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

**THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF SOUTHERN
NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION
STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

**NOVEMBER 2010
ADDIS ABABA**

10

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PREPARED AND PRINTED BY
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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.

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population by Zones and Special Weredas, Census Period and Sex

Zone/Special Wereda	1994			2007			Percent Increase of Population (2007)
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	
Region Total	10,377,028	5,161,787	5,215,241	14,929,548	7,425,918	7,503,630	43.9
Gurage Zone	1,556,964	755,490	801,474	1,279,646	622,078	657,568	-17.8*
Hadiya Zone	1,050,151	521,807	528,344	1,231,106	612,026	619,170	17.2
Kembata Tembaro	727,340	362,921	364,419	680,837	336,670	344,161	-6.4**
Sidama Zone	2,044,836	1,039,587	1,005,249	2,954,136	1,491,248	1,462,888	44.5
Gedeo Zone	564,073	282,595	281,478	847,434	424,742	422,692	50.2
Welayita Zone	-	-	-	1,501,112	739,533	761,579	-
South Omo Zone	327,867	165,064	162,803	573,435	286,607	286,828	74.9
Sheka Zone	-	-	-	199,314	101,059	98,255	-
Keffa Zone	-	-	-	874,716	431,778	442,938	-
Gamo Gofa Zone	-	-	-	1,593,104	793,322	799,782	-
Bench Maji Zone	325,878	163,339	162,539	652,531	323,348	329,183	100.2
Yem Special Wereda	64,852	32,382	32,470	80,687	40,566	40,121	24.4
Amaro Special Wereda	98,315	49,277	49,038	149,231	75,202	74,029	51.8
Burji Special Wereda	38,746	19,205	19,541	55,681	27,207	28,474	43.7
Konso Special Wereda	157,585	77,147	80,438	235,087	113,412	121,675	49.2
Derashe Special Wereda	89,900	44,283	45,617	142,758	70,111	72,647	58.8
Dawuro Zone	-	-	-	489,577	249,263	240,314	-
Basketo Special Wereda	-	-	-	56,689	28,532	28,157	-
Konta Special Wereda	-	-	-	90,846	44,686	46,160	-
Silti Zone	-	-	-	750,398	364,108	386,290	-
Alaba Special Wereda	-	-	-	232,325	117,291	115,034	-
Hawassa City Admi.	-	-	-	258,808	133,123	125,685	-
Semen Omo Zone	2,605,435	1,290,953	1,314,482	-	-	-	-
Keficho Shekicho Zone	725,086	357,737	367,349	-	-	-	-

* Gurage Zone in 1994 includes current Silti Zone, and

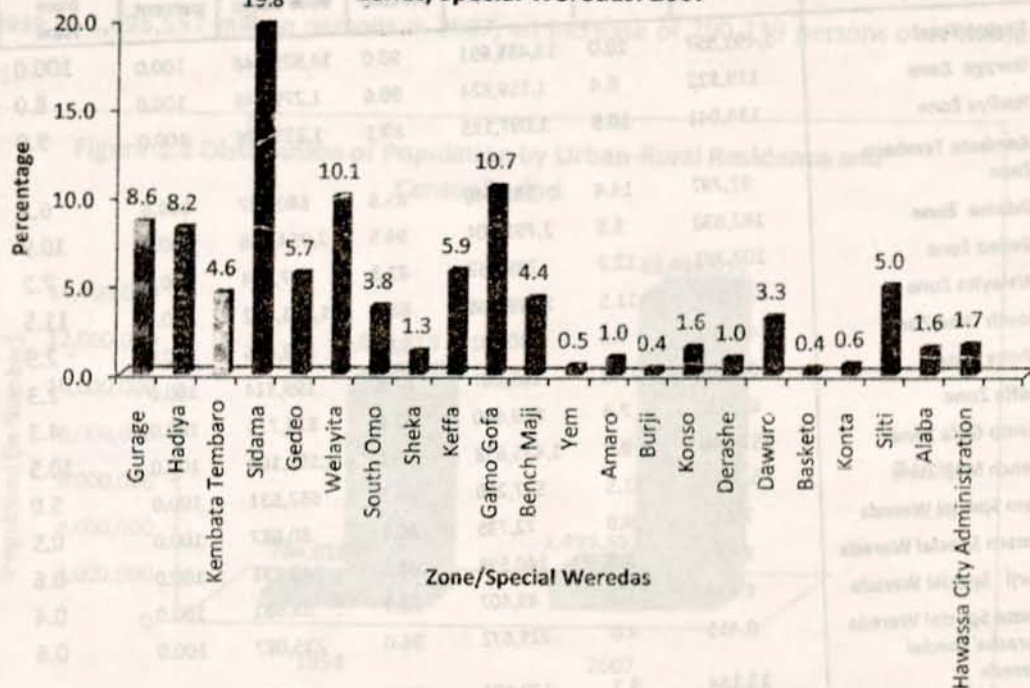
** Kembata Zone in 1994 includes current Alaba Special Zone. That is why the population seem decreasing.

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 14,929,548. Of these counted population of the region, 7,425,918 (49.7 percent) were males and 7,503,630 (50.3 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at region level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of the region has increased by 4,552,520 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 shows that at region level the total population has increased by 43.9 percent in the last 12 years. In seven zones and Special Weredas the percentage increase is significantly higher than this regional average where as in three zones and/ or Special Weredas namely: Gurage, Kembata Tembaro Zones and Yem Special Wereda their population have increased at lower rate than the regional total.

Spatial distributions of the population by Zones and/or Special Weredas show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the Zones and/or Special Weredas ranges from the smallest proportion of 0.4 percent in Burji and Basketo Special Weredas to the largest 19.6 percent in Sidama Zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in Sidama Zone having 2,954,136 persons counted in the zone as of May 28, 2007 while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in Burji and Basketo Special Weredas. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Gamo Gofa (1,593,104) and Welayita (1,501,112) Zones, respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results the counted population in these three largest Zones accounted for more than 40 percent of the total.

Figure 1.1 Percentage Share of Population of the Region By Zones/Special Weredas: 2007



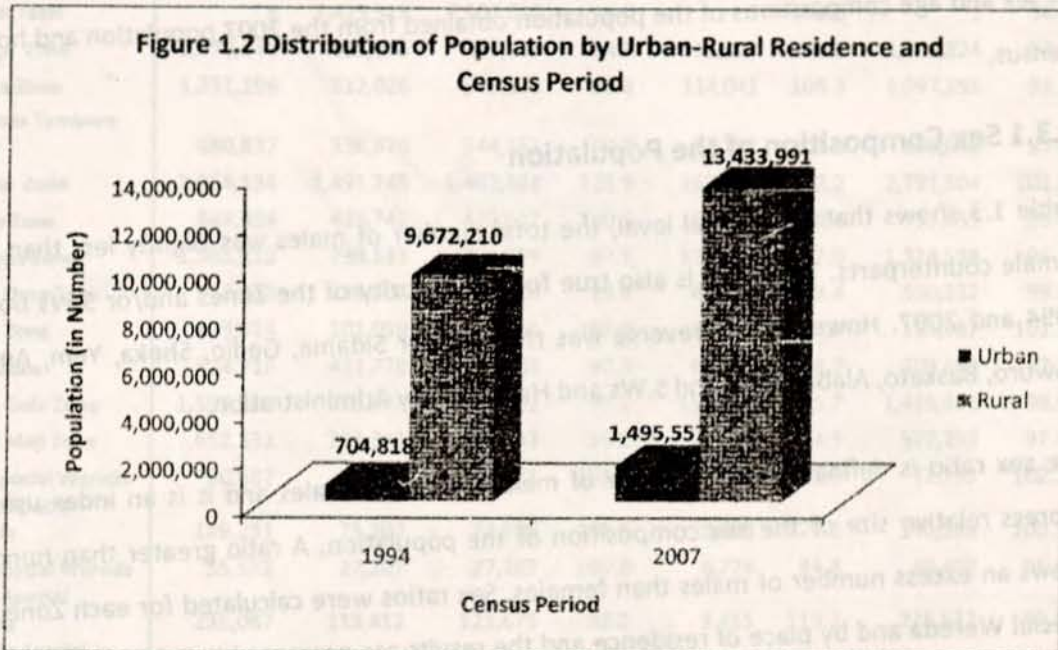
1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY URBAN-RURAL AND SEX

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 10.0 percent of the total population was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by zone/ Special Wereda is very large, ranging from 4.0 percent in Konso to 61.0 percent in Hawassa. As a matter of the fact that Hawassa City Administration's percentage share of the total urban population of the region is only 10.6 percent. The largest share, about 11.5 percent of the total urban population, was living in Welayita Zone where as Basketo Special Wereda had the smallest share, even almost one tenth of its population was residing in urban areas.

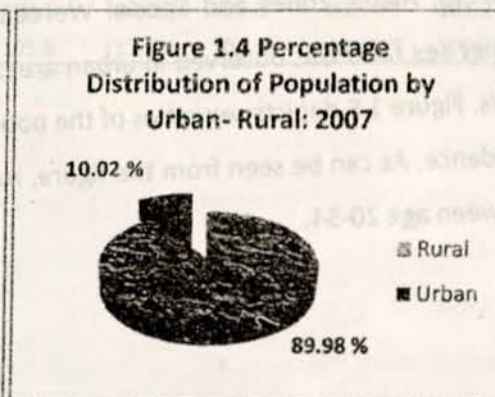
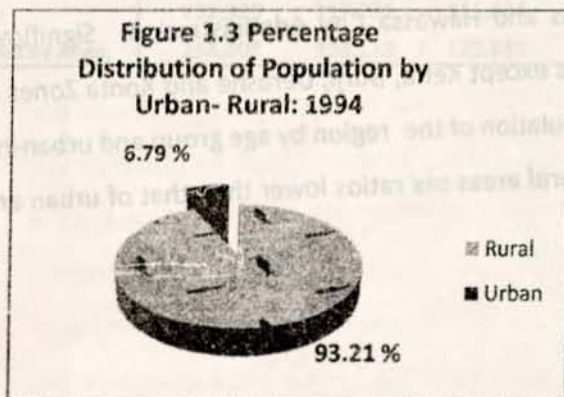
Table 1.2 Distribution of Population by Zones and Urban-Rural Residence: 2007

Zone/Special Wereda	Urban		Rural		Urban+ Rural		Percent Urban from Total	Percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Region Total	1,495,557	10.0	13,433,991	90.0	14,929,548	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gurage Zone	119,822	9.4	1,159,824	90.6	1,279,646	100.0	8.0	8.6
Hadiya Zone	134,041	10.9	1,097,155	89.1	1,231,196	100.0	9.0	8.2
Kembata Tembaro Zone	97,797	14.4	583,040	85.6	680,837	100.0	6.5	4.3
Sidama Zone	162,632	5.5	2,791,504	94.5	2,954,136	100.0	10.9	20.8
Gedeo Zone	107,781	12.7	739,653	87.3	847,434	100.0	7.2	5.5
Welayita Zone	172,514	11.5	1,328,598	88.5	1,501,112	100.0	11.5	9.9
South Omo Zone	43,203	7.5	530,232	92.5	573,435	100.0	2.9	3.9
Sheka Zone	34,227	17.2	165,087	82.8	199,314	100.0	2.3	1.2
Keffa Zone	65,036	7.4	809,680	92.6	874,716	100.0	4.3	6.0
Gamo Gofa Zone	157,446	9.9	1,435,658	90.1	1,593,104	100.0	10.5	10.7
Bench Maji Zone	75,241	11.5	577,290	88.5	652,531	100.0	5.0	4.3
Yem Special Wereda	7,952	9.9	72,735	90.1	80,687	100.0	0.5	0.5
Amaro Special Wereda	8,633	5.8	140,598	94.2	149,231	100.0	0.6	1.0
Burji Special Wereda	6,274	11.3	49,407	88.7	55,681	100.0	0.4	0.4
Konso Special Wereda	9,415	4.0	225,672	96.0	235,087	100.0	0.6	1.7
Derashe Special Wereda	13,184	9.2	129,574	90.8	142,758	100.0	0.9	1.0
Dawuro Zone	35,044	7.2	454,533	92.8	489,577	100.0	2.3	3.4
Basketo Special Wereda	5,215	9.2	51,474	90.8	56,689	100.0	0.3	0.4
Konta Special Wereda	8,257	9.1	82,589	90.9	90,846	100.0	0.6	0.6
Silti Zone	47,097	6.3	703,301	93.7	750,398	100.0	3.1	5.2
Alaba Special Wereda	26,867	11.6	205,458	88.4	232,325	100.0	1.8	1.5
Hawassa City Admi.	157,879	61.0	100,929	39.0	258,808	100.0	10.6	0.8

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last one decade. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 704,818 persons in 1994 to increase of 1,495,557 million persons in 2007, an increase of 790,739 persons over the last 12 years.



As shown in Figure 1.3. and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 6.8 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively. This indicates that a proportion of urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 barely by three percent. Correspondingly, a proportion of rural population has declined by same amount 3.2 percent.



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 males was slightly less than their female counterparts. The same is also true for the majority of the Zones and/or S.Ws both in 1994 and 2007. However, the reverse was the case for Sidama, Gedio, Sheka, Yem, Amaro, Dawuro, Basketo, Alaba Zones and S.Ws and Hawassa City Administration.

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 Zone and Special Wereda and by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for rural population are less than hundred at regional level and in eight zones and S.Ws showing that the number of females exceeds that of males.

In rural areas, the sex ratios are less than 100 except Sidama, Sheka, Yem, Amaro, Dawuro, Basketo, Alaba, Zones and Special Weredas and Hawassa City Administration. Significantly higher sex ratio was observed in urban areas except Keffa, Burji, Derashe and Konta Zones and S.Ws. 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 figure, rural areas sex ratios lower than that of urban areas between age 20-54.

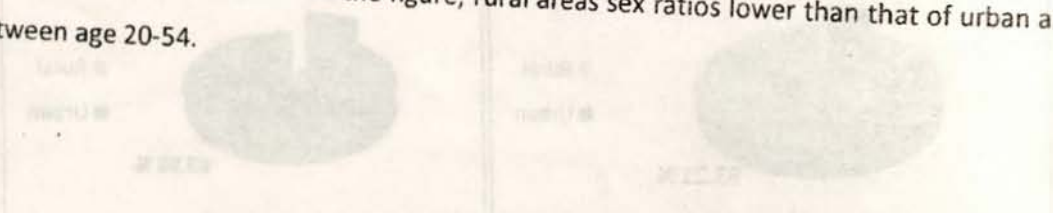
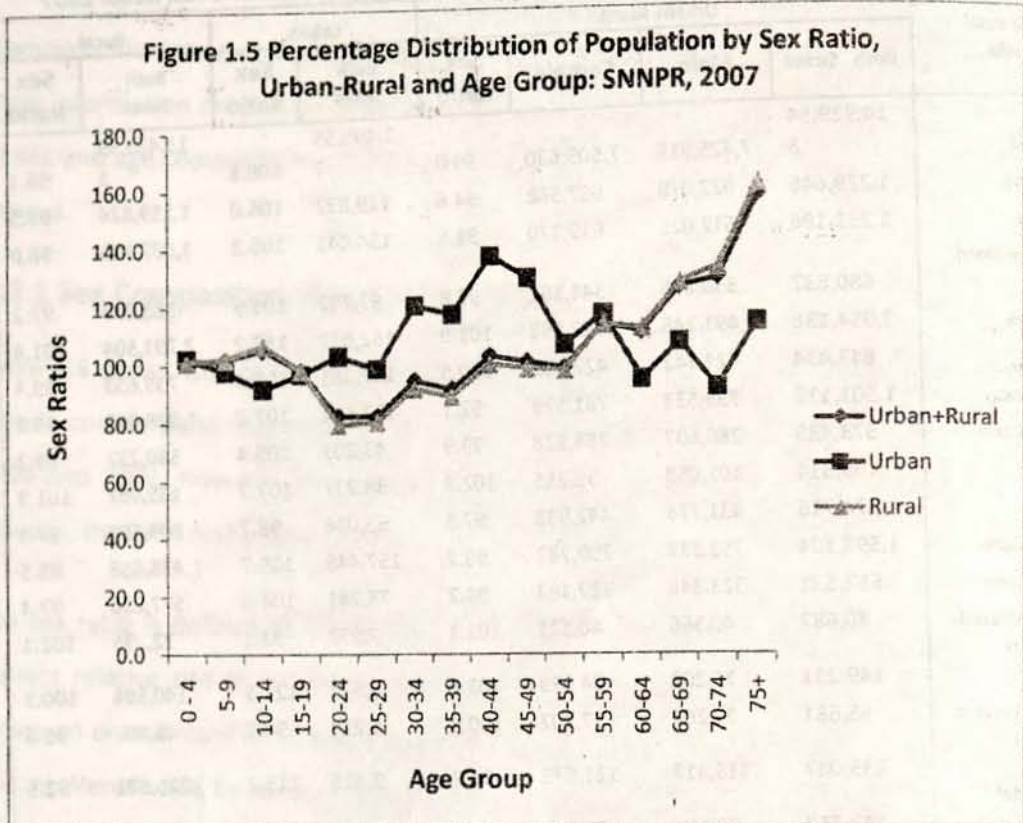


Table 1.3 Distribution of Population by Zone/Special Wereda, Urban-Rural, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2007

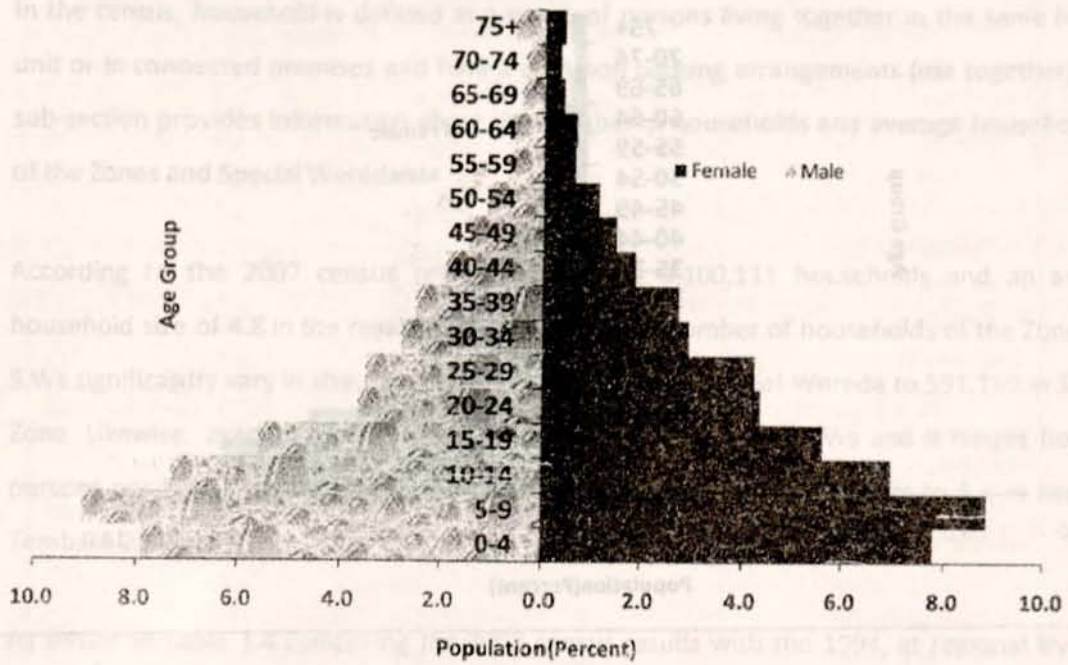
Zone/Special Wereda	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Region Total	14,929,548	7,425,918	7,503,630	99.0	1,495,557	106.8	13,433,991	98.1
Gurage Zone	1,279,646	622,078	657,568	94.6	119,822	106.0	1,159,824	93.5
Hadiya Zone	1,231,196	612,026	619,170	98.8	134,041	106.3	1,097,155	98.0
Kembata Tembaro Zone	680,837	336,676	344,161	97.8	97,797	101.9	583,040	97.2
Sidama Zone	2,954,136	1,491,248	1,462,888	101.9	162,632	112.2	2,791,504	101.4
Gedeo Zone	847,434	424,742	422,692	100.5	107,781	108.4	739,653	99.4
Welayita Zone	1,501,112	739,533	761,579	97.1	172,514	107.0	1,328,598	95.9
South Omo Zone	573,435	286,607	286,828	99.9	43,203	109.4	530,232	99.2
Sheka Zone	199,314	101,059	98,255	102.9	34,227	107.7	165,087	101.9
Keffa Zone	874,716	431,778	442,938	97.5	65,036	98.7	809,680	97.4
Gamo Gofa Zone	1,593,104	793,322	799,782	99.2	157,446	105.7	1,435,658	98.5
Bench Maji Zone	652,531	323,348	329,183	98.2	75,241	104.5	577,290	97.4
Yem Special Wereda	80,687	40,566	40,121	101.1	7,952	92.1	72,735	102.1
Amaro Special Wereda	149,231	75,202	74,029	101.6	8,633	121.5	140,598	100.5
Burji Special Wereda	55,681	27,207	27,207	100.0	6,274	94.8	49,407	95.6
Konso Special Wereda	235,087	113,412	121,675	93.2	9,415	113.2	225,672	92.5
Derashe Special Wereda	142,758	70,111	72,647	96.5	13,184	97.3	129,574	96.4
Dawuro Zone	489,577	249,263	240,314	103.7	35,044	120.1	454,533	102.6
Basketo Special Wereda	56,689	28,532	28,157	101.3	5,215	101.9	51,474	101.3
Konta Special Wereda	90,846	44,686	46,160	96.8	8,257	96.1	82,589	96.9
Silti Zone	750,398	364,108	386,290	94.3	47,097	110.8	703,301	93.2
Alaba Special Wereda	232,325	117,291	115,034	102.0	26,867	108.1	205,458	101.2
Hawassa City Admi.	258,808	133,123	125,685	105.9	157,879	106.4	100,929	105.1



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition of 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 distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows the distribution of the population of SNNP 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 has been 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 decrease in 2007.

Figure 1.6 Age Pyramid of SNNP(Urban + Rural): 2007



1.6.1. Age Pyramid of Urban Population_SNNP: 2007

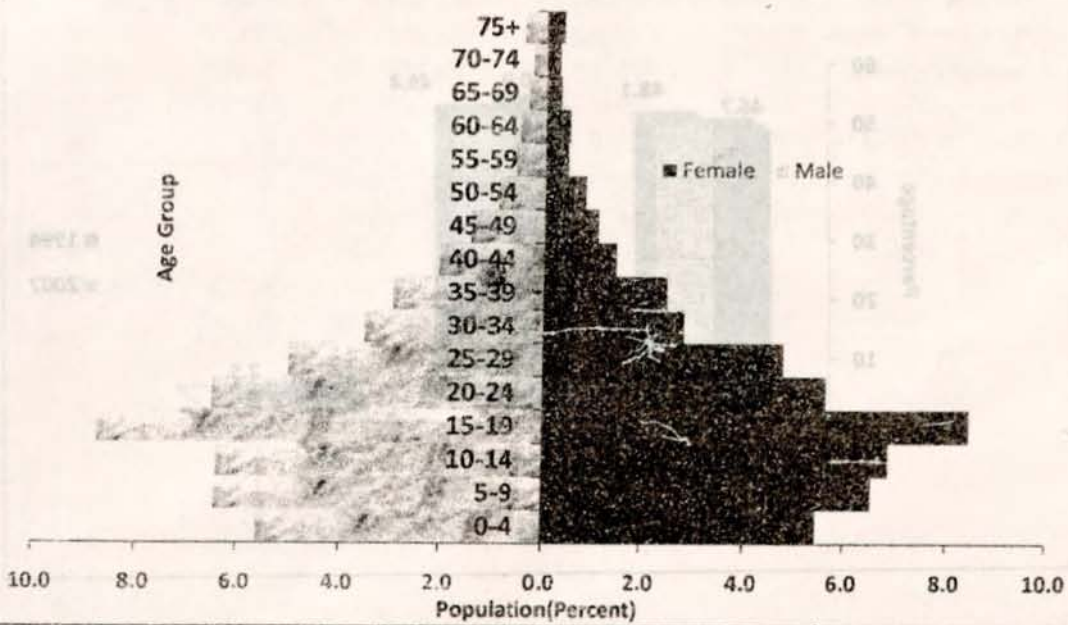


Figure 1.6.2 Age Pyramid of Rural Population_SNNP: 2007

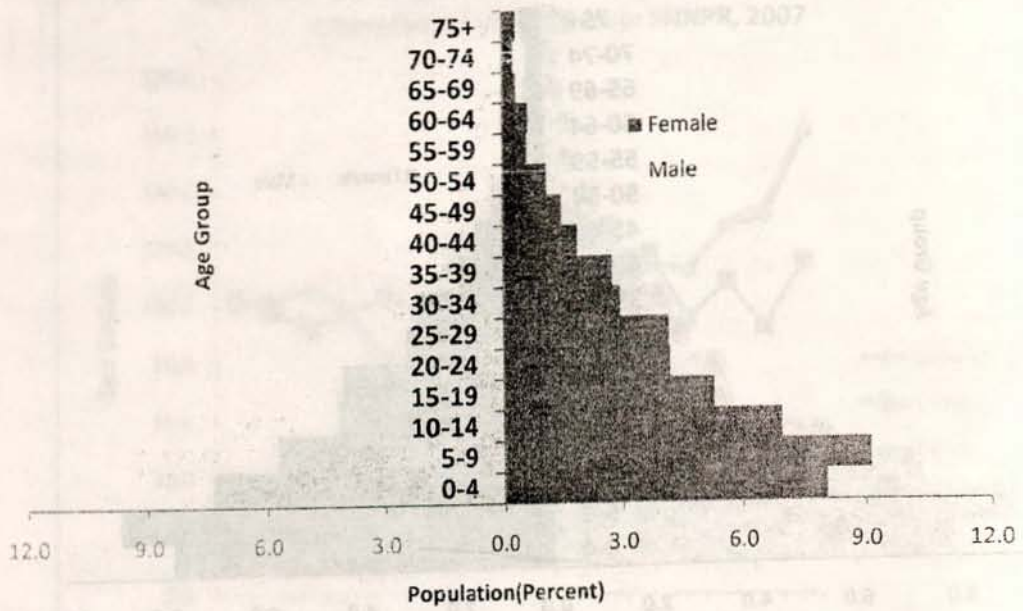
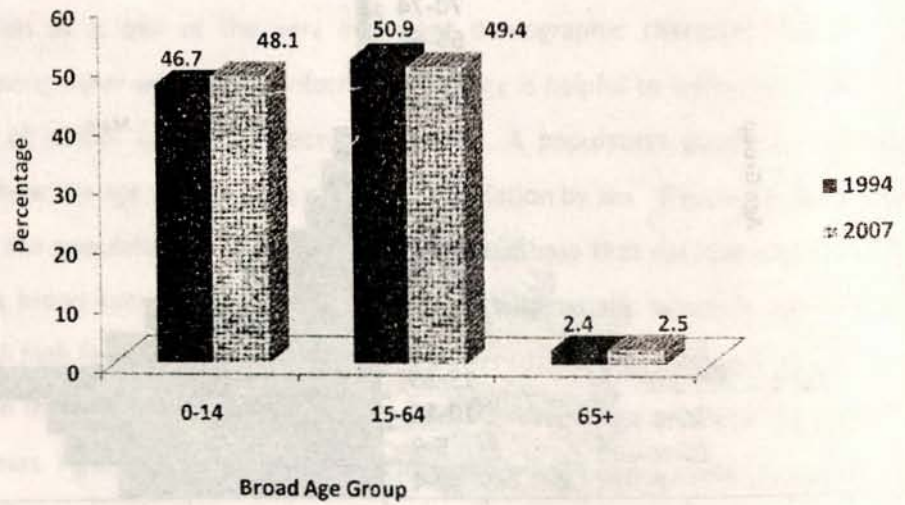


Figure 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Population of SNNP Region by Broad Age Group and Census Period



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 the Zones and Special Weredas.

According to the 2007 census results there were 3,100,111 households and an average household size of 4.8 in the region. The corresponding number of households of the Zones and S.Ws significantly vary in size ranging from 10,595 in Burji Special Wereda to 591,159 in Sidama Zone. Likewise, average household size also varies by Zones and S.Ws and it ranges from 4.1 persons per household in two Zones namely Sheka and Bench Maji Zones to 5.6 in Kembata Tembaro Zones.

As shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994, at regional level the average household size has increased very little by 0.1 person only where as in Amaro Special Wereda there is no change (5.2) between the two census periods.

Year	Households	Population	Average Household Size
1994	1,580,907	7,583,381	4.8
2007	3,100,111	14,880,000	4.8
1994	1,200,000	5,800,000	4.8
2007	2,400,000	11,600,000	4.8
1994	1,000,000	4,800,000	4.8
2007	2,000,000	9,600,000	4.8
1994	800,000	3,840,000	4.8
2007	1,600,000	7,680,000	4.8
1994	600,000	2,880,000	4.8
2007	1,200,000	5,760,000	4.8
1994	400,000	1,920,000	4.8
2007	800,000	3,840,000	4.8
1994	200,000	960,000	4.8
2007	400,000	1,920,000	4.8
1994	100,000	480,000	4.8
2007	200,000	960,000	4.8
1994	50,000	240,000	4.8
2007	100,000	480,000	4.8
1994	25,000	120,000	4.8
2007	50,000	240,000	4.8
1994	12,500	60,000	4.8
2007	25,000	120,000	4.8

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

Zone/Special Wereda	Urban+ Rural(2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Region Total	14,857,968	3,100,111	4.8	4.7
Gurage Zone	1,273,863	285,198	4.5	4.7
Hadiya Zone	1,227,454	231,299	5.3	5.4
Kembata Tembaro Zone	679,036	122,327	5.6	5.3
Sidama Zone	2,946,599	591,159	5.0	4.6
Gedeo Zone	843,428	179,302	4.7	4.5
Welayita Zone	1,493,793	309,189	4.8	-
South Omo Zone	569,448	125,009	4.6	4.4
Sheka Zone	198,000	47,735	4.1	-
Keffa Zone	871,984	192,665	4.5	-
Gamo Gofa Zone	1,583,329	335,627	4.7	-
Bench Maji Zone	647,954	156,909	4.1	3.8
Yem Special Wereda	79,646	17,570	4.5	4.8
Amaro Special Wereda	148,976	28,910	5.2	5.2
Burji Special Wereda	55,581	10,595	5.2	5.2
Konso Special Wereda	234,486	44,802	5.2	5.3
Derasha Special Wereda	141,941	26,760	5.3	5.2
Dawuro Zone	484,030	89,463	5.4	-
Basketo Special Wereda	56,420	13,399	4.2	-
Konta Special Wereda	90,513	21,796	4.2	-
Silti Zone	748,756	161,324	4.6	-
Alaba Special Wereda	231,803	48,940	4.7	-
Hawassa City Admi.	250,928	60,133	4.2	-
Semen Omo	-	-	-	4.2
Keficho Shekicho	-	-	-	4.4

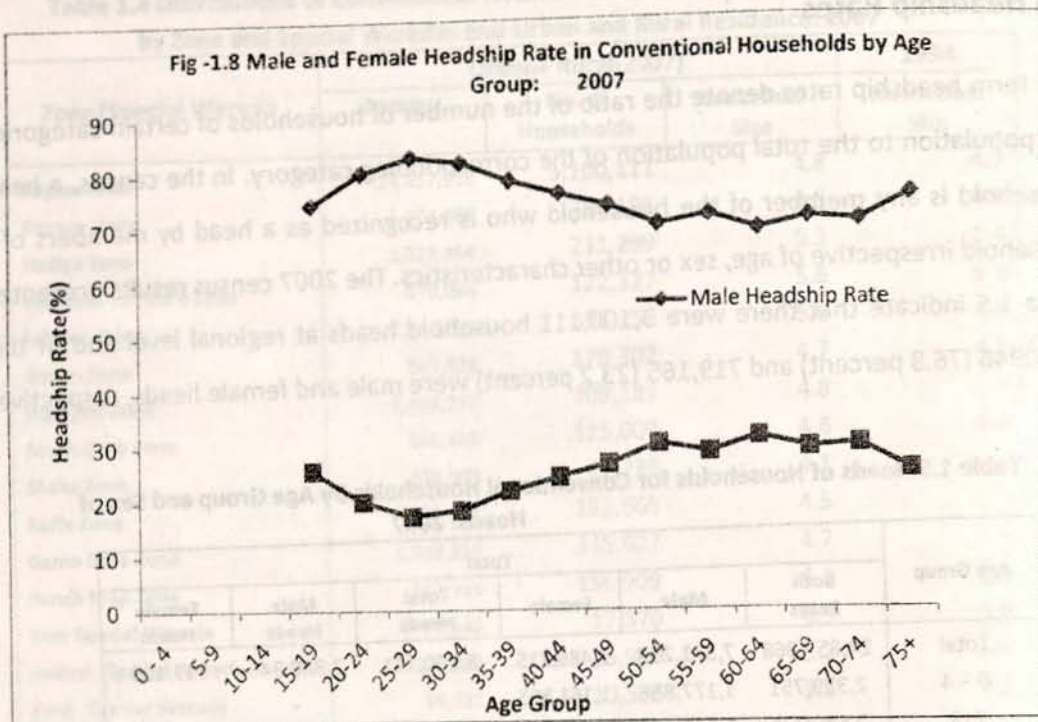
1.5 Headship Rates

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 indicate that there were 3,100,111 household heads at regional level and of these, 2,380,946 (76.8 percent) and 719,165 (23.2 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

Table 1.5 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	14,857,968	7,371,253	7,486,715	3,100,111	2,380,946	719,165
0-4	2,339,751	1,177,856	1,161,895	-	-	-
5-9	2,670,725	1,347,881	1,322,844	-	-	-
10-14	2,132,281	1,093,897	1,038,384	-	-	-
15-19	1,648,086	816,992	831,094	84,588	62,849	21,739
20-24	1,176,055	530,976	645,079	245,865	196,701	49,164
25-29	1,150,047	519,338	630,709	448,176	370,954	77,222
30-34	855,177	415,526	439,651	440,992	360,364	80,628
35-39	783,105	373,927	409,178	445,630	348,695	96,935
40-44	564,944	286,205	278,739	358,009	271,318	86,691
45-49	440,620	220,957	219,663	288,637	212,111	76,526
50-54	330,123	163,625	166,498	224,913	157,184	67,729
55-59	196,323	104,306	92,017	139,609	99,812	39,797
60-64	203,356	106,779	96,577	148,880	102,414	46,466
65-69	123,216	68,645	54,571	92,008	65,171	26,837
70-74	99,879	56,220	43,659	76,088	53,435	22,653
75+	144,280	88,123	56,157	106,716	79,938	26,778

Fig -1.8 Male and Female Headship Rate in Conventional Households by Age Group: 2007



SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

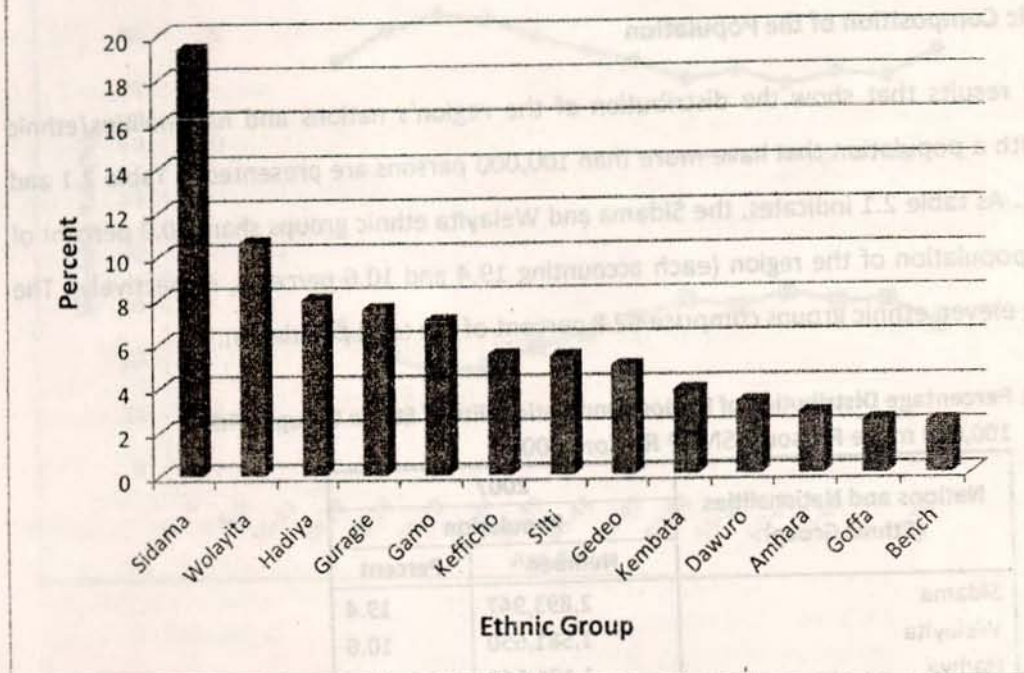
2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results that show the distribution of the region's nations and nationalities/ethnic groups with a population that have more than 100,000 persons are presented in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As table 2.1 indicates, the Sidama and Welayita ethnic groups share 30.0 percent of the total population of the region (each accounting 19.4 and 10.6 percents, respectively). The remaining eleven ethnic groups comprise 52.8 percent of the total population.

Table 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Nations and Nationalities/ Ethnic Groups With 100,000 more Persons: SNNP Region, 2007

Nations and Nationalities (Ethnic Group)	2007	
	Population	
	Number	Percent
Sidama	2,893,947	19.4
Welayita	1,581,650	10.6
Hadiya	1,191,549	8.0
*Guragie	1,125,929	7.5
Gamo	1,044,589	7.0
Kefficho	811,430	5.4
Silti	801,091	5.4
Gedeo	731,872	4.9
Kembata	570,000	3.8
Dawuro	489,856	3.3
Amhara	411,756	2.8
Goffa	359,058	2.4
Bench	349,581	2.3

**Figure 2.1. Percentage Distribution Of Nations and Nationalities/
Ethnic Groups With 100,000 or more Persons:
SNNP Region, 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 Ethiopia a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different nations and nationalities. The same is true also for SNNP Region. In the Regional summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by more than 100,000 people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Sidamigna and Welayitigna were the major Mother Tongues in the region, accounting 19.6 and 10.5 percents, respectively.

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

Mother Tongue Languages	Number	Percent
Sidamigna	2,925,171	19.6
Wolayitigna	1,564,056	10.5
Hadiyigna	1,193,707	8.0
Guragiegna	1,064,472	7.1
Gamogna	1,030,757	6.9
Keffagna	800,822	5.4
Shitagna	794,020	5.3
Gedeogna	737,456	4.9
Kembategna	575,396	3.9
Amarigna	612,333	4.1
Dawurogna	486,213	3.3
Goffigna	356,700	2.4
Benchigna	346,031	2.3

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. Figure 2.2 and Summary Table 2.3 show the region's religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census.

According to the results, the Protestant was the single most dominant (55.5 percent) religion in the region followed by Orthodox with a proportion of 19.9 percent. Zonal and Special Weredas distribution of the population by religious composition shows that the Protestant faith followers were predominant in Amaro Special Wereda, Sidama and Kembata Tembaro Zones. Islam population was significantly larger in Silti Zone and Alaba Special Wereda. Similarly, Orthodox was found to be larger in Yem Special Wereda and Keffa Zone.

Marital status results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of (see Summary Table 2.4) for the population aged ten years and above. Accordingly, of the total population 32.2 percent was married, 11.6 percent never married and 1.1 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distributions, 64.7 percent of the females and 50 percent of males were currently married. Similarly, about 46 percent of the males and 36 percent of the females were never married.

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation: SNNP Region Total 2007.

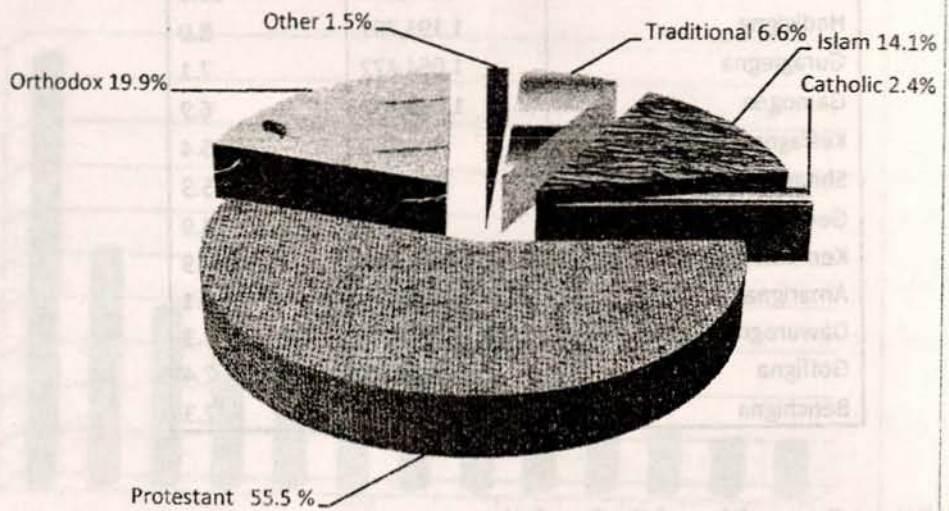


Table 2.3. Percentage Distribution of the Population of SNNP Region by Religion: 2007

Zone/Special Wereda	Religion					
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Region Total	19.9	55.5	2.4	14.1	6.6	1.5
Gurage Zone	41.9	5.8	1.1	51.0	0.1	0.1
Hadiya Zone	8.5	75.3	4.3	11.1	0.1	0.6
Kembata Tembaro Zone	6.5	83.6	5.9	3.1	0.2	0.6
Sidama Zone	3.3	84.4	3.0	4.6	2.7	1.9
Gedeo Zone	10.7	73.2	2.1	2.4	8.0	3.6
Welayita Zone	21.0	71.3	5.4	0.6	0.6	1.1
South Omo Zone	12.2	30.4	0.6	1.3	50.9	4.6
Sheka Zone	39.4	39.9	0.3	15.1	3.5	1.7
Keffa Zone	61.4	24.8	1.7	6.2	5.4	0.4
Gamo Gofa Zone	31.5	53.4	0.2	0.8	11.1	2.9
Bench Maji Zone	18.1	49.3	0.4	3.5	26.3	2.4
Yem Special Wereda	63.0	9.6	0.1	27.1	0.0	0.1
Amaro Special Wereda	6.1	87.8	1.8	1.1	2.8	0.4
Burji Special Wereda	35.8	42.8	0.1	20.9	0.3	0.1
Konso Special Wereda	13.8	50.3	0.2	0.3	34.6	0.8
Derashe Special Wereda	34.3	50.0	0.1	0.2	12.8	2.6
Dawuro Zone	31.9	57.7	4.6	0.2	4.9	0.7
Basketo Special Wereda	30.7	64.1	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.3
Konta Special Wereda	43.7	49.1	0.8	0.9	4.7	0.8
Silti Zone	2.0	0.3	0.1	97.6	0.0	0.0
Alaba Special Wereda	3.8	5.0	0.1	90.9	0.1	0.1
Hawassa City Admi.	27.0	59.7	3.8	8.1	0.1	1.2

2.4. Marital Status

Marital status results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years and above. Accordingly, of the total population 52.2 percent was married, 41.8 percent never married and 1.1 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, 54.4 percent of the females and 50 percent of males were currently married. Similarly, about 48 percent of the males and 36 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of the Population of SNNP Region Total by Marital Status: 2007

Sex	Marital Status					
	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	41.8	52.2	1.1	0.7	4.1	0.2
Male	47.9	50.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2
Female	35.7	54.4	1.5	0.9	7.2	0.2

Looking at figure 2.3a the percentages 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 15- 19.

The percentages 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. But starting from age group 30-34 the percentage of currently married persons starts to decline. This decline is higher for females than males.

Figure 2.3c indicates the percentages of widowed persons. The percentages almost start to increase with age for both sexes. But we can observe the proportions of widowed females were higher than males starting from age 35-69 up to age group 60-64.

Figure 2.3a. Percentage Distribution of Never Married Persons by Age-Group and Sex: SNNP Region Total, 2007

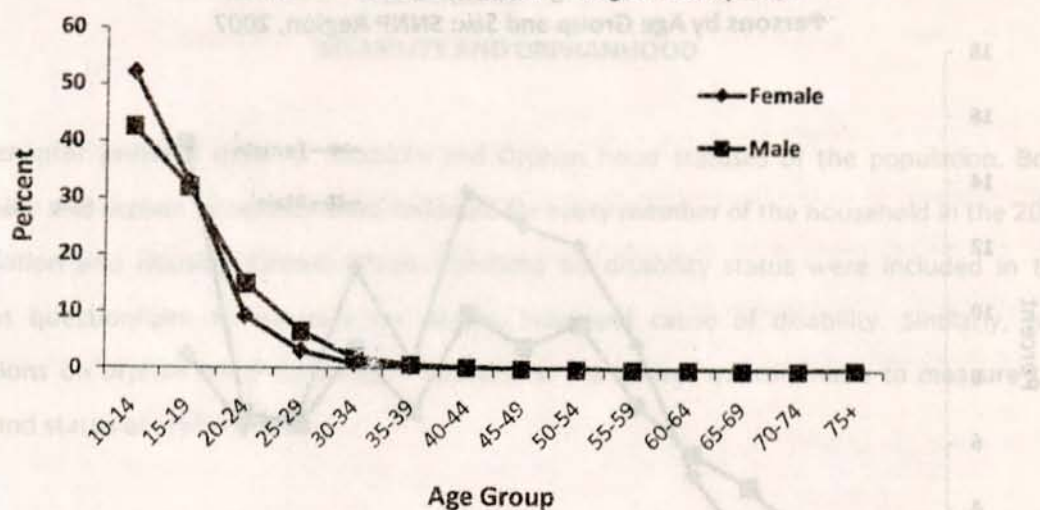


Figure 2.3b Percentage Distribution of Currently married persons by Age Group and Sex: SNNP region, 2007

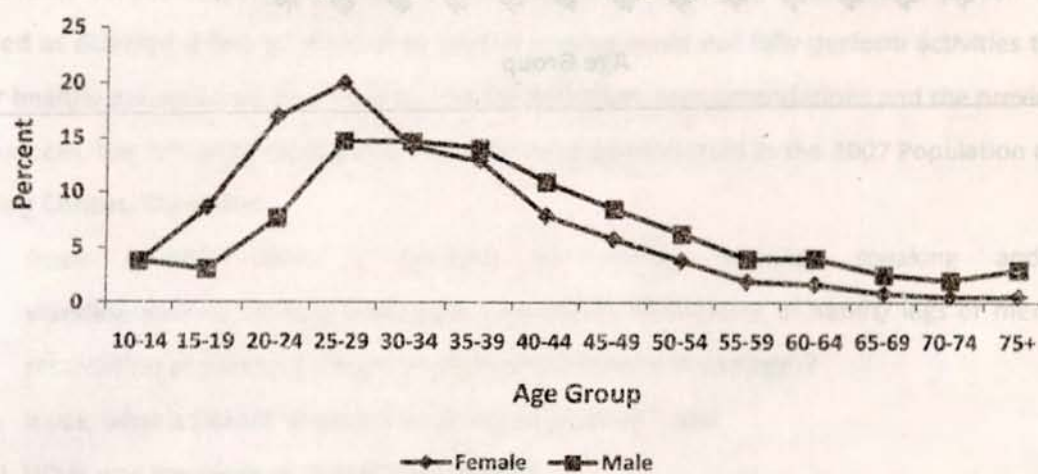
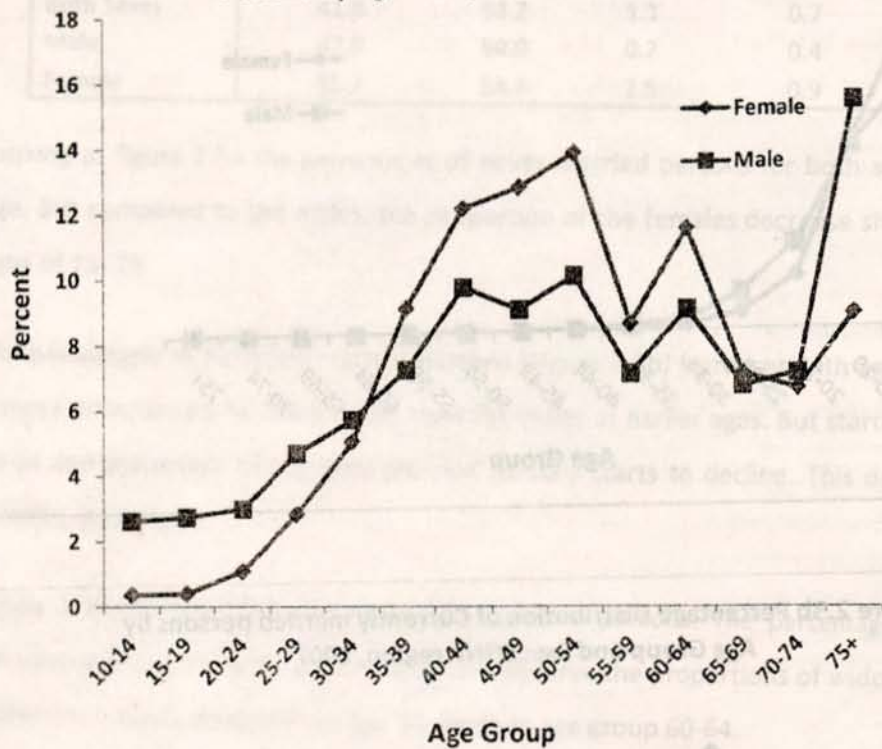


Figure 2.3c Percentage Distribution of Widowed Persons by Age Group and Sex: SNNP Region, 2007



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. 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. 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 questions on disability were developed in collaboration with the experts from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 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 household 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 and zonal level.

Table 3.1 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Zone, with Disability Rate: 2007

Zone	Both Sexes			Male			Female			SR
	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	
S.N.N.P REGION	14929548	170113	1.1	7425918	90461	1.2	7503630	79652	1.1	114
GURAGE ZONE	1279646	23272	1.8	622078	11800	1.9	657568	11472	1.7	103
HADIYA ZONE	1231196	12375	1.0	612026	6697	1.1	619170	5678	0.9	118
KEMBATA TIMBARO ZONE	680837	6951	1.0	336676	3732	1.1	344161	3219	0.9	116
SIDAMA ZONE	2954136	19562	0.7	1491248	11335	0.8	1462888	8227	0.6	138
GEDEO ZONE	847434	11505	1.4	424742	6114	1.4	422692	5391	1.3	113
WOLYITA ZONE	1501112	15095	1.0	739533	8026	1.1	761579	7069	0.9	114
SOUTH OMO ZONE	573435	5548	1.0	286607	3055	1.1	286828	2493	0.9	123
SHEKA ZONE	199314	2323	1.2	101059	1326	1.3	98255	997	1.0	133
KEFFA ZONE	874716	9559	1.1	431778	5205	1.2	442938	4354	1.0	120
GAMO GOFA ZONE	1593104	19208	1.2	793322	10085	1.3	799782	9123	1.1	111
BENCH MAJI ZONE	652531	5304	0.8	323348	2983	0.9	329183	2321	0.7	129
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	80687	1346	1.7	40566	683	1.7	40121	663	1.7	103
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	149231	1194	0.8	75202	602	0.8	74029	592	0.8	102
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	55681	900	1.6	27207	429	1.6	28474	471	1.7	91
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	235087	3451	1.5	113412	1770	1.6	121675	1681	1.4	105
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	142758	2135	1.5	70111	1106	1.6	72647	1029	1.4	107
DAWURO ZONE	489577	4155	0.8	249263	2242	0.9	240314	1913	0.8	117
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	56689	979	1.7	28532	532	1.9	28157	447	1.6	119
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	90846	732	0.8	44686	415	0.9	46160	317	0.7	131
SILTI ZONE	750398	13267	1.8	364108	6553	1.8	386290	6714	1.7	98
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	232325	9645	4.2	117291	4791	4.1	115034	4854	4.2	99
HAWASSA CITY ADM.	258808	1607	0.6	133123	980	0.7	125685	627	0.5	156

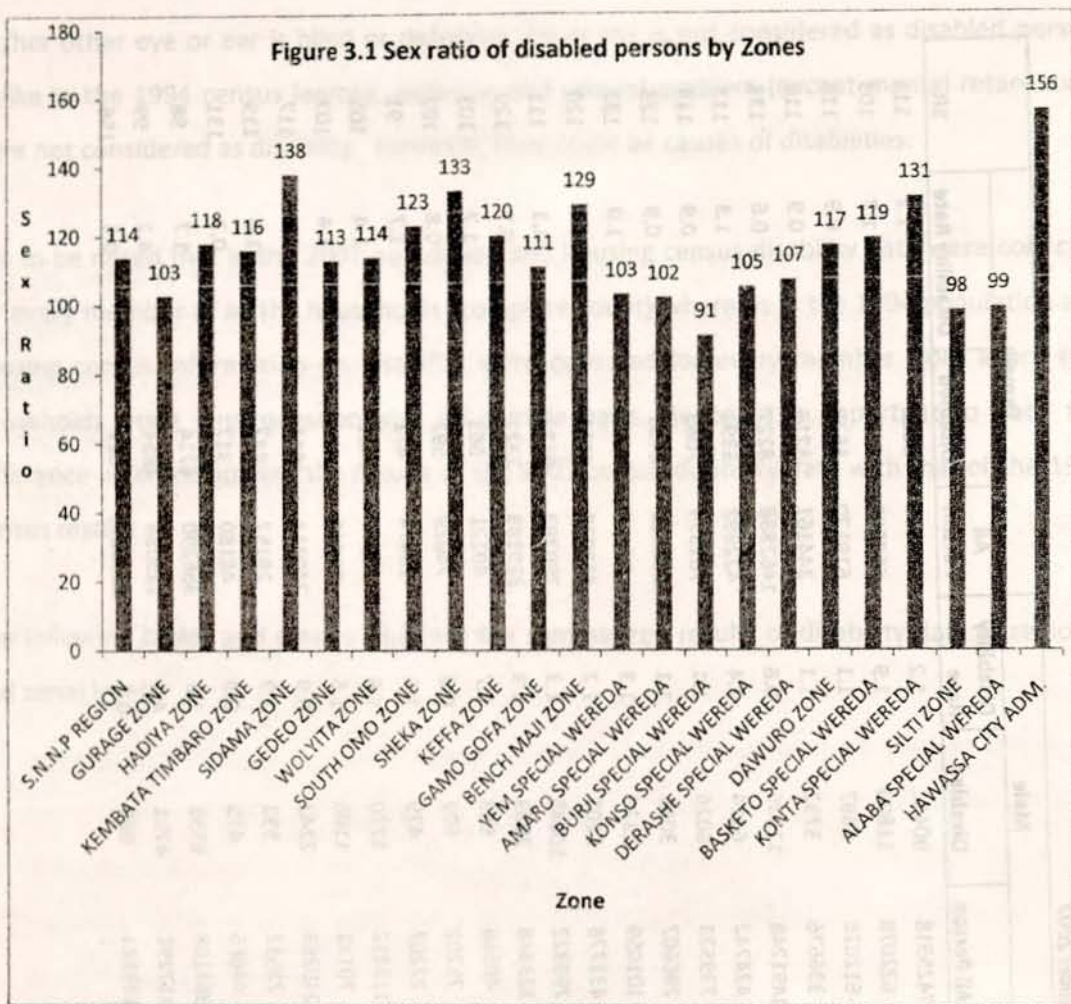


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels, rates of disability and the sex ratio of the disabled population among zones. With regard to disability rate most of the zones have comparable rates ranging from 0.6 percent Awasa City Administration to 1.7 In Yem/Basketo Special Wereda. The data revealed that, except Silte zone Burji and Alaba Special Wereda the sex ratio of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (156) was observed in Awasa City Administration while the lowest sex ratio (91) was in Burji Special Wereda.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	14929548	170113	7425918	90461	7503630	79652	114	122	106
0 - 4	2341255	11587	1178619	6117	1162636	5470	49	52	47
5 - 9	2672572	17749	1348923	9441	1323649	8308	66	70	63
10 - 14	2137021	17853	1097197	9570	1039824	8283	84	87	80
15 - 19	1669797	16519	832756	8656	837041	7863	99	104	94
20 - 24	1197145	11789	548103	6135	649042	5654	98	112	87
25 - 29	1159109	11869	526949	6345	632160	5524	102	120	87
30 - 34	859323	10740	419010	5917	440313	4823	125	141	110
35 - 39	785633	10943	375978	5917	409655	5026	139	157	123
40 - 44	566559	10096	287475	5421	279084	4673	178	189	167
45 - 49	441565	8875	221678	4684	219887	4191	201	211	191
50 - 54	330807	8538	164099	4098	166708	4440	258	250	266
55 - 59	196714	5653	104586	2881	92148	2772	287	275	301
60 - 64	203779	7549	107038	5718	96741	3831	370	347	396
65 - 69	123489	5124	68826	2675	54663	2449	415	389	448
70 - 74	100094	5270	56338	2810	43756	2460	527	499	562
75+	144566	9959	88343	6074	56223	3885	688	688	690

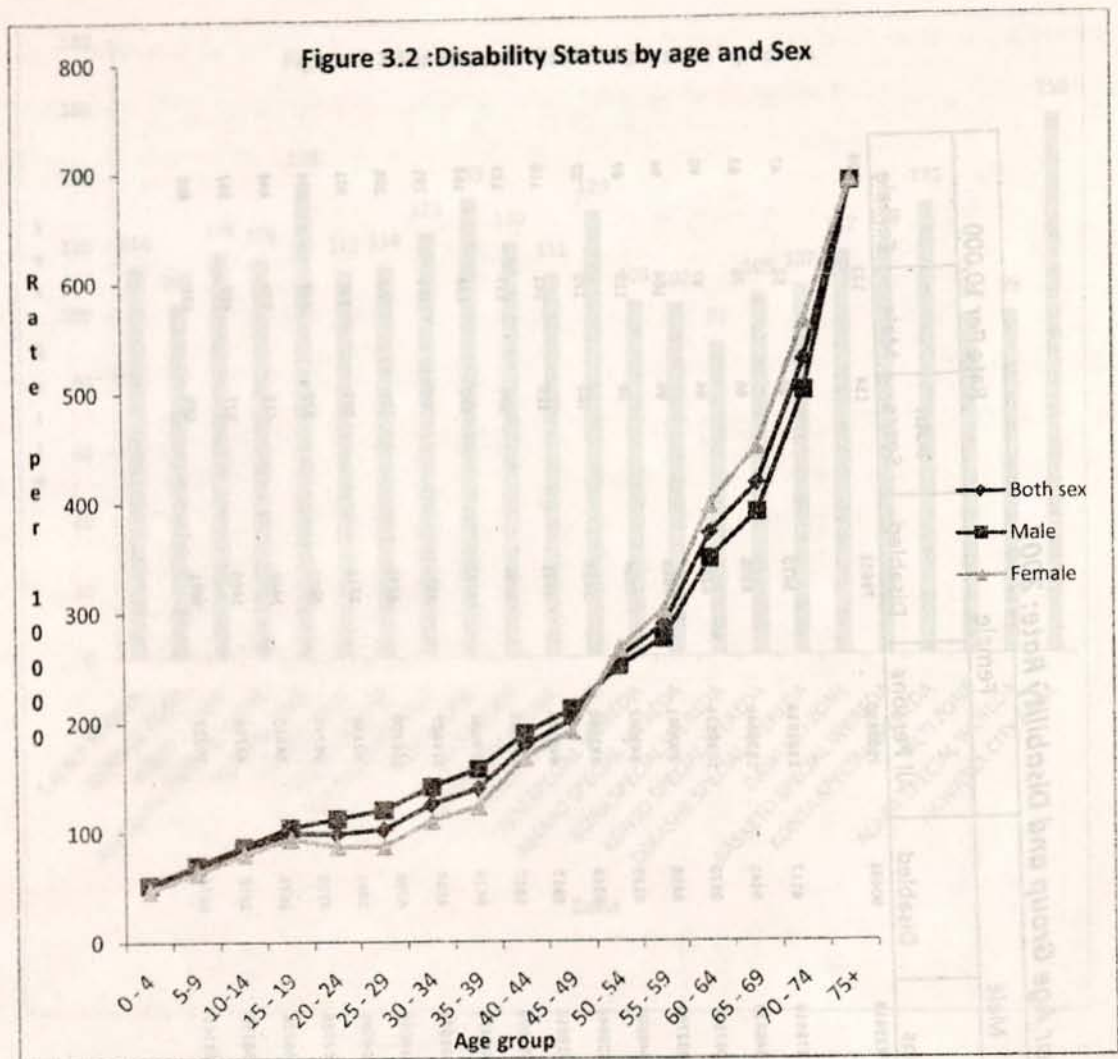


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex and age group at zonal and regional level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among male was higher than that of female up to the age group 55-59, but in older ages starting from age 60 and above the pattern is reversed and disability among female was higher than that of male and with continuous increase for both sexes.

Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Zone: 2007

Zones	Total Disabled Person		Vision problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking problem		Deaf and unable to speak		Non functional upper or lower Limbs, crippling Handling, Standing, Walking		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
S.N.N.P REGION	170113	100	38125	22.41	25495	15	6488	3.8	8998	5.3	42987	25.27	48020	28.23
GURAGE	23272	100	7821	33.61	3336	14.3	832	3.6	1047	4.5	4979	21.39	5257	22.59
HADIYA	12375	100	2758	22.61	1664	13.5	512	4.1	841	6.8	3769	30.46	2791	22.55
KEMBATA TIMBARO	6951	100	1777	25.56	982	14.1	238	3.4	506	7.3	2133	30.69	1315	18.92
SIDAMA	19562	100	3624	18.53	2802	14.3	870	4.4	1381	7.1	5273	26.96	5612	28.69
GEDEO	11505	100	1953	16.98	1756	15.3	448	3.9	344	3.0	2948	25.62	4056	35.25
WOLYITA	15095	100	3795	25.14	2417	16	499	3.3	813	5.4	3980	26.37	3591	23.79
SOUTH OMO	5548	100	1057	19.77	1070	19.3	302	5.4	279	5.0	1491	26.87	1309	23.59
SHEKA	2323	100	566	24.37	375	16.1	106	4.6	144	6.2	648	27.89	484	20.84
KEFFA	9559	100	1911	19.99	1196	12.5	454	4.7	660	6.9	2419	25.31	2919	30.54
GAMO GOFA	19208	100	4014	20.9	3096	16.1	718	3.7	937	4.9	5113	26.62	5330	27.75
BENCH MAJI	5304	100	870	16.4	924	17.4	215	4.1	450	8.5	1794	33.82	1051	19.82
YEM SP WEREDA	1346	100	434	32.24	218	16.2	56	4.2	66	4.9	262	19.47	310	23.03
AMARO SP WEREDA	1194	100	283	23.7	147	12.3	61	5.1	71	5.9	297	24.87	335	28.06
BURJI SP WEREDA	900	100	200	22.22	127	14.1	63	7.0	48	5.3	189	21	273	30.33
KONSO SP WEREDA	3451	100	812	23.53	575	16.7	155	4.5	171	5.0	1041	30.17	697	20.2
DERASHE SP WEREDA	2135	100	450	21.08	258	12.1	81	3.8	112	5.2	728	34.1	506	23.7
DAWURO	4155	100	820	19.74	657	15.8	151	3.6	309	7.4	973	23.42	1245	29.96
BASKETO SP WEREDA	979	100	204	20.84	183	18.7	39	4.0	38	3.9	269	27.48	246	25.13
KONTA SP WEREDA	732	100	192	26.23	132	18	21	2.9	72	9.8	162	22.13	153	20.9
SILTI	13267	100	3711	27.97	2161	16.3	503	3.8	528	4.0	3389	25.54	2975	22.42
ALABA SP WEREDA	9645	100	521	5.4	1271	13.2	97	1.0	111	1.2	658	6.82	6987	72.44
HAWASSA CITY	1607	100	272	16.93	148	9.21	67	4.2	70	4.4	472	29.37	578	35.97

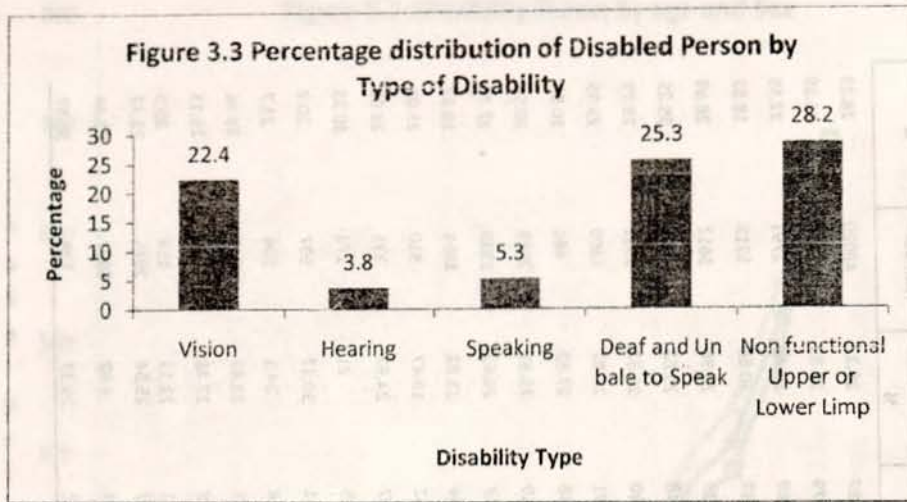


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled persons by type of Disability at zonal and regional level. According to the results in table Bench Maji, Kembata Tembaro and Hadiya Zones recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking which accounts for 33.82 percent, 30.46 percent and 33.69 percent, respectively. Gurage Zone, Yem special wereda and Silti Zone recorded the highest disability types of Vision problem which accounts for 33.6 percent, 32.24 percent and 27.97 percent respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at Zonal I level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities (Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs and Vision problem) were accounted for more than 47 percent of the total disability types and Hearing problem, speaking problem and deaf and unable to speak accounts about 23 percent of the total disability type.

Table 3.4 Disabled Person by Cause of Disability and Zones :2007

zone	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Disease s/ Postnatal	Prenatal / on Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	Not Known
S.N.N.P REGION	170113	7963	15642	5847	8743	46677	14231	5336	14701	50973
GURAGE	23272	324	1831	418	609	4885	1813	499	2497	10396
HADIYA	12375	178	1396	413	905	3469	1311	361	1078	3264
KEMBATA TEMBARO	6951	85	681	183	315	2238	635	225	508	2081
SIDAMA	19562	539	1758	810	1820	5041	1974	750	1534	5336
GEDEO	11505	317	1038	808	799	2766	581	420	1124	3652
WOLYITA	15095	249	1658	587	942	4662	854	524	1487	4132
SOUTH OMO	5548	130	625	154	278	1552	617	209	461	1522
SHEKA	2323	42	219	42	76	531	174	144	246	849
KEFFA	9559	234	856	320	583	2595	908	446	790	2827
GAMO GOFA	19208	438	1818	668	1063	6073	1516	667	1512	5453
BENCH MAJI	5304	112	534	162	304	1514	553	252	446	1427
YEM SP WEREDA	1346	27	74	41	56	385	73	39	114	537
AMARO SP WEREDA	1194	29	108	71	39	276	72	41	88	470
BURJI SP WEREDA	900	73	114	60	49	245	47	28	51	233
KONSO SP WEREDA	3451	55	341	141	109	1650	318	77	249	511
DERASHE SP WEREDA	2135	29	270	107	84	655	225	60	148	557
DAWURO	4155	82	382	206	232	1270	353	154	278	1198
BASKETO SP WEREDA	979	8	100	25	39	420	90	63	45	189
KONTA SP WEREDA	732	9	71	15	24	253	86	32	49	193
SILTI	13267	196	1063	420	294	3931	1231	182	1565	4385
ALABA SP WEREDA	9645	4731	552	104	50	2041	672	62	297	1136
HAWASSA CITY ADM.	1607	76	153	92	73	225	128	101	134	625

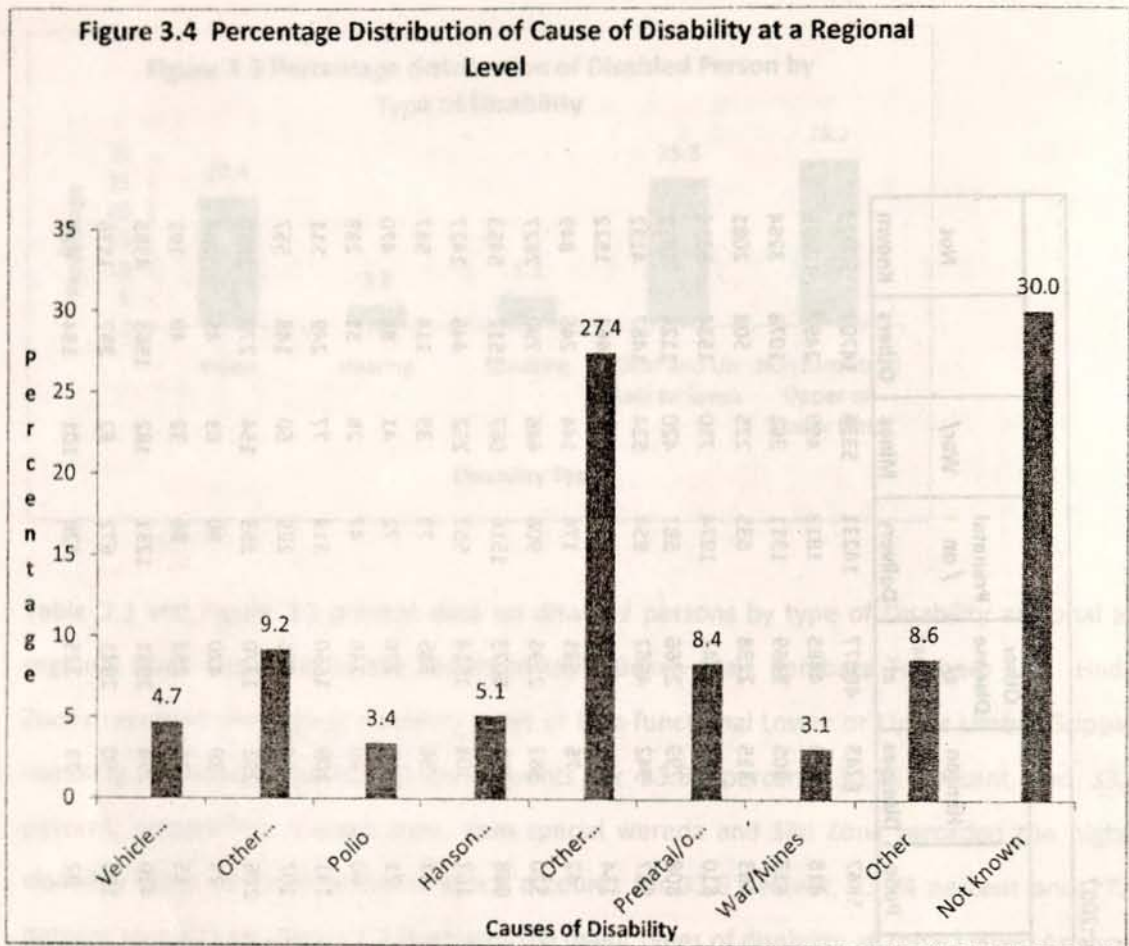


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show the causes of disability at zonal and regional. According to the table, about 30 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal and Other accidents were the major cause of disability with 27.4 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. According to the 2007 census results, war and mine was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 3.1 percent of the total cause of disability. There were also zonal variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. Less than one percent in Konso Special wereda reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Awasa City Administration constitute about half which is 49.1 percent.

3.2 Orphan hood Status

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. Information on Orphan hood status of children under age 18 (survival status of the parents) was collected on complete count basis for every household member. The data on the survival status of parents for children less than 18 years are summarized as only mothers alive, only Fathers alive, both deceased (double orphaned) and both alive (Non-orphaned) categories.

The continuous increase in social problem due to orphan hood in Ethiopia 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. Having this in mind, two basic questions on orphan hood status were administered 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.

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.

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of orphan hood data at regional and zonal level.

Table 3.5 Proportion of Survivorship of Parents for Children less than 18 years of Age by Zone and Sex: 2007

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
S.N.N.P REGION						
Both						
Sexes	8164317	7361518	516215	164209	108153	14222
Male	4140488	3733225	261572	83268	54672	7751
Female	4023829	3628293	254643	80941	53481	6471
GURAGE ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	657286	586418	49961	11069	8760	1078
Male	333515	297629	25386	5586	4324	590
Female	323771	288789	24575	5483	4436	488
HADIYA ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	655264	587461	46571	10936	8610	1686
Male	331677	298447	22834	5395	4143	858
Female	323587	289014	23737	5541	4467	828
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	365778	320488	30499	7878	6179	734
Male	182044	160262	14697	3843	2848	394
Female	183,734	160,226	15,802	4,035	3,331	340
SIDAMA ZONE						
Both Sexes	1,690,406	1,569,105	80,706	21,527	16,624	2,444
Male	862,708	800,412	41,378	11,038	8,513	1,367
Female	827,698	768,693	39,328	10,489	8,111	1,077
GEDEO ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	475194	430713	28493	8804	6457	727
Male	241809	218668	14913	4480	3347	401
Female	233385	212045	13580	4324	3110	326
WELAYITA ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	828366	725683	66118	21219	13538	1808
Male	416499	366032	32464	10509	6534	960
Female	411867	359651	33654	10710	7004	848
SOUTH OMO ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	318741	282630	24855	7073	3768	415
Male	163412	144513	12986	3706	1976	231
Female	155329	138117	11869	3367	1792	184

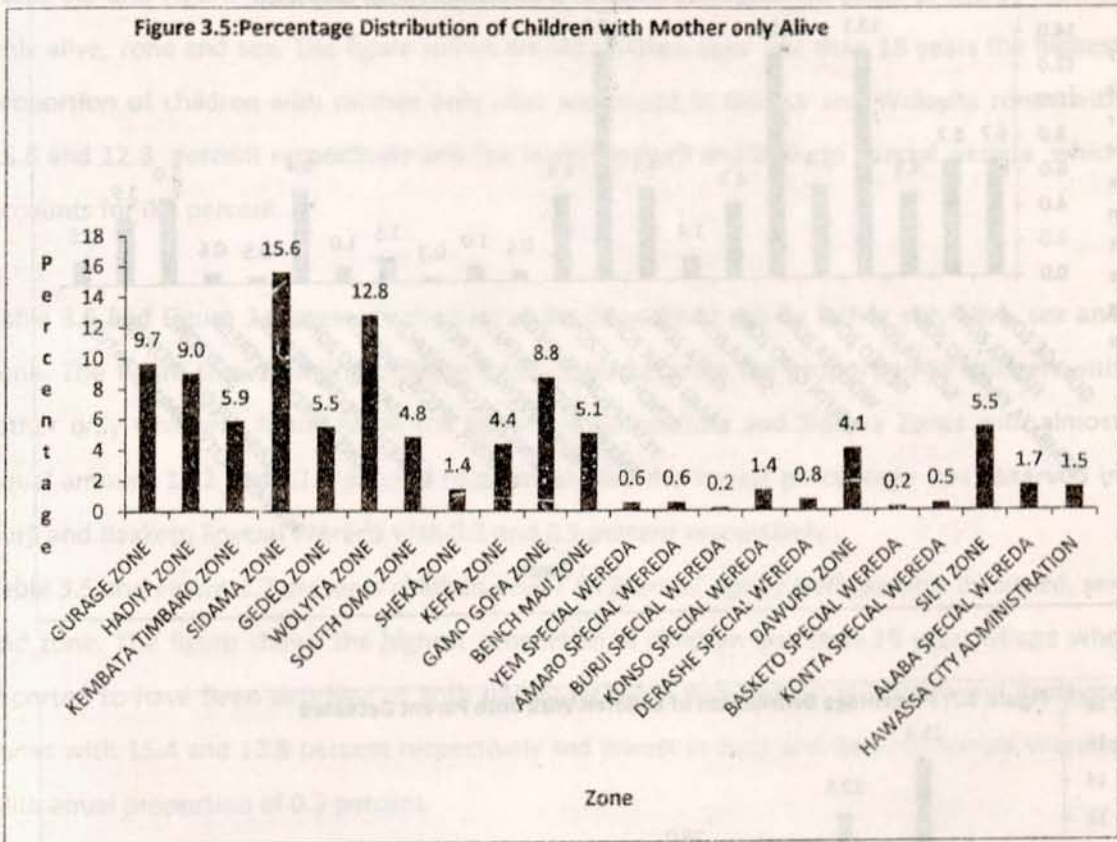
Table 3.5

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
SHEKA ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	98620	87216	7424	2224	1553	203
Male	49990	44146	3785	1148	794	117
Female	48630	43070	3639	1076	759	86
KEFFA ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	476324	439063	22610	8788	5281	582
Male	242139	222249	12077	4582	2888	343
Female	234185	216814	10533	4206	2393	239
GAMO GOFA ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	852730	773512	45335	21756	10866	1261
Male	430204	390569	22634	11004	5363	634
Female	422526	382943	22701	10752	5503	627
BENCH MAJI ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	355464	315182	26284	8122	5261	615
Male	180954	159748	13874	4234	2754	344
Female	174510	155434	12410	3888	2507	271
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	41877	37441	2871	1022	500	43
Male	20970	18669	1512	507	265	17
Female	20907	18772	1359	515	235	26
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	84801	79431	2935	1561	757	117
Male	43401	40699	1496	766	380	60
Female	41400	38732	1439	795	377	57
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	34083	32125	1113	511	314	20
Male	17100	16081	583	261	164	11
Female	16983	16044	530	250	150	9
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	131308	120473	7013	2427	1210	185
Male	65066	59717	3467	1209	583	90
Female	66242	60756	3546	1218	627	95

Table 3.5

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	77955	71717	3877	1561	735	65
Male	39544	36320	2021	807	366	30
Female	38411	35397	1856	754	369	35
DAWURO ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	290964	253097	21000	8823	7343	701
Male	151555	131049	11215	4682	4195	414
Female	139409	122048	9785	4141	3148	287
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	31578	29127	1273	782	353	43
Male	16128	14825	692	409	176	26
Female	15450	14302	581	373	177	17
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	49741	45177	2737	1045	706	76
Male	25349	22915	1411	586	385	52
Female	24392	22262	1326	459	321	24
SILTI ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	409181	366937	28142	8227	5090	785
Male	206418	185273	14066	4112	2536	431
Female	202763	181664	14076	4115	2554	354
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA						
Both						
Sexes	122581	105484	8526	6448	1769	354
Male	63411	54495	4420	3299	964	233
Female	59170	50989	4106	3149	805	121
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-ZONE						
Both						
Sexes	116075	103038	7872	2406	2479	280
Male	56595	50507	3661	1105	1174	148
Female	59480	52531	4211	1301	1305	132

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Children with Mother only Alive



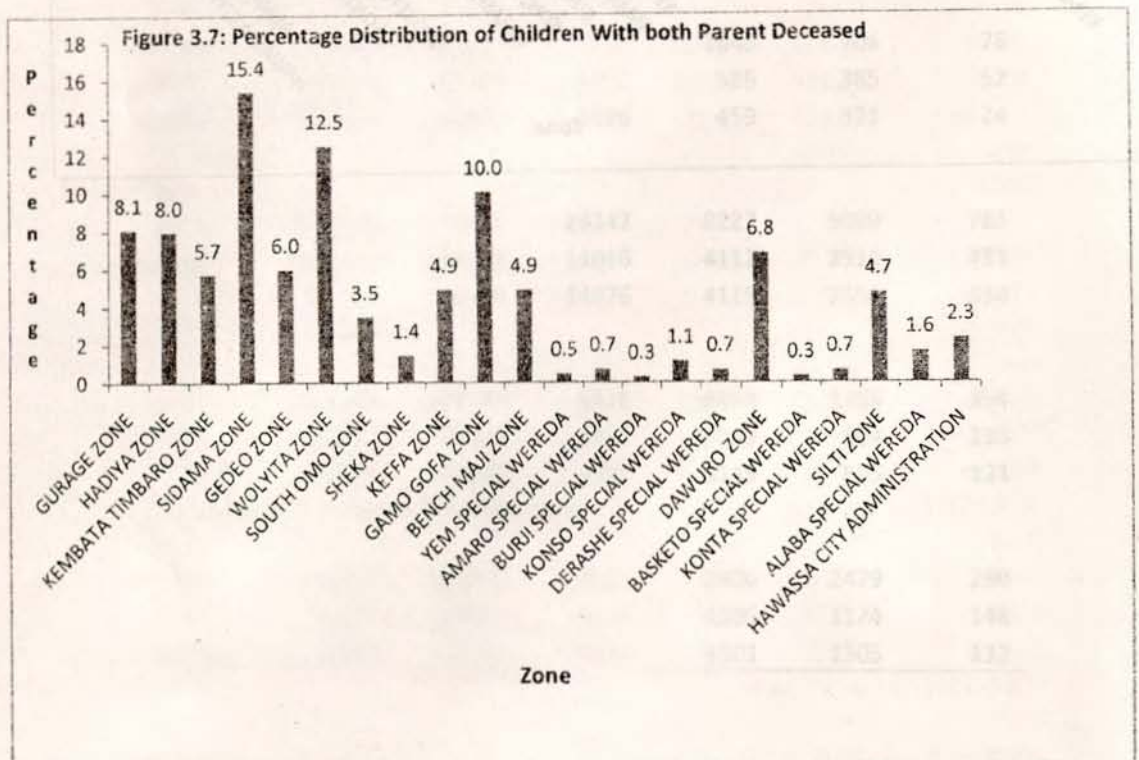
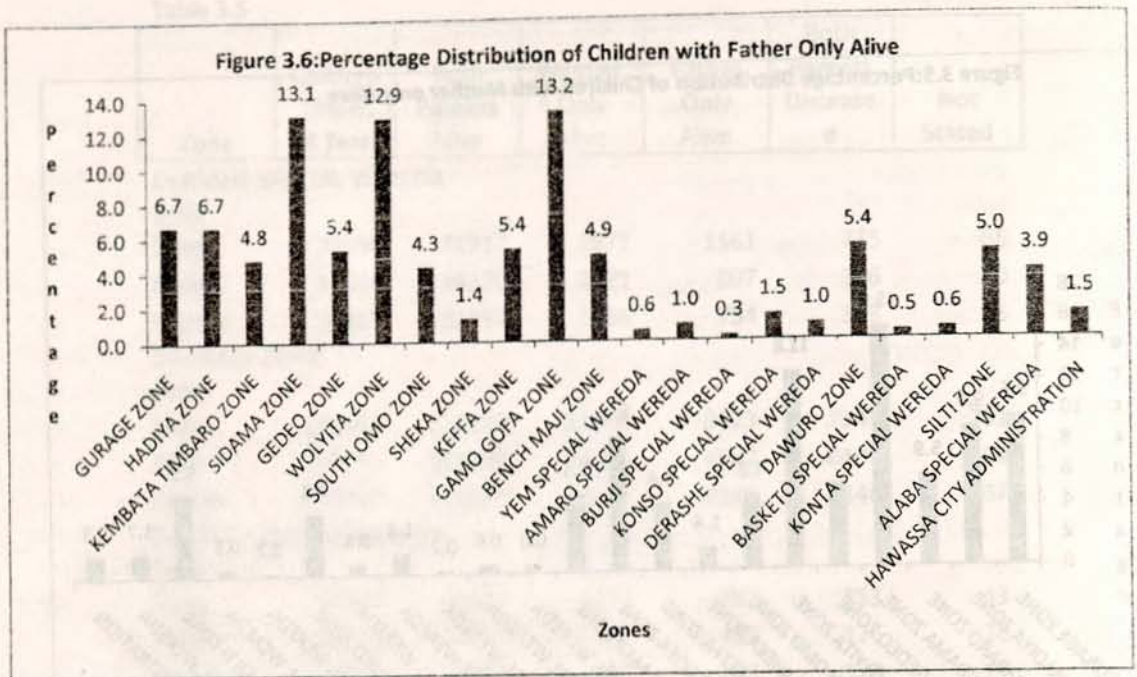


Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by mother only alive, zone and sex. The figure shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Sidama and Wolayita zones with 15.6 and 12.8 percent respectively and the lowest in Burji and Basketo Special wereda which accounts for 0.2 percent.

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by father only alive, sex and zone. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children with father only alive was found to be the highest in Gamo Gofa and Sidama Zones with almost equal amount 13.2 and 13.1 percent respectively and the lowest percentage was observed in Burji and Basketo Special Wereda with 0.3 and 0.5 percent respectively..

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.7 presents children under 18 years of age by both parents deceased, sex and zone. The figure shows the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parent by death was highest in Sidama and Wolayita Zones with 15.4 and 12.5 percent respectively and lowest in Burji and Basketo Special Wereda With equal proportion of 0.3 percent.

**Table 3.6 Children Under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status and Single
Age:2007**

Age	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
All Ages	8164317	7361518	516215	164209	108153	14222
0	370781	359755	5253	1929	2599	1245
1	413107	401507	6800	2139	2629	32
2	467578	450793	10223	3235	3212	115
3	522512	500295	13942	4664	3561	50
4	567277	537989	18630	6321	4282	55
5	527572	494486	21281	7123	4364	318
6	572935	533946	25405	8441	5039	104
7	525671	483094	27996	9320	5195	66
8	639058	579418	39291	12917	7239	193
9	407336	366764	26720	8713	5062	77
10	668352	588675	52725	16301	9757	894
11	233439	205981	18183	5840	3384	51
12	545325	470259	49562	15678	9629	197
13	320183	271205	32157	9986	6247	588
14	369722	310812	39186	11808	7640	276
15	442552	351578	55534	17127	12038	6275
16	364450	294666	45567	13826	9798	593
17	206467	160295	27760	8841	6478	3093

Table 4.1 Percentage of Literate Population by Sex and Zone
 Figure 4.1 Percentage of Literate Population by Sex and Zone

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of SNNP based on 2007 Population and Housing Census. 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 Region

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. As can be seen from the table, less than half (45.4 percent) of the population of SNNP were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than half or 56.1 percent of male were literate while the proportion of literate females (34.9 percent) was far less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 22.4 percent for both sexes and 33.9 percent and 15.9 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years.

As can be seen in Table 4.1, there were significant variations among Zones concerning the literacy status of the population from 78.4 percent in Hawasa City Administration to 20.2 percent in Konso Special wereda.

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

Zone	Percent Literate(2007)		
	Both	Male	Female
S.N.N.P REGION	45.4	56.1	34.9
GURAGE ZONE	49.7	61.6	38.8
HADIYA ZONE	54.2	63.5	45.1
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	60.4	69.6	51.6
SIDAMA ZONE	46.8	58.4	34.9
GEDEO ZONE	45.2	60.4	29.9
WELAYITA ZONE	51.2	62.5	40.3
SOUTH OMO ZONE	22.9	29.8	16
SHEKA ZONE	56.8	67.7	45.6
KEFFA ZONE	36.4	48	25.2
GAMO GOFA ZONE	37	45.6	28.5
BENCH MAJI ZONE	32.8	44.2	21.8
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	47.6	53.4	41.5
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	52	61.2	42.8
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	44.6	53.6	36.4
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	20.2	30.5	10.9
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	26.7	37.1	17
DAWURO ZONE	44.8	54.9	34.4
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	34.6	47	22.1
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	32.6	44.1	21.6
SILTI ZONE	44.6	56.5	33.9
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	36.4	47.3	25.4
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION	78.4	84	72.4

More over, In Hawassa city, Guraghe, Kembata Tembaro, Hadiya, Sheka and Wolyita zones the literacy rate was also higher than the region total. On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably very low in South Omo zone, Konso and Derash special weredas (22.9%, 20.2 and % 26.7% respectively). In almost all zones and special weredas the proportion of male who are literate greater than females at least by 10 percentages.

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 sex and both age group.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of Literate Population by Sex and census period, SNNP:2007

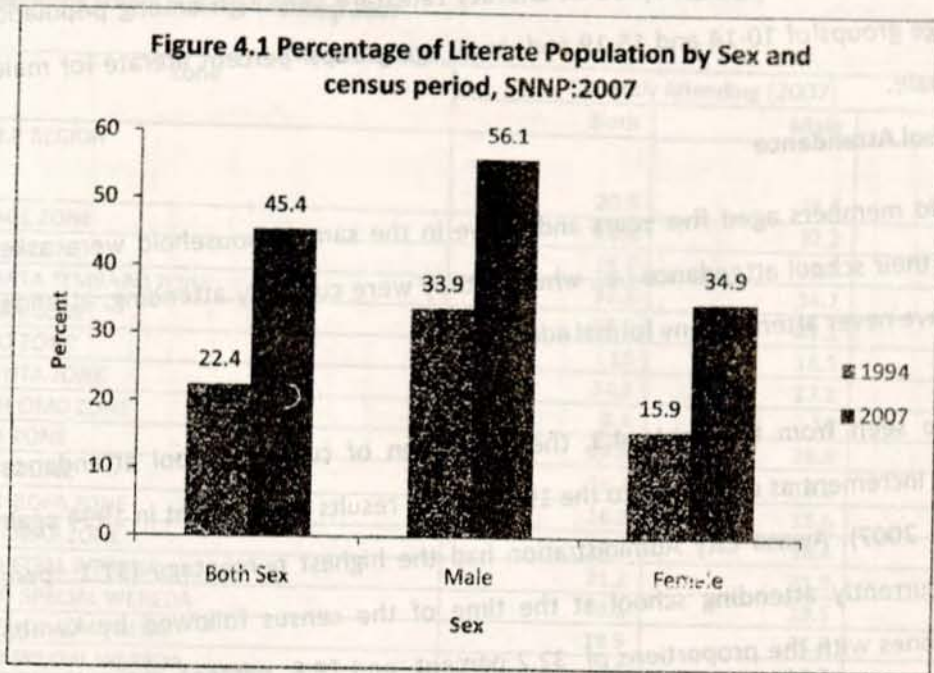


Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Five Year Age Group at a Regional Level

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Males	Literate Males	All Females	Literate Females	Both	Male	Female
Region									
Total	9917205	4500772	4899146	2750313	5018059	1750459	45.4	56.1	34.9
10-14	2137021	1291185	1097197	694670	1039824	596515	60.4	63.3	57.4
15-19	1669797	1103420	832756	611883	837041	491537	66.1	73.5	58.7
20-24	1197145	616376	548103	371720	649042	244656	51.5	67.8	37.7
25-29	1159120	480451	526949	308134	632171	172317	41.4	58.5	27.3
30-34	859346	326256	419010	231200	440336	95056	38	55.2	21.6
35-39	785796	263983	375936	194719	409810	69264	33.6	51.8	16.9
40-44	566861	154870	287697	124838	279164	30032	27.3	43.4	10.8
45-49	441843	102100	221890	84073	219953	18027	23.1	37.9	8.2
50-54	331443	57476	164332	46950	167111	10526	17.3	28.6	6.3
55-59	197289	33614	104962	27884	92327	5730	17	26.6	6.2
60-64	204111	26439	107192	20816	96919	5623	13	19.4	5.8
65-69	123090	15584	68582	12638	54508	2946	12.7	18.4	5.4
70-74	99875	10962	56223	7962	43652	3000	11	14.2	6.9
75+	144468	18056	88267	12826	56201	5230	12.5	14.5	9.3

That is, the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be extremely low at older ages beyond age group 50-54 Literacy rates are very high among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 and in all age groups percent literate for male greater than 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 (9.6 percent in 1994 against 20.9 percent in 2007). Awasa City Administration had the highest percentage (37.1 percent) of students currently attending school at the time of the census followed by Kembata and Guraghe Zones with the proportions of 32.2 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, S.Omo, Konso and Gedeo Zones have lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 8.4 percent, 11 percent and 15 percent respectively.

As shown in the Table 4.3 The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex. Like the previous census results in the 2007 census also the proportions were higher for males at a regional level (12 percent against 10.00 percent) and in all Zones the percentage of males who are currently attending greater than females. Especially, in Bench Maji zone Alaba Zones and konso special wereda the disparities between sexes were quite significant

Zone	Year	Male	Female	Total
Awasa City Administration	2007	37.1	32.2	34.65
Kembata	2007	32.2	28.8	30.5
Guraghe Zones	2007	28.8	25.5	27.15
S.Omo	2007	8.4	7.5	7.95
Konso	2007	11	10	10.5
Gedeo Zones	2007	15	14	14.5
Regional Level	2007	12	10.00	11

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above Currently Attending School by Sex and Zones: 2007

Zone	Currently Attending (2007)		
	Both	Male	Female
S.N.N.P REGION			
GURAGE ZONE	20.9	23.6	18.2
HADIYA ZONE	28.8	32.2	25.6
HADIYA ZONE	26.7	29.1	24.4
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	32.2	34.7	29.7
SIDAMA ZONE	18.5	21.2	15.7
GEDEO ZONE	15	18.5	11.5
WELAYITA ZONE	24.2	27.2	21.3
SOUTH OMO ZONE	8.4	10	6.7
SHEKA ZONE	24.8	26.9	22.6
KEFFA ZONE	16.4	19.2	13.7
GAMO GOFA ZONE	16.3	18.6	14
BENCH MAJI ZONE	14.7	18.4	11
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	21.2	21.9	20.5
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	18.1	19.5	16.6
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	18.9	21.2	16.7
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	11	14.7	7.6
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	10.5	13.6	7.5
DAWURO ZONE	21.4	24	18.7
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	16.3	19.7	12.9
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	17	20.5	13.6
SI.TI ZONE	24.9	28.1	21.8
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	16.4	20.1	12.7
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION	37.1	37.5	36.7

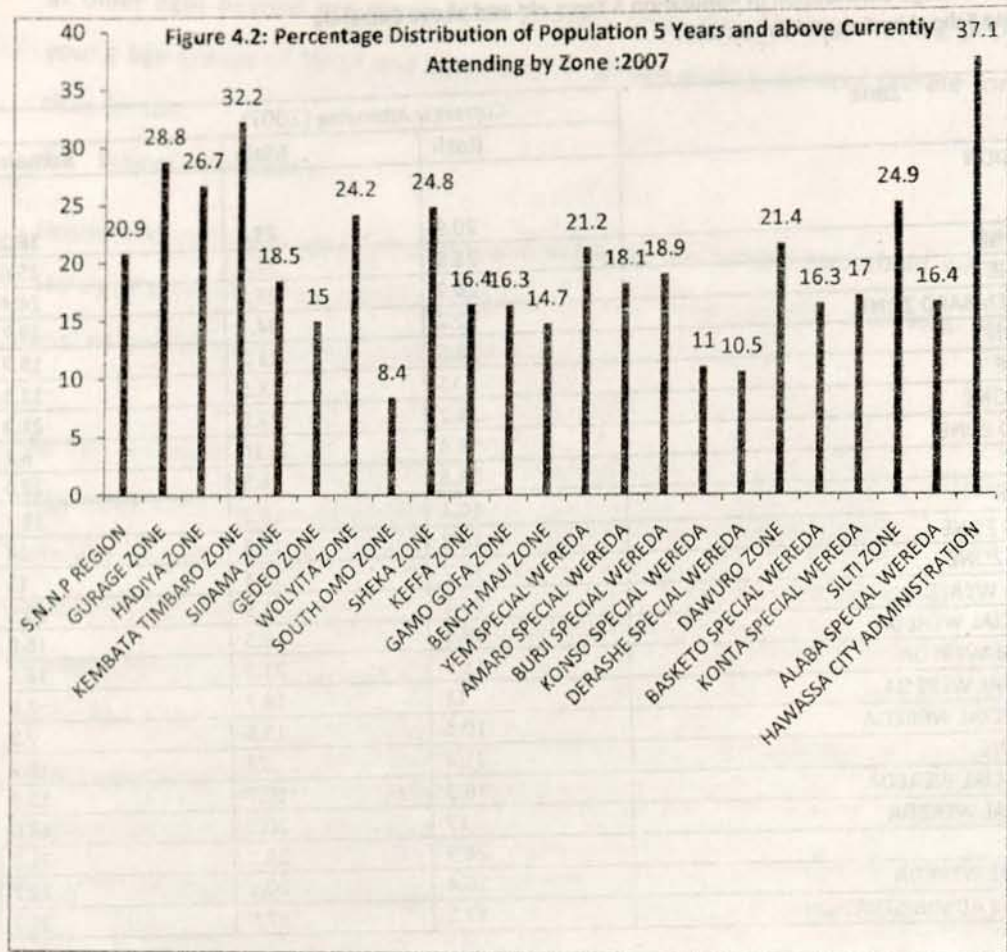


Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school and also those attended in the past as well decline as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly dropped to much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at regional level, 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 beyond 20-24. 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.

However, the proportions females who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their male counter parts for the young girls under 15 years and for those of higher ages, 20 years and above both in urban and rural areas.

The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with increase in age until age 20-24 and rise again starting from 25 onward. The proportions of never attended were higher among females for all age group except for those in the age group 10-14 years both in urban and rural areas (Figures 4.3a - 4.3c).

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Urban-Rural: 2007

Age Group	Prop. Attending						Prop. Never Attending		
	Currently			Prop. Attending in the past					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
URBAN-RURAL									
5-9	21.2	22	20.4	7.9	8.6	7.1	70.9	69.4	72.5
10-14	43.5	45.1	41.9	17.6	19.1	16	38.9	35.8	42.1
15 - 19	39.7	44.2	35.2	25.2	28	22.5	35.1	27.8	42.4
20 - 24	19	26.8	12.4	31.1	39.3	24.2	49.9	33.9	63.4
25 - 29	9	13.3	5.4	31.3	43.7	20.9	59.8	43	73.7
30+	3.6	5.1	2	22	33.7	10	74.4	61.1	88
URBAN									
5-9	48.2	48.7	47.7	13.9	14.4	13.3	38	37	38.9
10-14	65.9	66.5	65.2	20.7	21.5	20	13.4	12	14.7
15 - 19	60	62.8	57.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	10.8	8	13.7
20 - 24	35.9	41.6	29.3	48.1	48	48.2	16	10.4	22.5
25 - 29	19.9	22.6	16.9	57.5	63.4	51.4	22.6	14	31.6
30+	10.7	12.8	8.1	49.8	62.1	34.8	39.5	25	57.1
RURAL									
5-9	19.1	19.9	18.2	7.4	8.2	6.6	73.5	71.9	75.2
10-14	41.2	43	39.3	17.3	18.8	15.6	41.5	38.1	45.1
15 - 19	36	40.7	31.3	24.5	27.8	21.3	39.5	31.5	47.4
20 - 24	16	23.6	9.8	28.1	37.4	20.6	56	39	69.5
25 - 29	7.4	11.7	3.9	27.5	40.5	17	65.1	47.8	79
30+	2.8	4.3	1.4	19.1	30.5	7.7	78.1	65.3	90.9

Table :4.3a Proportion of 5 years and over by school attendance,sex and age group:2007(Currently Attending)

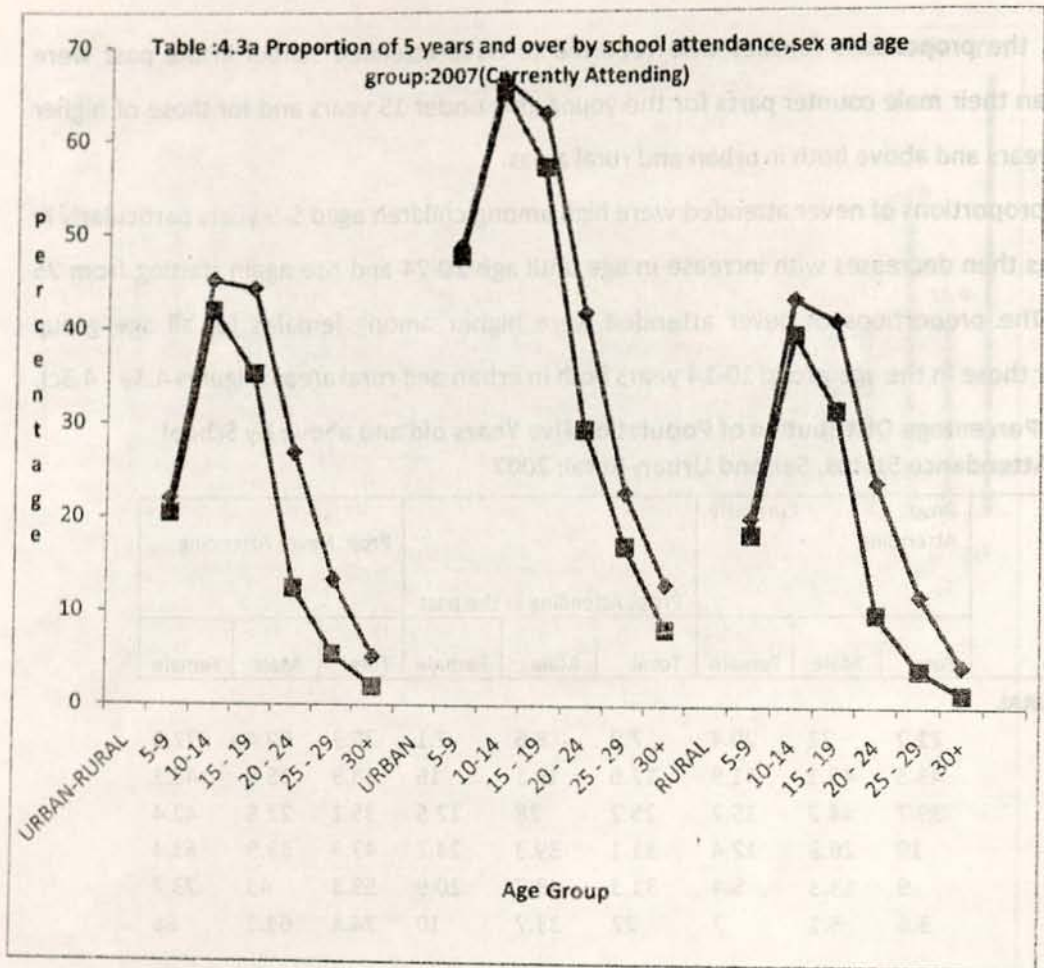
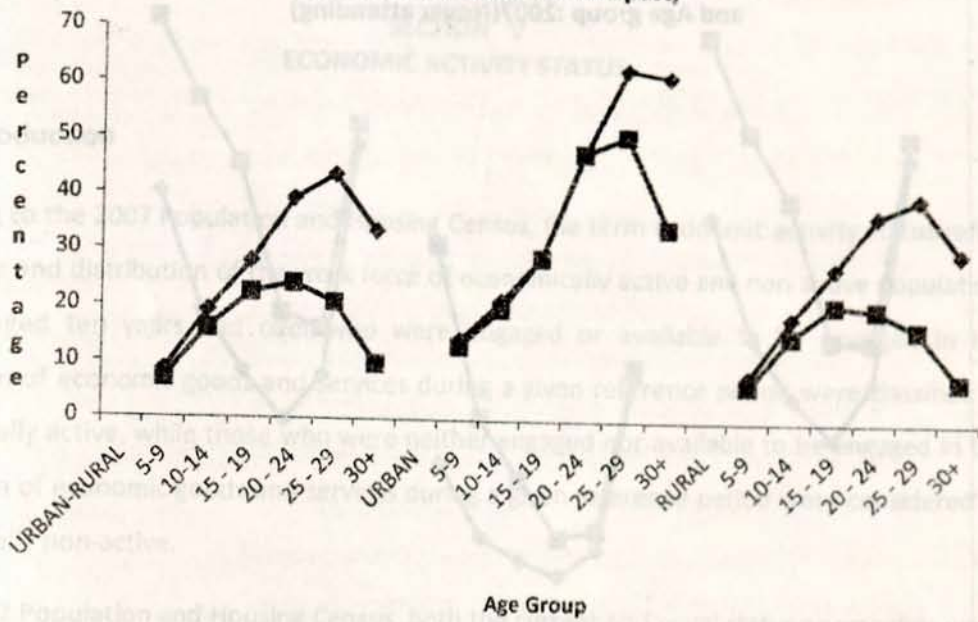
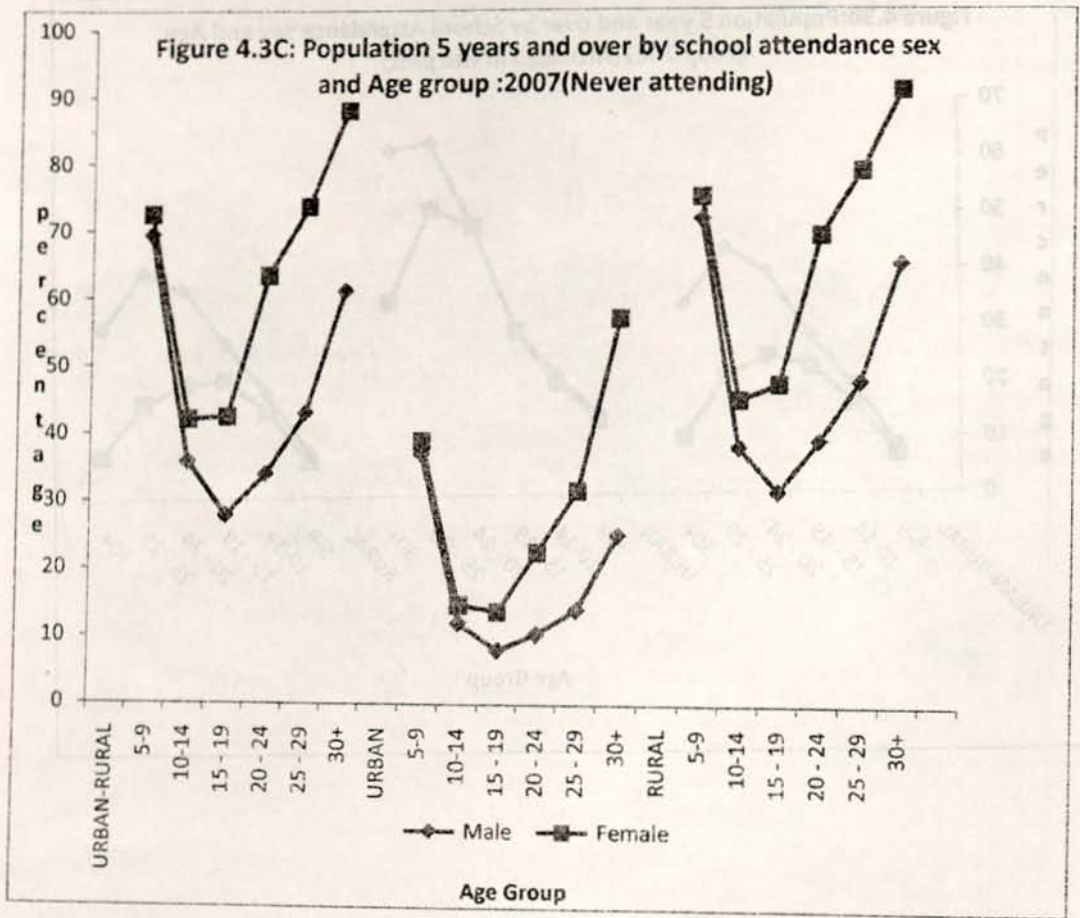


Figure 4.3b: Population 5 year and over by School Attendance sex and Age group:2007(Attended in the past)





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.

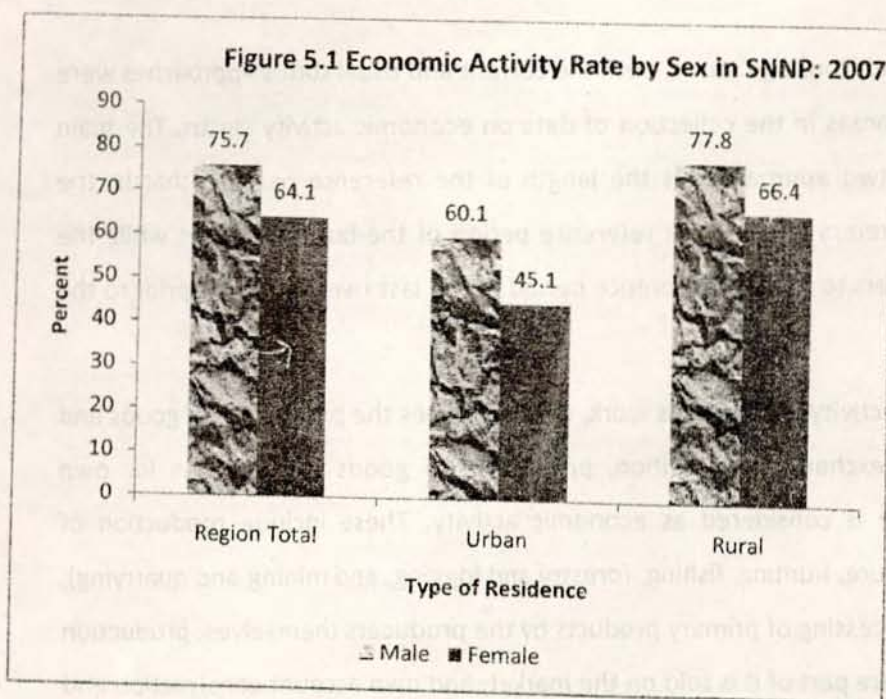
In this census, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own use is considered as economic activity. These include production of primary products (agriculture,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

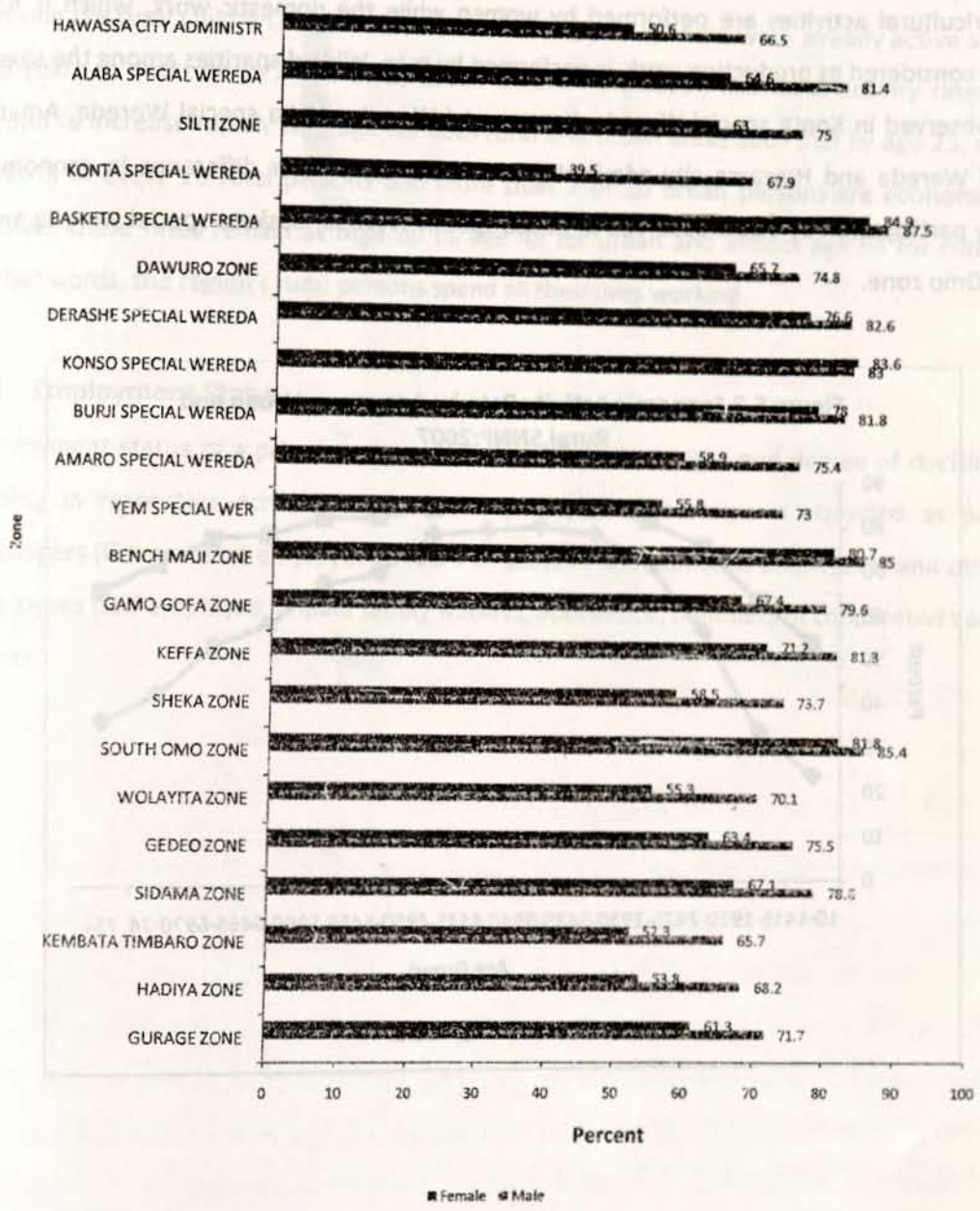
5.2 Economic Activity Rate

The 2007 census results of Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) region show that 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).



During the 2007 census, about seven persons out of 10 of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, the region's men were found to be more economically active than the women (75.7% against 64.1%) (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zone, SNNP: 2007



Economic activity rates of the zones by sex are given in figure 5.2 and highest rates are observed for Basketo special Wereda for both sexes. The figure also reveals that the females'

economic activity rate is slightly higher than their counterpart males' activity rate in Konso special Wereda (83.6% for females and 83% for males). It is evident that, in this area, most of the agricultural activities are performed by women while the domestic work, which is not mostly considered as production work, is performed by men. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in Konta special Wereda, Yem special Wereda, Alaba special Wereda, Amaro special Wereda and Hawassa city administration. Relatively smaller difference in economic activity participation by sex is observed in Konso special Wereda, Basketo special wereda and South Omo zone.

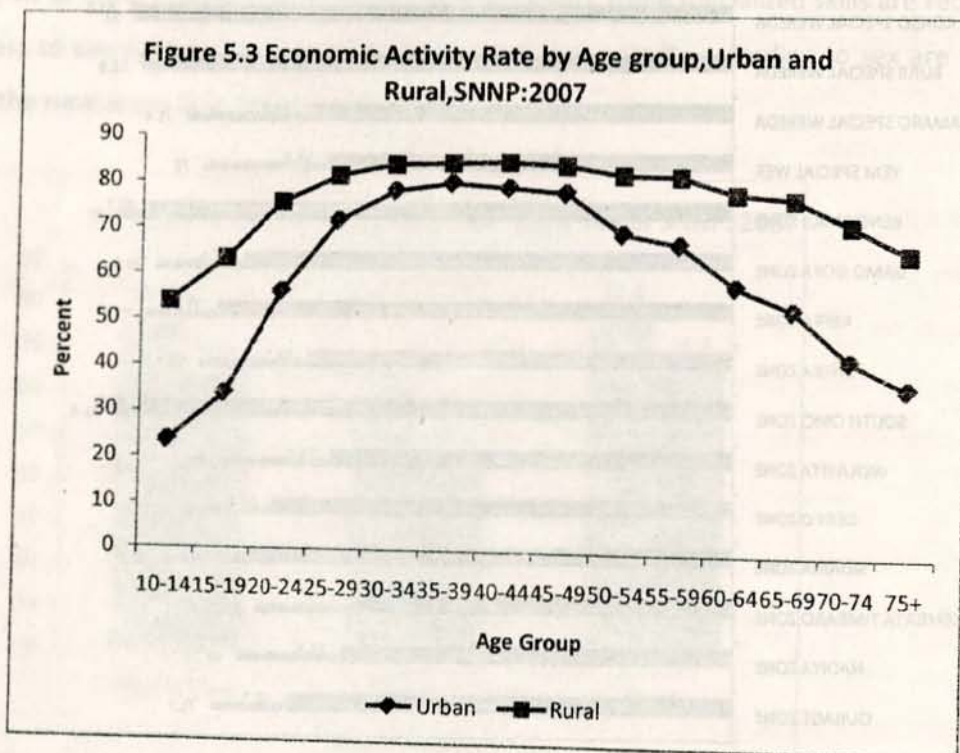
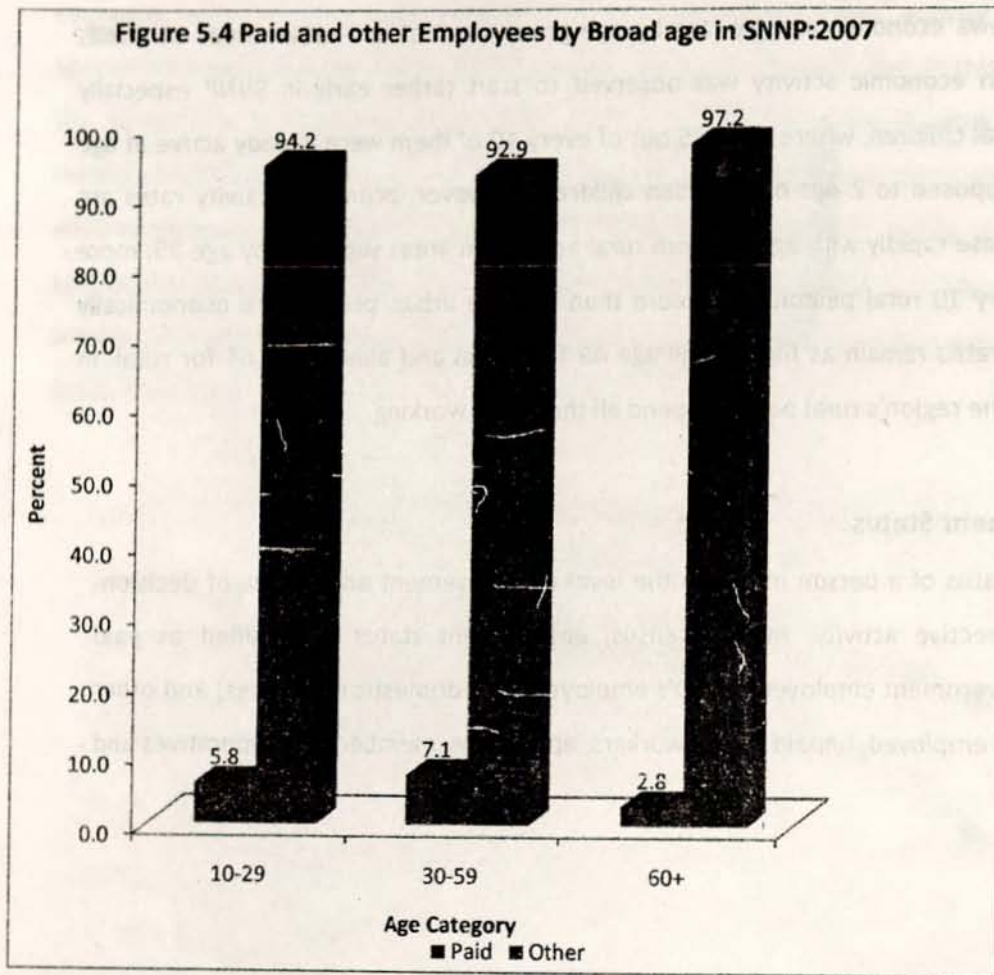


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of SNNP. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in SNNP especially among the rural children, where above 5 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to 2 out of 10 urban children. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas such that by age 25, more than 8 of every 10 rural persons and more than 7 of 10 urban persons are economically active. These rates remain as high up till age 49 for urban and almost age 64 for rural. In other words, the region's rural persons spend all their lives 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).

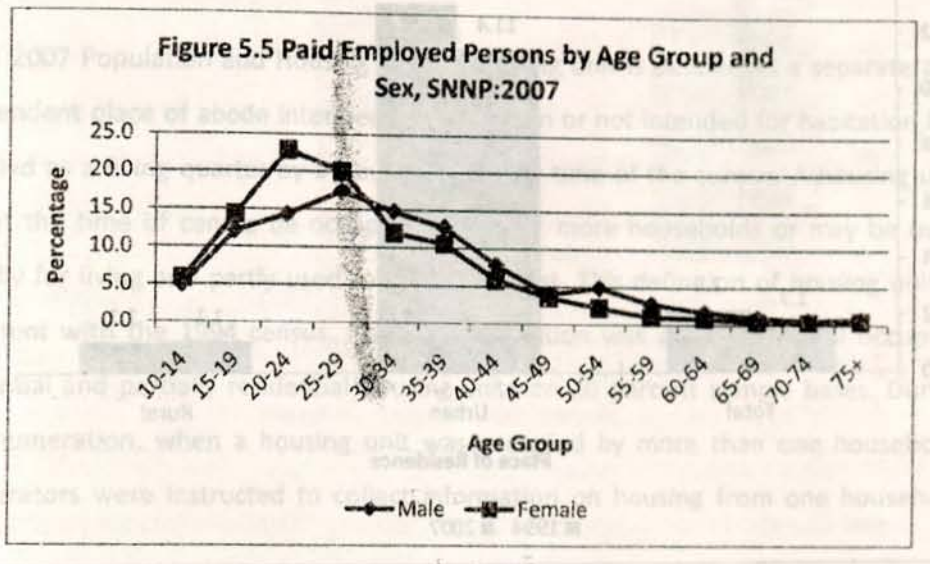
Figure 5.4 Paid and other Employees by Broad age in SNNP:2007



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 6 persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons aged 10-29 years were paid employees in the younger age in SNNP. As expected, there are proportionally more paid employees among the 30-59 year age segment (7.1%) than among the younger generation of the economically active population (5.8%). However, the fact that an increasing number of young persons have more diverse skills and have improved their chances of access to paid employment (5.8%) than it is the case among elderly persons (2.8%) which may be grouped as pensioners (for more explanation 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 relatively fewer persons in paid employment, there are less

disparities among the sexes. There are proportionally many young girls than boys in paid employment before age 29 years (see figure 5.5).

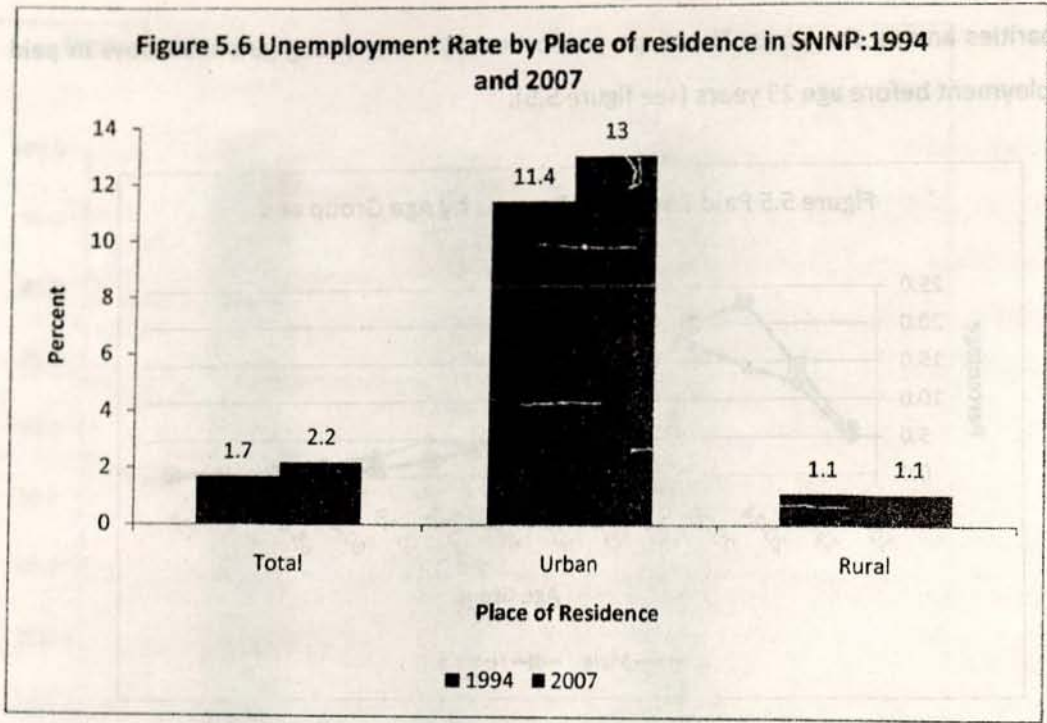


However, as the age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-30 year age segment. Beyond 60 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that as from age 60, barely 2 males and 1 female 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 SNNP in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the region's unemployment rate was 1.7 percent in 1994 while it showed a slight increment (2.2 percent) in 2007. Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 11.4 and 13 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate was the same in 1994 and in 2007 and it was 1.1 percent (See figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of residence in SNNP:1994 and 2007



However, as the age increases, the unemployment rate for males and females increases. The highest proportion of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-30 year age segment. Beyond 30 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that at from age 60, only 5 males and 1 female out of every 100 economically active persons remain in paid employment (see Figure 5.6).

2.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in SNNP in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the urban unemployment rate was 11.4 percent in 1994 which showed a slight increase to 13 percent in 2007. Comparing urban unemployment rate in 1994 and 2007, a slight increase in 2007 was observed. Similarly, rural unemployment rate was 1.1 percent in 1994 and it was 1.1 percent in 2007 and it was 1.1 percent (see Figure 5.6).

SECTION VI

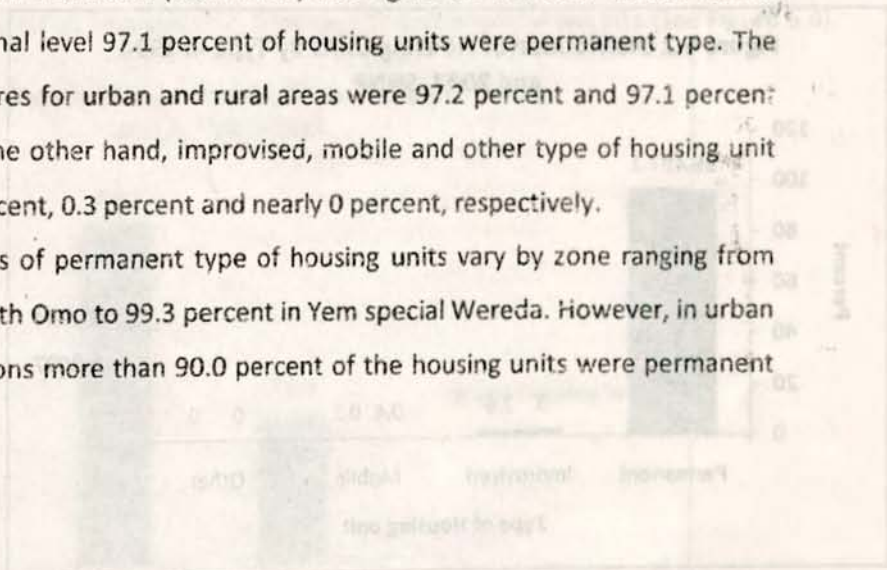
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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 and 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 at regional level 97.1 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 97.2 percent and 97.1 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 2.6 percent, 0.3 percent and nearly 0 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by zone ranging from 89.4 percent in South Omo to 99.3 percent in Yem special Wereda. However, in urban areas of other regions more than 90.0 percent of the housing units were permanent type.



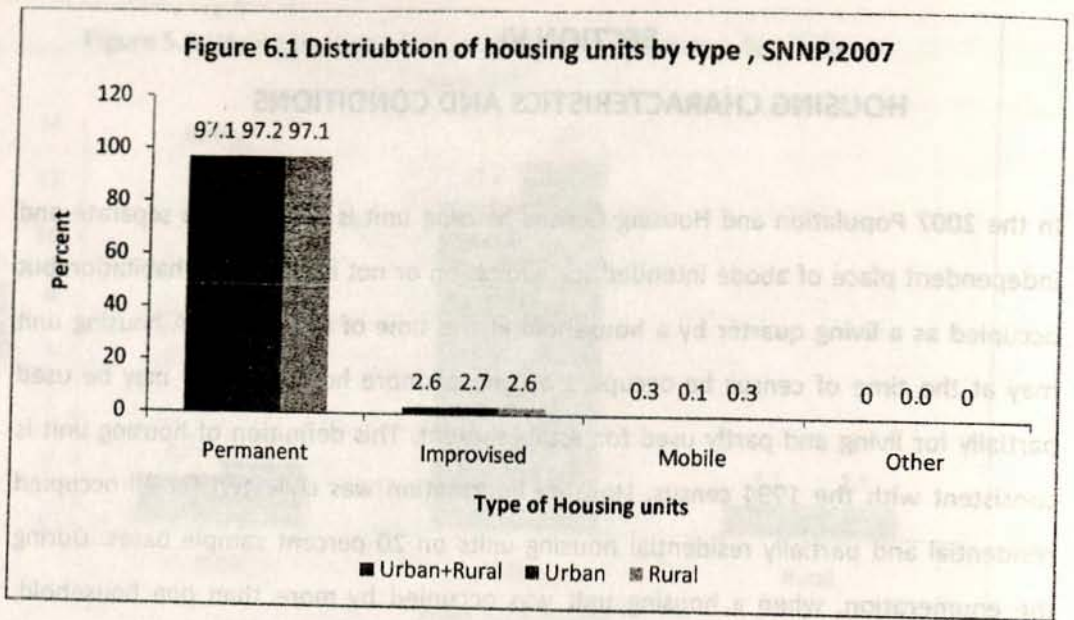
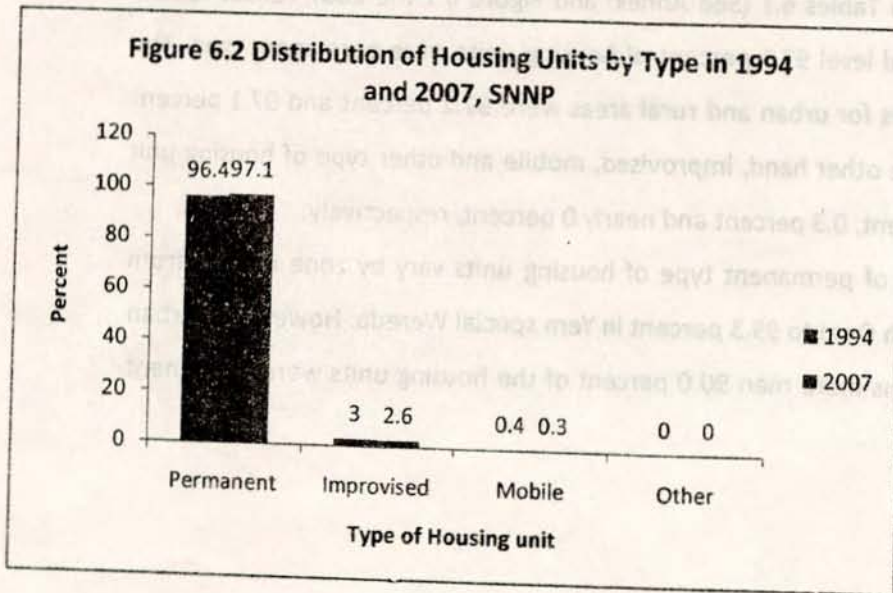


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time increasing from 96.4 percent in 1994 to 97.1 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportion of improvised housing decreased from 3 percent in 1994 to 2.6 percent in 2007. But the proportion of mobile housing is also decreased from 0.4 percent to 0.3 percent in the respected years

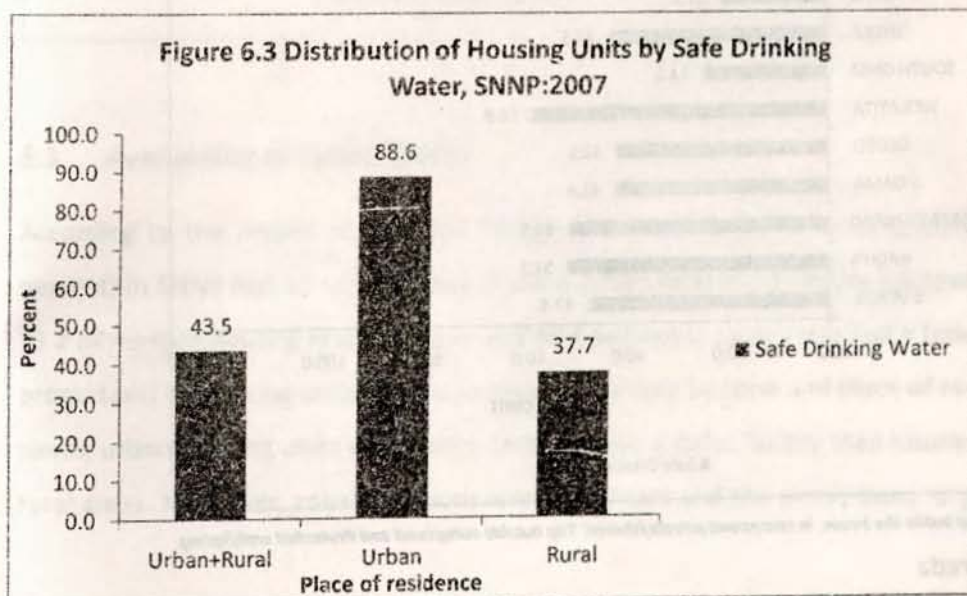


6.2 Source of Drinking Water

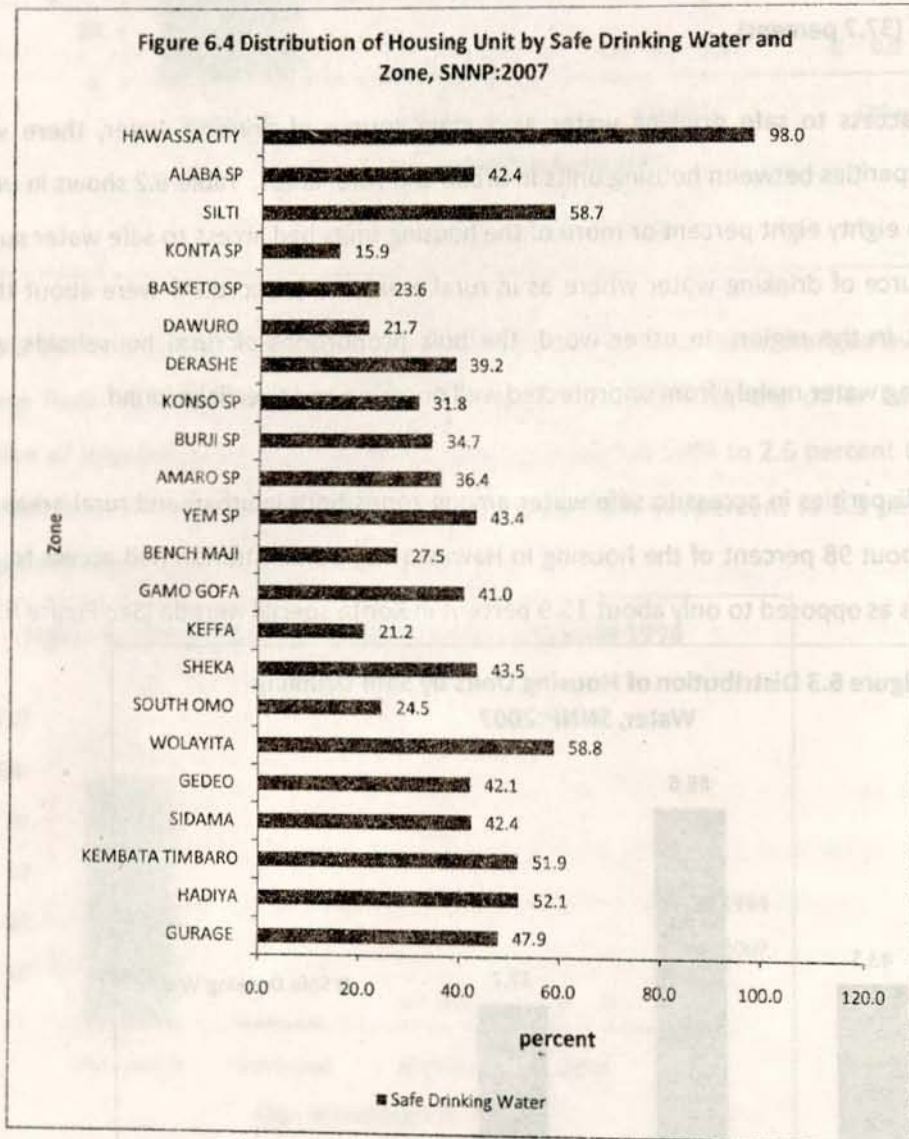
From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 43.5 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at regional level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at regional level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (88.6 percent) to have used safe water for drinking as compared to households living in rural housing units (37.7 percent).

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. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas close to eighty eight percent or more of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water whereas in rural areas the proportions were about thirty eight percent in the region. In other words, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

There were disparities in access to safe water among zones both in urban and rural areas. At zonal level, about 98 percent of the housing in Hawassa city administration had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 15.9 percent in Konta special wereda (See Figure 6.4).



Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 more than half of the housing units in Hawassa city administration, Welayita zone, Hadiya zone, Silti zone and Kenbata Timbaro zone had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. But less than quarter of the housing units in South Omo zone, Keffa zone, Dawuro zone, Basketo special Wereda and Konta special Wereda had safe water supply.

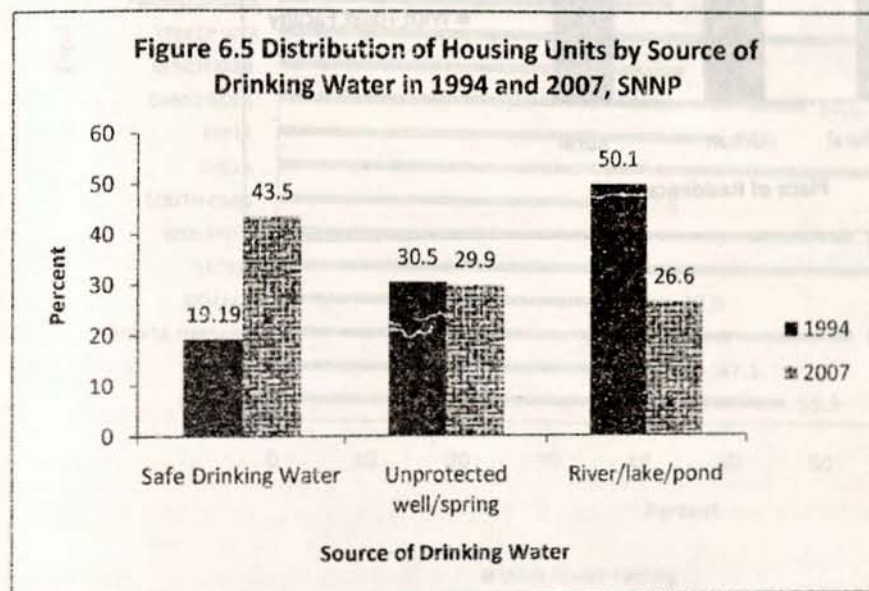


NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected well/spring.

N.B- SP- Special wereda

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 about 19.2 percent in 1994 to 43.5 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 30.5 percent and 50.1 percent in 1994 to 29.9 percent and 26.6 percent in 2007, respectively, in the region.



6.3 Availability of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, the majority of the housing units (about 48.1 percent) in SNNP had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 79.2 percent of housing units in urban and 48.3 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by zone and place of residence. In all zones, urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, zonal variations were significant and the proportions ranges from 25.4

percent in Alaba special wereda to 83.7 percent in Yem special wereda (see figure 7).

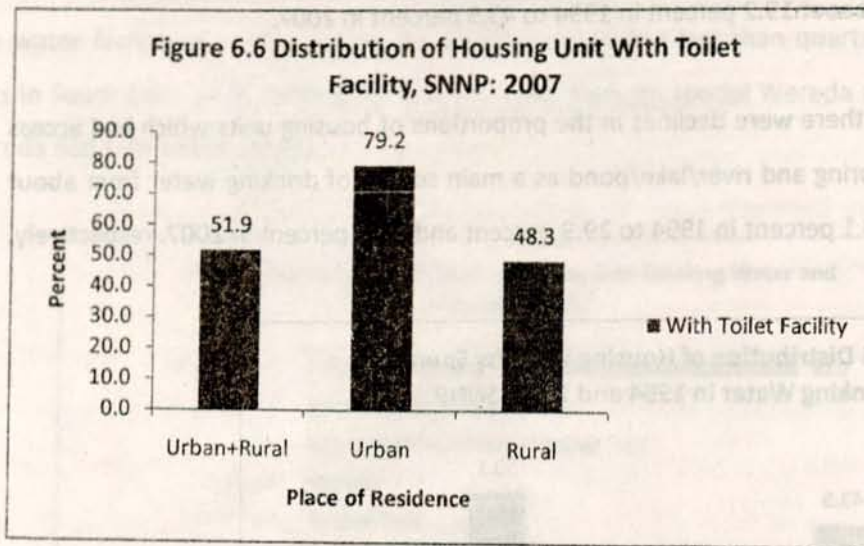


Figure 6.7 Distribution of Housing Units with Toilet Facility by Zone, SNNP:2007

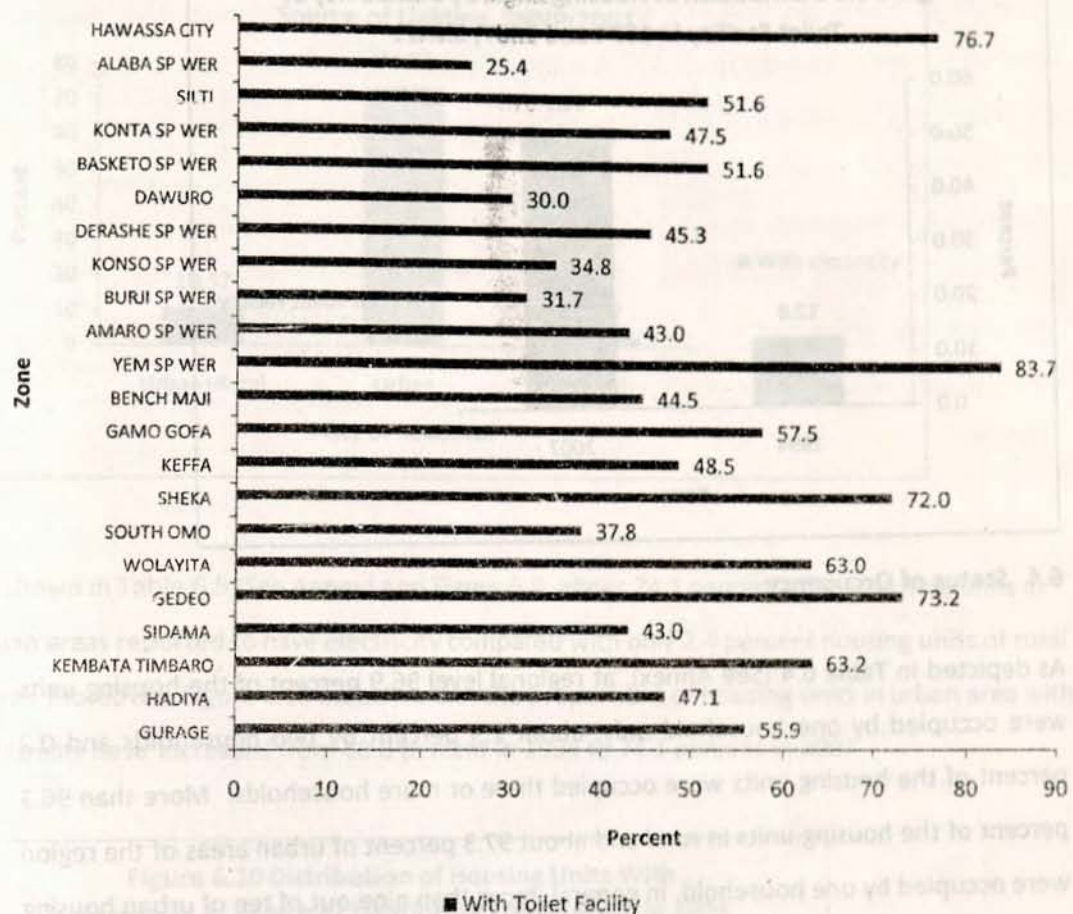
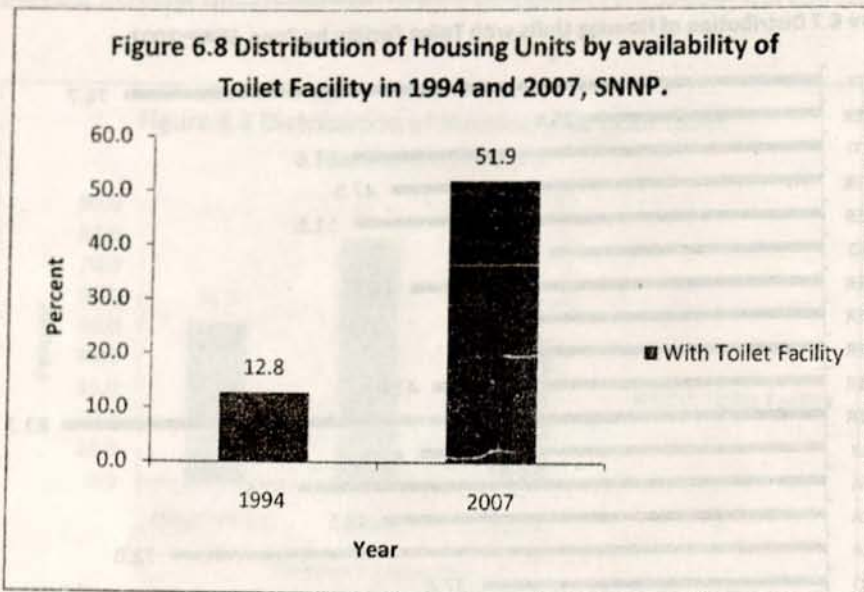


Figure 6.8 shows that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 12.8 percent in 1994 to 51.9 percent in 2007.

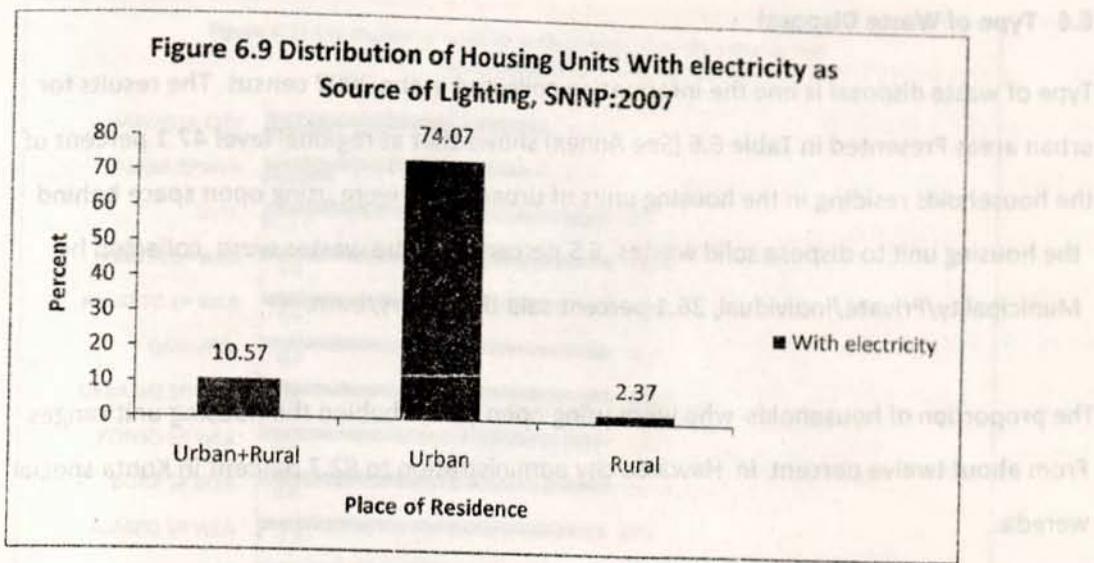


6.4 Status of Occupancy

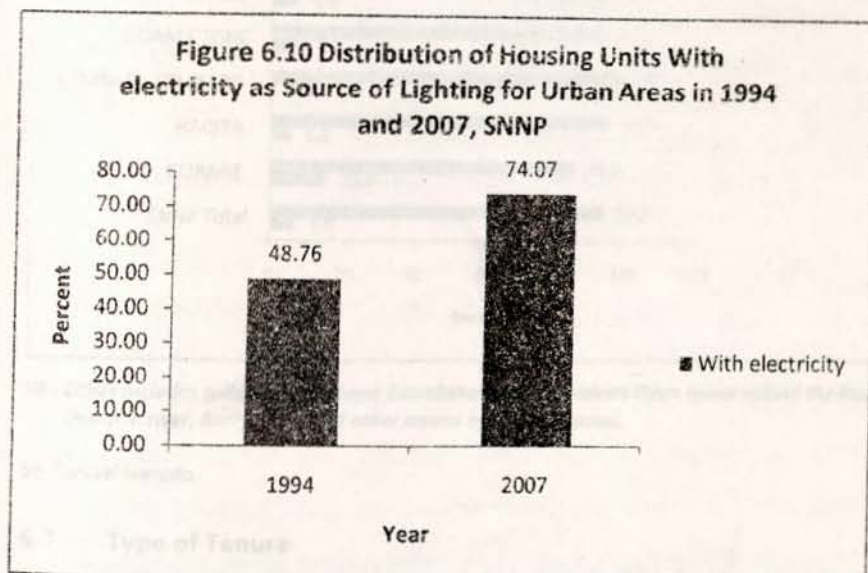
As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at regional level 96.9 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 2.9 percent by two households and 0.2 percent of the housing units were occupied three or more households. More than 96.3 percent of the housing units in rural and about 97.3 percent of urban areas of the region were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all zones/ special Weredas were occupied by one household only.

6.5 Type of Lighting

In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at regional level 10.6 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.



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about 74.1 percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity compared with only 2.4 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 48.8 percent in 1994 to 74.1 percent in 2007.



Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 46.6 percent) as compared housing units in rural areas (92.3 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by zone. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Kembata Tembaro zone and Derashe special wereda (about 91.7 percent for both), followed by Yem special wereda(90.4 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in Hawassa city administration (42.7 percent).

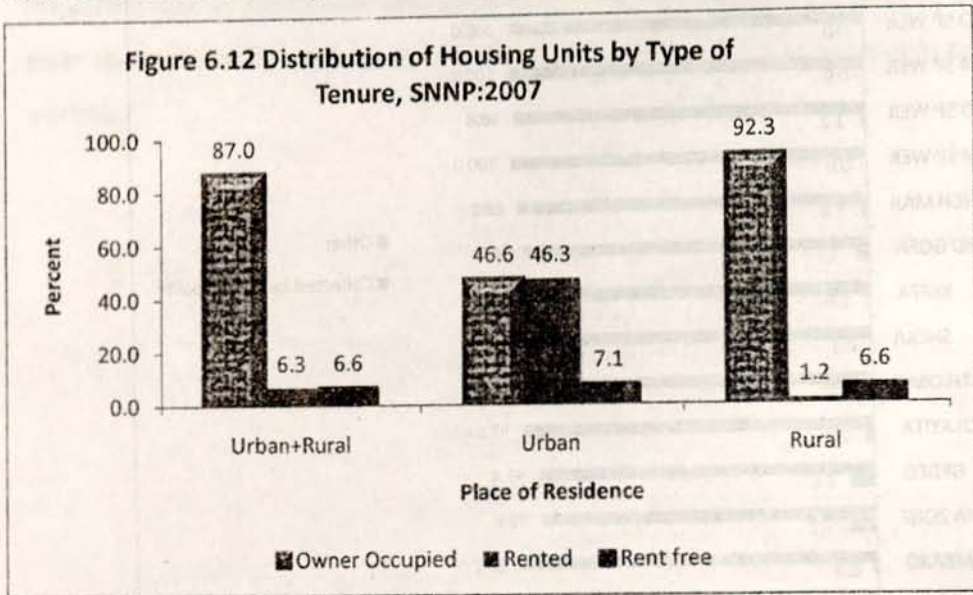
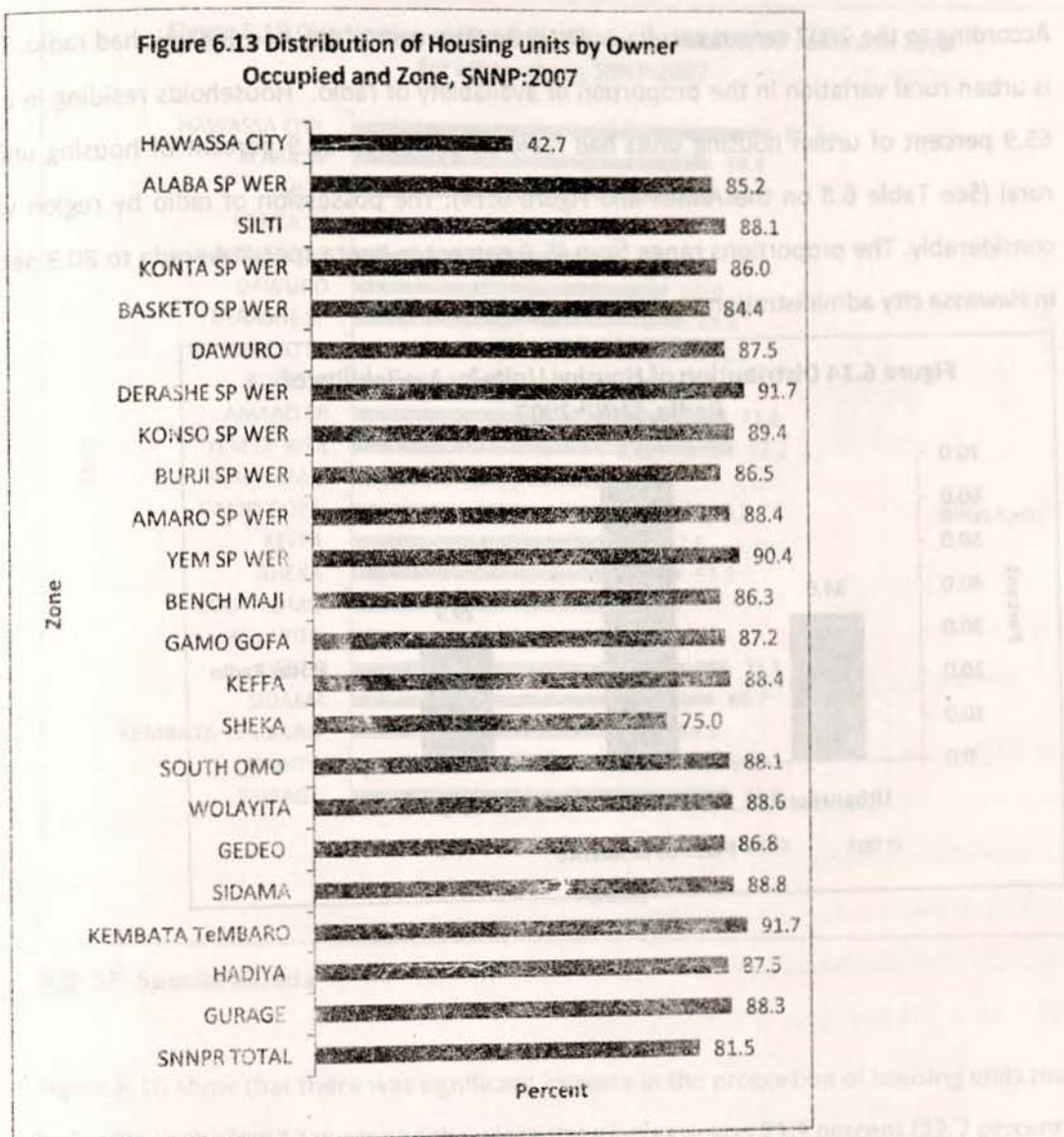


Figure 6.13 Distribution of Housing units by Owner Occupied and Zone, SNNP:2007



N.B- SP- Special wereda

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 SNNP 34.0 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 65.9 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 29.9 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex and Figure 6.14). The possession of radio by region varies considerably. The proportions range from 45.8 percent in Konta special wereda to 80.3 percent in Hawassa city administration.

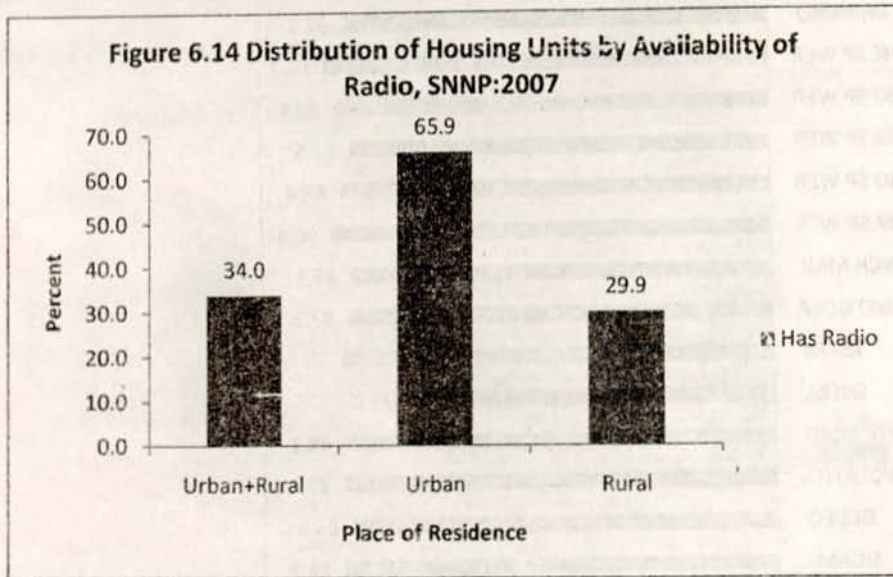
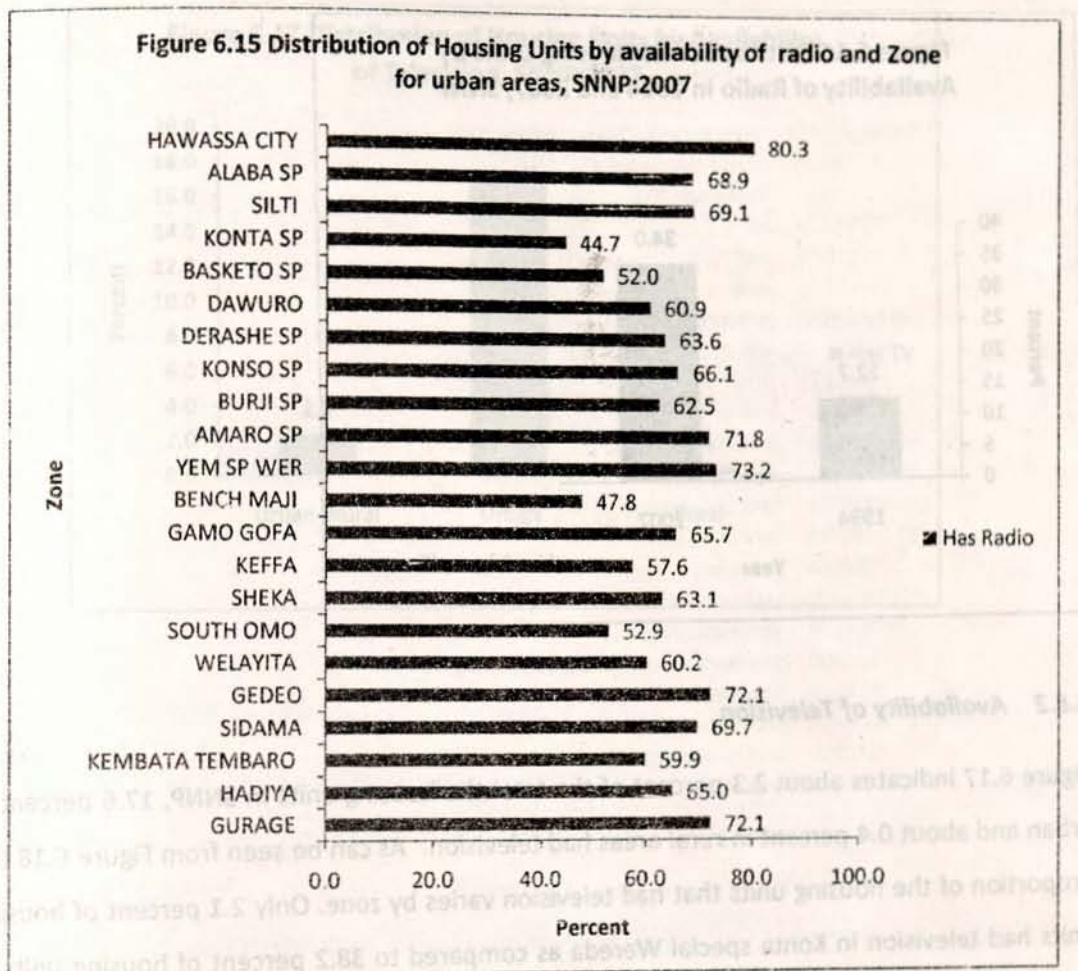
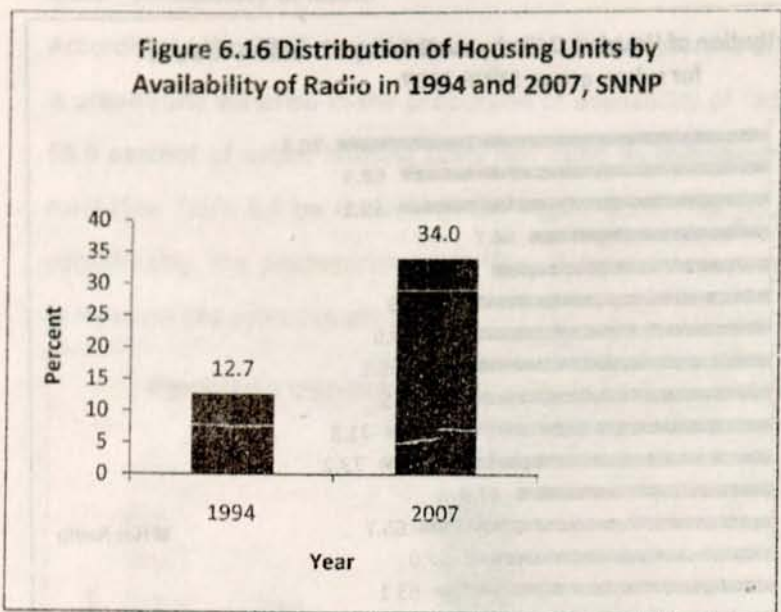


Figure 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by availability of radio and Zone for urban areas, SNNP:2007



N.B- SP- Special wereda

Figure 6.16 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 21.3 percent (12.7 percent in 1994 and 34.0 percent in 2007).



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 2.3 percent of the total the housing units in SNNP, 17.6 percent in urban and about 0.4 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 zone. Only 2.1 percent of housing units had television in Konta special Wereda as compared to 38.2 percent of housing units in Hawassa city administration. Next to Hawassa city administration, 27.4 percent of housing units in Gedeo zone had television at the time of the census.

Figure 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television, SNNP:2007

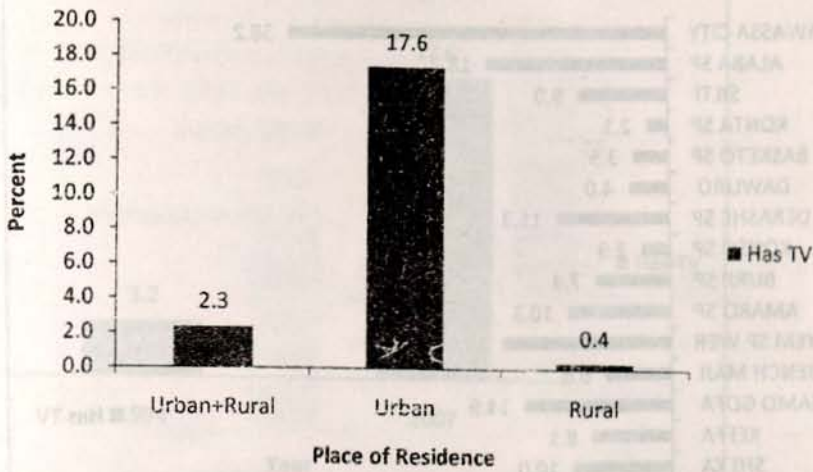
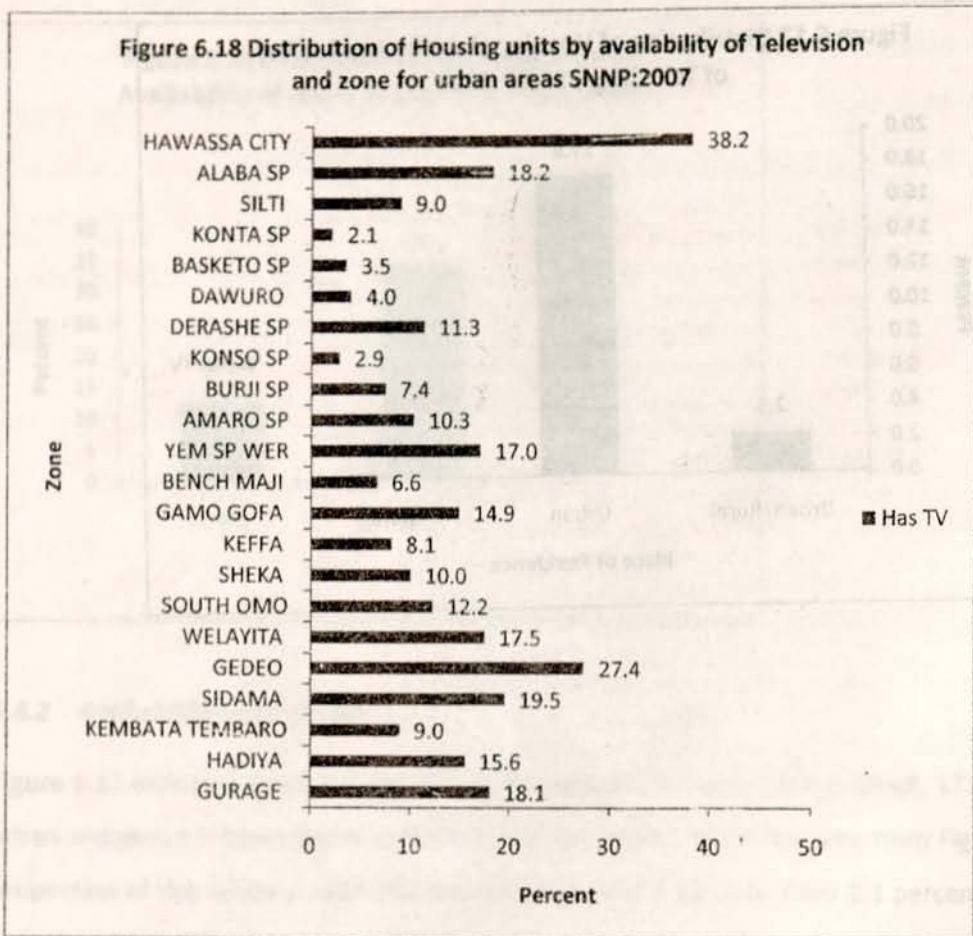


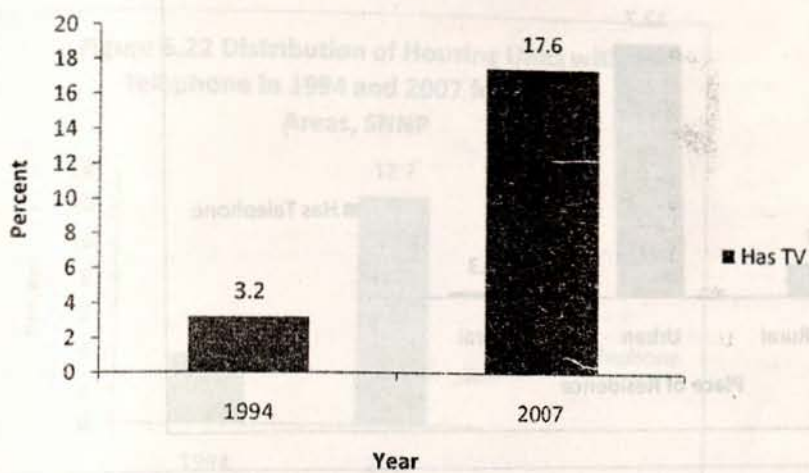
Figure 6.18 Distribution of Housing units by availability of Television and zone for urban areas SNNP:2007



N.B- SP- Special wereda

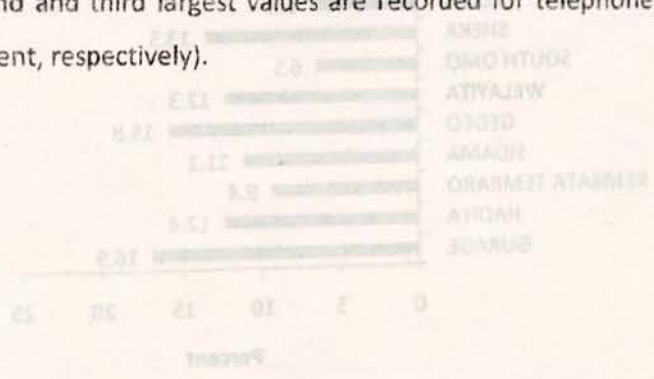
The proportion of household owning television went from 3.2 percent in 1994 to 17.6 percent in 2007 (See Figure 6.19).

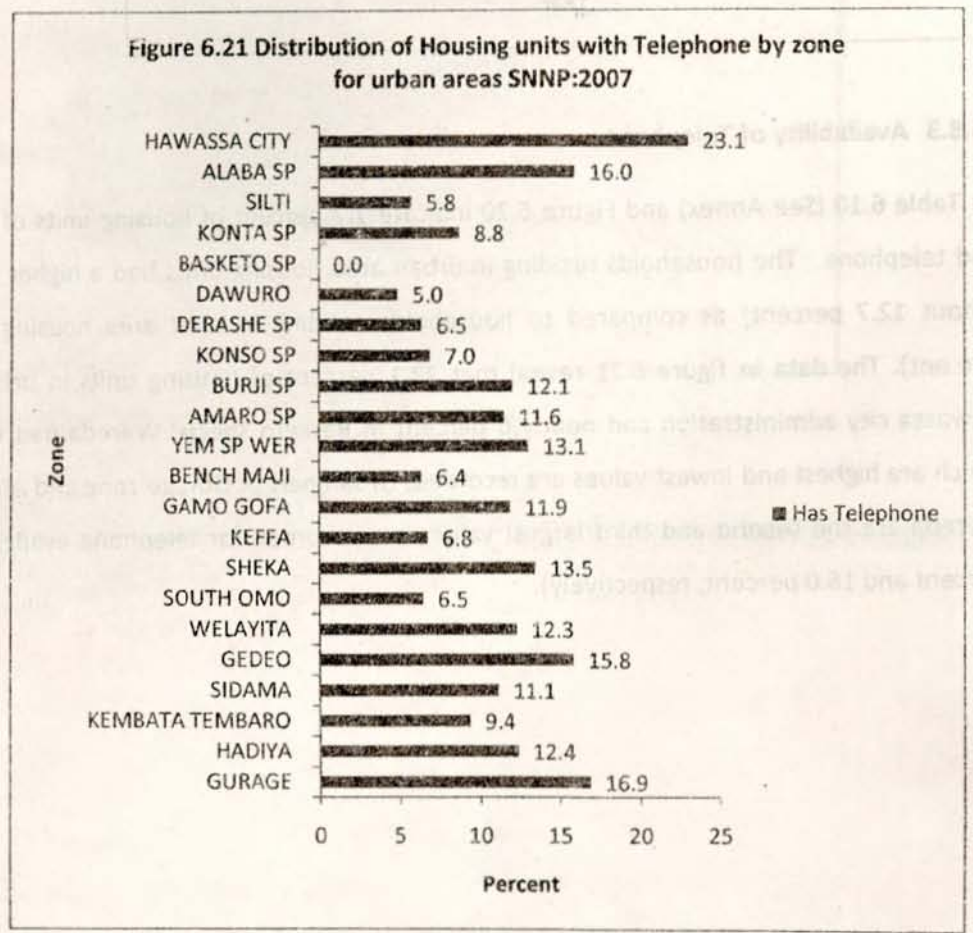
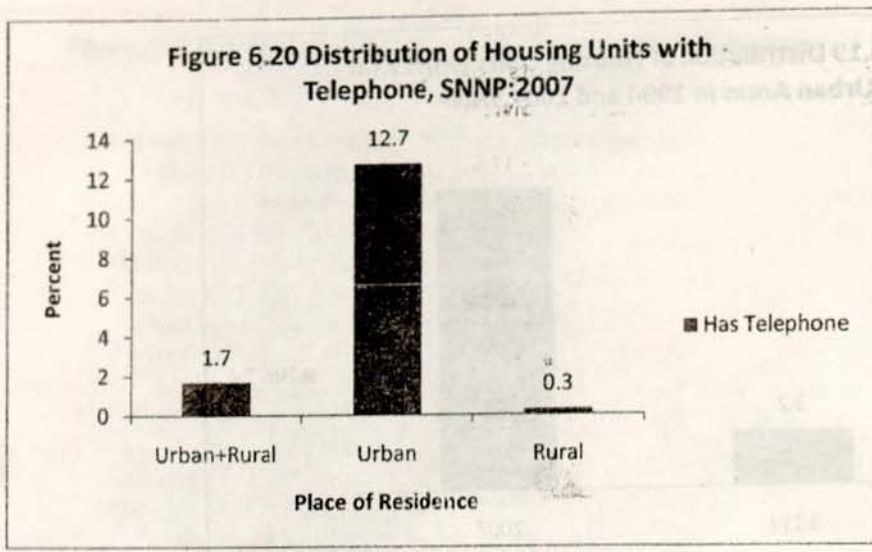
Figure 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units with TV for Urban Areas in 1994 and 2007,SNRP



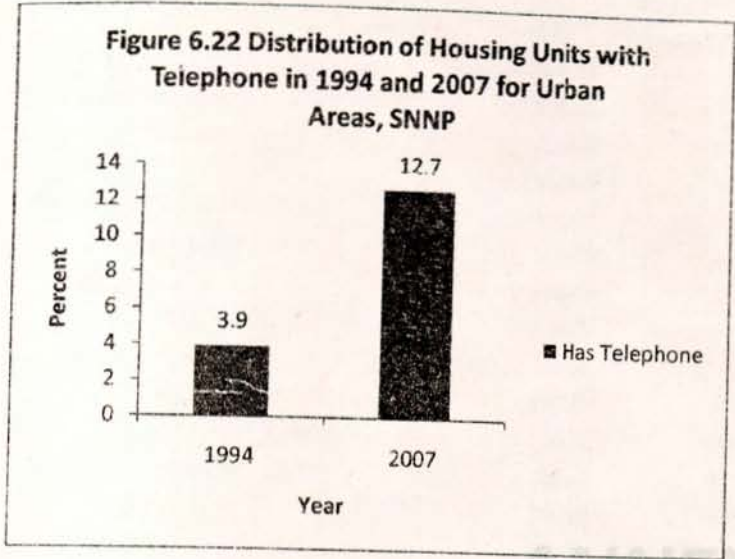
6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 1.7 percent of housing units of the region had telephone. The households residing in urban area housing units had a higher proportion (about 12.7 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.3 percent). The data in figure 6.21 reveal that 23.1 percent of housing units in urban part of Hawassa city administration and nearly 0 percent in Basketo special Wereda had telephones which are highest and lowest values are recorded. Urban part of Gurage zone and Alaba special Wereda are the second and third largest values are recorded for telephone availability (16.9 percent and 16.0 percent, respectively).





In urban part of the region, the percentage housing units had telephone increased from 3.9 percent in 1994 to 12.7 in 2007 (see figure 6.22).



ANNEX

Table 7.1 Percentage distribution of housing units by type, zone, urban and rural, SAMP 1997

Urban/rural/zone	Type of housing unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improved	Shacks	Covers
ALL REGION	100.00	97.09	2.4	0.3	0.01
ALL REGION-URBAN	100.00	97.13	2.77	0.07	0.03
ALL REGION-RURAL	100.00	97.05	2.33	0.61	0.03
ADDIS ABABA	100.00	99.05	0.97	0.01	0.01
ADDIS ABABA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	99.04	1.83	0.13	0.03
ADDIS ABABA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	99.13	0.92	0	0
AWRAJA REGION	100.00	96.54	3.35	0.01	0
AWRAJA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.39	4.60	0.01	0
AWRAJA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	98.4	1.61	0.01	0
BALE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	98.89	1.1	0.01	0
BALE ZONE-RURAL	100.00	98.44	1.53	0.03	0
BENSHANGUL ZONE-URBAN	100.00	98.74	1.26	0.01	0
BENSHANGUL ZONE-RURAL	100.00	97.36	2.62	0.02	0.01
BIRJIR ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.71	2.29	0.01	0
BIRJIR ZONE-RURAL	100.00	97.35	2.65	0.01	0.01
BURKINA FASO	100.00	93.1	7.71	0.04	0.13
BURKINA FASO-URBAN	100.00	96.11	3.78	0	0
BURKINA FASO-RURAL	100.00	91.47	8.3	0.07	0.13
DIRER DAWA ZONE	100.00	97.4	2.57	0.02	0.01
DIRER DAWA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.67	2.33	0.01	0.01
DIRER DAWA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	97.15	2.82	0.02	0
GAMBAZARA ZONE	100.00	99.35	0.65	0.01	0.01
GAMBAZARA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	99.39	0.61	0.01	0.01
GAMBAZARA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	99.31	0.69	0.01	0.01
GARDA ZONE	100.00	96.4	3.6	0.01	0
GARDA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	94.14	5.86	0	0
GARDA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	98.66	1.34	0.01	0
HALE ZONE	100.00	95.97	4.03	0.02	0.02
HALE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.26	3.7	0.03	0
HALE ZONE-RURAL	100.00	95.69	4.31	0.02	0.01
IMBAY ZONE	100.00	99.01	1.0	0.04	0.02
IMBAY ZONE-URBAN	100.00	98.25	1.75	0.01	0.01
IMBAY ZONE-RURAL	100.00	99.78	0.22	0.03	0.01
IRRAWADDI ZONE	100.00	95.67	4.33	0.01	0.01
IRRAWADDI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.28	2.72	0.01	0
IRRAWADDI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	94.04	6.06	0.07	0.01
KELES ZONE-URBAN	100.00	99.04	0.96	0	0
KELES ZONE-RURAL	100.00	99.76	0.24	0	0
KELES ZONE-URBAN	100.00	99.39	0.61	0	0

ANNEX

Table 6.1 Percentage distribution of housing units by type, zone, urban and rural, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	97.06	2.6	0.3	0.03
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	97.18	2.73	0.07	0.02
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	100.00	97.05	2.59	0.33	0.03
GURAGE ZONE	100.00	99.05	0.92	0.01	0.01
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	98.04	1.81	0.12	0.03
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL	100.00	99.18	0.82	0	0
HADIYA ZONE	100.00	98.44	1.55	0.01	0
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.99	3.98	0.04	0
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	98.8	1.19	0.01	0
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	100.00	98.69	1.3	0.01	0
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE_URBAN	100.00	98.44	1.53	0.03	0
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	98.74	1.26	0.01	0
SIDAMA ZONE	100.00	97.58	2.32	0.06	0.03
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.99	1.91	0.11	0
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	97.56	2.35	0.06	0.03
GEDEO ZONE	100.00	92.1	7.71	0.06	0.13
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.24	3.76	0	0
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	91.47	8.3	0.07	0.15
WELYITA ZONE	100.00	97.4	2.57	0.02	0.01
WeLYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.07	2.81	0.06	0.07
WeLTITA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	97.45	2.53	0.02	0
SOUTH OMO ZONE	100.00	89.38	3.93	6.67	0.02
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.58	2.98	0.39	0.05
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	88.66	4.03	7.29	0.02
SHEKA ZONE	100.00	96.8	3.18	0.01	0
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	98.14	1.86	0	0
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	96.46	3.53	0.01	0
KEFFA ZONE	100.00	95.92	4.05	0.02	0.01
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.26	3.7	0.03	0
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	95.89	4.08	0.02	0.01
GAMO GOFA ZONE	100.00	98.01	1.93	0.04	0.02
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.03	3.87	0.09	0.01
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	98.28	1.67	0.03	0.02
BENCH MAJI ZONE	100.00	95.67	4.26	0.07	0.01
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.28	2.69	0.03	0
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	95.44	4.48	0.07	0.01
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	99.34	0.66	0	0
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	99.76	0.24	0	0
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	99.29	0.71	0	0

Table 6.1 Cont'd

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improvise	Mobile	Others
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	98.22	1.75	0.02	0.02
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	99.51	0.25	0	0.25
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	98.12	1.86	0.02	0
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	97.19	2.76	0	0.05
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	100	0	0	0
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	96.76	3.19	0	0.06
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	98.76	1.23	0	0.01
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	98.4	1.6	0	0
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	98.78	1.21	0	0.01
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	98.06	1.9	0.02	0.02
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	95.23	4.59	0.18	0
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	98.41	1.57	0	0.03
DAWURO ZONE	100.00	95.79	4.2	0	0.01
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.59	3.41	0	0
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	95.74	4.26	0	0.01
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	93.65	4.6	0.08	1.68
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	99.62	0.38	0	0
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	92.99	5.07	0.08	1.86
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	96.25	3.7	0.05	0
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	99.3	0.7	0	0
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	95.94	4.01	0.05	0
SILTI ZONE	100.00	99.42	0.56	0.01	0
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.79	2.17	0.04	0
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	99.56	0.43	0.01	0
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	98.81	1.19	0	0
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	99.33	0.67	0	0
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	98.73	1.27	0	0
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-ZONE	100.00	97.52	2.38	0.09	0.01
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-URBAN	100.00	97.25	2.63	0.11	0.01
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-RURAL	100.00	98.09	1.85	0.06	0

Table 6.2 Percentage distribution of housing units by source of drinking water, zone, urban, rural and SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	Source of Drinking Water		
	Total	Safe Water supply	Unprotected Well/spring River/Lake/ pond
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	43.48	29.88 26.64
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	88.57	7.36 4.08
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	100.00	37.66	32.78 29.56
GURAGE ZONE	100.00	47.94	13.49 38.56
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.26	1.21 3.53
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL	100.00	42.23	14.98 42.79
HADIYA ZONE	100.00	52.1	27.68 20.22
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	91.5	5.35 3.15
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	46.19	31.02 22.78
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	100.00	51.88	33.89 14.23
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE_URBAN	100.00	87.25	8.91 3.84
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	45.37	38.49 16.14
SIDAMA ZONE	100.00	42.43	41.83 15.74
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	90.69	6.65 2.66
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	39.31	44.11 16.58
GEDEO ZONE	100.00	42.15	31.57 26.28
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.03	3.84 1.14
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	34.18	35.75 30.07
WELYITA ZONE	100.00	58.77	19.68 21.55
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	88.16	4.12 7.72
WELTITA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	54.47	21.95 23.57
SOUTH OMO ZONE	100.00	24.55	24.66 50.79
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	75.98	10.37 13.64
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	19.46	26.07 54.47
SHEKA ZONE	100.00	43.47	40.55 15.98
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	90.58	8.78 0.64
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	31.35	48.72 19.93
KEFFA ZONE	100.00	21.2	49.94 28.87
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	61.21	30.91 7.88
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	17.56	51.66 30.77
GAMO GOFA ZONE	100.00	40.97	26.93 32.1
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	94.29	3.57 2.14
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	33.84	30.05 36.11
BENCH MAJI ZONE	100.00	27.55	48.38 24.07
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	59.75	32.28 7.97
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	22.93	50.69 26.38
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	43.39	41.62 15

Table 6.2 Cont'd

Geographical Area	Source of Drinking Water			
	Total	Safe Water supply	Unprotected Well/spring	River/Lake/pond
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	88.71	9.31	1.98
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	37.18	46.04	16.78
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	36.4	34.96	28.65
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	97.48	0	2.52
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	31.63	37.69	30.69
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	34.67	24.62	40.71
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	51.19	3.1	45.7
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	32.09	27.99	39.93
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	31.82	30.44	37.75
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	93.82	3.67	2.51
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	28.34	31.94	39.72
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	39.22	31.02	29.76
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	96.72	2.51	0.78
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	32.23	34.49	33.28
DAWURO ZONE	100.00	21.72	28.66	49.62
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	76.9	11.73	11.36
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	18.02	29.8	52.19
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	23.64	29.87	46.48
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	65.49	33.36	1.15
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	19.01	29.5	51.5
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	15.87	37.02	47.11
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	54.49	32.71	12.79
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	11.85	37.47	50.69
SILTI ZONE	100.00	58.7	13.2	28.09
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	93.81	3.47	2.71
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	55.74	14.02	30.24
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	42.38	6.63	50.99
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	99.92	0	0.08
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	33.85	7.62	58.54
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-ZONE	100.00	98.05	1.3	0.65
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-URBAN	100.00	99.71	0.23	0.07
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-RURAL	100.00	94.53	3.58	1.88

Table 6.3 Percentage distribution of housing units by availability of toilet facility, zone, urban and rural, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Toilet		
	Total	Has Facility	Has no Facility
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	51.86	48.14
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	79.23	20.77
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	100.00	48.33	51.67
GURAGE ZONE	100.00	55.86	44.14
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	69.18	30.82
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL	100.00	54.26	45.74
HADIYA ZONE	100.00	47.09	52.91
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	81.05	18.95
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	42.01	57.99
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	100.00	63.17	36.83
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE_URBAN	100.00	73.29	26.71
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	61.31	38.69
SIDAMA ZONE	100.00	43	57
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	78.31	21.69
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	40.71	59.29
GEDEO ZONE	100.00	73.17	26.83
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	82.99	17.01
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	71.69	28.31
WELYITA ZONE	100.00	63.03	36.97
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	80.86	19.14
WELTITA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	60.43	39.57
SOUTH OMO ZONE	100.00	37.76	62.24
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	78.97	21.03
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	33.69	66.31
SHEKA ZONE	100.00	72	28
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	86.08	13.92
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	68.38	31.62
KEFFA ZONE	100.00	48.55	51.45
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	82.9	17.1
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	45.43	54.57
GAMO GOFA ZONE	100.00	57.53	42.47
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	81.68	18.32
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	54.3	45.7
BENCH MAJI ZONE	100.00	44.5	55.5
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	71.94	28.06
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	40.57	59.43
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	83.68	16.32

Table 6.3 Cont'd

Geographical Area	Type of Toilet		
	Total	Has Facility	Has no Facility
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	95.51	4.49
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	82.06	17.94
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	42.97	57.03
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	84.93	15.07
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	39.69	60.31
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	31.69	68.31
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	65.66	34.34
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	26.4	73.6
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	34.78	65.22
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	66.75	33.25
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	32.98	67.02
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	45.31	54.69
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	70.69	29.31
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	42.23	57.77
DAWURO ZONE	100.00	29.99	70.01
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	55.26	44.74
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	28.3	71.7
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	51.58	48.42
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	84.86	15.14
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	47.9	52.1
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	47.48	52.52
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	61.5	38.5
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	46.02	53.98
SILTI ZONE	100.00	51.59	48.41
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	64.03	35.97
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	50.54	49.46
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	25.44	74.56
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	72.86	27.14
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	18.41	81.59
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-ZONE	100.00	76.66	23.34
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-URBAN	100.00	93.97	6.03
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-RURAL	100.00	39.95	60.05

Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of housing units by status of occupancy, zone, urban areas, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Status of Occupancy			Total Number of Households	Average Household Per Housing Unit
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households and above		
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	96.65	3.19	0.16	3,100,104	1.04
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	95.41	4.23	0.36	359,625	1.05
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	100.00	96.81	3.06	0.13	2,740,479	1.03
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.62	3.24	0.14	30,851	1.04
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.47	4.26	0.27	30,537	1.05
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE_URBAN	100.00	95.42	4.34	0.24	19,242	1.05
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	94.21	5.18	0.61	36,675	1.07
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.51	4.22	0.27	23,740	1.05
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	94.14	5.25	0.61	40,546	1.07
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.99	3.85	0.16	11,383	1.04
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	95.37	4.36	0.26	9,922	1.05
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	92.01	7.53	0.47	16,893	1.09
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.52	3.15	0.32	39,826	1.04
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	96.72	3.15	0.13	19,704	1.03
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	97.15	2.8	0.05	2,133	1.03
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	96.29	3.16	0.54	2,114	1.04
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	96.61	3.32	0.07	1,434	1.03
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	96.24	2.72	1.04	2,453	1.06
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	95.9	3.81	0.28	2,959	1.04
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	94.62	4.7	0.68	5,802	1.07
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	97	3	0	1,340	1.03
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	88.3	11.09	0.6	2,237	1.12
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	97.01	2.95	0.06	12,492	1.03
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	94.78	4.94	0.28	6,432	1.06
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-URBAN	100.00	95.9	3.66	0.45	40,920	1.05

Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of housing units by type of lighting, zone, urban and rural, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Lighting						
	Total	Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	10.57	1.56	0.41	75.05	0.38	12.04
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	74.07	3.18	0.07	20.84	0.63	1.21
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	100.00	2.37	1.35	0.45	82.04	0.35	13.44
GURAGE ZONE	100.00	9.85	2.51	0.43	86.2	0.31	0.7
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	81.87	4.61	0.03	13.12	0.23	0.13
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL	100.00	1.16	2.25	0.47	95.02	0.32	0.77
HADIYA ZONE	100.00	10.47	0.94	0.43	86.2	0.35	1.62
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	74.9	1.81	0.07	22.79	0.19	0.24
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	0.81	0.81	0.48	95.69	0.37	1.83
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	100.00	12.08	0.75	0.45	85.04	0.29	1.4
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE_URBAN	100.00	64.05	0.87	0.17	34.02	0.29	0.59
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	2.51	0.72	0.5	94.43	0.29	1.55
SIDAMA ZONE	100.00	7.35	0.93	0.56	86.08	0.31	4.76
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	78.09	1.75	0.12	19.15	0.37	0.51
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	2.78	0.88	0.59	90.41	0.31	5.04
GEDEO ZONE	100.00	17.99	1.01	0.45	79.01	0.35	1.19
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	87.85	0.15	0	11.29	0.15	0.57
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	7.46	1.14	0.52	89.21	0.38	1.28
WELYITA ZONE	100.00	10.35	0.81	0.39	87.14	0.29	1.03
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	75.15	0.82	0.06	23.49	0.3	0.18
WELTITA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	0.87	0.8	0.44	96.45	0.28	1.15
SOUTH OMO ZONE	100.00	5.31	2.79	0.22	42.72	0.7	48.26
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	49.11	9.5	0.1	32.79	4.38	4.12
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	0.98	2.13	0.23	43.7	0.33	52.63
SHEKA ZONE	100.00	18.39	3.25	0.24	68.6	0.85	8.66
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	77.93	1.21	0.05	18.26	1.48	1.07
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	3.08	3.78	0.3	81.54	0.69	10.61
KEFFA ZONE	100.00	5.26	1.7	0.36	44.44	0.45	47.79
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	56.51	4.58	0.09	32.73	2.04	4.05
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	0.6	1.44	0.39	45.5	0.31	51.76
GAMO GOFA ZONE	100.00	12.72	1.82	0.31	70.26	0.31	14.59
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	74.39	4.65	0.05	19.97	0.53	0.41
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL	100.00	4.47	1.44	0.34	76.99	0.28	16.48
BENCH MAJI ZONE	100.00	8.17	1.88	0.17	46.15	0.9	42.74
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	48.74	5.14	0.16	36.28	1.26	8.42
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	2.35	1.41	0.17	47.56	0.84	47.66
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	11.61	3.73	0.39	82.05	0.6	1.62

Table 6.5 Cont'd

Geographical Area	Type of Lighting						
	Total	Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/ Wax	Firewood
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	76.69	2.56	0.24	19.79	0.48	0.24
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	2.7	3.89	0.41	90.58	0.61	1.81
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	6.37	2.76	0.57	87.36	0.45	2.48
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	82.37	2.77	0	13.33	0	1.53
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	0.43	2.76	0.61	93.15	0.49	2.56
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	9.55	3.97	0.48	84.09	0.26	1.65
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	68.33	4.69	0	26.19	0.79	0
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	0.37	3.86	0.55	93.13	0.18	1.9
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	0.28	3.67	0.25	60.96	0.63	34.2
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	4.37	37.24	0.22	50.39	5.97	1.82
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	0.05	1.79	0.25	61.55	0.33	36.02
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	10.93	1.52	0.11	59.56	0.32	27.56
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	73.35	0.78	0	24.14	0.39	1.34
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	3.33	1.62	0.12	63.87	0.31	30.76
DAWURO ZONE	100.00	3.75	1.85	0.69	61.91	0.46	31.34
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	42.42	9.07	0.09	41.57	0.29	6.55
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	100.00	1.16	1.36	0.73	63.27	0.47	33.01
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	6.79	1.21	0.39	71.41	0.39	19.81
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	66.31	0	0	31.77	0.38	1.54
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	0.21	1.34	0.43	75.79	0.39	21.83
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	1.54	2.66	0.69	79.27	0.28	15.56
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	15.31	12.45	0.25	68.47	0.45	3.06
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	0.1	1.64	0.74	80.4	0.26	16.86
SILTI ZONE	100.00	5.76	2.5	0.45	90.83	0.22	0.25
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	62.94	11.27	0.04	25.25	0.34	0.16
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	100.00	0.93	1.76	0.48	96.37	0.21	0.26
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	11.77	0.62	0.17	87.17	0.24	0.03
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	83.12	0.85	0	15.6	0.43	0
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	100.00	1.19	0.58	0.19	97.78	0.22	0.04
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-ZONE	100.00	74.05	0.28	0.1	24.67	0.22	0.69
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-URBAN	100.00	98.23	0.06	0.01	1.46	0.13	0.09
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-RURAL	100.00	22.73	0.75	0.3	73.88	0.39	1.94

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of housing units by waste disposal, zone, urban areas, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing units	Type of Waste Disposal					
		Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments/Individuals	Open Space Behind the Housing Unit	Dump in River	Burry/Burn	Others
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	6.5	6.39	47.11	2.75	36.09	1.16
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	15.02	3.63	35.46	3.4	41.25	1.25
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	5.06	1.8	48.67	1.85	42.14	0.49
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	0.75	0.42	77.81	1.19	19.21	0.62
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	7.25	1.21	61.46	1.45	28.03	0.61
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	6.61	2.1	58.37	3.61	27.77	2.04
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	2.4	4.15	51.36	3.67	37.29	1.14
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	1.1	0.23	47.15	2.03	48.42	1.06
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	0.11	3.71	50.71	1.78	42.6	1.1
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	0.95	0.39	55.4	1.74	41.03	0.5
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	3.52	0.71	38.52	5.35	49.73	2.18
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	1.78	0.32	62.96	1.82	32.43	0.69
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	0	0	44.98	1.21	53.81	0
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	1.24	0.25	59.29	7.81	31.42	0
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	0	0	73.02	4.69	20.35	1.95
KOHSG SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	0	0	59.01	3.55	37.22	0.22
DERIASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	0	0.56	61.69	9.18	25.45	2.12
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	0.55	2.28	71.14	4.75	19.5	1.78
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	0	1.15	81.01	0.77	16.3	0.77
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	0	0.25	81.68	1.86	14.96	0.25
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	2.72	1.14	33.25	5.14	54.91	2.89
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	19.43	3.4	25.46	1.61	45.89	3.22
HAWASSA CITY ADM.-URBAN	100.00	19.79	42.1	11.61	0.64	25.26	0.5

Table 6.7 Percentage distribution of housing units by type of tenure and zone, urban areas, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Tenure							
	Total	Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented From Kebele	Rented From House Renting Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented From Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	87.04	6.61	0.84	0.06	0.1	5.3	0.05
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	100.00	46.59	7.07	6.59	0.44	0.58	38.61	0.11
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	100.00	92.27	6.55	0.1	0.01	0.04	1	0.04
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	100.00	44.51	7.12	6.37	0.4	0.29	41.21	0.1
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	46.25	7.92	3.64	0.44	0.63	41.02	0.09
KEMBATA TEM_URBAN	100.00	62.99	5.71	1.61	0.59	0.5	28.54	0.06
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	47.68	10.92	9.74	0.24	0.29	31.09	0.04
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	100.00	47.45	6.49	13.42	0.5	0.64	31.33	0.17
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	48.82	7.28	5.92	0.33	0.59	36.95	0.11
SOUTH OMO-URBAN	100.00	46.79	11.1	5.23	0.55	0.84	35.4	0.1
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	41.76	8.7	4.45	0.49	1.09	43.51	0
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	100.00	51.6	3.91	5.3	0.39	0.64	38.1	0.06
GAMO GOFA-URBAN	100.00	49.77	5.65	7.75	0.58	0.65	35.48	0.12
BENCH MAJI-URBAN	100.00	58.61	5.92	3.5	0.03	0.45	31.49	0
YEM WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	56.34	3.57	2.65	0	0	37.43	0
AMARO WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	49.51	3.01	4	0	0	43.48	0
BURJI WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	53.54	8.23	0.36	0	0.36	37.52	0
KONSO WEREDA-URBAN	100.00	34.28	6.49	11.02	0	2.42	45.35	0.43
DERASHE WFR-URBAN	100.00	63.4	5.93	11.51	0	1.34	17.83	0
DAWURO -URBAN	100.00	52.11	2.55	6.64	0.11	0.57	38.01	0
BASKETO WER-URBAN	100.00	54.65	10.45	5.46	0	0	29.44	0
KONTA WER-URBAN	100.00	67.91	5.68	0.7	0	0.45	25.26	0
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	100.00	46.64	9.29	4.74	0.17	0.28	38.3	0.57
ALABA WER-URBAN	100.00	41.81	4.33	11.96	0.16	1.79	39.86	0.08
HAWASSA-URBAN	100.00	24.48	6.27	6.99	1.06	0.63	60.43	0.15

Table 6.8 Percentage distribution of housing units by availability of radio, zone, urban and rural, SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	All housing units	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has no Radio	
		No	%	No	%
S.N.N.P REGION	2,993,046	1,017,368	33.99	1,975,678	66.01
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	342,224	225,510	65.9	116,714	34.1
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	2,650,822	791,858	29.87	1,858,964	70.13
GURAGE ZONE	276,571	164,603	59.52	111,968	40.48
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	29,783	21,486	72.14	8,297	27.86
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL	246,788	143,117	57.99	103,671	42.01
HADIYA ZONE	223,403	73,040	32.69	150,363	67.31
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	29,104	18,920	65.01	10,184	34.99
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL	194,299	54,120	27.85	140,179	72.15
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	118,077	42,445	35.95	75,632	64.05
KEMBATA TEMBARO _URBAN	18,346	10,994	59.93	7,352	40.07
KEMBATA TEMBARO -RURAL	99,731	31,451	31.54	68,280	68.46
SIDAMA ZONE	566,926	165,514	29.19	401,412	70.81
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	34,433	23,984	69.65	10,449	30.35
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL	532,493	141,530	26.58	390,963	73.42
GEDEO ZONE	172,782	84,482	48.9	88,300	51.1
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	22,633	16,318	72.1	6,315	27.9
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL	150,149	68,165	45.4	81,984	54.6
WELYITA ZONE	297,980	68,926	23.13	229,054	76.87
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	38,006	22,869	60.17	15,137	39.83
WELTITA ZONE-RURAL	259,974	46,057	17.72	213,917	82.28
SOUTH OMO ZONE	121,309	24,440	20.15	96,869	79.85
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	10,921	5,776	52.89	5,145	47.11
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL	110,388	18,664	16.91	91,724	83.09
SHEKA ZONE	46,162	20,472	44.35	25,690	55.65
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	9,442	5,962	63.14	3,480	36.86
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL	36,720	14,510	39.52	22,210	60.48
KEFFA ZONE	186,746	56,995	30.52	129,751	69.48
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	15,548	8,951	57.57	6,597	42.43
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL	171,198	48,045	28.06	123,153	71.94
GAMO GOFA ZONE	324,919	77,424	23.83	247,495	76.17
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	38,324	25,169	65.67	13,155	34.33
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL	286,595	52,255	18.23	234,340	81.77
BENCH MAJI ZONE	151,940	31,925	21.01	120,015	78.99
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	19,042	9,098	47.78	9,944	52.22
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL	132,898	22,827	17.18	110,071	82.82

Table 6.8 Cont'd

Geographical Area	All housing units	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has no Radio	
		No	%	No	%
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	17,204	8,922	51.86	8,282	48.14
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,073	1,517	73.18	556	26.82
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	15,131	7,406	48.95	7,725	51.05
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	27,941	12,431	44.49	15,510	55.51
AMARO SP WEREDA-URBAN	2,024	1,454	71.84	570	28.16
AMARO SP WEREDA-RURAL	25,917	10,977	42.35	14,940	57.65
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	10,266	5,423	52.82	4,843	47.18
BURJI SP WEREDA-URBAN	1,386	866	62.48	520	37.52
BURJI SP WEREDA-RURAL	8,880	4,557	51.32	4,323	48.68
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	43,535	11,462	26.33	32,073	73.67
KONSO SP WEREDA-URBAN	2,313	1,529	66.1	784	33.9
KONSO SP WEREDA-RURAL	41,222	9,933	24.1	31,289	75.9
DERASHE SP WEREDA	26,102	8,318	31.87	17,784	68.13
DERASHE SP WEREDA-URBAN	2,832	1,801	63.59	1,031	36.41
DERASHE SP WEREDA-RURAL	23,270	6,517	28.01	16,753	71.99
DAWURO ZONE	86,642	22,585	26.07	64,057	73.93
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	5,447	3,316	60.88	2,131	39.12
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	81,195	19,268	23.73	61,927	76.27
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	13,069	3,107	23.77	9,962	76.23
BASKETO SP WEREDA-URBAN	1,301	676	51.96	625	48.04
BASKETO SP WEREDA-RURAL	11,768	2,431	20.66	9,337	79.34
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	21,114	4,967	23.52	16,147	76.48
KONTA SP WEREDA-URBAN	1,992	890	44.68	1,102	55.32
KONTA SP WEREDA-RURAL	19,122	4,077	21.32	15,045	78.68
SILTI ZONE	155,684	72,148	46.34	83,536	53.66
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	12,122	8,371	69.06	3,751	30.94
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	143,562	63,777	44.42	79,785	55.58
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	47,205	20,067	42.51	27,138	57.49
ALABA SP WEREDA-URBAN	6,095	4,198	68.88	1,897	31.12
ALABA SP WEREDA-RURAL	41,110	15,869	38.6	25,241	61.4
HAWASSA CITY ADM	57,469	37,671	65.55	19,798	34.45
HAWASSA CITY ADM-URBAN	39,057	31,367	80.31	7,690	19.69
HAWASSA CITY ADM-RURAL	18,412	6,304	34.24	12,108	65.76

Table 6.9 Percentage distribution of housing units by availability of television, zone, urban and rural, SNNP:

Geographical Area			Television				
			All Housing units	Has Television		Has no Television	
				No	%	No	%
S.N.N.P REGION			2,993,046	70,130	2.34	2,922,916	97.66
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN			342,224	60,074	17.55	282,150	82.45
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL			2,650,822	10,056	0.38	2,640,766	99.62
GURAGE ZONE			276,571	6,361	2.3	270,210	97.7
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN			29,783	5,377	18.05	24,406	81.95
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL			246,788	985	0.4	245,803	99.6
HADIYA ZONE			223,403	4,990	2.23	218,413	97.77
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN			29,104	4,529	15.56	24,575	84.44
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL			194,299	461	0.24	193,838	99.76
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE			118,077	1,904	1.61	116,173	98.39
KEMBATA TEMBARO _URBAN			18,346	1,648	8.98	16,698	91.02
KEMBATA TEMBARO -RURAL			99,731	255	0.26	99,476	99.74
SIDAMA ZONE			566,926	9,221	1.63	557,705	98.37
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN			34,433	6,714	19.5	27,719	80.5
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL			532,493	2,508	0.47	529,985	99.53
GEDEO ZONE			172,782	6,997	4.05	165,785	95.95
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN			22,633	6,208	27.43	16,425	72.57
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL			150,149	789	0.53	149,360	99.47
WELYITA ZONE			297,980	7,540	2.53	290,440	97.47
WELYIT: ZONE-URBAN			38,006	6,640	17.47	31,366	82.53
WELTITA ZONE-RURAL			259,974	900	0.35	259,074	99.65
SOUTH OMO ZONE			121,309	1,781	1.47	119,528	98.53
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN			10,921	1,333	12.21	9,588	87.79
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL			110,388	448	0.41	109,940	99.59
SHEKA ZONE			46,162	1,098	2.38	45,064	97.62
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN			9,442	943	9.99	8,499	90.01
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL			36,720	155	0.42	36,565	99.58
KEFFA ZONE			186,746	1,473	0.79	185,273	99.21
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN			15,548	1,260	8.1	14,288	91.9
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL			171,198	212	0.12	170,986	99.88
GAMO GOFA ZONE			324,919	7,345	2.26	317,574	97.74
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN			38,324	5,702	14.88	32,622	85.12
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL			286,595	1,643	0.57	284,952	99.43
BENCH MAJI ZONE			151,940	1,404	0.92	150,536	99.08
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN			19,042	1,256	6.6	17,786	93.4
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL			132,898	148	0.11	132,750	99.89

Table 6.9 Cont'd

Geographical Area	All Housing units	Television			
		Has Television		Has no Television	
		No	%	No	%
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	17,204	389	2.26	16,815	97.74
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,073	353	17.03	1,720	82.97
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	15,131	36	0.24	15,095	99.76
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	27,941	240	0.86	27,701	99.14
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,024	209	10.33	1,815	89.67
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	25,917	32	0.12	25,885	99.88
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	10,266	114	1.11	10,152	98.89
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	1,386	103	7.43	1,283	92.57
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	8,880	11	0.12	8,869	99.88
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	43,535	105	0.24	43,430	99.76
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,313	66	2.85	2,247	97.15
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	41,222	39	0.09	41,183	99.91
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	26,102	337	1.29	25,765	98.71
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,832	320	11.3	2,512	88.7
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	23,270	17	0.07	23,253	99.93
DAWURO ZONE	86,642	398	0.46	86,244	99.54
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	5,447	216	3.97	5,231	96.03
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	81,195	182	0.22	81,013	99.78
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	13,069	71	0.54	12,998	99.46
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	1,301	45	3.46	1,256	96.54
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	11,768	25	0.21	11,743	99.79
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	21,114	77	0.36	21,037	99.64
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	1,992	42	2.11	1,950	97.89
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	19,122	35	0.18	19,087	99.82
SILTI ZONE	155,684	1,566	1.01	154,118	98.99
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	12,122	1,085	8.95	11,037	91.05
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	143,562	481	0.34	143,081	99.66
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	47,205	1,268	2.69	45,937	97.31
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	6,095	1,111	18.23	4,984	81.77
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	41,110	156	0.38	40,954	99.62
HAWASSA CITY ADM-ZONE	57,469	15,453	26.89	42,016	73.11
HAWASSA CITY ADM-URBAN	39,057	14,914	38.19	24,143	61.81
HAWASSA CITY ADM-RURAL	18,412	539	2.93	17,873	97.07

Table 6.10 Distribution of housing units by availability of telephone, zone, urban and rural,
SNNP: 2007

Geographical Area	Telephone				
	All Housing units	Has		Has not	
		No	%	No	%
S.N.N.P REGION	2,993,046	50,765	1.7	2,942,281	98.3
S.N.N.P REGION-URBAN	342,224	43,410	12.68	298,814	87.32
S.N.N.P REGION-RURAL	2,650,822	7,355	0.28	2,643,467	99.72
GURAGE ZONE	276,571	6,120	2.21	270,451	97.79
GURAGE ZONE-URBAN	29,783	5,024	16.87	24,759	83.13
GURAGE ZONE-RURAL	246,788	1,096	0.44	245,692	99.56
HADIYA ZONE	223,403	4,042	1.81	219,361	98.19
HADIYA ZONE-URBAN	29,104	3,600	12.37	25,504	87.63
HADIYA ZONE-RURAL	194,299	442	0.23	193,857	99.77
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE	118,077	2,001	1.69	116,076	98.31
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE_URBAN	18,346	1,719	9.37	16,627	90.63
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-RURAL	99,731	282	0.28	99,449	99.72
SIDAMA ZONE	566,926	5,285	0.93	561,641	99.07
SIDAMA ZONE-URBAN	34,433	3,830	11.12	30,603	88.88
SIDAMA ZONE-RURAL	532,493	1,455	0.27	531,038	99.73
GEDEO ZONE	172,782	3,960	2.29	168,822	97.71
GEDEO ZONE-URBAN	22,633	3,580	15.82	19,053	84.18
GEDEO ZONE-RURAL	150,149	379	0.25	149,770	99.75
WELYITA ZONE	297,980	5,278	1.77	292,702	98.23
WELYITA ZONE-URBAN	38,006	4,668	12.28	33,338	87.72
WELTITA ZONE-RURAL	259,974	611	0.24	259,363	99.76
SOUTH OMO ZONE	121,309	1,008	0.83	120,301	99.17
SOUTH OMO ZONE-URBAN	10,921	708	6.48	10,213	93.52
SOUTH OMO ZONE-RURAL	110,388	300	0.27	110,088	99.73
SHEKA ZONE	46,162	1,355	2.94	44,807	97.06
SHEKA ZONE-URBAN	9,442	1,272	13.47	8,170	86.53
SHEKA ZONE-RURAL	36,720	83	0.23	36,637	99.77
KEFFA ZONE	186,746	1,295	0.69	185,451	99.31
KEFFA ZONE-URBAN	15,548	1,052	6.77	14,496	93.23
KEFFA ZONE-RURAL	171,198	243	0.14	170,955	99.86
GAMO GOFA ZONE	324,919	5,556	1.71	319,363	98.29
GAMO GOFA ZONE-URBAN	38,324	4,566	11.91	33,758	88.09
GAMO GOFA ZONE-RURAL	286,595	990	0.35	285,605	99.65
BENCH MAJI ZONE	151,940	1,348	0.89	150,592	99.11
BENCH MAJI ZONE-URBAN	19,042	1,220	6.41	17,822	93.59
BENCH MAJI ZONE-RURAL	132,898	128	0.1	132,770	99.9

Table 6.10 Cont'd...

Geographical Area	All Housing units	Telephone			
		Has		Has not	
		No	%	No	%
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA	17,204	296	1.72	16,908	98.28
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,073	271	13.07	1,802	86.93
YEM SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	15,131	26	0.17	15,105	99.83
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA	27,941	239	0.86	27,702	99.14
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,024	234	11.56	1,790	88.44
AMARO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	25,917	5	0.02	25,912	99.98
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA	10,266	173	1.69	10,093	98.31
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	1,386	168	12.12	1,218	87.88
BURJI SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	8,880	5	0.06	8,875	99.94
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA	43,535	207	0.48	43,328	99.52
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,313	162	7	2,151	93
KONSO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	41,222	44	0.11	41,178	99.89
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA	26,102	190	0.73	25,912	99.27
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	2,832	184	6.5	2,648	93.5
DERASHE SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	23,270	6	0.03	23,264	99.97
DAWURO ZONE	86,642	367	0.42	86,275	99.58
DAWURO ZONE-URBAN	5,447	273	5.01	5,174	94.99
DAWURO ZONE-RURAL	81,195	93	0.11	81,102	99.89
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA	13,069	20	0.15	13,049	99.85
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	1,301	0	0	1,301	100
BASKETO SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	11,768	20	0.17	11,748	99.83
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA	21,114	216	1.02	20,898	98.98
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	1,992	176	8.84	1,816	91.16
KONTA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	19,122	40	0.21	19,082	99.79
SILTI ZONE	155,684	1,364	0.88	154,320	99.12
SILTI ZONE-URBAN	12,122	708	5.84	11,414	94.16
SILTI ZONE-RURAL	143,562	656	0.46	142,906	99.54
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA	47,205	1,102	2.33	46,103	97.67
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-URBAN	6,095	977	16.03	5,118	83.97
ALABA SPECIAL WEREDA-RURAL	41,110	125	0.3	40,985	99.7
HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION-ZONE	57,469	9,342	16.26	48,127	83.74
HAWASSA CITY ADM-URBAN	39,057	9,017	23.09	30,040	76.91
HAWASSA CITY ADM-RURAL	18,412	325	1.77	18,087	98.23