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REPORT ON
EXPERIMENTAL SAMPLE VITAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM (ESVRS)
IN RURAL ETHIOPIA

VOLUME 1
THE ANALYSIS OF VITAL EVENTS

ADDIS ABABA, 1990.

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THE ANALYSIS OF VITAL EVENTS
(BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE EVENTS)

I. INTRODUCTION

Central Statistical Office* initiated an Experimental Sample Vital Registration System (ESVRS) in rural Ethiopia in September 1982 as part of its on-going Rural Integrated Household Survey Programme (RIHSP). The main objective of the 1982 Experimental Sample Vital Registration System (ESVRS) was to study changes in population size, age-sex composition and population dynamics, as a result of vital events: namely, births, deaths and migration (in/out). The sample vital registration was also designed to provide data on marriages and divorces.

The ESVRS was based on a probability sample of Farmers' Associations, the lowest administrative tier of rural Ethiopia. Like other surveys under Rural Integrated Household Survey Programme (RIHSP), the ESVRS was designed to cover 500 FAs, about 2.6 percent of the total FAs, and all the households in the selected FA's of the sedentary rural areas of 12 out of 14 administrative regions (excluding Eritrea and Tigray regions). Farmers' Association (FA's) constituted the primary sampling unit (PSU) of the survey. There were 18,989 Farmers' Associations in 12 administrative regions. These were distributed throughout the regions in 77 provinces, (Awrajas) with an average of about six strata per region. These 77 provinces were the first stage of stratification. Within each stratum, the Farmers' Associations were used as

* It is now known as Central Statistical Authority.

the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The allocation of 500 PSUs to 12 regions took into account the size of the administrative region with additional restriction of selecting at least 34 PSUs from a given region. After allocating five hundred (500) PSUs to 12 regions, the number of Farmers' Associations (i.e., PSUs) to be selected from each stratum i.e., provinces (Awraja) has been determined such that it is proportional to the number of FAs in each of the provinces (awraja). The Farmers' Associations (the primary sampling units) were selected without replacement with probability proportional to size (PPS), size being the number of Farmers' Associations (For details of the design and selection procedures of sample, See CSO, 1983). The ESVRS was finally successful in selecting 479 FAs instead of 500 FAs as was originally planned (See Table A). All the households in the selected FAs were covered by the experimental sample vital registration system. This has resulted in the ultimate coverage of 197,965 households.

In the experimental sample vital registration system, two approaches were employed as methods of data collection. These were: a) Household Survey and b) Continuous Registration.

a. Household Survey:

This is a method of data collection whereby basic socio-demographic characteristics of every member of the selected households are recorded. In the 1982/83 SVRS, two-rounds of household surveys were taken. The first-round household survey was conducted in September, 1982 i.e., just before the start of the registration process. The purpose of this survey was to obtain the base population and its

basic socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex,

Table A Number of Selected and Actually Covered FAs by Region

Region	Number of FAs			Number of Households Actually Covered
	Selected	Actually Covered	% Covered	
Arssi	34	34	100	10,152
Bale	34	32	94	13,950
Gamo-Goffa	34	30	88	11,785
Gojjam	36	30	83	15,496
Gondar	36	36	100	16,341
Hararge	35	33	94	15,545
Illubabor	35	32	91	7,888
Keffa	35	35	100	13,253
Shewa	100	94	94	32,994
Sidamo	35	32	91	18,900
Wellega	49	48	98	12,068
Wello	37	37	100	29,593
Total	500	479	96	197,965

relationship to head of household, marital status, education, religion and ethnic origin of the population of the sampled households. The second-round household survey was conducted a year after, in September 1983, (i.e., at the end of the registration process for that year), in order to measure changes in the household composition that have occurred as a result of births, deaths and migration (in/out) in the 12 months interval.

The second round survey re-visited the same households which were covered in the first round together with the new residence in the same areas. The contents of both surveys were similar, excepting the contents of the second round survey questionnaire included some additional information particularly those related to changes in the size of population experienced between first and second round such as birth, death and migration, ... etc. The sizes of the population obtained from the 1st and 2nd round surveys provided the risk population, which in this analysis is taken as the average of the populations of the two surveys.

b) Continuous Registration:

It is a process of recording vital events as soon as they occur in a household. In the case of ESVRS in rural Ethiopia, only birth, death, marriage and divorce events* were continuously registered in the households covered by the household surveys during the period Sept. 12, 1982 - Sept. 11, 1983 i.e., between the 1st and 2nd round of the household surveys. The forms which were utilized to collect information on vital events, were also employed to collect data on socio-economic background variables related to these events. It may be noted that the data collected prospectively by continuous registration were also obtained retrospectively by household survey except for those on marriages and divorces. The analysis presented here are, however, based on data collected by continuous registration

* Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce Registration forms are shown in Appendix A,B,C and D, respectively.

except for migration data which were collected solely by household survey.

1.1 Data and Methods

Information on birth registration included sex of the infant, date of birth and attendant at delivery. Regarding the parents of infants: age; highest grade completed; type of occupation; religion; ethnic group; and date of registration were asked. Similarly death registration contained sex, age at death, marital status, type of occupation, date of death, place of death, cause of death and date of registration.

Information on marriage covered sex, age, type of marriage, previous marital status, educational attainment, occupation, religion, ethnic group, date of marriage of bride and groom and date of registration. Divorce data included sex, age, number of times divorced, dependent children below the age of 18, reason for and date of divorce (for details, see birth, death, marriage and divorce registration forms in Appendix A, B, C and D respectively).

Every attempt was made to register the incidence of vital events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) within 15 days of their occurrence. The information on births were reported either by parents, relatives or non-relatives of the infant, while deaths were reported either by spouses, parents, relatives or non-relatives of the deceased. The information on marriages/divorces were reported either by the persons marrying/divorcing themselves. On the other hand, FA's were divided into smaller units (zones) and an informant was assigned in each zone to report any incidence

of vital events that occurred in his area to the registrar. The reporting of vital events both by the informants and other persons was totally voluntary. The registrar was also expected to visit every household in his FA once every month to record the events that were reported. But this was a difficult proposition, given the fact that the registrar had various other major pre-occupations. It is pertinent to point out here that the number of births, deaths, marriages and divorces reported may not be one hundred percent complete, in view of the fact that these were obtained primarily on the basis of voluntary reporting. However, the purpose of the present study is not to provide an estimate of the incidence of births, deaths, marriages and divorces actually occurred in rural Ethiopia in a given year but to provide an account of fertility, mortality and nuptiality pattern of rural households based on a representative sample.

The sample results presented here are those obtained by applying weights to the sample cases. The weights are developed by taking into account the probability of selection of sample units. The weight adjustment is done separately for each of the strata (i.e., Awraja) at Farmers' Association level. The present study design is well poised to allow such an investigation. And this is the first investigation of its type ever conducted in Ethiopia.

1.2 Organization of the Study

This report presents the volume of vital events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces and migration) in

relation to the risk population, including some detail analyses of fertility, mortality and nuptiality obtained from birth, death and marriage and divorce registrations, respectively. (The detail analysis of migration data obtained from household questionnaire are presented elsewhere).

The report is organized into four major sections. Section I introduces the objectives of ESVRS, data and methods. Section II presents the findings on the volume of vital events including detail analysis on fertility and mortality in which the levels, patterns and regional differentials in fertility and mortality are emphasized. Section III considers nuptiality patterns (marital status, marriage and divorce incidences) and socio-demographic correlates of marriage, remarriage and divorce, while Section IV summarizes the major findings and recommends actions to be taken in future course of registration activities.

II VITAL EVENTS

In this section we deal with the incidence of births, deaths and migration (in/out) in relation to the risk population including some detail analysis of fertility and mortality. The events covered here are those collected during the twelve months period (September 12, 1982-September 11, 1983). Data on births and deaths reported here are those collected by continuous registration while data on migration were obtained by household survey.

2.1 Population

a) Mid Year Population and Population Change

The mid-year population and the vital events registered during September 12, 1982- September 11, 1983 of the study areas are presented in Table 1. Tables 1(a)-1(l) give similar information for each of the 12 regions included in this study. As given in Table 1 the mid-year population of the study area turns out to be 26,704,475; of whom 49.99 percent were males. During the year (Sept. 12, 1982- Sept. 11, 1983), 872,625 live births and 389,087 deaths were recorded, yielding a crude birth rate of 32.7 and a crude death rate of 14.6 per 1000 population. Considering population movements, there were 618,062 in-migrants as against 587,031 out-migrants, giving an over all in-migration rate of 23.1 and out-migration rate of 22.0 and a net-migration rate of 1.2 per 1,000 population.

As a result of births and deaths, the population of the study area increased by 483,538 persons during the 12

months period (Sept. 12, 1982-Sept 11, 1983), resulting in a crude rate of natural increase of 18.1 per 1,000 population. However, when the effect of migration was introduced, the net increase was found to be 514,569 persons, yielding a net increase of 19.3 per 1,000 population. The net increase was slightly higher for females (19.4/1000) than males (19.2/1,000). The population of Bale has experienced the highest rate of natural increase (30.4/1000) during the study period and the lowest was observed in Illubabor (6.6/1000) and Keffa (8.7/1000). This finding holds even when the effect of net-migration during the year 1982-83 is allowed for.

b) Age-Sex Composition of the Population

The age-sex composition of the population is one of the important characteristics that has great implications for socio-economic development planning and formulating population policies. It can affect the incidence of birth, death and marriage and can be affected by the past trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

The numerical and percentage distribution of the mid-year population by age and sex is given in Table 2 for the total of 12 regions and in Tables 2(a)-2(1) for each of the regions. In a population that is not disturbed by heavy migratory movements or a remarkable changes in birth or death rates, the age distribution tends to be a smooth one in the sense that the proportion of persons in each successive age groups is less than in the preceding age group. However, because of mis-reporting of age, data on age for most developing countries deviate from this

universal pattern. The age structure under study cannot be an exception. The erroneous nature of age data slightly improves when age is grouped into intervals of five or ten-years.

The five-year age group data presented in Table 2 show that the proportion of population in general decreases with ascending age. However, this pattern is not true in the case of the total and the female population as the proportion of the total and female population in age group 25-29 is greater than that of the population in age group 20-24. The excess of total and female population in the age group 25-29 over those in the preceding age group 20-24 is also observed in the age data of various regions. Eventhough age data for males tend to be slightly smoother than that of females, there also exists irregularities in the proportion distribution of age when data for individual regions are considered. This implies that by and large age is relatively better reported by males than females. This was also observed in the 1984 population and housing census data of different regions (OPHCC, 1990).

Inspite of this problem, age data have proved useful in defining the characteristics of a population as youth, working and old age. In countries with high fertility and declining mortality, over 40% of the total population are usually under the age of 15; i.e., the population is characterized as youthful. This indicates that in these countries about half of the total population are in working age and every working person supports at least one non-working individual and himself/herself for their basic necessities. About 48 percent of the total population of

rural Ethiopia was under the age of 15 (see Table 2). This figure is higher for males (48.3%) than for females (46.6%).

The population in the working age group (15-64 years) and higher age bracket (65 years and over) accounted for 48% and 4.2% of the total population respectively. Among males, 46.7% were in the working age-group, while 4.8% were old-age population. The corresponding figures among females were 49.4% and 3.6%, respectively. A very small proportion of the population did not report their ages (0.2% for males and 0.4% for females) (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

The age composition of the population for the regions indicates that in all the regions, population under the age of 15 formed over 40 percent and the highest proportion of youth population is observed in the regions of Arssi (52.8%), Bale (51.6%) and Sidamo (50.1%); while this proportion is relatively low in Wello (41.9%) and Illubabor (42.9%). The former regions are usually characterized by high fertility and the latter by relatively low fertility. Conversely, the regions with relatively low young-age population tend to have higher proportion of aged population. The proportion of population aged 65 and over formed 7.1% in Illubabor and 6.6% in Wello regions (see Tables (2(a)-2(1))).

The general pattern of age data imply, among other things, high dependency ratio in rural Ethiopia which is a typical feature of high fertility countries.

Table 1 Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	26,704,475	13,351,101	13,353,374	-	-	-
Births	872,625	448,045	424,580	32.7	33.6	31.8
Deaths	389,087	201,807	187,280	14.6	15.1	14.0
In-Migrants	618,062	244,350	373,712	23.1	18.3	28.0
Inter	25,715	12,457	13,258	1.0	0.9	1.0
Intra	592,347	231,893	360,454	22.2	17.4	27.0
Out-Migrants	587,031	234,628	352,403	22.0	17.6	26.4
Inter	29,006	15,311	13,695	1.1	1.1	1.0
Intra	558,025	219,317	338,708	20.9	16.4	25.4
Net-Migration	31,031	9,722	21,309	1.2	0.7	1.6
Natural Increase	483,538	246,238	237,300	18.1	18.5	17.8
Net Increase	514,569	255,960	258,609	19.3	19.2	19.4

* Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(a) Mid-Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Arssi, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	1,374,042	680,312	693,730	-	-	-
Births	57,996	30,108	27,858	42.2	44.2	40.2
Deaths	21,417	10,819	10,598	15.6	15.9	15.3
In-Migrants	34,399	14,217	20,182	25.0	20.9	29.1
Inter	1,682	641	1,041	1.2	0.9	1.5
Intra	32,717	13,576	19,141	23.8	19.9	27.6
Out-Migrants	34,602	14,529	20,073	25.2	21.4	28.9
Inter	1,505	609	896	1.1	0.9	1.3
Intra	33,097	13,920	19,177	24.1	20.5	27.6
Net-Migration	-203	-312	109	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Natural Increase	36,579	19,289	17,260	26.6	28.4	24.9
Net Increase	36,376	18,977	17,369	26.5	27.9	25.0

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(b) Mid-Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Bale, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	430,226	211,344	218,882	-	-	-
Births	20,167	10,162	10,005	46.9	48.1	45.7
Deaths	7,079	3,644	3,435	16.5	17.2	15.7
In-Migrants	9,443	4,196	5,247	21.9	19.8	24.0
Inter	927	487	440	2.2	2.3	2.0
Intra	8,516	3,709	4,807	19.8	17.5	22.0
Out-Migrants	10,442	4,834	5,608	24.3	22.9	25.6
Inter	1,102	634	468	2.6	3.0	2.1
Intra	9,340	4,200	5,140	21.7	19.9	23.5
Net-Migration	-999	-638	-361	-2.3	-3.0	-1.6
Natural Increase	13,088	6,518	6,570	30.4	30.8	30.0
Net Increase	12,089	5,880	6,209	28.1	27.8	28.4

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(c) Mid-Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Gamo-Goffa, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	1,031,672	516,256	515,416	-	-	-
Births	33,385	16,240	17,145	32.4	31.5	33.3
Deaths	17,710	9,051	8,659	17.2	17.5	16.8
In-Migrants	15,333	5,036	10,297	14.9	9.7	20.0
Inter	1,112	629	483	1.1	1.2	0.9
Intra	14,221	4,407	9,814	13.8	8.5	19.0
Out-Migrants	15,531	5,236	10,295	15.1	10.1	20.0
Inter	1,262	761	501	1.2	1.5	1.0
Intra	14,269	4,475	9,794	13.8	8.7	19.0
Net-Migration	-198	+200	2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.0
Natural Increase	15,675	7,189	8,486	15.2	13.9	16.5
Net Increase	15,477	6,989	8,488	15.0	13.5	16.5

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(d) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	2,709,995	1,356,659	1,353,336	-	-	-
Births	107,350	55,935	51,415	39.6	41.2	38.0
Deaths	41,850	20,021	21,829	15.4	14.7	16.1
In-Migrants	98,369	36,708	61,661	36.3	27.1	45.6
Inter	3,298	1,347	1,951	1.2	1.0	1.4
Intra	95,071	35,361	59,710	35.1	26.1	44.1
Out-Migrants	94,176	35,444	58,732	34.7	26.1	43.4
Inter	3,300	1,631	1,669	1.2	1.2	1.2
Intra	90,876	33,813	57,063	33.5	24.9	42.2
Net-Migration	4,193	1,264	2,929	1.5	0.9	2.2
Natural Increase	65,500	35,914	29,586	24.2	26.5	21.9
Net Increase	69,693	37,178	32,515	25.7	27.4	24.0

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(e) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Gender, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	1,824,165	933,624	890,540	-	-	-
Births	51,937	26,714	25,223	28.5	28.6	28.3
Deaths	24,126	12,268	11,858	13.2	13.1	13.3
In-Migrants	61,043	24,898	36,145	33.5	26.7	40.6
Inter	2,701	1,158	1,543	1.5	1.2	1.7
Intra	58,342	23,740	34,602	32.0	25.4	38.8
Out-Migrants	63,125	25,667	37,458	34.6	27.5	42.1
Inter	3,081	1,442	1,639	1.7	1.5	1.8
Intra	60,044	24,225	35,819	32.9	25.9	40.2
Net-Migration	-2,082	-769	-1,313	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5
Natural Increase	27,811	14,446	13,365	15.2	15.5	15.0
Net Increase	25,729	13,677	12,052	14.1	14.6	13.5

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(f) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Harrargè, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate Per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	2,210,865	1,130,682	1,080,183	-	-	-
Births	82,814	43,100	39,714	37.5	38.1	36.8
Deaths	38,188	19,589	18,599	17.3	17.3	17.2
In-Migrants	26,083	10,655	15,428	11.8	9.4	14.3
Inter	638	517	121	0.3	0.5	0.1
Intra	25,445	10,138	15,307	11.5	9.0	14.2
Out-Migrants	28,764	12,687	16,077	13.0	11.2	14.9
Inter	952	815	137	0.4	0.7	0.1
Intra	27,812	11,872	15,940	12.6	10.5	14.7
Net-Migration	-2,681	-2,032	-649	-1.2	-1.8	-0.6
Natural Increase	44,626	23,511	21,115	20.2	20.8	19.5
Net Increase	41,945	21,479	20,466	19.0	19.0	18.9

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(g) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Illubabor, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	650,199	317,278	332,921	-	-	-
Births	16,321	8,126	8,187	25.1	25.6	24.6
Deaths	12,043	5,932	6,111	18.5	18.7	18.4
In-Migrants	24,683	10,527	14,156	38.0	33.2	42.5
Inter	2,456	1,210	1,246	3.8	3.8	3.7
Intra	22,227	9,317	12,910	34.2	29.4	38.8
Out-Migrants	24,542	10,668	13,874	37.7	33.6	41.7
Inter	2,404	1,260	1,144	3.7	4.0	3.4
Intra	22,138	9,408	12,730	34.0	29.6	38.2
Net-Migration	141	-141	282	0.2	-0.4	0.8
Natural Increase	4,278	2,194	2,076	6.6	6.9	6.2
Net Increase	4,419	2,053	2,358	6.8	6.5	7.1

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(h) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Keffa, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	1,918,006	956,968	961,038	-	-	-
Births	52,037	25,697	26,340	27.1	26.8	27.4
Deaths	35,258	19,703	15,555	18.4	20.6	16.2
In-Migrants	48,471	20,675	27,796	25.3	21.6	28.9
Inter	1,135	485	650	0.6	0.5	0.7
Intra	47,336	20,190	27,146	24.7	21.1	28.2
Out-Migrants	13,322	5,453	7,869	6.9	5.7	8.2
Inter	1,228	636	592	0.6	0.7	0.6
Intra	12,094	4,817	7,277	6.3	5.0	7.6
Net-Migration	35,149	15,222	19,927	18.3	15.9	20.7
Natural Increase	16,779	5,994	10,785	8.7	6.3	11.2
Net Increase	51,928	21,216	30,712	27.1	22.2	31.9

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(i) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Shewa, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population *	6,512,210	3,256,554	3,255,656	-	-	-
Births	201,861	106,438	95,423	31.0	32.7	29.3
Deaths	78,583	42,000	36,583	12.1	12.9	11.2
In-Migrants	99,192	39,571	59,621	15.2	12.2	18.3
Inter	5,666	2,579	3,069	0.9	0.8	0.9
Intra	93,526	36,974	56,552	14.4	11.3	17.4
Out-Migrants	99,760	40,237	59,523	15.3	12.3	18.3
Inter	6,840	3,397	3,443	1.1	1.0	1.1
Intra	92,920	36,840	56,080	14.3	11.3	17.2
Net-Migration	-568	-666	98	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Natural Increase	123,278	64,438	58,840	18.9	19.8	18.1
Net Increase	122,710	63,772	58,938	18.8	19.6	18.1

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(j) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Sidamo, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	3,040,114	1,526,950	1,513,164	-	-	-
Births	92,361	45,566	46,795	30.4	29.8	30.9
Deaths	39,650	21,122	18,528	13.0	13.8	12.2
In-Migrants	77,457	27,864	49,593	25.5	18.2	32.8
Inter	3,334	1,723	1,611	1.1	1.1	1.1
Intra	74,123	26,141	47,982	24.4	17.1	31.7
Out-Migrants	78,603	28,878	49,725	25.8	18.9	32.9
Inter	3,765	1,864	1,901	1.2	1.2	1.3
Intra	74,838	27,014	47,824	24.6	17.7	31.6
Net-Migration	-1,146	-1,014	-132	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1
Natural Increase	52,711	24,444	28,267	17.3	16.0	18.7
Net Increase	51,565	23,430	28,135	17.0	15.3	18.6

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 1(k) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Wellega, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	2,237,128	1,087,914	1,149,214	-	-	-
Births	73,154	37,136	36,018	32.7	34.1	31.3
Deaths	36,796	19,105	17,691	16.4	17.6	15.4
In-Migrants	58,559	26,457	32,102	26.2	24.3	27.9
Inter	1,229	869	360	0.5	0.8	0.3
Intra	57,330	25,588	31,742	25.6	23.5	27.6
Out-Migrants	59,301	27,170	32,131	26.5	25.0	27.9
Inter	1,646	1,224	422	0.7	1.1	0.4
Intra	57,655	25,946	31,709	25.8	23.8	27.6
Net-Migration	-742	-713	-29	-0.3	-0.6	-0.0
Natural Increase	36,358	18,031	18,327	16.3	16.6	15.9
Net Increase	35,616	17,318	18,298	15.9	15.9	15.9

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983

Table 1(1) Mid Year Population, Vital Events Registered and Population Change
(1982 - 1983), Rural Wello, 1982/83

Vital Events (1982 - 1983)	Number			Rate per 1000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population*	2,757,961	1,378,621	1,379,340	-	-	-
Births	83,488	42,832	40,656	30.3	31.1	29.5
Deaths	36,387	18,553	17,834	13.2	13.4	12.9
In-Migrants	65,030	23,546	41,484	23.6	17.1	30.1
Inter	1,537	794	743	0.6	0.6	0.5
Intra	63,493	22,752	40,741	23.0	16.5	29.5
Out-Migrants	64,881	23,843	41,038	23.5	17.3	29.7
Inter	1,939	1,056	883	0.7	0.8	0.6
Intra	62,492	22,787	40,155	22.6	16.5	29.1
Net-Migration	149	-297	446	0.1	-0.2	0.3
Natural Increase	47,101	24,279	22,822	17.1	17.6	16.5
Net Increase	47,250	23,982	23,268	17.1	17.4	16.9

*Refers to mid-year population which is the average of population of September 1982 and September 1983.

Table 2 Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by
Age and Sex, Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	885,554	449,173	436,381	3.3	3.4	3.3
0 - 4	4,700,942	2,359,418	2,341,524	17.6	17.7	17.5
5 - 9	4,616,732	2,320,630	2,296,102	17.3	17.4	17.2
10 - 14	3,354,334	1,767,259	1,587,075	12.6	13.2	11.9
15 - 19	2,152,977	1,155,570	997,407	8.1	8.8	7.5
20 - 24	1,709,749	793,028	916,721	6.4	5.9	6.9
25 - 29	1,729,951	752,365	977,586	6.5	5.6	7.3
30 - 34	1,582,475	694,279	888,196	5.9	5.2	6.6
35 - 39	1,475,289	719,689	755,600	5.5	5.4	5.7
40 - 44	1,224,592	605,215	619,377	4.6	4.5	4.6
45 - 49	914,233	475,741	438,492	3.4	3.6	3.3
50 - 54	847,199	402,864	444,335	3.2	3.0	3.3
55 - 59	603,822	325,574	278,248	2.2	2.4	2.1
60 - 64	584,731	309,488	275,243	2.2	2.3	2.1
65 +	1,123,545	636,991	486,554	4.2	4.8	3.6
N/S	83,904	32,990	50,914	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	26,704,475	13,351,101	13,353,374	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(a) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Arssi, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	54,385	27,739	26,646	4.0	4.1	3.8
0 - 4	282,848	140,869	141,979	20.6	20.7	20.5
5 - 9	258,796	127,920	130,876	18.8	18.8	18.9
10 - 14	183,772	96,524	87,248	13.4	14.2	12.6
15 - 19	100,252	56,172	44,080	7.3	8.3	6.4
20 - 24	77,601	37,126	40,475	5.6	5.5	5.8
25 - 29	76,161	32,914	43,247	5.6	4.8	6.2
30 - 34	75,270	31,380	43,890	5.5	4.6	6.3
35 - 39	71,894	34,102	37,792	5.2	5.0	5.4
40 - 44	56,125	26,228	29,897	4.1	3.9	4.3
45 - 49	40,455	19,729	20,726	2.9	2.9	3.0
50 - 54	35,599	16,013	19,586	2.6	2.3	2.8
55 - 59	27,861	14,442	13,419	2.0	2.1	1.9
60 - 64	26,391	13,487	12,904	1.9	2.0	1.9
65 +	59,713	32,754	26,959	4.4	4.8	3.9
N/S	1,304	652	652	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1,374,042	680,312	693,730	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(b) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Bale, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	17,203	8,560	8,643	4.0	4.1	3.9
0 - 4	79,929	39,909	40,020	18.6	18.9	18.3
5 - 9	84,712	42,210	42,502	19.7	20.0	19.4
10 - 14	57,154	30,070	27,084	13.3	14.2	12.4
15 - 19	33,985	19,950	14,035	7.9	9.4	6.4
20 - 24	22,822	10,305	12,517	5.3	4.9	5.7
25 - 29	23,039	8,768	14,271	5.3	4.1	6.5
30 - 34	21,821	8,626	13,195	5.1	4.1	6.0
35 - 39	22,684	9,539	13,145	5.3	4.5	6.0
40 - 44	18,374	8,218	10,156	4.3	3.9	4.6
45 - 49	14,195	6,995	7,200	3.3	3.3	3.3
50 - 54	12,406	5,448	6,958	2.9	2.6	3.2
55 - 59	9,110	4,506	4,604	2.0	2.1	2.1
60 - 64	9,406	4,698	4,708	2.2	2.2	2.2
65 +	19,685	11,550	8,135	4.6	5.5	3.7
N/S	904	552	352	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	430,226	211,344	218,882	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(c) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Gamo-Goffa, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	33,839	16,763	17,076	3.3	3.2	3.3
0 - 4	171,479	86,149	85,330	16.6	16.7	16.5
5 - 9	184,733	93,004	91,729	17.9	18.0	17.8
10 - 14	126,837	66,160	60,677	12.3	12.8	11.8
15 - 19	78,735	41,915	36,820	7.6	8.1	7.1
20 - 24	67,916	30,578	37,338	6.6	5.9	7.2
25 - 29	84,935	36,354	48,581	8.2	7.1	9.4
30 - 34	75,323	34,857	40,466	7.3	6.8	7.8
35 - 39	62,861	33,160	29,701	6.1	6.4	5.8
40 - 44	48,978	25,006	23,972	4.8	4.8	4.7
45 - 49	34,167	18,259	15,908	3.3	3.5	3.1
50 - 54	30,447	15,426	15,021	3.0	3.0	2.9
55 - 59	17,797	9,153	8,644	1.7	1.8	1.7
60 - 64	18,505	9,791	8,714	1.8	1.9	1.7
65 +	27,546	15,877	11,669	2.7	3.1	2.3
N/S	1,413	567	846	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	1,031,672	516,256	515,416	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(d) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by
Age and Sex, Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	108,075	55,307	52,767	4.0	4.1	3.9
0 - 4	530,693	270,149	260,544	19.6	19.9	19.3
5 - 9	468,605	233,746	234,859	17.3	17.2	17.4
10 - 14	309,543	161,755	147,788	11.4	11.9	10.9
15 - 19	230,527	113,653	116,874	8.5	8.4	8.6
20 - 24	194,628	91,651	102,977	7.2	6.8	7.6
25 - 29	193,206	87,384	105,822	7.1	6.4	7.8
30 - 34	162,805	73,935	88,870	6.0	5.5	6.6
35 - 39	144,717	72,350	72,367	5.3	5.3	5.3
40 - 44	112,830	58,974	53,856	4.2	4.3	4.0
45 - 49	86,992	47,560	39,432	3.2	3.5	2.9
50 - 54	80,441	40,171	40,270	3.0	3.0	3.0
55 - 59	56,112	29,485	26,627	2.1	2.2	2.0
60 - 64	46,975	25,406	21,569	1.7	1.9	1.6
65 +	85,568	47,241	38,327	3.2	3.5	2.8
N/S	6,353	3,199	3,154	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	2,709,995	1,356,659	1,353,336	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(e). Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Gondar, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	59,761	30,330	29,431	3.3	3.2	3.3
0 - 4	330,588	165,430	165,158	18.1	17.7	18.5
5 - 9	311,256	157,646	153,610	17.1	16.9	17.2
10 - 14	228,720	123,305	105,415	12.5	13.2	11.8
15 - 19	168,469	86,308	82,161	9.2	9.3	9.2
20 - 24	132,461	65,100	67,361	7.3	7.0	7.6
25 - 29	120,034	55,125	64,909	6.6	5.9	7.3
30 - 34	111,567	52,490	59,077	6.1	5.6	6.6
35 - 39	86,197	45,010	41,187	4.7	4.8	4.6
40 - 44	80,436	41,543	38,893	4.4	4.5	4.4
45 - 49	61,366	33,942	27,424	3.4	3.6	3.1
50 - 54	56,747	29,277	27,470	3.1	3.1	3.1
55 - 59	44,474	26,274	18,200	2.4	2.8	2.1
60 - 64	33,885	19,081	14,804	1.9	2.1	1.7
65 +	55,901	32,149	23,752	3.1	3.4	2.7
N/S	2,064	944	1,120	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	1,824,165	933,624	890,541	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(f) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Hararge, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	73,958	38,575	35,383	3.3	3.4	3.3
0 - 4	413,564	211,818	201,746	18.7	18.7	18.7
5 - 9	399,083	203,566	195,517	18.1	18.0	18.1
10 - 14	272,039	147,144	124,895	12.3	13.0	11.5
15 - 19	176,508	93,943	82,565	8.0	8.3	7.6
20 - 24	156,497	66,154	90,343	7.1	5.9	8.4
25 - 29	160,427	69,273	91,154	7.3	6.1	8.4
30 - 34	146,250	70,936	75,314	6.6	6.3	7.0
35 - 39	117,502	63,389	54,113	5.3	5.6	5.0
40 - 44	95,532	51,669	43,863	4.3	4.6	4.1
45 - 49	64,182	35,930	28,252	2.9	3.2	2.6
50 - 54	62,827	32,514	30,313	2.8	2.9	2.8
55 - 59	40,595	23,292	17,303	1.8	2.0	1.6
60 - 64	43,022	24,825	18,197	1.9	2.2	1.7
65 +	58,832	34,111	24,721	2.7	3.0	2.3
N/S	4,005	2,118	1,887	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	2,210,865	1,130,682	1,080,183	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(g) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Illubabor, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	17,838	8,745	9,093	2.7	2.8	2.7
0 - 4	102,520	52,050	50,470	15.8	16.4	15.1
5 - 9	104,563	52,954	51,609	16.1	16.7	15.5
10 - 14	71,383	37,193	34,190	11.0	11.7	10.3
15 - 19	40,643	23,850	16,793	6.2	7.5	5.0
20 - 24	39,662	18,034	21,628	6.1	5.7	6.5
25 - 29	44,193	17,892	26,301	6.8	5.6	7.9
30 - 34	40,898	17,272	23,626	6.3	5.5	7.1
35 - 39	37,225	16,325	20,900	5.7	5.2	6.3
40 - 44	32,842	14,966	17,876	5.0	4.7	5.4
45 - 49	26,393	12,798	13,595	4.1	4.0	4.1
50 - 54	24,515	10,956	13,559	3.8	3.5	4.1
55 - 59	17,751	8,790	8,961	2.7	2.8	2.7
60 - 64	20,940	9,909	11,031	3.2	3.1	3.3
65 +	45,941	23,842	22,099	7.1	7.5	6.6
N/S	730	447	283	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	650,199	317,278	332,921	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(h): Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Keffa, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	58,079	29,387	28,692	3.0	3.1	3.0
0 - 4	327,504	162,648	164,856	17.1	17.0	17.2
5 - 9	322,920	163,332	159,588	16.8	17.1	16.6
10 - 14	213,681	114,946	98,735	11.1	12.0	10.3
15 - 19	133,968	76,629	57,339	7.0	8.0	6.0
20 - 24	116,459	51,299	65,160	6.1	5.4	6.8
25 - 29	133,650	57,773	75,877	7.0	6.0	7.9
30 - 34	128,009	51,423	76,586	6.7	5.4	8.0
35 - 39	133,398	62,173	71,225	6.9	6.5	7.4
40 - 44	114,343	57,541	56,802	6.0	6.0	5.9
45 - 49	76,229	42,193	34,036	4.0	4.4	3.5
50 - 54	58,441	27,910	30,531	3.0	2.9	3.2
55 - 59	37,725	21,364	16,361	2.0	2.2	1.7
60 - 64	44,109	22,843	21,266	2.3	2.4	2.2
65 +	74,409	43,193	31,216	3.9	4.5	3.2
N/S	3,161	1,701	1,460	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	1,918,006	956,968	961,038	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(i) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by
Age and Sex, Rural Shewa, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	203,109	103,252	99,857	3.1	3.2	3.1
0 - 4	1,110,478	554,724	555,754	17.0	17.0	17.1
5 - 9	1,104,246	555,969	548,277	17.0	17.1	16.8
10 - 14	835,099	437,347	397,752	12.8	13.4	12.2
15 - 19	523,853	283,994	239,859	8.0	8.7	7.4
20 - 24	402,437	191,281	211,156	6.2	5.9	6.5
25 - 29	396,149	170,508	225,641	6.1	5.2	6.9
30 - 34	372,671	163,149	209,552	5.7	5.0	6.4
35 - 39	373,391	185,237	188,154	5.7	5.7	5.8
40 - 44	303,300	148,720	154,580	4.7	4.6	4.8
45 - 49	226,115	115,335	110,780	3.5	3.5	3.4
50 - 54	213,839	104,655	109,184	3.3	3.2	3.4
55 - 59	157,048	85,309	71,739	2.4	2.6	2.2
60 - 64	148,981	76,824	72,157	2.3	2.4	2.2
65 +	290,182	165,323	124,859	4.5	5.1	3.8
N/S	54,421	18,179	36,242	0.8	0.6	1.1
Total	6,512,210	3,256,554	3,255,656	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(j). Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Sidamo, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	96,560	48,583	47,976	3.2	3.2	3.2
0 - 4	507,395	253,398	253,997	16.7	16.6	16.8
5 - 9	566,383	283,611	282,772	18.6	18.6	18.7
10 - 14	449,004	238,594	210,410	14.8	15.6	13.9
15 - 19	263,190	147,537	115,653	8.7	9.7	7.6
20 - 24	201,389	88,688	112,701	6.6	5.8	7.4
25 - 29	214,627	89,413	125,214	7.1	5.9	8.3
30 - 34	174,247	75,592	98,655	5.7	4.9	6.5
35 - 39	165,910	78,832	87,078	5.5	5.2	5.8
40 - 44	120,184	59,989	60,195	3.9	3.9	4.0
45 - 49	97,380	51,455	45,925	3.2	3.4	3.0
50 - 54	69,557	35,318	34,239	2.3	2.3	2.3
55 - 59	51,649	28,079	23,570	1.7	1.8	1.6
60 - 64	49,946	28,238	21,708	1.6	1.8	1.4
65 +	104,093	65,878	38,215	3.4	4.3	2.5
N/S	5,160	2,328	2,832	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	3,040,114	1,526,950	1,513,164	100.0	100.0	100.0

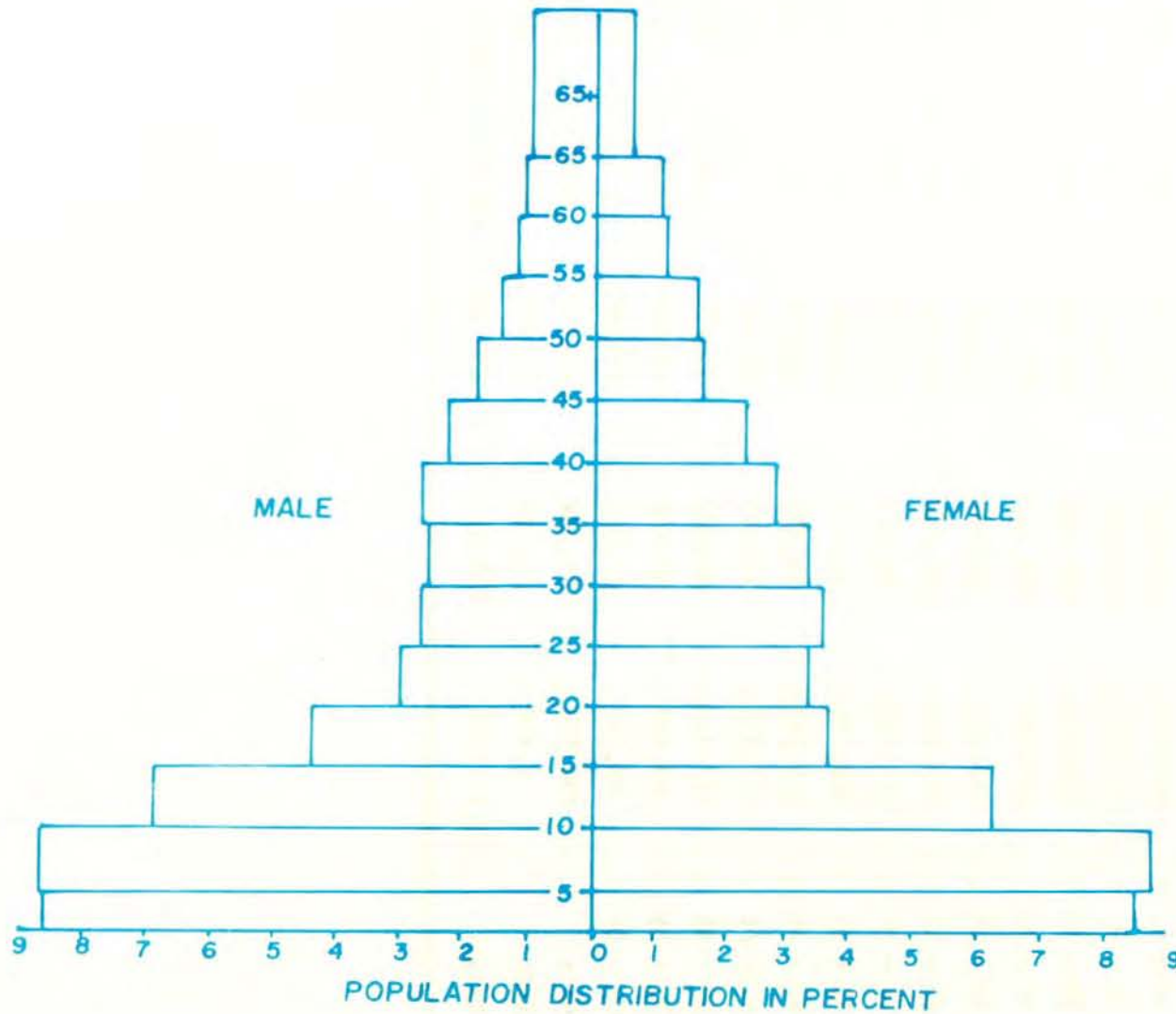
Table 2(k) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by
Age and Sex, Rural Wellega, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	76,042	38,150	37,892	3.4	3.5	3.3
0 - 4	404,612	203,187	201,425	18.1	18.7	17.5
5 - 9	396,014	199,006	197,008	17.7	18.3	17.1
10 - 14	305,596	152,124	153,472	13.7	14.0	13.4
15 - 19	194,915	100,078	94,837	8.7	9.2	8.3
20 - 24	137,933	62,223	75,710	6.2	5.7	6.6
25 - 29	130,603	54,113	76,490	5.8	5.0	6.6
30 - 34	116,204	50,478	65,726	5.2	4.6	5.7
35 - 39	99,779	46,175	53,604	4.5	4.2	4.7
40 - 44	86,394	40,931	45,463	3.9	3.8	3.9
45 - 49	68,805	33,605	35,200	3.1	3.1	3.1
50 - 54	65,045	28,311	36,734	2.9	2.6	3.2
55 - 59	53,895	26,436	27,459	2.3	2.4	2.4
60 - 64	54,000	26,507	27,493	2.4	2.4	2.4
65 +	121,098	63,654	57,444	5.4	5.9	5.0
N/S	2,235	1,086	1,149	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	2,237,128	1,087,914	1,149,214	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2(1) Number and Percent Distribution of Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex, Rural Wello, 1982/83

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	86,708	43,783	42,925	3.1	3.2	3.1
0 - 4	439,338	219,090	220,248	15.9	15.9	16.0
5 - 9	415,426	207,669	207,757	15.1	15.1	15.1
10 - 14	301,513	162,101	139,412	10.9	11.7	10.1
15 - 19	209,937	113,542	96,395	7.6	8.2	7.0
20 - 24	159,949	80,592	79,357	5.8	5.8	5.8
25 - 29	152,933	72,852	80,081	5.5	5.3	5.8
30 - 34	157,415	64,145	93,270	5.7	4.7	6.8
35 - 39	159,736	73,401	86,335	5.8	5.3	6.2
40 - 44	155,261	71,433	83,828	5.6	5.2	6.1
45 - 49	117,959	57,943	60,016	4.3	4.2	4.3
50 - 54	127,343	56,870	70,473	4.6	4.1	5.1
55 - 59	89,812	48,448	41,364	3.3	3.5	3.0
60 - 64	88,579	47,884	40,695	3.2	3.5	2.9
65 +	180,601	101,432	79,169	6.6	7.4	5.7
N/S	2,159	1,219	940	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	2,757,961	1,378,621	1,379,340	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIG. 1 - AGE PYRAMID OF THE 1982/83 MID YEAR POPULATION
(RURAL ETHIOPIA)



2.2 MORTALITY

a) Mortality Measures

The level of mortality as measured by crude death rate is turned out to be 14.6 deaths per 1000 mid-year population.

Crude death rate, adjusted for variation in age distribution between regions, is found to be highest in Arssi (20.0/1,000) followed by Gamo Goffa (18.3/1,000) and Keffa (18.2/1000) while this was lowest in Shewa (11.8/1,000) followed by Sidamo (13.7/1,000) and Gondar (14.9/1,000). In the remaining regions CDR ranged from 15 per 1,000 population in Gojjam to 17 per 1,000 population in Hararge (see Tables 1(a)-1(l) for reported and Table 3 for standardized rates).

When death rates are examined by sex, this was found to be slightly higher for males (15.1 per 1,000) than females (14.0 per 1,000) in rural Ethiopia. Also this pattern holds in every region, although the gap between the male and female crude death rate varies from one region to the other (see Tables 1(a)-1(l)).

Table 3 also provides infant mortality rate obtained from registration data. It refers to deaths of children under age 1 per 1000 live births in the year 1982-83. IMR for rural Ethiopia was found to be 95 per 1000 live births, with the highest rate of 170/1000 in Bale and lowest rate of 70 in Illubabor region.

b) Age-Sex Pattern of Mortality

Table 4 presents mid-year population, number of deaths

Table 3 Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate by
Region, Rural Ethiopia 1982/83

Region	Crude Death Rate (CDR)		Infant Mortality Rate
	Reported	Standardized*	
All	14.6	-	95
Arssi	15.6	20.0	135
Bale	16.6	15.5	170
Gamo Goffa	17.2	18.3	95
Gojjam	15.4	15.1	92
Gondar	13.2	14.9	93
Hararge	17.3	17.1	101
Illubabor	18.5	16.5	70
Keffa	18.4	18.2	127
Shewa	12.1	11.8	73
Sidamo	13.0	13.7	88
Wellega	16.4	15.6	89
Wello	13.2	16.0	80

*Standardized for age using the total population of
12 Regions as standard.

and death rate per 1,000 population by age and sex. Similar tables are produced for each of the 12 regions (see Tables 4(a)-4(1)).

The age-specific death rate for rural Ethiopia follows a "U"-shaped curve. That is, the toll of mortality is heavy at early years of life, especially between ages 0 and 1. Then the rate declines until it assumes the lowest value around the age of 10-14 and then increases gradually until it again attains its peak at older ages (beyond age 60). This age pattern of death holds true for both males and females.

In general, the death rate was higher for males and this also holds for the majority of age groups particularly in the early years of life. The death rate for females was relatively higher in the ages 25-39, which also coincides with the peak reproductive period of women. Therefore, the excess female mortality observed in the age group 25-39 may be due to complications related to pregnancy and/or child birth.

The overall age-sex pattern of death rate seen for the total population of 12 regions also holds true for each of the regions, however, the age-group at which the lowest death rate occurs varies from one region to another. For instance, the lowest death rate occurred at the age group 5-9 in Arssi, whereas this was so at the age group 10-14 in Bale region. This may be explained by differential under-reporting of deaths among the regions, among other factors.

As expected in any developing country, death toll is highest at ages under 5. Over forty per cent of all deaths

Table 4 Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	449,173	46,035	102.5	436,381	37,093	85.0	885,554	83,128	93.9
1 - 4	1,910,245	45,247	23.6	1,905,143	42,284	22.2	3,815,388	87,531	22.9
0 - 4	2,359,418	91,282	38.7	2,341,524	79,377	33.9	4,700,942	170,659	36.3
5 - 9	2,320,630	16,222	7.0	2,296,102	16,020	7.0	4,616,732	32,242	7.0
10 - 14	1,767,259	7,008	4.0	1,587,075	6,467	4.1	3,354,334	13,475	4.0
15 - 19	1,155,570	6,161	5.3	997,407	4,856	4.9	2,152,977	11,017	5.1
20 - 24	793,028	5,145	6.5	916,721	4,547	5.0	1,709,749	9,692	5.7
25 - 29	752,365	5,302	7.0	977,586	7,248	7.4	1,729,951	12,550	7.3
30 - 34	694,279	3,715	5.4	888,196	5,536	6.2	1,582,475	9,251	5.8
35 - 39	719,689	4,675	6.5	755,600	5,392	7.1	1,475,289	10,067	6.8
40 - 44	605,215	5,934	9.8	619,377	5,529	8.9	1,224,592	11,463	9.4
45 - 49	475,741	5,635	11.8	438,492	4,050	9.2	914,233	9,685	10.6
50 - 54	402,864	5,983	14.9	434,335	5,681	13.1	837,199	11,664	13.9
55 - 59	325,574	4,574	14.0	278,248	3,265	11.7	603,822	7,839	13.0
60 - 64	309,488	6,705	21.7	275,243	8,922	32.4	584,731	15,627	26.7
65 +	637,018	30,160	47.3	486,554	28,205	58.0	1,123,545	58,365	50.2
N/S	32,990	3,306	100.2	50,914	2,185	43.1	83,904	5,491	65.4
Total	13,351,101	201,807	15.1	13,343,374	187,280	14.0	26,694,475	389,087	14.6

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(a) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Arssi, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	27,739	4,337	156.4	26,646	3,469	130.2	54,385	7,806	143.5
1 - 4	113,130	1,992	17.6	115,333	1,846	16.0	228,463	3,838	16.8
0 - 4	140,869	6,329	44.9	141,979	5,315	37.4	282,848	11,644	41.2
5 - 9	127,920	542	4.2	130,876	651	5.0	258,796	1,193	4.6
10 - 14	96,524	305	3.2	87,248	640	7.3	183,772	945	5.1
15 - 19	56,172	357	6.4	44,080	309	7.0	100,252	666	6.6
20 - 24	37,126	324	8.7	40,475	294	7.3	77,601	618	8.0
25 - 29	32,914	110	3.3	43,247	311	7.2	76,161	421	5.5
30 - 34	31,380	47	1.5	43,890	331	7.5	75,270	378	5.0
35 - 39	34,102	113	3.3	37,792	183	4.8	71,894	296	4.1
40 - 44	26,228	55	2.1	29,897	125	4.2	56,125	180	3.2
45 - 49	19,729	47	2.4	20,726	87	4.2	40,455	134	3.3
50 - 54	16,013	69	4.3	19,586	229	11.7	35,599	298	8.4
55 - 59	14,442	172	11.9	13,419	112	8.3	27,861	284	10.2
60 - 64	13,487	196	14.5	12,904	446	34.6	26,391	642	24.3
65 +	32,754	1,185	36.2	26,959	980	36.4	59,713	2,165	36.3
N/S	652	967	1483.1	652	585	897.2	1,304	1,552	1190.2
Total	680,312	10,819	15.7	693,730	10,598	15.3	1,374,042	21,417	15.6

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(b) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Bale, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	8,560	1,838	214.7	8,643	1,598	184.9	17,203	3,436	199.7
1 - 4	31,349	677	21.6	31,377	587	18.7	62,726	1,264	20.2
0 - 4	39,909	2,515	63.0	40,020	2,185	54.6	79,929	4,700	58.8
5 - 9	42,210	156	3.7	42,502	133	3.1	84,712	289	3.4
10 - 14	30,070	82	2.7	27,084	59	2.2	57,154	141	2.5
15 - 19	19,950	97	4.9	14,035	47	3.3	33,985	144	4.2
20 - 24	10,305	48	4.7	12,517	71	5.7	22,822	119	5.2
25 - 29	8,768	57	6.5	14,271	97	6.8	23,039	154	6.7
30 - 34	8,626	21	2.4	13,195	65	4.9	21,821	86	3.9
35 - 39	9,539	58	6.1	13,145	37	2.8	22,684	95	4.2
40 - 44	8,218	10	1.2	10,156	28	2.8	18,374	38	2.1
45 - 49	6,995	53	7.6	7,200	44	6.1	14,195	97	6.8
50 - 54	5,448	35	6.4	6,958	103	14.8	12,406	138	11.1
55 - 59	4,506	44	9.8	4,604	79	17.2	9,110	123	13.5
60 - 64	4,698	88	18.7	4,708	86	18.3	9,406	174	18.5
65 +	11,550	377	32.6	8,135	401	49.3	19,685	778	39.5
N/s	552	3	5.4	352	-	-	904	3	3.3
Total	211,344	3,644	17.2	218,882	3,435	15.7	430,226	7,079	16.5

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(c) Death Rates by Age-Group and Sex, Rural Gamo-Goffa, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	16,763	1,852	110.5	17,076	1,324	77.5	33,039	3,176	93.9
1 - 4	69,386	1,754	25.3	68,254	2,012	29.5	137,640	3,766	27.4
0 - 4	86,149	3,606	41.9	85,330	3,336	39.1	171,479	6,942	40.5
5 - 9	93,004	377	4.1	91,729	574	6.3	184,733	951	5.1
10 - 14	66,160	325	4.9	60,677	360	5.9	126,837	685	5.4
15 - 19	41,915	240	5.7	36,020	240	6.5	78,735	480	6.1
20 - 24	30,578	239	7.0	37,338	252	6.7	67,916	491	7.2
25 - 29	36,354	483	13.3	48,581	583	12.0	84,935	1,066	12.6
30 - 34	34,057	198	5.7	40,466	346	8.6	75,323	544	7.2
35 - 39	33,160	209	6.3	29,701	439	14.8	62,861	648	10.3
40 - 44	25,006	351	14.0	23,972	339	14.1	48,978	690	14.1
45 - 49	18,259	465	25.5	15,908	275	17.3	34,167	740	21.7
50 - 54	15,426	285	18.5	15,021	205	13.6	30,447	490	16.1
55 - 59	9,153	423	46.2	8,644	233	27.0	17,797	656	36.9
60 - 64	9,791	515	52.6	8,714	581	66.7	18,505	1,096	59.2
65 +	15,877	1,149	72.4	11,669	746	63.9	27,546	1,895	68.8
N/S	567	186	328.0	846	150	177.3	1,413	336	237.8
Total	516,256	9,051	17.5	515,416	8,659	16.8	1,031,672	17,710	17.2

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(d) Death Rates by Age-Group and Sex, Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	55,307	5,295	95.7	52,767	4,581	86.8	108,075	9,876	91.4
1 - 4	214,842	6,061	28.2	207,777	5,588	26.9	422,618	11,649	27.6
0 - 4	270,149	11,356	42.0	260,544	10,169	39.0	530,693	21,525	40.6
5 - 9	233,746	1,613	6.9	234,859	2,411	10.3	468,605	4,024	8.6
10 - 14	161,755	807	5.0	147,788	539	3.6	309,543	1,346	4.3
15 - 19	113,653	367	3.2	116,874	585	5.0	230,527	952	4.1
20 - 24	91,651	579	6.3	102,977	647	6.3	194,628	1,226	6.3
25 - 29	87,384	267	3.1	105,822	835	7.9	193,206	1,102	5.7
30 - 34	73,935	371	5.0	88,870	387	4.4	162,805	758	4.7
35 - 39	72,350	275	3.8	72,367	411	5.7	144,717	686	4.7
40 - 44	58,974	294	5.0	53,856	515	9.6	112,830	809	7.2
45 - 49	47,560	412	8.7	39,432	389	9.9	86,992	801	9.2
50 - 54	40,171	536	13.3	40,270	681	16.9	80,441	1,217	15.1
55 - 59	29,485	480	16.3	26,627	233	8.8	56,112	713	12.7
60 - 64	25,406	240	9.4	21,569	665	30.8	46,975	905	19.3
65 +	47,241	2,321	49.1	38,327	3,239	84.5	85,568	5,560	65.0
N/S	3,199	103	32.2	3,154	123	39.0	6,353	226	35.6
Total	1,356,659	20,021	14.8	1,353,336	21,829	16.1	2,709,995	41,850	15.4

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(e) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Gender, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	30,330	2,773	91.4	29,431	2,068	70.3	59,761	4,841	81.0
1 - 4	135,100	3,107	23.0	135,727	3,223	23.7	270,827	6,330	23.4
0 - 4	165,430	5,880	35.5	165,158	5,291	32.0	330,588	11,171	33.8
5 - 9	157,646	827	5.2	153,610	1,215	7.9	311,256	2,042	6.6
10 - 14	123,305	491	4.0	105,415	324	3.1	228,720	815	3.6
15 - 19	86,308	456	5.3	82,161	478	5.8	168,469	934	5.5
20 - 24	65,100	151	2.3	67,361	266	3.9	132,461	417	3.1
25 - 29	55,125	554	10.0	64,909	779	12.0	120,034	1,333	11.1
30 - 34	52,490	229	4.4	59,077	262	4.4	111,567	491	4.4
35 - 39	45,010	436	9.7	41,187	325	7.9	86,197	761	8.8
40 - 44	41,543	493	11.9	38,893	261	6.7	80,436	754	9.4
45 - 49	33,942	47	1.4	27,424	111	4.0	61,366	158	2.6
50 - 54	29,277	441	15.1	27,470	337	12.3	56,747	778	13.2
55 - 59	26,274	268	10.2	18,200	235	12.9	44,474	503	11.3
60 - 64	19,081	246	12.9	14,804	198	13.4	33,885	444	13.1
65 +	32,149	1,633	50.8	23,752	1,736	73.1	55,901	3,369	60.3
N/S	944	116	122.9	1,120	40	35.7	2,064	156	75.6
Total	933,624	12,268	13.1	890,540	11,858	13.3	1,824,165	24,126	13.2

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(f) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Hararge, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	38,575	4,113	106.6	35,383	4,248	120.1	73,958	8,361	113.1
1 - 4	173,243	5,535	31.9	166,363	5,392	32.4	339,606	10,927	32.2
0 - 4	211,818	9,648	45.5	201,746	9,640	47.8	413,564	19,288	46.6
5 - 9	203,566	1,854	9.1	195,517	1,459	7.5	399,083	3,313	8.3
10 - 14	147,144	481	3.3	124,895	355	2.8	272,039	836	3.1
15 - 19	93,943	558	5.9	82,565	704	8.5	176,508	1,262	7.1
20 - 24	66,154	411	6.2	90,343	359	4.0	156,497	770	4.9
25 - 29	69,273	525	7.6	91,154	1,014	11.1	160,427	1,539	9.6
30 - 34	70,936	633	8.9	75,314	504	6.7	146,250	1,137	7.8
35 - 39	63,389	537	8.5	54,113	720	13.3	117,502	1,257	10.7
40 - 44	51,669	811	15.7	43,863	461	10.5	95,532	1,272	13.3
45 - 49	35,930	375	10.4	28,252	371	13.1	64,182	746	11.6
50 - 54	32,514	543	16.7	30,313	610	20.1	62,827	1,153	18.4
55 - 59	23,292	467	20.0	17,303	258	14.9	40,595	725	17.9
60 - 64	24,825	891	35.9	18,197	781	42.9	43,022	1,672	38.9
65 +	34,111	1,767	51.8	24,721	1,285	52.0	58,832	3,052	51.9
N/S	2,118	88	41.5	1,887	78	41.3	4,005	166	41.4
Total	1,130,682	19,589	17.3	1,080,183	18,599	17.2	2,210,865	38,188	17.3

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(g) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Illubabor, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	8,745	749	85.6	9,093	399	43.9	17,838	1,148	64.4
1 - 4	43,305	784	18.1	41,377	743	18.0	84,682	1,527	18.0
0 - 4	52,050	1,533	29.5	50,470	1,142	22.6	102,520	2,675	26.1
5 - 9	52,954	484	9.1	51,609	695	13.5	104,563	1,179	11.3
10 - 14	37,193	323	8.7	34,190	94	2.7	71,383	417	5.8
15 - 19	23,850	188	7.9	16,793	212	12.6	40,643	400	9.8
20 - 24	18,034	226	12.5	21,628	285	13.2	39,662	511	12.9
25 - 29	17,892	338	18.9	26,301	187	7.1	44,193	525	11.9
30 - 34	17,272	243	14.1	23,626	148	6.3	40,898	391	9.6
35 - 39	16,325	151	9.2	20,900	189	9.0	37,225	340	9.1
40 - 44	14,966	263	17.6	17,876	223	12.5	32,842	486	14.8
45 - 49	12,798	37	2.9	13,595	325	23.9	26,393	362	13.7
50 - 54	10,956	173	15.8	13,559	180	13.3	24,515	353	14.4
55 - 59	8,790	130	14.8	8,961	218	24.3	17,751	348	19.6
60 - 64	9,909	212	21.4	11,031	509	46.1	20,940	721	34.4
65 +	23,842	1,611	67.6	22,099	1,652	74.8	45,941	3,263	71.0
N/S	447	20	44.7	283	52	183.7	730	72	98.6
Total	317,278	5,932	18.7	332,921	6,111	18.4	650,199	12,043	18.5

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(h) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Keffa, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	29,387	3,657	124.4	28,692	2,948	102.7	58,979	6,605	113.7
1 - 4	133,261	4,349	32.6	136,164	3,450	25.3	269,425	7,799	28.9
0 - 4	162,648	8,006	49.2	164,856	6,398	38.8	327,504	14,404	44.0
5 - 9	163,332	1,621	9.9	159,588	1,145	7.2	322,920	2,766	8.6
10 - 14	114,946	646	5.6	98,735	382	3.9	213,681	1,028	4.8
15 - 19	76,629	757	9.9	57,339	476	8.3	133,968	1,233	9.2
20 - 24	51,299	702	13.7	65,160	443	6.8	116,459	1,145	9.8
25 - 29	57,773	730	12.6	75,877	435	5.7	133,650	1,165	8.7
30 - 34	51,423	351	6.8	76,586	656	8.6	128,009	1,007	7.9
35 - 39	62,173	837	13.5	71,225	735	10.3	133,398	1,572	11.8
40 - 44	57,541	726	12.6	56,802	689	12.1	114,343	1,415	12.4
45 - 49	42,193	1,380	32.7	34,036	355	10.4	76,229	1,735	22.8
50 - 54	27,910	909	32.6	30,531	477	15.6	58,441	1,386	23.7
55 - 59	21,364	286	13.4	16,361	318	19.4	37,725	604	16.0
60 - 64	22,843	704	30.8	21,266	966	45.4	44,109	1,670	37.9
65 +	43,193	1,995	46.2	31,216	2,060	66.0	74,409	4,055	54.5
N/S	1,701	53	31.2	1,460	20	13.7	3,161	73	23.1
Total	956,968	19,703	20.6	961,038	15,555	16.2	1,918,006	35,258	18.4

* Rate Per 1,000 population.

Table 4(i) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Shewa, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	103,252	10,250	99.3	99,857	6,353	63.6	203,109	16,603	81.7
1 - 4	451,472	7,499	16.6	455,897	8,710	19.1	907,369	16,209	17.9
0 - 4	554,724	17,749	32.0	555,754	15,063	27.1	1,110,478	32,812	29.5
5 - 9	555,969	3,112	5.6	548,277	2,829	5.2	1,104,246	5,941	5.4
10 - 14	437,347	1,104	2.5	397,752	1,568	3.9	835,099	2,672	3.2
15 - 19	283,994	1,163	4.1	239,859	749	3.1	523,853	1,912	3.6
20 - 24	191,281	1,134	5.9	211,156	650	3.1	402,437	1,784	4.4
25 - 29	170,508	1,213	7.1	225,641	1,106	4.9	396,149	2,319	5.9
30 - 34	163,149	824	5.1	209,522	1,388	6.6	372,671	2,212	5.9
35 - 39	185,237	670	3.6	188,154	659	3.5	373,391	1,329	3.6
40 - 44	148,720	1,334	9.0	154,580	1,172	7.6	303,300	2,506	8.3
45 - 49	115,335	1,224	10.6	110,780	1,160	10.5	226,115	2,384	10.5
50 - 54	104,655	1,430	13.7	109,184	1,215	11.1	213,839	2,645	12.4
55 - 59	85,309	945	11.1	71,739	686	9.6	157,048	1,631	10.4
60 - 64	76,824	1,604	20.9	72,157	1,901	26.3	148,981	3,505	23.5
65 +	165,359	7,392	44.7	124,859	5,920	47.4	290,182	13,312	45.9
N/S	18,179	1,102	60.6	36,242	517	14.3	54,421	1,619	29.7
Total	3,256,554	42,000	12.9	3,255,656	36,583	11.2	6,512,210	78,583	12.1

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(j) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Sidame, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	48,583	3,669	75.5	47,976	4,450	92.8	96,560	8,119	84.1
1 - 4	204,815	5,051	24.7	206,021	3,398	16.5	410,835	8,449	20.6
0 - 4	253,398	8,720	34.4	253,997	7,848	30.9	507,395	16,568	32.7
5 - 9	283,611	2,651	9.3	282,772	2,332	8.2	566,383	4,983	8.8
10 - 14	238,594	1,541	6.5	210,410	1,027	4.9	449,004	2,568	5.7
15 - 19	147,537	735	5.0	115,653	508	4.4	263,190	1,243	4.7
20 - 24	88,688	615	6.9	112,701	872	7.7	201,389	1,487	7.4
25 - 29	89,413	539	6.0	125,214	912	7.3	214,627	1,451	6.8
30 - 34	75,592	423	5.6	98,665	405	4.1	174,247	828	4.8
35 - 39	78,832	386	4.9	87,078	537	6.2	165,910	923	5.6
40 - 44	59,989	494	8.2	60,195	602	10.0	120,184	1,096	9.1
45 - 49	51,455	669	13.0	45,925	212	4.6	97,380	881	9.0
50 - 54	35,318	568	16.1	34,239	446	13.0	69,557	1,014	14.6
55 - 59	28,079	376	13.4	23,570	225	9.5	51,649	601	11.6
60 - 64	28,238	510	17.4	21,708	865	39.8	49,946	1,375	27.5
65 +	65,878	2,863	43.5	38,215	1,602	41.9	104,093	4,465	42.9
N/S	2,328	32	13.7	2,832	135	47.7	5,160	167	32.4
Total	1,526,950	21,122	13.8	1,513,164	18,528	12.2	3,040,114	39,650	13.0

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(k) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Wellega, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	38,150	3,795	99.5	37,892	2,709	71.5	76,042	6,504	85.5
4 - 4	165,037	3,740	22.7	163,533	3,275	20.0	328,570	7,015	21.4
0 - 4	203,187	7,535	37.1	201,425	5,984	29.7	404,612	13,519	33.4
5 - 9	199,006	2,072	10.4	197,008	1,605	8.1	396,014	3,677	9.3
10 - 14	152,124	562	3.7	153,472	501	3.3	305,596	1,063	3.5
15 - 19	100,078	903	9.0	94,837	266	2.8	194,915	1,169	6.0
20 - 24	62,223	301	4.8	75,710	187	2.5	137,933	488	3.5
25 - 29	54,113	123	2.3	76,490	404	5.3	130,603	527	4.0
30 - 34	50,478	99	2.0	65,726	469	7.1	116,204	568	4.9
35 - 39	46,175	599	13.0	53,604	585	10.9	99,779	1,184	11.9
40 - 44	40,931	498	12.2	45,463	570	12.5	86,394	1,068	12.4
45 - 49	33,605	457	13.6	35,200	447	12.7	68,805	904	13.1
50 - 54	28,311	468	16.5	36,734	432	11.8	65,045	900	13.8
55 - 59	26,436	676	25.6	27,459	272	9.9	53,895	948	17.6
60 - 64	26,507	684	25.8	27,493	1,048	38.1	54,000	1,732	32.1
65 +	63,654	3,806	59.8	57,444	4,660	81.1	121,098	8,466	69.9
N/s	1,086	322	296.5	1,149	261	227.2	2,235	583	260.9
Total	1,087,914	19,105	17.6	1,149,214	17,691	15.4	2,237,128	36,796	16.4

* Rate per 1,000 population.

Table 4(1) Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Rural Wollo, 1982/83

Age at Death	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*	Population	Death	Death Rate*
0	43,783	3,708	84.7	42,925	2,949	68.7	86,708	6,657	76.8
1 - 4	175,307	4,697	26.8	177,323	4,060	22.9	352,630	8,757	24.8
0 - 4	219,090	8,405	38.4	220,248	7,009	31.8	439,338	15,414	35.1
5 - 9	207,669	913	4.4	207,757	970	4.7	415,426	1,883	4.5
10 - 14	162,101	344	2.1	139,412	617	4.4	301,513	961	3.2
15 - 19	113,542	339	3.0	96,395	282	2.9	209,937	621	3.0
20 - 24	80,592	416	5.2	79,357	221	2.8	159,949	637	4.0
25 - 29	72,852	363	5.0	80,081	587	7.3	152,933	950	6.2
30 - 34	64,145	277	4.3	93,270	575	6.2	157,415	852	5.4
35 - 39	73,401	402	5.5	86,335	571	6.6	159,736	973	6.1
40 - 44	71,433	606	8.5	83,828	544	6.5	155,261	1,150	7.4
45 - 49	57,943	469	8.1	60,016	272	4.5	117,959	741	6.3
50 - 54	56,870	525	9.2	70,473	766	10.9	127,343	1,291	10.1
55 - 59	48,448	307	6.3	41,364	397	9.6	89,812	704	7.8
60 - 64	47,884	814	17.0	40,695	877	21.6	88,579	1,691	19.1
65 +	101,432	4,059	40.0	79,169	3,922	49.5	180,601	7,981	44.2
N/S	1,219	314	257.6	940	224	238.3	2,159	538	249.2
Total	1,378,621	18,553	13.5	1,379,340	17,834	12.9	2,757,961	36,387	13.2

* Rate per 1,000 population.

occurred among children under age 5 for rural Ethiopia and this pattern holds for every region of the country. Infant death rate (refers to deaths of children under age 1 per 1000 mid-year population) for rural Ethiopia was found to be 94 per thousand population. This was observed to be highest in Bale (199.7/1000) followed by Arssi (143.5/1000) while this was lowest in Illubabor (64.4/1000). This overall rank-order of the regions with respect to infant death rate also holds for both males and females except for lowest rate for male. Male infant death rate was observed to be lowest in Sidamo. It is to be also noted from table 4 that infant death rate is found to be higher for males than for females. These rates were 102.5/1000 and 85.0/1000 for males and females respectively in rural Ethiopia. This overall male/female pattern of infant death also holds for every region except for Gojjam where female rate was found to be higher than male rate. This could be due to under-enumeration of male deaths under age 1 in this region.

c) Life Table

After converting the age-specific death rate ($n^m x$) into life table death probability ($n^q x$), abridged life tables were calculated for males and females. Tables 5(a) and 5(b) show the results and the l_x and $e^o x$ values are plotted respectively in Figure 2 and Figure 3. According to the life table, a male child born in the registration year would, on average, expect to live 54.6 years, while a female child would, on average, expect to live 54.2 years in rural Ethiopia (see Table 5(a) and 5(b)).

The life expectancies at birth for males and females

Table 5(a) Abridged Life Table for Males Based on 1982/83 Mortality Rate¹,
Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age Group	Age-specific mortality Rate n^m_x	Probability of dying between age $x-x+n$ n^q_x	Survivors to exact age x l_x	Person years living in age $x-x+n$ n^L_x	Number of person years still to survived T_x	Expectation of life e^o_x
0	0.1025	0.0975	100000	92941	5456382	54.56
1-4	0.0237	0.0907	90250	345401	5363441	59.43
5-9	0.0070	0.0344	82064	403286	5018040	61.15
10-14	0.0040	0.0198	79241	392250	4614754	58.24
15-19	0.0053	0.0262	77672	383962	4222504	54.36
20-24	0.0065	0.0320	75637	372308	3838542	50.75
25-29	0.0070	0.0344	73217	359857	3466234	47.34
30-34	0.0054	0.0267	70698	349630	3106377	43.94
35-39	0.0065	0.0320	68810	338769	2756747	40.06
40-44	0.0098	0.0479	66608	325612	2417978	36.30
45-49	0.0118	0.0574	63417	308475	2092366	32.99
50-54	0.0149	0.0720	59777	288859	1783891	29.84
55-59	0.0140	0.0678	55473	268643	1495032	26.95
60-64	0.0217	0.1032	51712	245945	1226389	23.72
65+	0.0473	1.0000	46375	980444	980444	21.14

1) See Appendix E for Life Table Equation.

Table 5(b) Abridged Life Table for Females Based on 1982/83 Mortality Rate ¹,
Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age Group	Age-specific mortality rate n^m_x	Probability of dying between age $x-x+n$ n^q_x	Survivors to exact age x l_x	Person years living in age $x-x+n$ n^L_x	Number of person years still to survived T_x	Expectation of life e^o_x
0	0.0850	0.0815	100000	94099	5416648	54.17
1-4	0.0222	0.0852	91850	352523	5322549	57.95
5-9	0.0070	0.0344	84024	412857	4970026	59.15
10-14	0.0041	0.0203	81134	401707	4557169	56.17
15-19	0.0049	0.0242	79487	392653	4155462	52.28
20-24	0.0050	0.0247	77563	383200	3762809	48.51
25-29	0.0074	0.0364	75647	372162	3379609	44.68
30-34	0.0062	0.0306	72893	359839	3007447	41.26
35-39	0.0071	0.0349	70662	347324	2647608	37.47
40-44	0.0089	0.0436	68196	334045	2300284	33.73
45-49	0.0092	0.0450	65223	319022	1966239	30.15
50-54	0.0131	0.0636	62288	302443	1647217	26.45
55-59	0.0117	0.0569	58326	283675	1344774	23.06
60-64	0.0324	0.1504	55007	255340	1061099	19.29
65+	0.0580	1.0000	46734	805759	805759	17.24

1) See Appendix E for Life Table Equation.

Fig-2 PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL (n_{ix}) FROM BIRTH TO AGE (x)
BY SEX FROM LIFE TABLE, RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

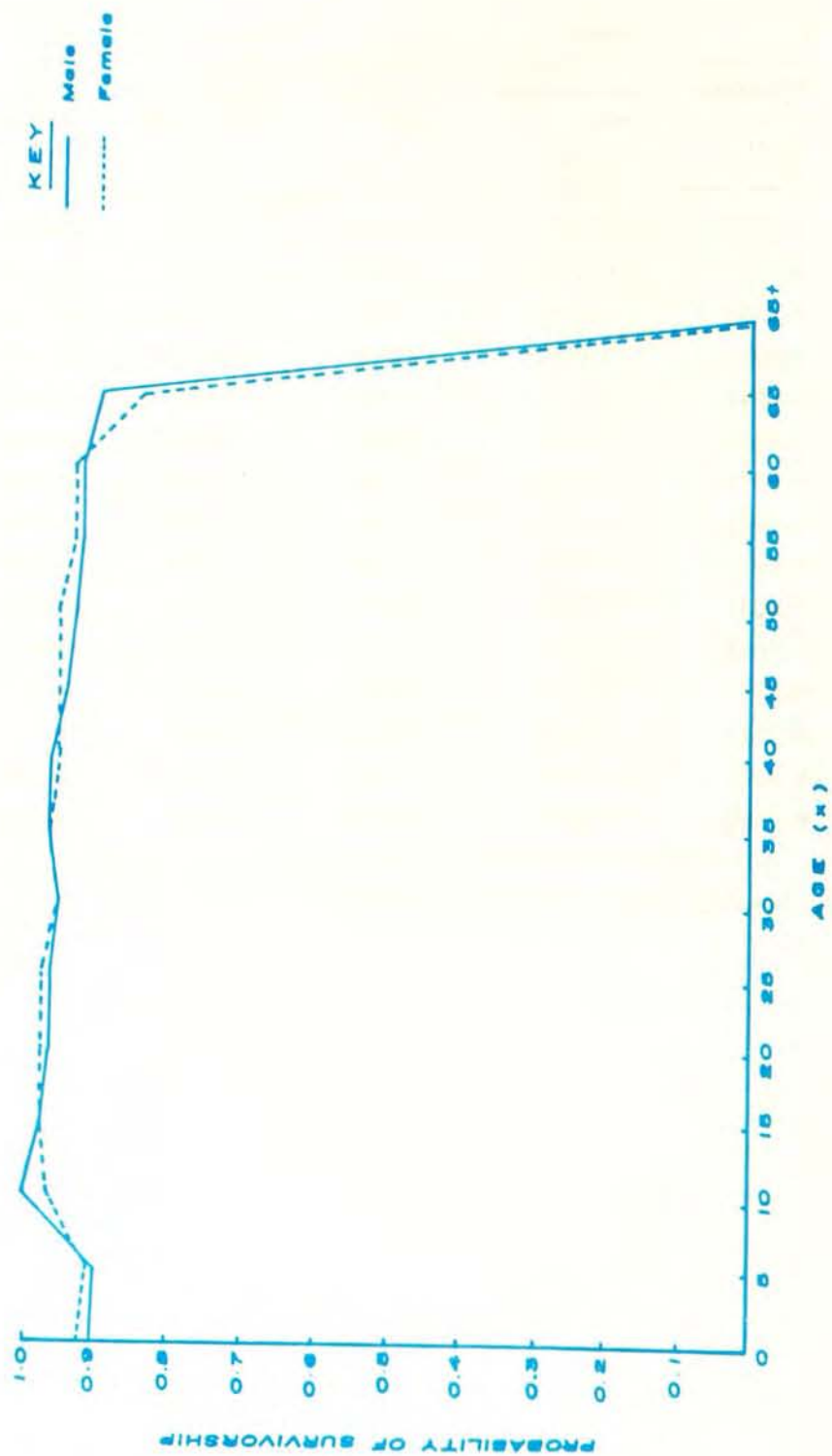
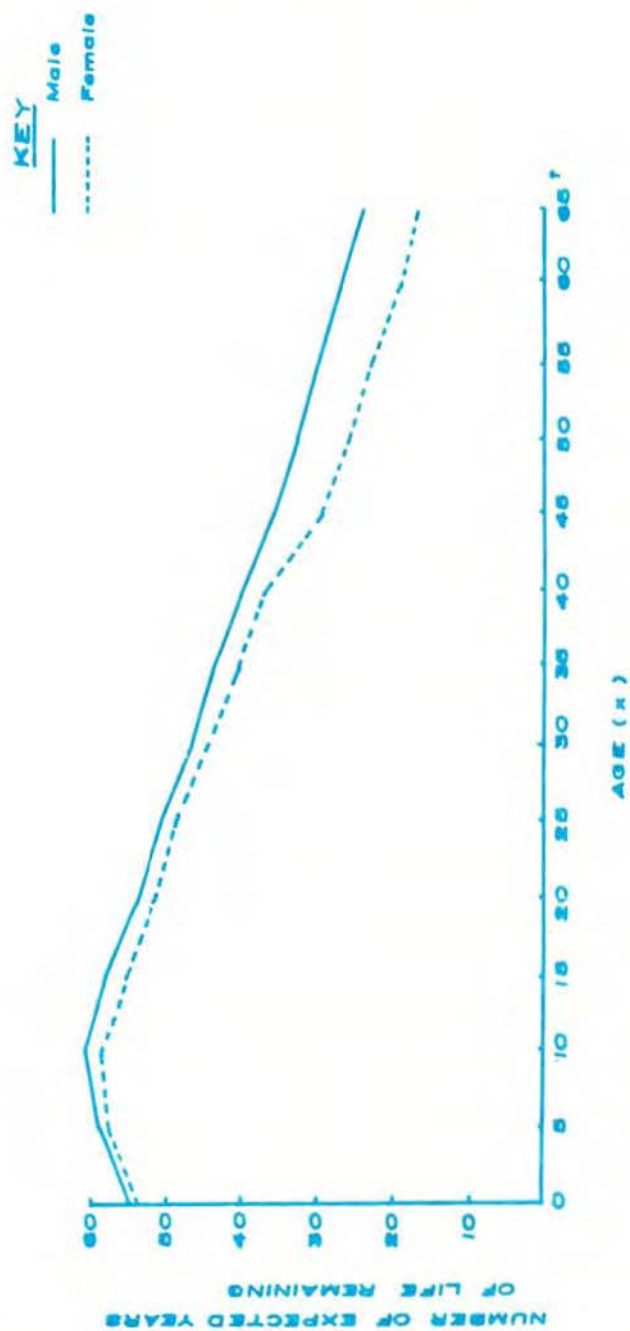


FIG. 3 EXPECTATION OF YEARS OF REMAINING LIFE FROM LIFE TABLE BY AGE AND SEX RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83



from reported data seem to be exaggerated for a rural developing society like Ethiopia and hence reflects under-reporting of death events by registration.

Figures 2 and 3 present the probability of surviving from birth to indicated age x (l_x) and expectation of remaining years of life (e_x) by sex as derived from the abridged life table, respectively. As could be seen from figure 2, the chance of surviving from birth is high past age-five (where mortality is low) and declines very steadily until the age of 55. Then there is a sharp decline in the proportion of surviving and reaches zero at the age of 65 and over.

Expectation of years of remaining life given in figure 3 indicates a declining pattern by age for both males and females. The figure further shows that eventhough the age pattern is similar for both the sexes, expectation of years of remaining life is higher for males than females in all age groups.

2.3 FERTILITY

a) Fertility Measures

Table 6 provides reported fertility measures by region. The measures include crude birth rate, (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR), total fertility rate (TFR), gross reproduction rate (GRR).

The crude birth rate (CBR) refers to the total number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 mid-year population. The rate was found to be 32.7/1000 population

in 1982/83 in rural Ethiopia.

Taking the standardized rate for comparison of CBR among the regions, this was found to be highest in Bale (50.6/1,000) followed by Arssi (46.7/1,000), while this was lowest in Illubabor (22.7/1,000) followed by Keffa (24.8/1,000). For the rest of the regions, the CBR varied from 37.9/1,000 in Gojjam to 28.5/1,000 in Gamo Goffa (see Tables 1(a)-1(l) for reported and Table 6 for standardized rates).

The general fertility rate is defined as the number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 women in the reproductive ages (i.e. women aged 15-49). The GFR was found to be 156 per 1000 women for the total of 12 regions. The highest general fertility rate was observed in Bale (238.6/1,000) and Arssi (222.9/1,000) regions. The GFR for Gojjam, Hararge and Wellega were well over the average for the rural population. Relatively low GFR was seen in Illubabor (116/1,000) and Keffa (119.1/1,000) regions. In the rest of the regions it varied from 136.3 per 1,000 women in Gondar to 150.7 per 1,000 women in Shewa.

Another parameter of fertility that takes into account the age structure of a population is what is known as total fertility rate (TFR). Total fertility rate refers to the number of children a woman is likely to produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age-schedule of fertility rates. In other-words, when total fertility rate is measured on the basis of period data, it is an estimate of the average number of children born to members of a hypothetical cohort free from the incidence of mortality, subjected during its entire reproductive life to the age

Table 6 Crude Birth, General Fertility, Total Fertility and Gross Reproduction Rates, by Region, Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region	Crude Birth Rate		General Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Gross Reproduction Rate
	Reported	Standardized*			
All Regions	32.5	-	156.0	5.0	2.4
Arssi	42.2	46.7	222.9	7.2	3.5
Bale	46.9	50.6	238.6	7.9	3.9
Gamo Goffa	32.4	28.5	143.4	4.3	2.2
Gogjam	39.6	37.9	185.0	5.9	2.8
Gondar	28.5	28.5	136.3	4.4	2.1
Hararge	37.5	35.3	177.9	5.3	2.5
Illubabor	25.1	22.7	116.0	3.8	1.9
Keffa	27.1	24.8	119.1	3.8	1.9
Shewa	31.0	31.9	150.7	4.9	2.3
Sidamo	30.4	28.9	143.1	4.4	2.2
Wellega	32.7	34.9	163.6	5.3	2.6
Wollo	30.3	31.3	144.1	4.9	2.4

*Standardized for age using the female population of 12 regions as standard.

specific fertility rate that prevails in the period. Since total fertility rate is derived from age-specific fertility rate which allows for age structural differences, it has an advantage over CBR and GFR.

As shown in the table, total fertility rate for rural Ethiopia is 5 children per woman. Examination of TFR by region reveals that Arssi and Bale regions had highest fertility rate (TFR of over 7); while regions like Gojjam, Hararge and Wellega had a moderate value of TFR (over 5 children per woman). The lowest TFR is observed in Illubabor and Keffa (only 3.8 children per woman).

Another fertility index related to TFR is the gross reproduction rate (GRR), which measures the number of daughters a woman would have under a given fertility schedule and it is simply obtained from TFR, that is by multiplying TFR by the proportion of female births. GRR obtained from the current data set in this manner indicates 2.4 daughters per woman for rural Ethiopia. Arssi and Bale regions have highest GRR (over 3 daughters per woman) and Illubabor and Keffa have lowest GRR (1.9 daughters per woman).

The reported fertility indicators are apparently low for a rural developing country like Ethiopia by any standard and hence reflects under-reporting of births by the registration system.

b) Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

While the preceding fertility indices only measure fertility level, ASFR shows age pattern of fertility. Table

7 gives the number of women and births by age and sex and the corresponding ASFR (which is the ratio of births to women in each age-group).

It is generally observed that age specific fertility rate is low in early years of reproduction and increases with age until it reaches peak age of child-bearing in ages between (20-29). On the basis of peak age of fertility, three major types of fertility patterns are discernible, an early peak type in which the maximum fertility rate occurs in the age group 20-24 years, a late peak type in which the maximum is observed in age group (25-29), and the broad peak type where the ASFR for women aged 20-24 and 25-29 years differ only slightly, greatly exceeding the rates for women at younger and older age groups.

Out of the 12 regions, Bale and Shewa showed an early peak and Illubabor and Sidamo exhibited a broad peak; while the remaining regions including the total for 12 regions (i.e., rural Ethiopia) experienced a late peak type (see Tables 7, 7(a)-7(1)) and Figure 3 for ASFR of 12 regions combinedly).

2.4 In and Out Migration

In migration rate for 12 regions was 23.1 per 1,000 mid-year population. Among the regions, Illubabor experienced the highest rate of in-migration (38.0/1,000), followed by Gojjam (36.3/1000) while the population of Hararge (11.8 per 1000) experienced the lowest rate of in-migration followed by the population of Gamo Goffa (14.9 per 1000). For the rest of the regions, the in-migration rate varied from 15.2 per 1000 in Shewa to 36.3 per 1000 in

Table 7 Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	48,891	45,176	94,157	977,407	0.0501	0.0462	0.0963
20 - 24	101,698	96,446	198,144	916,721	0.1109	0.1052	0.2161
25 - 29	117,231	112,982	230,213	977,586	0.1199	0.1156	0.2355
30 - 34	87,613	82,588	170,201	888,196	0.0986	0.0930	0.1916
35 - 39	63,426	60,120	123,546	755,600	0.0839	0.0796	0.1635
40 - 44	22,209	20,654	42,863	619,377	0.0359	0.0333	0.0692
45 - 49**	6,887	6,614	13,501	438,492	0.0157	0.0151	0.0308
Total	448,045	424,580	872,625	5,573,379	0.5150	0.4880	1.0030

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7a Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates, Rural Arssi, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19 *	3,489	3,095	6,584	44,080	0.0792	0.0702	0.1494
20 - 24	5,199	5,430	10,629	40,475	0.1284	0.1342	0.2626
25 - 29	7,767	7,404	15,171	43,247	0.1796	0.1712	0.3508
30 - 34	5,812	5,866	11,678	43,890	0.1324	0.1337	0.2661
35 - 39	5,603	4,174	9,777	37,792	0.1483	0.1104	0.2587
40 - 44	1,574	1,359	2,933	29,897	0.0526	0.0455	0.0981
45 - 49 **	664	530	1,194	20,726	0.0320	0.0256	0.0576
Total	30,108	27,858	57,966	260,107	0.7525	0.6908	1.4433

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7b Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Bale, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19 *	936	908	1,844	14,035	0.0667	0.0647	0.1314
20 - 24	2,358	2,488	4,846	12,517	0.1884	0.1988	0.3872
25 - 29	2,384	2,023	4,407	14,271	0.1671	0.1418	0.3089
30 - 34	1,870	2,007	3,877	13,195	0.1417	0.1521	0.2938
35 - 39	1,664	1,774	3,438	13,145	0.1266	0.1350	0.2615
40 - 44	664	593	1,257	10,156	0.0654	0.0584	0.1238
45 - 49 **	286	212	498	7,200	0.0397	0.0294	0.0692
Total	10,162	10,005	20,167	84,519	0.7956	0.7802	1.5757

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7c Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Gamo-Goffa, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	898	1,186	2,084	36,820	0.0244	0.0322	0.0566
20 - 24	4,050	3,947	7,997	37,338	0.1085	0.1057	0.2142
25 - 29	5,219	5,745	10,964	48,581	0.1074	0.1183	0.2257
30 - 34	3,354	3,808	7,162	40,466	0.0829	0.0941	0.1770
35 - 39	2,298	1,756	4,054	29,701	0.0774	0.0591	0.1365
40 - 44	356	553	909	23,972	0.0149	0.0231	0.0380
45 - 49**	65	150	215	15,908	0.0041	0.0094	0.0135
Total	16,240	17,145	33,385	232,786	0.4196	0.4419	0.8615

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7d Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	8,465	7,699	16,164	116,874	0.0724	0.0659	0.1383
20 - 24	13,476	12,724	26,200	102,977	0.1309	0.1236	0.2544
25 - 29	13,781	13,725	27,506	105,822	0.1302	0.1297	0.2599
30 - 34	9,474	8,055	17,529	88,870	0.1066	0.0906	0.1972
35 - 39	6,858	6,548	13,406	72,367	0.0948	0.0905	0.1853
40 - 44	2,690	1,778	4,468	53,856	0.0499	0.0330	0.0830
45 - 49**	1,191	886	2,077	39,432	0.0302	0.0225	0.0527
Total	55,935	51,415	107,350	580,198	0.6150	0.5558	1.1708

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7e Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Gondar, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	4,775	4,903	9,678	82,161	0.0581	0.0597	0.1178
20 - 24	6,417	4,519	10,936	67,361	0.0953	0.0671	0.1623
25 - 29	6,271	6,450	12,721	64,909	0.0966	0.0994	0.1960
30 - 34	4,292	4,315	8,607	59,077	0.0727	0.6730	0.1457
35 - 39	3,173	3,465	6,638	41,187	0.0770	0.0841	0.1612
40 - 44	1,191	1,067	2,258	38,893	0.0306	0.0274	0.0581
45 - 49**	595	504	1,099	27,424	0.0217	0.0184	0.0401
Total	26,714	25,223	51,937	381,012	0.4520	0.4291	0.8811

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7f Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Hararge, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	3,455	3,425	6,880	82,565	0.0418	0.0415	0.0833
20 - 24	10,678	10,719	21,397	90,343	0.1182	0.1186	0.2368
25 - 29	13,752	11,670	25,422	91,154	0.1509	0.1280	0.2789
30 - 34	8,857	8,274	17,131	75,314	0.1176	0.1099	0.2275
35 - 39	4,648	4,529	9,177	54,113	0.0859	0.0837	0.1696
40 - 44	1,476	994	2,470	43,863	0.0337	0.0227	0.0563
45 - 49**	234	103	337	28,252	0.0083	0.0036	0.0119
Total	43,100	39,714	82,814	465,604	0.5564	0.5080	1.0644

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7g Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Illubabor, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	931	997	1,930	16,793	0.0554	0.0594	0.0594
20 - 24	1,771	1,903	3,674	21,628	0.0819	0.0880	0.1699
25 - 29	2,212	2,162	4,374	26,301	0.0841	0.0822	0.1663
30 - 34	1,434	1,432	2,866	23,626	0.0607	0.0606	0.1213
35 - 39	1,282	999	2,281	20,900	0.0613	0.0478	0.1091
40 - 44	328	379	707	17,876	0.0184	0.0212	0.0396
45 - 49**	168	315	489	13,595	0.0124	0.0232	0.0360
Total	8,126	8,187	16,321	140,719	0.3742	0.3824	0.7571

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7h Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Keffa, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Birth			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	2,457	2,120	4,577	57,339	0.0428	0.0370	0.0798
20 - 24	5,137	5,904	11,041	65,160	0.0788	0.0906	0.1694
25 - 29	6,870	6,554	13,424	75,877	0.0905	0.0864	0.1769
30 - 34	5,121	4,711	9,832	76,586	0.0669	0.0615	0.1284
35 - 39	4,309	5,184	9,493	71,225	0.0605	0.0728	0.1333
40 - 44	1,474	1,538	3,012	56,802	0.0259	0.0271	0.0530
45 - 49**	329	329	658	34,036	0.0097	0.0097	0.0194
Total	25,697	26,340	52,037	437,025	0.3751	0.3851	0.7602

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7 i Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Shewa, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19 *	11,224	8,895	20,119	239,859	0.0468	0.0371	0.0839
20 - 24	25,142	21,214	46,356	211,156	0.1191	0.1004	0.2195
25 - 29	24,348	23,971	48,319	225,641	0.1079	0.1062	0.2141
30 - 34	22,548	20,100	42,648	209,522	0.1076	0.0959	0.2035
35 - 39	16,436	13,695	30,131	188,154	0.0874	0.0727	0.1601
40 - 44	5,710	5,651	11,361	154,580	0.0369	0.0366	0.0735
45 - 49 **	1,030	1,897	2,927	110,780	0.0093	0.0171	0.0264
Total	106,438	95,423	201,861	1,339,692	0.5150	0.4660	0.9810

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7j Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Sidamo, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19 *	3,839	3,896	7,735	115,653	0.0332	0.0337	0.0669
20 - 24	12,230	12,892	25,122	112,701	0.1085	0.1144	0.2229
25 - 29	13,807	13,781	27,588	125,214	0.1103	0.1100	0.2203
30 - 34	8,533	9,495	18,028	98,655	0.0865	0.0962	0.1827
35 - 39	5,612	5,404	11,016	87,078	0.0644	0.0621	0.1265
40 - 44	1,232	1,063	2,295	60,195	0.0205	0.0176	0.0381
45 - 49 **	313	264	577	45,925	0.0068	0.0058	0.0126
Total	45,566	46,795	92,361	645,421	0.4302	0.4398	0.8700

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

Table 7k Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rates of Rural Wellega, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	3,714	3,598	7,312	94,837	0.0392	0.0379	0.0771
20 - 24	8,599	9,058	17,657	75,710	0.1136	0.1196	0.2332
25 - 29	10,844	9,638	20,482	76,490	0.1418	0.1260	0.2678
30 - 34	7,543	6,156	13,699	65,726	0.1148	0.0936	0.2084
35 - 39	4,580	5,554	10,134	53,604	0.0854	0.1036	0.1890
40 - 44	1,280	1,868	3,148	45,463	0.0281	0.0411	0.0692
45 - 49**	576	146	722	35,200	0.0164	0.0041	0.0205
Total	37,136	36,018	73,154	447,030	0.5393	0.5259	1.0652

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

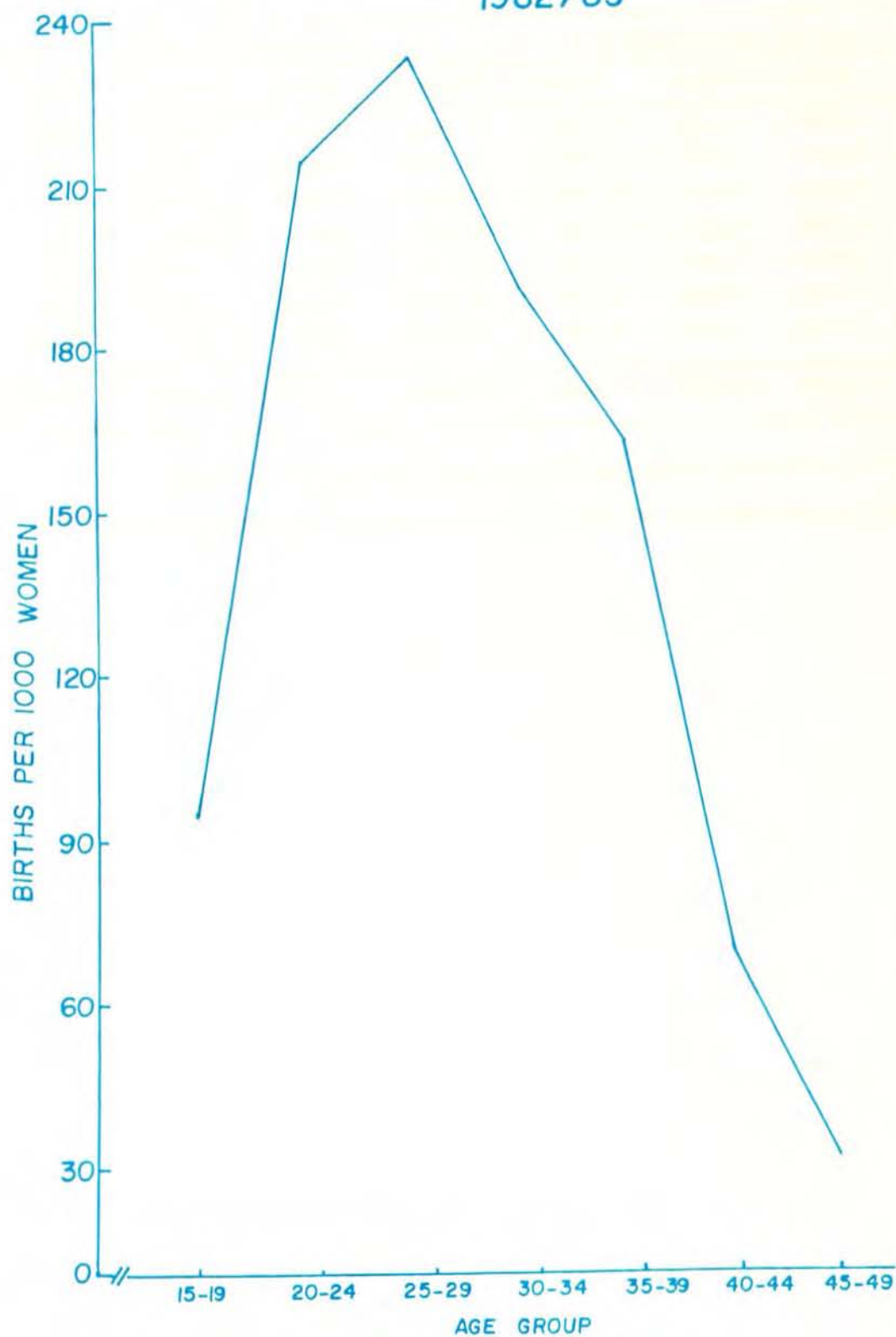
Table 71 Age-Sex Specific Fertility Rate of Rural Wello, 1982/83

Age Group	Number of Live Births			Number of Women	Age Specific Fertility Rates		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
15 - 19*	4,814	4,678	9,492	96,395	0.0499	0.0485	0.0984
20 - 24	6,614	5,585	12,199	79,357	0.0833	0.0704	0.1537
25 - 29	9,953	9,841	19,794	80,081	0.1243	0.1229	0.2472
30 - 34	8,784	8,366	17,150	93,270	0.0942	0.0897	0.1839
35 - 39	6,969	7,049	14,018	86,335	0.0807	0.0817	0.1624
40 - 44	4,256	3,840	8,096	83,828	0.0508	0.0458	0.0966
45 - 49**	1,442	1,297	2,739	60,016	0.0240	0.0216	0.0456
Total	42,832	40,656	83,488	579,282	0.5072	0.4806	0.9878

* Births to mothers under age 15 are included in this group.

** Births to mothers age 50 and over are included in this group.

FIG. 4 - AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE, RURAL ETHIOPIA
1982/83



Gojjam.

The out-migration rate was 22.0 per 1,000 mid-year population. This was highest in Illubabor (37.7/1000) followed by Gojjam (34.7/1,000) and Gondar (34.6/1,000). Keffa experienced the lowest rate of out-migration (6.9 per 1,000 mid-year population), followed by Hararge (13.0/1,000). For the rest of the regions, the out-migration rate ranged from 15.1/1000 in Gamo Gofa to 34.6/1000 in Gondar.

It is to be noted here that the migrants, whether in or out migrants, were overwhelmingly dominated by those who moved within the region. At least 95 percent of migrants (in or out) have moved in or out within the region. The intra-regional migrants were also female dominated and this overall pattern also holds for every region. The inter-regional migrants particularly those of out-migrants were male dominated and this holds for the majority of regions (See Table 1, 1(a)-1(l)). The net migration rate was found to be negative in the majority of regions.

2.5 Seasonality of Births and Deaths

While recording vital events information on dates of occurrence of the events in days, months and years were also obtained. This piece of information has allowed us to examine seasonality of the events. To study seasonal variation of births and deaths, seasonality index is calculated and provided in Table 8 and Figure 5. In the computation of the index, it is assumed that births and deaths are evenly distributed over the 12 months. In other words, it is hypothesized that the chance of a birth or a

death to occur in any one of the 12 months of the given year is equal. The assumption implies that if there is no seasonal variations the index is expected to be one (or 100 if multiplied by 100).

As can be seen from Table 8 and figure 5, there is a tendency of seasonal variation in the occurrence of births and deaths. The seasonality of births shows the highest peak in the month of Meskerem followed by Tir, Nehase and Sene; with the respective seasonality indices of 134.9, 124.3, 116.3 and 110.1. On the other hand, births were less likely to occur in the month of Hamle followed by Ginbot and Tahsas. In the rest of the months, the index ranged from 89.4 in the month of Megabit to 97.8 in the month of Hidar.

The peak months of death were Ginbot, Miazia, Sene, Hamle and Nehase with the highest concentration in the month of Ginbot. Deaths were less likely to occur in the months of Yekatit, Tir and Tikemt (see Table 8 and Figure 5).

Considering seasonal variation of births and deaths among the regions, it may be observed that in most of the regions, births were more likely to occur in the month of Meskerem. Similarly, deaths were more frequent in the months of Ginbot, Sene and Hamle in the majority of the regions. The peak months of death also coincide with rainy season. In this season the incidence of malaria is at its peak, and there is scarcity of food supply and the price of food is relatively high. These may explain higher deaths in the rainy season in rural Ethiopia.

Table 8 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	40,720	11.2	134.9	30,563	8.0	96.3
Tikemt	28,052	7.7	92.9	27,854	7.3	87.8
Hidar	29,522	8.2	97.8	29,550	7.8	93.1
Tahisas	25,416	7.0	84.2	31,757	8.3	100.1
Tir	37,533	10.4	124.3	27,839	7.3	87.7
Yekatit	27,603	7.6	91.4	23,366	6.9	83.1
Megabit	27,000	7.5	89.4	31,633	8.3	99.7
Miazia	29,112	8.0	96.4	35,691	9.4	112.4
Ginbot	25,253	7.0	83.6	36,395	9.6	114.7
Sene	33,239	9.2	110.1	35,933	9.4	113.2
Hamle	23,692	6.5	78.5	33,669	8.9	106.1
Nehase	35,121	9.7	116.3	33,612	8.8	105.9
Total	362,263	100.0		380,862	100.0	

$$* \text{ Seasonality Index} = \frac{\text{Observed Number of Events}}{\text{Expected Number of Events}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Expected Number of Events} = \frac{M \times n}{360}$$

Where M = Total number of events registered in a year.

n = Number of days in a given month, which is in this case 30, and

360 = Number of days in a year.

FIGURE 5 — SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS & DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE,
RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

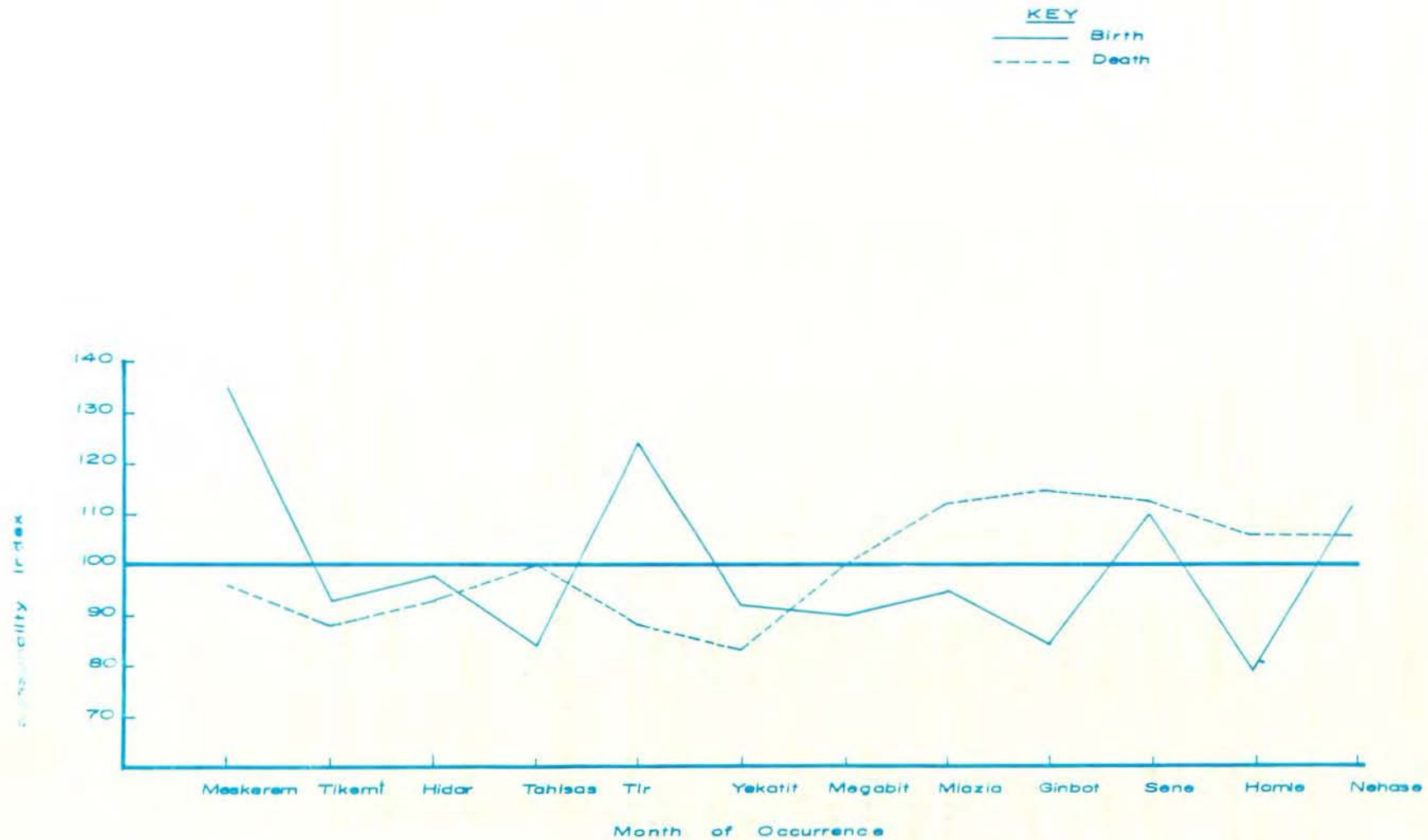


Table 8(a) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Arssi, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	2,497	10.5	125.9	1,587	7.5	90.3
Tikemt	1,789	7.5	90.2	1,633	7.7	92.9
Hidar	1,872	7.9	94.4	1,633	7.8	92.9
Tahisas	1,659	7.0	83.7	1,897	9.0	108.0
Tir	2,088	8.8	105.3	1,355	6.4	77.1
Yekatit	2,526	10.6	127.4	1,611	7.6	91.7
Megabit	1,886	7.9	95.1	1,694	8.0	96.4
Miazia	1,830	7.7	92.3	1,443	6.9	82.1
Ginbot	1,719	7.2	86.7	2,101	10.0	119.6
Sene	2,164	9.1	109.1	2,085	9.9	118.7
Hamle	1,671	7.0	81.5	2,025	9.6	115.3
Nehase	2,092	8.8	105.5	2,024	9.6	115.2
Total	23,793	100.0	100.0	21,088	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(b) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Bale, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	711	8.8	105.8	533	7.7	91.9
Tikemt	658	8.2	97.9	593	8.5	102.2
Hidar	701	8.7	104.3	602	8.6	103.8
Tahisas	765	9.5	113.8	616	8.9	106.2
Tir	710	8.8	105.6	494	7.1	85.2
Yekatit	590	7.3	87.8	611	8.8	105.3
Megabit	786	9.7	117.0	633	9.1	109.1
Miazia	711	8.8	105.8	593	8.5	102.2
Ginbot	512	6.4	76.2	630	9.1	108.6
Sene	627	7.8	93.3	497	7.1	85.7
Hamle	535	6.6	79.6	602	8.6	103.8
Nehase	760	9.4	113.1	557	8.0	96.0
Total	8,066	100.0	100.0	6,961	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(c) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Gamo-Goffa, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index *	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	1,634	12.1	145.6	1,461	8.5	102.0
Tikemt	1,204	9.0	107.3	1,598	9.3	111.6
Hidar	1,196	8.9	106.6	1,800	10.5	125.7
Tahisas	979	7.3	87.3	1,239	7.2	86.5
Tir	1,024	7.6	91.3	1,079	6.3	75.3
Yekatit	1,028	7.6	91.6	958	5.6	66.9
Megabit	738	5.5	65.8	1,421	8.3	99.2
Miazia	1,297	9.6	115.6	1,254	7.3	87.6
Ginbot	994	7.4	88.6	1,551	9.0	108.3
Sene	1,268	9.4	113.0	1,776	10.3	124.0
Hamle	1,040	7.7	92.7	1,659	9.6	115.8
Nehase	1,061	7.9	94.6	1,388	8.1	96.9
Total	13,463	100.0	100.0	17,184	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(d) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	4,756	10.9	130.6	5,008	12.2	146.3
Tikemt	2,932	6.7	80.5	2,958	7.2	86.4
Hidar	3,936	9.0	108.0	3,462	8.4	101.1
Tahisas	2,652	6.0	72.8	3,073	7.5	89.8
Tir	4,970	11.4	136.4	2,868	7.0	83.8
Yekatit	2,958	6.8	81.2	2,032	4.9	59.4
Megabit	3,290	7.5	90.3	2,503	6.1	73.1
Miazia	3,748	8.6	102.9	3,610	8.8	105.5
Ginbot	3,219	7.4	88.4	3,987	9.7	116.5
Sene	3,473	7.9	95.3	4,185	10.2	122.3
Hamle	2,624	6.0	72.0	3,440	8.4	100.5
Nehase	5,162	11.8	141.7	3,950	9.6	115.4
Total	43,720	100.0	100.0	41,076	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(e) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Gondar, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	3,599	15.7	188.8	1,548	6.5	77.9
Tikemt	952	4.2	49.9	1,912	8.0	96.3
Hidar	1,870	8.2	98.1	1,984	8.3	99.9
Tahisas	1,191	5.2	62.5	1,861	7.8	93.7
Tir	2,744	12.0	144.0	2,955	12.4	148.8
Yekatit	1,624	7.1	85.2	1,434	6.0	72.2
Megabit	1,727	7.6	90.6	1,392	5.8	70.1
Miazia	1,965	8.6	103.1	2,193	9.2	110.4
Ginbot	1,847	8.1	96.9	2,156	9.1	108.6
Sene	1,675	7.3	87.9	1,953	8.2	98.3
Hamle	1,194	5.2	62.6	1,963	8.3	98.8
Nehase	2,480	10.8	130.1	2,487	10.4	125.2
Total	22,868	100.0	100.0	23,838	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(f) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Hararge, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	3,573	10.6	126.7	4,314	11.5	138.1
Tikemt	3,074	9.1	109.0	3,279	8.7	104.9
Hidar	2,347	6.9	83.2	3,156	8.4	101.0
Tahisas	2,967	8.7	105.2	2,799	7.5	89.6
Tir	3,573	10.5	126.7	1,858	5.0	59.5
Yekatit	2,462	7.3	87.3	1,973	5.3	63.2
Megabit	2,132	6.3	75.6	3,933	10.5	125.9
Miazia	2,798	8.3	99.2	3,227	8.6	103.3
Ginbot	1,893	5.6	67.1	2,990	8.0	95.7
Sene	4,197	12.4	148.8	3,090	8.2	98.9
Hamle	2,051	6.1	72.7	3,267	8.7	104.6
Nehase	2,775	8.2	98.4	3,597	9.6	115.1
Total	33,842	100.0	100.0	37,483	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(g) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Illubabor, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	615	8.8	106.0	538	4.6	55.2
Tikemt	734	10.5	126.5	812	6.9	83.3
Hidar	661	9.5	114.0	867	7.4	88.9
Tahisas	462	6.6	79.6	1,018	8.7	104.4
Tir	619	8.9	106.7	792	6.8	81.2
Yekatit	325	4.7	56.0	771	6.6	79.1
Megabit	397	5.7	68.4	1,361	11.6	139.6
Miazia	590	8.5	101.7	1,545	13.2	158.5
Ginbot	508	7.3	87.6	1,401	12.0	143.7
Sene	816	11.7	140.7	787	6.7	80.7
Hamle	521	7.5	89.8	906	7.8	92.9
Nehase	714	10.3	123.0	898	7.7	92.1
Total	6,962	100.0	100.0	11,696	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(h) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Keffa, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	2,514	11.0	132	1,975	5.7	68.5
Tikemt	1,718	7.5	90.2	1,305	3.8	45.3
Hidar	1,873	8.2	98.3	1,810	5.2	62.8
Tahisas	2,077	9.1	109.0	2,636	7.6	91.4
Tir	1,960	8.6	102.9	2,249	6.5	78.0
Yekatit	1,481	6.5	77.7	2,557	7.4	88.7
Megabit	1,398	6.1	73.4	3,430	9.9	119.0
Miazia	1,556	6.8	81.7	3,913	11.3	135.7
Ginbot	1,693	7.4	88.9	4,346	12.6	150.7
Sene	2,859	12.5	150.1	3,159	9.1	109.6
Hamle	1,916	8.4	100.6	3,738	10.8	129.6
Nehase	1,817	7.9	95.4	3,475	10.1	120.5
Total	22,862	100.0	100.0	34,593	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(i) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Shewa, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	8,986	10.7	128.9	5,042	6.5	78.5
Tikemt	7,126	8.5	102.2	6,131	8.0	95.5
Hidar	6,728	8.0	96.5	6,841	8.9	106.5
Tahisas	5,662	6.8	81.2	8,018	10.4	124.9
Tir	9,193	11.0	131.8	5,035	6.5	78.4
Yekatit	7,089	8.5	101.7	5,672	7.4	88.3
Megabit	6,703	8.0	96.1	5,652	7.3	88.0
Miazio	6,185	7.4	88.7	7,596	9.9	118.3
Ginbot	5,492	6.6	78.8	6,761	8.8	105.3
Sene	6,856	8.2	98.3	8,547	11.1	133.1
Hamle	5,134	6.1	73.6	6,043	7.8	94.1
Nehase	8,503	10.2	121.9	5,702	7.4	88.8
Total	83,658	100.0	100.0	77,040	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(j) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Sidamo, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	3,401	9.5	114.4	2,530	6.6	78.9
Tikemt	3,045	8.5	102.4	1,899	4.9	59.2
Hidar	2,587	7.3	87.0	2,882	7.5	89.9
Tahisas	2,296	6.4	77.2	3,302	8.6	103.0
Tir	3,725	10.4	125.3	3,283	8.5	102.4
Yekatit	2,637	7.4	88.7	3,079	8.0	96.0
Megabit	2,632	7.4	88.5	3,370	8.8	105.1
Miazia	3,100	8.7	104.3	3,164	8.2	98.7
Ginbot	3,144	8.8	105.7	3,489	9.1	108.8
Jene	3,128	8.8	105.2	3,200	8.3	99.8
Hamle	2,777	7.8	93.4	4,742	12.3	147.9
Nehase	3,198	9.0	107.6	3,530	9.2	110.1
Total	35,670	100.0	100.0	38,470	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(k) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Wellega, 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	3,597	11.4	136.5	2,295	6.4	76.7
Tikemet	2,530	8.0	96.0	2,294	6.4	76.7
Hidar	2,376	7.5	90.2	2,013	5.6	67.3
Tahisas	2,443	7.7	92.7	2,475	6.9	82.7
Tir	2,721	8.6	103.3	3,721	10.4	124.4
Yekatit	2,426	7.7	92.1	3,251	9.0	108.6
Megabit	2,930	9.3	111.2	4,299	12.0	143.7
Miazia	2,696	8.5	102.3	3,994	11.1	133.5
Ginbot	1,904	6.0	72.2	4,223	11.8	141.1
Sene	2,686	8.5	101.9	3,095	8.6	103.4
Hamle	2,546	8.1	96.6	2,016	5.6	67.4
Nehase	2,768	8.7	105.0	2,230	6.2	74.5
Total	31,623	100.0	100.0	35,906	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

Table 8(1) Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Births, Deaths and Seasonality Index by Month of Occurrence, Rural Wello 1982/83

Month of Occurrence	Birth			Death		
	Number	%	Seasonality Index*	Number	%	Seasonality Index*
Meskerem	4,839	13.5	162.5	3,735	10.5	126.1
Tikemet	2,289	6.4	76.9	3,433	9.7	115.9
Hidar	3,375	9.4	113.3	2,505	7.0	84.6
Tahisas	2,264	6.3	76.0	2,829	8.0	95.5
Tir	4,208	11.8	141.3	2,143	6.0	72.3
Yekatit	2,458	6.9	82.5	2,421	6.8	81.7
Megabit	2,381	6.7	79.9	1,948	5.5	65.8
Miazia	2,635	7.4	88.5	3,166	8.9	106.9
Ginbot	2,327	6.5	78.1	2,769	7.8	93.5
Sene	3,489	9.8	117.1	3,559	10.0	120.1
Hamle	1,679	4.7	56.4	3,266	9.2	110.3
Nehase	3,793	10.6	127.4	3,774	10.6	127.4
Total	35,737	100.0	100.0	35,548	100.0	100.0

* Same as in Table 8.

FIG. 5(a)-SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL ARSSI, 1982/83

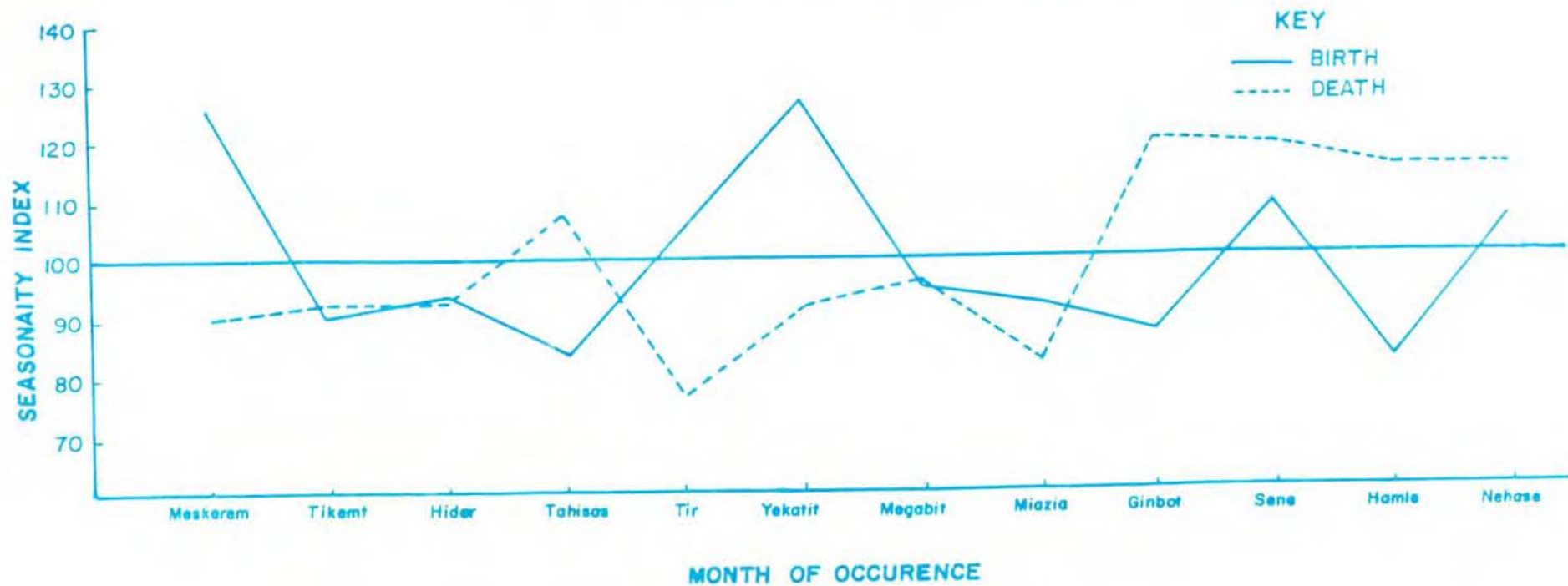


FIGURE 5(b) SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE,
RURAL BALE, 1982/83

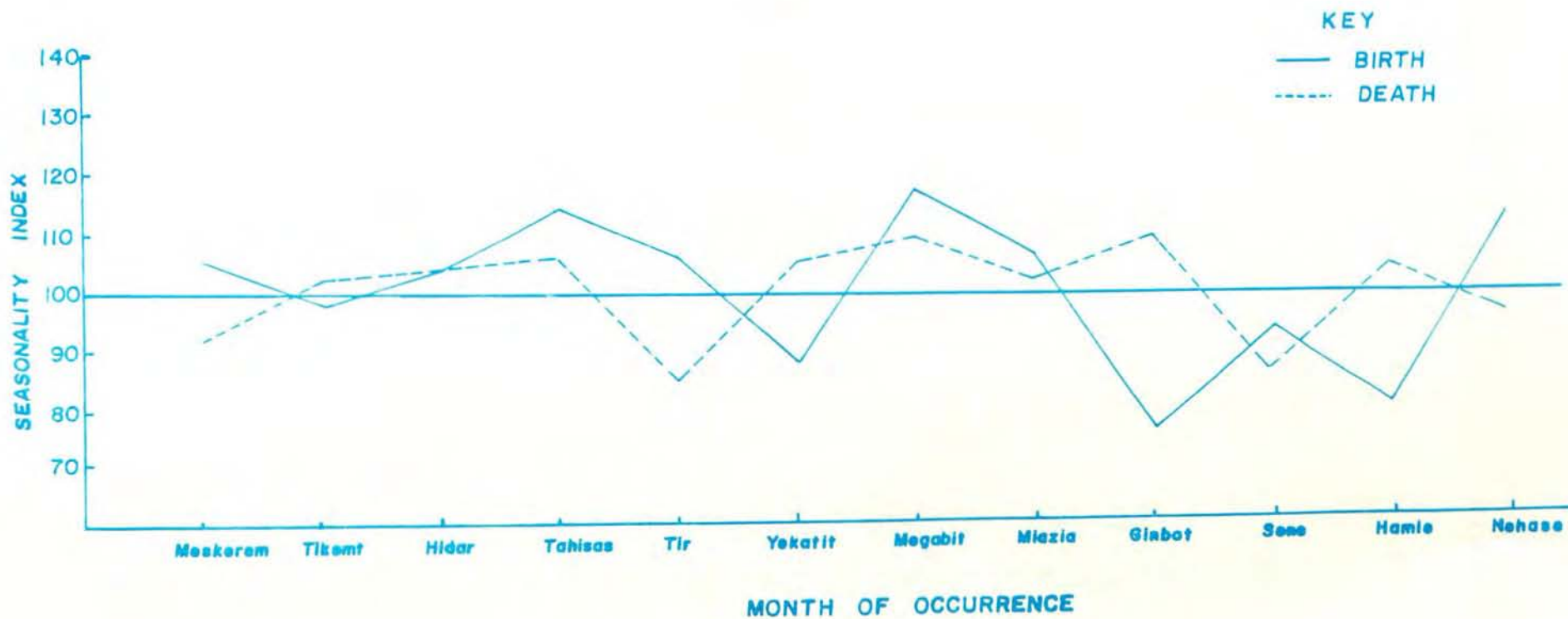


FIGURE 5 (c)- SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE,
RURAL GAMO GOFFA, 1982/83

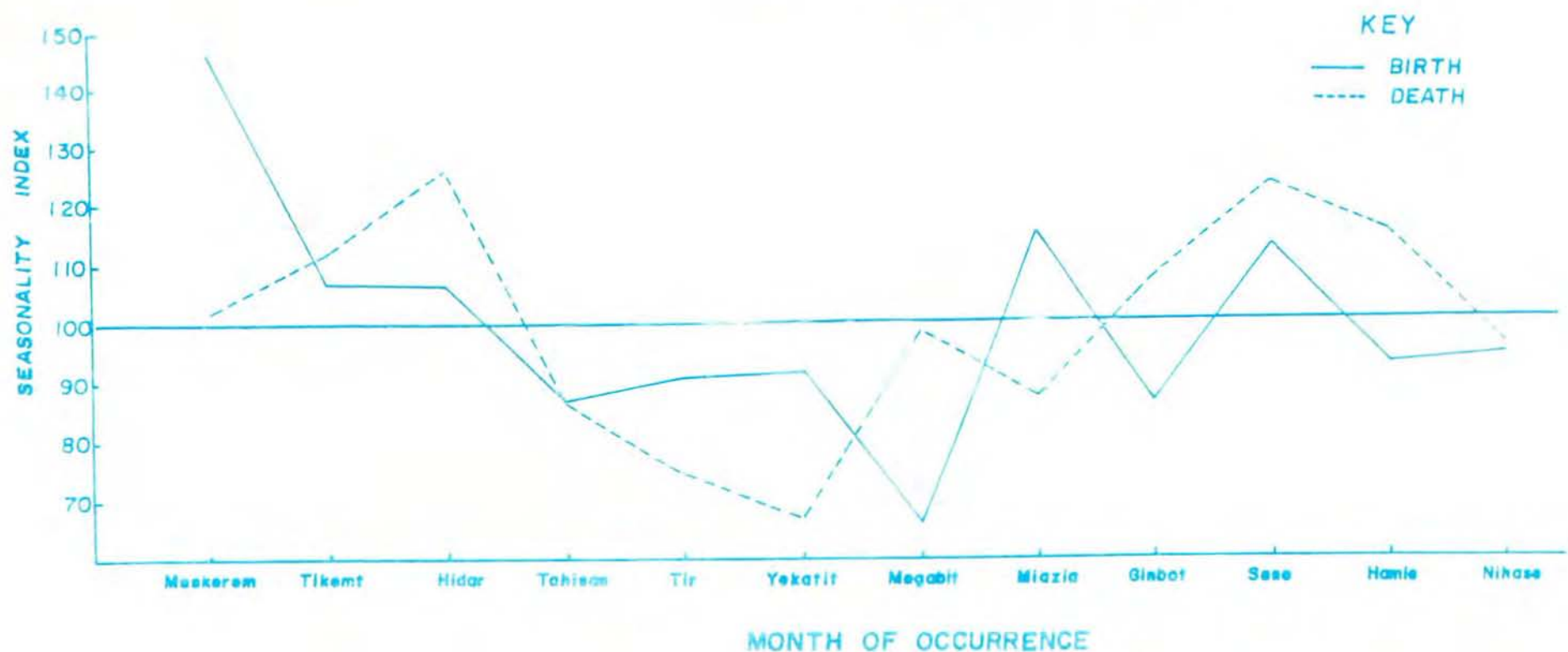


FIGURE 5 (d)-SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE,
RURAL GOJJAM, 1982/83

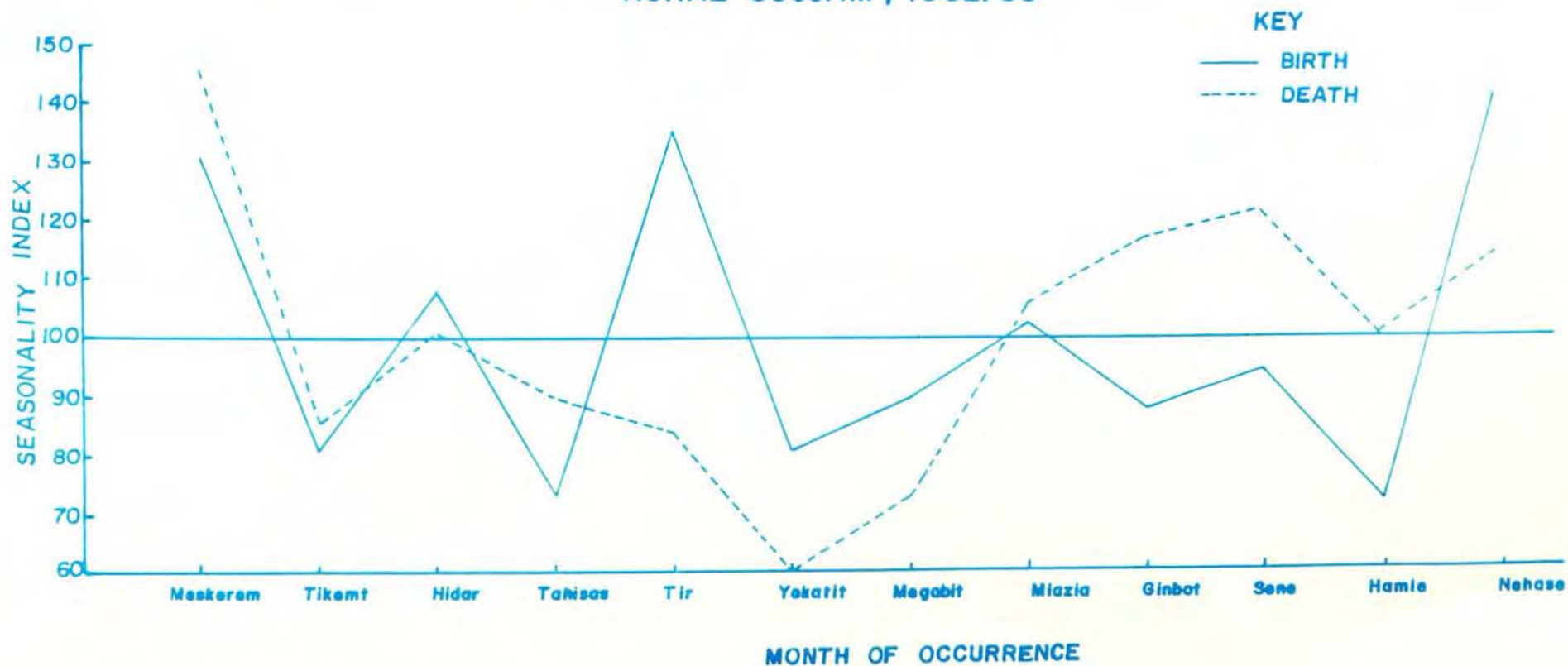


Figure 5 (e) — SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL GONDER, 1982/83

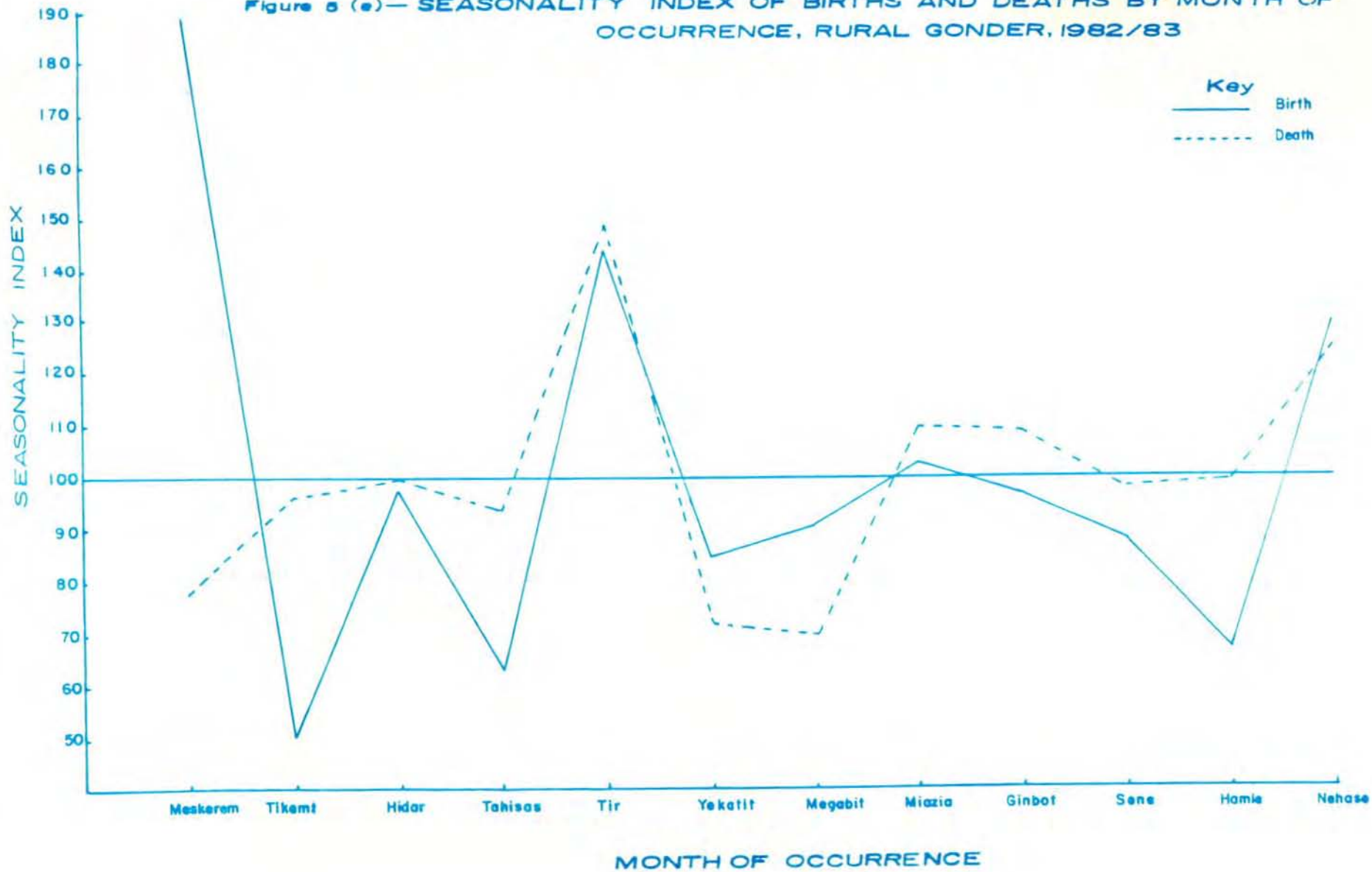


Figure 5 (f) – SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL HARARGE, 1982/83

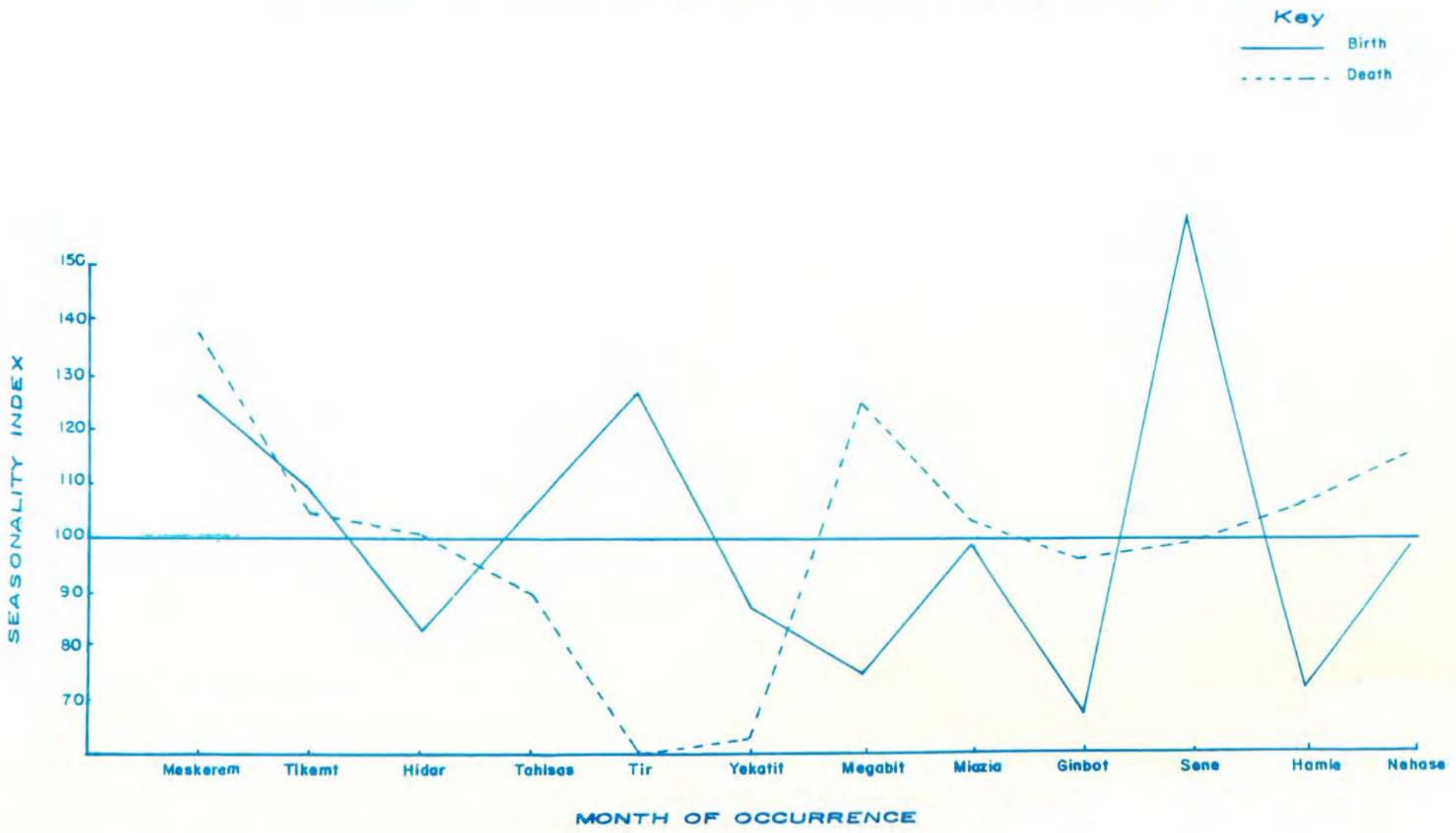


FIGURE 5 (g)-SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL ILLUBABOR, 1982/83

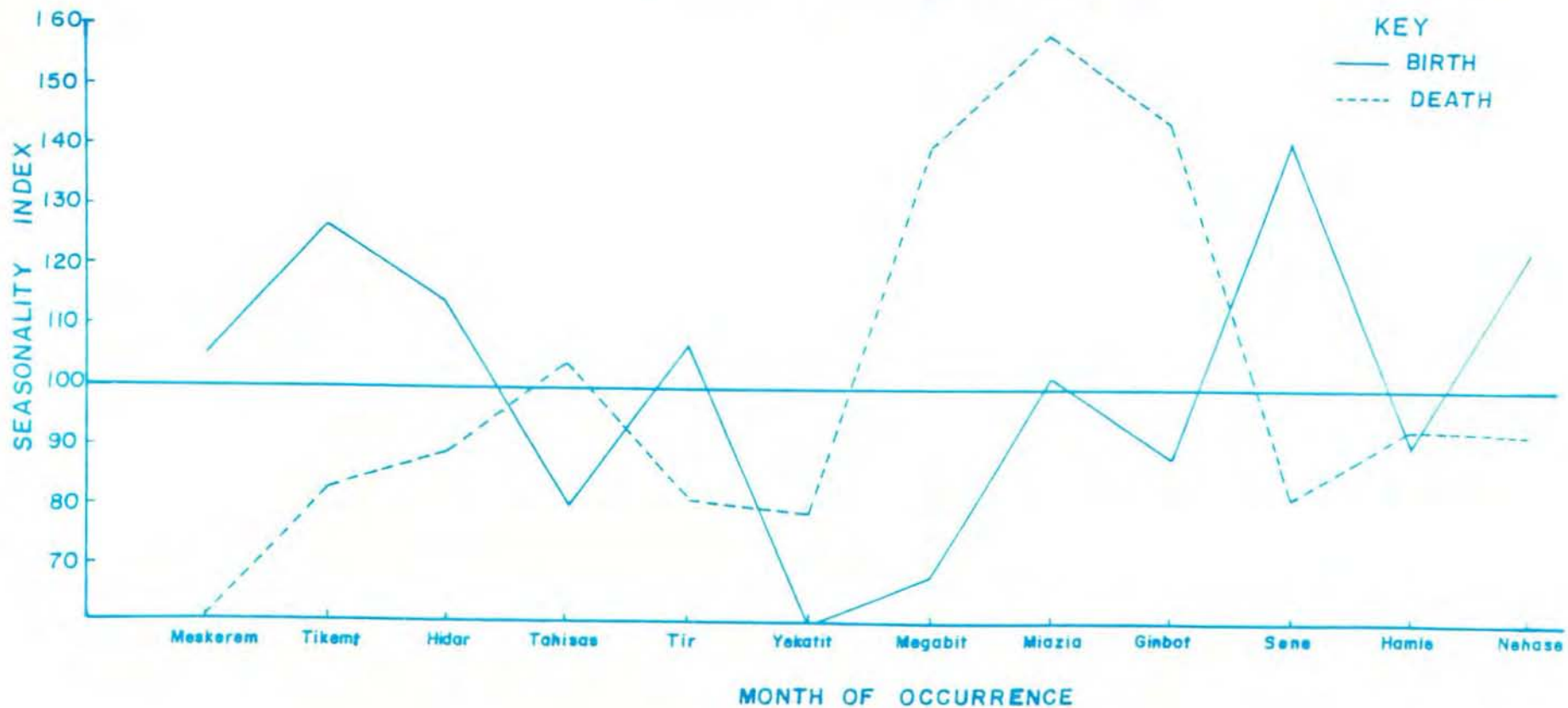


FIGURE 6(h) - SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS & DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL KEFFA, 1982 / 83

KEY
 — Birth
 - - - Death

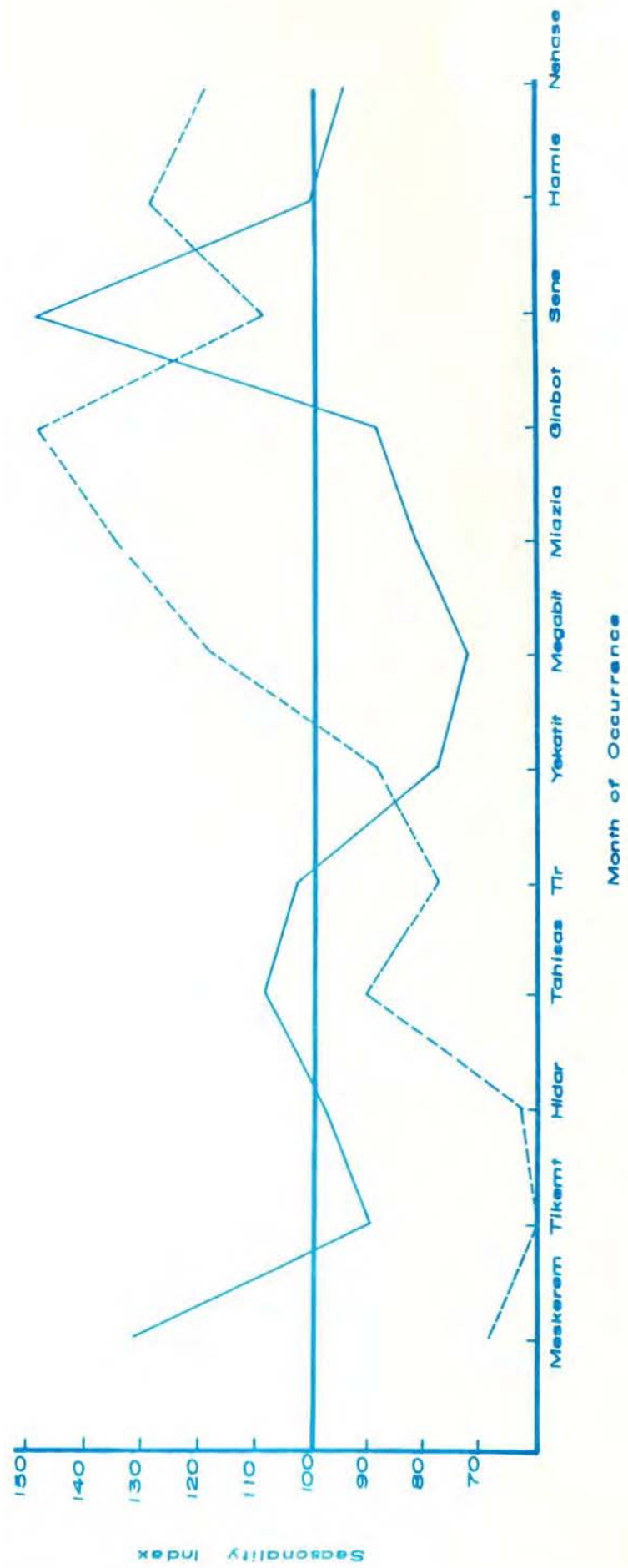


Figure 5 (1) - SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS & DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL SHEWA, 1982 / 83

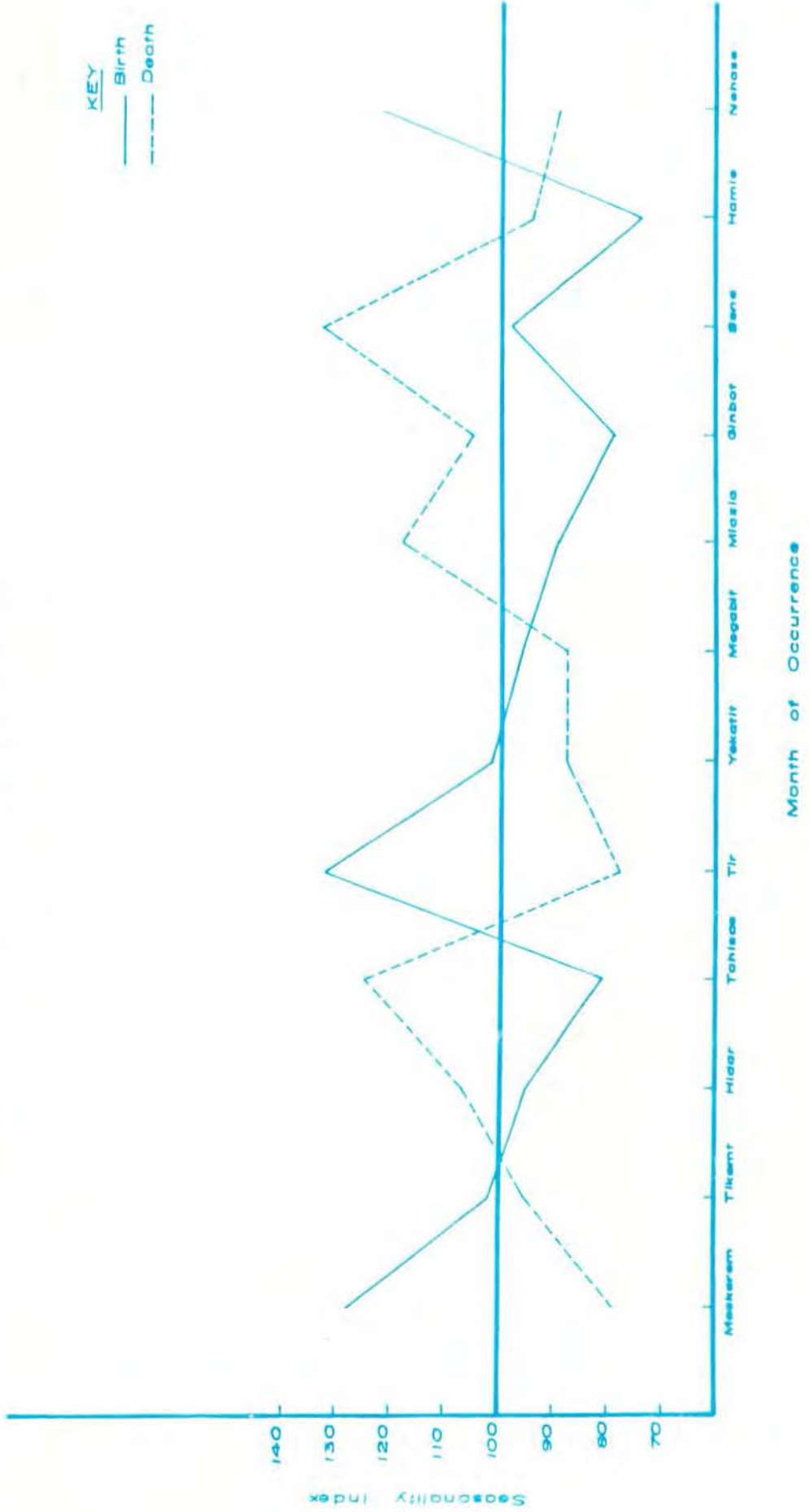


FIGURE 5 (J) — SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS & DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL SIDAMO, 1982/83

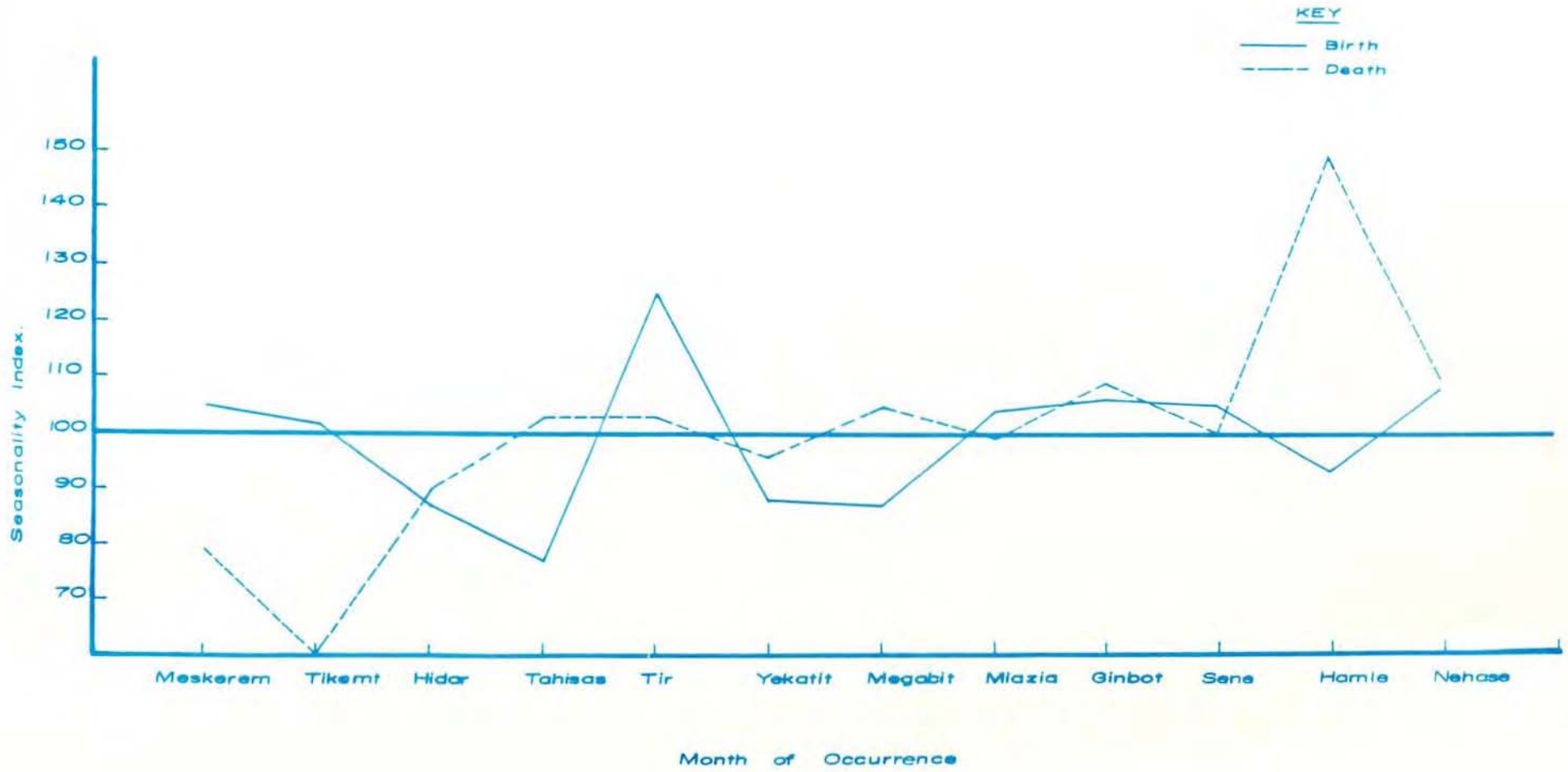


Figure 3 (K) — SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS & DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE,
RURAL WELLEGA 1982/83

KEY
 — Birth
 - - - - - Death

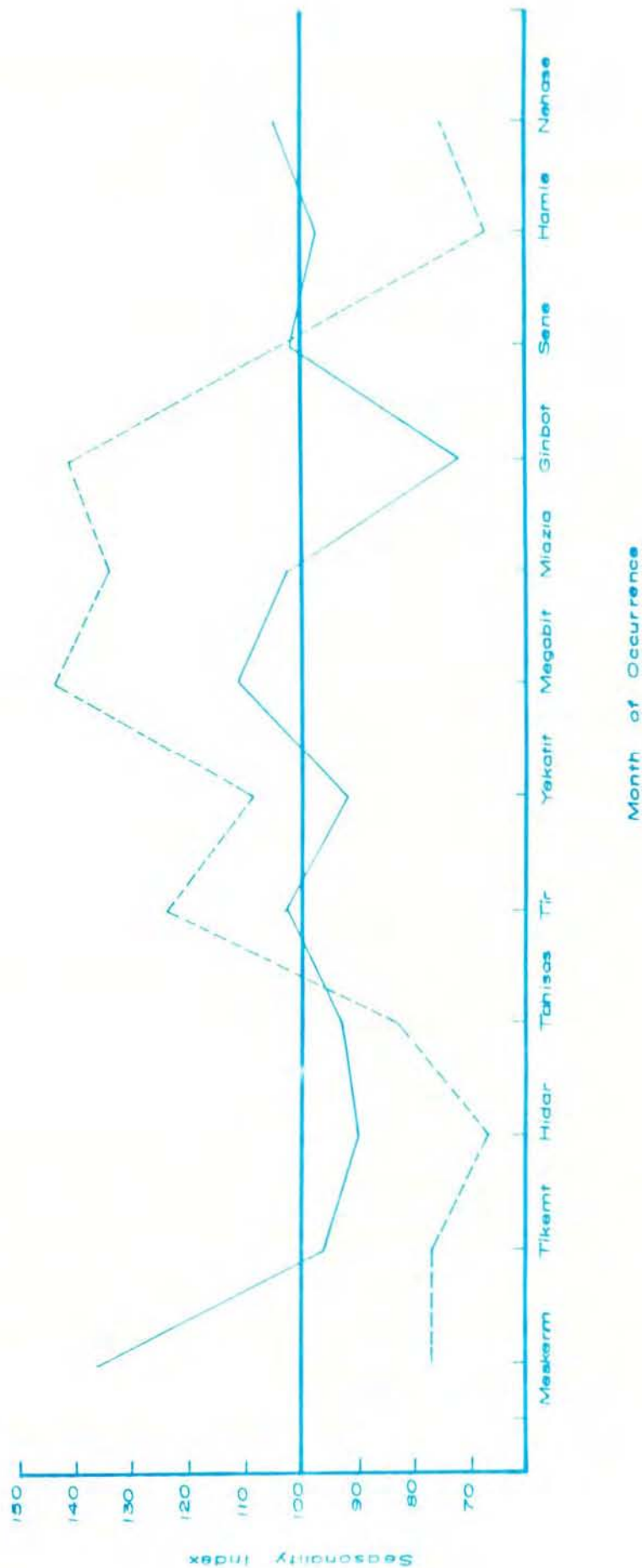
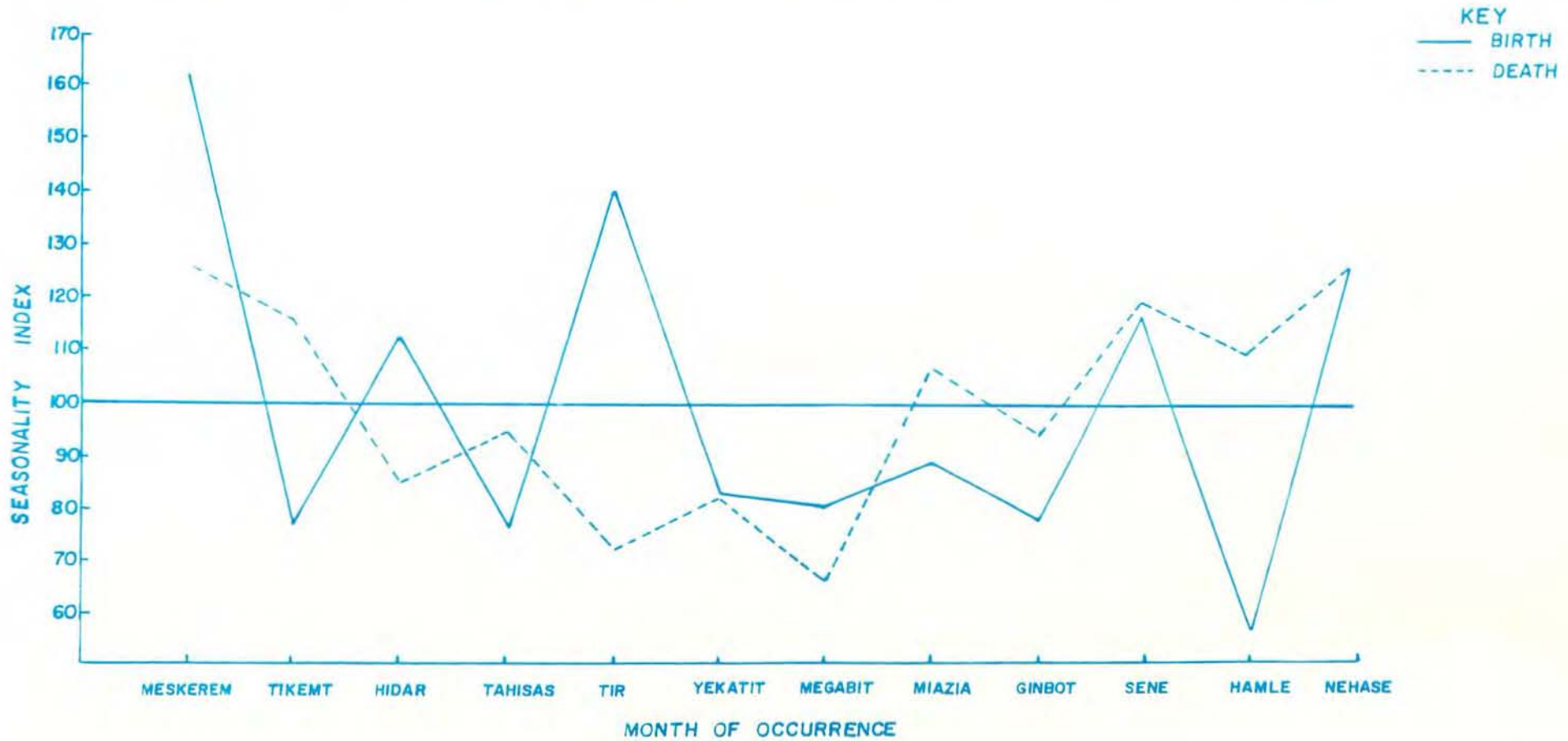


FIG. 5 (1)- SEASONALITY INDEX OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE, RURAL WELLO, 1982/8.



2.6 Completeness of Registration Data (CBR, CDR & IMR)

In this part of the analysis, it is intended to evaluate data from the ~~Experimental Sample~~ Vital Registration System (ESVRS) using data from external sources. In this case the 1981 Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) results for rural Ethiopia were taken as standard. In other words, we assume that the adjusted crude birth and death rates and infant mortality rate obtained from DSS of 1981 are complete.

The reliability of this evaluation exercise, inter alia, is contingent upon the completeness of the assumed standard data set.

Percentage completeness of CBR, CDR and IMR from ~~ESVRS~~ evaluated against the adjusted set of data obtained from the 1981 DSS are presented in Table 9. As given in the table, the crude birth rate from ESVRS is only 67.1% complete. Birth data tended to be better completed in Bale region (percentage completeness of 98.7%). Similarly, births were better reported in Arssi (83.3% complete). On the other hand, reporting of births was poor in Keffa (53.4%), Illubabor (54.8%), Gamo Goffa (56.0) and Sidamo (57.3%).

Assessment of death data suggests that it is 80.7% complete measured against the selected standard. Percentage completeness was over 100 percent in Illubabor and Wellega. This implies that deaths in these regions were over-reported compared to the standard, however, it is very unlikely to find over-reporting of deaths and hence death data for the standard may be under-reported or incomplete. With respect to other regions, death rates are relatively complete in Keffa (93.9%), Gamo Goffa (92.0%) and Arssi (91.2%). Death

Table 9 Percentage Completeness of CBR, CDR and IMR Obtained from the 1982/83
ESVRS Compared Against the Adjusted Set of CBR, CDR and IMR Derived
from the 1981/82 Rural Demographic Sample Survey (DSS)

Region	DSS 1981/82 ^{a)}			ESVRS 1982/83			Percentage Completeness ^{b)}		
	CBR	CDR	IMR	CBR	CDR	IMR	CBR	CDR	IMR
All Regions	48.45	18.1	141	32.5	14.6	95	67.1	80.7	67.4
Arssi	50.65	17.1	137	42.2	15.6	135	83.3	91.2	98.5
Bale	47.51	22.5	173	46.9	16.6	170	98.7	73.8	98.3
Gamo Goffa	57.88	18.7	150	32.4	17.2	95	56.0	92.0	63.3
Gojjam	55.29	18.5	144	39.6	15.4	92	71.6	83.2	63.9
Gondar	46.14	15.1	118	28.5	13.2	93	61.8	87.4	78.8
Hararge	52.88	21.0	163	37.5	17.3	101	70.9	82.4	62.0
Illubabor	45.80	18.4	141	25.1	18.5	170	54.8	100.5	49.6
Keffa	50.75	19.6	154	27.1	18.4	127	53.4	93.9	82.5
Shewa	49.01	15.4	119	31.0	12.1	73	63.3	78.6	61.3
Sidamo	53.09	16.2	125	30.4	13.0	88	57.3	80.2	70.4
Wellega	45.62	15.4	119	32.7	16.4	89	71.7	106.5	74.8
Wello	40.59	19.2	148	30.3	13.2	80	74.6	68.8	54.1

a) CSA, 1989: Population Situation in Ethiopia - Past, Present and Future:
 Population Studies Series No.1.

b) Using 1981 Demographic Survey Results as Standard.

data were least complete in Shewa (78.6%). On the basis of this indicator, it can be said that death data were relatively more complete than birth data in all the regions.

One component of mortality measure that is usually subject to under-reporting is infant deaths. The reported IMR obtained from ESVRS is only 67.4% complete measured against the adjusted IMR from the 1981 DSS. Evaluation of IMR for regions indicates that completeness of infant deaths was very good in Arssi and Bale while this was very poor in Illubabor. The percentage completeness of infant death were 98.5, 98.3 and 49.6 in Arssi, Bale and Illubabor respectively. In the rest of the regions, percentage completeness ranged from 54.1% in Wello to 82.5% in Keffa.

III. NUPTIALITY

Marital status is one of the most important variables affecting fertility behaviour particularly in a non-contraceptive society and where most of the births take place within the marital union. It is not the timing of first marriage and celibacy but also the extent of broken marriages such as widowhood, divorce and separation, constitute significant intermediate variables affecting the time span of the reproductive process and indirectly fertility behaviour (Davis and Blake, 1956). Moreover, changes in the distribution of marital status have an important bearing on the size and structure of families and households. Analysis of historical data shows that nuptiality pattern characterized by late marriage and widespread celibacy contributed significantly to the lowering of fertility levels in the early stage of demographic transition in Western Europe. Conversely, nuptiality pattern of developing countries marked by high incidence of marriage and younger age of marriage are considered to be the major factors responsible for high fertility in these societies. Marital status, therefore, calls for careful analysis. In this section of the report an attempt is made to provide an account of nuptiality pattern and its determinants in rural Ethiopia, employing data collected by household survey carried out in September 1982 and those by the Experimental Sample Vital Registration System (ESVRS) during the period 1982-83.

The findings of the present study are presented in three different sub-sections: A, B and C. Sub-section A presents marital status of the rural population, based on

data collected by first round household survey conducted in September 1982. Sub-sections B and C deal with annual incidence of marriages and divorces and their correlates based on continuous registration data collected during the period September 12, 1982 - September 11, 1983.

A. MARITAL STATUS OF THE RURAL POPULATION

In this sub-section we provide a pen picture of the marital situation of the rural sedentary population under the study. This would involve a comparison of the proportion single, married, divorced and widowed by region. Tables A.1-A.14 present the distribution of the marital status of the rural sedentary population by region and for the total rural population. The data presented in this section are those obtained by baseline household survey conducted in September 1982 before launching the continuous vital registration operation.

A.1 Proportion Single.

Data in Table A.1 show that 30.7 percent of the rural sedentary population aged 10 years and above were single (never married) in 1982. The proportion of single males (38.0 percent) is higher than the proportion of single females (23.5 percent). Confining the analysis to the standardized rates, it may be observed that the proportion single is highest in Wellega (34.7%) followed by Gamo Goffa (33.6%) and Hararge (33.5%) while this was lowest in Gojjam (20.2%) followed by Gondar (25.5%). The proportion single in the remaining regions is concentrated within a narrow range of 32.3% to 33.4%. The proportion (standardized) of

single males and females are also found to be highest in Wellega (41.3% for males and 28.5% for females) and lowest in Gojjam (28.0% for males and 12.9% for females) followed by Gondar (33.1% for males and 16.4% for females). In all the regions, the proportion of single males is higher than the proportion of single females.

Table A.2 presents marital distribution of the rural sedentary population by age and sex, while Tables A.3-A.14 present the marital distribution by region. Examination of data of rural Ethiopia shows that the proportion single is highest at ages 10-14 for both sexes which declines with an advancing age, although more rapidly for females than males (see Figure A.1). For example, over 95 percent of males and 89 percent of females were single at ages 10-14 years and this diminishes to six-seventh of males and nearly one-half of the females by the time both attain the age of 15-19 years, and over 90 percent of women and about one half of men were ever married by the time they attain the age of 20-24 years. There were few persons remaining unmarried past the age of 40 years, indicating universal marriage pattern.

The pattern of age distribution of the proportion single observed for 12 regions (i.e, rural Ethiopia), also holds true for each of the regions, excepting that the magnitude of the proportion single at each age varies from one region to the other. For example, in all regions, as that of rural Ethiopia as a whole, the proportion single is at its maximum at 10-14 years age group. Over 90 percent of males in age group 10-14 years were single in every region. This was also observed for females, except for Gojjam, Gondar and Wello. The proportion of females singles at age-

group 10-14 years in Gojjam, Gondar and Wello were 56.74, 65.75 and 85.92 percent, respectively. Consistent with the national finding (i.e., rural area as a whole), we also find that the proportion of single males and females quickly diminishes with age. However, the proportion of single males and females diminishes with a varying degree of decline from age to age among different regions. For example, 90, 71, 55 and 54 percent of males in Gojjam, Gondar, Sidamo and Hararge changed their marital status from single to ever married by the time they have attained the age of 20-24 years. The corresponding proportions in the remaining regions ranged between 42 to 48 percent. In case of females, at least 90 percent of them changed their marital status from single to ever married by the time they attain the age of 20-24 years although there are regional variation. The proportion of females remaining single by the age of 20-24 years varied from 2.3 percent in Gojjam to 10.2 percent in Gamo Goffa.

It is also to be noted from combined data of 12 regions i.e., for rural Ethiopia and from each region separately that the proportion single (i.e., never married) in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 particularly the latter are higher for males than females indicating that age at marriage for females being earlier than age at marriage for males. This has been also borne out by data of the present study. The singulate mean age at marriage estimated from the present data for rural males and females were 22.4 and 17.2 years respectively (see Table A.15).

The percentage of those who had never married in the age group 45-49 indicates the degree of permanent 'celibacy'

present in a society. This is virtually absent in rural Ethiopia. And this holds true in every region of the country. The proportion of single men in the age-group 45-49 ranges from 0.07 percent in Gojjam to 1.83 percent in Illubabor. The corresponding figure for female ranges from lowest 0.10 percent in Keffa to highest 1.30 percent in Gondar. For the rural area as a whole, this figure was about one percent for male and female.

A.2 Proportion Married

It may be observed from Table A.1 that 59.2 percent of the rural sedentary population aged 10 years and above were married in 1982. The proportion of married females (61.6%) is higher than the proportion of married males (56.6%). Confining the analysis to the standardized rate, it may be observed that the proportion married was highest in Gojjam (65.7%) followed by Gondar (63.7%), Keffa (60.4%) and Sidamo (60.3%) while this was lowest in Gamo Goffa (56.1%) followed by Shewa (56.7%). The proportion married in the remaining regions is concentrated within a narrow range of 58.7% to 59.2%. The proportion (standardized) of married males and females are also found to be highest in Gojjam (63.8% for males and 66.9% for females), second highest in Gondar (62.3% for males and 64.7% for females) and lowest in Gamo Goffa (54.2% for males and 57.4% for females) followed by Shewa (54.2% for males and 59.1% for females). In every region, the proportion of married females is higher than the proportion of married males.

Examination of data (Table A.2) on marital distribution of the rural sedentary population aged 10 years and above by age and sex shows the following major features of marital

pattern: i) marriage is universal and also begins at an early age. For example, in 1982 nearly 26 percent of the combined rural population in the age group 15-19 were married and by the age of 25-29, 87 percent were married. There were few persons remaining unmarried past the age of 40. Over 90 percent of the rural population were married by the time they attain the age of 35-39 (see Table A.2 and Figure A.2). The marital pattern observed for rural Ethiopia also holds for almost every region of the country (see Tables A.3-A.14). At least 74 percent of males and 85 percent of females are married by the age of 25-29 in each region, except for males in Wello. In this region, the proportion married males were only 68 percent in the age-group 25-29. This could be considered merely as an exception. Similarly, at least 90 percent of males and females were married by the age of 35-39 in every region of the country; ii) women tend to marry earlier than men. For example, about 46 percent of the total rural women in the age-group 15-19 were married as against only 8 percent rural males (see Table A.2). The finding of higher proportion of females than males married at younger ages for rural Ethiopia as a whole also holds for every region, although regional variation exists (see Tables A3-A14). For example, only 4 to 7 percent of males were married in the age-group 15-19 in 10 out of 12 regions, except for Gojjam and Gondar. In these two regions the incidence of early marriage is very high. At least twenty percent of males and seventy percent of females in Gojjam and Gondar were married by the age of 15-19. In contrast to this situation, we find that at least 31 percent of females were married by the age of 15-19 in all but one region. Only in Gamo Goffa 28

Percent of women were married by the age of 15-19. This figure ranged between 49 to 70 percent for 6 regions, 35 to 41 percent for 4 regions and less than 31 percent for two regions only. iii) there shows a curvilinear relationship between age and proportion married (see Table A.2). The propensity to marry tends to rise with age to a peak at middle ages, usually in the age groups 30-34 and 35-39, particularly the latter, and tapers off thereafter. And this pattern is observed in almost every region of the country; iv) the proportion of married women was higher than married men in all age-groups upto age group 30-34 and thereafter, the picture reverses. In other words, there are more men than women in marital union at higher ages (i.e., ages beyond 34). And this pattern also holds true in almost every region of the country*. This could result from greater chances of re-marriage for men than women, particularly at higher ages.

A.3 Proprtion Divorced/Separated and Widowed.

Once formed, marriages are subject to dissolution from two factors that actively get in the way or otherwise hinder smooth functioning of marriage. One of these intervening obstacles is divorce, and the other intervening obstacle is widowhood. Both of those factors will be discussed in this section.

*Only exception from this pattern could be found in Gojjam, Gondar, Illubabor and Keffa. In Gojjam and Gondar, the proportion of women married was higher than the married men only upto age-group 20-24, while in Illubabor and Keffa, this pattern was observed only upto age-group 35-39.

It may be observed from Table A.1 that 4.6 percent and 4.2 percent of the rural sedentary population aged 10 years and above were divorced and widowed respectively in 1982. The proportions of divorced and widowed females (8.0 percent divorced and 5.5 percent widowed) are higher than the proportions of divorced and widowed males (1.3 percent divorced and 2.9 percent widowed). Confining the analysis to the standardized rate, it may be observed that the proportion divorced was highest in Gamo Goffa (6.8%) followed by Shewa (6.3%) and Hararge (6.2%) while this was lowest in Wello (3.5%) followed by Gojjam (3.7%). However, the rank-order of the region changes when the proportion divorced is considered for males and females separately. The proportion divorced (standardized) for male is highest in Shewa (2.9%) followed by Hararge (2.7%) and Gamo Goffa (2.7%) while for female this was highest in Gamo Goffa (11.1%) followed by Hararge (10.4%), Shewa (9.7%) and Sidamo (9.7%). The proportion divorced for male is lowest in Wello (0.7%) followed by Sidamo (1.1%) while for female this was lowest in Gojjam (6.3%) followed by Wellega (7.3%) and Gondar (7.4%).

Among the regions, the proportion (standardized) widowed is highest in Gojjam (10.5%) followed by Gondar (6.7%) while this was lowest in Wellega (1.6%) followed by Sidamo (1.9%). The proportion (standardized) of widowers and widows are also found to be highest in Gojjam (7.1% widowers and 14.0% widows) and second highest in Gondar (3.4% widowers and 11.5% widows). However, the proportion (standardized) of widowers and widows are reported to be lowest in Wellega (1.1%) and Sidamo (1.4%) respectively.

The distribution of the proportion divorced and widowed by age group shows the following major pattern (see Figures A.3 and A.4). i) in general, the proportion of the divorced and widowed are prominent at higher ages and this holds in almost every region of the country; ii) in the majority of age groups, the proportions divorced and widowed were substantially higher among females than males. And this overall pattern also holds for almost every region of the country, except for Hararge and Sidamo. In these two regions, the proportion widowers is higher than the proportion widows in the majority of age groups. However, this was not supported by 1984 Population and Housing Census data of Sidamo and Hararge. The 1984 census data confirm higher proportion of widows than widowers in almost every age-group in both Hararge and Sidamo (CSA, 1990). The finding of higher proportion of widows than widowers may be attributed to greater chances of remarriage among the latter than the former and also spouses of the latter are younger and hence wives have a higher chance of survival than their husbands.

From the preceding findings, it appears that the incidence of marriage i.e., the proportion married is highest in Gojjam followed by Gondar for both males and females. Conversely, the proportions of single males and females are lowest in Gojjam followed by Gondar. The proportion of males and females married is lowest in Gamo Goffa. The incidence of widowhood is also highest in Gojjam followed by Gondar. The proportion of males divorced is highest in Sidamo and lowest in Wello while the proportion of females divorced is highest in Gamo Goffa and lowest in Gojjam.

A.4 The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

In the absence of a direct question on the age at marriage in the base line survey, we have made an indirect estimate of mean age at marriage by the Hajnal Technique, known as Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)¹. This measure is an estimate of the average number of years lived by a cohort of women before their first marriage giving a good approximation to the age at marriage in a population. This is computed from the proportion who are single, that is never married, in each age group. The estimated age at marriage by region is presented in Table A.15.

The singulate mean age at marriage for the rural sedentary population is estimated to be 22.4 and 17.2 years for males and females respectively. Among the regions, the estimated singulate mean age at marriage is found to be lowest for both men and women in Gojjam followed by Gondar, while this was found to be highest in Wello and Gamo Goffa regions for men and women respectively. The estimated singulate mean age at marriage for males was 18.1 and 20.2 for Gojjam and Gondar regions respectively. The corresponding figures for females were 13.6 and 14.6. The highest estimated singulate mean age at marriage for males and females were 23.8 and 18.9 years in Wello and Gamo Goffa respectively.

¹/This measure is an estimate of the average number of years lived by a cohort of women before their first marriage (Hajnal, J. 1953; "Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying", Population Studies, Vol. VII, No.2, PP.111-136).

Table A.1 Marital Distribution of the Rural Population (Aged 10 Years and Above) by Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Single						Married						Divorced						Widowed						Total								
	Reported			Standardized ¹			Reported			Standardized ¹			Reported			Standardized ¹			Reported			Standardized ¹			Reported			Standardized ¹					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Arusi	42.8	26.5	34.5	41.0	25.5	33.4	52.7	60.2	56.5	55.6	62.4	58.8	1.4	9.5	5.5	1.5	9.2	5.5	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bale	43.1	27.3	34.8	40.5	26.7	33.4	53.2	59.1	56.4	56.7	60.9	58.8	1.3	9.5	5.5	1.2	9.1	5.3	1.5	3.4	2.5	1.6	3.4	2.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gamo Goffa	38.4	27.2	32.7	39.7	27.8	33.6	55.2	59.6	57.5	54.2	57.4	56.1	2.3	9.0	5.6	2.7	11.1	6.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oojuja	26.8	12.5	19.6	28.0	12.9	20.2	64.0	67.3	65.7	63.8	66.9	65.7	0.9	5.3	3.1	1.1	6.3	3.7	7.3	13.8	10.5	7.1	14.0	10.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gondar	33.7	16.9	25.5	33.1	16.4	25.5	61.9	65.0	63.5	62.3	64.7	63.7	1.0	6.2	3.5	1.2	7.4	4.1	2.5	11.2	6.7	3.4	11.5	6.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hararge	38.9	26.6	32.8	38.8	26.2	33.5	55.7	62.1	59.0	55.6	61.8	58.7	2.3	8.4	5.2	2.7	10.4	6.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illubabor	36.1	19.4	27.3	41.2	24.7	32.7	58.8	65.6	62.5	54.3	64.0	58.8	1.6	10.8	6.3	1.9	8.2	5.5	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Keffa	36.8	20.8	28.6	40.2	24.4	32.3	58.3	66.7	62.7	56.2	64.2	60.4	1.3	8.2	4.8	1.3	8.3	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shewa	39.8	26.4	33.0	40.2	26.5	33.3	54.2	58.1	56.3	54.3	59.1	56.7	1.2	8.4	4.8	2.9	9.7	6.3	2.6	4.7	3.7	2.6	4.7	3.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sidamo	43.4	29.3	36.3	39.1	26.7	32.8	52.6	61.0	57.0	57.4	62.2	60.3	1.0	7.6	4.2	1.1	9.7	5.0	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wello	43.2	30.7	36.6	41.3	28.5	34.7	53.7	58.2	56.1	56.4	62.1	59.2	1.3	8.4	5.0	1.3	7.3	4.6	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wello	35.5	17.1	26.2	40.9	20.8	31.1	59.4	62.6	61.1	54.9	62.0	58.7	0.9	8.6	4.7	0.7	7.7	3.5	3.5	10.9	7.2	3.4	9.5	6.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	38.0	23.5	30.7				56.6	61.6	59.2				1.3	8.0	4.6				2.9	5.5	4.2				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹Does not add to 100, because "NOT STATED" cases are not included.

²Standardized on the basis of 1982/83 Rural Population of Ethiopia.

Table A.2 Marital Distribution of the Rural Sedentary Population Aged 10 Years and Above, 1982/83

(Z Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status																	
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed			Not Stated			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	95.69	89.06	92.59	1.43	6.22	3.66	0.16	0.26	0.21	0.32	2.47	1.33	2.40	1.99	2.21	100	100	100
15-19	88.33	46.75	68.81	7.73	46.44	25.90	0.08	0.18	0.13	2.42	5.80	4.00	1.44	0.83	1.16	100	100	100
20-24	45.98	6.60	24.64	47.35	86.73	68.70	0.26	0.68	0.48	5.31	5.55	5.44	1.10	0.44	0.74	100	100	100
25-29	13.92	1.57	6.95	80.15	92.48	87.11	0.58	1.29	0.98	4.97	4.40	4.65	0.38	0.26	0.31	100	100	100
30-34	4.20	1.35	2.60	90.61	91.57	91.14	0.83	2.57	1.81	4.10	4.20	4.16	0.26	0.31	0.29	100	100	100
35-39	1.62	0.63	1.11	94.26	90.72	92.47	1.05	4.28	2.69	2.92	4.14	3.54	0.15	0.23	0.19	100	100	100
40-44	1.44	1.11	1.27	93.88	84.28	89.00	1.35	7.98	4.72	3.03	6.23	4.66	0.30	0.40	0.35	100	100	100
45-49	0.94	0.55	0.76	94.67	79.07	87.25	1.60	12.86	6.95	2.64	7.12	4.77	0.15	0.40	0.27	100	100	100
50-54	0.84	0.66	0.75	92.51	69.23	80.42	2.63	19.56	11.42	3.43	9.48	6.57	0.59	1.07	0.84	100	100	100
55-59	0.67	0.80	0.73	93.46	63.41	80.13	2.50	24.27	12.16	3.17	10.85	6.57	0.20	0.67	0.41	100	100	100
60-64	0.75	0.90	0.82	92.14	50.51	72.08	3.42	35.82	19.04	3.00	11.13	6.91	0.69	1.64	1.15	100	100	100
65-69	0.56	0.87	0.69	92.03	41.22	70.42	3.70	43.95	20.82	3.34	11.79	6.93	0.37	2.17	1.14	100	100	100
70-74	1.04	0.88	0.97	88.14	30.62	61.85	5.90	54.67	28.19	4.24	10.93	7.30	0.68	2.90	1.69	100	100	100
75-79	0.58	0.95	0.73	86.65	26.82	62.50	7.29	57.58	27.59	4.79	11.45	7.48	0.69	3.20	1.70	100	100	100
80-84	0.90	1.58	1.21	83.18	20.59	54.76	10.10	64.45	34.77	4.17	9.52	6.60	1.65	3.86	2.66	100	100	100
85+	1.29	2.08	1.61	79.15	18.15	54.74	11.64	66.66	33.65	5.34	7.26	6.11	2.58	5.85	3.89	100	100	100
N/S	5.17	1.17	2.77	23.76	29.44	27.17	1.06	7.18	4.73	1.23	1.05	1.12	68.78	61.16	64.21	100	100	100
Total	38.02	23.52	30.66	56.56	61.64	59.21	1.26	8.01	4.63	2.91	5.54	4.22	1.26	1.29	1.27	100	100	100

Table A.3 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Arssi, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	96.59	94.30	95.52	0.95	3.28	2.04	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.31	0.20
15 - 19	90.34	46.88	70.96	6.87	49.66	25.95	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.16	2.64	1.27
20 - 24	54.66	7.28	29.59	41.22	88.60	66.29	0.70	1.72	1.24	2.12	2.18	2.15
25 - 29	17.01	1.90	8.41	76.89	92.86	85.99	1.71	1.93	1.83	4.04	2.77	3.31
30 - 34	6.03	1.29	3.26	88.64	93.74	91.62	1.36	3.18	2.42	3.83	1.61	2.53
35 - 39	1.47	0.06	0.73	94.71	93.08	93.86	1.38	4.08	2.79	2.38	2.51	2.45
40 - 44	1.19	0.81	0.99	93.97	83.87	88.52	2.01	11.03	6.87	2.38	3.94	3.22
45 - 49	1.39	0.31	1.30	94.76	80.62	92.18	1.19	14.12	3.38	2.53	4.71	2.46
50 - 54	1.30	1.18	1.23	92.18	73.14	81.68	3.38	18.85	11.91	2.46	6.10	4.47
55 - 59	0.86	0.33	0.62	93.74	66.88	81.28	1.30	26.67	13.07	3.97	5.10	4.49
60 - 64	1.89	0.41	1.14	92.67	48.99	70.79	2.14	38.66	20.44	2.74	9.81	6.28
65 - 69	0.74	-	0.43	93.31	37.43	69.72	4.33	53.02	24.89	1.62	8.40	4.48
70 - 74	1.18	0.54	0.87	89.74	26.23	58.51	5.74	62.65	33.72	3.10	6.91	4.98
75 - 79	-	-	-	86.79	28.69	62.11	3.88	65.20	29.92	9.03	3.70	6.77
80 - 84	-	0.63	0.63	83.86	16.72	16.72	11.91	72.47	72.47	2.84	2.61	2.61
85 +	1.00	1.65	1.29	76.85	12.22	48.35	17.46	85.30	47.38	1.30	-	0.73
N/S	0.18	4.51	1.97	21.19	24.18	22.60	0.18	12.24	5.72	-	3.11	1.43
Total*	42.82	26.46	34.45	52.66	60.20	56.54	1.41	9.51	5.53	1.89	2.83	2.32
Standardized	40.99	25.54	33.39	55.58	62.42	58.78	1.46	9.16	5.45	1.97	2.88	2.38

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.4 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Bale, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	97.88	97.31	97.62	0.99	1.63	1.29	0.17	0.41	0.28	0.06	0.11	0.08
15 - 19	94.93	58.80	78.81	3.95	38.59	19.40	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.21	2.18	1.09
20 - 24	52.63	6.02	26.55	44.88	90.08	70.17	0.10	1.29	0.76	1.55	2.47	2.07
25 - 29	14.38	1.02	6.10	82.02	95.38	90.30	0.78	1.72	1.36	2.75	1.81	2.17
30 - 34	3.41	0.78	1.82	93.52	94.16	93.90	0.85	2.17	1.65	2.01	2.75	2.46
35 - 39	0.87	0.41	0.61	95.67	92.15	93.64	1.62	5.11	3.63	1.83	2.28	2.09
40 - 44	1.55	0.34	0.89	95.30	87.11	90.80	0.79	8.89	5.24	2.07	3.53	2.87
45 - 49	0.50	0.17	0.33	95.91	80.22	87.92	1.59	14.18	8.00	1.77	5.40	3.62
50 - 54	0.90	0.55	0.71	94.96	69.21	80.45	1.58	21.96	13.06	2.18	7.23	5.03
55 - 59	0.85	0.44	0.65	95.28	61.36	78.68	1.97	29.97	15.67	1.90	8.23	5.00
60 - 64	1.54	0.33	0.93	92.86	46.87	69.58	3.08	41.73	22.64	1.87	10.20	6.09
65 - 69	0.53	-	0.32	90.11	37.68	69.66	3.27	48.03	20.73	5.74	12.95	8.55
70 - 74	0.23	1.03	0.61	90.74	25.95	60.27	4.95	60.62	31.13	4.01	11.15	7.37
75 - 79	0.35	0.69	0.48	87.06	19.43	61.79	9.00	60.95	28.41	3.41	18.93	9.21
80 - 84	0.26	3.62	1.67	83.61	13.68	54.37	11.39	67.66	34.91	4.49	9.24	6.48
85 +	0.27	-	0.17	75.15	12.76	51.72	15.14	75.67	37.82	7.57	8.16	7.79
N/S	-	4.07	1.56	5.42	1.75	4.01	-	2.03	0.78	-	-	-
Total*	43.08	27.34	34.80	53.16	59.10	56.40	1.31	9.53	5.54	1.53	3.41	2.49
Standardized	40.51	26.65	33.40	56.70	60.91	58.83	1.22	9.07	5.27	1.57	3.37	2.50

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.5 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Gamo Goffa, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	97.03	96.85	96.95	1.41	1.22	1.32	0.09	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.23	0.15
15 - 19	92.95	69.31	81.73	5.81	28.09	16.38	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.66	1.92	1.26
20 - 24	56.20	10.15	30.56	38.30	84.22	63.87	0.30	1.08	0.73	4.76	4.46	4.59
25 - 29	12.62	1.23	6.13	79.07	94.53	87.88	0.73	1.13	0.96	7.24	3.05	4.85
30 - 34	3.15	0.44	1.71	90.09	92.87	91.57	1.44	3.73	2.65	5.32	2.96	4.07
35 - 39	1.21	0.57	0.91	92.57	88.75	90.77	1.39	6.66	3.87	4.78	4.02	4.42
40 - 44	1.12	0.52	0.82	92.11	80.99	86.58	2.73	12.47	7.58	3.91	5.97	4.94
45 - 49	0.51	0.25	0.39	92.05	71.96	82.93	4.04	20.36	11.45	3.33	7.38	5.17
50 - 54	0.50	0.30	0.40	84.41	59.57	72.12	8.47	29.22	18.74	6.37	10.21	8.27
55 - 59	0.39	1.00	0.68	88.28	49.02	69.61	6.51	40.82	22.82	4.49	8.16	6.23
60 - 64	0.97	1.24	1.10	82.13	41.64	62.83	10.47	51.94	30.24	5.92	4.92	5.45
65 - 69	2.25	-	1.22	82.87	45.02	65.44	9.67	48.17	27.40	4.77	6.03	5.35
70 - 74	1.11	0.33	0.80	79.90	22.23	56.36	15.22	72.59	38.62	3.77	3.79	3.78
75 - 79	0.77	3.82	2.09	83.78	35.62	62.91	13.60	52.53	30.47	1.85	5.38	3.38
80 - 84	-	-	-	79.08	20.96	59.91	14.98	78.14	35.81	5.45	0.90	3.95
85 +	-	-	-	80.12	13.60	53.95	17.10	82.22	42.72	2.71	4.18	3.29
N/S	-	-	-	15.30	5.86	9.80	-	3.36	1.96	-	-	-
Total*	38.35	27.20	32.68	55.22	59.57	57.51	2.32	8.97	5.63	3.51	3.59	3.55
Standardized	39.71	27.83	33.61	54.19	57.41	56.06	2.72	11.06	6.79	3.38	3.70	3.54

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.6 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	91.88	56.74	75.33	2.71	22.02	11.80	0.24	0.32	0.28	2.91	19.71	10.83
15 - 19	55.69	10.86	32.58	23.83	70.34	47.81	0.10	0.15	0.13	19.35	18.05	18.68
20 - 24	9.84	2.32	5.85	69.32	84.67	77.47	0.11	0.45	0.29	20.18	12.16	15.92
25 - 29	2.19	0.78	1.42	91.05	88.89	89.87	0.11	1.12	0.66	6.55	8.97	7.88
30 - 34	0.80	1.65	1.26	95.08	88.63	91.58	0.46	1.44	0.99	3.62	7.87	5.93
35 - 39	0.40	0.14	0.27	96.96	88.82	92.92	0.80	2.38	1.58	1.77	8.25	4.99
40 - 44	0.57	1.53	1.03	96.20	82.87	89.84	0.54	4.97	2.65	2.48	10.36	6.24
45 - 49	0.07	0.91	0.45	96.89	76.46	87.64	0.70	7.01	3.55	2.14	15.10	8.01
50 - 54	0.09	0.22	0.15	94.42	66.26	80.25	1.68	15.41	8.59	3.59	16.88	10.28
55 - 59	0.32	0.38	0.35	96.46	65.69	82.23	1.34	18.66	9.35	1.88	14.97	7.93
60 - 64	0.27	0.42	0.34	92.65	50.17	72.73	2.46	29.00	14.91	3.74	19.41	11.08
65 - 69	0.12	0.86	0.46	94.18	40.95	70.10	1.82	38.50	18.41	3.68	16.98	9.69
70 - 74	0.47	0.51	0.49	87.18	29.19	58.45	6.38	48.71	27.35	5.83	18.20	11.96
75 - 79	-	2.42	1.03	83.22	31.38	61.06	10.41	47.33	26.19	3.34	14.42	8.08
80 - 84	-	2.44	1.06	69.94	12.66	45.18	20.10	61.56	38.02	9.24	22.63	15.03
85 +	0.97	2.28	1.44	69.19	16.79	50.29	18.54	62.68	34.46	9.89	11.97	10.64
N/S	-	-	-	29.01	10.98	20.05	-	4.45	2.21	3.45	3.02	3.23
Total*	26.80	12.54	19.63	63.97	67.29	65.69	0.89	5.33	3.13	7.33	13.82	10.54
Standardized	28.03	12.86	20.16	63.78	66.92	65.72	1.07	6.25	3.66	7.12	13.97	10.46

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.7 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Gonder, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	92.10	65.75	80.12	5.78	29.23	16.45	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.15	3.68	1.75
15 - 19	75.27	18.59	47.12	21.62	69.86	45.58	0.11	0.36	0.23	1.34	10.46	5.87
20 - 24	28.88	6.03	17.22	65.53	82.75	74.31	0.22	0.59	0.41	4.22	10.39	7.37
25 - 29	5.99	2.51	4.09	87.67	85.45	86.46	0.55	0.82	0.69	5.54	11.10	8.58
30 - 34	3.09	2.81	2.94	93.20	83.23	87.98	0.50	1.74	1.15	2.85	12.03	7.66
35 - 39	0.70	2.04	1.33	96.87	82.87	90.23	0.42	3.28	1.77	1.81	11.74	6.53
40 - 44	0.99	0.87	0.93	96.02	77.88	87.18	0.95	5.39	3.11	1.88	15.53	8.54
45 - 49	0.20	1.30	0.68	95.96	75.78	87.11	1.14	9.52	4.82	2.70	13.28	7.34
50 - 54	0.88	0.80	0.84	94.79	60.86	78.37	1.13	18.21	9.39	2.91	18.65	10.53
55 - 59	0.47	0.54	0.50	93.13	56.77	78.92	2.35	19.03	8.87	3.95	23.66	11.65
60 - 64	0.35	2.08	1.13	94.20	44.72	71.66	2.10	36.63	17.83	3.27	15.73	8.95
65 - 69	-	0.99	0.42	92.28	33.08	67.47	3.64	46.57	21.63	3.83	17.90	9.73
70 - 74	0.78	1.22	0.98	88.08	24.15	60.16	6.77	58.21	29.23	4.14	15.58	9.14
75 - 79	-	1.99	0.83	79.86	10.92	51.08	11.86	59.22	31.63	8.26	24.36	14.98
80 - 84	0.34	5.32	2.71	84.80	9.54	49.03	11.65	71.52	40.10	3.18	13.62	8.14
85 +	-	5.17	1.80	55.71	3.26	37.43	22.90	61.69	36.41	18.21	26.06	20.95
N/S	1.60	-	0.75	39.12	37.28	38.14	-	4.30	2.29	5.79	1.31	3.41
Total*	33.67	16.92	25.48	61.93	64.97	63.49	0.99	6.23	3.53	2.53	11.23	6.73
Standardized	33.08	16.42	25.49	62.31	64.73	63.70	1.21	7.37	4.14	3.40	11.48	6.67

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.8 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Hararge, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	95.88	95.92	95.90	0.88	1.06	0.96	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.02	0.22	0.11
15 - 19	93.99	58.20	76.82	3.72	39.36	20.82	0.04	0.35	0.19	0.26	0.78	0.51
20 - 24	46.29	5.35	22.46	50.59	91.35	74.32	0.35	0.96	0.70	1.85	2.19	2.05
25 - 29	12.86	1.24	6.35	82.58	94.89	89.48	1.15	1.83	1.53	2.92	1.95	2.38
30 - 34	2.79	1.21	1.98	91.59	94.18	92.92	1.56	3.16	2.38	3.88	1.40	2.61
35 - 39	1.46	0.76	1.14	93.39	92.78	93.11	2.50	5.12	3.70	2.51	1.25	1.93
40 - 44	1.64	1.43	1.55	94.11	82.59	88.78	1.96	13.01	7.07	2.17	2.09	2.13
45 - 49	1.17	0.93	1.07	92.26	77.94	86.03	4.04	18.72	10.43	2.53	2.15	2.36
50 - 54	1.23	1.10	1.17	91.31	65.40	78.78	5.40	29.09	16.86	2.04	3.18	2.59
55 - 59	0.62	0.80	0.69	91.76	61.84	79.62	5.31	34.17	17.03	2.14	2.09	2.12
60 - 64	1.28	1.90	1.55	87.96	42.91	68.41	7.79	49.66	25.96	1.93	3.05	2.41
65 - 69	0.65	0.58	0.62	86.43	40.62	67.75	9.82	50.44	26.38	2.56	3.94	3.12
70 - 74	1.84	0.94	1.46	82.59	32.13	61.36	11.96	58.28	31.45	2.10	3.99	2.89
75 - 79	-	1.31	0.59	76.21	20.35	50.97	18.21	70.32	41.76	3.60	3.37	3.50
80 - 84	-	2.37	1.09	71.60	25.47	50.41	17.31	66.60	39.96	4.43	-	2.39
85 +	1.56	7.86	3.76	64.42	24.10	50.36	27.34	59.15	38.43	1.60	4.96	2.77
N/S	2.82	1.61	2.25	23.78	11.84	18.15	1.43	1.45	1.44	0.79	-	0.42
Total *	38.92	26.62	32.78	55.69	62.14	58.97	2.26	8.38	5.24	1.72	1.55	1.64
Standardized	38.81	26.21	33.45	55.56	61.82	58.65	2.65	10.37	6.24	2.98	1.60	1.66

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.9 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Illubabor, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	97.34	95.89	96.66	0.73	1.88	1.27	0.81	0.32	0.58	0.14	0.30	0.21
15 - 19	92.09	47.71	73.59	6.41	48.71	24.04	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.10	2.44	1.07
20 - 24	54.33	5.79	27.31	42.31	90.22	68.98	0.53	0.47	0.49	2.21	3.25	2.79
25 - 29	21.20	0.48	8.94	73.87	94.38	86.01	0.68	1.83	1.36	4.21	3.09	3.55
30 - 34	9.87	0.83	4.67	84.59	94.42	90.25	0.65	2.16	1.52	4.78	2.40	3.41
35 - 39	3.66	0.99	2.17	89.14	93.14	91.38	1.55	2.72	2.20	5.45	3.02	4.09
40 - 44	1.56	0.29	0.88	93.02	90.92	91.88	1.11	5.08	3.26	3.98	3.71	3.83
45 - 49	1.83	0.08	0.93	91.81	81.50	86.47	2.38	12.72	7.73	3.42	5.02	4.56
50 - 54	1.93	0.07	0.91	91.46	74.74	82.20	1.93	19.45	11.62	4.28	5.41	4.90
55 - 59	1.39	0.38	0.89	93.18	64.93	79.22	1.18	24.47	12.69	4.02	9.55	6.75
60 - 64	0.94	0.73	0.83	91.11	58.89	73.84	3.97	33.85	19.98	3.97	5.94	5.03
65 - 69	1.09	0.10	0.63	91.02	48.45	71.37	4.60	42.13	21.95	2.47	8.02	5.03
70 - 74	1.31	-	0.66	88.46	43.85	66.32	4.41	50.46	27.27	5.01	4.91	4.96
75 - 79	1.80	-	0.98	87.66	29.62	61.12	5.76	63.23	32.03	4.79	4.74	4.77
80 - 84	1.86	1.15	1.47	91.88	34.97	60.48	3.14	58.14	33.48	3.12	4.68	3.98
85 +	2.20	1.66	1.98	86.25	22.75	60.13	9.11	72.52	35.19	2.44	0.66	1.71
N/S	4.38	4.01	4.23	5.47	-	3.31	-	14.38	5.69	2.19	-	1.33
Total*	36.10	19.41	27.31	58.78	65.63	62.51	1.61	10.82	6.34	2.82	3.44	3.15
Standardized	41.17	24.65	32.74	54.26	63.98	58.83	1.93	8.22	5.54	2.64	3.15	2.89

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.10 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Keffa, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	96.40	94.89	95.71	0.48	2.38	1.35	0.16	0.24	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.04
15 - 19	92.90	47.57	73.23	5.40	48.52	24.11	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.26	2.75	1.34
20 - 24	53.57	5.08	26.10	42.51	91.27	70.14	0.37	0.53	0.46	2.28	2.74	2.54
25 - 29	18.35	1.14	8.70	76.95	95.47	87.34	0.37	0.78	0.60	3.91	2.40	3.06
30 - 34	5.52	1.07	2.84	87.28	93.81	91.22	1.00	2.44	1.87	5.90	2.29	3.72
35 - 39	2.97	0.54	1.69	92.89	93.95	93.45	1.16	3.39	2.33	2.98	1.92	2.42
40 - 44	1.59	0.47	1.04	93.69	86.79	90.28	1.62	8.59	5.06	2.99	3.74	3.36
45 - 49	1.09	0.10	0.65	94.03	79.50	87.64	1.54	13.00	6.58	3.27	6.47	4.68
50 - 54	1.00	0.14	0.55	91.45	71.57	81.08	3.19	21.49	12.74	3.78	5.75	4.81
55 - 59	0.37	0.25	0.32	94.25	63.66	81.99	2.63	26.87	12.35	1.93	7.42	4.13
60 - 64	0.38	0.75	0.56	93.11	47.93	70.58	3.75	40.68	22.17	2.69	8.29	5.48
65 - 69	1.26	0.37	0.89	90.87	39.63	69.64	3.72	51.04	23.33	4.14	6.74	5.22
70 - 74	0.42	0.66	0.53	90.23	34.79	64.81	6.10	56.30	29.12	3.00	5.70	4.23
75 - 79	0.47	-	0.30	88.25	26.49	66.19	6.23	52.49	22.75	4.68	10.78	6.86
80 - 84	0.28	-	0.16	90.19	23.32	62.76	6.27	70.12	32.46	1.72	4.48	2.86
85 +	2.78	-	1.63	78.48	20.49	54.41	12.79	62.30	33.33	3.92	4.25	4.06
N/S	7.53	-	4.24	26.23	7.69	18.13	2.37	18.52	9.43	3.07	-	1.73
Total*	36.76	20.77	28.63	58.34	66.73	62.69	1.34	8.16	4.75	2.40	3.03	2.71
Standardized	40.20	24.44	32.27	56.21	64.20	60.39	1.30	8.34	4.73	2.29	3.02	2.61

*Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.11 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex for Rural Shewa, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	94.87	93.60	94.26	1.06	2.35	1.67	0.12	0.27	0.19	0.08	0.41	0.24
15 - 19	93.87	59.58	78.05	3.59	35.82	18.46	0.06	0.19	0.12	0.39	3.23	1.70
20 - 24	57.57	9.66	32.12	36.45	83.39	61.38	0.31	0.68	0.51	3.48	5.25	4.42
25 - 29	16.87	2.23	8.51	77.57	91.81	85.70	0.34	1.35	0.91	4.70	4.06	4.34
30 - 34	4.79	1.75	3.09	90.56	91.28	90.96	0.53	2.62	1.70	3.56	3.78	3.68
35 - 39	1.88	0.76	1.32	93.71	90.20	91.96	0.63	4.87	2.75	3.44	3.75	3.59
40 - 44	1.78	1.85	1.82	92.95	83.03	87.85	1.16	8.64	5.01	3.49	5.79	4.67
45 - 49	1.50	0.66	1.09	93.92	78.54	86.48	1.52	14.07	7.59	2.73	5.99	4.31
50 - 54	0.84	0.98	0.91	91.96	66.96	79.21	2.05	20.53	11.47	3.89	10.14	7.08
55 - 59	0.79	1.25	0.99	92.19	63.23	79.37	2.56	23.80	11.96	4.14	10.75	7.07
60 - 64	0.65	0.73	0.69	91.27	50.89	71.30	2.99	34.14	18.39	3.43	11.41	7.38
65 - 69	0.97	1.53	1.21	90.15	41.04	68.88	3.79	42.23	20.43	4.30	11.91	7.60
70 - 74	1.55	1.77	1.65	84.72	27.50	58.95	5.99	54.76	27.96	6.23	12.54	9.07
75 - 79	1.00	1.72	1.28	83.50	25.79	61.51	9.30	55.05	26.73	5.59	13.42	8.57
80 - 84	1.77	2.45	2.06	79.46	16.58	52.54	11.23	62.09	33.00	3.73	11.81	7.19
85 +	0.70	3.33	1.77	74.16	13.67	49.64	11.62	65.87	33.64	7.00	6.81	6.92
N/S	8.17	1.39	3.68	22.79	35.74	31.36	1.19	7.39	5.29	0.65	0.98	0.87
Total*	39.76	26.39	32.95	54.22	58.09	56.27	1.18	8.38	4.76	2.58	4.73	3.65
Standardized	40.17	26.53	33.32	54.33	59.05	56.74	2.91	9.69	6.28	2.59	4.73	3.66

*Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.12 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Sidamo, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	97.74	97.11	97.45	1.01	1.39	1.19	0.08	0.22	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02
15 - 19	93.98	58.16	77.97	4.26	40.67	20.53	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.65	0.54	0.60
20 - 24	44.75	4.19	21.67	50.22	93.94	75.10	0.33	0.39	0.37	4.23	1.35	2.59
25 - 29	10.13	0.75	4.70	83.47	96.78	91.17	0.80	1.57	1.25	5.42	0.86	2.78
30 - 34	2.18	0.71	1.34	92.64	94.22	93.54	0.93	3.91	2.62	4.14	0.94	2.33
35 - 39	0.73	0.55	0.63	95.41	91.34	93.29	1.22	6.72	4.09	2.54	1.28	1.88
40 - 44	0.99	1.23	1.11	94.21	87.12	90.67	1.46	8.94	5.20	3.28	2.28	2.78
45 - 49	0.69	0.14	0.43	95.96	77.74	87.41	1.24	19.18	9.66	2.07	2.69	2.36
50 - 54	0.26	0.44	0.35	92.27	74.14	83.34	3.21	21.02	11.98	3.92	2.84	3.39
55 - 59	0.43	0.58	0.50	94.25	62.90	80.23	2.61	31.90	15.71	2.71	4.06	3.31
60 - 64	0.52	0.43	0.48	93.13	54.31	76.09	2.54	42.05	19.87	3.58	2.62	3.16
65 - 69	0.08	1.47	0.61	94.08	37.58	72.81	2.82	55.52	22.66	2.89	4.42	3.46
70 - 74	1.52	0.22	1.04	91.56	31.30	69.40	3.41	60.73	24.49	3.10	4.79	3.72
75 - 79	1.09	-	0.70	93.10	27.08	69.01	3.38	66.74	26.49	2.43	5.25	3.46
80 - 84	1.85	2.06	1.92	90.17	17.27	64.28	2.46	67.03	25.39	4.95	6.16	5.38
85 +	0.90	3.76	1.82	86.57	16.07	63.76	8.57	74.36	29.85	3.00	2.36	2.79
N/S	-	-	-	21.93	17.52	19.49	-	3.17	1.75	-	-	-
Total*	43.42	29.32	36.28	52.58	61.04	56.95	0.96	7.58	4.22	2.30	1.24	1.77
Standardized	39.11	26.69	32.76	57.37	62.17	60.29	1.07	9.72	5.04	2.45	1.42	1.91

*Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.13 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Wellega, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	97.42	97.42	97.43	0.92	1.44	1.18	0.17	0.24	0.20	-	-	-
15 - 19	93.72	68.30	81.39	5.27	30.53	17.52	0.09	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.50	0.31
20 - 24	52.33	10.59	29.16	46.78	86.91	69.06	0.04	0.59	0.35	0.42	1.51	1.02
25 - 29	18.30	2.01	8.76	79.36	95.29	88.69	0.70	1.12	0.95	1.04	1.37	1.23
30 - 34	6.36	0.78	3.21	89.45	94.26	92.17	1.35	3.09	2.33	2.42	1.80	2.07
35 - 39	2.12	0.24	1.12	95.09	94.50	94.78	1.43	3.36	2.46	1.26	1.90	1.60
40 - 44	2.61	0.38	1.44	93.49	89.69	91.49	1.42	7.23	2.47	1.97	2.56	2.28
45 - 49	1.13	0.93	1.03	94.62	85.38	89.89	1.67	10.74	6.31	2.46	2.95	2.71
50 - 54	2.02	0.67	1.26	91.64	73.82	81.56	3.00	19.70	12.44	2.67	5.12	4.06
55 - 59	2.09	1.06	1.59	93.50	70.29	82.06	2.97	22.41	12.55	1.12	5.73	3.39
60 - 64	1.16	1.31	1.24	93.84	61.02	76.79	3.18	31.01	17.64	1.67	5.36	3.59
65 - 69	0.13	0.54	0.33	93.38	50.91	73.26	4.39	39.33	20.94	2.01	7.50	4.61
70 - 74	0.40	0.44	0.42	92.74	43.87	68.25	5.56	47.53	26.59	1.30	5.41	3.36
75 - 79	0.52	-	0.29	94.46	38.77	69.47	3.54	54.17	26.25	1.14	6.45	3.52
80 - 84	0.86	0.85	0.86	87.61	30.41	58.03	9.73	63.80	37.68	1.78	2.26	2.03
85 +	2.51	1.36	2.02	88.15	27.93	62.28	4.86	62.25	29.51	3.54	5.74	4.48
N/S	-	-	-	43.95	16.81	30.21	1.28	15.72	8.59	-	3.60	1.82
Total*	43.22	30.68	36.64	53.69	58.23	56.10	1.30	8.39	4.99	1.03	2.04	1.55
Standardized	41.26	28.54	34.67	56.41	62.14	59.22	1.26	7.33	4.55	1.07	1.99	1.56

* Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.14 Marital Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above By Sex for Rural Wello, 1982/83

(% Distribution)

Age Group	Marital Status /Sex											
	Single			Married			Divorced			Widowed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	97.30	85.92	92.13	0.60	9.21	4.52	0.07	0.27	0.16	0.08	2.90	1.36
15 - 19	93.43	29.09	63.41	4.50	55.91	28.49	0.12	0.14	0.13	1.18	14.31	7.31
20 - 24	54.77	5.02	29.93	38.56	80.85	59.67	-	0.56	0.28	6.02	13.23	9.62
25 - 29	23.34	2.07	12.16	67.51	87.25	77.89	0.34	0.85	0.61	8.25	9.64	8.98
30 - 34	6.85	1.25	3.51	86.09	89.07	87.87	0.32	1.37	0.94	6.73	7.97	7.47
35 - 39	2.25	0.59	1.35	93.07	89.12	90.95	0.52	2.93	1.81	4.16	7.13	5.76
40 - 44	1.31	0.74	1.01	93.15	84.12	88.25	1.26	4.84	3.20	4.11	10.20	7.41
45 - 49	0.68	0.30	0.49	95.66	81.42	88.49	0.81	6.90	3.88	2.81	10.13	7.00
50 - 54	0.60	0.53	0.56	94.99	73.52	83.11	1.19	13.21	7.84	2.89	12.19	8.03
55 - 59	0.12	0.79	0.41	94.75	63.00	80.95	1.40	17.63	8.45	3.73	18.42	10.12
60 - 64	0.65	0.79	0.72	94.90	48.57	72.92	2.05	28.75	14.72	2.25	21.15	11.21
65 - 69	0.14	0.44	0.27	95.55	40.48	73.23	1.48	36.42	15.64	2.59	21.52	10.26
70 - 74	0.54	0.61	0.57	91.28	27.31	60.92	3.52	51.91	26.49	4.27	17.29	10.45
75 - 79	0.21	-	0.13	90.47	21.61	63.62	2.46	57.67	23.98	6.25	18.59	11.06
80 - 84	0.64	0.78	0.71	84.37	17.70	52.15	8.55	61.79	34.28	5.85	17.11	11.29
85 +	0.59	0.31	0.47	79.52	13.56	51.30	12.27	64.34	34.53	6.62	15.76	10.53
N/S	2.18	-	1.23	14.54	9.51	12.36	3.92	6.46	5.02	4.07	-	2.31
Total*	35.50	17.12	26.20	59.59	62.57	61.12	0.94	8.58	4.73	3.47	10.93	7.20
Standardized	40.92	20.83	31.05	54.92	61.98	58.67	0.74	7.66	3.51	3.42	9.53	6.77

*Does not add to 100 because marital status not stated cases are excluded.

Table A.15 Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage By Sex
and Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982

Region	Male	Female	Total	Difference between groom and bride
Arssi	23.1	17.4	20.2	4.7
Bale	23.1	18.1	20.5	5.0
Gamo Goffa	23.1	18.9	20.8	4.2
Gojjam	18.1	13.6	15.8	4.5
Gondar	20.2	14.6	17.5	5.6
Hararge	22.8	17.9	20.0	4.9
Illubabor	23.6	17.6	20.5	6.0
Keffa	23.3	17.5	20.3	5.6
Shewa	23.3	18.2	20.7	5.1
Sidamo	22.4	18.1	20.2	4.3
Wellega	23.3	18.8	20.8	4.5
Wello	23.8	16.1	20.0	7.7
Total	22.4	17.2	19.7	5.2

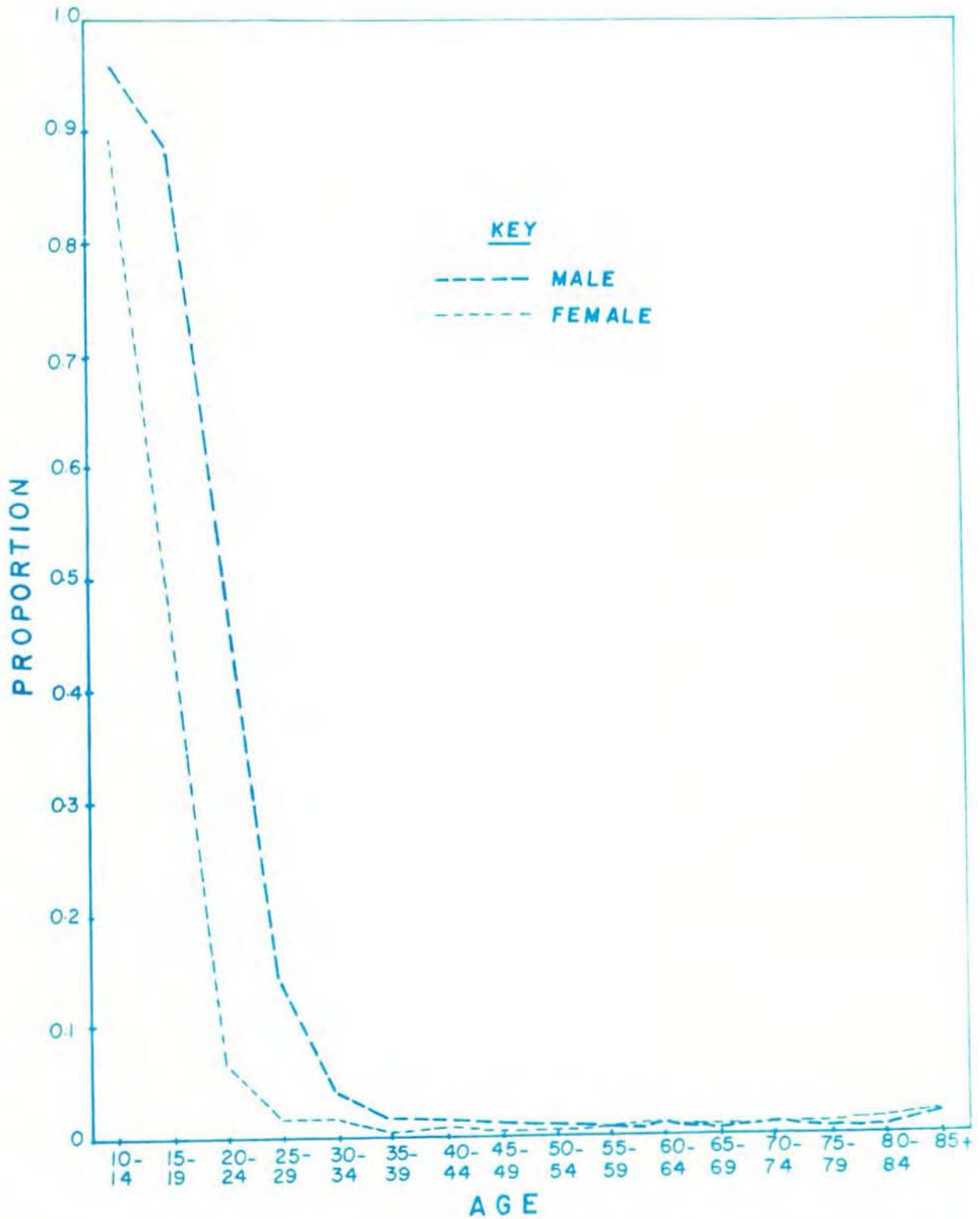


Fig. A-1 PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES SINGLE AT EACH AGE IN THE RURAL SEDENTARY AREA OF THE 12 REGIONS, 1982

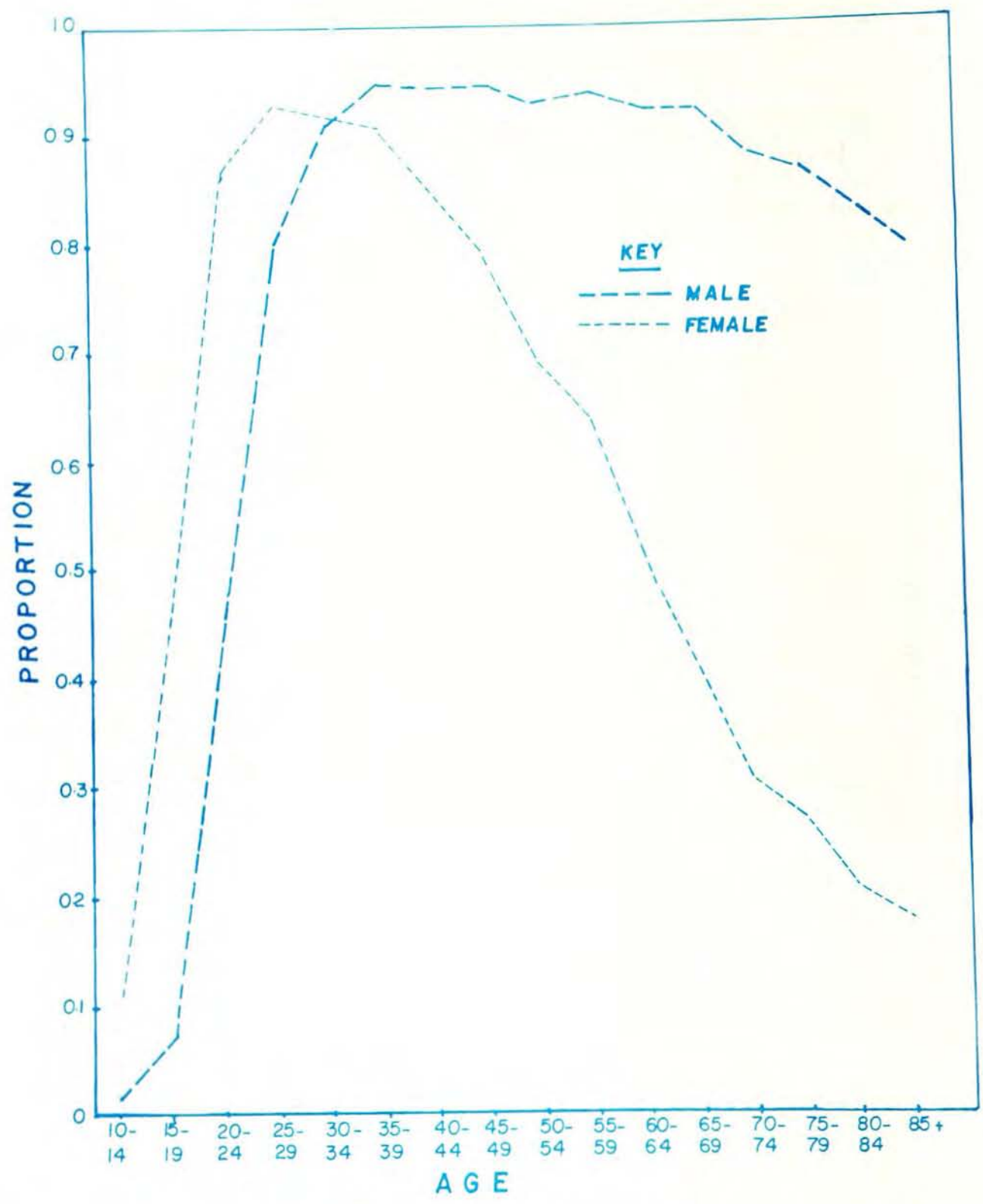


Fig. A-2 PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRIED AT EACH AGE IN THE RURAL SEDENTARY AREA OF THE 12 REGIONS, 1982

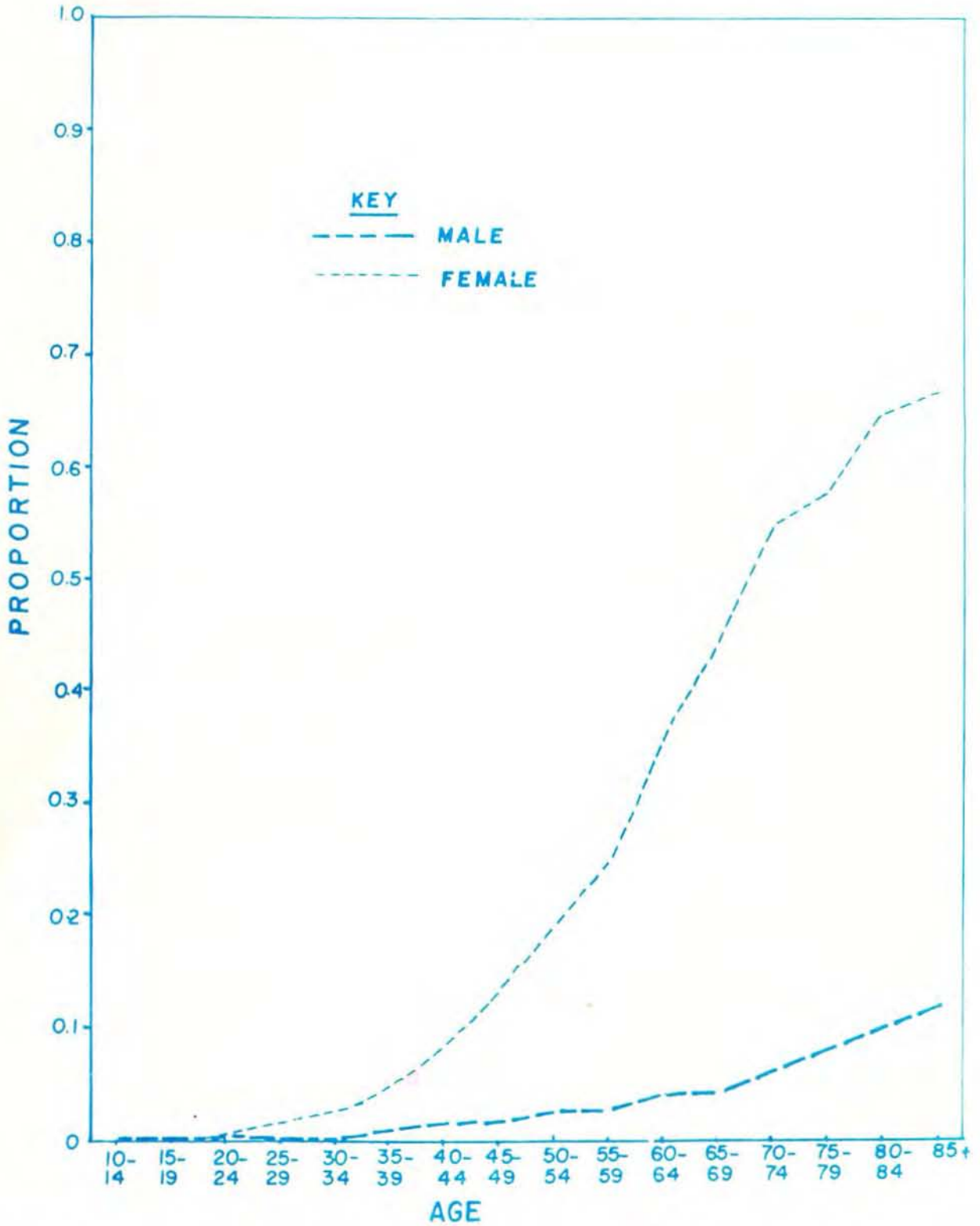


Fig. A-3 PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES DIVORCED AT EACH AGE IN THE RURAL SEDENTARY AREA OF THE 12 REGIONS, 1982

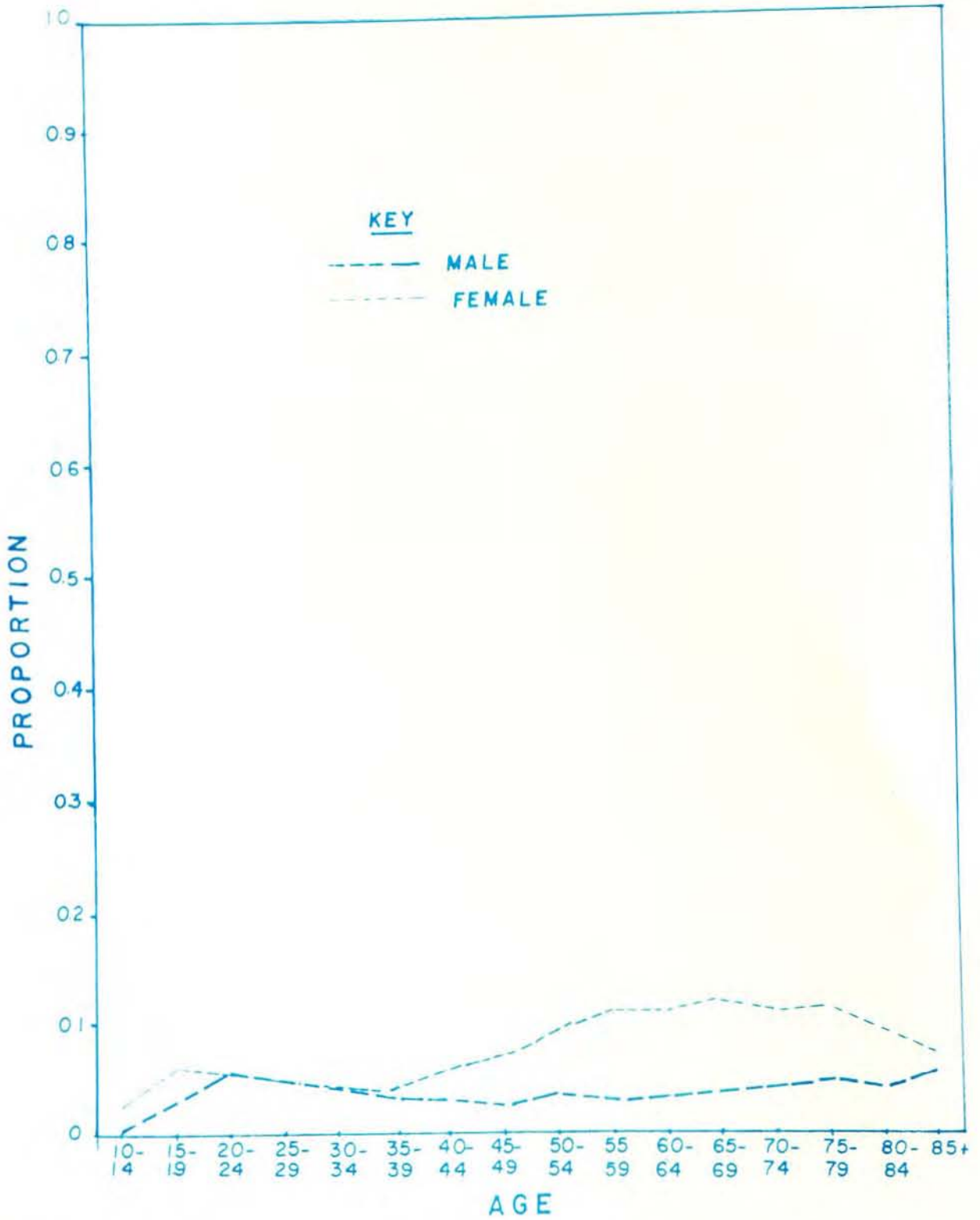


Fig. A-4 PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES WIDOWED AT EACH AGE IN THE RURAL SEDENTARY AREA OF THE 12 REGIONS, 1982

B. MARRIAGE

B.1. Marriage Rate

Marriage here refers to the legal union of persons of opposite sexes. The legality of the union is established by civil, religious, customary and other means, as recognized by the society.

In this sub-section we present some summary marriage rates which include the crude, general, first marriage and re-marriage rates and the rate of polygamy. These rates are defined below:

Crude Marriage Rate: It refers to frequency of annual marriages per 1000 mid-year population.

General Marriage Rate: This is defined as total number of annual marriages per 1000 unmarried population (single, widowed and divorced) aged 10 years and above.

First Marriage Rate: It refers to the frequency of marriage per thousand single (never married) population aged 10 years and above.

Total Re-marriage Rate: It refers to the frequency of re-marriages per thousand divorced and widowed population.

Re-marriage Rate of the Divorced: It refers to the frequency of re-marriages of the divorced expressed per thousand divorced population.

Re-marriage Rate of the Widowed: It refers to the frequency of re-marriage of the widowed expressed per thousand widowed population.

Rate of Polygamy: It refers to the frequency of wives or marriages per 1000 currently married male population.

During the 12 months (September 12, 1982 - September 11, 1983) 283,972 marriages were registered, of which 123,677 grooms and 154,536 brides were married for the first time.

Table B.1 gives the distribution of the number of marriages, crude marriage and general marriage rate by region. The crude marriage rate for the 12 regions as a whole was 10.6 per thousand population. It ranges from lowest, 7.1 in Bale to highest, 20.6 in Gojjam. The second and third positions were occupied by Gondar and Wello, with 15.9 and 14.4 per 1000 population. Hararge, Gamo Goffa and Illubabor occupied fourth, fifth and sixth position with 11.1, 10.1 and 9.8 per thousand population respectively. The marriage rates in the remaining regions are confined within the narrow range of 7.5 to 8.4 per thousand.

The marriage rate (10.6 per thousand) in rural Ethiopia reaches almost the same level as that of the world's highest observed in Cyprus, with 11.3 per thousand population (United Nations, 1983).

Although the crude marriage rate is widely used, it is an unsuitable measure for comparing the marriage experiences of the population with different age and

sex composition. The general marriage rate is a more refined measure than the crude marriage rate, because it excludes the population from the denominator who are not exposed to the risk of marriage, particularly the children under the age of puberty (i.e., under 10) and the currently married persons. The general marriage rate for the 12 regions is 40.6 per thousand unmarried population (single, widowed and divorced) aged 10 years and above.

There are considerable regional variations in general marriage rate. The general marriage rate is found to be highest in Gojjam (96.3) followed by Gondar (67.4) and Wello (53.9) while this was lowest in Shewa (26.1) followed by Bale (26.5) and Wellega (26.9). Examination of these data clearly suggests that marriage frequency determined in terms of both crude and general rates, are exceptionally high in Gojjam, Gondar and Wello while these are low in Bale, Shewa and Wellega as compared with other regions.

B.2 Marriage Pattern by Previous Marital Status

The previous marital status of the currently marrying population is useful in demographic and social studies of family patterns and also as an indicator of family stability. Also the chances of marriage depends, among other factors, on previous marital status. For example, a single person has a higher chance of marriage than a divorced or widowed. In view of this importance, data on previous marital status were collected in the course of registration.

The distribution of marriages by previous marital status, sex and region is given in Table B.2. The table gives information on gross (total), first and re-marriages of the widowed, divorced and currently marrying population. Total (Gross) marriage includes first marriage and re-marriages of the bride and groom. First marriages are marriages of the population whose previous marital status was single (never married). Re-marriages are marriages of the population whose previous marital status was either 'divorced' or 'widowed'. Marriages of the population whose previous marital status was married are considered as polygamous marriages. As indicated in the table, of the total marriages that took place during the year 1982/83, 49.0 percent were first marriages and 38.1 percent were re-marriages of divorced and widowed. Of the 38.1 percent re-marriages, 34.9 percent were re-marriages by the divorced while the remaining 3.2 percent were re-marriages by the widowed. Polygamous marriages (i.e., frequency of re-marriages of the currently married males) accounted for 12.5 percent of the total marriages.

The finding of higher proportion of persons married for the first time than the proportion of re-married observed for 12 regions (i.e., rural Ethiopia) also holds for the absolute majority of the regions except for Gojjam and Wello. In these two regions, the proportion of re-married persons, particularly of the divorced was higher than the proportion of persons married for the first time. The incidence of divorce is also very high in these two regions, which could lead to higher incidence of re-marriage of the divorced persons. Although the proportion of persons married for the first time constitutes the single most important group among the married persons for the absolute majority of regions, its value ranges from highest, 69.8 percent in Hararge to lowest, 26 percent in Gojjam. It is to be also noted that the re-marriage of the divorced is found to be consistently higher than that of the re-marriage of the widowed in every region.

One also notices significant differences in the distribution of marriages by previous marital status between males and females. Considering the overall marriage pattern of the 12 regions as a whole (i.e., rural Ethiopia), it can be observed that the frequency of first and re-marriages among females are higher than among males. The proportion of first marriages for males and females constitute 43.6 and 54.4. percent respectively while re-marriages constitute 31.1 and 45.1 percent for males and females respectively. Re-marriages are common among the divorced males and females than among the widowed males and females. The overall pattern of sex distribution of marriage by previous marital status observed for rural Ethiopia as a whole also holds for each of the regions (See Table B. 2).

B.3 Marriage Rate by Previous Marital Status

Table B.3 gives the distribution of first marriage and re-marriage rates and rate of polygamy by sex and region. As indicated in the table, the overall rate of re-marriage (138.2 per thousand) is higher than that of the rate of first marriage (51.3 per thousand). This is mostly due to higher re-marriage rate of the divorced men. The re-marriage rate is higher for males (240 per thousand) than for females (106.6 per thousand), whereas the first marriage rate is higher for females (74.1 per thousand) than for males (36.8 per thousand). The data also show that among the re-marrying population, re-marriage rate is higher for the divorced (241.8 per thousand) than for the widowed (24.5 per thousand). The re-marriage rate for the divorced males (715.6 per thousand) is more than four folds higher than that of the rate for divorced females (166.9 per thousand). Similarly, the re-marriage rate for the widowed males (34.0 per thousand) is higher than that of the rate for the widowed females (19.5 per thousand). This is expected in a patriarchal society like Ethiopia where chances of re-marriage is higher among males than among females.

There are also considerable regional variations in marriage rates. The first marriage rate expressed per 1000 single population is found to be highest in Gondar (95.3 per thousand) followed by Gojjam (85.9 per thousand) and Hararge (73.6 per thousand) while this rate is lowest in Sidamo (30.3 per thousand), followed by Wellega (38.3 per thousand), Bale (41.3 per thousand) and Keffa (41.5 per thousand). The regional variation appears to be substantial with respect to re-marriage rate for the divorced. In

Gojjam, Gondar and Wello the re-marriage rates for the divorced males are 4682, 1877 and 1218 per thousand of the divorced male population, whereas the corresponding rates are 99 and 100 per thousand of the divorced male population in Hararge and Wellega, respectively. The re-marriage rate of the divorced females is also highest in Gojjam (828.7 per thousand) followed by Gondar (359.4 per thousand) and Wello (259.3 per thousand) while this was lowest in Arssi (39.0 per thousand) followed by Bale (45.6 per thousand) and Wellega (64.1 per thousand). The re-marriage rate of the widowed males is highest in Wellega (106.5 per thousand) followed by Hararge (97.8 per thousand), Bale (86.4 per thousand) and Arssi (73.6 per thousand) while this was lowest in Gojjam (15.2 per thousand) followed by Gamo Goffa (18.1 per thousand) and Wello (22.4 per thousand). The re-marriage of the widowed females ranges from highest 128 per thousand in Hararge to lowest 7.7 per thousand in Wello. The second and third positions were occupied by Wellega and Illubabor with 77.5 and 62.1 per thousand widowed female population.

The rate of polygamy is the highest in Wello (26 per thousand) followed by Illubabor (22.1 per thousand) and Sidamo (21.7 per thousand). The prevalence of polygamy appears to be the lowest in Gondar (6.4 per thousand) followed by Shewa (7.5 per thousand). The overall rate of polygamy for rural Ethiopia is observed to be 14 per thousand of the currently married male population.

B.4 Distribution of Marriages by Age of Bride and Bride Groom

The distribution of previous marital status by age of the bride and bride groom for rural Ethiopia is presented in

Table B.4. It may be observed that in the sedentary rural areas of Ethiopia, the highest proportion of marriages for males (35.0%) and females (50.0%) take place in the age-groups 20-24 and 15-19 respectively. As Figure B.1 depicts, the proportion of married persons rises to a peak at age-groups 15-19 for females and 20-24 for males and then tapers off over a relatively narrow range of ages until age group 55-59 but never reaches zero since re-marriages particularly of males continue to take place beyond ages 55-59 years. The figure further shows that a good proportion (11.50%) of females in rural Ethiopia marry as early as ages 10-14.

The pattern of marriage by age and sex observed for 12 regions also holds for each region although regional variation is well marked (see Tables B.4(a)-B.4(l). For example, the proportion of females married in the age-group 15-19 varies from highest 62.6 percent in Hararge to lowest, 39.5 percent in Wello. Similarly, the proportion of males married in the 20-24 age-group varies from highest, 44.7 percent in Hararge to lowest, 24.6 percent in Illubabor. In general, more than fifty percent of the males and females marry before the age of 30 and 20 years respectively.

The total marriages can be sub-divided into first marriages and re-marriages. However, there shows no difference in peak age at marriage between the two types of marriages. Similar to total marriages, the highest proportion of first marriages and re-marriages of females and males also take place in the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24, respectively. Of those females and males marrying for the first time, 66.3 and 51.2 percent marry between the age of

15-19 and 20-24 years respectively. Nearly all females and males complete their first marriages between the ages of 30-34 and 35-59 years respectively (see Figure B.2). However, those who re-marry continue to marry beyond these ages (see Figure B.3). This is because, re-marriages usually take place after the death of one of the spouses or after the annulment of marriage due to divorce and these events relatively occur at higher ages. Figures B.2 and B.3 show that most of the first marriages and re-marriages for females occur early in life cycle (15-19 years) while for males this is postponed until the age of 20-24 years. The median ages at first marriage of males and females derived from vital registration data are 22.40 and 17.50 years respectively. The median age at first marriage for males varies from highest, 23.57 in Wello to lowest, 20.82 in Gojjam. The corresponding median age at first marriage for females varies from highest, 18.97 in Gamo Goffa to lowest, 16.43 in Wello (see Tables B.4 - B.4(1)).

Re-marriages can be sub-divided into re-marriages by the divorced and re-marriages by the widowed. The ages at which the highest number of re-marriage takes place varies between widowed and divorced. Re-marriages by the widowed take place relatively later in life cycle while re-marriages of the divorced take place earlier in life cycle. It can be observed from figure B.4 that the highest proportion of the re-marriage by the divorced females and males take place in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 respectively while the highest proportion of re-marriages by widowed females and males take place in the age-groups 25-29 and 35-39 respectively. The median age at re-marriage of divorced

males and females are 28.30 and 28.10 respectively while the corresponding figures for the widowed male and females are 44.30 and 33.60 respectively. There also shows tremendous regional variation in age at re-marriage of the divorced and widowed men and women. The median age at re-marriage of divorced females varies from highest, 29.89 in Keffa to lowest, 18.94 in Gojjam. The corresponding figure for males varies from highest, 50.53 in Wellega to lowest, 24.39 in Gojjam. The median age at re-marriage of widowed males varied from highest, 58.28 in Shewa to lowest, 35.67 in Gondar. The corresponding figure for female varied from highest, 50.08 in Illubabor to lowest, 27.77 in Gamo Goffa (see Tables B.4 - B.4(1)).

B.5 Age - Sex Specific Total Marriage Rates

Marriage takes place within certain preferred ages. However, the nuptiality measures we have examined so far don't help us to identify the age at which the maximum frequency of marriage takes place. Age-specific rate resolves this problem. Moreover, the summary nuptiality measures don't take into consideration the variation in the age composition within the population of marriageable age. The age-specific rate allows for this variation. In view of these considerations, the age/sex specific marriage rates by previous marital status are calculated and these are presented in Tables B.5 - B.8. Table B.5 and Figure B.5 present age/sex specific marriage rate per thousand rural population irrespective of previous marital status. The data in Table B.5 indicate that in all regions marriage rate for male reaches its highest in the age group 20-24 while for females it reaches its highest in the age group 15-19. The highest male rate is 124.5 in the 20-24 age group, while for female the peak is 140.3 in age group 15-19 (See also Figure B.5). These rates starting at a low point in the age group 10-14 rise to a peak in the age-groups 15-19 for females and 20-24 for males and thereafter, decline steadily with advancing age, but never reaches zero, since re-marriages particularly of males continue to take place beyond 55-59 age-group. Although the marriage rate is highest in age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 for females and males respectively in all regions, the magnitude varies between the regions. The male rate at ages 20-24 ranges from highest, 256 in Gojjam to lowest, 72 in Keffa. The second and third positions were occupied by Hararge (165) and

Gondar (158) respectively. The female rate at ages 15-19 ranges from highest, 260 in Gojjam to lowest, 97 in Wellega. The second and third positions were occupied by Hararge (186) and Wello (162) respectively. It shows that the marriage rates for males and females at ages 20-24 and 15-19 are highest in Gojjam, followed by Hararge.

It should also be noted here that the total marriage rate for male is higher than females in all age groups except for the age-groups 10-14 and 15-19. Only in these two younger age groups, female rates are higher than male rates. This could be due to the fact that females tend to marry relatively earlier than males and also the chances of re-marriage is greater for males than females at higher ages.

The total marriage rate is calculated for each sex using the data on age-sex specific gross marriage rates. The total marriage rate is calculated on the same principle as that of total fertility rate. It is calculated by summing the age-sex-specific gross marriage rates by giving equal weights to each age-sex-specific rates. The total marriage rate, thus, indicates total number of marriages by a cohort of thousand men or women of marriageable age. These rates are given at the bottom of Table B.5.

The total marriage rate for the rural sedentary population of the 12 regions are 1,820 and 1,476 per thousand cohort of males and females respectively of marriageable age (10-59 years). In all regions the rates are higher for males than for females. The total marriage rates for males and females are highest in Gojjam (3,171 for males and 2,619 for females) followed by Gondar (2,525

for males and 2,007 for females) and Wello (2,464 for males and 2,090 for females). These rates (total marriage rate) for males and females are lowest in Shewa (1,327 for males and 992 for females).

B.6 Age/Sex Specific Marriage Rates by Previous Marital Status

The total marriage rate by age/sex includes in it the age/sex-specific marriage rates of those who were married for the first time and the re-marriage rates of those who were divorced and widowed. And the age/sex pattern of marriage may vary by previous marital status. And, to account for this variation, if any, we present the marriage/re-marriage rates by age, sex and previous marital status in Tables B.6 - B.8 and figures B.6 - B.8. Table B.6 and Figure B.6 present age/sex-specific marriage rates for those who were married for the first time. It may be noted that the first marriage rate for male is highest (219.2) in the age-group 25-29 while for female the peak (319.7) is in age-group 20-24. And the age pattern of first marriage by sex observed for the rural Ethiopia as a whole also holds for the majority of the regions, with the exception of Bale and Gojjam for males and Arssi, Gamo Goffa, Gojjam, Gondar, Wellega and Wello for females. In Bale, the highest rate (206.8) for male was observed in the age-group 30-39 while in Gojjam this (708.7) was in the age-group 20-24. In Arssi, Gamo Goffa and Wellega, the peak female rate is observed in the age-group 25-29 while for Gojjam, Gondar and Wello this was observed in the age-group 15-19.

The age and sex-specific re-marriage rates for the

divorced and widowed are presented in Tables B.7 and B.8. These are also presented in figures B.7 and B.8. Examination of these data shows the following age-pattern of re-marriage rate of the divorced and the widowed men and women, in rural Ethiopia: i) the re-marriage rate of the divorced female for rural Ethiopia is highest (20729 per 1000 divorced female) in the age-group 15-19 and this overall age pattern also holds good for the absolute majority of the regions except for Gondar and Wello. In these two regions, the highest re-marriage rate of the divorced female is recorded in the age group 20-24; ii) the peak re-marriage rate (10854 per 1000 divorced male) of the divorced males is observed in the age-group 20-24 for the rural Ethiopia as a whole. This overall age pattern also holds for six out of twelve regions. The exceptions are Bale, Illubabor, Keffa, Shewa, Wellega and Wello. The re-marriage rate of the divorced men in these regions with the exception of Bale reaches its peak at ages 25-29 while for Bale it reaches its highest in the age-group 30-34; iii) the overall re-marriage rate for males is consistently higher than females at ages 20 and above while the female rate is higher than male rate at ages below 20. And, this overall pattern also holds good in almost every region. This is due to the fact that the chances of re-marriage of divorced women is relatively higher at younger ages because men usually prefer woman of younger ages while for male age is not the crucial factor; iv) the age-specific re-marriage rate for the divorced is higher than for the widowed and this holds for almost every age-group and in every region, indicating higher chances of re-marriage of divorced men and women than their widowed counterparts. And this could be attributed, among other factors, to age

differences between divorced and widowed persons. The divorced men and women are generally younger than the widowed men and women and the former may have fewer children than the latter. It is difficult to re-marry at higher ages with relatively large number of dependents and therefore, propensity to re-marry is expected to be higher among the divorced than the widowed; v) the overall rate of re-marriage of widowed males is highest (69.1) in the age-group 45-49 followed by age-groups 35-39 and 50 years and above (See Table 5.8 and Figure B.8). The overall re-marriage rate of the widows is concentrated mostly in the age-groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39. And this overall age/sex pattern of re-marriage rate of the widows also holds for the absolute majority of the regions, vi) the re-marriage rate of the widows is higher at ages below 35 while this rate is higher for widowers at ages above 35. This is expected in view of the fact that the chances of marriage on the part of women particularly widows diminishes as age advances while for widowers age is not a major constraint for re-marriage; vii) the re-marriage rate of the widowers is higher than the widows in the majority regions except for Gamo Goffa, Hararge, Illubabor, Keffa and Sidamo. In these regions re-marriage rate is higher for widows than widowers.

B.7 Age at First Marriage

a. Average Age at First Marriage

The median age at first marriage is a useful summary measure for comparing the timing of marriage. The median age at first marriage of males and females by region derived from vital registration data are presented in Table B.9. The median age at first marriage is 22.40 for males and 17.50 for females for the rural Ethiopia. Among the regions, the median age at first marriage for females is found to be highest in Gamo Goffa (18.97 years) and lowest in Gondar (15.93) years. The second and third positions were occupied by Illubabor (18.69 years) and Keffa (18.11 years). The median age at first marriage for males is highest in Wello (23.57 years) and lowest in Gojjam (20.82 years). The second and third positions were occupied by Keffa (23.23 years) and Shewa (23.0 years) respectively.

b. Differentials in Age at First Marriage

i) Differential in Age at First Marriage Between Brides and Grooms.

The age difference between groom and bride is a social rather than a demographic phenomenon (McDonald and Abdurahman, 1979). The median age difference in first marriage between groom and bride by region is shown in Table B.9. It may be observed that rural Ethiopian men, at first marriage, tend to marry girls who are on average 5 years younger than themselves. However, this age difference between groom and bride varies from highest, 7.14 years in Wello to lowest 3.65 years in Wellega. The second and third highest age difference in first marriage are observed in Gondar (6.21 years) and Shewa (5.41 years) respectively.

ii) Differentials in Age at Marriage Among Socio-economic Groups

Persons who belong to different socio-economic groups have different ages at marriage in almost all societies (Bogue, 1969). For example, education is expected to be positively related with age at first marriage. The earliest marriage occurs among population engaged in agricultural occupations than those in white collar occupations, etc. Tables B.10, B.11 and B.12 give the distribution of marriages by age at marriage, and sex for literate/illiterate, religion and ethnic groups respectively.

As the data indicated, irrespective of religious group, literacy status or ethnic group, marriages are concentrated in age groups 15-19 for females and 20-24 for males except for Hadiya and Kimant ethnic groups. A single highest proportion of Hadiya males marry between ages 25-29 (31.9 percent) and nearly two-fifth of Kimant males and females marry at ages 15-19 (39.4 percent) and 10-14 (37.6 percent) respectively. Except for these two ethnic groups, marriages are concentrated between age group 15-19 for females and 20-24 for males (see Tables B.10-B.12). This seems to imply that there are no substantial differences in age at marriage among the different socio-economic groups. Even though the single highest proportion of women and men marry at ages 15-19 and 20-24 respectively, the magnitude of this proportion varies between socio-economic groups, resulting in overall differences in age at marriage. For example, the median age at marriage for Muslim males and females are found to be higher than their Christian counterparts. And this difference is particularly marked for males. The median age

at marriage for Christian males and females are 24.5 and 18.6 years respectively. The corresponding figures for Muslim males and females are 27.0 and 19.1 years respectively (see Table B.11). Unexpectedly, the median age at marriage for illiterates is found to be higher than that of the literates. And this holds for both males and females. The median age at marriage for literate males and females are 23.8 and 18.2 years respectively. The comparable figures for illiterate males and females are 26.9 and 19.1 years respectively (see Table B.10). Among the ethnic groups, the median age at marriage for males is found to be highest for Keffa (29.9) followed by Wolayita (28.9) and Hadiya (28.0) while this was found to be lowest for Kimant (22.0) followed by Agew (23.6). The median age at marriage for female is also found to be highest for Keffa (24.1). The second and third positions were occupied by Kembata (21.6) and Kulo (20.5) respectively. The lowest median age at marriage for female was also observed for Kimant (16.4). It shows that the median ages at marriage for males and females are highest for Keffa (29.9 for males and 24.1 for females) and lowest for Kimant (22.0 for males and 16.4 for females). The second and third highest median ages at marriage for males are noted for Wolayita (28.9 years) and Hadiya (28.0 years). The second and third highest median ages at marriage for females are observed for Kembata (21.6 years) and Kulo (20.5 years) (see Table B.12).

B.8 Type of Marriage Arrangement

There are four types of marriage arrangements: civil, religious, customary and 'other' types. The distribution of type of marriage arrangements by region is given in Table

B.13. Among the various types of marriage arrangements the most important type is the customary marriage. The data in Table B.13 show that over three-fourths (77.6 percent) of the total marriages are arranged through customary practices. The next important marriage arrangement is religious followed by "other types". Nearly one-fifth (18.0 percent) of marriages are solemnized by religious laws while only 3 percent of marriages are contracted through other arrangements. In rural areas civil marriages are rare. Only a small proportion (1.3%) of marriages are contracted through civil laws.

The overall pattern of marriage arrangement observed for rural Ethiopia as a whole also holds for each of the regions with few exceptions. For example, the dominance of customary marriage is evident in every region except for Bale and Hararge. In these two regions the marriage arrangement is almost equally split between customary and religious types. There also shows regional variation in type of marriage arrangement. The proportion of customary marriage is highest in Gojjam (99.3%) followed by Gondar (97.2%) and Gamo Goffa (96.1 percent) while this was lowest in Hararge (47.0 percent). On the otherhand, the religious marriages are least common in Gojjam (0.3%) and Gamo Goffa (0.7%) while this is most preferred in Bale followed by Hararge, Wello, Keffa and Arssi. About half of the total marriages in Bale and at least 40 percent of the total marriages in Arssi, Hararge, Keffa and Wello are solemnized through religious laws.

The civil marriages account for less than one percent of total marriages in almost every region except for Arssi,

Hararge, Illubabor and Shewa. In Arssi and Shewa, it accounted for 2.3 and 1.5 percent of total marriages while in Hararge and Illubabor, it accounted for 6.6 and 6.2 percent respectively.

B.9 Correlate of Marriage Arrangements

The type of marriage arrangement is correlated only with religious characteristic and the data are presented in Table B.14. Type of marriage arrangements by religion shows that among Christians and followers of 'other religions' (i.e. other than those of Christianity and Islam), the absolute majority (91.0%) of marriages are contracted in accordance with customary laws, while among Muslims, the majority (52.2%) of marriages are contracted under religious laws (See Table B.14).

B. 10 Seasonality of Marriage

The distribution of marriages by month shows a marked seasonal variation (see Table B.15). The first seasonal peak appears to be in the months of Yekatit and Ginbot followed by a second peak in the month of Megabit (see Figure B.9). This seasonal pattern of marriages still holds even when 'Seasonality Index'* was employed to measure the monthly variation in marriage (see Table B.15(a) and Figure B.9(b)). It appears that summer months(dry seasons) are most preferred months of marriage in rural Ethiopia. However, seasonal pattern of marriage varies between regions. For

*This is a ratio of observed to expected number of events in a given month. The expected value is obtained by $m.n/360$, where m is total number of events in a year, n is the number of days in a given month. The index will be 1 (or 100 if multiplied by 100) if there is no seasonality.

example, the months of Meskerem, Hidar, Tahsas, Megabit, Miazia, Ginbot, are the most favoured months of marriage in Gamo Goffa, Bale, Gojjam, Hararge, Illubabor and Wellega respectively while for the remaining six regions, Yekatit is the most preferred month of marriage (See Table B.15).

An attempt is also made to examine differences in preference of the month of marriage among different religious groups (see Table B.16). Yekatit is the most favoured month of marriage both among Christians and Muslims. However, the second and third preferred month of marriage among Muslims are Megabit and Miazia while these months were Ginbot and Sene among Christians. The most preferred month of marriage among other religious groups was Meskerem followed by Yekatit and Megabit.

It is to be also noted from Table B.17 that customary marriages are more concentrated in the month of Yekatit followed by the month of Ginbot, Megabot and Sene while the religious marriages are concentrated in the month of Yekatit followed by Tir and Megabit. The civil marriages are concentrated in the month of Miazia followed by Yekatit and Tir.

B.11 Nuptiality Table

The overall sex-specific first marriage rates in five year age groups given in 'all region' column of table B.6 were converted into single year age distribution by using Karup King's (1976) interpolation technique and these are presented in Table B.18. On the basis of the nuptiality rates given in Table B.18, special Nuptiality Tables were constructed for both males and females of rural Ethiopia.

The nuptiality rates were converted into the probability of marrying between age X and $X+1$ for a person who has remained single up to age X , using formula $\frac{2M_x}{2+M_x}$, where M_x is the nuptiality rate at age X . These probabilities are given in the n_x columns of Tables B.19 and B.20 for males and females respectively. The nuptiality table is a model that shows the life time implication of the nuptiality rates that exist at the time of the study. It is analogous to a life table.

The values in nuptiality table are defined below.

N_x = never married at age X . The number of the original cohort of 100,000 never married persons who survive the attrition of nuptiality and attain age X without marrying.

$$N_{x+1} = N_x - M_x$$

M_x = The number of the original cohort who marry between age X and $X + 1$

ML_x = The number of persons when attaining age X will marry during the next year or sometime in the future. It is obtained by commulating M_x from bottom up-ward.

EVM_x = The cumulative number of persons who had married in previous years. It is obtained by cumulating M_x from top downward.

S_x = The number of person-years spent in single status.
 $S_x = 1/2 (N_x + N_{x+1})$

NEV_x = The total number of person years that will be spent in the never married status by the cohort during the year of age X and all subsequent years. It is obtained by commulating S_x from bottom up-ward.

P^M_x = The probability that a person who attains age X will marry some time during his/her life time before age 50.

$$P^M_x = ML_x / N_x$$

e^n_x = The average number of years that a person will spend as a bachelor or spinister before first marriage.

$$e^n_x = NEV_x / N_x$$

As shown in the tables B.19 and B.20, the average number of years a single man and woman aged 10 years would have to wait before being married is 14.3 years and 8.5 years respectively. It may be also seen from column S_x that 1.14 and 0.32 percent of the initial cohort of 100,000 males and females will remain single at age 50 respectively indicating universal marriage and no permanent celibacy in rural Ethiopia.

C. DIVORCE

C.1 Rate of Divorce

In a community, new families are formed through marriage while already established ones are dissolved simultaneously. Dissolution of families occurs through: (a) death of one of the spouses or (b) divorce (legal separation). This section will focus on the dissolution of families due to divorce.

During the 12 months study period (September 12, 1982 - September 11, 1983) 75,545 divorces were registered in the sample registration areas of 12 regions of rural Ethiopia. Table C.1 gives the distribution of the number of divorces, crude divorce and general divorce rates. The crude divorce

Table B.1 Number of Marriages, Crude and General Marriage Rates (per 1000) by Region, 1982/83

Region	Number of Marriages	Crude Marriage Rate ^a	General Marriage Rate ^b
Arssi	10,356	7.5	28.8
Bale	3,062	7.1	26.5
Gamo-Goffa	10,456	10.1	36.4
Gojjam	55,891	20.6	96.3
Gondar	28,621	15.9	67.4
Hararge	24,621	11.1	43.3
Illubabor	6,370	9.8	39.6
Keffa	14,805	7.7	31.6
Shewa	47,166	7.2	26.1
Sidamo	23,629	8.4	30.2
Wellega	16,952	7.6	26.9
Wello	39,691	14.4	53.9
Total	283,972	10.6	40.6

^aCrude marriage rate refers to number of marriage per thousand population.

^bGeneral marriage rate refers to number of marriages per thousand unmarried population aged 10 years and above.

Table B.2 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Previous Marital Status,
Sex and Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region/ Sex	Previous Marital Status													
	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Not Stated		Re-marriage*		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arssi														
Male	5,475	52.9	3,121	30.1	1,175	11.4	585	5.7	-	-	1,760	17.0	10,356	100
Female	8,555	82.6	-	-	1,594	15.4	207	2.0	-	-	1,801	17.4	10,356	100
Total	14,030	67.7	-	-	2,769	13.4	792	3.8	-	-	3,561	17.2	20,712	100
Bale														
Male	1,594	52.1	1,016	33.2	280	9.1	172	5.6	-	-	452	17.2	3,062	100
Female	2,279	74.4	-	-	606	19.8	177	5.8	-	-	783	14.8	3,062	100
Total	3,873	63.2	-	-	886	14.5	349	5.7	-	-	1,235	25.6	6,124	100
Gamo Goffa														
Male	5,813	55.6	3,118	29.8	1,307	12.5	218	2.1	-	-	1,525	14.6	10,456	100
Female	6,099	58.3	-	-	3,897	37.3	460	4.4	-	-	4,357	41.7	10,456	100
Total	11,912	57.0	-	-	5,204	24.9	678	3.2	-	-	5,882	28.1	20,912	100
Gojjam														
Male	13,502	24.2	5,153	9.2	36,269	64.9	967	1.7	-	-	37,236	66.6	55,891	100
Female	15,882	28.4	-	-	38,726	69.3	1,283	2.3	-	-	40,009	71.6	55,891	100
Total	29,384	26.3	-	-	74,995	67.1	2,250	2.0	-	-	77,245	69.1	111,782	100
Gondar														
Male	14,197	49.0	2,457	8.5	11,525	39.8	774	2.7	20	-	12,299	42.5	28,973	100
Female	15,030	51.9	-	-	13,027	45.0	896	3.1	20	-	13,923	48.1	28,973	100
Total	29,227	50.4	-	-	24,552	42.4	1,670	2.9	40	0.1	26,222	45.3	57,946	100
Hararge														
Male	15,502	63.0	6,097	24.8	1,634	6.6	1,229	5.0	159	0.6	2,863	11.6	24,621	100
Female	18,867	76.6	-	-	4,303	17.5	1,328	5.4	123	0.5	5,631	22.9	24,621	100
Total	34,369	69.8	-	-	5,937	12.1	2,557	5.2	282	0.5	8,494	17.3	49,242	100
Illubabor														
Male	2,382	37.4	2,789	43.8	923	14.5	270	4.2	6	0.1	1,193	18.7	6,370	100
Female	3,778	59.3	-	-	2,093	32.9	499	7.8	-	-	2,592	40.7	6,370	100
Total	6,160	48.4	-	-	3,016	23.7	769	6.0	6	-	3,785	29.7	12,740	100

Table B.2 (contd.)

Region/ Sex	Previous Marital Status													
	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Not Stated		Re-marriage*		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Keffa														
Male	6,264	42.3	5,801	39.2	1,886	12.7	580	3.9	274	1.9	2,466	16.7	14,805	100
Female	9,159	61.9	-	-	4,541	30.7	832	5.6	273	1.8	5,373	36.3	14,805	100
Total	15,423	52.1	-	-	6,427	21.7	1,412	4.8	547	1.8	7,839	26.5	29,610	100
Shewa														
Male	28,164	59.7	8,848	18.8	8,183	17.4	1,865	4.0	106	0.1	10,048	21.3	47,166	100
Female	33,095	70.2	-	-	12,099	25.7	1,337	2.8	635	1.3	13,436	28.5	47,166	100
Total	61,259	64.9	-	-	20,282	21.5	3,202	3.4	741	0.8	23,484	24.9	94,332	100
Sidamo														
Male	9,138	35.7	11,520	45.0	4,410	17.2	561	2.2	-	-	4,971	19.4	25,629	100
Female	12,979	50.6	-	-	12,133	47.3	517	2.0	-	-	12,650	49.4	25,629	100
Total	22,117	43.2	-	-	16,543	32.3	1,078	2.1	-	-	17,621	34.4	51,258	100
Wellega														
Male	8,870	52.3	6,401	37.8	913	5.4	768	4.5	-	-	1,681	9.9	16,952	100
Female	11,639	68.7	-	-	4,107	24.2	1,206	7.1	-	-	5,313	31.3	16,952	100
Total	20,509	60.5	-	-	5,020	14.8	1,974	5.8	-	-	6,994	20.6	33,904	100
Wello														
Male	12,776	32.2	14,899	37.5	11,055	27.9	751	1.9	210	0.5	11,806	29.7	39,691	100
Female	17,174	43.3	-	-	21,455	34.1	813	2.1	249	0.5	22,268	56.1	39,691	100
Total	29,950	37.7	-	-	32,510	41.0	1,564	2.0	459	0.5	34,074	43.0	79,382	100
Total														
Male	123,677	43.6	71,220	25.1	79,560	28.0	8,740	3.1	775	0.2	88,300	31.1	283,972	100
Female	154,536	54.4	-	-	118,581	41.8	9,555	3.4	1,300	0.4	128,136	45.1	283,972	100
Total	278,213	49.0	71,220	12.5	198,141	34.9	18,295	3.2	2,075	0.4	216,436	38.1	567,944	100

* Total re-marriage refers to the frequency of re-marriages of the divorced and widowed population.

Table B.3 Rates of First Marriage, Re-marriages and Polygamy
Per 1000 by Sex and Region, (Rural Ethiopia), 1982/83.

Region/Sex	Rates Per 1000				
	First Marriages ^{a/}	Remarriages of Divorced ^{b/}	Remarriages of Widowed ^{c/}	Total Remarriages ^{d/}	Rate of Polygamy ^{e/}
Arssi					
Male	30.4	198.8	73.6	127.0	14.1
Female	75.2	39.0	17.0	34.0	
Total	47.9	58.9	40.2	53.4	
Bale					
Male	28.4	164.6	86.4	122.4	14.7
Female	59.8	45.6	37.2	43.4	
Total	41.3	59.4	51.9	57.0	
Gamo Goffa					
Male	44.2	164.4	18.1	76.3	16.5
Female	65.2	126.3	37.3	100.8	
Total	53.1	134.6	27.8	93.3	
Gojjam					
Male	57.9	4682.3	15.2	520.7	9.3
Female	145.0	828.7	10.6	239.0	
Total	85.9	1373.2	12.2	324.0	
Gondar					
Male	67.8	1877.0	49.3	563.1	6.4
Female	152.7	359.4	13.7	137.1	
Total	95.3	577.1	20.6	212.3	
Hararge					
Male	54.7	99.3	97.8	98.6	15.0
Female	101.9	73.9	128.0	81.6	
Total	73.6	79.6	109.2	86.7	
Illubabor					
Male	30.7	267.3	44.5	125.3	22.1
Female	83.4	82.9	62.1	77.9	
Total	50.3	106.1	54.5	89.0	
Keffa					
Male	26.4	218.9	37.4	102.3	15.4
Female	67.5	85.3	53.7	73.5	
Total	41.5	104.3	40.1	81.0	

Table B.3 (Contd.)

Region	Rates				
	First Marriages ^{a/}	Remarriages of Divorced ^{b/}	Remarriages of Widowed ^{c/}	Total Remarriages ^{d/}	Rate of Polygamy ^{e/}
Shewa					
Male	32.4	317.9	33.1	122.5	7.5
Female	57.4	65.9	12.9	46.8	
Total	42.5	97.3	20.0	63.7	
Sidamo					
Male	20.8	455.2	24.1	151.0	21.7
Female	44.4	160.4	41.8	143.8	
Total	30.3	195.2	30.3	146.5	
Wellega					
Male	29.4	100.4	106.5	103.1	17.1
Female	49.7	64.1	77.5	66.7	
Total	38.3	68.8	86.9	73.1	
Wollo					
Male	37.3	1217.8	22.4	277.0	26.0
Female	104.0	259.3	7.7	118.4	
Total	59.2	121.1	11.3	148.0	
Total					
Male	36.8	715.6	34.0	240.0	14.3
Female	74.1	166.9	19.5	106.6	
Total	51.3	241.8	24.5	138.2	

a/ First marriage rate refers to the frequency of marriage per thousand single (never married) population aged 10 years and above.

b/ Remarriage rate of the divorced refers to the frequency of re-marriage of the divorced expressed per thousand divorced population.

c/ Remarriage rate of the widowed refers to the frequency of re-marriage of the widowed per thousand widowed population.

d/ Total remarriage rate refers to the frequency of re-marriage of the divorced and widowed per thousand divorced and widowed population.

e/ Rate of polygamy refers to the frequency of wives or marriages per 1000 currently married male population.

Table B.4 Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status										
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10 - 14	0.95	16.74	0.08	-	-	1.33	0.14	5.49	0.48	11.50	
15 - 19	24.03	66.27	5.46	-	0.67	4.18	8.01	31.51	14.14	49.58	
20 - 24	51.16	12.56	17.20	-	5.83	8.82	28.85	21.26	34.97	16.08	
25 - 29	18.23	2.76	19.84	-	10.89	21.24	19.62	15.40	18.80	8.69	
30 - 34	2.85	0.75	13.43	-	7.94	19.96	10.55	9.12	7.83	4.91	
35 - 39	0.95	0.34	15.09	-	15.02	14.75	8.33	6.35	7.01	3.35	
40 - 44	0.59	0.25	8.25	-	11.27	8.86	5.57	4.14	4.24	2.17	
45 - 49	0.21	0.13	6.46	-	10.02	3.83	4.01	2.41	3.15	1.21	
50 - 54	0.55	0.07	4.91	-	6.34	5.82	5.03	2.09	3.08	1.12	
55 - 59	0.07	0.05	2.86	-	4.08	2.24	2.50	0.86	1.58	0.46	
60 - 64	0.10	0.03	1.98	-	9.84	5.47	2.76	1.02	1.62	0.63	
65 +	0.30	0.05	4.45	-	18.09	3.50	4.62	0.35	3.11	0.29	
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No	123,250	154,068	70,772	-	8,670	9,580	79,425	118,230	282,117	281,878
Median Age		22.40	17.50	32.80	-	44.30	33.60	28.30	28.10	25.10	18.90

Table B.4(b) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Bale, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status										
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10 - 14	-	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.44
15 - 19	35.45	73.37	0.89	-	-	-	-	5.12	18.75	55.62	
20 - 24	42.41	17.64	9.06	-	11.63	-	2.50	26.90	25.96	18.45	
25 - 29	16.94	2.54	14.07	-	6.40	27.12	11.79	28.22	14.92	9.05	
30 - 34	3.51	0.35	10.33	-	5.23	21.47	36.07	13.86	8.82	4.25	
35 - 39	1.44	0.13	21.75	-	20.93	7.91	5.00	9.57	9.60	2.45	
40 - 44	-	-	16.14	-	8.14	28.25	10.71	11.22	6.79	3.85	
45 - 49	-	-	12.60	-	27.33	4.52	8.21	2.47	6.47	0.75	
50 - 54	-	-	7.19	-	9.88	0.56	8.57	0.49	3.72	0.13	
55 - 59	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.91	6.79	2.15	1.99	0.88	
60 - 64	0.25	-	1.57	-	-	-	2.50	-	0.88	-	
65 +	-	-	2.26	-	10.47	2.26	7.86	-	2.06	0.13	
All	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ages	No	1,594	2,279	1,016	-	172	177	280	606	3,062	3,062
Median Age		21.72	18.00	38.60	-	43.57	36.07	34.95	28.19	26.77	19.10

Table B.4(c) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Gamo Goffa, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status									
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	1.99	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	1.10	1.91
15 - 19	18.28	60.10	3.05	-	-	-	0.69	13.44	11.15	40.07
20 - 24	52.71	29.39	14.88	-	-	13.91	16.45	30.66	35.76	29.18
25 - 29	21.25	5.07	25.27	-	3.67	65.22	30.99	32.67	23.31	18.00
30 - 34	2.64	2.23	15.97	-	5.96	10.43	27.77	12.73	9.84	6.50
35 - 39	1.55	-	26.65	-	28.44	5.43	6.89	4.52	10.28	1.92
40 - 44	1.57	0.97	6.13	-	38.99	3.48	-	2.54	3.52	1.66
45 - 49	-	-	3.88	-	-	-	9.10	1.21	2.30	0.45
50 - 54	-	-	1.67	-	5.96	-	2.30	-	0.91	-
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	5.96	-	-	-	0.12	-
60 - 64	-	-	0.77	-	11.01	-	-	-	0.46	-
65 +	-	-	1.73	-	-	1.52	5.81	0.62	1.25	0.30
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100
	No	5,792	6,098	3,118	-	218	460	1,307	3,897	10,455
Median Age		22.82	18.97	32.13	-	41.53	27.77	30.34	25.66	25.43

Table B.4 (d) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Gojjam, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status									
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	0.30	26.18	0.60	-	-	3.35	0.15	10.04	0.23	14.47
15 - 19	43.64	67.19	22.06	-	4.03	10.68	13.78	50.69	21.56	54.45
20 - 24	48.37	4.76	40.25	-	6.62	3.51	41.09	16.37	42.16	12.78
25 - 29	6.30	1.24	12.73	-	21.10	15.59	17.33	8.49	14.32	6.60
30 - 34	-	-	9.10	-	10.03	12.08	6.11	3.63	4.98	2.79
35 - 39	-	0.21	3.43	-	12.51	15.98	6.52	3.22	4.77	2.66
40 - 44	-	-	1.11	-	8.48	9.43	2.74	2.18	2.03	1.73
45 - 49	0.24	0.21	2.64	-	6.93	6.16	2.30	1.91	1.91	1.53
50 - 54	0.40	0.21	5.82	-	14.89	4.21	3.95	1.45	3.46	1.16
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	1.86	6.70	1.31	0.62	0.88	0.58
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	9.74	1.64	1.08	1.06	0.97
65 +	0.75	-	2.25	-	13.55	2.57	3.09	0.33	2.63	0.29
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100
	No	13,386	15,825	5,153	-	967	1,283	36,163	38,627	55,669
Median Age		20.82	16.77	23.40	-	37.07	36.31	24.39	18.94	23.35

Table B.4(e) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Gondar, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status										
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10 - 14	2.76	40.59	-	-	-	-	0.30	10.53	1.47	25.77	
15 - 19	25.66	50.43	2.00	-	-	2.45	6.23	35.22	15.24	42.08	
20 - 24	50.49	4.12	33.47	-	4.13	1.23	20.31	16.82	35.77	9.76	
25 - 29	12.90	1.45	21.01	-	22.87	15.07	20.35	11.46	16.82	6.39	
30 - 34	2.50	0.35	10.50	-	19.64	29.69	16.18	8.09	9.09	4.75	
35 - 39	1.45	2.21	7.42	-	20.28	14.96	7.92	6.67	5.04	4.62	
40 - 44	0.91	0.86	1.33	-	12.15	10.94	6.57	6.20	3.51	3.58	
45 - 49	0.47	-	5.88	-	1.68	8.04	5.33	2.51	2.90	1.38	
50 - 54	2.86	-	9.34	-	4.13	6.14	7.69	1.48	5.36	0.86	
55 - 59	-	-	7.04	-	2.97	3.46	3.10	0.81	1.90	0.47	
60 - 64	-	-	0.67	-	-	3.57	3.21	0.22	1.34	0.21	
65 +	-	-	1.33	-	12.15	4.46	2.82	-	1.56	0.14	
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	
	No	14,113	14,928	2,399	-	774	896	11,499	13,010	28,785	28,834
Median Age		22.14	15.93	28.46	-	35.67	35.52	30.87	21.26	24.65	17.88

Table B.4(f) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Hararge, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status										
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10 - 14	-	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	2.21	
15 - 19	15.50	77.90	3.13	-	1.55	8.43	1.28	12.13	10.77	62.60	
20 - 24	62.43	15.54	15.39	-	7.81	19.13	13.40	32.74	44.68	18.75	
25 - 29	18.18	3.42	23.98	-	11.39	22.67	22.28	35.03	19.56	10.00	
30 - 34	2.51	0.22	19.72	-	12.04	17.77	28.64	11.50	9.03	3.15	
35 - 39	0.56	-	19.09	-	20.59	23.72	9.49	4.55	6.78	2.08	
40 - 44	0.41	0.23	6.23	-	8.06	3.39	5.87	0.79	2.61	0.50	
45 - 49	-	-	5.79	-	19.12	-	6.00	2.10	2.81	0.37	
50 - 54	0.41	-	1.54	-	9.76	4.89	1.90	0.44	1.26	0.34	
55 - 59	-	-	1.16	-	-	-	7.77	-	0.81	-	
60 - 64	-	-	2.89	-	1.55	-	3.37	-	1.02	-	
65 +	-	-	1.08	-	8.14	-	-	-	0.68	-	
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	
	No	15,494	18,852	6,097	-	1,229	1,328	1,634	4,288	24,454	24,468
Median Age		22.21	18.04	31.91	-	39.19	29.95	32.28	26.62	24.39	18.82

Table B.4(h) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Keffa, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status									
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	0.94	8.16	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	5.13
15 - 19	22.14	67.33	1.13	-	-	-	-	8.15	10.03	44.90
20 - 24	41.68	17.22	12.32	-	-	20.31	15.64	21.56	24.96	18.76
25 - 29	26.76	3.74	17.66	-	8.45	5.53	21.37	20.77	21.71	9.19
30 - 34	1.98	3.18	16.77	-	5.00	46.27	12.78	20.85	9.38	11.20
35 - 39	2.46	-	14.20	-	6.21	10.10	9.76	12.11	8.22	4.38
40 - 44	1.48	-	14.65	-	35.86	10.82	13.47	8.43	9.65	3.27
45 - 49	-	-	6.44	-	-	3.85	13.04	3.02	4.25	1.17
50 - 54	1.52	-	6.96	-	5.00	-	5.09	2.99	4.28	0.94
55 - 59	-	-	2.99	-	-	3.13	4.35	-	1.76	0.18
60 - 64	0.51	-	2.71	-	39.48	-	1.70	2.11	3.10	0.66
65 +	0.53	0.36	3.67	-	-	-	2.81	-	2.05	0.23
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100
	No	6,264	9,107	5,748	-	580	832	1,886	4,541	14,478
Median Age		23.23	18.11	35.56	-	44.23	32.61	35.02	29.89	29.80
										19.99

Table B.4(i) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Shewa, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status										
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10 - 14	1.20	16.35	-	-	-	3.14	-	3.52	0.72	12.64	
15 - 19	14.85	64.96	2.74	-	-	7.26	-	15.79	9.42	50.56	
20 - 24	56.65	14.22	21.08	-	4.88	12.86	16.83	24.94	41.04	16.95	
25 - 29	22.40	3.06	23.62	-	2.31	37.55	25.05	16.32	22.29	7.49	
30 - 34	2.93	1.04	10.38	-	3.81	10.17	10.83	15.37	5.73	5.02	
35 - 39	1.07	-	11.97	-	11.47	8.15	12.76	10.25	5.55	2.89	
40 - 44	0.27	0.09	9.27	-	10.78	2.09	9.14	6.07	3.91	1.70	
45 - 49	0.23	0.28	9.32	-	5.36	2.92	3.64	3.69	2.72	1.24	
50 - 54	0.21	-	4.36	-	5.90	7.78	7.31	1.98	2.44	0.74	
55 - 59	-	-	4.00	-	8.42	-	4.68	1.33	1.90	0.34	
60 - 64	-	-	2.27	-	12.12	8.08	4.29	0.74	1.65	0.43	
65 +	0.18	-	0.99	-	34.96	-	5.47	-	2.64	-	
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	
	No	28,137	32,940	8,716	-	1,865	1,337	8,183	11,979	46,901	46,258
Median Age		23.00	17.59	31.23	-	58.28	28.66	33.75	26.76	24.80	18.69

Table B.4(j) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Sidamo, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status									
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	-	6.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	3.64
15 - 19	32.09	78.35	4.96	-	-	-	5.74	25.57	14.67	51.82
20 - 24	50.73	14.35	13.82	-	9.45	14.31	24.17	34.68	28.69	23.96
25 - 29	14.25	0.21	21.96	-	7.31	11.41	25.58	20.85	19.51	10.19
30 - 34	0.98	-	14.35	-	3.57	30.17	5.90	7.33	7.88	4.07
35 - 39	1.04	-	19.00	-	15.33	31.72	8.44	5.22	10.68	3.11
40 - 44	-	0.48	7.94	-	-	8.12	7.23	2.11	4.81	1.41
45 - 49	0.51	-	6.12	-	21.93	4.26	5.35	1.39	4.33	0.74
50 - 54	-	-	4.39	-	-	-	4.01	0.88	2.66	0.41
55 - 59	-	-	3.15	-	8.38	-	1.63	0.81	1.88	0.38
60 - 64	-	-	0.88	-	18.18	-	2.93	0.26	1.30	0.13
65 +	0.40	-	3.43	-	15.86	-	9.02	0.30	3.59	0.14
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100
	No	9,099	12,979	11,413	-	561	517	4,410	12,100	25,483
Median Age		21.77	17.77	33.23	-	48.29	33.96	28.93	23.44	26.70

Table B.4(k) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Wellega, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status									
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	0.28	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	2.29
15 - 19	34.13	75.72	0.43	-	-	-	-	9.91	18.06	54.39
20 - 24	45.06	15.51	5.88	-	-	3.57	-	20.16	25.84	15.79
25 - 29	13.19	3.97	10.84	-	9.77	24.63	9.31	23.47	11.94	10.15
30 - 34	4.08	0.41	16.23	-	-	21.89	14.02	8.91	9.00	4.00
35 - 39	0.54	0.18	19.23	-	18.10	12.27	5.26	10.74	8.62	3.60
40 - 44	1.04	-	11.01	-	7.03	7.30	17.42	6.11	5.95	2.00
45 - 49	-	-	9.61	-	23.31	-	-	6.26	4.67	1.52
50 - 54	-	0.44	5.92	-	5.73	9.78	27.71	8.94	3.99	3.16
55 - 59	0.51	0.43	3.96	-	-	2.24	-	3.14	1.76	1.21
60 - 64	0.58	-	2.26	-	9.90	7.96	5.26	1.70	1.89	0.98
65 +	0.58	-	14.63	-	26.17	10.36	21.03	0.66	8.14	0.90
All %	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ages No	8,830	11,637	6,329	-	768	1,206	913	4,107	16,840	16,950
Median Age	21.73	18.08	39.33	-	48.24	34.98	50.53	29.25	27.49	19.39

Table B.4(1) Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage Sex and Previous Marital Status in Rural Wello, 1982/83

Age Group	Previous Marital Status									
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	0.48	33.50	-	-	-	3.44	0.21	3.07	0.21	16.32
15 - 19	17.97	57.74	6.79	-	-	6.03	2.76	26.21	9.13	39.52
20 - 24	44.24	5.79	17.22	-	7.72	-	19.06	19.60	26.26	13.19
25 - 29	26.93	1.71	23.48	-	9.85	15.50	19.05	15.68	23.09	9.59
30 - 34	7.34	0.61	12.60	-	-	6.52	14.71	11.93	11.28	6.89
35 - 39	1.17	0.27	11.53	-	16.51	17.22	10.79	7.98	8.08	4.82
40 - 44	1.01	0.07	7.73	-	10.52	12.05	7.81	5.41	5.64	3.22
45 - 49	0.41	0.21	4.42	-	4.53	11.19	5.48	2.68	3.43	1.78
50 - 54	-	0.05	4.49	-	3.20	11.81	3.89	3.57	2.85	2.21
55 - 59	-	-	2.83	-	7.59	3.57	3.56	0.89	2.21	0.56
60 - 64	-	0.06	3.33	-	15.31	10.09	5.55	2.19	3.11	1.43
65 +	0.46	-	5.52	-	24.77	2.58	7.14	0.78	4.71	0.48
All Ages	%	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100
	No	12,690	17,134	14,871	-	751	813	11,055	21,413	39,367
Median Age		23.57	16.43	30.99	-	51.46	40.56	33.04	25.36	26.12

Table B.5 Age-Sex-Specific Marriage Rates by Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age at Marriage (Years)	Rate per 1000 population												All Regions
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu-babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
10 - 14													
Male	1.48	-	1.74	0.78	3.45	-	-	0.77	0.77	-	0.16	0.52	0.76
Female	15.95	5.02	3.30	54.57	70.38	4.32	9.15	7.53	14.71	4.42	2.33	46.09	20.42
Total	8.35	2.38	2.48	26.46	34.34	1.99	4.38	3.89	7.41	2.07	1.35	21.59	10.06
15 - 19													
Male	34.32	28.77	27.75	105.59	50.82	28.03	40.92	18.95	15.55	25.34	30.39	31.66	34.53
Female	127.43	121.34	113.77	259.67	147.90	185.51	150.36	114.83	97.50	114.68	97.21	162.07	140.29
Total	75.26	67.00	67.97	183.71	98.17	101.70	86.14	59.98	53.08	64.60	62.90	91.54	83.53
20 - 24													
Male	80.70	77.15	122.05	256.09	158.31	165.14	86.78	71.52	100.62	82.45	69.93	128.45	124.48
Female	36.91	45.14	81.71	69.17	41.77	50.77	52.66	43.35	37.14	54.41	35.35	65.84	49.61
Total	57.86	59.59	99.87	157.19	99.05	99.12	68.18	55.76	67.31	66.76	50.95	97.39	84.34
25 - 29													
Male	54.05	52.12	66.90	91.22	88.00	69.54	61.98	57.24	61.32	55.61	37.16	125.56	70.85
Female	18.89	19.41	38.74	34.75	28.38	26.84	24.83	17.53	15.36	20.84	22.53	47.59	25.10
Total	34.09	31.86	50.79	60.29	55.76	45.28	39.87	34.70	35.14	35.32	28.59	84.73	45.00
30 - 34													
Male	22.94	31.42	29.46	37.53	49.86	31.11	26.34	26.41	16.46	26.55	30.01	69.56	31.83
Female	7.91	9.85	16.80	17.51	23.17	10.22	26.07	21.90	11.08	10.57	10.32	29.56	15.70
Total	14.18	18.38	22.66	26.60	35.73	20.36	26.19	23.71	13.44	17.50	18.87	45.86	22.78
35 - 39													
Male	26.71	30.82	32.36	36.70	32.22	26.17	35.53	20.02	14.05	34.53	31.45	43.80	27.59
Female	9.87	5.71	6.77	20.45	32.34	9.42	9.52	9.28	7.11	9.14	11.38	21.96	12.53
Total	17.86	16.27	20.27	28.57	32.27	18.46	20.93	14.29	10.55	21.20	20.67	32.00	19.88
40 - 44													
Male	21.54	25.31	14.68	19.16	24.31	12.37	24.72	24.72	24.28	12.33	20.48	31.39	19.81
Female	8.34	11.62	7.26	17.86	26.56	2.80	13.37	8.33	5.08	5.98	7.46	15.28	9.91
Total	14.50	17.74	11.05	18.54	25.40	7.98	18.54	16.35	8.63	13.19	15.52	22.69	14.80

Table B.5 (contd.)

Age at Marriage (Years)	Rate per 1000 Population												
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu-Babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	All Regions
45 - 49													
Male	19.77	28.31	13.14	22.41	24.57	19.09	26.25	14.6	11.05	21.46	23.42	23.30	18.67
Female	1.98	3.19	2.95	21.56	14.51	3.19	6.25	4.97	5.17	4.14	7.30	11.88	7.84
Total	10.65	15.57	8.40	22.03	20.08	12.09	15.95	10.30	8.17	13.29	15.17	17.49	13.47
50 - 54													
Male	18.48	20.93	6.16	47.99	52.70	9.50	15.79	22.21	10.96	19.20	23.74	19.94	21.62
Female	1.33	0.57	-	16.09	8.99	2.77	10.69	4.45	3.12	3.10	14.59	12.50	7.10
Total	9.05	9.51	3.12	32.02	31.54	6.26	12.97	12.94	6.96	11.27	18.57	15.82	14.00
55 - 59													
Male	17.59	13.54	1.42	16.65	20.86	8.50	11.26	11.89	10.42	17.02	11.20	18.72	13.78
Female	-	5.86	-	12.21	7.47	-	11.49	1.59	2.22	4.16	7.50	5.32	4.67
Total	9.12	9.66	0.73	14.54	15.38	4.88	11.38	7.42	6.67	11.15	9.31	12.55	9.59
60 +													
Male	6.57	5.54	6.93	28.29	16.30	7.06	20.53	11.30	8.53	13.24	18.72	20.69	14.16
Female	-	0.31	1.52	11.69	2.62	-	9.30	2.46	1.00	1.13	3.74	6.25	3.42
Total	3.53	3.23	4.54	20.79	10.42	4.08	14.97	7.38	5.15	8.53	11.46	14.26	9.37
All Ages*													
Male	25.17	23.70	31.02	65.54	47.45	34.42	30.01	23.46	21.98	25.89	24.72	41.70	32.75
Female	24.61	22.46	30.90	65.15	50.67	36.05	27.59	23.26	21.92	26.25	22.58	41.72	32.58
Total	24.61	23.06	30.96	65.34	49.01	35.22	28.75	23.36	21.95	26.07	23.60	41.71	32.67
Total Marriage Rate**													
Male	1,488	1,542	1,578	3,171	2,525	1,847	1,648	1,342	1,327	1,472	1,388	2,464	1,820
Female	1,432	1,138	1,356	2,619	2,007	1,479	1,572	1,169	992	1,157	1,081	2,090	1,476
Total	1,255	1,240	1,437	2,850	2,239	1,591	1,523	1,197	1,087	1,282	1,209	2,208	1,587

* In respect of population aged 10 years and above.

** Total Marriage Rate is obtained by summing the age-specific marriage rate (for ages 10-59 years) multiplied by 5.

Table B.6 Age-Sex Specific First Marriage Rates by Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age at Marriage and Sex	Rate Per 1000 Single Population												
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illubabor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	All Region
10 - 14													
Male	1.5	-	1.7	0.3	3.3	-	-	0.5	0.8	-	0.2	0.4	0.7
Female	15.9	4.8	2.2	45.8	82.7	3.9	8.6	7.3	13.7	4.0	2.5	44.9	17.2
Total	8.3	2.3	1.9	16.8	33.7	1.8	4.1	3.6	7.0	1.9	1.3	19.9	8.2
15 - 19													
Male	33.2	32.7	27.1	91.6	54.6	26.9	26.9	19.1	15.8	20.8	31.3	21.0	28.3
Female	255.2	206.0	146.9	860.4	499.7	316.7	268.6	226.1	147.1	148.9	131.7	354.6	218.7
Total	97.1	88.8	74.0	221.4	139.8	127.2	91.2	76.1	61.0	61.8	72.4	90.4	87.7
20 - 24													
Male	107.1	120.2	176.2	708.7	371.5	311.5	106.6	92.1	140.0	113.0	118.1	124.3	168.9
Female	436.4	537.4	482.6	313.1	149.4	609.6	554.6	472.0	229.2	397.6	223.0	246.3	319.7
Total	151.4	175.7	235.2	628.7	333.8	357.6	161.7	135.3	157.4	147.2	140.9	135.7	193.4
25 - 29													
Male	201.8	200.1	282.3	444.2	550.7	327.9	139.7	164.4	222.3	149.0	119.6	203.1	219.2
Female	459.8	411.4	540.2	242.6	134.8	572.4	265.2	397.9	204.3	29.3	205.6	180.1	282.3
Total	235.9	240.1	309.9	383.9	418.2	345.9	218.4	177.3	220.6	134.9	144.6	202.5	226.6
30 - 39													
Male	77.4	206.8	157.7	-	284.5	161.2	27.4	58.4	99.2	79.9	95.2	177.4	113.0
Female	191.6	69.2	377.8	20.3	148.0	30.1	256.1	237.3	66.2	-	104.4	90.3	97.7
Total	100.0	166.4	196.5	13.1	207.6	119.4	61.2	95.0	88.3	52.6	95.8	159.8	108.4
40 - 49													
Male	59.9	-	237.0	84.2	406.3	49.5	38.1	66.3	31.3	47.3	62.8	134.3	73.4
Female	-	-	353.3	27.3	130.0	48.6	133.3	-	33.3	73.3	-	59.8	61.3
Total	32.5	-	274.2	40.8	274.7	48.9	189.2	53.7	32.1	59.4	46.6	105.6	68.3
50 +													
Male	-	19.5	54.6	820.7	885.4	58.3	161.6	156.3	25.0	80.1	95.8	129.8	114.1
Female	-	-	-	118.1	95.5	12.1	886.4	255.3	28.0	-	82.0	41.6	56.4
Total*	-	11.1	30.4	330.0	114.9	35.2	279.2	180.5	26.5	41.5	90.4	80.7	86.4
All Ages*													
Male	30.4	28.4	44.2	57.9	67.8	54.7	30.7	26.4	32.4	20.8	29.4	37.3	36.8
Female	75.2	59.8	65.2	144.9	152.7	101.9	83.4	67.5	57.3	44.4	49.7	104.0	74.1
Total	47.9	41.3	53.1	85.9	95.3	73.6	50.3	41.5	42.5	30.3	38.3	59.2	51.3

*In respect of population aged 10 years and above.

Table B.7 Age-Sex-Specific Re-marriage Rate of the Divorced by Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age at Re-marriage/ Sex	Rate per 1000 Divorced Population												Total
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo- Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu- babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
10 - 14													
Male	-	-	-	134.5	85.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.9	38.3
Female	-	-	480.9	7605.9	3416.5	143.5	-	-	373.5	147.2	-	1640.9	1480.2
Total	-	-	331.6	4262.2	1728.2	59.4	-	-	254.4	109.9	-	1343.2	890.3
15 - 19													
Male	-	-	163.6	43710.5	7381.4	552.6	813.2	-	-	3243.6	-	2178.6	6711.0
Female	9521.7	2583.3	9703.7	114417.1	1591.8	1863.8	6982.8	9250.0	4075.4	88400.0	2437.1	4188.1	20729.0
Total	3000.0	885.7	4889.9	82700.3	13619.5	1629.5	3193.3	5441.2	2931.8	30706.4	1559.4	21438.4	15361.8
20 - 24													
Male	902.3	700.0	2337.0	145666.6	15993.2	931.9	497.4	1505.1	2261.1	3541.5	-	-	10854.1
Female	310.2	1018.8	3025.3	13573.0	5429.3	1628.8	4474.7	2821.3	2077.9	9623.8	1835.9	9349.7	4028.7
Total	468.6	965.9	2865.9	37163.2	8193.8	1478.1	3305.7	2341.9	2097.5	7006.6	1679.5	13826.8	5788.4
25 - 29													
Male	511.7	492.5	1607.1	65978.9	7722.8	474.0	1008.5	1956.3	3590.2	1639.5	227.9	8595.9	3649.0
Female	542.0	718.5	-	2813.0	2845.4	904.3	629.2	1609.2	654.1	1308.6	1143.5	5025.4	1468.9
Total	530.9	668.8	2156.8	7583.8	4666.3	774.3	208.7	1714.6	1412.2	1398.8	859.8	5944.5	2031.7
30 - 34													
Male	429.2	1346.7	699.4	6329.5	7018.9	414.9	456.1	452.2	1017.2	352.8	182.6	1817.3	1423.4
Female	214.2	286.7	310.2	1053.4	989.7	200.8	766.3	498.9	328.0	220.1	174.0	2004.2	460.0
Total	264.5	502.7	410.6	2168.2	2217.8	269.2	711.8	484.7	423.9	240.2	176.6	2812.9	653.0
35 - 39													
Male	203.4	90.9	193.5	4042.9	4794.9	96.9	596.8	258.8	894.6	385.9	72.5	3156.1	874.5
Female	159.5	85.7	87.4	933.8	629.4	68.9	303.7	224.7	132.5	106.2	26.3	673.6	228.8
Total	170.7	87.2	107.9	1553.3	1150.0	79.3	394.9	235.9	218.0	146.5	197.7	1006.6	353.0
40 - 44													
Male	246.8	447.8	-	3012.2	1923.7	92.9	445.8	266.8	416.0	346.4	270.9	951.5	526.8
Female	32.8	72.0	32.8	303.8	392.5	5.9	162.9	75.9	54.8	-	47.9	286.6	97.2
Total	61.9	97.9	26.0	592.9	631.5	19.0	207.4	107.1	94.0	87.3	105.1	406.3	157.5
45 - 49													
Male	115.9	207.2	163.0	2495.5	1536.3	66.1	275.1	373.3	172.1	375.8	-	1281.2	417.3
Female	8.7	14.8	14.0	266.7	117.6	16.3	20.1	6.9	28.0	19.2	67.2	134.8	49.7
Total	38.4	33.5	42.0	508.1	304.0	27.3	58.2	74.4	43.1	43.4	58.5	253.1	94.0

Table B.7 (contd.)

Age at Re-marriage/ Sex	Rate per 1000 Divorced Population												
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo- Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu- babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	Total
50 +													
Male	63.2	63.2	20.9	664.8	490.7	21.7	87.1	51.6	98.5	150.0	84.9	339.0	163.0
Female	0.9	1.6	1.2	37.8	11.9	0.5	9.1	6.1	3.7	5.6	11.6	23.1	9.9
Total	6.6	8.1	5.3	120.0	71.7	4.8	16.1	11.6	15.3	19.8	19.2	50.9	28.9
All Ages*													
Male	198.8	164.6	164.4	4682.3	1877.0	99.3	267.3	218.9	317.9	455.3	100.4	1217.8	715.6
Female	40.0	45.6	126.3	831.2	359.4	73.9	82.9	85.3	65.9	160.5	64.1	259.3	166.9
Total	58.9	59.3	134.6	1373.2	577.1	79.6	106.1	104.3	97.3	195.3	68.8	356.3	241.8

* In respect of population aged 10 years and above.

Table B.8 Age-Sex-Specific Re-marriage Rate of the Widowed by Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age at Re-marriage/ Sex	Rate per 1000 Widowed Population												
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo- Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu- babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	Total
10 - 14													
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	90.9	-	24.5	-	-	6.5	3.1
Total	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	62.5	-	20.0	-	-	6.5	2.7
15 - 19													
Male	63.2	120.5	-	1.8	-	76.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Female	-	-	-	6.7	2.6	180.4	-	-	12.3	-	-	3.6	6.9
Total	30.3	41.8	-	4.1	2.2	146.9	-	-	10.6	-	-	3.2	5.2
20 - 24													
Male	92.7	46.8	-	3.4	11.4	77.4	96.1	-	13.3	13.7	-	5.5	11.7
Female	-	191.2	39.2	3.6	1.6	129.1	30.7	140.0	15.5	49.0	37.3	-	16.6
Total	49.1	121.4	20.7	3.5	4.3	108.8	54.6	56.2	14.6	24.1	29.9	3.7	14.4
25 - 29													
Male	54.4	50.8	-	36.0	57.9	71.8	-	22.5	5.4	59.5	135.6	9.8	25.8
Female	-	102.2	211.3	21.4	19.0	276.7	33.9	25.5	55.8	55.8	288.1	16.6	48.1
Total	34.3	85.8	78.3	26.9	30.6	117.6	17.6	23.8	32.2	17.2	235.4	14.8	37.8
30 - 34													
Male	90.8	206.9	3.2	35.3	100.5	52.7	97.6	9.2	12.1	6.0	-	-	23.7
Female	56.0	46.4	37.8	21.3	36.2	216.9	234.1	122.4	16.8	160.9	215.3	7.2	49.9
Total	71.9	105.3	19.0	25.3	47.8	98.1	153.1	84.9	14.9	41.4	106.2	4.5	38.6
35 - 39													
Male	62.4	79.5	38.8	93.9	191.2	157.5	-	19.7	33.6	42.8	82.3	20.8	61.9
Female	114.0	133.3	20.6	33.7	27.2	455.9	-	46.0	15.3	144.7	143.4	22.6	44.6
Total	95.3	116.6	30.9	44.6	51.0	246.7	-	37.1	24.0	79.4	178.4	28.8	51.6
40 - 44													
Male	102.8	379.0	83.5	54.3	120.7	86.6	33.5	118.4	37.2	-	195.1	9.3	51.8
Female	15.0	20.7	11.1	21.0	16.5	48.8	69.8	51.2	3.1	28.9	74.9	11.5	21.6
Total	65.8	107.4	40.7	27.9	28.3	69.8	52.8	75.4	15.7	11.9	71.4	15.4	31.3
45 - 49													
Male	102.8	379.0	-	65.9	13.8	253.2	44.9	-	32.2	117.3	-	4.9	69.1
Female	15.0	20.7	-	13.3	18.6	-	10.4	22.9	5.8	17.9	-	13.2	11.5
Total	65.8	107.4	-	21.0	18.1	150.6	23.0	8.7	14.3	63.8	94.9	14.9	28.1

Table B.8 (contd.)

Age at Re-marriage/ Sex	Rate per 1000 Widowed Population												
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo- Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu- babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	Total
50 +													
Male	44.9	39.7	19.2	52.8	34.2	92.1	52.6	69.7	59.6	45.3	115.6	42.1	55.0
Female	-	7.8	2.1	13.7q	9.6	23.3	74.0	7.0	5.0	-	43.8	5.7	10.4
Total	15.2	16.5	9.7	21.6	14.8	56.5	66.0	27.0	22.1	24.9	62.0	12.5	23.0
All Ages*													
Male	73.6	86.4	18.1	15.2	49.3	97.8	44.5	37.4	33.1	24.2	106.5	22.4	34.0
Female	17.0	37.2	37.3	10.6	13.7	123.3	62.1	42.0	12.9	41.9	77.5	7.7	19.5
Total	40.2	51.9	27.8	12.2	20.6	109.2	54.5	40.1	20.0	30.3	86.9	11.3	24.5

* In respect of population aged 10 years and above.

Table B.9 Median Age of First Marriage of Bride and Groom by Region, Vital Registration, 1982/83

Region	Bride Groom	Bride	Median age difference between groom and bride
Arssi	21.87	17.67	4.20
Bale	21.72	18.00	3.72
Gamo Goffa	22.82	18.97	3.85
Gojjam	20.82	16.77	4.05
Gondar	22.14	15.93	6.21
Hararge	22.21	18.04	4.17
Illubabor	22.80	18.69	4.11
Keffa	23.23	18.11	5.11
Shewa	23.00	17.59	5.41
Sidamo	21.77	17.77	4.00
Wellega	21.73	18.08	3.65
Wello	23.57	16.43	7.14
Total	22.40	17.50	4.90

Table 3.10 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Literacy Status,
Sex and Age at Marriage in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83.

Age at Marriage	Sex	Literacy Status						Total	
		Literate		Illiterate		Not Stated		Number	%
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
10 - 14	Male	642	0.6	659	0.4	43	0.5	1,344	0.5
	Female	7,634	13.3	24,143	11.1	635	6.8	32,412	11.4
	Total	8,276	5.0	24,802	6.4	678	3.9	33,756	5.9
15 - 19	Male	20,134	18.4	18,854	11.3	917	11.7	39,905	14.1
	Female	32,639	57.0	103,448	47.6	3,842	41.0	139,928	49.3
	Total	52,773	31.7	122,302	31.8	4,759	27.7	179,835	31.7
20 - 24	Male	44,212	40.5	51,785	31.0	2,723	34.8	98,720	34.8
	Female	9,233	16.1	34,094	15.7	2,147	22.9	45,474	16.0
	Total	53,445	32.1	85,879	22.3	4,870	28.3	144,194	25.4
25 - 29	Male	20,910	19.2	31,179	18.7	1,219	15.6	53,308	18.8
	Female	3,680	6.4	20,187	9.3	667	7.1	24,534	8.6
	Total	24,590	14.8	51,366	13.4	1,886	11.0	77,842	13.7
30 - 34	Male	8,131	7.4	13,315	8.0	654	8.4	22,100	7.8
	Female	1,834	3.2	11,551	5.3	559	6.0	13,944	4.9
	Total	9,965	6.0	24,866	6.5	1,213	7.1	36,044	6.3
35 - 39	Male	5,409	5.0	13,896	8.3	554	7.1	19,859	7.0
	Female	818	1.4	8,269	3.8	383	4.1	9,470	3.3
	Total	6,227	3.7	22,165	5.8	937	5.4	29,329	5.2
40 - 44	Male	2,976	2.7	8,507	5.1	505	6.5	11,988	4.2
	Female	415	0.7	5,543	2.5	178	1.9	6,136	2.2
	Total	3,391	2.0	14,050	3.7	683	4.0	18,124	3.2
45 - 49	Male	2,160	2.0	6,512	3.9	209	2.7	8,881	3.1
	Female	331	0.6	2,878	1.3	227	2.4	3,436	1.2
	Total	2,491	1.5	9,390	2.4	436	2.5	12,317	2.2
50 - 54	Male	1,605	1.5	6,915	4.1	189	2.4	8,709	3.1
	Female	225	0.4	2,919	1.3	10	0.1	3,154	1.1
	Total	1,830	1.1	9,834	2.6	199	1.2	11,863	2.1
55 - 59	Male	917	0.8	3,454	2.1	117	1.5	4,488	1.6
	Female	123	0.2	1,154	0.5	23	0.2	1,300	0.5
	Total	1,040	0.6	4,608	1.2	140	0.8	5,788	1.0
60 +	Male	1,779	1.6	11,257	6.7	369	4.7	13,405	4.7
	Female	67	0.1	2,464	1.1	74	0.8	2,605	0.9
	Total	1,846	1.1	13,721	3.6	443	2.6	16,010	2.8
N/S	Male	306	0.3	638	0.4	322	4.1	1,266	0.4
	Female	221	0.4	729	0.3	628	6.7	1,578	0.6
	Total	527	0.3	1,367	0.4	950	5.5	2,844	0.5
Total	Male	109,181	100	166,971	100	7,821	100	283,972	100
	Female	57,220	100	217,379	100	9,373	100	283,972	100
	Total	166,401	100	384,350	100	171,194	100	567,944	100
Median*	Male		23.8		26.9		-		25.1
	Female		18.2		19.1		-		18.9

*Median value is calculated from grouped data.

Table B.11 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriages,
Sex and Religion in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83.

Age at Marriage	Sex	Religion								Total	
		Christian		Muslim		Others		N/S		Number	%
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 14	Male	769	0.4	432	0.5	143	0.7	-	-	1,344	0.5
	Female	25,619	14.0	6,058	7.5	727	3.6	8	0.8	32,412	11.4
	Total	26,388	7.2	6,490	4.0	870	2.2	8	0.5	33,756	5.9
15 - 19	Male	29,686	16.3	7,677	9.5	2,392	11.9	150	24.3	39,905	14.1
	Female	89,345	49.0	41,075	51.2	9,287	45.5	221	23.4	139,928	49.3
	Total	119,031	32.6	48,752	30.2	11,679	28.9	371	23.7	179,833	31.7
20 - 24	Male	66,853	36.7	25,131	31.0	6,616	33.1	120	19.4	98,720	34.8
	Female	25,495	14.0	14,179	17.7	5,595	27.4	205	21.7	45,474	16.0
	Total	92,348	25.3	39,310	24.4	12,211	30.2	325	20.8	144,194	25.4
25 - 29	Male	30,909	17.0	17,882	22.1	4,493	22.4	24	3.9	53,308	18.8
	Female	14,601	8.0	7,307	9.1	2,626	12.9	-	-	24,534	8.6
	Total	45,510	12.5	25,189	15.6	7,119	17.6	24	1.5	77,842	13.7
30 - 34	Male	12,270	6.7	7,901	9.8	1,928	9.6	1	0.2	22,100	7.8
	Female	8,264	4.5	4,672	5.8	1,008	4.9	-	-	13,944	4.9
	Total	20,534	5.6	12,573	7.8	2,936	7.3	1	0.1	36,044	6.3
35 - 39	Male	11,350	6.2	6,648	8.2	1,843	9.2	18	2.9	19,859	7.0
	Female	6,369	3.5	2,632	3.3	469	2.3	-	-	9,470	3.3
	Total	17,719	4.9	9,280	5.8	2,312	5.7	18	1.2	29,329	5.2
40 - 44	Male	6,733	3.7	4,557	5.6	699	3.5	-	-	11,988	4.2
	Female	4,107	2.3	1,585	2.0	443	2.2	1	0.1	6,136	2.2
	Total	10,840	3.0	6,142	3.8	1,142	2.8	1	0.1	18,124	3.2
45 - 49	Male	5,107	2.8	3,001	3.7	702	3.5	71	11.5	8,881	3.1
	Female	2,742	1.5	572	0.7	122	0.6	-	-	3,436	1.2
	Total	7,849	2.2	3,573	2.2	824	2.0	71	4.5	12,317	2.2
50 - 54	Male	6,187	3.4	2,246	2.8	276	1.4	-	-	8,709	3.1
	Female	2,330	1.3	824	1.0	-	-	-	-	3,154	1.1
	Total	8,517	2.3	3,070	1.9	276	0.7	-	-	11,863	2.1
55 - 59	Male	3,179	1.7	1,159	1.4	150	0.7	-	-	4,488	1.6
	Female	999	0.5	241	0.3	61	0.3	-	-	1,300	0.5
	Total	4,178	1.1	1,400	0.9	211	0.5	-	-	5,788	1.0
60 +	Male	8,614	4.7	4,084	5.0	704	3.5	3	.5	13,405	4.7
	Female	1,685	0.9	859	1.1	61	0.3	-	-	2,605	0.9
	Total	10,299	2.8	4,943	3.1	765	1.9	3	.2	16,010	2.8
N/S	Male	667	0.4	291	0.4	75	0.4	231	37.4	1,266	0.4
	Female	802	0.4	264	0.3	-	-	512	54.1	1,578	0.6
	Total	1,469	0.4	555	0.3	75	0.2	743	47.5	2,844	0.5
Total	Male	182,324	100	81,009	100	20,021	100	618	100	283,972	100
	Female	182,358	100	80,268	100	20,399	100	947	100	283,944	100
	Total	364,682	100	161,277	100	40,420	100	1,565	100	567,943	100
Median*	Male		24.5		27.0		29.5		-		25.1
	Female		18.6		19.1		20.2		-		18.9

*Median value is calculated from grouped data.

Table B.12 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Age at Marriage, Sex and Ethnic Group in Rural Ethiopia 1982/83

Age at Marriage	Sex	No. & %	Ethnic Group														Total
			Hadiya	Sidama	Kimant	Amhara	Agew	Oromo	Kembata	Keffa	Kulo	Wolayita	Derasa	Gemu	Gurage	Others	
10 - 14	M	No.	-	-	69	567	22	498	-	31	29	-	-	-	-	128	1,344
		%	-	-	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	1.8	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5
	F	No.	127	698	2,020	21,710	284	6,340	-	69	29	-	146	25	259	705	32,412
		%	4.0	5.2	39.4	17.8	3.9	6.6	-	3.6	2.2	-	3.8	1.0	5.9	4.9	11.4
	T	No.	127	698	2,089	22,277	306	6,838	-	100	58	-	146	25	259	833	33,756
		%	2.0	2.6	20.6	9.1	2.1	3.9	-	2.8	2.1	-	1.9	0.5	2.8	3.0	5.9
15 - 19	M	No.	412	2,369	1,988	17,171	1,933	12,047	176	56	172	308	956	300	217	1,800	39,905
		%	12.7	17.4	39.4	14.1	26.6	12.6	5.3	3.2	11.8	5.5	25.4	11.8	4.5	13.0	14.1
	F	No.	2,092	6,940	1,912	55,810	4,331	51,283	1,082	554	583	2,948	1,940	1,235	2,995	6,223	139,928
		%	66.7	51.4	37.6	45.7	59.6	53.6	33.4	29.3	44.8	51.7	49.9	48.2	68.3	43.7	49.3
	T	No.	2,504	9,309	3,900	72,981	6,264	63,330	1,258	610	755	3,256	2,896	1,535	3,212	8,023	179,833
		%	39.3	34.4	38.5	29.9	43.1	33.1	19.1	16.8	27.4	28.7	37.8	30.1	35.1	28.5	31.7
20 - 24	M	No.	586	3,535	1,179	45,778	2,259	32,430	1,467	467	447	1,696	1,091	1,056	2,438	4,291	98,720
		%	18.1	26.0	23.4	37.5	31.1	33.9	43.8	26.8	30.7	30.0	28.9	41.5	51.1	31.0	34.8
	F	No.	535	3,119	328	15,595	874	15,680	1,722	391	350	1,381	1,012	681	519	3,287	45,474
		%	17.1	23.1	6.5	12.8	12.0	16.4	53.1	20.7	26.9	24.2	26.0	26.6	11.8	23.1	16.0
	T	No.	1,121	6,654	1,507	61,373	3,133	48,110	3,189	858	797	3,077	2,103	1,737	2,957	7,578	144,194
		%	17.6	24.6	14.9	25.2	21.6	25.1	48.4	23.6	28.9	27.1	27.5	34.0	32.3	27.0	25.4
25 - 29	M	No.	1,035	3,069	904	21,447	1,160	17,863	912	320	391	1,063	483	567	1,050	3,044	53,308
		%	31.9	22.6	17.9	17.6	16.0	18.7	27.2	18.4	26.8	18.8	12.8	22.3	22.0	22.0	18.8
	F	No.	287	1,507	374	9,091	611	8,273	340	222	165	577	347	398	476	1,866	24,534
		%	9.2	11.2	7.4	7.4	8.4	8.6	10.5	11.7	12.7	10.1	8.9	15.5	10.9	13.1	8.6
	T	No.	1,322	4,576	1,278	30,538	1,771	26,136	1,252	542	556	1,640	830	965	1,526	4,910	77,842
		%	20.7	16.9	12.6	12.5	12.2	13.6	19.0	14.9	20.2	14.4	10.8	18.9	16.7	17.5	13.7
30 - 34	M	No.	552	735	409	9,110	192	7,451	368	275	103	622	350	238	373	1,318	22,096
		%	17.0	5.4	8.1	7.5	2.6	7.8	11.0	15.8	7.1	11.0	9.3	9.4	7.8	9.5	7.8
	F	No.	94	499	167	5,935	296	5,062	22	240	112	313	127	103	137	833	13,940
		%	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.9	4.1	5.3	0.7	12.7	8.6	5.5	3.3	4.0	3.1	5.8	4.9
	T	No.	646	1,234	576	15,045	488	12,513	390	515	215	935	477	341	510	2,151	36,036
		%	10.1	4.6	5.7	6.2	3.4	6.5	5.9	14.2	7.8	8.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	7.7	6.3
35 - 39	M	No.	396	1,310	72	7,201	607	6,792	22	192	103	944	339	195	293	1,393	19,859
		%	12.2	9.6	1.4	5.9	8.4	7.1	0.7	11.0	7.1	16.7	9.0	7.7	6.1	10.1	7.0
	F	No.	-	372	-	4,948	80	3,112	52	64	60	401	32	54	-	295	9,470
		%	-	2.8	-	4.1	1.1	3.3	1.6	3.4	4.6	7.0	0.8	2.1	-	2.1	3.3
	T	No.	396	1,682	72	12,149	687	9,904	74	256	163	1,345	371	249	293	1,688	29,329
		%	6.2	6.2	0.7	5.0	4.7	5.2	1.1	7.0	5.9	11.9	4.8	4.9	3.2	6.0	5.2

Table B.12 (Contd.)

Age at Marriage	Sex	No. & %	Ethnic Group											Total			
			Hadiya	Sidama	Kimant	Amhara	Agew	Oromo	Kembata	Keffa	Kujo	Wolayita	Derasa		Gemu	Curage	Others
40 - 44	M	No. 143 % 4.4	693 5.1	-	-	4,544 3.7	62 0.9	5,280 5.5	259 7.7	21 1.2	114 7.8	243 4.3	32 0.8	17 0.7	57 1.2	523 3.8	11,988 4.2
	F	No. - % -	130 1.0	144 2.8	144 2.8	3,200 2.6	133 1.8	1,853 1.9	22 0.7	172 9.1	-	61 1.1	93 2.4	67 2.6	-	261 1.8	6,136 2.2
	T	No. 143 % 2.2	823 3.0	144 1.4	144 3.0	7,744 3.2	195 1.3	7,133 3.7	281 4.3	193 5.3	114 4.1	304 2.7	125 1.6	84 1.6	57 0.6	784 2.8	18,124 3.2
45 - 49	M	No. 42 % 1.3	702 5.2	167 3.3	167 3.3	3,346 2.7	180 2.5	3,079 3.2	-	84 4.8	69 4.7	205 3.6	64 1.7	75 2.9	244 5.1	624 4.5	8,881 3.1
	F	No. - % -	58 0.4	135 2.7	135 2.7	1,858 1.5	231 3.2	929 1.0	-	76 4.0	-	20 0.4	64 1.6	-	-	65 0.5	3,436 1.2
	T	No. 42 % 0.7	760 2.8	302 3.0	302 3.0	5,204 2.1	411 2.8	4,008 2.1	-	160 4.4	69 2.5	225 2.0	128 1.7	75 1.5	244 2.7	689 2.5	12,317 2.2
50 - 54	M	No. 32 % 1.0	396 2.9	118 2.3	118 2.3	4,682 3.8	205 2.8	2,600 2.7	21 0.6	178 10.2	-	122 2.2	106 2.8	66 2.6	-	183 1.3	8,709 3.1
	F	No. - % -	72 0.5	-	-	1,577 1.3	90 1.2	1,290 1.3	-	53 2.8	-	-	33 0.8	-	-	39 0.3	3,154 1.1
	T	No. 32 % 0.5	468 1.7	118 1.2	118 1.2	6,259 2.6	295 2.0	3,890 2.0	21 0.3	231 6.4	-	122 1.1	139 1.8	66 1.3	-	222 0.8	11,863 2.1
55 - 59	M	No. - % -	215 1.6	95 1.9	95 1.9	1,724 1.4	146 2.0	1,846 1.9	-	29 1.7	-	124 2.2	114 3.0	13 0.5	98 2.1	84 0.6	4,488 1.6
	F	No. - % -	36 0.3	-	-	630 0.5	51 0.7	522 0.5	-	-	-	-	61 1.6	-	-	-	1,300 0.5
	T	No. - % -	251 0.9	95 0.9	95 0.9	2,354 1.0	197 1.4	2,368 1.2	-	29 0.8	-	124 1.1	175 2.3	13 0.3	98 1.1	84 0.3	5,788 1.0
60 +	M	No. 42 % 1.3	514 3.8	41 0.8	41 0.8	5,962 4.9	405 5.6	5,441 5.7	125 3.7	87 5.0	30 2.1	321 5.7	204 5.4	16 0.6	-	217 1.6	13,405 4.7
	F	No. - % -	36 0.3	-	-	1,379 1.1	172 2.4	897 0.9	-	51 2.7	1 0.1	-	32 0.8	-	-	37 0.3	2,605 0.9
	T	No. 42 % 0.7	550 2.0	41 0.4	41 0.4	7,341 3.0	577 4.0	6,338 3.3	125 1.9	138 3.8	31 1.1	321 2.8	236 3.1	16 0.3	-	254 0.9	16,010 2.8
N/S	M	No. - % -	50 0.4	-	-	391 0.3	88 1.2	453 0.5	-	-	-	-	32 0.8	-	-	252 1.8	1,266 0.4
	F	No. 1 % 0.0	33 0.2	2 0.0	2 0.0	320 0.3	116 1.6	469 0.5	-	-	-	1 0.0	-	-	-	636 4.5	1,578 0.6
	T	No. 1 % 0.0	83 0.3	2 0.0	2 0.0	711 0.3	204 1.4	922 0.5	-	-	-	1 0.0	32 0.4	-	-	888 3.2	2,844 0.5

Table B.12 (Contd.)

Age at Marriage	Sex	No. %	Ethnic Group														Total
			Hadiya	Sidama	Kimant	Amhara	Agew	Oromo	Kembata	Keffa	Kufo	Wolayita	Derasa	Gemu	Gurage	Others	
Total	M	No.	3,240	13,588	5,042	121,923	7,259	95,780	3,350	1,740	1,458	5,648	3,771	2,543	4,770	13,857	283,969
		%	1.14	4.78	1.78	42.93	2.56	33.73	1.18	0.61	0.51	1.99	1.33	0.90	1.68	4.88	100
	F	No.	3,136	13,500	5,082	122,053	7,269	95,710	3,240	1,892	1,300	5,702	3,887	2,563	4,386	14,247	283,967
		%	1.10	4.75	1.79	42.98	2.56	33.71	1.14	0.67	0.46	2.01	1.37	0.90	1.54	5.02	100
	T	No.	6,376	27,088	10,124	243,976	14,528	191,490	6,590	3,632	2,758	11,350	7,658	5,106	9,156	28,104	567,936
		%	1.12	4.77	1.78	42.96	2.56	33.72	1.16	0.64	0.48	2.00	1.35	0.90	1.61	4.95	100
Median*	Male		28.0	26.4	22.0	24.7	23.6	25.8	25.1	29.9	26.0	28.9	24.2	24.6	24.4		25.1
	Female		18.4	19.3	16.4	18.5	18.8	19.0	21.6	24.1	20.5	19.8	19.6	20.2	18.2		18.9

*Median value is calculated from group data.

Table B.13 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Region and Type of Marriage Arrangements in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region	No. %	Type of Marriage					Total
		Civil	Religious	Customary	Others	N/S	
Arssi	No.	242	4,153	5,468	492	1	10,356
	%	2.3	40.1	52.8	4.8	0.0	100
Bale	No.	18	1,531	1,496	17	-	3,062
	%	0.6	50.0	48.8	0.6	-	100
Gamo Goffa	No.	36	68	10,048	303	1	10,456
	%	0.3	0.7	96.1	2.9	0.0	100
Gojjam	No.	32	181	55,487	191	-	55,891
	%	0.1	0.3	99.3	0.3	-	100
Gondar	No.	206	282	28,174	282	29	28,973
	%	0.7	1.0	97.2	1.0	0.1	100
Hararge	No.	1,615	11,186	11,573	201	46	24,621
	%	6.6	45.4	47.0	0.8	0.2	100
Illubabor	No.	393	1,360	3,918	695	4	6,370
	%	6.2	21.4	61.5	10.9	0.0	100
Keffa	No.	83	6,469	7,834	388	31	14,805
	%	0.6	43.7	52.9	2.6	0.2	100
Shewa	No.	688	5,440	36,792	4,008	238	47,166
	%	1.5	11.5	78.0	8.5	0.5	100
Sidamo	No.	74	2,565	22,051	939	-	25,629
	%	0.3	10.0	86.0	3.7	-	100
Wellega	No.	76	359	15,565	952	-	16,952
	%	0.4	2.1	91.8	5.6	-	100
Wello	No.	205	17,452	21,981	37	16	39,691
	%	0.5	44.0	55.4	0.1	0.0	100
Total	No.	3,668	51,046	220,387	8,505	366	283,972
	%	1.3	18.0	77.6	3.0	0.1	100

Table B.14 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Type of Marriage Arrangements and Religion in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83.

Type of Marriage	Religion								Total	
	Christian		Muslim		Others		N/S			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Civil	1,526	0.8	2,066	2.6	25	0.1	51	6.5	3,668	1.3
Religious	8,387	4.6	42,120	52.2	467	2.3	72	9.2	51,046	18.0
Customary	166,469	91.2	34,958	43.4	18,469	91.4	491	62.7	220,387	77.6
Others	5,838	3.2	1,417	1.8	1,250	6.2	-	-	8,505	3.0
N/S	118	0.0	78	0.1	1	0.0	169	21.6	366	0.1
Total	182,338	100	80,639	100	20,212	100	783	100	283,972	100

Table B.15 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Month of Occurrence and Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month	Number/ Percent	Region													Total
		Arssi	Bale	Gamo	Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illubabor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
Meskerem	No.	407	248	1,604	1,866	634	1,916	439	564	2,320	1,844	620	1,572	14,034	
	%	4.0	8.4	15.7	3.4	2.2	7.8	6.9	3.8	4.9	7.2	3.7	4.0	5.0	
Tikmit	No.	440	284	860	1,786	345	2,035	388	614	1,707	1,358	1,028	2,823	13,668	
	%	4.3	9.6	8.4	3.2	1.2	8.3	6.1	4.2	3.6	5.3	6.1	7.2	4.8	
Hidar	No.	429	344	860	1,478	680	2,104	417	616	2,650	1,485	840	2,130	14,033	
	%	4.2	11.6	8.4	2.7	2.3	8.5	6.6	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.0	
Tahsas	No.	388	320	719	1,746	835	3,487	328	992	2,559	1,874	679	2,370	16,297	
	%	3.8	10.8	7.0	3.1	2.9	14.2	5.2	6.8	5.5	7.4	4.0	6.0	5.8	
Tir	No.	820	291	872	2,934	1,551	2,889	481	1,068	4,630	2,536	934	5,481	24,487	
	%	8.1	9.8	8.5	5.3	5.4	11.7	7.6	7.3	9.9	10.0	5.5	13.9	8.7	
Yekatit	No.	1,917	317	749	9,131	9,987	3,208	709	2,910	9,164	2,900	1,678	6,831	49,501	
	%	18.8	10.7	7.3	16.4	34.6	13.0	11.1	19.8	19.5	11.4	9.9	17.4	17.5	
Megabit	No.	607	164	1,023	5,646	3,889	3,025	989	1,518	4,658	2,256	1,756	4,969	30,500	
	%	6.0	5.5	10.0	10.1	13.5	12.3	15.5	10.4	9.9	8.9	10.4	12.6	10.8	
Miazia	No.	887	111	884	5,074	2,297	2,261	486	1,533	3,109	2,198	2,929	3,422	25,191	
	%	8.7	3.8	8.6	9.1	7.9	9.2	7.6	10.4	6.6	8.6	17.4	8.7	8.9	
Ginbot	No.	1,344	321	756	11,396	2,738	1,058	788	1,030	6,096	2,233	2,813	2,060	32,633	
	%	13.2	10.8	7.4	20.4	9.5	4.3	12.4	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.7	5.2	11.5	
Sene	No.	1,125	182	644	7,999	2,537	861	434	960	5,557	2,663	1,802	2,851	27,615	
	%	11.0	6.1	6.3	14.3	8.8	3.5	6.8	6.5	11.8	10.5	10.7	7.3	9.8	
Hamle	No.	845	197	484	4,167	2,299	997	651	1,041	2,369	1,866	1,157	2,535	18,608	
	%	8.3	6.6	4.7	7.5	8.0	4.0	10.2	7.1	5.0	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.6	
Nahase	No.	799	186	727	2,486	1,077	564	231	1,812	1,485	2,117	618	2,066	14,168	
	%	7.8	6.3	7.2	4.4	3.7	2.3	3.6	12.3	3.2	8.3	3.7	5.3	5.0	
N/S	No.	188	1	49	56	11	216	23	32	737	117	-	187	1,617	
	%	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	-	0.5	0.6	
Total*	No.	10,196	2,966	10,231	55,765	28,880	24,621	6,384	14,690	47,041	25,447	16,854	39,297	282,352	
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

*Note: Marriages which took place in the month of Pagume were excluded.

Table B.15(a) Seasonality Index* of Marriages by Month in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month	Region												Total
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Gofa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illubabor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
Meskerem	48.8	100.4	188.9	40.2	26.4	94.2	83.1	46.2	60.1	87.4	44.1	48.2	60.0
Tikmit	52.8	115.0	101.3	38.5	14.3	100.0	73.5	50.2	44.2	64.3	73.2	86.6	58.4
Hidar	51.4	139.3	101.3	31.8	28.3	103.4	79.0	50.4	68.7	70.3	59.8	65.4	60.0
Tahsas	46.5	129.6	84.7	37.6	34.7	171.4	62.1	81.2	66.3	88.8	48.3	72.7	69.7
Tir	98.3	117.8	102.7	63.2	64.5	142.0	91.1	87.4	120.0	120.1	66.5	168.2	104.7
Yekatit	229.9	128.3	88.2	196.7	415.1	157.7	134.3	238.1	237.5	137.4	119.4	209.6	211.6
Megabit	72.8	66.4	120.5	121.6	161.6	148.7	187.3	124.2	120.7	106.9	125.0	152.5	130.4
Maiazia	106.4	44.9	104.1	109.3	95.5	111.2	92.0	125.5	80.6	104.1	208.5	105.0	107.7
Ginbot	161.2	130.0	89.0	245.5	113.8	52.0	149.2	84.3	158.0	105.8	200.2	63.2	139.5
Sene	134.9	73.7	75.9	172.3	105.4	42.3	82.2	78.6	144.0	126.1	128.3	87.5	118.0
Hamle	101.3	79.8	57.0	89.8	95.6	49.0	123.3	85.2	61.4	88.4	82.3	77.8	79.5
Nehase	95.8	75.3	85.6	53.6	44.8	27.7	43.8	148.3	38.5	100.3	44.0	63.4	60.6

*Seasonality Index (SI) = $\frac{O}{E} \times 100$, where E is the expected number of marriages in a month, which is obtained as $m \cdot n / 360$, m = number of annual marriages, n = number of days in given month, O = recorded number of marriages in a given month.

Table B.16 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Month of Occurrence and Religion in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month of Marriage	Religion									
	Christian		Muslim		Others		Not Stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Meskerem	7,452	4.1	4,594	5.7	1,975	9.8	13	1.7	14,034	4.9
Tikmit	6,718	3.7	5,596	6.9	1,354	6.7	-	-	13,668	4.8
Hidar	7,503	4.1	5,146	6.4	1,384	6.8	-	-	14,033	4.9
Tahsas	8,260	4.5	6,643	8.2	1,394	6.9	-	-	16,297	5.7
Tir	14,481	7.9	8,164	10.1	1,842	9.1	-	-	24,487	8.6
Yekatit	35,866	19.7	11,463	14.2	1,956	9.7	216	27.6	49,501	17.4
Megabit	18,837	10.3	9,732	12.1	1,889	9.3	42	5.4	30,500	10.7
Miazia	15,026	8.2	8,489	10.5	1,630	8.1	46	5.9	25,191	8.9
Ginbot	24,962	13.7	6,020	7.5	1,610	8.0	41	5.2	32,633	11.5
Sene	21,478	11.8	4,561	5.7	1,539	7.6	37	4.7	27,615	9.7
Hamle	12,020	6.6	5,021	6.2	1,504	7.4	63	8.0	18,608	6.6
Nehasie	7,962	4.4	4,339	5.4	1,835	9.1	32	4.1	14,168	5.0
N/S	897	0.5	357	0.4	70	0.3	293	37.4	1,617	0.6
Total	181,462	100	80,125	100	19,982	100	783	100	282,352*	100

* Excludes marriages which took place in the month of Pagume.

Table B.17 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Marriages by Month of Occurrence and Type of Marriage in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month of Marriage	Type of Marriage										Total	
	Civil		Religious		Customary		Others		Not Stated			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Meskerem	299	8.2	2,675	5.2	10,406	4.7	654	7.7	-	-	14,034	4.9
Tikmt	58	1.6	3,013	5.9	10,000	4.5	597	7.0	-	-	13,668	4.8
Hidar	52	1.4	2,706	5.3	10,709	4.9	566	6.7	-	-	14,033	4.9
Tahsas	376	10.3	4,299	8.4	10,650	4.8	972	11.4	-	-	16,297	5.7
Tir	500	13.6	6,558	12.8	16,755	7.6	648	7.6	26	7.1	24,487	8.6
Yekatit	541	14.7	9,161	17.9	39,075	17.7	656	7.7	68	18.6	49,501	17.4
Megabit	425	11.6	5,573	10.9	23,883	10.8	605	7.1	14	3.8	30,500	10.7
Miazia	575	15.7	4,692	9.2	19,316	8.8	608	7.1	-	-	25,191	8.9
Ginbot	423	11.5	3,087	6.0	28,122	12.8	994	11.7	7	1.9	32,633	11.5
Sene	84	2.3	2,943	5.8	23,620	10.7	947	11.1	21	5.7	27,615	9.7
Hamle	140	3.8	2,881	5.6	14,807	6.7	712	8.4	68	18.6	18,608	6.6
Nehasie	172	4.7	2,902	5.7	10,573	4.8	521	6.1	-	-	14,168	5.0
N/S	23	0.6	319	0.6	1,110	0.5	3	0.0	162	44.3	1,617	0.6
Total	3,668	100	50,809	100	219,026	100	8,483	100	366	100	282,352	100

* Excludes marriages which took place in the month of Pagume.

Table B.18 Nuptiality Rates (Per Thousand) for
Males and Females in Rural Ethiopia
1982/83

Age	Male	Female
10	.05	1.41
11	.42	2.68
12	.63	22.51
13	.98	33.32
14	1.52	47.60
15	13.41	101.49
16	19.55	195.90
17	27.83	309.76
18	39.24	321.85
19	55.03	389.74
20	86.98	514.75
21	136.20	355.42
22	195.55	352.08
23	277.88	345.93
24	352.83	205.09
25	310.10	204.96
26	229.60	196.90
27	207.18	184.49
28	192.10	149.18
29	190.51	143.16
30	179.07	124.64
31	137.38	103.11
32	132.84	100.55
33	130.36	98.73
34	124.14	96.98
35	122.15	88.92
36	120.00	87.25
37	111.37	86.02
38	108.77	84.58
39	104.46	79.33
40	102.15	70.85
41	99.44	77.36
42	92.98	70.73
43	84.14	67.86
44	82.60	67.11
45	82.04	65.61
46	76.37	64.47
47	73.75	63.93
48	71.16	62.15
49	68.98	58.50
50	65.31	45.31

Table B.19 Nuptiality Table for Males in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age	Probability of marrying between age x & $x+1$ n_x	Never married at age x N_x	Number marrying at age x M_x	Number ever marrying ML_x	Number of ever married persons EVM_x	Person-years in never married status S_x	Cumulative single person years NEV_x	Percentage ever marrying PM_x	Average years before marriage e_x
10	.00005	100,000	5	98,896	5	99,998	1,428,703	98.90	14.29
11	.00042	99,995	42	98,891	47	99,974	1,328,705	98.90	13.29
12	.00063	99,953	63	98,849	110	99,922	1,228,731	98.90	12.29
13	.00098	99,890	98	98,786	208	99,841	1,128,809	98.89	11.30
14	.00152	99,792	152	98,688	360	99,716	1,028,968	98.89	10.31
15	.01332	99,640	1,327	98,536	1,687	98,977	929,252	98.89	9.33
16	.01936	98,313	1,903	97,209	3,590	97,362	830,275	98.88	8.45
17	.02749	96,410	2,650	95,306	6,240	95,085	732,913	98.85	7.60
18	.03848	93,760	3,608	92,656	9,848	91,956	637,828	98.82	6.80
19	.05356	90,152	4,829	89,048	14,677	87,738	545,872	98.78	6.06
20	.08335	85,323	7,112	84,219	21,789	81,767	458,134	98.71	5.37
21	.12752	78,211	9,973	77,107	31,762	73,225	376,367	98.59	4.81
22	.17813	68,238	12,155	67,134	43,917	62,161	303,142	98.38	4.44
23	.24398	56,083	13,683	54,979	57,600	49,242	240,981	98.03	4.30
24	.29992	42,400	12,717	41,296	70,317	36,042	191,739	97.40	4.52
25	.26847	29,683	7,969	28,579	78,286	25,699	155,697	96.28	5.25
26	.20596	21,714	4,472	20,610	82,758	19,478	129,998	94.92	4.38
27	.18773	17,242	3,022	16,138	85,780	15,731	110,520	93.60	6.41
28	.17527	14,220	2,492	13,116	88,272	12,974	94,789	92.24	6.67
29	.17394	11,728	2,040	10,624	90,312	10,708	81,815	90.59	6.98

Table B.19 (contd.)

Age	Probability of marrying between age x & x+1 n_x	Never married at age x N_x	Number marrying at age x M_x	Number ever marrying ML_x	Number of ever married persons EVM_x	Person-years in never married status S_x	Cumulative single person years NEV_x	Percentage ever marrying PM_x	Average years before marriage e_x^n
30	.16435	9,688	1,592	8,584	91,904	8,892	71,107	88.60	7.34
31	.12855	8,096	1,041	6,992	92,945	7,576	62,215	86.36	7.68
32	.12457	7,055	879	5,951	93,824	6,616	54,639	84.35	7.74
33	.12238	6,176	756	5,072	94,580	5,798	48,023	82.12	7.78
34	.11688	5,420	633	4,316	95,213	5,104	42,225	79.63	7.79
35	.11512	4,787	551	3,683	95,764	4,512	37,121	76.94	7.75
36	.11321	4,236	480	3,132	96,244	3,996	32,609	73.94	7.70
37	.10550	3,756	396	2,652	96,640	3,558	28,613	70.61	7.62
38	.10316	3,360	347	2,256	96,987	3,187	25,055	67.14	7.46
39	.09927	3,013	299	1,909	97,286	2,864	21,868	63.36	7.26
40	.09719	2,714	264	1,610	97,550	2,582	19,004	59.32	7.00
41	.09473	2,450	232	1,346	97,782	2,334	16,422	54.94	6.70
42	.08885	2,218	197	1,114	97,979	2,120	14,088	50.23	6.35
43	.08074	2,021	163	1,917	98,142	1,940	11,968	45.37	5.92
44	.07932	1,858	147	754	98,289	1,785	10,028	40.58	5.40
45	.07881	1,711	135	607	98,424	1,644	8,243	35.48	4.82
46	.07356	1,576	116	472	98,540	1,518	6,599	29.95	4.19
47	.07113	1,460	104	356	98,644	1,408	5,081	24.38	3.48
48	.06872	1,356	93	252	98,737	1,310	3,673	18.58	2.71
49	.06668	1,263	84	159	98,821	1,221	2,363	12.59	1.87
50	.06324	1,179	75	75	98,896	1,142	1,142	6.36	0.97

Table B.20 Nuptiality Table for Females in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age	Probability of marrying between age x & $x+1$ n_x	Never married at age x N_x	Number marrying at age x M_x	Number ever marrying ML_x	Number of ever married persons EVM_x	Person-years in never married status S_x	Cumulative single person years NEV_x	Percentage ever marrying FM_x	Average years before marriage a_x
10	.00141	100,000	141	99,696	141	99,930	851,456	99.70	8.51
11	.00268	99,859	268	99,555	409	99,725	751,526	99.70	7.53
12	.02226	99,591	2,217	99,287	2,626	98,483	651,801	99.69	6.54
13	.03277	97,374	3,191	97,070	5,817	95,779	553,318	99.69	5.68
14	.04649	94,183	4,379	93,879	10,196	91,994	457,539	99.68	4.86
15	.09659	89,804	8,674	89,500	18,870	85,467	365,545	99.66	4.07
16	.17842	81,130	14,475	80,826	33,345	73,893	280,078	99.63	3.45
17	.26822	66,655	17,878	66,351	51,223	57,716	206,185	99.54	3.09
18	.27724	48,777	13,523	48,473	64,746	42,016	148,469	99.38	3.04
19	.32618	35,254	11,499	34,950	76,245	29,505	106,453	99.14	3.02
20	.40938	23,755	9,725	23,451	85,970	18,893	76,948	98.72	3.24
21	.30179	14,030	4,234	13,726	90,204	11,913	58,055	97.83	4.14
22	.29938	9,796	2,933	9,492	93,137	8,330	46,142	96.90	4.71
23	.29782	6,863	2,044	6,559	95,181	5,841	37,812	95.57	5.51
24	.18602	4,819	896	4,515	96,077	4,371	31,971	93.69	6.63
25	.18591	3,923	729	3,619	96,806	3,559	27,600	92.25	7.04
26	.17925	3,194	573	2,890	97,379	2,908	24,041	90.48	7.53
27	.16891	2,621	442	2,317	97,821	2,400	21,133	88.40	3.06
28	.13883	2,179	303	1,875	98,124	2,028	18,733	86.05	3.60
29	.13360	1,876	251	1,572	98,375	1,751	16,705	83.80	3.90

Table B.20 (contd.)

Age	Probability of marrying between age x & x+1 n_x	Never married at age X N_x	Number marrying at age X M_x	Number ever marrying ML_x	Number of ever married persons EVM_x	Person-years in never married status S_x	Cumulative single person years NEV_x	Percentage ever marrying PM_x	Average years before marriage e_x^n
30	.11733	1,625	191	1,321	98,566	1,530	14,954	81.29	9.20
31	.09805	1,434	141	1,130	98,707	1,364	13,424	78.80	9.36
32	.09574	1,293	124	989	98,831	1,231	12,060	76.49	9.33
33	.09409	1,169	110	865	98,941	1,114	10,829	73.99	9.26
34	.09249	1,059	98	755	99,039	1,010	9,715	71.29	9.17
35	.08513	961	82	657	99,121	920	8,705	68.37	9.06
36	.08360	879	73	575	99,194	843	7,785	65.42	8.86
37	.08247	806	66	502	99,260	773	6,942	62.28	8.61
38	.08115	740	60	436	99,320	710	6,169	58.92	8.34
39	.07630	680	52	376	99,372	654	5,459	55.29	8.03
40	.07586	628	48	324	99,420	604	4,805	51.59	7.65
41	.07448	580	43	276	99,463	559	4,201	47.59	7.24
42	.06831	537	37	233	99,500	519	3,642	43.39	6.78
43	.06563	500	33	196	99,533	484	3,123	39.20	6.25
44	.06493	467	30	163	99,563	452	2,639	34.90	5.65
45	.06353	437	28	133	99,591	423	2,187	30.43	5.00
46	.06246	409	26	105	99,617	396	1,764	25.67	4.31
47	.06195	383	24	79	99,641	371	1,368	20.63	3.57
48	.06028	359	22	55	99,663	348	997	15.32	2.78
49	.05684	337	19	33	99,682	328	649	9.79	1.93
50	.04431	318	14	14	99,696	321	321	4.40	1.01

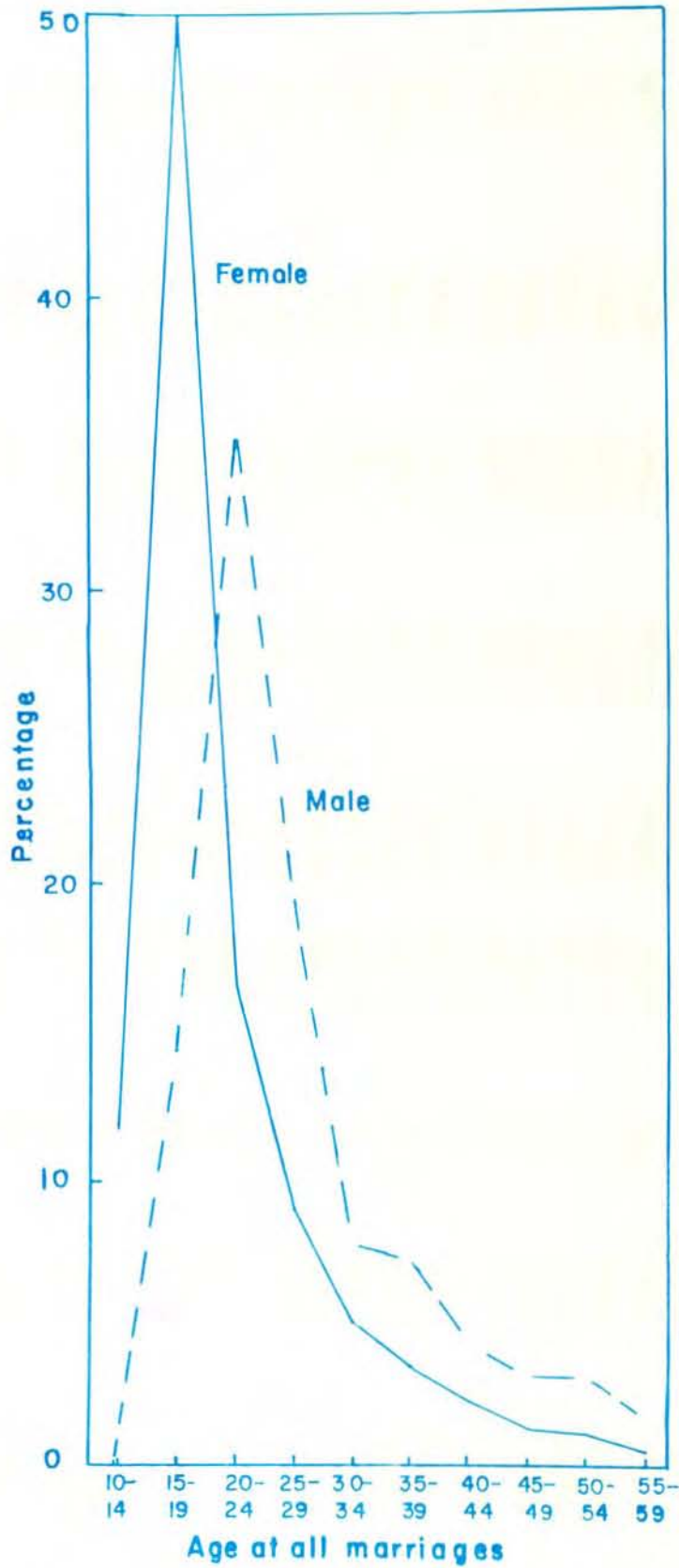


Figure B-1 THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

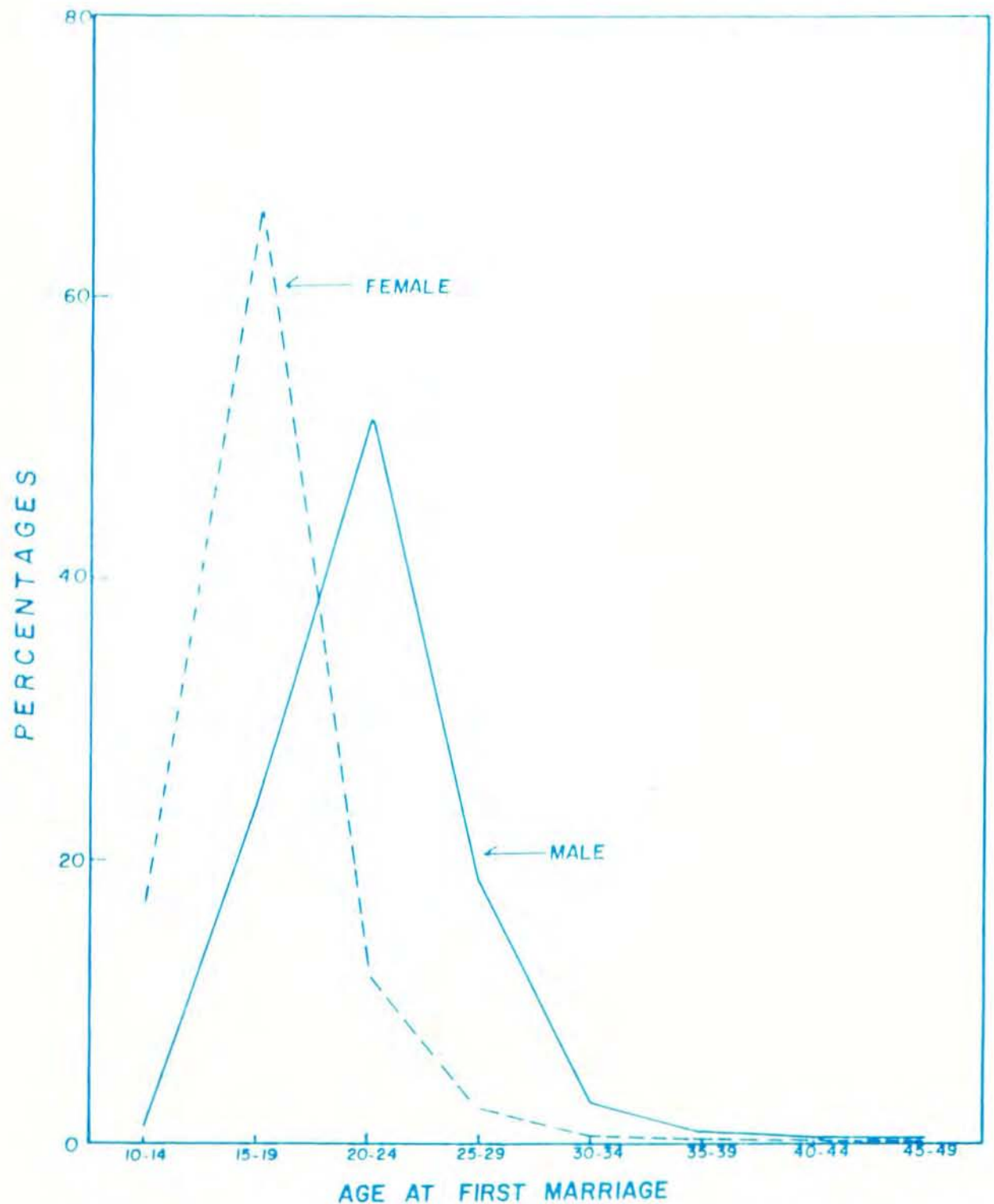


Figure :- B-2 THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST MARRIAGES BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE IN RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

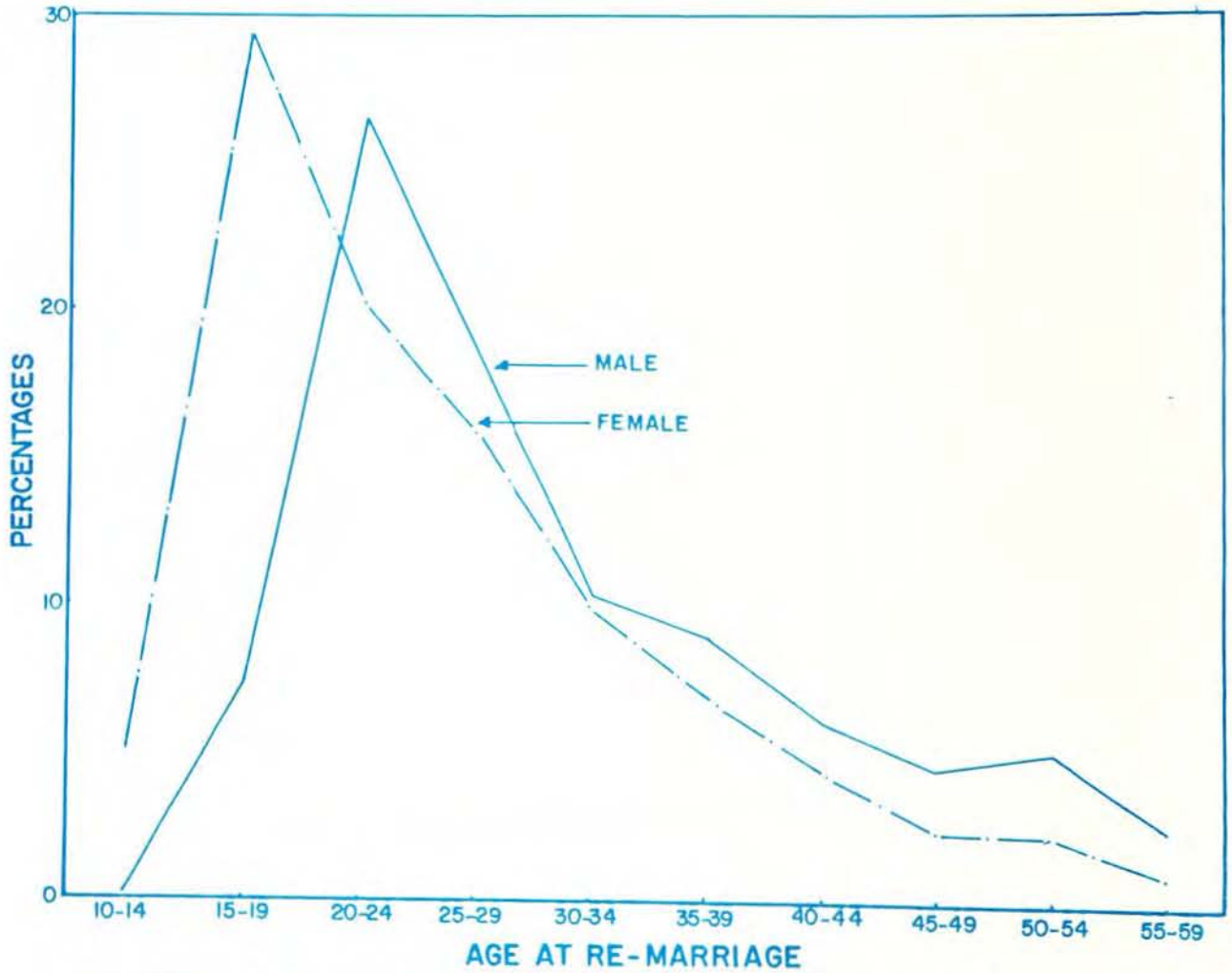


FIGURE B.3 THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RE-MARRIAGES (i.e., re-marrriages of divorced and widowed,) BY AGE AT RE-MARRIAGE IN RURAL ETHIOPIA , 1982/ 83

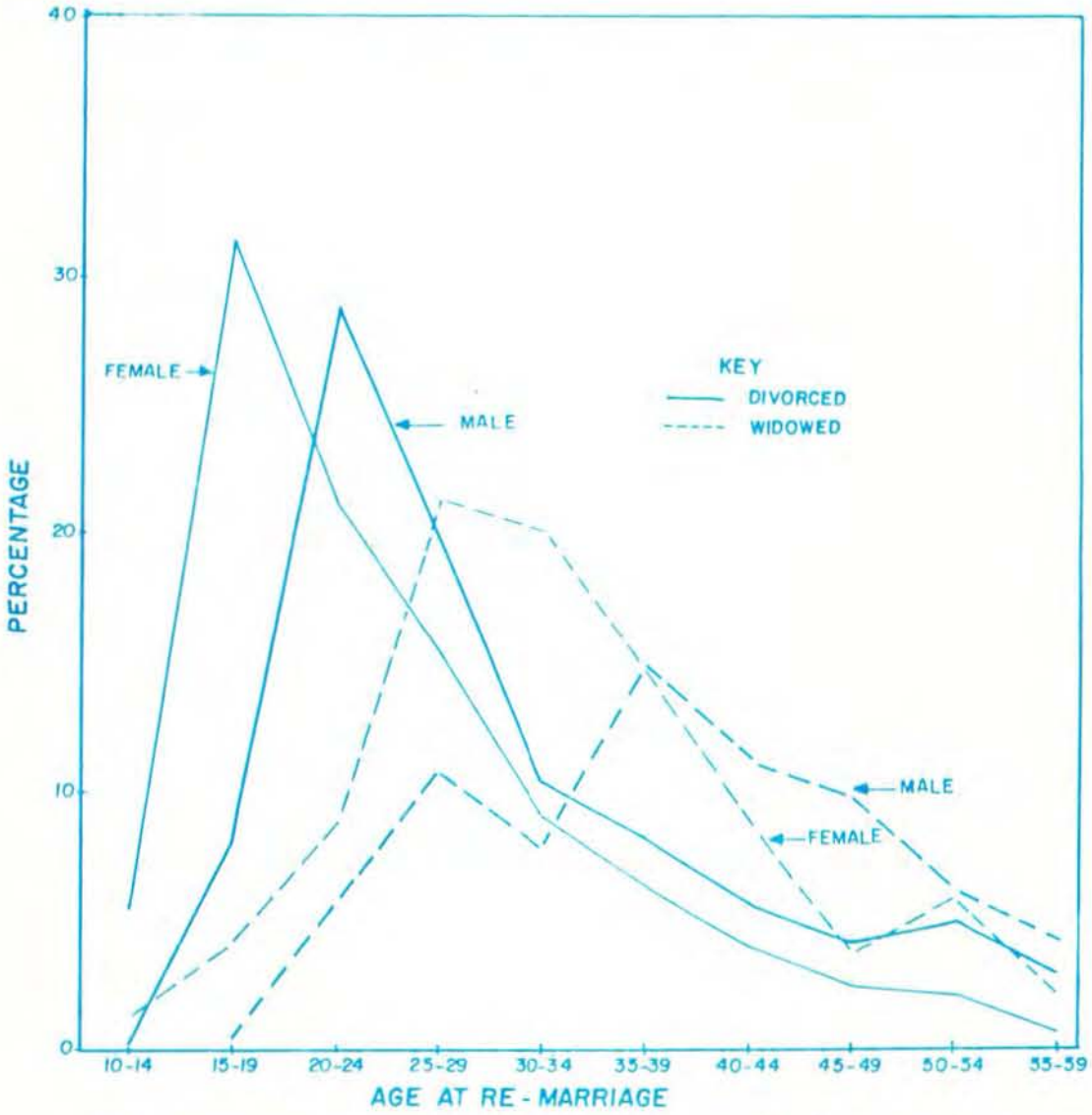


FIGURE: B-4 THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RE-MARRIAGES OF WIDOWED AND DIVORCED BY AGE AT RE-MARRIAGES IN RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

Figure B-5 AGE SEX-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE (TOTAL) RATES, RURAL ETHIOPIA
1982/83

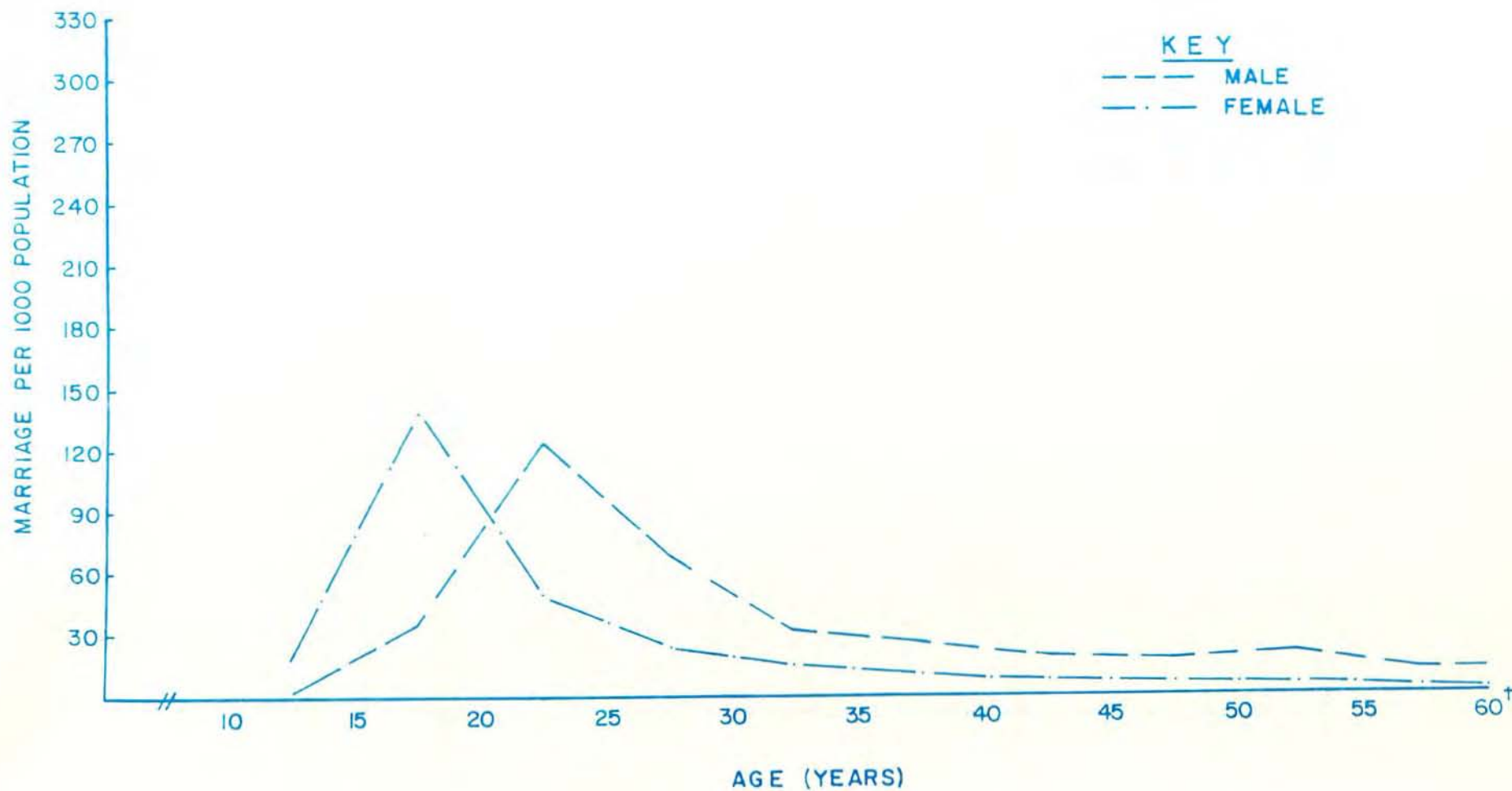


Figure B-6 AGE SEX SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES, RURAL ETHIOPIA
1982/83

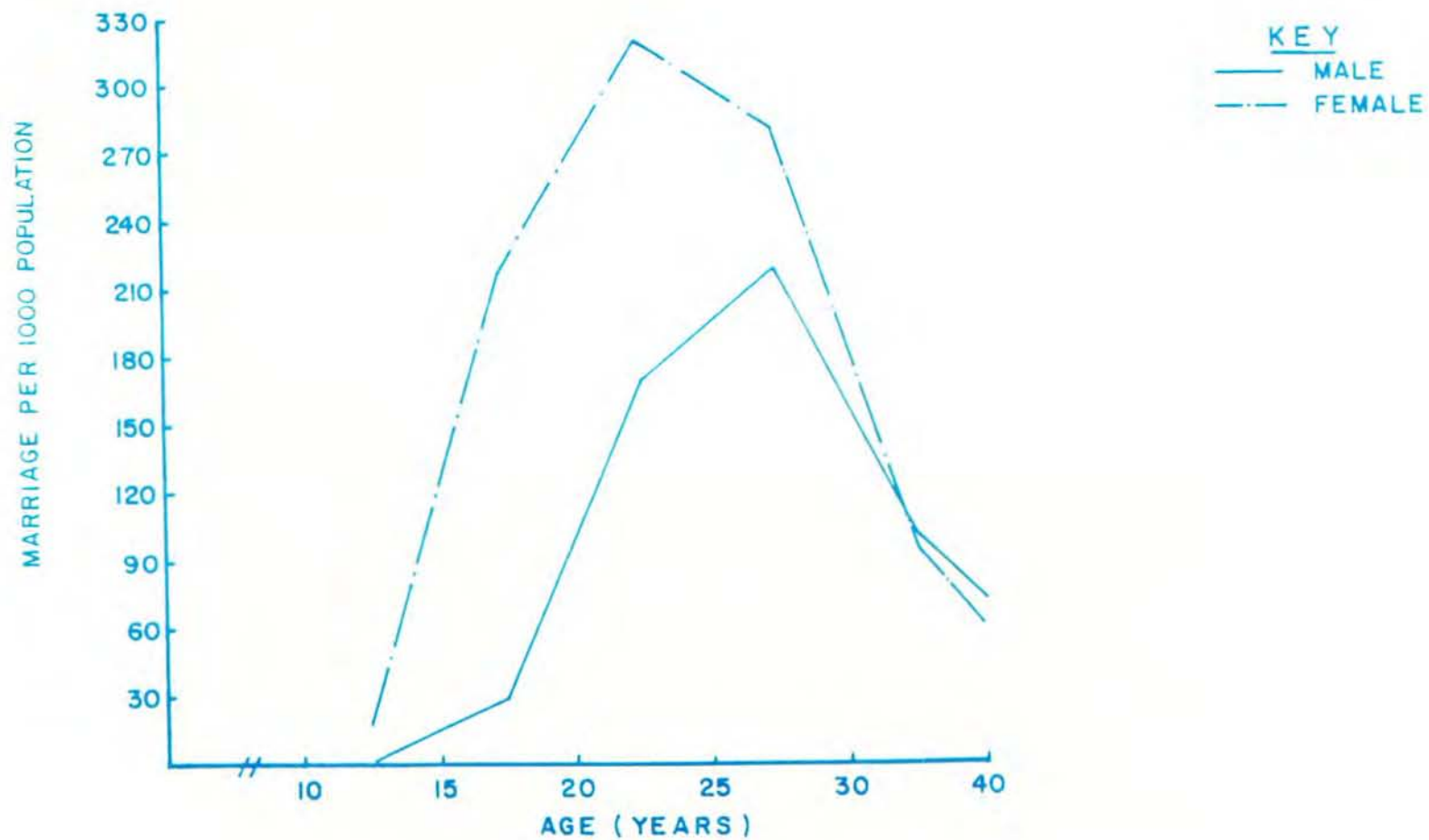


Figure B-7 AGE/SEX SPECIFIC RE-MARRIAGE RATES OF THE DIVORCED, RURAL ETHIOPIA 1982/83

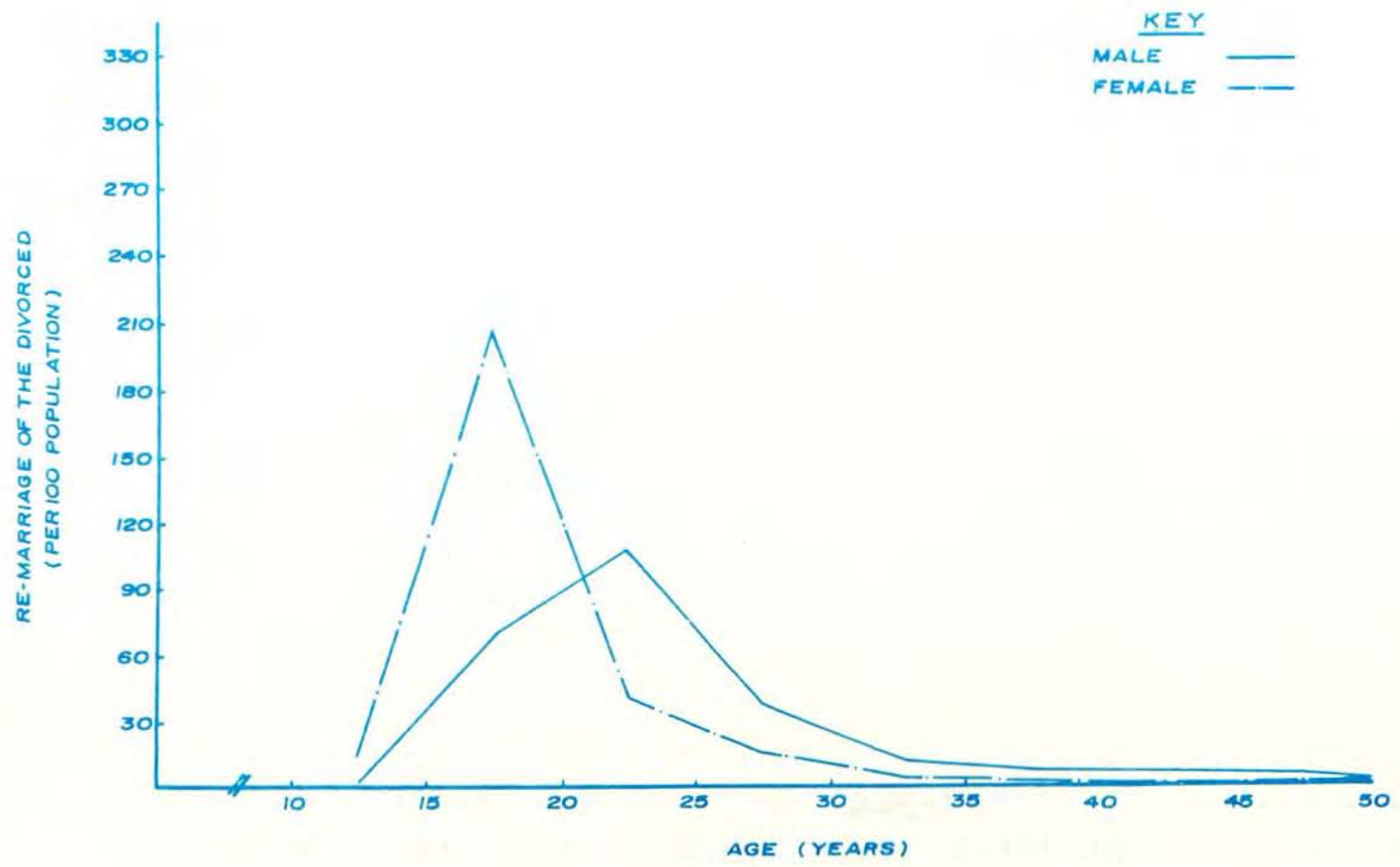


Fig. B-8 AGE/SEX-SPECIFIC RE-MARRIAGE RATE OF WIDOWED, RURAL ETHIOPIA 1982/83

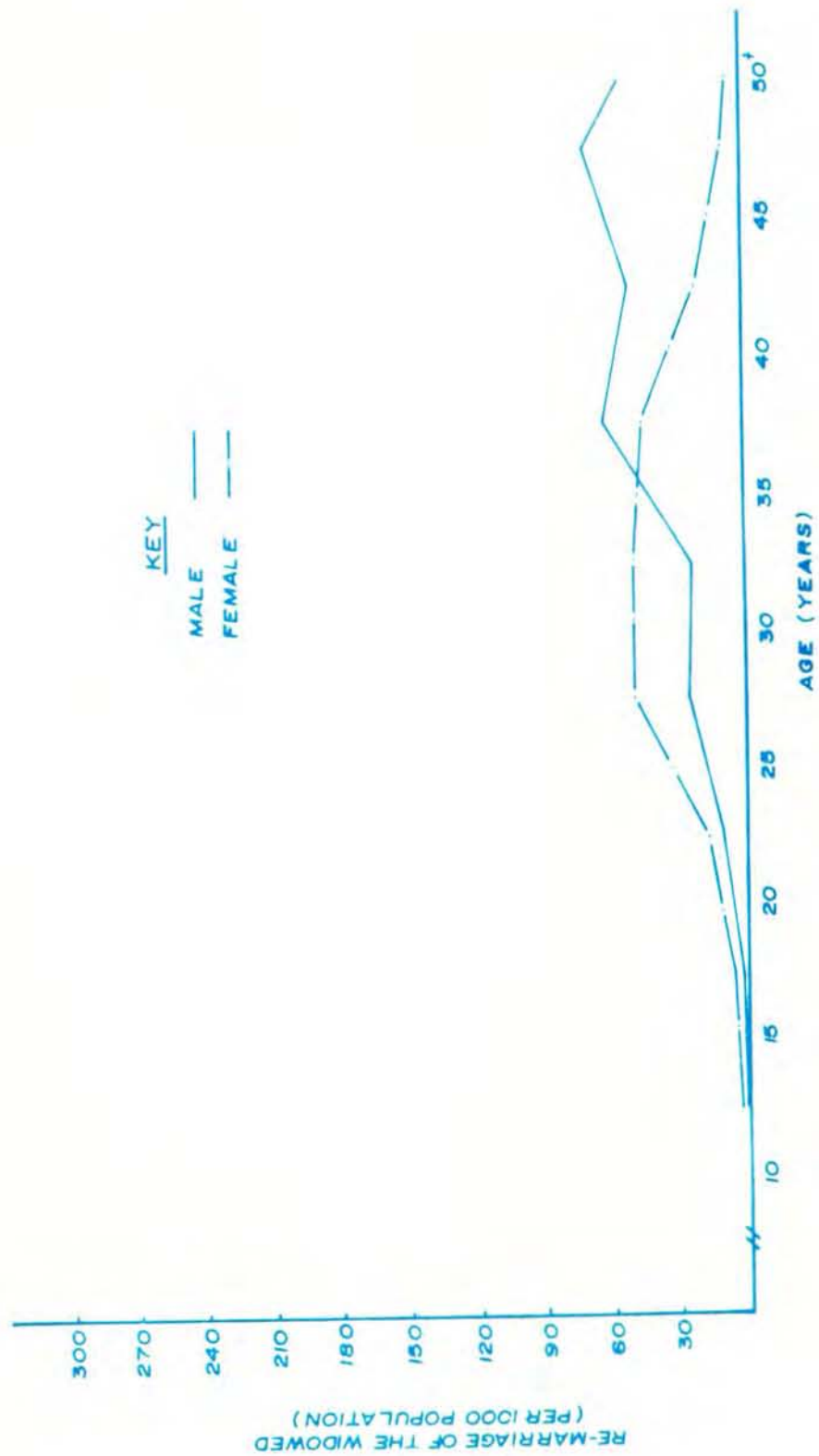


FIG.B.9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF

MARRIAGE BY MONTH IN RURAL ETHIOPIA , 1982/83

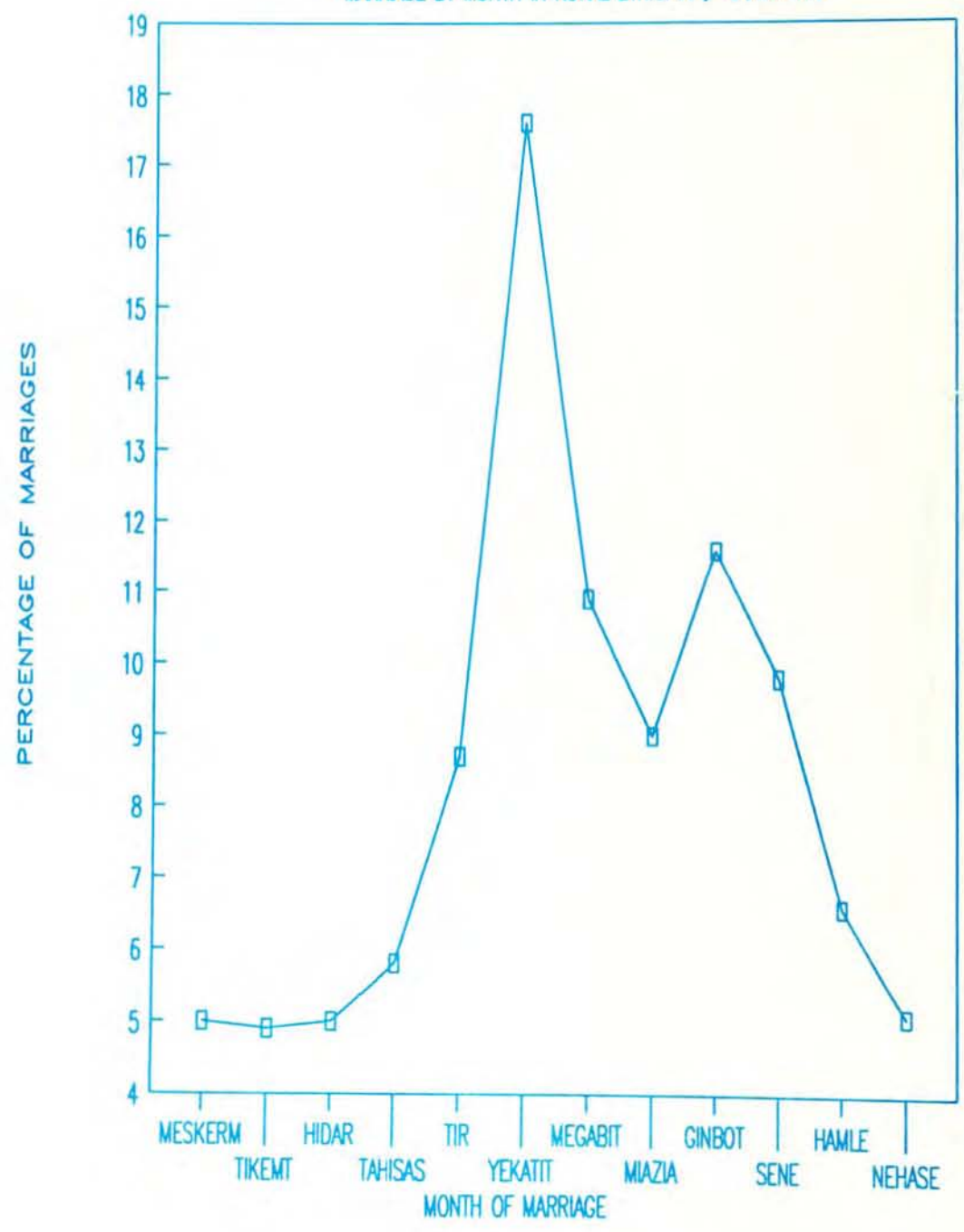
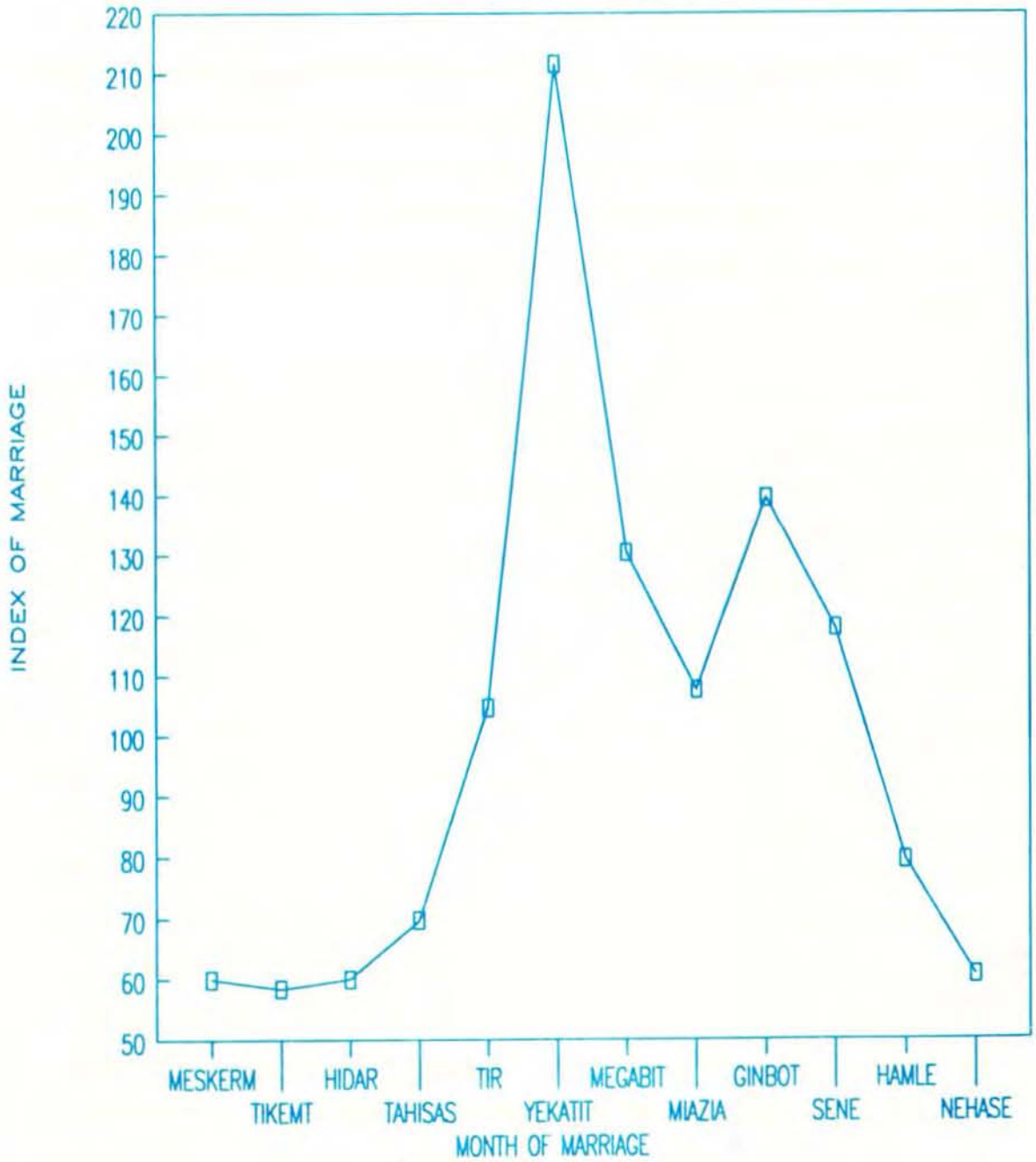


Figure B.9(a)

SEASONALITY INDEX OF MARRIAGE BY MONTH

FOR RURAL ETHIOPIA 1982/83



rate for the 12 regions as a whole was 2.83 per thousand population. Among the regions, the highest crude divorce rate was observed in Gojjam (7.7) followed by Wello (7.1) and Gondar (5.9) while the lowest crude divorce rate was observed in Wellega (0.73) followed by Sidamo (0.75), Bale (0.85) and Arssi (0.91).

The crude divorce rate of rural Ethiopia is found to be lower than that of the lowest observed in the world. Among the countries, the highest crude divorce rate was observed in the USA (5.04/1000 population) while the lowest divorce rate (3.8/1000 population) was recorded in Mauritius (UN, 1983).

Although the crude divorce rate is a useful summary measure, it is an unsuitable measure for comparing the divorce experiences of population with different age composition and marital status. Therefore, general divorce rate was calculated for each region taking into consideration age and marital status of the population. The reported overall general divorce rate was 7.2 per thousand married population aged 10 years and above in rural Ethiopia. Gojjam had the highest rate with 18.1 per thousand followed by Wello and Gondar with 16.5 and 14.1 per thousand respectively. On the otherhand, the lowest general divorce rate was observed in Sidamo and Wellega with 2 per thousand population in each of the two regions. There are no law prohibiting divorce and divorce can be obtained by mutual consent of the couples involved. Therefore, regional variations in divorce rate could be attributed to factors, other than the variation in legal practices, between regions.

C.2 Age-Specific Divorce Rate

Like marriage, divorce is also affected by demographic factors such as age, sex...etc. Divorces tend to concentrate in the younger ages and in the early years of marriage. This is well demonstrated by data presented in Table C.2 and Figure C.1. Table C.2 and Figure C.1 present age/sex specific divorce rate by region. Age/sex-specific divorce rate refers to number of divorces per 1000 marriagable population in a specific age/sex group. Data indicate that divorces are concentrated in the 15-29 age-groups. The highest divorce rate (19.82) for males took place in the age group 25-29 followed by age-group 20-24 (17.22) while for female the peak is 20.22 in age group 15-19 followed by 15.45 in age-group 20-24. However, the peak age at divorce varies considerably between regions. For example, the peak divorce age of 25-29 for male observed for 12 region i.e., rural Ethiopia as a whole, holds only in six out of 12 regions. Similarly, the peak divorce age of 15-19 for female observed for 12 regions as a whole i.e., rural Ethiopia, holds only in 5 out of 12 regions. It is to be further observed from Table C.2 that the total divorce rate* is higher for males than females. However, there exists considerable regional variation in total divorce rate. It ranges from highest, 249 per thousand married population in Gojjam to lowest, 26 per thousand married population in Sidamo. Marriage and re-marriage rates are also found to be highest in Gojjam.

*The total divorce rate is calculated on the same principle as that of Total Fertility Rate. It was obtained by summing the age-specific divorce rates. It implies total number of divorces by a cohort of 1000 men or women of marriageable age.

Figure C.1 shows the age pattern of divorce for males and females. The figure indicates the following age pattern of divorce: i) the divorce rate for both sexes begins from an early age of 10-14 and rises to the peak at ages 15-19 for females and 25-29 for males, ii) the rates generally decline with minor fluctuations after the peak age of 15-19 and 25-29 for females and males but never reaches 0, iii) the divorce rate is higher for females than males under age-group 20-24 while it is higher for males than females in the age-group 20-24 and above.

C.3 Average Age at First Divorce

The median age at divorce derived from vital registration data are presented by region in Table C.3. The median age at divorce is 32.4 for males and 24.7 for females for 12 regions. Among the regions, the median ages at divorce for males and females are found to be highest in Bale (42.1 years for males and 35.0 years for females) and lowest in Gojjam (26.7 years for males and 21.1 years for females) followed by Arssi (29.3 years for males and 22.3 years for females). The second and third positions for both males and females were occupied by Illubabor (38.9 years males and 32.8 years for females) and Keffa (38.5 years for males and 30.1 years for females).

C.4 Divorce and Number of Previous Marriages

The distribution of divorces by number of previous marriages is presented in Table C.4. The number of previous marriage is defined as the number of times the individual currently divorcing has married before the current marriage was consummated. Data in Table C.4 shows an inverse relationship between number of previous marriages and the proportion divorced. In otherwords, the proportion divorced decreases as the number of previous marriages increases and this holds for each sex. The proportion divorced among the population who were married once was as high as 33 percent which declines to as low as 8 percent among those who were married for five times or more previously. Figure C.2 depicts this situation more clearly. As shown in the figure, the proportion of divorce reaches its peak when the number of previous marriage is of the order one and it declines gradually as the number of previous marriage increases. And this overall pattern also holds for males and females with the exception that the proportion of males divorced remains constant after fourth marriage.

Comparing the proportion of divorces against the number of previous marriages, among the regions, we observe that for the majority of regions, the highest proportion of female divorces, occurs when the previous number of marriages was only one, with the exception of Gojjam and Sidamo. In Gojjam, the highest proportion of female divorces occurs among marriages of second order while in Sidamo this occurs among marriages of third order. The situation observed in these two regions could be considered

as an exception. For males in five out of 12 regions (Arssi, Gamo Goffa, Hararge, Shewa, Wello) the highest proportion of divorces occurs among marriages of first order while in the remaining six regions (Bale, Gondar, Kembata, Keffa, Sidamo and Wello) highest proportion of the divorces occurs among marriages of second order. Only in Gojjam the highest proportion of male divorces occurs among marriages of third order. This could be considered as an exception.

C.5 Reasons for Divorce

The divorcees were asked to state the reason(s) for divorces. The major stated reasons are presented in Table C.5. Of the stated reasons of divorce, the most important one, falls under the category of 'unable to get along with'. This includes drunkenness, adultery, extravagance, abuse and beating of wife. Of the total divorces, 64.3 percent were due to the reason of 'unable to get along with'. This is also found to be the reason par excellence of divorce in every region. However, its magnitude varies from one region to the other. It accounts for highest 87 percent of divorces, in Hararge to lowest, 54 percent of divorces in Gojjam. The second most important stated reason of divorce was health, followed by poverty. Eleven percent of total divorces were due to 'health reasons'. This is found to be highest in Gondar (15.3%) followed by Gojjam (14.3%) and Keffa (10.6%) while this was lowest in Wellega (1.7%) followed by Hararge (1.9%). Poverty accounted for nearly seven percent of total divorces. At regional level, it accounted for as high as 17 percent of total divorces in Gondar and as lowest as 1.2 percent in Sidamo.

C.6 Correlates of Divorce: Number of Dependent Children

Among the plausible correlates of divorce only one factor is examined. This is the number of dependent children under age 18 of the divorced couples. Divorce is expected to be inversely related with the number of dependent children. This is expected in view of the fact that a couple with large number of children will find it more difficult to annul their marriages than a couple with no or fewer children. This is also supported by data presented in Table C.6

As given in the Table, the presence of dependent children seems to be a deterrent to the dissolution of marriage by divorce. The proportion of divorce decreases from 51 percent to 40 percent and 7 percent with the increase of dependent children from zero to 1-3 and 4-6. Only about one percent of the couples with 7-8 dependent children are divorced. It appears that there is an inverse association between the proportion of divorce and the number of dependent children (see Fig C.3). Comparison of the proportion of divorces by number of dependent children among the regions shows that in about half of the regions, the highest proportion of divorce occurs to childless couples; whereas in the rest of the regions, it is observed among those with 1 to 3 dependent children. One major conclusion that emerges from this finding, is that infecundity as reflected in childlessness or fewer children, is possibly the major reason for divorce in rural Ethiopia, although this was not directly admitted by large proportion of divorcees when asked to state their reasons for divorce. Less than one percent of the divorcees admitted

'childlessness' as the major reason for divorce. This could be due to the fact that couples were unwilling to admit infecundity as the reason for divorce which could jeopardise their future chances of re-marriage.

C.7 Seasonality of Divorce

The distribution of divorces by month shows a marked seasonal variation in divorces (see Table C.7). The first seasonal peak appears to be in the months of Yekatit and Miazia followed by a second peak in the months of Megabit and Ginbot (see Figure C.4). The seasonal pattern of divorce revealed by observed monthly variation in divorces still holds even when 'Seasonality Index' is employed to measure seasonal dimension of divorces (see Table C.7(a) and Figure C.4 (a)). Data on seasonality of marriages and divorces also show strong positive correlation between the two. In other words, the incidence of marriages and divorces are recorded highest and lowest in the same months (see Figures C.5 and C.5(a)). This finding is in conformity with one's expectation.

It is to be also noted here that seasonal pattern of divorce varies between regions. For Arssi, Keffa and Wello, the incidence of divorce is highest in the month of Yekatit, while for Illubabor and Wellega, the incidence of divorce is highest in the month of Miazia. The incidence of divorce for Bale; Gamo Goffa; Hararge; Gondar; Shewa and Gojjam; Sidamo; is highest in the months of Hidar, Tahsas, Tir, Megabit, Ginbot and Hamle respectively (see Table C.7).

Table C.1 Number of Divorces, Crude and General Divorce Rates by Region (Rural Ethiopia), 1982/83

Region	Number of Divorce	Crude Divorce Rate ^a	General Divorce Rate ^b
Arssi	1,244	0.91	2.59
Bale	366	0.85	2.41
Gamo Goffa	973	0.94	2.46
Gojjam	20,764	7.66	18.13
Gondar	10,751	5.89	14.07
Hararge	2,603	1.18	3.10
Illubabor	941	1.45	3.36
Keffa	3,182	1.66	3.91
Shewa	11,307	1.74	4.59
Sidamo	2,265	0.75	1.98
Wellega	1,643	0.73	2.00
Wello	19,506	7.07	16.53
Total	75,545	2.83	7.21

^aCrude divorce rate refers to frequency of annual divorces per thousand population.

^bGeneral divorce rate refers to number of divorces per thousand married population aged 10 years and over.

Table C.2 Age/Sex Specific Divorce Rate (Per 1000 Population) by Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Age at Divorce	Sex	Region												Total
		Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu-babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
10 - 14	Male	-	-	0.26	0.21	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	0.06
	Female	0.49	-	-	12.43	8.70	0.33	0.74	-	0.32	-	-	7.40	2.56
	Total	0.24	-	0.13	6.11	4.05	0.16	0.36	0.27	0.15	-	-	3.47	1.25
15 - 19	Male	3.44	0.55	0.76	24.60	4.51	-	-	-	0.94	0.58	0.27	5.02	3.76
	Female	10.35	2.18	2.00	66.28	37.81	4.22	10.21	6.75	7.52	2.73	2.60	58.81	20.22
	Total	6.44	1.25	1.33	45.37	20.46	1.92	4.18	2.85	3.88	1.51	1.42	29.28	11.26
20 - 24	Male	6.00	1.78	1.65	65.57	31.65	6.48	11.85	2.55	7.10	1.51	2.61	33.85	17.22
	Female	5.91	5.63	5.96	36.08	27.63	13.13	4.57	6.16	11.36	5.71	5.18	36.28	15.45
	Total	5.95	3.85	3.99	50.96	29.61	10.29	8.01	4.56	9.26	3.82	4.03	35.05	16.28
25 - 29	Male	6.82	3.63	8.15	43.05	37.34	14.84	1.68	10.81	11.88	6.46	1.71	55.36	19.82
	Female	6.02	5.70	6.10	21.87	20.67	7.26	3.99	10.48	11.51	5.20	4.24	33.42	12.34
	Total	6.37	4.91	6.97	31.49	28.40	10.47	3.08	10.62	11.65	5.72	3.22	43.92	15.59
30 - 34	Male	7.01	2.51	4.85	23.27	37.71	6.25	6.72	9.36	8.38	4.66	4.62	39.72	13.85
	Female	1.83	0.22	4.88	13.21	21.98	0.94	5.62	8.29	5.67	2.98	2.89	21.34	8.11
	Total	3.99	1.21	4.87	17.74	29.29	3.49	6.08	8.73	6.85	3.71	3.63	28.91	10.62
35 - 39	Male	4.59	7.57	5.20	20.77	20.06	3.19	8.02	6.74	7.92	6.57	11.71	33.24	11.81
	Female	1.51	7.10	3.37	18.15	13.84	2.84	5.32	3.90	5.54	2.11	2.34	15.20	7.08
	Total	2.96	7.30	4.33	19.45	17.07	3.03	6.50	5.21	6.73	4.21	6.59	23.60	9.38
40 - 44	Male	3.66	8.14	2.65	10.67	20.28	3.02	1.87	9.26	7.12	5.28	2.47	25.44	9.35
	Female	2.35	4.52	2.19	17.52	20.65	2.36	4.69	4.95	5.48	1.75	3.88	13.00	7.36
	Total	2.97	6.12	2.43	13.94	20.46	2.72	3.41	7.10	6.30	3.51	3.22	18.76	8.35
45 - 49	Male	2.35	9.72	4.70	22.64	10.24	2.70	9.38	6.82	7.29	2.81	2.71	18.61	8.98
	Female	1.28	2.79	2.06	19.45	5.67	-	5.79	4.60	3.24	-	1.12	14.94	5.78
	Total	1.79	6.22	3.45	21.17	8.16	1.50	7.54	5.82	5.32	1.48	1.88	16.73	7.43
50 - 54	Male	2.65	4.13	-	22.95	37.84	1.86	0.99	7.83	5.55	0.88	0.98	17.96	9.95
	Female	-	2.13	-	7.90	7.82	-	3.58	6.47	3.07	0.91	0.73	12.69	4.77
	Total	1.20	3.01	-	15.45	23.04	0.97	2.42	7.12	4.30	0.89	0.84	15.05	7.27

Table C.2 (contd.)

Age at Divorce	Sex	Region												Total
		Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu-babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
55 - 59	Male	1.61	3.09	3.50	17.00	15.82	3.25	9.87	3.98	8.11	1.14	6.44	14.30	8.68
	Female	-	1.42	-	11.39	14.73	2.58	1.36	1.19	5.66	-	3.19	6.45	5.08
	Total	0.81	2.00	1.77	14.28	15.36	2.95	5.49	2.68	6.99	0.61	4.71	10.52	6.97
60 +	Male	-	2.31	2.13	19.93	11.37	2.08	5.69	4.87	6.40	0.58	2.04	16.47	7.41
	Female	-	-	0.05	4.59	3.38	-	2.18	-	0.61	0.54	0.14	5.89	1.77
	Total	-	1.30	1.21	13.09	8.00	1.21	3.96	2.74	3.88	0.54	1.12	11.83	4.92
Total Divorce Rate*	Male	38.13	43.43	33.85	272.66	226.82	43.67	56.07	62.73	70.69	30.47	35.56	259.97	110.89
	Female	29.74	31.69	26.61	228.87	182.88	33.66	48.05	52.79	59.98	21.93	26.31	225.72	90.44
	Total	32.72	37.17	30.48	249.05	203.90	38.71	51.03	57.70	65.31	26.02	30.66	237.12	99.32

*The total divorce rate is calculated on the same principle as that of total fertility rate. It was obtained by summing the age-specific divorce rates. It implies total number of divorces by a cohort of one thousand men or women of marriageable age.

Table C.3 Median Age at Divorce by Sex and Region
in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Median*
Arssi	Male	29.3
	Female	22.3
	Total	25.7
Bale	Male	42.1
	Female	35.0
	Total	38.1
Gamo Goffa	Male	33.0
	Female	28.5
	Total	30.2
Gojjam	Male	26.7
	Female	21.1
	Total	24.2
Gondar	Male	32.0
	Female	23.6
	Total	28.5
Hararge	Male	29.4
	Female	23.9
	Total	26.8
Illubabor	Male	38.9
	Female	32.8
	Total	35.8
Keffa	Male	38.5
	Female	30.1
	Total	33.5
Shewa	Male	37.1
	Female	27.5
	Total	31.5
Sidamo	Male	34.7
	Female	26.4
	Total	29.5
Wellega	Male	37.7
	Female	27.7
	Total	34.3
Wello	Male	34.6
	Female	25.2
	Total	29.9
All Regions	Male	32.4
	Female	24.7
	Total	28.5

*Calculated from grouped data.

Table C.4 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Number of Previous Marriage, Sex and Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region of Divorce	Sex	No & %	Number of Previous Marriages							Total
			0*	1	2	3	4	5+	N/S	
Arssi	Male	No	-	459	281	360	84	60	-	1,244
		%	-	30.9	22.6	28.9	6.8	4.8	-	100
	Female	No	-	426	360	395	39	24	-	1,244
		%	-	34.3	28.9	31.8	3.1	1.9	-	100
	Total	No	-	885	641	755	123	84	-	2,488
		%	-	35.6	25.8	30.4	5.0	3.4	-	100
Bale	Male	No	-	98	158	75	19	16	-	366
		%	-	26.8	43.2	20.5	5.2	4.4	-	100
	Female	No	-	107	99	71	69	13	7	366
		%	-	29.2	27.1	19.4	18.9	3.4	1.9	100
	Total	No	-	205	257	146	88	29	7	732
		%	-	28.0	35.1	20.0	12.0	4.0	1.0	100
Gamo Goffa	Male	No	23	390	334	140	40	46	-	973
		%	2.4	40.1	34.3	14.4	4.1	4.7	-	100
	Female	No	-	505	248	131	65	24	-	973
		%	-	51.9	25.5	13.5	6.7	2.5	-	100
	Total	No	23	895	582	271	105	70	-	1,946
		%	1.2	46.0	29.9	13.9	5.4	3.6	-	100
Gojjam	Male	No	347	4,119	5,148	5,227	2,735	3,086	102	20,764
		%	1.7	19.8	24.8	25.2	13.2	14.9	0.5	100
	Female	No	374	4,124	6,964	4,246	2,836	2,182	38	20,764
		%	1.8	19.9	33.5	20.5	13.7	10.5	0.2	100
	Total	No	721	8,243	12,112	9,473	5,571	5,268	140	41,528
		%	1.7	19.9	29.2	22.8	13.4	12.7	0.3	100
Gondar	Male	No	9	2,914	3,805	2,032	1,153	797	41	10,751
		%	0.1	27.1	35.4	18.9	10.7	7.4	0.4	100
	Female	No	34	3,802	3,134	2,643	862	275	1	10,751
		%	0.3	35.4	29.2	24.6	8.0	2.6	0.0	100
	Total	No	43	6,716	6,939	4,675	2,015	1,072	42	21,502
		%	0.2	31.2	32.3	21.8	9.4	5.0	0.2	100
Hararge	Male	No	-	1,407	818	162	134	82	-	2,603
		%	-	54.1	31.4	6.2	5.2	3.2	-	100
	Female	No	-	1,827	654	13	65	44	-	2,603
		%	-	70.2	25.1	0.5	2.5	1.7	-	100
	Total	No	-	3,234	1,472	175	199	126	-	5,206
		%	-	62.1	28.3	3.4	3.8	2.4	-	100

Table C.4 (contd.)

Region of Divorce	Sex	No & %	Number of Previous Marriages							N/S	Total
			0*	1	2	3	4	5+			
Illubabor	Male	No	-	313	363	118	64	49	34	941	
		%	-	33.3	38.6	12.5	6.8	5.2	3.6	100	
	Female	No	-	468	262	71	87	20	33	941	
%		-	49.7	27.9	7.6	9.3	2.1	3.5	100		
Total	No	-	781	625	189	151	69	67	1,882		
	%	-	41.5	33.2	10.1	8.0	3.7	3.6	100		
Keffa	Male	No	20	847	1,260	641	301	110	3	3,182	
		%	0.6	26.6	39.6	20.2	9.5	3.5	0.1	100	
	Female	No	20	1,213	797	716	306	128	2	3,182	
%		0.6	38.1	25.1	22.5	9.6	4.0	0.1	100		
Total	No	40	2,060	2,057	1,357	607	238	5	6,364		
	%	0.6	32.4	32.3	21.3	9.5	3.7	0.1	100		
Shewa	Male	No	420	4,681	2,663	1,653	1,171	643	76	11,307	
		%	3.7	41.4	23.6	14.6	10.4	5.7	0.7	100	
	Female	No	570	5,010	2,878	1,692	457	262	438	11,307	
%		5.1	44.3	25.5	15.0	4.1	2.3	3.9	100		
Total	No	990	9,691	5,541	3,345	1,628	905	514	22,614		
	%	4.4	42.9	24.5	14.8	7.2	4.0	2.3	100		
Sidamo	Male	No	-	466	737	222	87	730	23	2,265	
		%	-	20.6	32.5	9.8	3.9	32.2	1.0	100	
	Female	No	-	459	564	577	153	512	-	2,265	
%		-	20.3	24.9	25.5	6.8	22.6	-	100		
Total	No	-	925	1,301	799	240	1,242	23	4,530		
	%	-	20.4	28.7	17.6	5.3	27.4	0.5	100		
Wellega	Male	No	-	390	889	237	79	-	48	1,643	
		%	-	23.7	54.1	14.4	4.8	-	2.9	100	
	Female	No	-	897	484	80	181	-	1	1,643	
%		-	54.6	29.5	4.9	11.0	-	0.1	100		
Total	No	-	1,287	1,373	317	260	-	49	3,286		
	%	-	39.2	41.8	9.7	7.9	-	1.5	100		
Wello	Male	No	295	6,542	5,117	3,176	1,828	2,058	490	19,506	
		%	1.5	33.5	26.2	16.3	9.4	10.6	2.5	100	
	Female	No	320	7,616	4,901	3,401	1,452	1,406	410	19,506	
%		1.6	39.1	25.1	17.4	7.5	7.2	2.1	100		
Total	No	615	14,158	10,018	6,577	3,280	3,464	900	39,012		
	%	1.6	36.3	25.7	16.9	8.4	8.9	2.3	100		
Total	Male	No	1,114	22,626	21,753	14,043	7,695	7,677	817	75,545	
		%	1.5	30.0	28.6	18.6	10.2	10.2	1.1	100	
	Female	No	1,318	26,454	21,345	14,036	6,572	4,890	930	75,545	
%		1.8	35.0	28.3	18.6	8.7	6.5	1.2	100		
Total	No	2,432	49,080	42,918	28,079	14,267	12,567	1,747	151,090		
	%	1.6	32.5	28.4	18.6	9.5	8.3	1.2	100		

*Indicates those who are divorcing for the first time.

Table C.5 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Causes of Divorce and Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region	No & %	Causes of Divorce								Total
		Spousal age difference	Ethnic or religious difference	Poverty	Unable to get along	Childless- ness	Household mis- management	Health	Others	
Arssi	No	32	34	55	821	-	2	70	230	1,244
	%	2.6	2.7	4.4	66.0	-	0.2	5.6	18.5	100
Bale	No	-	-	-	251	1	-	19	95	366
	%	-	-	-	68.6	0.3	-	5.2	26.0	100
Gamo Goffa	No	-	29	-	735	66	-	49	94	973
	%	-	3.0	-	75.5	6.8	-	5.0	9.7	100
Gojjam	No	470	18	926	11,105	30	306	2,964	4,945	20,764
	%	2.3	0.1	4.5	53.5	0.2	1.5	14.3	23.9	100
Gondar	No	152	1	1,831	6,110	196	6	1,649	806	10,751
	%	1.4	0.0	17.0	56.8	1.8	0.1	15.3	7.5	100
Hararge	No	-	60	48	2,262	69	-	48	116	2,603
	%	-	2.3	1.9	86.9	2.7	-	1.9	4.5	100
Illubabor	No	-	-	39	770	-	-	84	48	941
	%	-	-	4.2	81.8	-	-	8.9	5.1	100
Keffa	No	41	-	53	2,518	1	1	337	231	3,182
	%	1.3	-	1.7	79.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	7.3	100
Shewa	No	134	55	186	7,426	127	200	930	2,249	11,307
	%	1.2	0.5	1.7	65.7	1.1	1.8	8.2	19.9	100
Sidamo	No	-	32	27	1,597	1	85	91	432	2,265
	%	-	1.4	1.2	70.5	0.1	3.8	4.0	19.1	100
Wellega	No	-	-	64	1,397	-	27	27	128	1,643
	%	-	-	3.9	85.0	-	1.7	1.7	7.8	100
Wello	No	165	55	1,754	13,583	68	158	2,052	1,671	19,506
	%	0.9	0.3	9.0	69.6	0.4	0.8	10.5	8.6	100
Total	No	994	284	4,983	48,575	559	785	8,320	11,045	75,545
	%	1.3	0.4	6.6	64.3	0.7	1.0	11.0	14.6	100

Table C.6 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Number of Dependent Children Under Age 18 and Region in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Region	No & %	Number of Dependent Children					Total
		0	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 8	N/S	
Arssi	No	769	429	46	-	-	1,244
	%	61.8	34.5	3.7	-	-	100
Bale	No	117	213	36	-	-	366
	%	32.0	58.2	9.8	-	-	100
Gamo Goffa	No	393	403	172	5	-	973
	%	40.4	41.4	17.7	0.5	-	100
Gojjam	No	11,931	7,118	1,496	219	-	20,764
	%	57.5	34.3	7.2	1.1	-	100
Gondar	No	5,676	4,091	981	3	-	10,751
	%	52.8	38.1	9.1	0.0	-	100
Hararge	No	1,374	926	244	59	-	2,603
	%	52.8	35.6	9.4	2.3	-	100
Illubabor	No	267	487	166	21	-	941
	%	28.4	51.8	17.6	2.2	-	100
Keffa	No	1,482	1,253	54	20	373	3,182
	%	46.6	39.4	1.7	0.6	11.7	100
Shewa	No	3,828	6,314	774	221	170	11,307
	%	33.9	55.9	6.9	2.0	1.5	100
Sidamo	No	760	1,090	355	58	2	2,265
	%	33.6	48.1	15.7	2.6	0.1	100
Wellega	No	439	884	180	48	92	1,643
	%	26.7	53.8	11.0	2.9	5.6	100
Wello	No	11,183	6,600	477	26	1,220	19,506
	%	57.3	33.8	2.5	0.1	6.3	100
Total	No	38,219	29,808	4,981	680	1,857	75,545
	%	50.6	39.5	6.6	0.9	2.5	100

Table C.7 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Divorces by Month of Divorce and Region
in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month	No & %	Region											Total	
		Arssi	Bale	Gamo- Goffa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illu- babor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega		Wello
Meskerem	No	126	18	76	960	407	153	28	193	879	210	105	1,356	4,511
	%	10.1	4.9	7.8	4.6	3.8	5.9	3.0	6.1	7.8	9.3	6.4	7.0	6.0
Tikmit	No	62	35	44	628	410	251	155	214	907	203	187	1,389	4,485
	%	4.5	9.6	4.5	3.0	3.8	9.7	16.5	6.7	8.0	9.0	11.4	7.1	5.9
Hidar	No	29	45	96	820	552	164	25	239	716	262	-	1,325	4,273
	%	2.3	12.3	9.9	4.0	5.1	6.3	2.7	7.5	6.3	11.6	-	6.8	5.7
Tahsas	No	46	40	196	929	623	202	129	236	1,007	57	40	1,811	5,316
	%	3.7	10.9	20.2	4.5	5.8	7.8	13.7	7.4	8.9	2.5	2.4	9.3	7.0
Tir	No	137	34	69	1,409	1,003	381	24	231	1,250	200	150	2,247	7,135
	%	11.0	9.3	7.1	6.8	9.3	14.6	2.6	7.3	11.1	8.8	9.1	11.5	9.5
Yekatit	No	235	44	78	2,160	1,403	223	117	430	1,135	133	88	2,330	8,376
	%	18.9	12.0	8.0	10.4	13.1	8.6	12.4	13.5	10.0	5.9	5.4	12.0	11.1
Megabit	No	161	38	79	2,521	1,625	358	10	147	879	193	317	1,625	7,953
	%	13.0	10.4	8.1	12.2	15.1	13.8	1.1	4.6	7.8	8.5	19.3	8.3	10.5
Miazia	No	47	36	115	2,847	1,485	222	223	423	1,005	87	318	1,555	8,363
	%	3.8	9.8	11.8	13.7	13.8	8.5	23.7	13.3	8.9	3.9	19.4	8.0	11.1
Ginbot	No	67	35	119	2,969	1,146	96	75	324	1,336	137	117	1,461	7,882
	%	5.4	9.6	12.2	14.3	10.7	3.7	8.0	10.2	11.8	6.1	7.1	7.5	10.4
Sene	No	112	12	17	2,308	1,135	73	52	226	1,086	206	158	1,784	7,169
	%	9.0	3.3	1.8	11.1	10.6	2.8	5.5	7.1	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.2	9.5
Hamle	No	147	23	59	1,007	245	167	20	114	641	443	123	1,371	4,360
	%	11.8	6.3	6.1	4.9	2.3	6.4	2.1	3.6	5.7	19.6	7.5	7.0	5.8
Nahase	No	23	6	23	1,921	679	228	49	106	290	101	39	1,002	4,467
	%	1.9	1.6	2.4	9.3	6.3	8.8	5.2	3.3	2.6	4.5	2.4	5.1	5.9
Pagume	No	36	-	2	211	14	39	34	85	74	32	-	147	674
	%	2.9	-	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.5	3.6	2.7	0.7	1.4	-	0.8	0.9
N/S	No	16	-	-	74	24	46	-	214	102	1	1	103	581
	%	1.3	-	-	0.4	0.2	1.8	-	6.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8
Total	No	1,244	366	973	20,764	10,751	2,603	941	3,182	11,307	2,265	1,643	19,506	75,545
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C.7(a) Seasonality Index* of Divorce by Months in Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Month	Region												Total
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo-Gofa	Gojjam	Gondar	Hararge	Illubabor	Keffa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wello	
Meskerem	127.3	58.1	93.8	56.2	45.6	72.9	36.8	80.4	94.7	112.9	76.6	84.5	72.9
Tikmit	62.6	112.9	54.3	36.8	45.9	119.5	203.9	89.2	97.7	109.1	136.5	86.5	72.4
Hidar	29.3	145.2	118.5	48.0	61.8	78.1	32.9	99.6	77.2	140.9	-	82.6	69.0
Tahsas	46.5	129.0	242.0	54.4	69.8	96.2	169.7	98.3	108.5	30.6	29.2	112.8	85.9
Tir	138.4	109.7	85.2	85.5	112.3	181.4	31.6	96.3	134.7	107.5	109.5	140.0	115.2
Yekatit	237.4	141.9	96.3	126.5	157.1	106.2	153.9	179.2	122.3	71.5	64.2	145.2	135.3
Megabit	162.6	122.6	97.5	147.7	182.0	170.5	13.2	61.3	94.7	103.8	231.4	101.2	128.5
Miazia	47.5	116.1	142.0	166.3	166.3	105.7	293.4	176.3	108.3	46.8	232.1	96.9	135.1
Ginbot	67.7	112.9	146.9	173.9	128.3	45.7	98.7	135.0	144.0	73.7	85.4	91.0	127.3
Sene	113.1	38.7	21.0	135.2	127.1	34.8	68.4	94.2	117.0	110.8	115.3	111.2	115.8
Hamle	148.5	74.2	72.8	59.0	27.4	79.5	26.3	47.5	69.1	238.2	89.8	85.4	70.4
Nehase	23.2	19.4	28.4	112.5	76.0	108.6	64.5	44.2	31.3	54.3	28.5	62.4	72.2

*Seasonality Index (SI) = $\frac{O}{E} \times 100$, where E is the expected number of divorces in a month which is obtained as $m.n/360$, m = number of annual divorces, n = number of days in given month, O = recorded number of divorces in a given month.

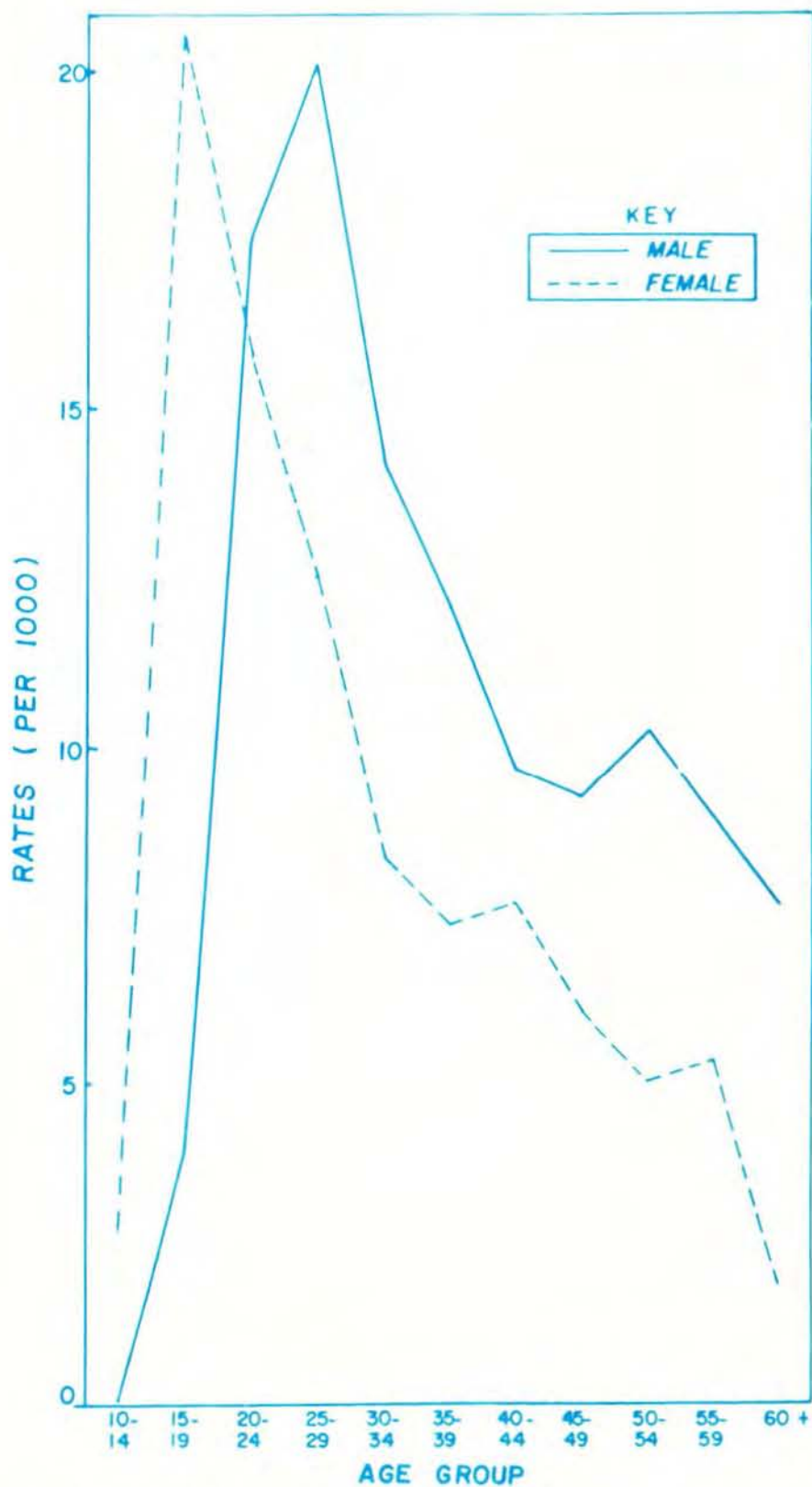


Figure: c-1

AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DIVORCE RATES
RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

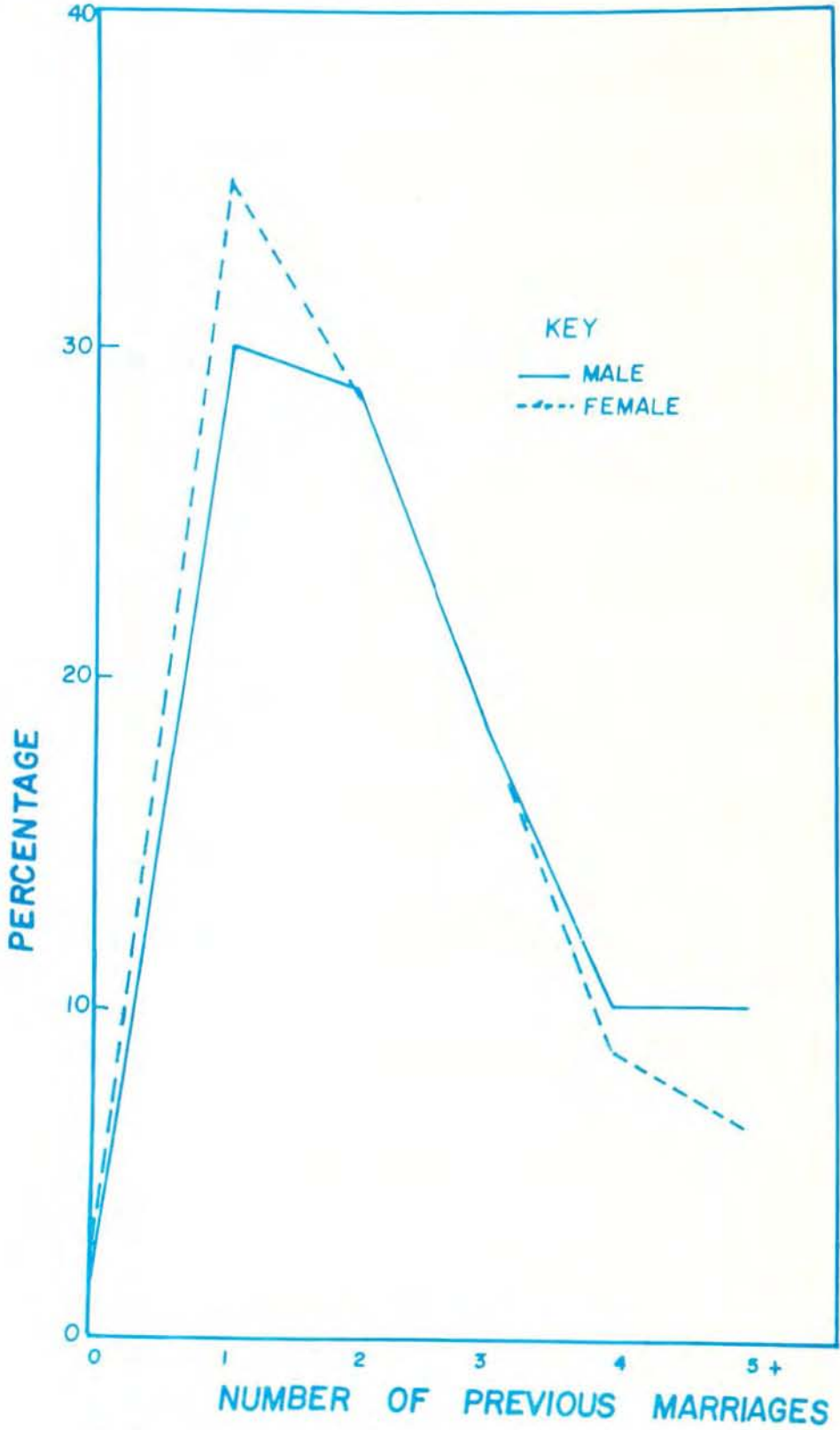


FIG.- C -2 PROPORTION OF DIVORCES BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS MARRIAGES RURAL ETHIOPIA 1982/83

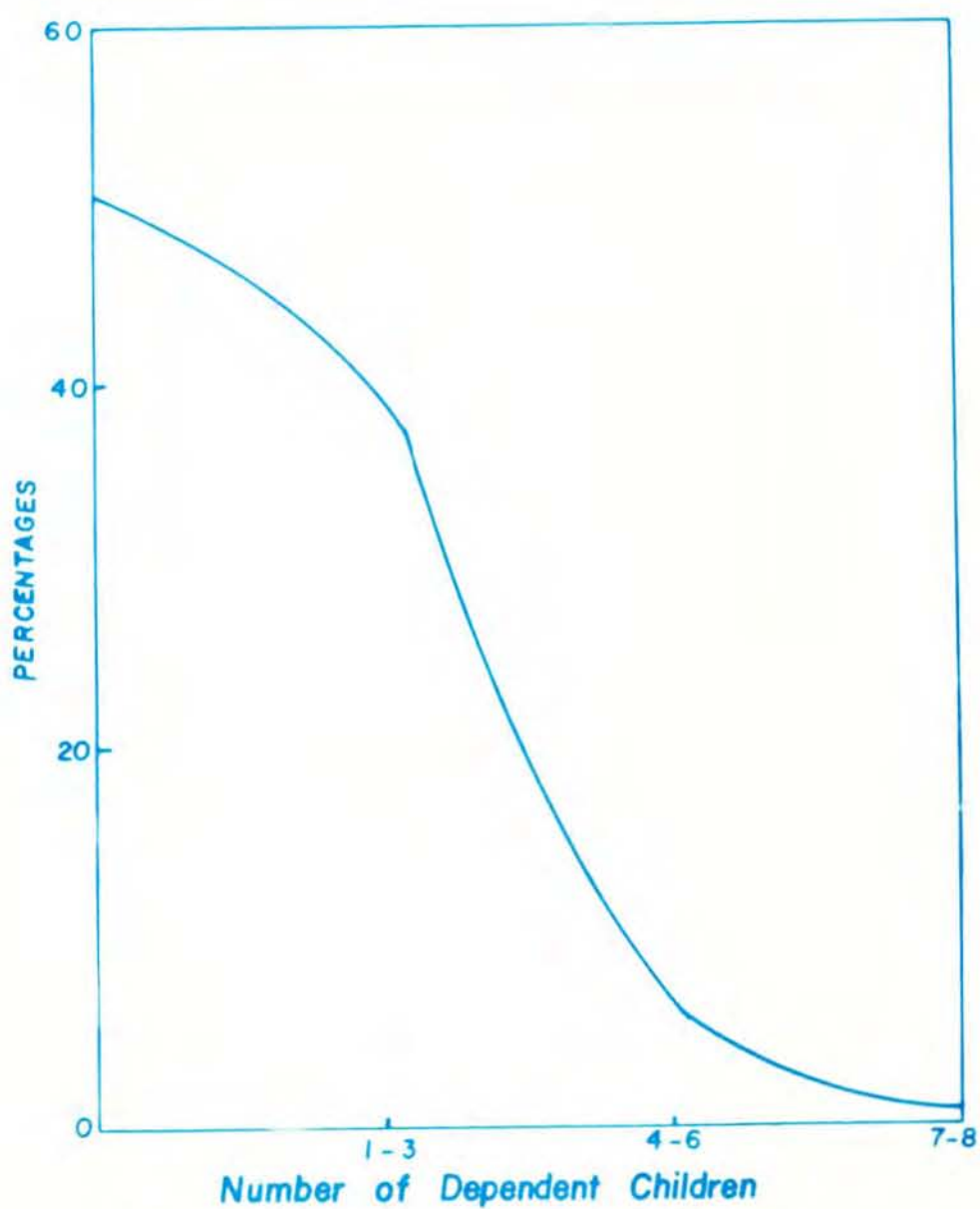


Fig- C-3 PROPORTION OF DIVORCES BY
NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RURAL
ETHIOPIA 1982/83

FIG.C.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
DIVORCES BY MONTH IN RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

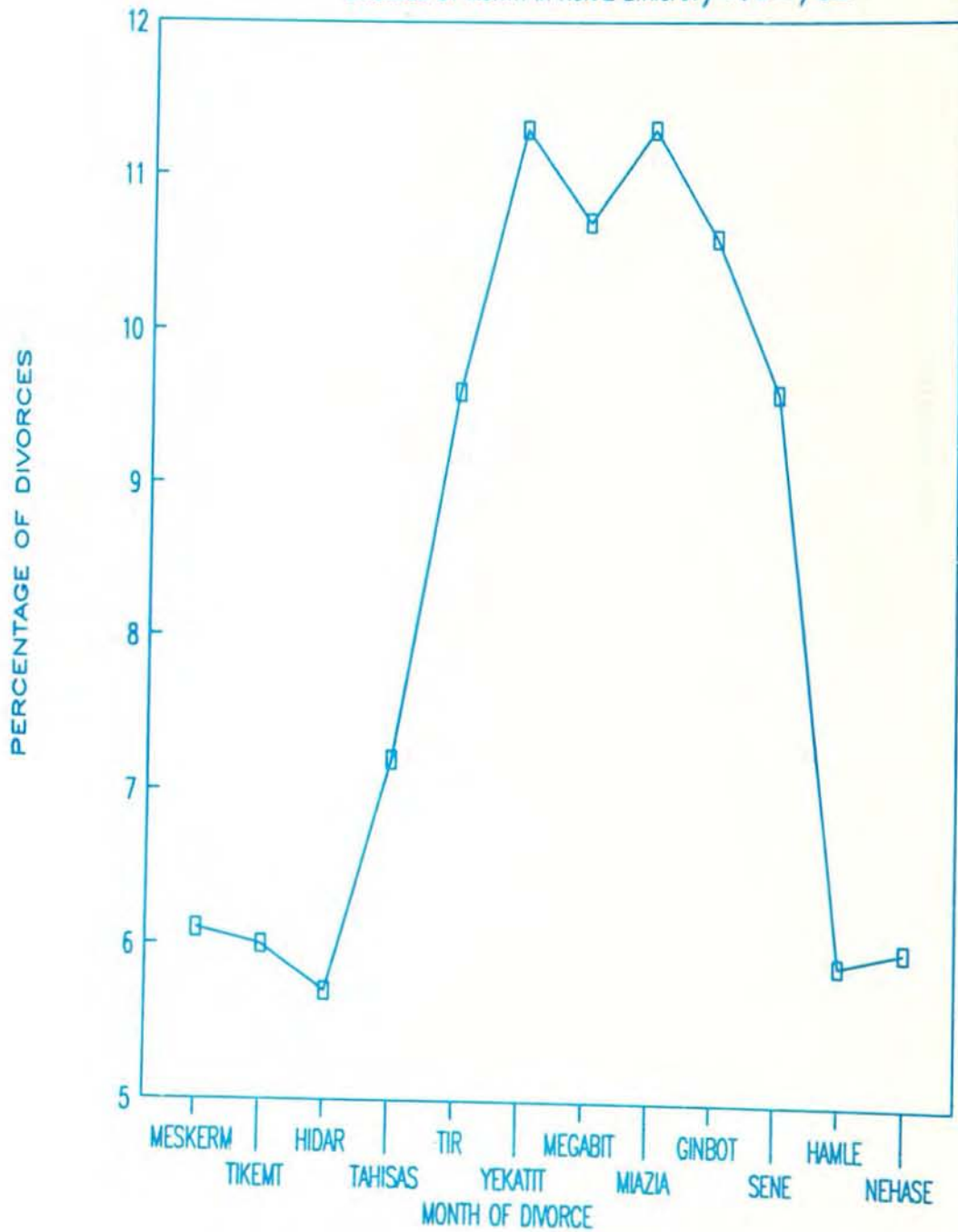


Figure C.4(a)

SEASONALITY INDEX OF DIVORCE BY MONTH FOR RURAL ETHIOPIA 1982/83

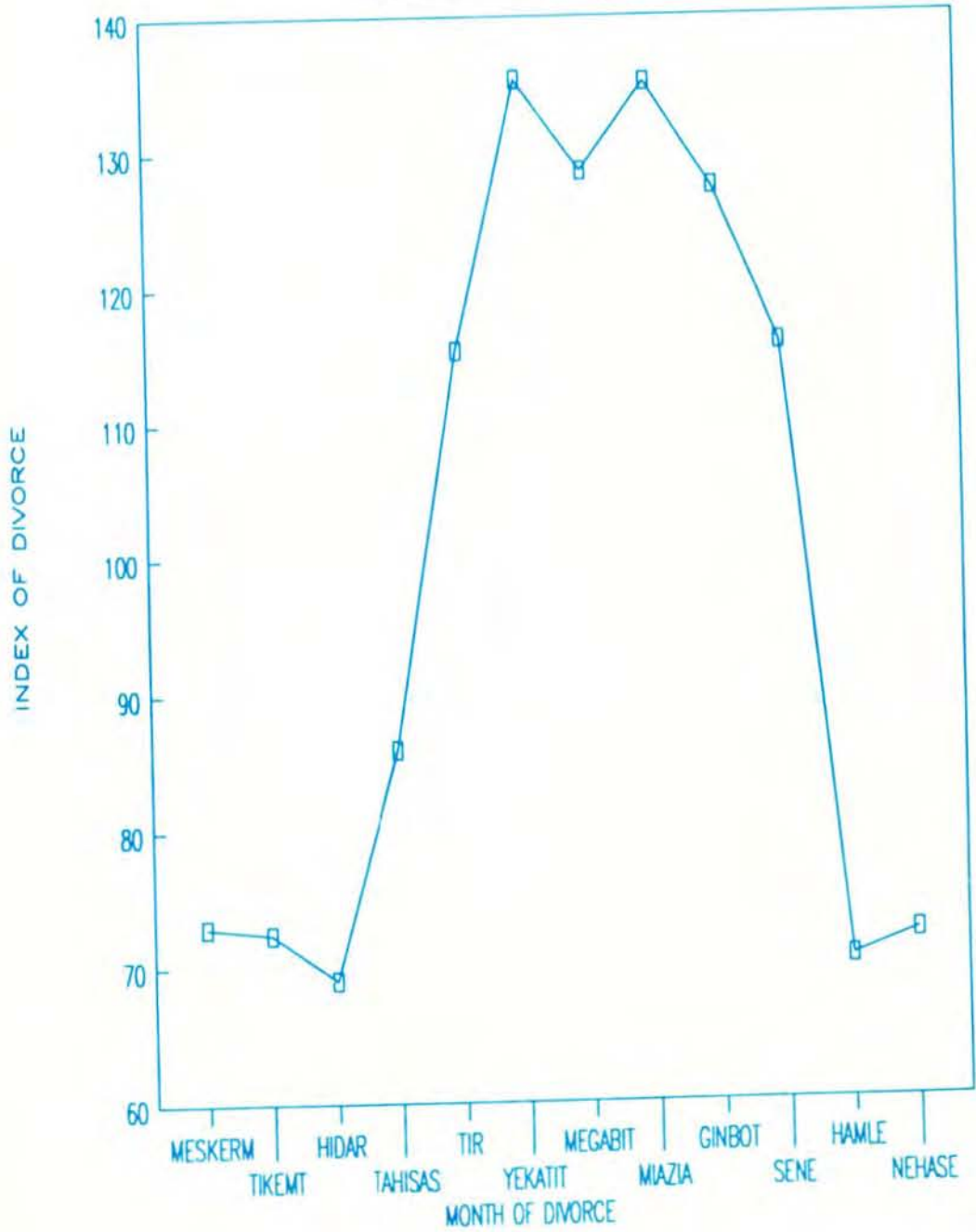


FIG.C.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF

MARRIAGES & DIVORCES BY MONTH, IN RURAL ETHIOPIA, 1982/83

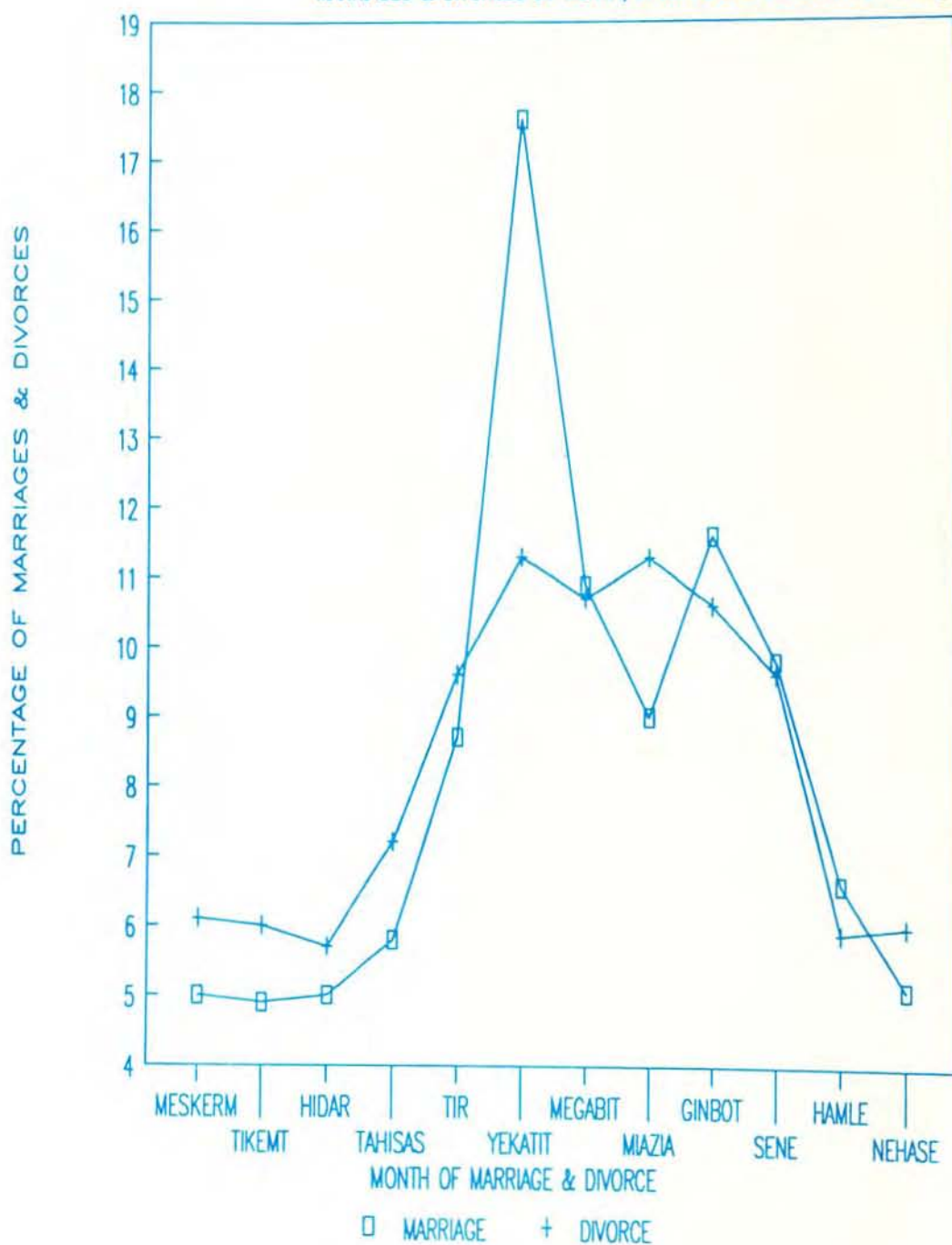
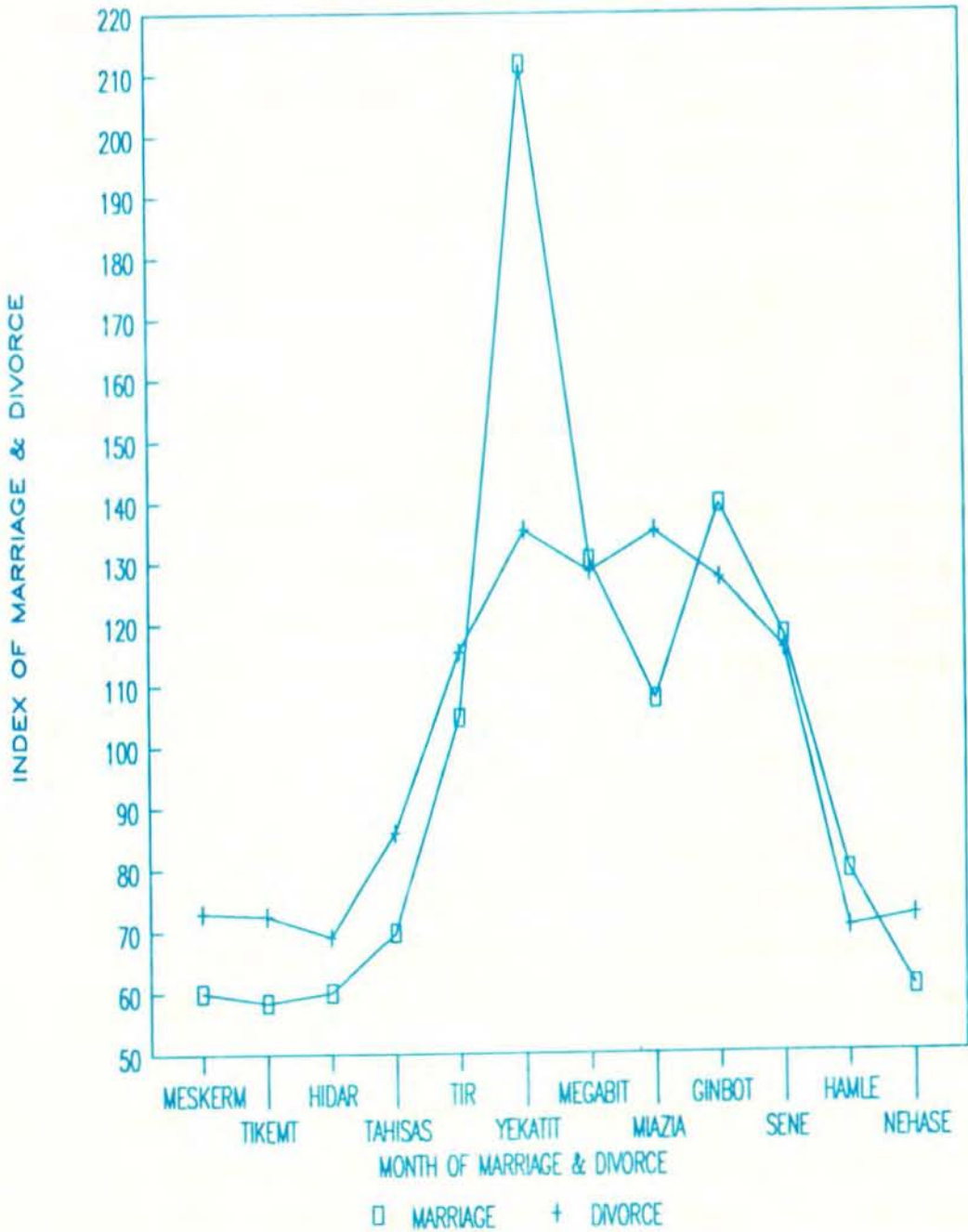


Figure C.5(a)

SEASONALITY INDEX OF MARRIAGE & DIVORCE

BY MONTH FOR RURAL ETHIOPIA 1982/83



IV SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this volume, findings from the 1982/83 ESVRS on birth, death, marriage and divorce events generated through continuous registration and data on marital status obtained from household survey are presented. This section is organized into two parts. The first part deals with summary of findings on birth, death, marriage and divorce events based on continuous registration, and nuptiality data obtained through household survey. The second part presents the recommendations for improving the ESVRS.

4.1 Summary of Findings

a. Birth and Death Events

The crude birth rate derived from the registration data was found to be 32.7/1000 population in rural Ethiopia. Considering the Standardized rate for comparison among the regions, the rate was found to be highest in Bale (50.6/1000) followed by Arssi (46.7/1000), while this was lowest in Illubabor (22.7/1000) followed by Keffa (24.8/1000). For the rest of the regions, the CBR varied from 37.9/1000 in Gojjam to 28.5/1000 in Gamo Goffa.

Regarding age pattern of fertility, out of the 12 regions, Bale and Shewa showed an early peak and Illubabor and Sidamo exhibited a broad peak, while the remaining regions including the total for 12 regions experienced late peak type.

The total fertility rate (TFR) for rural Ethiopia was five children per woman. Variation in TFR by region revealed that Arssi and Bale regions had highest fertility

rate (TFR of over seven children per woman); while regions like Gojjam, Hararge and Wellega had a moderate value of TFR (over five children per woman). The lowest TFR was observed in Illubabor and Keffa regions (Only 3.8 children per woman).

The crude death rate (CDR) obtained from death registration was observed to be 14.6/1000 for rural population of Ethiopia. Crude death rate (adjusted for variation in age distribution between regions) is found to be highest in Arssi (20.0/1000) followed by Gamo-Goffa (18.3/1000) and Keffa (18.2/1000); while this was lowest in Shewa (11.8/100) followed by Sidamo (13.7/1000) and Gondar (14.9/1000). In the remaining regions CDR ranged from 15.0/1000 in Gojjam to 17.0/1000 in Hararge. The crude death rate was slightly higher for males (15.1/1000) than for females (14.0/1000) and this pattern holds in every region. Infant mortality rate for rural Ethiopia was 95.0 per 1000 live births, with the highest rate of 170.0/1000 live births in Bale and lowest rate of 70.0/1000 live births in Illubabor region.

The age-specific death rate for rural Ethiopia follows a 'U' shaped curve indicating heavy mortality rate at early years of life and then declines until it assumes the lowest rate around the age 10-14 and then increases gradually until it again attains its peak at older ages (beyond age 60). This age pattern of death holds true for both males and females and for each of the regions. The life expectancy at birth for males and females based on the reported death data were 54.57 and 54.17, respectively and these values seem to be exaggerated for rural developing society like Ethiopia

and hence reflects under reporting of death events captured by registration.

b. Nuptiality

i. Marital Status

Data on marital status indicated that 30.7 percent of the rural sedentary population were never married in 1982. The proportion of single males (38.0 percent) is higher than the proportion of single females (23.5 percent). Regional variation in proportion single is apparent, even after standardization is made for the variation in age distribution among regions. The proportion of single is lowest among males and females in the northern regions of Gojjam and Gondar; while this is highest in Wellega region. The proportion of single males is higher than the proportion of single females in all the regions.

Considering the age pattern of the proportion single, it declines as age advances, although more rapidly for females than males. The age pattern of the proportion single observed for rural Ethiopia also holds for each of the 12 regions excepting that the magnitude of the proportion single varies from one region to the other. The proportion single is at its peak at earlier ages of 10 - 14 years and there were few persons remaining unmarried beyond the age of 40, indicating universality of marriage in rural Ethiopia. On the other hand, if one considers the proportion of single in the age group 45 - 49, as an indicator of the degree of permanent 'Celibacy' in a society, this is virtually absent in rural Ethiopia.

Fifty nine percent of the rural sedentary population

of Ethiopia aged 10 years and over were married in 1982. The proportion of married females (61.6%) is higher than the proportion of married males (56.0%). Incidence of marriage is highest in Gojjam followed by Gondar for both males and females, while the proportion of males and females married is lowest in Gamo-Goffa. The proportion of married persons varied from the highest, 65.7 percent in Gojjam to the lowest, 56.1 percent in Gamo-Goffa. The observed regional variation in the proportion of married persons still holds even when the differences in the age distribution between regions is allowed for.

Marital status distribution of the population not only indicated universality but also an early start of marriage. Women tend to marry earlier than men. Examination of singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) indicates that SMAM is about 22 years for males and 17 years for females i.e., men marry 5 years later than women in rural Ethiopia. The highest SMAM for males is observed in Wello (23.8 years), while the lowest is in Gojjam (18.1 years). The highest SMAM for females is observed in Gamo-Goffa (18.9 years), while this was lowest in Gojjam (13.6 years).

The age pattern of marital status shows a curvilinear relationship between age and the proportion married both for males and females. The propensity to marry tends to rise with age to a peak at middle ages, usually in the age-groups 30 - 34 and 35 - 39 and tapers off thereafter. The proportion of married women was higher than the proportion of married men in all age groups up to the age of 35 and thereafter, the picture reverses. The marriage pattern by

age observed for rural sedentary population as a whole also holds for each of the regions.

Data on marriage dissolution indicated that less than 5 percent of the rural sedentary population of Ethiopia aged 10 years and above were divorced and widowed in 1982. The proportion of divorced and widowed females are higher than the proportion of divorced and widowed males. The proportion divorced and widowed increase as age increases. At higher ages, the proportion of divorced and widowed females are higher than the proportion of divorced and widowed males.

ii. Marriage and Divorce Events

During the 12 months registration period (Sept. 12, 1982 - Sept. 11, 1983), 283, 972 marriages were registered, which yielded a crude marriage rate of 10.6 per 1000 population. The crude marriage rate ranged from 7.1 in Bale to 20.6 in Gojjam. The crude marriage rate of 10.6 for rural Ethiopia is comparable with the highest rate observed in the world. The general marriage rate for the total of 12 regions turns out to be 40.6 per 1000 unmarried population.

Of the total marriages that took place during the year 1982/83, 49 percent were first marriages and 38.1 percent were re-marriages of divorced and widowed. Of the 38.1 percent re-marriages, 34.9% were re-marriages by the divorced; while the remaining 3.2% were re-marriages by widowed. Polygamous marriages, namely, frequency of marriages of the currently married males accounted for 12.5% of the total marriages. The finding of higher proportion of persons married for the first time than the proportion of

re-married noted for 12 regions (i.e., rural Ethiopia) also holds for the absolute majority of the regions except for Gojjam and Wello. The re-marriage of divorced is found to be higher than that of re-marriage of the widowed in every region.

One also notices significant differences in the distribution of marriages by previous marital status between males and females. For rural Ethiopia as a whole, the frequency of first and re-marriages among females are higher than among males and this pattern is apparent in each of the regions.

The re-marriage rate (138 per 1000) is higher than that of the rate of first marriage (51.3/1000) and the re-marriage rate is higher for males than for females (240/1000 for males and 106.6/1000 for females). There are also considerable regional variation in marriage rates. Variation in marriage rate appears to be substantial with respect to re-marriage rate, especially of the divorced. The rate of polygamy is the highest in Wello (26/1000) whereas the lowest is observed in Gondar (6.4 per 1000). In rural Ethiopia, polygamy is practised at a rate of 14 per 1000 among the currently married male population. Distribution of marriages by age and sex showed that 50% of female marriages took place between the ages of 15 - 19, while little over one third of males were married between the age of 20 - 24. The pattern of marriage by age and sex observed for 12 regions also holds for each region, with the apparent regional disparities. There is no difference in peak age at marriage, whether it is first marriage or re-marriage. Nearly all females and males complete their first

marriages between the ages of 30-34 and 35-39 years respectively. However, those who re-marry continue to marry beyond these ages.

The median age at first marriage for males and females were 22.4 and 17.5 years respectively. The median age at first marriage for females varied from 18.97 years in Gamo Goffa to 15.93 years in Gondar. Likewise, the median age at first marriage for males ranged from lowest of 20.82 years in Gojjam to highest of 23.57 years in Wello. This indicated a difference of about 5 years in median age at first marriage between bride and groom.

The median age at first marriage is higher for Muslim males and females than for their Christian counterparts. Unexpectedly, the median age at marriage for illiterate is found to be higher than that of the literate, both among males and females. The data also showed variations in age at marriage by ethnic groups. The highest median age at marriage is observed among Keffa, while the lowest is among Kimant ethnic group both for males and females.

Of the various types of marriage arrangement the most important type practised in rural Ethiopia was the customary marriage. A small proportion of marriages were contracted through civil laws. Distribution of marriages by month of occurrence showed marked seasonal variations. The peak of marriage appears in the month of Yekatit and very few marriages were contracted in the month of Tikmit. In rural Ethiopia, a single man and woman aged 10 years and above would have to wait on average 14.3 and 8.5 years respectively before being married.

During the period 1982/83, 75,545 divorces were registered in the study areas. The crude divorce rate for 12 regions as a whole was 2.83 per 1000 population. Among the regions, the highest crude divorce rate was observed in Gojjam (7.7 per 1000) while this was found to be lowest in Wellega (0.73/1000).

Age-sex specific divorce rate indicated concentration of divorce in younger age-groups. The highest divorce rate for males is found in the age group 25 - 29 while for females, this is noted in the age group 15 - 19. However, the age at which the peak divorce rate occurs varies considerably among the regions.

The median age at divorce is 32.4 for males and 24.7 for females for rural Ethiopia. Regional variation in age at divorce is also clearly indicated by the data.

Data on divorce and number of previous marriages revealed an inverse relationship between proportion divorced and number of previous marriages. In other words, the proportion divorce decreases as the number of previous marriages increase and this was true for each sex. Among the various reasons, "unable to get along with" was the most frequently cited reason for divorce. Of the total divorces, 64.3% were reported to be caused by "unable to get along with", while "poverty" accounted for nearly seven percent of total divorces.

The presence of dependent children seems to be a deterrent factor to the dissolution of marriage through divorce. The data indicated an inverse association between

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