

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY
POPULATION ANALYSIS AND STUDIES
CENTER

ANALYTICAL REPORT ON
THE 1998/99 SAMPLE SURVEY AND
VITAL EVENTS REGISTRATION

Addis Ababa
August 2000

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Chapter 1

Background to the Sample Survey and Vital Events Registration

1.1 Introduction

Population censuses and sample surveys were the main sources of demographic data in Ethiopia. Both methods provide an important set of data useful for economic and social planning purposes. However, they do not provide measure of changes in the population on continuous basis.

In order to measure short-term changes in the growth of the population, project its future trends and evaluate the impact of the population policy programs, population data obtained through continuous vital registration were preferable. Hence, continuous and legal vital events registration system was an important source data on vital events.

There was no legal vital events registration system in Ethiopia. In the absence of legal vital events registration system, the Central Statistical Authority initiated a series of sample registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, known as the sample vital registration system (SVRS). The first SVRS in Ethiopia was carried out in 1982/83 and the second one was in 1986/87. The 1998/99 SVRS, which covers the period from May1/1998 to April 30/1999, was a third in the series.

1.2 Objectives of the Sample Survey and Vital Events Registration

The objectives of SVRS can be classified as long and short-term objectives. The long-term objectives are to generate reliable vital statistics data for the country's social and economic planning, health program and population policy implementation by establishing legal vital events registration and vital statistics system in the country.

The short term objectives include: -

- The derivation of estimates of birth, death, marriage, divorce and migration rates by collecting birth, death, marriage, divorce and migration data through follow up surveys and continuous registration of vital events. To Study administrative, financial and other problems that will be encountered during the establishment of legal vital events registration and vital statistics system.
- Create awareness among the general public of the importance of vital registration and vital statistics system.

1.3 Concepts and Definitions

- **Age-Specific Death Rate:** - Age-Specific Death Rate is the number of deaths occurring in one year to number of persons of a given age in the population divided by the number of total persons in the same age in the population at midyear and multiplied by 1000.
- **Age-Specific Divorce Rate:** - Age-Specific Divorce Rate is the total number divorces occurring to a given population in a given year in a given age divided by the total number of married population in the same age at mid year and multiplied by 1000
- **Age-Specific Fertility Rate:** - Age-specific Fertility Rate is the number of live births occurring in one year to number of women in a given age in the population divided by the total number of women in the same age in the population at midyear and multiplied by 1000.
- **Age- Specific Marriage Rate:** - Age- Specific Marriage Rate is the total number of marriages occurring to persons aged 10 years and above in a given year and in a given age divided by the total number of the population in the same age at mid year and multiplied by 1000.

- **Age-Specific First Marriage Rate:** - Age-Specific First Marriage Rate is the total number of marriages occurring to never-married (single) persons aged 10 years and above in a given year and in a given age divided by the total number of the never married population in the same age at mid year and multiplied by 1000.
- **Age-Specific Remarriage Rate:** - Age-Specific Remarriage Rate is the total number of marriages occurring to divorced or widowed persons aged 10 years and above in a given year and in a given age divided by the total number of the divorced and widowed population in the same age at mid year and multiplied by 1000.
- **Age- Specific Total Marriage Rate:** - Age-Specific Total Marriage Rate is the total number of marriages occurring to ever-married (divorced and widowed persons and currently married men) and never-married (single) persons aged 10 years and above in a given year and in a given age divided by the total number of ever-married and never-married population in the same age at mid year and multiplied by 1000.
- **Baseline Survey:** - Baseline Survey is a retrospective survey carried out at the start of the study to obtain initial or base population to which vital events are expected to occur. *Initial* or *base* population is the number of people in a given urban or rural area to which vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migrations occur.
- **Live Birth:** - Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breaths or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.
- **Cluster:** - Cluster is a group of related analysis units used as a sampling unit. *Analysis unit* is the unit (an individual person, a household, ... etc) whose characteristics are tabulated or aggregated to produce statistical results.

- **Coding** - Coding is the process of translating entries in words on a questionnaire into numeric codes to facilitate computer processing of data.

Completeness: - Completeness is the proportion of all live births or deaths among those live births or deaths actually have occurred in a population, which are recorded by enumeration or registration methods.

- **Crude Birth Rate:** - Crude Birth Rate is the total number of live births occurring to a given population in a given year divided by the total population at mid year multiplied by 1000.
- **Crude Death Rate:** - Crude Death Rate is the total number of deaths occurring to a given population in a given year divided by the total population at mid year multiplied by 1000
- **Crude Divorce Rate:** - Crude Divorce Rate is the total number divorces occurring to a given population in a given year divided by the total population at mid year multiplied by 1000
- **Crude Marriage Rate:** - Crude Marriage Rate is the total number marriages occurring to a given population in a given year divided by the total population at mid year multiplied by 1000.
- **Death:** - Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place.
- **Divorce:** - Divorce is a final legal dissolution of marriage prescribed by law or custom. In other words, divorce is a separation of husband and wife by a judicial decree, which confers on the parties the right to civil religious, or customary remarriage, according to the laws of each country.

- **Dual Recording (or Dual Collection):** - Dual Recording is the method of data collection in which data on vital events are simultaneously and independently collected by Household Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Methods.
- **Enumeration:** - Enumeration is a method of obtaining data on population or vital events in a census or surveys by using interviewers to collect information systematically from each household in a defined area.
- **Enumeration Area (EA):** - Enumeration Area is the geographic area assigned to a single enumerator to collect information systematically from each household in a census or survey.
- **Editing:** - Editing is an office review of questionnaires in order to detect omissions, obvious errors and ambiguous classifications that might lead to serious errors in the tabulated results.
- **Expectation of Life:** - Expectation of Life is the mean length of life or the life potential of an individual in a given age. In other words, it is the number of years an individual in a given age is expected to live in the future.
- **Follow up Survey:** - Follow Up Survey is a multi-round survey in which households in the same enumeration areas are re-interviewed more than once in a given interval of time to obtain information on vital events that occurred between each survey round. The Follow Up Survey provides information on changes in the size of households and household members due to births, deaths and migration.
- **General Divorce Rate (GDR):** - General Divorce Rate is the total number divorces occurring to a given population of married persons in a given year divided by the total number of married population at mid year and multiplied by 1000.

- **General Marriage Rate (GMR):** - General Marriage Rate is the total number marriages occurring to a given population of unmarried (single, divorced and widowed) persons in a given year divided by the total number of single, divorced and widowed population at mid year and multiplied by 1000.
- **Household:** - Household is a group of persons who live in one housing unit, take their meals together, have one budget and cook their meals in the same kitchen. The definition may refer to persons related by blood, marriage or adoptions.
- **Independence:** - Independence, in a dual data collection system, means that the probability of a given vital event being recorded in one method of data collection is the same whether or not that event is recorded in the other data collection. In other words, *independence* means that the two data collection systems operate independently in such a way that there is no any collusion between the two data collectors.
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** - Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the total number of deaths occurring in a given year among children born during the same year divided by the total number of live births occurring in the same year and multiplied by 1000.
- **Manual Matching:** - Manual Matching, in a dual data collection system, is a process establishing, by human beings, whether two vital events, each obtained by Household Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration, refer to same or different vital events.
- **Marriage:** - Marriage is a legal union between persons of opposite sex prescribed by law or custom and which establishes such a union between a man and a woman as spouse or husband and wife. There are three modes of marriages recognized by the legal code of Ethiopia. These include **civil**, **religious** and **customary** marriages. **Civil Marriages** are performed in the Office of the Registrar at the municipality and

certificates of marriages are issued. **Religious Marriages** are performed according to the religion of the marrying couples. **Customary Marriages** are performed according to the custom and culture of one or both of the couples.

- **Matching:** - Matching, in a dual data collection system, is a process of establishing, by human beings or by machines, whether two vital events, each obtained by Household Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration, refer to the same or different vital events.
- **Nuptiality:** - Nuptiality deals with the frequency of marriages between persons of opposite sex, which involve rights and obligations specified by law and customs; with the characteristics of persons united in marriage and with the dissolution of such unions.
- **One-way Matching:** - One-way Matching, in a dual data collection system, is a matching operation in which an event recorded by one of the methods of data collection (e.g., Continuous Vital Events Registration Method) is matched with an event recorded by the other method of data collection (e.g., Household Survey Method).
- **Polygamous Marriage:** - Polygamous Marriage is marriage in which a man may have several wives at the same time.
- **Rate of Natural Increase (RNI):** - Rate of Natural Increase is the difference between the number of live births and deaths occurring in a year (that is, natural increase), divided by the midyear population and multiplied by 100. It is also equal to the difference between the Crude Birth Rate and the Crude Death Rate expressed as a percentage.

- **Registration (or Continuous Vital Events Registration):** - Registration (or Continuous Vital Events Registration) is a method of collecting information on vital events shortly after they have occurred, either through Civil Registration or by means of Special Registration. *Civil Registration* is a traditional method of registration of births and deaths intended to be continuous, comprehensive and compulsory. It provides both legal documentation of each vital event and statistical data for the compilation of vital statistics. *Special Registration*, on the other hand, is a system of registration of vital events established independently or as a supplement to, Civil registration for the purpose of a dual recording system. The primary purpose of special registration is the collection of statistical data.
- **Survey (or Household Survey):** - Survey (or Household Survey) is a method of data collection using interviewers with designated households or EA as to obtain and record responses to a specific list of questions. A survey differs from a census in that only a sample of households or EAs is interviewed.
- **Sex Ratio:** - Sex Ratio is the number of males in a population divided by the number of females and multiplied by 100.
- **Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM):** - Singulate Mean Age at Marriage is the average number of years lived by a cohort of men and women before their first marriage.
- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** - Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the number of children a woman would have from age 15 to 49 if she were to bear children at the prevailing age specific rates.
- **Two-way Matching:** - Two-way matching in a dual data collection system is a matching operation in which events recorded by Continuous Vital Events Registration Method are matched with events recorded by the Household Survey and events

recorded by the Household Survey are matched with events recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

- **Under Five Mortality Rate (UFMR):** - Under Five Mortality Rate (UFMR) is the probability of dying between birth and fifth birth day among 1000 births
- **Vital Event:** - Vital event refers to live births, deaths, marriages, divorces, still births and fetal wastages.
- **Vital statistics:** - Vital statistics refers to statistics pertaining to events such as births, deaths marriages divorces and the characteristics of the vents and persons related to the events.

1.4 Data Collection Methods

The data collection under SVRS consists of a continuous registration of births, deaths, marriage and divorces and an independent multi-round follow up survey.

The main components of SVRS are: -

- Baseline survey of the household in the sample Enumeration Area.
- Continuous registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces in the sample Enumeration Area.
- Independent yearly follow up surveys of the sample households for recording and enumerating changes in the size of the households and household members listed during the baseline survey.
- Matching of birth and death events recorded by the follow up survey and the continuous registration.

a) Baseline Survey

The baseline survey was carried out to obtain information on the initial population and households of the selected EA. It was carried out prior to the start of the continuous registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The baseline survey involved household listing and filling in household schedule. The Household Listing was done by the full-time enumerator stationed in the sample EA. During the household listing, identification, name of the head of the household and size of usual members of each household by sex were filled in the Household Listing Form.

Following household listing, the household schedule of each household listed in the listing form was filled. In the household schedule, demographic and social particulars of each usual member of the households were filled in. These include, name, relation to head of household, sex, age, ethnicity, religion, marital status, educational attainment, fertility and mortality.

In SVRS, the inmates of public institutions, like hotels, boarding schools, hospitals and other collective quarters were excluded. However, households living permanently within the compounds of such institution were included.

b) Continuous Vital Events Registration

All births, deaths, marriages and divorces occurring in the household in the sample EAs were recorded by a full time enumerator stationed in the sample EA on continuous basis and only events occurring to usual residents were registered. To facilitate complete coverage of events that occurred in the households of the sample EAs during the year under reference, an informant was hired to report to the enumerator whenever an event occurs in the sample EAs.

For ensuring complete coverage of the events that occurred during the reference period, the enumerator also uses different means to keep himself informed of the occurrence of

vital events in the sample EA. First, he was required to visit the households in the area twice a month. Second, he meets the informant twice a week and collects information about the occurrence of any event. On being informed about the occurrence of the event, the enumerator visits the concerned households and records the particulars of the event reported by the informant.

c) Follow up Survey

The follow up survey was carried out 12 months after the baseline survey. An enumerator who was different from the enumerator who has collected the baseline survey data carried out the follow up survey. This was done to maintain independence in data collection by the two methods.

In the follow up survey, the enumerator first updates the initial Household List filled in during the baseline survey. In the course of updating the household list, the enumerator visits all the households in the sample EA, identifies each household and indicates whether the initial households were still there or not. He also identifies new households that have become usual residents of the sample EAs after the baseline survey.

Next, the enumerator updates the initial Household Schedule initially filled in by the previous enumerator during the baseline survey. In carrying out the updating of the household schedule, the enumerator visits the households and records births, deaths and migrations, which have occurred after the baseline survey and during the reference period. While carrying out the follow up survey, the enumerator does not have access to the registration forms.

d) Matching of Birth and Death Events

Matching is the process of establishing whether two records of birth or death events each obtained by the survey and continuous registration refer to the same or different

birth or death events. The determination of whether or not any two reports of births or deaths in both systems were a match was based on a set of matching rules. These matching rules were a set of criteria, which were both explicit and implicit. The matching criterias include household number, name, sex and date of birth of the child, name, age and other characteristic of the mother.

The matching mode employed in SVRS was manual matching. Advantage of manual matching was that it enables one to be flexible in setting the matching rules and determining whether two reports of birth or death events were a match or not on the basis of the given criteria.

Matching was a direct method of data evaluation. Although, matching was more complex and time consuming, it provides more precise coverage rates and enables to obtain the absolute values of omitted events. These omitted events were used as correction factors or adjustment factors for the relevant number of events recorded. Matching also leads to a qualitative understanding of the source of distortion in the extent and nature of misreporting and underreporting among various sectors of the population. Finally, errors of duplication would, theoretically, be detected either in the matching process or as a consequence of it.

- In SVRS, one way matching operation was employed. In one way matching, every and each birth or death recorded by continuous registration was matched birth event by birth event or death event by death event against each and every birth event or death event recorded by the follow up survey. It was, then concluded whether it was a mach or non-match on the basis of the set rules of matching. The reason for the choice of one way matching is it saves time and resource.

On the other hand, in principle both one way matching and two way matching can provide the information needed to estimate total events that occurred during the reference

period. Moreover, one way matching or two ways matching procedure can be used when both systems (i.e., the survey and continuous registration) employ sampling.

1.5 Sample Design

The 1998/99 (1991 EC) baseline and follow-up vital surveys and the sample Vital Registration covered both urban and rural parts of the country, except six zones out of nine in Somali Region and two zones out of five in Afar Region. Residents of collective quarters, homeless persons and foreigners were not covered by the surveys and in the registration. For the purpose of the surveys and the registration, the survey population in the country was divided into urban and rural categories as defined below.

Category I: - Urban parts of the country were grouped into three categories based on their population size, each of which was treated as domains (reporting levels). The three domains were:

- i) Addis Ababa
- ii) Urban centers with population size of 50,000 and above
- iii) Urban centers with population size below 50,000.

Category II: - Rural parts of each of the eleven regions were grouped in this category each of which were the survey domains (reporting levels).

In addition to the above urban and rural domains, results could be reported at regional and country levels by aggregating the survey results for corresponding urban and rural areas. Definition of the survey domains was based on both technical and resource considerations. More specifically, sample sizes for the domains were determined to enable provision of major indicators with reasonable precision subject to the resources that were available for the survey.

Selection Scheme and Sample Size

In both categories, cluster stratified sample design was used to select the sample in which the clusters or primary sampling units (PSUs) were enumeration areas (EAs). Sample EAs from each domain were selected using systematic probability proportional to size; size being number of households obtained from the 1994 Population and Housing Census. From category I, a total of 37 EAs and from category II, a total of 221 EAs were selected. Within each sample EA, fresh list of households was prepared at the beginning of the fieldwork of the baseline survey. The survey questionnaire and registration of vital events was administered to all households within each of the sampled EAs.

Distribution of sample EAs by domain (reporting levels) is given in Table 1 and Table 2 below.

Table 1.1 Planned and Covered Sample Number of Rural EAs

Sr. No.	Rural Domains	Sample Number of EAs	
		Planned	Covered
1	Tigray	13	12
2	Afar	13	12
3	Amhara	38	38
4	Oromiya	45	45
5	Somali	13	13
6	Benishangul-Gumuz	13	12
7	S.N.N.P	36	36
8	Gambella	13	13
9	Harari	13	13
10	Addis Ababa	13	13
11	Dire Dawa	13	13
	Total	228	221

Table 1.2 Planned and Covered Sample Number of Urban EAs

Sr. No.	Urban Domains	Sample Number of EAs	
		Planned	Covered
1	Addis Ababa	12	12
2	B	12	12
3	C	13	13
	Total	37	37

Table 1.3 Planned and Covered Sample Number of Rural Households

Sr. No.	Rural Domains	Number of Households	
		Planned	Covered
1	Tigray	620,698	573,186
2	Afar	41,255	37,423
3	Amhara	3,097,614	2,933,750
4	Oromiya	3,372,550	3,372,550
5	Somali	178,413	178,413
6	Benishangul-Gumuz	117,526	103,947
7	S.N.N.P	2,184,548	2,019,591
8	Gambella	22,991	22,991
9	Harari	13,999	13,999
10	Addis Ababa	5,042	5,024
11	Dire Dawa	71,647	71,647
	Total	9,726,283	9,332,539

Table 1.4 Planned and Covered Sample Number of Urban Households

Sr. No.	Urban Domains	Number of Households	
		Planned	Covered
1	Addis Ababa	397,984	397,984
2	B	308,252	308,252
3	C	1,058,139	1,058,139
	Total	1,764,375	1,764,375

1.6 Training and Field Organization

All the 22 branch statistical offices of the CSA participated in the survey and registration undertaking, especially in organizing the second stage training, in deploying the field staff to their respective sites of assignment, in retrieving completed questionnaires and submitting them to the head office for data processing. They were also responsible in administering the financial and logistic aspect of the survey within the areas of their assignment.

For this survey and registration, the training program of enumerators, supervisors and other field and office staff was conducted in two stages. The first stage training was conducted at the head office of CSA, in Addis Ababa. The participants were selected from professionals and sub-professionals with long time experiences, branch office heads and their assistants who were to train enumerators and supervisors during the second stage of training conducted at the branch offices.

The training at the head office, which lasted for five days, consisted of theoretical discussions on how to complete the questionnaire and forms as well as practical interview of households and/or household members. The objectives of practical interviewing of households were two-fold. Firstly, it enabled to assess how well the theoretical class discussions were understood by all participants so that they could convey the same message to enumerators and supervisors. The second objective was to examine the difficulty, which would likely be encountered during actual fieldwork.

The second stage training was undertaken at the branch statistical offices. The trainers were professional and sub-professional staff who were trained at the head office. The second stage training lasted for six days and also consisted of both theoretical class discussions and practical field practice. In addition to the training given prior to the commencement of the data collection, a refresher session was also held before the follow-up survey. All the training were based on the instruction manual of the survey and the registration. A manual for field supervisors was also prepared and separate session was held for supervisors.

Thorough discussions were made after field practice. The discussions were intended to help exchange experiences among participants and pinpoint the areas of the survey questions, which need more care and attention.

In the data collection of the survey, a total of 221 enumerators and 44 field supervisors were involved with an average supervisor-enumerator ratio of 1-to-5. The data collection

in the field lasted for seven days. After the data collection in urban sites is completed, the enumerators and supervisors were shifted to rural sites. During the survey fieldwork, close and regular supervision was undertaken at various levels. Immediately after the commencement of the fieldwork, supervisors continued spot checking of the data collection activity, re-interviewing and a thorough scrutiny of filled questionnaires to ensure that the data collection activities are taking place according to the instructions given.

1.7 Data Processing

The filled in survey questionnaires and registration forms were first manually edited, coded and verified by editors and verifiers at the Head Office. The manually edited and coded survey questionnaires and registration forms were entered into the computer. Using the computer edit specification, the data in the computer were computer edited and any inconsistencies were cleared. After data clearing is completed, analytical tables were produced. These tables were again checked for any internal inconsistencies among the tables.

1.8 Limitations and Constraints

The Sample Vital registration System is a Dual Recording System in which two methods of data collection; i.e., Multi-round Retrospective Surveys and Special Continuous Registration of vital events are involved. The System requires that these methods of data collection should operate independent of each other. Furthermore, the birth and death events data obtained by the two methods of data collection have to be matched in order to obtain a complete coverage of the two events that occurred during the reference year.

The problems encountered during the operation of the system arise from the above characteristic features of the system. One major problem encountered was the

administration of both methods of data collection simultaneously. Another major problem was the handling of questionnaires and forms filled in by both methods of data collection.

Another problem that emerged was the operation of manual matching. Manual matching, although, it is more flexible than machine matching, was a very difficult task. The cross checking of events recorded in one method of data collection with those recorded in the other was a tiresome work which needed careful attention.

Moreover, attempts taken to maintaining the independent assumption needed transferring of enumerators from the EAs they were permanently stationed to other EAs to carry out the Follow Up Survey. / This created administrative and financial problems

Informants hired to report any occurrence of events in their area of residence to the enumerator did not perform the job, as they are required to do. This is one of the major reasons why the completeness of coverage of birth and death events recorded was low. It is important to note that if correctly implemented, the completeness of coverage of the registration method is expected to be relatively higher than the completeness of coverage of the Follow up and Baseline Surveys.

Another reason for the low completeness of coverage of birth and death events recorded by the Registration Method was the low level of supervision in some of the areas. It has been observed that in some of the areas supervisors did limited supervision in data collection apart from discharging financial and other administrative responsibilities.

Furthermore, the fact that the SVRS is incorporated with the RIHSP, it is possible that this could have also contributed to the low level of completeness of coverage by the Registration Method. Since the RIHSP includes a number of different surveys that are given priority status, the enumerators besides having too much work to do also give more attention to these surveys.

Moreover, the field activities were subject to interruptions from time to time whenever there is training pertinent to the other RIHSP surveys. During these interruptions of fieldwork there goes no any vital event registration activity.

Finally, it is important to note at this juncture that, although the data on internal migration was collected by the Follow Up Survey, this report does not contain any information on migration. Due to errors in data recording, the tabulated migration data is found to be inconsistent.

1.9 Organization of the Report

This report is organized into five chapters. Chapter 1 discusses background to the Surveys and registration of vital events. Chapter 2 and 3 present reported Births and Deaths and Fertility and Mortality Measures obtained by the Baseline and Follow Up Surveys, Continuous Vital Events Registration and Dual Recording and those estimated by the C-D Technique. In Chapter 4, Marital Status and Nuptiality patterns are presented. Chapter 5 presents the Rate of Natural Increase of the population obtained by the Baseline and the Follow Up Surveys, the Dual Recording System, the Continuous Vital Events Registration and the C-d Technique. At the end of the report are attached Annexes 1-9, References, Registration Forms and Household Questionnaires.

Annexes 1 and 2 give fertility measures obtained by the baseline and follow up surveys. In Annexes 3 and 4, age-sex specific death rates obtained by the baseline and follow up surveys are presented. In Annexes 5 and 6, age-sex specific proportions dead obtained by the baseline and follow up surveys are given. Annex 7 gives the average population by age and sex. Annex 8 presents adjusted fertility and mortality measures. Finally, annex 9 presents Estimation Procedure of the Total, Ratio and Sampling Error.

Chapter 2

Birth Events and Measures of Fertility

2.1 Introduction

In the Sample Survey and Vital Events Registration System birth data were obtained by two methods of data collection (Household Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method). The Household Survey, which was conducted in two rounds (Baseline and Follow Up Surveys), yielded birth data for two different periods. The Baseline Survey data refers to the period May 1/1997 to April 30/1998. The Follow Up Survey data pertains to the period May 1/1998 to April 30/1999. The Continuous Vital Events Registration Method of recording births, deaths, marriages and divorces continued throughout the year from May/1/1998 to April 30/1999.

Births recorded by the Follow Up Survey were matched with those recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method in order to determine the following five sets of data on Births.

- a) Number of births (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey
- b) Number of births (R) recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
- c) Number of births (C) recorded commonly by both the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
- d) Number of births (s) recorded by the Follow Up Survey *only* and *not* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
- e) Number of births (r) recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method *only* and *not* by the Follow Up Survey

Using the results of the matching operation, the number of births recorded by the Baseline Survey, Follow Up Survey, Continuous Vital Events Registration Method, Dual

Recording System and estimates by Chandrasakaran and Deming (C-D) Technique are obtained.

The number of Births recorded by the Dual Recording System can be obtained in three different ways.

- a) Summing the number of births (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and births (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method(i.e., $S + r$)
- b) Summing the number of births (R) recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and births (s) recorded *only* by the Follow Up Survey (i.e., $R + s$)
- c) Summing the number of births (C) commonly recorded by both methods, births (s) recorded *only* by the Follow Up Survey and births (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method(i.e., $C + s + r$)

In this report, the number of births recorded by the Dual Recording System amount to the sum of births (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and births (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

On the other hand, the estimated number of births by the C-D Technique can be obtained in two different ways.

- a) Summing the number of births (C) recorded commonly by both Follow Up Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method, births (s) recorded *only* by the Follow Up Survey, births (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and births (X) missed by both methods (i.e., $C + s + r + X$)
- b) The product of the number of births (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (R) divided by the

number of births (C) recorded commonly by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and Follow Up Survey (i.e., $(R \times S) / C$).

The C-D Technique adjusts the number of births recorded by the Dual Recording System by estimating the number of births ($X = (s \times r) / C$) missed by both methods of data collection.

In this report, the number of births estimated by the C-D Technique amount to the product of the number of births recorded by the Follow Up Survey (S) and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (R) divided by the number of births (C) recorded commonly by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and Follow Up Survey (i.e., $(R \times S) / C$).

2.2 Number of Births

Table 2.1 presents the number of births obtained by the aforementioned approaches. Column 2 of the table provides the number of births obtained by the Baseline Survey. Column 3 gives the number of births obtained by Follow Up Survey. Column 4 gives the number of births obtained by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Column 5 gives the number of births obtained by the Dual Recording System i.e. by combining the non-duplicating births which were obtained by matching births recorded by the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Finally, column 6 provides the number of births estimated by the C-D Technique.

Examination of the data in the table reveals that the number of births (2,384,506) estimated by the C-D Technique are much higher than the number of births obtained by the other data collection methods. The number of births estimated by the C-D Technique appear to be more close to the expected number of births that have actually occurred during the reference period of May 1/1998 to April 30/1999. The number of births

(2,186,022) obtained by the Dual Recording System is much closer to the C-D estimate. The difference between the number of births recorded by the Dual Recording System and the C-D Technique is due to the number of births that are missed by the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

Assuming that fertility remained constant during the 12 months preceding and following the Baseline Survey, the results of the two surveys can be compared. In this context, the Baseline Survey has recorded higher number of births (1,902,925) than the number of births (1,818,309) recorded by the Follow Up Survey. The Continuous Vital Events Registration method, on the other hand, has recorded smaller number of births (1,715,829) compared to the Follow Up Survey.

Table 2.1 Number of Births Obtained by the Different Approaches of Data Collection, Killils (rural) and Urban

Killils (rural) and Urban	Reported Number of Births				Estimated Number of Births
	Baseline Survey	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events Registration Method	Dual Recording System	C-D Technique
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tigray –rural	107,087	94,369	85,208	105,650	110,902
Affar-rural	3,994	3,948	3,451	5,102	6,409
Amhara-rural	522,307	523,445	474,576	589,823	608,016
Oromiya-rural	694,683	638,028	620,572	767,057	841,168
Somali-rural	13,524	14,672	17,535	22,031	25,358
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	24,629	22,328	22,505	26,964	28,329
SNNP-rural	366,400	385,155	355,589	485,579	540,252
Gambella-rural	2,951	2,573	2,766	3,507	3,971
Harari-rural	3,022	2,935	2,891	3,920	4,667
Addis Ababa-rural	876	947	901	1,147	1,265
Dire Dawa-rural	3076	3,088	2,631	3,545	3,810
Total Rural	1,742,549	1,691,489	1,588,625	2,014,325	2,174,147
Addis Ababa -urban	27,543	24,044	23,752	30,746	33,238
Domain B-urban	30,465	27,115	23,614	34,781	46,986
Domain C-urban	102,368	75,661	79,848	106,171	130,135
Total Urban	160,376	126,820	127,214	171,698	210,359
Total Country	1,902,925	1,818,309	1,715,829	2,186,023	2,384,506

The percentage difference between the number of births estimated by the C-D approach and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method, Follow Up Survey and Dual Recording System amounts to 28, 22 and 10 percent, respectively. This indicates that obviously the Dual Recording System has relatively better coverage than the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and the Follow Up Survey.

2.3 Completeness of Coverage Rate

With the assumption that the C-D approach has estimated the number of births close to the true value, the completeness of coverage rate of each method of data collection is calculated relative to the C-D estimate. Table 2.2 provides the completeness of coverage rate of each individual method by different settings.

Table 2.2 Completeness of Coverage of Follow Up Survey, Continuous Registration and Dual Recording Relative to the C-D Estimate, Killils (rural) and Urban

Killils (Rural) and Urban	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital	Dual	C-D
		Events Registration Method	Recording System	
1	2	3	4	5
Tigray -rural	85	77	95	100
Afar-rural	62	54	80	100
Amhara-rural	86	78	97	100
Oromiya-rural	76	74	91	100
Somali-rural	58	69	87	100
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	79	79	95	100
SNNP-rural	71	66	90	100
Gambella-rural	65	70	88	100
Harari-rural	63	62	84	100
Addis Ababa-rural	75	71	91	100
Dire Dawa-rural	81	69	93	100
Total Rural	70	65	83	100
Addis Ababa -urban	72	71	93	100
Domain B-urban	58	50	74	100
Domain C-urban	58	61	82	100
Total Urban	60	60	74	100
Total Country	69	65	82	100

As indicated in the table, the completeness of coverage rate for the Dual Recording System (82 percent) is higher than other methods of data collection and this is followed

by the Follow Up Survey. In the urban areas, the completeness of coverage rate for both the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method are identical, while in the rural areas, it is the Follow Up Survey that has more coverage rate than the Continuous Registration Method.

Comparing the completeness of coverage rates among different settings, with respect to the Dual Recording System, one observes that the rural areas have higher coverage rates than the urban areas and the country as a whole. As indicated by the Dual Recording System, among the rural areas of the killils, Tigray, Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara have achieved higher coverage rates. In the remaining Killils (rural), the completeness of coverage rate ranges from 80 percent in Affar to 93 percent in Dire Dawa. In Amhara, Tigray and Benishangul- Gumuz, the omission rate, which is 100 minus the proportion of completeness of coverage rate, ranges between 3 and 5 percent, while in the rest of the Killils (rural), it ranges from 7 to 2 percent.

Among the urban domains, Domain B, i.e., urban centers with population size 50,000 and above, has relatively the least completeness of coverage rate (74 percent) indicating that the omission rate has approached to 26 percent. That is, 26 percent of the births that have actually occurred in these towns are not reported.

2.4 Births by Months of Occurrence

The number of births that occurred in each month of the year appears to show little variation. Table 2.3 shows the number of births that occurred in each of the month of the year. In the country as a whole, most births occur during the months of Megabit (10.1 percent) and Miazia (10.9 percent). Similarly, in most of the rural areas, except Tir, Yekatit, Megabit and Miazia, which have a relatively higher frequency of births, all the remaining months have similar number of births. With respect to the urban areas, except the months of Meskerem (10.3 percent), Megabit (9.9 percent) and Yekatit (9.3 percent), all the remaining months have similar number of births.

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Births by Month of Occurrence; Killil (rural) and Urban: Follow Up Survey.

Month of Birth						Beni-		Gam-		Rural Dire		Domain Domain			Country Total		
	Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amahra Rural	Oromiya Rural	Somal Rural	Shangul Rural	SNNPR Rural	bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dawa Rural	Rural Total	AA Urban	B Urban		C Urban	Urban Total
Meskerem	9.3	7.0	8.5	7.4	6.5	6.8	8.6	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.5	8.1	7.3	8.9	11.8	10.3	8.3
Tikimt	6.6	8.8	7.6	7.7	5.8	13.1	7.4	7.5	9.3	10.8	11.4	7.6	8.9	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.6
Hidar	5.8	11.1	8.4	8.9	8.2	7.9	8.3	7.2	8.7	6.7	8.0	8.4	7.6	8.9	6.8	7.4	8.4
Tahsas	9.9	9.5	7.8	8.7	9.7	7.6	9.4	7.7	8.6	7.1	9.6	8.6	5.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	8.5
Tir	10.6	11.4	9.3	9.5	14.6	12.2	10.3	12.8	10.8	6.1	11.7	9.8	5.3	10.5	6.6	7.2	9.6
Yekatit	8.1	10.8	7.6	10.6	8.4	10.6	10.1	15.9	14.1	8.2	12.2	9.4	9.9	11.6	8.3	9.3	9.4
Megabit	9.8	8.8	8.5	10.6	12.9	6.8	11.5	9.7	11.4	12.5	9.8	10.1	7.7	9.7	10.6	9.9	10.1
Miazia	10.5	12.8	11.3	10.8	13.7	8.4	11.7	13.5	11.1	12.9	7.6	11.1	9.4	9.0	8.1	8.6	10.9
Ginbot	6.9	3.6	7.6	6.1	4.1	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.3	6.0	5.2	6.5	7.5	5.6	8.6	7.8	6.6
Sene	8.1	8.4	7.5	7.5	4.2	6.7	4.9	2.1	5.1	6.0	5.4	6.9	12.5	5.9	8.2	8.5	7.0
Hamle	8.2	2.3	6.6	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.5	4.0	6.3	6.0	7.6	6.3	5.1	7.9	5.3	5.9	6.3
Nehase	5.5	4.8	8.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	5.9	3.1	2.9	8.2	3.9	6.5	4.9	5.4	8.4	7.1	6.5
Pagume	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	94369	3948	523445	638028	14672	22328	385155	2573	2935	947	3088	1691489	24044	27115	75661	126820	1818309

* Pagume, which is the thirteenth month in Ethiopia has five days in ordinary years and six days in leap year

2.5 Measures of Fertility

a) Crude Birth Rates

Based on the number of births obtained by the different approaches of data collection discussed above, the crude birth rates (CBRs) with respect to each method of data collection, are given in Table 2.4. Columns 2, 3, and 4, of the Table present the CBRs obtained by the Baseline Survey, Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Columns 5 and 6 give the CBRs obtained by the Dual Recording

Table 2.4 Reported and Estimated Crude Birth Rates Obtained by Different Approaches of data Collection: Killils (rural) and urban

Killils (Rural) and Urban	Reported Rates			Dual Recording System	Estimated	Reported
	Baseline Survey	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events Registration Method		Rates	Rates
			1	2	3	4
Tigray -rural	38.4	33.1	29.9	37.1	39.0	49.1
Afar-rural	24.4	23.7	20.7	30.6	38.5	32.9
Amhara-rural	40.2	40.0	36.2	45.0	46.4	45.0
Oromiya-rural	40.1	36.4	35.4	43.7	48.0	46.7
Somali-rural	23.9	25.7	30.7	38.6	44.5	34.0
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	42.5	38.1	38.4	46.0	48.4	46.5
SNNP-rural	35.8	37.2	34.2	46.9	52.1	46.9
Gambella-rural	32.4	28.1	30.2	38.3	43.3	40.8
Harari-rural	40.6	39.0	38.4	52.1	62.0	56.9
Addis Ababa-rural	31.1	33.2	31.6	40.2	44.4	33.8
Dire Dawa-rural	41.7	39.2	33.5	45.1	48.5	52.8
Total Rural	38.8	37.2	35.0	44.3	53.5	46.2
Domain A -urban	13.7	11.9	11.8	15.2	16.4	-
Domain B-urban	23.8	21.1	18.4	27.1	36.6	-
Domain C-urban	22.1	16.4	17.2	23.0	28.2	-
Total Urban	20.2	16.0	16.0	19.7	26.5	28.1
Total Country	36.0	34.1	32.1	40.7	49.5	43.7

System and the C-D Technique. Column 7 of the Table provides the CBRs obtained by the Health and Nutrition Survey for comparative purposes.

Comparing the CBRs obtained by each method of data collection, one observes that the Baseline Survey yielded the highest CBRs than either the Follow Up Survey or the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Comparison between the Baseline and the Follow Up Surveys is based on the assumption that births have remained the same during the periods May 1/1997 to April 30/1998 and May 1/19989 to April 30/1999. On the other hand, employing the Dual Recording System has improved the coverage in the data collection.

The CBRs obtained by the Dual Recording System are much more complete than those obtained by each method alone and approaches to the ones estimated by the C-D Technique. As indicated earlier, the C-D Technique adjusts the birth rates obtained by the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method by estimating births missed by both the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and hence is expected to be nearly close to the true rate.

The CBRs estimated by the C-D Technique for the country, rural and urban areas amount to 49.5, 53.5 and 26.5 births per 1000 population, respectively. The kilils (rural), with respect to CBRs, can be grouped into three categories. Group 1 consists of Tigray and Affar with CBRs below 40 births per 1000. Group 2, which has CBRs between 40 and 50 births per 1000, consists of Gambella, Addis Ababa, Somali, Amhara, Oromiya, Benishangul-Gumuz and Dire Dawa. Group 3, which consists of SNNPR and Harari, has CBRs above 50 births per 1000 population. According to the C-D estimate, Affar has the lowest CBR (38.5) and Harari has the highest (62.0). The CBR observed for Harari is on the high side and requires further investigation.

Considering the urban areas, based on the C-D estimate, Addis Ababa has the lowest CBR (16.4 per 1000) and Domain B, which consists of urban areas with population size 50,000 and above, has CBR of 36.6 births per 1000 population. Domain C, which consists of urban areas with population size below 50,000, has CBR of 28.2 per 1000 population. The CBR for urban Domain B (36.6) appears to be less plausible because it is

higher than the CBR (28.2) for urban Domain C, which consists less urbanized urban centers than the urban centers in Domain B.

b) General Fertility Rates (GFR)

The other measure of fertility is the general fertility rate. It is expressed as the number of births per 1000 women in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. The GFRs for the different approaches of data collection and estimation technique discussed above are given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Reported and Estimated General Fertility Rates Obtained by the Different Approaches of Data Collection: Killils (rural) and Urban

Killils (rural) and Urban	Reported Rates				Estimated Rates	Reported Rates
	Baseline Survey	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events	Dual Recording	C-D Technique	Health and Nutrition Survey
			Registration Method	System		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tigray –rural	180.0	150.7	136.1	168.7	177.1	228.0
Afar-rural	101.6	92.9	81.2	120.1	150.8	143.4
Amhara-rural	185.5	167.4	151.8	188.6	194.4	202.2
Oromiya-rural	190.6	161.8	157.4	194.5	213.2	217.0
Somali-rural	112.0	106.8	127.7	160.4	184.6	157.6
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	179.2	162.5	163.7	196.2	206.8	206.1
SNNP-rural	159.0	151.7	140.1	191.2	212.8	200.9
Gambella-rural	118.8	92.0	98.9	125.3	141.9	151.3
Harari-rural	191.0	170.1	167.6	227.2	270.5	260.3
Addis Ababa-rural	136.9	137.2	130.6	166.2	183.3	144.9
Dire Dawa-rural	193.9	178.7	152.2	205.1	220.4	227.9
Total Rural	179.3	159.2	149.6	189.6	228.7	208.4
Addis Ababa –urban	41.7	32.6	32.2	41.6	45.0	-
Domain B-urban	82.9	61.7	53.7	79.1	106.9	-
Domain C-urban	76.5	50.1	52.9	70.3	86.1	-
Total Urban	67.8	47.2	47.3	58.2	78.2	95.3
Total Country	157.5	136.6	128.9	163.1	198.3	188.7

The GFR estimated by the C-D Technique is highest than the ones obtained by the Dual Recording System and other methods of data collection. The GFRs estimated by the C-D

technique and those reported by the Health and Nutrition survey are, more or less, close to each other, even though, there are negligible variations among the different killils.

According to the C-D Estimate, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromiya, SNNP and Harari killil have GFRs ranging from 206.8 to 270.5 per 1000. On the other hand, Gambella, Affar, Tigray, Addis Ababa, Somali and Amhara have GFRs ranging from 141.9 to 194.4 births per 1000. The GFRs for the country, rural and urban areas amount to 198.3, 228.7 and 78 births per 1000, respectively. In this respect, among the rural areas, Gambella has relatively the lowest GFR (141.9 per 1000) and Harari has the highest GFR (270.5 per 1000). Among the urban domains, urban Addis Ababa has relatively the lowest GFR (45 per 100) and urban Domain B has the highest GFR (106.9 per 1000).

c) Age Specific Fertility Rates

The age specific fertility rates indicate the age pattern of fertility. Tables 2.6 and 2.7 present the reported age specific fertility rates for the data obtained by the Baseline and Follow Up Surveys. Annex 1 and 2 give detailed calculations of current and life time fertility of the women in age groups 15-49 years for the Baseline and Follow Up Surveys, respectively. Figure 2.1 depicts the age specific fertility rates obtained from the Follow Up Survey for the country, rural and urban areas.

The age specific fertility rates are relatively low in the age group 15-24 years and shoot up sharply, especially for the rural and country settings, to reach a peak in the age group 25-29 years. It then, remains high in the age group 30-34 years and comes down thereafter at an accelerated pace with increase in age. The rural age specific fertility rates are very much higher than the corresponding urban rates. However, the age patterns of fertility in the country, urban and rural areas are quite similar (See Figure 2.1).

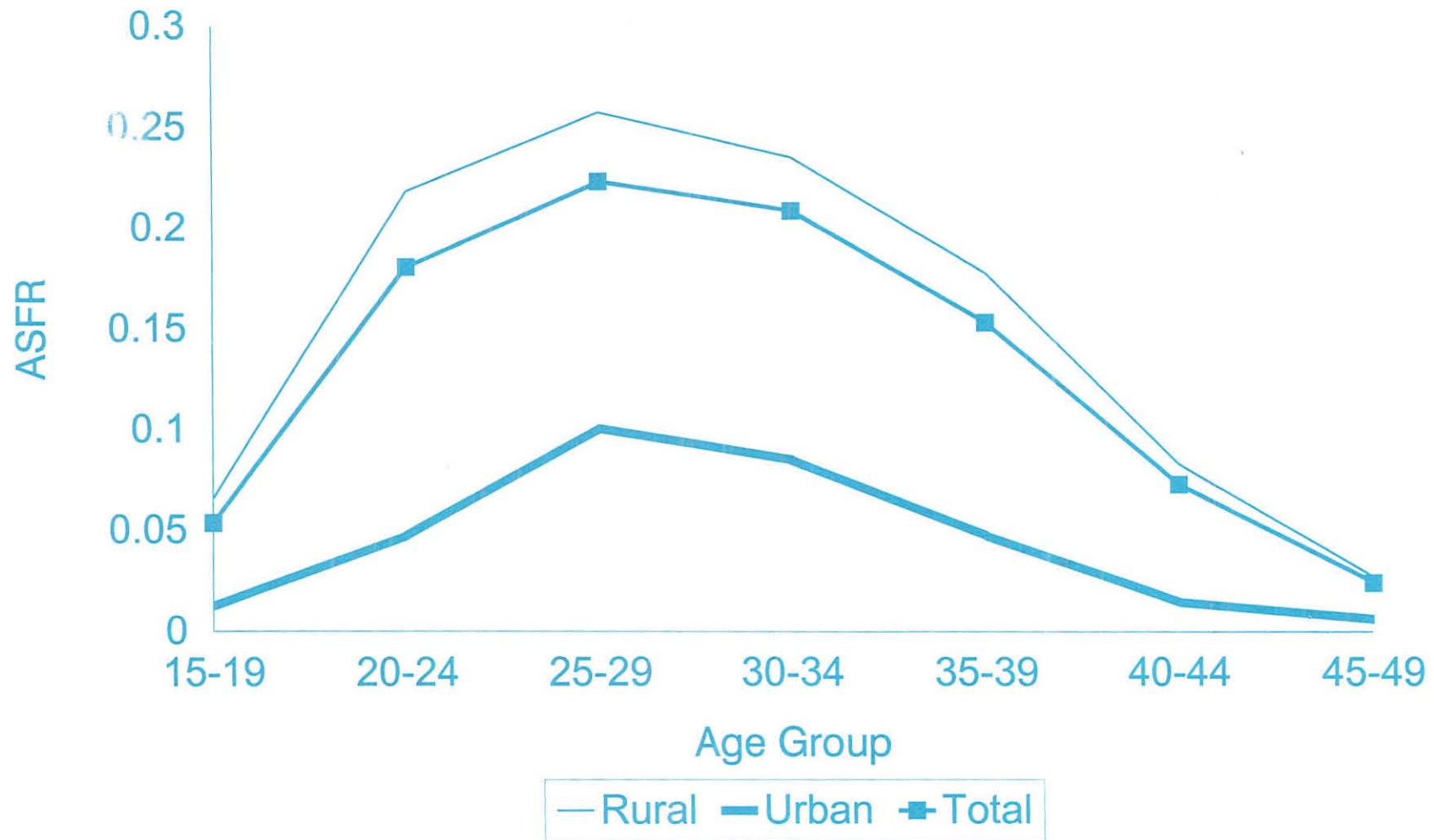
Table 2.6 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates for Data Obtained by the Base line Survey, Killils (rural) and urban

Killi (rural) and Urban	Age Group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Tigray-rural	0.09028	0.25157	0.29882	0.25551	0.18208	0.12285	0.03771
Afar-rural	0.04039	0.15362	0.20324	0.12419	0.08132	0.04738	0.00875
Amhara-rural	0.13669	0.25417	0.27604	0.22281	0.16978	0.07942	0.04026
Oromiya-rural	0.09339	0.27647	0.27226	0.28321	0.20554	0.11372	0.02369
Somale-rural	0.01950	0.13929	0.16254	0.18279	0.18882	0.04579	0.02351
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	0.11436	0.26428	0.29216	0.20155	0.16953	0.04414	0.01896
SNNP-rural	0.05819	0.23424	0.25971	0.22827	0.15478	0.06207	0.02071
Gambella-rural	0.08575	0.23868	0.17162	0.12110	0.05929	0.01816	0.01170
Harari-rural	0.07895	0.25993	0.31919	0.25795	0.20106	0.13034	0.01938
Addis Ababa-rural	0.08018	0.19313	0.17526	0.19118	0.14535	0.10375	0.02601
Drie Dawa-rural	0.10709	0.32163	0.29021	0.29573	0.15777	0.06878	0.00491
Total Rural	0.09754	0.25664	0.26975	0.24696	0.18021	0.09085	0.02842
Domain A (AA)-urban	0.00937	0.04122	0.07854	0.09979	0.04032	0.02942	0.00000
Domain B-urban	0.03505	0.11179	0.14141	0.13144	0.08248	0.02244	0.00000
Domain C-urban	0.01922	0.11549	0.13480	0.12398	0.05596	0.06420	0.00000
Urban Total	0.01900	0.09259	0.11943	0.11920	0.05613	0.04801	0.00000
country Total	0.07955	0.22179	0.23882	0.22560	0.15678	0.08463	0.02433

Table 2.7 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates for Data Obtained by the Follow Up Survey, Killils (rural) and urban

Killi (rural) and Urban	Age Group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Tigray-rural	0.06454	0.20715	0.22556	0.24564	0.20858	0.07474	0.01913
Afar-rural	0.02290	0.12468	0.17160	0.16839	0.05172	0.05934	0.01780
Amhara-rural	0.08938	0.22935	0.24912	0.23082	0.20095	0.08361	0.01534
Oromiya-rural	0.06484	0.22115	0.27509	0.24013	0.17697	0.08777	0.03293
Somale-rural	0.01331	0.13840	0.18512	0.20102	0.09885	0.05253	0.06688
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	0.06024	0.20113	0.23283	0.21154	0.13133	0.07860	0.03188
SNNP-rural	0.03807	0.20803	0.25368	0.23276	0.15403	0.07610	0.03021
Gambella-rural	0.05668	0.15287	0.15922	0.12852	0.02647	0.00755	0.00792
Harari-rural	0.03515	0.21817	0.32173	0.26468	0.19152	0.09066	0.04021
Addis Ababa-rural	0.06423	0.16836	0.20739	0.20166	0.19508	0.07205	0.00337
Drie Dawa-rural	0.08459	0.25536	0.33580	0.24605	0.15472	0.04549	0.03880
Total Rural	0.06580	0.21806	0.25674	0.23438	0.17673	0.08209	0.02664
Domain A (AA)-urban	0.00651	0.03316	0.05423	0.09085	0.03398	0.01010	0.00558
Domain B-urban	0.00901	0.07826	0.13317	0.09149	0.06828	0.02527	0.00000
Domain C-urban	0.01645	0.04506	0.11431	0.08090	0.04616	0.01274	0.00712
Urban Total	0.01254	0.04766	0.10011	0.08427	0.04682	0.01421	0.00542
country Total	0.05364	0.18036	0.22256	0.20775	0.15226	0.07207	0.02357

Figure 2.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates for the Data Obtained by the Follow Up Survey by Rural, Urban and Country Settings



d) Total Fertility Rates

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the cumulative value of the age specific fertility rates of a woman at the end of her reproductive period. The TFRs calculated on the basis of the ASFRs of the Baseline and Follow Up Surveys are given in Table 2.8. Table 2.8 also presents the TFRs obtained by the Health and Nutrition Survey for comparison. Annex 8 gives TFRs adjusted by applying Arriaga 2 points and Relational Gompertz techniques for comparison.

The TFRs obtained by the Follow Up Survey are less than those obtained by the Baseline Survey by almost one child per woman. The TFR obtained by the Baseline Survey is 5.2 and that obtained by the Follow Up Survey is 4.6 for the country as a whole. For the rural and urban areas, the Baseline Survey gave 5.9 and 2.3, while the Follow Up Survey gave 5.3 and 1.6, respectively.

Table 2.8 Reported Total Fertility Rates Obtained by the Different Data Collection Approaches, Killils (rural) and Urban

Killils (rural) and Urban	Reported Rates		
	Baseline Survey	Follow Up Survey	Health and Nutrition Survey
Tigray –rural	6.2	5.2	7.6
Afar-rural	3.3	3.1	4.7
Amhara-rural	5.9	5.5	6.8
Oromiya-rural	6.3	5.5	7.3
Somali-rural	3.8	3.8	5.6
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	5.5	4.7	6.5
SNNP-rural	5.1	5.0	6.6
Gambella-rural	3.5	2.7	4.5
Harari-rural	6.3	5.8	8.3
Addis Ababa-rural	4.6	4.6	4.9
Dire Dawa-rural	6.2	5.8	7.7
Total Rural	5.9	5.3	7.0
Addis Ababa -urban	1.5	1.2	-
Domain B-urban	2.6	2	-
Domain C-urban	2.6	1.6	-
Total Urban	2.3	1.6	3.3
Total Country	5.2	4.6	6.3

Comparison of the TFR obtained by the Baseline Survey by Killils (rural) shows that the rates range from 3.3 (Affar) to 6.3 (Oromiya and Harari) for the rural areas and from 1.5 (Addis Ababa) to 2.6 (Domains B and C) for the urban areas. The TFRs obtained by both surveys are by far less than the TFRs obtained by Health and Nutrition survey. On the other had, the observed TFRs are almost identical with the TFRs adjusted by applying Arraiga 2 points technique and by far less than the TFRs adjusted by the Relational Gompertz Technique (See Annex 8 and Table 2.8).

Chapter 3

Deaths Events and Measures of Mortality

3.1 Introduction

In the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS), data on death were obtained by two methods of data collection i.e., Household Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. The Household Survey, which was conducted in two rounds, (Baseline and Follow Up Surveys) yielded death data for two different periods. The Baseline Survey data refers to the period May 1/1997 to April 30/1998. The Follow Up Survey data pertains to the period May 1/1998 to April 30/1999. The Continuous Vital Events Registration Method of recording births, deaths, marriages and divorces continued throughout the year from May/1/1998 to April 30/1999.

Deaths recorded by the Follow Up Survey were matched with those recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method in order to determine the following five sets of data on deaths.

- a) Number of deaths (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey
- b) Number of deaths (R) recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
- c) Number of deaths (C) recorded commonly by both the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
- d) Number of deaths (s) recorded by the Follow Up Survey *only* and *not* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
- e) Number of deaths (r) recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method *only* and *not* by the Follow Up Survey

Using the results of the matching operation, the number of deaths recorded by the Baseline Survey, Follow Up Survey, Continuous Vital Events Registration Method, Dual Recording System and estimates by Chandrasakaran and Deming (C-D) Technique are obtained.

The number of deaths recorded by the Dual Recording System can be obtained in three different ways.

- a) Summing the number of deaths (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and deaths (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (i.e., $S + r$)
- b) Summing the number of deaths (R) recorded by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and deaths (s) recorded *only* by the Follow Up Survey (i.e., $R + s$)
- c) Summing the number of deaths (C) commonly recorded by both methods, deaths (s) recorded *only* by the Follow Up Survey and deaths (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (i.e., $C + s + r$)

In this report, the number of deaths recorded by the Dual Recording System amount to the sum of deaths (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and deaths (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

On the other hand, the estimated number of deaths by the C-D Technique can be obtained in two different ways.

- a) Summing the number of deaths (C) recorded commonly by both Follow Up Survey and Continuous Registration Method, deaths (s) recorded *only* by the Follow Up Survey, deaths (r) recorded *only* by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and deaths (X) missed by both methods (i.e., $C + s + r + X$)
- b) The product of the number of deaths (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (R) divided by the number of deaths (C) recorded commonly by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and Follow Up Survey (i.e., $(R \times S) / C$).

The C-D Technique adjusts the number of deaths recorded by the Dual Recording System by estimating the number of deaths ($X = (s \times r) / C$) missed by both methods of data collection.

In this report, the number of deaths estimated by the C-D Technique amounts to the product of the number of deaths (S) recorded by the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (R) divided by the number of deaths (C) recorded commonly by the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and Follow Up Survey (i.e., $(R \times S) / C$).

3.2 Number of Deaths

Table 3.1 presents the number of deaths recorded by the aforementioned data collection and estimation approaches. Columns 2, 3 and 4 of the table provide the number of deaths recorded retrospectively by the Baseline Survey; Follow Up Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Column 5 gives the number of deaths recorded by the Dual Recording System. Column 6 presents the number of deaths estimated by the C-D Technique.

It is observed from the data in the table that the number of deaths (1,186,342) estimated by the C-D Technique are much higher than the number of deaths obtained by the other data collection approaches. The number of deaths estimated by the C-D Technique appear to be more close to the expected number of deaths that have actually occurred between May 1/1998 and April 30/1999. The number of deaths (1,062,114) obtained by the Dual Recording System is much closer to the C-D estimate. The differences between the number of deaths recorded by the Dual Recording System and estimated by the C-D Technique is due to the number of deaths that are missed by both the Follow Up Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

Assuming that death remained constant during the 12 months preceding and following the Baseline Survey, the results of the two surveys can be compared. In this context,

the Follow Up Survey (868,021) has recorded higher number of deaths than both the Baseline Survey (675,846) and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (842,213). Thus, indicating that coverage is very low by the Baseline Survey and followed by the Continuous Registration Method.

The percentage difference between the number of deaths estimated by the C-D approach and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method, Follow Up Survey and Dual Recording System amounts to 29, 27 and 11 percent. This indicates that the Dual Recording System has relatively better coverage than the Follow Up Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

Table 3.1 Number of Deaths Recorded by Different Approaches of Data Collection: killils (rural) and Urban

Killils (rural) and Urban	Reported Number of Deaths				Estimated
	Baseline Survey	Follow up Survey	Continuous Vital Event Registration	Dual Recording	Number of Deaths C-D Technique
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tigray –rural	24,320	39,906	37,888	46,394	48,069
Affar-rural	3,098	2,892	3,056	4,341	4632
Amhara-rural	174,750	294,333	268,309	333,663	349,364
Oromiya-rural	246,608	250,726	256,246	315,692	356,861
Somali-rural	5,530	8,754	11,888	15,192	18,938
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	6,542	10,980	10,739	13,572	15,506
SNNP-rural	150,431	168,221	172,532	216,279	253,261
Gambella-rural	1,350	1,663	1,759	2,055	2,318
Harari-rural	752	802	857	1,149	1,470
Addis Ababa-rural	337	393	427	501	524
Dire Dawa-rural	1,043	1,164	1,026	1,347	1,503
Total Rural	614,759	779,833	764,727	951,185	1,055,038
Addis Ababa –urban	17,148	24,096	21,269	27,732	29,117
Domain B-urban	13,976	18,367	16,601	23,057	25,355
Domain C-urban	29,965	45,723	39,616	60,140	76,822
Total Urban	61,091	88,184	77,486	110,929	131,294
Total Country	675,846	868,021	842,213	1,062,114	1,186,342

At this juncture, it is important to note that the Baseline Survey data is based on the retrospective approach, which is affected by reporting errors, while the Follow Up Survey data is based on a clear reference period, which somehow minimizes some of the errors inherent in the retrospective approach.

3.3 Completeness of Coverage Rate

With the assumption that the C-D approach has estimated the number of deaths close to the true value, the completeness of coverage rate of each method of data collection is calculated relative to the C – D estimate. Table 3.2 provides the completeness of coverage rate of each individual method of data collection in different rural regions and urban areas.

As indicated in the table, the completeness of coverage rate of the death events for the Dual Recording System (90 percent) is higher than either methods of data collection and this is followed by the Follow Up Survey (73 percent). The Continuous Vital Events Registration Method (71 percent) has the lowest coverage rate. The Follow Up Survey has relatively higher coverage rate than the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method in both the rural and urban areas.

Table 3.2 Completeness of Coverage by Different Approaches of data Collection: Killils (Rural) and Urban

Killils(rural) and Urban	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events Registration Method	Dual Recording	C-D Technique
1	2	3	3	5
Tigray -rural	83	79	97	100
Affar-rural	41	43	61	100
Amhara-rural	84	77	96	100
Oromiya-rural	70	72	88	100
Somali-rural	46	63	80	100
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	71	69	88	100
SNNP-rural	66	68	85	100
Gambella-rural	72	76	89	100
Harari-rural	55	58	78	100
Addis Ababa-rural	75	81	95	100
Dire Dawa-rural	78	68	90	100
Total Rural	74	72	90	100
Addis Ababa -urban	83	73	95	100
Domain B-urban	72	65	91	100
Domain C-urban	60	52	78	100
Total Urban	67	59	84	100
Total Country	73	71	90	100

Comparing the completeness of coverage rates of the death events among the different rural regions and urban areas, with respect to the Dual Recording System, one observes that the rural areas have higher completeness of coverage rate (90 percent) than the urban areas (84 percent). Rural Addis Ababa, Amhara and Tigray have achieved coverage rate ranging from 95-97 percent. The remaining killils (rural), except Harari, have attained completeness of coverage rates ranging from 80 to 90 percent. The omission rate, which is 100 minus the proportion of completeness of coverage rate, ranges from three percent to five percent in Tigray, Amhara and Addis Ababa, while in the rest of the killils (rural), it ranges from one to two percent.

The urban areas with population size below 50,000 (Domain C) have relatively the lowest completeness of coverage rate (78 percent). This indicates that the omission rate in Domain C approaches to 22 percent. That is, 22 percent of the expected deaths that actually occurred in these urban centers are not reported. The coverage rate for the total country amounts to 90 percent, with 10 percent of the actual births unrecorded.

3.4 Deaths by Months of Occurrence

Deaths, in general, appear to vary slightly from one month to another. Table 3.3 presents the number of deaths by months of the year. In this respect, in the country, most deaths occur during the months of Hidar (9.9 percent), Sene (9.3 percent) and Tir (9.2 percent). In the rural areas, except in Hidar, Tir and Sene, deaths appear to be evenly distributed among the months. In Hidar, Tir and Sene, the frequency of the occurrence of death is relatively higher than the other months. Similarly, in urban areas, except in the months of Tikmt (9.5 percent), Yekatit (9.6 percent), Ginbot (9.3 percent) and Sene (9.2 percent), deaths are almost equally distributed among the remaining months.

Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Month of Occurrence; killil (rural) and urban: Follow Up Survey.

Month of Death	Regional Distribution												Domain			Total Country	
	Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amahra Rural	Oromiya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-Shangul Rural	SNNPR Rural	Gambella Rural	Harari Rural	Addis Ababa Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	Addis Ababa Urban	Domain B Urban	Domain C Urban		Total Urban
Meskerem	8.1	4.6	7.3	7.9	11.3	8.1	9.7	13.5	5.1	9.6	9.3	8.1	5.2	8.7	9.8	8.3	8.1
Tikimt	10.2	7.9	9.1	7.1	19.8	10.4	9.2	5.2	4.1	2.8	11.9	8.6	15.4	8.5	6.7	9.5	8.7
Hidar	9.9	11.6	10.9	11.6	13.4	15.6	6.9	6.4	11.4	10.2	8.9	10.3	4.2	7.9	7.2	6.5	9.9
Tahsas	8.2	5.3	9.8	7.9	7.3	6.5	6.6	7	3.4	6.1	10.2	8.3	8.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	8.3
Tir	8.2	8.7	11.4	7.2	15.9	5.3	8.8	9.7	14.4	5.6	12.6	9.3	4.4	10.8	9.8	8.6	9.2
Yekatit	6.7	10.2	5.9	8.2	10.5	10.3	9.5	10.5	10.6	8.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	9.06	10.9	9.6	7.8
Megabit	6.1	12.4	6.9	8.9	3.6	6.2	9.1	11.2	12.8	5.8	7.7	7.9	8.1	4.4	8.8	7.7	7.9
Miazia	5.9	7.2	6.4	8.2	8.6	6.7	10.9	7.7	10.5	2.3	6.9	7.9	9.4	8.31	8.7	8.8	8
Ginbot	6.5	12.7	9	7.9	0.8	5.9	7.8	16.5	8.9	11.9	7.5	8.2	12.7	11.9	6.5	9.3	8.3
Sene	9.1	12.6	10.1	10.9	0.8	2.5	6.6	3.8	10.7	10.7	6.3	9.3	7.9	5.6	11.4	9.2	9.3
Hamle	11.3	4.2	6.4	7.8	2.6	7.2	6.9	3.4	3.5	6.6	7.4	7.2	8.9	9.8	5.7	7.4	7.2
Nehase	7.1	2.5	6.1	6	2.9	14.8	7.2	4.8	3.9	8.4	3.5	6.4	5.3	6.8	7	6.5	6.4
Pagume*	2.7	0	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	11.4	0.4	0.8	1.7	0	0.5	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	39903	2893	294333	250727	8754	10979	168223	1661	804	394	1164	779837	24097	18368	45724	88190	868020

* Pagume, which is the thirteenth month in Ethiopia has five days in ordinary years and six days in leap years.

3.5 Measures of Mortality

a) Crude Death Rates

Based on the number of deaths obtained by the different approaches discussed above, the crude death rates (CDR), with respect to each method of data collection are given in Table 3.4. Columns 2,3, and 4 of the table present the CDRs for the data obtained by the Baseline Survey, Follow Up Surveys and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Column 5 and 6 give the CDRs obtained by the Dual Recording System and the C-D Technique.

Table 3.4 Reported Crude Death Rates Obtained by Different Approaches: Killils (rural) and Urban.

Killils (rural) and Urban	Reported Rates				Estimated Rates
	Baseline Survey	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events Registration Method	Dual Recording	C-D Technique
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tigray –rural	8.7	14.0	13.3	16.3	16.9
Affar-rural	18.9	17.4	18.3	26.1	27.8
Amhara-rural	13.5	22.5	20.5	25.5	26.7
Oromiya-rural	14.2	14.3	14.6	18.0	20.3
Somali-rural	9.8	15.3	20.8	26.6	33.2
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	11.3	18.7	18.3	23.2	26.5
SNNP-rural	14.7	16.2	16.7	20.9	24.4
Gambella-rural	14.8	18.2	19.2	22.4	25.3
Harari-rural	10.1	10.6	11.4	15.3	19.5
Addis Ababa-rural	12.0	13.8	15.0	17.6	18.4
Dire Dawa-rural	14.2	14.8	13.0	17.1	19.1
Total Rural	13.7	17.2	16.8	20.9	23.2
Addis Ababa –urban	8.6	11.9	10.5	13.7	14.4
Domain B-urban	10.9	14.3	12.9	18.0	19.7
Domain C-urban	6.5	9.9	8.6	14.0	16.6
Total Urban	7.7	11.1	9.8	13.0	16.6
Total Country	12.8	16.3	15.8	19.9	22.2

Comparing the CDRs obtained by each method of data collection, one observes that the Follow Up Survey has yielded higher rates compared to the Baseline Survey or the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. Comparison of CDRs obtained by the Baseline and Follow Up Surveys is based on the assumption that the occurrence of death has remained constant during May1/1997 to April 30/1998 and May 1/1998 to

April 30/1999. The Dual Recording System, on the other hand, has improved the coverage of the data collection on deaths.

The CDRs obtained by the Dual Recording System are relatively much more plausible than those obtained by a single method alone and it approaches to the ones estimated by the C-D technique. As indicated earlier, the C-D Technique adjusts the death rates obtained by the Follow Up Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method by estimating deaths missed by both the Follow Up Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and hence is expected to be nearly close to the true rate.

The CDRs estimated by the C-D Technique for the country, rural and urban areas amount to 22.2, 23.2 and 16.6 deaths per thousand population, respectively. Examination of the CDRs of each killil (rural) reveals that the killils can be grouped into three categories. Group 1 consists of Tigray, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa has CDRs below 20 per 1000 population. Group 2, which has CDRs between 20 and 30 per 1000 population, consists of Oromiya, SNNP, Gambella, Benishangul-gumz and Amhara. Group 3, which consists of Somali and Affar, has CDRs 30 and above deaths per 1000 population.

According to the C-D estimate, Addis Ababa has the lowest CDR (14.4 per 1000) and urban areas with population size of 50,000 and above (Domain B) has CDR of 19.7 deaths per 1000 population. However, this CDR appears to be less plausible because it is higher than the CDR (16.6 per 1000) pertaining to the urban Domain C, which has a population size of less than 50, 000 and hence, less urbanized than urban centers in urban Domain B.

b) Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates

Table 3.5 presents the IMR and UFMR for data obtained by the Baseline Survey, Follow Up Survey and Continuous Vital Events Registration Method. The Follow Up Survey has yielded highest rates of Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates, followed by the Baseline Survey. The Continuous Vital Events Registration Method has

provided the lowest rates. At country level, it is observed that Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates obtained by the Follow Up Survey amount to 136.7 and 17.3, respectively.

Eventhough, the Follow Up Survey has provided highest rate at country level, the situation is different when the rates for each area of enumeration are separately investigated. For instance, the Baseline Survey has provided highest rates for Affar (186), Oromiya (126), and Gambella (176).

Table 3.5 Reported Mortality Measures Obtained by Different Approaches of Data Collection: Killils (rural) and Urban

Killils (Rural) and Urban	Reported Rates					
	Infant Mortality Rates			Under Five Mortality Rates		
	Base-line Survey	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events Registration Method	Base-line Survey	Follow Up Survey	Continuous Vital Events Registration Method
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tigray –rural	71	99.5	81	106.3	159.9	158.7
Affar-rural	186	157.1	136	185.9	215.3	224.3
Amhara-rural	118	179.9	152	213.3	288.5	250.2
Oromiya-rural	126	109.5	93	211.1	182.9	179.9
Somali-rural	197	110.9	187	299.0	169.8	270.7
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	91	113.7	106	174.6	265.7	219.0
SNNP-rural	119	155.2	133	210.0	229.0	240.9
Gambella-rural	176	148.9	165	257.8	235.4	251.6
Harari-rural	65.9	86.0	73	119.7	131.5	118.0
Addis Ababa-rural	133	152.9	152	191.0	173.6	207.5
Dire Dawa-rural	118	123.4	102	185.0	188.5	150.1
Total Rural	119	140.5	90	205.2	224.5	214.6
Addis Ababa (urban A.A)	51	132.7	135	72.4	155.8	119.2
Domain B-urban	80	125.4	105	129.4	196.4	218.0
Domain C-urban	51	63.9	123	65.6	93.7	154.4
Total Urban	56	89.9	122	78.8	127.2	159.6
Total Country	113	136.7	108	193.4	217.3	210.6

Considering the results of the Follow Up Survey, one observes that rural Addis Ababa, SNNPR, Affar and Amhara have Infant Mortality Rates ranging from 152.9-179.9. On the other hand, Oromiya, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Dire Dawa and Gambella have Infant Mortality Rates in the range of 109.5 to 148.9. Like wise, Harari and Tigray have relatively the lowest Infant Mortality Rates of 86 and 99.5, respectively. With respect to urban domains, Domain C has the lowest (56.9) and urban Addis Ababa has the highest rate (132.7).

Pertaining to the mortality rates of children aged less than five years, there are significant variations among the killils (rural). The highest Under Five Mortality Rate, based on data obtained by the Follow Up Survey, is observed in Amhara (288.5) and Benishangul-Gumuz (265.7), followed by Gambella (235.4), SNNP (229) and Affar (215.3) Regions. On the other hand, rural Harari (131.5) has relatively the lowest Under Five Mortality Rate. Among the urban domains, urban Domain C (93.7) has relatively the lowest, while urban Domain B (196.4) has the highest Under Five mortality Rates.

c) Age Specific Death Rates

The pattern of death rates varies with age and sex. The age pattern of death is indicated by the age specific death rates. Tables 3.6 and 3.7 give Age specific Death Rates for the data obtained by Baseline and Follow Up Surveys. Figure 3.1 depicts the age specific death rates obtained by the Follow Up Survey for the country, the urban and the rural areas. Annexes 3 and 4 give detailed age-sex specific death rates for the data obtained by both surveys.

The age pattern and magnitude of deaths obtained by the two surveys show similarity. However, the following discussions on age specific death rates will concentrate on the results of the Follow Up Survey, for as indicated earlier, the follow Up Survey has a better coverage than both the Baseline Survey and the Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

Death rates during infancy (under 1 year) are very high. At country level, the rate amounts to 133.5 per 1000 children aged under 1 year. The rate is 138.6 for the rural areas and 77.6 for the urban areas. Among the Killils (rural), infant death rates are high in Amhara (177.7), SNNP (158.6), rural Addis Ababa (157.2) and Affar (154.3).

On the other hand, death rates among children aged 1-4 years amount to 30.1, 32.2 and 10.4 in the country, the rural and the urban areas, respectively. Among the killils (rural) Benishangul-Gumuz (63.1) and Amhara (42.9) have higher child death rates,

followed by Gambella (31), SNNP (28.5) and Oromiya (27.8). Both rural Addis Ababa (8.7) and urban Addis Ababa (7.2) have the lowest death rates among the children aged 1-4 years, as compared to other rural and urban areas.

Pertaining to death rates of children aged 0-4 years, rural areas (62) have higher rates than urban areas (26.8). At country level, the rate amounts to 58.6 per 1000 children aged 0-4 years. Among the killils, Amhara (81.4), Benishangul-Gumuz (77.0), SNNP (64.1) and Gambella (61.3) have relatively higher deaths of children aged below five years. Among the rural and urban areas, rural Tigray (41.5) and urban Addis Ababa (36.1) have the lowest under five death rates.

In contrast to the very high level of deaths during infancy and early childhood, death during the latter age of childhood (children aged 5-14 years) is very low. Death rate among these children at country level is only around 5 per 1000 (See Table 3.7).

Table 3.6 Age specific Death Rates of Both Sexes for Data Obtained by the Baseline Survey: Killils (Rural) and Urban

Killils (Rural) and Urban	Age Groups						
	Under 1	1-4	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-49	50+
Tigray -rural	71.0	8.8	21.3	2.1	5.8	9.2	12.7
Affar-rural	185.9	30.4	55.7	3.8	10.8	16.0	46.4
Amhara-rural	118.4	24.0	43.4	4.9	5.1	9.5	13.4
Oromiya-rural	125.9	21.7	42.8	4.2	5.4	8.7	26.8
Somali-rural	197.0	17.3	49.4	2.3	3.5	5.3	13.4
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	91.2	24.2	39.3	2.1	4.4	10.6	19.2
SNNP-rural	118.7	21.4	39.9	6.2	7.7	11.3	29.4
Gambella-rural	176.1	19.3	49.2	2.5	7.7	12.2	30.2
Harari-rural	226.3	45.6	81.4	8.5	6.3	32.1	60.5
Addis Ababa-rural	132.6	14.4	37.8	4.9	5.4	9.5	18.2
Dire Dawa-rural	118.3	16.5	36.7	5.0	5.2	11.8	36.3
Total Rural	118.8	21.5	40.9	4.7	5.8	9.7	28.3
Addis Ababa -urban	51.4	5.0	14.0	0.9	4.5	10.5	79.6
Domain B-urban	79.7	13.1	27.0	1.7	8.7	17.6	22.0
Domain C-urban	50.6	3.2	11.7	0.7	5.1	12.4	20.5
Total Urban	56.2	5.1	14.6	0.9	5.4	12.7	42.4
Total Country	113.0	19.8	38.3	4.2	5.8	10.2	31.3

Among the rural areas of the Regions, Benishagul-Gumuz (about 73) has the highest level of death rates for children aged 5-14 years, followed by Somali (about 22 deaths

per 1000). Rural Addis Ababa has the lowest rate of about 2 deaths per 1000 children aged 5-14 years.

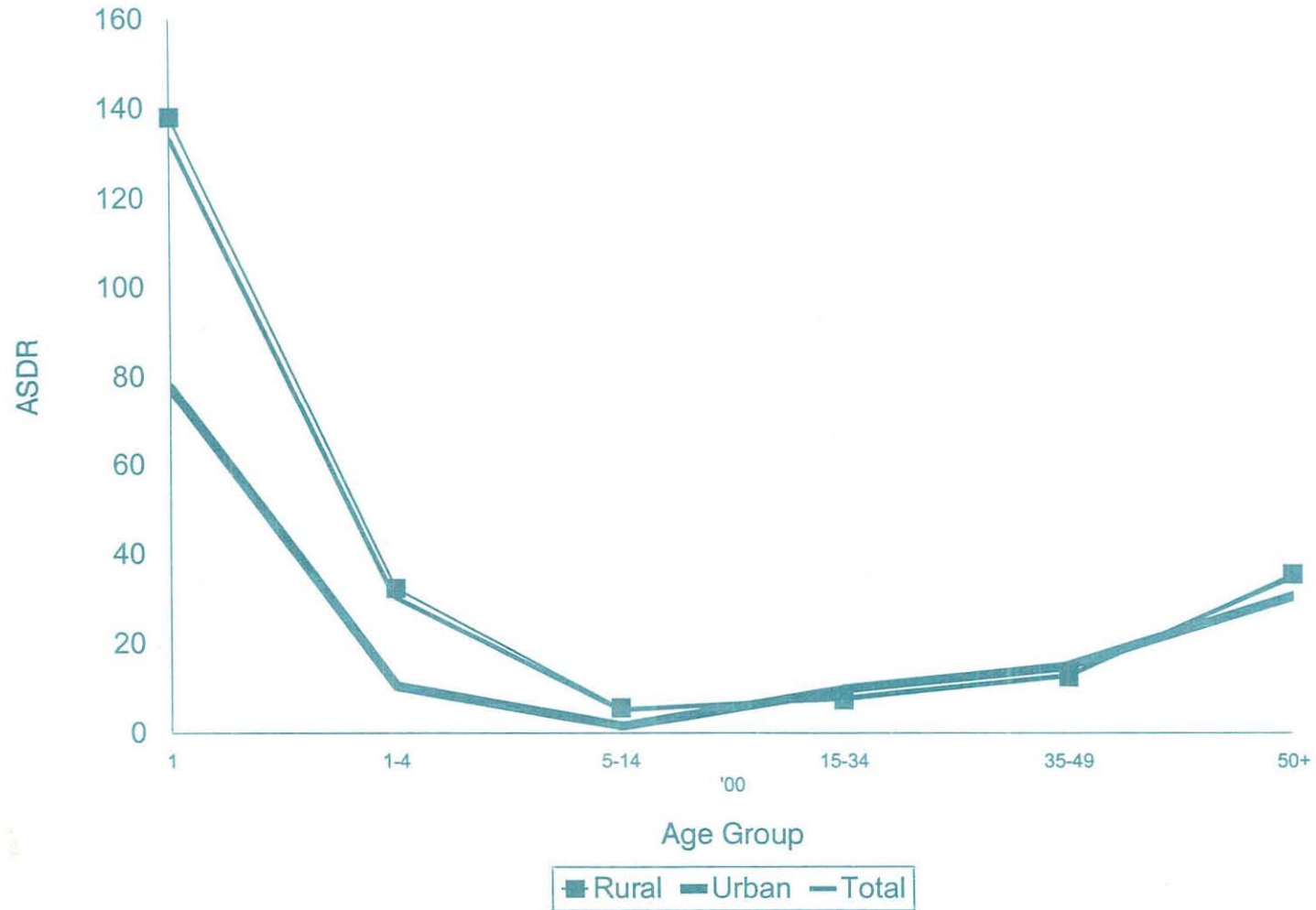
Death rates in the age group 15-34 years are relatively higher than the rates in the age group 5-14 years. At country level, death rate for the age group 15-34 years amounts to about 8 deaths per 1000. However, unlike the death rates in the latter ages of childhood, death rates at ages 15-34 in urban areas are higher (nearly 10 per 1000) death rates than rural areas (about 7 deaths per 1000). Among the rural killils, Affar (about 13 deaths per 1000) has relatively the highest death rates of adults aged 15-34 years, followed by Amhara (about 10 deaths per 1000) and Somali (about 10 per 1000). On the other hand, Harari (about 4 per 1000) and Benishangul-Gumuz (about 4 per 1000) have the lowest death rates among adults aged 15-34 years.

Table 3.7 Age specific Death Rates of Both Sexes for Data Obtained by the Follow Up Survey, Killils (Rural) and Urban

Killils (Rural) and Urban	Age Groups						
	Under 1	1-4	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-49	50+
Tigray –rural	94.2	21.5	41.5	3.6	8.3	13.0	26.3
Affar-rural	154.3	17.9	50.5	7.3	13.4	20.9	28.0
Amhara-rural	177.7	42.9	81.4	7.9	9.8	13.6	40.4
Oromiya-rural	106.2	27.8	49.8	3.9	5.3	11.5	32.5
Somali-rural	120.0	19.6	43.3	22.3	10.2	13.7	24.7
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	109.5	63.1	77.0	73.1	4.4	9.2	29.6
SNNP-rural	158.6	28.5	64.1	5.9	7.1	11.5	36.0
Gambella-rural	145.4	31.0	61.3	2.8	8.3	28.7	44.9
Harari-rural	84.4	16.5	34.8	3.5	4.1	6.9	24.0
Addis Ababa-rural	157.2	8.7	51.6	2.1	5.5	19.3	26.9
Dire Dawa-rural	124.6	24.3	51.4	5.1	4.6	10.2	35.4
Total Rural	138.6	32.2	62.0	5.5	7.3	12.4	35.2
Addis Ababa –urban	119.7	7.2	36.1	0.6	7.6	19.5	33.4
Domain B-urban	115.9	25.3	50.8	1.2	9.1	18.3	35.3
Domain C-urban	53.2	32.1	37.0	1.7	11.1	12.3	27.8
Total Urban	77.6	10.4	26.8	1.4	9.7	15.0	30.5
Total Country	133.5	30.1	58.6	5.1	7.7	12.8	34.7

Death rate among the population aged 35-49 years (nearly 13 per 1000) is found to be relatively higher than death rates among the population aged 5-14 and 15-34 years. Death rate among urban population aged 35-49 years (15 per 1000) is higher than death rate among rural population aged 35-49 years (about 12 per 1000). Among the rural areas, Gambella (about 29 per 1000) has the highest death rate followed by

Figure 3.1 Age Specific Death Rates, Rural, Urban and Total:
Follow Up Survey



Affar (about 21 per 1000). On the other hand, Harari (about 7 per 1000) and Benishangul-Gumuz (about 9 per 1000) have relatively the lowest death rates for adults aged 35-39 years.

Death rates among the population aged 50 years and above appear to be relatively the second highest. At country level, it is observed that about 35 deaths per 1000 population take place annually. The rural areas (about 35 per 1000) have higher death rates compared to the urban areas (about 31 per 1000). There is a considerable variation among the rural areas in the regions. In this respect, the rural areas can be grouped into two. The first group, which has death rates ranging from 23-30 per 1000 population consists of Harari, Somali, Tigray, Addis Ababa, Affar, Benishangul-Gumuz. The second group, which has death rates ranging from 33-45 per 1000 population, consists of Oromiya, SNNPR, Amhara and Gambella.

In conclusion, age specific death rates are highest at infancy and minimum at age group 5-14 years and rise to a relatively higher rate at age group 15-34 years and continue to rise till age group 50 years and above.

3.6 Mortality Differentials

Mortality Differentials is investigated by analyzing the Age Specific Percentage Dead. The Age Specific Percentage Dead refers to the number of deaths in a given age group per 100 total deaths. Unlike the Age Specific Death Rates, the Age Specific Percentage Dead indicates the contribution of deaths in a given age group to total deaths, while the Age Specific Death Rates are confined only to total deaths in a given age group. Mortality differential is examined by age, sex and by residential areas (i. e, rural and urban areas)

a) Mortality Differentials by Age

Table 3.8 provides the percentage dead by broad age group for the data obtained by the Follow Up Survey. Annexes 5 and 6 present percentages of population dead by 5 years age interval and sex for the data obtained by both surveys.

According to the results of the Follow Up Survey, the pattern of the age specific percentage dead is similar to the age specific death rates, except at age group 35-49 years. The age specific percentage dead is the highest at infancy and continuously declines to reach a minimum at the age group 5-14 year and rises at age group 15-34 years and declines again at the age group 35-49 years and, then rises again at age group 50 years and above.

In the country, the rural and the urban areas, the contribution of infant deaths to total deaths is about 27, 28 and 13 percent, respectively. Among the Regions, the contribution of infant deaths to total deaths is the highest in rural Addis Ababa (33.8 percent, followed by SNNPR (33.1 percent) and Dire Dawa (33.1 percent). The lowest contribution of infant deaths to total deaths is observed in Somali (17.3 percent) followed by Afar (19.6 percent). In urban areas, Addis Ababa (13.0 percent) has relatively the lowest infant death rates compared to other towns (See Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Age Specific Percentage of Both Sexes Dead for Data Obtained by Follow Up Survey: Killils (rural) and urban

Killils (Rural) and Urban	Proportion Dead In the Age Groups						
	Under 1	1-4	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-49	50+
Tigray -rural	22.9	13.9	36.8	7.4	18.0	11.0	26.7
Affar-rural	19.6	7.3	26.9	11.7	26.2	18.9	16.3
Amhara-rural	28.6	17.3	45.9	10.2	14.1	8.0	21.9
Oromiya-rural	26.6	17.8	44.4	8.1	11.1	10.4	26.0
Somali-rural	17.3	9.2	26.6	16.0	21.8	15.8	19.8
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	22.3	29.9	52.2	8.2	8.4	12.2	19.0
SNNP-rural	33.1	15.7	48.9	11.1	14.6	9.6	15.8
Gambella-rural	22.4	13.0	35.3	3.9	17.0	25.1	18.6
Harari-rural	29.2	15.5	44.6	9.7	12.0	8.5	25.1
Addis Ababa-rural	33.8	4.6	38.4	4.1	14.0	15.0	28.4
Dire Dawa-rural	31.1	16.4	47.5	10.4	11.0	8.6	22.6
Total Rural	28.4	17.0	45.4	9.7	13.4	9.5	22.0
Addis Ababa -urban	13.0	2.3	15.3	0.8	26.8	27.6	29.4
Domain B-urban	18.3	10.4	28.7	2.0	25.5	18.9	25.0
Domain C-urban	10.6	4.9	15.5	4.6	41.0	19.1	19.9
Total Urban	12.8	5.3	18.2	3.1	33.8	21.4	23.5
Total Country	26.8	15.8	32.6	8.9	15.5	10.8	22.1

On the other hand, death rates of children aged 1-4 years comprise about 16 percent of the total deaths in the country. Among the Regions, the highest death rate of children aged 1-4 years is observed in Benishangul-Gumuz (29.9 percent) followed by Oromiya (17.8 percent) and Amhara (17.3 percent). The lowest death rates of children

age 1-4 years is observed in rural Addis Ababa (4.6 percent) followed by Affar (7.3 percent) and Somali (9.2 percent). Among the urban areas, urban Addis Ababa (2.3 percent) has relatively the lowest death rate of children aged 1-4 years compared to other towns.

Death rates significantly vary among the population aged under five years (0-4 years), latter childhood (children aged 5-14 years), adults aged 15-34 years and 35-49 years and population aged 50 years and above. Among the population in these age groups, the highest death rate is observed among children aged under 5 years (0-4 years), which comprises about 33 percent of the total deaths in the country. On the other hand, the lowest death rate, among the population in the same age group, is observed for children aged 5-14 years (8.9 percent) (See Table 3.8)

There are considerable variations in the percentage dead among the age groups 5-14, 15-34, 35-49 and 50 years and above. Moreover, death among the older population aged 50 years and above is higher compared to those aged 15-14, 15-34 and 35-49 years.

b) Mortality Differential by Sex

Deaths do not only vary with age; they do also show considerable variations by sex. Table 3.9 provides the sex ratios at death by age groups. Death rates among the males appear to be higher than among the females, except in urban areas. The sex ratio at death in the country, rural and urban areas amounts to 105.4, 106.4 and 96.9 males per 100 females, respectively. Considering sex differential at death by age groups, one observes that male deaths considerably outnumber female deaths at age groups 0-14 and 35-49 years. However, in some of the rural killils, deaths among females in the same age groups happen to be higher than males.

Table 3.9 Age Specific Sex Ratios at Death for Data Obtained by the Follow Up Survey: Killils (rural) and urban

Killils (rural) and Urban	Age Groups							Total
	Under 1	1-4	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-49	50+	
Tigray -rural	110.2	91.4	102.7	143.3	62.6	106.8	64.5	86.0
Affar-rural	134.3	69.4	112.3	83.5	113.2	285.2	642.2	160.5
Amhara-rural	108.9	130.3	116.5	146.1	69.1	71.2	104.0	103.9
Oromiya-rural	151.6	127.5	141.4	84.9	103.7	101.0	91.2	112.8
Somali-rural	107.1	318.1	151.1	124.2	111.9	97.1	103.2	118.5
Benishangul-Gumuz-rural	53.7	93.7	74.3	33.8	39.0	18.6	85.3	59.6
SNNP-rural	97.9	144.4	110.8	124.7	115.4	129.3	84.1	109.7
Gambella-rural	96.8	116.0	103.5	16.1	45.9	215.0	251.1	119.0
Harari-rural	203.9	103.3	159.4	85.7	95.9	172.0	112.6	129.5
Addis Ababa-rural	189.1	80.0	169.6	100.0	189.5	126.9	45.5	111.3
Dire Dawa-rural	127.7	70.5	103.1	57.1	149.0	90.6	131.9	106.0
Total Rural	116.3	129.3	121.0	117.7	87.1	94.4	93.3	106.4
Addis Ababa -urban	147.5	249.3	158.6	0.0	47.3	114.1	97.9	89.6
Domain B-urban	105.8	67.2	89.9	0.0	114.3	290.3	107.8	118.1
Domain C-urban	91.5	57.9	79.4	142.3	73.5	127.6	83.6	93.3
Total Urban	108.9	72.8	96.8	275.7	72.0	140.7	93.4	96.9
Total Country	115.9	126.7	119.8	120.9	83.5	102.3	93.3	105.4

c) Rural - Urban Mortality Differential

Mortality varies not with age and sex but also with urban and rural areas of residence. The data in Tables 3.4, 3.5 and 3.7 confirm this observation. As can be observed from Table 3.4, the CDRs based on the C-D technique are higher for the rural areas (23.2 per 1000) compared to the CDRs for the rural areas (16.6 per 1000).

Moreover, considering the Follow Up Survey, one observes that the Infant Mortality Rates for the rural areas amount to 140.5 per 1000 children aged under one year, while it amounts to 89.9 per 1000 for the urban areas (See Table 3.5).

Pertaining to death rates of the Under Five Years based on the Follow Up Survey, the rural areas (224.5 per 1000 children under one year) have higher rates compared to the urban areas (127 per 1000 children aged under one year). Similarly, death rates of the population aged 1-4, 5-14, 15-34, 35-49 and 50 years and above are relatively higher in rural areas compared to the rural areas. The death rates for the population in these age groups amount to 10.4, 7.3, 12.4 and 35.2 percent, respectively in urban areas, while it is 32.2, 9.7, 15 and 30.5 percent, respectively in rural areas (See Table 3.7)

3.7 Expectations of life

The expectations of life provide a description of the most prominent aspects of the state of mortality. The mortality experience of the population at different ages is summarized by the number of years expected to live in the future by individuals in a given age group. In view of this fact, the expectations of life at birth, at age 1 and at age 5 based on the age specific death rates obtained from the two rounds of surveys are constructed (See Table 3.10)

The Baseline and the Follow Up surveys gave different expectations of life at birth, at age 1 and at age 5. The Baseline Survey gave higher expectations of life. It should be recalled that the Follow Up Survey has higher completeness of coverage rate, i.e., higher number of deaths was recorded by the Follow Up Survey than the Baseline Survey. However, in both surveys, females have higher expectations of life at birth, at age 1 and 5 years. The expectation of life for females is higher by about 1-2 years. The expectation of life for urban population is higher compared to the rural and the country for both sexes, in both surveys and for ages 0 and 1. The expectation of life increases as the ages increase from 0-5 years.

Table 3.10 Expectations of Life at Birth, at Age one and at age five by Sex, Country, Urban and Rural Areas.

Sex	Ages			Ages		
	Baseline Survey			Follow Up Survey		
	0	1	5	0	1	5
Rural						
Male	49.2	54.9	55.6	43.8	49.6	52.8
Female	51.7	56.3	57.3	44.7	49.6	51.4
Urban						
Male	55.8	57.2	53.1	49.1	52.3	50.1
Female	57.6	60.6	58.0	53.8	56.8	55.4
Country						
Male	49.6	54.9	55.2	44.3	50.0	52.7
Female	51.9	56.4	57.3	45.3	50.1	51.5

Chapter 4

Marital Status and Nuptiality

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the marital status and nuptiality data of the population are analyzed. The marital status data was collected during the Baseline Survey and it includes the number of never-married (single) and ever-married (currently married, divorced and widowed) persons during the Baseline Survey.

The nuptiality data was obtained through Continuous Vital Events Registration Method and it includes the number of marriages and divorces that occurred during the 12 months that elapsed after the Baseline Survey was conducted.

4.2 Marital Status

Marital status is the major proximate variable affecting the levels of fertility in any population. The percentages of the population never married and ever married are important indicators of the prevalence of marriage and marriage stability. In this subsection, the percentage never-married, ever-married and average age at first marriage are discussed.

The never married include the population aged 15-19 years and who have never-married before, while the ever-married include the population also aged 15-19 years and currently married, divorced and widowed. The average age at marriage is measured by the Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). The SMAM measures the number of years an individual has spent without ever marrying.

a) Population Never-married

Table 4.1 presents numerical and percentage distribution of the population by marital status, while Table 4.2 provides the percentage distribution of the never married

Table 4.1 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Population by Marital Status, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	Sex	No. %	Marital Status					Total
			Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Ns	
Tigray-rural	Male	No.	386751	407825	13322	8853	490	817241
		%	47.3	49.9	1.6	1.1	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	269410	457784	86244	79864	402	893704
		%	30.1	51.2	9.7	8.9	.0	100.0
	Total	No.	656161	865609	99566	88717	892	1710945
		%	38.4	50.6	5.8	5.2	.1	100.0
Affar-rural	Male	No.	24856	25205	1846	1243	201	53351
		%	46.6	47.2	3.5	2.3	.4	100.0
	Female	No.	13671	26420	3587	5543	130	49351
		%	27.7	53.5	7.3	11.2	.3	100.0
	Total	No.	38527	51625	5433	6786	331	102702
		%	37.5	50.3	5.3	6.6	.3	100.0
Amahara-rural	Male	No.	1327379	2291002	178459	35771	2945	3835556
		%	34.6	59.7	4.7	.9	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	614648	2243422	455018	330224	3395	3646707
		%	16.9	61.5	12.5	9.1	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	1942027	4534424	633477	365995	6340	7482263
		%	26.0	60.6	8.5	4.9	.1	100.0
Oromiya-rural	Male	No.	2545364	2607133	65303	55715	948	5274463
		%	48.3	49.4	1.2	1.1	.0	100.0
	Female	No.	1690613	2837298	125052	531865	2605	5187433
		%	32.6	54.7	2.4	10.3	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	4235977	5444431	190355	587580	4855	10463198
		%	40.5	52.0	1.8	5.6	.0	100.0
Somali-rural	Male	No.	79142	64691	1573	2353	111	147870
		%	53.5	43.7	1.1	1.6	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	57049.0	70417	1916	18294	71.0	147747.0
		%	38.6	47.7	1.3	12.4	.0	100.0
	Total	No.	136191.0	135108	3489	20647	182	295617.0
		%	46.1	45.7	1.2	7.0	.1	100.0
Benshangul-Ggumuz-rural	Male	No.	72708.0	85349	4717.0	2088	86	164948.0
		%	44.1	51.7	2.9	1.3	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	51081.0	103157	8800	13795	40	176873.0
		%	28.9	58.3	5.0	7.8	.0	100.0
	Total	No.	123789	188506	13517	15883	126	341821
		%	36.2	55.1	4.0	4.6	.0	100.0
SNNPR-rural	Male	No.	1515591	1561699	26002	38891	639	3142822
		%	48.2	49.7	.8	1.2	.0	100.0
	Female	No.	1074985	1750694	39261	302912	1844	3169696
		%	33.9	55.2	1.2	9.6	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	2590576	3312393	65263	341803	2483	6312518
		%	41.0	52.5	1.0	5.4	.0	100.0
Gambella-rural	Male	No.	10731	14707	1179	829	9	27455
		%	39.1	53.6	4.3	3.0	.0	100.0
	Female	No.	6695	17103	1692	3461		28951
		%	23.1	59.1	5.8	12.0		100.0
	Total	No.	17426	31810	2871	4290	9	56406
		%	30.9	56.4	5.1	7.6	.0	100.0
Harari-rural	Male	No.	10549	11602	451	316	4	22922
		%	46.0	50.6	2.0	1.4	.0	100.0
	Female	No.	7047	12010	672	3263	6	22998
		%	30.6	52.2	2.9	14.2	.0	100.0
	Total	No.	17596	23612	1123	3579	10	45920
		%	38.3	51.4	2.4	7.8	.0	100.0

Table 4.1 Continued

Killil (rural and Urban	Sex	No. %	Marital Status					Total
			Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Ns	
Addis Ababa - rural	Male	No.	5428	3844	184	135	22	9613
		%	56.5	40.0	1.9	1.4	.2	100.0
	Female	No.	3828	3929	526	955	5	9243
		%	41.4	42.5	5.7	10.3	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	9256	7773	710	1090	27	18856
		%	49.1	41.2	3.8	5.8	.1	100.0
Dire Daw - rural	Male	No.	10091	11493	260	437	9	22290
		%	45.3	51.6	1.2	2.0	.0	100.0
	Female	No.	6942	12124	465	2748	24	22303
		%	31.1	54.4	2.1	12.3	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	17033	23617	725	3185	33	44593
		%	38.2	53.0	1.6	7.1	.1	100.0
Total-rural	Male	No.	5988586	7084546	293298	146629	6766	13519825
		%	44.3	52.4	2.2	1.1	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	3795971	7534364	723233	1292917	8521	13355006
		%	28.4	56.4	5.4	9.7	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	9784557	14618910	1016531	1439546	15287	26874831
		%	36.4	54.4	3.8	5.4	.1	100.0
Addis Ababa-urban	Male	No.	419108	214538	9332	7298	615	650891
		%	64.4	33.0	1.4	1.1	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	438283	207154	56751	62283	422	764893
		%	57.3	27.1	7.4	8.1	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	857391	421692	66083	69581	1037	1415784
		%	60.6	29.8	4.7	4.9	.1	100.0
Domain B-urban	Male	No.	204222	147672	8279	3897	39	364109
		%	56.1	40.6	2.3	1.1	.0	100.0
	Female	No.	186820	155722	40059	42415	291	425307
		%	43.9	36.6	9.4	10.0	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	391042	303394	48338	46312	330	789416
		%	49.5	38.4	6.1	5.9	.0	100.0
Domain C-urban	Male	No.	683122	511352	31963	17707	2196	1246340
		%	54.8	41.0	2.6	1.4	.2	100.0
	Female	No.	695048	579251	129515	123799	988	1528601
		%	45.5	37.9	8.5	8.1	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	1378170	1090603	161478	141506	3184	2774941
		%	49.7	39.3	5.8	5.1	.1	100.0
Total - Urban	Male	No.	1306454	873560	49573	28900	2850	2261337
		%	57.8	38.6	2.2	1.3	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	1320151	942127	226327	228500	1700	2718805
		%	48.6	34.7	8.3	8.4	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	2626605	1815687	275900	257400	4550	4980142
		%	52.7	36.5	5.5	5.2	.1	100.0
Total - Country	Male	No.	7295041	7958106	342870	175529	9615	15781161
		%	46.2	50.4	2.2	1.1	.1	100.0
	Female	No.	5116120	8476491	949560	1521419	10224	16073814
		%	31.8	52.7	5.9	9.5	.1	100.0
	Total	No.	12411161	16434597	1292430	1696948	19839	31854975
		%	39.0	51.6	4.1	5.3	.1	100.0

population by age groups. In the country, the never-married population amounts to 39 percent. Among the sexes, the percentage of never-married males (46.2 percent) is higher than the percentage of never married females (31.8 percent).

There is a pronounced urban-rural differential in the percentage of the never-married population. In the urban areas, population never married constitutes 52.7 percent, while the rural areas have 36.4 percent. Comparison of the percentage of the never-married persons in the rural areas of each killil shows that the percentage ranges from as low as 26.0 percent in Amhara to as high as 49.1 percent in Addis Ababa. Among the urban domains, Addis Ababa (50.5 percent) has the highest percentage of the never-married persons.

The age distribution of the never-married persons is given in Table 4.2 and depicted by Figure 4.1. The table under scores that at country level, 78.8 percent of the never married are concentrated in the age group 15-19 years. The percentage of the never married, then quickly falls to 42.5 percent at age group 20-24 years and further declines to 17.2 percent at age group 25-29 years. The decline in the percentage never married when age advances is faster for females than males (Figure 4.1). This indicates that females marry quickly than males. On the other hand, at age 55 years and over, the percentage never married is less than unity. There are only 0.3 and 0.7 percent males and females never-married, respectively. This shows that marriage is universal and celibacy is negligible in the country.

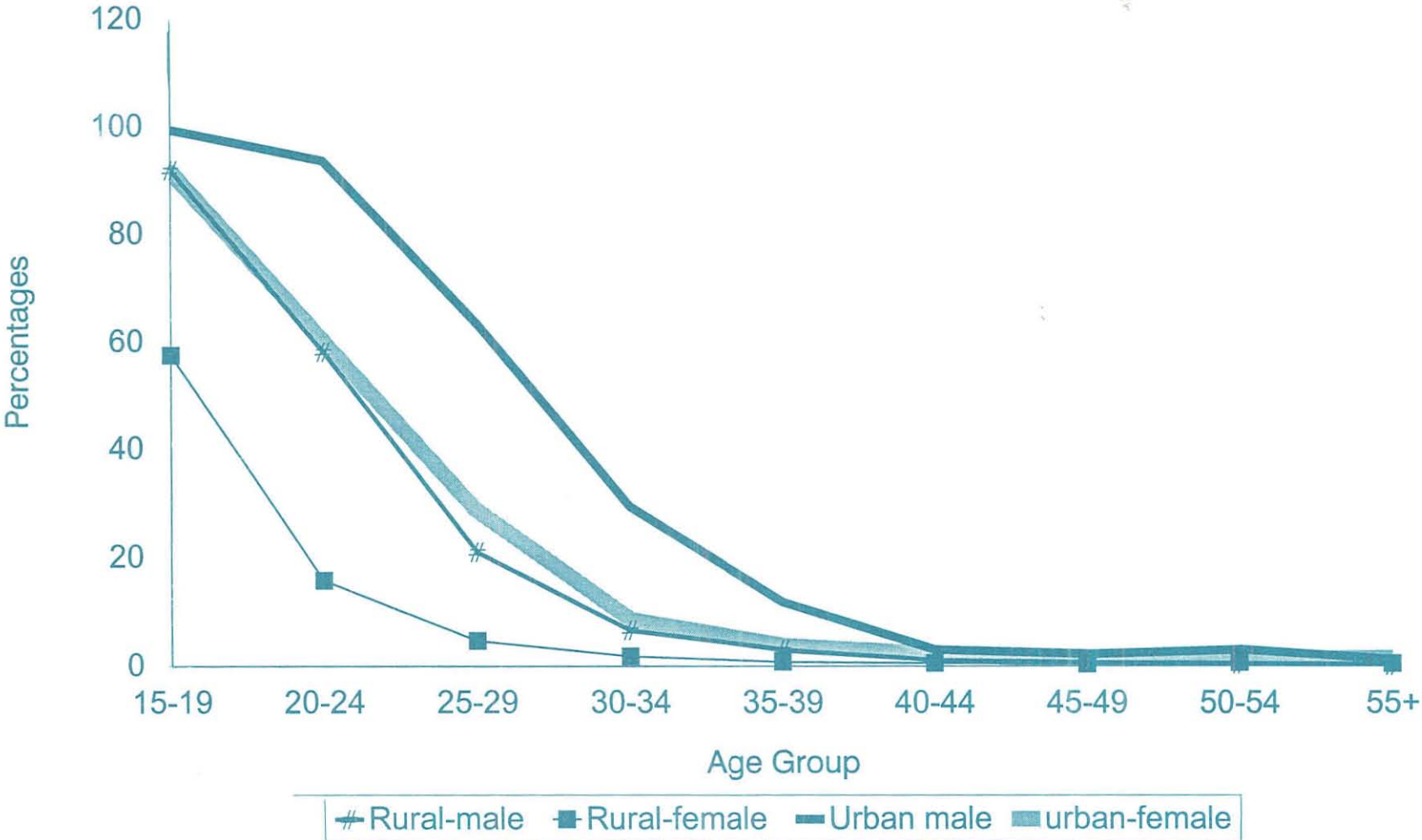
b) Population Ever-married

The population ever married consists of currently married, divorced and widowed persons aged 15 years and above. The ever-married population accounts to 51 percent of the marriageable population aged 15 years and above. Rural areas (53.5 percent) have higher percentage of the ever-married population than the urban areas (47.2 percent).

Table 4.2 Percentages Distribution of the Never Married Population by age, Sex, killil (rural) and urban.

Age Group	Sex	Domain																Country Total
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban	C Urban	Total Urban	
15-19	Male	95.3	97.6	77.3	97.3	99.6	94.5	97.0	93.8	94.8	98.9	98.5	91.8	99.5	99.6	99.1	99.3	93.0
	Female	54.6	57.8	22.5	68.8	85.6	57.6	76.4	52.3	71.7	77.0	61.6	57.4	96.6	87.8	89.9	91.6	64.5
	Total	74.4	78.0	51.2	83.7	93.2	76.3	87.1	71.4	83.7	88.4	81.2	75.2	97.9	93.0	93.9	95.0	78.8
20-24	Male	59.0	74.6	39.0	67.3	76.7	54.5	63.8	52.9	56.4	78.1	49.0	58.0	96.4	92.6	91.0	93.5	63.5
	Female	11.3	14.2	5.2	19.3	35.0	13.7	23.4	10.3	18.9	39.2	13.1	15.7	79.8	49.3	50.8	60.0	23.8
	Total	33.2	43.9	21.2	42.6	56.6	28.0	42.8	30.6	37.4	59.8	30.0	36.0	87.9	67.9	66.3	74.3	42.5
25-29	Male	17.4	34.6	8.8	24.1	31.7	17.1	29.0	17.8	12.8	38.3	8.7	20.9	78.2	60.3	55.6	63.4	26.7
	Female	5.1	4.9	1.6	5.0	13.2	1.7	6.9	2.7	1.9	21.4	2.4	4.6	53.9	23.0	17.6	28.6	9.0
	Total	10.6	16.2	5.0	14.3	20.6	8.6	17.6	10.0	7.2	30.2	5.4	12.4	64.1	39.1	31.8	42.4	17.2
30-34	Male	3.8	19.3	2.4	7.4	14.7	5.9	10.0	6.2	2.9	18.8	1.6	6.5	46.4	22.9	22.0	29.3	9.7
	Female	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.4	3.2	0.8	2.7	0.0	1.1	6.9	1.1	1.7	22.2	7.4	3.0	8.5	2.7
	Total	2.7	8.5	1.7	4.1	8.4	2.9	6.1	2.7	1.9	12.7	1.4	3.9	34.0	14.4	11.1	17.8	5.9
35-39	Male	1.8	5.3	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	3.9	3.1	0.5	8.6	0.8	2.9	23.2	11.2	7.7	11.8	4.4
	Female	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.7	7.9	3.2	2.2	3.7	1.3
	Total	1.5	3.3	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	5.0	0.5	1.7	14.5	7.0	4.7	7.3	2.7
40-44	Male	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	8.7	0.5	1.0	4.4	5.9	1.8	3.0	1.3
	Female	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.5	4.4	0.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
	Total	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	5.4	0.5	0.8	4.4	3.2	1.7	2.6	1.0
45-49	Male	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.7	0.6	4.9	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
	Total	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.7
50-54	Male	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.4	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.7
	Female	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.8
	Total	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	3.2	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.3
55+	Male	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.9	0.1	3.2	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.3
	Female	2.8	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.7
	Total	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.8	0.3	2.8	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.4
Total	Male	47.3	46.6	34.6	48.3	53.5	44.1	48.2	39.1	46.0	56.5	45.3	44.3	64.4	56.1	54.8	57.8	46.2
	Female	30.2	27.7	16.9	32.6	38.6	28.9	33.9	23.1	30.6	41.4	31.1	28.4	57.3	43.9	45.5	48.6	31.8
	Total	38.4	37.5	26.0	40.5	46.1	36.2	41.0	30.9	38.3	49.1	38.2	36.4	60.6	49.5	49.7	52.7	39.0

Figur 4.1 Age - Sex Specific Proportion Never Married by Urban and Rural Settings.



Tables 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 and Figures 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 present the percentage currently married, divorced and widowed by age and sex. The currently married, divorced and widowed population constitute 51.6, 4.1 and 5.3 percent, respectively. The currently married population in urban areas amount to 36.5 percent, while it is 54.4 percent in rural areas. The comparatively higher percentage of the currently married population in rural areas is an indication of the relative stability of marriage in rural areas than in urban areas.

There is a considerable difference between urban and rural areas in the percent distribution of widowed and divorced population. Divorced persons in urban areas amount to 5.5 percent, while it is 3.8 percent in rural areas. Conversely, rural areas constitute higher percentage of widowed women (9.7 percent) than urban areas (5.2 percent). The relatively high percentage of the divorced persons in urban areas than in rural areas confirms the instability of marriage in urban areas. On the other hand, the relatively high percentage of divorced women in rural areas may be due to high mortality among men than women when age advances.

The percent distribution of the currently married population by age group at country level amounts to 17.6 percent at age group 15-19 years and quickly rises to a higher level of 52.7 percent at age group 20-24 years. It further rises as age increases and then it reaches a peak of 88.1 percent at age group 35-39 years and falls to 65.2 percent at age group 55 years and over (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2).

The distribution of the currently married population by age group reflects the norm in the timing of marriage prevailing in the country, rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 21 percent of the population aged 15 years and above have already married by the time they attain age 15-19, while this is nearly 4 percent for the corresponding population in urban areas. As depicted by Figure 4.2, rural females marry much earlier than males in rural areas and both sexes in urban areas. The figure further depicts that the percentage of currently married women falls, while it remains high for men as age increase because of the mortality differential between older men and women.

Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Married Population by age, Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban.

Age Group	Sex	Region											Domain			Country Total		
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban		C Urban	Total Urban
15-19	Male	4.3	1.3	12.7	2.6	0.4	3.6	2.8	5.5	4.7	1.0	1.3	5.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	4.7
	Female	40.9	36.4	59.8	30.6	13.9	39.4	23.1	42.8	26.1	20.5	36.8	37.3	2.3	9.1	6.8	5.8	30.7
	Total	23.1	18.6	35.2	16.0	6.6	21.3	12.6	25.6	14.9	10.3	18.0	20.8	1.4	5.2	4.1	3.5	17.6
20-24	Male	37.7	22.6	51.4	31.2	22.4	38.1	35.0	42.4	40.8	20.7	49.1	38.1	3.6	6.8	8.1	6.1	33.2
	Female	74.4	74.3	82.2	77.9	62.8	84.5	75.6	83.1	76.4	52.7	81.5	78.3	15.5	43.1	41.8	33.5	70.1
	Total	57.5	48.9	67.6	55.2	41.9	66.0	56.0	63.7	58.8	35.8	66.2	59.0	9.7	27.6	28.8	21.8	52.7
25-29	Male	80.9	58.9	87.4	73.8	65.9	80.9	68.0	75.2	82.1	58.9	90.0	76.5	20.4	39.7	41.5	34.6	70.7
	Female	80.9	85.1	87.8	89.6	84.6	93.5	60.0	88.3	91.6	64.9	94.2	88.8	35.7	65.2	71.4	60.4	83.6
	Total	80.9	72.5	87.6	81.9	77.1	87.9	90.3	82.0	87.0	61.8	92.2	82.9	29.3	54.2	60.2	50.2	77.6
30-34	Male	93.5	66.7	94.6	88.6	83.2	92.0	79.8	81.1	93.4	76.7	96.1	90.0	52.0	72.2	75.0	67.8	86.9
	Female	82.4	84.5	84.3	90.6	92.1	91.3	86.8	83.8	86.2	80.3	90.4	88.2	65.4	71.4	76.9	73.2	86.0
	Total	86.9	76.7	89.4	89.7	88.1	91.6	90.0	82.6	89.5	78.5	93.3	89.1	58.8	71.8	76.1	70.8	86.4
35-39	Male	96.0	87.6	95.2	94.3	88.5	91.3	88.5	86.9	95.3	88.0	91.5	94.2	76.0	84.3	86.5	83.8	92.5
	Female	81.0	74.8	82.6	88.3	88.3	89.1	93.4	88.0	86.2	79.8	83.1	86.6	72.2	71.3	76.3	74.6	84.5
	Total	87.1	81.0	88.7	91.0	88.4	90.1	89.3	87.5	90.5	83.3	86.7	90.1	73.9	77.4	80.9	78.7	88.1
40-44	Male	96.1	88.6	97.3	95.9	90.5	96.8	91.2	88.7	96.0	84.4	94.9	96.0	89.5	91.5	92.9	91.9	95.3
	Female	74.6	77.9	75.5	81.9	80.1	78.5	95.0	65.8	78.3	67.2	70.1	79.2	55.9	72.0	65.0	63.6	77.0
	Total	83.8	83.5	86.8	88.6	85.3	86.6	80.2	76.2	87.2	76.2	82.0	87.4	72.9	81.8	80.6	78.8	86.1
45-49	Male	92.1	89.1	97.5	96.9	92.6	89.0	87.5	88.2	91.7	85.7	93.2	96.2	88.9	92.5	91.7	91.0	95.4
	Female	64.7	55.1	68.1	74.7	64.5	66.0	95.5	57.2	71.7	71.6	67.3	69.2	59.7	59.1	58.5	59.0	67.8
	Total	79.4	73.4	83.4	86.7	77.0	78.3	64.5	73.9	81.7	79.0	79.6	83.1	74.5	78.3	77.8	76.9	82.2
50-54	Male	97.1	91.5	95.2	93.8	89.7	96.8	78.8	89.9	94.5	89.1	90.5	94.7	91.1	84.6	83.2	86.0	93.6
	Female	57.2	41.8	64.6	62.9	53.7	58.2	95.1	36.8	46.8	57.4	58.0	60.1	43.6	47.4	39.3	42.4	58.0
	Total	76.0	70.2	80.1	77.2	72.5	77.2	50.7	63.4	70.2	71.9	75.6	76.7	67.3	65.6	61.8	64.3	75.3
55+	Male	92.0	87.7	91.5	92.6	95.3	90.0	92.7	79.1	89.8	85.8	86.8	92.1	81.3	83.1	80.7	81.5	91.0
	Female	36.9	32.0	36.1	38.1	22.0	29.8	35.8	17.5	29.0	38.6	28.2	36.5	29.1	18.6	22.3	23.4	34.8
	Total	65.7	67.9	67.2	67.6	61.6	65.0	68.3	53.3	54.9	62.4	58.6	67.1	53.9	47.1	49.6	50.6	65.2
Total	Male	49.9	47.2	59.7	49.4	43.8	51.7	49.7	53.6	50.6	40.0	51.6	52.4	33.0	40.6	41.0	38.6	50.4
	Female	51.2	53.5	61.5	54.7	47.7	58.3	55.2	59.1	52.2	42.5	54.4	56.4	27.1	36.6	37.9	34.7	52.7
	Total	50.6	50.3	60.6	52.0	45.7	55.2	52.5	56.4	51.4	41.2	53.0	54.4	29.8	38.4	39.3	36.5	51.6

Figur 4.2 Age - Sex Specific Proportion Currently Married by Urban and Rural Settings.

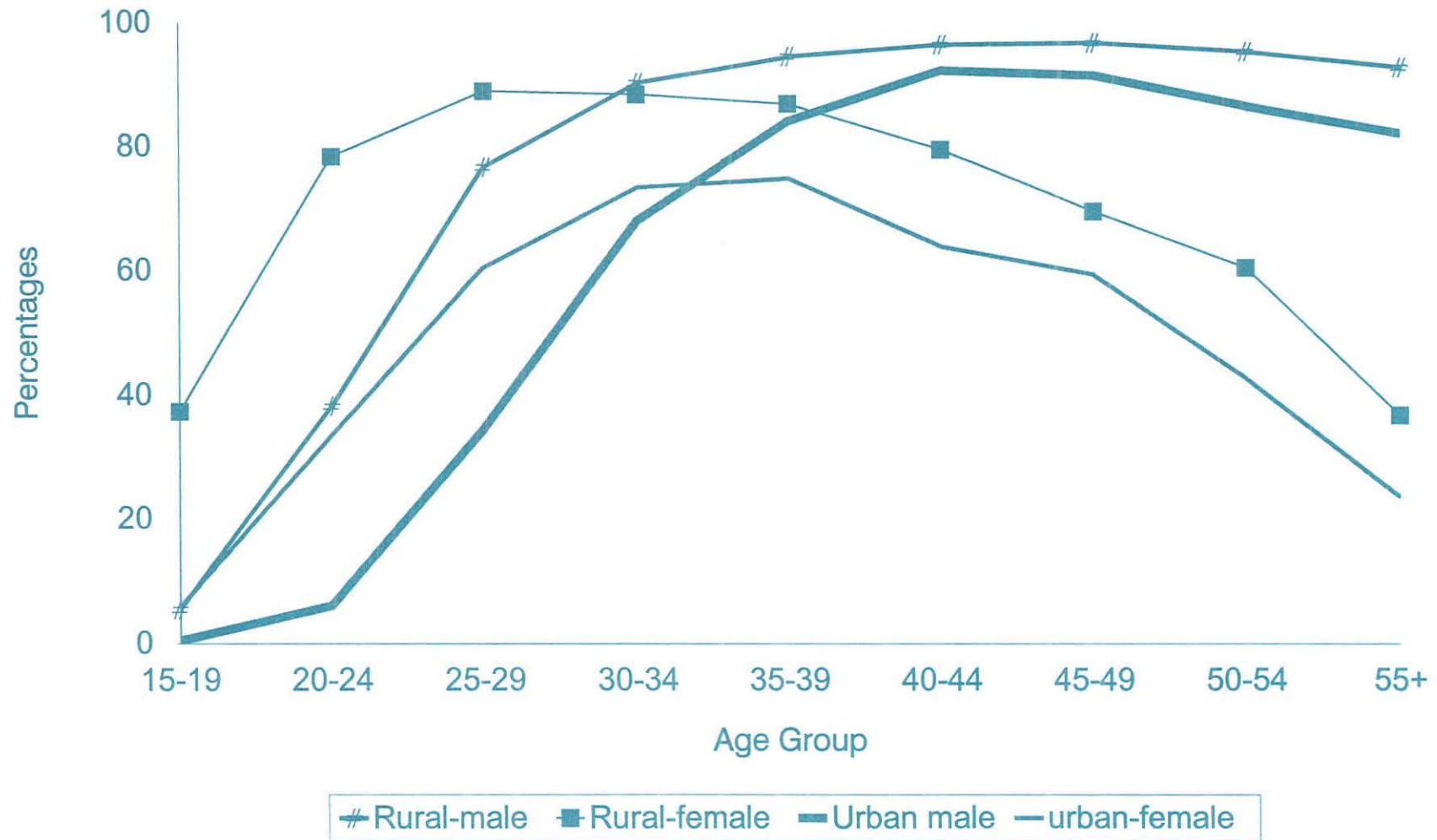


Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Divorced Population by Age, Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban .

Age Group	Sex	Region											Domain			Country Total		
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban		C Urban	Total Urban
15-19	Male	0.3	0.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3
	Female	4.4	5.4	17.1	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.4	4.4	2.3	2.3	1.2	5.2	1.0	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.6
	Total	2.4	2.8	13.3	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.2	2.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	3.9	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.5	3.4
20-24	Male	3.1	1.5	9.4	1.3	0.9	7.4	0.8	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	3.1
	Female	13.7	10.6	11.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	0.5	5.6	4.1	7.5	4.1	5.4	4.2	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.5
	Total	8.8	6.1	10.7	1.9	1.5	4.1	0.7	5.2	3.3	4.2	2.8	4.6	2.2	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.4
25-29	Male	1.8	6.3	3.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.4	4.5	5.1	2.5	0.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	2.8	1.8	2.1
	Female	12.6	7.4	9.5	3.6	1.2	3.9	1.2	6.5	4.5	9.0	1.4	5.1	8.3	9.7	8.3	8.5	5.7
	Total	7.8	6.8	6.6	2.7	1.6	3.1	1.3	5.5	4.8	5.6	1.0	3.7	5.3	5.5	6.2	5.8	4.0
30-34	Male	2.3	9.8	2.8	3.5	0.5	1.2	2.0	12.2	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.9	1.6	4.1	2.1	2.3	2.8
	Female	11.0	5.9	11.2	3.2	2.6	4.1	1.5	9.0	6.4	8.6	3.5	5.4	8.3	14.8	9.5	10.1	6.1
	Total	7.5	7.6	7.1	3.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	10.4	4.8	5.8	2.7	4.2	5.0	10.0	6.4	6.6	4.6
35-39	Male	1.6	3.8	2.2	1.9	6.7	5.5	1.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	1.9	0.0	3.0	4.9	3.5	2.2
	Female	10.7	11.0	9.9	3.2	0.7	6.7	1.2	3.9	2.4	8.6	2.3	4.8	10.6	15.3	12.1	12.2	6.2
	Total	7.0	7.5	6.2	2.6	3.2	6.1	1.2	4.9	2.7	6.4	2.5	3.5	6.0	9.5	8.9	8.3	4.4
40-44	Male	3.3	4.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.0	6.2	2.4	4.6	1.0	1.8	4.0	1.7	3.4	3.3	2.0
	Female	12.2	5.1	12.0	3.2	1.3	6.6	2.3	12.5	4.6	11.2	3.9	6.1	23.1	14.1	22.4	21.3	8.2
	Total	9.6	4.6	6.8	2.5	1.5	4.9	1.7	9.6	3.5	7.8	2.5	4.0	13.0	7.9	11.8	11.6	5.1
45-49	Male	4.5	7.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	7.0	1.2	5.6	3.4	5.4	0.5	1.5	4.3	4.3	7.0	5.8	2.2
	Female	13.6	13.7	13.2	3.4	2.8	5.9	2.8	9.8	3.5	9.3	2.1	6.7	16.2	16.8	16.8	16.6	8.0
	Total	8.7	10.4	6.9	2.3	1.9	6.5	2.0	7.6	3.4	7.2	1.4	4.0	10.1	9.6	11.1	10.6	5.0
50-54	Male	0.5	4.0	2.9	3.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	7.1	0.0	5.6	3.6	2.5	3.2	9.4	8.0	6.7	3.1
	Female	17.4	8.5	14.6	4.0	1.9	8.5	3.7	3.7	4.9	13.1	5.4	8.1	22.6	19.6	18.2	19.9	9.4
	Total	9.5	5.9	8.7	3.7	1.3	4.3	2.7	5.4	2.5	9.7	4.4	5.4	12.9	14.6	13.0	13.3	6.3
55+	Male	2.7	6.9	4.1	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.1	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.9	2.6	7.7	9.0	9.2	8.4	3.2
	Female	19.0	15.9	15.5	5.7	3.3	26.6	4.5	9.1	1.4	5.5	3.3	10.1	17.9	23.9	27.3	23.9	11.9
	Total	10.6	8.4	9.1	3.3	2.3	12.5	2.6	6.2	2.3	4.9	3.1	6.0	13.1	17.5	18.9	16.7	7.2
Total	Male	1.6	3.5	4.7	1.2	1.1	2.9	0.8	4.3	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2
	Female	9.7	7.3	12.5	2.4	1.3	5.0	1.2	5.8	2.9	5.7	2.1	5.4	7.4	9.4	8.5	8.3	5.9
	Total	5.8	5.3	8.5	1.8	1.2	4.0	1.0	5.1	2.5	3.8	1.6	3.8	4.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.1

Figur 4.3 Age - Sex Specific Proportion Currently Divorced by Urban and Rural Settings.

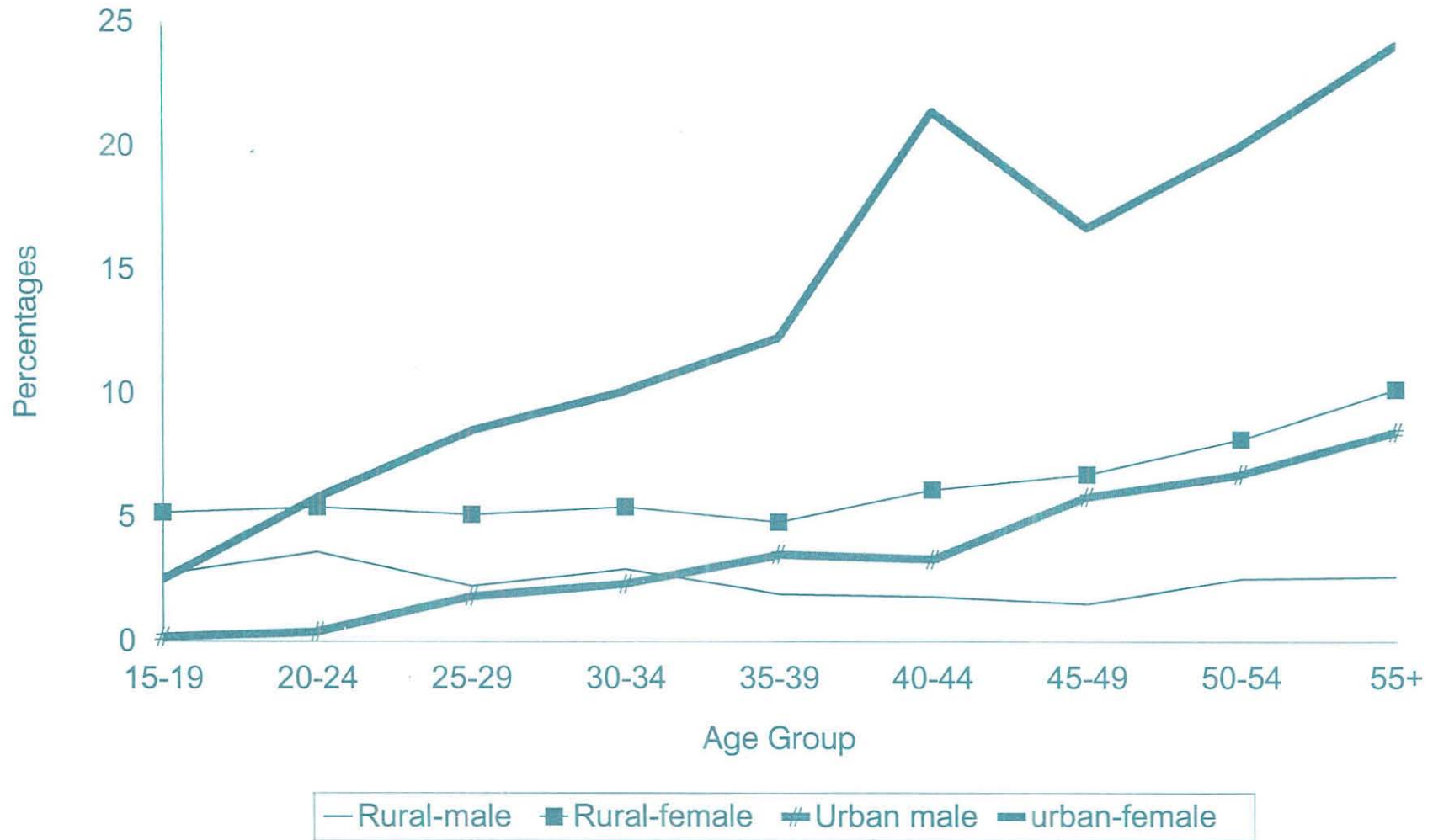
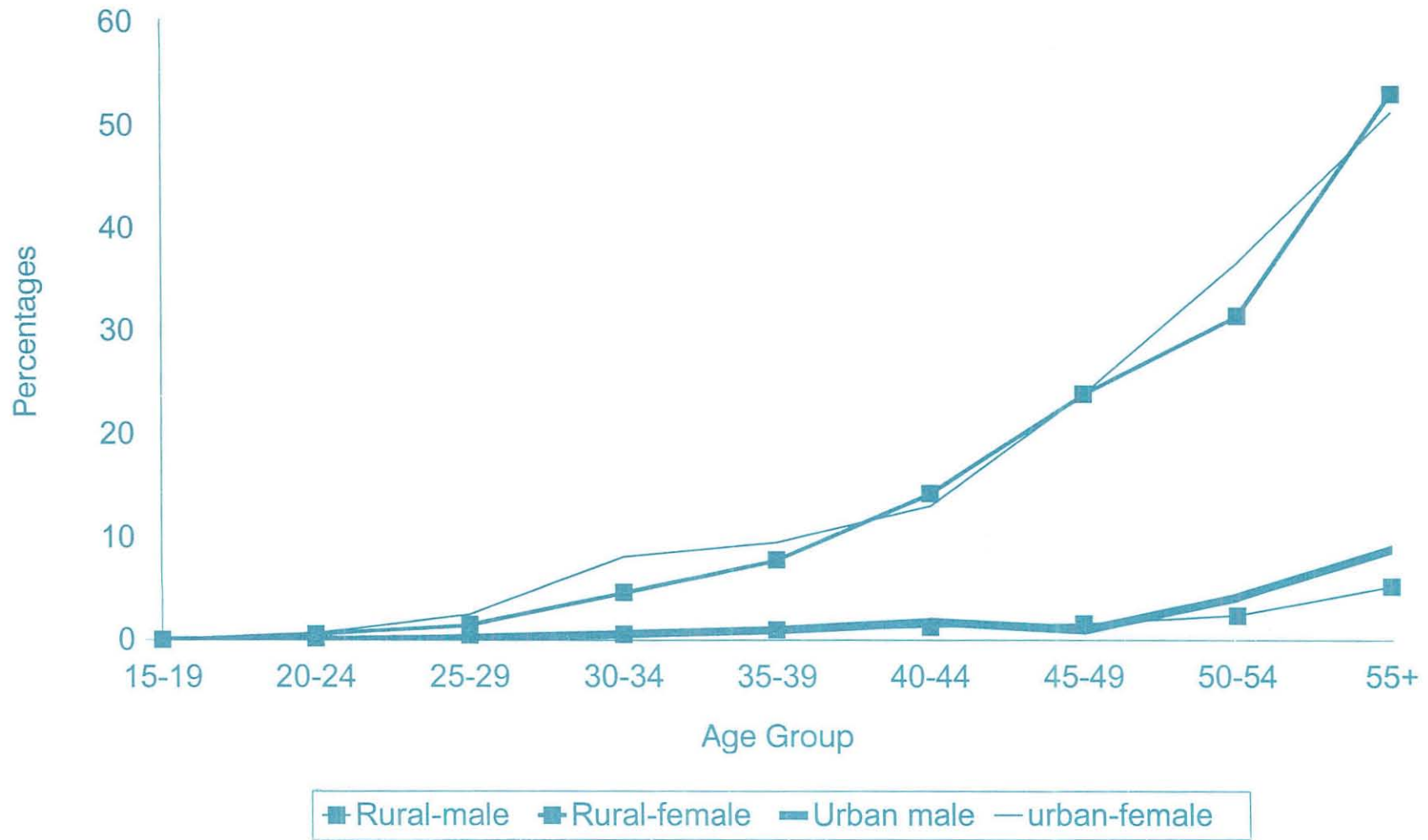


Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Widowed Population by Age, Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban.

Age Group	Sex	Region												Domain			Country Total		
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gambella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban	C Urban		Total Urban	
15-19	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Female	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20-24	Male	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Female	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Total	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
25-29	Male	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Female	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.0	4.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7
	Total	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1
30-34	Male	0.5	4.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Female	4.5	9.6	3.5	4.8	2.2	3.9	5.7	7.3	6.3	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.2	6.5	10.2	8.1	5.2	5.2
	Total	2.9	7.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.9	6.3	4.8	3.1	3.1
35-39	Male	0.6	3.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.9	1.1	0.0	4.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Female	7.0	12.7	7.0	7.7	9.6	3.8	8.7	7.8	11.1	9.3	14.4	7.8	9.3	10.3	9.4	9.5	8.1	8.1
	Total	4.4	8.2	3.9	4.7	6.1	2.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.3	10.3	4.7	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.8
40-44	Male	0.6	4.8	0.6	0.8	6.2	0.0	2.7	4.7	1.6	2.3	3.7	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4
	Female	9.7	17.0	11.4	14.6	17.6	14.9	17.3	21.0	17.2	19.8	25.4	14.2	16.6	13.4	11.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
	Total	5.8	10.7	5.8	8.1	11.8	8.3	10.1	13.6	9.4	10.7	15.0	7.9	9.3	7.2	5.9	7.0	7.7	7.7
45-49	Male	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.2	6.6	4.0	2.6	6.1	4.5	3.0	5.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.5
	Female	21.7	29.1	18.3	21.6	32.7	28.1	32.0	33.1	24.3	18.2	30.6	23.7	22.5	23.2	24.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
	Total	11.0	15.0	9.3	10.6	21.0	15.2	18.4	18.6	14.4	10.2	18.7	12.3	12.1	10.9	10.5	11.0	12.1	12.1
50-54	Male	1.8	4.5	1.6	2.6	8.3	1.9	2.8	3.0	5.5	2.5	5.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	5.6	4.2	2.6	2.6
	Female	23.1	49.8	20.1	32.5	44.5	33.3	45.2	59.5	48.2	29.5	35.7	31.2	32.9	33.0	40.3	36.4	31.8	31.8
	Total	13.1	23.9	10.8	18.6	25.5	17.8	25.0	31.2	27.3	17.2	19.0	17.3	17.9	18.2	22.5	20.2	17.6	17.6
55+	Male	4.7	7.8	4.2	5.4	2.0	6.8	6.2	16.8	6.8	6.8	8.6	5.2	8.9	6.2	9.6	8.8	5.6	5.6
	Female	42.3	51.2	47.6	55.8	74.2	43.6	58.4	73.4	68.7	54.2	66.6	52.6	49.4	56.7	49.5	50.9	52.4	52.4
	Total	22.6	23.3	23.3	28.5	35.2	22.3	28.5	40.5	42.4	30.4	36.6	26.4	30.3	34.2	30.7	31.2	27.0	27.0
Total	Male	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
	Female	8.9	11.2	9.1	10.3	12.4	7.8	9.6	12.0	14.2	10.3	12.3	9.7	8.1	10.0	8.1	8.4	9.5	9.5
	Total	5.2	6.6	4.9	5.6	7.0	4.7	5.4	7.6	7.8	5.8	7.1	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3

Figur 4.4 Age - Sex Specific Proportion Currently Widowed by Urban and Rural Settings.



The percentages of the widowed and divorced population, on the other hand, rise with age and reach a peak at age 55 years and above. In every age group, the widowed and divorced women have higher percentage than men do. There are fewer widowed persons at lower ages than the divorced ones, which indicates that widowhood occurs at higher ages, while divorce appears to occur in all ages among the married population (Tables 4.4 and 4.5 and Figures 4.3 and 4.4).

c) Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

The timing of first marriages is indicated by the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM). The singulate mean age at marriage is a measure that estimates the average number of years lived by a cohort of men and women before their first marriage. Table 4.6 presents the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM).

Table 4.6 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	Male	Female	Total
Tigray –rural	23.3	18.1	20.9
Affar-rural	27.1	18.9	22.4
Amhara-rural	21.1	16.3	19.0
Oromiya-rural	24.9	19.6	22.3
Somali-rural	26.8	22.0	24.1
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	26.8	22.0	24.1
SNNP-rural	23.7	18.7	20.9
Gambella-rural	25.1	20.3	22.7
Harari-rural	23.7	18.3	20.8
Addis Ababa-rural	23.2	19.5	21.5
Dire Dawa-rural	29.9	22.2	24.7
Total Rural	22.6	18.6	20.8
Domain A –urban	34.2	27.8	29.9
Domain B-urban	30.8	23.3	26.0
Domain C-urban	29.2	22.8	25.2
Total Urban	30.9	24.3	26.7
Total Country	24.8	19.8	22.3

The average age at first marriage, at country level, is found to be 24.8, 19.8 and 22.3 years for men, women and both sexes, respectively. Accordingly, men marry about 5 years late than women in the country. Moreover, average ages at first marriage in urban and rural areas turn out to be 26.7 and 20.8 years. In urban areas men marry at later age of

30.9 years compared to those in the rural areas (22.6) do. Difference in age at first marriage between men and women reflect cultural variation in the timing of marriages.

4.3 Nuptiality

Nuptiality deals with the frequency of marriage between persons of opposite sexes. It also deals with the characteristics of the persons united in marriage and with the dissolution of such unions. The incidence, frequency and stability of marriages as well as norms and practices governing remarriages, divorces and widowhood are important measures of nuptiality. The nuptiality data, i.e., both marriage and divorce data is obtained through Continuous Vital Events Registration Method.

4.3.1 Marriages

Marriage involves unions between the opposite sexes. It involves rights and obligations fixed by law and custom. In this subsection are discussed number of marriages that occurred during the reference year, months of marriages, age at marriage, previous marital status and number of times married by marrying couples.

a) Number of Marriages

During the year under reference, a total of 630,290 marriages were contracted. Of these, 606,199 marriages occurred in the rural areas and 24,093 marriages occurred in the urban areas (Table 4.7).

However, out of the total 606199 marriages that occurred in the rural areas during the reference period, 304,023 (50.2 percent) occurred in Amhara Region. On the other hand, considering population size, Amhara Region stands second in rank, while Oromiya is first. In this context, Oromiya is expected to have, at least, higher number of marriages than Amhara.

In an attempt to find out the reason for the observed inconsistency, different methods of investigation of the data were undertaken. These include, checking of data entry, data recording, data editing, data coding, programming errors and other data sources. During the investigation the following five observations were made: -

i) In Amhara Region, there is very large number of marriages (98,555) at ages less than 15 years compared to those in Oromiya Region (20, 171). In other regions, the number of marriages by the under 15 years of age is very insignificant, except in Tigray (8057) and Benishangul (1214) and SNNP (5657).

ii) As the data in Table 4.7 indicates, the number of marriages by type shows that remarriages are very high in Amhara (Males 179066 and Females 171318) compared to Oromiya (Males 25981 and Females 31768). On the other hand, the number of first marriages in the two R egions is almost similar. Considering first marriages by males, Amhara (120367) has higher number than Oromiya (118112), but in the case of first marriages by females, Oromiya (138466) has higher number than Amhara (130107).

iii) Cross checking the number of marriages that occurred in the two Regions during the 1991/92 period, it is found that the number is still higher in Amhara than in Oromiya. That means, the magnitude of the incidence of marriage in the two Regions appears to be consistent in the two periods.

iv) Pertaining to expected errors in data recording, editing, coding, entry and programming, no any error has been found.

v) We have even contacted, the field enumerator who has recorded 56 marriages in one EA, he reported that the events have been carefully recorded without duplication or over

Table 4.7 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Sex, Type of Marriage, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (Rural) and Urban	Type of Marriages								Total
	No.	First Marriages		Remarriages		Polygamous Marriages	NS		
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	
Tigray-rural	No.	17732	18352	8319	8161	462	0	0	26513
	%	66.9	69.2	31.4	30.8	1.7	0	0	100.0
Affar-rural	No.	992	1270	592	749	344	110	19	2038
	%	48.7	62.3	29.0	36.8	16.9	5.4	0.9	100.0
Amhara-rural	No.	120367	130107	179066	171318	3330	1260	2598	304023
	%	39.6	42.8	58.9	56.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	100.0
Oromiya-rural	No.	118112	138466	25981	31768	25481	1050	390	170624
	%	69.2	81.2	15.2	18.6	14.9	0.6	0.2	100.0
Somali-rural	No.	2580	2970	212	550	728	0	0	3520
	%	73.3	84.4	6.0	15.6	20.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	No.	3898	5887	1778	3749	3960	0	0	9636
	%	40.5	61.1	18.5	38.9	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
SNNP-rural	No.	58091	69021	11929	17490	16807	192	276	86827
	%	66.9	79.5	13.7	20.1	19.4	0.2	0.3	100.0
Gambella-rural	No.	661	863	737	778	243	0	0	1641
	%	40.3	52.6	44.9	47.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Harari-rural	No.	404	443	101	126	60	4	0	569
	%	71.0	77.9	17.8	22.1	10.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Addis Ababa-rural	No.	148	152	9	13	8	0	0	165
	%	89.7	92.1	5.5	7.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dire Dawa-rural	No.	569	607	50	36	24	0	0	643
	%	88.5	94.4	7.8	5.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total-rural	No.	323554	368138	228774	234738	51447	2616	3283	606199
	%	53.4	60.7	37.7	38.7	8.5	0.4	0.5	100.0
Addis Ababa-Urban	No.	5190	5190	0	0	0	0	0	5190
	%	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Domain B-Urban	No.	4029	4515	576	713	181	443	0	5229
	%	77.1	86.4	11.0	13.6	3.5	8.5	0.0	100.0
Domain C-Urban	No.	9867	10882	2969	2792	382	456	0	13674
	%	72.2	79.6	21.7	20.4	2.8	3.3	0.0	100.0
Total-Urban	No.	19086	20588	3545	3505	563	899	0	24093
	%	79.2	85.5	14.7	14.5	2.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Country Total	No.	342640	388766	232126	238241	52008	3516	3283	630290
	%	54.4	61.7	36.8	37.8	8.3	0.6	0.5	100.0

enumeration. However, he has sighted two could be reasons, which he has observed.

There are quite a large number of child marriages and remarriages in the area.

The 630,290 marriages that occurred during the year are classified into three types. These include first marriages, remarriages and polygamous marriages. First marriages are marriages between never-married persons. Remarriages are marriages by persons whose previous marriages were dissolved by divorce or death of a spouse, whereas polygamous marriages are marriages by men who are already currently married but take-up additional wives.

Of the 630,290 men marrying in the country, 54.4 percent were marrying for the first time, while 36.8 percent were remarrying and 8.3 percent were contracting polygamous marriages. On the other hand, of the 630,290 women marrying during the year, 61.7 percent were marrying for the first time, while 37.8 percent were remarrying.

In urban areas, the majority of marriages are first marriages, while remarriages appear to be higher in rural areas. Polygamous marriages are more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

b) Months of Marriage

The frequency of marriage in each month indicates the seasonality pattern of the incidence of marriages. Due to religious, cultural values and agricultural activities some months than others are preferred for marriages both in rural and urban areas. Table 4.8 presents marriages by month of occurrence.

As the data in the table shows, most marriages in the country occur in the months of Tir (18.2 percent), Yekatit (16.8 percent) and Miazia (11.4 percent). Similarly, in the urban areas, nearly 66 percent of the marriage are contracted in the months of Miazia (18.2 percent), Tir (15 percent) Hamle (11.7 percent), Hidar (11 percent) and Nehase (10.5 percent). In the rural areas, on the other hand, nearly 47 percent of the marriages take place in the three months, Tir (18.4 percent), Yekatit (17.2 percent) and Miazia (11.4 percent). It can, therefore, be concluded that the months of Tir, Miazia, and Yekatit are the most common months of marriage in the country, rural and urban areas. As hinted

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Month of Occurrence, Killil (Rural) ad Urban

Month of Marriage	Rural												Urban			Total Country	
	Tigray	Affar	Amhara	Oromiya	Somal	Beni-shangul	Gumuz	SNNP	Gambella	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Total	Addis Ababa urban	B urban		C urban
Meskerem	0.0	7.4	1.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	7.9	9.6	10.0	2.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.5	6.2	4.3	3.9
Tikimt	2.0	1.1	1.5	5.9	9.0	4.4	6.3	1.9	9.0	1.2	1.4	3.5	7.8	3.1	4.0	4.6	3.6
Hidar	7.6	7.2	2.6	10.6	21.1	3.1	9.2	7.3	12.5	6.6	15.4	6.2	3.5	29.7	6.7	11.0	6.4
Tahesas	9.8	8.2	4.7	6.8	9.8	8.9	11.6	7.2	4.9	0.0	24.3	6.6	0.0	0.8	3.4	2.1	6.4
Tir	34.0	22.2	20.9	15.2	7.8	13.4	11.8	16.2	9.3	13.3	29.6	18.4	17.4	7.9	16.8	15.0	18.2
Yekatit	25.7	10.5	19.1	16.1	4.8	12.3	11.6	9.6	17.6	7.2	10.9	17.2	0.0	7.6	9.4	7.0	16.8
Megabit	0.7	14.9	9.4	10.3	5.1	14.5	8.2	10.1	13.7	1.8	10.3	9.2	0.0	6.9	1.8	2.5	8.9
Miazia	2.2	3.5	14.4	10.0	0.8	12.4	4.8	9.5	8.3	25.9	1.9	11.1	28.6	4.0	19.7	18.2	11.4
Ginbot	8.6	5.4	8.5	6.1	9.1	12.9	7.6	7.3	3.5	14.5	3.0	7.8	3.8	7.4	7.1	6.5	7.7
Sene	2.0	3.5	8.4	5.5	9.1	4.1	7.5	7.7	2.1	21.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	5.7	9.5	6.6	7.1
Hamele	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.7	14.6	5.9	5.3	6.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	5.0	20.8	15.6	6.7	11.7	5.2
Nehase	3.3	11.5	3.5	2.7	4.4	1.4	7.8	7.4	8.1	3.6	1.3	3.9	18.1	7.5	8.8	10.5	4.2
Pagume*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
N/S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	26514	2039	304027	170624	3521	9635	86826	1642	569	166	642	606197	5190	5229	13675	24095	630292

* Pagume is the thirteenth month in Ethiopia, which constitutes 5 days in ordinary year and 6 days in leap year.

earlier, the relative concentration of marriages in certain months is attributable to religious customs, climate, and harvest season, among others.

c) Age at Marriage

The ages at which marriages are contracted vary significantly from area to area and society to society. The pattern of marriage and hence the eventual population structure of a given society is affected by the age at which persons marry for the first time. In this subsection, the age at marriage will be subdivided into age at first marriage and remarriage.

- **Age at First Marriage:** -The percentage distribution of the population by age at first marriage, sex, rural and urban areas is presented in Table 4.9 and Figure 4.5. In the country, the majority of the males (73.1 percent) and the females (66.8 percent) marry for the first time when they attain age group 20-29 and 15-24 years, respectively

In urban areas, the males and the females marrying for the first time are five years older than their counterparts in the rural areas. The majority of the urban males (72.9 percent) and the females (95.7 percent) marry for the first time when they attain age group 20-34 and 15-29 years, respectively. On the other hand, the majority of the rural males (74.4 percent) and females (66.8 percent) marry for the first time when they reach 20-29 and 15-24 years of age, respectively.

- **Age at Remarriage:** -Remarriage is marriage by a person whose previous marriage is dissolved through divorce or death of one of the spouses. Table 4.10 and Figure 4.6 present the percentage distribution of the population by age at remarriage, sex, country, rural and urban areas. It is observed that at country level, most of the remarriages by the females occur at age group 15-29 years, while males continue to remarry starting from age 15 years and above.

Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of First Marriages by Age at First Marriage, Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban

Asge Group	Sex	Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-	Beni-	Gam-	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire	Total Rural	Domain			Total Urban	Total Country		
					miya Rural	Somali Rural	shangul Rural			SNNP Rural		bella Rural	AA Urban	B Urban			C Urban	
Under 15	Male			10.2		3.3	2.0			1.0	0.7	4.2				0.4	4.0	
	Female	40.3	16.8	55.3	14.0	7.0	19.2	8.2	16.1	6.8	9.2	20.1	28.9		1.7		0.4	27.4
15-19	Male	8.6	2.9	16.7	13.5	7.1	22.6	16.7	2.7	20.0	4.7	37.4	15.1					14.2
	Female	49.8	55.3	34.7	60.9	48.6	47.7	54.0	57.2	65.2	73.9	64.1	49.5	10.0	44.1	31.1	28.6	48.4
20-24	Male	70.8	45.3	47.1	53.2	57.5	33.8	42.4	70.5	55.4	55.4	45.9	49.8	24.5	7.7	24.8	21.1	48.2
	Female	8.8	15.2	6.8	21.4	35.5	28.8	29.3	21.9	25.3	15.0	12.2	17.3	26.1	27.6	47.5	37.7	18.4
25-29	Male	18.4	34.5	22.4	25.1	26.6	35.0	29.1	25.2	19.3	29.7	11.6	24.6	30.5	44.3	24.3	30.2	24.9
	Female	0.0	10.9	1.5	2.8	8.9	4.2	8.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	3.6	3.3	57.2	21.9	19.3	29.4	4.7
30-34	Male	1.1	7.2	2.3	5.2	5.8	4.2	9.1	1.5	3.2	7.4	1.2	4.6	7.2	26.0	27.4	21.6	5.5
	Female	1.1			0.6			0.3		0.9			0.3	3.7		2.2	2.1	0.4
35-39	Male	1.1	7.6	1.0	1.3	3.0	1.1	0.7		1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	26.3	19.6	16.8	20.0	2.1
	Female	0.0	1.9												4.7		1.0	0.1
40-44	Male		2.5	0.3	0.7						2.0		0.4	3.9	2.5	6.7	5.0	0.6
	Female	0.0		0.2	0.2								0.1					0.1
45+	Male				1.0								0.3	7.6			2.1	0.4
	Female	0.0		0.3									0.1	3.1			0.8	0.1
N/S	Male											2.3						
	Female	0.0		1.2						2.3			0.4					0.4
Total	Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Male	17733	993	120368	118111	2579	3898	58092	662	404	148	569	323557	5190	4030	9867	19087	342644
	Female	18351	1270	130109	138466	2970	5887	69062	863	443	153	607	368181	5191	4517	10882	20590	388771

Figure 4.5 Proportion by Age at First Marriage, Sex, Urban and Rural Settings.

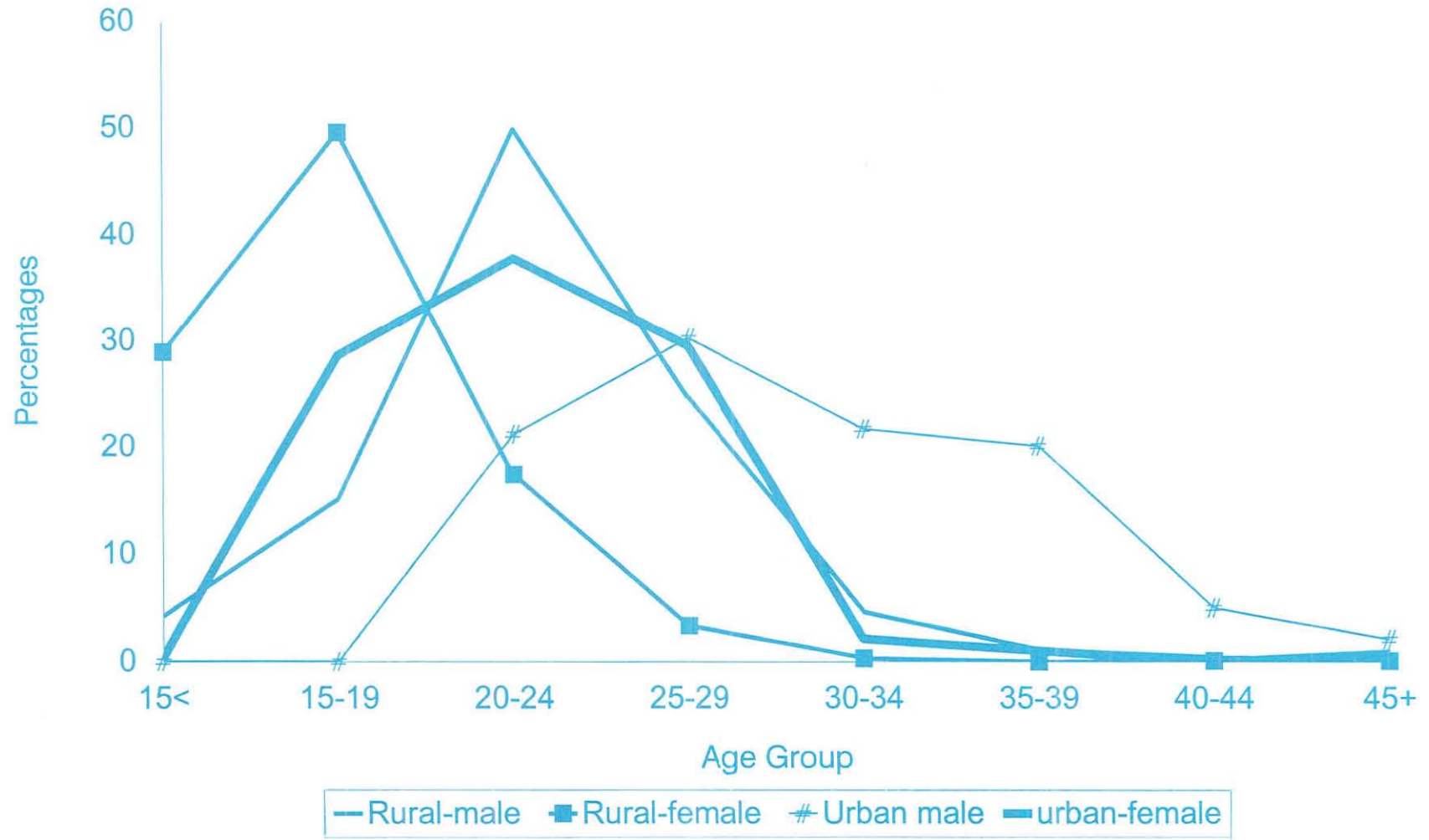
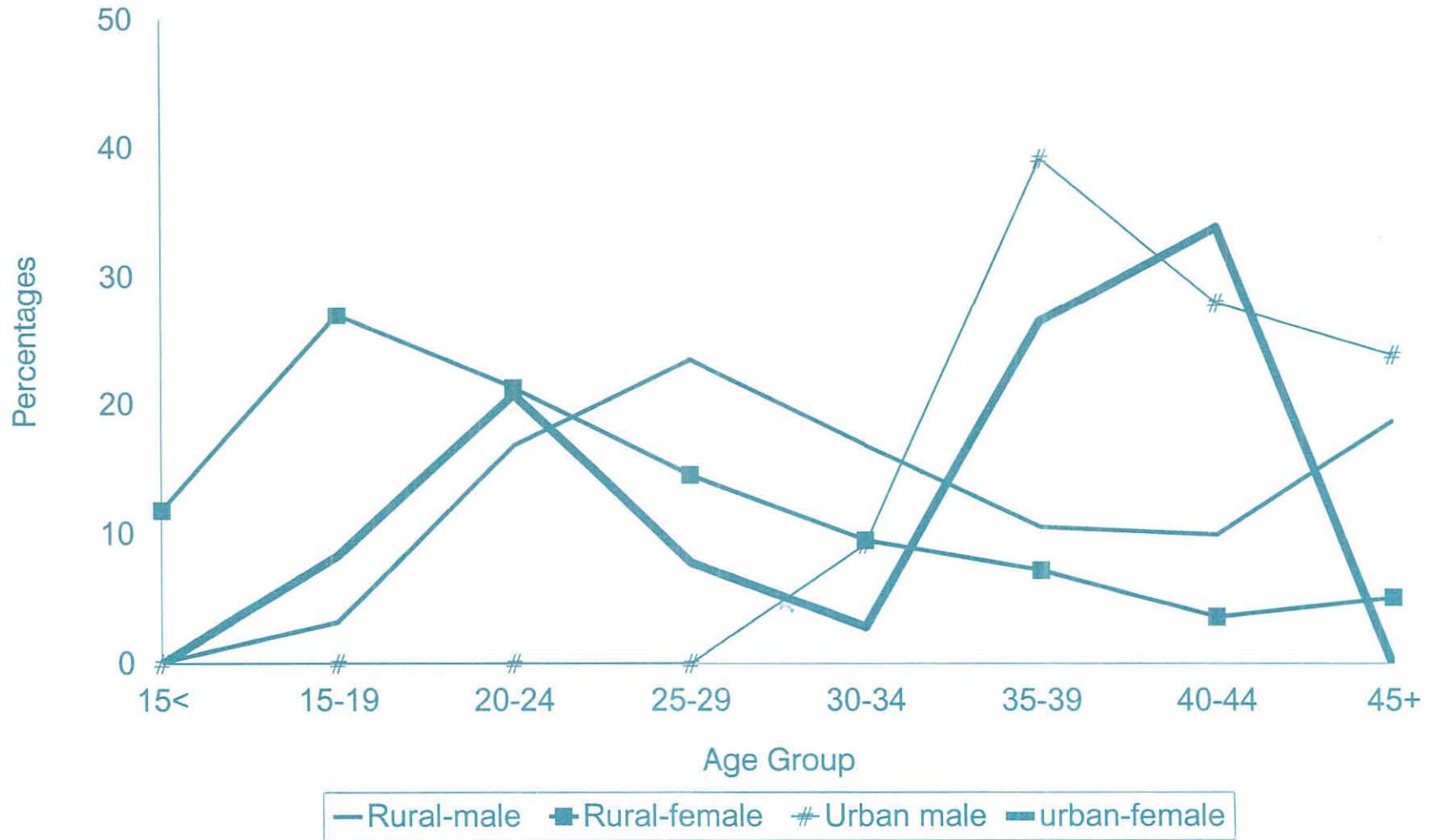


Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Remarriages by Age at Rermarriage, Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban

Age Group	Sex	Domain Domain																
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban	C Urban	Total Urban	Total Country
Under 15	Male			0.2				4.1				0.1					0.1	
	Female	8.1	8.1	15.3	2.4		2.2					11.8					11.6	
15-19	Male		5.9	4.7	0.9					2.4		3.2					3.2	
	Female	20.6	13.7	32.2	11.7	5.3	39.4	5.8	8.5	3.2	61.5	28.6	27.0	13.9	6.8	8.3	26.7	
20-24	Male	20.5	3.8	20.3	12.0	5.0	12.4	3.5	19.6	10.4	47.1	24.3	16.8				16.5	
	Female	28.3	18.6	19.3	25.6	48.3	28.3	27.1	32.0	26.4	15.4	37.1	21.3	11.5	23.2	20.8	21.3	
25-29	Male	34.6	8.7	24.4	18.0	6.5	29.0	23.2	36.9	26.8	11.8	23.0	23.5	0.0		0.0	23.1	
	Female	20.7	13.8	10.1	23.1	14.4	11.2	39.3	19.5	31.2	23.1	25.7	14.5	38.1		7.8	14.4	
30-34	Male	11.3	11.9	16.9	14.5	13.9	17.1	22.2	10.8	7.3	29.4	10.8	16.8	22.6	5.0	9.2	16.6	
	Female	13.6	36.2	8.3	13.6	32.1	3.3	10.4	26.2	19.2		8.6	9.5	13.9		2.8	9.4	
35-39	Male	7.4	19.3	8.0	13.7	13.2	14.1	20.2	13.9	24.4		10.8	10.5	39.5	39.0	39.1	11.0	
	Female	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.5		5.6	-9.0	10.7	11.2			7.2	11.1	30.5	26.5	7.5	
40-44	Male	7.2	23.2	9.5	10.2	16.8	11.9	11.2	7.7	11.6		13.5	9.9	24.4	28.9	27.9	10.2	
	Female		1.7	2.9	5.9		2.7	8.4		8.8		0.0	3.6	11.5	39.5	33.8	4.0	
45+	Male	19.1	27.2	15.3	30.1	44.6	15.6	19.7	7.0	17.1	11.8	17.6	18.7	13.4	27.0	23.8	18.8	
	Female	2.9		4.8	10.3		7.3		1.2				5.1				5.0	
N/S	Male			0.7	0.6								0.6				0.6	
	Female								2.1									
Total	Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Male	8783	1048	183656	52512	941	5736	28736	980	164	17	74	282647	1199	3807	5006	287653	
	Female	8161	768	173917	32159	549	3747	17765	779	125	13	35	238018	713	2791	3504	241522	

Figure 4.6 Proportion by Age at Remarriage, Sex, Urban and Rural Settings.

08



There is a pronounced urban-rural differential in age at remarriage by men and women. The overwhelming majority of men and women in urban areas remarry at age group 35-45 years, while in rural areas, the vast majority of men and women remarried at age group 15-34 years. Thus, rural population remarried quickly at a relatively early age than urban population. Moreover, remarriage is quite common in rural areas and rare in urban areas. As depicted by Figure 4.5, the peak age for remarriage by the rural males and females happens to be age group 25-29 and 15-19 years, respectively. In a similar way, the peak age for remarriage by the urban males and females turns out to be age group 35-39 and 40-44 years, respectively.

d) Marriages by Age of Husband and Wife

Tables 4.11 to 4.16 present a cross-classification of marriages by age of husbands and wives for total country, urban and rural areas. It is observed that at country level, most men (86.9 percent) aged less than 15 years marry women in the same age group, while men (85.9 percent) in age group 20-24 years marry women younger than themselves by an average of 5 to 10 years (under 15 to 15-19 years). This age difference (5-10 years) between marrying partners remains to be constant in all ages at marriage, at country level, rural and urban areas.

e) Rate of Marriages

There are various measures of marriage that are based primarily on data from vital events. These measures vary according to their degree of refinement. In this subsection, the crude, general and age-sex specific marriage rates will be discussed.

i) Crude and General Marriage Rates

Crude marriage rate is the number of marriages per year per 1000 average population of all ages, while general marriage rate is the number of marriages per year per 1000 average

Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Age of Husbands and Wives**Total Country**

Age of Husbands	Age of wife									Total Husbands	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%	
	Under 15	86.9	0.7	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	13,920	100
15-19	60.7	31.2	6.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	57,858	100	
20-24	28.5	57.4	12.9	0.8	-	-	0.1	-	212,402	100	
25-29	13.8	48.4	28.5	7.8	0.9	0.5	-	0.1	151,639	100	
30-34	4.1	37.9	29.3	22.4	3.4	2.9	-	-	66,726	100	
35-39	2.3	18.8	31.8	27.6	11.4	3.9	4.1	-	39,050	100	
40-44	2.7	10.6	28.2	23.5	17.4	13.4	3.0	1.2	31,491	100	
45+	0.9	5.4	10.8	11.1	19.6	17.1	13.4	21.8	55,608	100	

Table 4.12 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Age of Wives and Husbands**Total Country**

Age of Wife	Age of Husband									Total Wives	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%	
	Under 15	9.0	26.1	45.0	15.6	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	134,533	100
15-19	0.4	7.2	48.3	29.1	10.0	2.9	1.3	1.2	252,595	100	
20-24	1.1	3.1	22.3	35.2	15.9	10.1	7.2	4.9	122,996	100	
25-29	-	0.1	3.4	22.3	28.2	20.4	14.0	11.6	52,952	100	
30-34	-	-	-	5.4	9.2	18.3	22.5	44.6	24,388	100	
35-39	-	-	-	4.1	10.7	8.3	23.0	52.1	18,264	100	
40-44	-	-	2.8	-	-	15.5	9.0	72.6	10,290	100	
45+	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	3.1	95.7	12,684	100	

Table 4.13 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Age of Husbands and Wives**Urban Total**

Age of Husbands	Age of wife									Total Husbands	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%	
	Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20-24	1.9	37.4	42.9	17.9	-	-	-	-	4034	100	
25-29	-	35.7	46.8	14.7	-	-	-	2.8	5768	100	
30-34	-	23.6	39.0	37.4	-	-	-	-	4581	100	
35-39	-	18.9	32.7	32.7	4.1	3.7	7.9	-	5772	100	
40-44	-	18.8	8.6	40.4	4.2	28	-	-	2355	100	
45+	-	-	12.1	12.8	12.0	17.0	46.1	-	1584	100	

Table 4.14 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Age of *Wives* and *Husbands***Urban Total**

Age of wife	Age of Husband								Total Wives	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%
Under 15	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	76	100
15-19	-	-	24.4	33.3	17.5	17.7	7.1	-	6,184	100
20-24	-	-	20.4	31.8	21.0	22.2	2.4	2.2	8,497	100
25-29	-	-	11.4	13.4	27.1	29.8	15.1	3.2	6,324	100
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	45.1	18.8	36.1	526	100
35-39	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	57.8	23.7	1,140	100
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	38.4	-	61.6	1,186	100
45+	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	161	100

Table 4.15 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Age of *Husbands* and *Wives***Rural Total**

Age of Husbands	Age of wife								Total Husbands	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%
Under 15	86.9	0.7	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	13,920	100
15-19	60.7	31.2	6.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	57,858	100
20-24	29.0	57.8	12.3	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	208,368	100
25-29	14.3	48.9	27.8	7.5	0.9	0.5	-	-	145,871	100
30-34	4.4	39.0	28.6	21.3	3.6	3.1	-	-	62,145	100
35-39	2.7	18.8	31.6	26.8	12.7	3.9	3.4	-	33,279	100
40-44	2.9	9.9	29.8	22.1	18.5	12.2	3.2	1.3	29,137	100
45+	0.9	5.6	10.7	11.0	19.8	17.1	12.5	22.5	54,026	100

Table 4.16 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Age of *Wives* and *Husbands***Rural Total**

Age of Wife	Age of Husband								Total Wives	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%
Under 15	9.0	26.1	45.0	15.6	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	134,458	100
15-19	0.0	7.3	48.9	29.0	9.8	2.5	1.2	1.2	246,411	100
20-24	1.2	3.4	22.4	35.4	15.5	9.2	7.6	5.1	114,501	100
25-29	-	0.1	2.3	23.6	28.4	19.1	13.8	12.8	46,628	100
30-34	-	-	-	5.5	9.4	17.7	22.6	44.8	23,864	100
35-39	-	-	-	4.4	11.4	7.6	20.7	54.0	17,125	100
40-44	-	-	3.2	-	-	12.5	10.2	74.0	9,103	100
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	96.9	12,523	100

population aged 15 years and above. Table 4.17 presents the crude and general marriage rates.

The crude marriage rate for the country is about 12 marriages per 1000 population of all ages. On the other hand, the crude marriage rates in rural and urban areas is 13.5 and 3 per 1000, respectively. Among the killil (rural), Amhara (23.4 percent) has the highest, while Somali (6.2 per 1000) has the lowest crude marriage rates. Among the urban domains, Domain B (4.1 per 1000) and Addis Ababa (2.6 per 1000) have the highest and the lowest crude marriage rates, respectively.

Table 4.17 Number of Marriages, Crude and General Marriage Rates, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	NO. of Marriages	Crude Marriage Rates	General Marriage Rates
Tigray –rural	26514	9.5	31.4
Affar-rural	2039	12.5	40.2
Amhara-rural	304027	23.4	103.4
Oromiya-rural	170624	9.8	34.0
Somali-rural	3521	6.2	22.0
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	9635	16.6	62.9
SNNP-rural	86826	8.5	29.0
Gambella-rural	1642	18.0	66.8
Harari-rural	569	7.6	25.5
Addis Ababa-rural	166	5.9	15.0
Dire Dawa-rural	642	8.7	30.7
Total Rural	606197	13.5	49.5
Addis Ababa –urban	5190	2.6	5.2
Domain B-urban	5229	4.1	10.8
Domain C-urban	13675	2.9	5.2
Total Urban	24095	3.0	7.6
Total Country	630292	11.9	40.9

On the other hand, the general marriage rate for the country is found to be nearly 41 per 1000 population aged 15 years and above in the country. The urban-rural differential, with respect to the general marriage rate, is considerable. The rural areas (49.5 per 1000) have higher general marriage rates than urban areas (7.6 per 1000). With respect to the killil (rural), Amhara (103.4 per 1000) has the highest and rural Addis Ababa (15 per 1000) has the lowest. Among the urban domains, Domain B (10.8 per 1000) has the

highest, while Addis Ababa (5.2 per 1000) and Domain C (5.2 per 1000) have the lowest crude marriage rates.

ii) Age-sex Specific Marriage Rates

In this subsection, the Age-sex Specific first marriages, total marriages, polygamous marriages and remarriage rates are examined. The age specific marriage rate is defined as the number of marriages per 1000 population of a given age and marital status per year. First marriage rate is the number of marriages per 1000 never-married population per year. Remarriage rate is the number of marriages per 1000 divorced or widowed population per year. Total remarriage rate is the number of marriages per 1000 widowed plus divorced population per year. Total marriage rate is the number of marriages per 1000 never-married plus ever-married population per year. Polygamous marriage rate is the number of marriage per 1000 married men per year.

- **Age-sex Specific First Marriage Rates:** - The age specific first marriage rates, at country level, rise from as low as 61.9 per 1000 never married population at age group 15-19 years to reach a peak of 171.5 per 1000 never married population at age group 25-29 years. The rates then, decline slowly to 59.8 at age group 45 years and above. Females have higher rates than males starting from age group 15-19 to 20-24 years and the reverse holds true at age group 25-29 years and above (See Table 4.18).

The pattern of age-sex specific first marriage rates in rural and urban areas vary significantly. The pattern in the rural areas indicates early marriage, while the pattern in urban areas indicates late marriage by both sexes.

- **Age-sex Specific Remarriage Rates:** - The age-sex specific remarriage rates among the sexes, rural and urban areas show significant variations. Much of the variations may be due to differences in the frequency of the incidence of divorce, widowhood, and differential mortality at old ages and the influence of customs. Remarriages in

Table 4.18 Age-Sex Specific First Marriage Rates, Killil (rural) and urban

Age Group	Sex	Rural											Urban			Total Country		
		Tigray	Affar	Amhara	Oro-miya	Somali	Beni-shangul	SNNP	Gam-bella	Harari	AA	Dire Dawa	Total	AA	B		C	Total
Under 15	Male	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
	Female	44.4	26.9	156.1	19.1	6.6	34.4	9.4	35.3	7.5	7.7	27.7	45.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	37.3
	Total	20.9	12.1	72.9	8.8	3.0	18.4	5.3	16.5	3.7	3.7	13.5	23.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	19.5
15-19	Male	11.5	3.7	47.8	20.0	7.5	36.5	20.8	5.3	23.4	4.0	58.3	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5
	Female	112.6	154.7	402.9	163.2	82.5	197.0	109.6	225.0	121.1	90.3	191.6	166.5	3.5	29.5	13.8	12.9	121.1
	Total	49.6	58.8	122.4	76.4	38.9	96.2	58.2	91.9	63.2	39.9	105.9	77.4	2.0	15.6	7.5	7.0	61.9
20-24	Male	250.0	105.5	357.1	162.1	126.1	147.8	112.9	234.6	137.5	80.7	209.3	190.4	12.1	8.1	23.2	16.2	150.8
	Female	143.0	230.3	380.1	253.7	210.6	505.1	235.4	443.7	199.3	50.8	198.4	256.4	14.8	45.7	54.8	36.4	154.8
	Total	230.4	126.0	360.1	183.3	151.3	245.5	147.5	271.4	153.4	71.5	206.8	205.4	13.4	23.7	38.1	25.5	152.0
25-29	Male	302.6	184.0	781.7	240.9	205.3	468.2	147.3	256.1	269.0	105.8	309.9	271.6	29.0	80.7	36.6	40.5	196.1
	Female	0.0	489.4	271.5	144.0	126.3	702.2	194.7	196.3	173.9	13.8	360.7	173.4	56.7	89.1	60.1	61.6	108.2
	Total	221.8	224.1	695.4	223.5	174.8	493.7	156.9	247.7	256.0	74.1	321.2	252.7	42.6	83.5	44.7	49.1	171.5
30-34	Male	95.8	84.4	369.6	213.6	91.3	221.5	185.2	73.0	265.3	94.0	241.4	210.6	15.9	153.6	132.8	81.5	156.5
	Female	146.8	0.0	0.0	127.6	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	173.9	0.0	0.0	60.1	16.3	0.0	61.8	23.5	42.9
	Total	117.3	84.4	252.4	198.0	72.2	187.6	147.7	73.0	236.1	67.9	148.9	176.5	16.0	110.4	121.6	66.2	128.9
35-39	Male	231.3	369.5	191.4	143.6	242.1	145.2	37.8	0.0	444.4	18.5	416.7	119.9	123.8	200.7	163.9	152.0	134.7
	Female	0.0	387.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	170.3	0.0	21.7	12.6
	Total	113.0	373.6	157.3	106.4	148.4	120.9	30.5	0.0	222.2	13.7	294.1	92.6	85.4	193.4	121.5	115.6	103.5
40-44	Male	0.0	367.6	567.1	178.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	146.8	109.0	70.8	341.6	185.2	161.5
	Female	0.0	0.0	97.5	287.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7
	Total	0.0	367.6	182.4	197.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	133.6	55.1	65.5	203.8	114.0
45+	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	416.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3	109.3	0.0	0.0	53.3	94.2
	Female	0.0	0.0	100.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	60.2	0.0	0.0	33.3	28.7
	Total	0.0	0.0	58.9	195.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	88.3	0.0	0.0	45.4	59.8
N/S	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Male	45.9	40.0	90.7	46.4	32.6	53.6	38.3	61.7	38.3	27.3	56.4	54.0	12.4	19.7	14.4	14.6	47.0
	Female	68.1	92.9	211.7	81.9	52.1	115.2	64.2	128.9	62.9	40.0	87.4	97.0	11.8	24.2	15.7	15.6	76.0
	Total	55.0	58.7	129.0	60.6	40.7	79.0	49.1	87.5	48.1	32.5	69.0	70.7	12.1	21.9	15.1	15.1	58.9

urban areas take place at later ages. It starts from age group 20-24 years and reaches a peak at age group 40-44 years.

Examination of the age-sex specific remarriage rates of the divorced persons reveals that divorced persons start remarrying from ages less than 15 years (Table 4.19). Pertaining to marriages reportedly taking place among the under 15 years, one has to be cautious for there may be errors in age and marital status reporting. The rate of remarriage reaches its peak at age group 20-24 years (568.3) and then, slowly subsides to a rate of 88.7 at age group 45 years and above. Divorced men have higher remarriage rates than their counterparts, the females, at all ages, with the exception of under 15 and 15-19 years, where females have higher remarriage rates than males.

Considering the pattern of remarriage of the widowed persons (See Table 4.20), in the country and in the rural areas, the remarriage of the widowed starts from the age of under 15 years. Men have higher remarriage rates compared to women at all ages.

- **Age-sex Specific Total Remarriage Rates:** - Table 4.21 presents the Total Remarriage Rates, which are the number of marriages per 1000 widowed plus divorced population per year. The pattern of total remarriage rate is similar with the pattern observed for the remarriage rates of the divorced and widowed person separately.
- **Age-specific Polygamous Marriage Rates:** - Polygamous marriage rate is more numerous in Affar (13.7 per 1000), Somali (11.3 per 1000) and Benishangul-gumuz (45.4 per 1000). The age specific rate of polygamous marriage in the country ranges from 1 per 1000 for the under 15 age group to 9 per 1000 for the age group 30-34 years. Polygamy in urban areas is hardly available. Rural areas have the same age specific pattern of polygamous marriage rates as observed for the country as a whole (Table 4.22).

Table 4.19 Age-sex Specific Remarriage Rates of The Divorced, Killil (rural) and Urban

Age Group	Sex	Tigray		Affar		Amhara		Oro-	Beni-	Gam-	Dire		Domain Domain				Total Country	
		Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	AA	B	C	Total		
Under 15	Male	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4
	Female	990.0	890.0	359.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	380.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	366.5
	Total	495.0	445.6	265.9	0.0	0.0	301.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	Male	0.0	795.6	151.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	149.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	147.1
	Female	257.2	522.1	659.0	897.4	508.8	993.2	561.7	354.8	52.6	210.5	195.1	648.5	0.0	45.6	0.0	2.7	577.2
	Total	239.5	370.3	463.1	897.4	508.8	480.5	484.0	309.9	83.3	210.5	170.2	470.7	0.0	43.6	0.0	2.6	434.1
20-24	Male	687.0	132.5	947.9	391.3	338.1	218.9	275.2	805.7	239.4	0.0	545.5	801.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	783.9
	Female	152.5	229.2	611.3	528.6	854.8	779.2	203.0	904.8	270.5	23.0	76.9	562.7	0.0	21.1	54.2	35.3	460.3
	Total	238.0	217.8	751.2	483.0	694.9	540.4	200.3	862.1	259.1	19.4	180.0	653.1	0.0	20.7	49.7	33.4	568.6
25-29	Male	539.1	183.4	321.2	481.3	0.0	737.3	483.1	754.6	310.3	74.1	384.6	768.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	564.3
	Female	119.3	248.8	402.0	323.1	411.5	249.1	110.7	537.5	311.9	33.0	111.1	391.9	0.0	58.1	0.0	9.3	287.3
	Total	329.6	219.9	361.6	374.4	187.2	510.5	250.3	601.8	311.1	42.4	183.7	580.3	0.0	58.1	0.0	8.2	425.8
30-34	Male	836.1	93.9	329.4	222.8	0.0	369.1	154.8	394.1	170.2	277.8	83.3	131.0	0.0	98.9	97.6	78.5	900.8
	Female	132.3	794.5	342.3	202.2	502.9	173.3	285.9	740.2	121.2	0.0	50.8	284.9	0.0	18.7	0.0	1.6	216.0
	Total	219.4	397.6	915.5	212.2	438.9	285.9	215.3	562.1	134.1	67.6	63.2	207.2	0.0	33.7	13.7	13.5	558.4
35-39	Male	587.4	458.3	808.5	142.2	0.0	106.7	444.8	467.9	172.4	0.0	0.0	756.7	0.0	0.0	71.5	61.3	568.1
	Female	66.8	135.0	311.8	129.7	0.0	205.5	220.2	532.8	122.4	0.0	0.0	226.3	0.0	13.2	43.3	28.8	156.9
	Total	115.8	213.1	569.9	133.8	0.0	163.4	326.5	496.4	149.5	0.0	0.0	359.6	0.0	11.2	50.2	34.9	251.4
40-44	Male	426.9	896.6	774.1	77.9	0.0	264.8	516.0	451.6	181.8	0.0	0.0	108.3	0.0	727.0	310.1	247.9	857.5
	Female	0.0	66.7	138.5	125.4	0.0	118.6	268.9	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	124.1	0.0	24.4	24.6	17.2	84.9
	Total	63.9	458.0	534.9	109.8	0.0	155.2	344.6	131.5	125.0	0.0	0.0	116.2	0.0	99.7	70.5	52.2	234.9
45+	Male	119.7	153.1	764.2	43.6	0.0	152.0	272.4	67.9	47.2	0.0	43.9	390.7	0.0	15.1	55.4	34.6	287.1
	Female	7.4	0.0	49.8	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9
	Total	24.3	57.7	195.2	39.3	0.0	33.8	71.9	44.3	22.0	0.0	22.6	118.3	0.0	4.1	15.1	9.0	88.7
N/S	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Male	552.8	269.2	924.6	196.2	29.9	302.1	331.9	576.8	190.7	38.0	119.2	670.3	0.0	59.9	80.9	62.2	582.4
	Female	86.0	208.8	354.6	211.8	286.5	365.3	357.9	397.8	147.3	24.7	51.6	297.5	0.0	17.8	15.1	11.2	229.4
	Total	148.4	229.3	515.2	206.5	170.8	343.3	347.5	471.3	164.7	28.2	75.9	405.1	0.0	25.0	28.1	20.4	323.0

Table 4.20 Age-sex Specific Remariag Rates of the Widowed, Killil (rural) and urban

Age Group	Sex												Domain			Total Urban	Total Country			
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban			C Urban		
15-19	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	419.2	68.1
	Female	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	677.2	68.1	0.0	68.1
	Total	0.0	0.0	273.2	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.7	136.8	0.0	0.0	1000.0	677.2	171.9	0.0	171.9
20-24	Male	0.0	0.0	2299.1	391.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	384.8	0.0
	Female	355.8	0.0	276.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	438.0	1025.6	0.0	0.0	102.6	232.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	179.6	0.0
	Total	355.8	0.0	463.9	107.0	0.0	0.0	252.0	1025.6	0.0	0.0	88.9	270.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	219.0	0.0
25-29	Male	0.0	0.0	1281.8	1019.5	1103.4	0.0	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	540.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	510.7	0.0
	Female	469.3	0.0	184.4	125.3	0.0	1112.2	210.2	166.7	102.0	0.0	94.3	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.3	0.0
	Total	469.3	0.0	426.1	256.1	173.9	1112.2	162.3	83.8	102.0	0.0	68.5	262.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	201.6	0.0
30-34	Male	0.0	388.0	3533.5	303.5	288.8	317.5	141.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	446.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	390.8	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	163.2	65.6	0.0	0.0	24.6	77.7	62.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	49.2	0.0
	Total	0.0	98.7	306.8	85.4	111.8	50.6	43.7	73.7	54.8	0.0	54.9	105.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	81.9	0.0
35-39	Male	720.1	195.3	1052.0	777.5	564.3	0.0	208.5	160.0	428.6	0.0	833.3	567.1	0.0	0.0	328.7	186.3	502.6	0.0	
	Female	0.0	0.0	110.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	16.7	73.8	34.9	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	
	Total	42.2	38.4	180.8	77.0	53.3	0.0	40.2	98.8	68.0	0.0	13.2	86.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	14.1	71.3	0.0	
40-44	Male	0.0	0.0	1275.6	150.9	0.0	0.0	103.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	201.4	0.0	
	Female	0.0	0.0	40.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	71.0	33.8	16.3	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	103.6	14.2	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	12.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	58.2	29.1	32.4	0.0	
45+	Male	92.7	0.0	184.8	172.6	0.0	176.2	45.4	75.6	24.3	16.8	11.4	141.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	51.5	0.0	
	Female	0.0	0.0	10.8	3.9	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	
	Total	10.4	0.0	29.0	20.3	0.0	47.9	4.1	13.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	23.3	0.0	
Total	Male	108.0	77.2	392.9	236.3	70.1	168.6	79.9	67.6	47.5	14.8	43.5	218.2	0.0	0.0	21.6	16.0	94.6	0.0	
	Female	9.3	0.0	30.1	9.9	0.0	38.6	11.4	30.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.2	21.5	0.0	
	Total	19.2	14.1	65.6	31.4	8.0	55.7	19.2	37.8	11.5	1.8	6.0	35.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.6	40.9	0.0	

Table 4.21 Age-sex Specific Total Remarriage Rates, Killil (rural) and Urban

Age Group	Sex	Region										Domain			Total Urban	Total Country			
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somale Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gambella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	AA Urban	B Urban			C Urban		
Under 15	Male	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
	Female	247.6	996.3	357.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	378.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	363.7
	Total	154.3	460.8	265.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	278.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	269.4
15-19	Male	0.0	789.3	161.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	154.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.8
	Female	249.1	232.3	644.6	920.0	284.3	206.8	206.8	320.4	52.6	195.1	227.3	632.8	0.0	42.0	21.3	22.7	564.5	
	Total	232.5	495.6	460.5	450.9	284.3	117.9	125.3	283.3	83.3	195.1	200.0	462.9	0.0	40.3	19.8	21.4	427.9	
20-24	Male	687.0	98.2	959.2	391.4	338.1	218.9	218.9	805.7	212.5	0.0	461.5	782.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	764.9
	Female	160.9	210.9	592.8	447.7	854.8	373.6	373.6	922.2	235.7	21.3	83.3	532.2	0.0	19.9	47.3	31.4	433.5	
	Total	242.1	194.9	740.7	430.0	694.9	564.3	298.5	876.4	227.3	18.2	159.0	624.2	0.0	19.1	43.9	29.8	540.6	
25-29	Male	539.6	176.1	346.6	562.6	123.6	737.3	737.3	110.5	310.3	74.1	151.5	547.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	384.7
	Female	156.3	182.4	380.3	257.2	227.7	416.4	416.4	435.5	246.8	22.1	101.1	343.6	0.0	47.8	0.0	7.2	251.9	
	Total	379.2	180.1	374.7	340.9	183.2	597.0	597.4	256.3	273.7	30.7	114.8	475.8	0.0	47.8	0.0	6.5	300.5	
30-34	Male	676.2	182.3	304.5	233.0	226.9	887.3	887.3	378.6	125.0	217.4	195.1	182.5	0.0	84.4	70.2	63.0	895.0	
	Female	94.2	300.5	300.0	119.9	272.4	89.2	89.2	443.5	92.0	0.0	20.7	104.8	0.0	13.0	0.0	2.5	139.7	
	Total	158.5	251.5	300.9	154.0	260.2	222.8	222.8	418.9	98.5	46.7	59.1	150.9	0.0	24.3	6.9	9.4	296.0	
35-39	Male	624.8	334.6	646.3	343.5	97.2	89.1	89.1	347.7	240.5	0.0	98.0	693.3	0.0	0.0	111.1	88.3	548.0	
	Female	40.4	62.6	228.6	46.3	0.0	130.5	130.5	226.8	50.4	0.0	0.0	108.8	0.0	7.9	24.4	16.2	83.7	
	Total	87.4	121.9	419.7	97.4	35.1	115.6	115.6	276.5	92.4	0.0	10.6	203.7	0.0	6.8	39.9	26.5	156.7	
40-44	Male	366.8	418.2	439.1	100.5	0.0	264.8	264.8	256.9	109.1	0.0	79.4	738.8	0.0	477.2	198.1	159.3	593.3	
	Female	0.0	15.3	90.8	28.8	0.0	36.5	36.5	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	46.6	0.0	12.5	39.9	23.5	41.6	
	Total	39.8	138.1	336.9	36.9	0.0	57.8	57.8	54.6	47.9	0.0	10.2	132.9	0.0	52.4	66.4	43.5	113.2	
45+	Male	103.9	74.5	464.9	129.5	0.0	166.4	166.4	73.0	31.2	10.1	19.4	234.8	0.0	9.9	29.6	20.6	107.0	
	Female	2.5	0.0	22.5	7.3	0.0	18.6	18.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	
	Total	15.2	16.6	83.1	22.8	0.0	43.6	43.6	19.2	3.6	1.9	3.8	38.7	0.0	1.5	5.7	3.6	43.4	
N/S	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	Male	375.2	192.0	835.9	214.7	54.0	261.1	261.1	366.5	131.7	28.2	71.7	519.6	0.0	40.7	59.8	45.2	338.5	
	Female	49.1	82.0	218.2	48.4	27.2	165.8	165.8	151.2	31.8	8.8	7.5	116.4	0.0	8.6	11.0	7.7	125.4	
	Total	87.5	109.8	350.6	74.2	31.5	187.9	187.9	211.6	48.1	12.2	18.9	188.6	0.0	12.8	19.0	13.2	182.0	

Table 4.22 Age-sex Specific Rates of Polygamous Marriages, Killil (rural) and Urban

Age Group	Sex	Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	Domain			Total Urban	Total Country
														AA Urban	B Urban	C Urban		
Under 15	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
15-19	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
20-24	Male	0.0	22.4	1.8	17.5	0.0	71.0	2.3	31.9	0.0	29.7	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
25-29	Male	0.0	9.1	0.0	7.8	4.2	76.0	13.5	27.6	2.2	0.0	5.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
30-34	Male	0.0	4.8	0.0	11.4	8.3	63.9	20.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
35-39	Male	0.0	24.4	3.5	9.8	5.0	57.1	12.8	21.2	11.7	0.0	2.1	8.9	0.0	6.1	1.7	2.1	7.9
40-44	Male	0.0	23.6	6.5	13.2	15.9	60.6	8.0	10.7	9.8	0.0	3.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
45+	Male	1.4	9.8	0.4	7.3	16.2	13.2	6.6	2.5	4.6	0.0	1.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	4.3
N/S	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Male	1.1	13.7	1.5	9.8	11.3	46.4	10.8	16.6	5.1	2.1	2.1	7.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	6.5

- **Age-sex Specific Total Marriage Rates:** - Total marriage rates, which are the aggregate of first marriage, remarriage and polygamous marriage rates per 1000 population per year, is given in Table 4.23. The pattern observed in the table appears to reflect the combined effect of the rates of the different marriages discussed above. The rates concentrate at age group 20-29 years and decline as age increases with a peak at age group 20-24 years.

f) Marriages by Previous Marital Status

Of the 630,291 marrying males, 54.4 percent had no previous marital experience, about 31.7 percent were divorcees and 5.1 percent were widowers. The remaining 8.3 percent of the men were currently married but taking up additional wives. Among the 630,291 marrying females, 61.7 percent were never married previously, while 34.6 percent were divorcees (See Table 4.24).

In urban areas, more than three-quarters of the marriages were contracted among never-married persons. On the other hand, in rural areas, 53.4 percent and 32.4 percent of the men and 60.7 percent and 35.5 percent of the women were never married before and divorcees, respectively (Table 4.24).

The above observation is confirmed by the data give in Tables 4.25 - 4.30, which present marriages cross classified by previous marital status of husbands and wives. According to the data in the Table 4.25, in the country, 92.1 percent of never-married males marry never-married females. On the other had, nearly 57 percent of married men also marry never-married women, while nearly 36 percent of married men marry divorced women. More than three-quarters of divorced men and more than half of widowers marry divorced women.

Pertaining to females (Table 4.26), in the country, 81.2 percent of the never-married women marry never-married men and nearly 73 percent widowed women marry divorced

Table 4.23 Age- sex Specific Total Marriage Rates, Killi (Rural) and urban.

Age Group	Sex	Region											Domain			Total Country		
		Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oro-miya Rural	Somali Rural	Beni-shangul Rural	SNNP Rural	Gam-bella Rural	Harari Rural	AA Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	AA Urban	B Urban		C Urban	Total Urban
Under 15	Male	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.7	8.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
	Female	48.2	34.5	181.6	19.9	6.6	36.9	9.4	35.3	7.5	7.7	27.7	54.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	45.2
	Total	22.7	15.5	84.9	9.1	3.0	19.5	5.3	21.2	3.7	3.7	13.5	27.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	23.3
15-19	Male	10.9	11.3	52.8	20.0	7.5	34.5	20.2	5.0	23.2	4.0	57.4	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
	Female	123.1	161.8	508.4	169.2	83.7	285.7	112.0	233.1	119.0	93.7	192.4	206.1	3.5	29.9	14.1	13.1	151.5
	Total	54.1	69.0	174.7	78.0	39.4	127.6	58.3	96.3	61.8	41.8	105.8	93.8	2.0	16.0	7.7	7.2	74.5
20-24	Male	169.1	86.5	230.9	120.1	99.8	123.8	75.0	175.1	83.5	69.2	110.0	143.0	11.7	7.5	21.1	15.2	123.3
	Female	153.0	221.6	530.9	279.0	248.1	724.8	278.6	629.3	206.6	45.7	164.5	332.4	13.9	42.3	53.9	35.9	211.4
	Total	165.4	115.0	280.3	150.2	138.0	237.0	117.4	246.0	107.6	62.2	119.4	179.2	12.8	22.5	36.9	24.9	145.5
25-29	Male	101.4	80.5	183.3	75.7	70.8	177.4	59.6	144.3	52.1	42.5	33.9	103.6	22.7	48.6	20.3	25.7	92.9
	Female	114.6	282.7	365.9	202.6	140.7	490.9	309.0	379.4	230.4	16.9	206.7	273.5	47.6	75.1	37.0	46.6	172.8
	Total	103.9	108.4	205.1	88.2	83.9	200.6	83.0	170.3	66.9	36.2	43.8	122.0	34.5	56.9	25.7	33.6	105.5
30-34	Male	22.4	45.0	107.7	35.3	25.2	91.1	40.9	52.6	14.6	25.9	8.3	57.8	7.4	39.3	31.3	25.7	53.4
	Female	99.9	300.5	280.0	121.0	162.8	81.3	64.7	443.5	98.6	0.0	18.4	165.5	10.4	9.6	8.3	9.2	121.1
	Total	38.0	87.2	132.1	43.8	37.3	90.1	43.3	120.0	26.6	21.4	9.2	70.6	8.2	31.7	25.9	21.6	62.8
35-39	Male	18.3	64.7	53.2	23.0	19.9	61.1	22.0	53.3	23.3	1.6	8.7	31.9	28.8	27.6	20.5	23.6	30.5
	Female	37.7	82.0	223.2	43.1	0.0	125.7	38.1	220.2	48.8	0.0	0.0	102.9	0.0	25.8	22.2	17.0	78.0
	Total	22.5	68.3	79.5	25.6	17.1	68.0	23.8	74.8	26.7	1.3	7.0	41.6	21.0	27.2	20.9	22.0	37.9
40-44	Male	14.2	65.0	69.1	17.8	14.4	66.1	15.8	37.4	13.7	6.2	7.4	33.2	4.8	16.5	16.8	13.8	30.0
	Female	0.0	15.3	91.1	32.7	0.0	36.5	36.3	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	12.3	38.1	22.1	42.5
	Total	10.6	56.5	73.2	20.3	12.0	59.8	19.2	26.5	17.8	4.8	5.6	35.9	3.4	15.6	21.4	15.7	32.3
45+	Male	4.0	7.7	11.8	6.3	6.3	10.1	3.5	4.5	2.3	0.5	1.1	7.4	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.7	6.6
	Female	2.4	0.0	23.2	7.2	0.0	18.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.6
	Total	3.7	6.5	13.3	6.5	5.1	11.3	3.1	4.3	1.9	0.4	0.9	7.8	1.8	0.4	1.5	1.5	7.3
N/S	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Male	32.5	36.3	79.0	32.2	23.8	58.4	27.6	59.8	24.6	17.2	28.9	44.7	8.0	12.9	10.6	10.3	39.3
	Female	60.9	88.5	215.3	72.5	45.5	130.8	61.1	138.6	51.7	31.3	62.1	103.7	9.3	19.4	14.4	13.6	89.4
	Total	42.3	52.0	115.5	44.6	31.3	80.8	38.0	83.6	33.4	22.2	39.3	62.4	8.6	15.7	12.3	11.7	54.6

Table 4.24 Percentage Distribution of Marriage By Previous Marital Status, Sex, Killil (rural) and Urban.

Killil (rural) and Urban	Sex	Single %	Married %	Divorced %	Widowed %	NS %	Total No	%
Tigray- rural	Male	66.9	1.7	27.8	3.6	0.0	26516	100
	Female	69.2	0.0	28.0	2.8	0.0	26512	100
Affar- rural	Male	48.7	16.9	24.4	4.7	5.4	2041	100
	Female	62.3	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.9	2038	100
Amhara- rural	Male	39.6	1.1	54.3	4.6	0.4	304024	100
	Female	42.8	0.0	53.1	3.3	0.9	304026	100
Oromiya-rural	Male	69.2	14.9	7.5	7.7	0.6	170623	100
	Female	81.2	0.0	15.5	3.1	0.2	170625	100
Somali-rural	Male	73.3	20.7	1.3	4.7	0.0	3520	100
	Female	84.4	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	3519	100
Benishangul- gunuz- rural	Male	40.5	41.1	14.8	3.7	0.0	9634	100
	Female	61.1	0.0	33.4	5.5	0.0	9634	100
SNNPR- rural	Male	66.9	19.4	9.9	3.6	0.2	86828	100
	Female	79.5	0.0	16.2	4.0	0.3	86827	100
Gambela-rural	Male	40.3	14.9	41.4	3.4	0.0	1642	100
	Female	52.6	0.0	41.0	6.5	0.0	1642	100
Harari- rural	Male	71.1	10.4	15.1	2.6	0.7	568	100
	Female	78.0	0.0	17.4	4.6	0.0	568	100
Addis Ababa- rural	Male	89.7	4.8	4.2	1.2	0.0	165	100
	Female	92.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	166	100
Dire Dawa- rural	Male	88.5	3.7	4.8	3.0	0.0	643	100
	Female	94.5	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	642	100
Total- rural	Male	53.4	8.5	32.4	5.3	0.4	606199	100
	Female	60.7	0.0	35.5	3.2	0.5	606198	100
Addis Ababa- Urban	Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5190	100
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5191	100
Domain B- urban	Male	77.1	3.5	9.5	1.5	8.5	5229	100
	Female	86.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	5230	100
Domain C- urban	Male	72.2	2.8	18.9	2.8	3.3	13674	100
	Female	79.6	0.0	14.3	6.1	0.0	13673	100
Total-urban	Male	79.2	2.3	12.8	1.9	3.7	24093	100
	Female	85.4	0.0	10.5	4.0	0.0	24096	100
Country Total	Male	54.4	8.3	31.7	5.1	0.6	630294	100
	Female	61.7	0.0	34.6	3.2	0.5	630291	100

Table 4.25 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Previous Marital Status of Husbands and Wives

Total Country

Previous Marital Status of Husbands	Previous Marital Status of Wives			Total Husbands	
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	No	%
Single	92.1	6.5	0.5	342,640	100
Married	56.6	35.8	7.6	52,008	100
Divorced	18.7	77.0	4.2	199,676	100
Widowed	28.3	52.8	18.9	32,450	100

Table 4.26 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Previous Marital Status of Wives and Husbands

Total Country

Previous Marital Status of Wives	Previous Marital Status of Husbands				Total Wives	
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	No	%
Single	81.2	7.6	9.6	2.4	393,627	100
Divorced	10.6	8.8	72.9	8.1	213,452	100
Widowed	9.1	20.2	42.4	31.3	19,888	100

Table 4.27 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Previous Marital of Husbands and Wives

Urban Total

Previous Marital Status of Husbands	Previous Marital Status of Wives			Total Husbands	
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	No	%
Single	99.4	0.6	-	19,087	100
Married	41.2	58.8	-	563	100
Divorced	31.3	47.7	21.0	3,084	100
Widowed	41.4	17.1	41.4	461	100

Table 4.28 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Previous Marital Status of *Wives* and *Husbands*

Urban Total

Previous Marital Status of <i>Wives</i>	Previous Marital Status of <i>Husbands</i>				Total <i>Wives</i>	
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	No	%
Single	91.4	1.1	4.6	0.9	20,760	100
Divorced	4.3	13.3	59.1	3.2	2,490	100
Widowed	-	-	76.6	22.6	845	100

Table 4.29 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Previous Marital Status of *Husbands* and *Wives*

Rural Total

Previous Marital Status of <i>Husbands</i>	Previous Marital Status of <i>Wives</i>			Total <i>Husbands</i>	
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	No	%
Single	91.6	6.9	0.6	323,554	100
Married	49.9	31.3	6.8	51,445	100
Divorced	18.4	77.2	3.9	196,594	100
Widowed	27.8	52.6	18.4	31,988	100

Table 4.30 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Previous Marital Status of *Wives* and *Husbands*

Rural Total

Previous Marital Status of <i>Wives</i>	Previous Marital Status of <i>Husbands</i>				Total <i>Wives</i>	
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	No	%
Single	79.5	7.8	9.8	2.4	372,844	100
Divorced	10.5	8.7	72.2	8.1	210,986	100
Widowed	9.4	20.8	40.4	31.2	19,042	100

males. Similar pattern also holds true in urban (Table 4.27 - 4.28) and in the rural areas (Table 4.29 - 4.30).

Relating age and previous marital status of the marrying population improved the information on the marriage pattern. Tables 4.31 to 4.33 present a cross-classification of marriages by age and previous marital status of husbands and wives. According to the data in the Table 4.31, at country level, nearly 95 percent of the never-married persons marry at age group 25-29 years below and more than three-quarter of the divorced persons remarry at age group 30-34 years and below. The widowed also remarry starting from the age of 25-29 years and above.

g) Number of Times Married

A more precise index of marital instability is the number of marriages contracted by each person during his lifetime. Table 4.34 presents percentage distribution of marriages by number of times married.

At country level, nearly 55 percent of the men and 63 percent of the women who have contracted their marriages during the reference period are marrying for the first time, while nearly a quarter of the men and the women are marrying for the second time. In urban areas, nearly 78 percent of the men and about 84 percent of the women are marrying for the first time and only about 13 percent of the men and about 11 percent of the women are marrying for the second time.

A cross-classification of marriages by number of times married by husbands and wives is given in Tables 4.35 - 4.40. Data in Table 4.35 indicates that at country level, nearly 93 percent of the men who have contracted their marriages for the first time also marry women who have contracted their marriage for the first time. On the other hand, the data in Table 4.36 indicates that 81 percent of the women who are marrying for the first time also marry men who have never-married before. In conclusion, the majority of men and

Table 4.31 Percentage Distribution of Marriage by Previous Marital Status, Sex, Age, Country, rural and Urban

Total Country

Age Group at Marriage	Previous Marital Status												
	Single			Married	Divorced			Widowed			N/S		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	4.0	27.4	16.4	0.1	0.1	11.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	38.2
15-19	14.2	48.4	32.4	0.9	4.1	29.5	15.5	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	48.2	18.4	32.3	8.3	21.0	22.5	20.3	3.2	9.9	5.8	0.0	11.9	5.7
25-29	24.9	4.7	14.2	15.5	27.2	14.1	19.8	11.2	20.1	14.6	11.3	0.0	5.8
30-34	5.5	0.4	2.8	18.7	17.5	8.7	13.6	9.5	17.9	12.7	4.3	0.6	2.5
35-39	2.1	0.1	1.0	17.4	7.8	6.6	8.3	18.7	16.4	17.8	27.6	8.4	18.3
40-44	0.6	0.1	0.4	15.9	8.9	3.4	7.1	8.7	11.8	9.9	9.4	0.0	4.8
45+	0.4	0.1	0.3	23.2	13.2	3.4	9.8	47.1	22.9	37.8	13.7	0.0	7.1
N/S	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.8	0.0	17.5
Total(No)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(%)	342641	388767	731408	52008	199678	217786	469472	32451	20455	52906	3516	3283	6799

Table 4.32 Percentage Distribution of Marriage by Previous Marital Status, Sex, Age, Country, rural and Urban

Total Urban

Age Group at Marriage	Previous Marital Status												
	Single			Married	Divorced			Widowed			N/S		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0.0	28.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	26.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	21.1	37.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	28.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	30.2	29.4	29.8	0.0	0.0	10.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	21.6	2.1	11.5	0.0	10.1	1.3	6.2	0.0	6.7	4.5	16.7	0.0	16.7
35-39	20.5	1.0	10.4	66.1	14.8	36.6	24.6	82.9	0.0	26.7	83.3	0.0	83.3
40-44	5.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	45.2	21.2	34.4	0.0	66.8	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
45+	2.1	0.8	1.4	33.9	29.9	0.0	16.4	17.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
N/S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total(No)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100
(%)	19086	20589	39675	563	3084	2539	5623	461	968	1429	899	0	899

Table 4.33 Percentage Distribution of Marriage by Previous Marital Status, Sex, Age, Country, rural and Urban

Total Rural

Age Group at Marriage	Previous Marital Status												
	Single			Married	Divorced			Widowed			N/S		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	4.2	28.9	17.3	0.1	0.1	11.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	44.0
15-19	15.1	49.5	33.4	0.9	4.2	29.8	17.6	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	49.8	17.3	32.5	8.4	21.4	22.5	21.9	3.2	10.4	5.9	0.0	11.8	6.6
25-29	24.6	3.3	13.3	15.6	27.6	14.1	20.5	11.4	21.0	15.0	15.1	0.0	6.7
30-34	4.6	0.3	2.3	18.9	17.6	8.8	13.0	9.6	18.6	13.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
35-39	1.1	0.0	0.5	16.9	7.7	6.3	6.9	17.8	17.2	17.6	8.4	8.4	8.4
40-44	0.4	0.1	0.3	16.1	8.4	3.2	5.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	12.6	0.0	5.6
45+	0.3	0.1	0.2	23.0	12.9	3.5	8.0	47.6	23.9	38.6	18.4	0.0	8.2
N/S	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	45.5	0.0	20.1
Total(No)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(%)	323555	368179	691734	51445	196594	215166	411760	31989	19570	51559	2616	3293	5909

Table 4.34 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriage by Number of Times Married, Sex and Killi (rural) and Urban.

Killil (rural) and Urban	Sex	Number of Times Married												Total	
		1		2		3		4		5+		N/S			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Tigray-rurtal	Male	17968	67.8	5021	18.9	2974	11.2	550	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	26513	100
	Female	17900	67.5	5266	19.9	2666	10.1	440	1.7	241	0.9	0	0.0	26513	100
Affar-rurtal	Male	1029	50.5	562	27.6	246	12.1	121	5.9	81	4.0	0	0.0	2039	100
	Female	1312	64.3	396	19.4	226	11.1	86	4.2	19	0.9	0	0.0	2039	100
Amhara-rurtal	Male	122584	40.3	90161	29.7	54341	17.9	20412	6.7	14366	4.7	2159	0.7	304023	100
	Female	136702	45.0	106102	34.9	42061	13.8	11438	3.8	7720	2.5	0	0.0	304023	100
Oromiya-rurtal	Male	117525	68.9	36717	21.5	8407	4.9	3980	2.3	3273	1.9	719	0.4	170621	100
	Female	136974	80.3	24636	14.4	6131	3.6	1731	1.0	1144	0.7	0	0.0	170621	100
Somali-rurtal	Male	2579	73.3	557	15.8	296	8.4	58	1.6	29	0.8	0	0.0	3519	100
	Female	2970	84.4	445	12.6	104	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3519	100
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	Male	3898	40.5	2875	29.8	1763	18.3	602	6.2	497	5.2	0	0.0	9635	100
	Female	5887	61.1	2632	27.3	579	6.0	435	4.5	102	1.1	0	0.0	9635	100
SNNPR-rurtal	Male	59350	68.4	18974	21.9	4817	5.5	2674	3.1	1011	1.2	0	0.0	86826	100
	Female	69735	80.3	13623	15.7	2620	3.0	716	0.8	132	0.2	0	0.0	86826	100
Gambela-rurtal	Male	695	42.4	731	44.5	192	11.7	7	0.4	16	1.0	0	0.0	1641	100
	Female	883	53.8	525	32.0	133	8.1	60	3.7	40	2.4	0	0.0	1641	100
Harari-rurtal	Male	396	69.6	133	23.4	31	5.4	5	0.9	4	0.7	0	0.0	569	100
	Female	447	78.6	117	20.6	5	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	569	100
Addis Ababa-Total-rurtal	Male	140	84.8	15	9.1	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	8	4.8	165	100
	Female	150	90.9	10	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.0	165	100
Dire Dawa-rurt	Male	570	88.5	60	9.3	5	0.8	5	0.8	4	0.6	0	0.0	644	100
	Female	613	95.2	31	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	644	100
Total-rural	Male	326734	53.9	155809	25.7	73069	12.1	28416	4.7	19283	3.2	2886	0.5	606197	100
	Female	373575	61.6	153781	25.4	54525	9.0	14912	2.5	9399	1.6	5	0.0	606197	100
Addis Ababa-urban	Male	4843	93.3	347	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5190	100
	Female	5029	96.9	161	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5190	100
Domain B-urban	Male	3707	70.9	580	11.1	405	7.7	342	6.5	0	0.0	194	3.7	5228	100
	Female	4292	82.1	496	9.5	164	3.1	164	3.1	0	0.0	112	2.1	5228	100
Domain C-urban	Male	10309	75.4	2145	15.7	456	3.3	382	2.8	382	2.8	0	0.0	13674	100
	Female	10882	79.6	1954	14.3	838	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13674	100
Total-urban	Male	18860	78.3	3073	12.8	861	3.6	724	3.0	382	1.6	194	0.8	24094	100
	Female	20205	83.9	2611	10.8	1002	4.2	164	0.7	0	0.0	112	0.5	24094	100
Country-total	Male	345593	54.8	158881	25.2	73931	11.7	29140	4.6	19665	3.1	3081	0.5	630291	100
	Female	393777	62.5	156392	24.8	55529	8.8	15077	2.4	9399	1.5	117	0.0	630291	100

Table 4.35 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Number of Times Married by Husbands and Wives

Total Country							
Number of Times Married by Husbands	Number of Times Married by Wives					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	92.6	6.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	345,593	100
2	35.4	50.9	10.5	2.1	1.1	158,881	100
3	15.4	47.8	28.7	5.3	2.8	73,931	100
4	13.2	36.3	29.6	14.0	6.9	29,140	100
5+	9.2	39.6	24.6	15.6	11.0	19,665	100

Table 4.36 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Number of Times Married by Wives and Husbands

Total Country							
Number of Times Married by Wives	Number of Times Married by Husbands					Total Wives	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	81.3	14.3	2.9	1.0	0.5	393,777	100
2	13.5	51.7	22.6	6.8	5.0	156,392	100
3	5.8	30.1	38.2	15.6	8.7	55,529	100
4	2.1	22.0	25.9	27.1	20.3	15,077	100
5+	10.6	19.0	21.9	21.4	23.0	9,399	100

Table 4.37 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Number of Times Married by Husbands and Wives

Total Urban							
Number of Times Married by Husbands	Number of Times Married by Wives					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	99.4	0.6	-	-	-	18,860	100
2	43.6	56.4	-	-	-	3,073	100
3	13.0	24.5	53.0	9.5	-	861	100
4	-	24.6	64.1	11.3	-	724	100
5+	-	100.0	-	-	-	382	100

Table 4.38 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Number of Times Married by Wives and Husbands

Total Urban							
Number of Times Married by Wives	Number of Times Married by Husbands					Total Wives	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	92.8	6.6	0.6	-	-	20,205	100
2	4.1	66.4	8.1	6.8	14.6	2,611	100
3	-	-	45.5	46.3	-	1,002	100
4	-	-	20.5	50.5	-	164	100
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.39 Percentage Distribution of *Husbands* by Number of Times Married by Husbands and Wives

Total Rural							
Number of Times Married by Husbands	Number of Times Married by Wives					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	92.2	6.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	326,734	100
2	35.3	50.7	10.7	2.1	1.1	155,809	100
3	15.4	48.1	28.4	5.2	2.8	73,069	100
4	13.5	36.6	28.8	14.1	7.1	28,416	100
5+	9.4	38.4	25.1	15.9	11.2	19,283	100

Table 4.40 Percentage Distribution of *Wives* by Number of Times Married by Wives and Husbands

Total Rural							
Number of Times Married by Wives	Number of Times Married by Husbands					Total Wives	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	80.6	14.7	3	1	0.5	373,575	100
2	13.7	51.4	22.9	6.7	4.8	153,781	100
3	5.9	30.6	38	15	8.9	54,525	100
4	2.1	22.2	25.6	26.8	20.6	14,912	100
5+	10.6	19	21.9	21.4	23	9,399	100

women marrying for the first or the second time marry women and men who also are marrying for the first or the second time.

h) Mode of Marriages

The mode of marriage can be classified into three major categories. These are civil, religious and customary marriages. These marriages are considered as legal marital unions by the country's legal system. In this survey, the unions that do not conform to the formal and legally recognized marriages are defined as 'Others'. The most important marital union among marriages in the category "Others" is the consensual union. This marriage union encompasses usually the same marriage functions as legal unions but only lacks official recognition. The data in Table 4.41 presents distribution of the modes of marriages.

Table 4.41 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Modes of Marriages, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	Mode of Marriage										Total	
	Civil		Religious		Customary		Others		N/S			
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Tigray -rural	4883	18.4	1924	7.3	19706	74.3					26513	100
Affar-rural	0	0.0	1306	64.1	733	35.9					2039	100
Amhara-rural	1243	0.4	24203	8.0	277750	91.4	829	0.3			304025	100
Oromiya-rural	4439	2.5	71897	42.1	88595	51.9	3310	1.9	2383	1.4	170624	100
Somali-rural	0	0.0	2099	59.6	1421	40.4					3520	100
Benishangul- gumuz -rural	0	0.0	2168	22.5	6279	65.2	360	3.7	827	8.6	9634	100
SNNP-rural	2208	2.5	23507	27.1	52833	60.8	4781	5.5	3499	4.0	86828	100
Gambella-rural	11	0.7	84	5.1	1470	89.6	0	0.0	76	4.6	1641	100
Harari-rural	0	0.0	304	53.5	240	42.3	24	4.2			568	100
Addis Ababa-rural	3	1.8	8	4.8	146	88.5	5	3.6	2	1.2	165	100
Dire Dawa-rural	0	0.0	183	33.7	346	63.7	5	0.9	9	1.7	543	100
Total- rural	12787	2.1	127782	21.1	449519	74.2	9313	1.5	6796	1.1	606197	100
Addis Ababa -urban	1474	28.4	1676	32.3	1663	32.0	378	7.3			5191	100
Domain B-urban	859	16.4	408	7.8	3798	72.6	165	3.2			5230	100
Domain C-urban	4503	32.9	6252	45.7	2100	15.4	820	6.0			13675	100
Total- Urban	6835	28.4	8336	34.6	7561	31.4	1362	5.7			24094	100
Total Country	19622	3.1	136118	21.6	457080	72.5	10675	1.7	6796	1.1	630291	100

According to the data in the table, in the country, nearly 73 percent of marriages are contracted through customary regulations and nearly 22 percent and a very small percent (3.1 percent) are performed through religious and civil marriage processes. In the urban areas, religious, customary and civil marriages constitute about 35, 31 and 28 percent, respectively. Consensual unions (5.7 present) prevail only in urban areas.

4.3.2 Divorces

Marriages can be dissolved either by death of one of the spouses or by divorce. In this subsection, the contribution of divorce to dissolving marriages is discussed. Divorce represents withdrawals from the married population and therefore tends to diminish the population to which births are likely to occur. In a society where births are forbidden outside wedlock, divorces plays a significant role in reducing fertility.

a) Number of Divorces

During the year under consideration, 161,393 marriages were dissolved due to divorce. Of these divorces, 157,623 took place in the rural areas, while the remaining 3770 occurred in the urban areas. Of the total 161,393 divorcing men, 39.1 percent were divorcing their first marriages, while 60.9 percent were divorcing their second or more marriages. Similarly, among the 161,393 divorcing women, 44.5 percent were divorcing their first marriages, while the 55.5 percent were divorcing their second or more marriages (See Table 4.42).

Divorce among men who married only once is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, while the reverse holds true in the case of those who have married more than once. However, in the case of women, the percentage both for first marriages and remarriages remains the same in both areas.

Table 4.42 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Sex, types of Marriages, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	Divorces by First Marriages				Divorces by Remarriages				Total Divorces	
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Tigray -rural	1593	31.7	2296	45.7	3431	68.3	2728	54.3	5024	100
Affar-rural	249	30.6	406	49.9	565	69.4	408	50.1	814	100
Amhara-rural	33546	29.4	40469	35.5	80368	70.5	73445	64.5	113914	100
Oromiya-rural	17490	69.4	19567	77.6	7709	30.5	5632	22.4	25199	100
Somali-rural	323	54.7	320	54.1	268	45.3	271	45.9	591	100
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	1276	59.7	1184	55.4	861	40.3	953	44.6	2137	100
SNNP-rural	6479	69.1	5530	58.9	2903	30.9	3852	41.1	9382	100
Gambella-rural	157	44.6	139	39.5	195	55.4	213	60.5	352	100
Harari-rural	108	91.5	97	82.2	10	8.5	21	17.8	118	100
Addis Ababa-rural	4	57.1	7	100.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	7	100
Dire Dawa-rural	85	95.5	89	100.0	4	4.5	0	0.0	89	100
Total Rural	61310	38.9	70104	44.5	96317	61.1	87523	55.5	157623	100
Addis Ababa -urban	587.0	100	587	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	587	100
Domain B-urban	1069	68.1	708	45.1	500	31.9	861	54.9	1569	100
Domain C-urban	191	11.8	382	23.7	1423	88.2	1232	75.3	1614	100
Total Urban	1846	49.0	1676	44.5	1924	51.0	2094	55.5	3770	100
Total Country	63156	39.1	71780	44.5	98241	60.9	89617	55.5	161393	100

b) Months of Divorce

The frequency of divorce in each month indicates the seasonality pattern of the incidence of divorce. Table 4.43 presents the number of divorce that occurred in each month.

Although, divorce appears to have occurred randomly through out the year, relatively most divorces in the country occur in the months of Yekatit (13.7 percent), Ginbot (11.4 percent) and Hidar (10.4 percent). In the urban areas, much of the divorces occur in the months of Yekatit (15.6 percent) and Meskerem (12.6 percent). In the rural areas, similar to that observed in the country as a whole, most divorces occur in the months of Yekatit, Ginbot and Hidar.

c) Age at Divorce

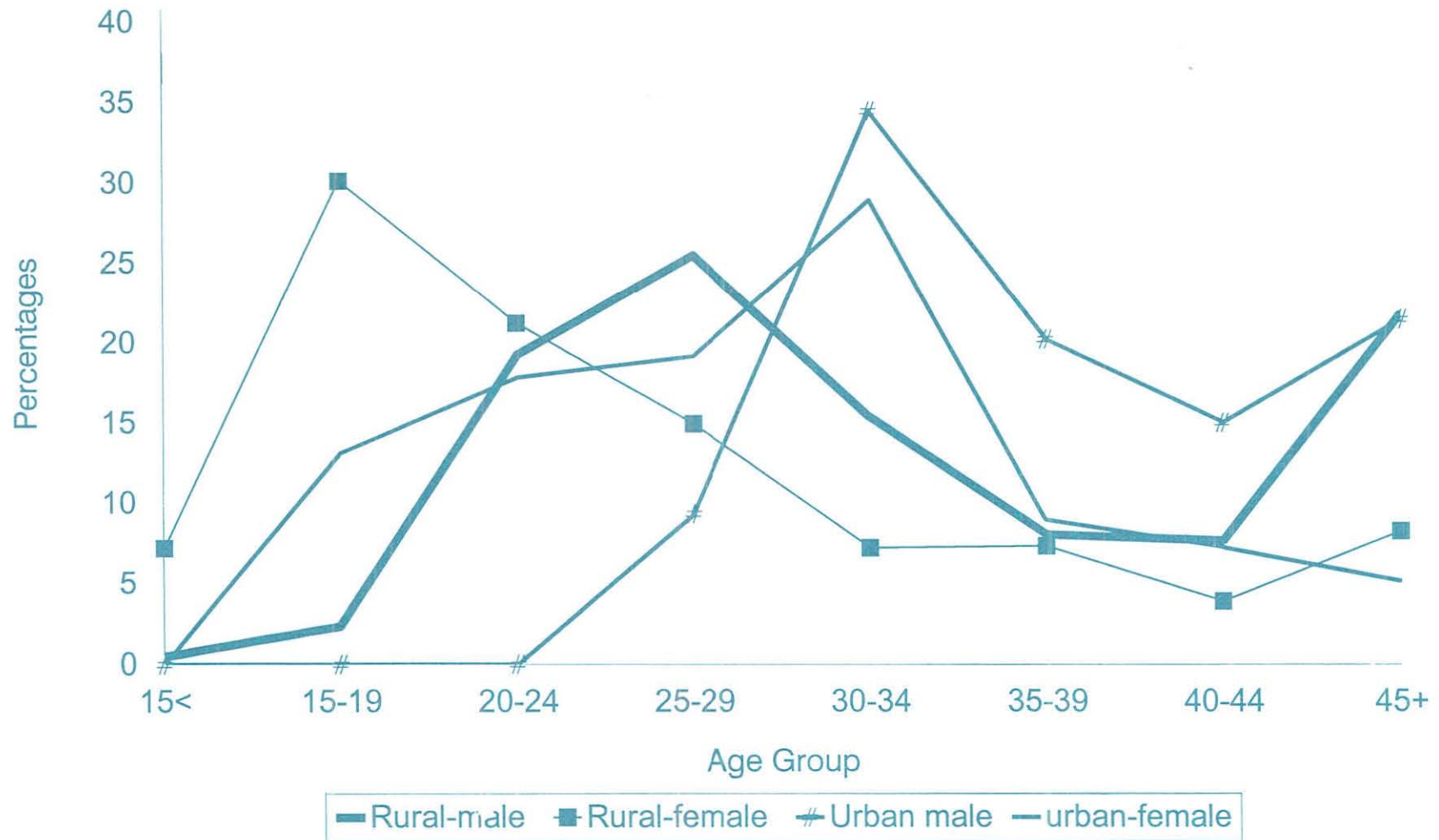
The percentage distribution of the population divorcing by age at divorce is given in Table 4.44 and depicted by Figure 4.7. On the basis of the data in the table, at country level, divorces mostly occur at ages ranging from age group 15-34 years. The majority of

Table 4.43 Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Month of Occurances, Killil (rural) and Urban

Month of Occurances	Ben-shangul												Domain			Total Urban	Total Country
	Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oromiya Rural	Somali Rural	Gumuz Rural	SNNPR Rural	Gambella Rural	Harari Rural	Addis Ababa Rural	Dire Dawa Rural	Total Rural	Domain A (A.A.) Urban	Domain B Urban	Domain C Urban		
Meskerem	-	2.0	4.6	7.1	4.2	11.3	28.5	24.4	15.0	-	4.6	6.4	37.4	16.3	-	12.6	6.6
Tikimit	4.4	-	2.8	4.9	-	3.8	11.5	2.0	-	-	-	3.7	-	10.1	11.8	9.3	3.8
Hidar	3.8	9.0	10.8	11.1	5.4	6.0	11.7	17.0	4.2	-	-	10.6	-	5.2	-	2.2	10.4
Tahesas	14.9	3.6	8.1	8.7	22.7	1.9	3.6	-	-	-	21.6	8.0	-	2.5	-	1.0	7.9
Tir	8.1	10.3	9.3	1.6	5.9	17.8	6.9	20.1	4.2	-	6.8	8.1	-	5.2	-	2.2	7.9
Yekatit	16.1	23.8	13.6	18.9	19.3	3.0	-	5.1	32.5	83.3	8.0	13.6	30.9	13.6	11.8	15.6	13.7
Megabit	3.8	10.6	9.9	1.7	5.9	2.9	5.3	5.7	15.0	-	15.9	8.0	-	-	-	-	7.8
Miazia	6.3	3.0	8.7	9.6	-	12.6	2.1	3.1	7.5	-	-	8.3	-	4.8	11.8	7.1	8.3
Ginbot	24.0	14.7	11.1	12.5	-	16.6	6.4	11.3	4.2	16.7	13.6	11.5	-	13.5	-	5.6	11.4
Sene	9.6	-	8.6	8.9	9.1	1.9	8.0	6.2	3.3	-	10.2	8.5	-	5.2	-	2.2	8.4
Hamle	5.0	3.6	5.4	8.4	21.3	11.2	8.0	3.1	4.2	-	-	6.1	31.7	-	52.7	27.5	6.6
Nehasie	4.2	19.5	7.0	6.7	5.4	11.0	8.1	2.0	10.0	-	19.3	7.0	-	23.5	-	9.8	7.1
Pagume*	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	11.8	5.1	0.3
Total (No)	5,024	814	113,915	25,199	591	2,137	9,383	353	120	6	88	157,627	586	1,569	1,614	3,769	161,396
(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Pagume is the thirteenth month in Ethiopia, which constitutes 5 days in ordinary years and 6 days in leap years

Figure 4.7 Proportion by Age at Divorce, Sex, Urban and Rural Settings.



the married females (66 percent) divorce between age group 15-29 years, while more than half of the married men (59.6 percent) divorce at ages ranging from 20-34 years, exception being age 45 years and above in which 21.5 percent of the males are divorced. In urban areas, the vast majority of divorces occurred in age group 20-39 years, with a peak in age group 30-34 years for both sexes. In rural areas, the majority of divorces occurred in age group 15-34 years, with a peak in age group 25-29 for men and 15-19 for women.

d) Divorce by Age of Husband and Wife

Further refinement is made in the age pattern of divorce by cross classifying (Tables 4.45 - 4.50) the age of husbands and wives. Observing the data in the table, one can visualize that age difference between husbands and wives appears to be one of the factors creating the instability of marriages.

Although, there are few men who are divorcing women older than them, most men are divorcing women who are younger than them by an average of 5-10 years. At country level, 60.7 percent of divorcing men aged 15-19 years were divorcing women aged under 15 year old and the other 26 percent of the divorcing men were divorcing women also aged 15-19 years. More over, 12.8 percent of divorcing men aged 15-19 years were divorcing women aged 35-39 years (Table 4.45).

Similarly, most of the divorcing women (48.5 percent) aged less than 15 years were divorcing their husbands in the age group 20-24 years (Table 4.46). Close observation of the age difference between divorcing husbands and wives shows that the 5-10 years age difference seems to hold for all divorcing partners, both in rural and in urban areas.

e) Rates of Divorce

The measures of divorce rates vary according to their degree of refinement. In this subsection, the crude, general and age - sex specific marriage rates will be presented.

Table 4.45 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Husbands by Age of Husbands and Wives

Total Country

Age of Husband	Age of wife									Total Husbands	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%	
Under 15	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	100	
15-19	60.7	26.0	0.5	-	-	12.8	-	-	3,811	100	
20-24	18.1	63.1	17.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	30,277	100	
25-29	6.9	43.8	36.8	10.6	1.9	-	-	-	40,416	100	
30-34	-	22.5	19.9	48.5	6.2	1.4	-	1.5	25,461	100	
35-39	-	14.3	33.1	27.0	19.9	5.7	-	-	13,349	100	
40-44	-	13.9	11.8	21.9	13.1	37.6	1.6	-	12,565	100	
45+	-	2.4	8.9	2.2	16.6	15.7	17.7	36.5	34,777	100	

Table 4.46 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Wives by Age of Wives and Husbands

Total Country

Age of Wife	Age of Husband									Total Wives	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%	
Under 15	6.5	20.5	48.5	24.5	-	-	-	-	11,311	100	
15-19	-	2.1	39.8	36.9	11.9	4.0	3.6	1.7	48,012	100	
20-24	-	0.1	15.2	43.6	14.9	12.9	4.3	9.1	34,140	100	
25-29	-	-	2.1	17.7	50.9	14.8	11.3	3.2	24,266	100	
30-34	-	-	-	6.1	12.7	21.4	13.3	46.5	12,433	100	
35-39	-	4.1	-	-	3.0	6.5	40.1	46.3	11,788	100	
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	96.8	6,354	100	
45+	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	97.0	13,091	100	

Table 4.47 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Husbands by Age of Husbands and Wives

Urban Total

Age of Husbands	Age of wife									Total Husbands	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%	
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
25-29	-	-	47.0	53.0	-	-	-	-	351	100	
30-34	-	8.7	11.6	12.2	59.2	8.3	-	-	1,293	100	
35-39	-	50.3	-	49.7	-	-	-	-	759	100	
40-44	-	-	32.1	-	-	33.9	33.9	-	563	100	
45+	-	-	21.5	-	39.6	4.9	10.2	23.8	803	100	

Table 4.48 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Wives by Age of Wives and Husbands

Urban Total

Age of Wife	Age of Husband								Total Wives	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	22.7	77.3	-	-	494	100
20-24	-	-	-	24.7	22.4	-	27.1	25.9	669	100
25-29	-	-	-	25.8	21.9	52.3	-	-	721	100
30-34	-	-	-	-	70.7	-	-	29.3	1,084	100
35-39	-	-	-	-	31.8	-	56.7	11.6	337	100
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	30.0	273	100
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	191	100

Table 4.49 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Husbands by Age of Husbands and Wives

Rural Total

Age of Husband	Age of wife								Total Husbands	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%
Under 15	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	100
15-19	60.7	26.0	0.5	-	-	12.8	-	-	3,811	100
20-24	18.1	63.1	17.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	30,277	100
25-29	6.9	44.2	36.7	10.3	1.9	-	-	-	40,066	100
30-34	-	23.2	20.4	50.4	3.4	1.0	-	1.6	24,168	100
35-39	-	12.2	35.0	25.6	21.1	6.1	-	-	12,591	100
40-44	-	14.6	10.8	22.9	13.8	37.8	0.1	-	12,002	100
45+	-	2.4	8.6	2.3	16.1	15.9	17.9	36.8	33,975	100

Table 4.50 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Wives by Age of Wives and Husbands

Rural Total

Age of Wife	Age of Husband								Total Wives	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	No	%
Under 15	6.5	20.5	48.5	24.5	-	-	-	-	11,311	100
15-19	-	2.1	40.2	37.3	11.8	3.2	3.7	1.7	47,519	100
20-24	-	0.1	15.5	44.0	14.7	13.2	3.9	8.7	33,471	100
25-29	-	-	2.1	17.5	51.8	13.7	11.7	3.3	23,545	100
30-34	-	-	-	6.7	7.1	23.4	14.6	48.1	11,350	100
35-39	-	4.3	-	-	2.1	6.7	39.6	47.3	11,452	100
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	99.8	6,081	100
45+	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	97.0	12,900	100

i) Crude and General Divorce Rates

The crude divorce rate is defined as the number of divorces per 1000 population of all ages, while the general divorce rate is the number of divorces per 1000 married population aged 15 years and above. Table 4.51 presents the crude and general divorce rates.

Table 4.51 Number of Divorces, Crude and General Divorce Rates, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	Number of Divorce	Crude Divorce Rates	General Divorce Rates
Tigray -rural	5,025	1.80	5.81
Affar-rural	815	4.98	15.79
Amhara-rural	113,915	8.77	25.12
Oromiya-rural	25,200	1.45	4.63
Somali-rural	591	1.05	4.37
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	2,138	3.69	11.34
SNNP-rural	9,383	0.92	2.83
Gambella-rural	353	3.88	11.10
Harari-rural	120	1.61	5.08
Addis Ababa-rural	7	0.25	0.90
Dire Dawa-rural	89	1.21	3.77
Total Rural	157,629	3.51	10.78
Addis Ababa -urban	587	0.29	1.39
Domain B-urban	1,569	1.22	5.17
Domain C-urban	1,664	0.36	1.53
Total Urban	3,770	0.48	2.08
Total Country	161,396	3.05	9.82

Accordingly, the Crude Divorce Rate for the whole country amounts to about 3 per 1000 population of all ages. The Crude Divorce Rate in urban areas is very small (less than unity), while it is relatively higher in rural areas (about 4 per 1000). Among the killil (rural), Amhara (about 9 per 1000) has the highest divorce rate followed by Affar (about 5 per 1000) and Gambella (4 per 1000). Rural Addis Ababa has the lowest (less than unity) divorce rate. Among the urban domains, domain B has relatively the highest (about 1 per 1000) divorce rate.

The General Divorce Rate, on the other hand, constitutes about 10 per 1000 married population aged 15 years and above at country level. The General Divorce Rate in the rural areas amount about 11 per 1000, while it is about 2 per 1000 in urban areas. Among the killils, Amhara (about 25 per 1000) and Affar (about 16 per1000) have relatively the highest General Divorce Rates.

ii) Age-Sex Specific Divorce Rates

The Age-Sex Specific Divorce Rates among the married population are shown in Table 4.52. The rate of divorce among women is higher than among men in the age group 15-19 years and below and the reverse is the case in higher age groups. Divorce rates in urban areas show no regular pattern but fluctuate from age to age group.

f) Divorce by Number of Times Divorced

Another indicator of the instability of marriages is the frequency of divorces. Table 4.53 presents divorces by number of times divorced. At the country level, among the 161,390 divorcing men, 39.1 percent and 31.3 percent were dissolving their marriages for the first and second times, respectively. Similarly, among the 161,390 divorcing women, 44.5 percent and 28.3 percent were also dissolving their marriages for the first and second times, respectively. The pattern of divorce events by number of times divorced remains the same both in rural and urban areas. That is the majority of the couples were divorcing for the first ad second times. The general pattern is that the incidence of divorce declines as the frequency of previous divorce increases.

A cross-classification of divorces by number of divorces of husbands and wives is given in Tables 4.54 to 4.59. The data in Table 4.54 underscores that at country level, 83.6 and 28.4 percent of men divorcing for the first and the second time, respectively are divorcing wives who are divorcing for the first time.

Table 4.52 Age-Sex Specific Divorce Rates, Killil (rural) and Urban

Age Group	Sex	Tigray Rural	Affar Rural	Amhara Rural	Oromiya Rural	Somali Rural	Ben-shangul			Harari Rural	Addis Dire			Domain			Total Urban	Total Country
							Gumuz Rural	SNNPR Rural	Gambella Rural		Ababa Rural	Dawa Rural	Total Rural	A (A.A.) Urban	Domain B Urban	Domain C Urban		
Under 15	M	-	163.8	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	-	-	-	-	19.3
	F	16.8	112.5	102.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.4	-	-	-	-	85.2
	T	16.1	128.7	85.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.1	-	-	-	-	70.4
15-19	M	-	-	50.6	-	-	294.1	-	101.0	-	-	-	34.1	-	-	-	-	33.6
	F	14.6	26.6	120.9	30.8	31.6	69.3	25.7	3.9	21.9	3.0	34.6	66.8	-	15.9	20.7	17.0	64.9
	T	13.3	25.7	107.6	28.2	30.6	88.8	22.7	13.5	18.3	2.8	33.3	62.4	-	15.6	19.8	16.1	60.7
20-24	M	20.1	22.4	107.2	32.0	42.6	43.6	7.9	35.1	23.8	-	28.0	54.4	-	-	-	-	52.9
	F	15.9	27.6	57.0	16.8	16.6	16.8	8.8	34.4	23.4	-	12.5	27.0	10.2	20.4	-	5.6	25.1
	T	17.2	26.4	75.1	21.0	23.8	23.0	8.5	34.6	23.5	-	17.9	35.5	8.3	18.3	-	4.9	33.4
25-29	M	28.3	39.3	111.7	19.9	15.8	12.7	11.5	31.9	25.8	1.6	12.2	37.3	13.1	11.3	-	4.5	35.1
	F	17.9	42.1	41.9	8.1	2.6	22.0	4.3	39.9	15.2	-	-	17.3	11.7	10.0	-	3.5	15.5
	T	22.6	41.0	59.5	13.3	7.1	18.1	7.3	36.4	20.1	0.8	5.8	26.2	12.1	10.4	-	3.8	23.8
30-34	M	18.2	12.0	56.4	12.6	7.2	38.9	7.7	38.6	3.1	6.3	-	25.0	-	29.6	9.5	11.1	23.5
	F	3.0	44.0	26.2	5.6	12.6	18.4	2.9	25.2	3.4	5.7	2.6	10.5	-	16.6	6.8	6.9	10.0
	T	9.7	31.8	41.8	8.7	10.3	27.1	5.1	31.0	3.3	6.0	1.2	17.3	-	22.5	7.9	8.7	16.3
35-39	M	5.0	47.9	34.8	3.5	5.7	9.6	3.0	27.1	5.6	-	-	12.9	6.1	5.3	3.4	4.2	11.6
	F	14.6	28.2	30.7	3.6	12.8	12.7	2.2	6.9	2.8	4.5	2.9	10.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.7	9.3
	T	10.3	38.5	32.8	3.6	9.8	11.2	2.6	15.9	4.2	2.5	1.6	11.8	2.7	5.3	2.4	2.9	10.4
40-44	M	17.8	51.3	34.5	4.0	2.9	16.3	3.9	11.2	19.6	7.4	3.1	14.4	4.8	-	3.9	3.6	12.7
	F	4.3	3.7	22.0	5.3	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	4.8	3.6	2.9	7.8
	T	10.9	29.9	29.3	4.7	1.6	8.1	3.0	5.9	10.8	4.2	1.7	11.7	3.0	2.1	3.8	3.3	10.5
45+	M	5.9	20.0	30.8	5.0	7.2	9.0	4.1	9.2	-	-	6.5	13.4	-	10.7	1.1	2.5	12.2
	F	5.2	3.9	28.9	1.6	-	16.4	3.5	6.8	-	-	4.9	10.5	-	-	2.9	1.4	9.6
	T	5.7	16.1	30.2	3.9	5.0	11.3	3.9	8.5	-	-	5.9	12.5	-	7.7	1.6	2.2	11.3
Total	M	12.3	32.3	52.0	9.7	9.1	25.0	6.0	24.0	10.1	1.8	7.7	22.2	2.7	10.6	3.2	4.3	20.3
	F	11.0	30.8	50.8	8.9	8.4	20.7	5.4	20.6	9.7	1.8	7.3	20.9	2.8	10.1	2.8	4.0	19.0
	T	11.6	31.5	50.2	9.3	8.7	22.7	5.7	22.2	9.9	1.8	7.5	21.6	2.8	10.3	3.0	4.2	19.6

Table 4.53 Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Number of Times Divorced , Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (Rural) & Urban	Sex	Number of Divorces						Not Stated	Total Divorces	
		1	2	3	4	5+	No		%	
Tigray-rural	Male	31.7	34.9	14.4	15.2	3.8	-	5,024	100	
	Female	45.7	37.0	17.3	-	-	-	5,024	100	
Affar-rural	Male	30.6	23.3	35.3	3.2	7.6	-	814	100	
	Female	49.9	32.3	8.6	1.6	7.6	-	814	100	
Amhara-rural	Male	29.4	33.3	21.5	9.0	6.4	0.3	113,914	100	
	Female	35.5	32.2	22.5	7.1	2.8	-	113,914	100	
Oromiya-rural	Male	69.4	25.1	2.6	3.0	-	-	25,199	100	
	Female	77.6	14.2	4.8	1.8	1.5	-	25,199	100	
Somali-rural	Male	54.7	40.4	4.9	-	-	-	591	100	
	Female	54.1	33.2	12.7	-	-	-	591	100	
Ben-shangul-	Male	59.7	15.4	7.6	5.8	11.5	-	2,137	100	
Gumuz-rural	Female	55.4	23.4	11.7	1.9	7.6	-	2,137	100	
SNNPR-rural	Male	69.1	23.2	5.6	-	2.2	-	9,382	100	
	Female	58.9	21.0	10.3	7.7	2.2	-	9,382	100	
ambella-rur	Male	44.6	39.5	10.2	-	5.7	-	352	100	
	Female	39.5	41.5	19.0	-	-	-	352	100	
Harari-rural	Male	91.5	8.5	-	-	-	-	118	100	
	Female	82.2	13.6	-	4.2	-	-	118	100	
Addis Ababa	Male	57.1	42.9	-	-	-	-	7	100	
	Female	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	7	100	
ire Dawa-rur	Male	95.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	89	100	
	Female	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	89	100	
Total Rural	Male	38.9	31.2	17.0	7.6	5.1	0.2	157,623	100	
	Female	44.5	28.7	18.5	5.9	2.5	-	157,623	100	
Domain A	Male	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	587	100	
(A.A.)-urban	Female	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	587	100	
Domain B- urban	Male	68.1	21.4	10.5	-	-	-	1,569	100	
	Female	45.1	20.3	17.3	17.3	-	-	1,569	100	
Domain C- Urban	Male	11.8	64.5	23.7	-	-	-	1,614	100	
	Female	23.7	11.8	52.7	-	11.8	-	1,614	100	
Total Urban	Male	49.0	36.5	14.5	-	-	-	3,770	100	
	Female	44.5	13.5	29.8	7.2	5.1	-	3,770	100	
Total Country	Male	39.1	31.3	17.0	7.4	5.0	0.2	161,390	100	
	Female	44.5	28.3	18.7	5.9	2.6	-	161,390	100	

'Table 4.54 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Husbands by Number of Divorces of Husbands and Wives

Country Total

Number of Times Divorced by Husband	Number of Times Divorced by Wife					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	83.6	10.9	3.7	1.7	-	63,156	100
2	28.4	46.9	20.7	3.4	0.8	50,490	100
3	11.2	37.1	36.2	10.4	5.1	27,418	100
4	9.1	24.0	35.5	22.2	9.2	11,927	100
5+	6.1	21.6	41.3	15.5	15.5	8,029	100

'Table 4.55 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Wives by Number of Divorces of Wives and Husbands,

Country Total

Number of Times Divorced by Wife	Number of Times Divorced by Husbands					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	73.6	19.9	4.3	1.5	0.7	71,778	100
2	15.1	51.8	22.3	6.3	3.8	45,709	100
3	7.7	34.5	32.8	14.0	11.0	30,219	100
4	11.6	17.8	29.8	27.8	13.1	9,540	100
5+	-	9.4	34.1	26.4	30.1	4,144	100

'Table 4.56 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Husbands by Number of Divorce of Husbands and Wives

Urban Total

Number of Times Divorced by Husband	Number of Times Divorced by Wife					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	78.3	11.4	10.2	-	-	1,846	100
2	16.7	21.6	53.9	7.8	-	1,377	100
3	-	-	34.9	30.2	34.9	547	100
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.57 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Wives by Number of Divorces of Wives and Husbands,

Urban Total

Number of Times Divorced by Wife	Number of Times Divorced by Husbands					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	86.3	13.7	-	-	-	1,676	100
2	41.5	58.5	-	-	-	509	100
3	16.8	66.1	17.0	-	-	1,122	100
4	-	39.3	60.7	-	-	272	100
5+	-	-	100.0	-	-	191	100

Table 4.58 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Husbands by Number of Divorce of Husbands and Wives

Rural Total

Number of Times Divorced by Husband	Number of Times Divorced by Wife					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	83.8	10.9	3.5	1.8	0.0	61,311	100
2	28.7	47.6	19.7	3.2	0.9	49,114	100
3	11.4	37.9	36.2	10.0	4.5	26,872	100
4	9.1	24.0	35.5	22.2	9.2	11,927	100
5+	6.1	21.6	41.3	15.5	15.5	8,029	100

Table 4.59 Percentage Distribution of Divorcing Wives by Number of Divorces of Wives and Husbands,

Rural Total

Number of Times Divorced by Wife	Number of Times Divorced by Husbands					Total Husbands	
	1	2	3	4	5+	No	%
1	73.3	20.1	4.4	1.6	0.7	70,103	100
2	14.8	51.7	22.5	6.3	3.8	45,201	100
3	7.3	33.3	33.4	14.6	11.4	29,097	100
4	11.9	17.1	28.9	28.6	13.5	9,269	100
5+	-	9.9	30.9	27.7	31.6	3,953	100

On the other hand, 73.5 percent of the women divorcing for the first time are divorcing husbands who are also divorcing for the first time (Table 4.55). Similarly, 51.8, 34.5 and 17.8 percent of the women divorcing for the second, third and fourth time, respectively are divorcing husbands who are divorcing for the second time only.

g) Divorce by Number of Dependent Children

Dissolution of families has a negative effect on dependent children aged under 18 years of age. The relationship between divorce and number of dependent children aged below 18 years is shown in Table 4.60. The data in the Table is obtained by cross-classifying divorce and the number of dependent children aged under 18 years and belonged to both divorcing partners.

As can be observed from the table, percentage divorcing is negatively correlated with the number of dependent children. The higher the number of children that belong to both partners the lower the number of divorces.

Table 4.60 Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Number of Dependent children under 18 Years of Age, Killil (rural) and Urban.

	Number of Dependent Children under 18 Years of Age						No	%
	0	1	2	3	4	5+		
Tigray –rural	27.1	46.5	15.8	-	10.6	-	5,023	100
Affar-rural	39.9	8.1	40.7	8.1	4.9	1.4	814	100
Amhara-rural	56.8	21.9	13.3	3.8	2.8	1.4	113,914	100
Oromiya-rural	49.3	21.9	15.1	5.2	5.7	2.8	25,200	100
Somali-rural	53.7	32.7	-	-	13.6	-	590	100
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	45.8	26.0	15.7	12.5	-	-	2,137	100
SNNP-rural	42.7	25.5	25.4	4.3	-	2.2	9,382	100
Gambella-rural	61.1	19.0	5.7	8.5	-	5.7	352	100
Harari-rural	39.8	39.8	11.9	8.5	-	-	118	100
Addis Ababa-rural	14.3	42.8	-	42.9	-	-	7	100
Dire Dawa-rural	74.2	15.7	-	-	4.5	5.6	89	100
Total Rural	53.5	23.0	14.5	4.1	3.4	1.6	157,626	100
Addis Ababa –urban	31.7	37.4	-	30.9	-	-	586	100
Domain B-urban	51.3	36.7	12.1	-	-	-	1,569	100
Domain C-urban	47.3	-	52.7	-	-	-	1,614	100
Total Urban	46.6	21.1	27.5	4.8	-	-	3,769	100
Total Country	53.4	22.9	14.8	4.1	3.3	1.5	161,395	100

This implies that most divorces are concentrated in the range of partners having 0,1 and 2 children. At country level, about 53 percent of divorcing couples had no children. In urban and rural areas, about 47 and 54 percent of divorcing couples had no dependent children.

h) Reasons for Divorce

Various reasons for the dissolution of marital union can be forwarded. However, the most important among these are given in Table 4.61. Among the reasons included in the table, inability of husbands and wives to get along with each other has been the major reason (64 percent) for the marriages that have been dissolved. Poor health (13 percent) and poverty (10 percent) are other major reasons for the dissolution of marriages at country level. Among the rural Killils and urban areas, inability to get along with is the major reason for divorce followed by poverty, poor health, childlessness, religious difference and elopement of one of the spouses.

Table 4.61 Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Reason for Divorce, Killil (rural) and Urban

Killil (rural) and Urban	Reason for Divorce											Total Divorce	
	Unable to get Along with	Child- less ness	Poor House- hold- Manage- ment	Poor Health	Age Diffe- rence	Religi- ous Diffe- rence	Ethnic Diffe- rence	Po- ve- rty	Elop- ment	Other	NS		
	No	%											
Tigray-rural	46.8	4.2	-	3.8	-	-	-	20.8	10.6	8.0	5.8	5,023	100
Affar	79.4	-	3.6	-	8.1	-	-	2.7	6.3	-	-	815	100
Amhara-rural	63.8	0.6	3.5	15.9	1.0	-	-	11.9	0.8	2.6	-	113,913	100
Oromiya-rural	66.3	4.7	3.6	6.5	4.8	-	1.8	3.4	4.7	3.5	0.6	25,200	100
Somali-rural	90.9	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591	100
Benishangul- gumuz-rural	71.6	4.0	-	18.5	4.0	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	2,138	100
SNNPR-rural	65.5	12.3	3.6	2.5	5.6	-	2.1	4.4	-	4.1	-	9,382	100
Gambella-rural	57.4	5.7	5.7	22.7	-	5.7	-	-	2.8	-	-	352	100
Harari-rural	95.8	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	100
Addis Ababa-rural	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100
Dire Dawa-rural	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	100
Total Rural	64.1	2.1	3.3	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.4	10.1	1.7	3.0	0.3	157,627	100
Addis Ababa-urban	68.3	-	-	-	-	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	586	100
Domain B-urban	82.7	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	5.2	-	1,567	100
Domain C-urban	40.8	-	-	23.7	-	-	-	11.8	23.7	-	-	1,614	100
Total Urban	62.5	2.8	-	10.1	-	4.9	-	7.3	10.1	2.2	-	3,768	100
Total Country	64.1	2.1	3.2	13.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	10.0	1.9	2.9	0.3	161,395	100

Annex 1

Children Ever Born, Children Born and Dead During the Last 12 Months Preceding the
Base Line Survey Date by Number of Women Aged 15-49 Years, Killils (rural) and Urban:
Base Line Survey

Table 1.1

Rural Tigray							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	159056	44539	0.280021	5593	0.035164	14360	0.090283
20-24	107740	170468	1.582216	19913	0.184825	27104	0.251569
25-29	81147	252122	3.106979	40447	0.498441	24248	0.298816
30-34	78293	378995	4.840727	67896	0.867204	20005	0.255515
35-39	68184	418730	6.141177	75391	1.105699	12415	0.182081
40-44	60724	408950	6.73457	91470	1.506324	7460	0.122851
45-49	39643	287536	7.253134	68864	1.737104	1495	0.037712
Total	594787	1961340		369574		107087	
						TFR	6.194124

Table 1.2

Rural Afar							
Age Group of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	8716	2515	0.28855	259	0.029715	352	0.040385
20-24	6464	9683	1.497989	1296	0.200495	993	0.15362
25-29	6544	17609	2.690862	3510	0.536369	1330	0.20324
30-34	5886	23876	4.056405	5779	0.981821	731	0.124193
35-39	4501	20924	4.648745	4874	1.08287	366	0.081315
40-44	4116	20359	4.946307	5067	1.23105	195	0.047376
45-49	3084	15041	4.877108	3430	1.112192	27	0.008755
Total	39311	110007		24215		3994	0.658884
						TFR	3.294422

Table 1.3

Rural Amhara							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	642345	256437	0.39922	41949	0.065306	87805	0.136694
20-24	528966	901661	1.704573	153403	0.290005	134449	0.254173
25-29	485222	1568955	3.233479	286102	0.589631	133943	0.276045
30-34	362952	1786264	4.921488	406742	1.12065	80868	0.222806
35-39	333404	2040763	6.120991	487142	1.461116	56606	0.169782
40-44	255316	1677952	6.57206	515182	2.017821	20278	0.079423
45-49	207576	1421056	6.845955	448085	2.158655	8358	0.040265
Total	2815781	9653088	3.42821	2338605	0.830535	522307	1.179189
						TFR	5.895944

Table 1.4

Rural Oromiya							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	849582	186993	0.2201	29756	0.035024	79340	0.093387
20-24	654356	936660	1.431423	153919	0.235222	180910	0.27647
25-29	560504	1810438	3.230018	344022	0.613773	152602	0.272259
30-34	469359	2444997	5.209226	548418	1.16844	132929	0.283214
35-39	488895	3099761	6.340341	765453	1.56568	100487	0.205539
40-44	374070	2663204	7.119534	744465	1.990176	42541	0.113725
45-49	247940	1798885	7.255324	525579	2.119783	5874	0.023691
Total	3644706	12940938	3.550612	3111612	0.853735	694683	1.268285
						TFR	6.341424

Table 1.5

Rural Somale							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	24616	1293	0.052527	160	0.0065	480	0.0195
20-24	18479	15815	0.855836	2705	0.146382	2574	0.139293
25-29	20961	46987	2.241639	8129	0.387815	3407	0.16254
30-34	17041	73138	4.291884	16304	0.956751	3115	0.182794
35-39	16423	90943	5.537539	17222	1.048651	3101	0.188821
40-44	13475	97833	7.260334	25605	1.900186	617	0.045788
45-49	9783	60453	6.179393	14555	1.487785	230	0.02351
Total	120778	386462		84680		13524	0.762246
						TFR	3.811232

Table 1.6

Rural Benshangul							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	29880	8879	0.297155	1216	0.040696	3417	0.114357
20-24	28213	47487	1.68316	11594	0.410945	7456	0.264275
25-29	22789	77508	3.401115	20990	0.921058	6658	0.292158
30-34	18378	88810	4.832408	25106	1.36609	3704	0.201545
35-39	15502	95942	6.189008	24689	1.592633	2628	0.169527
40-44	13413	82465	6.14814	21731	1.620145	592	0.044136
45-49	9177	63480	6.917293	21330	2.324289	174	0.01896
Total	137352	464571		126656		24629	1.10496
						TFR	5.524799

Table 1.7

Rural SNNPR							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	468289	70427	0.150392	11468	0.024489	27252	0.058195
20-24	381624	505445	1.324458	88947	0.233075	89392	0.234241
25-29	427074	1259871	2.950006	263989	0.618134	110914	0.259707
30-34	318117	1496528	4.704332	331589	1.042349	72616	0.228268
35-39	319923	1921161	6.005073	472254	1.476149	49519	0.154784
40-44	208825	1438841	6.890176	362251	1.734711	12962	0.062071
45-49	180845	1180869	6.52973	297914	1.647344	3745	0.020708
Total	2304697	7873142	3.416129	1828412	0.793342	366400	1.017974
						TFR	5.089872

Table 1.8

Rural Gambella							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	5166	1951	0.377662	525	0.101626	443	0.085753
20-24	4726	6962	1.473127	1446	0.305967	1128	0.23868
25-29	4370	12464	2.852174	2594	0.593593	750	0.171625
30-34	3047	11913	3.909747	2921	0.958648	369	0.121103
35-39	3289	14453	4.394345	4217	1.282153	195	0.059289
40-44	2533	11869	4.685748	2850	1.125148	46	0.01816
45-49	1710	7264	4.247953	1875	1.096491	20	0.011696
Total	24841	66876		16428		2951	0.706305
						TFR	3.531524

Table 1.9

Rural Harari							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	3597	675	0.187656	66	0.018349	284	0.078955
20-24	3097	4236	1.367775	635	0.205037	805	0.259929
25-29	2475	8132	3.285657	1491	0.602424	790	0.319192
30-34	2043	10523	5.150759	2690	1.316691	527	0.257954
35-39	2069	14320	6.921218	3807	1.840019	416	0.201063
40-44	1358	10220	7.525773	3261	2.401325	177	0.130339
45-49	1187	8882	7.48273	3077	2.592249	23	0.019377
Total	15826	56988		15027		3022	1.266808
						TFR	6.334041

Table 1.10

Rural Addis Ababa							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	1771	368	0.207792	51	0.028797	142	0.080181
20-24	1222	1340	1.096563	188	0.153846	236	0.193126
25-29	1067	2836	2.657919	412	0.386129	187	0.175258
30-34	680	2919	4.292647	425	0.625	130	0.191176
35-39	860	4920	5.72093	757	0.880233	125	0.145349
40-44	453	3126	6.900662	572	1.262693	47	0.103753
45-49	346	2473	7.147399	518	1.49711	9	0.026012
Total	6399	17982		2923		876	0.914854
						TFR	4.57427

Table 1.11

Rural Dire Dawa							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	3679	1009	0.274259	179	0.048655	394	0.107094
20-24	2991	4909	1.641257	740	0.247409	962	0.321632
25-29	2636	9264	3.514416	1841	0.698407	765	0.290212
30-34	1711	9064	5.297487	2000	1.168907	506	0.295733
35-39	2174	14610	6.720331	3988	1.834407	343	0.157774
40-44	1454	11247	7.735213	3487	2.398212	100	0.068776
45-49	1222	8814	7.212766	3177	2.599836	6	0.00491
Total	15867	58917		15412		3076	1.246131
						TFR	6.230656

Table 1.12

Rural Total							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	2196696	575087	0.261796	91221	0.041526	214270	0.097542
20-24	1737878	2604666	1.498762	434784	0.250181	446008	0.256639
25-29	1614788	5066184	3.137368	973527	0.602882	435592	0.269752
30-34	1277507	6327027	4.952636	1409870	1.10361	315499	0.246965
35-39	1255224	7736528	6.163464	1859796	1.481645	226199	0.180206
40-44	935738	6426067	6.867378	1775941	1.897904	85015	0.090853
45-49	702514	4854754	6.910544	1388402	1.976334	19962	0.028415
Total	9720345	33590313	3.455671	7933541	0.816179	1742545	1.170372
						TFR	5.851862

Table 1.13

Urban Addis Ababa							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	180185	5516	0.030613	1669	0.009263	1688	0.009368
20-24	140619	42460	0.301951	2640	0.018774	5796	0.041218
25-29	121150	123288	1.017648	15187	0.125357	9515	0.078539
30-34	64262	159434	2.481	20264	0.315334	6413	0.099795
35-39	70320	266147	3.784798	26047	0.370407	2835	0.040316
40-44	44055	209507	4.755578	29114	0.660856	1296	0.029418
45-49	39207	216244	5.515444	27795	0.70893	0	0
Total	659798	1022596		122716		27543	0.298653
						TFR	1.493265

Table 1.14

Urban Domain B							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	103124	9467	0.091802	1205	0.006246	3614	0.035045
20-24	78055	54255	0.695087	7000	0.089794	8726	0.111793
25-29	58335	97624	1.673506	14828	0.254877	8249	0.141407
30-34	43702	147746	3.380761	21888	0.500847	5744	0.131436
35-39	43310	203996	4.710136	32951	0.760817	3572	0.082475
40-44	24952	128561	5.152332	29652	1.188362	560	0.022443
45-49	16225	94621	5.831803	18816	1.165727	0	0
Total	367703	736270		126340		30465	0.524599
						TFR	2.622997

Table 1.15

Urban Domain C							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	369313	21078	0.057074	3704	0.010029	7099	0.019222
20-24	250118	157121	0.628187	18222	0.072854	28885	0.115485
25-29	238953	457680	1.915356	38557	0.161358	32210	0.134796
30-34	148462	496730	3.345839	55971	0.377006	18407	0.123985
35-39	178454	811244	4.545956	98211	0.550344	9987	0.055964
40-44	90035	504067	5.598567	81554	0.905803	5780	0.064197
45-49	62393	363125	5.819964	73488	1.177824	0	0
Total	1337728	2811045		369707		102368	0.51365
						TFR	2.568249

Table 1.16

Urban Total							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	652622	36061	0.055256	5386	0.008253	12401	0.019002
20-24	468792	253835	0.541466	27862	0.059434	43407	0.092593
25-29	418437	678592	1.62173	68571	0.163874	49974	0.11943
30-34	256426	803911	3.13506	98124	0.38266	30565	0.119196
35-39	292084	1281385	4.387043	157208	0.538229	16394	0.056128
40-44	159043	842136	5.295021	140320	0.882277	7636	0.048012
45-49	117826	673990	5.720215	120099	1.019291	0	0
Total	2365230	4569910	1.932121	617570	0.261104	160377	0.454361
						TFR	2.271807

Table 1.17

Country Total							
Age Group of Women	No. Women	No. CEB	Mean No. CEB	No. Children Dead	Mean No. Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	2849317	611148	0.214489	96607	0.033905	226672	0.079553
20-24	2206670	2858503	1.295392	462646	0.209658	489415	0.221789
25-29	2033227	5744775	2.825447	1042098	0.512534	485567	0.238816
30-34	1533933	7130937	4.648793	1507994	0.98309	346062	0.225604
35-39	1547308	9017913	5.828131	2017005	1.303558	242593	0.156784
40-44	1094782	7268202	6.638949	1916260	1.750358	92651	0.08463
45-49	820340	5528743	6.739575	1508501	1.838873	19962	0.024334
Total	12085577	38160221	3.157501	8551111	0.707547	1902922	1.03151
						TFR	5.157549

Annex 2

Children Ever Born, Children Born and Dead During the Last 12 Months Preceding the Follow Up Survey Date by Number of Women Aged 15-49 Years, Killils (rural) and Urban:
Follow up Survey

Table 2.1

Rural Tigray							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Childern Dead	Mean No. of Childern Dead	Chidern Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	171088	47731	0.278985	6253	0.036548	11042	0.064541
20-24	112929	177499	1.571775	21447	0.189916	23393	0.207146
25-29	87909	262888	2.990456	41549	0.472636	19828	0.225557
30-34	81942	389051	4.747883	70142	0.855996	20128	0.245639
35-39	69934	428403	6.125819	78678	1.125032	14587	0.208581
40-44	61723	412237	6.678823	92013	1.490741	4613	0.074742
45-49	40612	291178	7.169753	69572	1.71309	777	0.019131
Total	626137	2008987		379654		94369	1.045337
						TFR	5.226683

Table 2.2

Rural Affar							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Childern Dead	Mean No. of Childern Dead	Chidern Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	9877	2758	0.279235	316	0.031994	226	0.022897
20-24	7334	10448	1.424598	1407	0.191846	914	0.12468
25-29	6915	18434	2.665799	3746	0.541721	1187	0.171603
30-34	6392	25151	3.934762	6077	0.95072	1076	0.16839
35-39	4643	21611	4.654534	4874	1.049752	240	0.051716
40-44	4188	20607	4.920487	5111	1.220392	248	0.059335
45-49	3137	15445	4.923494	3430	1.093401	56	0.017801
Total	42486	114454		24961		3948	0.616423
						TFR	3.082114

Table 2.3

Rural Amhara							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Childern Dead	Mean No. of Childern Dead	Chidern Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	787468	289295	0.367374	44696	0.056759	70387	0.089384
20-24	595594	964111	1.618739	167224	0.280768	136602	0.229355
25-29	528284	1652434	3.127927	302287	0.572205	131605	0.249117
30-34	382110	1847927	4.836113	423390	1.108032	88199	0.23082
35-39	355140	2142734	6.033491	512341	1.442645	71367	0.200953
40-44	262843	1709083	6.502296	523716	1.992505	21975	0.083606
45-49	215706	1464672	6.790131	466947	2.164738	3310	0.015345
Total	3127145	10070256		2440601		523444	1.09858
						TFR	5.492902

Table 2.4

Rural Oromiya							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	984031	206969	0.210328	1239	0.001259	63806	0.064841
20-24	720934	984343	1.365372	37568	0.05211	159434	0.221149
25-29	598841	1889594	3.155419	169501	0.283048	164733	0.275086
30-34	490652	2518882	5.133744	358771	0.731213	117820	0.24013
35-39	507936	3209635	6.318975	585043	1.151805	89892	0.176974
40-44	387395	2737786	7.067169	779086	2.011089	34002	0.08777
45-49	253378	1820765	7.185963	752244	2.968861	8344	0.032932
Total	3943167	13367974		622997		638030	1.098883
						TFR	5.494414

Table 2.5

Rural Somale							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	29912	1562	0.05222	160	0.005349	398	0.013307
20-24	21715	18354	0.845222	3094	0.142482	3005	0.138396
25-29	22592	49810	2.204763	8359	0.369998	4182	0.185116
30-34	18796	81055	4.312354	17244	0.917429	3778	0.201021
35-39	17823	99639	5.590473	19660	1.103069	1762	0.098854
40-44	15699	113092	7.203771	30099	1.917256	825	0.052534
45-49	10805	64876	6.004257	16625	1.53864	723	0.06688
Total	137342	428388		95241		14673	0.756107
						TFR	3.780536

Table 2.6

Beni-shangul Gumuz							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	35827	9662	0.269685	1216	0.033941	2158	0.060243
20-24	32896	51823	1.575359	12314	0.374331	6616	0.201132
25-29	24753	82895	3.348887	23630	0.954632	5763	0.232829
30-34	19887	94921	4.773018	26786	1.34691	4207	0.211544
35-39	16535	103112	6.235984	26243	1.587118	2171	0.131327
40-44	14107	87055	6.17105	22536	1.597505	1109	0.078597
45-49	9494	64471	6.79071	21740	2.289867	303	0.031882
Total	137444	493939		134465		22328	0.947555
						TFR	4.737774

Table 2.7

Rural SNNPR							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	539491	81310	0.150716	13181	0.024432	20537	0.038067
20-24	442101	565182	1.2784	101379	0.229312	91969	0.208028
25-29	465113	1359004	2.921879	283944	0.610484	117989	0.253679
30-34	343137	1605851	4.679912	358656	1.045227	79867	0.232756
35-39	340879	2020423	5.927097	494447	1.450506	52507	0.154033
40-44	217026	1491621	6.873006	378051	1.741962	16516	0.076103
45-49	190954	1241325	6.500649	315330	1.65134	5769	0.03021
Total	2538701	8364716		1944988		385155	0.992877
						TFR	4.964383

Table 2.8

Rural Gambela							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	6131	2194	0.357854	532	0.086772	348	0.056684
20-24	5658	8056	1.423825	1559	0.275539	865	0.152873
25-29	5109	13800	2.701116	2876	0.562928	813	0.159223
30-34	3285	13106	3.98965	3318	1.010046	422	0.128518
35-39	3453	15041	4.355922	4342	1.257457	91	0.026466
40-44	2557	11956	4.675792	2866	1.120845	19	0.007551
45-49	1787	7596	4.250699	2004	1.121433	14	0.007923
Total	27980	57990	2.564296	17497		2573	0.539238
						TFR	2.696192

Table 2.9

Rural Harari							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	4074	719	0.176485	66	0.0162	143	0.03515
20-24	3508	4565	1.301311	677	0.192987	765	0.218169
25-29	2678	8514	3.179238	1540	0.575056	862	0.321735
30-34	2155	10900	5.058005	2821	1.309049	570	0.264683
35-39	2174	14946	6.874885	3929	1.807268	416	0.191519
40-44	1407	10561	7.506041	3327	2.364606	128	0.090658
45-49	1257	9332	7.424025	3217	2.559268	51	0.040208
Total	17253	59537		15577		2935	1.162122
						TFR	5.81061

Table 2.10

Rural Addis Ababa							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Childern Dead	Mean No. of Childern Dead	Chidern Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	1972	402	0.203854	52	0.026369	127	0.06423
20-24	1350	1417	1.04963	196	0.145185	227	0.168356
25-29	1153	2943	2.552472	424	0.367736	239	0.207387
30-34	722	3049	4.222992	439	0.608033	146	0.201664
35-39	892	5019	5.626682	774	0.867713	174	0.19508
40-44	460	3170	6.891304	581	1.263043	33	0.072054
45-49	351	2479	7.062678	522	1.487179	1	0.003373
Total	6900	18479		2988		947	0.912143
						TFR	4.560716

Table 2.11

Rural Dire Dawa							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Childern Dead	Mean No. of Childern Dead	Chidern Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	4114	1138	0.276616	193	0.046913	348	0.084594
20-24	3366	5327	1.582591	810	0.240642	860	0.255365
25-29	2846	9776	3.434996	1914	0.672523	956	0.335797
30-34	1832	9661	5.273472	2164	1.181223	451	0.246054
35-39	2285	15159	6.634136	4153	1.817505	354	0.154725
40-44	1530	11765	7.689542	3617	2.364052	70	0.045493
45-49	1310	9451	7.214504	3474	2.651908	51	0.038796
Total	17283	62277		16325		3088	1.160823
						TFR	5.804115

Table 2.12

Total Rural							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Childern Dead	Mean No. of Childern Dead	Chidern Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	2573890	643740	0.250104	97658	0.037942	169370	0.065803
20-24	1947385	2791125	1.433268	471835	0.242292	424642	0.218058
25-29	1746166	5350091	3.063907	1029874	0.589792	448310	0.25674
30-34	1350910	6599552	4.885264	1474205	1.091268	316621	0.234376
35-39	1321720	8075725	6.110012	1951522	1.476502	233589	0.176731
40-44	968935	6608934	6.820823	1820014	1.878365	79538	0.082088
45-49	728793	4991592	6.849122	1436218	1.97068	19413	0.026637
Total	10637799	35060759		8281326		1691483	1.060433
						TFR	5.302164

Table 2.13

Urban Addis Ababa							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	202679	7625	0.037621	638	0.003148	1320	0.006511
20-24	164629	48062	0.291941	2859	0.017366	5459	0.033162
25-29	140674	142720	1.014544	16146	0.114776	7628	0.054227
30-34	71032	173672	2.444983	24446	0.344155	6453	0.090846
35-39	73583	274386	3.728932	26986	0.366742	2500	0.033976
40-44	45363	214762	4.734299	29476	0.649781	458	0.0101
45-49	40357	220839	5.472136	27976	0.693213	225	0.005584
Total	738317	1082066		128527		24044	0.234406
						TFR	1.172031

Table 2.14

Urban Domain B							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	125217	11409	0.091114	1289	0.010294	1128	0.009007
20-24	98021	67930	0.693015	8121	0.08285	7671	0.078259
25-29	73112	116313	1.590888	16947	0.231795	9736	0.133168
30-34	50475	162904	3.22742	24209	0.479624	4618	0.091487
35-39	47774	220092	4.606941	35965	0.752815	3262	0.068279
40-44	27705	142031	5.126548	31855	1.149792	700	0.025274
45-49	17316	99258	5.732155	20307	1.17273	0	0
Total	439620	819937		138693		27115	0.405473
						TFR	2.027365

Table 2.15

Urban Domain C							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	431899	28890	0.066891	4810	0.011017	7106	0.016454
20-24	289681	181500	0.626551	20994	0.072146	13053	0.045061
25-29	276180	510196	1.847331	44654	0.160836	31571	0.114312
30-34	169953	570630	3.357575	60468	0.355792	13749	0.0809
35-39	184794	839403	4.542372	104384	0.56157	8530	0.046157
40-44	93429	518245	5.546939	84615	0.905661	1191	0.012744
45-49	64855	373790	5.763472	76067	1.172878	461	0.007115
Total	1510794	3022654	2.000706	395992		75661	0.322743
						TFR	1.613716

Table 2.16

Urban Total							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	759794	47925	0.063076	6737	0.008867	9526	0.012537
20-24	552330	297491	0.538611	31976	0.057893	26322	0.047656
25-29	489965	769230	1.569969	77716	0.158615	49051	0.100112
30-34	291459	907208	3.112644	109124	0.374406	24561	0.084269
35-39	306152	1333878	4.356914	167333	0.546568	14335	0.046823
40-44	166499	875038	5.255515	145947	0.876564	2366	0.01421
45-49	122312	693887	5.67309	124350	1.016662	663	0.005418
Total	2688511	4924657		663183		126823	0.311025
						TFR	1.555124

Table 2.17

Country Total							
Age Group Of Women	No. of Women	No. of CEB	Mean No. of CEB	No. of Children Dead	Mean No. of Children Dead	Children Born Past Year	ASFR
15-19	3333684	691664	0.207477	104396	0.031316	178832	0.053644
20-24	2499715	3088618	1.235588	503811	0.201547	450850	0.18036
25-29	2236133	6119320	2.736564	1107590	0.495315	497673	0.22256
30-34	1642369	7506759	4.57069	1583330	0.964053	341197	0.207747
35-39	1627871	9409603	5.780312	2118858	1.301613	247860	0.15226
40-44	1135435	7483971	6.591281	1965960	1.73146	81830	0.072069
45-49	851105	5685478	6.680113	1560567	1.833578	20059	0.023569
Total	13326312	39985413		8944512		1818301	0.912209
						TFR	4.561044

Annex 3

Number of Deaths and Age-sex Specific Death Rates by Area of Enumeration; Base Line Survey

Table A.3.1

Rural Tigray						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	5,370	98.5	1,877	39.5	7,247	71.0
1-4	543	2.6	3,063	15.2	3,606	8.8
0-4	5,913	22.7	4,940	19.8	10,853	21.3
5-9	191	0.9	1,047	4.7	1,238	2.8
10-14	220	1.1	293	1.6	513	1.3
15-19	431	2.9	314	1.9	745	2.4
20-24	524	5.2	805	7.4	1,329	6.3
25-29	631	8.3	293	3.6	924	5.8
30-34	461	7.5	779	9.8	1,240	8.8
35-39	262	4.9	409	5.9	671	5.5
40-44	1,025	20.8	220	3.6	1,245	11.3
45-49	491	9.9	484	12.0	975	10.8
50-54	280	6.7	576	12.5	856	9.8
55-59	641	20.3	0	0.0	641	10.4
60-64	249	7.8	314	10.0	563	8.9
65+	904	16.2	1,309	28.0	2,213	21.6
NS	-	-	314	0.0	314	0.0
Total	12,223	8.9	12,097	8.5	24,320	8.7

Table A.3.2

Rural Affar						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	447	211.9	248	152.1	695	185.9
1-4	266	26.9	320	34.0	586	30.4
0-4	713	59.5	568	51.5	1,281	55.7
5-9	68	5.2	101	7.3	169	6.3
10-14	0	0.0	25	2.9	25	1.3
15-19	111	12.3	71	8.0	182	10.2
20-24	13	2.0	100	14.8	113	8.5
25-29	114	19.0	110	16.4	224	17.6
30-34	48	9.2	28	4.6	76	6.7
35-39	29	6.8	90	19.7	119	13.5
40-44	102	22.3	19	4.6	121	13.9
45-49	77	20.4	64	20.6	141	20.5
50-54	16	5.3	0	0.0	16	3.1
55-59	67	37.7	29	30.0	96	35.0
60-64	53	24.8	57	58.4	110	35.3
65+	321	137.7	104	71.1	425	112.0
Total	1,732	20.5	1,366	17.3	3,098	18.9

Table A.3.3

Rural Amhara						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	29,983	130.0	26,826	107.7	56,809	118.4
1-4	22,697	23.3	22,836	24.8	45,533	24.0
0-4	52,680	43.7	49,662	42.5	102,342	43.1
5-9	5,777	5.7	6,307	6.1	12,084	5.9
10-14	2,344	2.8	3,721	4.9	6,065	3.8
15-19	2,416	3.7	4,137	6.3	6,553	5.0
20-24	1,151	2.3	2,822	5.3	3,973	3.8
25-29	2,166	4.7	1,857	3.8	4,023	4.2
30-34	1,720	5.0	3,462	9.5	5,182	7.3
35-39	1,755	5.4	2,876	8.5	4,631	7.0
40-44	3,237	11.8	2,801	10.9	6,038	11.4
45-49	4,239	19.0	646	3.1	4,885	11.3
50-54	972	5.3	820	4.5	1,792	4.9
55-59	1,742	12.6	692	6.2	2,434	9.8
60-64	1,996	14.3	1,650	14.6	3,646	14.5
65+	7,273	28.7	3,829	19.0	11,102	24.4
Total	89,468	13.6	85,282	13.3	174,750	13.5

Table A.3.4

Rural Oromiya						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	45,685	138.6	35,627	112.7	81,312	125.9
1-4	28,732	22.2	26,305	21.2	55,037	21.7
0-4	74,417	45.7	61,932	39.8	136,349	42.8
5-9	5,913	4.2	6,990	4.9	12,903	4.5
10-14	5,862	4.6	3,318	3.0	9,180	3.9
15-19	2,305	2.6	2,293	2.6	4,598	2.6
20-24	5,516	8.3	3,365	5.0	8,881	6.7
25-29	1,883	3.3	3,195	5.6	5,078	4.5
30-34	3,089	7.5	3,956	8.2	7,045	7.9
35-39	2,034	5.1	2,848	5.7	4,882	5.4
40-44	1,800	5.2	2,420	6.3	4,220	5.8
45-49	5,617	18.7	2,638	10.5	8,255	14.9
50-54	3,105	15.1	4,655	19.8	7,760	17.6
55-59	3,116	17.9	1,968	13.2	5,084	15.7
60-64	3,949	24.1	5,221	34.6	9,170	29.1
65+	13,343	47.2	9,858	41.4	23,201	44.6
Total	131,949	15.1	114,657	13.3	246,606	14.2

Table A.3.5

Rural Somale						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	1,039	196.1	1,249	197.8	2,288	197.0
1-4	788	22.7	397	11.7	1,185	17.3
0-4	1,827	45.7	1,646	40.9	3,473	43.3
5-9	62	1.2	288	6.5	350	3.7
10-14	75	1.6	0	0.0	75	0.9
15-19	35	1.0	133	5.0	168	2.7
20-24	83	4.2	187	9.6	270	6.9
25-29	51	3.4	29	1.3	80	2.2
30-34	0	0.0	79	4.5	79	2.3
35-39	67	4.8	0	0.0	67	2.1
40-44	182	11.6	0	0.0	182	6.1
45-49	88	10.1	54	5.4	142	7.6
50-54	70	8.5	0	0.0	70	4.1
55-59	0	0.0	129	18.6	129	11.6
60-64	144	18.2	0	0.0	144	13.0
65+	91	14.2	210	37.2	301	25.0
Total	2,775	9.6	2,755	10.0	5,530	9.8

Table A.3.6

Rural Benishangul Gumuz						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	1,565	139.8	556	46.2	2,121	91.2
1-4	1,126	26.8	811	21.3	1,937	24.2
0-4	2,691	50.6	1,367	27.3	4,058	39.3
5-9	189	4.2	0	0.0	189	2.1
10-14	150	3.9	0	0.0	150	2.0
15-19	272	9.4	0	0.0	272	4.6
20-24	44	2.1	121	4.1	165	3.3
25-29	65	2.7	80	3.4	145	3.1
30-34	218	15.1	0	0.0	218	6.6
35-39	0	0.0	92	5.7	92	2.9
40-44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-49	312	31.1	40	4.3	352	18.3
50-54	0	0.0	41	5.2	41	2.7
55-59	40	7.0	40	10.1	80	14.0
60-64	44	8.4	40	13.0	84	10.1
65+	362	49.8	334	49.9	696	49.8
Total	4,387	15.3	2,155	7.3	6,542	11.4

Table A.3.7

Rural SNNPR						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	21,376	127.6	19,425	110.2	40,801	118.7
1-4	15,360	21.0	16,039	21.9	31,399	21.4
0-4	36,736	40.9	35,464	39.0	72,200	39.9
5-9	6,978	7.8	5,413	6.2	12,391	7.1
10-14	5,349	7.6	1,623	2.6	6,972	5.2
15-19	4,939	9.7	3,790	7.6	8,729	8.7
20-24	2,583	6.9	3,093	7.7	5,676	7.3
25-29	2,650	6.2	2,954	6.5	5,604	6.4
30-34	1,329	4.4	3,858	11.6	5,187	8.2
35-39	1,774	6.3	3,468	10.3	5,242	8.5
40-44	3,401	16.0	2,240	10.4	5,641	13.2
45-49	2,886	17.8	1,428	7.6	4,314	12.3
50-54	2,024	17.2	2,347	18.2	4,371	17.7
55-59	1,210	16.4	662	10.5	1,872	13.7
60-64	1,569	24.1	2,347	46.7	3,916	33.9
65+	2,882	31.2	5,434	81.5	8,316	52.3
Total	76,310	14.9	74,121	14.4	150,431	14.7

Table A.3.8

Rural Gambella						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	139	105.9	322	246.6	461	176.1
1-4	85	15.3	129	23.3	214	19.3
0-4	224	32.6	451	65.8	675	49.2
5-9	20	3.1	9	1.4	29	2.3
10-14	26	5.0	0	0.0	26	2.7
15-19	12	2.9	39	7.2	51	5.3
20-24	15	3.3	15	3.0	30	3.1
25-29	113	26.4	11	2.4	124	14.1
30-34	10	3.9	36	11.7	46	8.2
35-39	53	18.5	37	10.9	90	14.4
40-44	37	17.0	0	0.0	37	7.8
45-49	35	16.8	20	11.4	55	14.3
50-54	0	0.0	39	32.9	39	16.9
55-59	23	29.0	11	25.1	34	27.6
60-64	39	58.0	0	0.0	39	29.8
65+	32	33.5	43	64.5	75	46.3
Total	639	14.3	711	15.3	1,350	14.8

Table A.3.9

Rural Harari						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	111	312.7	75	160.6	186	226.3
1-4	110	64.5	42	25.8	152	45.6
0-4	221	107.2	117	55.9	338	81.4
5-9	34	17.5	32	16.3	66	16.9
10-14	0	0.0	8	4.2	8	2.0
15-19	9	4.7	5	2.8	14	3.8
20-24	10	6.9	19	15.2	29	10.7
25-29	9	7.6	7	6.5	16	7.1
30-34	5	7.4	0	0.0	5	3.7
35-39	15	22.0	4	4.6	19	12.3
40-44	9	18.4	10	21.9	19	20.1
45-49	32	79.2	16	46.1	48	63.9
50-54	18	54.2	5	12.8	23	31.8
55-59	0	0.0	9	29.4	9	16.6
60-64	22	96.5	24	84.2	46	89.7
65+	56	89.5	56	123.9	112	103.9
Total	440	30.8	312	22.5	752	26.7

Table A.3.10

Rural Addis Ababa						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	55	154.9	54	115.6	109	132.6
1-4	18	10.6	30	18.5	48	14.4
0-4	73	35.4	84	40.1	157	37.8
5-9	11	5.7	20	10.2	31	7.9
10-14	1	0.5	6	3.1	7	1.8
15-19	5	2.6	6	3.3	11	3.0
20-24	10	6.9	0	0.0	10	3.7
25-29	4	3.4	3	2.8	7	3.1
30-34	14	20.6	2	2.9	16	11.7
35-39	13	19.1	4	4.6	17	11.0
40-44	5	10.2	2	4.4	7	7.4
45-49	8	19.8	0	0.0	8	10.7
50-54	2	6.0	2	5.1	4	5.5
55-59	4	16.9	0	0.0	4	7.4
60-64	0	0.0	6	21.1	6	11.7
65+	27	43.1	25	55.3	52	48.2
Total	177	12.4	160	11.5	337	12.0

Table A.3.11

Rural Dire Dawa						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	202	151.8	138	89.4	340	118.3
1-4	154	25.8	38	6.7	192	16.5
0-4	356	48.8	176	24.5	532	36.7
5-9	17	2.8	31	5.4	48	4.1
10-14	35	6.8	23	4.8	58	5.8
15-19	9	2.3	10	2.6	19	2.5
20-24	12	4.4	19	6.2	31	5.3
25-29	20	7.8	5	1.9	25	4.8
30-34	11	5.8	19	10.7	30	8.1
35-39	14	8.4	4	1.8	18	4.7
40-44	21	15.2	19	12.6	40	13.8
45-49	41	35.2	0	0.0	41	16.8
50-54	13	14.2	32	41.2	45	26.6
55-59	9	11.6	6	7.0	15	9.2
60-64	26	43.6	21	34.0	47	38.7
65+	63	83.8	31	53.4	94	70.5
Total	647	17.6	396	10.7	1,043	14.2

Table A.3.12

Rural Total						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	105,972	131.6	86,397	106.1	192,369	118.8
1-4	69,881	21.1	70,012	21.9	139,893	21.5
0-4	175,853	42.7	156,409	39.0	332,262	40.9
5-9	19,259	5.2	20,239	5.5	39,498	5.4
10-14	14,061	4.5	9,018	3.3	23,079	3.9
15-19	10,545	4.6	10,798	4.7	21,343	4.7
20-24	9,962	5.8	10,546	5.9	20,508	5.9
25-29	7,704	4.9	8,544	5.1	16,248	5.0
30-34	6,904	5.9	12,218	9.4	19,122	7.7
35-39	6,015	5.5	9,831	7.6	15,846	6.6
40-44	9,819	10.7	7,732	8.1	17,551	9.4
45-49	13,827	18.1	5,389	7.5	19,216	13.0
50-54	6,500	11.4	8,517	13.9	15,017	12.7
55-59	6,852	15.8	3,546	9.7	10,398	13.0
60-64	8,090	19.4	9,680	27.3	17,770	23.0
65+	25,354	36.1	21,233	37.3	46,587	36.6
NS	0	0.0	314	121.7	314	56.0
Total	320,745	14.2	294,014	13.2	614,759	13.7

Table A.3.13

Domain A (Urban Addis Ababa)						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	515	33.0	962	73.1	1,477	51.4
1-4	403	6.6	203	3.4	606	5.0
0-4	918	12.0	1,165	16.1	2,083	14.0
5-9	203	2.1	0	0.0	203	1.0
10-14	0	0.0	203	1.4	203	0.8
15-19	350	2.7	197	1.1	547	1.8
20-24	406	3.2	406	2.8	812	3.0
25-29	760	8.6	1,389	11.2	2,149	10.1
30-34	373	6.1	0	0.0	373	2.9
35-39	0	0.0	747	10.5	747	5.6
40-44	1,379	28.7	186	4.2	1,565	16.9
45-49	515	12.5	216	5.5	731	9.1
50-54	766	27.5	181	6.7	947	17.3
55-59	578	33.6	203	10.0	781	20.9
60-64	764	45.2	629	46.6	1,393	45.8
65+	2,490	129.8	1,921	69.4	4,411	94.1
NS	0	0.0	203	538.5	203	219.7
Total	9,502	10.3	7,646	7.1	17,148	8.6

Table A.3.14

Domain B						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	1,023	63.0	1,461	97.8	2,484	79.7
1-4	445	7.4	1,107	18.9	1,552	13.1
0-4	1,468	19.3	2,568	34.9	4,036	27.0
5-9	82	1.0	293	3.8	375	2.4
10-14	0	0.0	146	1.6	146	0.9
15-19	479	6.4	383	3.6	862	4.8
20-24	690	12.2	186	2.3	876	6.5
25-29	324	6.1	979	16.2	1,303	11.5
30-34	745	19.1	238	5.4	983	11.8
35-39	385	9.0	431	9.9	816	9.4
40-44	1,048	37.0	79	3.1	1,127	21.1
45-49	362	15.2	529	32.4	891	22.2
50-54	384	21.9	384	22.0	768	22.0
55-59	0	0.0	84	7.3	84	4.1
60-64	361	43.2	362	31.3	723	36.3
65+	346	19.3	640	31.2	986	25.6
Total	6,674	11.0	7,302	10.8	13,976	10.9

Table A.3.15

Domain C						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	2,063	40.7	3,302	59.8	5,365	50.6
1-4	621	2.7	958	3.7	1,579	3.2
0-4	2,684	9.5	4,260	13.6	6,944	11.7
5-9	330	1.2	191	0.6	521	0.9
10-14	0	0.0	239	0.7	239	0.4
15-19	442	1.4	237	0.6	679	1.0
20-24	1,425	7.9	1,970	7.7	3,395	7.8
25-29	1,728	10.4	1,242	5.0	2,970	7.2
30-34	237	1.9	929	6.2	1,166	4.2
35-39	2,000	13.0	2,668	14.9	4,668	14.0
40-44	1,730	14.7	738	8.1	2,468	11.8
45-49	1,430	17.0	237	3.7	1,667	11.3
50-54	191	4.7	191	4.9	382	4.8
55-59	716	26.3	417	11.7	1,133	18.0
60-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
65+	1,466	31.0	2,267	45.9	3,733	38.6
Total	14,379	6.7	15,586	6.2	29,965	6.5

Table A.3.16

Urban Total						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	3,601	43.6	5,725	68.7	9,326	56.2
1-4	1,469	4.2	2,268	6.0	3,737	5.1
0-4	5,070	11.7	7,993	17.4	13,063	14.6
5-9	615	1.4	484	1.0	1,099	1.2
10-14	0	0.0	587	1.0	587	0.5
15-19	1,271	2.5	816	1.2	2,087	1.8
20-24	2,521	6.9	2,562	5.3	5,083	6.0
25-29	2,812	9.1	3,610	8.4	6,422	8.7
30-34	1,355	6.0	1,167	4.5	2,522	5.2
35-39	2,385	9.2	3,846	13.1	6,231	11.3
40-44	4,158	21.4	1,004	6.2	5,162	14.5
45-49	2,307	15.5	983	8.2	3,290	12.3
50-54	1,341	15.5	757	9.1	2,098	12.4
55-59	1,294	24.3	704	10.4	1,998	16.5
60-64	1,125	24.5	991	20.3	2,116	22.3
65+	4,302	51.0	4,828	49.5	9,130	50.2
NS	0	0.0	203	226.1	203	110.4
Total	30,556	8.3	30,535	7.2	61,091	7.7

Table A.3.17

AGE	Country					
	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	109,572	123.4	92,122	102.7	201,694	113.0
1-4	71,350	19.5	77,279	21.6	143,629	19.8
0-4	180,922	39.7	169,401	37.9	345,323	38.3
5-9	19,874	4.8	20,723	5.0	40,597	4.9
10-14	14,061	3.9	9,605	2.9	23,666	3.4
15-19	11,816	4.2	11,614	4.0	23,430	4.1
20-24	12,483	6.0	13,108	5.8	25,591	5.9
25-29	10,516	5.6	12,154	5.8	22,670	5.7
30-34	8,259	5.9	13,385	8.5	21,644	7.3
35-39	8,400	6.2	13,677	8.7	22,077	7.5
40-44	13,977	12.5	8,735	7.8	22,712	10.2
45-49	16,133	17.7	6,372	7.6	22,505	12.9
50-54	7,840	11.9	9,274	13.3	17,114	12.6
55-59	8,146	16.8	4,250	9.8	12,396	13.5
60-64	9,215	19.9	10,672	26.4	19,887	22.9
65+	29,657	37.7	26,061	39.1	55,718	38.3
NS	0	0.0	516	148.4	516	69.3
Total	351,299	13.4	329,547	12.4	675,846	12.8

Annex 4

Number of Deaths and Age-sex Specific Death Rates by Area of Enumeration;
Follow up Survey

Table A. 4.1

Rural Tigray						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	4788	97.4	4345	90.9	9133	94.2
1-4	2652	20.1	2900	23.0	5552	21.5
0-4	7440	41.0	7245	41.6	14685	41.3
5-9	500	2.4	704	3.3	1204	2.9
10-14	1251	6.1	517	2.5	1768	4.3
15-19	1074	6.2	1038	5.9	2112	6.0
20-24	280	2.2	1026	7.5	1306	5.0
25-29	816	8.8	1331	13.9	2147	11.4
30-34	602	8.5	1034	12.9	1636	10.8
35-39	211	3.5	681	9.2	892	6.7
40-44	1060	20.6	822	12.6	1882	16.2
45-49	998	20.1	621	12.3	1619	16.1
50-54	191	4.2	1530	35.5	1721	19.5
55-59	0	0.0	293	7.9	293	4.0
60-64	1004	31.5	864	28.0	1868	29.8
65+	2981	42.7	3792	63.0	6773	52.1
Total	18408	13.1	21498	14.9	39906	14.0

Table A. 4.2

Rural Affar						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	325	157.3	242	150.5	567	154.3
1-4	86	14.1	124	22.2	210	17.9
0-4	411	50.2	366	50.9	777	50.5
5-9	113	9.9	96	8.4	209	9.2
10-14	39	3.3	86	7.6	125	5.4
15-19	59	5.9	40	4.7	99	5.4
20-24	69	8.5	69	8.5	138	8.5
25-29	157	22.8	131	19.1	288	21.0
30-34	118	19.5	116	18.1	234	18.8
35-39	149	30.8	32	6.2	181	18.0
40-44	134	30.9	69	16.0	203	23.5
45-49	122	29.7	41	11.5	163	21.2
50-54	178	53.9	14	5.4	192	32.6
55-59	102	43.8	25	16.3	127	32.9
60-64	106	52.1	14	14.3	120	39.8
65+	25	7.5	11	5.8	36	6.9
Total	1782	20.5	1110	13.9	2892	17.4

Table A. 4.3

Rural Amhara						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	43896	188.5	40304	167.1	84200	177.7
1-4	28761	47.7	22078	37.9	50839	42.9
0-4	72657	86.9	62382	75.7	135039	81.4
5-9	11724	12.0	7690	8.0	19414	10.0
10-14	6031	6.5	4460	5.0	10491	5.8
15-19	4729	6.4	4616	6.5	9345	6.5
20-24	4078	7.0	5014	8.5	9092	7.8
25-29	4681	9.7	9208	18.0	13889	14.0
30-34	3405	8.0	5594	13.3	8999	10.9
35-39	4062	10.4	3714	10.7	7776	11.4
40-44	3737	12.1	5989	20.4	9726	16.5
45-49	2057	7.6	4136	17.9	6193	13.0
50-54	2851	12.5	3257	16.9	6108	15.5
55-59	6495	36.3	784	5.5	7279	23.9
60-64	6058	37.6	7488	67.1	13546	54.7
65+	17412	90.1	20024	82.3	37436	67.6
Total	149977	22.6	144356	22.3	294333	22.5

Table A. 4.4

Rural Oromiya						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	40151	125.1	26481	86.5	66632	106.2
1-4	25027	30.5	19626	25.0	44653	27.8
0-4	65178	57.0	46107	42.3	111285	49.8
5-9	6097	4.6	7512	5.6	13609	5.1
10-14	3318	2.5	3579	2.8	6897	2.6
15-19	3478	3.2	1879	1.9	5357	2.6
20-24	3592	4.6	3108	4.0	6700	4.3
25-29	3022	5.0	6559	10.6	9581	7.8
30-34	4154	8.6	2195	4.2	6349	6.3
35-39	2081	5.1	3870	7.9	5951	6.7
40-44	5417	14.4	5015	11.5	10432	12.8
45-49	5532	17.2	4017	12.8	9549	15.0
50-54	4724	18.8	3434	14.2	8158	16.6
55-59	2281	12.3	2873	15.1	5154	13.7
60-64	5235	30.8	7378	49.5	12613	39.6
65+	18775	53.6	20316	68.3	39091	60.4
Total	132884	15.0	117842	13.6	250726	14.3

Table A. 4.5

Rural Somale							
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex						
Group	Males		Females		Total		
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	
0	785	119.6	733	111.7	1518	120.0	
1-4	614	29.9	193	9.4	807	19.6	
0-4	1399	51.6	926	34.2	2325	43.3	
5-9	731	17.2	150	3.5	881	38.2	
10-14	45	1.1	475	11.2	520	6.3	
15-19	0	0.0	157	3.3	157	1.8	
20-24	35	0.9	0	0.0	35	0.5	
25-29	472	17.1	532	19.3	1004	19.9	
30-34	501	28.2	212	11.9	713	18.6	
35-39	79	4.9	111	7.0	190	5.4	
40-44	601	38.4	589	37.6	1190	35.6	
45-49	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
50-54	183	15.1	623	51.6	806	33.7	
55-59	475	54.1	0	0.0	475	25.7	
60-64	64	11.0	79	13.5	143	10.8	
65+	161	27.5	154	26.3	315	28.6	
Total	4746	16.2	4008	13.7	8754	15.3	

Table A. 4.6

Rural Benshangul-Gumuz							
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex						
Group	Males		Females		Total		
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	
0	857	75.9	1597	143.7	2454	109.5	
1-4	1587	59.3	1694	67.1	3281	63.1	
0-4	2444	64.2	3291	90.5	5735	77.0	
5-9	2444	57.7	3291	81.1	5735	69.2	
10-14	76	1.8	242	6.0	318	3.9	
15-19	41	1.2	44	1.3	85	1.3	
20-24	132	5.3	185	6.1	317	5.7	
25-29	84	3.8	237	9.1	321	6.7	
30-34	0	0.0	193	9.4	193	4.9	
35-39	0	0.0	272	15.9	272	8.5	
40-44	81	6.2	313	21.3	394	14.2	
45-49	129	12.4	544	48.6	673	31.1	
50-54	312	37.6	504	60.6	816	49.1	
55-59	133	21.2	105	18.7	238	20.0	
60-64	81	14.9	80	22.5	161	17.9	
65+	435	45.2	437	55.3	872	49.8	
Total	4100	14.1	6880	23.3	10980	18.7	

Table A. 4.7

Rural SNNPR						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	27569	160.2	28168	157.0	55737	158.6
1-4	15650	33.9	10839	23.1	26489	28.5
0-4	43219	68.3	39007	60.1	82226	64.1
5-9	6002	7.4	5913	7.4	11915	7.4
10-14	4331	5.5	2373	3.2	6704	4.4
15-19	3975	6.7	1974	3.5	5949	5.1
20-24	1082	2.5	913	2.0	1995	2.3
25-29	4715	11.8	5589	13.0	10304	12.4
30-34	3367	9.4	2908	7.6	6275	8.4
35-39	1970	6.8	2254	6.8	4224	6.8
40-44	3466	14.1	2161	8.0	5627	10.9
45-49	3767	20.6	2702	13.4	6469	16.8
50-54	2878	20.9	2595	16.7	5473	18.6
55-59	1215	13.0	2036	21.6	3251	17.3
60-64	3254	47.3	3481	63.1	6735	54.4
65+	4771	39.8	6303	73.1	11074	53.7
Total	88012	17.1	80209	15.4	168221	16.2

Table A. 4.8

Rural Gambela						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	183	143.2	189	147.6	372	145.4
1-4	116	33.6	100	28.5	216	31.0
0-4	299	63.3	289	60.3	588	61.8
5-9	9	1.5	36	6.1	45	3.8
10-14	0	0.0	20	3.6	20	1.7
15-19	11	2.5	35	7.0	46	4.9
20-24	39	8.6	50	10.1	89	9.4
25-29	23	5.6	58	12.7	81	9.4
30-34	16	4.8	51	14.0	67	9.6
35-39	26	9.5	31	9.1	57	9.2
40-44	115	45.7	40	13.7	155	28.5
45-49	145	68.1	62	28.7	207	48.3
50-54	50	33.0	15	10.2	65	21.7
55-59	24	25.0	31	38.8	55	31.3
60-64	105	147.4	11	20.3	116	92.5
65+	42	34.5	31	32.9	73	33.8
Total	904	20.1	760	16.3	1664	18.2

Table A. 4.9

Rural Harari							
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex						
Group	Males		Females		Total		
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	
0	157	115.9	77	54.3	234	84.4	
1-4	63	17.4	61	15.7	124	16.5	
0-4	220	44.2	138	26.0	358	34.8	
5-9	8	1.4	33	5.6	41	3.5	
10-14	28	5.2	9	1.7	37	3.5	
15-19	19	4.2	4	1.0	23	2.7	
20-24	5	1.5	22	7.2	27	4.2	
25-29	5	1.9	13	4.5	18	3.3	
30-34	18	8.8	10	4.3	28	6.4	
35-39	9	5.0	11	5.2	20	5.1	
40-44	25	15.2	4	2.3	29	8.5	
45-49	9	6.7	10	7.5	19	7.1	
50-54	17	16.2	4	3.9	21	10.1	
55-59	11	15.7	18	21.8	29	19.0	
60-64	9	15.4	29	35.8	38	27.2	
65+	70	60.7	44	25.6	114	39.7	
Total	453	12.2	349	9.1	802	10.6	

Table A. 4.10

Rural Addis Ababa							
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex						
Group	Males		Females		Total		
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	
0	87	209.6	46	106.7	133	157.2	
1-4	8	7.7	10	9.6	18	8.7	
0-4	95	65.3	56	38.1	151	51.6	
5-9	8	4.4	1	0.6	9	2.5	
10-14	0	0.0	7	3.6	7	1.8	
15-19	5	2.5	0	0.0	5	1.3	
20-24	13	7.7	4	2.6	17	5.3	
25-29	10	7.7	10	8.6	20	8.1	
30-34	8	8.8	5	5.7	13	7.3	
35-39	5	7.4	11	14.4	16	11.1	
40-44	3	5.1	8	12.2	11	8.9	
45-49	25	55.9	7	17.7	32	38.0	
50-54	2	5.6	4	10.9	6	8.3	
55-59	1	3.5	6	17.2	7	11.1	
60-64	5	21.6	5	17.0	10	19.0	
65+	27	37.3	62	110.3	89	69.2	
Total	207	14.3	186	13.3	393	13.8	

Table A. 4.11

Rural Dire Dawa							
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex						
Group	Males		Females		Total		
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	
0	203	146.8	159	104.5	362	124.6	
1-4	79	19.9	112	28.9	191	24.3	
0-4	282	52.7	271	50.2	553	51.4	
5-9	24	3.8	62	11.0	86	7.2	
10-14	20	3.6	15	2.6	35	3.1	
15-19	21	4.9	24	5.7	45	5.3	
20-24	19	5.1	9	2.4	28	3.8	
25-29	28	10.5	18	5.8	46	8.0	
30-34	8	2.8	0	0.0	8	1.5	
35-39	10	6.4	24	12.2	34	9.6	
40-44	12	7.0	14	8.7	26	7.8	
45-49	26	20.3	15	8.2	41	13.2	
50-54	48	46.8	33	26.2	81	35.5	
55-59	35	42.6	9	8.9	44	24.0	
60-64	25	35.2	28	37.7	53	36.5	
65+	41	39.4	43	53.5	84	45.5	
Total	599	15.4	565	14.2	1164	14.8	

Table A. 4.12

Rural Total							
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex						
Group	Males		Females		Total		
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	
0	118998	148.9	102340	128.2	221338	138.6	
1-4	74643	35.8	57736	28.5	132379	32.2	
0-4	193641	67.2	160076	56.7	353717	62.0	
5-9	25370	7.3	22632	6.6	48002	7.0	
10-14	15138	4.5	11783	3.7	26921	4.1	
15-19	13413	5.0	9811	3.9	23224	4.5	
20-24	9345	4.7	10399	5.1	19744	4.9	
25-29	14014	8.5	23686	13.8	37700	11.2	
30-34	12197	9.0	12319	8.4	24516	8.7	
35-39	8601	7.6	11013	8.5	19614	8.1	
40-44	14653	14.5	15023	13.6	29676	14.0	
45-49	12810	15.4	12156	14.7	24966	15.0	
50-54	11432	17.3	12012	18.2	23444	17.8	
55-59	10772	21.8	6180	12.8	16952	17.4	
60-64	15947	37.8	19456	54.2	35403	45.3	
65+	44737	51.0	51218	72.0	95955	61.0	
Total	402070	17.6	377764	16.7	779834	17.2	

Table A. 4.13

Domain A						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	1867	136.5	1266	101.3	3133	119.7
1-4	389	10.3	156	4.1	545	7.2
0-4	2256	43.8	1422	28.2	3678	36.1
5-9	0	0.0	2032	24.6	2032	16.9
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	352	2.9	1267	7.6	1619	5.6
20-24	219	1.7	317	1.9	536	1.8
25-29	911	8.3	545	4.0	1456	6.0
30-34	595	8.0	2265	24.0	2860	17.0
35-39	1840	29.5	1888	28.2	3728	28.8
40-44	933	17.3	835	14.8	1768	16.0
45-49	779	17.7	389	9.3	1168	13.6
50-54	954	27.9	203	6.2	1157	17.3
55-59	363	16.8	592	25.3	955	21.2
60-64	579	34.7	405	24.4	984	29.6
65+	1607	59.7	2377	69.9	3984	65.4
Total	11388	12.3	12708	11.6	24096	11.9

Table A. 4.14

Domain B						
AGE	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	1728	110.8	1634	121.9	3362	115.9
1-4	765	19.8	1139	31.3	1904	25.3
0-4	2493	45.9	2773	55.7	5266	50.6
5-9	0	0.0	181	2.7	181	1.3
10-14	0	0.0	189	2.3	189	1.2
15-19	477	6.3	552	5.6	1029	5.9
20-24	669	10.3	232	2.5	901	5.7
25-29	844	15.5	692	9.9	1536	12.3
30-34	505	11.2	707	13.9	1212	12.6
35-39	965	23.9	411	9.4	1376	16.4
40-44	795	22.9	160	4.7	955	13.9
45-49	821	31.9	318	15.4	1139	24.6
50-54	863	42.5	474	28.4	1337	36.2
55-59	82	6.3	341	23.9	423	15.5
60-64	376	44.9	630	55.0	1006	50.7
65+	1056	49.5	761	29.8	1817	38.8
Total	9946	16.4	8421	12.4	18367	14.3

Table A. 4.15

AGE		Domain C Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
		Males		Females		Total	
Group		Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0		2306	54.4	2520	52.2	4826	53.2
1-4		8236	58.3	1421	8.9	9657	32.1
0-4		10542	57.4	3941	19.0	14483	37.0
5-9		237	0.9	138	0.5	375	0.7
10-14		1723	5.9	0	0.0	1723	2.7
15-19		191	0.6	2550	7.0	2741	4.1
20-24		2102	8.7	1287	4.1	3389	6.1
25-29		2462	14.6	2867	11.4	5329	12.7
30-34		3175	22.2	4084	21.0	7259	21.5
35-39		2314	16.9	1262	7.8	3576	12.0
40-44		1228	9.3	1123	8.3	2351	8.8
45-49		1375	13.8	1467	19.2	2842	16.2
50-54		859	13.7	411	8.2	1270	11.3
55-59		1780	53.9	546	14.9	2326	33.3
60-64		1133	49.2	681	23.7	1814	35.0
Total		22066	10.4	23657	9.5	45723	9.9

Table A. 4.16

AGE		Urban Total Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
		Males		Females		Total	
Group		Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0		5901	82.3	5421	73.1	11322	77.6
1-4		1977	9.1	2716	11.6	4693	10.4
0-4		7878	27.2	8137	26.4	16015	26.8
5-9		237	0.6	522	1.2	759	0.9
10-14		1723	3.6	189	0.3	1912	1.9
15-19		1020	2.1	4368	6.9	5388	4.8
20-24		2989	6.9	1836	3.2	4825	4.8
25-29		4217	12.7	4102	9.0	8319	10.5
30-34		4274	16.3	7056	20.8	11330	18.8
35-39		5118	21.3	3561	13.1	8679	16.9
40-44		2957	13.4	2118	9.4	5075	11.4
45-49		2975	17.6	2174	15.7	5149	16.7
50-54		2676	22.9	1088	10.9	3764	17.4
55-59		2226	32.9	1479	19.9	3705	26.1
60-64		2088	43.4	1716	30.2	3804	36.3
65+		3021	29.0	6439	54.0	9460	42.0
Total		43399	11.9	44785	10.5	88184	11.1

Table A. 4.17

AGE	Country					
	Deaths and Death Rates by Age And Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
Group	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
0	124900	143.4	107760	123.5	232660	133.5
1-4	76620	33.3	60452	26.8	137072	30.1
0-4	201520	63.5	168212	53.7	369732	58.6
5-9	25607	6.6	23154	6.0	48761	6.3
10-14	16861	4.4	11972	3.2	28833	3.8
15-19	14433	4.5	14179	4.5	28612	4.5
20-24	12335	5.1	12235	4.7	24570	4.9
25-29	18232	9.2	27788	12.8	46020	11.1
30-34	16471	10.1	19375	10.7	35846	10.5
35-39	13720	10.0	14574	9.3	28294	9.7
40-44	17610	14.3	17141	12.9	34751	13.6
45-49	15785	15.7	14330	14.8	30115	15.3
50-54	14108	18.1	13101	17.3	27209	17.7
55-59	12997	23.1	7660	13.8	20657	18.5
60-64	18035	38.4	21172	51.0	39207	44.3
65+	47758	48.6	57656	69.7	105414	58.3
Total	445472	16.8	422549	15.7	868021	16.3

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Annex 5

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Age, Sex, Killils
(rural) and Urban: Base Line Survey

Table A. 5. 1

Rural Tigray							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex
	Male		Female		Total		Ratio at Death
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	5,370	43.9	1,877	15.5	7,247	29.8	286
1-4	543	4.4	3,063	25.3	3,606	14.8	18
0-4	5,913	48.4	4,940	40.8	10,853	44.6	120
5-9	191	1.6	1,047	8.7	1,238	5.1	18
10-14	220	1.8	293	2.4	513	2.1	75
15-19	431	3.5	314	2.6	745	3.1	137
20-24	524	4.3	805	6.7	1,329	5.5	65
25-29	631	5.2	293	2.4	924	3.8	215
30-34	461	3.8	779	6.4	1,240	5.1	59
35-39	262	2.1	409	3.4	671	2.8	64
40-44	1,025	8.4	220	1.8	1,245	5.1	466
45-49	491	4.0	484	4.0	975	4.0	101
50-54	280	2.3	576	4.8	856	3.5	49
55-59	641	5.2	0	0.0	641	2.6	-
60-64	249	2.0	314	2.6	563	2.3	79
65+	904	7.4	1,309	10.8	2,213	9.1	69
NS	0	0.0	314	2.6	314	1.3	0
Total	12,223	100.0	12,097	100.0	24,320	100.0	101

Table A.5.2

Rural Affar							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex
	Male		Female		Total		Ratio at Death
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	447	25.8	248	18.2	695	22.4	180
1-4	266	15.4	320	23.4	586	18.9	83
0-4	713	41.2	568	41.6	1,281	41.3	126
5-9	68	3.9	101	7.4	169	5.5	67
10-14	0	0.0	25	1.8	25	0.8	0
15-19	111	6.4	71	5.2	182	5.9	156
20-24	13	0.8	100	7.3	113	3.6	13
25-29	114	6.6	110	8.1	224	7.2	104
30-34	48	2.8	28	2.0	76	2.5	171
35-39	29	1.7	90	6.6	119	3.8	32
40-44	102	5.9	19	1.4	121	3.9	537
45-49	77	4.4	64	4.7	141	4.6	120
50-54	16	0.9	0	0.0	16	0.5	-
55-59	67	3.9	29	2.1	96	3.1	231
60-64	53	3.1	57	4.2	110	3.6	93
65+	321	18.5	104	7.6	425	13.7	309
Total	1,732	100.0	1,366	100.0	3,098	100.0	127

Table A.5.3

Rural Amhara							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	29,983	33.5	26,826	31.5	56,809	32.5	112
1-4	22,697	25.4	22,836	26.8	45,533	26.1	99
0-4	52,680	58.9	49,662	58.2	102,342	58.6	106
5-9	5,777	6.5	6,307	7.4	12,084	6.9	92
10-14	2,344	2.6	3,721	4.4	6,065	3.5	63
15-19	2,416	2.7	4,137	4.9	6,553	3.7	58
20-24	1,151	1.3	2,822	3.3	3,973	2.3	41
25-29	2,166	2.4	1,857	2.2	4,023	2.3	117
30-34	1,720	1.9	3,462	4.1	5,182	3.0	50
35-39	1,755	2.0	2,876	3.4	4,631	2.7	61
40-44	3,237	3.6	2,801	3.3	6,038	3.5	116
45-49	4,239	4.7	646	0.8	4,885	2.8	656
50-54	972	1.1	820	1.0	1,792	1.0	119
55-59	1,742	1.9	692	0.8	2,434	1.4	252
60-64	1,996	2.2	1,650	1.9	3,646	2.1	121
65+	7,273	8.1	3,829	4.5	11,102	6.4	190
Total	89,468	100.0	85,282	100.0	174,750	100.0	105

Table A.5.4

Rural Oromiya							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	45,685	34.6	35,627	31.1	81,312	33.0	128
1-4	28,732	21.8	26,305	22.9	55,037	22.3	109
0-4	74,417	56.4	61,932	54.0	136,349	55.3	120
5-9	5,913	4.5	6,990	6.1	12,903	5.2	85
10-14	5,862	4.4	3,318	2.9	9,180	3.7	177
15-19	2,305	1.7	2,293	2.0	4,598	1.9	101
20-24	5,516	4.2	3,365	2.9	8,881	3.6	164
25-29	1,883	1.4	3,195	2.8	5,078	2.1	59
30-34	3,089	2.3	3,956	3.5	7,045	2.9	78
35-39	2,034	1.5	2,848	2.5	4,882	2.0	71
40-44	1,800	1.4	2,420	2.1	4,220	1.7	74
45-49	5,617	4.3	2,638	2.3	8,255	3.3	213
50-54	3,105	2.4	4,655	4.1	7,760	3.1	67
55-59	3,116	2.4	1,968	1.7	5,084	2.1	158
60-64	3,949	3.0	5,221	4.6	9,170	3.7	76
65+	13,343	10.1	9,858	8.6	23,201	9.4	135
Total	131,949	100.0	114,657	100.0	246,606	100.0	115

Table A.5.5

Rural Somale							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	1,039	37.4	1,249	45.3	2,288	41.4	83
1-4	788	28.4	397	14.4	1,185	21.4	198
0-4	1,827	65.8	1,646	59.7	3,473	62.8	111
5-9	62	2.2	288	10.5	350	6.3	22
10-14	75	2.7	0	0.0	75	1.4	-
15-19	35	1.3	133	4.8	168	3.0	26
20-24	83	3.0	187	6.8	270	4.9	44
25-29	51	1.8	29	1.1	80	1.4	176
30-34	0	0.0	79	2.9	79	1.4	0
35-39	67	2.4	0	0.0	67	1.2	-
40-44	182	6.6	0	0.0	182	3.3	-
45-49	88	3.2	54	2.0	142	2.6	163
50-54	70	2.5	0	0.0	70	1.3	-
55-59	0	0.0	129	4.7	129	2.3	-
60-64	144	5.2	0	0.0	144	2.6	-
65+	91	3.3	210	7.6	301	5.4	43
Total	2,775	100.0	2,755	100.0	5,530	100.0	101

Table A.5.6

Rural Benshangul- Gumuz							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	1,565	35.7	556	25.8	2,121	32.4	281
1-4	1,126	25.7	811	37.6	1,937	29.6	139
0-4	2,691	61.3	1,367	63.4	4,058	62.0	197
5-9	189	4.3	0	0.0	189	2.9	-
10-14	150	3.4	0	0.0	150	2.3	-
15-19	272	6.2	0	0.0	272	4.2	-
20-24	44	1.0	121	5.6	165	2.5	36
25-29	65	1.5	80	3.7	145	2.2	81
30-34	218	5.0	0	0.0	218	3.3	-
35-39	0	0.0	92	4.3	92	1.4	0
40-44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
45-49	312	7.1	40	1.9	352	5.4	780
50-54	0	0.0	41	1.9	41	0.6	0
55-59	40	0.9	40	1.9	80	1.2	100
60-64	44	1.0	40	1.9	84	1.3	110
65+	362	8.3	334	15.5	696	10.6	108
Total	4,387	100.0	2,155	100.0	6,542	100.0	204

Table A.5.7

Rural SNNPR							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	21,376	28.0	19,425	26.2	40,801	27.1	110
1-4	15,360	20.1	16,039	21.6	31,399	20.9	96
0-4	36,736	48.1	35,464	47.8	72,200	48.0	104
5-9	6,978	9.1	5,413	7.3	12,391	8.2	129
10-14	5,349	7.0	1,623	2.2	6,972	4.6	330
15-19	4,939	6.5	3,790	5.1	8,729	5.8	130
20-24	2,583	3.4	3,093	4.2	5,676	3.8	84
25-29	2,650	3.5	2,954	4.0	5,604	3.7	90
30-34	1,329	1.7	3,858	5.2	5,187	3.4	34
35-39	1,774	2.3	3,468	4.7	5,242	3.5	51
40-44	3,401	4.5	2,240	3.0	5,641	3.7	152
45-49	2,886	3.8	1,428	1.9	4,314	2.9	202
50-54	2,024	2.7	2,347	3.2	4,371	2.9	86
55-59	1,210	1.6	662	0.9	1,872	1.2	183
60-64	1,569	2.1	2,347	3.2	3,916	2.6	67
65+	2,882	3.8	5,434	7.3	8,316	5.5	53
Total	76,310	100.0	74,121	100.0	150,431	100.0	103

Table A.5.8

Rural Gambella							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	139	21.8	322	45.3	461	34.1	43
1-4	85	13.3	129	18.1	214	15.9	66
0-4	224	35.1	451	63.4	675	50.0	50
5-9	20	3.1	9	1.3	29	2.1	222
10-14	26	4.1	0	0.0	26	1.9	-
15-19	12	1.9	39	5.5	51	3.8	31
20-24	15	2.3	15	2.1	30	2.2	100
25-29	113	17.7	11	1.5	124	9.2	1,027
30-34	10	1.6	36	5.1	46	3.4	28
35-39	53	8.3	37	5.2	90	6.7	143
40-44	37	5.8	0	0.0	37	2.7	-
45-49	35	5.5	20	2.8	55	4.1	175
50-54	0	0.0	39	5.5	39	2.9	0
55-59	23	3.6	11	1.5	34	2.5	209
60-64	39	6.1	0	0.0	39	2.9	-
65+	32	5.0	43	6.0	75	5.6	74
Total	639	100.0	711	100.0	1,350	100.0	90

Table A.5.9

Rural Harari							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex
	Male		Female		Total		Ratio at Death
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	111	25.2	75	24.0	186	24.7	148
1-4	110	25.0	42	13.5	152	20.2	262
0-4	221	50.2	117	37.5	338	44.9	189
5-9	34	7.7	32	10.3	66	8.8	106
10-14	0	0.0	8	2.6	8	1.1	0
15-19	9	2.0	5	1.6	14	1.9	180
20-24	10	2.3	19	6.1	29	3.9	53
25-29	9	2.0	7	2.2	16	2.1	129
30-34	5	1.1	0	0.0	5	0.7	-
35-39	15	3.4	4	1.3	19	2.5	375
40-44	9	2.0	10	3.2	19	2.5	90
45-49	32	7.3	16	5.1	48	6.4	200
50-54	18	4.1	5	1.6	23	3.1	360
55-59	0	0.0	9	2.9	9	1.2	0
60-64	22	5.0	24	7.7	46	6.1	92
65+	56	12.7	56	17.9	112	14.9	100
Total	440	100.0	312	100.0	752	100.0	141

Table A.5.10

Rural Addis Ababa							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex
	Male		Female		Total		Ratio at Death
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	55	31.1	54	33.8	109	32.3	102
1-4	18	10.2	30	18.8	48	14.2	60
0-4	73	41.2	84	52.5	157	46.6	87
5-9	11	6.2	20	12.5	31	9.2	55
10-14	1	0.6	6	3.8	7	2.1	17
15-19	5	2.8	6	3.8	11	3.3	83
20-24	10	5.6	0	0.0	10	3.0	-
25-29	4	2.3	3	1.9	7	2.1	133
30-34	14	7.9	2	1.3	16	4.7	700
35-39	13	7.3	4	2.5	17	5.0	325
40-44	5	2.8	2	1.3	7	2.1	250
45-49	8	4.5	0	0.0	8	2.4	-
50-54	2	1.1	2	1.3	4	1.2	100
55-59	4	2.3	0	0.0	4	1.2	-
60-64	0	0.0	6	3.8	6	1.8	0
65+	27	15.3	25	15.6	52	15.4	108
Total	177	100.0	160	100.0	337	100.0	111

Table A.5.11

Rural Dire Dawa							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	202	31.2	138	34.8	340	32.6	146
1-4	154	23.8	38	9.6	192	18.4	405
0-4	356	55.0	176	44.4	532	51.0	202
5-9	17	2.6	31	7.8	48	4.6	55
10-14	35	5.4	23	5.8	58	5.6	152
15-19	9	1.4	10	2.5	19	1.8	90
20-24	12	1.9	19	4.8	31	3.0	63
25-29	20	3.1	5	1.3	25	2.4	400
30-34	11	1.7	19	4.8	30	2.9	58
35-39	14	2.2	4	1.0	18	1.7	350
40-44	21	3.2	19	4.8	40	3.8	111
45-49	41	6.3	0	0.0	41	3.9	-
50-54	13	2.0	32	8.1	45	4.3	41
55-59	9	1.4	6	1.5	15	1.4	150
60-64	26	4.0	21	5.3	47	4.5	124
65+	63	9.7	31	7.8	94	9.0	203
Total	647	100.0	396	100.0	1,043	100.0	163

Table A.5.12

Rural Total							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	105,972	33.0	86,397	29.4	192,369	31.3	123
1-4	69,881	21.8	70,012	23.8	139,893	22.8	100
0-4	175,853	54.8	156,409	53.2	332,262	54.0	112
5-9	19,259	6.0	20,239	6.9	39,498	6.4	95
10-14	14,061	4.4	9,018	3.1	23,079	3.8	156
15-19	10,545	3.3	10,798	3.7	21,343	3.5	98
20-24	9,962	3.1	10,546	3.6	20,508	3.3	94
25-29	7,704	2.4	8,544	2.9	16,248	2.6	90
30-34	6,904	2.2	12,218	4.2	19,122	3.1	57
35-39	6,015	1.9	9,831	3.3	15,846	2.6	61
40-44	9,819	3.1	7,732	2.6	17,551	2.9	127
45-49	13,827	4.3	5,389	1.8	19,216	3.1	257
50-54	6,500	2.0	8,517	2.9	15,017	2.4	76
55-59	6,852	2.1	3,546	1.2	10,398	1.7	193
60-64	8,090	2.5	9,680	3.3	17,770	2.9	84
65+	25,354	7.9	21,233	7.2	46,587	7.6	119
NS	0	0.0	314	0.1	314	0.1	0
Total	320,745	100.0	294,014	100.0	614,759	100.0	109

Table A.5.13

Domain A (Urban Addis Ababa)

AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex
	Male		Female		Total		Ratio at Death
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	515	5.4	962	12.6	1,477	8.6	54
1-4	403	4.2	203	2.7	606	3.5	199
0-4	918	9.7	1,165	15.2	2,083	12.1	79
5-9	203	2.1	0	0.0	203	1.2	-
10-14	0	0.0	203	2.7	203	1.2	0
15-19	350	3.7	197	2.6	547	3.2	178
20-24	406	4.3	406	5.3	812	4.7	100
25-29	760	8.0	1,389	18.2	2,149	12.5	55
30-34	373	3.9	0	0.0	373	2.2	-
35-39	0	0.0	747	9.8	747	4.4	0
40-44	1,379	14.5	186	2.4	1,565	9.1	741
45-49	515	5.4	216	2.8	731	4.3	238
50-54	766	8.1	181	2.4	947	5.5	423
55-59	578	6.1	203	2.7	781	4.6	285
60-64	764	8.0	629	8.2	1,393	8.1	121
65+	2,490	26.2	1,921	25.1	4,411	25.7	130
NS	0	0.0	203	2.7	203	1.2	0
Total	9,502	100.0	7,646	100.0	17,148	100.0	124

Table A.5.14

Domain B

AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex
	Male		Female		Total		Ratio at Death
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	1,023	15.3	1,461	20.0	2,484	17.8	70
1-4	445	6.7	1,107	15.2	1,552	11.1	40
0-4	1,468	22.0	2,568	35.2	4,036	28.9	57
5-9	82	1.2	293	4.0	375	2.7	28
10-14	0	0.0	146	2.0	146	1.0	0
15-19	479	7.2	383	5.2	862	6.2	125
20-24	690	10.3	186	2.5	876	6.3	371
25-29	324	4.9	979	13.4	1,303	9.3	33
30-34	745	11.2	238	3.3	983	7.0	313
35-39	385	5.8	431	5.9	816	5.8	89
40-44	1,048	15.7	79	1.1	1,127	8.1	1,327
45-49	362	5.4	529	7.2	891	6.4	68
50-54	384	5.8	384	5.3	768	5.5	100
55-59	0	0.0	84	1.2	84	0.6	0
60-64	361	5.4	362	5.0	723	5.2	100
65+	346	5.2	640	8.8	986	7.1	54
Total	6,674	100.0	7,302	100.0	13,976	100.0	91

Table A.5.15

Domain C							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	2,063	14.3	3,302	21.2	5,365	17.9	62
1-4	621	4.3	958	6.1	1,579	5.3	65
0-4	2,684	18.7	4,260	27.3	6,944	23.2	63
5-9	330	2.3	191	1.2	521	1.7	173
10-14	0	0.0	239	1.5	239	0.8	0
15-19	442	3.1	237	1.5	679	2.3	186
20-24	1,425	9.9	1,970	12.6	3,395	11.3	72
25-29	1,728	12.0	1,242	8.0	2,970	9.9	139
30-34	237	1.6	929	6.0	1,166	3.9	26
35-39	2,000	13.9	2,668	17.1	4,668	15.6	75
40-44	1,730	12.0	738	4.7	2,468	8.2	234
45-49	1,430	9.9	237	1.5	1,667	5.6	603
50-54	191	1.3	191	1.2	382	1.3	100
55-59	716	5.0	417	2.7	1,133	3.8	172
60-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
65+	1,466	10.2	2,267	14.5	3,733	12.5	65
Total	14,379	100.0	15,586	100.0	29,965	100.0	92

Table A.5.16

Urban Total							
AGE Group	Deaths by Age And Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	3,601	11.8	5,725	18.7	9,326	15.3	63
1-4	1,469	4.8	2,268	7.4	3,737	6.1	65
0-4	5,070	16.6	7,993	26.2	13,063	21.4	63
5-9	615	2.0	484	1.6	1,099	1.8	127
10-14	0	0.0	587	1.9	587	1.0	0
15-19	1,271	4.2	816	2.7	2,087	3.4	156
20-24	2,521	8.3	2,562	8.4	5,083	8.3	98
25-29	2,812	9.2	3,610	11.8	6,422	10.5	78
30-34	1,355	4.4	1,167	3.8	2,522	4.1	116
35-39	2,385	7.8	3,846	12.6	6,231	10.2	62
40-44	4,158	13.6	1,004	3.3	5,162	8.4	414
45-49	2,307	7.6	983	3.2	3,290	5.4	235
50-54	1,341	4.4	757	2.5	2,098	3.4	177
55-59	1,294	4.2	704	2.3	1,998	3.3	184
60-64	1,125	3.7	991	3.2	2,116	3.5	114
65+	4,302	14.1	4,828	15.8	9,130	14.9	89
NS	0	0.0	203	0.7	203	0.3	0
Total	30,556	100.0	30,535	100.0	61,091	100.0	100

Table A.5.17

AGE Group	Country						Sex Ratio at Death
	Deaths by Age And Sex						
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	109,572	31.2	92,122	28.0	201,694	29.8	119
1-4	71,350	20.3	77,279	23.5	143,629	21.3	92
0-4	180,922	51.5	169,401	51.4	345,323	51.1	107
5-9	19,874	5.7	20,723	6.3	40,597	6.0	96
10-14	14,061	4.0	9,605	2.9	23,666	3.5	146
15-19	11,816	3.4	11,614	3.5	23,430	3.5	102
20-24	12,483	3.6	13,108	4.0	25,591	3.8	95
25-29	10,516	3.0	12,154	3.7	22,670	3.4	87
30-34	8,259	2.4	13,385	4.1	21,644	3.2	62
35-39	8,400	2.4	13,677	4.2	22,077	3.3	61
40-44	13,977	4.0	8,735	2.7	22,712	3.4	160
45-49	16,133	4.6	6,372	1.9	22,505	3.3	253
50-54	7,840	2.2	9,274	2.8	17,114	2.5	85
55-59	8,146	2.3	4,250	1.3	12,396	1.8	192
60-64	9,215	2.6	10,672	3.2	19,887	2.9	86
65+	29,657	8.4	26,061	7.9	55,718	8.2	114
NS	0	0.0	516	0.2	516	0.1	0
Total	351,299	100.0	329,547	100.0	675,846	100.0	107

Annex 6

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Deaths by age, Sex, Killils (rural) and urban:
Follow Up Survey

Table A. 6.1

Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	4788	26.0	4345	20.2	9133	22.9	110
1-4	2652	14.4	2900	13.5	5552	13.9	91
0-4	7440	40.4	7245	33.7	14685	36.8	103
5-9	500	2.7	704	3.3	1204	3.0	71
10-14	1251	6.8	517	2.4	1768	4.4	242
15-19	1074	5.8	1038	4.8	2112	5.3	103
20-24	280	1.5	1026	4.8	1306	3.3	27
25-29	816	4.4	1331	6.2	2147	5.4	61
30-34	602	3.3	1034	4.8	1636	4.1	58
35-34	211	1.1	681	3.2	892	2.2	31
40-44	1060	5.8	822	3.8	1882	4.7	129
45-49	998	5.4	621	2.9	1619	4.1	161
50-54	191	1.0	1530	7.1	1721	4.3	12
55-59	0	0.0	293	1.4	293	0.7	0
60-64	1004	5.5	864	4.0	1868	4.7	116
65+	2981	16.2	3792	17.6	6773	17.0	79
Total	18408	100.0	21498	100.0	39906	100.0	86

Table A. 6.2

Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	325	18.2	242	21.8	567	19.6	134
1-4	86	4.8	124	11.2	210	7.3	69
0-4	411	23.1	366	33.0	777	26.9	112
5-9	113	6.3	96	8.6	209	7.2	118
10-14	39	2.2	86	7.7	125	4.3	45
15-19	59	3.3	40	3.6	99	3.4	148
20-24	69	3.9	69	6.2	138	4.8	100
25-29	157	8.8	131	11.8	288	10.0	120
30-34	118	6.6	116	10.5	234	8.1	102
35-34	149	8.4	32	2.9	181	6.3	466
40-44	134	7.5	69	6.2	203	7.0	194
45-49	122	6.8	41	3.7	163	5.6	298
50-54	178	10.0	14	1.3	192	6.6	1271
55-59	102	5.7	25	2.3	127	4.4	408
60-64	106	5.9	14	1.3	120	4.1	757
65+	25	1.4	11	1.0	36	1.2	227
Total	1782	100.0	1110	100.0	2892	100.0	161

Table A. 6.3

Rural Amhara							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	43896	29.3	40304	27.9	84200	28.6	109
1-4	28761	19.2	22078	15.3	50839	17.3	130
0-4	72657	48.4	62382	43.2	135039	45.9	116
5-9	11724	7.8	7690	5.3	19414	6.6	152
10-14	6031	4.0	4460	3.1	10491	3.6	135
15-19	4729	3.2	4616	3.2	9345	3.2	102
20-24	4078	2.7	5014	3.5	9092	3.1	81
25-29	4681	3.1	9208	6.4	13889	4.7	51
30-34	3405	2.3	5594	3.9	8999	3.1	61
35-34	4062	2.7	3714	2.6	7776	2.6	109
40-44	3737	2.5	5989	4.1	9726	3.3	62
45-49	2057	1.4	4136	2.9	6193	2.1	50
50-54	2851	1.9	3257	2.3	6108	2.1	88
55-59	6495	4.3	784	0.5	7279	2.5	828
60-64	6058	4.0	7488	5.2	13546	4.6	81
65+	17412	11.6	20024	13.9	37436	12.7	87
Total	149977	100.0	144356	100.0	294333	100.0	104

Table A. 6.4

Rural Oromiya							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	40151	30.2	26481	22.5	66632	26.6	152
1-4	25027	18.8	19626	16.7	44653	17.8	128
0-4	65178	49.0	46107	39.1	111285	44.4	141
5-9	6097	4.6	7512	6.4	13609	5.4	81
10-14	3318	2.5	3579	3.0	6897	2.7	93
15-19	3478	2.6	1879	1.6	5357	2.1	185
20-24	3592	2.7	3108	2.6	6700	2.7	116
25-29	3022	2.3	6559	5.6	9581	3.8	46
30-34	4154	3.1	2195	1.9	6349	2.5	189
35-34	2081	1.6	3870	3.3	5951	2.4	54
40-44	5417	4.1	5015	4.3	10432	4.2	108
45-49	5532	4.2	4017	3.4	9549	3.8	138
50-54	4724	3.6	3434	2.9	8158	3.3	138
55-59	2281	1.7	2873	2.4	5154	2.1	79
60-64	5235	3.9	7378	6.3	12613	5.0	71
65+	18775	14.1	20316	17.2	39091	15.6	92
Total	132884	100.0	117842	100.0	250726	100.0	113

Table A. 6.5

Rurale Somale							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	785	16.5	733	18.3	1518	17.3	107
1-4	614	12.9	193	4.8	807	9.2	318
0-4	1399	29.5	926	23.1	2325	26.6	151
5-9	731	15.4	150	3.7	881	10.1	487
10-14	45	0.9	475	11.9	520	5.9	9
15-19	0	0.0	157	3.9	157	1.8	0
20-24	35	0.7	0	0.0	35	0.4	-
25-29	472	9.9	532	13.3	1004	11.5	89
30-34	501	10.6	212	5.3	713	8.1	236
35-34	79	1.7	111	2.8	190	2.2	71
40-44	601	12.7	589	14.7	1190	13.6	102
45-49	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
50-54	183	3.9	623	15.5	806	9.2	29
55-59	475	10.0	0	0.0	475	5.4	-
60-64	64	1.3	79	2.0	143	1.6	81
65+	161	3.4	154	3.8	315	3.6	105
Total	4746	100.0	4008	100.0	8754	100.0	118

Table A. 6.6

Rural Benishangul-Gumuz							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	857	20.9	1597	23.2	2454	22.3	54
1-4	1587	38.7	1694	24.6	3281	29.9	94
0-4	2444	59.6	3291	47.8	5735	52.2	74
5-9	152	3.7	433	6.3	585	5.3	35
10-14	76	1.9	242	3.5	318	2.9	31
15-19	41	1.0	44	0.6	85	0.8	93
20-24	132	3.2	185	2.7	317	2.9	71
25-29	84	2.0	237	3.4	321	2.9	35
30-34	0	0.0	193	2.8	193	1.8	0
35-34	0	0.0	272	4.0	272	2.5	0
40-44	81	2.0	313	4.5	394	3.6	26
45-49	129	3.1	544	7.9	673	6.1	24
50-54	312	7.6	504	7.3	816	7.4	62
55-59	133	3.2	105	1.5	238	2.2	127
60-64	81	2.0	80	1.2	161	1.5	101
65+	435	10.6	437	6.4	872	7.9	100
Total	4100	100.0	6880	100.0	10980	100.0	60

Table A. 6.7

Rural SNNPR							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	27569	31.3	28168	35.1	55737	33.1	98
1-4	15650	17.8	10839	13.5	26489	15.7	144
0-4	43219	49.1	39007	48.6	82226	48.9	111
5-9	6002	6.8	5913	7.4	11915	7.1	102
10-14	4331	4.9	2373	3.0	6704	4.0	183
15-19	3975	4.5	1974	2.5	5949	3.5	201
20-24	1082	1.2	913	1.1	1995	1.2	119
25-29	4715	5.4	5589	7.0	10304	6.1	84
30-34	3367	3.8	2908	3.6	6275	3.7	116
35-34	1970	2.2	2254	2.8	4224	2.5	87
40-44	3466	3.9	2161	2.7	5627	3.3	160
45-49	3767	4.3	2702	3.4	6469	3.8	139
50-54	2878	3.3	2595	3.2	5473	3.3	111
55-59	1215	1.4	2036	2.5	3251	1.9	60
60-64	3254	3.7	3481	4.3	6735	4.0	93
65+	4771	5.4	6303	7.9	11074	6.6	76
Total	88012	100.0	80209	100.0	168221	100.0	110

Table A. 6.8

Rural Gambella							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	183	20.2	189	24.9	372	22.4	97
1-4	116	12.8	100	13.2	216	13.0	116
0-4	299	33.1	289	38.0	588	35.3	103
5-9	9	1.0	36	4.7	45	2.7	25
10-14	0	0.0	20	2.6	20	1.2	0
15-19	11	1.2	35	4.6	46	2.8	31
20-24	39	4.3	50	6.6	89	5.3	78
25-29	23	2.5	58	7.6	81	4.9	40
30-34	16	1.8	51	6.7	67	4.0	31
35-34	26	2.9	31	4.1	57	3.4	84
40-44	115	12.7	40	5.3	155	9.3	288
45-49	145	16.0	62	8.2	207	12.4	234
50-54	50	5.5	15	2.0	65	3.9	333
55-59	24	2.7	31	4.1	55	3.3	77
60-64	105	11.6	11	1.4	116	7.0	955
65+	42	4.6	31	4.1	73	4.4	135
Total	904	100.0	760		1664	100.0	119

Table A. 6.9

Rural Harari							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	157	34.7	77	22.1	234	29.2	204
1-4	63	13.9	61	17.5	124	15.5	103
0-4	220	48.6	138	39.5	358	44.6	159
5-9	8	1.8	33	9.5	41	5.1	24
10-14	28	6.2	9	2.6	37	4.6	311
15-19	19	4.2	4	1.1	23	2.9	475
20-24	5	1.1	22	6.3	27	3.4	23
25-29	5	1.1	13	3.7	18	2.2	38
30-34	18	4.0	10	2.9	28	3.5	180
35-34	9	2.0	11	3.2	20	2.5	82
40-44	25	5.5	4	1.1	29	3.6	625
45-49	9	2.0	10	2.9	19	2.4	90
50-54	17	3.8	4	1.1	21	2.6	425
55-59	11	2.4	18	5.2	29	3.6	61
60-64	9	2.0	29	8.3	38	4.7	31
65+	70	15.5	44	12.6	114	14.2	159
Total	453	100.0	349	100.0	802	100.0	130

Table A. 6.10

Rural Addis Ababa							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	87	42.0	46	24.7	133	33.8	189
1-4	8	3.9	10	5.4	18	4.6	80
0-4	95	45.9	56	30.1	151	38.4	170
5-9	8	3.9	1	0.5	9	2.3	800
10-14	0	0.0	7	3.8	7	1.8	0
15-19	5	2.4	0	0.0	5	1.3	-
20-24	13	6.3	4	2.2	17	4.3	325
25-29	10	4.8	10	5.4	20	5.1	100
30-34	8	3.9	5	2.7	13	3.3	160
35-34	5	2.4	11	5.9	16	4.1	45
40-44	3	1.4	8	4.3	11	2.8	38
45-49	25	12.1	7	3.8	32	8.1	357
50-54	2	1.0	4	2.2	6	1.5	50
55-59	1	0.5	6	3.2	7	1.8	17
60-64	5	2.4	5	2.7	10	2.5	100
65+	27	13.0	62	33.3	89	22.6	44
Total	207	100.0	186	100.0	393	100.0	111

Table A. 6.11

Rural Dire Dawa							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	203	33.9	159	28.1	362	31.1	128
1-4	79	13.2	112	19.8	191	16.4	71
0-4	282	47.1	271	48.0	553	47.5	104
5-9	24	4.0	62	11.0	86	7.4	39
10-14	20	3.3	15	2.7	35	3.0	133
15-19	21	3.5	24	4.2	45	3.9	88
20-24	19	3.2	9	1.6	28	2.4	211
25-29	28	4.7	18	3.2	46	4.0	156
30-34	8	1.3	0	0.0	8	0.7	-
35-34	10	1.7	24	4.2	34	2.9	42
40-44	12	2.0	14	2.5	26	2.2	86
45-49	26	4.3	15	2.7	41	3.5	173
50-54	48	8.0	33	5.8	81	7.0	145
55-59	35	5.8	9	1.6	44	3.8	389
60-64	25	4.2	28	5.0	53	4.6	89
65+	41	6.8	43	7.6	84	7.2	95
Total	599	100.0	565	100.0	1164	100.0	106

Table A. 6.12

Rural Total							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	118998	29.6	102340	27.1	221338	28.4	116
1-4	74643	18.6	57736	15.3	132379	17.0	129
0-4	193641	48.2	160076	42.4	353717	45.4	121
5-9	25370	6.3	22632	6.0	48002	6.2	112
10-14	15138	3.8	11783	3.1	26921	3.5	128
15-19	13413	3.3	9811	2.6	23224	3.0	137
20-24	9345	2.3	10399	2.8	19744	2.5	90
25-29	14014	3.5	23686	6.3	37700	4.8	59
30-34	12197	3.0	12319	3.3	24516	3.1	99
35-34	8601	2.1	11013	2.9	19614	2.5	78
40-44	14653	3.6	15023	4.0	29676	3.8	98
45-49	12810	3.2	12156	3.2	24966	3.2	105
50-54	11432	2.8	12012	3.2	23444	3.0	95
55-59	10772	2.7	6180	1.6	16952	2.2	174
60-64	15947	4.0	19456	5.2	35403	4.5	82.0
65+	44737	11.1	51218.0	13.6	95955	12.3	87.3
Total	402070	100.0	377764		779834	100.0	106

Table A. 6.13

Domain A (Urban Addis Ababa)							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	1867	16.4	1266	10.0	3133	13.0	147
1-4	389	3.4	156	1.2	545	2.3	249
0-4	2256	19.8	1422	11.2	3678	15.3	159
5-9	0	0.0	203	1.6	203	0.8	0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
15-19	352	3.1	1267	10.0	1619	6.7	28
20-24	219	1.9	317	2.5	536	2.2	69
25-29	911	8.0	545	4.3	1456	6.0	167
30-34	595	5.2	2265	17.8	2860	11.9	26
35-34	1840	16.2	1888	14.9	3728	15.5	97
40-44	933	8.2	835	6.6	1768	7.3	112
45-49	779	6.8	389	3.1	1168	4.8	200
50-54	954	8.4	203	1.6	1157	4.8	470
55-59	363	3.2	592	4.7	955	4.0	61
60-64	579	5.1	405	3.2	984	4.1	143
65+	1607	14.1	2377	18.7	3984	16.5	68
Total	11388	100	12708	100	24096	100	90

Table A. 6.14

Domain B							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	1728	17.4	1634	19.4	3362	18.3	106
1-4	765	7.7	1139	13.5	1904	10.4	67
0-4	2493	25.1	2773	32.9	5266	28.7	90
5-9	0	0.0	181	2.1	181	1.0	0
10-14	0	0.0	189	2.2	189	1.0	0
15-19	477	4.8	552	6.6	1029	5.6	86
20-24	669	6.7	232	2.8	901	4.9	288
25-29	844	8.5	692	8.2	1536	8.4	122
30-34	505	5.1	707	8.4	1212	6.6	71
35-34	965	9.7	411	4.9	1376	7.5	235
40-44	795	8.0	160	1.9	955	5.2	497
45-49	821	8.3	318	3.8	1139	6.2	258
50-54	863	8.7	474	5.6	1337	7.3	182
55-59	82	0.8	341	4.0	423	2.3	24
60-64	376	3.8	630	7.5	1006	5.5	60
65+	1056	10.6	761	9.0	1817	9.9	139
Total	9946	100.0	8421	100.0	18367	100.0	118

Table A. 6.15

Domain C							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	2306	10.5	2520	10.7	4826	10.6	92
1-4	823	3.7	1421	6.0	2244	4.9	58
0-4	3129	14.2	3941	16.7	7070	15.5	79
5-9	237	1.1	138	0.6	375	0.8	172
10-14	1723	7.8	0	0.0	1723	3.8	-
15-19	191	0.9	2550	10.8	2741	6.0	7
20-24	2102	9.5	1287	5.4	3389	7.4	163
25-29	2462	11.2	2867	12.1	5329	11.7	86
30-34	3175	14.4	4084	17.3	7259	15.9	78
35-34	2314	10.5	1262	5.3	3576	7.8	183
40-44	1228	5.6	1123	4.7	2351	5.1	109
45-49	1375	6.2	1467	6.2	2842	6.2	94
50-54	859	3.9	411	1.7	1270	2.8	209
55-59	1780	8.1	546	2.3	2326	5.1	326
60-64	1133	5.1	681	2.9	1814	4.0	166
65	358	1.6	3300	13.9	3658	8.0	11
Total	22066	100.0	23657	100.0	45723	100.0	93

Table A. 6.16

Urban Total							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	5901	13.6	5421	12.1	11322	12.8	109
1-4	1977	4.6	2716	6.1	4693	5.3	73
0-4	7878	18.2	8137	18.2	16015	18.2	97
5-9	237	0.5	522	1.2	759	0.9	45
10-14	1723	4.0	189	0.4	1912	2.2	912
15-19	1020	2.4	4368	9.8	5388	6.1	23
20-24	2989	6.9	1836	4.1	4825	5.5	163
25-29	4217	9.7	4102	9.2	8319	9.4	103
30-34	4274	9.8	7056	15.8	11330	12.8	61
35-34	5118	11.8	3561	8.0	8679	9.8	144
40-44	2957	6.8	2118	4.7	5075	5.8	140
45-49	2975	6.9	2174	4.9	5149	5.8	137
50-54	2676	6.2	1088	2.4	3764	4.3	246
55-59	2226	5.1	1479	3.3	3705	4.2	151
60-64	2088	4.8	1716	3.8	3804	4.3	122
65+	3021	7.0	6439	14.4	9460	10.7	47
Total	43399	100.0	44785	100.0	88184	100.0	97

Table A. 6.17

Country Total;							
Age Group	Deaths by Age and Sex						Sex Ratio at Death
	Male		Female		Total		
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
0	124900	28.0	107760	25.5	232660	26.8	116
1-4	76620	17.2	60452	14.3	137072	15.8	127
0-4	201520	45.2	168212	39.8	369732	42.6	120
5-9	25607	5.7	23154	5.5	48761	5.6	111
10-14	16861	3.8	11972	2.8	28833	3.3	141
15-19	14433	3.2	14179	3.4	28612	3.3	102
20-24	12335	2.8	12235	2.9	24570	2.8	101
25-29	18232	4.1	27788	6.6	46020	5.3	66
30-34	16471	3.7	19375	4.6	35846	4.1	85
35-34	13720	3.1	14574	3.4	28294	3.3	94
40-44	17610	4.0	17141	4.1	34751	4.0	103
45-49	15785	3.5	14330	3.4	30115	3.5	110
50-54	14108	3.2	13101	3.1	27209	3.1	108
55-59	12997	2.9	7660	1.8	20657	2.4	170
60-64	18035	4.0	21172	5.0	39207	4.5	85
65+	47758	10.7	57656	13.6	105414	12.1	83
Total	445472	100.0	422549	100.0	868021	100.0	105

Annex 7

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.1 **Tigray**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	49,145	3.5	47,821	3.3	96,966	3.4
1-4	132,222	9.5	126,168	8.7	258,390	9.1
5-9	210,421	15.1	211,222	14.6	421,642	14.8
10-14	206,756	14.8	206,191	14.3	412,946	14.5
15-19	173,192	12.4	177,127	12.3	350,318	12.3
20-24	125,895	9.0	137,515	9.5	263,409	9.3
25-29	92,207	6.6	95,819	6.6	188,026	6.6
30-34	70,442	5.0	80,406	5.6	150,848	5.3
35-39	59,537	4.3	73,818	5.1	133,355	4.7
40-44	51,390	3.7	64,982	4.5	116,372	4.1
45-49	49,704	3.6	50,618	3.5	100,322	3.5
50-54	45,089	3.2	43,097	3.0	88,185	3.1
55-59	36,469	2.6	36,970	2.6	73,439	2.6
60-64	31,902	2.3	30,812	2.1	62,714	2.2
65+	69,843	5.0	60,167	4.2	130,010	4.6
Not stated	344	0.0	0	0.0	344	0.0
Total	1,404,554	100.5	1,442,729	100.0	2,847,282	100.2

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.2 **Rural Affar**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	2,066	2.4	1,608	2.0	3,674	2.2
1-4	6,120	7.1	5,580	7.0	11,700	7.0
5-9	11,437	13.2	11,389	14.3	22,826	13.7
10-14	11,901	13.7	11,250	14.1	23,151	13.9
15-19	9,934	11.4	8,545	10.7	18,479	11.1
20-24	8,091	9.3	8,089	10.1	16,180	9.7
25-29	6,882	7.9	6,854	8.6	13,736	8.2
30-34	6,061	7.0	6,396	8.0	12,457	7.5
35-39	4,835	5.6	5,201	6.5	10,035	6.0
40-44	4,332	5.0	4,316	5.4	8,647	5.2
45-49	4,111	4.7	3,576	4.5	7,687	4.6
50-54	3,304	3.8	2,588	3.2	5,892	3.5
55-59	2,331	2.7	1,534	1.9	3,865	2.3
60-64	2,033	2.3	981	1.2	3,014	1.8
65+	3,347	3.9	1,903	2.4	5,250	3.2
Not stated	15	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0
Total	86,797	100.0	79,806	100.0	166,603	100.0

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.3 **Rural Amahra**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	232,809	3.5	241,157	3.7	473,965	3.6
1-4	603,114	9.1	582,641	9.0	1,185,755	9.1
5-9	977,602	14.8	966,837	14.9	1,944,439	14.8
10-14	923,637	13.9	890,175	13.7	1,813,812	13.8
15-19	739,077	11.2	705,074	10.9	1,444,151	11.0
20-24	580,036	8.8	590,463	9.1	1,170,498	8.9
25-29	482,630	7.3	512,437	7.9	995,066	7.6
30-34	423,750	6.4	421,108	6.5	824,131	6.3
35-39	390,824	5.9	347,829	5.4	680,590	5.2
40-44	308,001	4.6	294,057	4.5	589,820	4.5
45-49	271,057	4.1	230,680	3.6	477,507	3.6
50-54	227,676	3.4	192,740	3.0	394,991	3.0
55-59	178,863	2.7	143,396	2.2	304,085	2.3
60-64	161,304	2.4	111,655	1.7	247,834	1.9
65+	193,180	2.9	243,160	3.8	553,564	4.2
Not stated	184,669	2.8	1,051	0.0	2,045	0.0
Total	6,627,796	100.0	6,474,455	100.0	13,102,251	100.0

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.4 **Rural Oromiya**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	320,987	3.6	306,227	3.5	627,214	3.6
1-4	821,552	9.3	784,172	9.0	1,605,724	9.2
5-9	1,338,128	15.1	1,330,068	15.3	2,668,196	15.2
10-14	1,344,072	15.2	1,259,815	14.5	2,603,886	14.8
15-19	1,084,286	12.3	988,164	11.4	2,072,450	11.8
20-24	784,281	8.9	768,931	8.8	1,553,211	8.9
25-29	609,519	6.9	617,450	7.1	1,226,969	7.0
30-34	481,094	5.4	520,898	6.0	1,001,992	5.7
35-39	405,328	4.6	487,147	5.6	892,475	5.1
40-44	375,077	4.2	437,210	5.0	812,287	4.6
45-49	321,958	3.6	313,331	3.6	635,289	3.6
50-54	250,873	2.8	241,942	2.8	492,815	2.8
55-59	186,117	2.1	190,626	2.2	376,742	2.1
60-64	169,771	1.9	148,935	1.7	318,706	1.8
65+	350,231	4.0	297,392	3.4	647,623	3.7
NS	165	0.0	238	0.0	403	0.0
Total	8,843,434	100	8,692,543	100	17,535,977	100

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.5 Rural Somale

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	6,564	2.2	6,088	2.2	12,652	2.2
1-4	20,537	7.0	20,551	7.4	41,088	7.2
5-9	42,412	14.5	39,501	14.2	81,913	14.4
10-14	47,250	16.2	42,148	15.2	89,398	15.7
15-19	41,040	14.0	32,838	11.8	73,878	13.0
20-24	27,539	9.4	22,841	8.2	50,380	8.8
25-29	17,769	6.1	20,603	7.4	38,371	6.7
30-34	15,970	5.5	19,318	6.9	35,288	6.2
35-39	15,669	5.4	17,717	6.4	33,385	5.9
40-44	14,685	5.0	15,460	5.6	30,145	5.3
45-49	12,083	4.1	11,799	4.2	23,882	4.2
50-54	8,777	3.0	9,723	3.5	18,500	3.2
55-59	5,835	2.0	7,388	2.7	13,222	2.3
60-64	5,864	2.0	5,163	1.9	11,027	1.9
65+	10,149	3.5	7,029	2.5	17,177	3.0
Total	292,139	100.0	278,164	100.0	570,303	100.0

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.6 Rural Benishangul-gumuz

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	11,299	3.9	11,117	3.8	22,416	3.8
1-4	26,783	9.2	25,235	8.5	52,018	8.9
5-9	42,343	14.6	40,583	13.7	82,925	14.2
10-14	41,819	14.4	40,356	13.6	82,175	14.0
15-19	33,574	11.6	32,978	11.2	66,552	11.4
20-24	25,060	8.6	30,567	10.3	55,627	9.5
25-29	22,257	7.7	25,935	8.8	48,191	8.2
30-34	18,794	6.5	20,506	6.9	39,300	6.7
35-39	14,947	5.2	17,119	5.8	32,065	5.5
40-44	13,078	4.5	14,723	5.0	27,801	4.7
45-49	10,409	3.6	11,205	3.8	21,614	3.7
50-54	8,288	2.9	8,322	2.8	16,610	2.8
55-59	6,270	2.2	5,603	1.9	11,873	2.0
60-64	5,429	1.9	3,559	1.2	8,988	1.5
65+	9,621	3.3	7,900	2.7	17,521	3.0
Total	289,967	100	295,705	100	585,672	100

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.7 **Rural SNNPR**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	172,096	3.3	179,364	3.4	351,460	3.4
1-4	461,094	8.9	469,435	9.0	930,529	9.0
5-9	809,711	15.7	797,979	15.3	1,607,690	15.5
10-14	785,573	15.2	736,160	14.1	1,521,733	14.7
15-19	596,063	11.6	562,062	10.8	1,158,125	11.2
20-24	438,488	8.5	447,764	8.6	886,252	8.6
25-29	400,603	7.8	429,219	8.2	829,822	8.0
30-34	357,961	6.9	385,046	7.4	743,006	7.2
35-39	287,844	5.6	333,455	6.4	621,299	6.0
40-44	246,310	4.8	270,075	5.2	516,385	5.0
45-49	183,142	3.5	200,898	3.9	384,040	3.7
50-54	137,838	2.7	155,814	3.0	293,652	2.8
55-59	93,647	1.8	94,113	1.8	187,760	1.8
60-64	68,740	1.3	55,175	1.1	123,915	1.2
65+	119,864	2.3	86,237	1.7	206,101	2.0
Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	5,158,972	100	5,202,794	100	10,361,766	100

Average Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 7.8 **Rural Gambella**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1,278	2.8	1,281	2.7	2,558	2.8
1-4	3,448	7.7	3,511	7.5	6,958	7.6
5-9	5,967	13.3	5,880	12.6	11,846	12.9
10-14	6,060	13.5	5,580	12.0	11,640	12.7
15-19	4,450	9.9	5,011	10.7	9,460	10.3
20-24	4,542	10.1	4,937	10.6	9,479	10.3
25-29	4,078	9.1	4,576	9.8	8,653	9.4
30-34	3,356	7.5	3,631	7.8	6,987	7.6
35-39	2,749	6.1	3,419	7.3	6,167	6.7
40-44	2,519	5.6	2,919	6.3	5,438	5.9
45-49	2,129	4.7	2,158	4.6	4,287	4.7
50-54	1,513	3.4	1,477	3.2	2,990	3.3
55-59	959	2.1	800	1.7	1,758	1.9
60-64	713	1.6	541	1.2	1,254	1.4
65+	1,217	2.7	941	2.0	2,158	2.4
Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	44,972	100	46,658	100	91,630	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.9 Rural Harari

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1,355	3.7	1,418	3.7	2,773	3.7
1-4	3,622	9.8	3,888	10.2	7,509	10.0
5-9	5,815	15.7	5,886	15.4	11,701	15.5
10-14	5,433	14.6	5,209	13.6	10,642	14.1
15-19	4,534	12.2	3,976	10.4	8,510	11.3
20-24	3,342	9.0	3,044	8.0	6,385	8.5
25-29	2,660	7.2	2,864	7.5	5,523	7.3
30-34	2,054	5.5	2,344	6.1	4,397	5.8
35-39	1,818	4.9	2,107	5.5	3,925	5.2
40-44	1,640	4.4	1,756	4.6	3,396	4.5
45-49	1,341	3.6	1,329	3.5	2,670	3.5
50-54	1,052	2.8	1,035	2.7	2,087	2.8
55-59	701	1.9	826	2.2	1,527	2.0
60-64	586	1.6	810	2.1	1,395	1.9
65+	1,154	3.1	1,720	4.5	2,874	3.8
Total	37,102	100	38,209	100	75,311	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.10 Rural Addis Ababa

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	415	2.9	431	3.1	846	3.0
1-4	1,040	7.2	1,039	7.4	2,079	7.3
5-9	1,812	12.5	1,788	12.8	3,599	12.6
10-14	2,023	13.9	1,939	13.8	3,962	13.9
15-19	2,006	13.8	1,860	13.3	3,866	13.6
20-24	1,691	11.7	1,520	10.9	3,211	11.3
25-29	1,306	9.0	1,165	8.3	2,471	8.7
30-34	913	6.3	873	6.2	1,786	6.3
35-39	680	4.7	767	5.5	1,447	5.1
40-44	583	4.0	654	4.7	1,237	4.3
45-49	447	3.1	396	2.8	843	3.0
50-54	359	2.5	367	2.6	725	2.5
55-59	282	1.9	350	2.5	632	2.2
60-64	232	1.6	295	2.1	527	1.8
65+	725	5.0	562	4.0	1,287	4.5
Total	14,511	100	14,003	100	28,514	100.0

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.11 Rural Dire dawa

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1,383	3.6	1,522	3.8	2,905	3.7
1-4	3,967	10.2	3,878	9.8	7,844	10.0
5-9	6,357	16.3	5,661	14.3	12,017	15.3
10-14	5,552	14.3	5,811	14.6	11,363	14.5
15-19	4,274	11.0	4,183	10.5	8,457	10.8
20-24	3,753	9.6	3,676	9.3	7,429	9.4
25-29	2,663	6.8	3,115	7.8	5,777	7.3
30-34	2,830	7.3	2,650	6.7	5,480	7.0
35-39	1,565	4.0	1,968	5.0	3,532	4.5
40-44	1,707	4.4	1,611	4.1	3,317	4.2
45-49	1,279	3.3	1,819	4.6	3,098	3.9
50-54	1,026	2.6	1,258	3.2	2,284	2.9
55-59	821	2.1	1,011	2.5	1,832	2.3
60-64	710	1.8	743	1.9	1,453	1.8
65+	1,042	2.7	804	2.0	1,845	2.3
NS	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Total	38,925	100	39,708	100	78,632	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.12 Rural Tota

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	799,394	3.5	798,031	3.5	1,597,425	3.5
1-4	2,083,495	9.1	2,026,096	9.0	4,109,591	9.0
5-9	3,452,002	15.1	3,416,791	15.1	6,868,792	15.1
10-14	3,380,074	14.8	3,204,630	14.2	6,584,704	14.5
15-19	2,692,427	11.8	2,521,816	11.2	5,214,243	11.5
20-24	2,002,714	8.8	2,019,346	8.9	4,022,059	8.9
25-29	1,642,571	7.2	1,720,034	7.6	3,362,605	7.4
30-34	1,362,496	6.0	1,463,171	6.5	2,825,667	6.2
35-39	1,127,730	4.9	1,290,544	5.7	2,418,274	5.3
40-44	1,007,082	4.4	1,107,761	4.9	2,114,843	4.7
45-49	833,429	3.6	827,807	3.7	1,661,236	3.7
50-54	660,368	2.9	658,362	2.9	1,318,730	2.9
55-59	494,120	2.2	482,613	2.1	976,732	2.1
60-64	422,157	1.8	358,666	1.6	780,822	1.7
65+	877,593	3.8	707,813	3.1	1,585,405	3.5
NS	1,516	0.0	1,290	0.0	2,806	0.0
Total	22,839,163		22,604,767		45,443,930	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.13

Urban Addis Ababa

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	13,682	1.5	12,498	1.1	26,179	1.3
1-4	37,781	4.1	37,871	3.5	75,652	3.7
5-9	38,133	4.1	82,438	7.5	120,571	6.0
10-14	78,956	8.5	125,916	11.5	204,872	10.1
15-19	122,383	13.2	167,646	15.4	290,028	14.4
20-24	128,106	13.8	164,444	15.1	292,550	14.5
25-29	109,338	11.8	135,041	12.4	244,378	12.1
30-34	74,028	8.0	94,198	8.6	168,225	8.3
35-39	62,417	6.7	66,980	6.1	129,397	6.4
40-44	54,086	5.8	56,483	5.2	110,568	5.5
45-49	44,104	4.7	41,618	3.8	85,722	4.2
50-54	34,172	3.7	32,781	3.0	66,953	3.3
55-59	21,637	2.3	23,357	2.1	44,994	2.2
60-64	16,694	1.8	16,575	1.5	33,269	1.6
65+	26,908	2.9	34,005	3.1	60,913	3.0
NS	274	0.0	189	0.0	462	0.0
Total	928,721		1,092,035		2,020,756	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.14

Urban Domain B

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	15,590	2.6	13,408	2.0	28,998	2.3
1-4	38,726	6.4	36,386	5.4	75,112	5.8
5-9	68,676	11.3	67,402	9.9	136,077	10.6
10-14	78,013	12.9	83,619	12.3	161,632	12.6
15-19	75,555	12.5	98,061	14.4	173,615	13.5
20-24	64,975	10.7	92,356	13.6	157,331	12.3
25-29	54,564	9.0	70,209	10.3	124,772	9.7
30-34	45,119	7.5	50,881	7.5	96,000	7.5
35-39	40,430	6.7	43,662	6.4	84,092	6.5
40-44	34,751	5.7	34,175	5.0	68,925	5.4
45-49	25,725	4.3	20,650	3.0	46,375	3.6
50-54	20,291	3.4	16,693	2.5	36,983	2.9
55-59	13,039	2.2	14,291	2.1	27,330	2.1
60-64	8,381	1.4	11,460	1.7	19,840	1.5
65+	21,312	3.5	25,544	3.8	46,856	3.6
NS	59	0.0	40	0.0	99	0.0
Total	605,202	100	678,833	100	1,284,035	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.15

Urban Domain C

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	42,405	2.0	48,297	1.9	90,702	2.0
1-4	141,236	6.6	159,232	6.4	300,468	6.5
5-9	252,784	11.9	281,678	11.3	534,462	11.6
10-14	292,567	13.8	336,537	13.5	629,104	13.6
15-19	299,540	14.1	364,120	14.6	663,660	14.4
20-24	241,015	11.3	312,258	12.5	553,273	12.0
25-29	169,073	8.0	251,605	10.1	420,678	9.1
30-34	143,334	6.7	194,810	7.8	338,144	7.3
35-39	137,239	6.5	161,592	6.5	298,831	6.5
40-44	131,910	6.2	134,706	5.4	266,616	5.8
45-49	99,503	4.7	76,333	3.1	175,836	3.8
50-54	62,537	2.9	50,118	2.0	112,655	2.4
55-59	32,994	1.6	36,756	1.5	69,750	1.5
60-64	23,040	1.1	28,753	1.2	51,792	1.1
65+	56,578	2.7	59,578	2.4	116,155	2.5
NS	139	0.0	221	0.0	360	0.0
Total	2,125,891	100	2,496,591	100	4,622,482	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.16

Urban Total

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	71,677	2.0	74,202	1.7	145,879	1.8
1-4	217,743	5.9	233,487	5.5	451,230	5.7
5-9	399,225	10.9	431,279	10.1	830,504	10.5
10-14	475,872	13.0	546,311	12.8	1,022,183	12.9
15-19	497,447	13.6	629,678	14.8	1,127,124	14.2
20-24	434,143	11.9	569,137	13.3	1,003,279	12.7
25-29	333,016	9.1	456,922	10.7	789,938	10.0
30-34	262,481	7.2	339,888	8.0	602,368	7.6
35-39	240,086	6.6	272,234	6.4	512,319	6.5
40-44	220,746	6.0	225,363	5.3	446,109	5.6
45-49	169,332	4.6	138,600	3.2	307,932	3.9
50-54	116,999	3.2	99,592	2.3	216,591	2.7
55-59	67,669	1.8	74,404	1.7	142,073	1.8
60-64	48,114	1.3	56,787	1.3	104,901	1.3
65+	104,797	2.9	119,126	2.8	223,923	2.8
NS	471	0.0	449	0.0	920	0.0
Total	3,659,814	100	4,267,456	100	7,927,269	100

Average Population by Age And Sex

Table A7.17

Country Total

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	871,071	3.3	872,233	3.2	1,743,304	3.3
1-4	2,301,238	8.7	2,259,583	8.4	4,560,821	8.5
5-9	3,851,227	14.5	3,848,069	14.3	7,699,296	14.4
10-14	3,855,945	14.6	3,750,941	14.0	7,606,886	14.3
15-19	3,189,873	12.0	3,151,494	11.7	6,341,367	11.9
20-24	2,436,856	9.2	2,588,482	9.6	5,025,338	9.4
25-29	1,975,587	7.5	2,176,956	8.1	4,152,542	7.8
30-34	1,624,976	6.1	1,803,059	6.7	3,428,035	6.4
35-39	1,367,816	5.2	1,562,777	5.8	2,930,593	5.5
40-44	1,227,828	4.6	1,333,124	5.0	2,560,952	4.8
45-49	1,002,761	3.8	966,407	3.6	1,969,168	3.7
50-54	777,366	2.9	757,954	2.8	1,535,320	2.9
55-59	561,789	2.1	557,017	2.1	1,118,805	2.1
60-64	470,271	1.8	415,452	1.5	885,723	1.7
65+	982,390	3.7	826,938	3.1	1,809,328	3.4
NS	1,987	0.0	1,739	0.0	3,726	0.0
Total	26,498,977	100	26,872,222	100	53,371,199	100

Annex 8

Adjusted Fertility Rates (Using Arriaga 2 points and Relational Gompertz) and Mortality Rates (using Q-five Techniques) using Base line Fertility Data.

Killil (rural) and Urban Areas	TFRs by Arriaga Technique 2 Points			TFRs by Gompertz Relational Technique				Based On Selected Lenear Points	Mortality Rates by Q-five		
	Based on Adjustment Factors for the Age Groups 20-25, 25-35 and 20-30			Default					IMR	CMR	UFMR
				Based on CEB Only		Based on ASFR and CEB					
	20-25	25-30	20-30	2+2	3+3	2+2	3+3				
Tigray-rural	7.4	6.0	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.2	112	58	163
Affar-rural	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	-	7.2	8.8	5.4	136	76	202
Amhara-rural	5.1	5.0	5.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	139	79	208
Oromiya-rural	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	144	82	232
Somale-rural	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.6	-	7.3	7.0	7.4	145	84	217
Benishangul-gumuz-rural	5.2	5.1	5.1	7.1	-	6.9	6.8	6.5	195	120	292
SNNPR-rural	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.0	-	7.0	7.2	7.2	151	88	239
Gambella-rural	2.2	2.8	2.5	4.6	-	4.9	5.0	4.5	159	94	238
Harari-rural	6.4	6.0	6.2	8.3	-	7.8	7.9	7.8	147	85	219
Addis Ababa-rural	4.8	5.3	5.0	7.9	-	7.4	7.6	7.6	111	57	162
Dire Dawa-rural	5.9	5.8	5.7	7.9	-	7.4	7.6	7.8	140	80	209
Rural Total	5.7	5.9	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.1	142	82	223
Addis Ababa-urban	3.0	3.6	3.3	5.8	5.8	4.0	4.8	3.0	84	38	120
Domain B	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.4	6.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	111	56	161
Domain C	4.5	10.1	7.3	5.7	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	86	39	122
Urban Total	3.7	4.0	3.8	5.8	5.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	90	42	129
Country	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	137	78	205

ANNEX 9

Estimation Procedure of Total, Ratio and Sampling Error

I) Estimate of domain total, \hat{Y}_h , is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h}{n_h M_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{H_{hi}} Y_{hij} \quad (1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{H_{hi}} W_{hi} Y_{hij}$$

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h}{n_h M_{hi}} \text{ Is the sampling weight}$$

Where:

M_h = Total number of households in stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

M_{hi} = Total number of households in EA/PSU i stratum h obtained from the sampling frame

n_h = Number of sample EAs successfully covered in stratum h

H_{hi} = Total number of households obtained from the survey listing in EA/PSU i stratum h

Y_{hij} = The observed value of a characteristic y for household j in EA/PSU i stratum h.

Note: Estimate of total at country level, \hat{Y} , is obtained by summing up stratum/domain total estimates.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h \quad (2)$$

II) Sampling error of estimates:

The variance of domain total estimate is:

$$Var(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}^2 - \frac{\hat{Y}_h^2}{n_h} \right] \quad (3)$$

In which $\hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{H_{hi}} Y_{hij}$

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h Var(\hat{Y}_h) \quad (4)$$

Standard error of domain total estimate is:

$$SE(\hat{Y}_h) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{Y}_h)} \quad (5)$$

Percentage Coefficient of variation (CV) of domain total:

$$CV(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{SE(\hat{Y}_h)}{\hat{Y}_h} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

Ninety five percent confidence interval (CI) of domain total:

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm 1.96 \times SE(\hat{Y}_h) \quad (7)$$

III) Estimator of ratio:

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} \quad \text{And } \hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \quad (8)$$

Where the numerator and the denominator are estimates of domain totals of characteristic y and x, respectively.

$$Var(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2} [Var(\hat{Y}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2 Var(\hat{X}_h) - 2\hat{R}_h Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h)] \quad (9)$$

In which

$$Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi} \hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h \hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right]$$

Estimates of standard error, coefficient of variation and confidence interval for the ratio estimate can be calculated by adopting formulas 5, 6 and 7.

