

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Republic of the Sudan

Ministry of Human Resources and Labour

**METHODOLOGY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AND MAIN
RESULTS**

Introduction

The labour market is linked to economics, sociology and the everyday lives of the citizens. It is affected by the pace of change of economic policies and measures and the performance of other markets (money market, capital market and the goods and services market). The existence of a statistical pattern to follow the dynamics of the labour market is necessary and important. Its importance increases during crises as it makes it possible to remove labour market irregularities. For that reason, labour market surveys assume their importance. The preparations for the present survey commenced at the beginning of 2011, and the field work continued till December of the same year. The results of the survey reflect, therefore, the situation of employment and unemployment in the second week of December 2011.

The survey sample was designed as a classified sample proportionate to size while the 2008 Fifth Population Census was taken as a framework for identifying the unit of the final sample (household) from the States of the Sudan which were 15 in number at the time of the survey.

Sample and weighing:

The sample for the labour force Survey of 2011 was selected following the classified proportionate to size approach in two stages, and the household initial data was used for families in every counting entry which is clearly explained on the 2008 National Census of Population and Households, as a framework for selecting the preliminary sample units (counting entries). A list of all urban and rural council was prepared (names of localities, administrative unite and popular committees) based on the 2008 Census. Thereafter, the popular committees were selected on the basis of comparability to size.

For the purposes of this study, samples were representative of states, rural and urban levels. Samples were taken from the rural and urban areas proportionate to size. The Survey sample is a cluster sample with three levels. The first level is to test the primary interview unit which is the popular committee, neighborhoods in the urban areas and villages in the rural areas. This was done centrally following the proportion to size approach (popular committees). As indicated before, the National Census framework was utilized for this exercise. The second stage was to test the secondary interview unit (which is part of the neighborhood or village). The third stage is to test the final unit which is the household. The selection was random according to the proportionate to size sample. The employment (unemployment) ratio from the previous survey was used to determine the needed accuracy. Seven hundred and fifty households were selected in each State as a sample size. The sample size was equal for all States. Based on this, 25 households were selected from each cluster. Each State has 30 clusters.

Table (1): Distribution of samples according to State, urban and rural, 2011

State	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	11,250	3,050	8,200
Northern	750	125	625
Nile	750	200	550
Red Sea	750	325	425
Kassala	750	200	550
Gedarif	750	200	550
Khartoum	750	600	150
Gezira	750	125	625
White Nile	750	225	525
Sennar	750	150	600
North Kordofan	750	125	625
South Kordofan	750	175	575
North Darfur	750	125	625
West Darfur	750	150	600
South Darfur	750	150	600

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2011

Weights

The sample is determined equally for all States regardless of population size. The distribution of the population was determined on the basis of the 2008 Census in order to prepare the weighted probabilities and the coefficient of amplification. Table (2) shows population according to the 2008 Census, and the weighted probabilities according to state, urban or rural.

Table (2): Distribution of population, sample and weighted averages according to State, Urban and Rural, Labour Force Survey, 2011

State	Population, 2008 Census		Population in sample	weights	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Northern	126,883	572,182	759	3,490	167,1713	163,9490
Nile	340,793	779,648	1,190	2,954	286,3907	263,9290
Red Sea	620,809	669,969	1,663	2,171	373,3067	308,5993
Kassala	487,240	1,283,517	1,115	2,951	436,9946	435,6208
Gedarif	388,149	955,644	1,211	3,236	320,5194	295,3164
Khartoum	4,275,218	999,103	3,560	927	1200939	1077,7810
Gezira	684,727	2,890,553	797	3,915	859,1305	738,3277
White Nile	585,860	1,140,840	1,397	3,298	419,3701	345,9187
Sennar	287,573	996,621	935	3,597	307,5647	277,0701
Blue Nile	206,336	626,776	1,143	3,751	179,8869	167,0957
N Kordofan	635,621	2,126,047	831	3,641	764,8869	583,9184
S Kordofan	374,923	1,015,854	1,217	3,922	308,0715	259,0143
N Darfur	390,084	1,015,854	836	4,242	466,6077	346,7673
W Darfur	327,773	974,469	939	3,485	242,5698	279,6181
S Darfur	1,111,769	2,698,738	966	3,950	1150,8996	683,2248
Total	10,742,767	19,945,715	18,559	49,530		
Grand Total	29,945,715		68,089			

Definition and Terminology:

The survey followed strictly standard international definitions adopted by the Central Statistics Bureau with regard to economic activity, profession and education. Evident unemployed is defined according to the ILO definition which is “total absence of work”. According to this definition, a person is employed if he/she works one hour per week during the reference week. Furthermore, the definition is relaxed in order to take into account the circumstances of the Sudan, and the seasonal nature of employment. The special definitions of the survey will be reflected in the relevant sections.

Questionnaire Design:

The form (questionnaire) was designed by the Technical Committee established by the Ministry to collect data on the work force, the population economically active, characteristics of the employed and unemployed, migration of individuals, seasonal cyclical migration for work, income and salaries and the resulting welfare as measured by the characteristics of housing. The form (questionnaire) is comprised of six sections as follows:

Cover page for identifying data, containing six questions;

First Section: for all household members, containing 15 questions;

Second Section: for the work force, containing 46 questions;

Third Section: for incoming household members, containing 12 questions;

Fourth section: for household out-going members, containing 13 questions;

Fifth Section: for sources of household income, containing 9 questions;

Sixth Section: for characteristics of housing, containing 11 questions.

Training and Field Work:

Training and field work were entrusted to the Central Bureau of Statistics. Training was conducted in two stages: the first stage took place at the center for States’ Directors of Labour and Statistics, and was conducted by the principal trainers according to the training manual prepared by the Technical Committee. Training included how to select the final sample units, the terms used in the survey and how to fill in the questionnaire entries. The second stage was conducted in the States by the Directors of Statistics who attended the federal level training, and targeted the supervisors, the observers and the field researchers (data collectors). The training content is similar to that of the Federal level training.

Field work took place during the period 18 December 2011 to 2 January 2012. As already mentioned, the Central Bureau of Statistics at the State level conducted the field work under the joint federal supervision of the Ministry and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Desk Review, Encoding and Data Entry:

Desk review, encoding and data entry, verification and consistency, and deriving results was conducted by the project staff in the Ministry under the supervision of the National Expert on Automated Processing

It transpired from the exercise that the results of the survey are quite rich. Light is shed under on the results pertaining to economic activity, employment and unemployment, and the structure of the work force.

Schedule Plan:

A comprehensive schedule plan was prepared, comprising 200 tables, available online on the website of the Ministry of Human Resources and Labour. For the purposes of this report, the publication plan and the key indicators of the labour market are included. Researchers are encouraged to visit the website of the Ministry after the results of the survey are officially reported.

Population Size:

Definitions:

Age: Number of years an individual lived after birth;

Gender ratio: The ratio of males to females in the population. If the ratio is less than 100, this means that the number of females is more than that of males. Conversely, if the ration is less than 100, this means that males are more than females.

Dependency rate: the rate of dependents among the population (under 14 and above 65 years old) to the population in the productive ages (15 to 64 years old).

In-coming individual: an individual who came to the present location after 2006 and resided, or intended, to reside there for at least 6 month.

Out-going individual: and individual who left the present location since 2006 to reside outside the Sudan for a period not less than 6 month.

Resident individual: an individual who resided in the present location and did not change his/her residence since 2006 for a period more than 6 month, and is not an in-coming individual.

Results:

The total number covered in the work force survey was 29,945,715. The number of households was 4.9, averaging 6.1 individuals per household, bearing in mind that the survey exercise did not cover certain population groups such as nomads, IDP camps residents, the homeless and others. The survey was based the concept *de jure* while the census was based on the *de facto* concept, i.e, counting the individuals who spent the night of the census with their families. It is necessary therefore, to take into account the differences in coverage and the concepts utilized in the survey. When making direct comparisons between the size of the population in the 2008 Census and in the Work Force Survey of 2011.

Urban/rural population distribution: 36% urban, 64% rural.

Household size:

The average household size is 6 persons while the percentage of households composed of 4 to 9 persons is 72.6%, and households composed of 10-14 persons 0.7%, and those composed of 15 persons and above 0.5% of the total number of households.

Age structure:

From a demographic perspective, the Sudan has a young population. According to the survey results, the percentage of under 15s is 40.6%, and those between 15-24 is 20.5% (about one fifth of the total population), while the over 60 constitute only 6% of the total population.

The gender ratio which amounted to 1.7 indicates that the number of males is slightly more than that of females of the total number covered by the Survey.

Dependency rate:

The dependency rate in the population is 80.3%, i.e, there are 80 persons in every 100 in the age group 15-64 who are children or elders and need care and support. The dependency rate of children in the age group 0-14 and elders over 65 years is 73.3% and 7% respectively. The Survey indicates that economic dependency is estimated to be around 25%, meaning that every employed person supports on average 3 dependents.

Marital Status:

According to the Survey, it is estimated that 48.9% were never married, 54.9% among males, and 42.2% among females. The percentage of divorcees among females is about 2.3% and among males is 0.7%. The rate of widowhood among females is 6.1% compared to 1% among males.

Household Heads:

According to the Survey, 9.5% of households are headed by females, ranging from 10.7 in urban area to 9.1 in rural areas. The highest rate is found in West Darfur State (28%), followed by North Darfur State (18%), and the lowest is in Red Sea and Nile states (4.1% and 4.9% respectively)

Foreigners:

Of those surveyed, 1.1% reported that they are foreigners, amounting to a total number of 319,000. About 188,000 persons reported that they were born outside the Sudan, 29% in Saudi Arabia, 19% in Eritrea and 15% in South Sudan. About 136,000 reported that they have left the country during the 5 years preceding the Survey, i.e, between 2006 and 2011. Of these, 32% went to south Sudan and 16% went to Saudi Arabia. The number of those who changed their residence within the country during the same period is estimated to be about 179,000, the majority of whom (40%) came to Khartoum State.

Education

Definitions

- **Illiterate:** not able to read or write;
- **Enrolled:** at any educational institution;
- **Previously enrolled:** those who completed their education or dropped out at one stage.

Results:

The survey data indicates that 33% of those over 6 years of age are enrolled in education, and 36% have been previously enrolled. This means that 31% have never enrolled in any educational stage. The data also indicates about 6.1% obtained a university degree or a higher degree compared to 2 - 6% in the early nineties. The illiteracy rate is still high amounting to about 31%. This is reflected in the knowledge and skill composition as explained later.

Labour Force:

Definitions

Population at employment age: refers to the labour force, meaning the population 10 years old or more according to the standards of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and those above 15 years according to international standards in order to exclude children. It is worth mentioning that the Sudan is party to the ILO Agreement Number 138 pertaining to determining the lowest age for employment.

Work: for the purposes of this Survey work is defined widely and is not limited to paid work. It includes regular and irregular work, the paid work (in cash, kind or barter), or private employment, or helping the family without a wage,

Labour force: refers to the economically active population who participate, or want to participate, in the production of goods and services during the reference period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. The unemployed are divided into 2 categories, those who have been employed before, and the new entrants in the labour market.

Rate of economic participation: means the ratio of employed and unemployed (but ready for and seeking employment) during the last 7 days preceding the Survey to the total population 15 years and older.

Unemployment rate: the ratio of unemployed persons during the last 7 days preceding the Survey to the total labour force of those 15 years or older.

Sector: refers to the economic activity area where a person works in accordance with the standard international classification. For the purposes of this Survey, sector refers to the area which a person works depending on the employer.

- **Public sector:** refers to the public corporations and institutions of corporate entity established in accordance with Corporate Law.
- **The cooperative and mixed sectors:** which is jointly owned by the State and the private sector
- **Private sector:** owned solely by individuals or groups.

Nature of work: refers to whether the employment was continuous with the same employer for the last 12 months, or seasonal, incidental or intermittent.

Economically inactive: refers to a person of employment age but is not working and not looking for work during the reference period of the Survey, and includes full-time students, those employed by their families, the disabled, the elderly, or those who have their own income.

The disilluioned: Those who searched for employment but found none and have lost hope and hence stopped looking for work and no longer considers him/herself part of the labour force. In this survey, priority is given to the employed over the unemployed, and to the unemployed over the one who is no longer part of the labour force. In other words, if the full time student or the family-employed, is working for one hour per week, he will be considered as employed. If he is searching for work, he will be considered unemployed but part of the labour force since the ultimate objective is the number of work-hours the economy allows, and the number of work-hours the individual is willing to provide under the present employment conditions.

The employed: refers to the individual (male or female) who is engaged in work with economic value, inside or outside the house for at least one hour, with or without remuneration, during the week preceding the Survey.

The unemployed: refers to an individual who is capable, willing and looking for employment during the reference period, irrespective of whether he/she was previously employed, in order to differentiate between those who were employed before and those who have never been employed.

Employment status: refers to the status of the individual whether salaried, or self-employed, or work for the family unpaid, or work as an unpaid intern.

Results:

According to the Labour Force Survey of 2011, the labour force is estimated around 9.3 million compared to 5.3 million in the Migration and labour Force Survey of 1990, with an annual growth rate of 2.1%. The increase in the number of employed persons during the same period was around 2.5% (4.4-7.5 millions). The number of the unemployed doubled from 0.9 million in 1990, to 1.8 million in 2011, with an annual increase of 3.3%., the unemployment rate rose from 16.5% in the early nineties to 18.8% at the beginning of the Millennium. It is worth noting that the number of new entrants in the labour market continued to rise during this period. According to the 2011 Survey, the percentage of the unemployed who has never held any work is about 61%, i.e, more than 1.06 2 million. This explains the pressure on the labour market due to increased demand for jobs as a result of the demographic changes the country is witnessing.

Table (3) reflects the rate of participation of males and females in the labour force in the rural and urban areas during the Survey of 2011. It is worth noting that the rate of participation in

this Survey is higher than that of 1990 for males and females, in rural and urban areas. This result may be explained partially in view of the timing of the survey in 2011 and 1990

Table (3) Modified rate of economic activity according to gender and type of housing

Livelihood type	Labour Force survey 2011			Labour Force survey 1990		
Sudan	Adjusted Rate of Economic Activity			Adjusted Rate of Economic Activity		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	43.5	60.2	25.5	39.3	59.7	18.0
Urban	40.3	56.9	22.6	37.2	58.2	14.4
Rural	45.5	62.2	27.2	44.3	63.4	25.8

Source: Migration and the Labour Force 1990 North Sudan, Ministry of LabourK Labpour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human Resources and Labour

Rate of participation of age groups:

As participation in economic activity varies according to age, gender and place of residence, Table (4) reflects the rate of economic activity of the 2011 Labour Force Survey for each age group in rural and urban areas and at the national level. The rate of female participation the 2011 Survey has increased by 25.5%, while the economic participation of the rural population has increased as a result of the seasonal nature of activities and the interaction between supply and demand. Participation in economic activities increases with age and peaks for males in the age group of 45-49 years (96.9%) and then declines. As for females, the highest level is in the age group 30-34 years (37.6%) and declines gradually with advancement of age. The participation of children is decreasing as indicated before due to the increase in school enrollment. Participation of urban children has tapered off (1.7%), while that of rural children stands at 11.8%. This indicates that the worst kinds of child labour do not exist in the Sudan. Participation of the elderly, however, is still high due to low coverage of the social security system.

The employed

Definition

For the purposes of this Survey, the employed is defined as a person who has worked for one hour or more during the reference period (one week). The following priority rules were applied:

Priority is accorded to the employed over the unemployed, and to the unemployed over the person outside the labour force, i.e., a student who works for one hour is classified as employed and not a full-time student, while a full-time student who is looking for work is classified as unemployed but not outside the labour force. What is important here is the number of work-hours made available by the economy and the number of work-hours the population is ready to provide.

Table (5) shows the percentage of the employed of the population estimated at 34.9% in the 2011 Survey, ranging between 51.3% for males and 17.1% for females; 30.5% for rural population and 37.5% for urban population. This percentage increases to reach 61.3 % for the 44-49 years age group and then decreases gradually.

The high percentage of the elderly is surprising as it reaches 53.4% and 35.6% for the 60-64 and above 65 years respectively.

This might be an indication of the weakness of the social protection systems especially that the percentage is high even in urban population, though still lower than those in rural areas. One positive aspect in the results is the low rate of child labour which is about 5.9% and ranges between 1 and 8% for urban and rural areas, proving the nonexistence of the worst kinds of child labour as most children help the family.

Table (4) Rate of participation in economic activity

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	5.9	6.8	4.9	1.0	1.04	0.4	8.4	9.6	7.1
15-19	14.8	19.2	10.0	6.6	10.7	2.3	19.5	24.0	14.5
20-24	27.2	40.8	13.6	18.2	30.3	5.7	33.5	48.4	18.2
25-29	41.9	66.0	20.9	36.2	59.3	17.2	45.5	70.0	23.4
30-34	51.8	82.1	24.1	48.9	79.3	21.0	53.8	84.0	26.2
35-39	57.7	88.7	28.7	55.2	87.5	24.1	59.2	89.5	31.4

40-44	59.8	90.9	28.5	58.8	91.5	25.4	60.4	90.6	30.3
45-49	61.3	91.8	27.9	59.3	92.2	21.7	62.5	91.6	31.6
50-54	59.5	88.0	25.4	56.5	89.1	23.0	61.6	87.3	27.5
55-59	59.1	85.0	25.4	55.4	82.8	22.5	61.8	86.6	27.7
60-64	53.4	75.4	20.2	47.4	72.2	12.6	57.2	77.4	25.3
65+	35.6	50.5	10.7	29.2	42.4	9.2	39.4	55.0	11.7
Over 10	34.9%	51.3%	17.1%	30.5%	47.6%	12.5%	37.5%	53.6%	19.9%
Employed (Millions)	7.54	5.76	1.78	2.5	2.00	0.50	13.44	7.01	6.43
Population (Millions)	21.63	11.22	10.41	8.18	4.20	3.98	13.44	7.01	6.43

Table (5) Percentage of employed according to gender and type of housing

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10+	43.5	60.2	25.5	40.3	56.9	22.6	45.5	62.2	27.2
10-14	8.4	9.6	7.1	13.0	2.5	0.7	11.8	13.2	10.3
14-19	21.9	27.8	15.5	13.0	18.6	7.0	26.9	32.8	20.4
20-24	42.6	57.4	27.3	36.9	49.0	24.3	46.6	63.4	29.3
25-29	59.3	83.7	37.9	58.8	80.9	40.4	59.6	85.4	36.3
30-34	64.3	92.4	38.6	64.2	91.3	39.4	64.4	93.2	38.1
35-39	65.9	96.4	37.2	64.7	96.1	34.3	66.6	96.7	38.9
40-44	65.5	96.3	34.3	65.1	95.7	33.9	65.7	96.7	38.9

45-49	67.7	96.9	35.5	64,8	95.8	28.6	69.5	97.7	34.5
50-54	64.6	94.0	29,6	60.0	93.3	25.7	68.0	94.4	39.6
55-59	64.3	91.0	29.3	60.1	88.7	25.4	67.4	92.6	32.4
60-65	59.2	82.8	23.9	53.8	80.3	17.3	62.5	84.2	28.4
65+	39.4	55.8	11.8	32.2	46.6	10.2	43.8	61.1	12.8

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour

Table (6) shows the distribution of the labour force according to the employment status and reflects growth in percentage of those who rely on wages to 40.2%, ranging between 44.4 and 28.4% for males and females respectively, and between 62% for urban areas and 29.6% for rural areas.

According to the Survey results in Table (5), more than half of the labour force (53%) work privately or for the family. The last 2008 Census indicated that this group constituted 48.6%.

Table (6) Distribution of labour force 10 years and above according to employment status

Employment status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage earner	40.2	44.1	28.4	62.0	60.8	66.7	29.6	35.3	14.3
Business owner	5.3	6.4	1.7	5.6	6.6	1.8	5.1	6.3	1.7
Self-employed	37.4	40.2	29.1	28.5	29.6	24.4	41.7	45.8	30.9
Work for family with no wage	15.7	8.1	38.5	1.8	1.4	3.3	22.4	11.6	51.4
Intern	0.4	0.4	0.4	0,6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Work for others without wage	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.6	1.5

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour

Labour Force structure:

Definition: Structure of the labour force means the professional composition and sectoral distribution of the labour force, in addition to the educational level.

Results

Tables (7), (8), and (9) reflect the labour force structure and its distribution according to economic activity sector, profession and educational level. It is to be noted that despite the decline in percentage of workers in the agricultural sector to 47% from 60% in 1990 Survey, the share of the transformative industry did not exceed 7.2%. This means that the labour force is concentrated in the service sector, especially wholesale and retail trade (12.1%) and transportation and storage (7.7%).

Distribution according to professions shows a poor professional composition as the percentage of specialists does not exceed 6.4% while the number of workers in agriculture and manual jobs exceeds 50% (51.3%). It is also noted that rural and urban women have a more advanced professional structure than men when comparing the percentage of specialist for both sexes.

With regard to education, the number of university graduates has doubled from 2% in 1992 to 6.6% % of the population over 6 years old. The illiteracy rates is, however, still high (30.6%)

The educational level of the labour force has improved. Table (9) shows an increase in the percentage of university degree holders from 5% in 1990 to 10.8% in 2011. The percentage of illiterates in the labour force is, however, still high (35.8%).

Table (7) Distribution of labour force 10 years and above according to sector of economic activity

Sector of economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, hunting	0.47	41.4	63.5	8.9	8.0	12.4	65.4	59.1	82.2
Mining, quarry	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.2
Industry	7.2	8.7	2.5	12.5	14.5	5.2	4.5	5.6	1.6
Electric, gas steam supply and A/C	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0	0

Water and sanitation, waste management	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0
Construction	5.6	7.3	0.4	9.4	11.6	0.9	3.7	5.0	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, maintenance od vehicles*	12.1	13.6	7.7	18.3	18.6	17.1	9.2	11.0	4.2
Transport and storage	7.7	10.1	0.7	12.6	15.8	1.9	5.2	7.9	0.3
Hotels and food services	0,8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1,2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Information and communication	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0	0	0
Real estate	0,2	0,3	0	0.6	0.7	0	0	0.1	0
Professional, scientific and technical	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Management, services, support	2.0	2.2	1.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.0	1.2	0.5
Govt. administration, defence and social insurance	5.2	5.7	3.6	11.1	10.9	11.7	2.3	3.0	0.6
Education	4.5	2.6	10.3	7.6	3.3	23.8	3.1	2.2	5.4
Health and social work	1.8	1.2	3.5	3.4	2.0	8.9	1/0	0.8	1.5
Arts and entertainment	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0
Other services	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.1
Family businesses	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0
International organizations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0,2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unidentified activities	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.9	1.2	0.8	2.0

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour

*Buying, selling and maintaining vehicles is about 0.6 of this sector

Table (8) Distribution of labour force 10 years and above according to principal occupation

Principal Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Armed Forces	1.6	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.1
Directors	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1
Professionals	6.4	4.7	11.6	13.0	8.8	29.0	3.3	2.5	5.2
Technicians and similar	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.5	5.0	7.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Clerks	2.2	1.8	3.5	5.4	3.8	11.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Services and sales staff	17.4	19.8	10.3	26.0	26.9	22.7	13.3	16.1	5.8
Skilled labour in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	40.1	24.0	58.4	7.3	6.6	10.2	56.0	48.4	76.1
Artisans	11.5	14.7	1.7	18.9	23.3	2.1	7.9	10.2	1.6
Assembly and operation of factories workers	6.0	7.9	0.4	10.2	12.6	1.2	4.0	5.4	0.2
Marginal occupations	11.2	11	10.6	9.4	8.0	14.7	12.0	18.1	9.1

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour

Table (9) Distribution of labour force 10 years and above according to educational qualifications

Qualifications (Education)	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Illiterate	35.8%	31.3%	47.1%	14.8%	13.7%	17.6%	47.0%	40.9%	62.3%
Khalwa (Quranic school)	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%
Reads and writes	4.5%	5.3%	2.4%	4.5%	5.3%	2.5%	4.5%	5.4%	2.4%
Did not finish elementary	9.2%	10.4%	6.1%	6.2%	7.2%	3.6%	10.9%	12.2%	7.5%

Elementary	6.3%	7.5%	3.2%	7.7%	8.7	4.8%	5.5%	6.8%	2.4%
Primary	13.8%	14.8%	11.3%	13.8%	14.7%	11.1%	13.8%	14.8%	11.4%
Intermediate (academic)	4.2%	5.0%	1.9%	5.9%	6.8%	3.5%	3.2%	4.1%	1.1%
Intermediate (technical)	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Vocational training	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0%
Secondary (academic)	12.8%	13.6%	10.7%	20.8%	21.2%	19.6%	8.5%	9.4%	6.1%
Secondary (technical)	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Technical diploma	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
University	10.3%	8.2%	15.5%	21.0%	16.2%	33.7%	4.6%	3.9%	6.2%
High diploma	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
MA	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0%	0%	0%
PHD	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour

Unemployment:

Definition

For the purposes of this Survey, evident unemployment is defined as complete lack of work. In the reference period, those who have worked for even one hour during the week are not considered unemployed.

Results

Unemployment is estimated at 18.8% as shown in Table (10), with a confidence coefficient of 95%. This rate is comparable to the 1990 Survey of Northern Sudan (16.5%), but in absolute numbers, unemployment has doubled from 848,836 to 1,750,000 in 2011. This trend is due to the demographic transformation that is taking place in the Sudan and increase in number of new entrants in the labour market, including the increased participation of women. The percentage ranges between 13.7% for males compared to 32% for females, while it ranges between 23.1% for urban areas and 16.6% for rural areas, with the unemployment burden falling more on youth and women.

Table (10) Unemployment rate according to gender and type of housing

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 +	18.8	13.7	32.0	23.1	15.2	43.9	16.6	12.8	25.9
10-14	27.9	26.9	29.6	40.6	40.7	40.3	27.0	25.5	29.3
15-19	31.1	29.4	34.4	48.1	41.6	66.3	26.5	25.6	28.1
20-24	35.5	28.0	51.7	49.9	37.3	76.5	27.3	22.9	37.2
25-29	28.6	20.6	44.1	37.7	26.2	56.8	23.1	17.5	35.2
30-34	18.9	10.5	37.3	22.9	12.0	46.2	16.1	9.5	30.9
35-39	11.8	7.5	22.1	13.9	8.5	28.7	10.5	6.9	18.6
40-44	8.2	5.2	16.6	9.3	3.9	25.0	7.5	6.0	11.7
45-49	9.1	5.1	21.0	7.6	3.7	22.9	10.0	6.1	20.3
50-54	7.3	5.8	13.2	5.0	3.6	10.0	8.8	7.1	15.3
55-59	7.4	6.2	12.3	7.2	6.4	10.4	7.5	6.0	13.5
60-64	8.8	7.6	15.3	10.7	8.2	26.7	7.8	7.3	10.5
65 +	8.6	8.8	6.8	8.3	8.5	6.9	8.7	9.0	6.8

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour

Table (11) reflects youth unemployment (from 15-24 years) compared to older population (25 and above). It is to be noted that the rate of youth unemployment (33.8%) is more than double the rate for older population (14.5%). In urban areas, the rate of youth unemployment is 49% compared to 17% for older population, while in the rural areas it is 27% and 12.8% respectively. The burden of unemployment falls on young women in the urban areas with an unemployment rate of 74% compared to 36% for older women.

Table (11) Youth Unemployment

age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Youth (15-25)	33.8	28.6	44.8	49.4	38.5	74.1	27.0	24.0	32.9
Adults (25 +)	14.5	9.6	28.0	17.2	10.2	36.4	12.8	9.2	22.9

Source: Labour Force survey 2011, Ministry of Human resources and Labour