



GENDER STATISTICS REPORT 2017

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY OF ETHIOPIA





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Foreword: CSA

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia is the official national organization that produces statistics in a range of areas pertinent to numerous disciplines. In addition to conducting surveys and censuses, the agency also explores available administrative records. Data are collected, compiled and analysed before being published and disseminated to end-users through different means, including online (<http://www.csa.gov.et>). Sex-disaggregated data, however, have yet to be compiled in an organized manner.

While gender equality has been one of the priorities of the Government, particular emphasis has been given to gender statistics of late as part of implementation of the Ethiopia's Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Achieving development for all requires the formulation of policies that recognize the role of gender equality. Thus, the production and dissemination of timely and reliable sex-disaggregated/gender-related data are particularly important to facilitate evidence-based policies and decision-making, which, through implementation, result in inclusive growth.

In view of the multifarious benefits to society, I, therefore, take delight in introducing this "Gender Statistics Report: 2017," the first of its kind. The report makes existing gaps between women and men evident, hence offering a viable benchmark on gender status/disparities in all sectors of development. It provides an in-depth look into variables and indicators pertaining to what constitutes gender equality in order to show the extent and degree of inequalities in key development sectors. Not only will this report encourage policy debates about gender gaps, but it also provides quantitative facts and figures vital for development planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Credit goes to the producers of this report, all the professionals who have contributed to its production as well as to Sweden Statistics and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for offering us a valuable capacity-building opportunity (the International Training Program on Gender Statistics) and giving our delegated professionals an upgrade. My appreciation also goes to UN Women Ethiopia Country Office for the unreserved and continuous financial and technical support, without which this publication would not have been possible.

We look forward to working with our development partners in our future endeavours of producing more statistical publications for public use.

Biratu Yigezu

Director General,

CSA, Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, February 2017

Foreword: UN Women

Together with CSA under Ethiopia's National Planning Commission, I am pleased to present the "Gender Statistics Report: 2017," the first of its kind in Ethiopia. This exciting report is a product of the longstanding and productive relationship between CSA and UN Women. Our strong partnership resulted in the first Time Use Survey in 2014, and has now culminated in the "Gender Statistics Report," which systematically organizes data from various sectors. Gender statistics are critical for improved policy design, better gender mainstreaming and more focused monitoring of progress in implementing Ethiopia's Growth and Transformational Plan II (GTP II) and indeed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs.

In the production of the "Gender Statistics Report," we have consulted diverse stakeholders: statisticians, government officials, technical experts from relevant line ministries, academia, civil society organizations and gender experts on various sectors. From now on, these valuable sex-disaggregated data can be used to analyse the current situation and feed into evidence-based policy development, planning and budgeting to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Ethiopia.

Gender statistics capture essential differences between women and men, girls and boys in all aspects of their lives. International recognition of gender statistics grew during the World Conferences on Women in Nairobi in 1985 and Beijing in 1995. The SDGs emphasize the importance of quality, assessable, timely and reliable data collection to measure progress over time for women and men, girls and boys, which will help ensure that no one is left behind. In the same vein, Ethiopia's GTP II pledges to give due emphasis to data collection and strengthened planning and policy analysis, while prioritizing systematic mainstreaming of gender across all of its pillars.

We can only change what we can see and count. Without gender-disaggregated data, we cannot realize progress and setbacks, and we cannot take appropriate action. Thus, achieving gender equality depends in part on timely and relevant gender statistics of the highest quality. Once again, I would like to thank CSA for our fruitful collaboration, and urge them to make this an annual product – to make Ethiopia a leader in achieving gender equality in Africa and globally. Great appreciation goes to all partners and stakeholders as well as CSA and UN Women staff who showed dedication in working on the production of this unique "Gender Statistics Report: 2017."

Letty Chiwara

UN Women Representative to Ethiopia, the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Acknowledgements

CSA is grateful to the producers of this report, Ms. Sorsie Gutema Deme and Mr. Abbay Getachew Kekeba, for their diligence and enterprise.

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Credits should also go to the following people who contributed in various ways to the success of the project:

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Ms. Aberash Tariku, CSA
Mr. Asalefew Abera, CSA
Mr. Abdulkadir Abdulbasit, CSA
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List of Acronyms

CSA	Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
E-P-R	Employment to population ratio
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFPR	Labour force participation rate
N.E.C.	Not elsewhere classified
NER	Net enrolment rate
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
TUS	Time Use Survey of Ethiopia
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
WAP	Working-age population

1

Introduction and Background

Ethiopian women have not been equal beneficiaries of economic, social and political opportunities due to a historical legacy of gender inequality and discrimination strengthened by persistent social norms and traditions. To challenge gender inequality and ensure women gain their rightful place in society, the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia stipulates the enjoyment of equal rights and protections for both women and men. In addition, the revised Federal Criminal Code and Regional Family Law of Ethiopia identify the urgency of tackling gender-based violence, including child marriage and harmful traditional practices. Such measures aim to give special attention to women to enable them to compete and participate equally with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions.

Much needs to be done to turn the promising conditions created by political commitment into reality. Gender equality and women's empowerment are cross-cutting issues that must be mainstreamed across all development policies, plans and programmes to build a gender-equal society. Despite apparent implementation gaps and slow-paced change, Ethiopia over the past decades has been able to

make some encouraging strides in the political, economic and social spheres:

- Women's participation in politics and decision-making power has increased.
- Women's asset ownership has risen.
- Women's access to education and health facilities has improved.
- Harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, abduction and early marriage have decreased.

Reliable gender statistics highlight different conditions for women and men, girls and boys. They are a fundamental tool for evidence-based decision making, planning and monitoring. Women and men have different needs and access in society, different needs and different access to and control over resources. National statistics that do not reflect these differences are insufficient and potentially misleading.

CSA, as a mandated institution for the production and dissemination of official statistics, aspires to provide users with quality statistical information in various spheres. It employs information communication technology-based data archiving, analyses

and dissemination. Although it has a well-established capacity for the socioeconomic and demographic aspects of statistics, CSA's ability to produce gender statistics needs to be enhanced. This gender statistics report can be regarded as the first major effort by the agency to fill the current gap in gender statistics, which are in high demand for monitoring success in terms of the national GTP II and the SDGs.

1.1. Overall Objectives

The key objective of the initiative behind this report is the development of comprehensive gender statistics through organizing, compiling, reviewing, processing and analysing available data.

1.1.1. Specific Objectives

- Present a concise review and summary of gender data from various surveys, censuses and administrative sources.
- Provide an analytical report on the key indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment.

- Lay a foundation for continuous production of gender statistics at CSA.

1.2. Scope of the Report

The scope of this report is limited to production of sex-disaggregated statistical **facts and figures at country level**. The time span of the data ranges from 2003 to 2017. The report mainly taps available household sample survey data, Population and Housing Census data, and secondary data (document reviews) from different ministries.

1.3. Methodology of Analysis and Presentation

When statistics are compiled for analyses, both numbers and relative frequencies are used.

The report presents basic tables, figures and text as the basis for analysis, as they clearly show similarities and differences between women and men, using both absolute numbers and shares reflecting distribution by sex.

2

Population

Population censuses are a rich source of information about the differences between women and men, girls and boys, and about the needs and requirements of population subgroups such as elderly men in rural areas or adolescent girls. Their greatest advantage for gender analysis is that they allow for disaggregation down to the smallest geographical unit. So far, Ethiopia has conducted three Population and Housing Censuses (1984, 1994 and 2007) and one Inter Censal Population Survey (2012). In this section, sex-disaggregated information from the censuses is examined and presented in tables and graphs.

Ethiopia's population more than doubled between 1984 and 2007, as Table 1 indicates. The age structure is typical of a society with a youthful population. This is a reflection

of a steady decline in infant and childhood mortality as well as a moderately high fertility rate. The high percentage of people under age 15 indicates high growth potential. Since the proportion of children is high, the child-bearing population is likely to increase as these children enter their reproductive years.

Figure 1 shows Ethiopia's population distribution by five-year age groups. The age structure is characterized by a much higher proportion of people at younger ages and a lower proportion at older ages, reflecting the prevailing higher fertility rate.

Estimates of life expectancy at birth increased from 1984 to 2017. Throughout the census periods, estimates generally show that women are living longer than men, as depicted in Figure 2.

Table 1: Population size: 1984, 1994 and 2007

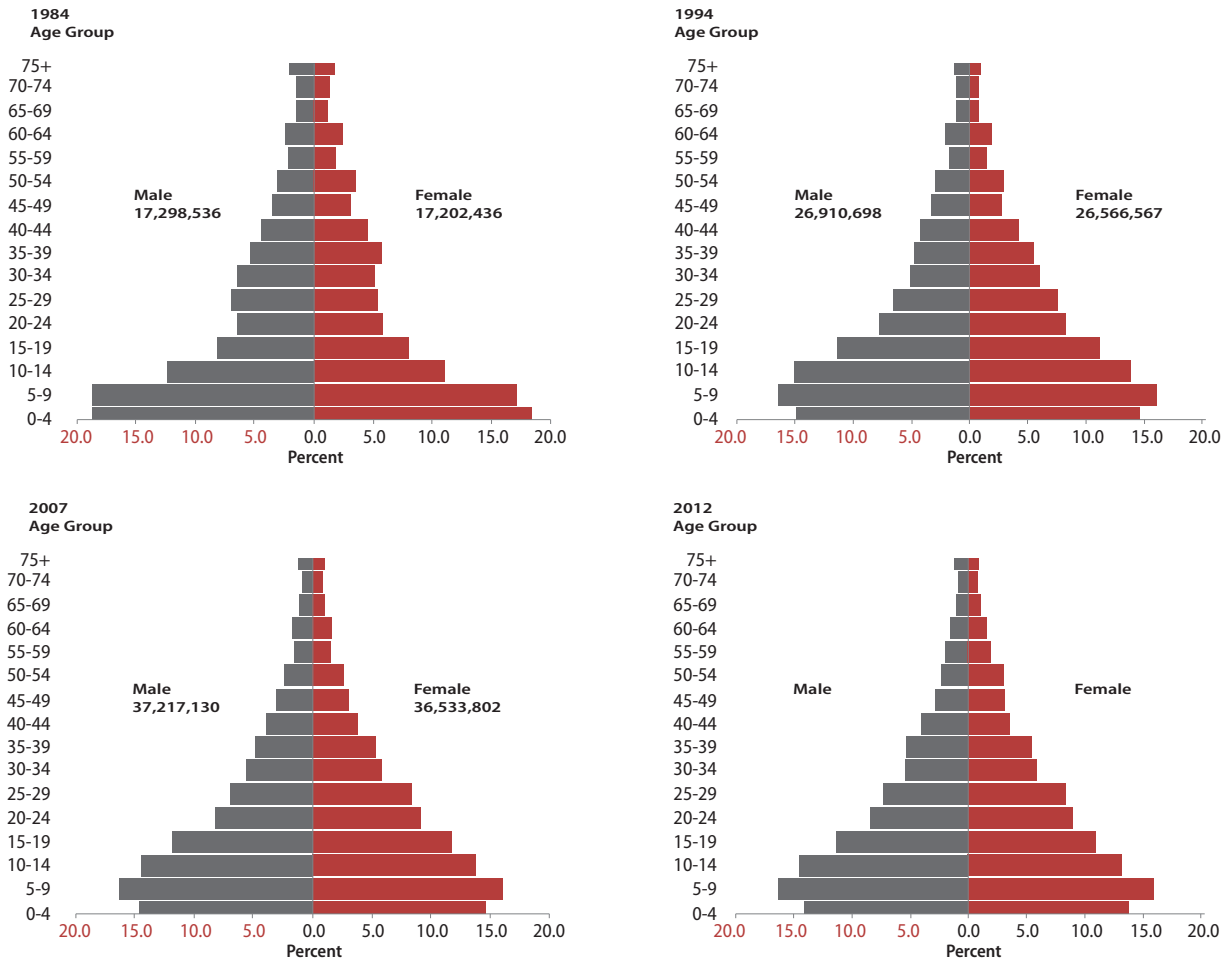
Number of people (000s)

Year	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio (Male/Female* 100)
*1984	21,180	21,437	42,617	101
1994	26,567	26,911	53,478	101
2007	36,534	37,217	73,751	102
2017	46,987	47,365	94,352	101

Source: CSA 1984, 1994 and 2007, Population and Housing Census; 2017 figures from the 2012 Report on the Inter Censal Population Survey.

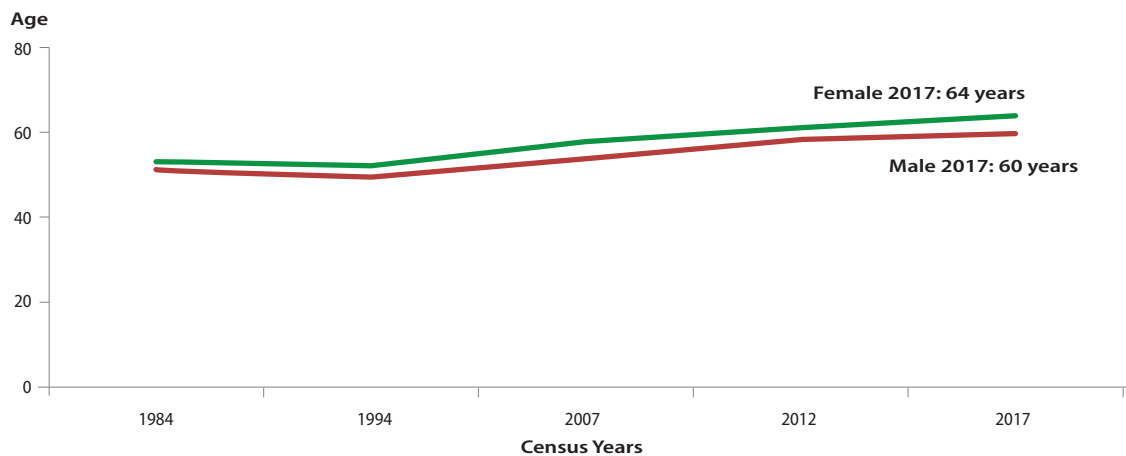
*Including Eritrea

Figure 1: Population pyramids: 1984, 1994, 2007 and 2012



Source: CSA, Population and Housing Censuses of 1984, 1994, 2007 and Population and Housing Inter-Censal Survey 2012.

Figure 2: Estimates of life expectancy at birth: 1984, 1994, 2007 and 2012



Source: CSA 1984, 1994 and 2007, Population and Housing Census; CSA 2012, Inter Censal Population Survey.

2.1. Marriage and Sexual Activity

2.1.1. Age at First Sexual Intercourse

The median age at first sexual intercourse for women aged 25 to 49 years is very close to the median age at first marriage. This suggests that Ethiopian women generally begin sexual intercourse at the time of their first marriage. The median age of men for first sexual intercourse is greater than that of women.

2.1.2. Age at First Marriage

Marriage occurs at an earlier age for women than men. The median age at first marriage among women has gone up only a notch over the last two decades, from about 16 to 17 years, while for men it has increased from 23 to 24 years.

Age at first marriage often marks the point in a woman's life when childbearing becomes socially acceptable.

2.1.3. Age at First Birth

Childbearing begins at an early age in Ethiopia, as shown in Table 2. This has a detrimental effect on the health of both mother and child. Further, women who marry early will, on average, bear children at an early age and over a longer span of their lives, contributing to a higher fertility rate.

2.2 Persons with Disability

Disability is defined as a physical or mental injury limiting one's ability to perform tasks to varying degrees (CSA, 2007 Population and Housing Census). It entails a long-term or congenital condition, not a temporary injury. The number of men with disabilities is higher than the number of women, as indicated in Table 3.

Table 2: Percentage of women and men aged 25 to 49 who had first sexual intercourse, marriage and birth according to current age: 2000-2016

Median age in year

Survey years	Marriage and sexual activity by sex					
	Median age at first intercourse		Median age at first marriage		Median age at first birth	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
EDHS 2000	16	20*	16	23*	19	na
EDHS 2005	16	21*	16	24*	19	na
EDHS 2011	17	21	17	23	19	na
EDHS 2016	17	21	17	24	19	na

Source: CSA, EDHS 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016.

Note: *Male Aged 25-59 and na = not available.

Note: The median age is the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups after listing all the people in order by age.

Table 3: Population by sex, disability status and disability rate: 2007

Variables	Sex		
	Females	Male	Total
All persons (no. in 000s)	36,534	37,217	73,751
Persons with disability (no. in 000s)	376	429	805
Rates per 10,000	103	115	109

Source: CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

3

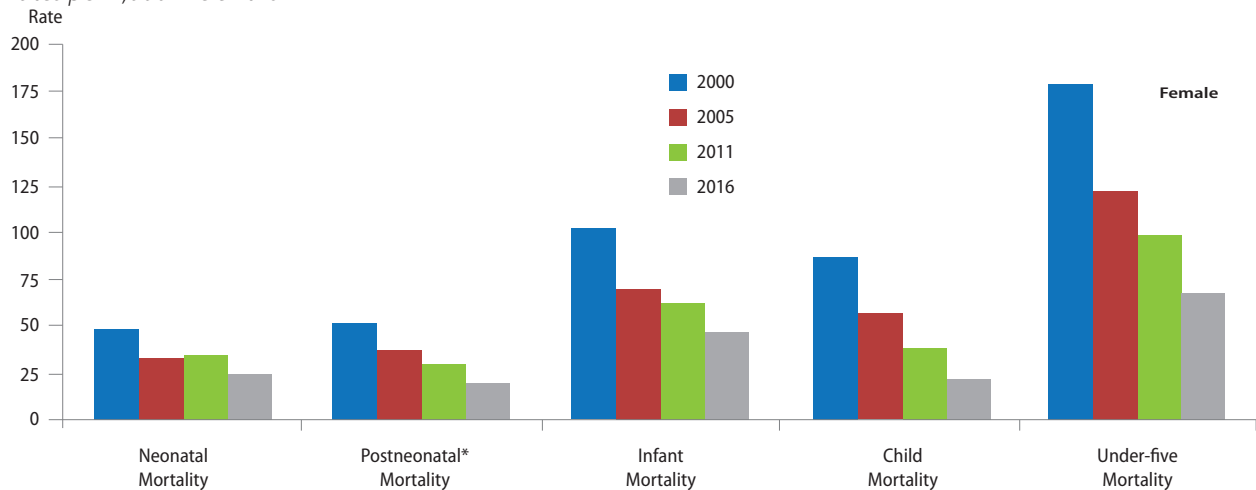
Health

Childhood mortality levels per 1,000 live births are decreasing for females and males. Figures 3 and 4 and Table 4 present infant and under-five mortality rates. In general, childhood mortality

for both sexes is decreasing. However, the male childhood mortality decreases at a faster rate than female rate.

Figure 3: Trends in early childhood mortality rates (Female): 2000-2016

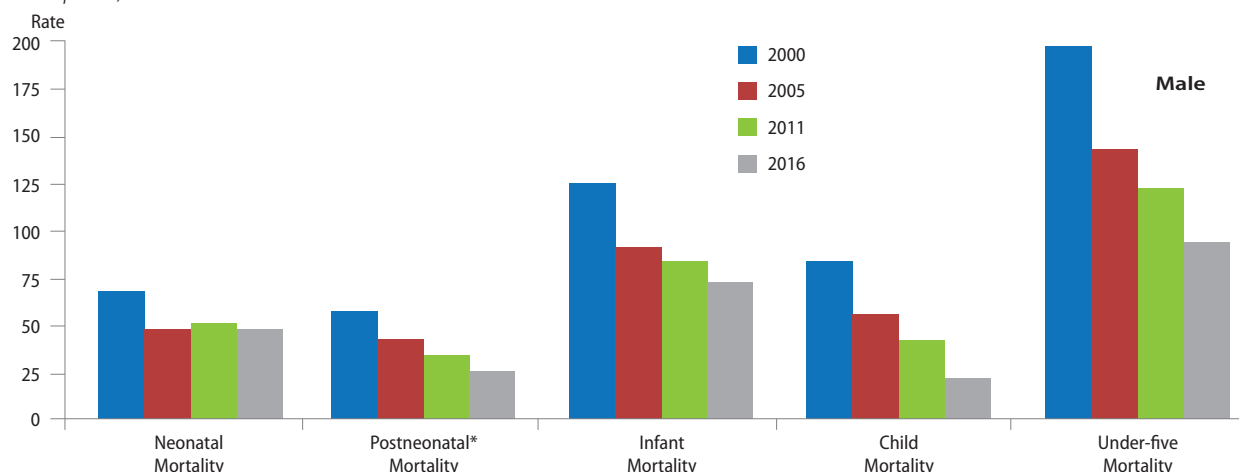
Rates per 1,000 live births



Source: CSA 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Figure 4: Trends in early childhood mortality rates (Male): 2000-2016

Rates per 1,000 live births



Source: CSA 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Table 4: Early childhood mortality rates by sex: 2000-2016

Rates per 1,000 live births

Survey years	Sex	Mortality type				
		Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant	Child	Under-five
2000	Female	49	52	101	86	178
	Male	67	57	124	83	197
2005	Female	33	37	70	56	122
	Male	48	43	91	56	142
2011	Female	34	29	63	38	98
	Male	51	34	84	41	122
2016	Female	26	20	47	22	68
	Male	49	26	74	22	94

Source: CSA 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Note

- Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life, measured in number of deaths out of 1,000 births (per mille)
- Post-neonatal mortality: The probability of dying between one month and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality)
- Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
- Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.
- Under-five mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

3.1. Morbidity

Tables 5 and 6 present the extent of illness, injury or disability.

3.2. Nutrition of Child and Adults

3.2.1. Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key

component of haemoglobin; iron deficiency accounts for half of all anaemia cases globally.

Fifty-seven per cent of Ethiopian children aged 6 to 59 months and 24 per cent of Ethiopian women aged 15 to 49 are anaemic.

Table 5: Top 10 causes of morbidity affecting more females than males: 2014-2015*Numbers (000s) and ratios*

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases		Sex ratio (female-to-male)
		Female	Male	
1	Iodine deficiency-related goiter	33	11	3.1
2	Anaemia	199	108	1.8
3	Urinary tract infection	888	583	1.5
4	Malaria (confirmed with plasmodium falciparum)	405	268	1.5
5	AIDS	23	17	1.4
6	Epidemic typhus	127	100	1.3
7	Typhoid fever	546	475	1.2
8	Dental and gum disorder	306	272	1.1
9	Trachoma	57	55	1.0
10	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	571	570	1.0

Source: Ministry of Health 2014-2015.

Table 6: Top 10 causes of morbidity affecting more males than females: 2014-2015*Numbers (000s) and ratios*

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases		Sex ratio (female-to-male)
		Female	Male	
1	Trauma (injury, fracture, etc.)	571	1,092	1.9
2	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	984	1,168	1.2
3	Pneumonia	1,341	1,563	1.2
4	Infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	564	647	1.1
5	Helminthiasis	656	734	1.1
6	Otitis	183	198	1.1
7	Acute bronchitis	236	248	1.1
8	Acute upper respiratory infections	1,551	162	1.1
9	Acute febrile illness	1,553	1,629	1.0
10	Asthma	132	133	1.0

Source: Ministry of Health 2014-2015.

Table 7: Anaemia in children, female and male: 2005-2016*Percentages*

Survey years	Children (6-59 months)	Female	Male
2005	53	27	na
2011	44	17	11
2016	57	24	15

Source: CSA 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

3.2.2. Nutritional Status of Children

Stunting (low height-for-age) is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects inadequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Wasting (low weight-for-height) is a measure of acute undernutrition. Wasting may result

from inadequate food intake or from a recent illness that caused weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), which is a measure of overnutrition (CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey).

Table 8 shows the trends in the reduction of child undernutrition between 2000 and 2016. The prevalence of stunting decreased considerably from 51 per cent and 52 per cent for females and males in 2000 to 35 per cent and 41 per cent in 2016, respectively. The prevalence of underweight children also decreased for both sexes from 2000 to 2016. The prevalence of wasting for females did not change over the same period, while male wasting declined.

3.2.3. Nutritional Status of Adults

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. This can lead to low productivity among adults, and is related to heightened morbidity and mortality (CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey).

The percentage of thin women dropped from 30 per cent in 2000 to 22 per cent in 2016. In contrast, the proportion of women who

are overweight or obese, which is indicative of overnutrition, increased from 3 per cent in 2000 to 8 per cent in 2016 (Table 9).

3.3. HIV/AIDS-Related Knowledge

In 2016, 49 per cent of women and 69 per cent of men knew that consistent condom use and having sex with only one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV infection. These shares have risen from 32 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively, in 2000 (Table 10).

More men than women know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special medications. The proportion of women who reported having this knowledge has increased fivefold, from 10 per cent in 2005 to 51 per cent in 2016. A significant rise is also observed for men, from 29 per cent in 2005 to 61 per cent in 2016 (Table 11).

Table 8: Trends in the nutritional status of children: 2000-2016

Percentages of children under age five who are malnourished

Survey years	Stunting		Underweight		Wasted	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2000	50.8	52.2	46.2	48.1	9.6	11.4
2005	45.8	47.2	37.9	38.9	9.6	11.4
2011	42.5	46.2	26.8	30.5	8.2	11.1
2016	35.3	41.3	21.9	25.2	9.6	10.2

Source: CSA 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Table 9: Nutritional status of females and males aged 15 to 49 with mean Body Mass Index (BMI): 2000-2016

Percentages

Survey years	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)		Thin		Overweight or obese	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2000	19.8	-	30	-	3	-
2005	20.2	-	26.5	-	4.4	-
2011	20.2	19.3	26.9	37.3	5.7	2.3
2016	20.7	19.6	22.0	33.0	8.0	3.0

Source: CSA 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Note: Underweight: under 18.5 kg/m², normal weight: 18.5 to 25, overweight: 25 to 30, obese: over 30

Table 10: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods: 2000-2016*Percentages of females and males aged 15 to 49**

Survey years	Sex	
	Female	Male
2000	32	58
2005	35	57
2011	43	64
2016	49	69

Source: CSA 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

*Percentages reflect people who, prompted by questions, say that they can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners

Table 11: Trends in the knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: 2005-2016*Percentages of females/males aged 15 to 49 who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs*

Survey years	Sex	
	Female	Male
2005	10	29
2011	44	53
2016	51	61

Source: CSA 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

3.4. Maternal Mortality Ratio

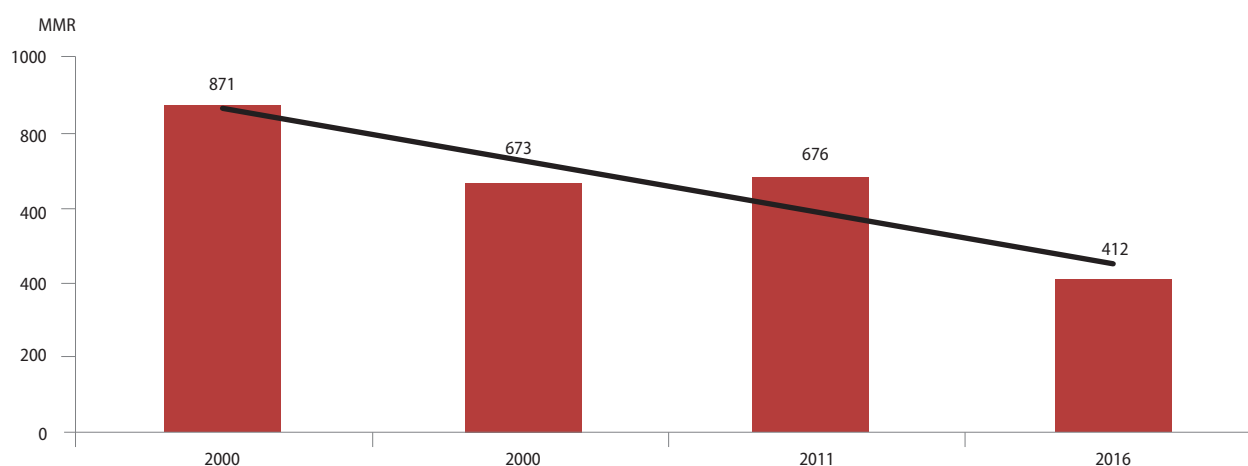
The maternal mortality ratio, obtained by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate by the age-standardized general fertility rate. Figure 5 shows maternal mortality ratios in Ethiopia for 2000 to 2016 indicated in deaths per 100,000 live births.

There has been a substantial decline in the pregnancy-related mortality ratio since 2000, from 871 deaths per 100,000 live births in the seven years before the 2000 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey to 673

deaths per 100,000 live births in the seven years before the 2005 survey, 676 deaths per 100,000 live births in the seven years before the 2011 survey, and 412 deaths per 100,000 live births in the seven years before the 2016 survey.

3.5. Family Planning

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Ethiopia, with 99 per cent of currently married women and men aged 15 to 49 knowing at least one method (Table 12).

Figure 5: Trends in direct estimates of maternal mortality ratios*Deaths per 100,000 live births*

Source: CSA 2000-2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Table 12: Trends in the knowledge of contraceptive use: 2000-2016*Percentages of all respondents and currently married respondents, aged 15 to 49, who have heard of any contraceptive method*

Method	2000			
	All		Currently married	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Any method	81.5	86.1	86.2	91.6
Any modern method	80.8	84.7	85.3	89.7
Any traditional method	24.3	48.0	24.1	54.1
2005				
Any method	86.1	91.0	87.5	93.0
Any modern method	86.0	90.7	87.4	92.6
Any traditional method	20.6	39.2	17.0	39.3
2011				
Any method	97.2	98.4	97.6	99.2
Any modern method	97.1	98.4	97.4	99.1
Any traditional method	49.6	64.0	47.4	67.1
2016				
Any method	98.3	98.1	98.7	99.3
Any modern method	98.3	98.0	98.7	99.2
Any traditional method	34.4	57.8	32.7	60.4

Source: CSA 2000-2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey

4

Labour Force: Employment and Unemployment-Related Indicators in Urban Ethiopia

4.1. Introduction

The overall development of a country depends on the production of goods and services. A critical factor is the quality of human capital. Although all people irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only the working-age population, often referred to as the “employed” population, produces them. Types of economic activity pursued are influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socioeconomic development (Hull, 2009).

Estimates of the world and regional labour forces, employed and unemployed, can serve different purposes:

1. Provide a comprehensive view of the labour force situation in the world and its major geographical regions.
2. Show the evolution of employment and unemployment over time, which may be analysed in conjunction with other economic and social variables to draw conclusions on future trends in various aspects of the global economy, and of regional and national labour markets.
3. Provide global benchmarks against which the economic and labour market performance of individual economies may be compared.
4. Generate high visibility in the media to affect public policy (Schaible and Mahadevan-Vijaya, 2002).

As a country with one of the fastest-growing populations, Ethiopia needs proper management and efficient utilization of its workforce. In this respect, the capacity of the economy to absorb the labour force needs to be monitored regularly, and appropriate employment policy developed. Employment/unemployment levels are widely used as overall indicators in evaluating current performance. The analysis of employment status is, therefore, essential both in reflecting the current situation and foreseeing future changes.

Labour statistics measure key concepts related to labour markets and employment. They are used for economic and social analyses and for monitoring trends. A detailed study of the dynamics of the labour market helps to identify employment opportunities and the structure of the economy.

Labour data in this report are based on the urban population of Ethiopia. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) and activity rate are used interchangeably. In addition, the labour force = economically active (employed + unemployed). Not in the labour force means economically not in the labour force.

4.2. Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) measure the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services relative to the working-age population (ILO, 2014). In Ethiopia, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 10 and above who are working at least one hour per week in a certain productive activity.

As shown in Figure 6, there are three basic categories of the labour force: employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. These categories are exhaustive and mutually exclusive. The labour force consists of employed and unemployed persons. Unemployed persons are working-age individuals who are without work in either paid employment or self-employment, and are available for work and

actively seeking it. Those who are unemployed and not seeking work (discouraged job seekers) during a given reference period are not considered part of the labour force.

LFPR, often expressed as a percentage, is an indicator used to evaluate and monitor progress towards national and international development targets such as the past Millennium Development Goals, the current SDGs and Ethiopia's second five-year GTP II. LFPR also measures the proportion of the working-age population that is economically active.

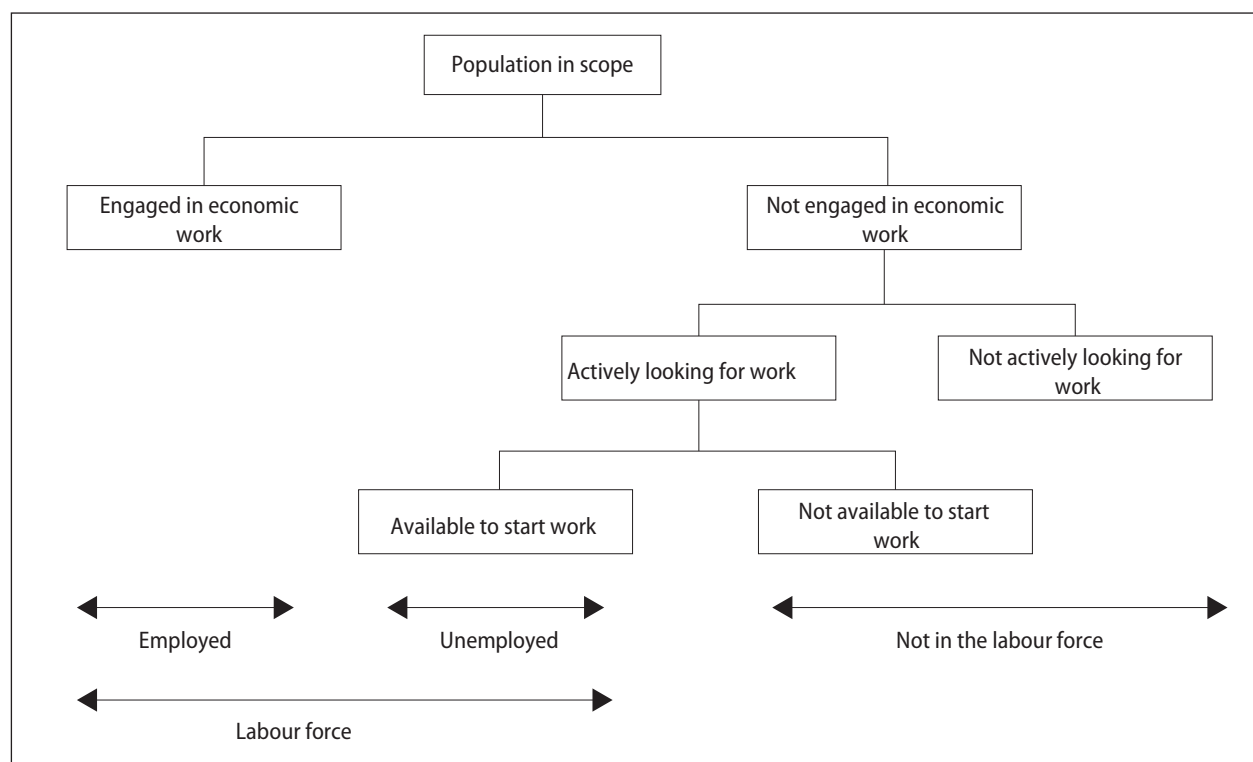
Formula:

$$\text{LFPR} = \text{Labour force} / \text{WAP} \times 100$$

Where,

- LFPR is the labour force participation rate
- Labour force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons aged 10 and above
- WAP is working-age population aged 10 and above

Figure 6: Labour force framework



Source: Developed based on a literature review in 2017.

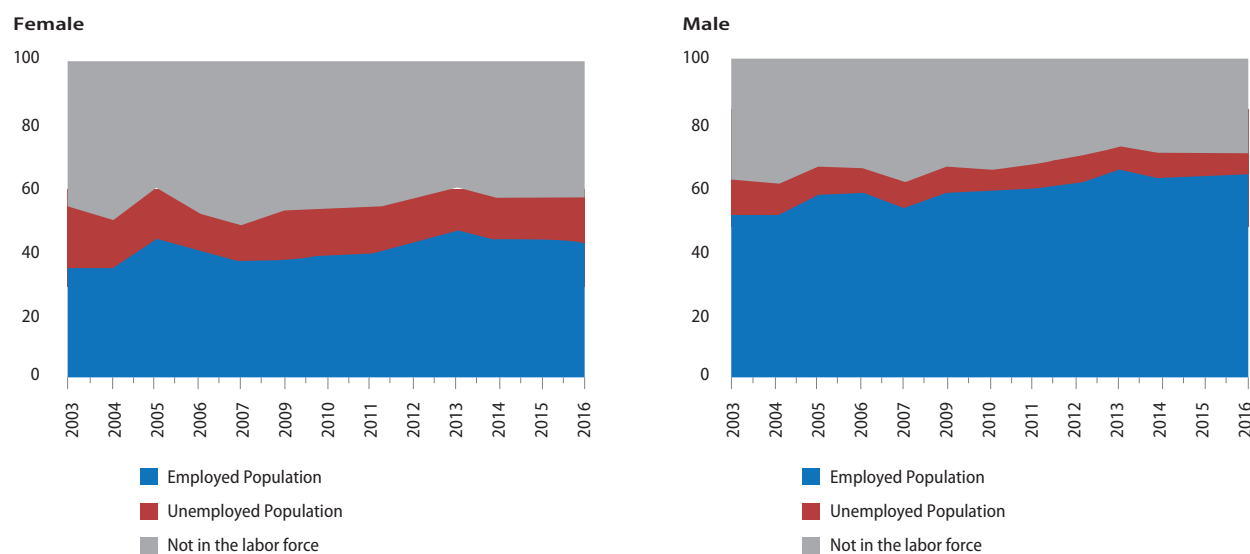
Figure 7: Labour force participation of urban Ethiopia residents aged 10 and above: 2003-2016

Table 13 and Figure 8 show LFPR trends for people aged 10 and above by sex and survey year from 2003 to 2016. The highest LFPR for both sexes was in 2013. The participation rates of men are higher than for women in every survey year in urban areas.

2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

Regarding the relationship between age group and activity rate, Figure 9 reveals a curvilinear

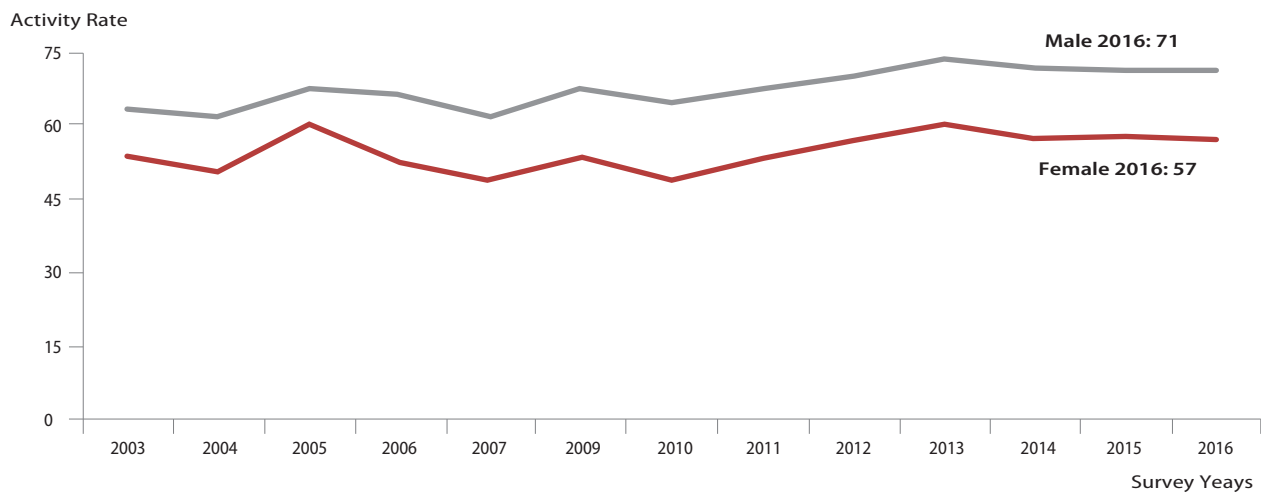
association (inverted 'U' shaped), i.e., low participation rates in lower age groups (10 to 19 years) and older age groups (60 and over), and a higher participation rate in the productive age group (20 to 59 years). Almost throughout the age groups, a higher proportion of males was in the labour force compared to females. The higher involvement of females in housekeeping activities considered to be non-productive, for instance, preparing meals, laundry, cleaning, personal care, etc., may account for lower activity rates, among other reasons.

Table 13: LFPR among urban people aged 10 and above by sex and survey year: 2003-2016

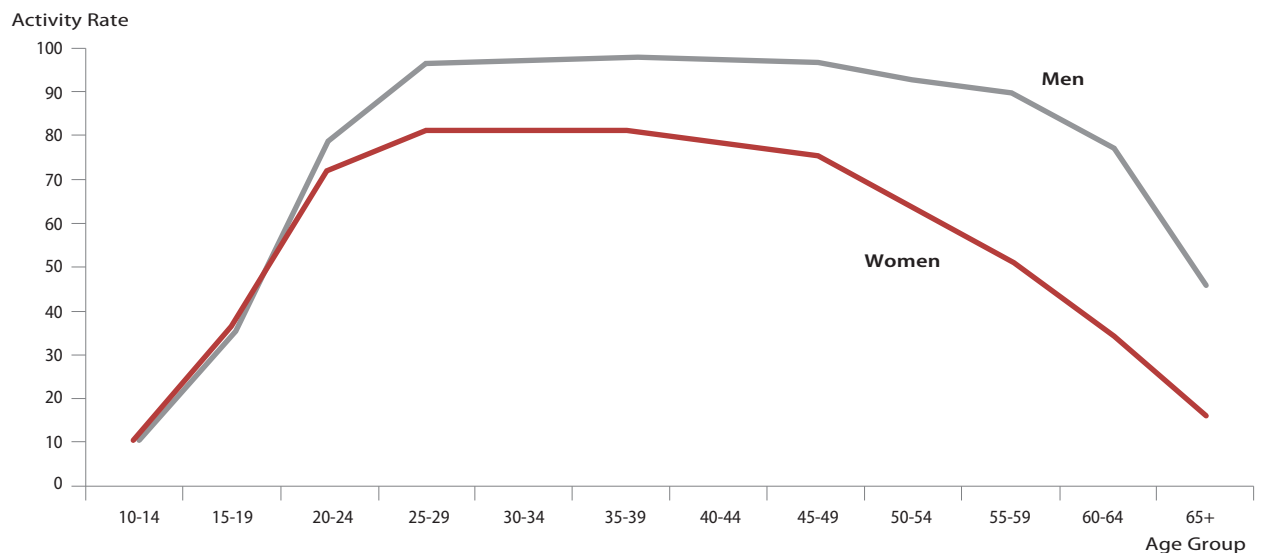
Numbers (000s) and percentages of the population in the labour force

Survey years	Total urban persons		Activity status						Activity rate	
			Economically active		Economically not active		Not stated			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2003	3,535	3,141	1,894	1,974	1,641	1,166	-	-	54	63
2004	3,547	3,152	1,770	1,930	1,775	1,218	2	4	50	61
2005	3,681	3,186	2,209	2,131	1,468	1,047	4	7	60	67
2006	4,271	3,591	2,231	2,373	2,037	1,210	3	9	52	66
2007	4,748	4,663	2,283	2,882	2,465	1,781	-	-	48	62
2009	5,090	4,488	2,701	3,014	2,388	1,474	-	-	53	67
2010	5,275	4,686	2,592	3,002	2,683	1,684	-	-	49	64
2011	5,531	4,866	2,961	3,305	2,570	1,561	-	-	54	68
2012	5,925	5,186	3,332	3,612	2,592	1,574	-	-	56	70
2013	6,122	5,382	3,704	3,943	2,417	1,440	-	-	61	73
2014	6,909	6,009	3,952	4,270	2,957	1,739	-	-	57	71
2015	7,158	6,224	4,092	4,425	3,066	1,798	-	-	57	71
2016	7,683	6,449	4,368	4,571	3,316	1,878	-	-	57	71

Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-

Figure 8: Activity rates by sex and survey year: 2003-2016*Percentages of the urban population in the labour force*

Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labor Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

Figure 9: Age-specific activity rate by sex: 2016

Source: CSA 2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey.

4.3. Employment-to-Population Ratio

An employed person is any person above a specified age who performs any work for at least one hour in the reference period for cash or kind, or is temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as sickness, maternity or parental leave, education, industrial dispute, etc. The International Labour Organization (ILO) stipulates that unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition (ILO, 2014).

Formula:

$$E-P-R = E / WAP * 100$$

Where,

- E-P-R is employment-to-population ratio.
- E is total employed persons aged 10 and above.
- WAP is total working-age population aged 10 and above.

A high ratio of E-P-R means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities. The ratio is also expressed as a percentage. As can be seen from Table 14 and Figure 10, in Ethiopia, the E-P-R of males is greater than of females.

4.4. Status in Employment

Status in employment indicates a person's level of involvement and degree of decision-making in the main activity. This indicator distinguishes two categories of the total employed. These are:

- Wage and salaried workers (also known as employees)
- Self-employed workers

Self-employed workers includes employer, paid employee, domestic employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker, apprentice, member of a cooperative, and so on. While wage and salaried workers could be further

disaggregated into employees in government, state-owned enterprises, non-government organizations (NGOs), private organizations and other paid employees (ILO, 2014).

Table 15 shows the distribution of employed people aged 10 and above by sex and status of employment from 2004 to 2016 for Ethiopia. The greater shares of employees were in private organizations, government and self-employed, in that order. Women were more concentrated than men in the categories of domestic employment and unpaid family workers.

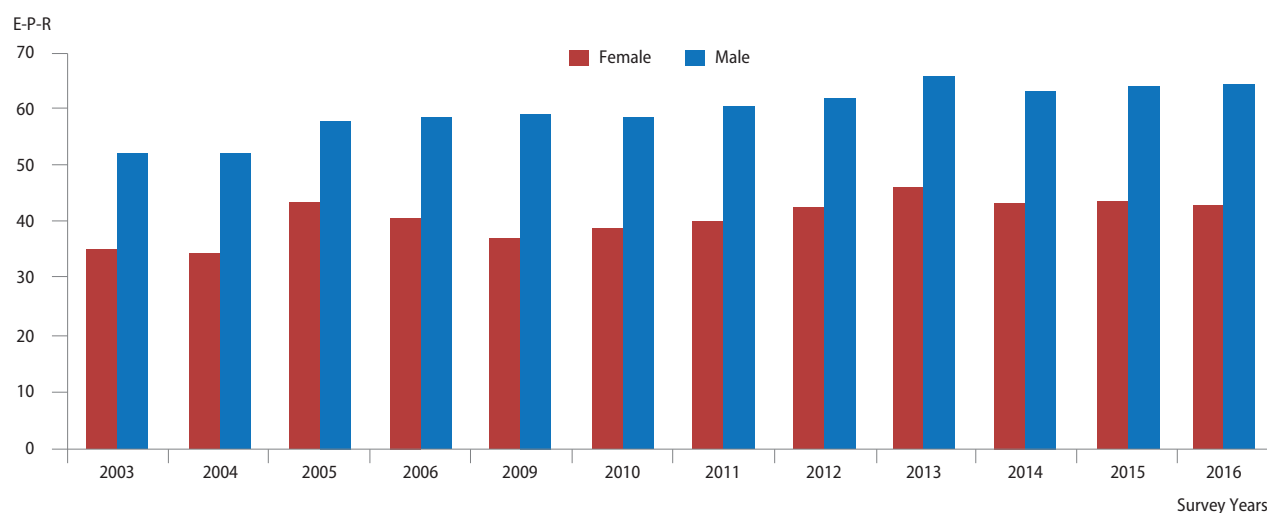
Table 14: Employment-to-population ratio by sex and survey year: 2003-2016

Numbers (000s) and percentages of people aged 10 and above

Survey year	Population		Employed population		E-P-R	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2003	3,535	3,141	1,230	1,629	35	52
2004	3,547	3,152	1,229	1,627	35	52
2005	3,681	3,185	1,608	1,838	44	58
2006	4,271	3,591	1,737	2,100	41	59
2009	5,090	4,488	1,901	2,646	37	59
2010	5,275	4,686	2,059	2,740	39	59
2011	5,531	4,866	2,211	2,929	40	60
2012	5,925	5,186	2,524	3,202	43	62
2013	6,122	5,382	2,854	3,529	47	66
2014	6,909	6,009	3,001	3,789	43	63
2015	7,158	6,224	3,120	3,963	44	64
2016	7,683	6,449	3,287	4,143	43	64

Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Figure 10: Employment-to-population ratio by sex and survey year: 2003-2016



Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Table 15: Status in employment by sex and survey year: 2004-2016
Numbers of employed people aged 10 and above (000s)

Survey years	Sex	Status in employment											Not Stated
		Paid employees						Member of cooperatives					
		Employee government	Employee gov't dev't*	Employee private	Employee NGO/international	Employee domestic	Other employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Employer	Apprentice	Others	
2004	Female	182	19	137	16	210	0	2	531	122	5	3	0
	Male	370	41	335	40	61	0	5	648	84	11	6	0
2005	Female	202	25	176	16	198	5	2	675	292	6	10	1
	Male	367	44	343	32	45	20	5	715	224	16	26	2
2006	Female	229	22	240	25	216	8	3	755	220	6	6	1
	Male	428	41	458	49	34	26	8	850	163	20	12	0
2009	Female	316	32	284	46	234	9	14	760	187	4	2	7
	Male	584	61	593	79	68	33	24	999	156	20	6	4
2010	Female	351	26	326	29	260	13	24	774	235	7	1	12
	Male	621	50	599	55	74	33	41	1,031	177	16	5	34
2011	Female	357	32	339	31	238	11	14	892	257	8	2	31
	Male	637	67	656	56	86	36	26	1,108	177	34	5	41
2012	Female	335	91	475	26	248	11	23	998	287	10	4	18
	Male	542	207	822	38	20	54	28	1,218	207	30	7	29
2013	Female	384	104	440	23	211	10	14	1,102	540	10	15	0
	Male	615	203	740	42	55	45	41	1,408	308	38	35	0
2014	Female	386	156	481	29	305	13	29	1,167	401	17	16	0
	Male	524	312	884	52	92	43	51	1,514	236	47	34	0
2015	Female	441	167	481	30	286	13	17	1,271	375	20	3	17
	Male	612	315	902	46	90	61	38	1,603	217	38	7	35
2016	Female	451	220	538	33	269	24	13	1,380	333	12	-	14
	Male	611	355	959	53	53	81	39	1,699	217	29	7	40

Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Note: Government development companies (gov't dev't) means companies owned or controlled wholly or partly by the government; such as Ethiopian Airlines, Ethio Telecom, and Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation.

4.5. Employment by Sector

Employment by sector describes the activity of the organization in which an employed person worked during a given reference period. It does not refer to the type of work that the individual was engaged in. This indicator provides information on the stages of economic development and structural shifts in employment from agriculture to industry and in turn to services.

From 2013 to 2016, a growing number of females were employed in the sectors of wholesale and retail trade; human health and social work activities; and activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use than the other major industrial divisions (Table 16).

Table 16: Employment in major industrial divisions by sex and survey year: 2013-2016

Numbers of employed people aged 10 and above (000s)

Major industrial divisions	Survey year							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total employed persons	2,854	3,529	3,001	3,789	3,120	3,963	3,287	4,143
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294	570	197	391	184	383	170	338
Mining and quarrying	8	41	12	36	7	28	10	28
Manufacturing	451	469	416	537	441	489	476	534
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	23	2	13	4	17	5	22
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	28	27	22	30	21	35	24	30
Construction	95	385	97	472	83	424	82	414
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	697	579	743	638	760	706	862	799
Transportation and storage	22	265	24	300	21	369	28	420
Accommodation and food service activities	227	101	242	111	290	116	327	119
Information and communication	23	34	26	39	33	40	36	49
Financial and insurance activities	47	79	61	101	64	108	69	123
Real estate activities	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	38	83	27	71	41	85	46	90
Administrative and support service activities	46	82	39	63	59	87	58	79
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	77	15	104	183	114	236	121	241

Education	178	244	198	239	215	254	239	258
Human health and social work activities	107	80	104	91	111	78	115	91
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	21	16	33	20	29	18	27
Other service activities	127	199	188	287	152	288	183	336
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	367	80	474	141	467	139	386	89
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	14	7	12	31	48	33	53

Source: CSA 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2013, National labour Force Survey.

Note: Government development companies (gov't dev't) means companies owned or controlled wholly or partly by the government: such as Ethiopian Airlines, EthioTelecom, and Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation. Employment by Sector

4.6. Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work usually done by an employed person (or the kind of work done previously or the desired kind of work if the person is unemployed), irrespective of the branch of economic activity or employment status. An occupational classification system puts together occupations of similar tasks and duties or in terms of the similarity of skills required to fulfil the tasks and duties.

Table 17 presents information on the major occupations of employed people aged 10 and above who were engaged in an economic activity from 2004 to 2016 in Ethiopia. The majority was engaged in service, shop and market sales, crafts and related trades, and elementary occupations. Men dominated almost all major occupational categories except clerical work.

4.7. Hours of Work

Two measurements provide a picture of the time that employed individuals dedicate to work activities. The first relates to the hours

worked per week. The second is the average annual hours actually worked per person (ILO, 2014).

Figure 11 and Table 18 present the mean numbers of hours worked by employed persons per week in Ethiopia from 2004 to 2016. The highest mean number for both females and males was in 2010 (43 and 47 hours, respectively).

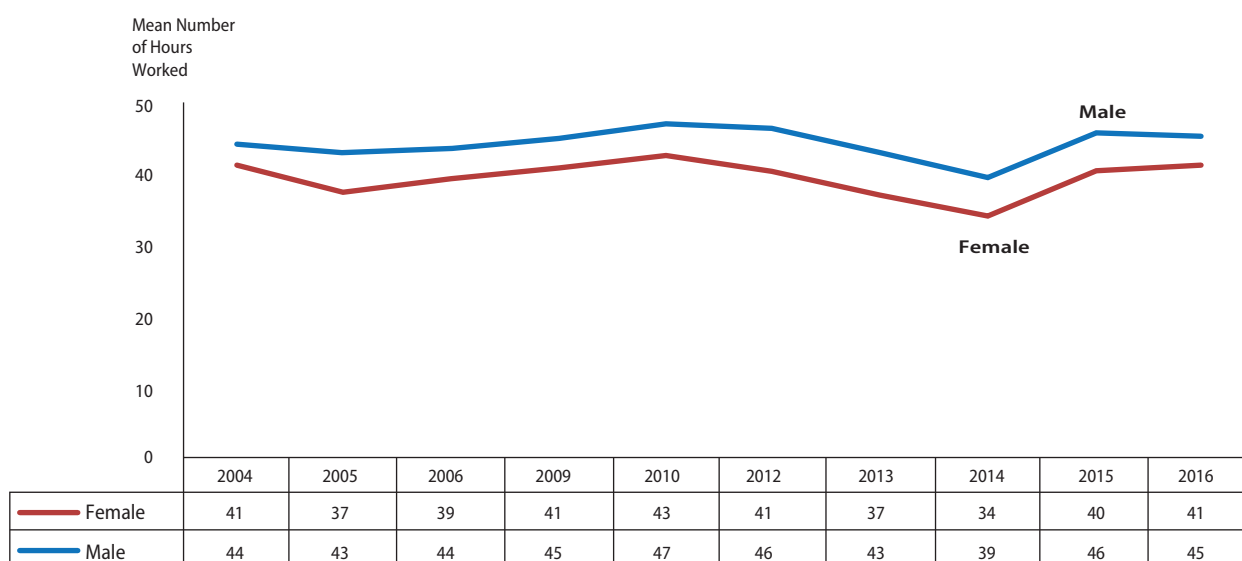
Males have a higher mean number of working hours than females across this period. Working females had fewer hours of work in economically productive activities in a week than working males.

“Zero hours” in Table 18 indicates that a person has had a job but did not work during the reference period for various reasons, such as annual leave, maternity/paternity leave, holiday, vacation, illness, closure of the establishment due to a shortage of different raw materials or resources, maintenance, etc. These people are still considered employed.

Table 17: Major occupational groups by sex and survey year: 2004-2016*Numbers of employed people aged 10 and above (000s)*

Survey year	Sex	Major occupational groups										
		Legislators, officials and managers	Professional	Technical and associate professionals	Clerks	Service, market workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery	Crafts and related trades	Plant, machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Others	Not Stated
2004	Female	25	14	72	76	357	25	302	8	348	-	1
	Male	83	58	158	60	287	107	362	106	398	-	6
2005	Female	15	34	56	93	475	94	428	14	398	-	1
	Male	61	90	132	71	378	187	350	114	451	-	4
2006	Female	15	31	95	119	551	76	421	16	411	-	2
	Male	80	86	169	100	427	165	426	150	493	-	3
2009	Female	30	79	97	152	634	99	321	24	455	-	11
	Male	115	188	204	112	536	238	493	214	539	-	7
2010	Female	30	107	111	156	620	141	354	22	517	-	1
	Male	120	213	201	106	498	258	547	230	567	-	1
2011	Female	30	110	112	170	699	135	383	21	551	-	1
	Male	123	226	219	119	576	259	576	247	582	-	-
2012	Female	36	117	134	193	870	97	432	19	624	-	1
	Male	129	259	225	123	646	246	616	287	669	-	1
2013	Female	50	153	183	131	1,155	204	278	37	662	2	-
	Male	139	314	338	65	727	426	551	296	664	10	-
2014	Female	42	126	217	160	1,475	133	302	46	498	2	-
	Male	127	305	333	82	941	298	677	377	641	7	1
2015	Female	36	190	221	168	1,250	117	393	41	702	2	-
	Male	119	370	345	90	912	271	696	418	733	7	-
2016	Female	69	197	226	172	1,383	121	451	43	622	1	-
	Male	164	352	371	116	1,005	276	717	467	666	9	-

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Figure 11: Mean Number of Hours Worked per week by sex and survey year: 2004-2016*Employed people aged 10 and above*

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey

Table 18: Hours worked per week by sex and survey year: 2004-2016*Number (000s) and mean number of hours for people aged 10 and above*

Survey year	Sex	Number of hours worked per week										Mean number of hours worked	
		0	1-3	4-12	13-21	22-30	31-39	40-48	49-57	58-74	75+		Not stated
2004	Female	69	2	81	125	140	172	234	129	163	113	-	41
	Male	71	1	66	115	132	213	409	215	271	131	-	44
2005	Female	73	5	169	202	205	193	293	198	160	107	1	37
	Male	72	3	135	163	161	184	408	307	245	159	2	43
2006	Female	104	8	163	217	235	253	333	210	244	156	-	39
	Male	86	2	88	140	182	270	432	271	263	179	-	44
2009	Female	120	4	123	170	216	213	394	255	247	157	2	41
	Male	148	3	90	151	236	303	661	398	396	257	2	45
2010	Female	86	2	121	180	237	264	441	282	241	203	1	43
	Male	102	4	77	136	226	348	678	461	422	285	1	47
2011	Female	89	7	159	197	239	259	495	288	275	203	-	42
	Male	122	5	98	149	231	312	724	464	497	329	-	47
2012	Female	130	7	205	242	251	334	513	322	305	216	-	41
	Male	146	3	118	188	252	363	753	504	546	329	-	46
2013	Female	15	54	298	332	328	347	537	295	305	202	-	37
	Male	163	24	188	264	326	436	815	471	531	310	-	43
2014	Female	311	59	312	336	345	401	493	276	287	181	-	34
	Male	316	32	235	320	381	543	756	437	479	292	-	39
2015	Female	185	41	220	302	312	355	658	420	365	260	-	40
	Male	197	24	140	229	288	435	967	640	653	390	-	46
2016	Female	189	24	222	322	327	318	749	432	456	248	-	41
	Male	218	22	151	254	363	372	1,027	639	699	399	-	45

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

4.8. Employment in the Informal Economy

Employment in the informal sector plays a key role in employment creation, production and income generation. It offers a necessary survival strategy where wages and/or pensions are low. Many people who cannot find a decent job with sufficient income try to earn a living by working in the informal sector or accepting employment on an informal basis, for example, as an apprentice or temporary part-time employee, casual worker without a contract, home-based producer, street vendor, waste collector or domestic worker in another household.

The inability of the formal sector (both public and private) to generate adequate jobs can lead to the growth of the informal sector. The share of informal economy employment from 2004 to 2016 is provided in Table 19 and Figure 12. The proportion of employees in the informal sector showed a significant decline from 2004 to 2016.

In most years, the share of females engaged in the informal economy was higher than for males. Women's prevalence in the informal sector could be attributed to a variety of factors such as lack of education and women's greater commitment to family responsibilities, which may prevent them from entering the formal sector. Working in this informal, or

Table 19: Employed people aged 10 and above by sector of employment and sex: 2004-2016

Number in (000s) and percent informal

Survey year	Sex	Num- bers of working popula- tion	Numbers in sectors of employment				Informal sector (%)
			Formal	Informal	Not identified	Not stated	
2004	Female	973	396	565	6	6	58
	Male	1,449	875	546	18	10	38
2005	Female	1,608	630	762	2	-	47
	Male	1,838	1,189	564	9	-	31
2006	Female	1,737	712	796	2	227	49
	Male	2,010	1,396	646	5	53	31
2009	Female	1,615	844	737	10	25	46
	Male	2,444	1,638	745	25	36	31
2010	Female	1,739	982	739	16	1	43
	Male	2,498	1,758	707	33	1	28
2011	Female	1,904	964	922	18	-	48
	Male	2,683	1,904	752	28	-	28
2012	Female	2,163	1,227	912	23	1	42
	Male	2,989	2,216	722	49	1	24
2013	Female	2,177	1,359	794	25	-	37
	Male	3,010	2,415	546	50	-	18
2014	Female	2,340	1,526	785	27	1	34
	Male	3,306	2,636	618	52	-	19
2015	Female	2,500	1,546	912	42	-	37
	Male	3,520	2,682	766	74	-	22
2016	Female	2,660	1,699	947	14	-	36
	Male	3,594	2,849	71	34	-	20

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

grey economy, as it is sometimes called, leaves many women without any protection of labour laws, or social benefits such as pensions, health insurance or paid sick leave. They routinely work for lower wages and in unsafe conditions, including the risk of sexual harassment. The lack of social protections has long-term impacts. For example, fewer women receive pensions globally, and as a result, more elderly women are now living in poverty (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/csw/women-in-informal-economy>).

Note: Criteria used by CSA to classify whether or not employment is informal are as follows:

1. Until 2010, there were three criteria to define if an enterprise was informal or not:
 - a. A book account
 - b. A business license
 - c. 10 or more workers
2. For 2011 to 2012, 'c' was dropped.
3. Since 2013, another 'c' has been: Is the product/service of the enterprise/organization you engaged in mainly for market?

Therefore, care should be taken according to the criteria mentioned above to classify enterprise as formal or informal.

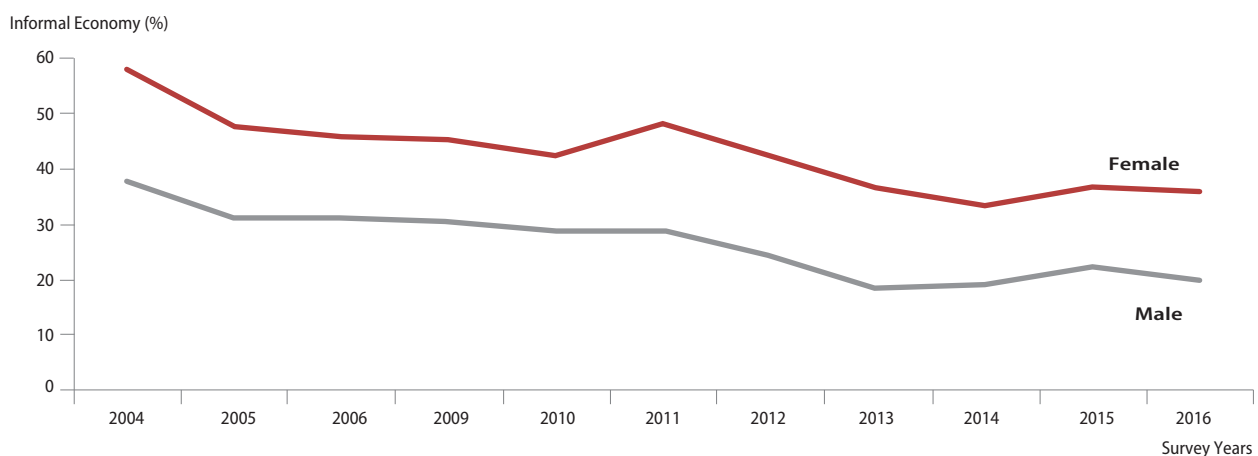
4.9. Total Employment

Unemployment is one of the most serious challenges in today's world. It is caused by a variety of factors at local, national and international levels. Some are related to the national economic structure and functioning of the labour market while others are associated with personal factors.

According to the relaxed measurement of unemployment, a working-age individual is classified as unemployed if the individual is without work in either paid employment or self-employment, but is available for and actively seeking work (ILO, 2000). CSA applies the relaxed definition of unemployment, which is based on the availability criterion in addition to seeking work.

Table 20 shows a clear picture of the economically active population, unemployed population and unemployment rates disaggregated by sex from 2004 to 2016. Table 20 and Figure 13 show moderately declining trends in unemployment rates during the survey periods.

Figure 12: Employed people aged 10 and above in the informal economy: 2004-2016



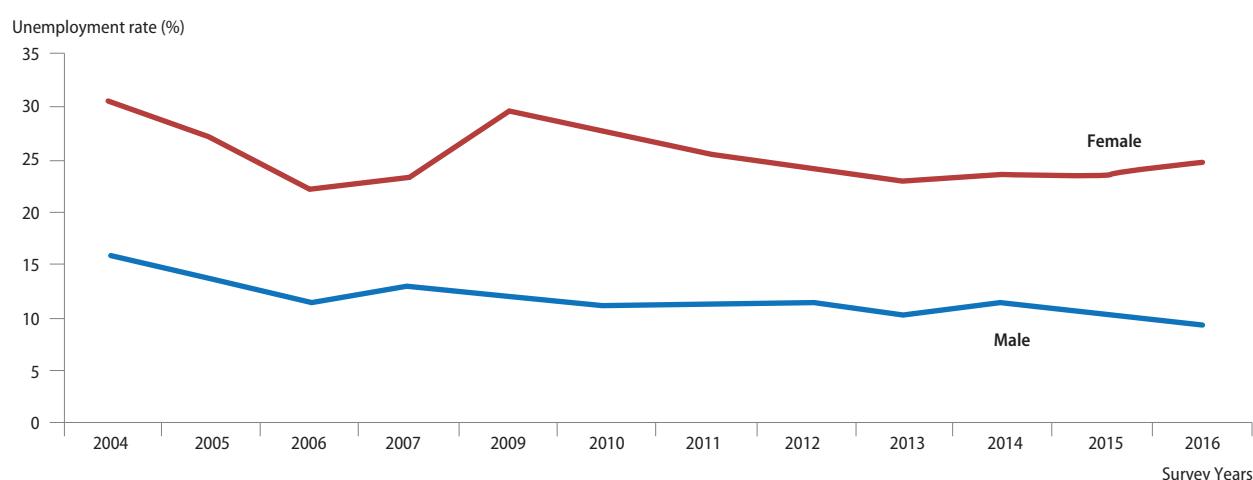
Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016 Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Table 20: Trends in unemployment rates among people aged 10 and above by sex: 2004-2006*Numbers (000s) and percentages of the population*

Survey year	Economically active population		Unemployed population		Unemployment rate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2004	1,770	1,930	541	305	31	16
2005	2,209	2,131	601	293	27	14
2006	2,231	2,373	494	273	22	12
2007	2,283	2,882	532	377	23	13
2009	2,701	3,014	801	368	30	12
2010	2,835	3,080	777	340	27	11
2011	2,961	3,305	750	376	25	11
2012	3,338	3,615	808	410	24	11
2013	3,704	3,943	850	414	23	11
2014	3,952	4,270	951	481	24	11
2015	4,092	4,425	972	462	24	10
2016	4,368	4,571	1,081	428	25	9

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Note: The results presented here are based on collected information in the seven days prior to the survey date.

Figure 13: Trends in the unemployment rate of people aged 10 and above by sex: 2004-2016

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Women's unemployment rate was almost twice that of men in all survey years. Possible explanations are the higher likelihood that women will exit the labour force for family-related reasons, and their lower probability of transition from unemployment to employment. Gender inequalities outside the labour market, such as women's lower access to education and training, might also negatively affect how they fare in finding jobs (ILO, 2014).

4.10. Youth Unemployment

According to the National Youth Policy of Ethiopia issued in 2004, young people are defined as ages 15 to 29. Young women and men today face increasing uncertainty in entering the labour market. This can lead to disillusion, with damaging effects on individuals, communities, economies and society at large.

Youth unemployment and underemployment are major development challenges. Employment creation remains a key priority in national development agendas; it is the goal of governments to provide youth with opportunities for employment. In developing countries, youth face not only the challenge

of obtaining productive employment, but also obtaining safe and decent work (ILO, 2014).

Throughout all study periods, unemployed female youth in Ethiopia outnumbered unemployed male youth (Table 21 and Figure 14).

Table 21: Unemployment rate of people aged 15 to 29 by sex: 2004-2016

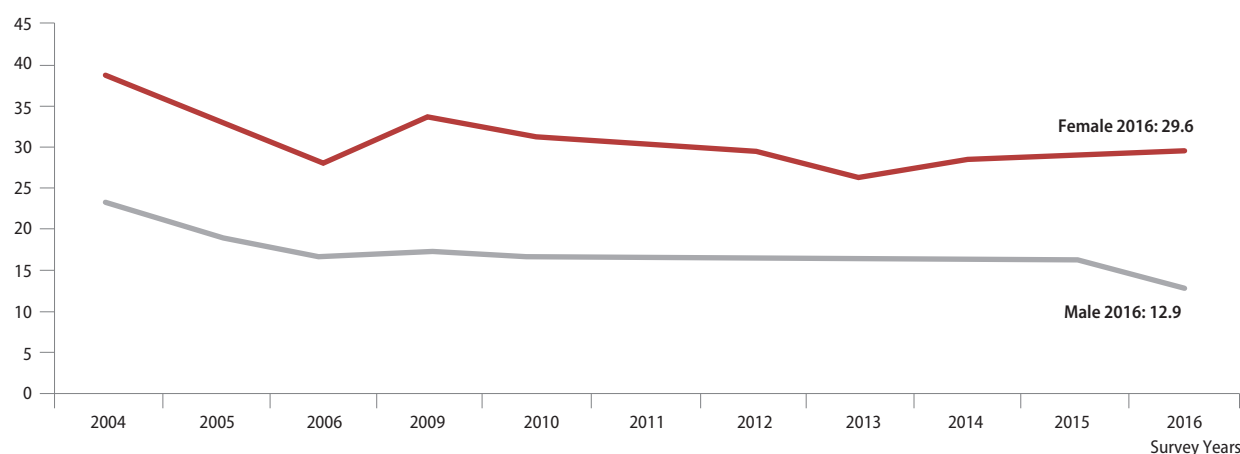
Numbers (000s) and percentages of the population

Survey year	Economically active population		Unemployed population		Unemployment rate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2004	969	865	375	202	39	23
2005	1,157	938	384	182	33	19
2006	1,167	1,069	330	179	28	17
2009	1,420	1,299	482	226	34	17
2010	1,475	1,324	466	220	32	17
2011	1,521	1,409	461	232	30	17
2012	1,717	1,576	508	258	30	16
2013	1,893	1,665	500	268	26	16
2014	2,077	1,879	598	306	29	16
2015	2,146	1,913	617	314	29	16
2016	2,318	1,939	686	249	30	13

Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National labour Force Survey.

Figure 14: Youth Unemployment Rate by Sex and Survey Year: 2004-2016

(Youth Unemployment rate (%))



Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National labour Force Survey.

4.11. Inactivity

Individuals are considered outside of the labour force, or inactive, if they are not employed, or are unemployed and not actively seeking work. There are different reasons why some do not participate in the labour force; they may be caring for family members; be retired, sick or disabled, or attending

school; may believe no jobs are available; or they simply do not wish to work.

Table 22 and Figure 15 show inactivity rates for 2003 to 2016, ranging from 27 per cent to 52 per cent. In 2016, there were 3,315,628 economically inactive females aged 10 and above. Females had higher inactivity rates than males in 2016, 43 per cent against 29 per cent.

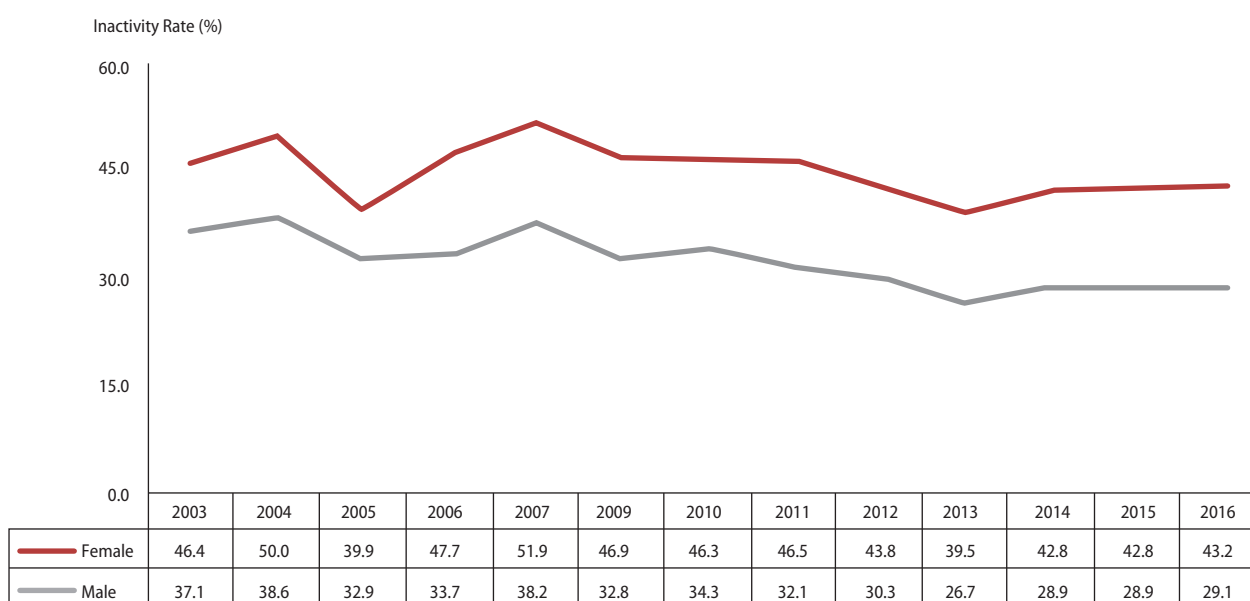
Table 22: Economically inactive population aged 10 and above by sex: 2003-2016

Numbers (000s) and percentages of the population

Survey year	Economically active and not active		Economically not active		Not stated	Inactivity rate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male
2003	3,535	3,141	1,641	1,166	0	46	37
2004	3,547	3,152	1,775	1,218	0	50	39
2005	3,681	3,186	1,468	1,047	6	40	33
2006	4,271	3,591	2,037	1,210	12	48	34
2007	4,748	4,663	2,465	1,781	0	52	38
2009	5,090	4,488	2,388	1,474	0	47	33
2010	5,275	4,686	2,440	1,607	0	46	34
2011	5,531	4,866	2,570	1,561	0	47	32
2012	5,925	5,186	2,592	1,574	0	44	30
2013	6,122	5,382	2,417	1,439	1	40	27
2014	6,909	6,009	2,957	1,739	0	43	29
2015	7,158	6,224	3,066	1,798	0	43	29
2016	7,683	6,449	3,316	1,878	0	43	29

Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labor Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

Figure 15: Economically inactive population aged 10 and above by sex: 2003-2016



Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National labour Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

4.11.1. Reasons for Not Being Economically Active

People can be broadly categorized as active and non-active populations, as defined by the ILO in Key Indicators of the Labour Market 13. The active population comprises employed and unemployed persons, while the

inactive population consists of those who are neither employed nor unemployed, nor in the labour force.

The economically inactive population is compared with other labour force indicators in Figures 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Table 23: Reasons for not being economically active by sex: 2014-2016

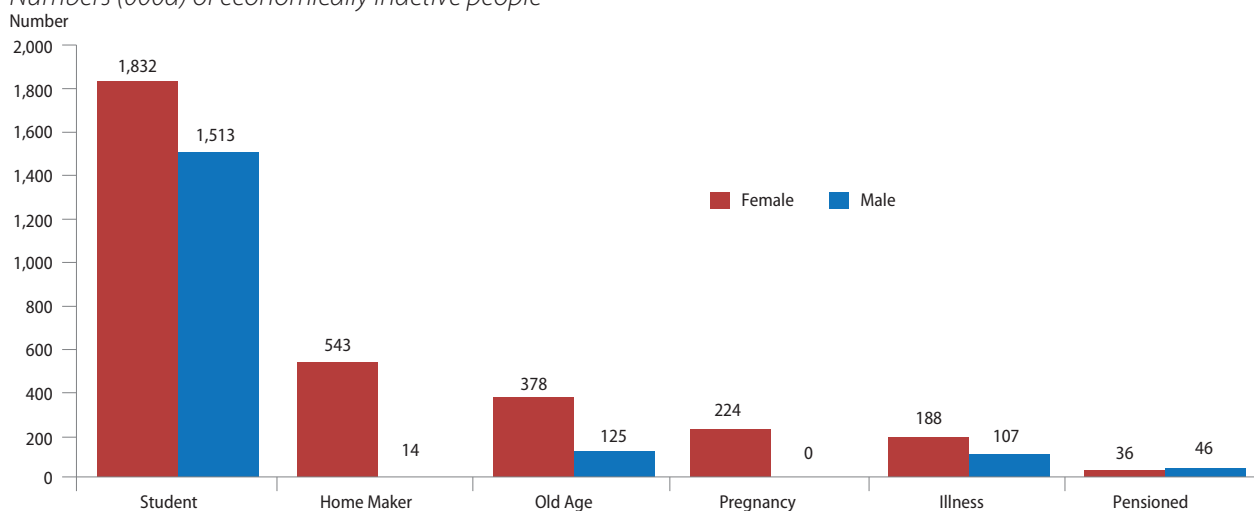
Numbers (000s) of people aged 10 and above

Survey years	Sex	Economically not active	Reasons for not being active									
			Home maker	Pregnancy	Student	Injury/disabled	Illness	Too young	Old age	Pensioned	Remittance	Others
2014	Female	2,957	417	206	1,594	27	188	37	318	46	59	64
	Male	1,739	18	-	1,398	23	83	23	97	57	11	28
2015	Female	3,066	571	193	1,633	12	190	26	311	48	34	49
	Male	1,798	16	-	1,438	14	106	24	105	63	14	18
2016	Female	3,316	543	224	1,832	15	188	36	378	36	20	44
	Male	1,878	14	-	1,513	15	107	32	125	46	6	19

Source: CSA 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey.

Figure 16: Major reasons for not being economically active by Sex: 2016

Numbers (000a) of economically inactive people

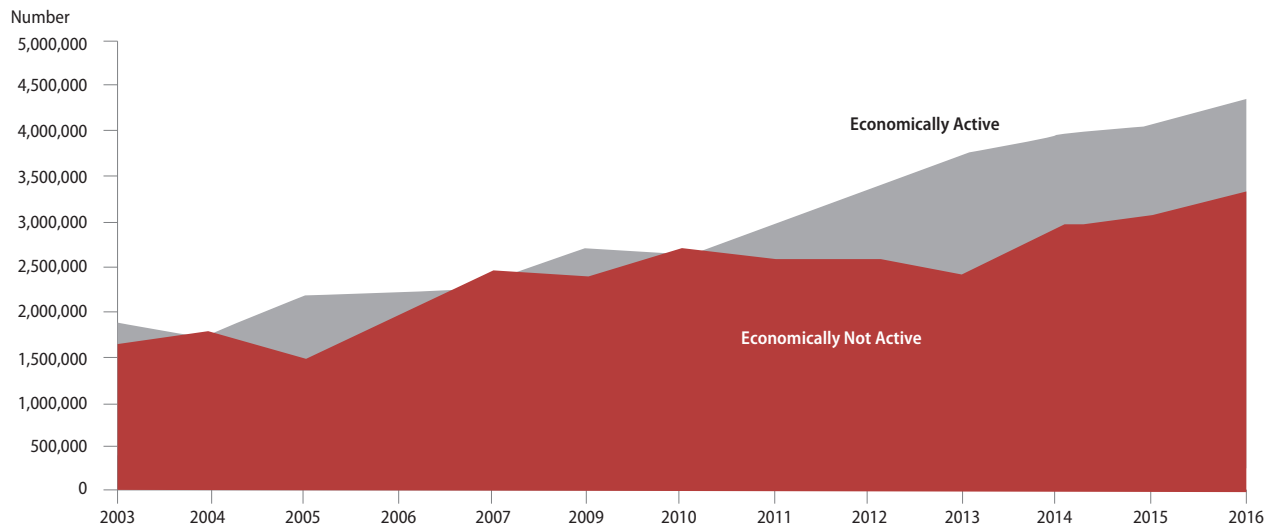


Source: CSA 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey.

Except for minor discrepancies, inactivity rates remained almost constant from 2014 to 2016 for both sexes. Higher inactivity rates were observed for females, however. The main

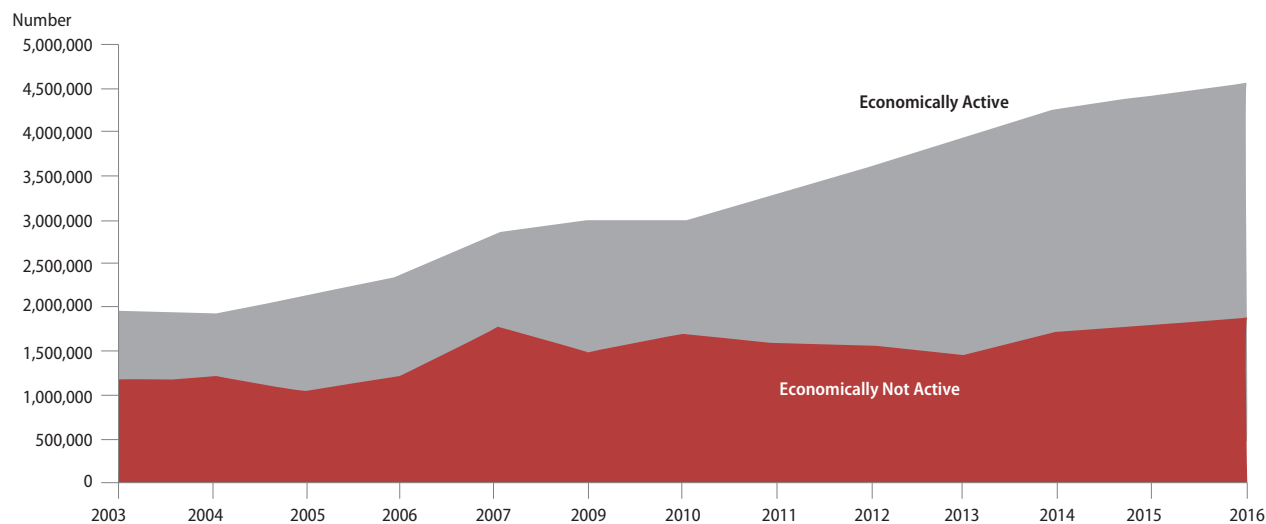
reasons for inactivity were attending school followed by home-making activities and old age (Table 23).

Figure 17: Women aged 10 and above by labour force status: 2003-2016



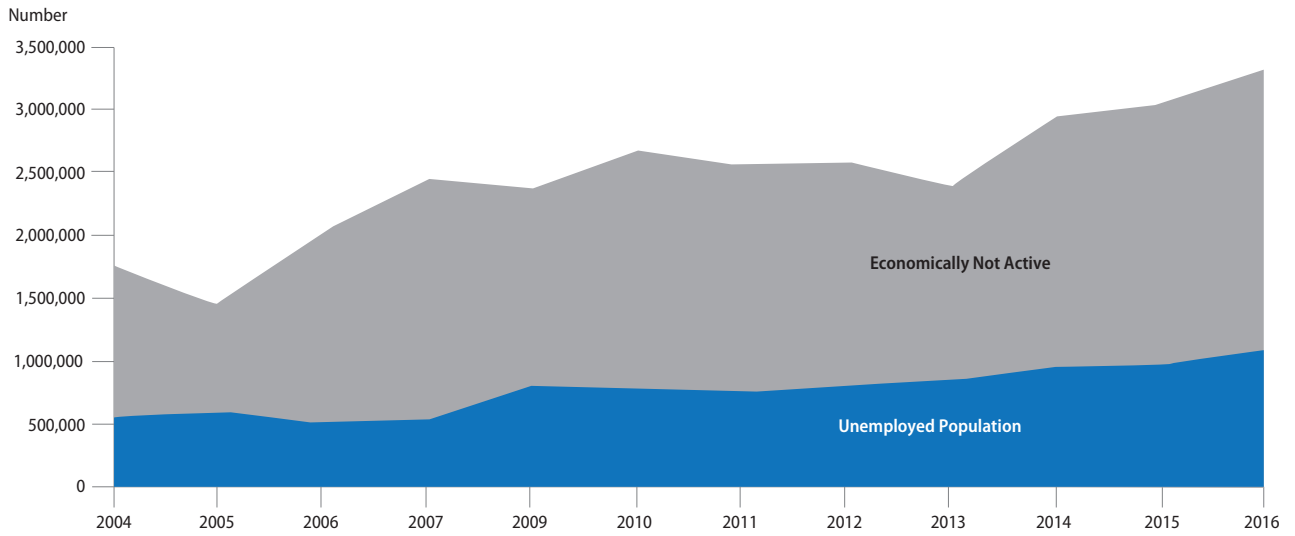
Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

Figure 18: Men aged 10 and above by labour force status: 2003-2016



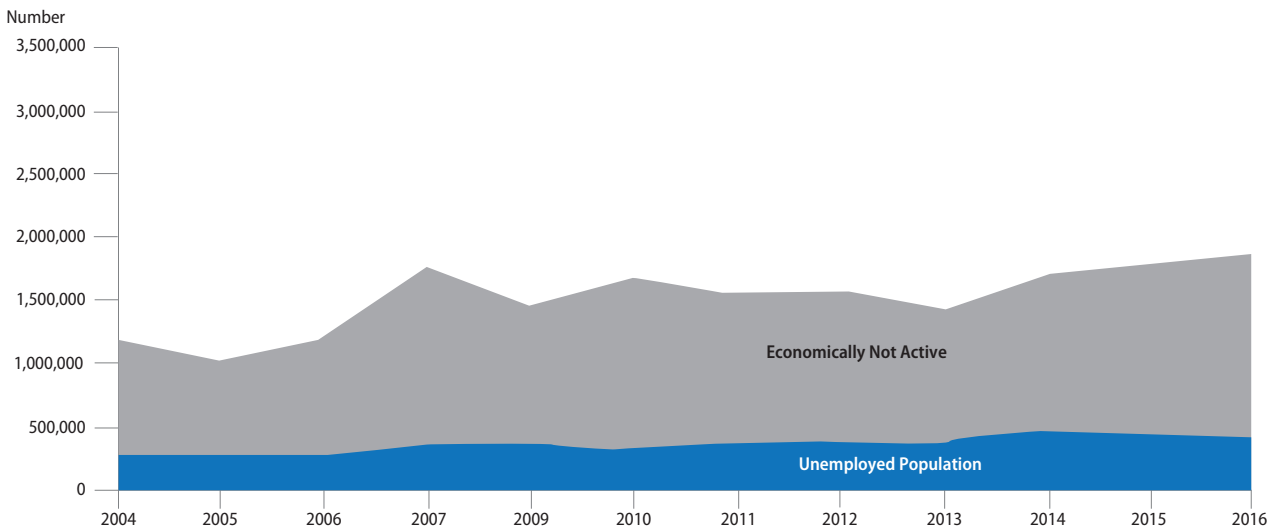
Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

Figure 19: Women aged 10 and above by labour force status: 2004-2016



Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National labour Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

Figure 20: Men aged 10 and above by labour force status: 2004-2016



Source: CSA 2004, 2006, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labor Force Survey; CSA 2007, Population and Housing Census.

4.12. Average Monthly Wages

Information on wage levels is essential to evaluate living standards and conditions of work and life. It indicates how economic growth and rising labour productivity transform into better living standards and the reduction of working poverty (ILO, 2014). Average wages are one of the most important aspects of

labour market information, as wages are a substantial form of income. This information is essential when planning economic and social development, income and fiscal policies, fixing social security contributions and benefits, regulating minimum wages and for collective negotiating. Policymakers, as well as employers and trade unions, give close attention to wage trends (ILO, 2014).

Table 24: Paid employees aged 10 and above by sex and amount of payment per month: 2003-2016

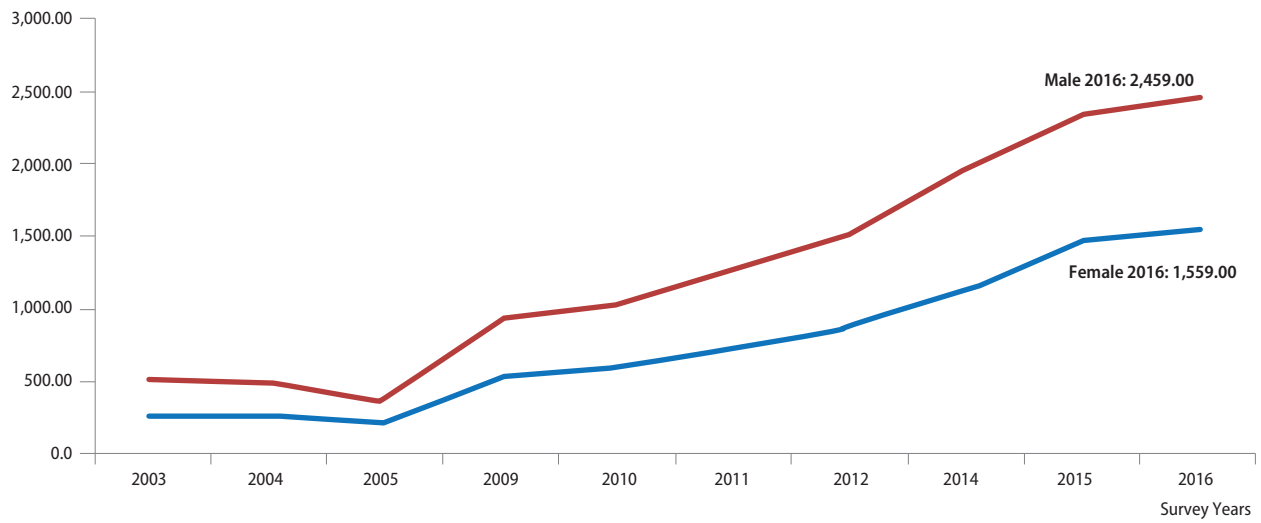
Number and mean amount of monthly payment in ETB (000s)

Survey year	Sex	Amount of payment per month (ETB)								Mean amount of monthly payments
		Total	<500	500-999	1000-1499	1500-1999	2000-4999	5000+	Not stated	
2003	Female	541	435	86	9	2	3	0	6	263
	Male	846	502	235	61	21	17	2	9	524
2004	Female	566	459	87	9	3	3	1	5	266
	Male	872	537	234	56	17	16	2	10	500
2005	Female	910	746	107	12	3	3	0	38	228
	Male	1,569	1,094	285	67	21	16	1	85	372
2009	Female	921	559	221	88	23	17	2	11	529
	Male	1,418	449	459	42	111	119	9	28	939
2010	Female	1,006	576	248	103	36	29	4	9	594
	Male	1,433	359	485	266	145	152	12	14	1,049
2011	Female	1,538	300	474	295	178	253	28	9	731
	Male	1,008	492	253	135	58	61	2	8	1,280
2012	Female	1,185	512	280	184	9	96	9	10	882
	Male	1,682	255	429	315	234	395	39	14	1,519
2014	Female	1,371	405	408	226	131	182	18	-	1,136
	Male	1,907	175	397	360	278	596	101	-	1,986
2015	Female	1,418	302	409	166	161	346	34	-	1,451
	Male	2,024	134	353	266	281	815	175	-	2,354
2016	Female	1,534	278	458	196	166	387	50	-	1,559
	Male	2,112	147	322	301	264	882	195	-	2,459

Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005 and 2013, National Labour Force Survey.

Figure 21: Paid employees aged 10 and above by sex and survey year: 2003-2016*Mean amount of monthly payments in ETB*

Mean amount of monthly payments



Source: CSA 2003, 2004, 2009-2012 and 2014-2016, Urban Employment Unemployment Survey; CSA 2005, National Labor Force Survey.

5

Time Use

The distribution of the mean amount of monthly payments or earnings for women and men is presented in Table 24 and Figure 21 for 2003 to 2016. The total earnings of female workers across the survey years are lower than of male workers, an important indicator of income inequality. The same pattern goes for average (mean) monthly earnings/payments. In 2016, women's mean monthly payment was 63 per cent of men's in urban areas.

5.1. Background

Time use surveys measure the amount of time people spend on various activities, such as paid and unpaid work, domestic and care work, volunteering, socializing, etc. The time spent on an activity is measured in a number of minutes or hours within a 24-hour period.

CSA, with the support of UN Women and the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, conducted Ethiopia's first Time Use Survey (TUS) in February 2013. The study informed government policymakers and international agencies, and provided valuable information to all those working towards greater gender equality.

The survey covered the activities of individuals aged 10 and older; the results presented here are based on it.

Activities within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary comprise: the production of goods and services for units other than their producers; goods produced and retained by producers; housing services provided by owner-occupiers; and domestic and personal services produced in a household by paid domestic staff.

Non-SNA production (extended SNA) within the general production boundary includes domestic and personal services produced and consumed within the same household, such as cleaning, servicing and repairs; preparation and serving of meals; care, training and instruction of children; care of the sick and elderly; transportation of members of the household or their goods; and unpaid volunteer services to other households, communities, and neighbourhood and other associations.

Non-productive activities cannot be delegated to someone else. They encompass personal maintenance and care such as eating, drinking, sleeping or exercising. Activities associated with socializing and entertainment, such as participation in sports, hobbies and games;

use of mass media and learning are considered non-productive activities.

Table 25 provides a breakdown of participation rates and time spent across different broad activity categories, with substantial differences across urban and rural areas. The main gender differences arise in time spent on extended SNA activities.

Among adult men and women, participation rates in SNA activities were higher in rural areas, likely because of agricultural activities in primary production. Time spent in SNA activities was higher in urban areas, however, indicating that time for these in rural households may be underutilized, particularly given the higher amount of time spent in rural areas on extended SNA work.

Gender differences were evident in time spent on extended SNA work in both urban and rural areas, as well as learning activities in urban areas. Time spent in non-productive/leisure activities tended to be lower for girls and women, particularly in rural areas.

The highest percentage of people engaged in extended SNA activities are women (about 93 per cent of women compared to 57 per cent of men in Table 26). Women involved in SNA activities were more likely to work fewer hours; this trend appeared to begin from an early age (Table 26).

Particularly among those aged 15 to 64, women were overwhelmingly more likely to participate in extended SNA than men. Women who were never married, as well as those divorced or widowed, spent less time in these activities than currently married women.

Table 25: Broad activities by sex and residence: 2013

Average participation rates in percentages and daily time spent in minutes

Activity	National				Urban				Rural			
	Women 18+	Men 18+	Girls 10-17	Boys 10-17	Women 18+	Men 18+	Girls 10-17	Boys 10-17	Women 18+	Men 18+	Girls 10-17	Boys 10-17
SNA	74%	77%	74%	72%	60%	74%	45%	49%	79%	78%	82%	77%
	[278]	[418]	[236]	[327]	[340]	[500]	[188]	[268]	[264]	[395]	[244]	[335]
Extended SNA	93%	56%	84%	55%	89%	47%	79%	48%	94%	59%	85%	56%
	[342]	[224]	[244]	[224]	[299]	[144]	[220]	[127]	[354]	[243]	[250]	[242]
Learning	5%	7%	49%	48%	12%	15%	74%	67%	2%	5%	44%	42%
	[349]	[367]	[393]	[394]	[367]	[425]	[448]	[464]	[323]	[316]	[371]	[368]
Non-productive/leisure	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	[899]	[963]	[867]	[893]	[927]	[938]	[879]	[905]	[891]	[971]	[864]	[891]

Source: CSA 2013, TUS.

Note: Daily minutes spent on each activity are presented in brackets below participation rates.

Table 26: Time spent on SNA and extended SNA activities by socioeconomic characteristics: 2013*Participation rates in percentages and average daily time spent in minutes*

Socioeconomic characteristics	SNA activities				Extended SNA activities			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)
Lives in rural area	79	259	78	379	92	331	58	243
Lives in urban area	57	313	68	465	87	283	47	140
Age group								
10-14	75	234	72	309	83	236	56	235
15-29	76	273	76	408	93	339	56	208
30-64	76	280	80	422	94	339	57	235
65+	47	231	60	358	73	228	45	217
Marital status								
Never married	73	261	73	369	84	243	54	211
Married/living together	70	238	77	404	93	354	60	234
Divorced/separated	71	315	73	407	90	286	62	261
Widowed	64	277	58	328	83	267	55	215
Educational attainment								
Pre- and primary	75	249	77	373	89	289	56	212
Secondary	60	323	74	460	88	285	49	158
Above secondary*	63	370	73	462	87	240	55	137
Non-formal	76	255	73	387	92	342	60	262
Never attended	76	272	76	404	93	349	57	264
Household composition								
At least one child < 6 years	77	257	79	393	94	362	58	236
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	72	274	73	381	87	274	52	220
No children	68	307	72	437	89	257	55	185
Economic activity status								
Employed	84	285	82	410	93	326	57	230
Unemployed	37	137	35	191	91	359	48	194
Economically not active	36	121	32	146	79	279	50	173
Household monthly expenditure (Birr)								
≤ 630	76	260	74	377	93	303	62	225
631-1901	76	266	76	387	92	327	58	235
1902-5125	71	274	77	412	89	314	51	203
5126 and above	67	298	76	444	84	320	48	191

Source: CSA 2013, TUS.

Notes: * Above secondary includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree

Within economic activity status, women and men who were not economically active spent the least amount of time in extended SNA. Variations in household composition did not affect participation rates much, but time spent decreased substantially if households had no children.

Women's participation in extended SNA fell with higher educational attainment and household expenditure. Time spent in extended SNA also fell with educational attainment, but not necessarily with increased household expenditure.

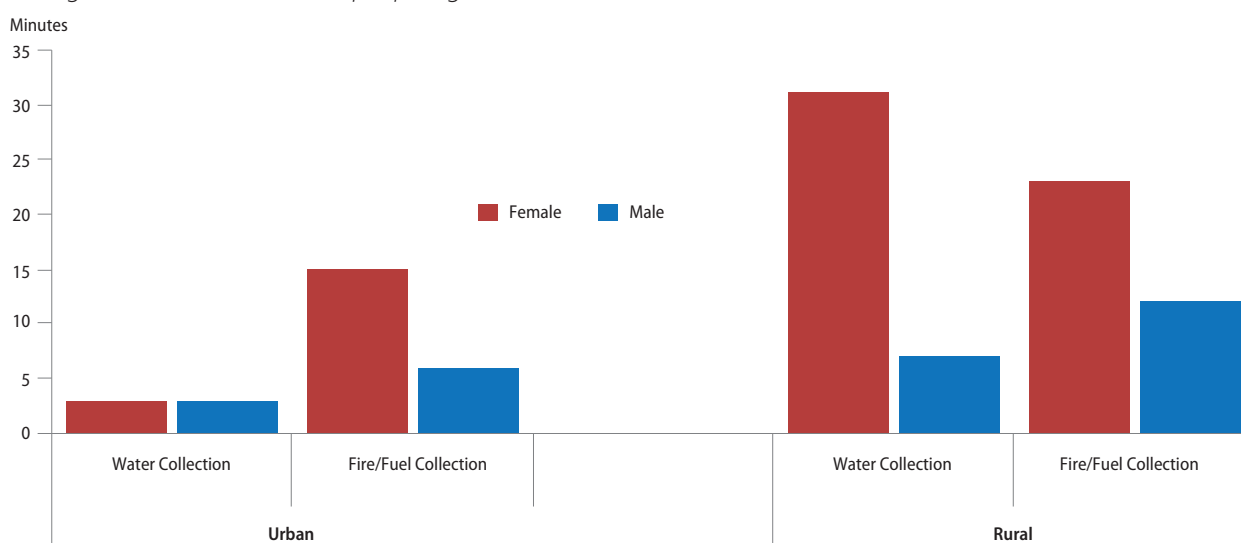
Figure 21 shows that women outnumber men on average time spent in the collection of water and fire wood in urban as well as rural parts of Ethiopia.

As expected, the highest concentrations of males and females in learning activities were in the 10 to 14 age group, followed by the 15 to 29 age group. Average daily time spent by girls and boys in these age groups were similar, according to Table 27.

Across gender, average daily time spent in other non-productive activities/leisure was roughly similar in the 10 to 14 age group. Average time spent in these activities increased gradually with age for both men and women, with greater increases for men. This is consistent with never-married males and females spending less time in these activities compared to other marital status groups. Because this category includes sleeping, participation rates were 100 per cent.

Figure 22: Average daily time spent on collecting water and firewood by residence: 2013

Average number of minutes for people aged 10 and above

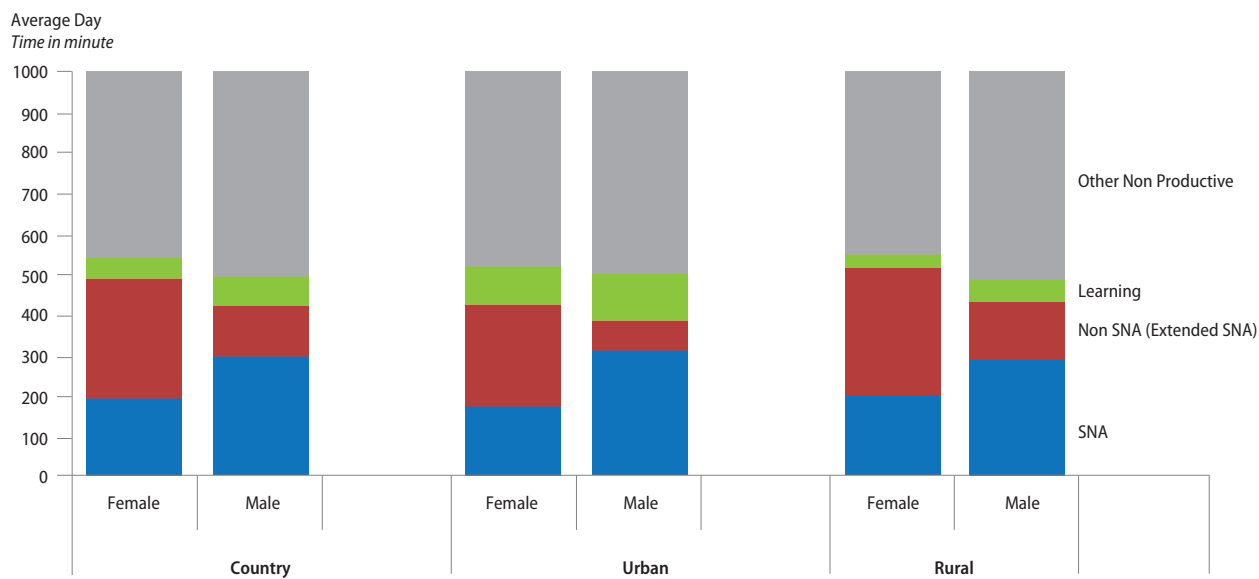


Source: CSA 2013, TUS.

Table 27: Participation rates and average daily time spent in learning and other non-productive activities by socioeconomic characteristics, people aged 10 and above: 2013

Socioeconomic characteristics	Learning				Other non-productive activities/leisure			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)
Lives in rural area	12	363	15	355	100	885	100	949
Lives in urban area	24	417	28	447	100	916	100	931
Age group								
10-14	52	379	50	381	100	874	100	895
15-29	16	410	23	419	100	851	100	918
30-64	1	132	2	156	100	907	100	962
65+	1	41	1	185	100	1,163	100	1,128
Marital status								
Never married	44	399	37	404	100	870	100	908
Married/living together	2	108	4	283	100	939	100	982
Divorced/separated	5	306	5	327	100	943	100	962
Widowed	1	150	2	183	100	1,040	100	1,127
Educational attainment								
Pre- and primary	34	386	29	384	100	863	100	922
Secondary	25	435	20	442	100	885	100	930
Above secondary*	28	381	25	412	100	889	100	923
Non-formal	3	230	8	368	100	923	100	971
Never attended	1	169	1	175	100	910	100	982
Household composition								
At least one child < 6 years	13	356	15	351	100	859	100	937
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	21	409	24	407	100	916	100	949
No children	9	385	13	448	100	967	100	964
Economic activity status								
Employed	11	348	13	332	100	857	100	929
Unemployed	13	345	25	439	100	1,018	100	1,169
Economically not active	35	441	59	479	100	1,022	100	1,023
Household monthly expenditure (Birr)								
≤ 630	9	388	14	379	100	927	100	970
631-1901	14	382	17	387	100	884	100	945
1902-5125	20	382	20	389	100	891	100	937
5126 and above	19	389	22	374	100	900	100	931

Source: CSA 2013, TUS.

Figure 23: Broad activities of people aged 10 and above by sex and place of residence: 2013

Source: CSA 2013, TUS.

6

Education

Education is key to development, given its power to enhance economic growth, generate income and contribute to all other sectors. Literacy and numeracy rates for Ethiopia are presented in Table 28 and Figure 24.

Table 28: Literacy and numeracy rates by sex: 1998, 2004 and 2011

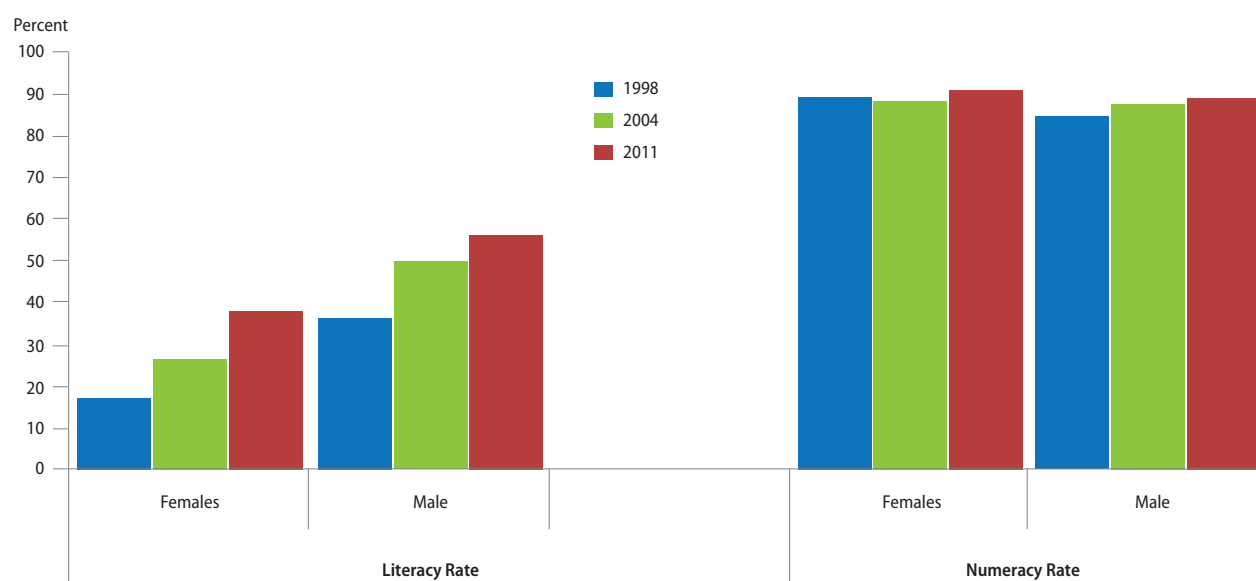
Numbers (000s) and percentages of people aged 10 and above

Sex	Literacy rate					
	1998	2004	2011	1998	2004	2011
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Females	18,402	5,895	10,144	17	27	38
Male	17,800	10,463	14,408	36	50	56
Total	36,203	16,358	24,552	27	38	47
	Numeracy rate					
Females	3,155	5,186	9,192	90	88.0	91
Male	6,470	9,153	12,826	85	87.5	89
Total	9,625	14,339	22,018	86	87.7	90

Source CSA: Welfare Monitoring Survey 1998, 2004 and 2011.

Figure 24: Literacy and numeracy rates by sex: 1998, 2004 and 2011

Percentages of people aged 10 and above



Source: CSA 1998, 2004 and 2011, Welfare Monitoring Survey.

6.1. Net enrolment rate

The net enrolment rate (NER) is a ratio of the number of enrolled students in the primary and secondary school systems at appropriate ages to the number of all primary and secondary

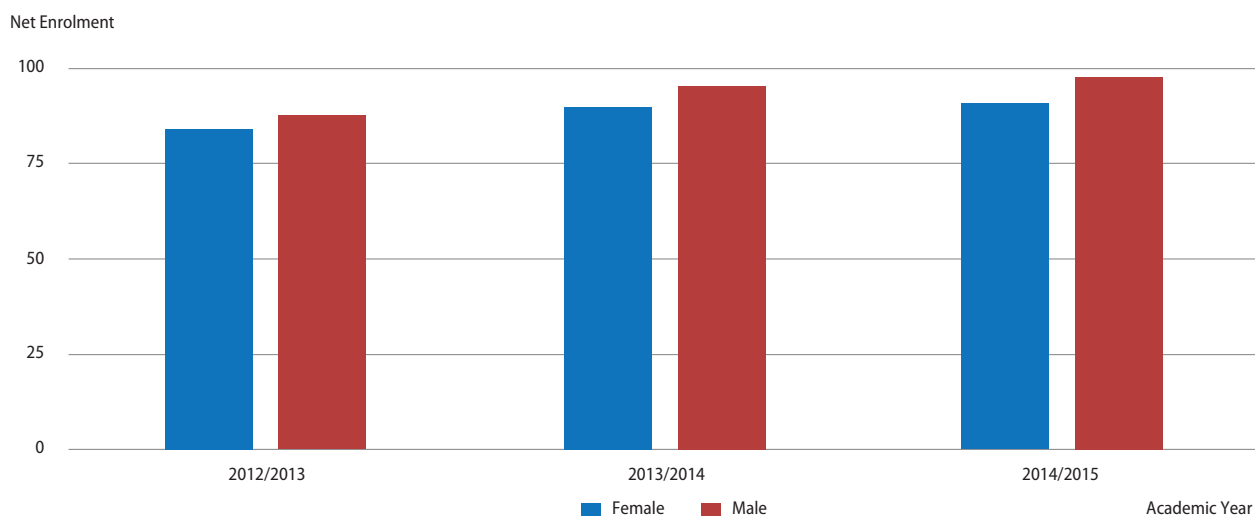
school age children. The NER of males was higher than of females in primary schools (Table 29 and Figure 25).

Table 29: NER by sex: 2014-2015

NER	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Primary grade 1-8	90.9	97.5	94
Grade 1-4	107	116	111
Grade 5-8	52	52	52
Secondary grades 9-12	21	21	21
Grade 9-10	21	20	21
Grade 11-12	6	6	6

Source: Ministry of Education 2014-2015.

Figure 25: NER by sex: 2012-2013 to 2014-2015



Source: Ministry of Education 2014-2015.

6.2. Dropout Rate in Primary Schools

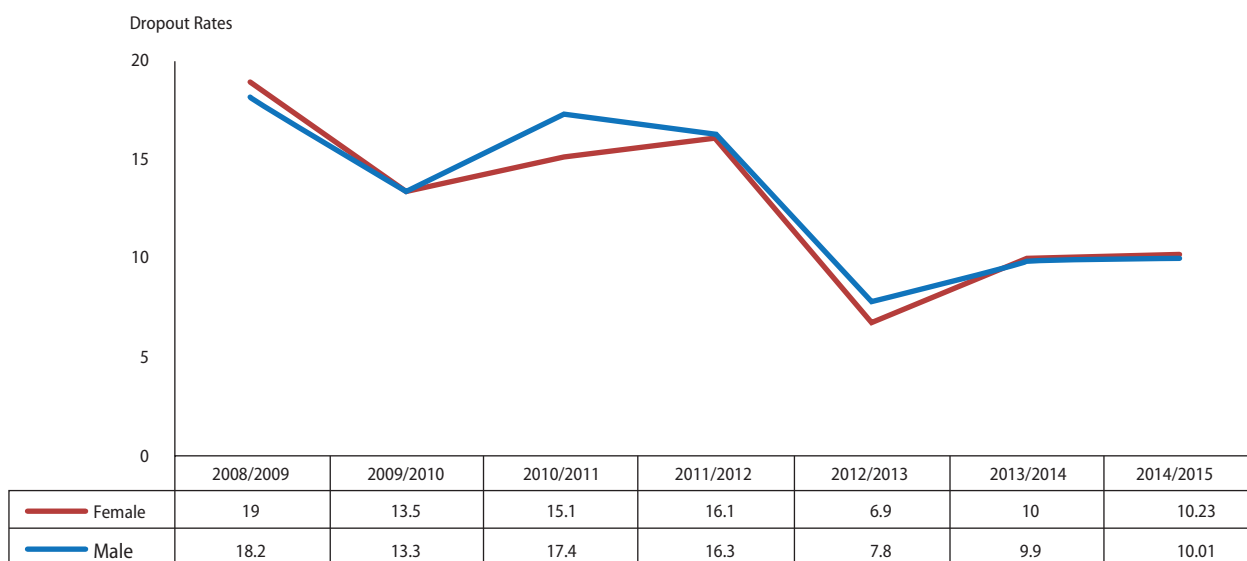
The school dropout rate is a measure, typically by grade, of those who left formal schooling the previous year. In most cases, it is calculated as the remainder of students after subtracting those who have repeated and those who have been promoted to the next grade. Dropout rates in primary school have increased slightly over the last year, and grade 1 to 8 dropout

rates are now at 10.12 per cent. The dropout rate is much lower than six years ago for both sexes in primary schools.

6.3. Technical and Vocational Education and Training

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) covers “those aspects of the educational processes involving, in addition to

Figure 26: Dropout rate trends, grades 1 to 8: 2008/2009 to 2014/2015



Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Abstract.

general education, the study of technologies and related sciences, and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding and knowledge related to occupations in various sectors of economic and social life” (Ministry of Education 2014-2015). TVET can be regarded as a means of preparing for different occupations, which will lead to effective participation in the world of work. It includes technical education, vocational education, vocational training, on-the-job training or apprenticeship training, which can be delivered in a formal or non-formal way. It also implies lifelong learning and preparation for responsible citizenship.

6.4. Higher Education

Higher education in Ethiopia includes programmes for an undergraduate degree over three, four or more years, and specialized degrees such as master’s and doctoral programmes. Higher education data have been collected from 37 government higher education institutions (33 are overseen by the Ministry of Education, the others are the Ethiopian Civil Service University, the Defence University College, the Kotebe College of Teachers Education and the Oromiya Public Service College) and accredited non-governmental higher education institutions.

Table 30: TVET enrolment trends by sex and academic year: 2011-2012 to 2015-2016

Numbers of students (000s)

Sex	Academic year				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Female	157	122	122	181	158
Male	173	116	116	165	146
Total	330	239	238	352	304
Share of females, %	48	51	51	52	52

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics, 2015-2016.

Table 31: Trends in undergraduate enrolment: 2010-2011 to 2015-2016

Numbers of students (000s)

Sex	Academic year					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Female	121	139	166	180	253	266
Male	327	355	388	414	476	513
Total	448	494	554	594	729	779
Share of females, %	27	28	30	30	35	34

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Note: Includes all regular, evening, summer and distance education courses.

Table 32: Trends in Postgraduate Enrolment: 2010-2011 to 2014-2015*Number of students (000s)*

Sex	Academic year				
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Female	3	5	6	6	10
Male	17	20	25	26	31
Total	20	26	31	33	40
Share of females, %	14	20	19.5	20	24

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics, 2014-2015. Numbers and percentages are rounded.

6.5. Graduates from TVET Programmes and Higher Education

Table 33 shows the trends of graduates in TVET and higher educational institutions. The share of females has been low in higher institutions, but is increasing from year to year. In 2015-2016 their share in TVET was higher than that of men, even though the share of women in TVET declined from 2013 to 2014.

6.6. Academic Staff

The number of teachers at different levels of educational institutions is presented in Table 34. The share of female teachers in kindergarten is higher than in all other types of education.

Table 33: Trends in the number of graduates from TVET, undergraduate and postgraduate programmes: 2015-2016*Numbers (000s)*

Sex	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	TVET (I-V levels)	Under-graduates	Post-graduates	TVET (I-V levels)	Under-graduates	Post-graduates	TVET (I-V levels)	Under-graduates	Post-graduates
Female	72	25	1	194	31	2	70	43	2
Male	53	72	7	202	77	10	61	85	8
Total	125	97	8	396	108	12	131	128	10
Share of females, %	57.6	25.6	14.9	48.9	28.5	16.7	53.6	33.4	18.9

Source: Ministry of Education 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Table 34: Teachers by level and sex: 2015-2016

Level	Sex			Females, %
	Female, number	Male, number	Total, number	
Kindergarten	20,924	1,710	22,634	92.4
Primary	168,032	256,528	424,560	39.6
Secondary	16,114	75,354	91,468	17.6
Teachers education	243	2,971	3,214	7.6
TVET	5,375	18,804	24,179	22.2
Higher education	3,975	26,521	30,496	13.0
Total	214,663	381,888	596,551	36.0

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Abstract.

7

Agriculture

In Ethiopia, as in many developing countries, agriculture is the dominant sector of the economy, making a major contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) and foreign currency earnings (commodities' exports). Nearly 83 per cent of Ethiopia's population depends on agriculture to sustain livelihoods (CSA 2013, Agricultural Sample Survey).

Below are some definitions (ibid.).

Household: A household may be either:

- a. A one-person household, that is, a person who makes provisions for his/her own living without any other persons, or
- b. A multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent. They may be related or unrelated, or a combination of both. These persons are taken as members of the household.

Agriculture: The growing of crops and/or raising of animals for own consumption and/or sale.

Agricultural household: An agricultural household has at least one member engaged in growing crops and/or raising livestock in private or in combination with others.

Holding: A holding is all the land and/or livestock kept, which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production. It is operated as one legal entity by one person alone, or with others without regard to management, organization, size or location.

Holder: A holder is a person who exercises management control over the operation of the agricultural holding, and makes major decisions regarding the use of available resources. A holder has a primary technical and economic responsibility for the holding. He/she may operate the holding directly as an owner or a manager. Under a traditional agricultural holding, the holder may be regarded as the person who, with or without the help of others, operates land and/or raises livestock in his/her own right, i.e. the person who decides on which, where, when, and how to grow crops or raise livestock or both crops and livestock, and has the right to determine the utilization of the products.

7.1. Land and Livestock Ownership

Among the production factors, land is the basic resource for agriculture. According to Table 35, in Ethiopia, only 12 per cent of total land holdings of subsistence farmers are owned by female agricultural holders.

Among about 17 million agricultural households nationally, about 19 per cent and 81 per

cent were female-headed and male-headed, respectively. Female-headed households have a low percentage of rented land and tend to rely only on their owned land as opposed to male-headed households (Table 36). The average land holding size for all agricultural holders was 1.03 hectares—0.65 for females and 1.12 hectares for male. These figures clearly show the fragmented nature and small landholding of subsistence agricultural practice across the country.

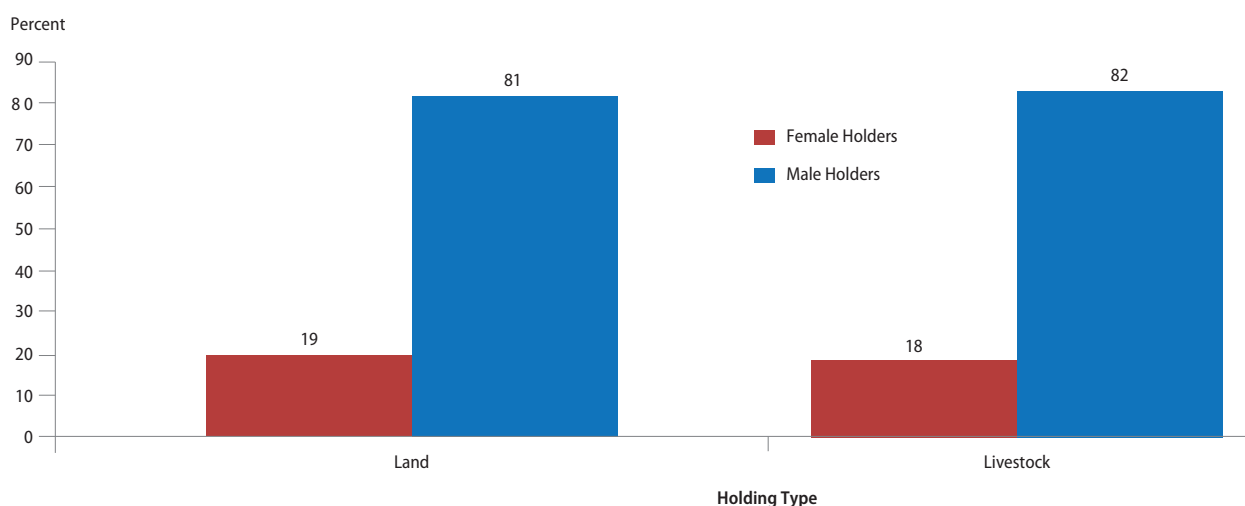
Table 35: Distribution of total land and livestock holding by sex of agricultural holders: 2015-2016

Sex	Land area				Livestock	
	Holders		Holding area (hectares)		Holders	
	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%
Female	3,270	19	2,127	12	2,813	18
Male	14,250	81	15,977	88	12,985	82
Total	17,520	100	18,104	100	15,798	100

Source: CSA 2016, Agricultural Sample Survey.

Figure 27: Distribution of total land and livestock holding by sex of agricultural holders: 2015-2016

Percentage



Source: CSA 2016, Agricultural Sample Survey.

Table 36: Distribution of households and land holders by sex and tenure system: 2015-2016

Numbers (000s)

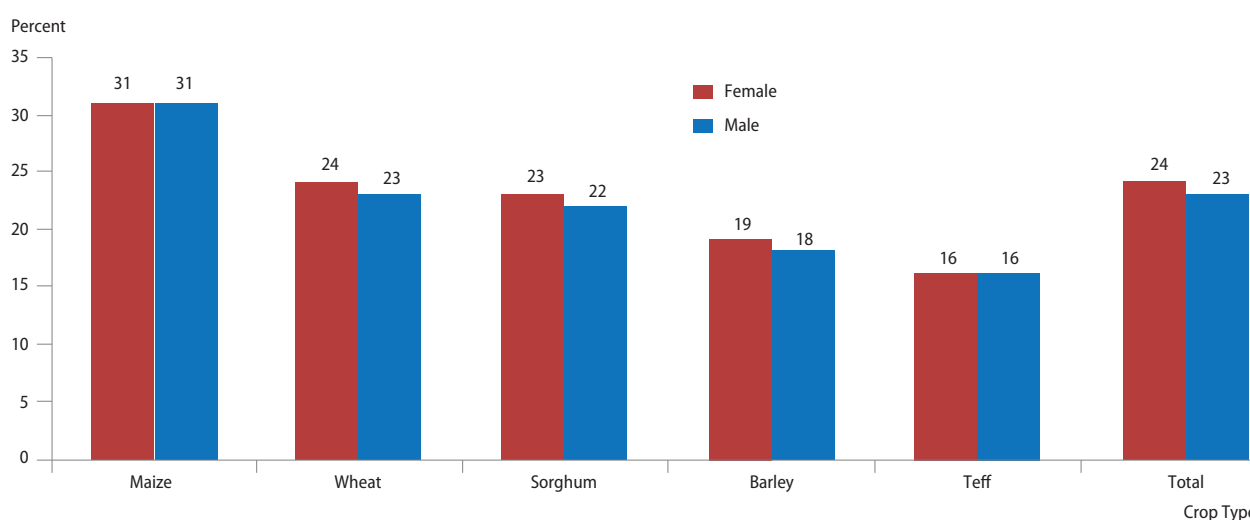
Item	Tenure system			Total
	Land owned	Land rented	Other tenure	
Number of households	16,813	4,029	1,006	17,059
Number of female-headed	3,151	339	144	3,217
Percentages of female-headed	19	8	14	19
Number of male-headed	13,661	3,690	863	13,841
Percentages of female-headed	81	92	86	81
Number of holders	17,166	4,089	1,017	17,520
Land area in hectares	14,999	2,693	412	18,104
Number of female holders	3,195	333	137	3,270
Land area in hectares	1,981	112	34	2,127
Average area/female holder	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7
Number of male holders	13,971	3,756	881	14,250
Land area in hectares	13,018	2,581	378	15,977
Average area/male holder	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1

Source: CSA 2016, Agricultural Sample Survey.

7.2. Crop Yield Production

Crop yield as measured by the amount of crop output per hectare of land is one of the key indicators for calibrating agricultural performance. CSA's 2015-2016 Agricultural Sample Survey indicated that female agricultural holders have slightly higher crop

yield compared to their male counterparts for the five major crops, including wheat, sorghum and barley (Figure 28). This finding is in contrast to the traditional theory, which states that women are less productive than men in agriculture.

Figure 28: Crop yield production: 2015-2016

Source: CSA 2016, Agricultural Sample Survey.

7.3. Input Purchasing, Sale of Agricultural Products and Decision-Making in Income Use

Table 37 presents information about household members who are most responsible for purchasing agricultural inputs and the sale of agricultural products (crops, livestock and livestock products). Agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and vaccines for livestock are important, but only 12 per cent of females are responsible for purchasing these, compared to about 58 per cent of men (adultaged above 34 and youngaged 15-34).

As agriculture is the main livelihood for smallholder farmers, the sale of products is the main source of income for these households.

According to Table 37, there is little difference in the role of male and female household members in the sale of crops in the market. About 80 per cent of livestock sales are managed by female household members.

Table 38 shows the household member most responsible for decisions on the use of income from the sale of crops and livestock. Women were mostly responsible for deciding on income from the latter.

Forty-nine per cent of males and 2 per cent of females have access to agricultural extension services in their community. About 36 per cent and 8 per cent of males and females, respectively, have ready access to credit. In sum, men have better access to agricultural services than women (Figure 29).

Table 37: Distribution of agricultural holders mostly responsible for purchasing agricultural inputs and sale of agricultural products by sex for the Meher season 2015-2016

Numbers (000s)

Household members mostly responsible for:	Holders									
	Adult				Young				Jointly both sexes	
	Female		Male		Female		Male		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purchasing agricultural inputs	1,607	10	6,807	42	281	2	2,520	16	4,931	31
Sale of crops	4,507	26	4,078	24	1,304	8	2,066	12	51,766	30
Sale of livestock	1,710	11	8,061	49	424	3	3,345	21	2,785	17
Sale of livestock products	10,198	64	640	4	3,047	19	494	3	1,548	10

Source: CSA 2015-2016.

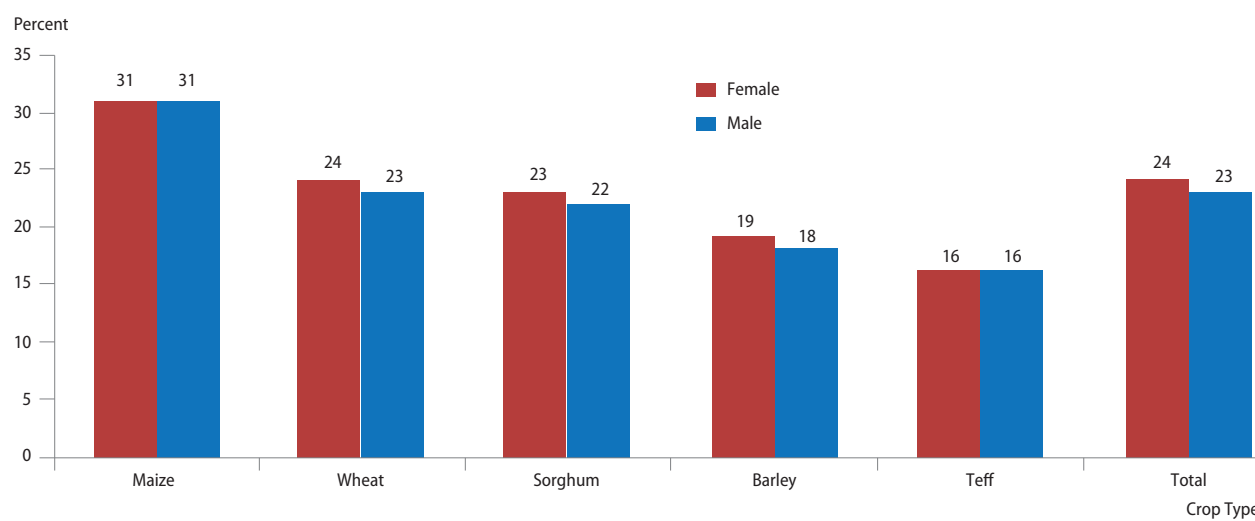
Table 38: Distribution of household members who mostly decide on the sale and use of income from agricultural products by sex for the Meher season: 2015-2016

Numbers (000s)

Household member who mostly decides:	Holders									
	Adult				Young				Jointly both sexes	
	Female		Male		Female		Male		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sale of crops	2,350	14	2,823	16	341	2	1,121	7	10,565	61
Sale of livestock	1,959	12	2,920	18	332	2	958	6	10,207	62
Use of income from crop sale	2,651	16	1,868	11	429	3	722	4	11,471	67
Use of income from livestock sales	2,624	16	1,876	12	457	3	652	4	10,713	66
Use of income from sales of livestock products	9,176	58	428	3	2,389	15	263	2	3,665	23

Source: CSA 2015-2016.

Figure 29: Agricultural holders' reported access to agricultural services in their community: 2015-2016



Source: CSA 2015-2016.

8

Business Statistics

8.1. Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the production of goods for use or sale using machines, tools and labour. It refers to a series of human activities, from handicrafts to high tech, but is most commonly applied to industrial production, in which raw materials are transformed into new products/finished goods on a large scale. Manufacturing industries came into being with the technological and socioeconomic transformations widely known as the Industrial Revolution.

The manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical or chemical conversion of materials, substances or components into new products. A wealth-creating sector of an economy, it is closely connected with engineering and industrial design, and provides important material support for national infrastructure. Firms are often called plants, factories or mills, and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment.

CSA has been providing information on the country's manufacturing and electricity industries to alert policy interventionists on changes taking place in the sector. Table 39 and Figure 30 indicate forms of ownership of private firms. Cooperatives hold most of

the ownership followed by private limited companies and partnerships.

Some definitions of the ownership of establishments are as follows.

Individual proprietor: a person who owns and controls an establishment.

Partnership: an establishment owned and operated by more than one person with unlimited liability.

Share company: a business organization formed by an agreement made between at least five or more persons with limited liability; shares are transferable.

Private limited company: a business organization formed, by an agreement between two or more persons but not exceeding 50, with limited liability. The shares are not transferable except with consent of three-fourths of the members.

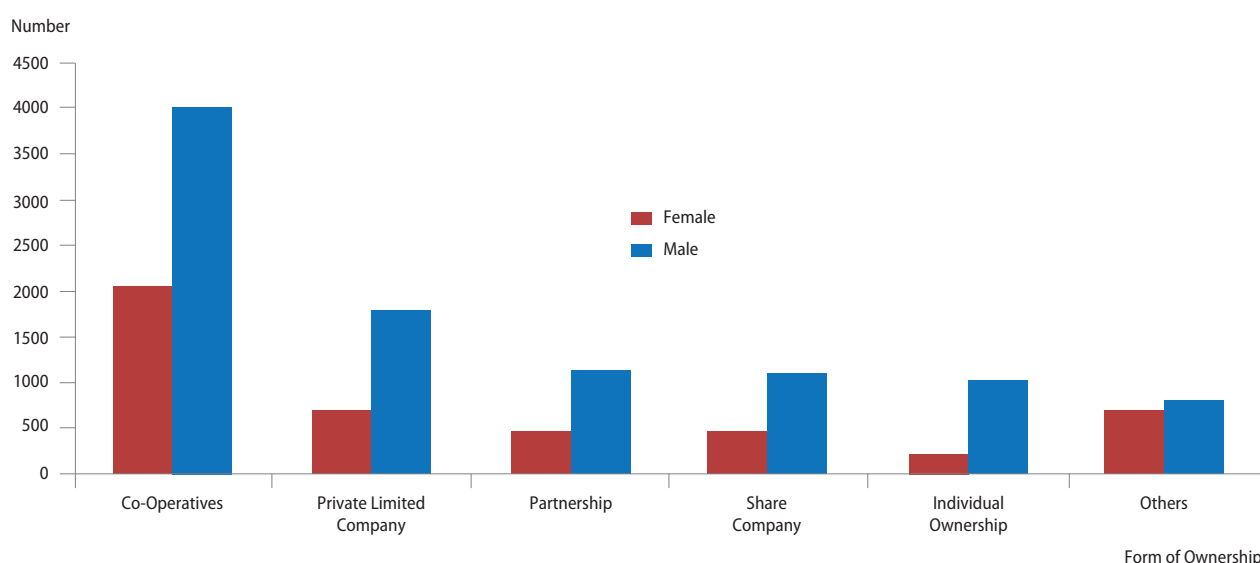
Cooperative: an establishment owned and run jointly by its members with profits shared between them.

Other forms of ownership: includes legal forms of organizations different from those mentioned above, such as establishments owned by joint ventures, the Government, municipalities, etc.

Table 39: Private establishments by form of ownership, sex and industrial group: 2014-2015*Numbers of owners*

Industrial group	Individual ownership		Partnership		Share company		Private limited company		Cooperatives		Others		Total establishments	
	Fe-male	Male	Female	Male	Fe-male	Male	Female	Male	Fe-male	Male	Female	Male	Fe-male	Male
Manufacture of food products and beverages	113	370	58	84	27	113	161	397	1,435	2,305	521	289	2,315	3,558
Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles	5	17	12	66	7	16	23	69	11	94	8	12	66	274
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	5	15	18	76	5	6	20	35	21	32	8	21	77	185
Tanning and dressing of leather	8	45	13	48	309	475	47	97	9	4	3	13	389	682
Manufacture of footwear, luggage and handbags	3	40	1	2	-	8	7	9	7	14	3	4	21	77
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	6	43	18	33	21	15	81	109	7	7	9	12	142	219
Manufacture of paper, paper products and printing	5	15	6	23	6	16	57	127	3	20	13	14	90	215
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	9	64	14	32	9	28	107	219	109	142	17	31	265	516
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	37	172	68	235	10	31	50	179	304	818	43	186	512	1,621
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3	18	175	300	-	2	19	86	-	5	5	13	202	419
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	3	68	8	47	24	126	63	313	79	189	8	43	185	786
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2	10	-	3	5	8	11	23	1	5	1	6	20	55
Manufacture of machinery and equipment N.E.C. (not elsewhere classified)	-	-	44	59	-	-	-	5	1	10	26	74	71	148
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	20	137	26	130	22	243	52	111	81	373	21	87	222	1,081
Manufacture of furniture Manufacturing N.E.C.	219	1,014	461	1,138	445	1,087	698	1,779	2,068	4,013	686	805	4,577	9,836

Source: CSA 2016, Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing and Electricity Industries Survey.

Figure 30: Private establishments by form of ownership and sex: 2014-2015*Numbers of owners*

Source: CSA 2016, Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing and Electricity Industries Survey.

The trends of total and female employees in the manufacturing sectors are indicated in Tables 40 and 41. Table 41 depicts the number of female employees by industrial group for the period from 2010-2011 to 2014-2015, displaying an increasing trend from about 53,000 to more than 83,000. This trend was particularly evident in the tanning and

dressings, rubber and plastic, and non-metallic mineral, motor vehicle and furniture industries. About 22 per cent of the female workforce was employed by the textile industry, more than 21 per cent by the food and beverages industry, and 12 per cent by the rubber and plastic industry in 2014-2015.

Table 40: Total employees in public and private manufacturing industries by industrial groups: 2010-2011 to 2014-2015

Industrial group	Number of employees (000s)				
	Survey years				
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Manufacture of food products and beverages	67	54	52	56	129
Manufacture of tobacco products	1	1	0	0	2
Manufacture of textiles	13	33	34	56	31
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	6	12	8	7	6
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of footwear, luggage and handbags	14	15	18	19	17
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	4	4	6	3	4
Manufacture of paper, paper products and printing	10	9	10	13	10
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10	11	14	15	14
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	11	13	64	18	20
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	17	24	37	29	28
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	5	3	4	3	8

Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	6	8	13	62	9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment N.E.C.	1	0	0	2	2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2	2	5	5	5
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing N.E.C.	6	8	10	9	45
Total	173	198	277	296	329

Source: CSA 2016, Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing and Electricity Industries Survey.

Table 41: Female employees in public and private manufacturing industries by industrial group: 2010-2011 to 2014-2015

Industrial group	Number of female employees (000s)				
	Survey years				
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Manufacture of food products and beverages	19	16	15	15	18
Manufacture of tobacco products	1	1	0	0	0
Manufacture of textiles	6	19	18	25	19
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	4	8	6	5	5
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of foot wear, luggage and handbags	5	6	7	6	8
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	1	1	1	0	1
Manufacture of paper, paper products and printing	4	4	4	5	4
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3	4	5	5	5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	4	6	9	7	10
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3	5	4	5	5
Manufacture of basic iron and steel	1	1	1	0	1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	1	1	2	2	2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment N.E.C	0	0	0	1	0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0	0	1	1	1
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing N.E.C	1	2	2	2	4
Total	53	72	75	83	83

Source: CSA 2016, Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing and Electricity Industries Survey.

8.2. Electricity

Males outnumber females in different occupational groups in the electricity sector.

8.3. Distributive Trade

According to a distributive trade establishments' survey (Figure 31), 64 per cent of males and 25 per cent of females were defined as retailers in distributive trade.

8.4. Construction

People engaged in the construction industry, their wages and salaries as well as ownership are indicated in Table 43. The number of paid employees can be equal or less than the number of persons engaged.

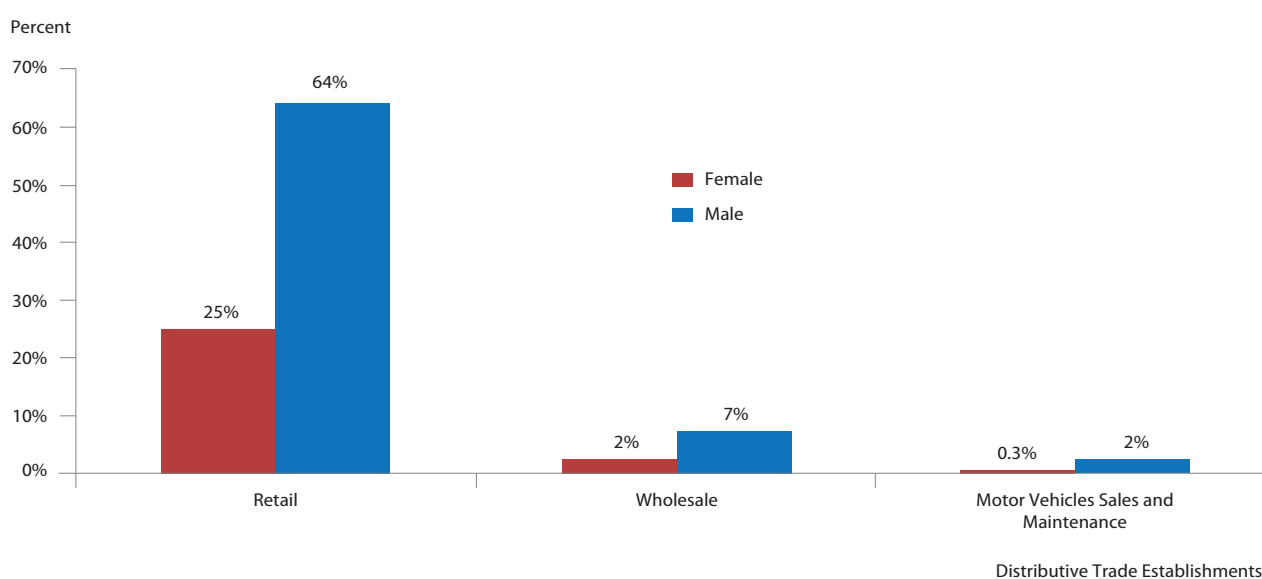
Table 42: Occupational group and sex in the electricity industry: 2011-2012 to 2015-2016

Occupational group	Number of employees (000s)*									
	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Administrative, professional and technical employees	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Clerical and sales workers	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Skilled production workers	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Semi-skilled workers	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	1
Unskilled workers	1	3	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-
Total	2	11	2	10	3	16	0	3	1	3

Source: CSA. Statistical Report on Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing and Electricity Industries Survey 2016 (data for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 are of Ethiopia Electric Power Only).

Note: Refers to the number of permanent employees in the month of June according to the Ethiopian Fiscal Year.

Figure 31: Individually owned distributive trade establishments by type and sex: 2013-2014



Source: CSA 2013-2014, Distributive Trade Report.

Table 43: Persons engaged, wages and salaries by sex, ownership and construction activity: 2013-2014

Main construction activity	Number of persons engaged				Number of paid employees	Wages and salaries (000s Birr)		No. of persons engaged during peak periods
	Female	Male	Total	Percentages of females		Female	Male	
Public and private	34,013	125,218	159,231	21.4	153,496	746,227	2,907,263	171,766
General contractors	17,098	78,032	95,130	18.0	90,056	398,329	1,286,964	83,854
Building contractors	16,292	43,993	60,285	27.0	59,642	336,261	1,414,466	83,056
Road contractors	197	2,706	2,903	6.8	2,889	8,403	201,223	3,374
Others	426	487	913	46.7	910	3,234	4,609	1,483
Public	1,012	31,991	33,004	3.1	32,985	17,721	30,203	4,596
General contractors	387	30,895	31,282	1.2	31,282	12,899	21,297	2,501
Building contractors	625	1,096	1,722	36.3	1,703	4,822	8,906	2,095
Private	33,001	93,227	126,227	26.1	120,510	728,506	2,877,060	167,170
General contractors	16,711	47,138	63,848	26.2	58,774	385,430	1,265,667	81,353
Building contractors	15,667	42,897	58,563	26.8	57,938	331,439	1,405,561	80,961
Road contractors	197	2,706	2,903	6.8	2,889	8,403	201,223	3,374
Others	426	487	913	46.7	910	3,234	4,609	1,483

Source: CSA 2013-2014.

8.5. Micro- and Small Enterprises

Micro- and small enterprises have certain advantages that make them attractive in accelerating economic growth. They are reasonably labour intensive; can create employment opportunities with a fairly low capital cost, a factor with limited supply in Ethiopia; and use raw materials and labour-intensive technologies that are locally available (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2017).

The numbers of enterprises and persons engaged are presented in Table 44. There were 116,604 small-scale manufacturing establishments in 2013 to 2014. The largest in number, or slightly more than 35,000 or 30.4 per cent, were grain mills; 25,400 or 21.8 per cent manufactured other food products; 18,120 or 15.6 per cent manufactured wearing apparel, or dress and dye fur. Very few small-scale establishments were engaged in chemical, leather and foot wear manufacturing.

During 2013 to 2014, all enterprises combined engaged 1,743,470 people, a ratio of roughly 1 to 14.95, i.e., on average, 10 small-scale manufacturing establishments engaged 150 people. A further look reveals that in absolute terms, grain mills employed the most: 540,339 (31 per cent), followed by manufacturers of food products except grain mill services at 373,171 (21 per cent) and manufacturers of furniture at 289,853 (17 per cent) (CSA 2013-2014).

Table 45 presents the number of persons engaged by type of worker. Out of the total persons engaged, about 48 per cent were women who took part in the activities of small-scale industries during the year; 36 per cent of them were permanent paid employees, 25 per cent were paid apprentice workers, 21 per cent were unpaid apprentices, and 18 per cent were unpaid family workers. Fifty-two per cent of total persons engaged were men, and the largest share of them, 40 per cent, were permanent paid employees. A small 4 per cent were seasonal and temporary workers.

Table 44: Distribution of small and micro-scale establishments and persons engaged

Industrial group	Establishments		Persons engaged	
	Number	%	Number	%
Manufacture of food products except grain mill services	25,430	21.81	373,171	21.4
Manufacture of grain mill services	35,430	30.39	540,339	30.99
Manufacture of textiles	3,416	2.93	49,280	2.83
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18,199	15.61	246,062	14.11
Manufacture of luggage handbags and footwear	1,113	0.95	16,182	0.93
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials.	843	0.72	13,348	0.77
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	96	0.08	1,526	0.09
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	38	0.03	509	0.03
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,709	1.47	29,155	1.67
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	12,531	10.75	182,115	10.45
Manufacture of machinery and equipment N.E.C	58	0.05	941	0.05
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines	48	0.04	989	0.06
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing N.E.C.	17,693	15.17	289,853	16.63
Total	116,604	100.00	1,743,470	100

Source: CSA 2013-2014.

Table 45: Distribution of persons engaged in small and micro-scale establishments by type of workers and sex: 2013-2014

Type of worker	Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%
Unpaid family worker	147	18	169	19
Unpaid apprentices	175	21	164	18
Paid apprentices	212	25	176	19
Permanent paid employees	298	36	363	40
Seasonal and temporary workers	-	-	40	4
Total	832	100	912	100

Source: CSA 2013-2014.

According to the Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency, during 2015 to 2016, a total of 1,665,517 jobs were created in micro- and small enterprises; 28 per cent in construction, 17 per cent in services, 16 per

cent in manufacturing and 11 per cent in trade. Females held 622,998 of these jobs, compared to 1,042,519 by males, as shown in Table 46 as well as Figure 32.

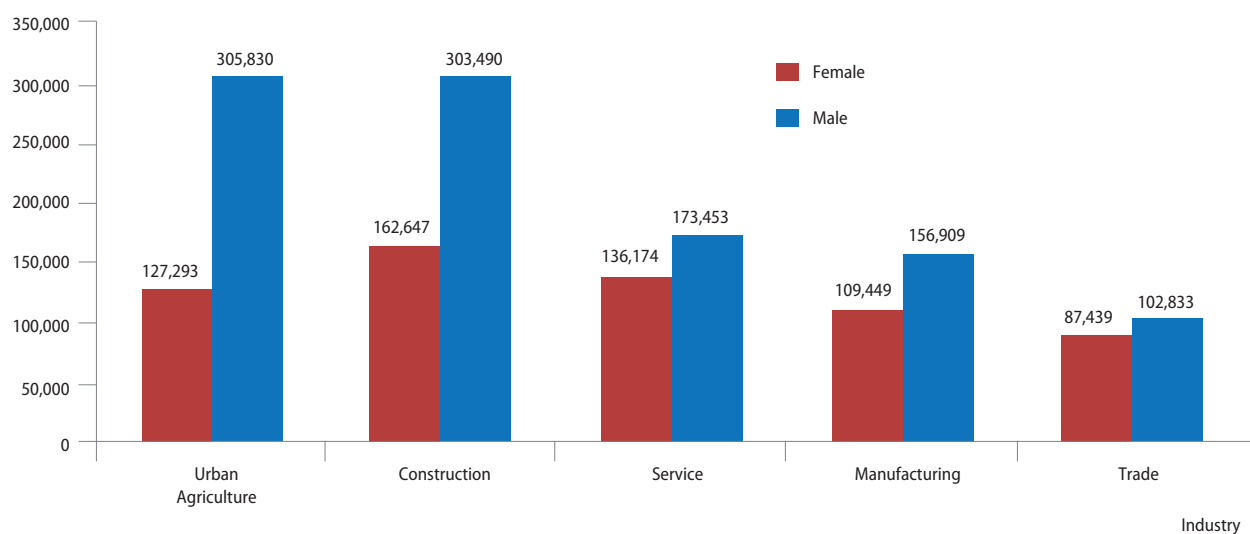
Table 46: Jobs created in micro- and small enterprises (excluding entrepreneurs) by industry and sex: 2015-2016

Industry	Sex		Total, number	Share, percentage
	Female, number	Male, number		
Manufacturing	109	157	266	16
Construction	163	303	466	28
Urban agriculture	127	306	433	26
Services	136	173	309	19
Trade	87	103	190	11
Total	622	1,042	1,664	100

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2017.

Figure 32: Jobs created in micro- and small enterprises (excluding entrepreneurs) by industry and sex: 2015-2016

Number



Source: Ministry of labour and Social Affairs 2017.

9

Women's Empowerment

9.1. Ownership of Specific Items

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy and financial independence. Fewer women than men have these, as shown in Figure 33.

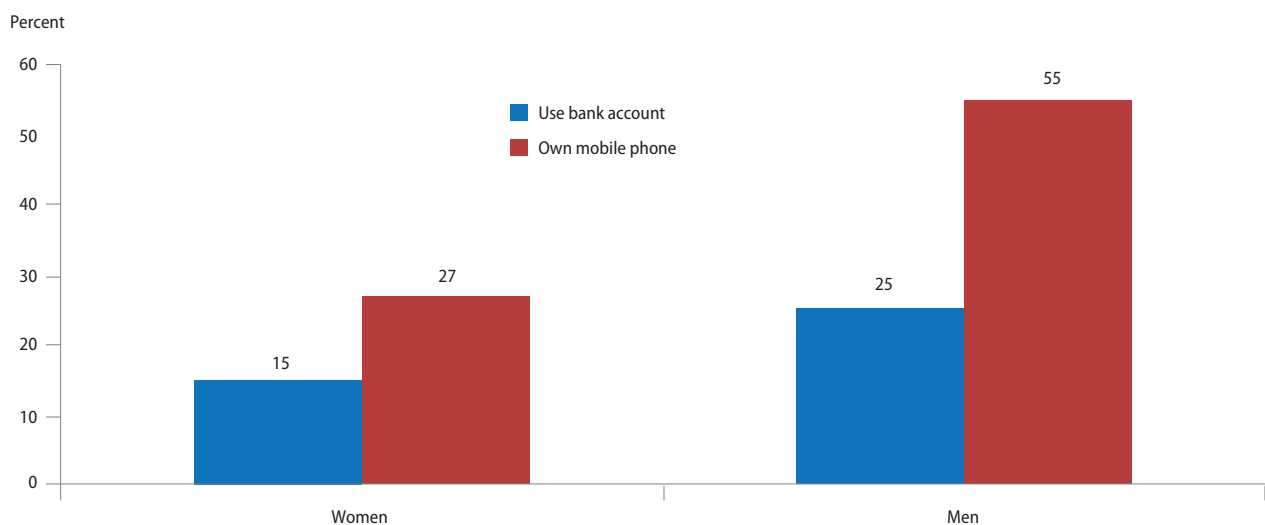
9.2. Ownership of Assets – Houses and Lands

Asset ownership is an important indicator of welfare. Acquisition of assets could be a manifestation of improving living standards in

households. Depletion of assets, on the other hand, would indicate shrinking household wealth and a decline in welfare.

Half of all women own a house, either alone or jointly as shown in Table 47. Similarly, 40 per cent of women own land, but only half say there is a title or deed in their name.

Figure 33: Ownership of Specific items by females and males aged 15 to 49: 2016



Source: CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Table 47: Ownership of houses and land by females and males Aged 15 to 49: 2011-2016*Percentage distribution*

Females who own a house					Males who own a house				
Survey year	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-ages who do not own a house	Survey year	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-ages who do not own a house
2011	11	45	2	43	2011	25	27	1	47
2016	15	34	1	50	2016	36	17	1	45
Females who own land					Males who own land				
2011	10	38	2	50	2011	25	24	1	49
2016	15	24	1	60	2016	35	15	1	49

Source: CSA 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

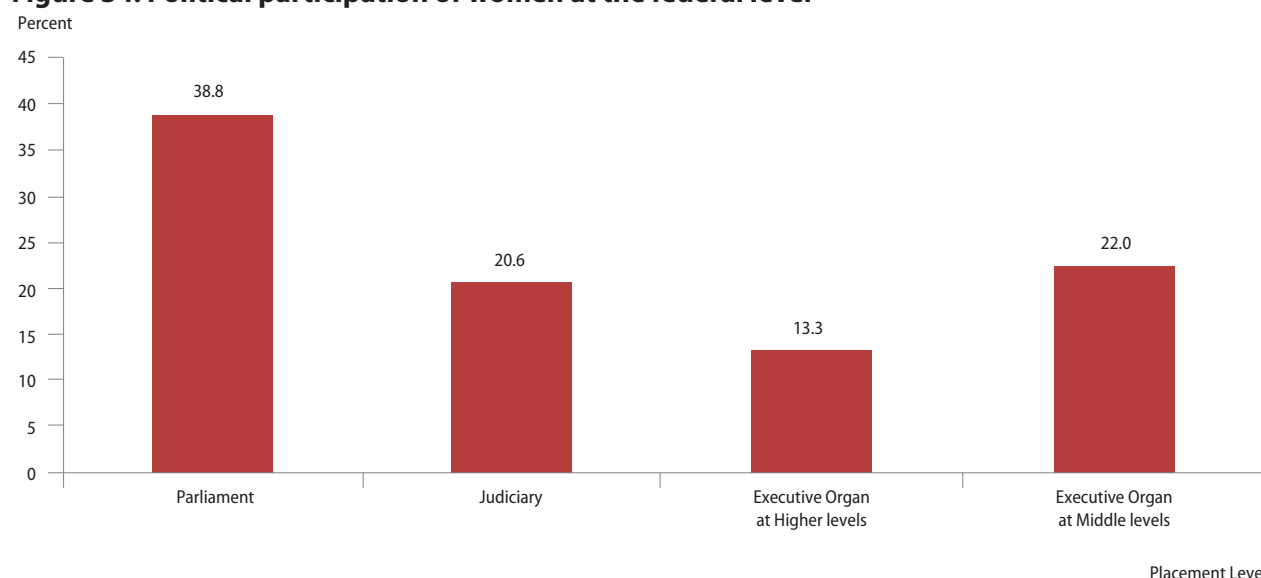
9.3. Political Participation of Women

The following results are registered under the GTP II (2015-2016) in its efforts to increase women's political participation.

9.4. Decision-Making about Family Planning

Figure 35 indicates that for 73 per cent of currently married women aged 15 to 49 who are using a family planning method,

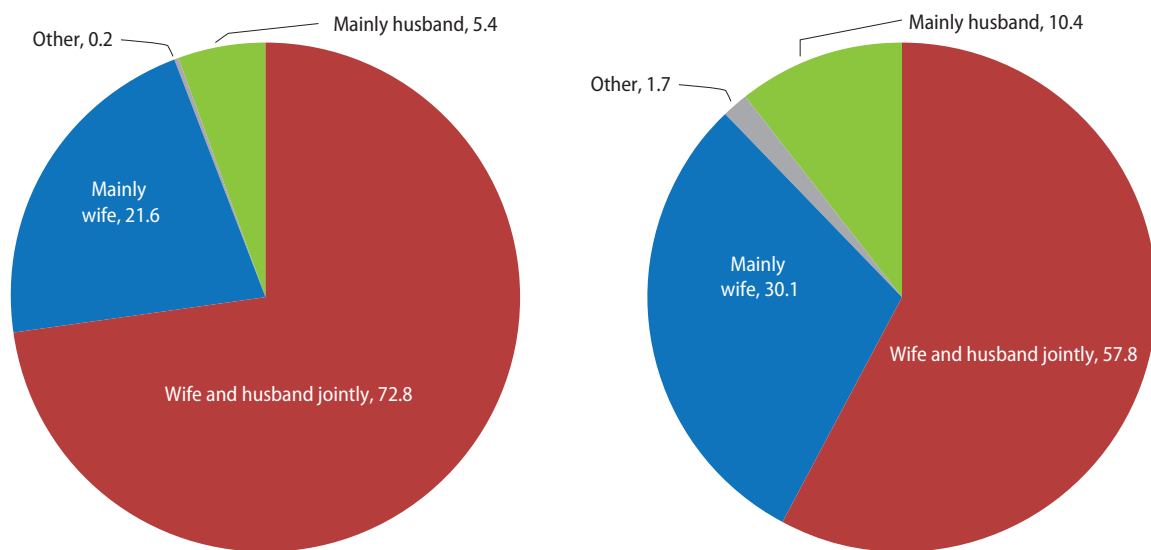
the decision to use it was made jointly with their husband. Twenty-two per cent of these women mainly made the decision. For 5 per cent, the husband mainly made the decision. Among currently married women aged 15 to 49 who are not using a family planning method, 58 per cent made the decision not to use family planning jointly with their husband, 30 per cent decided themselves, and for 10 per cent, the husband decided.

Figure 34: Political participation of women at the federal level

Source: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs 2017.

Figure 35: Who decides on family planning: 2016

Percentages of currently married women aged 15 to 49 who are currently users or non-users of family planning



Source: CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

9.5. Employment in Public Service

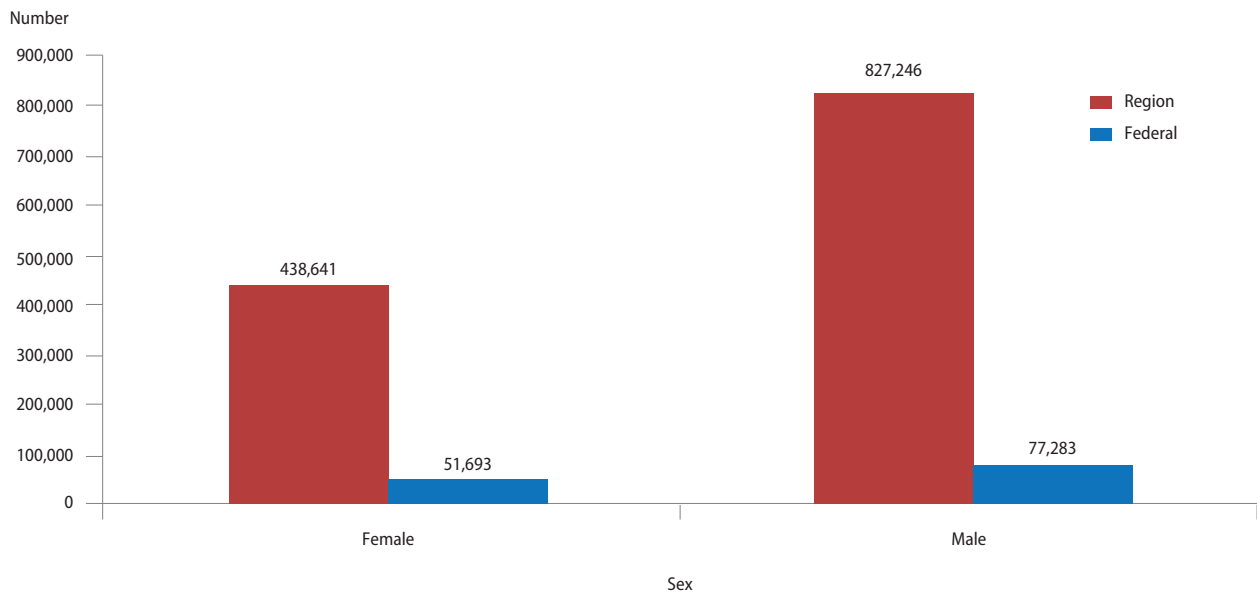
As indicated in Table 48 and Figure 36, there were 1,394,863 Ethiopian public service employees in 2015 to 2016; 35 per cent were female and 65 per cent were male (Ministry of labour and Social Affairs with figures from the

Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Department). The table further shows that only 9.2 per cent of public servants were employed in federal public institutions, compared to 90.8 per cent in regional institutions.

Table 48: Distribution of public service employees by region/federal and sex: 2015-2016

Region/federal	Sex		Total numbers	Percentages
	Numbers of females	Numbers of males		
Region	438,641	827,246	1,265,887	90.8
Federal	51,693	77,283	128,976	9.2
Grand total	490,334	904,529	1,394,863	100
Share, percentage	35.2	64.8	100.0	

Source: Ministry of labour and Social Affairs 2017.

Figure 36: Distribution of public service employees by region/federal and sex: 2015-2016

Source: Ministry of labour and Social Affairs 2017.

10

Violence Against Women

Gender-based violence, often referred to as violence against women and girls, is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Growing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects and demographic consequences of such violence (CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey).

In Ethiopia, violence against women and girls continues to pose a major threat to their empowerment. They face physical, emotional and sexual forms of abuse that undermine their health and ability to earn a living; disrupt their social systems and relationships; and rob them of their childhood and education.

Ethiopia has put in place legal and policy provisions to promote the rights of women and girls. These rights are enshrined in the Constitution. Ethiopia has also ratified many of the international and continental agreements that promote and protect women's rights, including the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa. Specific legal measures and actions address violence, including the Revised Family Law in 2000 and the Revised Criminal Code in 2005 (UN Women 2016). The Government has put in place the requisite

institutional mechanisms at federal and regional levels, including the establishment of:

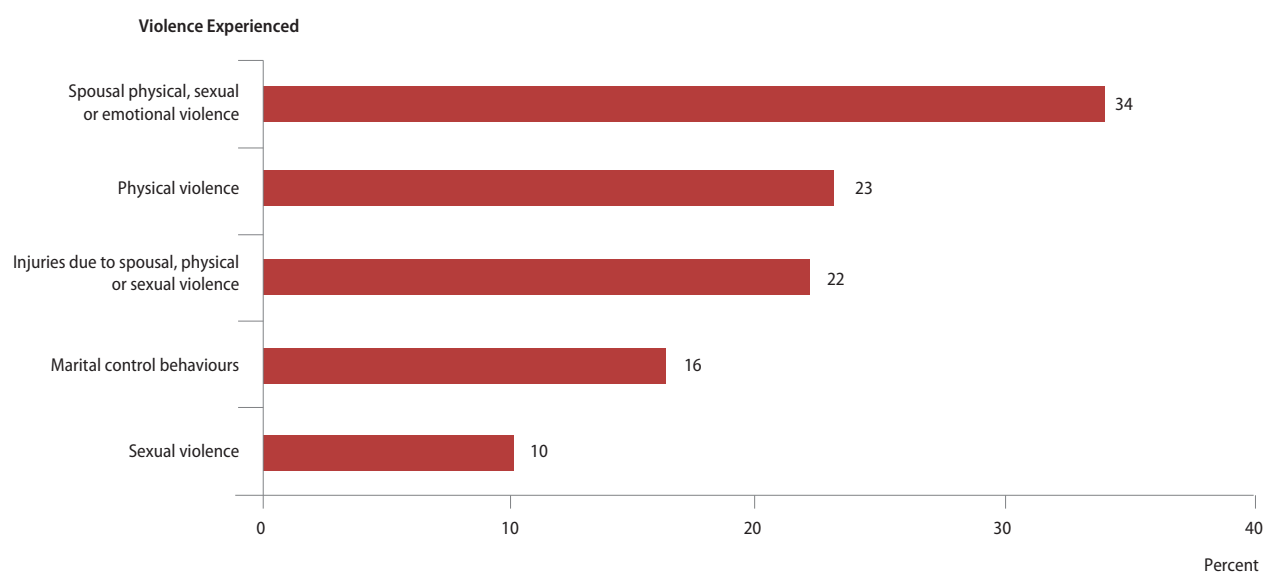
- a. The Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs Offices,
- b. Child and Women Protection Units within various police units, and
- c. A Special Bench for violence against women cases within the federal criminal court (CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey).

10.1. Type of Violence

Figure 37 shows the types of violence that women aged 15 to 49 have experienced during the last 12 months. Twenty-three per cent of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help. About 4 per cent of married women have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Figure 37: Women aged 15 to 49 who have ever experienced violence since age 15 and sought help to stop violence in the previous 12 months: 2016

Percentage



Source: CSA 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

10.2. Attitudes towards Wife-Beating

Overall, 63 per cent of Ethiopian women aged 15 to 49 believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances, compared with 28 per cent of men (Table 49 and Figure 38).

Table 49: Attitudes towards wife-beating: 2005-2016

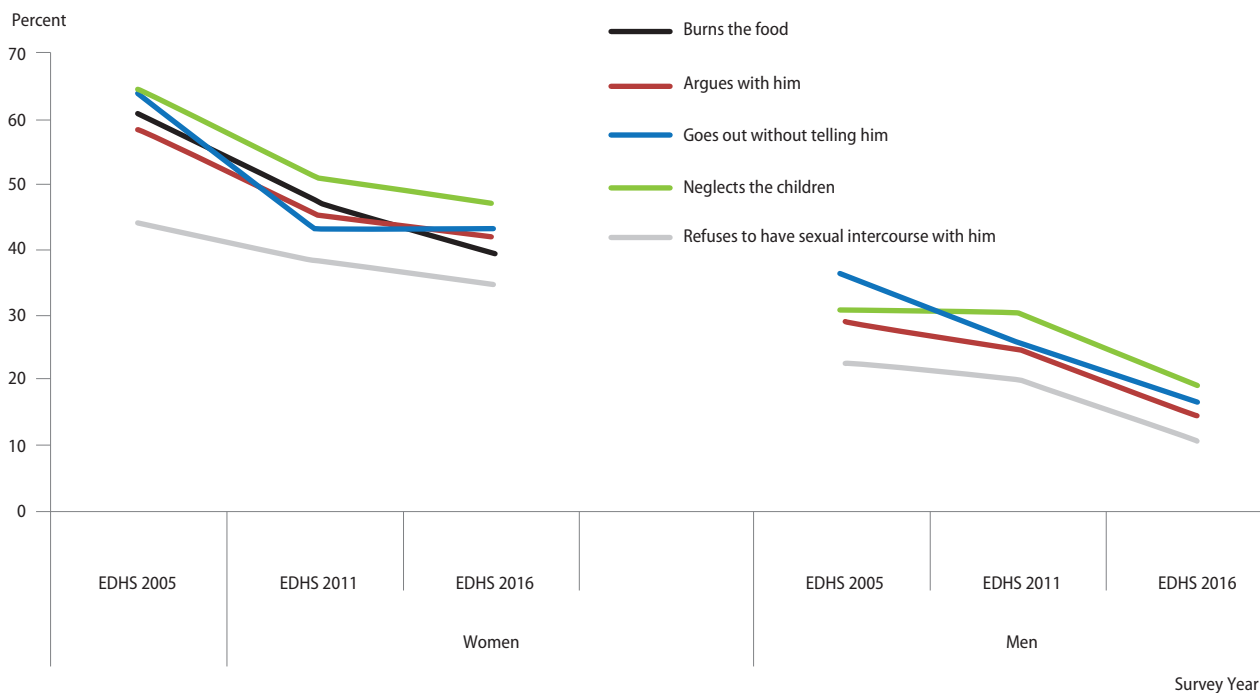
Percentages of females/males aged 15 to 49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons

Sex	Survey year	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Agree with at least one specified reason
Females	2005	61	59	64	65	44	81
	2011	47	45	43	52	39	68
	2016	40	42	43	48	35	63
Males	2005	24	31	36	31	23	52
	2011	22	26	26	30	21	45
	2016	12	16	17	19	13	28

Source: CSA 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

Figure 38: Attitudes towards wife-beating: 2016

Percentages of female/males aged 15 to 49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Source: CSA 2005, 2011 and 2016, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey.

11

Way Forward

This gender statistics report produced by CSA is the first of its kind in Ethiopia. It supports the goal of closing the gender data gap towards designing and implementing better-targeted policies for women and men, a prerequisite for inclusive development congruent with both the SDGs and GTP II.

To validate the Gender Statistics Report's findings, a workshop brought relevant stakeholders together on 19-20 October 2017. They discussed the methodology for preparing the report, and the credibility of its contents and recommendations. Government officials, academia, media, civil society organizations, and members of the statisticians' association exchanged opinions and concerns.

Topics were updated based on inputs from stakeholders, including on the issues of:

- Persons with disability
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Family planning
- The dropout rate in primary schools
- TVET programmes and higher education
- Academic staff
- Crop yield production
- Input purchasing
- Business statistics
- Ownership of assets for home and land

- The political participation of women
- Employment in public service
- Violence against women

Some of the recommendations put forth by the validation workshop are:

- Include an executive summary detailing the methodology, scope and definition.
- Prepare a policy brief.
- Organize a high-level forum to officially launch the gender statistics to make sure that they gain political commitment and endorsement.
- Engage with media to popularize the report among the broader public.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation and the National Planning Commission to mainstream and utilize the document, while developing sector GTP, and annual plans, of the gender directorates and other sectors offices.
- Establish a system for follow-up and accountability.
- Be user friendly by having a test run with non-statisticians, and translating the document into Amharic and other local languages as much as possible.
- Ensure that similar studies are included in the regular workplan of CSA.

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