SOCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

   - Female population (% of total): 50.379% (2015 est.)

2. GDP
   - Official Exchange Rate: $69.22 billion (2016 est.)
   - Purchasing Power Parity: $174.7 billion (2016 est.)
     - Country comparison to the world: #69
   - Real Growth Rate: 6.5% (2016 est.)
     - Country comparison to the world: #14
   - Per capita: $619.169 (2015 est.)
   - Per capita (PPP): $1,900 (2016 est.)
   - Composition, by sector of origin:
     - Agriculture: 36.2%
     - Industry: 17%
     - Services: 46.8% (2016 est.)

3. Gross National Savings: 29% of GDP (2016 est.)
   - Country comparison to the world: #30

4. Labor force: 50.97 million (2016 est.)
   - Country comparison to the world: #14
   - Labor Force, female (% of total labor force): 46.938%
   - Labor Force Participation Rate, male (% male population over 15): 89.071%
   - Labor Force Participation Rate, female (% female population over 15): 77.062%

5. Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): 5.735 (2016 est.)
   - Female unemployment rate: 8.686 (2016 est.)

6. Inflation Rate (consumer prices): 9.1% (2016 est.)
   - Country comparison to the world: #201

These briefly highlights:
(i) Social Economic Indicators
(ii) World Bank Ease of Doing Business Global rankings
(iii) Energy Indicators
WORLD BANK EASE OF DOING BUSINESS GLOBAL RANKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ease of Doing Business World Ranking</th>
<th>Starting a Business</th>
<th>Dealing with Construction Permits</th>
<th>Getting Electricity</th>
<th>Registering Property</th>
<th>Getting Credit</th>
<th>Protecting Minority Investors</th>
<th>Paying Taxes</th>
<th>Trading across Borders</th>
<th>Enforcing Contracts</th>
<th>Resolving Insolvency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#122</td>
<td>#37</td>
<td>#64</td>
<td>#88</td>
<td>#109</td>
<td>#82</td>
<td>#114</td>
<td>#162</td>
<td>#168</td>
<td>#162</td>
<td>#109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electricity Generation Mix:
99% of households, 70% of industries and 94% of service enterprises use biomass as energy source. Households account for 88% of total energy consumption, industry 4%, transport 3% and services and others 5%. The installed electricity generating capacity in Ethiopia is about 2400 MW (88% hydro, 11% diesel and 1% thermal) and production covers only about 10% of national energy demand. The country is completely reliant on imports to meet its petroleum requirements.

ENERGY INDICATORS

1. Electricity Access:
   - Population without electricity: 71,200,000
   - Electrification - total population: 24%
   - Electrification - urban areas: 85%
   - Electrification - rural areas: 10% (2013)

2. Electricity Production: 9.5 billion kWh (2014 est.)
   □ country comparison to the world: #102

3. Electricity Consumption: 6.7 billion kWh (2014 est.)
   □ country comparison to the world: #111

4. Electricity Exports: 1.1 billion kWh (2014 est.)
   □ country comparison to the world: #55

5. Electricity Imports: 0 million kWh (2014 est.)
   □ country comparison to the world: #187

6. Electricity - installed generating capacity: 2.4 million kW (2015 est.)
   □ country comparison to the world: #104

7. Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy: 9.3 million Mt (2013 est.)
   □ country comparison to the world: #107

8. Access to clean cooking: 2% of total population

9. Renewable Energy: 93% of Total Final Energy Consumption


    - Energy Security Global Ranking: #91
    - Energy Equity Global Ranking: #121
    - Environmental Sustainability Global Ranking: #45

REFERENCES:
2. The World Energy Council: https://www.worldenergy.org/data/

OTHER GENDER INDICATORS

   - Total Transition Rate: Primary to Secondary - 98%
     - Male: 100%
     - Female: 97%

2. Participation of Women
   - Women in Government (Ministerial Level): 12.5% (2015 Est)
   - Administration and Managers: 5.9% (2005 Est)

99% of households, 70% of industries and 94% of service enterprises use biomass as energy source. Households account for 88% of total energy consumption, industry 4%, transport 3% and services and others 5%. The installed electricity generating capacity in Ethiopia is about 2400 MW (88% hydro, 11% diesel and 1% thermal) and production covers only about 10% of national energy demand. The country is completely reliant on imports to meet its petroleum requirements.