

ETHIOPIA 2021 LABOUR FORCE AND MIGRATION SURVEY

KEY FINDINGS



AUGUST 2021



The 2021 Labour and Migration Survey (2021 LMS) was implemented by the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) from the 25th of January to the 24th of February 2021. Additional technical, logistical and financial support for the 2021 LMS was provided by the International Organization for Migration.

Additional information about the 2021 LMS may be obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia,

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Finally, Regional and City Administrations, as well as sample households residing in urban and rural areas are highly appreciated for their support. This survey would not have been possible without their support.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSA	Central Statistics Agency
EA	Enumeration Areas
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
HHs	Households
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
LMS	Labour and Migration Survey
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples'
PWD	Persons with Disability

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda promotes sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. However, the imbalance between the supply and demand of labour seems to show an increase of unemployment. This further aggravates the movement of people in the search for jobs, education and a better life.

Ethiopia is a developing country with a relatively fast-growing population and emerging economy, hence proper management and efficient utilization of the work force is essential. In this respect, the capacity of the economy in absorbing the labour force needs to be regularly monitored and appropriate employment policy should consequently be adopted. The level of employment and unemployment is widely used as overall indicators of the current performance of the economy. Migration also contributes to the distribution, size and utilization of manpower in the economy. Cognizant of these facts, the first-ever integrated Labour and Migration Survey (LMS) was conducted from January 25 to February 25, 2021.

Survey Methodology

The 2021 LMS fully covered all the sedentary as well as the pastoralist areas of the country, except Tigray Region. All households in urban and rural areas of the country were targeted in the survey; however, the survey does not include persons living in universities/colleges, hotel/hostel, IDPs, elderly- and childcare centers, prisons, monasteries, the homeless et cetera. Furthermore, it is important to note that this survey was undertaken during the challenges of COVID-19, conflict and displacement of individuals.

Stratified two-stage cluster sample design technique was used to select EAs and HHs, whereby EAs are considered as a Primary Sampling Unit and the households as the Secondary Sampling Unit. The LMS is designed to provide an estimate of employment and unemployment for 27 major urban centers and other urban areas of eight regions except Harari Region, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations, and also the rural areas of ten regions except Addis Ababa City Administrations. The survey was further designed to provide estimates of migration by region, urban and rural areas.

The survey coverage and response rate excluding Tigray region is shown in Table I.

Table I. Survey Coverage and Response Rate

Variables	Planned	Covered	Coverage/Response rate %
Enumeration areas			
Labour & Migration	1,686	1,674	99.3
Returnees	1,207	1,207	100.0
Households			
Labour & Migration	43,594	43,335	99.4
Returnees	6,626	6,584	99.4

This report presents key findings using selected indicators of labour and migration established from Key Performance Indicators (PDC 2019), SDGs, and other relevant sources.

1. LABOUR FORCE

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



Photo: © IOM

1.1 Economic Activity Status

The survey reveals that the total population of the country excluding Tigray region and non-conventional households is estimated to be 98,038,146 [CI: 94.9-101.2 million, at 95 percent confidence interval], of which 69,964,475 persons (71.4 percent) were aged ten years and above in February 2021. The sex ratio, that is, the ratio of males per 100 females for the country is reported to be 100.7, 92.5 in urban areas and 103.1 in rural areas.

The size of economically active persons during the last seven days is 45,245,760 (64.7 percent) out of the total population aged ten years and above (See summary Diagram I, Annex). The economically inactive persons who are neither engaged in productive activities nor available to furnish their labour due to homemaking activities, attending school, old age/pensioned, illness,

too young to work, et cetera account for 24,718,714 persons (35.3 percent). Among the persons not active, the proportion of female (61.5 percent) is higher than male (38.5 percent).

The LFPR at national level is about 64.7 percent. This implies 65 persons out of 100 persons are active to participate in the production of goods and services. As shown in summary table I annex, the activity rate in February 2021 is 65 percent, showing a decline compared to the rates observed in June 2013 (79.8 percent) and March 2005 (80.7 percent).

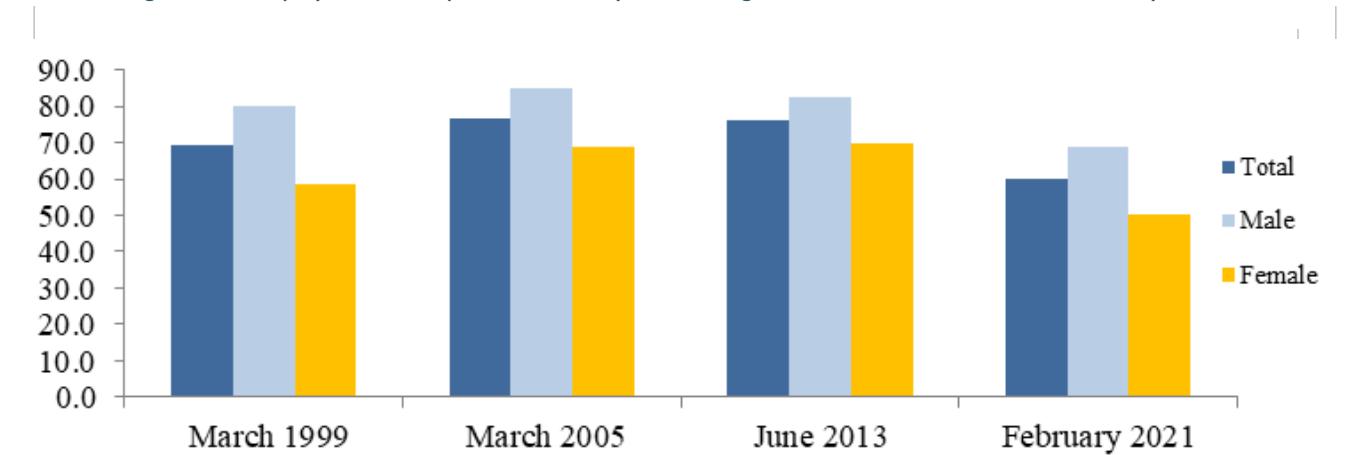
Region wise, Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara and Oromia regions show the highest activity rates above the national average. The lowest activity rate is observed in Somali and Gambella regions (51.2 percent, 51.5 percent), respectively. (See summary IA-C, Annex).

1.2 Employment to Population Ratio

Employment to population ratio (EPR) provides information on the extent to which the population is engaged in productive activities. The value of the ratio has its own implication; high employment to population ratio implies a large proportion of the population is employed, while a low ratio reflects a large share of the population is not involved in productive activities due to unemployment or persons out of the labour force (ILO, 1996).

At national level, the size of employed population aged ten years and above is 41,637,071 in February 2021, while the June 2013; not including the result of Tigray Region is 39,856,378 persons.

Figure I.I: Employment to Population Ratio by Sex During the Four National Labor Force Survey Periods



According to the LMS, the employment to population ratio is 59.5 percent. This means, 60 percent of the total population aged ten years and above are employed. The differential by sex, furthermore, depicts that the ratio of males 69 percent is higher than females 50.2 percent (Figure I.I).

With regard to regions, Benishangul-Gumuz Region shows the highest employment to population ratio (74.0 percent), while Somali Region demonstrates the lowest ratio (45.0 percent) (See summary Table IA-C, Annex).

1.3 Employment by Occupation

The majority of employed persons (51.1 percent) occupation is skilled agricultural and fishery workers, while elementary occupation ranks second (28.0 percent). Clerks and managers equally accounted for the lowest proportion (0.5 percent).

The percentage share of skilled agricultural and service shows an increasing trend, while craft and elementary occupation depict a declining trend during the four survey periods (See summary Table 2, Annex).

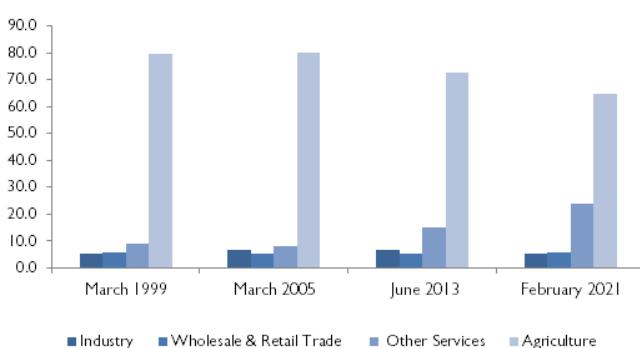
1.4 Employment by Major Industrial Divisions

At national level, about 65.0 percent of the employed persons are working in the agricultural sector, making it the most popular sector for employment. The service sectors, which include public administration, defense, compulsory social security, education, health, other social activities and household activities accounts for 24 percent and wholesale and retail trades constituted 5.9 percent, followed by manufacturing, mining, quarrying and construction industrial divisions together (5.2 percent) in February 2021.

Agriculture continues to play a predominant role in absorbing the rural employed persons (77.3 percent), while the service sectors is more popular in urban areas (73.4 percent).

Periodical analysis of persons working in the major sectors show an increment in the service, trade and industrial sectors, while the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing declined from March 2005 to February 2021 (See Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: Percentage of Employed Persons by Major Economics Sectors



1.5 Employment Status

During the survey period in 2021, half of the employed persons were self-employed and about 37 percent noted as unpaid family workers. The share of government employees accounted for 6 percent at national level. The remaining were employees of NGO's, members of cooperatives, employers and others (See summary Table 2, Annex).

1.6 Mean Wage per Month

Paid employment jobs are where the employees hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts, which give them a basic remuneration. Persons in “paid employment” jobs are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or clothing. In this survey, earnings for paid employees refer to gross remuneration and include bonus, overtime, allowances and other benefits that are obtained only from the main job. According to the LMS, the mean amount of total payment per month for paid employee at country level is Birr 4,127. Males obtained higher monthly payment (4,556 Birr) than females (3,363 Birr) at national, urban and rural locations.

1.7 Unemployment in Ethiopia

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

On the other hand, in developing countries like Ethiopia, where there is no strong labour market information, labour absorption is inadequate and where the labour force is predominantly self-employed, the standard definition with its emphasis on seeking work criteria is somewhat restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situation. To measure unemployment depending on the existing labour market situations, special provisions are introduced to relax the definitions. These are partially and completely relaxed definitions of unemployment. The partial relaxation

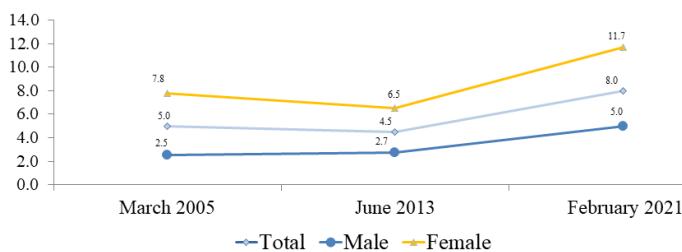
includes future start, layoffs and persons satisfying the standard definition. The completely relaxed definition measures the unemployment in relation to “without work” and “availability for work” criterion. Thus, the completely relaxed definition which measures unemployment in relation to “without work” and “availability for work” criterion is found to be more plausible for most developing countries.

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

1.7.1. Unemployment at National Level

The survey result reveals that unemployed person in the country were 3,608,688 with unemployment rate of 8.0 percent (See Figure 1.3). This means 8 persons are unemployed out of 100 economically active person aged ten years and above, and, furthermore, this indicates an overall increase in unemployment compared to previous years estimates. The differentials of unemployment by sex show that the female unemployment rate (11.7 percent) is more than double the male (5.0 percent) at national level.

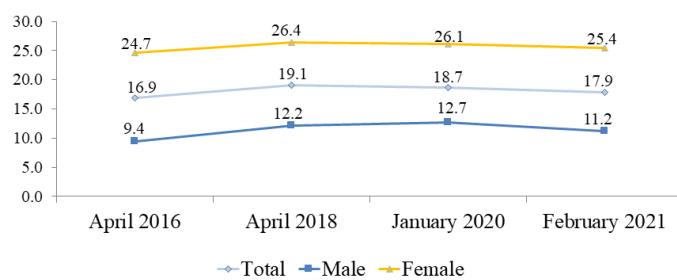
Figure 1.3: Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex, During the Three National Labour Force Survey Periods - Country Total



1.7.2 Unemployment in Urban vs Rural Areas

Figure 1.4 shows that the rate of unemployment in urban areas is 17.9 percent, with a higher unemployment rate amongst females (25.4 percent).

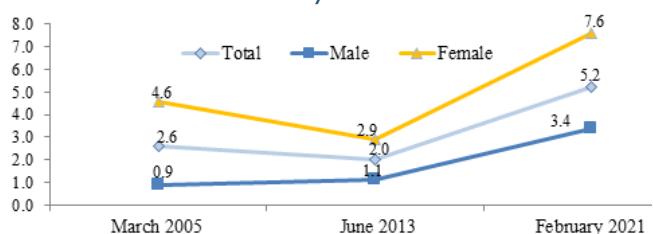
Figure 1.4: Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex, During the Four Survey Periods - Urban



Unemployment in urban areas shows a declining trend from January 2020 to February 2021. Figure 1.4 also illustrates that the February 2021 rate declined by 0.8 percentage points as compared to the January 2020 figure (18.7 percent). Male and female unemployment also show a declining trend over the periods.

The comparisons of unemployment between urban and rural indicate that unemployment is a predominant problem of urban areas more than rural areas. The rate showed a declining trend (not including males) from March 2005 to June 2013, however, it turned upward since the 2013 survey period (See Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5: Trends of Unemployment Rate by Sex, During the Three Survey Periods - Rural



1.7.3 Youth Unemployment in Urban Vs Rural Areas

The position of young people on the labour market depends on several demographic, economic and social factors. This further leads to the conclusion that youth unemployment is a socio-economic problem as a result of these factors. According to the national context, youth comprises those persons aged 15-29 years. Based on the findings of the survey at the national level, the ratio of reduced youth unemployment is 7.7 percent. The ratio of female is higher than their counterparts in all places of residence.

The rate of youth unemployment in urban areas in February 2021 is 23.1 percent, of which males were 15.9 percent and females were 28.8 percent.

Figure 1.6: Youth Unemployment Rate by Sex - Urban

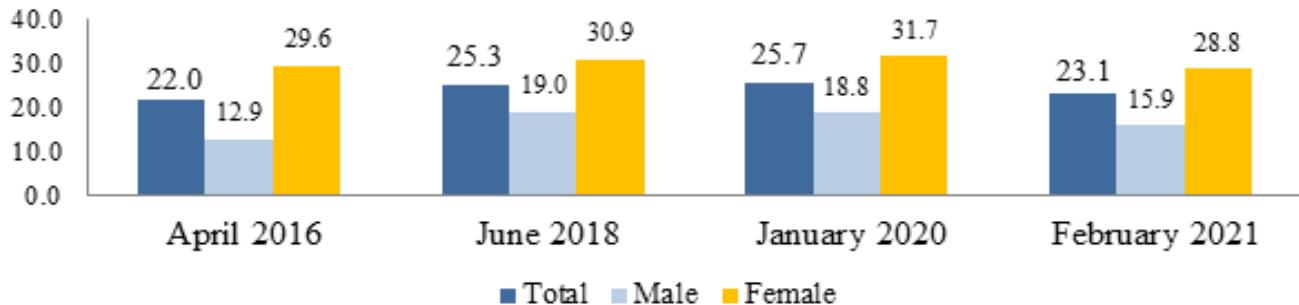
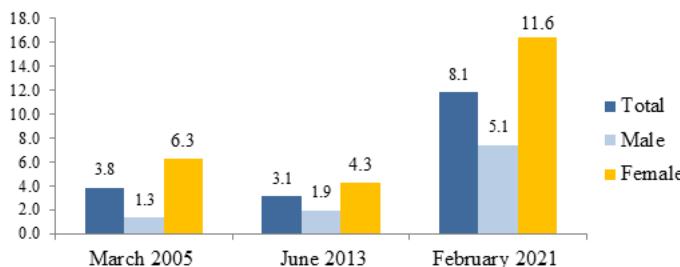


Figure 1.6 also shows that the rate of youth unemployment in urban areas increased from 2016 to 2020 and then declined from 2020 to 2021.

Youth unemployment in rural areas registered about 12 percent, of which the rate for females (16.4 percent) are more than double males (7.4 percent). Figure 1.7 shows an increase in youth unemployment rate in rural areas from 2013 to 2021.

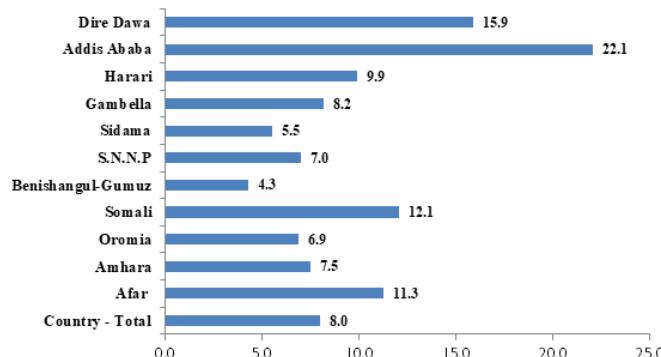
Figure 1.7: Youth Unemployment Rate by Sex - Rural



1.7.4 Unemployment at Regional Level

Regarding unemployment by region, the highest rate was recorded in Addis Ababa Administration (22.1 percent) followed by Dire Dawa (15.9 percent), while the lowest unemployment rate was registered in Benishangul-Gumuz Region (4.3 percent) in February 2021 (Figure 1.8).

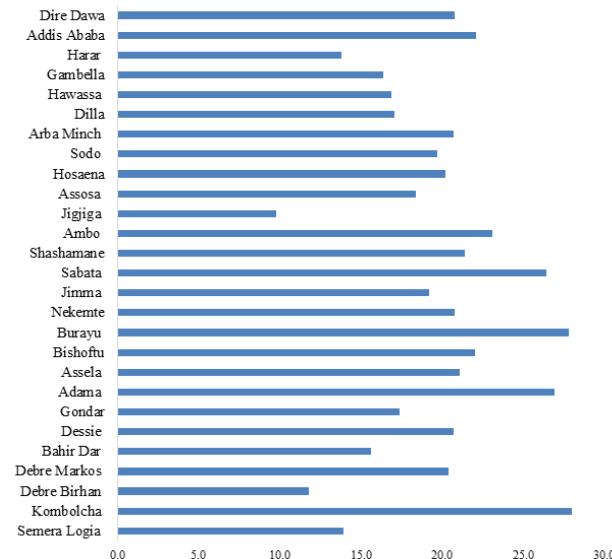
Figure 1.8 Unemployment Rate of Regions, 2021



1.7.5 Major Towns and Region Capitals by Unemployment

As illustrated in Figure 1.9, the major towns Kombolcha and Burayu towns show the highest unemployment rate with about 28.0 percent and 27.8 percent, respectively. Most of the major towns occupied an intermediate position range from 15 - 27 percent. The lowest rates are observed in Jigjiga town with 9.8 percent. See Annex Summary Table 5 for more details on additional major cities.

Figure 1.9: Unemployment Rate of Major Towns and Region Capitals, 2021



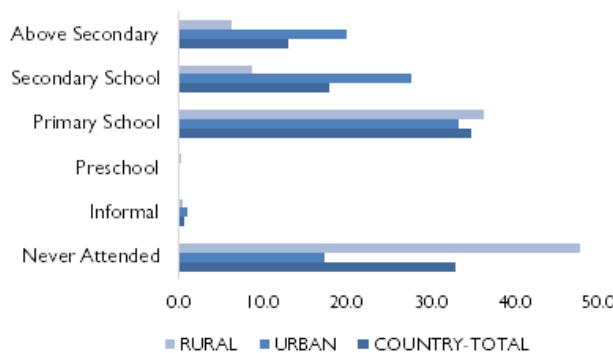
1.7.6 Unemployment by Literacy and Educational Status

According to the 2021 LMS, the unemployment rate of literate persons (9.3 percent) is higher than illiterate persons (6.3 percent). Annex summary Table 2 shows that the unemployment rate of literates as well as illiterates depicts a declining trend during the three

survey periods (1999, 2005 and 2013), hereafter seeing an increasing trend up to 2021. Female unemployment rate is higher than male in both literate and illiterate categories.

Figure 1.10 also shows the percentage share of unemployed persons by educational attainment at country level, urban and rural areas. The majority of unemployed persons attended primary education (35.0 percent) and followed by never attended (33 percent) in February 2021. The lowest share of unemployed were persons who attended pre-school and informal education (0.2 and 0.8 percent), respectively. More unemployed persons in urban areas largely attended primary education, while the unemployed in rural areas predominantly never attended.

Figure 1.10: Percentage of Unemployed Persons by Education Level and Place Residence, 2021



1.7.7 Unemployment by Persons with Disability

The LMS has included questions about disability. The estimated number of economically active persons with disability are 437,582, of which the 397,926 are employed and 39,655 are unemployed making the rate of unemployment 9.1 percent. The rate is higher in urban areas (20.3 percent) compared with rural (6.5 percent). Females with disabilities are more unemployed compared with males in all places of residence in February 2021 (See summary Table 2, Annex).



2. MIGRATION

Ethiopia is the second most populated country in Africa. People move from place to place for different socio-economic reasons. Although the volume and size of movement is increasing from time to time, it has not been well managed to fully harness the added value of migration for economic development.

Statistics on migration were limited on the area of internal migration and, prior to this LMS, generated from 10 years population census and 5 years sample surveys. However, there are no data on international migration. The LMS was designed to provide data on internal migration and international migration with particular attention to return migrants, emigrants and missing migrants.



2.1 Internal Migration

2.1.1 Status of Internal Migration

In Ethiopia, 17.1 percent of the population (not including Tigray region) are migrants. Females tend to migrate more frequently than males, given that 15.1 percent of males are migrants compared to 19.1 percent of females. The remaining 84.9 percent of males and 81.9 percent of females are non-migrants.



Figure 2.1 shows that two-thirds of the internal migrants were aged 15-39. This shows that most migrants are in the productive age group.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of All Migrants by Age, 2021

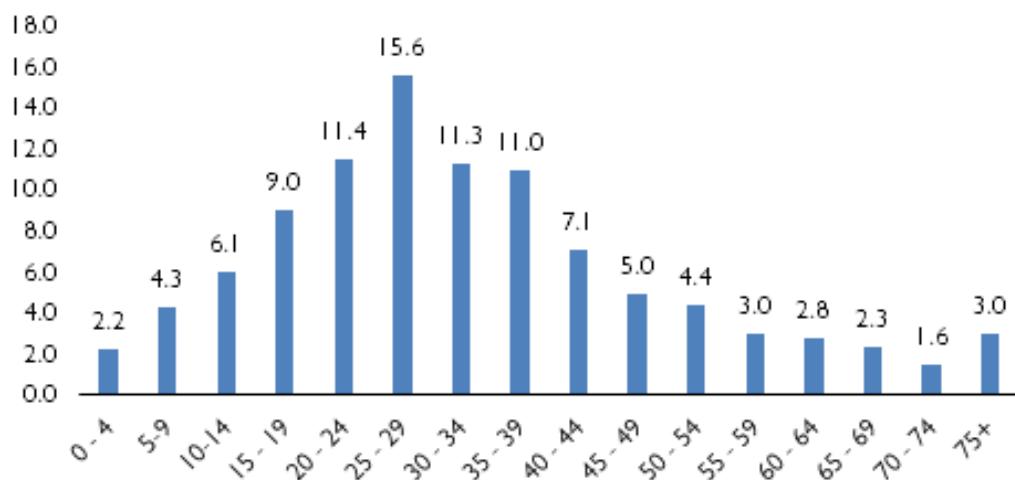


Figure 2.2 shows that Addis Ababa (42.2 percent) and Gambella (31.7 percent) of their total population in 2021 are migrants. The least migrants are found in Somali region (8.6 percent). On the other hand, Amhara (44.5 percent), Gambella (41 percent) are among the regions of highest recent migrants from all migrants (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2 Proportion of All Migrants by Region, 2021

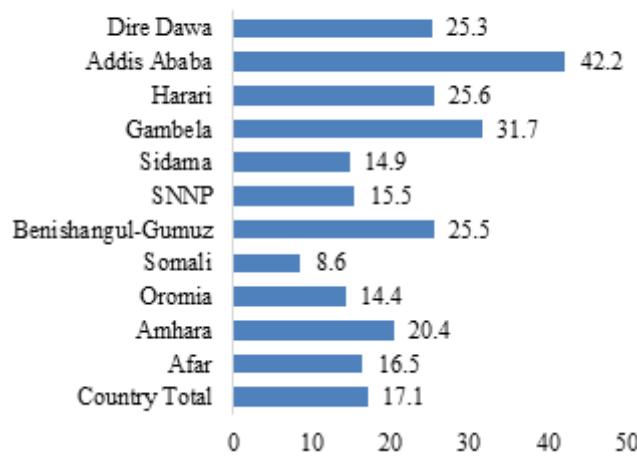
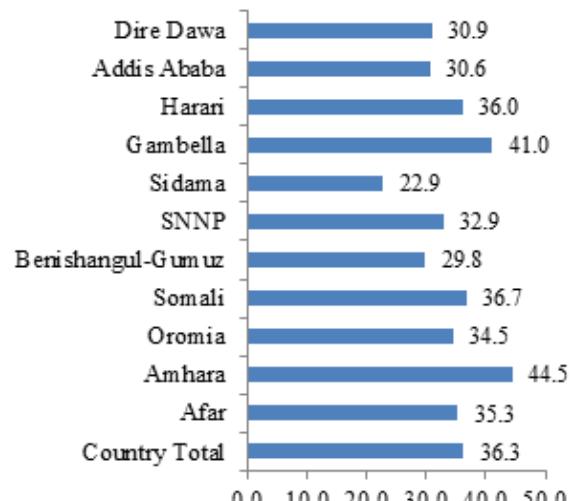


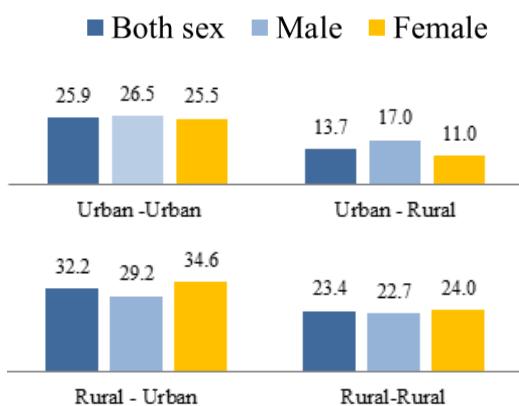
Figure 2.3: Proportion of Recent Migrants by Region, 2021



2.1.2 Forms of Internal Migration

Among the four forms of internal migration in Ethiopia, the highest form of migration is from Rural to Urban (32.2 percent), while the lowest migration is from Urban to Rural (13.7 percent). Female migrants move more from rural to urban, while males move more from urban to rural (See Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 Form of Recent Migrations by Sex, 2021



2.1.3 Interregional Migration

Interregional movement means movement of people from one region to another. Traditionally, people move from limited resources and job scarce areas to regions with better resources, employment prospects and public goods.

Figure 2.5 and 2.6 shows the distribution of net loss or gains of lifetime and recent migrants at regional level. Addis Ababa had the highest net gains of lifetime migrants (292 persons per 1,000 population), while Amhara and SNNP region are the only regions experiencing a net loss of lifetime migrants (with 56 and 33 persons per 1000 population), respectively (See Figure 2.5).

On the other hand, Figure 2.6 shows that Benishangul Gumuz region had the highest (26 persons per 1000 population) net loss of recent migrants, whereas Dire Dawa had the highest (31 persons per 1000 population) net gain of recent migrants.

Figure 2.5: Net Lifetime Migrants (out of 1000 Population), 2021

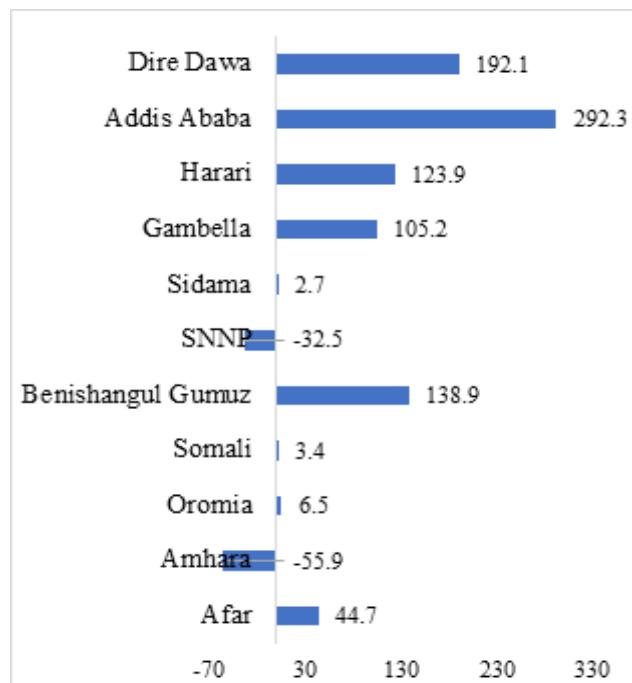
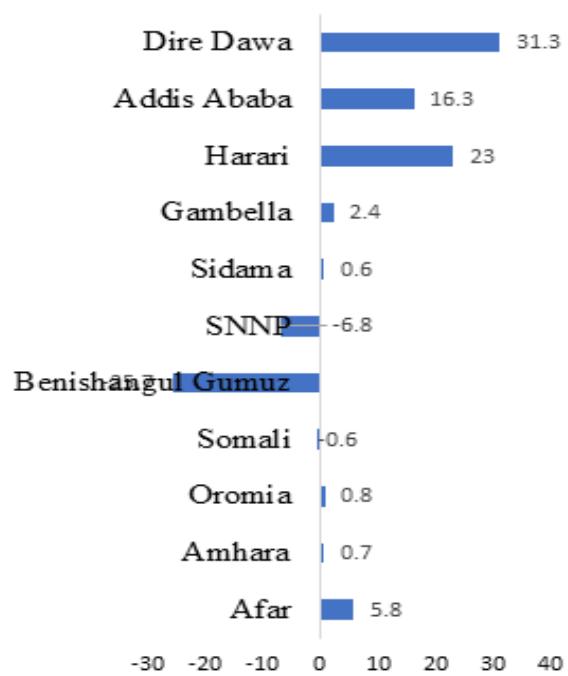


Figure 2.6: Net Recent Migration (out of 1000 Population), 2021



2.1.4 Digital literacy of migrants

Digital literacy refers to an individual's ability to find, evaluate and compose clear information through writing and other media on various digital platforms. About 26 percent, 39 percent and 84 percent of the recent migrants are able to use a computer/laptop/tablet, internet and cellphone, respectively.

2.1.5 Disability Status of Migrants

The LMS adopted Washington Group disability measurement questions to estimate the number of persons with disability. Table 2.1 shows that 1.7 percent of migrants aged 5 years and above has a disability. The differential of disability by sex and residence is minimal.

Table 2.1. Percentage of all migrants aged 5 years and above by disability status and residence

Disability Status	Country Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons with Disability	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.64	1.65	1.63	1.82	2.26	1.48
Persons without Disability	98.3	98.1	98.4	98.36	98.35	98.37	98.18	97.74	98.52
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.1.6 Employment Status of Migrants

About two thirds (64.1 percent) of all migrants aged 10 years and above were employed in various economic activities, while nearly 9 percent were unemployed during the survey. The remaining 27.1 percent of migrants were neither employed nor unemployed, also referred to as economically not active. Table 2.2 further shows that male migrants were more employed than female.

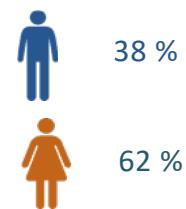
Table 2.2 Percentage of all migrants age 10 years and above by employment status, 2021

Employment Status	Country Total				Urban			Rural	
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Employed	64.1	53.4	46.6	58.0	56.3	45.7	70.6	50.9	49.1
Unemployed	8.8	28.2	71.8	12.8	26.3	17.0	4.5	33.8	66.2
Economically not active	27.1	26.9	73.1	29.2	29.1	37.3	24.9	24.2	75.8

2.2 International Migration

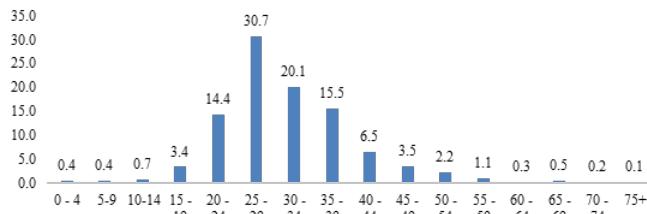
2.2.1 Return Migration

One of the international migration population groups covered by the survey is return migrants. According to the definition (IOM, glossary) in the context of migration, the country of origin is a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly. Hence, many Ethiopians are considered to return to their country of origin being Ethiopia, even if they were born in other countries. 62 percent of returnees are female while 38 percent are male.



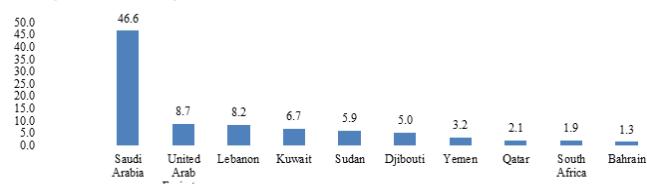
The graph (See Figure 2.7) shows that most of the returnees are young. About eight in ten returnees age ranges from 20 to 39 years.

Figure 2.7 Returnees by Age Group, 2021



Almost 77 percent of returnees came from Middle Eastern countries, while 13 percent of returnees came from African countries. Saudi Arabia is by far the leading country from which 47 percent of the returnees came from. Ethiopians returning from Djibouti accounted for 5 percent of the returnees.

Figure 2.8 Top Ten Source Countries of Returnees, 2021



Among returnees, nearly 6 out of 10 completed primary education (See Figure 2.9). Female returnees who completed secondary education exceed their male counterparts. However, about 1 in 5 never attended any education. The difference by sex also shows that never attended for male returnees are higher than for female.

Figure 2.9: Returnees by Educational Attainment, 2021

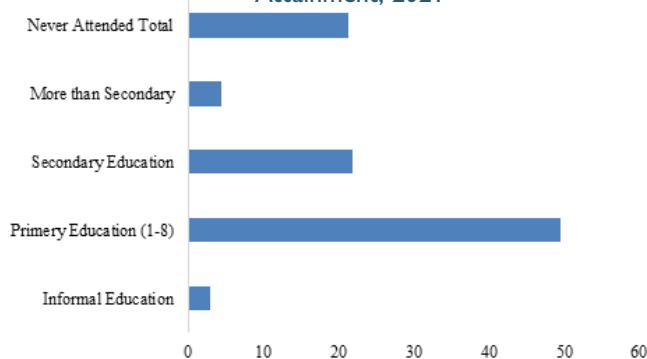


Figure 2.10 below shows 30 percent of all returnees, returned due to deportation. This is followed by the end of a contract and family reunion (27 and 23 percent respectively).

Figure 2.10: Percentage of Returnees by Reason for Returning, 2021

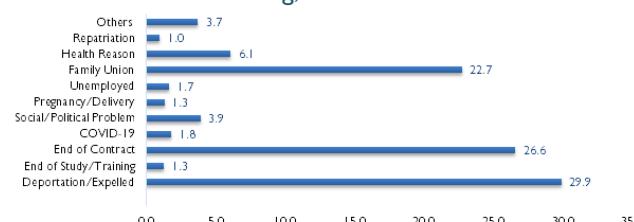
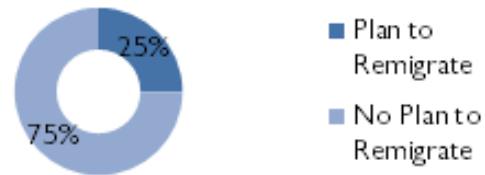


Figure 2.11 shows that among migrants who return home, 25 percent plan to re-migrate. Of those who plan to re-migrate, the vast majority are females (70 percent).

Figure 2.11: Returnees Planning to Remigrate



Digital literacy enables returnees to access and use information in different forms. The survey result indicates that about 94 percent of returnees are currently using a cell phone. Nearly half of the returnees are able to use internet, while 18 percent are able to use a computer.

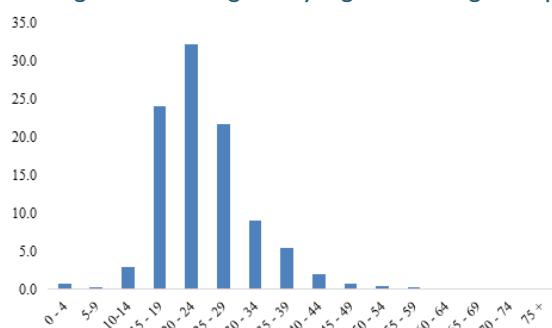
2.2.2 Emigration

The 2021 LMS is the first ever statistical survey designed to provide data on emigration, i.e., Ethiopians living abroad. The number of Ethiopians living abroad is estimated using proxy information obtained from sample households. The survey estimates that 839,224 Ethiopian emigrants (excluding the Tigray region) are living in other countries. The sex distribution shows that 54 percent of these are males and 46 percent are females.

2.2.2.1 Emigrants by Age

Figure 2.12 shows that most emigrants are 15-29 years of age when they decide to migrate. The largest emigrant age group is 20-24, followed by 15-19 and 25-29.

Figure 2.12: Emigrants by Age of Leaving Ethiopia



2.2.2.2 Origin of Emigrants

Figure 2.13 shows the distribution of emigrants by region. The highest number of emigrants originates from Oromia, followed by Amhara and SNNP regions, while the lowest share of emigrants originates from Sidama region.

Figure 2.13: Emigrants by Region and Previous Residence, 2021

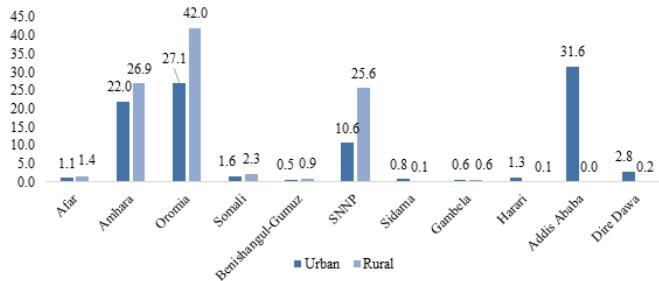
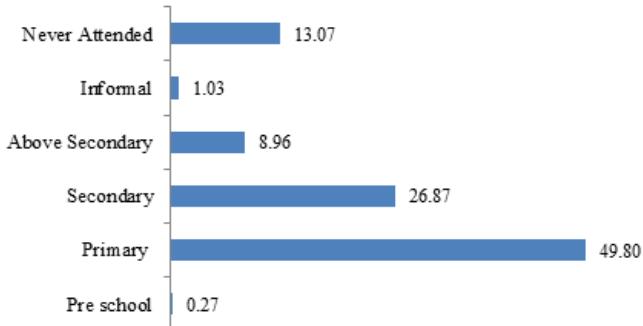


Figure 2.14: Emigrants by Education Before Leaving Ethiopia



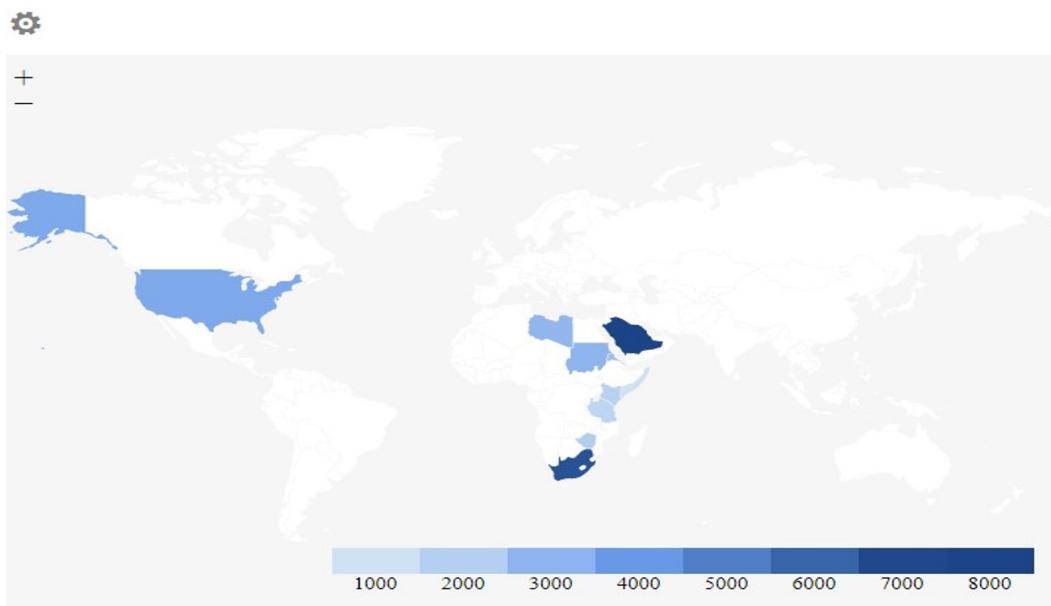
2.2.2.3 Educational Status of Emigrants

Figure 2.14 presents educational status of emigrants at the time of leaving the country. Nearly half of them completed primary education. As other developing countries, Ethiopia also experiences brain drain of skilled and trained persons who completed higher education. Figure 2.14 confirms that this seems to be the case for about 9 percent of the emigrants, who completed a form of higher education before leaving Ethiopia.

2.2.2.4 Top Destinations Countries of Emigrants

The highest emigrants are found in the Middle East countries, with Saudi Arabia as top destination for about 31% of all emigrants. This is followed by South Africa (12%) and United Arab Emirates (9%).

Figure 2.15: Destination of Ethiopia Emigrants



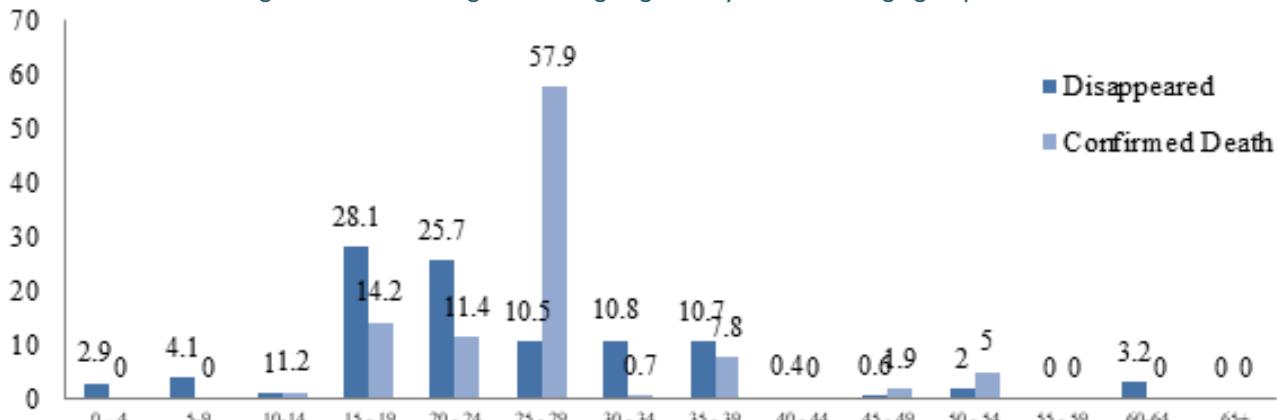
2.3 Missing migrants

Migrants disappear or go missing in a variety of circumstances, either when they are not able to establish contact with their families, or when they die during dangerous journeys over land or sea, or even in their country of destination. Since 2014, more than 4,000 fatalities have been recorded annually on migratory routes worldwide. The number of deaths recorded so far, however, represent only a minimum estimate because most migrant deaths around the world go unrecorded (Migration Data Portal, 2021). The LMS estimates 51,089 Ethiopians are missing migrants, the majority of these being males (84.6 percent), while females account for 15.4 percent.

2.3.1 Age and Status of Missing Migrants

As shown in Figure 2.16 the majority of the missing migrants have disappeared (83.5 percent), i.e., their family had no information of their whereabouts, while 16.5 percent are confirmed dead either before or after arriving in their final destination. Two-thirds of them are in the age group of 15-29.

Figure 2.16: Percentage of Missing Migrants by Status and Age group, 2021



2.3.2 Educational Status of Missing Migrants

Among the many factors influencing migration, educational attainment plays a certain role. Table 2.3 shows that the majority (47 percent) of missing migrants attended primary education, followed by never attended (22.4 percent) and secondary education (20.1 percent). The majority of male migrants' educational attainment was primary school, whereas almost half of the female missing migrants were noted as illiterate.

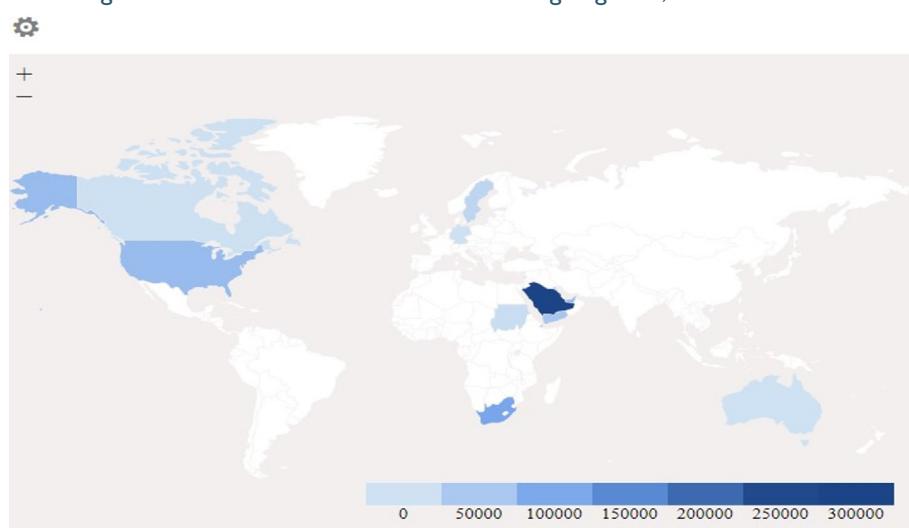
Table 2.3 Percentage of Missing Migrants by Education and Sex, 2021

Education	Both Sex	Male	Female
Never attended	22.4	18.4	44.4
Above secondary	3.9	4.0	3.6
Secondary	20.1	20.7	16.9
Primary	47.0	49.2	35.0
Preschool	0.9	1.0	0.0
Informal	6.6	7.8	0.0

2.3.3 Intended Destination of Missing Migrants

As shown in Figure 2.17 the intended destination of missing migrants was mainly Saudi Arabia (14 percent), followed by South Africa and the United States. The top 6 countries accounted for 50 percent of the destinations of all missing migrants. In general, the male migrants tend to stay within Africa, whereas the female migrants are more likely to migrate to the Middle East - only 9 percent of the female migrants stay within Africa.

Figure 2.17: Intended destinations of Missing Migrants, 2021



2.3.4 Status of Compliance for Missing Migrants

Many missing migrants lack proper documents while crossing international boundaries. The survey holds question to identify the compliance status for migrants during their travel to the intended destination. The survey result shows that only 1.1 percent of missing migrants fulfilled four of the travel documents. Female migrants better secure their travel documents than male. None of the rural missing migrants fulfilled four of the documents. Surprisingly, about 35 percent of them had no document.

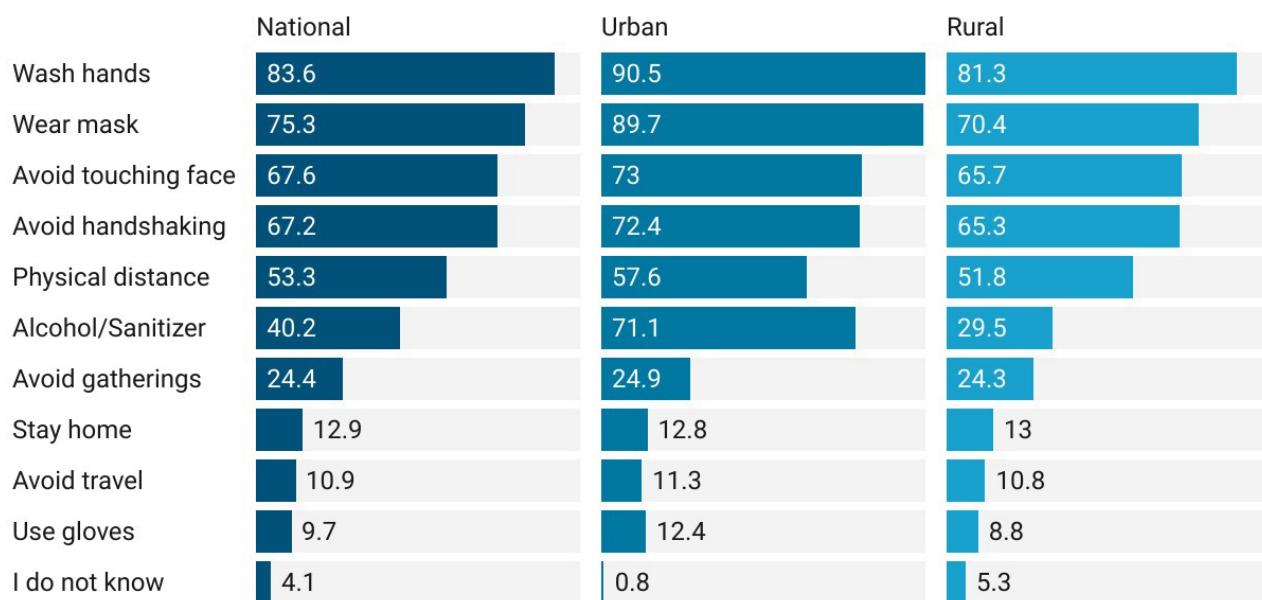
Table 2.4: Percentage of Missing Migrants by Status of Compliance, Sex and Residence, 2021

Status of Compliance	Country Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Passport, Visa, Travel Ticket and Invitation paper	1.1	0.2	5.7	2.7	0.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passport, Visa and Travel Ticket	15.7	14.5	22.3	15.2	9.5	27.7	16.1	16.9	0.0
Passport and Visa	17.1	15.1	28.2	18.7	11.3	35.0	16.1	16.9	0.0
Passport only	23.7	19.8	45.1	27.4	14.9	54.8	21.3	22.1	5.0
No document	35.3	37.4	23.6	23.8	31.0	8.2	42.8	40.5	87.3
Do not know	36.5	39.8	18.1	43.1	53.3	20.6	32.2	33.4	7.7
No response	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.7	0.0

3. KNOWLEDGE, PREVENTION AND IMPACT OF COVID-19

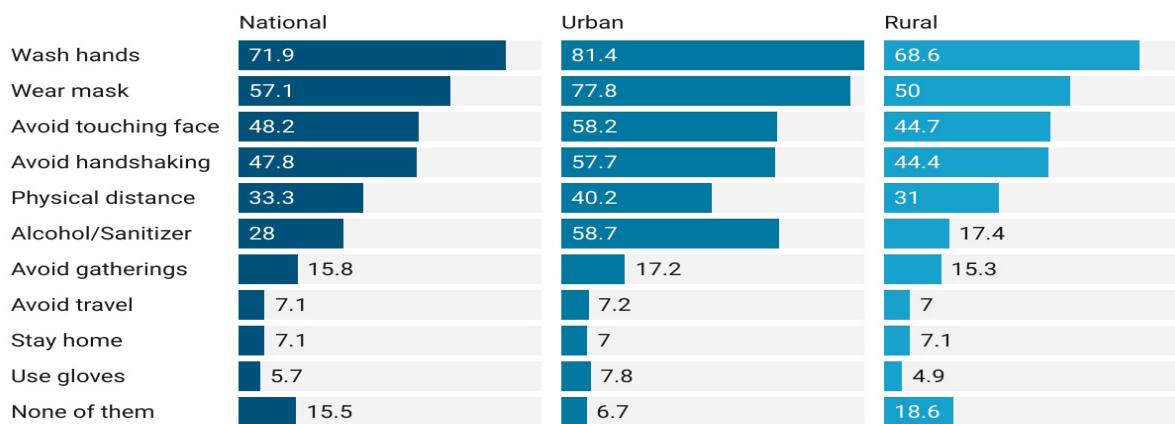
The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on households have created a serious need for data to support prevention and mitigation measures for our society. To gauge how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting the wellbeing and the living conditions of people, the CSA designed and conducted a COVID-19 module as part of LMS. The Module covers topics such as knowledge of COVID-19 and preventive measures, household income and employment status and others.

Figure 3.1: Knowledge on protective measures of COVID-19 by Households, Percent



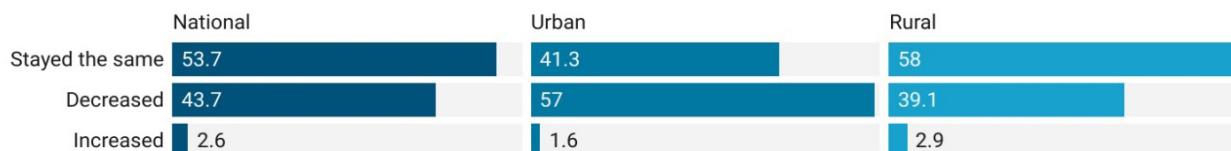
Nearly 84 percent of the households know handwashing as a protective measure of COVID-19. Figure 3.1 further shows that the knowhow of households declines from wearing masks to the use of gloves. This decline has its own implication on the spread of the virus, hence there is a need to strengthen information communications. There is also a major difference between households in urban and rural areas.

Figure 3.2: Practices of COVID-19 Protective Measures by Households, Percent



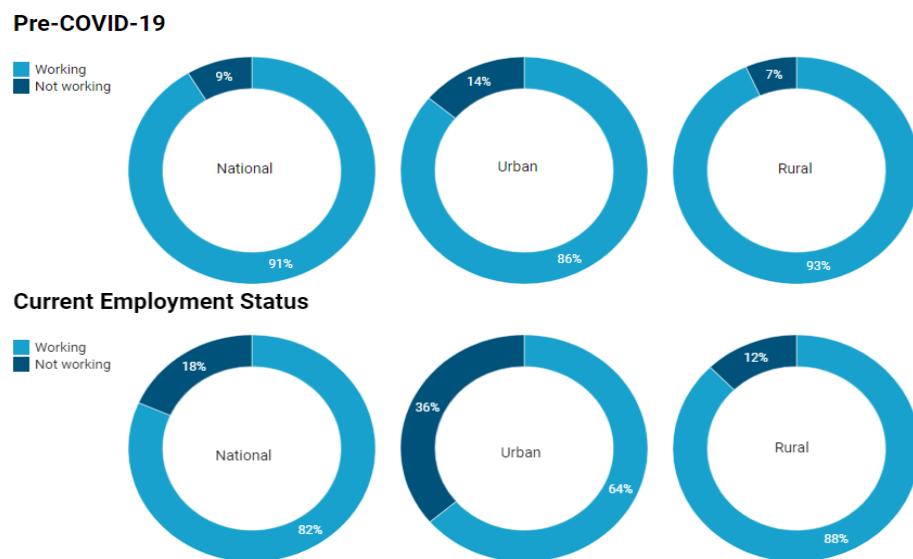
The survey furthermore presents the actual COVID-19 prevention measures taken by households. Figure 3.2 shows how 72 percent of the households implement washing hands, followed by wearing mask, 57 percent. Additionally, the practice of preventive measures against the spread of the virus by rural households is low compared to urban areas.

Figure 3.3: Impact of COVID-19 on Household Income, Percent



The survey assesses the impact of COVID-19 on household income. The above figure shows that 44 percent of the households reported their income has decreased due to the virus. The effect of the virus on income is higher in urban compared to rural areas.

Figure 3.4: Pre-COVID-19 and Current Employment Status at Household level, Percent



As it is evident from Figure 3.4, 91 percent of households were working before COVID-19, while this share drops to 82 percent as current employment status. This shows 9.1 percent of households had lost their jobs as result of COVID-19. The outbreak also affects 22 percent and 5 percent of the households to lose their job in urban and rural areas, respectively.

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Definition of Terms and concepts

Coronavirus disease: (COVID-19) An infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus (WHO, 2019).

Earnings for paid employees: Gross remuneration, including bonus, overtime, allowances and other benefits obtained from the main job only.

Economically active persons: Comprise employed and unemployed persons.

Economically inactive persons: Persons who were neither engaged in productive activities nor available to furnish their labour due to homemaking, attending school, old age/pensioned, illness etc.

Emigration: From the perspective of the country of departure, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence (IOM Glossary).

Employment: Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age 10 years and above who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise employed persons "at work", i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi time and compensatory leave for overtime.) (ILO, Glossary).

Employment to population ratio: The percentage of total employed persons to the total working-age population.

Form of Internal Migration: Movement of people from urban to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, and rural to rural.

Internal migration: Movement of people from one area of a country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. The rules for identifying a migrant used in this LMS is explained as follows: In a rural area, a person is a migrant if s/he has lived in a wereda other than the wereda of enumeration or if s/he has lived in urban areas of the same wereda or another wereda. Similarly, in urban area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if s/he has lived in another urban or rural areas located within or outside of the wereda of enumeration.

International migration: Movement of persons who leave their country of origin, or the country of habitual residence, to establish themselves either permanently or temporarily in another country.

In-migration: To move into or come to live in a region or community. This excludes people who immigrate from another country.

Labour force: The sum of all persons of working age who are employed and those who are unemployed (ILO, Glossary).

Labour force participation rate/LFPR: Expresses the labour force as a percent of the working-age population.

Labour migration: Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment (IOM Glossary).

Lifetime migrants: A person whose region of enumeration differed from his or her region of birth is considered as a lifetime migrant.

Migration: A form of geographic mobility between one geographical unit to another generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of destination (UN, 1982).

Missing Migrants: Persons, who have died or gone missing in the process of migration towards an international destination.

Net migration: As migration adds to or reduces the population size in the given area, net migration gives the net effect of migration on the population size. It is measured as in-migrants - out-migrants.

Out-migration: To move out of a region or community. This excludes people who emigrate to another country.

Persons with disabilities: Individuals who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (UN Convention on the Rights PWD, 2006).

Recent migrants: Migrants whose duration of stay, in the place of enumeration, is less than 5 years.

Reduced youth unemployment: The ratio of the number of unemployed youths to the total youth population.

Return migration: The movement of a person returning to his or her country of origin or habitual residence usually after spending at least one year in another country. This return may or may not be voluntary. Return migration includes voluntary repatriation (IOM, Glossary).

Return migrants: Persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year (UNSD, 1998).

Youth: Persons aged 15-29 years.

Unemployment: All those of working age persons who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, (ILO Glossary).

Unemployment rate: Expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force.

Key Indicators	Mar-99			Mar-05			Jun-13			Feb-21		
Private Organization	4.3	2.9	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.2	4.2	2.9	1.3	4.1	4.9	3.0
NGO'S Employee	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Domestic Employees	-	-	-	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.5	2.2
Employer	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Members of Cooperative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Member of Small & Micro enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Others	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.8	1.0
Paid Employee Mean Amount of Total Payment per month (in Birr)												
Urban + Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,127	4,556	3,363
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,666	5,428	3,541
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,811	2,861	2,661
Unemployment rate by literacy status												
literate	8.0	4.3	12.5	7.8	4.2	15.7	7.0	4.0	12.4	9.3	5.5	16.0
Illiterate	6.0	2.4	9.2	3.5	1.0	5.4	2.9	1.2	4.0	6.3	4.2	8.1
Unemployment Rate of persons with disability*												
Urban + Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	8.8	9.5
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.3	18.9	22.3
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	6.4	6.6
Reduced youth unemployment												
Urban + Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	5.2	9.9
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	10.2	16.8
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	3.7	7.1

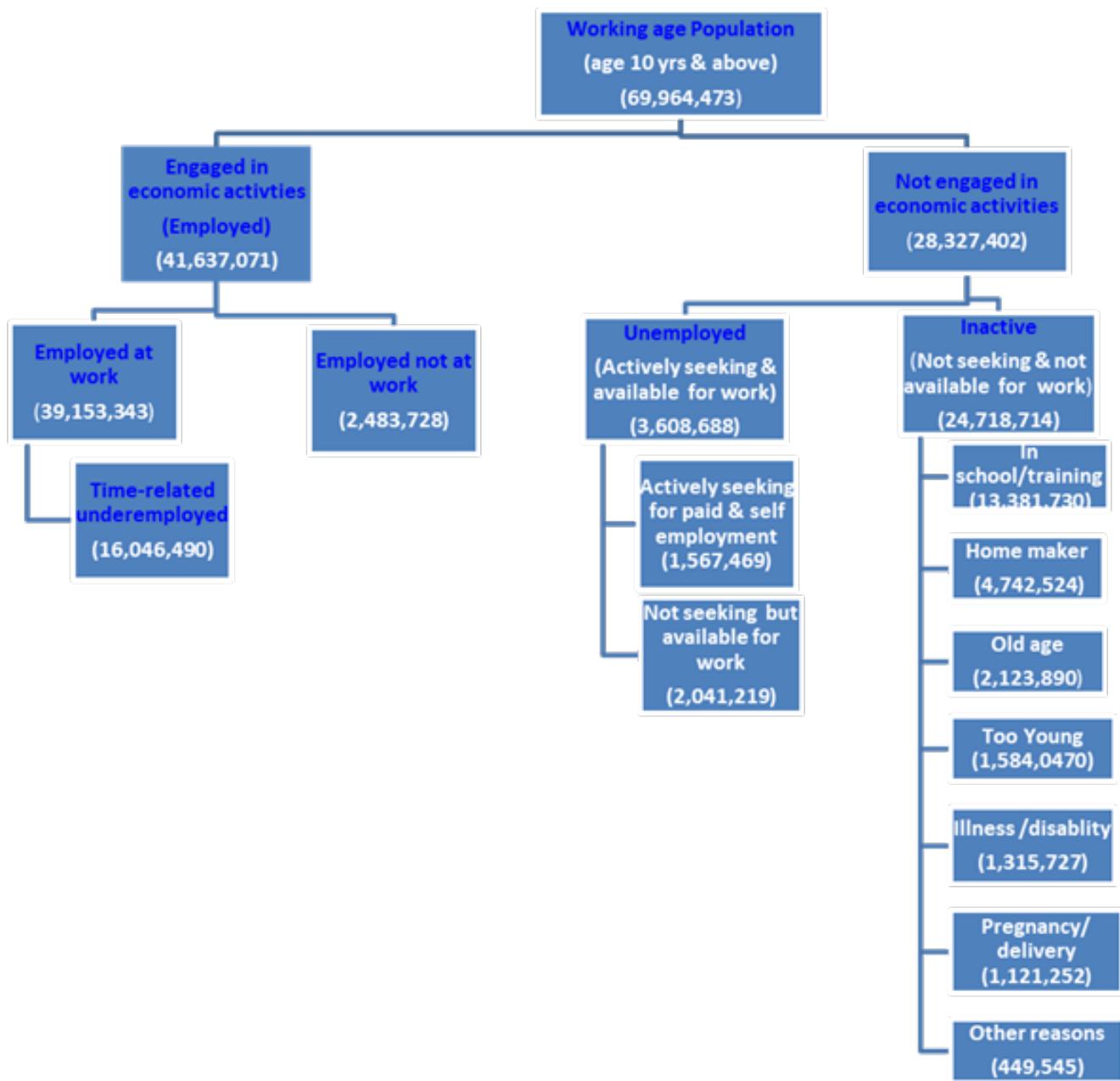
* In Summary Table 2 above, the unemployment rate of persons with disability calculated the number of unemployed persons with disability to their respective labour force (i.e. employed + Unemployed persons with disability).

Major Towns & Region Capitals Total	Economically Active Population			Employed Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Assela	50,340	25,316	25,024	39,710	22,138	17,572	10,630	3,178	7,452	21.1	12.6
Bishoftu	133,648	70,346	63,302	104,194	59,854	44,340	29,455	10,492	18,962	22.0	14.9	30.0
Burayu	164,458	89,982	74,476	118,774	78,877	39,897	45,684	11,106	34,578	27.8	12.3	46.4
Nekemte	81,962	42,488	39,474	64,880	38,483	26,397	17,082	4,005	13,077	20.8	9.4	33.1
Jimma	114,583	59,245	55,338	92,584	52,524	40,060	22,000	6,721	15,279	19.2	11.3	27.6
Sabata	154,050	86,530	67,520	113,452	75,317	38,134	40,598	11,213	29,385	26.4	13.0	43.5
Shashamane	70,533	40,871	29,661	55,417	35,686	19,731	15,116	5,186	9,930	21.4	12.7	33.5
Ambo	54,796	27,204	27,592	42,156	23,244	18,912	12,640	3,960	8,680	23.1	14.6	31.5
Jigjiga	74,554	47,282	27,272	67,257	45,028	22,229	7,298	2,254	5,044	9.8	4.8	18.5
Assosa	38,113	19,431	18,683	31,103	17,569	13,534	7,010	1,862	5,148	18.4	9.6	27.6
Hosaena	64,520	34,483	30,036	51,518	30,745	20,774	13,001	3,739	9,263	20.2	10.8	30.8
Sodo	69,069	39,071	29,998	55,432	34,315	21,118	13,637	4,756	8,881	19.7	12.2	29.6
Arba minch	63,890	33,900	29,990	50,686	28,735	21,952	13,204	5,165	8,039	20.7	15.2	26.8
Dilla	32,733	17,273	15,461	27,130	15,585	11,545	5,603	1,688	3,915	17.1	9.8	25.3
Hawassa	180,641	100,329	80,312	150,097	91,958	58,139	30,544	8,371	22,174	16.9	8.3	27.6
Gambella	29,371	16,006	13,366	24,560	14,351	10,209	4,811	1,655	3,157	16.4	10.3	23.6
Harar	80,800	42,074	38,726	69,644	38,584	31,060	11,156	3,490	7,666	13.8	8.3	19.8
Addis Ababa	1,891,814	955,152	936,663	1,474,211	809,331	664,880	417,603	145,821	271,782	22.1	15.3	29.0
Dire dawa	159,088	86,268	72,819	126,016	74,866	51,150	33,072	11,403	21,669	20.8	13.2	29.8

Table 6 Sampling errors: Total Samples, Ethiopia LMS 2021

Region	Value (Mean)	Number of Cases		Confidence limits	
		Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)/ Estimated Number of Population	Lower (Estimated Number of Population)	Upper (Estimated Number of Population)
Ethiopia					
Afar	4.240	11,085	1,989,167	1,812,717	2,165,618
Amhara	3.926	28,033	23,202,770	22,100,349	24,305,191
Oromia	4.583	39,132	38,578,350	36,304,144	40,852,556
Somalie	5.183	17,095	6,605,361	5,999,021	7,211,701
Beni-Gumuz	3.934	9,580	1,200,471	1,087,258	1,313,684
SNNPR	4.718	25,591	16,782,467	15,155,213	18,409,722
Sidama	4.577	14,598	4,565,655	4,157,286	4,974,024
Gambela	4.081	9,439	498,848	413,825	583,871
Harari	3.800	6,277	273,640	254,683	292,596
Addis Ababa	3.659	7,521	3,804,071	3,490,580	4,117,561
Dire Dawa	3.881	6,264	537,345	494,806	579,883
Ethiopia	4.396	174,615	98,038,146	94,920,239	101,156,052
Urban					
Afar	3.767	5,808	422,040	362,041	482,040
Amhara	3.221	17,400	4,538,756	4,327,723	4,749,789
Oromia	3.631	25,721	6,426,393	6,007,879	6,844,907
Somalie	4.872	9,428	981,584	905,659	1,057,508
Beni-Gumuz	3.548	5,824	320,810	269,802	371,818
SNNPR	4.217	16,078	2,926,719	2,629,780	3,223,657
Sidama	4.205	8,183	871,893	797,014	946,773
Gambela	3.737	5,596	182,174	161,334	203,014
Harari	3.251	2,282	153,728	137,930	169,525
Addis Ababa	3.659	7,521	3,804,071	3,490,580	4,117,561
Dire Dawa	3.535	2,465	341,920	304,126	379,715
Ethiopia	3.786	106,306	20,970,088	20,317,537	21,622,639
Rural					
Afar	4.389	5,277	1,567,127	1,401,190	1,733,064
Amhara	4.147	10,633	18,664,014	17,581,981	19,746,048
Oromia	4.837	13,411	32,151,957	29,916,592	34,387,323
Somalie	5.241	7,667	5,623,777	5,022,209	6,225,344
Beni-Gumuz	4.097	3,756	879,661	752,537	1,006,786
SNNPR	4.839	9,513	13,855,749	12,255,816	15,455,681
Sidama	4.675	6,415	3,693,762	3,292,316	4,095,207
Gambela	4.310	3,843	316,674	234,245	399,103
Harari	4.849	3,995	119,912	109,434	130,391
Dire Dawa	4.684	3,799	195,424	175,902	214,947
Ethiopia	4.607	68,309	77,068,058	74,018,228	80,117,888

Summary Diagram I: The 2021 Labour Force Framework



ETHIOPIA 2021 LABOUR FORCE AND MIGRATION SURVEY KEY FINDINGS

