

6  
REPORT OF AN URBAN SURVEY

of

# NAZARETH

(A Pilot Study)

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Statistical Office

ADDIS ABABA, DECEMBER 1964.

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## FOREWORD.

An urban survey was carried out in Nazerath as a pilot study during July - August, 64. In the first phase lasting from July 15th to 31st, a de jure population count was made and data collected on population by sex, marital status, literacy, housing conditions and for heads of families, religion, kind of work and language. The second phase of the survey lasted from 10th to 26th August. A sample of houses was drawn, 1/12 in size, to provide details on age, migration, education, employment, salaries, and wages; one third of the sample was further interviewed for extra details on births and deaths in the family. In addition, the second phase included collection of data on size of all commercial enterprises and public institutions.

The returns were processed manually and analysed at the C.S.O., to the extent responses to the questionnaires were consistent. The results of the analysis attempted and summary prepared are included in this report. Detailed tables showing block wise totals and two annexes listing plot-wise the number of houses, families and population and listing of hotels and bars with accommodation details etc. are available at the C.S.O. for reference by interested agencies. As a pilot study, this report indicates broadly the lines on which work on urban surveys can be developed in Ethiopia. Limitations noticed in respect of resources required and the response of the public, especially to questions on social and commercial matters, will be kept in view when extending the project to other urban areas as part of the National Multipurpose Survey Scheme.

Twenty students were recruited from the town for field work and six trained field assistants from C.S.O., initiated and supervised the work. United Nation experts Messrs. B.M. Church and B. Sitaraman assisted in the design and the direction of the Survey.

Acknowledgment is recorded of the cooperation extended by all concerned, especially the administrative authorities in Nazerath, during the preparatory and operational stages of the Survey.

Addis Ababa.

December 1964.

Central Statistical Office.

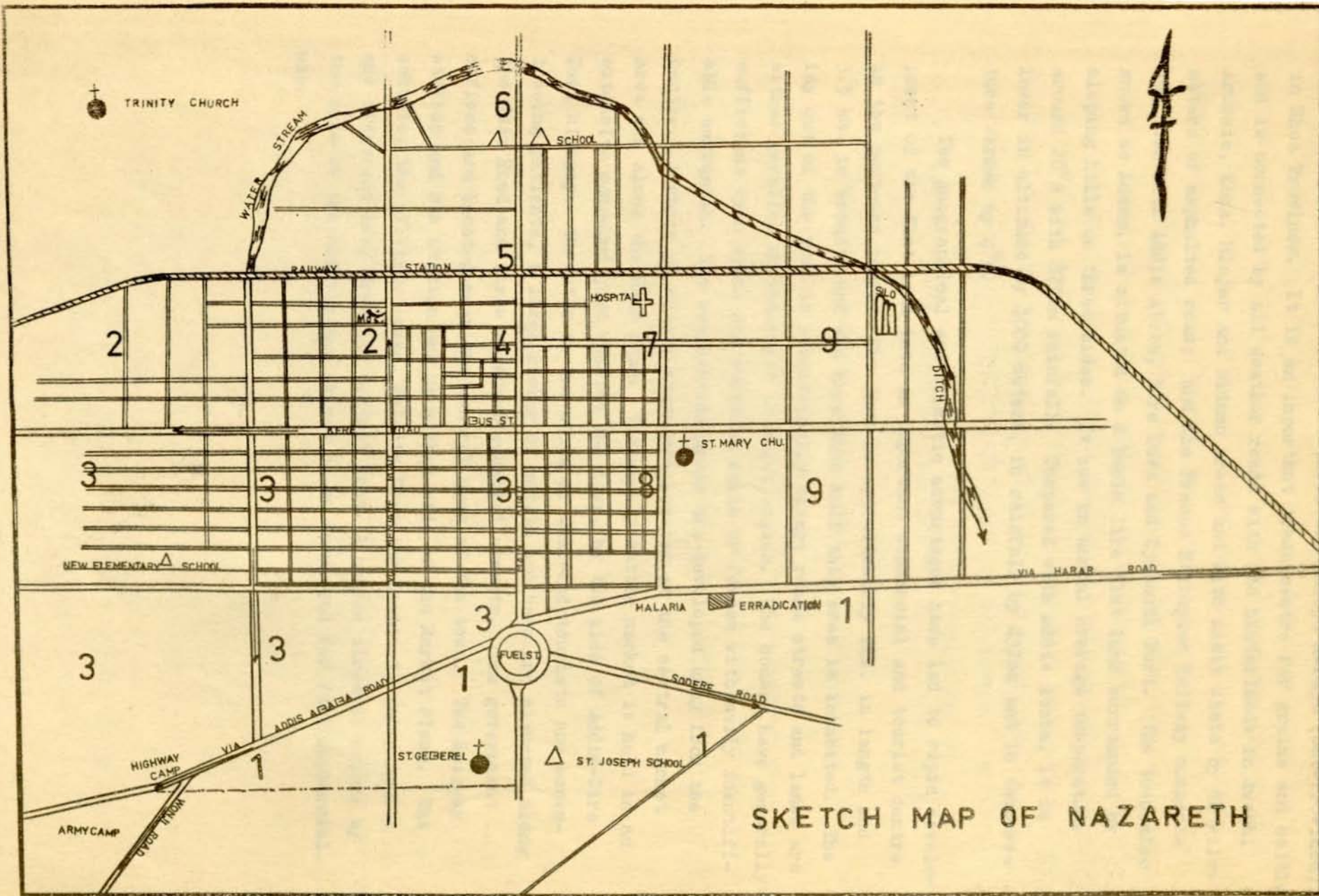
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SKETCH MAP OF NAZARETH

Chapter I introduction

1. Location and description of the Town:

Nazareth is the capital of Yerer and Kereyu Awraja (Sub-Province) in Shoa Province. It is an important trade centre for grains and cattle and is connected by all weather roads with its hinterlands in Awash, Arussie, Koka, Minjar and Sidamo areas and with Addis Ababa by 98 kilometers of asphalted road; and the Franco Ethiopian Railway connects the town with Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Djibouti Port. The town, also known as Adama, is situated on a basin like flat land surrounded by sloping hills on three sides. It has an annual average temperature around 20°C with 875mm rainfall. Compared with Addis Ababa, it is lower in altitude by 1000 meters, in rainfall by 432mm and in temperature warmer by 4°C.

The geographical and climatic advantages have led to rapid development of the flat land into an important commercial and tourist centre in the post-war years. The town is approximately 4km. in length and 3.5 km. in breadth and more than half this area is inhabited. The lay out of the town is geometrically clear; roads streets and lanes are either parallel or intersect at right angles. The houses have generally sufficient open space and compound walls or fences with easily identifiable entrances. The residential areas are developed away from the centre. A chain of retail shops are located at the central market area and along the Main Road. The weekly cattle market is held in an extensive compound just outside the town, by the side of Addis-Dire Dawa highway. To cater to the needs of week-end tourists and convalescing patients, a large number of hotels and bars are situated along the Main Road and three adjacent parallel streets. The government offices are located near the central area of the town. The Railway station and Bus station are on either side of the Market Place. The schools, the military areas, Malaria Training Institute and churches are dispersed away from the central area. A narrow airstrip exists by the side of the highway and is yet to be developed for full commercial use.

Chapter II Population

2. Total population : de jure.

All persons who are usually resident in the town during 14th to 31st July 64 were enumerated. Temporary absentees away from the town for not more than three months were included. Visitors staying with families or in hotels for not more than three months were recorded separately. Visitors of more than three months were included as usual residents; visitors of less than one week's stay were excluded. The de jure population enumerated as above was 27243 comprising of 26461 usual residents and 783 visitors. Nearly half the population is located in blocks 2,3 & 4; Minjar Road splits this area into commercial and the residential areas. The residents of Block 4 are mainly families of shopkeepers, warehouse and railway staff and bar owners. Parts of Blocks 7 & 8 adjacent to the Main Road are commercial and govt. areas and the rest of these blocks are occupied by resident and visitor families.

Table 1: Number of houses, families and population.

Block No.	Area (inhabited) sq. Km.	No. of Houses Marked	No. of Families enumerated	P o p u l a t i o n		
				Usual Residents	Visitors	Total
1	1.568	600	699	2,397	89	2,486
2	0.428	732	1,072	3,653	42	3,695
3	1,590	1,379	2,013	6,920	124	7,044
4	0.220	872	854	2,799	99	2,898
5	0.525	850	977	3,680	90	3,770
6	1.035	265	267	983	4	987
7	0.247	191	234	990	80	1,070
8	0.205	334	523	2,127	97	2,224
9	0.770	544	754	2,912	157	3,069
Total	6,587	5,767	7,393	26,461	782	27,243

not be arranged. In consequence the week-end visitors are left out both in houses and hotels. In hotels and bars with adequate bedding accommodation, a count was made on the last week-end of the operations and 140 out of 350 beds were reported occupied Saturday (27.6.64). A large percentage of drink houses may each have accommodated one or two persons that evening, so there was a heavy rush for rooms in the town on that peak day of the tourist season. The Prison Camp included 120 persons, but of whom 120 were enumerated as residents in their homes in the town.

3: Area.

The municipal area of the town is 13.sq.k.m. and the inhabited area as indicated by the municipal authorities is 6.587 k.m. i.e. nearly half the total. For purposes of the survey 13.4. sq.km. (33.5 gashas) included even though this meant exceeding the boundary marked with white stones some years ago; the Municipality has plans to acquire and develop these additional patches shortly and in several cases number of houses have already sprung up beyond the white stones. There are no houses for some visible distance beyond the area included for the survey. The included area thus represents the entire urban settlement in the geographical basin of Nazareth, with the exception of areas used by the departments of the Armed Forces and the Bible Academy, outside the border on the road to Wonji.

4: Density

The density of population is 2029 persons per sq. k.m. for the municipal area of 13.4sq. km. as compared with 2035 for Addis Ababa. Excluding large green belts not yet housed, the density for the inhabited area is 4136 per sq.km. The variations from Block to Block are quite considerable. The concentration is highest in Block 4, the market area, at 13,170 per sq. km. Block 8, catering mainly to tourist business, ranks next with a figures of 10,849 per sq. km. Block 2 has a density of 8633 persons per sq. km. and this concentration may be due to the location of the only mosque in the town inside the block and the rush to construct and settle own in the areas of land not legally acquired by the Municipality in parts of the block at the time of construction. Block 3, though containing the largest population, is less dense. The population and the dwellings in other blocks appear to be fairly well dispersed.

5. De Facto Population

Due to limitations of resources, a de facto population count could not be arranged. In consequence the week-end visitors are left out both in houses and hotels. In hotels and bars with adequate bedding accomodation, a count was made on the last week-end of the operations and 346 out of 450 beds were reported occupied on Saturday (22.8.64). A large percentage of drink houses may each have accomodated one or two persons that evening, as there was a heavy rush for rooms in the town on that peak day of the tourist season. The Prison Camp included 482 persons, out of whom 182 were enumerated as residents in their homes in the town.

The areas of the town and its outskirts utilised by the department of Armed Forces and the Bible Academy Boarding School are other important exclusions. Allowing for the sizes indicated by the local authorities for these categories, the de facto population which the town accomodates during the best weekends may perhaps be placed between 29,000 and 30,000.

#### 6. Household Size

The average number of persons per household is 3.7 and the total no. of households is 7393. Of these, 14 percent have single members and three percent have ten or more persons; nearly sixty percent of the families have 2 to 4 persons. The term household includes groupings of related or unrelated persons living together sharing one roof and kitchen and pooling their earnings and expenditure. Students daily workers, bar women and other professional immigrating into the town from the same villages form the households of unrelated persons; family sizes of 5 and above were often found to be of this category.

Table 2: Number & Percentage of households according to number

#### Persons in the household

Household size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
No. of households	1024	1747	1437	1051	756	453	311	176	123	180	7259
Percentage	14	24	20	14	10	6	4	3	2	3	100
Cumulative percentage	14	38	58	72	82	88	92	95	97	100	

Daily labouress and construction workers often form large clusters for residential purposes.

7. Sex Ratio

Out of 27243 persons enumerated in the census, 13369 were males and 13874 females. The excess of females is reflected in almost all blocks and amongst both usual residents and visitors. On the average sex ratio is 96.3 males per 100 females from the census count. The sample survey provides a fairly close figure of 95.8 for the average but a larger number of males than females in the age groups 15 to 24 and in the older age group 45 years and above. The secondary school attracts a larger number of male students from neighbouring areas which may have tilted the ratio in favour of males at this age group. The number of mothers beyond the reproductive years shows a drop and this may one be one of the reasons for the increase in ratio for males at that age group.

Table 3: Total population according to sex and residential status.

	Male	Female	Total	Number of males per 100 females.
Usual Residents	13001	13454	26461	96.6
Visitors	362	420	782	86.2
Total	13369	13874	27243	96.3

8. Age Structure

Age was studied for the sample. Considering both the sexes, one third of the population is less than 15 years old and about 1/8 of the population are children less than 5 years; old aged, 55 & above, constituted 1.5 percent. The male labour force of the town including students, aged 15 and above excluding visitors, is estimated to be 8682. The female age pattern is similar to that of males excepting that the percentage is higher in the middle years compared with males; the tendency to understate female age in the years 45 to 54 has inflated the percentages for bordering age groups with this limitation women of 15 to 50 years constitute 58 percent or an estimated figure of 8045 for the entire population.

The figures include children in the single status in the second and third column and hence the ratios in that status are overstated. However the sample survey has also provided data in age groups from which the fourth column is calculated. This shows that nearly 21 percent adults are unmarried at the time of census. But 23 percent of these persons comprise of girls aged 15-20 and boys aged 15-20 who change over to marital status when they enter the next age group. The male population has a low percentage of divorced or widowed compared with females; the position is reversed in respect of single persons.

Table 4a: Age Distribution of the population (Sample)

Age Group	Males %	Female %	Total %
Less than 1 yr.	2.4	2.9	2.6
1-less than 5 yr.	10.9	9.3	10.1
5- 14	20.0	24.2	22.1
5- 24	19.0	16.2	18.6
25- 34	16.2	18.1	17.1
35- 44	12.5	14.8	13.6
45- 54	12.1	6.8	9.4
55 & above	7.0	7.7	7.4
Total	1000	100	100

(N.B. The size of sample was 2265 persons comprising of 1108 males and 1157 females.)

9. Marital Status

Out of 25831 persons of all ages who declared their marital status, 9583 were married 12831 single (never or not yet married), 2504 divorced and 913 widowed. The relative proportions of these categories arrived both at the census (phas I) and sample (phase II) agree fairly as below:-

Table 4b: Marital Status percentage

(1)	Census (2)	Sample (3)	Sample (15yr & above) (4)
Single	48.2	49.7	21
Married	37.4	37.1	57
Divorced	9.8	9.7	15
Widowed	4.6	3.5	7
Total	100.0	100.0	100

The figures include children in the single status in the second and third column and hence the ratios in that status are overstated. However the sample enquiry has also provided data in age groups from which the fourth column is calculated. This shows that nearly 21 percent adults are unmarried at the time of census. But 19 percent of these persons comprise of girls aged 15-20 and boys aged 15-34 who change over to marital status when they enter the next age group. The male population has a low percentage of divorced or widowed compared with females; the position is reversed in respect of single persons.

Table 4b. Classification of population by sex and marital status (sample)

Percentages

(i) Intermis of age groups

Age	Males				Females			
	Single	Married	Wid or Divorced	Total Males	Single	Married	Wid or Divorced	Total females
15 to 19	83	3	14	100	65	35	-	100
20 - 24	78	19	3	100	8	68	24	100
25 - 29	31	61	8	100	5	72	23	100
30 - 34	16	70	14	100	2	73	25	100
35 - 39	4	87	9	100	0	71	29	100
40 - 44	3	94	3	100	3	63	34	100
45 - 54	4	76	20	100	1	55	44	100
55 & above	1	73	26	100	5	19	76	100
Average	(31)	(56)	(13)	100	(10)	(58)	(32)	100

(ii) Summary (Sample)

	Size of Sample		Sex percentage		
	No. of persons	% of G.Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	303	20.8	77	23	100
Married	835	57.1	51	49	100
Widowed	219	15.0	26	74	100
Divorced	103	7.1	29	71	100
Grand Total	1460	100	(52)	(48)	(100)

For the sample population of 2250, births and deaths during the last 12 months in the family were recorded. This provided a crude birth rate of 34 and death rate of 10 per 1000. Information on sex and cause of deaths in the families in sub-sample was too meagre and hence not tabulated. Out of 3.1 children born to a mother, 2.1 are now surviving including both new borns and grown up adult children of old mothers. Out of 30 new births recorded in the sub-sample i.e. 90 per cent have survived the first year; those born to young mothers aged 15 to 19 however had a low survival rate.

Information on no. of births and survival of children to some extent in the sub-sample are tabulated on next page.

In regard to married persons, the percentage is 65 for males and 57 for females; but women get married early than men as evident from cumulative figures below:

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	55 & above	Total of all persons 15 yrs. and above.
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------------------	---

Cumulative % married persons

Men	1	3	11	18	37	35	48	65	100
Women	4	13	23	34	42	49	55	57	100

10. Births and Deaths:

According to the sub-sample enquiry the average number of children born to a mother is 3.1 during her life time. The older generation 50 years & above show a higher rate 3.4 compared with a lower figure of 2.9 for current group of women at reproductive ages. 9 percent of women had 8 or more children; 3 cases out of 189 had as many as 13 children and four cases had 10 children 19 percent of the women had no children, though within the reproductive age group.

Table 5. % married women ( for the ages of 15 years) & above  
With different numbers of live births

No. of children per mother	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	Total
No. of mothers (percentage)	19	19	18	11	8	8	6	2	5	1	2	1	100

For the sample population of 2288, births and deaths during the last 12 months in the family were recorded. This provided a crude birth rate of 34 and death rate of 10 per 1000. Information on age and cause of deaths in the families in sub-sample was too meagre and hence not tabulated. Out of 3.1 children born to a mother, 2.1 are now surviving including both new borns and grown up adult children of old mothers. 27 out of 30 new borns recorded in the sub-sample i.e. 90 percent have survived the first year; those born to young mothers aged 15 to 19 however had a low survival rate.

Information on no. of births and survival of children to women in the sub-sample are tabulated on next page.

Table 5b. Percentage distribution of women 15 yrs & above.  
and No. of children born  
(Subsample)

Number of Children born	Age Groups						Total percent of women
	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 & above	Age Not Declared	
0	3.2	5.8	5.3	3.2	1.6	-	19.0
1	4.8	6.9	2.6	2.1	1.6	0.5	18.5
2	2.6	6.3	6.9	2.1	0.5	-	18.5
3	0.5	6.3	2.1	1.6	-	-	10.6
4	1.6	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	7.9
5	-	4.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	-	8.5
6	-	1.1	3.2	1.1	0.5	-	5.8
7	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	1.6
8	-	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.5	-	4.8
9	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1
10	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	2.1
13	-	-	1.1	-	0.5	-	1.6
Total percentage	12.7	36.0	28.6	14.3	7.9	0.5	100.0

The percentage of women 15 yrs & above who are migrants is 37.1 of the migrants have been in the town for 10 years or less. During the last few years, this figure was approximately 37 percent. The immigration rate during the last 10 years has been 6.8% per annum of the total population of the migration from the interior to the town. Seeking jobs, services, education, trading and schooling are the main reasons for migration.

The population of female migrants is slightly in excess of the males. This is very pronounced in case of migrants from surrounding areas of lower and Karaga. Only 70 percent of the females have accompanied their husbands already settled in the town or their husbands in the town after marriage. Only 11 percent of the females migrated to the town to find work compared with 34 percent for males. There has been an increase of female migrants in earlier years; during the last three years however, the number of female migrants has not kept up with the increase in male migrants.

Table: 5c:No. of women 15 yrs and above and children born

Age group of women	No. of women %	No. of children		Last 12 months	
		Born per woman During life time	Stil alive	Number born per woman	Stil alive
15-24 Yrs.	13	1.4	1.0	0.21	0.17
25-34	36	2.6	2.1	0.28	0.25
35-44	29	3.6	2.3	0.93	0.93
45-49	8	3.7	2.4	0.06	0.06
50-54	6	3.0	1.5	0	0
55 & above	8	3.8	2.3	0	0
Total	100				
Average		3.1	2.1	0.16	0.14

11. Immigration:

The development of the town during the last two decades, has in turn attracted a large number of migrants. Sample survey reveals that only one third of the population were born in the town; 16 percent have come from surrounding areas of the Awraja, 34 percent from rest of Shoa Province and 14 percent from outside Shoa specially from Arussi and Sidam<sup>4</sup> Provinces. The population of female migrants is higher than male migrants by about 4 percent and nearly 20% in respect of migrants from surrounding areas of Yerer and Kereyu Awraja 37.1 of the migrants have been in the town for 10 years and more; during the last few years, this inflow was accelerated and accounted for another 37 percent. The immigration rate during the last 3½ years has been 6.8% per annum of the total population War time migration from the intrior to the town, seeking jobs, service transfers, trading and schooling are the main reasous for migration.

The population of female migrants is slightly in excess of the males; this is very pronounced in cases of migrants from surrounding areas of Yerer and Kereyu. Nearly 70 percent of the females have accompanied their relations already settled in the town or their husbands' in the town after marriage. Only 11 percen of the females migrated to the town to find work compared with 54 percent for males. There has been an excess of female migrants in earlier years; during the last three years however, the number of female migrants has not kept up with the increase in male migrants.

Table 6. M I G R A T I O N

AGE DISTRIBUTION	Total numbers in the sample	% to Grand Total	Sex distribution %		
			Total	male	Female
<b>C</b> <u>PLACE OF BIRTH</u>					
Born in Nazerath	812	36	100	46	54
Born outside Yerer & Kereyu	269	16	100	39	61
Rest of Shoa	776	34	100	51	49
Outside Shoa	<u>410</u>	<u>14</u>	100	48	52
Total	<u>1455</u>	<u>64</u>	100	48	52
Grand Total	2267	100	100	47	53
<b>D</b> <u>DURATION OF STAY OF MIGRANTS</u>					
Less than 1	165	12	100	52	48
1 Year	111	8	100	55	45
2 Years	140	10	100	51	49
3	99	7	100	50	50
4	69	5	100	46	54
5	81	6	100	43	57
6	73	5	100	47	53
7	76	6	100	45	55
8	32	2	100	50	50
9	28	2	100	50	50
10 & above	519	37	100	46	54
Grand Total	1393	100	100	48	52

Table 6. M I G R A T I O N (Continued)

	Total number in the sample	% to grand total	Sex distribution %			
			Total	Male	Female	
<b>A</b>	<u>AGE DISTRIBUTION</u>					
	Less than 10 years	108	8	100	43	57
	10 - 19	256	18	100	46	54
	20 -	311	22	100	52	48
	30 -	295	21	100	47	53
	40 -	236	16	100	48	52
	50 & above	230	16	100	47	53
	Grand total declared	1436	(100)	100	48	52
<b>B</b>	<u>REASONS FOR MIGRATION</u>					
	To find work	452	32	100	82	18
	Service Transfer	53	4	100	94	6
	War time migration	33	2	100	30	70
	Accompany relations, /husbands/ master	652	47	100	23	77
	Health and climate	39	3	100	36	64
	Schooling	55	4	100	51	49
	Trading	44	3	100	86	14
	Other reason	72	5	100	42	58
	Grand Total declared	1400	100	100	49	51

### 12. Emigration:

Data are not available on the number of emigrants, but this may be estimated as below. Population in 1956 as given by the administration equals 16, 000; comparison with the current census, provides 10,500 as the increase in eight years. This figure corresponds to a geometric growth rate of 6.5% per annum. We may equate it with other rates thus:-  
Net increase rate = (Birth rate - death rate + immigration rate - emigration rate) = or  $6.5 = 3.4 - 1.0 + 6.8 - E$

Therefore, Emigration rate = 2.7% per annum.

### 13. Population Growth Rate:

Taking the de facto population at present as 30,000, the population may be expected to double itself at the above set of rates to 60,000 in another eleven years. The town, has no large scale industry now. But it has sufficient labour force and water supply potential. With extended railway and other facilities, and with the completion of new hydro-electric power project near Sodere, there are possibilities of industries and institutions springing up to sustain another 30,000 population. In such a case the population may double itself earlier.

### 14. Ethnic Group and Religion:

Out of 7341 families enumerated, only 123 are of foreign nationality. They comprised of 62 Yemenite families, 30 European Families and 20 Indian families. The duration of the census operation coincided with summer vacation; hence the teacher families of the U.S. Peace Corps, Indian and other foreign nationalities were temporarily absent from the town and not enumerated in the census. In regard to languages classification, 7023 were Amharic speaking, 825 families were speaking Galligna at home though speaking Amharic outside; in the same way 48 families were classified as Somali speaking. Orthodox Christians form the main group comprising of 6513 families; Moslem families numbered 740.

### 15. Literacy:

In the phase I (census) of the Survey 5690 persons or 22% of the population in the town declared themselves as literate i.e. can read or write Amharic or any European or Arabic or Asian language. In phase II (sampling) information on literacy was collected by age group and education grade completed. The percentage literacy in the sample is 26 percent but increases to 29 percent if children less than 5 years are excluded. In the school age group 5 to 24, 39 per cent are literate; in the adult group 25 years and above, only 18 percent

are literate. As for sex distribution, nearly half the males in school going age group and 14 percent in the adult male group are literate, About 28 percent of females in the school going age are literate but hardly 4 percent of adult females 25 years and above declared themselves as literate.

Table : Literacy by age and Sex. (Sample)

	Read			White			Illiterate			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<u>Census</u>												
1. No. of persons of all ages			266			5424			20016			25706
2. %			1.0			21.1			77.9			100
<u>Sample</u>												
3. No. of persons of all ages			33			474			1444			1951
4. %			1.7			24.3			74.0			100
5. Age 5 to 24 (percentage)	1		1	24	14	38	24	37	61	49	51	100
6. Age 25 & over (percentage)	2	@	2	14	2	16	34	48	82	50	50	100
7. Total percentage (excluding children)	2	@	2	19	8	27	29	43	71	50	50	100

Approximately ninety percent of the literates of either sex have completed the primary level i.e. 8th grade; only one percent appears to have studied beyond the secondary level.

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12above	Total.
No. of persons (percentage)	9	12	13	17	12	10	8	11	2	1	2	3	1	(100)

16 Kind of Work or Source of Income:

The main sources of income in the town are trading Govt. service hotel business, daily labour engaged mainly in public and private construction work and 'coolie' labour for unloading and loading at the Railway Station and at the warehouses. Agricultural activity claims ten per cent of the male labour force. The Government and business offices engage another ten percent. Income from land, buildings and remittances from sons to parents are other sources of income for some families.

Other Professions, noticed significantly are guards or watchman, masons, tailors, domestic servants, weavers and wood sellers. The tailors and weavers constitute 6.4 per cent of males aged 15 & above. Every cloth shop engages one or two tailors on a partner basis or as a separate enterprise. 300 weaver families, work in their cottages, as joint enterprises, with yarn bought in the market. Very often the customers supply the yarn and pay labour charges.

Table : 7 shows the percentages for various kinds of work for a sample of 729 males aged 15 yrs and above.

Only 224 out of 729 males declared as having regular month salaries or daily wages; others are either traders or casually employed or living on property and land income. Government and other offices appear to have the best wage ranging from Eth. \$20 to E.\$400. Masons and brick layers and daily labour rank next. Guards, domestic servants and farm hands form the third category. 30 to \$40 per month is the typical wage of daily labourer. Most of the domestic servants get E\$10 or less per month in addition to food & housing, where-as the guards especially in warehouses, get better wages going up to \$30-\$40 a month.

As a followup of the pilot survey, a detailed investigation on vagrancy was conducted by the Ministry of Community Development utilising the services of the same team of student enumerators; detailed analysis is under preparation by that Ministry.

16. Mechanics & Technicians

17. Car driver

18. Taxi driver

19. Laundry man

20. Hairdresser

21. Shoe Polish

22. Vagrants

23. Others

Table: 8 Kind of work of males aged 15 yr and above.

(Sample)

<u>Kind of Work</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1. Daily Labourer	16.8
2. Shop & Hotel Keeper	14.9
3. Baker & Bread Seller	0.3
4. Grain miller	1.2
5. Student	8.7
6. Service-Govt.	4.3
- Other offices	4.7
Teacher	0.4
- Soldier	0.5
- domestic	5.5
Gards	3.2
priests	0.1
7. Farmer	9.5
8. Wood seller	3.2
9. Weaver	4.5
10. Brick Layers and Masons	3.2
11. Carpenter	0.5
12. Painter	0.1
13. Blacksmith	0.7
14. Tailor	1.9
15. Cobbler	1.5
16. Mechanics & Technicians	1.5
17. Cardriver	1.4
18. Cart driver	0.8
19. Laundry man	0.7
20. Hairdresser	0.5
21. Shoe Polish	0.8
22. Vagrants	0.4
23. Others	<u>8.1</u>
	Total:- <u>100</u>

Chapter III H O U S I N G

17. Housing types:

In each of the houses in the town, the number of separated buildings in the compound, the type of construction and facilities were recorded. Table 8 summarises the data collected for all the 8312 buildings in the town, The buildings are mainly of two types: mud walls with corrugated iron roof and mud walls with thatch roof. There are of course a few houses with stone walls with metal roof or plastered ceiling. The mud walls have often been built by plastering a combination of mud and fibres or straw over a frame of poles and with surface smoothed out and painted. The main residential premises have white washed walls and ceilings; a small thatched and mud walled 'Tikul' serves as kitchen to avoid smoke in the main building. Firewood and in a few cases, charcoal are used for cooking and there is an abundant supply of these from the neighbouring hills. The flooring of the main building is of cement or stone or mud plaster and occasionally wooden; windows do exist, though not on a liberal scale. The structures accommodating Kiosks or corner shops in residential areas are generally of wooden wall with metal roof and are movable from one locality to another.

The number of rooms in each building was not clearly identifiable: areas with partitions of wood or textile screen were considered as separate rooms if they serve a special function in the household. 15547 rooms were enumerated for 7393 families and 27243 person. This works approximately to 2.1 room per family and 1.8 persons per room which indicate non existence of congestion in the town,

This is further borne out by the investigation on occupancy of the houses. Nearly eight per cent of the houses were locked indicating either part time occupation only by visiting families from Addis or vacation by the tenant; 68 new constructions were also noticed during the enumeration; most of these new constructions were found in the bordering areas on the side of the Addis-Dire Dawa Road away from the town: developments are likely to take place in this area. The investments are made mostly by non - residential owners from neighbouring districts.

Out of 345 tenants (or 6.7% sample), nearly 80 percent are paying rent less than 100; 15 percent are in the category 10 to 100\$. The figures refer to rental of residential premises only and not shops, hotels, etc. warehouses etc.

Table: 9 Housing Data.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% to Total houses</u>
<b>A. <u>HOUSES:</u></b>		
Occupied	5240	91
Locked	420	8
Under construction	<u>68</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>5748</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>% total occupied houses</u>
With Electric Light	2705	52
With Water pipe inside the compound	836	16
With Flush Toilet facility	210	4
with Other Toilet facilities	<u>3740</u> <sup>3950</sup>	<u>71</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. per house occupied</u>
No. of Bldgs	8405	1.6
No. of Rooms	15547	3.7
No. of Families	7393	1.4
No. of persons	27243	5.2
<b>B. <u>BUILDINGS</u></b>		<u>% to Total Bldgs</u>
Total Number of Bldgs	<u>8405</u>	<u>100</u>
Metal Roof + Stone wall	379	4
" " + Mud wall	6794	81
" " + Other types of wall	104	1
Thatch Roof + Mud wall	984	12
Other Roof + Stone wall	42	0.5
" " + Mud wall	82	1
Other types	<u>40</u>	<u>0.5</u>
		<u>No. per-building</u>
Number of rooms per Bldg.		1.8
of persons "		3.2
Number of rooms per family		2.1
<i>persons</i> per room		<u>1.8</u>
<b>C. <u>TENANCY</u></b>		<u>% total families</u>
Owner families	2217	30
Tenants	<u>5124</u>	<u>70</u>
Total	<u>7341</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>D. <u>RENTS</u></b>		
a) Rental Value	50 50- 100- 200- 300- 400- 500 2500 Total	
b) % of Tenants (sample)	45 35 15 1.7 1.5 0.6 1.2 0.3 100	

## 18. LIGHT, WATER AND TOILET FACILITIES

Electric power and water supply potential exist in abundance so far as Nazerath is concerned. This is likely to be an important factor favouring further growth of the town. Electric power is supplied by the hydroelectric installation at Koka, only 25 kms. away from the town; another project is under way at Gorgo on the bank of Awash 20 kilometres away on the main road to Asalla. Electric power is now fully utilised by the Municipality for street lighting and by the hotels, shops and grain mills. 2705 out of 5758 houses have electric light facilities representing fifty per cent of the total.

Water: there is adequate pipe water supply by the Municipality from the two reservoirs located at sufficient altitude on the hills near Malaria Training Institute and near Bible Academy. The reservoirs are fed from two wells sunk by the side of the river Awash 15 km. away from town, near wonji most of the houses in the town use public water taps and only 50% of the houses have pipe water supply inside their premises. The Municipality has also installed drinking water tanks for herds of cattle brought to Nazerath cattle Market every Wednesday. If water supply is required on a much larger scale either for industrial use or by Nazerath Municipality in emergency, there is perennial supply in the near by river Awash or the Koka Lake

### Drainage

During the rainy season, the water from the surrounding hills is prevented from entering the basin shaped town, by diversion channels all along the border. Inside the town, cement pipe channels are nearing completion underground in the four main streets. Feeder channels are already maintained along side roads. An annual spraying operation by the Malaria Institute takes care of stagnant rain water in undrained areas.

Toilet Facilities: Hotels, bars and upper middle class residences have all flush toilet facilities; the rest have pit toilet facilities. Nearly 70 per cent of houses have toilet facilities within the premises; the remaining 30 per cent of houses without such facilities are mainly along the bordering agricultural areas.

19. HOUSE UTILISATION

The census enumeration indicated that family dwelling is the first category. Out of 7393 families, only 2217 own the premises; the rest are all tenants. Next in importance to families is the hotel trade. There are in all 117 including hotels with beds, bars, liquor shops; besides the Tej and Tella houses offer sometimes lodging facilities. Next group of occupants is the large number of retail shops located along the Main Road and Market Area of the town i.e. blocks 3,4,7 and 8. Government offices warehouse, railway station, schools, hospitals, and churches from the fourth category of occupants; Government office and warehouses are located mainly in Block 7.

Types of retail shops located by a small urban community of 24,000 persons. The shops are medium sized or small and occupy one or two rooms and employ not more than 3 or 4 persons. They are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Market Area and from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the Main Road. Out of 395 shops, only 85 displayed their licenses in the premises; others are either unostentatious or too small to take a license. All hotels and bars display their licenses and keep open till late in the evening. July to September are the best months for hotel business and Friday to Sunday are the best days in the week. The best months for shops however are September to December or January.

21.(a) Retail shops-Capital & sales: The total monthly sales in various categories of 395 retail shops add upto 143,000 against a capital of 55,000 excluding land and buildings. 174 shops have sales less than 100 per day; 75 shops fall in the range 100 to 29 per day; and 39 shops in the range 30 to 100 per day. Seven shops have sales above this level, varying between 1000 and 4500 per month. In terms of business capital nearly half the number of shops have less than 500 capital. One third are in the range 500 to 5000. In the range 500 to 50,000 there are 42 shops and only one shop has the maximum capital of 100,000. Table 10. to 12 give for the 395 shops cross classifications in respect of sales Capital and commodity groups

Chapter IV Commercial Institutions.

20. General Pattern: General trading and hotel business form the main sources of income to the population of the town. There are 295 retail shops, a few grain and oil mills, cereal warehouses, a nail factory and a civet collection centre. A cattle market is organised on Wednesdays and a cereal market on Thursdays in a walled compound. The Railway Station and the Bus Station are the centres of transport activity for goods and passengers between Nazerath and other towns; 150 gharries (horse carts) provide the transport facility inside the town.

The town is provided with all the usual types of retail shops needed by a small urban community of 27,000 persons. The shops are medium sized or small and occupy one or two rooms and employ not more than 3 or 4 persons. They are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Market Area and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on the Main Road. Out of 295 shops, only 85 displayed their licenses in the premises; others are either unostantatious or too small to take a license. All hotels and bars display their licenses and keep open till late in the evening. July to September are the best months for hotel business and Friday to Sunday are the best days in the week. The best months for shops however are September to December or January.

21.(a) Retail shops-Capital & sales: The total monthly sales in various categories of 295 retail shops add upto 143,000\$ against a capital of 855,000\$ excluding land and buildings. 174 shops have sales less than 10\$ per day; 75 shops fall in the range 10\$ to 29 per day, and 39 shops in the range 30 to 100. per day. Seven shops have sales above this level, varying between 3000 and 4500\$ per month. In terms of business capital nearly half the number of shops have less than 500\$ capital. One third are in the range 500 to 5000\$. In the range 5000 to 50,000\$ there are 42 shops and only one shop has the maximum capital of 100,000\$. Table 10. to 12 give for the 295 shops cross classifications in sesped of sales Copittal and commodity groups

Table:10a Distribution of retail shops by capital and sales groups

Capital	Monthly Sales							Total & No. of shops
	'Less than 100\$	'100\$ to 299\$	'300\$ to 499\$	'500\$ to 999\$	'1000\$ to 1999\$	'2000\$ to 3999\$	'4000\$ & above	
Less than 100\$	34	8	2					44
100 - 499 \$	39	60	5					104
500 - 999 \$	3	11	10	5	1			30
1000 - 4999 \$	3	15	22	18	11	5		74
5000 - 9999 \$		1	4	3	4	2		14
10,000 - 19,999 \$				6	7	3		16
20,000 - 49,999					5	7		12
100,000 \$							1	1
Total no. of shops	79	95	43	32	28	17		295

21 (b) Retail Shops - classification by goods: Examining the sales data, category wise, general stores and kiosks cover about 25 percent of total transactions; clothing about 20% and grains and flour about 33 percent. The general stores and kiosks may be split into 5 grades according to size of business. The first 2 grades are capital intensive located on the Main Road, owned by Yemeni merchants dealing with a wide range of consumer goods imported but in small quantities and some have also grocery items. The Kiosks are smaller in terms of capital and over head charges and are scattered in all residential areas besides the market area. Next in importance are the cloth and garments shops. There are a few with large capital owned by Indians and deal exclusively in material Ready made clothes brought from Addis or tailored on spot and small quantities of imported cloth are handled in forty and odd shops owned by Ethiopian Nationals. All cloth shops have one or more tailors within the shop either on a partnership basis, or on employment or as an independent venture. Grain mills, oil mills, grain stores etc form the next important group of business enterprise in the town. This is a rather mixed group comprising of small scale and very large ventures, in terms of capital, manufacturing and storing for purposes of retail, and in some cases wholesale or transport outside. In regard to building materials, there is one shop dealing with hardware, paints cement and electrical goods, three carpentry shop dealing with timber and furniture, one brick kiln and sales depot and one nail factory. There are a number of professional

shops such as barber, goldsmith, cobbler, photo, mechanic, etc. and most of these have capital less than 500\$ with a high ratio of sales which is mainly in terms of professional skill. There are 3 pharmacies including one with 20,000 capital and sales above 1000\$ per month. One large size garage was enumerated. Information on benzine stations was not available.

21 (c) Retail shops - Turnover ratio: Table 9a gives in detail the no. of shops, average monthly sales and capital invested in business excluding land building. The annual turnover in all these enterprises ranges from 1 to 5 times the capital invested. The ratio is less than one for timber laundry and hardware shops which are capital intensive. The ratio is better (1 to 1.9) for cereal stores, garage, Pharmacy and clothshops Grade I & II which are equally capital intensive. Shops giving professional servicing have higher ratios 2 to 5 ; kiosks have annual sales 3 to 5 times the capital while general stores with capital ranging 7000 to 10,000\$ have a sales ratio of 2 to 3. times, Information on expenditure of these enterprises is incomplete and not available in respect of profit margin.

21 (d) Factors affecting trade: The traders were asked to indicate major factors affecting further business in the town. A large number mentioned inadequacy of capital and cheap credit facilities. Reflecting on the impressions given by individual returns, the enterprises of these persons who are mostly Ethiopian Nationals, have a high turn over ratio compared with foreign enterprises with greater quantum of capital and hence sales. Besides the 'money problem' a few more replies from the merchants to the questionnaire may be summarised here. Frequent summons by tax officials from the Municipality and the Ministry of Finance during shopping hours disturbed business. The basis for enhanced assesment were not often objectively explained. Many of the shops are located in developed area away from the Main road and municipal signs are needed on the Main Road to divert the shopping tourist traffic. Road dust on windy days and on weekends with heavy car traffic affect clothing and garments trade. Competition from pretty groceries to organised groceries and lack of local patronage to hotel and movie business in mid-week days without tourists were also mentioned.

Table 17a. Retail shops (continued)

Table: 10b Retail shops: Type, Number, Monthly Sales and Capital

Type	No. of shops	Average Sales (monthly) E \$	Average Capital E \$	Ratio of annual sales to capital
Grain shop	22	614	907	8.1
Oil and Grain Mills	1	2,600	20,000	3.1
Flour Mills	10	698	5,560	1.5
Cereal Ware-house	1	3,600	40,000	1.1
Oil industries	4	700	2,463	3.4
Barber shops (I)	13	32	106	3.6
Barber shops (II)	5	130	800	1.95
Shoe shop	1	110	3,000	0.4
Cobbler	5	48	219	2.6
Butchery	9	562	764	8.8
Box-shop	6	85	125	8.2
Carpentry (I)	4	635	4,300	1.5
Carpentry (II) (Timber shop)	2	1,650	28,000	0.7
Laundry	2	650	12,033	0.7
Gold Smith & Watch m.	4	525	1,550	4.1
Photographic shops	3	383	4,000	1.1
Garage	1	1,050	10,000	1.3

Table 10b. Retail shops (continued)

Type	No of No. of shops	Average Sales (monthly) E ↓	Average capital E ↓	Ratio of annual sales to capital
Pharmacy	3	1,060	9,667	1.3
Looking glass shop	2	105	300	4.2
Radio repairing shop	1	200	400	6.0
Engineering goods	1	2,400	2,400	12.0
Hard Ware paint Electrical goods	1	5,000	100,000	0.6
Metal Work	1	100	300	4.0
Liquor store	1	300	1,500	2.4
Book store	1	650	3,500	2.2
Bakery	1	250	500	6.0
Cloth shops (I)	8	2,400	19,875	1.4
(II)	7	1,263	8,643	1.8
(III)	4	562	1,775	3.8
(IV)	14	349	1,732	2.4
(V)	13	189	524	4.3
(VI)	<u>3</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>417</u>	5.2
Total	<u>49</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>5,284</u>	
General Stores (I)	14	1,710	7,743	2.7
(II)	11	610	1,691	4.3
(III)	11	338	1,291	3.1
(IV)	57	154	375	4.9
(V)	<u>48</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>154</u>	4.2
Total	<u>141</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>3,980</u>	

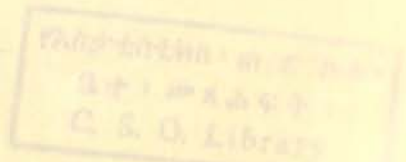
Table 11. Retail shops: classification by capital groups of the number of shops

	Capital groups								Total No. of shops
	Less than 100 \$	100-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-	10,000-	20,000-	50,000-100,000	
Cloth	1	11	6	19	2	4	6 *		49
Gen. Stores/kiosks	27	66	12	23	6	6	1 **		141
Bread stores	2	7	5	17	3	2	2		38
Barber shops	8	7	1	2					18
Leather	1	4		1					6
Meat	4		3	2					9
Carpentry/ Timber	1	5		3		1	2		12
Laundry						2			2
Goldsmith			2	2					4
Photoshop				1	2				3
Mirror		2							2
Garage						1			1
Pharmacy				1	1		1		3
Bookshop				1					1
Metal shop		1						1@	1
Hardware & paints									1
Radio Repair		1							1
Engineering Goods				1					1
Liquor stores				1					1
Bakery			1						1
<b>Total No. of shops</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>295</b>

\* each with capital \$ 25,000

\*\* 30,000

@ capital \$100,000





22. Hotels and bars.

Hotel business forms the main source of income for nearly 18 percent of families. The different grades are hotels, bars, liquor shops, tea houses and restaurants, and tej, talla, araki katicalla houses. There are three hotels of the standard European type offering 189 beds with bar & food facilities. The prevailing tariff rate is around 10% full board and 2 to 6% per bed per night. Weekly sales range between 1300% and 3900% per week in the best part of the season. The investment on equipment and current expenses is forty to fifty thousand dollars. The profit margin, according to one of the three reports is likely to be around 30% percent of sales. The next category is the set of 22 bars with series of furnished rooms built around a spacious and well ventilated courtyard at the back of the premises; some of them offer Ethiopian food as well. The investment on bar equipment and beds range from 2 to 5000 \$. The weekly business for bars with lodging facilities vary between 100% and 400% and those with boarding facilities may earn a couple of hundred dollars more. The tariff for bed is 1 to 3 % per night. In addition to these bars there are 82 small scale liquor houses with sales generally less than 50 \$ per week and 10 bars with music and dancing facilities with weekly sales 60-100%; capital invested in some of them for furniture tape recorder, stocking of drinks etc., varied from 1000 to 2000 \$. Tea shops and restaurants selling snacks and tea but no liquor are 47 in all with weekly sales of about 50%. Supplementary tables

Table 13: Hotels and bars classified by monthly sales groups

	Less than 100\$	100\$- 300\$	300\$- 500\$	500\$- 1000\$	1000\$ 2000\$	2000\$ 3000\$	3000\$ 6000\$ & above	Total
Hotels							3	3
Bars (with or without food or Lodging)			9	7	5	1		22
Bars with music		1	5	4				10
Liquor houses	38	34	10					82
Tea Houses/ Restaurants	7	27	9	4				47
Total	45	62	24	17	7	5	1	164

Table 14. Tej, Talla and Araki/drink shops

(Sample)

Monthly Sales Group	Number of shops				Total Monthly Sales \$	Total Monthly earnings (profit) \$	Average monthly sales \$	Average Monthly earnings (profit) \$	Ratio of earnings to sales
	Talla & Tej shop	Araki Kati-kala shop	Mixed	Total					
Less than 10\$	20	6	4	30	161.65	70.50	5.39	2.35	0.44
10 - 19\$	14	11	3	28	379.90	143.65	13.57	5.13	0.38
20 - 29\$	5	4	3	12	262.35	86.00	21.86	7.17	0.33
30 - 39\$	5	2	4	11	341.00	126.50	31.00	11.50	0.37
40 - 49\$	1	1	2	4	172.50	105.00	43.13	26.25	0.61
50 - 59\$			1	1	50.00	15.00	50.00	15.00	0.30
60 - 69\$	2	1		3	187.50	43.50	62.50	14.50	0.23
70 - 79\$	2			2	180.00	80.00	90.00	40.00	0.44
80 & above	1	1		2	365.00	160.00	182.50	80.00	0.44
Total	50	26	17	93	2,099.90	870.15	22.58	9.36	0.42

23. Tej, Talla and Katikalla drink houses: These are very small scale concerns run within family premises by women either as main source of income or as part time concern. They are somewhat non-commercial in that investment and earnings are often mixed up with other family transactions. Indigenous liquor is brewed or distilled within the premises generally out of 'Bikle' leaves, grains, honey etc., and offered for sale. During the census operation in phase I, 50 families declared as Tej sellers and 753 families as Talla, Araki and Katikalla sellers. These houses are heavily concentrated in the outskirts of Blocks 3 & 5 besides the main market area i.e. Block 4. During Phase II, i.e. sampling, 93 such units were located comprising of 3 Tej houses, 47 tallahouses, 26 Katikalla & Araki houses and 17 mixed types. The patrons of these places are daily workers, lower middle class gentry of the town, besides farmers and farm owners from the surrounding grain belt enjoying prolonged weekends in the town. The average monthly sale of drinks per unit is 22.58 E.\$. The size of net earnings was reported by these women on the basis of what they contribute regularly once a month to the community thrift fund known as "Oukub". This is approximately 42 percent of monthly sales and may sometimes include savings from other thrift habits.

A special questionnaire was issued for the first two categories of bars and hotels for information on location, boarding, lodging, parking and bar facilities offered, and tariff rates prevalent on week ends. Replies checked and edited and a hotels directory prepared; copies of these are available from C.S.O. on request to interested agencies. A count of overnight visitors to the town availing of accommodation in them was attempted for 5 consequent days of the week-end. Figures indicate a pronounced fluctuation from Thursday to Monday.

Date: August	19	20	21	22	23	24	/
Day:	wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	
No. of guests:	138	135	246	346	120	114	
Staying over night:							

The count was made on the best weekend of the season. It is customary for guests not getting accommodation to spill over to neighbouring places such as Awash, Modjo and Koka.

24 Handloom weaving: This is another important economic activity carried out within family premises on a small scale noticed in Nazerath. About 300 families are engaged in this using the traditional wooden looms. The work is done mainly by males singly or in groups of 2 to 4. 24 families were studied in the phase II sample. Seven were working on yarn supplied by customers. Information was asked of them of the family business, as in Tej Talla houses, about sales and net earnings from the trade. For 3 families, earnings were  $1/8$  of sales and for the remaining 14 families, earnings were as high as  $2/3$  of sales. The weavers do not pay any tax and were therefore reluctant in the initial stages to reply to questionnaire; however on the basis of assurance from Governor's office, they cooperated but data on sales and earnings may still be understated. With this limitation, the details of tabulation for weaving families are as under:

CATEGORY	I	II	III	Total
No. of Weaver families in the sample	7	3	14	24
Average sales monthly per shop		224	58	
Maximum	32	120	60	
Minimum	12	8	7	
Average Earnings	21	9	15	
Ratio of earnings to sales	100%	12.5%	65.2%	

25. Petty Traders: The open space in the central area, firewood Market in plot 413 and the second hand cloth market in plot 327 attract a large number of housewives and petty traders in grains, butter, vegetables and bread and Injera. The weekly cereals market conducted in the cattle market compound every Thursday has also a large number of traders from the town and outside. The traders from outside bring loads of grain and farm products on donkeys' backs and dispose them off on a retail basis. There are also a large number of ready made garments and handloom cloth dealers on the cereal Market Day (Thursday) and on cattle Market Day (Wednesday). Collection of data on the details of petty trade on a sampling basis was beyond the scope and resources of the present survey. However the number of traders dealing with each category of goods was counted adding upto 773 in all.

26. Cattle Market: Nazerath is an important collection centre for cattle trade. All cattle gathering at Nazerath on Wednesdays whether sold locally or later in Debre Zeit or Addis Ababa are assessed to tax at Nazerath itself. The specially walled area organised by the Municipality can easily hold 10,000 heads of cattle and an equal number of sheep on one marketing day. Wide cattle tracks exist on either side of highways leading to Nazerath from Awash, Assalla, Wonji and Modjo; special drinking water tanks are maintained in the town for the cattle kept overnight for the market clearance. For one market day during the Survey operations i.e. 19 August 64, the Municipality assessed to tax 7154 heads of cattle and 2680 heads of sheep. Each head of cattle was charged at \$1.60 and sheep at E0.20 giving a total revenue of 3982 for that day. This set of figures provide an idea of the size of Nazerath cattle market. It is however beyond the scope of the project to attempt a detailed cattle market survey.

27. Wholesale trade: There is very little wholesale trade transacted in Nazerath itself; in consumer goods. Most of the transactions take place in Addis Ababa even though the goods are physically stored and transported from Nazerath, by the agents. Stocks of grains procured by agencies locally have been wholesale but the trade was reluctant to receive the enumerators and answer questions about their warehouses etc.. Six stores and producing units answered however the shops questionnaire on sales etc.. Lack of complete information on the wholesale trade of the town remains to be an important gap.

Table 15 wholesale shops cum Factories or enterprises.

Monthly Sales

1. Skin shop	4400
2. Bricks Factory	1950
3. Lemonade Factory	900
4. Liquor wholesale stores	7500
5. Oil Mill	7000
6. Grain Flour Mill (Large Seale)	41600
7. Cinema Hall	1600

28. Foreign trade: During 1963 Nazerath's exports by rail were valued at ten million and imports five million. These figures are several times larger than the levels prevalent seven years ago and amply demonstrate the accelerated commercial development of the town, during this period. It is the exporting centre for Ethiopian sugar to the extent of 8000 tons annually. Ten percent of national exports in grains and pulses are loaded at Nazerath. The imports comprise principally heavy equipment and spare parts needed by the sugar industry and hydro electric projects in the area.

In terms of wagons, the present levels are 400 wagons loading monthly for dry season and 100 wagons monthly for wet season. The daily out-going passenger traffic is around 100. The railway passenger traffic is understood to have decreased in recent years for the Addis - Nazerath sector, due to improvement in road transport facilities. The institution has on its payroll 15 officials and one technician and engages 25 daily labourers for handling.

V. Schools: There are four schools at primary and secondary levels and a few priest schools. The Galaxiana Secondary school is the largest in the town. It is run by the Ministry of Education and has 77 teachers on its payroll. There are 49 class room units and 2642 scholars. A school maintained by St. Joseph Hospital caters 711 students upto 7th grade. Two primary schools under the aegis of the A.S. Secondary school have about 600 children. The latter institution is a secondary school with boarding facilities. Most of its students are from the town and the students are mainly from other parts of the country. The Malaria Sanatorium Centre of the Ministry of Health is located

Chapter V Public institutions

29. Municipality of Nazerath: has an annual revenue of B<sup>2</sup> 313,000 and expenditure around that level. The main development item of expenditure during the year has been construction of roads. Four main roads are being asphalted and under ground drainage system will be established along with the programme. A modern slaughter house has been built. Public water supply and street lighting are ensured. Anti malarial operations are carried out annually for the last few years, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The weekly cattle market and hotels and shops licensing provide the main sources of revenue. A medical clinic and a first aid centre are also maintained by the Municipality.

30. Public Offices: located in the town are H. Qrs of the Governor of Yerer & Kereyu, the judicial Court, the District Wereda. Office, - local H. Qrs. of armed forces, and the Prison. A Branch Office of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Nazerath covers the needs of the traders in all three towns Nazerath, Debre Zeit and Assella. The Post Office in Nazerath offers also telegraph and trunk telephone facilities. A central Prison for the sub Province is also located in the town with accommodation for about 400 adults.

31. Nazerath Railway Station: is one of the oldest institutions in the town that has contributed greatly to the growth of the town. It handles annually 50,000 tons of export products and 3000 tons of machinery, textiles and other consumer imports. According to the trader with roofed yard facilities, the loadings in export products are likely to go up further. In terms of wagons, the present levels are 400 wagons loading monthly for dry season and 100 wagons monthly for wet season. The daily out-going passenger traffic is around 180; The railway passenger traffic is understood to have decreased in recent years for the Addis - Nazerath sector, due to improvement in road transport facilities. The institution has on its payroll 15 officials and one technician and engages 25 daily labourers per handling.

32. Schools: There are four schools at primary and secondary levels and a few priest schools Atse Gelawdios Secondary school is the largest in the town. It is run by the Ministry of Education and has 77 teachers on its payroll. There are 49 class room units and 2642 scholars. A school maintained by St. Joseph Mission coaches 331 students upto 7th grade. Two primary schools under the supervision of the A.G. Secondary school have about 800 children. The Bible Academy is a secondary school with boarding facilities; but it is far outside the town and the students are mainly from other parts of the Awraga. The Malaria Eradication Centre of the Ministry of Public Health,

conducts training courses for field operations for a period of 5 to 6 months to 25 students of 8th to 10th grade level.

Table 16. Number of students enrolled in four schools.

Grade	Male	Female	Total	% to Grand Total
1	617	421	1038	27
2	295	180	475	12
3	339	211	550	14
4	289	142	431	11
5	284	83	287	7.5
6	170	69	239	6.3
7	171	59	230	6.0
8	108	21	129	3.4
9	191	13	204	5.3
10	127	4	131	3.5
11	65	1	64	1.7
12	42	1	43	1.1
Grand Total	2616	1205	3821	(100)

It may be noted that the number tapers off from a high figure of 1038 in the first grade to 43 in the final grade.

There are in all 99 teachers in the town, comprising of 83 males and 10 females. Of these, 66 male teachers and 11 lady teachers are Ethiopian nationals. Foreign teachers are mainly from Indian and American nationalities.

3.3. Hospitals: There are 3 hospitals, clinics in the town. Haile Mariam Mamo Hospital provides 83 beds and treats monthly 2267 out patients and 175 inpatients. The staff consists of 1 doctor 3 nurses and 32 dressers; 32 boys and 8 girls are also under training as dressers and nurses. It is run by Menenite Mission and is the main centre for the entire Awraga (Sub Province) for treatment of serious injuries and sickness. The Municipality maintains the second hospital in the town. Approximately 1500 outpatients and 34 inpatients are treated monthly in the Municipal Hospital.; it has 22 beds, one doctor, one nurse and 4 dressers. The Municipality also runs a first aid clinic near the Bus Station. In addition there is one qualified private practitioner with a well equipped clinic and pharmacy and two drug stores. Ambulance facilities are provided by Haile Mariam Hospital.

34. Churches: There are five churches in the town, namely Trinity Church, St. Mary Church, <sup>Saviour Church</sup> Madhane Aleme Church, St. Gebriel Church, and St. Micheal Church. Twenty nine priest families service the community. There are a few priest schools but information about them has not been collected in this survey. To meet the needs of 740 moslem families, one mosque is located in Block 2.

35. Recreation and entertainment: To cater to the needs of the weekend tourists, the town has sufficient number of hotels, bars, drink houses. Ten of these units provide tape recorder music and dance floor facilities. One bar provides billiard table. There is one movie theatre with seating capacity for 384 persons. Another movie theatre is under construction with sound proof facilities and uptodate equipment and furnishing. Tourist attractions in the neighbourhood of the town are Koka Dam, Hippe Pool, hot springs & swimming pool at Sodere, steam baths at Bokum and hunting and fishing areas along the Awash River course. To meet the needs of the residential population, the Municipality has included in its development programme a green belt and a sport stadium, in addition to the existing school play grounds.

Nazerath Urban Survey

SUPPLEMENT

ON

TECHNICAL DETAILS

The field operations were carried out in two phases in order to provide for gradual familiarity of the project to the student workers and the responding public.

Phase I. The town was divided into several plots. Street names and house numbers were not in vogue and this was the first time that boundaries of the plots were marked. The area, located in the center of the town, consisted of 40 to 50 houses. The plots were marked red and blue respectively. After listing the families and shops and enterprises in each house, detailed forms on housing (N.11) and family characteristics were filled. The following were asked:

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A. Method, scope and cost of the Survey	37
B. Concepts and terms used	39
C. Census and sample data compared	43
D. Questionnaire -	44-50
N 31	House Questionnaire (Census).
N 32	Family Questionnaire Phase I- (Census).
N 34	Family Questionnaire Phase II (Sample).
N 35	Population Questionnaire Phase II (Sample).
N 39	Demographic Questionnaire - Phase II (Subsample).
N 37	Shops Questionnaire - (Census).
N 38	Hotels & Bars Questionnaire (Census).

Phase II. A systematic sample of families (households) was drawn for demographic and economic information. Out of every four geographically continuous plots, one plot was selected. One out of three consecutive house numbers in the selected plot and all the families located in the house number were included in the sample. The over all sampling fraction was 1/12; clustering inside a plot was adopted to facilitate control of operations and efficient supervision. For each family sampled, form (N.14) was used for information about, births, deaths and marriages during the year, tenancy, monthly rent, and details for small scale family business in the premises. Form (N.15) was used as population slip for each usual resident of the sampled families. Questions included age, sex, marital status, duration and purpose of immigration into Nazerath, education, kind of work, salaried income, and employment and unemployment.

Out of the sampled houses, a sub-sample of 1 in 3 was used for information on births and deaths on form (N.19) Births data included sex of mother, age at first marriage, total children born to a mother and total alive now, and any births and deaths of infants during the last 12 months. Information was sought on all deaths during the year by age, sex & cause of death.

### Method, scope and cost of the Survey

The field operations were conducted in two phases in order to provide for gradual familiarity of the project to the student enumerators and the responding public, as the Survey was a new experience to them.

Phase I. The town was divided into 9 Blocks and each block was divided into several Plots. Street names and house numbers were not in vogue and this was the first job to be done. The boundaries of the plots were marked; the enumerators walked around the area, located the houses and numbered them serially. On an average, a plot consisted of 40 to 50 houses. Houses in alternate plots were marked red and black respectively. After listing the families and shops and enterprises in each house, detailed forms on housing (N.31) and family characteristics were filled. The house form asked for details on number of buildings, type of roof, floor and wall, number of rooms, electric, water and sanitary facilities and the purpose of the buildings. The family form (N.32) asked about list of persons, sex marital status and literacy for residents, list of visitors and particulars about family heads' religion, occupation, nationality and language. Since the enumerators and the population were both new to the project, simple questionnaires were devised so that the first interview may not take too much time.

Phase II. A systematic sample of families (households) was drawn for demographic and economic information. Out of every four geographically continuous plots, one plot was selected. One out of three consecutive house numbers in the selected plot and all the families located in the house number were included in the sample. The over all sampling fraction was  $1/12$ ; clustering inside a plot was adopted to facilitate control of operations and efficient supervision. For each family sampled, form (N.34) was used for information about, birth, deaths and marriages during the year, tenancy, monthly rent, and details for small scale family business in the premises. Form (N.35) was used as population slip for each usual resident of the sampled families. Questions included age, sex, marital status, duration and purpose of immigration into Nazerath, education kind of work, salaried income, and employment and unemployment.

Out of the sampled houses, a sub-sample of 1 in 3 was used for information on births and deaths on form (N.39) Births data included age of mother, age at first marriage, total children born to a mother and total alive now, and any births and deaths of infants during the last 12 months. Information was sought on all deaths during the year by age, sex & cause of death.

Enumeration of families in the second phase which took about ten day to complete. The remaining period was utilised to collect data on institutions all retail shops and grain mills, restaurants and small food shops liquor shops, hotels and bars. Form (N.37) was filled for all of them. This form asked about the nature of business, number of persons engaged, capital employed, monthly sales and expenditure, best months for business and problems if any confronting the trader. Form (N.38) was used to collect data from hotels and bars on number of rooms, beds, toilet facilities, type of food available, telephone, parking space and other facilities offered. At present there is no system of registration of hotels visitors in Nazareth. The number of guests staying by night for hotels and bars, each of the five days of the week-end were also enumerated.

The number of petty traders in the town were counted according to 15 commodity classifications; detailed survey about them was beyond the scope and resources of the present project.

Data were collected also from administrative records of the following institutions: Schools-Number of students by sex and class room units and number of teachers. Hospitals:- Number of beds number of in-& out-patients and staff available for service. EELPA:- Consumption of water and electricity in the town. Municipality:- Revenue and Expenditure and Cattle Market Details. Customs:- Exports and Imports during 1963. Railways:- Traffic handled during 1963. Cattle Market:- Number of heads of cattle taxed on the market day.

Cost of the Survey: The cost of the survey was cost 23,895 and approximately 1200 man days were required for field work only. The main items of cost are honararium to 20 students workers (\$1000), benzine (420 litres), perdiem to 6 H. Qrs. staff (\$1263) and stationery (\$414). The cost figure excludes salaries of H.Qrs. staff engaged in the field and later at the desk for manual data processing and the cost of stationery for manual data processing and publication. On an average, 7 families or institutions were investigated by one enumerator per day and the cost of field investigation per family institution was around 46 cents.

URBAN SURVEY - NAZERATH

B. Concepts and terms.

1. Area
2. Blocks and Plots
3. Houses and building
4. Room
5. Wall
6. Roof
7. Electricity
8. Toilet Facilities
9. Water supply
10. Family /Household
11. Language
12. Kind of work
13. Agricultural Activity
14. Usual Residents
15. Visitors
16. Marital Status
17. Literacy
18. Birth
19. Deaths
20. Marriage
21. Age
22. Migration
23. Education
24. Salary/Wages
25. Unemployed
26. Sales
27. Capital

Roofs: Metal roof refers to corrugated iron sheet roof. Stone roof includes ceilings of brick, stone or reinforced concrete. Thatched roof refers to roof made of straw. Others include combination of these basic materials.

Electricity: answer 'Yes' was entered if at least the main building in the house had electricity. answer 'No' was entered in case No. 11.

1. Area: included for this survey exceeds slightly the boundary of the town marked with white stones by the Municipality some years ago. The town has expanded beyond the marked boundary in several Blocks and the Municipality has plans to acquire and develop these additional patches shortly and to form what may be called Greater Nazerath. However, the Bible Academy far on the out skirts of the town on the way to Wonji and the areas used by the Armed Forces Departments were excluded from enumeration. There are no houses for some visible distance after all the included houses along the borders; the enumerated area represents a complete urban settlement in the geographical basin Nazerath.

2. Blocks: The town is divided into nine Blocks and each Block into several plots to facilitate enumeration operations.

3. Houses and Buildings: Each Plot consists of several houses. The house number is only a reference number to locate the families and buildings included in them. In residential areas, a house is a group of buildings with at least one entrance and often surrounded by a walled or fenced compound. It may contain one or more buildings, families, shops, offices etc. In the Market Area where the shops are all aligned in a row, every shop with an entrance door was given a number. These shops usually have a front room and one or two back rooms where families lived or goods stored; where an entrance existed in the back lane, double numbering was avoided. Shops in rows in the Market Area usually stand along common veranda and a long common metal road. All houses were marked whether occupied or not, fit for use, dilapidated or under construction.

4. Room: The rooms in a building are identifiable from attempted physical partitioning of space. Kitchen, toilet and storing space in a building were not considered as rooms.

5. Walls: Three types are identified. Mud plaster, wooden and stone. Stone includes granite, bricks and cement.

6. Roof: Metal roof refers to corrugated iron sheet roof. Stone roof includes ceilings of brick, stone or reinforced concrete; thatched roof refers to roof made of straw. Others include combination of these basic materials.

7. Electricity: Answer 'Yes' was entered if at least the main building in the house had electricity; otherwise 'No' was entered in form No. 31.

8. Toilet Facilities: If flush toilet facility exists in at least one building, this item is to be circled in the form; where both flush and pit toilet facility exist, only the improved system i.e. flush toilet is accounted for tabulation.

9. Water: Most of the houses are getting water from public water tap outside the premises; this is to be distinguished from those having water pipe installation inside the premises.

10. Family/Household: The two words are synonyms in this survey, family was invariably adopted to facilitate understanding by student enumerators and residents, It was felt that the word "household" was likely to be confused with 'houses' in the initial stages. The family is defined as a group of persons whether related or not but living together and having rent. There were several cases where food was taken outside due to employment condition or due to existence of a large number of food shops in the town. Apart from regular families, the town consisted of groups of migrant people living together by reasons of similarity in profession e.g. students, daily workers, bar women or by reason of migrating from the same village though at different points of time.

11. Language: The principal language spoken amongst family members inside the house was written first followed by other languages known to the head of the family.

12. Kind of Work: The main type of work done by the head or member of the household was entered. In case of house wives as heads of the families, the entries referred to the work by the main earning member of the family in phase I.

13. Agricultural Activity outside the town: This referred to persons engaged in regular farming of land owned or rented in border areas of the town or outside. It does not include vegetable and flower and kitchen garden workers the town.

14. Usual Residents: Included all person normally resident in the town i.e. staying in the town for at least three full months. Persons temporarily absent but likely to return to the family within three months of departure were included.

15. Visitors: All persons resident in the town for less than three months and more than one week end. Week-end visitors were excluded as the de jure enumeration was spread over several weeks.

16. Marital Status: The condition as indicated by the respondents was entered. The middle aged women running bars invariably declared their status as married.

17. Literacy: In respect of Ethiopian Nationals, a person was considered literate if he can 'read' or 'write' Amharic.

18. Births: All births to usually resident mothers during the last 12 months were included, whether the event actually took place in Nazerath or outside.

19. Deaths: All deaths during the last 12 month were included in respect of persons usually resident before illness and/or death in Nazerath or hospitals outside.

20. Marriages: This referd to marriage events to usual residents of the family, whether in Nazerath or outside.

21. Age: The figure reported by the person giving information was accepted. Big differences noticed in age of hasband and wife, mother and children were reconciled on spot. The form indicated whether the person concerned was present or not at the time of recording. This ensured identification and fairly accurate entry of age.

22. Migration: The actual reason given by the persons was recorded. It belonged mostly to the following categories. (1) Find work (2) Service transfer (3) Seller or own property in a growing town (4) War time migration. (5) Accompany related migrant (6) Accompany master (7) Health reasons (8) Better climate. (9) Schooling (10) Trading and (11) Begging and Number of whole years nearly completed since arrival in the town was also recorded

23. Education: Grade was given from 1 to 12. Priest school, College and technical education beyond 12th grade were separately recorded.

24. Salary: This included only categories having daily, weekly, monthly wages/salaries on a regular basis.

25. Unemployed: Only those who sought work but did not have job at the time of recording were included.

26. Sales: refered to total for the last month, cross checked for order of magnitude with figures for last week or previous days' sale. For hotels and bars, sales were recorded per week and multiplied by 5 as there were 5 week-ends in the Survey month.

27. Capital: was reported mainly for equipment and furniture and working capital. In a few cases, land and building figures were given separately.

C. CENSUS AND SAMPLE DATA COMPARED

	Census	Sample	Difference ( C - S )
No. of persons per family	3.58	3.56	-0.02
No. of persons per house	4.59	4.44	-0.15
" " per occupied house	5.05		
No. of families per house	1.28	1.25	-0.03
" " per occupied house	1.41		
No. of males per 100 females	96.6	95.8	-0.8
Marital status (percentages)			
Single	48.2	49.7	+1.5
Married	37.4	37.1	-0.3
Divorced	9.8	9.7	-0.1
Widowed	<u>4.6</u>	<u>3.5</u>	-1.1
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
Literacy (percentages)			
Read	1.0	1.7	+0.7
Write	21.1	24.3	+3.2
Illiterate	<u>77.9</u>	<u>74.3</u>	-3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	
House Tenancy (percentages)			
Owner	<u>30.2</u>	34.1	+3.9
Tenant	<u>69.8</u>	<u>65.9</u>	-3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	
			<u>Sample Fraction</u>
No. of houses	5767	515	8.9%
No. of houses occupied	5240	-	-
No. of families	7393	643	8.7%
No. of persons (usually resident	26461	2286	8.6%

House Questionnaire

Name of owner or Representative:.....

Plot No: .....

Number of separate buildings in the compound: .....

House No:.....

Building No.	1	2	3	4	5
all					
roof					
purpose					
floor					
no. of rooms					
remarks					

Electricity Yes / No.

Toilet facility Flush Pit Other

Water Inside compound: Pipe Well  
 Outside compound: only: Pipe Well Stream

- Enter A - Locked and no information
- B = Locked but owners visiting weekends
- C = Construction incomplete
- D = Deserted (dilapidated)
- E = Empty (but fit for use)

General comments of enumerator

Enumerator:

Date:

Check the following and enter in remarks column  
 Check if children are included   
 Check if temporary absentees if any included   
 Check if persons (3) sleeping in the premises but eating outside are included   
 Check if persons having family elsewhere in the town   
 Check if persons in church etc. include those   
 Check if persons in the premises   
 Check if persons literate under remarks

1 = Single  
 2 = Married  
 3 = Divorced  
 4 = Widowed  
 5 = Head of family  
 6 = Jointly owned  
 7 = Other

Male	
Female	
Total	





House No:.....

POPULATION SLIP

Family No:.....

Sex

Name:.....

Marital status: . . . Literacy: . . . .

Age

Place of birth: Nazerath Outside

If outside, Awraja: .....Province:.....

Reasons for coming to Nazerath:.....  
.....

No. of years in Nazerath .....

Education (Grade).....

Kind of work:.....

Employing Agency:.....

How long continuously employed:..... Salary per month \$.....

Reason if unemployed:.....

How long unemployed continuously:.....

Remarks:

Present or absent at the time of interview: P A .

If absent, is the person temporary absentee Yes No

Reasons for temporary absence: .....

General remarks:

.....  
Person giving information

.....  
Date

.....  
Enumerator

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SHOBS etc.

Plot No:.....
House No:.....
Shop No:.....

Name of owner:.....

Type of shop:.....

Grading: .....

Business category:

- |            |                      |                            |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Wholesale: | Manufacture only:    | Store only:                |
| Retail:    | Manufacture & sales: | Store and Sales:           |
| Both:      | Sales only:          | Other categories (Specify) |

No. engaged: Ethiopian.....  
 Others.....

Total capital invested E.\$.....

Monthly Expenditure E.\$.....

Value of stocks on hand E.\$.....

a) Monthly sales E.\$.....

b) Sales (on the previous day).....

Purchase value of the sales of previous day. E.\$.....

8. a) Three best months for the business  
 .....  
 b) Major problems if any:-  
 .....  
 .....

9. REMARKS: Municipal license displayed  
 Yes No

.....  
 Date Enumerator

WORK SHEET

Capital invested

Land & building: .....

Machinery: .....

Vehicles: .....

Others: .....

Working capital: .....

Total .....

4. Expenditure (last month)

Rent: .....

Wages & salaries: .....

Maintenance of vehicles etc:.....

Other expenditure (specify):.....

.....

Total .....

Hotels and Bars Questionnaire

- 1. Title: .....
- 2. Location: .....
- 3. Type:

Telephone N: .....

Bar only	Bar and bed	Bar and food and bed	Bar and food

Languages spoken: .....

4. Facilities:

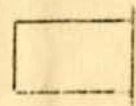
	Yes	No.		Yes	No.
Coffee machine			Parking space for cars inside Compound		
Refrigerator			Cash Machine		
Music Dancing			European food		

5. Accommodation

		<u>Number of hours</u>	<u>Rate per day</u> in\$
Single Room	ordinary	.....	.....
" "	with toilet facilities	.....	.....
Double Room	ordinary	.....	.....
" "	with toilet facilities	.....	.....

6. Population data:

	Male	Female	Total
a) No. of employees			
b) No. of employees living in the premises with no house in town			
c) No. of boarders living in the premises for 3 months or more.			
d) Fill form 32 for persons included in (b) and (c) only			



Date: .....

Enumerator

FAMILY QUESTIONNAIRE (II) DEMOGRAPHIC

Plot No. .... House No. .... Family No. ....  
Name of Head of Family: .....

A. For all women aged 15 years or more

Name	Age at first marriage	No. of children born alive		No. of children born alive in the last 12 months		Woman present at interview	Remarks
		Total	Alive now	Total	Alive now		

B. Deaths during the last 12 months

Name	Sex	Age	Cause of death

- Check
- Live births of children who died before christening recorded
  - Deaths of infants included in B (even if without name)
  - Deaths of persons normally resident included (even if death was in country or in hospital)