

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

THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT OF ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION

NOVEMBER 2010

ADDIS ABABA

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NOVEMBER 2010

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REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

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ADDIS ABABA

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FOREWORD

Up to date statistical data that reflect the socio-economic and demographic conditions of the residents of Addis Ababa City administration 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 were 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 Addis Ababa City Administration"** for the users. It is an abridged summary result of the statistical report at Sub-City Level with brief descriptions of the results.

This summary report is intended to supplement the statistical reports prepared at Sub-City level 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 without 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 nationwide 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

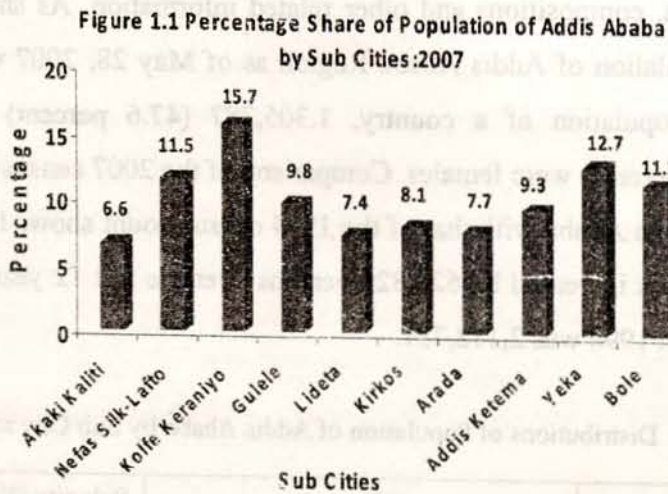
1.1 Introduction

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 Addis Ababa Region as of May 28, 2007 was 2,739,551. Of these counted population of a country, 1,305,387 (47.6 percent) were males and 1,434,164 (52.4 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population of Addis Ababa with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of Addis Ababa has increased by 626,820 persons over the last 12 years. The population of Addis Ababa in 1994 was 2,112,737.

Table 1.1: Distributions of Population of Addis Ababa by Sub City and Sex: 2007

| Sub City | Urban | | | Sub city (%) |
|------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | |
| Addis Ababa | 2739551 | 1305387 | 1434164 | 100 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 181270 | 88714 | 92556 | 6.6 |
| Nefas Silk-Lafto | 316283 | 148984 | 167299 | 11.5 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 428895 | 207641 | 221254 | 15.7 |
| Gulele | 267624 | 129396 | 138228 | 9.8 |
| Lideta | 201713 | 96272 | 105441 | 7.4 |
| Kirkos | 221234 | 103500 | 117734 | 8.1 |
| Arada | 211501 | 99165 | 112336 | 7.7 |
| Addis Ketema | 255372 | 124898 | 130474 | 9.3 |
| Yeka | 346664 | 161592 | 185072 | 12.7 |
| Bole | 308995 | 145225 | 163770 | 11.3 |

Table 1.1 shows that at Sub city level the total population has increased by 29.7 percent in the last 12 years. As we can see it from table 1.1, the highest percentage of population of Addis Ababa is living in Kolfe Keraniyo Sub-City (15.7 percent), the second highest percentage of population is found in Yeka Sub City (12.7 percent) then followed by Nefas Silk Lafto and Bole Sub City with (11.5 percent) and (11.3 percent), respectively. The remaining Sub Cities have below 10 Percent of the total population.



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. In 2007 the total Population of Addis Ababa was enumerated as residents of urban areas.

Figure 1.2: Distribution of population of Addis Ababa by urban and rural residence and census period

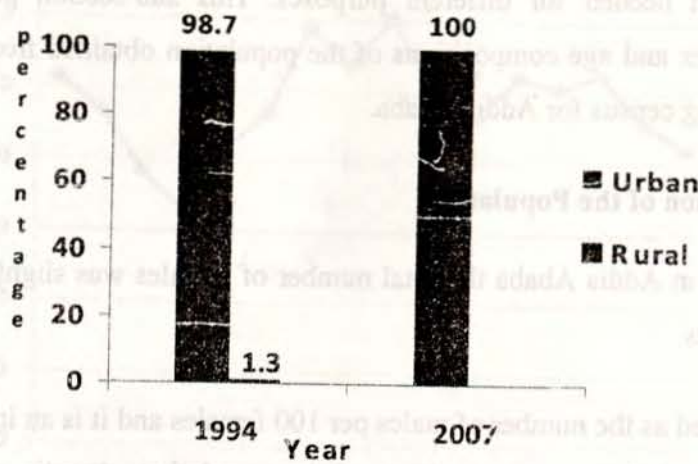
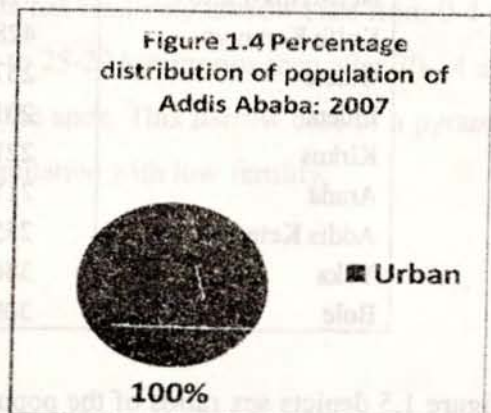
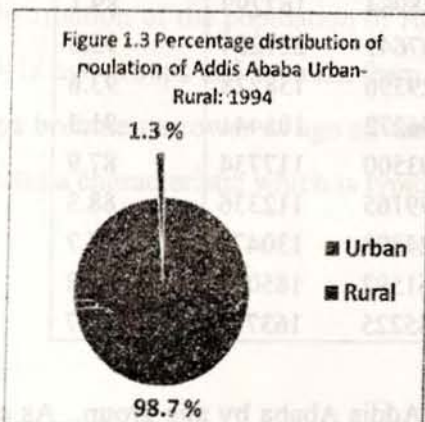


Figure 1.2 shows that in 2007 census period urban population has significantly increased in comparison with 1994 census. That is, the increment ranges from 98.7 percent to 100 percent.

As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4 in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population of Addis Ababa were 98.7 percent and 100 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion of 1.3 percent became urban areas after 1994.



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 for Addis Ababa.

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that in Addis Ababa the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts.

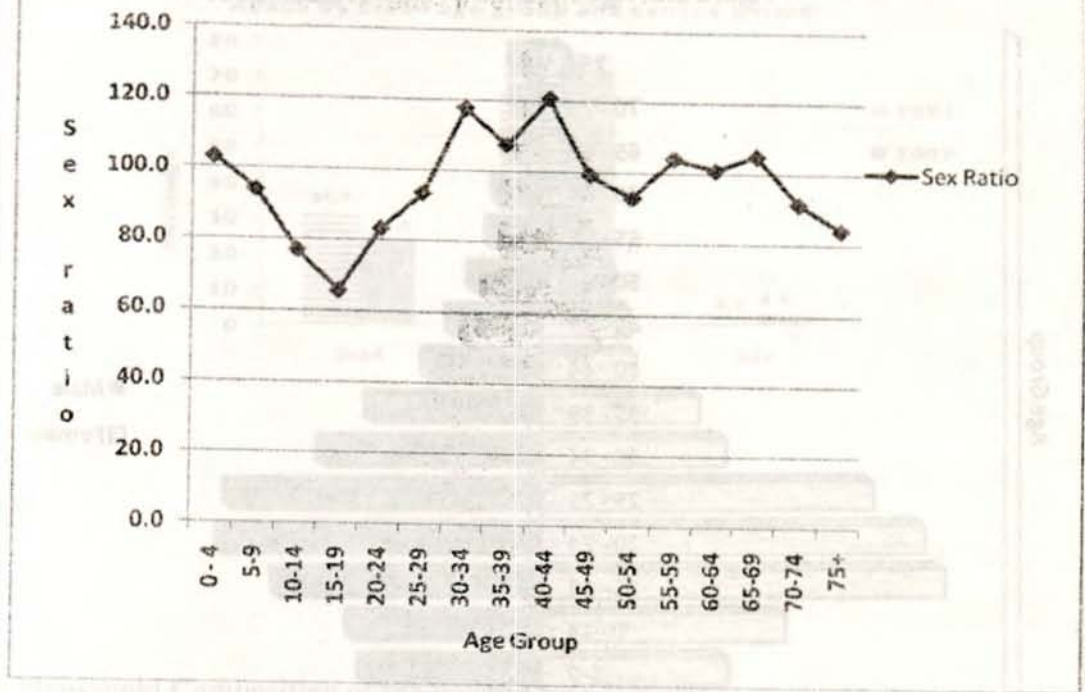
The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each sub-city and the results are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Population of Addis Ababa by Sub cities, Urban, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2007

| Region/Sub city | Sex | | | Sex Ratio |
|------------------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | |
| Addis Ababa | 2739551 | 1305387 | 1434164 | 91.0 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 181270 | 88714 | 92556 | 95.8 |
| Nefas Silk-Lafto | 316283 | 148984 | 167299 | 89.1 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 428895 | 207641 | 221254 | 93.8 |
| Gulele | 267624 | 129396 | 138228 | 93.6 |
| Lideta | 201713 | 96272 | 105441 | 91.3 |
| Kirkos | 221234 | 103500 | 117734 | 87.9 |
| Arada | 211501 | 99165 | 112336 | 88.3 |
| Addis Ketema | 255372 | 124898 | 130474 | 95.7 |
| Yeka | 346664 | 161592 | 185072 | 87.3 |
| Bole | 308995 | 145225 | 163770 | 88.7 |

Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of Addis Ababa by age group. As can be seen there are more number of males than females in 0-4 age group. Then, sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 15-19 and increases after age group 20-24.

Figure 1.5 Population of Addis Ababa by Sex ratio and Age group: 2007



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition is one of 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 distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 depicts the distribution of the population of Addis Ababa has relatively narrow base from 0-4 up to 10-14 age groups and broaden from 15-19 up to 25-29 age groups then after 30-34 age groups become narrower as age advances up to the apex. This narrow base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with low fertility.

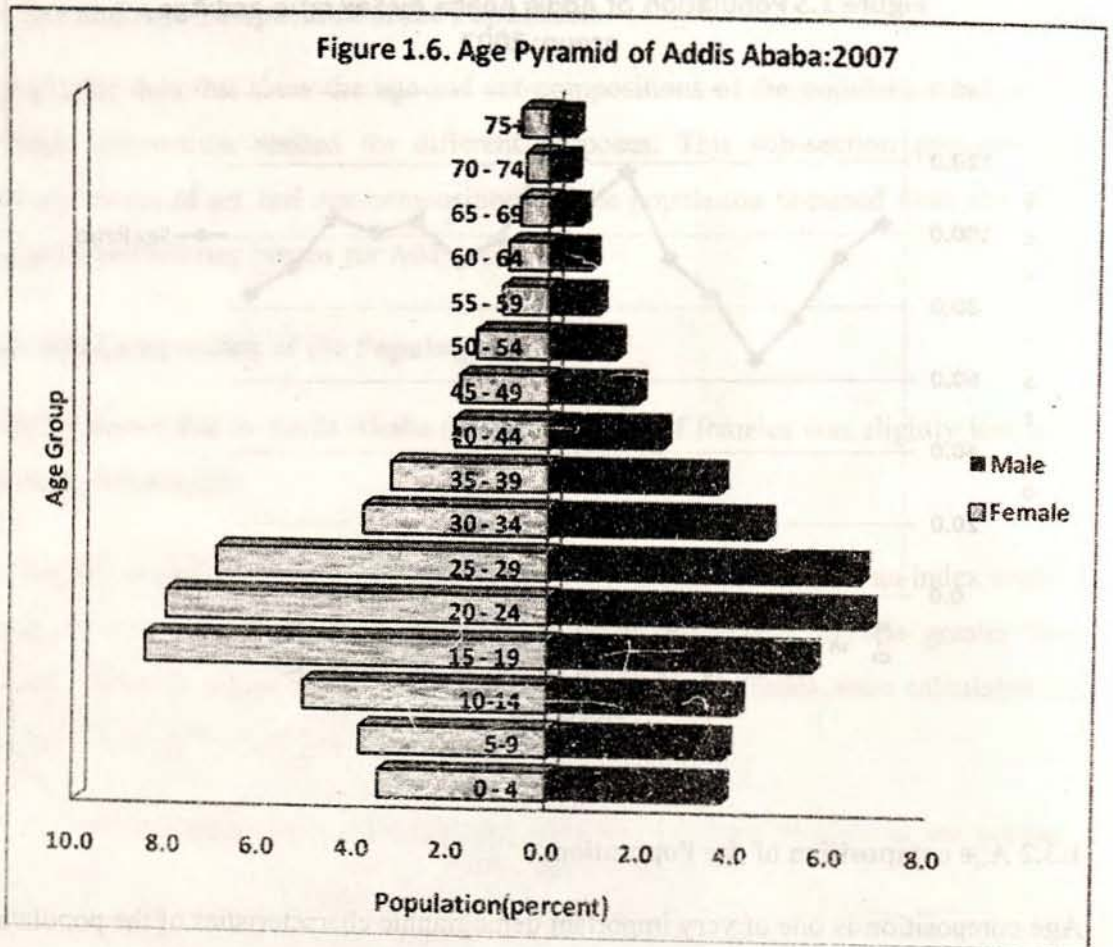
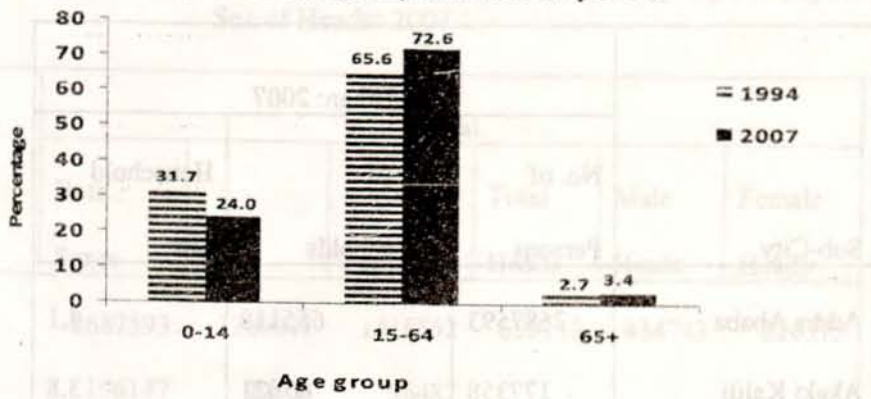


Figure 1.7 shows at city level there was a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) and at older age (65+) has shown very small increase in 2007. While the proportion of those in the dependent age group (0-14) has declined from 31.7 percent in 1994 to 24.0 percent in 2007.

Figure 1.7: Percentage distribution of population of Addis Ababa by broad age group 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 a country and regions.

According to the 2007 census results there were 655118 households in the city administration and this gives an average household size of 4.1 at city level. The number of households of sub-cities significantly varies in size ranging from 97287 in Kolfe Keraniyo to 46206 in Lideta. Like wise, average household size also varies by sub-cities and it ranges from 3.8 to 4.8 persons per household.

Table 1.3 Distributions of Conventional Households of Addis Ababa by sub-city and their Corresponding Population: 2007

| Sub-City | Urban: 2007 | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | No. of Persons | No. of Households | Household Size |
| Addis Ababa | 2687593 | 655118 | 4.1 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 177358 | 47021 | 3.8 |
| Nefas Silk Lafto | 312223 | 77441 | 4.0 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 423417 | 97287 | 4.4 |
| Gulele | 261849 | 61923 | 4.2 |
| Lideta | 197437 | 46206 | 4.3 |
| Kirkos | 216095 | 54398 | 4.0 |
| Arada | 205042 | 49564 | 4.1 |
| Addis Ketema | 250113 | 52063 | 4.8 |
| Yeka | 341355 | 90195 | 3.8 |
| Bole | 302704 | 79020 | 3.8 |

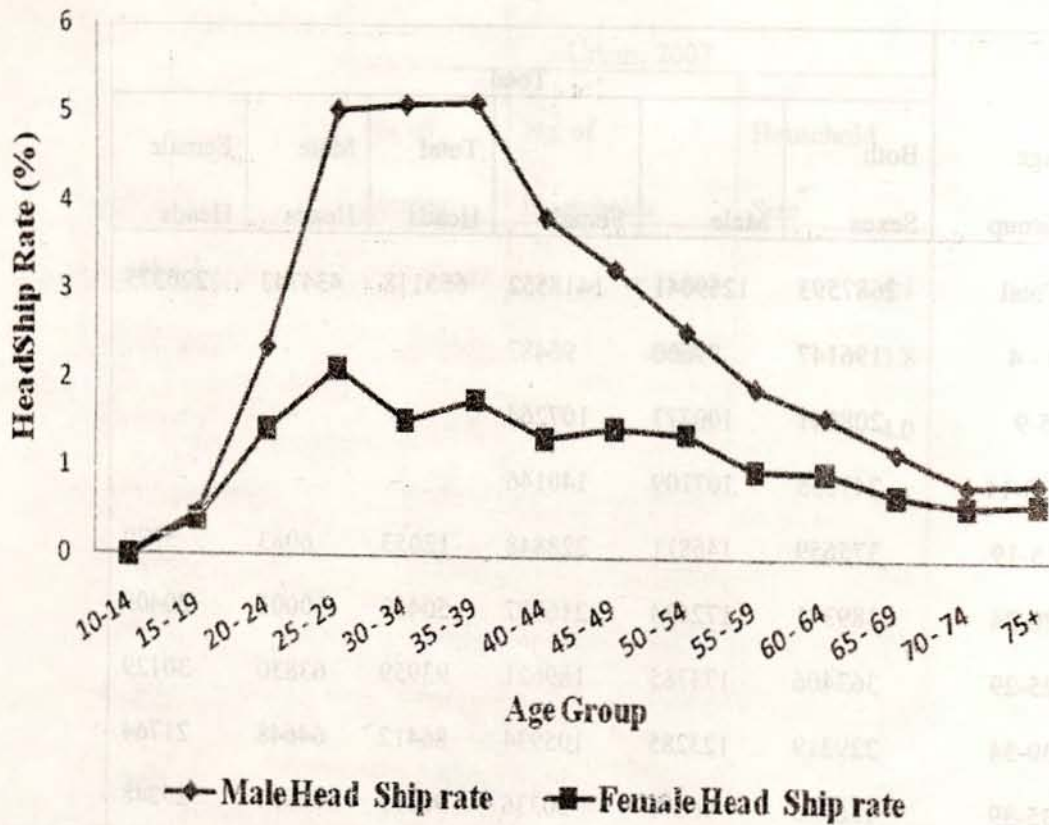
1.5 Headship Rates

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 655,118 household heads in Addis Ababa and of these, 43,4743 (66.4 percent) and 220,375 (33.6 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

Table 1.4 Heads 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 | 2687593 | 1269041 | 1418552 | 655118 | 434743 | 220375 |
| 0 - 4 | 196147 | 99660 | 96487 | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | 208041 | 100777 | 107264 | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 247255 | 107109 | 140146 | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 375659 | 146811 | 228848 | 12053 | 6083 | 5970 |
| 20-24 | 389341 | 172634 | 216707 | 50410 | 30001 | 20409 |
| 25-29 | 363406 | 173785 | 189621 | 93959 | 63830 | 30129 |
| 30-34 | 229219 | 123285 | 105934 | 86412 | 64648 | 21764 |
| 35-39 | 186715 | 96379 | 90336 | 90179 | 64931 | 25248 |
| 40-44 | 118410 | 64574 | 53836 | 67921 | 48668 | 19253 |
| 45-49 | 101211 | 50271 | 50940 | 62306 | 41417 | 20889 |
| 50-54 | 79891 | 38402 | 41489 | 52640 | 32600 | 20040 |
| 55-59 | 54661 | 27858 | 26803 | 38791 | 24547 | 14244 |
| 60-64 | 46967 | 23582 | 23385 | 34447 | 20494 | 13953 |
| 65-69 | 34349 | 17586 | 16763 | 26068 | 15553 | 10515 |
| 70-74 | 26122 | 12487 | 13635 | 19531 | 10784 | 8747 |
| 75+ | 30199 | 13841 | 16358 | 20401 | 11187 | 9214 |

Figure 1.8 Male and Female headship rate in conventional households by age group: 2007



SECTION II

2. ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results that show the distribution of population of Addis Ababa by Nations and Nationalities/Ethnic Groups/ with a population of ten thousand or more persons are presented in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As Table 2.1 indicates the Amhara and Oromo ethnic groups share about 66.5 percent of the total population of the region (each accounting about 47.0 and 19.5 percents respectively). The remaining seven ethnic groups comprise 33.5 percent of the total population.

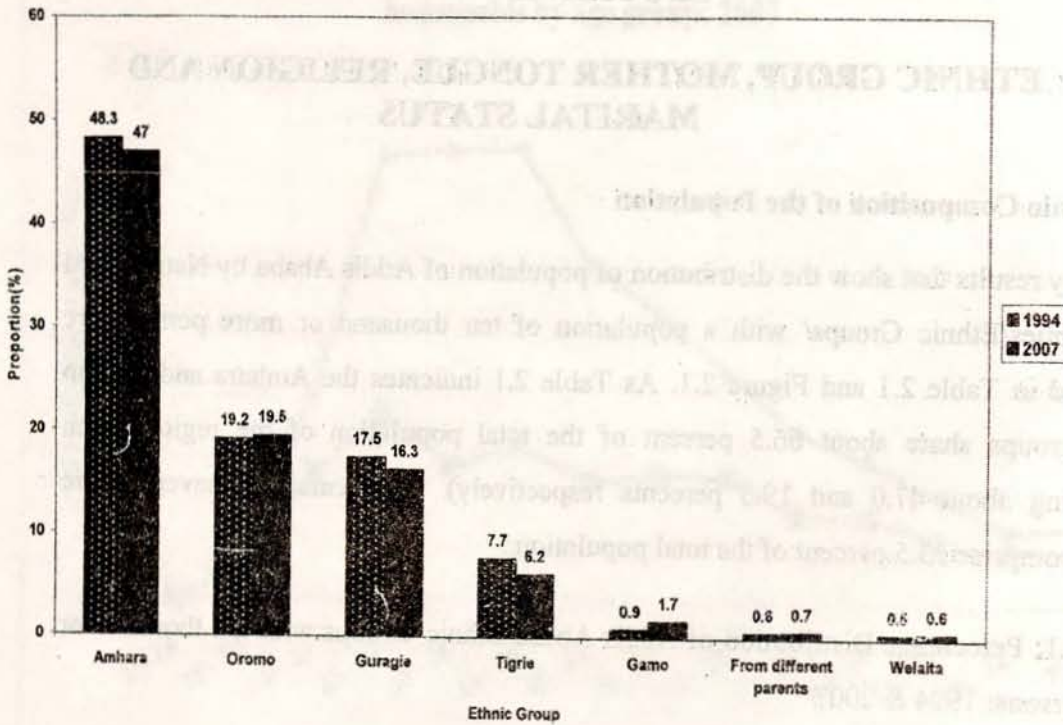
Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Addis Ababa Ethnic Groups with ten thousand or more persons: 1994 & 2007

| Ethnic Group | 1994 | | Ethnic Group | 2007 | |
|---------------------------|------------|------|---------------------------|------------|------|
| | Population | | | Population | |
| | Number | % | | Number | % |
| Amhara | 1019729 | 48.3 | Amhara | 1288895 | 47.0 |
| Oromo | 406518 | 19.2 | Oromo | 534547 | 19.5 |
| Guragie | 370157 | 17.5 | Guragie | 447777 | 16.3 |
| Tigrie | 161524 | 7.7 | Tigrie | 169182 | 6.2 |
| Gamo | 19855 | 0.9 | Gamo | 45985 | 1.7 |
| Dorzie | 19546 | 0.9 | From different parents | 20724 | 0.8 |
| From different Parents | 13496 | 0.6 | Welaita | 18824 | 0.7 |
| Welaita | 10649 | 0.5 | Hadiya | 16863 | 0.6 |

*Note: The Guragie population did not include the Silte ethnic group.

In the 1994 census, only eight ethnic groups had a population of ten thousand & above, while in the 2007 the number has increased to nine.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Addis Ababa Ethnic Groups with ten thousand or more persons: 1994 & 2007



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 Addis Ababa a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different nations and nationalities. In this summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by ten thousand and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Amharigna was the major Mother Tongues followed by Oromigna (each accounting 71.0 and 10.7 percents, respectively).

Table 2.2: Distribution of major Mother Tongues in Addis Ababa: 2007

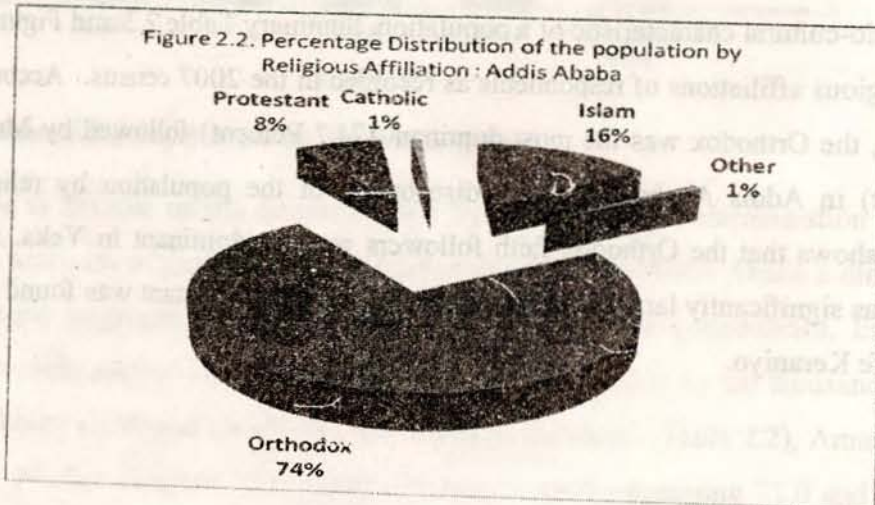
| Languages | Number | Percent |
|------------|---------|---------|
| Amarigna | 1944775 | 71.0 |
| Oromigna | 293741 | 10.7 |
| Guragiegna | 229394 | 8.4 |
| Tigrigna | 98693 | 3.6 |
| Shitagna | 49939 | 1.8 |
| Gamogna | 28128 | 1.0 |
| Welaitigna | 12021 | 0.4 |
| Hadiyigna | 11251 | 0.4 |

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 was the most dominant (74.7 Percent) followed by Muslim (16.2 Percent) in Addis Ababa. Sub-city distribution of the population by religious composition shows that the Orthodox faith followers were predominant in Yeka. Islam population was significantly larger in Addis Ketema where as Protestant was found to be larger in Kolfe Keraniyo.

Table 2.3: Proportional Distribution of the population of Addis Ababa by Religious Affiliation: 2007

| Region/Subcity | Orthodox | Protestant | Catholic | Islam | Traditional | Other |
|------------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Addis Ababa | 74.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 81.2 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Nefas Silk-Lafto | 75.1 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 60.8 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Gulele | 81.6 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Lideta | 75.3 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Kirkos | 81.3 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Arada | 78.8 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Addis Ketema | 62.8 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Yeka | 84.5 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Bole | 74.4 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |



2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years & above. Accordingly, 54.1 percent was never married, 36.2 percent Married & 4.7 percent Widowed. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 57.8 percent of the males & 50.8 percent of females were never married. Similarly, about 38.1 percent of the males & 34.4 percent of the females were married.

Table 2.4: Proportional Distribution of the population of Addis Ababa by Marital Status:

2007

| Addis Ababa | Never Married | Currently Married | Divorced | Separated | Widow/ Widower | Living Together |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Both Sexes | 54.1 | 36.2 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 0.2 |
| Male | 57.8 | 38.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Female | 50.8 | 34.4 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 0.2 |

Looking figure 2.3a 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 20-24.

The proportions of currently married persons (figure 2.3b) increases with age, but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the males at earlier ages. For the males the proportions stays almost constant from about ages 38 to 69 and then start to decline slowly. For the females the decline starts earlier at about the age of 40.

The proportions of widowed persons increase with age for both sexes (figure 2.3c), but we can observe high proportions widowed females at each age, especially after about age 38.

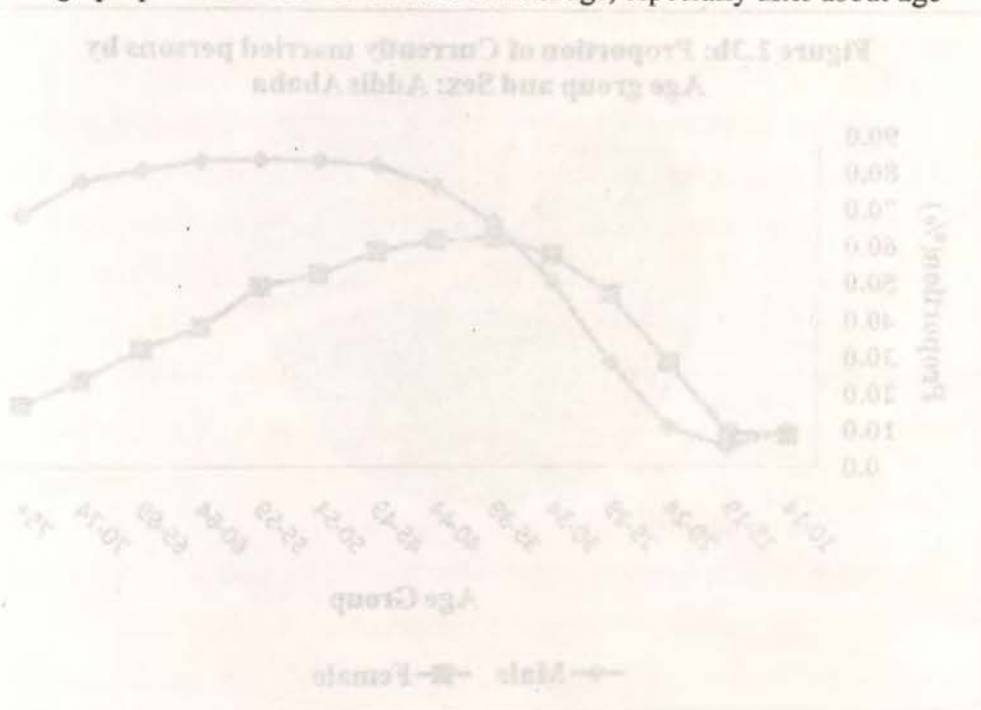


Figure 2.3a: Proportion of Never married persons by Age group and Sex: Addis Ababa

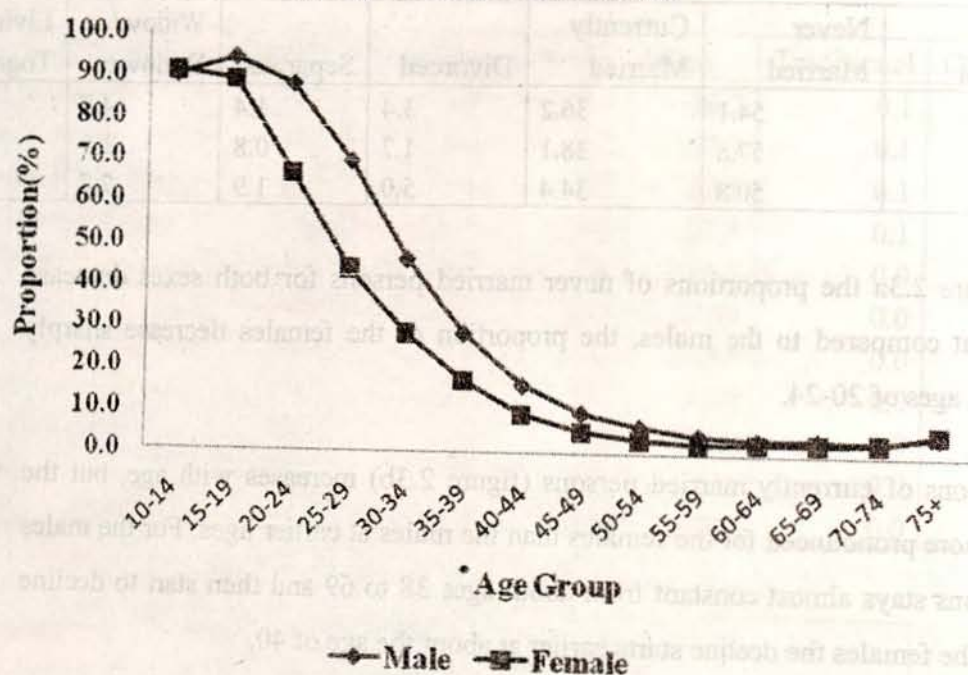


Figure 2.3b: Proportion of Currently married persons by Age group and Sex: Addis Ababa

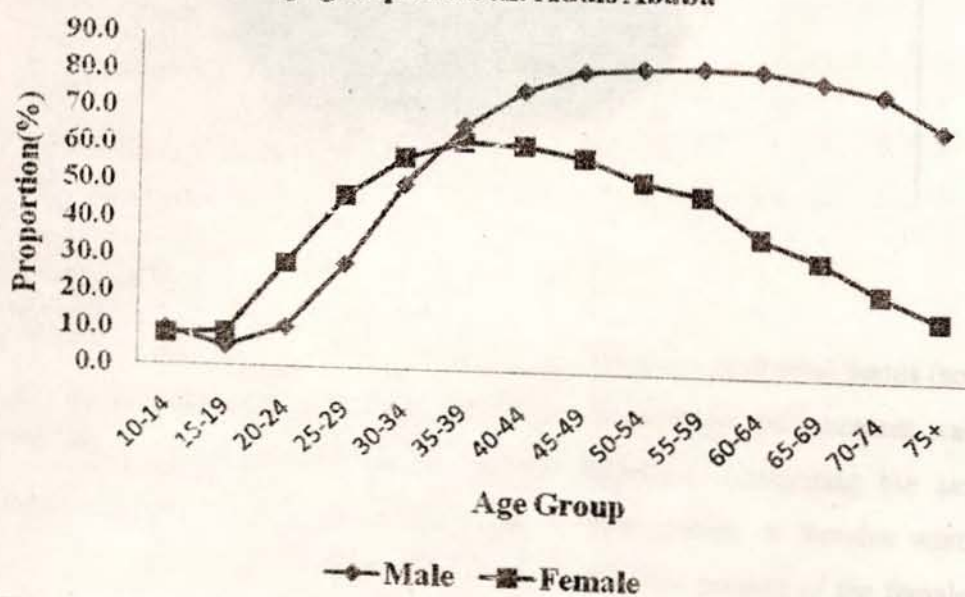


Figure 2.3c: Proportion of Widowed Persons by Age group and Sex: Addis Ababa

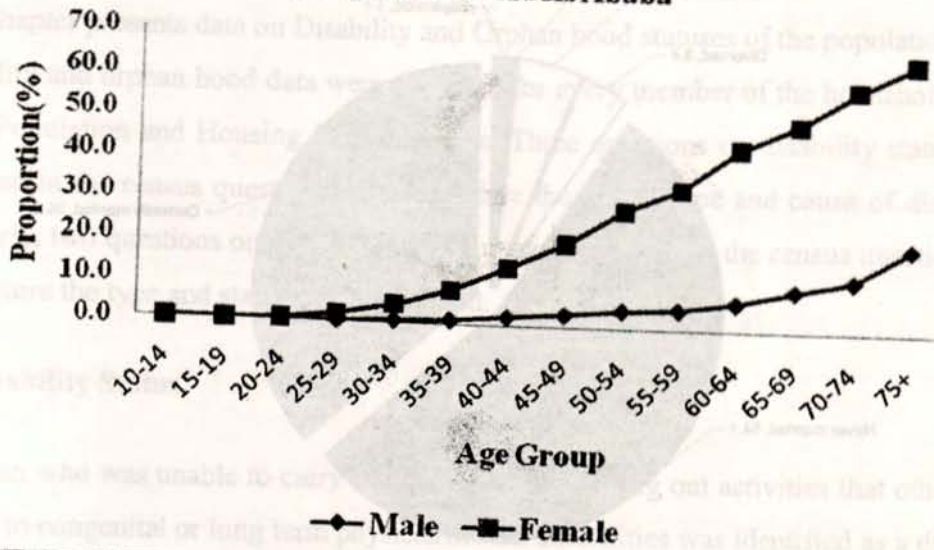


Figure 2.3d Percentage Distribution of Addis Ababa Population by Marital Status: 2007

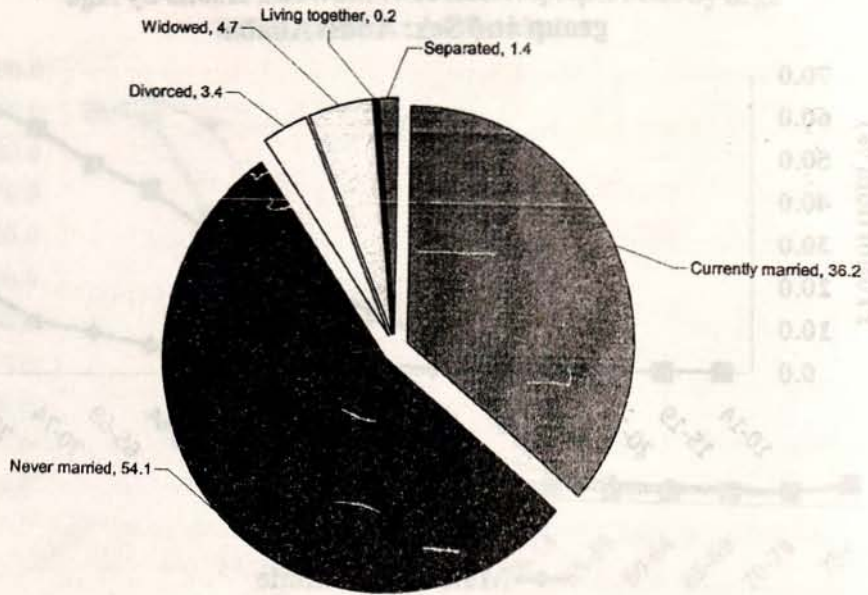
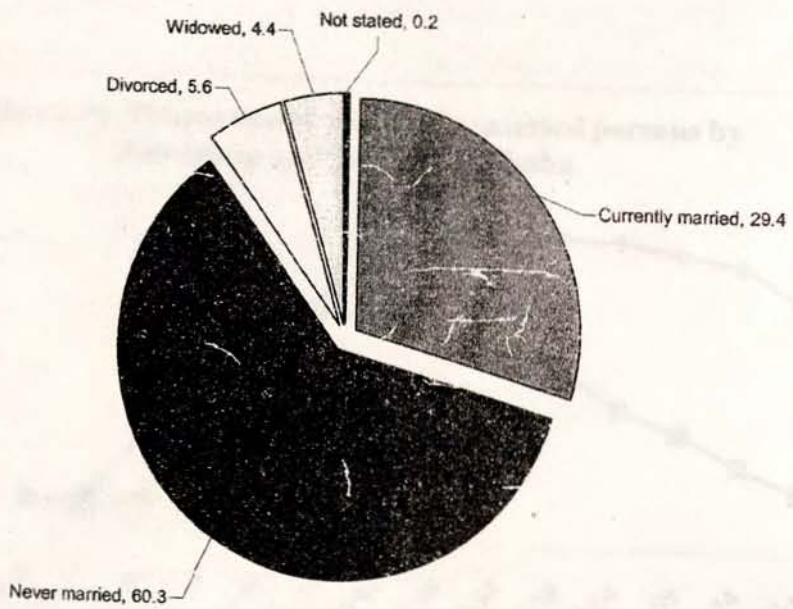


Figure 2.3e Percentage Distribution of Addis Ababa Population by Marital Status: 1994



SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

This chapter presents data on Disability and Orphan hood statuses of the population. Both disability and orphan hood data were collected for every member of the household in the 2007 Population and Housing Census results. 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) where as in the 1994 population and housing census information on disability were collected from members 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 tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of disability data in Addis Ababa.

Table 3.1 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Sub-City, with Disability Rate: 2007

| Sub-City | Both Sexes | | Disability Rate | Male | | Disability Rate | Female | | Disability Rate | Sex Ratio |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| | All Person | Disabled | | All Person | Disabled | | All Person | Disabled | | |
| Addis Ababa | 2739551 | 32630 | 1.19 | 1305387 | 17931 | 1.37 | 1434164 | 14699 | 1.02 | 91 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 181270 | 2289 | 1.26 | 88714 | 1263 | 1.42 | 92556 | 1026 | 1.11 | 95.8 |
| Nefas Silk- Lafto | 316283 | 3511 | 1.11 | 148984 | 1856 | 1.25 | 167299 | 1655 | 0.99 | 89.1 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 428895 | 4628 | 1.08 | 207641 | 2563 | 1.23 | 221254 | 2065 | 0.93 | 93.8 |
| Gulele | 267624 | 3738 | 1.40 | 129396 | 2061 | 1.59 | 138228 | 1677 | 1.21 | 93.6 |
| Lideta | 201713 | 3288 | 1.63 | 96272 | 1868 | 1.94 | 105441 | 1420 | 1.35 | 91.3 |
| Kirkos | 221234 | 2525 | 1.14 | 103500 | 1388 | 1.34 | 117734 | 1137 | 0.97 | 87.9 |
| Arada | 211501 | 2720 | 1.29 | 99165 | 1517 | 1.53 | 112336 | 1203 | 1.07 | 88.3 |
| Addis Ketema | 255372 | 3564 | 1.40 | 124898 | 1961 | 1.57 | 130474 | 1603 | 1.23 | 95.7 |
| Yeka | 346664 | 3867 | 1.12 | 161592 | 2097 | 1.30 | 185072 | 1770 | 0.96 | 87.3 |
| Bole | 308995 | 2500 | 0.81 | 145225 | 1357 | 0.93 | 163770 | 1143 | 0.70 | 88.7 |

Figure 3.1: Sex Ratio of Disabled Persons by Sub-City

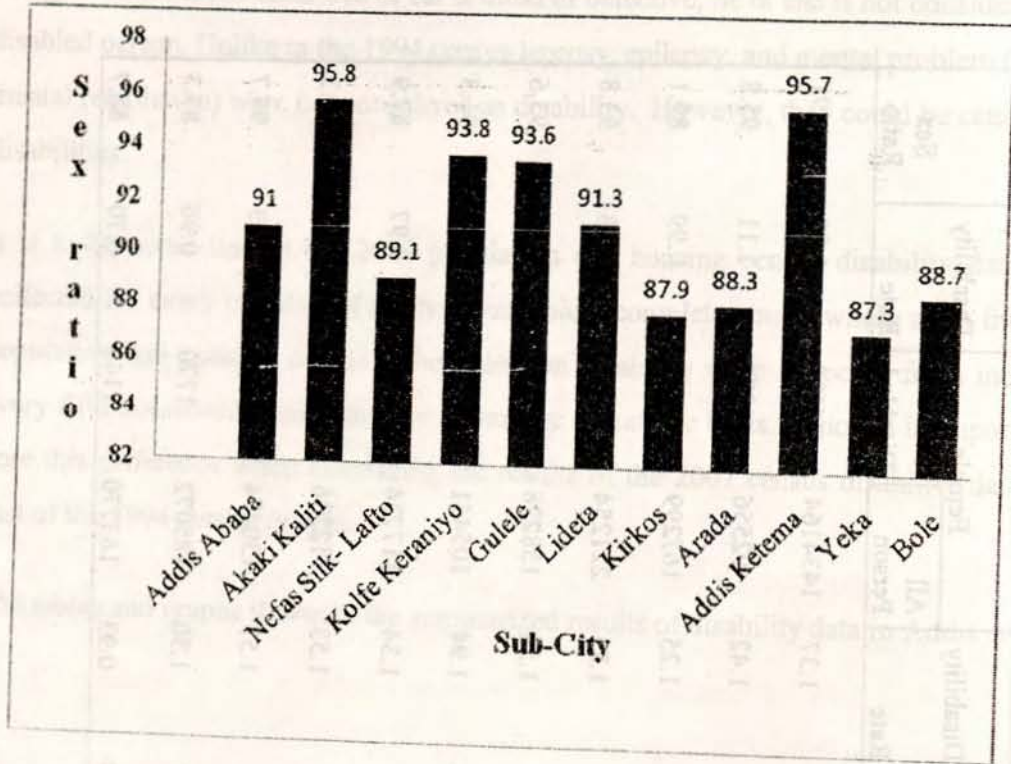


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels and rates of disability (number of disabled per 100 persons) among sub cities and the sex ratio of the disabled population. With regard to disability rate most of the sub cities have comparable rates ranging from 1.0 to 1.63. The rate is slightly higher (1.63) in Lideta sub city and lower (0.81) in Bole sub city. When looking at the sex ratio of the disabled population, (Figure 3.1) the data reveal that in all the sub cities the rates of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (95.8) was observed in Akaki Kaliti sub city while the lowest (87.3) was in Yeka sub city.

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

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Rate Per 10,000 | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | All Persons | Disabled Persons | All | Disabled | All | Disabled | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| | | | Males | Males | Females | Females | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 197976 | 515 | 100639 | 272 | 97337 | 243 | 26 | 27 | 25 |
| 5-9 | 209971 | 1143 | 101851 | 619 | 108120 | 524 | 54 | 61 | 48 |
| 10-14 | 250190 | 1757 | 108999 | 864 | 141191 | 893 | 70 | 79 | 63 |
| 15 - 19 | 385713 | 2836 | 153172 | 1403 | 232541 | 1433 | 74 | 92 | 62 |
| 20 - 24 | 405077 | 3003 | 184426 | 1623 | 220651 | 1380 | 74 | 88 | 63 |
| 25 - 29 | 371198 | 3266 | 179686 | 1759 | 191512 | 1507 | 88 | 98 | 79 |
| 30 - 34 | 232871 | 2525 | 126090 | 1495 | 106781 | 1030 | 108 | 119 | 96 |
| 35 - 39 | 189048 | 2424 | 98135 | 1370 | 90913 | 1054 | 128 | 140 | 116 |
| 40 - 44 | 120004 | 1958 | 65747 | 1254 | 54257 | 704 | 163 | 191 | 130 |
| 45 - 49 | 102210 | 1949 | 51010 | 1222 | 51200 | 727 | 191 | 240 | 142 |
| 50 - 54 | 80652 | 1957 | 38915 | 1064 | 41737 | 893 | 243 | 273 | 214 |
| 55 - 59 | 55218 | 1598 | 28234 | 927 | 26984 | 671 | 289 | 328 | 249 |
| 60 - 64 | 47449 | 1779 | 23881 | 990 | 23568 | 789 | 375 | 415 | 335 |
| 65 - 69 | 34749 | 1614 | 17838 | 878 | 16911 | 736 | 464 | 492 | 435 |
| 70 - 74 | 26486 | 1667 | 12688 | 847 | 13798 | 820 | 629 | 668 | 594 |
| 75+ | 30739 | 2639 | 14076 | 1344 | 16663 | 1295 | 859 | 955 | 777 |

Figure 3.2: Disability Rates in Addis Ababa by Sex and Age

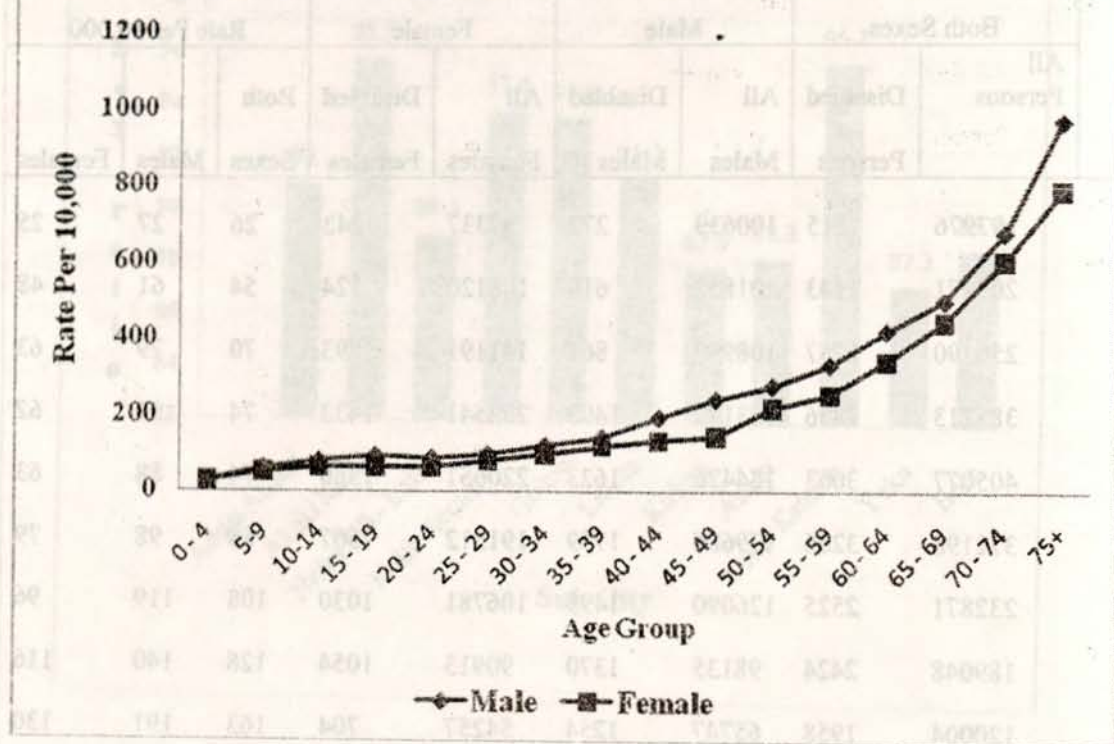


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex and age group in Addis Ababa. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among male was higher than that of female for all age groups.

Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Sub-City

| Sub-City | Total Disabled Population | | Vision Problem | | Hearing Problem | | Speaking Problem | | Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking | | Others | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------|-----|--|------|--------|------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Addis Ababa | 32630 | 100.0 | 7239 | 22.2 | 3529 | 10.8 | 2057 | 6.3 | 12044 | 36.9 | 7761 | 23.8 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 2289 | 100.0 | 515 | 22.5 | 314 | 13.7 | 141 | 6.2 | 840 | 36.7 | 479 | 20.9 |
| Nefas Silk- Lafto | 3511 | 100.0 | 731 | 20.8 | 375 | 10.7 | 219 | 6.2 | 1341 | 38.2 | 845 | 24.1 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 4628 | 100.0 | 895 | 19.3 | 436 | 9.4 | 332 | 7.2 | 1870 | 40.4 | 1095 | 23.7 |
| Gulele | 3738 | 100.0 | 1152 | 30.8 | 340 | 9.1 | 192 | 5.1 | 1210 | 32.4 | 844 | 22.6 |
| Lideta | 3288 | 100.0 | 731 | 22.2 | 379 | 11.5 | 180 | 5.5 | 1288 | 39.2 | 710 | 21.6 |
| Kirkos | 2525 | 100.0 | 466 | 18.5 | 236 | 9.3 | 167 | 6.6 | 998 | 39.5 | 658 | 26.1 |
| Arada | 2720 | 100.0 | 588 | 21.6 | 276 | 10.1 | 153 | 5.6 | 1010 | 37.1 | 693 | 25.5 |
| Addis Ketema | 3564 | 100.0 | 747 | 21.0 | 433 | 12.1 | 268 | 7.5 | 1251 | 35.1 | 865 | 24.3 |
| Yeka | 3867 | 100.0 | 907 | 23.5 | 429 | 11.1 | 224 | 5.8 | 1375 | 35.6 | 932 | 24.1 |
| Bole | 2500 | 100.0 | 507 | 20.3 | 311 | 12.4 | 181 | 7.2 | 861 | 34.4 | 640 | 25.6 |

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distributions of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability in Addis Ababa

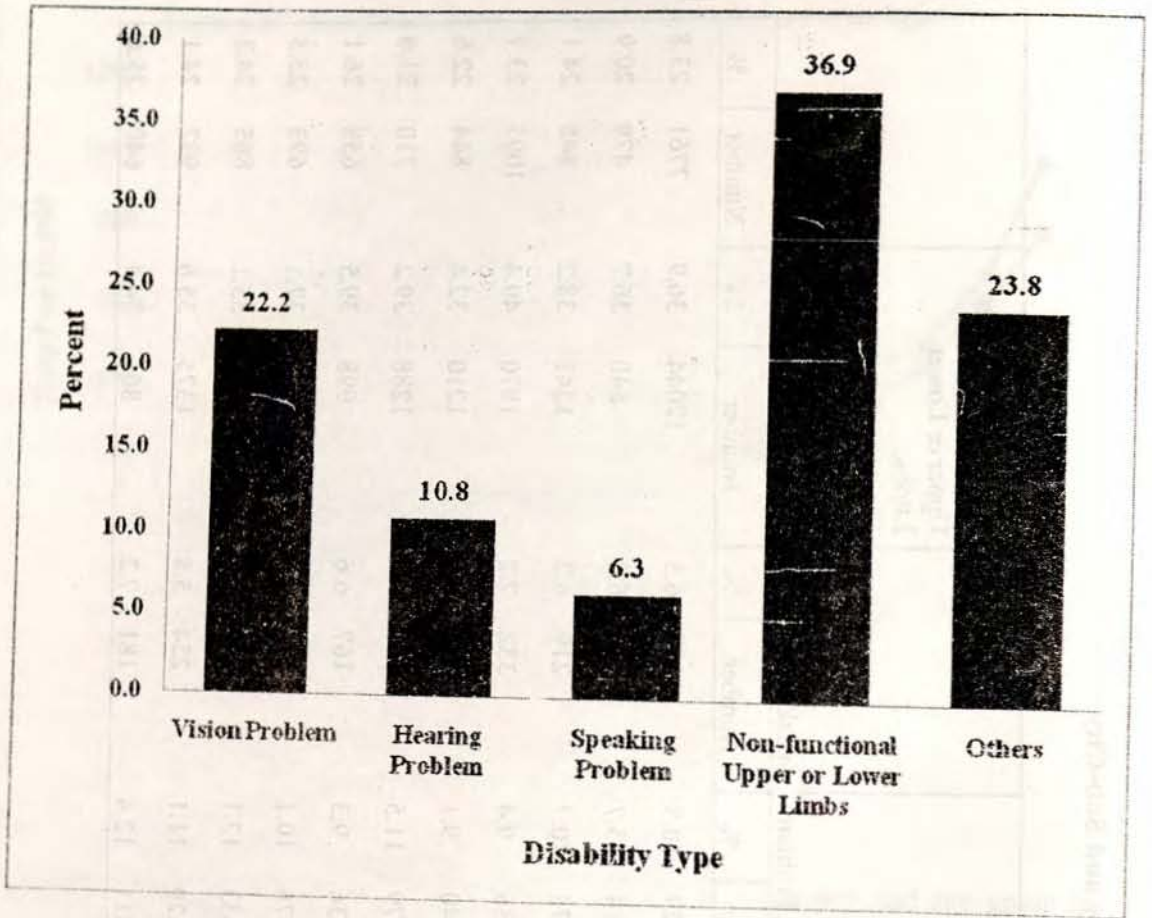


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled population by disability type at sub city level. According to the results in table, Kolfe Keraniyo, Kirkos and Nefas Silk-lafto sub cities recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs (difficulty of Gripping, Handling, Standing and Walking) which accounts for 40.4 percent, 39.5 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively. Gulele, Yeka and Akaki Kaliti sub cities are also recorded the highest disability types of vision problem (difficulty of seeing and blindness) which accounts for 30.8 percent, 23.5 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at sub city level. As shown in the figure three major groups of disability types were accounted for 82.9 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type was non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing and walking) and followed by other disability type and vision problem with the proportion of 36.9 percent, 23.8 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively.

Table 3.4 Disabled Persons by cause of Disability and Sub-City: 2007

| Sub-City | Cause of Disability | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Total Disabled Persons | Vehicle Accidents | Other Accident | Polio | Hanson Diseases | Other Diseases/ Postnatal | Prenatal/ on Delivery | War/Mines | Others | Not Known |
| Addis Ababa | 32630 | 1519 | 3747 | 1022 | 1387 | 4997 | 2085 | 2614 | 4861 | 10398 |
| Akaki Kaliti | 2289 | 130 | 279 | 35 | 22 | 322 | 112 | 180 | 356 | 853 |
| Nefas Silk-Lafto | 3511 | 146 | 372 | 95 | 363 | 504 | 234 | 276 | 547 | 974 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | 4628 | 134 | 481 | 175 | 710 | 589 | 286 | 286 | 565 | 1402 |
| Gulele | 3738 | 134 | 417 | 110 | 65 | 736 | 258 | 191 | 498 | 1329 |
| Lideta | 3288 | 139 | 340 | 75 | 48 | 485 | 165 | 537 | 491 | 1008 |
| Kirkos | 2525 | 162 | 298 | 102 | 24 | 311 | 134 | 252 | 395 | 847 |
| Arada | 2720 | 178 | 359 | 96 | 20 | 461 | 173 | 205 | 471 | 757 |
| Addis Ketema | 3564 | 186 | 478 | 118 | 49 | 578 | 280 | 161 | 510 | 1204 |
| Yeka | 3867 | 172 | 457 | 134 | 53 | 589 | 271 | 363 | 603 | 1225 |
| Bole | 2500 | 138 | 266 | 82 | 33 | 422 | 172 | 163 | 425 | 799 |

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Disability in Addis Ababa

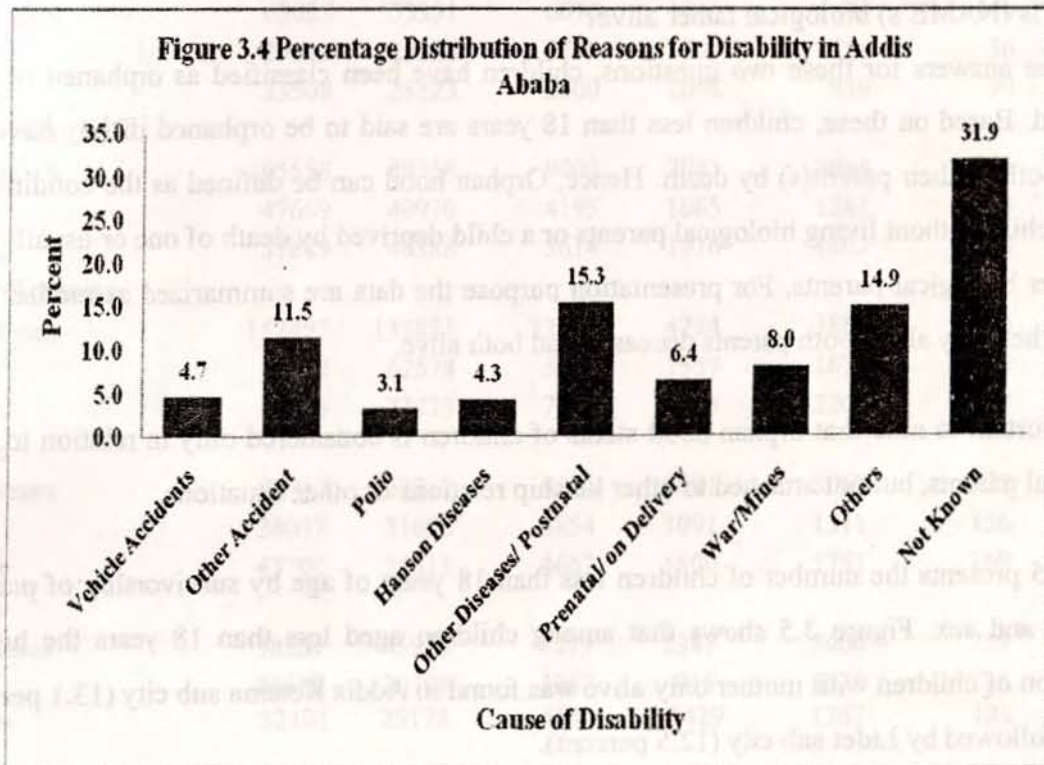


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show at sub city level about 31.9 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 15.3 percent of disability respondents reported postnatal or other diseases as a cause of their disability. According to the 2007 census results, Polio was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 3.1 percent of the total cause of disability. There were also Sub-City variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. 2.9 percent of Kolfe Keraniyo Sub-City reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Arada and Kirkos Sub-Cities reported 6.5 and 6.4 Percent respectively.

3.2 Orphan hood 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 an idea of collecting information on orphan hood in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Accordingly, all children under 18 years were asked two basic questions on orphan hood status 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, Orphan hood 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 parents 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, sub city and sex. Figure 3.5 shows that among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Addis Ketema sub city (13.1 percent) closely followed by Lidet sub city (12.5 percent).

Table 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by orphanhood status, sex and single year of age at sub city level. Figure 3.6 depicts that among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Arada sub city (4.4 percent). The number of orphan children (father only alive) increases with age except at age 11.

As can be seen on Figure 3.7, the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parents by death was highest in Arada sub city (5.0 percent) but the lowest was observed for Kolfe Keraniyo sub city (2.5 percent).

Table 3.5 Proportion of Survivorship of Parents for Children less than 18 years of Age By Sub-City and Sex: 2007

| Sub- City | Children Under 18 Years of Age | Both Parents Alive | Mother Only Alive | Father Only Alive | Both Parents Deceased | Not Stated |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Addis Ababa Total | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 867882 | 719818 | 87558 | 28230 | 29264 | 3012 |
| Male | 393061 | 329791 | 38162 | 10899 | 12723 | 1486 |
| Female | 474821 | 390027 | 49396 | 17331 | 16541 | 1526 |
| Akaki Kaliti | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 63027 | 53351 | 6070 | 1765 | 1695 | 146 |
| Male | 29519 | 25228 | 2770 | 709 | 756 | 56 |
| Female | 33508 | 28123 | 3300 | 1056 | 939 | 90 |
| Nefas Silk- Lafto | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 105558 | 89358 | 9809 | 2981 | 3064 | 346 |
| Male | 47669 | 40970 | 4195 | 1065 | 1261 | 178 |
| Female | 57889 | 48388 | 5614 | 1916 | 1803 | 168 |
| Kolfe Keraniyo | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 157497 | 135851 | 13043 | 4284 | 3883 | 436 |
| Male | 71672 | 62578 | 5640 | 1559 | 1676 | 219 |
| Female | 85825 | 73273 | 7403 | 2725 | 2207 | 217 |
| Gulele | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 81717 | 67218 | 8521 | 2591 | 3062 | 325 |
| Male | 38017 | 31605 | 3854 | 1091 | 1311 | 156 |
| Female | 43700 | 35613 | 4667 | 1500 | 1751 | 169 |
| Lideta | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 58261 | 45970 | 7279 | 2347 | 2406 | 259 |
| Male | 26160 | 20798 | 3267 | 918 | 1039 | 138 |
| Female | 32101 | 25172 | 4012 | 1429 | 1367 | 121 |

| Sub- City | Children Under 18 Years of Age | Both Parents Alive | Mother Only Alive | Father Only Alive | Both Parents Deceased | Not Stated |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|

Kirkos

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| Both Sexes | 60389 | 48136 | 7218 | 2231 | 2581 | 223 |
| Male | 26771 | 21507 | 3141 | 865 | 1134 | 124 |
| Female | 33618 | 26629 | 4077 | 1366 | 1447 | 99 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| Both Sexes | 58307 | 45480 | 7106 | 2556 | 2890 | 275 |
| Male | 25732 | 20299 | 3064 | 983 | 1249 | 137 |
| Female | 32575 | 25181 | 4042 | 1573 | 1641 | 138 |

Addis Ketema

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| Both Sexes | 76148 | 59427 | 9939 | 3131 | 3302 | 349 |
| Male | 34395 | 26939 | 4421 | 1306 | 1562 | 167 |
| Female | 41753 | 32488 | 5518 | 1825 | 1740 | 182 |

Yeka

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|
| Both Sexes | 108853 | 90765 | 10487 | 3593 | 3640 | 368 |
| Male | 48778 | 41191 | 4479 | 1358 | 1580 | 170 |
| Female | 60075 | 49574 | 6008 | 2235 | 2060 | 198 |

Bole

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| Both Sexes | 98125 | 84262 | 8086 | 2751 | 2741 | 285 |
| Male | 44348 | 38676 | 3331 | 1045 | 1155 | 141 |
| Female | 53777 | 45586 | 4755 | 1706 | 1586 | 144 |

Figure 3.5 Percentage of Children with Mother Only Alive

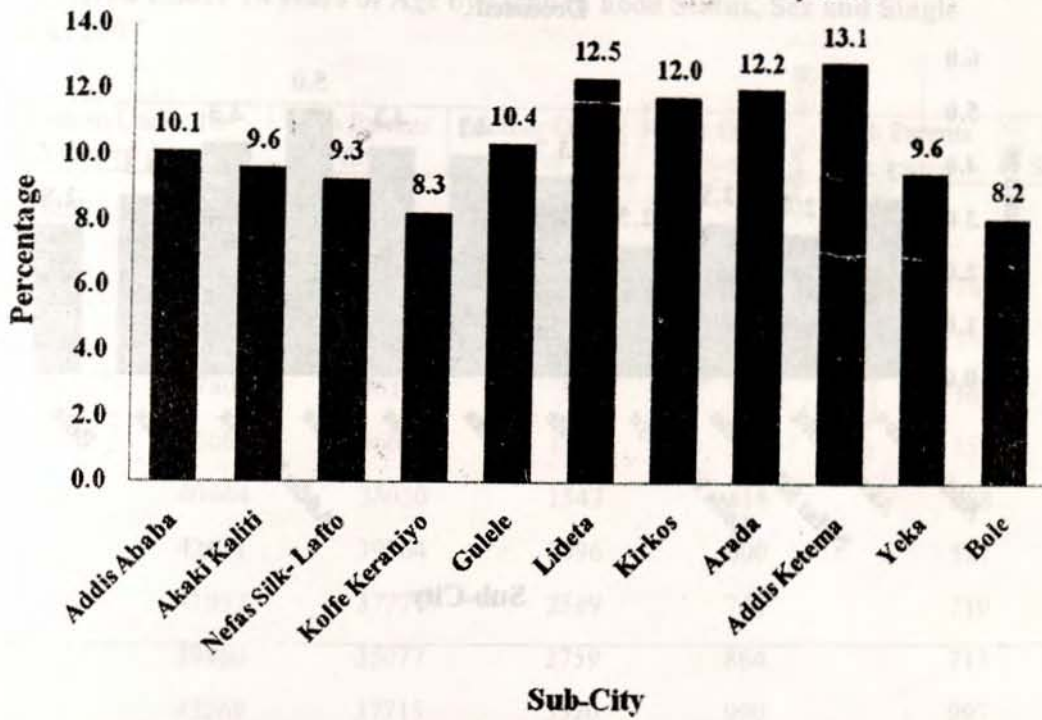


Figure 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Children with Father Only Alive

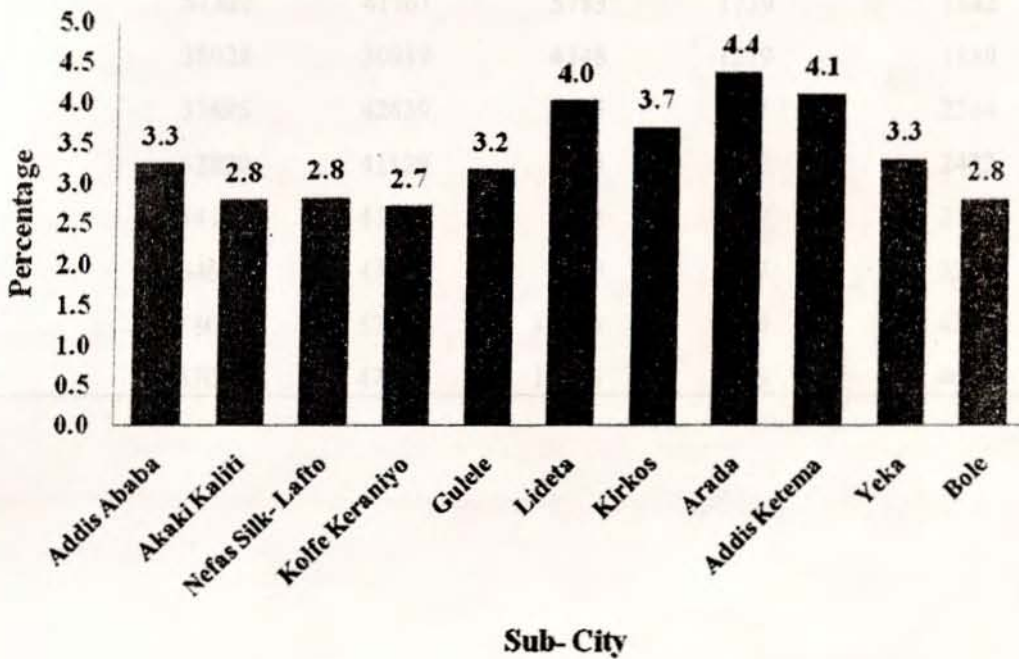


Figure 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Children with Both Parents Deceased

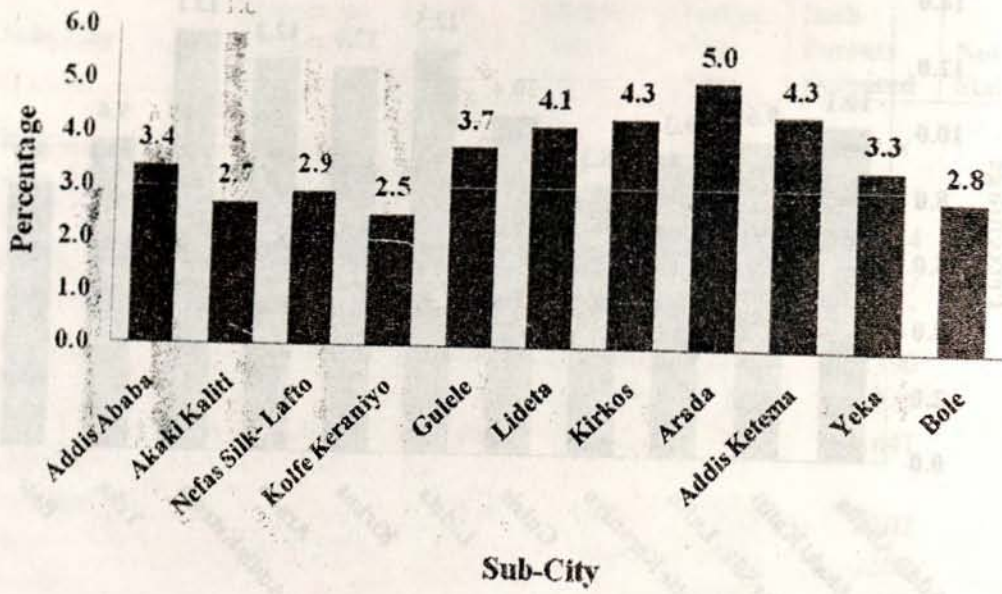


Table 3.6 Children Under 18 years of Age by Orphan hood Status, Sex and Single Age: 2007

| Age/ Sex | Children Under 18 Years of Age | Both Parents Alive | Mother Only Alive | Father Only Alive | Both Parents Deceased | Not Stated |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Addis Ababa Total | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 867882 | 719818 | 87558 | 28230 | 29264 | 3012 |
| 0 | 38447 | 36294 | 815 | 224 | 514 | 600 |
| 1 | 37805 | 36192 | 961 | 272 | 365 | 15 |
| 2 | 38669 | 36695 | 1224 | 335 | 351 | 64 |
| 3 | 40444 | 38050 | 1547 | 418 | 388 | 41 |
| 4 | 42611 | 39364 | 2096 | 600 | 527 | 24 |
| 5 | 41957 | 37777 | 2589 | 741 | 710 | 140 |
| 6 | 39460 | 35077 | 2759 | 864 | 713 | 47 |
| 7 | 43269 | 37715 | 3520 | 990 | 997 | 47 |
| 8 | 43248 | 36922 | 3951 | 1137 | 1121 | 117 |
| 9 | 42037 | 35412 | 4209 | 1198 | 1180 | 38 |
| 10 | 51322 | 41761 | 5783 | 1739 | 1842 | 197 |
| 11 | 38028 | 30989 | 4348 | 1279 | 1389 | 23 |
| 12 | 53895 | 42639 | 6725 | 2188 | 2264 | 79 |
| 13 | 52820 | 41129 | 6893 | 2243 | 2422 | 133 |
| 14 | 54125 | 41205 | 7533 | 2547 | 2735 | 105 |
| 15 | 64643 | 47595 | 9489 | 3443 | 3379 | 737 |
| 16 | 78091 | 57210 | 12230 | 4156 | 4364 | 131 |
| 17 | 67011 | 47792 | 10886 | 3856 | 4003 | 474 |

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of Addis Ababa City Administration 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 and 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 Sub-City

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 28, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and sub-city obtained from 2007 census. As can be seen from the table, about 85.3 percent of the population of Addis Ababa was literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show significant difference. About 91.3 percent of male were literate while the proportion of literate females was 79.9 percent. The only differences between females and males literate was 11.4 percent. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 82.5 percent for both sexes and 89.1 percent and 76.4 percent for male and female, respectively. These show that there were slight improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in the last 12 years (Figure 4.1). As can be seen in Table 4.1, there were almost similar literacy status in different sub-city of Addis Ababa. Regarding the proportion of literacy status by sub-city, the highest rate of about 89.3 percent population found in Arada sub-city, while the lowest rate of literacy of 82.4 percent was recorded for Akaki Kaliti sub-city.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of literate Population aged 10 Years and above by Sex and Sub-City: Addis Ababa, 2007

| Sub-City | Percent Literate (2007) | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| ADDIS ABABA TOTAL | 85.30 | 91.3 | 79.9 |
| AKAKI KALITI | 82.4 | 88.5 | 76.6 |
| NEFAS SILK LAFTO | 85.4 | 91.1 | 80.4 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 83.7 | 90.1 | 77.8 |
| GULELE | 85.0 | 90.5 | 79.9 |
| LIDETA | 86.4 | 93.2 | 80.2 |
| KIRKOS | 88.6 | 94.7 | 83.3 |
| ARADA | 89.3 | 95.0 | 84.3 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 84.0 | 91.5 | 76.8 |
| YEKA | 86.0 | 91.4 | 81.3 |
| BOLE | 84.1 | 89.3 | 79.5 |

Over all, literacy rates were found to be relatively higher in Arada and Kirkos sub-cities as well as in Lideta sub-city as compared to the rate for Addis Ababa total or the rest of other sub-cities. At the time of census, about nine out of ten persons residing in Arada, Kirkos and Lideta sub-cities were literate.

Figure 4.1 : Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by Sex: 2007

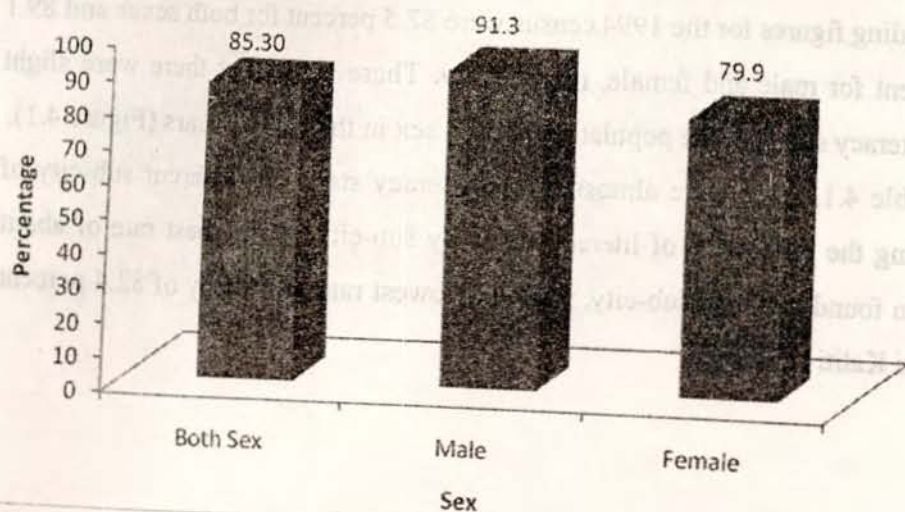


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Five Year Age Group Addis Ababa

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Percent Literate | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | All Persons | Literate Persons | All Male | Literate Male | All Females | Literate Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| ADDIS ABABA | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,541,575 | 2,169,007 | 1,204,748 | 1,100,476 | 1,336,827 | 1,068,531 | 85.3 | 91.3 | 79.9 |
| 10-14 | 250,190 | 235,167 | 108,999 | 105,416 | 141,191 | 129,751 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 91.9 |
| 15-19 | 385,713 | 351,114 | 153,172 | 146,495 | 232,541 | 204,619 | 91.0 | 95.6 | 88.0 |
| 20-24 | 405,077 | 359,780 | 184,426 | 173,430 | 220,651 | 186,350 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 84.5 |
| 25-29 | 371,198 | 330,172 | 179,686 | 168,685 | 191,512 | 161,487 | 88.9 | 93.9 | 84.3 |
| 30-34 | 232,871 | 209,236 | 126,090 | 118,104 | 106,781 | 91,132 | 89.9 | 93.7 | 85.3 |
| 35-39 | 189,048 | 167,270 | 98,135 | 92,180 | 90,913 | 75,090 | 88.5 | 93.9 | 82.6 |
| 40-44 | 120,004 | 101,377 | 65,747 | 60,842 | 54,257 | 40,535 | 84.5 | 92.5 | 74.7 |
| 45-49 | 102,210 | 82,472 | 51,010 | 46,693 | 51,200 | 35,779 | 80.7 | 91.5 | 69.9 |
| 50-54 | 80,652 | 58,023 | 38,915 | 34,354 | 41,737 | 23,669 | 71.9 | 88.3 | 56.7 |
| 55-59 | 55,218 | 38,658 | 28,234 | 24,589 | 26,984 | 14,069 | 70.0 | 87.1 | 52.1 |
| 60-64 | 47,449 | 28,148 | 23,881 | 18,860 | 23,568 | 9,288 | 59.3 | 70.9 | 39.4 |
| 65-69 | 34,749 | 19,424 | 17,838 | 13,601 | 16,911 | 5,823 | 55.9 | 76.2 | 34.4 |
| 70-74 | 26,486 | 12,003 | 12,688 | 8,603 | 13,798 | 3,400 | 45.3 | 67.8 | 24.6 |
| 75+ | 30,739 | 11,823 | 14,076 | 8,393 | 16,663 | 3,430 | 38.5 | 59.6 | 20.6 |

That is, the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be less than fifty percent at older ages beyond age group 65-69. Literacy rates are very high among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 for both sexes.

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 relatively similar distribution throughout the sub-city. Akaki Kaliti sub-city had the highest percentage (34.9 percent) of students currently attending school at the time of the census followed by Kirkos

and Yeka sub-cities with the proportions of 33.9 percent and 33.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Lideta and Addis Ketema sub-cities had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 29.9 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively. Among the rest of the sub-cities, slightly lower rate than the Addis Ababa total average was observed in Bole sub-city.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above currently Attending School by Sex and Sub City: 2007

| Sub-City | 2007 | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Currently Attending | | |
| | Total 2007 | Male | Female |
| ADDIS ABABA | 32.42 | 32.24 | 32.59 |
| AKAKI KALITI | 34.98 | 35.64 | 34.34 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 33.20 | 32.56 | 33.78 |
| GULELE | 31.03 | 31.14 | 30.94 |
| LIDETA | 29.88 | 29.93 | 29.83 |
| KIRKOS | 33.92 | 33.33 | 34.43 |
| ARADA | 32.66 | 32.12 | 33.13 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 30.55 | 29.94 | 31.13 |
| YEKA | 33.76 | 33.76 | 33.75 |
| BOLE | 32.22 | 32.22 | 32.22 |

Table 4.3 also depicted that the proportions of current school attendance of Addis Ababa almost similar between male and female population (32.2 percent for male against 32.5 percent for female).

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above Currently attending by Sub-City: 2007 and 1994

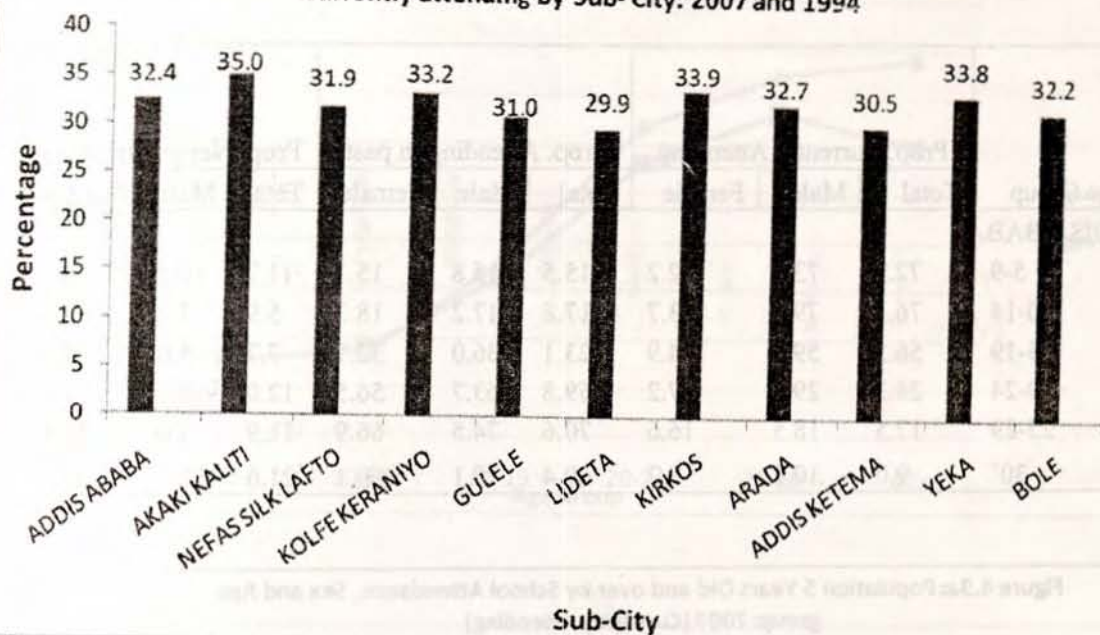


Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance by 5 years age groups. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school and also those attended in the past as well decline as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 and then suddenly dropped to much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at Addis Ababa level.

The results in Table 4.4 also show that the proportions of currently attending school males of all age group were slightly higher than females. Moreover, the proportions males who reported to have attended school in the past were also higher than their female counter parts except the age group 10-14 years.

The proportions of never attended increases with the increase in ages except for age group 10-14 years. The proportion of never attended were higher females than males for all age groups. The highest proportion was found in the age group 30+ years which constitute about 32.2 percent (Figure 4.3a-4.3c).

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attendance Status and Sex: Addis Ababa, 2007

| Age Group | Prop. Currently Attending | | | Prop. Attending in past | | | Prop. Never Attending | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| ADDIS ABABA | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 72.9 | 73.6 | 72.2 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 12.7 |
| 10-14 | 76.3 | 79.6 | 73.7 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 8.0 |
| 15-19 | 56.5 | 59.0 | 54.9 | 23.1 | 36.0 | 32.7 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 12.4 |
| 20-24 | 28.3 | 29.5 | 27.2 | 59.8 | 63.7 | 56.5 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 16.3 |
| 25-29 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 70.6 | 74.5 | 66.9 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 16.6 |
| 30+ | 9.0 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 69.4 | 78.1 | 60.1 | 21.6 | 11.7 | 32.2 |

Figure 4.3a: Population 5 Years Old and over by School Attendance, Sex and Age group: 2007 (Currently Attending)

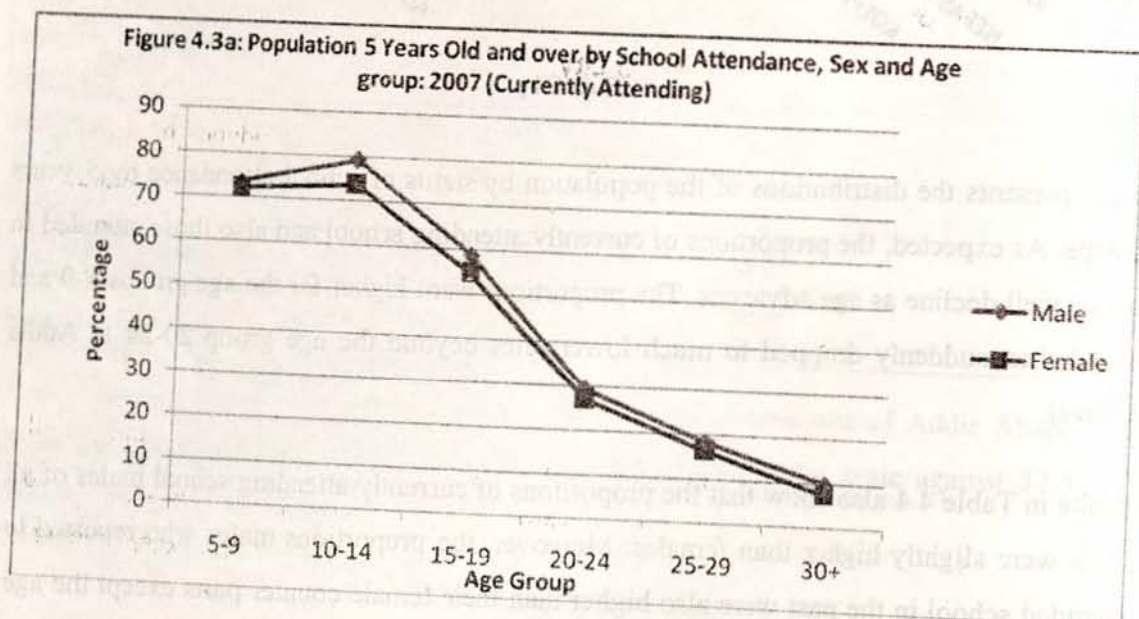


Figure 4.3b: Population 5 Years Old and Over By School Attendance, Sex and Age Group: 2007 (Attended in the past)

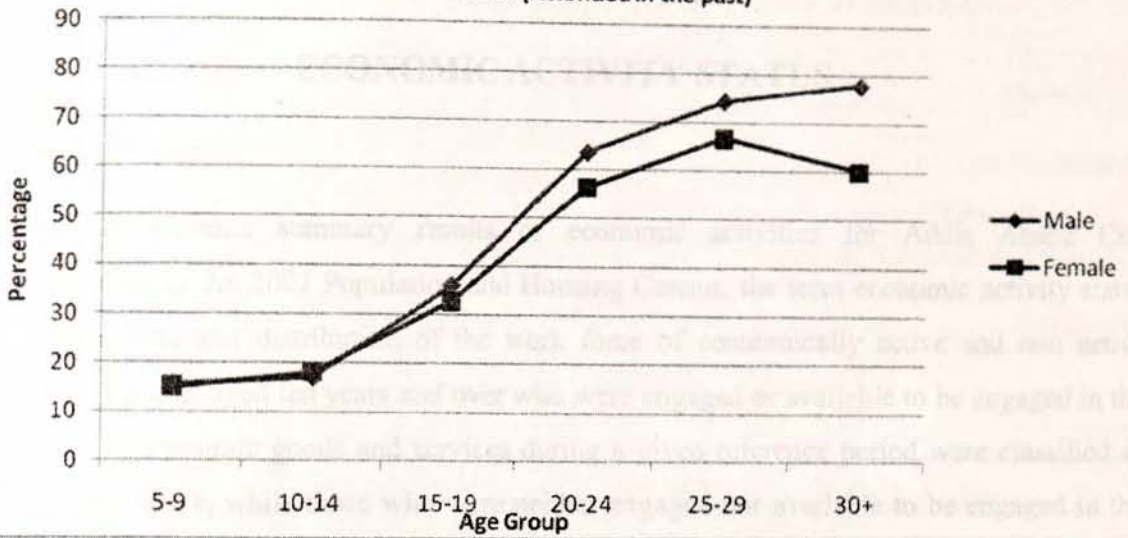
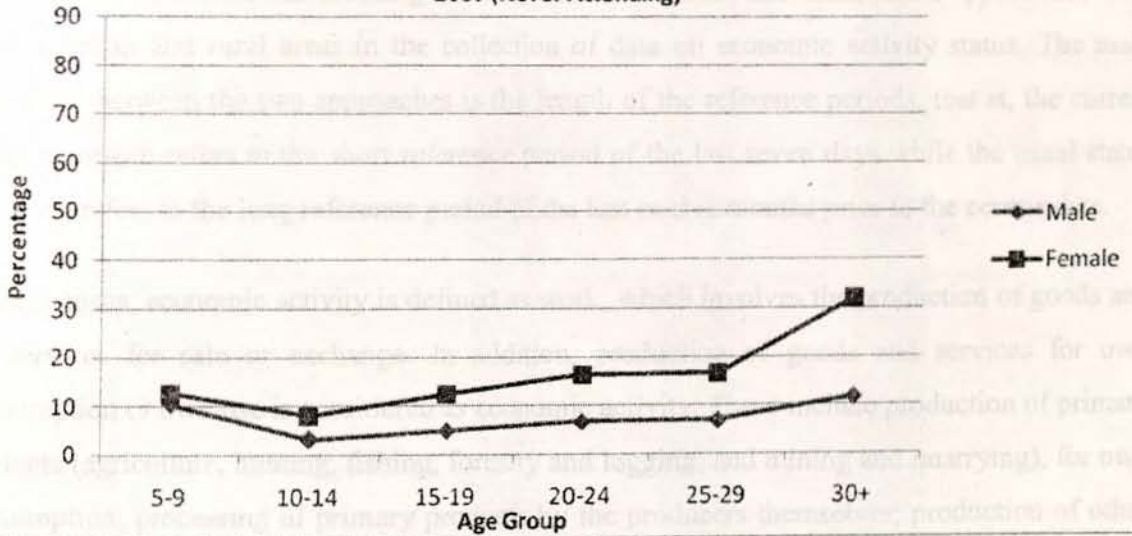


Figure 4.3c: Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendance, Sex and Age Group: 2007 (Never Attending)



SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents summary results of economic activities for Addis Ababa City Administration. In 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.

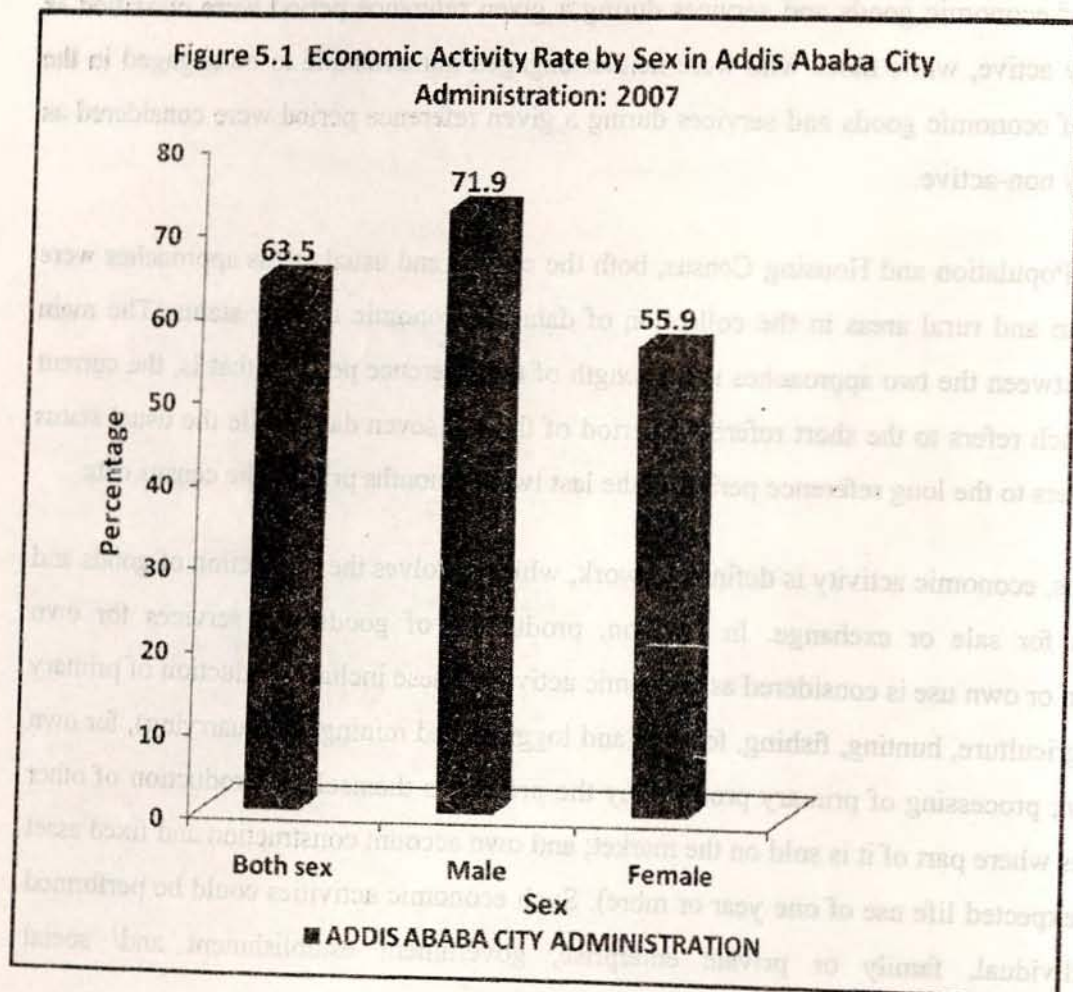
In this census, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own use is considered as economic activity. These include production of primary products (agriculture, 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 with

out 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 actively seeking for work or discouraged job seekers.

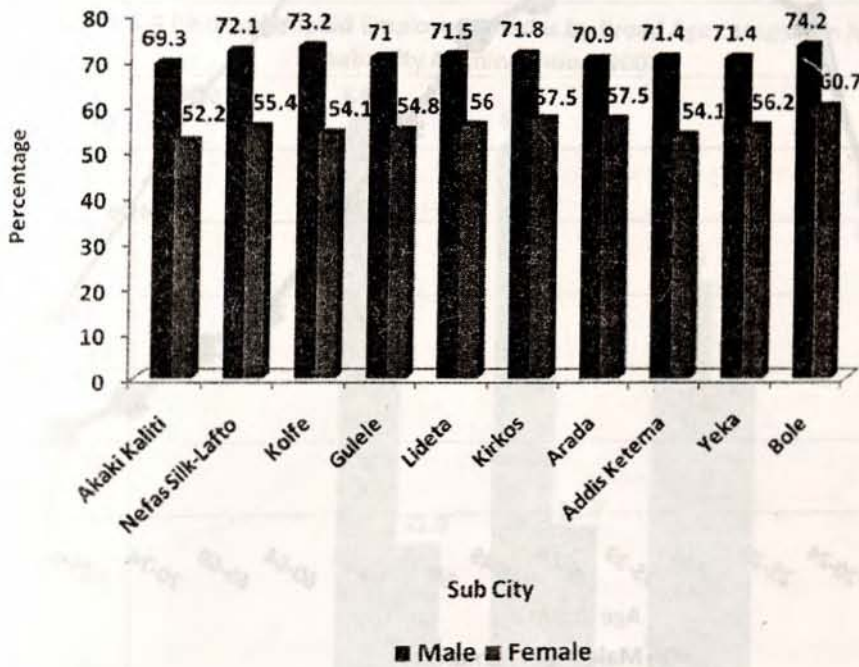
5.2 Economic Activity Rate

Sex disparities in economic activity are wider in Addis Ababa City administration (see Figure 5.1).



During the 2007 census, about 6 persons out of 10 of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Addis Ababa City Administration men were found to be more economically active than the women (71.9% against 55.9) (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Sub City: 2007



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates almost of the same proportion were recorded in Bole, Kolfe and Nefas Silk-Lafto sub cities while the lowest rates were generally observed in Arada and Gulele sub cities. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in Kolfe, Addis Ketema and Akaki Kaliti Sub cities. On the other hand, difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in Arada sub city and Bole sub cities.

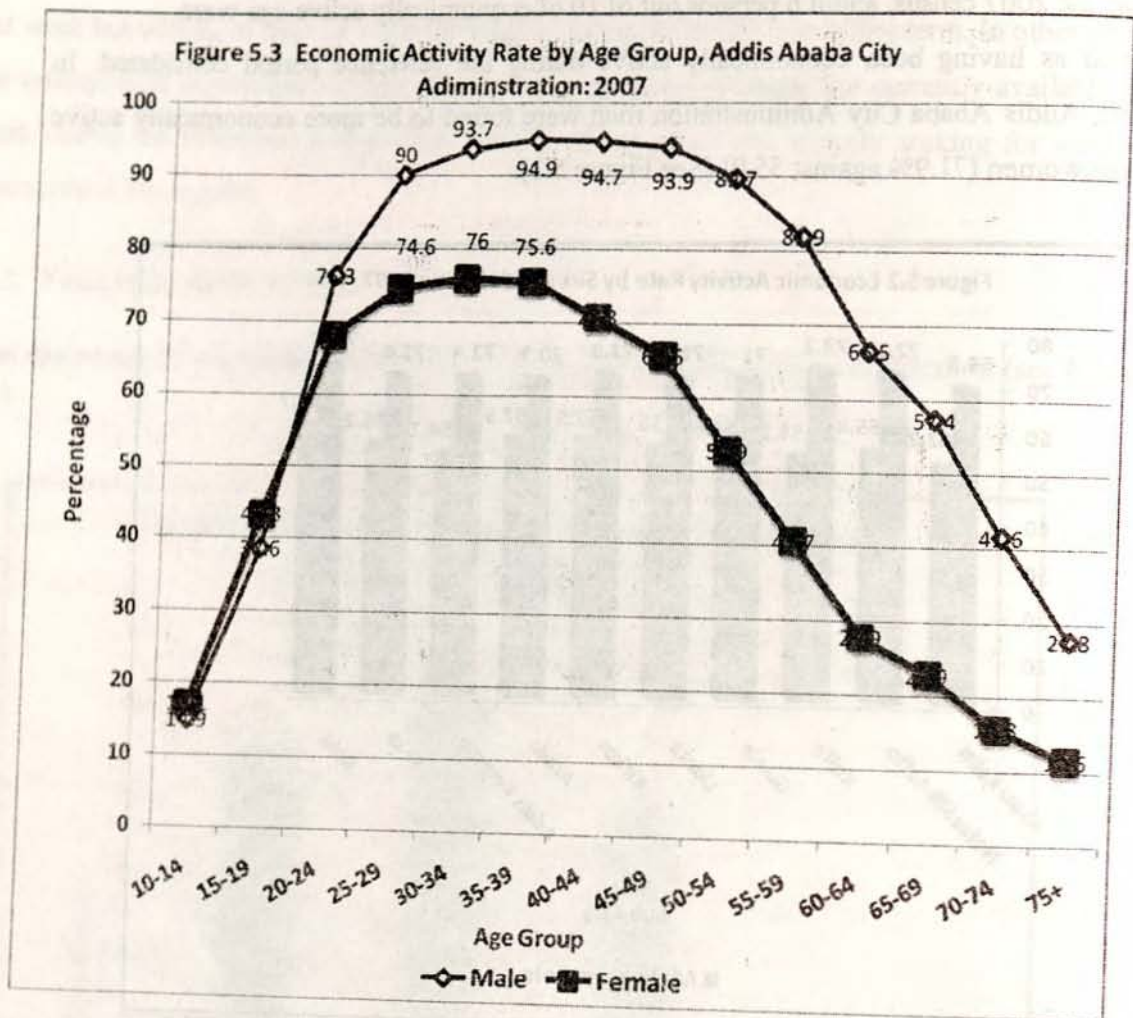
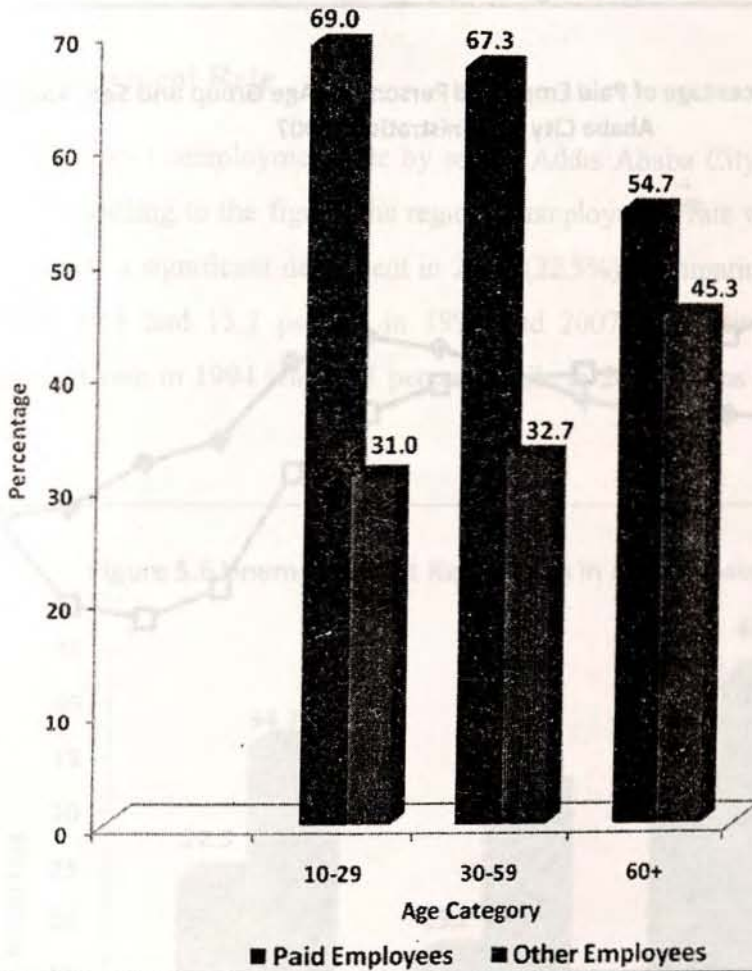


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in Addis Ababa City Administration. A few number of Addis Ababa children participate in economic activity at their early age such that, less than 2 out of every 10 children were active at age 10 years. However, economic activity rates are found to be increase rapidly with age for both males and females such that by age 25, 90% of males and 74.6% females are economically active. These rates remain as high up till age 55 for males and almost age 49 for females.

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 Employed Persons by Broad Age Category in Addis Ababa City Administration: 2007

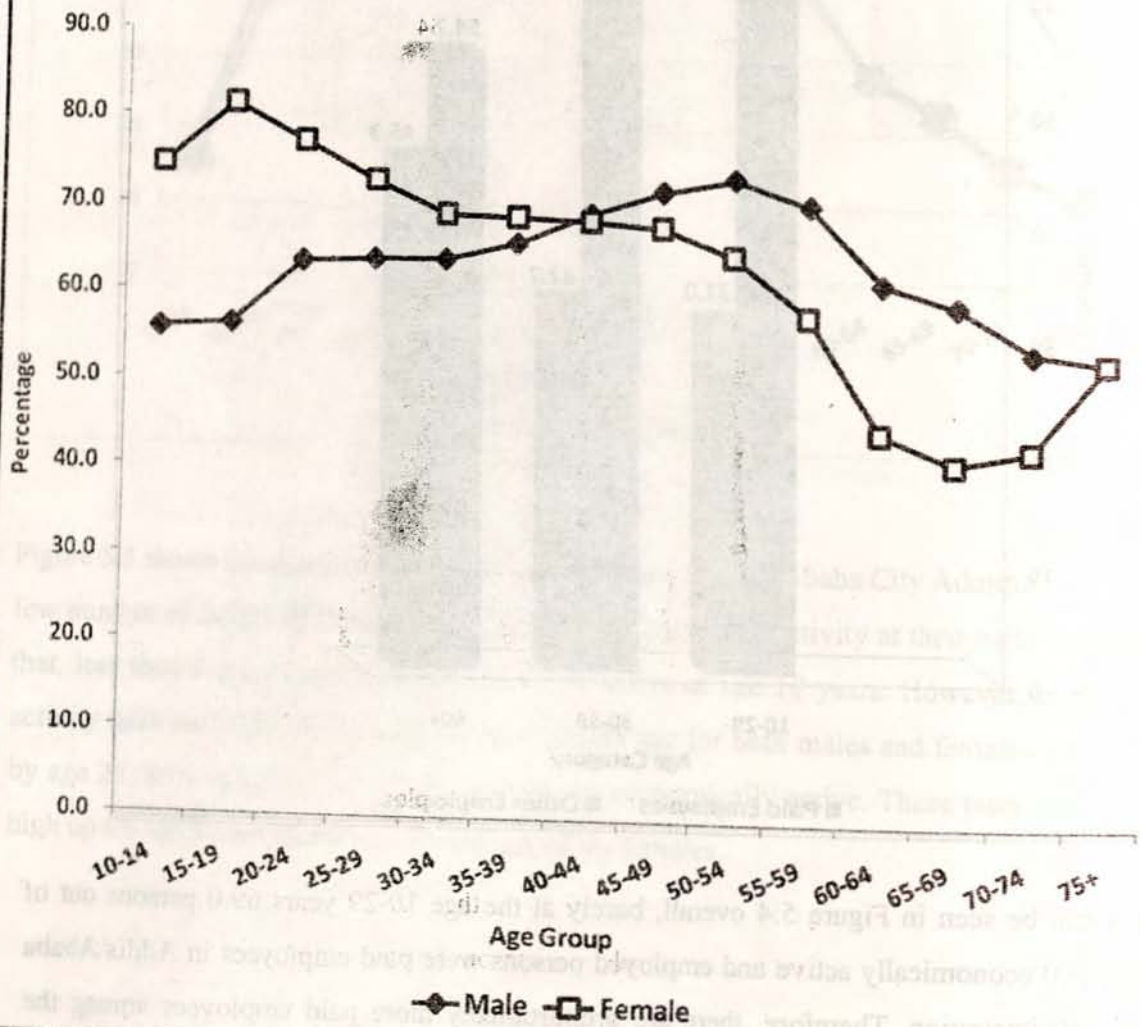


As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely at the age 10-29 years 69.0 persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons were paid employees in Addis Ababa City Administration. Therefore, there are proportionally more paid employees among the younger generation of the economically active persons than the 30-59 year age segment. And hence, the fact that an increasing number of adult persons have more diverse skills and have

improved their chances of access to paid employment (63.3%) than it is the case among elderly persons (54.7%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

When one examines the case of all persons in paid employment, it is evident that at the young ages, though there are large numbers of persons in paid employment, there are significant disparities among the sexes. Proportionally there are many young girls than boys in paid employment before age 20 years.

Figure 5.5 Percentage of Paid Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex, Addis Ababa City Administration: 2007

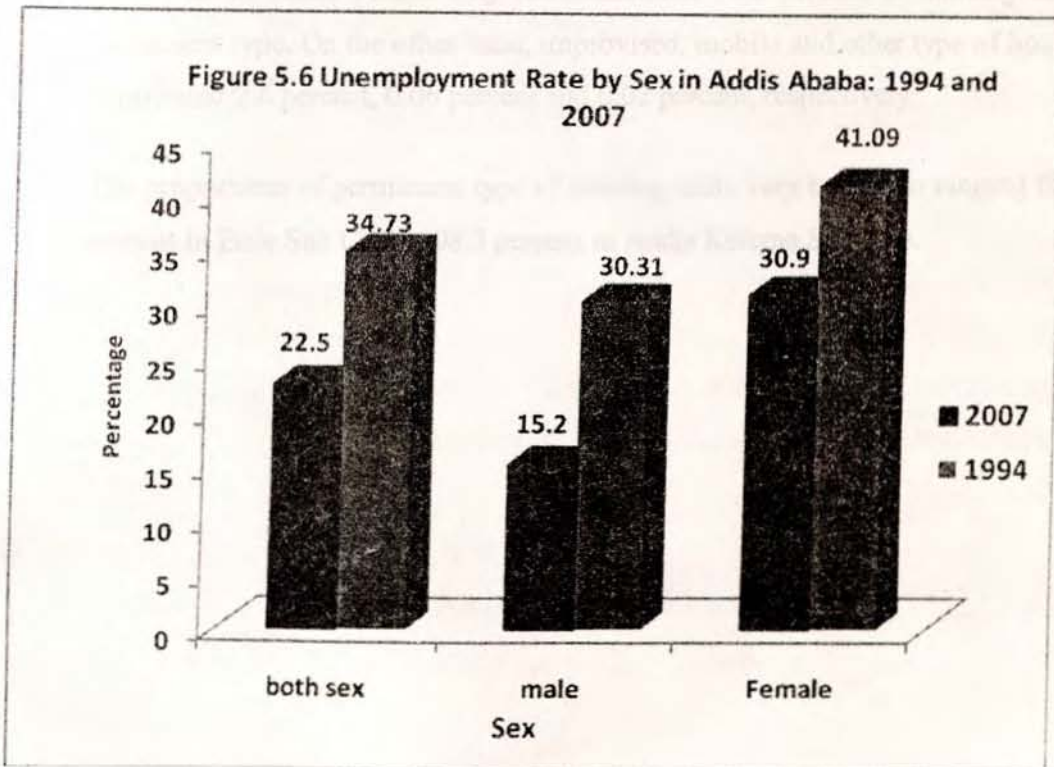


The highest proportion (81.3 percent) of females paid employment was found in the 15-19 years age group. However, as the age increases the proportion of females paid employments decreases. Whereas, the proportion of males paid employments increases.

The highest proportion of males paid employments were observed at the age group 50-54 (72.8 percent). Beyond 60 years the proportion of both females and males paid employments tend to diminish. At the age 75 years and above, however, the proportion of both sexes paid employments become equal (52.3 percent) (See Figure 5.5)

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by sex in Addis Ababa City Administration in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the region unemployment rate was 34.7 percent in 1994 while it showed a significant decrement in 2007 (22.5%). Comparing male's unemployment rate, it was 30.3 and 15.2 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, female's unemployment rate in 1994 was 41.1 percent while in 2007 it was 30.9 percent (See figure 5.6).



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 6.1, (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that in Addis Ababa City Administration 97.3 percent of housing units were permanent type. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 2.6 percent, 0.06 percent and 0.02 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by region ranging from 96.0 percent in Bole Sub City to 98.3 percent in Addis Ketema Sub City.

Figure 6.1 percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Addis Ababa City Administration

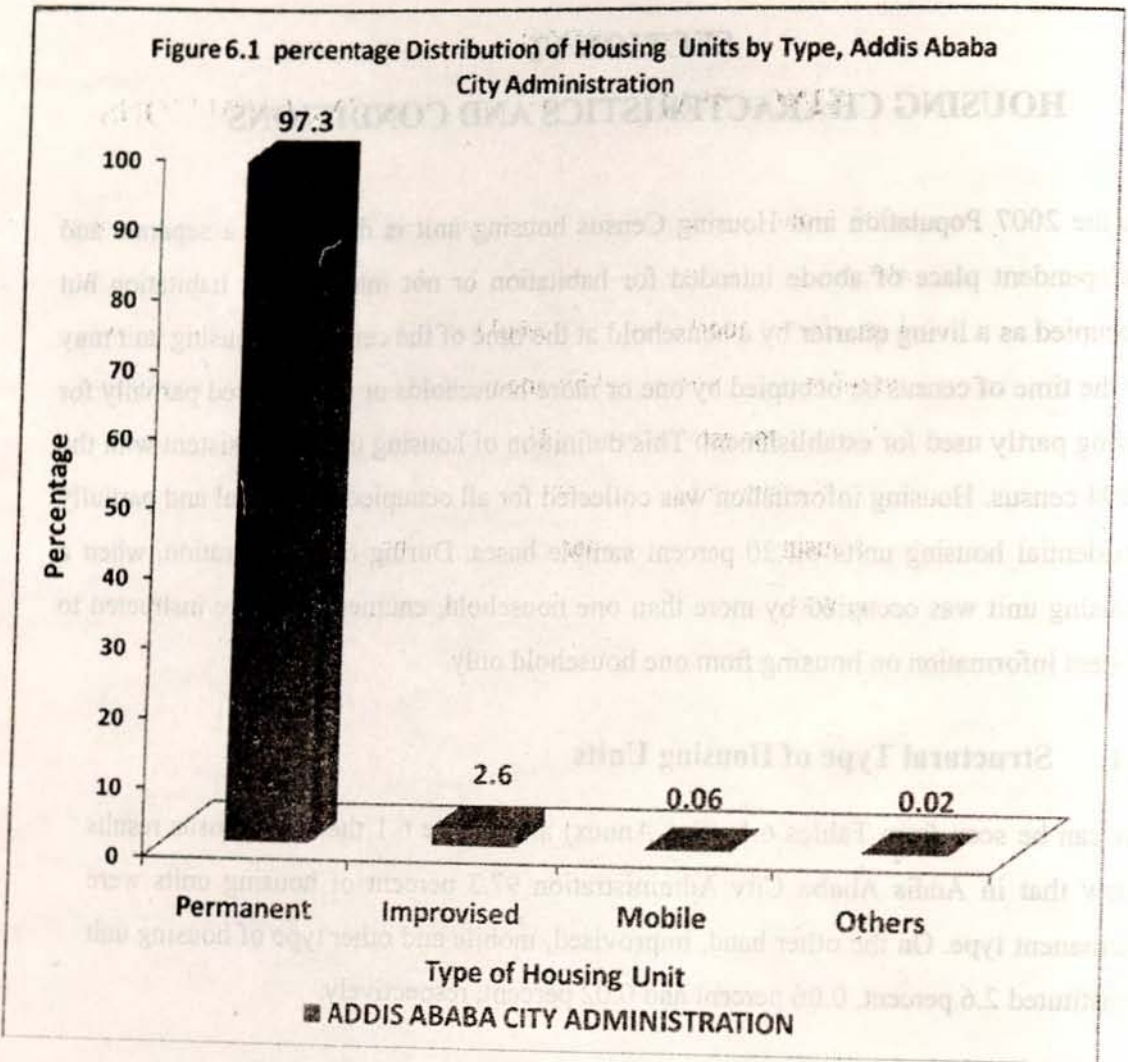
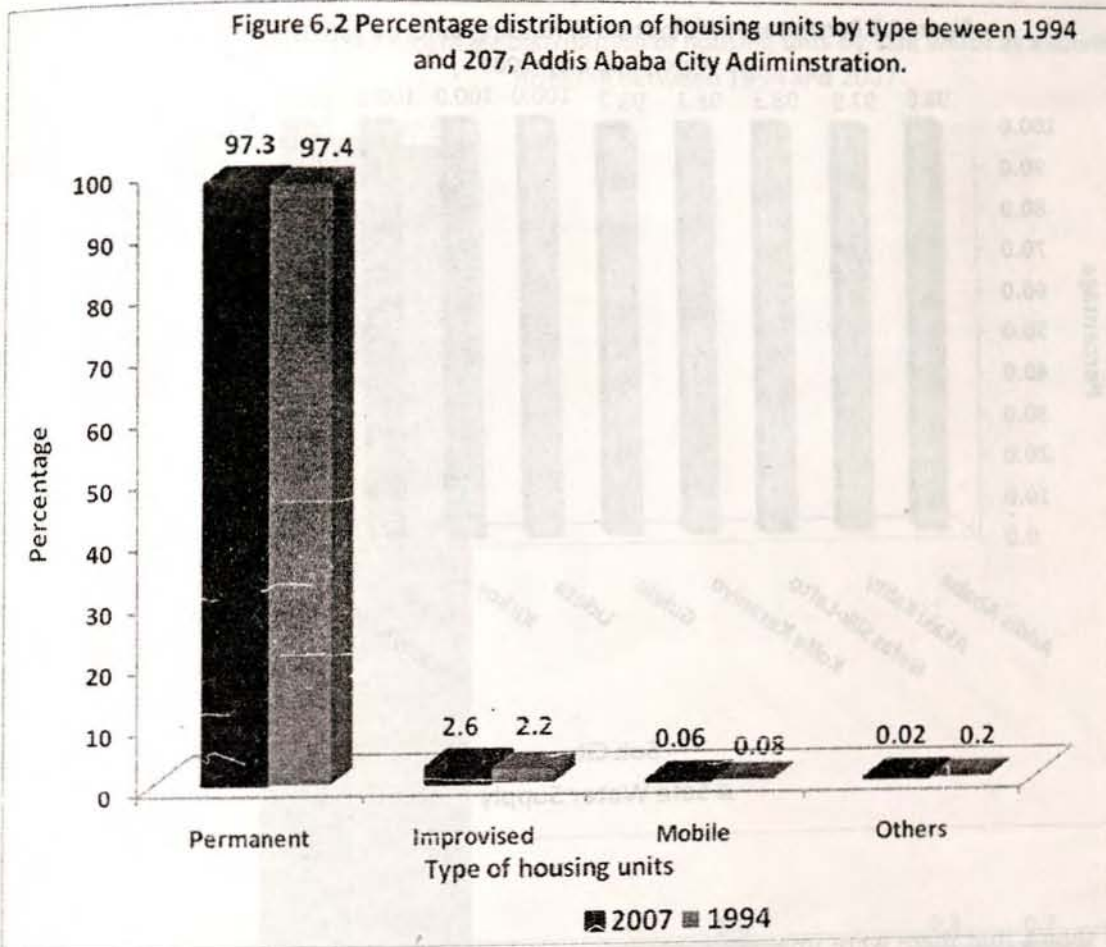


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent, Mobile and others housing units have changed over time, that is, slightly decreased from 97.4 percent, 0.08 percent and 0.15 percent in 1994 to 97.3 percent, 0.06 percent and 0.02 percent in 2007, in that order. On the other hand, the proportion of improved types of housing unit has increased from 2.2 percent in 1994 to 2.6 percent in 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 98.6 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source in Addis Ababa City Administration.

In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source, there were not significant disparities between housing units in Addis Ababa Sub Cities. Figure 6.3 shows that in Lideta, Kirkos, Arada and Addis Ketema Sub-Cities 100 percent of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water, whereas, the proportion of the remaining sub-cities were nearly/about 98 percent of their housing units were access to safe water supply.

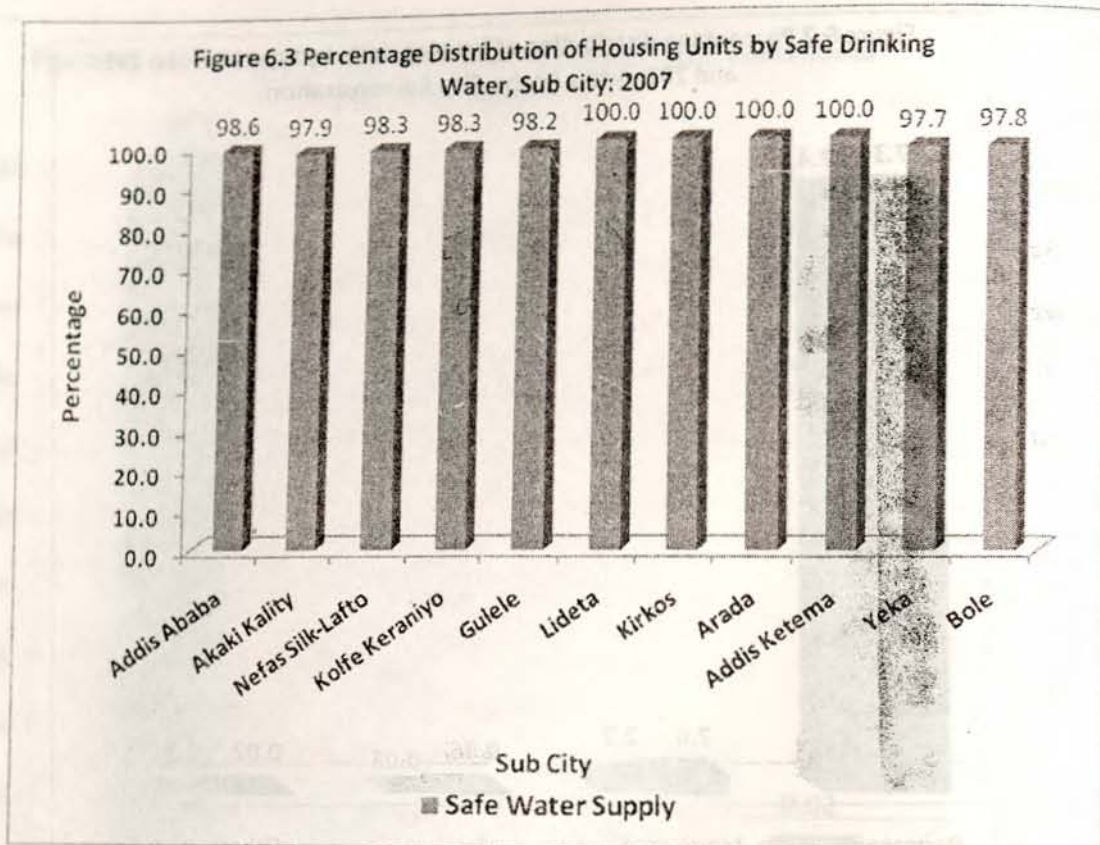
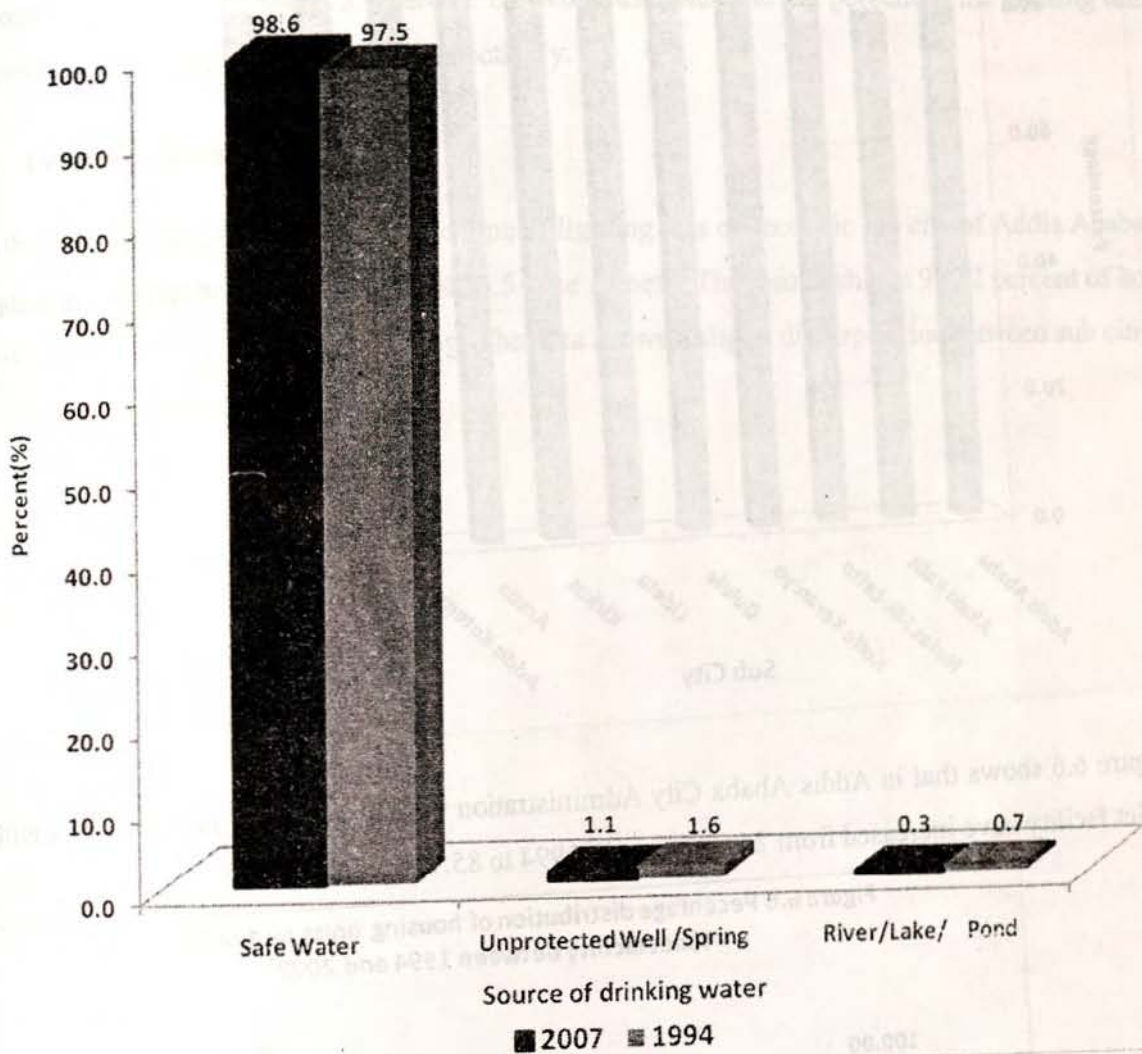


Figure 6.4 shows that there were improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. In Addis Ababa City Administration, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 97.5 percent in 1994 to 98.6 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, 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 1.6 percent and 0.7 percent in 1994 to 1.1 percent and 0.3 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.4 Percentage distribution of housing units by safe water as a source of drinking between 1994 and 2007



6.3 Availability of Toilet Facility

Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.5 reveal that about 85.7 percent of housing units in the city had toilet facility. According to the results of the 2007 census, about 14.3 percent of the housing units in Addis Ababa had no toilet facility. Even though, the proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary little by sub cities, all the sub cities in Addis Ababa had more than 83 percent of toilet facility.

Figure 6.5 Percentage distribution of housing units with toilet facility and sub city:2007

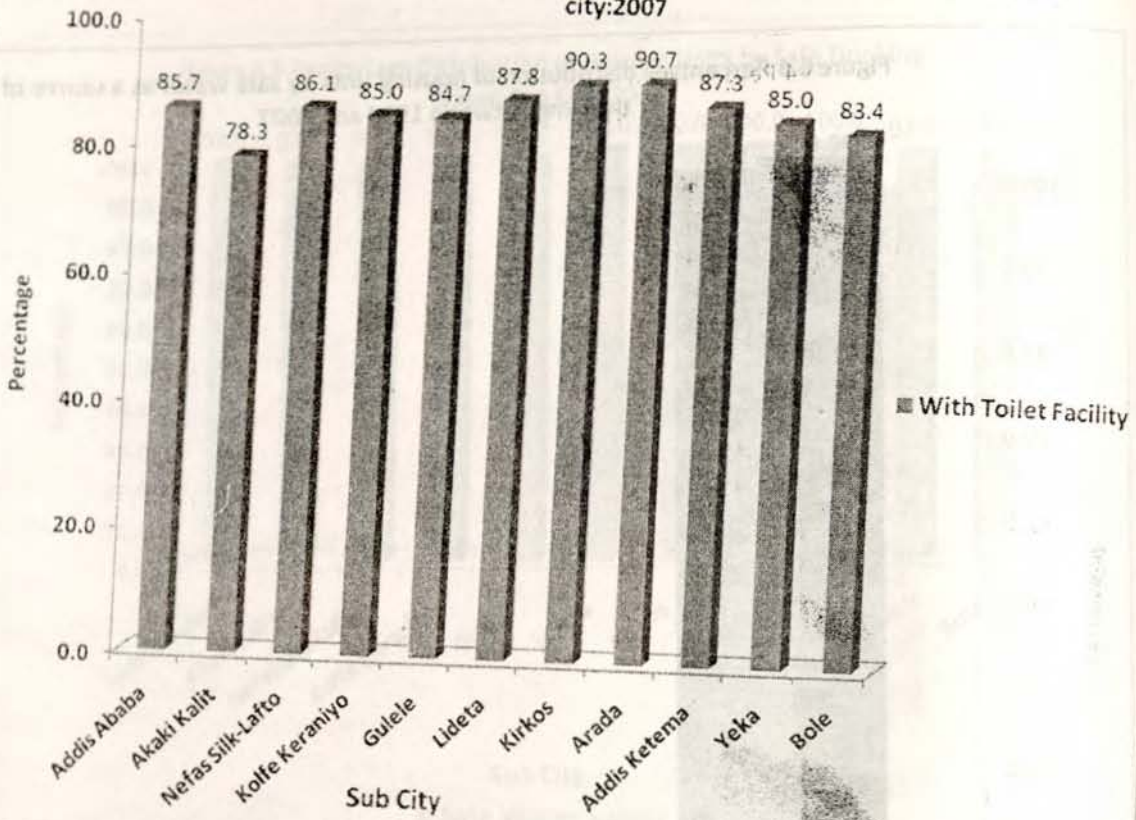


Figure 6.6 shows that in Addis Ababa City Administration the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 74.1 percent in 1994 to 85.7 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.6 Percentage distribution of housing units by availability of toilet facility between 1994 and 2007

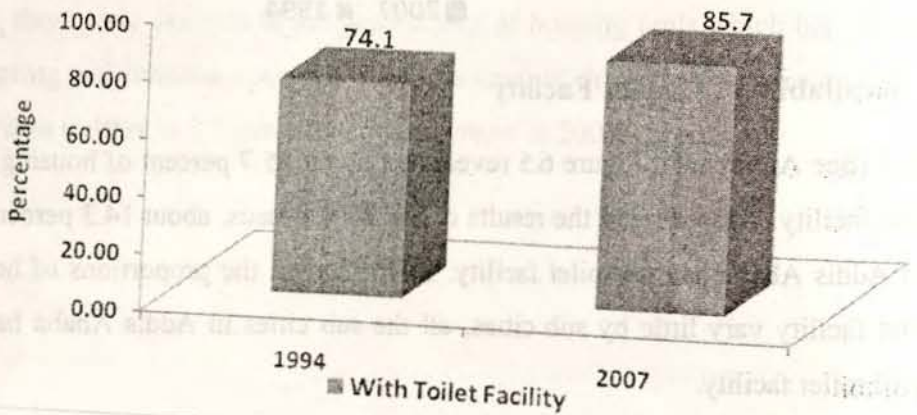
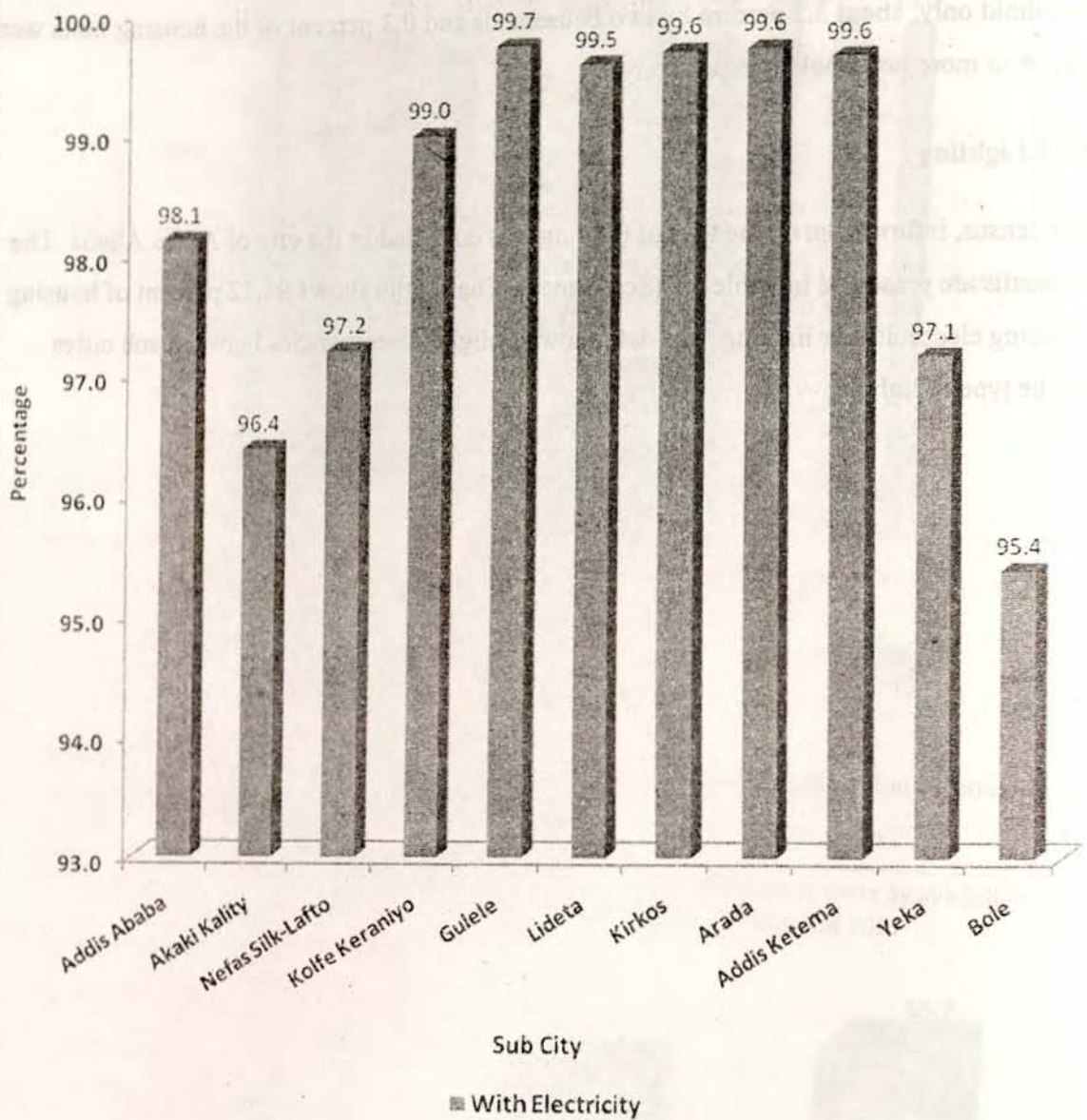
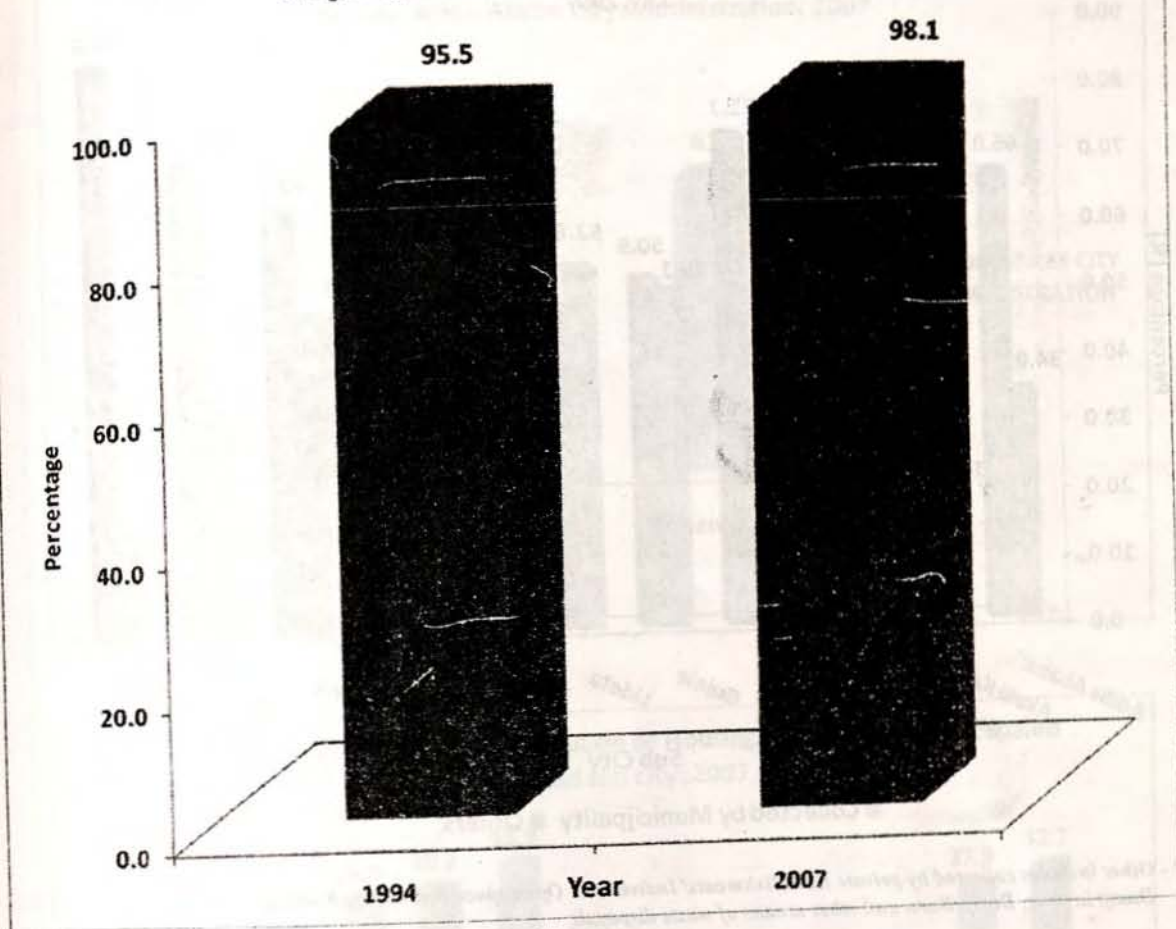


Figure 6.7 Percentage distribution of housing units with electricity as the source of lighting, Addis Ababa Sub City, 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.7, over all , more than 95 percent of the housing units in all the sub cities of Addis Ababa with electricity. Moreover, Figure 6.8 indicates that the proportions of housing units in Addis Ababa city administration with electricity have increased from 95.5 percent in 1994 to 98.1 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage distribution of housing units with electricity as a source of lighting for urban areas between 1994 and 2007

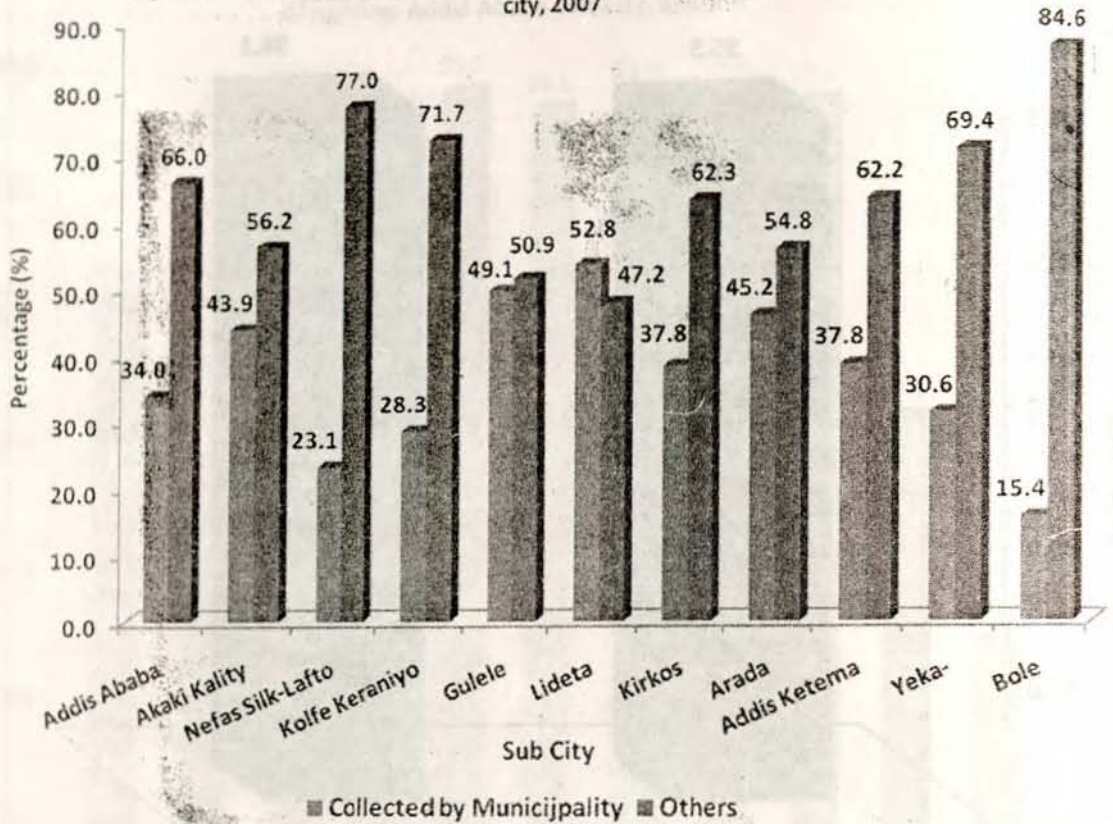


6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one of the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for the city of Addis Ababa presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that 35.6 percent of the households residing in the housing units using private establishments/individuals to dispose solid wastes, 34.0 percent said the wastes were collected by municipality and 29.7 percent of the households reported that they were using open space behind the housing units, dump in river and bury/burn to dispose solid wastes.

The proportion of households who were using private establishments/individuals ranges from 15.8 percent in Akaki Kaliti sub city to 51.8 percent in Kirkos sub city.

Figure 6.9 Percentage distribution of housing units by type of waste disposal and sub city, 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 Addis Ababa about 61.5 percent of the housing units were rented as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census results. Figure 6.10 shows that smaller proportion, (about 5.9 percent) of housing units in Addis Ababa city administration were rent free

The type of tenure system also varies by sub cities. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Kolfe Keraniyo sub city (about 43.9 percent), followed by Bole sub city (40.7 percent) whereas the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in Arada sub city (16.4 percent).

Figure 6.10 Percentage distribution of housing units by type of tenure, Addis Ababa City Administration: 2007

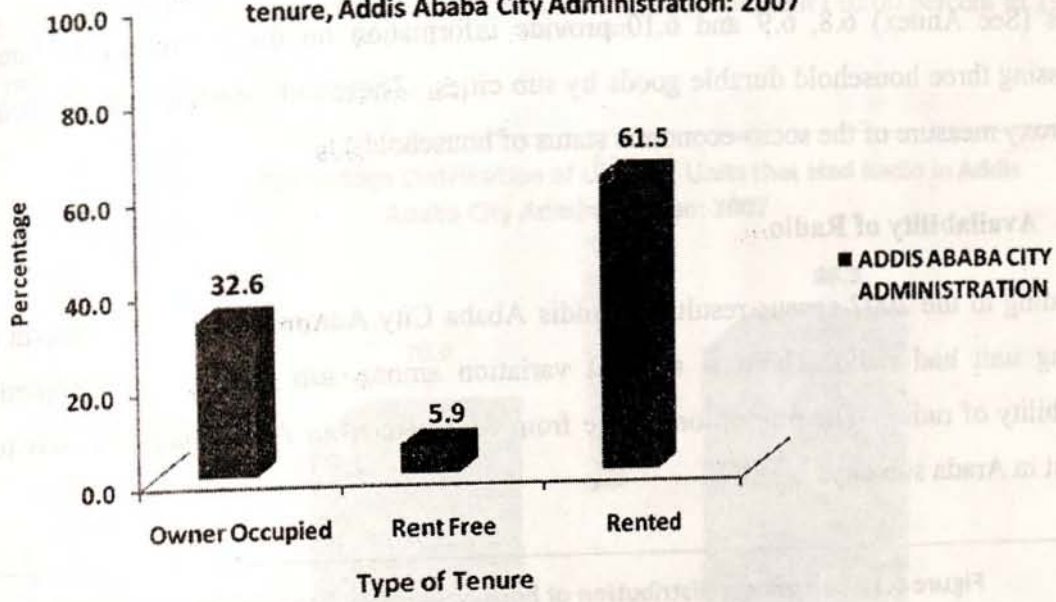
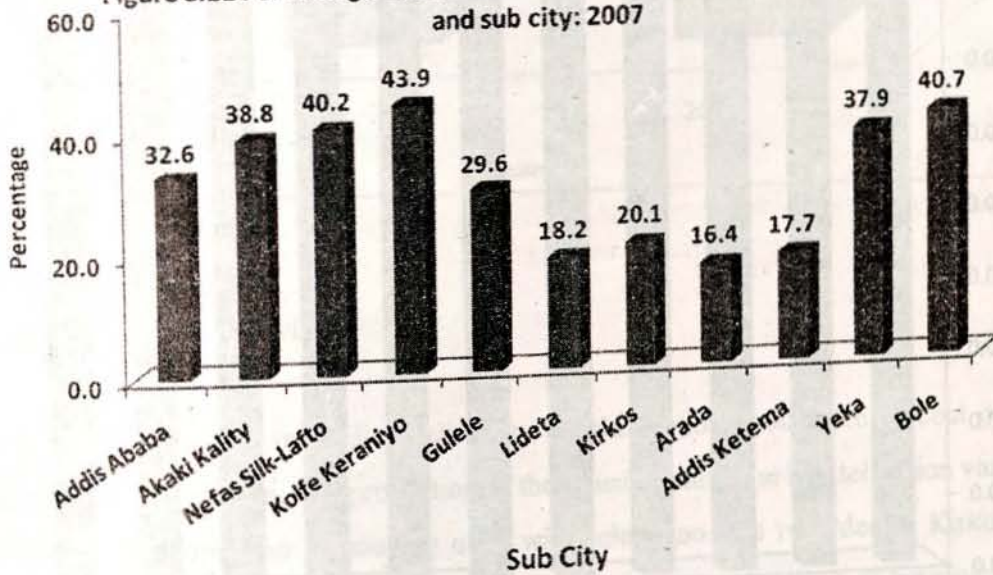


Figure 6.11 Percentage distribution of Housing Units by owner occupied and sub city: 2007



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 sub cities. 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 Addis Ababa City Administration 86.3 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is a slight variation among sub cities in the proportion of availability of radio. The proportions range from 83.2 percent in Akaki kality sub city to 88.3 percent in Arada sub city.

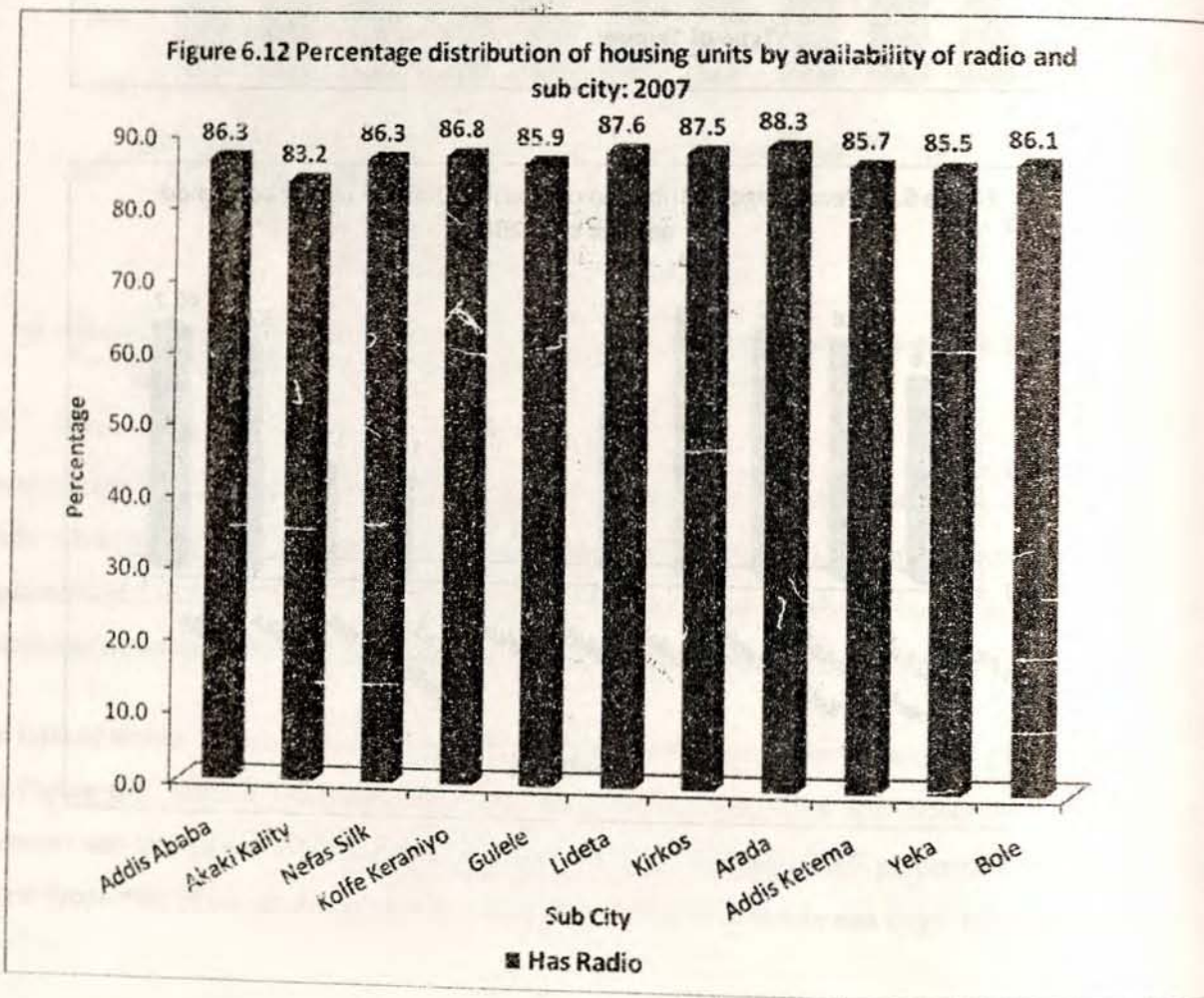
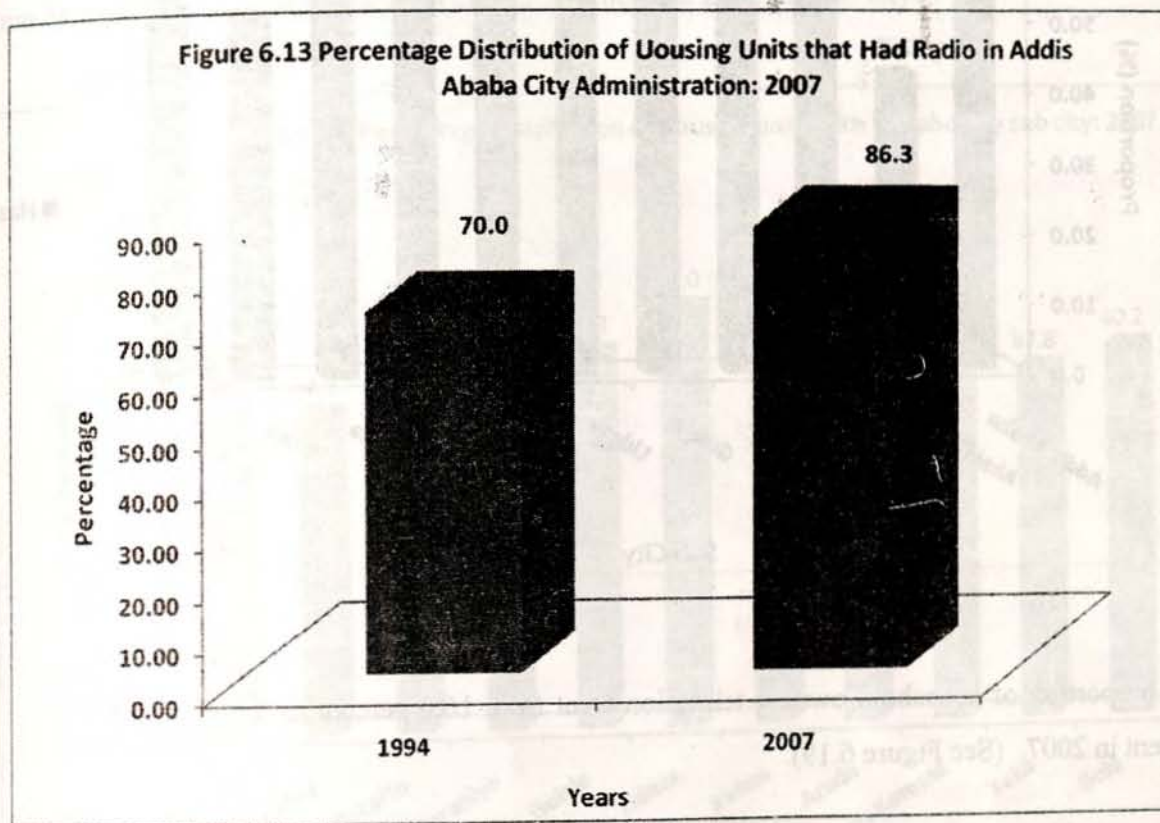


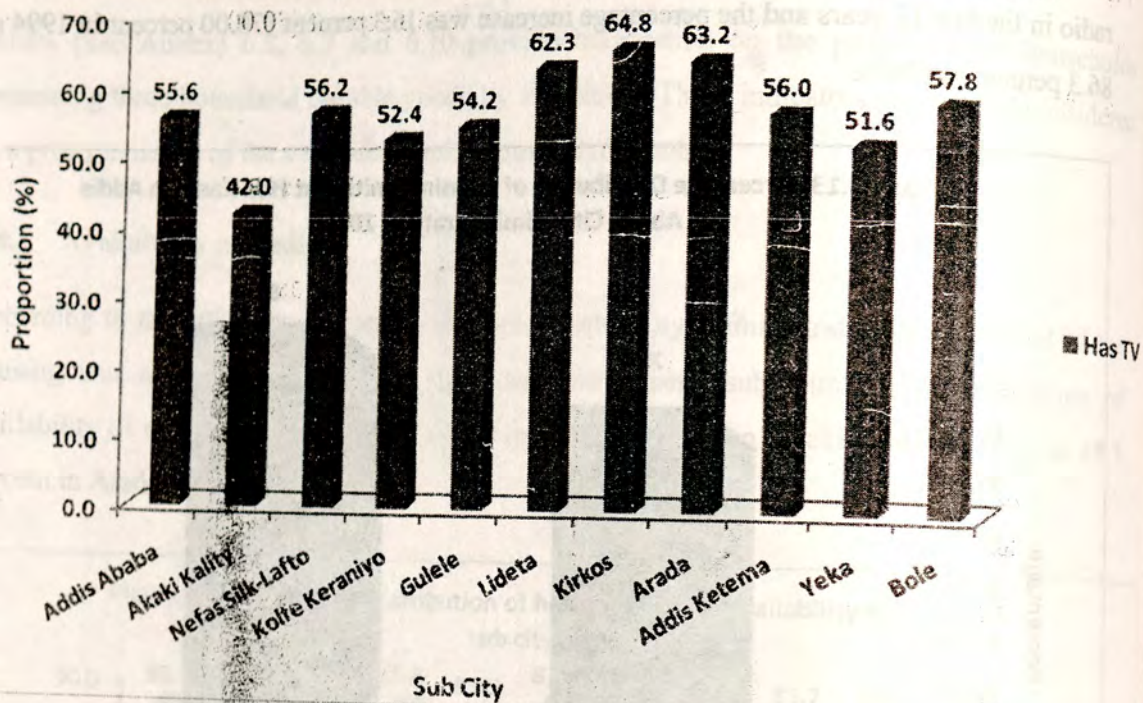
Figure 6.1 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 16.3 percent (70.00 percent in 1994 and 86.3 percent in 2007).



6.8.2 Availability of Television

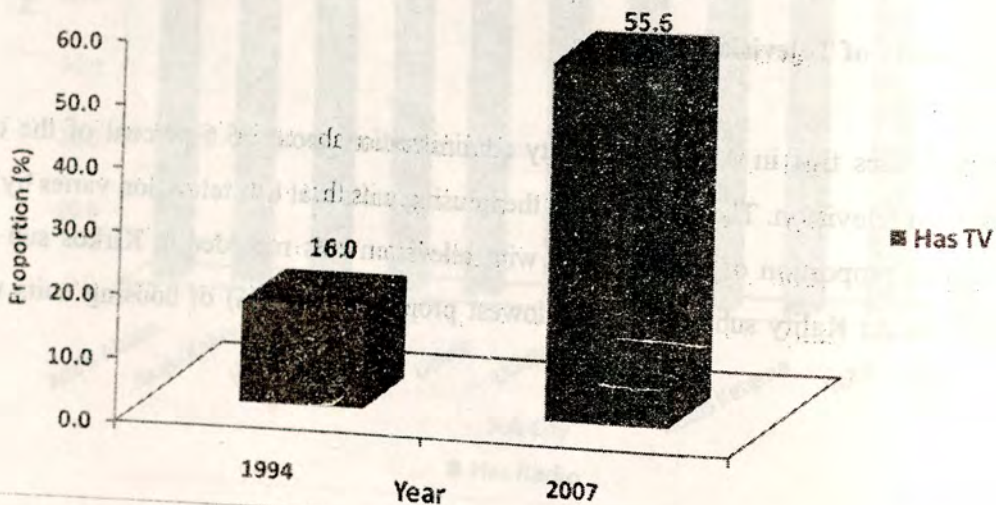
Figure 6.14 indicates that in Addis Ababa city administration about 55.6 percent of the total housing units had television. The proportion of the housing units that had television varies by sub city. The highest proportion of housing units with television was recorded in Kirkos sub city (64.8%). But, Akaki Kality sub city had the lowest proportion (42.0%) of housing units with television.

Figure 6.14 Percentage distribution of housing units with television by Sub city: 2007



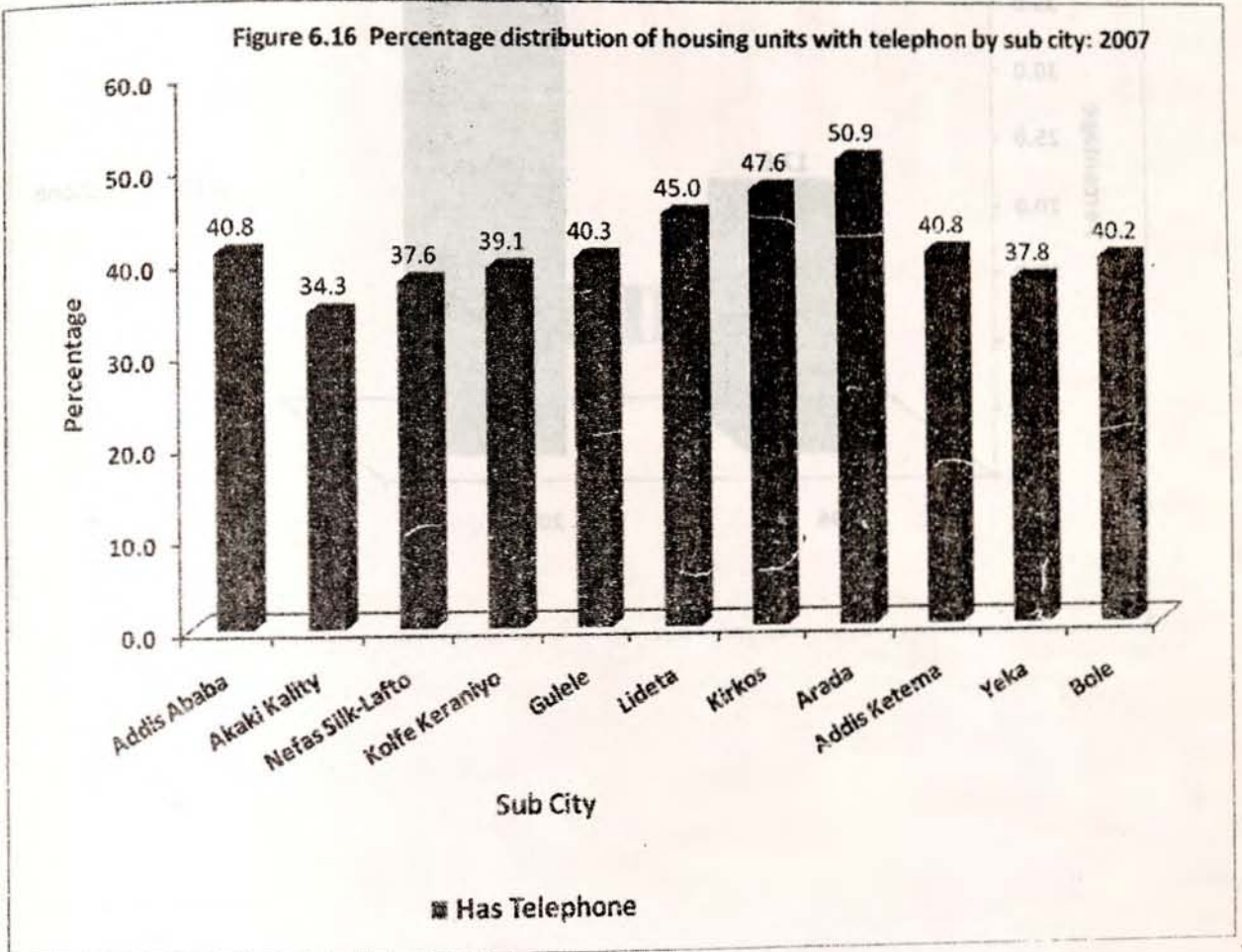
The proportion of household owning television went from 16.0 percent in 1994 to 55.6 percent in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.15 Percentage distribution of housing units with television at Addis Ababa between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.16 indicate 40.8 percent of housing units of the city had telephone. There is a significant variation among the sub cities and it ranges from 34.3 percent in Akaki kality sub city to 50.9 percent in Arada sub city.



As it can be seen in Figure 6.17 the proportion of housing units with telephone had a considerable improvement over the last 12 years. In Addis Ababa city administration of housing units which had telephone has increased from about 17.8 percent in 1994 to 40.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.17 Percentage distribution of housing units with telephone between 1994 and 2004

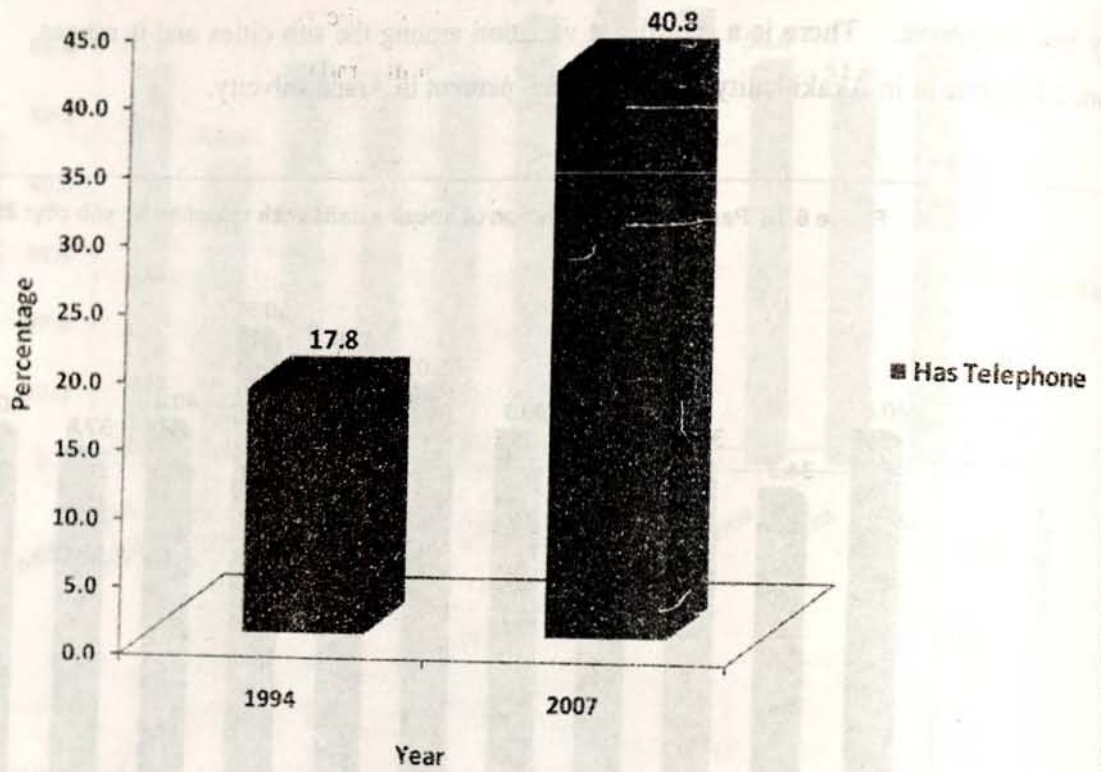


Table 1. Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Type and Size
1977

| Type | TOTAL | Percentage Distribution | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | Detached | Attached | Mobile | Other |
| 1-2 Units | 106 | 95.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3-4 Units | 104 | 88.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| 5-9 Units | 100 | 97.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10-19 Units | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20-49 Units | 100 | 97.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 50-99 Units | 100 | 95.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 100-199 Units | 100 | 92.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 200-499 Units | 100 | 91.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 500-999 Units | 100 | 88.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1000+ Units | 100 | 85.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Annex

Table 6.1: Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Type and Sub City: 2007

| Sub -CITY | TOTAL | Type of Housing Units | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Permanent | Improved | Mobile | Others |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100 | 97.31 | 2.61 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100 | 96.98 | 2.97 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 100 | 97.04 | 2.91 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 100 | 96.84 | 3.03 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| GULELE | 100 | 97.89 | 2.06 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| LIDETA | 100 | 97.31 | 2.58 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| KIRKOS | 100 | 97.83 | 1.93 | 0.21 | 0.03 |
| ARADA | 100 | 97.59 | 2.38 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100 | 98.32 | 1.61 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| YEKA | 100 | 97.93 | 2.04 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| BOLE | 100 | 96.02 | 3.92 | 0.04 | 0.02 |

Permanent=Conventional

Table 6.2: Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Sub City; 2007

| Sub City | TOTAL | Source of Drinking Water | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Safe Water Supply | Unprotected Well or Spring | River/Lake/Pond |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 98.64 | 1.09 | 0.27 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100.00 | 97.85 | 0.83 | 1.32 |
| NEFAS SILK | 100.00 | 98.34 | 1.05 | 0.61 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 100.00 | 98.25 | 1.67 | 0.08 |
| GULELE | 100.00 | 98.24 | 1.65 | 0.11 |
| LIDETA | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| KIRKOS | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ARADA | 100.00 | 99.99 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100.00 | 99.99 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| YEKA | 100.00 | 97.73 | 1.93 | 0.33 |
| BOLE | 100.00 | 97.77 | 1.93 | 0.30 |

Table 6.3: Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Sub City: 2007

| Sub City | Total | Type of Toilet | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | Has Facility | Has No Facility |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 85.66 | 14.34 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100.00 | 78.25 | 21.75 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 100.00 | 86.12 | 13.88 |
| KOLFE KERANYO | 100.00 | 84.98 | 15.02 |
| GULELE | 100.00 | 84.74 | 15.26 |
| LIDETA | 100.00 | 87.75 | 12.25 |
| KIRKOS | 100.00 | 90.31 | 9.69 |
| ARADA | 100.00 | 90.66 | 9.34 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100.00 | 87.29 | 12.71 |
| YEKA | 100.00 | 84.97 | 15.03 |
| BOLE | 100.00 | 83.38 | 16.62 |

Table 6.4: Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Status of Occupancy and Sub City: 2007

| Sub City | All Housing Units | Status of Occupancy | | | Total Number of Households | Average Households Per Housing Unit |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | One Household | Two Households | Three Households and Above | | |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 96.44 | 3.24 | 0.32 | 655120 | 1.042 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100.00 | 97.36 | 2.53 | 0.11 | 47021 | 1.028 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 100.00 | 97.10 | 2.71 | 0.19 | 77442 | 1.031 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 100.00 | 96.30 | 3.40 | 0.30 | 97285 | 1.042 |
| GULELE | 100.00 | 95.04 | 3.95 | 1.00 | 61920 | 1.071 |
| LIDETA | 100.00 | 96.21 | 3.52 | 0.27 | 46206 | 1.042 |
| KIRKOS | 100.00 | 96.88 | 2.90 | 0.22 | 54397 | 1.035 |
| ARADA | 100.00 | 95.81 | 3.88 | 0.30 | 49572 | 1.047 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100.00 | 95.26 | 4.21 | 0.53 | 52063 | 1.062 |
| YEKA | 100.00 | 97.04 | 2.78 | 0.17 | 90194 | 1.033 |
| BOLE | 100.00 | 96.73 | 3.06 | 0.21 | 79020 | 1.036 |

Table 6.5: Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Sub City; 2007

| Sub City | Total | Type of Lighting | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|
| | | Electricity | Lantern | Bio-Gas | Lamps | Candle/Wax | Firewood |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 98.12 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.46 | 0.23 | 0.04 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100.00 | 96.38 | 0.27 | 0.05 | 2.95 | 0.35 | 0.01 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 100.00 | 97.19 | 0.47 | 0.03 | 1.91 | 0.38 | 0.02 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 100.00 | 98.95 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.77 | 0.16 | 0.06 |
| GULELE | 100.00 | 99.68 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| LIDETA | 100.00 | 99.52 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.04 |
| KIRKOS | 100.00 | 99.61 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.04 |
| ARADA | 100.00 | 99.63 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.02 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100.00 | 99.56 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.00 |
| YEKA | 100.00 | 97.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 2.48 | 0.24 | 0.07 |
| BOLE | 100.00 | 95.35 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 3.98 | 0.34 | 0.08 |

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Sub City:2007

| Sub City | All Housing Units | Type of Waste Disposal | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Collected by Municipality | Collected by Private Establishments/ Individuals | Open Space/ Behind the Housing Unit | Dump in River | Burn/ Burry | Others |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 34.01 | 35.57 | 5.80 | 11.57 | 12.33 | 0.72 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100.00 | 43.85 | 15.83 | 13.76 | 5.66 | 20.12 | 0.78 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 100.00 | 23.05 | 42.64 | 6.76 | 8.99 | 17.63 | 0.93 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 100.00 | 28.30 | 30.78 | 7.02 | 16.11 | 16.87 | 0.92 |
| GULELE | 100.00 | 49.13 | 21.30 | 5.29 | 17.31 | 6.62 | 0.36 |
| LIDETA | 100.00 | 52.84 | 30.91 | 1.34 | 11.66 | 2.44 | 0.80 |
| KIRKOS | 100.00 | 37.75 | 51.81 | 0.82 | 6.77 | 2.40 | 0.45 |
| ARADA | 100.00 | 45.18 | 41.48 | 1.36 | 8.96 | 2.48 | 0.55 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100.00 | 37.82 | 42.05 | 1.09 | 16.99 | 1.57 | 0.49 |
| YEKA | 100.00 | 30.64 | 27.22 | 8.12 | 9.52 | 23.83 | 0.67 |
| BOLE | 100.00 | 15.38 | 50.36 | 8.17 | 11.51 | 13.64 | 0.93 |

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Sub City:2007

| Sub City | All Housing Units | 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 |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 32.62 | 5.93 | 23.63 | 1.81 | 0.52 | 35.36 | 0.13 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 100.00 | 38.76 | 5.93 | 15.40 | 1.88 | 0.46 | 37.50 | 0.08 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 100.00 | 40.23 | 6.87 | 9.64 | 1.21 | 0.47 | 41.51 | 0.07 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 100.00 | 43.87 | 6.14 | 7.80 | 0.79 | 0.54 | 40.74 | 0.12 |
| GULELE | 100.00 | 29.59 | 5.11 | 25.26 | 0.69 | 0.80 | 38.39 | 0.15 |
| LIDETA | 100.00 | 18.15 | 6.00 | 50.48 | 1.20 | 0.77 | 23.28 | 0.12 |
| KIRKOS | 100.00 | 20.10 | 5.77 | 40.16 | 4.01 | 0.56 | 29.30 | 0.09 |
| ARADA | 100.00 | 16.37 | 5.59 | 53.72 | 3.73 | 0.99 | 19.38 | 0.23 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 100.00 | 17.68 | 3.40 | 56.06 | 0.91 | 0.19 | 21.68 | 0.09 |
| YEKA | 100.00 | 37.92 | 5.91 | 13.53 | 0.86 | 0.45 | 41.13 | 0.20 |
| BOLE | 100.00 | 40.67 | 7.28 | 5.51 | 3.78 | 0.21 | 42.43 | 0.10 |

Table 6.8 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Sub City:2007

| Sub City | All Housing Units | Radio | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | Has Radio | | Has No Radio | |
| | | No | % | No | % |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 628986 | 542493 | 86.25 | 86493 | 13.75 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 45750 | 38058 | 83.19 | 7692 | 16.81 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 75079 | 64752 | 86.25 | 10327 | 13.75 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 93334 | 81028 | 86.82 | 12306 | 13.18 |
| GULELE | 57839 | 49661 | 85.86 | 8178 | 14.14 |
| LIDETA | 44351 | 38835 | 87.56 | 5516 | 12.44 |
| KIRKOS | 52582 | 45981 | 87.45 | 6601 | 12.55 |
| ARADA | 47365 | 41823 | 88.30 | 5542 | 11.70 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 49042 | 42020 | 85.68 | 7022 | 14.32 |
| YEKA | 87346 | 74636 | 85.45 | 12710 | 14.55 |
| BOLE | 76298 | 65699 | 86.11 | 10599 | 13.89 |

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Sub City: 2007

| Sub City | All Housing Units | Television | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Has TV | | Has No TV | |
| | | No | % | No | % |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 628986 | 349990 | 55.64 | 278996 | 44.36 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 45750 | 19214 | 42.00 | 26536 | 58.00 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 75079 | 42221 | 56.24 | 32858 | 43.76 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 93334 | 48922 | 52.42 | 44412 | 47.58 |
| GULELE | 57839 | 31320 | 54.15 | 26519 | 45.85 |
| LIDETA | 44351 | 27644 | 62.33 | 16707 | 37.67 |
| KIRKOS | 52582 | 34084 | 64.82 | 18498 | 35.18 |
| ARADA | 47365 | 29946 | 63.22 | 17419 | 36.78 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 49042 | 27445 | 55.96 | 21597 | 44.04 |
| YEKA | 87346 | 45093 | 51.63 | 42253 | 48.37 |
| BOLE | 76298 | 44102 | 57.80 | 32196 | 42.20 |

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and Sub City: 2007

| Sub City | All Housing Units | Telephone | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | | Has Telephone | | Has No Telephone | |
| | | No | % | No | % |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 628986 | 256550 | 40.79 | 372436 | 59.21 |
| AKAKI KALITY | 45750 | 15691 | 34.30 | 30059 | 65.70 |
| NEFAS SILK-LAFTO | 75079 | 28263 | 37.64 | 46816 | 62.36 |
| KOLFE KERANIYO | 93334 | 36525 | 39.13 | 56809 | 60.87 |
| GULELE | 57839 | 23315 | 40.31 | 34524 | 59.69 |
| LIDETA | 44351 | 19939 | 44.96 | 24412 | 55.04 |
| KIRKOS | 52582 | 25041 | 47.62 | 27541 | 52.38 |
| ARADA | 47365 | 24113 | 50.91 | 23252 | 49.09 |
| ADDIS KETEMA | 49042 | 20017 | 40.82 | 29025 | 59.18 |
| YEKA | 87346 | 32992 | 37.77 | 54354 | 62.23 |
| BOLE | 76298 | 30653 | 40.18 | 45645 | 59.82 |

