

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUS COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY**

**THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
AMHARA REGION STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

NOVEMBER 2010

ADDIS ABABA

3

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SUMMARY REPORT

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SUMMARY REPORT

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AMHARA REGION

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FOREWORD

Up to date statistical data that reflect the socio-economic and demographic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans as well as for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, literacy and education, marital status, housing stocks and conditions ...etc. In order to fill the gap for these socio-economic and demographic data need, Ethiopia has conducted its third National Population and Housing Census in May, 2007 and November 2007.

The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted under the auspices of the Population Census Commission that was established by a Proclamation No. 449/1997. The Commission is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and the members of the commission were drawn from various relevant Ministries, Regional State representatives, House of Federation, National Electoral Board and the Central Statistical Agency, serving as the Office of the Census Commission (Secretariat). According to this proclamation the processing, evaluation and analyses of the data collected in this census as well as its dissemination are the major responsibilities of this office. Thus, the Office of the Population Census Commission is pleased to present the census summary report entitled "**The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia: Summary Report of Amhara Region**" for the users. It is an abridged summary results of the statistical report at Regional Level with brief descriptions of the results.

This summary report is intended to supplement the statistical reports prepared at national and regional level and attempts to provide the socio-economic and demographic information generated by the 2007 Population and Housing Census to all users including those who do not have basic statistical knowledge.

Before the conduct of a census enumeration, numbers of preparatory activities were also carried-out. Among the major census preparatory activities, the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work was one of the important tasks to be undertaken. During this census cartographic work urban and rural kebeles of the region were sub-divided into enumeration areas, each having 150-200 housing units and households, respectively. About 4-6 contiguous enumeration areas were made to form one supervision area. In this exercise for each enumeration and supervision area maps have been prepared.

During the census enumeration, each enumerator was given the map of an enumeration area along with other census documents and he/she was responsible to record all persons and households in that enumeration area with out omission and duplication. One supervisor was also assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for ensuring the quality of the information collected in the area of his/her jurisdiction. Unlike the previous censuses, in this census enumerators were primary school teachers while supervisors were secondary school teachers, similarly as before.

It is to be noted that the Population and Housing Census is a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Thus, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, donor agencies and the general public have been obtained for the 2007 Population and Housing Census.

The office of the Population Census Commission is therefore, very grateful to the Government of Ethiopia for its huge financial and administrative support. The office is also grateful to the development partners particularly; the United Nations Population Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the Department for International Development (DFID) for their generous financial, logistics and technical supports. Thanks are also due to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Embassy of Japan, Italian Cooperation, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as the Dutch and Irish Governments for their substantial financial support.

Finally, the office would like to express its appreciation for the elementary and secondary school teachers who participated in the data collection and supervision activities; the staff members of the Central Statistical Agency for their invaluable contributions throughout the census operations and also more importantly, the general public as well as the administrators at all levels, who were critical to the success of census enumeration.

The office hopes that the data contained in the Summary and Statistical Reports will be utilized by all data users for various development planning.

Samia Zekaria

Member and Secretary
Population Census Commission

SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of the region as of May 28, 2007 was 17,221,976. Of these counted population of the region 8,641,580 (50.2 percent) were males and 8,580,396 (49.8 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at regional level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of the region has increased by 3,387,679 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Population by Sex, Zones and Census Period.

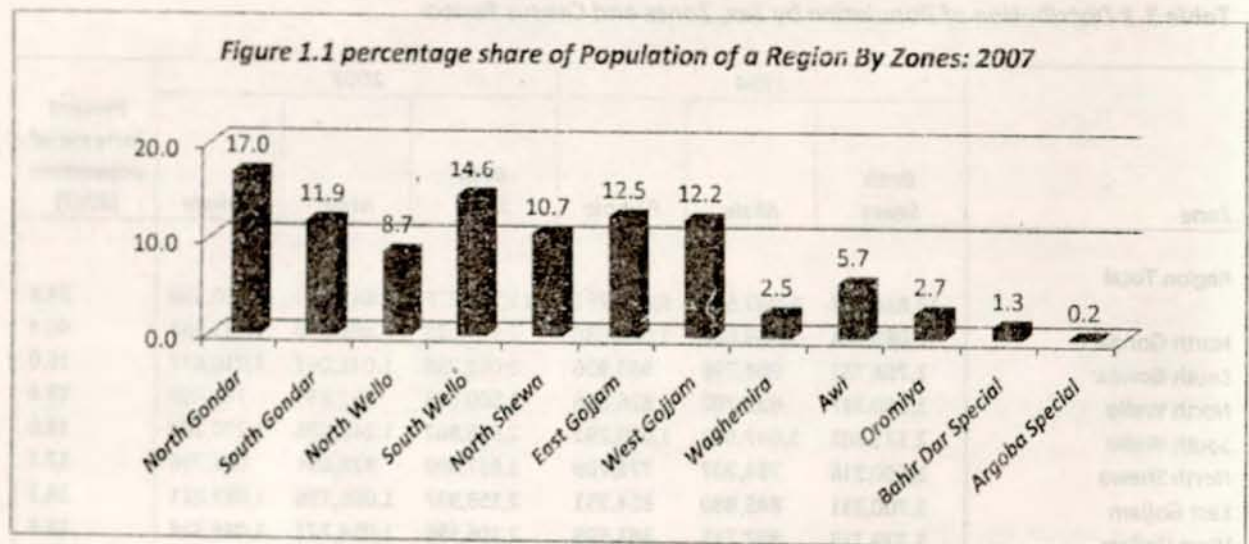
Zone	1994			2007			Percent increase of population (2007)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Region Total	13,834,297	6,947,546	6,886,751	17,221,976	8,641,580	8,580,396	24.5
North Gondar	2,088,684	1,059,698	1,028,986	2,929,628	1,486,040	1,443,588	40.3
South Gondar	1,768,732	904,796	863,936	2,051,738	1,041,061	1,010,677	16.0
North Wello	1,260,317	633,702	626,615	1,500,303	752,895	747,408	19.0
South Wello	2,123,803	1,047,512	1,076,291	2,518,862	1,248,698	1,270,164	18.6
North Shewa	1,560,916	784,207	776,709	1,837,490	928,694	908,796	17.7
East Gojjam	1,700,331	845,980	854,351	2,153,937	1,066,716	1,087,221	26.7
West Gojjam	1,779,723	897,215	882,508	2,106,596	1,058,272	1,048,324	18.4
Waghemira	275,615	139,301	136,314	426,213	213,845	212,368	54.6
Awı	717,085	357,238	359,847	982,942	491,865	491,077	37.1
Oromiya	462,951	232,161	230,490	457,278	227,328	229,950	-1.2
Bahir Dar Special	96,140	45,436	50,704	221,991	108,456	113,535	130.9
Argoba Special Wereda				34,998	17,710	17,288	

NB:- Argoba Special Wereda has been established after 1994 Census.

Table 1.1 shows that at regional level the total population has increased by 24.5 percent in the last 12 years. In five zones the percentage increase is significantly higher than the regional average where as in

six zones namely: South Gondar, North Wello, South Wello, North Shewa, West Gojjam and Oromiya, their population have increased at lower rate than the regional average. On the other hand, the Census result shows that Oromiya zone has showed negative increase while Bahir Dar special has increased more than 100 percent.

Spatial distributions of the population by zones show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the zones ranges from the smallest proportion of 0.2 percent in Argoba Special Wereda to the largest 17.0 percent in North Gondar Zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in North Gondar Zone having 2,929,628 persons counted in the zone as of May 28, 2007 while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in Argoba Special Wereda. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in South Wello (2,518,862) and East Gojjam (2,153,937) zones, respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results the counted population in these three largest zones accounted for 44.1 percent of the region total.



1.2 Population Distribution by Urban – Rural and Sex

In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in 2007 at regional level 12.3 percent of the total population was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by zones is very large, ranging from 7.0 percent in Waghemira Zone to 81.2 percent in Bair Dar Special. Despite the fact that Argoba Special Wereda is entirely rural, the percentage share of the special wereda from the total urban

population of the region is nil. The largest share, about 39.4 percent of the total urban population, was living in Bahir Dar Special Zone where as Argoba Special Wereda had no urban resident.

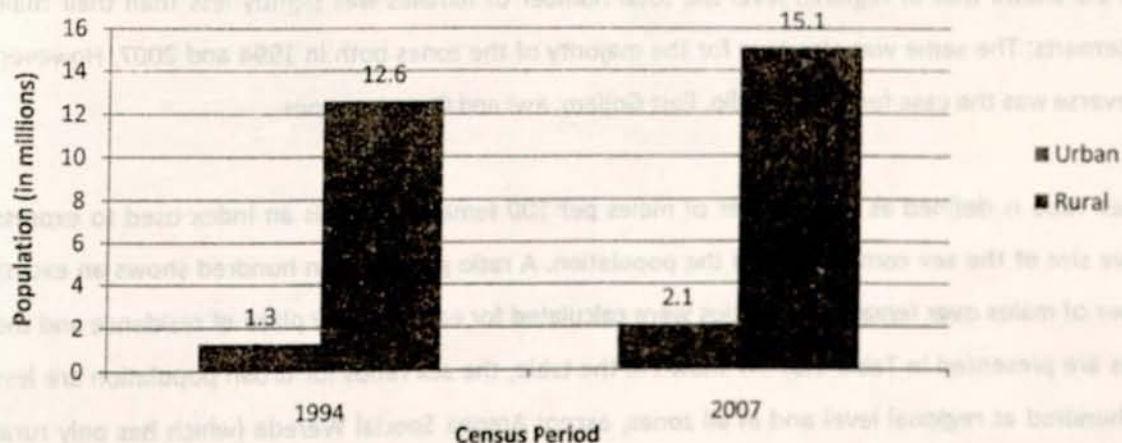
Table 1.2 Distribution of Population by Zones and Urban-Rural Residence: 2007

Zone	Urban		Rural		Urban + Rural		Percent Urban from Total	Percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent		
Region Total	2,112,595	12.3	15,109,381	87.7	17,221,976	100	100.0	100.0
North Gondar	462,700	15.8	2,466,928	84.2	2,929,628	100	21.9	16.3
South Gondar	195,619	9.5	1,856,119	90.5	2,051,738	100	9.3	12.3
North Wello	155,273	10.3	1,345,030	89.7	1,500,303	100	7.6	8.9
South Wello	301,638	12.0	2,217,224	88.0	2,518,862	100	20.1	14.7
North Shewa	214,227	11.7	1,623,263	88.3	1,837,490	100	8.5	10.7
East Gojjam	213,568	9.9	1,940,369	90.1	2,153,937	100	11.6	12.8
West Gojjam	184,703	8.8	1,921,893	91.2	2,106,596	100	8.6	12.7
Waghemira	29,951	7.0	396,262	93.0	426,213	100	1.4	2.6
Awı	123,014	12.5	859,928	87.5	982,942	100	28.9	5.7
Oromiya	51,728	11.3	405,550	88.7	457,278	100	5.3	2.7
Bahir Dar Special	180,174	81.2	41,817	18.8	221,991	100	39.4	0.3
Argoba Special Wereda			34,998	100.0	34,998	100		0.2

NB: - There was no Urban Population counted in Argoba Special Wereda.

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last two decade. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 1.3 million persons in 1994 to 2.1 million, showing an increment of about 0.8 million persons over the last 12 years.

Figure 1.2 Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural Residence and Census Period: 2007



As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 9.1 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively. This indicates that the proportion of urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 by 3.2 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of rural population has declined by 3.2 percent between 1994 and 2007 Censuses.

Figure 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural: 1994.

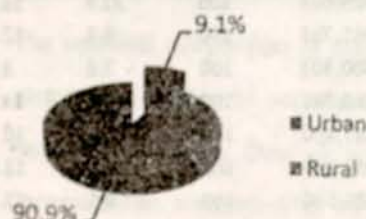
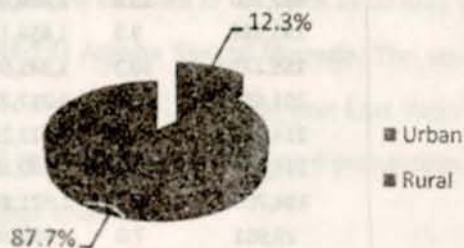


Figure 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural: 2007.



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

Demographic data that show the age and sex compositions of the population are one of the basic information needed for different purposes. This sub-section provides the summary results of sex and age compositions of the population obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census.

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that at regional level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same was also true for the majority of the zones both in 1994 and 2007. However, the reverse was the case for South Wello, East Gojjam, Awi and Oromiya zones.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males over females. Sex ratios were calculated for each zone by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for urban population are less than hundred at regional level and in all zones, except Argoba Special Wereda (which has only rural population) showing that the number of females exceeds that of males.

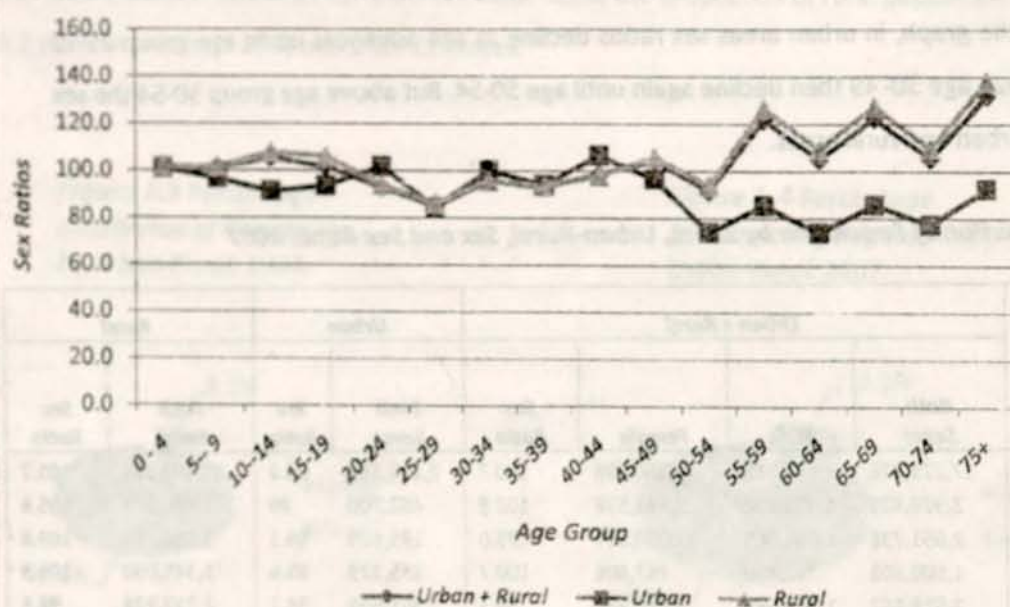
In rural areas, the sex ratios are less than 100 only in South Wello, East Gojjam, and Oromiya zones. Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of the region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen from the graph, in urban areas sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 25-29 and increase between age 30-49 then decline again until age 50-54. But above age group 50-54 the sex ratio rises both in urban and rural areas.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Population by Zones, Urban-Rural, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2007

Zone	Urban + Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Region Total	17,221,976	8,641,580	8,580,396	100.7	2,112,595	94.2	15,109,381	101.7
North Gondar	2,929,628	1,486,040	1,443,588	102.9	462,700	89	2,466,928	105.8
South Gondar	2,051,738	1,041,061	1,010,677	103.0	195,619	96.1	1,856,119	103.8
North Wello	1,500,303	752,895	747,408	100.7	155,273	95.6	1,345,030	101.3
South Wello	2,518,862	1,248,698	1,270,164	98.3	301,638	94.7	2,217,224	98.8
North Shewa	1,837,490	928,694	908,796	102.2	214,227	95.6	1,623,263	103.1
East Gojjam	2,153,937	1,066,716	1,087,221	98.1	213,568	94.8	1,940,369	98.5
West Gojjam	2,106,596	1,058,272	1,048,324	100.9	184,703	99.3	1,921,893	101.1
Waghemira	982,942	491,865	491,077	100.2	29,951	90.7	396,262	101.5
Awji	221,991	108,456	113,535	95.5	123,014	92.9	859,928	100.4
Oromiya	457,278	227,328	229,950	98.9	51,728	94.3	405,550	99.5
Bahir Dar Special	34,998	17,710	17,288	102.4	180,174	93.7	41,817	103.8
Argoba Special Wereda	426,213	213,845	212,368	100.7			34,998	102.4

NB: - There was no Urban Population reported for Argoba Special Wereda.

Figure 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex ratio, Urban-Rural and Age Group Region Total: 2007



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age structure/distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows the distribution of the population of Amhara Region has a broad base that narrows down as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows smaller proportion of 0-4 children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years. Figure 1.7 shows at regional level there was a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest increase in 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, and has declined from 44.1 percent in 1994 to 42.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 1.6 Age Pyramid of Amhara Region (Urban + Rural): 2007.

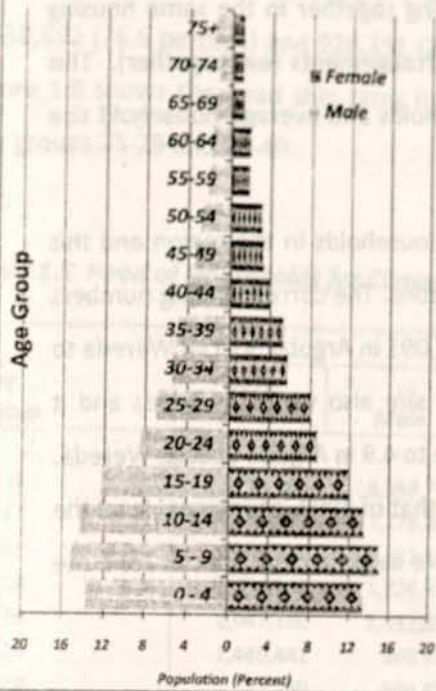


Figure 1.6.1 Age Pyramid of Amhara Region Urban: 2007.

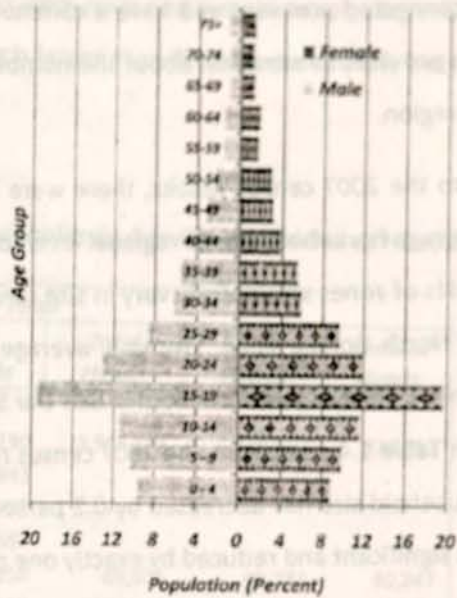


Figure 1.6.2 Age Pyramid of Amhara Region Rural: 2007.

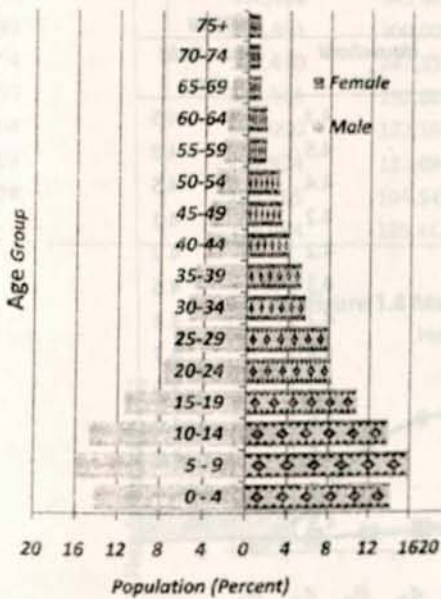
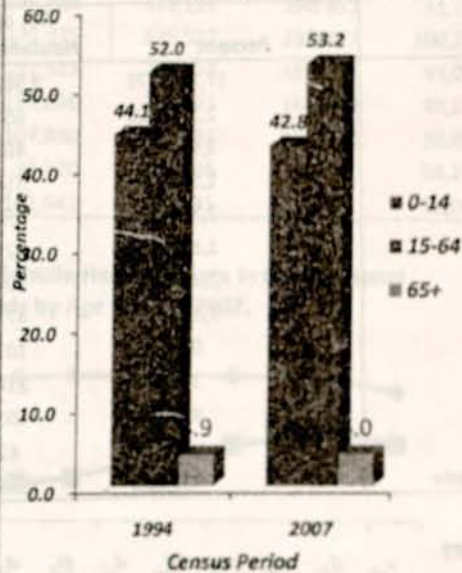


Figure 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Population of Amhara Region by Broad Age and Census Period.



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

In the census household is defined as a group of persons living together in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have a common cooking arrangements (eat together). This sub-section provides information about the number of households and average household size of Amhara region.

According to the 2007 census results, there were 3,965,170 households in the region and this gives an average household size at regional level to be 4.3 persons. The corresponding numbers of households of zones significantly vary in size ranging from 7,093 in Argoba Special Wereda to 651,533 in North Gondar zone. Likewise, average household size also varies by zones and it ranges from 3.4 persons per household in Bair Dar Special Zone to 4.9 in Argoba Special Wereda. As shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with that of 1994, at regional level the average household size has decreased by 0.2 person only, where as in Bair Dar Special Zone the decline was significant and reduced by exactly one person.

Table 1.4 Distribution of Conventional Households and their Corresponding Population by Zone and by Urban and Rural Residence: 2007

Zone	Urban + Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household size	Household size
Region Total	17,221,976	3,965,170	4.3	4.5
North Gondar	2,929,628	651,533	4.5	4.8
South Gondar	2,051,738	465,575	4.4	4.5
North Wello	1,500,303	354,725	4.2	4.1
South Wello	2,518,862	596,185	4.2	4.2
North Shewa	1,837,430	427,940	4.3	4.6
East Gojjam	2,153,937	504,188	4.2	4.4
West Gojjam	2,106,596	477,570	4.4	4.7
Waghernira	982,942	101,855	4.2	3.9
AwI	221,991	214,396	4.6	4.8
Oromiya	457,278	101,150	4.5	4.8
Bahir Dar Special	34,958	62,960	3.4	4.4
Argoba Special Wereda	426,213	7,093	4.9	

1.5 Headship Rates

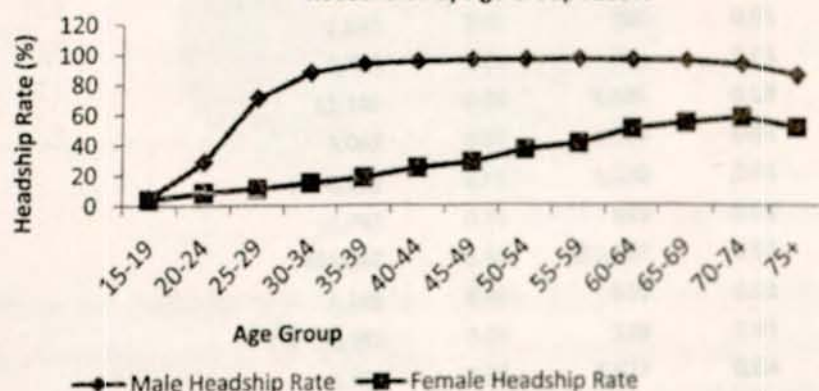
The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the

household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 3,965,143 household heads at regional level and of these, 3,038,892 (76.6 percent) and 926,251 (23.4 percent) were male and female heads, respectively. Figure 1.8 shows the head ship rates for males much larger than females particularly between age groups 25-29 and 45-49.

Table 1.5 Head of Households for Conventional households by Age Group and Sex of Heads: 2007

Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	17,115,905	8,559,715	8,556,190	3,965,143	3,038,892	926,251
0 - 4	2,336,241	1,178,398	1,157,843	-	-	-
5 - 9	2,605,986	1,311,217	1,294,769	-	-	-
10-14	2,390,308	1,226,921	1,163,387	-	-	-
15-19	2,047,160	1,032,602	1,014,558	89,631	49,384	40,247
20-24	1,445,441	696,988	748,453	266,516	201,975	64,541
25-29	1,282,260	589,413	692,847	495,854	418,998	76,856
30-34	961,850	470,687	491,163	487,391	414,505	72,886
35-39	883,137	426,210	456,927	483,742	399,910	83,832
40-44	692,160	343,667	348,493	414,639	328,216	86,423
45-49	586,891	300,007	286,884	372,127	290,352	81,775
50-54	517,410	247,335	270,075	339,527	239,237	100,290
55-59	349,598	192,085	157,513	252,223	187,151	65,072
60-64	335,990	172,104	163,886	249,791	166,240	83,551
65-69	239,924	132,094	107,830	187,131	127,642	59,489
70-74	203,465	104,545	98,920	156,536	98,311	58,225
75+	238,084	135,442	102,642	170,035	116,971	53,064

Figure 1.8 Male and Female Headship Rate in Conventional Households by Age Group : 2007.



SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results that show the distribution of the region's Nations and Nationalities/Ethnic Groups with a population of one thousand or more persons are presented in Summary Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As table 2.1 indicates, the Amhara ethnic groups share was about 91.5 percent of the total population of the region followed by Agew Awi and Oromo ethnic groups (with about 3.5 and 2.6 per cent, respectively). The remaining ethnic groups altogether comprise about 2.4 percent of the total population.

Table 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Nations & Nationalities/ Ethnic Groups With One Thousand or more Persons by Region: 2007.

Ethnic Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Affar	3,321	0.02	1,850	0.02	1,471	0.02
Agew-Awi	595,878	3.46	296,725	3.43	299,153	3.49
Agew Hamyra	238,653	1.39	120,282	1.39	118,371	1.38
Alaba	3,627	0.02	1,990	0.02	1,637	0.02
Amhara	15,752,992	91.47	7,903,025	91.45	7,849,967	91.49
Anyiwak	6,265	0.04	3,035	0.04	3,230	0.04
Argoba	70,012	0.41	35,469	0.41	34,543	0.40
Ari	1,483	0.01	747	0.01	736	0.01
Berta	5,213	0.03	2,734	0.03	2,479	0.03
Brayle	1,895	0.01	995	0.01	900	0.01
Dawuro	1,738	0.01	905	0.01	833	0.01
Gumuz	13,105	0.08	6,904	0.08	6,201	0.07
Guragie	3,068	0.02	1,920	0.02	1,148	0.01
Irob	2,125	0.01	1,020	0.01	1,105	0.01
Kusumie	1,743	0.01	915	0.01	828	0.01
Oromo	451,362	2.62	225,854	2.61	225,508	2.63
Sidama	1,165	0.01	610	0.01	555	0.01
Silte	1,083	0.01	599	0.01	484	0.01
Somalie	5,724	0.03	3,027	0.04	2,697	0.03
Tigray	37,397	0.22	20,148	0.23	17,249	0.20
Other Ethiopian National	12,900	0.07	6,411	0.07	6,489	0.08

2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. In Amhara region a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different Nations and Nationalities/Ethnic Groups. In this summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by one thousand and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Amarigna was the most dominant major Mother Tongue in the region, accounting for about 93 per cent.

Table 2.2. Distribution of Major Mother Tongues in Amhara Region: 2007.

Mother Tongue	Number	%
Affarigna	3,020	0.02
Agew-Awinigigna	45,0747	2.62
Agew-Kamyryna	18,8825	1.10
Alabigna	5,348	0.03
Amarigna	16,014,580	92.99
Anyiwakgna	6,228	0.04
Argobigna	12,627	0.07
Arigna	2,084	0.01
Bertagna	5,297	0.03
Brayligna	2,044	0.01
Gumuzigna	13,797	0.08
Guraglegna	1,946	0.01
Irobigna	2,121	0.01
Kunamigna	3,068	0.02
Oromigna	456,601	2.65
Sidamigna	1,153	0.01
Shitagna	1,035	0.01
Somaligna	5,695	0.03
Tigrigna	37,082	0.22

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

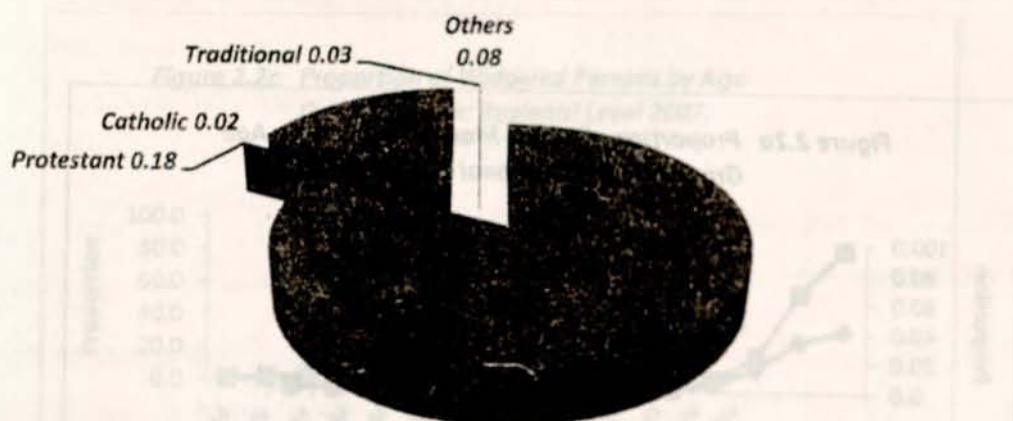
Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Summary Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, the Orthodox and

Islam religion was the most dominant religion in the region (about 82.5 percent) and Islam was the second largest population (17.2 percent) in the region.

Table 2.3. Percentage Distribution of the Population of Amhara Region and Zones by Religion: 2007

ZONES	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others
AMHARA REGION	82.54	0.18	0.02	17.15	0.03	0.08
NORTH GONDAR	95.38	0.11	0.01	4.29	0.01	0.21
SOUTH GONDAR	96.14	0.10	0.05	3.68	0.00	0.03
NORTH WELLO	82.74	0.08	0.08	17.08	0.01	0.00
SOUTH WELLO	28.80	0.22	0.04	70.89	0.04	0.01
NORTH SHEWA	94.71	0.35	0.01	4.91	0.01	0.01
EAST GOJJAM	97.42	0.08	0.01	2.49	0.00	0.01
WEST GOJJAM	98.67	0.12	0.01	1.19	0.00	0.00
WAGHEMIRA	99.62	0.04	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00
AWI	94.40	0.19	0.00	4.50	0.38	0.54
OROMIYA	2.40	0.43	0.03	97.07	0.03	0.03
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL	89.72	1.62	0.04	8.47	0.02	0.14
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	3.31	0.00	0.03	96.62	0.04	0.00

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation, Amhara Region : 2007.



Zonal distributions of the population by religious composition show that the Orthodox faith followers were predominant in Waghimera (99.6 %), West Gojjam (98.7 %) and East Gojjam (97.4 %) zones. Islam (or Muslim faith followers) population was significantly larger in Oromiya, Argoba and South Wello

zones. On the other hand, Protestant was found to have a larger proportion in Bahir dar Special zone (1.6) and Oromiya zone (0.43) as compared to other zones.

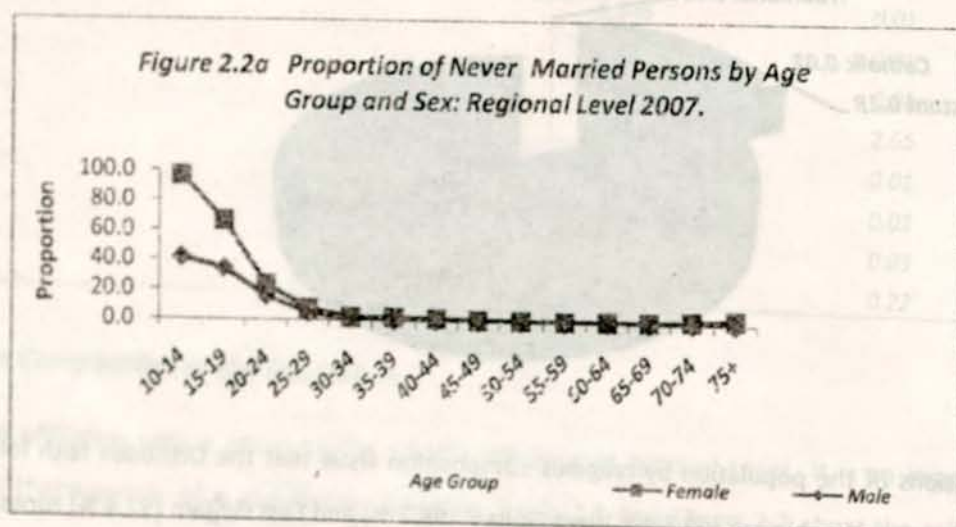
2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of marital status (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years & above. Accordingly, at regional level about 50 percent of the total population was married, 38.3 percent never married & 6.4 percent divorced. Comparing the marital status by sex, 50.2 percent of the females & 49.7 percent of males were married at the census time. On the other hand, 45.1 percent of the males and 31.4 percent of the females were never married.

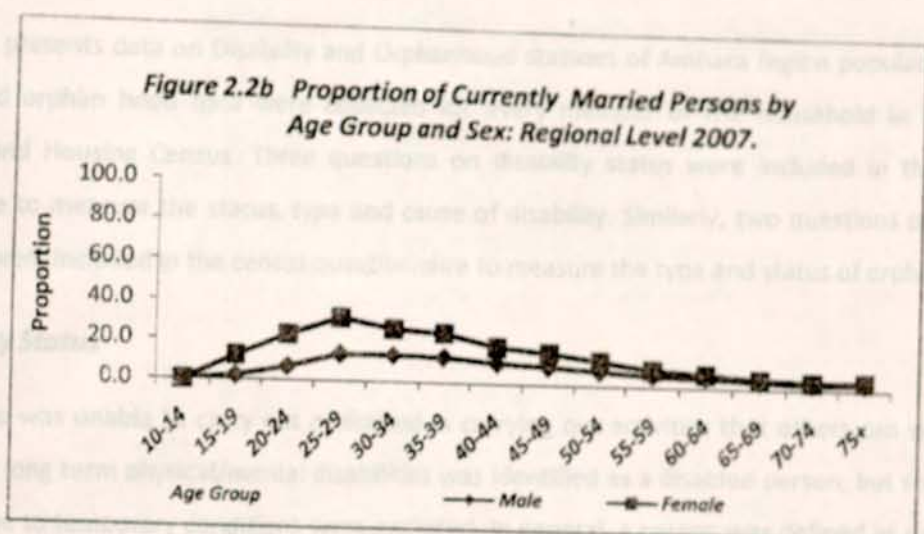
Table 2.4. Proportional Distribution of the Population of Amhara Region by Marital Status: 2007.

Sexes	Never Married	Current/ y Married	Divorced	Separate d	Widow/ Widowe r	Living together
Both Sexes	38.3	49.9	6.4	1.0	4.2	0.2
Male	45.1	49.7	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.1
Female	31.4	50.2	9.4	1.4	7.5	0.2

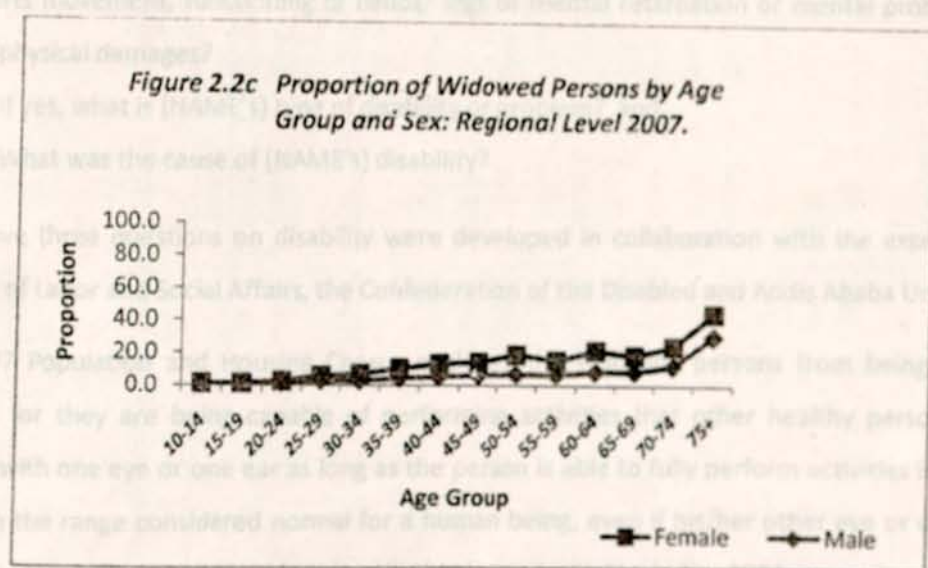
Looking at Figure 2.2a the proportions of never married persons for both sexes decrease with age. But compared to the males, the proportion of the females decrease sharply starting from ages of 10- 14 up to 20-24.



The proportions of currently married persons (Figure 2.2b) increases with age up to age group 25-29, but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the men at earlier ages. But from age group 30-34 for both sexes the proportions declined.



The proportions of widowed persons increase with age for both sexes (Figure 2.2c) up to age group 50-54. As it can be seen from the figure, slightly higher proportions of widowed females after about age 35 as compared to males.



SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

This chapter presents data on Disability and Orphanhood statuses of Amhara region population. Both disability and orphan hood data were collected for every member of the household in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Three questions on disability status were included in the census questionnaire to measure the status, type and cause of disability. Similarly, two questions on orphan hood status were included in the census questionnaire to measure the type and status of orphan hood.

3.1 Disability Status

A person who was unable to carry out or limited in carrying out activities that others can do due to congenital or long term physical/mental disabilities was identified as a disabled person, but short term difficulties due to temporary conditions were excluded. In general, a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries could not fully perform activities that other healthy person could do. Based on this UN definition, recommendations and the previous experiences, the following three basic questions were administered in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:-

- i) Does (NAME) have a problem of seeing, hearing, speaking and/or standing/walking/seating, body parts movement, functioning of hands/ legs or mental retardation or mental problem or other mental/physical damages?
- ii) If yes, what is (NAME's) type of disability or problem? and
- iii) What was the cause of (NAME's) disability?

The above three questions on disability were developed in collaboration with the experts from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Confederation of the Disabled and Addis Ababa University.

The 2007 Population and Housing Census excludes the following persons from being classified as disabled for they are being capable of performing activities that other healthy persons could do. Persons with one eye or one ear as long as the person is able to fully perform activities in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being, even if his/her other eye or ear is blind or defective, he or she is not considered as disabled person. Unlike in the 1994 census leprosy, epilepsy, and mental problem (except mental retardation) were not considered as disability. However, they could be causes of disabilities.

It is to be noted that in the 2007 population and housing census disability data were collected for every member of all the households (complete count) whereas in the 1994 population and housing census information on disability were collected for every member from every fifth households using long questionnaire on sample basis. Hence, it is important to note this difference when comparing the results of the 2007 census disability data with that of the 1994 census results.

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of disability data at regional level.

2.1 Disability Status

A person was considered to be disabled if he/she was unable to carry out or limited in carrying out activities that others can do due to a long term physical/mental disability. A person was considered as a disabled person, but not necessarily due to temporary conditions were excluded. In general, a person was defined as disabled if he/she is unable to perform activities that other healthy persons could do based on the UN definition, recommendations and the previous experience. The following table questions were administered in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:

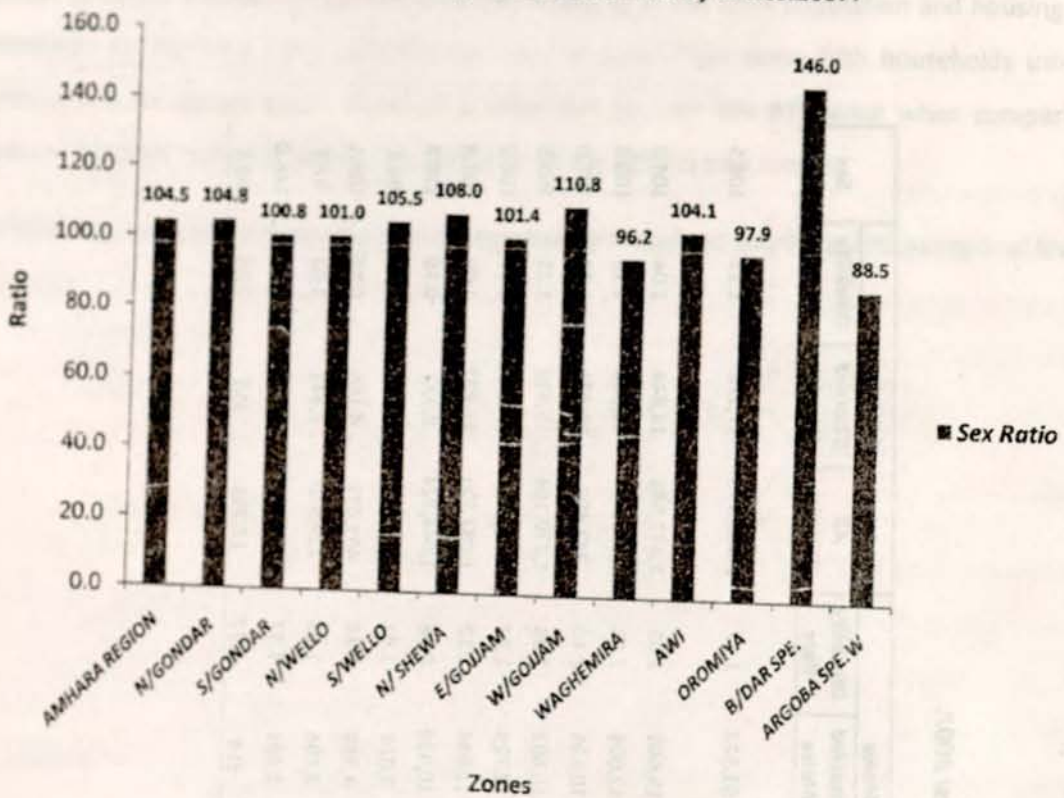
- i) Does (NAME) have a problem of seeing, hearing, speaking and/or standing/walking/climbing/physical strength?
- ii) If yes, what is (NAME)'s type of disability or condition?
- iii) What was the cause of (NAME)'s disability?

The above three questions on disability were developed in collaboration with the experts from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Confederation of the Disabled and Addis Ababa University. The 2007 population and housing census excluded the following persons from being classified as disabled for they are being capable of performing activities that other healthy persons could do: persons with one eye or one ear as long as the person is able to fully perform activities in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being, even if he/she is blind or deaf or has a defective, but not considered as disabled person. Unlike in the 1994 census, persons with mental problem (except mental retardation) were not considered as disabled. However, they could be cause of disabilities.

Table 3.1 Population by Sex, Disability Status, Disability Rate and Zones: 2007.

Zones	Both Sex			Males			Females			Sex Ratio
	All Persons	Disabled Persons	Disability Rate	All Males	Disabled Males	Disability Rate	All Females	Disabled Females	Disability Rate	
AMHARA REGION	17,221,976	198,694	1.15	8,641,580	101,522	1.17	8,580,396	97,172	1.13	104.5
NORTH GONDAR	2,929,628	30,612	1.04	1,486,040	15,668	1.05	1,443,588	14,944	1.04	104.8
SOUTH GONDAR	2,051,738	23,916	1.17	1,041,061	12,008	1.15	1,010,677	11,908	1.18	100.8
NORTH WELLO	1,500,303	20,967	1.40	752,895	10,536	1.40	747,408	10,431	1.40	101.0
SOUTH WELLO	2,518,862	32,736	1.30	1,248,698	16,803	1.35	1,270,164	15,933	1.25	105.5
NORTH SHEWA	1,837,490	24,504	1.33	928,694	12,725	1.37	908,796	11,779	1.30	108.0
EAST GOJJAM	2,153,937	23,821	1.11	1,066,716	11,994	1.12	1,087,221	11,827	1.09	101.4
WEST GOJJAM	2,106,596	19,651	0.93	1,058,272	10,329	0.98	1,048,324	9,322	0.89	110.8
WAGHEMIRA	426,213	6,167	1.45	213,845	3,024	1.41	212,368	3,143	1.48	96.2
AWI	982,942	8,502	0.86	491,865	4,336	0.88	491,077	4,166	0.85	104.1
OROMIA	457,278	4,637	1.01	227,328	2,294	1.01	229,950	2,343	1.02	97.9
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL	221,991	2,512	1.13	108,456	1,491	1.37	113,535	1,021	0.90	146.0
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	34,998	669	1.91	17,710	314	1.77	17,288	355	2.05	88.5

Figure 3.1 Sex Ratio of Disabled Persons by Zones:2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels and rates of disability among zones and the sex ratio of the disabled population in Amhara region. With regard to disability rate there was variation between zones from 0.9 to 1.9. The rate was higher (about 1.9) in Argoba Special Wereda but lower (about 0.9) in Awi zone. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in the majority zones and at regional level the rates of disability were higher among males than females. However in Waghimera zone, Oromiya zone and Argoba Special Wereda the rates of disability were higher among female than male. The highest sex ratio (146) was observed in Bahir Dar Special zone while the lowest (88.5) was in Argoba Special Wereda.

Table 3.2 Population by Sex, Disability Status, Disability Rate and Five Year Age Group, Amhara Region : 2007.

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10000		
	All Persons	Disabled Persons	All Males	Disabled Males	All Females	Disabled Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
AMHARA REGION	17,221,976	198,694	8,641,580	101,522	8,580,396	97,172	115	117	113
0-4	2,337,923	6,671	1,179,203	3,573	1,158,720	3,098	29	30	27
5-9	2,607,855	13,084	1,312,328	7,152	1,295,527	5,932	50	54	46
10-14	2,398,375	16,259	1,233,683	8,970	1,164,692	7,289	68	73	63
15-19	2,086,252	19,015	1,062,137	10,310	1,024,115	8,705	91	97	85
20-24	1,472,557	15,627	719,137	8,219	753,420	7,408	106	114	98
25-29	1,292,174	13,153	597,456	6,653	694,718	6,500	102	111	94
30-34	966,665	11,522	474,529	5,709	492,136	5,813	119	120	118
35-39	886,162	10,649	428,582	5,375	457,580	5,274	120	125	115
40-44	694,671	10,733	345,572	5,224	349,099	5,509	155	151	158
45-49	588,458	9,713	301,207	4,978	287,251	4,735	165	165	165
50-54	518,831	11,273	248,277	4,987	270,554	6,286	217	201	232
55-59	350,478	8,489	192,697	4,224	157,781	4,265	242	219	270
60-64	337,097	11,576	172,758	5,184	164,339	6,392	343	300	389
65-69	240,724	9,591	132,600	4,680	108,124	4,911	398	353	454
70-74	204,341	11,717	105,096	5,512	99,245	6,205	573	524	625
75+	239,413	19,622	136,318	10,772	103,095	8,850	820	790	858

Figure 3.2 Disability Rates in Amhara Region by Sex and Age Group: 2007.

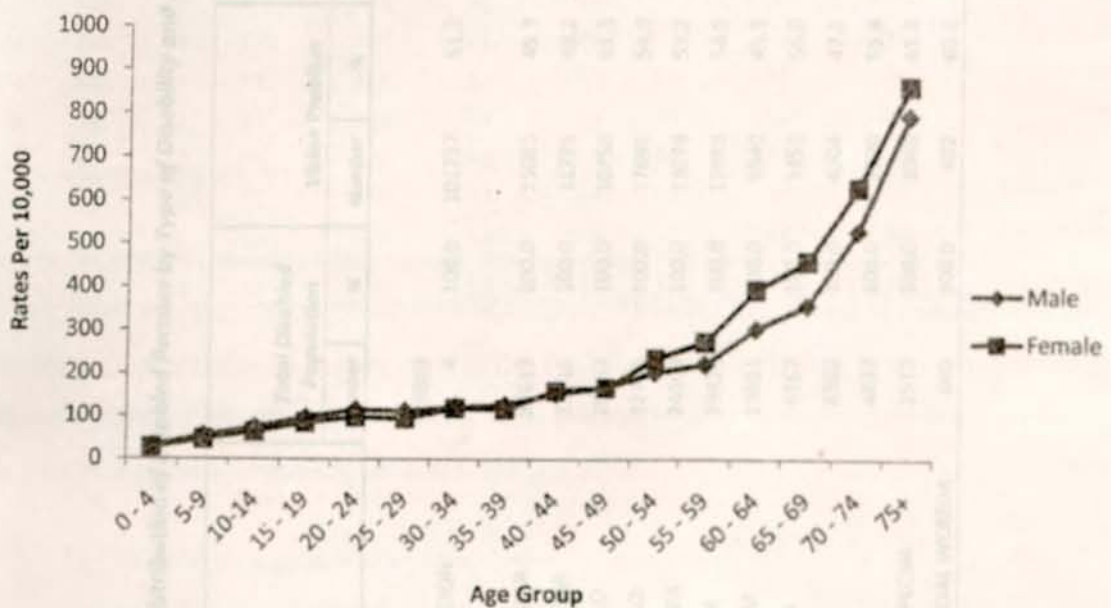


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the size and rate of disability by sex & age group at regional level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability rate among males was higher than that of females up to the age group 30-34. On the other hand, disability among females was higher than that of males in age group 40-44 (with the exception of 45-49) and the disability among female and male was equal for age group 45-49. In general disability rates increase as age advances both for males and females (see Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability at Regional Level: 2007.

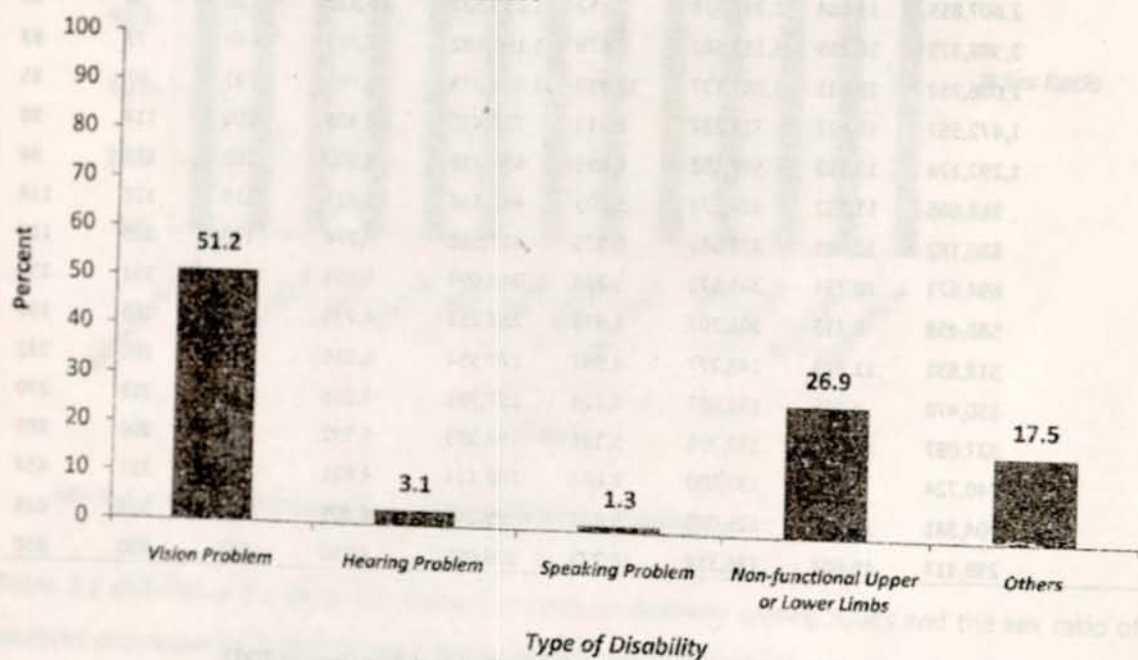


Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Zones; 2007.

Zones	Total Disabled Population		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking		Deaf and Unable to Speak		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
AMHARA REGION	19869													
	4	100.0	101737	51.2	6107	3.1	2614	1.3	53477	26.9	13314	6.7	21445	10.8
NORTH GONDAR	30612	100.0	15083	49.3	1041	3.4	459	1.5	7577	24.8	2294	7.5	4158	13.6
SOUTH GONDAR	23916	100.0	11775	49.2	728	3.0	277	1.2	6747	28.2	1386	5.8	3003	12.6
NORTH WELLO	20967	100.0	10755	51.3	656	3.1	265	1.3	5653	27.0	1668	8.0	1970	9.4
SOUTH WELLO	32736	100.0	17691	54.0	1110	3.4	371	1.1	8263	25.2	1967	6.0	3334	10.2
NORTH SHEWA	24504	100.0	13039	53.2	589	2.4	381	1.6	6127	25.0	1667	6.8	2701	11.0
EAST GOJJAM	23821	100.0	12983	54.5	663	2.8	291	1.2	6382	26.8	1433	6.0	2069	8.7
WEST GOJJAM	19651	100.0	8940	45.5	576	2.9	261	1.3	6678	34.0	1433	7.3	1763	9.0
WAGHEMIRA	6167	100.0	3455	56.0	219	3.6	79	1.3	1238	20.1	555	9.0	621	10.1
AWI	8502	100.0	4004	47.1	264	3.1	119	1.4	2765	32.5	559	6.6	791	9.3
OROMIYA	4637	100.0	2570	55.4	185	4.0	68	1.5	943	20.3	248	5.3	623	13.4
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL	2512	100.0	1040	41.4	55	2.2	41	1.6	993	39.5	76	3.0	307	12.2
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	669	100.0	402	60.1	21	3.1	2	0.3	111	16.6	28	4.2	105	15.7

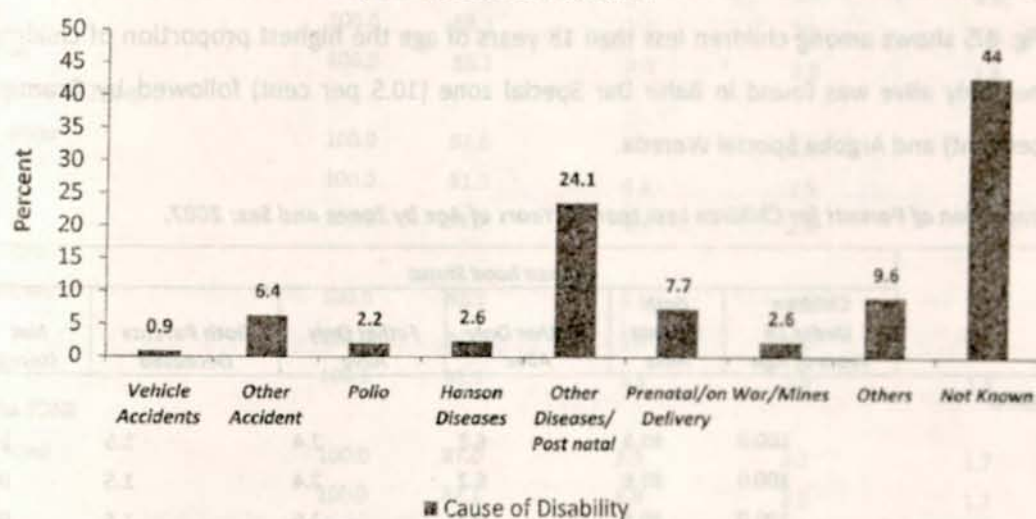
Table 3.3 presents data on disabled population by type at regional and zones level. According to the results depicted in table; Bahir Dar Special, West Gojjam and Awi zones recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing and Walking) which accounts for 39.5 percent, 34 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively. Argoba Special Wereda, Waghimera and Oromiya zones are also recorded the highest disability types of difficulty of seeing and blindness which accounts for 60.1 percent, 56 percent and 55.4 percent, respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities (vision problem and Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs) were accounted for more than 78.1 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 51 percent) was difficulty of seeing and blindness.

Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability and Zones : 2007

Zones	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Diseases/ Post natal	Prenatal/ on Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	Not known
AMHARA REGION	100.0	0.9	6.4	2.2	2.6	24.1	7.7	2.6	9.6	44.0
NORTH GONDAR	100	1.1	6.4	2.7	2.5	25.8	9.7	3.4	7.8	40.6
SOUTH GONDAR	100	0.8	7.9	2.6	2.3	20.7	7.3	2.1	9.4	47.0
NORTH WELLO	100	0.8	5.9	1.7	2.1	24.6	7.7	2.5	12.4	42.4
SOUTH WELLO	100	0.9	5.2	1.6	2.9	25.2	6.7	2.8	10.2	44.6
NORTH SHEWA	100	0.7	7.0	1.1	2.4	22.8	7.5	3.1	10.0	45.5
EAST GOJJAM	100	0.7	6.2	2.5	3.0	24.4	7.1	2.0	10.1	43.9
WEST GOJJAM	100	1.1	6.8	2.7	2.7	23.1	7.9	2.2	8.8	44.6
WAGHEMIRA	100	0.7	5.4	2.4	2.2	24.6	8.9	1.6	9.2	45.2
AWI	100	1.0	7.1	3.1	2.6	25.0	7.9	2.5	7.3	43.6
OROMIYA	100	1.9	6.6	1.8	2.7	27.8	5.7	2.2	9.3	42.0
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL	100	3.3	7.4	4.1	1.5	20.7	6.8	7.6	8.2	40.3
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	100	0.0	3.1	1.3	2.1	20.9	3.6	0.3	6.6	62.0

Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show at regional level about 44 per cent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 24 per cent of disabled respondents reported postnatal or other diseases as a cause of their disability. According to the 2007 census results, in the region vehicle accident was the least cause of disability. It accounts for only 0.9 per cent of the total cause of disability. There were also zonal variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. The proportion of disabled persons in Bahir Dar Special and Oromiya zones who have reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability were 3.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. However, in Argoba Special Wereda no one has reported vehicle accident as a cause of his/her disability.

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability at Regional Level: 2007.



3.2 Orphanhood Status

The continuous increase in social problem due to orphan hood and the lists of topics suggested in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census has brought about an idea of collecting information on orphan hood in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Accordingly, two basic questions on orphan hood status were administered to every member of a household in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:

- i. "Is [NAME's] biological mother alive?" and
- ii. "Is [NAME's] biological father alive?"

Using the answers for these two questions, children have been classified as orphaned or non-orphaned. Based on these, children less than 18 years are said to be orphaned if they have lost one or both of their parent(s) by death. Hence, Orphanhood can be defined as the condition of being a child without living biological parents or a child deprived by death of one or usually both of his/her biological parents.

For presentation purpose the data are summarized as mother only alive, father only alive, both deceased and both alive. It is important to note that orphan hood status of children is considered only in relation to their biological parents, but not attached to other kinship relations or other situations.

Table 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by survivorship of parents, zones and sex. Fig. 3.5 shows among children less than 18 years of age the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Bahir Dar Special zone (10.5 per cent) followed by Oromiya zone(8.9 per cent) and Argoba Special Wereda.

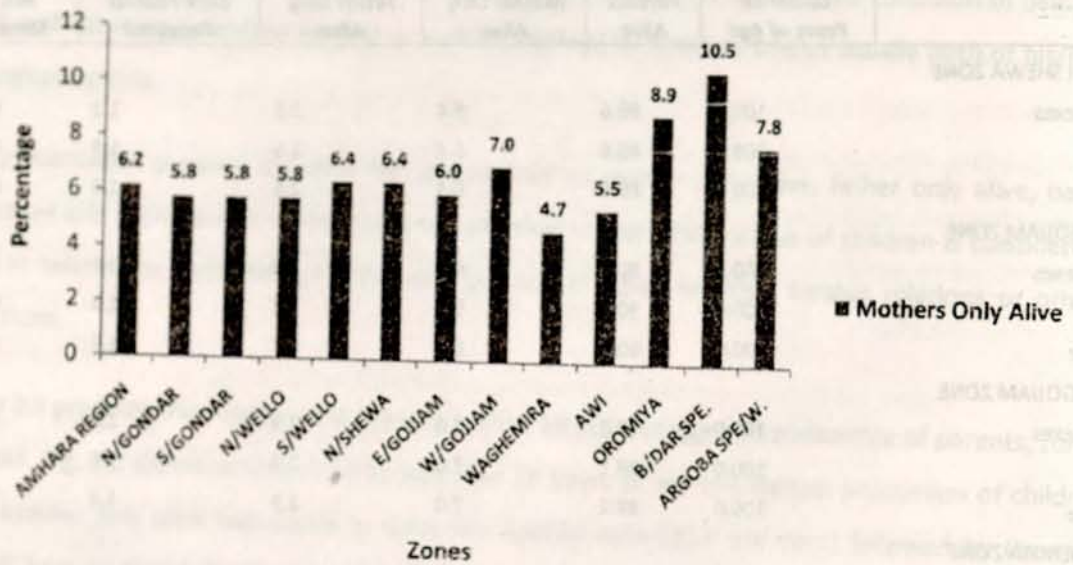
Table 3.5 Proportion of Parents for Children Less than 18 Years of Age by Zones and Sex: 2007.

Zone	Orphan hood Status					
	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION						
Both Sexes	100.0	89.8	6.2	2.4	1.5	0.1
Male	100.0	89.8	6.2	2.4	1.5	0.1
Female	100.0	89.8	6.2	2.5	1.5	0.1
NORTH GONDAR ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	90.2	5.8	2.4	1.5	0.1
Male	100.0	90.3	5.8	2.3	1.5	0.1
Female	100.0	90.1	5.9	2.4	1.5	0.1
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	90.4	5.8	2.4	1.3	0.1
Male	100.0	90.3	5.9	2.4	1.4	0.1
Female	100.0	90.5	5.8	2.4	1.3	0.1
NORTH WELLO ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	90.4	5.8	2.3	1.3	0.1
Male	100.0	90.3	5.8	2.3	1.4	0.1
Female	100.0	90.5	5.8	2.3	1.3	0.1
SOUTH WELLO ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	89.6	6.4	2.5	1.4	0.1
Male	100.0	89.5	6.5	2.5	1.4	0.1
Female	100.0	89.6	6.4	2.5	1.4	0.1

Table 3.5 (Cont'd)

Zone	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Orphan hood Status				Not Stated
		Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	
NORTH SHEWA ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	89.6	6.4	2.5	1.3	0.1
Male	100.0	89.6	6.4	2.5	1.3	0.1
Female	100.0	89.6	6.4	2.5	1.3	0.1
EAST GOJJAM ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	90.3	6.0	2.3	1.4	0.1
Male	100.0	90.4	5.9	2.2	1.4	0.1
Female	100.0	90.2	6.0	2.3	1.4	0.1
WEST GOJJAM ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	88.2	7.0	2.9	1.8	0.1
Male	100.0	88.1	7.0	2.9	1.8	0.2
Female	100.0	88.2	7.0	2.9	1.8	0.1
WAGHEMIRA ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	91.6	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.1
Male	100.0	91.5	4.8	2.5	1.1	0.1
Female	100.0	91.7	4.7	2.3	1.2	0.1
AWI-ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	91.1	5.5	2.0	1.3	0.1
Male	100.0	91.1	5.4	2.0	1.3	0.1
Female	100.0	91.1	5.5	2.0	1.3	0.1
Oromia ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	87.0	8.9	2.2	1.7	0.2
Male	100.0	87.1	8.9	2.2	1.7	0.2
Female	100.0	87.0	8.8	2.3	1.7	0.2
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	82.4	10.5	3.4	3.5	0.3
Male	100.0	83.5	10.0	2.9	3.3	0.3
Female	100.0	81.4	10.9	3.8	3.7	0.3
ARGOBA SPECIAL ZONE						
Both Sexes	100.0	88.5	7.8	2.1	1.4	0.2
Male	100.0	88.6	7.8	2.0	1.3	0.2
Female	100.0	88.4	7.7	2.2	1.5	0.2

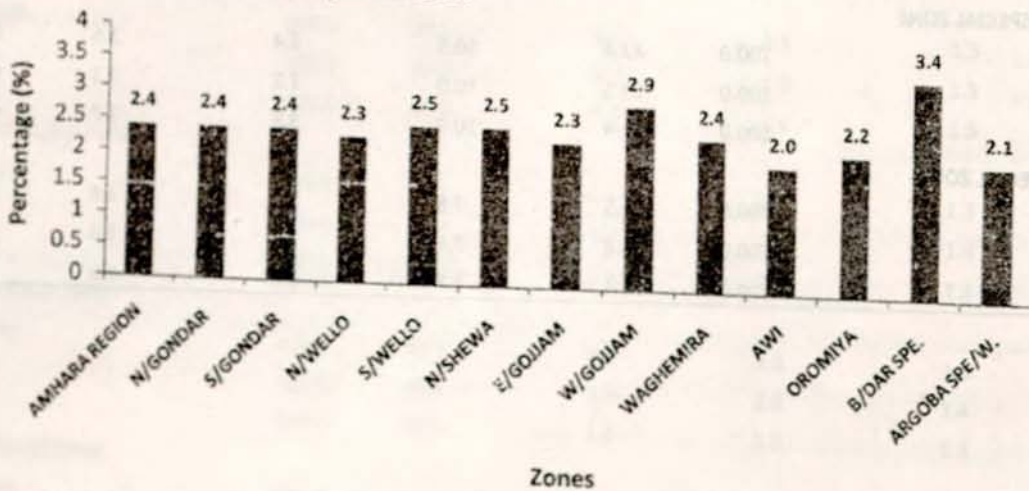
Figure 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Children Less than 18 Years of Age With Mother Only Alive by Zones: 2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

Fig. 3.6 shows that among children less than 18 years of age the highest proportion of children who have reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Bahir Dar Special zone (3.4 per cent) followed by West Gojam zone(2.9 per cent).

Figure 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Children Less than 18 Years of Age With Father Only Alive:2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

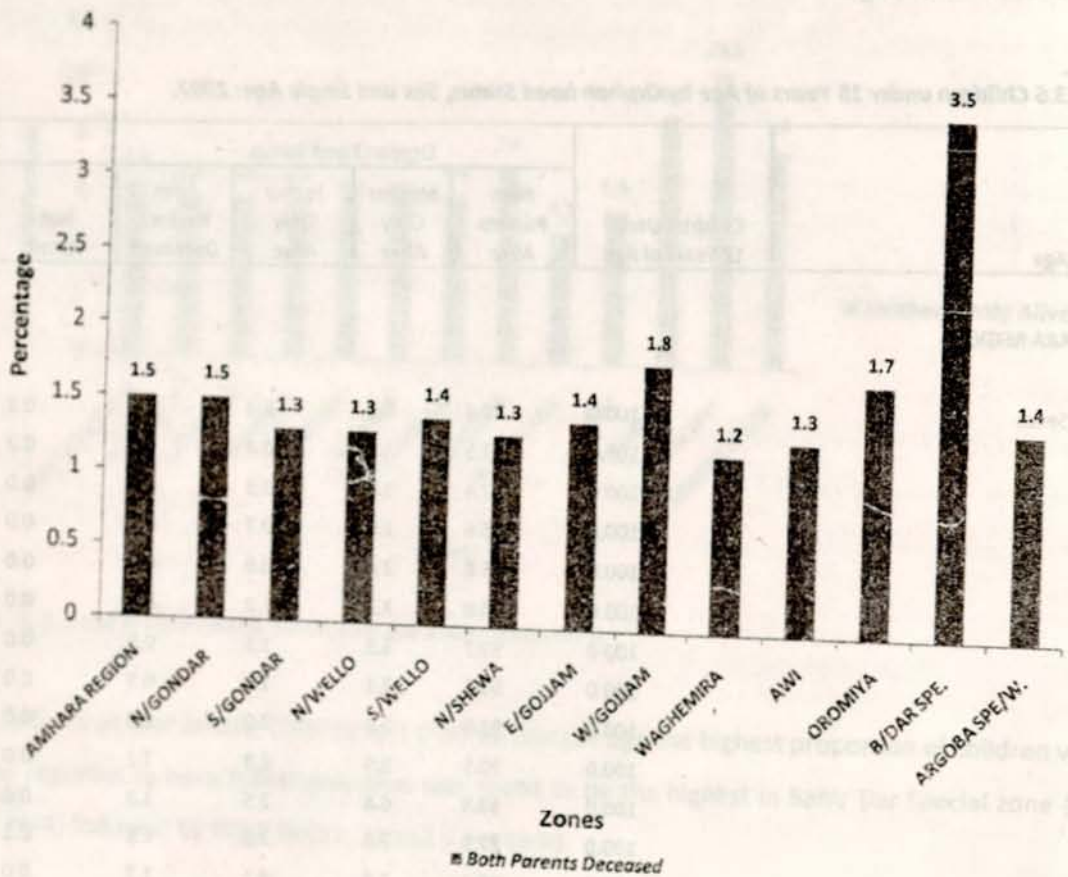
Table 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by orphanhood status of parents, sex and single year age at regional level. The proportion of children who had lost both parents seems to increase with the age.

Table 3.6 Children under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status, Sex and Single Age: 2007.

Sex / Age	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Orphan hood Status				
		Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
AMHARA REGION						
Both Sexes	100.0	89.8	6.2	2.4	1.5	0.1
0	100.0	97.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
1	100.0	97.4	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
2	100.0	96.6	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
3	100.0	95.8	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.0
4	100.0	94.8	3.2	1.2	0.8	0.0
5	100.0	93.7	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.0
6	100.0	93.3	4.1	1.7	0.9	0.0
7	100.0	91.9	5.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
8	100.0	90.5	5.9	2.3	1.2	0.0
9	100.0	89.8	6.4	2.5	1.3	0.0
10	100.0	87.9	7.6	2.9	1.6	0.1
11	100.0	87.3	7.8	3.1	1.7	0.0
12	100.0	85.7	8.7	3.6	2.0	0.0
13	100.0	84.6	9.4	3.8	2.1	0.1
14	100.0	83.4	10.2	4.0	2.4	0.1
15	100.0	80.4	11.5	4.5	2.7	0.8
16	100.0	80.8	11.8	4.5	2.8	0.1
17	100.0	78.9	12.5	4.8	3.1	0.7

As can be seen from Figure 3.7 among children less than 18 years of age the highest proportion who reported to have been deprived of both parent by death was found in Bahir Dar Special zone (3.5 per cent) followed by West Gojjam zone (1.8 per cent), while the lowest proportion was observed for Waghimera zone (1.2 per cent).

Figure 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Children Less than 18 Years of Age With Both Parents Deceased by Zones:2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of Amhara region based on the 2007 Population and Housing Census results. In this census, three questions regarding education and literacy status were asked: these are status of school attendance, educational attainment and literacy status. The summary results attempt to provide information on school attendance and literacy status of the population obtained from the 2007 along with the results of the 1994 census to facilitate comparisons in order to be able to understand the changes that have been occurred over a period of time.

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Zones

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and zones obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, less than half (about 39.9 percent) of the population of Amhara region were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. The proportion of literate females (about 32.4 percent) was less than their male counterparts (about 47.3 percent). The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 17.8 percent, 23.5 percent and 12.1 percent for both sexes, male and female, respectively (Figure 4.1). These show that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of both male and female population in the last 12 years.

Table 4.1 also shows that there were significant variations among zones concerning the literacy status of the population. The highest proportion of literate persons were reported in Bahir Dar Special zone (about 68.5 percent) followed by South Wello zone (about 47 percent), while less than one out five persons (17.1 percent) in Argoba Special Wereda were reported to be literate in 2007.



As can be seen from the Table 4.1, the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment in comparison to the 1994 census results (about 5.7 percent in 1994 against about 23.1 percent in 2007). Bahir Dar Special zone had the highest proportion (54.3 percent) of students currently attending

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of literate Population aged 10 Years and above by Sex and Zones: 2007.

ZONES	Literate (2007)			Literate (1994)		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
AMHARA REGION	39.87	47.30	32.42	17.79	23.48	12.06
NORTH GONDAR	35.33	40.43	30.07	14.59	17.97	11.13
SOUTH GONDAR	34.66	41.78	27.28	16.52	22.25	10.51
NORTH WELLO	39.05	46.91	31.15	13.34	18.14	8.51
SOUTH WELLO	46.97	54.87	39.25	23.64	29.49	18.00
NORTH SHEWA	45.23	52.74	37.52	20.95	27.19	14.65
EAST GOJAM	39.46	48.61	30.58	18.77	26.55	11.10
WEST GOJAM	40.57	49.88	31.23	15.65	23.13	8.06
WAGHEMIRA	23.09	28.11	18.06	5.07	8.15	1.95
AWI	40.98	49.27	32.75	18.19	24.87	11.57
OROMIY	28.8	32.1	25.6	10.27	12.98	7.57
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL	68.5	76	61.4	71.33	82.56	61.69
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA*	17.1	17.5	16.7			

* NB - ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA is established after 1994 census.

Moreover, the regional literacy rate (39.9 per cent) was also slightly lower than the rate for the country (42.7 per cent). On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be slightly higher in South Wello zone (about 47 per cent) and North Shewa zone (45.2 per cent) as compared to the rate for country total (42.7 per cent). At the time of census, about four out of ten persons residing in South Wello and North Shewa zones were literate. Over all, the literacy rates of all zones have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census (See Figure 4.1) with the exception of Bahir Dar Special zone.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by Sex and Census Period.

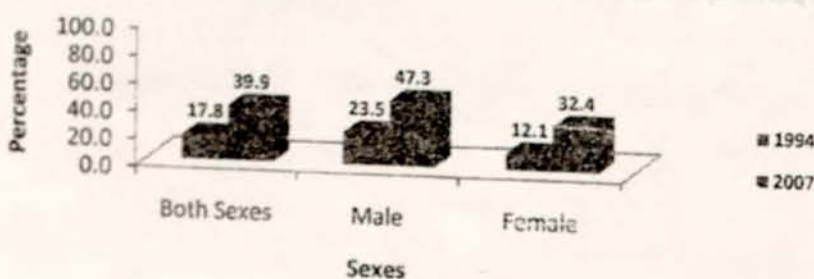


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Five Year Age Group, Amhara Region :2007.

Age Group	Both Sex		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Male	Literate Male	All Female	Literate Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
AMHARA REGION									
Total 10 ⁺	12,277,022	4,894,964	6150,672	2,908,970	6,126,350	1985,994	39.87	47.30	32.42
10-14	2,398,375	1,521,626	1233,583	737,306	1,164,692	784,320	63.44	59.76	67.34
15-19	2,086,252	1,275,531	1062,137	697,748	1,024,115	577,783	61.14	65.69	56.42
20-24	1,472,587	610,522	719,167	393,901	753,420	216,621	41.46	54.77	28.75
25-29	1,292,149	381,886	597,431	244,803	694,718	137,083	29.55	40.98	19.73
30-34	966,690	275,355	474,524	186,096	492,166	89,259	28.48	39.22	18.14
35-39	886,188	259,440	428,608	182,690	457,580	76,750	29.28	42.62	16.77
40-44	694,749	177,862	345,636	142,247	349,113	35,615	25.60	41.16	10.20
45-49	588,664	133,139	301,340	110,300	287,324	22,839	22.62	36.60	7.95
50-54	519,178	85,419	248,473	70,835	270,705	14,584	16.45	28.51	5.39
55-59	350,719	55,268	192,949	47,183	157,770	8,085	15.76	24.45	5.12
60-64	337,426	41,242	172,942	33,985	164,484	7,257	12.22	19.65	4.41
65-69	240,562	30,290	132,488	25,449	108,074	4,841	12.59	19.21	4.48
70-74	204,205	22,055	105,036	17,341	99,169	4,714	10.80	16.51	4.75
75 ⁺	239,278	25,329	136,258	19,086	103,020	6,243	10.59	14.01	6.06

From Table 4.2 it can be seen that, except for ages 60-64, the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be low at older ages. Literacy rates are very high among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 both for male and female.

4.2 School Attendance

Household members aged five years and above in the sample household were asked about status of their school attendance i.e., whether they were currently attending, attended in the past or have never attended any formal education.

As can be seen from the Table 4.3, the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment as compared to the 1994 census results (about 6.7 percent in 1994 against about 23.1 percent in 2007). Bahir Dar Special zone had the highest proportion (36.5 percent) of students currently attending

school at the time of the census followed by North Shewa and South Wello zones with the proportions of 26.5 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Argoba Special Wereda had the lowest proportion of currently attending school (10.7 per cent). Among the rest of the zones, slightly higher rate than the rate of the country was observed in Awi and North Shewa zones with 25.2 per cent and 24.1 per cent, respectively. As shown in the Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2, the proportion of currently attending school in 2007 was lower than the 1994 census results in Bahir Dar Special zone. For the rest of zones the proportions were much higher in 2007 census compared to the 1994 census.

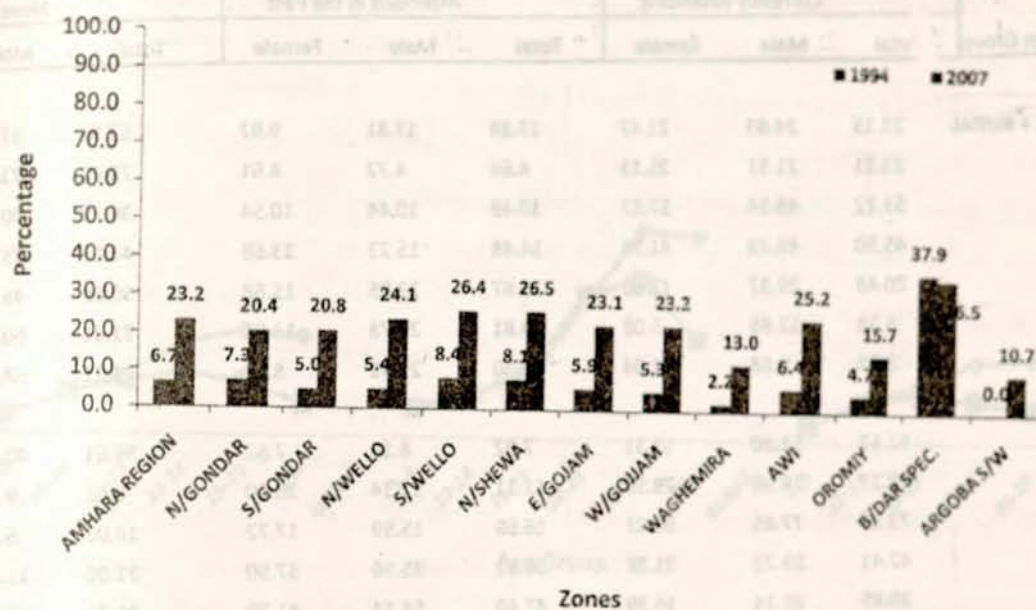
Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above Currently Attending School by Sex and Zones between 1994 and 2007.

ZONES	2007			1994		
	Currently Attending			Currently Attending		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AMHARA REGION	23.15	24.83	21.47	6.66	7.99	5.31
NORTH GONDAR ZONE	20.35	20.62	20.07	7.26	7.69	6.82
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE	20.75	22.73	18.71	4.98	6.21	3.69
NORTH WELLO ZONE	24.05	26.13	21.95	5.36	6.84	3.85
SOUTH WELLO ZONE	26.41	28.53	24.34	3.42	10.11	6.78
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	26.54	28.05	25.00	8.14	9.64	6.63
EAST GOJJAM ZONE	23.10	25.28	20.97	5.94	7.53	4.38
WEST GOJJAM ZONE	23.16	25.33	20.98	5.30	7.08	3.50
WAGHEMIRA ZONE	12.99	13.89	12.07	2.23	3.27	1.17
AWI-ZONE	25.21	27.54	22.50	6.43	7.81	5.07
DROMIY ZONE	15.67	16.97	14.40	4.65	5.66	3.64
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	36.48	39.17	33.93	37.88	41.93	34.35
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	10.72	9.94	11.52			

* NB - ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA is established after 1994 census.

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. Like the previous census in 2007 census, the proportion of current school attendance was higher for males in all zones. At regional level also the proportion of current school attendance was higher for males as compared to females.

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above Currently Attending by Zones, Amhara Region between 1994 and 2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance, urban-rural residence and age. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school declines as age advances starting from age 10. The proportions were higher for the age group 10-14 and then suddenly drop to much lower rates beyond this age group at zonal level as well as in urban and rural areas.

The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large particularly at age 10-14. Moreover, the results in Table 4.4 show that the proportions of currently attending school young girls of age less than 15 years were slightly higher than the boys both in urban and rural areas. But the reverse was the case for those aged 15 years and above.

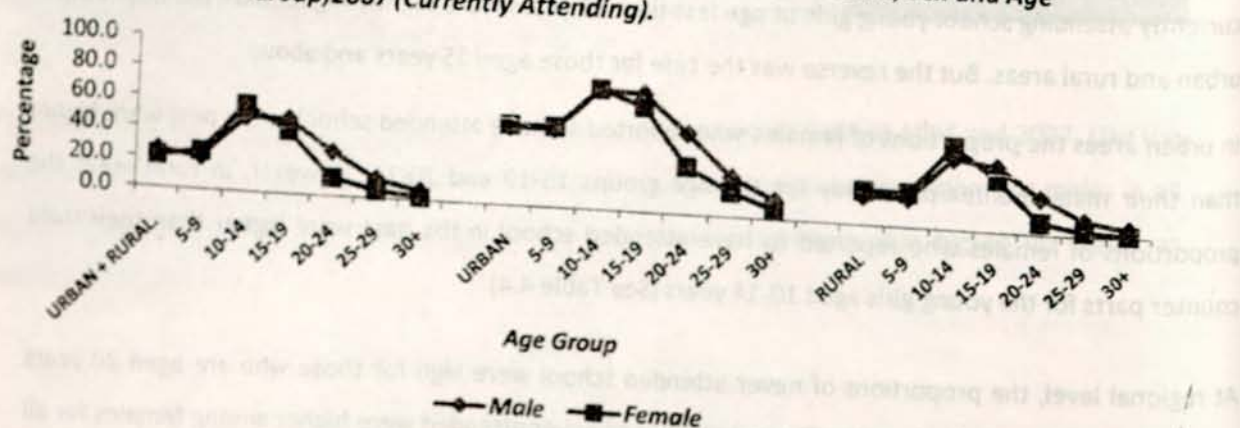
In urban areas the proportions of females who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their male counter parts only for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24. However, in rural areas the proportions of females who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their male counter parts for the young girls aged 10-14 years (See Table 4.4).

At regional level, the proportions of never attended school were high for those who are aged 20 years and above, particularly for females. The proportions of never attended were higher among females for all age group, except for those in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 years, both in urban and rural areas (Figures 4.3a - 4.3c).

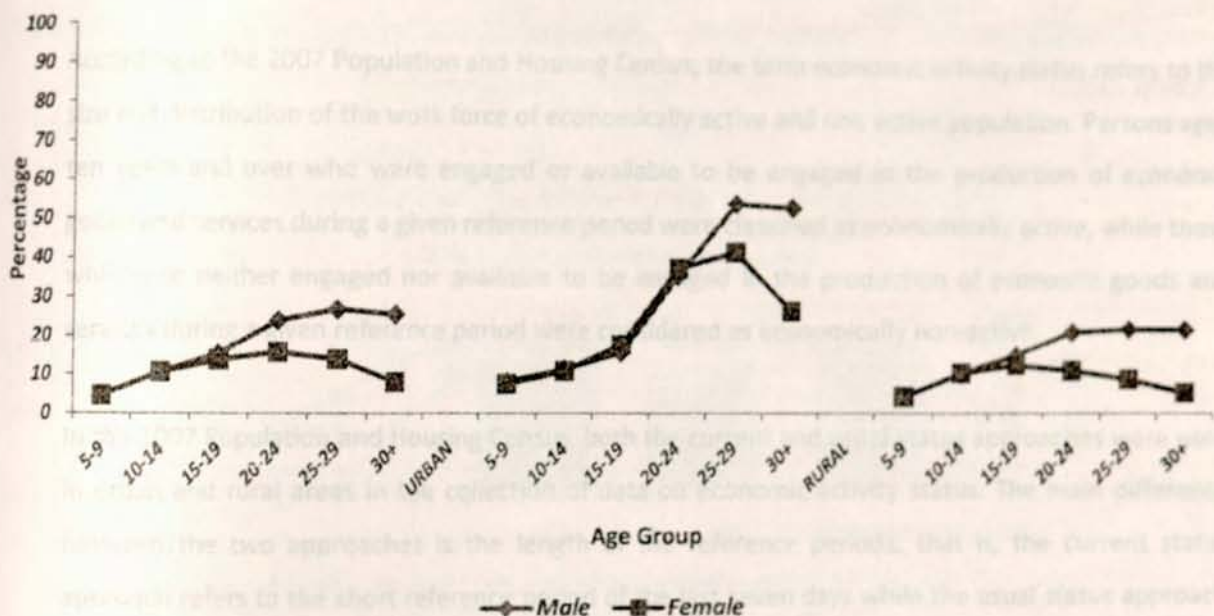
Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above by School Attendance Status, Age Group, Sex and Zones : 2007.

Age Group	Currently Attending			Attended in the Past			Never Attended		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
URBAN + RURAL	23.15	24.83	21.47	13.88	17.81	9.92	62.97	57.36	68.61
5-9	23.31	21.51	25.13	4.66	4.72	4.61	72.03	73.77	70.26
10-14	53.22	49.54	57.12	10.49	10.44	10.54	36.29	40.03	32.34
15-19	45.50	49.29	41.58	14.48	15.23	13.69	40.02	35.48	44.73
20-24	20.48	29.37	12.00	19.67	23.85	15.68	59.85	46.79	72.33
25-29	8.58	12.65	5.08	19.81	26.78	13.81	71.61	60.56	81.11
30+	3.98	5.88	2.04	16.80	25.42	8.02	79.21	68.69	89.94
URBAN									
5-9	52.57	51.80	53.31	7.82	8.14	7.52	39.61	40.06	39.18
10-14	79.27	78.98	79.53	11.11	11.34	10.90	9.62	9.68	9.57
15-19	73.30	77.85	69.03	16.69	15.59	17.72	10.02	6.56	13.25
20-24	42.41	53.23	31.38	36.52	35.56	37.50	21.06	11.21	31.12
25-29	20.85	26.14	16.39	47.40	54.14	41.70	31.75	19.72	41.91
30+	9.25	12.64	6.12	39.32	53.11	26.55	51.43	34.26	67.34
RURAL									
5-9	20.71	18.89	22.56	4.38	4.42	4.35	74.91	76.69	73.10
10-14	50.28	46.47	54.37	10.42	10.34	10.50	39.31	43.19	35.13
15-19	38.64	42.67	34.36	13.93	15.15	12.63	47.43	42.18	53.01
20-24	15.69	23.94	7.93	15.98	21.18	11.10	68.33	54.88	80.97
25-29	6.42	10.31	3.08	14.95	22.02	8.85	78.63	67.68	88.07
30+	3.28	5.03	1.47	13.80	21.93	5.40	82.92	73.04	93.13

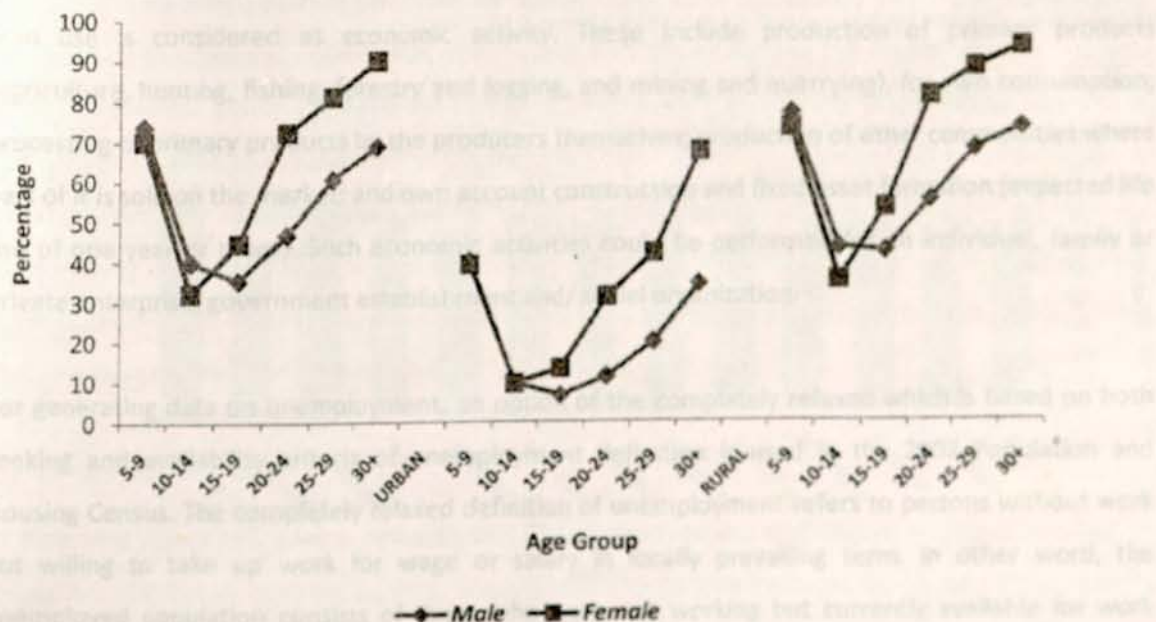
Figure 4.3a Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendance, Sex and Age Group; 2007 (Currently Attending).



**Figure 4.3b Population 5 Years Old and Above by School Attendance, Sex
Age Group: 2007 (Attended in the Past).**



**Figure 4.3c Population 5 Years Old and Above by School Attendance, Sex
and Age Group :2007 (Never Attended).**



SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census, the term economic activity status refers to the size and distribution of the work force of economically active and non active population. Persons aged ten years and over who were engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given reference period were classified as economically active, while those who were neither engaged nor available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given reference period were considered as economically non-active.

In the 2007 Population and Housing Census, both the current and usual status approaches were used in urban and rural areas in the collection of data on economic activity status. The main difference between the two approaches is the length of the reference periods, that is, the current status approach refers to the short reference period of the last seven days while the usual status approach refers to the long reference period of the last twelve months prior to the census date.

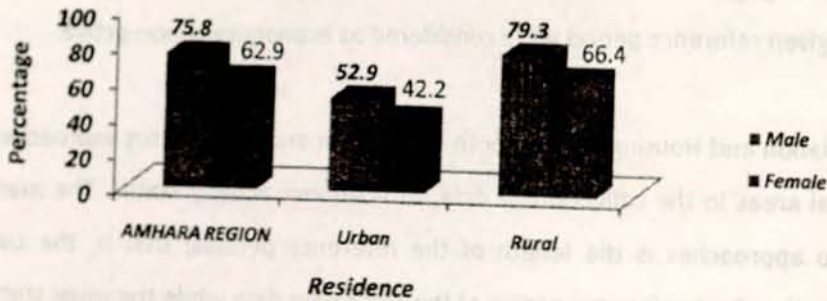
In this census, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own use is considered as economic activity. These include production of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, and mining and quarrying), for own consumption; processing of primary products by the producers themselves; production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment and/ social organization.

For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition is used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to persons without work but willing to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing term. In other word, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working but currently available for work during the reference period. This includes those who were and were not actively seeking for work or discouraged job seekers.

5.2 Economic Activity Rate

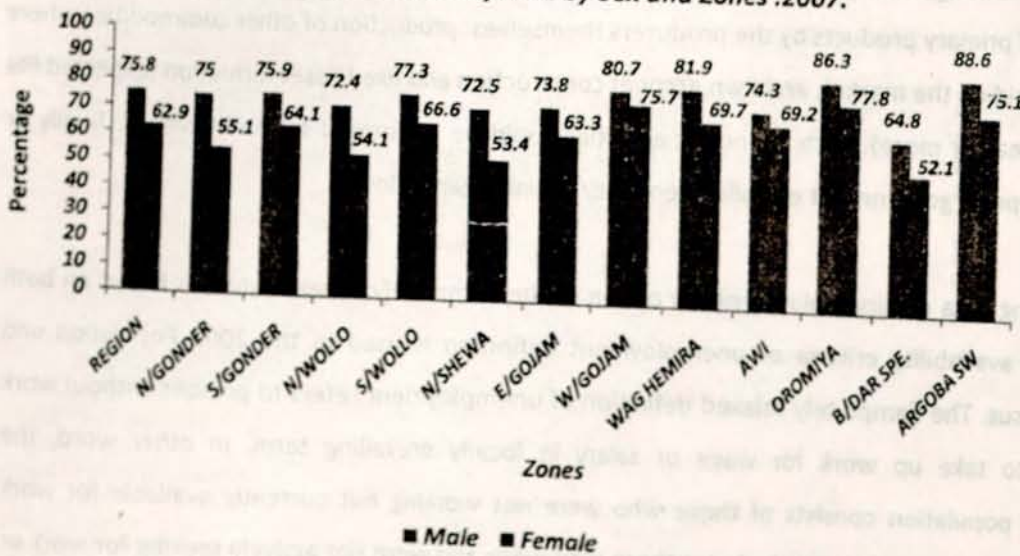
Economic activity rates are higher in rural areas where most persons are self-employed in their farms or other activity than in the urban areas where some specialized skills are required for access to employment. Urban disparities in economic activity according to sex are wider than in the rural areas (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Economic Activity Rate by Sex in Amhara Region :2007.



During the 2007 census, about seven males out of 10 (75.8 per cent) and six females out of 10 (62.9 per cent) of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Amhara region men were found to be more economically active than the women (75.8 % against 62.9 %, See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zones :2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

As it is seen in Figure 5.2, in general in Amhara region the highest economic activity rates were recorded in Argoba Special Wereda, Oromiya, Wag Himera and West Gojam zones while the lowest rate was observed in the Bahir Dar Special zone. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in the North Gonder (19.9), North Shewa (19.1) and North Wollo zones. Smaller difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in West Gojam zone.

Figure 5.3 Economic Activity Rate by Age Group and Urban- Rural, Amhara Region: 2007.

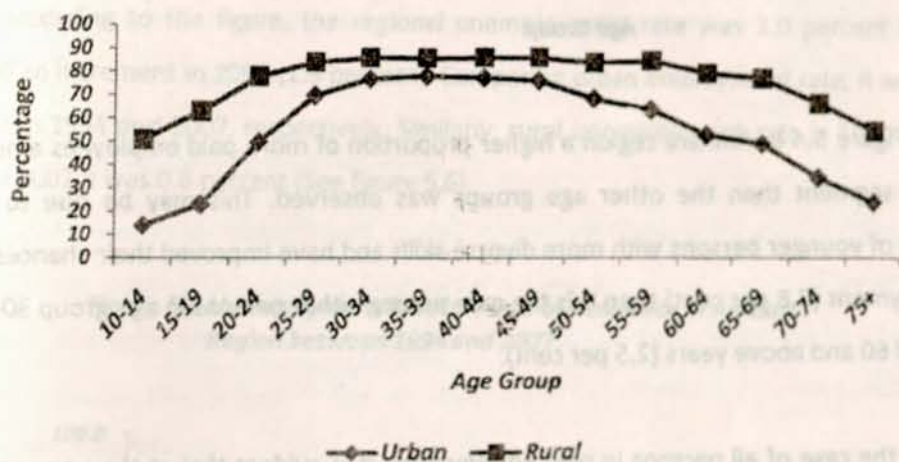
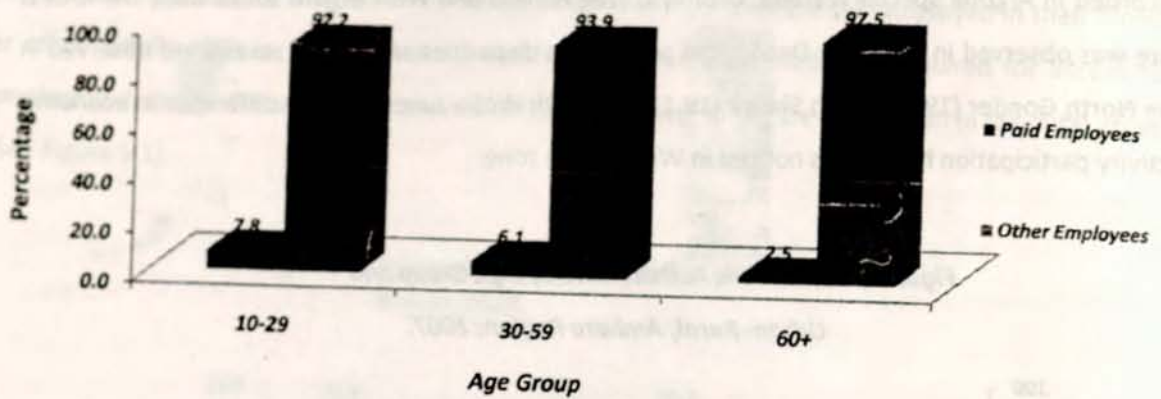


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Amhara region. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in the region, especially among the rural children, where about 5 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to 1 out of 10 urban children. On the other hand, economic activity rates in urban areas are found to increase rapidly with until age of 34, where about 8 of every 10 rural persons are economically active, and then remain constant up to age 49, then after it declines. However, in rural areas economic activity rates remain as high as up to till age 59 unlike the urban areas. This indicates that, Amhara region rural persons spend all their lives in working.

5.3 Employment status

Employment status of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. In this census, employment status is classified as paid employees (Government employees, NGO's employees and domestic employees) and other employees (self employed, unpaid family workers, apprentice, members of cooperatives and others).

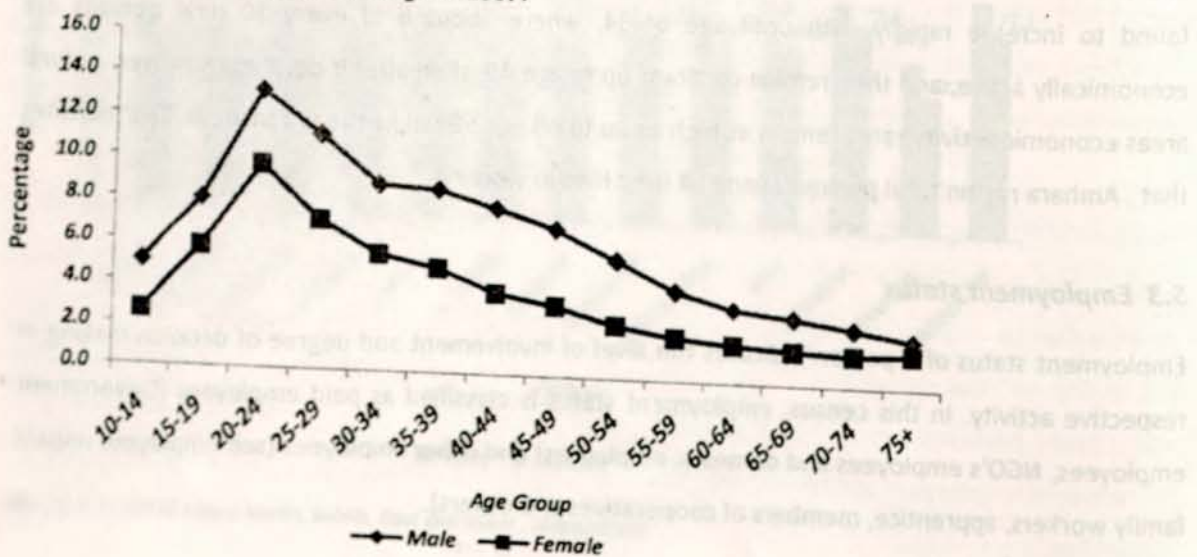
Figure 5.4 Paid and Unpaid Employee Persons by Age Group in Amhara Region :2007.



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 in Amhara region a higher proportion of more paid employees among the 10-29 year age segment than the other age groups was observed. This may be due to an increasing in number of younger persons with more diverse skills and have improved their chances of access to paid employment (7.8 per cent) than it is the case among either persons in age group 30-59 (6.1 per cent) or aged 60 and above years (2.5 per cent).

When one examines the case of all persons in paid employment, it is evident that at the young and old ages, though there are relatively fewer persons in paid employment. There are less disparities among the sexes in older ages. In all ages, there are a higher proportion of paid males as compared to paid females.

Figure 5.5 Percentage of Paid Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex, Amhara Region :2007.

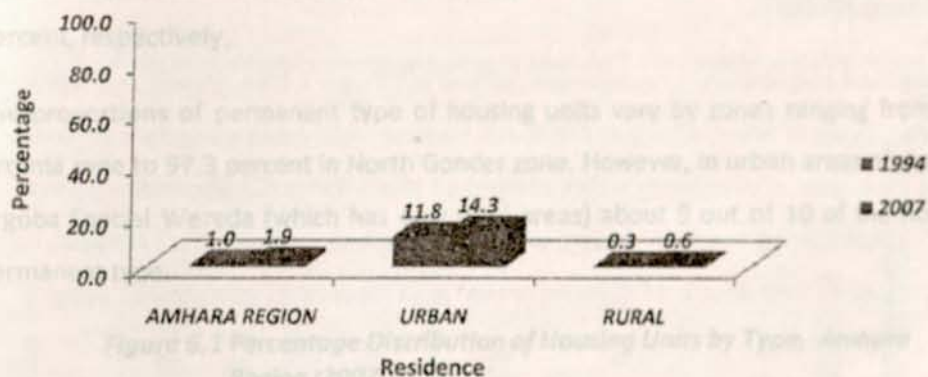


However, as the age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-24 year age segment. Beyond 60 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that as from age 60, about 6 males and 2 females out of every 100 economically active persons were in paid employment (See Figure 5.5).

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Amhara region between 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the regional unemployment rate was 1.0 percent in 1994 while it showed an increment in 2007 (1.9 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 11.8 and 14.3 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 0.3 percent while in 2007 it was 0.6 percent (See figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence in Amhara Region between 1994 and 2007.



SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

in the 2007 Population and Housing Census housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation or not intended for habitation but occupied as a living quarter by a household at the time of the census. A housing unit may at the time of census be occupied by one or more households or may be used partially for living partly used for establishment. This definition of housing unit is consistent with the 1994 census. Housing information was collected for all occupied residential and partially residential housing units on 20 percent sample bases. During the enumeration, when a housing unit was occupied by more than one household, enumerators were instructed to collect information on housing from one household only.

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1a, 6.1b (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that in Amhara region 98.6 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 98.1 percent and 98.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 1.4 percent, 0.02 percent and 0.01 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by zones ranging from 98.2 percent in Oromia zone to 97.3 percent in North Gonder zone. However, in urban areas of these zones, except Argoba Special Wereda (which has only rural areas) about 9 out of 10 of the housing units were permanent type.

Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Amhara Region :2007.

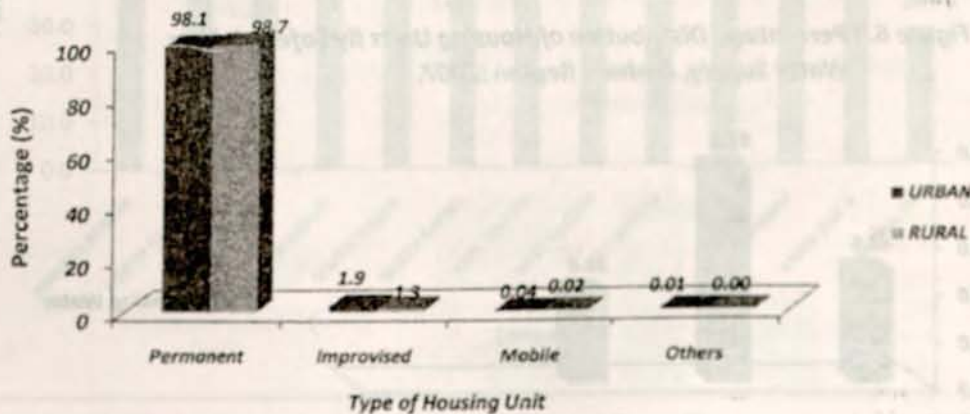
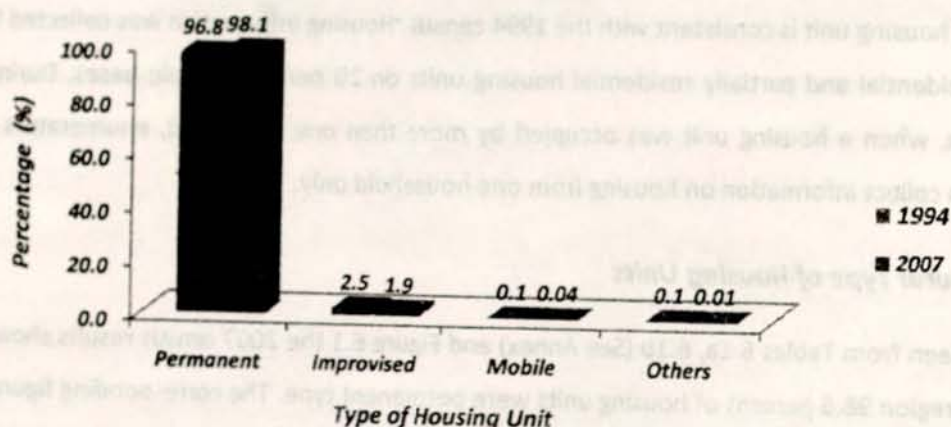


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time, increasing from 96.8 percent in 1994 to 98.1 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit have declined from 2.5 percent, 0.1 percent and 0.1 percent in 1994 to 1.9 percent, 0.04 percent and 0.01 percent in 2007, respectively.

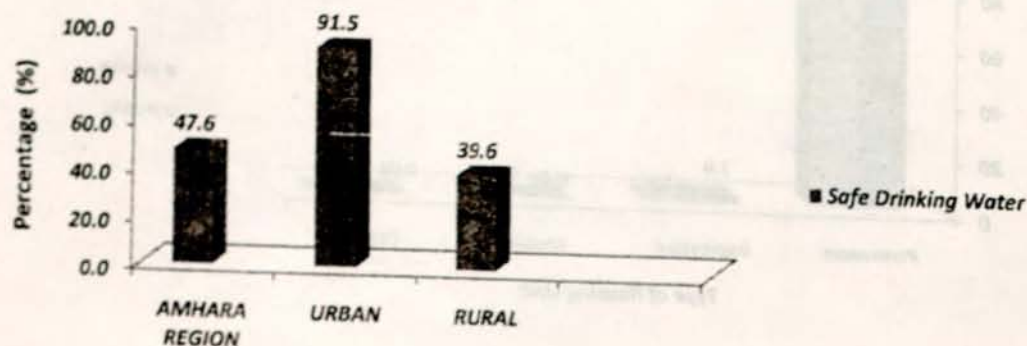
Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type Between 1994 and 2007.



6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 47.6 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at regional level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at regional level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (91.5 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (39.6 percent).

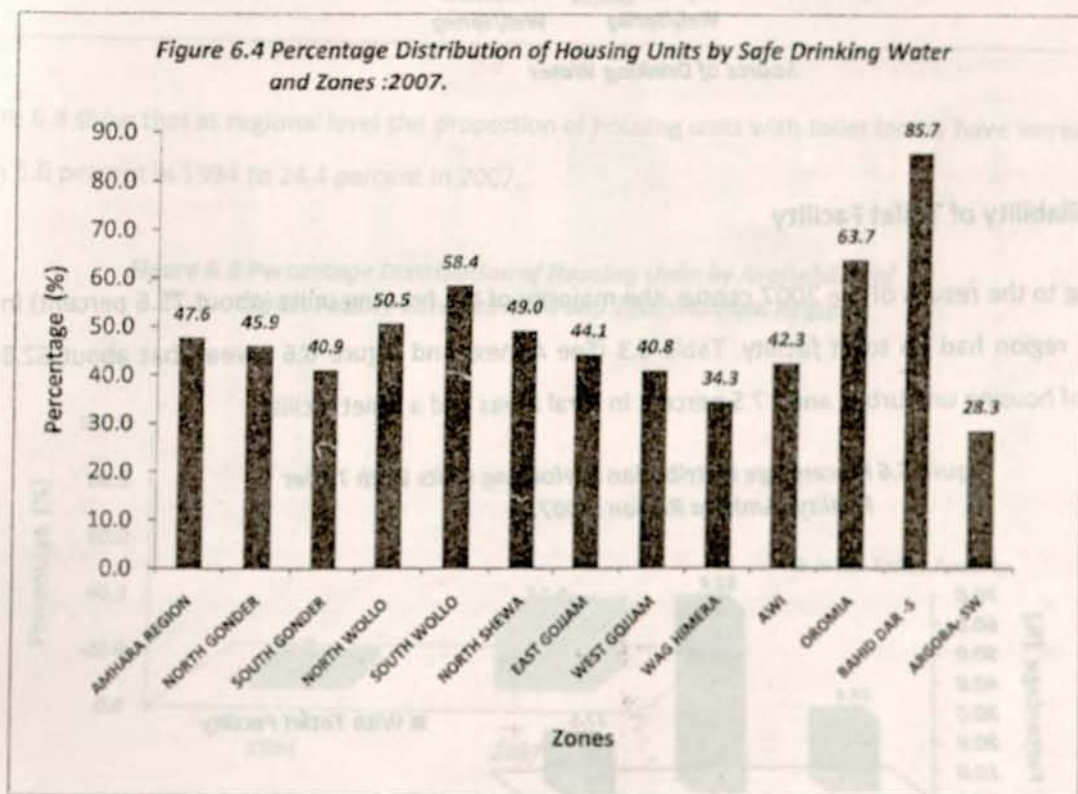
Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units By Safe Drinking Water Supply, Amhara Region :2007.



In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas by zone. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas, except Argoba Special Wereda (which has only rural areas) 87 percent or more of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water where as in rural areas the proportions were less than 40 percent in eight zones. In other word, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

In general, there were disparities in access to tap water among zones within the region both in urban and rural areas. At zonal level, more than 85 percent of the housing units in Bahir Dar Zone had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only 28.3 percent in Argoba Special Wereda(See Figure 6.4).

Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 half or more of the housing units in Bahir Dar Special, Oromia, South Wollo and North Wollo zones had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. But less than half of the housing units in the rest of zones within the region had safe water supply.

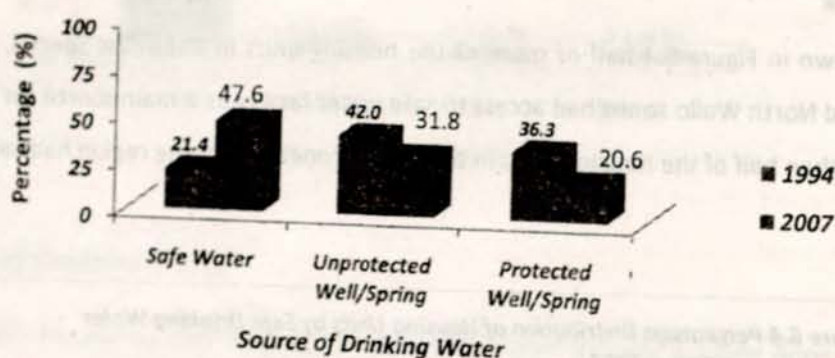


NB – Safe Water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected Well/Spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from 21.4 percent in 1994 to 47.6 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, regionally there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 42.0 percent and 36.3 percent in 1994 to 31.8 percent and 20.6 percent in 2007, respectively.

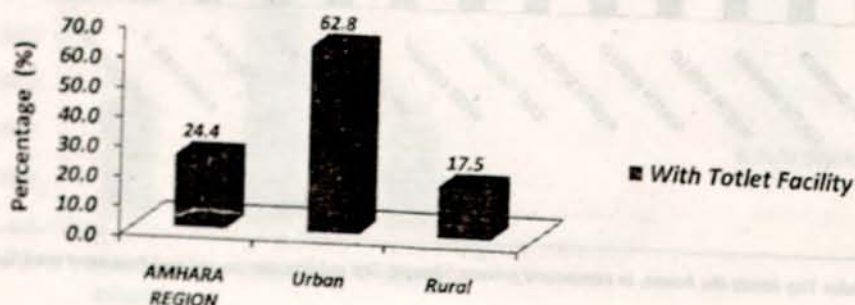
Figure 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Safe Water as Source of Drinking between 1994 and 2007.



6.3 Availability of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, the majority of the housing units (about 75.6 percent) in Amhara region had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 62.8 percent of housing unit urban and 17.5 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Toilet Facility, Amhara Region :2007.



The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by zones and place of residence. In all zones, except Argoba Special Wereda (which has only rural areas) urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, zonal variations were significant and it ranges from 5.5 percent in Argoba Special Wereda to 56.5 percent in Bahir Dar Special zone (See Figure 6.7).

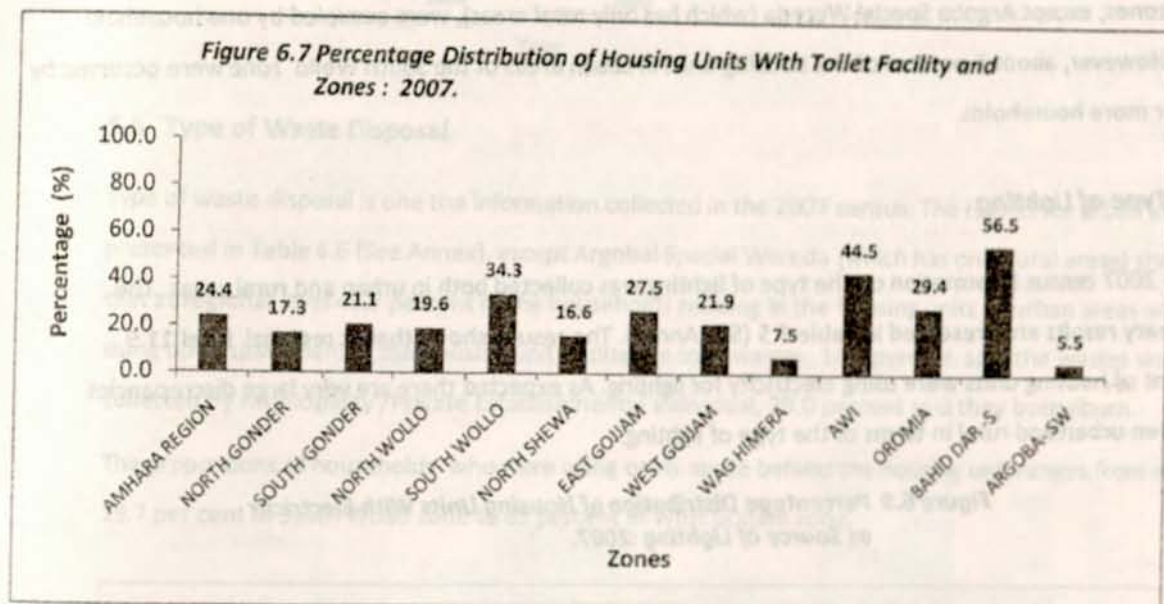
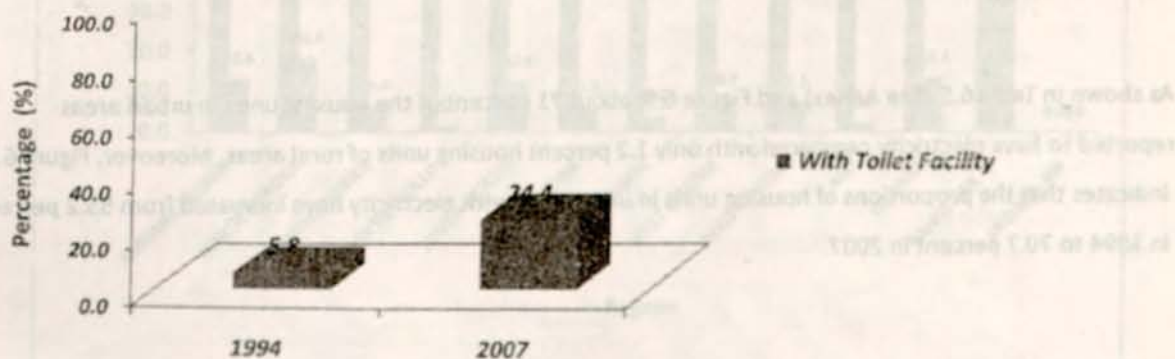


Figure 6.8 show that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 5.8 percent in 1994 to 24.4 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility between 1994 and 2007, Amhara Region.



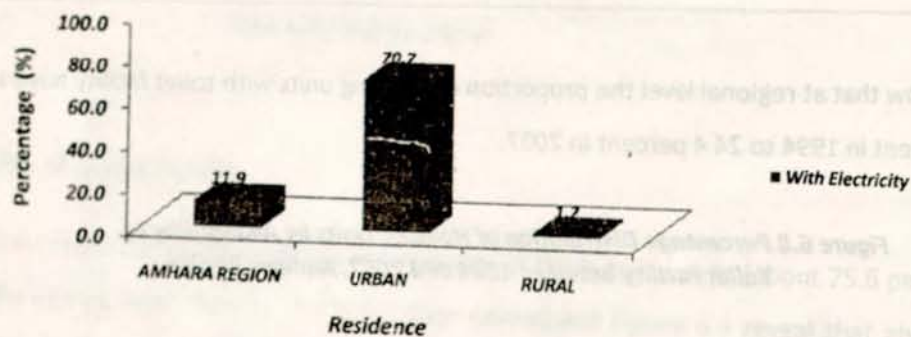
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at regional level about 97.2 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 2.7 percent by two households and 0.1 percent of the housing units were occupied by three or more households. More than 96.0 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the country were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all zones, except Argoba Special Wereda (which has only rural areas), were occupied by one household only. However, about 5 percent of the housing units in urban areas of the South Wello zone were occupied by two or more households.

6.5 Type of Lighting

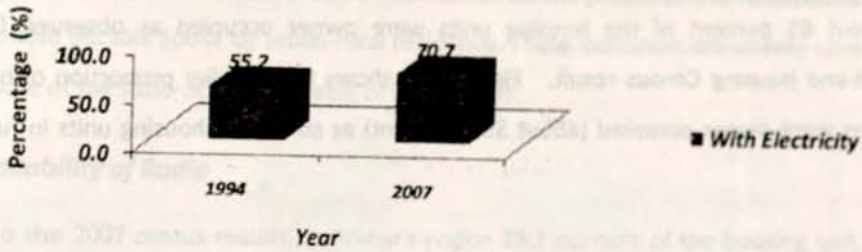
In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected both in urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at regional level 11.9 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

Figure 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting :2007.



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about 71 percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity compared with only 1.2 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with electricity have increased from 55.2 percent in 1994 to 70.7 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting for Urban Areas Amhara Region Between 1994 and 2007.

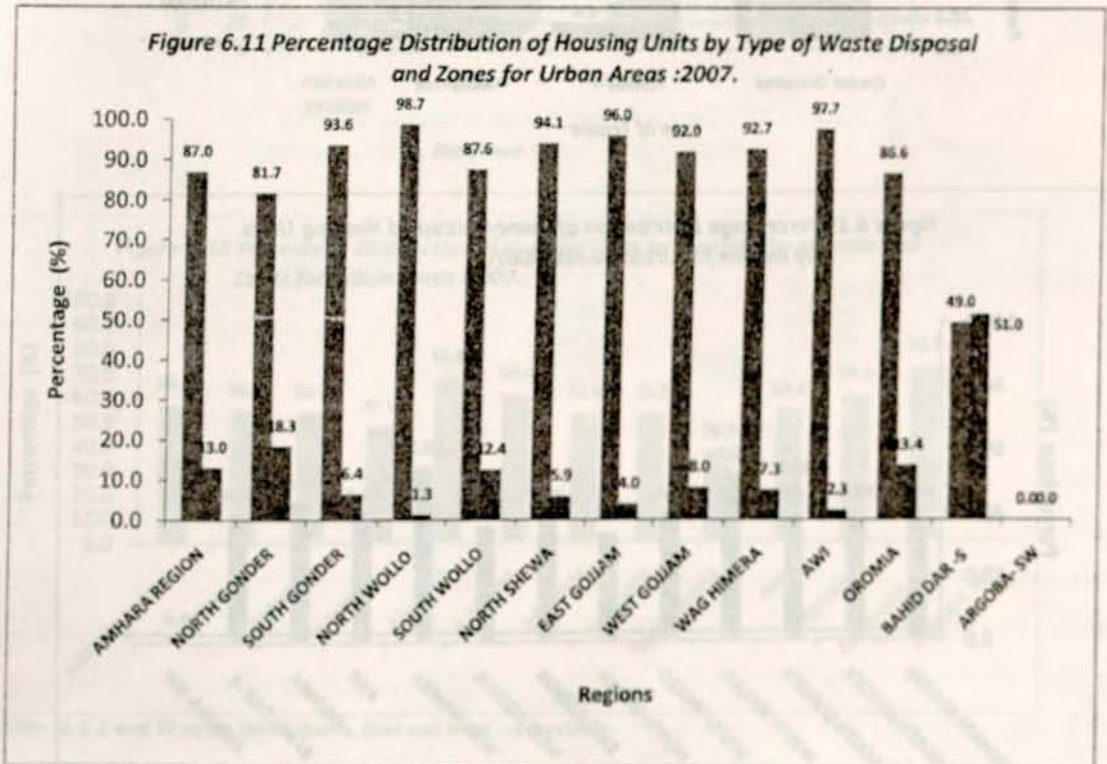


6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one of the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex), except Argobal Special Wereda (which has only rural areas) shows that at regional level 46.7 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes, 14.7 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality /Private Establishments/ Individual, 29.0 percent said they bury/burn.

The proportions of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges from about 19.7 per cent in South Wollo zone to 69 percent in West Gojjam zone.

Figure 6.11 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Zones for Urban Areas :2007.



NB – Other includes collected by Private Establishments/Individuals, Open space behind the housing unit, Dump in river Burry/Burn and Other means of waste disposal.

6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Amhara region about 85 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 39.1 percent) as compared housing units in rural areas (93.3 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by zones. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13, except Argobal Special Wereda (which has only rural areas) among urban areas the highest Proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Wag Himera zone (53.2 percent), followed by North Wollo zone (50.9 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in North Shewa zone (32.2 percent).

Figure 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unis by Type of Tenure, Amhara Region :2007.

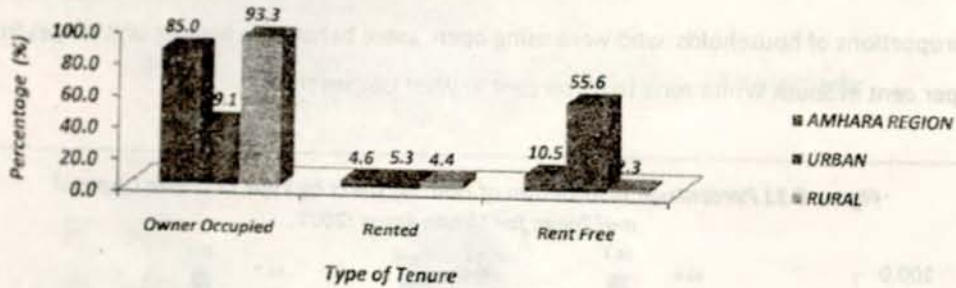
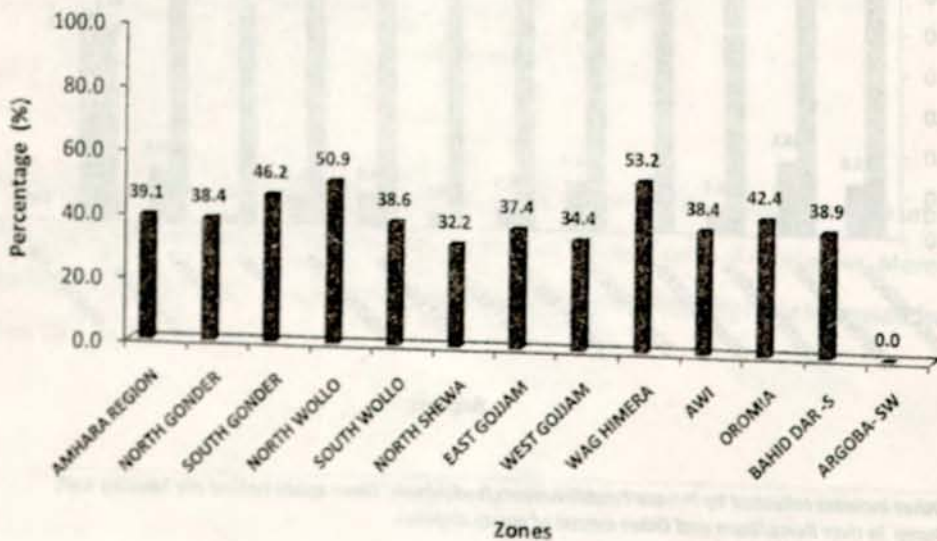


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Region for Urban Areas :2007.



6.8 Household Durable Goods

Tables (See Annex) 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10 provide information on the proportion of households possessing three household durable goods by urban-rural residence. These indicators are usually considered as a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of households.

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census results, in Amhara region 28.1 percent of the housing unit had radio. Within the region there is urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 56.9 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 22.9 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on Annex) and Figure 6.14. The possession of radio by zone also varies considerably. The proportions, except Argobal Special Wereda (which has only rural areas) range from 36.2 percent in Wag Himera zone to 70.7 percent in Bahir Dar Special zone.

Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Amhara Region: 2007.

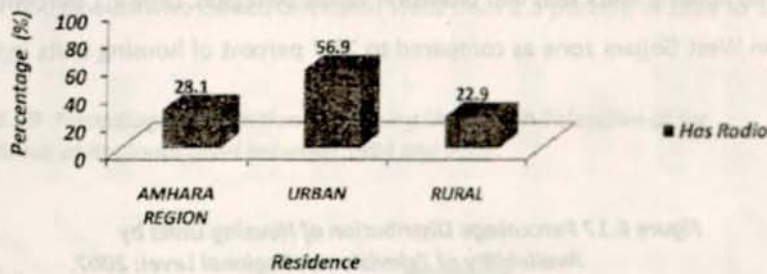
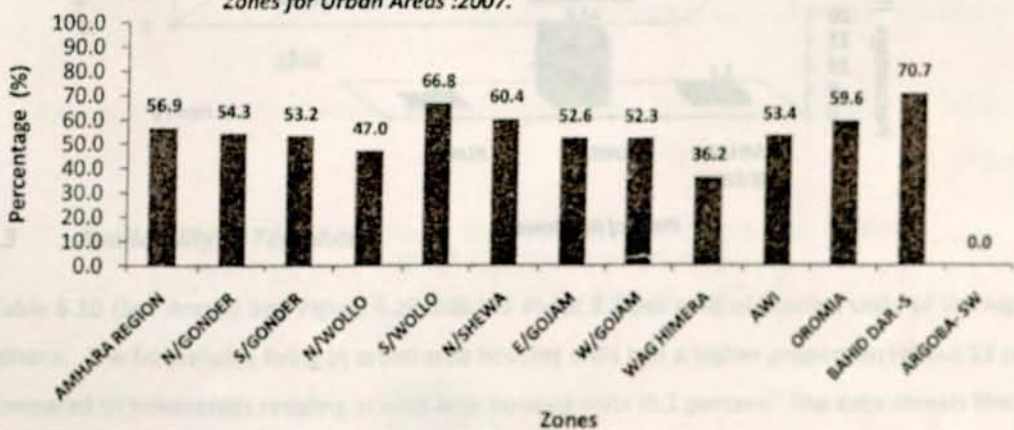


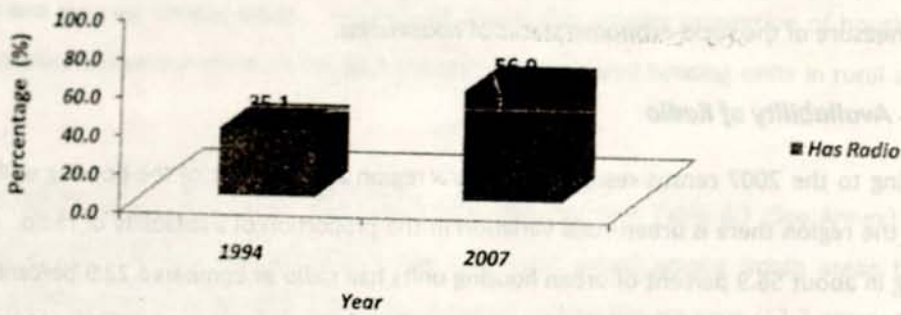
Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones for Urban Areas :2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

Figure 6.16 shows that in the region there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 21.8 percent (35.1 percent in 1994 and 56.9 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio at Region Level between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 2.3 percent of the total of housing units in Amhara region, 14 percent in urban and about 0.2 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from figure 6.18 the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by region. Only 7.1 percent of housing units had television in West Gojjam zone as compared to 27.7 percent of housing units in Bahir Dar Special zone.

Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television at Regional Level: 2007.

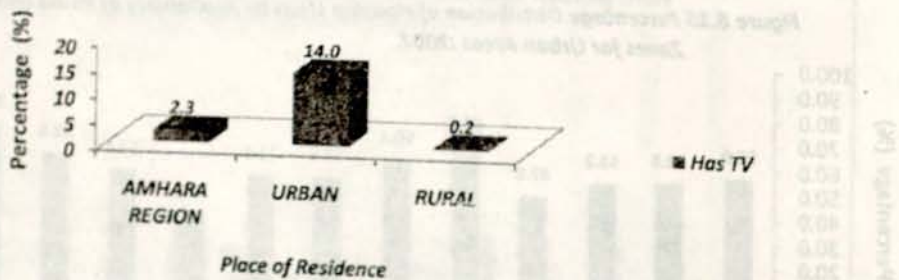
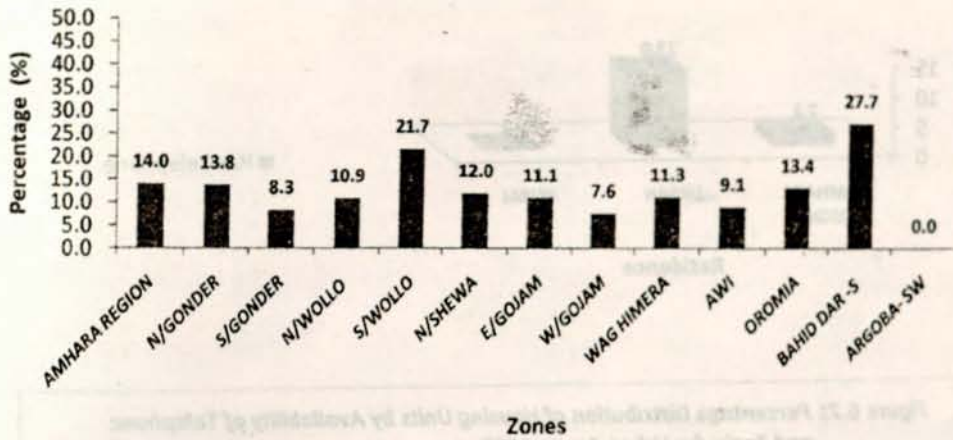


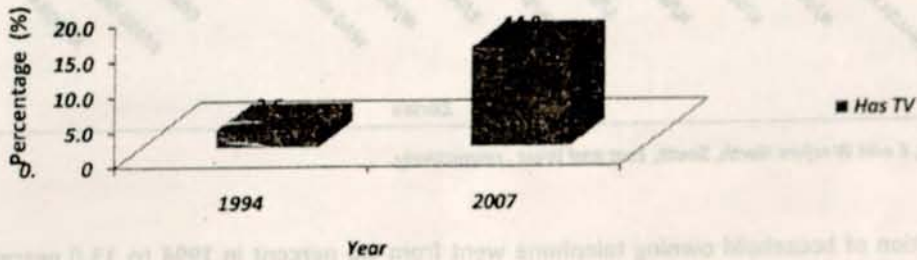
Figure 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Zones for Urban Areas :2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West , respectively.

The proportion of households who owned television went from 2.5 percent in 1994 to 14.0 percent in 2007 (Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Television at for Urban Areas at Regional Level between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate about 2.2 per cent of housing units of the region had telephone. The households living in urban area housing units had a higher proportion (about 13 per cent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.2 percent). The data reveals that about 21.3 per cent of housing units in Bahir Dar Special zone and 7.1 percent in West Gojjam zone had telephone.

Figure 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone, Regional Level: 2007.

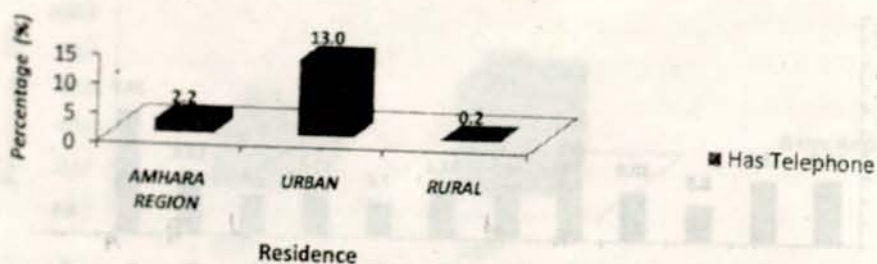
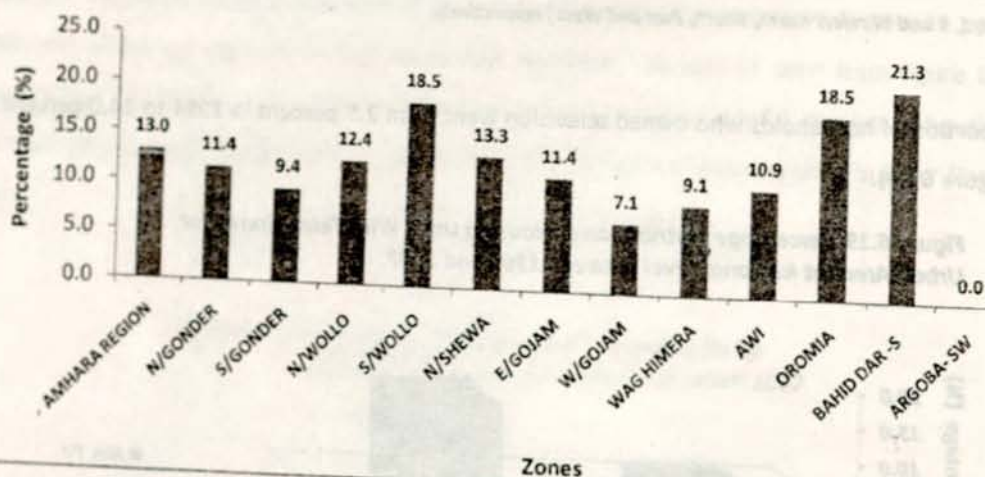


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and Zones for Urban Areas :2007.



NB:- N, S, E and W refers North, South, East and West, respectively.

The proportion of household owning telephone went from 4.0 percent in 1994 to 13.0 percent in 2007 (Figure 6.22).

Figure 6.22 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone at Region Level for Urban Areas between 1994 and 2007.

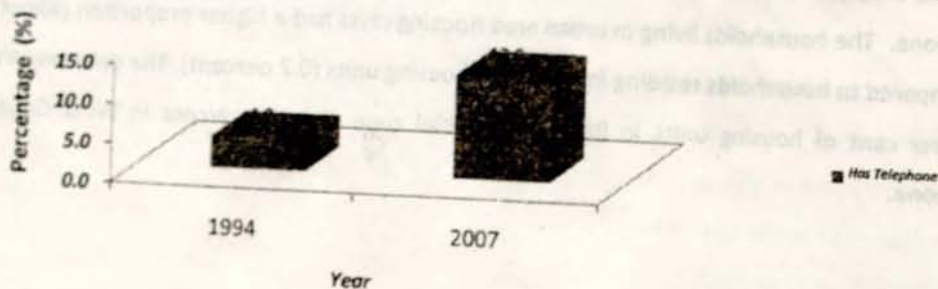


Table A.4a: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Urban Area, 2002

Administrative zone	Total Housing Units	Type of housing unit			
		Formal	Informal	Slum	Other
CHATELAIN ZONE	100.00	76.60	1.34	0.50	0.20
URBAN	100.00	97.09	1.84	0.04	0.20
NORTH BONGARA ZONE	100.00	97.30	1.43	0.07	0.20
URBAN	100.00	97.30	1.63	0.04	0.20
SOUTH BONGARA ZONE	100.00	98.43	1.14	0.23	0.40
URBAN	100.00	98.39	1.43	0.13	0.20
NORTH WILLO ZONE	100.00	96.73	1.20	0.07	0.20
URBAN	100.00	98.51	1.33	0.54	0.20
SOUTH WILLO ZONE	100.00	98.41	1.17	0.21	0.21
URBAN	100.00	98.43	1.30	0.07	0.20
NORTH MEUKA ZONE	100.00	99.33	0.96	0.33	0.34
URBAN	100.00	99.35	0.92	0.44	0.29
EAST SOHAM ZONE	100.00	96.34	0.93	0.63	0.04
URBAN	100.00	97.97	1.01	0.01	0.00
WEST SOHAM ZONE	100.00	97.97	1.06	0.01	0.00
URBAN	100.00	98.92	1.09	0.00	0.00
VAHREMBKA ZONE	100.00	98.83	1.74	0.02	0.20
URBAN	100.00	99.80	0.20	0.00	0.00
KAY - ZONE	100.00	94.48	1.64	0.00	0.10
URBAN	100.00	95.97	0.82	0.00	0.00
ONDARA ZONE	100.00	94.71	1.37	0.00	0.20
URBAN	100.00	94.80	1.13	0.04	0.00
GRAND DAK SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	94.48	5.33	0.00	0.00
URBAN	100.00	93.88	1.09	0.00	0.00
ANGOLA-VALENTIN DISTRICT	100.00	79.23	0.47	0.00	0.00
URBAN	100.00	79.49	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEX

Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zones and Urban Areas: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Type of Housing Unit			
		Permanent	Improvised	Mobile	Others
AMHARA REGION	100.00	98.60	1.38	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100.00	98.09	1.86	0.04	0.01
North GONDAR ZONE	100.00	97.30	2.63	0.07	0.00
URBAN	100.00	97.36	2.60	0.04	0.00
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE	100.00	98.83	1.14	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100.00	98.36	1.60	0.03	0.01
NORTH WELLO ZONE	100.00	98.73	1.25	0.01	0.01
URBAN	100.00	98.61	1.33	0.04	0.02
SOUTH WELLO ZONE	100.00	98.81	1.17	0.01	0.01
URBAN	100.00	98.63	1.30	0.02	0.05
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	100.00	99.33	0.66	0.00	0.01
URBAN	100.00	99.36	0.63	0.01	0.01
EAST GOJAM ZONE	100.00	99.34	0.65	0.01	0.00
URBAN	100.00	98.97	1.02	0.01	0.00
WEST GOJAM ZONE	100.00	98.92	1.06	0.01	0.01
URBAN	100.00	98.92	1.03	0.05	0.01
WAGHEMIRA ZONE	100.00	98.82	1.16	0.02	0.00
URBAN	100.00	99.82	0.18	0.00	0.00
AWI - ZONE	100.00	98.48	1.52	0.00	0.00
URBAN	100.00	99.37	0.61	0.01	0.00
OROMIA ZONE	100.00	98.21	1.77	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100.00	96.85	3.11	0.04	0.00
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	94.48	5.33	0.19	0.00
URBAN	100.00	93.89	5.89	0.21	0.00
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	99.33	0.67	0.00	0.00
URBAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zones and Rural Areas: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Permanent/ Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
AMHARA REGION	100.00	98.60	1.38	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100.00	98.69	1.29	0.02	0.00
NORTH GONDAR ZONE	100.00	97.30	2.63	0.07	0.00
RURAL	100.00	97.29	2.64	0.07	0.00
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE	100.00	98.83	1.14	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100.00	98.89	1.08	0.02	0.01
NORTH WELLO ZONE	100.00	98.73	1.25	0.01	0.01
RURAL	100.00	98.75	1.24	0.01	0.01
SOUTH WELLO ZONE	100.00	98.81	1.17	0.01	0.01
RURAL	100.00	98.84	1.15	0.01	0.01
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	100.00	99.33	0.66	0.00	0.01
RURAL	100.00	99.33	0.66	0.00	0.01
EAST GOJAM ZONE	100.00	99.34	0.65	0.01	0.00
RURAL	100.00	99.40	0.59	0.00	0.00
WEST GOJAM ZONE	100.00	98.92	1.06	0.01	0.01
RURAL	100.00	98.92	1.07	0.01	0.01
WAGHEMIRA ZONE	100.00	98.82	1.16	0.02	0.00
RURAL	100.00	98.72	1.25	0.02	0.00
AWI - ZONE	100.00	98.48	1.52	0.00	0.00
RURAL	100.00	98.31	1.69	0.00	0.00
OROMIA ZONE	100.00	98.21	1.77	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100.00	98.42	1.56	0.01	0.01
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	94.48	5.33	0.19	0.00
RURAL	100.00	97.70	2.25	0.05	0.00
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	99.33	0.67	0.00	0.00
RURAL	100.00	99.33	0.67	0.00	0.00

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water, Zone and Urban -Rural : 2007.

Geographic Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected Well or Spring	River/Lake/Pond
AMHARA REGION	100.00	47.61	31.84	20.55
URBAN	100.00	91.54	5.44	3.02
RURAL	100.00	39.63	36.64	23.73
NORTH GONDER	100.00	45.91	35.07	19.02
URBAN	100.00	87.75	8.27	3.98
RURAL	100.00	35.66	41.64	22.70
SOUTH GONDER ZONE	100.00	40.86	35.97	23.17
URBAN	100.00	89.64	7.84	2.52
RURAL	100.00	34.66	39.54	25.80
NORTH WOLLO ZONE	100.00	50.45	29.63	19.92
URBAN	100.00	94.87	2.15	2.98
RURAL	100.00	44.19	33.50	22.30
SOUTH WOLLO ZONE	100.00	58.36	29.06	12.58
URBAN	100.00	97.03	2.11	0.85
RURAL	100.00	52.13	33.40	14.47
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	100.00	48.98	37.32	13.70
URBAN	100.00	93.53	4.12	2.35
RURAL	100.00	40.32	43.78	15.90
EAST GOJJAM ZONE	100.00	44.08	35.19	20.74
URBAN	100.00	87.32	9.22	3.45
RURAL	100.00	37.61	39.07	23.32
WEST GOJJAM ZONE	100.00	40.76	27.62	31.62
URBAN	100.00	92.16	4.65	3.19
RURAL	100.00	33.84	30.71	35.45
WAG HIMERA ZONE	100.00	34.28	28.63	37.09
URBAN	100.00	88.47	4.03	7.51
RURAL	100.00	29.28	30.90	39.82
AWI ZONE	100.00	42.25	31.94	25.81
URBAN	100.00	89.78	7.29	2.93
RURAL	100.00	33.06	36.71	30.23
OROMIA ZONE	100.00	63.72	15.38	20.90
URBAN	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
RURAL	100.00	58.05	17.78	24.17
BAHID DAR SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	85.71	4.41	9.88
URBAN	100.00	92.82	2.34	4.84
RURAL	100.00	46.99	15.69	37.33
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	28.28	45.15	26.57
URBAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RURAL	100.00	28.28	45.15	26.57

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility, Zones Urban – Rural Areas :2007.

Geographical Area		Total	Availability of Toilet	
			Has Facility	Has no Facility
AMHARA REGION		100.00	24.42	75.58
	URBAN	100.00	62.80	37.20
	RURAL	100.00	17.46	82.54
NORTH GONDER		100.00	17.32	82.68
	URBAN	100.00	49.97	50.03
	RURAL	100.00	9.32	90.68
SOUTH GONDER ZONE		100.00	21.14	78.86
	URBAN	100.00	59.71	40.29
	RURAL	100.00	16.24	83.76
NORTH WOLLO ZONE		100.00	19.57	80.43
	URBAN	100.00	51.43	48.57
	RURAL	100.00	15.08	84.92
SOUTH WOLLO ZONE		100.00	34.31	65.69
	URBAN	100.00	74.78	25.22
	RURAL	100.00	27.79	72.21
NORTH SHEWA ZONE		100.00	16.59	83.41
	URBAN	100.00	62.46	37.54
	RURAL	100.00	7.68	92.32
EAST GOJJAM ZONE		100.00	27.47	72.53
	URBAN	100.00	70.41	29.59
	RURAL	100.00	21.06	78.94
WEST GOJJAM ZONE		100.00	21.94	78.06
	URBAN	100.00	65.02	34.98
	RURAL	100.00	16.14	83.86
WAG HIMERA ZONE		100.00	7.49	92.51
	URBAN	100.00	34.55	65.45
	RURAL	100.00	4.99	95.01
AWI ZONE		100.00	44.49	55.51
	URBAN	100.00	79.62	20.38
	RURAL	100.00	37.68	62.32
OROMIA ZONE		100.00	29.38	70.62
	URBAN	100.00	81.31	18.69
	RURAL	100.00	21.27	78.73
BAHID DAR SPECIAL ZONE		100.00	56.47	43.53
	URBAN	100.00	64.99	35.01
	RURAL	100.00	10.10	89.90
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA		100.00	5.53	94.47
	URBAN	0.00	0.00	0.00
	RURAL	100.00	5.53	94.47

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Status of Occupancy and Region for Urban: 2007.

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Status of Occupancy			Total Number of Households	Households Per Housing Unit
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households and Above		
AMHARA REGION	100.0	97.2	2.7	0.1	3965184	1.03
Urban	100.0	96.3	3.4	0.3	615881	1.041
Rural	100.0	97.3	2.6	0.1	3349303	1.028
NORTH GONDAR ZONE URBAN	100.0	96.5	3.3	0.2	128963	1.038
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE URBAN	100.0	96.8	3.1	0.1	52887	1.034
NORTH WELLO ZONE URBAN	100.0	96.1	3.6	0.4	44285	1.044
SOUTH WELLO ZONE URBAN	100.0	93.9	5.2	0.9	85501	1.073
NORTH SHEWA ZONE URBAN	100.0	95.6	4.1	0.3	70553	1.049
EAST GOJJAM ZONE URBAN	100.0	97.0	2.7	0.3	66234	1.034
WEST GOJJAM ZONE URBAN	100.0	97.2	2.6	0.2	57063	1.031
WAGHEMIRA ZONE URBAN	100.0	96.7	3.0	0.2	8590	1.035
AWI-ZONE URBAN	100.0	97.5	2.3	0.2	34910	1.027
OROMIA ZONE URBAN	100.0	96.3	3.3	0.4	13802	1.042
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE URBAN	100.0	97.7	2.2	0.1	53093	1.026
ARGOBA SPECIAL ZONE URBAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting, Zones and Urban-Rural : 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
AMHARA REGION	100.00	11.89	3.33	0.35	71.87	0.34	12.22
URBAN	100.00	70.70	4.90	0.12	23.06	0.53	0.68
RURAL	100.00	1.22	3.05	0.39	80.73	0.30	14.32
NORTH GONDAR ZONE	100.00	13.61	1.68	0.28	61.34	0.47	22.62
URBAN	100.00	65.76	4.26	0.15	27.51	0.99	1.33
RURAL	100.00	0.83	1.05	0.31	69.63	0.34	27.83
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE	100.00	6.27	2.44	0.40	72.64	0.37	17.88
URBAN	100.00	53.53	10.64	0.18	33.80	0.60	1.25
RURAL	100.00	0.26	1.40	0.43	77.58	0.34	19.99
NORTH WELLO ZONE	100.00	8.53	3.79	0.27	68.10	0.30	19.01
URBAN	100.00	59.39	5.74	0.14	33.98	0.41	0.34
RURAL	100.00	1.37	3.51	0.29	72.90	0.29	21.64
SOUTH WELLO ZONE	100.00	12.47	3.80	0.48	71.29	0.30	11.65
URBAN	100.00	78.08	4.31	0.19	17.00	0.26	0.15
RURAL	100.00	1.91	3.72	0.53	80.03	0.31	13.50
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	100.00	13.79	7.24	0.45	73.72	0.38	4.42
URBAN	100.00	74.79	8.96	0.10	14.39	0.55	1.21
RURAL	100.00	1.93	6.91	0.52	85.26	0.35	5.04
EAST GOJJAM ZONE	100.00	10.42	2.07	0.27	84.79	0.25	2.21
URBAN	100.00	73.72	3.32	0.07	22.41	0.36	0.12
RURAL	100.00	0.96	1.88	0.30	94.11	0.23	2.52
WEST GOJJAM ZONE	100.00	9.05	1.66	0.29	88.02	0.30	0.68
URBAN	100.00	69.94	2.59	0.09	26.76	0.44	0.19
RURAL	100.00	0.85	1.53	0.32	96.27	0.28	0.75
WAGHEMIRA ZONE	100.00	5.86	2.65	0.22	45.45	0.29	45.53
URBAN	100.00	61.18	0.92	0.12	36.76	0.42	0.60
RURAL	100.00	0.76	2.82	0.22	46.25	0.28	49.67
AWI - ZONE	100.00	12.21	2.29	0.23	74.13	0.28	10.87
URBAN	100.00	70.51	3.03	0.01	24.98	0.66	0.81
RURAL	100.00	0.92	2.15	0.27	83.64	0.20	12.82
OROMIA ZONE	100.00	13.05	16.47	0.66	55.87	0.39	13.56
URBAN	100.00	78.58	12.21	0.08	8.53	0.32	0.28
RURAL	100.00	2.80	17.13	0.76	63.27	0.40	15.64
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	78.18	0.21	0.06	20.87	0.22	0.46
URBAN	100.00	88.84	0.16	0.03	10.56	0.18	0.24
RURAL	100.00	20.20	0.48	0.21	77.01	0.48	1.61
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	0.00	3.51	0.30	81.63	0.22	14.33
URBAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RURAL	100.00	0.00	3.51	0.30	81.63	0.22	14.33

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Region for Urban Areas: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Waste Disposal					
		Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments /Individuals	Open Space/ Behind the Housing Unit	Dump in River	Burn /Bury	Others
AMAHRA REGION URBAN	100.00	13.01	1.64	46.65	9.06	29.03	0.61
NORTH GONDER ZONE URBAN	100.00	18.28	1.44	56.19	9.49	14.07	0.52
SOUTH GONDER ZONE URBAN	100.00	6.37	1.16	53.19	3.17	35.42	0.69
NORTH WOLLO URBAN	100.00	1.29	2.05	35.90	23.22	36.99	0.54
SOUTH WOLLO ZONE URBAN	100.00	12.44	3.04	19.65	14.59	49.78	0.49
NORTH SHEWA ZONE URBAN	100.00	5.88	0.49	37.66	16.04	38.82	1.10
EAST GOJJAM ZONE URBAN	100.00	3.96	0.58	61.25	3.38	30.38	0.45
WEST GOJJAM URBAN	100.00	8.03	0.44	68.96	2.37	19.76	0.45
WAG HIMERA ZONE URBAN	100.00	7.33	0.18	55.97	21.65	12.34	2.53
AWI ZONE URBAN	100.00	2.32	1.61	60.26	2.03	33.54	0.23
ROMIA ZONE URBAN	100.00	13.43	5.30	25.16	12.17	41.78	2.17
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE URBAN	100.00	51.00	3.52	32.48	0.60	12.13	0.27
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA URBAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Region for Urban Areas: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Tenure						
		Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
AMHARA REGION	100.00	84.97	4.57	1.50	0.08	0.13	8.70	0.04
URBAN	100.00	39.13	5.26	9.04	0.48	0.37	45.59	0.12
RURAL	100.00	93.29	4.44	0.14	0.01	0.08	2.01	0.03
NORTH GONDER ZONE URBAN	100.00	33.42	5.71	8.46	0.37	0.43	46.46	0.15
SOUTH GONDER ZONE URBAN	100.00	46.20	5.68	5.57	0.15	0.20	42.04	0.15
NORTH WOLLO ZONE URBAN	100.00	50.88	6.25	9.76	0.25	0.14	32.67	0.06
SOUTH WOLLO ZONE URBAN	100.00	38.62	5.32	14.25	1.61	0.48	39.57	0.15
NORTH SHEWA ZONE URBAN	100.00	32.19	5.16	13.08	0.24	0.35	48.86	0.13
EAST GOJAM ZONE URBAN	100.00	37.38	4.33	8.63	0.25	0.55	48.83	0.03
WEST GOJAM ZONE URBAN	100.00	34.20	4.21	6.24	0.05	0.35	54.75	0.20
WAG HEMIRA ZONE URBAN	100.00	53.20	4.63	2.94	0.66	0.18	38.33	0.06
AWI ZONE URBAN	100.00	38.40	5.14	5.93	0.25	0.21	49.97	0.10
OROMIA ZONE URBAN	100.00	42.42	6.55	10.53	0.66	0.54	39.19	0.11
BAIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE URBAN	100.00	38.88	5.18	6.11	0.64	0.36	48.75	0.08
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA URBAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NB : Argoba Special Wereda has only rural areas.

Table 6.8. Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Region and Urban-Rural: 2007.

Geographical Area		All Housing Unit	Radio			
			Has Radio		Has No Radio	
			No	%	No	%
AMHARA REGION		3849141	1081966	28.11	2767175	71.89
	URBAN	591428	336241	56.85	255187	43.15
	RURAL	3257713	745725	22.89	2511988	77.11
NORTH GONDAR ZONE		631509	176103	27.89	455406	72.11
	URBAN	124273	67503	54.32	56770	45.68
	RURAL	507236	108600	21.41	398636	78.59
SOUTH GONDAR ZONE		453659	92914	20.48	360745	79.52
	URBAN	51143	27225	53.23	23918	46.77
	RURAL	402516	65689	16.32	336827	83.68
NORTH WELLO ZONE		343504	69180	20.14	274324	79.86
	URBAN	42409	19920	46.97	22489	53.03
	RURAL	301095	49260	16.36	251835	83.64
SOUTH WELLO ZONE		574380	176205	30.68	398175	69.32
	URBAN	79670	53209	66.79	26461	33.21
	RURAL	494710	122996	24.86	371714	75.14
NORTH SHEWA ZONE		413234	136037	32.92	277197	67.08
	URBAN	67266	40641	60.42	26625	39.58
	RURAL	345968	95396	27.57	250572	72.43
EAST GOJJAM ZONE		492487	137492	27.92	354995	72.08
	URBAN	64036	33674	52.59	30362	47.41
	RURAL	428451	103818	24.23	324633	75.77
WEST GOJJAM ZONE		466491	151091	32.39	315400	67.61
	URBAN	55363	28426	51.34	26937	48.66
	RURAL	411128	122664	29.84	288464	70.16
WAGHEMIRA ZONE		98222	13668	13.92	84554	86.08
	URBAN	8297	2999	36.15	5298	63.85
	RURAL	89925	10669	11.86	79256	88.14
AWI - ZONE		209556	67233	32.08	142323	67.92
	URBAN	33986	18156	53.42	15830	46.58
	RURAL	175570	49077	27.95	126493	72.05
OROMIA ZONE		97957	21180	21.62	76777	78.38
	URBAN	13241	7886	59.56	5355	40.44
	RURAL	84716	13294	15.69	71422	84.31
BAHIR DAR SPECIAL ZONE		61250	40134	65.52	21116	34.48
	URBAN	51744	36601	70.73	15143	29.27
	RURAL	9506	3533	37.17	5973	62.83
ARGOBA SPECIAL WEREDA		6892	730	10.59	6162	89.41
	URBAN	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
	RURAL	6892	730	10.59	6162	89.41