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

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

**NOVEMBER 2010
ADDIS ABABA**

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samia Zekaria
Member
and
Secretary, Population Census Commission

SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Oromia Region as of May 28, 2007 was 26,993,933. Of these counted population of the Region, 13,595,006 (50.4 percent) were males and 13,398,927 (49.6 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at regional level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of a region has increased by 8,261,408 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distribution Of Population By Zones, Census Period And Sex:2007

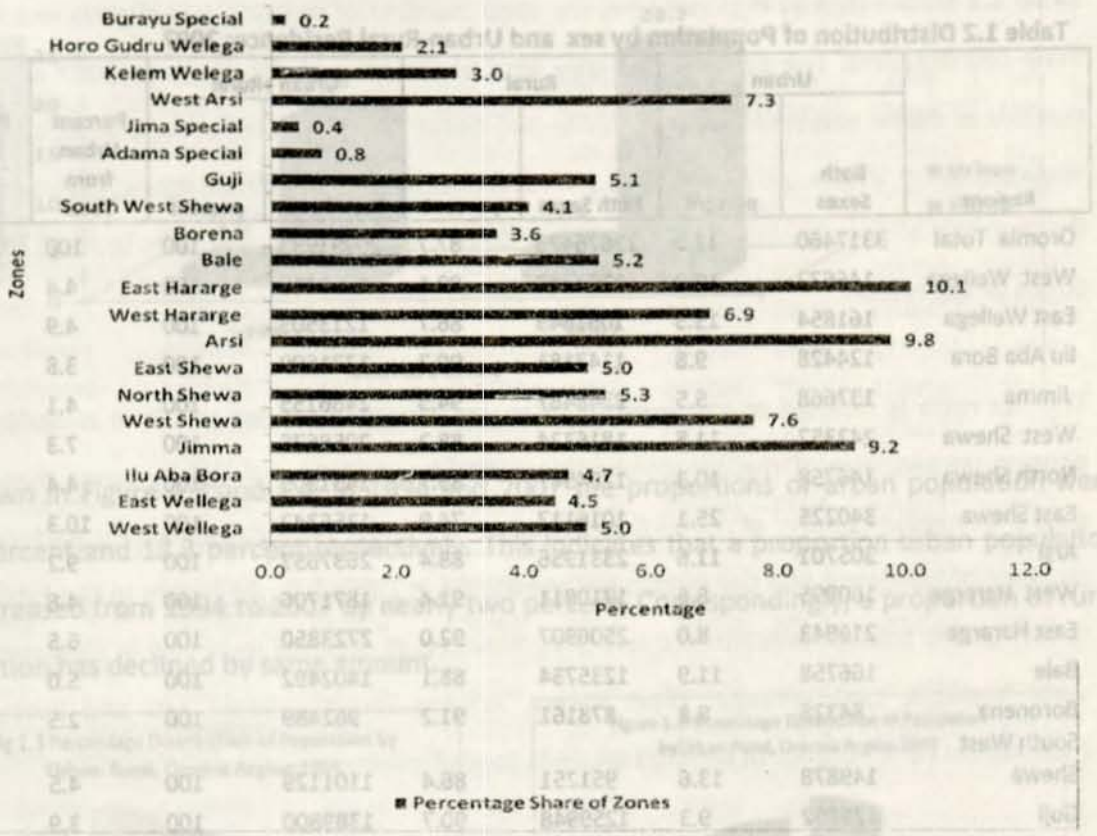
Zones	1994			2007		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Oromia Total	18732525	9371228	9361297	26993933	13595006	13398927
West Wellega	1547075	766461	780614	1350415	671538	678877
East Wellega	1253432	616565	636867	1213503	606379	607124
Ilu Aba Bora	847048	416456	430592	1271609	636986	634623
Jimma	1961262	979708	981554	2486155	1250527	1235628
West Shewa	2329699	1153185	1176514	2058676	1028501	1030175
North Shewa	1157978	576890	581088	1431305	717552	713753
East Shewa	1668184	837614	830570	1356342	696350	659992
Arsi	2217245	1105439	1111806	2637657	1323424	1314233
West hararge	1271894	653529	618365	1871706	958861	912845
East Hararge	1830631	933677	896954	2723850	1383198	1340652
Bale	1217864	603895	613969	1402492	713517	688975
Boronena	1430213	727809	702404	962489	487024	475465
South West Shewa	-	-	-	1101129	556194	544935
Guji	-	-	-	1389800	702580	687220
Adama Special	-	-	-	220212	108,872	111,340
Jima Special	-	-	-	120960	60824	60136

Table 1.1 (Cont'd)

Zones	1994			2007		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	West Arsi	-	-	-	1964038	973,743
Kelem Welega	-	-	-	797666	401905	395761
Horo Gudru Welega	-	-	-	570040	285515	284525
Burayu Special	-	-	-	63889	31516	32373

Table 1.1 shows that at regional level the total population has increased by 44.10 percent in the last 12 years. Spatial distributions of the population by zones show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the zones ranges from the smallest proportion of 0.2 percent in Burayu Special Zone to the largest 10.1 percent in East Hararge Zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in East Hararge Zone having 2,723,850 persons while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in Burayu Special Zone having 63,889 persons counted in the zones as of May 28, 2007. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Arsi (2,637,657) and Jimma (2,486,155) Zones, respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results more than one-fourth of the region's total population is accounted by the three largest zones namely, East Hararge, Arsi and Jimma zones.

Fig 1.1 Percentage Population Share of Zones, Oromia Region:2007



1.2 Population Distribution by Urban-Rural and Sex

In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in the 2007 Census at region level 12.3 percent of the total population was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by region is very large, ranging from 5.5 percent in Jimma Zone to 100.0 percent in Adama and Jimma Special Zones. Despite the fact that Adama and Jimma Special Zones are entirely urban, the percentage share of these cities from the total urban population of the region is only 10.2 percent. The largest share, about 10.3 percent of the total urban population, was living in East Shewa Zone where as Burayu Special Zone had the smallest

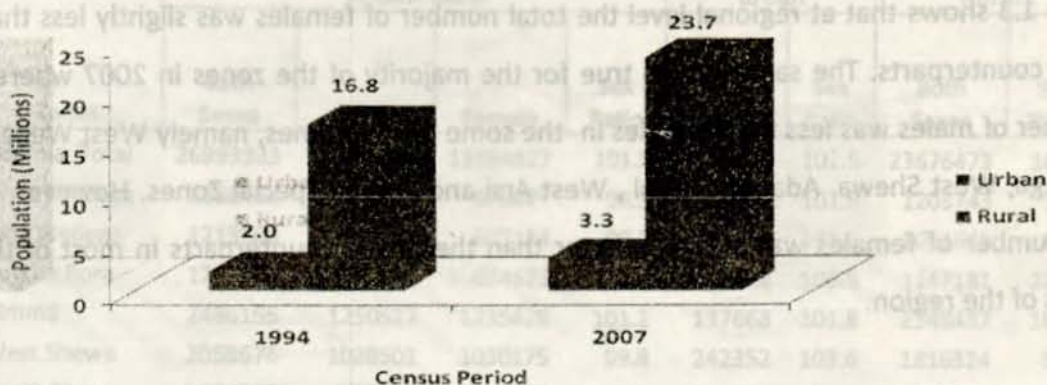
(one and half percent) share, even so more than three quarter of its population was residing in urban areas.

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

Regions	Urban		Rural		Urban +Rural		Percent Urban from Total	Percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Oromia Total	3317460	12.3	23676473	87.7	26993933	100	100	100
West Wellega	146672	10.9	1203743	89.1	1350415	100	4.4	5.1
East Wellega	161854	13.3	1051649	86.7	1213503	100	4.9	4.4
Ilu Aba Bora	124428	9.8	1147181	90.2	1271609	100	3.8	4.8
Jimma	137668	5.5	2348487	94.5	2486155	100	4.1	9.9
West Shewa	242352	11.8	1816324	88.2	2058676	100	7.3	7.7
North Shewa	146758	10.3	1284547	89.7	1431305	100	4.4	5.4
East Shewa	340225	25.1	1016117	74.9	1356342	100	10.3	4.3
Arsi	305701	11.6	2331956	88.4	2637657	100	9.2	9.8
West Hararge	160895	8.6	1710811	91.4	1871706	100	4.8	7.2
East Hararge	216943	8.0	2506907	92.0	2723850	100	6.5	10.6
Bale	166758	11.9	1235734	88.1	1402492	100	5.0	5.2
Boronena	84328	8.8	878161	91.2	962489	100	2.5	3.7
South West Shewa	149878	13.6	951251	86.4	1101129	100	4.5	4.0
Guji	129852	9.3	1259948	90.7	1389800	100	3.9	5.3
Adama Special	220212	100.0	-	-	220212	100	6.6	-
Jima Special	120960	100.0	-	-	120960	100	3.6	-
West Arsi	272084	13.9	1691954	86.1	1964038	100	8.2	7.1
Kelem Welega	76277	9.6	721389	90.4	797666	100	2.3	3.0
Horo Gudru Welega	64739	11.4	505301	88.6	570040	100	2.0	2.1
Burayu Special	48876	76.5	15013	23.5	63889	100	1.5	0.1

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last 12 years. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 1,970,088 persons in 1994 to 3,317,460 in 2007, an increase of about 1,347,372 persons over the last 12 years.

Fig 1.2: Distribution of Population By Urban-Rural Residence and Census Period



As shown in Figure 1.3:and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 10.5 percent and 12.3 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 by nearly two percent. Correspondingly, a proportion of rural population has declined by same amount.

Fig 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural, Oromia Region:1994



Figure 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural, Oromia Region:2007



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that at regional level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for the majority of the zones in 2007 where as the number of males was less than females in the some of the zones, namely West Wellega, East Wellega, West Shewa, Adama Special , West Arsi and Burayu Special Zones. However, in 1994 the number of females was slightly greater than their male counterparts in most of the then zones of the region.

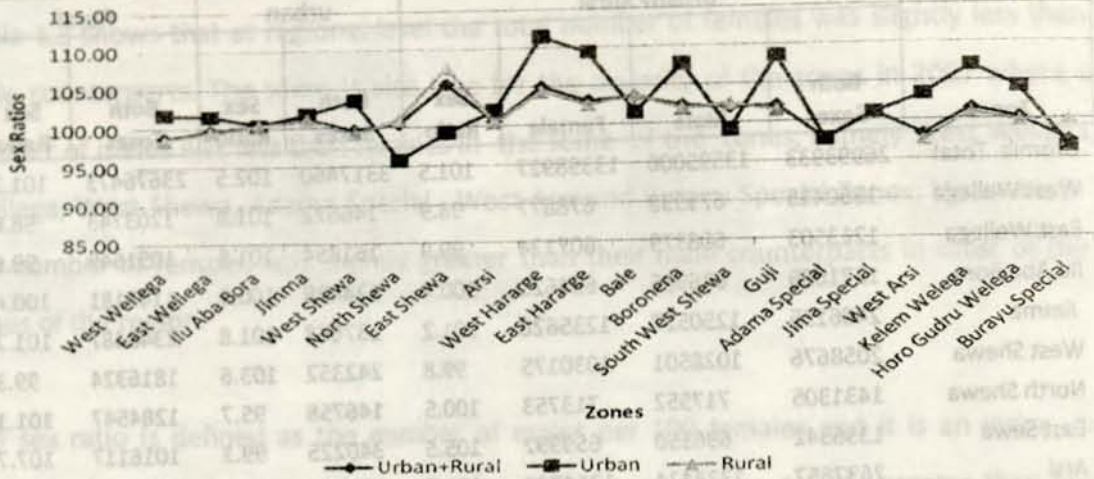
The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each region and by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for the total population are less than hundred at regional level and in six zones namely: West Wellega, East Wellega, West Shewa, Adama Special , West Arsi and Burayu zones, showing that the number of femaies exceeds that of males.

In urban areas, the sex ratios are less than 100 in North Shewa, East Shewa, South West Shewa, Adama Special and Burayu Special Zones, while in rural areas sex ratios are less than 100 in West Wellega, East Wellega, West Shewa, West Arsi and Horo Guduru Wellega Zones . Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of the region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen from the figure sex ratios for all areas (Urban +rural, Urban and arural) meander until reaching a sharp decline at age group 25-29 and increase up to a decline point at age group 50-54 then increase again until age 75+.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Population by Region, Urban –Rural, Sex and Sex Ratio:2007

Zones	Urban+ Rural				urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Oromia Total	26993933	13595006	13398927	101.5	3317460	102.5	23676473	101.3
West Wellega	1350415	671538	678877	98.9	146672	101.8	1203743	98.6
East Wellega	1213503	606379	607124	99.9	161854	101.6	1051649	99.6
Ilu Aba Bora	1271609	636986	634623	100.4	124428	100.5	1147181	100.4
Jimma	2486155	1250527	1235628	101.2	137668	101.8	2348487	101.2
West Shewa	2058676	1028501	1030175	99.8	242352	103.6	1816324	99.3
North Shewa	1431305	717552	713753	100.5	146758	95.7	1284547	101.1
East Sewa	1356342	696350	659992	105.5	340225	99.3	1016117	107.7
Arsi	2637657	1323424	1314233	100.7	305701	102.1	2331956	100.5
West hararge	1871706	958861	912845	105.0	160895	111.6	1710811	104.4
East Hararge	2723850	1383198	1340652	103.2	216943	109.5	2506907	102.6
Bale	1402492	713517	688975	103.6	166758	101.6	1235734	103.8
Borena	962489	487024	475465	102.4	84328	107.8	878161	101.9
South West Shewa	1101129	556194	544935	102.1	149878	99.2	951251	102.5
Guji	1389800	702580	687220	102.2	129852	108.6	1259948	101.6
Adama Special	220212	108872	111340	97.8	220212	97.8	-	-
Jima Special	120960	60824	60136	101.1	120960	101.1	-	-
West Arsi	1964038	973743	990295	98.3	272084	103.4	1691954	97.5
Kelem Welega	797666	401905	395761	101.6	76277	107.1	721389	101.0
Horo Gudru								
Welega	570040	285515	284525	100.3	64739	104.2	505301	99.9
Burayu Special	63889	31516	32373	97.4	48876	96.5	15013	100.2

Fig 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban-Rural and Age Group, Oromia Region:2007



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition of is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6.1 to 1.6.3 show the distribution of the Total, Urban and Rural population of Oromia with a broad base that narrows up as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows smaller proportion of 0-4 children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years. Figure 1.7 shows at regional level there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest decline in 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, and has increased from 46.6 percent in 1994 to 47.6 percent in 2007.

Fig 1.6.1 Age Pyramid of Oromia Region (Urban):2007

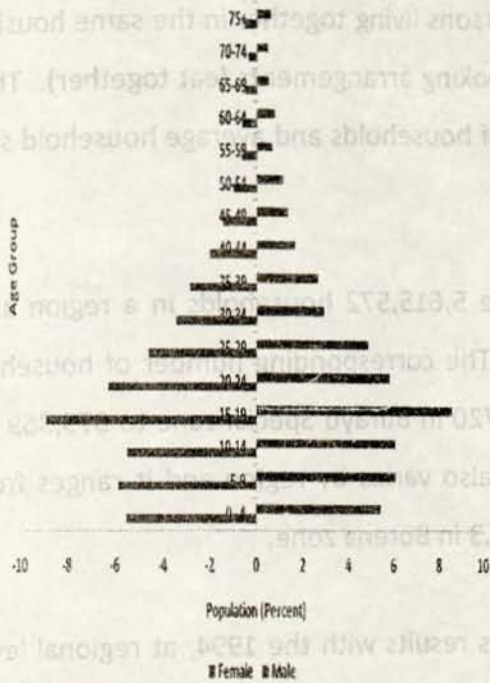


Fig 1.6 Age Pyramid of Oromia Region (Urban+Rural):2007

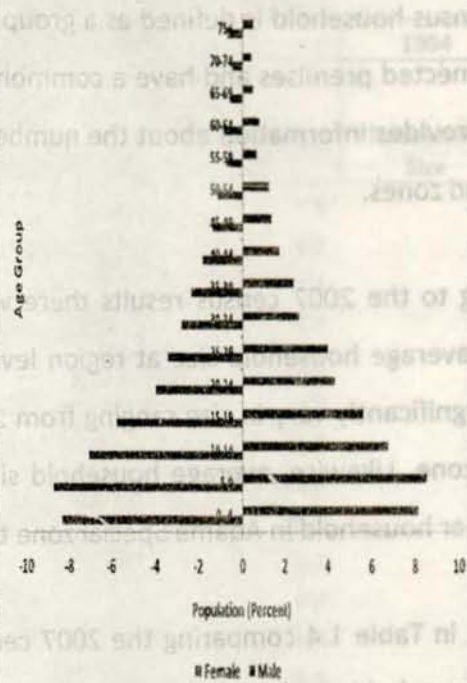


Fig 1.6.2 Age Pyramid of Oromia Region (Rural):2007

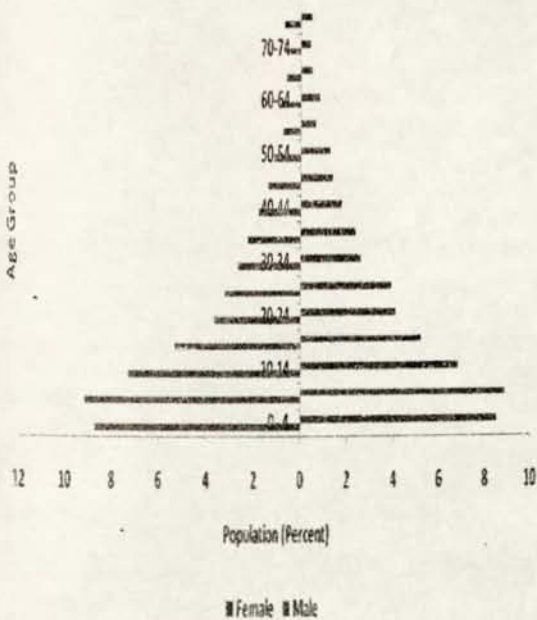
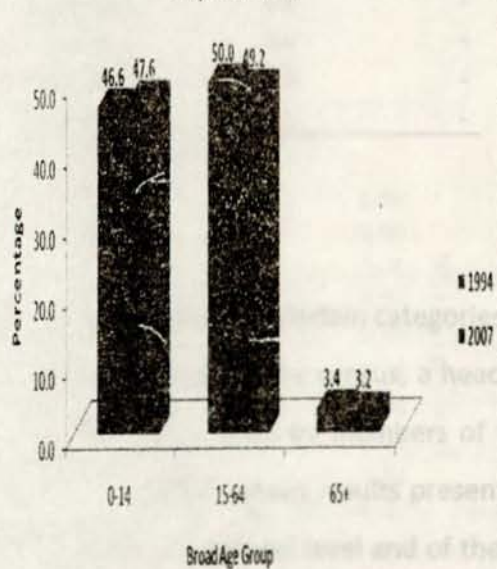


Fig 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Population of Oromiya by Broad Age Group and Census Period



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results there were 5,615,572 households in a region and this gives an average household size at region level. The corresponding number of households of regions significantly vary in size ranging from 15,720 in Burayu Special zone to 579,369 in East Hararge zone. Likewise, average household size also varies by region and it ranges from 3.5 persons per household in Adama Special zone to 5.3 in Borena zone.

As shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994, at regional level the average household size has shown no change from its 1994 level. In most of the zones, except in jimma and borena zones the average household size has declined by significant proportions.

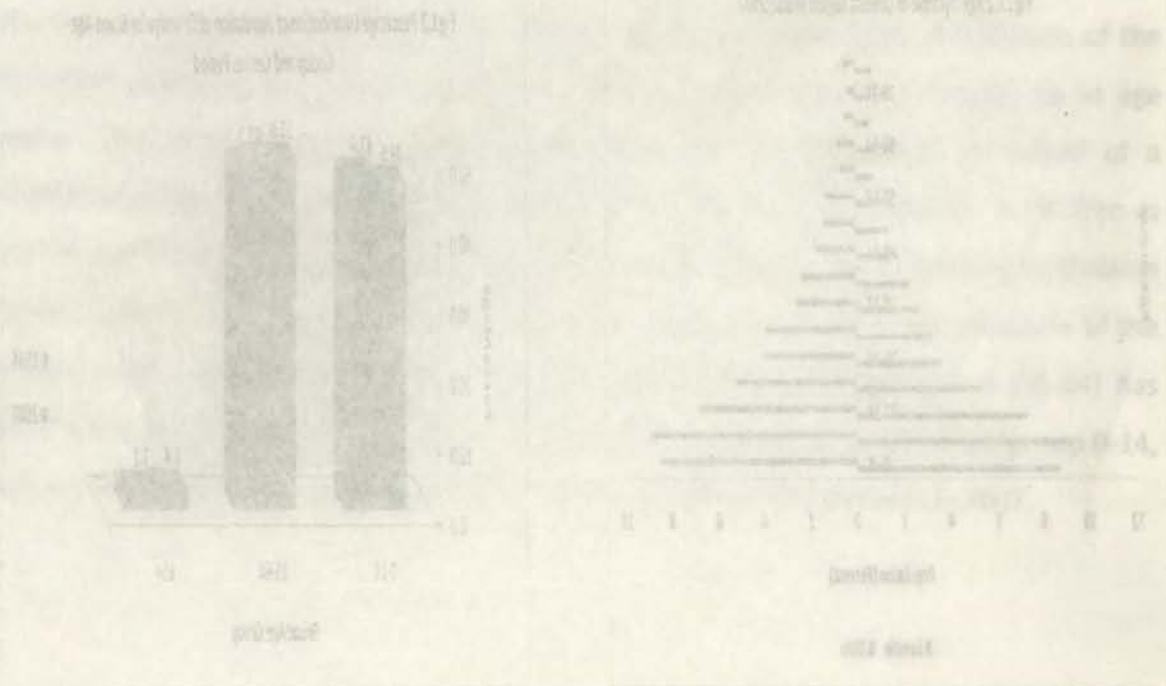


Table 1.4 Distribution of Conventional Households and Their Corresponding Population by Region and Urban and Rural Residence: 2007

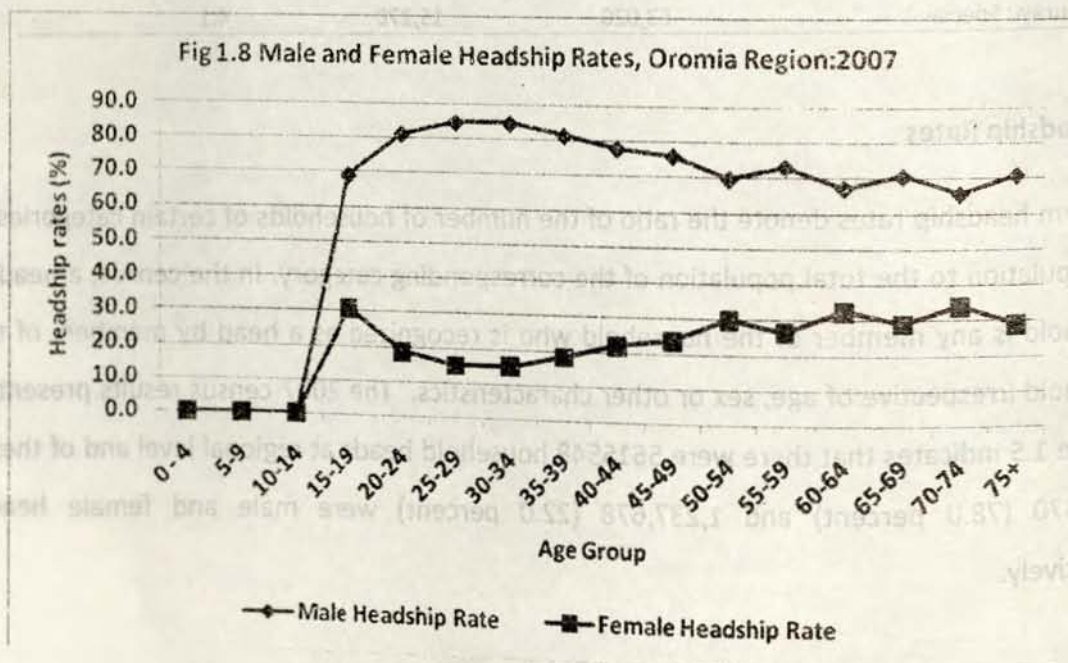
Zones	Urban + Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Oromia Total	26,859,862	5,615,572	4.8	4.8
West Wellega	1,343,712	260,070	5.2	5.3
East Wellega	1,206,602	254,108	4.7	4.9
Ilu Aba Bora	1,266,187	271,526	4.7	4.5
Jimma	2,481,078	520,334	4.8	4.5
West Shewa	2,045,713	426,206	4.8	4.8
North Shewa	1,423,308	312,811	4.6	4.7
East Shewa	1,343,818	307,510	4.4	4.8
Arsi	2,627,335	540,019	4.9	5.0
West Hararge	1,864,209	393,785	4.7	4.8
East Hararge	2,713,971	579,369	4.7	4.6
Bale	1,396,860	296,221	4.7	4.9
Boronena	959,155	181,750	5.3	5.1
South West Shewa	1,094,868	233,916	4.7	-
Guji	1,384,624	268,664	5.2	-
Adama Special	213,797	61,516	3.5	-
Jima Special	114,174	31,429	3.6	-
West Arsi	1,957,743	386,024	5.1	-
Kelem Welega	794,455	158,715	5.0	-
Horo Gudru Welega	565,233	116,329	4.9	-
Burayu Special	63,020	15,270	4.1	-

1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 5615548 household heads at regional level and of these, 4,377,870 (78.0 percent) and 1,237,678 (22.0 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

Table 1.5 Heads of Households for Conventional Households by Age Group and Sex of Heads, Oromia Region: 2007

Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	26,859,862	13,491,801	13,368,061	5,615,548	4,377,870	1,237,678
0-4	4,448,760	2,254,988	2,193,772	-	-	-
5-9	4,668,753	2,367,557	2,301,196	-	-	-
10-14	3,731,443	1,918,018	1,813,425	-	-	-
15-19	3,027,010	1,527,912	1,499,098	151,237	104,558	46,679
20-24	2,208,065	1,050,319	1,157,746	491,926	400,070	91,856
25-29	1,992,034	913,220	1,078,814	799,080	679,073	120,007
30-34	1,462,537	747,349	715,188	775,717	658,138	117,579
35-39	1,285,755	633,857	651,898	723,573	590,077	133,496
40-44	963,575	491,058	472,517	592,671	462,681	129,990
45-49	744,583	376,872	367,711	470,229	358,228	112,001
50-54	645,514	307,832	337,682	417,407	291,784	125,623
55-59	383,795	203,425	180,370	264,549	194,035	70,514
60-64	445,441	227,032	218,409	316,661	213,475	103,186
65-69	293,064	161,977	131,087	205,479	145,563	59,916
70-74	238,790	124,665	114,125	175,343	115,389	59,954
75+	320,743	185,720	135,023	231,676	164,799	66,877



SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary result that shows the distribution of the prominent nations and nationalities/ethnic groups in Oromia region are presented in Table 2.1. As the table indicates, the Oromo ethnic group was the largest in the region (88 percent). The Amhara ethnic group with seven percent or 1.9 million persons was the second largest while the remaining ethnic groups were below one percent.

Table 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Prominent Nations and Nationalities/Ethnic Groups, Oromia Region: 2007

Ethnic Group	Number	Percent
Oromo	23,708,767	87.8
Amhara	1,943,578	7.2
Guragie	248,100	0.9
Somalie	89,533	0.3
Yem	84,086	0.3
Welaita	63,021	0.2
Tigray	61,263	0.2
Hadiya	52,673	0.2
Sidama	52,553	0.2

2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the prominent mother tongue languages in Oromia region. Accordingly, Oromigna language was the most dominant mother tongue language in the region (87 percent). Amarigna scores about nine percent and each of the remaining languages were reported to be spoken by below one percent of the population.

Table 2.2. Percentage Distribution of Prominent Mother Tongues, Oromia Region: 2007

Mother Tongues	Number	Percent
Oromigna	23,495,364	87.0
Amarigna	2,452,306	9.1
Gedeogna	236,600	0.9
Guragiegna	163,347	0.6
Somaligna	144,163	0.5

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Figure 2.1 and Table 2.3 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, Muslim and the Orthodox religions were the most dominant religions in Oromia region, accounting for 47.6 and 30.4 percents respectively.

Zonal distribution of the population by religious composition shows that the Orthodox faith followers were the largest in North Shewa (92.4 percent) followed by West Shewa Zone (77.8 percent). Islam population was the largest in East Hararge (96.5 percent) followed by West Hararge Zone. Likewise, Protestants were the largest in West Wellega zone (59.5 percent), and Guji Zone.

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

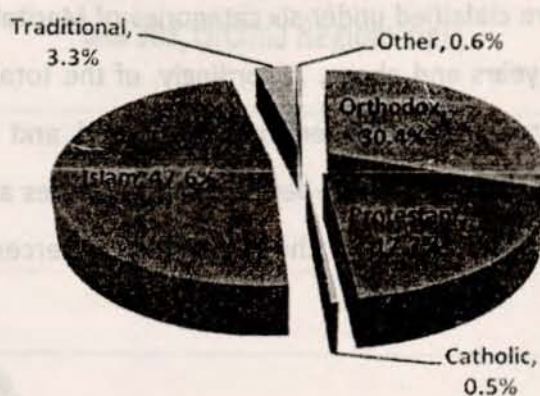


Table 2.3. Proportional Distribution of Population of Zones by Religion, Oromia Region: 2007

Zone	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Oromia Region	30.4	17.7	0.5	47.5	3.3	0.6
WEST WELLEGA	20.2	59.5	0.3	19.7	0.1	0.2
EAST WELLEGA	37.0	48.4	1.0	12.1	1.3	0.1
ILU ABA BORA	26.5	22.5	0.1	50.6	0.2	0.1
JIMMA ZONE	11.2	3.0	0.1	85.6	0.1	0.1
WEST SHEWA	53.8	32.9	0.4	2.7	9.8	0.3
NORTH SHEWA	92.4	1.6	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.0
EAST SHEWA	69.5	8.4	0.5	16.2	5.1	0.3
ARSI	40.0	1.4	0.1	58.1	0.1	0.1
WEST HARARGE	11.1	0.4	0.3	88.0	0.1	0.0
EAST HARARGE	3.1	0.2	0.1	96.5	0.0	0.0
BALE	16.9	1.0	0.1	81.8	0.1	0.0
BORENA	5.5	47.3	1.3	9.6	35.0	1.3
SOUTH WEST SHEWA	77.8	8.8	0.1	11.1	2.0	0.1
GUJI	7.5	56.1	2.1	14.8	11.3	8.1
ADAMA SPECIAL	63.6	10.6	0.4	24.7	0.3	0.4
JIMMA SPECIAL	46.8	13.1	0.5	39.0	0.2	0.4
WEST ARSI	11.0	7.0	0.8	80.3	0.0	0.2
KELEM WELEGA	26.9	48.5	1.3	23.0	0.1	0.3
HORO GUDRU WELEGA	38.5	43.0	0.4	8.6	8.9	0.7
BURAYU SPECIAL	72.4	12.6	0.2	13.9	0.5	0.4

2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years and above. Accordingly, of the total population of Oromia region 52 percent was married, 40.7 percent never married and 1.7 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 55 percent of the females and 50 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 47 percent of the males and 34 percent of the females were never married.

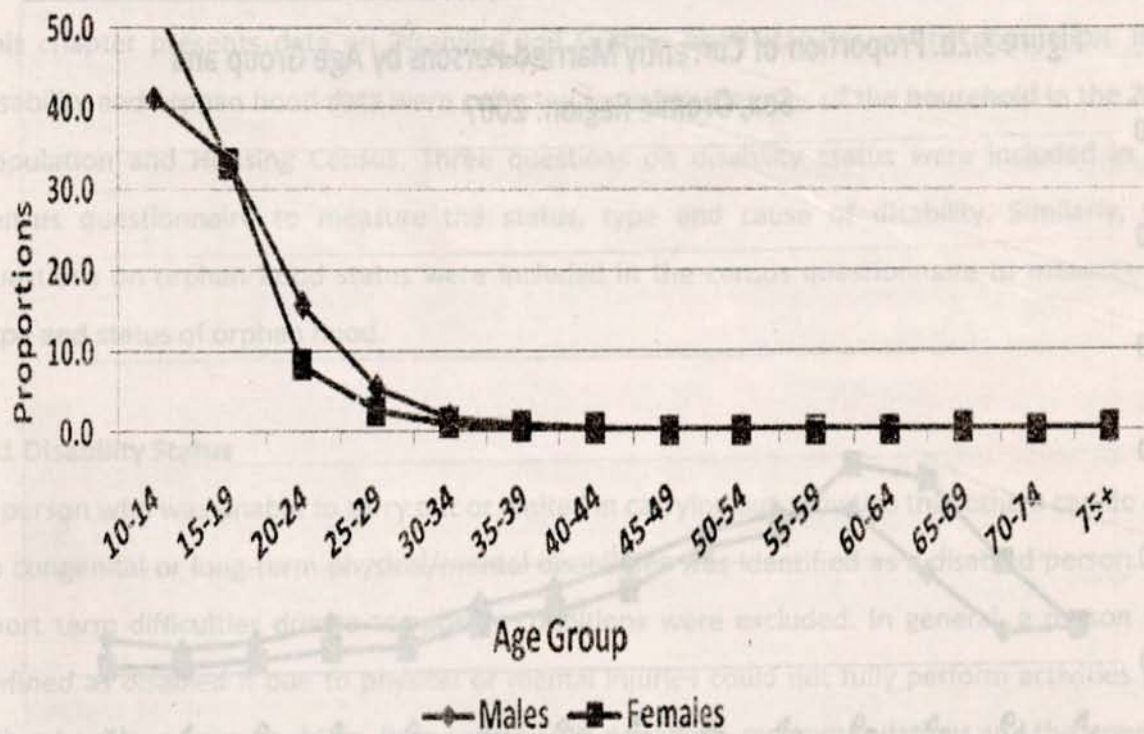
Table 2.4. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Marital Status, Oromia Region: 2007

REGIONAL TOTAL	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	40.7	52.4	1.7	0.8	4.2	0.2
Male	47.2	50.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
Female	34.2	54.6	2.4	1.2	7.5	0.2

As can be seen in Figure 2.2a, the proportions of never married persons for both sexes decrease with age. But compared to the males, the proportion of never married females decrease at earlier ages, indicating earlier marriage among the females.

The proportions of currently married persons (Figure 2.3b) increases with age up to age 29 but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the males at earlier ages. But after about age 32 the proportion of the married declines with the advance of age, both sexes having similar pattern.

Figure 2.2a. Proportion of Never Married Persons by Age Group and Sex, Oromia Region: 2007

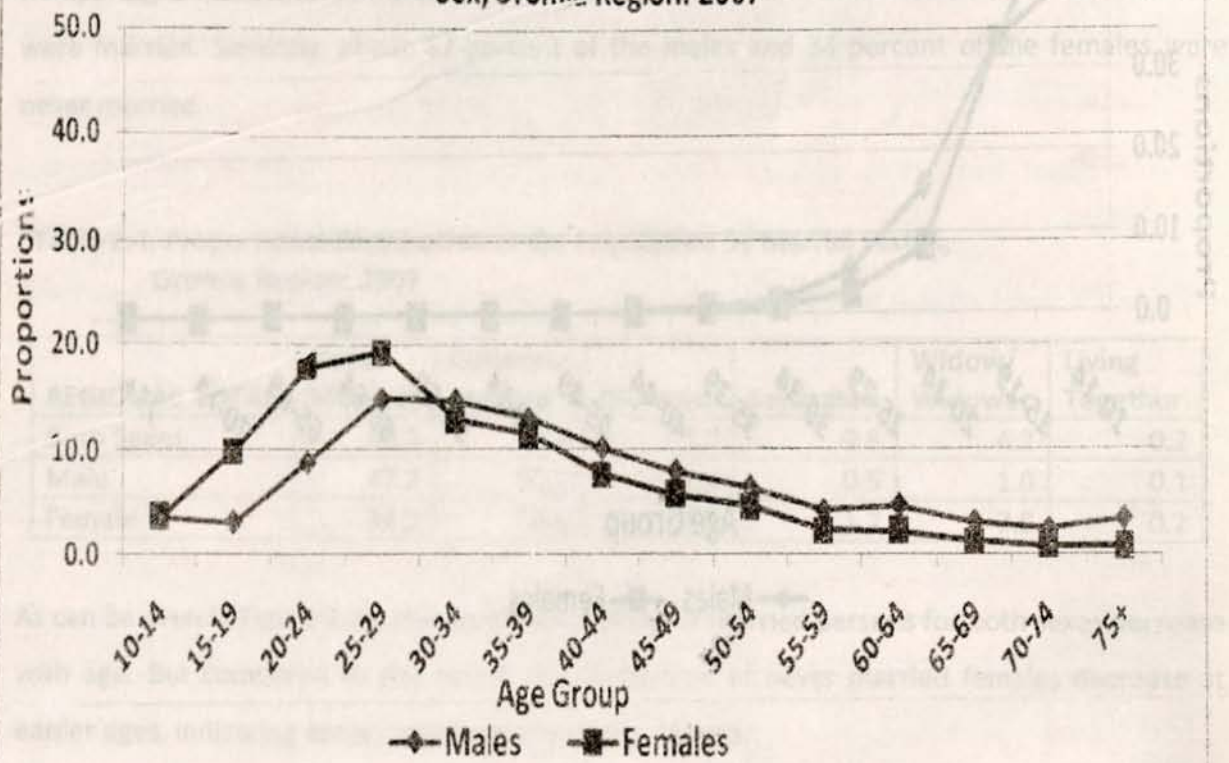


Housing Census. These are:-

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

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

Figure 2.2b. Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age Group and Sex, Oromia Region: 2007



SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

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

3.1 Disability Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zone	Both Sexes			Male			Female			SR
	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	
Region Total	26993933	282544	1.05	13595006	153231	1.13	13398927	129313	0.97	118
West Wellega	1350415	16958	1.26	671538	9211	1.37	678877	7747	1.14	119
East Wellega	1213503	12883	1.06	606379	6680	1.10	607124	6203	1.02	108
Ilu Aba Bora	1271609	12660	1.00	636986	6971	1.09	634623	5689	0.90	123
Jimma	2486155	24612	0.99	1250527	13438	1.07	1235628	11174	0.90	120
West Shewa	2058676	24525	1.19	1028501	13166	1.28	1030175	11359	1.10	116
North Shewa	1431305	19111	1.34	717552	10060	1.40	713753	9051	1.27	111
East Shewa	1356342	14607	1.08	696350	7999	1.15	659992	6608	1.00	121
Arsi	2637657	28497	1.08	1323424	15659	1.18	1314233	12838	0.98	122
West Hararge	1871706	19990	1.07	958861	10858	1.13	912845	9132	1.00	119
East Hararge	2723850	27368	1.00	1383198	14875	1.08	1340652	12493	0.93	119
Bale	1402492	13203	0.94	713517	7174	1.01	688975	6029	0.88	119
Borena	962489	8875	0.92	487024	4746	0.97	475465	4129	0.87	115
South West Shewa	1101129	12156	1.10	556194	6670	1.20	544935	5486	1.01	122
Guji	1389800	9318	0.67	702580	5268	0.75	687220	4050	0.59	130
Adama Special	220212	2422	1.10	108872	1349	1.24	111340	1073	0.96	126
Jimma Special	120960	1386	1.15	60824	801	1.32	60136	585	0.97	137
West Arsi	1964038	16628	0.85	973743	9090	0.93	990295	7538	0.76	121
Kelem Wellega	797666	9420	1.18	401905	5147	1.28	395761	4273	1.08	120
Horo Guduru Wellega	570040	7368	1.29	285515	3755	1.32	284525	3613	1.27	104
Burayu Special	63889	557	0.87	31516	314	1.00	32373	243	0.75	129

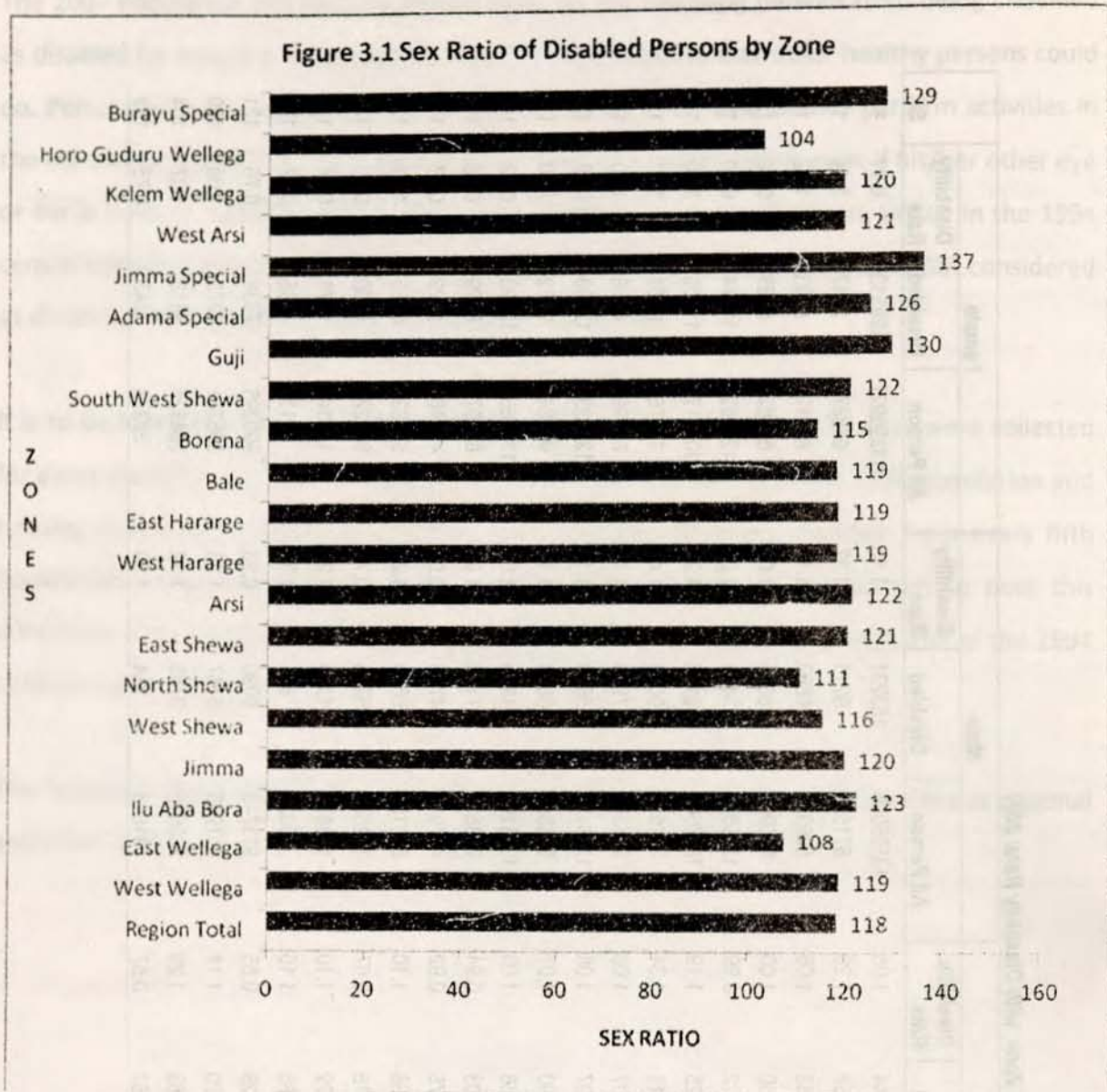


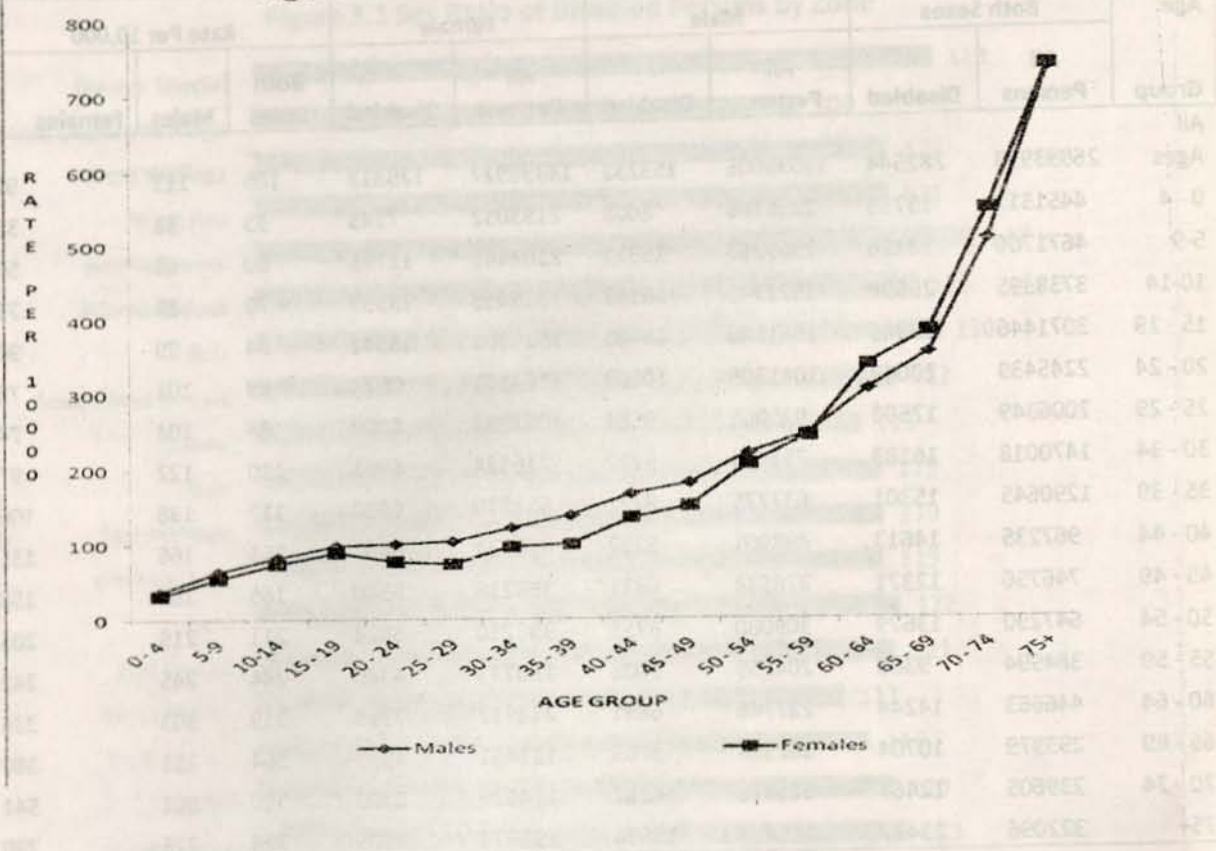
Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels, rates of disability and the sex ratio of the disabled population by zone. With regard to disability rate most of the zones have comparable rates ranging from 0.7 percent to 1.3 percent. The rate is slightly higher (1.3 percent) in North Shewa zone and lower (0.7 percent) in Guji zone. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all the zones and at regional level the sex ratio of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (137) was observed in Jimma Special zone while the lowest sex ratio (104) was in Horo Guduru Wellega zone.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All Ages	26993933	282544	13595006	153231	13398927	129313	105	113	97
0 - 4	4451317	15753	2256265	8608	2195052	7145	35	38	33
5-9	4671706	28126	2369263	15331	2302443	12795	60	65	56
10-14	3738395	29698	1922940	16141	1815455	13557	79	84	75
15 - 19	3071446	28945	1561346	15403	1510100	13542	94	99	90
20 - 24	2245439	20042	1081308	10968	1164131	9074	89	101	78
25 - 29	2006349	17593	925065	9584	1081284	8009	88	104	74
30 - 34	1470018	16183	753494	9222	716524	6961	110	122	97
35 - 39	1290645	15301	637775	8771	652870	6530	119	138	100
40 - 44	967235	14613	493901	8212	473334	6401	151	166	135
45 - 49	746756	12371	378538	6831	368218	5540	166	180	150
50 - 54	647290	13679	309080	6755	338210	6924	211	219	205
55 - 59	384994	9388	204259	5008	180735	4380	244	245	242
60 - 64	446663	14244	227746	6891	218917	7353	319	303	336
65 - 69	293979	10704	162528	5705	131451	4999	364	351	380
70 - 74	239605	12467	125076	6267	114529	6200	520	501	541
75+	322096	23437	186422	13534	135674	9903	728	726	730

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

Figure 3.2 Disability Rate by Age and Sex



As can be seen from Figure 3.2, the disability rate among males is higher than that of females up to the age group 55-59, but in other ages starting from age 60 and above, the pattern is reversed and disability among female was higher than that of male having a continuous increase for both sexes.

Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 show the regional level of disability and the sex ratio of the disabled population in some Woredas. The level of the zones have comparable rates ranging from 0.7 percent in Gembema zone to 1.3 percent in North Shewa zone and lower than 1.0 percent in other zones. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the ratio was higher than one in all zones and at regional level the sex ratio of disability was higher than one in all zones. The highest sex ratio (137) was observed in Jimma Special zone and the lowest sex ratio (103) was in Haro Gulel Woreda zone.

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

Zone	Total Disabled Persons		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Region Total	282544	100	67736	24.0	49924	17.7	25757	9.1	79969	28.3	59158
West Wellega	16958	100	3828	22.6	3008	17.7	1708	10.1	5128	30.2	3286	19.4
East Wellega	12883	100	3029	23.5	2140	16.6	1150	8.9	4236	32.9	2328	18.1
Ilu Aba Bora	12660	100	2856	22.6	2143	16.9	1368	10.8	4020	31.8	2273	18.0
Jimma	24612	100	6199	25.2	4710	19.1	2347	9.5	6437	26.2	4919	20.0
West Shewa	24525	100	5614	22.9	4012	16.4	2499	10.2	7599	31.0	4801	19.6
North Shewa	19111	100	5117	26.8	3009	15.7	1878	9.8	5389	28.2	3718	19.5
East Shewa	14607	100	4040	27.7	2326	15.9	1204	8.2	4123	28.2	2914	19.9
Arsi	28497	100	6812	23.9	5296	18.6	2524	8.9	8245	28.9	5620	19.7
West Hararge	19990	100	4531	22.7	4194	21.0	1612	8.1	4824	24.1	4829	24.2
East Hararge	27368	100	5955	21.8	5234	19.1	2295	8.4	6673	24.4	7211	26.3
Bale	13203	100	3309	25.1	2461	18.6	1255	9.5	3463	26.2	2715	20.6
Borena	8875	100	2582	29.1	1516	17.1	714	8.0	2491	28.1	1572	17.7
South West Shewa	12156	100	3459	28.5	2187	18.0	1116	9.2	3264	26.9	2130	17.5
Guji	9318	100	1651	17.7	1340	14.4	851	9.1	2437	26.2	3039	32.6
Adama Special	2422	100	461	19.0	209	8.6	146	6.0	888	36.7	718	29.6
Jimma Special	1386	100	255	18.4	135	9.7	93	6.7	547	39.5	356	25.7
West Arsi	16628	100	3630	21.8	2873	17.3	1474	8.9	5189	31.2	3462	20.8
Kelem Wellega	9420	100	2080	22.1	1708	18.1	924	9.8	2758	29.3	1950	20.7
Horo Guduru Wellega	7368	100	2236	30.3	1360	18.5	565	7.7	2071	28.1	1136	15.4
Burayu Special	557	100	92	16.5	63	11.3	34	6.1	187	33.6	181	32.5

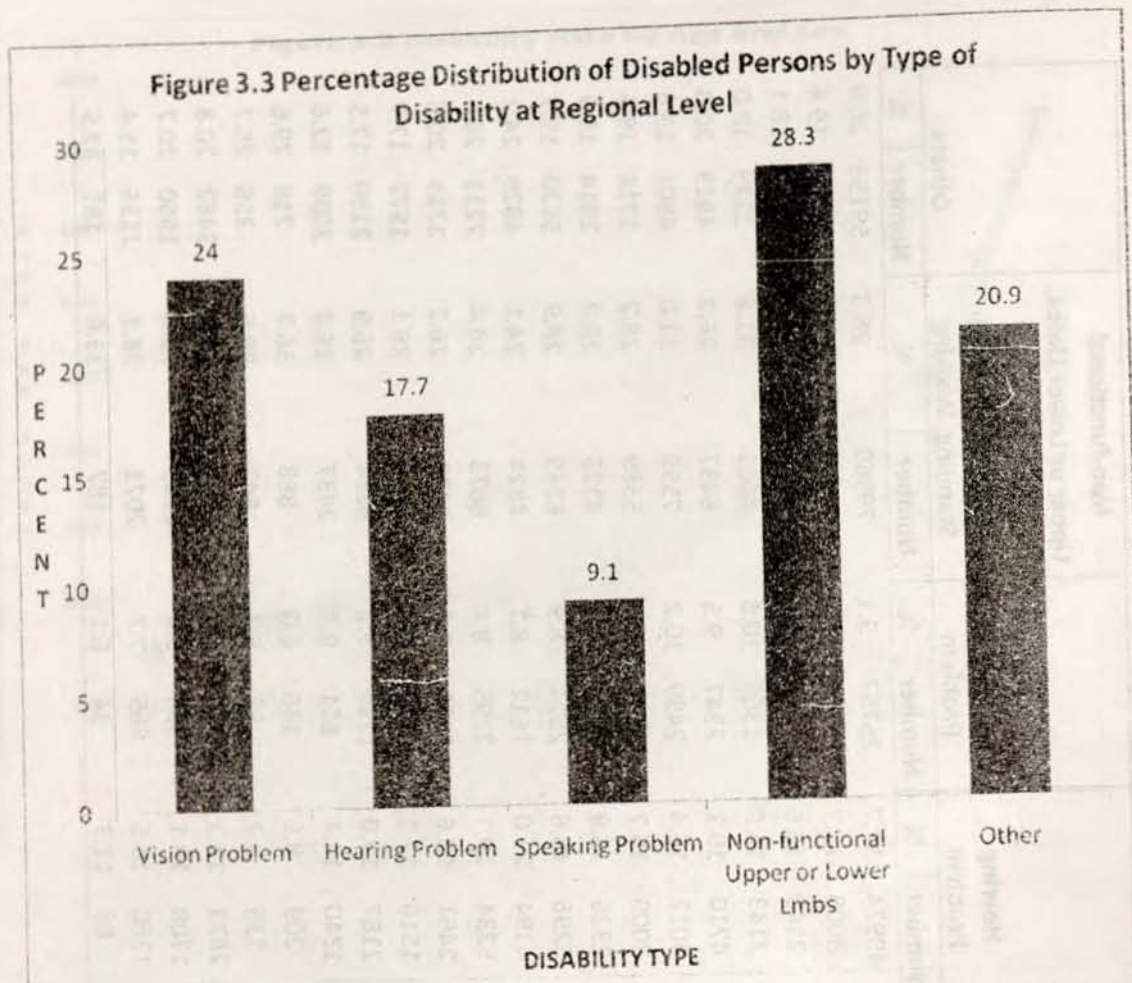


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled persons by disability type at zonal and regional level. According to the results in table, Jimma, Adama and Burayu Special zones recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (difficulty of Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking), which accounts for 39.5 percent, 36.7 percent and 33.6 percent, respectively. Horo Guduru Wellega, Borena and South West Shewa zones are also recorded the highest disability types of Difficulty of seeing and Blindness which accounts for 30.3 percent, 29.1 percent and 28.5 percent respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities (Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs and Vision problem) were accounted for more than 52 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 28 percent) was Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking).

Table 3.4 Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability and Zone: 2007

Zone	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Diseases/ Postnatal	Prenatal/ on Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	Not Known
Region Total	282544	4252	23411	7831	7690	79000	22035	9920	26304	102101
West Wellega	16958	221	1532	442	498	6169	1662	653	1353	4428
East Wellega	12883	167	1096	285	674	3912	1173	545	1115	3916
Ilu Aba Bora	12660	105	1043	228	342	3219	999	590	1318	4816
Jimma	24512	281	1868	615	695	7435	1875	750	2432	8661
West Shewa	24525	393	2189	560	551	6777	2223	857	2023	8952
North Shewa	19111	203	1536	299	350	4640	1380	547	1965	8191
East Shewa	14607	380	1304	295	178	3594	963	746	1657	5490
Arsi	28497	293	2355	752	581	7748	2141	988	2926	10713
West Hararge	19990	268	1505	641	558	5435	1397	471	1631	8084
East Hararge	27368	493	2010	1160	761	7949	1955	778	2264	9998
Bale	13203	173	1008	336	226	3437	935	524	1256	5308
Borena	8875	176	970	524	279	2821	758	226	778	2343
South West Shewa	12156	176	964	237	177	3046	829	369	1262	5096
Guji	9318	164	761	498	330	2195	796	326	664	3584
Adama Special	2422	169	230	66	28	446	165	209	296	813
Jimma Special	1386	79	122	29	85	234	80	156	188	413
West Arsi	16628	300	1556	522	754	4483	1197	617	1520	5679
Kelem Wellega	9420	111	771	180	289	3286	914	297	821	2751
Horo Guduru Wellega	7368	76	526	149	320	2101	539	219	769	2669
Burayu Special	557	24	65	13	14	73	54	52	66	196

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Causes of Disability at Regional Level

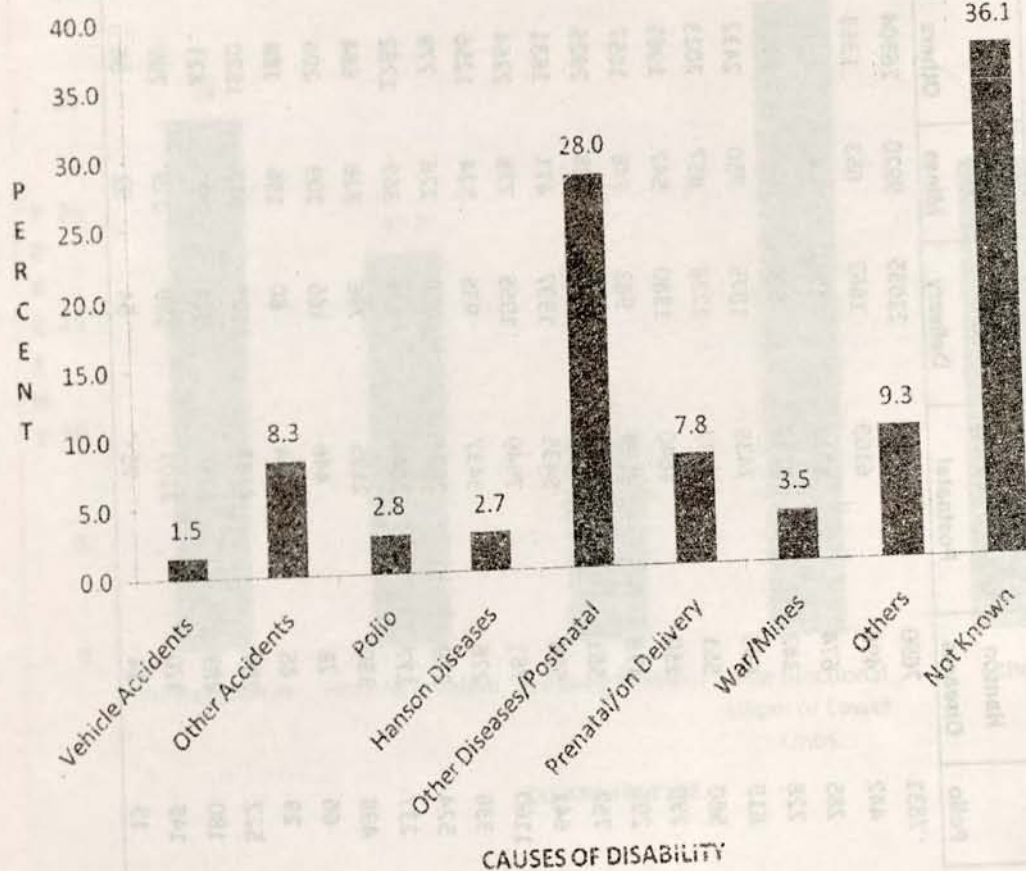


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show the causes of disability by zone and at regional level. According to the table, more than 36 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Of the known cause Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. Twenty eight percent of disabled respondents reported that postnatal or other diseases were the causes for their disability. According to the 2007 census results, vehicle accident was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 1.5 percent of the total cause of disability. However, there were also zonal variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. Less than one percent of Ilu Aba Bora zone reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Adama Special zone reported more than seven percent.

3.2 Orphan hood Status

The continuous increase in social problem due to orphan hood in Ethiopia and the lists of topics suggested in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census has brought an idea of collecting information on orphan hood in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Accordingly, all children under 18 years were asked two basic questions on orphan hood status were administered in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:

- i. "Is (NAME's) biological mother alive?" and
- ii. "Is (NAME's) biological father alive?"

Using the answers for these two questions, children have been classified as orphaned or non-orphaned. Based on these, children less than 18 years are said to be orphaned if they have lost one or both of their parent(s) by death. Hence, orphan hood can be defined as the condition of being a child without living biological parents or a child deprived by death of one or usually both of his/her biological parents. Information on Orphan hood status of children under age 18 (survival status of the parents) was collected on complete count basis for every household member. For presentation purpose the results are summarized as mother only alive, father only alive, both parents deceased and both alive. It is important to note that orphan hood status of children is considered only in relation to their biological parents, but not attached to other kinship relations or other situations.

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

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

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Region Total						
Both Sexes	14707039	13272984	926072	290699	196479	20805
Male	7493683	6768779	466631	146978	99908	12387
Female	7213356	6504205	459441	143721	97571	8418
West Wellega						
Both Sexes	715850	629562	54101	18886	12262	1039
Male	359337	317177	26379	9316	5870	595
Female	356513	312385	27722	9570	6392	444
East Wellega						
Both Sexes	636545	567944	42109	15176	10201	1115
Male	320707	287056	20584	7477	4952	638
Female	315838	280888	21525	7699	5249	477
Ilu Aba Bora						
Both Sexes	679786	605498	44745	18367	10453	723
Male	343994	306637	22574	9171	5177	435
Female	335792	298861	22171	9196	5276	288
Jimma						
Both Sexes	1331676	1205654	75311	30931	18101	1679
Male	676208	611935	38564	15587	9150	972
Female	655468	593719	36747	15344	8951	707
West Shewa						
Both Sexes	1110657	1004362	67537	22286	15195	1277
Male	562669	509590	33608	11150	7590	731
Female	547988	494772	33929	11136	7605	546
North Shewa						
Both Sexes	728846	650647	51313	15844	10171	871
Male	370648	331241	25761	8017	5143	486
Female	358198	319406	25552	7827	5028	385
East Shewa						
Both Sexes	671528	589048	56118	13779	11333	1250
Male	342010	300480	28015	6993	5713	809
Female	329518	288568	28103	6786	5620	441

Table 3.5(Cont'd)

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Aaiive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Arsi						
Both Sexes	1485663	1339116	98692	29446	16458	1951
Male	753711	680163	49097	14952	8262	1237
Female	731952	658953	49595	14494	8196	714
West Hararge						
Both Sexes	1052410	959027	59185	18201	14657	1340
Male	547226	498000	31199	9530	7653	844
Female	505184	461027	27986	8671	7004	496
East Hararge						
Both Sexes	1511050	1378876	86162	24184	19787	2041
Male	782047	712766	45087	12658	10314	1222
Female	729003	666110	41075	11526	9473	819
Bale						
Both Sexes	792595	721531	45243	16006	8909	906
Male	409609	372823	23249	8308	4628	601
Female	382986	348708	21994	7698	4281	305
Borena						
Both Sexes	561186	508087	38273	8008	5998	820
Male	286996	259824	19440	4144	3152	436
Female	274190	248263	18833	3864	2846	384
South West Shewa						
Both Sexes	571864	512555	38676	11827	8039	767
Male	291207	261066	19672	6028	3986	455
Female	280657	251489	19004	5799	4053	312
Guji						
Both Sexes	832102	774667	36339	11826	8048	1222
Male	427431	397741	18748	6030	4199	713
Female	404671	376926	17591	5796	3849	509
Adama Special						
Both Sexes	78983	65911	7978	2349	2426	319
Male	37071	31202	3645	1020	1043	161
Female	41912	34709	4333	1329	1383	158

Table 3.5 (Cont'd)

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Jimma Special						
Both Sexes	44041	36506	4491	1536	1373	135
Male	20691	17286	2011	670	648	76
Female	23350	19220	2480	866	725	59
West Arsi						
Both Sexes	1144233	1044955	70628	15001	11415	2234
Male	580919	531421	34874	7585	5700	1339
Female	563314	513534	35754	7416	5715	895
Kelem Wellega						
Both Sexes	424081	380047	27235	9852	6457	490
Male	213543	191911	13394	4818	3142	278
Female	210538	188136	13841	5034	3315	212
Horo Guduru Wellega						
Both Sexes	307565	275844	19981	6540	4663	537
Male	154923	139198	9875	3232	2308	310
Female	152642	136646	10106	3308	2355	227
Burayu Special						
Both Sexes	26378	23147	1955	654	533	89
Male	12736	11262	855	292	278	49
Female	13642	11885	1100	362	255	40

Figure 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Children with Mother Only Alive*

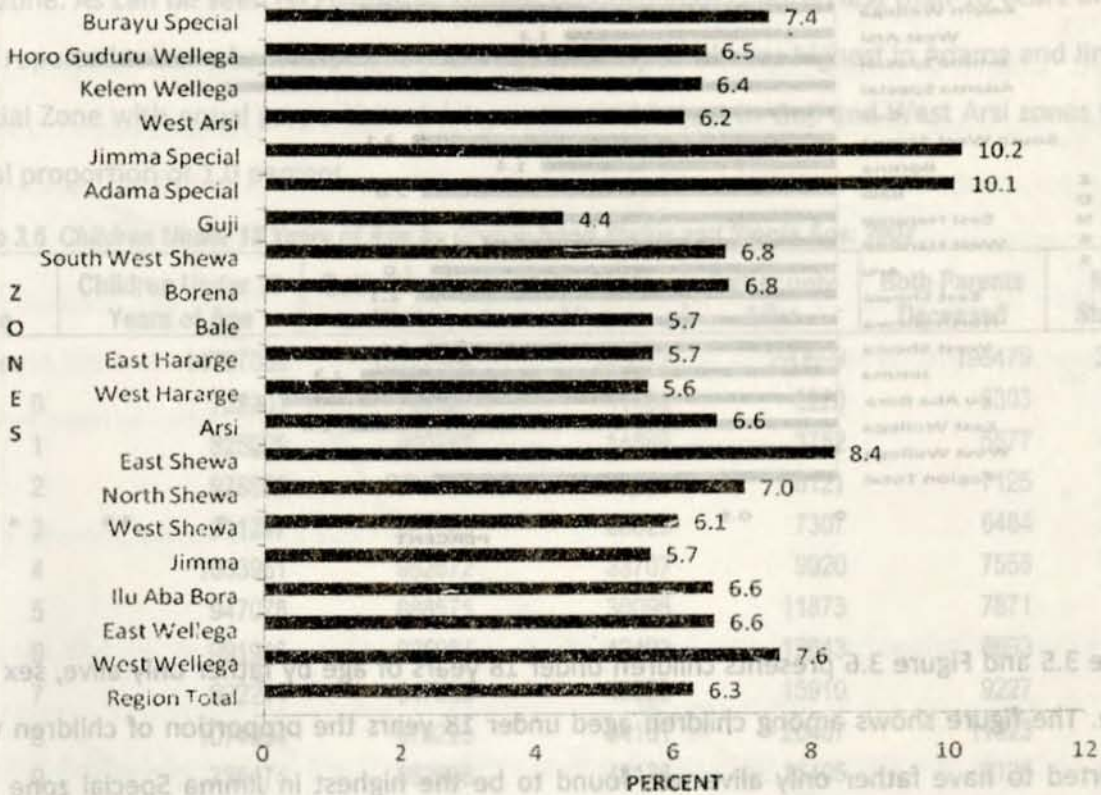


Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by mother only alive, zone and sex. The figure shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Adama and Jimma Special Zones almost with equal proportions of 10.1 and 10.2 percent, respectively and the lowest in Guji zone which accounts for 4.4 percent.

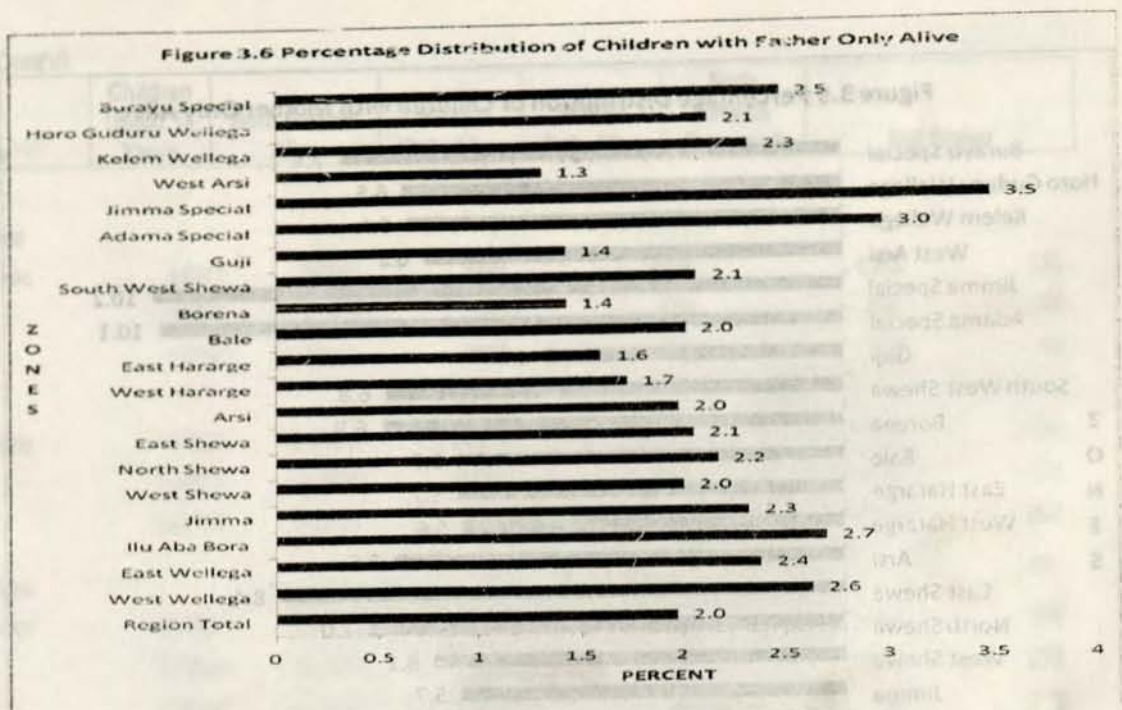


Table 3.5 and Figure 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by father only alive, sex and zone. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Jimma Special zone (3.5 percent) and the lowest in West Arsi zone (1.5 percent).

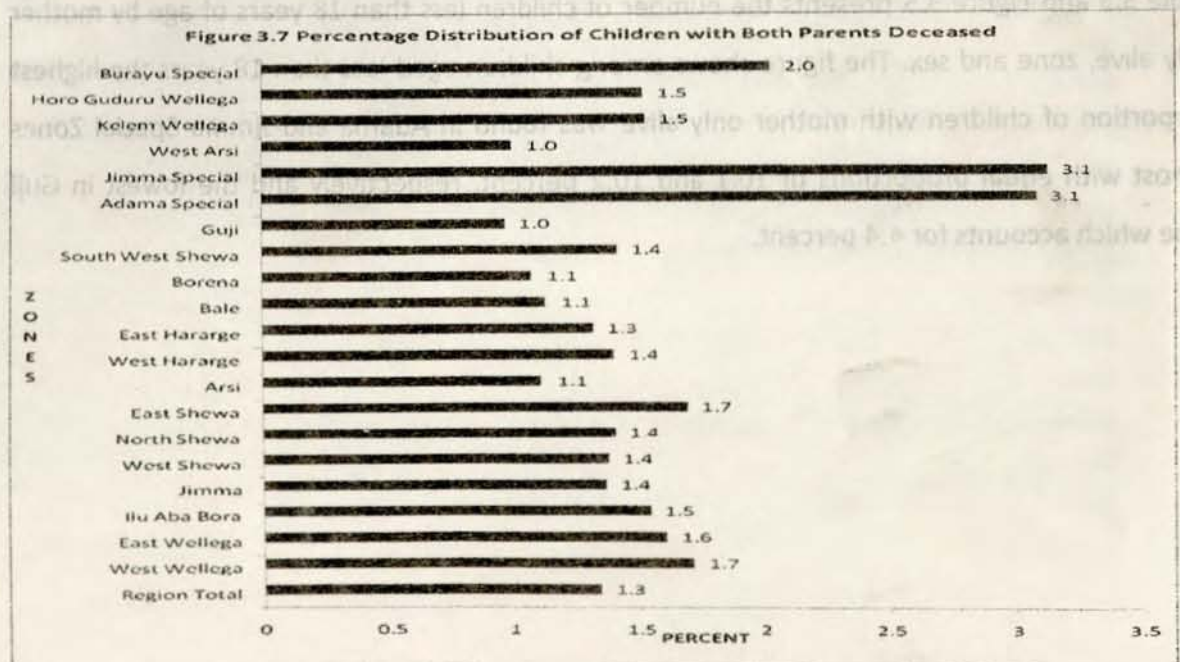


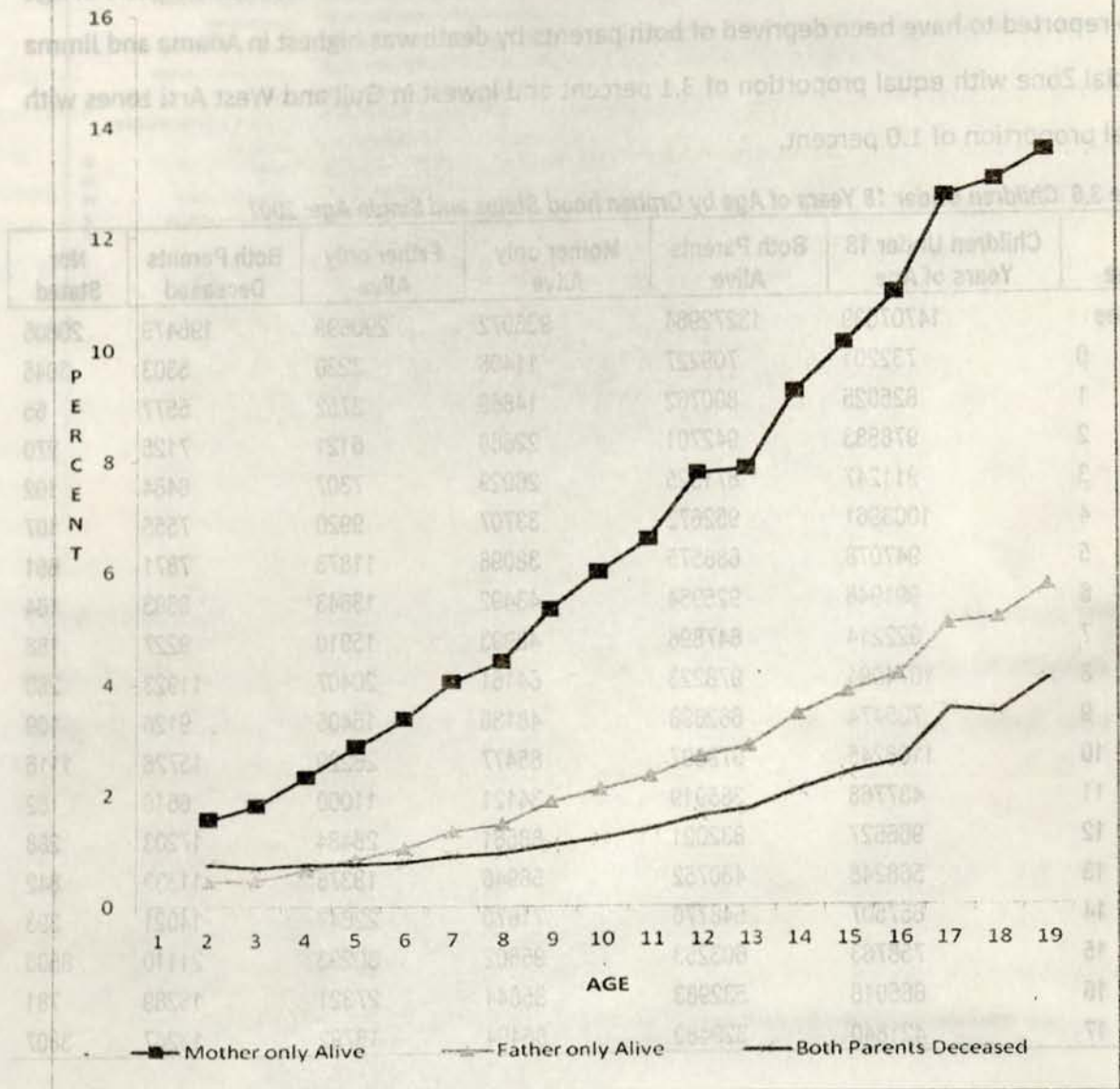
Table 3.5 and Figure 3.7 presents children under 18 years of age by both parents deceased, sex and zone. As can be seen on Figure the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parents by death was highest in Adama and Jimma Special Zone with equal proportion of 3.1 percent and lowest in Guji and West Arsi zones with equal proportion of 1.0 percent.

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

Age	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
All Ages	14707039	13272984	926072	290699	196479	20805
0	732201	709227	11406	3220	5303	3045
1	825025	800762	14869	3752	5577	65
2	978883	942701	22666	6121	7125	270
3	911247	871325	26029	7307	6484	102
4	1003961	952672	33707	9920	7555	107
5	947078	888575	38098	11873	7871	661
6	991946	925954	43492	13643	8693	164
7	922214	847896	48993	15910	9227	188
8	1074994	978223	64161	20407	11923	280
9	735474	662698	48136	15405	9126	109
10	1108245	979697	85477	26229	15726	1116
11	437768	385919	34121	11000	6646	82
12	966627	832091	88561	28484	17203	288
13	568248	480752	56946	18375	11333	842
14	657507	548776	71670	22647	14021	393
15	758763	603253	95602	30293	21110	8505
16	665018	532983	85644	27321	18289	781
17	421840	329480	56494	13792	13267	3807

Table 3.6 and Figure 3.8 presents children under 18 years of age by orphan hood status and single year of age. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have mother only alive was found to be higher than father only alive and both parents deceased at all ages. There is also a sharp increment of orphans with mother only alive after age seven years. Similarly, the proportion of children who had father only alive were higher than the proportion for both parents deceased for all ages beyond age four.

Figure 3.8 Percentage of Children Under 18 years of Age by Orphan Hood Status



SECTION IV EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Region

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and region obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, less than half (42.9 percent) of the population of Oromia were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than half or 52.6 percent of males were literate while the proportion of literate females (33.1 percent) was far less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 22.4 percent for both sexes and 29.3 percent and 15.6 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years.

As can be seen in Table 4.1, there were significant variations among zones concerning the literacy status of the population. The highest proportion of literate persons in 2007 were reported in Adama Special Zone while the lowest proportion were in Borena zone, about 9 out of 10 persons and about 3 out of 10 persons, respectively.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population aged 10 Years and Above By Sex and Zones : 2007

Zones	Persons Literate (2007)			Persons Literate (1994)		
	Bothe sexes	Male	Female	Bothe sexes	Male	Female
Oromia Total	42.89	52.57	33.14	22.40	29.29	15.56
West Wellega	50.97	61.74	40.52	23.03	32.21	14.13
East Wellega	46.28	57.33	35.37	26.47	37.17	16.29
Ilu Aba Bora	45.80	56.39	35.28	26.19	35.41	17.41
Jimma	34.63	42.68	26.51	18.38	24.02	12.77
West Shewa	43.49	54.49	32.61	22.79	31.72	14.14
North Shewa	32.79	39.75	25.83	14.65	19.37	9.99
East Sewa	52.66	59.62	45.28	36.04	42.40	29.64
Arsi	52.44	62.88	42.04	28.89	37.40	20.50
West hararge	33.97	43.39	24.04	14.75	18.74	10.55
East Hararge	31.27	41.08	21.17	12.17	15.66	8.50
Bale	42.66	51.90	33.12	25.90	32.01	20.02
Borena	27.88	36.00	19.57	16.06	21.98	9.95
South West Shewa	46.05	56.66	35.22	22.40	29.29	15.56
Guji	36.80	48.69	24.74	22.40	29.29	15.56
Adama Special	86.55	92.55	80.69	22.40	29.29	15.56
Jirna Special	85.79	92.05	79.41	22.40	29.29	15.56
West Arsi	48.83	60.55	37.61	22.40	29.29	15.56
Kelem Welega	49.73	60.38	39.01	22.40	29.29	15.56
Horo Gudru Welega	49.39	59.02	39.75	22.40	29.29	15.56
Burayu Special	44.79	54.24	35.41	22.40	29.29	15.56

More over, the literacy rate also slightly lower than the regional total in Jimma, North Shewa, West Hararge, East Hararge, Bale, Borena, and Guji Zones. On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably higher than the regional total in the rest of the zones. Over all, the literacy rates of all regions have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

Fig 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons By Sex and Census Period

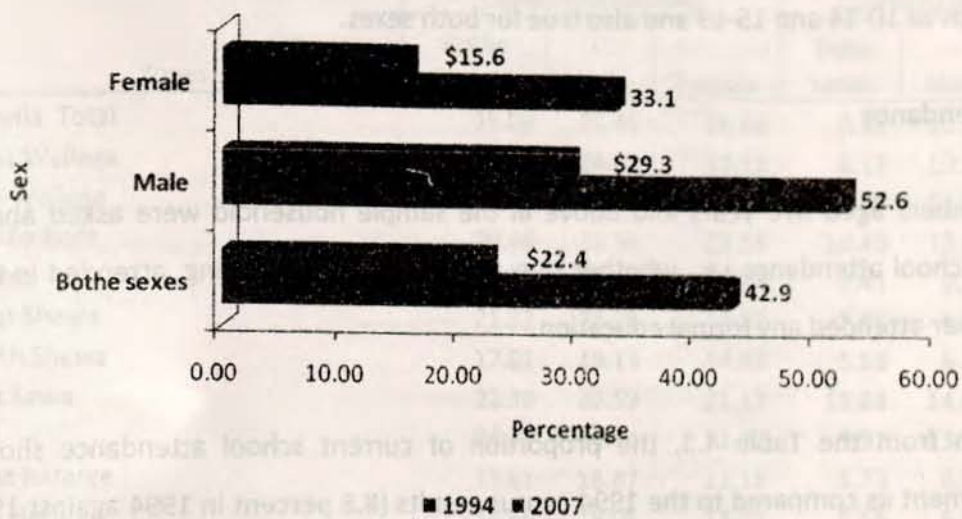


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years Old and Above By Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Group, Oromia Region Total:2007

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Males	Literate Males	All Females	Literate Females	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Region Total	17873325	7665683	8970981	4715761	8902644	2949922	42.9	52.6	33.1
10-14	3738395	2137741	1922940	1126989	1815455	1010752	57.2	58.6	55.7
15 - 19	3071446	1933397	1561346	1109723	1510100	823674	62.9	71.1	54.5
20 - 24	2245439	1041502	1081308	672606	1164131	368896	46.4	62.2	31.7
25 - 29	2006436	745425	925073	476309	1081363	269116	37.2	51.5	24.9
30 - 34	1470052	539337	753554	375118	716498	164219	36.7	49.8	22.9
35 - 39	1291137	451721	638100	318261	653037	133460	35.0	49.9	20.4
40 - 44	967562	272743	494064	212035	473498	60708	28.2	42.9	12.8
45 - 49	747355	184555	378910	146423	368445	38132	24.7	38.6	10.3
50 - 54	648533	118923	309675	93114	338858	25809	18.3	30.1	7.6
55 - 59	385276	70407	204400	57694	180876	12713	18.3	28.2	7.0
60 - 64	447321	58672	228090	45303	219231	13369	13.1	19.9	6.1
65 - 69	293661	51026	162328	38179	131333	12847	17.4	23.5	9.8
70 - 74	239166	26347	124866	19814	114300	6533	11.0	15.9	5.7
75+	321846	33887	186327	24193	135519	9694	10.5	13.0	7.2

That is, the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be extremely low at older ages beyond age group 50-54. Literacy rates are very high among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 and also true for both sexes.

4.2 School Attendance

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

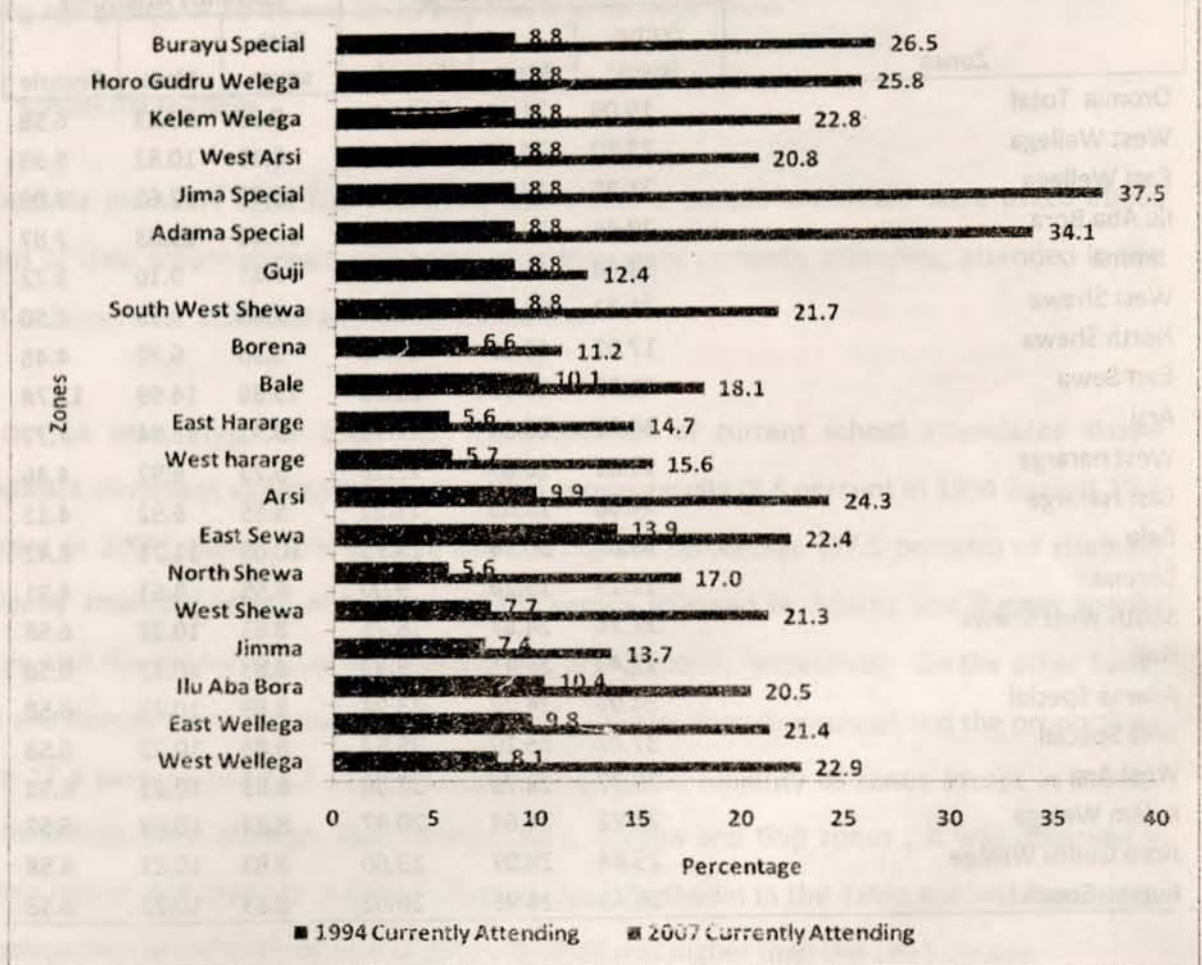
As can be seen from the Table 4.3, the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment as compared to the 1994 census results (8.8 percent in 1994 against 19.1 percent in 2007). Jimma Special Zone had the highest percentage (37.5 percent) of students currently attending school at the time of the census followed by Adama and Burayu Special Zones with the proportions of 34.1 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Guji and Borena zones had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 12.4 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively. In the majority of zones except in Jimma, North Shewa, West Hararge, East Hararge, Bale, Borena and Guji zones, it was observed a slightly higher rate than the regional total average. As shown in the Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1, the proportion of currently attending school in 2007 was higher than the 1994 census.

Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Population Five years Old and Above Currently Attending School by Sex and Zones: 1994 and 2007

Zones	2007			1994		
	Currently Attending			Currently Attending		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Oromia Total	19.09	21.49	16.66	8.83	10.23	6.58
West Wellega	22.89	24.66	21.15	8.13	10.32	5.99
East Wellega	21.36	23.72	19.02	9.79	12.60	7.09
Ilu Aba Bora	20.46	22.34	18.58	10.40	13.03	7.87
Jimma	13.68	15.11	12.23	7.41	9.10	5.72
West Shewa	21.32	24.35	18.30	7.69	9.95	5.50
North Shewa	17.01	19.13	14.88	5.58	6.70	4.48
East Sewa	22.39	23.59	21.12	13.88	14.98	12.78
Arsi	24.29	26.84	21.72	9.91	13.54	7.77
West hararge	15.61	18.87	12.18	5.73	6.92	4.46
East Hararge	14.68	18.05	11.21	5.55	6.92	4.11
Bale	18.07	20.36	15.71	10.05	11.71	8.42
Borena	11.15	13.26	9.00	6.55	8.51	4.51
South West Shewa	21.74	24.67	18.75	8.83	10.23	6.58
Guji	12.43	15.41	9.39	8.83	10.23	6.58
Adama Special	34.08	34.22	33.94	8.83	10.23	6.58
Jima Special	37.47	39.10	35.82	8.83	10.23	6.58
West Arsi	20.77	23.76	17.86	8.83	10.23	6.58
Kelem Welega	22.82	24.64	20.97	8.83	10.23	6.58
Horo Gudru Welega	25.84	28.07	23.60	8.83	10.23	6.58
Burayu Special	26.48	26.95	26.02	8.83	10.23	6.58

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. In both censuses, the proportions were higher for males at regional and zonal levels. At regional level the proportions currently attending school were 21.5 percent for males and 16.7 percent for females in 2007.

Fig 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 years and Over Currently Attending School By Zone and Census Period



At regional level and in all of the zones the disparities between sexes were quite significant in both 1994 and 2007. The participations of males surpassed females as observed from the results of both censuses except those young children under 15. In this regard, the highest disparity between males and females was observed in West Hararge and East Hararge zones and the lowest disparity between sexes in Adama and Burayu Special Zones.

Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. The proportions of currently attending school declines as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly drop to much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at regional level, in urban and rural areas. The

variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large particularly pretty high under 20-24. More over, the results in Table 4.4 show that the proportions of currently attending school young boys were slightly higher than the girls both in urban and rural areas (except for those aged 5-9 years in urban areas).

Similarly, the proportions males who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their female counter parts for the young girls under 15 years and for those of higher ages, 20 years in areas and for the entire age groups in rural areas (See Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3b).

The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with an increase in age until age 15-19 and rise again starting from 20 onward. The proportions of never attended were higher among females for all age group both in urban and rural areas (Table 4.4 and Figures 4.3c).

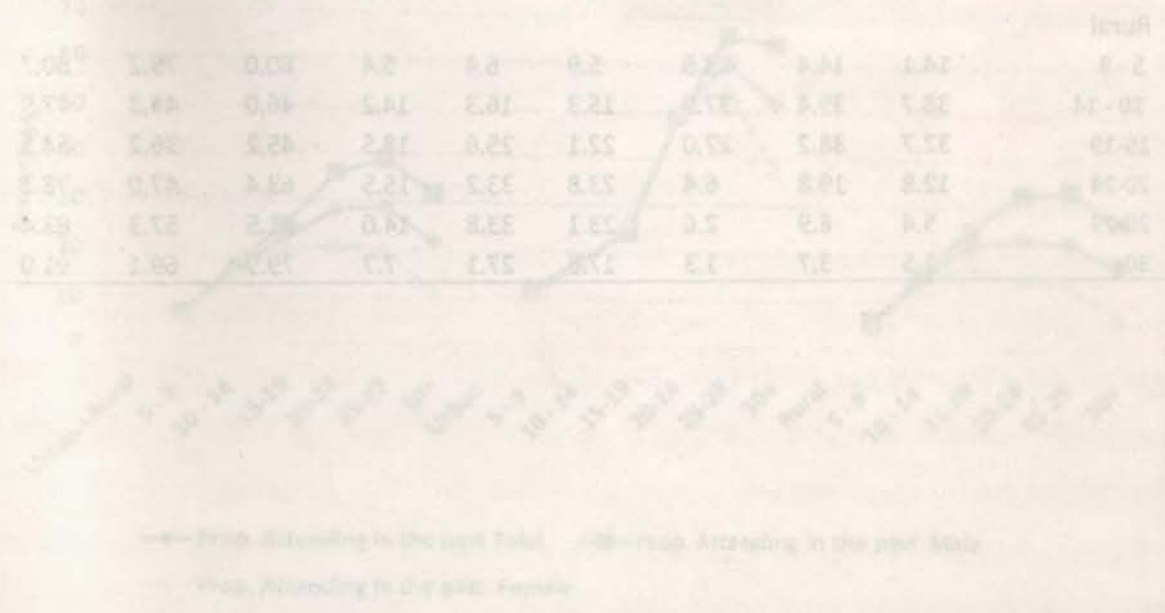


Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years Old and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Urban -Rural:2007

Age Group	Prop. Currently Attending			Prop. Attending in the past			Prop. Never Attending		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Urban +Rural								
5 - 9	17.1	17.3	17.0	6.4	6.9	5.9	76.4	75.8	77.1
10 - 14	42.1	42.6	41.6	15.5	16.5	14.5	42.3	40.9	43.8
15-19	38.9	44.2	33.5	22.8	25.4	20.1	38.3	30.4	46.4
20-24	16.5	24.0	9.4	28.5	36.3	21.3	55.0	39.7	69.3
25-29	7.1	10.5	4.1	29.0	39.3	20.1	64.0	50.2	75.8
30+	3.3	4.6	1.8	22.0	32.0	11.5	74.7	63.3	86.6
Urban									
5 - 9	49.7	49.6	49.7	11.8	12.4	11.2	38.6	38.0	39.1
10 - 14	72.2	72.7	71.8	17.5	18.0	17.1	10.2	9.3	11.1
15-19	65.6	69.6	61.3	25.6	24.4	27.0	8.8	6.0	11.7
20-24	33.4	41.4	24.6	49.8	49.0	50.7	16.8	9.6	24.7
25-29	15.8	19.0	12.8	60.6	66.5	55.0	23.6	14.6	32.2
30+	8.2	10.5	5.6	51.9	64.5	38.2	40.0	25.0	56.2
Rural									
5 - 9	14.1	14.4	13.8	5.9	6.4	5.4	80.0	79.2	80.7
10 - 14	38.7	39.4	37.9	15.3	16.3	14.2	46.0	44.3	47.9
15-19	32.7	38.2	27.0	22.1	25.6	18.5	45.2	36.2	54.5
20-24	12.8	19.8	6.4	23.8	33.2	15.5	63.4	47.0	78.1
25-29	5.4	8.9	2.6	23.1	33.8	14.0	71.5	57.3	83.4
30+	2.5	3.7	1.3	17.6	27.1	7.7	79.9	69.1	91.0

Fig 4.3a Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years and Above Currently Attending School, Sex and Urban- Rural

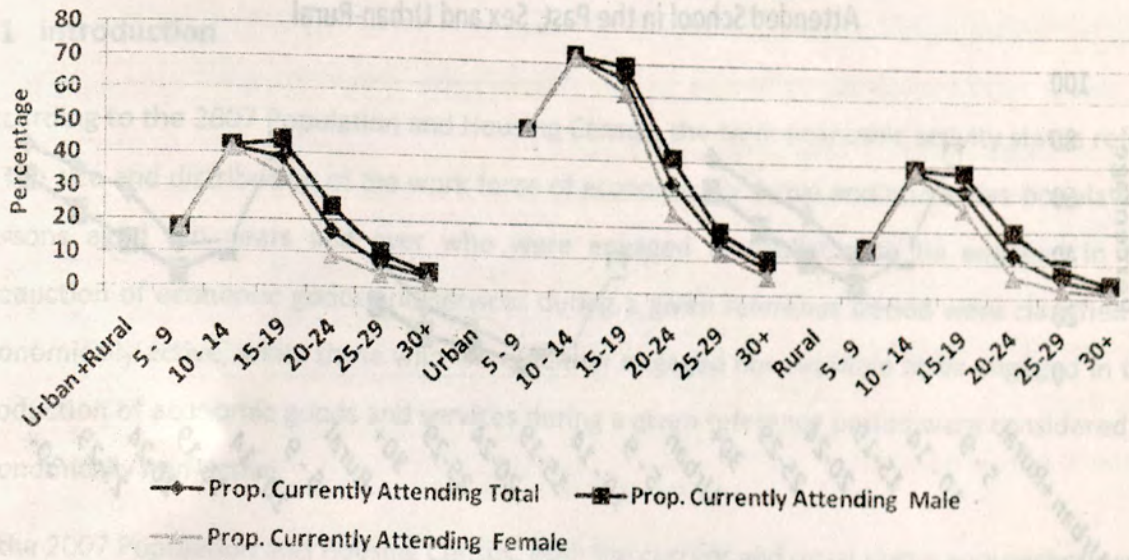


Fig 4.3b Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years and Above Attending School in the past, Sex and Urban-Rural

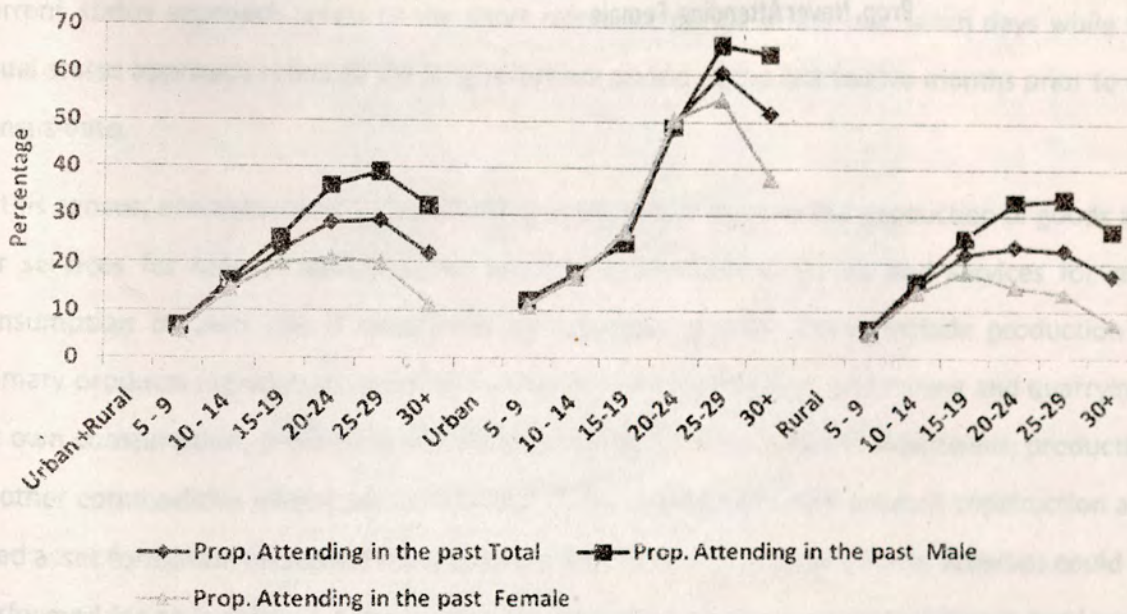
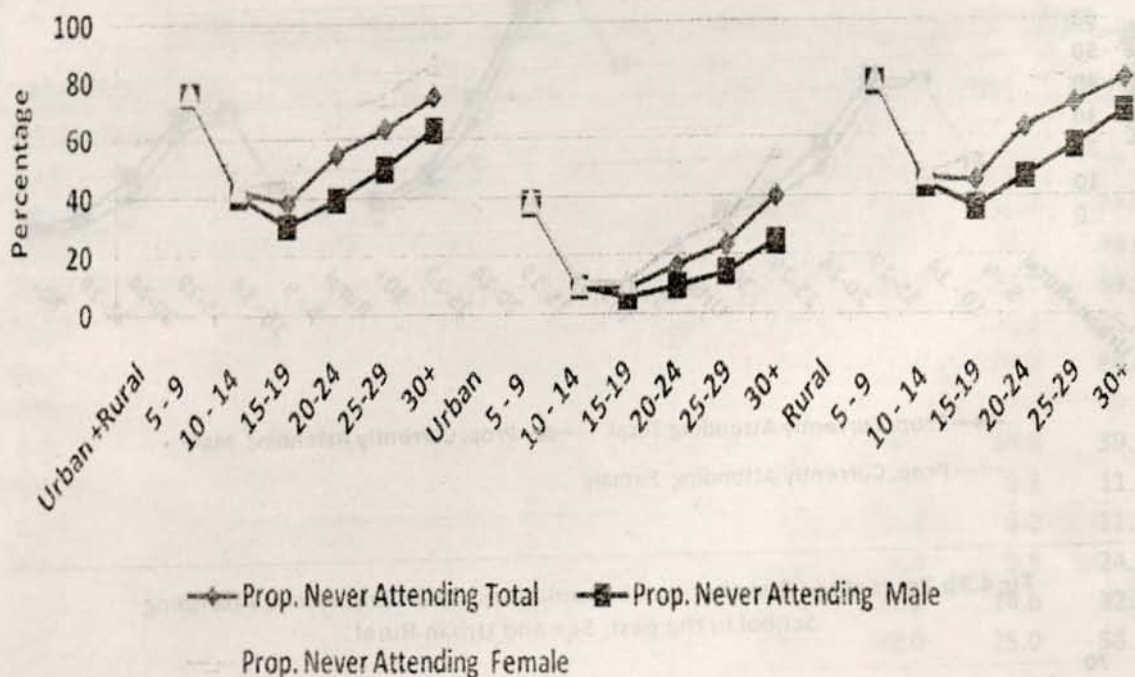


Fig 4.3c Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years and Above Never Attended School in the Past, Sex and Urban-Rural



SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

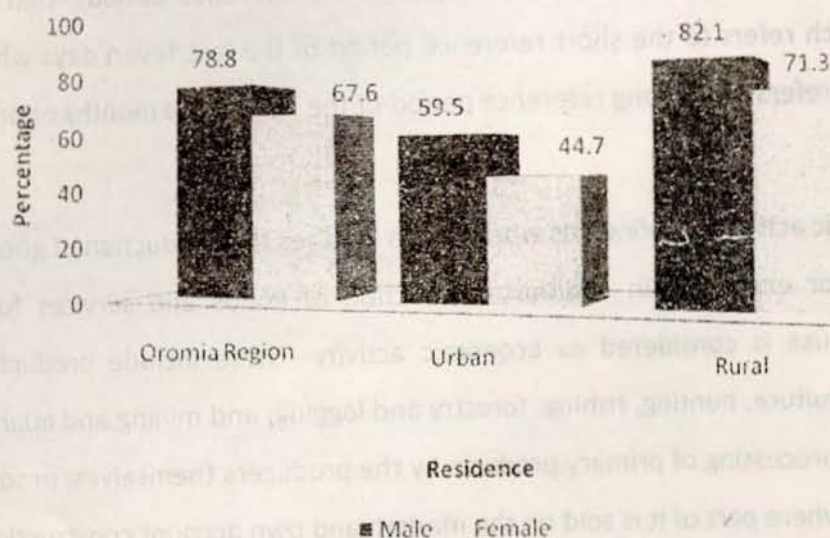
For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition is used in the 2007 Population

and Housing Census. The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to persons without work but willing to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing term. In other words, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working but currently available for work during the reference period. This includes those who were and were not actively seeking for work or discouraged job seekers.

5.2 Economic Activity Rate

The 2007 census results of Oromia region shows that economic activity rates are higher in rural areas where most persons are self-employed in their farms or other activity than in the urban areas where some specialized skills are required for access to employment. Disparities in economic activity according to sex are wider in urban than in the rural areas (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Economic Activity Rate by Sex, Oromia Region: 2007



In general, men were found to be more economically active than the women (78.8 against 67.6 percents).

Figure 5.2 shows economic activity rates of the zones of Oromia classified by sex. The highest economic activity rates of almost the same proportion were recorded in Borena and Jimma

zones. The lowest rates were observed in Jimma and Adama special zones. This may have been due to disparities in the time spent in work or due to variations in the concept of "work" between urban and rural respondents during the census. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in more urbanized areas of Adama, Jimma and Burayu special zones.

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zones, Oromia Region: 2007

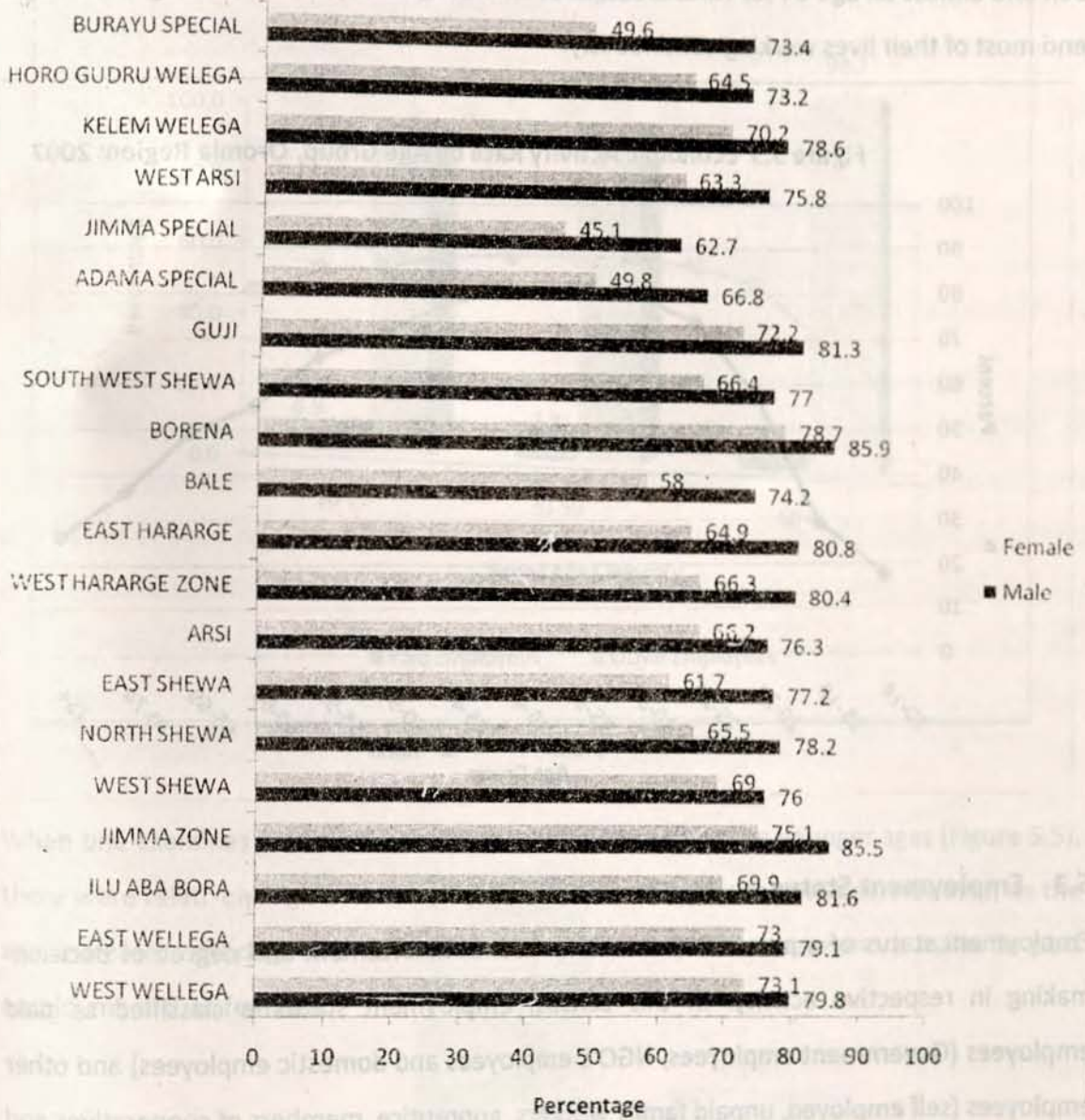
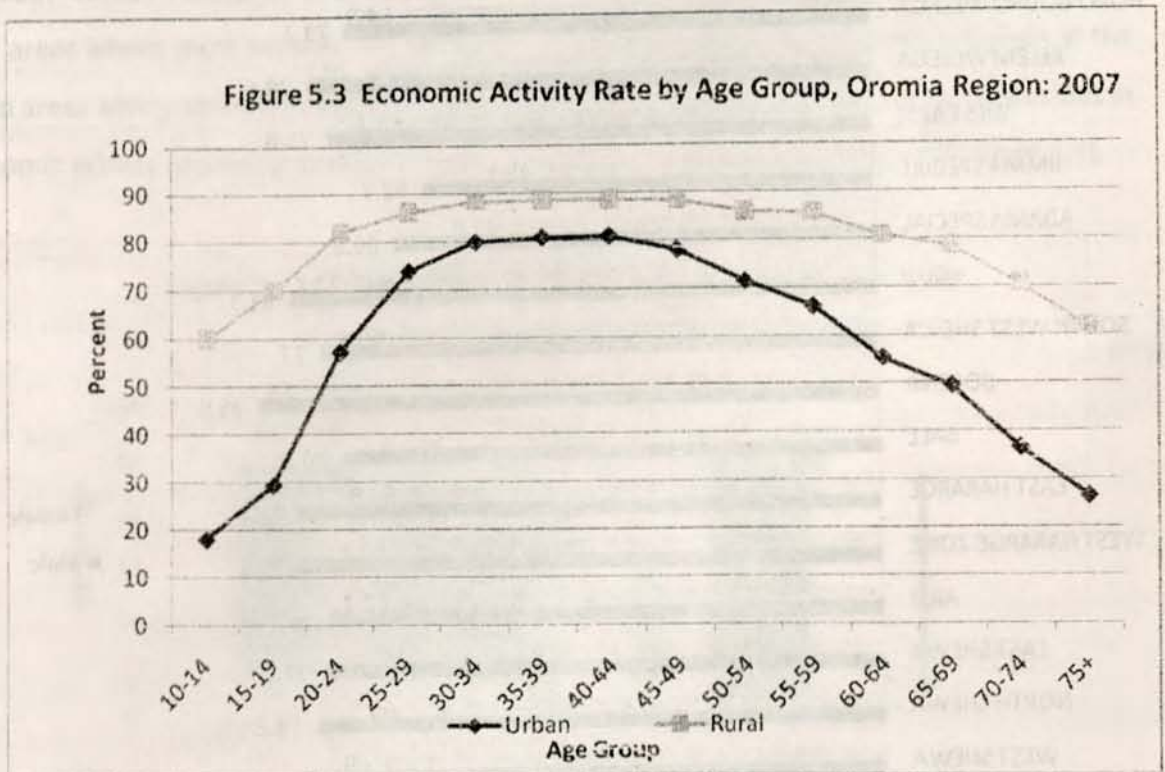


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Oromia. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in the region, especially in rural areas where about six out of ten of them were already active at ten years as opposed to about two out of ten in urban areas. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas. These rates remain as high up to age 49 for urban and almost till age 64 for rural areas. In other words, rural persons residing in the region spend most of their lives working continuously.

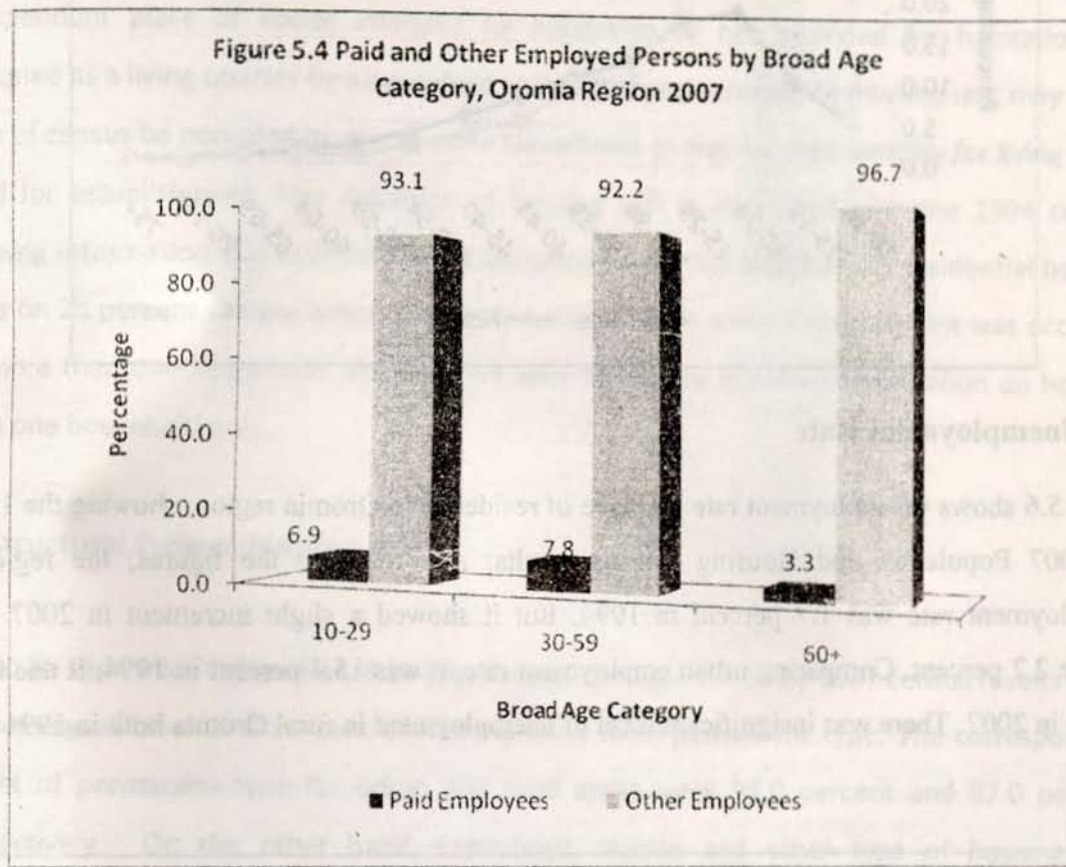


5.3 Employment Status

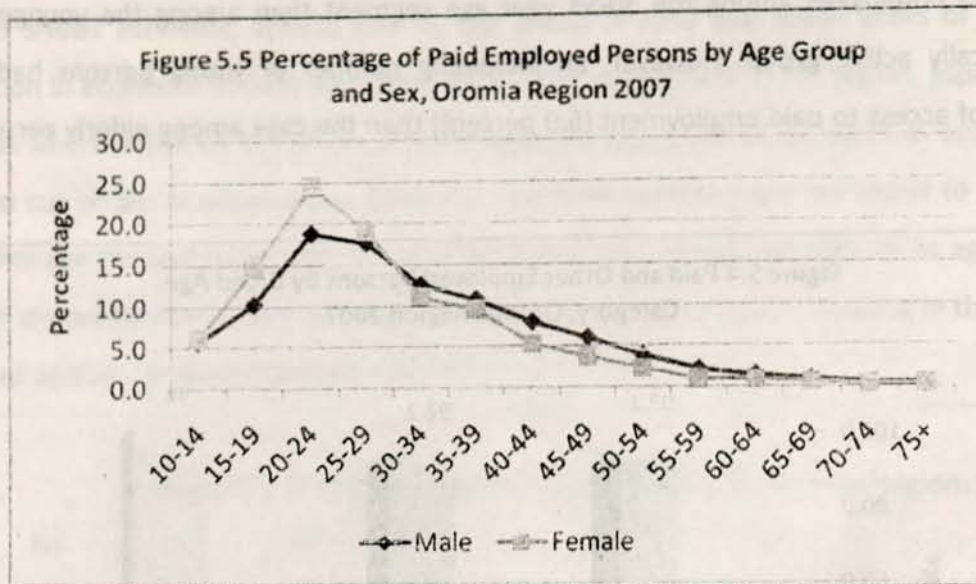
Employment status of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. In this census, employment status is classified as paid employees (Government employees, NGO's employees and domestic employees) and other employees (self employed, unpaid family workers,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

As it can be seen in Figure 5.4, barely seven persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons aged 10 – 29 years were paid employees in Oromia. There were slightly

more paid employees among the 30-59 year age segment than among the younger 10-29 economically active group. However, an increasing number of young persons had better chances of access to paid employment (6.9 percent) than the case among elderly persons (3.3 percent).

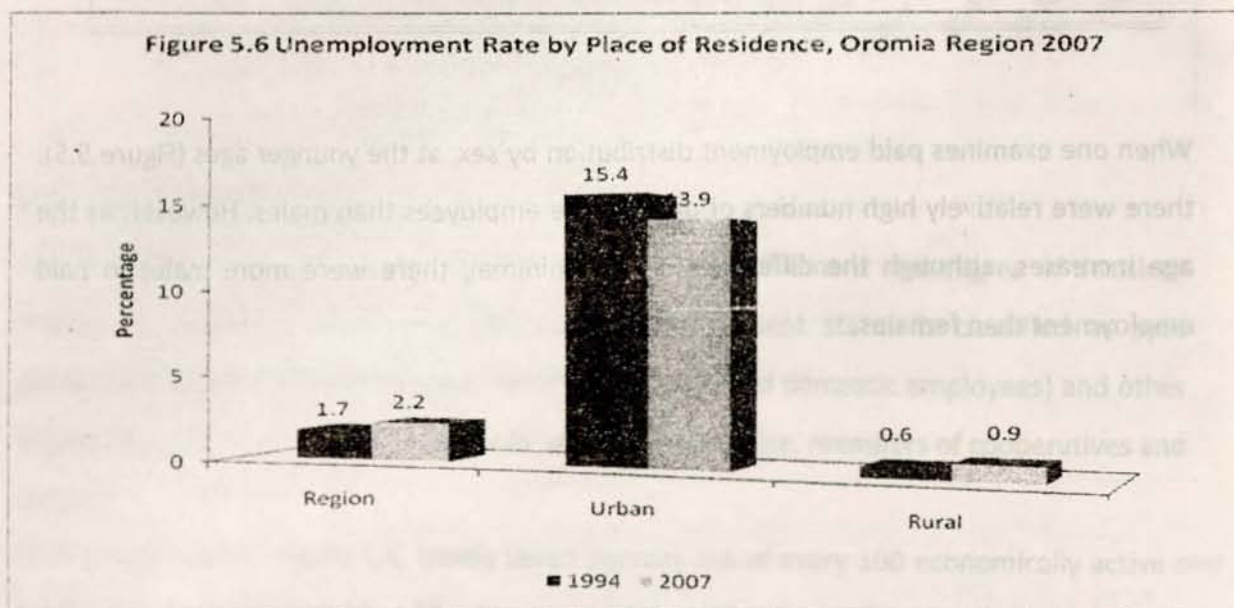


When one examines paid employment distribution by sex, at the younger ages (Figure 5.5), there were relatively high numbers of paid female employees than males. However, as the age increases, although the difference is very minimal, there were more males in paid employment than females.



5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Oromia region, showing the 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Census results. According to the figures, the regional unemployment rate was 1.7 percent in 1994. But it showed a slight increment in 2007 and became 2.2 percent. Comparing urban employment rate, it was 15.4 percent in 1994. It declined to 13.9 in 2007. There was insignificant level of unemployment in rural Oromia both in 1994 and 2007.



SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1a, 6.1b (See Annex) and Figure 6.1, the 2007 census results show that at region level 97.2 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures of permanent type for urban and rural areas were 98.0 percent and 97.0 percent ,respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 2.6 percent,0.2 percent and 0.01 percent, respectively.

There is no significant difference among zones concerning the proportion of permanent type of housing unit. Besides, In almost all zones of oromia less than 5 percent of the housing unit were improvised type except in Borena zone(9.45 percent) and Guji (10.53 percent).

Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, Oromia

Region:2007

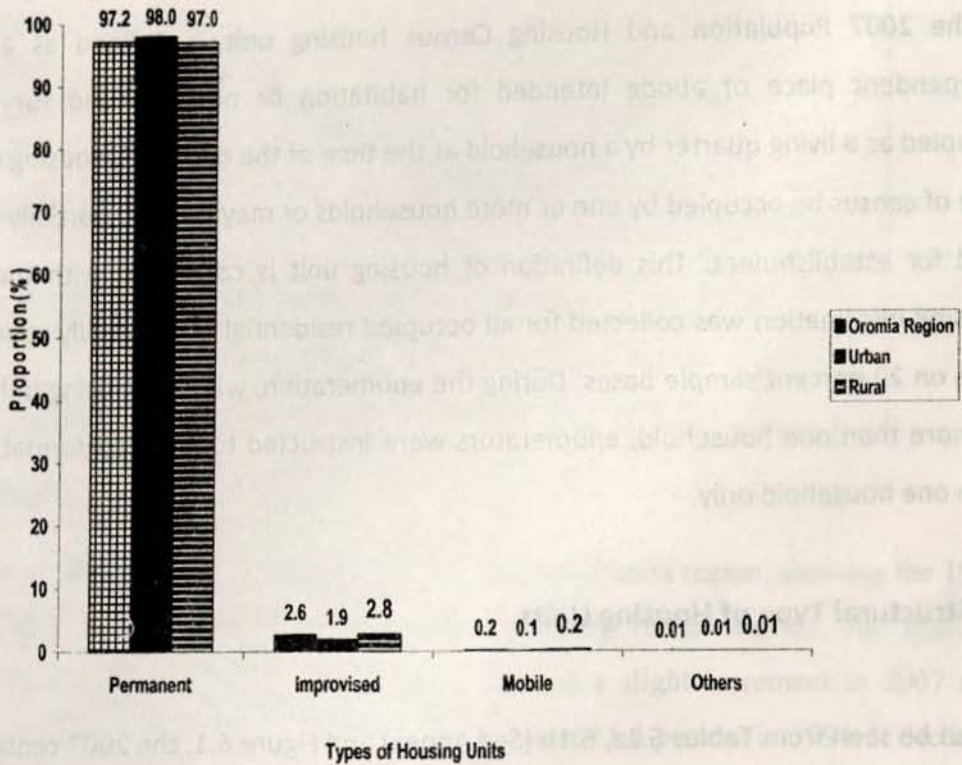
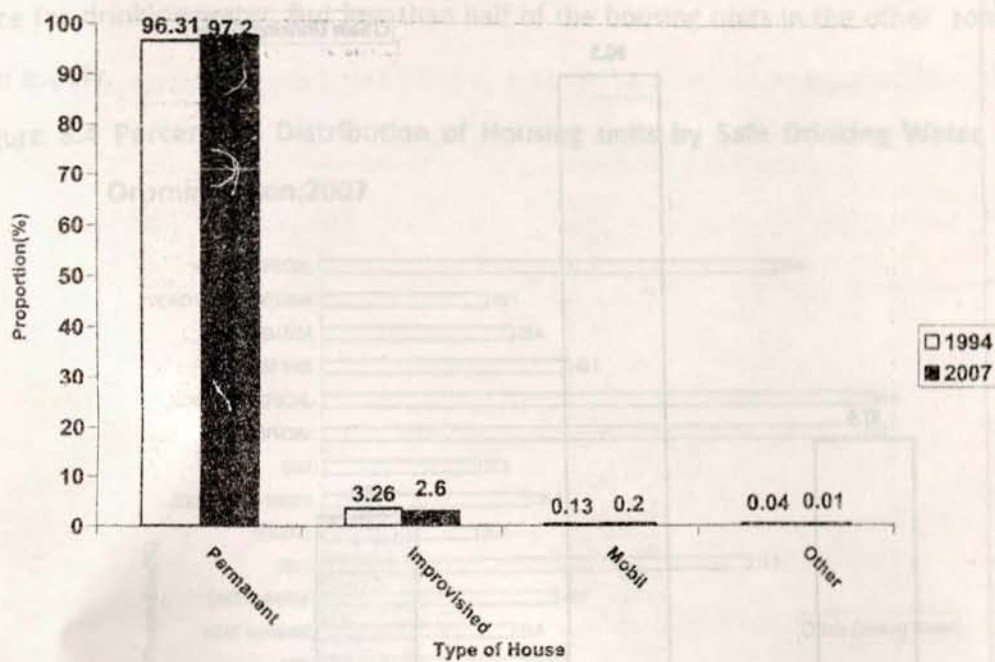


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time increasing from 96.31 percent in 1994 to 97.2 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit have declined from 3.26 percent, 0.13 percent and 0.04 percent in 1994 to 2.6 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.01 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type Between 1994 and 2007, Oromia Region:2007

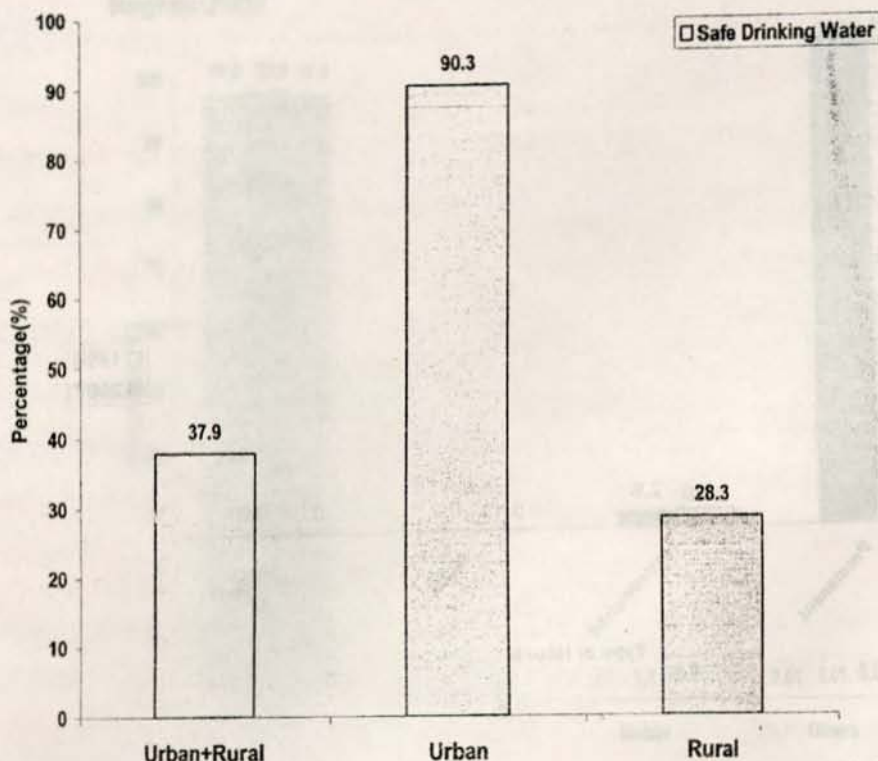


6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 37.9 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at region level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at region level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (90.3 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (28.3 percent).

Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Safe Drinking Water, Oromia Region:

2007

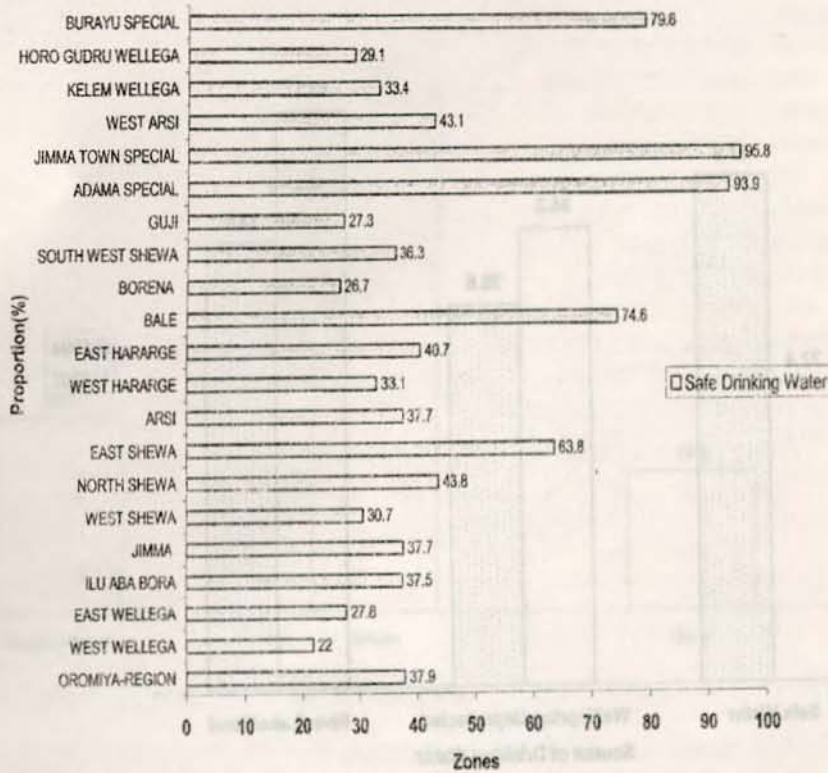


In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas more than 70.0 of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water where as in rural areas the proportions were less than thirty percent in eight zones. In other word, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among zones. At zonal level, more than 90 percent of the housing in Adama Special Zone and jimma Special Zone had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 22.0 percent in West Wellega Zone (See Figure 6.4).

Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 more of the housing units in East shewa, Bale, Adama Special Zone, Burayu Special Zone and Jimma Special Zones had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. But less than half of the housing units in the other zones had safe water supply.

Figure 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Safe Drinking Water and Zones, OromiaRegion:2007



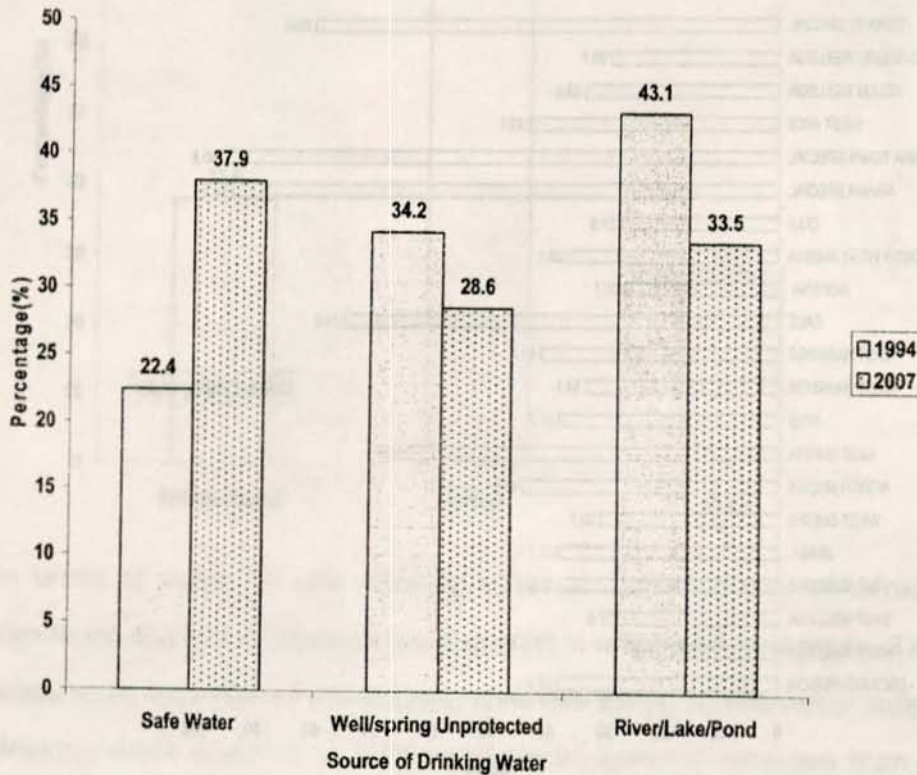
NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 22.4 percent in 1994 to 37.9 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, regionally there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from

about 34.2 percent and 43.07 percent in 1994 to 28.6 percent and 33.5 percent in 2007, respectively.

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



6.3 Type of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, the majority of the housing units (about 71.7 percent) in Oromia had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 74.5 percent of housing units in urban and 19.9 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by zones and place of residence. In all Zones, urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, zonal variations were significant. In all zones, except Adama Special

Zone, Kelem welega Zone, Burayu Special Zone and Jimma Special Zones more than half of their housing units has no toilet facility.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility, Oromia Region:2007

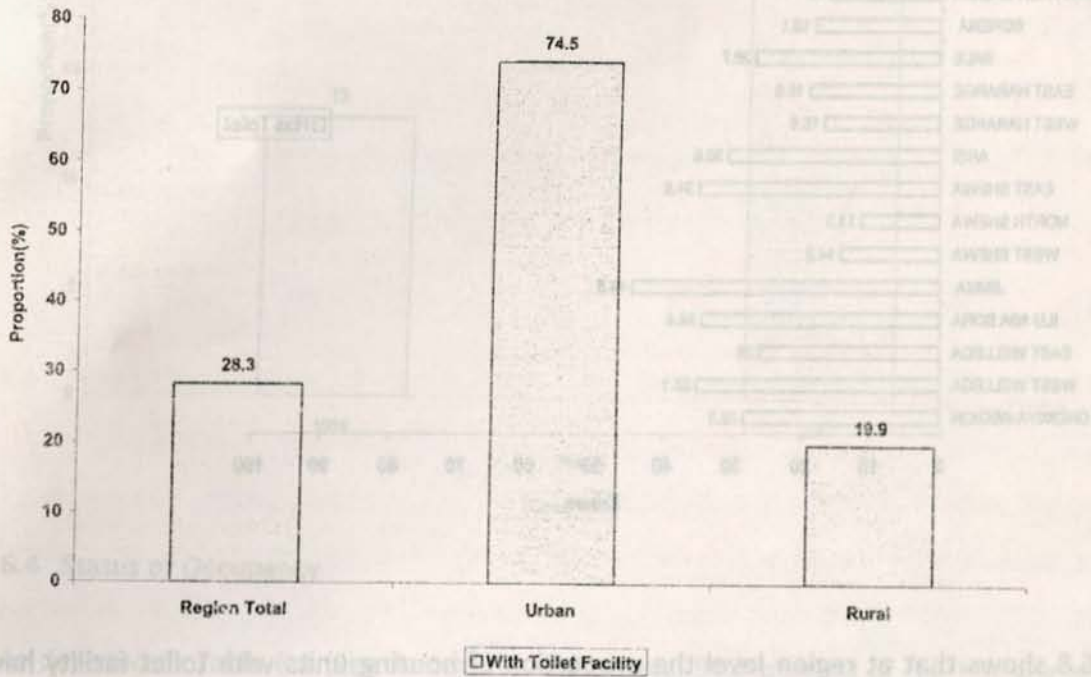


Figure 6.6 shows that in region level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 19.9 percent in 1994 to 28.3 percent in 2007. In 2007, 28.3 percent of housing units were occupied by three or more households, respectively. More than 55.0 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the region were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all regions were occupied by one household only. In all zones, less than five percent of the housing units in urban areas were occupied by two or more households.

6.5 Type of Lighting

In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results show that at region

Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility and Zones, Oromia Region;2007

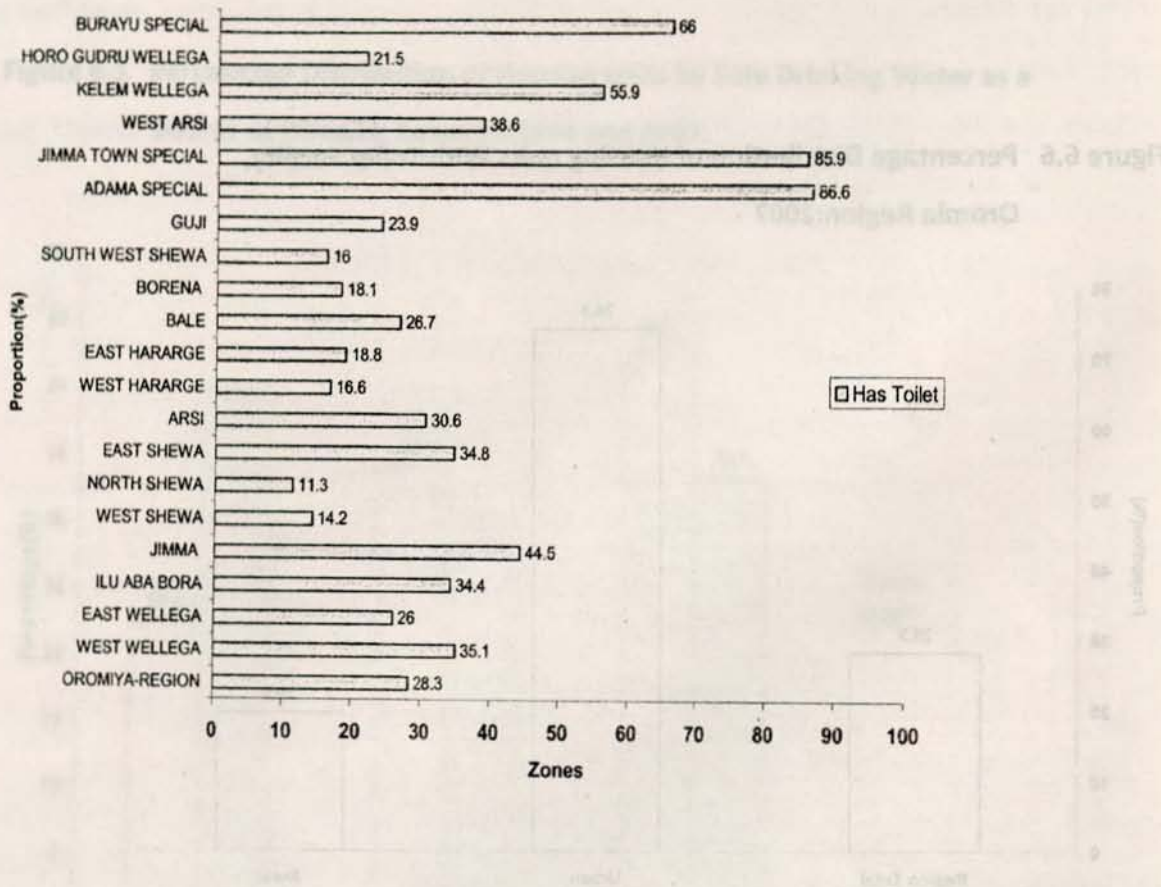
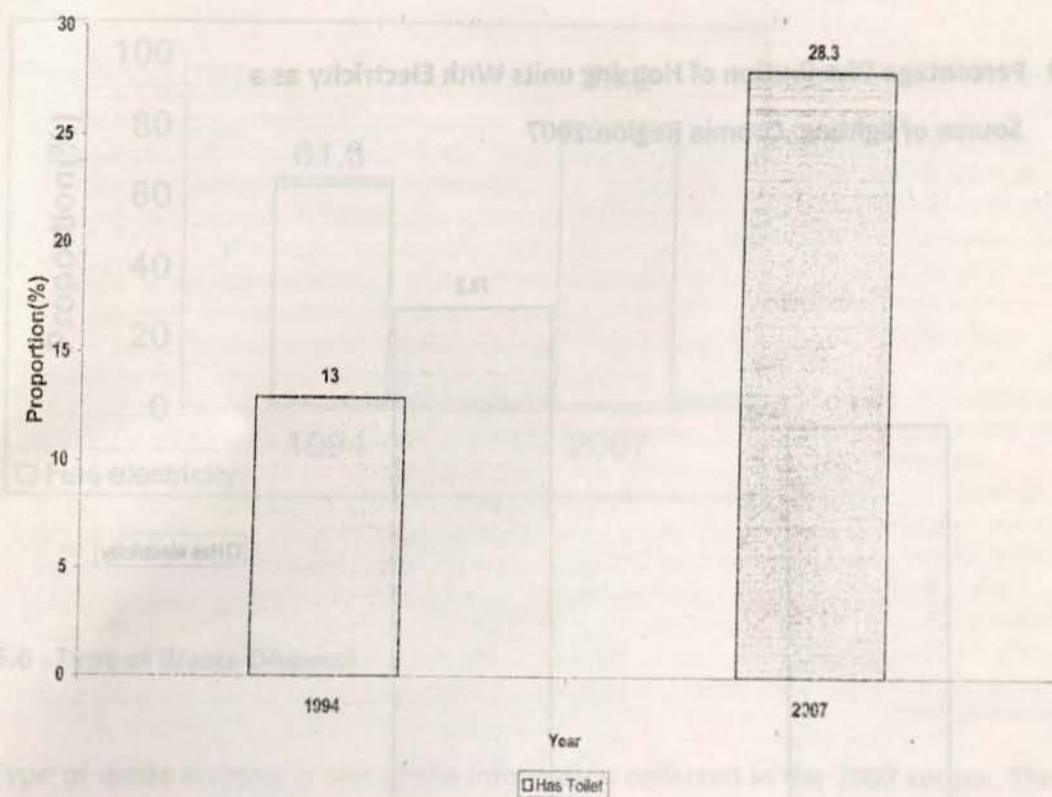


Figure 6.8 shows that at region level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 12.95 percent in 1994 to 28.3 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility between 1994 And 2007, Oromia Region;2007



6.4 Status of Occupancy

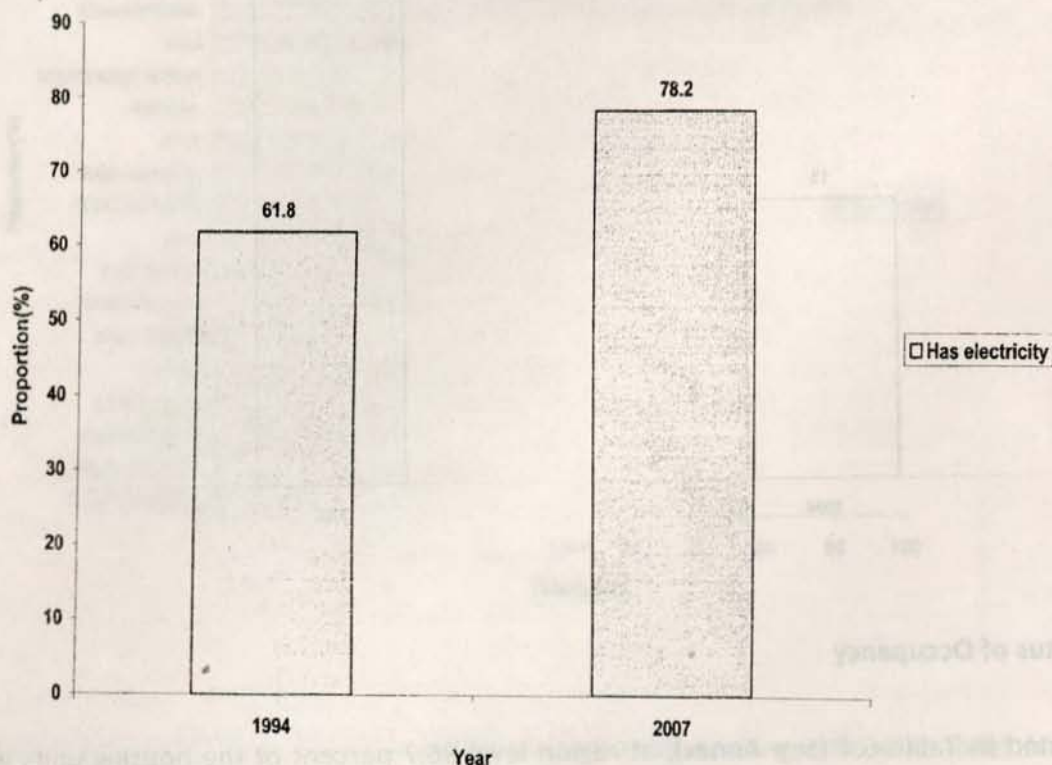
As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at region level 96.7 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 3.1 percent by two households and 0.2 percent of the housing units were occupied by three or more households, respectively. More than 96.0 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the region were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all regions were occupied by one household only. In all zones, less than five percent of the housing units in urban areas were occupied by two or more households.

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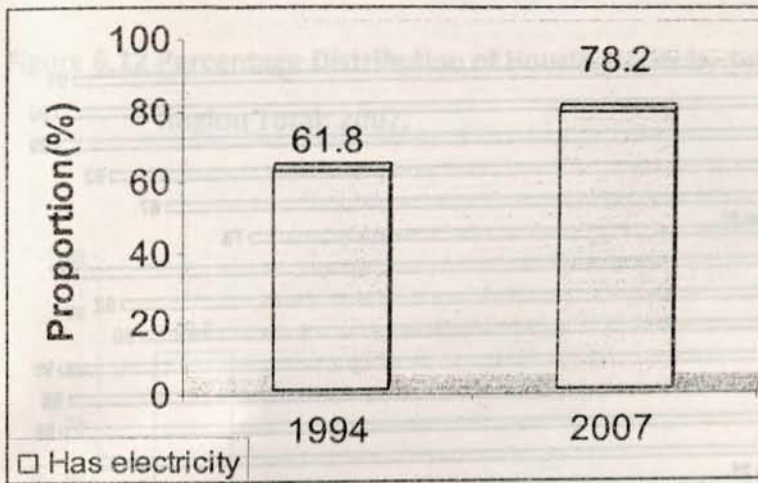
level 14.9 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

Figure 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Electricity as a Source of lighting ,Oromia Region:2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about 78 percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity compared with only 3.3 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with electricity have increased from 61.8 percent in 1994 to 78.2 percent in 2007.

**Figure 6.10 Percentage distribution of Housing units with Electricity as
A source of lighting for urban Areas between 1994 and 2007**

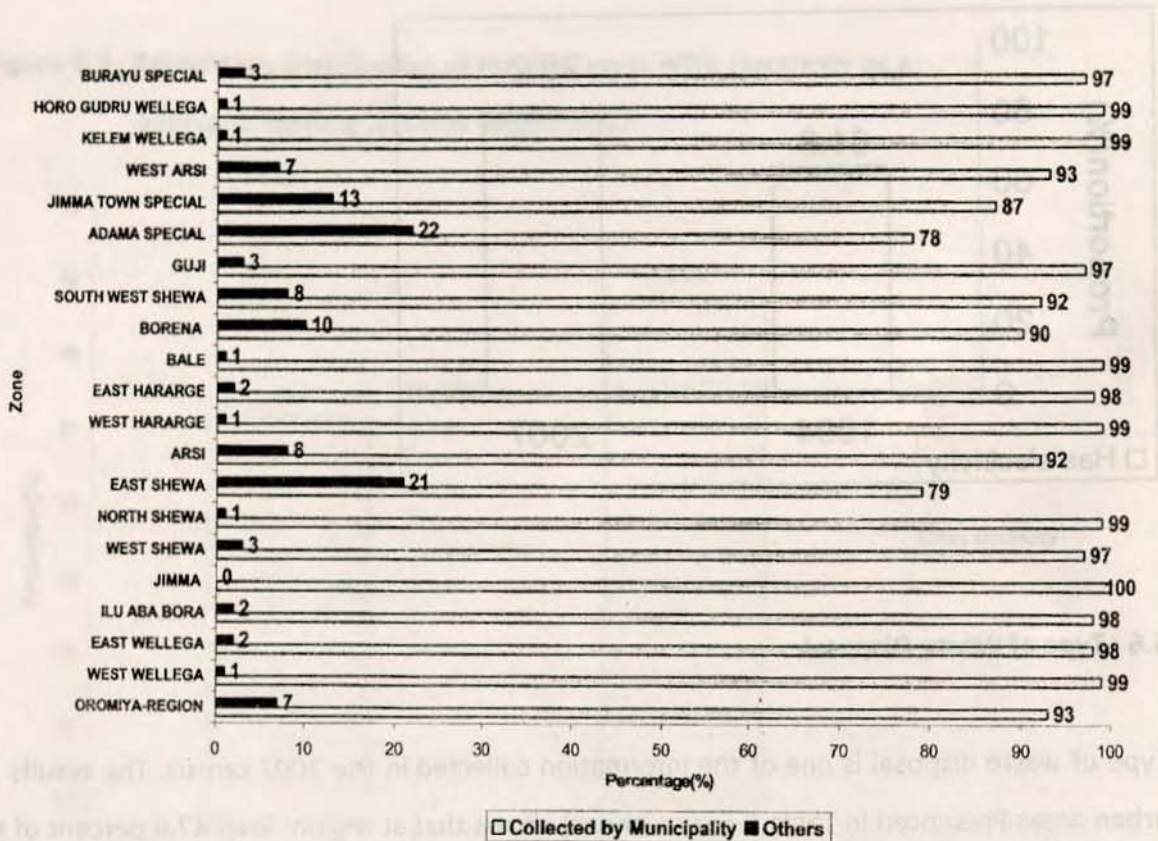


6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one of the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas Presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that at region level 47.6 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes , 7.2 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality/Private/individual, 34.3 percent said they burry/burn.

The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges from about 14.9 percent in Adama Special Zone to 79.5 percent in West Wellela Zone.

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



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

6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Oromia 83.2 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 39.1 percent) as compared housing units in rural areas (91.3 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by zone . As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Adama special

zone (about 31.8 percent), followed by Jimma special zone (34.1 percent) where as the highest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in Kelem Wellega Zone (89.1 percent).

Figure 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure, Region Total: 2007.

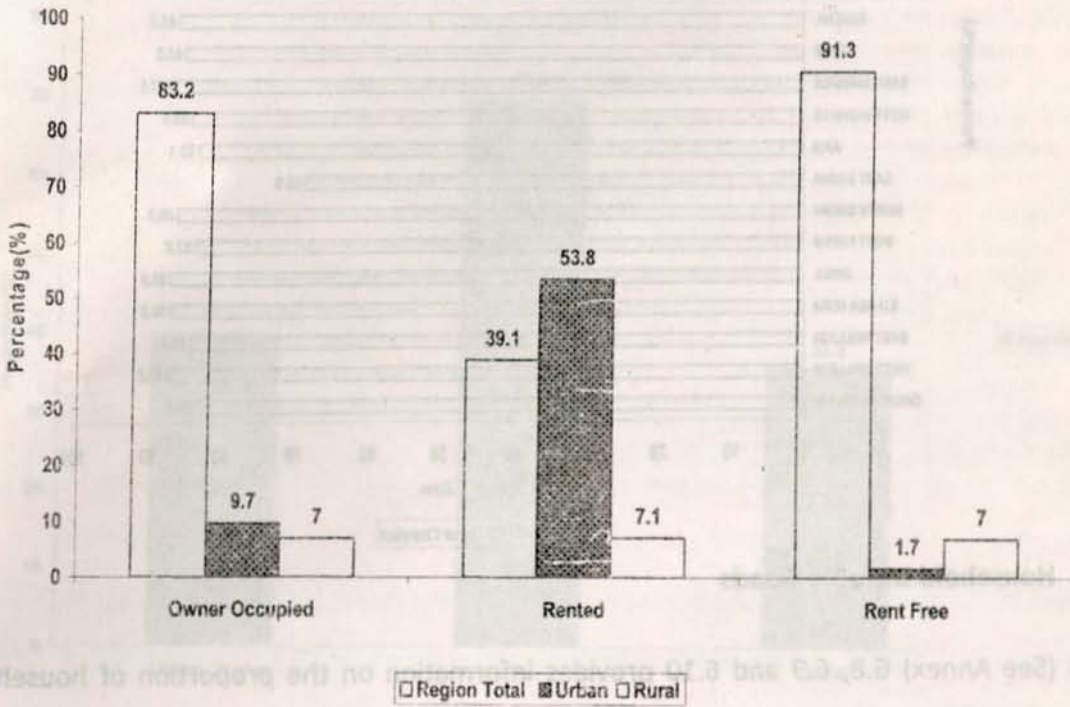
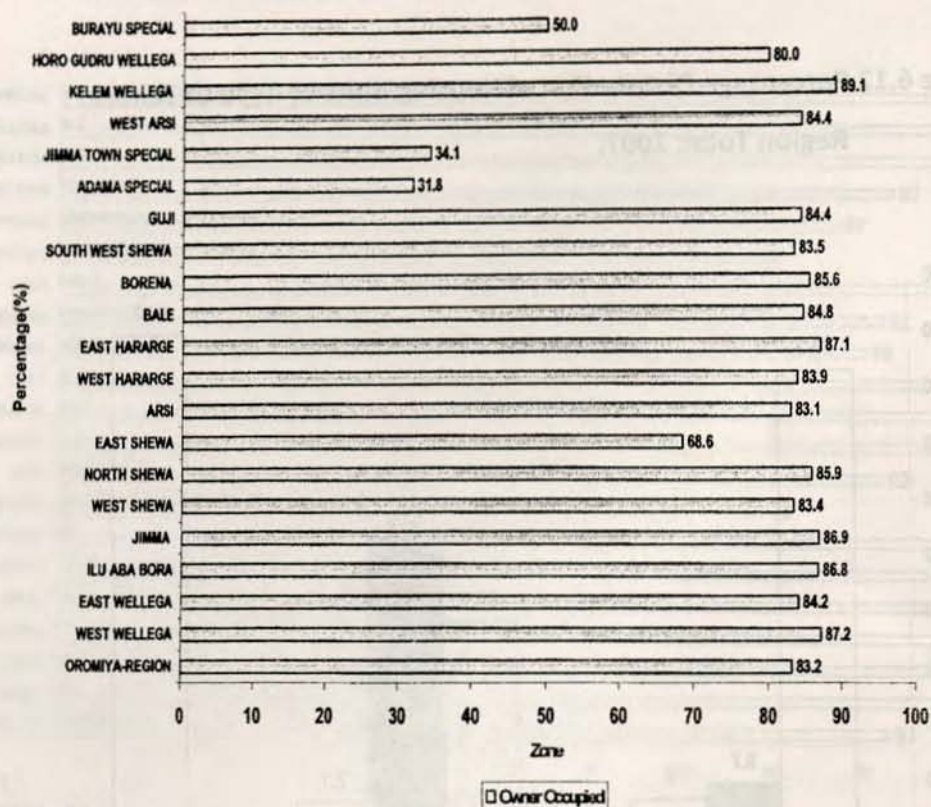


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Zones, RegionTotal:2007



6.8 Household Durable Goods

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

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census results, in Oromia region 41.1 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of the availability of radio. Households residing in about 70.1 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 35.9 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex and Figure 6.14). The possession of radio by zones varies considerably. The proportions range from 32.1 percent in North shewa zone to 82

percent in Burayu special zone. More than sixty five percent of housing units in seven zones had no radio.

Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio , Region

Total:2007.

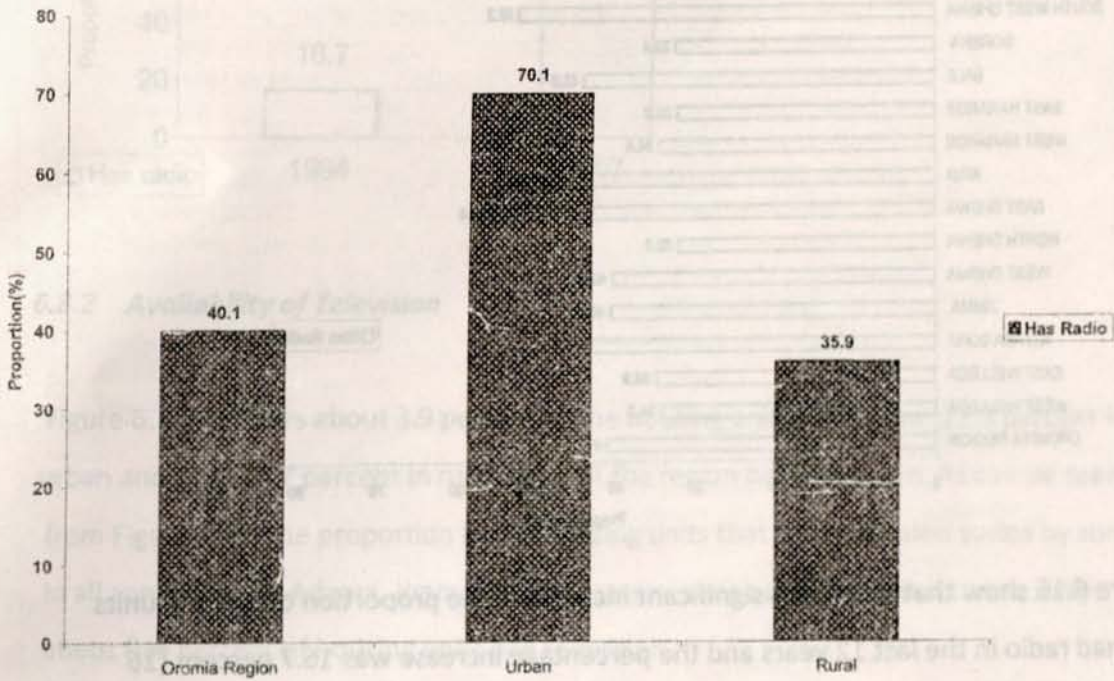


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones for Urban Area, Region Total:2007.

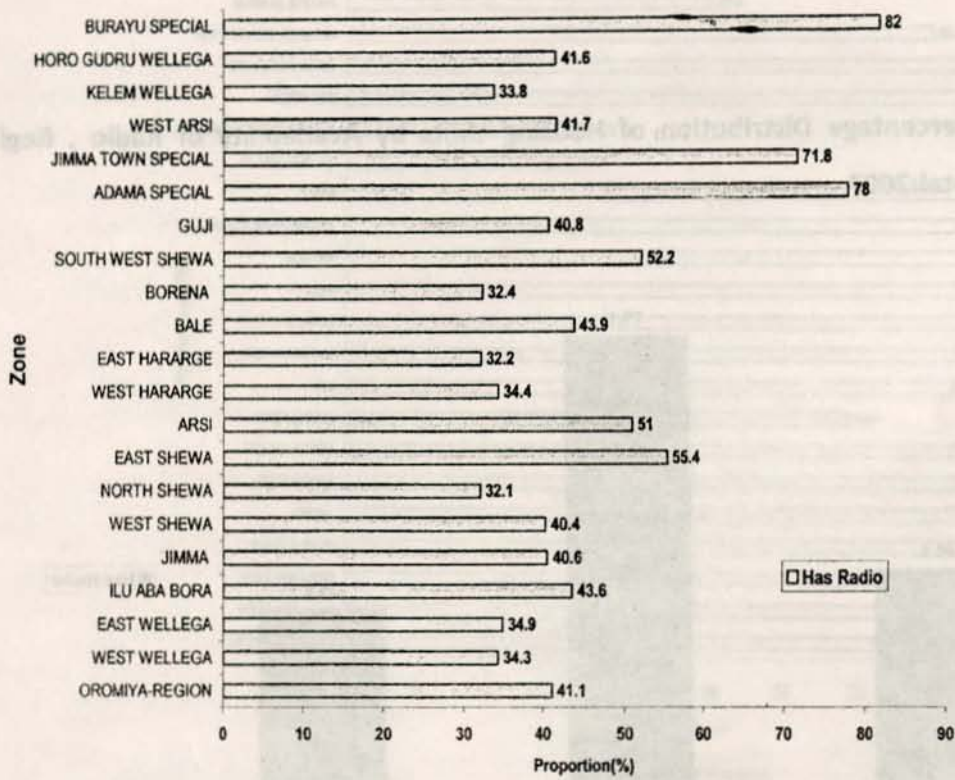
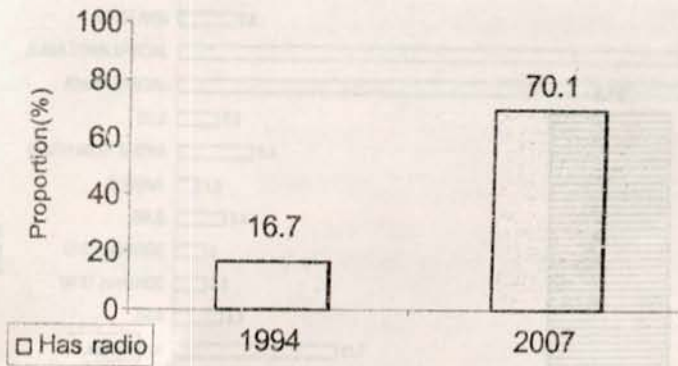


Figure 6.16 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 16.7 percent (16.7 percent in 1994 and 70.1 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Radio at Region Level Between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 3.9 percent of the housing units in Oromia, 21.3 percent in urban and about 0.7 percent in rural areas of the region had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.18, the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by zone. In all zones, except Adama, Jimma, Burayu special zones and East shewa zone, only about five percent of housing units had television.

Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Television at Region level between 1994 and 2007.

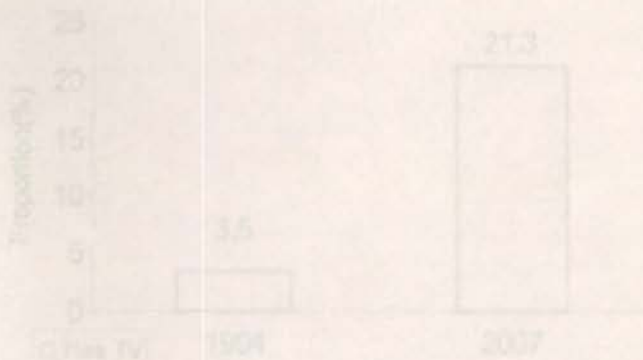


Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units By Availability of Television Region Level: 2007.

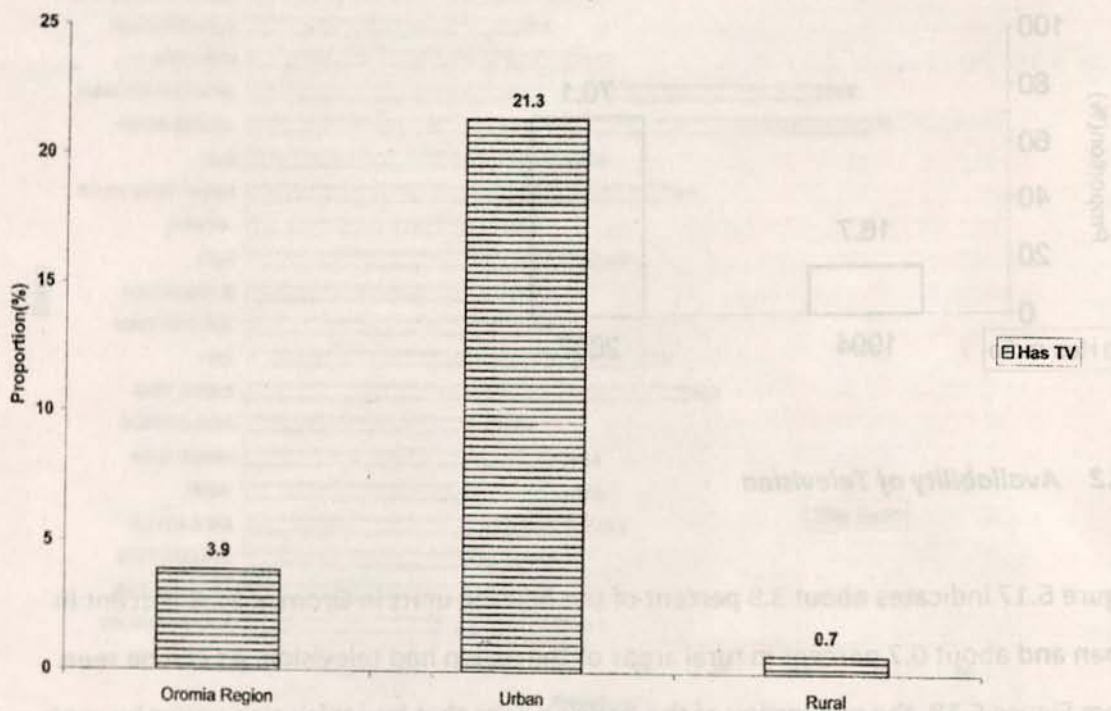
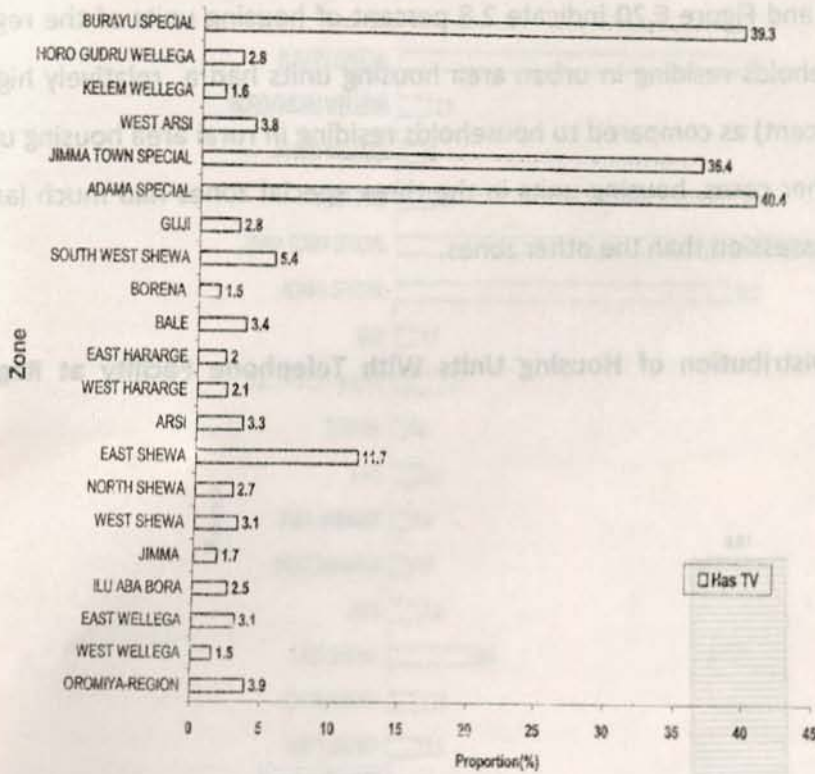
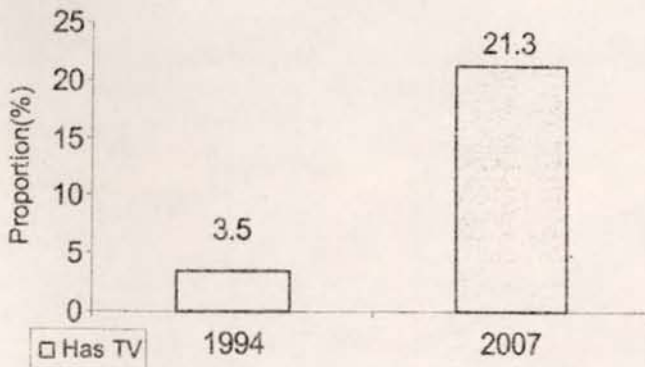


Figure 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television by Zones: 2007



The proportion of household owning television went from 3.5 percent in 1994 to 3.9 percent in 2007(See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Television at Region level between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 2.8 percent of housing units of the region had telephone. The households residing in urban area housing units had a relatively higher proportion (about 15.8 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.4 percent). As in the other cases, housing units in the three special zones had much larger proportion of telephone possession than the other zones.

Figure 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone Facility at Region Level:2007

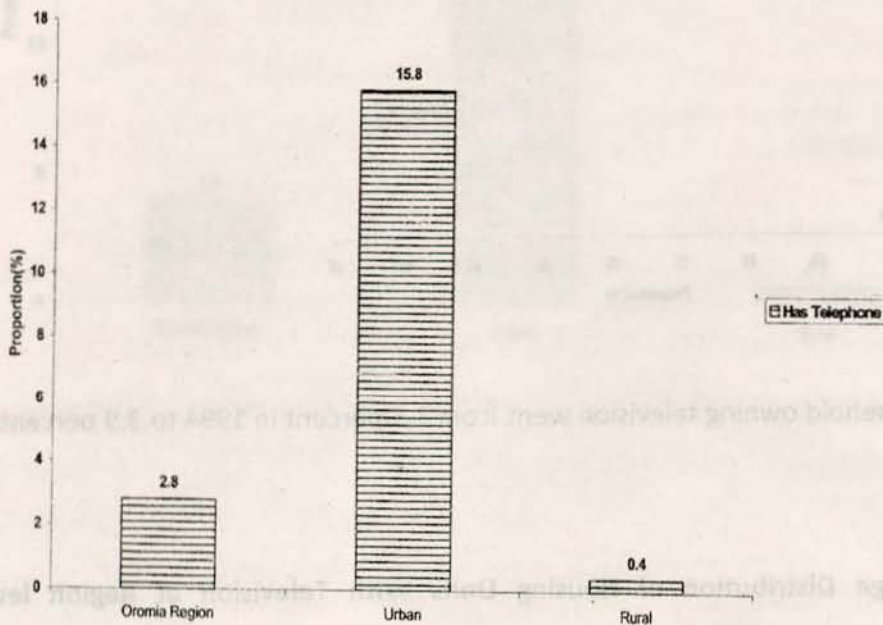


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone by Region for Urban Areas:2007

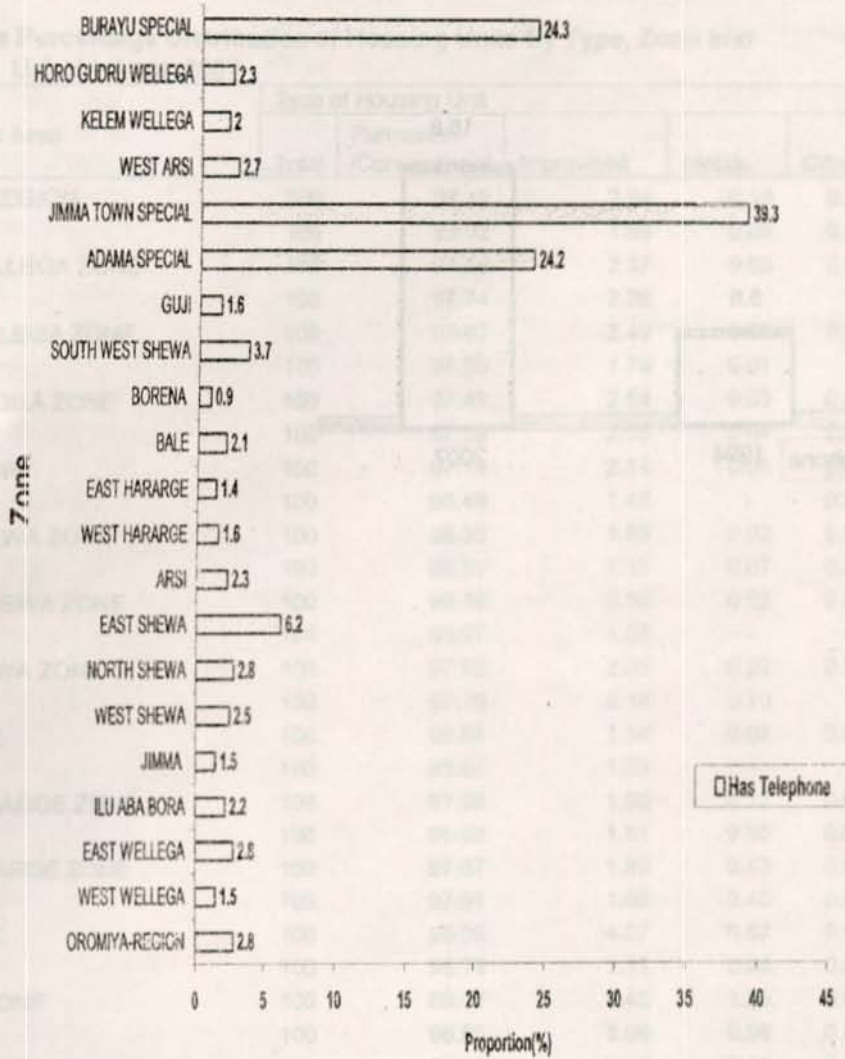


Figure 6.22 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone Between 1994 and 2007.

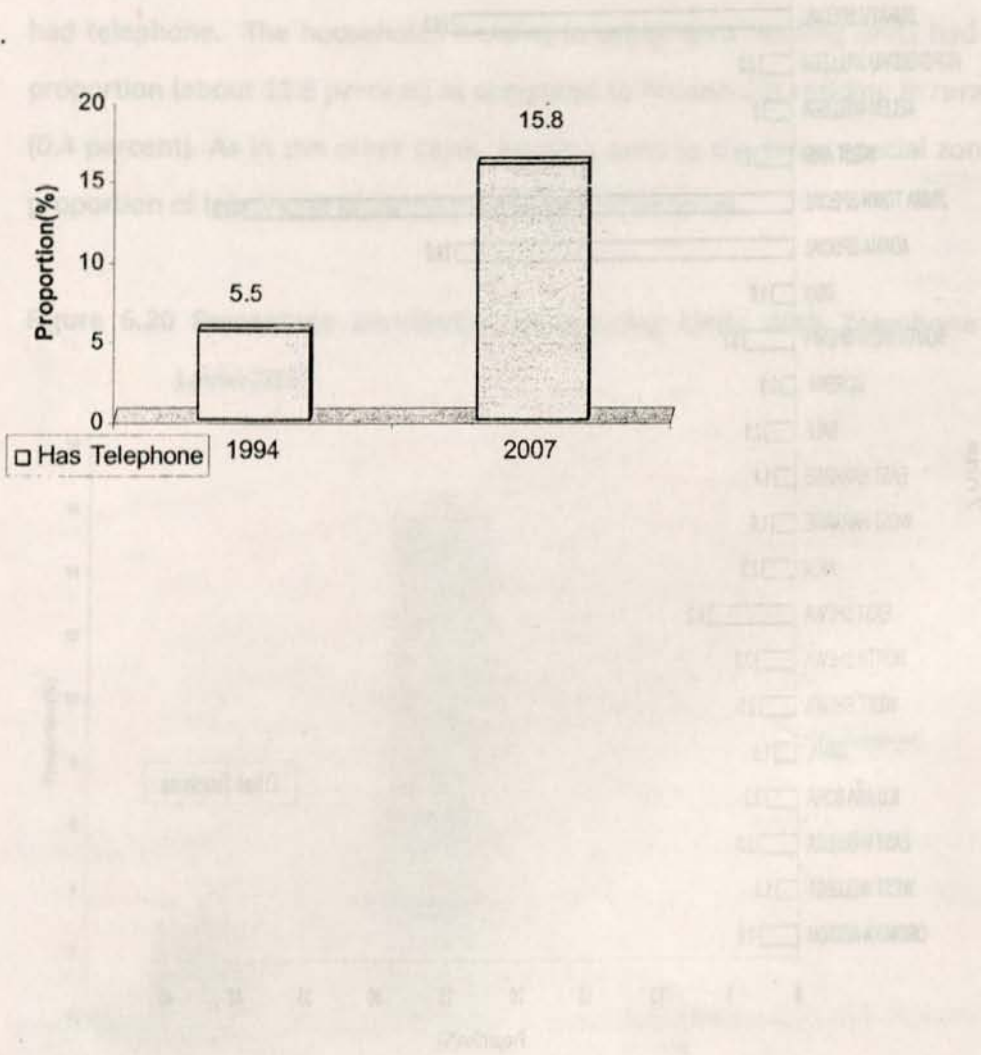


Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing Units By Type, Zone and Urban Area :2007

Geographic Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent /Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
OROMIA REGION	100	97.16	2.64	0.18	0.01
URBAN	100	98.02	1.88	0.08	0.01
WEST WELLEGA ZONE	100	97.38	2.57	0.03	0.01
URBAN	100	97.74	2.26	-	-
EAST WELLEGA ZONE	100	97.47	2.49	0.03	0.00
URBAN	100	98.20	1.79	0.01	-
!LU ABA BORA ZONE	100	97.42	2.54	0.03	0.01
URBAN	100	97.39	2.55	0.04	0.02
JIMMA ZONE	100	97.79	2.14	0.06	0.01
URBAN	100	98.48	1.45	-	0.07
WEST SHEWA ZONE	100	98.33	1.65	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100	98.81	1.10	0.07	0.02
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	100	99.46	0.50	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100	98.97	1.03	-	-
EAST SHEWA ZONE	100	97.69	2.09	0.22	0.00
URBAN	100	97.76	2.14	0.10	-
ARSI ZONE	100	98.64	1.34	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100	98.67	1.33	-	-
WEST HARARGE ZONE	100	97.98	1.90	0.12	0.00
URBAN	100	98.63	1.31	0.05	0.01
EAST HARARGE ZONE	100	97.67	1.89	0.43	0.01
URBAN	100	97.91	1.65	0.40	0.03
BALE ZONE	100	95.05	4.07	0.87	0.01
URBAN	100	98.79	1.11	0.09	0.01
BORENA ZONE	100	89.17	9.45	1.35	0.03
URBAN	100	96.85	3.06	0.06	0.03
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	100	99.39	0.60	0.00	0.00
URBAN	100	99.06	0.94	-	-
GUJI ZONE	100	89.19	10.53	0.24	0.04
URBAN	100	95.80	3.80	0.37	0.04

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, Zone and Rural Areas:2007

Geographic Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Permanent /Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
OROMIA REGION	100	97.16	2.64	0.18	0.01
RURAL	100	97.01	2.78	0.20	0.01
WEST WELLEGA ZONE	100	97.38	2.57	0.03	0.01
RURAL	100	97.33	2.62	0.04	0.02
EAST WELLEGA ZONE	100	97.47	2.49	0.03	0.00
RURAL	100	97.34	2.63	0.03	0.00
ILU ABA BORA ZONE	100	97.42	2.54	0.03	0.01
RURAL	100	97.43	2.54	0.03	0.00
JIMMA ZONE	100	97.79	2.14	0.06	0.01
RURAL	100	97.74	2.19	0.07	0.01
WEST SHEWA ZONE	100	98.33	1.65	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100	98.24	1.75	0.01	0.00
NORTH SHEWA ZONE	100	99.46	0.50	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100	99.54	0.42	0.03	0.02
EAST SHEWA ZONE	100	97.69	2.09	0.22	0.00
RURAL	100	97.65	2.07	0.28	0.01
ARSI ZONE	100	98.64	1.34	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100	98.63	1.34	0.02	0.01
WEST HARARGE ZONE	100	97.98	1.90	0.12	0.00
RURAL	100	97.90	1.97	0.13	0.00
EAST HARARGE ZONE	100	97.67	1.89	0.43	0.01
RURAL	100	97.64	1.91	0.43	0.01
BALE ZONE	100	95.05	4.07	0.87	0.01
RURAL	100	94.34	4.63	1.02	0.00
BORENA ZONE	100	89.17	9.45	1.35	0.03
RURAL	100	88.26	10.20	1.50	0.03
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	100	99.39	0.60	0.00	0.00
RURAL	100	99.46	0.53	0.00	0.01
GUJI ZONE	100	89.19	10.53	0.24	0.04
RURAL	100	88.28	11.46	0.22	0.04

Cont'd 6.1b

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, Zone

ADAMA SPECIAL ZONE	100	97.30	2.54	0.14	0.02
RURAL	100	-	-	-	-
JIMMA SPECIAL ZONE	100	99.03	0.83	0.07	0.07
RURAL	100	-	-	-	-
WEST ARSI ZONE	100	97.65	2.33	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100	97.66	2.32	0.01	0.01
KELEM WELEGA ZONE	100	97.26	2.72	0.01	0.01
RURAL	100	97.27	2.71	0.01	0.01
HORO GUDRU WELEGA ZONE	100	98.14	1.85	-	0.00
RURAL	100	98.48	1.52	-	0.01
BURAYU SPECIAL ZONE	100	96.28	3.69	0.03	-
RURAL	100	99.24	0.76	-	-

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Source of Drinking Water, Zone and urban-Rural:2007

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected well or spring	River/Lake/Pond
OROMIYA-REGION	100.00	37.89	28.62	33.49
URBAN	100.00	90.34	4.99	4.67
RURAL	100.00	28.34	32.92	38.74
WEST WELLEGA-ZONE	100.00	22.05	28.17	49.78
URBAN	100.00	72.02	10.42	17.56
RURAL	100.00	14.93	30.70	54.37
EAST WELLEGA-ZONE	100.00	27.75	28.13	44.12
URBAN	100.00	78.91	10.98	10.11
RURAL	100.00	18.00	31.40	50.60
ILU ABA BORA-ZONE	100.00	37.48	33.09	29.43
URBAN	100.00	83.21	10.33	6.46
RURAL	100.00	31.32	36.16	32.53
JIMMA -ZONE	100.00	37.71	41.70	20.58
URBAN	100.00	81.86	14.06	4.07
RURAL	100.00	34.57	43.67	21.76
WEST SHEWA-ZONE	100.00	30.67	32.00	37.33
URBAN	100.00	92.17	3.54	4.29
RURAL	100.00	19.90	36.99	43.11
NORTH SHEWA-ZONE	100.00	43.76	39.99	16.25
URBAN	100.00	93.92	3.91	2.18
RURAL	100.00	36.09	45.50	18.41
EAST SHEWA-ZONE	100.00	63.78	6.85	29.37
URBAN	100.00	95.96	0.77	3.26
RURAL	100.00	49.32	9.59	41.10
ARSI-ZONE	100.00	37.73	21.47	40.80
URBAN	100.00	92.17	1.96	5.86
RURAL	100.00	26.97	25.33	47.71
WEST HARARGE-ZONE	100.00	33.12	32.05	34.82
URBAN	100.00	92.74	4.60	2.65
RURAL	100.00	25.99	35.34	38.67
EAST HARARGE-ZONE	100.00	40.70	35.20	24.09
URBAN	100.00	92.33	6.48	1.19
RURAL	100.00	35.46	38.12	26.42

Cont'd 6.2

BALE-ZONE	100.00	35.54	19.11	45.35
URBAN	100.00	92.31	1.51	6.18
RURAL	100.00	24.88	22.42	52.70
BORENA ZONE	100.00	26.71	29.52	43.78
URBAN	100.00	86.23	9.39	4.38
RURAL	100.00	19.67	31.90	48.44
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	100.00	36.25	21.98	41.76
URBAN	100.00	95.41	2.49	2.09
RURAL	100.00	24.54	25.84	49.62
GUJI-ZONE	100.00	27.28	33.35	39.37
URBAN	100.00	76.70	11.17	12.13
DAMA SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	99.95	0.03	0.03
URBAN	100.00	99.95	0.03	0.03
RURAL	100.00	-	-	-
JIMMA TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	95.84	3.53	0.64
URBAN	100.00	95.84	3.53	0.64
RURAL	100.00	-	-	-
WEST ARSI-ZONE	100.00	43.07	22.89	34.04
URBAN	100.00	94.98	3.06	1.97
RURAL	100.00	32.42	26.96	40.62
KELEM WELLEGA ZONE	100.00	33.37	28.81	37.83
URBAN	100.00	79.88	9.81	10.32
RURAL	100.00	27.51	31.20	41.29
HORO GUDRU WELLEGA-ZONE	100.00	29.15	32.22	38.64
URBAN	100.00	74.84	15.28	9.88
RURAL	100.00	22.15	34.81	43.04
BURAYU SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	79.58	16.94	3.47
URBAN	100.00	90.03	9.30	0.67
RURAL	100.00	43.56	43.29	13.15

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Toilet Facility, zone and Urban-Rural:2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has no Facility
OROMIYA-REGION	100	28.31	71.69
URBAN	100	74.49	25.51
RURAL	100	19.90	80.10
WEST WELLEGA-ZONE	100	35.09	64.91
URBAN	100	78.99	21.01
RURAL	100	28.83	71.17
EAST WELLEGA-ZONE	100	26.01	73.99
URBAN	100	81.34	18.66
RURAL	100	15.47	84.53
ILU ABA BORA-ZONE	100	34.45	65.55
URBAN	100	81.25	18.75
RURAL	100	28.15	71.85
JIMMA -ZONE	100	44.50	55.50
URBAN	100	82.12	17.88
RURAL	100	41.82	58.18
WEST SHEWA-ZONE	100	14.19	85.81
URBAN	100	67.26	32.74
RURAL	100	4.89	95.11
NORTH SHEWA-ZONE	100	11.29	88.71
URBAN	100	58.37	41.63
RURAL	100	4.10	95.90
EAST SHEWA-ZONE	100	34.85	65.15
URBAN	100	79.06	20.94
RURAL	100	14.99	85.01
ARSI-ZONE	100	30.59	69.41
URBAN	100	73.46	26.54
RURAL	100	22.12	77.88
WEST HARARGE-ZONE	100	16.65	83.35
URBAN	100	59.12	40.88
RURAL	100	11.56	88.44

Cont'd 6.3

EAST HARARGE-ZONE	100	18.75	81.25
URBAN	100	54.44	45.56
RURAL	100	15.12	84.88
BALE-ZONE	100	26.66	73.34
URBAN	100	82.57	17.43
RURAL	100	16.16	83.84
BORENA ZONE	100	18.14	81.86
URBAN	100	62.80	37.20
RURAL	100	12.86	87.14
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	100	16.03	83.97
URBAN	100	62.27	37.73
RURAL	100	6.87	93.13
GUJI-ZONE	100	23.93	76.07
URBAN	100	79.04	20.96
RURAL	100	16.37	83.63
ADAMA SPECIAL-ZONE	100	86.59	13.41
URBAN	100	86.59	13.41
RURAL	100	-	-
JIMMA TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100	85.90	14.10
URBAN	100	85.90	14.10
RURAL	100	-	-
WEST ARSI-ZONE	100	38.62	61.38
URBAN	100	80.52	19.48
RURAL	100	30.02	69.98
KELEM WELLEGA ZONE	100	55.94	44.06
URBAN	100	86.93	13.07
RURAL	100	52.04	47.96
HORO GUDRU WELLEGA-ZONE	100	21.45	78.55
URBAN	100	75.48	24.52
RURAL	100	13.18	86.82
BURAYU SPECIAL-ZONE	100	66.04	33.96
URBAN	100	78.73	21.27
RURAL	100	22.32	77.68

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Status of Occupancy and Zone for Urban Areas:2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	One Household	Two Households	Three Households and above	Total Number of Households	Average Households per Housing unit
OROMIA REGION	100.00	96.71	3.25	4.88	5615571	1.035
Urban	100.00	96.37	3.48	8.22	869751	1.04
Rural	100.00	96.77	3.20	4.22	4745820	1.034
WEST WELLEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.26	3.26	19.29	32731	1.048
EAST WELLEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	97.33	2.53	8.23	40651	1.03
ILU ABA BORA ZONE-Urban	100.00	94.90	4.76	12.70	33025	1.059
JIMMA ZONE-Urban	100.00	95.11	4.67	10.02	35120	1.056
WEST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	97.08	2.80	7.43	63835	1.032
NORTH SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.03	3.80	8.78	42037	1.044
EAST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.64	3.29	5.61	95142	1.036
ARSI ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.62	3.23	8.28	89609	1.038
WEST HARARGE ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.23	3.65	7.43	42280	1.041
EAST HARARGE ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.89	3.03	5.87	53410	1.033
BALE ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.29	3.58	7.61	47231	1.041
BORENA ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.26	3.72	4.70	19185	1.04
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	95.47	4.28	10.97	39477	1.052
GUJI ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.48	3.45	5.69	32344	1.038
ADAMA SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.76	3.17	5.60	61517	1.035
JIMMA SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.08	3.59	13.83	31430	1.047
WEST ARSI ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.03	3.90	5.98	65608	1.043
KELEM WELEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	97.29	2.66	4.51	17600	1.029
HORO GUDRU WELEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	95.29	4.50	9.84	15712	1.053
BURAYU SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	96.47	3.44	6.63	11807	1.038

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

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
OROMIYA-REGION	100.00	14.87	15.51	0.55	56.24	0.36	12.47
Urban	100.00	78.16	9.16	0.11	11.41	0.54	0.62
Rural	100.00	3.34	16.67	0.63	64.40	0.33	14.63
WEST WELLEGA-ZONE	100.00	8.67	4.74	0.53	71.84	0.65	13.56
Urban	100.00	61.28	9.00	0.19	26.37	2.05	1.12
Rural	100.00	1.18	4.14	0.58	78.32	0.45	15.33
EAST WELLEGA-ZONE	100.00	12.79	5.08	0.64	66.50	0.46	14.52
Urban	100.00	70.68	5.65	0.31	21.74	0.68	0.94
Rural	100.00	1.77	4.98	0.70	75.02	0.42	17.11
ILU ABA BORA-ZONE	100.00	10.86	12.81	0.82	55.74	0.41	19.37
Urban	100.00	76.12	5.26	0.19	15.99	0.90	1.54
Rural	100.00	2.07	13.82	0.90	61.09	0.34	21.77
JIMMA -ZONE	100.00	8.58	29.64	0.53	53.53	0.26	7.45
Urban	100.00	72.52	13.71	0.07	13.05	0.22	0.43
Rural	100.00	4.03	30.77	0.57	56.41	0.26	7.95
WEST SHEWA-ZONE	100.00	14.94	2.36	0.74	70.31	0.27	11.38
Urban	100.00	85.38	1.51	0.11	12.29	0.41	0.31
Rural	100.00	2.60	2.51	0.85	80.47	0.25	13.32
NORTH SHEWA-ZONE	100.00	13.53	1.84	0.50	74.90	0.42	8.82
Urban	100.00	83.23	2.81	0.06	12.91	0.40	0.59
Rural	100.00	2.87	1.69	0.56	84.37	0.42	10.08
EAST SHEWA-ZONE	100.00	38.04	4.08	0.34	55.93	0.33	1.28
Urban	100.00	94.15	0.88	0.03	4.58	0.32	0.03
Rural	100.00	12.84	5.51	0.47	79.00	0.33	1.84
ARSI-ZONE	100.00	13.84	14.92	0.57	63.15	0.35	7.18
Urban	100.00	67.24	20.11	0.19	11.79	0.43	0.24
Rural	100.00	3.28	13.89	0.64	73.30	0.33	8.55
WEST HARARGE-ZONE	100.00	8.19	43.25	0.62	43.05	0.23	4.66
Urban	100.00	66.29	22.91	0.04	10.17	0.20	0.39
Rural	100.00	1.24	45.68	0.69	46.99	0.24	5.17

Cont'd 6.5

EAST HARARGE-ZONE	100.00	9.53	47.31	0.58	39.71	0.21	2.67
Urban	100.00	64.37	29.36	0.21	5.44	0.25	0.36
Rural	100.00	3.95	49.13	0.62	43.19	0.20	2.90
BALE-ZONE	100.00	13.16	15.49	0.35	37.14	0.32	33.55
Urban	100.00	68.47	19.20	0.14	10.03	0.70	1.46
Rural	100.00	2.78	14.79	0.38	42.23	0.24	39.58
BORENA ZONE	100.00	7.60	6.65	0.39	37.98	0.30	47.08
Urban	100.00	62.50	13.55	0.17	20.50	0.63	2.64
Rural	100.00	1.10	5.84	0.42	40.04	0.26	52.34
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	100.00	18.13	1.73	0.55	76.58	0.25	2.75
Urban	100.00	88.76	1.11	0.01	9.14	0.23	0.75
Rural	100.00	4.15	1.85	0.65	89.93	0.26	3.15
GUJI-ZONE	100.00	9.59	4.36	0.45	42.12	0.75	42.72
Urban	100.00	73.95	8.48	0.07	14.68	1.52	1.30
Rural	100.00	0.77	3.80	0.51	45.88	0.65	48.40
JIMMA TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	92.68	1.25	0.02	5.65	0.25	0.16
Urban	100.00	92.68	1.25	0.02	5.65	0.25	0.16
Rural	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ARSI-ZONE	100.00	18.15	3.28	0.65	64.17	0.38	13.37
Urban	100.00	85.46	3.88	0.10	9.58	0.42	0.56
Rural	100.00	4.33	3.16	0.77	75.37	0.37	16.00
KELEM WELLEGA ZONE	100.00	7.90	6.81	0.71	77.27	0.58	6.74
Urban	100.00	53.52	7.63	0.12	35.42	1.66	1.65
Rural	100.00	2.15	6.70	0.78	82.54	0.44	7.38
HORO GUDRU WELLEGA-ZONE	100.00	13.28	4.82	0.52	67.29	0.42	13.67
Urban	100.00	63.81	12.14	0.39	21.54	0.46	1.66
Rural	100.00	5.54	3.70	0.54	74.29	0.42	15.51
BURAYU SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	89.89	0.31	0.14	8.95	0.59	0.14
Urban	100.00	96.89	0.13	-	2.40	0.49	0.09
Rural	100.00	65.77	0.91	0.61	31.51	0.91	0.30

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type of Waste Disposal and Zone for Urban Areas:2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments/ individuals	Open Space Behind the River	Dump in River	Burry/ Burn	Other
REGION TOTAL-Urban	100.00	7.19	3.31	47.57	6.66	34.27	1.00
WEST WELLEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	1.33	0.67	79.54	2.04	15.34	0.58
EAST WELLEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	2.20	1.73	69.49	3.53	22.17	0.87
ILU ABA BORA ZONE-Urban	100.00	1.64	0.75	57.73	1.45	37.37	1.06
JIMMA ZONE-Urban	100.00	0.15	0.94	69.06	2.67	26.15	1.03
WEST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	3.46	1.99	59.95	8.99	25.28	0.34
NORTH SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	1.33	0.78	54.27	7.48	35.57	0.59
EAST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	21.14	4.27	28.97	3.85	40.56	1.23
ARSI ZONE-Urban	100.00	7.62	1.47	45.99	9.12	35.08	0.72
WEST HARARGE ZONE-Urban	100.00	0.73	2.52	38.48	21.86	34.49	1.92
EAST HARARGE ZONE-Urban	100.00	2.14	2.54	55.80	4.52	32.83	2.17
BALE ZONE-Urban	100.00	0.60	0.73	37.13	1.30	58.44	1.80
BORENA ZONE-Urban	100.00	10.07	1.13	59.88	2.60	25.71	0.62
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	8.24	2.49	46.39	10.13	32.29	0.45
GUJI ZONE-Urban	100.00	2.61	3.00	52.29	2.21	39.09	0.79
ADAMA SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	21.98	14.87	14.90	10.27	37.31	0.67
JIMMA SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	13.36	8.61	42.17	3.86	30.05	1.96
WEST ARSI ZONE-Urban	100.00	6.91	2.50	39.80	6.96	43.11	0.72
KELEM WELEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	1.22	1.02	70.45	2.26	23.91	1.15
HORO GUDRU WELEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	1.17	0.19	79.35	3.23	15.80	0.25
BURAYU SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	2.94	13.75	23.94	26.61	32.31	0.45

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

Geographical Area	Total	Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
OROMIA REGION	100.00	83.24	7.03	1.88	0.07	0.16	7.55	0.07
Urban	100.00	39.12	7.08	11.33	0.36	0.72	41.29	0.10
Rural	100.00	91.28	7.02	0.16	0.01	0.06	1.41	0.06
WEST WELLEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	44.57	5.46	13.85	0.20	1.25	34.47	0.20
EAST WELLEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	44.21	4.46	6.35	0.27	0.51	44.11	0.10
ILU ABA BORA ZONE-Urban	100.00	43.99	5.50	12.68	0.45	0.89	36.44	0.07
JIMMA. ZONE-Urban	100.00	45.46	6.29	14.69	0.15	0.88	32.45	0.08
WEST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	36.01	6.17	13.06	0.15	1.23	43.31	0.07
NORTH SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	40.77	5.36	11.41	0.30	0.82	41.26	0.07
EAST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	32.96	8.22	14.71	0.44	0.54	42.97	0.15
ARSI ZONE-Urban	100.00	34.98	5.52	10.48	0.28	0.90	47.77	0.08
WEST HARARGE ZONE-Urban	100.00	35.62	10.92	14.44	0.10	0.63	38.12	0.17
EAST HARARGE ZONE-Urban	100.00	43.20	10.77	11.92	0.29	0.57	33.18	0.07
BALE ZONE-Urban	100.00	39.45	6.60	7.18	0.49	0.35	45.90	0.03
BORENA ZONE-Urban	100.00	46.21	6.57	5.87	0.11	0.76	40.35	0.12
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE-Urban	100.00	37.39	5.21	12.46	0.29	0.44	44.13	0.09
GUJI ZONE-Urban	100.00	43.87	9.93	7.36	0.19	0.68	37.81	0.17
ADAMA SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	31.76	7.30	12.98	0.98	0.79	46.01	0.18
JIMMA SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	34.12	6.37	16.97	1.52	0.78	40.14	0.11
WEST ARSI ZONE-Urban	100.00	44.20	6.91	7.36	0.14	0.60	40.72	0.07
KELEM WELEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	51.71	7.29	9.26	0.15	0.57	30.97	0.06
HORO GUDRU WELEGA ZONE-Urban	100.00	39.73	6.67	9.31	0.21	0.65	43.33	0.10
BURAYU SPECIAL ZONE-Urban	100.00	44.19	13.66	0.58	-	0.31	41.26	-

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Radio, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		No	%	No	%
OROMIYA-REGION	5425093	2232085	41.14	3193008	58.86
Urban	836074	585680	10.80	250394	4.62
Rural	4589019	1646405	30.35	2942614	54.24
WEST WELLEGA-ZONE	250473	85998	1.59	164475	3.03
Urban	31233	19093	0.35	12140	0.22
Rural	219240	66905	1.23	152335	2.81
EAST WELLEGA-ZONE	246681	85974	1.58	160707	2.96
Urban	39467	24569	0.45	14898	0.27
Rural	207214	61405	1.13	145809	2.69
ILU ABA BORA-ZONE	262731	114510	2.11	148221	2.73
Urban	31182	22365	0.41	8817	0.16
Rural	231549	92145	1.70	139404	2.57
JIMMA -ZONE	500375	203004	3.74	297371	5.48
Urban	33253	23107	0.43	10146	0.19
Rural	467122	179897	3.32	287225	5.29
WEST SHEWA-ZONE	415013	167777	3.09	247236	4.56
Urban	61850	43117	0.79	18733	0.35
Rural	353163	124660	2.30	228503	4.21
NORTH SHEWA-ZONE	303609	97552	1.80	206057	3.80
Urban	40253	26639	0.49	13614	0.25
Rural	263356	70913	1.31	192443	3.55
EAST SHEWA-ZONE	296342	164238	3.03	132104	2.44
Urban	91853	68459	1.26	23394	0.43
Rural	204489	95779	1.77	108710	2.00
ARSI-ZONE	523341	266670	4.92	256671	4.73
Urban	86370	64829	1.19	21541	0.40
Rural	436971	201841	3.72	235130	4.33
WEST HARARGE-ZONE	380019	126817	2.34	253202	4.67
Urban	40612	23706	0.00	16906	0.31
Rural	339407	103111	0.44	236296	4.36
EAST HARARGE-ZONE	560225	180365	1.90	379860	7.00
Urban	51685	30998	3.32	20687	0.38
Rural	508540	149367	0.57	359173	6.62

Cont'd Table 6.8

BALE-ZONE	287188	125989	2.75	161199	2.97
Urban	45386	34367	2.32	11019	0.20
Rural	241802	91622	0.63	150180	2.77
BORENA ZONE	174476	56611	1.69	117865	2.17
Urban	18455	12068	1.04	6387	0.12
Rural	156021	44543	0.22	111478	2.05
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	227102	118573	0.82	108529	2.00
Urban	37529	28306	2.19	9223	0.17
Rural	189573	90267	0.52	99306	1.83
GUJI-ZONE	258540	105516	1.66	153024	2.82
Urban	31159	20533	1.94	10626	0.20
Rural	227381	84983	0.38	142398	2.62
ADAMA SPECIAL-ZONE	59432	46355	1.57	13077	0.24
Urban	59432	46355	0.85	13077	0.24
Rural	-	-	0.85	-	-
JIMMA TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	30016	21543	0.40	8473	0.16
Urban	30016	21543	0.40	8473	0.16
Rural	-	-	0.00	-	-
WEST ARSI-ZONE	369532	154064	2.84	215468	3.97
Urban	62933	47241	0.87	15692	0.29
Rural	306599	106823	1.97	199776	3.68
KELEM WELLEGA ZONE	152915	51705	0.95	101210	1.87
Urban	17102	10065	0.19	7037	0.13
Rural	135813	41640	0.77	94173	1.74
HORO GUDRU WELLEGA-ZONE	112404	46791	0.86	65613	1.21
Urban	14927	8734	0.16	6193	0.11
Rural	97477	38057	0.70	59420	1.10
BURAYU SPECIAL-ZONE	14679	12034	0.22	2645	0.05
Urban	11377	9585	0.18	1792	0.03
Rural	3302	2449	0.05	853	0.02

Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Television, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Television			
		Has Television		Has No Television	
		No	%	No	%
OROMIYA-REGION	5425093	210897	3.89	5214196	96.11
Urban	836074	178019	3.28	658055	12.13
Rural	4589019	32878	0.61	4556141	83.98
WEST WELLEGA-ZONE	250473	3678	0.07	246795	4.55
Urban	31233	3208	0.06	28025	0.52
Rural	219240	470	0.01	218770	4.03
EAST WELLEGA-ZONE	246681	7633	0.14	239048	4.41
Urban	39467	6992	0.13	32475	0.60
Rural	207214	641	0.01	206573	3.81
ILU ABA BORA-ZONE	262731	6593	0.12	256138	4.72
Urban	31182	5644	0.10	25538	0.47
Rural	231549	949	0.02	230600	4.25
JIMMA -ZONE	500375	8580	0.16	491795	9.07
Urban	33253	5832	0.11	27421	0.51
Rural	467122	2748	0.05	464374	8.56
WEST SHEWA-ZONE	415013	13023	0.24	401990	7.41
Urban	61850	11497	0.21	50353	0.93
Rural	353163	1526	0.03	351637	6.48
NORTH SHEWA-ZONE	303609	8215	0.15	295394	5.44
Urban	40253	6452	0.12	33801	0.62
Rural	263356	1763	0.03	261593	4.82
EAST SHEWA-ZONE	296342	34557	0.64	261785	4.83
Urban	91853	26621	0.49	65232	1.20
Rural	204489	7936	0.15	196553	3.62
ARSI-ZONE	523341	17456	0.32	505885	9.32
Urban	86370	13883	0.26	72487	1.34
Rural	436971	3573	0.07	433398	7.99
WEST HARARGE-ZONE	380019	8012	0.15	372007	6.86
Urban	40612	7082	0.13	33530	0.62
Rural	339407	930	0.02	338477	6.24
EAST HARARGE-ZONE	560225	11134	0.21	549091	10.12
Urban	51685	8508	0.16	43177	0.80
Rural	508540	2626	0.05	505914	9.33

Cont'd 6.9

BALE-ZONE	287188	9622	0.18	277566	5.12
Urban	45386	8261	0.15	37125	0.68
Rural	241802	1361	0.03	240441	4.43
BORENA ZONE	174476	2627	0.05	171849	3.17
Urban	18455	2132	0.04	16323	0.30
Rural	156021	495	0.01	155526	2.87
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	227102	12173	0.22	214929	3.96
Urban	37529	9910	0.18	27619	0.51
Rural	189573	2263	0.04	187310	3.45
GUJI-ZONE	258540	7259	0.13	251281	4.63
Urban	31159	6474	0.12	24685	0.46
Rural	227381	785	0.01	226596	4.18
ADAMA SPECIAL-ZONE	59432	24026	0.44	35406	0.65
Urban	59432	24026	0.44	35406	0.65
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
JIMMA TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	30016	10936	0.20	19080	0.35
Urban	30016	10936	0.20	19080	0.35
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ARSI-ZONE	369532	14047	0.26	355485	6.55
Urban	62933	12034	0.22	50899	0.94
Rural	306599	2013	0.04	304586	5.61
KELEM WELLEGA ZONE	152915	2441	0.04	150474	2.77
Urban	17102	1902	0.04	15200	0.28
Rural	135813	539	0.01	135274	2.49
HORO GUDRU WELLEGA-ZONE	112404	3118	0.06	109286	2.01
Urban	14927	1467	0.03	13460	0.25
Rural	97477	1651	0.03	95826	1.77
BURAYU SPECIAL-ZONE	14679	5770	0.11	8909	0.16
Urban	11377	5159	0.10	6218	0.11
Rural	3302	611	0.01	2691	0.05

Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Telephone, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Has Telephone			
		Has Telephone		Has No Telephone	
		No	%	No	%
OROMIYA-REGION	5425093	149845	2.76	5275248	97.24
Urban	836074	132254	15.82	703820	84.18
Rural	4589019	17591	0.38	4571428	99.62
WEST WELLEGA-ZONE	250473	3743	1.49	246730	98.51
Urban	31233	3404	10.90	27829	89.10
Rural	219240	339	0.15	218901	99.85
EAST WELLEGA-ZONE	246681	6971	2.83	239710	97.17
Urban	39467	6512	16.50	32955	83.50
Rural	207214	459	0.22	206755	99.78
ILU ABA BORA-ZONE	262731	5816	2.21	256915	97.79
Urban	31182	5343	17.13	25839	82.87
Rural	231549	473	0.20	231076	99.80
JIMMA -ZONE	500375	7649	1.53	492726	98.47
Urban	33253	5367	16.14	27886	83.86
Rural	467122	2282	0.49	464840	99.51
WEST SHEWA-ZONE	415013	10500	2.53	404513	97.47
Urban	61850	9538	15.42	52312	84.58
Rural	353163	962	0.27	352201	99.73
NORTH SHEWA-ZONE	303609	8557	2.82	295052	97.18
Urban	40253	7474	18.57	32779	81.43
Rural	263356	1083	0.41	262273	99.59
EAST SHEWA-ZONE	296342	18460	6.23	277882	93.77
Urban	91853	16072	17.50	75781	82.50
Rural	204489	2388	1.17	202101	98.83
ARSI-ZONE	523341	12283	2.35	511058	97.65
Urban	86370	10702	12.39	75668	87.61
Rural	436971	1581	0.36	435390	99.64
WEST HARARGE-ZONE	380019	5914	1.56	374105	98.44
Urban	40612	4778	11.76	35834	88.24
Rural	339407	1136	0.33	338271	99.67
EAST HARARGE-ZONE	560225	7970	1.42	552255	98.58
Urban	51685	6117	11.84	45568	88.16
Rural	508540	1853	0.36	506687	99.64

Cont'd 6.10

BALE-ZONE	287188	2.14	0.11	281050	97.86
Urban	45386	12.67	0.11	39635	87.33
Rural	241802	0.16	0.01	241415	99.84
BORENA ZONE	174476	0.92	0.03	172864	99.08
Urban	18455	6.69	0.02	17221	93.31
Rural	156021	0.24	0.01	155643	99.76
SOUTH WEST SHEWA ZONE	227102	3.66	0.15	218788	96.34
Urban	37529	18.93	0.13	30426	81.07
Rural	189573	0.64	0.02	188362	99.36
GUJI-ZONE	258540	1.58	0.08	254456	98.42
Urban	31159	11.50	0.07	27577	88.50
Rural	227381	0.22	0.01	226879	99.78
ADAMA SPECIAL-ZONE	59432	24.18	0.26	45064	75.82
Urban	59432	24.18	0.26	45064	75.82
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
JIMMA TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	30016	27.63	0.15	21723	72.37
Urban	30016	27.63	0.15	21723	72.37
Rural	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ARSI-ZONE	369532	2.68	0.18	359618	97.32
Urban	62933	14.01	0.16	54117	85.99
Rural	306599	0.36	0.02	305501	99.64
KELEM WELLEGA ZONE	152915	2.04	0.06	149792	97.96
Urban	17102	15.40	0.05	14468	84.60
Rural	135813	0.36	0.01	135324	99.64
HORO GUDRU WELLEGA-ZONE	112404	2.28	0.05	109840	97.72
Urban	14927	11.40	0.03	13225	88.60
Rural	97477	0.88	0.02	96615	99.12
BURAYU SPECIAL-ZONE	14679	24.31	0.07	11110	75.69
Urban	11377	30.44	0.06	7914	69.56
Rural	3302	3.21	0.00	3196	96.79