

**Some Data on Economic Growth, Poverty and
Employment in
Ethiopia and Uganda**

Presented by

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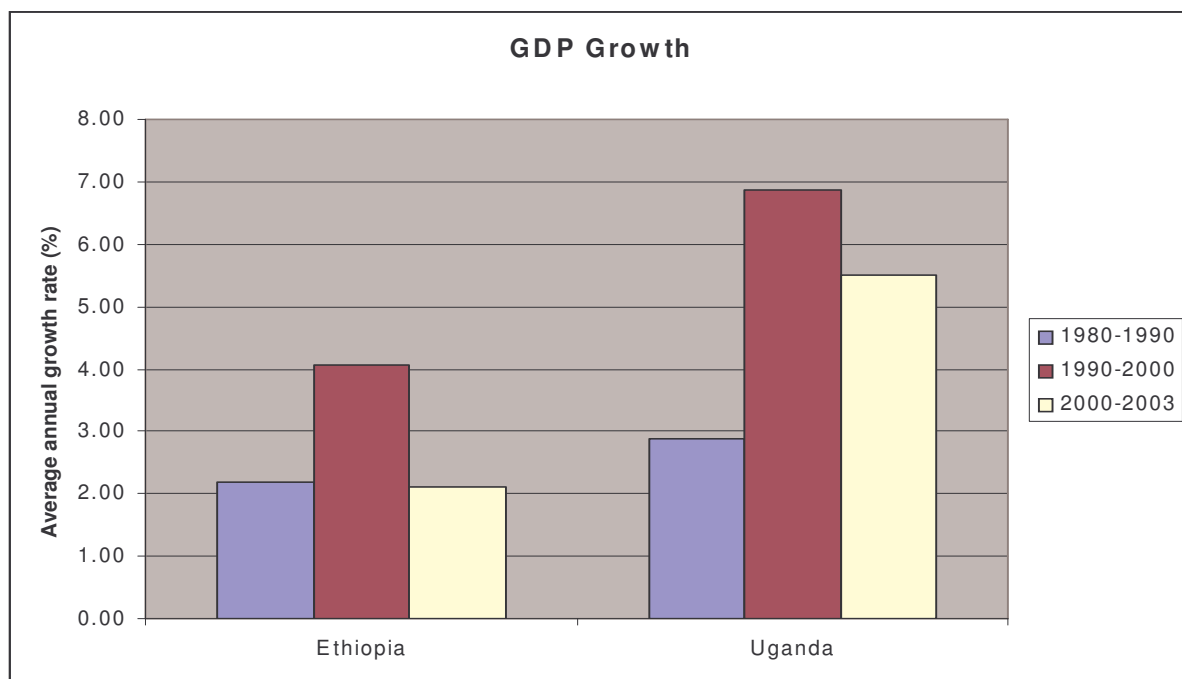
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Average Annual Growth Rate of GDP (%) in Ethiopia and Uganda

Period	Ethiopia	Uganda
1980-1990	2.18 (0.59)	2.87 (0.74)
1990-2000	4.07 (0.82)	6.88 (0.99)
2000-2003	2.10 (0.36)	5.51 (0.99)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent R square values.

Source: Calculated from World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) 2004



Source: Calculated from World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)
2004

Ethiopia: Poverty Headcount (% Poor), National

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1996	45.5	33.2	47.5
2000	44.2	36.9	45.4
Total Popn (2000)	64'300'000		

Source: WDI 2004

Uganda: Poverty Headcount (% Poor), National

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1992/93	55.7	27.8	59.7
1993/94	52.2	20.6	56.7
1994/95	50.1	22.3	54.0
1995/96	48.5	19.5	53.0
1997/98	44.0	16.3	48.2
1999/2000	35.1	10.1	39.0
2002/03	38.8	14.4	42.7
Total Popn (2003)	25'280'000		

Notes: Figures are based on the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Integrated Household Surveys of 1992-93, 1999-2000 and 2002-2003, and for 1997/98 from the Pilot Labour Force Survey. Each year thereafter, there was a Monitoring Survey carried out by UBOS whereby data from these 4 Monitoring Surveys (1993/94, 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1997/98) provided information on changes in poverty, measured by reference to private household consumption, over time in Uganda. All these surveys rely on similar sampling procedures and questionnaires to that of the main Integrated Household Surveys, as discussed in Appleton S. (1999), "Changes in Poverty in Uganda, 1992-1997," Centre for the Study of African Economics, Working Paper 106, Oxford University Mimeo.

Source: Kabann, K., et al. (2004): "Economic Growth, Employment, Poverty and Pro-Poor Policies in Uganda". Issues in Employment and Poverty Discussion Paper 16. Recovery and Reconstruction Department, ILO, Geneva.

Ethiopia: Inequality (Gini Coefficient - Income)

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1995/96	0.39	0.55	0.35
1999/2000	0.38	0.57	0.34

Notes: Figures are based on National Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Surveys 1995/96 and 1999/2000.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2002): “Ethiopia: Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program”, Addis Ababa.

Uganda: Inequality (Gini Coefficient - Income)

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1991	36.4	-	-
1992/93	36.4	39.4	32.6
1995	36.6	-	-
1997/98	34.7	34.5	31.1
1999/2000	38.4	40.4	32.2
2002/2003	42.8	47.7	36.3

Notes: Figures are based on the UBOS Integrated Household Surveys of 1992-93, 1999-2000 and 2002-2003, and for 1997/98 from the Pilot Labour Force Survey 1997. Data for other years are based on Monitoring Surveys carried out by UBOS after each main Integrated Household Survey (1993/94, 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1997/98). The Monitoring Surveys rely on similar sampling procedures and questionnaires to that of the main Integrated Household Surveys, as discussed in Appleton S. (1999), "Changes in Poverty in Uganda, 1992-1997," Centre for the Study of African Economics, Working Paper 106, Oxford University Mimeo. For 1991 and 1995, figures are taken from Appleton S. (1999), "Changes in Poverty in Uganda, 1992-1997," Centre for the Study of African Economics, Working Paper 106, Oxford University.

Source: Kabann, K., et al. (2004): "Economic Growth, Employment, Poverty and Pro-Poor Policies in Uganda". Issues in Employment and Poverty Discussion Paper 16. Recovery and Reconstruction Department, ILO, Geneva.

Ethiopia: Sectoral Composition of Employment

Year	Age	% in Agriculture	% in Industry	% in Services	% in Other**	Source
*1980	10+	89.3	1.9	8.8	0	ILO (1997): “LABPROJ- Economically Active Population 1950-2010”
1999	10+	79.6	5.5	14.7	0.2	Ethiopian Labour Force Survey 1999

Note: * Excludes Eritrea.

** ‘Other’ includes all people working for extra-territorial bodies; Includes unemployed with work experience.

Source: Figures are taken from The Labour Market Information Database for Ethiopia <http://www.oit.or.cr/eamatdata>. The EAMATData Ethiopia database is an initiative of ILO-EAMAT with support from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the Central Statistical Authority (CSA), Ethiopia.

Uganda: Sectoral Composition of Employment

Year	Age	% in Agriculture	% in Industry	% in Services	Source
1992-93	10+	76.7	5.3	18.0	National Household Survey 1992-93
1997	10+	77.0	4.9	18.1	Pilot Labour Force Survey 1997

Source: ILO KILM 2004 and Kabann, K., et al. (2004): “Economic Growth, Employment, Poverty and Pro-Poor Policies in Uganda”. Issues in Employment and Poverty Discussion Paper 16. Recovery and Reconstruction Department, ILO, Geneva. Figure for 1989 is from KILM 2003-2004.

Ethiopia: Labour Force and Employment Growth

Period	% labour force growth	% employment growth
1984-1994	5.5	5.9
1994-1999	0.6	-0.6

Note: % labour force figures represent compound annual growth rate computed based on data from The Labour Market Information Database for Ethiopia <http://www.oit.or.cr/eamatdata>.

Source: Demeke, M., Guta, F., and Ferede, T. (2003): “Growth, Poverty and Employment policies in Ethiopia: An Empirical Investigation”. Issues in Employment and Poverty Discussion Paper 12. Recovery and Reconstruction Department, ILO, Geneva. Based on data from the 1984, 1994, 1999 Ethiopian Labour Force Surveys.

Explaining Labour Force Figures:

% LF growth between 1984-1994 characterises Ethiopia’s very high rate of population growth, which was 2.4% for the same period. Whereas between 1994-1999 population growth was half the previous period at 1.2% (exponential growth rate based on population figures from WDI 2004). The sharp increase in the annual growth rate of population from 0.2% at the beginning of the century to 3% in the 1980s was mainly due to an increase in fertility rate and a decline in mortality. The impact of rapid population growth on the labour force is twofold. First, a decline in mortality augments survival of the existing labour force. Second, it increases the size of the labour force by adding new entrants into the labour market. The labour force is not only determined by population growth but also by other factors such as sex, skill and locational composition of the population. The total labour force has increased from 14.7 million in 1984 to 26.5 million in 1994. The total labour force participation rate increased from 0.35 in 1984 to 0.50 in 1994.

Uganda: Labour Force and Employment Growth

Period	% labour force growth
1980-1990	2.1
1990-2002	2.5

Period	% employment growth
1992-1997	-5.9
1997-2002	1.7

Source: KILM 2003-2004 and Kabann, K., et al. (2004): “Economic Growth, Employment, Poverty and Pro-Poor Policies in Uganda”. Issues in Employment and Poverty Discussion Paper 16. Recovery and Reconstruction Department, ILO, Geneva.

Ethiopia: Percent of Labour Force Unemployed

Year	National	Urban	Rural	Age	Source	Note
1984	1.2	7.9	-	10+	Population Census 1984	2
1994	2.9	22	-	10+	Population Census 1994	3
1999	8.1	25.7	5.1	10+	Labour Force Survey 1999	6

Note: Figures are based on ‘current approach’ - the reference period is a short period of time, generally close to the date of the interview, for instance one day. In this case the question asked to a respondent concerned her/his activity status over this single day. The same approach is adopted for the Population Censuses and Labour Force Surveys however the breakpoint in time which declares whether a person is unemployed or employed differs between the years, harming comparability between the years. For instance, a person who has worked for 5 hours during the reference week would have been determined unemployed according to the 1994 Population Census, but would have been determined employed according to the 1999 Labour Force Survey.

- 2. Includes Eritrea (urban only); Includes discouraged workers.
- 3. Excludes Eritrea; Includes discouraged workers.
- 6. Includes discouraged workers.

Source: The Labour Market Information Database for Ethiopia
<http://www.oit.or.cr/eamatdata>

Ethiopia: Percent of Labour Force Underemployed

Year	National	Urban	Rural	Age	Source	Note
1981	-	-	39.6	10+	Labour Force Survey 1981	1
1987	-	-	45.4	10+	Labour Force Survey 1987	1
1999	74.1	41.7	79.5	10+	Labour Force Survey 1999	

* Cutoff of weekly hours/days worked: 1981/1987 = 5 days. 1999 = 40 hours.

Note: 1. Excludes Eritrea and Tigray.

Source: The Labour Market Information Database for Ethiopia
<http://www.oit.or.cr/eamatdata>

Uganda: Percent of Labour Force Unemployed

Year	National	Urban	Rural	Source
1992/93	3.0	-	-	National Household Survey 1992/93
1997	7.4	21.7	5.1	Pilot Labour Force Survey 1997
2002/2003	3.2	12.0	1.7	Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Source: ILO KILM 2003-2004 and UBOS.

Notes: Figure for 1992/93 is based on the UBOS Integrated Household Survey of 1992-93 (sourced from KILM 2003-2004). Figures for 1997 are from the Pilot Labour Force Survey 1997. For 2002/2003, figures are from the latest labour force survey http://www.ubos.org/1_force2.html. The estimates for 1992-93 and 1997 are based on a rather inclusive concept of work and assign priority to work over non-work. This inclusive concept of work is where a worker was anyone who was in paid or self-employment for at least one hour during the reference period of 7 days prior to the date of enumeration. Major time spent during this period was not taken into account in determining whether a person was a worker or not. On the other hand, the estimate 2002-2003 is based on the concept of main activity and hence have a much more restrictive definition of work.

Uganda: Underemployment

Year	Coverage	Age	No. of Underemployed	Underemployment Rate (%)
2002/2003	National	10+	1'621'875	15

Note: Figures represent only 'Visible Underemployment'. A person is said to be visibly underemployed if his or her employment is inadequate in terms of hours of work (visible underemployed). An underemployed person is an employed person who during the last 7 days, has worked involuntarily for less than 40 hours in his or her particular activity, while being available for additional hours of work.

The visibly underemployed includes the following criteria:

- i) working less than 40 hours
- ii) working on an involuntary basis
- iii) seeking or being available for additional work

Source: UBOS Labour Force Survey 2002/03.

http://www.ubos.org/l_force2.html