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FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
RESULTS FOR **GAMBELLA REGION**
VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

The second National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted in October, 1994. The Statistical Reports, which presented the detailed tabulations of the results of the census have already been produced. The Statistical Report for Gambella Region was produced in December, 1995.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted under the auspices of the Population and Housing Census Commission that was set up under Proclamation No. 32/1992. The Commission was chaired by the Prime Minister and the members of the commission were drawn from various relevant ministries. The Central Statistical Authority served as the Office of the Commission (Secretariat). Hence the processing, evaluation and analyses of the data collected in this census as well as its dissemination are the responsibilities of this office. The office found it necessary to present indepth analysis of the results of the census. Accordingly, the Analytical Report of the results of the census for Gambella Region has been prepared. Thus, the Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission is pleased to present the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Gambella Region, Volume II- Analytical Report" for users.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Regional, Zonal and Wereda Census Commissions and Kebele Census Committees were established to enhance and facilitate enumeration activities. In the conduct of the census, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, external donor agencies and the public in general was obtained. A number of preparatory activities were also carried-out before the census enumeration was begun. Among the major census preparatory activities was the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work. In the census map work the farmers' associations in rural areas and the urban dwellers associations in urban areas were sub-divided into enumeration areas with 150-200 households in rural areas and 150-200 housing units in urban areas. About 5-6 contiguous enumeration areas were grouped to form one supervision area. In this exercise enumeration area and supervision area maps were also prepared. In the census map work operation a total of 49,978 enumeration areas and 9,845 supervision areas were formed in the settled rural areas and 8,724 enumeration

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areas and 1,575 supervision areas in the urban areas of the country. In Gambella Region, a total of 182 enumeration areas and 47 supervision areas were delineated in the rural areas, and 35 enumeration areas and 5 supervision areas in the urban areas.

During the census enumeration one enumerator was given the map of one enumeration area and was assigned to enumerate all persons and housing units in that enumeration area. And one supervisor was assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for the quality of the information collected in that area.

The Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission would like to thank all government and non-government agencies who participated in the organization of the census, the supervision of the field work, the data collection, and the respondents who participated in providing the necessary information. The government of Ethiopia has given huge financial and unreserved administrative support in undertaking the 1994 National Population and Housing Census from its inception till the dissemination of the results. This indicates the commitment and high priority offered by the government for socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination of the results to users.

The Office would also like to take this opportunity to express its many thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to its generous financial assistance and technical support in conducting the census. Moreover, thanks are due to United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its financial and technical assistance for the census. Further thanks are due to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and to the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) for their financial assistance. The office hopes that the data presented in this report will be found useful by all data users.

Abdulahi Hasen(Ph.D.)

Member
and
Secretary,
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the content of the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Gambella Region, Volume II- Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Gambella Region. The Statistical Report of the census results for Gambella, which presented detailed statistical tables, have already been disseminated to users (CSA, 1995). The analysis on this report will be based on tables that have been presented in the Statistical Report and some additional tables that have been produced for this purpose.

Gambella Region consists of four administrative zones, eight weredas, and seven towns. The rural part of the region has 174 farmers association areas, while the urban part has 8 kebeles. The census covered 149 farmers associations in the rural areas and seven kebeles in urban areas. The rest of the areas (25 farmers associations and the town of Tergol) were not covered during the census for various reasons. These areas are parts of Akobo wereda, Gog wereda, and Jor wereda. Estimation of population sizes are provided for the areas not covered during the census. The rest of the tables in the report present information about areas covered in the census only. For details concerning the areas not covered in the census, reference may be made to the Statistical Report (CSA, 1995).

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was the second national population and housing census ever to be conducted in the country. The first population and housing census that referred to the administrative boundaries that existed at that time was conducted in May 1984. For Gambella Region, its zones and weredas, according to the current administrative boundaries, the 1994 Population and Housing Census is the only major source of data pertaining to population and housing. The Second Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted beginning 11 October, 1994 and was completed in most areas within the following ten days. Eleventh of October, 1994 was used as the census day. The questionnaires used for the census were prepared in Amharic. English translations of the questionnaires used in the census are presented at the end of the report. The types of questionnaires used were:

- i) Short Questionnaire (Appendix I)
- ii) Long Urban Questionnaire (Appendix II)
- iii) Long Rural Questionnaire (Appendix III)

The content of the short questionnaire was identical in urban and rural areas. The questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who moved systematically from one household to the next in their respective enumeration areas. All members of the household were recorded on the same questionnaire. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of variables collected. The data collected in the short questionnaire included basic information on population such as population size, sex, age, language, ethnic group, religion and marital status. In addition to these, the data collected in the long questionnaire included information on disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions.

The type of questionnaire administered to each household was determined by using a systematic sampling selection procedure.^o During the three days before the census day all households, and housing units were listed in a separate form designed for the purpose. This list was used to identify the type of questionnaire that was to be administered to the households. One out of five households was selected to be interviewed using the long questionnaire, while the other four were interviewed using the short questionnaire. Residents of hotels, hostels and other collective quarters were always interviewed using the long questionnaire. Short questionnaire was also administered on the homeless persons.

Some of the information presented in this report which referred to population sizes, sex and age composition, language, ethnic, religious and marital distributions were collected from all persons covered in the census. However, some other information presented in this report was collected from only a sample of the population. This refers to disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality, and housing stocks and conditions. Eventhough the above information was collected from a sample of the population, statistical weights were applied to the information collected, in order to let the data represent the entire population. This means that the

figures presented in the tables that refer to education, economic activity,... etc. represent the entire population of Gambella Region and not only the sample population.

The fact that the information was collected from a sample of households and not from the entire households does not make the information less reliable. In fact this process increases the quality of the information collected by reducing the work load that would have been faced if all households were covered using the long questionnaire. The reduction of the work load improves the quality of the data because it is expected to facilitate a closer supervision during field work, enable better data coding and editing, and enable the timely processing of the data collected. Details of the "Sampling Methodology for the Census Long Questionnaire" that includes sample design, evaluation of the data collected in the long questionnaire, estimation procedures of sampling errors, calculation of sampling errors, design factors,...etc will be presented in a separate report. The census was conducted by enumerators who went from house to house filling in the questionnaires designed for the purpose. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they were spending the night.

This report contains seven chapters. The first chapter serves as an introduction to the report. Chapter II deals with the population sizes, sex, age, language, ethnic, religious, and marital status distributions of the population. It also presents the disability condition in the region. Chapter III explores the educational characteristics of the population. Chapter IV deals with the economic characteristics of the population in the region. Chapter V presents migration, fertility and mortality conditions. Chapter VI deals with the housing stocks and conditions in Gambella Region while Chapter VII presents population projection of the region.

Homeless persons were enumerated using only the short questionnaire because the enumeration took place at night at the place where they were sleeping, and it was not convenient to apply long questionnaires in these situations. The Homeless were not included in the application of the statistical weights, for this reason slight discrepancies among the data of various tables can be observed.



CHAPTER II

POPULATION SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Determining the size of population of a country and its regions has been one of the basic objectives of conducting census or population counts since early time. This is because population size is directly related to the supply and demand for basic human necessities such as food, shelter, health and education facilities... etc.

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of October 11, the population size of Gambella Region was 181,862. The census has counted people on de jure and de facto basis. In this census, the de jure population is taken to represent the actual size. The de jure population comprises all persons who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the de facto approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (de jure) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the region. On the other hand all Ethiopians living abroad were not counted.

2.2 Population Size and Density

The population size of Gambella Region and its zones (including estimates of 19,465 persons for areas not covered during the census) is presented in Table 2.1. The rest of the Tables in this report present the characteristics of the census counted population of the region. The 1994 census counted de jure population of 162,397 and de facto population of 159,767 for Gambella Region. Out of the de jure population, 83,699 were males and 78,698 were females, giving a sex ratio of 106.4. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the de jure population.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Gambella Region indicate that the overwhelming majority of the population is living in rural area. About 84.9 percent of the population reside in the rural areas of the region. The remaining 15.1 percent of the population is living in urban areas.

Regarding spacial distribution of the population by zones, the 1994 Population and Housing Census result indicates that the population is not evenly distributed over the four zones. As can be observed from Table 2.1, Zone 3 stood first, constituting about 37.5 percent of the total population of the region, then follow Zone 1 and Zone 2 with about 24.9 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively. The census result reveals that Zone 4 has a relatively less population (about 17.7 percent).

**Table 2.1 Total Population Size of Zones by Sex, Urban and Rural,
Gambella Region: 1994**

| ZONES | | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 181,862 | 92,902 | 88,960 | 27,424 | 14,629 | 12,795 | 154,438 | 78,273 | 76,165 |
| | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 45,207 | 23,189 | 22,018 | 20,369 | 11,028 | 9,341 | 24,838 | 12,161 | 12,677 |
| | % | 24.9 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 74.3 | 75.4 | 73.0 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 16.6 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 36,199 | 17,463 | 18,736 | 2,869 | 1,417 | 1,452 | 33,330 | 16,046 | 17,284 |
| | % | 19.9 | 18.8 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 22.7 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 68,224 | 34,807 | 33,417 | 1,013 | 508 | 505 | 67,211 | 34,299 | 32,912 |
| | % | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.2 |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 32,232 | 17,443 | 14,789 | 3,173 | 1,676 | 1,497 | 29,059 | 15,767 | 13,292 |
| | % | 17.7 | 18.8 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 17.5 |

2.3 Age-sex Composition

Age and sex are among the most important items collected in all demographic enquiries. The age-sex composition is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends and in turn influences the trend of the population increase. It also influences the size of the school age

population, the labour force and female population in the reproductive ages. Also, age-sex structure is vital for making component and sectorial projections. Age and sex are not only important by themselves but are also useful for an in-depth analysis of other socio-economic characteristics. Age is also important in using indirect estimation of demographic parameters.

2.3.1 Age Distribution

a) General Pattern

Age distribution of the population of Gambella Region by five year age group is given in Table 2.2a-2.2c and graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. The Age structure of Gambella Region which is typical of developing countries is characterized by much higher proportion at young ages and low proportion at old ages, reflecting the prevailing higher fertility rate. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) make up 41.8 percent of the total and those at old age groups (above 64) constitute 1.4 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64 , constitute over half (56.9 percent) of the total population.

**Tabla 2.2a Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex
and Sex Ratio, Gambella Region-Urban+Rural: 1994.**

| AGE GROUP | URBAN + RURAL | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | | Sex |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | Ratio |
| All Ages | 162,397 | 100.0 | 83,699 | 100.0 | 78,698 | 100.0 | 106.4 |
| Under 1 | 3,785 | 2.33 | 1,966 | 2.35 | 1,819 | 2.31 | 108.1 |
| 1-4 | 16,047 | 9.88 | 8,255 | 9.86 | 7,792 | 9.90 | 105.9 |
| 5-9 | 25,181 | 15.51 | 13,175 | 15.74 | 12,006 | 15.26 | 109.7 |
| 10-14 | 22,826 | 14.06 | 12,261 | 14.65 | 10,565 | 13.42 | 116.1 |
| 15-19 | 21,000 | 12.93 | 10,450 | 12.49 | 10,550 | 13.41 | 99.1 |
| 20-24 | 16,044 | 9.88 | 7,267 | 8.68 | 8,777 | 11.15 | 82.8 |
| 25-29 | 16,722 | 10.30 | 8,047 | 9.61 | 8,675 | 11.02 | 92.8 |
| 30-34 | 10,995 | 6.77 | 5,341 | 6.38 | 5,654 | 7.18 | 94.5 |
| 35-39 | 9,707 | 5.98 | 5,085 | 6.08 | 4,622 | 5.87 | 110.0 |
| 40-44 | 6,501 | 4.00 | 3,849 | 4.60 | 2,652 | 3.37 | 145.1 |
| 45-49 | 4,801 | 2.96 | 2,915 | 3.48 | 1,886 | 2.40 | 154.6 |
| 50-54 | 3,266 | 2.01 | 1,835 | 2.19 | 1,431 | 1.82 | 128.2 |
| 55-59 | 1,648 | 1.01 | 1,015 | 1.21 | 633 | 0.80 | 160.3 |
| 60-64 | 1,673 | 1.03 | 966 | 1.15 | 707 | 0.90 | 136.6 |
| 65-69 | 893 | 0.55 | 524 | 0.63 | 369 | 0.47 | 142.0 |
| 70-74 | 581 | 0.36 | 322 | 0.38 | 259 | 0.33 | 124.3 |
| 75+ | 727 | 0.45 | 426 | 0.51 | 301 | 0.38 | 141.5 |

**Tabla 2.2b Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex
and Sex Ratio, Gambella Region-Urban: 1994.**

| AGE GROUP | URBAN | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | | Sex |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | Ratio |
| All Ages | 27,180 | 100.0 | 14,513 | 100.0 | 12,667 | 100.0 | 114.6 |
| Under 1 | 722 | 2.66 | 368 | 2.54 | 354 | 2.79 | 104.0 |
| 1-4 | 2,641 | 9.72 | 1,366 | 9.41 | 1,275 | 10.07 | 107.1 |
| 5-9 | 3,361 | 12.37 | 1,718 | 11.84 | 1,643 | 12.97 | 104.6 |
| 10-14 | 3,296 | 12.13 | 1,717 | 11.83 | 1,579 | 12.47 | 108.7 |
| 15-19 | 3,561 | 13.10 | 1,840 | 12.68 | 1,721 | 13.59 | 106.9 |
| 20-24 | 3,635 | 13.37 | 1,694 | 11.67 | 1,941 | 15.32 | 87.3 |
| 25-29 | 3,731 | 13.73 | 2,136 | 14.72 | 1,595 | 12.59 | 133.9 |
| 30-34 | 2,076 | 7.64 | 1,305 | 8.99 | 771 | 6.09 | 169.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,501 | 5.52 | 942 | 6.49 | 559 | 4.41 | 168.5 |
| 40-44 | 944 | 3.47 | 579 | 3.99 | 365 | 2.88 | 158.6 |
| 45-49 | 578 | 2.13 | 325 | 2.24 | 253 | 2.00 | 128.5 |
| 50-54 | 455 | 1.67 | 212 | 1.46 | 243 | 1.92 | 87.2 |
| 55-59 | 182 | 0.67 | 99 | 0.68 | 83 | 0.66 | 119.3 |
| 60-64 | 208 | 0.77 | 77 | 0.53 | 131 | 1.03 | 58.8 |
| 65-69 | 120 | 0.44 | 61 | 0.42 | 59 | 0.47 | 103.4 |
| 70-74 | 67 | 0.25 | 31 | 0.21 | 36 | 0.28 | 86.1 |
| 75+ | 102 | 0.38 | 43 | 0.30 | 59 | 0.47 | 72.9 |

**Tabla 2.2c Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex
and Sex Ratio, Gambella Region-Rural: 1994.**

| AGE GROUP | RURAL | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | | Sex |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | Ratio |
| All Ages | 135,217 | 100.0 | 69,186 | 100.0 | 66,031 | 100.0 | 104.8 |
| Under 1 | 3,063 | 2.27 | 1,598 | 2.31 | 1,465 | 2.22 | 109.1 |
| 1-4 | 13,406 | 9.91 | 6,889 | 9.96 | 6,517 | 9.87 | 105.7 |
| 5-9 | 21,820 | 16.14 | 11,457 | 16.56 | 10,363 | 15.69 | 110.6 |
| 10-14 | 19,530 | 14.44 | 10,544 | 15.24 | 8,986 | 13.61 | 117.3 |
| 15-19 | 17,439 | 12.90 | 8,610 | 12.44 | 8,829 | 13.37 | 97.5 |
| 20-24 | 12,409 | 9.18 | 5,573 | 8.06 | 6,836 | 10.35 | 81.5 |
| 25-29 | 12,991 | 9.61 | 5,911 | 8.54 | 7,080 | 10.72 | 83.5 |
| 30-34 | 8,919 | 6.60 | 4,036 | 5.83 | 4,883 | 7.40 | 82.7 |
| 35-39 | 8,206 | 6.07 | 4,143 | 5.99 | 4,063 | 6.15 | 102.0 |
| 40-44 | 5,557 | 4.11 | 3,270 | 4.73 | 2,287 | 3.46 | 143.0 |
| 45-49 | 4,223 | 3.12 | 2,590 | 3.74 | 1,633 | 2.47 | 158.6 |
| 50-54 | 2,811 | 2.08 | 1,623 | 2.35 | 1,188 | 1.80 | 136.6 |
| 55-59 | 1,466 | 1.08 | 916 | 1.32 | 550 | 0.83 | 166.5 |
| 60-64 | 1,465 | 1.08 | 889 | 1.28 | 576 | 0.87 | 154.3 |
| 65-69 | 773 | 0.57 | 463 | 0.67 | 310 | 0.47 | 149.4 |
| 70-74 | 514 | 0.38 | 291 | 0.42 | 223 | 0.34 | 130.5 |
| 75+ | 625 | 0.46 | 383 | 0.55 | 242 | 0.37 | 158.3 |

Fig 2-1a Age Pyramid of Population of Gambella Region- Urban+Rural : 1994

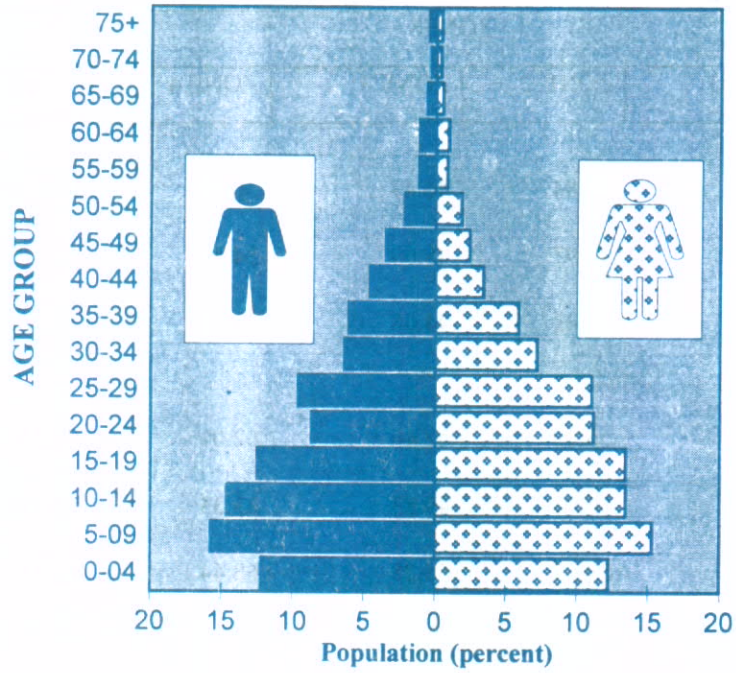


Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Gambella Region-Urban: 1994

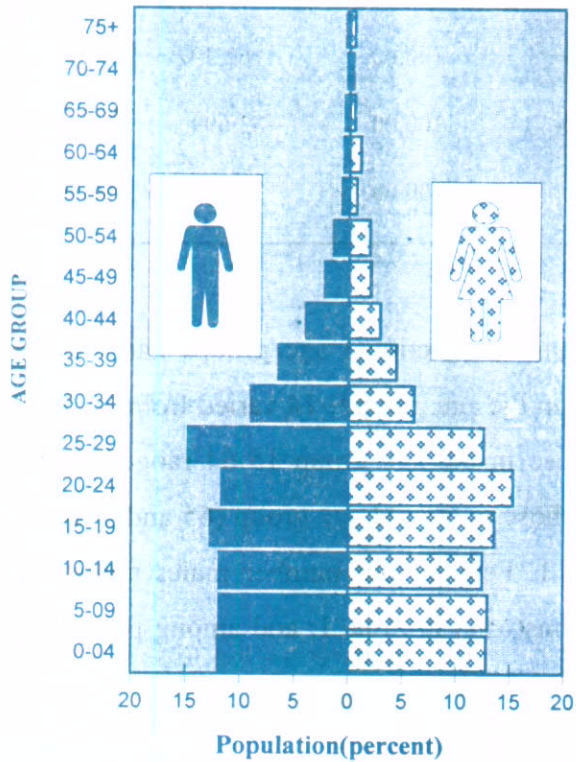
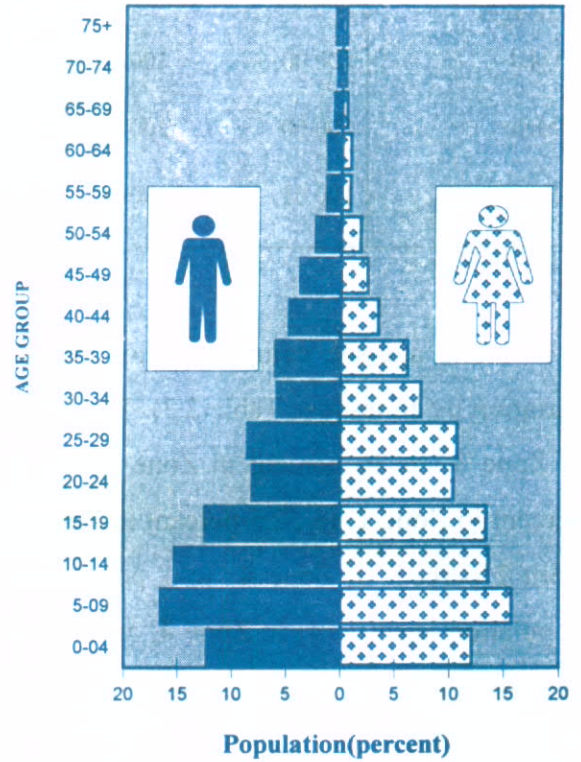


Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of Population of Gambella Region-Rural: 1994



**Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group,
Sex and Zone, Gambella Region: 1994**

| AGE GROUP AND SEX | ZONES | | | | TOTAL | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | ZONE 1 | ZONE 2 | ZONE 3 | ZONE 4 | No. | % |
| 0-14 | | | | | | |
| Total | 40.20 | 41.84 | 46.47 | 36.00 | 67,839 | 41.77 |
| Male | 40.35 | 43.97 | 48.69 | 34.59 | 35,567 | 42.60 |
| Female | 40.04 | 39.82 | 44.08 | 37.66 | 32,182 | 40.89 |
| 15-64 | | | | | | |
| Total | 58.77 | 56.49 | 52.46 | 62.01 | 92,357 | 56.87 |
| Male | 58.63 | 54.30 | 49.83 | 63.33 | 46,770 | 55.58 |
| Female | 58.92 | 58.57 | 55.28 | 60.44 | 45,587 | 57.93 |
| 65+ | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.03 | 1.67 | 1.07 | 1.99 | 2,201 | 1.36 |
| Male | 1.02 | 1.73 | 1.47 | 2.08 | 1,272 | 1.52 |
| Female | 1.04 | 1.61 | 0.64 | 1.89 | 929 | 1.18 |
| All Ages | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 162,397 | 100.00 |
| Male | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 83,699 | 100.00 |
| Female | 100.01 | 100.00 | 100.01 | 100.00 | 78,698 | 100.00 |

The age-sex composition of the population by functional age groups showed modest variation by zones (see Table 2.3). The population in the age group 0-14 varied from 46.5 percent in Zone 3 to 36 percent in Zone 4, whereas those in the age group 15-64 ranged from 58.8 percent in Zone 1 to 52.5 percent in Zone 3, and those in the old age group (65 and over) varied from 2 percent in Zone 4 to 1 percent in Zone 1. Females outnumber males among young population aged (0-14) in Zone 4, among old persons (65+) in Zone 1, and among persons in the age group 15-64 in Zone 1, 2 and 3.

b) Dependency Ratio

All persons in the so-called working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are not also dependents. In spite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working ages provide a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The young, old and overall dependency ratios are calculated and given in Table 2.4. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The data in Table 2.4 shows that the overall dependency ratio for Gambella Region is 75.9 with dependency ratio of 73.5 for the young and 2.4 for the old. This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 76 young and old dependents to be supported. Dependency burden in rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas.

2.3.2 Sex composition

The sex composition of a population holds a position of prime importance in demographic studies. Moreover, socio-economic development planning, both public and private, such as planning of community institutions and services, particularly health services, and planning of production and sales of goods and services...etc. require data on sex composition of the population. Sex composition is conveniently described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various categories of a population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

The overall sex ratio and sex ratios by five year age-groups are presented in Tables 2.2a-2.2c. Evidences suggest that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are greater

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and sex , Urban and Rural,Gambella Region: 1994

| SEX | BROAD AGE GROUP | | | | DEPENDENCY RATIO | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|------------------|------|---------|------|
| | 0-14 | 15-64 | 65+ | All age | Young | Old | Overall | |
| Urban + Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | No | 67,839 | 92,357 | 2,201 | 162,397 | 73.5 | 2.4 | 75.9 |
| | % | 41.8 | 56.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | | | |
| Male | No | 35,657 | 46,770 | 1,272 | 83,699 | 76.2 | 2.7 | 79.0 |
| | % | 42.6 | 55.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | | | |
| Female | No | 32,182 | 45,587 | 929 | 78,698 | 70.6 | 2.0 | 72.6 |
| | % | 40.9 | 57.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | | | |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | |
| Total | No | 10,020 | 16,871 | 289 | 27,180 | 59.4 | 1.7 | 61.1 |
| | % | 36.9 | 62.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | | | |
| Male | No | 5,169 | 9,209 | 135 | 14,513 | 56.1 | 1.5 | 57.6 |
| | % | 35.6 | 63.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | | | |
| Female | No | 4,851 | 7,662 | 154 | 12,667 | 63.3 | 2.0 | 65.3 |
| | % | 38.3 | 60.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | | | |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | |
| Total | No | 57,819 | 75,486 | 1,912 | 135,217 | 76.6 | 2.5 | 79.1 |
| | % | 42.8 | 55.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | | | |
| Male | No | 30,488 | 37,561 | 1,137 | 69,186 | 81.2 | 3.0 | 84.2 |
| | % | 44.1 | 54.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | | | |
| Female | No | 27,331 | 37,925 | 775 | 66,031 | 72.1 | 2.0 | 74.1 |
| | % | 41.4 | 57.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | | | |

among males than among females, this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. As a result, under normal conditions (for instance, where there is no sex selective migration), the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Gambella Region is 106.4 males per 100 females. Sex ratio for urban Gambella is particularly very high by all standards with about 114.6 males per 100 females.

As given in Table 2.2, sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1994 census data for Gambella Region, however, deviates from this general pattern. The ratio did not follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio for children under 1 (108.1) falls outside an acceptable range and remains stable up to age group 5-9. For the 10-14 years age group the sex ratio rises to 116.1 males per 100 females. Thereafter, it fluctuates up to the last age group(75+ years). In urban areas of Gambella, at age group 15-19 years there are 107 males per 100 females

and at age group 70-74 years there are only 86 males per 100 females. Also surprising is the very high sex ratio in the older age groups for rural areas. For example, in age group 65-69 years, there are 144.4 males per 100 females and in the 75+ years age group the ratio rises to 158.3 males per 100 females. The possible explanation for excess of males over females at the older age groups could be due to exaggeration of age by males.

2.3.3 Quality of Age-Sex Data

Though age is an easy concept to understand, when it comes to measurement, there are several problems. In the 1994 census of Ethiopia, age of respondents was determined by asking 'what is your age in completed years?'. Misreporting of age is a common problem in developing countries. Very few parents keep record of date of birth of their children and celebration of ones birth-day or issuance of birth certificate is uncommon in this part of the world. Ethiopia is not an exception. Ages in most cases are imputed either by the respondents and /or enumerators on the basis of linking the probable age with some presumably events. It may happen that some people even fail to give clues from which their ages can be estimated. In such a situation, the estimation of age falls in the hands of the enumerators. Age data could also be affected when individuals of a given age have been missed or counted more than once. In view of these considerations, it is necessary first to evaluate the quality of age data before undertaking any analytical work.

a) Age Heaping or Digit Preference

The population distribution of Gambella Region in single year of age as depicted by the 1994 census is graphically represented in Fig. 2.2a-2.2c. As can be seen from the figure, the age distribution in single year is very erratic. Existence of error in the age data is manifested in clustering of ages ending in some digits and deficiencies at ages ending in others. The tendency of respondents and/or enumerators to report certain ages at the expense of others is termed as age heaping, or age preference, or digit preference. Scrutinizing Fig. 2.2a-2.2c reveals that there is serious age misreporting in the region's population at certain ages. This is the usual tendency among population counts taken in developing countries where most people don't know their exact age.

Fig 2-2a Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Gambella Region-Urban+Rural:1994

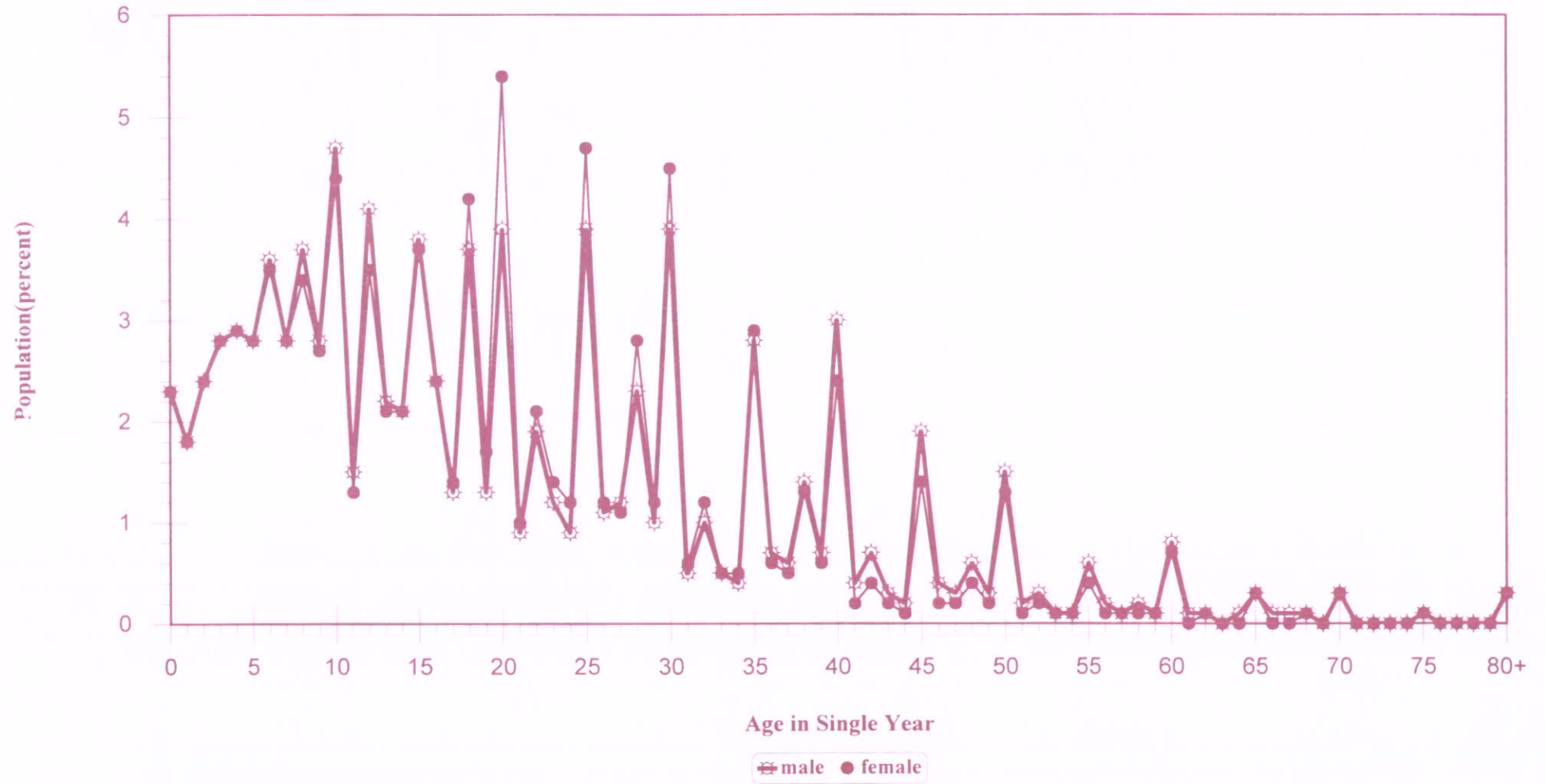


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Gambella Region-Urban: 1994

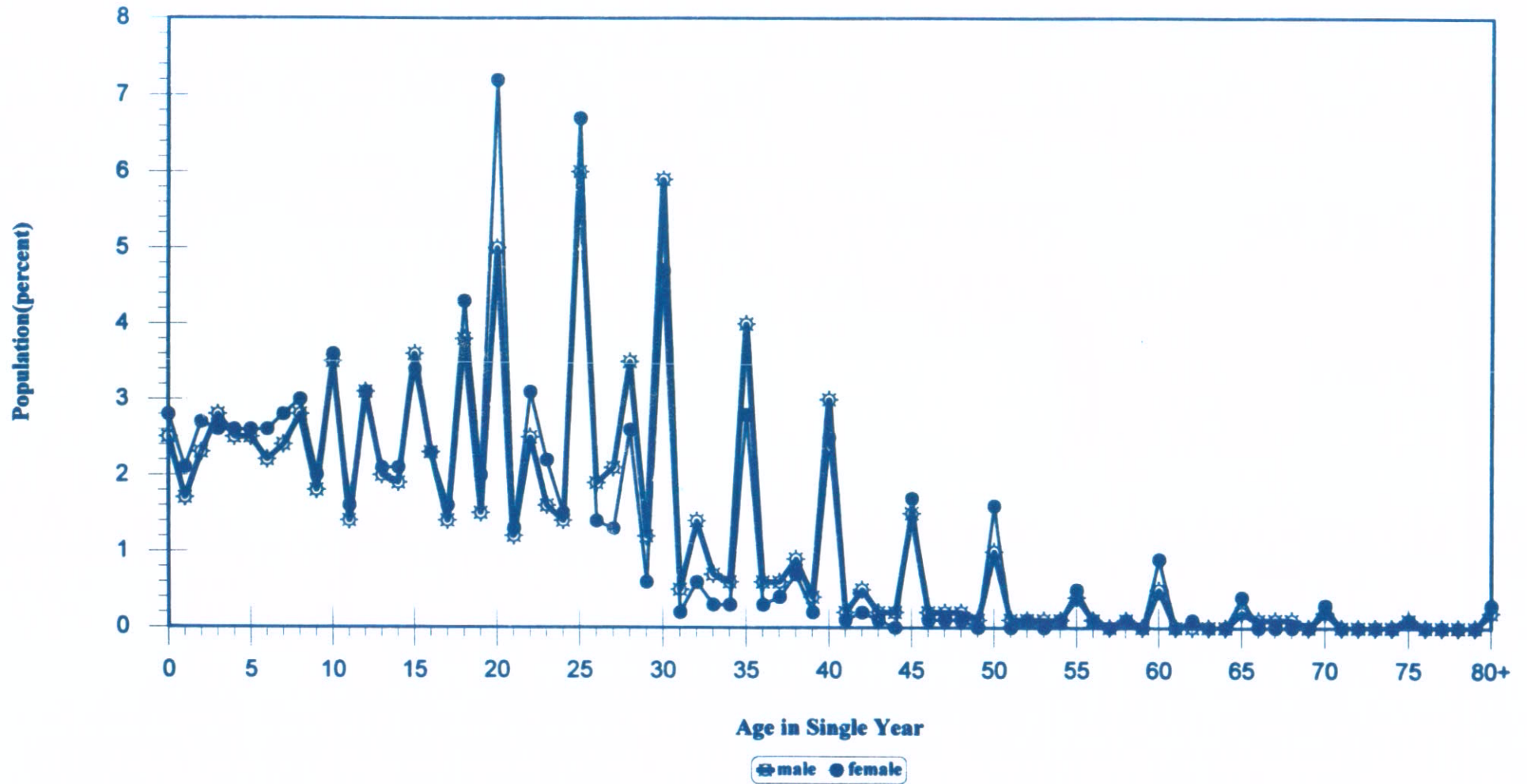
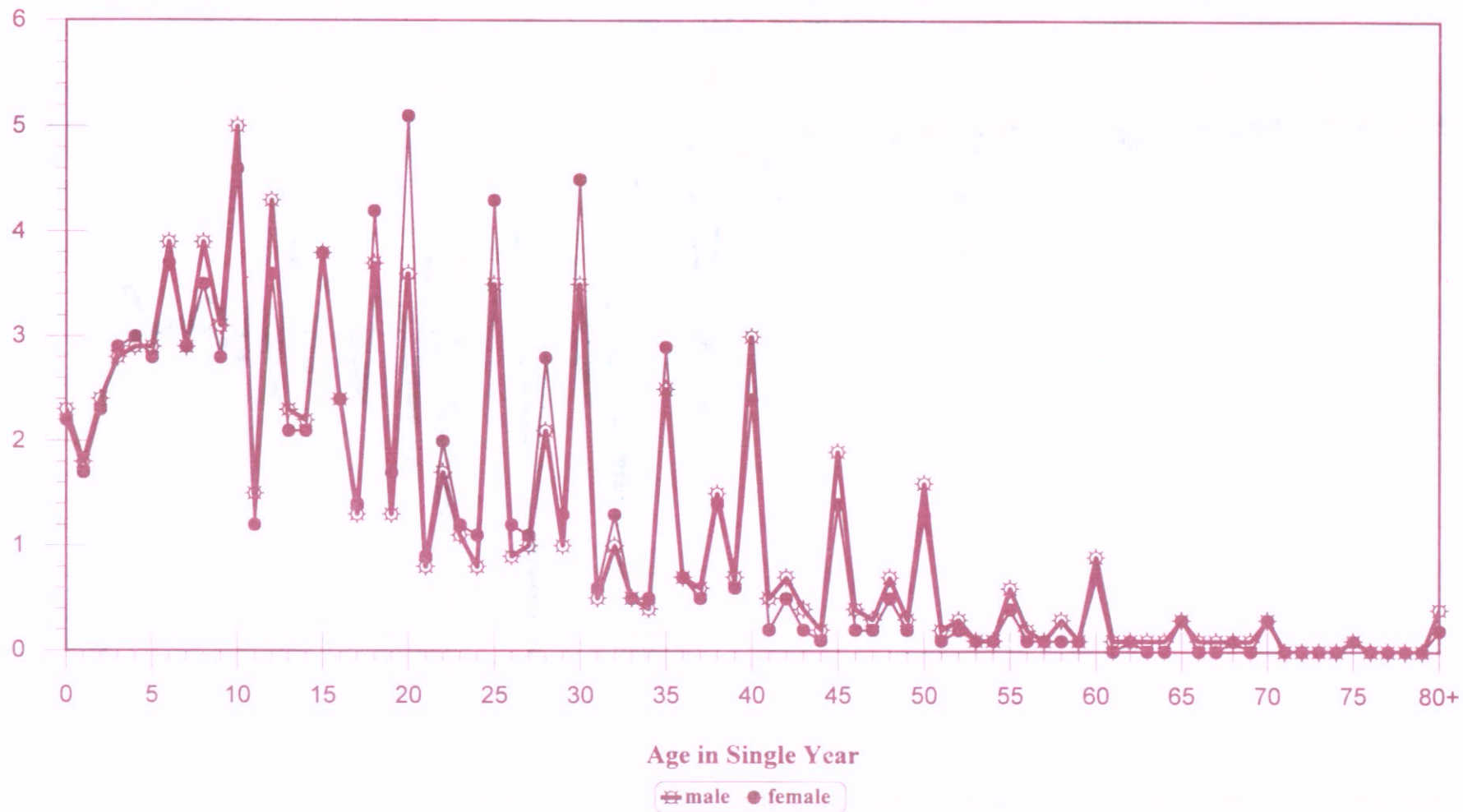


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Gambella Region-Rural: 1994



Irregularities in reporting single years of age can also be detected using indices. These indices not only provide an overall idea of the extent of age misreporting but also indicate the preference of digits that end with certain numbers. There are several frequently used indices for detecting digit preference in age reporting: Myers', Whipple's, Bachi, Carrier, and Ramachandran (as quoted in US Bureau of the Census 1994). In this report, Whipple's index and Myers' indices of digit preference are calculated and presented in Table 2.5.

Whipple's Index is a test usually employed to measure age preferences for terminal digits '0' and '5' as compared to other digits. If age data is accurate, value of Whipple's index is expected to be 100. The rating of the quality of age data for different values of Whipple's index is: less than 105 highly accurate data; between 105 and 109.9 fairly accurate data; between 110 and 124.9 approximate data; between 125 and 174.9 rough data; 175 and above very rough data. Accordingly, the 1994 census age data of Gambella Region is very rough with relatively better age reporting in rural areas than in urban areas. This could also be due to age-sex selection of migration into urban area. The findings in Table 2.2a-2.2c also show slightly better age reporting for males than females both in urban and rural areas.

Myers' Blended Index is usually used to measure degree of preference for each digit and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers' summary index ranges between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The summary preference indices for Gambella Region are found to be 57.5 for both sexes combined, 55.6 for males and 59.4 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Gambella Region are 61.9 and 56.5, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1994 census for Gambella Region suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in rural areas than in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myer's Digit Preference Indices, by Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994.

| Method/Terminal digits. | URBAN + RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Whipples Method | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 253 | 250 | 257 | 280 | 263 | 304 | 247 | 247 | 248 |
| Myers Method | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 18.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 14.4 |
| 1 | -6.2 | -6.1 | -6.3 | -6.7 | -6.6 | -6.9 | -6.1 | -5.9 | -6.2 |
| 2 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -1.4 | -1.6 | -1.4 | -1.9 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -1.3 |
| 3 | -4.7 | -4.6 | -4.8 | -4.6 | -4.8 | -4.2 | -4.7 | -4.5 | -4.9 |
| 4 | -5.1 | -5.1 | -5.1 | -5.1 | -5.0 | -5.3 | -5.1 | -5.1 | -5.1 |
| 5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| 6 | -3.2 | -2.9 | -3.5 | -3.6 | -2.9 | -4.4 | -3.1 | -2.9 | -3.3 |
| 7 | -4.6 | -4.2 | -4.9 | -4.2 | -3.6 | -5.0 | -4.6 | -4.4 | -4.9 |
| 8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| 9 | -3.8 | -4.0 | -3.7 | -5.1 | -5.0 | -5.3 | -3.5 | -3.8 | -3.3 |
| Myers Summary Index | 57.5 | 55.6 | 59.4 | 61.9 | 58.5 | 66.0 | 56.5 | 55.0 | 58.1 |

Regarding which digits are preferred or avoided, the data in Table 2.5 shows a tendency of both males and females to state their ages in digits ending in '0', '5' and '8' and avoiding ages ending in remaining digits (i.e., '1', '2', '3', '4', '6', '7' and '9'). This finding is in line with previous data sets collected in Ethiopia (CSA, 1991). Put in order of preference, '0' is the highest preferred digit followed by '5' and '8' in that order. On the other hand '1' is the most avoided digit. The second most avoided digits are '4', '3' and '7' in that order. Digit '2' is the least avoided by both males and females. The result obtained concerning degree of preference/avoidance for the total region is replicated in both urban and rural areas, except that digit '9' is the most avoided with digit '4' in urban areas.

b) Differentials in Age Shifting by Sex.

Another problem in age data is age shifting. Age shifting/misreporting can best be studied from the progression of grouped age data. In this section the age pyramid shown above is used

once again to examine differentials in age shifting by sex. Mathematical tools such as age ratios, sex ratios, and UN age-sex Accuracy Index were also applied.

The distribution of population by five year age group given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and Figures 2.1a-2.1c display the Age-pyramid of Gambella Region. Errors in single year age reporting was markedly observed, although in five year age group some improvements have been demonstrated, however, there are still some undulations. This pattern applies both for male and female population.

The age ratio index, sex ratio index and United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index (Joint score) are given in Table 2.6. The age ratio index is the mean of the absolute deviation of the age ratios from 100 while the sex ratio index is the mean of the absolute successive difference of the sex ratio in each age group. The joint score is obtained as three times the sex ratio score added to the two age ratios.

Table 2.6 Age Ratio Index, Sex Ratio Index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Indices, by Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994.

| Area | Age Ratio Index | | Sex Ratio Index | UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| Urban - Rural | 14.7 | 18.1 | 15.7 | 79.9 |
| Urban | 12.2 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 110.6 |
| Rural | 15.8 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 79.3 |

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index of between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 79.9 for Gambella Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Gambella are 110.6 and 79.3, respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

The previous sections have examined characteristics of population in terms of individual characteristics such as age and sex. However, all human activities and behaviors involve participation in group. The most important human grouping is the family or the household. In this section, attempt will be made to study characteristics of households such as type of residence, household size and headship rate.

2.4.1 Type of Residence

Distribution of population by type of residence and zone is presented in Table 2.7. In the census, type of residence is defined in terms of the type of household in which the person is living. Here type of household is categorized into two major groups, namely, conventional and non-conventional. Respondents who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common cooking arrangements (eat their food together) are said to be residing in conventional households. On the other hand, persons residing in non-conventional households are subdivided into residents of collective quarters which include hotel/hostel and other collective quarters and the homeless. A collective quarter is a housing unit, a building, or a compound in which a number of mainly unrelated persons reside together and share common facilities. Examples of collective quarter include boarding schools, prisons, hotels, hostels,...etc . Homeless persons are those without any fixed residence.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census result reveals that 99.3 percent of the population of Gambella Region reside in conventional households, while only 0.7 percent live in non-conventional households (0.13 and 0.5 percent, respectively, are residents of hotels/hostels and other collective quarters) and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

It would be of interest to look into the age-sex distribution of homeless persons. The distribution of homeless persons by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The 1994 census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males. Almost 78.6 percent of the homeless are males. The homeless persons are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (34.9 percent) and 25-49 (43.7 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, Zone and Sex, Gambella Region: 1994.

| ZONE | SEX | Total Population | | Type of Residence | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | | | | Conventional | | Non-Conventional | | | | Home less | |
| | | | | No | % | Hotel/Hostel | | Other Q.C | | | |
| No | % | No | % | | | No | % | No | % | | |
| All zones | Total | 162,397 | 100.0 | 161,248 | 99.29 | 212 | 0.13 | 811 | 0.50 | 126 | 0.08 |
| | Male | 66,256 | 100.0 | 65,474 | 98.82 | 91 | 0.14 | 568 | 0.86 | 123 | 0.19 |
| | Female | 63,909 | 100.0 | 63,578 | 99.48 | 92 | 0.14 | 236 | 0.37 | 3 | 0.00 |
| Zone 1 | Total | 45,207 | 100.0 | 44,246 | 97.87 | 117 | 0.26 | 722 | 1.60 | 122 | 0.27 |
| | Male | 23,189 | 100.0 | 22,520 | 97.12 | 58 | 0.25 | 492 | 2.12 | 119 | 0.51 |
| | Female | 22,018 | 100.0 | 21,726 | 98.67 | 59 | 0.27 | 230 | 1.04 | 3 | 0.01 |
| Zone 2 | Total | 30,637 | 100.0 | 30,485 | 99.50 | 66 | 0.22 | 82 | 0.27 | 4 | 0.01 |
| | Male | 14,897 | 100.0 | 14,784 | 99.24 | 33 | 0.22 | 76 | 0.51 | 4 | 0.03 |
| | Female | 15,740 | 100.0 | 15,701 | 99.75 | 33 | 0.21 | 6 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Zone 3 | Total | 54,321 | 100.0 | 54,321 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Male | 28,170 | 100.0 | 28,170 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Female | 26,151 | 100.0 | 26,151 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Zone 4 | Total | 32,232 | 100.0 | 32196 | 99.89 | 29 | 0.09 | 7 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Male | 17,443 | 100.0 | 17421 | 99.87 | 15 | 0.09 | 7 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Female | 14,789 | 100.0 | 14775 | 99.91 | 14 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |

is 0.8 percent and 11.1 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Gambella Region had also homeless persons in the older age groups with 8.73 percent and 0.79 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively. The distribution of population by type of residence for zones is almost similar to that observed for the region.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, and by Urban and Rural, Gambella Region:1994.

| URBAN AND RURAL | ALL AGES | | BROAD AGE GROUP | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | No. | % | 0-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25-49 | 50-64 | 65+ |
| URBAN + RURAL | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 126 | 100.0 | 0.79 | 11.11 | 34.92 | 43.65 | 8.73 | 0.79 |
| Male | 123 | 100.0 | 0.81 | 11.38 | 35.77 | 42.28 | 8.94 | 0.81 |
| Female | 3 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 122 | 100.0 | 0.82 | 11.48 | 35.25 | 43.44 | 8.20 | 0.82 |
| Male | 119 | 100.0 | 0.84 | 11.76 | 36.13 | 42.02 | 8.40 | 0.84 |
| Female | 3 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| Male | 4 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| Female | 0 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1994 census results presented in Table 2.9 indicate that, as of October 1994, there were 35,940 conventional households in Gambella Region accommodating 161,248 persons. Thus, average household size for Gambella Region would be 4.5 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Gambella are 3.9 and 4.6, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 10.94 percent of the total households and accommodate

Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons per Households

Gambella Region:1994

| Number of persons Per Household | URBAN+RURAL | | | | URBAN | | | | RURAL | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Household | | Population | | Household | | Population | | Household | | Population | |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1 | 3,932 | 10.94 | 3,932 | 2.44 | 1,406 | 21.10 | 1,406 | 5.38 | 2,526 | 8.63 | 2,526 | 1.87 |
| 2 | 4,408 | 12.26 | 8,816 | 5.47 | 1,089 | 16.34 | 2,178 | 8.33 | 3,319 | 11.34 | 6,638 | 4.91 |
| 3 | 5,127 | 14.27 | 15,381 | 9.54 | 973 | 14.60 | 2,919 | 11.17 | 4,154 | 14.19 | 12,462 | 9.22 |
| 4 | 5,775 | 16.07 | 23,100 | 14.33 | 860 | 12.91 | 3,440 | 13.16 | 4,915 | 16.79 | 19,660 | 14.55 |
| 5 | 5,848 | 16.27 | 29,240 | 18.13 | 814 | 12.22 | 4,070 | 15.57 | 5,034 | 17.19 | 25,170 | 18.63 |
| 6 | 4,206 | 11.70 | 25,236 | 15.65 | 529 | 7.94 | 3,174 | 12.14 | 3,677 | 12.56 | 22,062 | 16.33 |
| 7 | 2,803 | 7.80 | 19,621 | 12.17 | 334 | 5.01 | 2,338 | 8.94 | 2,469 | 8.43 | 17,283 | 12.79 |
| 8 | 1,526 | 4.25 | 12,208 | 7.57 | 214 | 3.21 | 1,712 | 6.55 | 1,312 | 4.48 | 10,496 | 7.77 |
| 9 | 942 | 2.62 | 8,478 | 5.26 | 137 | 2.06 | 1,233 | 4.72 | 805 | 2.75 | 7,245 | 5.36 |
| 10 | 1,373 | 3.82 | 15,236 | 9.45 | 307 | 4.61 | 3,673 | 14.05 | 1,066 | 3.64 | 11,563 | 8.56 |
| Total | 35,940 | 100.0 | 161,248 | 100.0 | 6,663 | 100.0 | 26,143 | 100.0 | 29,277 | 100.0 | 135105 | 100.0 |
| Average Household Size | 4.5 | | | | 3.9 | | | | 4.6 | | | |

2.44 percent of the total population. Households with five or fewer members constituted 69.8 percent of the total households and accommodate 49.9 percent of the population.

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in urban and rural areas. Proportion of small size (households with three or fewer persons) households is higher in urban areas while proportion of middle size (three-five) households and large size households (6 or more) are higher in rural areas.

2.4.3 Headship Rates

The term headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of heads of households by specific categories of the population to total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of the household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household. The concept of headship rate is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot around which modern method of projecting households and families turns. Headship rate can be calculated specific for age, sex and marital status or other demographic variables. In this sub-section, an attempt is made to examine the pattern of headship rate by age, sex and marital status.

In general, male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the ones who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-bearing and child rearing. The age-sex differential in headship rate for Gambella Region, presented in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig.2.3a-2.3c, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Gambella Region is 0.309. The overall male headship rate is 0.496 against 0.114 for females. The rate among females is significantly lower than males in urban and rural areas.

Regarding age pattern of headship rate, the data in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig 2.3a-2.3c show that it is low in the young ages and increases with advancing ages of the heads until the highest is reached at about age 45-49 years for males. For females in rural areas the peak is at the age group 60-64.

Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Gambella Region-Urban+Rural: 1994.

| AGE GROUP | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| | Heads | population | Headship Rate | Heads | population | Headship Rate | Heads | population | Headship Rate |
| 10-14 | 71 | 22,754 | 0.003 | 53 | 12,207 | 0.004 | 18 | 10,547 | 0.002 |
| 15-19 | 1,055 | 20,741 | 0.051 | 824 | 10,280 | 0.080 | 231 | 10,461 | 0.022 |
| 20-24 | 3,434 | 15,560 | 0.221 | 2,870 | 6,947 | 0.413 | 564 | 8,613 | 0.065 |
| 25-29 | 6,666 | 16,580 | 0.402 | 5,754 | 7,930 | 0.726 | 912 | 8,650 | 0.105 |
| 30-34 | 5,329 | 10,914 | 0.488 | 4,492 | 5,283 | 0.850 | 837 | 5,631 | 0.149 |
| 35-39 | 5,549 | 9,646 | 0.575 | 4,595 | 5,036 | 0.912 | 954 | 4,610 | 0.207 |
| 40-44 | 4,264 | 6,469 | 0.659 | 3,525 | 3,823 | 0.922 | 739 | 2,646 | 0.279 |
| 45-49 | 3,410 | 4,782 | 0.713 | 2,734 | 2,904 | 0.941 | 676 | 1,878 | 0.360 |
| 50-54 | 2,219 | 3,251 | 0.683 | 1,680 | 1,823 | 0.922 | 539 | 1,428 | 0.377 |
| 55-59 | 1,182 | 1,636 | 0.722 | 937 | 1,004 | 0.933 | 245 | 632 | 0.388 |
| 60-64 | 1,200 | 1,667 | 0.720 | 881 | 961 | 0.917 | 319 | 706 | 0.452 |
| 65+ | 1,538 | 2,197 | 0.700 | 1,130 | 1,269 | 0.890 | 408 | 928 | 0.440 |
| Total | 35,917 | 116,197 | 0.309 | 29,475 | 59,467 | 0.496 | 6,442 | 56,730 | 0.114 |

Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Gambella Region-Urban: 1994.

| AGE GROUP | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| | Heads | population | Headship Rate | Heads | population | Headship Rate | Heads | population | Headship Rate |
| 10-14 | 16 | 3248 | 0.005 | 9 | 1680 | 0.005 | 7 | 1568 | 0.004 |
| 15-19 | 206 | 3335 | 0.062 | 139 | 1693 | 0.082 | 67 | 1642 | 0.041 |
| 20-24 | 740 | 3190 | 0.232 | 510 | 1398 | 0.365 | 230 | 1792 | 0.128 |
| 25-29 | 1706 | 3621 | 0.471 | 1382 | 2049 | 0.674 | 324 | 1572 | 0.206 |
| 30-34 | 1211 | 2027 | 0.597 | 997 | 1269 | 0.786 | 214 | 758 | 0.282 |
| 35-39 | 991 | 1465 | 0.676 | 790 | 916 | 0.862 | 201 | 549 | 0.366 |
| 40-44 | 613 | 920 | 0.666 | 442 | 559 | 0.791 | 171 | 361 | 0.474 |
| 45-49 | 408 | 562 | 0.726 | 266 | 315 | 0.844 | 142 | 247 | 0.575 |
| 50-54 | 309 | 443 | 0.698 | 163 | 203 | 0.803 | 146 | 240 | 0.608 |
| 55-59 | 117 | 172 | 0.680 | 67 | 90 | 0.744 | 50 | 82 | 0.610 |
| 60-64 | 142 | 204 | 0.696 | 64 | 74 | 0.865 | 78 | 130 | 0.600 |
| 65+ | 202 | 287 | 0.704 | 114 | 134 | 0.851 | 88 | 153 | 0.575 |
| Total | 6661 | 19474 | 0.342 | 4943 | 10380 | 0.476 | 1718 | 9094 | 0.189 |

Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Gambella Region-Rural: 1994.

| AGE GROUP | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| | Heads | population | Headship Rate | Heads | population | Headship Rate | Heads | population | Headship Rate |
| 10-14 | 55 | 19506 | 0.003 | 44 | 10527 | 0.004 | 11 | 8979 | 0.001 |
| 15-19 | 849 | 17406 | 0.049 | 685 | 8587 | 0.080 | 164 | 8819 | 0.019 |
| 20-24 | 2694 | 12370 | 0.218 | 2360 | 5549 | 0.425 | 334 | 6821 | 0.049 |
| 25-29 | 4960 | 12959 | 0.383 | 4372 | 5881 | 0.743 | 588 | 7078 | 0.083 |
| 30-34 | 4118 | 8887 | 0.463 | 3495 | 4014 | 0.871 | 623 | 4873 | 0.128 |
| 35-39 | 4558 | 8181 | 0.557 | 3805 | 4120 | 0.924 | 753 | 4061 | 0.185 |
| 40-44 | 3651 | 5549 | 0.658 | 3083 | 3264 | 0.945 | 568 | 2285 | 0.249 |
| 45-49 | 3002 | 4220 | 0.711 | 2468 | 2589 | 0.953 | 534 | 1631 | 0.327 |
| 50-54 | 1910 | 2808 | 0.680 | 1517 | 1620 | 0.936 | 393 | 1188 | 0.331 |
| 55-59 | 1065 | 1464 | 0.727 | 870 | 914 | 0.952 | 195 | 550 | 0.355 |
| 60-64 | 1058 | 1463 | 0.723 | 817 | 887 | 0.921 | 241 | 576 | 0.418 |
| 65+ | 1336 | 1910 | 0.699 | 1016 | 1135 | 0.895 | 320 | 775 | 0.413 |
| Total | 29256 | 96723 | 0.302 | 24532 | 49087 | 0.500 | 4724 | 47636 | 0.099 |

Fig 2.3a Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Gambella Region-Urban+Rural: 1994

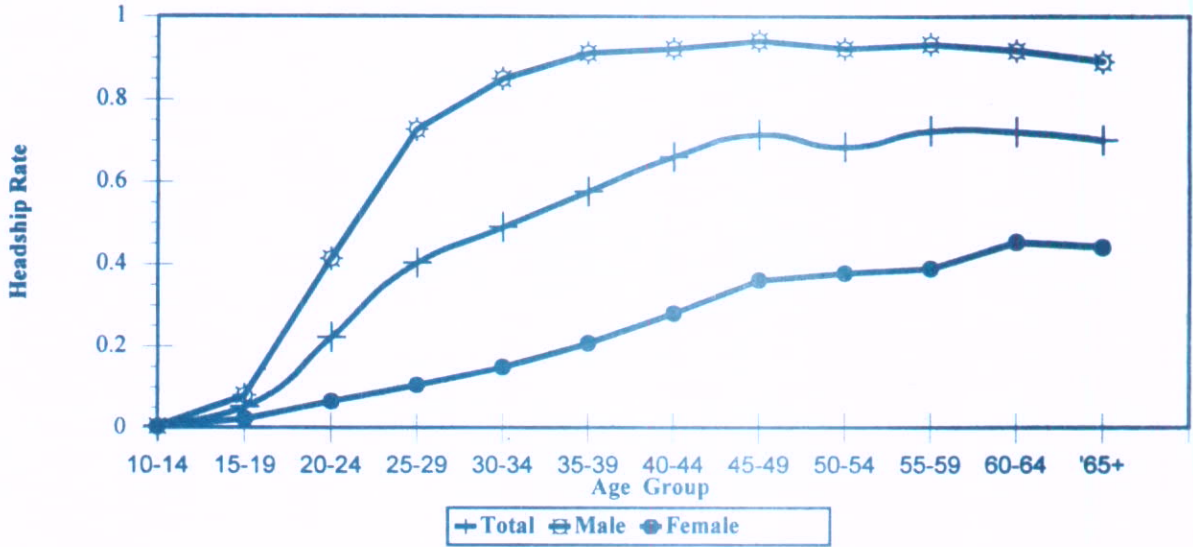


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Gambella Region-Urban: 1994.

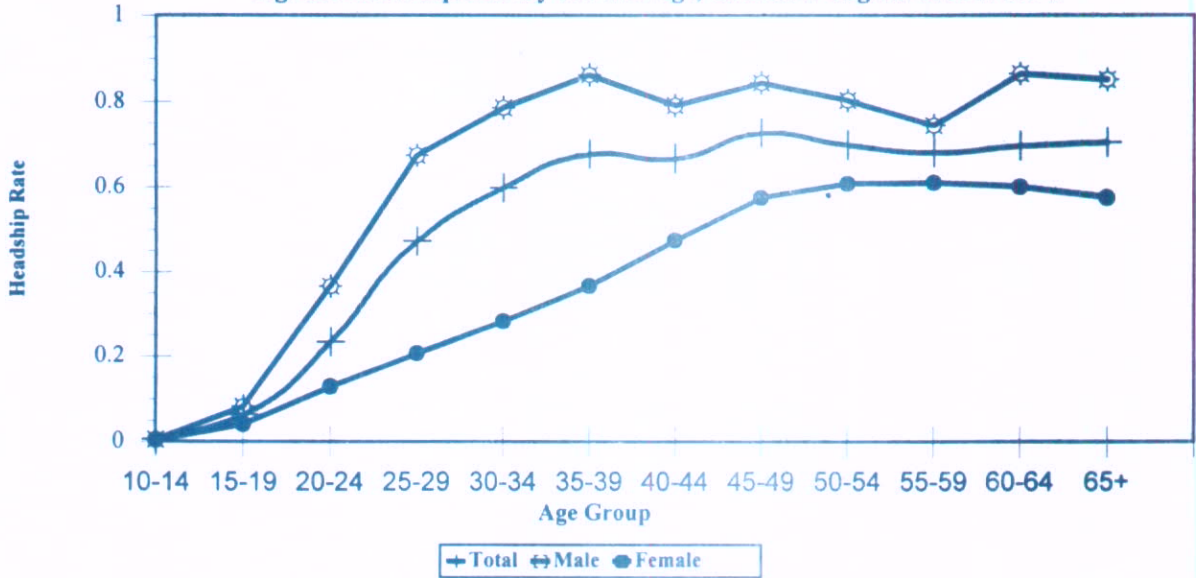
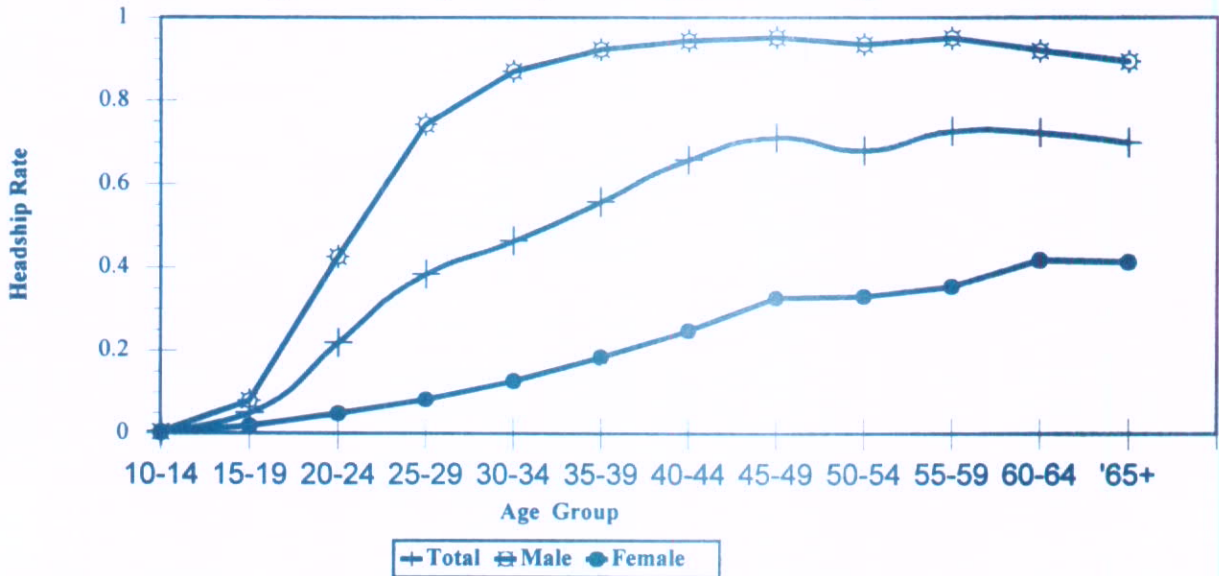


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Gambella Region-Rural: 1994



2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Gambella Region. In countries like Ethiopia, where most of child bearing occur within marriage, and use of modern contraceptive methods is minimal, nuptiality factors are important proximate determinants of fertility. Since family is central to income maintenance, economic status and social adjustment, marriage statistics has economic and social implications. Moreover, information on marital instability may give an insight and help to resolve social problems, such as prostitution and increase in number of street children that are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death of one or both of the spouses.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

The distribution of marital status of the population aged ten years and over by age group and sex is presented in Tables 2.11a-2.11c. In the census, marital status was categorized into four main groups namely: single, married, divorced, and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered as single. Married persons include couples who are living together bonded by any kind of marital engagement at the time of the census (traditional, religious, or civil marriages). Separated couples are also considered as married unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved before the census day is categorized as divorced.

Figures in Table 2.11a-2.11c revealed that, in 1994, the highest proportion (57.3 percent) of the region's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage (49.1 percent currently married, 3.7 percent divorced, and 4.5 percent widowed). In the region, 49.7 percent of males and 34.4 percent females are single and 45.2 percent and 53.1 percent currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 8.2 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion in dissolved marriages is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

Table 2.11a Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Gambella Region-Urban+Rural: 1994.

| Age Group | All Persons | | Marital Status | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|--|
| | | | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Not Stated | |
| | No. | % | | | | | | |
| All Ages | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117,384 | 100.0 | 42.2 | 49.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.5 | |
| Male | 60,303 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 45.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.5 | |
| Female | 57,081 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 53.1 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 0.5 | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22,826 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| Male | 12,261 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| Female | 10,565 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21,000 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 21.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | |
| Male | 10,450 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | |
| Female | 10,550 | 100.0 | 61.8 | 35.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,044 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 54.1 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | |
| Male | 7,267 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 31.7 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | |
| Female | 8,777 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 72.6 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,722 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 74.3 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | |
| Male | 8,047 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 63.8 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | |
| Female | 8,675 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 84.1 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 0.3 | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,995 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 81.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 0.5 | |
| Male | 5,341 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 80.0 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | |
| Female | 5,654 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 83.3 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 0.4 | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9,707 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 83.2 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 0.4 | |
| Male | 5,085 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 86.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | |
| Female | 4,622 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 79.2 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 0.4 | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,501 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 80.5 | 6.0 | 10.3 | 0.4 | |
| Male | 3,849 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 87.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 | |
| Female | 2,652 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 69.9 | 8.3 | 19.5 | 0.7 | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4,801 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 77.8 | 5.3 | 14.5 | 0.6 | |
| Male | 2,915 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 89.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 0.4 | |
| Female | 1,886 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 59.3 | 7.6 | 30.0 | 0.9 | |
| 50-54 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,266 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 69.3 | 7.1 | 20.7 | 1.0 | |
| Male | 1,835 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 88.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 0.4 | |
| Female | 1,431 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 44.9 | 9.9 | 41.5 | 1.8 | |
| 55-59 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,648 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 68.6 | 7.8 | 20.8 | 0.8 | |
| Male | 1,015 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 87.4 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 0.2 | |
| Female | 633 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 38.4 | 12.5 | 44.9 | 1.9 | |
| 60-64 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,673 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 61.9 | 8.2 | 26.8 | 1.3 | |
| Male | 966 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 85.1 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 0.5 | |
| Female | 707 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 30.3 | 12.0 | 52.6 | 2.3 | |
| 65+ | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,201 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 57.1 | 8.6 | 31.0 | 1.0 | |
| Male | 1,272 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 80.9 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 0.2 | |
| Female | 929 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 24.4 | 11.5 | 58.7 | 2.2 | |

Table 2.11b Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Gambella Region-Urban: 1994.

| Age Group | All Persons | | Marital Status | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|--|
| | | | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Not Stated | |
| | No. | % | | | | | | |
| All Ages | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 20,456 | 100.0 | 46.1 | 42.7 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 0.8 | |
| Male | 11,061 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 38.5 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | |
| Female | 9,395 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 47.6 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 0.6 | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,296 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | |
| Male | 1,717 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | |
| Female | 1,579 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,561 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 16.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | |
| Male | 1,840 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | |
| Female | 1,721 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 31.7 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,635 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 44.9 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | |
| Male | 1,694 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 21.4 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | |
| Female | 1,941 | 100.0 | 25.0 | 65.4 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,731 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 63.2 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | |
| Male | 2,136 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 52.7 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | |
| Female | 1,595 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 77.4 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,076 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 70.9 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | |
| Male | 1,305 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 68.9 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| Female | 771 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 74.3 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 0.4 | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,501 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 73.1 | 11.0 | 6.5 | 0.8 | |
| Male | 942 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 77.7 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | |
| Female | 559 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 65.3 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 0.9 | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 944 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 65.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 0.6 | |
| Male | 579 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 75.8 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 0.5 | |
| Female | 365 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 49.3 | 17.8 | 29.0 | 0.8 | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 578 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 65.4 | 12.6 | 16.8 | 0.9 | |
| Male | 325 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 77.8 | 10.8 | 4.9 | 0.6 | |
| Female | 253 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 49.4 | 15.0 | 32.0 | 1.2 | |
| 50-54 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 455 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 50.8 | 14.7 | 29.7 | 1.5 | |
| Male | 212 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 74.1 | 12.7 | 7.5 | 1.4 | |
| Female | 243 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 30.5 | 16.5 | 49.0 | 1.6 | |
| 55-59 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 182 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 54.4 | 16.5 | 25.8 | 0.0 | |
| Male | 99 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 75.8 | 12.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | |
| Female | 83 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 21.7 | 49.4 | 0.0 | |
| 60-64 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 208 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 41.8 | 16.8 | 38.0 | 1.4 | |
| Male | 77 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 72.7 | 19.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | |
| Female | 131 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 23.7 | 15.3 | 57.3 | 1.5 | |
| 65+ | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 289 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 41.2 | 12.1 | 39.8 | 2.1 | |
| Male | 135 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 73.3 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 0.0 | |
| Female | 154 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 64.3 | 3.9 | |

Table 2.11c Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Gambella Region-Rural: 1994.

| Age Group | All Persons | | Marital Status | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|
| | No. | % | Single | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Not Stated |
| All Ages | | | | | | | |
| Total | 96,928 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 50.4 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 0.4 |
| Male | 49,242 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 46.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Female | 47,686 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 54.2 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 0.5 |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 19,530 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Male | 10,544 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Female | 8,986 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17,439 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 21.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Male | 8,610 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Female | 8,829 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 36.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,409 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 56.7 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Male | 5,573 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 34.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Female | 6,836 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 74.6 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,991 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 77.5 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Male | 5,911 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 67.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Female | 7,080 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 85.6 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,919 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 84.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 0.4 |
| Male | 4,036 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 83.6 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| Female | 4,883 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 84.7 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 0.4 |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,206 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 85.0 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 0.3 |
| Male | 4,143 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 88.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| Female | 4,063 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 81.1 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 0.3 |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,557 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 83.0 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 0.4 |
| Male | 3,270 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 89.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 0.2 |
| Female | 2,287 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 73.2 | 6.7 | 17.9 | 0.7 |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4,223 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 79.4 | 4.3 | 14.2 | 0.6 |
| Male | 2,590 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 91.2 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 0.4 |
| Female | 1,633 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 60.9 | 6.5 | 29.7 | 0.9 |
| 50-54 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,811 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 72.3 | 5.8 | 19.3 | 0.9 |
| Male | 1,623 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 90.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| Female | 1,188 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 47.9 | 8.6 | 40.0 | 1.9 |
| 55-59 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,466 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 70.3 | 6.7 | 20.1 | 1.0 |
| Male | 916 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 88.6 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 0.2 |
| Female | 550 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 39.8 | 11.1 | 44.2 | 2.2 |
| 60-64 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,465 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 64.8 | 7.0 | 25.2 | 1.2 |
| Male | 889 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 86.2 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 0.4 |
| Female | 576 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 31.8 | 11.3 | 51.6 | 2.4 |
| 65+ | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,912 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 59.5 | 8.1 | 29.7 | 0.8 |
| Male | 1,137 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 81.8 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 0.2 |
| Female | 775 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 26.7 | 11.0 | 57.5 | 1.8 |

The fact that 37.7 percent of the female population at age group 15-19 were ever married indicates that marriage among females starts early in the region. Compared to females, males enter into marriage late. This fact has also been confirmed by the data on Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) which is an indirect estimate of mean age at marriage. It is a measure used to estimate the average number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage. SMAM for Gambella Region is found to be 15.6 years, that is, an average person in Gambella Region stays in single status for about 15 and half years. Similarly, SMAM for male and female population of Gambella Region are 15.9 and 15.3 years, respectively. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 1.7 percent of males and 0.6 percent of females who remain in single status indicating marriage in Gambella Region is universal. By age group 25-29 more than 63.8 percent of males and 84.1 percent of females have already been engaged in marriage.

2.5.3. Age-Sex Pattern in Marital Status

An examination of age-sex pattern of marital status of the population indicate curvilinear relationship between age and proportion currently married. That is, percent of married population increases as age advances, reaching its maximum value at the age group 35-39 and then begins to decline (see Tables 2.11a-2.11c). Percent currently married persons among males is lower than the corresponding figure for females at young and adolescent ages whereas the reverse order takes place for adult and old age groups, i.e., 35-39 and over. The highest percentage of married males was found in the age group 45-49 whereas the proportion married among females is highest in the 25-29 age group. The pattern for rural areas resemble that of the region. In urban areas, however, the highest percentage of married females is found in the age group 25-29. Also proportion married for urban areas is less than that of rural areas at all ages. The fact that percent of currently married among males is lower at young and adolescent ages, and higher at adult and old ages in comparison to females may be explained by the tendency of males to marry females younger than their ages. The higher chance of remarrying among males than females might also be the reason for the higher percent of currently married males in the adult and old ages.

The proportion of single persons decrease with age for both males and females. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females up to age group 40-44. For both sexes, proportion single starts to decline at early age group (i.e., 15-19) and continue to do so up to age group 40-44 for females and remain stable thereafter. Whereas, for males, the decline goes on up to 45-49 age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at ages 15-39 is mostly due to the male greater tendency to marry at later ages.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rates.

The data on Table 2.12 presents headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. All of households in urban areas and the majority of households in rural areas occupied by married persons (couples) are headed by either of the couples. In both urban and rural areas, headship rate for males is substantially higher than that of females. For males, next to currently married, the highest headship rate is registered for widowers followed by divorced and the single. For females the highest rate is among widowed followed by divorced, married and single, showing the greater tendency of divorced than widowed to go back to their families/relatives. The difference in headship rate between widowers and divorced in urban areas is similar to the region. Among the single, widowers and divorced males headship rate is higher than that of females in the Region.

Table 2.12 Headship Rates by Sex, Marital Status of Household Heads, by Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994.

| MARITAL STATUS | URBAN + RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Single | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| Currently Married | 0.47 | 0.91 | 0.07 | 0.49 | 0.87 | 0.13 | 0.46 | 0.92 | 0.06 |
| Divorce | 0.54 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.52 | 0.61 | 0.47 |
| Widowed | 0.68 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.72 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.65 |
| Not Stated | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| Total | 0.31 | 0.50 | 0.12 | 0.34 | 0.48 | 0.19 | 0.31 | 0.50 | 0.11 |
| No. of Heads | 33,001 | 26,757 | 6,244 | 6,538 | 4,835 | 1,703 | 26,463 | 21,922 | 4,541 |

2.6 Ethnic Composition.

Ethnic identity of a person is traced through his/her national origin. To assist the enumerators in recording the information, detailed list of the ethnic groups and languages in the country with appropriate codes, was provided in the census enumerator's manual. The list, which was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study, is presented in Annex 2.1 at the end of this chapter.

Distribution of ethnic groups with 500 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13. The result indicate that the Nuwer constituted the overwhelming majority (39.7 percent) of the population of the region. Anyiwak comprised 27.5 percent followed by Amara with 7.7 percent, Oromo with 6.5 percent and Mesengo with 5.8 percent. Other Ethnic groups and persons who did not state their Ethnic background constitute only 2.9 percent of the total population of the region.

The five largest Ethnic groups are Anyiwak, Oromo, Amara, Nuwer and Tigraway in urban areas, and Nuwer, Anyiwak, Mesengo, Amara and Keffa Ethnic groups form the largest five ethnic groups in rural areas, respectively.

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups With 500 or more Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| ETHNIC GROUP | URBAN + RURAL | | | | | | URBAN | | | | | | RURAL | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| All persons | 162,397 | 100 | 83,699 | 100 | 78,698 | 100 | 27,180 | 100 | 14,513 | 100 | 12,667 | 100 | 135,217 | 100 | 69,186 | 100 | 66,031 | 100 |
| Amara | 12,566 | 7.7 | 7,054 | 8.4 | 5,512 | 7.0 | 4,639 | 17.1 | 2,613 | 18.0 | 2,026 | 16.0 | 7,927 | 5.9 | 4,441 | 6.4 | 3,486 | 5.3 |
| Anyiwak | 44,581 | 27.5 | 21,291 | 25.4 | 23,290 | 29.6 | 9,831 | 36.2 | 4,944 | 34.1 | 4,887 | 38.6 | 34,750 | 25.7 | 16,347 | 23.6 | 18,403 | 27.9 |
| Keffa | 6,783 | 4.2 | 3,802 | 4.5 | 2,981 | 3.8 | 453 | 1.7 | 205 | 1.4 | 248 | 2.0 | 6,330 | 4.7 | 3,597 | 5.2 | 2,733 | 4.1 |
| Mocha | 3,089 | 1.9 | 1,496 | 1.8 | 1,593 | 2.0 | 89 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.2 | 53 | 0.4 | 3,000 | 2.2 | 1,460 | 2.1 | 1,540 | 2.3 |
| Kembata | 3,632 | 2.2 | 1,943 | 2.3 | 1,689 | 2.1 | 792 | 2.9 | 454 | 3.1 | 338 | 2.7 | 2,840 | 2.1 | 1,489 | 2.2 | 1,351 | 2.0 |
| Mesengo | 9,350 | 5.8 | 4,716 | 5.6 | 4,634 | 5.9 | 64 | 0.2 | 42 | 0.3 | 22 | 0.2 | 9,286 | 6.9 | 4,674 | 6.8 | 4,612 | 7.0 |
| Nuwer | 64,473 | 39.7 | 33,354 | 39.8 | 31,119 | 39.5 | 3,014 | 11.1 | 1,618 | 11.1 | 1,396 | 11.0 | 61,459 | 45.5 | 31,736 | 45.9 | 29,723 | 45.0 |
| Oromo | 10,543 | 6.5 | 5,717 | 6.8 | 4,826 | 6.1 | 5,890 | 21.7 | 3,106 | 21.4 | 2,784 | 22.0 | 4,653 | 3.4 | 2,611 | 3.8 | 2,042 | 3.1 |
| Tigraway | 2,596 | 1.6 | 1,517 | 1.8 | 1,079 | 1.4 | 1,341 | 4.9 | 789 | 5.4 | 552 | 4.4 | 1,255 | 0.9 | 728 | 1.1 | 527 | 0.8 |
| Eritreans | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Others+NS | 4,783 | 2.9 | 2,808 | 3.4 | 1,975 | 2.5 | 1,066 | 3.9 | 705 | 4.9 | 361 | 2.8 | 3,717 | 2.7 | 2,103 | 3.0 | 1,614 | 2.4 |

Consistent with that of the total population, females dominate males in number among the Anyiwak and Mochas while the opposite is true for the Others.

Regarding the distribution of ethnic groups by zone, figures in Table 2.14 show that Anyiwak to be the largest ethnic groups in zones 1 and 2 of Gambella region. Nuwer with 98.4 percent and Amara with 24.5 percent are found to be the largest ethnic groups in Zone 3 and Zone 4, respectively. Nuwer is the second largest ethnic group in Zone 1, while Kembata stood second in Zone 2. Zone 4 has different ethnic composition, in that Mesengo emerges to be the second largest ethnic group with 23.6 percent.

Table 2.14 Percentage Distribution of Major Ethnic Groups by Zone, Gambella Region: 1994.

| ETHNIC GROUP | ZONES | | | | Total | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| | Zone 1 | Zone 2 | Zone 3 | Zone 4 | No. | % |
| Amara | 6.12 | 6.22 | 0.01 | 24.48 | 12,566 | 7.74 |
| Anyiwak | 47.47 | 72.65 | 1.56 | 0.06 | 44,581 | 27.45 |
| Keffa | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 20.78 | 6,783 | 4.18 |
| Mocha | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.57 | 3,089 | 1.90 |
| Kembata | 1.73 | 9.17 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 3,632 | 2.24 |
| Mesengo | 1.70 | 3.14 | 0.00 | 23.63 | 9,350 | 5.76 |
| Nuwer | 24.40 | 0.01 | 98.38 | 0.00 | 64,473 ✓ | 39.70 |
| Oromo | 12.09 | 3.35 | 0.00 | 12.57 | 10,543 | 6.49 |
| Tigraway | 2.79 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 3.18 | 2,596 | 1.60 |
| Eritreans | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.00 |
| Others and NS | 3.53 | 4.40 | 0.06 | 5.61 | 4,783 | 2.95 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 162,397 | 100.0 |

2.7 Language

Language is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. A person may use a language as a mother tongue or speak it as a second language. In the census, "mother tongue" is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during childhood. Whereas, "second language" is additional language used by the respondents. If the respondent uses more than one additional language, the one used more frequently is recorded. List of Languages spoken in the country was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study and is presented in Annex 2.2 at the end of this chapter.

The population distribution by mother tongue and second language spoken by 500 persons or more is presented in Table 2.15. According to the data on Table 2.15, the overwhelming majority (39.7 percent) of the population use Nuwerigna language as a mother tongue. Anyiwakgna, used by 27.5 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Amarigna with 8.4 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 24.4 percent of the population. Only 0.02 percent of the population use foreign languages as a mother tongue.

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.15 indicate that more than 75 percent of the population did not have second language. Amarigna is spoken by the highest proportion (18.3 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Oromigna with 2.2 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 3.3 percent of the population. Also 0.6 percent of the population of Gambella Region speak foreign languages as a second language while 0.4 percent did not report their second language. In summary, about 40.4 percent of the population speak Nuwerigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Amarigna language is 26.7 percent.

Attempt was made to study the relationship between mother tongue and ethnic group on the one hand and ethnic group and second language on the other. Tables 2.16 and 2.17, respectively, present the distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the

Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural Gambella Region: 1994

| LANGUAGES | SEX | URBAN + RURAL | | | | URBAN | | | | RURAL | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Mother Tongue | | Second Language | | Mother Tongue | | Second Language | | Mother Tongue | | Second Language | |
| | | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| All Persons | Total | 162,397 | 100.0 | 162,397 | 100.0 | 27,180 | 100.0 | 27,180 | 100.0 | 135,217 | 100.0 | 135,217 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 83,699 | 100.0 | 83,699 | 100.0 | 14,513 | 100.0 | 14,513 | 100.0 | 69,186 | 100.0 | 69,186 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 78,698 | 100.0 | 78,698 | 100.0 | 12,667 | 100.0 | 12,667 | 100.0 | 66,031 | 100.0 | 66,031 | 100.0 |
| Amarigna | Total | 13,713 | 8.44 | 29,779 | 18.34 | 5,213 | 19.18 | 11,904 | 43.80 | 8,500 | 6.29 | 17,875 | 13.22 |
| | Male | 7,626 | 9.11 | 19,313 | 23.07 | 2,890 | 19.91 | 7,277 | 50.14 | 4,736 | 6.85 | 12,036 | 17.40 |
| | Female | 6,087 | 7.73 | 10,466 | 13.30 | 2,323 | 18.34 | 4,627 | 36.53 | 3,764 | 5.70 | 5,839 | 8.84 |
| Anyiwakgna | Total | 44,603 | 27.47 | 1,730 | 1.07 | 9,843 | 36.21 | 311 | 1.14 | 34,760 | 25.71 | 1,419 | 1.05 |
| | Male | 21,322 | 25.47 | 908 | 1.08 | 4,965 | 34.21 | 163 | 1.12 | 16,357 | 23.64 | 745 | 1.08 |
| | Female | 23,281 | 29.58 | 822 | 1.04 | 4,878 | 38.51 | 148 | 1.17 | 18,403 | 27.87 | 674 | 1.02 |
| Hadiyigna | Total | 916 | 0.56 | 398 | 0.25 | 90 | 0.33 | 26 | 0.10 | 826 | 0.61 | 372 | 0.28 |
| | Male | 492 | 0.59 | 183 | 0.22 | 46 | 0.32 | 14 | 0.10 | 446 | 0.64 | 169 | 0.24 |
| | Female | 424 | 0.54 | 215 | 0.27 | 44 | 0.35 | 12 | 0.09 | 380 | 0.58 | 203 | 0.31 |
| Keffigna | Total | 6,341 | 3.90 | 331 | 0.20 | 337 | 1.24 | 72 | 0.26 | 6,004 | 4.44 | 259 | 0.19 |
| | Male | 3,590 | 4.29 | 149 | 0.18 | 157 | 1.08 | 33 | 0.23 | 3,433 | 4.96 | 116 | 0.17 |
| | Female | 2,751 | 3.50 | 182 | 0.23 | 180 | 1.42 | 39 | 0.31 | 2,571 | 3.89 | 143 | 0.22 |
| Mochagna | Total | 2,961 | 1.82 | 205 | 0.13 | 65 | 0.24 | 19 | 0.07 | 2,896 | 2.14 | 186 | 0.14 |
| | Male | 1,449 | 1.73 | 90 | 0.11 | 27 | 0.19 | 13 | 0.09 | 1,422 | 2.06 | 77 | 0.11 |
| | Female | 1,512 | 1.92 | 115 | 0.15 | 38 | 0.30 | 6 | 0.05 | 1,474 | 2.23 | 109 | 0.17 |
| Kembatigna | Total | 3,673 | 2.26 | 317 | 0.20 | 783 | 2.88 | 33 | 0.12 | 2,890 | 2.14 | 284 | 0.21 |
| | Male | 1,960 | 2.34 | 165 | 0.20 | 451 | 3.11 | 16 | 0.11 | 1,509 | 2.18 | 149 | 0.22 |
| | Female | 1,713 | 2.18 | 152 | 0.19 | 332 | 2.62 | 17 | 0.13 | 1,381 | 2.09 | 135 | 0.20 |

Table 2.15(Cont'd)

| LANGUAGES | SEX | URBAN + RURAL | | | | URBAN | | | | RURAL | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Mother Tongue | | Second Language | | Mother Tongue | | Second Language | | Mother Tongue | | Second Language | |
| | | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Mesengogna | Total | 9,337 | 5.75 | 178 | 0.11 | 62 | 0.23 | 10 | 0.04 | 9,275 | 6.86 | 168 | 0.12 |
| | Male | 4,711 | 5.63 | 106 | 0.13 | 41 | 0.28 | 8 | 0.06 | 4,670 | 6.75 | 98 | 0.14 |
| | Female | 4,626 | 5.88 | 72 | 0.09 | 21 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.02 | 4,605 | 6.97 | 70 | 0.11 |
| Nuwerigna | Total | 64,509 | 39.72 | 1,095 | 0.67 | 3,032 | 11.16 | 304 | 1.12 | 61,477 | 45.47 | 791 | 0.58 |
| | Male | 33,368 | 39.87 | 531 | 0.63 | 1,619 | 11.16 | 124 | 0.85 | 31,749 | 45.89 | 407 | 0.59 |
| | Female | 31,141 | 39.57 | 564 | 0.72 | 1,413 | 11.15 | 180 | 1.42 | 29,728 | 45.02 | 384 | 0.58 |
| Oromigna | Total | 10,470 | 6.45 | 3,626 | 2.23 | 5,762 | 21.20 | 1,559 | 5.74 | 4,708 | 3.48 | 2,067 | 1.53 |
| | Male | 5,683 | 6.79 | 1,922 | 2.30 | 3,048 | 21.00 | 795 | 5.48 | 2,635 | 3.81 | 1,127 | 1.63 |
| | Female | 4,787 | 6.08 | 1,704 | 2.17 | 2,714 | 21.43 | 764 | 6.03 | 2,073 | 3.14 | 940 | 1.42 |
| Shekogna | Total | 530 | 0.33 | 100 | 0.06 | 12 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.01 | 518 | 0.38 | 98 | 0.07 |
| | Male | 240 | 0.29 | 54 | 0.06 | 7 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.01 | 233 | 0.34 | 53 | 0.08 |
| | Female | 290 | 0.37 | 46 | 0.06 | 5 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.01 | 285 | 0.43 | 45 | 0.07 |
| Tigrigna | Total | 2,505 | 1.54 | 243 | 0.15 | 1,277 | 4.70 | 120 | 0.44 | 1,228 | 0.91 | 123 | 0.09 |
| | Male | 1,472 | 1.76 | 165 | 0.20 | 760 | 5.24 | 80 | 0.55 | 712 | 1.03 | 85 | 0.12 |
| | Female | 1,033 | 1.31 | 78 | 0.10 | 517 | 4.08 | 40 | 0.32 | 516 | 0.78 | 38 | 0.06 |
| Other Ethiopian Languages | Total | 2,786 | 1.72 | 654 | 0.40 | 675 | 2.48 | 107 | 0.39 | 2,111 | 1.56 | 547 | 0.40 |
| | Male | 1,755 | 2.10 | 345 | 0.41 | 485 | 3.34 | 62 | 0.43 | 1,270 | 1.84 | 283 | 0.41 |
| | Female | 1,031 | 1.31 | 309 | 0.39 | 190 | 1.50 | 45 | 0.36 | 841 | 1.27 | 264 | 0.40 |
| English | Total | 4 | 0.00 | 666 | 0.41 | 0 | 0.00 | 396 | 1.46 | 4 | 0.00 | 270 | 0.20 |
| | Male | 4 | 0.00 | 562 | 0.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 329 | 2.27 | 4 | 0.01 | 233 | 0.34 |
| | Female | 0 | 0.00 | 104 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 67 | 0.53 | 0 | 0.00 | 37 | 0.06 |
| Other Foreign Language | Total | 38 | 0.02 | 335 | 0.21 | 27 | 0.10 | 125 | 0.46 | 11 | 0.01 | 210 | 0.16 |
| | Male | 18 | 0.02 | 245 | 0.29 | 15 | 0.10 | 84 | 0.58 | 3 | 0.00 | 161 | 0.23 |
| | Female | 20 | 0.03 | 90 | 0.11 | 12 | 0.09 | 41 | 0.32 | 8 | 0.01 | 49 | 0.07 |
| Not Stated | Total | 11 | 0.01 | 712 | 0.44 | 2 | 0.01 | 121 | 0.45 | 9 | 0.01 | 591 | 0.44 |
| | Male | 9 | 0.01 | 354 | 0.42 | 2 | 0.01 | 58 | 0.40 | 7 | 0.01 | 296 | 0.43 |
| | Female | 2 | 0.00 | 358 | 0.45 | 0 | 0.00 | 63 | 0.50 | 2 | 0.00 | 295 | 0.45 |
| No Second Language | Total | | | 122,028 | 75.14 | | | 12,071 | 44.41 | | | 109,957 | 81.32 |
| | Male | | | 58,607 | 70.02 | | | 5,456 | 37.59 | | | 53,151 | 76.82 |
| | Female | | | 63,421 | 80.59 | | | 6,615 | 52.22 | | | 56,806 | 86.03 |

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongues Spoken by 500 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups (Size=500 or more), Gambella Region: 1994.

| ETHNIC GROUP | MOTHER TONGUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | All Persons | Amarigna | Anyiwa-kgna | Keffigna | Mochagna | Kembati-gna | Mesen-gogna | Nuwerigna | Oromigna | Tigrigna | Other ETH. languages | English | Other Frgn.Lan | Not Stated | |
| All persons | No | 162,397 | 13,713 | 44,603 | 6,341 | 2,961 | 3,673 | 9,337 | 64,509 | 10,470 | 2,505 | 4,232 | 4 | 38 | 11 |
| | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Amara | | 7.74 | 87.92 | 0.13 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 3.32 | 0.80 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.18 |
| Anyiwak | | 27.45 | 0.13 | 99.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.47 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 9.09 |
| Keffa | | 4.18 | 2.46 | 0.00 | 98.06 | 2.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.29 | 0.04 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mocha | | 1.90 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.28 | 87.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 9.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Kembata | | 2.24 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 97.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mesengo | | 5.76 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 99.83 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Nuwer | | 39.70 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 99.87 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Oromo | | 6.49 | 5.57 | 0.02 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.27 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 92.32 | 0.04 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.09 |
| Tigraway | | 1.60 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 98.68 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Eritreans | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Others+NS | | 2.95 | 2.62 | 0.08 | 0.41 | 8.68 | 1.72 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 2.40 | 0.20 | 87.36 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 63.64 |

**Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups
(Size=500 or more),Gambella Region: 1994.**

| ETHNIC GROUP | SECOND LANGUAGE | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | All Persons | | No second languages | Amarigna | Anyiwa- kgna | Nuwerigna | Oromigna | Other Eth. languages | English | Other Fore.Lan | Not Stated |
| | No | % | | | | | | | | | |
| All persons | 162,397 | 100.0 | 75.14 | 18.34 | 1.07 | 0.67 | 2.23 | 1.49 | 0.41 | 0.21 | 0.44 |
| Amara | 12,566 | 100.0 | 75.97 | 3.10 | 0.55 | 0.07 | 13.21 | 3.38 | 2.47 | 0.52 | 0.72 |
| Anyiwak | 44,581 | 100.0 | 75.29 | 20.69 | 0.03 | 2.14 | 0.69 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.50 |
| Keffa | 6,783 | 100.0 | 24.37 | 66.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.60 | 2.23 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 1.55 |
| Mocha | 3,089 | 100.0 | 63.32 | 28.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.54 | 1.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.62 |
| Kembata | 3,632 | 100.0 | 43.39 | 40.80 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 1.10 | 13.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.63 |
| Mesengo | 9,350 | 100.0 | 77.58 | 13.55 | 3.33 | 0.01 | 3.73 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 |
| Nuwer | 64,473 | 100.0 | 95.58 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.10 |
| Oromo | 10,543 | 100.0 | 23.78 | 68.82 | 0.86 | 0.05 | 2.84 | 2.57 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.88 |
| Tigraway | 2,596 | 100.0 | 23.77 | 72.42 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 1.35 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| Eritreans | 1 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Others+NS | 4,783 | 100.0 | 36.15 | 36.19 | 1.61 | 2.40 | 7.46 | 14.47 | 0.63 | 0.10 | 0.98 |

Note: 1) Eth.=Ethiopian, Fore= Foreign

2) From Different Parents' refers to persons born to parent with different Ethnic background

**Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Mother Tongues
(Size=500 or more), Gambella Region: 1994.**

| MOTHER TONGUE | | SECOND LANGUAGES | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| | | All Persons | No second languages | Amarigna | Anyiwa-kgna | Nuwerigna | Oromigna | Other Eth. languages | English | Other Fore.Lan | Not Stated |
| All persons | No | 162,397 | 122,028 | 29,779 | 1,730 | 1,095 | 3,626 | 2,426 | 666 | 335 | 712 |
| | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Amarigna | | 8.4 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 56.9 | 26.3 | 49.1 | 21.2 | 20.8 |
| Anyiwakgna | | 27.5 | 27.5 | 31.1 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 28.1 | 31.3 |
| Keffigna | | 3.9 | 1.1 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 |
| Mochagna | | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Kembatigna | | 2.3 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Mesengogna | | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| Nuwerigna | | 39.7 | 50.5 | 3.9 | 67.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 37.1 | 49.9 | 8.6 |
| Oromigna | | 6.4 | 1.8 | 25.8 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 11.4 |
| Tigrigna | | 1.5 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Other Eth. languages | | 2.6 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 22.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| English | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other Fore. languages | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Not Stated | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |

Note:- ETH.=Ethiopian, Fore. = Foreign.

distribution of second languages by major ethnic group. Also, the distribution of second language by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.18.

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to the data in Table 2.16, the above supposition holds true for most of the ethnic groups in Gambella Region. It can be said that all the major ethnic groups use the language of their own ethnic group dominantly. The proportion using the language of own ethnic group varies from 99.9 percent among Nuwers to 87.9 percent among Amaras.

Examining the data in Table 2.17 indicate that most of the ethnic groups in Gambella Region are multi-lingual. Except the Nuwer, Mesengo, Amara, Anyiwak and Mocha with 95.58 percent, 77.58 percent, 76 percent, 75.3 percent and 63.3 percent, respectively of their population speaking no second language. More than 50 percent of the population of the remaining ethnic groups spoke at least one additional language other than their mother tongue in Gambella region. The Oromos are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 68.8 percent speaking Amarigna, 2.6 Other Ethiopian languages and 0.9 percent Anyiwakigna. Multi-lingual ethnic group next to Oromos are the Tigraway.

2.8 Religion

Religion is another important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. It is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the census every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including Seven Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.19 shows the classification of the population of Gambella Region by sex and religion.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (44 percent) of residents of Gambella Region are Protestant Christians. Next to Protestant Christians are Orthodox Christians with 24.1 percent. Traditional religion comprise 10.3 percent of the population of the region. Proportion of Islam and Catholic religions are 5.1 and 3.2 percent, respectively. The religious

**Table 2.19 Distribution of Population by Religion and Sex,
Gambella Region: 1994**

| RELIGION | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| URBAN+RURAL | | | | | | |
| All Persons | 162,397 | 100.0 | 83,699 | 100.0 | 78,698 | 100.0 |
| Orthodox | 39,187 | 24.1 | 21,392 | 25.6 | 17,795 | 22.6 |
| Protestant | 71,478 | 44.0 | 36,051 | 43.1 | 35,427 | 45.0 |
| Catholic | 5,205 | 3.2 | 2,625 | 3.1 | 2,580 | 3.3 |
| Muslim | 8,362 | 5.1 | 4,607 | 5.5 | 3,755 | 4.8 |
| Others | 20,653 | 12.7 | 10,229 | 12.2 | 10,424 | 13.2 |
| Traditional | 16,699 | 10.3 | 8,368 | 10.0 | 8,331 | 10.6 |
| Not Stated | 813 | 0.5 | 427 | 0.5 | 386 | 0.5 |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| All Persons | 27,180 | 100.0 | 14,513 | 100.0 | 12,667 | 100.0 |
| Orthodox | 12,589 | 46.3 | 6,868 | 47.3 | 5,721 | 45.2 |
| Protestant | 7,650 | 28.1 | 4,011 | 27.6 | 3,639 | 28.7 |
| Catholic | 1,501 | 5.5 | 756 | 5.2 | 745 | 5.9 |
| Muslim | 2,456 | 9.0 | 1,387 | 9.6 | 1,069 | 8.4 |
| Others | 2,542 | 9.4 | 1,247 | 8.6 | 1,295 | 10.2 |
| Traditional | 339 | 1.2 | 187 | 1.3 | 152 | 1.2 |
| Not Stated | 103 | 0.4 | 57 | 0.4 | 46 | 0.4 |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| All Persons | 135,217 | 100.0 | 69,186 | 100.0 | 66,031 | 100.0 |
| Orthodox | 26,598 | 19.7 | 14,524 | 21.0 | 12,074 | 18.3 |
| Protestant | 63,828 | 47.2 | 32,040 | 46.3 | 31,788 | 48.1 |
| Catholic | 3,704 | 2.7 | 1,869 | 2.7 | 1,835 | 2.8 |
| Muslim | 5,906 | 4.4 | 3,220 | 4.7 | 2,686 | 4.1 |
| Others | 18,111 | 13.4 | 8,982 | 13.0 | 9,129 | 13.8 |
| Traditional | 16,360 | 12.1 | 8,181 | 11.8 | 8,179 | 12.4 |
| Not Stated | 710 | 0.5 | 370 | 0.5 | 340 | 0.5 |

composition of population in the rural areas resembles that of the region. In urban area the proportion of Protestant christians decreased to 28.1 percent while the proportion of Orthodox has increased to about 46.3 percent.

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.20). The majority (more than 50 percent) of Tigraway, Keffa, Amara and Mocha ethnic groups are Orthodox Christians. All Eritreans are affiliated with Orthodox Christian. Persons of Anyiwak and Kembata ethnic groups were divided over four different types of religions.

The data on Table 2.21 show modest variation in religious composition of the residents by zone. Protestant Christians reside in all the zones with a proportion varying from 64.7 percent in Zone 3 to 24.5 percent in Zone 4. The proportion of Orthodox Christians also vary from 51.7 percent in Zone 4 to 3.7 percent in Zone 3. Likewise Traditional religion was also divided over the four Zones, varying from 15.2 percent in Zone 3 to 3.3 percent in Zone 4.

Table 2.20 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Religion, Gambella Region: 1994.

| ETHNIC GROUP | RELIGION | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|-------|---------|
| | Orthodox | Protestant | Catholic | Muslim | Traditional | Others | Not Stated | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | % | No. |
| Amara | 58.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,565 |
| Anyiwak | 19.1 | 37.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 23.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 44,298 |
| Keffa | 78.6 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,783 |
| Mocha | 51.9 | 36.4 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,089 |
| Kembata | 29.1 | 44.1 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,632 |
| Mesengo | 1.9 | 70.1 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 16.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,350 |
| Nuwer | 3.6 | 65.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 48,987 |
| Oromo | 74.3 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,543 |
| Tigraway | 89.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,596 |
| Eritreans | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Others+NS | 49.5 | 28.1 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,780 |
| Total | 26.1 | 41.9 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 146,624 |

Table 2.21 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion and Zone, Gambella Region: 1994

| RELIGION | ZONES | | | | Total | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Zone 1 | Zone 2 | Zone 3 | Zone 4 | No. | % |
| Orthodox | 31.30 | 20.68 | 3.74 | 51.71 | 39,187 | 24.13 |
| Protestant | 36.76 | 38.52 | 64.73 | 24.49 | 71,478 | 44.01 |
| Catholic | 4.32 | 5.00 | 1.31 | 3.13 | 5,205 | 3.21 |
| Muslim | 2.75 | 6.49 | 0.13 | 15.71 | 8,362 | 5.15 |
| Traditional | 6.82 | 13.95 | 15.24 | 3.31 | 16,699 | 10.28 |
| Others | 16.95 | 15.27 | 14.37 | 1.57 | 20,653 | 12.72 |
| Not Stated | 1.10 | 0.09 | 0.48 | 0.09 | 813 | 0.50 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 162,397 | 100.0 |

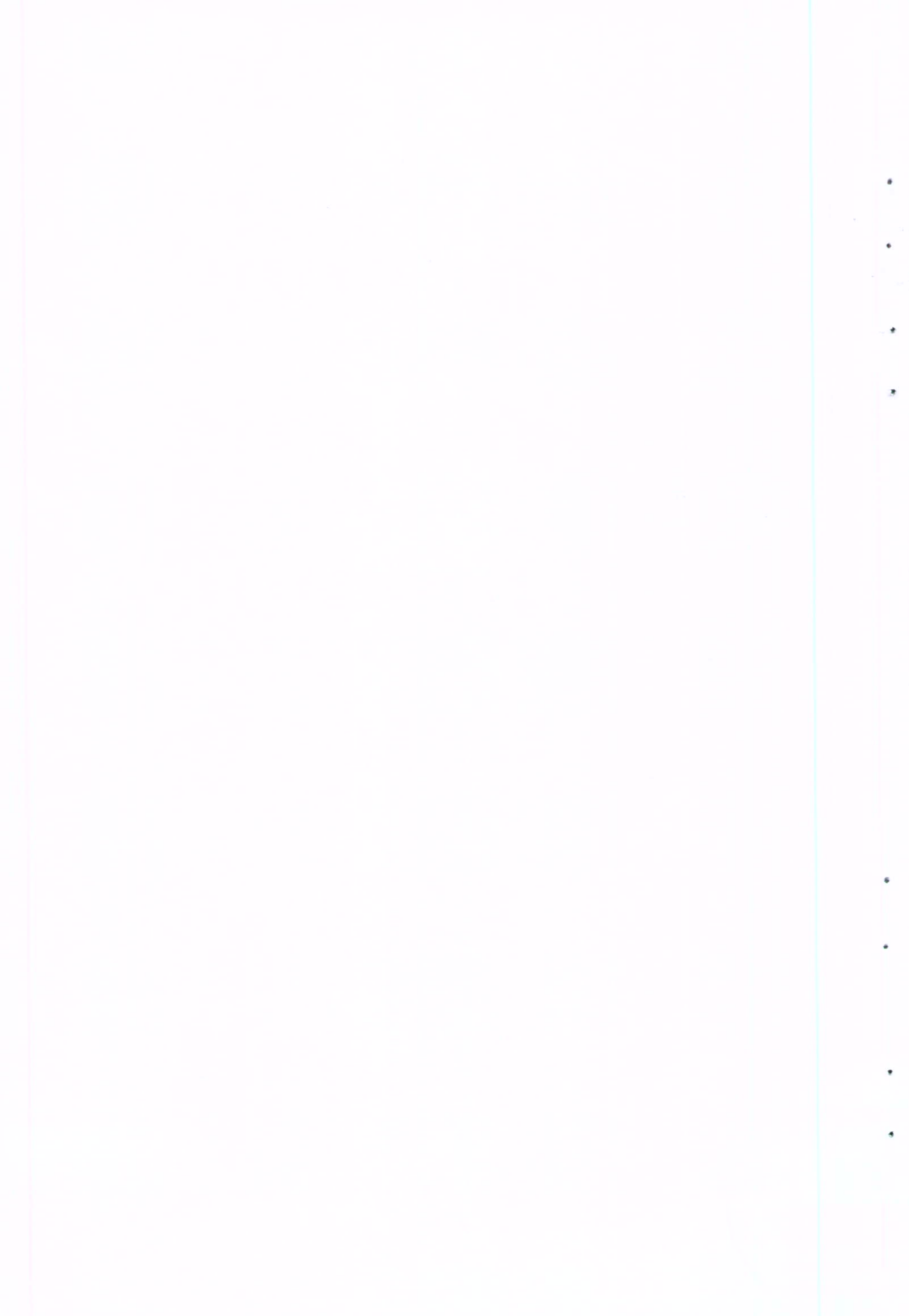
2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the Census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on 20.0 percent of the sample households thus distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.22. In the census a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions. In the census disability was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.22 the data shows that there were 2,581 disabled persons (i.e., 1.6 percent of the total population of excluding the homeless) in Gambella Region with sex ratio of 128 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 27.1 percent are in the age group 0-14, 50.3 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 22.6 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are; leg problem, partial blindness and total blindness affecting 20.4 percent, 19.1 percent and 16.4 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Hand/arm problem, hearing problem and mental problem are at the intermediate positions with 12.4 percent, 10.5 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum are leprosy and hearing-speaking problem, taking a share of 4.5 percent and 1.9 percent out of the total disabled population, respectively. About five percent and three percent of the disabled population are taken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.22 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

Table 2.22 Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Gambella Region: 1994

| TYPE OF DISABILITY | All Persons | | BROAD AGE GROUP | | | | | | Sex Ratio |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | | | Below 15 | | 15-49 | | 50+ | | |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | |
| All persons | 162,271 | | 73,559 | | 79,866 | | 8,846 | | 106 |
| Not Disabled | 159,545 | | 72,758 | | 78,529 | | 8,258 | | 106 |
| Disabled | 2,581 | 100.00 | 700 | 100.00 | 1,298 | 100.00 | 583 | 100.00 | 128 |
| Totally Blind | 423 | 16.39 | 62 | 8.86 | 166 | 12.79 | 195 | 33.45 | 117 |
| Partially Blind | 494 | 19.14 | 105 | 15.00 | 237 | 18.26 | 152 | 26.07 | 96 |
| Hearing Problems | 269 | 10.42 | 125 | 17.86 | 116 | 8.94 | 28 | 4.80 | 159 |
| Hearing and Speaking problems | 49 | 1.90 | 9 | 1.29 | 23 | 1.77 | 17 | 2.92 | 58 |
| Leg problems | 527 | 20.42 | 165 | 23.57 | 283 | 21.80 | 79 | 13.55 | 135 |
| Hand/Arm problems | 319 | 12.36 | 78 | 11.14 | 193 | 14.87 | 48 | 8.23 | 177 |
| Leprosy | 115 | 4.46 | 25 | 3.57 | 65 | 5.01 | 25 | 4.29 | 135 |
| Mental problems | 176 | 6.82 | 49 | 7.00 | 110 | 8.47 | 17 | 2.92 | 135 |
| Others Types of Disability | 81 | 3.14 | 39 | 5.57 | 38 | 2.93 | 4 | 0.69 | 286 |
| Multiple Disability | 128 | 4.96 | 43 | 6.14 | 67 | 5.16 | 18 | 3.09 | 97 |
| Not Stated | 145 | | 101 | | 39 | | 5 | | 93 |



Me'en /Meken, Daim, Tishana, Me'ent, Manit, Shuro/
 Bodi /Tumer/
 Malie
 Messengo /Mejenger, Majang, Ujang/
 Mossiya /Bussa/
 Mursi /Mun, Mursu, Murdi, Murzu, Nyicalabong/
 Nao /Naho, Tolo/
 Nuwer /Abigar/
 Nyangatom /Turkana, Bume, Men, Bum, Rogegen, Tobola/
 Oromo /Guji, Borena, Tulema, Kereyu, Gelañ, Lika, Weredube, Becho, Abichu, Selale, Arsi,
 Rayya, Mecha, Gerri, Gebra, Ittu, Jille, Qottu/
 Werji /Tigrewerji/
 Oyda
 Saho /Shaho, Irob/
 Shako
 Shinasha /Boro, Shencho, Dengebo/
 Shita /Sita, Lango/
 Sidama
 Somalie
 Suri /Surma, Tirma, Dama, Zilmam, Chima, Murle/
 Tigraway /Tigre/
 Tsamay /Tsemay, Dume, Kuwele/
 Welaita
 Dorzie
 Gamo
 Goffa /Genu/
 Konta
 Kulo /Omete, Domete, Dawuro/
 Mello
 Weyito
 Yemsa /Yem, Janjaro, Yangaro/
 Zeysie
 Zergula
 Other Ethiopian National Groups
 From Different Parents
 Eritreans
 Djebutians
 Somalians
 Kenyans
 Sudanese
Other foreigners

Note: From Different Parents refer to persons born to parents with different ethnic background.

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

Affarigna /Adaligna, Danakiligna, Denkeligna/
 Agew-Awinigna /konfeligna/
 Agew-Kamyigna /Kamtangigna/
 Amarigna
 Anyiwakgna /Yembogna/
 Arboriegna /Erbore, Ulde, Murle/
 Argobigna
 Arigna /Bakogna, Shangamogna/
 Basketigna/Masketigna,Angilaigna,Dolegna,Tamigna/
 Benchigna /Benchenon/
 Shegna
 Mergna
 Burjigna /Dashigna, Bambaligna, Algagna/
 Charrigna /Tsarigna, Zaragna/
 Dasenechgna /Gelebigna, Marlegna/
 Dimegna
 Dizigna /Majigna/
 Ganjuligna /Bachegna/
 Gedeogna /Derassigna/
 Gewadigna /Kuligna, Gobezegna, Werziegna/
 Gidoligna /Darashatigna, Dirashigna, Draytatigna,Durategna/
 Guagugna /Kuagugna/
 Gumuzigna /Ganzagna, Ganzogna, Begagna, Bagagna, Shankiligna, Sayigna, Sesegna/
 Guragigna /Sebat bet, Chehagna, Enerigna, Enemorigna, Ezyagna, Gumerigna, Guragna, Megarebigna,
 Mugerigna, Muherigna, Meskanigna, Sodogna, Kistanigna, Endeganigna, Wachogna,
 Siltigna, Welenegna, Azernet, Berbere,Enkorigna,Alichona Weriro, Werabe/
 Hadiyigna
 Marekogna /Labidigna/
 Hamerigna /Bashadigna, Banagna, Karogna/
 Hareriegna /Aderigna/
 Jebelawigna /Bertagna, Benshanguligna, Wutawut,Shogaligna, Meyugna, Gebetogna,
 Fakarogna,Fakashigna, Fakumankumigna, Andugna, Arabigna/
 Fadashigna
 Gamiligna
 Gebatogna
 Kechemigna /Kachenogna, Gatsamigna, Harurogna/
 Keffagna /Kefficho/
 Mochagna
 Kemantigna
 Kematigna
 Alabigna
 Kebenagna
 Timbarogna
 Kewamigna
 Komigna /Komigna, Hayahayagna/
 Konsogna /Karategna, Komsogna, Garategna/
 Koyrigna /Amaro, Amaricho, Koregna, Baditi/
 Kunamigna
 Mabaangna
 Maogna /Anfilogna, Gewamigna, Komagna/
 Me'enigna /Mekenigna, Damigna, Tishagna, Shurogna/
 Bodigna

Maliegna
 Messengogna /Mejengerigna, Majangigna,Ujangigna/
 Mossigna /Bussagna/
 Mursyigna /Munigna, Murzugna, Nyicalabongigna/
 Naogna /Nahogna, Tologna/
 Nuwerigna /Abigarigna/
 Nyangatomigna /Turkanigna, Bumegna/
 Oromoigna /Guji, Borena/
 Oydigna
 Sahogna /Shahogna/
 Shekogna
 Shinashigna /Borogna, Shenchogna, Dengebogna/
 Shitagna /Sitagna, Langugna/
 Sidamigna
 Somaligna
 Surigna /Surmigna, Tirmagna, Damagna, Zilmamigna, Chimagna/
 Tigrigna
 Tsamaigna /Tsemayigna, Dumegna, Kuweligna/
 Welaiyitigna
 Dorzigna
 Gamogna
 Goffigna /Genugna/
 Kontigna
 Kulogna /Ometegna, Dometegna, Dawuroгна/
 Melloгна
 Yemsagna /Yemigna, Janjarogna, Yangarogna/
 Zeysigna
 Zerguligna
 Other Ethiopian Languages
 English
Other Foreign Languages

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of Gambella Region based on the data collected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. In the census two types of data regarding education were collected, and these were school attendance and educational attainment. The analysis of the data gives a clear picture on school attendance and educational attainment of the population under study. The information collected in the census refers to formal education. The formal education is defined as education in which students or participants are enrolled or registered regardless of the mode of teaching used. This is to mean that it includes both "regular school and university education" and "adult (out of school) education." Each of these two terms are elaborated below.

Regular school and university education (or regular education for short) is used "to describe the educational system that provides a ladder by which children and young people may progress from pre-primary or primary school through universities, although many may drop out on the way." Adult education is used "to describe out-of-school education, which provides education for people who are not in the regular school and university system and who are generally fifteen years or older although in some circumstances, younger students are accommodated with their older colleagues" (UNESCO, 1975:19). While all of regular school and university education is formal, adult education has both formal and non-formal components. The non-formal education that are not entertained in this report include random learning (learning from experience or observation), self directed learning and family and socially directed learning such as a mother teaching her children at home when she is not employed as a teacher.

The analysis of the educational characteristics of the population are presented in two sections. They are a) school attendance or enrollment and b) educational attainment.

3.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

Members of household aged 5 years and over in the sampled household were asked on status of school attendance i.e. attending now, attended in the past and never attended. Accordingly the data on school attendance is presented in Table 3.1.

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Gambella Region both in the past and at present is very low. The table shows that 70.2 percent of the population of Gambella had no formal education. Those who had attended school in the past but not during the census enumeration accounted for only 13.1 percent. Only 15.5 percent of the Gambella population were attending formal education during the census enumeration. Similar pattern holds true for rural part of the region and for all the zones except Zone 4. The current and past school attendance are relatively higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Of the total urban population 36.7 percent of them were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and close to one-third (32.0 percent) stated that they had never attended school. Of the urban population 30.5 percent were reported to have had formal education in the past. In the rural areas, however, the majority (77.9 percent) of the population never attended any formal education, while only 9.6 percent and 11.2 percent had "attended school in the past" and "were attending school at the time of the census", respectively.

The data in the table also show that school attendance during the census enumeration and in the past is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true for both urban and rural areas and all zones.

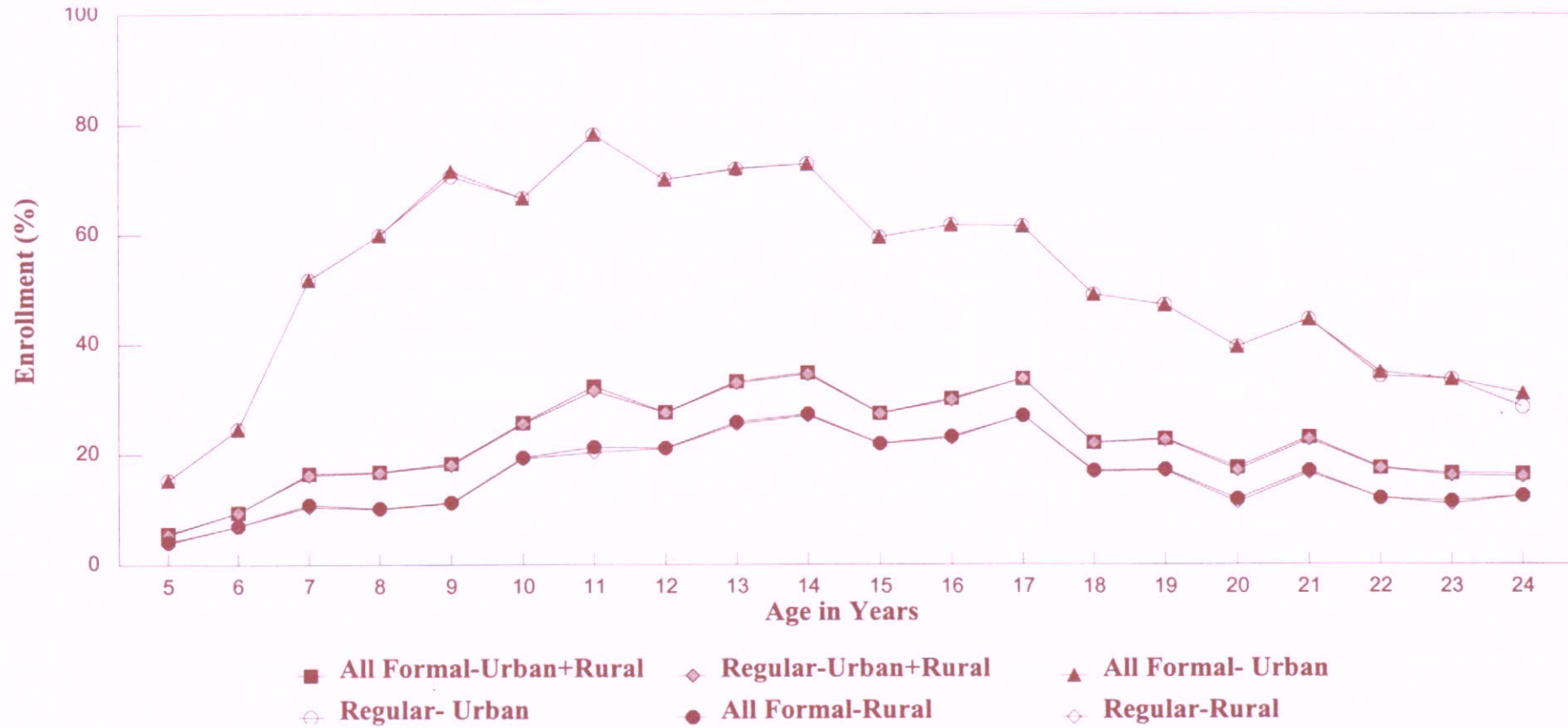
3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Gambella region, 2.4 percent of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age strictly is limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| Zone/Urban | Sex | Status of School Attendance | | | | Total Numbers |
|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| | | Attending Now | Attended in the past | Never Attended | Not Stated | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 15.45 | 13.08 | 70.24 | 1.23 | 141912 |
| | Male | 19.38 | 17.02 | 62.50 | 1.10 | 73128 |
| | Female | 11.26 | 8.90 | 78.46 | 1.38 | 68784 |
| Urban | Total | 36.67 | 30.48 | 31.97 | 0.88 | 23570 |
| | Male | 41.07 | 35.68 | 22.43 | 0.82 | 12618 |
| | Female | 31.59 | 24.49 | 42.97 | 0.95 | 10952 |
| Rural | Total | 11.22 | 9.62 | 77.86 | 1.30 | 118342 |
| | Male | 14.86 | 13.12 | 70.86 | 1.16 | 60510 |
| | Female | 7.41 | 5.95 | 85.18 | 1.46 | 57832 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 24.91 | 17.77 | 56.06 | 1.26 | 39974 |
| | Male | 29.78 | 21.77 | 47.25 | 1.20 | 20472 |
| | Female | 19.80 | 13.57 | 65.30 | 1.33 | 19502 |
| Urban | Total | 37.44 | 30.58 | 31.02 | 0.96 | 17832 |
| | Male | 41.89 | 35.17 | 21.91 | 1.03 | 9638 |
| | Female | 32.22 | 25.18 | 41.73 | 0.88 | 8194 |
| Rural | Total | 14.82 | 7.06 | 76.22 | 1.50 | 22142 |
| | Male | 19.00 | 9.85 | 69.80 | 1.35 | 10834 |
| | Female | 10.81 | 5.16 | 82.38 | 1.65 | 11308 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 19.15 | 13.76 | 65.67 | 1.42 | 27055 |
| | Male | 26.34 | 19.92 | 52.93 | 0.82 | 13111 |
| | Female | 12.39 | 7.97 | 77.65 | 1.99 | 13944 |
| Urban | Total | 35.07 | 27.39 | 36.23 | 1.32 | 2501 |
| | Male | 40.81 | 37.10 | 21.69 | 0.40 | 1240 |
| | Female | 29.42 | 17.84 | 50.52 | 2.02 | 1261 |
| Rural | Total | 17.53 | 12.37 | 68.67 | 1.43 | 24554 |
| | Male | 24.83 | 18.13 | 56.19 | 0.86 | 11871 |
| | Female | 10.70 | 6.99 | 80.35 | 1.96 | 12683 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 4.51 | 3.36 | 90.93 | 1.19 | 47267 |
| | Male | 5.93 | 4.16 | 88.68 | 1.21 | 24506 |
| | Female | 2.97 | 2.50 | 93.36 | 1.17 | 22761 |
| Urban | Total | 21.68 | 14.84 | 63.48 | 0.00 | 512 |
| | Male | 27.07 | 26.03 | 46.92 | 0.00 | 292 |
| | Female | 14.55 | 0.00 | 85.45 | 0.00 | 220 |
| Rural | Total | 4.33 | 3.24 | 91.24 | 1.20 | 46755 |
| | Male | 5.70 | 3.89 | 89.18 | 1.22 | 24214 |
| | Female | 2.85 | 2.53 | 93.44 | 1.18 | 22541 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 16.82 | 22.27 | 59.82 | 1.09 | 27616 |
| | Male | 21.05 | 28.96 | 48.95 | 1.04 | 15039 |
| | Female | 11.77 | 14.27 | 72.82 | 1.14 | 12577 |
| Urban | Total | 35.85 | 35.60 | 28.40 | 0.15 | 2725 |
| | Male | 38.67 | 39.78 | 21.55 | 0.00 | 1448 |
| | Female | 32.65 | 30.85 | 36.18 | 0.31 | 1277 |
| Rural | Total | 14.74 | 20.81 | 63.26 | 1.19 | 24891 |
| | Male | 19.17 | 27.81 | 51.87 | 1.16 | 13591 |
| | Female | 9.41 | 12.40 | 76.96 | 1.24 | 11300 |

Fig 3.1 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions and Regular Schools, Gambella Region: 1994



The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table reveals that enrollment increases and reaches its peak (34.8 percent) at the age of 14 years and thereafter it fluctuates. This pattern is observed for each sex and in rural areas. In urban areas the peak is attained at age of 11 years (78.2 percent). Although commencing age of education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. The data in the table reveals that the level of participation at age 7 is 16.4 percent. This shows that more than eighty (83.6 percent) of the children happened to be out of the school system. In urban areas, nevertheless, enrollment at age 7 suggests that those who were attending consist 51.7 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed in almost all ages (Fig.3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is more pronounced as age advances (see Fig 3.2 also).

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

The gross enrollment ratio (Age specific Enrollment Ratio) is defined as a ratio between the number of pupils/students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, and the size of population in the relevant or eligible age group usually expressed in percent. The gross enrollment ratio for both urban and rural areas and all levels of school is calculated and presented in Table 3.3.

The table presents that about 51 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 who are enrolled in primary schools. This ratio is observed to be higher than rates for some least developed African countries such as Mali (24 percent), Niger (29 percent) and almost equal with the rate for the Sudan (50 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). About 37 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 and about 13 pupils aged 15-18 per 100 population are enrolled in junior secondary and senior secondary schools; respectively (see Fig 3.3). In order to be able to compare the rates with some least developed African countries the gross enrollment ratio for secondary level¹ in general is computed to be 19.7 percent. This value is higher than Mali and Niger (each 7 percent) but lower

¹ the quotient of total pupils in junior and senior secondary by population aged 13-18.

Table 3.2 Percent of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Currently Attending School by Age Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| AGE | URBAN+RUŔAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 5 | 5.60 | 5.86 | 5.38 | 15.25 | 20.51 | 8.57 | 4.10 | 3.18 | 4.95 |
| 6 | 9.43 | 8.66 | 10.29 | 24.48 | 25.06 | 23.77 | 6.90 | 5.77 | 8.16 |
| 7 | 16.37 | 16.95 | 15.76 | 51.74 | 52.86 | 50.65 | 10.79 | 11.53 | 9.99 |
| 8 | 16.65 | 16.64 | 16.67 | 59.79 | 59.27 | 60.26 | 10.10 | 10.74 | 9.40 |
| 9 | 18.25 | 20.17 | 16.06 | 71.51 | 80.43 | 62.22 | 11.24 | 12.62 | 9.66 |
| 10 | 25.68 | 28.68 | 22.09 | 66.59 | 70.97 | 62.00 | 19.41 | 22.65 | 15.47 |
| 11 | 32.25 | 34.93 | 28.87 | 78.23 | 79.65 | 77.13 | 21.31 | 27.03 | 13.23 |
| 12 | 27.60 | 34.41 | 19.03 | 70.04 | 79.23 | 57.14 | 21.07 | 27.13 | 13.57 |
| 13 | 33.22 | 35.46 | 30.65 | 71.95 | 64.96 | 78.91 | 25.79 | 30.23 | 20.58 |
| 14 | 34.78 | 36.29 | 33.15 | 72.82 | 70.82 | 74.82 | 27.25 | 29.78 | 24.46 |
| 15 | 27.39 | 33.86 | 20.03 | 59.38 | 65.47 | 51.85 | 21.91 | 28.19 | 14.87 |
| 16 | 30.06 | 37.11 | 22.66 | 61.71 | 73.10 | 49.83 | 23.22 | 29.36 | 16.76 |
| 17 | 33.71 | 45.21 | 22.58 | 61.54 | 70.59 | 52.17 | 26.96 | 38.79 | 15.69 |
| 18 | 22.14 | 33.11 | 11.87 | 48.95 | 64.16 | 30.83 | 17.03 | 26.30 | 8.74 |
| 19 | 22.84 | 31.09 | 16.40 | 47.07 | 60.31 | 37.45 | 17.20 | 24.63 | 11.31 |
| 20 | 17.62 | 24.78 | 12.45 | 39.50 | 51.66 | 30.16 | 11.82 | 17.33 | 7.91 |
| 21 | 23.05 | 35.56 | 12.09 | 44.51 | 56.14 | 32.53 | 17.01 | 29.12 | 6.89 |
| 22 | 17.51 | 25.08 | 10.78 | 34.87 | 39.84 | 29.89 | 12.03 | 20.02 | 5.19 |
| 23 | 16.54 | 22.65 | 10.74 | 33.64 | 48.37 | 24.01 | 11.41 | 16.72 | 5.79 |
| 24 | 16.40 | 22.01 | 11.09 | 30.98 | 26.47 | 36.59 | 12.43 | 20.57 | 5.28 |
| 25-29 | 11.47 | 17.34 | 6.11 | 22.85 | 25.99 | 18.58 | 8.28 | 14.23 | 3.42 |
| 30+ | 4.19 | 6.63 | 1.20 | 12.32 | 17.87 | 4.62 | 2.72 | 4.47 | 0.64 |

Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions by Sex, Gambella Region: 1994

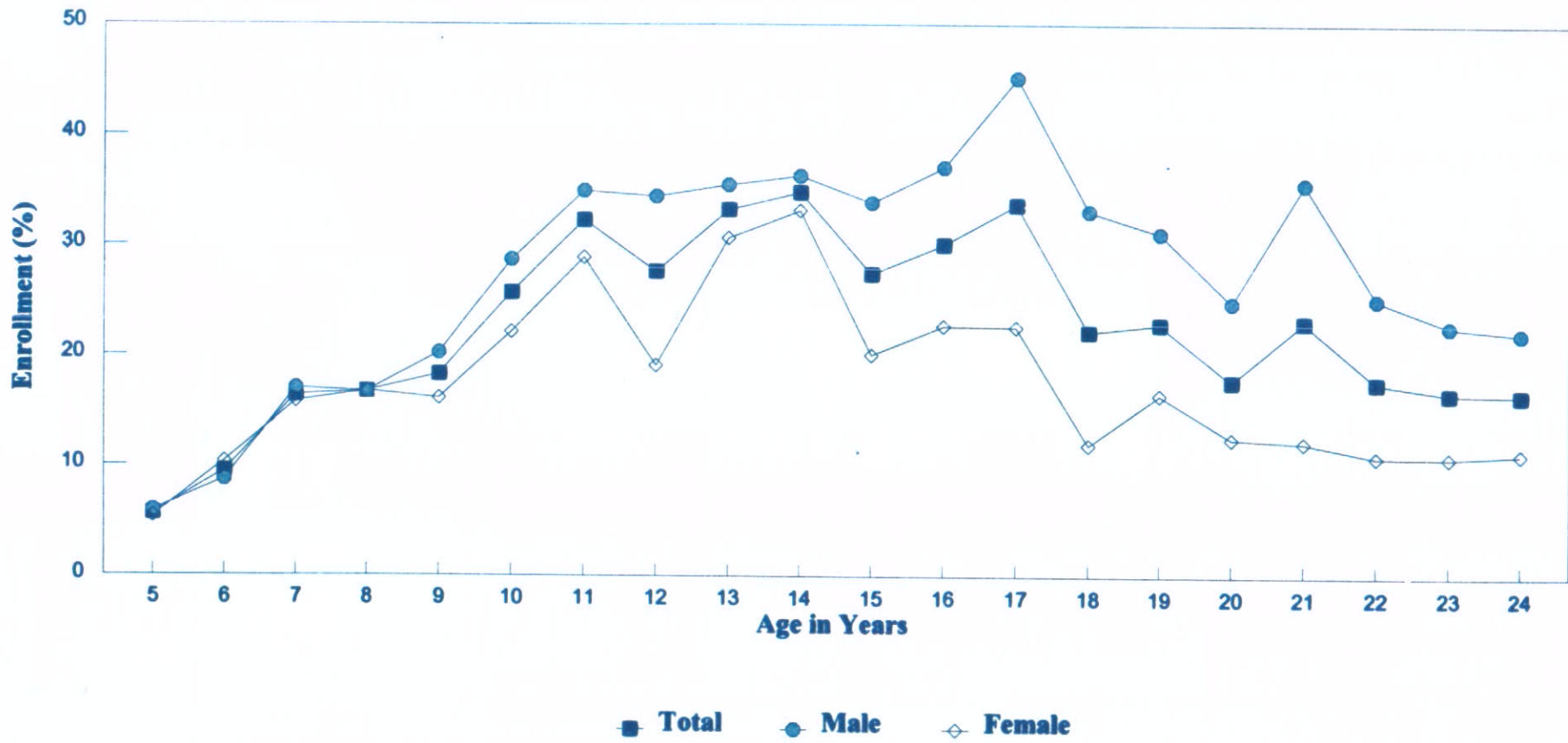


Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL | GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL | | | SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL | | | | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 51.24 | 58.75 | 42.54 | 37.30 | 51.99 | 20.95 | 13.21 | 20.55 | 5.70 | | | |
| Urban | 124.72 | 132.77 | 116.34 | 111.78 | 144.32 | 79.35 | 50.90 | 69.94 | 29.06 | | | |
| Rural | 39.80 | 47.88 | 30.29 | 22.78 | 35.11 | 8.76 | 5.86 | 10.26 | 1.45 | | | |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 73.73 | 78.91 | 68.12 | 70.72 | 100.00 | 43.04 | 27.66 | 40.64 | 14.18 | | | |
| Urban | 116.15 | 121.88 | 110.11 | 119.73 | 147.70 | 89.95 | 58.89 | 79.83 | 34.53 | | | |
| Rural | 49.19 | 54.53 | 43.32 | 37.93 | 64.70 | 14.55 | 5.00 | 9.37 | 0.83 | | | |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 67.16 | 79.11 | 53.93 | 34.55 | 60.06 | 10.25 | 13.47 | 26.01 | 1.94 | | | |
| Urban | 175.42 | 168.24 | 184.62 | 72.97 | 112.31 | 42.17 | 8.43 | 16.57 | - | | | |
| Rural | 59.00 | 71.90 | 44.89 | 29.67 | 54.17 | 5.76 | 13.99 | 27.06 | 2.13 | | | |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 15.31 | 18.38 | 11.36 | 8.10 | 10.95 | 4.34 | 1.82 | 3.26 | 0.21 | | | |
| Urban | 142.00 | 205.26 | 103.23 | 78.43 | - | 210.53 | - | - | - | | | |
| Rural | 14.75 | 17.82 | 10.79 | 6.64 | 8.25 | 4.48 | 1.82 | 3.26 | 0.21 | | | |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 79.33 | 105.27 | 51.66 | 47.35 | 64.08 | 26.52 | 8.84 | 12.65 | 5.23 | | | |
| Urban | 133.73 | 165.80 | 106.59 | 121.43 | 134.48 | 107.41 | 40.63 | 63.87 | 20.44 | | | |
| Rural | 72.32 | 98.44 | 43.62 | 37.99 | 55.85 | 15.35 | 6.00 | 8.29 | 3.81 | | | |

than the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

In urban areas, however, relatively higher values, about 125 percent for primary, 112 percent for junior secondary and 51 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. The value computed for primary and junior secondary levels pointed out that students whose age is outside the eligible age for primary (7-12 years) and junior secondary (13-14 years) are registered in these levels. Regarding enrollment in zones, highest enrollment ratio (79.3 percent) for primary level is recorded for Zone 4 whereas for the rest of the levels the highest ratio is observed for Zone 1, i.e 70.7 percent for junior high school and 27.7 percent for senior secondary levels. Zone 3 exhibits the lowest enrollment ratios for each of the level.

It is believed that the availability of schools in urban areas is better than in rural areas. This creates better opportunity for schooling of children of urban dwellers to a higher degree than their counterparts in rural areas. As a result enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 124.7 against 39.8 percent for primary, 111.8 percent as opposed to 22.8 percent for junior secondary and 50.9 percent verses 5.9 percent for senior secondary. Similar pattern is observed for all levels and all zones except gross enrolment ratio for senior secondary level of Zone 2. In this exceptional group the ratios for rural areas is found to be higher than for urban areas.

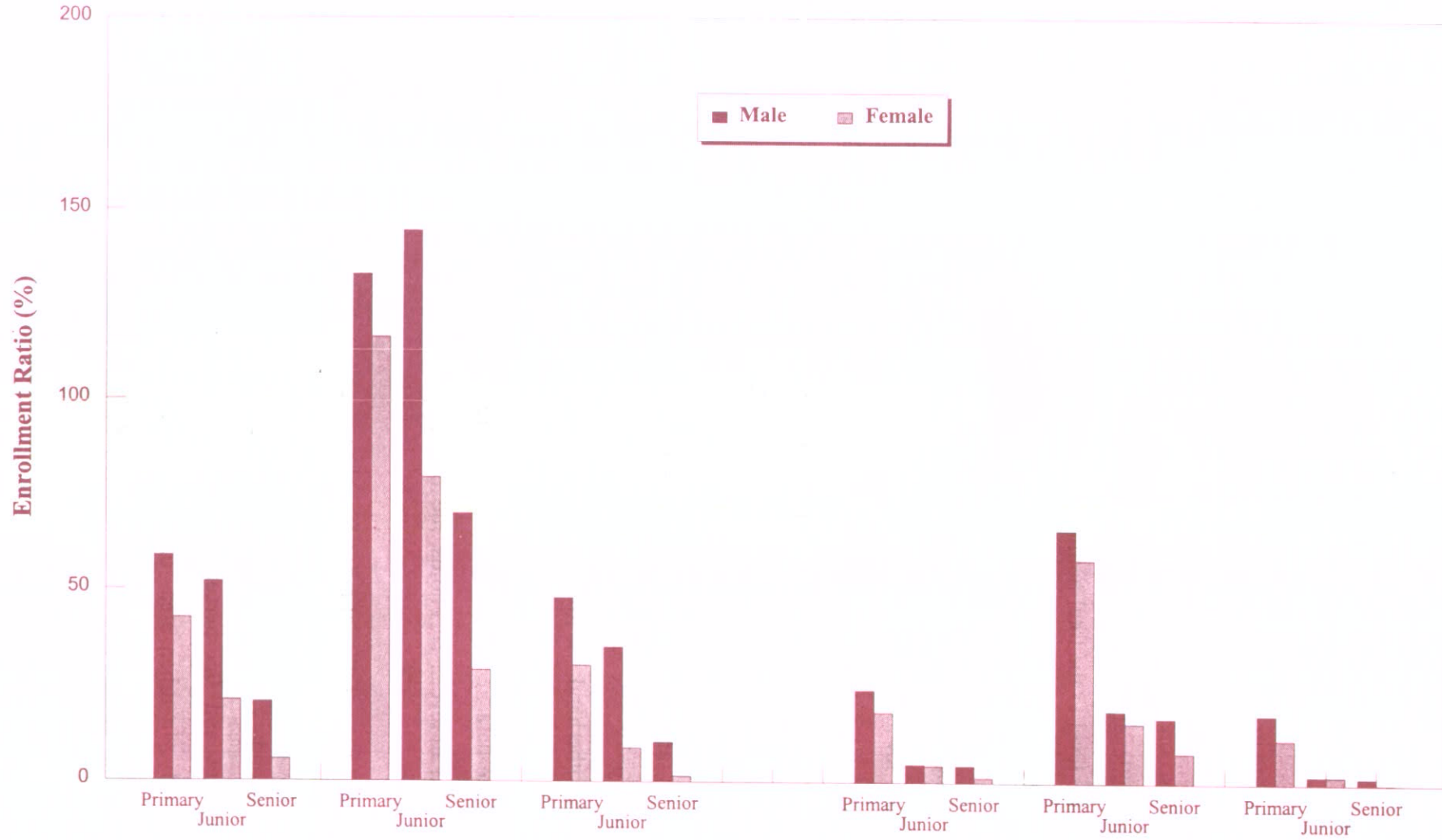
The table also reveals that male participation is relatively higher than female in all levels. Similar pattern is observed almost for both urban and rural areas and all zones.

The gross enrollment ratio does not allow for matching of eligible age groups with corresponding levels of schooling. In order to overcome this limitation the net enrollment ratio is employed in the following sub-section.

Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL | NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| | PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL | | | SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 21.28 | 23.97 | 18.17 | 4.59 | 4.71 | 4.46 | 2.86 | 4.35 | 1.34 |
| Urban | 62.10 | 65.88 | 58.17 | 17.18 | 18.74 | 15.62 | 12.71 | 16.90 | 7.90 |
| Rural | 14.92 | 17.81 | 11.53 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 0.94 | 1.73 | 0.14 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 35.42 | 38.55 | 32.03 | 10.41 | 11.95 | 8.96 | 7.29 | 10.46 | 3.99 |
| Urban | 59.89 | 62.36 | 57.29 | 19.10 | 21.07 | 17.01 | 15.09 | 19.40 | 10.07 |
| Rural | 21.26 | 25.04 | 17.10 | 4.59 | 5.20 | 4.07 | 1.63 | 3.33 | - |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 24.69 | 28.76 | 20.19 | 2.59 | 2.34 | 2.82 | 1.12 | 2.34 | - |
| Urban | 73.98 | 77.68 | 69.23 | 6.08 | - | 10.84 | 1.45 | 2.86 | - |
| Rural | 20.98 | 24.80 | 16.80 | 2.14 | 2.60 | 1.69 | 1.09 | 2.28 | - |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 5.85 | 7.47 | 3.76 | 1.04 | 0.35 | 1.94 | 0.34 | 0.46 | 0.21 |
| Urban | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | 5.85 | 7.47 | 3.76 | 1.06 | 0.36 | 2.00 | 0.34 | 0.47 | 0.21 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 29.39 | 35.59 | 22.79 | 4.50 | 5.96 | 2.70 | 1.73 | 3.23 | 0.31 |
| Urban | 72.02 | 83.55 | 62.27 | 25.89 | 29.31 | 22.22 | 7.42 | 15.97 | - |
| Rural | 23.90 | 30.18 | 17.01 | 1.80 | 3.23 | - | 1.22 | 2.14 | 0.34 |

Fig. 3.3 Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios of Primary, Junior Sec. and Senior Secondary Levels by Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994



b) Net Enrollment Ratio

The net enrollment ratio is defined as the ratio between the number of pupils of eligible age into a particular level by the population of the corresponding age group and is usually defined in percent. In other words, the net enrollment ratio for primary level is the ratio of children aged 7-12 and are in primary level to the total number of children in age group 7-12. Similarly the net enrollment ratio for junior secondary level is defined as the ratio of children aged 13-14 and are in junior secondary level to the total number of children in age group 13-14. This ratio in senior secondary level is obtained by dividing number of children aged 15-18 and are in senior secondary level to the total number of children in age group 15-18. The net enrollment ratio for different levels is calculated and is presented in Table 3.4.

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are 21.3, 4.6 and 2.9, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 21 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18 about 5 and 3 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

As far as net enrollment ratios for zones are concerned the highest rate for primary (35.4 percent), junior secondary (10.4 percent) and senior secondary (7.3 percent) is observed in Zone 1. On the otherhand, the lowest ratio for all levels is exhibited in Zone 3.

The data in the table also indicate relatively higher ratio for males than for females is depicted in all levels. This holds true for both urban and rural areas and for all zones.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 62.1 percent for primary, 17.2 percent for junior secondary and 12.7 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 14.9 percent, 2.1 percent and 0.9 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. In urban areas also the participation of boys in primary (65.9 percent), junior secondary (18.7 percent) and senior secondary (16.9 percent) is relatively higher compared to

Table 3.5(a) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Gambella- Urban+Rural: 1994

| AGE SEX | GRADE | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|------------|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | 12 |
| Under 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1062 | 254 | 289 | 197 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1823 |
| Male.. | 550 | 122 | 141 | 94 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 923 |
| Female.. | 512 | 132 | 148 | 103 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 900 |
| 7 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 773 | 57 | 385 | 157 | 85 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1483 |
| Male.. | 404 | 20 | 216 | 95 | 33 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 783 |
| Female.. | 369 | 37 | 169 | 62 | 52 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| 8 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1049 | 0 | 427 | 296 | 130 | 63 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1986 |
| Male.. | 545 | 0 | 221 | 127 | 65 | 53 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1032 |
| Female.. | 504 | 0 | 206 | 169 | 65 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 954 |
| 9 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 951 | 0 | 291 | 245 | 225 | 53 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1806 |
| Male.. | 525 | 0 | 179 | 135 | 123 | 32 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1024 |
| Female.. | 426 | 0 | 112 | 110 | 102 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 782 |
| 10 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1831 | 0 | 406 | 549 | 364 | 211 | 139 | 76 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3604 |
| Male.. | 1113 | 0 | 235 | 305 | 248 | 110 | 108 | 54 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2192 |
| Female.. | 718 | 0 | 171 | 244 | 116 | 101 | 31 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1412 |
| 11 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 673 | 0 | 78 | 241 | 134 | 70 | 67 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1320 |
| Male.. | 405 | 0 | 52 | 164 | 72 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 799 |
| Female.. | 268 | 0 | 26 | 77 | 62 | 40 | 37 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 521 |
| 12 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1816 | 0 | 248 | 396 | 363 | 272 | 141 | 190 | 76 | 38 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 3551 |
| Male.. | 1260 | 0 | 130 | 292 | 269 | 173 | 86 | 149 | 61 | 33 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2464 |
| Female.. | 556 | 0 | 118 | 104 | 94 | 99 | 55 | 41 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1087 |
| 13 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1170 | 0 | 95 | 164 | 265 | 252 | 106 | 106 | 75 | 43 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2291 |
| Male.. | 657 | 0 | 50 | 116 | 144 | 125 | 54 | 68 | 45 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1302 |
| Female.. | 513 | 0 | 45 | 48 | 121 | 127 | 52 | 38 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 989 |
| 14 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1191 | 0 | 82 | 157 | 227 | 213 | 164 | 110 | 121 | 74 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 2368 |
| Male.. | 649 | 0 | 44 | 84 | 156 | 104 | 76 | 71 | 52 | 39 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 1292 |
| Female.. | 542 | 0 | 38 | 73 | 71 | 109 | 88 | 39 | 69 | 35 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1076 |
| 15 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1790 | 0 | 79 | 216 | 313 | 260 | 296 | 270 | 82 | 119 | 43 | 9 | 0 | 3477 |
| Male.. | 1150 | 0 | 35 | 135 | 226 | 164 | 170 | 179 | 66 | 88 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 2256 |
| Female.. | 640 | 0 | 44 | 81 | 87 | 96 | 126 | 91 | 16 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1221 |
| 16 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1065 | 0 | 61 | 105 | 164 | 150 | 169 | 114 | 148 | 71 | 34 | 15 | 6 | 2102 |
| Male.. | 670 | 0 | 30 | 62 | 92 | 89 | 123 | 74 | 112 | 36 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 1327 |
| Female.. | 395 | 0 | 31 | 43 | 72 | 61 | 46 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 775 |
| 17 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 841 | 0 | 15 | 58 | 74 | 119 | 130 | 118 | 78 | 69 | 70 | 29 | 28 | 1629 |
| Male.. | 550 | 0 | 10 | 24 | 36 | 80 | 102 | 83 | 53 | 54 | 52 | 14 | 10 | 1068 |
| Female.. | 291 | 0 | 5 | 34 | 38 | 39 | 28 | 35 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 561 |
| 18 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1523 | 0 | 42 | 113 | 191 | 129 | 136 | 164 | 233 | 134 | 107 | 78 | 29 | 2879 |
| Male.. | 1065 | 0 | 33 | 83 | 96 | 104 | 116 | 103 | 167 | 100 | 90 | 78 | 24 | 2059 |
| Female.. | 458 | 0 | 9 | 30 | 95 | 25 | 20 | 61 | 66 | 34 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 820 |
| 19 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 593 | 0 | 9 | 45 | 30 | 56 | 48 | 113 | 44 | 41 | 30 | 15 | 6 | 1030 |
| Male.. | 343 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 24 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 33 | 37 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 622 |
| Female.. | 250 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 15 | 50 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 408 |
| 20+ Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 7342 | 0 | 82 | 401 | 476 | 619 | 533 | 678 | 499 | 533 | 385 | 248 | 312 | 12108 |
| Male.. | 5093 | 0 | 64 | 250 | 266 | 398 | 364 | 505 | 373 | 440 | 272 | 223 | 272 | 8520 |
| Female.. | 2249 | 0 | 18 | 151 | 210 | 221 | 169 | 173 | 126 | 93 | 113 | 25 | 40 | 3588 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 23670 | 311 | 2589 | 3340 | 3062 | 2493 | 1981 | 1969 | 1406 | 1137 | 706 | 412 | 381 | 43457 |
| Male.. | 14979 | 142 | 1445 | 1991 | 1866 | 1507 | 1309 | 1373 | 992 | 875 | 519 | 352 | 313 | 27663 |
| Female.. | 8691 | 169 | 1144 | 1349 | 1196 | 986 | 672 | 596 | 414 | 262 | 187 | 60 | 68 | 15794 |

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Gambella-Urban: 1994

| AGE SEX | GRADE | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Under 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 367 | 86 | 134 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 653 |
| Male.. | 218 | 56 | 81 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 398 |
| Female.. | 149 | 30 | 53 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 |
| 7 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 324 | 12 | 186 | 63 | 40 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 636 |
| Male.. | 163 | 0 | 99 | 47 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 320 |
| Female.. | 161 | 12 | 87 | 16 | 29 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 |
| 8 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 458 | 0 | 186 | 168 | 63 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 904 |
| Male.. | 217 | 0 | 88 | 68 | 26 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 428 |
| Female.. | 241 | 0 | 98 | 100 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 476 |
| 9 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 399 | 0 | 139 | 114 | 71 | 33 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 788 |
| Male.. | 226 | 0 | 67 | 73 | 44 | 16 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 447 |
| Female.. | 173 | 0 | 72 | 41 | 27 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 341 |
| 10 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 624 | 0 | 125 | 184 | 136 | 92 | 37 | 22 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1238 |
| Male.. | 340 | 0 | 50 | 94 | 83 | 55 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 675 |
| Female.. | 284 | 0 | 75 | 90 | 53 | 37 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 563 |
| 11 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 314 | 0 | 9 | 89 | 90 | 46 | 43 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 623 |
| Male.. | 142 | 0 | 4 | 48 | 42 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 |
| Female.. | 172 | 0 | 5 | 41 | 48 | 35 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 344 |
| 12 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 589 | 0 | 80 | 85 | 118 | 95 | 58 | 71 | 43 | 28 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1178 |
| Male.. | 389 | 0 | 41 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 36 | 55 | 28 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 778 |
| Female.. | 200 | 0 | 39 | 15 | 53 | 35 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 |
| 13 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 395 | 0 | 33 | 22 | 31 | 91 | 60 | 69 | 45 | 33 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 790 |
| Male.. | 178 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 44 | 20 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 356 |
| Female.. | 217 | 0 | 20 | 16 | 26 | 47 | 40 | 38 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 434 |
| 14 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 410 | 0 | 18 | 30 | 55 | 66 | 54 | 51 | 74 | 39 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 820 |
| Male.. | 199 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 40 | 41 | 9 | 22 | 32 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 398 |
| Female.. | 211 | 0 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 45 | 29 | 42 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 422 |
| 15 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 542 | 0 | 6 | 47 | 63 | 64 | 109 | 89 | 42 | 66 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 1075 |
| Male.. | 328 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 38 | 29 | 69 | 53 | 41 | 40 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 651 |
| Female.. | 214 | 0 | 6 | 32 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 36 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 424 |
| 16 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 382 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 37 | 39 | 48 | 51 | 87 | 56 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 764 |
| Male.. | 231 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 38 | 26 | 62 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 462 |
| Female.. | 151 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 302 |
| 17 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 293 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 45 | 28 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 24 | 28 | 566 |
| Male.. | 168 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 326 |
| Female.. | 125 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 240 |
| 18 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 521 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 50 | 61 | 58 | 78 | 38 | 28 | 952 |
| Male.. | 367 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 21 | 29 | 23 | 30 | 26 | 39 | 61 | 38 | 23 | 681 |
| Female.. | 154 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 271 |
| 19 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 217 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 35 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 338 |
| Male.. | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 185 |
| Female.. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 153 |
| 20+ Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 3015 | 0 | 10 | 92 | 137 | 144 | 172 | 270 | 208 | 265 | 236 | 135 | 183 | 4867 |
| Male.. | 2003 | 0 | 10 | 44 | 72 | 66 | 106 | 151 | 122 | 203 | 149 | 116 | 148 | 3190 |
| Female.. | 1012 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 65 | 78 | 66 | 119 | 86 | 62 | 87 | 19 | 35 | 1677 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 8850 | 98 | 946 | 1024 | 884 | 761 | 699 | 747 | 643 | 600 | 440 | 254 | 246 | 16192 |
| Male.. | 5286 | 56 | 468 | 560 | 477 | 407 | 407 | 428 | 383 | 418 | 296 | 205 | 183 | 9574 |
| Female.. | 3564 | 42 | 478 | 464 | 407 | 354 | 292 | 319 | 260 | 182 | 144 | 49 | 63 | 6618 |

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(c) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Gambella-Rural: 1994

| AGE SEX | GRADE | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Under 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 695 | 168 | 155 | 131 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 332 | 66 | 60 | 51 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 363 | 102 | 95 | 80 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 449 | 45 | 199 | 94 | 45 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 241 | 20 | 117 | 48 | 22 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 208 | 25 | 82 | 46 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 591 | 0 | 241 | 128 | 67 | 39 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 328 | 0 | 133 | 59 | 39 | 29 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 263 | 0 | 108 | 69 | 28 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 552 | 0 | 152 | 131 | 154 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 299 | 0 | 112 | 62 | 79 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 253 | 0 | 40 | 69 | 75 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1207 | 0 | 281 | 365 | 228 | 119 | 102 | 54 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 773 | 0 | 185 | 211 | 165 | 55 | 81 | 37 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 434 | 0 | 96 | 154 | 63 | 64 | 21 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 359 | 0 | 69 | 152 | 44 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 263 | 0 | 48 | 116 | 30 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 96 | 0 | 21 | 36 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1227 | 0 | 168 | 311 | 245 | 177 | 83 | 119 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 871 | 0 | 89 | 222 | 204 | 113 | 50 | 94 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 356 | 0 | 79 | 89 | 41 | 64 | 33 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 775 | 0 | 62 | 142 | 234 | 161 | 46 | 37 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 479 | 0 | 37 | 110 | 139 | 81 | 34 | 37 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 296 | 0 | 25 | 32 | 95 | 80 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 781 | 0 | 64 | 127 | 172 | 147 | 110 | 59 | 47 | 35 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 450 | 0 | 39 | 70 | 116 | 63 | 67 | 49 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 331 | 0 | 25 | 57 | 56 | 84 | 43 | 10 | 27 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1248 | 0 | 73 | 169 | 250 | 196 | 187 | 181 | 40 | 53 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 822 | 0 | 35 | 120 | 188 | 135 | 101 | 126 | 25 | 48 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 426 | 0 | 38 | 49 | 62 | 61 | 86 | 55 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 683 | 0 | 51 | 85 | 127 | 111 | 121 | 63 | 61 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male.. | 439 | 0 | 25 | 53 | 70 | 70 | 85 | 48 | 50 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female.. | 244 | 0 | 26 | 32 | 57 | 41 | 36 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 548 | 0 | 10 | 48 | 62 | 100 | 85 | 90 | 45 | 35 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Male.. | 382 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 28 | 70 | 73 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Female.. | 166 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 12 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 1002 | 0 | 37 | 89 | 160 | 100 | 107 | 114 | 172 | 76 | 29 | 40 | 1 | 5 |
| Male.. | 698 | 0 | 28 | 64 | 75 | 75 | 93 | 73 | 141 | 61 | 29 | 40 | 1 | 5 |
| Female.. | 304 | 0 | 9 | 25 | 85 | 25 | 14 | 41 | 31 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 376 | 0 | 9 | 35 | 30 | 48 | 35 | 78 | 29 | 30 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 20 |
| Male.. | 226 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 20 | 43 | 24 | 26 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Female.. | 150 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 35 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 20+ Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 4327 | 0 | 72 | 309 | 339 | 475 | 361 | 408 | 291 | 268 | 149 | 113 | 129 | 325 |
| Male.. | 3090 | 0 | 54 | 206 | 194 | 332 | 258 | 354 | 251 | 237 | 123 | 107 | 124 | 286 |
| Female.. | 1237 | 0 | 18 | 103 | 145 | 143 | 103 | 54 | 40 | 31 | 26 | 6 | 5 | 39 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | 14820 | 213 | 1643 | 2316 | 2178 | 1732 | 1282 | 1222 | 763 | 537 | 266 | 158 | 135 | 355 |
| Male.. | 9693 | 86 | 977 | 1431 | 1389 | 1100 | 902 | 945 | 609 | 457 | 223 | 147 | 130 | 301 |
| Female.. | 5127 | 127 | 666 | 885 | 789 | 632 | 380 | 277 | 154 | 80 | 43 | 11 | 5 | 54 |

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

girls where the results are 58.2 percent, 15.6 percent and 7.9 percent as the order mentioned above.

c) School Progression

This section presents data on age and grade distribution of currently enrolled students. The classification of students by single year age and grade would throw some light on the grade progression of students in the school system. According to the existing school system of the country at the time of 1994 census, the length of years of schooling in primary level is six years, in junior secondary it is two years and in senior secondary it is four years. The onset age of formal schooling in the country is set to be seven years though there are pupils who commence before and after this age.

Tables 3.5(a)- 3.5(c) present numerical distribution of students by single year age and grade for the total, urban and rural areas, respectively. Assuming a student advances a grade each year and considering the age at which students start formal schooling, the data shows how students progress in the school system. The tables indicate the actual number of students who can be considered as being progressed normally, scholastically retarded and/or accelerated.

A student is scholastically retarded if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is below the grade which is normally expected for his/her age. On the other hand, a student is scholastically accelerated if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is above the grade which is normally expected for his/her age (shryock & et.al. 1976). Hence, one could extend the definition to consider a student as progressing normally if he/she enrolls in a grade that is appropriate for his/her age.

3.3. Educational Attainment

The general level and size of the population that are very much essential in development planning can be assessed using the educational attainment data. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country, where the education was received. For this purpose, a grade is defined as a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of the school year.

The census questionnaire included data on educational attainment. Irrespective of the educational status that a respondent may have had, every person aged 5 years and over was solicited to state whether he/she was literate or not. If literate, respondents were further enquired to report the highest grade completed in the formal education system. Following the recommendation of the United Nations that states age of 10 years as the minimum age for compiling and analyzing data on educational attainment the educational attainment of the population classified by sex, age, ethnic group, religion and grade are discussed below.

3.3.1 Literacy Status by Zone, and Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that only 29.3 percent of the population of Gambella Region stated that they are literate. This rate is lower than values for some of the developing countries such as Mali (32 percent) and close to Chad (29.8 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Among the urban dwellers of Gambella region 68.0 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural areas are 21.2 percent. This suggests that the literacy rate in the region is very low. The fact that relatively significant proportion of the population in urban areas have reported to be literate could be attributed to the relatively better school facility available in the urban areas, the influx of literate population from rural to urban areas searching for jobs and other better opportunity. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance; 79.0 percent, 29.7 percent and 38.6 percent of the males in urban, rural and the region as a whole have reported to be literate while the corresponding figure for females are 55.1 percent, 12.4 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively.

Literacy rate among the zones ranged from 44.2 percent for Zone 1 to 7.4 percent for Zone 3. Literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas and for males than females in all zones.

3.3.2. Educational Attainment by Grade

The literate population are further classified by grade. The percentage distribution is given in Table 3.7. The table indicates that out of the total literate population the majority (66.2

Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| ZONE URBAN/RURAL | LITERATE | | | ILLITERATE | | | NOT STATED | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------|--------|------------|-------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 29.33 | 38.63 | 19.47 | 70.37 | 61.00 | 80.31 | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.22 |
| Urban | 67.95 | 78.96 | 55.13 | 31.52 | 20.28 | 44.61 | 0.53 | 0.76 | 0.26 |
| Rural | 21.24 | 29.72 | 12.42 | 78.50 | 69.99 | 87.36 | 0.25 | 0.29 | 0.22 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 44.17 | 54.65 | 33.21 | 55.14 | 44.52 | 66.24 | 0.69 | 0.82 | 0.20 |
| Urban | 68.91 | 79.21 | 56.65 | 30.53 | 19.93 | 43.15 | 0.56 | 0.86 | 0.20 |
| Rural | 23.01 | 31.04 | 15.49 | 76.19 | 68.17 | 83.71 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.79 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 34.18 | 50.45 | 19.19 | 65.61 | 49.33 | 80.61 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.20 |
| Urban | 63.27 | 82.13 | 44.79 | 36.25 | 17.39 | 54.73 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.47 |
| Rural | 31.14 | 47.02 | 16.61 | 68.68 | 52.78 | 83.22 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.17 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 7.37 | 10.21 | 4.34 | 92.60 | 89.74 | 95.66 | 0.03 | 0.06 | - |
| Urban | 41.69 | 63.55 | 16.93 | 58.31 | 36.45 | 83.07 | - | - | - |
| Rural | 7.00 | 9.61 | 4.21 | 92.97 | 90.33 | 95.79 | 0.03 | 0.06 | - |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | 38.93 | 50.60 | 24.64 | 60.80 | 49.03 | 75.22 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.14 |
| Urban | 70.31 | 77.29 | 62.08 | 29.22 | 22.24 | 37.45 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 |
| Rural | 35.47 | 47.71 | 20.42 | 64.28 | 51.92 | 79.47 | 0.25 | 0.37 | 0.10 |

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Grade Completed, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| Zone/Urban | Sex | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate |
|------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|----------|
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 66.24 | 11.87 | 15.17 | 1.81 | 4.90 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 62.38 | 12.96 | 17.94 | 2.44 | 4.28 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 74.38 | 9.59 | 9.33 | 0.49 | 6.22 | 100.00 |
| Urban | Total | 50.20 | 16.21 | 25.62 | 3.33 | 4.63 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 41.97 | 17.51 | 31.56 | 5.07 | 3.90 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 63.94 | 14.05 | 15.73 | 0.45 | 5.83 | 100.00 |
| Rural | Total | 76.99 | 8.97 | 8.17 | 0.79 | 5.08 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 74.36 | 10.29 | 9.95 | 0.90 | 4.49 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 83.52 | 5.69 | 3.72 | 0.53 | 6.55 | 100.00 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 56.95 | 15.18 | 22.41 | 2.77 | 2.69 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 49.94 | 16.76 | 27.43 | 4.13 | 1.73 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 69.02 | 12.45 | 13.76 | 0.42 | 4.35 | 100.00 |
| Urban | Total | 48.36 | 17.03 | 28.61 | 3.58 | 2.42 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 39.93 | 18.17 | 34.87 | 5.39 | 1.63 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 62.39 | 15.12 | 18.18 | 0.58 | 3.74 | 100.00 |
| Rural | Total | 78.98 | 10.44 | 6.51 | 0.68 | 3.40 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 74.50 | 13.30 | 9.16 | 1.03 | 2.00 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 87.38 | 5.06 | 1.53 | 0.00 | 6.03 | 100.00 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 75.28 | 9.07 | 13.17 | 0.97 | 1.51 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 69.58 | 11.14 | 16.45 | 1.18 | 1.66 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 89.10 | 4.07 | 5.25 | 0.45 | 1.13 | 100.00 |
| Urban | Total | 61.75 | 12.93 | 22.90 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 50.71 | 14.94 | 30.59 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 81.61 | 9.30 | 9.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Rural | Total | 78.15 | 8.26 | 11.11 | 0.91 | 1.57 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 73.14 | 10.42 | 13.77 | 1.04 | 1.62 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 91.13 | 2.65 | 4.20 | 0.58 | 1.44 | 100.00 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 82.78 | 8.43 | 5.49 | 0.68 | 2.62 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 81.24 | 8.22 | 6.87 | 0.95 | 2.71 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 86.65 | 8.94 | 2.02 | 0.00 | 2.39 | 100.00 |
| Urban | Total | 76.79 | 11.90 | 0.00 | 11.31 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 71.32 | 14.71 | 0.00 | 13.97 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Rural | Total | 83.17 | 8.21 | 5.84 | 0.00 | 2.79 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 81.97 | 7.75 | 7.37 | 0.00 | 2.91 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 86.09 | 9.32 | 2.10 | 0.00 | 2.49 | 100.00 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | Total | 68.73 | 9.91 | 8.12 | 1.32 | 11.92 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 68.49 | 10.47 | 9.04 | 1.52 | 10.48 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 69.33 | 8.52 | 5.81 | 0.80 | 15.55 | 100.00 |
| Urban | Total | 50.12 | 14.02 | 11.17 | 2.61 | 22.09 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 44.08 | 15.61 | 14.29 | 4.39 | 21.63 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 58.98 | 11.68 | 6.59 | 0.00 | 22.75 | 100.00 |
| Rural | Total | 72.79 | 9.02 | 7.45 | 1.03 | 9.71 | 100.00 |
| | Male | 72.76 | 9.57 | 8.12 | 1.02 | 8.53 | 100.00 |
| | Female | 72.87 | 7.44 | 5.54 | 1.08 | 13.08 | 100.00 |

percent) have completed grades in primary schools followed by 15.2 percent of the population who have completed grades in senior secondary level. Population who have attended grades in junior secondary, non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system) and above secondary education accounted for 11.9 percent, 4.9 percent and 1.8 percent of the total literate population of the region, respectively. Similar pattern has also been observed for urban areas. In rural areas, however, a slight difference is observed in the proportion of population who completed grades in junior secondary (9.0 percent) and senior secondary (8.2 percent). Otherwise the pattern conforms with the one observed for the urban areas and the whole region.

In all zones, excepting Zone 1, the majority of literate population, atleast close to 70 percent, have been reported to have completed grades in primary level. On the otherhand, of the total literates of Zone 1, 57 percent completed grades 1-6.

3.3.3. Educational Attainment by Age

An attempt was made to examine the distribution of population aged ten years and over classified by age group and highest grade completed. The percentage distribution is given in Tables 3.8(a)-3.8(c).

The data in the tables show that the proportion of literate population gradually increases up to age 25 years and thereafter it declines steadily. This pattern holds true for males and the rural areas. For females and in urban areas, however, literacy attains its highest values (about 30 percent for females and 88 percent for urban areas) even at early age group 15-19 years and thereafter the proportion declines with advancing ages. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases in both urban and rural areas.

The tables also display that after age 14 years the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education strictly increases as age advances. In all age groups, except in 55 years and above, higher proportion for females than for males is observed for this category. In this exceptional old age group proportion of literate female who attained non-regular education

Table 3.8(a) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Gambella- Urban+Rural: 1994

| AGE GROUP | SEX | LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | |
| 10 - 14 | Total | 93.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 31.4 | 68.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 92.8 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 35.7 | 64.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 94.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 26.3 | 73.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 77.5 | 13.1 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 39.5 | 60.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 76.8 | 13.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 48.9 | 50.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 78.5 | 11.9 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 30.2 | 69.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 57.2 | 15.0 | 23.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 41.7 | 57.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 54.1 | 16.3 | 25.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 57.4 | 42.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 62.2 | 12.9 | 19.9 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 28.9 | 70.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 51.9 | 14.3 | 23.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 36.0 | 63.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 47.4 | 15.0 | 28.2 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 54.8 | 44.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 63.9 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 10.8 | 18.8 | 80.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 42.5 | 14.0 | 29.1 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 24.0 | 75.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 37.0 | 16.0 | 33.0 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 40.2 | 59.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 66.4 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 91.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 46.3 | 10.9 | 23.7 | 4.2 | 14.9 | 19.1 | 80.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 46.5 | 10.7 | 26.5 | 4.7 | 11.6 | 30.6 | 68.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 45.2 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 32.6 | 6.2 | 93.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 44 | Total | 45.7 | 15.6 | 20.7 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 12.2 | 87.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 45.0 | 18.2 | 23.9 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 17.8 | 81.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 50.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 47.8 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

| AGE GROUP | SEX | LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | |
| 45 - 49 | Total | 49.6 | 9.1 | 20.8 | 1.4 | 19.1 | 9.1 | 90.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 49.5 | 9.4 | 21.4 | 1.5 | 18.2 | 14.5 | 85.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 53.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.2 | 0.7 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 38.0 | 14.4 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 41.8 | 6.3 | 93.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 43.0 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 9.6 | 90.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 3.7 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 55 & above | Total | 43.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 41.0 | 6.2 | 93.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 38.4 | 12.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 43.0 | 8.6 | 91.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 71.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 2.3 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Not stated | Total | 53.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 3.9 | 95.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 51.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 6.1 | 93.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 73.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 0.9 | 98.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | Total | 66.3 | 11.9 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 29.3 | 70.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 62.4 | 13.0 | 17.9 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 38.6 | 61.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 74.3 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 19.5 | 80.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 |

Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Gambella-Urban: 1994

| AGE GROUP | SEX | LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | |
| 10 - 14 | Total | 89.9 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 72.2 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 88.2 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.9 | 23.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 92.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 68.2 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 59.7 | 21.1 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 80.0 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 58.0 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 88.7 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 62.0 | 21.2 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 36.8 | 19.3 | 40.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 77.4 | 21.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 27.4 | 21.1 | 48.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 46.9 | 17.5 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 68.8 | 30.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 38.3 | 16.5 | 32.4 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 74.3 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 24.9 | 17.9 | 42.9 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 84.0 | 15.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 63.5 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 32.3 | 14.6 | 36.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 64.4 | 34.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 22.7 | 17.3 | 43.2 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 78.4 | 20.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 64.4 | 5.6 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 40.5 | 58.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 32.7 | 16.4 | 33.0 | 5.6 | 12.3 | 60.1 | 38.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 28.3 | 16.1 | 38.8 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 77.0 | 21.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 48.5 | 17.3 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 19.9 | 33.6 | 66.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 44 | Total | 36.9 | 15.7 | 29.8 | 3.6 | 14.0 | 43.6 | 55.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 33.5 | 18.4 | 34.9 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 62.8 | 36.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 56.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 41.9 | 15.8 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

| AGE GROUP | SEX | LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | |
| 45 - 49 | Total | 39.0 | 16.4 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 36.7 | 17.0 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 58.8 | 41.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 28.6 | 14.3 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 47.1 | 27.1 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 34.4 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 39.6 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 4.3 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 78.3 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 55 & above | Total | 73.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 76.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 78.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 35.2 | 64.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 55.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 11.0 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Not stated | Total | 30.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 16.0 | 84.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 31.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 36.4 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | Total | 50.2 | 16.2 | 25.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 67.9 | 31.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 42.0 | 17.5 | 31.6 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 79.0 | 20.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 63.9 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 55.1 | 44.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

Table 3.8(c) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Gambella -Rural:1994

| AGE GROUP | SEX | LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | |
| 10 - 14 | Total | 95.1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 2.4 | 24.3 | 75.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 94.8 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 29.1 | 70.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 95.7 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 18.5 | 81.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 | Total | 86.5 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 31.4 | 68.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 85.4 | 10.6 | 2.9 | 0 | 1.1 | 40.5 | 59.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 88.4 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 22.6 | 77 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 20 - 24 | Total | 71.3 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 31.7 | 68.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 68.1 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 48.7 | 51 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 78.2 | 8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 18 | 82 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 25 - 29 | Total | 63.1 | 12.4 | 16.5 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 25.3 | 74.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 62.8 | 13.1 | 18.2 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 44.4 | 55.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 64.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 1.4 | 14.1 | 9.6 | 90 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 30 - 34 | Total | 52.5 | 13.5 | 22.1 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 84.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 49.7 | 14.7 | 24 | 1.7 | 9.8 | 28.1 | 71.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 69.9 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 0 | 14 | 3.8 | 96.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 35 - 39 | Total | 59.8 | 5.5 | 14.6 | 2.7 | 17.4 | 11.4 | 88.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 62.0 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 12.9 | 20.2 | 79.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 37.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62.7 | 2.1 | 97.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 44 | Total | 55.3 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 0 | 18.3 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 57.1 | 17.9 | 12.2 | 0 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 89.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 43.1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 54.9 | 2.2 | 97.8 | 0 | 100.0 |

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

| AGE GROUP | SEX | LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | |
| 45-49 | Total | 58.9 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 2.7 | 19.2 | 5.5 | 94.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 60.6 | 2.8 | 17 | 2.8 | 17 | 8.8 | 90.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0 | 100.0 |
| 50 - 54 | Total | 50.6 | 14.6 | 0 | 0 | 34.8 | 3.1 | 96.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 52.9 | 10.6 | 0 | 0 | 36.5 | 5 | 94.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 0.0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0 | 100.0 |
| 55 & above | Total | 22.0 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 0 | 52.5 | 4.1 | 95.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 14.8 | 18.5 | 9.3 | 0 | 57.4 | 5.9 | 93.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Not stated | Total | 78.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0 | 8 | 2.2 | 97.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 75.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 96.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 98.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | Total | 77.0 | 9 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 21.2 | 78.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Male | 74.4 | 10.3 | 10 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 29.7 | 70 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 83.5 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 87.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 |

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| ETHNIC GROUP | LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|--|
| | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | | |
| | URBAN+RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Anyiwak | 75.3 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 36.8 | 62.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| Nuwer | 81.4 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | |
| Amara | 42.5 | 12.1 | 26.6 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 55.9 | 43.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | |
| Oromo | 48.2 | 16.2 | 28.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 71.0 | 28.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| Mesengo | 89.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 24.4 | 75.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |
| Other Eth. Ethnic | 71.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 40.5 | 59.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 66.2 | 11.9 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 29.3 | 70.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |
| | URBAN | | | | | | | | | |
| Anyiwak | 60.2 | 17.3 | 20.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 64.2 | 35.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |
| Nuwer | 71.7 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | |
| Amara | 33.8 | 14.8 | 34.1 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 78.8 | 19.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | |
| Oromo | 44.2 | 17.3 | 32.1 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 81.9 | 17.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Mesengo | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 71.4 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | |
| Other Eth. Ethnic | 58.2 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 61.4 | 37.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 50.2 | 16.2 | 25.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 67.9 | 31.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| | RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Anyiwak | 83.7 | 9.9 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 29.7 | 69.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| Nuwer | 84.4 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 93.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |
| Amara | 53.5 | 8.7 | 17.2 | 4.6 | 15.9 | 41.0 | 58.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |
| Oromo | 56.6 | 13.9 | 21.6 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 55.4 | 43.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | |
| Mesengo | 90.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 24.2 | 75.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |
| Other Eth. Ethnic | 77.0 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 35.4 | 64.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 77.0 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 21.2 | 78.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |

exceed their male counterparts. Similarly, in all age groups except 50-54 the proportion of literate female who completed grades in primary level is higher than their male counterparts.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Nuwers (92.1 percent) followed by the Mesengos (75.5 percent) out of their respective total population. The table also indicates that most of the Mesengos (89.6 percent), Nuwers (81.4 percent) and Anyiwaks (75.3 percent) out of their respective total literate population in Gambella region have completed grades 1-6.

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays that 42.4 percent of the Muslims are literate while out of total Christians 33.2 percent are literate. Muslim illiterates accounted for 56.9 percent of the followers. Of the total Christians 66.5 percent are also illiterate. The illiteracy status among the different denominations of the Christian out of their respective total population indicates that the majority, 48.2 percent of the Orthodox religion followers can not read and write. Among the the Catholic and Protestant Christians 61.6 percent and 77.4 percent, respectively are illiterate. The distribution of the literate population of the Christians by highest grades completed depicts a similar pattern observed for the total population of Gambella Region where the first and second highest are in primary and senior secondary followed by junior secondary, non-regular and above secondary education as the order mentioned. This distribution for Muslims, however, portrays that proportion of literates that have non-regular education is higher than in senior secondary.

3.3.6. Median Grade Completed

The median grade completed by the literate population aged 10 years and above has been calculated for urban , rural and for the region by sex and presented in Table 3.11. In estimating median grade for the population who are literate those whose level of education could not be

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| RELIGION | LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED | | | | | | Illiterate | Not stated | Total | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|--|
| | 1-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | Above 12 | Non Regular | Literate | | | | |
| | URBAN+RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Christian | 65.6 | 12.0 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 33.2 | 66.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |
| Ortodox | 57.8 | 13.2 | 20.8 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 51.4 | 48.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| Protestant | 76.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 22.4 | 77.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | |
| Catholic | 65.4 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 38.0 | 61.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Muslim | 57.7 | 10.3 | 13.5 | 2.1 | 16.4 | 42.4 | 56.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | |
| Traditional Relig. | 76.1 | 11.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 91.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |
| Others | 75.9 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 20.4 | 79.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 66.2 | 11.9 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 29.3 | 70.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |
| | URBAN | | | | | | | | | |
| Christian | 50.0 | 16.1 | 26.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 70.0 | 29.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| Ortodox | 45.7 | 16.0 | 29.5 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 74.5 | 25.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| Protestant | 59.3 | 15.0 | 21.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 61.0 | 38.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Catholic | 52.2 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 71.7 | 27.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Muslim | 46.4 | 14.0 | 18.7 | 4.2 | 16.7 | 71.1 | 27.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | |
| Traditional Relig. | 50.0 | 31.3 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | |
| Others | 58.9 | 18.7 | 21.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 49.8 | 49.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 50.2 | 16.2 | 25.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 67.9 | 31.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | |
| | RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Christian | 76.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 24.1 | 75.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | |
| Ortodox | 69.9 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 39.1 | 60.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Protestant | 82.6 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 17.9 | 81.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |
| Catholic | 86.5 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 21.7 | 77.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Muslim | 67.7 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 16.0 | 31.2 | 68.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | |
| Traditional Relig. | 79.3 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 92.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |
| Others | 83.3 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 16.3 | 83.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 77.0 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 21.2 | 78.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | |

expressed in the regular school system (non-regular) are excluded from the calculation because their equivalent grade in the regular school system is not known.

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas, Gambella Region: 1994

| SEX | Urban+Rural | Urban | Rural |
|--------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 0.7 | 4.3 | 0.6 |
| Male | 0.8 | 6.3 | 0.7 |
| Female | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 |

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Gambella were grades 0.8, 0.6 and 0.7 for male, female and both sexes, respectively. These values for the urban literate population is estimated to be 6.3, 2.0 and 4.3, respectively. It can also be seen from the table that median grades for males is higher than for females in urban areas. Since level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low and almost the same (about 0.6).

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, the information collected on economic activity status include:

- a) whether engaged in productive work during the reference period;
- b) reason for not being engaged in productive work during the reference period (for those who were not so engaged);
- c) major type of occupation; ✓
- d) major product or service of the establishment or industry;
- e) employment status in the main activity;
- f) number of days worked during the seven days prior to the census day for those engaged in productive work (for urban areas only).

The above information on economic activity status were collected from sample households. The selection was done on the basis of systematic sampling and covered one fifth of the total households. The economic activity questions referred to those members of households aged ten years and over. The minimum age was fixed at ten because it is presumed that most children start to participate in the production of economic goods and services at young ages, particularly in the rural areas.

Based on the above data set, the chapter will present major analytical outputs on the economically active and inactive population and the distribution of the economically active population by type of occupation, industrial division and status in employment. In addition, a brief description on concepts and measurements of major economic variables are included. However, those who need more tabulations on some economic variables and geographical break down should refer to Volume I of the Statistical Report of the 1994 Population and Housing Census result of Gambella Region (CSA, 1995).

The approaches used in the collection of data on economic activity status in the urban and rural areas were different. The current status approach was employed in the urban areas, while the usual status approach was used in the rural areas. The main difference between the two approaches is in the length of the reference periods. The current status approach is based on a short reference period, which in this case is the seven days before the census day. On the other hand, the usual status approach measures in relation to a long reference period, that is, the twelve months before the census day.

Basically, the conventional way of collecting economic activity status data in the urban and rural areas is to use the two approaches in each of the areas or to limit the method to a one type of approach in the two areas, so that comparative analysis would easily be facilitated. However, due to a number of reasons, such as, limitation of space in the census questionnaires, time constraint in the data collection process and the problem in handling the editing and processing of the data, incorporating the two approaches in the urban and rural area questionnaires was not possible. On the other hand, it was found difficult to use a common approach in the urban and rural areas, because of the different nature of the economic activities in the two areas. Thus, in the rural areas, among other factors, to capture the slack periods in the agricultural activities, a longer reference period (usual status approach) is considered appropriate, while in the urban areas the activities are relatively less affected by seasonal variations and hence a shorter reference period or the current status approach was employed. Therefore, caution should be taken in applying the results of the comparative analysis part for some of the economic activity status variables by urban and rural residence.

Economic activity in the census was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990a). Hence, in the 1994 Population and Housing Census economic activity is defined as work which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, all economic goods and services produced for sale were considered as economic activity, however certain activities for own consumption or own use are also considered as

economic activities. These include production and processing of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, and mining and quarrying), processing of primary products by the producers themselves, production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or public organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. The activities of apprentices are also considered as economic. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children or collecting firewood are not considered to be economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services and prostitution are classified as non-economic activities.

In urban areas all persons aged ten years and over who were productively engaged for at least one day or were available to be engaged during the seven days reference period were included as economically active persons. Whereas in the rural areas all persons aged ten years and over were classified to be economically active if they were engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during most of the twelve months prior to the census day. In the case of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to classify them in the economically active category if they have worked or were available to work during most of the main agricultural season of the reference year.

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

Statistical data on the economically active population is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of the human resources of a country. The collection of data on the economically active population mainly provides data on the size of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given period and also its distribution in the various sectors of the economy.

The economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The employed population consists of those who were engaged in productive activity for at least one day during the

seven days prior to the census day for urban areas and in most of the twelve months prior to the census day for rural areas. Persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period because of poor health, social reason, seasonality of work, annual leave or due to temporary closure of establishment were included as employed persons. On the other hand, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work or were discouraged job seekers. The discouraged job seekers are those who were not actively looking for work but were ready and willing to take up a job if one was available. A person who is looking for work but was temporarily engaged in a productive activity during the reference period is recorded as employed and not as an unemployed person. On the other hand, those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period, following the definitions given above for employed and unemployed persons, were categorized to be economically inactive population. The reasons for being inactive in the reference period were classified in the census as: students, home-makers, disabled, too young, pensioners, prostitutes and others. However, students, pensioners, the disabled, ... etc., will be considered as economically active if they were productively engaged during the reference period. Similarly, prostitutes who were partly engaged in productive activities during the reference period, such as preparing and selling of drinks or serving as waitresses in hotels, bars and restaurants, ...etc., are considered as economically active persons and not as inactive persons engaged in prostitution.

4.2.1 Sizes of the Economically Active and Inactive Population

Based on the above concepts and definitions of economic activity status, the results for Gambella Region is presented as follows. The population of the region aged ten years and over was found to be 117,030 persons in October 1994 among which, 20,262 were residing in the urban part, while the majority of the population (96,768) were rural residents (See Tables 4.1a, 4.1b and 4.1c).

Among the population aged ten years and over 75,414 or 64.4 percent were reported to be economically active and 40,257 or 34.4 percent economically inactive (See Table 4.1a). The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male

**Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone,
Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994**

| Zone and Sex | Total | | Economically Active Population | | Economically Inactive Population | | Not Stated | |
|--------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------------|-----|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| All Zones | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117,030 | 100.0 | 75,414 | 64.4 | 40,257 | 34.4 | 1,359 | 1.2 |
| Male | 60,256 | 100.0 | 44,139 | 73.3 | 15,418 | 25.6 | 699 | 1.2 |
| Female | 56,774 | 100.0 | 31,275 | 55.1 | 24,839 | 43.8 | 660 | 1.2 |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 33,452 | 100.0 | 18,062 | 54.0 | 14,680 | 43.9 | 710 | 2.1 |
| Male | 17,102 | 100.0 | 10,691 | 62.5 | 5,978 | 35.0 | 433 | 2.5 |
| Female | 16,350 | 100.0 | 7,371 | 45.1 | 8,702 | 53.2 | 277 | 1.7 |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22,123 | 100.0 | 12,432 | 56.2 | 9,315 | 42.1 | 376 | 1.7 |
| Male | 10,607 | 100.0 | 6,846 | 64.5 | 3,598 | 33.9 | 163 | 1.5 |
| Female | 11,516 | 100.0 | 5,586 | 48.5 | 5,717 | 49.6 | 213 | 1.8 |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 37,821 | 100.0 | 27,977 | 74.0 | 9,642 | 25.5 | 202 | 0.5 |
| Male | 19,538 | 100.0 | 15,635 | 80.0 | 3,842 | 19.7 | 61 | 0.3 |
| Female | 18,283 | 100.0 | 12,342 | 67.5 | 5,800 | 31.7 | 141 | 0.8 |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 23,634 | 100.0 | 16,943 | 71.7 | 6,620 | 28.0 | 71 | 0.3 |
| Male | 13,009 | 100.0 | 10,967 | 84.3 | 2,000 | 15.4 | 42 | 0.3 |
| Female | 10,625 | 100.0 | 5,976 | 56.2 | 4,620 | 43.5 | 29 | 0.3 |

**Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone,
Urban, Gambella Region : 1994**

| Zone and Sex | Total | | Economically Active Population | | Economically Inactive Population | | Not Stated | |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------------|-----|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| All Zones | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 20,262 | 100.0 | 8,632 | 42.6 | 11,198 | 55.3 | 432 | 2.1 |
| Male | 10,901 | 100.0 | 6,246 | 57.3 | 4,399 | 40.4 | 256 | 2.3 |
| Female | 9,361 | 100.0 | 2,386 | 25.5 | 6,799 | 72.6 | 176 | 1.9 |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15,424 | 100.0 | 6,283 | 40.7 | 8,741 | 56.7 | 400 | 2.6 |
| Male | 8,384 | 100.0 | 4,631 | 55.2 | 3,500 | 41.7 | 253 | 3.0 |
| Female | 7,040 | 100.0 | 1,652 | 23.5 | 5,241 | 74.4 | 147 | 2.1 |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,091 | 100.0 | 1,000 | 47.8 | 1,069 | 51.1 | 22 | 1.1 |
| Male | 1,035 | 100.0 | 580 | 56.0 | 452 | 43.7 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Female | 1,056 | 100.0 | 420 | 39.8 | 617 | 58.4 | 19 | 1.8 |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 403 | 100.0 | 147 | 36.5 | 256 | 63.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Male | 214 | 100.0 | 116 | 54.2 | 98 | 45.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 189 | 100.0 | 31 | 16.4 | 158 | 83.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,344 | 100.0 | 1,202 | 51.3 | 1,132 | 48.3 | 10 | 0.4 |
| Male | 1,268 | 100.0 | 919 | 72.5 | 349 | 27.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 1,076 | 100.0 | 283 | 26.3 | 783 | 72.8 | 10 | 0.9 |

**Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone,
Rural, Gambella Region : 1994**

| Zone and Sex | Total | | Economically Active Population | | Economically Inactive Population | | Not Stated | |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------------|-----|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| All Zones | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 96,768 | 100.0 | 66,782 | 69.0 | 29,059 | 30.0 | 927 | 1.0 |
| Male | 49,355 | 100.0 | 37,893 | 76.8 | 11,019 | 22.3 | 443 | 0.9 |
| Female | 47,413 | 100.0 | 28,889 | 60.9 | 18,040 | 38.0 | 484 | 1.0 |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,028 | 100.0 | 11,779 | 65.3 | 5,939 | 32.9 | 310 | 1.7 |
| Male | 8,718 | 100.0 | 6,060 | 69.5 | 2,478 | 28.4 | 180 | 2.1 |
| Female | 9,310 | 100.0 | 5,719 | 61.4 | 3,461 | 37.2 | 130 | 1.4 |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 20,032 | 100.0 | 11,432 | 57.1 | 8,246 | 41.2 | 354 | 1.8 |
| Male | 9,572 | 100.0 | 6,266 | 65.5 | 3,146 | 32.9 | 160 | 1.7 |
| Female | 10,460 | 100.0 | 5,166 | 49.4 | 5,100 | 48.8 | 194 | 1.9 |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 37,418 | 100.0 | 27,830 | 74.4 | 9,386 | 25.1 | 202 | 0.5 |
| Male | 19,324 | 100.0 | 15,519 | 80.3 | 3,744 | 19.4 | 61 | 0.3 |
| Female | 18,094 | 100.0 | 12,311 | 68.0 | 5,642 | 31.2 | 141 | 0.8 |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21,290 | 100.0 | 15,741 | 73.9 | 5,488 | 25.8 | 61 | 0.3 |
| Male | 11,741 | 100.0 | 10,048 | 85.6 | 1,651 | 14.1 | 42 | 0.4 |
| Female | 9,549 | 100.0 | 5,693 | 59.6 | 3,837 | 40.2 | 19 | 0.2 |

population aged ten years and over, 73.3 percent were found to be economically active, while in the case of females it was 55.1 percent. The highest percentage distribution of male economically active population among the four zones was observed in Zone Four (84.3 percent) and for females in Zone Three (67.5 percent) and the lowest economically active population for males (62.5 Percent) and for females was observed in Zone One (45.1 Percent).

The tables also revealed that in all the four zones the percent economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that in the rural areas of Gambella Region more active persons were reported compared to the inactive ones for both males and females (See Table 4.1c). However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females was reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active (25.5 percent active against 72.6 percent inactive). This could happen because, unlike the rural areas, where the housewives are usually engaged in some form of agricultural activities during the year, in the urban part, unless they have some type of regular job, most housewives stay at home and are mainly engaged in housework activities. Among the zones the lowest percent active females and the highest percent inactive females were observed in Zone Three, 16.4 percent and 83.6 percent, respectively. Similar patterns were observed in the four zones.

4.2.2 Economic Activity Rates

The extent of the participation of the population in economic activity is measured using the economic activity rate or economic participation rate. The economic activity rate or the participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus the inactive population. Table 4.2 provides the economic activity rates by five years age group, sex, urban and rural residence. The activity rate for Gambella Region was reported to be 65.2 percent, 43.5 percent and 69.7 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups the activity rates for the rural areas were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference was much more wider, where the activity rate was 5.9 percent in urban areas

**Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate* by Age Group, Sex,
Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994**

| Age Group and Sex | Urban+Rural | Urban | Rural |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| All Ages | | | |
| Total | 65.2 | 43.5 | 69.7 |
| Male | 74.1 | 58.7 | 77.5 |
| Female | 55.7 | 26.0 | 61.6 |
| 10-14 | | | |
| Total | 33.0 | 5.9 | 37.7 |
| Male | 34.5 | 6.8 | 39.1 |
| Female | 31.2 | 5.0 | 36.0 |
| 15-19 | | | |
| Total | 53.1 | 18.3 | 60.0 |
| Male | 53.7 | 18.4 | 60.9 |
| Female | 52.6 | 18.2 | 59.1 |
| 20-24 | | | |
| Total | 68.6 | 41.6 | 76.1 |
| Male | 79.9 | 53.4 | 87.5 |
| Female | 59.3 | 31.7 | 66.9 |
| 25-29 | | | |
| Total | 76.3 | 61.2 | 80.5 |
| Male | 92.5 | 86.3 | 94.7 |
| Female | 61.6 | 27.4 | 68.9 |
| 30-34 | | | |
| Total | 81.7 | 72.3 | 83.8 |
| Male | 95.5 | 92.2 | 96.5 |
| Female | 68.7 | 39.6 | 73.2 |
| 35-39 | | | |
| Total | 83.6 | 71.4 | 85.9 |
| Male | 97.5 | 91.8 | 98.7 |
| Female | 68.0 | 39.1 | 72.3 |
| 40-44 | | | |
| Total | 85.0 | 71.2 | 87.3 |
| Male | 97.8 | 90.9 | 98.9 |
| Female | 66.5 | 41.3 | 70.6 |
| 45-49 | | | |
| Total | 87.0 | 67.6 | 89.6 |
| Male | 98.4 | 90.2 | 99.4 |
| Female | 69.4 | 39.0 | 74.1 |
| 50-54 | | | |
| Total | 82.5 | 61.5 | 85.7 |
| Male | 96.8 | 91.1 | 97.4 |
| Female | 63.0 | 35.8 | 68.5 |
| 55-59 | | | |
| Total | 83.6 | 63.6 | 86.0 |
| Male | 95.9 | 74.7 | 98.0 |
| Female | 63.5 | 51.2 | 65.4 |
| 60-64 | | | |
| Total | 79.2 | 57.5 | 81.9 |
| Male | 93.3 | 91.3 | 93.5 |
| Female | 58.2 | 32.4 | 63.1 |
| 65+ | | | |
| Total | 73.9 | 38.2 | 79.5 |
| Male | 90.8 | 52.1 | 94.9 |
| Female | 51.0 | 28.6 | 56.2 |

*Activity rates were calculated excluding "the not stated population".

**Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for
Total Gambella Region : 1994**

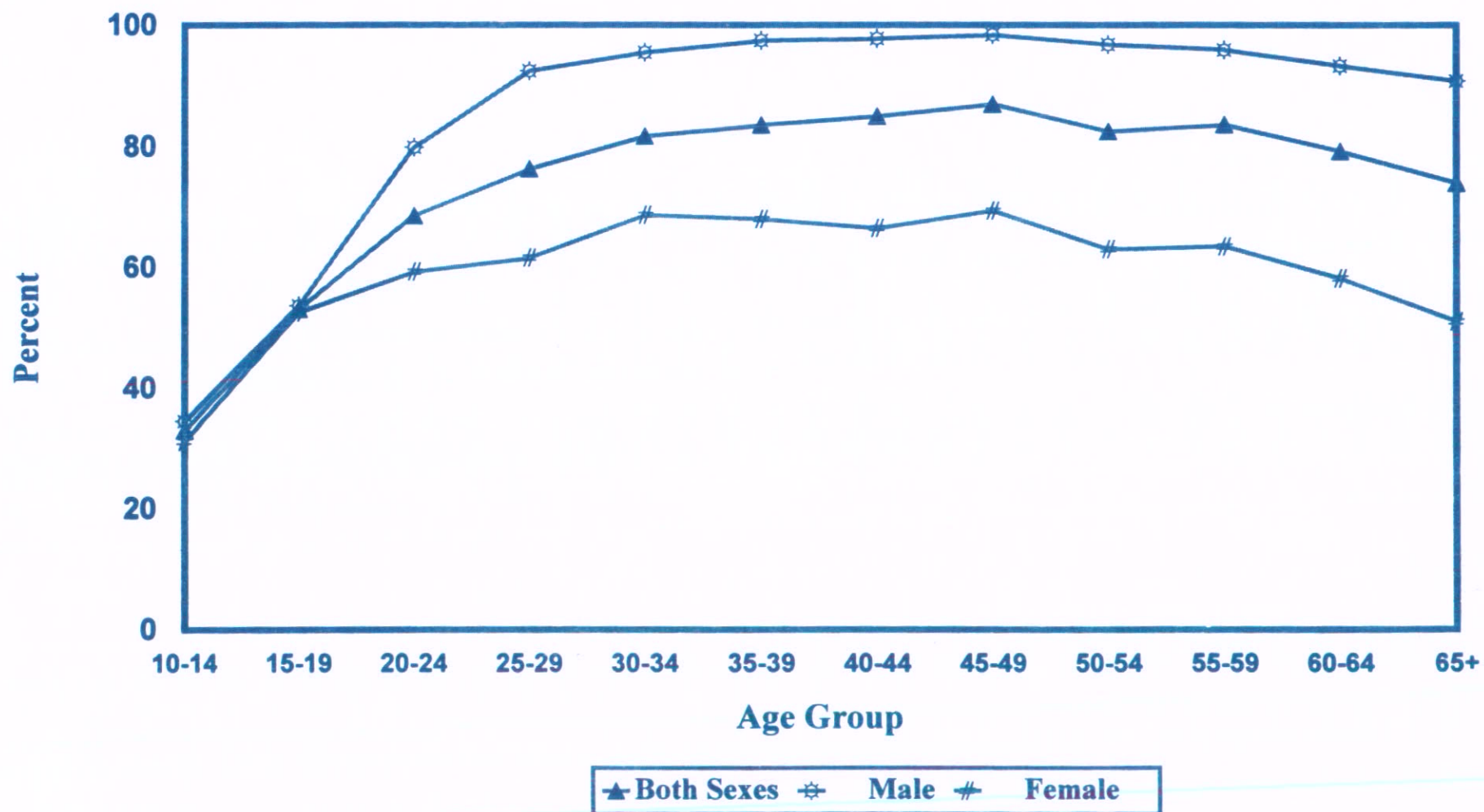


Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Urban Gambella Region : 1994

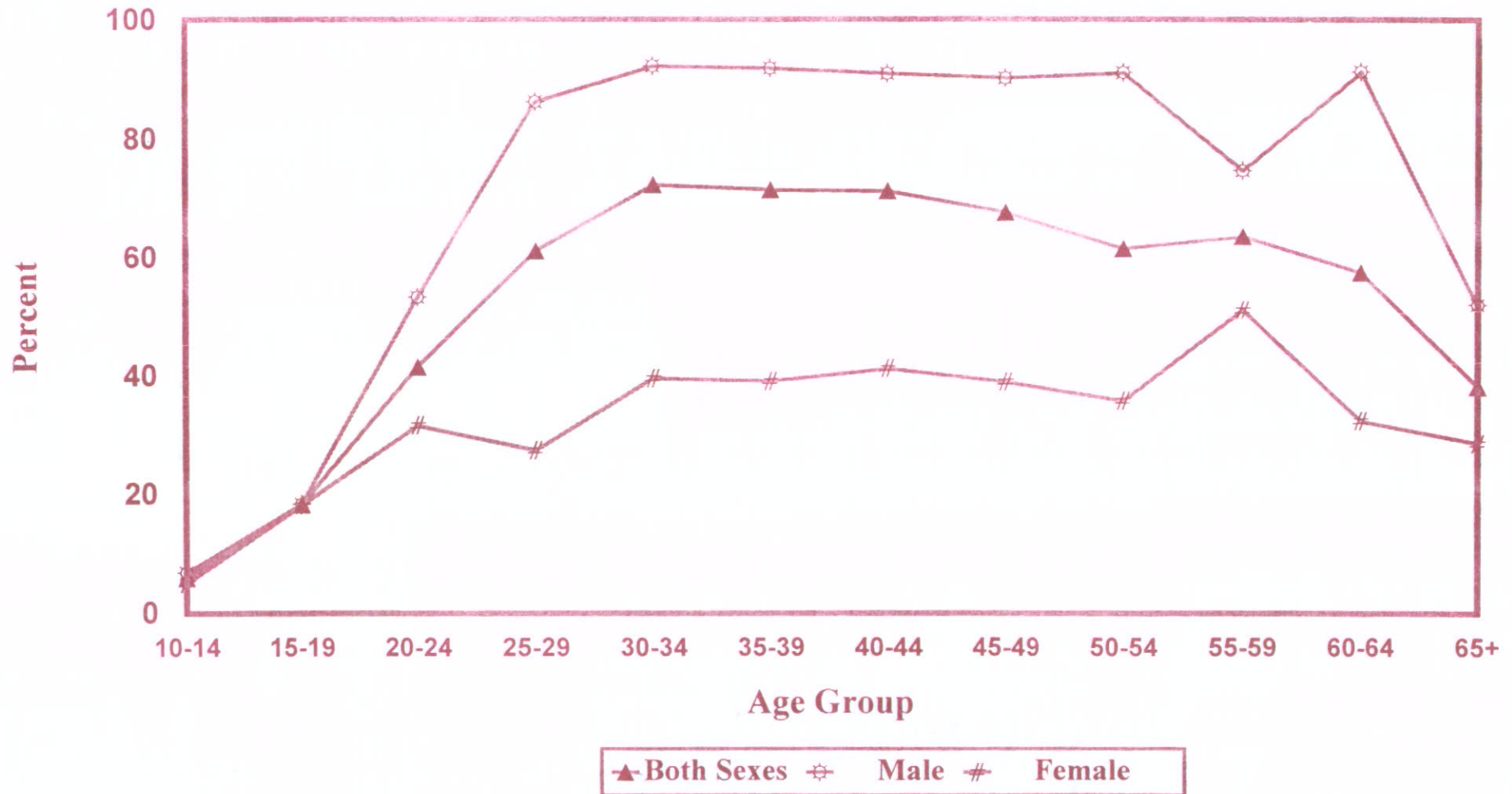
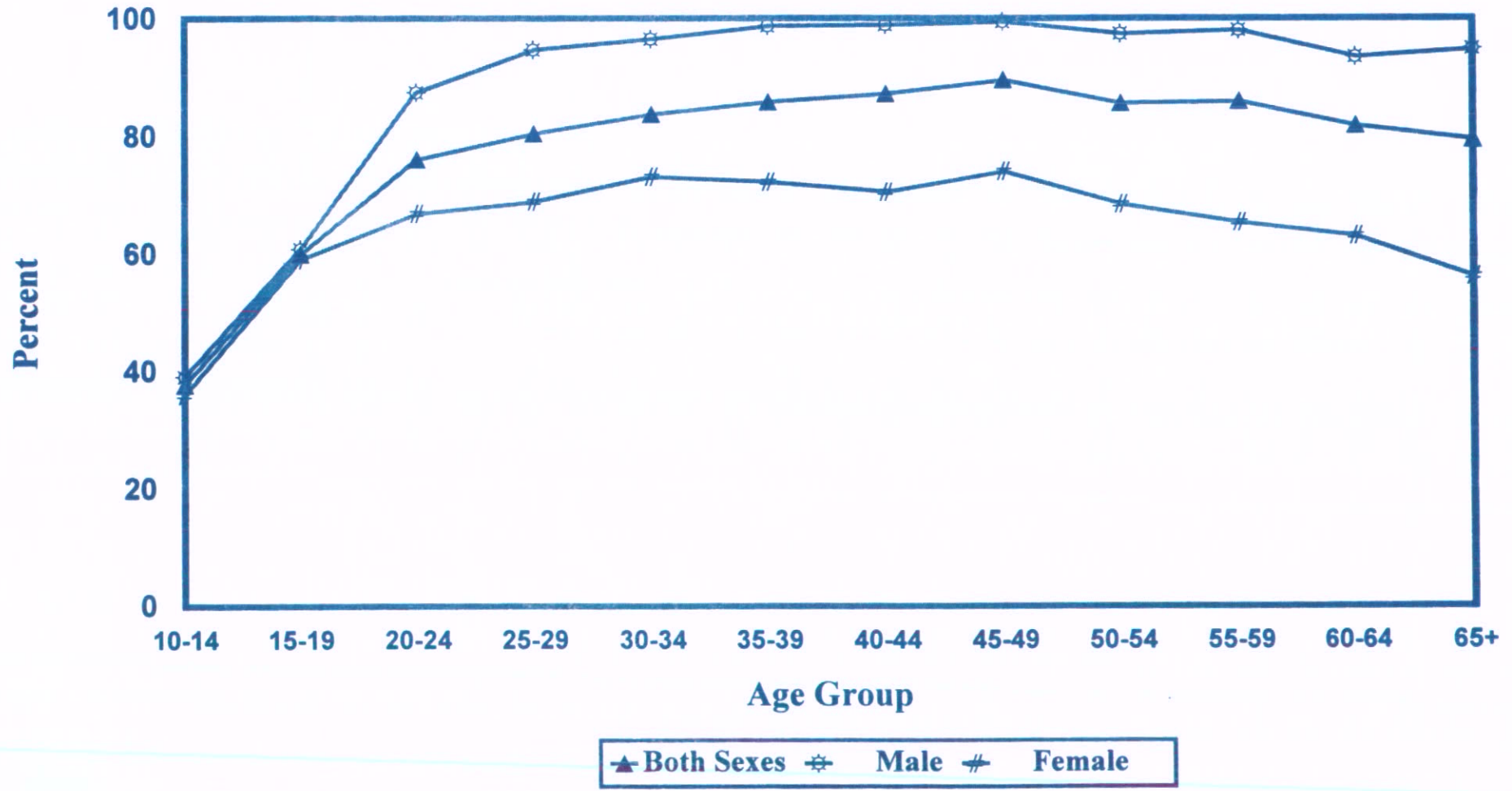


Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Rural Gambella Region : 1994



and 37.7 percent in the rural areas. The major reason for such variation was that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age, were usually engaged in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is lower.

The distribution of the economic activity rate by age for both males and females showed lower levels at young and old ages while at the middle ages the rate attains its highest level (refer to Figures 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for both sexes reach its peak at 45-49 age group. The economic activity rate distribution of females show some fluctuations in the urban areas which is generally true because female's activity is usually interrupted during pregnancy and child birth. In the rural areas the rate of participation drop gently at older ages because of high rate of engagement in farm activities by old people.

4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of Gambella Region, the employed and unemployed were reported to be 98.4 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Similar patterns were observed for males (98.2 percent employed and 1.8 percent unemployed) and also for females (98.7 percent employed and 1.3 percent unemployed). The above pattern holds true in all the zones. However, for the urban and rural areas of Gambella Region a difference in unemployment rate was observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (11.2 percent urban unemployed against 0.3 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or first time job seekers constituted the majority (84 percent), while the employed with work experience were reported to be 16 percent.

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for not being engaged in an economic activity in the reference period showed students to constitute the

Table 4.3 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex, Zone, whether Employed or not,
Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Employed | Unemployed | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Total | With Work Experience | Without Work Experience |
| Gambella Region | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural Total | 75,414 (100.0) | 74,235 (98.4) | 1,179 (1.6) | 189 (0.3) | 990 (1.3) |
| Male | 44,139 (100.0) | 43,354 (98.2) | 785 (1.8) | 126 (0.3) | 659 (1.5) |
| Female | 31,275 (100.0) | 30,881 (98.7) | 394 (1.3) | 63 (0.2) | 331 (1.1) |
| Urban Total | 8,632 (100.0) | 7,667 (88.8) | 965 (11.2) | 115 (1.3) | 850 (9.8) |
| Male | 6,246 (100.0) | 5,549 (88.8) | 697 (11.2) | 88 (1.4) | 609 (9.8) |
| Female | 2,386 (100.0) | 2,118 (88.8) | 268 (11.2) | 27 (1.1) | 241 (10.1) |
| Rural Total | 66,782 (100.0) | 66,568 (99.7) | 214 (0.3) | 74 (0.1) | 140 (0.2) |
| Male | 37,893 (100.0) | 37,805 (99.8) | 88 (0.2) | 38 (0.1) | 50 (0.1) |
| Female | 28,889 (100.0) | 28,763 (99.6) | 126 (0.4) | 36 (0.1) | 90 (0.3) |
| Zone One | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural Total | 18,062 (100.0) | 17,090 (94.6) | 972 (5.4) | 124 (0.7) | 848 (4.7) |
| Male | 10,691 (100.0) | 10,018 (93.7) | 673 (6.3) | 92 (0.9) | 581 (5.4) |
| Female | 7,371 (100.0) | 7,072 (95.9) | 299 (4.1) | 32 (0.4) | 267 (3.6) |
| Urban Total | 6,283 (100.0) | 5,380 (85.6) | 903 (14.4) | 96 (1.5) | 807 (12.8) |
| Male | 4,631 (100) | 3,986 (86) | 645 (14) | 69 (1) | 576 (12) |
| Female | 1,652 (100) | 1,394 (84) | 258 (16) | 27 (2) | 231 (14) |
| Rural Total | 11,779 (100) | 11,710 (99) | 69 (1) | 28 (0) | 41 (0) |
| Male | 6,060 (100) | 6,032 (100) | 28 (0) | 23 (0) | 5 (0) |
| Female | 5,719 (100) | 5,678 (99) | 41 (1) | 5 (0) | 36 (1) |
| Zone Two | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural Total | 12,432 (100.0) | 12,369 (99.5) | 63 (0.5) | 19 (0.2) | 44 (0.4) |
| Male | 6,846 (100.0) | 6,827 (99.7) | 19 (0.3) | 10 (0.1) | 9 (0.1) |
| Female | 5,586 (100.0) | 5,542 (99.2) | 44 (0.8) | 9 (0.2) | 35 (0.6) |
| Urban Total | 1,000 (100.0) | 990 (99.0) | 10 (1.0) | 0 (0.0) | 10 (1.0) |
| Male | 580 (100.0) | 580 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Female | 420 (100.0) | 410 (97.6) | 10 (2.4) | 0 (0.0) | 10 (2.4) |
| Rural Total | 11,432 (100.0) | 11,379 (99.5) | 53 (0.5) | 19 (0.2) | 34 (0.3) |
| Male | 6,266 (100.0) | 6,247 (99.7) | 19 (0.3) | 10 (0.2) | 9 (0.1) |
| Female | 5,166 (100.0) | 5,132 (99.3) | 34 (0.7) | 9 (0.2) | 25 (0.5) |

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Employed | Unemployed | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Total | With Work Experience | Without Work Experience |
| Zone Three | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | |
| Total | 27,977 (100.0) | 27,891 (99.7) | 86 (0.3) | 12 (0.0) | 74 (0.3) |
| Male | 15,635 (100.0) | 15,580 (99.6) | 55 (0.4) | 0 (0.0) | 55 (0.4) |
| Female | 12,342 (100.0) | 12,311 (99.7) | 31 (0.3) | 12 (0.1) | 19 (0.2) |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Total | 147 (100.0) | 128 (87.1) | 19 (12.9) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (12.9) |
| Male | 116 (100.0) | 97 (83.6) | 19 (16.4) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (16.4) |
| Female | 31 (100.0) | 31 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Total | 27,830 (100.0) | 27,763 (99.8) | 67 (0.2) | 12 (0.0) | 55 (0.2) |
| Male | 15,519 (100.0) | 15,483 (99.8) | 36 (0.2) | 0 (0.0) | 36 (0.2) |
| Female | 12,311 (100.0) | 12,280 (99.7) | 31 (0.3) | 12 (0.1) | 19 (0.2) |
| Zone Four | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | |
| Total | 16,943 (100.0) | 16,885 (99.7) | 58 (0.3) | 34 (0.2) | 24 (0.1) |
| Male | 10,967 (100.0) | 10,929 (99.7) | 38 (0.3) | 24 (0.2) | 14 (0.1) |
| Female | 5,976 (100.0) | 5,956 (99.7) | 20 (0.3) | 10 (0.2) | 10 (0.2) |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Total | 1,202 (100.0) | 1,169 (97.3) | 33 (2.7) | 19 (1.6) | 14 (1.2) |
| Male | 919 (100.0) | 886 (96.4) | 33 (3.6) | 19 (2.1) | 14 (1.5) |
| Female | 283 (100.0) | 283 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Total | 15,741 (100.0) | 15,716 (99.8) | 25 (0.2) | 15 (0.1) | 10 (0.1) |
| Male | 10,048 (100.0) | 10,043 (100.0) | 5 (0.0) | 5 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Female | 5,693 (100.0) | 5,673 (99.6) | 20 (0.4) | 10 (0.2) | 10 (0.2) |

highest proportion (38.7 percent), followed by homemakers (34.6 percent) and the too young to work (16.3 percent), for total Gambella Region (See Table 4.4). The distribution of the economically inactive female population by reason for not working revealed homemakers that constituted the highest proportion (53.4 percent), followed by students (22.4 percent) and the too young to work (13.2 percent). While in the case of males, students took the largest (about 65 percent) share, and the too young to work the second largest group (21.2 percent), followed by the others group (5.7 percent). In the urban part of Gambella Region, students constituted the highest proportion of the inactive population among the males (80.4 Percent), while homemakers among the females (49.6 Percent). Considering the rural part, about half of the inactive males were found to be students and a significant number of them too young to work (27.9 percent). Whereas in the case of females, 54.8 percent of them were homemakers, followed by students (18.2 Percent) and the too young to work (16.8 percent).

In the urban part of all the zones, students comprised the highest proportion of the inactive persons, where above three-fourths of the inactive males and over thirty percent of the inactive females in most zones were reported to be students. On the other hand, in the rural areas of Zone One, Zone Two, Zone Three and Zone Four, the proportion of female homemakers were found dominant among the female inactive population, 43.5 percent, 54.3 percent, 55 percent and 65.4 percent respectively. In general, in the rural areas of the zones, students form the highest inactive proportion among the males and homemakers among the females. In most of the zones, a significant number of the too young to work group were reported next to students in the case of males and homemakers in the case of females.

Table 4.5a which refers to the distribution of the economically inactive population by level of education revealed that, 71.1 percent of the students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that a significant number (10.3 percent) of the students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending at the lower level education, where they have not attained the ability to read and write to be considered literate. In the remaining categories of reasons for being inactive, that is, the homemakers, the pensioners and the too young to work, the proportion illiterates were found to be dominant, about 83 percent, 86.1 percent and 95 percent, respectively. The corresponding figures for the disabled and prostitutes were 85.6 percent and

**Table 4.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Zone,
Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994**

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Total Inactive Population | Students | Home Makers | Disabled | Too Young | Pensioners | Prostitutes | Others |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Gambella Region | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,257 (100.0) | 15,585 (38.7) | 13,931 (34.6) | 521 (1.3) | 6,555 (16.3) | 1,372 (3.4) | 292 (0.7) | 2,001 (5.0) |
| Male | 15,418 (100.0) | 10,016 (65.0) | 665 (4.3) | 250 (1.6) | 3,266 (21.2) | 342 (2.2) | 0 (0.0) | 879 (5.7) |
| Female | 24,839 (100.0) | 5,569 (22.4) | 13,266 (53.4) | 271 (1.1) | 3,289 (13.2) | 1,030 (4.1) | 292 (1.2) | 1,122 (4.5) |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11,198 (100.0) | 5,830 (52.1) | 3,541 (31.6) | 186 (1.7) | 449 (4.0) | 554 (4.9) | 266 (2.4) | 372 (3.3) |
| Male | 4,399 (100.0) | 3,536 (80.4) | 168 (3.8) | 78 (1.8) | 197 (4.5) | 214 (4.9) | 0 (0.0) | 206 (4.7) |
| Female | 6,799 (100.0) | 2,294 (33.7) | 3,373 (49.6) | 108 (1.6) | 252 (3.7) | 340 (5.0) | 266 (3.9) | 166 (2.4) |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29,059 (100.0) | 9,755 (33.6) | 10,390 (35.8) | 335 (1.2) | 6,106 (21.0) | 818 (2.8) | 26 (0.1) | 1,629 (5.6) |
| Male | 11,019 (100.0) | 6,480 (58.8) | 497 (4.5) | 172 (1.6) | 3,069 (27.9) | 128 (1.2) | 0 (0.0) | 673 (6.1) |
| Female | 18,040 (100.0) | 3,275 (18.2) | 9,893 (54.8) | 163 (0.9) | 3,037 (16.8) | 690 (3.8) | 26 (0.1) | 956 (5.3) |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 14,680 (100.0) | 7,189 (49.0) | 4,195 (28.6) | 253 (1.7) | 1,680 (11.4) | 614 (4.2) | 244 (1.7) | 505 (3.4) |
| Male | 5,978 (100.0) | 4,449 (74.4) | 181 (3.0) | 122 (2.0) | 776 (13.0) | 194 (3.2) | 0 (0.0) | 256 (4.3) |
| Female | 8,702 (100.0) | 2,740 (31.5) | 4,014 (46.1) | 131 (1.5) | 904 (10.4) | 420 (4.8) | 244 (2.8) | 249 (2.9) |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,741 (100.0) | 4,552 (52.1) | 2,623 (30.0) | 156 (1.8) | 356 (4.1) | 501 (5.7) | 232 (2.7) | 321 (3.7) |
| Male | 3,500 (100.0) | 2,791 (79.7) | 116 (3.3) | 72 (2.1) | 150 (4.3) | 187 (5.3) | 0 (0.0) | 184 (5.3) |
| Female | 5,241 (100.0) | 1,761 (33.6) | 2,507 (47.8) | 84 (1.6) | 206 (3.9) | 314 (6.0) | 232 (4.4) | 137 (2.6) |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,939 (100.0) | 2,637 (44.4) | 1,572 (26.5) | 97 (1.6) | 1,324 (22.3) | 113 (1.9) | 12 (0.2) | 184 (3.1) |
| Male | 2,478 (100.0) | 1,658 (66.9) | 65 (2.6) | 50 (2.0) | 626 (25.3) | 7 (0.3) | 0 (0.0) | 72 (2.9) |
| Female | 3,461 (100.0) | 979 (28.3) | 1,507 (43.5) | 47 (1.4) | 698 (20.2) | 106 (3.1) | 12 (0.3) | 112 (3.2) |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9,315 (100.0) | 3,805 (40.8) | 3,228 (34.7) | 69 (0.7) | 1,344 (14.4) | 263 (2.8) | 4 (0.0) | 602 (6.5) |
| Male | 3,598 (100.0) | 2,482 (69.0) | 153 (4.3) | 21 (0.6) | 684 (19.0) | 40 (1.1) | 0 (0.0) | 218 (6.1) |
| Female | 5,717 (100.0) | 1,323 (23.1) | 3,075 (53.8) | 48 (0.8) | 660 (11.5) | 223 (3.9) | 4 (0.1) | 384 (6.7) |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,069 (100.0) | 693 (64.8) | 304 (28.4) | 9 (0.8) | 34 (3.2) | 5 (0.5) | 0 (0.0) | 24 (2.2) |
| Male | 452 (100.0) | 418 (92.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (4.2) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 15 (3.3) |
| Female | 617 (100.0) | 275 (44.6) | 304 (49.3) | 9 (1.5) | 15 (2.4) | 5 (0.8) | 0 (0.0) | 9 (1.5) |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,246 (100.0) | 3,112 (37.7) | 2,924 (35.5) | 60 (0.7) | 1,310 (15.9) | 258 (3.1) | 4 (0.0) | 578 (7.0) |
| Male | 3,146 (100.0) | 2,064 (65.6) | 153 (4.9) | 21 (0.7) | 665 (21.1) | 40 (1.3) | 0 (0.0) | 203 (6.5) |
| Female | 5,100 (100.0) | 1,048 (20.5) | 2,771 (54.3) | 39 (0.8) | 645 (12.6) | 218 (4.3) | 4 (0.1) | 375 (7.4) |

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Total Inactive Population | Students | Home Makers | Disabled | Too Young | Pensioners | Prostitutes | Others |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9,642 (100.0) | 2,508 (26.0) | 3,505 (36.4) | 115 (1.2) | 2,744 (28.5) | 278 (2.9) | 5 (0.1) | 487 (5.1) |
| Male | 3,842 (100.0) | 1,661 (43.2) | 274 (7.1) | 74 (1.9) | 1,485 (38.7) | 57 (1.5) | 0 (0.0) | 291 (7.6) |
| Female | 5,800 (100.0) | 847 (14.6) | 3,231 (55.7) | 41 (0.7) | 1,259 (21.7) | 221 (3.8) | 5 (0.1) | 196 (3.4) |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 256 (100.0) | 91 (35.5) | 146 (57.0) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (7.4) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Male | 98 (100.0) | 59 (60.2) | 20 (20.4) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (19.4) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Female | 158 (100.0) | 32 (20.3) | 126 (79.7) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9,386 (100.0) | 2,417 (25.8) | 3,359 (35.8) | 115 (1.2) | 2,725 (29.0) | 278 (3.0) | 5 (0.1) | 487 (5.2) |
| Male | 3,744 (100.0) | 1,602 (42.8) | 254 (6.8) | 74 (2.0) | 1,466 (39.2) | 57 (1.5) | 0 (0.0) | 291 (7.8) |
| Female | 5,642 (100.0) | 815 (14.4) | 3,105 (55.0) | 41 (0.7) | 1,259 (22.3) | 221 (3.9) | 5 (0.1) | 196 (3.5) |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,620 (100.0) | 2,083 (31.5) | 3,003 (45.4) | 84 (1.3) | 787 (11.9) | 217 (3.3) | 39 (0.6) | 407 (6.1) |
| Male | 2,000 (100.0) | 1,424 (71.2) | 57 (2.9) | 33 (1.7) | 321 (16.1) | 51 (2.6) | 0 (0.0) | 114 (5.7) |
| Female | 4,620 (100.0) | 659 (14.3) | 2,946 (63.8) | 51 (1.1) | 466 (10.1) | 166 (3.6) | 39 (0.8) | 293 (6.3) |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,132 (100.0) | 494 (43.6) | 468 (41.3) | 21 (1.9) | 40 (3.5) | 48 (4.2) | 34 (3.0) | 27 (2.4) |
| Male | 349 (100.0) | 268 (76.8) | 32 (9.2) | 6 (1.7) | 9 (2.6) | 27 (7.7) | 0 (0.0) | 7 (2.0) |
| Female | 783 (100.0) | 226 (28.9) | 436 (55.7) | 15 (1.9) | 31 (4.0) | 21 (2.7) | 34 (4.3) | 20 (2.6) |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,488 (100.0) | 1,589 (29.0) | 2,535 (46.2) | 63 (1.1) | 747 (13.6) | 169 (3.1) | 5 (0.1) | 380 (6.9) |
| Male | 1,651 (100.0) | 1,156 (70.0) | 25 (1.5) | 27 (1.6) | 312 (18.9) | 24 (1.5) | 0 (0.0) | 107 (6.5) |
| Female | 3,837 (100.0) | 433 (11.3) | 2,510 (65.4) | 36 (0.9) | 435 (11.3) | 145 (3.8) | 5 (0.1) | 273 (7.1) |

Table 4.5a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Economically Inactive, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Reason and Sex | Economically Inactive Population | Illiterate | Non-Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| All Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,257 | 22,734 | 514 | 13,460 | 2,040 | 900 | 542 | 3 | 64 |
| Male | 15,418 | 5,634 | 108 | 7,400 | 1,260 | 633 | 345 | 3 | 35 |
| Female | 24,839 | 17,100 | 406 | 6,060 | 780 | 267 | 197 | 0 | 29 |
| Students | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15,585 | 1,611 | 71 | 11,124 | 1,551 | 728 | 489 | 0 | 11 |
| Male | 10,016 | 882 | 34 | 7,030 | 1,159 | 573 | 327 | 0 | 11 |
| Female | 5,569 | 729 | 37 | 4,094 | 392 | 155 | 162 | 0 | 0 |
| Home makers | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 13,931 | 11,518 | 336 | 1,571 | 337 | 108 | 32 | 0 | 29 |
| Male | 665 | 562 | 0 | 49 | 27 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Female | 13,266 | 10,956 | 336 | 1,522 | 310 | 92 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Disabled | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 521 | 446 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Male | 250 | 191 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Female | 271 | 255 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Too Young | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,555 | 6,227 | 22 | 283 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Male | 3,266 | 3,107 | 12 | 128 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Female | 3,289 | 3,120 | 10 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pensioners | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,372 | 1,181 | 43 | 103 | 22 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 342 | 222 | 34 | 63 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 1,030 | 959 | 9 | 40 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitutes | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 292 | 99 | 9 | 143 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 292 | 99 | 9 | 143 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,001 | 1,652 | 33 | 183 | 89 | 25 | 16 | 3 | 0 |
| Male | 879 | 670 | 28 | 88 | 59 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Female | 1,122 | 982 | 5 | 95 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.5b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Economically Inactive, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Gambella Region : 1994

| Reason and Sex | Economically Inactive Population | Illiterate | Non-Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| All Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11,198 | 3,527 | 269 | 4,903 | 1,274 | 681 | 526 | 3 | 15 |
| Male | 4,399 | 645 | 48 | 2,207 | 686 | 461 | 339 | 3 | 10 |
| Female | 6,799 | 2,882 | 221 | 2,696 | 588 | 220 | 187 | 0 | 5 |
| Students | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,830 | 340 | 10 | 3,558 | 904 | 530 | 483 | 0 | 5 |
| Male | 3,536 | 171 | 0 | 2,005 | 628 | 406 | 321 | 0 | 5 |
| Female | 2,294 | 169 | 10 | 1,553 | 276 | 124 | 162 | 0 | 0 |
| Home makers | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,541 | 2,063 | 178 | 932 | 244 | 87 | 32 | 0 | 5 |
| Male | 168 | 110 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 3,373 | 1,953 | 178 | 897 | 239 | 76 | 25 | 0 | 5 |
| Disabled | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 186 | 142 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 78 | 50 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 108 | 92 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Too Young | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 449 | 352 | 10 | 77 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Male | 197 | 159 | 0 | 28 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Female | 252 | 193 | 10 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pensioners | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 554 | 380 | 39 | 95 | 22 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 214 | 101 | 30 | 60 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 340 | 279 | 9 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitutes | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 266 | 79 | 9 | 137 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 266 | 79 | 9 | 137 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 372 | 171 | 23 | 71 | 68 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Male | 206 | 54 | 18 | 57 | 43 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Female | 166 | 117 | 5 | 14 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.5c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Economically Inactive, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Reason and Sex | Economically Inactive Population | Illiterate | Non-Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| All Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29,059 | 19,207 | 245 | 8,557 | 766 | 219 | 16 | 0 | 49 |
| Male | 11,019 | 4,989 | 60 | 5,193 | 574 | 172 | 6 | 0 | 25 |
| Female | 18,040 | 14,218 | 185 | 3,364 | 192 | 47 | 10 | 0 | 24 |
| Students | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9,755 | 1,271 | 61 | 7,566 | 647 | 198 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Male | 6,480 | 711 | 34 | 5,025 | 531 | 167 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Female | 3,275 | 560 | 27 | 2,541 | 116 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Home makers | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,390 | 9,455 | 158 | 639 | 93 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Male | 497 | 452 | 0 | 14 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Female | 9,893 | 9,003 | 158 | 625 | 71 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Disabled | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 335 | 304 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Male | 172 | 141 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Female | 163 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Too Young | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,106 | 5,875 | 12 | 206 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Male | 3,069 | 2,948 | 12 | 100 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Female | 3,037 | 2,927 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pensioners | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 818 | 801 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 128 | 121 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 690 | 680 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitutes | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 26 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,629 | 1,481 | 10 | 112 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 673 | 616 | 10 | 31 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 956 | 865 | 0 | 81 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

33.9 percent, respectively. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part the proportion illiterates were relatively lower in all the inactive categories than in the rural part (See Tables 4.5b and 4.5c). As a general feature, the percent inactive persons were observed diminishing as the level of education increases in both the urban and rural parts of the region.

4.4 Type of Activity

Employed persons were asked about the type of occupation, major product or industrial division of the establishment in which they were engaged during the reference period and the status of their employment in the main activity. These were also collected from unemployed persons who had previous work experience. The information collected from these persons referred to the job they held before they became unemployed. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous work experience. Therefore, analysis of the economically active population by occupation, major product or type of industry of their establishment and status in employment will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by the number of the unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

A national occupation and industrial classification code lists were prepared for the census. These lists were prepared closely following the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ILO, 1990b) and the International Standard Industrial Classification (UN, 1990) but took into account the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the country. These classifications were used for coding the responses on occupation and the type of industrial division of the establishment.

4.4.1 Status in Employment

In Gambella Region, nearly 42.1 percent of the economically active population were self-employed and about 36 percent, unpaid family workers (See Table 4.6). The major contributors for the self-employed category were males (47.1 percent) and for the unpaid family workers the females (49.1 percent). In the urban part of the region, the self-employed

Table 4.6 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Employer | Self Employed | Government Employee | Private Employee | Member of Co-operative | Unpaid Family Worker | Others | Not Stated |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Gambella Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 74,424 (100.0) | 2,951 (4.0) | 31,355 (42.1) | 9,565 (12.9) | 887 (1.2) | 350 (0.5) | 26,711 (35.9) | 227 (0.3) | 2,378 (3.2) |
| Male | 43,480 (100.0) | 2,237 (5.1) | 20,491 (47.1) | 7,114 (16.4) | 570 (1.3) | 213 (0.5) | 11,528 (26.5) | 162 (0.4) | 1,165 (2.7) |
| Female | 30,944 (100.0) | 714 (2.3) | 10,864 (35.1) | 2,451 (7.9) | 317 (1.0) | 137 (0.4) | 15,183 (49.1) | 65 (0.2) | 1,213 (3.9) |
| Urban Total | 7,782 (100.0) | 359 (4.6) | 2,562 (32.9) | 3,142 (40.4) | 639 (8.2) | 39 (0.5) | 435 (5.6) | 176 (2.3) | 430 (5.5) |
| Male | 5,637 (100.0) | 210 (3.7) | 1,794 (31.8) | 2,645 (46.9) | 420 (7.5) | 29 (0.5) | 153 (2.7) | 137 (2.4) | 249 (4.4) |
| Female | 2,145 (100.0) | 149 (6.9) | 768 (35.8) | 497 (23.2) | 219 (10.2) | 10 (0.5) | 282 (13.1) | 39 (1.8) | 181 (8.4) |
| Rural Total | 66,642 (100.0) | 2,592 (3.9) | 28,793 (43.2) | 6,423 (9.6) | 248 (0.4) | 311 (0.5) | 26,276 (39.4) | 51 (0.1) | 1,948 (2.9) |
| Male | 37,843 (100.0) | 2,027 (5.4) | 18,697 (49.4) | 4,469 (11.8) | 150 (0.4) | 184 (0.5) | 11,375 (30.1) | 25 (0.1) | 916 (2.4) |
| Female | 28,799 (100.0) | 565 (2.0) | 10,096 (35.1) | 1,954 (6.8) | 98 (0.3) | 127 (0.4) | 14,901 (51.7) | 26 (0.1) | 1,032 (3.6) |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 17,214 (100.0) | 672 (3.9) | 7,957 (46.2) | 2,705 (15.7) | 564 (3.3) | 36 (0.2) | 4,030 (23.4) | 85 (0.5) | 1,165 (6.8) |
| Male | 10,110 (100.0) | 408 (4.0) | 4,958 (49.0) | 2,264 (22.4) | 395 (3.9) | 26 (0.3) | 1,393 (13.8) | 56 (0.6) | 610 (6.0) |
| Female | 7,104 (100.0) | 264 (3.7) | 2,999 (42.2) | 441 (6.2) | 169 (2.4) | 10 (0.1) | 2,637 (37.1) | 29 (0.4) | 555 (7.8) |
| Urban Total | 5,476 (100.0) | 189 (3.5) | 1,494 (27.3) | 2,609 (47.6) | 509 (9.3) | 26 (0.5) | 236 (4.3) | 81 (1.5) | 332 (6.1) |
| Male | 4,055 (100.0) | 140 (3.5) | 1,049 (25.9) | 2,168 (53.5) | 350 (8.6) | 26 (0.6) | 76 (1.9) | 52 (1.3) | 194 (4.8) |
| Female | 1,421 (100.0) | 49 (3.4) | 445 (31.3) | 441 (31.0) | 159 (11.2) | 0 (0.0) | 160 (11.3) | 29 (2.0) | 138 (9.7) |
| Rural Total | 11,738 (100.0) | 483 (4.1) | 6,463 (55.1) | 96 (0.8) | 55 (0.5) | 10 (0.1) | 3,794 (32.3) | 4 (0.0) | 833 (7.1) |
| Male | 6,055 (100.0) | 268 (4.4) | 3,909 (64.6) | 96 (1.6) | 45 (0.7) | 0 (0.0) | 1,317 (21.8) | 4 (0.1) | 416 (6.9) |
| Female | 5,683 (100.0) | 215 (3.8) | 2,554 (44.9) | 0 (0.0) | 10 (0.2) | 10 (0.2) | 2,477 (43.6) | 0 (0.0) | 417 (7.3) |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 12,388 (100.0) | 455 (3.7) | 6,083 (49.1) | 1,508 (12.2) | 129 (1.0) | 120 (1.0) | 3,462 (27.9) | 93 (0.8) | 538 (4.3) |
| Male | 6,837 (100.0) | 300 (4.4) | 3,679 (53.8) | 1,253 (18.3) | 84 (1.2) | 14 (0.2) | 1,233 (18.0) | 78 (1.1) | 196 (2.9) |
| Female | 5,551 (100.0) | 155 (2.8) | 2,404 (43.3) | 255 (4.6) | 45 (0.8) | 106 (1.9) | 2,229 (40.2) | 15 (0.3) | 342 (6.2) |
| Urban Total | 990 (100.0) | 124 (12.5) | 277 (28.0) | 254 (25.7) | 42 (4.2) | 13 (1.3) | 160 (16.2) | 83 (8.4) | 37 (3.7) |
| Male | 580 (100.0) | 46 (7.9) | 160 (27.6) | 226 (39.0) | 22 (3.8) | 3 (0.5) | 41 (7.1) | 73 (12.6) | 9 (1.6) |
| Female | 410 (100.0) | 78 (19.0) | 117 (28.5) | 28 (6.8) | 20 (4.9) | 10 (2.4) | 119 (29.0) | 10 (2.4) | 28 (6.8) |
| Rural Total | 11,398 (100.0) | 331 (2.9) | 5,806 (50.9) | 1,254 (11.0) | 87 (0.8) | 107 (0.9) | 3,302 (29.0) | 10 (0.1) | 501 (4.4) |
| Male | 6,257 (100.0) | 254 (4.1) | 3,519 (56.2) | 1,027 (16.4) | 62 (1.0) | 11 (0.2) | 1,192 (19.1) | 5 (0.1) | 187 (3.0) |
| Female | 5,141 (100.0) | 77 (1.5) | 2,287 (44.5) | 227 (4.4) | 25 (0.5) | 96 (1.9) | 2,110 (41.0) | 5 (0.1) | 314 (6.1) |

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Employer | Self Employed | Government Employee | Private Employee | Member of Co-operative | Unpaid Family Worker | Others | Not Stated |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 27,903 (100.0) | 1,177 (4.2) | 9,368 (33.6) | 162 (0.6) | 55 (0.2) | 157 (0.6) | 16,594 (59.5) | 32 (0.1) | 358 (1.3) |
| Male | 15,580 (100.0) | 993 (6.4) | 6,179 (39.7) | 149 (1.0) | 18 (0.1) | 157 (1.0) | 7,888 (50.6) | 16 (0.1) | 180 (1.2) |
| Female | 12,323 (100.0) | 184 (1.5) | 3,189 (25.9) | 13 (0.1) | 37 (0.3) | 0 (0.0) | 8,706 (70.6) | 16 (0.1) | 178 (1.4) |
| Urban Total | 128 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 51 (39.8) | 77 (60.2) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Male | 97 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 20 (20.6) | 77 (79.4) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Female | 31 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 31 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Rural Total | 27,775 (100.0) | 1,177 (4.2) | 9,317 (33.5) | 85 (0.3) | 55 (0.2) | 157 (0.6) | 16,594 (59.7) | 32 (0.1) | 358 (1.3) |
| Male | 15,483 (100.0) | 993 (6.4) | 6,159 (39.8) | 72 (0.5) | 18 (0.1) | 157 (1.0) | 7,888 (50.9) | 16 (0.1) | 180 (1.2) |
| Female | 12,292 (100.0) | 184 (1.5) | 3,158 (25.7) | 13 (0.1) | 37 (0.3) | 0 (0.0) | 8,706 (70.8) | 16 (0.1) | 178 (1.4) |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 16,919 (100.0) | 647 (3.8) | 7,947 (47.0) | 5,190 (30.7) | 139 (0.8) | 37 (0.2) | 2,625 (15.5) | 17 (0.1) | 317 (1.9) |
| Male | 10,953 (100.0) | 536 (4.9) | 5,675 (51.8) | 3,448 (31.5) | 73 (0.7) | 16 (0.1) | 1,014 (9.3) | 12 (0.1) | 179 (1.6) |
| Female | 5,966 (100.0) | 111 (1.9) | 2,272 (38.1) | 1,742 (29.2) | 66 (1.1) | 21 (0.4) | 1,611 (27.0) | 5 (0.1) | 138 (2.3) |
| Urban Total | 1,188 (100.0) | 46 (3.9) | 740 (62.3) | 202 (17.0) | 88 (7.4) | 0 (0.0) | 39 (3.3) | 12 (1.0) | 61 (5.1) |
| Male | 905 (100.0) | 24 (2.7) | 565 (62.4) | 174 (19.2) | 48 (5.3) | 0 (0.0) | 36 (4.0) | 12 (1.3) | 46 (5.1) |
| Female | 283 (100.0) | 22 (7.8) | 175 (61.8) | 28 (9.9) | 40 (14.1) | 0 (0.0) | 3 (1.1) | 0 (0.0) | 15 (5.3) |
| Rural Total | 15,731 (100.0) | 601 (3.8) | 7,207 (45.8) | 4,988 (31.7) | 51 (0.3) | 37 (0.2) | 2,586 (16.4) | 5 (0.0) | 256 (1.6) |
| Male | 10,048 (100.0) | 512 (5.1) | 5,110 (50.9) | 3,274 (32.6) | 25 (0.2) | 16 (0.2) | 978 (9.7) | 0 (0.0) | 133 (1.3) |
| Female | 5,683 (100.0) | 89 (1.5) | 2,097 (36.9) | 1,714 (28.4) | 26 (0.4) | 21 (0.3) | 1,608 (28.3) | 5 (0.0) | 123 (2.1) |

females were relatively higher than the males, that is, 35.8 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, in the rural part, more females than males were concentrated in the unpaid family workers group, because the females usually work in the farms of households that were largely led by males. A significant number of government employees (40.4 percent) were reported in the urban areas, while a small proportion (9.6 percent) in the rural areas. The table also revealed that the proportion of employers and members of co-operatives were found to be lower in urban and rural areas of the region. The general pattern described above for the total, urban and rural Gambella Region were reflected in the four zones of the region (See Table 4.6).

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, where the majority (85.2 percent) of the economically active persons in rural areas of Gambella Region were found to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.7). This was reflected for the region where over three-fourth of the economically active population were skilled agricultural workers. However, in the urban part the picture was different, where a significant number of the economically active persons were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (23.5 percent), crafts and related trade workers group (7.8 percent) and those engaged in elementary occupations (15.8 percent). The pattern observed above was also true for males and females in both urban and rural areas of all the zones. In general the economically active persons engaged in the white collar occupations were considerably small, where a total of 3.6 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals, technicians and clerks occupational groups. The major contributor for this value was the urban sector that was reported to have about 24.7 percent of the active persons in the white-collar occupations.

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.8a - 4.8c present the distribution of the economically active population by

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trade Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|
| Gambella Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 74,424 (100.0) | 439 (0.6) | 165 (0.2) | 1,271 (1.7) | 813 (1.1) | 2,351 (3.2) | 58,098 (78.1) | 1,745 (2.3) | 509 (0.7) | 6,942 (9.3) | 2,091 (2.8) |
| Male | 43,480 (100.0) | 385 (0.9) | 152 (0.3) | 1,081 (2.5) | 590 (1.4) | 1,497 (3.4) | 33,253 (76.5) | 655 (1.5) | 486 (1.1) | 4,338 (10.0) | 1,043 (2.4) |
| Female | 30,944 (100.0) | 54 (0.2) | 13 (0.0) | 190 (0.6) | 223 (0.7) | 854 (2.8) | 24,845 (80.3) | 1,090 (3.5) | 23 (0.1) | 2,604 (8.4) | 1,048 (3.4) |
| Urban Total | 7,782 (100.0) | 294 (3.8) | 130 (1.7) | 894 (11.5) | 596 (7.7) | 1,825 (23.5) | 1,305 (16.8) | 604 (7.8) | 166 (2.1) | 1,230 (15.8) | 738 (9.5) |
| Male | 5,637 (100.0) | 260 (4.6) | 117 (2.1) | 770 (13.7) | 412 (7.3) | 1,280 (22.7) | 966 (17.1) | 322 (5.7) | 148 (2.6) | 909 (16.1) | 453 (8.0) |
| Female | 2,145 (100.0) | 34 (1.6) | 13 (0.6) | 124 (5.8) | 184 (8.6) | 545 (25.4) | 339 (15.8) | 282 (13.1) | 18 (0.8) | 321 (15.0) | 285 (13.3) |
| Rural Total | 66,642 (100.0) | 145 (0.2) | 35 (0.1) | 377 (0.6) | 217 (0.3) | 526 (0.8) | 56,793 (85.2) | 1,141 (1.7) | 343 (0.5) | 5,712 (8.6) | 1,353 (2.0) |
| Male | 37,843 (100.0) | 125 (0.3) | 35 (0.1) | 311 (0.8) | 178 (0.5) | 217 (0.6) | 32,287 (85.3) | 333 (0.9) | 338 (0.9) | 3,429 (9.1) | 590 (1.6) |
| Female | 28,799 (100.0) | 20 (0.1) | 0 (0.0) | 66 (0.2) | 39 (0.1) | 309 (1.1) | 24,506 (85.1) | 808 (2.8) | 5 (0.0) | 2,283 (7.9) | 763 (2.6) |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 17,214 (100.0) | 253 (1.5) | 111 (0.6) | 805 (4.7) | 548 (3.2) | 1,469 (8.5) | 10,769 (62.6) | 471 (2.7) | 113 (0.7) | 1,784 (10.4) | 891 (5.2) |
| Male | 10,110 (100.0) | 225 (2.2) | 103 (1.0) | 697 (6.9) | 374 (3.7) | 960 (9.5) | 5,713 (56.5) | 258 (2.6) | 99 (1.0) | 1,124 (11.1) | 557 (5.5) |
| Female | 7,104 (100.0) | 28 (0.4) | 8 (0.1) | 108 (1.5) | 174 (2.4) | 509 (7.2) | 5,056 (71.2) | 213 (3.0) | 14 (0.2) | 660 (9.3) | 334 (4.7) |
| Urban Total | 5,476 (100.0) | 244 (4.5) | 105 (1.9) | 749 (13.7) | 542 (9.9) | 1,211 (22.1) | 506 (9.2) | 452 (8.3) | 113 (2.1) | 1,017 (18.6) | 537 (9.8) |
| Male | 4,055 (100.0) | 216 (5.3) | 97 (2.4) | 641 (15.8) | 368 (9.1) | 863 (21.3) | 416 (10.3) | 252 (6.2) | 99 (2.4) | 746 (18.4) | 357 (8.8) |
| Female | 1,421 (100.0) | 28 (2.0) | 8 (0.6) | 108 (7.6) | 174 (12.2) | 348 (24.5) | 90 (6.3) | 200 (14.1) | 14 (1.0) | 271 (19.1) | 180 (12.7) |
| Rural Total | 11,738 (100.0) | 9 (0.1) | 6 (0.1) | 56 (0.5) | 6 (0.1) | 258 (2.2) | 10,263 (87.4) | 19 (0.2) | 0 (0.0) | 767 (6.5) | 354 (3.0) |
| Male | 6,055 (100.0) | 9 (0.1) | 6 (0.1) | 56 (0.9) | 6 (0.1) | 97 (1.6) | 5,297 (87.5) | 6 (0.1) | 0 (0.0) | 378 (6.2) | 200 (3.3) |
| Female | 5,683 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 161 (2.8) | 4,966 (87.4) | 13 (0.2) | 0 (0.0) | 389 (6.8) | 154 (2.7) |

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trade Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 12,388 (100.0) | 90 (0.7) | 40 (0.3) | 278 (2.2) | 156 (1.3) | 369 (3.0) | 9,556 (77.1) | 287 (2.3) | 276 (2.2) | 679 (5.5) | 657 (5.3) |
| Male | 6,837 (100.0) | 74 (1.1) | 40 (0.6) | 244 (3.6) | 127 (1.9) | 247 (3.6) | 4,999 (73.1) | 227 (3.3) | 276 (4.0) | 379 (5.5) | 224 (3.3) |
| Female | 5,551 (100.0) | 16 (0.3) | 0 (0.0) | 34 (0.6) | 29 (0.5) | 122 (2.2) | 4,557 (82.1) | 60 (1.1) | 0 (0.0) | 300 (5.4) | 433 (7.8) |
| Urban Total | 990 (100.0) | 40 (4.0) | 11 (1.1) | 82 (8.3) | 24 (2.4) | 230 (23.2) | 348 (35.2) | 48 (4.8) | 4 (0.4) | 74 (7.5) | 129 (13.0) |
| Male | 580 (100.0) | 34 (5.9) | 11 (1.9) | 72 (12.4) | 19 (3.3) | 201 (34.7) | 149 (25.7) | 14 (2.4) | 4 (0.7) | 37 (6.4) | 39 (6.7) |
| Female | 410 (100.0) | 6 (1.5) | 0 (0.0) | 10 (2.4) | 5 (1.2) | 29 (7.1) | 199 (48.5) | 34 (8.3) | 0 (0.0) | 37 (9.0) | 90 (22.0) |
| Rural Total | 11,398 (100.0) | 50 (0.4) | 29 (0.3) | 196 (1.7) | 132 (1.2) | 139 (1.2) | 9,208 (80.8) | 239 (2.1) | 272 (2.4) | 605 (5.3) | 528 (4.6) |
| Male | 6,257 (100.0) | 40 (0.6) | 29 (0.5) | 172 (2.7) | 108 (1.7) | 46 (0.7) | 4,850 (77.5) | 213 (3.4) | 272 (4.3) | 342 (5.5) | 185 (3.0) |
| Female | 5,141 (100.0) | 10 (0.6) | 0 (0.5) | 24 (2.7) | 24 (1.7) | 93 (0.7) | 4,358 (77.5) | 26 (3.4) | 0 (4.3) | 263 (5.5) | 343 (3.0) |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 27,903 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 55 (0.2) | 7 (0.0) | 108 (0.4) | 24,981 (89.5) | 747 (2.7) | 0 (0.0) | 1,744 (6.3) | 261 (0.9) |
| Male | 15,580 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 49 (0.3) | 7 (0.0) | 67 (0.4) | 14,268 (91.6) | 19 (0.1) | 0 (0.0) | 1,046 (6.7) | 124 (0.8) |
| Female | 12,323 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 6 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 41 (0.3) | 10,713 (86.9) | 728 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | 698 (5.7) | 137 (1.1) |
| Urban Total | 128 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (14.8) | 0 (0.0) | 39 (30.5) | 51 (39.8) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (14.8) | 0 (0.0) |
| Male | 97 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (19.6) | 0 (0.0) | 39 (40.2) | 20 (20.6) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 19 (19.6) | 0 (0.0) |
| Female | 31 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 31 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Rural Total | 27,775 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 36 (0.1) | 7 (0.0) | 69 (0.2) | 24,930 (89.8) | 747 (2.7) | 0 (0.0) | 1,725 (6.2) | 261 (0.9) |
| Male | 15,483 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 30 (0.2) | 7 (0.0) | 28 (0.2) | 14,248 (92.0) | 19 (0.1) | 0 (0.0) | 1,027 (6.6) | 124 (0.8) |
| Female | 12,292 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 6 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 41 (0.3) | 10,682 (86.9) | 728 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | 698 (5.7) | 137 (1.1) |

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trade Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural Total | 16,919 (100.0) | 96 (0.6) | 14 (0.1) | 133 (0.8) | 102 (0.6) | 405 (2.4) | 12,792 (75.6) | 240 (1.4) | 120 (0.7) | 2,735 (16.2) | 282 (1.7) |
| Male | 10,953 (100.0) | 86 (0.8) | 9 (0.1) | 91 (0.8) | 82 (0.7) | 223 (2.0) | 8,273 (75.5) | 151 (1.4) | 111 (1.0) | 1,789 (16.3) | 138 (1.3) |
| Female | 5,966 (100.0) | 10 (0.2) | 5 (0.1) | 42 (0.7) | 20 (0.3) | 182 (3.1) | 4,519 (75.7) | 89 (1.5) | 9 (0.2) | 946 (15.9) | 144 (2.4) |
| Urban Total | 1,188 (100.0) | 10 (0.8) | 14 (1.2) | 44 (3.7) | 30 (2.5) | 345 (29.0) | 400 (33.7) | 104 (8.8) | 49 (4.1) | 120 (10.1) | 72 (6.1) |
| Male | 905 (100.0) | 10 (1.1) | 9 (1.0) | 38 (4.2) | 25 (2.8) | 177 (19.6) | 381 (42.1) | 56 (6.2) | 45 (5.0) | 107 (11.8) | 57 (6.3) |
| Female | 283 (100.0) | 0 (0.0) | 5 (1.8) | 6 (2.1) | 5 (1.8) | 168 (59.4) | 19 (6.7) | 48 (17.0) | 4 (1.4) | 13 (4.6) | 15 (5.3) |
| Rural Total | 15,731 (100.0) | 86 (0.5) | 0 (0.0) | 89 (0.6) | 72 (0.5) | 60 (0.4) | 12,392 (78.8) | 136 (0.9) | 71 (0.5) | 2,615 (16.6) | 210 (1.3) |
| Male | 10,048 (100.0) | 76 (0.8) | 0 (0.0) | 53 (0.5) | 57 (0.6) | 46 (0.5) | 7,892 (78.5) | 95 (0.9) | 66 (0.7) | 1,682 (16.7) | 81 (0.8) |
| Female | 5,683 (100.0) | 10 (0.2) | 0 (0.0) | 36 (0.6) | 15 (0.3) | 14 (0.2) | 4,500 (79.2) | 41 (0.7) | 5 (0.1) | 933 (16.4) | 129 (2.3) |

major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural population of Gambella Region, respectively. About 78 percent of the economically active population of Gambella Region were found to be illiterate. Except in the white-collar occupations, the high level of illiteracy that prevailed among the economically active population of the region was also reflected in the other occupational groups. For example, the overwhelming majority of the skilled agricultural workers and those engaged in elementary occupations were illiterate. Similarly, the corresponding figures in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group and crafts and related trade workers group were, 33.3 percent and 62.7 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, a significant number of persons who have completed at least grade twelve were reported in the legislators, senior officials and managers group (65.1 percent), professionals group (27.3 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (74.0 percent) and clerks group (36.4 percent). Similarly, a sizeable number of persons with elementary education, that is, who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (29.6 percent), crafts and related trades workers group (17.9 percent) and in plant and machine operators and assemblers group (39.7 percent). However, an insignificant number of persons who have education above elementary level were reported in the last five occupational groups as reported in Table 4.8a. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural parts of the region (See Tables 4.8b and 4.8c). The percent illiterate indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebeles or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

About 94 percent of the economically active population of rural areas of Gambella Region were engaged in the agricultural sector. As was indicated in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture was the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.9). This is universal in the rural part of the region,

Table 4.8a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Education and Sex | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trade Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 74,424 | 439 | 165 | 1,271 | 813 | 2,351 | 58,098 | 1,745 | 509 | 6,942 | 2,091 |
| Male | 43,480 | 385 | 152 | 1,081 | 590 | 1,497 | 33,253 | 655 | 486 | 4,338 | 1,043 |
| Female | 30,944 | 54 | 13 | 190 | 223 | 854 | 24,845 | 1,090 | 23 | 2,604 | 1,048 |
| Illiterate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 58,217 | 21 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 784 | 50,466 | 1,094 | 38 | 4,540 | 1,245 |
| Male | 30,436 | 15 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 280 | 27,003 | 94 | 38 | 2,544 | 439 |
| Female | 27,781 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 504 | 23,463 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,996 | 806 |
| Non-Regular | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,156 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 94 | 811 | 41 | 8 | 160 | 28 |
| Male | 875 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 56 | 651 | 20 | 8 | 115 | 11 |
| Female | 281 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 160 | 21 | 0 | 45 | 17 |
| Grades 1-6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,825 | 25 | 1 | 29 | 71 | 695 | 5,572 | 312 | 202 | 1,512 | 406 |
| Male | 6,845 | 21 | 1 | 29 | 39 | 466 | 4,464 | 257 | 192 | 1,129 | 247 |
| Female | 1,980 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 229 | 1,108 | 55 | 10 | 383 | 159 |
| Grades 7-8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,917 | 33 | 12 | 44 | 83 | 388 | 733 | 74 | 117 | 345 | 88 |
| Male | 1,671 | 33 | 12 | 23 | 66 | 351 | 667 | 65 | 109 | 267 | 78 |
| Female | 246 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 37 | 66 | 9 | 8 | 78 | 10 |
| Grades 9-11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,933 | 69 | 22 | 201 | 349 | 283 | 348 | 131 | 113 | 285 | 132 |
| Male | 1,643 | 64 | 17 | 187 | 248 | 251 | 327 | 126 | 113 | 204 | 106 |
| Female | 290 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 101 | 32 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 81 | 26 |
| Grade 12 Completed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,592 | 154 | 45 | 630 | 278 | 89 | 100 | 53 | 31 | 57 | 155 |
| Male | 1,339 | 134 | 45 | 508 | 210 | 84 | 83 | 53 | 26 | 57 | 139 |
| Female | 253 | 20 | 0 | 122 | 68 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 16 |
| Beyond Grade 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 608 | 132 | 85 | 310 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 5 | 17 |
| Male | 554 | 113 | 77 | 283 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 5 | 17 |
| Female | 54 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 176 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 5 | 18 | 58 | 9 | 0 | 38 | 20 |
| Male | 117 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 9 | 48 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Female | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 14 |

Table 4.8b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Urban, Gambella Region : 1994

| Education and Sex | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trade Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,782 | 294 | 130 | 894 | 596 | 1,825 | 1,305 | 604 | 166 | 1,230 | 738 |
| Male | 5,637 | 260 | 117 | 770 | 412 | 1,280 | 966 | 322 | 148 | 909 | 453 |
| Female | 2,145 | 34 | 13 | 124 | 184 | 545 | 339 | 282 | 18 | 321 | 285 |
| Illiterate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,312 | 16 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 567 | 831 | 243 | 5 | 375 | 252 |
| Male | 1,244 | 10 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 266 | 545 | 46 | 5 | 243 | 106 |
| Female | 1,068 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 301 | 286 | 197 | 0 | 132 | 146 |
| Non-Regular | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 356 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 94 | 148 | 41 | 0 | 48 | 11 |
| Male | 276 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 56 | 132 | 20 | 0 | 48 | 6 |
| Female | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 16 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Grades 1-6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,657 | 15 | 0 | 29 | 66 | 503 | 205 | 165 | 44 | 456 | 174 |
| Male | 1,192 | 11 | 0 | 29 | 39 | 356 | 180 | 115 | 39 | 326 | 97 |
| Female | 465 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 147 | 25 | 50 | 5 | 130 | 77 |
| Grades 7-8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 863 | 28 | 12 | 39 | 74 | 344 | 49 | 46 | 55 | 144 | 72 |
| Male | 754 | 28 | 12 | 18 | 57 | 314 | 49 | 37 | 47 | 130 | 62 |
| Female | 109 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 30 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 10 |
| Grades 9-11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,023 | 40 | 20 | 124 | 235 | 215 | 25 | 63 | 35 | 160 | 106 |
| Male | 831 | 40 | 15 | 110 | 158 | 195 | 25 | 58 | 35 | 115 | 80 |
| Female | 192 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 77 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 45 | 26 |
| Grade 12 Completed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,067 | 88 | 20 | 456 | 193 | 84 | 32 | 20 | 27 | 41 | 106 |
| Male | 878 | 73 | 20 | 373 | 135 | 84 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 41 | 90 |
| Female | 189 | 15 | 0 | 83 | 58 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 16 |
| Beyond Grade 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 445 | 102 | 78 | 218 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Male | 422 | 93 | 70 | 212 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Female | 23 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Male | 40 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Female | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

Table 4.8c Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Education and Sex | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trade Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66,642 | 145 | 35 | 377 | 217 | 526 | 56,793 | 1,141 | 343 | 5,712 | 1,353 |
| Male | 37,843 | 125 | 35 | 311 | 178 | 217 | 32,287 | 333 | 338 | 3,429 | 590 |
| Female | 28,799 | 20 | 0 | 66 | 39 | 309 | 24,506 | 808 | 5 | 2,283 | 763 |
| Illiterate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 55,905 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 217 | 49,635 | 851 | 33 | 4,165 | 993 |
| Male | 29,192 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 26,458 | 48 | 33 | 2,301 | 333 |
| Female | 26,713 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 203 | 23,177 | 803 | 0 | 1,864 | 660 |
| Non-Regular | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 663 | 0 | 8 | 112 | 17 |
| Male | 599 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 0 | 8 | 67 | 5 |
| Female | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 12 |
| Grades 1-6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,168 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 192 | 5,367 | 147 | 158 | 1,056 | 232 |
| Male | 5,653 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 4,284 | 142 | 153 | 803 | 150 |
| Female | 1,515 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 82 | 1,083 | 5 | 5 | 253 | 82 |
| Grades 7-8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,054 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 44 | 684 | 28 | 62 | 201 | 16 |
| Male | 917 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 37 | 618 | 28 | 62 | 137 | 16 |
| Female | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| Grades 9-11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 910 | 29 | 2 | 77 | 114 | 68 | 323 | 68 | 78 | 125 | 26 |
| Male | 812 | 24 | 2 | 77 | 90 | 56 | 302 | 68 | 78 | 89 | 26 |
| Female | 98 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Grade 12 Completed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 525 | 66 | 25 | 174 | 85 | 5 | 68 | 33 | 4 | 16 | 49 |
| Male | 461 | 61 | 25 | 135 | 75 | 0 | 63 | 33 | 4 | 16 | 49 |
| Female | 64 | 5 | 0 | 39 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beyond Grade 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 163 | 30 | 7 | 92 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| Male | 132 | 20 | 7 | 71 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| Female | 31 | 10 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 9 |
| Male | 77 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Female | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 9 |

where in all the rural parts of the zones above 90 percent of the rural work force was engaged in agriculture. On the other hand, in the urban part other than agriculture, a sizeable number of males were observed to be engaged in public administration and defence, compulsory social security (29.5 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (14.2 percent), and education, health and social work (10.5 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were found in hotels and restaurants (24.8 percent) and in public administration and defence, compulsory social security (16.4 percent) industrial divisions. Higher proportion of females in the urban areas of Zone One, Zone Two, and Zone Four, were found to be engaged in hotels and restaurants industrial division, about 21 percent, 13 percent, and 62 percent respectively. Similarly a significant proportion of women engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division were reported in the urban areas of Zone One (13.7 percent) and Zone Four (9.5 percent).

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.10a, 4.10b and 4.10c present the distribution of the economically active population by major industrial division and level of education for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.10a revealed that the majority (78.2 percent) of the economically active population of the region were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were 29.7 percent and 83.9 percent, respectively (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). As was the case in the occupation section above, here also virtually the same phenomena was reflected in each of the industrial divisions. Thus, among the economically active population engaged in the agricultural sector, 84.9 percent and 85.4 percent, were found to be illiterate, for total and rural Gambella Region, respectively. About 38 percent of the active persons engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division; 34.3 percent, in transport, storage and communications industrial division; and 34.2 percent, in mining and quarrying industrial division were reported to be illiterate (See Table 4.10a). Even higher percent illiterates were reported in hotels and restaurants (70.7 percent) and in private households with employed persons (51.5 percent) industrial divisions. On the other hand, a significant proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade twelve were reported in finance inter-mediation

Table 4.9 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Major Industrial Divisions, Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| Major Industrial Division | | Urban+Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---|----|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Gambella Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically Active Population | No | 74,424 | 43,480 | 30,944 | 7,782 | 5,637 | 2,145 | 66,642 | 37,843 | 28,799 |
| | % | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing | No | 63,870 | 36,980 | 26,890 | 1,350 | 1,002 | 348 | 62,520 | 35,978 | 26,542 |
| | % | (85.8) | (85.1) | (86.9) | (17.3) | (17.8) | (16.2) | (93.8) | (95.1) | (92.2) |
| Mining and Quarrying | No | 38 | 25 | 13 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.3) | (0.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Manufacturing | No | 317 | 217 | 100 | 194 | 157 | 37 | 123 | 60 | 63 |
| | % | (0.4) | (0.5) | (0.3) | (2.5) | (2.8) | (1.7) | (0.2) | (0.2) | (0.2) |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | No | 82 | 78 | 4 | 57 | 57 | 0 | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) | (0.7) | (1.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Construction | No | 383 | 350 | 33 | 333 | 304 | 29 | 50 | 46 | 4 |
| | % | (0.5) | (0.8) | (0.1) | (4.3) | (5.4) | (1.4) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | No | 1,185 | 903 | 282 | 1,034 | 803 | 231 | 151 | 100 | 51 |
| | % | (1.6) | (2.1) | (0.9) | (13.3) | (14.2) | (10.8) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.2) |
| Hotels and Restaurants | No | 1,766 | 257 | 1,509 | 713 | 180 | 533 | 1,053 | 77 | 976 |
| | % | (2.4) | (0.6) | (4.9) | (9.2) | (3.2) | (24.8) | (1.6) | (0.2) | (3.4) |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | No | 239 | 224 | 15 | 211 | 196 | 15 | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| | % | (0.3) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (2.7) | (3.5) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Financial Inter-mediation | No | 38 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 23 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.5) | (0.4) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | No | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | No | 2,966 | 2,345 | 621 | 2,013 | 1,662 | 351 | 953 | 683 | 270 |
| | % | (4.0) | (5.4) | (2.0) | (25.9) | (29.5) | (16.4) | (1.4) | (1.8) | (0.9) |
| Education Health and Social Work | No | 969 | 806 | 163 | 701 | 593 | 108 | 268 | 213 | 55 |
| | % | (1.3) | (1.9) | (0.5) | (9.0) | (10.5) | (5.0) | (0.4) | (0.6) | (0.2) |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | No | 200 | 166 | 34 | 174 | 146 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| | % | (0.3) | (0.4) | (0.1) | (2.2) | (2.6) | (1.3) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | No | 270 | 79 | 191 | 211 | 68 | 143 | 59 | 11 | 48 |
| | % | (0.4) | (0.2) | (0.6) | (2.7) | (1.2) | (6.7) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.2) |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | No | 95 | 90 | 5 | 27 | 22 | 5 | 68 | 68 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) | (0.3) | (0.4) | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) |
| Not Stated | No | 1,995 | 932 | 1,063 | 690 | 394 | 296 | 1,305 | 538 | 767 |
| | % | (2.7) | (2.1) | (3.4) | (8.9) | (7.0) | (13.8) | (2.0) | (1.4) | (2.7) |

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Division | Urban+Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically Active Population | No | 17,214 | 10,110 | 7,104 | 5,476 | 4,055 | 1,421 | 11,738 | 6,055 | 5,683 |
| | % | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing | No | 11,546 | 6,107 | 5,439 | 545 | 445 | 100 | 11,001 | 5,662 | 5,339 |
| | % | (67.1) | (60.4) | (76.6) | (10.0) | (11.0) | (7.0) | (93.7) | (93.5) | (93.9) |
| Mining and Quarrying | No | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) | (0.4) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Manufacturing | No | 141 | 120 | 21 | 131 | 114 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | % | (0.8) | (1.2) | (0.3) | (2.4) | (2.8) | (1.2) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.1) |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | No | 43 | 43 | 0 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.2) | (0.4) | (0.0) | (0.8) | (1.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Construction | No | 310 | 277 | 33 | 306 | 277 | 29 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | % | (1.8) | (2.7) | (0.5) | (5.6) | (6.8) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | No | 744 | 550 | 194 | 701 | 507 | 194 | 43 | 43 | 0 |
| | % | (4.3) | (5.4) | (2.7) | (12.8) | (12.5) | (13.7) | (0.4) | (0.7) | (0.0) |
| Hotels and Restaurants | No | 686 | 210 | 476 | 460 | 156 | 304 | 226 | 54 | 172 |
| | % | (4.0) | (2.1) | (6.7) | (8.4) | (3.8) | (21.4) | (1.9) | (0.9) | (3.0) |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | No | 135 | 125 | 10 | 135 | 125 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.8) | (1.2) | (0.1) | (2.5) | (3.1) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Financial Inter-mediation | No | 32 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.2) | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.6) | (0.6) | (0.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | No | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | No | 1,663 | 1,360 | 303 | 1,634 | 1,331 | 303 | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| | % | (9.7) | (13.5) | (4.3) | (29.8) | (32.8) | (21.3) | (0.2) | (0.5) | (0.0) |
| Education Health and Social Work | No | 646 | 543 | 103 | 608 | 505 | 103 | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| | % | (3.8) | (5.4) | (1.4) | (11.1) | (12.5) | (7.2) | (0.3) | (0.6) | (0.0) |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | No | 150 | 122 | 28 | 146 | 118 | 28 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | % | (0.9) | (1.2) | (0.4) | (2.7) | (2.9) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | No | 181 | 55 | 126 | 160 | 49 | 111 | 21 | 6 | 15 |
| | % | (1.1) | (0.5) | (1.8) | (2.9) | (1.2) | (7.8) | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.3) |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | No | 95 | 90 | 5 | 27 | 22 | 5 | 68 | 68 | 0 |
| | % | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Stated | No | 816 | 465 | 351 | 522 | 320 | 202 | 294 | 145 | 149 |
| | % | (4.7) | (4.6) | (4.9) | (9.5) | (7.9) | (14.2) | (2.5) | (2.4) | (2.6) |

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Division | Urban+Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically Active Population | No | 12,388 | 6,837 | 5,551 | 990 | 580 | 410 | 11,398 | 6,257 | 5,141 |
| | % | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing | No | 10,667 | 5,854 | 4,813 | 321 | 123 | 198 | 10,346 | 5,731 | 4,615 |
| | % | (86.1) | (85.6) | (86.7) | (32.4) | (21.2) | (48.3) | (90.8) | (91.6) | (89.8) |
| Mining and Quarrying | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Manufacturing | No | 21 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| | % | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.0) | (0.4) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.3) | (0.0) |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | No | 39 | 35 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| | % | (0.3) | (0.5) | (0.1) | (1.4) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.1) |
| Construction | No | 16 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) | (0.7) | (1.2) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | No | 156 | 132 | 24 | 138 | 128 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 14 |
| | % | (1.3) | (1.9) | (0.4) | (13.9) | (22.1) | (2.4) | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.3) |
| Hotels and Restaurants | No | 124 | 14 | 110 | 63 | 10 | 53 | 61 | 4 | 57 |
| | % | (1.0) | (0.2) | (2.0) | (6.4) | (1.7) | (12.9) | (0.5) | (0.1) | (1.1) |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | No | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) | (1.3) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Financial Inter-mediation | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | No | 448 | 346 | 102 | 213 | 180 | 33 | 235 | 166 | 69 |
| | % | (3.6) | (5.1) | (1.8) | (21.5) | (31.0) | (8.0) | (2.1) | (2.7) | (1.3) |
| Education Health and Social Work | No | 196 | 167 | 29 | 65 | 60 | 5 | 131 | 107 | 24 |
| | % | (1.6) | (2.4) | (0.5) | (6.6) | (10.3) | (1.2) | (1.1) | (1.7) | (0.5) |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | No | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.9) | (1.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | No | 56 | 9 | 47 | 36 | 4 | 32 | 20 | 5 | 15 |
| | % | (0.5) | (0.1) | (0.8) | (3.6) | (0.7) | (7.8) | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.3) |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Not Stated | No | 643 | 221 | 422 | 107 | 28 | 79 | 536 | 193 | 343 |
| | % | (5.2) | (3.2) | (7.6) | (10.8) | (4.8) | (19.3) | (4.7) | (3.1) | (6.7) |

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Division | Urban+Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically Active Population | No | 27,903 | 15,580 | 12,323 | 128 | 97 | 31 | 27,775 | 15,483 | 12,292 |
| | % | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing | No | 26,680 | 15,281 | 11,399 | 51 | 20 | 31 | 26,629 | 15,261 | 11,368 |
| | % | (95.6) | (98.1) | (92.5) | (39.8) | (20.6) | (100.0) | (95.9) | (98.6) | (92.5) |
| Mining and Quarrying | No | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) |
| Manufacturing | No | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Construction | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | No | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.1) |
| Hotels and Restaurants | No | 751 | 19 | 732 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 751 | 19 | 732 |
| | % | (2.7) | (0.1) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.7) | (0.1) | (6.0) |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | No | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Financial Inter-mediation | No | Financial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | No | 119 | 119 | 0 | 77 | 77 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 0 |
| | % | (0.4) | (0.8) | (0.0) | (60.2) | (79.4) | (0.0) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.0) |
| Education Health and Social Work | No | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | No | 22 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 6 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.1) | (0.0) |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | No | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Not Stated | No | 259 | 118 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 259 | 118 | 141 |
| | % | (0.9) | (0.8) | (1.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.9) | (0.8) | (1.1) |

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Division | | Urban+Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|---|----|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically Active Population | No | 16,919 | 10,953 | 5,966 | 1,188 | 905 | 283 | 15,731 | 10,048 | 5,683 |
| | % | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing | No | 14,977 | 9,738 | 5,239 | 433 | 414 | 19 | 14,544 | 9,324 | 5,220 |
| | % | (88.5) | (88.9) | (87.8) | (36.4) | (45.7) | (6.7) | (92.5) | (92.8) | (91.9) |
| Mining and Quarrying | No | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.4) | (0.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Manufacturing | No | 144 | 76 | 68 | 59 | 39 | 20 | 85 | 37 | 48 |
| | % | (0.9) | (0.7) | (1.1) | (5.0) | (4.3) | (7.1) | (0.5) | (0.4) | (0.8) |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Construction | No | 57 | 57 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| | % | (0.3) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (1.7) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (0.2) | (0.4) | (0.0) |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | No | 268 | 221 | 47 | 195 | 168 | 27 | 73 | 53 | 20 |
| | % | (1.6) | (2.0) | (0.8) | (16.4) | (18.6) | (9.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.4) |
| Hotels and Restaurants | No | 205 | 14 | 191 | 190 | 14 | 176 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| | % | (1.2) | (0.1) | (3.2) | (16.0) | (1.5) | (62.2) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.3) |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | No | 84 | 79 | 5 | 63 | 58 | 5 | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| | % | (0.5) | (0.7) | (0.1) | (5.3) | (6.4) | (1.8) | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) |
| Financial Inter-mediation | No | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | No | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.4) | (0.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | No | 736 | 520 | 216 | 89 | 74 | 15 | 647 | 446 | 201 |
| | % | (4.4) | (4.7) | (3.6) | (7.5) | (8.2) | (5.3) | (4.1) | (4.4) | (3.5) |
| Education Health and Social Work | No | 107 | 76 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 79 | 48 | 31 |
| | % | (0.6) | (0.7) | (0.5) | (2.4) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | No | 19 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.0) | (1.6) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | No | 29 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| | % | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.2) | (1.3) | (1.7) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.2) |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Not Stated | No | 277 | 128 | 149 | 61 | 46 | 15 | 216 | 82 | 134 |
| | % | (1.6) | (1.2) | (2.5) | (5.1) | (5.1) | (5.3) | (1.4) | (0.8) | (2.4) |

Table 4.10a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Industrial Divisions and Sex | Economically Active Population | Educational Attainment | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Illiterate | Non-Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated |
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 74,424 | 58,217 | 1,156 | 8,825 | 1,917 | 1,933 | 1,592 | 608 | 176 |
| Male | 43,480 | 30,436 | 875 | 6,845 | 1,671 | 1,643 | 1,339 | 554 | 117 |
| Female | 30,944 | 27,781 | 281 | 1,980 | 246 | 290 | 253 | 54 | 59 |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63,870 | 54,244 | 911 | 6,586 | 959 | 753 | 282 | 50 | 85 |
| Male | 36,980 | 29,126 | 717 | 5,258 | 847 | 681 | 252 | 45 | 54 |
| Female | 26,890 | 25,118 | 194 | 1,328 | 112 | 72 | 30 | 5 | 31 |
| Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Male | 25 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Female | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 317 | 99 | 17 | 86 | 36 | 23 | 35 | 21 | 0 |
| Male | 217 | 21 | 11 | 79 | 32 | 18 | 35 | 21 | 0 |
| Female | 100 | 78 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 82 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 78 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 383 | 124 | 16 | 140 | 57 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| Male | 350 | 105 | 16 | 126 | 57 | 28 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| Female | 33 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,185 | 444 | 55 | 400 | 128 | 89 | 50 | 10 | 9 |
| Male | 903 | 249 | 46 | 338 | 122 | 88 | 45 | 10 | 5 |
| Female | 282 | 195 | 9 | 62 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,766 | 1,249 | 60 | 255 | 109 | 70 | 18 | 0 | 5 |
| Male | 257 | 34 | 10 | 77 | 74 | 49 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 1,509 | 1,215 | 50 | 178 | 35 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Transport, Storage & Communications | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 239 | 82 | 21 | 68 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 0 |
| Male | 224 | 77 | 21 | 63 | 24 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Female | 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.10a (Cont'd)

| Industrial Divisions and Sex | Economically Active Population | Educational Attainment | | | | | | | Not Stated | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| | | Illiterate | Non- Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | | |
| Financial Inter-Mediation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 23 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,966 | 458 | 20 | 657 | 425 | 554 | 620 | 186 | 46 | |
| Male | 2,345 | 268 | 15 | 520 | 363 | 462 | 505 | 171 | 41 | |
| Female | 621 | 190 | 5 | 137 | 62 | 92 | 115 | 15 | 5 | |
| Education Health and Social Work | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 969 | 5 | 5 | 53 | 35 | 189 | 401 | 270 | 11 | |
| Male | 806 | 5 | 5 | 34 | 35 | 151 | 329 | 236 | 11 | |
| Female | 163 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 38 | 72 | 34 | 0 | |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 200 | 44 | 4 | 68 | 28 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 0 | |
| Male | 166 | 38 | 4 | 59 | 24 | 6 | 25 | 10 | 0 | |
| Female | 34 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| Private Households With Employed Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 270 | 139 | 14 | 66 | 20 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 79 | 26 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 191 | 113 | 0 | 50 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 95 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 29 | 22 | 28 | 0 | |
| Male | 90 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 24 | 22 | 28 | 0 | |
| Female | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,995 | 1,299 | 28 | 402 | 69 | 104 | 72 | 1 | 20 | |
| Male | 932 | 470 | 11 | 236 | 59 | 82 | 67 | 1 | 6 | |
| Female | 1,063 | 829 | 17 | 166 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 14 | |

Table 4.10b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Gambella Region : 1994

| Industrial Divisions and Sex | Economically Active Population | Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| | | Illiterate | Non-Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated | |
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,782 | 2,312 | 356 | 1,657 | 863 | 1,023 | 1,067 | 445 | 59 | |
| Male | 5,637 | 1,244 | 276 | 1,192 | 754 | 831 | 878 | 422 | 40 | |
| Female | 2,145 | 1,068 | 80 | 465 | 109 | 192 | 189 | 23 | 19 | |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry And Fishing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,350 | 860 | 153 | 210 | 56 | 40 | 10 | 21 | 0 | |
| Male | 1,002 | 558 | 137 | 185 | 56 | 40 | 5 | 21 | 0 | |
| Female | 348 | 302 | 16 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| Male | 25 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 194 | 37 | 7 | 65 | 31 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 0 | |
| Male | 157 | 10 | 7 | 64 | 27 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 0 | |
| Female | 37 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 57 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 57 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 333 | 93 | 16 | 126 | 57 | 28 | 7 | 6 | 0 | |
| Male | 304 | 78 | 16 | 112 | 57 | 28 | 7 | 6 | 0 | |
| Female | 29 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,034 | 403 | 55 | 323 | 117 | 73 | 44 | 10 | 9 | |
| Male | 803 | 239 | 46 | 281 | 111 | 72 | 39 | 10 | 5 | |
| Female | 231 | 164 | 9 | 42 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 713 | 313 | 60 | 199 | 86 | 37 | 13 | 0 | 5 | |
| Male | 180 | 15 | 10 | 57 | 57 | 28 | 13 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 533 | 298 | 50 | 142 | 29 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Transport, Storage & Communications | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 211 | 75 | 16 | 52 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 0 | |
| Male | 196 | 70 | 16 | 47 | 24 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 0 | |
| Female | 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |

Table 4.10b (Cont'd)

| Industrial Divisions and Sex | Economically Active Population | Educational Attainment | | | | | | | Not Stated | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| | | Illiterate | Non- Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | | |
| Financial Inter-Mediation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 23 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,013 | 72 | 10 | 297 | 355 | 494 | 579 | 172 | 34 | |
| Male | 1,662 | 61 | 10 | 217 | 307 | 412 | 464 | 162 | 29 | |
| Female | 351 | 11 | 0 | 80 | 48 | 82 | 115 | 10 | 5 | |
| Education Health and Social Work | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 701 | 5 | 5 | 53 | 35 | 141 | 273 | 189 | 0 | |
| Male | 593 | 5 | 5 | 34 | 35 | 103 | 235 | 176 | 0 | |
| Female | 108 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 13 | 0 | |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal And Household Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 174 | 32 | 4 | 64 | 23 | 6 | 35 | 10 | 0 | |
| Male | 146 | 32 | 4 | 55 | 19 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 0 | |
| Female | 28 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| Private Households With Employed Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 211 | 107 | 14 | 50 | 9 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 68 | 26 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 143 | 81 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 690 | 303 | 11 | 189 | 51 | 89 | 36 | 0 | 11 | |
| Male | 394 | 138 | 6 | 105 | 41 | 67 | 31 | 0 | 6 | |
| Female | 296 | 165 | 5 | 84 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 5 | |

Table 4.10c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Industrial Divisions and Sex | Economically Active Population | Educational Attainment | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Illiterate | Non-Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated |
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66,642 | 55,905 | 800 | 7,168 | 1,054 | 910 | 525 | 163 | 117 |
| Male | 37,843 | 29,192 | 599 | 5,653 | 917 | 812 | 461 | 132 | 77 |
| Female | 28,799 | 26,713 | 201 | 1,515 | 137 | 98 | 64 | 31 | 40 |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry And Fishing | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 62,520 | 53,384 | 758 | 6,376 | 903 | 713 | 272 | 29 | 85 |
| Male | 35,978 | 28,568 | 580 | 5,073 | 791 | 641 | 247 | 24 | 54 |
| Female | 26,542 | 24,816 | 178 | 1,303 | 112 | 72 | 25 | 5 | 31 |
| Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 123 | 62 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Male | 60 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Female | 63 | 51 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 21 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 50 | 31 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 46 | 27 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 151 | 41 | 0 | 77 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 100 | 10 | 0 | 57 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 51 | 31 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,053 | 936 | 0 | 56 | 23 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 77 | 19 | 0 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 976 | 917 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport, Storage & Communications | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 28 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.10c (Cont'd)

| Industrial Divisions and Sex | Economically Active Population | Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|---|
| | | Illiterate | Non- Regular | Grades 1-6 | Grades 7-8 | Grades 9-11 | Grade 12 Completed | Beyond Grade 12 | Not Stated | |
| Financial Inter-Mediation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 953 | 386 | 10 | 360 | 70 | 60 | 41 | 14 | 12 | |
| Male | 683 | 207 | 5 | 303 | 56 | 50 | 41 | 9 | 12 | |
| Female | 270 | 179 | 5 | 57 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Education Health and Social Work | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 128 | 81 | 11 | |
| Male | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 94 | 60 | 11 | |
| Female | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 21 | 0 | |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 20 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Private Households With Employed Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59 | 32 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Male | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Female | 48 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 0 | |
| Male | 68 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 0 | |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,305 | 996 | 17 | 213 | 18 | 15 | 36 | 1 | 9 | |
| Male | 538 | 332 | 5 | 131 | 18 | 15 | 36 | 1 | 0 | |
| Female | 767 | 664 | 12 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | |

(47.4 percent), real estate, renting and business activities (45.5 percent) and in education, health and social work (69.2 percent) industrial divisions.

In the urban areas of the region, due to relatively higher literacy level compared to the rural areas, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). Accordingly, higher percent literate economically active persons that have completed elementary and higher level education were observed in selected industrial divisions, such as, in mining and quarrying division, in financial intermediation division, real estate, renting and business activities division, public administration and defence, compulsory social security division and in education, health and social work industrial division (See Table 4.10b). On the contrary, in the rural areas of most industrial divisions, the majority of the economically active persons were illiterate (See Table 4.10c).

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry is presented in Tables 4.11a, 4.11b and 4.11c for total, urban and rural Gambella Region, respectively. The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division and in hotels and restaurants division were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers, 85.6 percent and 37.3 percent, respectively (See Table 4.11a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 86.2 percent and 53.2 percent and for the rural part 81.5 percent and 26.5 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector the majority were skilled agricultural workers, 92.5 percent and 90.7 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.11b - 4.11c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers and professionals were observed in the majority of the industrial divisions. There is no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part compared to the rural more persons that were engaged in the white-collar occupations were observed in most

Table 4.11a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Major Industrial Group | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trades Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 74,424 | 439 | 165 | 1,271 | 813 | 2,351 | 58,098 | 1,745 | 509 | 6,942 | 2,091 |
| Male | 43,480 | 385 | 152 | 1,081 | 590 | 1,497 | 33,253 | 655 | 486 | 4,338 | 1,043 |
| Female | 30,944 | 54 | 13 | 190 | 223 | 854 | 24,845 | 1,090 | 23 | 2,604 | 1,048 |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63,870 | 112 | 28 | 57 | 196 | 115 | 57,948 | 285 | 332 | 4,768 | 29 |
| Male | 36,980 | 91 | 28 | 52 | 161 | 67 | 33,153 | 254 | 327 | 2,830 | 17 |
| Female | 26,890 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 35 | 48 | 24,795 | 31 | 5 | 1,938 | 12 |
| Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Male | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 317 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 27 | 5 | 181 | 28 | 50 | 0 |
| Male | 217 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 118 | 24 | 38 | 0 |
| Female | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 63 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 82 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 49 | 0 |
| Male | 78 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 49 | 0 |
| Female | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 383 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 10 | 251 | 0 |
| Male | 350 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 10 | 222 | 0 |
| Female | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,185 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 1,014 | 6 | 63 | 0 | 65 | 11 |
| Male | 903 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 782 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 41 | 11 |
| Female | 282 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 232 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,766 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 658 | 22 | 996 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Male | 257 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 153 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 43 | 0 |
| Female | 1,509 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 505 | 22 | 967 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Transport, Storage & Communications | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 239 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 29 | 168 | 0 |
| Male | 224 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 163 | 0 |
| Female | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Table 4.11a (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Group | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trades Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Financial Inter-Mediation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Male | 23 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Female | 15 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Male | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,966 | 198 | 73 | 398 | 421 | 412 | 67 | 47 | 79 | 1,072 | 199 |
| Male | 2,345 | 183 | 63 | 328 | 299 | 402 | 60 | 47 | 70 | 719 | 174 |
| Female | 621 | 15 | 10 | 70 | 122 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 353 | 25 |
| Education Health And Social Work | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 969 | 40 | 57 | 654 | 66 | 23 | 6 | 25 | 23 | 70 | 5 |
| Male | 806 | 31 | 54 | 556 | 36 | 17 | 6 | 25 | 23 | 53 | 5 |
| Female | 163 | 9 | 3 | 98 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 200 | 38 | 0 | 92 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 34 | 12 |
| Male | 166 | 29 | 0 | 86 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 29 | 12 |
| Female | 34 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Private Households With Employed Persons | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 266 | 0 |
| Male | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 |
| Female | 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 187 | 0 |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 95 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 33 |
| Male | 90 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 33 |
| Female | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,995 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 97 | 37 | 0 | 3 | 44 | 1,802 |
| Male | 932 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 65 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 44 | 791 |
| Female | 1,063 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,011 |

Table 4.11b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Gambella Region : 1994

| Major Industrial Group | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trades Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Economically Active Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,782 | 294 | 130 | 894 | 596 | 1,825 | 1,305 | 604 | 166 | 1,230 | 738 |
| Male | 5,637 | 260 | 117 | 770 | 412 | 1,280 | 966 | 322 | 148 | 909 | 453 |
| Female | 2,145 | 34 | 13 | 124 | 184 | 545 | 339 | 282 | 18 | 321 | 285 |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,350 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 28 | 1,249 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 2 |
| Male | 1,002 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 28 | 917 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 2 |
| Female | 348 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 194 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 27 | 0 | 94 | 24 | 28 | 0 |
| Male | 157 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 77 | 20 | 28 | 0 |
| Female | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 57 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Male | 57 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 333 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 6 | 219 | 0 |
| Male | 304 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 6 | 190 | 0 |
| Female | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,034 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 891 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 54 | 11 |
| Male | 803 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 699 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 41 | 11 |
| Female | 231 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 192 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 713 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 379 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 52 | 0 |
| Male | 180 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 95 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 43 | 0 |
| Female | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 284 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Transport, Storage & Communications | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 211 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 29 | 147 | 0 |
| Male | 196 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 142 | 0 |
| Female | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Table 4.11b (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Group | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trades Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Financial Inter-Mediation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Male | 23 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Female | 15 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Male | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,013 | 182 | 73 | 358 | 402 | 375 | 52 | 38 | 79 | 282 | 172 |
| Male | 1,662 | 172 | 63 | 288 | 280 | 365 | 45 | 38 | 70 | 194 | 147 |
| Female | 351 | 10 | 10 | 70 | 122 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 88 | 25 |
| Education Health and Social Work | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 701 | 31 | 57 | 401 | 66 | 23 | 0 | 25 | 23 | 70 | 5 |
| Male | 593 | 22 | 54 | 358 | 36 | 17 | 0 | 25 | 23 | 53 | 5 |
| Female | 108 | 9 | 3 | 43 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 174 | 34 | 0 | 76 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 34 | 6 |
| Male | 146 | 25 | 0 | 76 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 29 | 6 |
| Female | 28 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Private Households With Employed Persons | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 207 | 0 |
| Male | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 |
| Female | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 139 | 0 |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Male | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Female | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 690 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 97 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 542 |
| Male | 394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 282 |
| Female | 296 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 |

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

| Major Industrial Group | Economically Active Population | Legislators Senior Officials and Managers | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers | Crafts and Related Trades Workers | Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers | Elementary Occupations | Not Stated |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Financial Inter-Mediation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 953 | 16 | 0 | 40 | 19 | 37 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 790 | 27 |
| Male | 683 | 11 | 0 | 40 | 19 | 37 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 525 | 27 |
| Female | 270 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 265 | 0 |
| Education Health and Social Work | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 268 | 9 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 213 | 9 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 55 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Male | 20 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Female | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Private Households With Employed Persons | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Male | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Female | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 33 |
| Male | 68 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 33 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,305 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1,260 |
| Male | 538 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 509 |
| Female | 767 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 751 |

industrial divisions. Moreover in rural areas there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons. These industrial divisions include the financial-inter-mediation division, and real estate, renting and business activities division.

4.5 Unemployment

The magnitude or extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population over the economically active population. The total unemployment rate of Gambella Region was reported to be 1.6 percent, 1.8 percent and 1.3 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively (See Table 4.12). For urban Gambella Region the rate was high, 11.2 percent, for the total and each of the sexes. However, in the rural areas the rates were relatively low 0.3 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively.

The distribution of unemployment rate by zone revealed that the highest being in Zone One (5.4 percent) and the lowest in Zone Three and Zone Four (each 0.3 percent). Except Zone Two, where the unemployment level for females exceeds that of males, in the remaining zones the unemployment rate for females was reported to be equal or lower than the males. In general, in all the zones the urban unemployment rate was higher and in particular in the urban part of Zone One and Zone Three the rate was reported to be much higher, 14.4 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively (See Table 4.12).

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household and zone is presented in Table 4.13. The table revealed that heads of households were reported to have the highest number of unemployed persons among the males and spouses among the female unemployed, 34.4 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively. It was also reported that in the urban areas of the region, heads of households constituted the largest portion among the unemployed males (33 percent) and spouses constituting 20.1 percent, among the females. However, in the rural areas, the unemployed heads were relatively lower compared to their urban counterparts. Nevertheless, they constituted the second largest group

Table 4.12 Unemployment Rate by Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region : 1994

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Economically Active Population | | | Unemployed | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban+Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban+Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban+Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Gambella Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 75,414 | 8,632 | 66,782 | 1,179 | 965 | 214 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 0.3 |
| Male | 44,139 | 6,246 | 37,893 | 785 | 697 | 88 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 0.2 |
| Female | 31,275 | 2,386 | 28,889 | 394 | 268 | 126 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 0.4 |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,062 | 6,283 | 11,779 | 972 | 903 | 69 | 5.4 | 14.4 | 0.6 |
| Male | 10,691 | 4,631 | 6,060 | 673 | 645 | 28 | 6.3 | 13.9 | 0.5 |
| Female | 7,371 | 1,652 | 5,719 | 299 | 258 | 41 | 4.1 | 15.6 | 0.7 |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,432 | 1,000 | 11,432 | 63 | 10 | 53 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Male | 6,846 | 580 | 6,266 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Female | 5,586 | 420 | 5,166 | 44 | 10 | 34 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 27,977 | 147 | 27,830 | 86 | 19 | 67 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 0.2 |
| Male | 15,635 | 116 | 15,519 | 55 | 19 | 36 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 0.2 |
| Female | 12,342 | 31 | 12,311 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,943 | 1,202 | 15,741 | 58 | 33 | 25 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Male | 10,967 | 919 | 10,048 | 38 | 33 | 5 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 |
| Female | 5,976 | 283 | 5,693 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |

Table 4.13 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Gambella Region: 1994

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Unemployed Persons | Relationship to Head of Household | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| | | Head | Spouse | Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse | Son/Daughter of Head | Son/Daughter of Spouse | Parents | Brother/Sister | Other Relatives | Non-Relatives | Not Stated |
| Gambella Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,179 | 310 | 87 | 133 | 178 | 0 | 10 | 94 | 191 | 176 | 0 |
| Male | 785 | 270 | 10 | 66 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 138 | 122 | 0 |
| Female | 394 | 40 | 77 | 67 | 61 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 53 | 54 | 0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 965 | 261 | 64 | 55 | 145 | 0 | 5 | 89 | 170 | 176 | 0 |
| Male | 697 | 230 | 10 | 41 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 127 | 122 | 0 |
| Female | 268 | 31 | 54 | 14 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 43 | 54 | 0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 214 | 49 | 23 | 78 | 33 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 88 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 126 | 9 | 23 | 53 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Zone One | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 972 | 254 | 73 | 52 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 176 | 176 | 0 |
| Male | 673 | 223 | 10 | 22 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 128 | 122 | 0 |
| Female | 299 | 31 | 63 | 30 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 48 | 54 | 0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 903 | 242 | 64 | 31 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 165 | 176 | 0 |
| Male | 645 | 211 | 10 | 17 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 122 | 122 | 0 |
| Female | 258 | 31 | 54 | 14 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 43 | 54 | 0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 69 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 28 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 41 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Zone Two | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 19 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 44 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 53 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 19 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 34 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.13 (Cont'd)

| Urban/Rural and Sex | Unemployed Persons | Relationship to Head of Household | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---|
| | | Head | Spouse | Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse | Son/Daughter of Head | Son/Daughter of Spouse | Parents | Brother/Sister | Other Relatives | Non-Relatives | Not Stated | |
| Zone Three | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 86 | 18 | 0 | 61 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 55 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 31 | 5 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 67 | 18 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 36 | 13 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 31 | 5 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zone Four | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 58 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 38 | 24 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 33 | 19 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 33 | 19 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(22.9 percent), following sons/daughters of head and spouse, 36.4 percent. The distribution of the unemployed persons by relationship to heads of households showed that the heads, the son/daughter of heads and spouse and son/daughter of heads only were the major groups among the total unemployed persons in most of the zones (See Table 4.13).

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.14 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education and zone. In Gambella Region a significant number of the unemployed persons were reported to be illiterate, 44.2 percent, 37.6 percent and 57.4 percent, for total, males and females, respectively. On the other hand, unemployed persons who have completed at least high school education were reported to be 10.1 percent, 12.2 percent and 5.8 percent for total, males and females, respectively. Similar distributions as indicated above were reported in the different zones of the region, except Zone Two and Zone Three, where unemployed persons with at least high school education were not reported. The table also revealed that the unemployed persons in the urban areas were better educated than those in the rural areas, where the percent literate were reported to be 65 percent for urban while for the rural it was about 14.5 percent only.

CHAPTER V

POPULATION DYNAMICS

In the 1994 Population and Housing census, data on migration, fertility and mortality condition of the population were collected. The information on these items is useful to measure the change that will occur on the size of the population due to movements, births and deaths.

The information on fertility and mortality are based on the number of children ever born alive and number of children dead and the number of births during the last 12 months prior to the census date. The information on migration was based on two questions, i.e, on length of continuous residence and area of previous residence of migrants. The information was collected from a sample of population and the results were weighted to provide figures for the total population.

Data on fertility and mortality are subject to various errors of reporting and interviewing. One of the major factors contributing to this error is the fact that the information is based on past events and hence is subject to memory lapse. Other factors that affect the quality of fertility and mortality data are deliberate miss-reporting on the side of respondents and errors committed by the enumerator through faulty interviewing. Due to these and other problems, indirect methods are used to estimate fertility and mortality parameters.

This chapter is divided into 3 sections. Section 5.1 deals with internal migration. Section 5.2 deals with fertility and section 5.3 presents the mortality condition.

5.1 Internal Migration

5.1.1 Introduction

Of the three components of population change, viz., fertility, mortality and migration, the role of migration in population changes in the regions, rural and urban areas is very important. Migration is sensitive to changes in socio-economic, political and physical factors. Moreover, it can affect the spatial, age and sex distribution and other characteristics of the population of both areas of origin and destination.

In the census, data on internal migration was collected in order to ascertain both magnitude and characteristics of the migrants. In this section, an attempt is made to examine the data on internal migration to and within Gambella Region. This section is sub-divided into five sub-sections. These are introduction, concepts and definitions used in this analytical report, levels and pattern of internal migration, differential with respect to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and rates of in- migration.

5.1.2 Concepts And Definitions

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of arrival (UN, 1958). *Internal migration*, in this sense, is residential mobility from one geographical unit to another within the same country. In the census, data on internal migration was collected by employing two questions. These are the questions on the *length of continuous residence* and the *area of previous residence* of migrants.

The length of continuous residence refers to the number of years a person has lived continuously until the census date in *the area of enumeration*. According to the length of continuous residence data, the population of an area of enumeration is grouped into two. The first group constitutes those who have resided in the area of enumeration continuously since birth. The second group constitutes those who, in the course of their lives, have lived elsewhere other than in the area of enumeration. The former group constitutes the *non-migrants* and the latter group constitutes the *migrants*. These two groups constitute the *migration status* of the population of the area of enumeration.

In an urban area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in other urban or rural areas which are located either within or out of the region of enumeration. In a rural area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in a wereda other than the wereda¹ in which the rural area of enumeration is found or if he has lived in urban areas of the same region or

¹ Wereda here refers to the 8 weredas that existed at the time of the census enumeration.

another region. The length of continuous residence classification of the population of an area of enumeration as migrants and non-migrants also defines return migrants as migrants

The length of continuous residence data is recorded in completed years, as less than one year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-6, 7-9 and 10 years and above. The time dimension has made it possible to distinguish between the current and long-time migrants. In addition to this, the recording of the length of continuous residence in completed years has enabled to determine the time of last arrival of the migrants to urban or rural area. In this respect, the length of continuous residence data, in this report, is used to:-

1. Determine the migration status of the population of the area of enumeration
2. Distinguish between the current and long-time migrants
3. Determine the year of last arrival of migrants
4. Estimate annual rate of in-migration

Once the migration status of the population of the *area of enumeration* is determined, migrants are further asked whether their *area of previous residence* was urban or rural. The area of previous residence is the area of *usual residence* before migrating to the area of enumeration. The *area of usual residence* is the area at which the respondent has lived continuously at least for six months. The *area of previous residence* is classified into *urban* and *rural*. This classification has enabled to generate details of inter-sectional flows of migrants, such as rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The *urban* and *rural* classification of the place of previous residence is based on the situation of the area at the time of migration.

An *area of enumeration* refers to the *area of usual residence* of the population at the time of enumeration. The area of enumeration is classified as *urban* and *rural*. An urban centre is generally defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. However, for the purpose of the census urban centers includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants:-

- i) Wereda capitals,
- ii) Localities with Urban Dwellers Associations,
- iii) Localities with 1000 or more inhabitants who are primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities (CSA, 1992).

5.1.3 Levels And Patterns of Internal Migration

This sub-section examines the levels of internal migration, year of last arrival of migrants and forms of migration. Levels of migration deals with the volume of internal migration. The volume of recent and long-time migrants that entered during the different periods of in-migration are discussed under year of last arrival. The pattern of movements between the rural and urban areas of Gambella Region are presented under forms of migration.

a) Levels of Internal Migration

Level of migration to an area is measured by taking percentages of migrants against the total population of the area. Table 5.1.1 presents the level of internal migration for Gambella Region by sex, urban and area of enumeration. In 1994, among the total population of Gambella Region, 33.5 percent were migrant and 64.9 percent were non-migrants. The level of internal migration by sex showed that 63.2 percent of the males and 66.7 percent of the females were non-migrants, while the remaining 35.1 and 31.8 percent of the males and the females, respectively were migrants..

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Gambella Region vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban areas amounted to 56.5 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas turned out to be only 28.9 percent. This disproportionate distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas could be explained partly by the fact that the rural areas are relatively less attractive in providing job opportunities than urban areas. The level of migration in the zones also showed substantial differences. The percentage of migrants among the Zones ranged from 17.7 percent in Zone 3 to 52.8 percent in Zone 4 (Table 5.1.2)

Table 5.1.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Gambella Region : 1994

| Migration Status | Sex | Area of Enumeration | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| | | Urban + Rural | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Total | Total | 162,271 | 100 | 27,058 | 100 | 135,213 | 100 |
| | Male | 83,576 | 100 | 14,394 | 100 | 69,182 | 100 |
| | Female | 78,695 | 100 | 12,664 | 100 | 66,031 | 100 |
| Non-migrants | Total | 105,324 | 64.9 | 11,350 | 41.9 | 93,974 | 69.5 |
| | Male | 52,822 | 63.2 | 5,850 | 40.6 | 46,972 | 67.9 |
| | Female | 52,502 | 66.7 | 5,500 | 43.4 | 47,002 | 71.2 |
| Migrants | Total | 54,331 | 33.5 | 15,301 | 56.5 | 39,030 | 28.9 |
| | Male | 29,323 | 35.1 | 8,315 | 57.8 | 21,008 | 30.4 |
| | Female | 25,008 | 31.8 | 6,986 | 55.2 | 18,022 | 27.3 |

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of the NS cases.

Table 5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Zones and Sex, Gambella Region : 1994

| Zones | Sex | Migration Status | | | |
|--------|--------|------------------|-----|--------------|----------|
| | | Total | | Non-migrants | Migrants |
| | | No. | % | % | % |
| Zone 1 | Total | 45,085 | 100 | 60.8 | 37.4 |
| | Male | 23,070 | 100 | 59.5 | 38.7 |
| | Female | 22,015 | 100 | 62.2 | 36.1 |
| Zone 2 | Total | 30,633 | 100 | 63.6 | 35.3 |
| | Male | 14,893 | 100 | 60.8 | 38.0 |
| | Female | 15,740 | 100 | 66.3 | 32.7 |
| Zone 3 | Total | 54,321 | 100 | 79.9 | 17.7 |
| | Male | 28,170 | 100 | 79.5 | 17.9 |
| | Female | 26,151 | 100 | 80.3 | 17.6 |
| Zone 4 | Total | 32,232 | 100 | 46.6 | 52.8 |
| | Male | 17,443 | 100 | 43.9 | 55.5 |
| | Female | 14,789 | 100 | 49.9 | 49.6 |

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of NS cases

b) Year of Last Arrival

The percentage of migrants indicated in Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 included those who have in-migrated and survived for a period ranging from less than a year to more than a decade before the census date. The length of continuous residence data groups the migrants by the number of years of continuous residence. This enabled to obtain the percentage of migrants by year of last arrival. It should, however, be borne in mind that due to the effects of mortality and return migration, the percentage of surviving migrants at the time of enumeration are less than those who arrived at the time of migration.

Table 5.1.3 presents the distribution of migrants by length of continuous residence and the corresponding year of last arrival. According to the data based on the year of last arrival of the total surviving migrants, 34.2 percent moved before 1984. The remaining 65.8 percent arrived during the last decade, i.e., between 1994 and 1984. The data, however, showed some fluctuations in the volume of migrants who moved during the different years of the last decade.

During the three years, between 1987 and 1984, 9.3 percent of the migrants made their move. During the following two years of 1989 and 1987, the percentage of migrants who made similar movements constituted 9.8 percent of the total migrants showing an increase in the average (4.9 percent per year) when compared with the average (3.1 percent per year) who moved during the previous three years. Then, the percentage of in-migrants, during the one year of 1991 and 1990, picked up to 10.7 percent of the total migrants. The percentage of migrants, then, slightly reduced to 9.8 percent during 1992-91 and again increased to 10.8 percent during 1993-92 to fall again to 7.9 percent in the subsequent year of 1994-93 period. The rise in the volume of in-migration which was observed during the 1991-1990 period draws particular attention. This rise could partly be attributed to the return of people (return migrants) back to their native place after the change in the government that took place in 1991.

Examination of the inflow of migrants to the urban and rural areas of Gambella Region during the different years of arrival revealed that 38.8 percent of the surviving migrants in the rural areas entered before 1984, while the corresponding percentage for the urban area amounted

to 22.3 percent. The remaining 61.2 percent in the rural areas and 77.7 percent in the urban areas entered during the last decade preceding the census date.

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Gambella Region : 1994

| Length of Continuous Residence | Year of Last Arrival | Sex | Area of Enumeration | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | | | Urban + Rural | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | Total | Total | 54331 | 100 | 15301 | 100 | 39030 | 100 |
| | | Male | 29323 | 100 | 8315 | 100 | 21008 | 100 |
| | | Femal | 25008 | 100 | 6986 | 100 | 18022 | 100 |
| < 1 | 1994-93 | Total | 4288 | 7.9 | 1834 | 12.0 | 2454 | 6.3 |
| | | Male | 2503 | 8.5 | 984 | 11.8 | 1519 | 7.2 |
| | | Femal | 1785 | 7.1 | 850 | 12.2 | 935 | 5.2 |
| 1 | 1993-92 | Total | 5858 | 10.8 | 2028 | 13.3 | 3830 | 9.8 |
| | | Male | 3226 | 11.0 | 1087 | 13.1 | 2139 | 10.2 |
| | | Femal | 2632 | 10.5 | 941 | 13.5 | 1691 | 9.4 |
| 2 | 1992-91 | Total | 5335 | 9.8 | 1947 | 12.7 | 3388 | 8.7 |
| | | Male | 2886 | 9.8 | 1144 | 13.8 | 1742 | 8.3 |
| | | Femal | 2449 | 9.8 | 803 | 11.5 | 1646 | 9.1 |
| 3 | 1991-90 | Total | 5831 | 10.7 | 1791 | 11.7 | 4040 | 10.4 |
| | | Male | 3069 | 10.5 | 924 | 11.1 | 2145 | 10.2 |
| | | Femal | 2762 | 11.0 | 867 | 12.4 | 1895 | 10.2 |
| 4 | 1990-89 | Total | 4114 | 7.6 | 975 | 6.4 | 3139 | 8.0 |
| | | Male | 2219 | 7.6 | 497 | 6.0 | 1722 | 8.2 |
| | | Femal | 1895 | 7.6 | 478 | 6.8 | 1417 | 7.9 |
| 5-6 | 1989-87 | Total | 5311 | 9.8 | 1626 | 10.6 | 3685 | 9.4 |
| | | Male | 2808 | 9.6 | 881 | 10.6 | 1927 | 9.2 |
| | | Femal | 2503 | 10.0 | 745 | 10.7 | 1758 | 9.8 |
| 7-9 | 1987-84 | Total | 5036 | 9.3 | 1682 | 11.0 | 3354 | 8.6 |
| | | Male | 2595 | 8.8 | 917 | 11.0 | 1678 | 8.0 |
| | | Femal | 2441 | 9.8 | 765 | 11.0 | 1676 | 9.3 |
| 10 & Above | Before 1984 | Total | 18558 | 34.2 | 3418 | 22.3 | 15140 | 38.8 |
| | | Male | 10017 | 34.2 | 1881 | 22.6 | 8136 | 38.7 |
| | | Femal | 8541 | 34.2 | 1537 | 22.0 | 7004 | 38.9 |

The pattern of the inflow of migrants to each zone during the different years of arrival was similar to the pattern observed for the whole , urban or the rural areas (Table 5.1.4).

However, there was a significant variation in the magnitude of the percentage of migrants. In this regard, the percentage of migrants who entered to each zone before 1984 ranged from 30.0 percent in Zone 1 to 40.7 percent in Zone 2. The distributions indicated that the majority of migrants in all zones entered during the decade preceding the census date. Among these 42.5 percent in zone 1, 34.2 percent in zone 2 and 33.5 percent in zone 3 and 41.3 percent in zone 4 entered during the four years of 1993-89.

Table 5.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Zones, Sex and Length of Continuous Residence, Gambella Region : 1994

| Zones | Sex | Total | | Length of Continuous Residence | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-----|--------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | | | | < 1 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10 & Above |
| | | No | % | 1994-93 | 1993-89 | 1989-84 | Before 1984 |
| Zone 1 | Total | 16875 | 100 | 8.7 | 42.5 | 18.8 | 30.0 |
| | Male | 8929 | 100 | 8.5 | 42.5 | 18.5 | 30.5 |
| | Female | 7946 | 100 | 8.9 | 42.6 | 19.1 | 29.4 |
| Zone 2 | Total | 10805 | 100 | 7.9 | 34.2 | 17.3 | 40.7 |
| | Male | 5664 | 100 | 10.2 | 35.0 | 15.4 | 39.5 |
| | Female | 5141 | 100 | 5.3 | 33.4 | 19.3 | 42.0 |
| Zone 3 | Total | 9640 | 100 | 5.6 | 33.5 | 22.5 | 38.5 |
| | Male | 5047 | 100 | 6.5 | 32.6 | 20.7 | 40.2 |
| | Female | 4593 | 100 | 4.5 | 34.5 | 24.5 | 36.5 |
| Zone 4 | Total | 17011 | 100 | 8.4 | 41.3 | 18.5 | 31.7 |
| | Male | 9683 | 100 | 8.7 | 41.1 | 19.0 | 31.2 |
| | Female | 7328 | 100 | 8.1 | 41.6 | 17.9 | 32.4 |

c) Forms of Internal Migration

According to the information obtained on the area of previous residence of the migrants, the majority of the migrants (78.4 percent) moved directly from the rural areas , while 21.1 percent were from urban areas. Among male and female migrants, 77.3 and 79.8 percent, were from the rural areas respectively, (Table 5.1.5).

Table 5.1.5 also gives the *Form Of Migration* which deals with the flow of migrants between the urban and rural sector of the region and area of previous residence. The common forms of migration are rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban.

Table 5.1.5 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Form of Migration and Sex ,Gambella Region : 1994

| Area of Previous Residence And Form of Migration | Migrants By Sex | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Urban + Rural | | | |
| No. | 54,331 | 29,323 | 25,008 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Urban | 21.1 | 22.3 | 19.6 |
| Rural | 78.4 | 77.3 | 79.8 |
| Total | | | |
| No. | 54,331 | 29,323 | 25,008 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Urban-Urban | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| Urban-Rural | 7.5 | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| Rural-Urban | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.5 |
| Rural-Rural | 63.9 | 62.8 | 65.2 |

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of NS cases

The main form of migration was the rural-rural form which constituted 63.9 percent of the total migrants in Gambella Region. The second and third major forms of migration were the rural-urban and urban-urban form of movement which consisted of 14.5 and 13.6 percent of the total migrants, respectively . Although, the urban-urban form of movement reflected direct moves among urban areas, it should be noted that the bulk of these migrants originally moved from the rural areas to the nearby urban centers and stayed there for sometimes and then moved to the next higher level urban centers. These step-wise movements are the common form of migratory movements often observed in a country.

The percentage of migrants from rural and urban areas by year of last arrival and length of continuous residence are shown in Table 5.1.6. Of the total migrants from the rural areas, 36.8 percent arrived before 1984, while 24.1 percent of the total migrants from the urban areas arrived during the same period. This suggested that migration to Gambella Region from both urban and rural areas was a relatively more recent phenomenon . The glaring percentage of migrants from the urban and rural areas during the 1993-1989 period was due to the aforementioned return of displaced people.

Table 5.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Gambella Region, : 1994

| Length of Continuous Residence | Year of Last Arrival | Sex | Area of Previous Residence | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | | | Urban | Rural |
| Total | | No. | | |
| | | Total | 11,440 | 42,609 |
| | | Male | 6,533 | 22,661 |
| | | Female | 4,907 | 19,948 |
| | | % | | |
| | | Total | 100 | 100 |
| | | Male | 100 | 100 |
| | | Female | 100 | 100 |
| < 1 | 1994-93 | Total | 15.6 | 5.8 |
| | | Male | 16.3 | 6.2 |
| | | Female | 14.6 | 5.3 |
| 1-4 | 1993-89 | Total | 41.3 | 38.3 |
| | | Male | 41.9 | 38.1 |
| | | Female | 40.6 | 38.5 |
| 5-9 | 1989-84 | Total | 19.0 | 19.1 |
| | | Male | 18.6 | 18.4 |
| | | Female | 19.5 | 19.9 |
| 10 + | before 1984 | Total | 24.1 | 36.8 |
| | | Male | 23.2 | 37.3 |
| | | Female | 25.3 | 36.3 |

5.1.4 Characteristics of Internal Migrants

Studies have shown that migrants often differ in certain aspects of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics from the non-migrants. Migration is often selective of the better educated, the youth and the never married, among others. In this sub-section, it is attempted to investigate the age-sex composition, marital status, educational attainment, labor force participation, unemployment rates and occupational characteristics of both migrants and non-migrants.

Usually, analysis of the characteristics of migrants focuses on the characteristics at the time of migration rather than at the time of enumeration. But the census gives data on the characteristics of migrants at the time of enumeration rather than at the time of in-migration. However, in this analytical report, the characteristics of recent migrants (migrants who resided for less than 12 months preceding the census date) can be taken to show the characteristics of the migrants at the time of in-migration. Then, the characteristics of non-migrants, total migrants (in-migrants who have in-migrated and resided for less than 12 months to 10 years and above preceding the census date) and the recent migrants are compared.

a) Age-sex Composition

The age-sex structure of the total migrant and non-migrant population is given in Table 5.1.7. The data showed that 48.5 percent of the non-migrant population and 26.0 percent of the total migrants were below age 15, while 59.3 percent of the total migrants and 40.1 percent of the non-migrants were at the age group 15-39 years. The highest percentage of the total migrants were at the age group 20-24 years (15.1 percent) , while the highest percentage of the non-migrants were found at age group 5-9 years (17.9 percent). Another notable feature of the age distribution of the total migrants was that only 13.9 percent of the migrant population was at the age group 0-9 years , while this was 33.8 percent for the non-migrants. This indicated that the non-migrant consisted of higher percentage of children below age 15 years than the migrants, while the migrant population consisted of higher percentage of adults aged 14 years and above. This was in conformity with the age pattern commonly observed in migrant population.

The age distribution of the total migrants discussed above included both recent and long time resident migrants. But many of the characteristics of total migrants tend to vary rather significantly by length of continuous residence at destination. For instance, the age distribution of migrants is positively correlated with length of continuous residence and does not reflect the age distribution at the time of in-migration. Because of this fact, the age distribution of the recent migrants which can be taken to show the age distribution at the time of migration is given in Table 5.1.8.

Table 5.1.7 Percentage Distribution of The Population by Migration Status, Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Gambella Region : 1994

| Age Group | Non-migrants | | | | Total Migrants | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Sex Ratio | Total | Male | Female | Sex Ratio |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 105,324 | 52,822 | 52,502 | 101 | 54,331 | 29,323 | 25,008 | 117 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 0-4 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 107 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 94 |
| 5-9 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 110 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 97 |
| 10-14 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 121 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 114 |
| 15-19 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 102 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 95 |
| 20-24 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 66 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 100 |
| 25-29 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 65 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 13.5 | 132 |
| 30-34 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 74 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 130 |
| 35-39 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 96 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 141 |
| 40-44 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 134 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 159 |
| 45-49 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 150 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 162 |
| 50-54 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 115 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 180 |
| 55-59 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 153 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 185 |
| 60-64 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 154 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 137 |
| 65+ | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 122 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 152 |

The recent migrants, as expected, were rather older than the non-migrants. The highest percentage of the recent migrants of both sexes (21.5 percent) were at the age group 20-24 years, while as pointed out earlier, the highest percentage of non-migrants were at the age group 5-9 years. Moreover, the majority (53.0 percent) of the recent migrants were at the age group of 15-29 years. The glaring percentage of recent migrants at the age group 0-4 years indicated that there was a large family movement among recent migrants in Gambella Region. Figures 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 present the population pyramid of the non-migrants and recent migrants, respectively.

The pyramids depicted the age-sex pattern similar to the age-sex pattern of non-migrant and migrant population, respectively. As can be seen from the pyramids, a very small percentage of the recent migrants were children at the age group 5-14 years, while this was very large for the non-migrants. On the other hand, the bulk of the recent migrants were concentrated at the age group 15-29 years. Another important feature of the pyramid was the relatively higher percentage of recent migrants at the age group 0-4 years which, as mentioned earlier, indicated the existence of large number of families or households among recent migrants.

Table 5.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Age Group and Sex, Gambella Region : 1994

| Age Group | Recent Migrants | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------|--------|-----------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Sex Ratio |
| Total | | | | |
| No. | 4288 | 2503 | 1785 | 140 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 0-4 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 19.2 | 112 |
| 5-9 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 102 |
| 10-14 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 9.9 | 66 |
| 15-19 | 17.0 | 13.8 | 21.6 | 90 |
| 20-24 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 20.0 | 159 |
| 25-29 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 10.8 | 221 |
| 30-34 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 303 |
| 35-39 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 345 |
| 40-44 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 93 |
| 45-49 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 220 |
| 50-54 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 70 |
| 55-59 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 283 |
| 60-64 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| 65+ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0 | * |

* All migrants were males

Table 5.1.9 presents the median ages of the migrants and non-migrants. The median ages of the recent migrants were 22.3, 17.9 and 20.5 years for males, females and both sexes, respectively. The corresponding median ages of the total migrant males, females and both sexes were 24.7, 22.1 and 23.4 years, respectively. The median ages of the non-migrants during the same year were 14.7, 16.6 and 15.6 years for males, female and both sexes, respectively.

Table 5.1.9 Median Ages of the Population by Migration Status and Sex, Gambella Region : 1994

| Sex | Migration Status | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Non-migrants | Total Migrants | Recent Migrants |
| Total | 15.6 | 23.4 | 20.5 |
| Male | 14.7 | 24.7 | 22.3 |
| Female | 16.6 | 22.1 | 17.9 |

The general and age specific sex ratios of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants are presented in Table 5.1.7 and 5.1.8 respectively. The general sex ratio of total migrants and non-migrants were 117 and 101, respectively. Examination of the age specific sex ratios of the total migrants revealed that migrants at the age group 0-9 and 15-19 years were subjected to male deficiency, while there were an extremely high sex ratios at the age groups 10-

Figure 5.1.1 Age Pyramid of Non-migrants by Sex ,Gambella Region: 1994

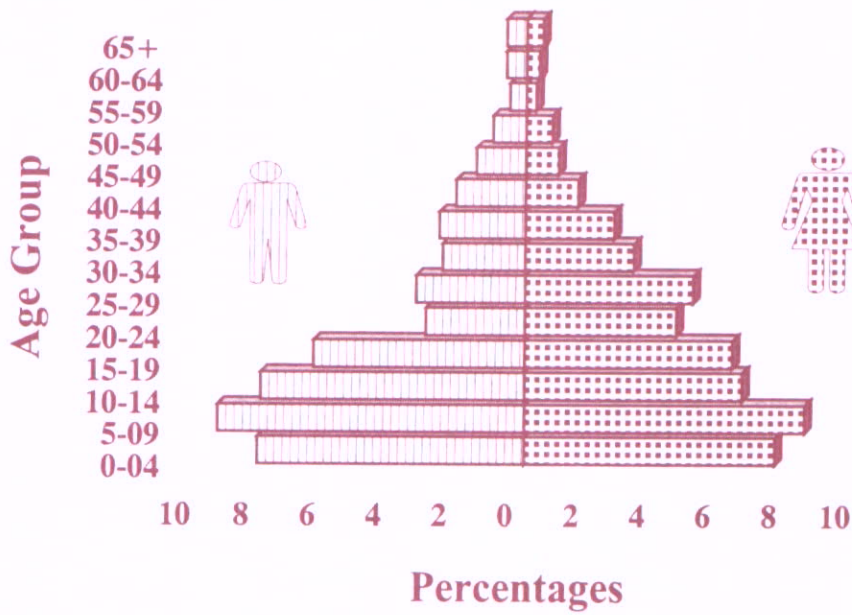
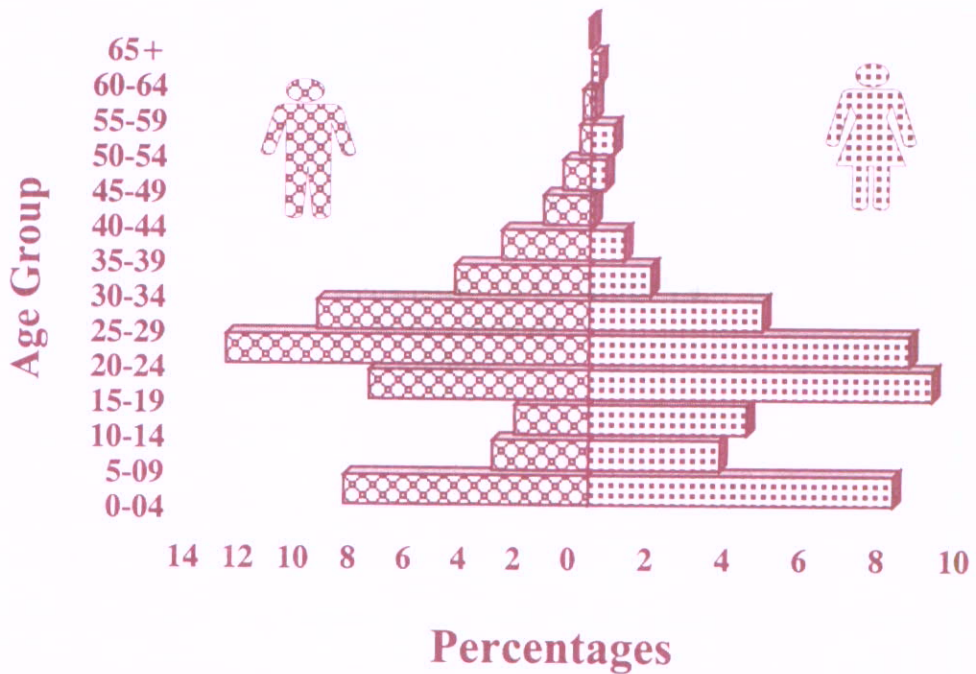
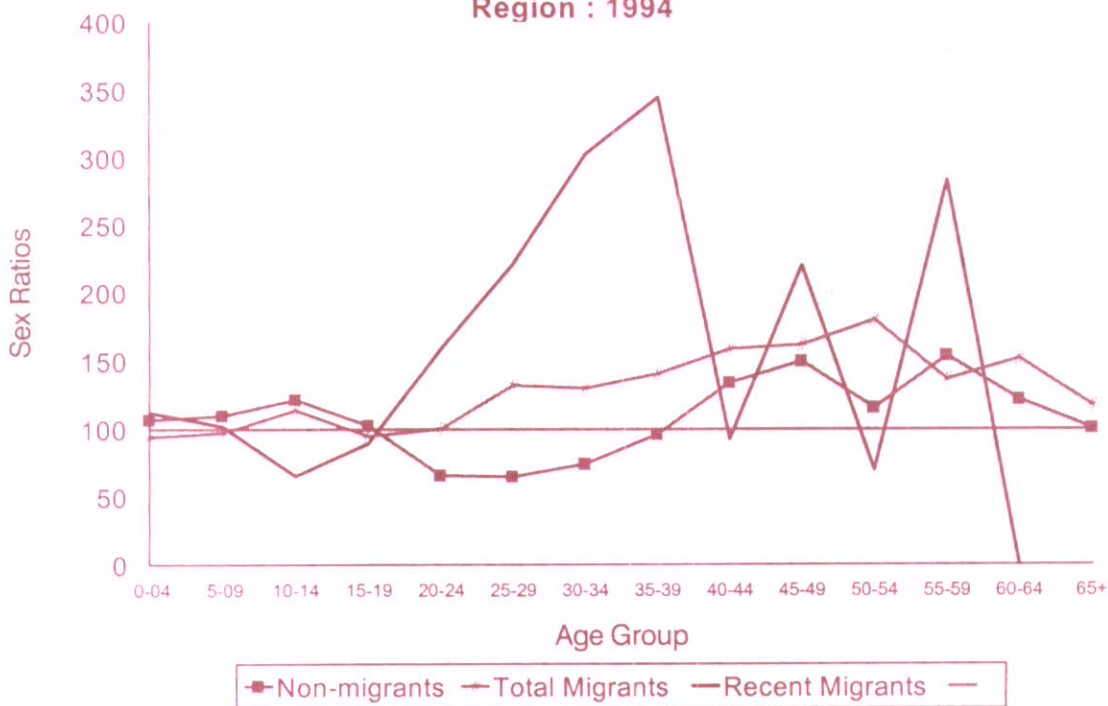


Figure 5.1.2 Age Pyramid of Migrants by Sex, Gambella Region: 1994



14 and 25-65 years and over. Among non-migrants, male deficiency was quite pronounced at the age groups 20-39 years, while there were an extremely high sex ratios at the age groups 10-14 and 40-65 years and over. The recent migrants, on the other hand, are male dominated with a general sex ratio at 140. However, the age specific sex ratios indicated that recent migrants at the age groups 10-19, 40-44, 50-54 and 60-64 years suffer from male deficiency (see Figure 5.1.3). On the other hand the sex ratio of the recent migrants at the age group 25-39 ,45-49 , 55-59 and 65 years and over were extremely high with no males and females reported at the age groups 60-64 and 65 years and above, respectively.

Figure 5.1.3 Sex Ratio of the Population by Migration Status, Gambella Region : 1994



b) Marital Status

One of the characteristics of migrants that has been studied is their marital status. Studies showed that migration is selective of marital status and as a result mostly single persons dominate among migrants. Table 5.1.10 presents the population distribution by marital status and migration status. Accordingly, among the total migrants, 38.8 percent and 50.6 percent were single and currently married, respectively, while these were 44.3 percent and 47.5 percent among non-migrants. The corresponding percentage among the recent migrants were 57.5 percent single and 33.8 percent married (See also Figure 5.1.4).

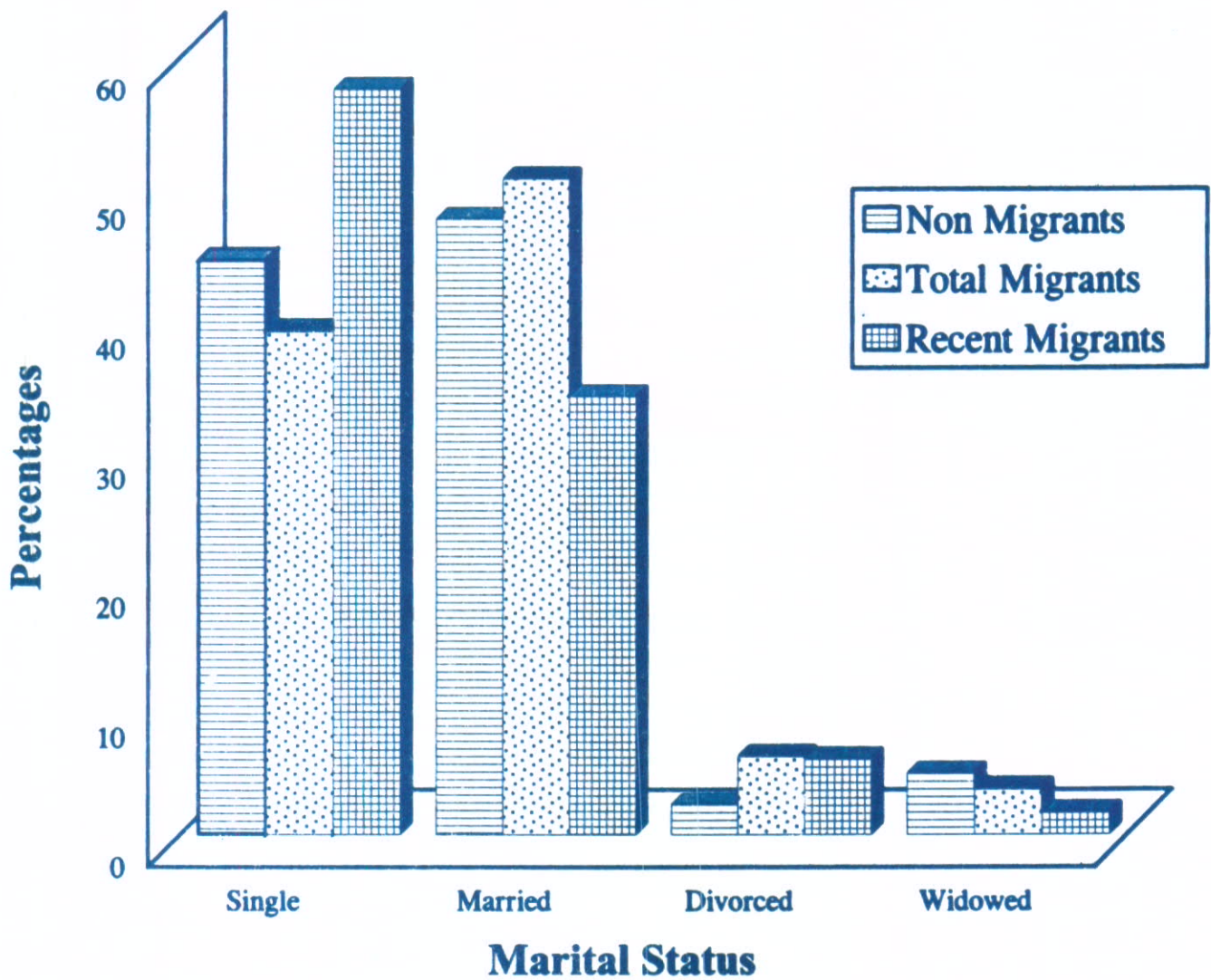
The data showed that there was a high percentage of single persons of marriageable age among recent migrants than among the total migrants and non-migrants. Another characteristic feature of the marital status composition of the population was that divorce was more prevalent among migrants than non-migrants, while widowhood happens to be more prevalent among non-migrants. Comparing the prevalence of widowhood and divorce among recent and total migrants, one observes that both events happened to be more prevalent among total migrants.

Table 5.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Over by Migration Status, Marital Status and Sex , Gambella Region : 1994

| Marital Status | Sex | Migration Status | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | Non-migrants | | Total Migrants | | Recent Migrants | |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Total | Total | 69,744 | 100 | 46,820 | 100 | 3,262 | 100 |
| | Male | 34,327 | 100 | 25,644 | 100 | 1,968 | 100 |
| | Female | 35,417 | 100 | 21,176 | 100 | 1,294 | 100 |
| Single | Total | 30,875 | 44.3 | 18,185 | 38.8 | 1,876 | 57.5 |
| | Male | 17,905 | 52.2 | 11,817 | 46.1 | 1,209 | 61.4 |
| | Female | 12,970 | 36.6 | 6,368 | 30.1 | 667 | 51.5 |
| Married | Total | 33,144 | 47.5 | 23,674 | 50.6 | 1,101 | 33.8 |
| | Male | 14,957 | 43.6 | 12,079 | 47.1 | 636 | 32.3 |
| | Female | 18,187 | 51.4 | 11,595 | 54.8 | 465 | 35.9 |
| Divorced | Total | 1,604 | 2.3 | 2,808 | 6.0 | 190 | 5.8 |
| | Male | 461 | 1.3 | 1,121 | 4.4 | 76 | 3.9 |
| | Female | 1,143 | 3.2 | 1,687 | 8.0 | 114 | 8.8 |
| Widowed | Total | 3,281 | 4.7 | 1,653 | 3.5 | 56 | 1.7 |
| | Male | 574 | 1.7 | 342 | 1.3 | 17 | 0.9 |
| | Female | 2,707 | 7.6 | 1,311 | 6.2 | 39 | 3.0 |

A close comparison of the marital status composition of the total and recent migrants hints that the marital status composition of the total migrants might have changed rather significantly during their prolonged stay in the area of destination than it actually was when they in-migrated. For instance, the high percentage of married persons among total migrants and the high percentage of single persons among the recent migrants are clear indications that the above statement holds true.

Figure 5.1.4 Population by Migration Status, Gambella Region: 1994



c) Educational Attainment

Education generally acts as a stimulant in population movement. Studies have shown that it is the educated that are more mobile than the non-educated. The literacy status and educational attainment of all migrants and non-migrants aged ten years and over are presented in Table 5.1.11. The majority of the total migrants (58.1 percent), and non-migrants (78.7 percent) were illiterate. Illiteracy was more pronounced among females than males in all migration status. Literacy was also more prevalent among migrants, in particular, among recent migrants. Among the total and recent migrants, 41.6 and 66.9 percent are literate, respectively, while the corresponding percentage for the non-migrants amounted to 21.1 percent (see Figure 5.1.5). Considering the educational attainment of migrants and non-migrant, one observes that higher percentage of non- migrants than migrants have completed primary level education, while higher percentage of migrant than non- migrant have completed junior secondary, senior secondary, higher level and *non-regular* education. This also holds true for each sex (Figures 5.1.5). Among migrants themselves, recent migrants were better educated than the total migrants. *Non-regular* education included education attained by attending koranic and church schools and literacy campaign.

Another characteristic feature of the migrants was the difference in literacy status between migrants from urban and rural areas. Migrants from urban areas were more literate and better educated than their counterparts from the rural areas. Table 5.1.2 showed that 76.7 percent of the total and 88.6 percent of the recent migrants aged ten years and over from the urban areas were literate, respectively and this amounted to 31.2 and 45.2 percent for those from the rural areas, respectively.

Pertaining to levels of educational attainment of migrants by area of previous residence, higher percentage of migrants, both total and recent, from rural areas have completed primary education , while higher percentage of migrants, both total and recent, from urban areas have completed junior secondary, senior secondary and higher level education.

Table 5.1.11 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Educational Attainment and Sex, Gambella Region : 1994

| Educational Attainment | Sex | Migration Status | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | Non- migrants | | Total Migrants | | Recent Migrants | |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | Total | 69,744 | 100 | 46,820 | 100 | 3,262 | 100 |
| | Male | 34,327 | 100 | 25,644 | 100 | 1,968 | 100 |
| | Female | 35,417 | 100 | 21,176 | 100 | 1,294 | 100 |
| Illiterate | Total | 54,860 | 78.7 | 27,205 | 58.1 | 1,052 | 32.3 |
| | Male | 24,445 | 71.2 | 12,179 | 47.5 | 492 | 25.0 |
| | Female | 30,415 | 85.9 | 15,026 | 71.0 | 560 | 43.3 |
| Literate | Total | 14,733 | 21.1 | 19,469 | 41.6 | 2,183 | 66.9 |
| | Male | 9,808 | 28.6 | 13,359 | 52.1 | 1,454 | 73.9 |
| | Female | 4,925 | 13.9 | 6,110 | 28.9 | 729 | 56.3 |
| NS | Total | 151 | 0.2 | 146 | 0.3 | 27 | 0.8 |
| | Male | 74 | 0.2 | 106 | 0.4 | 22 | 1.1 |
| | Female | 77 | 0.2 | 40 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.4 |
| Total | Total | 14,733 | 100 | 19,469 | 100 | 2,183 | 100 |
| | Male | 9,808 | 100 | 13,359 | 100 | 1,454 | 100 |
| | Female | 4,925 | 100 | 6,110 | 100 | 729 | 100 |
| Primary | Total | 11,764 | 79.8 | 10,927 | 56.1 | 818 | 37.5 |
| | Male | 7,510 | 76.6 | 6,974 | 52.2 | 465 | 32.0 |
| | Female | 4,254 | 86.4 | 3,953 | 64.7 | 353 | 48.4 |
| Junior - Secondary | Total | 1,412 | 9.6 | 2,626 | 13.5 | 255 | 11.7 |
| | Male | 1,106 | 11.3 | 1,876 | 14.0 | 188 | 12.9 |
| | Female | 306 | 6.2 | 750 | 12.3 | 67 | 9.2 |
| Senior - Secondary | Total | 1,076 | 7.3 | 4,109 | 21.1 | 968 | 44.3 |
| | Male | 950 | 9.7 | 3,204 | 24.0 | 697 | 47.9 |
| | Female | 126 | 2.6 | 905 | 14.8 | 271 | 37.2 |
| Higher | Total | 47 | 0.3 | 559 | 2.9 | 95 | 4.4 |
| | Male | 42 | 0.4 | 510 | 3.8 | 65 | 4.5 |
| | Female | 5 | 0.1 | 49 | 0.8 | 30 | 4.1 |
| Non-regular | Total | 434 | 2.9 | 1,248 | 6.4 | 47 | 2.2 |
| | Male | 200 | 2.0 | 795 | 6.0 | 39 | 2.7 |
| | Female | 234 | 4.8 | 453 | 7.4 | 8 | 1.1 |

Table 5.1.12 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Educational Attainment and Sex , Gambella Region :1994

| Educa- tional Attain- ment | Sex | Migrants By Area of Previous Residence | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | | Urban | | | | Rural | | | |
| | | Total Migrants | | Recent Migrants | | Total Migrants | | Recent Migrants | |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Total | Total | 10,650 | 100 | 1,643 | 100 | 35,958 | 100 | 1,588 | 100 |
| | Male | 6,189 | 100 | 1,002 | 100 | 19,371 | 100 | 946 | 100 |
| | Female | 4,461 | 100 | 641 | 100 | 16,587 | 100 | 642 | 100 |
| Illiterate | Total | 2,414 | 22.7 | 173 | 10.5 | 24,664 | 68.6 | 858 | 54.0 |
| | Male | 995 | 16.1 | 81 | 8.1 | 11,152 | 57.6 | 396 | 41.9 |
| | Female | 1,419 | 31.8 | 92 | 14.4 | 13,512 | 81.5 | 462 | 72.0 |
| Literate | Total | 8,172 | 76.7 | 1,455 | 88.6 | 11,222 | 31.2 | 718 | 45.2 |
| | Male | 5,144 | 83.1 | 911 | 90.9 | 8,163 | 42.1 | 538 | 56.9 |
| | Female | 3,028 | 67.9 | 544 | 84.9 | 3,059 | 18.4 | 180 | 28.0 |
| Ns | Total | 64 | 0.6 | 15 | 0.9 | 72 | 0.2 | 12 | 0.8 |
| | Male | 50 | 0.8 | 10 | 1.0 | 56 | 0.3 | 12 | 1.3 |
| | Female | 14 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.8 | 16 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | Total | 8,172 | 100 | 1,455 | 100 | 11,222 | 100 | 718 | 100 |
| | Male | 5,144 | 100 | 911 | 100 | 8,163 | 100 | 538 | 100 |
| | Female | 3,028 | 100 | 544 | 100 | 3,059 | 100 | 1,801 | 100 |
| Primary | Total | 3,306 | 40.5 | 369 | 25.4 | 7,571 | 67.5 | 439 | 61.1 |
| | Male | 1,705 | 33.1 | 163 | 17.9 | 5,238 | 64.2 | 297 | 55.2 |
| | Female | 1,601 | 53.0 | 206 | 37.9 | 2,333 | 76.3 | 142 | 78.9 |
| Junior - Secondary | Total | 1,225 | 15.0 | 179 | 12.3 | 1,397 | 12.4 | 76.0 | 10.6 |
| | Male | 732 | 14.2 | 117 | 12.8 | 1,144 | 14.0 | 71.0 | 13.2 |
| | Female | 493 | 16.3 | 62 | 11.4 | 253 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 2.8 |
| Senior - Secondary | Total | 2,866 | 35.1 | 802 | 55.1 | 1,232 | 11.0 | 166 | 23.1 |
| | Male | 2,110 | 41.0 | 561 | 61.6 | 1,083 | 13.3 | 136 | 25.3 |
| | Female | 756 | 25.0 | 241 | 44.3 | 149 | 4.9 | 30 | 16.7 |
| Higher | Total | 478 | 5.8 | 89 | 6.1 | 76 | 0.7 | 6 | 0.8 |
| | Male | 429 | 8.3 | 59 | 6.5 | 76 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.1 |
| | Female | 49 | 1.6 | 30 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non- regular | Total | 297 | 3.6 | 16 | 1.1 | 946 | 8.4 | 31 | 4.3 |
| | Male | 168 | 3.3 | 11 | 1.2 | 622 | 7.6 | 28 | 5.2 |
| | Female | 129 | 4.3 | 5 | 0.9 | 324 | 10.6 | 3 | 1.7 |

Figure 5.1.5 Percentage of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Gambella Region : 1994

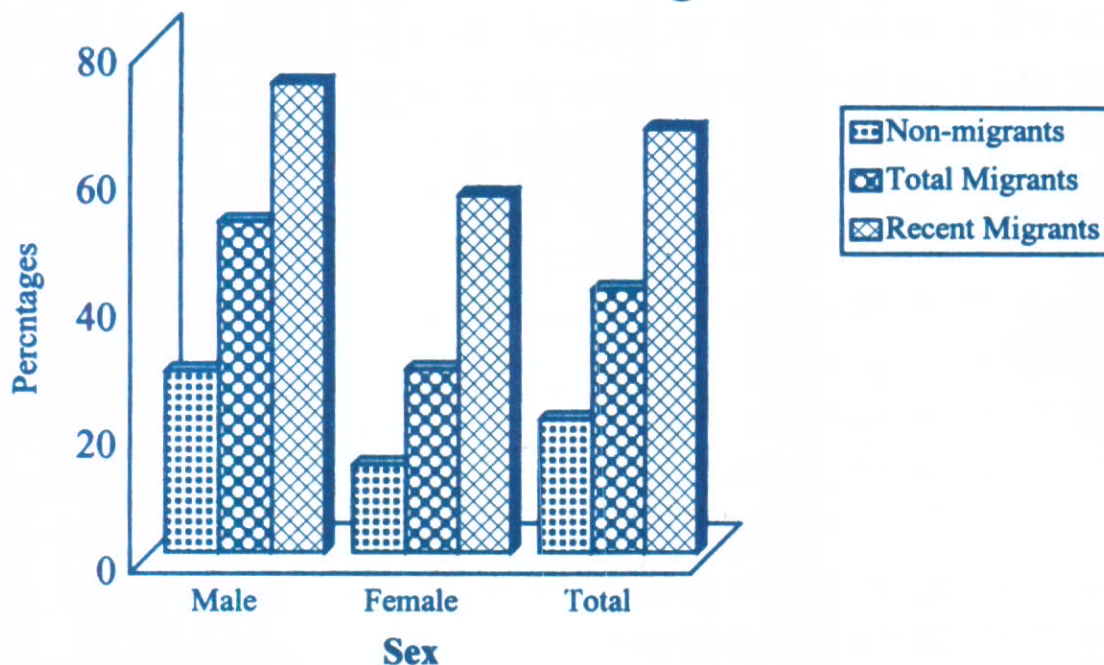
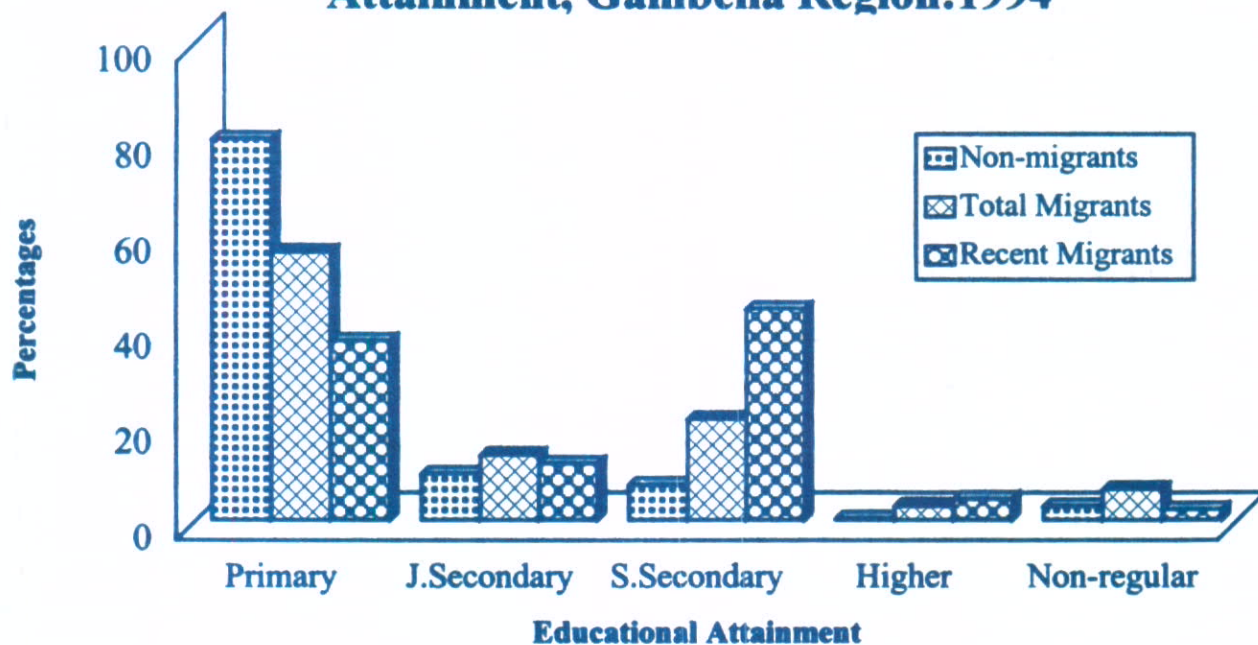


Figure 5.1.6 Percentage of Population 10 years and Above by Migration Satus and Educational Attainment, Gambella Region:1994



d) Economic Activity

Migrants constitute a high percentage of working age population. This may have a substantial impact on the composition of the work force at the area of destination. In this context, this sub-section will be looking at the participation and unemployment rates together with the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants.

i) Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of economically active population to the population aged 10 years and above times 100. The age-sex specific labor force participation ratio of migrants and non-migrants are presented in table 5.1.13. There was a marked disparity in the labor force participation rate between migrants and non-migrants.

The data showed that out of the total migrant population aged 10 years and over, 30,816 were economically active (population in the labor force). Of these, 20,010 and 10,806 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates became 78.0, 51.0 and 65.8 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively. This indicated that males had higher participation rate than females . Labor force participation rate for recent migrants (62.4 percent) seems to be relatively lower in contrast to that of the total migrants.

Out of the total non-migrant population aged 10 years and above, 44,284 were economically active. Out of these, 23,935 and 20,349 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates became 63.5 percent for the total, 69.7 and 57.5 percent for the males and females, respectively. These results suggested that participation rates among recent migrants were relatively lower than among non-migrants and total migrants.

The labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants also vary by age. The highest rate of labor force participation for both total migrants (84.2 percent) and non-migrants (88.0 percent) took place at age group 45-49 years. The corresponding highest rate of labor force

participation for recent migrants (100.0 percent) occurred at age group 40-44 and 65 years and over. The age specific labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants increased up

Table 5.1.13 Labor Force Participation Rate by Migration Status , Age Group and Sex , Gambella Region : 1994

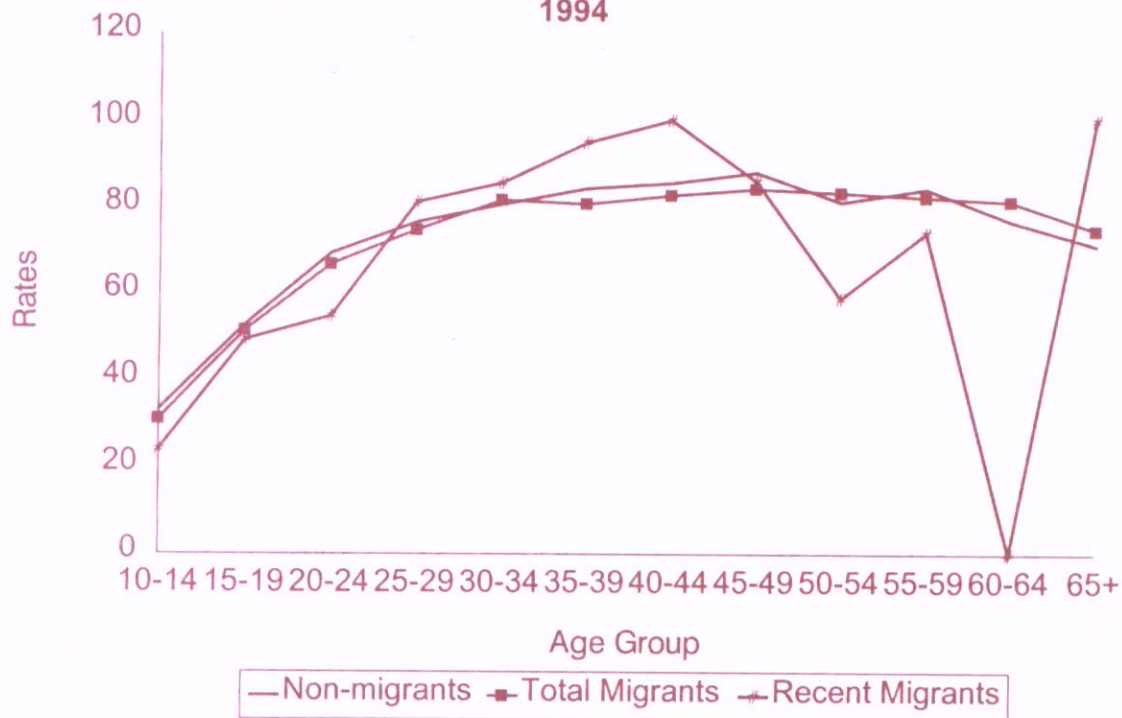
| Age Group | Non-migrants | | | Total Migrants | | | Recent Migrants | | |
|-----------|--------------|------|-------|----------------|------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Femal | Total | Male | Femal | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 63.5 | 69.7 | 57.5 | 65.8 | 78.0 | 51.0 | 62.4 | 76.1 | 41.6 |
| 10-14 | 33.1 | 34.6 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 28.9 | 23.9 | 31.0 | 19.2 |
| 15-19 | 52.7 | 52.0 | 53.3 | 51.4 | 54.2 | 48.9 | 49.2 | 61.7 | 37.9 |
| 20-24 | 69.2 | 76.5 | 64.3 | 66.6 | 80.8 | 52.3 | 54.7 | 61.7 | 43.4 |
| 25-29 | 76.4 | 90.7 | 67.1 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 51.5 | 81.1 | 92.3 | 56.5 |
| 30-34 | 80.5 | 93.5 | 70.8 | 81.6 | 95.0 | 64.3 | 85.5 | 96.7 | 51.4 |
| 35-39 | 84.3 | 97.4 | 71.6 | 80.7 | 96.2 | 58.9 | 94.9 | 99.3 | 80.0 |
| 40-44 | 85.5 | 98.1 | 68.6 | 82.7 | 96.6 | 60.6 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 100.0 |
| 45-49 | 88.0 | 98.4 | 72.4 | 84.2 | 97.1 | 63.3 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 55.0 |
| 50-54 | 81.1 | 96.1 | 63.7 | 83.3 | 96.3 | 59.8 | 58.8 | 100.0 | 30.0 |
| 55-59 | 84.2 | 96.5 | 65.5 | 82.2 | 93.2 | 61.9 | 73.9 | 100.0 | - |
| 60-64 | 76.6 | 91.3 | 54.5 | 81.3 | 95.7 | 61.6 | - | - | - |
| 65+ | 71.0 | 91.4 | 46.1 | 74.6 | 87.5 | 55 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

to the age groups where the highest rates of labor force participation took place and then declined as age increased. The age of least labor force participation rate for total migrants, recent migrants and non-migrants happened to be age group 10-14 years followed by age group 15-19 years. It should be borne in mind that age group 10-14 is age at which about half of the young people attend school.

Contrasting age specific labor force participation rates of male and female total migrants, one observes that male total migrants had highest labor force participation rate (97.1 percent) at age group 45-49 years and female total migrants had highest labor force participation rate (64.3 percent) at age group 30-34 years. The corresponding highest rates of labor force participation for the recent migrant males (100.0 percent) and females (100.0 percent) occurred at age groups 45-65 years and above and 40-44 year. The highest labor force participation rates of non-migrant males (98.4 percent) and non-migrant females (72.4 percent) occurred at age group of 45-49 years. Figure 5.1.7 depicted that the participation rate of recent migrants continuously increased to age group of 40-44 years and then declined to age group 60-64 and increased continuously there after as age advanced. The figure further depicted that the participation rate of

total migrants and non-migrants increased up to age group 45-49 and remained nearly constant there after.

Figure 5.1.7 Participation Rates by Migration Status, Gambella Region : 1994



ii) Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed to the total economically active persons. Table 5.1.14 presents the age-sex specific unemployment ratios by migration status. Unemployment rate was lower among non-migrants than both total and recent migrants. Recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than the total migrants. Of the total economically active total migrants, 732 were unemployed. Of these, 509 were males and 223 were females. The unemployment rates turned out to be 2.4, 2.5 and 2.1 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. Among recent migrants, unemployment rates amounted to 4.4, 6.9 and 5.1 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively.

On the other hand out of the total economically active non-migrants, 427 were unemployed. Of these, 261 are males and 166 are females. In terms of unemployment rates, these were 1.0 percent for both sexes and 1.1 and 0.8 percent for males and females, respectively. Among non-migrants and total migrants unemployment rate was higher among

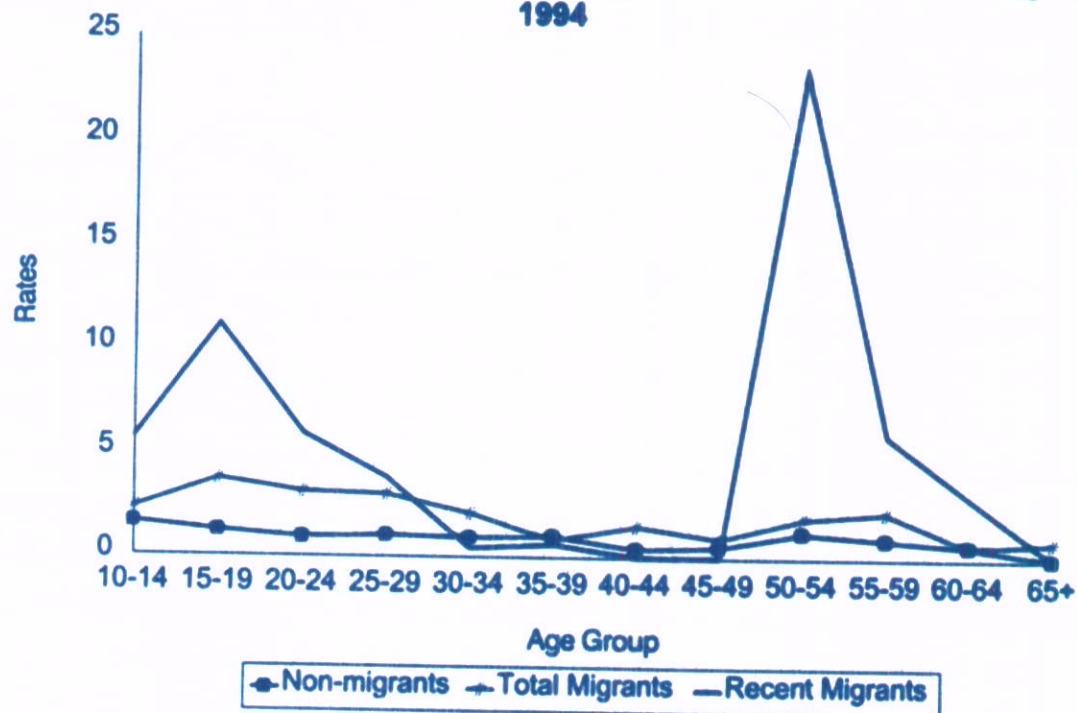
males than females except for some cases, while the reverse holds true among recent migrants. Furthermore, recent migrant females had higher unemployment rate than both total migrant and non-migrant females.

Table 5.1.14 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Gambella Region : 1994

| Age Group | Non-Migrants | | | Total Migrants | | | Recent Migrants | | |
|-----------|--------------|------|--------|----------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| 10-14 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| 15-19 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 13.7 |
| 20-24 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| 25-29 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| 30-34 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| 35-39 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| 40-44 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 45-49 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 50-54 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 |
| 55-59 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 | - |
| 60-64 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | - | - | - |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |

A look at the age-specific unemployment rates revealed that the highest unemployment rate for total migrants (3.7 percent) existed at the age group 15-19 years and for recent migrants (23.3 percent) at the age group 50-54 years and for non-migrants (1.6 percent) at the age group 10-14 years. A close look at the age-sex specific unemployment rates indicated that the pattern was similar for both migrant and non-migrant population, except that the level of unemployment vary from one age group to another. The lowest rates of unemployment were observed at the age groups 60-64, 40-49 and 65 years and above for total migrants, recent migrants and non-migrants, respectively (see Figure 5.1.8). Figure 5.1.8 further depicted that recent migrants had higher unemployment rates than both non-migrants and total migrants at the age groups 10-29 and 50-64 years.

Figure 5.1.8 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Gambella Region 1994



A contrast of unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence showed that urban migrants had higher unemployment rates than rural migrants. Table 5.1.15 presents the unemployment rates of migrants by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence. As can be seen from the table, 5.1 percent of the migrants from urban areas were unemployed, while this was 1.6 percent for migrants from rural areas. Recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than migrants who had resided for longer periods in the area of enumeration. The unemployment rates for migrants from both areas decline as duration of stay extended. For instance, unemployment rate among recent migrants (duration of continuous residence is less than 1 year) from urban areas was 8.1 percent and this decreased to 3.8 and 6.4 percent for those who resided from 1 to 4 years and from 5 to 9 years, respectively and a similar situation holds for migrants from rural areas.

Table 5.1.15 Unemployment Rate of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Gambella Region :1994

| Length of Continuous Residence | Sex | Area of Previous Residence | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Urban + Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Total | Total | 2.4 | 5.1 | 1.6 |
| | Male | 2.5 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| | Female | 2.1 | 6.4 | 1.2 |
| < 1 | Total | 5.1 | 8.1 | 2.2 |
| | Male | 4.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| | Female | 6.9 | 6.0 | 3.2 |
| 1-4 | Total | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| | Male | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| | Female | 2.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 |
| 5-9 | Total | 3.0 | 6.4 | 1.9 |
| | Male | 3.2 | 6.8 | 1.8 |
| | Female | 2.8 | 5.4 | 2.2 |
| 10+ | Total | 1.5 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| | Male | 1.7 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
| | Female | 1.2 | 5.1 | 0.7 |

iii) Occupational Composition

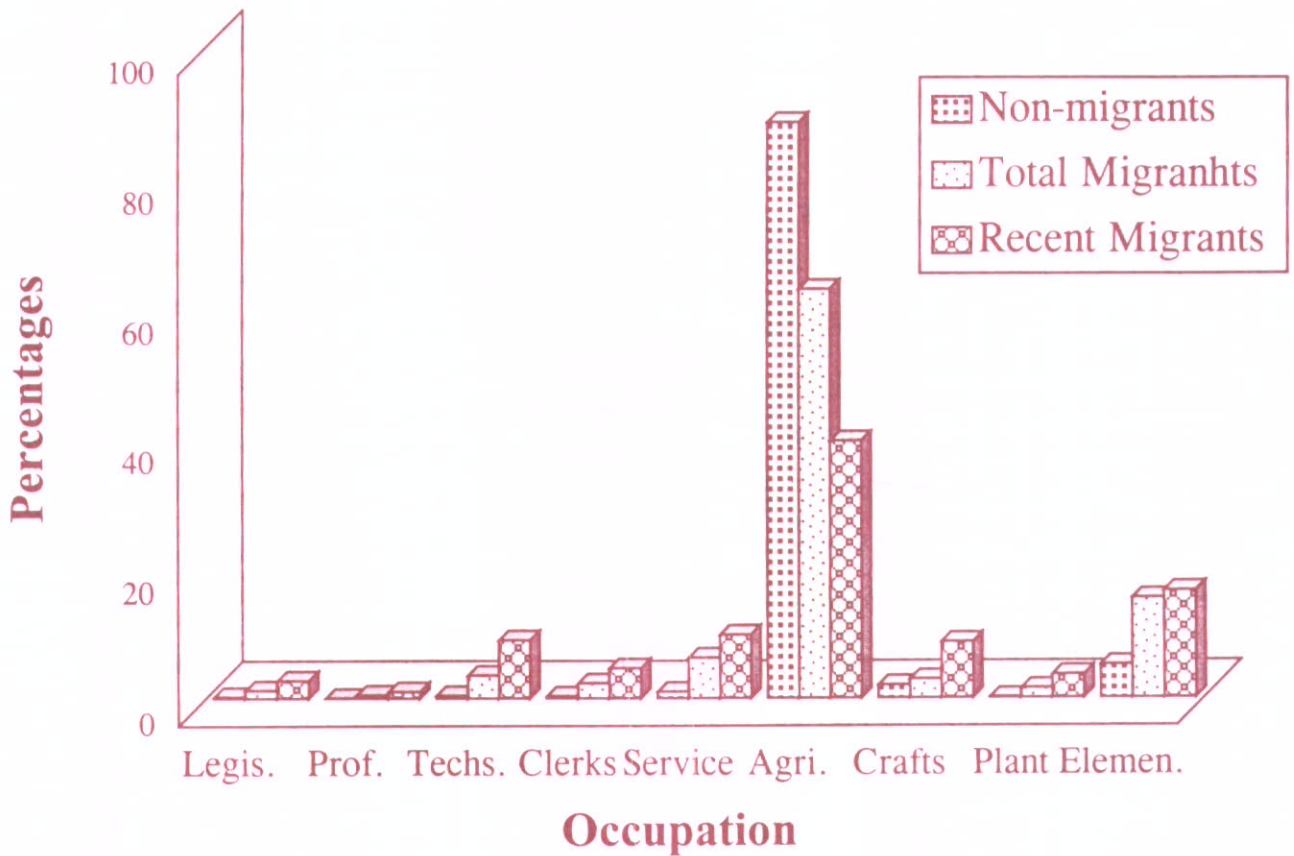
Examination of the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants revealed that non-migrants were concentrated in the skilled agricultural occupation followed by elementary, occupational category. Table 5.1.16 and Figure 5.1.9 present the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants. As can be seen from the table, higher percentage of non-migrants (88.6 percent) were in agriculture than both total migrants (62.9 percent) and recent migrants (39.4 percent). On the other hand, migrants, both recent and total, preponderate non-migrants in every other category of occupation, except in agriculture.

Comparison of the occupational composition of recent and total migrants showed that recent migrants dominated total migrants in all types of occupations, except in agriculture (see Figure 5.1.9). The observations made above for both sexes equally hold true for the males and females. However, the percentage of males was higher than the percentage of females in every

Table 5.1.16 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Occupation and Sex, Gambella Region : 1994

| Occupation | Sex | Migration Status | | | | | |
|--|--------|------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | Non-migrants | | Total Migrants | | Recent Migrants | |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Total | Total | 43,914 | 100 | 30,205 | 100 | 1,947 | 100 |
| | Male | 23,700 | 100 | 19,595 | 100 | 1,437 | 100 |
| | Female | 20,214 | 100 | 10,610 | 100 | 510 | 100 |
| Legislators Managers | Total | 82 | 0.2 | 356 | 1.2 | 52 | 2.7 |
| | Male | 67 | 0.3 | 317 | 1.6 | 43 | 3.0 |
| | Female | 15 | 0.1 | 39 | 0.4 | 9 | 1.8 |
| Professionals | Total | 15 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.5 | 19 | 1.0 |
| | Male | 10 | 0.0 | 141 | 0.7 | 14 | 1.0 |
| | Female | 5 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.1 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Technicians , Associate. Professionals | Total | 174 | 0.4 | 1,070 | 3.5 | 173 | 8.9 |
| | Male | 150 | 0.6 | 904 | 4.6 | 132 | 9.2 |
| | Female | 24 | 0.1 | 166 | 1.6 | 41 | 8.0 |
| Clerks | Total | 120 | 0.3 | 693 | 2.3 | 89 | 4.6 |
| | Male | 97 | 0.4 | 493 | 2.5 | 74 | 5.1 |
| | Female | 23 | 0.1 | 200 | 1.9 | 15 | 2.9 |
| Service and market sales | Total | 457 | 1.0 | 1,881 | 6.2 | 188 | 9.7 |
| | Male | 267 | 1.1 | 1,226 | 6.3 | 123 | 8.6 |
| | Female | 190 | 0.9 | 655 | 6.2 | 65 | 12.7 |
| Skilled Agricultural | Total | 38,922 | 88.6 | 19,013 | 62.9 | 768 | 39.4 |
| | Male | 21,297 | 89.9 | 11,858 | 60.5 | 582 | 40.5 |
| | Female | 17,625 | 87.2 | 7,155 | 67.4 | 186 | 36.5 |
| Crafts And Related Activities | Total | 872 | 2.0 | 873 | 2.9 | 168 | 8.6 |
| | Male | 95 | 0.4 | 560 | 2.9 | 152 | 10.6 |
| | Female | 777 | 3.8 | 313 | 3.0 | 16 | 3.1 |
| Plant and machine Workers | Total | 41 | 0.1 | 461 | 1.5 | 71 | 3.6 |
| | Male | 41 | 0.2 | 442 | 2.3 | 71 | 4.9 |
| | Female | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupation | Total | 2,248 | 5.1 | 4,624 | 15.3 | 319 | 16.4 |
| | Male | 1,269 | 5.4 | 3,030 | 15.5 | 193 | 13.4 |
| | Female | 979 | 4.8 | 1,594 | 15.0 | 126 | 24.7 |
| NS | Total | 983 | 2.2 | 1,085 | 3.6 | 100 | 5.1 |
| | Male | 407 | 1.7 | 624 | 3.2 | 53 | 3.7 |
| | Female | 576 | 2.8 | 461 | 4.3 | 47 | 9.2 |

Figure 5.1.9 Occupational Composition by Migration Status, Gambella Region : 1994



Notes

Legis = Legislators and Managers

Prof = Professionals

Techs = Technicians, and Associate Professionals

Service = Service and Market sales

Agri = Skilled Agricultural Workers

Crafts = Crafts And Related Activities

Plant = Plants and Machine workers

Elemen = Elementary Occupation

type of occupation, except in the crafts occupation where females of all migration status dominated males of all migration status. Among recent migrants, high percentage of females were engaged in the service and elementary occupation than males.

5.1.5 Rate of Migration

a) Annual In-migration Rate

The rate of in-migration to each area is defined as the number of in-migrants to each area divided by the population of each area at time of migration times 100. The average annual rate of in-migration both to area of enumeration and from area of previous residence was estimated using migrants who arrived during 1994-93 and 1993-92. The average rate is restricted to only two years because an average longer than two years will understate the actual annual rate due to reduction in the amount of migrants by death and return migration. Table 5.1.17 presents the rates of in-migration during 1994-93 and 1993-92 and the average of both periods to area of enumeration and from areas of previous residence.

As indicated in Table 5.1.17, the total rates of in-migration during 1994-93 and 1993-92 amounted to 2.6 and 3.7 percent and the average (1994-92) was 3.2 percent. The rate of in-migration for males amounted to 3.0 percent during 1994-93 and 4.0 percent during 1993-92 and the average was 3.5 percent during 1994-92. The corresponding rates for the females constitute 2.3, 3.4 and 2.8 percent during 1994-93, 1993-92 and the average(1994-92), respectively. The average rate of in-migration to the urban areas was higher (7.4 percent) than to the rural areas (2.4 percent) and was slightly decreasing in both areas. That is the rate of in-migration to urban areas was 8.0 percent during 1993-92 and then slightly declined to 6.8 percent during 1994-93. Similarly, the rate of in-migration to rural areas was 2.9 percent in 1993-92 and decreased to 1.8 percent during 1994-93.

Contrasting the rates of in-migration from areas of previous residence, one observes that the rates of in-migration from the rural areas were higher than from the urban areas. The trend of in-migration from urban areas remained almost constant, while the trend for the rural areas showed a declining pattern. However, it should be borne in mind that the decline in in-migration

rates does not imply decline in the volume of in-migration. Rates decline because the size of the population which was used as a denominator in calculating the rates has increased.

Table 5.1.17 Annual Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration and From Area of Previous Residence by Year of Last Arrival and Sex , Gambella Region : 1994

| Year of last Arrival | Sex | Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration | | | Rate of In-migration From Area of Previous Residence | |
|----------------------|--------|---|-------|-------|--|-------|
| | | Urban + Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| 1994-93 | Total | 2.6 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| | Male | 3.0 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| | Female | 2.3 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 1993-92 | Total | 3.7 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| | Male | 4.0 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| | Female | 3.4 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| 1994-92 Average | Total | 3.2 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| | Male | 3.5 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| | Female | 2.8 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 |

b) Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates

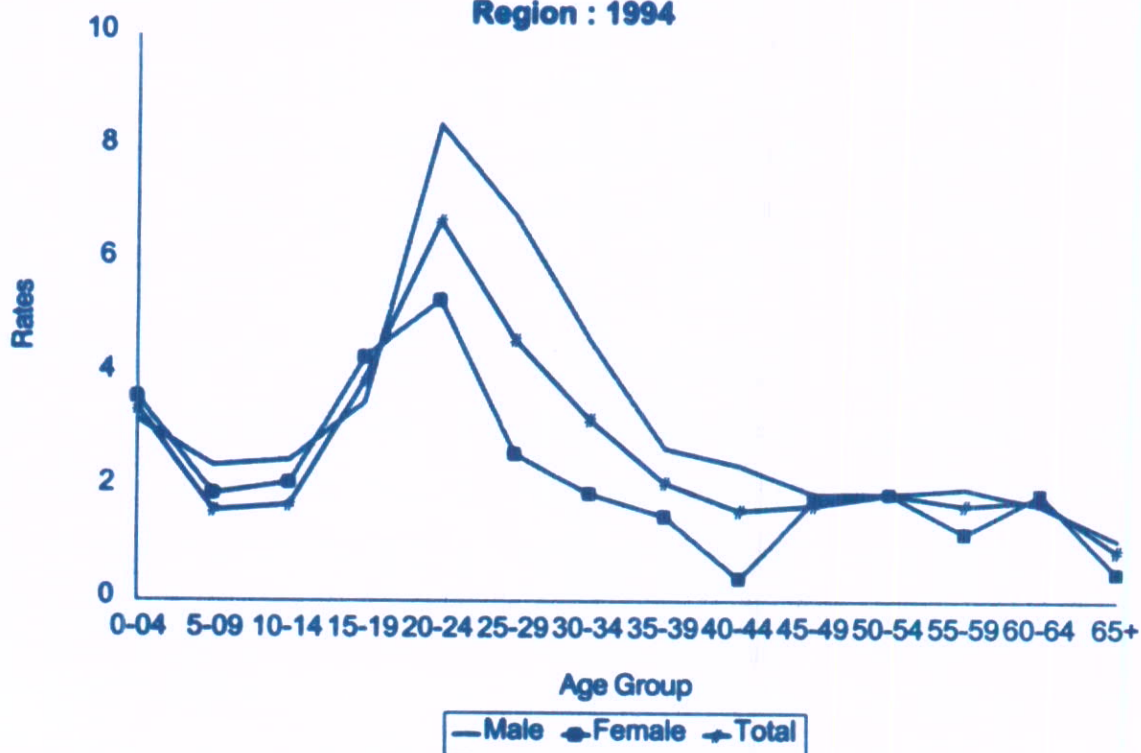
A look at the distribution of the age-sex specific rates of in-migration by age group revealed that the propensity to migrate varies with age. Table 5.1.18 and Figure 5.1.10 present the annual age-sex specific in-migration rates. As indicated in the table and depicted by the figure, the highest average rate of in-migration (6.7 percent) was observed at the age group 20-24 years and this was followed by the age group 25-29 (4.6 percent) and 15-19 years (3.9 percent).

A significant variation in the average rate of in-migration by age was observed between the sexes. Males had highest average rates of in-migration (8.4 percent) at age groups 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 1.1 percent at the age group 65 years and over. Females, on the other hand, had highest average rates of 5.3 percent at age group 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 0.4 percent at age group 40-44 years. Figure 5.1.10 depicted that the highest average rate of in-migration was at age group 20-24 years for males, females and both sexes.

Table 5.1.18 Age-sex Specific Average Annual In-migration Rate by Year of In-migration , Gambella Region :1994

| Age Group | 1994-93 | | | 1993-92 | | | Average (1994-92) | | |
|-----------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|-------|-------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Femal | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| 0-4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 5-9 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| 10-14 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| 15-19 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| 20-24 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| 25-29 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 2.6 |
| 30-34 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 1.9 |
| 35-39 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| 40-44 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| 45-49 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 50-54 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 55-59 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| 60-64 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 65+ | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 |

Figure 5.1.10 Average Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates , Gambella Region : 1994



5.2 FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Gambella Region. In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, information was collected on both current and retrospective fertility. The information was collected using long questionnaire from women aged ten years and above residing in 20 percent sample households. The results were weighted to represent the entire population.

Data on current fertility was obtained by asking, "Did you have a live birth during the twelve months prior to the census day?". Information on retrospective fertility was obtained by asking about the total number of children ever born alive classified into number of children living at home, number of children living elsewhere and number who died.

Data on current and retrospective fertility collected in censuses of developing countries are not usually free from errors. Data on total number of children ever born may be distorted due to recall-lapse and socio-cultural factors (because of the extended family system in the country some women may include relatives with their own). Again, some births, especially those that end in early death may be omitted from being reported. These probable errors should be borne in mind while interpreting reported fertility measures presented in this section.

Based on the data collected on the number of births in the year preceding the census, the following fertility measures are computed.

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR): refers to the total number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 mid-year population.
- General Fertility Rate (GFR): 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 years).
- Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): refers to the number of births that occur in a given year per woman; the rates refer to women aged 15-49 years and are presented in five year age groups.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR): refers to the number of children a woman may produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age-schedule of fertility rates.

5.2.1 Reported Current Fertility

The 1994 census reported a Total Fertility Rate of 3.1 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 23.8 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 92.8 per 1000 women at child bearing age. The reported TFR value for urban women was 2.9, while for the rural women it was 3.2 children (Table 5.2.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group (number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.2.2. The table indicates that about 34 percent of current births occurred among women who had less than three children, while 4 percent of births occurred among women who already had more than eight children.

Table 5.2.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: Gambella Region 1994

| Age Group | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Women | Birth | ASFR | Women | Birth | ASFR | Women | Birth | ASFR |
| 15-19 | 10136 | 380 | .037 | 1650 | 108 | .065 | 8486 | 272 | .032 |
| 20-24 | 8688 | 1185 | .136 | 1915 | 249 | .130 | 6773 | 936 | .138 |
| 25-29 | 8511 | 1034 | .121 | 1513 | 196 | .130 | 6998 | 838 | .120 |
| 30-34 | 5560 | 599 | .108 | 751 | 128 | .170 | 4809 | 471 | .098 |
| 35-39 | 4397 | 384 | .087 | 559 | 22 | .039 | 3838 | 362 | .094 |
| 40-44 | 2640 | 149 | .056 | 387 | 9 | .023 | 2253 | 140 | .062 |
| 45-49 | 1741 | 137 | .079 | 242 | 5 | .021 | 1499 | 132 | .088 |
| Total | 41673 | 3868 | | 7017 | 717 | | 34656 | 3151 | |
| TFR | | | 3.120 | | | 2.890 | | | 3.160 |

5.2.2 Reported Cumulative Fertility

The other fertility index of interest is the mean number of children ever born. In particular, number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years can be taken as the level of completed fertility. Data in Table 5.2.3 show percentage distribution of women at child bearing age by number of children ever born and urban-rural residence. The data presented in the table indicate that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Gambella Region has an average completed fertility of 4.6 children, while urban and rural women have 5.8 and 4.4 children, respectively. Therefore, comparison of reported completed fertility and TFR reveals a large difference. The major explanation for the observed variation may be decline in the fertility level.

Table 5.2.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months By Parity Group of Women: Gambella Region 1994

| Age Group | Total | Parity Group | | | | | | | | | | | | N/S | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11+ | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 41673 | 13462 | 5152 | 5060 | 5052 | 4334 | 3255 | 1821 | 1434 | 875 | 447 | 290 | 260 | 231 | |
| N°. of births | 3868 | 0 | 660 | 670 | 732 | 573 | 381 | 293 | 213 | 137 | 79 | 48 | 34 | 48 | |
| 15 - 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 10136 | 7786 | 1432 | 474 | 235 | 85 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | |
| N°. of births | 380 | 0 | 231 | 66 | 53 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 20 - 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 8688 | 3118 | 1758 | 1611 | 1055 | 634 | 211 | 185 | 53 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | |
| N°. of births | 1185 | 0 | 360 | 378 | 227 | 105 | 21 | 53 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | |
| 25 - 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 8511 | 1270 | 1066 | 1656 | 1606 | 1199 | 813 | 335 | 247 | 136 | 83 | 60 | 5 | 35 | |
| N°. of births | 1034 | 0 | 58 | 190 | 247 | 169 | 180 | 64 | 39 | 32 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 5 | |
| 30 - 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 5560 | 553 | 384 | 608 | 891 | 1080 | 866 | 451 | 304 | 183 | 141 | 44 | 43 | 12 | |
| N°. of births | 599 | 0 | 11 | 25 | 112 | 158 | 79 | 82 | 41 | 28 | 33 | 4 | 9 | 17 | |
| 35 - 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 4397 | 374 | 264 | 363 | 694 | 709 | 745 | 348 | 335 | 268 | 87 | 130 | 75 | 5 | |
| N°. of births | 384 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 45 | 72 | 58 | 48 | 57 | 57 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 5 | |
| 40 - 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 2640 | 193 | 113 | 201 | 367 | 380 | 364 | 328 | 333 | 183 | 82 | 33 | 46 | 17 | |
| N°. of births | 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 26 | 15 | 35 | 33 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 45 - 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N°. of Women | 1741 | 168 | 135 | 147 | 204 | 247 | 225 | 174 | 162 | 100 | 54 | 23 | 91 | 11 | |
| N°. of births | 137 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 34 | 13 | 28 | 11 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 0 | |

Note:- Women who did not state number of births during the last 12 months are omitted from the table.

Table 5.2.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group: Gambella Region 1994

| Age Group | Children Ever Born | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number Of Women | Mean Parity | |
|--------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ | N/S | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 73.7 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.9 | 100 | 10585 | 0.4 | |
| 20-24 | 34.7 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | - | - | - | 4.1 | 100 | 9000 | 1.5 | |
| 25-29 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 100 | 8788 | 2.9 | | |
| 30-34 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 19.1 | 15.3 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 100 | 5667 | 3.9 | | |
| 35-39 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 100 | 4468 | 4.4 | | |
| 40-44 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 100 | 2715 | 4.7 | | |
| 45-49 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 100 | 1812 | 4.6 | | |
| Total | 31.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 100 | 43035 | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 79.2 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.9 | 100 | 1685 | 0.3 | |
| 20-24 | 43.6 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.8 | - | - | - | 1.5 | 100 | 1939 | 1.2 | | |
| 25-29 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 21.8 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 100 | 1561 | 2.6 | | |
| 30-34 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 756 | 3.7 | | |
| 35-39 | 17.3 | 3.9 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 100 | 584 | 4.3 | | |
| 40-44 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 15.3 | 21.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 100 | 393 | 4.8 | | |
| 45-49 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 100 | 252 | 5.8 | | |
| Total | 38.0 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 100 | 7170 | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 72.6 | 13.9 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | 100 | 8900 | 0.4 | |
| 20-24 | 32.3 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 13.8 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | - | - | 4.7 | 100 | 7061 | 1.6 | | |
| 25-29 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 14.3 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 100 | 7227 | 2.9 | | |
| 30-34 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 11.2 | 15.6 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 100 | 4911 | 3.9 | | |
| 35-39 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 100 | 3884 | 4.4 | | |
| 40-44 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 100 | 2322 | 4.7 | | |
| 45-49 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 100 | 1560 | 4.4 | | |
| Total | 30.0 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 100 | 35865 | | | |

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 8.4 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 7.1 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is 9.3 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Gambella Region remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for women in Gambella Region is presented in Table 5.2.4. Parity progression ratios indicate the probability of a woman progressing from one parity level to the next higher level. The difference in the ratios between the rural and urban areas for older women is smaller compared to differences among younger women. This implies that the difference in fertility experiences between urban and rural areas was getting wider through time.

5.2.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

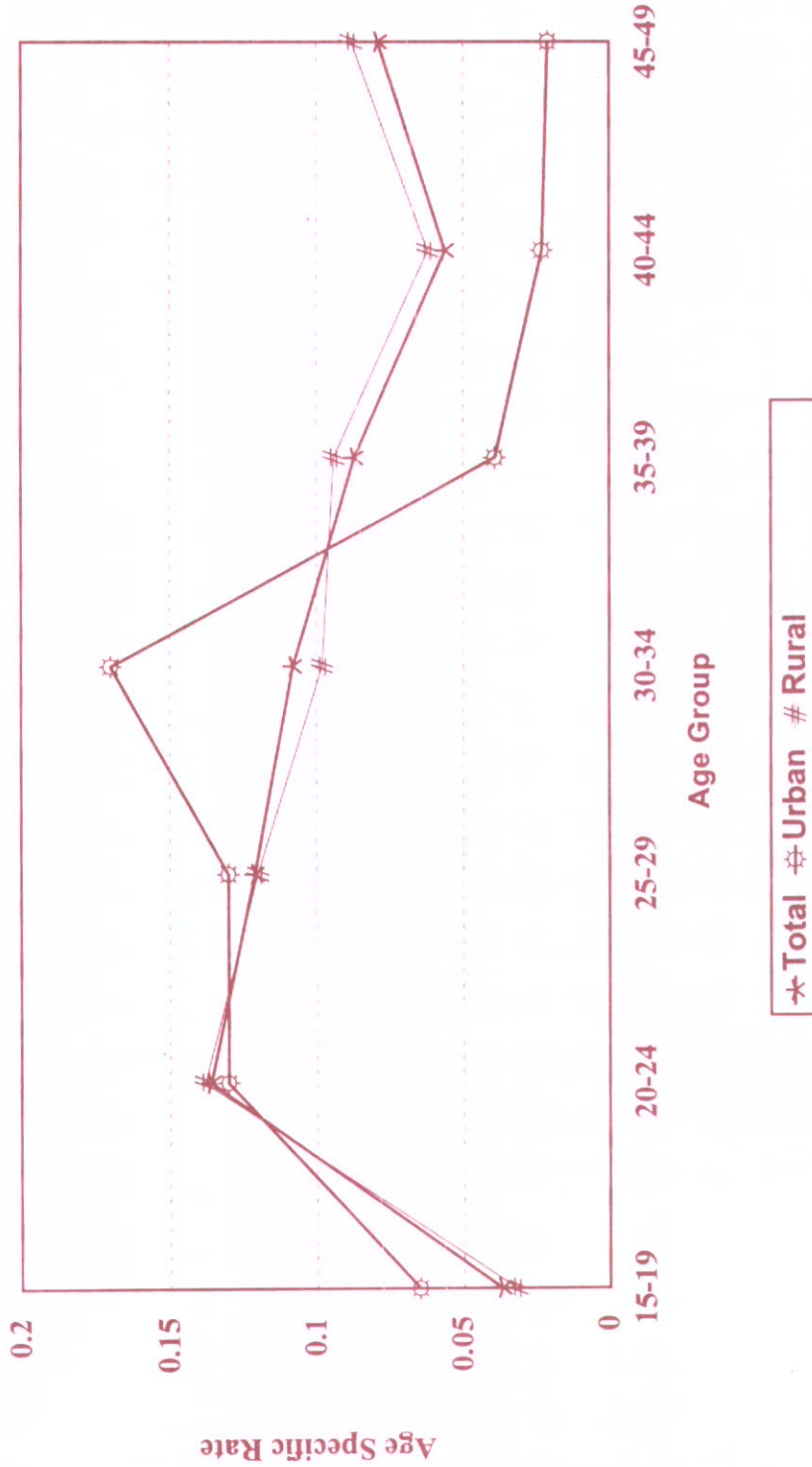
Figure 5.2.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1994 for total, rural and urban areas of Gambella Region. The structure of fertility is closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction. The fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until the 20-24 year and decreases slowly thereafter, except in urban areas where fertility increases and takes its peak at age group 30-34 and then drop quickly. The fertility level once again starts to increase in the age group 40-44.

The mean age of fertility schedule was also computed for Gambella Region. The value obtained for the total region was 28.99 and it was 26.64 for urban areas and 29.39 for rural areas of the region.

Table 5.2.4 Parity Progression Ratios: Gambella Region

| Parity Progressions | Age Group | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 45-49 | 40-44 | 35-39 | 30-34 | 25-29 | 20-24 | 15-19 |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 1 | 0.9029 | 0.9264 | 0.9151 | 0.8994 | 0.8493 | 0.6383 | 0.2248 |
| 1 to 2 | 0.9136 | 0.9535 | 0.9345 | 0.9222 | 0.8515 | 0.6811 | 0.3667 |
| 2 to 3 | 0.8970 | 0.9132 | 0.9024 | 0.8681 | 0.7310 | 0.5709 | 0.4282 |
| 3 to 4 | 0.8406 | 0.8266 | 0.7945 | 0.7774 | 0.6419 | 0.5077 | 0.3268 |
| 4 to 5 | 0.7704 | 0.7827 | 0.7376 | 0.6530 | 0.5831 | 0.4173 | 0.2672 |
| 5 to 6 | 0.7286 | 0.7341 | 0.6262 | 0.5738 | 0.5172 | 0.5352 | |
| 6 to 7 | 0.7119 | 0.6736 | 0.7171 | 0.6132 | 0.6154 | 0.2387 | |
| 7 to 8 | 0.6233 | 0.5081 | 0.6257 | 0.5748 | 0.5392 | 0.0862 | |
| 8 to 9 | 0.6269 | 0.4680 | 0.5214 | 0.5547 | 0.5121 | | |
| 9 to 10 | 0.6786 | 0.4907 | 0.7021 | 0.3816 | 0.4392 | | |
| 10 to 11 | 0.7982 | 0.5823 | 0.3659 | 0.4943 | 0.0769 | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 1 | 0.9144 | 0.8819 | 0.8225 | 0.8682 | 0.8157 | 0.5567 | 0.1840 |
| 1 to 2 | 0.9458 | 0.8958 | 0.9509 | 0.8758 | 0.7958 | 0.6107 | 0.3621 |
| 2 to 3 | 0.9688 | 0.9037 | 0.8494 | 0.8984 | 0.6552 | 0.3951 | 0.4771 |
| 3 to 4 | 0.9409 | 0.8860 | 0.8228 | 0.7602 | 0.6796 | 0.6914 | 0.3077 |
| 4 to 5 | 0.8400 | 0.8838 | 0.8617 | 0.7333 | 0.6196 | 0.4576 | 0.3125 |
| 5 to 6 | 0.7891 | 0.8685 | 0.6455 | 0.6224 | 0.5331 | 0.6049 | |
| 6 to 7 | 0.6379 | 0.6757 | 0.8324 | 0.5449 | 0.5172 | 0.3061 | |
| 7 to 8 | 0.4595 | 0.3280 | 0.6597 | 0.5155 | 0.4533 | | |
| 8 to 9 | 0.2941 | 0.8780 | 0.6000 | 0.5600 | 0.2941 | | |
| 9 to 10 | 0.5000 | 0.6667 | 0.7544 | 0.6071 | | | |
| 10 to 11 | 1.0000 | 0.6250 | 0.2791 | 1.0000 | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 1 | 0.8999 | 0.9340 | 0.9289 | 0.9043 | 0.8565 | 0.6615 | 0.2328 |
| 1 to 2 | 0.9074 | 0.9628 | 0.9324 | 0.9292 | 0.8630 | 0.6978 | 0.3673 |
| 2 to 3 | 0.8840 | 0.9147 | 0.9094 | 0.8639 | 0.7452 | 0.6075 | 0.4208 |
| 3 to 4 | 0.8203 | 0.8178 | 0.7909 | 0.7799 | 0.6352 | 0.4828 | 0.3300 |
| 4 to 5 | 0.7514 | 0.7666 | 0.7215 | 0.6414 | 0.5759 | 0.4094 | 0.2600 |
| 5 to 6 | 0.7069 | 0.7093 | 0.6232 | 0.5659 | 0.5128 | 0.5201 | |
| 6 to 7 | 0.7179 | 0.6732 | 0.6986 | 0.6255 | 0.6330 | 0.2216 | |
| 7 to 8 | 0.6369 | 0.5489 | 0.6192 | 0.5841 | 0.5492 | 0.1163 | |
| 8 to 9 | 0.6449 | 0.4125 | 0.5054 | 0.5540 | 0.5339 | | |
| 9 to 10 | 0.6449 | 0.4400 | 0.6894 | 0.3500 | 0.4552 | | |
| 10 to 11 | 0.7416 | 0.5636 | 0.3889 | 0.3714 | 0.0820 | | |

Figure 5.2.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women, Gambella Region: 1994



5.2.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

Reported levels of current fertility in developing countries suffer from various sources of errors. One of these sources is that women tend to omit some of their children (particularly those who died during infancy) from reporting. Some women also tend to misunderstand the reference period of twelve months and report births that occurred during a lesser period. Because of these reasons and other related problems, it is customary to adjust the reported level of total fertility to a higher level. Many models that adjust the reported level of fertility have been developed and these have been applied to the data from the census.

The reported current fertility levels for the urban and the rural parts of Gambella are adjusted separately. The adjusted rates for the two parts are then averaged (using the number of women in the reproductive ages as weight) to provide the estimate for total Gambella. The procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility of both urban and rural areas is the fitting of the Brass Relational Gompertz model to the age specific fertility and parity data obtained from the census.

Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of the fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of urban parts of Gambella region are those 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 while for the rural parts of the region 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 are selected. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to all age groups. In the case of urban part of Gambella, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 and 25-29 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility while for the rural part of the region the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Gambella is estimated to be 4.19 births per woman, while for rural Gambella it is estimated to be 4.82.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Gambella provide results which are significantly larger. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 5.2 for the urban and 7.3 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 5.3 for urban and 6.6 for rural Gambella.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Gambella was computed by taking averages of the adjusted levels for the urban and the rural parts. Weights were used while adding the two figures and the weight used was the number of women in the reproductive ages in each part of Gambella. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Gambella Region was computed to be 4.72.

The adjusted total fertility rates for each of the zones of Gambella is presented in Table 5.2.5. Zonal fertility levels were adjusted separately for urban, rural and total areas. Adjusted TFR for the urban part of a zone was obtained by multiplying the reported TFR of the zone by a weight. The weight for the urban areas was obtained by dividing the adjusted TFR of urban Gambella by the reported TFR for urban Gambella. Similar procedures were followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural part of each zone. Similarly, the reported and adjusted total fertility rates for the whole region were used to provide adjusted levels for the total areas of each zone. The weights used to adjust TFR values were also applied to reported levels of Crude Birth Rates (CBR) and General Fertility Rates (GFR) to obtain adjusted levels.

Table 5.2.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Zones: Gambella Region 1994

| Zone | Total | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|----------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | TFR | CBR | GFR | TFR | CBR | GFR | TFR | CBR | GFR |
| Gambella | 4.7 | 35.6 | 137.9 | 4.2 | 38.1 | 147.7 | 4.8 | 35.1 | 135.9 |
| Zone 1 | 3.5 | 29.9 | 115.2 | 4.2 | 39.2 | 150.0 | 2.9 | 22.1 | 86.3 |
| Zone 2 | 3.9 | 32.9 | 121.9 | 3.5 | 26.2 | 97.4 | 3.9 | 33.6 | 124.4 |
| Zone 3 | 5.4 | 32.7 | 131.0 | -- | -- | -- | 5.4 | 32.7 | 131.0 |
| Zone 4 | 6.4 | 52.1 | 204.7 | 5.4 | 51.9 | 210.7 | 6.5 | 52.1 | 204.1 |

Information on level of total fertility for various countries was collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Summary results from these surveys are published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-96). The level of total fertility rates obtained for selected countries is presented in Table 5.2.6. According to the results in the table, the adjusted total fertility rates of Gambella Region are higher than fertility estimates of about half of the countries in the table. However, fertility levels reported in Table 5.2.6 are all reported levels, because DHS surveys are conducted under heavy supervision and better organization and no serious errors are expected to occur in the data collected.

5.2.5 Fertility Differentials

The analysis of fertility differentials by selected background variables presented on Table 5.2.7 was based on reported fertility levels. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, economic activity status and occupation of women, availability of safe drinking water and toilet facility. According to the data, fertility and education have inverse relation. Women with educational level of senior secondary and above showed the lowest level of reported current fertility while the others showed the highest. The differential in the level of fertility of women by different major ethnic groups was analyzed. Amara women showed the highest level of fertility while Mesengos have lowest fertility. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups in Gambella Region. Accordingly, fertility level of Muslim women was highest while Catholics had lowest level of fertility.

Table 5.2.6 Total Fertility Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health surveys in Some Selected Countries.

| Country | Year | TFR | | |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Kenya | 1990-92 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 5.8 |
| Sudan | 1990-92 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Tanzania | 1996 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 6.3 |
| Zambia | 1989-92 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 7.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 1991-94 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| Botswana | 1985-88 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| Namibia | 1989-92 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 6.3 |
| Mali | 1984-86 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| Niger | 1986-92 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.5 |
| Senegal | 1989-92 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| Algeria | 1986-92 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
| Morocco | 1989-92 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 5.5 |
| Yemen | 1989-91 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 8.2 |
| Syria | 1990-93 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Bangladesh | 1993-94 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Indonesia | 1988-91 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 |

The currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate compared to women in the remaining marital status groups. Never married women showed the lowest reported total fertility rate, indicating that births occur after marriage in the region. Women who were non-active showed a high level of total fertility rate compared to economically active counterparts. Among the women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" indicated the highest fertility, while those in "white and blue collar" occupations showed the lowest level of fertility. Women who have access to safe drinking water showed higher fertility than those who do not have access. Similarly, women who are living in housing units where toilet facility is available showed higher level of fertility as compared to the others.

**Table 5.2.7 Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables:
Gambella Region 1994**

| Background Variables | | TFR |
|--|----------------------------|-----|
| Education | Illiterate | 3.1 |
| | Non-regular | 3.6 |
| | Primary | 3.4 |
| | Junior Secondary | 4.1 |
| | Senior Secondary and above | 2.0 |
| Ethnic Group | Anyiwak | 2.2 |
| | Nuwer | 3.3 |
| | Amara | 3.7 |
| | Oromo | 3.0 |
| | Mesengo | 1.6 |
| Religion | Orthodox | 3.6 |
| | Protestant | 3.5 |
| | Catholic | 1.9 |
| | Muslim | 4.3 |
| Marital Status | Never married | 0.1 |
| | Currently married | 4.0 |
| | Divorced | 2.0 |
| | Widowed | 1.8 |
| Activity Status | Active | 3.0 |
| | Non Active | 3.3 |
| Occupation | White collar* | 1.9 |
| | Blue Collar** | 1.9 |
| | Elementary Occupations*** | 3.1 |
| Access to Safe Drinking Water | Yes | 3.5 |
| | No | 3.1 |
| Availability of Toilet Facility | Yes | 4.4 |
| | No | 3.0 |
| All Women | | 3.0 |

* White-collar occupations- Include, 1/Legislators, senior officials and managers;
2/Professionals; 3/Technicians and associate professionals; 4/Clerks

** Blue-collar occupation- Include, 1/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers;
2/ Crafts and related trade workers; 3/ Plant and machine operators and assemblers

***Elementary occupations- Include, 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers;
2/ Elementary occupations.

5.3 MORTALITY

This section deals with mortality levels, trends and differentials for Gambella Region. Regarding mortality only one type of information was collected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census. To get the data, all women aged 10 years and over (who were interviewed using the long questionnaire) were asked the total number of sons and daughters they ever gave birth to, and the total number of those who died. This information was then weighted and utilized to provide indirect estimates of mortality. Consequently, expectations of life at birth (e_0); infant mortality rates (${}_1q_0$); child mortality rates (${}_4q_1$); and under-five mortality rates (${}_5q_0$) were derived and shown in Table 5.3.2.

The rates of mortality presented in this section are defined as follows:

- Infant mortality(${}_1q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Child mortality(${}_4q_1$) : the probability of dying between exact age one and the fifth birthday per 1000 children surviving to the first birthday.
- Under-five mortality(${}_5q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Expectation of life at birth(e_0) : the average number of years a new born baby is expected to live if he/she is exposed throughout its life to the prevailing pattern of age specific death rates.

These results also have already been presented in the Statistical Report for Gambella Region (CSA, 1995). The current report however, presents more detailed and in-depth analysis of the mortality levels. It also presents the trend in mortality. To identify the mortality conditions of particular sections of the population, differentials by background variables are presented. Finally, abridged life tables for males and females are constructed.

5.3.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Infant mortality rates, child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates were computed using a program called QFIVE, developed by the United Nations (UN, 1988). Expectations of life at birth was computed using a computer program called MORTPAK-LITE, also developed by the UN. The reliability of indirect estimates based on information on children ever born and surviving highly depend on the quality of reporting of children ever born, children dead and age of women. In Gambella Region, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 3.5 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Gambella Region is presented in Table 5.3.1. Detailed tables by sex, rural and urban areas for each of the zones is also presented in the Statistical Report for Gambella Region (CSA, 1995). According to the results in the table, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a clear decline. As a proxy measure of sex ratio at birth by age of mother, children ever born by age of women used to calculate sex ratio for the region, rural and urban areas. Results show that sex ratio was 1.11 for urban areas, 1.11 for rural areas and 1.11 for the whole region. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the region is reasonably good.

Table 5.3.1 Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving: Gambella Region 1994

| Age Group | Women | Children Ever Born | Children Surviving | Mean Ever Born | Mean Surviving | Proportion Surviving |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 15 - 19 | 10,057 | 3,592 | 3,182 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.89 |
| 20 - 24 | 8,635 | 13,257 | 11,746 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 0.89 |
| 25 - 29 | 8,511 | 24,373 | 21,061 | 2.86 | 2.47 | 0.86 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,559 | 21,426 | 18,220 | 3.85 | 3.28 | 0.85 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,407 | 19,260 | 15,731 | 4.37 | 3.57 | 0.82 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,623 | 12,337 | 9,965 | 4.70 | 3.80 | 0.81 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,730 | 8,013 | 6,195 | 4.63 | 3.58 | 0.77 |

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.3.2 for Gambella as a whole and its zonal, rural and urban sub-divisions, by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the region was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. The applied technique is to observe the difference in the estimated expectation of life implied by exact ages 2, 3 and 5. This is performed for each of the four families of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables. Then the family that gives the smallest difference is considered as the appropriate model that describes the mortality pattern of the population for ages under 5. Accordingly, the 1984 census indicated the West family as the best fit, while NFFS show both South and West family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia. The results of the 1994 census also indicated that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates of mortality for the region.

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Gambella Region are 55 years for males, 55 years for females and 55 years for both sexes. The infant mortality rates are 98 per thousand for males, 93 per thousand for females and 96 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates expressed per thousand children surviving to the first birthday are 46 for males, 51 for females and 48 for both sexes. Under-five mortality rates are also computed to be 137 per thousand for males, 139 per thousand for females and 137 per thousand for both sexes.

Zonal variations are also observed in expectations of life at birth. Among all zones males and females of Zone 3 enjoy a longer life while those residing in Zone 1 exhibit the lowest expectation of life at birth. Moreover, the four types of mortality measures observed for Gambella Region follow the same pattern for sexes of all zones except for Zone 3. In general, with the exception of Zone 1, the rural part of Gambella is observed to suffer from only a slightly

higher level of mortality compared to the urban part. The data also show that for most of the cases males have higher mortality compared to females.

Table 5.3.2 Estimated, Infant, Child and Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of life at Birth by Zones, Rural and Urban Areas: Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994

| Zone | Sex | Total | | | | Urban | | | | Rural | | | |
|--------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | | ${}_1q_0$ | ${}_4q_1$ | ${}_5q_0$ | e_0 | ${}_1q_0$ | ${}_4q_1$ | ${}_5q_0$ | e_0 | ${}_1q_0$ | ${}_4q_1$ | ${}_5q_0$ | e_0 |
| Total | M+F | 96 | 48 | 137 | 54.7 | 113 | 58 | 164 | 51.4 | 99 | 46 | 142 | 54.2 |
| | M | 98 | 46 | 137 | 54.8 | 127 | 62 | 181 | 49.5 | 103 | 43 | 144 | 53.8 |
| | F | 93 | 51 | 139 | 54.7 | 102 | 54 | 146 | 53.7 | 94 | 50 | 140 | 54.5 |
| Zone 1 | M+F | 113 | 62 | 165 | 51.4 | 119 | 63 | 175 | 50.3 | 117 | 59 | 171 | 50.7 |
| | M | 133 | 66 | 190 | 48.4 | 131 | 65 | 187 | 48.8 | 133 | 66 | 191 | 48.3 |
| | F | 92 | 55 | 138 | 55.0 | 107 | 62 | 161 | 51.9 | 100 | 50 | 150 | 53.4 |
| Zone 2 | M+F | 145 | 81 | 217 | 45.6 | 93 | 45 | 133 | 55.8 | 142 | 84 | 212 | 46.2 |
| | M | 160 | 84 | 232 | 43.9 | 121 | 58 | 172 | 50.4 | 157 | 86 | 228 | 44.3 |
| | F | 130 | 78 | 202 | 47.5 | 63 | 54 | 95 | 61.6 | 126 | 82 | 194 | 48.3 |
| Zone 3 | M+F | 64 | 24 | 86 | 61.5 | - | - | - | - | 64 | 24 | 86 | 61.5 |
| | M | 52 | 15 | 67 | 64.4 | - | - | - | - | 52 | 15 | 67 | 64.4 |
| | F | 74 | 36 | 108 | 58.7 | - | - | - | - | 74 | 36 | 108 | 58.7 |
| Zone 4 | M+F | 94 | 46 | 135 | 55.1 | 93 | 45 | 134 | 55.5 | 95 | 45 | 136 | 54.9 |
| | M | 101 | 46 | 140 | 54.4 | 107 | 50 | 150 | 53.9 | 102 | 44 | 143 | 54.1 |
| | F | 88 | 46 | 130 | 55.8 | 83 | 43 | 122 | 56.9 | 87 | 46 | 129 | 55.9 |

${}_1q_0$ = Infant Mortality

${}_5q_0$ = Under-five Mortality

${}_4q_1$ = Child mortality

e_0 = Expectation of life at birth

5.3.2 Trends in Mortality

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.3.3, a general decline in mortality during the eighties and early nineties is observed. The result for the latest period (1993) that was derived from the information of women of ages 15-19 may be considered to suffer from small number of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate. The estimated level for 1979 which was obtained from women currently aged 45-49 may suffer from memory lapse (particularly of dead children), and therefore, may be considered to be less accurate.

Table 5.3.3 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth: Gambella Region 1994.

| Age group of women | Reference date | e_0 |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|
| 15-19 | Jun 1993 | 52.8 |
| 20-24 | Jan 1992 | 55.2 |
| 25-29 | Jan 1990 | 53.9 |
| 30-34 | Oct 1987 | 53.4 |
| 35-39 | Apr 1985 | 50.8 |
| 40-45 | Sep 1982 | 51.2 |
| 45-49 | Nov 1979 | 49.6 |

5.3.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables (Table 5.3.4). These variables are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, and occupation of the mothers. Values of infant mortality rates and expectations of life at birth are utilized to explore these differentials. According to these results, infant mortality rate was observed to decrease as the level of education of the mother increased, except for children of the illiterate women who reported better conditions compared to mothers who had non-regular and primary education. Five major ethnic groups namely, Anyiwak, Nuwer, Amara, Oromo and Mesengo were selected because of their population size for the investigation of differentials in mortality. The Nuwer reported the lowest infant mortality rates while the Anyiwak women reported the highest. Similarly, Protestants showed the lowest infant mortality rate, while the Muslims showed the highest.

Among the different marital status categories of mothers, children of currently married women had the lowest infant mortality rate. Children of women in the other marital categories showed a high infant mortality rate, signifying the importance of stable marriages towards the health of children. Lower infant mortality rate observed for economically active women than their

counterparts. Women who are engaged in “white and blue collar” occupations reported lower infant mortality compared with women who engaged in elementary occupations.

Table 5.3.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per thousand) and Expectations of Life at Birth by Background Variables: Gambella Region 1994

| Background Variables | | $1q_0$ | e_0 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Education | Illiterate | 97 | 54.9 |
| | Non-regular | 101 | 55.2 |
| | Primary | 117 | 50.9 |
| | Junior Secondary | 83 | 57.4 |
| | Senior Secondary and above | 66 | 62.4 |
| Ethnic Group | Anyiwak | 128 | 48.8 |
| | Nuwer | 70 | 60.2 |
| | Amara | 110 | 52.3 |
| | Oromo | 110 | 52.3 |
| | Mesengo | 90 | 57.1 |
| Religion | Orthodox | 110 | 52.2 |
| | Protestant | 90 | 56.9 |
| | Catholic | 114 | 51.5 |
| | Muslim | 130 | 48.3 |
| Marital Status | Never married | 130 | 48.3 |
| | Currently married | 89 | 56.2 |
| | Divorced | 135 | 47.8 |
| | Widowed | 190 | 39.3 |
| Activity Status | Active | 94 | 55.2 |
| | Non active | 109 | 52.2 |
| Occupation | White collar* | 64 | 62.3 |
| | Blue Collar** | 68 | 60.7 |
| | Elementary occupations*** | 95 | 55.0 |
| All women | | 99 | 54.2 |

*- White-collar occupations- Include, 1/Legislators, senior officials and managers;
2/Professionals; 3/Technicians and associate professionals; 4/Clerks;

** - Blue-collar occupation -Include, 1/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers;
2/ Crafts and related trade workers; 3/ Plant and machine operators and assemblers;

***- Agricultural and Elementary occupations- Include, 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; 2/ Elementary occupations.

An attempt was made to investigate the differential of mortality by access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility. However, the results are not found to confirm the general truth that availability and accessibility of the aforementioned housing amenities should be related to less mortality and higher longevity than non-availability and non-accessibility. Hence, the findings are considered as invalid and discarded from the analysis.

Expectation of life at birth that correspond to the Infant mortality rates are also presented in Table 5.3.4. In general, it can be concluded that better education, being married and having better paid job (white-collar group) guarantee longer life. Among the ethnic and religious groups mentioned, higher expectation of life at birth was observed for ethnic Nuwers' and followers of Protestant religion.

Levels of infant mortality rates recorded for selected countries is presented in Table 5.3.5. The source of the information is the results of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in these countries. Summary information from these surveys is published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-1996) from which Table 5.3.5 is constructed. Compared to the results in the table, the region has the high infant mortality rate compared to these countries except for Niger, Bangladesh and Zambia.

Table 5.3.5 Infant Mortality Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Surveys in Some Selected Countries.

| Country | Year | Infant Mortality Rate | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Kenya | 1982-92 | 63 | 46 | 65 |
| Sudan | 1983-92 | 77 | 75 | 78 |
| Tanzania | 1996 | 95 | 83 | 97 |
| Zambia | 1982-92 | 98 | 78 | 116 |
| Zimbabwe | 1984-94 | 51 | 44 | 54 |
| Namibia | 1982-92 | 62 | 63 | 61 |
| Ghana | 1984-93 | 75 | 55 | 82 |
| Niger | 1982-92 | 135 | 89 | 143 |
| Senegal | 1982-92 | 76 | 55 | 87 |
| Cameroon | 1981-91 | 81 | 72 | 86 |
| Algeria | 1982-92 | 54 | 41 | 64 |
| Bangladesh | 1983-93 | 101 | 81 | 103 |

5.3.4 Life Tables

To generate the life tables presented in Table 5.3.6 below, estimated expectations of life at birth were used as input values in UN MORTPAK Computer program MATCH procedure (UN, 1988). The life table columns presented are defined as follows:

- Age:-** The initial age of the age interval $(x, x+n)$, where x is the initial age and n is the length of the interval. The interval n equals 5 years with the exception of the first interval (1 year), second interval (4 years) and last interval (open ended);
- ${}_n m_x$:-** Central death rate for the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n q_x$:-** Probability of an individual at age x dying before the end of the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- l_x :-** Number of survivors to exact age x in a life table with radix of 100,000;
- ${}_n d_x$:-** Number of deaths in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n L_x$:-** Number of person-years lived in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- T_x :-** Number of person-years lived at ages x and older ;
- e_x :-** Expectation of life at age x .

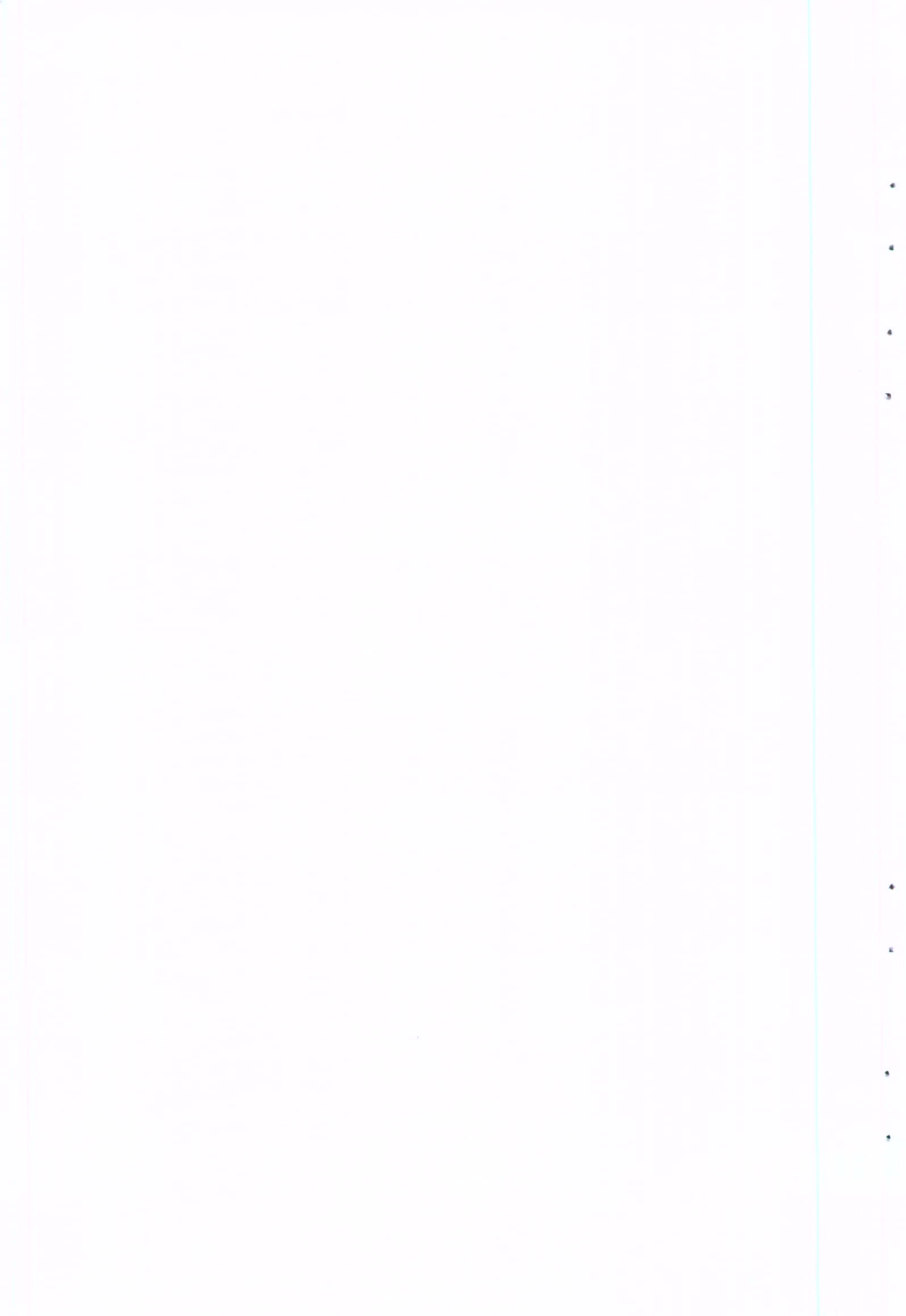
Table 5.3.6 Estimated Abridged Life Table: Gambella Region 1994

Male

| AGE | ${}_n m_x$ | ${}_n q_x$ | l_x | ${}_n d_x$ | ${}_n L_x$ | T_x | e_x |
|-----|------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|-------|
| 0 | 0.10680 | 0.09986 | 100000 | 9986 | 93505 | 5380011 | 53.8 |
| 1 | 0.01431 | 0.05515 | 90014 | 4964 | 346957 | 5286506 | 58.7 |
| 5 | 0.00346 | 0.01714 | 85050 | 1458 | 421603 | 4939549 | 58.1 |
| 10 | 0.00267 | 0.01325 | 83592 | 1108 | 415189 | 4517946 | 54.0 |
| 15 | 0.00380 | 0.01884 | 82484 | 1554 | 408722 | 4102757 | 49.7 |
| 20 | 0.00496 | 0.02452 | 80930 | 1984 | 399831 | 3694034 | 45.6 |
| 25 | 0.00566 | 0.02790 | 78945 | 2203 | 389312 | 3294203 | 41.7 |
| 30 | 0.00642 | 0.03158 | 76743 | 2423 | 377747 | 2904891 | 37.9 |
| 35 | 0.00725 | 0.03561 | 74319 | 2646 | 365078 | 2527145 | 34.0 |
| 40 | 0.00825 | 0.04041 | 71673 | 2896 | 351255 | 2162067 | 30.2 |
| 45 | 0.00981 | 0.04789 | 68776 | 3294 | 335908 | 1810812 | 26.3 |
| 50 | 0.01331 | 0.06448 | 65482 | 4223 | 317280 | 1474905 | 22.5 |
| 55 | 0.01815 | 0.08697 | 61260 | 5328 | 293581 | 1157625 | 18.9 |
| 60 | 0.02742 | 0.12867 | 55932 | 7197 | 262470 | 864044 | 15.4 |
| 65 | 0.04072 | 0.18543 | 48735 | 9037 | 221916 | 601575 | 12.3 |
| 70 | 0.06409 | 0.27703 | 39698 | 10998 | 171596 | 379658 | 9.6 |
| 75 | 0.10037 | 0.40051 | 28701 | 11495 | 114523 | 208062 | 7.2 |
| 80 | 0.18394 | | 17206 | 17206 | 93539 | 93539 | 5.4 |

Female

| AGE | ${}_n m_x$ | ${}_n q_x$ | l_x | ${}_n d_x$ | ${}_n L_x$ | T_x | e_x |
|-----|------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|-------|
| 0 | 0.10307 | 0.09650 | 100000 | 9650 | 93626 | 5450003 | 54.5 |
| 1 | 0.01358 | 0.05246 | 90350 | 4740 | 348919 | 5356376 | 59.3 |
| 5 | 0.00331 | 0.01640 | 85610 | 1404 | 424538 | 5007458 | 58.5 |
| 10 | 0.00255 | 0.01269 | 84206 | 1069 | 418356 | 4582920 | 54.4 |
| 15 | 0.00365 | 0.01809 | 83137 | 1504 | 412108 | 4164564 | 50.1 |
| 20 | 0.00477 | 0.02357 | 81633 | 1924 | 403495 | 3752456 | 46.0 |
| 25 | 0.00544 | 0.02686 | 79709 | 2141 | 393283 | 3348961 | 42.0 |
| 30 | 0.00618 | 0.03045 | 77568 | 2362 | 382026 | 2955678 | 38.1 |
| 35 | 0.00701 | 0.03445 | 75205 | 2591 | 369652 | 2573652 | 34.2 |
| 40 | 0.00801 | 0.03926 | 72615 | 2851 | 356084 | 2204000 | 30.4 |
| 45 | 0.00957 | 0.04679 | 69764 | 3264 | 340924 | 1847916 | 26.5 |
| 50 | 0.01302 | 0.06315 | 66500 | 4200 | 322429 | 1506992 | 22.7 |
| 55 | 0.01781 | 0.08542 | 62300 | 5321 | 298806 | 1184563 | 19.0 |
| 60 | 0.02694 | 0.12657 | 56979 | 7212 | 267681 | 885756 | 15.5 |
| 65 | 0.04015 | 0.18306 | 49767 | 9110 | 226919 | 618076 | 12.4 |
| 70 | 0.06333 | 0.27424 | 40657 | 11150 | 176045 | 391157 | 9.6 |
| 75 | 0.09943 | 0.39758 | 29507 | 11731 | 117993 | 215112 | 7.3 |
| 80 | 0.18303 | | 17776 | 17776 | 97119 | 97119 | 5.5 |



CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1994 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included different sets of questions on housing for urban and rural parts of Gambella Region. Thus information on housing characteristics and conditions were collected for residential and partly residential housing units on 20 percent sample bases.

In urban areas, information on housing facilities and amenities such as bathing, toilet, types of kitchen, source of water supply, source of power for lighting, types of fuel used for cooking and availability of radio, television and telephone sets were collected during the census. Information on the status of tenure and monthly rent of housing units was also collected for urban areas. On the other hand, in rural areas, information on types of fuel used for cooking, availability of toilet, source of water supply and information on whether there was a separate room in the housing unit used mainly as a kitchen was collected.

This chapter presents statistical data on housing with analysis on housing characteristics and conditions in Gambella Region. Thus, in the presentation of the results, some tables refer to urban areas only, a few tables refer to rural areas only, while others refer to both urban and rural areas. The data on housing units of Gambella Region consists of summary tables and analysis of data by zones are dealt in this chapter and are presented in six sections.

6.2 Housing Units by Type of Building

During the census, buildings in which housing units are located were identified as either non-storied or multi-storied and each type of building was further classified into detached or attached; and if attached number of units in it was also recorded.

A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation or not intended for habitation but was occupied as a living quarter by a household during the census. Although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may, at the

time of census be occupied by one or more households or may be used partly for living and partly for establishment.

The distribution of housing units by type of building is shown in Table 6.1. A building is an independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed by external walls or dividing walls that are extended from the foundation to the roof. A building may be used or intended for residential and establishment, or establishment only. Buildings may contain several sets of living quarters as in apartment building or may constitute one set of living quarter.

The data on housing shows that a total of 6,268 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 6,055 (96.6 percent) were found in non-storied buildings and 19 (0.3 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that 4,240 (67.6 percent), housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 1,815 (28.9 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 14.2 percent were two units non-storied attached, 9.8 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 4.9 percent were six or more units non storied attached buildings. On the other hand 0.2 percent of the housing units were found to be in Multi-storied detached and 0.1 percent were attached buildings. The data in the table indicates that housing units in storied buildings were found to be very few compared with housing units in non-storied buildings.

The table also presents data on type of building by zone, and high proportion of non-storied housing units were observed in all zones. The proportion of housing units in non-storied buildings ranged from 95.7 percent in Zone 1 to 100.0 percent in Zone 3.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Unit

Information on type of housing units based on the nature of construction is presented in Table 6.2. The type of housing units were grouped according to whether the housing units were permanent or improvised or mobile or any other. These terms were defined in the census as follows:

Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| TYPE OF BUILDING | Gambella Region | | ZONES | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Non Storied | 6,055 | 96.60 | 4,379 | 95.74 | 736 | 99.33 | 177 | 100.00 | 763 | 98.32 |
| Detached | 4,240 | 67.65 | 2,990 | 65.37 | 522 | 70.45 | 177 | 100.00 | 551 | 71.01 |
| Attached . | 1,815 | 28.96 | 1,389 | 30.37 | 214 | 28.88 | - | - | 212 | 27.32 |
| 2 Units Attached | 892 | 14.23 | 655 | 14.32 | 73 | 9.85 | - | - | 164 | 21.13 |
| 3-5 Units Attached | 613 | 9.78 | 556 | 12.16 | 28 | 3.78 | - | - | 29 | 3.74 |
| 6 or more Units Attached | 310 | 4.95 | 178 | 3.89 | 113 | 15.25 | - | - | 19 | 2.45 |
| Multi -Storied | 19 | 0.30 | 19 | 0.42 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Detached | 14 | 0.22 | 14 | 0.31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Attached | 5 | 0.08 | 5 | 0.11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2-3 Units Attached. | 5 | 0.08 | 5 | 0.11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4-6 Units Attached | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7-10 Units Attached | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 or more Units Attached | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not Stated | 194 | 3.10 | 176 | 3.85 | 5 | 0.67 | - | - | 13 | 1.68 |
| All Housing Units | 6,268 | 100.00 | 4,574 | 100.00 | 741 | 100.00 | 177 | 100.00 | 776 | 100.00 |

Permanent housing unit is a structure that may be expected to maintain its stability for ten years or more and have been constructed with materials such as cement, blockets and bricks or any other building materials.

Improvised housing unit is an independent makeshift shelter or structure built of waste materials and being utilized as living quarter at the time of the census.

Mobile housing unit is any type of living accommodation which has been made to be transported and occupied as living quarter at the time of the census.

It can be observed from the table that large proportion of the housing units (88.1 percent) were permanent. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 88.1 and 88.3 percent, respectively. The proportion of permanent housing units ranged from 81.8 percent in Zone 4 to 92.7 percent in Zone 2. The data reveal that improvised housing units constituted 11.1 percent, whereas mobile housing units were almost non-existent. Improvised housing units for the rural and urban areas accounted for 11.3 and 10.2 percent, respectively. The pattern of structural type of housing units observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds true for all zones in Gambella Region.

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

The absolute size of a housing unit provides only a crude measure of the extent of shelter in a community. However, it tells nothing about the quality of a housing unit. The quality of a residential housing unit is necessary to appreciate the extent to which the existing housing conditions are regarded as socially desirable in terms of structural quality, rates of occupancy, and other amenities of life. Besides this, knowledge about the materials used for the construction of walls, roofs and floors may be of special significance for the assessment of durability of the housing units, demand for construction materials,...etc.

The predominant type of materials used for the construction of buildings have important implications for setting up housing standards and the development of appropriate housing construction technology. Here, we will discuss qualitative aspects of the housing units in the following areas: structure, number of rooms, and density of occupation.

Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units and Zones, Gambella Region : 1994

| URBAN / RURAL | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF HOUSING UNITS | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|--------|------------|
| | | | Permanent | Improvised | Mobile | Others | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 31,149 | 3,923 | 10 | 4 | 257 |
| | % | 100.00 | 88.13 | 11.10 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.73 |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 5,534 | 641 | 5 | - | 88 |
| | % | 100.00 | 88.29 | 10.23 | 0.08 | - | 1.40 |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 25,615 | 3,282 | 5 | 4 | 169 |
| | % | 100.00 | 88.10 | 11.29 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.58 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9,440 | 8,621 | 693 | 10 | - | 116 |
| | % | 100.00 | 91.32 | 7.34 | 0.11 | - | 1.23 |
| Urban | No. | 4,574 | 4,043 | 438 | 5 | - | 88 |
| | % | 100.00 | 88.39 | 9.58 | 0.11 | - | 1.92 |
| Rural | No. | 4,866 | 4,578 | 255 | 5 | - | 28 |
| | % | 100.00 | 94.08 | 5.24 | 0.10 | - | 0.58 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7,000 | 6,487 | 454 | - | - | 59 |
| | % | 100.00 | 92.67 | 6.49 | - | - | 0.84 |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 731 | 10 | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 98.65 | 1.35 | - | - | - |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 5,756 | 444 | - | - | 59 |
| | % | 100.00 | 91.96 | 7.09 | - | - | 0.94 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 8,843 | 1,216 | - | - | 40 |
| | % | 100.00 | 87.56 | 12.04 | - | - | 0.40 |
| Urban | No. | 177 | 138 | 39 | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 77.97 | 22.03 | - | - | - |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 8,705 | 1,177 | - | - | 40 |
| | % | 100.00 | 87.73 | 11.86 | - | - | 0.40 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 7,198 | 1,560 | - | 4 | 42 |
| | % | 100.00 | 81.76 | 17.72 | - | 0.05 | 0.48 |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 622 | 154 | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 80.15 | 19.85 | - | - | - |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 6,576 | 1,406 | - | 4 | 42 |
| | % | 100.00 | 81.91 | 17.51 | - | 0.05 | 0.52 |

6.4.1 Structure

a) Construction Materials of Wall

The distribution of housing units by type of materials used for the construction of wall is shown in Table 6.3. If the walls are constructed from different types of construction materials, the predominant one was reported in the census.

It can be observed from table 6.3 that 62.8 percent of housing units in Gambella Region had wood and mud walls and 31.1 percent had wood and thatch. In urban and rural areas of Gambella Region housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 65.2 percent and 62.3 percent, respectively. Housing units made of wood and thach walls for urban and rural areas constituted 16.4 and 34.3 percent, respectively. Housing units with stone and Cement and Blokets walls accounted for 0.9 and 0.8 percent respectively, while housing units with stones and mud, Reed and Bamboo, and bricks accounted for less than one percent. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 2.9 percent. The table presents materials of construction of walls by zone and in all zones high proportion of wood and mud walls was observed. Significant proportion of wood and thatch walls was observed in all zones. The proportion of wood and thatch walls ranged from the lowest 22.5 percent in Zone 3 to the highest 40.5 percent in Zone 2.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Gambella Region particularly those of the rural areas have roofs mostly made of thatch/grass. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of material (80.4 percent) used for the

construction of roofs was thatch/grass. The construction materials of roofs in the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatch/grass and this accounted for 87.2 percent. Only 8.9 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 44.4 percent.

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall and Zones, Gambella Region : 1994

| URBAN/ RURAL | | All Housing Units | MATERIAL OF WALL | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-------|--------|------------|
| | | | Wood and Mud | Wood and Thatch | Reed and Bamboo | Stone and Mud | Stone and Cement | Blokets | Briks | Others | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 22,186 | 10,984 | 64 | 66 | 332 | 290 | 20 | 1,031 | 370 |
| | % | 100.00 | 62.77 | 31.08 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.94 | 0.82 | 0.06 | 2.92 | 1.05 |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 4,085 | 1,025 | 5 | 44 | 323 | 267 | 10 | 322 | 187 |
| | % | 100.00 | 65.17 | 16.35 | 0.08 | 0.70 | 5.15 | 4.26 | 0.16 | 5.14 | 2.98 |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 18,101 | 9,959 | 59 | 22 | 9 | 23 | 10 | 709 | 183 |
| | % | 100.00 | 62.26 | 34.25 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 2.44 | 0.63 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9,440 | 5,431 | 2,905 | 5 | 44 | 294 | 235 | 15 | 290 | 221 |
| | % | 100.00 | 57.53 | 30.77 | 0.05 | 0.47 | 3.11 | 2.49 | 0.16 | 3.07 | 2.34 |
| Urban | No. | 4,574 | 2,950 | 655 | - | 44 | 294 | 217 | 10 | 241 | 163 |
| | % | 100.00 | 64.49 | 14.32 | - | 0.96 | 6.43 | 4.74 | 0.22 | 5.27 | 3.56 |
| Rural | No. | 4,866 | 2,481 | 2,250 | 5 | - | - | 18 | 5 | 49 | 58 |
| | % | 100.00 | 50.99 | 46.24 | 0.10 | - | - | 0.37 | 0.10 | 1.01 | 1.19 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7000 | 3654 | 2834 | 23 | - | 20 | 50 | 5 | 355 | 59 |
| | % | 100.00 | 52.20 | 40.49 | 0.33 | - | 0.29 | 0.71 | 0.07 | 5.07 | 0.84 |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 505 | 94 | 5 | - | 20 | 50 | - | 62 | 5 |
| | % | 100.00 | 68.15 | 12.69 | 0.67 | - | 2.70 | 6.75 | - | 8.37 | 0.67 |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 3,149 | 2,740 | 18 | - | - | - | 5 | 293 | 54 |
| | % | 100.00 | 50.31 | 43.78 | 0.29 | - | - | - | 0.08 | 4.68 | 0.86 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 7,726 | 2,276 | 12 | 22 | - | - | - | 26 | 37 |
| | % | 100.00 | 76.50 | 22.54 | 0.12 | 0.22 | - | - | - | 0.26 | 0.37 |
| Urban | No. | 177 | 19 | 158 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 10.73 | 89.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 7,707 | 2,118 | 12 | 22 | - | - | - | 26 | 37 |
| | % | 100.00 | 77.68 | 21.35 | 0.12 | 0.22 | - | - | - | 0.26 | 0.37 |
| Zone 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 5,375 | 2,969 | 24 | - | 18 | 5 | - | 360 | 53 |
| | % | 100.00 | 61.05 | 33.72 | 0.27 | - | 0.20 | 0.06 | - | 4.09 | 0.60 |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 611 | 118 | - | - | 9 | - | - | 19 | 19 |
| | % | 100.00 | 78.74 | 15.21 | - | - | 1.16 | - | - | 2.45 | 2.45 |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 4,764 | 2,851 | 24 | - | 9 | 5 | - | 341 | 34 |
| | % | 100.00 | 59.34 | 35.51 | 0.30 | - | 0.11 | 0.06 | - | 4.25 | 0.42 |

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones, Gambella Region :1994

| RBAN /RURAL | All Housing Units | MATERIAL OF ROOF | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|--------|------------|------|
| | | Corrugated Iron Sheets | Thatch | Wood and Mud | Reed / Bamboo | Others | Not Stated | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 5,367 | 28,397 | 659 | 87 | 473 | 360 |
| | % | 100.00 | 15.19 | 80.35 | 1.86 | 0.25 | 1.34 | 1.02 |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 2,781 | 3,043 | 47 | 5 | 210 | 182 |
| | % | 100.00 | 44.37 | 48.55 | 0.75 | 0.08 | 3.35 | 2.90 |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 2,586 | 25,354 | 612 | 82 | 263 | 178 |
| | % | 100.00 | 8.89 | 87.20 | 2.10 | 0.28 | 0.90 | 0.61 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9,440 | 2,179 | 6,457 | 252 | 5 | 336 | 211 |
| | % | 100.00 | 23.08 | 68.40 | 2.67 | 0.05 | 3.56 | 2.24 |
| Urban | No. | 4,574 | 2,019 | 2,171 | 24 | 5 | 192 | 163 |
| | % | 100.00 | 44.14 | 47.46 | 0.52 | 0.11 | 4.20 | 3.56 |
| Rural | No. | 4,866 | 160 | 4,286 | 228 | - | 144 | 48 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.29 | 88.08 | 4.69 | - | 2.96 | 0.99 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7,000 | 996 | 5,892 | 25 | 5 | 23 | 59 |
| | % | 100.00 | 14.23 | 84.17 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.33 | 0.84 |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 348 | 374 | 5 | - | 9 | 5 |
| | % | 100.00 | 46.96 | 50.47 | 0.67 | - | 1.21 | 0.67 |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 648 | 5,518 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 54 |
| | % | 100.00 | 10.35 | 88.16 | 0.32 | 0.08 | 0.22 | 0.86 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 199 | 9,468 | 275 | 38 | 82 | 37 |
| | % | 100.00 | 1.97 | 93.75 | 2.72 | 0.38 | 0.81 | 0.37 |
| Urban | No. | 177 | 19 | 158 | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 10.73 | 89.27 | - | - | - | - |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 180 | 9,310 | 275 | 38 | 82 | 37 |
| | % | 100.00 | 1.81 | 93.83 | 2.77 | 0.38 | 0.83 | 0.37 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 1,993 | 6,580 | 107 | 39 | 32 | 53 |
| | % | 100.00 | 22.64 | 74.74 | 1.22 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.60 |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 395 | 340 | 18 | - | 9 | 14 |
| | % | 100.00 | 50.90 | 43.81 | 2.32 | - | 1.16 | 1.80 |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 1,598 | 6,240 | 89 | 39 | 23 | 39 |
| | % | 100.00 | 19.91 | 77.73 | 1.11 | 0.49 | 0.29 | 0.49 |

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Zone 1 (23.1 percent) and lowest in Zone 3 (2.0 percent). A higher proportion (93.8 percent) of housing units with thatch/grass roof were found in rural areas of Zone 3, while the lowest proportion (77.7 percent), were found in rural areas of Zone 4.

c) Construction Materials of Floor

Data on construction materials of floor were only collected in urban areas. The distribution of housing units in the urban areas by type of materials used for the construction of floor is shown in Table 6.5. It may be observed from the table that 80.2 percent of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 11.5 percent had cement/concrete floors and only 3.4 percent had floor of cement brick tiles. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 1.0 percent of all housing units.

The overall pattern of materials used in the construction of floor observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds for most of the urban areas of the zones. However, among the zones, the use of earth/mud for the construction of floor is highest in Zone 3 (100.0 percent) and lowest in Zone 1 (78.0 percent). The use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor is highest in Zone 2 (17.1 percent) followed by Zone 2 (12.7 percent).

6.4.2 Number of Rooms

In the census a room was defined as a space enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof at least to a height of two meters and has a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult. Except for bathrooms, toilets and passage ways, other rooms found in the housing unit were considered as rooms.

One can obtain some idea about spacing in housing unit by examining number of rooms per household and number of persons living per room. The distribution of housing units by number of rooms and zones is presented in Table 6.6a.

It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Gambella Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest

Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONES | | All Housing Units | MATERIAL OF FLOOR | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| | | | Mud | Wood Tiles | Cement/ Concrete | Plastic Tiles | Cement Brick Tiles | Bamboo/ Reed | Others | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,268 | 5,027 | 44 | 723 | 18 | 211 | 5 | 33 | 207 |
| | % | 100.00 | 80.20 | 0.70 | 11.53 | 0.29 | 3.37 | 0.08 | 0.53 | 3.30 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 3,566 | - | 581 | 14 | 211 | - | 19 | 183 |
| | % | 100.00 | 77.96 | - | 12.70 | 0.31 | 4.61 | - | 0.42 | 4.00 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 604 | - | 127 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| | % | 100.00 | 81.51 | - | 17.14 | - | - | - | - | 1.35 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | 177 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 680 | 44 | 15 | 4 | - | 5 | 14 | 14 |
| | % | 100.00 | 87.63 | 5.67 | 1.93 | 0.52 | - | 0.64 | 1.80 | 1.80 |

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones, Gambella : 1994

| URBAN / RURAL | | All Housing Units | NUMBER OF ROOMS | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Rooms |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | | One | Two | Three | Four | Five | Six | Seven | Eight or more | Not Stated | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 26,587 | 5,671 | 975 | 415 | 95 | 44 | 23 | 33 | 1,500 | 43,826 |
| | % | 100.00 | 75.23 | 16.05 | 2.76 | 1.17 | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 4.24 | |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 4,277 | 1,134 | 305 | 137 | 52 | 34 | 18 | 33 | 278 | 9,010 |
| | % | 100.00 | 68.24 | 18.09 | 4.87 | 2.19 | 0.83 | 0.54 | 0.29 | 0.53 | 4.44 | |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 22,310 | 4,537 | 670 | 278 | 43 | 10 | 5 | - | 1,222 | 34,816 |
| | % | 100.00 | 76.73 | 15.60 | 2.30 | 0.96 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.02 | - | 4.20 | |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9,440 | 7,113 | 1,046 | 302 | 248 | 57 | 24 | 10 | 25 | 615 | 11,942 |
| | % | 100.00 | 75.35 | 11.08 | 3.20 | 2.63 | 0.60 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.26 | 6.51 | |
| Urban | No. | 4,574 | 3,230 | 683 | 189 | 116 | 52 | 19 | 5 | 25 | 255 | 6,376 |
| | % | 100.00 | 70.62 | 14.93 | 4.13 | 2.54 | 1.14 | 0.42 | 0.11 | 0.55 | 5.57 | |
| Rural | No. | 4,866 | 3,883 | 363 | 113 | 132 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | 360 | 5,566 |
| | % | 100.00 | 79.80 | 7.46 | 2.32 | 2.71 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | - | 7.40 | |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7,000 | 5,462 | 862 | 125 | 29 | 9 | 5 | - | - | 508 | 7,752 |
| | % | 100.00 | 78.03 | 12.31 | 1.79 | 0.41 | 0.13 | 0.07 | - | - | 7.26 | |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 598 | 93 | 32 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 916 |
| | % | 100.00 | 80.70 | 12.55 | 4.32 | 1.21 | - | - | - | - | 1.21 | |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 4,864 | 769 | 93 | 20 | 9 | 5 | - | - | 499 | 6,836 |
| | % | 100.00 | 77.71 | 12.29 | 1.49 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.08 | - | - | 7.97 | |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 8,651 | 742 | 337 | 93 | 24 | - | - | - | 252 | 11,638 |
| | % | 100.00 | 85.66 | 7.35 | 3.34 | 0.92 | 0.24 | - | - | - | 2.50 | |
| Urban | No. | 177 | 177 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 177 |
| | % | 100.00 | 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 8,474 | 742 | 337 | 93 | 24 | - | - | - | 252 | 11,461 |
| | % | 100.00 | 85.41 | 7.48 | 3.40 | 0.94 | 0.24 | - | - | - | 2.54 | |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 5,361 | 3,021 | 211 | 45 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 125 | 12,494 |
| | % | 100.00 | 60.89 | 34.31 | 2.40 | 0.51 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 1.42 | |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 272 | 358 | 84 | 12 | - | 15 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 1,541 |
| | % | 100.00 | 35.05 | 46.13 | 10.82 | 1.55 | - | 1.93 | 1.68 | 1.03 | 1.80 | |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 5,089 | 2,663 | 127 | 33 | 5 | - | - | - | 111 | 10,953 |
| | % | 100.00 | 63.39 | 33.17 | 1.58 | 0.41 | 0.06 | - | - | - | 1.38 | |

proportion of housing units had only one room (75.2 percent) followed by two rooms (16.1 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 2.8 percent of the total housing units. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively lower as compared to rural areas. These proportions were 92.3 percent and 86.3 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 3.3 percent of the housing units had 3-4 rooms, while housing units with five or more rooms accounted for less than one percent.

As indicated above, the majority of housing units consisted of 1-2 rooms and this also holds for each zone in the urban areas although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (95.2 percent) in Zone 4 and lowest (86.4 percent) in Zone 1. Housing units with three rooms varies from 1.8 percent in Zone 2 to 3.3 percent in Zone 3. Housing units with four or more rooms were relatively higher in Zone 1, and the variation between other zones was very small (see Table 6.6a).

6.4.3 Density of Occupation

Density of occupation is consistent with maintenance of health and privacy of occupants. Infectious diseases spread faster in densely populated areas; and it is more difficult to evacuate people during disasters and calamities. There are even suggestions that lack of privacy, high noise levels, and other concomitant of high densities may tend to increase mental illness and maladjustments.

"Over crowding" is usually measured in terms of the average number of persons per room and it is also expressed by the relationship between the average size of household and the number of rooms in the housing unit.

The average number of rooms per housing unit was about 1.4 for the region as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Gambella were 1.4 and 1.6, respectively. The average number of rooms per housing unit was relatively higher in Zone 4 and variation between other zones was very small. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 4.5 for the region as a whole, while these were 4.6 and 3.9 in rural and urban Gambella Region, respectively.

On the average, about 5.3 persons in rural and 4.7 persons in urban areas live in a room. This number varied from 4.5 in Zone 4 to 6.1 in Zone 3. The average household size ranged from 3.5 in Zones 4 to 5.6 in Zone 3 (see Table 6.6b).

The data in Table 6.7a indicated that 34.5 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Gambella Region 65.5 percent of the housing units are occupied by three or more persons per housing unit. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "overcrowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

Three categories of density of occupation of housing units could be identified according to the UN recommendation of "over crowding " (UN, 1967), these classifications are:

- a) Housing units with more than one room occupied on the average by less than one person per room are classified as under occupied.
- b) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by 2.5 or more persons per room are classified as over crowded.
- c) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by one to 2.4 persons per room are classified as adequately occupied.

Based on the above classification the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Gambella Region was assessed and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 4.5 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 47.9 percent were overcrowded and 43.5 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of households per housing unit indicated that about 5.6 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. The number of households per housing unit observed for the region as a whole also holds true for all zones (see Table 6.8).

The housing units in rural areas of Gambella are not only structurally poor but also lack adequate space. As a result in about 13.7 percent of the housing units members of the household

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding by Zones, Gambella Region :1994

| URBAN/ RURAL | SELECTED INDICATORS | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Persons per Housing unit | Rooms per Housing Unit | Rooms per Household | Persons per Room | Average HH Size |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | 5.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | 5.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 4.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Urban | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| Urban | 5.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Rural | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| Urban | 5.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.7 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.5 |

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit and Zones, Urban Gambella: 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | One Person | Two Persons | Three Persons | Four Persons | Five Persons | Six Persons | Seven Persons | Eight Persons | Nine Persons | 10+ Persons |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,136 | 1,116 | 1,001 | 911 | 797 | 769 | 504 | 320 | 217 | 143 | 358 |
| | % | 100.00 | 18.19 | 16.31 | 14.85 | 12.99 | 12.53 | 8.21 | 5.22 | 3.54 | 2.33 | 5.83 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 851 | 727 | 688 | 582 | 551 | 367 | 231 | 160 | 106 | 311 |
| | % | 100.00 | 18.61 | 15.89 | 15.04 | 12.72 | 12.05 | 8.02 | 5.05 | 3.5 | 2.32 | 6.8 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 160 | 131 | 89 | 90 | 98 | 66 | 50 | 27 | 10 | 20 |
| | % | 100.00 | 21.59 | 17.68 | 12.01 | 12.15 | 13.23 | 8.91 | 6.75 | 3.64 | 1.35 | 2.7 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 45 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | % | 100.00 | 8.89 | 13.33 | 6.67 | 20 | 17.78 | 11.11 | 6.67 | 4.44 | 4.44 | 6.67 |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 101 | 137 | 131 | 116 | 112 | 66 | 36 | 28 | 25 | 24 |
| | % | 100.00 | 13.02 | 17.65 | 16.88 | 14.95 | 14.43 | 8.51 | 4.64 | 3.61 | 3.22 | 3.09 |

Table 6.7b Percentage* Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Gambella: 1994

| NUMBER OF PERSONS | NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | All Housing Units | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | | | 8 | | 9+ | | Not Stated | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 1 Person | 999 | 15.9 | 103 | 1.6 | 53 | 0.8 | 20 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 63 | 1.0 | 1267 | 20.2 |
| 2 Persons | 735 | 11.7 | 180 | 2.9 | 28 | 0.4 | 9 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 5 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 48 | 0.8 | 1005 | 16.0 |
| 3 Persons | 629 | 10.0 | 142 | 2.3 | 42 | 0.7 | 10 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 42 | 0.7 | 869 | 13.9 |
| 4 Persons | 615 | 9.8 | 198 | 3.2 | 46 | 0.7 | 10 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 32 | 0.5 | 919 | 14.7 |
| 5 Persons | 481 | 7.7 | 158 | 2.5 | 37 | 0.6 | 19 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 15 | 0.2 | 714 | 11.4 |
| 6 Persons | 304 | 4.9 | 125 | 2.0 | 27 | 0.4 | 29 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 10 | 0.2 | 28 | 0.4 | 528 | 8.4 |
| 7 Persons | 192 | 3.1 | 93 | 1.5 | 14 | 0.2 | 17 | 0.3 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 4 | 0.1 | 320 | 5.1 |
| 8 Persons | 80 | 1.3 | 41 | 0.7 | 18 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 4 | 0.1 | 153 | 2.4 |
| 9+ Persons | 242 | 3.9 | 94 | 1.5 | 40 | 0.6 | 18 | 0.3 | 19 | 0.3 | 15 | 0.2 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 23 | 0.4 | 42 | 0.7 | 493 | 7.9 |
| Total | 4277 | 68.2 | 1134 | 18.1 | 35 | 0.6 | 137 | 2.2 | 52 | 0.8 | 34 | 0.5 | 18 | 0.3 | - | 0.0 | 33 | 0.5 | 278 | 4.4 | 6268 | 100.0 |

* Percentage distribution of housing units is computed from the total number of housing units in the urban areas.

Under occupied (Upper right-hand corner) = less than one person per room = 4.5%

Adequately occupied (In the middle) = one to less than three persons per room = 43.1%

Overcrowded (Lower left corner) = three and above persons per room = 47.3%

Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING UNIT | | | Total Households |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | One Household | Two Households | Three+ Households | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6136 | 5793 | 307 | 36 | 6535 |
| | % | 100.00 | 94.41 | 5.00 | 0.59 | |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4574 | 4328 | 226 | 20 | 4845 |
| | % | 100.00 | 94.62 | 4.94 | 0.44 | |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 707 | 26 | 8 | 793 |
| | % | 100.00 | 95.41 | 3.51 | 1.08 | |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 45 | 43 | 2 | - | 47 |
| | % | 100.00 | 95.56 | 4.44 | - | |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 715 | 53 | 8 | 850 |
| | % | 100.00 | 92.14 | 6.83 | 1.03 | |

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night and Zones, Rural Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|---|--------|------------|
| | | | Yes | No | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 29,075 | 3,989 | 24,780 | 306 |
| | % | 100.00 | 13.72 | 85.23 | 1.05 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,866 | 409 | 4,374 | 83 |
| | % | 100.00 | 8.41 | 89.89 | 1.71 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 6,259 | 872 | 5,277 | 110 |
| | % | 100.00 | 13.93 | 84.31 | 1.76 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 9,922 | 790 | 9,083 | 49 |
| | % | 100.00 | 7.96 | 91.54 | 0.49 |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 8,028 | 1,918 | 6,046 | 64 |
| | % | 100.00 | 23.89 | 75.31 | 0.80 |

spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals. In the remaining 85.2 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the household (see Table 6.9).

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

The availability of sanitary conditions is considered to be the most valuable indicator and it is associated with the quality of the housing unit. Beside this, the availability of kitchen facility and the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is considered among the first basic steps which should be taken towards assuring a suitable environment for the well-being of the population.

In urban areas, information on housing facilities such as toilet, kitchen, source of water supply, type of lighting, type of fuel used for cooking, and also availability of radio, television and telephone sets...etc. were collected in the census. In the rural areas information such as source of drinking water, type of fuel used for cooking and availability of toilet and whether there was a separate room in the housing unit that was used mainly as a kitchen, or if the room where members spend the night was used as a kitchen, or if the room where livestock spend the night was used as a kitchen were collected in the census.

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have essential amenities and housing facilities. To what extent these amenities are available in Gambella Region is examined below.

6.5.1 Source of Water Supply

The supplying of water through pipes is recognized as the most effective means of protecting it from pollution and of ensuring its purity, provided that the water supply system is efficiently administered.

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have piped-water installation. A housing unit may be further classified according to the source of drinking water (tap, protected/unprotected well or spring, river, lake, and pond,.. etc.).

The data on the distribution of housing units by source of water supply is presented in Table 6.10. In general, of all housing units, about 16.7 percent had piped water supply, 56.2 percent of the housing units got their water from river or lakes and 9.8 percent from protected well/spring. The availability of tap and protected water supply for the occupants of each set of housing unit is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of occupants. It must, however, be noted that the housing units which had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring and river/lake is very much higher (72.7 percent) than the above mentioned sources of water supply for the region as a whole. In the urban areas, the principal sources of water supply are piped tap water, i.e. 56.7 percent of housing units in urban areas have piped/tap water supply. Housing units which obtained their water from unprotected well or spring constituted 8.1 percent.

It appears from Table 6.10 that unprotected well/spring, river, lake and pond are the usual sources of water supply for the rural households. Almost 18.3 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 64.4 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that only 8.03 percent of the rural housing units of Gambella Region mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. Around 8.6 percent of the housing units used protected well/ spring. It appears from the above findings that only a small number of the rural households have access to pure drinking water, and they are still subject to the use of unclean water.

The distribution of source of water supply by zone shows that in the urban areas of all zones very high proportion of the housing units have access to piped water facilities. This proportion ranged from 27.3 percent in Zone 4 to 66.3 percent in Zone 1. In the rural areas, the majority of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply and this was highest (79.0 percent) in Zone 1 and lowest (42.7 percent) in Zone 4. Among the zones the housing units, using unprotected well/spring ranged from 6.5 percent in Zone 2 to 31.7 percent in Zone 4.

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of housing units in urban areas by main sources of water supply and its relative location from the housing unit. Of the total housing units, 56.7 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 3.7 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 9.7 percent got piped water within their

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Gambella Region :1994

| URBAN / RURAL | | All Housing Units | SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | Tap | Protected Well/Spring | Unprotected Well/Spring | River/Lake/Pond | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 5,890 | 3,474 | 5,831 | 19,867 | 281 |
| | % | 100.00 | 16.67 | 9.83 | 16.5 | 56.21 | 0.80 |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 3,556 | 984 | 507 | 1,140 | 81 |
| | % | 100.00 | 56.73 | 15.7 | 8.09 | 18.19 | 1.29 |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 2,334 | 2,490 | 5,324 | 18,727 | 200 |
| | % | 100.00 | 8.03 | 8.56 | 18.31 | 64.41 | 0.69 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9,440 | 3,083 | 438 | 1,053 | 4,737 | 129 |
| | % | 100.00 | 32.66 | 4.64 | 11.15 | 50.18 | 1.37 |
| Urban | No. | 4,574 | 3,033 | 253 | 312 | 895 | 81 |
| | % | 100.00 | 66.31 | 5.53 | 6.82 | 19.57 | 1.77 |
| Rural | No. | 4,866 | 50 | 185 | 741 | 3,842 | 48 |
| | % | 100.00 | 1.03 | 3.80 | 15.23 | 78.96 | 0.99 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7,000 | 1,905 | 832 | 408 | 3,801 | 54 |
| | % | 100.00 | 27.21 | 11.89 | 5.83 | 54.30 | 0.77 |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 311 | 367 | - | 63 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 41.97 | 49.53 | - | 8.50 | - |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 1,594 | 465 | 408 | 3,738 | 54 |
| | % | 100.00 | 25.47 | 7.43 | 6.52 | 59.72 | 0.86 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 55 | 457 | 1,632 | 7,896 | 59 |
| | % | 100.00 | 0.54 | 4.53 | 16.16 | 78.19 | 0.58 |
| Urban | No. | 177 | - | - | - | 177 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | - | - | 100 | - |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 55 | 457 | 1,632 | 7,719 | 59 |
| | % | 100.00 | 0.55 | 4.61 | 16.45 | 77.8 | 0.59 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 847 | 1,747 | 2,738 | 3,433 | 39 |
| | % | 100.00 | 9.62 | 19.84 | 31.1 | 38.99 | 0.44 |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 212 | 364 | 195 | 5 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 27.32 | 46.91 | 25.13 | 0.64 | - |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 635 | 1,383 | 2,543 | 3,428 | 39 |
| | % | 100.00 | 7.91 | 17.23 | 31.68 | 42.70 | 0.49 |

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | Tap Inside House | Tap in Compound Private | Tap in Compound Shared | Tap Outside Compound | Protected Well/Spring | Unprotected Well/Spring | River/Lake/Pond | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6268 | 233 | 79 | 529 | 2715 | 984 | 507 | 1,140 | 81 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.72 | 1.26 | 8.44 | 43.32 | 15.70 | 8.09 | 18.19 | 1.29 |
| ZONE I | No. | 4574 | 224 | 79 | 485 | 2245 | 253 | 312 | 895 | 81 |
| | % | 100.00 | 4.90 | 1.73 | 10.60 | 49.08 | 5.53 | 6.82 | 19.57 | 1.77 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 5 | - | 40 | 266 | 367 | - | 63 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 0.67 | - | 5.40 | 35.90 | 49.53 | - | 8.50 | - |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 177 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100.00 | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 4 | - | 4 | 204 | 364 | 195 | 5 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 0.52 | - | 0.52 | 26.29 | 46.91 | 25.13 | 0.64 | - |

compound (private or shared), while 43.3 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

The distribution of housing units by source of water supply in urban areas for zones shows that Zone 1 had the highest proportion (4.9 percent) of housing units with tap inside the house. The proportion of housing units with piped/tap water varied from 27.3 percent in Zone 4 to 66.3 percent in Zone 1, while the proportion of housing units with river/lake varied from 8.5 percent in Zone 2 to 100.0 percent in Zone 3. The proportion of housing units with protected well /spring is highest (49.5 percent) in Zone 2 and lowest (5.5 percent) in Zone 1.

6.5.2 Toilet Facilities

Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the measurement of environmental sanitation. From the census, data were obtained on whether the housing units have toilet. A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that 84.0 percent of the housing units in the region did not have toilet facility, whereas only 14.8 percent of the housing units had toilet facility. The corresponding figures for the urban parts constituted 67.0 percent and 31.0 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Gambella Region. Only 11.4 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 87.7 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities. Among the zones, Zone 3 occupies the lowest position in terms of its access to toilet facility; about 96.1 percent of its housing units have no toilet facility. The proportion of housing units that have toilet facility varied from the lowest 3.5 percent in Zone 3 to the highest 30.2 percent in Zone 4 (see Table 6.12).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by type of toilet facility is given in Table 6.13. It can be observed from the table that nearly 67.0 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility, whereas 6.2 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 24.8 percent dry pit toilet private/shared.

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Zones, Gambella Region : 1994

| URBAN / RURAL | | All Housing Units | AVAILABILITY OF TOILET | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | Has Toilet | Has no Toilet | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 5,243 | 29,699 | 401 |
| | % | 100.00 | 14.83 | 84.03 | 1.13 |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 1,941 | 4,198 | 129 |
| | % | 100.00 | 30.97 | 66.98 | 2.06 |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 3,302 | 25,501 | 272 |
| | % | 100.00 | 11.36 | 87.71 | 0.94 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9,440 | 1,435 | 7,784 | 221 |
| | % | 100.00 | 15.20 | 82.46 | 2.34 |
| Urban | No. | 4,574 | 1,303 | 3,161 | 110 |
| | % | 100.00 | 28.49 | 69.11 | 2.40 |
| Rural | No. | 4,866 | 132 | 4,623 | 111 |
| | % | 100.00 | 2.71 | 95.01 | 2.28 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7,000 | 800 | 6,122 | 78 |
| | % | 100.00 | 11.43 | 87.46 | 1.11 |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 90 | 641 | 10 |
| | % | 100.00 | 12.15 | 86.5 | 1.35 |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 710 | 5,481 | 68 |
| | % | 100.00 | 11.34 | 87.57 | 1.09 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 354 | 9,701 | 44 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.51 | 96.06 | 0.44 |
| Urban | No. | 177 | - | 177 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | 100.00 | - |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 354 | 9,524 | 44 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.57 | 95.99 | 0.44 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 2,654 | 6,092 | 58 |
| | % | 100.00 | 30.15 | 69.20 | 0.66 |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 548 | 219 | 9 |
| | % | 100.00 | 70.62 | 28.22 | 1.16 |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 2,106 | 5,873 | 49 |
| | % | 100.00 | 26.23 | 73.16 | 0.61 |

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility and Zones, Urban Gambella :1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY | | | | | Not Stated |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Has no Toilet | Flush Toilet Private | Flush Toilet Shared | Pit Private | Pit Shared | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,268 | 4,198 | 190 | 197 | 818 | 736 | 129 |
| | % | 100.00 | 66.98 | 3.03 | 3.14 | 13.05 | 11.74 | 2.06 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 3,161 | 175 | 180 | 384 | 564 | 110 |
| | % | 100.00 | 69.11 | 3.83 | 3.94 | 8.40 | 12.33 | 2.40 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 641 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 55 | 10 |
| | % | 100.00 | 86.5 | 0.67 | 2.29 | 1.75 | 7.42 | 1.35 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | 177 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 219 | 10 | - | 421 | 117 | 9 |
| | % | 100.00 | 28.22 | 1.29 | - | 54.25 | 15.08 | 1.16 |

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF LIGHTING | | | | | Not Stated |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|--------|------------|
| | | | Electricity Meter Private | Electricity Meter Shared | Lantern | Kerosine Lamp | Others | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6268 | 559 | 1081 | 300 | 3746 | 487 | 95 |
| | % | 100.00 | 8.92 | 17.25 | 4.79 | 59.76 | 7.77 | 1.52 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4574 | 549 | 1077 | 93 | 2527 | 233 | 95 |
| | % | 100.00 | 12.00 | 23.55 | 2.03 | 55.25 | 5.09 | 2.08 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 5 | - | 50 | 440 | 246 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 0.67 | - | 6.75 | 59.38 | 33.20 | - |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | - | - | - | 177 | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | - | - | 100.00 | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 5 | 4 | 157 | 602 | 8 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 0.64 | 0.52 | 20.23 | 77.58 | 1.03 | - |

Among the Zones, in Zone 4, 69.3 percent of the housing units have toilet facilities, particularly private/shared dry pit. Only 3.0 percent of the urban housing units have access to private flush toilet and this was found to be highest in Zone 1 (3.8 percent). The proportion of housing units that had no toilet facility varied from 100 percent in Zone 3 to 28.2 percent in Zone 4.

6.5.3 Type of Lighting

Considerable importance is attached to source of lighting in housing unit. Information collected in the census is the type of lighting in the housing unit such as electricity, kerosine lamp, lantern,..etc. This information could provide planners with useful indication of areas where lighting services are deficient and needs to be extended.

The data on type of lighting were collected in urban areas of the region. Table 6.14 summarizes data on type of lighting used in the living quarters. As can be seen from the table only 26.2 percent of the housing units in the urban areas used electricity. Out of which 17.3 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 8.9 percent had private electric meter reader. More than half (59.8 percent) of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 12.6 percent used lantern and other source of lighting. The table presents type of lighting used in the housing units and in all zones high proportion of kerosene lamp was observed.

The proportion of housing units that used electricity for lighting varied from 35.6 percent in Zone 1 to 1.2 percent in Zone 4, while those who used kerosine lamp varied from 100.0 percent in Zone 3 to 55.3 percent in Zone 1. The use of lantern and other types of lighting varied from 40.0 percent in Zone 2, to 7.2 percent in Zone 1.

6.5.4 Type of Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a room primarily used for cooking meals, but due to lack of adequate rooms or space in the housing unit, some persons and/or some livestock may also spend the night in the kitchen. Information was obtained from the census on whether the housing units have a kitchen; whether the kitchen is modern or traditional, or whether it is shared or privately used. Table 6.15 shows that 21.5 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 17.7 percent were private and 3.8 percent were shared. A traditional type

of kitchen, of which 17.7 percent were private and 3.8 percent were shared. A traditional type of kitchen is a room used mainly for cooking using firewood, charcoal, cotton seeds, sawdust, leaves or barks as fuel, with simple or no stoves and has no piped water or sink. On the other hand 74.0 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

Among the zones, the traditional type of kitchen is found to be highest in Zone 4 (29.3 percent), while this was found to be lowest (21.0 percent) in Zone 1. In addition to this, 100.0 percent of the housing units in Zone 3 had no kitchen facilities.

In Urban areas of Gambella Region housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 3.2 percent. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink. The proportion of housing units with modern kitchen varied from 10.1 percent in Zones 4 to 0.7 percent in Zone 2.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Gambella Region by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 16.7 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 34.4 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night; while only 0.9 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 47.4 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen. The proportion of housing units with separate room for kitchen varied from highest 26.2 percent in Zone 2 to lowest 9.7 percent in Zone 3. Among the zones, 72.7 percent of the housing units in Zone 1 did not have kitchen .

6.5.5 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

The collection of data on the availability of kitchen may provide a convenient opportunity to gather information on the kind of fuel used for cooking. The availability of kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking are important aspects in considering the adequacy of housing. The analysis utilized in the following tabulation express clearly the types of fuel normally used in the region.

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF KITCHEN | | | | | Not Stated |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | Has no Kitchen | Modern kitchen Private | Modern Kitchen Shared | Traditional kitchen Private | Traditional Kitchen Shared | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,268 | 4,636 | 183 | 15 | 1,109 | 239 | 86 |
| | % | 100 | 73.96 | 2.92 | 0.24 | 17.69 | 3.81 | 1.37 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 3,423 | 100 | 15 | 769 | 190 | 77 |
| | % | 100 | 74.84 | 2.19 | 0.33 | 16.81 | 4.15 | 1.68 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 570 | 5 | - | 129 | 33 | 4 |
| | % | 100 | 76.92 | 0.67 | - | 17.41 | 4.45 | 0.54 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | 177 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 466 | 78 | - | 211 | 16 | 5 |
| | % | 100 | 60.05 | 10.05 | - | 27.19 | 2.06 | 0.64 |

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen and Zones, Rural Gambella 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | Has a Room Mainly Used as a Kitchen | Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Persons Spend the Night | Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Livestock Spend the Night | Has no Kitchen | Not Stated |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|------------|
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 29,075 | 4,853 | 9,992 | 249 | 13,770 | 211 |
| | % | 100.00 | 16.69 | 34.37 | 0.86 | 47.36 | 0.73 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,866 | 748 | 523 | - | 3,537 | 58 |
| | % | 100.00 | 15.37 | 10.75 | - | 72.69 | 1.19 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 6,259 | 1,642 | 1,594 | 13 | 2,938 | 72 |
| | % | 100.00 | 26.23 | 25.47 | 0.21 | 46.94 | 1.15 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 9,922 | 959 | 2,087 | 172 | 6,667 | 37 |
| | % | 100.00 | 9.67 | 21.03 | 1.73 | 67.19 | 0.37 |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 8,028 | 1,504 | 5,788 | 64 | 628 | 44 |
| | % | 100.00 | 18.73 | 72.10 | 0.80 | 7.82 | 0.55 |

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones, Rural Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF FUEL | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| | | | Firewood/ Leaves | Dung Manure | Charcoal | Kerosine | Uses no Fuel | Others | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 29,075 | 28,113 | 503 | 36 | 42 | 5 | 184 | 192 |
| | % | 100.00 | 96.69 | 1.73 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.63 | 0.66 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,866 | 4,692 | 69 | 4 | 5 | - | 43 | 53 |
| | % | 100.00 | 96.42 | 1.42 | 0.08 | 0.1 | - | 0.88 | 1.09 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 6,259 | 6,013 | 65 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 71 | 63 |
| | % | 100.00 | 96.07 | 1.04 | 0.51 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 1.13 | 1.01 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 9,922 | 9,602 | 201 | - | 27 | - | 55 | 37 |
| | % | 100.00 | 96.77 | 2.03 | - | 0.27 | - | 0.55 | 0.37 |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 8,028 | 7,806 | 168 | - | - | - | 15 | 39 |
| | % | 100.00 | 97.23 | 2.09 | - | - | - | 0.19 | 0.49 |

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. A large proportion (96.7 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. The data reveal that 1.7 percent of the housing units used dung/manure, about 0.3 percent use charcoal and kerosine; while 0.6 percent used other type of fuel. Among the zones, Zone 4 had higher proportion (97.2 percent) of housing units used firewood/leaves and lower proportion of housing units that use charcoal and kerosine. In all zones, housing units which used charcoal and kerosine accounted for less than one percent.

Table 6.18 summarizes data on type of fuel used for cooking in urban areas. The data show that 44.9 percent of housing units used only firewood, whereas 0.5 percent used kerosine. The proportion of housing units that used electricity accounted for less than one percent. A significant proportion (32.7 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 3.8 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and dung. Nearly 9.3 percent of the housing units used no fuel and 0.7 percent of the housing units use charcoal. In general about 36.6 percent of the housing units used a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as leaves, dung/manure, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 0.9 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as charcoal, firewood, and the combination of both.

In the urban areas of the region housing units that use modern source of fuel (electricity, gas and a combination of both) accounted for 0.9 percent. The use of traditional sources of fuel such as firewood, firewood and charcoal, firewood and dung,...etc. accounted for 81.6 percent for the region and within each zone it varied from 89.3 percent in Zone 3 to 80.7 percent in Zone 1.

6.5.6 Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Sets in the Housing Units

There is a need for providing information on basic amenities such as radio, telephone and television sets for the society. Broadcasting plays a vital role in reaching the masses and enabling the government to keep in touch with its people in order to promote their economic, social and political participation to enhance the over all development of the country.

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones , Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF FUEL | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|--------------|-----|----------|----------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Uses no Fuel | Gas | Kerosine | Charcoal | Firewood/ Leaves | Dung/ Manure | Firewood and Charcoal |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,268 | 581 | - | 29 | 42 | 2,816 | 9 | 2,052 |
| | % | 100.00 | 9.27 | - | 0.46 | 0.67 | 44.93 | 0.14 | 32.74 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 415 | - | 19 | 42 | 1,862 | 9 | 1,749 |
| | % | 100.00 | 9.07 | - | 0.42 | 0.92 | 40.71 | 0.20 | 38.24 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 96 | - | - | - | 535 | - | 101 |
| | % | 100.00 | 12.96 | - | - | - | 72.20 | - | 13.63 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 10.73 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 51 | - | 10 | - | 419 | - | 202 |
| | % | 100.00 | 6.57 | - | 1.29 | - | 53.99 | - | 26.03 |

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

| ZONE | | TYPE OF FUEL | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------|
| | | Firewood and Dug | Firewood and Kerosine | Electricity and Kerosine | Electricity and Firewood | Electricity and Charcoal | Electricity and Gas | Others | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 237 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 20 | 347 | 65 |
| | % | 3.78 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.45 | 0.32 | 5.54 | 1.04 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 71 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 20 | 260 | 57 |
| | % | 1.55 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.61 | 0.44 | 5.68 | 1.25 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 |
| | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.67 | 0.54 |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 158 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 89.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 82 | 4 |
| | % | 1.03 | - | - | - | - | - | 10.57 | 0.52 |

Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones, Gambella Region :1994

| URBAN / RURAL | | All Housing Units | AVAILABILITY OF RADIO | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | Has Radio | Has no Radio | Not Stated |
| GAMBELLA REGION | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 35,343 | 4,380 | 30,477 | 486 |
| | % | 100.00 | 12.39 | 86.23 | 1.38 |
| Urban | No. | 6,268 | 2,026 | 4,135 | 107 |
| | % | 100.00 | 32.32 | 65.97 | 1.71 |
| Rural | No. | 29,075 | 2,354 | 26,342 | 379 |
| | % | 100.00 | 8.10 | 90.60 | 1.30 |
| ZONE 1 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 9440 | 1761 | 7480 | 199 |
| | % | 100.00 | 18.65 | 79.24 | 2.11 |
| Urban | No. | 4574 | 1526 | 2946 | 102 |
| | % | 100.00 | 33.36 | 64.41 | 2.23 |
| Rural | No. | 4866 | 235 | 4534 | 97 |
| | % | 100.00 | 4.83 | 93.18 | 1.99 |
| ZONE 2 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 7,000 | 766 | 6,152 | 82 |
| | % | 100.00 | 10.94 | 87.89 | 1.17 |
| Urban | No. | 741 | 198 | 538 | 5 |
| | % | 100.00 | 26.72 | 72.6 | 0.67 |
| Rural | No. | 6,259 | 568 | 5,614 | 77 |
| | % | 100.00 | 9.07 | 89.69 | 1.23 |
| ZONE 3 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 10,099 | 358 | 9,604 | 137 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.54 | 95.1 | 1.36 |
| Urban | No. | 177 | - | 177 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | 100 | - |
| Rural | No. | 9,922 | 358 | 9,427 | 137 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.61 | 95.01 | 1.38 |
| ZONE 4 | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | No. | 8,804 | 1,495 | 7,241 | 68 |
| | % | 100.00 | 16.98 | 82.25 | 0.77 |
| Urban | No. | 776 | 302 | 474 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 38.92 | 61.08 | - |
| Rural | No. | 8,028 | 1,193 | 6,767 | 68 |
| | % | 100.00 | 14.86 | 84.29 | 0.85 |

Table 6.19 shows that 12.4 percent of the housing units had radios. The corresponding figures in urban and rural areas constituted 32.3 and 8.1 percent, respectively. The majority (90.6 percent) of the housing units in the rural areas had no radios. This figure was found to be highest in Zone 3 (95.0 percent). The table indicates that Zone 1 had the highest proportion (18.7 percent) of housing units with radios and Zone 3 had the lowest proportion (3.5 percent).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by availability of consumer durable, such as radio, television and telephone sets are presented in Table 6.20. The data reveal that 32.3 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 1.9 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 2.7 percent had telephone.

Among the zones the proportion of housing units owning television was highest (2.7 percent) in Zone 4 and lowest (0.7 percent) in Zone 2. The proportion of housing units that own telephone sets ranged from 4.0 percent in Zone 4 to 0.7 percent in Zone 2. The table indicates that Zone 3 had no radios, television and telephone sets. The availability of radio, television and telephone sets was higher in Zone 4. The distribution of these amenities in other zones was more or less similar.

It should be noted that at the time of the census, a housing unit was considered as having the required amenities whether it had one or more of the amenities. Thus, the actual number of these sets expected could be higher than the number of housing units reported as having such amenities. Besides, information on sets found in establishments were not collected in the census.

6.6 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. Tenure information collected for living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between rented units and units that are owner-occupied. A housing unit is considered as rented if the household living in it pays rent to kebele office or to Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses (AARH) or to private individuals or other organization. There are also housing units occupied by households paying difference in rents because they own other housing units that are rented elsewhere for lesser rent than that of housing units they were occupying at the time of the census.

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|------|
| | Radio | | | | Television | | | | Telephone | | | | |
| | All Housing Units | Has Radio | Has no Radio | Not Stated | All Housing Units | Has Television | Has no Television | Not Stated | All Housing Units | Has Telephone | Has no Telephone | Not Stated | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,268 | 2,026 | 4,135 | 107 | 6,268 | 117 | 6,048 | 103 | 6,268 | 167 | 5,993 | 108 |
| | % | 100.00 | 32.32 | 65.97 | 1.71 | 100.00 | 1.87 | 96.49 | 1.64 | 100.00 | 2.66 | 95.61 | 1.72 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 1,526 | 2,946 | 102 | 4,574 | 91 | 4,380 | 103 | 4,574 | 131 | 4,335 | 108 |
| | % | 100.00 | 33.36 | 64.41 | 2.23 | 100.00 | 1.99 | 95.76 | 2.25 | 100.00 | 2.86 | 94.77 | 2.36 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 198 | 538 | 5 | 741 | 5 | 736 | - | 741 | 5 | 736 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 26.72 | 72.6 | 0.67 | 100.00 | 0.67 | 99.33 | - | 100.00 | 0.67 | 99.33 | - |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | - | 177 | - | 177 | - | 177 | - | 177 | - | 177 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | 100 | - | 100.00 | - | 100 | - | 100.00 | - | 100 | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 302 | 474 | - | 776 | 21 | 755 | - | 776 | 31 | 745 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 38.92 | 61.08 | - | 100.00 | 2.71 | 97.29 | - | 100.00 | 3.99 | 96.01 | - |

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

| ZONE | | All Housing Units | TYPE OF TENURE | | | | | | | Not Stated |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Owner Occupied | Rented From Kebele | Rented From Public Housing Agency | Rented From Other Organization | Rented From Private Household | Paying Difference in Rent | Rent Free | |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 6,268 | 3,365 | 341 | 63 | 137 | 1,089 | 25 | 1,063 | 185 |
| | % | 100.00 | 53.69 | 5.44 | 1.01 | 2.19 | 17.37 | 0.40 | 16.96 | 2.95 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 4,574 | 2,247 | 275 | 63 | 133 | 801 | 25 | 879 | 151 |
| | % | 100.00 | 49.13 | 6.01 | 1.38 | 2.91 | 17.51 | 0.55 | 19.22 | 3.30 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 741 | 565 | 15 | - | - | 87 | - | 74 | - |
| | % | 100.00 | 76.25 | 2.02 | - | - | 11.74 | - | 9.99 | - |
| ZONE 3 | No. | 177 | 157 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| | % | 100.00 | 88.70 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11.30 |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 776 | 396 | 51 | - | 4 | 201 | - | 110 | 14 |
| | % | 100.00 | 51.03 | 6.57 | - | 0.52 | 25.90 | - | 14.18 | 1.80 |

Table 6.22 Distribution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent and Zones, Urban Gambella : 1994

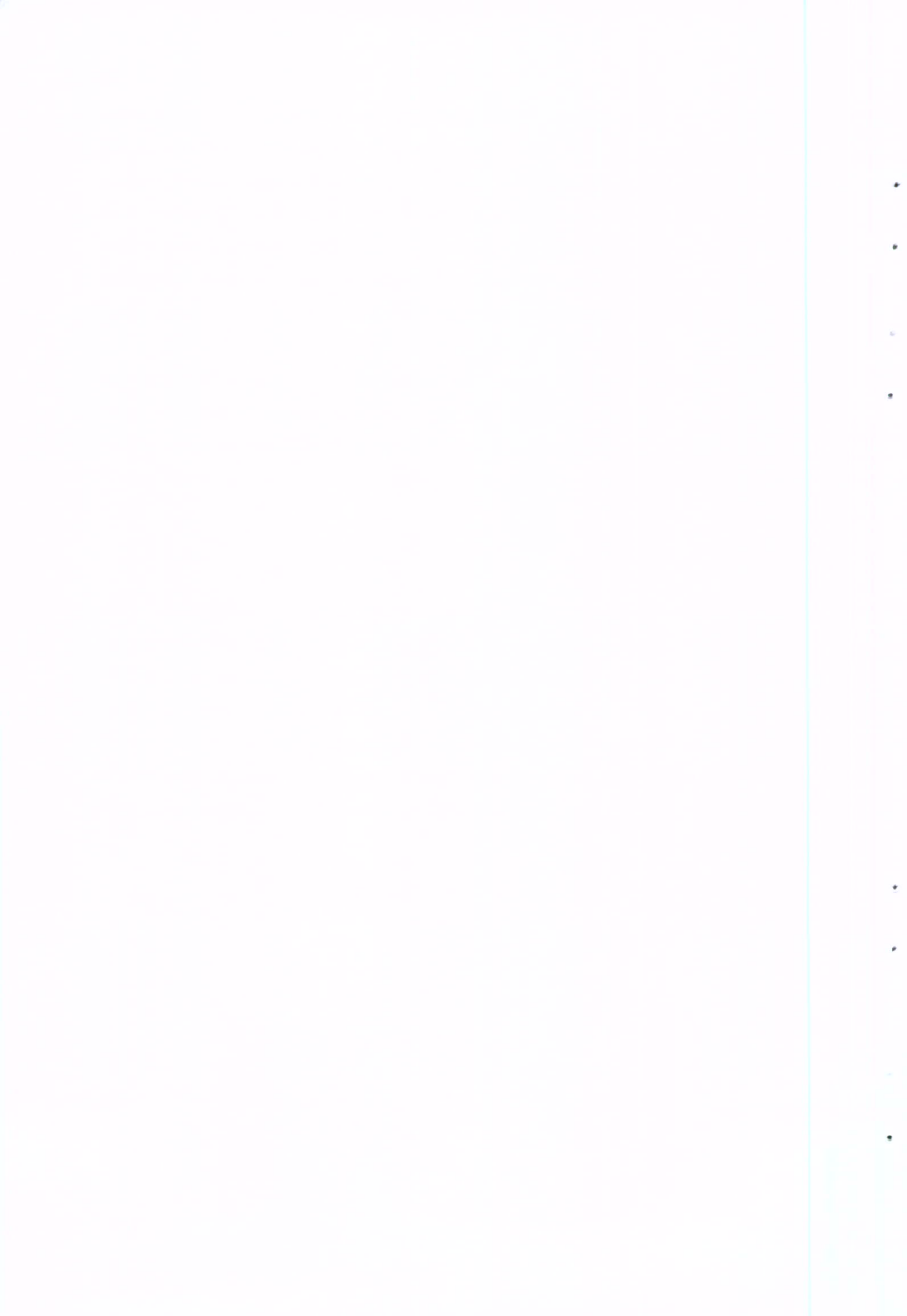
| ZONE | | All Housing Units | AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT | | | | | | Not Stated | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | 1-4 Birr | 5-9 Birr | 10-49 Birr | 50-99 Birr | 100-149 Birr | 150-299 Birr | | 300+ Birr |
| GAMBELLA REGION | No. | 1,655 | 61 | 170 | 864 | 415 | 31 | 25 | - | 89 |
| | % | 100.00 | 3.69 | 10.27 | 52.21 | 25.08 | 1.87 | 1.51 | - | 5.38 |
| ZONE 1 | No. | 1,297 | 56 | 93 | 662 | 350 | 27 | 25 | - | 84 |
| | % | 100.00 | 4.32 | 7.17 | 51.04 | 26.99 | 2.08 | 1.93 | - | 6.48 |
| ZONE 2 | No. | 102 | - | 5 | 71 | 26 | - | - | - | - |
| | % | 100.00 | - | 4.9 | 69.61 | 25.49 | - | - | - | - |
| ZONE 4 | No. | 256 | 5 | 72 | 131 | 39 | 4 | - | - | 5 |
| | % | 100.00 | 1.95 | 28.13 | 51.17 | 15.23 | 1.56 | - | - | 1.95 |

Table 6.21 presents data on tenurial status of the housing units in urban areas. Information on tenurial status of the housing units is necessary for development of housing and establishment of rent policy. Data on rent of housing is also of special significance for housing programs. The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 53.7 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 26.0 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 5.4 percent were rented from kebele, 1.0 percent were rented from Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses and 19.6 percent were rented from private households or other organizations.

The data also shows that 0.4 percent of the housing units were paying difference in rent, while nearly 17.0 percent were rent free. The proportion of housing units that were owner occupied varied from 88.7 percent in Zone 3 to 49.1 percent in Zone 1, whereas, the proportion of housing units which were rented varied from 33.0 percent in Zone 4 to 13.8 percent in Zone 2.

6.7 Monthly Rent

Rent is the amount paid monthly for the housing unit occupied by a household. Table 6.22 shows that of the total rented housing units in urban areas, nearly 66.2 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 27.0 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 1.5 percent of the total rented housing units. The proportion of housing units that were rented below 50 Birr per month ranged from 62.5 percent in Zone 1 to 81.3 percent in Zone 4. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr per month varied from 16.8 percent in Zone 4 to 29.1 percent in Zone 1.



CHAPTER VII

POPULATION PROJECTION

Population projection provides information on the future size and composition of the population of a given area. Knowledge of this information is fundamental for development plans whose target is to satisfy the future needs of the population in the areas of health, education, employment, housing,....etc. The basic components of changes in the size and composition of the population of a certain area include fertility, mortality, and migration.

In view of this, this chapter presents the projection of the size, age-sex structure, school age population and Demographic Indicators of Gambella Region for the coming 35 years (1995-2030). For this purpose, the cohort component projection method was employed using the DemProj computer program (John Stover; 1990). The method involves projecting separately the three components of population change and applying them to each age group of males and females. In addition to this, DemProj includes a section on AIDS which allows to evaluate the demographic consequences of the spread of HIV and the progression to AIDS and death. However, due to lack of reliable data on AIDS at regional level, the impact of AIDS on the population is not taken into account.

7.1 Components of Population Projection

The components of the projection required by the DemProj include population size of the total and urban areas by age and sex, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization.

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1994 census of Gambella Region has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Since the age structure is observed to be distorted, strong smoothing is applied to adjust the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the region are applied. Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

Table 7.1 Base Year Population by Sex and Age group, Gambella Region: July 1, 1995.

| Age Group | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 26012 | 13477 | 12535 | 3437 | 1761 | 1676 | 22575 | 11716 | 10859 |
| 5-9 | 25456 | 13061 | 12395 | 3585 | 1839 | 1746 | 21871 | 11222 | 10649 |
| 10-14 | 24649 | 12514 | 12135 | 3693 | 1899 | 1794 | 20956 | 10615 | 10341 |
| 15-19 | 22598 | 11314 | 11284 | 3599 | 1872 | 1727 | 18999 | 9442 | 9557 |
| 20-24 | 20006 | 9723 | 10283 | 3529 | 1867 | 1662 | 16477 | 7856 | 8621 |
| 25-29 | 17043 | 8256 | 8787 | 3073 | 1662 | 1411 | 13970 | 6594 | 7376 |
| 30-34 | 13591 | 6670 | 6921 | 2397 | 1363 | 1034 | 11194 | 5307 | 5887 |
| 35-39 | 10771 | 5429 | 5342 | 1814 | 1058 | 756 | 8957 | 4371 | 4586 |
| 40-44 | 7920 | 4289 | 3631 | 1140 | 686 | 454 | 6780 | 3603 | 3177 |
| 45-49 | 5872 | 3310 | 2562 | 766 | 461 | 305 | 5106 | 2849 | 2257 |
| 50-54 | 3992 | 2320 | 1672 | 494 | 271 | 223 | 3498 | 2049 | 1449 |
| 55-59 | 2795 | 1655 | 1140 | 326 | 166 | 160 | 2469 | 1489 | 980 |
| 60-64 | 1892 | 1095 | 797 | 222 | 103 | 119 | 1670 | 992 | 678 |
| 65-69 | 1223 | 701 | 522 | 143 | 62 | 81 | 1080 | 639 | 441 |
| 70-74 | 681 | 384 | 297 | 78 | 32 | 46 | 603 | 352 | 251 |
| 75-79 | 263 | 143 | 120 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 233 | 126 | 107 |
| 80 + | 555 | 327 | 228 | 68 | 29 | 39 | 487 | 298 | 189 |
| Total | 185319 | 94668 | 90651 | 28394 | 15148 | 13246 | 156925 | 79520 | 77405 |

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 4.72 estimated from the 1994 Population and Housing Census data using the Gompertz Model is used as a measure of the level of fertility, while the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be similar to the pattern observed in the reported age specific fertility rates and will be applied throughout the projection period (see the section on fertility). The number of births expected to occur during each projection period will be estimated by applying the adjusted age specific fertility rates to the female population of reproductive ages (15-49). Births are then distributed by

sex on the basis of the sex ratio at birth which is assumed to be 103 male births to 100 female births.

7.1.3 Mortality Component

The expectations of life at birth for males and females are used as basic indicators of the level of mortality. Based on the information on the number of children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1994 Population and Housing Census of the region, the childhood mortality was estimated using the Trussel method (1975). Corresponding to this childhood mortality, the expectations of life at birth were derived assuming that the age pattern of mortality follows the West Model of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables. The estimates of expectations of life at birth were 53.8 and 54.5 years for males and females, respectively (see the section on mortality). The age and sex specific survival ratios are also derived from the same model life table.

7.1.4 Migration Component

Data on inter-regional migration is not available. Thus in preparing this projection migration component is not taken in to consideration.

7.2 Future Course of Fertility and Mortality

7.2.1 Fertility

The government of Ethiopia being conscious of the interdependence between economic and social development with high fertility, has launched a national population policy in July 1993. One of the major objectives of this program was reducing the total fertility rate of 7.7 observed for the country at that period to approximately 4.0 by the year 2015. Though the government has set the goal of the population policy at national level, the objective of reducing the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the country to 4.0 by the year 2015 can also be extended for regions whose prevailing TFR exceeds 4.0. In view of this, three alternative assumptions were made with regard to the future course of fertility of Gambella Region. These include the high, medium and low variants.

a) High Variant

This variant assumes that the government makes some attempts to reduce the current high level of fertility by introducing different alternative approaches of the national population program to the population of the area: i.e., information, education and communication, reproductive health, family planning, etc. However, the availability and effectiveness of these programs will be very limited. In view of this fact, the level of fertility will decrease at a very slow momentum, from an average of 4.72 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2025. That means the goal will be attained 10 years later than it was expected. The pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the current value of Gross Reproduction Rate (2.33) as the onset value and 1.75 as the final value (U.N.; 1994). The transition period between these two values becomes 50 years. Since the fertility inputs used in the projection are the values of the TFR, the GRR obtained for each projection period will be converted to the corresponding TFR.

b) Medium Variant

For this variant, it is assumed that the different approaches of the national population program will be moderately effective. Compared to the high series, the medium variant assumes a more faster pace of decline in the level of fertility. The TFR is expected to decrease from its current level of 4.72 to 4.0 by the year 2015, and continues to decline at a slower rate until it attains the final value. Here also the pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the onset value of the GRR and the transition period as were been in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.48. Here it is expected that the government will be successful in the implementation of the different alternative approaches of the national population program to attain its goal.

c) Low Variant

In this variant the current high level of fertility is expected to decrease at an accelerated pace and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2010. That means the goal will be attained 5 years earlier than it was expected. The decline will also continue at a slower pace thereafter until it

reaches the final value. The pace is determined by employing the method used in the previous two variants changing the final value of the GRR to 1.35.

7.2.2 Mortality

In the case of mortality, only one variant is used for the three different scenarios of the projection. Three working models of mortality have been developed by the United Nations: a slow life expectancy rise; a middle life expectancy rise and a fast life expectancy rise. In the present case, the middle model is applied. This model assumes that life expectancy at birth will increase by 2.5 years every quinquennium till it reaches 60 and 65 years for males and females, respectively. The gain is gradually reduced to 0.4 year at life expectancy of 77.5 and 82.5 for males and females in that order, and thereafter it remains unchanged (U.N.; 1994).

7.2.3 Urbanization

DemProj provides the size of the urban population by age and sex using as inputs the base period urban population and either urban-rural growth rate difference or the projected percentage urban for each five year projection period. In the present case since urban and rural growth rates are not available for Gambella Region, the use of the projected percentage urban is preferred. The projection of the percent urban is based on the proportion urban of the region obtained from the 1994 census count (i.e., 15.3%) and the urban rural growth rate difference of the region. In the absence of data on urban-rural growth rate difference at regional level, the difference in the urban-rural growth rates observed at national level will be applied to the region assuming that it will remain constant during the entire projection period. The projection of the percent urban is performed using the United Nations formula (U.N.; 1987) which assumes that the ratio of urban to rural populations at time t , denoted by $s(t)$, grows n years later as follows:

$$s_{(t+n)} = s_{(t)} \exp [(r_u - r_r)n] = s_{(t)} \exp [gn]$$

where r_u and r_r are the rates of growth of urban and rural areas, respectively and $g = r_u - r_r$ is the urban-rural growth rate difference.

Table 7.2 Inputs Used In the Projection For Different Variants (1995-2030)

| Input | Variant | Period | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016-2020 | 2021-2025 | 2026-2030 |
| Fertility (TFR) | Low | 4.61 | 4.29 | 4.10 | 3.90 | 3.70 | 3.50 | 3.30 |
| | Medium | 4.64 | 4.41 | 4.25 | 4.08 | 3.91 | 3.72 | 3.54 |
| | High | 4.72 | 4.66 | 4.54 | 4.39 | 4.23 | 4.07 | 3.91 |
| Mortality (Eo) | Medium | | | | | | | |
| | Eo (Male) | 55.05 | 57.55 | 60.05 | 62.35 | 64.65 | 66.65 | 68.15 |
| | Eo (Female) | 55.75 | 58.25 | 60.75 | 63.25 | 65.75 | 68.05 | 70.05 |
| Urbanization (% Urban) | | Period | | | | | | |
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| | 15.46 | 16.98 | 18.66 | 20.50 | 22.52 | 24.74 | 27.17 | 29.85 |

7.3 Projection Results

Three different variant population projections are made on the basis of the above three alternative assumptions regarding fertility and only one assumption being employed with regard to mortality and urbanization. The projection under the medium variant is assumed to be more plausible than those given by the low and high variants. For the medium variant, the total, urban and rural population by sex in single years covering the period 1995-2030 is provided in Table 7.3A, while Tables 7.3B and Table 7.3C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.4A-7.4F present the age-sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.4G-7.4L, 7.5, and 7.6 present the age-sex breakdown at five year intervals under the medium, low and high variants, respectively. Working age population can also be obtained from these tables.

7.3.1 Total, Urban and Rural Population

Results from Table 7.3A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Gambella Region will increase from about 182 thousand in 1994 to about 272 thousand in 2010, and to about 340 thousand in 2020, and about 416 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the

urban population is expected to increase from about 27 thousand in 1994 to 56 thousand in 2010, and about 124 thousand in 2030. The rural population will increase from about 154 thousand in 1994 to about 216 thousand in 2010 and 292 thousand in 2030. The result revealed that the 1994 total and urban population of Gambella Region will almost double in 30 and 16 years, respectively. The doubling time for the urban population is less than that of the total population of the region due to rural to urban migration. If however, fertility will decrease as assumed in the low variant, the 1994 population of the region will double in 2025 for the total and 2010 for the urban areas (i.e., 1 year later than the medium series for the total and same year for the urban).

7.3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

For each variant, DemProj also provides summary demographic indicators which include, total fertility rate, male and female life expectations at birth, infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, rate of natural increase, average annual population growth rate (TFR, Male LE, Female LE, IMR, U5MR, CBR, CDR, RNI, GR), sex ratio and dependency ratio for every five year interval during the entire projection period. Table 7.7 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Gambella Region as a whole implied in the medium variant decreases from 2.6 percent to 2 percent within the projection period. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 3.8 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 36.5 per thousand between 1995-2000 to 32.7 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 25.3 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 10.3 deaths per thousand to 5.5 deaths per thousand within the projection period. These tendencies are in conformity with the assumption of decreasing fertility and mortality over the entire projection period.

7.3.3 Projection of School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Gambella Region in planning future educational services, the projection of the school age population is believed to be fundamental. In view of this fact, the three categories of the different levels of education i.e., primary (7-12 years), junior secondary (13-14 years) and senior secondary (15-18 years) are projected under the three variants. Table 7.8 presents the school age population in single year interval covering the period 1995-2030 (35 years) for the three different scenarios.

Under the medium variant, the elementary level school age population is expected to increase from about 30 thousand in 1995 to about 53 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the senior secondary level school age population will rise from about 18 thousand in 1995 to about 32 thousand in 2030. This indicates that the elementary level as well as the senior secondary level school age population will take more than 35 years to double.

Table 7.3A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Gambella Region by Sex, in Single Year; Medium Variant: 1995-2030

| Year | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1995 | 185,319 | 94,668 | 90,651 | 28,394 | 15,148 | 13,246 | 156,925 | 79,520 | 77,405 |
| 1996 | 190,232 | 97,123 | 93,109 | 29,801 | 15,637 | 14,164 | 160,431 | 81,486 | 78,945 |
| 1997 | 195,301 | 99,660 | 95,641 | 31,243 | 16,206 | 15,037 | 164,058 | 83,454 | 80,604 |
| 1998 | 200,515 | 102,272 | 98,243 | 32,731 | 16,844 | 15,887 | 167,784 | 85,428 | 82,356 |
| 1999 | 205,857 | 104,951 | 100,906 | 34,276 | 17,542 | 16,734 | 171,581 | 87,409 | 84,172 |
| 2000 | 211,312 | 107,687 | 103,625 | 35,888 | 18,290 | 17,598 | 175,424 | 89,397 | 86,027 |
| 2001 | 216,891 | 110,487 | 106,404 | 37,559 | 19,093 | 18,466 | 179,332 | 91,394 | 87,938 |
| 2002 | 222,605 | 113,357 | 109,248 | 39,281 | 19,958 | 19,323 | 183,324 | 93,399 | 89,925 |
| 2003 | 228,435 | 116,286 | 112,149 | 41,069 | 20,877 | 20,192 | 187,366 | 95,409 | 91,957 |
| 2004 | 234,370 | 119,269 | 115,101 | 42,928 | 21,837 | 21,091 | 191,442 | 97,432 | 94,010 |
| 2005 | 240,394 | 122,295 | 118,099 | 44,872 | 22,829 | 22,043 | 195,522 | 99,466 | 96,056 |
| 2006 | 246,523 | 125,374 | 121,149 | 46,897 | 23,852 | 23,045 | 199,626 | 101,522 | 98,104 |
| 2007 | 252,766 | 128,510 | 124,256 | 48,996 | 24,912 | 24,084 | 203,770 | 103,598 | 100,172 |
| 2008 | 259,101 | 131,692 | 127,409 | 51,172 | 26,011 | 25,161 | 207,929 | 105,681 | 102,248 |
| 2009 | 265,502 | 134,908 | 130,594 | 53,430 | 27,151 | 26,279 | 212,072 | 107,757 | 104,315 |
| 2010 | 271,943 | 138,145 | 133,798 | 55,770 | 28,333 | 27,437 | 216,173 | 109,812 | 106,361 |
| 2011 | 278,419 | 141,399 | 137,020 | 58,186 | 29,553 | 28,633 | 220,233 | 111,846 | 108,387 |
| 2012 | 284,945 | 144,679 | 140,266 | 60,676 | 30,810 | 29,866 | 224,269 | 113,869 | 110,400 |
| 2013 | 291,533 | 147,991 | 143,542 | 63,250 | 32,110 | 31,140 | 228,283 | 115,881 | 112,402 |
| 2014 | 298,192 | 151,340 | 146,852 | 65,921 | 33,459 | 32,462 | 232,271 | 117,881 | 114,390 |
| 2015 | 304,934 | 154,731 | 150,203 | 68,697 | 34,861 | 33,836 | 236,237 | 119,870 | 116,367 |
| 2016 | 311,753 | 158,163 | 153,590 | 71,571 | 36,313 | 35,258 | 240,182 | 121,850 | 118,332 |
| 2017 | 318,642 | 161,631 | 157,011 | 74,537 | 37,812 | 36,725 | 244,105 | 123,819 | 120,286 |
| 2018 | 325,608 | 165,139 | 160,469 | 77,605 | 39,362 | 38,243 | 248,003 | 125,777 | 122,226 |
| 2019 | 332,660 | 168,691 | 163,969 | 80,788 | 40,970 | 39,818 | 251,872 | 127,721 | 124,151 |
| 2020 | 339,806 | 172,291 | 167,515 | 84,098 | 42,643 | 41,455 | 255,708 | 129,648 | 126,060 |
| 2021 | 347,043 | 175,938 | 171,105 | 87,528 | 44,376 | 43,152 | 259,515 | 131,562 | 127,953 |
| 2022 | 354,368 | 179,630 | 174,738 | 91,069 | 46,166 | 44,903 | 263,299 | 133,464 | 129,835 |
| 2023 | 361,782 | 183,368 | 178,414 | 94,733 | 48,018 | 46,715 | 267,049 | 135,350 | 131,699 |
| 2024 | 369,286 | 187,152 | 182,134 | 98,530 | 49,937 | 48,593 | 270,756 | 137,215 | 133,541 |
| 2025 | 376,881 | 190,984 | 185,897 | 102,473 | 51,931 | 50,542 | 274,408 | 139,053 | 135,355 |
| 2026 | 384,568 | 194,863 | 189,705 | 106,553 | 53,994 | 52,559 | 278,015 | 140,869 | 137,146 |
| 2027 | 392,344 | 198,789 | 193,555 | 110,764 | 56,123 | 54,641 | 281,580 | 142,666 | 138,914 |
| 2028 | 400,211 | 202,762 | 197,449 | 115,115 | 58,324 | 56,791 | 285,096 | 144,438 | 140,658 |
| 2029 | 408,171 | 206,783 | 201,388 | 119,619 | 60,602 | 59,017 | 288,552 | 146,181 | 142,371 |
| 2030 | 416,226 | 210,854 | 205,372 | 124,287 | 62,964 | 61,323 | 291,939 | 147,890 | 144,049 |

Table 7.3B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Gambella Region by Sex, in Single Year; Low Variant: 1995-2030

| Year | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1995 | 185,319 | 94,668 | 90,651 | 28,394 | 15,148 | 13,246 | 156,925 | 79,520 | 77,405 |
| 1996 | 190,275 | 97,145 | 93,130 | 29,807 | 15,640 | 14,167 | 160,468 | 81,505 | 78,963 |
| 1997 | 195,336 | 99,678 | 95,658 | 31,247 | 16,207 | 15,040 | 164,089 | 83,471 | 80,618 |
| 1998 | 200,499 | 102,264 | 98,235 | 32,726 | 16,841 | 15,885 | 167,773 | 85,423 | 82,350 |
| 1999 | 205,757 | 104,900 | 100,857 | 34,255 | 17,531 | 16,724 | 171,502 | 87,369 | 84,133 |
| 2000 | 211,104 | 107,582 | 103,522 | 35,845 | 18,267 | 17,578 | 175,259 | 89,315 | 85,944 |
| 2001 | 216,544 | 110,311 | 106,233 | 37,490 | 19,057 | 18,433 | 179,054 | 91,254 | 87,800 |
| 2002 | 222,082 | 113,091 | 108,991 | 39,179 | 19,905 | 19,274 | 182,903 | 93,186 | 89,717 |
| 2003 | 227,710 | 115,918 | 111,792 | 40,928 | 20,804 | 20,124 | 186,782 | 95,114 | 91,668 |
| 2004 | 233,425 | 118,789 | 114,636 | 42,743 | 21,741 | 21,002 | 190,682 | 97,048 | 93,634 |
| 2005 | 239,220 | 121,699 | 117,521 | 44,638 | 22,709 | 21,929 | 194,582 | 98,990 | 95,592 |
| 2006 | 245,111 | 124,657 | 120,454 | 46,612 | 23,706 | 22,906 | 198,499 | 100,951 | 97,548 |
| 2007 | 251,105 | 127,666 | 123,439 | 48,657 | 24,738 | 23,919 | 202,448 | 102,928 | 99,520 |
| 2008 | 257,173 | 130,712 | 126,461 | 50,773 | 25,806 | 24,967 | 206,400 | 104,906 | 101,494 |
| 2009 | 263,290 | 133,784 | 129,506 | 52,965 | 26,913 | 26,052 | 210,325 | 106,871 | 103,454 |
| 2010 | 269,430 | 136,867 | 132,563 | 55,233 | 28,058 | 27,175 | 214,197 | 108,809 | 105,388 |
| 2011 | 275,590 | 139,961 | 135,629 | 57,572 | 29,238 | 28,334 | 218,018 | 110,723 | 107,295 |
| 2012 | 281,786 | 143,073 | 138,713 | 59,980 | 30,454 | 29,526 | 221,806 | 112,619 | 109,187 |
| 2013 | 288,025 | 146,207 | 141,818 | 62,466 | 31,709 | 30,757 | 225,559 | 114,498 | 111,061 |
| 2014 | 294,312 | 149,366 | 144,946 | 65,039 | 33,008 | 32,031 | 229,273 | 116,358 | 112,915 |
| 2015 | 300,656 | 152,555 | 148,101 | 67,707 | 34,355 | 33,352 | 232,949 | 118,200 | 114,749 |
| 2016 | 307,050 | 155,770 | 151,280 | 70,465 | 35,748 | 34,717 | 236,585 | 120,022 | 116,563 |
| 2017 | 313,492 | 159,011 | 154,481 | 73,305 | 37,182 | 36,123 | 240,187 | 121,829 | 118,358 |
| 2018 | 319,987 | 162,279 | 157,708 | 76,238 | 38,663 | 37,575 | 243,749 | 123,616 | 120,133 |
| 2019 | 326,543 | 165,578 | 160,965 | 79,274 | 40,197 | 39,077 | 247,269 | 125,381 | 121,888 |
| 2020 | 333,164 | 168,911 | 164,253 | 82,425 | 41,789 | 40,636 | 250,739 | 127,122 | 123,617 |
| 2021 | 339,857 | 172,281 | 167,576 | 85,684 | 43,435 | 42,249 | 254,173 | 128,846 | 125,327 |
| 2022 | 346,617 | 175,685 | 170,932 | 89,045 | 45,133 | 43,912 | 257,572 | 130,552 | 127,020 |
| 2023 | 353,436 | 179,120 | 174,316 | 92,516 | 46,887 | 45,629 | 260,920 | 132,233 | 128,687 |
| 2024 | 360,310 | 182,584 | 177,726 | 96,103 | 48,699 | 47,404 | 264,207 | 133,885 | 130,322 |
| 2025 | 367,230 | 186,072 | 181,158 | 99,813 | 50,574 | 49,239 | 267,417 | 135,498 | 131,919 |
| 2026 | 374,202 | 189,588 | 184,614 | 103,642 | 52,510 | 51,132 | 270,560 | 137,078 | 133,482 |
| 2027 | 381,230 | 193,133 | 188,097 | 107,585 | 54,503 | 53,082 | 273,645 | 138,630 | 135,015 |
| 2028 | 388,307 | 196,704 | 191,603 | 111,650 | 56,558 | 55,092 | 276,657 | 140,146 | 136,511 |
| 2029 | 395,427 | 200,298 | 195,129 | 115,843 | 58,679 | 57,164 | 279,584 | 141,619 | 137,965 |
| 2030 | 402,584 | 203,913 | 198,671 | 120,171 | 60,868 | 59,303 | 282,413 | 143,045 | 139,368 |

Table 7.3C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Gambella Region by Sex, in Single Year; High Variant: 1995-2030

| Year | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1995 | 185,319 | 94,668 | 90,651 | 28,394 | 15,148 | 13,246 | 156,925 | 79,520 | 77,405 |
| 1996 | 190,170 | 97,092 | 93,079 | 29,789 | 15,631 | 14,158 | 160,381 | 81,461 | 78,920 |
| 1997 | 195,287 | 99,653 | 95,634 | 31,236 | 16,202 | 15,034 | 164,050 | 83,451 | 80,599 |
| 1998 | 200,633 | 102,332 | 98,301 | 32,745 | 16,850 | 15,894 | 167,888 | 85,482 | 82,406 |
| 1999 | 206,172 | 105,111 | 101,062 | 34,322 | 17,565 | 16,757 | 171,850 | 87,546 | 84,304 |
| 2000 | 211,869 | 107,970 | 103,900 | 35,975 | 18,333 | 17,642 | 175,894 | 89,637 | 86,257 |
| 2001 | 217,748 | 110,922 | 106,827 | 37,700 | 19,163 | 18,536 | 180,048 | 91,759 | 88,289 |
| 2002 | 223,832 | 113,980 | 109,853 | 39,490 | 20,063 | 19,427 | 184,342 | 93,917 | 90,425 |
| 2003 | 230,085 | 117,125 | 112,962 | 41,355 | 21,020 | 20,334 | 188,731 | 96,104 | 92,627 |
| 2004 | 236,473 | 120,337 | 116,137 | 43,301 | 22,024 | 21,276 | 193,172 | 98,312 | 94,861 |
| 2005 | 242,958 | 123,598 | 119,361 | 45,336 | 23,063 | 22,273 | 197,622 | 100,534 | 97,088 |
| 2006 | 249,559 | 126,917 | 122,643 | 47,459 | 24,135 | 23,323 | 202,100 | 102,780 | 99,320 |
| 2007 | 256,300 | 130,306 | 125,995 | 49,663 | 25,249 | 24,414 | 206,637 | 105,056 | 101,580 |
| 2008 | 263,154 | 133,752 | 129,402 | 51,953 | 26,406 | 25,547 | 211,201 | 107,345 | 103,854 |
| 2009 | 270,093 | 137,241 | 132,852 | 54,332 | 27,608 | 26,724 | 215,761 | 109,634 | 106,126 |
| 2010 | 277,090 | 140,761 | 136,329 | 56,803 | 28,856 | 27,947 | 220,287 | 111,905 | 108,381 |
| 2011 | 284,135 | 144,305 | 139,830 | 59,357 | 30,146 | 29,211 | 224,778 | 114,159 | 110,618 |
| 2012 | 291,246 | 147,883 | 143,363 | 61,993 | 31,478 | 30,515 | 229,253 | 116,406 | 112,847 |
| 2013 | 298,438 | 151,503 | 146,935 | 64,723 | 32,857 | 31,866 | 233,715 | 118,646 | 115,069 |
| 2014 | 305,727 | 155,172 | 150,555 | 67,559 | 34,290 | 33,269 | 238,167 | 120,882 | 117,285 |
| 2015 | 313,127 | 158,899 | 154,228 | 70,516 | 35,784 | 34,732 | 242,611 | 123,115 | 119,496 |
| 2016 | 320,622 | 162,675 | 157,947 | 73,580 | 37,333 | 36,247 | 247,042 | 125,342 | 121,699 |
| 2017 | 328,201 | 166,495 | 161,706 | 76,743 | 38,931 | 37,812 | 251,458 | 127,563 | 123,895 |
| 2018 | 335,890 | 170,371 | 165,519 | 80,024 | 40,589 | 39,434 | 255,866 | 129,781 | 126,085 |
| 2019 | 343,715 | 174,317 | 169,398 | 83,440 | 42,317 | 41,123 | 260,275 | 131,999 | 128,275 |
| 2020 | 351,701 | 178,345 | 173,356 | 87,011 | 44,122 | 42,888 | 264,690 | 134,222 | 130,468 |
| 2021 | 359,843 | 182,452 | 177,390 | 90,725 | 46,000 | 44,724 | 269,118 | 136,452 | 132,666 |
| 2022 | 368,123 | 186,631 | 181,493 | 94,570 | 47,945 | 46,625 | 273,553 | 138,686 | 134,868 |
| 2023 | 376,551 | 190,884 | 185,667 | 98,563 | 49,964 | 48,599 | 277,988 | 140,920 | 137,069 |
| 2024 | 385,133 | 195,217 | 189,916 | 102,719 | 52,067 | 50,653 | 282,414 | 143,151 | 139,264 |
| 2025 | 393,878 | 199,634 | 194,244 | 107,056 | 54,261 | 52,796 | 286,822 | 145,374 | 141,449 |
| 2026 | 402,780 | 204,132 | 198,649 | 111,562 | 56,541 | 55,022 | 291,218 | 147,592 | 143,627 |
| 2027 | 411,835 | 208,708 | 203,127 | 116,227 | 58,902 | 57,327 | 295,608 | 149,807 | 145,802 |
| 2028 | 421,050 | 213,366 | 207,684 | 121,067 | 61,351 | 59,717 | 299,983 | 152,016 | 147,968 |
| 2029 | 430,433 | 218,111 | 212,322 | 126,099 | 63,898 | 62,202 | 304,334 | 154,215 | 150,121 |
| 2030 | 439,992 | 222,947 | 217,045 | 131,338 | 66,550 | 64,788 | 308,654 | 156,398 | 152,257 |

**Table 7.4A Projected Population Size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1995**

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 26,012 | 13,477 | 12,535 | 3,437 | 1,761 | 1,676 | 22,575 | 11,716 | 10,859 |
| 5-9 | 25,456 | 13,061 | 12,395 | 3,585 | 1,839 | 1,746 | 21,871 | 11,222 | 10,649 |
| 10-14 | 24,649 | 12,514 | 12,135 | 3,693 | 1,899 | 1,794 | 20,956 | 10,615 | 10,341 |
| 15-19 | 22,598 | 11,314 | 11,284 | 3,599 | 1,872 | 1,727 | 18,999 | 9,442 | 9,557 |
| 20-24 | 20,006 | 9,723 | 10,283 | 3,529 | 1,867 | 1,662 | 16,477 | 7,856 | 8,621 |
| 25-29 | 17,043 | 8,256 | 8,787 | 3,073 | 1,662 | 1,411 | 13,970 | 6,594 | 7,376 |
| 30-34 | 13,591 | 6,670 | 6,921 | 2,397 | 1,363 | 1,034 | 11,194 | 5,307 | 5,887 |
| 35-39 | 10,771 | 5,429 | 5,342 | 1,814 | 1,058 | 756 | 8,957 | 4,371 | 4,586 |
| 40-44 | 7,920 | 4,289 | 3,631 | 1,140 | 686 | 454 | 6,780 | 3,603 | 3,177 |
| 45-49 | 5,872 | 3,310 | 2,562 | 766 | 461 | 305 | 5,106 | 2,849 | 2,257 |
| 50-54 | 3,992 | 2,320 | 1,672 | 494 | 271 | 223 | 3,498 | 2,049 | 1,449 |
| 55-59 | 2,795 | 1,655 | 1,140 | 326 | 166 | 160 | 2,469 | 1,489 | 980 |
| 60-64 | 1,892 | 1,095 | 797 | 222 | 103 | 119 | 1,670 | 992 | 678 |
| 65-69 | 1,223 | 701 | 522 | 143 | 62 | 81 | 1,080 | 639 | 441 |
| 70-74 | 681 | 384 | 297 | 78 | 32 | 46 | 603 | 352 | 251 |
| 75-79 | 263 | 143 | 120 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 233 | 126 | 107 |
| 80+ | 555 | 327 | 228 | 68 | 29 | 39 | 487 | 298 | 189 |
| Total | 185,319 | 94,668 | 90,651 | 28,394 | 15,148 | 13,246 | 156,925 | 79,520 | 77,405 |

**Table 7.4B Projected Population Size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1996**

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Malé | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 27,196 | 14,032 | 13,164 | 3,692 | 1,843 | 1,849 | 23504 | 12189 | 11315 |
| 5-9 | 25,394 | 13,051 | 12,343 | 3,652 | 1,856 | 1,796 | 21742 | 11195 | 10547 |
| 10-14 | 24,751 | 12,587 | 12,164 | 3,788 | 1,927 | 1,861 | 20963 | 10660 | 10303 |
| 15-19 | 22,928 | 11,509 | 11,419 | 3,731 | 1,918 | 1,813 | 19197 | 9591 | 9606 |
| 20-24 | 20,418 | 9,982 | 10,436 | 3,677 | 1,927 | 1,750 | 16741 | 8055 | 8686 |
| 25-29 | 17,517 | 8,490 | 9,027 | 3,229 | 1,719 | 1,510 | 14288 | 6771 | 7517 |
| 30-34 | 14,156 | 6,929 | 7,227 | 2,553 | 1,422 | 1,131 | 11603 | 5507 | 6096 |
| 35-39 | 11,224 | 5,626 | 5,598 | 1,933 | 1,102 | 831 | 9291 | 4524 | 4767 |
| 40-44 | 8,381 | 4,468 | 3,913 | 1,236 | 718 | 518 | 7145 | 3750 | 3395 |
| 45-49 | 6,191 | 3,459 | 2,732 | 827 | 484 | 343 | 5364 | 2975 | 2389 |
| 50-54 | 4,282 | 2,470 | 1,812 | 545 | 289 | 256 | 3737 | 2181 | 1556 |
| 55-59 | 2,961 | 1,744 | 1,217 | 355 | 175 | 180 | 2606 | 1569 | 1037 |
| 60-64 | 2,004 | 1,164 | 840 | 242 | 110 | 132 | 1762 | 1054 | 708 |
| 65-69 | 1,292 | 740 | 552 | 156 | 66 | 90 | 1136 | 674 | 462 |
| 70-74 | 729 | 411 | 318 | 86 | 34 | 52 | 643 | 377 | 266 |
| 75-79 | 298 | 163 | 135 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 263 | 144 | 119 |
| 80+ | 510 | 298 | 212 | 64 | 28 | 36 | 446 | 270 | 176 |
| Total | 190,232 | 97,123 | 93,109 | 29,801 | 15,637 | 14,164 | 160,431 | 81,486 | 78,945 |

**Table 7.4C Projected Population Size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1997**

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 28,420 | 14,601 | 13,819 | 3,952 | 1,939 | 2,013 | 24,468 | 12,662 | 11,806 |
| 5-9 | 25,324 | 13,043 | 12,281 | 3,720 | 1,876 | 1,844 | 21,604 | 11,167 | 10,437 |
| 10-14 | 24,853 | 12,666 | 12,187 | 3,885 | 1,961 | 1,924 | 20,968 | 10,705 | 10,263 |
| 15-19 | 23,265 | 11,713 | 11,552 | 3,866 | 1,972 | 1,894 | 19,399 | 9,741 | 9,658 |
| 20-24 | 20,843 | 10,252 | 10,591 | 3,831 | 1,997 | 1,834 | 17,012 | 8,255 | 8,757 |
| 25-29 | 18,005 | 8,733 | 9,272 | 3,389 | 1,785 | 1,604 | 14,616 | 6,948 | 7,668 |
| 30-34 | 14,744 | 7,199 | 7,545 | 2,714 | 1,491 | 1,223 | 12,030 | 5,708 | 6,322 |
| 35-39 | 11,695 | 5,830 | 5,865 | 2,056 | 1,153 | 903 | 9,639 | 4,677 | 4,962 |
| 40-44 | 8,862 | 4,653 | 4,209 | 1,335 | 756 | 579 | 7,527 | 3,897 | 3,630 |
| 45-49 | 6,522 | 3,611 | 2,911 | 890 | 510 | 380 | 5,632 | 3,101 | 2,531 |
| 50-54 | 4,583 | 2,624 | 1,959 | 597 | 310 | 287 | 3,986 | 2,314 | 1,672 |
| 55-59 | 3,134 | 1,836 | 1,298 | 386 | 187 | 199 | 2,748 | 1,649 | 1,099 |
| 60-64 | 2,117 | 1,233 | 884 | 261 | 117 | 144 | 1,856 | 1,116 | 740 |
| 65-69 | 1,361 | 779 | 582 | 168 | 70 | 98 | 1,193 | 709 | 484 |
| 70-74 | 779 | 439 | 340 | 95 | 37 | 58 | 684 | 402 | 282 |
| 75-79 | 333 | 183 | 150 | 39 | 21 | 18 | 294 | 162 | 132 |
| 80+ | 461 | 265 | 196 | 59 | 24 | 35 | 402 | 241 | 161 |
| Total | 195,301 | 99,660 | 95,641 | 31,243 | 16,206 | 15,037 | 164,058 | 83,454 | 80,604 |

**Table 7.4D Projected Population Size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1998**

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 29,681 | 15,183 | 14,498 | 4,220 | 2,046 | 2,174 | 25,461 | 13,137 | 12,324 |
| 5-9 | 25,251 | 13,039 | 12,212 | 3,790 | 1,899 | 1,891 | 21,461 | 11,140 | 10,321 |
| 10-14 | 24,954 | 12,748 | 12,206 | 3,984 | 1,998 | 1,986 | 20,970 | 10,750 | 10,220 |
| 15-19 | 23,611 | 11,923 | 11,688 | 4,006 | 2,032 | 1,974 | 19,605 | 9,891 | 9,714 |
| 20-24 | 21,278 | 10,531 | 10,747 | 3,992 | 2,076 | 1,916 | 17,286 | 8,455 | 8,831 |
| 25-29 | 18,507 | 8,984 | 9,523 | 3,553 | 1,858 | 1,695 | 14,954 | 7,126 | 7,828 |
| 30-34 | 15,350 | 7,477 | 7,873 | 2,881 | 1,568 | 1,313 | 12,469 | 5,909 | 6,560 |
| 35-39 | 12,181 | 6,041 | 6,140 | 2,182 | 1,210 | 972 | 9,999 | 4,831 | 5,168 |
| 40-44 | 9,360 | 4,843 | 4,517 | 1,436 | 798 | 638 | 7,924 | 4,045 | 3,879 |
| 45-49 | 6,864 | 3,768 | 3,096 | 955 | 540 | 415 | 5,909 | 3,228 | 2,681 |
| 50-54 | 4,893 | 2,781 | 2,112 | 652 | 334 | 318 | 4,241 | 2,447 | 1,794 |
| 55-59 | 3,309 | 1,928 | 1,381 | 416 | 199 | 217 | 2,893 | 1,729 | 1,164 |
| 60-64 | 2,234 | 1,305 | 929 | 281 | 126 | 155 | 1,953 | 1,179 | 774 |
| 65-69 | 1,433 | 819 | 614 | 180 | 74 | 106 | 1,253 | 745 | 508 |
| 70-74 | 829 | 467 | 362 | 103 | 40 | 63 | 726 | 427 | 299 |
| 75-79 | 371 | 204 | 167 | 46 | 25 | 21 | 325 | 179 | 146 |
| 80+ | 409 | 231 | 178 | 54 | 21 | 33 | 355 | 210 | 145 |
| Total | 200,515 | 102,272 | 98,243 | 32,731 | 16,844 | 15,887 | 167,784 | 85,428 | 82,356 |

**Table 7.4E Projected Population Size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 1999**

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 30,972 | 15,777 | 15,195 | 4,496 | 2163 | 2333 | 26476 | 13614 | 12862 |
| 5-9 | 25,175 | 13,037 | 12,138 | 3,862 | 1924 | 1938 | 21313 | 11113 | 10200 |
| 10-14 | 25,057 | 12,834 | 12,223 | 4,086 | 2038 | 2048 | 20971 | 10796 | 10175 |
| 15-19 | 23,964 | 12,140 | 11,824 | 4,151 | 2098 | 2053 | 19813 | 10042 | 9771 |
| 20-24 | 21,724 | 10,818 | 10,906 | 4,160 | 2162 | 1998 | 17564 | 8656 | 8908 |
| 25-29 | 19,023 | 9,243 | 9,780 | 3,725 | 1939 | 1786 | 15298 | 7304 | 7994 |
| 30-34 | 15,973 | 7,763 | 8,210 | 3,055 | 1652 | 1403 | 12918 | 6111 | 6807 |
| 35-39 | 12,680 | 6,257 | 6,423 | 2,313 | 1272 | 1041 | 10367 | 4985 | 5382 |
| 40-44 | 9,871 | 5,037 | 4,834 | 1,542 | 844 | 698 | 8329 | 4193 | 4136 |
| 45-49 | 7,215 | 3,927 | 3,288 | 1,023 | 572 | 451 | 6192 | 3355 | 2837 |
| 50-54 | 5,207 | 2,939 | 2,268 | 707 | 359 | 348 | 4500 | 2580 | 1920 |
| 55-59 | 3,487 | 2,021 | 1,466 | 447 | 212 | 235 | 3040 | 1809 | 1231 |
| 60-64 | 2,354 | 1,377 | 977 | 303 | 136 | 167 | 2051 | 1241 | 810 |
| 65-69 | 1,507 | 860 | 647 | 195 | 80 | 115 | 1312 | 780 | 532 |
| 70-74 | 881 | 496 | 385 | 111 | 43 | 68 | 770 | 453 | 317 |
| 75-79 | 408 | 224 | 184 | 51 | 28 | 23 | 357 | 196 | 161 |
| 80+ | 359 | 201 | 158 | 49 | 20 | 29 | 310 | 181 | 129 |
| Total | 205,857 | 104,951 | 100,906 | 34,276 | 17,542 | 16,734 | 171,581 | 87,409 | 84,172 |

**Table 7.4F Projected Population Size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural;
Medium Variant: 1 July 2000**

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 32,288 | 16,381 | 15,907 | 4,785 | 2289 | 2496 | 27503 | 14092 | 13411 |
| 5-9 | 25,097 | 13,035 | 12,062 | 3,935 | 1950 | 1985 | 21162 | 11085 | 10077 |
| 10-14 | 25,164 | 12,923 | 12,241 | 4,193 | 2082 | 2111 | 20971 | 10841 | 10130 |
| 15-19 | 24,325 | 12,361 | 11,964 | 4,302 | 2168 | 2134 | 20023 | 10193 | 9830 |
| 20-24 | 22,179 | 11,111 | 11,068 | 4,335 | 2254 | 2081 | 17844 | 8857 | 8987 |
| 25-29 | 19,552 | 9,509 | 10,043 | 3,905 | 2026 | 1879 | 15647 | 7483 | 8164 |
| 30-34 | 16,608 | 8,055 | 8,553 | 3,236 | 1742 | 1494 | 13372 | 6313 | 7059 |
| 35-39 | 13,191 | 6,479 | 6,712 | 2,451 | 1339 | 1112 | 10740 | 5140 | 5600 |
| 40-44 | 10,392 | 5,235 | 5,157 | 1,651 | 893 | 758 | 8741 | 4342 | 4399 |
| 45-49 | 7,572 | 4,089 | 3,483 | 1,094 | 607 | 487 | 6478 | 3482 | 2996 |
| 50-54 | 5,529 | 3,101 | 2,428 | 766 | 387 | 379 | 4763 | 2714 | 2049 |
| 55-59 | 3,671 | 2,117 | 1,554 | 481 | 227 | 254 | 3190 | 1890 | 1300 |
| 60-64 | 2,475 | 1,450 | 1,025 | 325 | 146 | 179 | 2150 | 1304 | 846 |
| 65-69 | 1,581 | 901 | 680 | 208 | 85 | 123 | 1373 | 816 | 557 |
| 70-74 | 934 | 525 | 409 | 121 | 47 | 74 | 813 | 478 | 335 |
| 75-79 | 447 | 246 | 201 | 57 | 31 | 26 | 390 | 215 | 175 |
| 80+ | 307 | 169 | 138 | 43 | 17 | 26 | 264 | 152 | 112 |
| Total | 211,312 | 107,687 | 103,625 | 35,888 | 18,290 | 17,598 | 175,424 | 89,397 | 86,027 |

Table 7.4G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2005

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 35,701 | 18,127 | 17,574 | 5,857 | 2,806 | 3,051 | 29,844 | 15,321 | 14,523 |
| 5-9 | 31,362 | 15,948 | 15,414 | 5,461 | 2,651 | 2,810 | 25,901 | 13,297 | 12,604 |
| 10-14 | 24,855 | 12,919 | 11,936 | 4,568 | 2,297 | 2,271 | 20,287 | 10,622 | 9,665 |
| 15-19 | 24,882 | 12,787 | 12,095 | 4,850 | 2,471 | 2,379 | 20,032 | 10,316 | 9,716 |
| 20-24 | 23,936 | 12,168 | 11,768 | 5,147 | 2,710 | 2,437 | 18,789 | 9,458 | 9,331 |
| 25-29 | 21,746 | 10,900 | 10,846 | 4,776 | 2,542 | 2,234 | 16,970 | 8,358 | 8,612 |
| 30-34 | 19,122 | 9,310 | 9,812 | 4,101 | 2,209 | 1,892 | 15,021 | 7,101 | 7,920 |
| 35-39 | 16,184 | 7,856 | 8,328 | 3,310 | 1,784 | 1,526 | 12,874 | 6,072 | 6,802 |
| 40-44 | 12,783 | 6,277 | 6,506 | 2,243 | 1,183 | 1,060 | 10,540 | 5,094 | 5,446 |
| 45-49 | 9,986 | 5,018 | 4,968 | 1,600 | 828 | 772 | 8,386 | 4,190 | 4,196 |
| 50-54 | 7,172 | 3,855 | 3,317 | 1,108 | 535 | 573 | 6,064 | 3,320 | 2,744 |
| 55-59 | 5,119 | 2,850 | 2,269 | 751 | 341 | 410 | 4,368 | 2,509 | 1,859 |
| 60-64 | 3,277 | 1,870 | 1,407 | 479 | 209 | 270 | 2,798 | 1,661 | 1,137 |
| 65-69 | 2,091 | 1,206 | 885 | 303 | 127 | 176 | 1,788 | 1,079 | 709 |
| 70-74 | 1,222 | 684 | 538 | 175 | 68 | 107 | 1,047 | 616 | 431 |
| 75-79 | 622 | 342 | 280 | 88 | 48 | 40 | 534 | 294 | 240 |
| 80+ | 334 | 178 | 156 | 53 | 19 | 34 | 281 | 159 | 122 |
| Total | 240,394 | 122,295 | 118,099 | 44,870 | 22,828 | 22,042 | 195,524 | 99,467 | 96,057 |

Table 7.4H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2010

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 38,581 | 19,599 | 18,982 | 7,005 | 3,366 | 3,639 | 31,576 | 16,233 | 15,343 |
| 5-9 | 34,893 | 17,752 | 17,141 | 6,719 | 3,271 | 3,448 | 28,174 | 14,481 | 13,693 |
| 10-14 | 31,113 | 15,831 | 15,282 | 6,342 | 3,129 | 3,213 | 24,771 | 12,702 | 12,069 |
| 15-19 | 24,622 | 12,804 | 11,818 | 5,289 | 2,731 | 2,558 | 19,333 | 10,073 | 9,260 |
| 20-24 | 24,546 | 12,617 | 11,929 | 5,805 | 3,090 | 2,715 | 18,741 | 9,527 | 9,214 |
| 25-29 | 23,542 | 11,973 | 11,569 | 5,685 | 3,065 | 2,620 | 17,857 | 8,908 | 8,949 |
| 30-34 | 21,342 | 10,708 | 10,634 | 5,040 | 2,783 | 2,257 | 16,302 | 7,925 | 8,377 |
| 35-39 | 18,706 | 9,116 | 9,590 | 4,217 | 2,277 | 1,940 | 14,489 | 6,839 | 7,650 |
| 40-44 | 15,752 | 7,647 | 8,105 | 3,056 | 1,593 | 1,463 | 12,696 | 6,054 | 6,642 |
| 45-49 | 12,342 | 6,049 | 6,293 | 2,191 | 1,108 | 1,083 | 10,151 | 4,941 | 5,210 |
| 50-54 | 9,511 | 4,759 | 4,752 | 1,646 | 738 | 908 | 7,865 | 4,021 | 3,844 |
| 55-59 | 6,683 | 3,567 | 3,116 | 1,098 | 476 | 622 | 5,585 | 3,091 | 2,494 |
| 60-64 | 4,608 | 2,538 | 2,070 | 755 | 318 | 437 | 3,853 | 2,220 | 1,633 |
| 65-69 | 2,797 | 1,571 | 1,226 | 453 | 185 | 268 | 2,344 | 1,386 | 958 |
| 70-74 | 1,636 | 927 | 709 | 258 | 103 | 155 | 1,378 | 824 | 554 |
| 75-79 | 827 | 452 | 375 | 130 | 71 | 59 | 697 | 381 | 316 |
| 80+ | 445 | 235 | 210 | 78 | 28 | 50 | 367 | 207 | 160 |
| Total | 271,946 | 138,145 | 133,801 | 55,767 | 28,332 | 27,435 | 216,179 | 109,813 | 106,366 |

Table 7.4I Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2015

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 40,497 | 20,584 | 19,913 | 8,134 | 3,926 | 4,208 | 32,363 | 16,658 | 15,705 |
| 5-9 | 37,915 | 19,296 | 18,619 | 8,066 | 3,942 | 4,124 | 29,849 | 15,354 | 14,495 |
| 10-14 | 34,671 | 17,648 | 17,023 | 7,799 | 3,862 | 3,937 | 26,872 | 13,786 | 13,086 |
| 15-19 | 30,874 | 15,715 | 15,159 | 7,335 | 3,719 | 3,616 | 23,539 | 11,996 | 11,543 |
| 20-24 | 24,346 | 12,662 | 11,684 | 6,326 | 3,409 | 2,917 | 18,020 | 9,253 | 8,767 |
| 25-29 | 24,210 | 12,449 | 11,761 | 6,421 | 3,499 | 2,922 | 17,789 | 8,950 | 8,839 |
| 30-34 | 23,178 | 11,799 | 11,379 | 6,020 | 3,365 | 2,655 | 17,158 | 8,434 | 8,724 |
| 35-39 | 20,953 | 10,523 | 10,430 | 5,203 | 2,882 | 2,321 | 15,750 | 7,641 | 8,109 |
| 40-44 | 18,296 | 8,927 | 9,369 | 3,923 | 2,055 | 1,868 | 14,373 | 6,872 | 7,501 |
| 45-49 | 15,275 | 7,405 | 7,870 | 3,004 | 1,504 | 1,500 | 12,271 | 5,901 | 6,370 |
| 50-54 | 11,815 | 5,770 | 6,045 | 2,273 | 997 | 1,276 | 9,542 | 4,773 | 4,769 |
| 55-59 | 8,922 | 4,433 | 4,489 | 1,652 | 663 | 989 | 7,270 | 3,770 | 3,500 |
| 60-64 | 6,065 | 3,202 | 2,863 | 1,115 | 449 | 666 | 4,950 | 2,753 | 2,197 |
| 65-69 | 3,971 | 2,154 | 1,817 | 722 | 285 | 437 | 3,249 | 1,869 | 1,380 |
| 70-74 | 2,216 | 1,222 | 994 | 391 | 152 | 239 | 1,825 | 1,070 | 755 |
| 75-79 | 1,123 | 622 | 501 | 196 | 108 | 88 | 927 | 514 | 413 |
| 80+ | 607 | 319 | 288 | 118 | 42 | 76 | 489 | 277 | 212 |
| Total | 304,934 | 154,730 | 150,204 | 68,698 | 34,859 | 33,839 | 236,236 | 119,871 | 116,365 |

Table 7.4J Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2020

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 42,903 | 21,817 | 21,086 | 9,519 | 4,618 | 4,901 | 33,384 | 17,199 | 16,185 |
| 5-9 | 39,998 | 20,364 | 19,634 | 9,386 | 4,609 | 4,777 | 30,612 | 15,755 | 14,857 |
| 10-14 | 37,729 | 19,209 | 18,520 | 9,348 | 4,648 | 4,700 | 28,381 | 14,561 | 13,820 |
| 15-19 | 34,462 | 17,545 | 16,917 | 9,007 | 4,583 | 4,424 | 25,455 | 12,962 | 12,493 |
| 20-24 | 30,597 | 15,574 | 15,023 | 8,744 | 4,628 | 4,116 | 21,853 | 10,946 | 10,907 |
| 25-29 | 24,079 | 12,527 | 11,552 | 6,999 | 3,859 | 3,140 | 17,080 | 8,668 | 8,412 |
| 30-34 | 23,910 | 12,305 | 11,605 | 6,813 | 3,845 | 2,968 | 17,097 | 8,460 | 8,637 |
| 35-39 | 22,835 | 11,635 | 11,200 | 6,231 | 3,495 | 2,736 | 16,604 | 8,140 | 8,464 |
| 40-44 | 20,608 | 10,381 | 10,227 | 4,876 | 2,632 | 2,244 | 15,732 | 7,749 | 7,983 |
| 45-49 | 17,817 | 8,686 | 9,131 | 3,874 | 1,954 | 1,920 | 13,943 | 6,732 | 7,211 |
| 50-54 | 14,695 | 7,102 | 7,593 | 3,130 | 1,365 | 1,765 | 11,565 | 5,737 | 5,828 |
| 55-59 | 11,150 | 5,409 | 5,741 | 2,296 | 904 | 1,392 | 8,854 | 4,505 | 4,349 |
| 60-64 | 8,165 | 4,012 | 4,153 | 1,693 | 631 | 1,062 | 6,472 | 3,381 | 3,091 |
| 65-69 | 5,279 | 2,746 | 2,533 | 1,074 | 407 | 667 | 4,205 | 2,339 | 1,866 |
| 70-74 | 3,187 | 1,697 | 1,490 | 630 | 238 | 392 | 2,557 | 1,459 | 1,098 |
| 75-79 | 1,548 | 835 | 713 | 300 | 162 | 138 | 1,248 | 673 | 575 |
| 80+ | 844 | 448 | 396 | 180 | 66 | 114 | 664 | 382 | 282 |
| Total | 339,806 | 172,292 | 167,514 | 84,100 | 42,644 | 41,456 | 255,706 | 129,648 | 126,058 |

Table 7.4K Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2025

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 45,765 | 23,270 | 22,495 | 11,215 | 5,466 | 5,749 | 34,550 | 17,804 | 16,746 |
| 5-9 | 42,541 | 21,658 | 20,883 | 11,004 | 5,428 | 5,576 | 31,537 | 16,230 | 15,307 |
| 10-14 | 39,854 | 20,295 | 19,559 | 10,865 | 5,426 | 5,439 | 28,989 | 14,869 | 14,120 |
| 15-19 | 37,559 | 19,122 | 18,437 | 10,784 | 5,506 | 5,278 | 26,775 | 13,616 | 13,159 |
| 20-24 | 34,222 | 17,421 | 16,801 | 10,715 | 5,682 | 5,033 | 23,507 | 11,739 | 11,768 |
| 25-29 | 30,336 | 15,444 | 14,892 | 9,676 | 5,238 | 4,438 | 20,660 | 10,206 | 10,454 |
| 30-34 | 23,847 | 12,415 | 11,432 | 7,444 | 4,243 | 3,201 | 16,403 | 8,172 | 8,231 |
| 35-39 | 23,631 | 12,172 | 11,459 | 7,075 | 4,006 | 3,069 | 16,556 | 8,166 | 8,390 |
| 40-44 | 22,535 | 11,515 | 11,020 | 5,876 | 3,216 | 2,660 | 16,659 | 8,299 | 8,360 |
| 45-49 | 20,153 | 10,149 | 10,004 | 4,837 | 2,521 | 2,316 | 15,316 | 7,628 | 7,688 |
| 50-54 | 17,229 | 8,381 | 8,848 | 4,052 | 1,790 | 2,262 | 13,177 | 6,591 | 6,586 |
| 55-59 | 13,958 | 6,709 | 7,249 | 3,183 | 1,251 | 1,932 | 10,775 | 5,458 | 5,317 |
| 60-64 | 10,292 | 4,943 | 5,349 | 2,371 | 870 | 1,501 | 7,921 | 4,073 | 3,848 |
| 65-69 | 7,193 | 3,484 | 3,709 | 1,652 | 580 | 1,072 | 5,541 | 2,904 | 2,637 |
| 70-74 | 4,300 | 2,198 | 2,102 | 951 | 345 | 606 | 3,349 | 1,853 | 1,496 |
| 75-79 | 2,270 | 1,184 | 1,086 | 487 | 256 | 231 | 1,783 | 928 | 855 |
| 80+ | 1,198 | 627 | 571 | 283 | 104 | 179 | 915 | 523 | 392 |
| Total | 376,883 | 190,987 | 185,896 | 102,470 | 51,928 | 50,542 | 274,413 | 139,059 | 135,354 |

Table 7.4L Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2030

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 48,768 | 24,792 | 23,976 | 13,193 | 6,458 | 6,735 | 35,575 | 18,334 | 17,241 |
| 5-9 | 45,523 | 23,162 | 22,361 | 12,978 | 6,424 | 6,554 | 32,545 | 16,738 | 15,807 |
| 10-14 | 42,435 | 21,606 | 20,829 | 12,725 | 6,378 | 6,347 | 29,710 | 15,228 | 14,482 |
| 15-19 | 39,727 | 20,227 | 19,500 | 12,519 | 6,410 | 6,109 | 27,208 | 13,817 | 13,391 |
| 20-24 | 37,370 | 19,022 | 18,348 | 12,800 | 6,795 | 6,005 | 24,570 | 12,227 | 12,343 |
| 25-29 | 34,009 | 17,314 | 16,695 | 11,861 | 6,422 | 5,439 | 22,148 | 10,892 | 11,256 |
| 30-34 | 30,121 | 15,343 | 14,778 | 10,303 | 5,758 | 4,545 | 19,818 | 9,585 | 10,233 |
| 35-39 | 23,640 | 12,317 | 11,323 | 7,759 | 4,434 | 3,325 | 15,881 | 7,883 | 7,998 |
| 40-44 | 23,367 | 12,053 | 11,314 | 6,711 | 3,706 | 3,005 | 16,656 | 8,347 | 8,309 |
| 45-49 | 22,131 | 11,310 | 10,821 | 5,866 | 3,105 | 2,761 | 16,265 | 8,205 | 8,060 |
| 50-54 | 19,591 | 9,854 | 9,737 | 5,066 | 2,333 | 2,733 | 14,525 | 7,521 | 7,004 |
| 55-59 | 16,475 | 7,980 | 8,495 | 4,146 | 1,660 | 2,486 | 12,329 | 6,320 | 6,009 |
| 60-64 | 13,001 | 6,195 | 6,806 | 3,313 | 1,218 | 2,095 | 9,688 | 4,977 | 4,711 |
| 65-69 | 9,178 | 4,352 | 4,826 | 2,339 | 811 | 1,528 | 6,839 | 3,541 | 3,298 |
| 70-74 | 5,959 | 2,839 | 3,120 | 1,489 | 502 | 987 | 4,470 | 2,337 | 2,133 |
| 75-79 | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,560 | 746 | 378 | 368 | 2,384 | 1,192 | 1,192 |
| 80+ | 1,801 | 919 | 882 | 471 | 171 | 300 | 1,330 | 748 | 582 |
| Total | 416,226 | 210,855 | 205,371 | 124,285 | 62,963 | 61,322 | 291,941 | 147,892 | 144,049 |

Table 7.5A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 1995

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 26,012 | 13,477 | 12,535 | 3,437 | 1,761 | 1,676 | 22,575 | 11,716 | 10,859 |
| 5-9 | 25,456 | 13,061 | 12,395 | 3,585 | 1,839 | 1,746 | 21,871 | 11,222 | 10,649 |
| 10-14 | 24,649 | 12,514 | 12,135 | 3,693 | 1,899 | 1,794 | 20,956 | 10,615 | 10,341 |
| 15-19 | 22,598 | 11,314 | 11,284 | 3,599 | 1,872 | 1,727 | 18,999 | 9,442 | 9,557 |
| 20-24 | 20,006 | 9,723 | 10,283 | 3,529 | 1,867 | 1,662 | 16,477 | 7,856 | 8,621 |
| 25-29 | 17,043 | 8,256 | 8,787 | 3,073 | 1,662 | 1,411 | 13,970 | 6,594 | 7,376 |
| 30-34 | 13,591 | 6,670 | 6,921 | 2,397 | 1,363 | 1,034 | 11,194 | 5,307 | 5,887 |
| 35-39 | 10,771 | 5,429 | 5,342 | 1,814 | 1,058 | 756 | 8,957 | 4,371 | 4,586 |
| 40-44 | 7,920 | 4,289 | 3,631 | 1,140 | 686 | 454 | 6,780 | 3,603 | 3,177 |
| 45-49 | 5,872 | 3,310 | 2,562 | 766 | 461 | 305 | 5,106 | 2,849 | 2,257 |
| 50-54 | 3,992 | 2,320 | 1,672 | 494 | 271 | 223 | 3,498 | 2,049 | 1,449 |
| 55-59 | 2,795 | 1,655 | 1,140 | 326 | 166 | 160 | 2,469 | 1,489 | 980 |
| 60-64 | 1,892 | 1,095 | 797 | 222 | 103 | 119 | 1,670 | 992 | 678 |
| 65-69 | 1,223 | 701 | 522 | 143 | 62 | 81 | 1,080 | 639 | 441 |
| 70-74 | 681 | 384 | 297 | 78 | 32 | 46 | 603 | 352 | 251 |
| 75-79 | 263 | 143 | 120 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 233 | 126 | 107 |
| 80+ | 555 | 327 | 228 | 68 | 29 | 39 | 487 | 298 | 189 |
| Total | 185,319 | 94,668 | 90,651 | 28,394 | 15,148 | 13,246 | 156,925 | 79,520 | 77,405 |

Table 7.5B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2000

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 32,079 | 16,275 | 15,804 | 4,737 | 2,263 | 2,474 | 27,342 | 14,012 | 13,330 |
| 5-9 | 25,097 | 13,035 | 12,062 | 3,939 | 1,952 | 1,987 | 21,158 | 11,083 | 10,075 |
| 10-14 | 25,164 | 12,923 | 12,241 | 4,197 | 2,084 | 2,113 | 20,967 | 10,839 | 10,128 |
| 15-19 | 24,325 | 12,361 | 11,964 | 4,307 | 2,171 | 2,136 | 20,018 | 10,190 | 9,828 |
| 20-24 | 22,179 | 11,111 | 11,068 | 4,343 | 2,260 | 2,083 | 17,836 | 8,851 | 8,985 |
| 25-29 | 19,552 | 9,509 | 10,043 | 3,905 | 2,027 | 1,878 | 15,647 | 7,482 | 8,165 |
| 30-34 | 16,608 | 8,055 | 8,553 | 3,234 | 1,742 | 1,492 | 13,374 | 6,313 | 7,061 |
| 35-39 | 13,191 | 6,479 | 6,712 | 2,447 | 1,337 | 1,110 | 10,744 | 5,142 | 5,602 |
| 40-44 | 10,392 | 5,235 | 5,157 | 1,645 | 889 | 756 | 8,747 | 4,346 | 4,401 |
| 45-49 | 7,572 | 4,089 | 3,483 | 1,093 | 606 | 487 | 6,479 | 3,483 | 2,996 |
| 50-54 | 5,529 | 3,101 | 2,428 | 765 | 386 | 379 | 4,764 | 2,715 | 2,049 |
| 55-59 | 3,671 | 2,117 | 1,554 | 481 | 226 | 255 | 3,190 | 1,891 | 1,299 |
| 60-64 | 2,475 | 1,450 | 1,025 | 325 | 146 | 179 | 2,150 | 1,304 | 846 |
| 65-69 | 1,581 | 901 | 680 | 208 | 85 | 123 | 1,373 | 816 | 557 |
| 70-74 | 934 | 525 | 409 | 121 | 47 | 74 | 813 | 478 | 335 |
| 75-79 | 447 | 246 | 201 | 57 | 31 | 26 | 390 | 215 | 175 |
| 80+ | 307 | 169 | 138 | 43 | 16 | 27 | 264 | 153 | 111 |
| Total | 211,103 | 107,581 | 103,522 | 35,847 | 18,268 | 17,579 | 175,256 | 89,313 | 85,943 |

Table 7.5C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2005

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 34,730 | 17,634 | 17,096 | 5,674 | 2,714 | 2,960 | 29,056 | 14,920 | 14,136 |
| 5-9 | 31,160 | 15,845 | 15,315 | 5,410 | 2,623 | 2,787 | 25,750 | 13,222 | 12,528 |
| 10-14 | 24,855 | 12,919 | 11,936 | 4,575 | 2,300 | 2,275 | 20,280 | 10,619 | 9,661 |
| 15-19 | 24,882 | 12,787 | 12,095 | 4,857 | 2,475 | 2,382 | 20,025 | 10,312 | 9,713 |
| 20-24 | 23,936 | 12,168 | 11,768 | 5,160 | 2,719 | 2,441 | 18,776 | 9,449 | 9,327 |
| 25-29 | 21,746 | 10,900 | 10,846 | 4,785 | 2,549 | 2,236 | 16,961 | 8,351 | 8,610 |
| 30-34 | 19,122 | 9,310 | 9,812 | 4,098 | 2,209 | 1,889 | 15,024 | 7,101 | 7,923 |
| 35-39 | 16,184 | 7,856 | 8,328 | 3,303 | 1,781 | 1,522 | 12,881 | 6,075 | 6,806 |
| 40-44 | 12,783 | 6,277 | 6,506 | 2,232 | 1,176 | 1,056 | 10,551 | 5,101 | 5,450 |
| 45-49 | 9,986 | 5,018 | 4,968 | 1,592 | 822 | 770 | 8,394 | 4,196 | 4,198 |
| 50-54 | 7,172 | 3,855 | 3,317 | 1,105 | 532 | 573 | 6,067 | 3,323 | 2,744 |
| 55-59 | 5,119 | 2,850 | 2,269 | 751 | 339 | 412 | 4,368 | 2,511 | 1,857 |
| 60-64 | 3,277 | 1,870 | 1,407 | 480 | 209 | 271 | 2,797 | 1,661 | 1,136 |
| 65-69 | 2,091 | 1,206 | 885 | 303 | 127 | 176 | 1,788 | 1,079 | 709 |
| 70-74 | 1,222 | 684 | 538 | 175 | 68 | 107 | 1,047 | 616 | 431 |
| 75-79 | 622 | 342 | 280 | 88 | 48 | 40 | 534 | 294 | 240 |
| 80+ | 334 | 178 | 156 | 53 | 19 | 34 | 281 | 159 | 122 |
| Total | 239,221 | 121,699 | 117,522 | 44,641 | 22,710 | 21,931 | 194,580 | 98,989 | 95,591 |

Table 7.5D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2010

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 37,219 | 18,907 | 18,312 | 6,731 | 3,229 | 3,502 | 30,488 | 15,678 | 14,810 |
| 5-9 | 33,943 | 17,269 | 16,674 | 6,515 | 3,167 | 3,348 | 27,428 | 14,102 | 13,326 |
| 10-14 | 30,911 | 15,728 | 15,183 | 6,287 | 3,098 | 3,189 | 24,624 | 12,630 | 11,994 |
| 15-19 | 24,622 | 12,804 | 11,818 | 5,301 | 2,737 | 2,564 | 19,321 | 10,067 | 9,254 |
| 20-24 | 24,546 | 12,617 | 11,929 | 5,824 | 3,102 | 2,722 | 18,722 | 9,515 | 9,207 |
| 25-29 | 23,542 | 11,973 | 11,569 | 5,701 | 3,077 | 2,624 | 17,841 | 8,896 | 8,945 |
| 30-34 | 21,342 | 10,708 | 10,634 | 5,047 | 2,791 | 2,256 | 16,295 | 7,917 | 8,378 |
| 35-39 | 18,706 | 9,116 | 9,590 | 4,207 | 2,273 | 1,934 | 14,499 | 6,843 | 7,656 |
| 40-44 | 15,752 | 7,647 | 8,105 | 3,039 | 1,583 | 1,456 | 12,713 | 6,064 | 6,649 |
| 45-49 | 12,342 | 6,049 | 6,293 | 2,177 | 1,098 | 1,079 | 10,165 | 4,951 | 5,214 |
| 50-54 | 9,511 | 4,759 | 4,752 | 1,637 | 730 | 907 | 7,874 | 4,029 | 3,845 |
| 55-59 | 6,683 | 3,567 | 3,116 | 1,096 | 472 | 624 | 5,587 | 3,095 | 2,492 |
| 60-64 | 4,608 | 2,538 | 2,070 | 755 | 316 | 439 | 3,853 | 2,222 | 1,631 |
| 65-69 | 2,797 | 1,571 | 1,226 | 453 | 184 | 269 | 2,344 | 1,387 | 957 |
| 70-74 | 1,636 | 927 | 709 | 258 | 103 | 155 | 1,378 | 824 | 554 |
| 75-79 | 827 | 452 | 375 | 130 | 71 | 59 | 697 | 381 | 316 |
| 80+ | 445 | 235 | 210 | 78 | 28 | 50 | 367 | 207 | 160 |
| Total | 269,432 | 136,867 | 132,565 | 55,236 | 28,059 | 27,177 | 214,196 | 108,808 | 105,388 |

Table 7.5E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2015

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 38,700 | 19,670 | 19,030 | 7,744 | 3,731 | 4,013 | 30,956 | 15,939 | 15,017 |
| 5-9 | 36,576 | 18,615 | 17,961 | 7,759 | 3,786 | 3,973 | 28,817 | 14,829 | 13,988 |
| 10-14 | 33,728 | 17,168 | 16,560 | 7,570 | 3,743 | 3,827 | 26,158 | 13,425 | 12,733 |
| 15-19 | 30,674 | 15,613 | 15,061 | 7,279 | 3,687 | 3,592 | 23,395 | 11,926 | 11,469 |
| 20-24 | 24,346 | 12,662 | 11,684 | 6,353 | 3,426 | 2,927 | 17,993 | 9,236 | 8,757 |
| 25-29 | 24,210 | 12,449 | 11,761 | 6,445 | 3,516 | 2,929 | 17,765 | 8,933 | 8,832 |
| 30-34 | 23,178 | 11,799 | 11,379 | 6,033 | 3,378 | 2,655 | 17,145 | 8,421 | 8,724 |
| 35-39 | 20,953 | 10,523 | 10,430 | 5,203 | 2,886 | 2,317 | 15,750 | 7,637 | 8,113 |
| 40-44 | 18,296 | 8,927 | 9,369 | 3,901 | 2,043 | 1,858 | 14,395 | 6,884 | 7,511 |
| 45-49 | 15,275 | 7,405 | 7,870 | 2,983 | 1,491 | 1,492 | 12,292 | 5,914 | 6,378 |
| 50-54 | 11,815 | 5,770 | 6,045 | 2,257 | 985 | 1,272 | 9,558 | 4,785 | 4,773 |
| 55-59 | 8,922 | 4,433 | 4,489 | 1,645 | 655 | 990 | 7,277 | 3,778 | 3,499 |
| 60-64 | 6,065 | 3,202 | 2,863 | 1,113 | 445 | 668 | 4,952 | 2,757 | 2,195 |
| 65-69 | 3,971 | 2,154 | 1,817 | 721 | 282 | 439 | 3,250 | 1,872 | 1,378 |
| 70-74 | 2,216 | 1,222 | 994 | 391 | 151 | 240 | 1,825 | 1,071 | 754 |
| 75-79 | 1,123 | 622 | 501 | 195 | 108 | 87 | 928 | 514 | 414 |
| 80+ | 607 | 319 | 288 | 118 | 42 | 76 | 489 | 277 | 212 |
| Total | 300,655 | 152,553 | 148,102 | 67,710 | 34,355 | 33,355 | 232,945 | 118,198 | 114,747 |

Table 7.5F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2020

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 40,504 | 20,597 | 19,907 | 8,957 | 4,337 | 4,620 | 31,547 | 16,260 | 15,287 |
| 5-9 | 38,223 | 19,460 | 18,763 | 8,947 | 4,386 | 4,561 | 29,276 | 15,074 | 14,202 |
| 10-14 | 36,398 | 18,531 | 17,867 | 9,002 | 4,470 | 4,532 | 27,396 | 14,061 | 13,335 |
| 15-19 | 33,523 | 17,067 | 16,456 | 8,752 | 4,449 | 4,303 | 24,771 | 12,618 | 12,153 |
| 20-24 | 30,399 | 15,473 | 14,926 | 8,694 | 4,601 | 4,093 | 21,705 | 10,872 | 10,833 |
| 25-29 | 24,079 | 12,527 | 11,552 | 7,032 | 3,882 | 3,150 | 17,047 | 8,645 | 8,402 |
| 30-34 | 23,910 | 12,305 | 11,605 | 6,835 | 3,864 | 2,971 | 17,075 | 8,441 | 8,634 |
| 35-39 | 22,835 | 11,635 | 11,200 | 6,239 | 3,505 | 2,734 | 16,596 | 8,130 | 8,466 |
| 40-44 | 20,608 | 10,381 | 10,227 | 4,860 | 2,625 | 2,235 | 15,748 | 7,756 | 7,992 |
| 45-49 | 17,817 | 8,686 | 9,131 | 3,849 | 1,939 | 1,910 | 13,968 | 6,747 | 7,221 |
| 50-54 | 14,695 | 7,102 | 7,593 | 3,107 | 1,349 | 1,758 | 11,588 | 5,753 | 5,835 |
| 55-59 | 11,150 | 5,409 | 5,741 | 2,283 | 892 | 1,391 | 8,867 | 4,517 | 4,350 |
| 60-64 | 8,165 | 4,012 | 4,153 | 1,686 | 623 | 1,063 | 6,479 | 3,389 | 3,090 |
| 65-69 | 5,279 | 2,746 | 2,533 | 1,073 | 403 | 670 | 4,206 | 2,343 | 1,863 |
| 70-74 | 3,187 | 1,697 | 1,490 | 629 | 235 | 394 | 2,558 | 1,462 | 1,096 |
| 75-79 | 1,548 | 835 | 713 | 298 | 161 | 137 | 1,250 | 674 | 576 |
| 80+ | 844 | 448 | 396 | 180 | 66 | 114 | 664 | 382 | 282 |
| Total | 333,164 | 168,911 | 164,253 | 82,423 | 41,787 | 40,636 | 250,741 | 127,124 | 123,617 |

Table 7.5G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2025

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 42,715 | 21,719 | 20,996 | 10,436 | 5,079 | 5,357 | 32,279 | 16,640 | 15,639 |
| 5-9 | 40,162 | 20,447 | 19,715 | 10,369 | 5,108 | 5,261 | 29,793 | 15,339 | 14,454 |
| 10-14 | 38,085 | 19,394 | 18,691 | 10,372 | 5,174 | 5,198 | 27,713 | 14,220 | 13,493 |
| 15-19 | 36,233 | 18,447 | 17,786 | 10,399 | 5,305 | 5,094 | 25,834 | 13,142 | 12,692 |
| 20-24 | 33,291 | 16,947 | 16,344 | 10,436 | 5,534 | 4,902 | 22,855 | 11,413 | 11,442 |
| 25-29 | 30,139 | 15,344 | 14,795 | 9,627 | 5,214 | 4,413 | 20,512 | 10,130 | 10,382 |
| 30-34 | 23,847 | 12,415 | 11,432 | 7,480 | 4,272 | 3,208 | 16,367 | 8,143 | 8,224 |
| 35-39 | 23,631 | 12,172 | 11,459 | 7,095 | 4,025 | 3,070 | 16,536 | 8,147 | 8,389 |
| 40-44 | 22,535 | 11,515 | 11,020 | 5,869 | 3,216 | 2,653 | 16,666 | 8,299 | 8,367 |
| 45-49 | 20,153 | 10,149 | 10,004 | 4,818 | 2,511 | 2,307 | 15,335 | 7,638 | 7,697 |
| 50-54 | 17,229 | 8,381 | 8,848 | 4,026 | 1,773 | 2,253 | 13,203 | 6,608 | 6,595 |
| 55-59 | 13,958 | 6,709 | 7,249 | 3,165 | 1,236 | 1,929 | 10,793 | 5,473 | 5,320 |
| 60-64 | 10,292 | 4,943 | 5,349 | 2,359 | 859 | 1,500 | 7,933 | 4,084 | 3,849 |
| 65-69 | 7,193 | 3,484 | 3,709 | 1,647 | 572 | 1,075 | 5,546 | 2,912 | 2,634 |
| 70-74 | 4,300 | 2,198 | 2,102 | 950 | 342 | 608 | 3,350 | 1,856 | 1,494 |
| 75-79 | 2,270 | 1,184 | 1,086 | 485 | 254 | 231 | 1,785 | 930 | 855 |
| 80+ | 1,198 | 627 | 571 | 283 | 103 | 180 | 915 | 524 | 391 |
| Total | 367,231 | 186,075 | 181,156 | 99,816 | 50,577 | 49,239 | 267,415 | 135,498 | 131,917 |

Table 7.5H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2030

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| 0-4 | 44,735 | 22,742 | 21,993 | 12,071 | 5,901 | 6,170 | 32,664 | 16,841 | 15,823 |
| 5-9 | 42,489 | 21,618 | 20,871 | 12,094 | 5,980 | 6,114 | 30,395 | 15,638 | 14,757 |
| 10-14 | 40,062 | 20,398 | 19,664 | 12,006 | 6,012 | 5,994 | 28,056 | 14,386 | 13,670 |
| 15-19 | 37,963 | 19,329 | 18,634 | 11,969 | 6,125 | 5,844 | 25,994 | 13,204 | 12,790 |
| 20-24 | 36,050 | 18,350 | 17,700 | 12,371 | 6,569 | 5,802 | 23,679 | 11,781 | 11,898 |
| 25-29 | 33,084 | 16,843 | 16,241 | 11,558 | 6,263 | 5,295 | 21,526 | 10,580 | 10,946 |
| 30-34 | 29,926 | 15,244 | 14,682 | 10,251 | 5,737 | 4,514 | 19,675 | 9,507 | 10,168 |
| 35-39 | 23,640 | 12,317 | 11,323 | 7,792 | 4,462 | 3,330 | 15,848 | 7,855 | 7,993 |
| 40-44 | 23,367 | 12,053 | 11,314 | 6,713 | 3,713 | 3,000 | 16,654 | 8,340 | 8,314 |
| 45-49 | 22,131 | 11,310 | 10,821 | 5,853 | 3,100 | 2,753 | 16,278 | 8,210 | 8,068 |
| 50-54 | 19,591 | 9,854 | 9,737 | 5,046 | 2,320 | 2,726 | 14,545 | 7,534 | 7,011 |
| 55-59 | 16,475 | 7,980 | 8,495 | 4,124 | 1,643 | 2,481 | 12,351 | 6,337 | 6,014 |
| 60-64 | 13,001 | 6,195 | 6,806 | 3,296 | 1,204 | 2,092 | 9,705 | 4,991 | 4,714 |
| 65-69 | 9,178 | 4,352 | 4,826 | 2,331 | 800 | 1,531 | 6,847 | 3,552 | 3,295 |
| 70-74 | 5,959 | 2,839 | 3,120 | 1,483 | 495 | 988 | 4,476 | 2,344 | 2,132 |
| 75-79 | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,560 | 741 | 375 | 366 | 2,389 | 1,195 | 1,194 |
| 80+ | 1,801 | 919 | 882 | 472 | 169 | 303 | 1,329 | 750 | 579 |
| Total | 402,582 | 203,913 | 198,669 | 120,171 | 60,868 | 59,303 | 282,411 | 143,045 | 139,366 |

Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 1995

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 26,012 | 13,477 | 12,535 | 3,437 | 1,761 | 1,676 | 22,575 | 11,716 | 10,859 |
| 5-9 | 25,456 | 13,061 | 12,395 | 3,585 | 1,839 | 1,746 | 21,871 | 11,222 | 10,649 |
| 10-14 | 24,649 | 12,514 | 12,135 | 3,693 | 1,899 | 1,794 | 20,956 | 10,615 | 10,341 |
| 15-19 | 22,598 | 11,314 | 11,284 | 3,599 | 1,872 | 1,727 | 18,999 | 9,442 | 9,557 |
| 20-24 | 20,006 | 9,723 | 10,283 | 3,529 | 1,867 | 1,662 | 16,477 | 7,856 | 8,621 |
| 25-29 | 17,043 | 8,256 | 8,787 | 3,073 | 1,662 | 1,411 | 13,970 | 6,594 | 7,376 |
| 30-34 | 13,591 | 6,670 | 6,921 | 2,397 | 1,363 | 1,034 | 11,194 | 5,307 | 5,887 |
| 35-39 | 10,771 | 5,429 | 5,342 | 1,814 | 1,058 | 756 | 8,957 | 4,371 | 4,586 |
| 40-44 | 7,920 | 4,289 | 3,631 | 1,140 | 686 | 454 | 6,780 | 3,603 | 3,177 |
| 45-49 | 5,872 | 3,310 | 2,562 | 766 | 461 | 305 | 5,106 | 2,849 | 2,257 |
| 50-54 | 3,992 | 2,320 | 1,672 | 494 | 271 | 223 | 3,498 | 2,049 | 1,449 |
| 55-59 | 2,795 | 1,655 | 1,140 | 326 | 166 | 160 | 2,469 | 1,489 | 980 |
| 60-64 | 1,892 | 1,095 | 797 | 222 | 103 | 119 | 1,670 | 992 | 678 |
| 65-69 | 1,223 | 701 | 522 | 143 | 62 | 81 | 1,080 | 639 | 441 |
| 70-74 | 681 | 384 | 297 | 78 | 32 | 46 | 603 | 352 | 251 |
| 75-79 | 263 | 143 | 120 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 233 | 126 | 107 |
| 80+ | 555 | 327 | 228 | 68 | 29 | 39 | 487 | 298 | 189 |
| Total | 185,319 | 94,668 | 90,651 | 28,394 | 15,148 | 13,246 | 156,925 | 79,520 | 77,405 |

Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2000

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 32,845 | 16,664 | 16,181 | 4,853 | 2,319 | 2,534 | 27,992 | 14,345 | 13,647 |
| 5-9 | 25,097 | 13,035 | 12,062 | 3,940 | 1,953 | 1,987 | 21,157 | 11,082 | 10,075 |
| 10-14 | 25,164 | 12,923 | 12,241 | 4,199 | 2,085 | 2,114 | 20,965 | 10,838 | 10,127 |
| 15-19 | 24,325 | 12,361 | 11,964 | 4,308 | 2,172 | 2,136 | 20,017 | 10,189 | 9,828 |
| 20-24 | 22,179 | 11,111 | 11,068 | 4,346 | 2,262 | 2,084 | 17,833 | 8,849 | 8,984 |
| 25-29 | 19,552 | 9,509 | 10,043 | 3,907 | 2,028 | 1,879 | 15,645 | 7,481 | 8,164 |
| 30-34 | 16,608 | 8,055 | 8,553 | 3,235 | 1,743 | 1,492 | 13,373 | 6,312 | 7,061 |
| 35-39 | 13,191 | 6,479 | 6,712 | 2,449 | 1,338 | 1,111 | 10,742 | 5,141 | 5,601 |
| 40-44 | 10,392 | 5,235 | 5,157 | 1,646 | 890 | 756 | 8,746 | 4,345 | 4,401 |
| 45-49 | 7,572 | 4,089 | 3,483 | 1,093 | 606 | 487 | 6,479 | 3,483 | 2,996 |
| 50-54 | 5,529 | 3,101 | 2,428 | 765 | 386 | 379 | 4,764 | 2,715 | 2,049 |
| 55-59 | 3,671 | 2,117 | 1,554 | 482 | 227 | 255 | 3,189 | 1,890 | 1,299 |
| 60-64 | 2,475 | 1,450 | 1,025 | 325 | 146 | 179 | 2,150 | 1,304 | 846 |
| 65-69 | 1,581 | 901 | 680 | 208 | 85 | 123 | 1,373 | 816 | 557 |
| 70-74 | 934 | 525 | 409 | 121 | 47 | 74 | 813 | 478 | 335 |
| 75-79 | 447 | 246 | 201 | 57 | 31 | 26 | 390 | 215 | 175 |
| 80+ | 307 | 169 | 138 | 43 | 16 | 27 | 264 | 153 | 111 |
| Total | 211,869 | 107,970 | 103,899 | 35,977 | 18,334 | 17,643 | 175,892 | 89,636 | 86,256 |

Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2005

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 37,724 | 19,154 | 18,570 | 6,174 | 2,956 | 3,218 | 31,550 | 16,198 | 15,352 |
| 5-9 | 31,903 | 16,223 | 15,680 | 5,548 | 2,692 | 2,856 | 26,355 | 13,531 | 12,824 |
| 10-14 | 24,855 | 12,919 | 11,936 | 4,583 | 2,306 | 2,277 | 20,272 | 10,613 | 9,659 |
| 15-19 | 24,882 | 12,787 | 12,095 | 4,865 | 2,481 | 2,384 | 20,017 | 10,306 | 9,711 |
| 20-24 | 23,936 | 12,168 | 11,768 | 5,169 | 2,726 | 2,443 | 18,767 | 9,442 | 9,325 |
| 25-29 | 21,746 | 10,900 | 10,846 | 4,793 | 2,555 | 2,238 | 16,953 | 8,345 | 8,608 |
| 30-34 | 19,122 | 9,310 | 9,812 | 4,104 | 2,214 | 1,890 | 15,018 | 7,096 | 7,922 |
| 35-39 | 16,184 | 7,856 | 8,328 | 3,309 | 1,785 | 1,524 | 12,875 | 6,071 | 6,804 |
| 40-44 | 12,783 | 6,277 | 6,506 | 2,236 | 1,179 | 1,057 | 10,547 | 5,098 | 5,449 |
| 45-49 | 9,986 | 5,018 | 4,968 | 1,594 | 824 | 770 | 8,392 | 4,194 | 4,198 |
| 50-54 | 7,172 | 3,855 | 3,317 | 1,106 | 533 | 573 | 6,066 | 3,322 | 2,744 |
| 55-59 | 5,119 | 2,850 | 2,269 | 752 | 340 | 412 | 4,367 | 2,510 | 1,857 |
| 60-64 | 3,277 | 1,870 | 1,407 | 480 | 209 | 271 | 2,797 | 1,661 | 1,136 |
| 65-69 | 2,091 | 1,206 | 885 | 304 | 127 | 177 | 1,787 | 1,079 | 708 |
| 70-74 | 1,222 | 684 | 538 | 175 | 68 | 107 | 1,047 | 616 | 431 |
| 75-79 | 622 | 342 | 280 | 88 | 48 | 40 | 534 | 294 | 240 |
| 80+ | 334 | 178 | 156 | 53 | 19 | 34 | 281 | 159 | 122 |
| Total | 242,958 | 123,597 | 119,361 | 45,333 | 23,062 | 22,271 | 197,625 | 100,535 | 97,090 |

Table 7.6D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2010

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 41,213 | 20,936 | 20,277 | 7,471 | 3,589 | 3,882 | 33,742 | 17,347 | 16,395 |
| 5-9 | 36,871 | 18,759 | 18,112 | 7,094 | 3,453 | 3,641 | 29,777 | 15,306 | 14,471 |
| 10-14 | 31,648 | 16,103 | 15,545 | 6,452 | 3,183 | 3,269 | 25,196 | 12,920 | 12,276 |
| 15-19 | 24,622 | 12,804 | 11,818 | 5,313 | 2,747 | 2,566 | 19,309 | 10,057 | 9,252 |
| 20-24 | 24,546 | 12,617 | 11,929 | 5,839 | 3,114 | 2,725 | 18,707 | 9,503 | 9,204 |
| 25-29 | 23,542 | 11,973 | 11,569 | 5,715 | 3,088 | 2,627 | 17,827 | 8,885 | 8,942 |
| 30-34 | 21,342 | 10,708 | 10,634 | 5,059 | 2,801 | 2,258 | 16,283 | 7,907 | 8,376 |
| 35-39 | 18,706 | 9,116 | 9,590 | 4,217 | 2,281 | 1,936 | 14,489 | 6,835 | 7,654 |
| 40-44 | 15,752 | 7,647 | 8,105 | 3,046 | 1,589 | 1,457 | 12,706 | 6,058 | 6,648 |
| 45-49 | 12,342 | 6,049 | 6,293 | 2,182 | 1,102 | 1,080 | 10,160 | 4,947 | 5,213 |
| 50-54 | 9,511 | 4,759 | 4,752 | 1,641 | 733 | 908 | 7,870 | 4,026 | 3,844 |
| 55-59 | 6,683 | 3,567 | 3,116 | 1,098 | 474 | 624 | 5,585 | 3,093 | 2,492 |
| 60-64 | 4,608 | 2,538 | 2,070 | 756 | 317 | 439 | 3,852 | 2,221 | 1,631 |
| 65-69 | 2,797 | 1,571 | 1,226 | 455 | 185 | 270 | 2,342 | 1,386 | 956 |
| 70-74 | 1,636 | 927 | 709 | 259 | 103 | 156 | 1,377 | 824 | 553 |
| 75-79 | 827 | 452 | 375 | 130 | 71 | 59 | 697 | 381 | 316 |
| 80+ | 445 | 235 | 210 | 79 | 28 | 51 | 366 | 207 | 159 |
| Total | 277,091 | 140,761 | 136,330 | 56,806 | 28,858 | 27,948 | 220,285 | 111,903 | 108,382 |

Table 7.6E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2015

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 43,606 | 22,164 | 21,442 | 8,746 | 4,220 | 4,526 | 34,860 | 17,944 | 16,916 |
| 5-9 | 40,502 | 20,613 | 19,889 | 8,611 | 4,208 | 4,403 | 31,891 | 16,405 | 15,486 |
| 10-14 | 36,636 | 18,648 | 17,988 | 8,243 | 4,082 | 4,161 | 28,393 | 14,566 | 13,827 |
| 15-19 | 31,405 | 15,985 | 15,420 | 7,470 | 3,790 | 3,680 | 23,935 | 12,195 | 11,740 |
| 20-24 | 24,346 | 12,662 | 11,684 | 6,368 | 3,439 | 2,929 | 17,978 | 9,223 | 8,755 |
| 25-29 | 24,210 | 12,449 | 11,761 | 6,460 | 3,529 | 2,931 | 17,750 | 8,920 | 8,830 |
| 30-34 | 23,178 | 11,799 | 11,379 | 6,048 | 3,391 | 2,657 | 17,130 | 8,408 | 8,722 |
| 35-39 | 20,953 | 10,523 | 10,430 | 5,216 | 2,897 | 2,319 | 15,737 | 7,626 | 8,111 |
| 40-44 | 18,296 | 8,927 | 9,369 | 3,911 | 2,051 | 1,860 | 14,385 | 6,876 | 7,509 |
| 45-49 | 15,275 | 7,405 | 7,870 | 2,990 | 1,497 | 1,493 | 12,285 | 5,908 | 6,377 |
| 50-54 | 11,815 | 5,770 | 6,045 | 2,262 | 989 | 1,273 | 9,553 | 4,781 | 4,772 |
| 55-59 | 8,922 | 4,433 | 4,489 | 1,648 | 658 | 990 | 7,274 | 3,775 | 3,499 |
| 60-64 | 6,065 | 3,202 | 2,863 | 1,115 | 447 | 668 | 4,950 | 2,755 | 2,195 |
| 65-69 | 3,971 | 2,154 | 1,817 | 723 | 284 | 439 | 3,248 | 1,870 | 1,378 |
| 70-74 | 2,216 | 1,222 | 994 | 392 | 152 | 240 | 1,824 | 1,070 | 754 |
| 75-79 | 1,123 | 622 | 501 | 195 | 108 | 87 | 928 | 514 | 414 |
| 80+ | 607 | 319 | 288 | 118 | 42 | 76 | 489 | 277 | 212 |
| Total | 313,126 | 158,897 | 154,229 | 70,516 | 35,784 | 34,732 | 242,610 | 123,113 | 119,497 |

Table 7.6F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2020

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 46,671 | 23,733 | 22,938 | 10,339 | 5,014 | 5,325 | 36,332 | 18,719 | 17,613 |
| 5-9 | 43,069 | 21,927 | 21,142 | 10,100 | 4,959 | 5,141 | 32,969 | 16,968 | 16,001 |
| 10-14 | 40,303 | 20,519 | 19,784 | 9,985 | 4,965 | 5,020 | 30,318 | 15,554 | 14,764 |
| 15-19 | 36,415 | 18,539 | 17,876 | 9,524 | 4,848 | 4,676 | 26,891 | 13,691 | 13,200 |
| 20-24 | 31,124 | 15,842 | 15,282 | 8,919 | 4,726 | 4,193 | 22,205 | 11,116 | 11,089 |
| 25-29 | 24,079 | 12,527 | 11,552 | 7,046 | 3,895 | 3,151 | 17,033 | 8,632 | 8,401 |
| 30-34 | 23,910 | 12,305 | 11,605 | 6,848 | 3,876 | 2,972 | 17,062 | 8,429 | 8,633 |
| 35-39 | 22,835 | 11,635 | 11,200 | 6,252 | 3,517 | 2,735 | 16,583 | 8,118 | 8,465 |
| 40-44 | 20,608 | 10,381 | 10,227 | 4,870 | 2,634 | 2,236 | 15,738 | 7,747 | 7,991 |
| 45-49 | 17,817 | 8,686 | 9,131 | 3,855 | 1,945 | 1,910 | 13,962 | 6,741 | 7,221 |
| 50-54 | 14,695 | 7,102 | 7,593 | 3,113 | 1,354 | 1,759 | 11,582 | 5,748 | 5,834 |
| 55-59 | 11,150 | 5,409 | 5,741 | 2,287 | 895 | 1,392 | 8,863 | 4,514 | 4,349 |
| 60-64 | 8,165 | 4,012 | 4,153 | 1,688 | 625 | 1,063 | 6,477 | 3,387 | 3,090 |
| 65-69 | 5,279 | 2,746 | 2,533 | 1,075 | 404 | 671 | 4,204 | 2,342 | 1,862 |
| 70-74 | 3,187 | 1,697 | 1,490 | 630 | 236 | 394 | 2,557 | 1,461 | 1,096 |
| 75-79 | 1,548 | 835 | 713 | 299 | 162 | 137 | 1,249 | 673 | 576 |
| 80+ | 844 | 448 | 396 | 180 | 66 | 114 | 664 | 382 | 282 |
| Total | 351,699 | 178,343 | 173,356 | 87,010 | 44,121 | 42,889 | 264,689 | 134,222 | 130,467 |

Table 7.6G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2025

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 50,940 | 25,901 | 25,039 | 12,456 | 6,068 | 6,388 | 38,484 | 19,833 | 18,651 |
| 5-9 | 46,277 | 23,560 | 22,717 | 11,958 | 5,897 | 6,061 | 34,319 | 17,663 | 16,656 |
| 10-14 | 42,913 | 21,852 | 21,061 | 11,697 | 5,841 | 5,856 | 31,216 | 16,011 | 15,205 |
| 15-19 | 40,121 | 20,426 | 19,695 | 11,525 | 5,885 | 5,640 | 28,596 | 14,541 | 14,055 |
| 20-24 | 36,162 | 18,408 | 17,754 | 11,346 | 6,023 | 5,323 | 24,816 | 12,385 | 12,431 |
| 25-29 | 30,858 | 15,710 | 15,148 | 9,865 | 5,348 | 4,517 | 20,993 | 10,362 | 10,631 |
| 30-34 | 23,847 | 12,415 | 11,432 | 7,487 | 4,280 | 3,207 | 16,360 | 8,135 | 8,225 |
| 35-39 | 23,631 | 12,172 | 11,459 | 7,102 | 4,032 | 3,070 | 16,529 | 8,140 | 8,389 |
| 40-44 | 22,535 | 11,515 | 11,020 | 5,875 | 3,222 | 2,653 | 16,660 | 8,293 | 8,367 |
| 45-49 | 20,153 | 10,149 | 10,004 | 4,823 | 2,516 | 2,307 | 15,330 | 7,633 | 7,697 |
| 50-54 | 17,229 | 8,381 | 8,848 | 4,028 | 1,776 | 2,252 | 13,201 | 6,605 | 6,596 |
| 55-59 | 13,958 | 6,709 | 7,249 | 3,167 | 1,239 | 1,928 | 10,791 | 5,470 | 5,321 |
| 60-64 | 10,292 | 4,943 | 5,349 | 2,361 | 861 | 1,500 | 7,931 | 4,082 | 3,849 |
| 65-69 | 7,193 | 3,484 | 3,709 | 1,647 | 573 | 1,074 | 5,546 | 2,911 | 2,635 |
| 70-74 | 4,300 | 2,198 | 2,102 | 950 | 342 | 608 | 3,350 | 1,856 | 1,494 |
| 75-79 | 2,270 | 1,184 | 1,086 | 485 | 255 | 230 | 1,785 | 929 | 856 |
| 80+ | 1,198 | 627 | 571 | 283 | 103 | 180 | 915 | 524 | 391 |
| Total | 393,877 | 199,634 | 194,243 | 107,055 | 54,261 | 52,794 | 286,822 | 145,373 | 141,449 |

Table 7.6H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Gambella Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; High Variant: 1 July 2030

| Age | URBAN+RURAL | | | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 55,612 | 28,271 | 27,341 | 15,004 | 7,338 | 7,666 | 40,608 | 20,933 | 19,675 |
| 5-9 | 50,671 | 25,781 | 24,890 | 14,422 | 7,134 | 7,288 | 36,249 | 18,647 | 17,602 |
| 10-14 | 46,162 | 23,504 | 22,658 | 13,834 | 6,930 | 6,904 | 32,328 | 16,574 | 15,754 |
| 15-19 | 42,776 | 21,780 | 20,996 | 13,484 | 6,903 | 6,581 | 29,292 | 14,877 | 14,415 |
| 20-24 | 39,919 | 20,319 | 19,600 | 13,697 | 7,276 | 6,421 | 26,222 | 13,043 | 13,179 |
| 25-29 | 35,937 | 18,296 | 17,641 | 12,555 | 6,806 | 5,749 | 23,382 | 11,490 | 11,892 |
| 30-34 | 30,640 | 15,608 | 15,032 | 10,496 | 5,876 | 4,620 | 20,144 | 9,732 | 10,412 |
| 35-39 | 23,640 | 12,317 | 11,323 | 7,792 | 4,464 | 3,328 | 15,848 | 7,853 | 7,995 |
| 40-44 | 23,367 | 12,053 | 11,314 | 6,713 | 3,714 | 2,999 | 16,654 | 8,339 | 8,315 |
| 45-49 | 22,131 | 11,310 | 10,821 | 5,853 | 3,101 | 2,752 | 16,278 | 8,209 | 8,069 |
| 50-54 | 19,591 | 9,854 | 9,737 | 5,046 | 2,321 | 2,725 | 14,545 | 7,533 | 7,012 |
| 55-59 | 16,475 | 7,980 | 8,495 | 4,123 | 1,643 | 2,480 | 12,352 | 6,337 | 6,015 |
| 60-64 | 13,001 | 6,195 | 6,806 | 3,295 | 1,204 | 2,091 | 9,706 | 4,991 | 4,715 |
| 65-69 | 9,178 | 4,352 | 4,826 | 2,330 | 800 | 1,530 | 6,848 | 3,552 | 3,296 |
| 70-74 | 5,959 | 2,839 | 3,120 | 1,482 | 495 | 987 | 4,477 | 2,344 | 2,133 |
| 75-79 | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,560 | 742 | 376 | 366 | 2,388 | 1,194 | 1,194 |
| 80+ | 1,801 | 919 | 882 | 471 | 169 | 302 | 1,330 | 750 | 580 |
| Total | 439,990 | 222,948 | 217,042 | 131,339 | 66,550 | 64,789 | 308,651 | 156,398 | 152,253 |

Table 7.7 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Gambella Region: 1995-2030

| LOW VARIANT | 1995-2000 | 2000-05 | 2005-10 | 2010-15 | 2015-20 | 2020-25 | 2025-30 | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| TFR | 4.61 | 4.29 | 4.10 | 3.90 | 3.70 | 3.50 | 3.30 | |
| Eo Male | 55.05 | 57.55 | 60.05 | 62.35 | 64.65 | 66.65 | 68.15 | |
| Eo Female | 55.75 | 58.25 | 60.75 | 63.25 | 65.75 | 68.05 | 70.05 | |
| IMR /1000 births | 92.00 | 80.00 | 68.00 | 57.00 | 46.00 | 36.00 | 27.00 | |
| U5MR/1000 births | 132.00 | 113.00 | 94.00 | 77.00 | 60.00 | 46.00 | 33.00 | |
| CBR per 1000 | 36.30 | 34.00 | 31.80 | 29.00 | 27.00 | 25.40 | 23.90 | |
| CDR per 1000 | 10.20 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.10 | 6.40 | 6.00 | 5.60 | |
| RNI Percent | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 1.90 | 1.80 | |
| GR percent | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 1.90 | 1.80 | |
| Urban GR percent | 4.60 | 4.40 | 4.20 | 4.10 | 3.90 | 3.80 | 3.70 | |
| Rural GR percent | 2.20 | 2.10 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.10 | |
| Period | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Sex ratio | 104.40 | 103.90 | 103.60 | 103.20 | 103.00 | 102.80 | 102.70 | 102.60 |
| Dependency ratio | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.50 |
| MEDIUM VARIANT | 1995-2000 | 2000-05 | 2005-10 | 2010-15 | 2015-20 | 2020-25 | 2025-30 | |
| TFR | 4.64 | 4.41 | 4.25 | 4.08 | 3.91 | 3.72 | 3.54 | |
| Eo Male | 55.05 | 57.55 | 60.05 | 62.35 | 64.65 | 66.65 | 68.15 | |
| Eo Female | 55.75 | 58.25 | 60.75 | 63.25 | 65.75 | 68.05 | 70.05 | |
| IMR /1000 births | 92.00 | 80.00 | 68.00 | 57.00 | 46.00 | 36.00 | 27.00 | |
| U5MR/1000 births | 132.00 | 113.00 | 94.00 | 77.00 | 60.00 | 46.00 | 33.00 | |
| CBR per 1000 | 36.50 | 34.80 | 32.70 | 30.00 | 28.10 | 26.60 | 25.30 | |
| CDR per 1000 | 10.30 | 9.10 | 8.00 | 7.20 | 6.40 | 5.90 | 5.50 | |
| RNI Percent | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.00 | |
| GR percent | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.00 | |
| Urban GR percent | 4.70 | 4.40 | 4.30 | 4.20 | 4.00 | 3.90 | 3.80 | |
| Rural GR percent | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.00 | 1.80 | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.20 | |
| Period | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Sex ratio | 104.40 | 103.90 | 103.60 | 103.20 | 103.00 | 102.90 | 102.70 | 102.70 |
| Dependency ratio | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.53 |
| HIGH VARIANT | | | | | | | | |
| TFR | 4.72 | 4.66 | 4.54 | 4.39 | 4.23 | 4.07 | 3.91 | |
| Eo Male | 55.05 | 57.55 | 60.05 | 62.35 | 64.65 | 66.65 | 68.15 | |
| Eo Female | 55.75 | 58.25 | 60.75 | 63.25 | 65.75 | 68.05 | 70.05 | |
| IMR /1000 births | 92.00 | 80.00 | 68.00 | 57.00 | 46.00 | 36.00 | 27.00 | |
| U5MR/1000 births | 132.00 | 113.00 | 94.00 | 77.00 | 60.00 | 46.00 | 33.00 | |
| CBR per 1000 | 37.10 | 36.60 | 34.40 | 31.60 | 29.60 | 28.50 | 27.50 | |
| CDR per 1000 | 10.30 | 9.20 | 8.10 | 7.20 | 6.40 | 5.80 | 5.40 | |
| RNI Percent | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.20 | |
| GR percent | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.20 | |
| Urban GR percent | 4.70 | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 4.20 | 4.10 | 4.10 | |
| Rural GR percent | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.20 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.50 | |
| Period | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Sex ratio | 104.40 | 103.90 | 103.50 | 103.30 | 103.00 | 102.90 | 102.80 | 102.70 |
| Dependency ratio | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.57 |

**Table 7.8A Projected School age Population Size of Gambella Region : 1995-2030
Medium Variant**

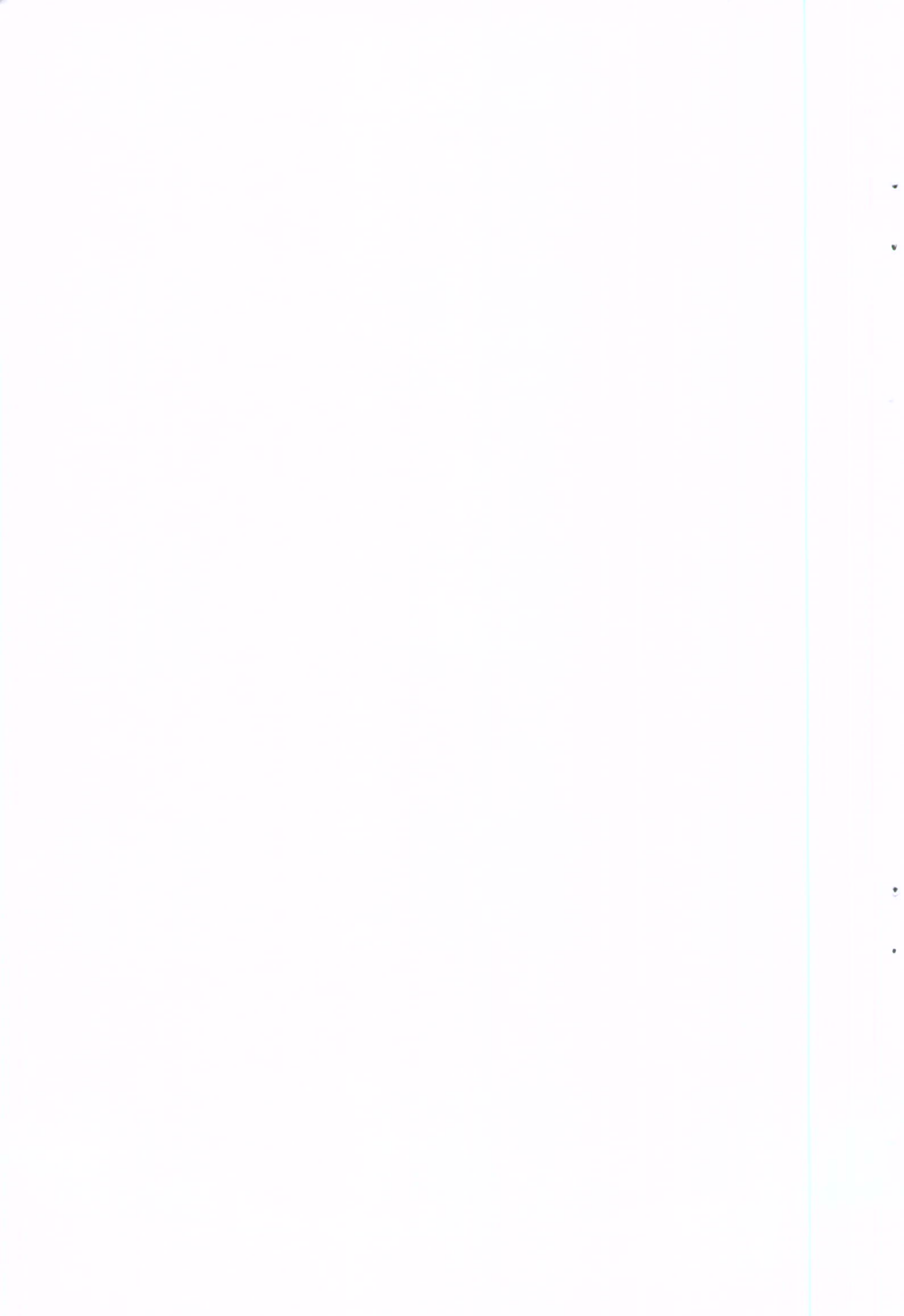
| Year | Population Aged 7-12 | | | Population Aged 13-14 | | | Population Aged 15-18 | | |
|------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1995 | 30,169 | 15,400 | 14,769 | 9,682 | 4,899 | 4,783 | 18,273 | 9,173 | 9,100 |
| 1996 | 29,712 | 15,243 | 14,469 | 10,060 | 5,086 | 4,974 | 18,656 | 9,393 | 9,263 |
| 1997 | 29,472 | 15,175 | 14,297 | 10,205 | 5,168 | 5,037 | 18,965 | 9,575 | 9,390 |
| 1998 | 29,422 | 15,187 | 14,235 | 10,203 | 5,183 | 5,020 | 19,216 | 9,727 | 9,489 |
| 1999 | 29,537 | 15,270 | 14,267 | 10,137 | 5,168 | 4,969 | 19,423 | 9,857 | 9,566 |
| 2000 | 29,794 | 15,416 | 14,378 | 10,092 | 5,162 | 4,930 | 19,598 | 9,970 | 9,628 |
| 2001 | 30,208 | 15,631 | 14,577 | 10,011 | 5,139 | 4,872 | 19,735 | 10,063 | 9,672 |
| 2002 | 30,796 | 15,920 | 14,876 | 9,838 | 5,074 | 4,764 | 19,821 | 10,130 | 9,691 |
| 2003 | 31,534 | 16,275 | 15,259 | 9,657 | 5,005 | 4,652 | 19,873 | 10,180 | 9,693 |
| 2004 | 32,396 | 16,687 | 15,709 | 9,552 | 4,969 | 4,583 | 19,903 | 10,218 | 9,685 |
| 2005 | 33,360 | 17,149 | 16,211 | 9,606 | 5,003 | 4,603 | 19,927 | 10,253 | 9,674 |
| 2006 | 34,514 | 17,701 | 16,813 | 9,868 | 5,129 | 4,739 | 19,850 | 10,241 | 9,609 |
| 2007 | 35,876 | 18,348 | 17,528 | 10,281 | 5,320 | 4,961 | 19,662 | 10,178 | 9,484 |
| 2008 | 37,309 | 19,029 | 18,280 | 10,773 | 5,546 | 5,227 | 19,506 | 10,129 | 9,377 |
| 2009 | 38,678 | 19,684 | 18,994 | 11,275 | 5,779 | 5,496 | 19,520 | 10,155 | 9,365 |
| 2010 | 39,849 | 20,253 | 19,596 | 11,716 | 5,986 | 5,730 | 19,848 | 10,321 | 9,527 |
| 2011 | 40,788 | 20,723 | 20,065 | 12,097 | 6,170 | 5,927 | 20,619 | 10,684 | 9,935 |
| 2012 | 41,586 | 21,135 | 20,451 | 12,466 | 6,351 | 6,115 | 21,742 | 11,202 | 10,540 |
| 2013 | 42,291 | 21,506 | 20,785 | 12,820 | 6,527 | 6,293 | 23,018 | 11,789 | 11,229 |
| 2014 | 42,952 | 21,856 | 21,096 | 13,156 | 6,695 | 6,461 | 24,249 | 12,359 | 11,890 |
| 2015 | 43,617 | 22,203 | 21,414 | 13,473 | 6,854 | 6,619 | 25,234 | 12,824 | 12,410 |
| 2016 | 44,278 | 22,542 | 21,736 | 13,767 | 7,003 | 6,764 | 25,936 | 13,170 | 12,766 |
| 2017 | 44,907 | 22,864 | 22,043 | 14,042 | 7,144 | 6,898 | 26,484 | 13,453 | 13,031 |
| 2018 | 45,509 | 23,171 | 22,338 | 14,298 | 7,276 | 7,022 | 26,941 | 13,698 | 13,243 |
| 2019 | 46,094 | 23,469 | 22,625 | 14,538 | 7,400 | 7,138 | 27,371 | 13,931 | 13,440 |
| 2020 | 46,671 | 23,763 | 22,908 | 14,765 | 7,517 | 7,248 | 27,836 | 14,175 | 13,661 |
| 2021 | 47,223 | 24,045 | 23,178 | 14,968 | 7,621 | 7,347 | 28,348 | 14,437 | 13,911 |
| 2022 | 47,744 | 24,311 | 23,433 | 15,150 | 7,714 | 7,436 | 28,863 | 14,699 | 14,164 |
| 2023 | 48,259 | 24,574 | 23,685 | 15,319 | 7,800 | 7,519 | 29,367 | 14,954 | 14,413 |
| 2024 | 48,794 | 24,847 | 23,947 | 15,487 | 7,886 | 7,601 | 29,845 | 15,196 | 14,649 |
| 2025 | 49,370 | 25,140 | 24,230 | 15,665 | 7,977 | 7,688 | 30,283 | 15,418 | 14,865 |
| 2026 | 49,975 | 25,447 | 24,528 | 15,846 | 8,069 | 7,777 | 30,691 | 15,625 | 15,066 |
| 2027 | 50,588 | 25,758 | 24,830 | 16,021 | 8,158 | 7,863 | 31,076 | 15,820 | 15,256 |
| 2028 | 51,237 | 26,086 | 25,151 | 16,202 | 8,250 | 7,952 | 31,428 | 15,999 | 15,429 |
| 2029 | 51,946 | 26,444 | 25,502 | 16,400 | 8,351 | 8,049 | 31,728 | 16,152 | 15,576 |
| 2030 | 52,739 | 26,844 | 25,895 | 16,626 | 8,466 | 8,160 | 31,966 | 16,276 | 15,690 |

Table 7.8B Projected School age Population Size of Gambella Region : 1995-2030

| Year | Low Variant | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Population Aged 7-12 | | | Population Aged 13-14 | | | Population Aged 15-18 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1995 | 30,169 | 15,400 | 14,769 | 9,682 | 4,899 | 4,783 | 18,273 | 9,173 | 9,100 |
| 1996 | 29,697 | 15,235 | 14,462 | 10,056 | 5,084 | 4,972 | 18,654 | 9,392 | 9,262 |
| 1997 | 29,460 | 15,169 | 14,291 | 10,200 | 5,165 | 5,035 | 18,965 | 9,575 | 9,390 |
| 1998 | 29,421 | 15,186 | 14,235 | 10,199 | 5,181 | 5,018 | 19,216 | 9,727 | 9,489 |
| 1999 | 29,548 | 15,275 | 14,273 | 10,135 | 5,167 | 4,968 | 19,422 | 9,856 | 9,566 |
| 2000 | 29,806 | 15,422 | 14,384 | 10,090 | 5,161 | 4,929 | 19,598 | 9,970 | 9,628 |
| 2001 | 30,218 | 15,636 | 14,582 | 10,010 | 5,139 | 4,871 | 19,735 | 10,063 | 9,672 |
| 2002 | 30,806 | 15,925 | 14,881 | 9,840 | 5,075 | 4,765 | 19,822 | 10,131 | 9,691 |
| 2003 | 31,537 | 16,276 | 15,261 | 9,661 | 5,007 | 4,654 | 19,873 | 10,180 | 9,693 |
| 2004 | 32,375 | 16,676 | 15,699 | 9,558 | 4,972 | 4,586 | 19,903 | 10,218 | 9,685 |
| 2005 | 33,287 | 17,112 | 16,175 | 9,612 | 5,006 | 4,606 | 19,927 | 10,253 | 9,674 |
| 2006 | 34,356 | 17,620 | 16,736 | 9,874 | 5,132 | 4,742 | 19,853 | 10,243 | 9,610 |
| 2007 | 35,607 | 18,211 | 17,396 | 10,289 | 5,324 | 4,965 | 19,670 | 10,183 | 9,487 |
| 2008 | 36,912 | 18,827 | 18,085 | 10,781 | 5,550 | 5,231 | 19,517 | 10,135 | 9,382 |
| 2009 | 38,144 | 19,412 | 18,732 | 11,274 | 5,778 | 5,496 | 19,530 | 10,160 | 9,370 |
| 2010 | 39,178 | 19,912 | 19,266 | 11,693 | 5,974 | 5,719 | 19,845 | 10,320 | 9,525 |
| 2011 | 39,976 | 20,310 | 19,666 | 12,034 | 6,138 | 5,896 | 20,598 | 10,673 | 9,925 |
| 2012 | 40,622 | 20,644 | 19,978 | 12,346 | 6,290 | 6,056 | 21,698 | 11,180 | 10,518 |
| 2013 | 41,173 | 20,937 | 20,236 | 12,637 | 6,434 | 6,203 | 22,941 | 11,750 | 11,191 |
| 2014 | 41,687 | 21,212 | 20,475 | 12,911 | 6,570 | 6,341 | 24,124 | 12,295 | 11,829 |
| 2015 | 42,222 | 21,493 | 20,729 | 13,174 | 6,702 | 6,472 | 25,043 | 12,727 | 12,316 |
| 2016 | 42,779 | 21,779 | 21,000 | 13,424 | 6,828 | 6,596 | 25,643 | 13,021 | 12,622 |
| 2017 | 43,319 | 22,055 | 21,264 | 13,659 | 6,949 | 6,710 | 26,060 | 13,237 | 12,823 |
| 2018 | 43,842 | 22,322 | 21,520 | 13,878 | 7,062 | 6,816 | 26,375 | 13,410 | 12,965 |
| 2019 | 44,343 | 22,577 | 21,766 | 14,084 | 7,169 | 6,915 | 26,671 | 13,574 | 13,097 |
| 2020 | 44,823 | 22,822 | 22,001 | 14,275 | 7,268 | 7,007 | 27,028 | 13,764 | 13,264 |
| 2021 | 45,262 | 23,046 | 22,216 | 14,447 | 7,356 | 7,091 | 27,464 | 13,987 | 13,477 |
| 2022 | 45,665 | 23,252 | 22,413 | 14,599 | 7,433 | 7,166 | 27,922 | 14,220 | 13,702 |
| 2023 | 46,054 | 23,451 | 22,603 | 14,739 | 7,505 | 7,234 | 28,379 | 14,451 | 13,928 |
| 2024 | 46,456 | 23,656 | 22,800 | 14,877 | 7,575 | 7,302 | 28,811 | 14,669 | 14,142 |
| 2025 | 46,897 | 23,880 | 23,017 | 15,019 | 7,648 | 7,371 | 29,193 | 14,863 | 14,330 |
| 2026 | 47,360 | 24,115 | 23,245 | 15,161 | 7,720 | 7,441 | 29,542 | 15,040 | 14,502 |
| 2027 | 47,827 | 24,352 | 23,475 | 15,298 | 7,790 | 7,508 | 29,872 | 15,207 | 14,665 |
| 2028 | 48,326 | 24,604 | 23,722 | 15,436 | 7,860 | 7,576 | 30,162 | 15,354 | 14,808 |
| 2029 | 48,881 | 24,884 | 23,997 | 15,585 | 7,936 | 7,649 | 30,384 | 15,468 | 14,916 |
| 2030 | 49,517 | 25,204 | 24,313 | 15,752 | 8,021 | 7,731 | 30,515 | 15,537 | 14,978 |

**Table 7.8C Projected School age Population Size of Gambella Region : 1995-2030
High Variant**

| Year | Population Aged 7-12 | | | Population Aged 13-14 | | | Population Aged 15-18 | | |
|------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1995 | 30,169 | 15,400 | 14,769 | 9,682 | 4,899 | 4,783 | 18,273 | 9,173 | 9,100 |
| 1996 | 29,728 | 15,251 | 14,477 | 10,073 | 5,093 | 4,980 | 18,656 | 9,393 | 9,263 |
| 1997 | 29,474 | 15,176 | 14,298 | 10,222 | 5,176 | 5,046 | 18,967 | 9,576 | 9,391 |
| 1998 | 29,400 | 15,176 | 14,224 | 10,217 | 5,190 | 5,027 | 19,217 | 9,728 | 9,489 |
| 1999 | 29,498 | 15,250 | 14,248 | 10,147 | 5,173 | 4,974 | 19,423 | 9,857 | 9,566 |
| 2000 | 29,761 | 15,399 | 14,362 | 10,097 | 5,165 | 4,932 | 19,598 | 9,970 | 9,628 |
| 2001 | 30,193 | 15,623 | 14,570 | 10,010 | 5,139 | 4,871 | 19,734 | 10,063 | 9,671 |
| 2002 | 30,799 | 15,921 | 14,878 | 9,829 | 5,070 | 4,759 | 19,820 | 10,130 | 9,690 |
| 2003 | 31,572 | 16,294 | 15,278 | 9,639 | 4,996 | 4,643 | 19,871 | 10,179 | 9,692 |
| 2004 | 32,504 | 16,742 | 15,762 | 9,529 | 4,957 | 4,572 | 19,901 | 10,217 | 9,684 |
| 2005 | 33,589 | 17,266 | 16,323 | 9,587 | 4,993 | 4,594 | 19,925 | 10,252 | 9,673 |
| 2006 | 34,931 | 17,913 | 17,018 | 9,855 | 5,122 | 4,733 | 19,842 | 10,237 | 9,605 |
| 2007 | 36,534 | 18,683 | 17,851 | 10,273 | 5,316 | 4,957 | 19,641 | 10,168 | 9,473 |
| 2008 | 38,242 | 19,504 | 18,738 | 10,780 | 5,550 | 5,230 | 19,476 | 10,114 | 9,362 |
| 2009 | 39,896 | 20,304 | 19,592 | 11,312 | 5,797 | 5,515 | 19,497 | 10,143 | 9,354 |
| 2010 | 41,337 | 21,011 | 20,326 | 11,805 | 6,031 | 5,774 | 19,857 | 10,326 | 9,531 |
| 2011 | 42,548 | 21,619 | 20,929 | 12,272 | 6,259 | 6,013 | 20,686 | 10,718 | 9,968 |
| 2012 | 43,632 | 22,176 | 21,456 | 12,755 | 6,498 | 6,257 | 21,880 | 11,272 | 10,608 |
| 2013 | 44,619 | 22,691 | 21,928 | 13,235 | 6,738 | 6,497 | 23,248 | 11,906 | 11,342 |
| 2014 | 45,539 | 23,173 | 22,366 | 13,695 | 6,969 | 6,726 | 24,596 | 12,535 | 12,061 |
| 2015 | 46,420 | 23,630 | 22,790 | 14,115 | 7,181 | 6,934 | 25,731 | 13,077 | 12,654 |
| 2016 | 47,244 | 24,052 | 23,192 | 14,492 | 7,372 | 7,120 | 26,635 | 13,526 | 13,109 |
| 2017 | 47,990 | 24,433 | 23,557 | 14,839 | 7,549 | 7,290 | 27,436 | 13,938 | 13,498 |
| 2018 | 48,689 | 24,789 | 23,900 | 15,160 | 7,715 | 7,445 | 28,163 | 14,320 | 13,843 |
| 2019 | 49,367 | 25,135 | 24,232 | 15,459 | 7,869 | 7,590 | 28,843 | 14,680 | 14,163 |
| 2020 | 50,051 | 25,483 | 24,568 | 15,738 | 8,012 | 7,726 | 29,506 | 15,025 | 14,481 |
| 2021 | 50,717 | 25,823 | 24,894 | 15,989 | 8,141 | 7,848 | 30,149 | 15,354 | 14,795 |
| 2022 | 51,346 | 26,145 | 25,201 | 16,209 | 8,253 | 7,956 | 30,754 | 15,661 | 15,093 |
| 2023 | 51,977 | 26,467 | 25,510 | 16,412 | 8,357 | 8,055 | 31,324 | 15,950 | 15,374 |
| 2024 | 52,644 | 26,807 | 25,837 | 16,614 | 8,460 | 8,154 | 31,861 | 16,222 | 15,639 |
| 2025 | 53,389 | 27,186 | 26,203 | 16,828 | 8,569 | 8,259 | 32,369 | 16,480 | 15,889 |
| 2026 | 54,183 | 27,589 | 26,594 | 17,046 | 8,680 | 8,366 | 32,846 | 16,722 | 16,124 |
| 2027 | 55,004 | 28,006 | 26,998 | 17,257 | 8,787 | 8,470 | 33,288 | 16,946 | 16,342 |
| 2028 | 55,887 | 28,453 | 27,434 | 17,476 | 8,899 | 8,577 | 33,701 | 17,156 | 16,545 |
| 2029 | 56,871 | 28,951 | 27,920 | 17,718 | 9,022 | 8,696 | 34,086 | 17,353 | 16,733 |
| 2030 | 57,993 | 29,518 | 28,475 | 17,998 | 9,165 | 8,833 | 34,445 | 17,539 | 16,906 |



Appendix I Short Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. KILLIL | 2. ZONE | 3. WEREDA | 4. TOWN | 5. KEFETEGNA | 6. SUPERVISION AREA | 7. KEBELE | 8. ENUMERATION AREA |
| | | | | | | | |

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE | 10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NO. | 11. HOUSE NO./SUB NO. | 12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NO. |
| 1=CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 3=OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS 4= XXXX 5=HOMELESS | | | |

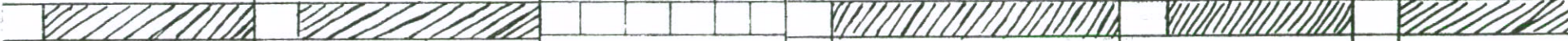
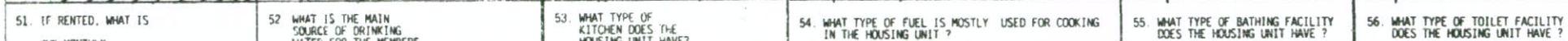

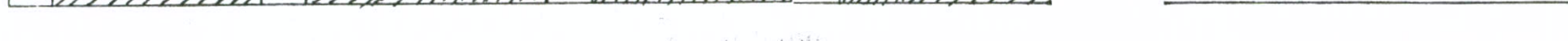
SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

| SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER | RESIDENCE STATUS | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | SEX | AGE | RELIGION | LANGUAGE | | ETHNIC GROUP | MARITAL STATUS |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| | LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER - HEAD - SPOUSE - NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE - MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT - OTHER RELATIVES - NON-RELATIVES - VISITORS | 1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR | 0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON RELATIVES | 1= MALE 2= FEMALE | WHAT IS ____'S AGE? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF ____'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN | WHAT IS ____'S RELIGION? 1=ORTHODOX 2=PROTESTANT 3=CATHOLIC 4=MUSLIM 5=TRADITIONAL 6=OTHER | WHAT IS ____'S MOTHER TONGUE? | DOES ____ SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE? IF YES STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE. IF NO WRITE "DO NOT SPEAK" | | WHAT IS ____'S ETHNIC GROUP? |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 08 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

ENUMERATOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____
 SUPERVISOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|----------|-----------|------|---|--|--|
| <p>39. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p> | <p>40. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> | <p>41. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">MALE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">FEMALE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | | | | <p>42. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- PERMANENT 2- IMPROVISED 3- MOBILE 4- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>43. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF BUILDING IN WHICH THE HOUSING UNIT IS FOUND?</p> <p>0- NON-STORYED DETACHED 1- NON-STORYED 2 UNITS ATTACHED 2- NON-STORYED 3-5 UNITS ATTACHED 3- NON-STORYED 6 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED 4- ONE OR MORE STOREYED DETACHED ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 2-3 UNITS ATTACHED 5- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 4-6 UNITS ATTACHED 6- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 7-10 UNITS ATTACHED 7- ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 11 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED</p> | <p>44. HOW MANY YEARS AGO WAS THE HOUSING UNIT BUILT ?</p> <p>1- LESS THAN FIVE YEARS 2- 5-9 YEARS 3- 10-14 YEARS 4- 15-19 YEARS 5- 20 YEARS OR MORE</p> |
| MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>45. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- WOOD AND MUD 2- WOOD AND THATCH 3- STONE AND MUD 4- STONE AND CEMENT 5- BLOCKETS 6- BRICKS 7- REED/BAMBOO 8- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>46. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE ROOF OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- CORRUGATED IRON SHEET 2- CONCRETE OR CEMENT 3- THATCH 4- WOOD AND MUD 5- BAMBOO OR REED 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>47. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE CEILING OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- FABRICS 3- CHIPWOOD/HARD BOARD 4- WOODEN 5- CONCRETE 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>48. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- MUD 2- WOOD TILES 3- CEMENT/CONCRETE FINISH 4- PLASTIC TILES 5- CEMENT BRICK TILE 6- BAMBOO OR REED 7- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>49. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>50. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- OWNER OCCUPIED 2- RENTED FROM KEBELE 3- RENTED FROM PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY 4- RENTED FROM OTHER ORGANIZATION 5- PAYING DIFFERENCE IN RENT 6- RENTED FROM PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD 7- RENT FREE</p> | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>51. IF RENTED, WHAT IS THE MONTHLY AMOUNT OF RENT IN BIRR ?</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>52. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- TAP INSIDE THE HOUSE 2- TAP IN COMPOUND, PRIVATE 3- TAP IN COMPOUND, SHARED 4- TAP OUTSIDE COMPOUND/ FROM PRIVATE TAP, PUBLIC TAP, OTHER ORGANIZATION, BOUGHT OR FREE OF CHARGE/ 5- PROTECTED WELL OR SPRING 6- UNPROTECTED WELL OR SPRING 7- RIVER, LAKE/POND</p> | <p>53. WHAT TYPE OF KITCHEN DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE?</p> <p>1- NO KITCHEN 2- MODERN KITCHEN PRIVATE 3- MODERN KITCHEN SHARED 4- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN PRIVATE 5- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN SHARED</p> | <p>54. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>01- USES NO FUEL 12- 02- ELECTRICITY 03- GAS 13- 04- KEROSENE 05- CHARCOAL 14- 06- FIREWOOD/LEAVES SANDUST 15- 07- DUNG/MANURE 16- 08- FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL 09- FIREWOOD AND DUNG 10- FIREWOOD AND KEROSENE 11- FIREWOOD AND GAS</p> | <p>55. WHAT TYPE OF BATHING FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- BATHTUB PRIVATE 3- BATHTUB SHARED 4- SHOWER PRIVATE 5- SHOWER SHARED 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>56. WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- FLUSH TOILET, PRIVATE 3- FLUSH TOILET, SHARED 4- PIT, PRIVATE 5- PIT, SHARED</p> | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>57. WHAT TYPE OF LIGHTING HAS THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- ELECTRICITY (METER PRIVATE) 2- ELECTRICITY (METER SHARED) 3- LANTERN 4- KEROSENE 5- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p> | <p>58. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p> | <p>59. IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p> | <p>60. IS THERE A TELEVISION SET IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">61. NAME</td> <td style="width: 33%;">SIGNATURE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>ENUMERATOR _____</p> <p>SUPERVISOR _____</p> | | 61. NAME | SIGNATURE | DATE | | | |
| 61. NAME | SIGNATURE | DATE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE- RURAL

SECTION 1- AREA IDENTIFICATION

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. KILLIL | 2. ZONE | 3. WEREDA | 4. TOWN | 5. KEFTEMA | 6. SUPERVISION AREA | 7. FARMER'S ASSOCIATION | 8. ENUMERATION AREA |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE | | | | | 10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER | | 11. HOUSE No./ SUB No. | | 12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER | |
| 1-CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD | 2- HOTEL/HOSTEL | 3-OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS | 4-HOMADS | 5-HOMELESS | | | | | | |

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

| SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FIVE YEAR AND OVER | | ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER | | | | | ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|-----|-----|----------|----------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|----------------|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | RESIDENCE STATUS | RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD | SEX | AGE | RELIGION | LANGUAGE | ETHNIC GROUP | MIGRATION STATUS | DISABILITY STATUS | EDUCATIONAL STATUS | | ECONOMIC STATUS | | | MARITAL STATUS | TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE | | | BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1-RESIDENT PRESENT | 2-RESIDENT ABSENT | 3-VISITOR | 1- MALE | 2- FEMALE | | 1-1-1 | 1-1-2 | 1-1-3 | | 1-1-4 | 1-1-5 | 1-1-6 | 1-1-7 | 1-1-8 | 1-1-9 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | |
| 0.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4:- DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION BE COLLECTED? 1-YES 2-NO | WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT? 1-PERMANENT 2-IMPROVED 3-IMPROVISED 4-OTHER/SPECIFY/ | WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL? 1-WOOD AND MUD 2-WOOD AND THATCH 3-REED/BAMBOO 4-STONE AND MUD 5-STONE AND CEMENT 6-BLOCKS 7-BRICKS 8-OTHER /SPECIFY/ | WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF? 1-CORRUGATED-IRON 2-THATCH 3-WOOD AND MUD 4-REED/BAMBOO 5-OTHER /SPECIFY/ | WHERE DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSING UNIT GET THEIR DRINKING WATER? 1-TAP 2-PROTECTED WELL/SPRING 3-UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING 4-RIVER / LAKE / POND | WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSING UNIT? | WHAT TYPE OF TOILET DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE? 1-NONE 2-PIT OR FLUSH TOILET | DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT? 1-YES 2-NO | DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE A SEPARATE KITCHEN? 1-HAS A ROOM MAINLY USED AS A KITCHEN 2-USERS AS KITCHEN A ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT 3-USERS AS KITCHEN THE ROOM WHERE LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT 4-HAS NO KITCHEN | WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT? 1-FIRE WOOD /LEAVES/ 2-DUNG /MANURE/ 3-CHARCOAL 4-KEROSENE 5-OTHER /SPECIFY/ 6-USERS NO FUEL | IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT? 1-YES 2-NO | NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR DESIGNATION ENUMERATOR SUPERVISOR NAME SIGNATURE DATE |

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