

# Ethiopia

## MIGRATION PROFILES

### Part I. Global legal instruments related to international migration

#### States parties to United Nations legal instruments

**Year ratified:**

-	1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention
1969	1951 Refugee Convention
1969	1967 Refugee Protocol
-	1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention

**Year ratified:**

1991	1989 Conv. on the Rights of the Child
-	1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention
2012	2000 Human Trafficking Protocol
2012	2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol

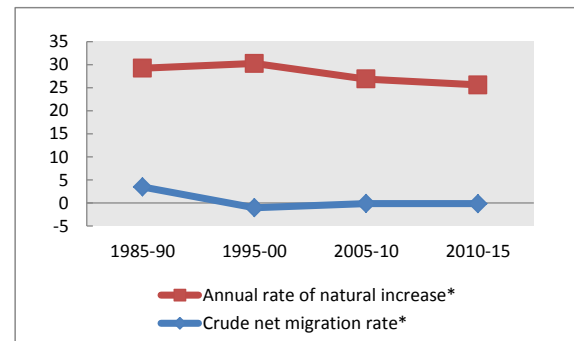
### Part II. Population indicators

#### Population estimates

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Males ('000)	23 961	32 965	43 566	47 073
Females ('000)	24 081	33 059	43 530	47 027
Total ('000)	48 043	66 024	87 095	94 101
Percentage urban population	13	15	17	18
Percentage rural population	87	85	83	82

	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10	2010-15
Average annual rate of change	3.28	2.93	2.68	2.55
Annual rate of natural increase*	29.21	30.25	26.90	25.60
Crude net migration rate*	3.51	-0.99	-0.12	-0.13
Total net migration ('000)	780	-306	-50	-60

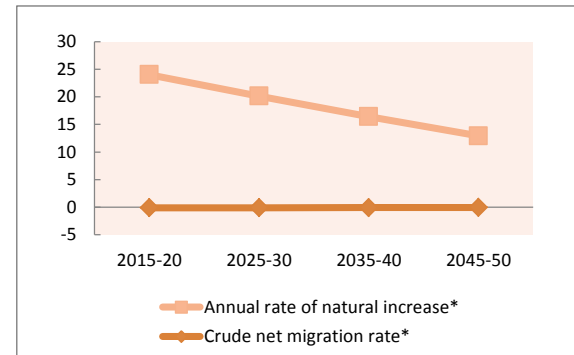
\* Per 1,000 population



#### Projected change in total population by component (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Total population at end of period	111 521	137 670	163 553	187 573
Population change during period	12579	13133	12821	11677
Annual rate of natural increase*	24.02	20.13	16.39	12.92
Crude net migration rate*	-0.11	-0.09	-0.08	-0.07

\* Per 1,000 population



#### Projected change in working-age (15-64) population (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Medium variant	9872	10554	10633	9212
Zero-migration variant	9926	10612	10702	9275
Difference	-53	-59	-69	-63

### Part III. Development indicators

#### Development indicators (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

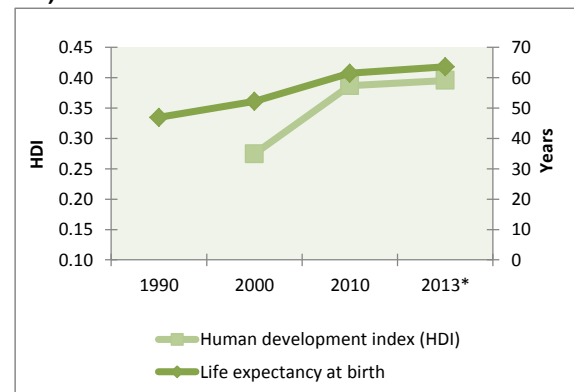
	1990	2000	2010	2013*
Life expectancy at birth	46.9	52.2	61.5	63.6
Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older)	27.0	35.9	39.0	..
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (per cent)	20.4	29.1	55.5	57.4
GDP per capita (PPP in thousands of US dollars)	396	465	985	1 139
Human development index (HDI)	..	0.27	0.39	0.40

\* 2013 or latest available

#### Remittances (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

	1990	2000	2010	2012*
Inflows (millions of US dollars)	5	53	345	524
Outflows (millions of US dollars)	..	13	66	19
Inflows as a share of GDP (%)	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.2

\* Estimate



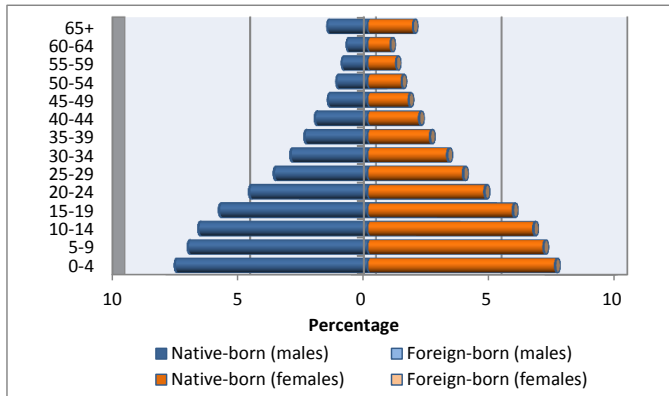
# Ethiopia

## Part IV. International migrant stocks

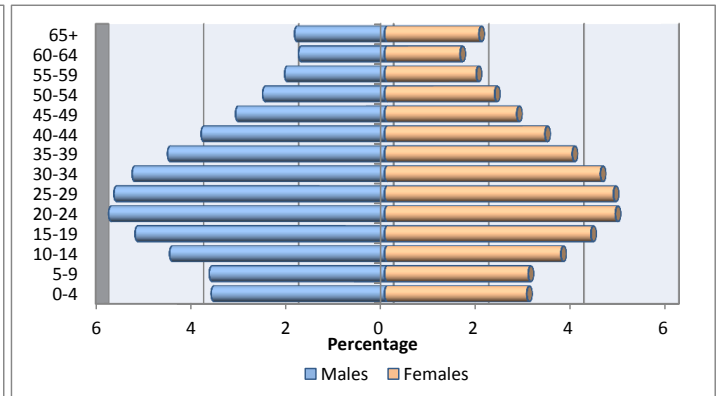
### International migrant stock by age and sex

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	41 272	35 977	77 249	21 473	18 419	39 892	26 190	21 469	47 659
5-9	44 185	38 717	82 902	23 287	20 091	43 378	26 482	21 692	48 174
10-14	54 443	47 823	102 266	26 837	23 149	49 986	32 480	26 628	59 108
15-19	71 389	62 842	134 231	32 450	28 057	60 507	37 706	31 152	68 858
20-24	77 813	69 020	146 833	37 119	32 305	69 424	41 701	34 843	76 544
25-29	74 627	66 864	141 491	41 237	36 167	77 404	40 901	34 552	75 453
30-34	61 129	55 182	116 311	38 998	34 479	73 477	38 146	32 591	70 737
35-39	46 834	42 539	89 373	33 622	29 960	63 582	32 790	28 342	61 132
40-44	34 803	31 650	66 453	26 244	23 583	49 827	27 708	24 217	51 925
45-49	26 075	24 112	50 187	20 106	18 281	38 387	22 509	19 962	42 471
50-54	20 367	19 223	39 590	15 383	14 124	29 507	18 404	16 625	35 029
55-59	16 729	15 794	32 523	12 004	11 314	23 318	15 085	13 848	28 933
60-64	14 741	14 263	29 004	9 892	9 597	19 489	12 983	11 393	24 376
65+	22 877	24 100	46 977	11 969	12 297	24 266	13 593	14 249	27 842
Total	607 284	548 106	1 155 390	350 621	311 823	662 444	386 678	331 563	718 241

Total population by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by age and sex, 2013



### Migrant stock by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Somalia	457 483
South Sudan	154 372
Sudan	21 636
Eritrea	8 038
Djibouti	3 827
<b>Total</b>	<b>645 356</b>

### Migrant stock by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
United States of America	179 979
Israel	81 880
Sudan	62 431
Italy	31 547
Saudi Arabia	28 048
<b>Total</b>	<b>383 885</b>

### Refugee population by origin (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Somalia	223 031
Eritrea	63 771
South Sudan	58 715
Sudan	27 175
<b>Total</b>	<b>372 692</b>

### Refugee population by destination (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Kenya	22 221
United States of America	10 508
South Sudan	5 891
South Africa	5 538
Yemen	5 221
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 379</b>

### Tertiary students by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
<b>Total</b>	

### Tertiary students by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
United States of America	1 365
South Africa	1 024
Sweden	562
India	518
Finland	475
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 944</b>

## DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

**States parties to United Nations legal instruments** : Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and if so, the year of ratification. The relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. **Source** : United Nations Treaty Collection. See: <http://treaties.un.org>.

**Males**: De facto male population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Females**: De facto female population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population**: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Percentage urban population**: Urban population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Percentage rural population**: Rural population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Annual rate of change**: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is expressed as a percentage. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Annual rate of natural increase**: Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Crude net migration rate**: The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total net migration**: Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population at end of period**: Total population on 30 June of the final year of the period. Data are from the medium variant (see below) of the World Population Prospects. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Population change during period**: Total population change over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Medium variant**: The medium projection variant combines the medium fertility assumption together with normal-mortality and normal international migration assumptions and is a central reference for trends over the longer term that results from the probabilistic approach that simulates future fertility paths for each country. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Zero-migration variant**: Under this assumption, the medium variant is modified so that international migration for each country is set to zero starting in 2010-2015. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Life expectancy at birth**: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Adult literacy rate**: The percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**Combined gross enrolment ratio in education**: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**GDP per capita (PPP in USD)**: Gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. **Source**: World Development Indicators - World Bank (2013).



**Human development index (HDI):** A composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means. **Source:** United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report Office.

**Remittances:** Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. All data are reported in current U.S. dollars. Remittance **inflows** refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while **outflows** refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration. **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**Remittance inflows as share of GDP:** **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**International migrant stock by age and sex:** The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). See: [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org)

**Migrant stock by origin (2013):** The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Migrant stock by destination (2013):** The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Refugee population by origin (end 2012):** Persons by country of origin who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Source:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Refugee population (destination) (end 2012):** Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Sources:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Tertiary students:** Student population by **country of origin and destination** enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is offered at ISCED levels 3 and 4. The first stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 5, covers level 5A, composed of largely theoretically based programmes intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements; and level 5B, where programmes are generally more practical, technical and/or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 6, comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, and leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. **Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>