The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia



National Statistical Summary Report

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FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUS COMMISSION
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The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia



National Statistical Summary Report

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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

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, Ethiopia has conducted its third National Population and Housing Census in May, 2007 and November 2007.

The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia: Summary Report at National Level" 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 Ethiopia for its huge financial and administrative support. The office is also grateful to the development partners particularly;



SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Population size, composition, its spatial distribution and other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The Population and Housing Census is the main source of this 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 Ethiopia as of May 28th and, November 28th 2007 was 73,750,932, of which 37,217,130 (50.5 percent) were males and 36,533,802 (49.5 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at country level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of Ethiopia has increased by 20,273,667 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 **Distributions of Population by Region, Census Period and Sex**

Region	1994			2007			percent Increase of Population (2007)
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	
Country Total	53,477,265	26,910,698	26,566,567	73,750,932	37,217,130	36,533,802	37.9
Tigray	3,136,267	1,542,165	1,594,102	4,316,988	2,126,465	2,190,523	37.6
Afar	1,060,573	601,005	459,568	1,390,273	775,117	615,156	31.1
Amhara	13,834,297	6,947,546	6,886,751	17,221,976	8,641,580	8,580,396	24.5
Oromiya	18,732,525	9,371,228	9,361,297	26,993,933	13,595,006	13,398,927	44.1
Somali	3,198,514	1,744,764	1,453,750	4,445,219	2,472,490	1,972,729	39.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	460,459	233,013	227,446	784,345	398,655	385,690	70.3
SNNP	10,377,028	5,161,787	5,215,241	14,929,548	7,425,918	7,503,630	43.9
Gambella	181,862	92,902	88,960	307,096	159,787	147,309	68.9
Harari	131,139	65,550	65,589	183,415	92,316	91,099	39.9
Addis Ababa	2,112,737	1,089,285	1,089,285	2,739,551	1,305,387	1,434,164	29.7
Dire Dawa	251,864	127,286	124,578	341,834	171,461	170,373	35.7
SEA	-	-	-	96,754	52,948	43,806	37.9

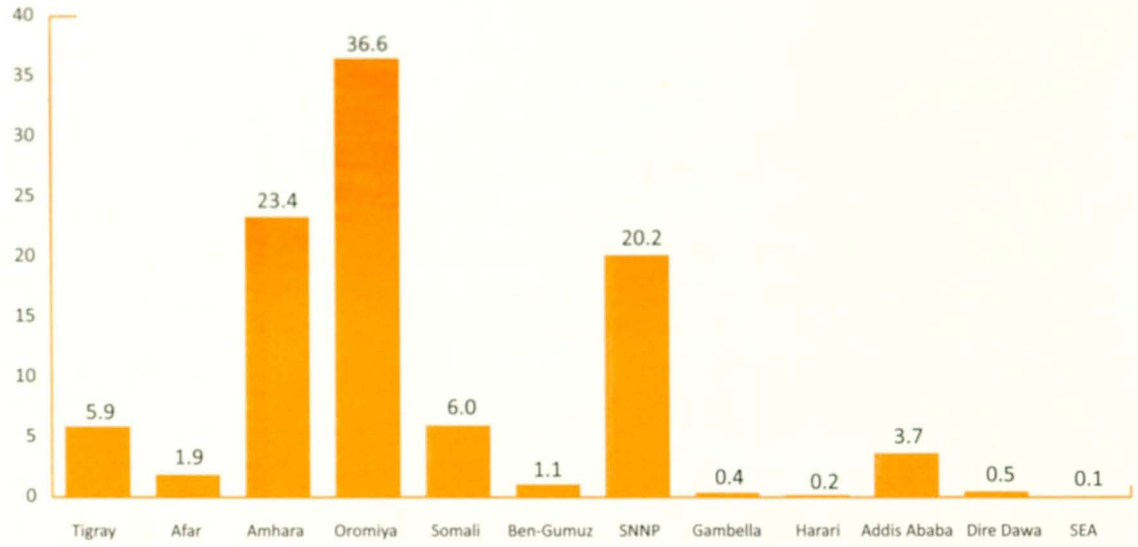
*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Table 1.1 shows that at country level the total population has increased by 37.9 percent in the last 12 years. Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromiya and SNNP have a percentage population increase which is significantly higher than the national average where as Amhara and Addis Ababa display a lower percentage population increase than the national average.

Spatial distributions of the population by region show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts the percentage share of each region- which ranges from 0.5 percent in the Harari region to 36.6 percent in the Oromiya Region. That is, Oromiya was the largest populated region with 26,993,933 people counted as of May 28th 2007 while the smallest number of people was enumerated in the Harari Region. The second and third most populated

regions were Amhara (17,221,976) and SNNP (14,929,548) respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results, the population in the three largest regions accounted for more than 80 percent of the total population of Ethiopia.

Figure 1.1 **Percentage Share of Population by Regions: 2007**



1.2 Population Distribution by Urban-Rural and Sex

In the 2007 census the term urban center, or urban, is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and Woreda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established, irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in 2007 at country level 16.1 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 10.0 percent in SNNP to 100.0 percent in Addis Ababa. Despite the fact that Addis Ababa City Administration is entirely urban, the percentage share of the city from the total urban population of the country is only 23.1 percent. The largest share of urban residents, about 28.0 percent of the total Ethiopian urban population, was living in the Oromiya Region where as the Gambella Region had the smallest (less than 1 percent) share of urban residents. Even so more than one quarter of its population was residing in urban areas.

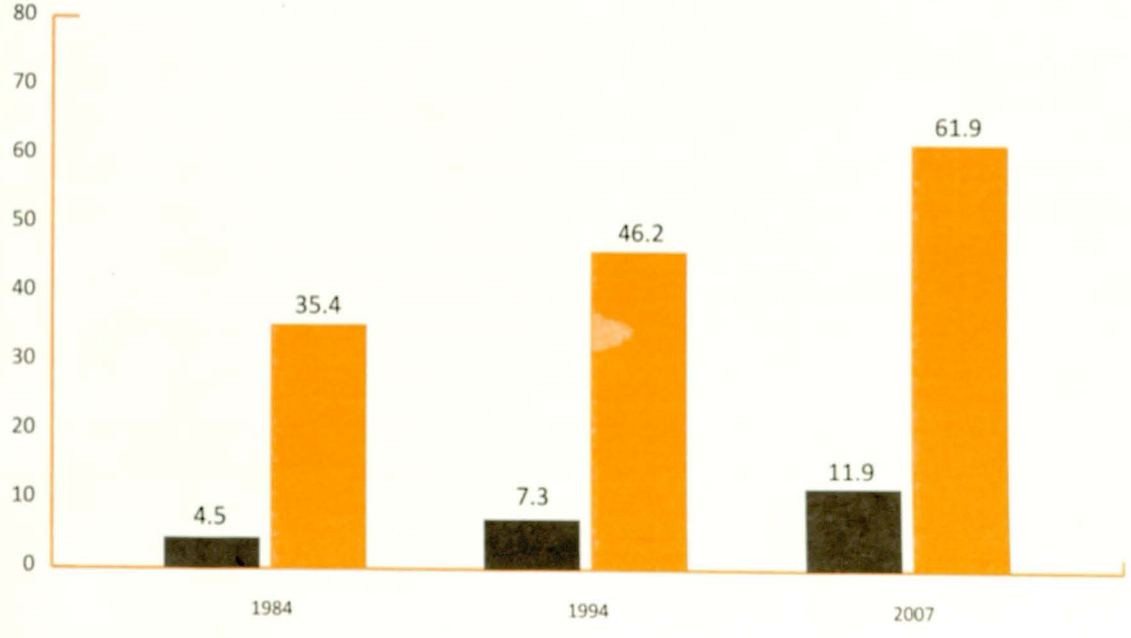
Table 1.2 Distribution of Population by Region and Urban-Rural Residence: 2007

Regions	Urban		Rural		Urban+ Rural		percent Urban from Total	percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Country Total	11862821	16.1	61888111	83.92	73750932	100.0	100.00	100.00
Tigray	844040	19.6	3472948	80.45	4316988	100.0	7.12	5.61
Afar	185135	13.3	1205138	86.68	1390273	100.0	1.56	1.95
Amhara	2112595	12.3	15109381	87.73	17221976	100.0	17.81	24.41
Oromiya	3317460	12.3	23676473	87.71	26993933	100.0	27.97	38.26
Somali	623004	14.0	3822215	85.98	4445219	100.0	5.25	6.18
Benishangul-Gumuz	105926	13.5	678419	86.49	784345	100.0	0.89	1.10
SNNP	1495557	10.0	13433991	89.98	14929548	100.0	12.61	21.71
Gambella	77925	25.4	229171	74.63	307096	100.0	0.66	0.37
Harari	99368	54.2	84047	45.82	183415	100.0	0.84	0.14
Addis Ababa	2739551	100.0	-	-	2739551	100.0	23.09	-
Dire Dawa	233224	68.2	108610	31.77	341834	100.0	1.97	0.18
SEA	29036	30.0	67718	69.99	96754	100.0	0.24	0.11

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 1.2 shows that the urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last two decade. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 4.5 million people in 1984 to 7.3 million in 1994, an increase of about 2.8 million people. The urban population then considerably increased to 11.9 million, showing an increment of 4.6 million persons over the last 12 years.

Figure 1.2 Distribution of Population by Urban - Rural Residence and Census Period



In 1994 and 2007, as shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, the proportion of the urban population was 13.7 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. This indicates that the proportion of the urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 barely by two percent. Correspondingly, the proportion of the rural population has declined by 2.4 percent.

Figure 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban- Rural: 1994

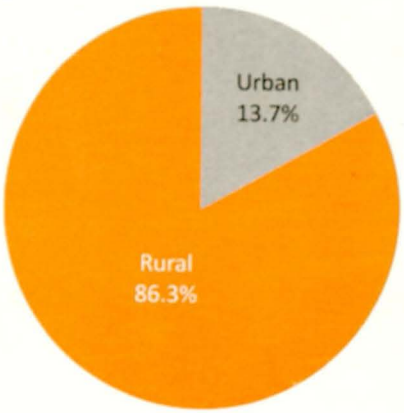
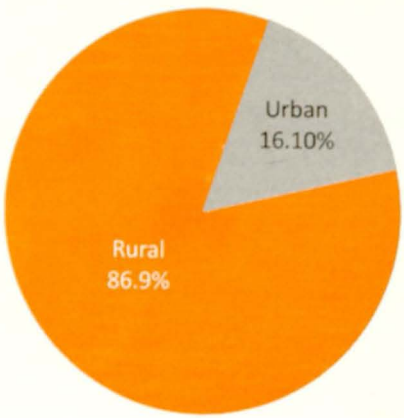


Figure 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban- Rural: 2007



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

Demographic data that show the age and sex compositions of the population are basic information needed for different purposes. This sub-section provides the summary results of the 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 country level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for the majority of the regions, both in 1994 and 2007. However, the reverse was the case for Tigray, SNNP and for the City Administrations of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

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 also by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for the urban population are less than a hundred at country level in the four regions namely: Tigray, Amhara, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, showing that the number of females exceeds that of males.

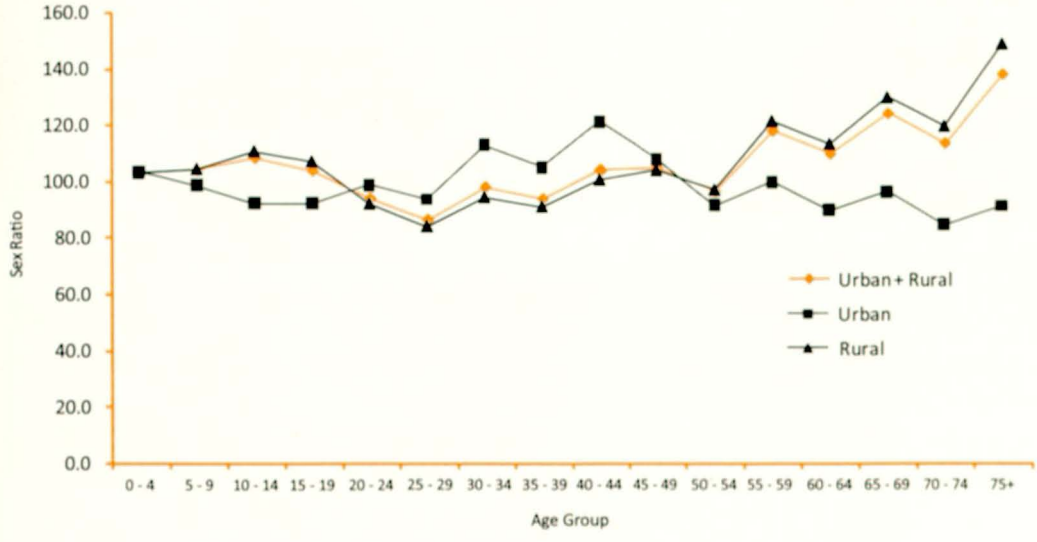
In rural areas, the sex ratios are less than 100 only in the Tigray and SNNP Regions. Significantly higher sex ratios were observed in the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali both in urban and rural areas. Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen, in urban areas sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 25-29 and increase between age 30- 49, then decline again until age 70-74.

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

Region	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Country Total	73,750,932	37,217,130	36,533,802	101.9	11,862,821	98.8	61,888,111	102.5
Tigray	4,316,988	2,126,465	2,190,523	97.1	844,040	89.6	3,472,948	99.0
Afar	1,390,273	775,117	615,156	126.0	185,135	114.2	1,205,138	127.9
Amhara	17,221,976	8,641,580	8,580,396	100.7	2,112,595	94.2	15,109,381	101.7
Oromiya	26,993,933	13,595,006	13,398,927	101.5	3,317,460	102.5	23,676,473	101.3
Somali	4,445,219	2,472,490	1,972,729	125.3	623,004	120.5	3,822,215	126.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	784,345	398,655	385,690	103.4	105,926	103.9	678,419	103.3
SNNP	14,929,548	7,425,918	7,503,630	99.0	1,495,557	106.8	13,433,991	98.1
Gambella	307,096	159,787	147,309	108.5	77,925	110.7	229,171	107.7
Harari	183,415	92,316	91,099	101.3	99,368	100.2	84,047	102.7
Addis Ababa	2,739,551	1,305,387	1,434,164	91.0	2,739,551	91.0	-	-
Dire Dawa	341,834	171,461	170,373	100.6	233,224	99.4	108,610	103.5
SEA	96,754	52,948	43,806	120.9	29,036	117.9	67,718	122.2

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban-Rural and Age group : Country Total, 2007



1.3.2 Age Composition of the Population

Age composition is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among its many advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of the population of school age, of the labor force and the elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows that the distribution of the population of Ethiopia has a broad base that narrows down as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows smaller proportion of 0-4 children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years of age. At country level, figure 1.7 shows there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1984. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest increase in 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, has declined from 49.8 percent in 1984 to 45.0 percent in 2007.

Fig-1.6 Age Pyramid of Ethiopia (Urban + Rural)-2007

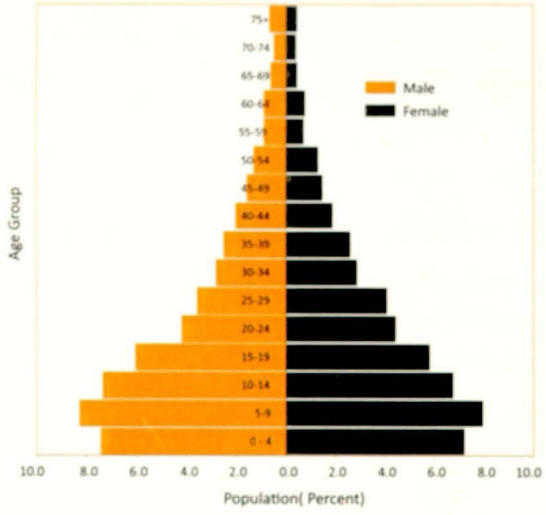


Fig-1.6.1 Age Pyramid of the Urban Population-2007

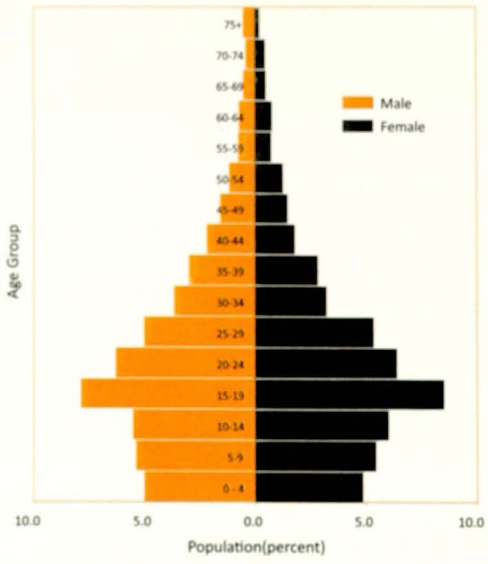


Fig-1.6.2 Age pyramid of Rural Population-2007

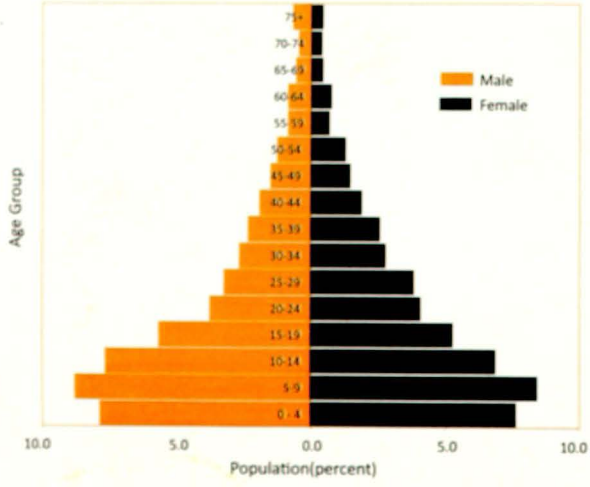
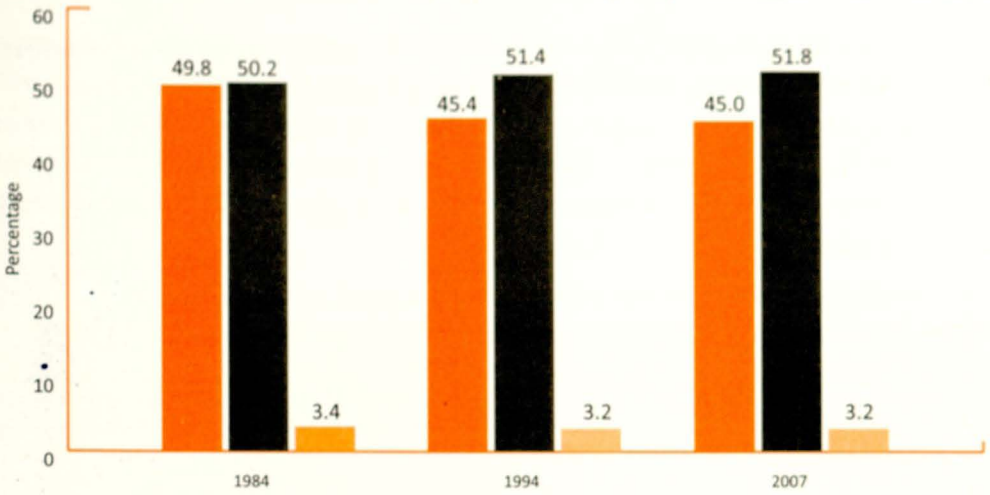


Figure 1.7 Percentage Distribution o f Population of Ethiopia by Broad Age and Census Period



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

In the census, household is defined as a group of people living together in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have a common cooking arrangements (eat together). This sub-section provides information about the number of households and average household size of the country and its regions.

According to the 2007 census results there were 15,634,370 households in the country. This gives an average household size of 4.7 people at country level. The corresponding average number of households per region significantly varies ranging from 46,417 in the Harari Region to 5,615,572 in the Oromiya Region. Likewise, average household size also varies by region and it ranges from 3.9 people per household in Harari Region to 6.5 in the Somali Region.

At national level, as shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994 census results, the average household size has decreased by 0.1 persons. The decline was only significant in Addis Ababa where it was reduced by exactly one person.

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

Region	Urban + Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Country Total	73,302,305	15,634,370	4.7	4.8
Tigray	4,288,175	989,512	4.3	4.3
Afar	1,380,401	245,838	5.6	5.7
Amhara	17,115,905	3,965,170	4.3	4.5
Oromiya	26,859,862	5,615,572	4.8	4.8
Somali	4,417,741	682,857	6.5	6.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	778,944	173,718	4.5	4.5
SNNP	14,857,968	3,100,111	4.8	4,7
Gambella	303,023	65,904	4.6	4.5
Harari	179,874	46,417	3.9	4.3
Addis Ababa	2,687,593	655,118	4.1	5.1
Dire Dawa	336,720	76,361	4.4	4.7
SEA	96,099	17,792	5.4	-

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

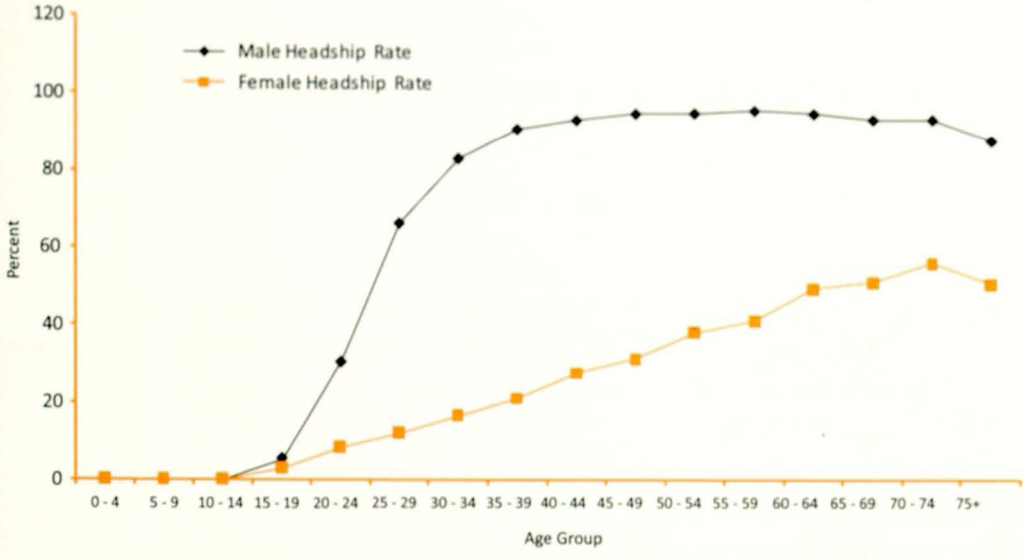
1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of households of a certain category in the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicate that there were 15,634, 304 household heads at country level and of these, 11,957,312 (76.5percent) and 3,676,992 (23.5percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

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

Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	73,302,305	36,880,359	36421946	15634304	11,957,312	3,676,992
0 - 4	10,785,787	5,477,015	5,308,772	-	-	-
5-9	11,968,312	6,099,129	5,869,183	-	-	-
10-14	10,382,301	5,390,781	4,991,520	-	-	-
15-19	8,615,269	4,357,585	4257684	372031	240,801	131,230
20-24	6,278,745	2,999,222	3279523	1185697	914,695	271,002
25-29	5,610,793	2,581,227	3029566	2077329	1,714,523	362,806
30-34	4,194,447	2,067,757	2126690	2076294	1,720,943	355,351
35-39	3,759,866	1,814,293	1945573	2058988	1,648,977	410,011
40-44	2,860,223	1,454,895	1405328	1743844	1,356,327	387,517
45-49	2,239,742	1,144,342	1095400	1427540	1,086,043	341,497
50-54	1,884,549	924,004	960545	1244305	877,960	366,345
55-59	1,167,221	631,393	535828	825261	604,250	221,011
60-64	1,230,961	643,881	587080	900860	611,059	289,801
65-69	802,420	444,445	357975	597631	414,875	182,756
70-74	673,851	358,310	315541	511619	334,544	177,075
75+	847,818	492,080	355738	612905	432,315	180,590

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





SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1 Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results displayed in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the distribution of the country's nations and nationalities (ethnic groups), most of which have a population of one million or more people. As table 2.1 indicates, the Oromo and Amhara ethnic groups share about 61.4 percent of the total population of the country as of 2007 (each accounting about 34.5 and 26.9 percents respectively). The remaining eight ethnic groups comprise 26 percent of the total population.

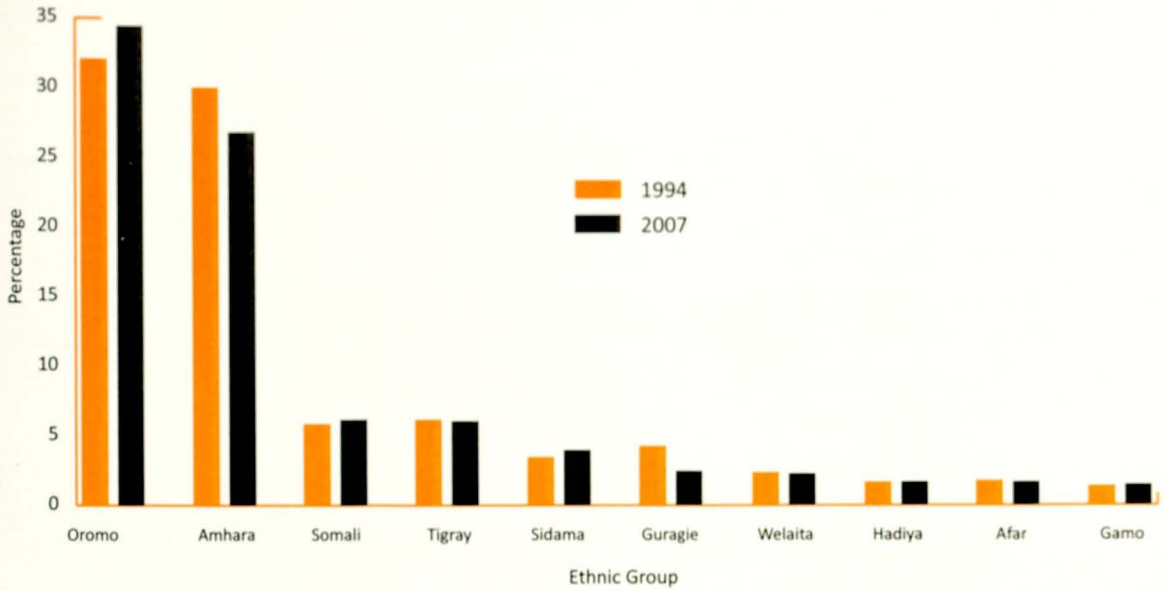
Table 2.1 **Percentage Distribution Of Nations & Nationalities/ Ethnic Groups With One Million or More Persons by Region: 1994 & 2007**

Ethnic Group	1994 Population		2007 Population	
	Number	%	Number	%
Oromo	17,080,318	32.1	25,363,756	34.5
Amhara	16,007,933	30.1	19,878,199	26.9
Somalie	3,160,540	5.9	4,586,876	6.2
Tigray	3,284,568	6.2	4,486,513	6.1
Sidama	1,842,314	3.5	2,951,889	4.0
Guragie	2,290,274	4.3	1,859,831*	2.5
Welaita	1,269,216	2.4	1,676,128	2.3
Hadiya	927,933	1.7	1,269,382	1.7
Afar	979,367	1.8	1,276,867	1.7
Gamo	719,847	1.4	1,104,360	1.5

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

In the 1994 Population Housing Census only seven ethnic groups had a population of one million and above, while in the 2007 census the number has increased to ten.

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Nations & Nationalities/Ethnic Groups with Million or More Persons by Region: 1994 & 2007.



2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. In Ethiopia a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different nations and nationalities. In this summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by one million and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Oromigna and Amarigna were the major Mother Tongues in the country, accounting 33.8 and 29.3 percents, respectively.

Table 2.2 Distribution of Major Mother Tongues in Ethiopia by Region: 2007

Languages	Number	Percent
Oromigna	24,930,424	33.8
Amarigna	21,634,396	29.3
Somaligna	4,609,274	6.2
Tigrigna	4,324,933	5.9
Sidamigna	1,253,894	1.7
Welaitigna	2,981,471	4.0
Guragiegna	1,481,836	2.0
Gamogna	1,070,626	1.5
Afarigna	1,281,284	1.7
Hadiyigna	1,253,894	1.7

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Summary Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, the Orthodox and Islam religions were the most dominant religions in the country (43.5 percent and 33.9 percent). Regional distribution of the population by religious

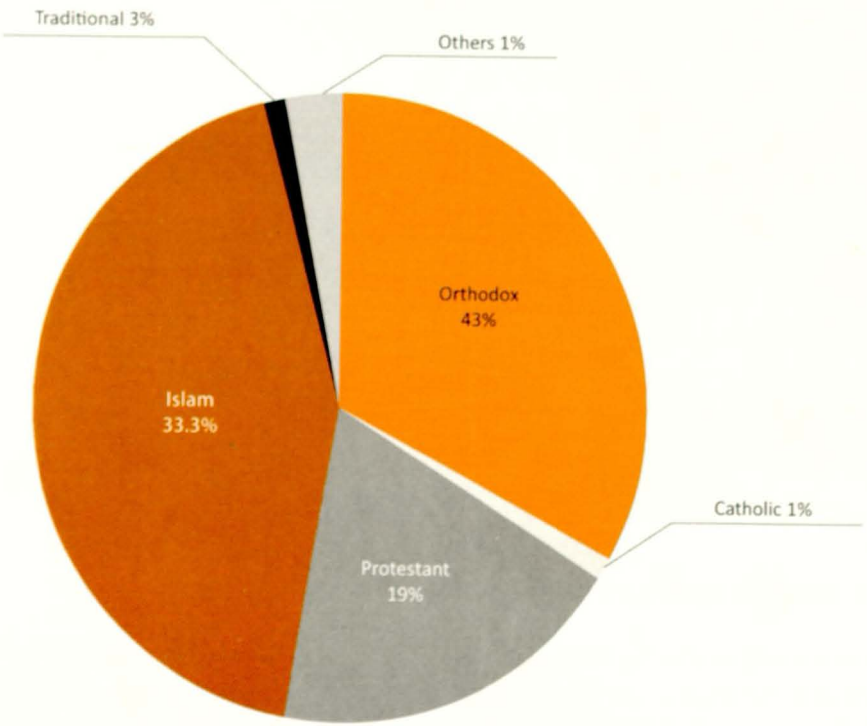
composition shows that the Orthodox faith followers were predominant in the Tigray and Amhara Regions as well as in Addis Ababa City Administration. The Muslim population was significantly larger in the Afar, Somali and Harari Regions and in Dire Dawa City Administration compared to the other regions. Similarly, the Protestant group was found to be larger in Gambella & SNNP Regions.

Table 2.3 Proportional Distribution of the Population of Ethiopia and Regions by Religion: 2007

	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Country Total	43.5	18.5	0.7	33.9	2.7	0.6
Tigray Region	95.6	0.1	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0
Afar Region	3.9	0.7	0.1	95.3	0.0	0.0
Amhara Region	82.5	0.2	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.1
Oromiya Region	30.4	17.7	0.5	47.5	3.3	0.6
Somali Region	0.6	0.1	0.0	98.4	0.1	0.8
Benishangul-Gumuz Region	33.3	13.5	0.6	45.0	7.1	0.5
S.N.N.P Region	19.9	55.5	2.4	14.1	6.6	1.5
Gambella Region	16.8	70.1	3.4	4.9	3.8	1.1
Harari Region	27.1	3.4	0.3	69.0	0.1	0.1
Addis Ababa City	74.7	7.8	0.5	16.2	0.1	0.8
Dire Dawa City	25.7	2.8	0.4	70.8	0.1	0.2
Sea	4.8	2.0	0.0	92.5	0.1	0.6

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation: Country Total



2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years and older. Accordingly, 50 percent of the total population was married, 42 percent never married and 3 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 52 percent of the females and 48 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 48 percent of the males and 35 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4 Proportional Distribution of the Population of Ethiopia by Marital Status: 2007

Country Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	41.9	50.0	3.0	0.9	4.1	0.2
Male	48.4	48.3	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2
Female	35.3	51.7	4.4	1.2	7.2	0.2

Looking at Figure 2.3a the proportions of never married for both sexes decrease with age. But compared to the males, the proportion of the females decrease sharply starting from ages of 15- 19.

The proportions of currently married people (Figure 2.3b) increases with age, but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the men at earlier ages. For the males the proportions stay almost constant from about ages 38 to 68 and then start to decline slowly. For the females the decline starts earlier at about the age of 38.

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

Figure 2.3A Proportion of Never Married Persons by Age-Group and Sex:Country Total

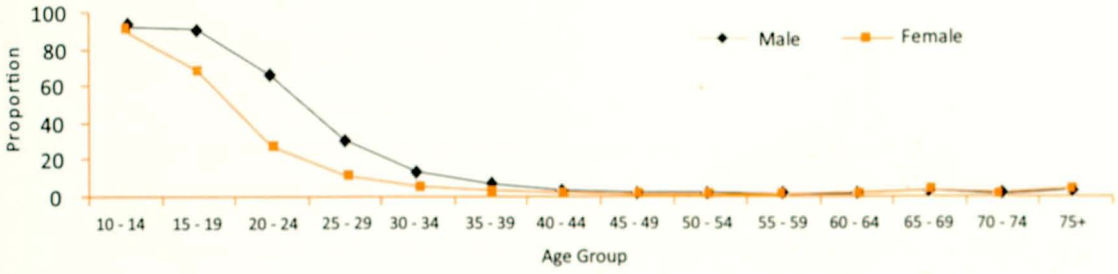


Figure 2.3B Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age Group and Sex: Country Total

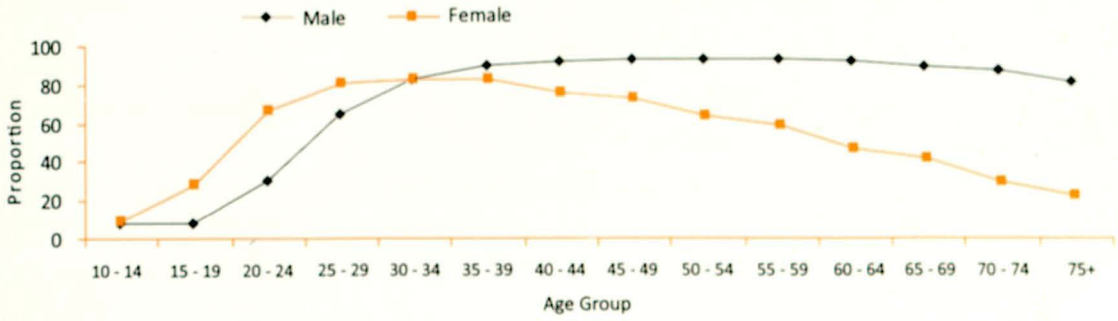
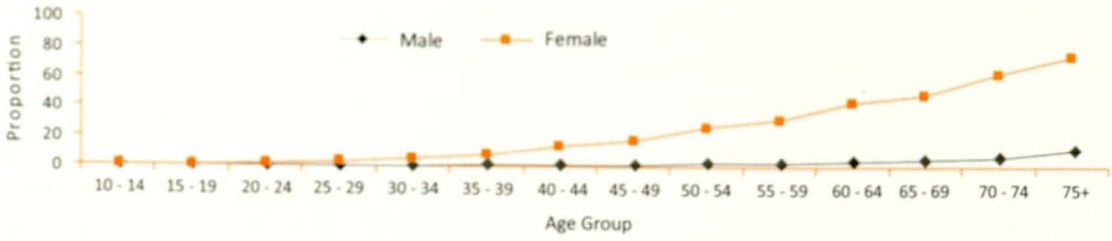


Figure 2.3C Proportion of Widowed Persons by Age Group and Sex: Country Total





SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

This chapter presents data on Disability and Orphanhood status of the population. Both disability and orphanhood 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 orphanhood status were included in the census questionnaire to measure the type and status of orphanhood.

3.1 Disability Status

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

I. Does (NAME) have a problem of seeing, hearing, speaking and/or standing/walking/seating, body parts movement, functioning of hands/ legs or mental retardation or mental problem or other mental/physical damages?

II. If yes, what is (NAME's) type of disability or problem? and

III. What was the cause of (NAME's) disability?

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

The 2007 Population and Housing Census excludes the following people from being classified as disabled because they are capable of performing activities that healthy people could do: People 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 household, using long questionnaire on sample basis. Hence, it is important to note this difference when comparing the results of the 2007 census disability data with that of the 1994 census results.

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

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

Region	Both Sexes		Disability Rate	MALE		Disability Rate	FEMALE		Disability Rate	SR
	All Person	Disabled		All Person	Disabled		All Person	Disabled		
Country Total	73750932	805492	1.09	37217130	429004	1.15	36533802	376488	1.03	113.9
Tigray	4316988	69017	1.60	2126465	35802	1.68	2190523	33215	1.52	107.8
Afar	1390273	9950	0.72	775117	5887	0.76	615156	4063	0.66	144.9
Amhara	17221976	198694	1.15	8641580	101522	1.17	8580396	97172	1.13	104.5
Oromiya	26993933	282544	1.05	13595006	153231	1.13	13398927	129313	0.97	118.5
Somali	4445219	24223	0.54	2472490	14206	0.57	1972729	10017	0.51	141.8
Benshangul-Gumuz	784345	8486	1.08	398655	4621	1.16	385690	3865	1.00	119.6
SNNP	14929548	170113	1.14	7425918	90461	1.22	7503630	79652	1.06	113.6
Gambela	307096	3549	1.16	159787	1936	1.21	147309	1613	1.09	120.0
Harari	183415	1790	0.98	92316	952	1.03	91099	838	0.92	113.6
Addis Ababa	2739551	32630	1.19	1305387	17931	1.37	1434164	14699	1.02	122.0
Dire Dawa	341834	3778	1.11	171461	2069	1.21	170373	1709	1.00	121.1
SEA	96754	718	0.74	52948	386	0.73	43806	332	0.76	116.3

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 3.1 Sex Ratio of Disabled Persons by Regions

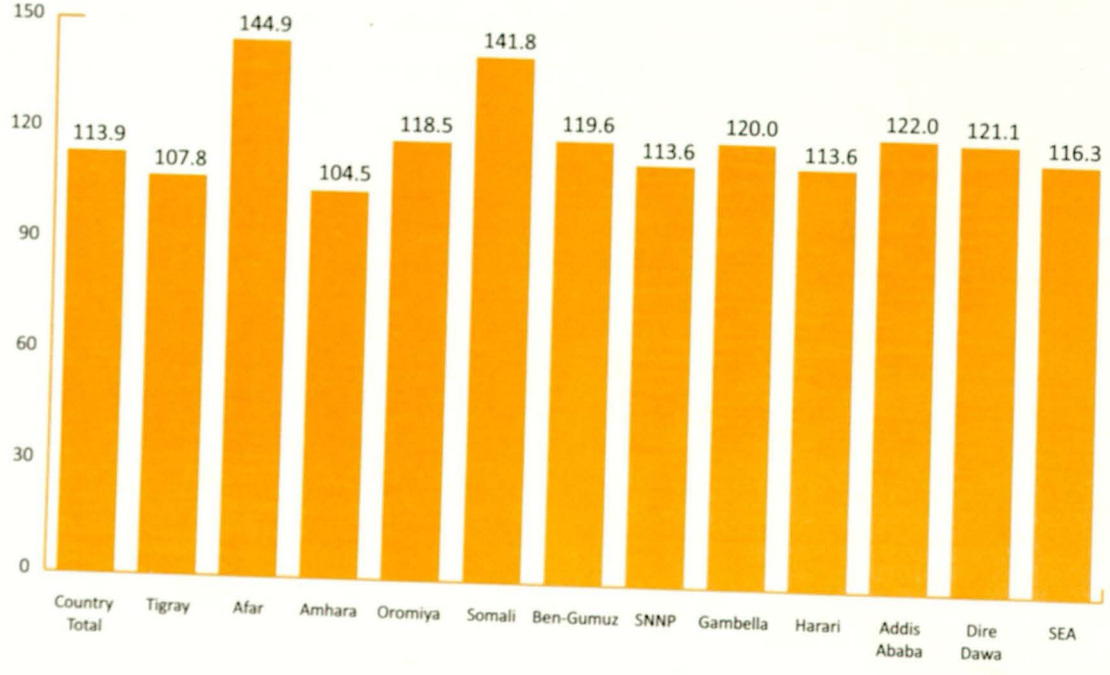


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels and rates of disability among regions and the sex ratio of the disabled population. With regard to disability rate most of the regions have comparable rates ranging from 1.0 to 1.6. The rate is slightly higher (1.60) in Tigray and lower (0.54) in Somali region. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all the regions and at country level the rates of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (145) was observed in the Afar region while the lowest (104.5) was in the Amhara region.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled Persons	All Males	Disabled Males	All Females	Disabled Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
0 - 4	10797022	38978	5482792	21006	5314230	17972	36	38	34
5 - 9	11981764	68587	6106788	37360	5874976	31227	57	61	53
10 - 14	10412237	76685	5412324	41960	4999913	34725	74	78	69
15 - 19	8748048	79106	4454710	42495	4293338	36611	90	95	85
20 - 24	6402085	59512	3098338	32028	3303747	27484	93	103	83
25 - 29	5662188	53448	2622759	28423	3039429	25025	94	108	82
30 - 34	4220066	48310	2088208	26179	2131858	22131	114	125	104
35 - 39	3776642	46878	1827296	25690	1949346	21188	124	141	109
40 - 44	2872980	45056	1464529	24529	1408451	20527	157	167	146
45 - 49	2247304	39315	1150017	21458	1097287	17857	175	187	163
50 - 54	1890766	42166	928294	20251	962472	21915	223	218	228
55 - 59	1171020	29957	634053	15613	536967	14344	256	246	267
60 - 64	1235000	42067	646359	20063	588641	22004	341	310	374
65 - 69	805261	32311	446242	16500	359019	15811	401	370	440
70 - 74	676560	37600	359897	18484	316663	19116	556	514	604
75+	851989	65516	494524	36965	357465	28551	769	747	799

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex & age group at country level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among male was higher than that of female up to the age group 50-54, but in older ages starting from age group 55-59 the trend is reversed and disability among female was higher than that of male having a continuous increase for both sexes.

Figure 3.2 Disability Rate in Ethiopia by Sex and Age

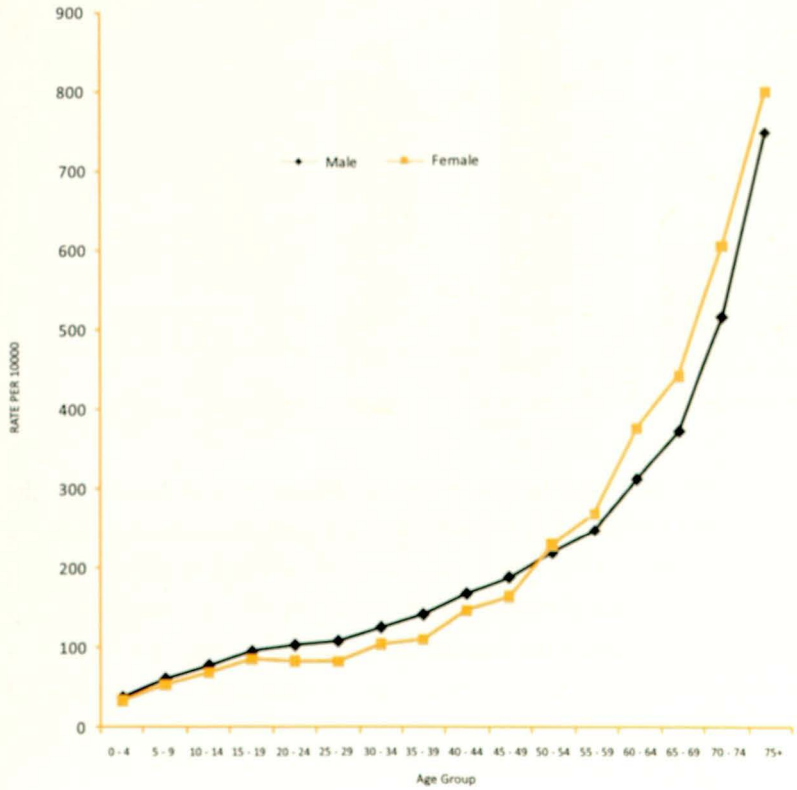


Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Region

Region	Total Disabled Population		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Country Total	805,492	100.0	248649	30.9	100920	12.5	69694	8.7	220513	27.4	165716	20.6
Tigray	69017	100.0	20112	29.1	9394	13.6	5444	7.9	17648	25.6	16419	23.8
Afar	9950	100.0	2558	25.7	1416	13.2	1030	10.4	2676	26.9	2270	22.8
Amhara	198694	100.0	101737	51.2	6107	3.1	15928	8.0	53477	26.9	21445	10.8
Oromiya	282544	100.0	67736	24.0	49924	17.7	25757	9.1	79969	28.3	59158	20.9
Somali	24223	100.0	6365	26.3	2528	10.4	2370	9.8	6211	25.6	6749	27.9
Benshangul-Gumuz	8486	100.0	2256	26.6	1430	16.9	693	8.2	2647	31.2	1460	17.2
SNNP	170113	100.0	38125	22.4	25495	15.0	15486	9.1	42987	25.3	48020	28.2
Gambella	3549	100.0	1234	34.8	356	10.0	353	9.9	940	26.5	666	18.8
Harari	1790	100.0	374	20.9	270	15.1	132	7.4	533	29.8	481	26.9
Addis Ababa	32630	100.0	7239	22.2	3529	10.8	2057	6.3	12044	36.9	7761	23.8
Dire Dawa	3778	100.0	766	20.3	416	11.0	254	6.7	1163	30.8	1179	31.2
SEA	718	100.0	147	20.5	55	7.7	190	26.5	218	30.4	108	15.0

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of disabled persons by type of disability at country level

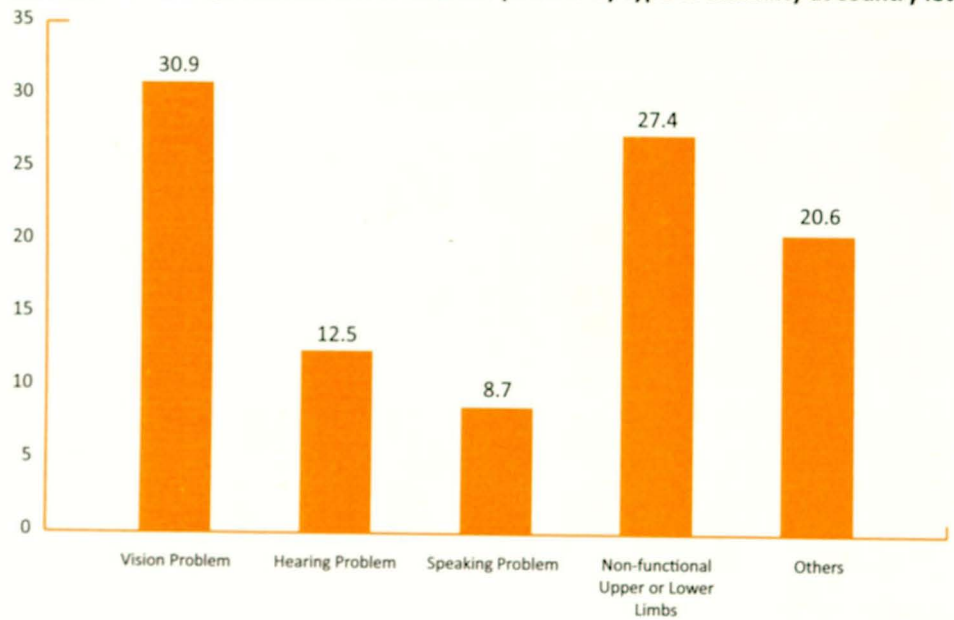


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on the disabled population by type, at regional and country level. According to the results in Table 3.3, Addis Ababa City Administration, Dire Dawa City Administration and the Benishangul-Gumuz region recorded the highest numbers within the disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing and Walking which accounts for 36.9 percent, 30.8 percent and 31.2 percent, respectively. Amhara, Gambela and Tigray regions are also recorded the highest numbers within the disability types of Difficulty of seeing and Blindness which accounts for 51.2 percent, 34.8 percent and 29.1 percent respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at country level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities accounted for more than 57 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 31 percent) was Difficulty of seeing and Blindness.

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

Region	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Diseases/ Postnatal	Prenatal/on Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	Not Known
Country Total	**805,492**	18436	65814	25642	25527	201883	61958	33188	76870	296174
Tigray	69,017	948	5079	2804	1160	12645	3526	6747	8061	28047
Afar	9,950	329	811	530	235	1923	1006	486	820	3810
Amhara	198,694	1814	12747	4318	5074	47818	15293	5220	19003	87407
Oromiya	282,544	4252	23411	7831	7690	79000	22035	9920	26304	102101
Somali	24,223	1151	2483	2503	715	3908	2301	1966	1651	7545
Benshangul-Gumuz	8,486	99	851	316	293	2695	776	347	599	2510
SNNP	170,113	7963	15642	5847	8743	46677	14231	5336	14701	50973
Gambela	3,549	93	414	227	110	1069	228	225	259	924
Harari	1,790	59	156	52	65	314	142	124	219	659
Addis Ababa	32,630	1519	3747	1022	1387	4997	2085	2614	4861	10398
Dire Dawa	3,778	183	363	122	48	724	272	158	336	1572
SEA	718	26	110	70	7	113	63	45	56	228

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Reason for Disability at Country Level

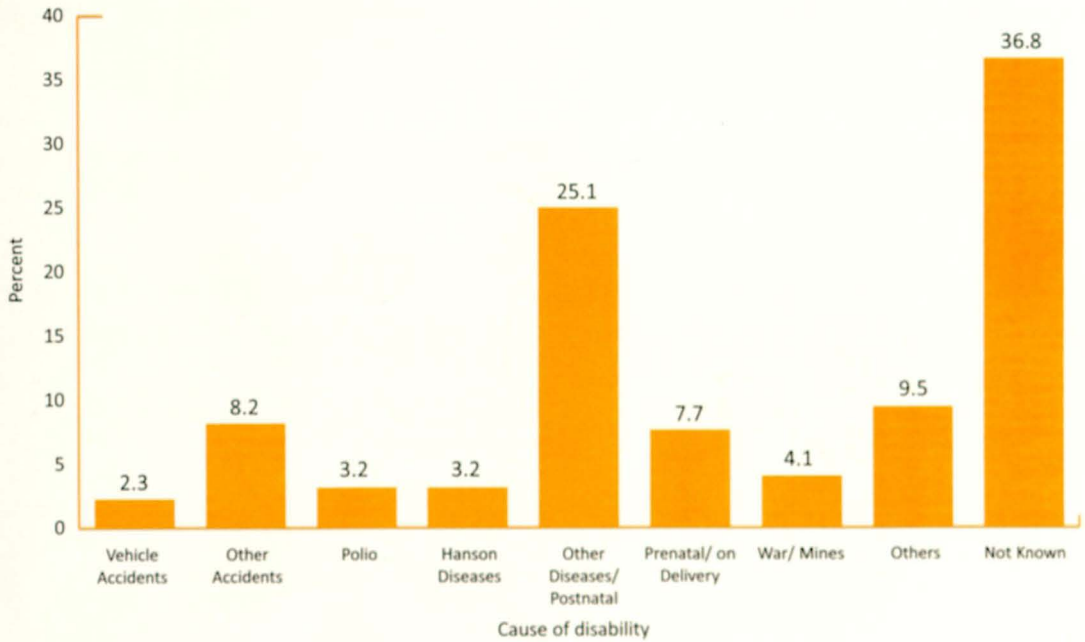


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show at regional and country level about 37 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 25 percent of disability respondents reported postnatal or other diseases as a cause of their disability. According to the 2007 census results, vehicle accident was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 2.3 percent of the total cause of disability. There were also regional variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. Nearly 1 percent of Amhara and Tigray regions reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Somali and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples reported about five percent.

3.2 Orphanhood Status

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

The continuous increase in social problems due to orphanhood 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 orphanhood in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Having this in mind, two basic questions on orphan-hood status were administered in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:

I. "Is NAME's biological mother alive?" and
II. "Is NAME's biological father alive?"

Using the answers for these two questions, children have been classified as orphaned or non-orphaned. Based on these, children less than 18 years are said to be orphaned if they have lost one or both of their parent(s) by death.

It is important to note that orphanhood status of children is considered only in relation to their biological parents, but not attached to other kinship relations or other situations.

Table 3.5 presents proportion of survivorship of parents for children less than 18 years of age by region and sex. In Fig. 3.5 it is shown that among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in the Gambella region (11.2%) and follwed by Addis Ababa City Administration(10.1%).

Table 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by orphanhood status , sex and single age for unrban and rural areas. In Fig.3.6 among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who have reported as having surviving mothers is higher as compred to those who have reprorted father only alive and those with both parents deseased.

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

Region	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Country Total						
Both Sexes	38,406,849	34,536,130	2,473,848	803,177	537,501	56,193
Male	19,696,850	17,728,852	1,258,016	405,771	271,965	32,246
Female	18,709,999	16,807,278	1,215,832	397,406	265,536	23,947
Tigray						
Both Sexes	2,177,009	1,959,720	142,232	42,977	29,834	2,246
Male	1,107,606	997,057	72,603	21,622	15,101	1,223
Female	1,069,403	962,663	69,629	21,355	14,733	1,023
Afar						
Both Sexes	732,585	646,938	58,489	16,765	9,342	1,051
Male	420,036	372,058	32,704	9,371	5,241	662
Female	312,549	274,880	25,785	7,394	4,101	389

Region	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Amhara						
Both Sexes	8,578,193	7,700,670	533,764	208,943	124,818	9,998
Male	4,364,952	3,918,623	271,529	105,573	63,430	5,797
Female	4,213,241	3,782,047	262,235	103,370	61,388	4,201
Oromiya						
Both Sexes	14,707,039	13,272,984	926,072	290,699	196,479	20,805
Male	7,493,683	6,768,779	466,631	146,978	98,908	12,387
Female	7,213,356	6,504,205	459,441	143,721	97,571	8,418
Somali						
Both Sexes	2,340,771	2,134,589	146,450	32,278	24,819	2,635
Male	1,341,697	1,225,073	82,233	18,419	14,304	1,668
Female	999,074	909,516	64,217	13,859	10,515	967
Benshangul-Gumuz						
Both Sexes	408,214	367,385	24,006	10,443	5,625	755
Male	209,757	188,761	12,307	5,327	2,897	465
Female	198,457	178,624	11,699	5,116	2,728	290
SNNPR						
Both Sexes	8,164,317	7,361,518	516,215	164,209	108,153	14,222
Male	4,140,488	3,733,225	261,572	83,268	54,672	7,751
Female	4,023,829	3,628,293	254,643	80,941	53,481	6,471
Gambella						
Both Sexes	150,888	126,925	16,929	2,707	3,548	779
Male	81,118	68,357	9,015	1,435	1,885	426
Female	69,770	58,568	7,914	1,272	1,663	353
Harari						
Both Sexes	81,876	71,691	6,501	1,666	1,874	144
Male	41,553	36,393	3,328	797	959	76
Female	40,323	35,298	3,173	869	915	68
Addis Ababa City Administration						
Both Sexes	867,882	719,818	87,558	28,230	29,264	3,012
Male	393,061	329,791	38,162	10,899	12,723	1,486
Female	474,821	390,027	49,396	17,331	16,541	1,526
Dire Dawa City Administration						
Both Sexes	147,982	128,069	12,840	3,390	3,188	495
Male	75,158	65,309	6,418	1,615	1,548	268
Female	72,824	62,760	6,422	1,775	1,640	227
special Enumeration Areas						
Both Sexes	50,093	45,823	2,792	870	557	51
Male	27,741	25,426	1,514	467	297	37
Female	22,352	20,397	1,278	403	260	14

Figure 3.5 Percentage of Children with Mother only Alive by Region: 2007

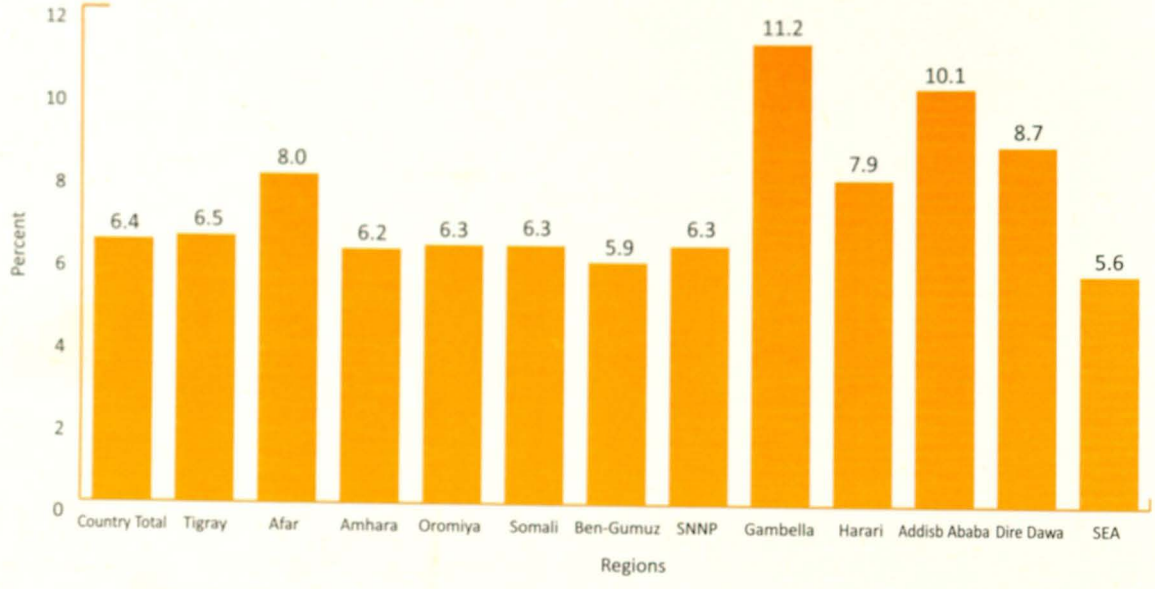


Figure 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Children With Father only Alive by Region: 2007

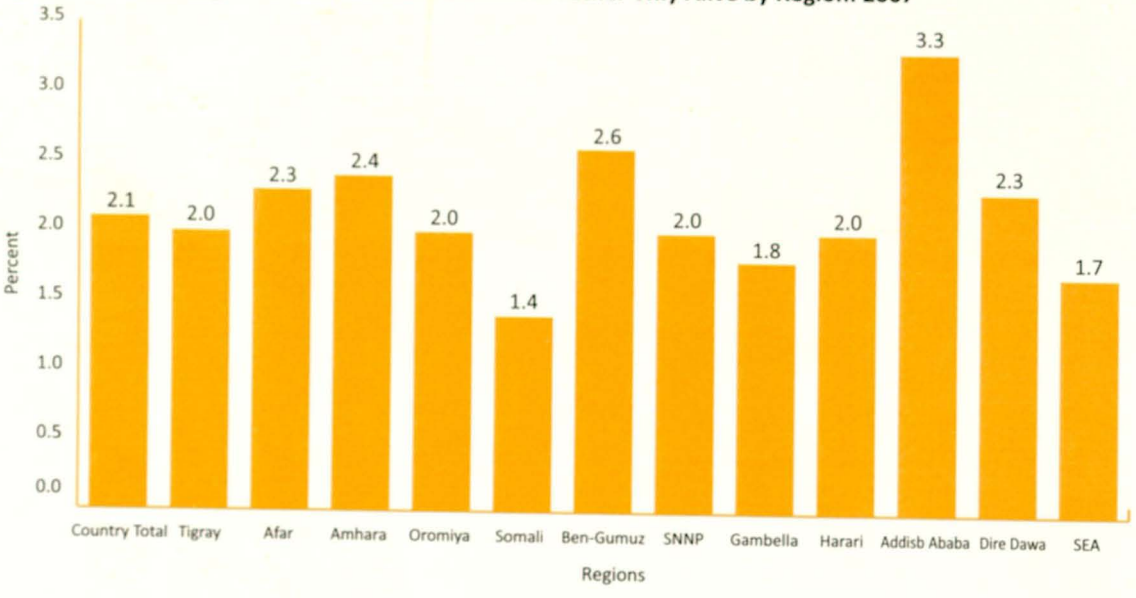
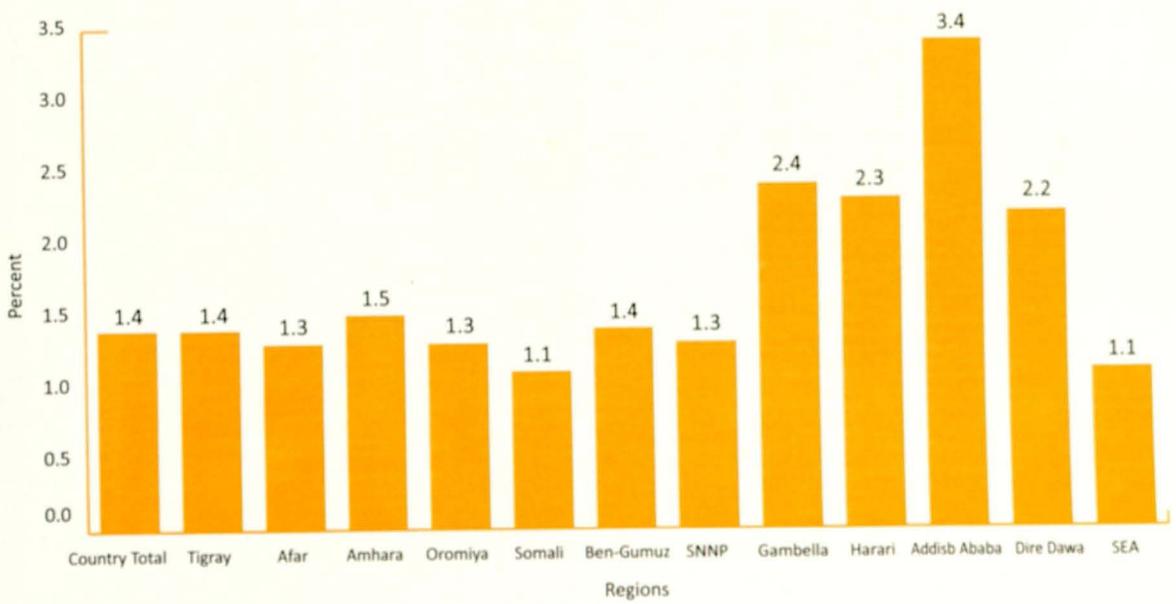


Table 3.6 Children Under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status, Sex and Single Age: 2007

Age/ Sex	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
COUNTRY TOTAL						
Both Sexes	38,406,849	34,536,130	2,473,848	803,177	537,501	56,193
0	1,775,454	1,721,538	25,870	8,469	12,849	6,728
1	1,964,606	1,906,521	34,858	9,983	13,074	170
2	2,294,205	2,206,875	54,299	15,787	16,622	622
3	2,263,614	2,162,150	64,880	19,911	16,351	322
4	2,499,143	2,364,947	87,081	27,405	19,433	277
5	2,384,687	2,231,557	98,736	32,338	20,513	1,543
6	2,556,493	2,379,434	115,361	37,885	23,351	462
7	2,347,491	2,153,629	126,554	42,459	24,394	455
8	2,745,235	2,489,033	168,398	54,946	32,017	841
9	1,947,858	1,749,626	130,183	42,623	25,101	325
10	3,013,773	2,658,441	233,806	73,836	44,547	3,143
11	1,276,652	1,121,085	101,509	33,478	20,323	257
12	2,599,349	2,240,249	233,549	77,353	47,402	796
13	1,683,073	1,425,969	165,432	54,913	34,416	2,343
14	1,839,390	1,545,304	191,589	61,436	39,837	1,224
15	2,116,008	1,696,217	254,938	83,870	57,853	23,130
16	1,878,943	1,522,914	228,888	73,532	51,127	2,482
17	1,220,875	960,641	157,917	52,953	38,291	11,073

Figure 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Children With Father only Alive by Region: 2007





SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Region

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May/November, 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 (42.7 percent) of the population of Ethiopia were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate people by sex show the existence of a wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than half or 50.7 percent of male were literate while the proportion of literate females (34.6 percent) was far less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 23.4 percent for both sexes and 29.8 percent and 16.9 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These figures show 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 regions concerning the literacy status of the population. In the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali less than one out five people (17.9 percent in Afar and 13.7 percent in Somali) were reported to be literate in 2007.

Table 4.1 **Percentage Distribution of literate Population aged 10 Years and Older by Sex and Region: 2007**

REGION	Percent Literate (2007)			Percent Literate (1994)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
COUNTRY TOTAL	42.7	50.7	34.6	23.4	29.8	16.9
TIGRAY	47.9	57.1	39.1	20.5	27.8	13.6
AFAR	17.9	20.5	14.6	7.3	8.7	5.4
AMHARA	39.9	47.3	32.4	17.8	23.5	12.1
OROMIYA	42.9	52.6	33.1	22.4	29.3	15.6
SOMALI	13.7	14.1	12.0	8.0	10.6	4.6
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ	42.6	53.1	31.8	17.7	24.9	10.5
S.N.N.P	45.4	56.1	34.9	24.4	33.9	15.2
GAMBELLA	51.5	59.8	42.6	29.3	38.6	19.5
HARARI	62.2	70.1	54.3	54.5	59.8	49.4
ADDIS ABABA	86.0	92.5	80.1	82.5	89.1	76.4
DIRE DAWA	63.7	71.5	56.0	51.5	57.4	45.7
SEA	25.9	30.8	20.0	-	-	-

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Moreover, the literacy rate in Amhara was also slightly lower than the country total.. On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably higher in Addis Ababa and in Dire Dawa City Administrations as well as in the Harari Region as compared to the country rate and the rest of other regions. At the time of the census, about nine out of ten people residing in Addis Ababa and more than six out of ten in Harari and Dire Dawa were literate. Over all, the literacy rates of all regions have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate by Sex and Census Period

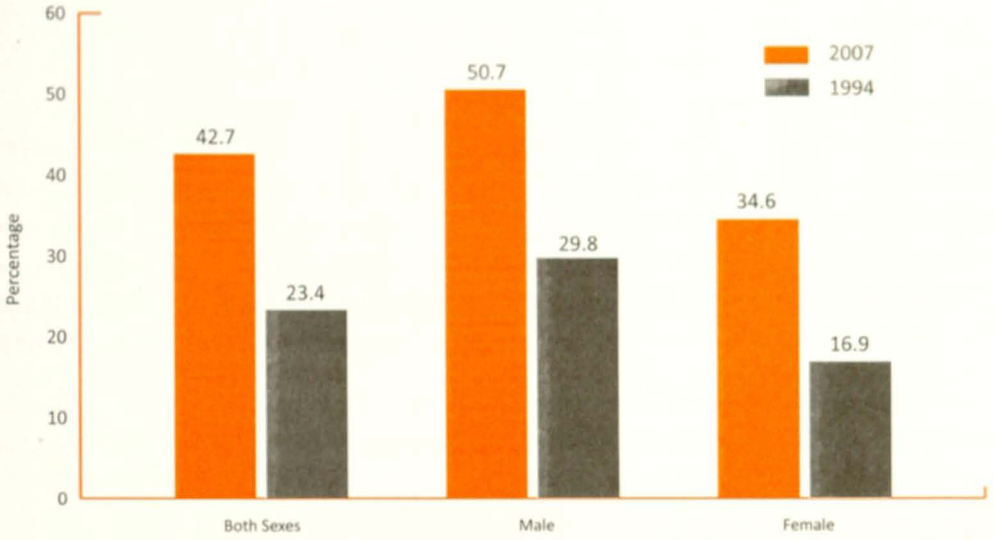


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years of Age and Older by Literacy Rate, sex and Five Year Age Groups Age Group: Country Level

	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
		Literate		Literate		Literate			
Age Group	All Persons	Persons	All Males	Males	All Females	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
COUNTRY TOTAL	50978968	21763933	25631130	12997341	25347838	8766592	42.7	50.7	34.6
10 - 14	10412226	5944535	5412316	3062896	4999910	2881639	57.1	56.6	57.6
15 - 19	8748344	5299527	4454964	2911759	4293380	2387768	60.6	65.4	55.6
20 - 24	6401976	3030571	3098274	1844585	3303702	1185986	47.3	59.5	35.9
25 - 29	5662510	2206198	2622855	1363435	3039655	842763	39.0	52.0	27.7
30 - 34	4220156	1528150	2088251	1030874	2131905	497276	36.2	49.4	23.3
35 - 39	3777698	1289861	1827769	888650	1949929	401211	34.1	48.6	20.6
40 - 44	2874562	806741	1465317	615158	1409245	191583	28.1	42.0	13.6
45 - 49	2248907	569601	1151067	439578	1097840	130023	25.3	38.2	11.8
50 - 54	1893856	366826	929745	282287	964111	84539	19.4	30.4	8.8
55 - 59	1172356	226135	634939	180159	537417	45976	19.3	28.4	8.6
60 - 64	1236689	178360	647245	138019	589444	40341	14.4	21.3	6.8
65 - 69	803871	131155	445413	101737	358458	29418	16.3	22.8	8.2
70 - 74	675206	82751	359243	62814	315963	19937	12.3	17.5	6.3
75+	850611	103522	493732	75390	356879	28132	12.2	15.3	7.9

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 the same was 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 (9.6 percent in 1994 against 20.3 percent in 2007). Addis Ababa City Administration had the highest percentage (32.4 percent) of students currently attending school at the time of the census followed by Harari and Gambella Regions with the proportions of 27.4 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Somali and Afar Regions had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 4.7 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. Among the rest of the regions, slightly lower rate than the country total average was observed in Oromiya Region. As shown in the Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1, the proportion of currently attending school in 2007 was lower than the 1994 census results in Addis Ababa and almost remained the same in Somali region. Apart from these two, the proportions were much higher in 2007 than in 1994 for the rest of the regions (Figure 4.2).

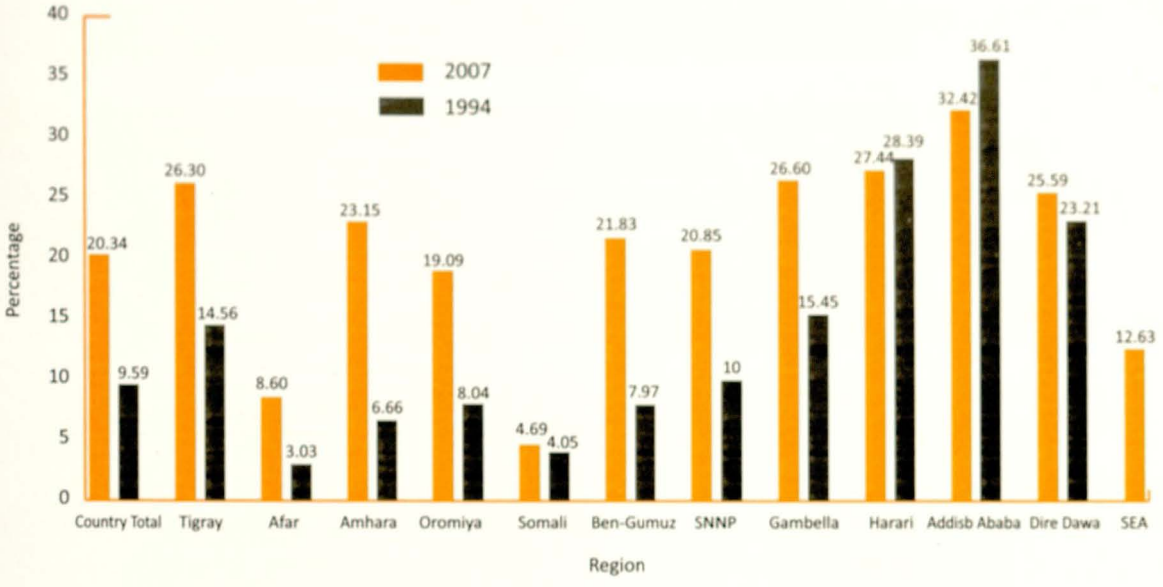
Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above Currently Attending School by Sex and Region: 1994 and 2007

REGION	2007			1994		
	Currently Attending			Currently Attending		
	Total 2007	Male	Female	Total 1994	Male	Female
COUNTRY TOTAL	20.34	22.21	18.11	9.59	11.43	7.74
TIGRAY	26.30	55.09	62.65	14.56	18.33	10.96
AFAR	8.60	53.24	55.00	3.03	3.44	2.49
AMHARA	23.15	58.23	54.51	6.66	7.99	5.33
OROMIYA	19.09	47.01	54.57	8.04	10.23	6.58
SOMALI	4.69	44.76	46.25	4.05	4.18	2.68
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ	21.83	52.38	60.01	7.97	10.72	4.16
S.N.N.P	20.85	47.29	55.46	10.0	13.14	6.91
GAMBELLA	26.60	52.90	56.54	15.45	19.38	11.26
HARARI	27.44	44.28	47.18	28.39	30.28	26.52
ADDIS ABABA	32.42	35.24	40.62	36.61	36.96	36.96
DIRE DAWA	25.59	41.49	43.32	23.21	24.89	21.54
SEA*	12.63	51.47	10.86			

*SEA : Special Enumeration Area

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. In the 2007 census, the proportions were higher for males only at country level (22.2 percent against 18.1 percent) and in the Amhara Region. However, in 1994 unanimously in all regions (except in Addis Ababa) and also at country level the proportions of males currently attending school were higher than females.

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 years Old and above Currently Attending by Region: 2007 and 1994



Especially, in Tigray and Gambella Regions the disparities between sexes were quite significant in 1994 and surprisingly, including these regions the participations of females surpassed males as observed from the 2007 census results.

Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school and also those attended in the past as well decline as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly drop to much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at country 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 beyond 20-24. Moreover, the results in Table 4.4 show that the proportions of currently attending school young girls of age less than 15 years were slightly higher than the boys both in urban and rural areas. But the reverse was the case for those aged 15 years and above.

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

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

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years Old and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Region: 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	20.4	20.1	20.8	6.3	6.6	5.9	73.3	73.3	73.3
10 - 14	43.5	42.5	44.6	13.6	14.1	13.1	42.8	43.3	42.3
15-19	39.2	42.5	35.7	20.1	21.4	18.8	40.7	36.1	45.5
20-24	18.3	25.0	12.0	27.6	32.8	22.8	54.1	42.2	65.2
25-29	8.6	12.2	5.5	29.1	38.2	21.3	62.3	49.6	73.1
30+	3.8	5.3	2.2	21.7	31.1	12.0	74.5	63.6	85.9
URBAN									
5 - 9	47.8	47.4	48.3	10.8	11.2	10.4	41.4	41.4	41.3
10 - 14	68.5	68.0	69.1	15.7	16.0	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.6
15-19	63.6	67.0	60.2	23.4	22.5	24.4	13.0	10.6	15.4
20-24	34.5	42.2	26.4	44.7	44.2	45.4	20.8	13.7	28.3
25-29	17.5	21.2	14.1	54.3	60.6	48.4	28.2	18.2	37.5
30+	8.5	11.1	5.8	45.0	57.6	31.8	46.5	31.3	62.4
RURAL									
5 - 9	16.6	16.4	16.9	5.7	6.0	5.3	77.7	77.6	77.8
10 - 14	39.5	38.7	40.4	13.3	13.9	12.6	47.2	47.4	47.0
15-19	32.6	36.3	28.5	18.6	20.5	16.5	48.9	43.1	55.0
20-24	13.8	20.4	7.7	21.1	27.7	14.1	64.1	51.9	77.2
25-29	6.1	9.8	3.0	20.8	30.3	12.7	73.1	59.9	84.2
30+	2.8	4.2	1.3	15.6	24.4	6.4	52.8	71.4	92.2

Figure 4.3a Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendence, Sex and Age Group : 2007 (Currently Attending)

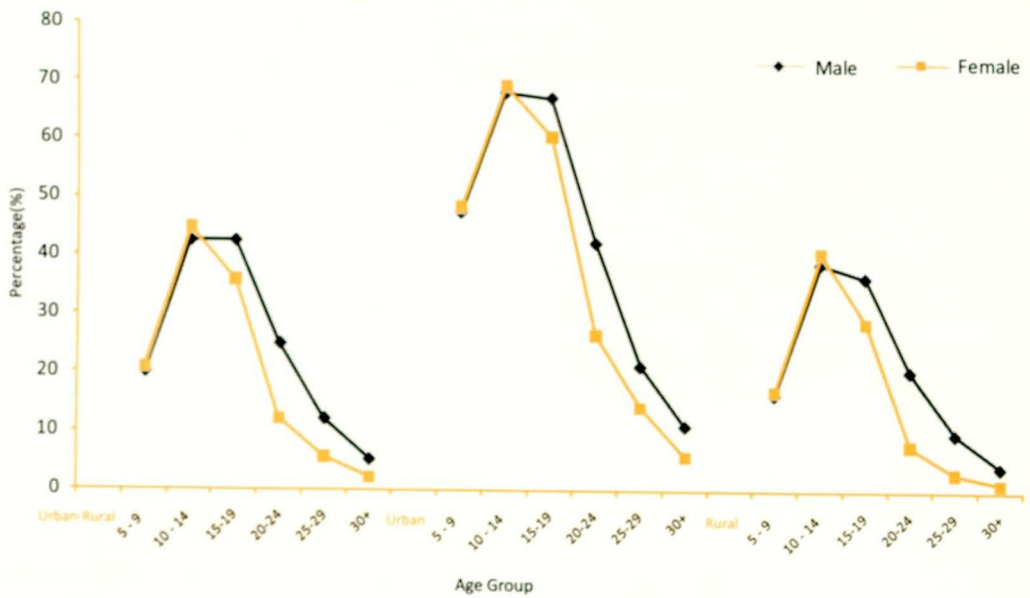


Figure 4.3b Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendence, Sex and Age Group : 2007 (Attended in the Past)

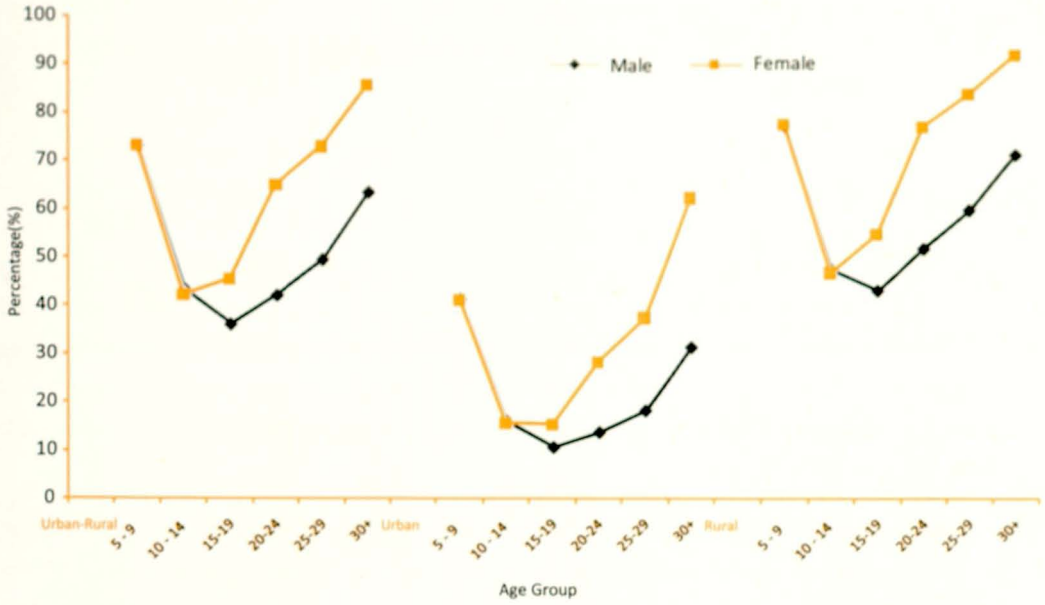
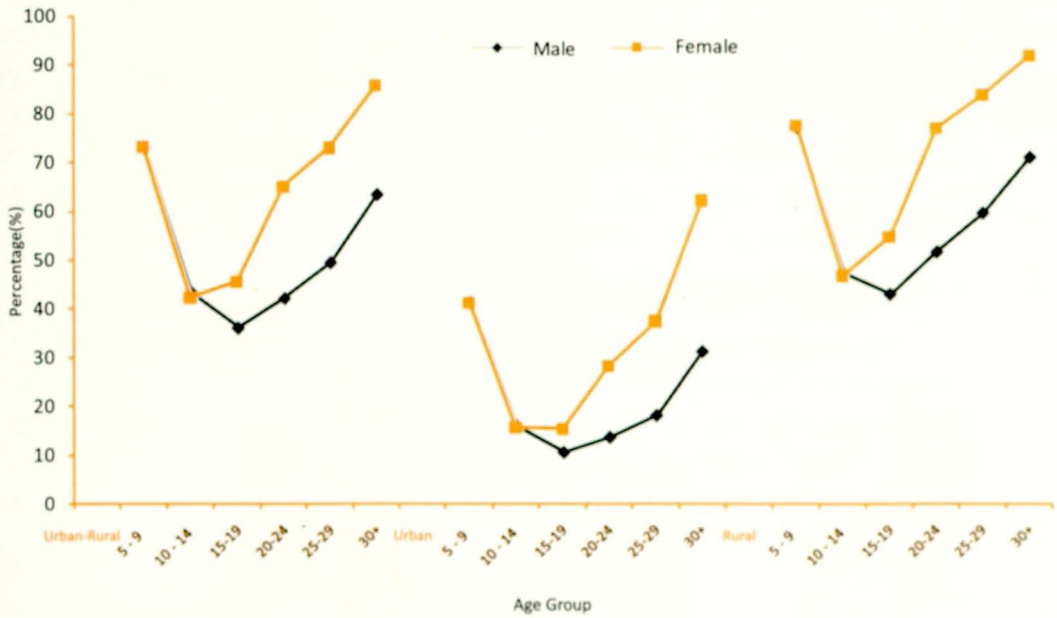


Figure 4.3c Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendence, Sex and Age Group : 2007 (Never Attending)





SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

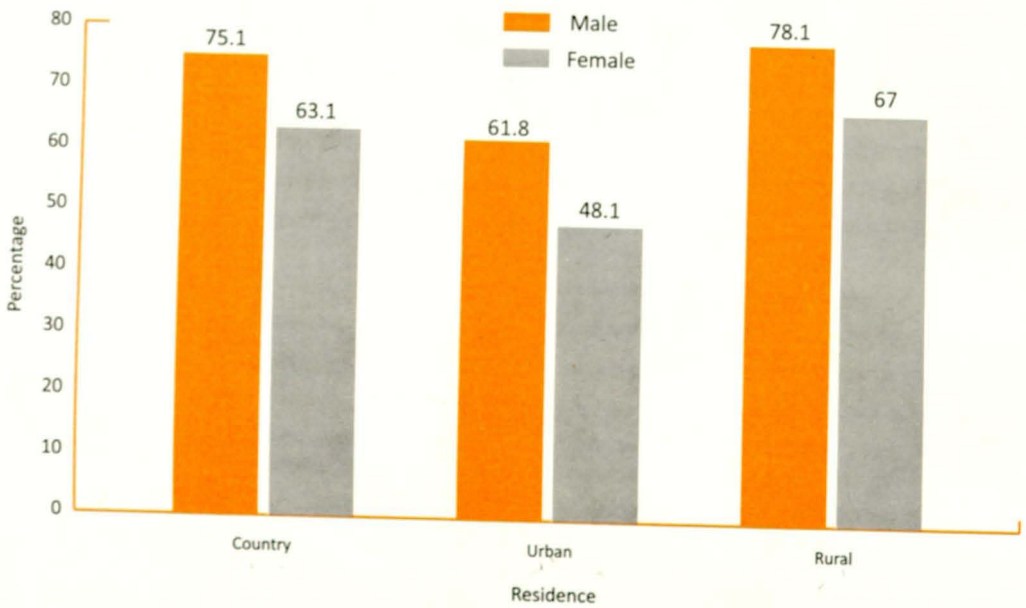
5.1 Introduction

According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census, the term economic activity status refers to the size and distribution of the work force of the economically active and non active population. People aged ten years and older 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.

Figure 5.1 Economic Activity Rate by Sex in Ethiopia: 2007

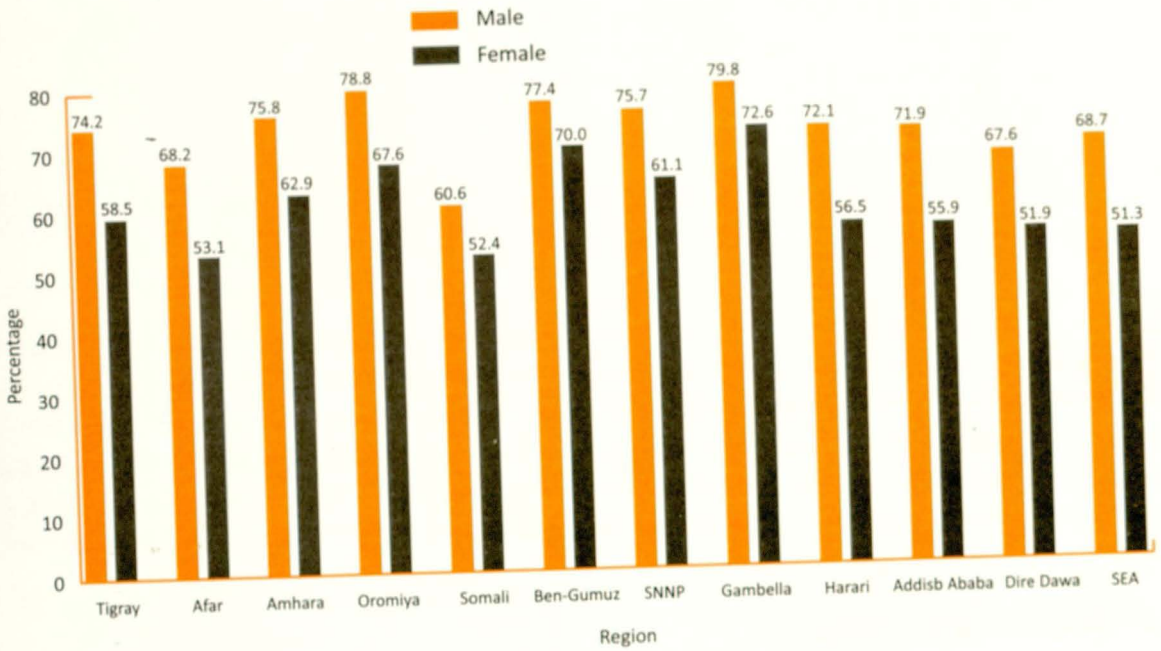


5. 2 Economic Activity Rate

Economic activity rates are higher in rural areas where most people are self-employed on their farms or with other activity than in the urban areas where some specialized skills are required for access to employment. Urban disparities in economic activity according to sex are wider than in the rural areas (See Figure 5.1).

During the 2007 census, about seven people out of 10, of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Ethiopian men were found to be more economically active than the women (75.1% against 63.4%) (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Region in Ethiopia: 2007



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates, almost of the same proportions, were recorded in Gambela, Oromiya, Benishangul and Amhara Regions while the lowest rates were generally observed in the pastoralist regions (Somali and Afar). This may have been due to disparities in the appraisal of the concept of "work" within the reference period by pastoralists. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in the highly urbanized regions of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa as well as in the regions of Tigray, Afar, Harari and in the Special enumeration areas. Smaller difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in Benishangul-Gumuz.

Figure 5.3 Economic Activity Rate by Age Group, Country Total : 2007

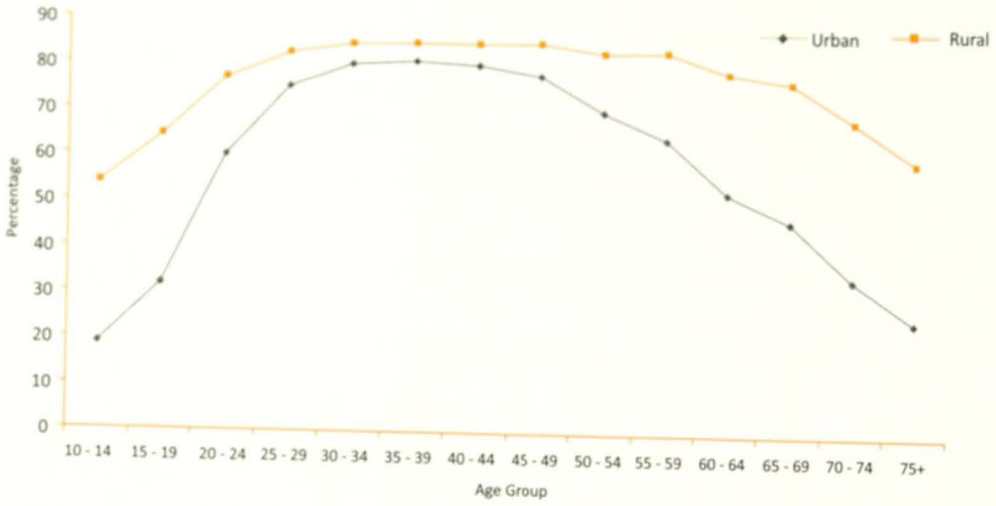


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Ethiopia. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Ethiopia especially among the rural children, where above 5 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to 2 out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

5.3 Employment Status

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

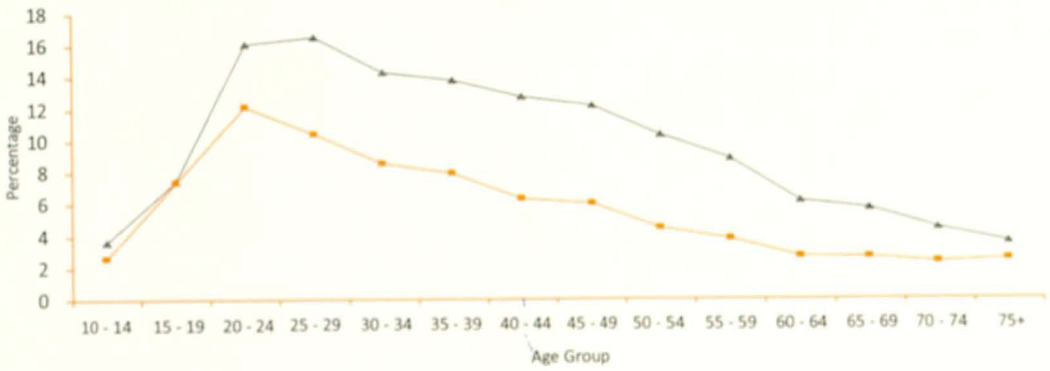
Figure 5.4 Paid and Unpaid Employed Persons by Broad Age and Category in Ethiopia: 2007



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 10 people out of every 100 economically active and employed people were paid employees in Ethiopia. As expected, there are proportionally more paid employees among the 30-59 year old age group than among the younger generation of the economically active generation. However, the fact that an increasing number of young people have more diverse skills and have improved their chances of access to paid employment (9.3%) than it is the case among elderly people (4.3%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

When one examines the case of all people in paid employment, it is evident that at the young ages, though there are relatively less people in paid employment, there are fewer disparities among the sexes. There are proportionally as many young boys as girls in paid employment before age 20 years.

Figure 5.5 **Percentage of Paid Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex : 2007**

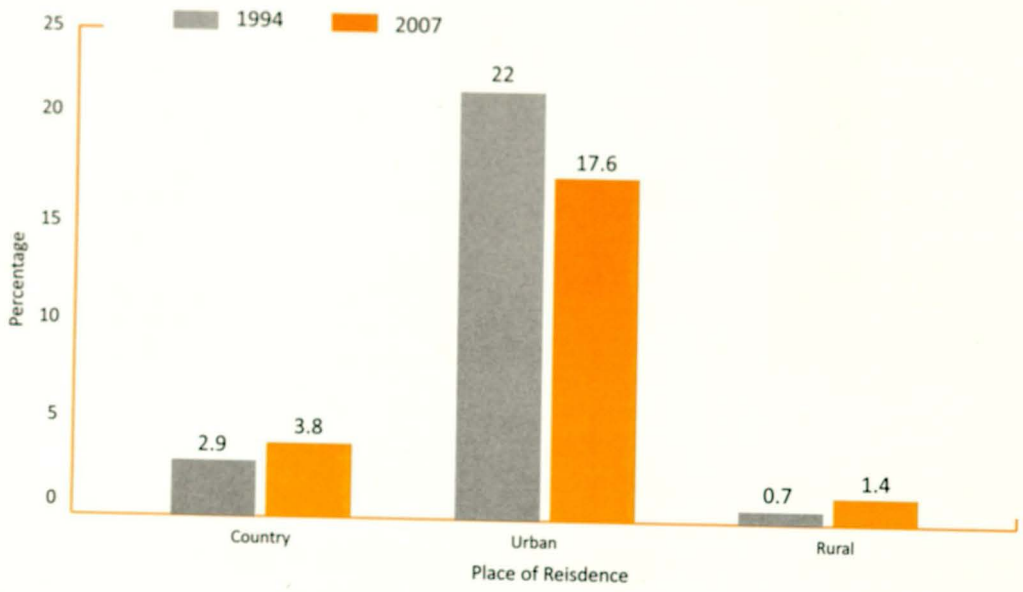


However, as the age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of people in paid employment are to be found in the 20-30 year old age group. Beyond the age of 60 the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that as from age 60, barely 6 males and 3 females out of every 100 economically active persons were in paid employment (See Figure 5.5).

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Ethiopia in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the national unemployment rate was 2.9 percent in 1994 while it showed a slight increment in 2007 (3.8 percent). Comparing urban employment rate, it was 22 and 17.6 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 0.7 percent while in 2007 it was 1.4 percent (See figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence In Ethiopia: 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 country level 94.5 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 97.0 percent and 94.0 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 3.5 percent, 2.0 percent and 0.02 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by region ranging from 44.5 percent in Afar Region to 98.6 percent in Amhara Region. However, in urban areas of other regions more than 80.0 percent of the housing units were permanent type. In the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali less than fifty percent of the housing units were improvised type particularly in the urban areas.

Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution o f Housing Units by Type, Country Level: 2007

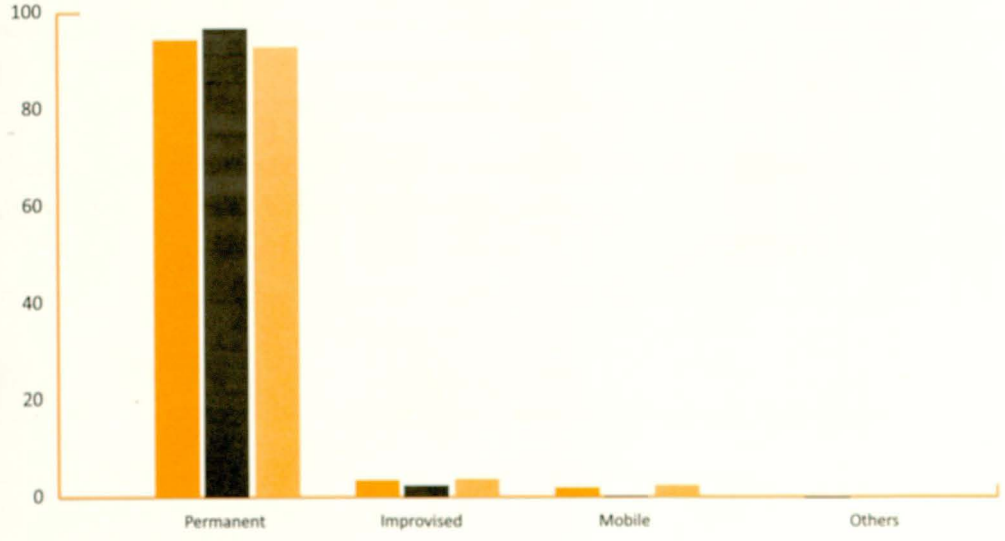
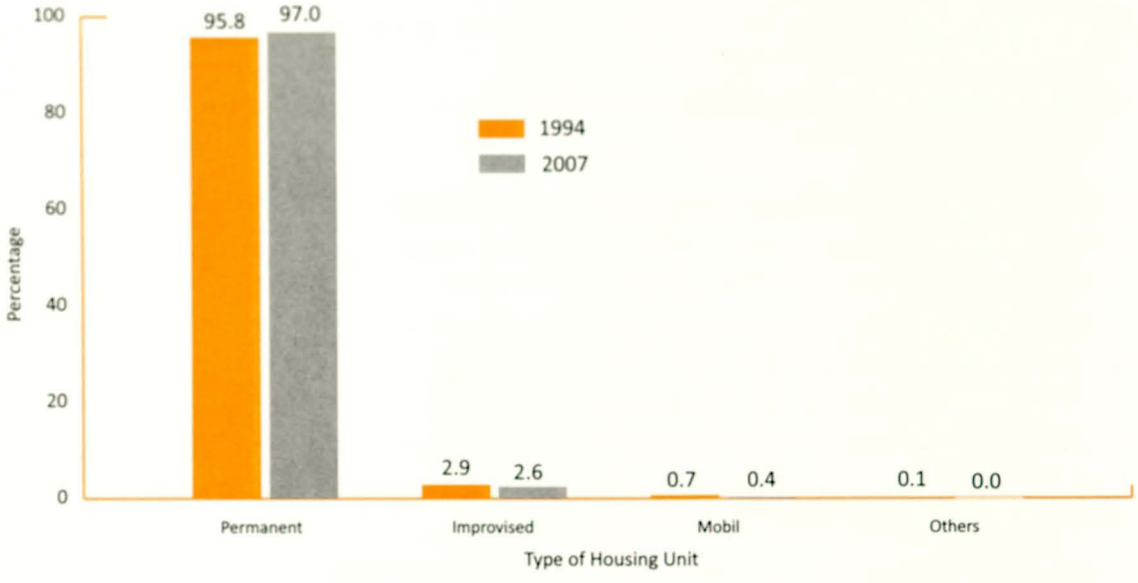


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time increasing from 95.8 percent in 1994 to 97.0 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit have declined from 2.9 percent, 0.7 percent and 0.12 percent in 1994 to 2.6 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.02 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Type between 1994 and 2007, Country Level



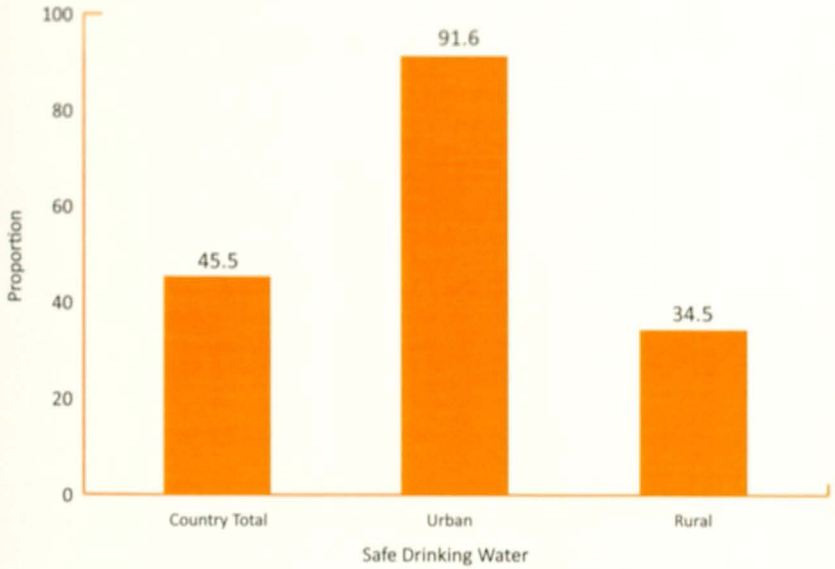
6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 45.5 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at country level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at country level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (91.6 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (34.5 percent).

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

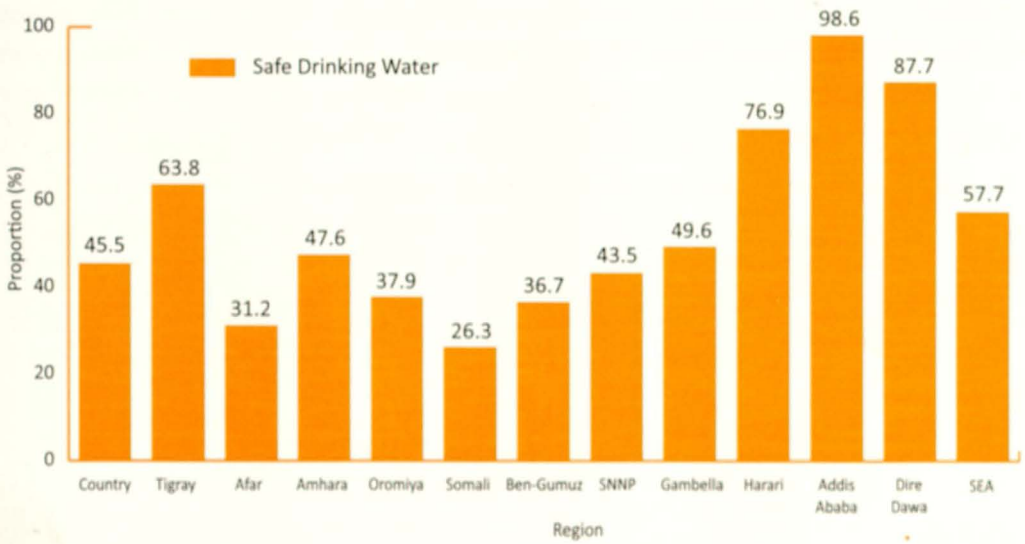
In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among regions both in urban and rural areas. At regional level, more than 98 percent of the housing in Addis Ababa had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 26.0 percent in Somali Region (See Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Safe Drinking Water Supply, Country Level: 2007



Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 more of the housing units in Tigray, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. But less than half of the housing units in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions had safe water supply.

Figure 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Safe Drinking Water and Region: 2007

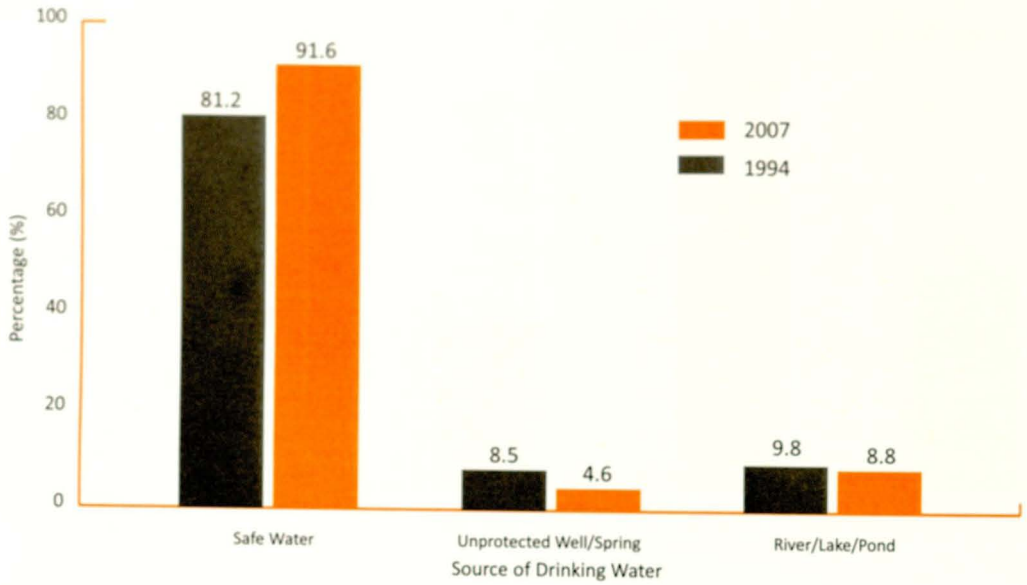


NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At national level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 81.2 percent in 1994 to 91.6 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, nationally 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 8.5 percent and 9.8 percent in 1994 to 4.6 percent and 3.8 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Safe 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 66.7 percent) in Ethiopia had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 71.8 percent of housing units in urban and 24.2 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by region and place of residence. In all regions, except Addis Ababa (which had no rural Parts) urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, regional variations were significant and it ranges from 38.4 percent in Gambella region to 85.7 percent in Addis Ababa.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit with Toilet Facility, Country Level: 2007

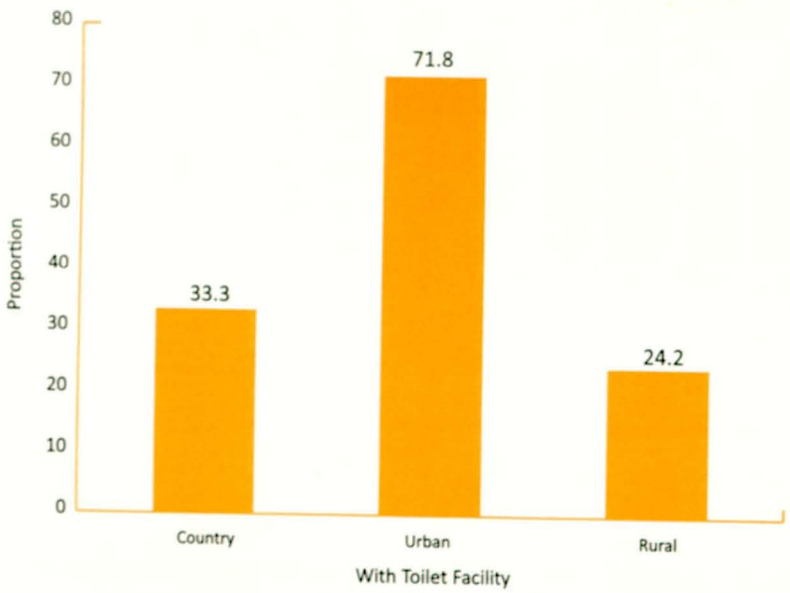
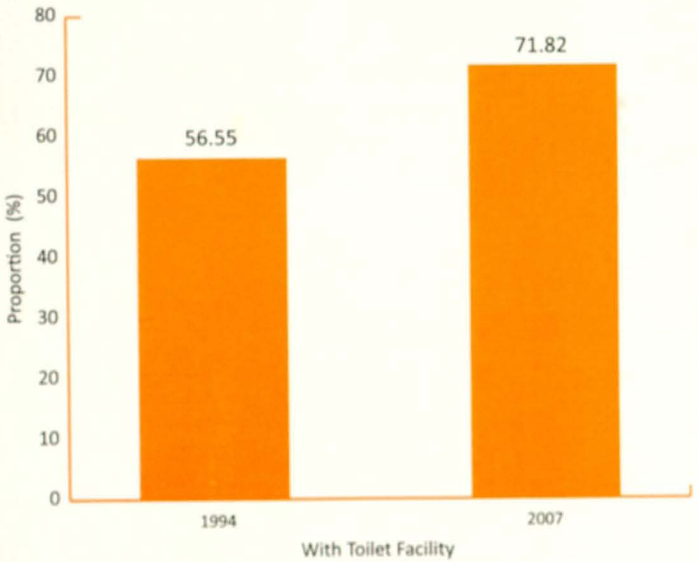


Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Toilet Facility and Region: 2007



Figure 6.8 shows that at country level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 56.6 percent in 1994 to 71.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility between 1994 and 2007, Country Level



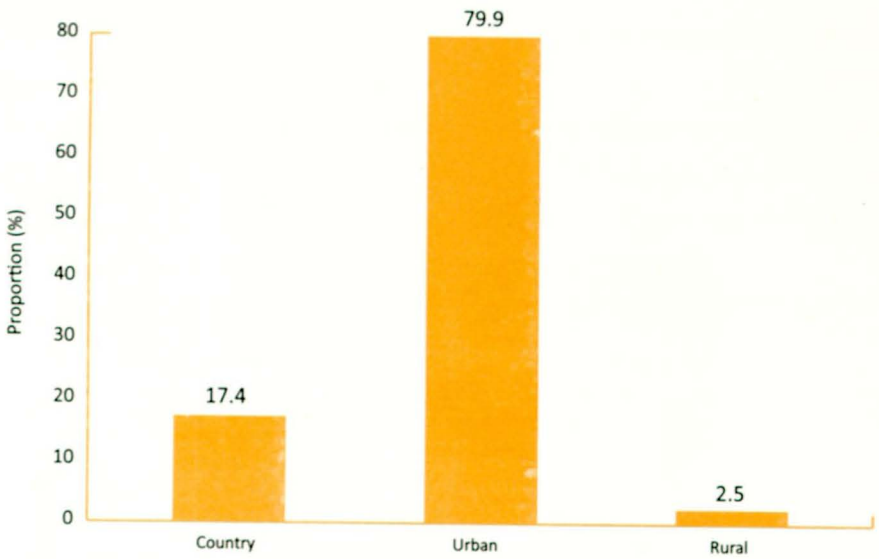
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at country level 96.8 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 three or more households, respectively. More than 96.0 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the country 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. However, about nine percent of the housing units in urban areas of the Somali Region were occupied by two or more households.

6.5 Type of Lighting

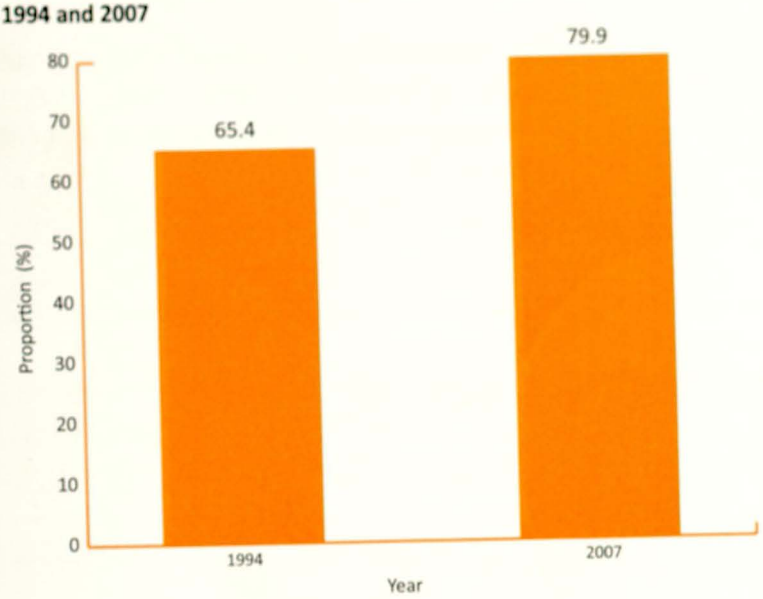
In the 2007 census data the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas .The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at country level 17.4 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting .As expected there are very large discrepancies between 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, Country Level: 2007**



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about eighty percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity compared with only 2.5 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban areas with electricity have increased from 65.4 percent in 1994 to 79.9 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Electricity as a Source of Lighting, Urban Areas between 1994 and 2007

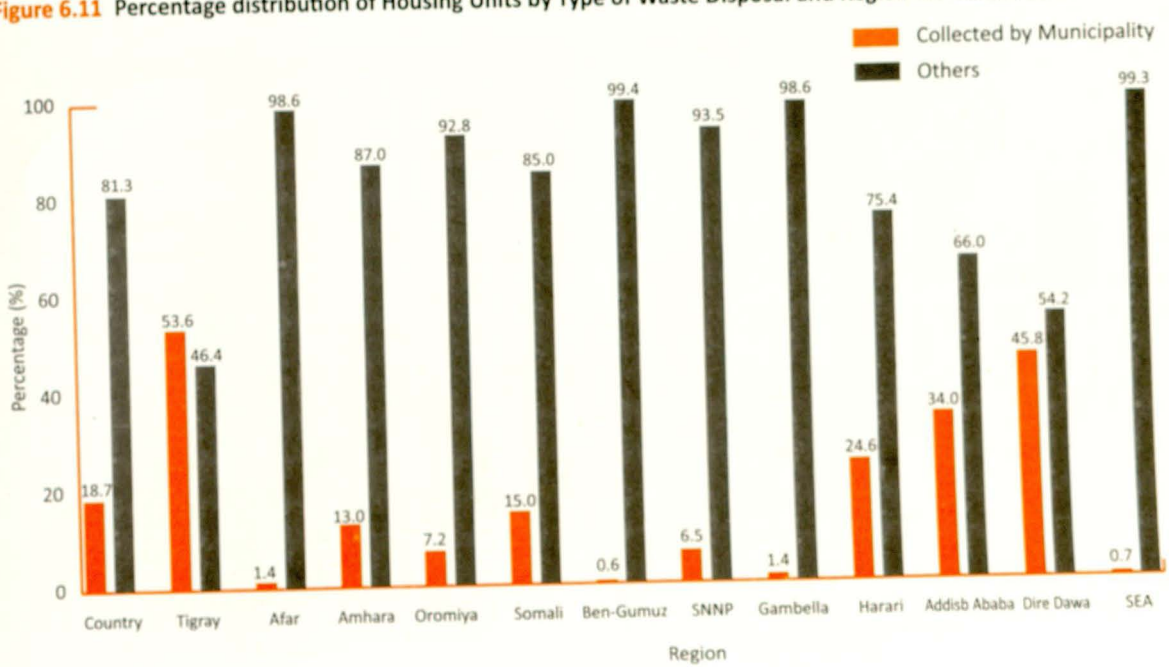


6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas Presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that at country level 36.3 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes, 29.2 percent said the waste were collected by the municipality/Private/individual and 25.9 percent said they bury/burn the waste.

The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges from about six percent in Addis Ababa to 62.2 percent in the Benishangul–Gumuz region.

Figure 6.11 Percentage distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Region 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 Ethiopia about 81.5 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 39.3 percent) as compared to housing units in rural areas (91.5 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by region. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 the highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in the Somali region (about 68.2 percent), followed by the Benishangul-Gumuz Region (49.1 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in the Harari Region (29.4 percent).

Figure 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure, Country Level: 2007

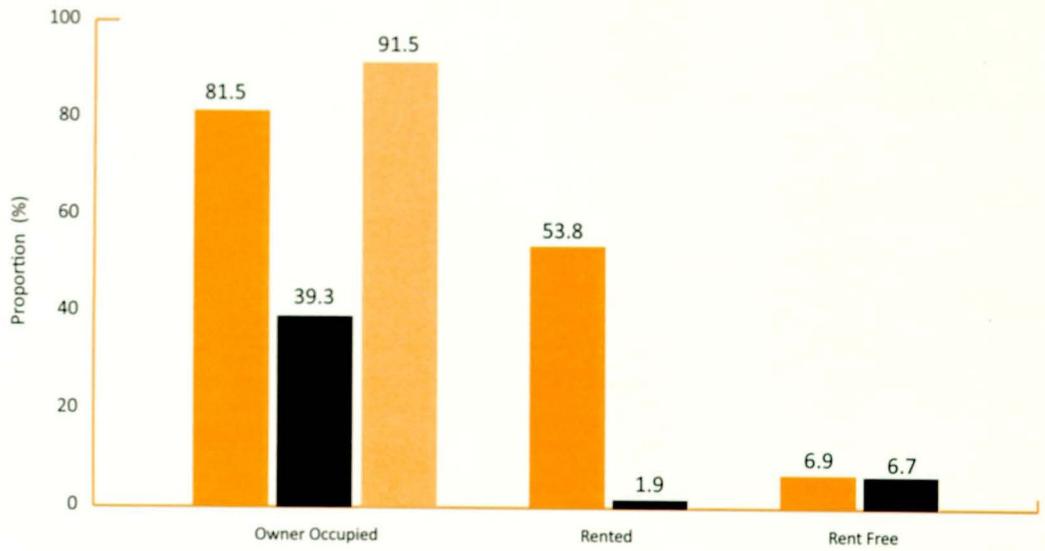
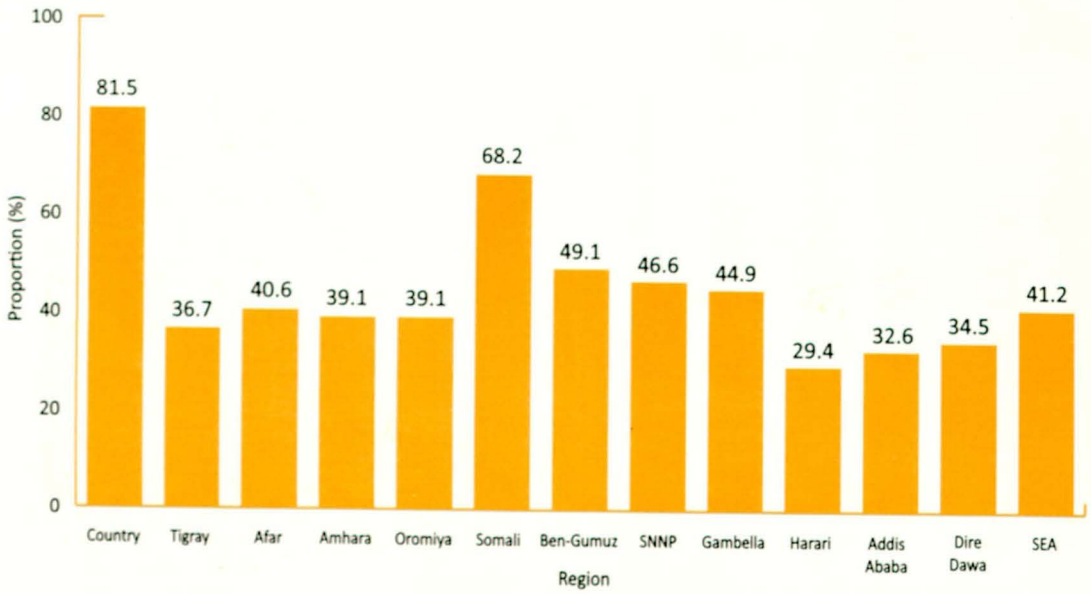


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Region: 2007



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 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 Ethiopia 37.5 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 68.5 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 30.1 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex) and Figure 6.14). The possession of radio by region varies considerably. The proportions range from 45.8 percent in Gambella Region to 86.3 percent in Addis Ababa.

Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio at Country Level: 2007

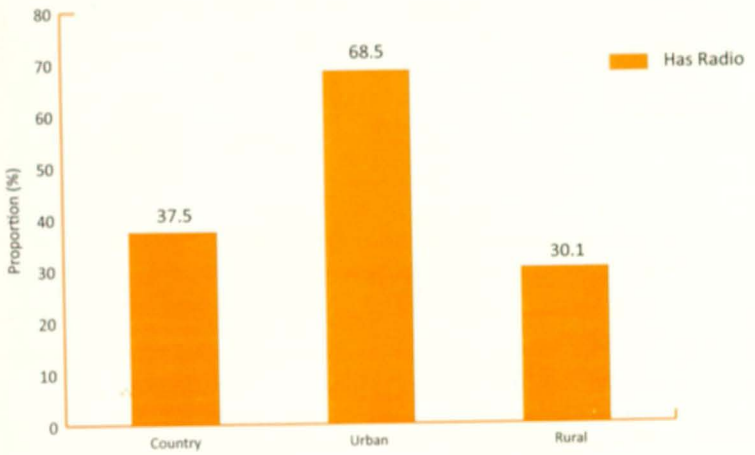


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Region for Urban Areas: 2007

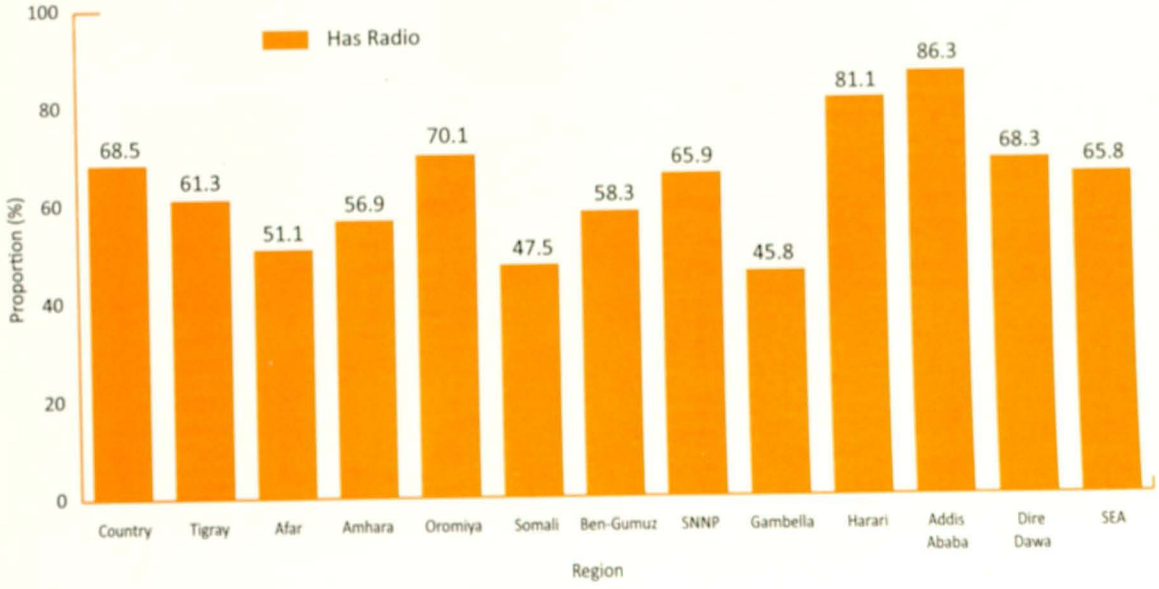
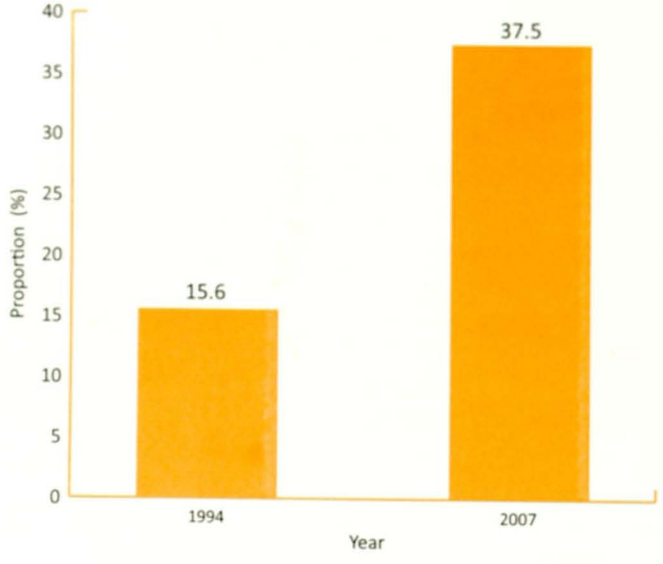


Figure 6.16 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 21.9 percent (15.6 percent in 1994 and 37.5 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Radio at Country Level between 1994 and 2007



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 5.7 percent of total the housing units in Ethiopia, 27.5 percent in urban and about 0.5 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.18 the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by region. Only 11.9 percent of housing units had television in the Benishangul-Gumuz region as compared to 58.8 percent of housing units in the Harari region.

Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television at Country Level: 2007

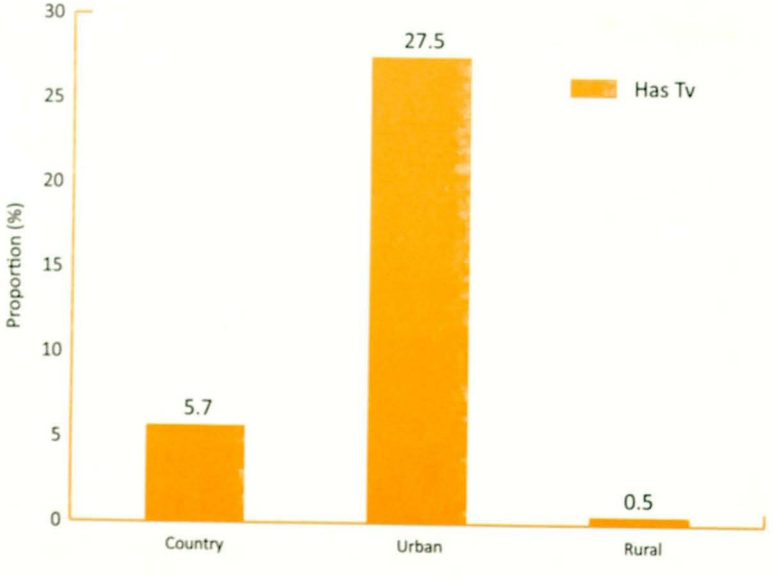
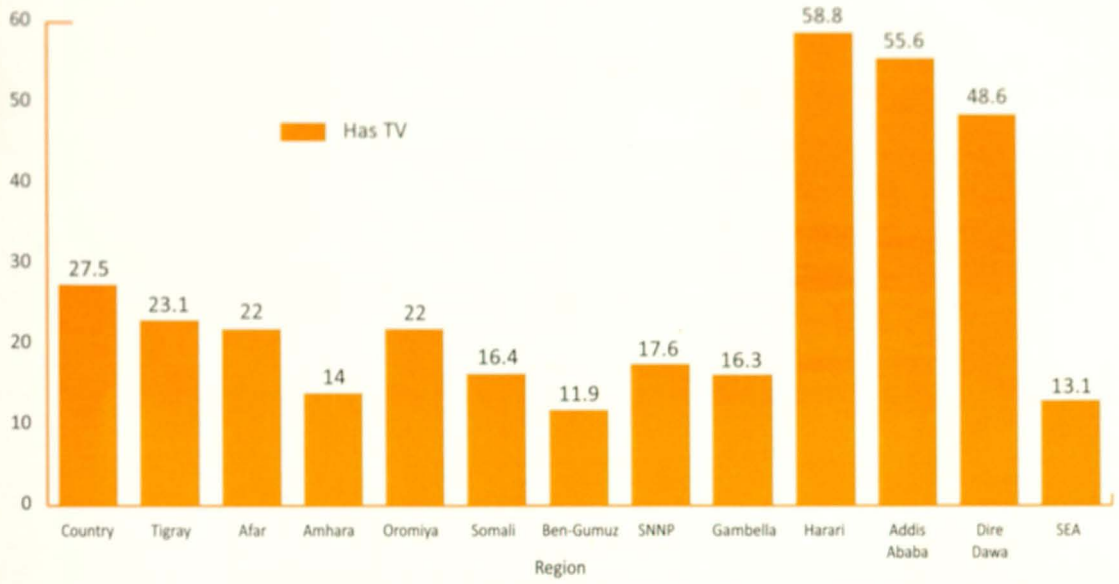
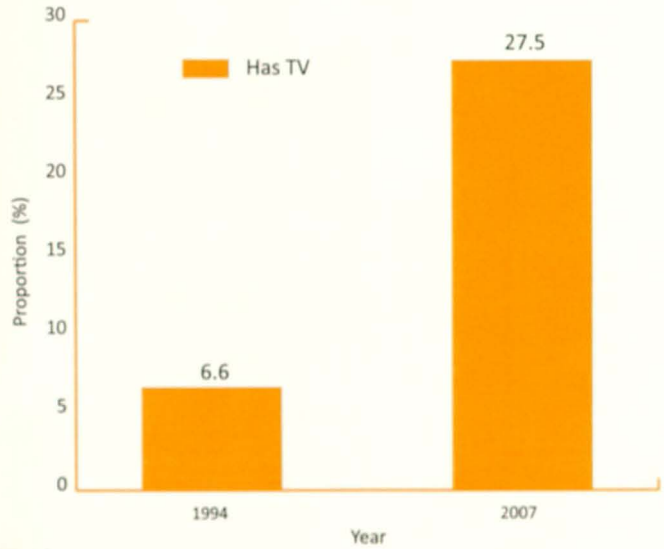


Figure 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television by Region: 2007



The proportion of household owning television went from 6.6 percent in 1994 to 27.5 percent in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television at Country Level between 1994 and 2007



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 4.1 percent of housing units of the country had telephone. The households residing in urban areas housing units had a higher proportion of (about 20.1 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.3 percent). The data reveal that 40.8 percent of housing units in Addis Ababa and 1.5 percent Somali Regions had telephone.

Figure 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Telephone Facility at Country Level: 2007

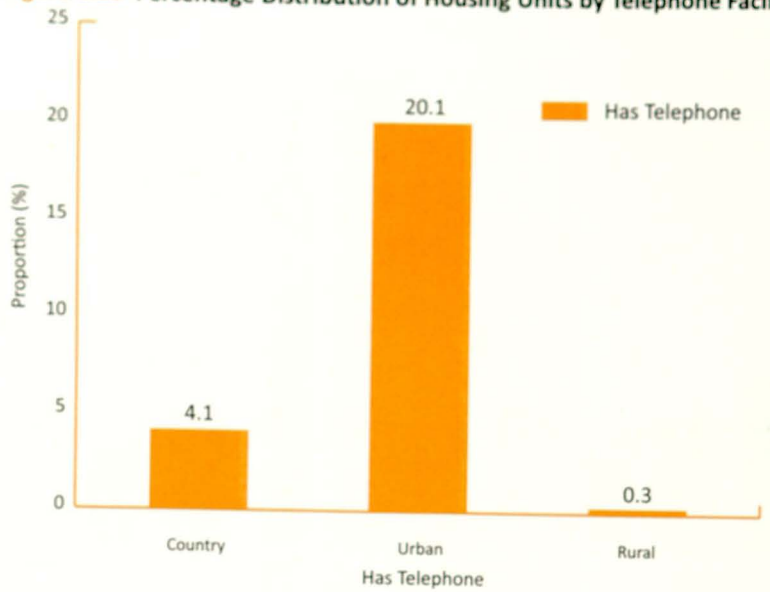


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Telephone by Region for Urban Areas: 2007

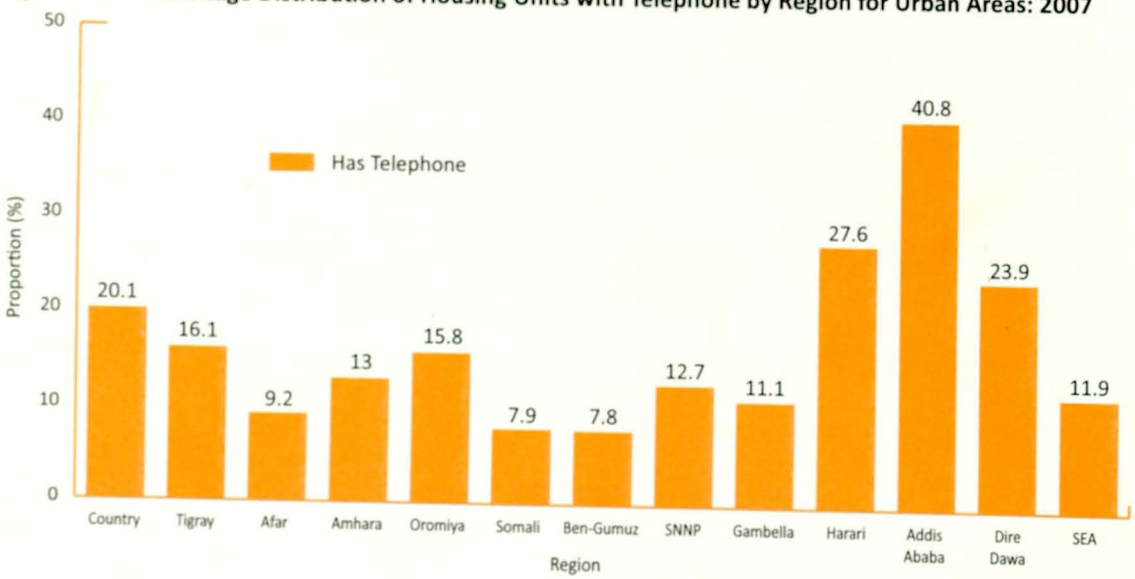
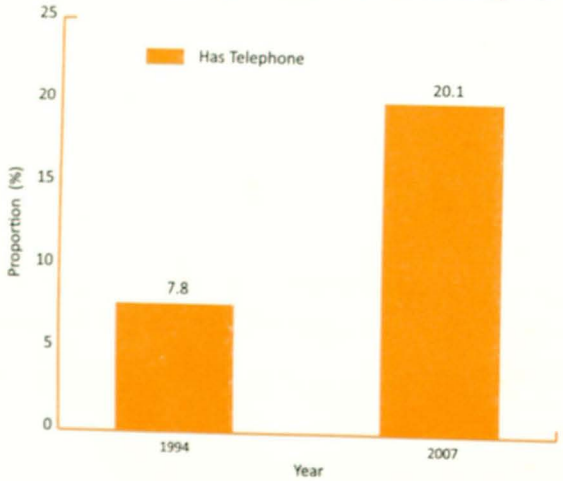


Figure 6.22 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Telephone between 1994 and 2007



ANNEX

Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Region and Urban Areas: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Permanent/ Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL	100	94.54	3.48	1.96	0.02
URBAN	100	97.04	2.57	0.37	0.02
TIGRAY REGION	100	98.1	1.81	0.09	0.0
URBAN	100	97.35	2.59	0.06	0.0
AFAR REGION	100	44.53	10.23	45.21	0.04
URBAN	100	90.34	2.94	6.7	0.02
AMHARA REGION	100	98.6	1.38	0.02	0.01
URBAN	100	98.09	1.86	0.04	0.01
OROMIYA REGION	100	97.16	2.64	0.18	0.01
URBAN	100	98.02	1.88	0.08	0.01
SOMALI REGION	100	47.73	26.98	25.14	0.15
URBAN	100	82.63	11.37	5.82	0.18
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100	97.39	2.57	0.04	0.0
URBAN	100	97.71	2.27	0.0	0.02
S.N.N.P REGION	100	97.06	2.6	0.3	0.03
URBAN	100	97.18	2.73	0.07	0.02
GAMBELLA REGION	100	87.5	12.06	0.41	0.03
URBAN	100	94.72	5.12	0.16	0.0
HARARI REGION	100	97.43	1.93	0.57	0.07
URBAN	100	96.17	2.78	0.93	0.11
ADDIS ABABA	100	97.31	2.61	0.06	0.02
URBAN	100	97.31	2.61	0.06	0.02
DIRE DAWA	100	93.94	4.27	1.72	0.06
URBAN	100	95.96	3.69	0.28	0.08
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA	100	63.32	14.73	21.67	0.28
URBAN	100	92.75	3.34	3.91	0.0

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Region and Rural Areas: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL	100	94.54	3.48	1.96	0.02
RURAL	100	93.95	3.69	2.34	0.02
TIGRAY REGION	100	98.1	1.81	0.09	0
RURAL	100	98.34	1.56	0.1	0
AFAR REGION	100	44.53	10.23	45.21	0.04
RURAL	100	34.08	11.89	53.99	0.04
AMHARA REGION	100	98.6	1.38	0.02	0.01
RURAL	100	98.69	1.29	0.02	0
OROMIYA REGION	100	97.16	2.64	0.18	0.01
RURAL	100	97.01	2.78	0.2	0.01
SOMALI REGION	100	47.73	26.98	25.14	0.15
RURAL	100	42.01	29.54	28.31	0.14
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100	97.39	2.57	0.04	0
RURAL	100	97.32	2.63	0.04	0
S.N.N.P REGION	100	97.06	2.6	0.3	0.03
RURAL	100	97.05	2.59	0.33	0.03
GAMBELLA REGION	100	87.5	12.06	0.41	0.03
RURAL	100	84.41	15.03	0.51	0.05
HARARI REGION	100	97.43	1.93	0.57	0.07
RURAL	100	99.39	0.61	0	0
ADDIS ABABA	100	97.31	2.61	0.06	0.02
RURAL	0	0	0	0	0
DIRE DAWA	100	93.94	4.27	1.72	0.06
RURAL	100	89.07	5.68	5.22	0.02
SEA	100	63.32	14.73	21.67	0.28
RURAL	100	44.72	21.93	32.9	0.45

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water, Region and Urban -Rural: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected Well or Spring	River/Lake/Pond
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	45.47	27.93	26.60
URBAN	100.00	91.61	4.63	3.76
RURAL	100.00	34.52	33.46	32.03
TIGRAY REGION	100.00	63.83	18.66	17.51
URBAN	100.00	96.18	2.38	1.44
RURAL	100.00	53.50	23.86	22.64
AFAR REGION	99.46	31.17	29.56	38.73
URBAN	100.00	87.86	6.39	5.75
RURAL	100.00	18.91	34.84	46.24
AMHARA REGION	100.00	47.61	31.84	20.55
URBAN	100.00	91.54	5.44	3.02
RURAL	100.00	39.63	36.64	23.73
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
SOMALI REGION	100.00	26.29	36.16	37.55
URBAN	100.00	59.29	15.06	25.65
RURAL	100.00	20.89	39.61	39.50
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100.00	36.71	19.05	44.24
URBAN	100.00	66.90	17.51	15.59
RURAL	100.00	30.83	19.35	49.82
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	43.48	29.88	26.64
URBAN	100.00	88.57	7.36	4.08
RURAL	100.00	37.66	32.78	29.56
GAMBELLA REGION	100.00	49.59	12.36	38.06
URBAN	100.00	86.26	3.50	10.25
RURAL	100.00	33.90	16.15	49.95
HARARI REGION	100.00	76.93	15.78	7.29
URBAN	100.00	95.51	1.68	2.82
RURAL	100.00	47.83	37.87	14.30
ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION	100.00	98.64	1.09	0.27
URBAN	100.00	98.64	1.09	0.27
RURAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION	100.00	87.67	6.68	5.65
URBAN	100.00	99.89	0.08	0.03
RURAL	100.00	58.12	22.65	19.23
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA	100.00	57.73	26.67	15.59
URBAN	100.00	97.29	2.63	0.08
RURAL	100.00	32.73	41.87	25.40

Table 6.3 Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility, Region Urban- Rural: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has No Facility
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	33.34	66.66
URBAN	100.00	71.82	28.18
RURAL	100.00	24.21	75.79
TIGRAY REGION	100.00	23.86	76.14
URBAN	100.00	50.22	49.78
RURAL	100.00	15.44	84.56
AFAR REGION	100.00	9.25	90.75
URBAN	100.00	43.64	56.36
RURAL	100.00	1.41	98.59
AMHARA REGION	100.00	24.42	75.58
URBAN	100.00	62.80	37.20
RURAL	100.00	17.46	82.54
OROMIYA REGION	100.00	28.31	71.69
URBAN	100.00	74.49	25.51
RURAL	100.00	19.90	80.10
SOMALI REGION	100.00	11.23	88.77
URBAN	100.00	49.49	50.51
RURAL	100.00	4.97	95.03
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100.00	35.09	64.91
URBAN	100.00	72.76	27.24
RURAL	100.00	27.75	72.25
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	51.86	48.14
URBAN	100.00	79.23	20.77
RURAL	100.00	48.33	51.67
GAMBELLA REGION	100.00	25.64	74.36
URBAN	94.80	38.44	56.35
RURAL	100.00	17.94	82.06
HARARI REGION	100.00	51.20	48.80
URBAN	100.00	79.60	20.40
RURAL	100.00	6.73	93.27
ADDIS ABABA	100.00	85.66	14.34
URBAN	100.00	85.66	14.34
RURAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
DIRE DAWA	100.00	57.75	42.25
URBAN	100.00	80.09	19.91
RURAL	100.00	3.75	96.25
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA	100.00	30.45	69.55
URBAN	98.91	70.41	28.50
RURAL	100.00	4.50	95.50

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Status of Occupancy and Region for Urban Areas: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Status of Occupancy			Total Number of Households	Average Households Per Housing Unit
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households and Above		
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	96.76	3.06	0.18	15634226	1.04
URBAN	100.00	96.11	3.54	0.34	3025329	1.04
RURAL	100.00	96.92	2.95	0.14	12608897	1.03
TIGRAY URBAN	100.00	96.66	3.13	0.22	240382	1.04
AFAR URBAN	100.00	96.29	3.19	0.52	45849	1.05
AMHARA URBAN	100.00	96.33	3.35	0.32	615881	1.04
OROMIYA URBAN	100.00	96.37	3.35	0.28	869751	1.04
SOMALI URBAN	100.00	90.85	7.47	1.67	101953	1.12
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ -URBAN	100.00	96.61	3.16	0.23	28352	1.04
S.N.N.P URBAN	100.00	95.41	4.23	0.36	359625	1.05
GAMBELLA URBAN	100.00	96.86	3.00	0.14	19729	1.03
HARARI URBAN	100.00	97.26	2.56	0.18	28236	1.03
ADDIS ABABA	100.00	96.44	3.24	0.32	655120	1.04
DIRE DAWA URBAN	100.00	95.51	4.18	0.30	54185	1.05
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA URBAN	100.00	96.85	2.76	0.38	6266	1.037

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

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	17.35	9.14	0.43	59.16	0.41	13.52
URBAN	100.00	79.90	6.06	0.09	12.30	0.60	1.05
RURAL	100.00	2.50	9.87	0.51	70.28	0.36	16.48
TIGRAY REGION	100.00	23.38	7.18	0.64	64.82	0.55	3.43
URBAN	100.00	85.38	5.11	0.09	8.55	0.65	0.21
RURAL	100.00	3.57	7.85	0.81	82.80	0.51	4.46
AFAR REGION	100.00	15.24	13.01	0.11	13.08	0.23	58.33
URBAN	100.00	72.19	12.83	0.08	7.85	0.49	6.56
RURAL	100.00	2.26	13.05	0.12	14.27	0.17	70.13
AMHARA REGION	100.00	11.89	3.33	0.35	71.87	0.34	12.22
URBAN	100.00	70.70	4.90	0.12	23.06	0.53	0.68
RURAL	100.00	1.22	3.05	0.39	80.73	0.30	14.32
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
SOMALI REGION	100.00	5.96	34.88	0.33	19.79	0.43	38.60
URBAN	100.00	35.76	39.71	0.30	13.03	0.58	10.62
RURAL	100.00	1.08	34.09	0.34	20.90	0.41	43.18
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100.00	13.87	6.21	0.22	31.52	1.12	47.06
URBAN	100.00	69.81	4.50	0.11	17.09	2.61	5.87
RURAL	100.00	2.97	6.55	0.24	34.33	0.83	55.09
S.N.N.P REGION	100.00	10.57	1.56	0.41	75.05	0.38	12.04
URBAN	100.00	74.07	3.18	0.07	20.84	0.63	1.21
RURAL	100.00	2.37	1.35	0.45	82.04	0.35	13.44
GAMBELLA REGION	100.00	19.91	2.27	0.13	23.08	8.62	45.99
URBAN	100.00	61.20	3.51	0.14	11.24	14.95	8.96
RURAL	100.00	2.25	1.73	0.13	28.15	5.91	61.83
HARARI REGION	100.00	73.71	15.76	0.18	9.50	0.07	0.78
URBAN	100.00	95.52	0.78	0.00	2.68	0.05	0.95
RURAL	100.00	39.53	39.23	0.46	20.18	0.09	0.51
ADDIS ABABA	100.00	98.12	0.14	0.01	1.46	0.23	0.04
URBAN	100.00	98.12	0.14	0.01	1.46	0.23	0.04
RURAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DIRE DAWA	100.00	67.39	18.42	0.29	11.56	0.31	2.02
URBAN	100.00	93.80	3.34	0.06	2.34	0.34	0.12
RURAL	100.00	3.55	54.89	0.88	33.86	0.22	6.60
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA	100.00	32.75	31.28	0.39	10.42	0.28	24.89
URBAN	100.00	80.63	12.85	0.00	3.26	0.55	2.71
RURAL	100.00	2.47	42.93	0.64	14.95	0.10	38.91

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Region for Urban Areas: 2007.

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Type of Waste Disposal					
		Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments/ Individuals	Open Space Behind the Housing Unit	Dump in River	Burry/ Burn	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL -URBAN	100.00	18.73	10.50	36.25	7.72	25.89	0.91
TIGRAY REGION -URBAN	100.00	53.61	1.84	28.60	5.42	9.56	0.98
AFAR REGION -URBAN	100.00	1.42	3.50	48.08	9.09	36.66	1.25
AMHARA REGION -URBAN	100.00	13.01	1.64	46.65	9.06	29.03	0.61
OROMIYA REGION -URBAN	100.00	7.19	3.31	47.57	6.66	34.27	1.00
SOMALI REGION -URBAN	100.00	14.98	3.82	54.27	4.10	21.23	1.61
BEN. GUMUZ REGION -URBAN	100.00	0.61	3.43	62.19	2.19	31.17	0.41
S.N.N.P -URBAN	100.00	6.50	6.39	47.11	2.75	36.09	1.16
GAMBELLA REGION -URBAN	100.00	1.38	3.29	50.85	5.04	38.58	0.85
HARARI -URBAN	100.00	24.56	10.65	19.96	14.18	28.55	2.11
ADDIS ABABA	100.00	34.01	35.57	5.80	11.57	12.33	0.72
DIRE DAWA	100.00	45.77	14.05	14.33	11.77	12.89	1.18
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA -URBAN	100.00	0.73	4.88	38.64	8.77	46.71	0.26

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

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Tenure						
		Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	81.46	6.73	2.40	0.16	0.16	9.03	0.06
URBAN	100.00	39.31	6.94	11.92	0.79	0.57	40.36	0.12
RURAL	100.00	91.47	6.68	0.14	0.01	0.06	1.59	0.05
TIGRAY REGION URBAN	100.00	36.73	8.64	1.56	0.46	0.29	52.19	0.13
AFAR REGION URBAN	100.00	40.62	11.99	2.82	0.77	1.38	42.32	0.08
AMHARA REGION URBAN	100.00	39.13	5.26	9.04	0.48	0.37	45.59	0.12
OROMIYA REGION URBAN	100.00	39.12	7.08	11.33	0.36	0.72	41.29	0.10
SOMALI REGION URBAN	100.00	68.25	13.48	3.22	0.33	0.30	14.18	0.24
BENISHANGUL GUMUZ REGION URBAN	100.00	49.06	6.87	0.61	0.79	0.80	41.78	0.09
S.N.N.P URBAN	100.00	46.59	7.07	6.59	0.44	0.58	38.61	0.11
GAMBELLA REGION URBAN	100.00	44.86	11.88	3.15	1.03	2.02	36.60	0.46
HARARI URBAN	100.00	29.45	8.52	25.29	2.16	0.71	33.74	0.13
ADDIS ABABA	100.00	32.62	5.93	23.63	1.81	0.52	35.36	0.13
DIRE DAWA	100.00	34.54	9.10	20.16	2.65	1.07	32.35	0.12
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA URBAN	100.00	41.18	5.88	2.90	0.63	0.26	49.16	0.00

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

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		No	%	No	%
COUNTRY TOTAL	15103135	5658862	37.47	9444273	62.53
URBAN	2897018	1983763	68.48	913255	31.52
RURAL	12206117	3675099	30.11	8531018	69.89
TIGRAY REGION	957685	329800	34.44	627885	65.56
URBAN	231826	142029	61.27	89797	38.73
RURAL	725859	187771	25.87	538088	74.13
AFAR REGION	235754	94563	40.11	141191	59.89
URBAN	43762	22366	51.11	21396	48.89
RURAL	191992	72197	37.60	119795	62.40
AMHARA REGION	3849141	1081966	28.11	2767175	71.89
URBAN	591428	336241	56.85	255187	43.15
RURAL	3257713	745725	22.89	2511988	77.11
OROMIYA REGION	5425093	2232085	41.14	3193008	58.86
URBAN	836074	585680	70.05	250394	29.95
RURAL	4589019	1646405	35.88	2942614	64.12
SOMALI REGION	648541	206896	31.90	441645	68.10
URBAN	91241	43314	47.47	47927	52.53
RURAL	557300	163581	29.35	393719	70.65
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	167749	58976	35.16	108773	64.84
URBAN	27347	15954	58.34	11393	41.66
RURAL	140402	43022	30.64	97380	69.36
S.N.N.P REGION	2993046	1017368	33.99	1975678	66.01
URBAN	342224	225510	65.90	116714	34.10
RURAL	2650822	791858	29.87	1858964	70.13
GAMBELLA REGION	63692	17471	27.43	46221	72.57
URBAN	19080	8745	45.83	10335	54.17
RURAL	44612	8726	19.56	35886	80.44
HARARI REGION	44914	30452	67.80	14462	32.20
URBAN	27414	22235	81.11	5179	18.89
RURAL	17500	8217	46.95	9283	53.05
ADDIS ABABA	628986	542493	86.25	86493	13.75
URBAN	628986	542493	86.25	86493	13.75
RURAL	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
DIRE DAWA	72938	40149	55.05	32789	44.95
URBAN	51595	35218	68.26	16377	31.74
RURAL	21343	4931	23.10	16412	76.90
SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA	15596	6644	42.60	8952	57.40
URBAN	6041	3977	65.83	2064	34.17
RURAL	9555	2666	27.90	6889	72.10