.3	0.5
Male	191,845	100.0	0.8	0.9	13.7	2.6	4.6	0.9	3.4	6.7	65.6	0.8
Female	112,456	100.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	5.0	9.7	0.0	38.9	3.3	40.4	0.0
Private Households with Employed Persons												
Total	200,125	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.4	97.0	0.0
Male	27,223	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.0	96.6	0.0
Female	172,902	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	97.1	0.0
Extra-territorial Organization and Bodies												
Total	7,254	100.0	0.0	5.0	8.5	20.4	7.7	0.0	3.0	11.6	36.6	0.0
Male	4,358	100.0	0.0	4.0	13.1	13.2	4.2	0.0	3.9	19.2	30.6	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	0.0	6.6	1.7	31.3	13.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	45.7	0.0
Not Stated												
Total	39,614	100.0	0.1	59.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.0	4.3	90.6
Male	17,357	100.0	0.1	59.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.3	5.9	87.8
Female	22,257	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.0	92.7

Table 5.8b. Percentage Distribution of The Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Industrial Divisions (Country - Urban): 1999

Major industrial divisions/sex	Total Employed Persons		Major Occupation Group									
	No.	%	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
			COUNTRY-URBAN									
Total Employed Persons												
Total	2,702,469	100.0	2.2	1.8	6.5	4.7	25.0	6.2	25.2	3.8	24.2	0.4
Male	1,458,859	100.0	3.3	2.8	8.7	4.0	22.4	9.4	18.8	6.4	23.6	0.6
Female	1,243,610	100.0	0.9	0.7	4.0	5.4	28.0	2.5	32.8	0.8	24.8	0.2
Agriculture, Hunting and forestry and Fishing												
Total	318,692	100.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	50.6	1.0	0.4	44.9	0.0
Male	224,816	100.0	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	59.3	0.4	0.6	36.4	0.0
Female	93,876	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	29.8	2.4	0.1	65.4	0.0
Mining and Quarrying												
Total	7,573	100.0	1.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.4	0.4	27.8	6.9	51.5	0.7
Male	6,925	100.0	0.5	4.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	29.2	7.5	55.0	0.8
Female	648	100.0	6.8	0.0	8.0	41.8	16.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	13.6	0.0
Manufacturing												
Total	379,080	100.0	2.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	3.1	0.5	71.8	7.6	9.7	0.1
Male	207,664	100.0	3.5	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.7	0.3	65.9	10.4	11.4	0.1
Female	171,416	100.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.6	3.5	0.7	79.1	4.2	7.7	0.2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply												
Total	24,111	100.0	4.1	3.1	6.6	20.1	2.5	0.0	20.6	13.6	29.3	0.0
Male	18,557	100.0	5.1	4.0	6.8	10.4	2.2	0.0	26.0	16.9	28.6	0.0
Female	5,554	100.0	0.8	0.0	5.9	52.6	3.5	0.0	2.8	2.6	31.7	0.0
Construction												
Total	106,804	100.0	0.9	1.4	6.1	4.1	0.4	0.0	56.5	3.3	27.4	0.1
Male	91,696	100.0	1.0	1.4	6.3	1.8	0.5	0.0	63.1	3.9	22.0	0.1
Female	15,108	100.0	0.0	1.2	5.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.1	60.0	0.0
Whole Sale & Retail trade, Repair of Vehicles, Personal & House-hold goods												
Total	667,611	100.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.4	74.5	0.5	13.4	0.6	7.3	0.1
Male	347,207	100.0	0.8	0.5	2.6	0.9	73.5	0.6	12.9	1.0	7.1	0.1
Female	320,403	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.8	75.5	0.5	14.0	0.1	7.4	0.0
Hotels and Restaurants												
Total	367,069	100.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.4	32.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
Male	53,422	100.0	5.2	0.8	1.5	8.0	60.3	0.2	17.7	0.1	6.2	0.0
Female	313,647	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	27.1	0.0	68.3	0.0	2.3	0.0
Transport, Storage and Communications												
Total	111,685	100.0	2.7	0.6	3.6	10.7	0.7	0.0	3.8	36.0	41.8	0.2
Male	100,797	100.0	2.3	0.7	2.7	5.8	0.6	0.0	4.1	39.5	44.0	0.2
Female	10,887	100.0	5.5	0.0	11.9	55.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	3.8	20.7	0.0

Table 5.8b (Cont'd)

Major industrial divisions/sex	Total Employed Persons		Major Occupation Group									
	No.	%	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
Financial inter-mediation												
Total	19,387	100.0	9.4	16.7	12.0	40.5	0.2	0.0	2.3	3.2	15.3	0.4
Male	12,037	100.0	12.0	18.2	12.6	34.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.2	13.2	0.6
Female	7,350	100.0	5.0	14.2	11.0	50.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities												
Total	28,081	100.0	2.4	8.4	37.3	18.7	8.6	0.2	11.8	3.2	9.2	0.3
Male	23,219	100.0	2.1	9.4	42.5	13.0	8.0	0.2	12.8	3.8	7.7	0.3
Female	4,863	100.0	3.6	3.5	12.2	45.9	11.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	16.2	0.0
Public Administration & Defense Compulsory Social Security												
Total	168,562	100.0	12.9	5.2	11.7	24.3	14.3	0.8	3.2	3.8	21.7	2.2
Male	117,068	100.0	15.7	6.3	11.6	16.5	17.9	0.9	3.7	5.3	19.0	3.0
Female	51,495	100.0	6.4	2.7	12.0	41.9	6.0	0.7	1.9	0.5	27.7	0.2
Education, Health and Social work												
Total	170,860	100.0	5.1	13.4	56.3	6.8	2.1	0.1	1.9	2.1	12.4	0.0
Male	109,550	100.0	6.2	17.4	56.0	4.7	0.7	0.1	1.9	3.1	9.8	0.0
Female	61,309	100.0	3.0	6.3	56.7	10.4	4.5	0.1	1.8	0.1	17.1	0.0
Other social, Cultural, Personal & Household Activities												
Total	152,172	100.0	0.8	1.5	9.4	5.1	8.9	0.0	3.9	5.7	64.7	0.0
Male	112,480	100.0	1.1	1.5	11.7	3.1	6.5	0.0	2.7	6.5	66.9	0.0
Female	39,692	100.0	0.1	1.4	2.8	11.0	15.9	0.0	7.1	3.3	58.5	0.0
Private Households with Employed Persons												
Total	167,168	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.5	97.5	0.0
Male	24,974	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.3	96.2	0.0
Female	142,195	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	97.7	0.0
Extra-territorial Organization and Bodies												
Total	7,254	100.0	7.2	5.0	8.5	20.4	7.7	0.0	3.0	11.6	36.6	0.0
Male	4,358	100.0	11.8	4.0	13.1	13.2	4.2	0.0	3.9	19.2	30.6	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	0.2	6.6	1.7	31.3	13.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	45.7	0.0
Not Stated												
Total	6,361	100.0	0.4	59.0	2.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.3	81.2
Male	4,090	100.0	0.6	59.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.5	85.5
Female	2,271	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.1	73.6

Table 5.8c. Percentage Distribution of The Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Industrial Divisions (Country - Rural): 1999

Major industrial divisions/sex	Total Employed Persons		Major Occupation Group									
	No.	%	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
COUNTRY-RURAL												
Total Employed Persons												
Total	22,194,109	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.3	41.5	10.5	0.1	44.0	0.2
Male	12,658,926	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	61.5	1.9	0.2	34.1	0.1
Female	9,535,183	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	15.0	21.8	0.1	57.1	0.2
Agriculture, Hunting and forestry and Fishing												
Total	19,550,391	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.0	4.8	0.0	48.0	0.0
Male	11,908,325	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	0.1	0.0	34.5	0.0
Female	7,642,066	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.6	12.2	0.0	68.9	0.0
Mining and Quarrying												
Total	8,093	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	38.9	0.0	53.3	0.0
Male	5,890	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.3	47.0	0.0	42.3	0.0
Female	2,203	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	82.7	0.0
Manufacturing												
Total	728,149	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	93.4	2.5	2.5	0.1
Male	160,354	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	84.0	7.1	6.8	0.0
Female	567,795	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	96.1	1.3	1.3	0.1
Electricity, Gas and Water supply												
Total	3,913	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	8.8	12.3	72.3	0.0
Male	2,573	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	18.7	57.9	0.0
Female	1,340	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Construction												
Total	121,722	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	41.4	0.0
Male	102,217	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	60.2	0.0	38.6	0.0
Female	19,504	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	0.0	55.7	0.0
Whole Sale & Retail trade, Repair of Vehicles, Personal & House-hold goods												
Total	795,499	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	77.8	1.0	17.6	0.0	3.4	0.0
Male	205,197	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	86.6	1.3	7.7	0.0	3.9	0.0
Female	590,303	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.7	0.9	21.1	0.0	3.2	0.1
Hotels and Restaurants												
Total	511,680	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Male	23,475	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	0.6	24.7	0.0	14.0	0.0
Female	488,205	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	88.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Transport, Storage and Communications												
Total	11,287	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	2.3	0.3	22.3	72.2	0.0
Male	10,308	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	2.5	0.4	24.4	69.5	0.0
Female	979	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 5.8c (Cont'd)

Major industrial divisions/sex	Total Employed Persons		Major Occupation Group									
	No.	%	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery	Crafts & Related Trades	Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupation	Not Stated
Financial inter-mediation												
Total	271	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0
Male	239	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0
Female	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities												
Total	5,742	100.0	0.0	3.1	21.5	20.1	9.2	0.0	44.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Male	2,847	100.0	0.0	6.3	30.5	40.6	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration & Defense Compulsory Social Security												
Total	69,587	100.0	7.6	0.7	6.5	8.5	4.5	8.9	0.8	0.6	60.4	1.5
Male	47,494	100.0	9.7	1.1	7.4	12.2	6.5	8.2	1.2	0.9	50.8	1.9
Female	22,093	100.0	2.9	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	80.8	0.6
Education, Health and Social work												
Total	169,435	100.0	1.3	0.1	23.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	72.8	0.0
Male	95,124	100.0	2.3	0.2	33.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	61.4	0.0
Female	74,311	100.0	0.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	87.4	0.0
Other social, Cultural, Personal & Household Activities												
Total	152,130	100.0	0.2	0.0	9.7	1.8	4.0	1.1	29.2	5.2	47.8	1.1
Male	79,365	100.0	0.4	0.0	16.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	4.4	7.0	63.6	2.0
Female	72,765	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	6.3	0.0	56.3	3.2	30.5	0.0
Private Households with Employed Persons												
Total	32,956	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	94.7	0.0
Male	2,249	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	30,707	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	94.3	0.0
Extra-territorial Organization and Bodies												
Total	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated												
Total	33,253	100.0	0.0	59.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	4.3	92.3
Male	13,267	100.0	0.0	59.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.1	6.0	88.6
Female	19,986	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.1	94.8

There was no significant difference in proportion for males and females in the country-total figures for most industrial divisions. But the highest proportion of the females in agriculture sector were elementary occupation workers (68.9 percent). On the other hand, the highest proportion of the males (65.1 percent) were engaged in skilled agricultural occupation in the sector. The same trend is shown in the country-urban and country-rural figures.

5.5 Currently Employed Population by Employment Status

In the survey, in addition to the type of main activity, the currently employed persons were asked about the status and term of employment in the main activity. Employment status of a person was defined in-terms of his/her ownership or degree of commitment to the job. In this survey, employment status of a person was classified into employer, paid employee, self employed, unpaid family worker, apprentice, member of producers' cooperative, and 'other' categories. Paid employees were further disagregated into employee-government, employee-government parasitatal, employee-private organization, and other paid employee.

5.5.1 Status in Employment

The percentage distribution of employed population by employment status sex, urban and rural areas, for the country and regions is presented in Table 5.9. At country level, the majority of the employed population were self employed (43.5 percent) and unpaid family workers (47.0 percent). The paid employee altogether constitute only 8.2 percent of the total working population (this was made up of 2.4 percent government employee, 0.5 percent government parasitatal employee, 4.3 percent private organization employees and 0.9 percent other paid employees). The share of employers, apprentices and member of cooperatives among the total employed population was found to be negligible. The data further show that self-employment (54.5 percent) was the dominant employment status among the male while employed females were highly dominated by unpaid family workers (63.6 percent).

Table 5.9 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Employment Status, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Urban + Rural and sex	Total Employed Persons		Empl-loyer	Paid Employee					Self Emp-loyed	Unpaid Family Worker	Appr-entice	Members of Co-op-eratives	Others	Not Stated
				Total paid employee	Employee-Government	Employee-Government Parastatal	Employee-Private organization	Other Paid Employee						
COUNTRY - TOTAL														
Urban + Rural														
Total	24,896,580	100.0	0.8	8.2	2.4	0.5	4.3	0.9	43.5	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Male	14,117,787	100.0	1.2	9.5	2.9	0.6	5.1	0.9	54.5	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Female	10,778,793	100.0	0.3	6.4	1.7	0.4	3.4	0.9	29.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Urban														
Total	2,702,471	100.0	0.9	41.1	15.9	2.5	20.5	2.1	42.2	14.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2
Male	1,458,861	100.0	1.2	46.1	20.1	3.0	20.4	2.6	39.7	10.9	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2
Female	1,243,610	100.0	0.6	35.2	11.0	2.1	20.5	1.6	45.0	17.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1
Rural														
Total	22,194,109	100.0	0.8	4.2	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.8	43.7	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Male	12,658,926	100.0	1.2	5.3	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.7	56.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	9,535,183	100.0	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	27.2	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
TIGRAY REGION														
Urban + Rural														
Total	1,450,814	100.0	0.2	15.3	4.4	1.4	2.9	6.5	38.4	45.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Male	761,839	100.0	0.3	14.6	4.9	1.3	3.4	5.0	46.8	37.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Female	688,975	100.0	0.1	16.0	4.0	1.5	2.5	8.1	29.1	54.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Urban														
Total	151,079	100.0	0.3	37.2	17.5	1.0	13.0	5.6	45.2	14.9	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.1
Male	67,138	100.0	0.4	48.2	25.5	1.1	15.1	6.5	35.9	12.1	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.1
Female	83,941	100.0	0.2	28.3	11.1	1.0	11.3	4.9	52.6	17.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.1
Rural														
Total	1,299,735	100.0	0.2	12.7	2.9	1.4	1.8	6.6	37.6	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Male	694,701	100.0	0.3	11.4	2.9	1.3	2.2	4.9	47.9	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	605,034	100.0	0.1	14.3	3.0	1.6	1.2	8.5	25.8	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
AFFAR REGION														
Urban + Rural														
Total	124,580	100.0	0.9	14.0	5.9	2.3	5.4	0.5	45.6	38.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1
Male	78,958	100.0	0.7	15.9	7.4	2.7	5.1	0.7	49.0	33.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7
Female	45,622	100.0	1.2	10.7	3.2	1.6	5.7	0.2	39.7	46.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.8
Urban														
Total	27,331	100.0	2.3	42.5	18.8	5.2	16.5	2.1	43.2	10.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5
Male	15,380	100.0	1.6	49.6	25.9	6.7	13.9	3.1	39.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Female	11,951	100.0	3.1	33.5	9.6	3.2	19.8	0.8	47.7	14.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
Rural														
Total	97,249	100.0	0.5	6.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	0.1	46.3	45.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2
Male	63,578	100.0	0.5	7.7	2.9	1.7	3.0	0.1	51.3	39.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
Female	33,671	100.0	0.5	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.0	36.9	57.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.2
AMHARA REGION														
Urban + Rural														
Total	6,645,584	100.0	1.3	6.6	1.4	0.5	3.8	0.9	41.1	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Male	3,875,352	100.0	2.0	8.3	1.8	0.6	4.8	1.2	53.7	35.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Female	2,770,232	100.0	0.4	4.2	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.5	23.5	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Urban														
Total	433,446	100.0	1.6	31.3	15.5	1.5	12.9	1.4	47.1	18.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2
Male	205,024	100.0	1.8	38.8	22.9	1.9	11.7	2.3	44.4	12.8	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3
Female	228,422	100.0	1.5	24.6	8.9	1.2	13.9	0.6	49.5	23.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1
Rural														
Total	6,212,138	100.0	1.3	4.9	0.4	0.4	3.2	0.8	40.7	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Male	3,670,328	100.0	2.0	6.6	0.6	0.5	4.4	1.1	54.2	36.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	2,541,810	100.0	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	21.1	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2

Table 5.9(Cont'd)

Urban + Rural and sex	Total Employed Persons		Empl-loyer	Paid Employee					Self Emp-loyed	Unpaid Family Worker	Appr-entice	Members of Co-op-eratives	Others	Not Stated
				Total paid employee	Employee-Government	Employee-Government Parastatal	Employee-Private organization	Other Paid Employee						
						OROMIYA REGION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	9,844,583	100.0	0.9	5.9	1.8	0.2	3.6	0.4	43.5	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Male	5,577,422	100.0	1.3	7.6	2.4	0.3	4.6	0.4	54.4	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	4,267,161	100.0	0.3	3.8	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.3	29.3	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Urban														
Total	880,726	100.0	0.9	29.3	12.7	1.0	14.2	1.4	49.1	19.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2
Male	477,072	100.0	1.2	35.4	17.4	1.4	15.0	1.6	46.0	15.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3
Female	403,654	100.0	0.5	22.1	7.1	0.6	13.3	1.1	52.9	23.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1
Rural														
Total	8,963,857	100.0	0.9	3.6	0.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	43.0	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Male	5,100,350	100.0	1.3	5.0	1.0	0.2	3.6	0.3	55.2	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	3,863,507	100.0	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.3	26.9	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
						SOMALI REGION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	277,517	100.0	0.1	6.6	2.8	0.3	2.9	0.7	40.9	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male	163,504	100.0	0.2	8.1	3.5	0.4	3.2	1.0	51.4	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Female	114,013	100.0	0.0	4.6	1.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	25.7	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Urban														
Total	49,458	100.0	0.6	30.2	14.1	0.6	12.3	3.2	52.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Male	28,035	100.0	1.0	36.1	18.1	0.8	12.6	4.5	51.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Female	21,423	100.0	0.0	22.5	8.9	0.3	12.0	1.4	53.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rural														
Total	228,059	100.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	38.3	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	135,469	100.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	51.4	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Female	92,590	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	19.2	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
						BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	265,348	100.0	0.0	5.2	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	46.4	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	139,301	100.0	0.0	6.9	3.5	0.2	3.0	0.2	67.7	25.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Female	126,047	100.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	22.7	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Urban														
Total	18,455	100.0	0.2	41.5	24.0	0.7	15.4	1.3	45.2	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
Male	10,079	100.0	0.1	49.3	30.4	1.1	16.2	1.6	42.7	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0
Female	8,376	100.0	0.2	32.1	16.3	0.3	14.5	1.0	48.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rural														
Total	246,893	100.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.0	46.4	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	129,222	100.0	0.0	3.6	1.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	69.7	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	117,671	100.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	20.9	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
						SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	5,325,335	100.0	0.2	3.8	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	49.9	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Male	2,961,432	100.0	0.2	4.9	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.3	61.1	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Female	2,363,903	100.0	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	35.9	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Urban														
Total	316,322	100.0	0.8	31.1	16.3	0.7	12.3	1.7	47.4	19.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0
Male	179,248	100.0	0.9	37.7	21.4	1.0	12.9	2.4	44.5	15.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Female	137,074	100.0	0.5	22.5	9.6	0.5	11.5	0.9	51.1	23.7	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0
Rural														
Total	5,009,013	100.0	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	50.1	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Male	2,782,184	100.0	0.2	2.8	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.2	62.2	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Female	2,226,829	100.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	35.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2

Table 5.9 (Cont'd)

Urban + Rural and sex	Total Employed Persons		Empl-loyer	Paid Employee: Total paid employee	Paid Employee: Employee-Government	Paid Employee: Employee-Government Parastatal	Paid Employee: Employee-Private organization	Paid Employee: Other Paid Employee	Self Emp-loyed	Unpaid Family Worker	Appr-entice	Members of Co-op-eratives	Others	Not Stated
						GAMBELLA REGION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	70,539	100.0	0.2	18.8	9.9	3.4	4.5	1.1	61.9	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Male	43,041	100.0	0.0	22.3	12.0	3.8	5.3	1.3	66.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Female	27,498	100.0	0.4	13.4	6.5	2.8	3.2	0.9	54.6	31.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Urban														
Total	13,931	100.0	0.5	59.2	41.1	0.3	14.8	3.0	34.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
Male	8,356	100.0	0.1	70.7	49.8	0.3	17.5	3.1	24.5	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0
Female	5,575	100.0	1.0	41.9	28.2	0.2	10.7	2.8	48.5	7.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Rural														
Total	56,608	100.0	0.1	8.9	2.2	4.1	1.9	0.7	68.8	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male	34,685	100.0	0.0	10.7	2.9	4.6	2.4	0.8	76.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Female	21,923	100.0	0.2	6.1	1.0	3.5	1.3	0.4	56.2	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
						HARARI REGION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	55,838	100.0	0.6	26.8	14.6	0.6	10.5	1.1	50.4	19.9	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.1
Male	34,134	100.0	0.9	30.2	15.6	0.8	12.4	1.3	46.5	20.2	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.1
Female	21,704	100.0	0.0	21.4	12.9	0.2	7.6	0.7	56.7	19.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.1
Urban														
Total	29,309	100.0	0.6	48.7	27.0	1.1	18.6	2.1	39.6	7.2	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.2
Male	17,141	100.0	1.0	56.8	30.0	1.6	22.5	2.7	32.0	6.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.2
Female	12,168	100.0	0.0	37.4	22.9	0.3	13.0	1.2	50.3	8.6	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.2
Rural														
Total	26,529	100.0	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	62.4	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Male	16,993	100.0	0.8	3.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	61.1	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Female	9,536	100.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	64.8	33.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
						ADDIS ABABA								
Urban + Rural														
Total	740,307	100.0	1.0	65.5	18.4	5.8	38.3	3.0	27.1	4.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2
Male	430,885	100.0	1.4	63.5	19.0	6.1	35.1	3.2	28.7	4.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Female	309,422	100.0	0.4	68.4	17.6	5.3	42.8	2.7	24.9	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
Urban														
Total	728,972	100.0	0.9	66.2	18.7	5.9	38.6	3.0	27.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2
Male	423,037	100.0	1.3	64.1	19.3	6.2	35.3	3.3	28.7	3.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Female	305,935	100.0	0.4	69.1	17.8	5.4	43.2	2.7	24.9	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
Rural														
Total														
Male														
Female														
						DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION								
Urban + Rural														
Total	96,136	100.0	0.1	25.8	8.1	4.6	12.4	0.7	43.9	27.0	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.2
Male	51,918	100.0	0.2	29.7	10.6	4.6	13.6	1.0	46.4	21.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.3
Female	44,218	100.0	0.0	21.2	5.2	4.7	10.9	0.4	40.9	33.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1
Urban														
Total	53,448	100.0	0.2	43.0	13.9	8.3	19.6	1.2	44.7	6.6	0.8	0.0	4.4	0.4
Male	28,352	100.0	0.3	50.9	18.4	8.4	22.4	1.7	39.6	5.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.5
Female	25,096	100.0	0.0	34.1	8.8	8.2	16.4	0.6	50.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.2
Rural														
Total	42,688	100.0	0.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.1	42.8	52.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Male	23,566	100.0	0.0	4.2	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.2	54.7	40.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1
Female	19,122	100.0	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	28.2	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

In rural areas, the unpaid family workers make up more than half of the employed population. This is followed by a sizable number of self-employed persons (43.7 percent) and small proportion of paid employees (4.2 percent). The picture in urban areas is, however, different. Here, the proportion of unpaid family workers is relatively lower (14.0 percent) while the proportion of paid employees is considerably high (41.1 percent). The very high proportion of unpaid family workers in the rural areas may be a result of system of agricultural production where the husband works as head of the farm and the wives and young children helping in the field as unpaid workers.

The general pattern observed above for the total, urban and rural areas of the country were similarly reflected in most of the regions. Exceptions are Gambella and Harari regions and Addis Ababa, where the contribution of unpaid family workers is lower than the self employed and the paid employee. In Addis Ababa, the highest proportion of the employed belongs to the paid employee.

5.5.2 Employment Status and Occupation

Table 5.10a - 5.10c present the percentage distribution of employment status of the currently employed population aged ten years and over by major occupational groups and sex for the total, urban and rural areas of the country, respectively. These tables indicate the majority of employed persons with white-collar occupation were working as government employees. The highest proportion (72.6 percent) of government employees were observed among employed persons with professional occupations. These were closely followed by employed persons with occupations of legislators, senior officials and managers (63.6 percent), Technicians and Associate professional (61.1 percent), and clerks (59.8 percent). Skilled agricultural and fishery workers have the least (0.1 percent) proportion of government employees.

Employed persons with non-white collar occupations, except plant, machine operations and assemblers, were more likely to be working as either self employed or unpaid family worker. The highest proportion (79.2 percent) of self employed persons were found among skilled agricultural and fishery workers closely followed by service, shop and market sales workers (68.7

Table 5.10a. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Employment Status (Country-Total):1999

Major Occupational Groups and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Employer	Employee-Government	Employee-Government Parastatal	Employee-Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Apprentice	Member Of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
	COUNTRY - TOTAL												
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS													
Both Sexes	24,896,586	100.0	0.8	2.4	0.5	4.3	0.9	43.5	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Male	14,117,789	100.0	1.2	2.9	0.6	5.1	0.9	54.5	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Female	10,778,797	100.0	0.3	1.7	0.4	3.4	0.9	29.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS													
Both Sexes	68,735	100.0	3.3	63.6	5.5	9.6	6.3	9.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0
Male	56,352	100.0	2.8	65.7	5.5	9.3	6.5	7.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0
Female	12,383	100.0	5.7	53.8	5.5	10.6	5.6	17.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
PROFESSIONALS													
Both Sexes	49,891	100.0	1.0	72.6	3.5	11.2	5.6	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Male	41,394	100.0	1.3	73.9	3.8	10.3	5.4	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0
Female	8,497	100.0	0.0	66.4	1.7	15.5	6.6	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0
TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS													
Both Sexes	242,992	100.0	0.2	61.1	2.6	9.4	9.0	11.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0
Male	181,644	100.0	0.2	57.0	2.2	9.5	10.0	14.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.0
Female	61,348	100.0	0.1	73.3	3.8	9.1	6.1	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0
CLERKS													
Both Sexes	142,629	100.0	0.4	59.8	6.7	17.8	5.7	4.5	2.8	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.0
Male	72,998	100.0	0.4	59.5	6.6	15.7	5.4	6.6	3.3	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.0
Female	69,631	100.0	0.4	60.2	6.8	20.1	6.1	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0
SERVICE, SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS													
Both Sexes	1,404,375	100.0	1.1	2.5	0.1	5.2	0.2	68.7	21.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0
Male	527,356	100.0	2.1	5.0	0.1	7.7	0.1	70.2	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Female	877,019	100.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	3.8	0.2	67.8	25.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1
SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS													
Both Sexes	9,383,873	100.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	79.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	7,921,382	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	83.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	1,462,491	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	53.8	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS													
Both Sexes	3,003,124	100.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	5.0	0.5	46.7	44.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
Male	512,136	100.0	1.6	5.7	2.5	20.5	2.3	54.8	10.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
Female	2,490,988	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	45.0	51.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
PLANT, MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS													
Both Sexes	135,513	100.0	1.1	19.8	8.0	43.0	4.3	14.8	8.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Male	115,648	100.0	1.3	20.9	6.4	45.3	4.6	15.4	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
Female	19,865	100.0	0.2	13.3	16.7	29.4	2.7	11.1	25.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS													
Both Sexes	10,420,300	100.0	0.1	1.7	0.7	6.0	1.6	9.4	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male	4,666,490	100.0	0.1	2.4	1.0	8.0	1.8	7.3	79.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Female	5,753,810	100.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	4.3	1.4	11.1	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NOT STATED													
Both Sexes	45,154	100.0	0.1	12.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	6.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	73.8
Male	22,389	100.0	0.0	23.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	9.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.1
Female	22,765	100.0	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	3.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	85.3

Table 5.10b. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Employment Status (Country-Urban):1999

Major Occupational Groups and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Employer	Employee-Government	Employee-Government Parastatal	Employee-Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Apprentice	Member Of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
	COUNTRY - URBAN												
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS													
Both Sexes	2,702,469	100.0	0.9	15.9	2.5	20.5	2.1	42.2	14.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2
Male	1,458,860	100.0	1.2	20.1	3.0	20.4	2.6	39.7	10.9	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2
Female	1,243,609	100.0	0.6	11.0	2.1	20.5	1.6	45.0	17.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1
LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS													
Both Sexes	58,681	100.0	3.7	62.8	5.5	9.8	6.0	9.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0
Male	47,805	100.0	3.2	64.7	5.4	9.3	6.0	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0
Female	10,876	100.0	6.1	54.5	6.3	12.1	6.4	12.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
PROFESSIONALS													
Both Sexes	48,974	100.0	1.1	72.6	3.5	11.4	5.7	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Male	40,477	100.0	1.3	73.9	3.9	10.5	5.5	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Female	8,497	100.0	0.0	66.4	1.7	15.5	6.6	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0
TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS													
Both Sexes	176,999	100.0	0.2	63.0	3.1	11.4	5.9	12.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.0
Male	127,317	100.0	0.2	58.2	2.6	11.4	6.3	16.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0
Female	49,682	100.0	0.2	75.1	4.5	11.3	4.7	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
CLERKS													
Both Sexes	126,085	100.0	0.4	59.0	7.3	19.1	5.8	3.8	2.7	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.0
Male	58,918	100.0	0.4	57.3	7.7	17.1	6.2	5.6	3.6	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0
Female	67,167	100.0	0.4	60.5	7.0	20.8	5.4	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0
SERVICE, SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS													
Both Sexes	674,339	100.0	1.5	4.7	0.2	9.3	0.3	64.8	18.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male	326,670	100.0	2.2	7.0	0.1	10.8	0.1	64.2	15.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Female	347,669	100.0	0.9	2.6	0.2	7.9	0.5	65.3	22.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS													
Both Sexes	168,487	100.0	1.7	2.1	0.6	3.5	0.5	73.7	17.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Male	137,441	100.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	3.5	0.4	78.5	12.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Female	31,046	100.0	0.9	3.3	1.2	3.6	0.9	52.1	38.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS													
Both Sexes	681,643	100.0	1.0	3.8	2.3	16.3	1.3	58.7	15.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0
Male	274,043	100.0	1.2	8.1	3.9	30.0	2.2	45.0	6.7	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.0
Female	407,600	100.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	7.1	0.7	67.9	20.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
PLANT, MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS													
Both Sexes	103,327	100.0	1.4	24.2	9.8	40.0	4.8	15.3	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Male	93,576	100.0	1.5	23.8	7.3	41.4	5.1	16.5	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Female	9,751	100.0	0.4	27.2	34.1	26.5	1.7	4.6	3.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS													
Both Sexes	653,506	100.0	0.1	12.5	3.1	42.2	2.6	19.6	17.1	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.0
Male	344,531	100.0	0.1	14.7	3.7	29.8	2.7	27.0	19.8	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.0
Female	308,975	100.0	0.1	10.0	2.5	55.9	2.5	11.2	14.2	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0
NOT STATED													
Both Sexes	10,428	100.0	0.5	40.2	4.8	3.2	0.0	4.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6
Male	8,082	100.0	0.0	50.1	0.9	3.5	0.0	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4
Female	2,346	100.0	2.3	6.0	18.2	2.2	0.0	4.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1

Table 5.10c. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Occupational Groups and Employment Status (Country-Rural):1999

Major Occupational Groups and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Employer	Employee-Government	Employee-Government Parastatal	Employee-Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Apprentice	Member Of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
					COUNTRY - RURAL								
Both Sexes	22,194,105	100.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.8	43.7	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Male	12,658,923	100.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.7	56.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	9,535,182	100.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	27.2	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS													
Both Sexes	10,053	100.0	1.0	67.9	5.5	8.3	7.8	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Male	8,547	100.0	0.6	71.2	6.4	9.7	9.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0
Female	1,506	100.0	3.0	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PROFESSIONALS													
Both Sexes	917	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0
Male	917	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0
Female	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS													
Both Sexes	65,995	100.0	0.0	56.1	1.3	4.2	17.4	10.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0
Male	54,328	100.0	0.0	54.1	1.4	5.1	18.6	10.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	9.6	0.0
Female	11,667	100.0	0.0	65.8	1.0	0.0	12.0	10.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.5	0.0
CLERKS													
Both Sexes	16,541	100.0	0.0	66.3	2.1	8.4	5.4	10.4	3.5	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0
Male	14,078	100.0	0.0	68.6	2.4	9.8	2.0	10.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
Female	2,463	100.0	0.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	8.5	11.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE, SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS													
Both Sexes	730,033	100.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	72.2	23.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1
Male	200,684	100.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	79.9	13.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
Female	529,349	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	69.4	27.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1
SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS													
Both Sexes	9,215,384	100.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	79.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	7,783,940	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	83.9	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	1,431,444	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	53.8	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS													
Both Sexes	2,321,480	100.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	43.2	53.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Male	238,092	100.0	2.0	2.9	0.9	9.5	2.5	66.0	14.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0
Female	2,083,388	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	40.6	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
PLANT, MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS													
Both Sexes	32,182	100.0	0.1	5.7	1.9	52.7	2.7	13.1	22.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Male	22,069	100.0	0.1	8.3	2.8	62.0	2.3	11.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Female	10,113	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	3.8	17.4	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS													
Both Sexes	9,766,796	100.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	3.5	1.5	8.7	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	4,321,962	100.0	0.1	1.4	0.8	6.2	1.7	5.7	83.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Female	5,444,834	100.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.3	11.1	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
NOT STATED													
Both Sexes	34,724	100.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	82.8
Male	14,306	100.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	74.9
Female	20,418	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	88.4

percent), and craft and related trades workers (46.7 percent). The lowest proportion of self-employed was found among professionals and clerks (4.5 percent each). On the other hand, the proportion of unpaid family workers is highest among employed persons with elementary occupation (80.3 percent) followed by craft and related trade workers (44.8 percent).

Employees of private organization constitute the highest (43.0 percent) proportion for plant, machine operators and assemblers. Employees of private organization constitute the second highest proportion among white-collar occupations, except technicians and associate professionals. Also, among craft and related trades workers, employees of private organization make up the second highest proportion.

5.5.3 Employment Status and Industry

Tables 5.11a - 5.11c present the percentage distribution of the employment status of the currently employed population aged ten year and over by sex and industrial division for the total country, urban and rural areas, respectively. As in the case of general employed population, most of the industrial divisions were dominated by either self employed or unpaid family workers. The highest proportion of self employed was observed among employed persons engaged in wholesale and retail trade (70.6 percent) followed by those working in Hotels and restaurants (67.3 percent), real state and business activities (54.9 percent) manufacturing (52.4 percent) mining and quarrying (50.3 percent). On the other hand, the highest proportion of unpaid family workers was observed among employed persons engaged in agricultural sector (54.4 percent) followed by those working in mining and quarrying (28.1 percent), and hotels and restaurants (22.5 percent).

Government employees highly dominated in public administration (86.3 percent) and financial inter-mediation (80.4 percent). Also, government employees make up relatively the highest proportion among employed persons in energy sector (61.2 percent) and education and health industrial division (49.4 percent). On the other hand, employees of private organization appear to be relatively higher in transport (35.7 percent) and construction (33.3 percent) sectors.

Table 5.11a. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial Divisions and Employment Status(Country-Total):1999

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Emp-loyer	Employee-Government	Employee Goverment Parastatal	Employee Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Appr-entice	Member of Cooperative	Oth-ers	Not stated
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS						COUNTRY-TOTAL							
Total	24,896,577	100.0	0.8	2.4	0.5	4.3	0.9	43.5	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Male	14,117,783	100.0	1.2	2.9	0.6	5.1	0.9	54.5	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Female	10,778,794	100.0	0.3	1.7	0.4	3.4	0.9	29.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING,FORESTRY & FISHING													
Total	19,869,084	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	42.1	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	12,133,141	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.2	56.6	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	7,735,943	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	19.4	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MINING AND QUARRYING													
Total	15,665	100.0	1.4	10.6	4.2	19.0	2.5	50.3	9.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Male	12,815	100.0	1.8	9.5	5.1	21.5	1.9	49.6	7.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
Female	2,850	100.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	8.1	4.9	53.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANUFACTURING													
Total	1,107,230	100.0	0.6	3.5	3.4	10.0	0.9	52.4	28.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0
Male	368,018	100.0	1.3	7.5	6.6	19.9	2.0	52.2	9.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0
Female	739,212	100.0	0.2	1.5	1.9	5.0	0.3	52.5	37.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY													
Total	28,026	100.0	0.0	61.2	17.8	6.6	5.5	3.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.0
Male	21,131	100.0	0.0	62.5	16.5	7.4	6.4	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.0
Female	6,895	100.0	0.0	57.2	21.7	4.1	2.6	7.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
CONSTRUCTION													
Total	228,527	100.0	1.1	9.9	7.2	33.3	8.1	29.1	10.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0
Male	193,914	100.0	1.1	10.1	5.2	33.6	8.0	33.0	7.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0
Female	34,613	100.0	0.6	8.5	18.3	32.0	8.8	7.7	22.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,REPAIR OF VEHICLES, PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS													
Total	1,463,109	100.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	6.4	0.1	70.6	19.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0
Male	552,403	100.0	1.9	1.1	0.1	11.3	0.3	70.5	13.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0
Female	910,706	100.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.4	0.1	70.7	23.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS													
Total	878,749	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	7.5	0.1	67.3	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	76,896	100.0	4.0	2.5	0.8	35.8	0.3	36.2	20.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Female	801,853	100.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	4.8	0.1	70.3	22.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 5.11 a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Emp-loyer	Employee-Government	Employee Govern-ment Parastatal	Employee Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Fami-ly Worker	Appr-entice	Member of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
TRANSPORT,STORAGE & COMMUNICATION													
Total	122,971	100.0	0.9	22.2	2.3	35.7	1.7	27.6	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0
Male	111,105	100.0	1.0	17.9	2.2	37.5	1.5	29.8	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0
Female	11,866	100.0	0.0	62.5	3.5	19.5	2.7	7.1	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
FINANCIAL INTER-MEDIATION													
Total	19,658	100.0	0.0	80.4	3.5	14.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	12,276	100.0	0.0	83.6	2.2	12.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Female	7,382	100.0	0.0	75.2	5.8	16.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REAL ESTATE,RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES													
Total	33,821	100.0	0.8	17.2	3.0	15.3	1.8	54.9	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Male	26,064	100.0	1.1	15.7	2.8	15.8	0.7	60.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Female	7,757	100.0	0.0	22.5	3.8	13.6	5.7	35.1	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY													
Total	238,150	100.0	0.0	86.3	10.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0
Male	164,563	100.0	0.0	87.7	9.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0
Female	73,587	100.0	0.0	83.2	12.2	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0
EDUCATION HEALTH & SOCIAL WORK													
Total	340,295	100.0	0.1	49.4	5.7	5.4	35.0	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0
Male	204,675	100.0	0.1	57.1	6.5	4.8	25.8	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Female	135,620	100.0	0.1	37.7	4.4	6.4	49.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0
OTHER SOCIAL, CULTURAL,PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES													
Total	304,302	100.0	0.1	4.9	0.6	20.2	9.6	43.4	14.4	0.1	0.7	5.9	0.0
Male	191,845	100.0	0.2	5.1	0.8	20.9	11.4	46.9	5.5	0.1	1.1	8.0	0.0
Female	112,457	100.0	0.0	4.7	0.4	19.1	6.5	37.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS													
Both Sexes	200,124	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0
Male	27,223	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Female	172,901	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGNIZATION & BODIES													
Total	7,253	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Male	4,358	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOT STATED													
Total	39,613	100.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	84.1
Male	17,356	100.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	2.1	0.4	1.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1
Female	22,257	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	87.2

Table 5.11b. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial Divisions and Employment Status(Country-Urban):1999

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Emp-loyer	Employee-Govemment	mployee Gover-ment Parastatal	mployee Privat Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Jnpaid Fami ly Worker	Appr-entice	Member of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS						COUNTRY - URBAN							
Total	2,702,472	100.0	0.9	15.9	2.5	20.5	2.1	42.2	14.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2
Male	1,458,864	100.0	1.2	20.1	3.0	20.4	2.6	39.7	10.9	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2
Female	1,243,608	100.0	0.6	11.0	2.1	20.5	1.6	45.0	17.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING,FORESTRY & FISHING													
Total	318,693	100.0	1.0	3.8	1.5	8.0	0.6	46.2	38.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
Male	224,818	100.0	1.2	4.0	1.1	8.9	0.5	52.2	31.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
Female	93,875	100.0	0.5	3.4	2.4	5.8	0.8	31.6	55.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
MINING AND QUARRYING													
Total	7,573	100.0	0.0	17.1	8.6	31.4	5.1	30.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Male	6,926	100.0	0.0	14.9	9.5	31.0	3.6	32.9	2.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Female	647	100.0	0.0	40.6	0.0	35.7	21.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANUFACTURING													
Total	379,080	100.0	1.1	8.4	9.8	20.2	1.1	46.6	11.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Male	207,664	100.0	1.5	10.4	11.2	25.1	0.9	42.5	7.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0
Female	171,416	100.0	0.6	5.9	8.0	14.4	1.3	51.6	16.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY													
Total	24,110	100.0	0.0	66.3	13.3	7.6	5.8	3.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0
Male	18,557	100.0	0.0	65.4	13.9	8.5	7.3	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0
Female	5,553	100.0	0.0	69.5	11.3	4.8	0.9	8.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
CONSTRUCTION													
Total	106,805	100.0	0.9	12.3	4.7	51.7	5.1	22.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0
Male	91,696	100.0	1.0	11.5	3.5	50.6	5.6	25.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0
Female	15,109	100.0	0.0	17.7	12.0	58.4	2.4	6.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,REPAIR OF VEHICLES, PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS													
Total	667,612	100.0	1.0	1.5	0.3	12.3	0.3	66.9	16.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Male	347,208	100.0	1.7	1.7	0.2	16.5	0.5	64.2	13.5	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Female	320,404	100.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	7.8	0.1	69.8	20.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS													
Total	367,069	100.0	2.3	1.5	0.5	13.9	0.2	58.7	22.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Male	53,421	100.0	5.0	3.5	1.2	35.0	0.4	31.9	22.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Female	313,648	100.0	1.8	1.2	0.3	10.3	0.2	63.3	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0

Table 5.11b.(cont'd)

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Emp-loyer	Employee-Government	mployee Gover ment Parastatal	Employee Privat Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Fami ly Worker	Appr-entice	Member of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
TRANSPORT,STORAGE & COMMUNICATION													
Total	111,684	100.0	1.0	22.6	2.5	35.6	1.8	26.9	7.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
Male	100,798	100.0	1.1	17.7	2.4	37.5	1.7	29.3	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
Female	10,886	100.0	0.0	68.1	3.8	18.5	3.0	5.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
FINANCIAL INTER-MEDIATION													
Total	19,387	100.0	0.0	80.2	3.6	14.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	12,037	100.0	0.0	83.3	2.2	12.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Female	7,350	100.0	0.0	75.1	5.8	16.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REAL ESTATE,RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES													
Total	28,079	100.0	1.0	20.2	3.6	16.7	1.3	53.3	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	23,217	100.0	1.2	16.9	3.1	15.7	0.8	59.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	4,862	100.0	0.0	35.9	6.1	21.7	3.6	23.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY													
Total	168,563	100.0	0.0	92.8	3.4	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Male	117,068	100.0	0.0	93.6	3.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Female	51,495	100.0	0.0	90.8	3.9	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.0
EDUCATION HEALTH & SOCIAL WORK													
Total	170,861	100.0	0.2	74.4	1.3	8.6	10.6	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Male	109,551	100.0	0.3	76.9	1.3	6.6	9.3	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Female	61,310	100.0	0.1	70.0	1.3	12.2	12.7	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
OTHER SOCIAL, CULTURAL,PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES													
Total	152,173	100.0	0.2	6.9	0.9	24.7	7.2	49.2	4.8	0.2	0.1	5.9	0.0
Male	112,480	100.0	0.3	4.9	0.8	21.3	7.2	53.1	4.6	0.2	0.1	7.4	0.0
Female	39,693	100.0	0.0	12.3	1.1	34.3	6.9	38.1	5.6	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS													
Total	167,169	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0
Male	24,974	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Female	142,195	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGNIZATION & BODIES													
Total	7,253	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Male	4,358	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Female	2,895	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOT STATED													
Total	6,361	100.0	0.0	5.2	3.3	11.3	1.0	2.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.5
Male	4,091	100.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	8.9	1.6	2.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8
Female	2,270	100.0	0.0	3.2	9.2	15.7	0.0	3.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1

Table 5.11c. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial Divisions and Employment Status(Country-Rural): 1999

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Emp-loyer	Employee-Government	Employee Govern-ment Parastatal	Employee Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Fami-ly Worker	Appr-entice	Member of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS						COUNTRY - RURAL							
Total	22,194,109	100.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.8	43.7	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Male	12,658,926	100.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.7	56.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	9,535,183	100.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	27.2	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING FORESTRYAND FISHING													
Total	19,550,392	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	42.0	54.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	11,908,325	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.2	56.6	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Female	7,642,067	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	19.3	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MINING AND QUARRYING													
Total	8,093	100.0	2.8	4.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	68.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	5,890	100.0	3.8	3.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	69.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	2,203	100.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.3	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MANUFACTURING													
Total	728,148	100.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	4.6	0.8	55.4	36.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0
Male	160,354	100.0	1.1	3.6	0.5	13.1	3.5	64.8	11.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
Female	567,794	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	52.7	43.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY													
Total	3,913	100.0	0.0	29.5	45.2	0.5	3.2	3.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0
Male	2,574	100.0	0.0	41.7	35.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0
Female	1,339	100.0	0.0	6.0	64.8	1.3	9.3	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION													
Total	121,721	100.0	1.2	7.7	9.4	17.2	10.7	34.7	18.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Male	102,217	100.0	1.3	8.9	6.8	18.3	10.2	39.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Female	19,504	100.0	1.1	1.3	23.1	11.6	13.8	8.5	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,REPAIR OF VEHICLES, PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS													
Total	795,500	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	73.8	22.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1
Male	205,196	100.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	81.2	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0
Female	590,304	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	71.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS													
Total	511,680	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	73.5	22.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Male	23,474	100.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	37.7	0.0	46.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	488,206	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	74.8	22.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 5.11c (cont'd)

Major Industrial Divisions and Sex	Total Employed Persons		Emp-loyer	Employee-Government	mployee Gover-ment Parastatal	Employee Private Organization	Other Paid Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Appr-entice	Member of Cooperative	Others	Not stated
TRANSPORT,STORAGE & COMMUNICATION													
Total	11,287	100.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	36.6	0.0	34.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	10,308	100.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	37.2	0.0	34.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	979	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	28.8	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FINANCIAL INTER-MEDIATION													
Total	270	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	239	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	31	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REAL ESTATE,RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES													
Total	5,742	100.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	8.4	4.7	62.5	18.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
Male	2,848	100.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	16.9	0.0	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Female	2,894	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	53.9	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY													
Total	69,588	100.0	0.0	70.8	26.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0
Male	47,495	100.0	0.0	73.2	24.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0
Female	22,093	100.0	0.0	65.4	31.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION HEALTH & SOCIAL WORK													
Total	169,436	100.0	0.0	24.2	10.0	2.2	59.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Male	95,124	100.0	0.0	34.3	12.4	2.7	44.7	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Female	74,312	100.0	0.0	11.1	7.0	1.6	78.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
OTHER SOCIAL, CULTURAL,PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES													
Total	152,130	100.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	15.7	12.0	37.5	24.0	0.0	1.3	5.9	0.0
Male	79,365	100.0	0.1	5.3	0.8	20.2	17.3	38.2	6.8	0.0	2.5	8.8	0.0
Female	72,765	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.9	6.2	36.8	42.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS													
Total	32,956	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
Male	2,249	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Female	30,707	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGNIZATION & BODIES													
Total	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOT STATED													
Total	33,253	100.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	86.5
Male	13,268	100.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7
Female	19,985	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	90.3

5.6 Term of Employment of Paid Employees

Table 5.12 presents the percentage distribution of paid employees aged ten years and over by sex, terms of employment, region, and urban and rural areas. As the table indicates, at country level, the largest proportion of paid employees during the reference period were found to be casual workers or in other form of employment (60.6 percent), while the permanent employees constituted 29.5 percent of the total paid employees of the country. The remaining 9.8 percent were hired on contract basis during the reference period.

The urban and rural areas differed in the distribution of paid employees by term of employment. In the rural areas, paid employees are dominated by casual workers. The proportion of casual workers (77.9 percent) was about 8 times higher than that of the proportion of permanent employees and more than 6 times higher than that of contract workers. In the urban areas, however, the share of permanent employees becomes significant (45.6 percent), permanent employees and causal workers contribute nearly equal proportion (about 46 percent) and contract workers make up only 8.1 percent. .The proportion of casual workers among females is higher than that of the corresponding figure observed for the males both in urban and rural areas. for instance, 68.5 percent of the total paid female employees of the country are casual workers, while 56.6 percent of the total paid male employees are casual worker and others.

In all the regions except Gambella and Harari, casual workers out number permanent and contract employees. In Gambella, for instance, the largest proportion of paid employees are permanent employees (53.2 percent), while 38.2 percent and 8.6 percent are casual workers and contract employees, respectively.

The proportion of paid employees who are casual workers was the highest for Tigray Region (81.0 percent) and the lowest for Harari Region (37.4 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of permanent employees ranges from 13.7 percent for Tigray region to 53.2 percent for Gambella Region. In urban areas, the proportion of permanent employees is the highest in Gambella region (67.7 percent), while Affar Region showed the lowest proportion (37.5 percent). In the rural areas, the proportion of permanent employees ranges from 2.6 percent in Tigray

Table 5.12 Percentage Distribution of Paid Employee Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Term of Employment, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Regions and Sex	Urban+Rural					Urban					Rural				
	Total Paid Employee		Perma-nent empl-oyee	Cont-ract Emp-loyee	Casual Workers & others	Total Paid Employee		Perma-nent empl-oyee	Cont-ract Emp-loyee	Casual Workers & others	Total Paid Employee		Perma-nent empl-oyee	Cont-ract Emp-loyee	Casual Workers & others
	No.	%				No.	%				No.	%			
COUNTRY - TOTAL															
Total	2,031,819	100.0	29.5	9.8	60.6	1,110,084	100.0	45.6	8.1	46.3	921,735	100.0	10.1	12.0	77.9
Male	1,346,119	100.0	31.6	11.8	56.6	671,941	100.0	51.4	9.5	39.2	674,178	100.0	11.8	14.1	74.1
Female	685,700	100.0	25.5	6.0	68.5	438,143	100.0	36.8	5.9	57.3	247,557	100.0	5.5	6.3	88.2
TIGRAY REGION															
Total	221,710	100.0	13.7	5.3	81.0	56,134	100.0	46.3	9.1	44.6	165,576	100.0	2.6	4.1	93.4
Male	111,328	100.0	19.3	7.0	73.7	32,383	100.0	56.4	8.0	35.6	78,945	100.0	4.0	6.6	89.3
Female	110,382	100.0	8.0	3.6	88.4	23,751	100.0	32.7	10.5	56.9	86,631	100.0	1.2	1.7	97.0
AFFAR REGION															
Total	17,436	100.0	37.2	8.2	54.6	11,626	100.0	37.5	9.4	53.1	5,810	100.0	36.6	5.9	57.5
Male	12,544	100.0	42.9	9.9	47.2	7,626	100.0	47.1	12.2	40.6	4,918	100.0	36.2	6.4	57.4
Female	4,892	100.0	22.6	3.9	73.5	4,000	100.0	19.1	4.0	77.0	892	100.0	38.6	3.6	57.8
AMHARA REGION															
Total	437,830	100.0	18.5	12.1	69.4	135,701	100.0	48.4	6.5	45.1	302,129	100.0	5.1	14.6	80.3
Male	322,496	100.0	18.4	13.6	68.0	79,510	100.0	58.6	6.9	34.4	242,986	100.0	5.2	15.8	79.0
Female	115,334	100.0	18.9	7.9	73.2	56,191	100.0	34.0	5.9	60.1	59,143	100.0	4.5	9.9	85.6
OROMIYA REGION															
Total	584,352	100.0	24.7	11.6	63.7	257,712	100.0	40.8	6.8	52.4	326,640	100.0	11.9	15.4	72.7
Male	423,268	100.0	27.0	13.5	59.6	168,666	100.0	46.6	7.6	45.8	254,602	100.0	14.0	17.3	68.7
Female	161,084	100.0	18.6	6.8	74.6	89,046	100.0	29.8	5.3	64.9	72,038	100.0	4.7	8.6	86.7
SOMALI REGION															
Total	18,442	100.0	35.7	8.7	55.6	14,957	100.0	40.4	8.4	51.3	3,485	100.0	15.4	10.3	74.2
Male	13,188	100.0	37.4	10.3	52.3	10,128	100.0	43.4	9.9	46.7	3,060	100.0	17.5	11.8	70.8
Female	5,254	100.0	31.3	4.8	63.9	4,829	100.0	34.0	5.2	60.8	425	100.0	0.9	0.0	99.1
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION															
Total	13,861	100.0	41.1	8.5	50.4	7,658	100.0	49.8	8.1	42.1	6,203	100.0	30.4	8.9	60.7
Male	9,650	100.0	44.4	9.9	45.7	4,971	100.0	53.8	10.3	35.9	4,679	100.0	34.5	9.5	56.1
Female	4,211	100.0	33.5	5.1	61.3	2,687	100.0	42.4	3.9	53.7	1,524	100.0	17.9	7.2	74.9
S.N.N.P. REGION															
Total	200,029	100.0	41.1	6.8	52.0	98,395	100.0	54.7	6.8	38.5	101,634	100.0	28.0	6.9	65.1
Male	144,817	100.0	43.3	7.3	49.5	67,553	100.0	59.1	7.7	33.2	77,264	100.0	29.4	6.9	63.7
Female	55,212	100.0	35.5	5.7	58.8	30,842	100.0	44.9	4.8	50.3	24,370	100.0	23.6	6.9	69.5
GAMBELLA REGION															
Total	13,295	100.0	53.2	8.6	38.2	8,245	100.0	67.7	7.1	25.2	5,050	100.0	29.4	11.1	59.5
Male	9,618	100.0	56.4	6.7	36.9	5,910	100.0	70.1	5.2	24.7	3,708	100.0	34.4	9.1	56.5
Female	3,677	100.0	44.8	13.5	41.7	2,335	100.0	61.6	11.7	26.7	1,342	100.0	15.4	16.7	67.9
HARARI REGION															
Total	14,938	100.0	49.2	13.4	37.4	14,288	100.0	50.4	13.6	36.0	650	100.0	22.2	9.5	68.3
Male	10,303	100.0	48.9	13.8	37.3	9,736	100.0	50.3	14.0	35.7	567	100.0	25.4	10.9	63.7
Female	4,635	100.0	49.8	12.6	37.6	4,552	100.0	50.7	12.8	36.5	83	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
ADDIS ABABA															
Total	485,162	100.0	44.9	9.2	45.9	482,378	100.0	45.1	9.2	45.7					
Male	273,496	100.0	49.4	12.1	38.6	271,037	100.0	49.8	12.1	38.2					
Female	211,666	100.0	39.1	5.6	55.3	211,341	100.0	39.1	5.6	55.2					
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION															
Total	24,770	100.0	45.1	5.8	49.1	22,992	100.0	48.2	5.8	46.1	1,778	100.0	5.2	6.7	88.1
Male	15,412	100.0	47.8	5.2	47.0	14,421	100.0	50.4	4.8	44.8	991	100.0	9.4	12.0	78.6
Female	9,358	100.0	40.7	6.8	52.5	8,571	100.0	44.5	7.4	48.2	787	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Region to 36.6 percent in Affar Region. In almost all regions, the proportion of permanent employees among the males exceeds that of females, while the reverse is true in the case of proportion of casual workers.

5.7 Absence from Work and Reason for Absence from Work of the Currently Employed Population

Table 5.13 shows the percentage distribution of the currently employed population aged ten years and over who had work but who were not at work during the last seven days by reason for absence from work, sex, at country, region urban and rural areas. At country level, one can see that 'off season' constitutes the highest proportion (36.6 percent) of all reasons given for absence from work during the seven days before the date of the interview. Next to 'off season' many people were absent from work because of sickness or injury (26.7 percent). Reduction in economic activity (no work temporarily), holiday/vacation, and training/education contribute for about 8.6 percent, 2.9 percent and 1.7 percent respectively, as a reason for being absent from work. Other reasons show 22.1 percent of the total employed persons who were absent from work. The proportion of females who were absent from work because of off-season is higher (41.9 percent) than that of the corresponding figure among males (29.6 percent). On the other hand, the proportion that reports sickness or injury as a reason is higher among males (30.5 percent) than the corresponding figure for the females (24.0 percent).

In the rural areas, we see similar pattern with respect to absentee from work with that of the country, i.e. off season (38.3 percent), sickness or injury (26.4 percent) and other reasons (21.8 percent) are the three major reasons for being absent from work during the reference period. In the urban areas, however, the highest proportion of employed persons not at work were absent from work during the reference period because of sickness or injury (about 31 percent). Other reasons (25.6 percent) and off season (13.2 percent) are the second and third main factors for being absent from work in the urban areas of the country.

In the rural areas of Tigray, Affar, Amhara, Oromiya, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Gambella off-season is the leading reason for being absent from work followed by sickness. The reverse

Table 5.13. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over Who Had Work but Who were not at Work During The Last 7 Days by Sex, Reason for Absence from Work, Region, Urban And Rural Areas: 1999

Urban/Rural and sex	Total employed Persons not at work		Reason for Absence						
			Sickness/ Injury	Holiday Vacation	Training / Education	Off Season	Reduction in Economic Activity	Others	Not Stated
COUNTRY - TOTAL									
Urban + Rural									
Total	4,191,317	100.0	26.7	2.9	1.6	36.6	8.6	22.1	1.4
Male	1,797,541	100.0	30.5	3.1	2.9	29.6	8.1	24.3	1.6
Female	2,393,776	100.0	24.0	2.8	0.7	41.9	9.0	20.5	1.2
Urban									
Total	279,221	100.0	31.4	10.6	2.4	11.6	15.3	25.8	2.9
Male	144,990	100.0	27.4	12.5	3.1	14.1	18.4	20.7	3.7
Female	134,231	100.0	35.8	8.5	1.6	8.8	12.0	31.4	2.0
Rural									
Total	3,912,096	100.0	26.4	2.4	1.6	38.3	8.2	21.8	1.3
Male	1,652,551	100.0	30.7	2.3	2.9	30.9	7.3	24.6	1.4
Female	2,259,545	100.0	23.3	2.5	0.6	43.7	8.8	19.9	1.2
TIGRAY REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	504,933	100.0	20.9	2.5	2.4	56.7	4.8	11.5	1.4
Male	244,036	100.0	19.7	2.7	3.2	56.0	4.1	12.9	1.3
Female	260,897	100.0	22.0	2.2	1.7	57.2	5.4	10.1	1.4
Urban									
Total	22,924	100.0	27.2	4.4	1.6	15.2	22.0	28.3	1.4
Male	10,491	100.0	22.1	5.2	2.9	16.9	25.2	26.1	1.7
Female	12,433	100.0	31.5	3.6	0.5	13.7	19.4	30.1	1.1
Rural									
Total	482,009	100.0	20.6	2.4	2.4	58.6	3.9	10.7	1.4
Male	233,545	100.0	19.6	2.6	3.2	57.8	3.2	12.3	1.3
Female	248,464	100.0	21.5	2.2	1.7	59.4	4.7	9.1	1.4
AFFAR REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	13,372	100.0	27.5	9.8	1.0	18.9	14.1	20.3	8.5
Male	7,737	100.0	23.3	8.1	1.7	23.4	18.5	14.9	10.1
Female	5,635	100.0	33.3	12.0	0.0	12.8	8.1	27.7	6.2
Urban									
Total	2,011	100.0	59.4	2.3	2.2	0.0	9.1	23.1	3.8
Male	1,028	100.0	51.1	4.5	4.4	0.0	15.7	19.8	4.6
Female	983	100.0	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	26.6	3.1
Rural									
Total	11,361	100.0	21.8	11.1	0.7	22.3	15.0	19.8	9.3
Male	6,709	100.0	19.0	8.7	1.3	27.0	18.9	14.1	11.0
Female	4,652	100.0	25.9	14.6	0.0	15.5	9.3	27.9	6.8
AMHARA REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	968,550	100.0	25.2	2.9	1.8	44.0	9.6	14.7	1.7
Male	392,866	100.0	32.7	2.8	4.1	30.4	8.7	19.2	2.0
Female	575,684	100.0	20.1	3.0	0.3	53.3	10.3	11.7	1.4
Urban									
Total	39,037	100.0	34.2	7.6	1.8	9.0	17.5	28.1	1.7
Male	17,345	100.0	33.0	7.0	2.2	14.7	20.7	20.5	1.9
Female	21,692	100.0	35.3	8.1	1.5	4.4	15.0	34.1	1.6
Rural									
Total	929,513	100.0	24.8	2.7	1.8	45.5	9.3	14.2	1.7
Male	375,521	100.0	32.7	2.6	4.2	31.2	8.2	19.2	2.0
Female	553,992	100.0	19.5	2.8	0.2	55.2	10.1	10.8	1.4

Table 5.13.(Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	Total employed Persons not at work		Reason for Absence						
			Sickness/ Injury	Holiday Vacation	Training / Education	Off Season	Reduction in Economic Activity	Others	Not Stated
OROMIYA REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	1,754,417	100.0	25.0	2.3	1.0	34.7	9.3	26.9	0.9
Male	718,917	100.0	28.6	2.2	1.8	27.8	9.1	29.3	1.2
Female	1,035,500	100.0	22.5	2.3	0.5	39.4	9.5	25.2	0.7
Urban									
Total	91,391	100.0	31.6	4.6	2.1	17.2	13.5	27.7	3.4
Male	45,229	100.0	26.7	5.7	2.3	22.7	16.0	22.1	4.5
Female	46,162	100.0	36.4	3.5	1.8	11.8	11.1	33.2	2.3
Rural									
Total	1,663,026	100.0	24.6	2.1	1.0	35.6	9.1	26.8	0.7
Male	673,688	100.0	28.8	2.0	1.7	28.2	8.6	29.8	0.9
Female	989,338	100.0	21.8	2.2	0.5	40.7	9.4	24.8	0.6
SOMALI REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	29,466	100.0	39.2	2.4	0.2	29.6	9.2	17.1	2.4
Male	19,982	100.0	31.5	2.4	0.3	38.2	9.6	15.2	2.8
Female	9,484	100.0	55.4	2.3	0.0	11.3	8.2	21.0	1.8
Urban									
Total	7,530	100.0	43.3	3.8	0.8	10.6	22.5	14.7	4.3
Male	5,045	100.0	34.1	4.6	1.2	13.9	27.6	13.8	4.8
Female	2,485	100.0	62.1	2.0	0.0	3.9	12.3	16.5	3.3
Rural									
Total	21,936	100.0	37.7	1.9	0.0	36.1	4.6	17.9	1.8
Male	14,937	100.0	30.6	1.7	0.0	46.4	3.6	15.7	2.1
Female	6,999	100.0	53.1	2.4	0.0	14.0	6.7	22.6	1.3
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	65,335	100.0	21.6	1.9	2.5	55.7	3.7	12.4	2.2
Male	27,418	100.0	20.3	2.8	5.2	53.5	2.6	12.3	3.3
Female	37,917	100.0	22.5	1.2	0.5	57.2	4.5	12.6	1.4
Urban									
Total	2,753	100.0	28.4	8.4	4.6	25.9	15.4	15.7	1.6
Male	1,212	100.0	25.2	11.1	4.6	25.3	19.0	14.8	0.0
Female	1,541	100.0	31.0	6.2	4.5	26.3	12.7	16.5	2.9
Rural									
Total	62,582	100.0	21.3	1.6	2.4	57.0	3.2	12.3	2.2
Male	26,206	100.0	20.1	2.4	5.2	54.9	1.9	12.1	3.5
Female	36,376	100.0	22.1	1.0	0.3	58.6	4.2	12.4	1.4
SOUTHERN NATIONS ,NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION									
Urban + Rural									
Total	761,012	100.0	36.7	2.9	2.2	19.7	8.0	28.9	1.6
Male	331,348	100.0	41.8	2.5	3.6	13.1	7.1	30.5	1.3
Female	429,664	100.0	32.8	3.1	1.1	24.8	8.6	27.7	1.9
Urban									
Total	47,996	100.0	30.3	7.8	3.0	11.0	12.7	32.1	3.0
Male	23,791	100.0	29.2	9.0	4.8	12.6	15.8	25.0	3.5
Female	24,205	100.0	31.5	6.5	1.2	9.4	9.5	39.4	2.5
Rural									
Total	713,016	100.0	37.0	2.6	2.1	20.1	7.8	28.7	1.6
Male	307,557	100.0	42.5	2.2	3.6	13.2	6.6	30.8	1.2
Female	405,459	100.0	32.9	3.0	1.0	25.4	8.6	27.2	1.9

Table 5.13.(Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	Total employed Persons not at work		Reason for Absence						
			Sickness/ Injury	Holiday Vacation	Training / Education	Off Season	Reduction in Economic Activity	Others	Not Stated
			GAMBELLA REGION						
Urban + Rural									
Total	19,185	100.0	19.8	5.5	2.9	36.8	10.9	22.9	1.2
Male	9,123	100.0	21.9	10.6	4.4	27.4	12.6	21.9	1.1
Female	10,062	100.0	17.8	0.9	1.5	45.3	9.3	23.8	1.3
Urban									
Total	1,839	100.0	34.4	15.0	0.5	9.3	10.9	30.0	0.0
Male	865	100.0	32.1	20.8	1.0	12.8	10.1	23.1	0.0
Female	974	100.0	36.3	9.8	0.0	6.2	11.7	36.0	0.0
Rural									
Total	17,346	100.0	18.2	4.5	3.1	39.8	10.9	22.1	1.4
Male	8,258	100.0	20.8	9.5	4.8	29.0	12.9	21.8	1.2
Female	9,088	100.0	15.8	0.0	1.6	49.5	9.0	22.5	1.5
			HARARI REGION						
Urban + Rural									
Total	6,943	100.0	31.7	9.3	4.3	10.2	10.0	32.7	1.8
Male	3,580	100.0	34.4	7.5	1.5	13.9	9.7	31.0	2.1
Female	3,363	100.0	28.8	11.3	7.3	6.3	10.3	34.4	1.5
Urban									
Total	3,249	100.0	28.3	15.3	8.0	4.7	13.6	27.5	2.5
Male	1,450	100.0	26.9	13.3	1.7	6.6	19.8	27.8	3.9
Female	1,799	100.0	29.5	17.0	13.1	3.2	8.6	27.3	1.4
Rural									
Total	3,694	100.0	34.7	4.0	1.1	15.1	6.8	37.2	1.2
Male	2,130	100.0	39.5	3.5	1.3	18.9	2.9	33.2	0.8
Female	1,564	100.0	28.1	4.7	0.8	9.8	12.2	42.6	1.7
			ADDIS ABABA						
Urban + Rural									
Total	59,411	100.0	27.7	26.1	2.9	8.8	14.2	16.8	3.5
Male	37,721	100.0	22.9	27.4	4.0	7.8	17.7	15.8	4.4
Female	21,690	100.0	35.9	23.9	0.8	10.5	8.1	18.7	2.0
Urban									
Total	55,522	100.0	29.2	27.9	3.1	3.9	15.2	17.6	3.2
Male	35,635	100.0	24.0	28.9	4.3	3.9	18.7	16.2	4.0
Female	19,887	100.0	38.3	26.1	0.9	4.0	8.9	20.1	1.7
Rural									
Total									
Male									
Female									
			DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION						
Urban + Rural									
Total	8,690	100.0	38.5	8.2	1.7	5.2	9.4	34.1	2.8
Male	4,812	100.0	39.9	10.3	2.2	7.1	10.4	27.1	3.0
Female	3,878	100.0	36.8	5.6	1.0	2.9	8.2	42.8	2.7
Urban									
Total	4,970	100.0	31.8	10.3	1.6	4.1	14.3	33.0	4.9
Male	2,900	100.0	36.6	13.6	1.4	5.5	16.0	22.0	4.9
Female	2,070	100.0	25.1	5.7	1.9	2.1	11.8	48.4	5.0
Rural									
Total	3,720	100.0	47.5	5.5	1.7	6.8	3.0	35.6	0.0
Male	1,912	100.0	45.0	5.4	3.3	9.5	1.9	34.8	0.0
Female	1,808	100.0	50.2	5.5	0.0	3.9	4.0	36.4	0.0

order is true for the remaining regions. Sickness/injury was given as a reason for absence from work by a larger proportion of people in urban areas of all regions. Particularly urban areas of Affar and Somali regions had a high proportion of employed persons not at work during the reference period because of sickness/injury (the percentages are 59.4 percent for Affar and 43.3 percent for Somali). Reduction in economic activity is the second most important reason for being absent from work in urban areas of Tigray, Affar, Somali, Amhara regions, and Dire Dawa Administration. For urban areas of Oromiya, Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNP regions the second most important reason for being absentee from work is off-season, while for Addis Ababa, Harari and Gambella regions, holiday/vacation becomes the second most important reason.

5.8 Formal/ Informal Sector of the Economic Activity in Urban Areas

The 1999 National Labour Force Survey of Ethiopia has included questions to identify the sector of economy in which employed persons are engaged. The information collected refers only to part of the employed population. That is, persons engaged in subsistence farming and those who work in private households were not asked about the sector of economy of their main activity.

Employed persons whose employment status was government employee, government parasistatal employee, non-governmental organization employee or members of producers' cooperative were treated as being working in the formal sector. Other employed persons whose employment status 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 monthly income statement and balance sheet;
b) has ten or more workers;
c) has business/enterprise license.

Based on the response to these three questions, classification on the sector of economy was made as: formal, informal, or 'not-identified'.

Table 5.14 presents the distribution of employed population aged ten years and over by sex and sectors of economy for urban areas of regions. Exclusion of persons engaged in subsistence farming and persons who work in private households as housemaid, guards has reduced the universe of the analysis from 2,702,475 to 2,273,213. Thus, according to the survey result, just above half (50.6) of the employed persons under consideration in the urban areas were engaged in the informal sector. The proportion of employed persons in the informal sector is higher among the females compared to males.

In the highly urbanized regions (i.e., Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa Administration and Harari Region), and Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions the share of formal sector in the urban areas is higher than that of the informal sector. Population engaged in the informal sector compared to those working in the formal sector dominated the urban areas of the other regions.

5.9 Number of Hours Worked

The 1999 LFS has included questions on the number of hours worked for two purposes. Firstly, the response on the number of hours worked during the seven days prior to the date of the interview together with information on formal job attachment is used to classify respondents as employed or not. Thus, as described in Chapter IV persons who worked more than four hours or more and those who 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 intensity of work among the employed population. In the survey all persons who were engaged in productive activities during the seven days prior to the date of the interview were asked to provide the number of hours they worked in all of their productive activities in the reference period. The response was recorded for each of the days of the reference period separately. The hours so obtained were added and recorded. In recording the number of hours worked, care was taken in that hours actually worked exclude hours paid for but not worked, such as paid leave, paid sick leave or paid public holidays. Also, excluded are meal breaks, time spent on travel to and

Table 5.14. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Sector of Economy, Urban Areas of Regions: 1999

Sex	All Employed No.	%	Sector of Economy Formal	Informal	Not Identified	Not Stated
			COUNTRY - URBAN			
Total	2,273,213	100.0	48.0	50.6	0.8	0.7
Male	1,249,110	100.0	59.4	38.9	0.9	0.8
Female	1,024,103	100.0	34.0	64.8	0.6	0.5
			TIGRAY REGION - URBAN			
Total	134,886	100.0	46.5	50.9	2.0	0.6
Male	59,426	100.0	63.9	32.7	3.1	0.3
Female	75,460	100.0	32.8	65.3	1.1	0.7
			AFFAR REGION - URBAN			
Total	22,579	100.0	45.1	52.8	0.6	1.5
Male	13,111	100.0	55.9	42.2	0.2	1.7
Female	9,468	100.0	30.1	67.5	1.2	1.2
			AMHARA REGION - URBAN			
Total	374,509	100.0	34.8	64.1	0.6	0.5
Male	175,065	100.0	51.0	47.8	0.6	0.6
Female	199,444	100.0	20.6	78.4	0.6	0.4
			OROMIYA REGION - URBAN			
Total	725,073	100.0	37.4	61.3	0.5	0.7
Male	383,207	100.0	49.7	48.6	0.8	0.8
Female	341,866	100.0	23.5	75.6	0.3	0.6
			SOMALI REGION - URBAN			
Total	40,914	100.0	36.0	63.7	0.1	0.2
Male	23,163	100.0	46.9	52.7	0.0	0.4
Female	17,751	100.0	21.7	78.1	0.2	0.0
			BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION - URBAN			
Total	14,599	100.0	52.1	47.4	0.5	0.0
Male	8,063	100.0	65.2	33.9	0.9	0.0
Female	6,536	100.0	35.9	64.1	0.0	0.0
			SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION - URBAN			
Total	245,432	100.0	40.0	58.8	0.8	0.4
Male	133,577	100.0	53.5	45.0	1.1	0.5
Female	111,855	100.0	23.9	75.3	0.5	0.4
			GAMBELLA REGION - URBAN			
Total	12,051	100.0	68.9	31.0	0.1	0.0
Male	7,312	100.0	81.6	18.3	0.2	0.0
Female	4,739	100.0	49.4	50.6	0.0	0.0
			HARARI REGION - URBAN			
Total	27,519	100.0	58.0	41.8	0.0	0.2
Male	16,687	100.0	69.3	30.3	0.0	0.4
Female	10,832	100.0	40.4	59.6	0.0	0.0
			ADDIS ABABA - URBAN			
Total	629,176	100.0	70.7	27.3	1.1	0.8
Male	403,351	100.0	73.0	25.0	1.1	0.9
Female	225,825	100.0	66.7	31.4	1.2	0.7
			DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION - URBAN			
Total	46,473	100.0	56.9	42.1	0.3	0.7
Male	26,147	100.0	67.3	31.1	0.5	1.0
Female	20,326	100.0	43.6	56.2	0.0	0.2

from work /for those who have specified place of work/ and hours spent on household activities that were not considered as productive. For employed persons who were not at work during the seven days prior to the date of the interview, the number of hours of work was recorded as zero. On the other hand, any time that employed persons have spent in productive activity in places other than work site is considered as working hour.

In countries like Ethiopia, where the majority of the population is illiterate and engaged in informal sector, collection as well as getting accurate data on hours of work is difficult. The reliability of the data collected may be affected due to memory lapse and ignorance about the concept of time on the part of the respondents. Also, the absence of standard working hour and irregular nature of working days and hours for the majority of activities in the informal sectors may make it difficult to tell the exact number of hours worked especially when the reference period is longer. Thus, considering the inherent data collection problems of hours of work in developing countries, the results given regarding working hours should be regarded as indicators and not the true levels of intensity of work.

Table 5.15 presents the distribution of the number of hours worked during the seven days prior to the date of the interview by sex, urban and rural areas at country level. The data in the table indicates that at national level the mean number of hours worked per week amounts to 23.3 hours. Around 20 percent of employed persons worked for 13-21 hours during the reference week while 17 percent worked for 4-12 hours. Those who did not work constituted 16 percent. The proportion who worked more than 75 hours is relatively low.

As the result of this survey shows employed persons in the urban areas work for longer time than those in the rural areas. The mean number of hours worked during the reference week in the urban areas was 35.6 hours while that for the rural areas was 21.8 hours. In urban areas, the highest proportion (18.8 percent) of employed persons worked for 40-48 hours followed by those who worked 31-39 hours and 13-21 hours (12.1 and 11.9 percent, respectively). The proportion that did not work (9.3 percent) was relatively lower in the urban areas compared to those in the rural areas. On the other hand, the highest proportion of employed persons in the rural areas worked 13-21 hours and the proportion who did not work at all is relatively high (21.4 percent).

Table 5.15 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Number of Hours Worked During The Last Seven Days, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total): 1999

Urban/Rural and sex	All Persons		0	1 - 4	4 - 12	13 - 21	22 - 30	31 - 39	40 -48	49 - 57	58 - 74	75 +	N.S.	Mean number of hours Worked per week
	No.	%	COUNTRY - TOTAL											
Urban + Rural														
Total	24,896,579	100.0	16.0	0.8	17.2	20.3	16.1	10.4	7.8	4.7	5.2	1.6	0.0	23.3
Male	14,117,786	100.0	12.1	0.6	12.7	19.0	18.3	12.8	9.8	5.9	6.7	2.0	0.0	27.1
Female	10,778,793	100.0	21.1	1.0	23.0	22.0	13.2	7.2	5.1	3.1	3.3	1.0	0.0	18.4
Urban														
Total	2,702,470	100.0	9.3	0.4	9.6	11.9	11.6	12.1	18.8	9.7	10.6	6.0	0.0	35.6
Male	1,458,860	100.0	9.0	0.4	7.4	9.4	10.6	12.2	21.5	11.1	11.9	6.4	0.0	38
Female	1,243,610	100.0	9.7	0.5	12.1	14.8	12.7	12.0	15.6	8.1	9.0	5.4	0.0	32.7
Rural														
Total	22,194,109	100.0	16.8	0.8	18.1	21.4	16.6	10.1	6.4	4.1	4.6	1.1	0.0	21.8
Male	12,658,926	100.0	12.4	0.6	13.4	20.1	19.2	12.9	8.5	5.3	6.1	1.5	0.0	25.8
Female	9,535,183	100.0	22.6	1.1	24.4	23.0	13.3	6.5	3.8	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.0	16.5

The survey was conducted in the month of March, which is among the slack periods in the rural parts of the country. Usually during slack period in most parts of rural Ethiopia peasants remain idle or engage in non-productive activities such as minor repair to fences and houses.

As can be seen from Table 5.16, the highest mean number of hours worked was registered for Addis Ababa (44.4 hours) while the lowest was recorded for Benishangul-Gumuz Region (18 hours). In the urban areas, mean number of hours worked was highest for Addis Ababa (44.7 hours) closely followed by Dire Dawa Administration (43.2 hours), while the lowest mean number of hours was registered for Benishangul-Gumuz Region (29.1 hours).

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

5.10 Availability to Work Additional Hours

The result presented in Table 5.17 shows percent of the employed persons who are available and ready to work additional hours, regardless of the number of hours worked. The survey collected this data in an attempt to capture the insufficiency of the hours of work of employed persons in relation to an alternative employment situation in which persons are willing and available to engage. The additional hours available could be for another job (jobs) in addition

Table 5.16 Mean Number of Hours Worked During the Last Seven Days of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Region and Sex	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COUNTRY - TOTAL	23.3	27.1	18.4	35.6	38.0	32.7	21.8	25.8	16.5
TIGRAY REGION	19.9	23.8	15.7	32.6	36.5	29.4	18.4	22.5	13.8
AFFAR REGION	40.5	43.3	35.5	42.0	44.2	39.1	40.0	43.1	34.3
AMHARA REGION	24.1	29.3	16.8	31.6	35.2	28.4	23.6	28.9	15.8
OROMIYA REGION	22.2	25.6	17.6	31.6	34.4	28.3	21.2	24.8	16.5
SOMALI REGION	35.1	36.8	32.6	37.9	35.6	40.8	34.5	37.1	30.7
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	18.0	20.7	15.1	29.1	32.7	24.7	17.2	19.8	14.4
S.N.N.P REGION	21.4	24.3	17.7	30.2	32.8	26.8	20.8	23.8	17.1
GAMBELLA REGION	23.1	25.1	19.9	36.9	39.4	33.2	19.7	21.7	16.5
HARARI REGION	30.5	32.1	27.8	37.5	40.4	33.5	22.6	23.7	20.7
ADDIS ABABA	44.4	45.0	43.5	44.7	45.4	43.8			
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION	37.1	37.8	36.1	43.2	42.9	43.6	29.4	31.8	26.4

to the current job; replacing any of current jobs by another job with increased hours of work or longer time on the current job.

According to the data in Table 5.17, nearly half (about 45 percent) of the employed population of the country was available and ready to work additional hours. The percentage of employed population available to work additional hours was higher in the urban areas (52.5 percent) compared to the rural areas (43.6 percent). In both the urban and rural areas, the proportion available to work additional hours was higher among the males than the females.

Gambella Region showed the highest proportion (55.3 percent) of employed persons who were available and ready to work additional hours. Next to Gambella are Oromiya and Harari Regions where 48.8 percent and 45.3 percent of their employed populations, respectively, were available to work additional hours. Dire Dawa Administration followed by Benishangul Gumuz Region showed the lowest proportion in this respect. In urban areas, Affar and Somali Regions showed the highest percentage of employed persons who were available to work additional hours. This is contrary to expectations because in section 5.9 of this report it was shown that employed persons in urban areas of these regions have worked for relatively longer hours. Urban parts of Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa Administration, which showed relatively highest mean number of hours worked, are the lowest in terms of percent who were available to work additional hours.

In rural parts, percentage of employed persons who were available to work additional hours ranged from 15.2 percent for Dire Dawa Administration to 55.4 percent for Gambella Region. In both the urban and rural areas of each region, the percentage of employed persons who are available to work additional hours was higher among the males than that of the females.

Table 5.17 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged Ten Years and Over Who were Available or Seeking to Work Additional Hours by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural areas:1999

Region	Percent Available or Seeking to Work Additional Hours								
	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COUNTRY - TOTAL	44.6	49.0	38.8	52.5	55.3	49.2	43.6	48.3	37.4
TIGRAY REGION	34.6	37.6	31.2	48.6	47.7	49.2	33.0	36.7	28.8
AFFAR REGION	41.1	43.0	37.7	62.1	64.5	58.9	35.2	37.9	30.2
AMHARA REGION	41.0	45.1	35.3	53.9	57.3	50.8	40.1	44.4	33.9
OROMIYA REGION	48.8	53.0	43.3	58.4	60.6	55.8	47.9	52.3	42.0
SOMALI REGION	41.7	45.7	35.8	62.5	66.2	57.7	37.1	41.5	30.8
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	33.2	39.8	25.9	56.0	58.9	52.5	31.5	38.4	24.0
S.N.N.P. REGION	45.2	51.0	38.1	56.8	59.9	52.7	44.5	50.4	37.2
GAMBELLA REGION	55.3	60.5	47.2	55.0	56.0	53.5	55.4	61.6	45.6
HARARI REGION	45.3	46.6	43.4	50.2	53.2	45.9	40.0	39.9	40.1
ADDIS ABABA	42.5	46.8	36.7	42.9	47.2	37.0			
DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION	32.1	33.4	30.7	45.6	46.5	44.6	15.2	17.5	12.3

CHAPTER VI

SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLLY UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

6.1 Introduction

The previous chapter has dealt with the employed population, which is one of the two components of economically active population. This chapter will analyze in some details the other component of the data, that is, data on unemployment. Thus, it begins by discussing the issues related to the concept and measurement of unemployment. This will be followed by presenting the levels and distribution of unemployment by sex, age, urban and rural areas and region. It will also deals with steps taken by unemployed persons to seek work and type of work sought. The distribution of the unemployed population by work experience and duration of unemployment are also dealt with. Finally the differential analysis with respect to some background variables of the unemployed persons will be made.

Even though, information regarding unemployment was collected using the current and the usual status approaches; the analysis in this chapter refers to the data collected in the current activity status approach. Since the survey is conducted in the month of March, which is a slack period in most parts of rural Ethiopia, the rate of the currently unemployed persons expected to be slightly inflated.

6.2 Measurement of Unemployment

In the measurement of unemployment, the survey has followed the international standard definition of unemployment (ILO 1983) but took into account the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the country. It is based on the following three criteria that must be satisfied simultaneously: "without work", "currently available for work" 'and "seeking work". The standard definition of unemployment with its emphasis on seeking work criterion might be restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situations in many

developing countries including Ethiopia. Hence, the International Standards introduced provisions, which allows for the relaxation of the seeking work criterion in certain situations. According to the international standard definition, the relaxation of the seeking work criteria is employed in situations where "the conventional means of 'seeking work' are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labor absorption is at the time inadequate or where the labour force is largely self employed" (ILO, 1990).

The provisions are two types, namely, partial relaxation and complete relaxation. Following the recommendations of the International Standard and reviewing the prevailing national situation, the 1999 Labour Force Survey introduced a provision to capture the different forms of unemployment using the above alternative measurements. The treatment of the two options in the survey is described as follows. Under partial relaxation, the definition of unemployment includes discouraged job seekers in addition to persons satisfying the standard definition. Discouraged job seekers are those who want a job but did not take any active step to search for work because they believe that they can not find one. Under the completely relaxed definition, unemployment includes persons without work and those who are available for work, including those who were or were not seeking work. That is, the seeking work criterion is completely relaxed and unemployment is based on the "without work" and "availability" criterion only. The availability in this situation is tested by asking the willingness to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing terms, or readiness to undertake self-employment activity, given the necessary resources and facilities.

The survey collected data on current unemployment in the standard, partially relaxed and completely relaxed options of measurements. After thorough evaluation and assessment of the results obtained using the three alternative and complementary measures; the rates obtained using the relaxed definition were found most plausible and hence selected for reporting. In this survey, those persons aged ten years and over who did not work at least four hours or did not have job to return to, were asked to report whether they were available or willing to work if job was found during the coming one month. Those who respond "Yes" answer to this question were further tested whether they were ready to take a job under

prevailing conditions. Under the completely relaxed definition a person is considered as unemployed if he/she passes the availability test. In this definition, the person might or might not have looked for a job but was willing to work if job was available. This definition was equally applied in both the urban and rural areas.

6.3 Levels and Distribution of Unemployment

In this survey information on the current unemployment was collected by asking a series of filtering questions to all unemployed persons aged ten years and over. The result obtained from the current status approach refers to the level of unemployment during short time interval of the seven days prior to the date of interview. The unemployment rate, which is computed as the proportion of the unemployed persons in the economically active population, can be used to measure the level of unemployment population of an area. These rates can also be used to make differential studies between sub groups of the population.

Table 6.1 presents the size of the current unemployed population and rates of unemployment for the country by sex, age group, in urban and rural areas. According to the survey result, in March 1999, at national level, there were 2,171,735 unemployed persons of which 969,142 found in urban areas and 1,202,593 in rural areas. This means the rate of unemployment in the current status approach for the total country was found to be 8.0 percent. According to the survey result unemployment seems to be more of urban problem, where the rates for urban areas were 26.4 percent, that is, five times higher than that of the rural areas (5.1 percent). The incidence of unemployment also differs between sexes. In urban areas a significant proportion of unemployed female population (34.0 percent) was reported as compared to males (18.3 percent). The above pattern also holds true for the rural areas where 8.6 percent of females and 2.4 percent of males were reported to be unemployed.

Concerning the age pattern of unemployment, Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1a clearly show that the unemployed is predominantly young men and women. The unemployment rate starts comparatively at lower levels in the age group 10-14 years (7.2 percent), then it increases with advancing age up to age group 20-24 years (12.7 percent) and thereafter it starts to decline.

Table 6.1 Current Unemployment Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas During the Last Seven Days (Country Total): 1999

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate
All ages						
Total	2,171,735	8.0	969,142	26.4	1,202,593	5.1
Male	638,112	4.3	327,683	18.3	310,429	2.4
Female	1,533,623	12.5	641,459	34.0	892,164	8.6
10 - 14						
Total	277,822	7.2	68,224	30.9	209,598	5.8
Male	92,994	4.1	28,573	25.7	64,421	3.0
Female	184,828	11.9	39,651	36.0	145,177	10.1
15 - 19						
Total	485,992	11.3	211,654	38.2	274,338	7.3
Male	143,749	6.4	76,134	31.7	67,615	3.3
Female	342,243	16.8	135,520	43.2	206,723	12.0
20 - 24						
Total	446,658	12.7	240,995	38.5	205,663	7.1
Male	128,097	7.4	78,361	29.0	49,736	3.4
Female	318,561	17.8	162,634	45.8	155,927	10.9
25 - 29						
Total	309,870	9.0	158,263	26.4	151,607	5.3
Male	82,477	4.6	44,621	16.0	37,856	2.5
Female	227,393	13.6	113,642	35.3	113,751	8.4
30 - 34						
Total	179,328	7.4	73,698	19.4	105,630	5.2
Male	42,904	3.5	21,606	11.3	21,298	2.1
Female	136,424	11.4	52,092	27.5	84,332	8.4
35 - 39						
Total	161,132	6.6	70,253	18.0	90,879	4.4
Male	34,529	2.8	14,700	7.6	19,829	1.9
Female	126,603	10.5	55,553	28.2	71,050	7.0
40 - 44						
Total	102,248	5.3	44,011	16.5	58,237	3.5
Male	22,806	2.3	11,503	8.5	11,303	1.3
Female	79,442	8.6	32,508	24.9	46,934	5.9
45 - 49						
Total	75,668	4.8	31,985	14.6	43,683	3.2
Male	21,840	2.4	9,631	7.9	12,209	1.6
Female	53,828	8.0	22,354	23.1	31,474	5.5
50 - 54						
Total	46,428	4.2	20,483	15.0	25,945	2.7
Male	18,403	2.9	9,374	12.4	9,029	1.6
Female	28,025	5.9	11,109	18.1	16,916	4.1
55 - 59						
Total	35,412	4.1	19,471	18.7	15,941	2.1
Male	18,530	3.4	11,777	19.6	6,753	1.4
Female	16,882	5.6	7,694	17.5	9,188	3.5
60 - 64						
Total	23,800	3.4	13,818	18.0	9,982	1.6
Male	12,140	2.7	8,957	19.3	3,183	0.8
Female	11,660	4.7	4,861	15.9	6,799	3.2
65+						
Total	27,377	3.1	16,287	16.7	11,090	1.4
Male	19,643	2.9	12,446	19.8	7,197	1.2
Female	7,734	3.5	3,841	11.1	3,893	2.1

Similarly, the above pattern also holds true for rural areas. However, in urban areas the females had higher unemployment rate at the age group 20-24 years (45.8 percent) and continue to decline consistently with increasing age. On the other hand, males had higher rate of unemployment at the age group 15-19 years (31.7 percent) and decline up to the age group 45-49 years and start to rise up thereafter. In all age groups whether in urban or rural areas females show higher rate of unemployment than their male counterparts (see also Figures 6.1b and 6.1c).

As additional information, unemployment rates by sex, age group, urban and rural areas obtained based on the usual status approach is presented in Table 6.2. The total unemployed population based on the usual status approach showed that there were 500,758 unemployed persons of which 430,049 found in urban areas and 70,709 in rural areas. The unemployment rate based on the usual status approach for the total country, urban and rural areas were reported to be 2.0 percent 16.1 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate at country level was higher among the females (2.7 percent) compared to the males (1.5 percent). This phenomenon of relatively higher unemployment rate among females holds true in both the urban and rural areas.

Table 6.3 summarizes the unemployment rates by sex and region in urban and rural areas. The table also reveals that the unemployment rate is highest for Addis Ababa (37.8 percent), Dire Dawa Administration (24.6 percent) and Harari region (21.5 percent). Somali (12.8 percent), Gambella (12.5 percent) and Affar (10.4 percent) regions took intermediate position. Regions with lower unemployment rate were Amhara (7.7 percent), Oromiya (6.1 percent), Tigray (6.1 percent), SNNP (5.5 percent) and Benishangul-Gumuz (5.2 percent) regions (see also Figure 6.2a)

The variation observed in the urban areas of the regions was similar to that of the total regions, with few exceptions. Urban unemployment rate was substantially higher than the rural, in all regions. Higher unemployment rates were reported for urban areas of Addis Ababa (38.1 percent) and Dire Dawa Administration (35.3 percent) followed by Harari (29.1

Figure 6.1a Age Specific Current Unemployment Rate by Sex, Country Total: 1999

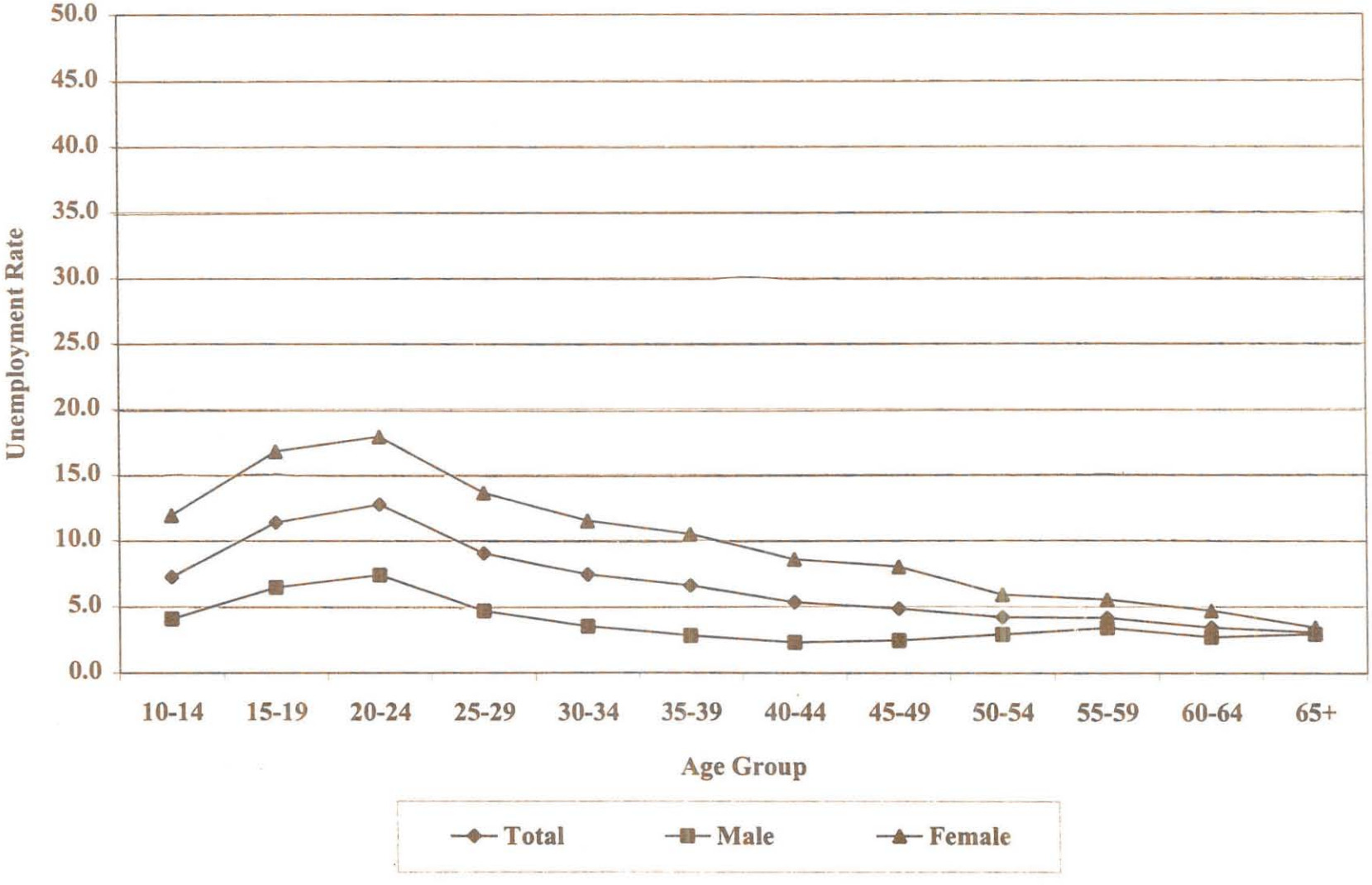


Figure 6.1b Age Specific Current Unemployment Rate by Sex, Country Urban: 1999

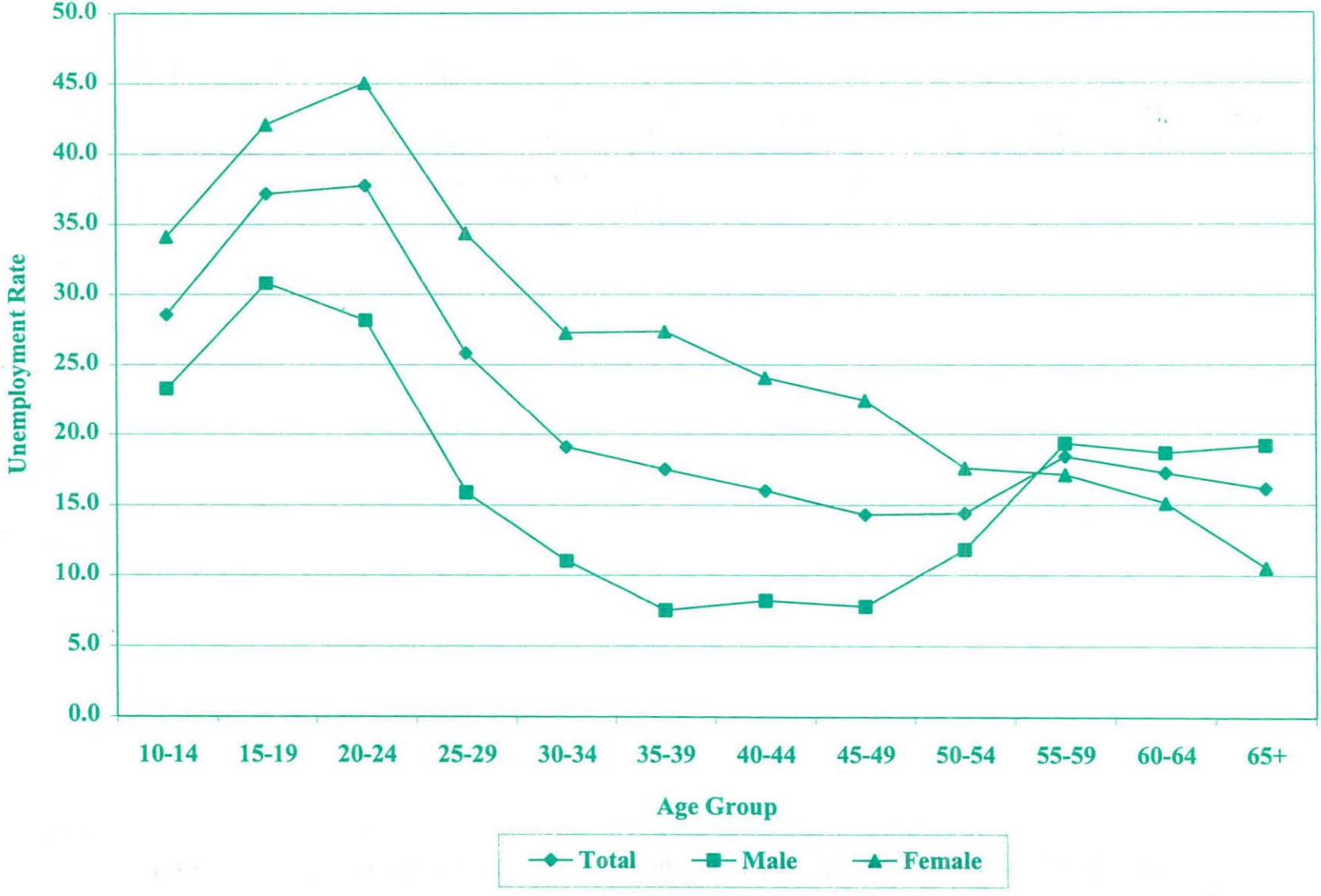


Figure 6.1c Age Specific Current Unemployment Rate by Sex, Country Rural: 1999

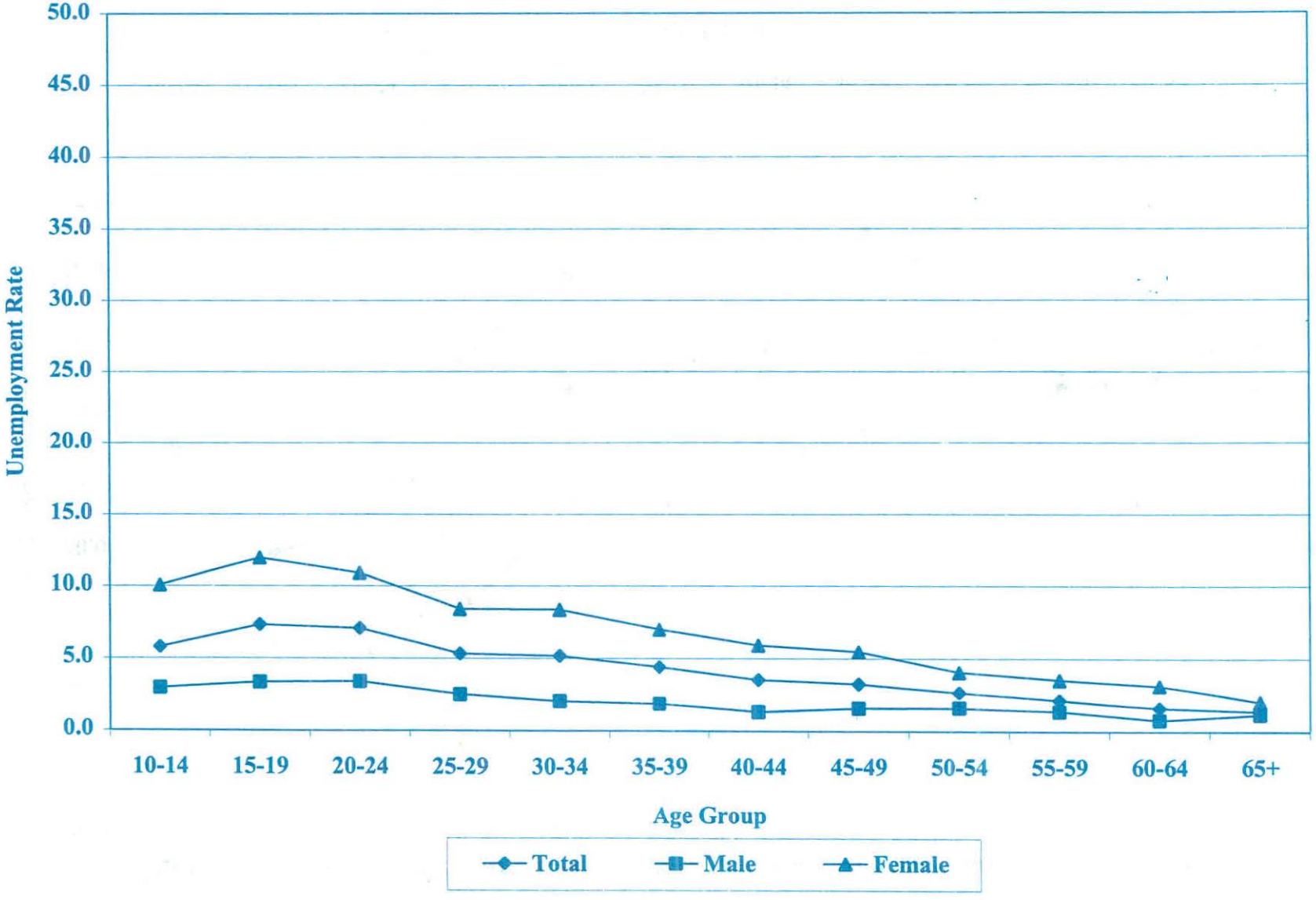


Table 6.2 Unemployment Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas During the Last Twelve Months (Usual Status Approach - Country Total): 1999

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate
All ages						
Total	500,758	2.0	430,049	16.1	70,709	0.3
Male	203,182	1.5	168,313	11.6	34,869	0.3
Female	297,576	2.7	261,736	21.2	35,840	0.4
10 - 14						
Total	16,085	0.5	9,019	8.0	7,066	0.2
Male	8,787	0.5	4,698	7.7	4,089	0.2
Female	7,298	0.6	4,321	8.2	2,977	0.2
15 - 19						
Total	86,920	2.2	68,332	20.3	18,588	0.5
Male	36,456	1.7	25,802	15.9	10,654	0.5
Female	50,464	2.8	42,530	24.5	7,934	0.5
20 - 24						
Total	158,896	5.0	141,267	36.9	17,629	0.6
Male	60,566	3.7	52,655	27.6	7,911	0.6
Female	98,330	6.3	88,612	46.2	9,718	0.7
25 - 29						
Total	103,247	3.2	91,093	20.4	12,154	0.4
Male	39,158	2.3	33,467	14.1	5,691	0.4
Female	64,089	4.2	57,626	27.5	6,463	0.5
30 - 34						
Total	42,546	1.8	37,826	12.1	4,720	0.2
Male	17,732	1.5	15,942	9.3	1,790	0.2
Female	24,814	2.2	21,884	15.7	2,930	0.3
35 - 39						
Total	32,547	1.4	29,030	8.9	3,517	0.2
Male	10,507	0.9	9,230	5.1	1,277	0.1
Female	22,040	2.0	19,800	13.7	2,240	0.2
40 - 44						
Total	19,721	1.1	17,413	7.7	2,308	0.1
Male	7,814	0.8	6,889	5.5	925	0.1
Female	11,907	1.4	10,524	10.6	1,383	0.2
45 - 49						
Total	14,769	1.0	12,251	6.5	2,518	0.2
Male	6,191	0.7	4,442	3.9	1,749	0.2
Female	8,578	1.4	7,809	10.6	769	0.1
50 - 54						
Total	10,949	1.0	10,115	8.7	834	0.1
Male	5,657	0.9	5,653	8.5	4	0.0
Female	5,292	1.1	4,462	8.8	830	0.2
55 - 59						
Total	5,090	0.6	4,478	5.2	612	0.1
Male	3,700	0.7	3,088	6.3	612	0.1
Female	1,390	0.5	1,390	3.7	0	0.0
60 - 64						
Total	5,896	0.9	5,388	8.5	508	0.1
Male	3,861	0.9	3,861	10.4	0	0.0
Female	2,035	0.8	1,527	5.8	508	0.2
65+						
Total	4,092	0.5	3,837	4.6	255	0.0
Male	2,753	0.4	2,586	4.9	167	0.0
Female	1,339	0.6	1,251	4.0	88	0.1

Table 6.3 Current Unemployment Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas, During the Last Seven Days: 1999

Regions	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	8.0	4.3	12.5	26.4	18.3	34.0	5.1	2.4	8.6
Tigray	6.1	3.9	8.4	19.8	15.0	23.3	4.2	2.6	5.8
Affar	10.4	3.6	20.0	23.2	10.1	35.2	6.0	1.9	12.8
Amhara	7.7	4.8	11.4	22.5	14.9	28.2	6.4	4.2	9.5
Oromiya	6.1	2.5	10.4	19.0	12.4	25.7	4.6	1.5	8.5
Somali	12.8	6.3	20.7	32.0	21.4	42.2	7.2	2.5	13.3
Benishangul-Gumuz	5.2	3.3	7.2	18.8	10.8	26.7	4.0	2.7	5.4
S.N.N.P.	5.5	2.2	9.3	18.1	10.9	26.0	4.6	1.6	8.1
Gambella	12.5	6.0	21.2	21.1	12.5	31.1	10.2	4.2	18.2
Harari	21.5	11.6	33.3	29.1	19.7	39.1	11.0	1.7	23.9
Addis Ababa	37.8	27.6	47.9	38.1	28.0	48.2			
Dire Dawa Administration	24.6	17.4	31.6	35.3	27.1	42.7	4.8	1.7	8.4

percent), Affar (23.2 percent), Amhara (22.5 percent) and Gambella (21.1 percent) regions. Relatively lower unemployment rate was shown for urban areas of Tigray (19.8 percent), Oromiya (19.0 percent), Benishangul-Gumuz (18.8 percent) and SNNP (18.1 percent) regions (see also Figure 6.2b).

In the case of rural areas, the highest unemployment rate was reported for Harari (11.0 percent) and Gambella (10.2 percent) regions. These were closely followed by Somali (7.2 percent), Amhara (6.4 percent) and Affar (6.0 percent) regions, while rural areas of the remaining regions show relatively lower unemployment rate. Regarding the sex composition, in both the urban and rural areas of all regions, female unemployment rate was higher than those of the males (see also Figure 6.2c).

Table 6.4 also presents the unemployment rate based on the usual status approach by sex, region, urban and rural areas. The rates obtained using usual status approach were higher than that obtained based on current status approach for all regions except Addis Ababa. As in the case of current status approach, Addis Ababa has the highest unemployment rate followed by Dire Dawa Administration and Harari regions. Also, unemployment rate in the usual status approach was higher in urban than the rural areas and in almost all regions females have shown higher rate than their male counterparts.

During the last five years unemployment rate appears to follow an increasing trend. According to the 1994 Population and Housing Census result unemployment rate in the current status approach for urban Ethiopia was 22.0 percent (CSA, 1999). This has increased by 4.4 percentage point and reached 26.4 percent as reported in the 1999 NLFS. In the case of the rural areas, unemployment rate in the usual status approach was reported to be 0.7 percent in the census against 2.0 percent in the 1999 NLFS.

Figure 6.2b Current Unemployment Rate by Sex, Region - Urban + Rural: 1999

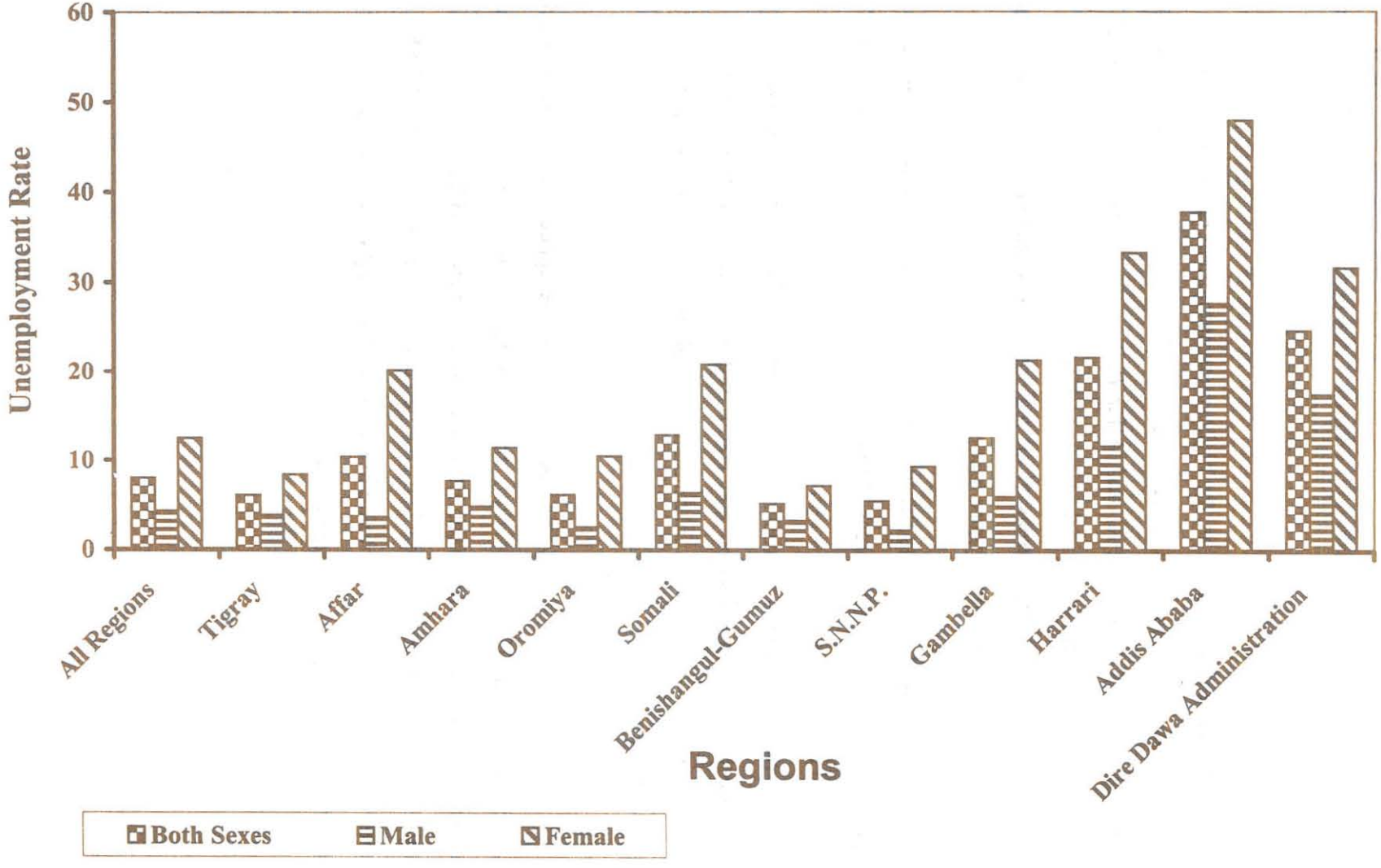


Figure 6.2b Current Unemployment Rate by Sex, Region - Urban: 1999

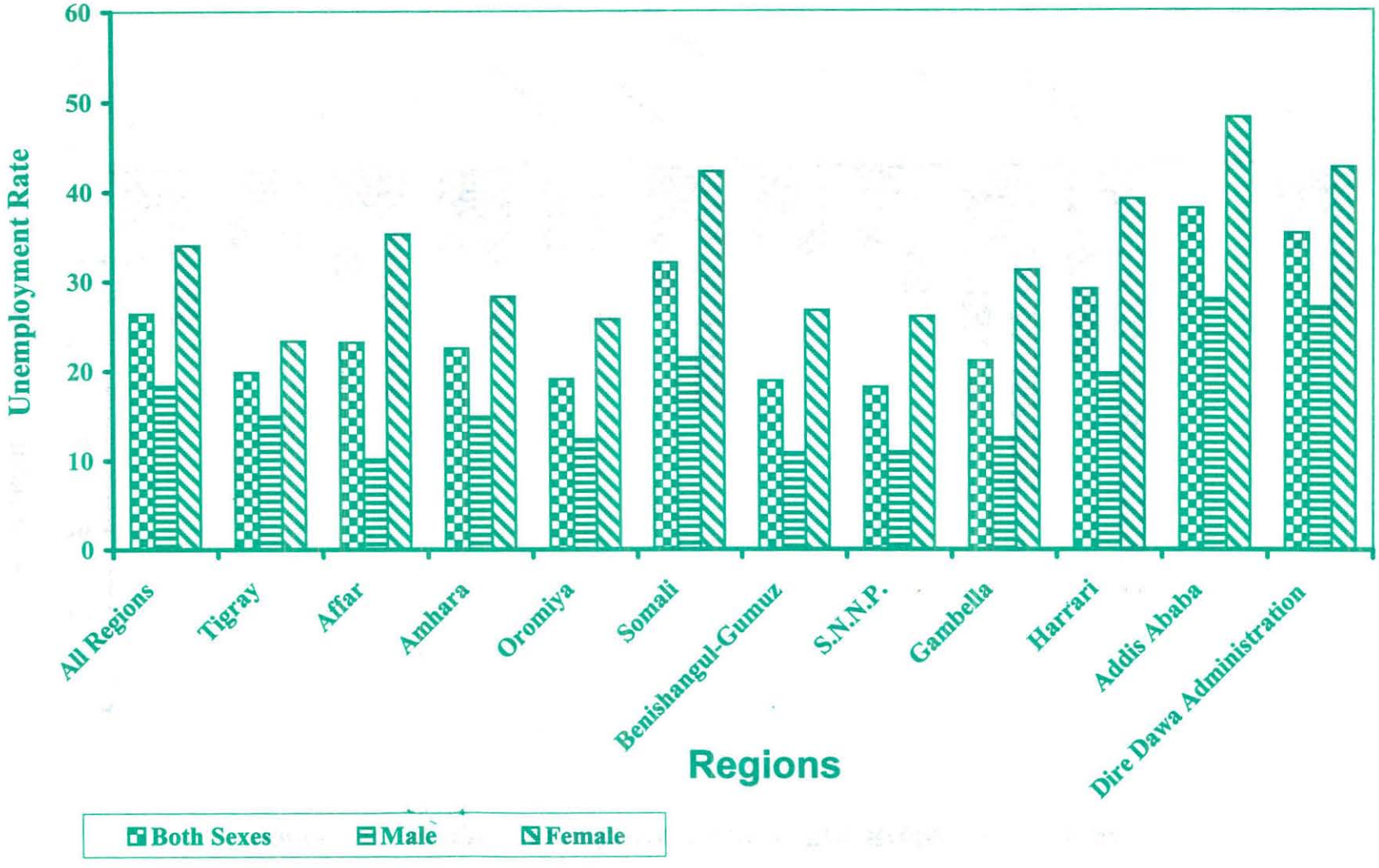


Figure 6.2c Current Unemployment Rate by Sex, Region - Rural: 1999

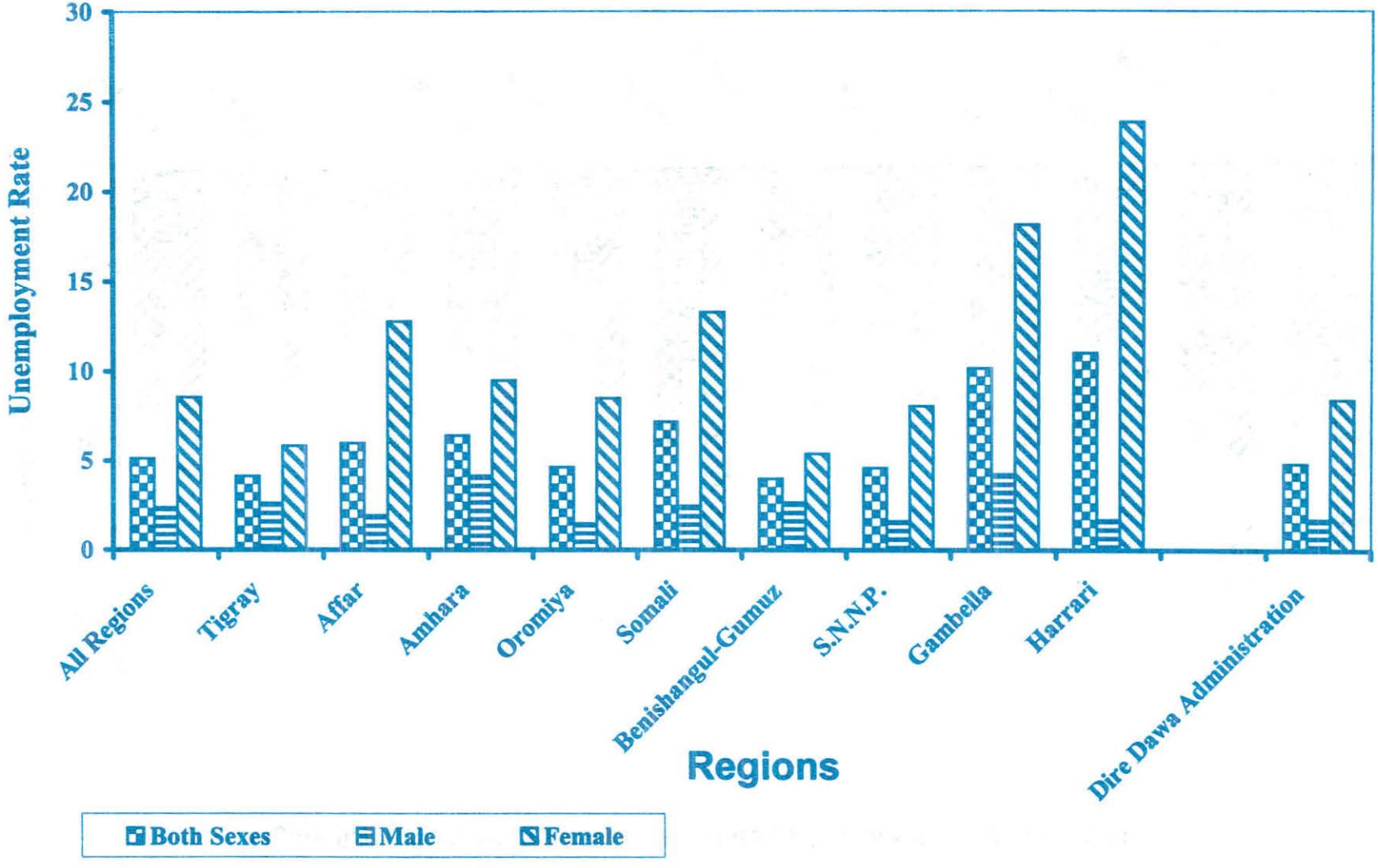


Table 6.4 Unemployment Rate of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas, During the Last Twelve Months (Usual Status Approach): 1999

Regions	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Regions	2.0	1.5	2.7	16.1	11.6	21.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tigray	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.0	2.6	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Affar	1.9	1.3	2.8	6.0	5.1	7.1	0.7	0.4	1.4
Amhara	0.6	0.5	0.8	6.4	5.1	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Oromiya	0.8	0.7	1.0	6.1	5.2	7.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Somali	4.3	3.9	4.8	18.2	17.4	19.1	1.3	1.1	1.5
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
S.N.N.P.	0.7	0.7	0.8	5.2	4.1	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gambella	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.8	4.5	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Harari	7.2	5.8	9.4	13.1	11.1	15.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
Addis Ababa	40.1	25.4	60.8	40.7	25.9	61.3			
Dire Dawa Administration	17.5	13.4	22.3	30.0	22.9	38.3	1.6	1.4	1.7

Table 6.5 presents the levels of the unemployment rate for the population of Ethiopia in comparison with other countries. If one compares the rates ignoring the reference years, the level that was observed for Ethiopia does not differ much from most of the countries considered. However, it is well known that the measurement of unemployment is highly affected by the variations in the measurement methodology employed. Hence, to make country specific comparisons one need to have additional detailed information on how the levels were obtained and clear references about the measurement approaches followed.

Table 6.5 Unemployment Rates Based on the Current Status Approach by Sex for Different Countries.

Countries	Year	Unemployment Rates		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ethiopia	1999	8.0	4.3	12.5
Algeria	1997	26.4	26.9	24.0
Botswana	1995	21.5	19.4	23.9
Mauritius	1995	9.8	7.8	13.9
Egypt	1995	11.3	7.6	24.1
Morocco	1996	17.8	15.8	23.0
South Africa	1997	22.9	19.0	28.0
Sri Lanka	1995	12.5	8.8	19.7
Brazil	1994	6.2	5.4	7.4
Pakistan	1994	4.8	3.9	10.0
China	1995	3.2	3.4	2.9
Germany	1995	8.2	7.1	9.8
Japan	1995	3.2	3.0	3.2
Canada	1995	9.5	9.8	9.2
Philippines	1995	8.4	7.7	9.4

Source: 1) ILO (1999), Unemployment and Underemployment in South Africa.
2) ILO (1999), Key Indicators of the Labour Market Country Profiles.

6.4 Steps Taken by the unemployed persons to Seek Work and Type of Work Sought

As it has been stated earlier that the unemployed persons may or may not seek work. The currently unemployed persons that were defined according to the relaxed definition, were asked whether they were looking for work or not. According to those who were seeking work were asked what measures they have taken to seek work and type of work sought during the reference period of the three months prior to the survey date. The type of work sought includes self-employment, paid employment-private, paid employment-government, any available work or other than those mentioned. In order to consider a person as seeking work, it was sufficient to take at least one active step during the specified reference period. The active steps taken to seek work listed in the questionnaire include registration in public or private employment exchange office, acquiring unemployment card, submitting application to employer(s), searching job on vacancy advertisement board, asking for a job through friends or relatives, checking at work sites and trying to establish own enterprise.

The percentage distribution of unemployed persons who looked for work by sex and types of steps taken to seek work is presented in Table 6.6. As can be seen from the table, the most frequently used method of search for work was trying to establish own enterprise (30.1 percent). The next three most important steps taken to enter in to the world of work were checking at work place (20.6 percent), search for vacancy announcements (17.4 percent), and seeking through friends or relatives (15.5 percent). A small proportion of the unemployed population reported submitting application for a job (5.5 percent), acquiring unemployment card (4.8 percent) and seeking work through newspapers, radio, TV announcements (2.1 percent) as a means of finding job. Both the unemployed males and females seem to take similar steps to search for work. However, trying to establish own enterprise is more important for the females than males.

During the three months prior to the date of the interview, a higher proportion of the urban unemployed persons sought work on vacancy advertisements (24.9 percent) followed by those who were checking at work sites (23.8 percent) and those who were seeking through

Table 6.6 Distribution of Currently Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over Who Looked For Work During The Three Months Prior to The Survey Date by Steps Taken to Seek Work, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas (Country - Total): 1999

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Persons	Steps Taken to Seek Work								
		Acquiring Unemployment Card	Submitting Application for Job	Searching Vacancy Advertisement	Seeking Through News paper, Radio, or TV	Seeking Through Friends, Relatives	Checking At Work Sites	Trying to Establish Own Enterprise	Others	Not Stated
Urban + Rural										
Total	672,151	32,128	37,126	117,232	14,127	104,052	138,428	202,200	25,050	1,808
	100.0	4.8	5.5	17.4	2.1	15.5	20.6	30.1	3.7	0.3
Male	291,510	11,781	16,746	45,465	6,187	45,852	78,407	74,491	11,623	958
	100	4.0	5.7	15.6	2.1	15.7	26.9	25.6	4.0	0.3
Female	380,641	20,347	20,380	71,767	7,940	58,200	60,021	127,709	13,427	850
	100	5.3	5.4	18.9	2.1	15.3	15.8	33.6	3.5	0.2
Urban										
Total	451,872	29,146	30,547	112,526	13,951	84,152	107,624	63,867	8,962	1,097
	100.0	6.5	6.8	24.9	3.1	18.6	23.8	14.1	2.0	0.2
Male	196,204	10,171	13,797	43,535	6,187	35,223	61,004	22,381	3,263	643
	100.0	5.2	7.0	22.2	3.2	18.0	31.1	11.4	1.7	0.3
Female	255,668	18,975	16,750	68,991	7,764	48,929	46,620	41,486	5,699	454
	100.0	7.4	6.6	27.0	3.0	19.1	18.2	16.2	2.2	0.2
Rural										
Total	220,279	2,982	6,579	4,706	176	19,900	30,804	138,333	16,088	711
	100.0	1.4	3.0	2.1	0.1	9.0	14.0	62.8	7.3	0.3
Male	95,306	1,610	2,949	1,930	0	10,629	17,403	52,110	8,360	315
	100.0	1.7	3.1	2.0	0.0	11.2	18.3	54.7	8.8	0.3
Female	124,973	1,372	3,630	2,776	176	9,271	13,401	86,223	7,728	396
	100.0	1.1	2.9	2.2	0.1	7.4	10.7	69.0	6.2	0.3

friends and relatives (18.6 percent). In rural areas trying to establish own enterprise, which took the fourth position as a method of looking for job in urban areas, become the single most important step taken in rural areas.

Table 6.7 presents the percentage distribution of the unemployed population who were available for work according to the type of work available for, in urban and rural areas of the country. Among the unemployed population who were available for work, nearly, three-fourths of them did not have specific choice regarding the type of work willing to take up that is they were ready to take up any available job. Those who want to establish own business were reported to be 20.5 percent and those who want paid employment in government organizations constituted 10.5 percent. According to the survey result, similar pattern was observed for the unemployed males and females in the type of work available to be taken.

As observed in the total country, the unemployed persons who reported to take any available work were observed to be the highest proportion in both the urban and rural areas. In the rest of the categories considered, the proportion of the unemployed persons who wanted to be employed in government institutions were substantially higher in urban than in rural areas, while the reverse is true when considering those who were available to establish own business. The high percentage of the unemployed persons who were available for government jobs in urban areas than the rural areas is attributed to the fact that most of government jobs are available in the urban centers of the country.

6.5 Unemployed Population by Work Experience

The percentage distribution of total unemployed persons by sex, previous work experience, urban and rural areas is presented in Table 6.8. Most of the unemployed populations were first time job seekers. As can be seen from the table out of the 2,171,734 unemployed persons in the country, about 60.0 percent never had previous work experience and the remaining reported to have previous work experience. This is particularly true for females. The data also revealed that almost half of the unemployed males and three-fourths of

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution Currently Unemployed Population of Regions Aged Ten Years and Over by Type of Work, Available for Sex, During the Coming One Month, Urban and Rural Areas (Country -Total): 1999

Urban/Rural and Sex	Type of Work Available for													
	Total Unemployed Population		To Establish Own Business		Paid Employment in Private Business		Paid Employment Government Organization		Any Available Work		Others		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban + Rural														
Total	2,171,733	100.0	444,121	20.5	73,581	3.4	228,501	10.5	1,358,887	62.6	61,935	2.9	4,708	0.2
Male	638,112	100.0	95,918	15.0	31,202	4.9	72,343	11.3	420,362	65.9	16,339	2.6	1,948	0.3
Female	1,533,621	100.0	348,203	22.7	42,379	2.8	156,158	10.2	938,525	61.2	45,596	3.0	2,760	0.2
Urban														
Total	969,139	100.0	137,780	14.2	45,114	4.7	160,408	16.6	613,911	63.3	9,348	1.0	2,578	0.3
Male	327,682	100.0	33,101	10.1	20,482	6.3	48,608	14.8	221,019	67.4	3,496	1.1	976	0.3
Female	641,457	100.0	104,679	16.3	24,632	3.8	111,800	17.4	392,892	61.2	5,852	0.9	1,602	0.2
Rural														
Total	1,202,594	100.0	306,341	25.5	28,467	2.4	68,093	5.7	744,976	61.9	52,587	4.4	2,130	0.2
Male	310,430	100.0	62,817	20.2	10,720	3.5	23,735	7.6	199,343	64.2	12,843	4.1	972	0.3
Female	892,164	100.0	243,524	27.3	17,747	2.0	44,358	5.0	545,633	61.2	39,744	4.5	1,158	0.1

Table 6.8 Distribution of The Currently Unemployed population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Previous Work Experience, Urban and Rural Areas (Country Total):1999

Status of Previous Work Experience/Sex		Total Unemployed	With Out work Experience	With Work Experience	Not Stated
Urban+ Rural					
Total	No	2,171,734	1,280,700	862,116	28,918
	%	100.0	59.0	39.7	1.3
Male	No	638,112	307,670	320,788	9,654
	%	100.0	48.2	50.3	1.5
Female	No	1,533,622	973,030	541,328	19,264
	%	100.0	63.4	35.3	1.3
Urban					
Total	No	969,144	587,458	365,234	16,452
	%	100.0	60.6	37.7	1.7
Male	No	327,684	165,401	155,596	6,687
	%	100.0	50.5	47.5	2.0
Female	No	641,460	422,057	209,638	9,765
	%	100.0	65.8	32.7	1.5
Rural					
Total	No	1,202,590	693,242	496,882	12,466
	%	100.0	57.6	41.3	1.0
Male	No	310,428	142,269	165,192	2,967
	%	100.0	45.8	53.2	1.0
Female	No	892,162	550,973	331,690	9,499
	%	100.0	61.8	37.2	1.1

the unemployed females did not have previous work experience. The distribution observed at country level also holds true in both the urban and rural areas.

6.6 Duration of Unemployment

The percentage distribution of the currently unemployed population by duration of unemployment for the total country was presented in Table 6.9. Nearly half of the unemployed persons have been without work for 1-12 months and a further 13.8 percent and 12.9 percent remained jobless for 97 or more months and 13-24 months, respectively. Concerning the sex difference, half of the unemployed males were idle for 1-12 months followed by (12.2 percent) for 13-24 months. The percentage shares among females were 43.9 percent for 1-12 months, 15.5 percent for 97 or more months and 13.2 percent for 13-24 months.

In urban areas almost one-third of the unemployed persons remains jobless for 1-12 months. The next share (19.4 percent) took those who were unemployed for 97 or more months. This is true for females with some slight difference in percentage, while the proportion among males constituted 38.0 percent for 1-12 months and 15.7 percent for 13-24 months. Similarly, the first and second share reported for duration of unemployment in rural areas were 56.7 percent and 11.6 percent for 1-12 months and 13-24 months, respectively.

6.7 Current Unemployment Rate by Some Background Variables

In this section differentials in current unemployment rate was reviewed for selected variables. Table 6.10 presents unemployment rate by educational attainment, marital status and migration status. According to the data in the table unemployment rate reported for literate persons (8.0 percent) was higher than that of the illiterate persons (6.0 percent) and in this respect the difference is glaring in urban areas. Among the literate persons, the highest unemployment rate were found to be among high school graduates i.e. those who completed grade 12 (33.5 percent) followed by those who attend grades 9-11 (28.5 percent) and grades 7-8 (20.8 percent). The Lower unemployment rate was reported for grades 1-6 (6.0 percent),

Table 6.9 Distribution of the Currently Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by sex, Duration of Unemployment, Urban and Rural Areas (Country Total): 1999

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Duration of Unemployment (in months)										
			<1	1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72	73-84	85-96	97^{+}	Not Stated
Urban/Rural													
Total	No	2,171,731	164,837	998,393	279,495	153,542	103,200	68,083	43,042	29,942	20,779	300,432	9,986
	%	100.0	7.6	46.0	12.9	7.1	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	13.8	0.5
Male	No	638,110	61,184	324,572	77,740	42,224	24,831	16,715	10,983	8,719	4,790	62,297	4,055
	%	100.0	9.6	50.9	12.2	6.6	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.4	0.8	9.8	0.6
Female	No	1,533,621	103,653	673,821	201,755	111,318	78,369	51,368	32,059	21,223	15,989	238,135	5,931
	%	100.0	6.8	43.9	13.2	7.3	5.1	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	15.5	0.4
Urban													
Total	No	969,138	55,716	316,535	140,342	86,036	64,936	42,033	30,433	22,112	15,220	187,774	8,001
	%	100.0	5.7	32.7	14.5	8.9	6.7	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.6	19.4	0.8
Male	No	327,681	20,713	124,107	51,931	29,420	18,942	10,844	8,484	7,516	4,406	47,863	3,455
	%	100.0	6.3	37.9	15.8	9.0	5.8	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.3	14.6	1.1
Female	No	641,457	35,003	192,428	88,411	56,616	45,994	31,189	21,949	14,596	10,814	139,911	4,546
	%	100.0	5.5	30.0	13.8	8.8	7.2	4.9	3.4	2.3	1.7	21.8	0.7
Rural													
Total	No	1,202,593	109,121	681,858	139,153	67,506	38,264	26,050	12,609	7,830	5,559	112,658	1,985
	%	100.0	9.1	56.7	11.6	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	9.4	0.2
Male	No	310,429	40,471	200,465	25,809	12,804	5,889	5,871	2,499	1,203	384	14,434	600
	%	100.0	13.0	64.6	8.3	4.1	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.2
Female	No	892,164	68,650	481,393	113,344	54,702	32,375	20,179	10,110	6,627	5,175	98,224	1,385
	%	100.0	7.7	54.0	12.7	6.1	3.6	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	11.0	0.2

Table 6.10 Distribution of Current Unemployment Rate by Some Background Variables, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total): 1999

Variables	Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Educational Attainment									
Illiterate	6.0	2.4	9.2	19.2	10.7	22.8	5.2	2.1	8.1
Literate	8.0	4.3	12.5	26.4	18.3	34.0	5.1	2.4	8.6
Non Formal	6.0	2.6	9.3	19.2	11.2	23.3	5.2	2.3	8.2
Grades 1- 6	9.0	4.7	21.2	26.0	17.3	36.2	4.5	2.4	12.4
Grades 7- 8	20.8	12.0	37.6	34.3	23.2	46.7	6.6	4.0	16.4
Grades 9-11	28.5	17.4	48.6	37.7	25.3	53.6	6.9	4.7	17.8
Grade 12 Comp.	33.5	23.1	49.2	36.7	26.2	50.4	13.8	9.3	32.9
Beyond Grade 12	11.0	9.4	15.0	12.2	10.5	16.1	1.6	2.0	0.0
Marital Status									
Never Married	10.6	6.9	17.0	34.5	28.3	41.9	6.0	3.4	10.8
Maried	6.3	2.4	11.0	21.7	8.9	36.9	4.5	1.6	7.9
Divorced	9.2	4.2	11.4	15.0	12.7	15.5	7.6	3.2	10.0
Widowed	6.7	4.4	7.1	18.9	16.3	19.3	4.1	2.2	4.5
Separated	9.8	3.7	13.0	20.3	14.3	22.4	6.6	1.6	9.6
Migration Status									
Non Migrant	6.8	3.6	11.1	34.5	27.1	41.7	4.9	2.2	8.6
Total Migrant	11.1	6.5	15.3	22.4	14.0	30.4	5.8	3.0	8.3
Long Time Migrant	10.0	6.0	13.6	21.9	14.0	29.6	5.1	2.6	7.3
Recent Migrant	15.8	8.8	22.6	24.0	13.8	32.5	9.7	5.3	14.2

those with non-formal educational level (9.0 percent) and for persons who were educated beyond grade 12 (11 percent). Further, the data reveals unemployment rate increases as level of education increases until the level reaches grade 12. The unemployment rate among the females who completed grade 12, grades 9-11 and grades 7-8 were reported to be 49.2 percent, 48.6 percent and 37.6 percent, respectively. The corresponding rates among the males were 23.1 percent, 17.4 percent and 12.0 percent, in that order.

As observed for the total country, unemployment rates in the urban areas were also higher for the literate (26.4 percent) than the illiterate (19.2 percent). The peak for women in this case is observed at educational level of grades 9-11, thus about 54.0 percent of economically active women who completed grades 9-11 were reported to be unemployed. Although the males and the females show similar pattern, the unemployment rates for females were higher than that of males at all levels of education.

In rural areas the unemployment rate among the illiterate and the literate show slight difference. This is also true for each of the sexes. Following the pattern observed at country level, unemployment rate tends to increase as the level of education increases up to grade 12 and then drops down for those who have attained an educational level of beyond grade 12. Also, in rural areas females have higher rates than males at all level of education.

Regarding the marital status and unemployment rate the data in the table revealed that the highest rate was registered for the single (10.6 percent) followed by separated (9.8 percent) and the divorced (9.2 percent). The widowed (6.7 percent) and married (6.3 percent) have relatively the lowest unemployment rates. For both the males and females highest unemployment rates were reported for the single. The second and the third highest rates among the males are registered for the widowed and the divorced while among the females this was observed for the separated and the divorced. On the other hand, married men had the lowest unemployment rate while the divorced had the lowest unemployment rate among the females.

Unemployment rate for all categories of marital status is more prevalent in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. In urban areas the highest unemployment rate was reported for the single (34.5 percent) followed by married (21.7 percent). The next highest unemployment rates were reported for the separated (20.3 percent), the widowed (18.9 percent) and the divorced (15.0 percent). The same pattern holds true for the females, while slight difference in rank order was observed for the males.

The picture in rural areas was totally different where the divorced (7.6 percent), category reported the highest unemployment rate followed by the separated (6.6 percent) and the single (6.0 percent). The lowest unemployment rates in the rural areas were reported for the married (4.5 percent), and the widowed (4.1 percent). In general, unemployment rate among the females was higher than the males and the difference is more pronounced in the never married category.

At country level, migrants (11.1 percent) seem to suffer more by the problem of unemployment than the non-migrants (6.8 percent). Among the migrant category unemployment rate was higher among the recent migrants (15.8 percent) compared to the long time migrants (10.0 percent). The same pattern holds true for males and females.

The phenomenon described above for the total country is true only in rural areas. The non-migrants in urban areas had higher unemployment rate (34.5 percent) than the migrants (22.4 percent). However the recent migrant in urban areas still recorded slightly higher unemployment rate (24.0 percent) than the long time migrants (21.9 percent). In both urban and rural areas unemployment rate among the females is higher than that of the males for all categories of migration status. In rural areas the unemployment rate for females exceeds that of the males by more than two folds among all categories of migration status.

CHAPTER VII

PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN AGED 5-14 YEARS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

The 1999 National Labour Force Survey has attached a section containing questions on the socio-demographic characteristics and economic participation of children aged 5-14 years. The questions were addressed to the child. In cases when the child is unable to respond the questions were addressed to the parents or guardians or responsible proxy. This chapter will look at some of the information obtained form the survey on these children. This chapter covers school attendance, and economic participation of children. Moreover, the social background of working children is presented.

7.2 School Attendance

7.2.1 Status of School Attendance

The distribution of all children aged 5-14 years by status of school attendance, sex, region, urban and rural areas is presented in Table 7.1. According to the data in the table, out of the 16,060,720 children in the age 5-14 years, only 31.1 percent were attending school in 1999. Children who were not attending school constituted 65.1 percent i.e. those who have never attended school. Those who quitted school, that is, attended school before the year 1999 or registered in the year 1999 but not attending school at the time of the survey constituted 3.6 percent. Children living in the urban areas were more advantageous than those living in the rural areas in terms of school attendance. The proportion of children attending school in urban areas (75.5 percent) is three times higher than that of the corresponding figure in rural areas. The data in the table further shows some disparity between the male and the female children in school attendance, and that the gap is wider in the rural areas than in urban areas. That is, about 35 percent of the male children were attending school compared to 26.8 percent among the females.

Table 7.1 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years by Sex, Status of School Attendance, Region, Urban and Rural Areas : 1999

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Children		Currently Attending	Currently Not Attending			Weather or Not Attended Before Not Stated	Not Stated
				Currently Drop-out	Attended Before	Never Attended		
	No.	%						
	COUNTRY - TOTAL							
Urban + Rural								
Total	16,060,720	100.0	31.1	1.4	2.2	65.1	0.1	0.1
Male	8,207,734	100.0	35.2	1.6	2.5	60.5	0.1	0.1
Female	7,852,986	100.0	26.8	1.3	1.8	69.8	0.1	0.1
Urban								
Total	1,916,858	100.0	75.5	1.3	2.5	20.5	0.1	0.1
Male	933,059	100.0	76.8	1.5	2.5	19.0	0.1	0.1
Female	983,799	100.0	74.2	1.2	2.4	22.0	0.1	0.1
Rural								
Total	14,143,862	100.0	25.1	1.4	2.2	71.1	0.1	0.1
Male	7,274,675	100.0	29.8	1.6	2.6	65.8	0.1	0.1
Female	6,869,187	100.0	20.0	1.3	1.7	76.7	0.2	0.1
	TIGRAY REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	1,007,039	100.0	29.6	2.0	1.8	66.3	0.1	0.2
Male	519,597	100.0	29.6	2.0	1.6	66.5	0.0	0.2
Female	487,442	100.0	29.6	2.0	1.9	66.0	0.2	0.1
Urban								
Total	137,100	100.0	70.3	2.4	2.1	24.7	0.4	0.2
Male	66,812	100.0	69.2	2.9	1.7	26.0	0.1	0.0
Female	70,288	100.0	71.2	1.8	2.4	23.5	0.6	0.4
Rural								
Total	869,939	100.0	23.2	2.0	1.7	72.8	0.1	0.2
Male	452,785	100.0	23.8	1.9	1.6	72.5	0.0	0.2
Female	417,154	100.0	22.6	2.1	1.9	73.2	0.2	0.1
	AFFAR REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	78,557	100.0	20.7	0.5	1.0	77.5	0.1	0.2
Male	43,969	100.0	21.9	0.5	0.8	76.4	0.2	0.2
Female	34,588	100.0	19.3	0.4	1.3	78.9	0.1	0.0
Urban								
Total	15,857	100.0	63.3	1.0	1.7	33.6	0.4	0.0
Male	8,500	100.0	64.6	1.6	1.0	32.5	0.4	0.0
Female	7,357	100.0	61.7	0.4	2.5	34.9	0.5	0.0
Rural								
Total	62,700	100.0	10.0	0.3	0.8	88.6	0.1	0.2
Male	35,469	100.0	11.6	0.3	0.8	86.9	0.1	0.3
Female	27,231	100.0	7.8	0.4	0.9	90.8	0.0	0.1
	AMHARA REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	4,156,271	100.0	28.0	1.1	2.0	68.6	0.2	0.1
Male	2,124,821	100.0	29.5	1.2	2.2	66.8	0.1	0.1
Female	2,031,450	100.0	26.4	1.0	1.8	70.5	0.3	0.1
Urban								
Total	338,007	100.0	74.4	1.4	2.0	22.0	0.1	0.1
Male	160,315	100.0	75.7	1.3	1.6	21.2	0.1	0.1
Female	177,692	100.0	73.2	1.6	2.3	22.8	0.1	0.1
Rural								
Total	3,818,264	100.0	23.9	1.0	2.0	72.8	0.2	0.1
Male	1,964,506	100.0	25.8	1.1	2.2	70.6	0.2	0.1
Female	1,853,758	100.0	21.9	0.9	1.7	75.1	0.3	0.1

Table 7.1(cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Children		Currently Attending	Currently Not Attending			Weather or Not Attended Before Not Stated	Not Stated
	No.	%		Currently Drop-out	Attended Before	Never Attended		
	OROMIYA REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	6,359,685	100.0	29.3	1.3	2.5	66.7	0.1	0.2
Male	3,227,443	100.0	35.1	1.4	2.8	60.4	0.1	0.1
Female	3,132,242	100.0	23.3	1.1	2.1	73.2	0.1	0.2
Urban								
Total	604,083	100.0	72.1	1.3	3.7	22.8	0.0	0.2
Male	296,998	100.0	73.4	1.4	3.8	21.0	0.1	0.3
Female	307,085	100.0	70.8	1.2	3.5	24.5	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total	5,755,602	100.0	24.8	1.3	2.4	71.3	0.1	0.2
Male	2,930,445	100.0	31.3	1.5	2.7	64.4	0.1	0.1
Female	2,825,157	100.0	18.2	1.1	2.0	78.4	0.1	0.2
	SOMALI REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	198,698	100.0	17.2	0.4	1.9	80.4	0.0	0.0
Male	102,775	100.0	21.7	0.6	2.6	75.0	0.0	0.0
Female	95,923	100.0	12.4	0.2	1.2	86.1	0.0	0.1
Urban								
Total	44,640	100.0	43.1	0.2	1.3	55.3	0.0	0.1
Male	23,144	100.0	50.8	0.0	1.3	47.9	0.0	0.0
Female	21,496	100.0	34.8	0.4	1.3	63.3	0.0	0.2
Rural								
Total	154,058	100.0	9.7	0.5	2.1	87.6	0.0	0.0
Male	79,631	100.0	13.3	0.8	3.0	82.9	0.0	0.0
Female	74,427	100.0	5.9	0.2	1.2	92.6	0.0	0.0
	BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	182,194	100.0	36.9	1.3	1.2	60.4	0.1	0.1
Male	90,718	100.0	45.2	1.5	1.1	52.0	0.2	0.1
Female	91,476	100.0	28.6	1.1	1.4	68.7	0.1	0.1
Urban								
Total	12,605	100.0	72.3	1.0	2.0	24.7	0.0	0.1
Male	6,087	100.0	74.3	1.1	2.8	21.5	0.0	0.2
Female	6,518	100.0	70.4	0.9	1.2	27.6	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total	169,589	100.0	34.3	1.3	1.2	63.0	0.1	0.1
Male	84,631	100.0	43.1	1.5	0.9	54.1	0.2	0.1
Female	84,958	100.0	25.4	1.1	1.4	71.9	0.1	0.1
	S.NSOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION							
Urban + Rural								
Total	3,461,021	100.0	30.0	2.1	2.2	65.5	0.1	0.1
Male	1,799,136	100.0	35.8	2.3	2.9	58.8	0.0	0.1
Female	1,661,885	100.0	23.8	1.8	1.4	72.8	0.1	0.1
Urban								
Total	232,124	100.0	65.9	1.7	2.3	29.9	0.2	0.1
Male	115,597	100.0	68.0	1.9	2.7	27.1	0.2	0.0
Female	116,527	100.0	63.7	1.4	2.0	32.7	0.1	0.1
Rural								
Total	3,228,897	100.0	27.4	2.1	2.2	68.1	0.0	0.1
Male	1,683,539	100.0	33.6	2.4	3.0	61.0	0.0	0.1
Female	1,545,358	100.0	20.7	1.9	1.4	75.9	0.1	0.1

Table 7.1(cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Children		Currently Attending	Currently Not Attending			Weather or Not Attended Before Not Stated	Not Stated
				Currently Drop-out	Attended Before	Never Attended		
	No.	%						
				GAMBELLA REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	44,878	100.0	56.1	2.5	2.2	39.2	0.1	0.0
Male	21,980	100.0	61.3	2.0	1.8	34.8	0.2	0.0
Female	22,898	100.0	51.1	3.0	2.5	43.4	0.0	0.0
Urban								
Total	9,441	100.0	70.6	0.1	2.6	26.6	0.0	0.0
Male	4,521	100.0	75.5	0.0	1.7	22.8	0.0	0.0
Female	4,920	100.0	66.1	0.3	3.5	30.1	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total	35,437	100.0	52.2	3.1	2.1	42.5	0.1	0.0
Male	17,459	100.0	57.6	2.5	1.9	37.9	0.2	0.0
Female	17,978	100.0	47.0	3.7	2.2	47.0	0.0	0.0
				HARARI REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	33,466	100.0	59.5	1.0	1.5	37.9	0.0	0.2
Male	16,401	100.0	65.8	1.4	1.8	30.7	0.0	0.2
Female	17,065	100.0	53.3	0.7	1.1	44.8	0.0	0.1
Urban								
Total	14,914	100.0	88.1	0.5	1.5	9.8	0.0	0.0
Male	6,863	100.0	89.9	0.4	1.9	7.8	0.0	0.0
Female	8,051	100.0	86.6	0.6	1.2	11.5	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total	18,552	100.0	36.4	1.5	1.4	60.4	0.0	0.3
Male	9,538	100.0	48.5	2.1	1.8	47.2	0.0	0.4
Female	9,014	100.0	23.6	0.8	1.0	74.4	0.0	0.2
				ADDIS ABABA				
Urban + Rural								
Total	474,084	100.0	89.2	1.0	1.8	8.0	0.0	0.0
Male	226,153	100.0	90.4	1.3	2.1	6.2	0.0	0.0
Female	247,931	100.0	88.1	0.8	1.5	9.6	0.0	0.0
Urban								
Total	467,413	100.0	89.7	1.1	1.7	7.6	0.0	0.0
Male	222,591	100.0	91.0	1.3	2.0	5.8	0.0	0.0
Female	244,822	100.0	88.5	0.8	1.5	9.2	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total								
Male								
Female								
				DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	64,823	100.0	63.7	0.8	2.5	33.0	0.1	0.0
Male	34,738	100.0	69.0	0.5	2.0	28.5	0.0	0.0
Female	30,085	100.0	57.6	1.1	3.0	38.1	0.1	0.0
Urban								
Total	40,670	100.0	81.8	0.6	2.3	15.2	0.1	0.0
Male	21,627	100.0	85.1	0.2	1.4	13.3	0.0	0.0
Female	19,043	100.0	77.9	1.0	3.4	17.4	0.2	0.0
Rural								
Total	24,153	100.0	33.3	1.1	2.7	62.8	0.0	0.0
Male	13,111	100.0	42.3	1.0	3.1	53.6	0.0	0.0
Female	11,042	100.0	22.7	1.3	2.3	73.8	0.0	0.0

As in the case of many other variables, regions with predominantly urban population, that is, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa Administration, and Harari Region, were in a better condition with respect to the level of children's school attendance. Addis Ababa, with almost 90 percent of its children attending school at the time of the survey, leads the rest of the regions with very wide gap. In Dire Dawa Administration and Harari Region 63.7 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively, of their children aged 5-14 years were attending school. Next to these regions was Gambella where 56.1 percent of children were attending school at the time of the survey. The lowest proportion of children attending school was observed in Somali Region (17.2 percent).

Even though the proportion of children attending school is low at all ages, it shows improvement as age increases (see Table 7.2). The proportion of children attending school ranged from 6.6 percent for children aged 5 years, to 46.7 percent for children aged 14 years. This shows the low level of school attendance and the tendency of parents to send to school their children late in age. Generally, both the male and the female children show similar age pattern of in school attendance.

7.2.2 Main Reason for Quitting School

In this survey, children aged 5-14 years who have been attending school before the survey year and children who have registered at the start of the current academic year but were not attending school currently are asked to report the reason for quitting school. The resulting data is presented in Table 7.3 by reason for quitting school, sex, region, urban and rural areas.

According to the data in Table 7.3, illness (26.1 percent), lack of adequate family income (20 percent) and need to work (15 percent) are the three top reasons for quitting school given by children who did so. Lack of personal interest for education was also reported as a reason by about 12 percent of the children. Each of the remaining reasons was reported by 5 or less than 5 percent of the children.

Table 7.2. Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years who are currently Attending School and Children who Never Attended School by Sex, Age, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total): 1999

Age and Sex	Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Currently Attending	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Never Attended
All ages						
Total	31.1	65.1	75.5	20.5	25.1	71.1
Male	35.2	60.5	76.8	19.0	29.8	65.8
Female	26.8	69.8	74.2	22.0	20.0	76.7
5						
Total	6.6	92.4	34.9	63.3	3.5	95.6
Male	7.1	91.8	34.2	63.5	4.2	94.9
Female	6.1	93.0	35.6	63.1	2.8	96.3
6						
Total	11.4	87.5	49.8	47.7	7.4	91.7
Male	12.3	86.4	51.5	46.4	8.4	90.5
Female	10.4	88.7	48.1	49.0	6.3	93.0
7						
Total	20.0	77.9	69.1	27.8	14.6	83.4
Male	22.3	75.6	69.2	27.2	17.3	80.8
Female	17.6	80.3	69.0	28.5	11.9	86.1
8						
Total	26.5	70.5	76.5	20.4	20.7	76.4
Male	29.5	67.1	79.6	17.4	23.7	72.8
Female	23.6	73.9	73.6	23.3	17.6	80.0
9						
Total	34.6	62.3	83.1	13.2	28.5	68.5
Male	38.7	58.1	85.1	10.7	32.9	64.1
Female	30.7	66.2	81.3	15.5	24.2	72.7
10						
Total	41.3	54.2	86.5	9.9	34.9	60.5
Male	46.4	48.8	88.0	8.4	40.8	54.3
Female	36.1	59.7	85.0	11.4	28.9	66.9
11						
Total	46.5	49.1	89.5	7.6	39.3	56.1
Male	51.0	44.2	90.9	6.3	44.9	50.0
Female	41.4	54.6	88.1	8.9	32.9	63.0
12						
Total	45.5	48.5	86.7	9.2	39.4	54.3
Male	52.2	41.2	89.5	6.4	47.2	45.8
Female	37.9	56.9	84.1	11.8	30.2	64.4
13						
Total	46.7	45.5	84.9	9.6	39.9	51.9
Male	53.7	37.2	86.3	6.5	48.4	42.2
Female	39.5	54.1	83.5	12.3	30.7	62.4
14						
Total	46.7	45.3	84.1	7.8	39.3	52.7
Male	54.3	36.3	86.5	5.7	48.6	41.7
Female	38.6	54.8	82.0	9.7	28.9	64.9

Table 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years Who Have Quitted School by Sex, Reasons for Quitting School, Region, Urban and Rural Areas : 1999

Urban/Rural and sex	All Children		Reason for Quitting School													
	No.	%	Illness	Family Income is Not Enough	Lack of Peace in The Family	Family Dissolu-tion	Family Job Transfer	School was too Far	For Work	Failed to Pass Exam	Marriage Engage-ment	Lack of Fam-ily interest for Education	Displacement Due to War Drought,...	Lack of Perso-nal Interest for Education	Others	Not Stated
COUNTRY - TOTAL																
Urban + Rural																
Total	582,902	100.0	26.1	20.0	1.6	2.5	0.9	3.5	15.2	3.5	1.4	5.0	2.5	12.3	3.3	2.2
Male	338,947	100.0	23.6	21.4	1.2	2.4	0.6	3.4	18.3	3.7	0.3	4.8	2.5	12.4	3.1	2.2
Female	243,955	100.0	29.5	17.9	2.1	2.5	1.3	3.8	10.9	3.2	2.9	5.2	2.4	12.2	3.7	2.3
Urban																
Total	72,807	100.0	24.1	29.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	1.9	8.8	4.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	9.6	2.6	2.7
Male	37,254	100.0	21.6	31.6	1.9	3.7	3.2	2,5	10.4	5.2	0.2	1.0	4.8	8.3	2.4	3.3
Female	35,553	100.0	26.8	26.8	4.0	2.9	3.2	1.3	7.1	3.9	0.7	3.3	4.2	11.0	2.8	2.1
Rural																
Total	510,095	100.0	26.4	18.7	1.4	2.3	0.6	3.8	16.2	3.3	1.5	5.4	2.2	12.7	3.4	2.1
Male	301,693	100.0	23.9	20.2	1.2	2.3	0.3	3.5	19.3	3.5	0.3	5.3	2.2	13.0	3.2	2.0
Female	208,402	100.0	30.0	16.4	1.8	2.5	1.0	4.2	11.6	3.1	3.3	5.6	2.1	12.4	3.8	2.3
TIGRAY REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	38,306	100.0	10.5	15.3	0.6	2.8	0.9	5.8	10.6	4.2	1.4	5.4	28.4	9.1	2.5	2.6
Male	18,908	100.0	4.5	15.2	0.0	2.3	1.1	5.8	12.2	3.2	0.0	5.6	33.9	12.0	2.2	2.0
Female	19,398	100.0	16.3	15.3	1.3	3.3	0.7	5.9	9.0	5.2	2.7	5.3	23.0	6.2	2.7	3.2
Urban																
Total	6,094	100.0	4.2	11.9	4.0	2.1	2.8	5.1	3.0	4.8	0.6	1.5	46.5	6.2	1.8	5.6
Male	3,108	100.0	4.2	9.7	0.0	3.2	1.3	8.7	3.3	4.5	0.0	1.5	54.0	3.4	2.3	3.9
Female	2,986	100.0	4.1	14.1	8.1	1.0	4.4	1.2	2.6	5.1	1.2	1.5	38.7	9.1	1.3	7.4
Rural																
Total	32,212	100.0	11.6	15.9	0.0	2.9	0.5	6.0	12.0	4.1	1.5	6.2	25.0	9.6	2.6	2.1
Male	15,800	100.0	4.5	16.3	0.0	2.1	1.0	5.2	14.0	3.0	0.0	6.4	30.0	13.7	2.1	1.7
Female	16,412	100.0	18.5	15.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	6.7	10.1	5.2	3.0	6.0	20.2	5.7	3.0	2.4
AFFAR REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	1,150	100.0	20.9	18.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	2.5	4.5	3.2	4.1
Male	581	100.0	22.9	14.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	13.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Female	569	100.0	18.8	22.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	9.1	6.5	5.1
Urban																
Total	425	100.0	43.5	24.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	12.2	0.0	0.0
Male	214	100.0	62.1	13.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	211	100.0	24.6	37.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Total	725	100.0	7.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.5
Male	367	100.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Female	358	100.0	15.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	8.1

Table 7.3 (cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	All Children		Reason for Quitting School													
	No.	%	Illness	Family Income is Not Enough	Lack of Peace in The Family	Family Dissolu-tion	Family Job Transfer	School was too Far	For Work	Failed to Pass Exam	Marriage Engage-ment	Lack of Fam-ily interest for Education	Displacement Due to War Drought,...	Lack of Perso-nal Interest for Education	Others	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	126,294	100.0	23.5	20.6	1.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	11.5	3.7	4.9	7.8	0.3	12.8	3.7	3.3
Male	71,081	100.0	19.5	26.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	2.1	14.5	4.8	0.4	6.4	0.4	14.5	4.5	2.7
Female	55,213	100.0	28.8	12.7	1.7	4.0	1.0	4.4	7.6	2.3	10.6	9.6	0.3	10.5	2.7	4.0
Urban																
Total	11,438	100.0	27.4	25.5	5.1	6.6	1.9	2.7	7.4	4.3	0.5	3.9	1.3	8.5	3.1	1.9
Male	4,622	100.0	27.9	20.7	5.1	7.3	0.7	1.8	10.2	6.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	10.2	3.6	4.0
Female	6,816	100.0	27.0	28.8	5.1	6.2	2.6	3.3	5.5	2.8	0.8	5.2	2.1	7.3	2.8	0.5
Rural																
Total	114,856	100.0	23.2	20.1	1.2	2.5	0.3	3.1	11.9	3.7	5.3	8.2	0.2	13.2	3.8	3.4
Male	66,459	100.0	18.9	27.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	2.1	14.8	4.7	0.5	6.7	0.4	14.8	4.5	2.7
Female	48,397	100.0	29.0	10.4	1.2	3.7	0.8	4.5	7.9	2.3	12.0	10.2	0.0	10.9	2.7	4.5
OROMIYA REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	240,536	100.0	29.1	17.9	2.4	2.2	0.8	3.7	19.0	3.3	0.5	3.8	0.9	11.4	2.6	2.4
Male	137,909	100.0	26.5	19.3	1.7	2.4	0.7	3.6	22.0	4.0	0.4	3.6	0.7	10.8	1.7	2.6
Female	102,627	100.0	32.6	16.0	3.4	1.9	1.0	3.9	14.9	2.5	0.5	4.0	1.1	12.3	3.8	2.1
Urban																
Total	29,916	100.0	29.3	29.3	3.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	9.4	5.4	0.6	2.1	0.8	12.3	0.5	2.8
Male	15,540	100.0	23.8	35.5	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.3	9.8	7.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	10.9	0.8	2.8
Female	14,376	100.0	35.2	22.6	4.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	8.9	3.6	0.7	3.3	1.2	13.7	0.3	2.7
Rural																
Total	210,620	100.0	29.1	16.3	2.3	2.2	0.7	4.2	20.3	3.0	0.5	4.0	0.9	11.3	2.9	2.4
Male	122,369	100.0	26.8	17.3	1.8	2.4	0.5	3.9	23.5	3.5	0.4	4.0	0.7	10.8	1.8	2.6
Female	88,251	100.0	32.2	14.9	3.1	1.9	1.0	4.6	15.9	2.4	0.5	4.1	1.0	12.1	4.3	2.1
SOMALI REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	4,682	100.0	5.3	56.6	2.1	2.5	0.8	2.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.8	4.6	1.4	1.6
Male	3,284	100.0	4.6	66.7	3.0	3.3	0.0	3.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
Female	1,398	100.0	6.8	33.0	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.8
Urban																
Total	661	100.0	9.4	20.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.7	0.0
Male	299	100.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0
Female	362	100.0	17.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Total	4,021	100.0	4.6	62.6	2.5	1.5	1.0	3.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.9	4.5	0.4	1.8
Male	2,985	100.0	5.1	70.6	3.4	1.8	0.0	4.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.3	2.1	0.5	2.1
Female	1,036	100.0	3.2	39.6	0.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	1.1

Table 7.3 (cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	All Children		Reason for Quitting School													
	No.	%	Illness	Family Income is Not Enough	Lack of Peace in The Family	Family Dissolu-tion	Family Job Transfer	School was too Far	For Work	Failed to Pass Exam	Marriage Engage-ment	Lack of Fam-ily interest for Education	Displacement Due to War Drought,...	Lack of Perso-nal Interest for Education	Others	Not Stated
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	4,599	100.0	31.3	23.2	2.6	1.6	0.4	6.6	17.1	3.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	3.3	3.0
Male	2,311	100.0	21.9	27.1	2.8	2.7	0.8	8.5	20.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.6	4.5	6.0
Female	2,288	100.0	40.7	19.2	2.3	0.4	0.0	4.7	13.6	6.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	7.4	2.1	0.0
Urban																
Total	370	100.0	34.9	9.7	6.5	0.0	4.9	14.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	8.4
Male	237	100.0	40.5	5.1	10.1	0.0	7.6	11.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1
Female	133	100.0	24.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Total	4,229	100.0	31.0	24.3	2.2	1.7	0.0	6.0	17.5	3.7	1.1	1.3	0.0	5.0	3.6	2.6
Male	2,074	100.0	19.8	29.6	2.0	3.0	0.0	8.2	21.5	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.8	5.1	5.2
Female	2,155	100.0	41.7	19.3	2.5	0.5	0.0	3.8	13.6	6.9	2.1	0.4	0.0	7.1	2.2	0.0
SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	149,030	100.0	29.1	20.3	0.8	2.3	0.9	3.1	14.4	3.6	0.0	4.7	0.6	15.3	4.1	0.8
Male	95,039	100.0	27.7	18.2	0.7	2.6	0.4	3.4	18.1	3.0	0.0	5.6	0.9	14.5	4.0	0.9
Female	53,991	100.0	31.4	23.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.5	7.8	4.7	0.1	3.1	0.2	16.6	4.5	0.7
Urban																
Total	9,279	100.0	29.2	19.5	3.2	2.6	4.7	1.6	10.7	8.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	13.3	2.2	2.5
Male	5,373	100.0	25.1	24.4	4.2	3.6	4.5	0.3	14.9	6.4	0.0	2.1	0.5	11.2	0.2	2.3
Female	3,906	100.0	34.8	12.7	1.9	1.0	5.0	3.3	4.9	10.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	16.2	4.8	2.9
Rural																
Total	139,751	100.0	29.0	20.3	0.6	2.3	0.6	3.2	14.6	3.3	0.0	4.9	0.6	15.4	4.3	0.7
Male	89,666	100.0	27.9	17.8	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.6	18.3	2.8	0.0	5.9	0.9	14.7	4.2	0.8
Female	50,085	100.0	31.1	24.8	0.8	1.9	1.5	2.4	8.0	4.3	0.0	3.3	0.2	16.6	4.4	0.6
GAMBELLA REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	2,092	100.0	29.6	12.9	0.0	4.9	0.9	6.8	7.4	4.7	1.0	1.3	0.0	22.8	4.5	3.3
Male	839	100.0	25.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.0	2.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	22.4	5.8	2.7
Female	1,253	100.0	32.5	5.7	0.0	8.2	1.4	6.5	7.6	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	23.1	3.6	3.6
Urban																
Total	260	100.0	43.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0
Male	76	100.0	26.3	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	184	100.0	50.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Total	1,832	100.0	27.6	11.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.8	8.4	4.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	24.3	5.1	3.7
Male	763	100.0	25.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	24.6	6.4	3.0
Female	1,069	100.0	29.4	4.8	0.0	9.6	0.0	7.6	8.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	4.2	4.2

Table 7.3 (cont'd)

Urban/Rural and sex	All Children		Reason for Quitting School													
	No.	%	Illness	Family Income is Not Enough	Lack of Peace in The Family	Family Dissolu-tion	Family Job Transfer	School was too Far	For Work	Failed to Pass Exam	Marriage Engage-ment	Lack of Fam-ily interest for Education	Displacement Due to War Drought,...	Lack of Perso-nal Interest for Education	Others	Not Stated
HARARI REGION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	834	100.0	21.7	18.8	4.1	2.3	0.0	8.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	21.6	4.1	0.0
Male	525	100.0	20.4	15.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	9.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	19.2	6.5	0.0
Female	309	100.0	23.9	23.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0
Urban																
Total	306	100.0	8.2	32.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0
Male	156	100.0	16.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Female	150	100.0	0.0	32.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Total	528	100.0	29.5	10.8	1.9	3.6	0.0	8.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	19.7	6.4	0.0
Male	369	100.0	22.2	8.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	6.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	20.6	9.2	0.0
Female	159	100.0	46.5	15.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0
ADDIS ABABA																
Urban + Rural																
Total	13,268	100.0	15.0	48.1	0.0	2.8	7.6	2.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.1	7.3	2.5
Male	7,599	100.0	16.8	46.4	0.0	2.6	6.9	3.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.7	4.3
Female	5,669	100.0	12.7	50.4	0.0	3.1	8.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.6	9.3	0.0
Urban																
Total	12,879	100.0	15.5	47.7	0.0	2.9	7.9	2.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.8	7.5	2.5
Male	7,297	100.0	17.5	45.6	0.0	2.7	7.2	3.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.0	4.5
Female	5,582	100.0	12.9	50.4	0.0	3.2	8.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	5.6	9.5	0.0
Rural																
Total																
Male																
Female																
DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION																
Urban + Rural																
Total	2,113	100.0	18.7	28.1	2.0	5.7	0.0	2.7	12.3	6.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	15.6	4.0	0.9
Male	872	100.0	12.0	21.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.7	21.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	21.6	7.7	2.1
Female	1,241	100.0	23.4	32.9	3.5	4.6	0.0	3.5	6.2	10.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	11.4	1.5	0.0
Urban																
Total	1,181	100.0	18.2	43.3	3.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	9.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.0	0.0
Male	333	100.0	11.4	45.9	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
Female	848	100.0	20.9	42.2	5.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Total	932	100.0	19.3	8.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	31.1	5.3	1.9
Male	539	100.0	12.4	6.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.8	21.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	34.9	5.8	3.3
Female	393	100.0	28.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	26.0	4.6	0.0

Reason for quitting school of children living in the rural areas follows similar pattern as that of the total country In urban areas, though the main reasons remain the same, shifting in the order of the reasons are observed. Thus, lack of income took the leading position (29 percent) followed by illness (24 percent) and lack of personal interest (9 percent). Children who quitted school to work constituted 8.8 percent. In the urban areas variation is observed between the male and the female children by reason for quitting school. For the males, illness, lack of income and work, in that order, are the three most important reasons while among the females, illness and lack of adequate family income were reported by equal proportion of children followed by lack of personal interest.

In most of the regions, illness, lack of adequate family income, need to work and lack of personal interest for education were the main reasons for quitting school. However, Tigray, Affar and Somali regions show same deviation from the general pattern. In Tigray Region, displacement due to war, draught..., etc become the top reason for quitting school. In the urban areas of Tigray Region, nearly half of the children quitted school due to displacement. On the other hand, lack of interest for education on the part of the family came into picture for Affar and Somali regions. However, the number of cases for urban areas of these regions is small and the result should be interpreted cautiously.

7.3 Participation of Children in Economic Activity

7.3.1 Work Status of Children

Table 7.4 presents the distribution of children aged 5-14 years by sex and work status for total country, region, urban and rural areas. The table classifies all children as non-working, working in domestic activity and working in productive activity. This classification refers to the seven days prior to the date of interview and is based on the standard definition of productive activity. Children labeled as 'working in domestic activity' are those who are engaged in domestic chores for their families without payment.

According to the data in the tables, the highest proportion of children (38.6 percent) was not working during the reference period. The remaining children were either working

Table 7.4 Percentage Distribution Of Children Aged 5-14 Years By Age, Sex, Work Status, Region, Urban And Rural Areas :1999

Urban/ Rural and Sex	All Children		Work Status			
			Non-Working	Working Domestic Activities	Total Working In Productive Activities	Not Stated
	No.	%				
			COUNTRY - TOTAL			
Urban + Rural						
Total	16,060,722	100	38.6	28.9	32.4	0.2
Male	8,207,737	100	38.7	19.9	41.3	0.2
Female	7,852,985	100	38.5	38.3	23.0	0.2
Urban						
Total	1,916,861	100	53.9	36.5	9.5	0.2
Male	933,060	100	60.2	28.6	11.1	0.1
Female	983,801	100	48.0	43.9	8.0	0.2
Rural						
Total	14,143,863	100	36.5	27.9	35.5	0.2
Male	7,274,676	100	35.9	18.7	45.2	0.2
Female	6,869,187	100	37.1	37.5	25.2	0.2
			TIGRAY REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	1,007,039	100	49.4	20.9	29.5	0.2
Male	519,600	100	49.3	12.9	37.6	0.2
Female	487,439	100	49.5	29.5	20.8	0.2
Urban						
Total	137,101	100	65.3	24.8	9.6	0.2
Male	66,814	100	72.1	18.0	9.9	0.0
Female	70,287	100	58.9	31.4	9.3	0.4
Rural						
Total	869,938	100	46.9	20.3	32.6	0.2
Male	452,786	100	45.9	12.2	41.6	0.2
Female	417,152	100	48.0	29.2	22.8	0.1
			AFFAR REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	78,558	100	49.2	19.5	31.2	0.2
Male	43,969	100	50.4	11.4	37.9	0.2
Female	34,589	100	47.6	29.7	22.7	0.0
Urban						
Total	15,859	100	71.4	24.0	4.5	0.0
Male	8,501	100	73.5	21.3	5.2	0.0
Female	7,358	100	69.0	27.2	3.7	0.0
Rural						
Total	62,699	100	43.5	18.3	37.9	0.2
Male	35,468	100	44.9	9.1	45.7	0.3
Female	27,231	100	41.8	30.4	27.8	0.1
			AMHARA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	4,156,272	100	41.4	21.9	36.6	0.2
Male	2,124,819	100	39.8	12.5	47.6	0.1
Female	2,031,453	100	43.0	31.7	25.1	0.2
Urban						
Total	338,009	100	60.6	29.3	10.0	0.1
Male	160,315	100	66.4	22.2	11.3	0.1
Female	177,694	100	55.3	35.7	8.8	0.1
Rural						
Total	3,818,263	100	39.7	21.2	38.9	0.2
Male	1,964,504	100	37.7	11.7	50.5	0.1
Female	1,853,759	100	41.9	31.3	26.6	0.2

Table 7.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/ Rural and Sex	All Children		Work Status			
	No.	%	Non-Working	Working Domestic Activities	Total Working In Productive Activities	Not Stated
			OROMIYA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	6,359,685	100	36.9	28.2	34.6	0.2
Male	3,227,444	100	37.2	19.0	43.5	0.2
Female	3,132,241	100	36.6	37.7	25.5	0.2
Urban						
Total	604,084	100	47.6	39.0	13.2	0.2
Male	297,000	100	51.4	32.0	16.2	0.3
Female	307,084	100	44.0	45.7	10.3	0.1
Rural						
Total	5,755,601	100	35.8	27.1	36.9	0.2
Male	2,930,444	100	35.8	17.7	46.3	0.2
Female	2,825,157	100	35.8	36.9	27.1	0.2
			SOMALI REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	198,703	100	40.3	19.6	40.0	0.1
Male	102,777	100	40.7	11.9	47.4	0.0
Female	95,926	100	40.0	27.8	32.1	0.1
Urban						
Total	44,643	100	68.4	26.6	4.8	0.2
Male	23,146	100	77.3	17.7	5.0	0.0
Female	21,497	100	58.9	36.1	4.6	0.5
Rural						
Total	154,060	100	32.2	17.6	50.2	0.0
Male	79,631	100	30.0	10.2	59.7	0.1
Female	74,429	100	34.6	25.4	40.0	0.0
			BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	182,193	100	52.3	33.2	14.4	0.1
Male	90,719	100	54.7	28.4	16.8	0.1
Female	91,474	100	49.9	37.9	12.1	0.1
Urban						
Total	12,605	100	54.9	36.4	8.4	0.2
Male	6,087	100	59.7	31.5	8.3	0.5
Female	6,518	100	50.5	41.0	8.6	0.0
Rural						
Total	169,588	100	52.1	32.9	14.9	0.1
Male	84,632	100	54.4	28.2	17.4	0.1
Female	84,956	100	49.9	37.6	12.4	0.1
			SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	3461023	100.0	30.5	40.3	29.1	0.1
Male	1799137	100.0	30.7	31.5	37.1	0.1
Female	1661886	100.0	30.2	49.8	19.9	0.1
Urban						
Total	232125	100.0	35.9	51.8	12.3	0.1
Male	115599	100.0	39.2	45.1	15.7	0.1
Female	116526	100.0	32.5	58.5	8.9	0.2
Rural						
Total	3,228,900	100	30.1	39.4	30.4	0.1
Male	1,683,541	100	30.2	30.5	39.2	0.1
Female	1,545,359	100	30.0	49.1	20.8	0.1

Table 7.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/ Rural and Sex	All Children		Work Status			
			Non-Working	Working Domestic Activities	Total Working In Productive Activities	Not Stated
	No.	%				
			GAMBELLA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	44,879	100	59.7	34.3	5.8	0.1
Male	21,980	100	60.1	31.5	8.3	0.2
Female	22,899	100	59.3	37.1	3.4	0.1
Urban						
Total	9,442	100	63.1	33.5	3.4	0.0
Male	4,521	100	65.0	31.8	3.2	0.0
Female	4,921	100	61.3	35.1	3.6	0.0
Rural						
Total	35,437	100	58.8	34.6	6.5	0.2
Male	17,459	100	58.8	31.4	9.6	0.2
Female	17,978	100	58.8	37.6	3.4	0.2
			HARARI REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	33,464	100	44.8	37.4	17.5	0.3
Male	16,401	100	50.1	25.6	23.8	0.4
Female	17,063	100	39.7	48.7	11.3	0.3
Urban						
Total	14,914	100	46.0	47.1	6.5	0.4
Male	6,863	100	53.2	37.8	8.6	0.4
Female	8,051	100	39.8	55.0	4.8	0.4
Rural						
Total	18,550	100	43.9	29.6	26.3	0.3
Male	9,538	100	47.9	16.9	34.8	0.4
Female	9,012	100	39.7	43.0	17.2	0.2
			ADDIS ABABA			
Urban + Rural						
Total	474,080	100	61.2	34.3	4.4	0.1
Male	226,151	100	72.6	23.3	4.1	0.0
Female	247,929	100	50.8	44.3	4.7	0.2
Urban						
Total	467,411	100	61.5	34.3	4.1	0.1
Male	222,590	100	73.2	23.3	3.5	0.0
Female	244,821	100	50.9	44.3	4.6	0.2
Rural						
Total						
Male						
Female						
			DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATIION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	64,823	100	39.5	38.0	22.4	0.2
Male	34,738	100	43.7	29.9	26.4	0.0
Female	30,085	100	34.6	47.3	17.7	0.4
Urban						
Total	40,671	100	46.0	47.9	5.9	0.3
Male	21,627	100	53.1	39.8	7.0	0.0
Female	19,044	100	37.8	57.1	4.5	0.6
Rural						
Total	24,152	100	28.6	21.2	50.1	0.0
Male	13,111	100	28.2	13.4	58.4	0.0
Female	11,041	100	29.2	30.5	40.3	0.0

in domestic activities (28.9 percent) as part of socialization process or were engaged in productive activity (32.3 percent). The proportion of non-working children was the same for the males and the females. However, the male and the female children differed in proportion working in domestic activity and productive activity. As can be seen from the table, male children were engaged more in productive activity than domestic activity, while the reverse is true among the females.

In the urban areas, the highest proportion (53.0 percent) of children was not working. The proportion working in domestic activity constitute 36.3 percent while the proportion of children working in productive activity was relatively low (10.6 percent). In the rural areas, non-working children and children working in productive activity constitute nearly equal proportion (about 36 percent) followed by those children working in domestic activity (27.9 percent)

Comparison of proportion of children working in domestic activities by region show that Dire Dawa Administration has the highest (38.0 percent) and Affar Region has the lowest (19.5 percent) of children working in domestic activity. On the other hand proportion of children engaged in productive activity range from 40.0 percent in Somali Region to 4.4 percent in Addis Ababa, the highly urbanized region.

In the urban areas, SNNP region showed the highest proportion (17.4 percent) and Gambella region showed the lowest proportion (3.4 percent) of children engaged in productive activities. With respect to children working in domestic activities, Dire Dawa Administration registered the highest proportion (47.9 percent), while Affar Region had the lowest proportion (24 percent).

The distribution of children working domestic activity and children engaged in productive activity by sex and age, is presented in Table 7.5. Proportion of children engaged in productive activity rises as age of the child increases (see Figure 7.1). The proportion of children engaged in productive activity was 4.4 percent at age 5 years and increases steadily to 45 percent at age 10 years. After age 10 years, the increase in the proportion was slow. Engagement in productive activity by age group was generally similar among the male and

the female children. The relationship between age and participation in domestic activity, however, was different (see Figure 7.2). The proportion of children working in domestic activity show increasing trend and reaches its peak at age 9 years and drops down for the next age group. It then shows a more or less constant pattern thereafter.

The distribution of children engaged in productive activity generally follow similar age pattern in both urban and rural areas. The pattern among children working in domestic activities is, however, different between urban and rural areas. The pattern in the rural areas roughly resemble that observed for the total country, that is, as steadily increase up to age 9 years and a fluctuating pattern thereafter. In the urban areas, the proportion of children working in domestic activity generally shows an increasing trend with some fluctuations (see Table 7.5).

7.3.2 Type of Productive Activity

Table 7.6 presents the types of productive activity children were engaged in during the survey reference period. In the survey, types of productive activities engaged in were broadly grouped as: household enterprise in agriculture, houshold enterprise in non-agriculture, paid employment in agriculture, paid employment in non-agriculture, paid domestic services, and self employment.

As in the case of the population aged 10 years and above, the majority of children engaged in productive activities were working agricultural activities. Also, the data in the table shows children working in agricultural activities for their household constituted 89.2 percent, while those who work in agricultural activities on the bases of payment constituted only 2.4 percent. On the other hand, only 5.4 percent and 0.5 percent of children engaged in productive activities were working non-agricultural activities for their families and on payment basis (as employee), respectively.

The distribution of children working in productive activities by type of activity in the rural areas resembles that described for the total country. That is, very high proportion

Table 7.5 Proportion of Children Working In Domestic Activities and Children Engaged in Productive Activities by Age, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total):1999

Age and Sex	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	All Children	Proportion Working in Domestic Activities	Proportion Working in Productive Activities	All Children	Proportion Working in Domestic Activities	Proportion Working in Productive Activities	All Children	Proportion Working in Domestic Activities	Proportion Working in Productive Activities
All ages									
Total	16,060,722	28.9	32.4	1,916,861	36.5	9.5	14,143,864	27.9	35.5
Male	8,207,737	19.9	41.3	933,060	28.6	11.1	7,274,674	18.7	45.2
Female	7,852,985	38.3	23.0	983,801	43.9	8.0	6,869,190	37.5	25.2
5									
Total	1,758,689	10.3	4.4	173,271	7.0	0.7	1,585,419	10.7	4.8
Male	891,533	9.5	6.3	87,176	7.3	0.3	804,357	9.7	7.0
Female	867,156	11.3	2.4	86,095	6.7	1.0	781,062	11.8	2.6
6									
Total	1,703,219	18.0	11.9	161,677	13.2	1.2	1,541,542	18.6	13.0
Male	892,280	14.7	16.0	81,936	11.4	1.8	810,344	15.0	17.5
Female	810,939	21.7	7.4	79,741	15.0	0.7	731,198	22.5	8.1
7									
Total	1,949,997	30.1	18.3	192,002	27.1	2.0	1,757,996	30.4	20.1
Male	977,267	22.9	25.9	94,445	22.9	2.8	882,823	22.9	28.4
Female	972,730	37.3	10.7	97,557	31.2	1.3	875,173	38.0	11.8
8									
Total	1,857,320	35.1	25.2	195,423	32.0	3.0	1,661,895	35.5	27.8
Male	926,374	26.2	34.0	95,572	26.5	3.5	830,801	26.2	37.5
Female	930,946	44.0	16.5	99,851	37.3	2.4	831,094	44.8	18.2
9									
Total	1,628,165	41.6	30.6	182,470	42.8	4.9	1,445,697	41.4	33.9
Male	801,056	29.4	42.3	89,119	35.4	6.9	711,938	28.7	46.7
Female	827,109	53.3	19.3	93,351	49.9	3.0	733,759	53.7	21.4
10									
Total	1,654,754	31.6	45.0	205,004	43.2	10.7	1,449,750	30.0	49.9
Male	837,349	20.7	56.4	99,379	33.6	14.2	737,969	19.0	62.1
Female	817,405	42.8	33.4	105,625	52.3	7.3	711,781	41.4	37.2
11									
Total	1,098,055	30.6	47.5	157,320	44.3	11.6	940,736	28.3	53.5
Male	576,509	19.0	58.8	77,147	31.7	14.9	499,363	17.1	65.6
Female	521,546	43.4	35.1	80,173	56.4	8.5	441,373	41.0	39.9
12									
Total	1,709,984	31.9	50.8	220,776	49.5	16.0	1,489,208	29.3	56.0
Male	917,456	19.5	62.6	107,677	38.1	18.7	809,778	17.0	68.4
Female	792,528	46.3	37.1	113,099	60.3	13.3	679,430	44.0	41.1
13									
Total	1,349,617	31.2	53.3	205,050	46.7	19.4	1,144,568	28.5	59.4
Male	690,318	17.9	64.9	96,219	35.8	21.5	594,099	15.0	71.9
Female	659,299	45.2	41.2	108,831	56.4	17.5	550,469	43.0	45.9
14									
Total	1,350,922	30.2	54.9	223,868	48.9	20.1	1,127,053	26.5	61.8
Male	697,595	18.2	64.9	104,390	37.9	22.0	593,202	14.7	72.5
Female	653,327	43.0	44.2	119,478	58.4	18.5	533,851	39.5	50.0

Figure 7.1 Age specific Domestic Activity Rate by sex, Country Total: 1999

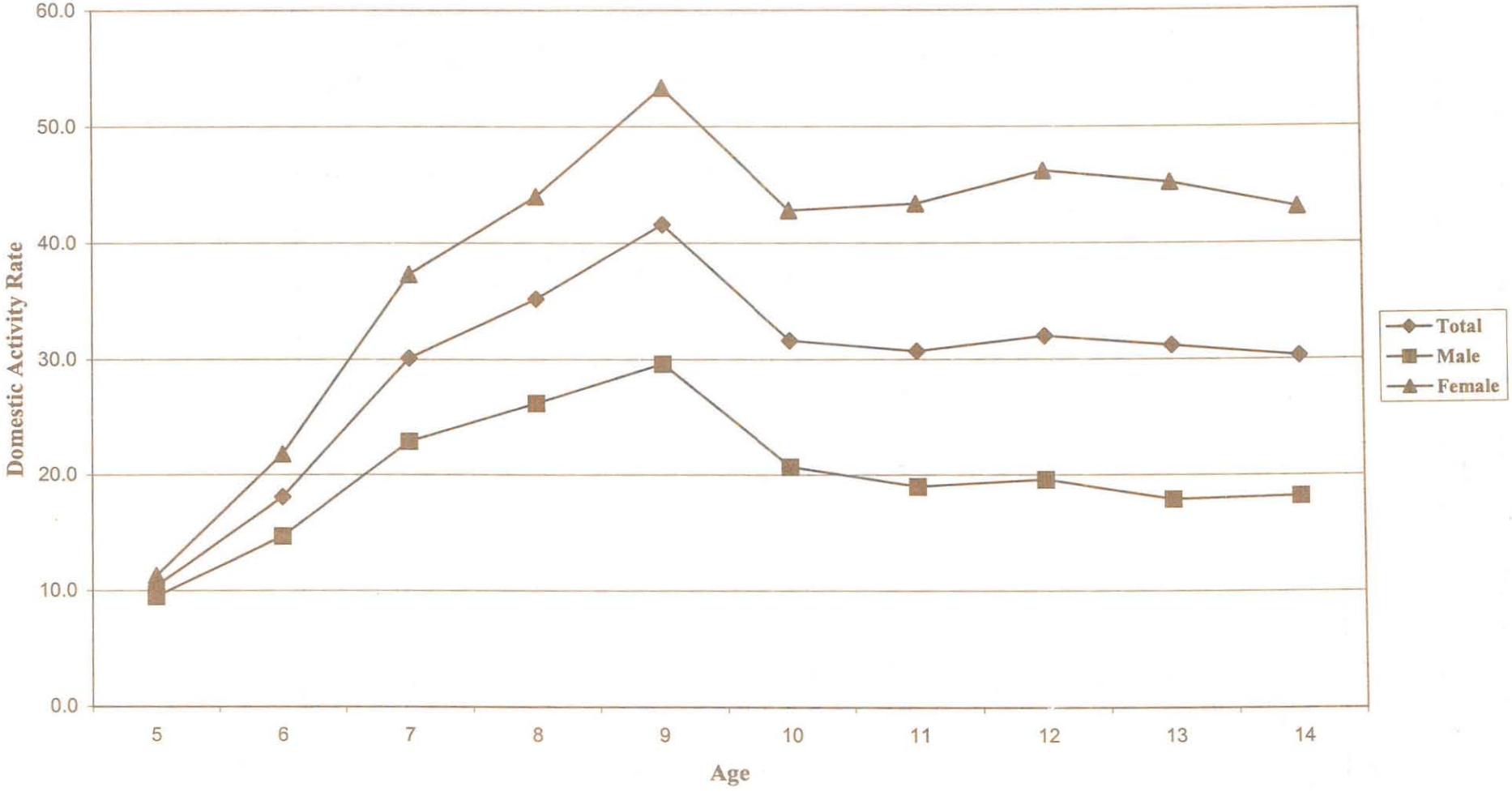
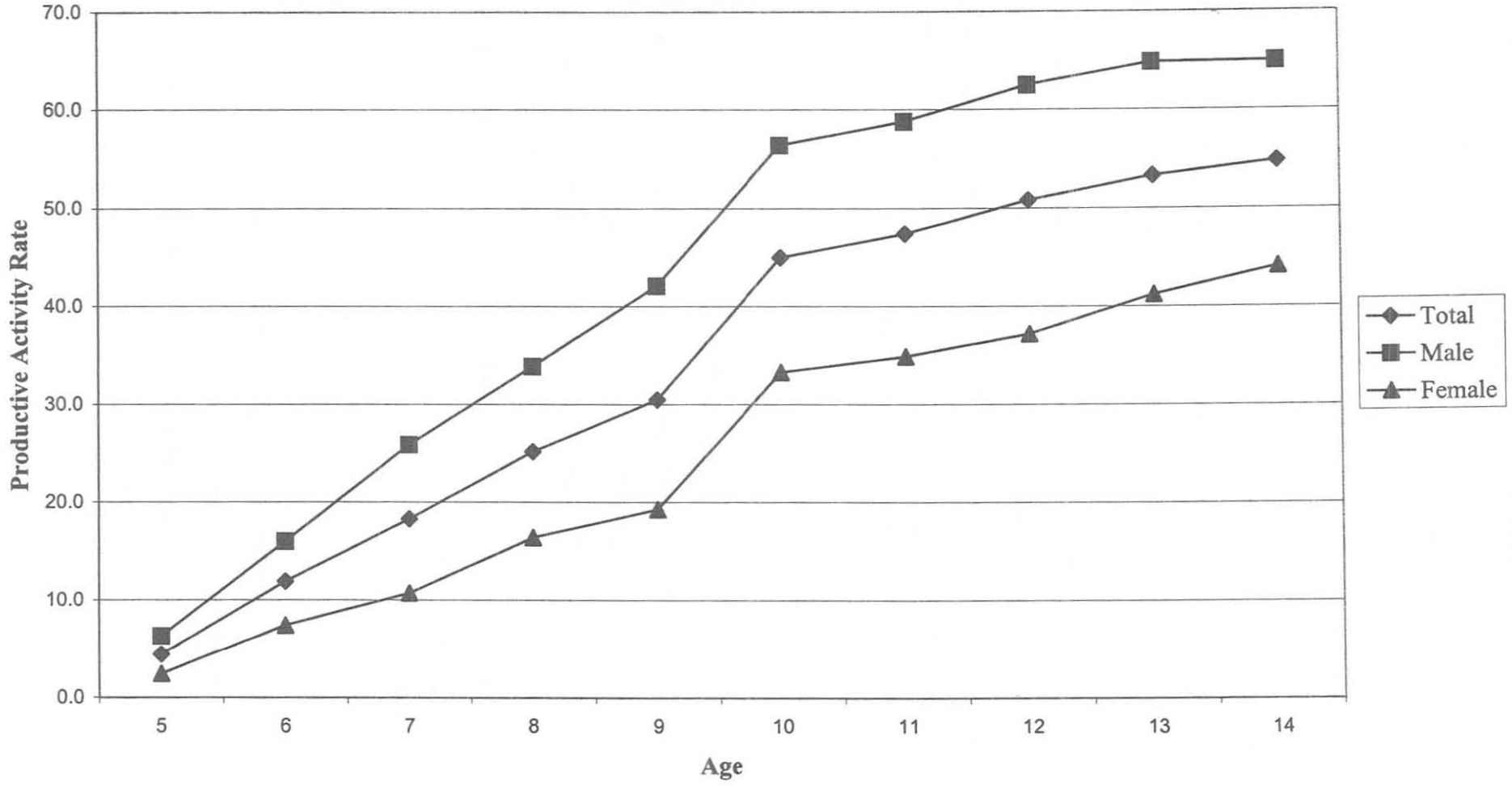


Figure 7.2 Age Specific Productive Activity Rate by Sex, Country Total: 1999



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(91.6 percent) in agriculture and very low proportion (8.4 percent) in non-agricultural activities. In urban areas, however, the distribution was different; where the proportion of children working in agricultural activities (43.9 percent), non-agricultural activities (30.9 percent), self-employment (12.6 percent) and paid domestic service (8.2 percent). In both the urban and rural areas, the male and female children show variation by type of productive activity. The proportion of children in agriculture and self-employment was high among the male children, while the reverse is true for non-agricultural and paid for domestic service workers. But, the relatively larger proportion of self-employment among the male children compared to the females was featured only in the urban areas.

The types of productive activities that children engaged in shows similar pattern for all regions except Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa is highly urbanized and as expected the contribution of agricultural activities was very low. Paid domestic service and self employment were the two main types of activities of children in Addis Ababa, each taking about one-third of children engaged in productive activity.

7.3.3 Reason for Working

Table 7.7 presents the distribution of children engaged in productive activity by sex, and reason for working at country, region, urban and rural areas. As the data in the table shows the single important reason for working at country level was to help family (93.1 percent). The proportion of children working to be self reliant was 3.2 percent while those to augment family income was 1.8 percent. The distribution of reason for working in the rural areas is similar to that of the total country. In the urban areas, however, beside helping family (68.3 percent) children work to be self reliant (18.4 percent) and to augment family income (9.1 percent). In both the urban and rural areas, the male and the female children show similar distribution by reason for working.

In all regions except Addis Ababa, helping family is the main reason for working among children engaged in productive activity. The proportion of children who report this reason range from 82.4 percent for Gambella Region to 98.6 percent for Affar Region. Addis Ababa, which is highly urbanized, has got most (44.7 percent) of its children working

Table 7.6 Percentage Distribution Of Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Were Working By Type Of Productive Activity, Sex, Region , Urban And Rural Areas:1999

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Working In Productive Activity		Type Of Productive Activity					
			Household Enterprise	Household Enterprise	Paid Employment	Paid Employment	Paid Domestic	Self Employment
	No.	%	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Agriculture	Non- Agriculture	Service	
				COUNTRY - TOTAL				
Urban + Rural								
Total	5,201,694	100.0	89.3	5.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	1.8
Male	3,392,521	100.0	92.3	2.7	3.2	0.5	0.1	1.1
Female	1,809,173	100.0	83.7	10.3	1.0	0.5	1.5	3.0
Urban								
Total	181,806	100.0	35.4	33.7	2.5	4.8	9.3	14.2
Male	103,239	100.0	46.1	26.0	4.2	5.5	1.7	16.5
Female	78,567	100.0	21.4	43.9	0.4	3.8	19.3	11.1
Rural								
Total	5,019,888	100.0	91.3	4.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	1.3
Male	3,289,282	100.0	93.7	2.0	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.7
Female	1,730,606	100.0	86.5	8.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.6
				TIGRAY REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	296,687	100.0	91.6	5.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Male	195,193	100.0	94.2	3.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.3
Female	101,494	100.0	86.6	10.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.7
Urban								
Total	13,161	100.0	25.5	54.7	2.0	3.6	8.7	5.5
Male	6,640	100.0	36.8	48.2	4.0	3.3	0.4	7.3
Female	6,521	100.0	13.9	61.4	0.0	3.9	17.1	3.6
Rural								
Total	283,526	100.0	94.7	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
Male	188,553	100.0	96.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
Female	94,973	100.0	91.6	6.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
				AFFAR REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	24,493	100.0	90.8	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Male	16,654	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
Female	7,839	100.0	79.8	19.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Urban								
Total	714	100.0	70.7	25.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Male	440	100.0	88.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	274	100.0	42.3	48.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
Rural								
Total	23,779	100.0	91.4	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Male	16,214	100.0	96.2	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
Female	7,565	100.0	81.1	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
				AMHARA REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	1,519,722	100.0	91.6	3.6	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Male	1,010,372	100.0	93.7	1.3	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Female	509,350	100.0	87.5	8.3	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.9
Urban								
Total	33,839	100.0	38.7	36.2	5.1	2.8	10.9	6.3
Male	18,156	100.0	54.3	23.3	9.0	2.7	0.9	9.8
Female	15,683	100.0	20.7	51.1	0.5	3.0	22.6	2.1
Rural								
Total	1,485,883	100.0	92.8	2.9	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Male	992,216	100.0	94.4	0.9	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Female	493,667	100.0	89.6	7.0	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.9

Table 7.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Working In Productive Activity		Type Of Productive Activity					
	No.	%	Household Enterprise Agriculture	Household Enterprise Non-Agriculture	Paid Employment Agriculture	Paid Employment Non- Agriculture	Paid Domestic Service	Self Employment
				OROMIYA REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	2,202,432	100.0	88.4	5.5	3.0	0.6	0.4	2.1
Male	1,404,477	100.0	91.5	2.7	3.9	0.5	0.0	1.3
Female	797,955	100.0	82.9	10.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	3.6
Urban								
Total	79,715	100.0	39.6	35.6	2.7	5.3	3.7	13.3
Male	48,117	100.0	47.9	28.0	4.0	5.0	0.3	14.7
Female	31,598	100.0	26.8	47.1	0.6	5.6	8.7	11.1
Rural								
Total	2,122,717	100.0	90.2	4.4	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.7
Male	1,356,360	100.0	93.1	1.8	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.8
Female	766,357	100.0	85.2	9.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	3.3
				SOMALI REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	79,458	100.0	95.0	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Male	48,702	100.0	96.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8
Female	30,756	100.0	92.2	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.1
Urban								
Total	2,149	100.0	42.3	38.9	2.5	4.2	7.3	4.7
Male	1,162	100.0	49.1	32.9	4.6	4.7	0.0	8.8
Female	987	100.0	34.4	46.1	0.0	3.5	15.9	0.0
Rural								
Total	77,309	100.0	96.5	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Male	47,540	100.0	97.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Female	29,769	100.0	94.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1
				BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	26,289	100.0	79.9	15.0	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.9
Male	15,217	100.0	81.7	11.4	4.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
Female	11,072	100.0	77.4	20.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
Urban								
Total	1,065	100.0	21.3	52.9	1.7	3.5	11.6	9.0
Male	506	100.0	20.0	44.3	3.6	7.3	11.1	13.8
Female	559	100.0	22.5	60.6	0.0	0.0	12.2	4.7
Rural								
Total	25,224	100.0	82.4	13.4	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Male	14,711	100.0	83.9	10.3	4.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Female	10,513	100.0	80.4	17.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4
				SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	1,008,861	100.0	88.8	6.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.8
Male	677,805	100.0	92.3	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8
Female	331,056	100.0	81.6	12.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	4.8
Urban								
Total	28,452	100.0	47.4	24.7	1.2	5.2	5.4	16.0
Male	18,094	100.0	55.8	17.7	1.8	6.3	2.5	15.9
Female	10,358	100.0	32.8	37.0	0.3	3.2	10.4	16.3
Rural								
Total	980,409	100.0	90.0	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.4
Male	659,711	100.0	93.3	4.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.4
Female	320,698	100.0	83.2	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.4

Table 7.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Working In Productive Activity		Type Of Productive Activity					
			Household Enterprise	Household Enterprise	Paid Employment	Paid Employment	Paid Domestic	Self Employment
	No.	%	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Agriculture	Non- Agriculture	Service	
				GAMBELLA REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	2,616	100.0	67.6	14.9	4.4	0.0	6.0	7.0
Male	1,829	100.0	75.3	10.6	6.3	0.0	3.9	3.9
Female	787	100.0	49.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	14.1
Urban								
Total	322	100.0	7.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	24.8	20.2
Male	145	100.0	17.2	37.9	0.0	0.0	13.8	31.0
Female	177	100.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	33.9	11.3
Rural								
Total	2,294	100.0	76.0	10.4	5.0	0.0	3.4	5.1
Male	1,684	100.0	80.3	8.3	6.8	0.0	3.0	1.6
Female	610	100.0	64.3	16.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	14.9
				HARARI REGION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	5,842	100.0	75.9	14.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	5.0
Male	3,910	100.0	85.3	6.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	5.1
Female	1,932	100.0	56.8	30.4	0.6	1.2	6.3	4.7
Urban								
Total	971	100.0	16.1	35.7	0.0	8.1	11.3	28.7
Male	588	100.0	21.8	34.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	34.0
Female	383	100.0	7.3	37.1	0.0	6.3	28.7	20.6
Rural								
Total	4,871	100.0	87.8	10.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Male	3,322	100.0	96.6	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1,549	100.0	69.1	28.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7
				ADDIS ABABA				
Urban + Rural								
Total	20,803	100.0	8.3	17.4	1.1	5.6	34.2	33.4
Male	9,185	100.0	16.0	14.7	2.4	12.6	9.4	44.9
Female	11,618	100.0	2.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	53.9	24.2
Urban								
Total	19,042	100.0	2.2	18.3	0.0	5.8	37.2	36.4
Male	7,872	100.0	5.4	17.1	0.0	14.1	10.9	52.4
Female	11,170	100.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	55.7	25.2
Rural								
Total								
Male								
Female								
				DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION				
Urban + Rural								
Total	14,491	100.0	82.8	10.1	0.8	3.4	0.6	2.4
Male	9,175	100.0	85.3	6.8	1.2	3.3	0.0	3.3
Female	5,316	100.0	78.6	15.6	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.8
Urban								
Total	2,380	100.0	27.2	39.4	4.2	11.1	3.6	14.5
Male	1,519	100.0	28.7	33.9	6.6	10.9	0.0	19.9
Female	861	100.0	24.6	49.1	0.0	11.6	9.9	4.8
Rural								
Total	12,111	100.0	93.8	4.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0
Male	7,656	100.0	96.5	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0
Female	4,455	100.0	89.1	9.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0

Table 7.7 Percentage Distribution of Children Working in Productive Activity By Reason For Working, Sex, Region, Urban and Rural Areas :1999

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Working Children		Reason For Working				
			To Help Family	Augment Household Income	To Be Self Reliant	Others	Not stated
	No.	%					
	COUNTRY - TOTAL						
Urban + Rural							
Total	5,201,693	100.0	93.1	1.8	3.2	1.5	0.5
Male	3,392,519	100.0	93.6	1.8	2.8	1.3	0.4
Female	1,809,174	100.0	92.1	1.8	3.8	1.8	0.5
Urban							
Total	181,806	100.0	64.1	10.7	20.4	3.2	1.6
Male	103,238	100.0	67.1	9.6	18.3	3.5	1.5
Female	78,568	100.0	60.1	12.1	23.2	2.9	1.6
Rural							
Total	5,019,887	100.0	94.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.4
Male	3,289,281	100.0	94.4	1.5	2.3	1.3	0.4
Female	1,730,606	100.0	93.6	1.3	2.9	1.8	0.5
	TIGRAY REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	296,686	100.0	95.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9
Male	195,191	100.0	96.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9
Female	101,495	100.0	94.8	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0
Urban							
Total	13,161	100.0	71.5	10.1	13.7	2.6	2.0
Male	6,639	100.0	77.0	11.0	8.0	2.4	1.7
Female	6,522	100.0	66.0	9.3	19.6	2.8	2.3
Rural							
Total	283,525	100.0	96.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.9
Male	188,552	100.0	96.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.9
Female	94,973	100.0	96.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9
	AFFAR REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	24,493	100.0	98.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
Male	16,654	100.0	98.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0
Female	7,839	100.0	98.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
Urban							
Total	714	100.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	440	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	274	100.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural							
Total	23,779	100.0	98.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0
Male	16,214	100.0	98.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0
Female	7,565	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
	AMHARA REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	1,519,724	100.0	95.1	1.8	2.4	0.4	0.3
Male	1,010,374	100.0	94.9	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.3
Female	509,350	100.0	95.6	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.3
Urban							
Total	33,839	100.0	69.5	9.8	17.2	1.6	1.9
Male	18,157	100.0	70.9	9.3	14.8	2.4	2.6
Female	15,682	100.0	67.9	10.3	20.1	0.7	1.0
Rural							
Total	1,485,885	100.0	95.7	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.3
Male	992,217	100.0	95.3	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.3
Female	493,668	100.0	96.5	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.3

Table 7.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Working Children		Reason For Working				
			To Help Family	Augment Household Income	To Be Self Reliant	Others	Not stated
	No.	%					
	OROMIYA REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	2,202,432	100.0	91.8	2.2	3.4	1.9	0.6
Male	1,404,478	100.0	92.4	2.3	3.1	1.7	0.6
Female	797,954	100.0	90.8	2.2	4.0	2.4	0.6
Urban							
Total	79,713	100.0	67.3	11.4	16.8	3.4	1.1
Male	48,116	100.0	69.3	9.9	15.8	3.9	1.1
Female	31,597	100.0	64.2	13.9	18.4	2.7	0.9
Rural							
Total	2,122,719	100.0	92.7	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.6
Male	1,356,362	100.0	93.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.5
Female	766,357	100.0	91.9	1.7	3.4	2.3	0.6
	SOMALI REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	79,458	100.0	96.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.5
Male	48,703	100.0	96.8	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.5
Female	30,755	100.0	96.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
Urban							
Total	2,148	100.0	68.4	18.9	12.7	0.0	0.0
Male	1,162	100.0	78.7	12.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Female	986	100.0	56.3	26.9	16.8	0.0	0.0
Rural							
Total	77,310	100.0	97.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Male	47,541	100.0	97.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5
Female	29,769	100.0	97.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
	BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	26,289	100.0	92.4	1.1	3.8	2.1	0.6
Male	15,216	100.0	90.3	0.4	6.2	2.5	0.5
Female	11,073	100.0	95.2	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.8
Urban							
Total	1,065	100.0	77.3	8.6	14.1	0.0	0.0
Male	506	100.0	67.0	9.1	23.9	0.0	0.0
Female	559	100.0	86.6	8.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Rural							
Total	25,224	100.0	93.0	0.8	3.4	2.2	0.7
Male	14,710	100.0	91.1	0.1	5.6	2.6	0.5
Female	10,514	100.0	95.6	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.8
	SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	1,008,860	100.0	93.1	0.7	3.7	2.3	0.3
Male	677,806	100.0	94.2	0.4	3.0	2.2	0.3
Female	331,054	100.0	90.9	1.4	5.0	2.4	0.3
Urban							
Total	28,452	100.0	71.2	4.7	20.6	2.5	1.1
Male	18,095	100.0	71.9	3.5	21.2	1.9	1.5
Female	10,357	100.0	70.1	6.7	19.5	3.5	0.3
Rural							
Total	980,408	100.0	93.7	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.2
Male	659,711	100.0	94.8	0.3	2.5	2.2	0.2
Female	320,697	100.0	91.5	1.2	4.5	2.4	0.3

Table 7.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	All Working Children		Reason For Working				
			To Help Family	Augment Household Income	To Be Self Reliant	Others	Not stated
	No.	%					
	GAMBELLA REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	2,617	100.0	82.4	6.1	8.8	1.5	1.1
Male	1,830	100.0	83.2	7.7	7.5	0.0	1.6
Female	787	100.0	80.7	2.5	11.7	5.1	0.0
Urban							
Total	323	100.0	57.3	18.0	12.4	12.4	0.0
Male	146	100.0	60.3	26.0	13.7	0.0	0.0
Female	177	100.0	54.8	11.3	11.3	22.6	0.0
Rural							
Total	2,294	100.0	86.0	4.4	8.3	0.0	1.3
Male	1,684	100.0	85.2	6.1	7.0	0.0	1.8
Female	610	100.0	88.2	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
	HARARI REGION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	5,839	100.0	85.7	4.6	5.5	3.6	0.5
Male	3,907	100.0	89.8	1.4	6.1	2.4	0.3
Female	1,932	100.0	77.5	11.2	4.3	6.2	0.8
Urban							
Total	968	100.0	51.2	8.8	27.6	12.4	0.0
Male	586	100.0	57.2	5.1	33.1	4.6	0.0
Female	382	100.0	42.1	14.4	19.1	24.3	0.0
Rural							
Total	4,871	100.0	92.6	3.8	1.1	1.9	0.6
Male	3,321	100.0	95.5	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.4
Female	1,550	100.0	86.3	10.4	0.7	1.7	1.0
	ADDIS ABABA						
Urban + Rural							
Total	20,805	100.0	28.2	17.6	44.7	5.1	4.4
Male	9,186	100.0	31.7	20.2	40.0	6.3	1.9
Female	11,619	100.0	25.5	15.5	48.4	4.3	6.4
Urban							
Total	19,044	100.0	23.4	18.7	47.9	5.6	4.4
Male	7,873	100.0	23.2	22.4	44.9	7.3	2.2
Female	11,171	100.0	23.6	16.1	50.0	4.4	5.9
Rural							
Total							
Male							
Female							
	DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION						
Urban + Rural							
Total	14,493	100.0	92.1	1.0	3.8	3.0	0.1
Male	9,176	100.0	92.3	0.7	4.4	2.6	0.0
Female	5,317	100.0	91.8	1.4	2.7	3.7	0.3
Urban							
Total	2,381	100.0	65.5	2.7	17.6	14.2	0.0
Male	1,520	100.0	64.3	4.3	19.4	12.0	0.0
Female	861	100.0	67.6	0.0	14.3	18.1	0.0
Rural							
Total	12,112	100.0	97.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.1
Male	7,656	100.0	97.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0
Female	4,456	100.0	96.5	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3

to be self reliant. Children working to help family make up only 28.3 percent of Addis Ababa's children engaged in productive activity. Augmenting family income is also important (17.6 percent) in Addis Ababa.

7.4 Social background of Working Children

7.4.1 Parents' Survival Status

Table 7.8 present the distribution of children aged 5-14 years who are engaged in productive activity by sex, parents' survival status, region, urban and rural areas. According to the data in the table, the majority (82.5 percent) of working children has both their mother and father alive. The proportion of children who lost either mother or father constituted 16.1 percent, while those who lost both parents make up only 1.3 percent. The proportion of working children who lost either of their parents and who lost both parents was found to be higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In both the urban and the rural areas, the male and the female children who were working show similar distribution by parent's survival status.

Regarding the distribution of children by parent's survival status, the data in the table show two groups of regions. The urban dominated regions, i.e., Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa Administration and Harari Region have around 75 percent of their working children with mother and father alive. For the remaining regions, except, Gambella Region, the proportion of working children ranged from 80 percent for Benishangul-Gumuz Region to 84.5 percent for Amhara Region. Gambella Region showed exceptionally lower proportion of children whose mother and father were alive. Results for urban parts of Gambella, Affar and Harari regions should be interpreted cautiously because of the small number of cases include in the analysis.

Cross-classification of parents' survival status by work status of children, sex, urban and rural areas is presented in Table 7.9. As expected, children who lost both mother and

Table 7.8 Percentage distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Were Working in Productive Activity by Sex, Parent's Survival Status, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children		Parent's Survival Status			
			Father & Mother Alive	Father & Mother dead	Either Mother or Father dead	others
			COUNTRY - TOTAL			
Urban + Rural						
Total	5,201,693	100	82.5	1.3	16.1	0.1
Male	3,392,519	100	82.6	1.3	16.0	0.1
Female	1,809,174	100	82.2	1.3	16.4	0.1
Urban						
Total	181,806	100	75.6	2.1	21.5	0.7
Male	103,238	100	76.9	1.8	20.9	0.4
Female	78,568	100	73.9	2.5	22.4	1.2
Rural						
Total	5,019,887	100	82.7	1.3	15.9	0.1
Male	3,289,281	100	82.8	1.3	15.8	0.1
Female	1,730,606	100	82.6	1.2	16.1	0.1
			TIGRAY REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	296,689	100	83.9	1.1	15.0	0.1
Male	195,193	100	83.8	1.4	14.7	0.1
Female	101,496	100	83.9	0.6	15.5	0.1
Urban						
Total	13,163	100	73.5	1.3	24.8	0.4
Male	6,641	100	79.2	0.7	20.1	0.0
Female	6,522	100	67.7	1.9	29.5	0.9
Rural						
Total	283,526	100	84.3	1.1	14.5	0.1
Male	188,552	100	84.0	1.4	14.5	0.1
Female	94,974	100	85.0	0.5	14.5	0.0
			AFFAR REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	24,492	100	83.4	1.6	14.8	0.1
Male	16,654	100	83.4	2.3	14.2	0.2
Female	7,838	100	83.6	0.2	16.3	0.0
Urban						
Total	713	100	74.9	3.4	21.7	0.0
Male	440	100	75.9	5.5	18.6	0.0
Female	273	100	73.3	0.0	26.7	0.0
Rural						
Total	23,779	100	83.7	1.6	14.6	0.1
Male	16,214	100	83.6	2.2	14.1	0.2
Female	7,565	100	84.0	0.2	15.9	0.0
			AMHARA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	1,519,722	100	84.5	1.1	14.3	0.2
Male	1,010,373	100	84.9	1.0	14.0	0.1
Female	509,349	100	83.7	1.3	14.8	0.2
Urban						
Total	33,838	100	71.1	2.9	25.6	0.4
Male	18,156	100	74.1	2.5	23.4	0.0
Female	15,682	100	67.6	3.4	28.2	0.8
Rural						
Total	1,485,884	100	84.8	1.0	14.0	0.2
Male	992,217	100	85.1	0.9	13.8	0.1
Female	493,667	100	84.2	1.2	14.4	0.2

Table 7.8 (Cont'd)

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children		Parent's Survival Status			
			Father & Mother Alive	Father & Mother dead	Either Mother or Father dead	others
			OROMIYA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	2,202,431	100	81.4	1.4	17.1	0.1
Male	1,404,477	100	81.3	1.5	17.1	0.1
Female	797,954	100	81.6	1.3	17.1	0.1
Urban						
Total	79,713	100	78.9	1.8	18.7	0.7
Male	48,116	100	79.8	1.4	18.2	0.7
Female	31,597	100	77.5	2.4	19.4	0.7
Rural						
Total	2,122,718	100	81.5	1.4	17.0	0.0
Male	1,356,361	100	81.4	1.5	17.1	0.0
Female	766,357	100	81.7	1.2	17.0	0.0
			SOMALI REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	79,457	100	80.0	1.6	18.4	0.0
Male	48,701	100	81.1	1.8	17.1	0.0
Female	30,756	100	78.3	1.3	20.4	0.0
Urban						
Total	2,148	100	73.8	2.6	23.6	0.0
Male	1,161	100	81.4	0.0	18.6	0.0
Female	987	100	64.9	5.7	29.4	0.0
Rural						
Total	77,309	100	80.2	1.6	18.2	0.0
Male	47,540	100	81.1	1.8	17.1	0.0
Female	29,769	100	78.7	1.2	20.1	0.0
			BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	26,289	100	80.0	2.7	16.7	0.6
Male	15,216	100	81.3	2.1	16.0	0.6
Female	11,073	100	78.1	3.4	17.8	0.6
Urban						
Total	1,065	100	63.3	2.3	32.9	1.6
Male	506	100	69.0	4.7	22.9	3.4
Female	559	100	58.1	0.0	41.9	0.0
Rural						
Total	25,224	100	80.7	2.7	16.1	0.6
Male	14,710	100	81.7	2.0	15.7	0.5
Female	10,514	100	79.2	3.6	16.6	0.7
			SOUTHERN NATIONS, AND NATIONALITIES PEOPLES' REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	1,008,860	100	82.0	1.3	16.6	0.0
Male	677,805	100	82.1	1.3	16.6	0.0
Female	331,055	100	81.9	1.3	16.7	0.0
Urban						
Total	28,453	100	75.8	3.2	21.0	0.0
Male	18,095	100	75.0	3.5	21.5	0.0
Female	10,358	100	77.3	2.6	20.1	0.0
Rural						
Total	980,407	100	82.2	1.3	16.5	0.0
Male	659,710	100	82.3	1.2	16.4	0.0
Female	320,697	100	82.1	1.3	16.6	0.0

Table 7.8 (Cont'd)

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children		Parent's Survival Status			
			Father & Mother Alive	Father & Mother dead	Either Mother or Father dead	others
			GAMBELLA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	2,618	100	51.9	3.7	44.3	0.0
Male	1,830	100	60.7	2.7	36.7	0.0
Female	788	100	31.6	6.2	62.2	0.0
Urban						
Total	324	100	53.7	0.0	46.3	0.0
Male	146	100	54.8	0.0	45.2	0.0
Female	178	100	52.8	0.0	47.2	0.0
Rural						
Total	2,294	100	51.7	4.3	44.1	0.0
Male	1,684	100	61.2	2.9	35.9	0.0
Female	610	100	25.4	8.0	66.6	0.0
			HARARI REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	5,840	100	75.3	0.8	23.7	0.2
Male	3,908	100	75.1	1.2	23.7	0.0
Female	1,932	100	75.7	0.0	23.7	0.6
Urban						
Total	970	100	80.7	0.0	19.3	0.0
Male	587	100	81.6	0.0	18.4	0.0
Female	383	100	79.4	0.0	20.6	0.0
Rural						
Total	4,870	100	74.3	0.9	24.6	0.2
Male	3,321	100	74.0	1.4	24.7	0.0
Female	1,549	100	74.8	0.0	24.5	0.7
			ADDIS ABABA			
Urban + Rural						
Total	20,804	100	72.7	0.9	23.9	2.5
Male	9,185	100	69.8	0.0	30.2	0.0
Female	11,619	100	75.0	1.5	18.9	4.5
Urban						
Total	19,042	100	73.2	0.9	23.1	2.8
Male	7,871	100	69.6	0.0	30.4	0.0
Female	11,171	100	75.7	1.6	18.0	4.7
Rural						
Total						
Male						
Female						
			DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	14,492	100	77.8	1.7	20.2	0.3
Male	9,177	100	77.3	1.5	20.8	0.5
Female	5,315	100	78.8	1.9	19.3	0.0
Urban						
Total	2,380	100	66.6	4.0	27.5	1.8
Male	1,520	100	67.4	3.3	26.4	2.9
Female	860	100	65.3	5.2	29.4	0.0
Rural						
Total	12,112	100	80.0	1.2	18.8	0.0
Male	7,657	100	79.2	1.1	19.6	0.0
Female	4,455	100	81.3	1.3	17.4	0.0

Table 7.9 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years by Sex, Work Status and Parents' Survival Status, Urban and Rural Areas(Country-Total): 1999

Work Status and Sex	Urban +Rural						Urban						Rural					
	All Persons	Father & Mother Alive	Father & Mother Dead	Either Mother or Father Dead	Others	Not Stated	All Persons	Father & Mother Alive	Father & Mother Dead	Either Mother or Father Dead	Others	Not Stated	All Persons	Father & Mother Alive	Father & Mother Dead	Either Mother or Father Dead	Others	Not Stated
ALL PERSONS																		
Total	16,060,720	13,601,053	173,781	2,251,157	15,030	19,700	1,916,859	1,551,362	40,586	317,429	2,396	5,085	14,143,862	12,049,691	133,194	1,933,728	12,634	14,615
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	8,207,735	6,957,141	89,079	1,146,166	6,587	8,761	933,060	758,141	19,469	152,894	1,047	1,509	7,274,675	6,199,000	69,611	993,272	5,541	7,252
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	7,852,985	6,643,912	84,701	1,104,990	8,443	10,939	983,799	793,221	21,117	164,535	1,349	3,576	6,869,187	5,850,691	63,584	940,455	7,094	7,363
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Working																		
Total	38.6	39.7	28.8	32.3	57.1	18.3	53.9	55.3	46.6	48.1	58.8	43.3	36.5	37.7	23.3	29.7	56.8	9.6
Male	38.6	39.8	27.7	32.6	62.2	19.2	60.2	61.2	58.8	55.2	70.6	51.8	35.9	37.2	19.0	29.1	60.6	12.4
Female	38.5	39.7	29.9	32.1	53.1	17.7	48.0	49.6	35.4	41.6	49.6	39.8	37.1	38.3	28.0	30.4	53.7	7.0
Working Domestic Activity																		
Total	28.9	28.6	32.7	30.3	26.6	7.6	36.5	35.7	43.8	39.4	32.2	13.0	27.9	27.7	29.3	28.8	25.6	5.7
Male	19.9	19.8	22.8	20.1	12.3	0.8	28.6	28.2	31.5	30.7	16.0	4.4	18.7	18.8	20.4	18.5	11.5	0.0
Female	38.3	37.9	43.1	41.0	37.8	13.0	43.9	42.9	55.2	47.6	44.8	16.6	37.5	37.2	39.1	39.8	36.5	11.3
Working Productive Activity																		
Total	32.4	31.5	38.5	37.2	16.3	14.2	9.5	8.8	9.5	12.3	9.0	22.1	35.5	34.5	47.4	41.3	17.7	11.4
Male	41.3	40.3	49.5	47.3	25.5	12.7	11.0	10.4	9.7	14.1	13.3	17.1	45.2	43.9	60.6	52.4	27.8	11.8
Female	23.0	22.4	27.0	26.8	9.1	15.4	8.0	7.3	9.4	10.7	5.6	24.3	25.2	24.4	32.9	29.6	9.8	11.0
Not Stated																		
Total	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	73.2
Male	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8
Female	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	53.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	70.7

father show highest proportions (38.5 percent) working in productive activities and working in domestic activity. Slightly lower proportions of children who lost either father or mother were working, while a low proportion of children who have both father and mother alive were working.

The distribution of survival status of parents by work status of children in rural areas resembles that described for the total country. In urban areas the gap between proportion of non-working and working (either domestic or productive) is wider among children whose parents are alive compared to the other groups.

7.4.2 Parents' Marital Status

In this survey working children whose parents (both) are alive were asked to report the marital status of their parents. As the data in Table 7.10 shows, parents of the majority (89.8 percent) of working children with surviving parents were in union at the time of the survey. Those children whose parents were not in union constituted 9.9 percent. The proportion of working children whose parents were not in union was relatively higher (20.4 percent) in urban areas as compared to the rural areas (9.5 percent).

In terms of parents not in union, the proportion of working children with surviving parents was the highest for Gambella Region, (27.3 percent), while the lowest proportion was observed in Somali region (4.6 percent). In the urban areas the highest proportion was registered in Affar Region while Somali region showed the lowest proportion. In rural areas, Gambella scored the highest and Dire Dawa Administration the lowest proportion.

The distribution of children aged 5-14 years whose parents were alive by sex, parents' martial status, work status of children, urban and rural areas is presented in Table 7.11. Children aged 5-14 years whose parents' were in union and not in union showed very little difference in the distribution by work status. The same situation holds true in both the urban and rural areas and for both the males and females.

Table 7.10 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Were Working in Productive Activity and Whose Both Parents are Alive by Sex, Parent's Marital Status, Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Urban / Rural and sex	Parent's Marital Status					
	All Working Children		Currently in Unioun	Currently not in Unioun	Don't Know	Not Stated
	COUNTRY - TOTAL					
Urban + Rural						
Total	4,290,903	100	89.8	9.9	0.1	0.3
Male	2,803,626	100	90.1	9.6	0.1	0.2
Female	1,487,277	100	89.2	10.3	0.1	0.4
Urban						
Total	137,437	100	78.5	20.4	0.3	0.8
Male	79,353	100	80.4	19.1	0.3	0.2
Female	58,084	100	76.0	22.3	0.2	1.5
Rural						
Total	4,153,466	100	90.2	9.5	0.1	0.2
Male	2,724,273	100	90.4	9.4	0.1	0.2
Female	1,429,193	100	89.7	9.8	0.1	0.4
	TIGRAY REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	248,804	100	86.5	13.3	0.1	0.2
Male	163,658	100	86.9	13.0	0.1	0.1
Female	85,146	100	85.7	13.9	0.0	0.3
Urban						
Total	9,678	100	62.1	36.7	0.3	0.8
Male	5,261	100	71.2	28.8	0.0	0.0
Female	4,417	100	51.3	46.2	0.7	1.7
Rural						
Total	239,126	100	87.5	12.4	0.0	0.1
Male	158,397	100	87.4	12.5	0.1	0.1
Female	80,729	100	87.6	12.1	0.0	0.3
	AFFAR REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	20,434	100	88.5	10.4	0.7	0.4
Male	13,884	100	88.4	10.7	0.7	0.2
Female	6,550	100	88.7	9.9	0.7	0.8
Urban						
Total	533	100	52.2	39.2	8.6	0.0
Male	334	100	53.6	46.4	0.0	0.0
Female	199	100	49.7	27.1	23.1	0.0
Rural						
Total	19,901	100	89.5	9.6	0.5	0.4
Male	13,550	100	89.3	9.8	0.7	0.2
Female	6,351	100	89.9	9.3	0.0	0.8
	AMHARA REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	1,284,293	100	85.0	14.7	0.1	0.2
Male	857,986	100	85.0	14.8	0.1	0.2
Female	426,307	100	85.0	14.6	0.1	0.3
Urban						
Total	24,050	100	71.4	27.6	0.1	1.0
Male	13,451	100	76.6	23.1	0.0	0.3
Female	10,599	100	64.8	33.2	0.1	1.9
Rural						
Total	1,260,243	100	85.2	14.5	0.1	0.2
Male	844,535	100	85.1	14.6	0.1	0.2
Female	415,708	100	85.5	14.1	0.1	0.2

Table 7.10 (Cont'd)

Urban / Rural and sex	Parent's Marital Status					
	All Working Children		Currently in Unioun	Currently not in Unioun	Don't Know	Not Stated
	OROMIYA REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	1,793,007	100	92.0	7.6	0.1	0.3
Male	1,142,242	100	92.5	7.2	0.1	0.2
Female	650,765	100	91.1	8.3	0.1	0.4
Urban						
Total	62,857	100	80.9	18.4	0.1	0.5
Male	38,380	100	82.1	17.7	0.2	0.0
Female	24,477	100	79.0	19.7	0.0	1.4
Rural						
Total	1,730,150	100	92.4	7.2	0.1	0.3
Male	1,103,862	100	92.9	6.9	0.1	0.2
Female	626,288	100	91.6	7.8	0.1	0.4
	SOMALI REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	63,598	100	95.3	4.6	0.0	0.2
Male	39,520	100	95.8	4.1	0.0	0.1
Female	24,078	100	94.4	5.4	0.0	0.2
Urban						
Total	1,586	100	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0
Male	945	100	88.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Female	641	100	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Rural						
Total	62,012	100	95.4	4.4	0.0	0.2
Male	38,575	100	96.0	3.9	0.0	0.1
Female	23,437	100	94.5	5.3	0.0	0.2
	BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	21,020	100	90.7	9.1	0.1	0.1
Male	12,371	100	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0
Female	8,649	100	86.5	13.2	0.2	0.2
Urban						
Total	674	100	81.6	13.8	2.1	2.5
Male	349	100	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0
Female	325	100	72.3	18.2	4.3	5.2
Rural						
Total	20,346	100	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Male	12,022	100	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0
Female	8,324	100	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
	SOUTHERN NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES PEOPLES' REGION					
Urban + Rural						
Total	827,589	100	93.2	6.5	0.0	0.3
Male	556,420	100	93.8	5.9	0.0	0.2
Female	271,169	100	91.8	7.7	0.0	0.5
Urban						
Total	21,577	100	83.8	15.2	0.1	0.9
Male	13,570	100	86.0	12.8	0.0	1.1
Female	8,007	100	80.0	19.3	0.1	0.5
Rural						
Total	806,012		93.4	6.3	0.0	0.3
Male	542,850		94.0	5.8	0.0	0.2
Female	263,162		92.1	7.3	0.0	0.5

Table 7.10 (Cont'd)

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children		Parent's Marital Status: Currently in Unioun	Currently not in Unioun	Don't Know	Not Stated
			GAMBELLA REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	1,358	100	72.8	27.2	0.0	0.0
Male	1,110	100	80.6	19.4	0.0	0.0
Female	248	100	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0
Urban						
Total	174	100	77.0	23.0	0.0	0.0
Male	80	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	94	100	57.4	42.6	0.0	0.0
Rural						
Total	1,184	100	72.1	27.9	0.0	0.0
Male	1,030	100	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0
Female	154	100	25.3	74.7	0.0	0.0
			HARARI REGION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	4,400	100	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0
Male	2,936	100	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0
Female	1,464	100	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0
Urban						
Total	783	100	70.8	29.2	0.0	0.0
Male	479	100	75.8	24.2	0.0	0.0
Female	304	100	62.8	37.2	0.0	0.0
Rural						
Total	3,617	100	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0
Male	2,457	100	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1,160	100	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0
			ADDIS ABABA			
Urban + Rural						
Total	15,123	100	82.8	14.6	1.3	1.3
Male	6,408	100	74.6	22.5	3.0	0.0
Female	8,715	100	88.8	8.9	0.0	2.3
Urban						
Total	13,939	100	83.0	14.2	1.4	1.4
Male	5,479	100	73.0	23.6	3.5	0.0
Female	8,460	100	89.6	8.0	0.0	2.4
Rural						
Total						
Male						
Female						
			DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION			
Urban + Rural						
Total	11,276	100	94.8	5.1	0.0	0.2
Male	7,090	100	93.1	6.6	0.0	0.3
Female	4,186	100	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0
Urban						
Total	1,586	100	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0
Male	1,024	100	74.4	25.6	0.0	0.0
Female	562	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural						
Total	9,690	100	96.6	3.2	0.0	0.2
Male	6,066	100	96.3	3.4	0.0	0.3
Female	3,624	100	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0

Table 7.11. Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Whose Both Parents Are Alive by Sex, Work Status and Parent's Marital Status: 1999

	Urban + Rural					Urban					Rural				
	All Children	Currently in Union	Currently Not in Union	Do not Know	Not Stated	All Children	Currently in Union	Currently Not in Union	Do not Know	Not Stated	All Children	Currently in Union	Currently Not in Union	Do not Know	Not Stated
All Children															
Total	13601053	12151024	1403964	13295	32770	1551362	1248133	294550	3813	4866	12049691	10902891	1109414	9482	27904
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	6957141	6240725	695411	5508	15497	758142	617615	136829	2161	1537	6198999	5623110	558582	3347	13960
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	6643912	5910299	708553	7787	17273	793220	630518	157721	1652	3329	5850692	5279781	550832	6135	13944
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Working															
Total	39.7	39.6	40.5	52.7	38.4	55.3	55.4	54.9	60.6	42.9	37.7	37.8	36.7	49.6	37.6
Male	39.8	39.7	40.3	60.2	46.7	61.2	61.5	60.1	69.7	52.6	37.2	37.3	35.5	54.0	48.2
Female	39.7	39.5	40.8	47.5	29.1	49.6	49.5	50.4	48.6	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.0	47.2	26.9
Working Domestic Activity															
Total	28.6	28.6	29.2	22.4	26.3	35.7	35.8	35.4	29.2	35.2	27.7	27.7	27.6	19.6	24.7
Male	19.8	19.7	20.8	6.9	15.6	28.2	28.2	28.4	17.7	35.0	18.8	18.8	18.9	0.0	13.4
Female	37.9	37.9	37.5	33.3	35.9	42.9	43.4	41.4	44.4	35.3	37.2	37.3	36.4	30.3	36.0
Working Productive Productive															
Total	31.5	31.7	30.1	24.9	34.5	8.9	8.6	9.5	10.2	21.9	34.5	34.4	35.6	30.8	36.7
Male	40.3	40.5	38.8	32.9	34.0	10.5	10.3	11.0	12.6	12.4	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.0	36.3
Female	22.4	22.4	21.6	19.3	35.0	7.3	7.0	8.2	7.0	26.3	24.4	24.3	25.4	22.6	37.1
Not Stated															
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

7.4.3 Living Arrangements

This survey has also collected data on living arrangements for children who were engaged in productive activity. Living arrangements refer to where/ with whom the child is living. Table 7.12 presents the distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by sex, living arrangements, urban and rural areas.

The data in the table shows that the majority (66.1 percent) of working children was living with their parents followed by those living with mother only (14.8 percent) and those living with their relatives (10.7 percent). The proportion of working children living with father only constitutes 5.5 percent. The table also shows the proportion of working children living with their employers to be relatively low (2.4 percent) and those living alone or living with guardian to be nil. Working male and female children did not show noticable difference based on living arrangements.

In the urban areas, the proportion of children living with both parents is lower than that of children in rural areas. On the other hand, the proportion of working children living with mother only and with relatives is higher in urban areas compared to those children in rural areas. Also, living with employer appears to be important in urban areas. This is particularly true for the working female children.

Table 7.12.Percentage distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Who Were Working in Productive Activity by Sex,Living Arrangements,Region, Urban and Rural Areas: 1999

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children	Living Arrangements								
		With Mother and Father	With Father Only	With Mother Only	With Other Relatives (brother, sister)	With Employer (Non-relative)	Lonely	With Gurdian (Non-relative)	Others	Not Stated
		COUNTRY - TOTAL								
Urban + Rural										
Total	5,201,695	66.1	5.5	14.8	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Male	3,392,522	66.8	5.7	13.8	10.6	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Female	1,809,173	64.6	5.0	16.7	11.0	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Urban										
Total	181,807	43.1	5.1	23.9	15.7	11.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Male	103,239	49.0	5.3	22.6	15.9	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Female	78,568	35.3	4.7	25.6	15.5	17.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3
Rural										
Total	5,019,888	66.9	5.5	14.5	10.5	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Male	3,289,283	67.4	5.8	13.5	10.4	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Female	1,730,605	66.0	5.0	16.3	10.8	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
		TIGRAY REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	296,687	65.8	4.4	20.5	7.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Male	195,193	66.6	5.0	19.3	7.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Female	101,494	64.3	3.1	22.8	7.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Urban										
Total	13,161	34.2	5.0	39.6	10.2	9.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	6,640	49.7	8.3	28.4	10.0	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Female	6,521	18.5	1.6	51.0	10.5	16.8	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	283,526	67.2	4.3	19.6	7.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Male	188,553	67.2	4.9	19.0	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Female	94,973	67.4	3.2	20.9	7.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
		AFFAR REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	24,491	72.7	6.3	14.3	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	16,654	73.2	6.1	13.9	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	7,837	71.6	6.9	16.2	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	713	31.6	3.2	54.4	7.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	440	40.7	0.0	53.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	273	16.8	8.4	55.3	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	23,778	73.9	6.4	13.4	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	16,214	74.1	6.3	12.8	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	7,564	73.5	6.8	14.8	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
		AMHARA REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	1,519,723	65.4	7.6	12.7	11.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Male	1,010,373	66.6	7.9	11.3	10.6	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Female	509,350	63.1	7.1	14.4	11.7	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
Urban										
Total	33,840	39.2	6.0	24.1	16.0	13.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
Male	18,157	49.4	8.0	20.3	14.1	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Female	15,683	27.3	3.7	28.6	18.1	20.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4
Rural										
Total	1,485,883	66.0	7.6	12.4	10.9	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Male	992,216	66.9	7.9	11.6	10.5	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Female	493,667	64.3	7.2	13.9	11.5	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1

Table 7.12 (Cont'd)

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children	Living Arrangements								
		With Mother and Father	With Father Only	With Mother Only	With Other Relatives (brother, sister)	With Employer (Non-relative)	Lonely	With Gurdian (Non-relative)	Others	Not Stated
		OROMIYA REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	2,202,429	66.0	4.5	15.3	10.9	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Male	1,404,477	66.4	4.7	14.3	10.7	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Female	797,952	65.1	4.2	17.2	11.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	79,712	48.3	4.8	23.6	15.8	5.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2
Male	48,116	51.6	3.8	22.0	16.7	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
Female	31,596	43.4	6.2	26.0	14.5	7.8	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.5
Rural										
Total	2,122,717	66.6	4.5	15.0	10.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Male	1,356,361	67.0	4.8	14.0	10.4	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Female	766,356	66.0	4.1	16.9	11.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
		SOMALI REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	79,459	73.2	4.7	15.5	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Male	48,702	74.4	4.8	14.2	5.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Female	30,757	71.3	4.6	17.6	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	2,148	57.9	4.3	22.6	10.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	1,161	63.3	5.5	23.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	987	51.6	2.9	21.4	13.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	77,311	73.6	4.7	15.3	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Male	47,541	74.6	4.8	13.9	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Female	29,770	72.0	4.6	17.5	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
		BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	26,291	63.7	6.0	17.1	8.8	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1
Male	15,216	67.6	5.0	15.8	7.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female	11,075	58.4	7.5	19.0	11.3	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0
Urban										
Total	1,066	38.2	2.7	25.2	19.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Male	505	45.9	0.0	8.1	31.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Female	561	31.2	5.2	40.6	8.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	25,225	64.8	6.2	16.8	8.4	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Male	14,711	68.3	5.2	16.0	6.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	10,514	59.9	7.6	17.9	11.4	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0
		SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES PEPOPLES' REGION								
Urban + Rural										
Total	1,008,863	67.5	4.8	14.9	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	677,807	67.8	5.0	13.8	11.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Female	331,056	66.9	4.2	17.1	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	28,453	46.6	5.3	19.0	18.8	9.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0
Male	18,096	46.6	6.4	17.8	19.9	8.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Female	10,357	46.6	3.4	21.2	16.9	10.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	980,410	68.1	4.7	14.8	11.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	659,711	68.4	5.0	13.7	11.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Female	320,699	67.6	4.2	17.0	10.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

Table 7.12 (Cont'd)

Urban / Rural and sex	All Working Children	Living Arrangements: With Mother and Father	With Father Only	With Mother Only	With Other Relatives (br-other, sister)	With Employer (Non-relative)	Lonely	With Gurdian (Non-relative)	Others	Not Stated
				GAMBELLA REGION						
Urban + Rural										
Total	2,616	33.7	7.9	26.6	19.3	8.3	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.0
Male	1,829	44.2	4.8	23.2	14.6	8.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Female	787	9.1	15.0	34.7	30.1	8.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	322	35.1	0.0	17.1	23.0	18.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	145	55.2	0.0	17.2	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	177	18.6	0.0	16.9	30.5	22.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	2,294	33.5	9.0	28.0	18.7	6.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Male	1,684	43.3	5.2	23.7	14.7	7.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Female	610	6.4	19.3	39.8	30.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				HARARI REGION						
Urban + Rural										
Total	5,842	60.0	3.8	22.6	9.3	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Male	3,909	60.6	3.7	22.6	10.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Female	1,933	58.7	4.0	22.5	6.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	970	28.0	6.0	28.9	17.6	13.8	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
Male	587	32.2	9.9	28.4	20.1	0.0	5.1	4.3	0.0	0.0
Female	383	21.7	0.0	29.5	13.8	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	4,872	66.4	3.4	21.3	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	3,322	65.7	2.6	21.6	9.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Female	1,550	67.9	5.0	20.8	4.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				ADDIS ABABA						
Urban + Rural										
Total	20,806	30.0	4.0	20.5	14.3	31.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	9,186	39.7	3.4	31.6	12.0	12.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Female	11,620	22.3	4.4	11.6	16.1	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	19,044	28.8	3.8	20.5	14.4	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	7,872	38.1	2.7	35.6	11.5	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	11,172	22.1	4.6	9.9	16.4	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total										
Male										
Female										
				DIRE DAWA ADMINSTRATION						
Urban + Rural										
Total	14,493	67.4	5.2	16.9	8.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	9,176	65.7	5.4	18.1	9.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	5,317	70.2	4.8	14.9	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Total	2,381	42.4	11.6	21.2	14.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	1,520	41.3	10.9	26.6	14.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	861	44.4	13.0	11.6	15.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Total	12,112	72.3	3.9	16.1	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	7,656	70.6	4.3	16.4	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	4,456	75.2	3.2	15.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANNEX I SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE/English Translation/

THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

NATIONAL INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PROGRAM- NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1999

SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

1 Killil	2 Zone	3 Wereda	4 Town	5 Keftegna/wereda	6 Kebele/ Farmer Association	7 Enumeration Area code	8 Household selection ser.no	9 Name of Head of household

Survey Round
1. Round One
2. Round Two

Section 2: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD												For members aged 5 years and above		For members aged 10 years and above			
Serial Number	Name of usual household members	Relationship to the head of the household	Sex	Age	Religion	Ethnic Group	Migration status					Educational Status		Type of Training			Marital Status
Serial number of household member	List names of usual household members in the following Order: -Head -Spouse -Never married children According to Seniority in age -Married children and their household members who live in this housing unit -Other relatives - Non relatives	0- Head 1- Spouse 2- Son/daughter of head and spouse 3- Son/daughter of head 4- Son/daughter of spouse 5- Mother/father of head/spouse 6- Sister/brother of head/spouse 7- Other relatives 8- Non-relatives	1. Male 2. Female	What is your age? (enter age in completed year. If under one year enter '00' in the column)	What is your Religion? 1. Orthodox 2. Protestant 3. Catholic 4. Muslim 5. Traditional 6. Others	What is your Ethnic group? list of codes are provided in the manual	What is the number of years you have Continuously lived in this town (rural part of this wereda)? 0. Below 1 year 1. 1 year 2. 2 years 3. 3 years 4. 4 years 5. 5 - 6 years 6. 7 - 9 years 7. 10 years and above 8. Since birth skip to Col. 22	who respond code 0-4 in col.17(Duration of migration less than 5 years) Before you came to this__ town (rural part of this wereda) In which Killil were you living list of codes are provided in the manual	In which Zone were you living list of codes are provided in the manual	Was your area of previous residence Urban/Rural? 1- Urban 2- Rural If rural write "Rural" if it is urban write the name of the town	For what reason did you leave your previous residence? 01. Education 02. Marriage arrangement 03. Marriage Dissolution 04. Search for work 05. Job transfer/ have got job/ 06. Displacement/war, draught.../ 07. Along with family 08. Return back to home 09. Shortage of land/ 10. Other/Specify	Can you read and write? 1. Yes 2. No Skip to Col. 24	What was the highest grade you have completed? For grades 1-12 use the grades as code 20- Certificate 21- Diploma not completed 22- Degree not completed 23- Diploma 24- Degree 25- Above Degree 95. Literacy campaign 96. Non-formal	Have you received Certificate or above in any professional (Vocational/Technical education or training?) 1. Yes 2. No Skip to Col. 27	In what type of profession (Vocational/ technical) are you trained? list of answers & codes are provided in the manual	Where did you get the training? 1. College/University/ Institute 2. Vocational/Technical school 3. Comprehensive high school 4. Employer Organization 5. NGO 6. Private training orgn. 7. Others/Specify	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated	
0 1																		01
0 2																		02
0 3																		03
0 4																		04
0 5																		05
0 6																		06
0 7																		07
0 8																		08
0 9																		09
1 0																		10
1 1																		11

SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

1 Killil	2. Zone	3 Wereda	4 Town	5 Keftegna/wereda	7 Enumeration Area code	8 Household selection Ser. No	9 Name of Head of household

Survey Round
1. Round One
2. Round Two

Section 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND 7 DAYS (For members aged 10 years and over)

Last 7 days refers to the seven days Prior the date of interview.

11	10	28	29	30	31								32	33	34	
		Economic activity during last 12 months		**Section- 3B Economic activity during last 7 days**												
Full Name (Transfer from page1 , *col. 11)*	Line number (Transfer from page 1, Col 10)	Did you engage in any work for pay or profit or family gain during most of the last 12 months?	Why didn't you work during most of the last 12 months?	Enumerator:- Ask respondents the following questions separately and mark code "1" if the respondent was engaged in at least one of the activities. Mark code 2 if participated in none of the activity	Excluding lunch and journey time, in total for how many hours did you work on each day at all jobs in the last 7 days.								Interviewer:- *Check in Col. 31 total hours worked last week*	Even though you were not working during last 7 days, did you have a job, business or holding which you will return to	What was the reason for not working during the last 7 days.	
All household members are transferred in this column but col.46-57 shall be marked " __ " for members aged below 10 years.		1. Worked → Col. 30 2. Not worked *Productive work includes paid employment for private or government; production of goods and service for sate; unpaid family work; apprintiship etc.* (Refer to the interviewres manual for more explanation)	0. Unemployed 1. Home maker 2. Student 3. Disabled 4. Illness 5. Too young 6. Prostitutes 7. Pensioned/old age 8. Other	During the last 7 days:- - Have you worked as an employee for Government/ Private enterprise? - Have you worked as merchant? (including pity trade) - Have you worked as service giving agent be it private or salaried (such as barber, shoe shining, ...etc.)? - Have you worked in Agriculture privately/salaried (such as plowing and, Cattle rearing, poultry, ...etc.)? - Have you produced goods for sale (such as "injera", "Tella", "Sefied" ...etc.)? - Have you Produced permanent goods for your family? - Have you engaged in productive activity for your family without payment? - Other productive activity not mentioned above? **1. Yes** **2. No → Col. 33**	Interviewer - As much As possible try to get the information from the respective individuals (not from proxy respondents) - Present the question backward, staring with the day before the interviewing date -Give enough time for the respondent to think	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Week Total	1. 4 hours and above → **Skip to Col . 35** 2. Less than 4 hours	1 yes 2. No → **Skip to col 46** *If "yes" check if the job is productive or not*	1. Sick, Injury 2. Holiday/ vacation 3. Training/ Education 4. Off season 5. No work temporarily 6. Other/Specify	
	01															01
	02															02
	03															03
	04															04
	05															05
	06															06
	07															07
	08															08
	09															09
	10															10
	11															11

SECTION 1. AREA IDENTIFICATION OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

1. Killil	2. Zone	3. Wereda	4. Town	5. Keftegna/Wereda	6. Kebele/ Farmer Association	7. Enumeration Area code	8. Household sel. Ser. No	9. Name of Head of household

Survey Round
1. Round One
2. Round Two

SECTION 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS (For members aged 10 years and over)

Last 7 days refers to the seven days prior to the date of interview.

11	10	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Full Name *(Transfer from page 1. Col. 11)*	Line number (Transfer from page 1. Col. 10)	**For those who worked for more than 4 hours - code 1 in col. 32** **For those who did not work but had job to return to - code 1 in col. 33**										
		Sector of activity, Sector of Economy							**Change of activity/ employment**		**Under employment**	
		What was your major occupation?	What was the major product or service of thi organization?	What was your term of employment, in your major occupation?	What was your employment status in your major occupation?	**For those who answered code 04,05,06,07,08 or 10 in col.38.** Did the Business/ enterprise has book account?	**For those who answered code "2"&"3" in Col.39** How many employee take part in the activity of the Enterprise/Business?	For those who answer code "2" in Col. 40 Is the enterprise/ Business licensed?	Is the present Organization/ employment the first that you have ever started to work?	Why did you leave your previous organization/ employment?	Were you available and ready to work more hours during the last 7 days?	On what kind of activity/work were you available to spent the additional working time?
All household members are transferred in this column but col.46-57 shall be marked " — " for members aged below 10 years.		Write the responses in detail Card columns left for office use		1. Permanent employee 2. Contract employee 3. Casual worker 4. Others/ Specify/	01. Employee-government 02. Employee- NGO (including UN) 03. Employee - Government parastatal **skip to Col.42** 04. Employee - Private Orgn. 05. Employer 06. Self employed 07. Unpaid family worker 08. Apprentice 09. Member of Co-operatives (Industrial/Agricultural) 10. Others **skip to Col.42**	1. Yes → skip to **Col.42** 2. No 3. Den't know	1. 10 and above → **skip to Col. 42** 2. Below 10	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes → **Skip to Col. 44** 2. No	1. For better payment/income 2. For better satisfaction of work 3. For better working environment 4. Made redundant /fired/resign. 5. Disagreement with employe 6. Permanent closure of Enterprise/Organization 7. Others/Specify/	1. Yes 2. No → **skip to Col. 58**	1. At the present job 2. Other jobs in addition to present job 3. Other job with more hours to replace the present job **All go to col. 58**	
	01											01
	02											02
	03											03
	04											04
	05											05
	06											06
	07											07
	08											08
	09											09
	10											10
	11											11

ANNEX II:ESTIMATION PROCEDURE OF TOTAL, RATIO AND SAMPLING ERROR

I) Estimate of domain total, $\hat{Y}_h$, is given by:

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

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

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}}$$ Is the sampling weight?

Where:

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

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

n_h= Number of sample EAs successfully covered in stratum h

H_{hi} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in EA/PSU i stratum h

h_{hi}= Number of sample households successfully covered in EA/PSU i stratum h

Y_{hij} = The observed value of a characteristic y for household j in EA/PSU i stratum h.

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

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