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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
OF ETHIOPIA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

REPORT ON  
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING  
AND ON SURVEY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES  
IN THE RESETTLEMENT AREAS

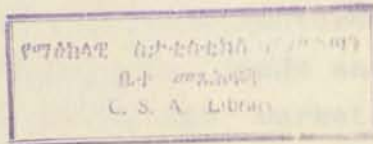
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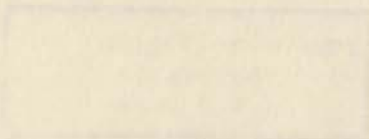
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## PREFACE

Subsequent to the 1984/85 drought and consequent famine, which affected especially the northern parts of the country, a major resettlement programme has been undertaken. The government was involved in moving over half a million people who had no prospect of being self-sufficient in their old habitat which mainly consists of degraded lands. After resettlement the government supported the settler families by providing them with food, health care, clothing, etc. until they were able to support themselves. The government also built basic community infra-structures and amenities such as schools, health stations, roads and facilitated the provision of potable water systems, market places, flour mills, etc.

Following the beginning of the resettlement programme many concerned governmental and nongovernmental agencies have been closely following up developments in these areas. The government and a number of nongovernment organizations were involved in helping and assisting settlers adjust smoothly to their new environment, conditions and ways of life. Some attempt was also made to collect some data in order to document these events and development both to capture their historical attributes and to draw appropriate lessons for any possible future resettlement programmes.

The above mentioned efforts were no substitute for the type of desired quantitative information needed by both government and nongovernment organizations concerned with the monitoring and evaluation of developments of various aspects of the resettlement programme and the resettled population. The Central Statistical Authority (CSA) as the most appropriate government body regarding the provision of such information, with financial assistance of the International Development Research Center (IDRC) of Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), undertook a programme of data collection activities in 1988 in all the resettlement areas, covering a wide range of socio-economic fields.

The planning and implementation of the data collection and subsequent data processing, analysis and report writing was coordinated by the General Manager of CSA assisted by a committee of six experts drawn from various departments of the Authority. Each committee member was responsible for at least one survey from the beginning (preparations) to the end (analysis and report writing). The committee which was formed in early 1987 was responsible for the preparation of all major aspects of all the surveys including the planning of the studies, development of the design and methodology, finalizing questionnaires and instruction manuals, planning and following up the recruitment, training and deployment of field staff and data collection and processing operation.

The data collection activities were performed in May and June 1988 during which period a census of the resettled population was undertaken followed by a number of baseline socio-economic sample surveys which included an Agricultural Survey; Health and Nutrition Survey; Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey; Survey of Demographic Changes Because of the Drought; and Community Level Variables Survey. The results of these studies are expected to provide valuable information on the state of the re-settled population.

The Census of Population and Housing was conducted in all the resettlement areas of the country in May, 1988. The Population covered included all persons in resettled households, that is, all persons residing in households in which the head is a settler. Immediately after the census, Survey of Demographic Changes Because of the Drought was conducted among a sample of the population to investigate the demographic consequences of the drought and opinion of settlers about the resettlement program.

The data from the census provide information on the size, demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics of the population which will be used in administrative, welfare, and in the preparation of socio-economic development plans that

may be launched in the areas. The population also were settled in areas with different climate, food, social life, ... etc. from their places of origin. The results of the survey help in assessing the opinion of resettlers about the resettlement program. It will also help in monitoring and evaluating the present program and also provide useful information to launch such exercises in the future.

Resettlement is defined as a phenomenon of population distribution either planned or spontaneous. Resettlement is also referred to as land settlement, colonization or transmigration. In this exercise the resettlement program was carried out in two different procedures. In the first procedure the drought affected population were settled in a new frontier (newly opened agricultural areas) where the land was inhabited by no persons and this is referred to as a conventional settlement or "Medebegna" settlement. In the second one, the drought affected population were settled or integrated in peasant association areas where the land is sparsely populated and where there were large pockets of uninhabited land. This settlement procedure is called integration or "sigsega"

This report consists of six chapters of which the first four are prepared based on the data resulting from the census and the fifth one is prepared on the basis of the data resulting from the Survey of Demographic Changes Because of the Drought. The last chapter presents summary of the results.

The first chapter deals with the major population and housing characteristics of the resettled population and presents the sizes of the resettled population on the basis of the administrative units. It provides the age, sex, ethnic, religious and language groups of the resettled population. It also includes marital status characteristics and disability status of the population. Furthermore, it presents data on the headship pattern, and housing characteristics.

The second chapter presents the educational characteristics of the population and it includes school attendance and educational attainment. The third chapter deals with the economic activity of the population and presents the type of occupation, industry and status of economically active persons.

The fourth chapter presents the levels and patterns of fertility and mortality of the resettled population. It also presents the places of origin of the resettled population that enables adjustments to be made on population sizes of places of origin of settlers. This chapter further considers the components of population growth and estimates the annual population growth rate for the resettlers.

The fifth chapter is based on the results of the Survey of Demographic Changes Because of the Drought and presents the demographic consequences of the drought. This chapter shows the number of household members who died because of drought by age and sex structure, current and previous occupations of resettlers and the occupation they prefer more. It also presents attitudes towards settlement areas which deal with comparison of the settlement area with the places of origin, and preference to stay in the present settlement area and reason for choosing to return back to the original place (for those who prefer to do so), and number of household members who left the settlement area. The last chapter summarizes the salient points from the first five chapters.

This report was prepared by Abdulahi Hasen, who is head of the Population Analyses and Studies Center (PASC) of Central Statistical Authority and Jelaludin Ahmed, acting head of the Manpower, Wages and Salary Statistics Coordinating Unit of PASC. During the preparation of the report, Medhane Zeratsion, who is a senior technician at PASC, helped on computing the rates and ratios and in preparing summary tables. The study would not have been possible without the financial assistance of the International Development Research Center (IDRC) of Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The CSA wishes to express its appreciation for the financial assistance provided by IDRC and CIDA.

Thanks are also due to the regional party and government officials for their invaluable assistance in the successful execution of the field work, and to the staff of the CSA for their efforts in undertaking the data collection and compilation work as well as the preparation of this report. I am confident the results of this survey will furnish useful information for policy makers, planners and administrators concerned with the present and future resettlement programmes.

Mitik Beyene  
General Manager  
Central Statistical Authority

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## CHAPTER I

### POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1.1 Introduction

The Census of Population and Housing of the Resettled Population was carried-out in May 1988 in all the resettlement areas of the country. The data collection was undertaken by using a questionnaire similar to the one used during the May 1984 National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. The use of a similar questionnaire makes the results from both sources comparable.

The Census of the Resettled Population was conducted by enumerators who made house-to-house calls during the interview. The enumerators made use of a questionnaire in which information about all the characteristics of the members of the household were recorded on the same page (a copy of English translation of the questionnaire appears as Appendix I). The Census was undertaken in every settler household in all the settlement areas of the country by recording all the members of the settler households. A settler household was identified as any household in which the head is a settler.

The Census was undertaken using both the defacto and dejure approaches. Under the defacto approach settlers were counted on the basis of the place where they were found at the time of the census, while under dejure approach every

settler was counted on the basis of his/her usual place of residence. The residence of a person means the place where he/she has been living or intends to live at least for six months continuously. Homeless persons that have no fixed place of residence were counted where they were found.

## 1.2 Population Size of The Resettlers

The Census of Population and Housing of the Resettled Population resulted in a de jure population size of 425,146 settlers and a de facto population of 422,532 settlers. The analyses that follow all utilize the de jure population sizes. The population size of the resettled population is presented according to the regions and awrajas of the old administrative boundaries which were in effect at the time of the census (See Table 1.1). Subsequent analysis by regions also refer to the former 14 regional boundaries. However, the population sizes of settlers according to the new Autonomous or Administrative regions (numbering 30) and awrajas that have come into effect after the census is presented in Annex Table 1.1.

The resettlement program was undertaken using two approaches. That is, some of the population were resettled in new areas that were not originally inhabited by people and others were resettled within other farmers association areas that were less densely populated. The first type of settlement is referred to as "medebegna", while the second type is referred to as "sigsega". The census enumeration indicated that 274,902 persons were settled in new settlement areas known as

medebegna while 150,244 persons were settled in less densely populated farmers association areas known as sigsega (See Table 1.1). The distribution of the resettled population, by region, obtained from the census was as follows: Wellega, (42%), Illubabor (28%), Gojjam (18%), Keffa (10%) and Gonder (1%). The type of settlement in Gojjam and Gonder were entirely medebegna while Wellega, Illubabor and Keffa had both types of settlement.

The number of the settlers is also presented for different administrative levels. The number of resettled population by Awraja and type of settlement is given in Table 1.2, and the number of the resettled population by Wereda is presented in Table 1.3. Also the number of resettled population by settlement areas or farmers associations is presented in Annex Table 1.2.

### 1.3 Age and Sex Structure of the Resettlers

The distribution of the resettled population by sex, five year age groups, and regions is presented in Tables 1.4 — 1.6 for males, females and both sexes, respectively. The population pyramid of the resettled population is also presented in Figure 1.1. The age distribution for the resettled population given in Table 1.6 revealed that among the resettled population 42.8%; 55.0%; and 2.2% were children under 15, population aged 15 - 64 and those aged 65 years and over, respectively. These proportions were 42.0%, 51.0% and 7.0% for the corresponding age groups for the 1984 rural population of Wollo. The highest proportion (67.0%) of the resettled population originated from rural Wollo, and hence

Table 1.1 Resettled Population by Region and Type of Settlement

Region	Type of Settlement	Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Regions	Both	425,146	220,334	204,812
	Medebegna	274,902	142,220	132,682
	Sigsega	150,244	78,114	72,130
Gojjam	Both	77,847	40,221	37,626
	Medebegna	77,847	40,221	37,626
	Sigsega	-	-	-
Gonder	Both	4,602	2,358	2,244
	Medebegna	4,602	2,358	2,244
	Sigsega	-	-	-
Illubabor	Both	120,935	63,087	57,848
	Medebegna	38,894	20,062	18,832
	Sigsega	82,041	43,025	39,016
Keffa	Both	43,486	21,713	21,773
	Medebegna	23,063	11,410	11,653
	Sigsega	20,423	10,303	10,120
Wellega	Both	178,276	92,955	85,321
	Medebegna	130,496	68,169	62,327
	Sigsega	47,780	24,786	22,994

Table 1.2 Resettled Population by Region, Awraja and Type of Settlement

Region	Awraja	Type of Settlement	Population			
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Regions		Both	425,146	220,334	204,812	
		Medebegna	274,902	142,220	132,682	
		Sigsega	150,244	78,114	72,130	
Gojjam		Both	77,847	40,221	37,626	
		Medebegna	77,847	40,221	37,626	
		Sigsega	-	-	-	
	Metekel		Both	77,847	40,221	37,626
			Medebegna	77,847	40,221	37,626
			Sigsega	-	-	-
Gonder		Both	4,602	2,358	2,244	
		Medebegna	4,602	2,358	2,244	
		Sigsega	-	-	-	
	Chilga		Both	4,602	2,358	2,244
			Medebegna	4,602	2,358	2,244
			Sigsega	-	-	-
Illubabor		Both	120,935	63,087	57,848	
		Medebegna	38,894	20,062	18,832	
		Sigsega	82,041	43,025	39,016	
	Sorena Geba		Both	33,822	17,999	15,823
			Medebegna	-	-	-
			Sigsega	33,822	17,999	15,823
	Buno Bedele		Both	19,444	10,144	9,300
			Medebegna	-	-	-
			Sigsega	19,444	10,144	9,300
Gore		Both	19,457	10,037	9,420	
		Medebegna	-	-	-	
		Sigsega	19,457	10,037	9,420	
Motcha		Both	9,318	4,845	4,473	
		Medebegna	-	-	-	
		Sigsega	9,318	4,845	4,473	

Table 1.2 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Type of Settlement	Population		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Gambella	Both	38,894	20,062	18,832
		Medebegna	38,894	20,062	18,832
		Sigsega	-	-	-
Keffa		Both	43,486	21,713	21,773
		Medebegna	23,063	11,410	11,653
		Sigsega	20,423	10,303	10,120
	Limu	Both	8,416	4,074	4,342
		Medebegna	6,659	3,162	3,497
		Sigsega	1,757	912	845
	Jimma	Both	10,530	5,438	5,092
		Medebegna	7,685	3,924	3,761
		Sigsega	2,845	1,514	1,331
	Kulu Konta	Both	614	297	317
		Medebegna	-	-	-
		Sigsega	614	297	317
	Keffa	Both	8,860	4,274	4,586
		Medebegna	2,850	1,355	1,495
		Sigsega	6,010	2,919	3,091
	Gimira	Both	15,066	7,630	7,436
		Medebegna	5,869	2,969	2,900
		Sigsega	9,197	4,661	4,536
Wellega		Both	178,276	92,955	85,321
		Medebegna	130,496	68,169	62,327
		Sigsega	47,780	24,786	22,994
	Horo Guduru	Both	40,758	21,427	19,331
		Medebegna	29,627	15,624	14,003
		Sigsega	11,131	5,803	5,328
	Nekemte	Both	9,921	5,320	4,601
		Medebegna	1,151	566	585
		Sigsega	8,770	4,754	4,016

Table 1.2 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Type of Settlement	Population		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Arjo	Both	4,765	2,395	2,370
		Medebegna	-	-	-
		Sigsega	4,765	2,395	2,370
	Gimbi	Both	22,973	11,475	11,498
		Medebegna	14,353	7,071	7,282
		Sigsega	8,620	4,404	4,216
	Kelem	Both	52,392	26,513	25,879
		Medebegna	39,185	19,852	19,333
		Sigsega	13,207	6,661	6,546
	Assosa	Both	47,467	25,825	21,642
		Medebegna	46,180	25,056	21,124
		Sigsega	1,287	769	518

Table 1.3 Resettled Population by Region, Awraja and Wereda

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Population			Households
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Regions			425,146	220,334	204,814	116,677
	Gojjam		77,847	40,221	37,627	21,340
	Metekel		77,847	40,221	37,627	21,340
		Wereda 1	18,510	9,773	8,737	5,001
		Wereda 2	14,198	7,044	7,154	3,740
		Wereda 3	10,790	5,798	4,993	3,087
		Wereda 4	11,148	5,777	5,371	3,463
		Wereda 5	11,335	5,788	5,547	2,905
		Wereda 6	11,866	6,041	5,825	3,144
	Gondar		4,602	2,358	2,244	1,324
	Chilga		4,602	2,358	2,244	1,324
		Metema	4,602	2,358	2,244	1,324
Illubabor			120,935	63,087	57,848	33,345
	Sorena Geba		33,822	17,999	15,823	9,085
		Darimu	3,892	1,980	1,912	1,059
		Supe & Sodo	6,552	3,470	3,082	1,429
		Dureni	5,248	2,733	2,515	1,501
		Yayu	3,492	1,834	1,658	899
		Hurumu	4,002	2,052	1,950	1,038
		Becho	3,326	1,792	1,534	1,006
		Metu	4,006	2,280	1,726	1,176
		Bilo Nopa	3,304	1,858	1,446	977
	Buno Bedle		19,444	10,144	9,300	5,346
		Diega	3,031	1,596	1,435	820
		Bedle	1,675	856	819	448
		Gechi	2,203	1,148	1,055	643
		Dedesa	2,519	1,254	1,265	570
		Setema	4,767	2,482	2,285	1,354
		Sigmo	2,130	1,157	973	642
		Chora	3,119	1,651	1,468	869

Table 1.3 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Population			Households
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
	Gore		19,457	10,037	9,420	5,502
		Halu	3,661	1,894	1,767	1,003
		Ale	4,558	2,328	2,230	1,251
		Sailem	1,682	852	830	505
		Didu	4,614	2,378	2,236	1,268
		Bure	4,942	2,585	2,357	1,465
	Motcha		9,318	4,845	4,473	2,623
		Yeki	5,333	2,732	2,601	1,445
		Godre	3,985	2,113	1,872	1,178
	Gembella		38,894	20,062	18,832	10,789
		Gambella	6,318	3,187	3,131	1,498
		Abebo	23,642	12,150	11,492	6,584
		Gog & Jor	8,934	4,725	4,209	2,707
Keffa			43,486	21,713	21,773	11,865
	Limu		8,416	4,074	4,342	2,356
		Limu Seka	2,632	1,209	1,423	767
		Limu Kosa	2,920	1,407	1,513	776
		Goma	1,107	546	561	334
		Gera	1,757	912	845	479
	Jimma		10,530	5,438	5,092	2,818
		Dedo	1,725	916	809	473
		Seka Chekorsa	7,685	3,924	3,761	2,047
		Mana	579	313	266	156
		Kersa	541	285	256	142
	Kulo Konta		614	297	317	167
		Eila	614	297	317	167
	Keffa		8,860	4,274	4,586	2,369
		Gewata	827	371	456	176
		Gimbo	1,847	899	948	504
		Menjiwo	2,170	1,045	1,125	612
		Tello	300	160	140	84

Table 1.3 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Population			Households
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		Decha	926	437	489	255
		Shewa Gimira	1,070	511	559	271
		Chena	893	440	453	251
		Tinishu Gesha	827	411	416	216
	Gimira		15,066	7,630	7,436	4,155
		Sheko	1,376	725	651	346
		Temenjajaj	5,050	2,564	2,486	1,398
		Guraferda	8,640	4,341	4,299	2,411
Wellega			178,276	92,955	85,322	48,803
	Horo Guduru		40,758	21,427	19,332	11,467
		Ebantu	733	356	378	199
		Gida Kiremu	15,587	7,922	7,665	4,183
		Amuru	442	223	219	120
		Jardag Jarti	919	453	466	235
		Horo	1,663	885	778	397
		Abay Chomen	658	309	349	168
		Guduru	1,582	960	622	387
		Jima Genete	1,086	639	447	295
		Abedenguro	12,688	6,211	6,477	3,529
		Limu	5,400	3,469	1,931	1,954
	Nekemte		9,921	5,320	4,601	2,573
		Gudeyabila	946	456	490	221
		Goboseyo	556	309	247	119
		Sibu Sire	1,926	1,065	861	551
		Boneya Boshe	670	425	245	153
		Wayu Tuka	1,733	886	847	459
		Guta Gida	1,151	566	585	312
		Diga	997	634	363	256
		Sasiga	1,942	979	963	502
	Arjo		4,765	2,395	2,370	1,284
		Seka Dulecha	610	299	311	158
		Jimma Arjo	439	228	211	107

Table 1.3 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Population			Households
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		Dabo Hana	2,203	1,146	1,057	634
		Meko	1,513	722	791	385
	<b>Gimbi</b>		<b>22,973</b>	<b>11,475</b>	<b>11,498</b>	<b>6,259</b>
		Menesibu	3,420	1,817	1,603	915
		Nejo	1,328	666	- 662	361
		Boji Diremeji	264	126	138	83
		Lalo Asebe	267	134	133	58
		Gimbi	623	315	308	175
		Haru	369	198	171	99
		Nolle Kaba	1,828	889	939	455
		Ayra Guliso	1,252	648	604	366
		Boji Cherkorsa	521	259	262	137
		Jarso	13,101	6,423	6,678	3,610
	<b>Kelem</b>		<b>52,392</b>	<b>26,513</b>	<b>25,879</b>	<b>14,011</b>
		Dalie Wabera	22,082	10,921	11,161	5,905
		Dalie Sedi	7,231	4,048	3,183	1,928
		Lalo Kile	754	377	377	189
		Hawa Gelan	11,512	5,788	5,724	3,036
		Seyo	5,017	2,620	2,397	1,387
		Yemalogwelel	4,485	2,098	2,387	1,196
		Anfilo	1,311	661	650	370
	<b>Assosa</b>		<b>47,467</b>	<b>25,825</b>	<b>21,642</b>	<b>13,209</b>
		Assosa	47,467	25,825	21,642	13,209

Table 1.4 Numerical Distribution of the Resettled Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex and Region.

Age Group	MALE					Total
	Gojjam	Gonder	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
0 - 4	5,858	386	9,957	3,645	15,486	35,332
5 - 9	6,199	291	9,460	2,784	15,539	34,273
10 - 14	5,352	225	8,239	2,627	10,117	26,560
15 - 19	3,425	172	4,757	2,301	8,399	19,054
20 - 24	2,700	211	3,990	1,325	6,260	14,486
25 - 29	2,635	200	4,336	1,391	5,829	14,391
30 - 34	2,357	194	3,484	998	4,244	11,277
35 - 39	3,389	207	4,300	1,299	5,576	14,771
40 - 44	2,302	168	3,264	1,158	4,683	11,575
45 - 49	2,056	122	3,386	1,238	4,774	11,576
50 - 54	1,366	85	2,622	916	3,908	8,897
55 - 59	981	45	2,004	807	2,929	6,766
60 - 64	619	30	1,463	503	2,232	4,847
65 - 69	470	14	953	396	1,339	3,172
70 - 74	254	4	438	169	803	1,668
75 - 79	124	2	201	76	352	755
80 - 84	83	1	154	51	290	579
85 +	39	1	63	25	168	296
N/S	12	-	16	4	27	59
Total	40,221	2,358	63,087	21,713	92,955	220,334

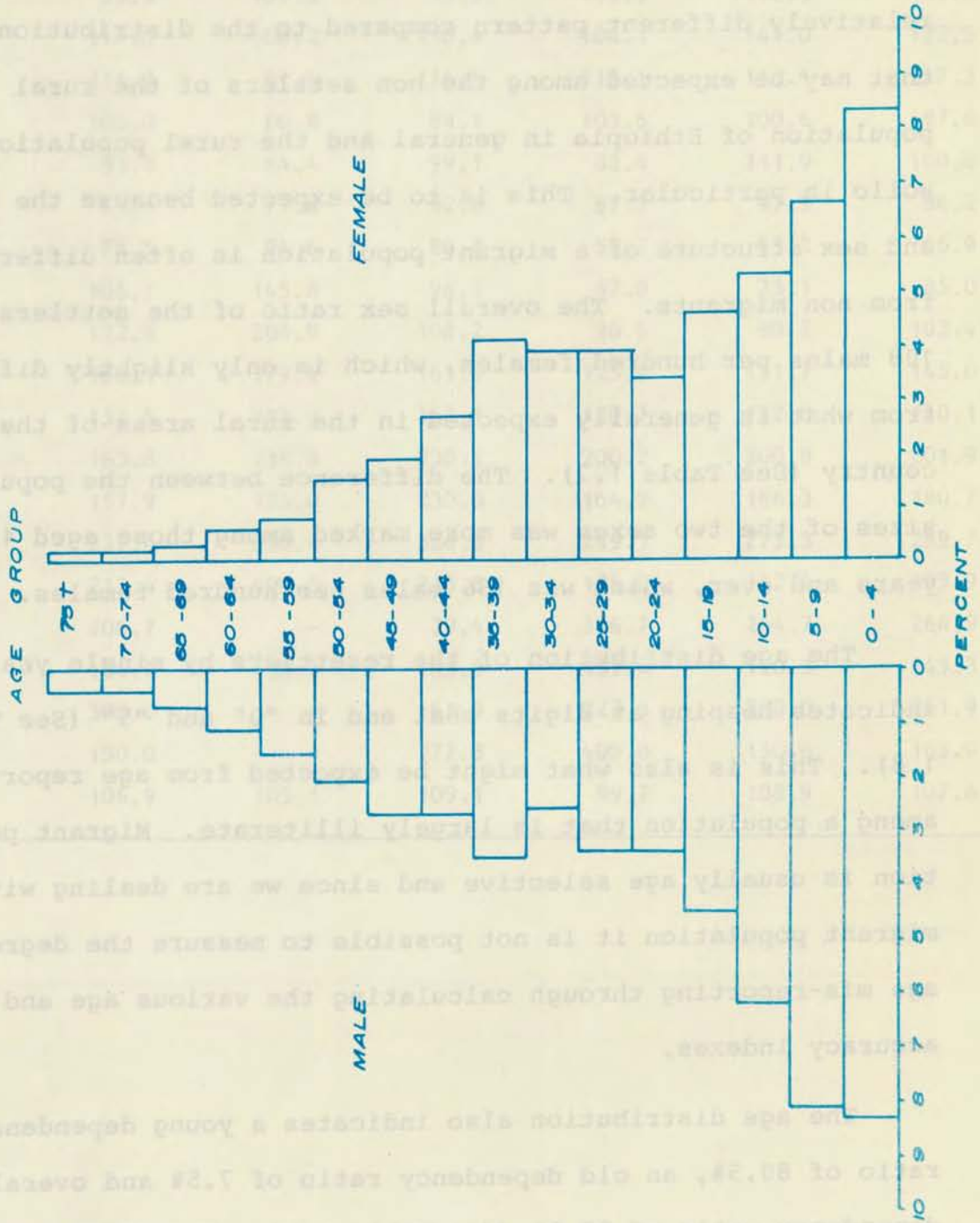
**Table 1.5 Numerical Distribution of the Resettled Population by  
Five Year Age Groups, Sex and Region**

Age Group	Female					Total
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
0 - 4	5,886	363	9,971	3,600	15,444	35,264
5 - 9	5,438	274	8,566	2,675	11,018	27,971
10 - 14	4,657	246	6,618	2,364	8,765	22,650
15 - 19	3,324	283	5,341	2,222	8,349	19,519
20 - 24	2,900	250	4,025	1,608	5,593	14,376
25 - 29	3,607	257	5,290	1,582	5,953	16,689
30 - 34	3,163	205	4,766	1,731	6,512	16,377
35 - 39	3,207	142	4,473	1,938	7,626	17,386
40 - 44	1,733	82	3,017	1,278	5,190	11,300
45 - 49	1,238	68	2,066	985	3,625	7,982
50 - 54	1,039	39	1,569	759	2,943	6,349
55 - 59	599	19	871	403	1,459	3,351
60 - 64	392	8	636	305	1,342	2,683
65 - 69	198	4	248	159	486	1,095
70 - 74	119	1	202	96	564	982
75 - 79	60	-	68	24	133	285
80 - 84	45	3	83	32	241	404
85+	13	-	39	11	60	113
N/S	8	-	9	1	18	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,626</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>57,848</b>	<b>21,773</b>	<b>85,321</b>	<b>204,812</b>

**Table 1.6 Numerical Distribution of the Resettled Population by  
Five Year Age Groups, Sex and Region**

Age Group	Both Sexes					Total
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
0 - 4	11,744	749	19,928	7,245	30,930	70,596
5 - 9	11,637	565	18,026	5,459	26,557	62,244
10 - 14	10,009	471	14,857	4,991	18,882	49,210
15 - 19	6,749	455	10,098	4,523	16,748	38,573
20 - 24	5,600	461	8,015	2,933	11,853	28,862
25 - 29	6,242	457	9,626	2,973	11,782	31,080
30 - 34	5,520	399	8,250	2,729	10,756	27,654
35 - 39	6,596	349	8,773	3,237	13,202	32,157
40 - 44	4,035	250	6,281	2,436	9,873	22,875
45 - 49	3,294	190	5,452	2,223	8,399	19,558
50 - 54	2,405	124	4,191	1,675	6,851	15,246
55 - 59	1,580	64	2,875	1,210	4,388	10,117
60 - 64	1,011	38	2,099	808	3,574	7,530
65 - 69	668	18	1,201	555	1,825	4,267
70 - 74	373	5	640	265	1,367	2,650
75 - 79	184	2	269	100	485	1,040
80 - 84	128	4	237	83	531	983
85+	52	1	92	36	228	409
N/S	20	-	25	5	45	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,847</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>120,935</b>	<b>43,486</b>	<b>178,276</b>	<b>425,146</b>

FIG. 1.1 POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE RESETTLED POPULATION



...and housing... of the rural areas of Wollo...  
 ...the age and sex structure of the resettled population...  
 ...actively different pattern compared to the distribution...  
 ...may be expected among the non settlers of the rural...  
 ...of Ethiopia in general and the rural population of...  
 ...This is to be expected because the age...  
 ...of a migrant population is often different...  
 ...The overall sex ratio of the resettled was...  
 ...which is only slightly different...  
 ...in the rural areas of the...  
 ...The difference between the population...  
 ...was...  
 ...and is... (See Table...)  
 ...low age reporting...  
 ...Migrant popula...  
 ...and since we are dealing with a...  
 ...it is not possible to ensure the degree of...  
 ...the various age and sex...  
 ...through calculation...  
 ...index...  
 ...the age distribution also indicates a young dependency...  
 ...ratio of 85.5%, an old dependency ratio of 7.5% and overall...  
 ...dependency ratio of 88.0% (See Table 1.9). The old dependency...  
 ...ratio is lower than what may be expected in a conventional...

in this Chapter and subsequent Chapters relevant variables for the resettled population are compared to the 1984 population and Housing Census data of the rural areas of Wollo region. The age and sex structure of the settlers show a relatively different pattern compared to the distribution that may be expected among the non settlers of the rural population of Ethiopia in general and the rural population of Wollo in particular. This is to be expected because the age and sex structure of a migrant population is often different from non migrants. The overall sex ratio of the settlers was 108 males per hundred females, which is only slightly different from what is generally expected in the rural areas of the country (See Table 1.7). The difference between the population sizes of the two sexes was more marked among those aged 45 years and over, which was 166 males per hundred females.

The age distribution of the resettlers by single years indicates heaping at digits that end in "0" and "5" (See Table 1.8). This is also what might be expected from age reportings among a population that is largely illiterate. Migrant population is usually age selective and since we are dealing with a migrant population it is not possible to measure the degree of age mis-reporting through calculating the various age and sex accuracy indexes.

The age distribution also indicates a young dependency ratio of 80.5%, an old dependency ratio of 7.5% and overall dependency ratio of 88.0% (See Table 1.9). The old dependency ratio is lower than what may be expected in a conventional

Table 1.7 Sex Ratio of the Resettled Population by Age Groups and Region

Age Group	Region					Total
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
0-4	99.5	106.3	99.9	101.3	100.3	100.2
5-9	114.0	106.2	110.4	104.1	141.0	122.5
10-14	114.9	91.5	124.5	111.1	115.4	117.3
15-19	103.0	60.8	89.1	103.6	100.6	97.6
20-24	93.1	84.4	99.1	82.4	111.9	100.8
25-29	73.1	77.8	82.0	87.9	97.9	86.2
30-34	74.5	94.6	80.7	57.7	65.2	68.9
35-39	105.7	145.8	96.1	67.0	73.1	85.0
40-44	132.8	204.9	108.2	90.6	90.2	102.4
45-49	166.1	179.4	163.9	125.7	131.7	145.0
50-54	131.5	217.9	167.1	120.7	132.8	140.1
55-59	163.8	236.8	230.1	200.2	200.8	201.9
60-64	157.9	375.0	230.0	164.9	166.3	180.7
65-69	237.4	350.0	384.3	249.1	275.5	289.7
70-74	213.4	400.0	216.8	176.0	142.4	169.9
75-79	206.7	-	29.4	316.7	264.7	264.9
80-84	184.4	33.3	185.5	159.4	120.3	143.3
85 +	300.0	-	161.5	227.3	280.0	261.9
N/S	150.0	-	177.8	400.0	150.0	163.9
Total	106.9	105.1	109.1	99.7	108.9	107.6

Table 1.8 Percentage Distribution of the Resettled Population by Single Year, Age and Sex

Age Group	Male						Female					
	X-(x+4)	x	x+1	x+2	x+3	x+4	x-(x+4)	x	x+1	x+2	x+3	x+4
0 - 4	16.0	4.9	3.7	3.6	1.3	2.5	17.2	5.5	3.8	3.8	1.5	2.6
5 - 9	15.6	4.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	13.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.9
10 - 14	12.1	3.1	1.5	3.3	2.2	2.0	11.1	3.2	1.5	3.0	1.9	1.5
15 - 19	8.6	2.9	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.9	9.5	2.9	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.1
20 - 24	6.6	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	7.0	3.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
25 - 29	6.5	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	8.2	3.6	1.2	0.9	2.0	0.5
30 - 34	5.1	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	8.0	4.2	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
35 - 39	6.7	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.6	8.5	3.6	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.6
40 - 44	5.3	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	5.5	3.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3
45 - 49	5.3	2.3	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.4	3.9	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
50 - 54	4.0	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
60 - 64	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
65 - 69	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
70 - 74	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.4	-	0.1	-	-
75 - 79	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-
85 +	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total %	100.0						100.0					
Number	220,334						204,812					

Table 1.9 Percentage Distribution of the Total Resettled Population by Broad Age Groups and Dependency Ratio by Region

Region	Percentage Distribution by Age Group			Dependency Ratio		
	0 - 14	15 - 59	60 +	Young <sup>1</sup>	Old <sup>2</sup>	Over all <sup>3</sup>
Gojjam	42.9	53.9	3.2	79.6	5.9	85.5
Gondar	38.8	59.7	1.5	65.0	2.5	67.5
Illubabor	43.6	52.6	3.8	82.9	7.2	90.1
Keffa	40.7	55.0	4.3	74.0	7.8	81.8
Wellega	42.8	52.7	4.5	81.2	8.5	89.7
Total	42.8	53.2	4.0	80.5	7.5	88.0

1. Young Dependency Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Percentage of Population Aged 0-14}}{\text{Percentage of Population 15-59}} \times 100$
2. Old Dependency Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Percentage of Population Aged 60 and Over}}{\text{Percentage of Population Aged 15-59}} \times 100$
3. Overall Dependency Ratio = Young Dependency Ratio + Old Dependency Ratio

rural population because settlers (migrants) are age selective and the proportion of settlers in the older age group is lower.

#### 1.4 Ethnic, Language and Religious Composition of the Resettlers

The major ethnic groups that have been resettled are the Amara (64%), Tigre (15%), Oromo (7%), Kembata (7%), and Hadiya (5%) (See Table 1.10). This distribution reflects the sources where the resettlers originated (origins of settlers are presented in detail in Chapter IV).

The languages usually spoken at home were observed to be Amarigna (67%), Tigrigna (15%), Kematigna (8%), Hadyigna (5%) and Oromigna (5%) (See Table 1.11). The other languages constituted only 1.5%.

Among the resettlers the major religious groups (54%) are Christian. A large proportion of the Christians are followers of the Orthodox Church. The second dominant religious group among the settlers are the Muslims (46%), followed by a very small proportion of those who are followers of traditional religious groups and followers of other religions (See Table 1.12).

#### 1.5 Type of Residence and Relationship of Members to the Head of the Household

The distribution of the resettlers by type of residence indicates that 423,048 persons reside in conventional households while 2,106 persons reside in collective quarters

Table 1.10 Numerical Distribution of the Resettled Population by Major Ethnic Groups and Regions

Major Ethnic Group	Region					Total	%
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega		
Amara	44,170	4,532	57,230	22,762	143,614	272,308	64.1
Tegrway	459	27	36,584	11,077	16,297	64,444	15.2
Oromo	2,717	-	7,281	8,056	12,377	30,431	7.2
Kembata	13,195	1	12,912	1,249	462	27,819	6.5
Hadiya	15,106	-	4,692	3	301	20,102	4.7
Agew	666	7	401	22	1,619	2,715	0.6
Welayta	745	-	611	9	75	1,440	0.3
Beja	80	31	316	184	261	872	0.2
Gurage	133	-	30	16	588	767	0.2
Nao	46	1	99	33	369	548	0.1
Argoba	17	-	1	-	421	439	0.1
Tembaro	-	-	312	-	-	312	0.1
Malo	82	-	10	23	191	306	0.1
Alaba	120	-	115	-	-	235	0.1
Tsemai	62	-	43	-	4	109	-
Others	211	3	267	47	1,660	2,188	0.5
N/S	38	-	31	5	37	111	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,847</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>120,935</b>	<b>43,486</b>	<b>178,276</b>	<b>425,146</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.11 Numerical Distribution of Major Languages Usually Spoken At Home  
by Region

Major Languages Spoken at Home	Region						Total	%
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega			
Amharigna	44,678	4,582	58,989	29,926	148,398	286,573	67.4	
Tigreigna	407	16	36,055	10,881	115,711	63,070	14.8	
Kembatigna	13,397	-	13,538	1,238	242	28,415	6.7	
Hadiyigna	15,471	-	4,632	-	454	20,557	4.8	
Oromigna	2,359	1	5,786	1,227	10,439	19,812	4.7	
Agewigna	625	-	711	21	1,247	2,604	0.6	
Welayitigna	464	-	402	7	1	874	0.2	
Bejigna	23	1	146	69	55	294	0.1	
Arborigna	1	-	20	-	162	183	0.1	
Alabigna	72	-	97	-	-	169	-	
Timbarogna	1	-	114	-	-	115	-	
Others	278	2	342	101	1,530	2,253	0.5	
N/S	71	-	103	16	37	227	0.1	
Total	77,847	4,602	120,935	43,486	178,276	425,146	100.0	

Table 1.12 Numerical Distribution of the Resettled Population By Religion  
and Region

Religion	Region					Total	%
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega		
Christian	53,511	4,403	71,591	28,043	70,072	227,620	53.6
Orthodox	41,810	4,395	62,529	27,637	69,811	206,182	48.5
Protestant	8,560	6	6,441	92	158	15,257	3.6
Catholic	3,141	2	2,621	314	103	6,181	1.5
Muslim	24,153	190	49,055	15,363	107,814	196,575	46.2
Others	122	9	237	70	353	791	0.2
N/S	61	-	52	10	37	160	-
Total	77,847	4,602	120,935	43,486	178,276	425,146	100.0

(see Table 1.13). A large majority (80%) of those who reside in collective quarters (hostels, temporary shelters,...etc) were male while only a small proportion (20%) were female. Also the age distribution of those who reside in collective quarters indicates that a high proportion were in the younger age groups. Part of those who reside in collective quarters were new resettlers who had just arrived in the settlement areas and who were expected to move to new houses as soon as their new houses were ready. However, a large proportion of those who were residing in collective quarters were children who had lost their parents during the drought or children who were by chance separated from their parents during the resettlement process. Many children who had no parents or immediate relatives were also adopted by other resettlers and lived in conventional households with their foster parents.

The distribution of the population by relationship, sex and age is presented in Table 1.14 and indicates that there were 989 adopted children among the settlers. Out of these adopted children, 596 (60%) were male and 393 (40%) were female. Most of these were children below the age of 20 who had lost their parents during the drought or children who were by chance separated from their parents or relatives during the resettlement process.

#### 1.6 Marital Status Composition of the Resettlers

Information on marital status was collected from all settlers aged ten years and over. Marital status included the categories: never married, currently married, widowed, divorced and separated. The marital status distribution of settlers by age group and sex is presented in Table 1.15.

Table 1.13 Resettled Population by Type of Residence,  
Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Sex	Type of Residence		Total
		Conventional	Non Conventional	
0-4	M	35,292	40	35,332
	F	35,237	27	35,264
	T	70,529	67	70,596
5-9	M	34,103	170	34,273
	F	27,865	106	27,971
	T	61,968	276	62,244
10-14	M	25,963	597	26,560
	F	22,473	177	22,650
	T	48,436	774	49,210
15-19	M	18,638	416	19,054
	F	19,488	31	19,519
	T	38,126	447	38,573
20-24	M	14,337	149	14,486
	F	14,351	25	14,376
	T	28,688	174	28,862
25-29	M	14,284	107	14,391
	F	16,675	14	16,689
	T	30,959	121	31,080
30-34	M	11,208	69	11,277
	F	16,365	12	16,377
	T	27,573	81	27,654
35-39	M	14,720	51	14,771
	F	17,376	10	17,386
	T	32,096	61	32,157
40-44	M	11,551	24	11,575
	F	11,295	5	11,300
	T	22,846	29	22,875
45-49	M	11,550	26	11,576
	F	7,976	6	7,982
	T	19,526	32	19,558

Table 1.13 (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Type of Residence		Total
		Conventional	Non Conventional	
50-54	M	8,886	11	8,897
	F	6,344	5	6,349
	T	15,230	16	15,246
55-59	M	6,758	8	6,766
	F	3,344	7	3,351
	T	10,102	15	10,117
60-64	M	4,845	2	4,847
	F	2,680	3	2,683
	T	7,525	5	7,530
65+	M	6,466	4	6,470
	F	2,877	2	2,879
	T	9,343	6	9,349
N/S	M	57	2	59
	F	36	-	36
	T	93	2	95
Total	M	218,658	1,676	220,334
	F	204,382	430	204,812
	T	423,040	2,106	425,146
Percent	M	99.2	0.8	100.0
	F	99.8	0.2	100.0
	T	99.5	0.5	100.0

Table 1.14 Resettled Population by Relationship, Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Sex	Relationship							Total
		Head	Spouse	Own Children	Adopted Children	Other Relatives	Non Relatives	Not Stated	
0-4	M	-	73	33,959	46	1,146	58	10	35,292
	F	-	54	34,017	34	1,061	68	3	35,237
	T	-	127	67,976	80	2,207	126	13	70,529
5-9	M	-	41	32,143	146	1,672	94	7	34,103
	F	-	43	25,822	138	1,759	94	9	27,865
	T	-	84	57,965	284	3,431	188	16	61,968
10-14	M	206	49	22,593	265	2,658	185	7	25,963
	F	74	615	19,291	155	2,227	107	4	22,473
	T	280	664	41,884	420	4,885	292	11	48,436
15-19	M	3,168	42	12,469	114	2,564	277	4	18,638
	F	947	9,370	7,418	51	1,582	115	5	19,488
	T	4,115	9,412	19,887	165	4,146	392	9	38,126
20-24	M	11,146	53	2,135	16	764	220	3	14,337
	F	1,424	11,335	1,086	6	439	58	3	14,351
	T	12,570	11,388	3,221	22	1,203	278	6	28,688
25-29	M	13,116	57	521	3	434	152	1	14,284
	F	1,635	14,269	429	1	299	44	1	16,675
	T	14,751	14,326	947	4	733	196	2	30,959
30-34	M	10,808	37	100	2	194	66	1	11,208
	F	1,819	14,019	181	2	305	39	-	16,365
	T	12,627	14,056	281	4	499	105	1	27,573
35-39	M	14,444	44	37	1	139	54	1	14,720
	F	2,128	14,712	94	2	406	34	-	17,376
	T	16,572	14,756	131	3	545	88	1	32,096
40-44	M	11,360	30	31	1	93	36	-	11,551
	F	1,959	8,450	46	1	810	27	2	11,295
	T	13,319	8,480	77	2	903	63	2	22,846
45-49	M	11,381	35	17	-	91	25	1	11,550
	F	1,607	5,470	23	2	857	16	1	7,976
	T	12,988	5,505	40	2	948	41	2	19,526

Table 1.14 (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Relationship								Total
		Head	Spouse	Own Children	Adopted Children	Other Relatives	Non Relatives	Not Stated		
50-54	M	8,682	29	41	1	106	26	1	8,886	
	F	1,602	3,123	37	-	1,559	22	1	6,344	
	T	10,284	3,152	78	1	1,665	48	2	15,230	
55-59	M	6,610	16	3	-	110	18	1	6,758	
	F	846	1,448	8	-	1,025	17	-	3,344	
	T	7,456	1,464	11	-	1,135	35	1	10,102	
60-64	M	4,625	20	7	-	176	17	-	4,845	
	F	666	658	9	1	1,319	24	3	2,680	
	T	5,291	678	16	1	1,495	41	3	7,525	
65+	M	5,777	36	33	1	591	28	-	6,466	
	F	604	406	17	-	1,822	27	1	2,877	
	T	6,381	442	50	1	2,413	55	1	9,343	
N/S	M	41	3	5	-	1	2	5	57	
	F	2	18	5	-	6	-	5	36	
	T	43	21	10	-	7	2	10	93	
Total	M	101,364	565	104,094	596	10,739	1,258	42	218,658	
	F	15,313	83,990	88,480	393	15,476	692	38	204,382	
	T	116,677	84,555	192,575	989	26,215	1,950	80	423,040	
Percent	M	46.3	0.3	47.6	0.3	4.9	0.6	-	100.0	
	F	7.5	41.1	43.3	0.2	7.6	0.3	-	100.0	
	T	27.6	20.0	45.5	0.2	6.2	0.5	-	100.0	

Table 1.15 Resettled Population Ten Years and Over By Marital Status, Age Group and Sex.

Age Group	Sex	Marital Status											
		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		N/S		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
10 - 14	M	25,547	96.2	572	2.2	8	-	30	0.1	403	1.5	26,560	100.0
	F	21,070	93.0	1,031	4.6	12	0.1	227	1.0	310	1.4	22,650	100.0
	T	46,617	94.7	1,603	3.3	20	-	257	0.5	713	1.4	49,210	100.0
15 - 19	M	17,635	92.6	1,084	5.7	18	0.1	199	1.0	118	0.6	19,054	100.0
	F	7,388	37.9	9,850	50.5	74	0.4	2,154	11.1	53	0.3	19,519	100.0
	T	25,023	64.9	10,934	28.3	92	0.2	2,353	6.1	171	0.4	38,573	100.0
20 - 24	M	5,618	38.8	7,582	52.3	110	0.8	1,158	8.0	18	0.1	14,486	100.0
	F	767	5.3	11,506	80.0	131	0.9	1,962	13.7	10	0.1	14,376	100.0
	T	6,385	22.1	19,088	66.1	241	0.8	3,120	10.8	28	0.1	28,862	100.0
25 - 29	M	2,182	15.2	10,860	75.5	155	1.1	1,181	8.2	13	0.1	14,391	100.0
	F	289	1.7	14,521	87.0	213	1.3	1,654	10.0	12	0.1	16,689	100.0
	T	2,471	8.0	25,381	81.7	368	1.2	2,835	9.2	25	0.1	31,080	100.0
30 - 34	M	587	5.2	9,765	86.6	140	1.2	779	6.9	6	0.1	11,277	100.0
	F	242	1.5	14,219	86.8	446	2.7	1,467	9.0	3	-	16,377	100.0
	T	829	3.0	23,984	86.7	586	2.1	2,246	8.1	9	-	27,654	100.0
35 - 39	M	306	2.1	13,367	90.5	256	1.7	835	5.7	7	-	14,771	100.0
	F	162	0.9	14,973	86.1	750	4.3	1,493	8.6	8	-	17,386	100.0
	T	468	1.5	28,340	88.1	1,006	3.1	2,328	7.2	15	-	32,157	100.0

Table 1.15 (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Marital Status										Total	
		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		N/S			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
40 - 44	M	160	1.4	10,493	90.7	290	2.5	628	5.4	4	-	11,575	100.0
	F	114	1.0	8,679	76.8	1,154	10.2	1,346	12.0	7	0.1	11,300	100.0
	T	274	1.2	19,172	83.8	1,444	6.3	1,974	8.6	11	-	22,875	100.0
45 - 49	M	107	0.9	10,606	91.6	295	2.5	563	4.8	5	-	11,576	100.0
	F	72	0.9	5,676	71.1	1,147	14.4	1,079	13.5	8	0.1	7,982	100.0
	T	179	0.9	16,282	83.2	1,442	7.4	1,642	8.4	13	0.1	19,558	100.0
50 - 54	M	113	1.3	7,926	89.1	325	3.7	530	6.0	3	-	8,897	100.0
	F	71	1.1	3,372	53.1	1,663	26.2	1,225	19.3	18	0.3	6,349	100.0
	T	184	1.2	11,298	74.1	1,988	13.0	1,755	11.5	21	0.1	15,246	100.0
55 - 59	M	35	0.5	6,033	89.2	246	3.6	449	6.6	3	-	6,766	100.0
	F	46	1.4	1,575	47.0	1,066	31.8	659	19.7	5	0.1	3,351	100.0
	T	81	0.8	7,608	75.2	1,312	13.0	1,108	11.0	8	0.1	10,117	100.0
60 - 64	M	36	0.7	4,220	87.1	228	4.7	356	7.3	7	0.1	4,847	100.0
	F	24	0.9	781	29.1	1,225	45.7	632	23.5	21	0.8	2,683	100.0
	T	60	0.8	5,001	66.4	1,453	19.3	988	13.1	28	0.4	7,530	100.0
65 +	M	78	1.2	5,375	83.1	446	6.9	558	8.6	13	0.2	6,470	100.0
	F	41	1.4	558	19.4	1,684	58.5	567	19.7	29	1.0	2,879	100.0
	T	119	1.3	5,933	63.5	2,130	22.8	1,125	12.0	42	0.4	9,349	100.0
Total	M	52,410	34.8	87,913	58.3	2,518	1.7	7,273	4.8	615	0.4	150,729	100.0
	F	30,290	21.4	86,760	61.3	9,572	6.8	14,466	10.3	489	0.3	141,677	100.0
	T	82,700	28.3	174,673	59.8	12,090	4.1	21,739	7.4	1,104	0.4	292,306	100.0

The table indicates that there were slightly more currently married men than women, which indicates that some of those men may have arrived in the settlement areas without their wives who may still be in their places of origin. It can also be observed that marriages take place at young ages. The singulate mean age at marriage for males was found out to be 22.3 years, while for females it was found out to be 16.8 years (See Table 1.16). It can also be observed that there are higher proportions of women who are widowed and divorced or separated which is due to higher rates of re-marriages and higher mortality rates for men at older ages. The marital status composition of the resettled population is similar with that of the rural population of Wollo, except that the proportion married among the resettlers is slightly lower (59.8%) compared to the rural population of Wollo, where the proportion is 65.3%. However, the proportion never married is higher (28.3%) among the resettled population compared to the rural population of Wollo where it is 23.5%. The comparison of the marital status composition by sex also showed similar pattern (See Table 1.17).

#### 1.7 Headship Pattern of The Resettlers

During the census a total of 116,677 households were recorded and of these 101,364 (87%) were headed by males and 15,313 (13%) were headed by females (See Table 1.18). The male headship rate is slightly higher and the rate for the female lower compared to the rural population of Wollo, which had headship rates of 82% and 18% for males and females, respectively.

Table 1.16- Resettled Population Ten Years and Over by Sex Marital Status and Region

Marital Status	Sex	Region					Total	%
		Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega		
Single	M	9,658	407	15,418	5,479	21,448	52,410	34.8
	F	6,080	269	8,361	3,543	12,037	30,290	21.4
	T	15,738	676	23,779	9,022	33,485	82,700	28.3
Married	M	16,648	1,184	24,535	8,853	36,693	87,913	58.3
	F	16,515	1,159	24,582	8,818	35,686	86,760	61.3
	T	33,163	2,343	49,117	17,671	72,379	174,673	59.8
Widowed	M	628	14	859	212	805	2,518	1.7
	F	1,694	48	2,346	1,089	4,395	9,572	6.8
	T	2,322	62	3,205	1,301	5,200	12,090	4.1
Divorced/ Separated	M	1,142	74	2,595	708	2,754	7,273	4.8
	F	1,943	130	3,821	2,013	6,559	14,466	10.2
	T	3,085	204	6,416	2,721	9,313	21,739	7.4
N/S	M	88	2	263	32	230	615	0.4
	F	70	1	201	35	182	489	0.3
	T	158	3	464	67	412	1,104	0.4
Total	M	28,164	1,681	43,670	15,284	61,930	150,729	100.0
	F	26,302	1,607	49,311	15,498	58,859	141,577	100.0
	T	54,466	3,288	82,981	30,782	120,789	292,306	100.0
SMAM *	M	21.6	19.9	22.9	22.0	22.4	22.3	
	F	16.8	15.0	16.4	17.5	16.7	16.8	

\* Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

Table 1.17 Marital Status (Percentage) Distribution of the Resettled  
Population and Rural Population of Wello Region  
Aged Ten Years and Above by Sex

	Marital Status				N/S
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced and Separated	
Resettled					
Male	34.8	58.3	1.7	4.8	0.4
Female	21.4	61.3	6.8	10.3	0.3
Total	28.3	59.8	4.1	7.4	0.4
Rural Wello					
Male	31.6	64.3	0.8	3.3	-
Female	15.0	66.3	8.1	10.6	-
Total	23.5	65.3	4.4	6.8	-

Table 1.18 Distribution of Household Heads by Sex, Age Groups and Age-Sex Specific Headship Rates.

Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Male Heads	Male Pop.	Rates	Female Heads	Female Pop.	Rates	Total Heads	Total Pop.	Rates
10-14	206	25,963	0.0079	74	22,473	0.0033	280	48,436	0.0058
15-19	3,168	18,638	0.1700	947	19,488	0.0486	4,115	38,126	0.1079
20-24	11,146	14,337	0.7774	1,424	14,351	0.0992	12,570	28,688	0.4382
25-29	13,116	14,284	0.9182	1,635	16,675	0.0981	14,751	30,959	0.4765
30-34	10,808	11,208	0.9643	1,819	16,365	0.1112	12,627	27,573	0.4579
35-39	14,444	14,720	0.9813	2,128	17,376	0.1225	16,572	32,096	0.5163
40-44	11,360	11,551	0.9835	1,959	11,295	0.1734	13,319	22,846	0.5830
45-49	11,381	11,550	0.9854	1,607	7,976	0.2015	12,988	19,526	0.6652
50-54	8,682	8,886	0.9770	1,602	6,344	0.2525	10,284	15,230	0.6752
55-59	6,610	6,758	0.9781	846	3,344	0.2530	7,456	10,102	0.7381
60-64	4,625	4,845	0.9546	666	2,680	0.2485	5,291	7,525	0.7031
65-69	3,007	3,169	0.9489	243	1,094	0.2221	3,250	4,263	0.7624
70+	2,770	3,297	0.8402	361	1,783	0.2025	3,131	5,080	0.6163
N/S	41	57	0.7193	2	36	0.0556	43	93	0.4624
Total	101,364	218,658	0.4636	15,313	204,382	0.0749	116,677	423,040	0.2758

The headship rates of the male and the female more or less conform with the expected pattern of distribution. The rates for males increase with age in the young age groups and have high values between 30-69. Female rates show relatively high values at ages 45 years and over. The headship rates of the male and the female resettled population in all the regions (See Table 1.19) were found to conform to the expected pattern.

### 1.8 Household Size of The Resettlers

In the settlement areas a total of 423,048 persons and 116,713 conventional households were covered during the May 1988 Census. This indicates an average of 3.6 persons per household (See Table 1.20). The most common household sizes among the resettled population were observed to be three person and four person households. The average household size in the settlement areas is smaller compared to the average household size observed in the other rural parts of the country in general and rural population of wollo in particular, the average household size for rural population of Wollo was 4.0 persons. This is because the resettlers are persons who are newly settled and do not have extended family members or other dependent persons such as aged parents or other relatives. The average household sizes in all regions were also observed to be similar.

### 1.9 Disability Status of the Resettlers

Out of the total resettled population around 2.7 were reported to be disabled (Table 1.21) which is more or less equal with 2.6% for the rural population of wollo. The major

Table 1.19 Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Headship Rates  
by Region

	Region					Total
	Gojjam	Gonder	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
Male Heads	19,165	1,230	29,044	9,902	42,023	101,364
Male Population	40,065	2,358	62,734	21,703	91,798	218,658
Male Headship Rates	0.4783	0.5216	0.4630	0.4563	0.4578	0.4636
Female Heads	2,139	93	4,346	1,981	6,754	15,313
Female Population	37,521	2,244	57,658	21,755	85,204	204,382
Female Headship Rates	0.0570	0.0414	0.0754	0.0911	0.0793	0.0749
Total Heads	21,304	1,323	33,390	11,883	48,777	116,677
Total Population	77,586	4,602	120,392	43,458	177,002	423,040
Total Headship Rates	0.2746	0.2875	0.2773	0.2734	0.2756	0.2758

Table 1.20 Distribution of Households and Resettled Population by Number of Persons Per Household and Region

Number of Persons	Region												%
	Gojjam		Gondar		Illubabor		Keffa		Wellega		Total		
	H/H	Pop	H/H	Pop	H/H	Pop	H/H	Pop	H/H	Pop	H/H	Pop	
1	1,985	1,985	70	70	3,916	3,916	1,079	1,079	4,760	4,760	11,810	11,810	2.8
2	3,749	7,498	314	628	5,884	11,768	2,150	4,300	8,701	17,402	20,798	41,596	9.8
3	5,165	15,495	359	1,077	7,509	22,527	2,780	8,340	11,365	34,095	27,178	81,534	19.3
4	4,486	17,944	286	1,144	6,418	25,672	2,421	9,684	10,084	40,336	23,695	94,780	22.4
5	2,959	14,795	156	780	4,623	23,115	1,727	8,635	7,101	35,505	16,566	82,830	19.6
6	1,711	10,266	89	534	2,873	17,238	977	5,862	4,014	24,084	9,664	57,984	13.7
7	837	5,859	35	245	1,356	9,492	500	3,500	1,816	12,712	4,544	31,808	7.5
8	318	2,544	11	88	588	4,704	189	1,512	761	6,088	1,867	14,936	3.5
9	77	693	4	36	130	1,170	33	297	156	1,404	400	3,600	0.9
10	21	210	-	-	46	460	14	140	37	370	118	180	0.3
11	15	165	-	-	17	187	2	22	7	77	41	451	0.1
12	4	48	-	-	7	84	-	-	4	48	15	180	-
13	2	26	-	-	3	39	-	-	1	13	6	78	-
14	-	-	-	-	2	28	-	-	1	14	3	42	-
15+	3	58	-	-	-	-	2	87	3	94	8	239	-
Total	21,332	77,586	1,324	4,602	33,372	120,400	11,874	43,458	48,811	177,002	116,713	423,048	100.0
Average Household Size	3.6		3.5		3.6		3.7		3.6		3.6		

Table 1.21 Disabled Population By Type of Disability and Broad Age Groups

Type of Disability	Age Group										Total	Percent Share of Disability	Sex Ratio	
	0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 49		50 +		N/S					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%				
Total Blindness	77	12.2	117	18.7	167	26.6	265	42.3	1	0.2	627	100	5.5	75.6
Partial Blindness	1,366	31.4	905	20.8	1,249	28.8	823	19.0	1	-	4,344	100	37.9	161.1
Deafness	120	20.5	148	25.2	205	35.0	113	19.3	-	-	586	100	5.1	113.1
Partial Deafness	61	18.8	73	22.6	107	33.0	83	25.6	-	-	324	100	2.8	131.4
Deaf and Dumb	98	38.9	85	33.7	54	21.4	14	5.6	1	0.4	252	100	2.2	127.0
Deaf, Dumb and Blind	7	26.9	7	26.9	8	30.8	4	15.4	-	-	26	100	0.2	188.9
Amputated (Both Legs and Arms)	5	35.7	3	21.4	5	35.7	1	7.2	-	-	14	100	0.1	100.0
Amputated (One Leg)	2	4.9	13	31.7	16	39.0	10	24.4	-	-	41	100	0.3	95.2
Amputated (Both Legs)	31	43.1	14	19.4	19	26.4	8	11.1	-	-	72	100	0.6	94.6
Amputated (One Arm)	23	22.8	28	27.7	23	22.8	27	26.7	-	-	101	100	0.9	248.3
Amputated (Both Arms)	12	33.3	7	19.5	13	36.1	4	11.1	-	-	36	100	0.3	100.0
Lameness (One Leg)	56	14.0	114	28.4	146	36.4	85	21.2	-	-	401	100	3.5	201.5
Lameness (Both Legs)	8	24.3	14	42.4	7	21.2	4	12.1	-	-	33	100	0.3	266.7
Mental Illness	14	6.3	82	36.6	106	47.3	22	9.8	-	-	224	100	2.0	138.3
Epilepsy	55	13.1	127	30.4	188	45.0	48	11.5	-	-	418	100	3.6	93.5
Paralysed (One Leg)	84	25.9	91	28.0	108	33.2	42	12.9	-	-	325	100	2.8	115.2
Paralysed (Both Legs)	140	37.3	99	26.3	99	26.3	38	10.1	-	-	376	100	3.3	93.8
Paralysed (One Arm)	39	16.8	55	23.7	84	36.2	54	23.3	-	-	232	100	2.0	166.7
Paralysed (Both Arms)	4	13.8	11	37.9	9	31.0	5	17.3	-	-	29	100	0.3	163.6
Paralysed (Both Legs and Arms)	17	21.8	23	29.5	26	33.3	12	15.4	-	-	78	100	0.7	136.4
Paralysed (One Leg and Arm)	24	24.5	33	33.7	30	30.6	11	11.2	-	-	98	100	0.9	164.9
Leprasy	167	41.9	56	14.0	107	26.8	69	17.3	-	-	399	100	3.5	173.3
Multi-Disabled	24	22.0	24	22.0	30	27.5	31	28.5	-	-	109	100	1.0	87.9
Others	106	10.8	186	19.0	416	42.4	271	27.7	1	0.1	980	100	8.5	113.0
Not Stated	983	73.0	161	12.0	120	8.9	62	4.6	20	1.5	1,346	100	11.7	105.8
Total Disabled	3,523	30.7	2,476	21.6	3,342	29.1	2,106	18.4	24	0.2	11,471	100	100	131.7
Total Population	182,050		98,515		102,244		42,242		95		425,146			107.6
Percentage Disabled		1.9		2.5		3.3		5.0		25.3		2.7		

types of disability among the resettled population are partial blindness (40%), paralysis (9%), total blindness (6%), deafness (5%), lameness (4%), and epilipsy (4%). partial blindness for the rural population of Wollo also colstituted 40% of the total disabled persons.

The proportion of the disabled population among the resettlers is positively related with the advancing age and it was highest among those aged 50 years and over and lowest among those aged 0-14. The distribution of disabled population by type of disability is presented for each region in Table 1.22. The table indicates similar rates of disability for all the regions except for Gondar, which showed a slightly higher rate of disability.

#### 1.10 Housing Characteristics and Conditions of Resettled Population

During the Population and Housing Census in the Resettlement Areas, information on the basic characteristics of housing units was collected. The data collected included: type of major material used for the construction of the housing unit, number of rooms in the housing unit, availability of kitchen in the housing unit, and whether domestic animals spend the night in the room(s) where members also spend the night.

##### a. Material of Construction of Housing Units

The majority of the housing units in the settlement areas were observed to have wood and mud walls and thatch roofs (57%) (See Table 1.23). These are followed by wood and thatch

Table 1.22 Disabled Population by Type of Disability and Region

Type of Disability	Region					Total	%
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega		
Total Blindness	86	4	176	65	296	627	5.5
Partial Blindness	667	144	967	546	2,020	4,344	37.9
Total Deafness	109	22	201	50	204	586	5.1
Partial Deafness	75	7	95	11	136	324	2.8
Deaf and Dumb	48	5	74	30	95	252	2.2
Deaf, Dumb and Blind	3	-	6	5	12	26	0.2
Leg & Arm Amputated	1	-	2	1	10	14	0.1
Lameness (One leg)	68	10	107	50	166	401	3.5
Lameness (Two legs)	4	1	5	4	19	33	0.3
Mental Illness	57	5	50	11	101	224	2.0
Paralysed (One leg)	75	5	105	26	114	325	2.8
Paralysed (both legs)	108	7	69	104	88	376	3.3
Paralysed (one Arm)	41	4	65	8	114	232	2.0
Paralysed (Both Arms)	9	-	11	2	7	29	0.2
Totally Paralysed (Leg and Arm)	9	21	17	14	17	78	0.7
Paralysed (One leg One Arm)	17	13	17	11	40	98	0.9
Leprosy	40	48	73	46	192	399	3.5
Epilepsy	76	14	147	15	166	418	3.6
Multi-Disable	24	3	19	11	52	109	1.0
Others	289	24	336	116	465	1,230	10.7
N/S	234	-	460	53	599	1,346	11.7
Total Disabled	2,040	337	3,002	1,179	4,913	11,471	-
Total Population	77,847	4,602	120,935	43,486	178,276	425,146	-
Percentage Disabled	2.6	7.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	-

Only 47% of housing units had separate kitchen facilities and in most of the housing units (89.7%) the room where the members sleep was used as a kitchen while 3.2% had no kitchen facility. Among the regions Illubabor reported a high percentage of housing units with kitchen, while Gojjam reported the least (see Table 1.24). The availability of kitchen facilities in the settlement areas is more or less similar

Table 1.23 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Materials Used  
in the Construction of Wall and Roof by Region.

Material of Consturction	Gojjam	Gonder	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Wood and Thatch Wall Thatch Roof	7,648	916	12,097	3,620	20,473	44,754	39.4
Wood and Mud wall Thatch Roof	11,746	353	18,448	7,823	26,476	64,846	57.1
Wood and Mud Wall wood, Mud Roof	45	1	288	12	196	542	0.5
Wood and Mud wall corrugat Iron Roof	43	-	49	14	57	163	0.1
Stone wall and Thatch Roof	2	-	2	-	6	10	-
Stone wall corrugat Iron Roof	2	-	-	-	1	3	-
Stone wall and wood Mud and Thatch Roof	2	-	1	-	6	9	-
Stone wall and wood stone, Mud Thatch Poof	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Others	918	36	1,040	264	724	2,982	2.6
N/S	69	8	113	27	139	356	0.3
Total	20,475	1,314	32,039	11,760	48,078	113,666	100.0

wall and thatch roof houses (39%). In rural Wello housing units with wood and mud walls and thatched roofs constituted a substantial proportion (with 84%) and those with wood and thatch walls and thatch roofs constituted only about 5% of the housing units. In the settlement area the observed high proportion of housing units with wood and thatch walls and thatch roofs could be attributed to the hot weather in the settlement areas which are basically in the lowland areas.

Housing units with other types of materials of construction were very small in the settlement areas and constituted only around three percent. Some corrugated iron roof housing units were also observed and the highest proportion of such housing units was observed in Gojjam. At the time of the census, construction work was under way to build more corrugated iron roofed housing units for the settlers in Gojjam and the proportion of housing units with corrugated iron roofs is expected to rise.

#### b. Availability of Kitchen Facility In Housing Units

The census data in the settlement areas revealed that most of the housing units did not have separate kitchens. Only 4.5% of housing units had separate kitchen facilities and in most of the housing units (89.7%) the room where the members sleep was used as a kitchen while 5.2% had no kitchen facility. Among the regions Illubabor reported a high proportion of housing units with kitchens, while Gojjam reported the least (See Table 1.24). The availability of kitchen facilities in the settlement areas is more or less similar

Table 1.24 Distribution of Housing Units by type of Kitchen and Region

Availability of Kitchen	Gojjam	Gonder	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	Percent
Room Mainly used as kitchen	399	278	1,836	555	2,072	5,140	4.5
Room where members Spend the night used as kitchen	18,953	999	27,393	10,618	43,959	101,922	89.7
Room where Livestock spend the night used as kitchen	24	-	27	20	160	231	0.2
None	1,021	29	2,645	536	1,718	5,949	5.2
Not Stated	78	8	138	31	169	424	0.4
Total	20,475	1,314	32,039	11,760	48,078	113,666	100.0

with rural Wello where there were only 3.8% of housing units with separate kitchen, 87.0% of housing units using rooms where members spend the night and 7.4% of housing units had no kitchen facility.

c. Number of Rooms In Housing Units

As may be expected, in the rural parts of the country, the number of housing units in the settlement areas with more than two rooms was found to be small. Most of the housing units were found to be one room housing units (77%) followed by two room housing units (20%). Only a small proportion of the housing units had three or more rooms (3%). The relatively high proportion of housing units with six or more rooms (compared to housing units with four or five rooms) may be due to collective quarters (institutions) where many persons, particularly newly arriving settlers, were temporarily kept. Among the regions, it was observed that Gondar had the lowest proportion of one room housing units, while in Keffa it was observed that the proportion of housing units with one room is the highest (See Table 1.25). In rural Wello about 87% of housing units had only one room, 8% had two rooms and housing units with three or more rooms constituted about 4.5%.

d. Availability of Separate Place In Housing Unit for Cattle To Spend the Night

The availability of cattle among the resettled population is very low compared to the other rural areas of the country. This is because these settlers had lost a large portion of

Table 1.25 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Region

Number of Rooms							Total	%
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega			
1	15,797	778	28,274	11,004	31,506	87,359	76.9	
2	4,297	440	3,247	615	14,027	22,626	19.9	
3	202	67	159	31	1,918	2,377	2.1	
4	23	5	15	2	335	380	0.3	
5	-	-	1	-	7	8	-	
6+	66	16	233	88	128	531	0.5	
N/S	90	8	110	20	157	385	0.3	
Total	20,475	1,314	32,039	11,760	48,078	113,666	100.0	

Table 1.26 Housing Units by Whether Cattle Spend the Night in the same Housing Unit where Persons Sleep.

Region	Yes		No		N/S		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Gojjam	2,651	13.0	17,248	84.2	576	2.8	20,475
Gondar	24	1.8	1,249	95.1	41	3.1	1,314	100.0
Illubabor	2,905	24.0	8,957	74.0	235	2.0	12,097	100.0
Keffa	2,896	24.6	8,635	73.4	229	2.0	11,760	100.0
Wellega	16,754	34.9	30,544	63.5	780	1.6	48,078	100.0
Total	29,285	25.8	82,061	72.2	2,320	2.0	113,666	100.0



Annex Table 1.1 Resettled Population by Settlement Area

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
TOTAL REGIONS	425,146	116,677	Mender 3	1,926	449
GOJJAM REGION	77,846	21,340	Mender 4	1,356	368
METEKEL AWRAJA	77,847	21,340	Mender 5	2,072	473
WEREDA 1	18,510	5,001	Mender 6	1,620	436
Mender 3	1,870	573	L - 131	1,629	406
Mender 4	2,395	598	WEREDA 6	11,866	3,144
Mender 5	2,833	687	Mender 20	2,205	612
Mender 6	2,763	708	Mender 21	1,891	502
Mender 7	2,104	579	Mender 22	2,394	591
Mender 8	2,011	459	Mender 24	2,088	537
Mender 9	1,749	431	Mender 26	1,676	448
R - 102	979	342	Mender L - 130	1,612	454
R - 104	1,024	355	GONDAR REGION	4,602	1,324
R - 105	538	164	CHILGA AWRAJA	4,602	1,324
Mender 105	244	105	METEMA WEREDA	4,602	1,324
WEREDA 2	14,198	3,740	Mender 1	1,137	328
Mender 7	2,012	474	Mender 2	1,172	358
Mender 9	1,952	435	Mender 3	1,175	332
Mender 10	2,004	457	Mender 4	1,118	306
Mender 23	1,929	572	ILLUBABOR REGION	120,935	33,345
Mender 28	1,739	448	SORENA GEBE AWRAJA	33,822	9,085
Mender 29	995	294	DARIMU WEREDA	3,892	1,059
Mender 30	2,309	678	Hana	225	64
Mender 45	1,258	382	Shiro	482	146
WEREDA 3	10,790	3,087	Muno	298	71
Mender 11	1,660	456	Alga	144	38
Mender 12	2,143	584	Guto Haro	423	111
Mender 13	1,217	353	Eigu	493	141
Mender 14	1,299	411	Kotabarka	425	113
Mender 15	1,143	383	Babo	490	125
Mender 16	1,527	432	Illala	458	126
Mender 17	1,801	468	Abunagebi	254	71
WEREDA 4	11,148	3,463	Goretana	200	53
Mender 2	1,391	408	SUPENA SODO WEREDA	6,552	1,429
Mender 46	1,284	387	Girko Ageyo	165	48
Mender 49	1,577	496	Girko Bogos	63	17
Mender 50/1	1,463	442	Girko Buno	149	37
Mender 50/2	1,447	408	Gudeya	55	16
Mender 51/1	1,195	364	Kerkeno Boru	95	23
Mender 51/2	1,217	360	Sosob	39	10
Mender RH 101	721	266	Albu	66	18
Mender RH 127	853	332	Abulonayoru	130	40
WEREDA 5	11,335	2,905	Senbeto	57	15
Mender 1	1,505	435	Dipa	170	40
Mender 2	1,227	338	Chekera	86	20

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Edissa	56	15	Kemisenaegu	87	21
Sodo	151	36	Jeminasheno	117	32
Kerkero Homa	176	45	Agoroleku	62	18
Horo	54	26	Harumadeoitu	125	32
Eryo	76	20	Hamuma Yagu	109	33
Duviso	378	53	Mesengo	73	24
Seqie	144	40	Gerijiru	46	9
Usso	87	31	Telekugeri	18	3
Asendabo Luko	4	2	Abiyu	49	15
Amina Amdelo	321	88	Sendo	131	37
Chepgara	274	55	Tijji	72	20
Tulusedie	670	116	Chora	153	37
Wayu	2,548	481	Segie	186	42
Seko	538	137	Sobir	141	37
<b>DUREWI WEREDA</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>1,501</b>	Becho	91	24
Bolayharo	416	119	Geminay Gombich	159	39
Betebi Gebecha	799	204	Gechinay Suta	110	26
Tegira Suri	394	81	Arden	100	22
Shenkora	365	103	Ango	119	28
Mechele	206	52	Doni	122	30
Raji	129	35	Leka	83	19
Sibo	128	44	Gambo	94	20
Sibonogo	178	62	<b>HURUMU WEREDA</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>1,038</b>
Serchi Chiti	110	35	Konchinageba	157	50
Sire Giorgis	98	28	Tudinakuncho	132	40
Gedajanjaro	196	60	Gaba	282	74
Hodanago	349	113	Antonachancho	259	57
Adere	236	64	Tominayobi	452	114
Kusi	358	118	Gondera	148	37
Fanishosho	126	32	Kemissie	105	28
Haramebaca	428	150	Ordean	187	49
Bolomelaca	139	40	Chebere	137	36
Henna	196	51	Baro	275	72
Maniyo	298	80	Eremi	91	22
Kusaye	99	30	Herrer	265	72
<b>YAYU WEREDA</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>899</b>	Sonta	422	107
Wabigenche	60	18	Ege Erobgebeya	307	82
Megela Agaro	66	18	Ogie Worago	131	40
Bondawomegela	60	20	Kersi	519	126
Bondawogechi	59	18	Sepiramanche	133	32
Gecha Dogle	118	35	<b>BECHO WEREDA</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Haro	52	14	Yemina Abo	124	37
Muchicho	155	46	Mogo	244	80
Debissa	60	21	Gedami	210	48
Jatto	132	33	Tebimigira	365	109
Sombo	97	21	Menji	297	84
Achibokuye	139	34	Agarodenta	241	80
Dawe	111	27	Beke	353	99
Borena	40	10	Mencho	162	53
Yaboderma	146	35	Gambe	476	144

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Seki	366	120	BEDLE WEREDA	1,675	448
Dechi	88	25	Shenie	31	8
Unaganagino	357	102	Shoble	59	15
Gumer	43	19	Badro	37	9
METTU WEREDA	4,006	1,176	Hana Werabu	27	8
Alga Guracha	290	93	Kodi Booka	40	10
Baroshenkora	436	122	Pakaiggu	19	6
Adeleharo	515	156	Nebe Wabera	26	10
Adelesego	345	119	Dello Alike	30	10
Koledie	506	137	Kegnutie	39	8
Kechi	569	150	Digaja	23	7
Wechi	377	107	Kisha	74	19
Werkaidire	416	135	Gibo	32	6
Agelouko	552	157	Idda	82	24
BILONOPA WEREDA	3,304	977	Harogefere	52	11
Maruchegie	403	95	Bechera	23	5
Maru Akelie	207	92	Adajjbo	37	11
Adere	357	105	Abalo	99	24
Chercherbelfu	416	112	Shomo	65	12
Chercherlaki	189	43	Weta Sidasa	49	12
Kodaniekenryu	230	61	Nabi Mekanisa	65	16
Wayu Kuftana	98	27	Chebera Debena	28	8
Eriyo Ghenet	108	33	Teba Chebele	80	23
Jat	153	54	Melo	79	22
Siboboseka	56	20	Abelo Chebra	60	17
Daftikaba	207	50	Raya Sota	47	13
Dafti Sedo	151	36	Ghema	65	18
Sedo	479	178	Dorenitiba	68	24
Alemaya	250	71	Cancot	58	17
BUNO BEDLE AWRAJA	19,444	5,346	Kakebeleya	60	17
DIEGA WEREDA	3,031	820	Kerero	39	10
Senga Wechale	105	33	Yabela	24	6
Homidabana	72	27	Elekiyabela	43	12
Sengafato	123	33	Raso Soyenna	46	13
Dimaserdo	98	29	Gemeda	24	5
Togo	146	43	Shito	32	7
Didibe	193	56	Yuru	13	5
Homichancho	171	57	GECHI WEREDA	2,203	643
Dogiassabeli	227	49	Gole Gatera	32	11
Adisoboru	345	50	Gole Chera	131	40
Dimajila	340	84	Gole Sika	182	52
Kusaye	229	61	Kaba Kela	112	40
Dellie	141	37	Kabaguda	93	27
Yobie	215	80	Denguage	65	20
Burenno	224	61	Jissa	305	88
Setelochancho	234	52	Boreta	194	51
Adessaguri	168	42	Alemgena	109	30
			Annbro Koba	150	56
			Dekeseko	84	21

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Getoseko	210	62	Unja Yemba	175	48
Asendabogeban	324	87	Kejelo	41	9
Yura Dika	50	16	Serti Borche	111	34
Seko	162	42	Wewa Kupana	27	10
DEDESA WEREDA	2,519	570	Inften Chengo	123	36
Gugi	734	148	Goga	16	8
Danso	952	244	Suba Kela	58	22
Denku	546	114	No'o	42	12
Gute Gumbobe	287	64	Gata Bodeche	50	18
SETEMA WEREDA	4,767	1,354	Gata Cheladu	40	17
Sika	91	31	Utaprasupa	52	25
Dennu Mufe	104	30	Jimate Shekur	81	18
Sata Guno	167	39	Tora	55	11
Sata Kebrecho	314	73	Geway	54	16
Kemeche	116	28	CHORA WEREDA	3,119	869
Jamiya	218	54	Sese	35	9
Sheni Chemar	484	156	Dukeche	29	8
Selaku	265	85	Gayu	22	8
Gesecha Dakil	205	53	Demagayo	2	1
Sila Kikuta	54	20	Beromuri	36	11
Massmano	108	33	Bero Borale	67	19
Kossa	56	15	Kodo	19	4
Susaatila	181	49	Gefo Degaja	45	12
Dane	91	36	Gero Kerbo	63	15
Setema Kecha	669	173	Aba Goro	52	15
Defomani	682	170	Tsige	79	22
Sheneatila	86	30	Humbe	95	35
Basera	103	34	Kocheri	49	15
Sisimo No. 1	86	23	Beja Haro	27	10
Gida Beri	271	104	Debeso Sero	73	26
Kubo	71	17	Agote	36	12
Yura Decha	107	35	Kultushibo	66	19
Sisimo No. 2	70	28	Kuyo	77	21
Kanche	73	17	Arbero Bonga	42	10
Yura Wange	49	14	Tobsi Homi	15	4
Chafto Dakil	46	7	Tobsi Debeso	36	12
SIGMO WEREDA	2,130	642	Beja Debeso	57	17
Diya Kurbi	68	17	Chega	56	17
Diya	68	16	Deleksa	109	30
Gela Keraba	75	20	Chereche	26	9
Gela Wenja	179	53	Koda	108	25
Wangeg Geraf	166	52	Halelo Geba	50	9
Cheda	126	47	Geda	31	6
Yela-aliya	182	54	Sololo	36	11
Aderkeda Asaba	119	29	Halelo Hadisa	52	15
Aterkeda Kurbi	74	19	Ilala	35	11
Yadeso Baru	129	41	Aba Bora	41	8
Geda Borefu	19	10	Kore	48	15
			Ale Debeso	52	14
			Gutu	107	30

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Abdela	42	17	Gagina Bechena	36	15
Makelo	67	16	Chere Hobe	311	83
Tulumetu	76	20	Gomero Hobe	140	41
Shangela	77	17	Babe Wabe	103	24
Guji	69	18	Marina Kedi	222	54
Sema Guracha	19	3	Mettuber	190	50
Semayero	3	1	Fago Tokunna	190	55
Hawayember	61	17	Haro Cheche	184	54
Dubotobo	47	13	Megilataya	128	40
Tepecha	69	16	Megilalaki	213	65
Ali Abdela	22	8	Sagina Tagita	210	62
Chebra Baja	67	15	Gibe Kiyama	145	43
Baja	57	13	Jeto Weraka	392	100
Gembebo	62	15	Kechiwangus	242	69
Simjo	23	7	Kechiber	212	57
Wayu	51	16	Hinos	198	54
Delbi	31	13	Fago Leka	167	39
Tobo	114	32	Dawera Tebsa	191	47
Dedekssa	96	27	Tuli	124	32
Hawa Geba	62	19	Bilombilo	59	19
Etasona	64	20	Dabo	56	14
Utanune	16	5	Ketona Gelecho	84	27
Dale Dangera	35	9	Sambe	129	42
Dengera	44	10	SAILEM WEREDA	1,682	505
Bilo	39	9	Kupina Weralie	177	52
Alelu Gaba	33	8	Dembo	199	59
GORE AWRAJA	19,457	5,502	Gasmechi Guracha	134	49
HALU WEREDA	3,661	1,003	Gassnechimiso	116	32
Agekunassie	139	45	Gassnech Kochi	211	60
Enago	246	67	Sorena Genji	129	43
Serdo	331	92	Dino Gemechu	34	9
Lemen	354	106	Miso Bilcha	359	104
Yebelo	159	44	Chikishana Kagira	197	61
Kidan Mehret	321	86	Tebela	126	43
Geme Chisa	183	46	DIDU WEREDA	4,614	1,268
Robe	181	46	Dabena Tulema	264	68
Ujebo	260	78	Dabano Bodi	229	64
Bedo	171	43	Tenano Gesene	173	44
Ajemeru	82	27	Harosiweche	485	109
Kersa	328	83	Kochi	457	120
Dedebe	201	55	Dawa	455	127
Welkitesa	347	95	Yayaginbo	460	135
Boren	358	90	Gemenera	264	68
ALE WEREDA	4,558	1,261	Gimbo Qachera	629	172
Siso Benja	149	36	Babobendisa	476	90
Ononu	337	100	Gemechu	234	125
Chatu Wake	85	21	Korebedi	488	146
Chatu Mego	61	17			

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
BURE WEREDA	4,942	1,465	Baro Abol Mender 3	998	246
Tole	201	54	Baro Abol Mender 4	939	225
Kufe	273	78	Baro Abol Mender 5	1,493	340
Agelo	342	89	Baro Abol Mender 6	1,129	265
Bondawo	247	86	ABEBO WEREDA	23,642	6,584
Dorenimaso	344	110	Perbonge Mender 16	1,116	318
Haro Hawette	282	87	Perbonge Mender 17	1,917	486
Damocha	138	43	Perbonge Mender 18	897	210
Segno Gebeya	201	65	Perbonge Mender 19	1,146	327
Doranimeca	238	68	Perbonge Mender 20	510	135
Ghino	387	123	Perbonge Mender 21	1,027	285
Kotere	70	21	Ukuna Mender 22	761	242
Nibo	15	5	Ukuna Mender 23	758	194
Degeyo	117	32	Ukuna Mender 24	683	214
Korase	348	107	Ukuna Mender 25	343	162
Chorewarso	455	135	Shebo Mender 7	1,282	379
Merga	296	89	Shebo Mender 8	2,266	536
Kuntano	161	33	Shebo Mender 9	2,193	588
Sacho	276	75	Shebo Mender 10	1,183	352
Abiyuadere	163	50	Shebo Mender 11	1,641	472
Abiyuliben	178	63	Shebo Mender 12	1,568	443
Hawette	210	52	Shebo Mender 13	1,296	376
MOCHA AWRAJA	9,318	2,623	Shebo Mender 14	1,832	496
YEKI WEREDA	5,333	1,445	Shebo Mender 15	1,223	369
Shai Sigsega	779	211	GOG AND JOR WEREDA	8,934	2,707
Depi	389	102	Ubela Mender 26	1,325	357
Ocheni	156	44	Ubela Mender 27	505	193
Fede	220	79	Ubela Mender 28	908	281
Bechi	717	177	Ubela Mender 29	912	272
Alamo	485	130	Ubela Mender 30	1,032	336
Mechi	479	116	Ubela Mender 31	1,074	303
Derimu	196	45	Ubela Mender 32	1,011	313
Yeki	1,257	346	Ubela Mender 33	1,436	393
Danu	655	195	Ubela Mender 34	731	259
GODERE WEREDA	3,985	1,178	KEFFA REGION	43,486	11,865
Akashe	1,080	279	LUMU AWRAJA	8,416	2,356
Kabo	366	114	LIMU SEKA WEREDA	2,632	767
Gumare	341	107	Changeie	2,632	767
Telku Mete	384	117	LIMU KOSA WEREDA	2,920	776
Tolina Tokabi	716	216	Begie	1,318	366
Mekakelogna Mete	697	225	Galije	1,602	410
Yekina Gengebez	401	120	GOMA WEREDA	1,107	334
GAMBELLA AWRAJA	38,894	10,789	Dedesa	1,107	334
GAMBELLA WEREDA	6,318	1,498			
Baro Abol Mender 1	962	224			
Baro Abol Mender 2	797	198			

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
GERA WEREDA	1,757	479	Koro Gebeya	20	9
Kechotula	153	37	Lalo Bilu	39	9
Anderacha	59	14	Temuga Dale	16	5
Kolakencha	95	25	Semode Kesha	24	7
Gore Genji	130	40	Eilodale	67	14
Gera	284	77	Geruke Jumate	61	11
Bodeya	252	77	Butere Gebissa	19	4
Wangeto Agere	418	120	Bucco	24	6
Wange Kersa Gido	140	34	Guch	11	3
Wange Kersafilo	226	55	Sembo Cheka	15	4
JIMMA AWRAJA	10,530	2,818	Gube Guma	25	6
DEDO WEREDA	1,725	473	Weshi Ademzi	16	7
War Kelebo	76	19	Deyomesse	18	6
Dima Serte	130	36	Deyomelko	18	6
Argebo	32	9	Deyokoji	21	7
Busale Allen	72	22	Fechi Lelisa	22	5
Kuno	68	19	KERSA WEREDA	541	142
Chaltye Bule	152	40	Cheri	32	9
Kedida	78	23	Busegelo	25	6
Adech	111	35	Dagos	23	6
Afole Dawe	44	15	Harena	46	11
Genjo Abey	4	1	Kersa Beneto	17	4
Genjo Dega	15	5	Kersa Toli	41	8
Abekey	23	8	fikir Abelo	15	6
Wegemo	52	15	Kombolcha	39	9
Arore	113	29	Ghirma	27	9
Menjibo	71	18	Tikur Belto	52	12
Mole Ogidu	46	13	Bala Wajo	31	9
Mole Lemesa	19	5	Bulbul	11	5
Bilu Harsu	36	9	(Kitembele) Etikele	15	4
Gareru Kedida	204	49	Babo	34	8
Darge Bortelo	59	14	Wajo	49	12
Seo Sidisa	121	27	Merwa	28	9
Bilu	156	47	Kelecha	22	5
Dika Kildemo	43	15	Agale Bero	14	5
SEKACHEKORSA WEREDA	7,685	2,047	Manta	20	5
Kesha	2,696	679	KOLO KONTA AWRAJA	614	167
Mechi Sedecha	4,989	1,368	ETLA WEREDA	614	167
MANA WEREDA	579	156	Mechalanoto	86	21
Gewa Gobe	6	2	Chekabacha	157	47
Seyo Odo	10	3	Ameyadupo	191	50
Wollo Sefer	29	6	Mady Gotera	67	18
Seyo	15	4	Genji Genet	113	31
Kentery	39	13	KEFFA AWRAJA	8,860	2,369
Semode	22	8	GEWATA WEREDA	827	176
Belida	26	9	Yebe no. 1	247	46
Kiftana	31	8	Goma No. 1	364	79
			Goma No. 3	216	51

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
GIMBO WEREDA	1,847	504	Wosheka	190	40
Kuti	296	86	TAMENEA YAJ WEREDA	5,050	1,398
Yabe Kecha	729	213	Serti	59	19
Waka	83	19	Shershu	144	34
Beta Genet	327	75	Funika	344	75
Beta Chega	140	37	Addis Alem	911	258
Wush Wush	64	13	Boterlayta	135	38
Tula	208	61	Gedu	288	92
MENJIWO WEREDA	2,170	612	Gesiti	254	74
Argoba	1,900	535	Zozo No.1	382	110
Wesha	97	27	Zozo No.2	594	158
Docha	173	50	Fejika	134	40
TELLO WEREDA	300	84	Kirshika No.1	391	110
Shada	167	47	Kirshika No.2	559	154
Frehiwot	133	37	Morita	384	93
DECHA WEREDA	926	255	Gumer	471	143
Melgawo	926	255	GURAFERDA WEREDA	8,640	2,411
SHEWA GIMIRA WEREDA	1,070	271	Ajemta	680	219
Kesho	1,070	271	Genka	399	114
CHENA WEREDA	893	251	Biftu No.7	279	95
Ofeta	87	24	Astedader Akababi	533	155
Weshifafate	10	4	Lepe No.3	347	100
Gotta	86	31	Gengeri	533	154
Warota Bela	184	46	Ottowa No.2	1,781	451
Wana Goda	101	26	Igema No.1	1,080	277
Kota Shira	149	32	Eshetu Wenz No.6	1,476	394
Desha Shaka	276	88	Alenga No.5	341	113
TINISHU GESHA WEREDA	827	216	Doma No.4	1,191	339
Yeda	31	10	WELLEGA REGION	178,276	48,803
Gedecha	159	39	HORO GUDURU AWRAJA	40,758	11,467
Kofra	243	54	EBANTU WEREDA	733	199
Oda	207	59	Kiletu Segni	30	7
Sheta	187	44	Tarkanif	82	23
GIMIRA AWRAJA	15,066	4,155	Kello	28	10
SHEKO WEREDA	1,376	346	Abuni	29	9
Aybrana Sanka	85	21	Botie	72	20
Jinjikana Kasa	141	37	Kelela	64	14
Dinji	220	62	Muta	47	11
Geezo Meriet	285	76	Gofe	56	16
Bajeka	12	2	Daka	13	5
Beyeta	54	17	Anisa	39	8
Etiko	167	40	Sembo	24	8
Shashaka	167	40	Dilelo	17	4
Bayneka	55	11	Jebika	31	7
			Bussa	13	3
			Mukeweto	21	4
			Yea	12	4

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Adami	33	9	Chedat	26	6
Aba Gufato	12	5	Hamus Gebeya	20	7
Tumga	42	11	Haro Welo	86	22
Mukerba	22	8	Nefaro	20	6
Wejo	26	7	Welkite	51	15
Kobo Goda	20	6	Huletegn Gulfu	8	3
GIDA KIREMU WEREDA	15,587	4,183	Werabera	4	2
Nole	56	19	Ajere	15	2
Dembi Abeba	6	1	Mekano	25	5
Balemimo	6	1	Gorometi	45	9
Kelte Abo	23	9	Welege	24	7
Melkadu	33	7	Sedan Kiltu	24	8
Babo	56	13	Sedan Berkele	19	7
Atkelet	64	16	JARDAG JARTI WEREDA	919	235
Kokefe	1	1	Sembochefe	6	1
Bebersa Guta	51	16	Jerjemer	21	6
Wedesadima	70	21	Horo Segu	44	11
Dereba	48	9	Wato	22	6
Bochekesa	3	1	Iro	73	18
Konegi	31	10	Sembokumi	74	19
Dembigubu	14	5	Daddy	14	3
Dila Mono	16	4	Horobukene	27	8
Nechino	57	18	Bedasire	5	2
Bere	6	2	Adeneno	51	12
Boka	52	18	Keta Ali	24	5
Negeso	2	1	Getema Hwleka	48	12
Ejere	16	4	Danbi	29	7
Lebu	10	3	Haro Abo	26	6
Kiremu Garecho	34	6	Cheka Ameto	34	9
Daro Wayu	2	1	Horo Wegiergo	52	14
Gatira	62	15	Dargie	16	4
Daro Hobera	46	13	Sutidegar	5	1
Kekero	3	1	Kunacho	26	6
Mender 1	504	112	Homidima	17	5
Mender 2	555	142	Bebersa Jaro	52	14
Mender 3	1,016	263	Ejersa Jake	71	18
Mender 4	740	215	Tuludinsa	43	11
Mender 5	397	128	Kobi	16	3
Mender 6	2,302	574	Anfire	28	7
Mender 7	1,672	452	Kokecha	62	18
Mender 10	1,342	371	Tulerei	33	9
Mender 11	708	184	HORO WEREDA	586	132
Mender 12	1,260	362	Sembole Gefersa	22	5
Mender 13	1,555	380	Bonemuleta	26	4
Mender 14	1,276	351	Bakila	52	11
Mender 22	1,492	434	Babe Negero	16	2
AMURU WEREDA	442	120	Agatari Bessa	31	6
Wende Same	18	5	Lalo Cheleleki	23	7
Agamessa	28	6	Agu Abey 1	38	10
Daleto Hara	12	3	Agu Abey 2	30	7
Haro Gudna	17	5	Agu Abey 3	31	6

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Foka Kenati	2	1	GUDURU WEREDA	655	154
Abuna Aljera	35	11	Terkanfetigmo	11	3
Webo Abuna	39	8	Ebisa Kewa	11	3
Wabobiya Tola	31	6	Werka Alem Jewa	9	2
Denbe	6	1	Weleje Lechisafoka	28	7
Abile	6	2	Welkatumu Hamle	18	2
Dedo Abo	41	10	Weleje Lechisa Sonie	22	8
Elias Degenso	68	14	Kenete Sinbabile	18	6
Sire Budo	39	11	Kenea Loya	11	5
Ashoya Sheleko	22	6	Alem Befedaku	32	6
Dedebe Kerekesa	28	4	Yirga Alem	23	7
HORO WEREDA	1,077	265	Gizew Tadesse	4	1
Igo Dado	17	4	Alem Zelalem	24	9
Sikela	45	12	Kekiltu Serba	40	6
Bonadulecha	25	6	Gudane Melole	13	2
Gorto Cheber	109	26	Alem Metalen	18	5
Refenti Cheber	16	5	Yekenal Melole	14	3
Bulki	37	8	Biftu Serba	37	8
Cheber	49	11	Lodiya Lalo	50	12
Kombolcha	35	10	Alemi Biro	45	11
Kistana Sediki	22	5	Adisu	36	9
Dedebe	43	9	Kitesa	18	3
Deyu	92	21	Feyine	36	6
Borso	9	3	Lubabane	33	11
Menber	15	5	Kitesa Gara	15	3
Egudulecha	42	11	Eyos Feyora	45	6
Geberdulecha 1	23	7	Nebaro	6	1
Geberdulecha 2	28	6	Jerjele Bane	23	5
Gebirigum 1	88	18	Loya Godere	15	4
Gebirigum 2	99	26	GUDURU WEREDA	927	233
Getelo Najso	11	3	Chalchisa	54	15
Keste Majobsh	50	11	Wedefit Berhan	165	31
Ababoku	80	17	Abay Robe	19	6
Bokudulecha	42	11	Gudene Abey	24	7
Abe Dulecha	24	6	Muko Guracha	33	7
Selbi Lalo	52	16	Boru Kobo	43	9
ABAYCHOMEN WEREDA	658	168	Keneni	44	9
Cheneni	87	23	Jorso Deneba	59	16
Homa Kulkula	22	6	Nutaera	16	5
Botiwereka	19	5	Gedefu Welebo	10	4
Aleku	57	17	Alemi (Gena Bero)	15	4
Gutene Metaru	60	16	Ulmeyassa	7	3
Achane	50	14	Banejarso	66	16
Genjokere	63	13	Chala Sergim	25	6
Dinoberema	48	13	Negero Hyasa	8	3
Genji Haro	54	13	Boruharu Keru	11	4
Jarosoli	50	14	Borenu Tolera	22	6
Denbel Gubeya	20	3	Kitesa Abeba	107	31
Jare Eregi	18	5	Gemenu Gebeya	13	4
Kolobo	110	26	Alem Meta	11	2
			Furi	4	2

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Weyosa	23	6	Lomcha	5	1
Gemechu	11	5	Gerero	5	1
Harebu Hamelu	31	4	Chekorsa	41	12
Sidisa Alem	22	5	Koticha	26	7
Rare Amanuel	53	12	Lafto Goben	9	2
Gudane Guto	1	1	Begi	21	6
JIMA GENETE WEREDA	1,086	295	Mirga	46	16
Keteba Iyesus	57	14	Arbu Gumja	25	6
Gudene	37	9	Yanto	56	15
Tossa Delbu	52	12	Andede	9	3
Kelela Didimtu	7	2	Wendo	7	3
Tulu Guracha	6	2	Jero	7	3
Debushu	13	4	Amara Chago	39	8
Bodi Gidemi	24	8	Mender 15	942	268
Selen	24	7	Mender 16	1,251	326
Gemo Belbela	19	5	Mender 17	881	226
Bikila Negero	8	3	Mender 18	1,167	343
Adileka	5	2	Mender 19	1,095	289
Gobeno	33	9	Mender 20	1,584	443
Seftu Lutali	11	4	Mender 21	1,094	319
Dimu Karo	25	5	Mender 23	1,400	396
Gembe	11	6	Mender 24	1,680	439
Hageya	23	5	Mender 25	1,208	375
Dechasa Kidame	24	6	LIMU WEREDA	701	198
Dele Sayel	14	4	Arageta	4	1
Bodo Demeksa	25	11	Anoilu	6	2
Bede Workie	29	6	Menibute	28	7
Welkituma Dilekolba	37	7	Metmio	22	8
Gudeta Dobi	45	5	Wero	27	7
Efu Biyanete	8	2	Lemti Gutu	7	2
Tatafetatulamara	38	11	Sirbabutum	18	4
Lecha Guracha	47	11	Sirba Wedesa	4	1
Luge Teklehaymanot	29	10	Sirba Aleba	15	4
Kelo Guracha	14	4	Arb Gebeya	14	5
Bikila Erere	24	6	Kuba Aba Metu	27	9
Ibisa Ilam	4	2	Sepera Meti	8	3
Korakonte	33	13	Kobtato	19	5
Haro Bulu Beke	41	12	Lomcha	46	13
Gena Guta	49	17	Daka Ware	31	8
Sechisa Birkirsa Dibu	66	15	Lafto Koba Dishu	16	3
Genechisa Guda Kelo	95	24	Adami Meni	16	4
Shunba Tufaye	41	11	Belu Meti	17	4
Codene Dire Ilam	11	4	Akako	6	1
Angago Selgan	41	14	Ucha	7	2
Chefo Keticha	22	6	Gutojerga	12	5
Genajewajo Bekila	18	5	Meke Gabina	28	8
ABEDENGURO WEREDA	12,688	3,529	Gapa	16	5
Abu	8	2	Tutuni	15	4
Wede Sabera	51	11	Haro	11	3
Boterbora	24	8	Gambelo	16	4
Kejit	7	1	Genu	12	3
			Adami Gutu	9	2

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Key Hamus	16	4	Hagelo	8	2
Birbo	11	3	Sole	51	12
Demtu Dade	22	8	Abelo	59	12
Gurdena	16	3	Erebo	50	10
Merga	32	9	GOBOSEYO WEREDA	556	119
Lafto Kuti	15	5	Gishetorben	378	84
Chefe Kori	4	1	Sembo Koje	111	22
Jumadalota	20	5	Ango Bedenbi	67	13
Kelela	27	8	SIBUSIRE WEREDA	1,926	551
Weserbi	25	9	Negade Gerbo	97	24
Demu Selassie	45	13	Adenotulema	28	5
Nesidama	11	4	Dicho	141	32
LIMU WEREDA	4,661	1,745	Damu	56	15
Harbu Ada	15	4	Bedoso Aba Germama	82	21
Nefro Dini	13	4	Bisidimo	19	3
Mender 1	410	313	Yebobi Yembel	49	15
Mender 2	512	354	Mao	13	2
Mender 3	484	340	Jebdo	23	9
Mender 4	517	25	Chaka	74	25
Mender 5	461	21	Bulichekosa	12	5
Mender 8	1,057	316	Gonji Mariam	36	11
Mender 9	1,192	368	Felamo	60	17
NEKEMTE AWRAJA	9,921	2,573	Gombo Jelele	65	15
GUDEYABILA WEREDA	946	221	Buke	12	4
Amuru	3	1	Jarso Mariam	69	16
Maje	18	4	Jarsosire	41	12
Cheki	20	5	Wato Kechema	31	12
Bilomerti	23	8	Welegemi Gemiso	20	8
Didibe	31	9	Mechara	945	282
Kina	65	18	Baro Homi	30	11
Lemu	27	5	Bichelo Mekanisa	23	7
Welene	3	1	BONEYA BASHE WEREDA	670	153
Lafenji	35	8	Jawiso	44	11
Ejere	45	11	Ejersa	28	10
Tebe	52	11	Geli	16	4
Jawja	36	8	Hidegole	10	1
Kelela	68	12	Boshe Kolobo	59	8
Weneba	62	11	Yabetigrisu	23	8
Haro	30	8	Katacheretume	15	4
Derbese	6	1	Derebatmbaco	55	7
Gerado	52	15	Jadaburayu	22	7
Bero	26	6	Marco Hosa	22	5
Tuluchali	44	8	Abdela (Gebriel)	20	5
Weredi	25	5	Tofo Aburdi	11	3
Ganbo Jenberi	34	9	Deyu	48	9
Jinma	12	5	Gute Shambelo	23	6
Kolela	61	16	Mignakonchi	25	7
			Keyu	14	5

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Yayu Konchi	44	9	Keda Mariam	55	13
Sedo Kenacho	52	13	Kanebo	38	14
Socks Deke	44	9	Chora	86	28
Lalo Kere	50	15	Fatoburete	40	13
Airu Konchi	45	9	Wichale Gubakela	51	19
WAYU TUKA WEREDA	1,733	459	Gero	9	2
Arya Jawi	33	6	Dedesa Konie	981	280
Aledima	79	15	Dikoloko	29	8
Kora Anago	129	32	Timloko	28	9
Babu Edessa	127	30	Timkere	104	29
Garahuda	78	21	Tem Yabelo	29	8
Mollo	47	12	Deko Demi	32	10
Boniya	188	48	Amuma Dabena	154	44
Lemlem Garahuda	1,052	295	Gutoyada	24	6
GUTAGIDA WEREDA	1,151	312	Deyoharo	67	15
Jarsotolere	1,151	312	Dayokere	43	14
DIGA WEREDA	997	256	Kiltubufta	42	9
Lelisa Dimitu	309	71	Sato	46	12
Ode	382	108	Bilo	51	16
Weyesa Dimitu	306	77	MEKO WEREDA	1,513	385
SASIGA WEREDA	1,942	502	Harognagna	119	27
Dembi	855	219	Busanogute	80	25
Gudina Lomiche	1,087	283	Mekdela	94	21
ARJO AWRAJA	4,765	1,284	Mutechochancho	132	32
SEKA DULECHA WEREDA	610	158	Meko Akababi	291	71
Bandira	112	28	Mutecho Jinjiber	104	27
Buba Chiracha	47	14	Denbilo Dalete	31	10
Jarso Liya	58	15	Supe	64	13
Mignajemaru	47	11	Tachegnaw Aso Kusa	267	71
Batayakin	96	22	Wajotadura	78	20
Gerocho	126	32	Mutuchu Abu	67	22
Jarso Guto	43	14	Liemem	186	46
Bologerjeje	81	22	GIMBI AWRAJA	22,973	6,259
JIMMA ARJO WEREDA	439	107	MENSIBU WEREDA	3,420	915
Lalobobi	96	25	Togerharo Gobi	397	103
Aryagiye	99	25	Wajit Keltu Lebo	318	87
Lugema	244	57	Wajet Wendo	301	73
DABO HANA WEREDA	2,203	634	Chefchef Tobora	1,643	439
Chamenjmate	112	32	Karwato Hoba	761	213
Tulema Aniyu	35	12	NEJO WEREDA	1,328	361
Tulema Digeja	22	7	Amuma Degero	63	17
Tulema Wangera	48	13	Wagari Buna	65	17
Bibile Darge	36	9	Buya Kemi	63	14
Dubena	41	12	Gode Michael	650	182
			Annuma Ale	88	22
			Kiltu Raba	184	49
			Kote Gedami	192	53
			Weletate	23	6

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
BOJI DIREMEJI WEREDA	264	83	JARSO WEREDA	13,101	3,610
Enemay Boli	68	18	Serba 1	1,526	437
Amuma Agelo	196	65	Serba 2	1,623	423
LALO ASEBE WEREDA	267	58	Serba 3	1,555	416
Harojijisi	18	3	Mume Eregeftu	1,445	407
Dengerodisi	16	4	Dilbi Mender	1,630	469
Haroji Harewa	44	9	Boni Mender	1,468	414
Haroji Hagemsa	7	2	Lolichesa Mender	2,010	552
Haroji Se rdo	26	5	Sedeka Mender	1,844	492
Genbo Kora	28	5	KELEM AWRAJA	52,392	14,011
Nano Anago	24	7	DALIE WEBERA WEREDA	22,082	5,905
Tosaye Kara	17	2	Bekiltu Wariyu	63	18
Horda Daleti	25	7	Dentachebel	207	49
Dantabegi	12	3	Degaga Rere	201	52
Koyo Mole	18	4	Degano Adami	284	67
Lalo Wenjo	32	7	Degano Bile	201	56
CIMBI WEREDA	623	175	Denta Bile	95	28
Daweta Meti	370	106	Lelisa Degano	1,217	333
Mojeti Supe	40	13	Kuni Bosena	261	74
Tole	25	7	Chanka Bururi	675	193
Joger	58	13	Hegu Kofele	590	189
Dalogelet	73	20	Jenja Ber 1	2,366	558
Ehud Gebeya	57	16	Dagem Ledet 2	1,759	467
HARU WEREDA	369	99	Yetegil Fre 3	1,772	497
Budi	223	60	Abeyot Fana 4	1,778	444
Dobi	146	39	Hiwot Fana 5	2,219	549
NOILEKABA WEREDA	1,828	455	Adey Abeba 6	1,898	527
Ulemaya Aba Gelem	112	35	Alem Genet 7	1,511	410
Debos Bucko	81	20	Yedget Chora 8	1,419	422
Koreseba	118	30	Goshe Amba 11	1,722	455
Altogatero	94	20	Berber 12	1,844	497
Alto Bedesa	366	82	DALIE SEDI WEREDA	7,231	1,928
Tuluwarso	86	27	Amba No.1	942	238
Dayodobi	144	34	Amba No.2	671	196
Sibaerob Gebeya	152	37	Amba No.3	494	141
Mole	80	22	Mender 13	1,614	431
Aleku Denbi	102	30	Mender 14	2,083	558
Jeldu	135	33	Mender 19	1,427	364
Felifeli Balen	358	85	LALOKILE WEREDA	754	189
AYRA GULISO WEREDA	1,252	366	Wayu Bedaso	212	55
Gewekanka	614	178	Sego	102	24
Sakajorbi	638	188	Merfo	229	53
BOJICHEKORSA WEREDA	521	137	Bilo Buba	64	16
Jarso Bedeso	521	137	Wayu Dibaba	147	38
			HAWA GELAN WEREDA	11,512	2,343
			Mechara	1,444	357

Annex Table 1.1 (Contd.)

Settlement Area	Population	Households	Settlement Area	Population	Households
Kela	111	35	Anba Mender 13	83	24
Tirign	372	115	Anba Mender 14	278	78
Kore	481	144	Megele Mender 15	1,171	312
Hindina	140	44	Anba Mender 16	87	27
Kito Genet 9	1,907	510	Anba Mender 17	103	32
Brhan Chora 10	1,656	452	Megele Mender 18	985	300
Edget Besera 15	1,554	387	Selga Mender 19	2,138	510
Yemisrach Amba	1,683	438	Selga Mender 20	1,176	349
Alemgena 20	2,164	556	Selga Mender 21	938	298
SEYO WEREDA	5,017	1,387	Selga Mender 22	1,441	388
Minko Bencha	422	118	Selga Mender 23	1,502	381
Ripa Gute Soyoma	778	195	Selga Mender 24	1,314	372
Gelano Mechi	490	164	Komshega Mender 25	1,328	369
Afu Tokoma	519	125	Komshega Mender 26	1,054	296
Kelkelchana Bubuka	410	124	Komshega Mender 27	923	251
Hulgu Godina	351	101	Komshega Mender 28	1,300	238
Horeta Geyeb	753	215	Megele Mender 29	1,374	331
Humbi Karo	546	162	Megele Mender 30	1,071	303
Kero Beha	531	141	Megele Mender 31	896	274
Yegariyosh	217	42	Megele Mender 32	1,181	323
YEMALAGE WELEL WEREDA	4,485	1,196	Megele Mender 33	1,178	389
Hidina Mender 17	2,293	617	Megele Mender 34	548	196
Tesfa Berhan 18	2,192	579	Megele Mender 35	1,010	296
ANFILO WEREDA	1,311	370	Megele Mender 36	1,443	387
Yeti	527	160	Megele Mender 37	1,473	414
Konki	259	72	Megele Mender 38	1,270	342
Fanateti	525	138	Megele Mender 39	1,095	331
ASSOSA AWRAJA	47,467	13,209	Banbese Mender 40	1,558	420
ASSOSA WEREDA	47,467	13,209	Banbese Mender 41	1,050	297
Anba Mender 1	169	40	Banbese Mender 42	1,175	318
Anba Mender 4	63	20	Banbese Mender 43	1,282	359
Anba Mender 5	50	18	Banbese Mender 44	1,769	504
Anba Mender 6	97	26	Banbese Mender 45	1,463	392
Anba Mender 7	56	14	Banbese Mender 46	1,402	375
Anba Mender 8	44	11	Banbese Mender 47	1,152	352
Anba Mender 9	36	11	Banbese Mender 48	1,270	366
Anba Mender 10	82	30	Banbese Mender 49	1,184	327
Anba Mender 11	67	27	Banbese Mender 50	1,048	279
Anba Mender 12	72	13	Banbese Mender 51	864	274
			Banbese Mender 52	835	242
			Banbese Mender 53	813	261
			Banbese Mender 54	1,142	337
			Banbese Mender 55	912	261

Annex Table 1.2 Resettled Population According to the  
New Administrative Boundaries

Region	Awraja	Male	Female	Total
Assosa		27,642	23,245	50,887
	Dul	25,825	21,642	47,467
	Menesibu	1,817	1,603	3,420
Gambella		20,723	19,482	40,205
	Abobo	12,150	11,492	23,642
	Anfilo	661	650	1,311
	Baro	3,187	3,131	6,318
	Gogna Jor	4,725	4,209	8,934
Northern Gondar				
	Metema	2,358	2,244	4,602
Illubabor		49,560	45,825	95,385
	Buno	3,150	2,931	6,081
	Darimu	5,450	4,994	10,444
	Dedesa	1,254	1,265	2,519
	Geba	8,270	7,591	15,861
	Gore	5,558	5,296	10,854
	Halo Bure	4,479	4,124	8,603
	Limu	1,458	1,406	2,864
	Limu Kosa	1,407	1,513	2,920
	Limu Seka	1,209	1,423	2,632
	Limu Kersa	598	522	1,120
	Moko Sachi	2,318	2,226	4,544
	Nada Dedo	916	809	1,725
	Seka Chekorsa	3,924	3,761	7,685
	Sigmo Setema	3,639	3,258	6,897
Sore	5,930	4,706	10,636	
Keffa		16,749	16,495	33,244
	Bonga	1,710	1,857	3,567
	Decha	437	489	926
	Gesha	411	416	827
	Gimira	7,630	7,436	15,066

Annex Table 1.2 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Male	Female	Total
	Gojeb	1,205	1,265	2,470
	Goldiya	511	559	1,070
	Yeki	4,845	4,473	9,318
<b>Metekel</b>	Dangur	40,221	37,627	77,848
Northern Omo	Ela	297	317	614
<b>Wellega</b>		62,784	59,579	122,363
	Amuru Jarje	676	685	1,361
	Arjo	527	522	1,049
	Ayra Guliso	907	866	1,773
	Bila Seyu	765	737	1,502
	Boji	126	138	264
	Dale	14,969	14,344	29,313
	Diga Sasiga	1,613	1,326	2,939
	Gida Kiremu	7,922	7,665	15,587
	Gimbi	647	612	1,259
	Guduru Chomen	1,671	1,243	2,914
	Guto Wayu	1,452	1,432	2,884
	Hawa Welel	7,886	8,111	15,997
	Horo Dengoro	7,333	7,430	14,763
	Kelem	2,620	2,397	5,017
	Lalo Yubdo	377	377	754
	Limu Ebantu	3,825	2,309	6,134
	Nejo Jarso	7,089	7,340	14,429
	Nole Kaba	889	939	1,828
	Wama Boneya	1,490	1,106	2,596

## CHAPTER II

### EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

#### RESETTLED POPULATION

##### 2.1 Introduction

In the Census of Population and Housing of the Resettlement Areas data on educational characteristics such as school attendance, literacy status and highest grade completed were collected. Educational characteristics given in this report refer to formal education which may be defined as education in which students or participants are enrolled or registered regardless of the mode of teaching used. In other words, it includes both "regular school and university education" and "adult (out of school) education". Regular school and university education (or regular education for short) is used "to describe the educational system that provides a ladder by which children and young people may progress from pre-primary or primary school through universities, although many may drop out on the way". Adult education is used "to describe out-of-school education, which provides education for people who are not in the regular school and university system and who are generally fifteen years or older although in some circumstances, younger students are accommodated with their older colleagues" (UNESCO, 1975:19). While all of regular school and university education is formal, adult education has both formal and non-formal components. The census covered formal education comprising all regular education and only the formal component of adult education.

## 2.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

As regards school attendance all persons, aged five years and above, were required to give one of the following three alternative answers: (a) attending school now, (b) attended school in the past but not currently and (c) never attended school. The resulting data are summarized in Table 2.1. The data show that 33% of males, 26% of females and 30% of the total population aged five years and above, were reported as attending school at the time of the census. Among the rural population of Wello school attendance for the corresponding age is lower with only 21.9%, 15.3% and 18.6% of the males, females and total population reported as attending school at the time of the 1984 Population and Housing Census.

Some variations on the proportion currently attending school was observed between the regions. Gojjam showed the highest proportion of the settled population currently attending school followed by Gondar. The lowest proportion of school attendance was observed for Keffa Region.

There are proportionately more males than females enrolled in every age group and this is more marked in the higher ages which indicates that a lower number of females register in schools and a higher proportion discontinue their attendance.

### a) School Attendance and Enrollment by Age and Sex

Information on the proportion of school aged children who are currently enrolled by itself is not a sufficient

Table 2.1 Status of School Attendance of the Resettled Population (Aged Five Years and Above) by Region

Region	Sex	Status of School Attendance							
		Attending Now		Attended in the Past		Never Attended		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Gojjam	M	16,450	47.9	4,435	12.9	13,473	39.2	34,358	100.0
	F	14,728	46.4	1,311	4.1	15,689	49.5	31,728	100.0
	T	31,178	47.2	5,746	8.7	29,162	44.1	66,086	100.0
Gondar	M	963	48.9	454	23.0	554	28.1	1,971	100.0
	F	780	41.5	425	22.6	675	35.9	1,880	100.0
	T	1,743	45.3	879	22.8	1,229	31.9	3,851	100.0
Illubabor	M	15,638	29.4	4,541	8.6	32,953	62.0	53,132	100.0
	F	10,425	21.8	1,667	3.5	35,790	74.7	47,882	100.0
	T	26,063	25.8	6,208	6.1	68,743	68.1	101,014	100.0
Keffa	M	4,487	24.8	2,972	16.5	10,611	58.7	18,070	100.0
	F	2,773	15.2	1,594	8.8	13,811	76.0	18,178	100.0
	T	7,260	20.0	4,566	12.6	24,422	67.4	36,248	100.0
Wellega	M	23,587	30.4	8,951	11.6	44,933	58.0	77,471	100.0
	F	15,968	22.9	3,659	5.2	50,253	71.9	69,880	100.0
	T	39,555	26.8	12,610	8.6	95,186	64.6	147,351	100.0
Total	M	61,125	33.0	21,353	11.6	102,524	55.4	185,002	100.0
	F	44,674	26.4	8,656	5.1	116,218	68.5	169,548	100.0
	T	105,799	29.8	30,009	8.5	218,742	61.7	354,550	100.0

indicator of the level of enrollment. Thus, data on specific enrollment ratio is expected to compliment and enrich this piece of information. Age specific enrollment ratio is defined as the number of pupils or students enrolled at a given age per 100 population in the appropriate or eligible age-group. Age-specific enrollment ratios (per hundred) in regular schools and all formal learning institutions<sup>1/</sup> by sex are given in Table 2.2. It can be seen from the data enrollment reaches its highest level at the ages of 11-17 for the males and 10-16 for the females. This indicates that schooling starts late despite the country's regulation that states schooling should start at age seven. The enrollment ratio starts to decrease after age 16 for both the males and the females. Enrollment in the national literacy programme is also included in the analysis and this is reflected by the enrollment ratio at the ages of 25-29.

b) Gross Enrollment Ratio

One way to measure the progress achieved in regard to the proportion of the eligible population entering the school system, is to compare the enrollments in primary, junior high and senior high school with the number of children in the appropriate age groups.<sup>2/</sup> The usual index used for measuring

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1/ This also includes enrollment in regular schools.

2/ These specific age-level relationships are as follows: primary, 7-12 years; junior high, 13-14 years and senior high, 15-18 years.

Table 2.2 Age Specific Enrollment Ratios (Per 100) for the Resettled Population  
Aged 5 to 29 Years by Sex

REGULAR SCHOOL									
Age in Years	Male			Female			Total		
	Total Male	Male in Regular School	Rates	Total Female	Female in Regular School	Rates	Both Sexes	Both Sexes in Regular School	Rates
5	10,642	1,105	10.4	4,491	85	1.9	15,133	1,190	7.9
6	5,357	187	3.5	5,014	156	3.1	10,371	343	3.3
7	5,995	477	8.0	5,985	324	5.4	11,980	801	6.7
8	6,729	904	13.4	6,599	639	9.7	13,328	1,543	11.6
9	5,552	1,221	22.0	5,881	880	15.0	11,433	2,101	18.4
10	6,785	2,313	34.1	6,482	1,597	24.6	13,267	3,910	29.5
11	3,391	1,492	44.0	3,018	950	31.5	6,409	2,442	38.1
12	7,161	3,486	48.7	6,046	1,956	32.4	13,207	5,442	41.2
13	4,857	2,605	53.6	3,958	1,434	36.2	8,815	4,039	45.8
14	4,367	2,425	55.5	3,147	1,145	36.4	7,514	3,570	47.5
15	6,376	3,353	52.6	5,905	1,656	28.0	12,281	5,009	40.8
16	3,604	1,899	52.7	3,422	805	23.5	7,026	2,704	38.5
17	2,253	1,044	46.3	2,265	340	15.0	4,518	1,384	30.6
18	4,774	1,597	33.5	5,731	558	9.7	10,505	2,155	20.5
19	2,048	557	27.2	2,194	154	7.0	4,242	711	16.8
20	4,874	765	15.7	6,535	278	4.3	11,409	1,043	9.1
21	2,167	327	15.1	1,574	96	6.1	3,741	423	11.3
22	3,361	394	11.7	3,028	117	3.9	6,389	511	8.0
23	2,242	210	9.4	1,741	70	4.0	3,983	280	7.0
24	1,841	184	10.0	1,499	46	3.1	3,340	230	6.9
25-29	14,391	1,002	7.0	16,689	378	2.3	31,080	1,380	4.4

this progress is the gross/apparent (level specific) enrollment ratio or the number of enrollment in a given grade, regardless of age, per 100 children in the appropriate age-groups. The apparent/gross (level specific) enrollment ratios for primary, junior high school and senior high school levels of general education by sex are given in Table 2.3.

The table shows a gross enrollment ratio of 59.1 percent in the primary 3.1 percent in the junior high school and 0.9 percent in the high school. At every level of education, female enrollment ratio falls far short of the male. The male enrollment ratio was 78 percent at the primary school level compared to 40 percent for females. At the junior high school level it was 4.9 percent and 0.8 percent for males and females, respectively. At the senior high school level it was 4.9 percent for males and 0.8 percent for females. The gap between the male and the female enrollment ratio is found to be wide. That is, the gross enrollment ratio of the females compared to that of the males was observed to be 51 percent in the primary, 16 percent in the junior high school and 29 percent in the senior high school level.

The lower proportion of school attendance in rural Wello compared to the settled population is reflected in the enrollment ratio at all levels of education. That is, in rural Wello the enrollment ratio at primary level was 30%, at junior high school level it was 14% and at senior high school level it was 4%.

Table 2.3 Gross (Level-Specific) and Net (Age-Level Specific) Enrollment Ratio  
at Different Educational Levels by Sex

	Gross (Level Specific) Enrollment Ratio			Net (Age-Level Specific) Enrollment Ratio		
	Total Population Aged	Total Enrolled	Gross Enrollment Ratio	Enrolled Aged	Net Enrollment Ratio	Net/Gross
	PRIMARY SCHOOL					
Sex	7-12 Years			7-12 Years		
Male	35,613	27,599	77.5	9,552	26.8	0.35
Female	34,010	13,561	39.9	6,029	17.7	0.44
Total	69,623	41,160	59.1	15,581	22.4	0.38
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL					
	13-14 Years			13-14 Years		
Male	9,224	450	4.9	21	0.2	0.05
Female	7,105	58	0.8	4	0.1	0.07
Total	16,329	508	3.1	25	0.2	0.05
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL					
	15-18 Years			15-18 Years		
Male	17,007	240	1.4	46	0.3	0.19
Female	17,323	74	0.4	18	0.1	0.24
Total	34,330	314	0.9	64	0.2	0.20

c) Net (Age-Level Specific) Enrollment Ratio

We have so far discussed the gross/apparent enrollment ratio. But the gross/apparent enrollment ratio fails to provide the true picture of the progress achieved in regard to the proportion of the eligible population entering the school system since it also includes all the enrollment in a given grade irrespective of age. As a result, the specific age-grade relationship cannot be easily determined and therefore, the use of this index is not very helpful for this purpose. To obtain the exact proportion of the eligible population entering the school system, it is necessary to calculate the net enrollment ratio which is derived by dividing the number of admissions of children of eligible ages into a particular level by the population of the corresponding age-group. Using the census data, net enrollment ratios were calculated at different levels of education and are presented in Table 2.3.

The net enrollment ratios were 22.4 percent in the primary school level and, 0.2 percent in both the junior high school and senior high school levels. These rates were also much higher for the males compared to the females in all the levels of education. The observed low net enrollment ratio compared to the gross enrollment ratio reflects the fact that among the settled population children start school at relatively later ages.

### 2.3 Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of any person refers to the highest grade the person has completed in the formal educational ladder. Data were collected on whether each person aged five years and above, (a) was literate or illiterate and (b) if literate; highest grade completed in the formal educational system. However, following the recommendation of the United Nations, age ten was taken as the minimum age for which data on educational attainment was compiled and analyzed.

It was found out that among the settled population 34 percent of the males, 15 percent of the females and 25 percent of both the sexes were literate. The literacy rate was observed to be similar in all regions. However, Gojjam showed a slightly higher literacy rate, while Illubabor showed a lower one compared to the other regions (see Tables 2.4). Compared to the literacy rate of the resettled population, this rate is observed to be low in rural population of Wello where the literacy rates were 23%; 11% and 17.0% for the male, female and the total population, respectively.

The distribution of the literacy rates of the settlers by age groups and sex are presented in Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7. It was observed that there was a discontinuous relationship between age and literacy rate. The rate is lower in the age group 10-14 than in the 15-19 years at which literacy rate reaches its highest point, and then

Table 2.4 Resettled Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Literacy Status, Sex and Region

Region	Sex	Literacy Status					
		Literate		Illiterate		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Gojjam	M	11,235	39.9	16,924	60.1	28,159	100.0
	F	4,627	17.6	21,672	82.4	26,299	100.0
	T	15,862	29.1	38,596	70.9	54,458	100.0
Gondar	M	603	35.9	1,079	64.1	1,682	100.0
	F	233	14.5	1,374	85.5	1,607	100.0
	T	836	25.4	2,453	74.5	3,289	100.0
Illubabor	M	11,970	27.4	31,709	72.6	43,679	100.0
	F	4,590	11.7	34,729	88.3	39,319	100.0
	T	16,560	20.0	66,438	80.0	82,998	100.0
Keffa	M	5,619	36.8	9,664	63.2	15,283	100.0
	F	2,396	15.5	13,101	84.5	15,497	100.0
	T	8,015	26.0	22,765	74.0	30,780	100.0
Wellega	M	22,354	36.1	39,572	63.9	61,926	100.0
	F	9,553	16.2	49,302	83.8	58,855	100.0
	T	31,907	26.4	88,874	73.6	120,781	100.0
Total	M	51,781	34.4	98,948	56.6	150,729	100.0
	F	21,399	15.1	120,178	84.9	141,577	100.0
	T	73,180	25.0	219,126	75.0	292,306	100.0

Table 2.5 Literacy Rate of the Population Ten Years and Over by Age and Region

Both Sexes

Age Groups	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
10 - 14	44.1	41.0	32.4	40.4	38.3	37.9
15 - 19	60.5	41.1	34.4	52.1	51.1	48.4
20 - 24	40.0	31.0	27.5	36.0	41.0	36.4
25 - 29	27.7	22.5	21.0	25.7	31.5	26.8
30 - 34	20.2	17.3	14.6	17.3	21.0	18.5
35 - 39	17.4	15.8	12.5	14.5	17.1	15.6
40 - 44	11.3	15.2	8.2	11.0	11.1	10.4
45 - 49	9.4	12.6	8.6	10.4	10.1	9.6
50 - 54	6.2	7.3	6.7	8.6	6.9	6.9
55 - 59	5.6	3.1	7.2	9.3	5.7	6.5
60 - 64	4.5	18.4	5.6	6.9	4.3	5.0
65 +	5.6	16.7	5.5	6.4	4.6	5.2
N/S	60.0	-	24.0	80.0	22.2	33.7
Total	29.1	25.4	20.0	26.0	26.4	25.0

Table 2.6 Literacy Rate of the Population Ten Years and Over by Age and Region

## Male

Age Groups	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
10 - 14	52.8	49.3	38.2	48.3	45.7	45.1
15 - 19	74.6	66.3	47.4	66.0	64.3	62.2
20 - 24	58.8	52.6	56.5	55.8	55.6	52.0
25 - 29	50.1	42.5	35.3	41.8	47.6	43.7
30 - 34	39.0	30.4	27.6	35.9	40.1	35.5
35 - 39	29.3	21.7	21.0	28.2	30.7	27.2
40 - 44	18.0	20.8	14.0	19.7	20.6	18.1
45 - 49	13.9	18.0	12.5	17.3	15.7	14.6
50 - 54	10.0	10.6	9.6	13.9	10.2	10.4
55 - 59	8.6	2.2	9.3	12.8	8.1	9.0
60 - 64	6.6	23.3	7.4	9.7	6.5	7.2
65 +	6.9	13.6	6.7	8.5	5.6	6.4
N/S	58.3	-	31.3	75.0	29.6	39.0
Total	39.9	35.8	27.4	36.8	36.1	34.4

Table 2.7 Literacy Rate of the Population Ten Years and Over by Age and Region

Female						
Age Group	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
10 - 14	24.5	33.3	25.3	31.6	29.7	29.5
15 - 19	46.0	25.8	22.9	37.6	37.9	35.0
20 - 24	22.6	12.8	30.4	19.7	24.7	20.6
25 - 29	11.4	7.0	9.4	11.5	15.8	12.3
30 - 34	6.2	4.9	5.2	6.6	8.5	6.8
35 - 39	4.8	7.0	4.3	5.3	7.1	5.7
40 - 44	2.3	3.7	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.4
45 - 49	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.4
50 - 54	14.2	-	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.1
55 - 59	0.8	5.3	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.5
60 - 64	1.0	-	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.1
65 +	2.5	25.0	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.5
N/S	62.5	-	11.1	100.0	11.1	25.0
Total	17.6	14.5	11.7	36.3	16.2	15.1

it tapers off with advancing age. This is to be expected as it is the younger generation who are likely to receive the maximum benefit from the education policy pursued by the Revolutionary Government since 1974.

The distribution of the population aged 10 years and over by highest grade completed and sex is given in Table 2.8. The data show that out of the literate population 54 percent completed grades 1-3 and 11 percent completed grades 4-6. Only a very small proportion completed higher grades of education. It was also observed that 30 percent of the literate population had attained literacy status through attending religious schools (Church schools or Quranic schools), by self effort and study, ... etc. This category is referred to as "level not definable" in the table. The distribution of the resettled population by sex and highest grade completed for all the regions is presented in Tables 2.9, 2.10. It can be observed from the tables that Gojjam has the highest proportion of literate persons in grades 4-6 and 7-8 compared to the other regions.

The distribution of males and females aged 10 years and above who had attained specific educational level by age group is presented in Table 2.12. A comparison of data on educational attainment of younger age-groups with those of higher age groups (55 years or above) suggests considerable improvement in educational attainment over

Table 2.8 Distribution of the Literate Resettled Population Aged Ten Years and Above By Sex and Highest Grade Completed

Sex	Highest Grade Completed	Number	%
<b>Male</b>			
	Grades 1 - 3	27,670	53.5
	4 - 6	5,607	10.8
	7 - 8	1,148	2.2
	9 - 12	621	1.2
	Above 12	12	-
	Level not Definable	15,544	30.0
	Not Stated	1,179	2.3
	Total Literate	51,781	100.0
<b>Female</b>			
	Grades 1 - 3	12,045	56.3
	4 - 6	1,005	4.7
	7 - 8	93	0.4
	9 - 12	129	0.6
	Above 12	-	-
	Level not Definable	7,034	32.9
	Not Stated	1,093	5.1
	Total Literate	21,399	100.0
<b>Both Sexes</b>			
	Grades 1 - 3	39,715	54.3
	4 - 6	6,612	9.0
	7 - 8	1,241	1.7
	9 - 12	750	1.0
	Above 12	12	-
	Level not Definable	22,578	30.9
	Not Stated	2,272	3.1
	Total Literate	73,180	100.0

Table 2.9 Distribution of Resettled Population Aged Ten Years and Above  
by Highest Grade Completed, Sex and Region

## Male

Highest Grade Completed	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
Illiterate	16,924	1,079	31,709	9,664	39,572	98,948
Literate	11,235	603	11,970	5,619	22,354	51,781
Total	28,159	1,682	43,679	15,283	61,926	150,729
Grades 1 - 3	5,933	239	6,747	3,172	11,579	27,670
4 - 6	1,838	42	1,135	376	2,216	5,607
7 - 8	389	6	237	62	454	1,148
9 - 12	144	7	117	62	291	621
Above 12	2	-	3	2	5	12
Others	2,829	294	3,329	1,798	7,294	15,544
Not Stated	100	15	402	147	515	1,179
Total	11,235	603	11,970	5,619	22,354	51,781

Table 2.10 Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Highest Grade Completed, Sex and Region

## Female

Highest Grade Completed	Gojjam	Gonder	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
Illiterate	21,672	1,374	34,729	13,101	49,302	120,178
Literate	4,627	233	4,590	2,396	9,553	21,399
Total	26,299	1,607	39,319	15,497	58,855	141,577
Grades 1 - 3	2,794	98	2,730	1,470	4,953	12,045
4 - 6	340	16	220	64	365	1,005
7 - 8	23	1	20	5	44	93
9 - 12	24	8	27	24	46	129
Above 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,368	86	1,101	726	3,753	7,034
Not Stated	78	24	492	107	392	1,093
Total Literate	4,627	233	4,590	2,396	9,553	21,399

Table 2.11 Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Above by Highest Grade Completed

Both Sexes

Highest Grade Completed	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
Illiterate	38,596	2,453	66,438	22,765	88,874	219,126
Literate	15,862	836	16,560	8,015	31,907	73,180
Total	44,458	3,289	82,998	30,770	120,781	292,306
Grades 1 - 3	8,727	337	9,477	4,642	16,532	39,715
4 - 6	2,178	58	1,355	440	2,581	6,612
7 - 8	412	7	257	67	498	1,241
9 - 12	168	15	144	86	337	750
Above 12	2	-	3	2	5	12
Others	4,197	380	4,430	2,524	11,047	22,578
Not Stated	178	39	894	254	907	2,272
Total Literate	15,862	836	16,560	8,015	31,907	73,180

Table 2.12 Distribution of the Resettled Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Age Group and Level of Education

Age Group	Sex	Literate Population by Highest Grade Completed								Total Literate	Illiterate Population	Grand Total
		1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 12	Above 12	Others	N/S				
10 - 14	M	No	9,712	372	16	92	-	1,568	223	11,983	14,584	26,567
		%	36.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	-	5.9	0.8	45.1	54.9	100.0
	F	No	5,042	121	2	74	-	1,266	199	6,704	15,942	22,646
		%	22.3	0.5	-	0.3	-	5.6	0.9	29.6	70.4	100.0
	T	No	14,754	493	18	166	-	2,834	422	18,687	30,526	49,213
		%	30.0	1.0	-	0.3	-	5.8	0.9	38.0	62.0	100.0
15 - 19	M	No	8,165	1,646	225	112	2	1,567	147	11,864	7,192	19,056
		%	42.9	8.6	1.2	0.6	-	8.2	0.8	62.3	37.7	100.0
	F	No	4,188	498	42	25	-	1,946	145	6,844	12,672	19,516
		%	21.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	-	10.0	0.7	35.1	64.9	100.0
	T	No	12,353	2,144	267	137	2	3,513	292	18,708	19,864	38,572
		%	32.0	5.6	0.7	0.4	-	9.1	0.8	48.5	51.5	100.0
20 - 24	M	No	3,101	1,288	376	161	-	2,329	266	7,521	6,954	14,475
		%	21.4	8.9	2.6	1.1	-	16.1	1.9	52.0	48.0	100.0
	F	No	1,220	219	29	13	-	1,296	191	2,968	11,421	14,389
		%	8.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	-	9.0	1.3	20.6	79.4	100.0
	T	No	4,321	1,507	405	174	-	3,625	457	10,489	18,375	28,864
		%	15.0	5.2	1.4	0.6	-	12.5	1.6	36.3	63.7	100.0
25 - 29	M	No	2,330	980	273	132	3	2,445	128	6,291	8,103	14,394
		%	16.2	6.8	1.9	0.9	-	17.0	0.9	43.7	56.3	100.0
	F	No	735	89	15	5	-	1,073	127	2,044	14,641	16,685
		%	4.4	0.5	0.1	-	-	6.5	0.8	12.3	87.7	100.0
	T	No	3,065	1,069	288	137	3	3,518	255	8,335	22,744	31,079
		%	9.9	3.4	0.9	0.5	-	11.3	0.8	26.8	73.2	100.0

Table 2.12 (Contd.)

Age Group	Sex		Literate Population by Highest Grade Completed									
			1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 12	Above 12	Others	N/S	Total Literate	Illiterate Population	Grand Total
30 - 34	M	No	1,434	542	138	66	2	1,754	66	4,002	7,276	11,278
		%	12.7	4.8	1.2	0.6	-	15.6	0.6	35.5	64.5	100.0
	F	No	350	28	3	2	-	611	121	1,115	15,261	16,376
35 - 44	M	No	1,994	581	98	43	5	3,242	156	6,119	20,226	26,345
		%	7.5	2.2	0.4	0.2	-	12.3	0.6	23.2	76.8	100.0
	F	No	362	21	1	3	-	706	164	1,257	27,429	28,686
45 - 54	M	No	2,356	602	99	46	5	3,948	320	7,376	47,655	55,031
		%	4.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	-	7.1	0.6	13.4	86.6	100.0
	F	No	661	151	13	9	-	1,678	97	2,609	17,863	20,472
55 +	M	No	110	15	1	2	-	113	71	312	14,020	14,332
		%	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	2.2	97.8	100.0
	F	No	771	166	14	11	-	1,791	168	2,921	31,883	34,804
55 +	M	No	269	45	9	6	-	956	84	1,369	16,714	18,083
		%	1.5	0.2	0.1	-	-	5.3	0.5	7.6	92.4	100.0
	F	No	36	14	-	5	-	22	69	146	8,765	8,911
55 +	M	No	305	59	9	11	-	978	153	1,515	25,479	26,994
		%	1.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	3.6	0.6	5.6	94.4	100.0

Table 2.12 (Contd.)

Age Group		Literate Population by Highest Grade Completed										
		Sex	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 12	Above 12	Others	N/S	Total Literate	Illiterate Population	Grand Total
Not Stated	M	No	4	2	-	-	-	5	12	23	36	59
		%	6.8	3.4	-	-	-	8.5	20.3	39.0	61.0	100.0
	F	No	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	27	36
		%	5.5	-	-	-	-	2.8	16.7	25.0	75.0	100.0
	T	No	6	2	-	-	-	6	18	32	63	95
		%	6.3	2.1	-	-	-	6.3	19.0	33.7	66.3	100.0
Total	M	No	27,670	5,607	1,148	621	12	15,544	1,179	51,781	98,948	150,729
		%	18.4	3.7	0.8	0.4	-	10.3	0.8	34.4	65.6	100.0
	F	No	12,045	1,005	93	129	-	7,034	1,093	21,399	120,178	141,577
		%	8.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	-	4.9	0.8	15.1	84.9	100.0
	T	No	39,715	6,612	1,241	750	12	22,578	2,272	73,180	219,126	292,306
		%	13.6	2.3	0.4	0.2	-	7.7	0.8	25.0	75.0	100.0

the years. For example, a comparison of the 10-14 age group with the 55 years and above age-group shows that at least 38 percent of the former completed 1-3 years of primary school compared with only one percent among the latter. Around six percent of those aged 15-19 years completed junior high school while only 2 percent of those aged 55 years and over did so. This trend of differential attainment by age persists in each educational level and shows that educational attainment of the younger population has been increasing with the passage of time. This is what one would also expect to find as the opportunities for education and awareness of its importance increase over time.

The median grade completed by the literate population aged 10 years and above, has been calculated for the settlement areas by sex. The median grade completed by the literate population was found to be 1.44 for both sexes. When broken by sex, this was 1.57 for males and 1.16 for females. Analysis of these data not only suggest that the level of literacy is not only relatively low (34 percent literate) but also those few who are literate received education below second grade on average.

CHAPTER III  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE  
RESETTLED POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

Information on labour force participation was collected during the Population and Housing Census of the Resettlement Areas for all persons aged ten years and over using the usual status approach, which had a reference period of the previous twelve months.

All persons were classified to be participating in a productive activity if they were engaged productively during most of the main agricultural season. Productive activity was defined as work which involved the production of goods or services that can be sold for cash or can be exchanged for other commodities. Such work can be performed for a family enterprise, a private person establishment or the government. The remuneration may be on daily, monthly or yearly basis. Farmers who are involved in the production of cereals, livestock, poultry, hunting and fishing are considered to be engaged in productive activity, even though part of the product or the entire product may be consumed by the household. Household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children, or collecting firewood were not considered to be productive activities. However, they were considered to be so if they were performed for pay. This chapter will present the size

of the economically active population and the type of occupation, industrial group and status.

### 3.2 Economically Active and Inactive Persons

The economically active population which is also referred to as the labour force includes those who were employed as well as those who were unemployed. The employed population consisted of those who were engaged in productive activities during the reference period and persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period because of poor health, social reason, seasonality of work, annual leave or due to temporary closure of establishments because of maintenance or lack of raw material. The unemployed population consisted of those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work or were discouraged job seekers, that is, those who were not actively looking for work but were ready and willing to take up a job if one was available. According to this definition, as shown in Table 3.1 out of the 292,306 persons aged 10 years and over, 205,850 persons or 70.4 percent were economically active and 86,456 persons were economically inactive. Activity rates of the male population (78.6 percent) were higher than that of the females (61.7 percent). The proportion economically active is slightly higher for rural Wello with 76.6%, 82.7% and 70.3% for the total, the male and the female population, respectively.

Table 3.1 shows the age distribution of the economically active and inactive population. Economic activity rates that

Table 3.1 Resettled Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status

Age Group	Sex	Active		Inactive		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 14	M	6,367	24.0	20,193	76.0	26,560	100
	F	4,693	20.7	17,957	79.3	22,650	100
	T	11,060	22.5	38,150	77.5	49,210	100
15 - 19	M	9,784	51.3	9,270	48.7	19,054	100
	F	11,372	58.3	8,147	41.7	19,519	100
	T	21,156	54.8	17,417	45.2	38,573	100
20 - 24	M	13,645	94.2	841	5.8	14,486	100
	F	10,671	74.2	3,705	25.8	14,376	100
	T	24,316	84.2	4,546	15.8	28,862	100
25 - 29	M	14,171	98.5	220	1.5	14,391	100
	F	12,433	74.5	4,256	25.5	16,689	100
	T	26,604	85.6	4,476	14.4	31,080	100
30 - 34	M	11,164	99.0	113	1.0	11,277	100
	F	12,219	74.6	4,158	25.4	16,377	100
	T	23,383	84.6	4,271	15.4	27,654	100
35 - 39	M	14,710	99.6	61	0.4	14,771	100
	F	13,203	75.9	4,183	24.1	17,386	100
	T	27,913	86.8	4,244	13.2	32,157	100
40 - 44	M	11,494	99.3	81	0.7	11,575	100
	F	8,437	74.7	2,863	25.3	11,300	100
	T	19,931	87.1	2,944	12.9	22,875	100
45 - 49	M	11,481	99.2	95	0.8	11,576	100
	F	5,845	73.2	2,137	26.8	7,982	100
	T	17,326	88.6	2,232	11.4	19,558	100
50 - 54	M	8,756	98.4	141	1.6	8,897	100
	F	4,273	67.3	2,076	32.7	6,349	100
	T	13,029	85.5	2,217	14.5	15,246	100
55 - 59	M	6,629	98.0	137	2.0	6,766	100
	F	2,073	61.9	1,278	38.1	3,351	100
	T	8,702	86.0	1,415	14.0	10,117	100
60 - 64	M	4,632	95.6	215	4.4	4,847	100
	F	1,236	46.1	1,447	53.9	2,683	100
	T	5,868	77.9	1,662	22.1	7,530	100
65 - 69	M	3,005	94.7	167	5.3	3,172	100
	F	417	38.1	678	61.9	1,095	100
	T	3,422	80.2	845	19.8	4,267	100
70 +	M	2,642	80.1	656	19.9	3,298	100
	F	441	24.7	1,343	75.3	1,784	100
	T	3,083	60.7	1,999	39.3	5,082	100
N/S	M	42	71.2	17	28.8	59	100
	F	15	41.7	21	58.3	36	100
	T	57	60.0	38	40.0	95	100
Total	M	118,522	78.6	32,207	21.4	150,729	100
	F	87,328	61.7	54,249	38.3	141,577	100
	T	205,850	70.4	86,456	29.6	292,306	100

are sometimes referred to as participation rates are ratios of the economically active population to the total population. Economic activity rates are also presented in Figure 3.1. It may be observed that the participation rates were lower at younger ages (10-19 years) compared to those in the older ages. This could be attributed to school attendance or the fact that not all children are engaged in economic activities. The activity rate for males attains very high values at the age group 20-24 and remains high until the age group 65-69. The activity rate for the females is lower than that of the males but has similar age pattern as that of the males. The activity rate of females increases with age and like the males it has high values at the age group 20-24 and remains high up to the age group 65-69.

The distribution of activity rate of the population aged ten years and over for each region is presented in Table 3.2. It can be observed that the activity rates of settlers in Gondar is higher than in the rest of the regions while Keffa had a relatively lower rate.

The economically active population broken into two components, that is, the employed and unemployed are shown in Table 3.3. It may be observed from this table that the unemployed population accounts for a small fraction of the economically active population. Only 0.1 percent of the economically active males and 0.3 percent of the economically active females were reported to be unemployed. Unemployment in rural areas is very rare because no able bodied person is

FIG 3-1: AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATES OF THE RESETTELED POPULATION

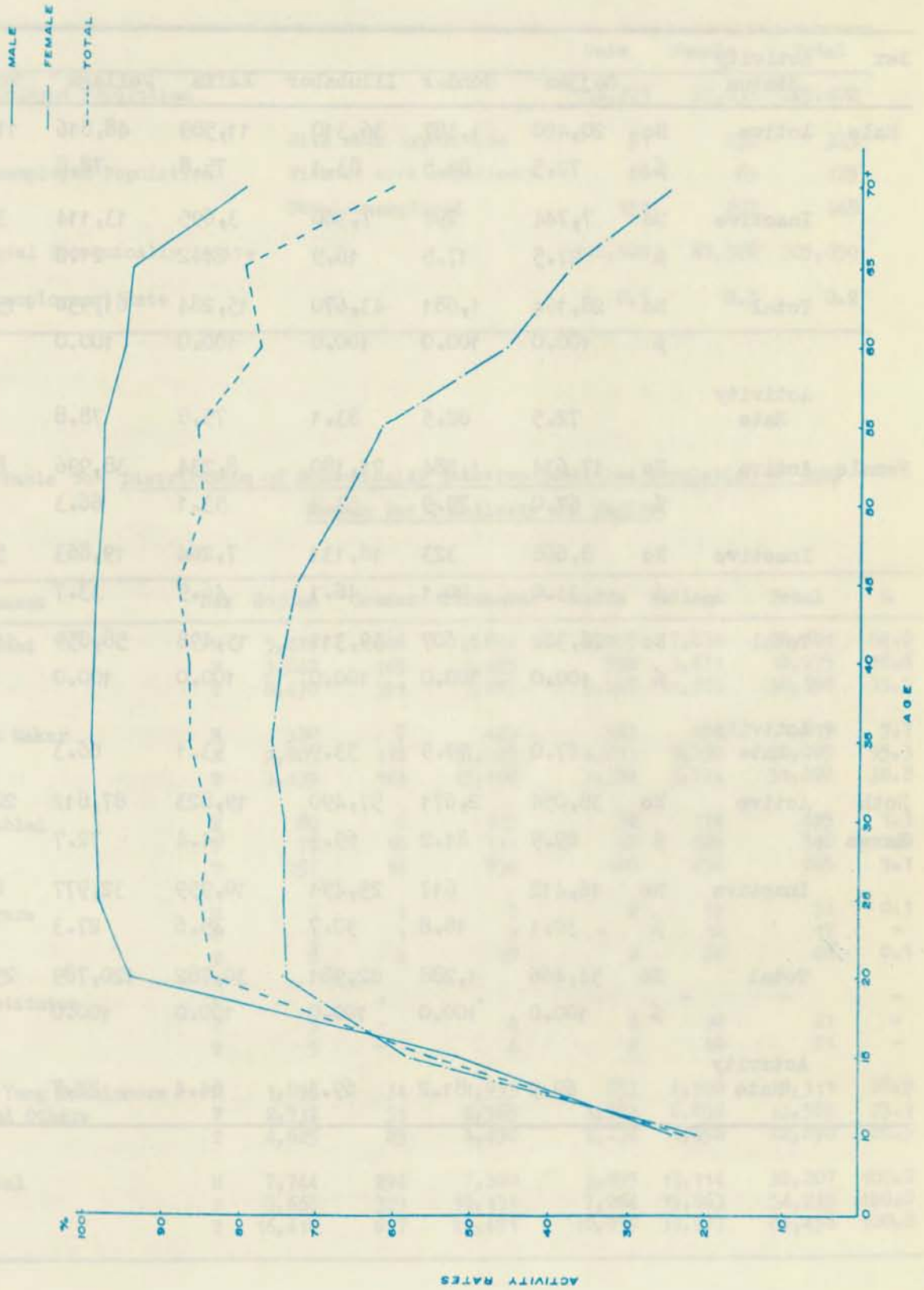


Table 3.2 Resettled Population Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Region

Sex	Activity Status		Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
Male	Active	No	20,420	1,387	36,310	11,589	48,816	118,522
		%	72.5	82.5	83.1	75.8	78.8	78.6
	Inactive	No	7,744	294	7,360	3,695	13,114	32,207
		%	27.5	17.5	16.9	24.2	21.2	21.4
	Total	No	28,164	1,681	43,670	15,284	61,930	150,729
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Activity Rate		72.5	82.5	83.1	75.8	78.8	78.6
Female	Active	No	17,634	1,284	21,180	8,234	38,996	87,328
		%	67.0	79.9	53.9	53.1	66.3	61.7
	Inactive	No	8,668	323	18,131	7,264	19,863	54,249
		%	33.0	20.1	46.1	46.9	33.7	38.3
	Total	No	26,302	1,607	39,311	15,498	58,859	141,577
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Activity Rate		67.0	79.9	53.9	53.1	66.3	61.7
Both Sexes	Active	No	38,054	2,671	57,490	19,823	87,812	205,850
		%	69.9	81.2	69.3	64.4	72.7	70.4
	Inactive	No	16,412	617	25,491	10,959	32,977	86,456
		%	30.1	18.8	30.7	35.6	27.3	29.6
	Total	No	54,466	3,288	82,981	30,782	120,789	292,306
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Activity Rate		69.9	81.2	69.3	64.4	72.7	70.4

Table 3.3 Distribution of the Economically Active Resettled Population  
by Rate of Unemployment

	Male	Female	Total
Employed Population	118,371	87,031	205,402
Unemployed Population			
With work experience	91	232	323
Without work experience	60	65	125
Total unemployed	151	297	448
Total Economically Active	118,522	87,328	205,850
Unemployment Rate	0.1	0.3	0.2

Table 3.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Resettled Population by Sex,  
Reason for Inactivity and Region

Reason	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Student	M	5,436	246	4,852	2,255	7,832	20,621	64.0
	F	3,042	145	2,425	992	3,471	10,075	18.6
	T	8,478	391	7,277	3,247	11,303	30,696	35.5
Home Maker	M	330	7	445	543	494	1,819	5.7
	F	2,809	116	13,023	4,831	9,230	30,009	55.3
	T	3,139	123	13,468	5,374	9,724	31,828	36.8
Disabled	M	80	6	123	42	174	425	1.3
	F	77	10	111	58	284	540	1.0
	T	157	16	234	100	458	965	1.1
Beggars	M	5	1	7	2	16	31	0.1
	F	3	1	3	-	10	17	-
	T	8	2	10	2	26	48	0.1
Prostitutes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	4	2	10	21	-
	T	5	-	4	2	10	21	-
Too Yong Pensioners and Others	M	1,893	34	1,933	853	4,598	9,311	28.9
	F	2,732	51	2,565	1,381	6,858	13,587	25.1
	T	4,625	85	4,498	2,234	11,456	22,898	26.5
Total	M	7,744	294	7,360	3,695	13,114	32,207	100.0
	F	8,668	323	18,131	7,264	19,863	54,249	100.0
	T	16,412	617	25,491	10,959	32,977	86,456	100.0

expected to remain idle when others in the household are busy. However, there may be cases of under-employment which can be observed only through detailed labour force surveys. The unemployment rate for rural population of Wello is about one third of one percent for the males, females and total population.

People who were not engaged productively during the reference period were asked to state their reasons for not participating in productive activity and these are presented in Table 3.4. It may be observed that among the inactive male population the 'students' and among the inactive female population the 'home-makers' formed the absolute majority. Sixty four percent of the economically inactive males stated that they did not work because they were students, while fifty five percent of the females reported that they did not participate in economic activities because they were home-makers rendering domestic chores.

### 3.3 Type of Activity

Type of occupation, industry (the major products or services of the enterprise) and status were asked for all employed persons, i.e. persons aged ten years and over who worked during most part of the main agricultural season in the twelve months reference period in the rural areas. It was also asked for unemployed persons who had previous job experience and persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with

no previous job experience. Therefore, analysis of labour force by type of activity will be based on a number slightly smaller than the total economically active persons which is due to 125 unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

a) Type of Occupation

The occupational distribution of the economically active population by seven major groups is shown in Table 3.5. It will be observed from the table that about 96 percent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural and related occupations, such as animal husbandry and forestry. It is to be also noted that the proportion of those engaged in any occupation other than agriculture constitutes a very small proportion of the economically active population. The proportion of economically active persons who are engaged in non-agricultural activities is higher for the females compared to the males. The major non-agricultural activity among the males was found to be service work, while among the females it was production and related activities (See Table 3.6). The type of occupation for the rural population of Wello is also predominantly agriculture and related activities with 99% of the males and the females taking part in this activity.

The distribution of economically active persons by major occupational group, sex and region is also presented in Table 3.6. It was observed that the settlers in Wellega

Table 3.5 Distribution of Economically Active Resettled Population by Major Occupational Groups and Sex

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Technical	287 (0.3)	169 (0.2)	456 (0.3)
Administrative and Managerial	28 -	18 -	46 -
Clearical and Related	41 -	25 -	66 -
Sales Workers	23 -	10 -	33 -
Service Workers	1,551 (1.3)	126 (0.1)	1,677 (0.8)
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry	114,882 (97.0)	83,021 (95.2)	197,903 (96.2)
Production and Related Workers, Transport Operators and Labourers	655 (0.6)	1,524 (1.8)	2,179 (1.1)
Not Stated	978 (0.8)	2,355 (2.7)	3,333 (1.6)
Total	118,445 (100)	87,248 (100)	205,693 (100)

Note:- Numbers in brackets refer to percentages.

Table 3.6 Distribution of Economically Active Resettled Population by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Region

Occupation	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Professional and Technical	M	47	1	50	9	180	287	0.3
	F	38	2	37	15	77	169	0.2
	T	85	3	87	24	257	456	0.2
Administrative and Managerial	M	4	-	4	2	18	28	-
	F	4	-	5	2	7	18	-
	T	8	-	9	4	25	46	-
Clerical and Related	M	10	-	5	3	23	41	-
	F	6	1	4	-	14	25	-
	T	16	1	9	3	37	66	-
Sales Workers	M	6	-	6	-	11	23	-
	F	6	-	-	3	1	10	-
	T	12	-	6	3	12	33	-
Service Workers	M	406	-	118	3	1,024	1,551	1.3
	F	45	1	22	2	56	126	0.2
	T	451	1	140	5	1,080	1,677	0.8
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry	M	19,639	1,385	35,687	11,418	46,753	114,882	97.0
	F	17,090	1,272	20,108	7,808	36,743	83,021	95.2
	T	36,729	2,657	55,795	19,226	83,496	197,903	96.3
Production, Transport Operators and Labourers	M	172	1	39	22	421	655	0.6
	F	99	2	264	21	1,138	1,524	1.7
	T	271	3	303	43	1,559	2,179	1.1
N/S	M	124	-	369	125	360	978	0.8
	F	338	6	712	378	921	2,355	2.7
	T	462	6	1,081	503	1,281	3,333	1.6
Total	M	20,408	1,387	36,278	11,582	48,790	118,445	100.0
	F	17,626	1,284	21,152	8,229	38,957	87,248	100.0
	T	38,034	2,671	57,430	19,811	87,747	205,693	100.0

had a high proportion in non-agricultural activities while settlers in Gondar had the highest proportion in agricultural activities compared with the rest of the regions. The distribution of the economically active population by minor occupational groups is shown in Annex Table 3.1.

b) Type of Industry

The percentage distribution of the economically active population by major industries is shown in Table 3.7. One would expect to find a close correspondence between industrial and occupational structure and it was observed that also 97 percent of the economically active population were employed in agriculture and allied industries. The proportion of those engaged in any industry other than agriculture and allied industries accounted for about 3 percent of the economically active population. The highest concentration of the labour force in agriculture and allied industries testifies that agriculture is the main source of employment and very few job opportunities are available outside agriculture. The proportion of those employed in non-agricultural activities was more for the females compared to the males. The major non-agricultural sector for females was manufacturing while for males it was services. Almost all (99%) of the economically active rural population of Wello region were also reported to be engaged in agriculture and allied industries.

Table 3.7 Distribution of Economically Active Resettled Population by Major Industrial Groups and Sex

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	116,479 (98.4)	83,294 (95.5)	199,773 (97.1)
Mining and Quarrying	44 -	22 -	66 -
Manufacturing	351 (0.3)	1,115 (1.3)	1,466 (0.7)
Electricity, Gas and Water	13 -	4 -	17 -
Construction	59 (0.1)	5 -	64 (0.1)
Export and Import Trade	5 -	30 -	35 -
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Catering	34 -	177 (0.2)	211 (0.1)
Transport and Retail Works	7 -	- -	7 -
Bank, Insurance and Business Services	5 -	1 -	6 -
Public Administration, Social, Cultural and Recreational Services	467 (0.4)	293 (0.3)	760 (0.4)
N/S	981 (0.8)	2,307 (2.7)	3,288 (1.6)
Total	118,445 (100.0)	87,248 (100.0)	205,693 (100.0)

Note:- Numbers in brackets refer to Percentages

The distribution of the economically active persons by major industrial group, sex and region is also presented in Table 3.8. It can be observed from the table that agriculture predominate in Gondar more than in the other regions, while in Wellega it is comparatively low. The distribution of the economically active persons by minor industrial group and sex is presented in Annex Table 3.2.

c) Status

The economically active population have been classified into the following employment status categories: employer, employee, self-employed or own account workers, member of producers cooperative ..., etc. The distribution of the economically active population by status is given in Table 3.9 and shows that about half of the economically active persons are members of producers cooperatives. This was more marked in the males compared to the females because more males are engaged in agriculture and most women who work in agriculture are classified as unpaid family workers. This is followed by the unpaid family workers and self employed constituting 25% and 19% of the economically active persons, respectively. The majority of the rural population (73%) of Wello region were reported as self employed, 25% as unpaid family workers and only about 0.2% as members of producers cooperatives.

Table 3.8 Distribution of Economically Active Resettled Population by Major Industrial Group, Sex and Region

Industry	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	M	20,099	1,384	35,802	11,426	47,768	116,479	98.3
	F	17,114	1,276	20,146	7,822	36,936	83,294	95.5
	T	37,213	2,660	55,948	19,248	84,704	199,773	97.1
Mining and Quarrying	M	4	-	3	-	37	44	0.1
	F	4	-	3	1	14	22	-
	T	8	-	6	1	51	66	0.1
Manufacturing	M	56	1	22	9	263	351	0.3
	F	76	2	127	22	888	1,115	1.3
	T	132	3	149	31	1,151	1,466	0.7
Electricity, Gas and Water	M	8	-	-	-	5	13	-
	F	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
	T	8	-	-	-	9	17	-
Construction	M	31	-	7	1	20	59	0.1
	F	1	-	1	2	1	5	-
	T	32	-	8	3	21	64	-
Export and Import Trade	M	2	-	1	-	2	5	-
	F	2	-	21	1	6	30	-
	T	4	-	22	1	8	35	-
Wholesale Retail Trade and Catering	M	7	-	7	3	17	34	-
	F	29	-	122	5	21	177	0.2
	T	36	-	129	8	38	211	0.1
Transport and Related Workers	M	3	-	-	1	3	7	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	3	-	-	1	3	7	-
Bank Insurance and Business Services	M	1	-	3	-	1	5	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	T	1	-	3	-	2	6	-
Public Administra- tion, Social, Cult ural & Recreational Services	M	69	-	64	12	322	467	0.4
	F	58	1	25	3	206	293	0.3
	T	127	1	89	15	528	760	0.4
N/S	M	128	2	369	130	352	981	0.8
	F	342	5	707	373	880	1,307	2.7
	T	470	7	1,076	503	1,232	3,288	1.6
Total	M	20,408	1,387	36,278	11,582	48,790	118,445	100.0
	F	17,626	1,284	21,152	8,229	38,957	87,248	100.0
	T	38,034	2,671	57,430	19,811	87,747	205,693	100.0

Table 3.9 Distribution of Economically Active Resettled Population by  
Employment Status and Sex

Status	Economically Active Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Employer	69 (0.1)	190 (0.2)	259 (0.1)
Government Employee	172 (0.1)	148 (0.2)	320 (0.2)
Producer or Service Cooperative Employee	85 (0.1)	266 (0.3)	351 (0.2)
Private Organization Employee	138 (0.1)	66 (0.1)	204 (0.1)
International Organization Employee	35 -	27 -	62 -
Producer or Service Cooperative Member	67,153 (56.7)	33,505 (38.4)	100,658 (49.0)
Own Account Worker	32,961 (27.8)	6,586 (7.5)	39,547 (19.2)
Unpaid Family Worker	10,851 (9.2)	39,824 (45.6)	50,675 (24.6)
Others	5,535 (4.7)	3,795 (4.4)	9,330 (4.5)
Not Stated	1,457 (1.2)	2,862 (3.3)	4,319 (2.1)
Total	118,456 (100)	87,269 (100)	205,725 (100)

Note:- Numbers in brackets refer to percentages.



Table 3.10 Distribution of Economically Active Resettled Population by Employment Status, Sex and Region

Status	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Employer	M	16	-	17	9	27	69	-
	F	37	-	54	17	82	190	0.2
	T	53	-	71	26	109	259	0.1
Government Employee	M	25	4	30	10	103	172	0.2
	F	42	2	41	16	47	148	0.2
	T	67	6	71	26	150	320	0.2
Producer, Service Co-operative Employee	M	7	-	23	8	47	85	0.1
	F	19	-	36	21	190	266	0.3
	T	26	-	59	29	237	351	0.2
Private Organization Employee	M	53	-	33	10	42	138	0.1
	F	21	1	7	5	32	66	0.1
	T	74	1	40	15	74	204	0.1
International Organization Employee	M	11	-	5	3	16	35	-
	F	2	-	3	2	20	27	-
	T	13	-	8	5	36	62	-
Producer or Service Co-operative Member	M	18,049	9	9,724	716	38,655	67,153	56.7
	F	4,022	8	3,732	759	24,984	33,505	38.4
	T	22,071	17	13,456	1,475	63,639	100,658	48.9
Self Employed	M	1,209	1,236	19,762	4,231	6,523	32,961	27.8
	F	167	125	3,652	1,002	1,640	6,586	7.5
	T	1,376	1,361	23,414	5,233	8,163	39,547	19.2
Unpaid Family Workers	M	797	137	6,088	1,001	2,828	10,851	9.2
	F	12,847	1,136	12,718	2,528	10,595	39,824	45.7
	T	13,644	1,273	18,806	3,529	13,423	50,675	24.6
Others	M	43	-	57	5,415	20	5,535	4.7
	F	75	-	42	3,443	235	3,795	4.3
	T	118	-	99	8,858	255	9,330	4.6
N/S	M	198	1	539	179	529	1,446	1.2
	F	394	12	867	436	1,132	2,841	3.3
	T	592	13	1,406	615	1,661	4,287	2.1
Total	M	20,408	1,387	36,278	11,582	48,790	118,445	100.0
	F	17,626	1,284	21,152	8,229	38,957	87,248	100.0
	T	38,034	2,671	57,430	19,811	87,747	205,693	100.0

Annex Table 3.1 Economically Active Resettled Population by Sex and MinorOccupational Groups

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
<b>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS</b>			
Physical scientists and related technicians	35	64	99
Architects, engineers and related technicians	15	21	36
Air craft and ships officers	-	1	1
Life scientists and related technicians	-	6	6
Medical, dental, veterenary and related technicians	95	37	132
Statisticians, Mathematicians system analysts and related technicians	-	-	-
Economists	3	4	7
Accountants, auditors	4	7	11
Jurists lawyers and judges	7	3	10
Teachers	27	10	37
Workers in religion	15	6	21
Authors, journalists and related workers	1	-	1
Sculptors, artists, Painters, Photographers creative artists and related workers	1	-	1
Composers and performing artists	16	9	25
Athlets, sportsmen and related workers	-	-	-
Professional technical and related workers NEC	68	1	69
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS</b>			
Legislative officials and government administrators	3	3	6
Managers	5	8	13
Other officials	20	7	27
<b>CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS</b>			
Clerical supervisors	6	3	9
Government executive officials	10	9	19
Stenographers, typists, tape disket or card punching machine operators	14	4	18
Book-keepers, cashiers and related workers	2	-	2
Computing (calculators and computers) machine operators	-	-	-
Transport and communication supervisors	-	-	-

Annex Table 3.1 (Contd.)

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Transport conductors	-	4	4
Mail distribution clerks	3	-	3
Telephone and telegraph operators	1	-	1
Clerical and related workers NEC	5	5	10
<b>SALES WORKERS</b>			
Managers (wholesale and retail trade)	1	-	1
Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)	6	9	15
Sales supervisors and buyers	1	1	2
Technical salesmen, wholesale and retail trade agents, commercial and related workers	1	-	1
Insurance, real estate (houses, apartments, and lands) securities and other business service salesmen	-	-	-
Salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	11	-	11
Sales workers NEC	3	-	3
<b>SERVICE WORKERS</b>			
Managers (catering and lodging services)	1	2	3
Working proprietors (catering and lodging services)	47	17	64
Housekeeping and related service supervisors	-	-	-
Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers	5	1	6
Maids and related housekeeping service workers not elsewhere classified	5	80	85
Building care takers, cleaners and related workers	-	4	4
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	3	-	3
Beauticians hairdressers, barbers and related workers	1	8	9
Protective service workers	1,483	12	1,495
Service workers NEC	6	2	8
<b>AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FORESTRY WORKERS, FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS</b>			
Farm managers and supervisors	16	6	22
Farmers and cultivators	114,782	82,981	197,763
Agriculture and animal husbandry workers	70	26	96
Forestry workers	6	2	8
Fishermen, hunters and related workers	8	6	14

Annex Table 3.1 (Contd.)

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
<b>PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS</b>			
Production supervisors and general foremen	1	-	1
Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers	-	1	1
Metal processors	70	4	74
Wood preparation workers and papermakers	1	4	5
Chemical processors and related workers	1	7	8
Spinners, knitters, weavers, sweater makers, dyers and related workers	229	715	944
Tanners, feltmongers and pelt dressers	2	1	3
Food and beverage processors	67	180	247
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	-	5	5
Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	10	211	221
Shoemakers and leather goods makers	1	1	2
Cabinet makers and related wood workers	3	1	4
Stone cutters and carvers	-	-	-
Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine tool operators	83	4	87
Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical)	8	-	8
Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers	1	30	31
Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists	-	-	-
Plumbers, welders sheet metal and structural metal preparers and erectors	5	1	6
Jewellery and precious metal workers	-	1	1
Glass formers and related workers	9	258	267
Rubber and plastics product makers	-	-	-
Paper and paperboard product makers	5	7	12
Printers and related workers	-	-	-
Production and related workers NEC	3	58	61
Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers	120	28	148
Stationary engine and related equipment operators	6	4	10
Material handling and related equipment operators, dockers and freight handlers	3	-	3

Annex Table 3.1 (Contd.)

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Transport equipment operators	23	2	25
Labourers NEC	4	1	5
OCCUPATION NOT STATED	655	1,524	2,179
TOTAL	118,445	87,248	205,693

Annex Table 3.2 Economically Active Resettled Population by Sex and MinorIndustrial Group

Industrial Group	Male	Female	Total
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING</b>			
Agricultural production	116,327	83,183	199,510
Livestock production	109	55	164
Agricultural services	4	7	11
Hunting	19	31	50
Forestry	5	9	14
Fishing, production of other products from seas, lakes and oceans	2	1	3
Agricultural production NEC	13	8	21
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>			
Mining and quarrying	40	18	58
Exploration and extraction of crude oil and natural gas	2	-	2
Exploration and extraction of coal	1	-	1
Exploration and extraction of precious metals	1	3	4
Mining non-ferrous metals	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	-	-	-
Salt mining	-	1	1
Minerals NEC	-	-	-
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>			
Manufacturing of food	12	16	28
Beverage industry and manufacture of tobacco	4	10	14
Manufacture of textile and leather products	192	769	961
Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	35	40	75
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing	1	-	1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, rubber and plastic products	1	14	15
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal	16	256	272
Basic metal industries	6	1	7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	81	-	81
Other manufacturing industries	3	9	12

Annex Table 3.2 (Contd.)

Industrial Group	Male	Female	Total
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER</b>			
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-
Water works and supply	13	4	17
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			
Construction	59	5	64
<b>EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE</b>			
Export of food, food items and live animals	4	3	7
Export of beverage, tobacco, coffee, chat and tea leaves	-	21	21
Export of inedible crude materials, except fuel	-	-	-
Export of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-	5	5
Export of animal and vegetable oil, fats and wax	-	-	-
Export of chemicals and chemical products NEC	-	-	-
Export of manufactured goods	-	-	-
Export of machinery and transport equipment	-	-	-
Export of miscellaneous manufactured articles	1	-	1
Export of zoo animals	-	1	1
Import of food, food items and live animals	-	-	-
Import of beverages, tobacco, coffee, chat, and tea leaves	-	-	-
Import of crude materials except fuel	-	-	-
Import of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-	-	-
Import of animal and vegetable oil, fats and wax	-	-	-
Import of chemicals and chemical products NEC	-	-	-
Import of manufactured goods	-	-	-
Import of machinery and transport equipment	-	-	-
Import of miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
Import of zoo animals	-	-	-
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE WITHIN COUNTRY</b>			
Retail trade of food and related materials	7	5	12
Retail trade of coffee, chat and hop	23	26	49
Retail trade of non-food items	3	2	5
Retail trade of medical instruments, medicine, and beauty articles	-	-	-
Retail trade of watches and jewellery	-	-	-

Annex Table 3.2 (Contd.)

Industrial Group	Male	Female	Total
Retail trade of electrical and electronic materials	-	2	2
Retail trade of manufactured articles, petroleum and petroleum products, spare-parts, agricultural equipments and other agricultural appliances	-	-	-
Retail trade of miscellaneous articles	-	2	2
Retail trade of tej, tella and katikala	-	139	139
Restaurant, hotels and bars	1	1	2
Wholesale trade of food and food items	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of coffee, chat, hop	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of non-food items	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of medical instrument medicine and beauty articles	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of watches and spare parts	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of electric and electronic materials	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of manufactured articles petroleum and petroleum products spare-parts, agricultural appliances	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of miscellaneous articles	-	-	-
Wholesale trade of tej, tella and katikala (buying for sale)	-	-	-
<b>TRANSPORT AND RELATED WORKS</b>			
Transport and related works	7	-	7
Communications	-	-	-
<b>BANKS, INSURANCES AND BUSINESS SERVICE</b>			
Bank institutions	-	-	-
Insurance	1	-	1
Business services	4	1	5
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES</b>			
Public administration and defence	189	8	197
Social services	164	112	276
Recreational and cultural services	14	9	23
Repair services	9	1	10
Personal services	75	152	227

Annex Table 3.2 (Contd.)

Industrial Group	Male	Female	Total
Teaching services	8	4	12
International bodies service	1	-	1
Personal service NEJ	7	7	14
INDUSTRY NOT STATED	467	293	760
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,445</b>	<b>87,248</b>	<b>205,693</b>

## CHAPTER IV

### POPULATION DYNAMICS

Population dynamics refer to variables that determine the level of population growth and is thus a function of fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration (in and out migrations). These three variables play important roles in changing the size and structure of the population of an area. The size of the population of an area changes due to the following interactions - (a) some one may be born in the area, (b) an inhabitant of the area may die, (c) a resident of another area may move into the area, and (d) a resident of the area may move out to another area. To further elaborate on these interactions, the structure of the population of an area changes because population in certain ages are inflated or deflated due to the interaction of these variables. For example, births contribute to increasing the number of infants; deaths drain out people at all ages especially, at younger and older ages; migration either inflates (in-migration) or deflates (out migration) people at young and adult ages which are usually in the age groups of about 20-40 years. This chapter treats the components of population dynamics: fertility, mortality and migration, and the rate of population growth in the settlement area.

#### 4.1 Fertility

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns and differentials. In the 1988 Population and Housing Census of the Resettled Population, data on both current and

retrospective fertility were collected from every woman aged 10 years and over. Information on current fertility was obtained by asking, "Did you give birth to a baby during the twelve months prior to the census day?". Data on retrospective fertility were obtained by asking three independent questions about the outcome of each live birth. The questions were: of the total number of children ever born to you alive: i) how many are presently living with you?, ii) how many are living elsewhere? and iii) how many were born alive but died later?. The data on current and retrospective fertility particularly those collected in the census are not without problems. One of the most common problems associated with the collection of data on current fertility is the error due to misplacement of events i.e., events of one year are shifted to another year. For example, the events which took place during May 1986 to May 1987 particularly those that occurred at the fag-end of the year might be reported as taking place during May 1987 to May 1988. Also the possibility of error due to recall-lapse couldn't be dismissed. The figures on total number of children ever born are usually understated because of recall-lapse. These probable errors should be borne in mind while interpreting fertility measures.

#### 4.1.1 Reported Fertility

Based on the information on number of births given in the year preceeding the 'census date' the following measures of fertility were computed:

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) - It refers to the total number of births occurring per 1000 population in a given year.

General Fertility Rate: - it refers to the total number of births occurring per 1000 women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) in a given year.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) - It refers to the number of births occurring to women of age  $i$  (where,  $i$  is an interval of 5 years) per 1000 women of the same age-group in a given year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - it refers to the number of children a woman is likely to produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age schedule of fertility rates.

Before discussing fertility measures it is important to point out that some births were reported to have been born in the last 12 months preceeding the 'Census Day' to women aged below 15 or above 50 years i.e., outside reproductive period (15-49 years). This accounted for 2.5% of the total births of the resettled population (about 2.0% in Gojjam, 0.6% in Gondar, 2.2% in Illubabor, 2.4% in Keffa, and 8.0% in Wellega). Thus, adjustments were made to account for the current births reported to women outside the reproductive age span. The adjustment is given as follows:-

That is, the births that occurred during the 12 months before the 'Census Day' but reported to women outside the reproductive age span were redistributed among women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) in accordance with the

proportion of current births reported in each age group. The adjustments were applied in the case of all women in the total resettled population of all regions except Gondar where the number of births reported to women outside the reproductive age span is negligible.

Summary measures of fertility based on data reported in the 1988 Population and Housing Census of the resettled population are presented in Table 4.1. The data indicate that the reported crude birth rate for the total resettled population was about 59.0 per thousand population, while the general fertility rate was 241.9 per thousand women at the reproductive ages (15-49 years). The total fertility rate, gross reproduction rate and average parity (for women aged 45-49) were 8.2, 4.0 and 5.0 per woman, respectively. Among the resettlers these rates are higher in Gojjam and Gondar and relatively lower in Wellega.

The 1984 population census revealed a relatively lower fertility in rural Wello compared to the observed level in the resettlement areas. The fertility measures for rural Wello were a crude birth rate of 33.3 per 1000 population, general fertility rate of 215.0 per 1000 women 15-49, a total fertility rate of 5.5 and a gross reproduction rate of 2.7 per woman. Higher fertility level observed in the resettlement area could be a temporary phenomenon. Before those women moved to the resettlement area they might have faced problems of temporary unovulatory amenohrea that may have resulted in delayed births. Thus this temporary upsurge

in the fertility level could be attributed to making up for the delayed births. This could also be partly due to improved nutritional level of the population in the resettlement areas.

Table 4.1: Summary Measures of Fertility Based on Reported Data, Resettled Population by Region

Sector	Fertility Rates				
	Crude Birth	General Fertility	Total Fertility	Gross Reproduction	Average Parity (at 45-49 years age group)
Total	59.0	241.9	8.2	4.0	5.0
Gojjam	68.7	278.8	9.0	4.4	5.3
Gondar	76.1	272.0	8.3	4.1	6.5
Illubabor	57.6	240.5	8.0	3.9	4.8
Keffa	60.3	231.1	8.0	3.9	5.0
Wellega	54.9	228.3	7.9	3.9	5.0

a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates: Pattern and Shape

Age-specific fertility rates for the resettlers by region are given in Table 4.2. These rates are also presented in Figure 4.1. The age specific fertility rates for the resettlers in all the regions are high in all age-groups excepting the youngest\* (15-19 years) and the highest (45-49) years. The age-specific fertility curves show an inverted 'U' shape distribution with 'broad peaks' starting from early 20's to late 30's indicating prevailing high level of fertility in resettled population. The age specific fertility rates reveal

\* In Gondar and Illubabor the age specific fertility rate is also high even at this age group.

FIG. 4.1- REPORTED AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF THE RESETTLED WOMEN

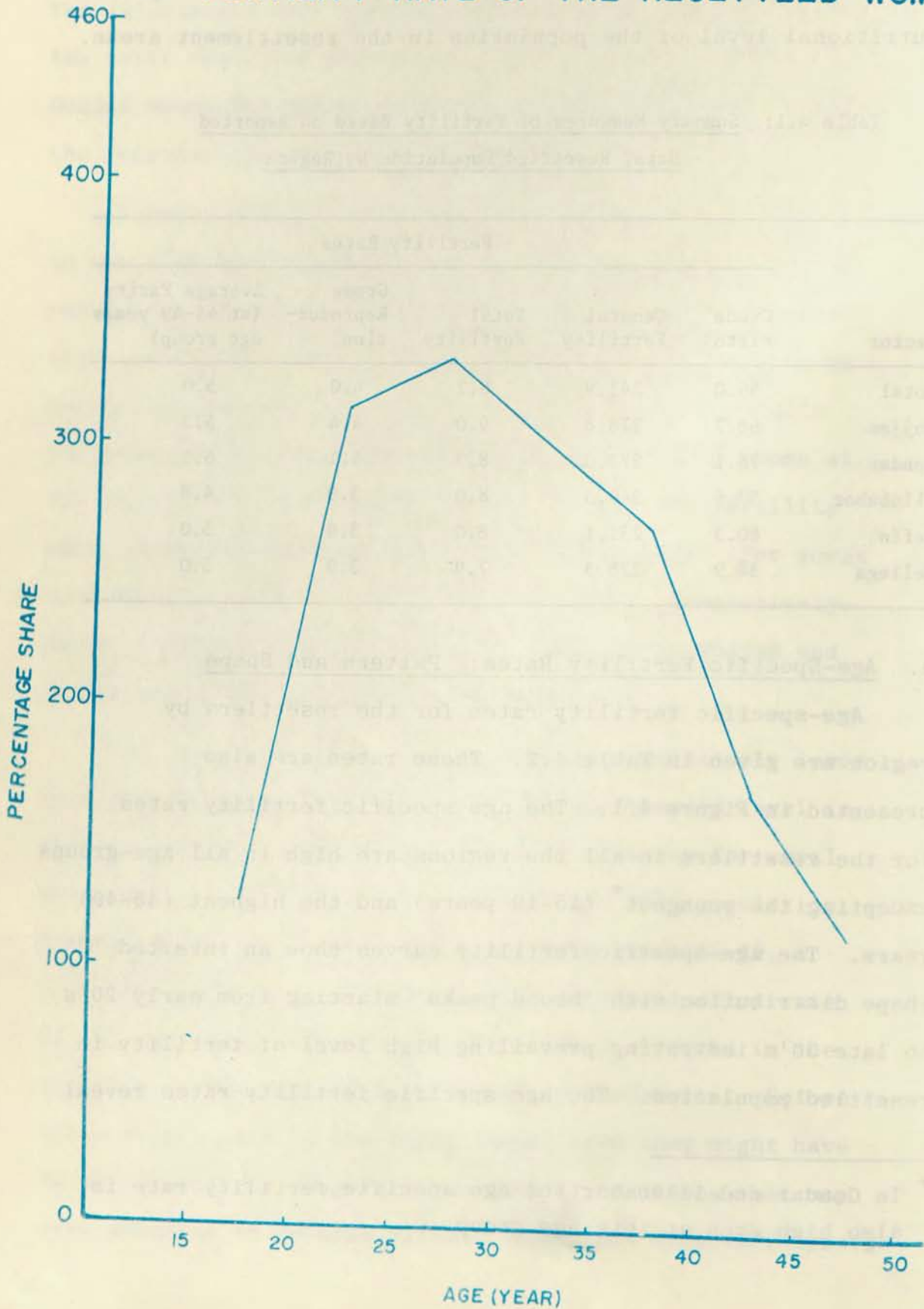


Table 4.2: Reported Age Specific Fertility and Total Fertility Rates of the Resettled Population by Region

Age Group of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates by Region					
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
15-19	0.1080	0.2061	0.1505	0.0960	0.1190	0.1244
20-24	0.3459	0.3460	0.3141	0.2926	0.3035	0.3146
25-29	0.4013	0.3444	0.3099	0.3317	0.3168	0.3350
30-34	0.3507	0.3385	0.2957	0.3174	0.2860	0.3053
35-39	0.3058	0.2408	0.2639	0.2613	0.2606	0.2696
40-44	0.1735	0.1349	0.1502	0.1837	0.1777	0.1699
45-49	0.1169	0.0296	0.1054	0.1249	0.1198	0.1154
TFR	9.0105	8.2015	7.9485	8.0380	7.9170	8.1710

that over 75 percent of the total births given in the year preceeding the 'census day' were born by women in the age-group 20-39. The women in their late twenties (25-29), early twenties (20-24) and thirties (30-34) are the most fertile. The observed pattern of fertility by age-group holds true for the resettlers in all the regions. The age-specific fertility pattern of the resettlers therefore, may be classified as "broad peak type" rather than "late peak" or "early peak". The peak is in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years age groups, where mostly a third of the women in each age group had a baby during the twelve months preceeding the "census day". The broad peak implies that the fertility rates are high in the younger and older age groups. Such a pattern is more typical of Central America than of tropical Africa (Faruqee, 1982).

b. Cumulative and Completed Fertility

The fertility level and trend can also be estimated from data on the number of children ever born alive by age of women. This measure is known as either life time fertility, parity, cumulative fertility or completed fertility. Completed fertility is computed from data on number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years. The number of children ever born by age group of the resettled women is given in Table 4.3. In general, the mean number of children ever born alive rises monotonically as the age advances reaching its peak in the age group 45-49. At the end of the reproductive period a resettled woman has produced on an average about five children and this holds true for almost all the regions except Gondar and Gojjam where average parity for women at the end of the reproductive period is 6.5 and 5.3, respectively. This measure also confirms that the fertility rate of the resettled woman is relatively high in these two regions. The completed fertility for rural Wello is observed to be 3.4 children per woman aged 45-49 and this measure is also lower compared to the level for women in the resettled area.

As can be observed from Table 4.3 the average completed family size implied by number of children ever born to a woman at the end of her reproductive period is found to be lower compared to the total fertility rate based on current birth (births reported in the year prior to census day). This discrepancy between average completed family size and total fertility rate may be attributed, among other factors,

to recall-lapse usually associated with retrospective data. The data on number of children ever born are usually under stated due to recall-lapse and this tends to rise as age advances. Therefore, cumulative or completed fertility based on retrospective data (i.e., number of children ever born) should be treated with caution.

Table 4.3: Average Parity of Resettled Women by Age Group and Region

Age Group of Women	Average Parity					
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
15-19	0.223	0.463	0.387	0.219	0.295	0.302
20-24	1.399	1.548	1.370	1.208	1.231	1.307
25-29	2.723	2.774	2.401	2.249	2.157	2.373
30-34	3.799	4.385	3.557	3.530	3.343	3.526
35-39	4.533	5.176	4.254	4.271	4.146	4.268
40-44	5.067	5.622	4.618	4.794	4.803	4.799
45-49	5.307	6.485	4.770	4.986	4.986	4.992
50-54	5.116	5.923	4.509	4.825	4.785	4.783
55-59	5.282	5.158	4.714	4.665	4.793	4.847
60-64	5.015	3.250	4.267	4.580	4.484	4.518

#### 4.1.2 Fertility Differentials

Understanding fertility differential helps to identify the group, area or sectors in a country which may need special attention with respect to implementation of population policies and other development programmes. Data on fertility collected in the 1988 Population and Housing Census of the Resettled Population could be used to study fertility differentials by

region of resettlement. Among the regions, the resettlers in Gojjam and Gondar have higher total fertility rate and the rest of the regions have about equal fertility level (See Table 4.1).

#### 4.2 Mortality

In the 1988 Population and Housing Census of the resettled Population two types of information on mortality were collected. The first one was on number of deaths in the household during the twelve months prior to the 'census day' classified by sex and age of deceased. The second one relates to number of children dead among total number of children ever born alive to women by age group. Based on these data crude death rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life at birth were computed. Crude death rate refers to the number of deaths occurring per 1000 population in a given year. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of infant deaths (under 1 year) occurring per 1000 live births in a given year. Also expectation of life at birth refers to the average number of years a new born baby would live if patterns of mortality prevailing for all people at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. A life table refers to a table that shows a standard generation and how it is reduced by mortality through ages until all the persons have died at maximum age, which is usually defined as 100 years.

#### 4.2.1 Reported Mortality Levels

##### a. Crude Death Rate

Reported crude death rates for the resettled population by sex and region are presented in Table 4.4. The data revealed that the reported crude death rate for the resettled population was relatively low, that is 18.5 deaths per 1000 population.

Table 4.4: Crude Death Rate Per Thousand Resettled Population  
by Sex and Region

Region	Crude Death Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	18.6	18.5	18.5
Gojjam	15.9	14.3	15.1
Gondar	36.0	45.0	40.0
Illubabor	22.0	22.3	22.1
Keffa	19.5	17.7	18.6
Wellega	11.7	12.0	11.9

The reported crude death rate is of a lower side compared to the 1988 United Nations estimate of crude death rate for less developed countries like Mali (21 deaths per 1000) and Somalia (20 deaths per 1000) (UNICEF, 1990). This low value was mostly due to under-reporting of deaths in the census. Eventhough the deaths were under-reported in the census, we present below differential mortality pattern for the resettled population by region, age and sex on the assumption that the

under-reporting is not selective for age, sex or region, an assumption subject to empirical verification.

Among the resettled population the reported crude death rates for the males and the females were almost equal with 18.6 and 18.5 per 1000 population, respectively. The rate is unusually high among the resettlers in Gondar region with 40.0 deaths per thousand population and 36.0 and 45.0 deaths per thousand male and female population, respectively. The lowest crude death rate of about 12.00 per 1000 population was observed in Keffa region (see Table 4.4). The reported crude death rate in the resettled areas is extremely high compared to similar measures for the rural population of Wello region. The reported crude death rate for the rural population of Wello was observed to be 7.00 per 1000 population.

Percentage share of deaths by broad age groups and sex was also calculated and presented in Table 4.6. Among the resettlers, 34 percent of the total deaths took place at infancy (under the age of one year) and deaths to children under the age of five years accounted for 56 percent of all deaths. The share of deaths to persons aged 50 years and over accounted for only 9.6 percent of all deaths. The share of deaths at younger ages (under 1, 1-4 and 5-14 years, was relatively higher in all the regions constituting 71.4 percent of all the deaths, and in Illubabor region it is even higher constituting almost four-fifths of the total deaths (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Percentage Share of Reported Deaths Among the Resettled Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Region

Region	Broad Age Group				
	Under 1(1)	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 19	50+
<b>Gojjam</b>					
Male	45.0	13.0	12.2	14.8	15.0
Female	37.0	15.0	9.4	24.6	13.0
Total	41.0	14.0	10.9	19.2	14.0
<b>Gondar</b>					
Male	61.0	11.0	8.2	13.8	6.0
Female	49.0	10.0	4.8	32.2	4.0
Total	54.0	11.0	6.5	23.5	5.0
<b>Illubabor</b>					
Male	34.0	28.0	18.8	14.2	5.0
Female	26.0	28.0	20.2	19.8	6.0
Total	30.0	28.0	20.2	15.8	5.0
<b>Keffa</b>					
Male	33.0	20.0	18.9	15.1	13.0
Female	25.0	21.0	16.8	28.2	9.0
Total	29.0	21.0	17.9	21.1	11.0
<b>Wellega</b>					
Male	35.0	23.0	14.0	15.0	12.0
Female	26.0	23.0	15.0	25.0	10.0
Total	31.0	23.0	14.6	19.4	11.0
<b>Total</b>					
Male	38.0	21.0	15.5	14.5	10.0
Female	30.0	22.0	15.3	23.7	9.0
Total	34.0	22.0	15.4	18.6	9.6

b. Age Specific Death Rates

Age-specific death rates follow a typical U-shaped distribution (see Tables 4.6(a) - 4.6(f) and Figure 4.2). The death rate is highest during the period of infancy (under one year) and reaches its lowest at ages 10-14 and 40-44 years. If we ignore death rates beyond age 70 because of lower number of observation, the death rate increases and reaches its maximum at ages 50 and over. This pattern of mortality by age holds true for the resettled population in almost all the regions and for both sexes. In general the death rate for the males is higher than that of the females at the ages of under 1, and 1 - 4. On the other hand, at the age groups of 20-24 and above the death rates are higher for the females compared to the males (see Figures 4.2). This age pattern of mortality holds true for the resettlers in all the regions.

c. Infant Mortality, Childhood Mortality and Mortality

Under Five

The reported infant mortality rates, childhood mortality rates and mortality rate for children under five are presented on Table 4.7. The infant mortality rate for the resettled population is observed to be 128.7 and 93.1 per 1000 live births for the males and the females, respectively. This rate ranges from as low as 81.8 and 56.8 for the males and the females in Wellega region to as high as 293.0 for both the males and the females in Gonder region. The childhood mortality rate for the total resettled population is about

Table 4.6a: Resettled Population and Number of Deaths, Death Rates in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group, Total

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000
0	10,852	1,536	141.5	11,156	1,111	99.6	22,008	2,647	120.3
1	8,132	295	36.3	7,790	262	33.6	15,922	557	35.0
2	7,998	232	29.0	7,786	222	28.5	15,784	454	28.8
3	2,941	196	66.6	3,144	175	55.7	6,085	371	61.0
4	5,409	159	29.4	5,388	190	35.3	10,797	349	32.3
0-4	35,332	2,418	68.4	35,264	1,960	55.6	70,596	4,378	62.0
5-9	34,273	465	13.6	27,971	439	15.7	62,244	904	14.5
10-14	26,560	170	6.4	22,650	141	6.2	49,210	311	6.3
15-19	19,054	136	7.1	19,519	139	7.1	38,573	275	7.1
20-24	14,486	73	5.0	14,376	120	8.3	28,862	193	6.7
25-29	14,391	70	4.9	16,689	147	8.8	31,080	217	7.0
30-34	11,277	51	4.5	16,377	166	10.1	27,654	217	7.8
35-39	14,771	68	4.6	17,386	134	7.7	32,157	202	6.3
40-44	11,575	98	8.5	11,300	110	9.7	22,875	208	9.1
45-49	11,576	95	8.2	7,982	80	10.0	19,558	175	8.9
50-54	8,897	101	11.4	6,349	97	15.3	15,246	198	13.0
55-59	6,766	55	8.1	3,351	45	13.4	10,117	100	9.9
60-64	4,847	104	21.5	2,683	64	23.9	7,530	168	22.3
65-69	3,172	31	9.8	1,095	25	22.8	4,267	56	13.1
70-74	1,668	66	39.6	982	51	51.9	2,650	117	44.2
75-79	755	29	38.4	285	15	52.6	1,040	44	42.3
80-84	579	21	36.3	404	32	79.2	983	53	53.9
85+	296	16	54.1	113	8	70.8	409	24	58.7
Not Stated	59	22	372.9	36	14	388.9	95	36	378.9
Total	220,334	4,089	18.6	204,812	3,787	18.5	425,146	7,876	18.5

Table 4.6b: Resettled Population and Number of Deaths, Death Rates in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group, Gojjam

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000
0	2,119	493	232.7	2,176	362	166.4	4,295	855	199.1
1	1,395	67	48.0	1,380	58	42.0	2,775	125	45.0
2	573	25	43.6	540	32	59.3	1,113	57	51.2
3	539	28	51.9	608	30	49.3	1,147	58	50.6
4	1,232	28	22.7	1,182	36	30.5	2,414	64	26.5
0-4	5,858	641	109.4	5,886	518	88.0	11,744	1,159	98.7
5-9	6,199	86	13.9	5,438	59	10.8	11,637	145	12.5
10-14	5,352	49	9.2	4,657	34	7.3	10,009	83	8.3
15-19	3,425	28	8.2	3,324	34	10.2	6,749	62	9.2
20-24	2,700	18	6.7	2,900	34	11.7	5,600	52	9.3
25-29	2,635	14	5.3	3,607	31	8.6	6,242	45	7.2
30-34	2,357	12	5.1	3,163	49	15.5	5,520	61	11.1
35-39	3,389	19	5.6	3,207	40	12.5	6,596	59	8.9
40-44	2,302	32	13.9	1,733	33	19.0	4,035	65	16.1
45-49	2,056	36	17.5	1,238	24	19.4	3,294	60	18.2
50-54	1,366	32	23.4	1,039	32	30.8	2,405	64	26.6
55-59	981	22	22.4	599	15	25.0	1,580	37	23.4
60-64	619	42	67.9	392	22	56.1	1,011	64	63.3
65-69	470	14	29.8	198	12	60.6	668	26	38.9
70-74	254	32	126.0	119	24	201.7	373	56	150.1
75-79	124	12	96.8	60	8	133.3	184	20	108.7
80-84	229	8	34.9	120	13	108.3	349	21	60.2
85+	116	4	34.5	47	4	85.1	163	8	49.1
Not Stated	12	6	500.0	8	5	625.0	20	11	550.0
Total	78,114	1,107	15.9	72,130	991	14.3	150,244	2,098	15.1

Table 4.6c: Resettled Population and Number of Deaths, Death Rates in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group, Gender

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000
0	141	52	368.8	129	49	379.8	270	101	374.1
1	120	4	33.3	133	7	52.6	253	11	43.5
2	31	3	96.8	25	2	80.0	56	5	89.3
3	39	-	.0	20	1	50.0	59	1	16.9
4	55	2	36.4	56	1	17.9	111	3	27.0
0-4	386	61	158.0	363	60	165.3	749	121	161.5
5-9	291	4	13.7	274	-	.0	565	4	7.1
10-14	225	3	13.3	246	5	20.3	471	8	17.0
15-19	172	2	11.6	283	3	10.6	455	5	11.0
20-24	211	1	4.7	250	7	28.0	461	8	17.4
25-29	200	1	5.0	257	11	42.8	457	12	26.3
30-34	194	2	10.3	205	6	29.3	399	8	20.1
35-39	207	2	9.7	142	2	14.1	349	4	11.5
40-44	168	2	11.9	82	2	24.4	250	4	16.0
45-49	122	2	16.4	68	1	14.7	190	3	15.8
50-54	85	-	.0	39	1	25.6	124	1	8.1
55-59	45	1	22.2	19	-	.0	64	1	15.6
60-64	30	-	.0	8	2	250.0	38	2	52.6
65-69	14	3	214.3	4	-	.0	18	3	166.7
70-74	4	1	250.0	1	-	.0	5	1	200.0
75-79	2	-	.0	-	1	.0	2	1	500.0
80-84	1	-	.0	3	-	.0	4	-	.0
85+	1	-	.0	-	-	.0	1	-	.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,358	85	36.0	2,244	101	45.0	4,602	186	40.0

Table 4.6d: Resettled Population and Number of Deaths, Death Rates in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group, Illubabor

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000
0	3,019	471	156.0	3,101	330	106.4	6,120	801	130.9
1	1,945	107	55.0	1,867	98	52.5	3,812	205	53.8
2	2,587	115	44.5	2,528	98	38.8	5,115	213	41.6
3	927	98	105.7	975	81	83.1	1,902	179	94.1
4	1,479	67	45.3	1,500	92	61.3	2,979	159	53.4
0-4	9,957	858	86.2	9,971	699	70.1	19,928	1,557	78.1
5-9	9,460	199	21.0	8,566	205	23.9	18,026	404	22.4
10-14	8,239	62	7.5	6,618	56	8.5	14,857	118	7.9
15-19	4,757	53	11.1	5,341	44	8.2	10,098	97	9.6
20-24	3,990	25	6.3	4,025	38	9.4	8,015	63	7.9
25-29	4,336	25	5.8	5,290	56	10.6	9,626	81	8.4
30-34	3,484	19	5.5	4,766	43	9.0	8,250	62	7.5
35-39	4,300	20	4.7	4,473	34	7.6	8,773	54	6.2
40-44	3,264	27	8.3	3,017	24	8.0	6,281	51	8.1
45-49	3,386	21	6.2	2,066	17	8.2	5,452	38	7.0
50-54	2,622	23	8.8	1,569	20	12.7	4,191	43	10.3
55-59	2,004	6	3.0	871	12	13.8	2,875	18	6.3
60-64	1,463	17	11.6	636	14	22.0	2,099	31	14.8
65-69	953	4	4.2	248	5	20.2	1,201	9	7.5
70-74	438	8	18.3	202	8	39.6	640	16	25.0
75-79	201	5	24.9	68	2	29.4	269	7	26.0
80-84	154	6	39.0	83	9	108.4	237	15	63.3
85+	63	3	47.6	29	3	103.4	92	6	65.2
Not Stated	16	5	312.5	9	2	222.2	25	7	280.0
Total	63,087	1,386	22.0	57,848	1,291	22.3	120,935	2,677	22.1

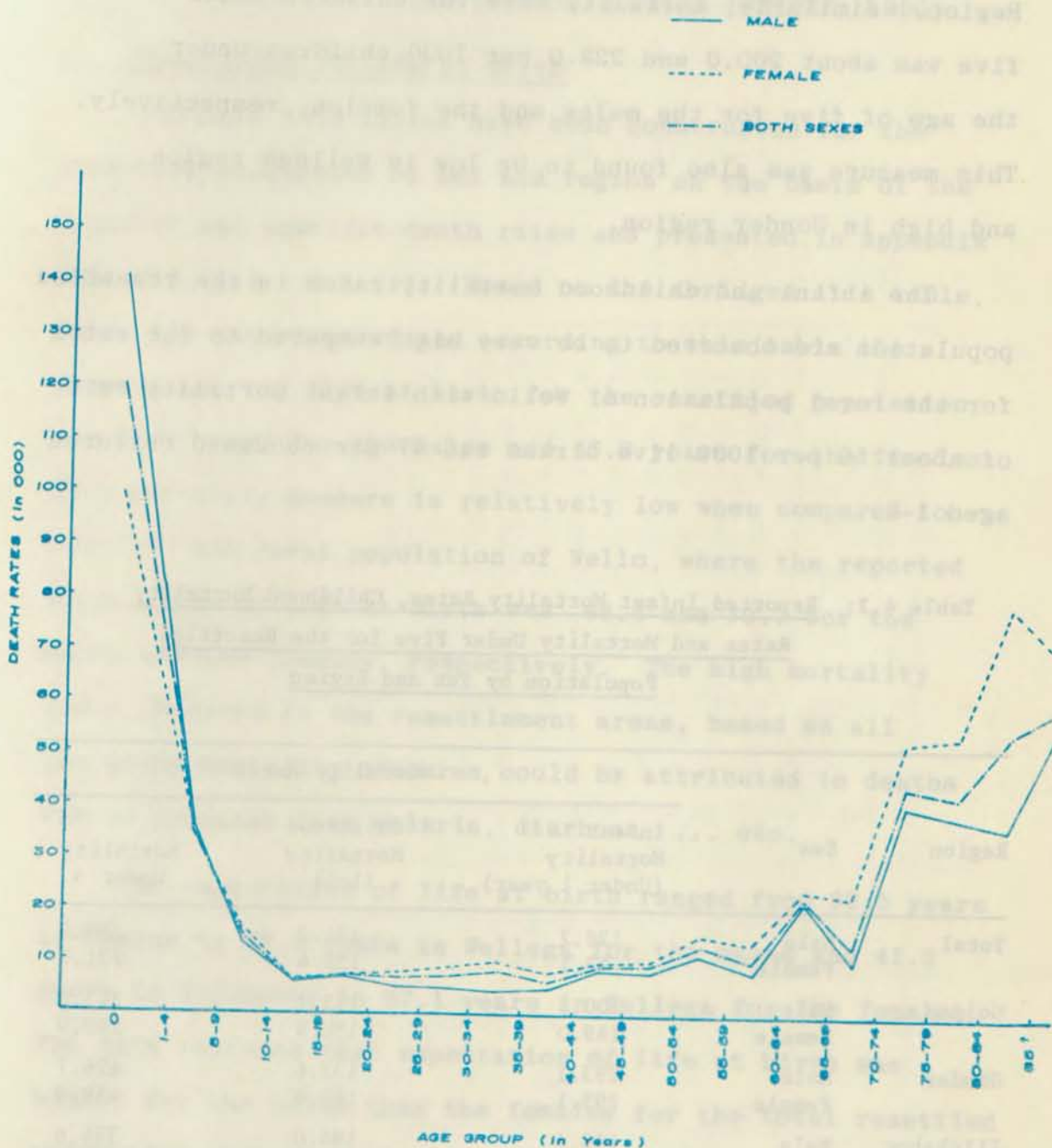
Table 4.6e: Resettled Population and Number of Deaths, Death Rates in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group, Keffa

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000
0	1,173	138	117.6	1,149	98	85.3	2,322	236	101.6
1	963	48	49.8	909	29	31.9	1,872	77	41.1
2	816	12	14.7	754	21	27.9	1,570	33	21.0
3	291	10	34.4	335	13	38.8	626	23	36.7
4	402	18	44.8	453	17	37.5	855	35	40.9
0-4	3,645	226	62.0	3,600	178	49.4	7,245	404	55.8
5-9	2,784	64	23.0	2,675	53	19.8	5,459	117	21.4
10-14	2,627	16	6.1	2,364	12	5.1	4,991	28	5.6
15-19	2,301	15	6.5	2,222	12	5.4	4,523	27	6.0
20-24	1,325	8	6.0	1,608	12	7.5	2,933	20	6.8
25-29	1,391	7	5.0	1,582	17	10.7	2,973	24	8.1
30-34	998	2	2.0	1,731	17	9.8	2,729	19	7.0
35-39	1,299	8	6.2	1,938	24	12.4	3,237	32	9.9
40-44	1,158	10	8.6	1,278	13	10.2	2,436	23	9.4
45-49	1,238	13	10.5	985	14	14.2	2,223	27	12.1
50-54	916	13	14.2	759	10	13.2	1,675	23	13.7
55-59	807	9	11.2	403	7	17.4	1,210	16	13.2
60-64	503	13	25.8	305	6	19.7	808	19	23.5
65-69	396	3	7.6	159	-	.0	555	3	5.4
70-74	169	11	65.1	96	5	52.1	265	16	60.4
75-79	76	2	26.3	24	2	83.3	100	4	40.0
80-84	51	1	19.6	32	2	62.5	83	3	36.1
85+	25	1	40.0	11	1	90.9	36	2	55.6
Not Stated	4	2	500.0	1	1	1000.0	5	3	600.0
Total	21,713	424	19.5	21,773	386	17.7	43,486	810	18.6

Table 4.6f: Resettled Population and Number of Deaths, Death Rates in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group, Wellega

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000	Population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1000
0	4,400	382	86.8	4,601	272	59.1	9,001	654	72.7
1	3,709	69	18.6	3,501	70	20.0	7,210	139	19.3
2	3,991	77	19.3	3,939	69	17.5	7,930	146	18.4
3	1,145	60	52.4	1,206	50	41.5	2,351	110	46.8
4	2,241	44	19.6	2,197	44	20.0	4,438	88	19.8
0-4	15,486	632	40.8	15,444	505	32.7	30,930	1,137	36.8
5-9	15,539	112	7.2	11,018	122	11.1	26,557	234	8.8
10-14	10,117	40	4.0	8,765	34	3.9	18,882	74	3.9
15-19	8,399	38	4.5	8,349	46	5.5	16,748	84	5.0
20-24	6,260	21	3.4	5,593	29	5.2	11,853	50	4.2
25-29	5,829	23	3.9	5,953	32	5.4	11,782	55	4.7
30-34	4,244	16	3.8	6,512	51	7.8	10,756	67	6.2
35-39	5,576	19	3.4	7,626	34	4.5	13,202	53	4.0
40-44	4,683	27	5.8	5,190	38	7.3	9,873	65	6.6
45-49	4,774	23	4.8	3,625	24	6.6	8,399	47	5.6
50-54	3,908	33	8.4	2,943	34	11.6	6,851	67	9.8
55-59	2,929	17	5.8	1,459	11	7.5	4,388	28	6.4
60-64	2,232	32	14.3	1,342	20	14.9	3,574	52	14.5
65-69	1,339	7	5.2	486	8	16.5	1,825	15	8.2
70-74	803	14	17.4	564	14	24.8	1,367	28	20.5
75-79	352	10	28.4	133	2	15.0	485	12	24.7
80-84	290	8	27.6	241	13	53.9	531	21	39.5
85+	168	4	23.8	60	1	16.7	228	5	21.9
Not Stated	27	10	370.4	18	10	555.0	45	20	444.0
Total	92,955	1,086	11.7	85,325	1,038	12.0	178,276	2,114	11.9

Fig 4.2 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES OF TOTAL RESETTLED POPULATION BY SEX



130.0 per 1000 children aged 1-4 for both the males and the females. The lowest rate for this measure was observed in Wellega region and the highest rate in Gonder Region. Similarly, mortality rate for children under five was about 260.0 and 222.0 per 1000 children under the age of five for the males and the females, respectively. This measure was also found to be low in Wellega region and high in Gonder region.

The infant and childhood mortality rates in the resettled population are observed to be very high compared to the rates for the rural population of Wello with infant mortality rate of about 50 per 1000 live births and 47 per thousand children aged 1-4.

Table 4.7: Reported Infant Mortality Rates, Childhood Mortality Rates and Mortality Under Five for the Resettled Population by Sex and Region

Region	Sex	Mortality Rates		
		Infant Mortality (Under 1 year)	Childhood Mortality (1-4)	Mortality Under 5
Total	Male	128.7	131.2	259.9
	Female	93.1	128.6	221.7
Gojjam	Male	200.1	143.1	343.2
	Female	149.0	150.9	299.9
Gonder	Male	293.1	133.6	426.7
	Female	293.1	166.8	459.9
Illubabor	Male	140.6	194.0	334.6
	Female	99.0	187.6	286.6
Keffa	Male	108.7	129.9	238.6
	Female	80.5	119.9	200.4
Wellega	Male	81.8	85.2	167.0
	Female	56.8	81.3	138.1

The reported infant mortality rates and mortality rates for children under five are quite comparable to the 1988 United Nations estimates of these measures for those countries with very high under five mortality rates (UNICEF, 1990).

d. Expectation of Life at Birth

Abridged life tables have been constructed for the resettled population by sex and region on the basis of the reported age specific death rates and presented in Appendix Tables 4.1(a) - 4.1 (f). Based on the abridged life table, Table 4.8 was prepared and according to this table the expectation of life at birth for the resettled population was 47.9 years for the males and 45.8 years for the females. This mortality measure is relatively low when compared to that of the rural population of Wello, where the reported expectation of life at birth was 68.4 and 70.7 for the males and the females, respectively. The high mortality level observed in the resettlement areas, based on all the given mortality measures, could be attributed to deaths due to diseases like malaria, diarrhoea, ... etc.

The expectation of life at birth ranged from 32.5 years in Gonder to 59.3 years in Wellega for the males and 41.2 years in Illubabor to 57.1 years in Wellega for the females. The data indicate that expectation of life at birth was higher for the males than the females for the total resettled population and among the regions except Gonder where it is higher for the females compared to the males and Keffa where it is about equal for both the males and the females.

The life expectancies based on reported data are relatively comparable to the United Nations 1988 estimates for the Sudan (50years), Mali (44 years) and Somalia (45 years) (UNICEF, 1990).

Table 4.8: Reported Expectation of Life At Birth for the Resettled Population by Sex and Region

Region	Expectation of Life at Birth	
	Male	Female
Total	47.9	45.8
Gojjam	37.4	36.5
Gonder	32.5	45.4
Illubabor	43.2	41.2
Keffa	46.2	46.1
Wellega	59.3	57.1

e. Proportion of Children Reported Dead Out of Those Ever Born Alive

Proportion of children reported dead out of those who were ever born alive by sex and age group of women and region is given in Table 4.9. The proportion of children reported dead out of those who were ever born alive is about a quarter for women at the age group 15-19. This means that women at this age group lose about 25% of their children ever born alive. The proportion of dead children gradually increases with increasing age group and women at age group 45-49 and those at age group 60-64 reported to

Table 4.9 Proportion\* of Children Reported Dead Out of Those Ever Born Alive Among the Resettled Population by Age Group of Women Sex of Children and Region, 1988

Age Group of Women	Proportion of Children Ever Born Alive Reported Dead														
	Gojjam			Illubabor			Keffa			Wellega			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.325	0.298	0.312	0.214	0.208	0.211	0.246	0.226	0.237	0.260	0.215	0.239	0.254	0.227	0.241
20-24	0.354	0.332	0.343	0.273	0.245	0.260	0.286	0.222	0.255	0.263	0.236	0.250	0.292	0.261	0.277
25-29	0.354	0.340	0.347	0.281	0.260	0.271	0.303	0.296	0.300	0.286	0.258	0.272	0.305	0.284	0.295
30-34	0.356	0.348	0.352	0.281	0.282	0.282	0.319	0.312	0.315	0.326	0.292	0.310	0.321	0.305	0.313
35-39	0.362	0.329	0.347	0.309	0.278	0.295	0.334	0.321	0.328	0.343	0.308	0.326	0.338	0.308	0.323
40-44	0.373	0.353	0.364	0.314	0.310	0.312	0.373	0.317	0.346	0.365	0.332	0.350	0.355	0.329	0.342
45-49	0.380	0.370	0.376	0.327	0.314	0.321	0.372	0.346	0.360	0.366	0.347	0.357	0.362	0.344	0.353
50-54	0.394	0.380	0.387	0.348	0.324	0.337	0.407	0.367	0.388	0.394	0.357	0.377	0.385	0.355	0.371
55-59	0.414	0.382	0.399	0.367	0.317	0.344	0.370	0.360	0.365	0.400	0.344	0.372	0.390	0.348	0.370
60-64	0.384	0.384	0.384	0.399	0.373	0.387	0.417	0.424	0.420	0.409	0.381	0.395	0.404	0.385	0.395
65+	0.378	0.362	0.371	0.422	0.410	0.416	0.429	0.408	0.419	0.424	0.431	0.427	0.416	0.412	0.414
Total	0.368	0.350	0.359	0.310	0.292	0.301	0.358	0.327	0.339	0.351	0.319	0.335	0.344	0.320	0.333

\*The proportion for Gondar region is not given due to small observation.

have lost about 35% and 40% of their children ever born alive, respectively. Among the regions proportion of dead children for women aged 15-19 is relatively lower in Illubabor with 21% and high for women at corresponding age group in Gojjam with about 31%. And similarly for women at age group 45-49, that is women at the end of their reproductive age group, proportion of dead children is relatively lower in Illubabor with 32% and higher in Gojjam with about 39%. The high proportion of dead children observed among the settled population indicates that mortality is very high for these populations.

#### 4.3 MIGRATION

Most of the resettlers are migrant population who were brought from the drought affected areas. The Majority of the non-migrants in the settlement areas at the time of the census were children of settlers who were born in the settlement areas. Other non-migrants which were the indigenous population constituted a very small proportion. Table 4.10 indicates that 86 percent of the population in the settlement areas were migrants while only 14 percent were children of settlers born in the settlement areas and other local people. Most of the migrants (83 percent) had been residing in the settlement areas for three years. These were followed by those who had been residing for two years (13 percent) (see Table 4.11).

Table 4.10 Population Distribution by Migration Status, Sex and Region

Residential Status	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Non-Migrant	M	4,197	285	9,079	3,104	15,212	31,877	14.5
	F	3,886	283	8,487	2,930	12,403	27,989	13.7
	T	8,083	568	17,566	6,034	27,615	59,866	14.1
Migrant	M	35,943	2,071	53,930	18,573	78,436	188,953	85.4
	F	33,658	1,959	49,266	18,791	71,986	175,660	86.1
	T	69,601	4,030	103,196	37,364	150,422	364,613	85.8
N/S	M	81	2	78	36	116	313	0.1
	F	82	2	95	52	123	354	0.2
	T	163	4	173	88	239	667	0.1
Total	M	40,221	2,358	63,087	21,713	92,955	220,334	100
	F	37,626	2,244	57,848	21,773	85,321	204,812	100
	T	77,847	4,602	120,935	43,486	178,276	425,146	100

Table 4.11 Duration of Residence of In-Migrants by Place of Destination

Duration of Residence	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Less than 1	4,249	257	1,114	575	1,977	8,172	2.3
1	833	24	977	418	2,551	4,803	1.3
2	19,826	235	9,989	13,038	2,920	46,008	12.6
3	42,866	3,480	90,666	22,891	141,608	301,511	82.7
4	1,787	5	371	388	1,192	3,743	1.0
5	14	1	9	17	32	73	-
6-9	6	27	20	9	74	136	-
10 +	20	1	50	28	68	167	0.1
Total	69,601	4,030	103,196	37,364	150,422	364,613	100

Since the settlers are mostly migrants, it is not necessary to present comparison of demographic or other characteristics of migrants with non-migrants. However, it is very important to obtain information of the origins of migrants. This information helps to make adjustments on the population sizes of the places of origin of migrants. The majority of the migrants came from Wello (67 percent) followed by those from Shewa (16 percent) and those from Tigray (14 percent). A small proportion of migrants came from Gonder, Gojjam, Sidamo and Addis Ababa (See Table 4.12). The origin of migrants by region, awraja and wereda is presented in Table 4.13, while the origin of migrants according to the new administrative division is presented in Annex Table 4.2.

#### 4.4 Population Growth Rate in the Resettlement Areas

The population growth rate is a function of crude birth rate minus crude death rate plus annual in-migration rate and minus annual out-migration rate. In the resettlement areas estimates of reported crude birth rate of 59.0 per 1000 population (see Table 4.1), crude death rate of 18.5 per 1000 population (see Table 4.4) and an annual in-migration rate of 19.2 per 1000 population during 1988 (see Table 4.11) were observed. Concerning out-migration data were only collected from households in which some of their members have left the settlement areas. This was manifested in about 9 percent of the households and it was found out that it is difficult to arrive on number of out-migrants on the basis of these data.



Table 4.12 Migrant Population By Sex and Place of Previous Region

Region		Male	Female	Total
Gojjam	No	1,736	1,624	3,360
	%	0.9	0.9	0.9
Gondar	No	2,108	1,972	4,080
	%	1.1	1.1	1.1
Shewa	No	29,899	27,967	57,866
	%	15.8	15.9	15.9
Sidamo	No	1,594	1,491	3,085
	%	0.8	0.9	0.8
Tigray	No	25,452	23,806	49,258
	%	13.5	13.6	13.5
Wello	No	126,375	118,204	244,579
	%	66.9	67.3	67.1
Addis Ababa	No	1,789	596	2,385
	%	1.0	0.3	0.7
Total	No	188,953	175,660	364,613
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.13 Migrant Population by Sex and Place of Previous Region

Region	Awraja and Wereda		Male	Female	Both Sexes
	Awraja	Wereda			
Gojjam			1,736	1,624	3,360
	Mota		1,190	1,113	2,303
		Bibugne	48	45	93
		Hulet Inese	19	18	37
		Siso Inese	4	4	8
		Inbese Sar Mider	1,119	1,046	2,165
	Bichena		546	511	1,057
		Inarje Enawga	546	511	1,057
Gondar			2,108	1,972	4,080
	Libo		173	162	335
		Belesa	48	45	93
		Ibenat	125	117	242
	Gayint		1,935	1,810	3,745
		Lay Gayint	1,051	983	2,034
		Tach Gayint	674	630	1,304
		Semada	210	197	407
Shewa			29,899	27,967	57,866
	Menz Eba Geshe		2,981	2,789	5,770
		Ansokia	755	706	1,461
		Geshe	1,498	1,401	2,899
		Gera Mider	609	570	1,179
		Mama Mider	59	55	114
		Mezezo	20	20	40
		Lalo Mider	14	13	27
		Kia Gebrel	26	24	50
	Yifat Eba Timuga		3,361	3,143	6,504
		Farsa	682	637	1,319
		Waket	386	361	747
		Efratana Gile	1,266	1,185	2,451
		Gemza	661	618	1,279
		Mafud	366	342	708
	Kembatana Hadiya		23,557	22,035	45,592
		Limu	1,142	1,068	2,210
		Angacha	2,787	2,606	5,393

Table 4.13 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Kedida Gamela	5,181	4,847	10,028
		Sike	8,614	8,057	16,671
		Kacha Bira	2,007	1,877	3,884
		Omo Sheleko	2,814	2,633	5,447
		Timbaro	356	333	689
		Konteb	656	613	1,269
Sidamo			1,594	1,491	3,085
	Welayita		122	114	236
		Boloso	36	34	70
		Damaot Gale	86	80	166
	Sidama		871	814	1,685
		Shebedino	465	435	900
		Arbegona	154	145	299
		Bensa	160	149	309
		Dale	92	85	177
	Jenjem		601	563	1,164
		Odo Shakiso	192	180	372
		Uruga	409	383	792
Tigray			25,452	23,806	49,258
	Adwa		528	494	1,022
		Adi Arbata	44	41	85
		Agela	50	47	97
		Bezot	23	22	45
		Inticho	39	36	75
		Adi Abeyto	11	10	21
		Adwa	155	145	300
		Hahaile	110	103	213
		Amba Seneyite	10	9	19
		Ahsia	2	2	4
		Indaba Tsehma	45	42	87
		Inda Falasi	39	37	76
	Agame		1,029	962	1,991
		Gulamekida	278	259	537
		Dalul	38	35	73
		Sebuhna Sasie	138	130	268
		Kelete Belesa	119	112	231

Table 4.13 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Ganta Lafeshum	456	426	882
	Kilete Awulalo		2,851	2,667	5,518
		Saida Amba	237	223	460
		Asbi	951	889	1,840
		Berahaile	32	30	62
		Tsirie	1,631	1,525	3,156
	Inderta		7,325	6,852	14,177
		Gera Alta	607	568	1,175
		Inderta	1,074	1,005	2,079
		Didibana Darga Ajen	2,196	2,054	4,250
		Shehet	62	58	120
		Wajerat	977	914	1,891
		Hintalo	1,584	1,481	3,065
		Seharti	386	360	746
		Selewa	166	156	322
		Weireb	273	256	529
	Rayna Azebo		12,715	11,892	24,607
		Mohene	4,390	4,106	8,496
		Ambalage	1,596	1,493	3,089
		Didigsala	7	7	14
		Chercher	4,484	4,193	8,677
		Bofa	133	124	257
		Enda Mohene	2,105	1,969	4,074
	Temben		543	507	1,050
		Tsetsera	99	92	191
		Dega Temben	433	404	837
		Ambere Meteka	11	11	22
	Axum		310	290	600
		Marie	170	160	330
		Laymiachew	55	51	106
		Tach Miachew	28	27	55
		Adet	38	35	73
		Naider	9	8	17
		Zana	10	9	19
	Shire		151	142	293
		Tach Idiyabo	14	14	28

Table 4.13 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Weroda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Seyemit Idiyabo	5	5	10
		Lay Idiyabo	23	26	54
		Medaber Tabor	23	22	45
		Tach Koraro	19	18	37
		Asgede	15	13	28
		Tsimbila	29	28	57
		Gult Wedage	18	16	34
Wello			126,375	118,204	244,579
	Rayna Kobo		8,726	8,163	16,889
		Alamata	3,915	3,662	7,577
		Kobo	4,811	4,501	9,312
	Yiju		14,594	13,650	28,244
		Guba Lafto	6,589	6,163	12,752
		Habru	8,005	7,487	15,492
	Ambassel		17,002	15,903	32,905
		Ambassel	5,965	5,579	11,544
		Tehlu Dere	6,661	6,230	12,891
		Werebabo	4,376	4,094	8,470
	Kalu		17,883	16,728	34,611
		Bati	1,776	1,661	3,437
		Kalu	11,084	10,367	21,451
		Dawe Rahmedo	1,350	1,262	2,612
		Artuma	766	716	1,482
		Iseyo Gola	1,520	1,421	2,941
		Albuko	1,387	1,301	2,688
	Dessie Zuria		23,718	22,185	45,903
		Kutaber	12,638	11,822	24,460
		Dessie Zuria	11,080	10,363	21,443
	Werellu		2,093	1,958	4,051
		Werellu	1,000	936	1,936
		Jama	327	306	633
		Legehida	766	716	1,482
	Borena		5,257	4,917	10,174
		Sayint	1,398	1,307	2,705
		Debre Sina	2,635	2,464	5,099
		Kelela	1,224	1,146	2,370
	Were Himenu		8,964	8,384	17,348
		Tenta	6,646	6,216	12,862

Table 4.13 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Wereda	Male	Female	Both Sexes
		Legambo	741	694	1,435
		Megdela	1,577	1,474	3,051
	Wadla Delanta		13,385	12,519	25,904
		Delanta	10,943	10,235	21,178
		Dawunt	2,442	2,284	4,726
	Lasta		6,503	6,080	12,583
		Gidan	1,858	1,737	3,595
		Meket	3,103	2,900	6,003
		Bugna	1,542	1,443	2,985
	Wag		8,250	7,717	15,967
		Wefla	4,183	3,913	8,096
		Sokota	3,569	3,339	6,908
		Dehana	498	465	963
Addis Ababa			1,789	596	2,385
Total			188,953	175,660	364,613

Annex Table 4.1a: Abridged Life Table of the Resettled Population Based on Reported Death Data, Total Resettled Population

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $n^q_x$	Survivors to exact age x $l_x$	Person years living in age x-x+n $L_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $P_x$	Number of person years still to be lived $T_x$	Expectation of life $e_x$
<b>MALES</b>						
0	0.1287	100000.0	91,505	0.8124328	4,792,097	47.92
1	0.1312	87130.0	314,710	0.9010968	4,700,592	53.94
5	0.0658	75698.5	366,040	0.9507666	4,385,881	57.93
10	0.0315	70717.5	348,018	0.9668272	4,019,841	56.84
15	0.0349	68489.9	336,474	0.9701094	3,671,822	53.61
20	0.0247	66099.6	326,416	0.9755469	3,335,348	50.45
25	0.0242	64467.0	318,434	0.9767878	3,008,931	46.67
30	0.0222	62906.9	311,043	0.9775528	2,690,496	42.76
35	0.0227	61510.3	304,061	0.9679585	2,379,453	38.68
40	0.0416	60114.0	294,318	0.9590851	2,075,392	34.52
45	0.0402	57613.3	282,276	0.9523559	1,781,073	30.91
50	0.0554	55297.2	268,827	0.9522264	1,498,796	27.10
55	0.0397	52233.8	255,984	0.9297808	1,229,969	23.54
60	0.1020	50160.1	238,009	0.9236436	973,983	19.41
65	0.0478	45043.8	219,836	0.8876209	735,973	16.33
70	0.1802	42890.7	195,131	0.8220524	516,137	12.03
75	0.1752	35161.8	160,408	0.5002960	321,006	9.129
80	1.0000	29001.4	160,598	0.0000000	160,598	5.537
<b>FEMALES</b>						
0	0.0931	100000.0	90,690	0.8456147	4,582,857	45.82
1	0.1286	90690.0	332,117	0.8992747	4,492,167	49.53
5	0.0755	79027.2	380,219	0.9461173	4,160,050	52.64
10	0.0305	73060.7	359,732	0.9673341	3,779,830	51.73
15	0.0349	70832.3	347,981	0.9622515	3,420,097	48.28
20	0.0407	68360.3	334,845	0.9581249	3,072,116	44.94
25	0.0431	65578.0	320,824	0.9538683	2,737,270	41.74
30	0.0493	62751.6	306,024	0.9563047	2,416,446	38.50
35	0.0378	59657.9	292,652	0.9574925	2,110,422	35.37
40	0.0474	57402.9	280,212	0.9519170	1,817,769	31.66
45	0.0488	54682.0	266,738	0.9390614	1,537,557	28.11
50	0.0737	52013.5	250,484	0.9305797	1,270,818	24.43
55	0.0648	48180.1	233,095	0.9120036	1,020,334	21.17
60	0.1128	45058.0	212,583	0.8895036	787,238	17.47
65	0.1079	39975.5	189,094	0.8346729	574,654	14.37
70	0.2297	35662.1	157,831	0.7691252	385,560	10.81
75	0.2324	27470.5	121,392	0.4669436	227,729	8.28
80	1.0000	21086.4	106,336	0.0000000	106,366	5.04

Annex Table 4.1b: Abridged Life Table of the Resettled Population Based on Reported Death Data, Gojjam

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $nq_x$	Survivors to exact age x $l_x$	Person years living in age x-x+n $L_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $np_x$	Number of person years still to be lived $T_x$	Expectation of life $e_x$
MALES						
0	0.2001	100000.0	86,793	0.7651861	3,743,523	37.43
1	0.1431	79990.0	295,799	0.8656766	3,656,730	45.71
5	0.0672	68543.4	331,201	0.9435141	3,360,930	49.03
10	0.0450	63937.3	312,493	0.9573448	3,029,728	47.38
15	0.0402	61060.1	299,164	0.9633751	2,717,235	44.50
20	0.0329	58605.5	288,207	0.9703940	2,418,071	41.26
25	0.0262	56777.3	279,674	0.9742934	2,129,863	37.57
30	0.0252	55192.4	272,485	0.9736153	1,850,189	33.52
35	0.0276	53801.6	265,295	0.9528771	1,577,704	29.32
40	0.0672	52316.6	252,794	0.9247886	1,312,408	25.08
45	0.0838	48800.9	233,781	0.9034338	1,059,614	21.71
50	0.1105	44711.4	211,205	0.8915713	825,832	18.47
55	0.1061	39770.8	188,305	0.8070068	614,626	15.45
60	0.2902	35551.1	151,963	0.7726931	426,321	11.99
65	0.1387	25234.2	117,421	0.7037829	274,358	10.87
70	0.4791	21734.2	82,638	0.5515190	156,937	7.22
75	0.3897	11321.3	45,576	0.3865682	74,298	6.56
80	1.0000	6909.4	28,721	0.0000000	28,721	4.15
FEMALES						
0	0.1490	100000.0	90,166	0.7915687	3,652,793	36.52
1	0.1509	85100.0	305,618	0.8888428	3,562,627	41.86
5	0.0526	72258.4	351,790	0.9555731	3,257,009	45.07
10	0.0358	68457.6	336,161	0.9573767	2,905,219	42.43
15	0.0497	66006.8	321,832	0.9468405	2,569,058	38.92
20	0.0568	62726.3	304,724	0.9503352	2,247,225	35.82
25	0.0421	59163.4	289,590	0.9419994	1,942,501	32.83
30	0.0746	56672.6	272,793	0.9321288	1,652,910	29.16
35	0.0606	52444.8	254,279	0.9248203	1,380,116	26.31
40	0.0907	49266.7	235,162	0.9084428	1,125,837	22.85
45	0.0925	44798.2	213,631	0.8834744	890,675	19.88
50	0.1430	40654.3	188,738	0.8687220	677,043	16.65
55	0.1176	34840.8	163,960	0.8222108	488,305	14.01
60	0.2460	30743.5	134,810	0.7466491	324,344	10.55
65	0.2631	23180.6	100,656	0.5640982	189,534	8.17
70	0.6704	17081.8	56,779	0.3718659	88,878	5.20
75	0.4999	5630.1	21,114	0.3421917	32,098	5.70
80	1.0000	2815.6	10,983	0.0000000	10,983	3.90

Annex Table 4.1c: Abridged Life Table of the Resettled Population Based on Reported Death Data, Gender

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $n^q_x$	Survivors to exact age x $l_x$	Person years living in age x-x+n $L_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $n^p_x$	Number of person years still to be lived $T_x$	Expectation of life $e_x$
<b>MALES</b>						
0	0.2931	100000.0	80,655	0.7143349	3,248,038	32.48
1	0.1336	70690.0	276,512	0.8290030	3,167,383	44.80
5	0.0662	61245.8	296,092	0.9346692	2,890,871	47.20
10	0.0644	57191.3	276,748	0.9394669	2,594,778	45.37
15	0.0564	53508.2	259,996	0.9597183	2,318,029	43.32
20	0.0232	50490.3	249,523	0.9760588	2,058,032	40.76
25	0.0247	49318.9	243,549	0.9627094	1,808,509	36.66
30	0.0502	48100.8	234,467	0.9511640	1,564,960	32.53
35	0.0474	45686.1	223,016	0.9475262	1,330,492	29.12
40	0.0578	43520.6	211,314	0.9320125	1,107,475	25.44
45	0.0788	41005.1	196,947	0.9589840	896,161	21.85
50	0.0000	37773.9	188,869	0.9474000	699,213	18.51
55	0.1052	37773.9	178,935	0.9444796	510,343	13.51
60	0.0000	33800.1	169,000	0.6511500	331,408	9.80
65	0.6977	33800.1	110,044	0.2857029	162,408	4.80
70	0.7692	10217.7	31,440	0.3750406	52,363	5.12
75	0.0000	2358.2	11,791	0.4364541	20,923	8.87
80	1.0000	2358.2	9,132	0.0000000	9,132	3.87
<b>FEMALES</b>						
0	0.2931	100000.0	80,655	0.7019291	4,537,265	45.37
1	0.1668	70690.0	270,309	0.8391005	4,456,610	63.04
5	0.0000	58898.9	294,494	0.9876500	4,186,301	71.07
10	0.0247	58898.9	290,857	0.9801387	3,891,806	66.07
15	0.0149	57444.1	285,080	0.9754232	3,600,949	62.68
20	0.0344	56588.1	278,074	0.9562171	3,315,868	58.59
25	0.0535	54641.5	265,899	0.9581216	3,037,794	55.59
30	0.0296	51718.2	254,764	0.9800528	2,771,894	53.59
35	0.0100	50187.3	249,682	0.9900000	2,517,130	50.15
40	0.0100	49685.5	247,185	0.9924874	2,267,448	45.63
45	0.0050	49188.6	245,328	0.9950000	2,020,263	41.07
50	0.0050	48942.7	244,101	0.9974937	1,774,934	36.26
55	0.0000	48697.9	243,489	0.9950000	1,530,833	31.43
60	0.0100	48697.9	242,272	0.9949749	1,287,343	26.43
65	0.0000	48211.0	241,055	1.0000000	1,045,070	21.67
70	0.0000	48211.0	241,055	0.9975000	804,015	16.67
75	0.0050	48211.0	240,452	0.5728785	562,960	11.67
80	1.0000	47969.9	322,507	0.0000000	322,507	6.72

Annex Table 4.1d: Abridged Life Table of the Resettled Population Based on Reported Death Data, Illubabor

Age $x$	Probability of dying between age $x-x+n$ $nq_x$	Survivors to exact age $x$ $l_x$	Person years living in age $x-x+n$ $L_x$	Probability of surviving between age $x-x+n$ $p_x$	Number of person years still to be lived $T_x$	Expectation of life $e_x$
MALES						
0	0.1406	100000.0	90,720	0.7768683	4,322,899	43.22
1	0.1940	85940.0	297,713	0.8471344	4,232,178	49.24
5	0.0998	69267.6	329,055	0.9300456	3,934,465	56.80
10	0.0368	62354.7	306,037	0.9547612	3,605,409	57.82
15	0.0540	60060.0	292,192	0.9571809	3,299,372	54.93
20	0.0310	56816.8	279,680	0.9701811	3,007,179	52.92
25	0.0286	55055.5	271,341	0.9721391	2,727,499	49.54
30	0.0271	53480.9	263,781	0.9748232	2,456,157	45.92
35	0.0232	52031.5	257,140	0.9681527	2,192,376	42.13
40	0.0407	50824.4	248,950	0.9642941	1,935,236	38.07
45	0.0305	48755.9	240,061	0.9632976	1,686,285	34.58
50	0.0431	47268.8	231,251	0.9706895	1,446,223	30.59
55	0.0149	45231.5	224,472	0.9645057	1,214,972	26.86
60	0.0564	44557.6	216,505	0.9608835	990,499	22.22
65	0.0208	42044.5	208,036	0.9462005	773,993	18.40
70	0.0875	41170.0	196,844	0.8983294	565,957	13.74
75	0.1172	37567.6	176,831	0.5209304	369,113	9.825
80	1.0000	33164.7	192,282	0.0000000	192,282	5.797
FEMALES						
0	0.0990	100000.0	90,100	0.8117169	4,122,770	41.22
1	0.1876	90100.0	315,758	0.8508991	4,032,670	44.75
5	0.1128	73197.2	345,344	0.9206721	3,716,911	50.77
10	0.0416	64940.5	317,949	0.9590851	3,371,567	51.91
15	0.0402	62239.0	304,940	0.9570085	3,053,618	49.02
20	0.0459	59737.0	291,830	0.9513169	2,748,677	46.01
25	0.0516	56995.1	277,623	0.9520994	2,456,847	43.10
30	0.0440	54054.1	264,324	0.9592746	2,179,224	40.31
35	0.0373	51675.7	253,560	0.9617681	1,914,899	37.05
40	0.0392	49748.2	243,866	0.9603100	1,661,339	33.39
45	0.0402	47798.1	234,187	0.9493685	1,417,473	29.65
50	0.0615	45876.6	222,329	0.9359825	1,183,286	25.79
55	0.0667	43055.2	208,096	0.9151486	960,955	22.31
60	0.1043	40183.4	190,439	0.8995744	752,859	18.73
65	0.0961	35992.3	171,314	0.8639725	562,419	15.62
70	0.1802	32533.4	148,011	0.8393062	391,105	12.02
75	0.1369	26670.9	124,226	0.4889773	243,094	9.114
80	1.0000	23019.6	118,867	0.0000000	118,867	5.163

Annex Table 4.1e: Abridged Life Table of the Resettled Population Based on Reported Death Data, Keffa

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $n^q_x$	Survivors to exact age x $l_x$	Person years living in age x-x+n $nL_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $n^p_x$	Number of person years still to be lived $T_x$	Expectation of life $e^o_x$
MALES						
0	0.1087	100000.0	92,825	0.8248703	4,615,588	46.15
1	0.1299	89130.0	319,609	0.8890739	4,522,762	50.74
5	0.1087	77552.0	366,685	0.9283884	4,203,152	54.19
10	0.0300	69122.1	340,426	0.9690152	3,836,467	55.50
15	0.0320	67048.4	329,878	0.9691805	3,496,041	52.14
20	0.0296	64902.9	319,711	0.9728132	3,166,162	48.78
25	0.0247	62981.7	311,019	0.9825581	2,846,451	45.19
30	0.0100	61426.1	305,594	0.9798015	2,535,431	41.27
35	0.0305	60811.8	299,422	0.9637898	2,229,836	36.66
40	0.0421	58957.1	288,580	0.9534478	1,930,414	32.74
45	0.0512	56475.0	275,146	0.9403286	1,641,833	29.07
50	0.0686	53583.4	258,727	0.9381996	1,366,687	25.50
55	0.0545	49907.6	242,738	0.9130842	1,107,959	22.20
60	0.1212	47187.6	221,640	0.9180438	865,221	18.33
65	0.0373	41468.5	203,475	0.8437052	643,580	15.51
70	0.2799	39921.7	171,673	0.7856169	440,104	11.02
75	0.1234	28747.6	134,869	0.4975631	268,431	9.33
80	1.0000	25200.2	133,561	0.0000000	133,561	5.30
FEMALES						
0	0.0805	100000.0	91,950	0.8622112	4,605,027	46.05
1	0.1199	91950.0	339,155	0.8943235	4,513,077	49.08
5	0.0943	80925.2	385,547	0.9385404	4,173,922	51.57
10	0.0252	73293.9	361,852	0.9741089	3,788,374	51.68
15	0.0266	71446.9	352,483	0.9683687	3,426,522	47.95
20	0.0368	69546.4	341,334	0.9556934	3,074,038	44.20
25	0.0521	66987.1	326,210	0.9499925	2,732,704	40.79
30	0.0478	63497.1	309,897	0.9462006	2,406,494	37.89
35	0.0601	60461.9	293,225	0.9449389	2,096,596	34.67
40	0.0497	56828.1	277,080	0.9410908	1,803,371	31.73
45	0.0686	54003.8	260,757	0.9336665	1,526,291	28.26
50	0.0639	50299.1	243,460	0.9266718	1,265,533	25.16
55	0.0834	47085.0	225,608	0.9115785	1,022,073	21.70
60	0.0939	43158.1	205,659	0.9507371	796,464	18.45
65	0.0000	39105.6	195,528	0.8847500	590,805	15.10
70	0.2305	39105.6	172,993	0.7198380	395,277	10.10
75	0.3447	30091.7	124,527	0.4397826	222,283	7.38
80	1.0000	19719.1	97,756	0.0000000	97,756	4.95

Annex Table 4.1f: Abridged Life Table of the Resettled Population Based on Reported Death Data, Wellega

Age x	Probability of dying between age x-x+n $nq_x$	Survivors to exact age x $l_x$	Person years living in age x-x+n $nL_x$	Probability of surviving between age x-x+n $p_x$	Number of person years still to be lived $T_x$	Expectation of life $e_x$
MALES						
0	0.0818	100000.0	91,820	0.8775014	5,934,647	59.34
1	0.0852	91820.0	346,930	0.9402856	5,842,827	63.63
5	0.0354	83996.9	412,551	0.9722595	5,495,896	65.42
10	0.0198	81023.4	401,106	0.9790120	5,083,345	62.73
15	0.0222	79419.1	392,688	0.9804203	4,682,239	58.95
20	0.0169	77656.0	384,999	0.9819102	4,289,551	55.23
25	0.0193	76343.6	378,034	0.9809476	3,904,551	51.14
30	0.0188	74870.2	370,832	0.9821410	3,526,516	47.10
35	0.0169	73462.6	364,209	0.9772999	3,155,684	42.95
40	0.0286	72221.1	355,942	0.9738145	2,791,474	38.65
45	0.0237	70155.6	346,621	0.9677043	2,435,532	34.71
50	0.0411	68492.9	335,427	0.9650189	2,088,911	30.49
55	0.0286	65677.9	323,693	0.9514931	1,753,484	26.69
60	0.0690	63799.5	307,992	0.9518764	1,429,790	22.41
65	0.0257	59397.3	293,170	0.9458255	1,121,798	18.88
70	0.0834	57870.8	277,288	0.8930705	828,627	14.31
75	0.1326	53044.4	247,637	0.5508432	551,339	10.39
80	1.0000	46010.7	303,701	0.0000000	303,701	6.600
FEMALES						
0	0.0568	100000.0	94,320	0.9041961	5,708,577	57.08
1	0.0813	94320.0	357,778	0.9324547	5,614,257	59.52
5	0.0540	86651.7	421,560	0.9628686	5,256,479	60.66
10	0.0193	81972.5	405,907	0.9768380	4,834,918	58.98
15	0.0271	80390.5	396,506	0.9735904	4,429,010	55.09
20	0.0257	78211.9	386,034	0.9738559	4,032,504	51.55
25	0.0266	76201.8	375,942	0.9676289	3,646,470	47.85
30	0.0383	74174.9	363,772	0.9695928	3,270,528	44.09
35	0.0222	71334.0	352,711	0.9710763	2,906,755	40.74
40	0.0358	69750.4	342,509	0.9658199	2,554,044	36.61
45	0.0325	67253.3	330,802	0.9557474	2,211,535	32.88
50	0.0564	65067.6	316,163	0.9531156	1,880,733	28.90
55	0.0368	61397.7	301,340	0.9460280	1,564,569	25.48
60	0.0718	59138.3	285,076	0.9246378	1,263,229	21.36
65	0.0792	54892.2	263,592	0.9027752	978,152	17.81
70	0.1168	50544.7	237,964	0.9040700	714,559	14.13
75	0.0723	44641.1	215,136	0.5485964	476,595	10.67
80	1.0000	41413.5	261,458	0.0000000	261,458	6.313

Annex Table 4.2 Migrant Population by Sex and Place of Origin (According to Current Administrative Division)

Region	Awraja	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Eastern Gojjam		1,736	1,624	3,360
	Inarje Enawga	546	511	1,057
	Inese	1,123	1,050	2,173
	Kota	67	63	130
Southern Gondar		2,108	1,972	4,080
	Belesa	49	45	94
	Gayint	1,724	1,613	3,337
	Ibinat	125	117	242
	Semada	210	197	407
Northern Omo		122	114	236
	Boloso Sori	36	34	70
	Damot Gale	86	80	166
Northern Shewa		5,588	5,226	10,814
	Efratana Timuga	2,609	2,440	5,049
	Mena Gera Mider	2,133	1,995	4,128
	Mezezo Mana Mider	94	88	182
	Yifat	752	703	1,455
Addis Ababa		1,789	596	2,385
	Addis Ketema	512	170	682
	Arada	256	85	341
	Kirkos	255	85	340
	Lideta	255	85	340
	Takle Haimanot	511	171	682
Southern Shewa		23,557	22,034	45,591
	Angacha	2,787	2,606	5,393
	Kideda Gamale	5,181	4,847	10,028
	Konteb	656	613	1,269
	Limu	1,142	1,068	2,210
	Omo Sheleko	4,821	4,510	9,331
	Sike	8,614	8,057	16,671
	Soro	356	333	689

Annex Table 4.2(Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Sidamo		1,472	1,377	2,849
	Arbegona Bensa	315	294	609
	Bule Uraga	409	382	791
	Dale	91	86	177
	Odo Shakiso	192	180	372
	Shebedino	465	435	900
Tigray		25,452	23,806	49,258
	Adwa	320	299	619
	Adi Yabo	48	44	92
	Agame	733	686	1,419
	Amba Seneyite	94	88	182
	Axum	253	237	490
	Berahaile Ena Dalul	70	65	135
	Bora Selewa	958	896	1,854
	Gera Alta	2,238	2,093	4,331
	Hintalo Ena Wajerat	4,157	3,888	8,045
	Inderta	3,270	3,059	6,329
	Inticho	114	107	221
	Kilete Awulalo	1,189	1,111	2,300
	Kilete Belesa	258	241	499
	Naider	56	53	109
	Rayna Azezo	10,978	10,269	21,247
	Shehetna Didigsale	69	65	134
	Shire	60	57	117
	Temben	543	507	1,050
	Tsimbila	44	41	85
Northern Wello		51,457	48,130	99,587
	Dehana	498	465	963
	Delantana Dawunt	13,385	12,519	25,904
	Lasta	3,400	3,181	6,581
	Maketna Wadla	3,101	2,901	6,002
	Rayna Kobo	8,727	8,162	16,889
	Wag	3,569	3,339	6,908
	Wefela	4,183	3,913	8,096
	Yeju	14,594	13,650	28,244

Annex Table 4.2 (Contd.)

Region	Awraja	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Southern Wello		75,672	70,781	146,453
	Ambasel	17,002	15,903	32,905
	Borena	2,635	2,464	5,099
	Debub Kalu	4,390	4,106	8,496
	Dessie Zuria	23,718	22,185	45,903
	Kelelane Legehida	2,731	2,555	5,286
	Saynt	1,397	1,308	2,705
	Northern Kalu	12,860	12,028	24,888
	Were Himenu	8,222	7,691	15,913
	Were Ilu	2,717	2,541	5,258
Total		188,953	175,660	364,613

## CHAPTER V

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN RESETTLEMENT AREAS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The Survey of Demographic Changes Because of the Drought was conducted in the resettlement areas immediately following the May 1988 Population and Housing Census of the Resettled Population. The survey was conducted in systematically selected sample farmers associations or settlement areas and covered 30 households in each selected farmers association or settlement area. The Survey was carried out with the objectives of finding out the number of the original household members who died because of the drought, age and sex structure of household members who died because of the drought, type of previous and current occupations, the occupation the settlers prefer attitudes towards the resettlement program for those who want to return to their place of origin, reasons for choosing to return to their place of origin, and proportion of household members who left the settlement area. A copy of the English translation of the questionnaire is given in Appendix II.

The survey result indicated a population size for the resettlement areas that is comparable to that obtained in the May 1988 Population and Housing Census of the Resettled Population. The total population size of the resettled population according to the survey was 441,245 persons

which is slightly more than what was recorded during the Census. Those differences could be attributed mainly to sampling error . During the survey, information was collected on demographic characteristics such as population size, age, sex, marital status, ethnic group, and religion. Thus, detailed presentation of these variables will not be given in this chapter because the Census of the Resettled Population also had an adequate coverage of these variables and the results have already been presented in Chapter I. However, in this chapter these variables are cross-classified with other variables and their interrelationships are examined. The chapter presents frequency of marriages, types of occupation, deaths that occurred within the households, settlers who returned to their place of origin, and attitude of settlers towards the resettlement area.

## 5.2 Frequency of Marriages Since Resettlement

The frequency of marriages and remarriages appeared to be very high among the resettled population. It can be observed from Table 5.1 that out of the total 305,393 settlers aged ten years and over 130,608 were reported as still living with partners they had married before they joined the resettlement program and 90,154 were reported as never married. On the other hand 59,452 settlers reported as having married once, and 18,649 settlers as having married two or more times. The number of times they got married since they joined the resettlement program by region indicates that two or more

Table 5.1 Resettled Population by Age Group, Sex, Status of Marriage and Living with Previous Spouse and Number of Times Married Since Settlement

Age Group	Sex	Number of Times Married							N/S	Total
		Never Married	With Previous Wife	Married Once	Two Times	Three Times	Four Times	Five or More		
10 - 14	M	29,506	11	-	-	-	-	-	159	29,676
	F	25,716	70	914	-	-	-	-	141	26,841
	T	55,222	81	914	-	-	-	-	300	56,517
15 - 19	M	18,497	192	611	129	136	30	-	109	19,704
	F	6,650	2,109	8,147	1,742	393	11	11	608	19,671
	T	25,147	2,301	8,758	1,871	529	41	11	717	39,375
20 - 24	M	4,582	1,223	5,823	835	288	72	-	338	13,161
	F	386	4,372	5,365	1,648	502	123	46	267	12,709
	T	4,968	5,595	11,188	2,483	790	195	46	605	25,870
25 - 29	M	1,469	3,798	5,430	1,480	344	138	-	440	13,099
	F	387	9,206	4,366	1,297	286	-	11	542	16,095
	T	1,856	13,004	9,796	2,777	630	138	11	982	29,194
30 - 34	M	404	4,557	3,222	1,034	202	36	-	183	9,638
	F	93	10,727	3,300	761	270	11	-	400	15,562
	T	497	15,284	6,522	1,795	472	47	-	583	25,200
35 - 39	M	262	9,949	3,493	1,068	121	108	28	376	15,405
	F	246	15,160	3,126	846	220	34	-	346	19,978
	T	508	25,109	6,619	1,914	341	142	28	722	35,383
40 - 44	M	167	8,973	2,068	526	109	89	54	369	12,355
	F	89	5,575	2,585	377	49	-	-	160	11,835
	T	256	17,548	4,653	903	158	89	54	529	24,190
45 - 49	M	14	9,069	2,386	401	218	112	-	180	12,380
	F	286	7,419	1,698	543	54	-	-	158	10,158
	T	300	16,488	4,084	944	272	112	-	338	22,538
50 - 54	M	152	6,110	1,062	336	88	-	-	100	7,848
	F	431	5,025	973	88	50	-	-	312	6,879
	T	583	11,135	2,035	424	138	-	-	412	14,727
55 - 59	M	-	6,571	1,459	193	-	-	-	370	8,593
	F	165	2,742	707	179	-	61	-	232	4,086
	T	165	9,313	2,166	372	-	61	-	602	12,679
60 - 64	M	26	4,090	612	434	-	-	-	-	5,162
	F	145	2,057	478	-	11	-	-	85	2,776
	T	171	6,147	1,090	434	11	-	-	85	7,938
65 +	M	136	6,305	1,182	117	114	49	-	561	8,464
	F	345	2,224	372	91	11	-	-	63	3,106
	T	481	8,529	1,554	208	125	49	-	624	11,570
N/S	M	-	44	42	-	-	-	34	31	151
	F	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	61
	T	-	74	73	-	-	-	34	31	212
Total	M	55,215	60,892	27,390	6,553	1,620	634	116	3,216	155,636
	F	34,939	69,716	32,062	7,572	1,846	240	68	3,314	149,757
	T	90,154	130,608	59,452	14,125	3,466	874	184	6,530	305,393

marriages were highest in Gondar (see Table 5.2). The data in the table also indicate the distinction between the number of marriages in the two types of settlement areas (i.e. Medebegna and Segsega). It was observed that the proportion of those who were married two or more times was slightly larger among the medebegna compared to the segsega (for the definition of "medebegna" and "sigsega" refer to the preface of this report).

The distribution of frequency of marriages by ethnic groups indicates that the frequency of marriages were high among the Agew ethnic groups and this was followed by the Amara. More stable marriages were observed among the Hadiya and Kembata ethnic groups with only 2.2 and 2.6 percent of those ever married marrying two or more times (see Table 5.3).

### 5.3 Resettlers by Type of Occupation

Like most of the rural population in Ethiopia, the majority of settlers were farmers in their places of origin and were also mostly engaged in farming in the settlement area (see Table 5.4). The other types of occupations in which settlers were engaged were services, production, and sales in that order. Some settlers were observed to have changed occupations when they arrived in the settlement area. This shift occurred mainly from nonfarm occupations to farm activities. The reason for this could be:-

- a. The fact that all settlers were offered land to farm, irrespective of their previous occupations,

Table 5.2 Resettled Population by Status of Marriage and Living with Previous Spouse and Number of Times Married Since Joining the Resettlement Program by Type of Settlement and Region

Type of settlement and status of marriage	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
<u>Medebegna</u>							
Never married	18,668	784	7,527	5,836	27,149	59,964	30.3
With previous Spouse	24,443	1,121	12,684	6,130	39,200	83,578	42.3
Married once	10,698	741	5,367	3,430	17,271	37,507	19.0
Married twice or more	3,797	546	816	1,114	7,282	13,555	6.8
N/S	533	142	704	472	1,347	3,198	1.6
Total	58,139	3,334	27,098	16,982	92,249	197,802	100
Percentage who married twice or more out of the ever married	9.8	22.7	4.3	10.4	11.4	10.1	
<u>Sigsega</u>							
Never married	-	-	16,522	4,590	9,078	30,190	28.1
With previous Spouse	-	-	26,387	6,642	14,001	47,030	43.7
Married once	-	-	10,830	3,186	7,929	21,945	20.4
Married twice or more	-	-	3,093	475	1,586	5,094	4.7
N/S	-	-	1,942	254	1,136	3,332	3.1
Total	-	-	58,774	15,087	33,730	107,591	100
Percentage who married twice or more out of the ever married	-	-	7.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	
<u>Total</u>							
Never married	18,668	784	24,049	10,426	36,227	90,154	29.5
With previous Spouse	24,443	1,121	39,071	12,772	53,201	130,608	42.8
Married once	10,698	741	16,197	6,616	25,200	59,452	19.5
Married twice or more	3,797	546	3,909	1,589	8,868	18,649	6.1
N/S	533	142	2,646	726	2,483	6,530	2.1
Total	58,139	3,334	85,872	32,069	125,979	305,393	100
Percentage who married twice or more out of the ever married	9.8	22.7	6.6	7.3	10.2	8.9	

Table 5.3 Resettled Population By Status of Marriage and Living with Previous Spouse and Number of Times Married Since Joining the Resettlement Program by Ethnic Group, and Type of Settlement

Type of Settlement and Ethnic Group	Never married	With previous Spouse	Married once	Twice or more	N/S	Total	Percentage who married twice or more out of the ever married
<u>Medebegna</u>							
Amara	35,749	51,543	26,100	11,225	1,968	126,585	31.4
Tigre	5,589	6,556	3,887	942	455	17,429	16.9
Oromo	5,240	6,638	2,711	846	438	15,873	16.1
Hadiya	6,540	8,713	1,855	147	137	17,392	2.2
Kembata	5,369	8,351	2,442	137	200	16,499	2.6
Agew	550	383	392	217	-	1,542	39.5
Welayta	290	754	60	41	-	1,145	14.1
Others	637	640	60	-	-	1,337	-
Total	59,964	83,578	37,507	13,555	3,198	197,802	22.6
<u>Segsega</u>							
Amara	16,046	26,361	14,426	3,508	1,661	62,002	21.9
Tigre	11,284	15,723	5,268	989	1,046	34,310	8.8
Oromo	2,709	4,898	2,011	597	603	10,818	22.0
Hadiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kembata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agew	48	48	240	-	-	336	-
Welayta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	103	-	-	-	22	125	-
Total	30,190	47,030	21,945	5,094	3,332	107,591	16.9
<u>Total</u>							
Amara	51,795	77,904	40,526	14,733	3,629	188,587	28.4
Tigre	16,873	22,279	9,155	1,931	1,501	51,739	11.4
Oromo	7,949	11,536	4,722	1,443	1,041	26,691	18.2
Hadiya	6,540	8,713	1,855	147	137	17,392	2.2
Kembata	5,369	8,351	2,442	137	200	16,499	2.6
Agew	598	431	632	217	-	1,878	36.3
Welayta	290	754	60	41	-	1,145	14.1
Others	740	640	60	-	22	1,462	-
Total	90,154	130,608	59,452	18,649	6,530	305,393	20.7

Table 5.4 Resettled Population by Current Occupation, Sex and Previous Occupation

Current Occupation	Sex	Had no Work	Previous Occupation										N/S	Total		
			Farmer	Farm Employee	Tella/Areki Maker	Trader	Weaver	Potter	Blacksmith	Other Products	Other Services	Others				
Had no Work	M	22,047	3,100	343	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	14	526	17	26,056
	F	25,839	5,377	235	220	-	170	35	-	-	295	237	806	-	-	33,214
	T	47,886	8,477	578	220	-	179	35	-	-	295	251	1,332	17	-	59,270
Farmer	M	5,357	106,751	1,098	77	110	324	-	127	34	762	1,561	-	-	-	116,201
	F	11,223	76,552	412	2,125	588	776	156	16	1,832	1,150	1,577	-	-	-	96,407
	T	16,580	183,303	1,510	2,202	698	1,100	156	143	1,866	1,912	3,138	-	-	-	212,608
Farm Employee	M	153	84	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	17	-	756
	F	95	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
	T	248	84	484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	17	-	897
Tella, Areki Maker	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	55	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	55	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	60	-	-	685
Trader	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	685
	F	30	83	-	30	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	30	83	-	30	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
Weaver	M	-	211	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277
	F	126	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	804
	T	126	690	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	1,081
Potter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	61	349	49	11	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	61	349	49	11	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	637
Blacksmith	M	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	357
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	357

Table 5.4 (Contd.)

Current Occupation	Sex	Had no Work	Previous Occupation										N/S	Total	
			Farmer	Farm Employee	Tella/Areki Maker	Trader	Weaver	Potter	Blacksmith	Other Products	Other Services	Others			
Other Products	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	97	151	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	49
	T	97	151	-	22	-	-	-	-	770	-	-	-	-	1,040
Other Services	M	411	1,168	154	-	-	-	-	-	770	-	-	49	-	1,089
	F	679	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	-	55	-	2,197
	T	1,090	1,704	154	-	-	110	-	-	-	3,104	-	-	-	4,429
Others	M	3,159	2,797	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,513	-	55	-	6,626
	F	2,958	1,816	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	2,780	-	9,177
	T	6,117	4,613	991	290	30	112	131	-	179	177	-	4,843	4	11,122
N/S	M	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	209	-	7,623	4	20,299
	F	159	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	566
	T	235	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775	983
Total	M	31,203	114,409	2,442	77	110	399	-	186	34	1,217	-	5,035	524	155,636
	F	41,322	85,392	1,324	3,238	770	1,168	489	16	3,106	4,867	-	7,286	779	149,757
	T	72,525	199,801	3,766	3,315	880	1,567	489	202	3,140	6,084	-	12,321	1,303	305,393

b. Possibly some settlers could not pursue their previous activities due to lack of raw materials, lack of opportunity, ... etc.

It was observed that a large proportion of the settlers preferred their previous occupations (see Table 5.5). Out of 221,484 persons aged 10 years and over who reported both previous and current occupations, 149,224 persons (67%) stated that they preferred their previous occupations. Only 29,011 persons (13%) stated that they preferred their current occupations while 33,302 persons (15%) stated that both occupations were same. Concerning preference of current or previous occupation both males and females were observed to show similar patterns.

The distribution of settlers by sex, previous occupation and the occupation the settlers prefer more is presented in Table 5.6. Also the distribution of settlers by sex, current occupation and the occupation the settlers prefer more is presented in Table 5.7 while the distribution of the resettled population by sex, the occupation they prefer more and region is presented in Table 5.8. The data in the table indicates that most of the settlers in Gondar preferred their current occupation while the majority of those in Illubabor preferred their previous occupations.

#### 5.4 Deaths Encountered in the Household

All members of the household aged ten years and over were asked whether deaths that were caused by the drought

Table 5.5 Resettled Population Ten Years and Over by Sex and Which Occupation They Prefer More

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Previous	82,449	68.5	66,775	66.1	149,224	67.4
Current	25,724	13.0	13,287	13.1	29,011	13.1
Both occupations were same	16,973	14.1	16,329	16.2	33,302	15.0
Not Stated	5,278	4.4	4,669	4.6	9,947	4.5
Total	120,424	100.0	101,060	100.0	221,484	100.0

Table 5.6 Resettled Population Ten Years and Over by Sex, Previous Occupation and Which Occupation They Preferred More

Previous Occupation	Sex	Previous	Current	Both occupations were same	N/S	Total	Percentage who prefer current occupation
Farmer	M	78,657	13,831	15,486	3,335	111,309	12.4
	F	54,336	10,418	13,499	1,762	80,015	13.0
	T	132,993	24,249	28,985	5,097	191,324	12.7
Farm Employee	M	825	525	489	260	2,099	25.0
	F	302	481	46	260	1,089	44.2
	T	1,127	1,006	535	520	3,188	31.6
Tella/Arekie Maker	M	77	-	-	-	77	-
	F	2,459	417	63	79	3,018	13.8
	T	2,536	417	63	79	3,095	13.5
Trader	M	88	-	22	-	110	-
	F	596	110	-	64	770	14.3
	T	684	110	22	64	880	12.5
Weaver	M	301	78	11	-	390	20.0
	F	998	-	-	-	998	-
	T	1,299	78	11	-	1,388	5.6
Potter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	334	-	120	-	454	-
	T	334	-	120	-	454	-
Blacksmith	M	157	16	13	-	186	8.6
	F	-	16	-	-	16	100.0
	T	157	32	13	-	202	15.8
Other Prod.	M	34	-	-	-	34	-
	F	2,122	455	217	17	2,811	16.2
	T	2,156	455	217	17	2,845	16.0
Other Service	M	649	386	168	-	1,203	32.1
	F	3,015	416	592	607	4,630	9.0
	T	3,664	802	760	607	5,833	13.7
Others	M	1,661	888	784	1,176	4,509	19.7
	F	2,613	974	1,792	1,101	6,480	15.0
	T	4,274	1,862	2,576	2,277	10,989	16.9
N/S	M	-	-	-	507	507	-
	F	-	-	-	779	779	-
	T	-	-	-	1,286	1,286	-
Total	M	82,449	15,724	16,973	5,278	120,424	13.1
	F	66,775	13,287	16,329	4,669	101,060	13.1
	T	149,224	29,011	33,302	9,947	221,484	13.1

Table 5.7 Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Current Occupation and Which Occupation They Preferred More

Current Occupation	Sex	Previous	Current	Both occupations were same	N/S	Total	Percentage who prefer current occupation
Farmer	M	78,026	13,562	15,548	3,708	110,844	12.2
	F	58,496	11,239	13,472	1,977	85,184	13.2
	T	136,522	24,801	29,020	5,685	196,028	12.7
Farm Employee	M	93	106	387	17	603	17.6
	F	-	-	46	-	46	-
	T	93	106	433	17	649	16.3
Tella /Arekie Maker	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	420	180	30	-	630	28.6
	T	420	180	30	-	630	28.6
Trader	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	186	79	-	-	265	29.8
	T	186	79	-	-	265	29.8
Weaver	M	257	9	11	-	277	3.2
	F	550	98	30	-	678	14.5
	T	807	107	41	-	955	11.2
Potter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	307	162	107	-	576	28.1
	T	307	162	107	-	576	28.1
Blacksmith	M	328	16	13	-	357	4.5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	328	16	13	-	357	4.5
Other Prod.	M	-	49	-	-	49	100.0
	F	637	104	202	-	943	11.0
	T	637	153	202	-	992	15.4
Other Service	M	1,192	343	196	55	1,786	19.2
	F	2,401	191	690	468	3,750	5.1
	T	3,593	534	886	523	5,536	9.6
Others	M	2,553	1,639	818	1,008	6,018	27.2
	F	3,778	1,234	1,703	1,449	8,164	15.1
	T	6,331	2,873	2,521	2,457	14,182	20.3
N/S	M	-	-	-	490	490	-
	F	-	-	49	775	824	-
	T	-	-	49	1,265	1,314	-
Total	M	82,449	15,724	16,973	5,278	120,424	13.1
	F	66,775	13,287	16,329	4,669	101,060	13.1
	T	149,224	29,011	33,302	9,947	221,484	13.1

Table 5.8 Resettled Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex Which Occupation They Prefer More and Region

Occupation	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
Previous	M	15,882	285	27,722	8,198	30,362	82,449
	F	13,599	176	18,458	7,582	26,960	66,775
	T	29,481	461	46,180	15,780	57,322	149,224
Current	M	1,450	743	3,625	1,840	8,066	15,724
	F	1,332	747	2,454	1,436	7,318	13,287
	T	2,782	1,490	6,079	3,276	15,384	29,011
Same	M	2,797	348	3,061	2,096	8,671	16,973
	F	2,497	312	3,817	2,318	7,385	16,329
	T	5,294	660	6,878	4,414	16,056	33,302
N/S	M	216	10	737	695	3,620	5,278
	F	323	11	921	736	2,678	4,669
	T	539	21	1,658	1,431	6,298	9,947
Total	M	20,345	1,386	35,145	12,829	50,719	120,424
	F	17,751	1,246	25,650	12,072	44,341	101,060
	T	38,096	2,632	60,795	24,901	95,060	221,484
Percentage who prefer current occupation	M	7.1	56.3	10.3	14.3	15.9	13.1
	F	7.5	60.0	9.6	11.9	16.5	13.1
	T	7.3	56.6	10.0	13.2	16.2	13.1

had occurred in the household he/she was residing in at the time of the drought. The reference period was between the onset of the 1984 drought to the survey date. This question was limited to those who were aged ten years and over because those of lesser ages were not expected to remember properly what had happened at that time.

Out of the total 305,393 persons aged ten years and over, 187,192 (61%) reported that no deaths had occurred, while 65,628 persons (21%) reported that death of only one member had occurred in their household, 34,078 (11%) reported two deaths in their household, 10,770 (4%) reported three deaths in their household and 7,725 (3%) reported four or more deaths in their household (see Table 5.9).

In order to get a clearer picture of the intensity of the deaths that had occurred, it is necessary to look at the number of household members who died because of the drought along with the size of the total household members. It was then possible to group the persons into five classes based on the degree of loss of their household members who died due to drought. These classes were those who lost:-

- a) no members,
- b) less than a quarter of their members,
- c) a quarter or more but less than half,
- d) Half or more but less than three quarters of their household members and
- e) three quarters or more of their household members (see Table 5.10).

In this study households that lost their entire members could not be captured because there would not be any member left to report about the deaths that occurred in the

Table 5.9 Resettled Population by Size of Previous Household Members and Size of those Who Died Because of the Drought.

Size of Previous Household	Number Who Died									Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	5,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,175
2	15,970	2,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,111
3	26,055	6,959	1,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,798
4	33,430	12,404	3,977	787	-	-	-	-	-	50,598
5	38,739	13,997	6,913	1,660	392	-	-	-	-	61,701
6	29,376	11,484	5,679	2,922	1,047	327	-	-	-	50,835
7	16,333	9,347	7,730	2,303	1,034	150	100	-	-	36,997
8	13,292	5,929	3,877	1,654	1,028	158	32	207	-	26,177
9	5,420	2,179	1,795	815	386	552	192	-	42	11,381
10	2,722	922	2,224	346	611	404	359	105	-	7,693
11	396	64	99	283	30	-	49	-	-	921
12	65	59	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	146
13	87	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
14	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	215
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	132	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,192</b>	<b>65,628</b>	<b>34,078</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>305,393</b>

Table 5.10 Distribution of Household Members by Class of Loss of Household Members Due to Death and Region

Class of Loss of Household Members due to Death	Region						%
	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	
Lost None	32,794	2,316	60,152	20,278	71,652	187,192	61.3
Less than a Quarter	11,279	676	10,640	4,436	21,442	48,473	15.9
Quarter or More but less than half	10,123	245	11,066	5,619	23,174	50,227	16.4
Half or More but less than three quarter	3,458	97	3,700	1,468	8,891	17,614	5.8
Three Quarter or More	485	-	314	268	820	1,887	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,139</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>85,872</b>	<b>32,069</b>	<b>125,979</b>	<b>305,393</b>	<b>100.0</b>

household. Thus, the number of deaths that were obtained using this questionnaire do not include all deaths that had occurred during the drought. Another reason that may lower the number of deaths reported compared to the actual deaths, is due to the fact that deaths are usually under-reported by respondents. On the other hand there is substantial over-reporting because deaths in households have been reported as many times as there are members aged ten years and above in the household.

The intention of the question on number of deaths among household members was to look at the opinion of settlers towards the settlement program cross classified with their loss of household members due to the drought, rather than measure the number of deaths caused by the drought. However, some exercises can be performed to provide a very rough measure of the total number of deaths experienced by previous household members of the resettled population. This can be measured on the basis of the number of deaths reported by household members aged ten years and above.

<u>Number of respondents</u>	<u>reported number of deaths in the household</u>	<u>total deaths</u>
187,192	0	0
65,628	1	65,628
34,078	2	68,156
10,770	3	32,310
4,996	4	19,984
1,591	5	7,955
732	6	4,392
312	7	2,184
94	8	752
<u>305,393</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>201,361</u>

Thus, a total of 201,361 deaths were reported. Of the total members in a household (averages 3.626 members per household) 0.722 are aged ten years and over. This implies that the same deaths are reported by 2.618 persons (i.e.  $3.626 \times 0.722$ ) or by about 2.618 times. Therefore one can arrive at a rough estimate of the number of deaths that occurred among previous household members from the onset of the drought to the survey date (i.e. 1984-1988). In other words the total number of deaths that occurred due to drought in the reference period amounts to 76,914 (i.e.  $201,361 \div 2.618 = 76,914$ ). However, it is important to point out that these deaths refer only to drought affected households (population who have moved and settled in these settlement areas). The number of deaths indicated refer to the period from June 1984 to May 1988 which is a duration of four years. This implies an average of about 19,228 deaths per year. Since it is difficult to arrive at the base population of each year in the reference period it is not possible to calculate the yearly death rate.

Information was also collected to obtain estimates of the age and sex structure of the population that died because of the drought. The information was collected from present heads of households and refer to deaths that had occurred to persons who were residing in the same household as the head (see Table 5.11). The number of deaths obtained in this approach amounted to 72,837 of

Table 5.11 Previous Members of Households Who Died Because of the Drought by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0	1,794	5.0	1,226	3.3	3,020	4.1	146.3
1	1,842	5.1	2,358	6.4	4,200	5.8	78.1
2	2,798	7.8	3,639	9.9	6,437	8.8	76.9
3	2,297	6.4	2,098	5.7	4,395	6.0	109.5
4	2,897	7.9	1,971	5.4	4,868	6.7	147.0
0-4	11,628	-	11,292	-	22,920	-	-
5	1,782	5.0	1,207	3.3	2,989	4.1	147.6
6	1,409	3.9	1,399	3.8	2,808	3.9	100.7
7	1,281	3.5	859	2.3	2,140	2.9	149.1
8	1,365	3.8	1,146	3.1	2,511	3.5	119.1
9	604	1.7	850	2.3	1,454	2.0	71.1
5-9	6,441	-	5,461	-	11,902	-	-
10-14	3,587	10.0	2,846	7.7	6,433	8.8	126.0
15-19	2,319	6.4	2,406	6.5	4,725	6.5	96.4
20-24	889	2.5	1,606	4.4	2,495	3.4	55.4
25-29	708	2.0	1,378	3.7	2,086	2.9	51.4
30-34	595	1.7	1,615	4.4	2,210	3.0	36.8
35-39	854	2.4	1,212	3.3	2,066	2.8	70.5
40-44	937	2.6	1,713	4.7	2,650	3.6	54.7
45-49	881	2.4	1,272	3.5	2,153	3.0	69.3
50-54	1,683	4.7	1,411	3.8	3,094	4.3	119.3
55-59	1,461	4.0	1,147	3.1	2,608	3.6	127.4
60-64	1,097	3.0	1,277	3.5	2,374	3.3	85.9
65+	2,779	7.7	2,126	5.8	4,905	6.7	130.7
N/S	167	0.5	49	0.1	216	0.3	340.8
Total	36,026	100.0	36,811	100.0	72,837	100.0	97.9

which 36,026 and 36,811 were males and females, respectively. This number is slightly lower than 76,914 deaths estimated through asking the question of incidence of deaths to all members of households aged 10 years and over.

The age and sex distribution of the members of the household who died because of the drought is also presented in Table 5.11. It can be observed from the data that most of the deaths had occurred to children at the ages of 0-9 and that the number of deaths among males and females was more or less equal. As has been mentioned previously, this table may be used to indicate only the pattern of the age and sex structure of the population that died because of the drought. However, the data does not indicate the total number of deaths due to drought because the number of deaths that were reported do not include information where all the household member have died and also deaths of members in households who did not join the resettlement program. However, a rough estimate of the total number of previous household members who died because of the drought can also be obtained based on the above information. The information was collected exclusively from the heads of the households and refer to deaths of previous household members who were living with the head but died due to drought. The deaths refer to only deaths that occurred due to drought and famine and not to any other causes.

### 5.5 Number of Members who Left the Settlement Area

Some settlers who preferred to leave the settlement areas left with their entire household members while in some households only some of the members left. In all the households covered in the survey, questions were asked on whether any member of the household had left the settlement area. However, for households in which all members have left the settlement areas there was no means to collect this information. Table 5.12 indicates that out of the 117,022 households in the settlement areas only in 10,475 (9%) households did some members return to their place of origin. This implies that only in a small proportion of the households, covered in the survey, some members left the settlement areas.

Estimates of the total number of the household members who left the settlement area where some of the household members remained behind can also be obtained from Table 5.12.

<u>Number of households</u>	<u>Reported number of persons who left the settlement area per household</u>	<u>Number of persons who left the settlement area</u>
106,547	0	-
6,233	1	6,233
1,857	2	3,714
275	3	825
139	4	556
69	5	345
86	6	516
1,816	N/S	-
<u>117,022</u>		<u>12,189</u>

It can be observed that 12,189 previous household members were reported to have left the settlement area. This information

Table 5.12 Household by Size of Members and Number of Those Who Returned to their Original Place

Household Size	Number of Members Who Returned								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	N/S	
1	8,048	641	287	26	76	-	15	84	9,177
2	17,278	1,483	526	36	49	36	16	578	20,002
3	23,572	1,400	406	101	-	-	-	498	25,977
4	23,386	1,054	224	112	-	33	55	325	25,189
5	16,426	697	305	-	14	-	-	42	17,484
6	11,342	565	44	-	-	-	-	164	12,115
7	4,098	261	49	-	-	-	-	125	4,533
8	1,553	83	16	-	-	-	-	-	1,652
9	605	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	654
10	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
11	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Total	106,547	6,233	1,857	275	139	69	86	1,816	117,022

was collected from current heads of households who reported the number of the previous household members who had left the settlement area. Thus, slight cases of double reporting of the same information by two current heads of households may occur in cases where both of them were residing in the same household. However, the reported number of settlers who left the settlement areas could be less than the actual number who left because it does not include the cases where the entire household members had left the settlement areas. The distribution of the proportion of household members who left the settlement areas by region is presented in Table 5.13. The table indicates that settlers in Keffa lost more members while those in Gojjam lost the least.

#### 5.6 Stability of the Original Household in the Resettlement Process.

In the survey the stability of the original households during the resettlement was investigated. Stability here refers to the status of the household members being in the same household or in different households during the resettlement process. The data reveal that the entire members of a household were moved from their place of origin to the settlement area in about half of the cases. However, in the other half of the cases only part of the members of a household left their place of origin and joined in the resettlement process. Further, during the resettlement process the members of a household were often resettled



Table 5.14 Households by Intactness of the Original Household Members in the Resettlement Process and Region

	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total	%
Entire H/H Members in Settlement	(9,355)	(617)	(17,006)	(5,029)	(26,751)	(58,758)	(50.2)
- All in Same Area	8,149	585	13,882	3,867	20,018	46,501	53.6
- Not all in Same Area	1,206	32	3,124	1,162	6,733	12,257	43.2
Major Part of the H/H Members in Settlement	(6,062)	(236)	(7,450)	(3,690)	(9,650)	(27,088)	(23.2)
- All in Same Area	5,452	165	5,797	2,570	6,089	20,073	23.1
- Not all in Same Area	610	71	1,653	1,120	3,561	7,015	24.8
Part of the Household Members in Settlement	(5,321)	(467)	(8,606)	(3,195)	(11,666)	(29,255)	(25.0)
- All in Same Area	4,090	457	5,785	2,400	7,443	20,175	23.3
- Not all in Same Area	1,231	10	2,821	795	4,223	9,080	32.0
Not Stated	642	-	447	24	808	1,921	1.6
Total	(21,380)	(1,320)	(33,509)	(11,938)	(48,875)	(117,022)	(100)
All in Same Area	17,691	1,207	25,464	8,837	33,550	86,749	100
Not All in Same Area	3,047	113	7,598	3,077	14,517	28,352	100

together in the same area. However, there were instances where some members of a household were resettled in one settlement area while other members of the same household were resettled in a different settlement area. Table 5.14 presents that out of those household members who were in the settlement area whether only part of the household members, major part of the household members or all of the household members were resettled in the same settlement area. Thus, the data show that in 74 percent of cases, the entire household members were settled in the same area and in about 23 percent of the cases the major part of the household members were settled in the same area (see Table 5.14).

#### 5.7 Attitude of Resettlers Towards the Resettlement Area

During the survey all heads of households were asked whether they consider their original place of residence or their current place of residence to be a better place to live in with respect to food, climate, health conditions, ... etc. In the survey these questions were asked only to heads of households because it was felt that they reflect the opinions of all the household members. It was found out that out of 117,022 household heads only 16,050 (14%) consider the settlement area as a better place and a large majority (81%) consider their original place to be better (see Table 5.15). Higher proportion of female household heads considered the settlement area to be better compared to male heads of households. Thus, it was observed

Table 5.15 Household Heads By Age Group, Sex and Attitude Towards Settlement Area

Age Group	Sex	Attitude Towards Settlement				Total	Percentage who prefer settlement Area
		Prefer Settlement Area	Prefer Place of Origin	No preference	Not stated		
10-14	M	-	70	-	-	70	-
	F	-	45	-	-	45	-
	T	-	115	-	-	115	-
15-19	M	649	2,596	35	-	3,280	19.8
	F	130	770	-	29	929	14.0
	T	779	3,366	35	29	4,209	18.5
20-24	M	1,301	8,206	325	493	10,325	12.6
	F	204	808	84	-	1,096	18.6
	T	1,505	9,014	409	493	11,421	13.2
25-29	M	1,651	9,772	52	236	11,711	14.1
	F	406	1,077	122	41	1,646	24.7
	T	2,057	10,849	174	277	13,357	15.4
30-34	M	1,098	7,991	178	72	9,339	11.8
	F	581	823	55	-	1,459	39.8
	T	1,679	8,814	233	72	10,798	15.5
35-39	M	1,924	12,310	649	242	15,125	12.7
	F	475	1,055	45	-	1,575	30.2
	T	2,399	13,365	694	242	16,700	14.4
40-44	M	1,175	10,342	260	251	12,028	9.8
	F	295	1,374	106	30	1,805	16.3
	T	1,470	11,716	366	281	13,833	10.6
45-49	M	1,800	9,783	448	263	12,294	14.6
	F	387	1,176	163	42	1,768	21.9
	T	2,187	10,959	611	305	14,062	15.6
50-54	M	1,050	6,370	181	93	7,694	13.6
	F	215	1,546	69	72	1,902	11.3
	T	1,265	7,916	250	165	9,596	13.2
55-59	M	833	6,707	599	-	8,139	10.2
	F	91	1,016	39	-	1,146	7.9
	T	924	7,723	638	-	9,285	10.0
60-64	M	512	4,086	370	123	5,091	10.1
	F	104	406	31	-	541	19.2
	T	616	4,492	401	123	5,632	10.9
65+	M	1,144	6,061	114	41	7,360	15.5
	F	25	492	-	-	517	4.8
	T	1,169	6,553	114	41	7,877	14.8
N/S	M	-	137	-	-	137	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	137	-	-	137	-
Total	M	13,137	84,431	3,211	1,814	102,593	12.8
	F	2,913	10,588	714	214	14,429	20.2
	T	16,050	95,019	3,925	2,028	117,022	13.7
Percentage	M	12.8	82.3	3.1	1.8	100.0	
	F	20.2	73.4	4.9	1.5	100.0	
	T	15.7	81.2	3.4	1.7	100.0	

Table 5.16 Household Heads By Sex Type of Settlement and Attitude Towards Settlement Area

Attitude	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
<u>Medebegna</u>							
Prefer Settlement Area	M	1,144	516	421	1,161	5,214	8,456
	F	448	46	30	349	1,175	2,048
	T	1,592	562	451	1,510	6,389	10,504
Prefer Place of Origin	M	17,411	682	9,229	3,710	23,947	54,979
	F	1,581	33	938	887	3,335	6,774
	T	18,992	715	10,167	4,597	27,282	61,753
No Preference	M	165	22	30	202	1,075	1,494
	F	31	10	30	94	244	409
	T	196	32	60	296	1,319	1,903
N/S	M	487	11	60	11	432	1,001
	F	113	-	60	-	-	173
	T	600	11	120	11	432	1,174
Total	M	19,207	1,231	9,740	5,084	30,668	65,930
	F	2,173	89	1,058	1,330	4,754	9,404
	T	21,380	1,320	10,798	6,414	35,422	75,334
Percentage Who Prefer Settlement Area	M	6.0	41.9	4.3	22.8	17.0	12.8
	F	20.6	51.7	2.8	26.2	24.7	21.8
	T	7.4	42.6	4.2	23.5	18.0	13.9
<u>Sigsega</u>							
Prefer Settlement Area	M	-	-	2,321	783	1,577	4,681
	F	-	-	228	57	580	865
	T	-	-	2,549	840	2,157	5,546
Prefer Place of Origin	M	-	-	17,157	4,223	8,072	29,452
	F	-	-	2,177	343	1,294	3,814
	T	-	-	19,334	4,566	9,366	33,266
No Preference	M	-	-	334	62	1,321	1,717
	F	-	-	76	42	187	305
	T	-	-	410	104	1,508	2,022
N/S	M	-	-	418	14	381	813
	F	-	-	-	-	41	41
	T	-	-	418	14	422	854
Total	M	-	-	20,230	5,082	11,351	36,663
	F	-	-	2,481	442	2,102	5,025
	T	-	-	22,711	5,524	13,453	41,688
Percentage Who Prefer Settlement Area	M	-	-	11.5	15.4	13.9	12.8
	F	-	-	9.2	12.9	27.6	17.2
	T	-	-	11.2	15.2	16.0	13.3

Table 5.16 (Contd.)

Attitude	Sex	Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
<b>Total</b>							
Prefer Settlement Area	M	1,144	516	2,742	1,944	6,791	13,137
	F	448	46	258	406	1,755	2,913
	T	1,592	562	3,000	2,350	8,546	16,050
Prefer Place of Origin	M	17,411	682	26,386	7,933	32,019	84,431
	F	1,581	33	3,115	1,230	4,629	10,588
	T	18,992	715	29,501	9,163	36,648	95,019
No Preference	M	165	22	364	264	2,396	3,211
	F	31	10	106	136	431	714
	T	196	32	470	400	2,827	3,925
N/S	M	487	11	478	25	813	1,814
	F	113	-	60	-	41	214
	T	600	11	538	25	854	2,028
Total	M	19,207	1,231	29,970	10,166	42,019	102,593
	F	2,173	89	3,539	1,772	6,856	14,429
	T	21,380	1,320	33,509	11,938	48,875	117,022
Percentage Who Prefer Settlement Area	M	6.0	41.9	9.1	19.1	16.2	12.8
	F	20.6	51.7	7.3	22.9	25.6	20.2
	T	7.4	42.6	9.0	19.7	17.5	13.7

that 13% of male heads of households and 20% of female heads of households consider the settlement area to be a better place.

The distribution of household heads by their attitudes towards the settlement area and region is presented in Table 5.16. The table also shows that more settlers in Gondar consider the settlement area a better place compared to the settlers in the rest of the regions, while those in Gojjam report the lowest proportion who prefer the settlement area. However, this information was collected from settlers who were in the settlement areas at the time of the survey and could not take into account settlers who left the resettlement program before the survey was conducted. The table also indicates that about equal proportion of settlers prefer the settlement area in both types of settlement.

The distribution of household heads by sex, attitudes towards the settlement and place of previous residence is presented in Table 5.17 and shows that settlers from Gondar and Gojjam have a high proportion who consider the settlement area to be a better place to live in. However, the number of settlers from these areas were very small and most of these were residents from the surrounding areas who had joined the settlement program. Some of these settlers had actually joined the settlement program of their own free will. The highest proportion of those who consider the settlement area a better place are settlers from Wello. More settlers from

Table 5.17 Household Heads By Sex, Attitudes Towards the Settlement Area and  
Place of Origin

Place of Origin	Sex	Prefer Settlement Area	Prefer Place of Origin	No Preference	N/S	Total	Percentage Who Prefer Settlement Area
Wello	M	8,865	56,749	2,873	1,282	69,769	12.7
	F	1,996	7,279	585	172	10,032	19.9
	T	10,861	64,028	3,458	1,454	79,801	13.6
Tigray	M	2,623	10,489	274	188	13,574	19.3
	F	548	2,335	119	-	3,002	18.3
	T	3,171	12,824	393	188	16,576	19.1
Shewa	M	741	15,980	42	333	18,096	4.3
	F	191	833	-	42	1,066	17.9
	T	932	16,813	42	375	18,162	5.1
Gondar	M	471	612	22	11	1,116	42.2
	F	34	33	10	-	77	44.2
	T	505	645	32	11	1,193	42.3
Gojjam	M	288	468	-	-	756	38.1
	F	144	108	-	-	252	57.1
	T	432	576	-	-	1,008	42.9
Others	M	149	133	-	-	282	52.8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	149	133	-	-	282	52.8
Total	M	13,137	84,431	3,211	1,814	102,593	12.8
	F	2,913	10,588	714	214	14,429	20.2
	T	16,050	95,019	3,925	2,028	117,022	13.7

Shewa consider the settlement area to be worse than their places of origin compared to settlers from other regions.

The attitude of household heads by class of loss of household members is presented in Table 5.18. The table indicates that household heads who lost less members tend to consider the settlement area to be a better place compared to their original places. This relationship is affected by the fact that less settlers from Wello (who also lost more members) were found to consider the settlement area to be better compared to settlers from other regions.

#### 5.8 Preference of the Resettlers to Stay in the Settlement Area

Household heads were also asked whether they prefer to stay in the settlement area or return to their original places. It was found that only 19,245 (16.4%) of household heads (out of the total 117,022) prefer to stay in the settlement area, and 86,354 household heads (73.8%) prefer to return to their original place (see Table 5.19). The proportion of household heads who prefer to stay in the settlement area was more among female heads (19.4%) compared to male heads (16.0%). The distribution of the household heads by age group and preference to stay in the settlement area does not have a clear pattern. However, it can be observed that the relatively younger settlers (aged 20-39) have higher proportions who prefer to stay in the settlement area compared to the older settlers.

Table 5.18 Household Heads By Sex, Class of Loss of Household Members, and Attitude Towards Settlement Area.

Class of Loss	Sex	Attitude Towards Settlement				Total	Proportion who prefer settlement Area
		Prefer Settlement Area	Prefer Place of Origin	No preference	Not stated		
Lost none	M	9,177	52,684	2,003	1,046	64,910	14.1
	F	1,705	5,909	382	112	8,108	21.0
	T	10,882	58,593	2,385	1,158	73,018	14.9
Less than 1/4	M	1,892	11,569	746	261	14,468	13.1
	F	444	1,410	13	72	1,939	22.9
	T	2,336	12,979	759	333	16,407	14.2
1/4 or more but less than 1/2	M	1,619	13,756	377	372	16,124	10.0
	F	653	2,318	183	30	3,184	20.5
	T	2,272	16,074	560	402	19,308	11.8
1/2 or more but less than 3/4	M	449	5,642	85	76	6,252	7.2
	F	111	902	92	-	1,105	10.0
	T	560	6,544	177	76	7,357	7.6
3/4 or more	M	-	780	-	59	839	-
	F	-	49	44	-	93	-
	T	-	829	44	59	932	-
Lost all	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
N/S	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	13,137	84,431	3,211	1,814	102,593	12.8
	F	2,913	10,588	714	214	14,429	20.2
	T	16,050	95,019	3,925	2,028	117,022	13.7
Percentage	M	12.8	82.3	3.1	1.8	100.0	
	F	20.2	73.4	4.9	1.5	100.0	
	T	13.7	81.2	3.4	1.7	100.0	

Table 5.19 Household Heads By Age Group, Sex and Preference To Stay in Settlement Area

Age Group	Sex	Preference To Stay in Settlement Area				Total	Percentage who prefer to stay
		Stay	Return	Not decided	Not stated		
10-14	M	-	70	-	-	70	-
	F	-	45	-	-	45	-
	T	-	115	-	-	115	-
15-19	M	304	2,832	144	-	3,280	9.3
	F	107	709	84	29	929	9.8
	T	411	3,541	228	29	4,209	11.5
20-24	M	2,200	7,158	379	588	10,325	21.3
	F	246	850	-	-	1,096	22.4
	T	2,446	8,008	379	588	11,421	21.4
25-29	M	2,173	8,430	872	236	11,711	18.6
	F	160	1,075	294	117	1,646	9.7
	T	2,333	9,505	1,166	353	13,357	17.5
30-34	M	1,620	6,715	932	72	9,339	17.3
	F	491	846	122	-	1,459	33.7
	T	2,111	7,561	1,054	72	10,798	19.5
35-39	M	2,993	10,811	1,003	318	15,125	19.8
	F	434	1,022	119	-	1,575	27.6
	T	3,427	11,833	1,122	318	16,700	20.5
40-44	M	1,814	9,083	838	293	12,028	15.1
	F	417	1,116	242	30	1,805	21.1
	T	2,231	10,199	1,080	323	13,833	16.1
45-49	M	2,135	9,175	735	249	12,294	17.4
	F	273	1,341	112	42	1,768	15.4
	T	2,408	10,516	847	291	14,062	17.1
50-54	M	1,124	5,844	633	93	7,694	14.6
	F	225	1,340	265	72	1,902	11.8
	T	1,349	7,184	898	165	9,596	14.1
55-59	M	843	6,239	730	327	8,139	10.4
	F	220	729	197	-	1,146	19.2
	T	1,063	6,968	927	327	9,285	11.4
60-64	M	561	4,045	350	135	5,091	11.0
	F	135	406	-	-	541	25.0
	T	696	4,451	350	135	5,632	12.4
65+	M	684	5,939	663	74	7,360	9.3
	F	86	431	-	-	517	16.6
	T	770	6,370	663	74	7,877	9.8
N/S	M	-	103	34	-	137	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	103	34	-	137	-
Total	M	16,451	76,444	7,313	2,385	102,593	16.0
	F	2,794	9,910	1,435	290	14,429	19.4
	T	19,245	86,354	8,748	2,675	117,022	16.4
Percentage	M	16.0	74.5	7.1	2.4	100.0	
	F	19.4	68.7	9.9	2.0	100.0	
	T	16.4	73.8	7.5	2.3	100.0	

The distribution of household heads by intention to stay in the settlement areas by region is presented in Table 5.20. It can be observed from the table that the majority of the settlers in Gondar prefer to stay in the settlement area while those in Illubabor have the lowest proportion who intend to do so.

The distribution of household heads by place of origin and preference to stay in the settlement area is presented in Table 5.21. The highest proportion of those who prefer to stay in the settlement area is reported by settlers who came from Gondar and Gojjam. The settlers from Wello followed by those from Shewa reported the lowest proportion of those who prefer to stay in the settlement area.

The distribution of household heads by sex, class of loss of household members and preference to stay in the settlement area is presented in Table 5.22. The data in the table indicate that those who lost more members were also the ones who least preferred to stay. This difference may also have been due to the settlers from Wello who had lost more members and yet have a very small proportion who prefer to stay in the settlement area.

#### 5.9 Resettlers by Reason for Choosing to Return to their Original Place

Household heads who stated that they prefer to return to their places of origin were asked the reason for choosing to do so (see Table 5.23). The major reasons for choosing

Table 5.20 Household Heads By Sex Preference to Stay in Settlement Area by Type of Settlement and Region

Preference	Sex	Settlement Area					Total
		Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
<b>Medebegna</b>							
Stay	M	3,438	721	692	1,489	5,234	11,574
	F	459	55	91	451	975	2,031
	T	3,897	776	783	1,940	6,209	13,605
Return	M	14,192	466	8,448	2,937	22,733	48,776
	F	1,541	23	907	676	3,331	6,478
	T	15,733	489	9,355	3,613	26,064	55,254
Not Decided	M	1,015	33	540	647	2,333	4,568
	F	60	11	-	203	448	722
	T	1,075	44	540	850	2,781	5,290
N/S	M	562	11	60	11	368	1,012
	F	113	-	60	-	-	173
	T	675	11	120	11	368	1,185
Total	M	19,207	1,231	9,740	5,084	30,668	65,930
	F	2,173	89	1,058	1,330	4,754	9,404
	T	21,380	1,320	10,798	6,414	35,422	75,334
Percentage Who Prefer to Stay	M	17.9	58.6	7.1	29.3	17.1	17.6
	F	21.1	61.8	8.6	33.9	20.5	21.6
	T	18.2	58.8	7.3	30.2	17.5	18.1
<b>Sigsega</b>							
Stay	M	-	-	2,036	1,279	1,562	4,877
	F	-	-	304	109	350	763
	T	-	-	2,340	1,388	1,912	5,640
Return	M	-	-	15,502	3,689	8,477	27,668
	F	-	-	1,871	315	1,246	3,432
	T	-	-	17,373	4,004	9,723	31,100
Not Decided	M	-	-	2,046	114	585	2,745
	F	-	-	230	18	465	713
	T	-	-	2,276	132	1,050	3,458
N/S	M	-	-	646	-	727	1,373
	F	-	-	76	-	41	117
	T	-	-	722	-	768	1,490
Total	M	-	-	20,230	5,082	11,351	36,663
	F	-	-	2,481	442	2,102	5,025
	T	-	-	22,711	5,524	13,453	41,688
Percentage Who Prefer to Stay	M	-	-	10.1	25.2	13.8	13.3
	F	-	-	12.3	24.7	16.7	15.2
	T	-	-	10.3	25.1	14.2	13.5

Table 5.20 (Contd.)

Preference	Sex	Settlement Area					Total
		Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	
<b>Total</b>							
Stay	M	3,438	721	2,728	2,768	6,796	16,451
	F	459	55	395	560	1,325	2,794
	T	3,897	776	3,123	3,328	8,121	19,245
Return	M	14,192	466	23,950	6,626	31,210	76,444
	F	1,541	23	2,778	991	4,577	9,910
	T	15,733	489	26,728	7,617	35,787	86,354
Not Decided	M	1,015	33	2,586	761	2,918	7,313
	F	60	11	230	221	913	1,435
	T	1,075	44	2,816	982	3,831	8,748
N/S	M	562	11	706	11	1,095	2,385
	F	113	-	136	-	41	290
	T	675	11	842	11	1,136	2,675
Total	M	19,207	1,231	29,970	10,166	42,019	102,593
	F	2,173	89	3,539	1,772	6,856	14,429
	T	21,380	1,320	33,509	11,938	48,875	117,022
Percentage Who Prefer to Stay	M	17.9	58.6	9.1	27.2	16.2	16.0
	F	21.1	61.8	11.2	31.6	19.3	19.4
	T	18.2	58.8	9.3	27.9	16.6	16.4

Table 5.21 Household Heads by Place of Origin, Preference to Staty in Settlement  
Area and Type of Settlement

Place of Origin	Sex	Preference				Total	% Who Prefer to Stay
		Stay	Return	Not Decided	N/S		
<u>Medebegna</u>							
Wello	M	6,909	31,932	3,024	563	42,428	16.3
	F	1,377	4,745	483	131	6,736	20.4
	T	8,286	36,677	3,507	694	49,164	16.9
Tigray	M	730	3,242	326	30	4,328	16.9
	F	255	790	228	-	1,273	20.0
	T	985	4,032	554	30	5,601	17.6
Shewa	M	2,790	12,701	1,121	408	17,020	16.4
	F	212	812	-	42	1,066	19.9
	T	3,002	13,513	1,121	450	18,086	16.6
Gondar	M	653	419	33	11	1,116	58.5
	F	43	23	11	-	77	55.8
	T	696	442	44	11	1,193	58.3
Gojjam	M	432	324	-	-	756	57.1
	F	144	108	-	-	252	57.1
	T	576	432	-	-	1,008	57.1
Others	M	60	158	64	-	282	21.3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	60	158	64	-	282	21.3
Total	M	11,574	48,776	4,568	1,012	65,930	17.6
	F	2,031	6,478	722	173	9,404	21.6
	T	13,605	55,254	5,290	1,185	75,334	18.1
<u>Sigsega</u>							
Wello	M	2,564	21,677	1,904	1,196	27,341	9.4
	F	217	2,311	651	117	3,296	6.6
	T	2,781	23,988	2,555	1,313	30,637	9.1
Tigray	M	2,313	5,915	841	177	9,246	25.0
	F	546	1,121	62	-	1,729	31.6
	T	2,859	7,036	903	177	10,975	26.1
Shewa	M	-	76	-	-	76	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	76	-	-	76	-
Gondar	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gojjam	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	4,877	27,668	2,745	1,373	36,663	13.3
	F	763	3,432	713	117	5,025	15.2
	T	5,640	31,100	3,458	1,490	41,688	13.5

Table 5.21 (Contd.)

Place of Origin	Sex	Preference				Total	% Who Prefer to Stay
		Stay	Return	Not Decided	N/S		
<b>Total</b>							
Wello	M	9,473	53,609	4,928	1,759	69,769	13.6
	F	1,594	7,056	1,134	248	10,032	15.9
	T	11,067	60,665	6,062	2,007	79,801	13.9
Tigray	M	3,043	9,157	1,167	207	13,574	22.4
	F	801	1,911	290	-	3,002	26.7
	T	3,844	11,068	1,457	207	16,576	23.2
Shewa	M	2,790	12,777	1,121	408	17,096	16.3
	F	212	812	-	42	1,066	19.9
	T	3,002	13,589	1,121	450	18,162	16.5
Gondar	M	653	419	33	11	1,116	58.5
	F	43	23	11	-	77	55.8
	T	696	442	44	11	1,193	58.3
Gojjam	M	432	324	-	-	756	57.1
	F	144	108	-	-	252	57.1
	T	576	432	-	-	1,008	57.1
Others	M	60	158	64	-	282	21.3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	60	158	64	-	282	21.3
Total	M	16,451	76,444	7,313	2,385	102,593	16.0
	F	2,794	9,910	1,435	290	14,429	19.4
	T	19,245	86,354	8,748	2,675	117,022	16.4

Table 5.22 Household Heads By Sex, Class of Loss of Household Members Due to Death and Preference to Stay in Settlement Area.

Class of Loss of H/H Members Due to Death	Sex	Preference To Stay in Settlement Area				Total	Percentage who prefer to stay
		Stay	Return	Not decided	Not stated		
Lost none	M	10,652	47,903	4,932	1,423	64,910	16.4
	F	1,624	5,506	866	112	8,108	20.0
	T	12,276	53,409	5,798	1,535	73,018	16.8
Less than 1/4	M	2,424	10,786	997	261	14,468	16.8
	F	369	1,428	70	72	1,939	19.0
	T	2,793	12,214	1,067	333	16,407	17.0
1/4 or more but less than 1/2	M	2,605	12,042	1,029	448	16,124	16.2
	F	614	2,067	397	106	3,184	19.3
	T	3,219	14,109	1,426	554	19,308	16.7
1/2 or more but less than 3/4	M	727	5,082	291	152	6,252	11.6
	F	187	860	58	-	1,105	16.9
	T	914	5,942	349	152	7,357	12.4
3/4 or more	M	43	631	64	101	839	5.1
	F	-	49	44	-	93	-
	T	43	680	108	101	932	4.6
Total	M	16,451	76,444	7,313	2,385	102,593	16.0
	F	2,794	9,910	1,435	290	14,429	19.4
	T	19,245	86,354	8,748	2,675	117,922	16.4

to return were health reasons (34%), not liking the climate (18%), join other family members or relatives in place of origin (18%) and problem of food items (13%). The areas in which the settlers were resettled were different geographically and climatically from their places of origin. Most of the settlers came from the highlands which had a relatively cooler climate. However, the new resettlement areas were mostly in the lowland areas and mostly had a hotter climate. The settlers were not used to the hot climate of the lowland areas and also to some diseases which were predominant in these areas, particularly malaria. In their place of origin the settlers were mainly producers of highland crops like wheat, barley, oats, lentils, beans, peas, coffee ... etc. Whereas in the settlement areas that are mainly in the lowlands the climate permitted the production of mainly corn, sorghum ... etc. and did not permit the production of other crops. Thus, the lowlands are not suited to the growing of pulses which are a very important ingredient of the diet of the highland people. Thus, it can be expected that the major problems in the settlement areas are the weather, health and the lack of certain food items which the settlers were accustomed to. There were also settlers who complained about the distance of the settlement areas from their original place (9%), about the possessions they left behind (3%) and also those who stated that they preferred to return to their places of origin because the drought condition had improved (2%).

Table 5.23 Household Heads Who Prefer to Return to the Place of Origin By Age Group, Sex and Reason

Age Group	Sex	Join family/ relatives	Distance from birth place	Climate reason	Health reason	Problems of Food Items	Possess left behind	Drought improved	Others	Not stated	Total
10-14	M	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	70
	T	-	41	-	14	31	-	-	-	-	45
15-19	M	523	159	578	974	411	-	155	32	-	115
	F	317	49	79	134	114	-	-	-	-	2,832
	T	840	208	657	1,108	525	-	155	16	-	709
20-24	M	1,777	731	988	1,846	1,397	118	105	196	-	3,541
	F	318	130	68	145	105	84	-	-	-	7,158
	T	2,095	861	1,056	1,991	1,502	202	105	-	-	850
25-29	M	1,774	661	1,677	2,368	1,125	255	371	183	16	8,008
	F	238	181	222	323	111	-	-	-	-	8,430
	T	2,012	842	1,899	2,691	1,236	255	371	183	16	1,075
30-34	M	1,272	501	1,848	1,574	1,013	240	11	248	8	6,715
	F	245	63	140	198	87	-	49	64	-	846
	T	1,517	564	1,988	1,772	1,100	240	60	312	8	7,561
35-39	M	1,939	1,073	1,908	3,417	1,688	424	94	153	115	10,811
	F	181	32	166	426	94	-	-	123	-	1,022
	T	2,120	1,105	2,074	3,843	1,782	424	94	276	115	11,833
40-44	M	1,016	814	1,944	3,503	1,036	231	150	288	101	9,083
	F	138	146	125	568	98	-	-	41	-	1,116
	T	1,154	960	2,069	4,071	1,134	231	150	329	101	10,199
45-49	M	1,469	582	1,993	3,250	1,218	301	110	233	19	9,175
	F	336	41	107	563	216	33	45	-	-	1,341
	T	1,805	623	2,100	3,813	1,434	334	155	233	19	10,516
50-54	M	451	598	1,334	2,430	623	110	-	255	43	5,844
	F	483	91	130	485	142	9	-	-	-	1,340
	T	934	689	1,464	2,915	765	119	-	255	43	7,184

Table 5.23 (contd.)

Age Group	Sex	Join family/ relatives	Distance from birth place	Climate reason	Health reason	Problems of Food Items	Possess left behind	Drought improved	Others	Not stated	Total
55-59	M	908	454	954	2,699	557	58	376	222	11	6,239
	F	242	74	-	276	137	-	-	-	-	729
	T	1,150	528	954	2,975	694	58	376	222	11	6,968
60-64	M	822	411	445	1,326	667	210	60	104	-	4,045
	F	16	30	178	182	-	-	-	-	-	406
	T	838	441	623	1,508	667	210	60	104	-	4,451
65 +	M	1,209	328	996	2,224	680	189	132	181	-	5,939
	F	13	89	-	235	-	-	94	-	-	431
	T	1,222	417	996	2,459	680	189	226	181	-	6,370
N/S	M	31	30	11	31	-	-	-	-	-	103
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	31	30	11	31	-	-	-	-	-	103
Total	M	13,191	6,383	14,676	25,642	10,444	2,136	1,564	2,095	313	76,444
	F	2,527	926	1,215	3,549	1,135	126	188	244	-	9,910
	T	15,718	7,309	15,891	29,191	11,579	2,262	1,752	2,339	313	86,354
Percentage	M	17.3	8.3	19.2	33.5	13.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	0.4	100.0
	F	25.5	9.3	12.3	35.8	11.4	1.3	1.9	2.5	-	100.0
	T	18.2	8.5	18.4	33.8	13.4	2.6	2.0	2.7	0.4	100.0

The distributions of the settlers who prefer to return to the place of origin by reason to do so and region is presented in Table 5.24. The table indicates that more settlers in Gojjam stated problems of food items and possessions left behind as the major reason to return (compared to other regions). More settlers in Illubabor have stated climate and health as the major reasons to return. Also in Keffa more settlers reported health as the major problem while in Wellega lower proportion of settlers reported health as a major problem compared to other regions.

The distribution of household heads who prefer to return to their places of origin from the settlement areas by reason and place of previous residence is presented in Table 5.25. The table indicates that a higher proportion of settlers from Tigray reported health problems while a higher proportion of settlers from Shewa reported climate as a reason compared to settlers from other regions.

The distribution of heads of households who prefer to return by reason and class of loss of household members is presented in Table 5.26. The table indicates that the household heads in the different classes of loss report similar reasons for choosing to return to their original places.

Table 5.24 Household Heads Who Prefer to Return By Reason to do so by Type  
of Settlement and Region.

Reason		Gojjam	Gondar	Illubabor	Keffa	Wellega	Total
<u>Medebegna</u>							
Join Family/ Relatives	No	1,794	45	1,874	496	7,382	11,591
	%	11.4	9.2	20.0	13.7	28.3	21.0
Distance From Birth Place	No	517	43	181	207	3,340	4,288
	%	3.3	8.8	1.9	5.7	12.8	7.8
Climate Reason	No	3,489	34	3,122	386	1,965	8,996
	%	22.2	7.0	33.4	10.7	7.5	16.3
Health Reason	No	5,105	322	3,027	1,953	6,856	17,263
	%	32.4	65.8	32.4	54.1	26.3	31.2
Problem of food Items	No	3,258	11	850	354	4,603	9,076
	%	20.7	2.2	9.1	9.8	17.7	16.4
Possession of Food Items	No	1,047	34	301	13	564	1,959
	%	6.7	7.0	3.2	0.4	2.2	3.5
Drought Improved	No	29	-	-	22	859	910
	%	0.2	-	-	0.6	3.3	1.7
Others	No	379	-	-	160	367	906
	%	2.4	-	-	4.4	1.4	1.6
N/S	No	115	-	-	22	128	265
	%	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	No	15,733	489	9,355	3,613	26,064	55,254
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Sigsega</u>							
Join Family/ Relatives	No	-	-	2,195	411	1,521	4,127
	%	-	-	12.6	10.3	15.6	13.3
Distance From Birth Place	No	-	-	736	894	1,391	3,021
	%	-	-	4.3	22.3	14.3	9.7
Climate Reason	No	-	-	4,938	498	1,459	6,895
	%	-	-	28.4	12.4	15.0	22.2
Health Reason	No	-	-	7,599	1,133	3,196	11,928
	%	-	-	43.7	28.3	32.9	38.3
Problem of Food Items	No	-	-	869	637	997	2,503
	%	-	-	5.0	15.9	10.3	8.0
Possession of Food Items	No	-	-	152	9	142	303
	%	-	-	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.0
Drought Improved	No	-	-	178	8	656	842
	%	-	-	1.0	0.2	6.7	2.7
Other	No	-	-	706	366	361	1,433
	%	-	-	4.1	9.2	3.7	4.6
N/S	No	-	-	-	48	-	48
	%	-	-	-	1.2	-	0.2
Total	No	-	-	17,373	4,004	9,723	31,100
	%	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0





Table 5.26 Household Heads Who Prefer To Return by Class of Loss of Household Members Due to Death and Reason

Class of Loss	Reason										
	Join Family/ Relatives	Distance From Birth Place	Climate Reason	Health Reason	Problem of Food Items	Possessions Left Behind	Drought Improved	Others	N/S	Total	
Lost None	No	9,909	4,472	9,985	18,269	7,035	1,245	870	1,434	190	53,409
	%	18.6	8.4	18.7	34.2	13.2	2.3	1.6	2.7	0.3	100.0
Less than 1/4	No	2,659	1,169	2,121	3,538	1,367	396	454	403	107	12,214
	%	21.8	9.6	17.4	29.0	11.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	0.8	100.0
1/4 or More but < 1/2	No	2,117	982	2,887	5,092	1,797	483	285	466	-	14,109
	%	15.0	7.0	20.5	36.1	12.7	3.4	2.0	3.3	-	100.0
1/2 or More but < 3/4	No	922	537	790	2,161	1,199	138	143	36	16	5,942
	%	15.5	9.0	13.3	36.4	20.2	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.3	100.0
3/4 or More	No	111	149	108	131	181	-	-	-	-	680
	%	16.3	21.9	15.9	19.3	26.6	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	No	15,718	7,309	15,891	29,191	11,579	2,262	1,752	2,339	313	86,354
	%	18.2	8.5	18.4	33.8	13.4	2.6	2.0	2.7	0.4	100.0

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY

The census covered a total of 425,146 persons, of which 423,040 persons were residing in 116,677 conventional households and 2,106 persons were residing in collective quarters. The average household size of the resettlers was 3.6 persons. Some of the resettlers were settled in frontier lands (newly opened agricultural lands) as conventional settlement or medebegna and some others were settled as "sigsega" (integrated) in peasant association areas where there are large pockets of uninhabited land. The former approach accommodated about 65% and the latter 35% of the total resettlers.

The age distribution of the resettlers indicated that 42% were under 15 and 55% were at the age group 15-64. That is, the proportion at the working ages (15-65) are found to be relatively high. The majority of resettlers are of Amara ethnic group (64%) and mainly speak Amarigna language. The remaining settlers consisted of Tigre (15%), Oromo (7%), Kembata (7%), and Hadiya (5%) ethnic groups. The languages usually spoken at home are Amarigna (67%), Tigrigna (15%), Kematigna (8%), Hadyigna (5%) and Oromigna (5%).

The marital status composition of resettlers is described as 28% never married, 60% currently married,

4% widowed and 7% divorced or separated. The disability status of the resettlers was also considered in the study and it was observed that the proportion disabled is around 2.7%. The magnitude of the proportion disabled of the resettlers is equal with that observed in the 1984 census result of the rural population of Wello where most of the resettlers originated.

The data revealed that of the total resettlers five years and above 33% of the males, 26% of the females and 30% of the total resettlers reported as attending school at the time of the census. It further revealed that the gross enrollment ratio at primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary school level was 59 percent, three percent and one percent, respectively. Also the literacy rate was 34% for the males, 15% for the females and 25% for the total settlers. The proportion of school attendance, gross enrollment ratio and literacy level among the resettlers were found to be relatively high compared to the corresponding figures for the rural population of Wello.

The study dealt with the economic activity status of the resettlers and indicated the economic activity rate, the type of occupation and industry the resettlers were engaged in and also the status of the resettlers. It was shown that 70 percent of the total resettlers aged ten years and above were economically active and almost 96 percent of

them were engaged in farming and related occupations and the same proportion reported to be in agriculture and related industry. The economic activity rate as well as the proportion engaged in farming occupation and those engaged in agriculture and related industry among the settlers is slightly lower compared to that of the rural population of Wello. That is, in rural Wello the proportion economically active was 77%. Also those engaged in farming occupation and those in agriculture and related industry also accounted to almost all (99%) of the population of the corresponding age.

The data indicate that of the total economically active resettlers about half were members of producers cooperatives, one quarter were unpaid family workers and 19 percent were self employed. This reveal that most of the resettlers were organized into producers cooperatives. In rural Wello the substantial majority (73%) of the economically active population were self employed, one quarter were unpaid family workers and only very negligible number (0.2%) were members of producers cooperative.

The study presents the population dynamics for the resettlers. It revealed that the fertility level in the resettlement areas is relatively high. That is, the reported crude birth rate was about 59.0 per 1000 population, the general fertility rate was 242 per 1000 women 15-49, the total fertility rate was 8.2 children per woman and completed

family size (average parity for women at age 45-49) was five children per woman. The study also indicated that the mortality level in the resettlement areas was also high. The reported crude death rate was 18.5 per 1000 population, and the infant mortality rate was 129 and 93 per 1000 births for the males and the females, respectively. The expectation of life at birth was also relatively low with about 48 and 46 years for the males and the females, respectively. The observed low expectation of life at birth is a reflection of the high mortality level in the resettlement areas.

The reported fertility level is very high compared with the level among the rural population of Wello. The relatively high fertility level observed in the resettlement areas is not a usual phenomenon, but could be explained as a temporary upsurge which appeared as a reaction to make-up for the delayed births by resettlers while they were in famine status in their place of origin.

The study also revealed higher reported mortality level compared to the level for the rural population of Wello. The high mortality could be attributed to the prevalence of communicable diseases such as malaria, ... etc in the resettlement areas.

The in-migration rate for 1988 among the resettlers is measured based on the data from duration of residence collected in the census. These data showed that those who moved into

the resettlement areas during the 12 months before the census date amounted to 1.92% of the total settlers and this roughly indicate that the rural in-migration rate was about 1.92%. Further, in another study it was shown that during 1985-1987 (in three years) about 14% of the resettlers left the program. If these are considered as out-migrants, it implies an annual average out-migration rate of about 3.67% for that period.

Thus, based on the observed crude birth rate, crude death rate, annual in-migration rate, and annual out-migration rate, the annual population growth rate of the resettlers during 1988 was about 2.3%.

Following the population census in the resettlement areas a survey of demographic change on the drought was carried-out. The survey resulted in a population of 441,245 for the resettlement areas which is close to the population size obtained in the census. The data resulting from the survey indicated that the settlers are basically engaged in farming occupation as they used to be in their places of origin.

Considering deaths encountered from 1985 to survey date by the households due to drought the data revealed that of the total population ten years and over estimated as 305,393 persons 39 percent reported encountering deaths in the household. Of these 21% reported as having encountered one death, 11% reported two deaths, 4% reported three deaths and 3% reported four or more deaths. This implies quite a

number of households encountered deaths due to drought. A question forwarded to the head of the household concerning the deaths of members due to drought from the onset to the survey date (1984-1988) revealed a total of 72,837 deaths. Another study indicated a total of 32,800 deaths among the resettlers between 1985-1987 (Rahmato, 1989: 47).

In the survey the number of persons who left the resettlement program was assessed and it was found out that of the total 117,022 households about 9% reported that some members were not satisfied with the program and left the settlement areas. The survey also assessed the attitude of the resettler's preference towards the settlement areas with respect to food, climate, health conditions, ... etc. This question was forwarded to heads of households and it was found out that out of 117,022 heads of households 81% reported that they prefer their places of origin and only 14% indicated preference to the settlement areas. To further assess the attitude towards the settlement program heads of households were asked whether they want to stay in the resettlement area or return to their places of origin. Thus, only 16% of the heads of households responded that they prefer to stay in the settlement areas and 74% reported preference to return to their places of origin. The reasons for the resettlers to prefer to return were mainly health reasons (34%), not liking the hot weather (18%), join family members or relatives in places of origin (18%), and problems of food items or lack of food items that the

resettlers were used to in their place of origin (13%). Some resettlers also preferred to return to their places of origin to get hold of their possessions (land, livestock, ... etc) they had left behind (3%), some also reasoned out that the drought conditions in their places of origin had improved and would like to return (2%) and some others thought the distance between the settlement areas and their places of origin is too far and this created problem in going back and forth to visit their immediate relatives, friends, ... etc. and that is why they preferred to return (9%).

Appendix 1: English Translation of Population and Housing Census of the Resettlement Area Questionnaire

BLOCK 1: AREA IDENTIFICATION

1 REGION	2 AWRAJA	3 WEREDA	4 TOWN	5 KEFTEGNA	6 Supervision Area	7 FA or Settlement Area	8 Enumeration Area	9 TYPE OF RESIDENT	10 HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NO	11 HOUSING UNIT NUMBER	12 HOUSING UNIT SUB NO	13 HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NO		
								1 HOUSEHOLD 2 HOTEL OR HOSTEL RESIDENT 3 OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTER 4 HOMELESS 5 NOMADIC	23	24	25	26		
												27	28	29

BLOCK 2: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

14 SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD															5 YEARS & OVER		ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER				ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS & OVER						
	15 NAMES OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND VISITORS	16 RESIDENT STATUS	17 RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	18 SEX	19 AGE	20 RELIGION	21 ETHNIC GROUP	22 LANGUAGE	23 PLACE OF BIRTH		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
01																												
02																												
03																												
04																												
05																												
06																												
07																												
08																												

Column 15: note  
Read clearly the names of members listed in column 15 to the respondents, then ask: I have listed names of \_\_\_\_\_ members. Has any member been missed? If yes, write the name(s) of such member(s) in column 15.

BLOCK 3: INFORMATION ON DEATHS

41 Particulars of deaths in the household in the last twelve months

1 Name of deceased	sex	age	2 Name of deceased	sex	age	3 Name of deceased	sex	age	4 Name of deceased	sex	age	5 Name of deceased	sex	age
		76 77 78			79 80 81			82 83 84			85 86 87			88 89 90

BLOCK 4: DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

42 What is the major material used for the construction of the HU? 0: wood & thatch wall & thatch roof 1: wood & mud wall & thatch roof 2: wood & mud wall & wood & mud roof 3: wood & mud wall & corrugated iron roof 4: stone wall & thatch roof 5: stone wall & corrugated iron roof 6: stone wall & wood, mud & thatch roof 7: stone wall & wood, stone mud & thatch roof & other	43 What is the number of rooms in the housing unit? (Enter the number of rooms in the space provided)	44 Status of kitchen in the housing unit? 1: no kitchen 2: has a room mainly as a kitchen 3: used as a kitchen in the room where members spend the night 4: used as a kitchen in the room where livestock spend the night	45 Do domestic animals spend the night in the room(s) where members spend the night? 1: yes 2: no	46 NAME Signature Supervisor
	34 35		36	37



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