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FOREWORD

Results from the National Sample Survey, 1st Round, of urban areas are presented in Survey of Major Towns in Ethiopia, Statistical Bulletin No. 1, and in ten separate town reports. Degree and rate of urbanization in Ethiopia are to some extent also discussed in Population of Ethiopia, Statistical Bulletin No. 6. In a recently published report, Population of Addis Ababa, Statistical Bulletin No. 8, details are given on the population of the capital and on in-migration to the capital.

This report discusses more in detail degree and rate of urbanization in Ethiopia, and demographic and housing characteristics of Ethiopian towns. Population by sex is now available for the 50 largest towns, which were surveyed at the 2nd Round of the National Sample Survey. A comparison between the population figures at the two surveys allows for reliable estimates of the growth of these towns during the second half of the 1960's.

Imperial Ethiopian Government
Central Statistical Office

Addis Ababa, August 1972.

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SUMMARY

The findings presented in this paper are obtained from the first round of the National Sample Survey in urban areas. Some preliminary results from the second round in 50 urban areas have also been used. Readers interested in more detailed data for individual towns are referred to the CSO-publication Survey of Major Towns in Ethiopia, Statistical Bulletin No. 1.

Size and Growth of the Urban Population

Out of Ethiopia's total population, about one-tenth is estimated to live in the 185 towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants in 1970, which is a relatively small proportion when compared with the degree of urbanization in the rest of Africa. However, the town population is mainly concentrated to a few towns, reflected in the more than three-fifths of the town population living in the fourteen urban areas (defined as towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants), and that Addis Ababa alone accomodates one-third of the total town population and almost 60% of the urban one. Actually, the Ethiopian capital is the biggest city in Central and Eastern Africa, and in Africa as a whole there are only nine cities with more inhabitants. By 1972, there are eight towns with more than 30,000 inhabitants, namely Addis Ababa, followed by Asmara, Dire Dawa, Dessie, Harar, Jimma, Nazreth and Gondar, in that order.

A further comparision with the rest of Africa shows that the Ethiopian urban population grows slightly faster than the African one, but slower than the one of East Africa. The rate of growth of Addis Ababa is 7.0% yearly, which is about the same as the growth of the total town population - 6.6% yearly. This growth includes two factors, namely the natural increase of the population (births minus deaths) and the yearly in-migration from rural areas, the latter estimated to 4.1% of the town population. Almost 100,000 rural dwellers (net) migrate to towns each year, corresponding to 0.4% of the rural population. In-migration to the capital accounted for almost half of the total rural-urban migration.

It has to be borne in mind that there are large variations in the growth of individual towns. Significantly rapid population growth was found in the provincial capital Arba Minch, in Metu and Awassa, which both have become provincial capitals recently, in the comparatively highly industrialised town Akaki, and in some other towns like Azezo, Bahr Dar, Bure, Fenote Selam, Fitsche and Debre Berhan. On the other hand, some towns, among them Harar, have grown slowly, with a net out-migration from these towns.

Demographic Characteristics

In 1970, i.e. at the second round of the urban survey, there were about 11% more women than men living in towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants. This excess of females over males is explained by a larger female than male in-migration to towns and/or a larger male than female out-migration from towns. The comparatively large number of women moving to towns is a rather early occurrence, which probably took place in the 1950's and early 1960's, since women in urban areas, Addis Ababa excluded, outnumbered men by about 25% in the mid-1960's, whereas this figure has decreased to 10% in 1970. In Addis Ababa the trend has been the reverse during the last decade: the female population is growing faster than the male one, indicating a significant female migration to the capital, especially from other urban areas. The male net in-migration to the 50 biggest towns exceeded the female one by about 25% during the second half of the 1960's, and only in four of these towns, including the capital, did the female population grow faster than the male one. If this trend continues, it is possible that the male urban population will pass the female one before the end of this decade. This would mean that the pattern of urbanization in Ethiopia may catch up with the one in the rest of Africa, where the male urban population in general is in majority.

The lowest, in fact very low, sex-ratios in towns were found in Gojam, Tigre, Wollo and Begemdir, which should be interpreted as a

much larger female than male net in-migration to the towns of these provinces, at least up to the mid-1960's. As mentioned above, it seems that this pattern is now changing even in the northern provinces.

Almost 37% more women than men had stayed in the same town where they were born. This difference which increased with increasing age, implies a higher mobility among males than among females, more accentuated at higher ages.

The low sex-ratios in urban areas are mainly due to a large number of women above 15 years of age, especially in age-group 15-59 years. When Addis Ababa is excluded, the number of males was only about two-thirds of the number of females in that age group. This difference by sex was especially striking in towns in Begemdir, Gojam and Wollo, which had more than twice as many women as men in age group 15-59 years in the mid-1960's.

The main difference in age-distribution, comparing towns with the total country population, is the bulk of people in young working ages in towns. In eight bigger urban areas, 29% were recorded 15-29 years, compared to only 23% in the surveyed rural areas. Almost one-third of the women in towns were found in that age group, compared to only one-fourth of the men. Actually, previous in-migrants aged 15-59 years constituted more than one-third of the total town population at the first urban survey. The rural-urban migration of mainly adults results in a small portion of the town population below 15 years of age, only 39% compared to 46% in the rural areas. This difference is also due to a lower death rate in towns than in rural areas.

Due to a comparatively high female school enrollment in towns, at least seen in the historical perspective, marriage is postponed to older age than in rural areas. Consequently, a relatively high proportion of women in towns were single, almost 30% of those above 10 years of age, compared to only 18% in rural areas. The relatively few married and many divorced women in towns can be seen in the fact that

on every ten married women there were six divorced women in smaller towns (less than 20,000 inhabitants) and four divorced women in urban areas. These ratios should be compared with the situation in rural areas, where there was only one divorced woman per ten married women. Bearing in mind the very special economic and social conditions under which probably a majority of the divorced women exist, the situation is significantly more serious in the northern towns of the country, where two-fifths of all women above 10 years were married and as many as one-fourth to one-third were divorced. In some towns there were even more divorced than married women.

Probably 40-45% of all female in-migrants to towns above 15 years of age were divorced at the time of migration. Even in the case of rural-urban migration do divorced women constitute a larger portion of all female in-migrants in the northern provinces than in the rest of the country. This comparison between provinces, or between north and south, shows a strong correlation with the sex-ratios and with the age-distribution of women in the northern provinces, as discussed above.

The very high literacy rate in towns compared with rural areas, 34% and 4% respectively in the mid-1960's, is due not only to the concentration of schools to towns, but also to the high literacy rate among in-migrants to towns. It is possible that now more than half of the adult migrants are literate. In view of the fact that the literacy rate was, and still is, higher in urban areas than in smaller towns, 41% compared to only 22%, one can presume that the tendency of moving to bigger towns, from smaller ones or from rural areas, is more pronounced among literate people than among the non-educated.

Amharic, used by 54% of all town dwellers, was spoken by more than 50% in the towns of Arussi, Begemdir, Gojam, Shoa and Wollo. Galigna was the most common language in Wollega, and Tigrigna in Eritrea and Tigre. The earliest town dwellers were probably the Arabs, The Wollamos and the Amharas, followed later by the Gallas and the Tigreans, whereas the Dorzes and the Guragies are the most recent in-migrants to towns.

Housing

The large proportion of the town inhabitants being single and divorced was reflected in a comparatively small average household size in towns, only 3.7 persons compared to 4.7 in surveyed rural areas. Two-fifths of all town households had less than three members.

About two-thirds of all houses in the towns were made of chicka with corrugated iron roof. Addis Ababa constituted a striking exception: the capital had a higher percentage chicka houses than any other urban agglomeration in the country. Due to a high percentage stone houses, there were relatively few chicka houses in Harar and Dire Dawa towns, and in the towns in Eritrea and Tigre provinces.

Utilization of piped water was fairly common in the capital, while less than half of the households in the rest of the towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants had access to this type of water supply. The water situation was in general more satisfying in the bigger towns than in the smaller ones.

Towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants had in general no flush toilets. Excluding Addis Ababa, Asmara and Dire Dawa, less than 3% of the urban households utilized this type of toilet. One-fourth of the households in Addis Ababa (in 1967) and half of the households in the rest of the urban areas did not have any kind of toilet facilities at all.

I. DEFINITIONS

Previously, the following definition of a town was used for the purpose of the first urban survey in Ethiopia:

- a) if the area is a chartered municipality,
- b) if the area comes under the Jurisdiction of the Municipality Department of the Ministry of Interior,
- c) if the area has some sort of local officer who is responsible for collecting service taxes, and
- d) if the area is taken to be a town by the chiefs and elders of the area.

According to the ECA-definition¹

- a) Urban population = Population in towns with 20,000 and more inhabitants;
- b) City population = Population in towns with 100,000 and more inhabitants;
- c) Big-city population = Population in cities with 500,000 and more inhabitants.

In this paper, the ECA-definitions will be used, as well as the definition

- d) Town = Locality with 2,000 and more inhabitants.

It has to be noted, however, that various settlements are characterized by different economic and social structures, and can therefore have definitely urban characters in some cases and rural ones in others.

¹Size and Growth of Urban Population in Africa, ECA report No. E/CN. 14/CAS. 6/3, Submitted to the Sixth Conference of African Statisticians, Addis Ababa, 29 July 1968.

By "urbanization" is here meant the process of rural-urban migration, including the courses and the effects of this migration while

Degree of urbanization = the proportion of the total population living in towns;

Rate of urbanization = the increase in the degree of urbanization.

In the definition of town above, other criteria could have been chosen than the lower limit 2,000 inhabitants. This definition, however, to be common in Africa, and it has therefore been preferred here, allowing for comparisons with other African countries. Other African countries using this definition are, for example, Angola, Congo (K), Kenya and Liberia. Only one country, South Africa, uses 500 inhabitants as the lower limit to define a town, Gabon uses 1,000 inhabitants, Ghana uses 5,000 and Nigeria uses 20,000 inhabitants.

II. DEGREE OF URBANIZATION IN ETHIOPIA

Only about 15% of the town population lived in the 109 smallest towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants in 1970, whereas Addis Ababa and Asmara alone accommodated 43% of the total town population.

Table II.1 Distribution of towns by size in Jan. 1970

Size of town	Number of towns	Population	Population cumulated	% of total pop.	% of town pop.
2,000-5,000	109	363,130	2,337,860	9.38	100.0
5,000-20,000	62	544,840	1,974,730	7.93	84.5
20,000-100,000	12	415,630	1,429,890	5.74	61.2
100,000 and more	2	1,014,260	1,014,260	4.07	43.4

The two tables below show the increase in the town, urban and city population from 1970 to 1980 under the assumption that the future rate of urbanization will remain unchanged from the 1960's. The increase in number of urban areas and cities has been taken into account,

while new towns (villages passing the 2,000-mark) are excluded. This omission hardly affects the percentages in Table II. 2 since new towns contribute very little to the existing town population.

Table II. 2 Rural, town, urban and city population in 1970, 1975 and 1980; provisional estimates (in '000).

	1970	1975	1980
Rural population	22,579	25,051	27,756
Town population (more than 2,000 inh.)	2,338 (185 towns)	3,220 (185 towns)	4,433 (185 towns)
Town population (more than 5,000 inh.)	1,975 (76 towns)	2,931 (108 towns)	4,301 (146 towns)
Urban population (more than 20,000 inh.)	1,430 (14 towns)	2,126 (20 towns)	3,152 (28 towns)
City population (more than 100,000 inh.)	1,014 (2 towns)	1,422 (2 towns)	1,995 (2 towns)
Total population	24,917	28,271	32,189

Based on the table above, the degree of urbanization is calculated and presented in Table II. 3

Table II. 3 Degree of urbanization in 1970, 1975 and 1980

	1970	1975	1980
Town pop. as % of total pop.	9.4	11.4	13.8
Urban pop. as % of total pop.	5.7	7.5	9.8
Urban pop. as % of town pop.	61.2	66.0	71.1
City pop. as % of total pop.	4.1	5.0	6.2
City pop. as % of town pop.	43.4	44.2	45.0
City pop. as % of urban pop.	70.9	66.9	63.3

It is estimated that the town population constitutes 10% of the total population at the beginning of 1972. At the same time, the urban population constitutes about 6.5% and the city population 4.5% of the total population. The city population will decrease relative to the urban population due to the increase in number of urban areas, while the number of cities will remain two.

The table below lists the 14 biggest towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants in January 1970.

Table II. 4 Population in towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants
in January 1970, by sex

	Population in January 1970		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Addis Ababa	392,800	403,100	795,900
Asmara	100,980	117,380	218,360
Dire Dawa	29,020	30,400	59,420
Dessie	20,420	24,390	44,810
Harar	22,040	22,540	44,580
Jimma	20,770	19,020	39,790
Nazreth	18,390	19,230	37,620
Gondar	15,880	18,750	34,630
Keren ¹	(15,000)	(15,000)	30,000
Mekele	12,040	15,060	27,100
Debre Zeit	12,740	14,140	26,880
Debre Markos	12,160	14,160	26,320
Agordat ¹	(12,000)	(12,000)	23,000
Bahr Dar	9,010	11,470	20,480
Total	693,250	736,640	1,429,890

¹ Keren and Agordat have not been surveyed at all. The estimates ("both sexes") are obtained from HSIU, Dep. of Geography.

According to the projection in Table II. 2, there will be 20 urban areas in 1975 and 28 urban areas in 1980. The 14 towns which will pass the 20,000 - mark before 1980, presuming no radical changes in their growths, are (in order according to size in 1970):

Massawa	Assab	Agaro
Asella	Debre Berhan	Sodo
Akaki	Dilla	Shashemene
Lekemt	Adi Ugri	Awasa
Adwa	Goba	

The population of these 14 towns in January 1970 was 192,720.

III. RATE OF URBANIZATION IN ETHIOPIA

It is estimated that the yearly rate of natural increase of the population is 25 per thousand, about the same in urban and rural areas (both fertility and mortality are probably lower in towns, but the difference between the birth and the death rate is about the same as in rural areas). Due to the inflow of people from rural areas, the urban population was growing at a rate of 6.6% yearly during the second half of the 1960's. This means that the yearly net in-migration to towns was 4.1% of the town population, which corresponded to almost 100,000 people moving to towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants in 1970. Those in-migrants constituted 0.4% of the rural population at that time.

It is possible to calculate the proportion of the rural-born population still living in rural areas. Let P and P' denote the town and the rural population respectively, and let B and B' denote the population born in towns and in rural areas respectively. Since the total population equals the total number of people ever born, we have $P+P' = B+B'$, which gives the proportion of the rural-born population still living in rural areas: $P'/B' = 1 - (P-B)/B' = P'/(P+P'-B)$. In 1970, $P' = 22,579,000$, $P = 2,337,860$ and $B = 1,166,590$ (49.9% of the town population

was born in town, according to Table V), which gives $P'/B' = 95.1\%$. Thus, out of the total rural-born population about 95% were still living in rural areas in 1970, or, in other words, about 5% of the population born in rural areas had migrated to towns up to 1970. A similar calculation can be done by sex, but due to lack of sufficient information, rural areas have here to include also towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants. One finds that out of the population born outside urban areas, 2.9% of the males and 3.0% of the females had migrated to urban areas, i.e. to towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, up to 1970.

The table below summarizes the growth of the rural and the urban populations.

Table III, 5 Rate of yearly natural increase and growth (per thousand), around 1970.

	Natural increase	Growth rate
Rural areas	25	21
Towns (more than 2,000 inh.)	25	66
Country	25	25

Table III. 6 gives a more detailed picture of the rate of urbanization.

Table III, 6 Rate of urbanization by size of town and sex, by the end of the 1960's (per thousand population).

Size of town (number of inh.)	Yearly Growth		Rate
	Males	Females	Both sexes
5,000 - 10,000	87	48	68
10,000 - 20,000	92	61	75 72
20,000 - 50,000	72	41	55
50,000 - 100,000	52	40	45 53
100,000 and above	68	74	71
All towns	72	62	66

The table only includes towns covered by both the rounds of the NSS. A comparison between the two surveys has allowed for fairly reliable estimates of the growth rates. Growth estimates for towns surveyed only once, especially smaller towns, are less reliable and therefore excluded from the table. However, the towns referred to in the table represent as much as 81% of all towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants, and the figures given here may therefore stand for all towns of respective size. It is estimated that the growth rate of small towns, 2,000 - 5,000 inhabitants, is about 6% yearly.

There is a tendency of decreasing growth with increasing size of town up to 100,000 inhabitants. Thus, the rate is inversely proportional to the degree of urbanization (See Appendix). However, it has to be borne in mind that the rate of urbanization also depends on other factors than the size of the town, such as the function and the situation of the towns, budget for social services, etc. Also, since there happens to be only one town with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants (Dire Dawa), this correlation is somewhat misleading. Adding the two groups, 20-50,000 and 50-100,000, together, gives a quite different picture.

In 9 out of the 50 towns surveyed twice the yearly growth rate was recorded to be less than 2.5%, which means that there was a net out-migration from these towns (under the assumption that urban natural increase is 2.5% yearly). The 9 towns were (in order according to rate of net out-migration):

Korem, Axum, Maychew, Holeta, Wukro, Demebecha, Gore,
Harar and Soddo.

However, these towns were not surveyed at the same month at the two surveys, which is a source of error, bearing in mind the fluctuations of the population due to seasonal variations in migration.

A summary of the data on population born in town and residing less than one year is given in the table below.

Table III. 7 Population born in town and residing less than one year, by size of town; as % of total

	<u>population</u>		
	Towns with 2-20,000 inh.	Towns with more than 20,000 inh.	Towns with more than 2,000 inh.
Born in town	57.0	46.8	49.9
Residing less than one year	5.8	6.2	6.0
Yearly growth rate	6.9	6.5	6.6

Presuming there were no out-migration the annual growth rate would equal the percentage residing less than one year in town plus the natural increase. For example, in the case of towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants, 6.6% should equal 6.0% + 2.5% (assumed natural increase) = 8.5%. The difference is explained by out-migration from towns - to other towns or to rural areas. Roughly, this means that the out-migration rate is about

- 1.4% from towns with 2-20,000 inhabitants,
- 2.2% from towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, and
- 1.9% from towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants (all towns)

and when Addis Ababa (out-migration rate is estimated to 1.0%)² is excluded

- 3.5% from towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, and
- 2.3% from towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants.

²Population of Addis Ababa, Statistical Bulletin No. 8, IEG CSO, Addis Ababa, July 1972.

Based on the results above, one can roughly estimate urban in- and out-migration during one year (1970):

Table III. 8 In- and out-migration to and from towns in 1970
by size of town (number in thousands)*

		Gross in-migration	Out- migration	Net in-migration
Rural areas	number	...	99	...
	%	...	0.4	...
Towns with 2,000-20,000 inh.	number	53	13	40
	%	5.8	1.4	4.4
Urban areas (excl. Addis Ababa)	number	44	22	22
	%	7.0	3.5	3.5
Addis Ababa	number	45	8	37
	%	5.6	1.0	4.6
All towns	number	142	43	99
	%	6.0	1.9	4.1

*The figures exclude those in-migrants who have died and those who have out-migrated within one year after in-migration.

Thus, urban areas (more than 20,000 inhabitants) seem to have a higher degree of mobility than towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants. This holds true especially for out-migration. The interpretation is here somewhat uncertain, but one explanation might be that there are more people from bigger towns than from smaller ones moving to Addis Ababa. The increase in the rate of out-migration with increasing agglomeration of people (rural areas 0.4%, smaller towns 1.4%, and urban areas 3.5%) is probably explained by the fact that people in bigger towns are more intrinsically migratory. As seen from Table III. 7, in-migrants to urban areas constituted a larger part of the urban population than in-migrants to towns, 53% compared to only 43%. The low out-migration rate from Addis Ababa shows that the capital for many people is the last stage of migration.

IV. DEMOGRAPHY OF ETHIOPIAN TOWNS

Table VII, VIII and IX are summarized in the table below.

Table IV. 9 Demographic characteristics by size of town

	Towns with 5-20,000 inhabitants	Towns with more than 20,000 in- habitants	Towns with more than 5,000 in- habitants
Sex-ratio (males per 100 females)	86	92	89
Sex-ratio in age group 15-29 years ¹	70	74	73
Percentage below 15 years	38	40	39
Percentage married women ²	38	46	44
Percentage widowed + divorced women ²	31	26	27
Literacy in % ³			
Males	39	60	54
Females	9	23	19
Both sexes	22	41	35

1/ Age group 15-25 in towns with 5-20,000 inhabitants

2/ As % of women 10 years and above

3/ As % of the population 10 years and above.

Sex Ratio

At the first round of the NSS there were in general more females than males in urban areas (Addis Ababa excluded) than in smaller towns. Of the 12 surveyed urban areas with more than 20,000 inhabitants, there was only Jimma with more males than females at the 2nd round. 23 of the 62 towns with 5-20,000 inhabitants had an excess of males over females at

the first round, but only 21 of the 109 towns with 2-5,000 inhabitants.

The recorded sex-ratio of the country's total population is 102.7 males per 100 females (possibly an over estimation due to under-recorded number of women). Sex-ratio at birth is about 105 males per 100 females in Ethiopia, and with a slightly higher male than female mortality, at least at younger ages, this means that the number of males and females should be approximately the same in a closed population (closed to migration). Thus, an excess of females over males in towns is explained by a larger female than male in-migration and/or a larger male than female out-migration from towns. On the other hand, this excess of female in-migrants is probably a relatively early occurrence, since the very low sex-ratio in urban areas of 80 males per 100 females at the first round had increased to 90 males per 100 females at the second round (in both cases Addis Ababa is excluded; the trend in the capital was the reverse). This means that, during the period between the two surveys, male net in-migrants to urban areas have outnumbered female net in-migrants. If this trend continues, it is possible that the male urban population will pass the female one before the end of this decade.

Provinces with the lowest sex-ratios in towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants were Gojam, Tigre, Wollo (all about 70 males per 100 females), and Begemdir (76 m/100 f). The fifth northern province, Eritrea, had 88 m/100 f and all the rest had more than 90 m/100 f. Illubabor was the only province with more males than females living in towns.

Since children are not that much migratory, sex-ratio of the population below 15 years of age was rather close to 100 (some of the very high sex-ratios in this age group - for example Illubabor 128 and Gemu Gofa 122 - are probably explained by age mis-reporting, in this case over-estimation of ages by young girls). The low sex-ratios in urban areas are due to the large number of females in especially age

group 15-29 years. Thus, excluding Addis Ababa, the number of males was only about two-thirds of the number of females in that age group, the difference in number being more accentuated in the bigger towns. Towns in Begemdir, Gojam and Wollo had more than twice as many females as males recorded in age group 15-29 years.

Age-Distribution

The main difference in age-distribution, comparing towns with the country population as a whole, is the bulk of people in young working ages in towns. Only 39% were below 15 years of age in towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants, whereas this part constituted 46% of the total country population.

In towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants,

- 15.0% were recorded 0-4 years
- 24.0% were recorded 5-14 years,
- 17.6% were recorded 15-24 years,
- 39.4% were recorded 25-59 years, and
- 4.0% were recorded 60 years and above.

Age-distribution by sex is not available for all towns and has therefore to be excluded.

In some of the bigger towns in Ethiopia the age-distribution was as follows (summary of Table X):

Table IV. 10 Recorded age-distribution by sex in 8 urban areas¹

Age group	Males	Females	Both sexes	Surveyed rural areas, both sexes, recorded figures
0-4	16.5	14.8	15.6	18.0
5-14	24.8	24.0	24.4	26.8
15-29	25.2	31.3	29.4	23.2
29-59	30.0	26.5	27.2	27.5
60-	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dessie, Harar, Jimma, Gondar Debre Zeit and Bahar Dar.

The difference in age-distribution comparing Addis Ababa and the seven other towns is negligible. Although Addis Ababa weighs heavily in the table above, the distribution therefore also reflects the situation in the seven smaller towns.

The low sex-ratio in age group 15-29 years, discussed above, is reflected in the fact that almost one-third of the women were found in that group. Women in reproductive ages also constituted a big portion of the urban population, recorded 27.6% compared to only 23.6% in rural areas (53.7% of all women were 15-49 years compared to only 48.2% in rural areas).

There was no marked difference in urban age-distribution comparing the various provinces, except that there were comparatively more women aged 15-29 years in the northern parts than in the south.

Marital Status

Only marital status of women will be discussed here.

Table IV, 11 Marital status of women aged 10 years and above, by size of town and in rural areas (in %)

	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Towns with 5-20,000 inhabitants	30.9	37.8	8.7	22.6
Towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants	28.6	45.8	7.5	18.1
Towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants	29.3	43.5	7.8	19.4
Rural areas	17.8	67.6	8.1	6.4

Compared with rural areas, a relatively small portion of the women in towns were married, particularly in small towns. This is explained by at least two circumstances: the one is the high portion single women in towns, probably due to a comparatively high female school enrollment there, with the effect of a postponement of marriage

to older age. The other reason is the high, and sometimes very high, proportion of divorced women in towns, especially in the smaller ones. The percentage widows was about the same in urban and in rural areas. Towns with a high proportion of divorced women also had few married women. So, for example, 26-33% of the women above 10 years of age in the four northern provinces (not Eritrea) were divorced, but less than 40% were married. On the other hand, provinces where the towns had relatively high proportions of married women and small proportions of divorced women were Arussi, Wollega, Illubabor and Hararge. In the three provinces Begemdir, Tigre and Wollo more than one-third of the women above 10 years of age in smaller towns were divorced and around one-third married.

Literacy

Literacy is very high in towns compared to rural areas, as shown in the table below.

Table IV. 12 Literacy by sex and rural-urban in 1965/66 (in %).

Population 19 years and above only

	Males	Females	Both sexes
Towns with 5-20,000 inh.	39.4	8.9	22.1
Towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants	60.4	23.5	40.8
Towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants	54.4	19.3	35.3
Rural areas	7.9	0.3	4.1

There is also a tendency of higher literacy in bigger towns. This is especially true for female literacy, which was almost zero in rural areas, 9% in the smaller towns, more than 23% in the bigger towns, and 26% in Addis Ababa.

The highest literacy rates were found in towns in Eritrea, Shoa (due to the high literacy in Addis Ababa), Wollega (probably because

of the missionary activities there), Illubabor (only two towns; the sex-ratio was also very high in these towns, which may explain the high literacy in this province), Hararge, Begemdir and Shoa (when Addis Ababa is excluded). Comparing single towns, the highest rates were found in Asmara, Addis Ababa, Harar, Gondar and Debre Zeit, in that order.

Language and Religion

The language distribution was as follows:

Table IV. 13 Distribution of Language usually spoken at home
(in %)

	Amharic	Galigna	Guragigna	Tigrigna	Other Eth. lang.	Foreign Language
Towns with less than 20,000 inh.	44.0	18.5	5.5	21.7	8.8	1.5
Towns with more than 20,000 inh. (excl. AA)	34.8	6.2	1.3	44.2	9.3	4.2
Addis Ababa	77.6	6.4	7.3	5.1	3.1	0.5
All towns with more than 20,000 inh.	60.5	6.3	4.9	20.7	5.6	2.0
All towns (excl. AA)	40.2	13.4	3.8	31.0	9.0	2.6
All towns	53.6	10.6	5.0	20.7	6.6	3.5

Of 11 surveyed towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, Amharic was a majority language (more than 75% speak the language regularly) in 5 towns (Addis Ababa, Dessie, Gondar, Debre Markos and Bahr Dar) and Tigrigna in 2 towns (Asmara and Mekele).

In towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants, Amharic was spoken by more than 50% of the population in the provinces of Arussi, Begemdir, Gojam, Shoa and Wollo, whereas Galigna was spoken by more than 50% in Wollega and Tigrigna by more than 50% in towns in Eritrea and Tigre.

According to Cooper and Horvath³ the average mother tongue diversity of 188 Ethiopian towns was 0.40, which means that if two persons are selected at random in an average town, the probability of their speaking different languages is 40%.

It has to be observed that if "mother tongue" had been asked instead of "language usually spoken in the home", the percentage claiming Amharic would have been smaller, since many non-Amharic speaking in-migrants to towns later adopt Amharic. So is, for instance, the tendency to adopt Amharic more common among the Gallas than among other groups, which is reflected in the comparatively high percentage Amharic-speaking population in towns of Arussi province.

The religion distribution was as follows:

Table IV. 14 Distribution of religion (in %)

	Ethiopian Orthodox	Moslem	Other or not stated
Towns with less than 20,000 inh.	80.8	18.2	1.0
Towns with more than 20,000 inh. (excl. AA)	72.9	21.6	5.5
Addis Ababa	85.7	10.7	3.6
All towns with more than 20,000 inh.	80.6	15.0	4.4
All towns (excl. AA)	77.5	19.6	2.9
All towns	80.7	16.2	3.1

³R.L. Cooper and J. Horvath: Language Survey of Ethiopia,
Draft 7/7/71.

There were only four urban areas with more than 35% Moslems, namely Dire Dawa, Dessie, Harar and Jimma. The highest percentage Ethiopian Orthodox was found in Debre Zeit, Debre Markos, Bahr Dar and Addis Ababa, in that order.

In towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants, the highest percentage Moslems was found in Hararge and Eritrea, although out-numbered by Christians. The recorded percentage Ethiopian Orthodox was especially high in Arussi, Begemdir, Gemu Gofa, Sidamo, Tigre and Wollega.

A comparison between religion and language made by Cooper and Horvath for 189 towns showed that (see Table XI) the highest percentage Ethiopian Orthodox was found among the Amharic-, Wolamigna- and Dorzigna-speaking peoples. Almost 44% of those belonging to minority-language groups (here defined as other languages than Amharic, Galigna, Tigrigna, Guragigna, Arabic, Wolamigna and Dorzigna) were Moslems. To this religion belonged also more than one-fourth of the Galigna-speaking and almost one-third of the Guragigna-speaking town dwellers.

V DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS

Information on demographic characteristics of in-migrants to towns is very limited, with the exception of in-migrants to Addis Ababa (see Population of Addis Ababa). Wherever in this chapter it is referred to "189 towns" the figures are taken from preliminary tabulations made by Cooper and Horvath. The figures are, however, originally derived from the first round of the CSO urban survey and all tables are available at CSO. These 189 towns are more or less the same as the surveyed ones listed in Table I.

Sex-Ratio and Age-Distribution

Even if the female population of the 50 towns surveyed at both rounds (with two exceptions all with more than 5,000 inhabitants) outnumbered the male one by almost 6% at the time of the second round, male net in-migration has been comparatively large between the two surveys.

Due to net in-migration (population growth minus natural increase) the male population increased by 4.8%, whereas the female population increased by only 3.7% yearly. This means that the sex-ratio of net in-migrants to these 50 towns was about 125 between the surveys, i.e. the male net in-migrants outnumbered the female ones by 25%, corresponding to about 7,000 more males than females moving to towns from rural areas in 1970.

Of these 50 towns there has been a

- net in-migration of males to 44 towns,
- " - females to 32 towns,
- net out-migration of males from 6 towns, and
- " - females from 18 towns

Differences in migration by sex are especially striking in Dembidollo, Azezo, Asella, Adigrat, Ambo, Gimbi and Yirgalem, where males have greatly outnumbered females as net in-migrants. Only in 4 of the 50 towns, Addis Ababa, Kobo, Dejen and Fitsche, has there been more female than male net in-migrants in the late 1960's.

It goes without saying that the whole reasoning above is based on the presumption that both the urban surveys have given correct male and female population figures. Accepting this presumption would mean that the sex-ratio of net in-migrants to towns has gradually increased during the 1960's. This hypothesis is based on two facts: firstly, there are more females than males living in towns, i.e. there was more female than male net in-migrants to towns before the first round urban survey; secondly, an examination of the 12 urban areas with more than 20,000 inhabitants reveals that almost 50% more females than males had resided less than one year in 10 of these at the first round survey (exceptions are Addis Ababa and Nazreth), and there were 48% more females than males who had resided 1-5 years in these 10 urban areas. (18% when Addis Ababa and Nazreth are included).

The excess of females over males who had resided less than one year before the survey was especially large in Asmara, Dessie, Mekele, Debre Zeit and Debre Markos. The three towns Asmara, Gondar and Mekele showed many more females than males who had resided 1-5 years in respective town.

The variations in sex-ratio in towns by province, which is discussed under "Demography of Ethiopian Towns" above, also indicate the different patterns of net in-migration by sex comparing the provinces. Thus, the low sex-ratios in Gojam, Tigre, Wollo and Begemdir should be interpreted as a much higher female than male net migration to towns in these provinces, at least during the 1950's and beginning of the 1960's.

From the Addis Ababa population survey in 1967 it was found that the sex-ratio of in-migrants increased with increasing distance of migration. The same was found by Cooper and Horvath for the 189 towns: distance was a greater deterrent to migration for women than for men.

Population born in town by sex and age group is discussed below.

Table V. 15 Population born in respective town, by sex
and age group

Age Group	M a l e s		F e m a l e s		Excess of females over males	
	Number (M)	As % of male pop.	Number (F)	As % of fem. pop.	Number (F-M)	As % of male pop. (F-M)/M
0-4	139,460	12.3	154,520	12.8	15,060	10.8
5-14	164,140	14.5	183,500	15.2	19,360	11.8
15-24	64,660	5.7	89,330	7.4	24,670	38.2
25-59	114,700	10.2	231,780	19.2	117,080	102.1
60-	10,010	0.9	14,490	1.2	4,480	44.8
Total born in town	492,970	43.6	673,620	55.8	180,650	36.6

There were almost 37% more females than males born in the same town where they lived at the survey (1st round). Except for age group 60 years and above the excess of females over males born in the same town is increasing with increasing age. This means that more females than males have stayed in the same town where they were born, indicating a higher mobility among males than females, more accentuated at higher ages. However, since the female rural-urban migration has so far been larger than the male one, the difference in male and female mobility is mainly due to more men than women moving between towns.

The two last columns in Table V. 16 give the age-distribution of the population who ever in-migrated to respective town, and not the age-distribution of in-migrants at the time of migration.

Table V. 16 Age-distribution of total town population, of population born in the same town where they were living during the survey, and of in-migrants to respective town (in %)

Age Group	Total town population	Born in the same town	In-migrants to resp. town
0-4	15.0	25.2	4.8
5-14	24.0	29.8	18.2
15-24	17.6	13.2	22.0
25-59	39.4	29.7	49.1
60-	4.0	2.1	5.9

More than 200,000 of the town population aged 5-14 years were in-migrants from rural areas or from other towns, and about 830,000 (more than one-third of the total town population) of the economically active population (15-59 years) had once in-migrated to the respective town.

There is no information available on the age-distribution of actual in-migrants (except for Addis Ababa and Asmara). However, it is known that in-migrants are, on average, younger than both the rural and urban population and that age group 15-29 years, both males and females, constitutes the bulk of the mobile population.

Marital Status

At the 1st round of the urban survey there were 189,000 divorced women and 39,000 divorced men in all towns. Even if divorced men remarry more easily than divorced women, and even if some divorced men may have out-migrated to rural areas, the difference indicates that a large number of female migrants to towns are divorced, possibly as many as 25% of all female in-migrants above 15 years of age. Divorced women are usually forced by social pressure to settle at a new place. Consequently, divorcement is a common reason for female rural-urban and urban-urban migration.

Comparing towns by province with respect to divorced women in excess over divorced men as percent of female in-migrants to towns, one finds the highest percentages in the five northern provinces. Thus, the difference between number of divorced women and number of divorced men in towns constituted as much as 59% of all female in-migrants to towns in Begemdir, 53% in Tigre, 45% in Gojam and Wollo, 32% in Eritrea, 22-27% in Gemu Gofa, Illubabor and Kefa, and 16-18% in Shoa, Wollega, Arussi, Hararge and Sidamo (information for Bale is not available).

The comparatively high percentage single men and women in towns indicates not only that urban dwellers marry at a higher age than the rural ones, but also that a large proportion of the migrants are single. It is possible that whole families constitute a very small portion of all migrants.

Polyandry (the form of polygamy where one wife is married to several husbands) does not exist in Ethiopia, and in the case there are more married males than females in a town it can therefore only be

explained by in-migration of married men, who did not bring their wives with them, or out-migration of married women leaving their husbands in town. This is the case in some small towns in Kefa and Sidamo. Analysing individual towns, one finds slightly more married males than females in Gondar, Dilla and Sodo. In Addis Ababa there were about 1,000 more married males in 1967. The most striking example is however Assab, where there were 55% more married males than females, explained by in-migration of married males to work in the refinery.

Literacy

In the 189 towns, 24% of the population above 10 years of age and born in respective town were literate. In view of the fact that about 34% of the total town population (more than 2,000 inhabitants) above that age were literate, one can calculate literacy among those who ever in-migrated, which was about 39%. Thus, in-migrants to towns contribute heavily to the comparatively high urban literacy, with the consequence of a stagnant or slowly increasing literacy rate in rural areas. With a continuously increasing literacy rate in the country, it is possible that now more than half of the rural-urban and urban-urban migrants are literate. One can assume, even if no factual information exists, that the proportion literate migrants increases with increasing distance of migration, since migration to more distant towns require more financial resources and information about employment opportunities, which literates are more likely to have. This assumption also correlates with the fact that the distance of migration is a greater obstacle for women than for men, as discussed above, and that literacy is much higher among males than females.

Language and Religion

An analysis of language groups by length of residence (Table XVII) in the 189 towns shows that the Dorzigna- and Guragigna-speaking peoples are the most recent in-migrants to towns. 64% of the former and 52% of the latter group living in towns had resided there less than

10 years. Next the Tigrigna-speaking people with 46% residing less than 10 years in towns. By far the oldest town-dwellers are the Arabs and the Wollamos. These two groups are also the earliest in-migrants to towns. Very few of the Dorzes and the Wollamos were born in the town where they lived at the first round urban survey, only 21% and 22% respectively - figures which should be compared with those speaking "other Ethiopian language," 51%, and with the Amharic- and Galligna-speaking peoples, 45% and 47% respectively born in town.

In the 189 towns, 49.8% of the Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and 47.8% of the Moslems were born in the respective town (See Table V. 17).

Table V. 17 Length of residence of Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and Moslems in 189 towns.

Length of residence (years)	Ethiopian Orthodox Christians	Moslems
0-4	23.5	18.9
5-9	10.2	9.0
10-14	6.2	4.3
15-19	2.6	4.6
20-24	2.6	2.1
25-	5.1	13.3
Born in town	49.8	47.8

The Moslems have in general stayed longer in town, whereas, on the other hand, a larger proportion of the Moslems than of the Christians have in-migrated to towns.

VI HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table XIV, XV and XVI are summarized in the table below.

Table VI. 18 Housing characteristics by size of town

	Towns with 5-20,000 inh.	Towns with more than 20,000 inh.	All towns
Average size of household	3.5	3.8	3.7
Households with one or two members as % of all house- holds	41	41	41
Percentage rented houses	54	62	60
Households using piped water (%)	22	82	65
Households using flush or pit toilet (%)	31	65	55

Size of Households

The bigger towns had a slightly larger household size than the smaller ones - 3.8 compared to 3.5 persons per household. Despite the fact that housing is a smaller problem in rural areas, the household size is much higher there than in towns. This is partly explained by the fact that migrants, who often come alone to towns, and who do not build up big families the first years, constitute a large part of the urban population. As many as 41% of all households in towns had less than three members, whereas such small households are comparatively rare in rural areas.

In fast growing urban areas houses are not constructed at the same rate as population is growing. This means that the more people who in-migrate to towns the more crowded they live and the graver becomes the housing problem. Fast growing towns like Addis Ababa and Asmara had most persons per household, while the old and slowly growing

towns, Harar and Gondar, had a relatively low density per household.

House Ownership

For obvious reasons, the same correlation also holds true when house ownership is compared with urban growth: the more people that in-migrate, the more houses are rented. So, for example, in the fast growing Asmara and Nazreth, about 60% of the households rented the houses in which they lived. In general, in the bigger towns, which have been growing faster than the smaller ones, the percentage rented houses was higher than in towns with 5-20,000 inhabitants - 62% (64% when Addis Ababa is excluded) compared to 54% only.

Type of Construction

There was a larger portion stone houses in the bigger towns on the expense of fewer traditional (chicka) houses with thatched roof. About two-thirds of the houses were made of chicka with corrugated iron roof - however, with the following exceptions: towns in Eritrea and Tigre provinces and Asmara, Dire Dawa, Mekele and Harar towns, where one finds relatively few chicka houses due to the comparatively high percentage stone houses. Addis Ababa had a higher percentage (88%) chicka houses with corrugated iron roof than any other big town in the country.

Water Supply and Toilet Facilities

Availability of water and of reasonable toilet facilities in towns is probably one of the most relevant measures in analysing the situation for the urban dwellers.

Only two-thirds of all households in towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants utilized piped water (less than half when Addis Ababa is excluded). In smaller towns (5-20,000 inhabitants) only 22% had access

to piped water, and 60% got their water from streams. Thus, the water situation was in general better in the bigger towns. Of those, only Debre Markos seemed to have no communal piped water system at the time of the survey. Almost 100% of the households in Dire Dawa got piped water, while in the neighbouring town, Harar, only one-fourth utilized piped water, and almost two-thirds got their water from streams.

Availability of piped water is of course also reflected in the existence of flush toilets. Such were mostly found in Asmara (15% of the households), Addis Ababa (8%) and in Dire Dawa (5%), whereas less than 3% of the households in the rest of the big towns had flush toilet. With the exception of Eritrea, towns with 5-20,000 inhabitants had in general no flush toilets at all.

35% in big towns (49% when Addis Ababa is excluded) and 45% in smaller towns had no toilet facilities at all, which means that the problematic toilet situation is, on average, more severe in the bigger towns than in the smaller ones, when Addis Ababa is excluded from the former category. The situation seems to be specially severe in Bahar Dar, Debre Markos, Nazreth, Dessie and Gondar,⁴ where more than 50% did not have any kind of toilet facility. On the other hand, the situation was more favourable in Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa, where "only" 22% and 25% respectively did not have any kind of toilet facility.

⁴In the case of Asmara, although only 46% have stated availability of toilet facilities, of the remaining 54% who do not have private toilet facilities many make use of public toilet houses which are available in Asmara.

TABLE I.

LIST OF ETHIOPIAN TOWNS WITH MORE
THAN 2,000 INHABITANTS IN 1970

PROVINCE	TOWN	POPULATION 1970			SOURCE OF INFORMATION
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
ARUSSI					
(10 TOWNS)	ASELLA	8,270	8,420	16,690	NSS1&2
	HURUTA	3,300	2,700	6,000	MI-56
	TINSAE BERHAN	2,730	2,670	5,400	NSS1
	ROBI	1,910	2,160	4,070	NSS1
	KOFELE	2,080	1,920	4,000	NSS1
	SIRE	1,750	2,040	3,790	NSS1
	GUBESSA	1,100	1,400	2,500	MI-62
	TICHO	1,170	1,300	2,470	NSS2
	BOKOJI	970	1,230	2,200	NSS1
	DERA	1,050	1,090	2,140	NSS1
	TOTAL	24,330	24,930	49,260	
BALE					
(5 TOWNS)	GOBA	6,010	5,770	11,780	NSS2
	GINIR	2,040	2,260	4,300	NSS2
	DODOLA	1,590	1,650	3,240	NSS2
	ADABA	1,410	1,580	2,990	NSS2
	ROBI	990	1,160	2,150	NSS2
	TOTAL	12,040	12,420	24,460	
BEGHEMDER					
(11 TOWNS)	GONDAR	15,880	18,750	34,630	NSS1&2
	AZEZO	4,040	5,170	9,210	NSS1&2
	DEBRETABOR	3,430	4,750	8,180	NSS1
	DEBARK	2,140	3,050	5,190	NSS1
	ADDIS ZEMEN	2,260	2,930	5,190	NSS1
	DABAT	2,170	2,890	5,060	NSS1
	KOLADIBA	1,950	2,770	4,720	NSS1
	WERETA	1,600	2,220	3,820	NSS1
	SETIT	2,100	1,500	3,600	M1-62
	ISTIE	980	1,640	2,620	NSS1
	NEFAS MEWCHA	840	1,400	2,240	NSS1
	TOTAL	37,390	47,070	84,460	

PROVINCE	TOWN	POPULATION 1970			SOURCE OF INFORMATION
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
ERITREA					
(22 TOWNS)					
	ASMARA	100,980	117,380	218,360	NSS1
	KEREN	15,000	15,000	30,000	HS1U
	AGORDAT	12,000	12,000	24,000	HS1U
	MASSAWA	9,790	8,700	18,490	NSS1
	ASEB	8,560	6,340	14,900	NSS1
	ADIUGRI	5,700	6,220	11,920	NSS1
	DEKEMHARE	5,150	4,590	9,740	NSS1
	ADI KWALA	3,700	3,490	7,190	NSS1
	EMBA DERHO	2,480	2,580	5,060	NSS1
	TESSENEI	2,500	2,500	5,000	HS1U
	ADIKEYEH	2,370	2,500	4,870	NSS1
	GINDA	2,200	2,490	4,690	NSS1
	TWEHAZEGA	1,930	1,930	3,860	NSS1
	QUAZEN	1,880	1,900	3,780	NSS1
	HIMBIRTI	1,700	1,900	3,600	NSS1
	HIRGIGO	1,670	1,670	3,340	NSS1
	TSEADA KRISTIAN	1,660	1,550	3,210	NSS1
	SENAFE	1,470	1,700	3,170	NSS1
	BARENTU	1,500	1,500	3,000	HS1U
	NEFASIT	1,500	1,500	3,000	HS1U
	DEKESHAY	1,460	1,390	2,850	NSS1
	DEBARWA	1,170	1,280	2,450	NSS1
	TOTAL	186,370	200,110	386,480	
GEMU GOFFA					
(7 TOWNS)					
	BAKE	3,600	4,500	8,100	M1-56
	ARBA MINCH	3,860	2,810	6,670	NSS1 & 2
	GIDOLE	2,470	2,920	5,390	NSS1
	GHENCHA	1,640	2,050	3,690	NSS1
	JINKA	1,920	1,670	3,590	NSS2
	FELEGE NEWAY	1,460	1,460	2,920	NSS1
	BULKI	970	1,130	2,100	NSS2
	TOTAL	15,920	16,540	32,460	

PROVINCE	TOWN	POPULATION 1970			SOURCE OF INFORMATION
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
GOJAM					
(11 TOWNS)	DEBRE MARKOS	12,160	14,160	26,320	NSS1&2
	BAHR DAR	9,010	11,470	20,480	NSS1&2
	BURE	2,480	3,460	5,940	NSS1&2
	FINOTESELAM	2,300	2,890	5,190	NSS1&2
	BANGLA	2,020	2,660	4,680	NSS1
	DEJEN	1,630	2,090	3,720	NSS1&2
	ELIAS	1,500	2,000	3,500	MI-62
	DEMBECHA	1,330	1,780	3,110	NSS1&2
	MOTTA	1,330	1,700	3,030	MI-62
	ADET	1,200	1,670	2,870	MI-62
	MERTO LEMARIAM	1,630	1,090	2,720	MI-56
	TOTAL	36,590	44,970	81,560	
HARARGHE					
(15 TOWNS)	DIREDAWA	29,020	30,400	59,420	NSS1&2
	HARAR	22,040	22,540	44,580	NSS1&2
	ASEBETEFERI	4,460	4,840	9,300	NSS1&2
	GIGIGA	3,400	4,100	7,500	MI-56
	FUGNAN BIRA	2,780	2,860	5,640	NSS1
	ALEM MAYA	2,570	2,310	4,880	NSS1
	HIRNA	2,190	2,320	4,510	NSS1
	DEDER	2,050	2,150	4,200	NSS1
	GELEMSO	1,950	2,110	4,060	NSS1
	BEDESA	1,930	1,940	3,870	NSS1
	GOTA	1,970	1,870	3,840	NSS1
	MELKARAFU	1,850	1,670	3,520	NSS1
	DODELA	1,500	1,700	3,200	MI-56
	BEDENO	1,360	1,360	2,720	NSS1
	GIRAWA	1,330	1,370	2,700	NSS1
	TOTAL	80,400	83,540	163,940	NSS1
ILLUBABOR					
(6 TOWNS)	GORE	4,270	4,030	8,300	NSS1&2
	METU	2,780	2,600	5,380	NSS1&2
	TOBBA	1,320	1,270	2,590	NSS1
	BUNO BEDELE	1,260	1,270	2,530	NSS1
	DEBELE	1,200	1,300	2,500	MI-62
	GAMBELA	1,050	1,000	2,050	NSS1
	TOTAL	11,880	11,470	23,350	

PROVINCE	TOWN	POPULATION 1970			SOURCE OF INFORMATION
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
KEFA					
(6 TOWNS)					
	JIMMA	20,770	19,020	39,790	NSS1&2
	AGARO	6,420	5,170	11,590	NSS1&2
	BONGA	2,660	2,790	5,450	NSS1&2
	MIZAN TEFERI	1,760	1,900	3,660	NSS1
	SINTU (LIMU GENET)	1,420	1,690	3,110	NSS1
	WAKA	1,330	1,450	2,780	NSS1
	TOTAL	34,360	32,020	66,380	
SHOA					
(36 TOWNS)					
	ADDIS ABABA	392,800	403,100	795,900	NSS1&2
	NAZRET	18,390	19,230	37,620	NSS1&2
	DEBREZEIT	12,740	14,140	26,880	NSS1&2
	AKAKI	8,130	8,430	16,560	NSS1&2
	DEBRE BERHAN	6,290	7,860	14,150	NSS1&2
	SHASHEMENE	5,480	5,410	10,890	NSS1&2
	GHION (WOLISO)	5,380	5,500	10,880	NSS1&2
	FITCHE	4,570	5,020	9,590	NSS1&2
	HAGERE HIWOT (AMBO)	4,580	4,920	9,500	NSS1&2
	HOSANA	3,920	3,960	7,880	NSS2
	GENET (HOLETA)	2,980	3,570	6,550	NSS1&2
	BUTAJIRA	3,230	2,700	5,930	NSS1&2
	ADDIS ALEM	2,440	2,670	5,110	NSS1
	MOJO	2,430	2,510	4,940	NSS1
	ALABA KULTO	2,270	2,280	4,550	NSS1
	WELENCHITI	2,120	2,380	4,500	NSS1
	ROBI	2,420	1,950	4,370	NSS1
	NEGELE	2,110	2,140	4,250	NSS1
	DEBRESINA	1,850	2,370	4,220	NSS1
	BAKO	2,180	1,950	4,130	NSS1
	WELKITE	1,890	1,980	3,870	NSS1
	GEDO	1,790	1,960	3,750	NSS1
	GHINCHI	1,670	2,060	3,730	NSS1
	SEBETA	1,780	1,920	3,700	NSS1
	MEKI	1,780	1,820	3,600	NSS1
	GEBRE GURACHA	1,420	1,930	3,350	NSS1
	GUDER	1,410	1,800	3,210	NSS1
	GEFERSA	1,420	1,720	3,140	NSS2
	KARAKORE	1,360	1,710	3,070	NSS1
	ALEMGENA	1,350	1,710	3,060	MI-62
	WELENCOMI	1,250	1,550	2,800	NSS1
	ENWARE	1,200	1,470	2,670	NSS2
	TULU BULO	1,220	1,350	2,570	NSS1

PROVINCE	TOWN	POPULATION 1970			SOURCE OF INFORMATION
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
SHOA					
(36 TOWNS)	SHEBOKA	1,150	1,340	2,490	NSS1
	SHENO	1,030	1,230	2,260	NSS1
	ANKOBER	1,000	1,000	2,000	*
	TOTAL	509,030	528,640	1,037,670	
SIDAMO					
(18 TOWNS)	YIRGALEM	7,340	5,770	13,110	NSS1&2
	DILLA	6,870	6,030	12,900	NSS1&2
	SODO	5,880	5,530	11,410	NSS1&2
	AWASA	6,010	4,730	10,740	NSS1&2
	NEGELE	4,050	4,120	8,170	NSS2
	KIBREMENGIST	3,920	3,720	7,640	NSS1&2
	ALETA WONDO	3,890	3,530	7,420	NSS1&2
	WONDO	2,560	2,490	5,050	NSS1
	YIRGA CHEFE	2,470	2,380	4,850	NSS1
	LEKU	2,420	2,210	4,630	NSS1
	AGERE MARIAM	2,110	2,300	4,410	NSS1
	AGERE SELAM	2,250	2,000	4,250	NSS1
	MOYALE	1,940	2,230	4,170	NSS2
	YABELO	1,860	1,730	3,590	NSS1
	WENAGO	1,480	1,440	2,920	NSS1
	ODO SHAKISO	1,380	1,300	2,680	NSS1
	HIDILOLA	1,100	1,220	2,320	NSS1
	BULE	1,070	980	2,050	NSS1
	TOTAL	58,600	53,710	112,310	
TIGRE					
(18 TOWNS)	MEKELE	12,040	15,060	27,100	NSS1&2
	ADWA	6,950	8,280	15,230	NSS1&2
	AXUM	5,700	7,170	12,870	NSS1&2
	ENDA SELASSIE	4,460	4,810	9,270	NSS1&2
	ADIGRAT	3,870	4,940	8,810	NSS1&2
	MYCHEW	3,480	4,430	7,910	NSS1&2
	WUKRO	2,700	3,450	6,150	NSS1&2
	ABI ADI	2,400	3,600	6,000	MI-62
	ADI ABBO	3,000	3,000	6,000	MI-62
	SELEKLAKA	1,720	2,010	3,730	MI-62
	INDA BAGUNA	1,200	1,600	2,800	MI-62
	HAUZEN	740	2,040	2,780	MI-62
	ADI SHENO	1,100	1,600	2,700	MI-62
	CHERCHER	1,540	1,120	2,660	MI-62
	QUIHA	1,060	1,540	2,600	NSS1
	AD SHAHO	1,000	1,570	2,570	NSS1
	INTICHO	980	1,220	2,200	NSS1
	KORBETE	860	1,290	2,150	NSS1
	TOTAL	54,800	68,730	123,530	

PROVINCE	TOWN	POPULATION 1970			SOURCE OF INFORMATION
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
WOLLEGA					
(9 TOWNS)	LEKEMT	7,750	7,720	15,470	NSS1&2
	GHIMBI	3,790	3,500	7,290	NSS1&2
	DEMBI DOLO	3,560	3,400	6,960	NSS1&2
	SHAMBU	2,070	2,360	4,430	NSS1
	NEDJO	1,670	2,020	3,690	NSS1
	ARJO	1,330	1,640	2,970	NSS1
	MENDI	1,330	1,430	2,760	NSS1
	ENAGO	1,140	1,440	2,580	NSS1
	SIRE	810	1,240	2,050	NSS1
	TOTAL	23,450	24,750	48,200	
WOLLO					
(11 TOWNS)	DESSIE	20,420	24,390	44,810	NSS1&2
	SEKOTA	4,200	6,100	10,300	MI-62
	WOLDYA	3,730	5,430	9,160	NSS1&2
	KOBO	3,290	4,150	7,440	NSS1&2
	BATI	3,190	4,190	7,380	NSS1
	KOREM	2,290	3,240	5,530	NSS1&2
	ALAMATA	2,250	2,890	5,140	NSS1
	KOMBOLCHA	2,100	2,600	4,700	NSS1
	WEREILU	1,430	1,860	3,290	NSS2
	HAYIK	1,400	1,800	3,200	NSS1
	WOUCHALE	1,190	1,660	2,850	NSS1
	TOTAL	45,490	58,310	103,800	
COUNTRY(185 TOWNS)	GRAND TOTAL	1,130,650	1,207,210	2,337,860	

NSS1-Town Surveyed in the National Sample Survey, 1st Round

NSS2- " " " " " " 2nd Round

NSS1&2 " " " " " " 1st and 2nd Round

MI-56-Population figure based on Ministry of Interior estimate of 1956

MI-62- " " " " " " 1962

* - No estimate exists for Ankober town, the figure is unreliable

HSIU-Population estimates of 5 Eritrean towns by Dep. of Geography at the HSIU.

TABLE II. SIZE AND GROWTH OF 50 LARGER TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA, WHICH WERE COVERED BY THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, BOTH 1st AND 2nd ROUND

Province	Town	Date of 2nd Round 1970	Population At 2nd Survey			Yearly Rate of Growth (%)			Sex- Ratio 100 M/F
			Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	
Arussi (1)	Asella	July	8,660	8,446	17,106	9.6	1.7	5.2	103
			8,660	8,446	17,106	9.6	1.7	5.2	103
Begemdir (2)	Azeco Gondar	Sept.	20,414	24,123	44,537	7.9	3.7	5.5	85
			4,038	5,168	9,206	18.1	9.8	13.1	78
			16,376	18,955	35,331	5.4	2.1	3.5	86
Eritrea (1)	Asmara	March 1968	88,800	103,200	192,000	8.8	6.6	7.6	86
			88,800	103,200	192,000	8.8	6.6	7.6	86
Gemu Goffa(1)	Arba Minch	Sept.	3,863	2,814	6,677	24.7	20.6	22.8	137
			3,863	2,814	6,677	24.7	20.6	22.8	137
Gojam (6)	Bahr Dar	Sept.	30,497	37,269	67,766	12.0	8.2	10.0	82
			9,861	12,331	22,192	14.8	11.8	13.1	80
	Bure	April 1971	2,577	3,607	6,184	16.1	15.3	15.7	71
			12,726	14,444	27,170	8.3	3.5	5.5	88
	Debre Markos	Sept.	1,666	2,282	3,948	1.0	3.7	2.5	73
			1,203	1,567	2,770	3.5	0.8	1.5	77
Dembecha	- " -	1,203	1,567	2,770	3.5	0.8	1.5	77	
Fenote Selam	- " -	2,464	3,038	5,502	27.6	19.2	22.6	81	

SIZE AND GROWTH OF 50 LARGER TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA, WHICH WERE COVERED
BY THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, BOTH 1st AND 2nd ROUND

Province	Town	Date of 2nd Round 1970	Population at 2nd Survey			Yearly Rate of Growth (%)			Sex- Ratio 100 M/F
			Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	
Hararge (3)			57,006	58,530	115,536	4.8	2.7	3.6	97
	Asbe Teferi	July	4,618	4,960	9,578	7.0	6.0	6.4	93
	Dire Dawa	Aug.	29,901	31,024	60,925	5.2	4.0	4.5	96
	Harar	Aug.	22,487	22,546	45,033	3.7	0.2	1.8	100
Illubabor(2)			7,471	6,814	14,285	6.4	3.3	5.2	100
	Gore	Dec.	4,399	3,982	8,381	3.2	-1.1	1.6	110
	Matu	Dec.	3,072	2,832	5,904	11.0	9.5	10.3	108
Kefa (3)			31,786	28,027	59,813	9.1	4.8	6.9	113
	Agaro	Nov.	6,950	5,436	12,386	10.5	5.9	8.4	128
	Bonga	Nov.	2,768	2,811	5,579	5.2	0.9	3.0	98
	Jimma	Oct.	22,068	19,780	41,848	9.1	5.0	7.0	112
Shoa (11)			412,625	426,834	839,459	6.9	7.6	7.2	97
	Addis Ababa	Sept. 1967	337,350	346,180	683,530	6.3	7.7	7.0	97
	Akaki	June	8,503	8,823	17,326	11.9	10.4	11.1	96
	Ambo	Sept.	4,818	4,973	9,791	7.8	1.7	4.5	97
	Butajira	Dec.	2,855	3,414	6,269	6.2	6.2	6.2	84
	Debre Berhan	Aug.	6,729	8,257	14,986	13.7	9.6	11.4	79
	Debre Zeit	June	13,221	14,406	27,627	8.1	3.7	5.7	92
	Fitsche	Dec.	4,976	5,666	10,642	10.9	13.2	12.1	88
	Holeta	Nov.	3,039	3,600	6,639	2.3	0.1	1.1	84
	Nazareth	July	19,340	20,019	39,359	9.5	8.2	8.9	97
	Shashemene	Nov.	6,026	5,766	11,792	10.9	7.3	9.0	105
	Wolisso	Oct.	5,768	5,730	11,498	7.6	5.7	6.6	101
	Sidamo (6)			36,524	30,802	67,327	9.6	6.3	8.0	119
Aleta Wondo		Oct.	4,165	3,749	7,914	9.4	8.1	8.8	111
Awassa		Nov.	7,271	5,566	12,837	23.4	19.0	21.3	131
Dilla		Sept.	7,085	6,211	13,296	4.2	4.0	4.1	114
Kebre Mengist		Oct.	4,117	3,806	7,923	6.4	3.2	4.8	108
Sodo		Oct.	6,053	5,589	11,642	3.7	0.7	2.2	108
Yirgalem		Nov.	7,834	5,881	13,715	8.0	2.8	5.5	133

SIZE AND GROWTH OF 50 LARGER TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA, WHICH WERE COVERED
BY THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, BOTH 1st AND 2nd ROUND

Province	Town	Date of 2nd Round 1970	Population at 2nd Survey			Yearly Rate of Growth %			Sex- Ratio 100 M/F
			Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	
Tigre (7)	Adigrat	Oct.	39,367	48,124	87,491	4.3	1.7	2.8	82
	Adwa	Oct.	4,102	4,969	9,071	8.2	0.7	3.7	83
	Axum	Oct.	7,225	8,487	15,712	5.9	3.5	4.6	85
	Enda Selassie	Nov.	5,663	7,141	12,804	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8	79
	Maychew	Nov.	3,601	4,336	7,937	3.1	2.3	2.8	83
	Mekele	Sept.	3,518	4,346	7,864	1.2	-2.4	-0.8	81
	Wukro	Oct.	12,522	15,373	27,895	5.9	3.5	4.6	81
Wollega (3)			2,736	3,472	6,208	3.1	0.2	1.4	79
	Dembidollo	Nov.	16,120	15,000	31,120	8.6	3.4	5.9	107
	Gimbi	Oct.	3,865	3,420	7,285	9.5	0.2	4.8	113
	Nekemte	Oct.	4,104	3,626	7,730	10.6	5.0	7.7	113
Wollo (4)			8,151	7,954	16,105	7.2	4.1	5.6	102
	Dessie	Aug.	30,229	37,799	68,028	4.0	2.4	3.1	80
	Kobo	Dec.	20,839	24,892	45,731	4.2	2.3	3.1	84
	Korem	Nov.	3,347	4,292	7,639	2.0	3.8	2.9	78
	Woldiya	Sept.	2,199	2,107	5,306	(-4.6)	(-5.6)	(-5.6)	71
Country (50)			3,844	5,508	9,352	4.7	1.6	2.8	70
			783,363	827,782	1,611,145	7.3	6.2	6.7	94.6

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	2,000 - 5,000 INH.			5,000 - 20,000 INH.			20,000 - 100,000 INH.			MORE THAN 100,000 INH.			ALL TOWNS		
	MALE	FEM.	M/F	MALE	FEM.	M/F	MALE	FEM.	M/F	MALE	FEM.	M/F	MALE	FEM.	M/F
ARUSSI	10,030	11,140	90.0	14,300	13,790	103.7							24,330	24,930	97.6
BALE	6,030	6,650	90.7	6,010	5,770	104.2							12,040	12,420	96.9
BEGEMDIR	7,470	9,530	78.4	14,040	18,790	74.7	15,880	18,750	84.7				37,390	47,070	79.4
ERITREA	17,510	18,310	95.6	35,380	31,920	110.8				100,980	117,380	86.0	153,870	167,610	91.8
GEMU GOFFA	5,990	6,310	94.9	9,930	10,230	97.1							15,920	16,540	96.3
GOJAM	10,640	12,990	81.9	4,780	6,350	75.3	21,170	25,630	82.6				36,590	44,970	81.4
HARARGE	18,700	18,800	99.5	10,640	11,800	90.2	51,060	52,940	96.4				80,400	83,540	96.2
ILLUBABOR	4,830	4,840	99.8	7,050	6,630	106.3							11,880	11,470	103.6
KEFA	4,510	5,040	89.5	9,080	7,960	114.1	20,770	19,020	109.2				34,360	32,020	107.3
SHOA	37,100	41,130	90.2	47,000	50,040	93.9	31,130	33,370	93.3	400,380	395,520	101.2	515,610	520,060	99.1
SIDAMO	18,080	17,790	101.6	40,520	35,920	112.8							58,600	53,710	109.1
TIGRE	10,200	13,990	72.9	32,560	39,680	82.1	12,040	15,060	79.9				54,800	68,730	79.7
WOLLEGA	8,350	10,130	82.4	15,100	14,620	103.3							23,450	24,750	94.7
WOLLO	6,120	7,920	77.3	18,950	26,000	72.9	20,420	24,390	83.7				45,490	58,310	78.0
COUNTRY	165,560	184,570	89.7	265,340	279,500	94.9	172,470	189,160	91.2	501,360	512,900	97.8	1,104,730	1,166,130	94.7

TABLE IV.

HISTORIC REVIEW OF URBANIZATION IN ETHIOPIA
GROWTH OF SOME TOWNS FROM 1938 TO 1970.

Urban population figures for 1938, 1956, 1962 and 1970 are given below for some towns in Ethiopia. The sources of information are the following:

1938 estimates: Guida dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, and L'Italia in Africa, by Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Italy, 1955.

1956 and 1962: Selected Data on Population of Ethiopia, prepared by Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa, April 1964. The data are based upon information from Municipalities Dept., Ministry of Interior, which department conducted population reporting for selected municipalities and townships in 1956 and again in 1962.

1970 estimates: National Sample Survey, 1st and 2nd rounds in urban areas.

It goes without saying that the estimates before 1970 are sometimes unreliable, especially those of 1938. Population figures, which can be given less credit, are put in brackets.

Province Town	P O P U L A T I O N			
	1938	1956	1962	1970
Arussi				
Asella	500	6,700	9,500	16,690
Bale				
Goba	3,000	-	6,400	11,780
Begemdir				
Debre Tabor	9,000	4,500	4,000	8,180
Gondar	14,000	13,500	24,700	34,630
Eritrea				
Adi Ugri	4,600	-	-	11,920
Asmara	98,000	-	-	218,360
Asab	8,000	-	-	14,900
Dekemhare	12,800	-	-	9,740
Massawa	15,216	-	-	18,490
Gojam				
Debre Markos	10,000	8,000	18,100	26,320

P O P U L A T I O N

Province Town

	1938	1956	1962	1970
Hararge				
Dire Dawa	20,000	30,400	33,000	59,420
Harar	45,000	40,500	-	44,580
Illubabor				
Metu	-	5,000	4,800	5,380
Kefa				
Bonga	3,000	2,100	3,800	5,450
Jimma	-	8,100	(39,600)	39,790
Shoa				
Addis Ababa	300,000	-	470,000	795,900
Debre Berhan	3,000	4,900	5,700	14,150
Ambo	600	3,800	4,000	9,500
Holeta	2,450	-	-	6,550
Hosanna	(12,000)	5,800	-	7,880
Sidamo				
Awasa	-	-	3,600	10,740
Dilla	800	5,000	9,600	12,900
Soddo	(10,000)	5,600	8,200	11,410
Yabello	1,500	(3,500)	1,100	3,590
Tigre				
Adwa	6,000	-	11,500	15,230
Axum	10,000	11,600	9,000	12,870
Mekele	12,000	7,500	16,900	27,100
Wollega				
Arjo	(5,000)	1,900	2,600	2,970
Dembidolo	(8,000)	4,900	5,300	6,960
Gimbi	(6,000)	2,000	6,300	7,290
Lekemt	(10,000)	5,900	10,100	15,470
Mendi	(3,000)	1,500	1,400	2,760
Nedjo	(3,000)	1,500	(5,000)	3,690
Wollo				
Dessie	36,000	(53,500)	43,100	44,810
Kombolcha	400	800	2,500	4,700

TABLE V. POPULATION "BORN IN TOWN" AND "RESIDING LESS THAN ONE YEAR"
AS % OF ESTIMATED POPULATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY,
AND ESTIMATED YEARLY GROWTH RATE.

	% Born in Town	% Res. less than one year	Yearly Growth Rate (%)
Towns with >20,000 inh in Jan 1970			
Addis Ababa	44.3	5.7	7.0
Asmara	51.5	4.3	7.6
Dire Dawa	49.1	7.6	4.5
Dessie	51.4	9.7	3.1
Harar	59.8	5.8	1.8
Jimma	50.0	7.8	7.0
Nazreth	36.0	13.0	8.9
Gondar	56.3	6.7	3.5
Mekle	58.9	8.5	4.6
Debre Zeit	37.1	7.8	5.7
Debre Markos	51.1	9.7	5.5
Baher Dar	29.0	12.8	13.1
12 Towns	46.8	6.2	6.5
11 Towns (excl.AA)	50.4	7.0	6.0
Towns with 2-20,000 inh in Jan. 1970			
Arussi	38.6	12.0	-
Begemdir	64.6	2.8	-
Eritrea	67.3	5.0	-
Gemu Gofa	48.5	5.1	-
Gojam	63.0	1.8	-
Hararge	64.3	5.5	-
Illubabor	54.3	5.4	-
Kefa	48.5	6.6	-
Shoa	49.7	6.5	-
Sidamo	49.7	5.9	-
Tigre	63.4	5.3	-
Wollega	61.3	3.7	-
Wollo	51.1	8.7	-
All Towns with 2-20,00 inh.	57.0	5.8	6.9
All Towns with >2,000 inh.	49.9	6.0	6.6
All Towns with >2,000 inh.(excl.AA)	53.8	6.1	6.3

TABLE VI. POPULATION "BORN IN TOWN" AND "RESIDING LESS THAN ONE YEAR" AND "ONE TO FIVE YEARS", BY SEX, IN URBAN AREAS (TOWNS WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INH.)

	BORN IN TOWN		RES LESSTHAN ONE YEAR		RES. 1-5 YEARS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ADDIS ABABA	144,400	158,540	19,900	16,270	60,780	63,110
ASMARA	49,200	49,780	2,820	4,240	11,180	17,390
DIRE DAWA	11,250	12,700	1,470	2,110	3,740	4,290
DESSIE	9,340	10,740	1,400	2,290	2,170	3,540
HARAR	11,300	13,290	1,040	1,260	2,860	3,930
JIMMA	6,810	7,870	1,070	1,080	2,520	2,870
NAZRETH	4,510	5,290	1,700	1,570	4,870	4,940
GONDAR	7,410	9,230	810	1,110	1,470	2,830
MEKELE	5,900	7,200	620	1,170	1,340	2,250
DEBRE ZEIT	3,510	4,350	430	1,140	2,130	2,990
DEBRE MARKOS	4,800	5,790	690	1,210	1,330	2,110
BAHR DAR	1,610	1,870	600	760	1,910	3,110
12 TOWNS	260,040	286,650	32,530	34,200	96,200	113,360
11 TOWNS (EXCL. AA)	115,640	128,110	12,630	17,930	35,420	50,250

Note: Keren and Agordat are not included.

Table VII DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR ETHIOPIAN TOWNS WITH 5,000 - 20,000 INHABITANTS IN JANUARY 1970^{1/}, BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	POPULATION ^{2/} JAN. 1970	SEX-RATIO ; MALES PER TOTAL	MALES PER 100 FEMALES			PERCENTAGE BELOW 15 YEARS OF AGE			MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN ABOVE 10 YEARS OF AGE (In%)				LITERACY IN % 10 YEARS AND ABOVE		
			BY 0-14	AGE 15-24	GROUP 25-	MALE	FEM.	B.S.	SINGLE	MARR.	WID.	DIV.	MALE	FEM.	B.S.
ARUSSI	28,090	93.5	84	105	99	36	40	38	12	63	14	11	28	5	17
BEGEMDIR	32,830	78.9	120	39	65	51	34	41	33	28	11	28	55	8	23
ERITREA	67,300	94.6	107	67	100	39	34	37	27	44	11	18	57	15	35
GEMU GOFA	20,160	91.1	122	76	77	43	32	37	22	47	7	24	40	9	23
GOJAM	11,130	64.6	85	49	57	42	32	36	17	33	16	34	56	5	24
HARARGE	22,440	91.8	93	102	86	39	38	38	22	43	19	16	31	7	19
ILLUBABOR	13,680	102.2	128	100	87	40	32	36	19	51	14	16	47	13	30
KEFA	17,040	102.2	97	113	102	32	34	33	14	53	5	28	38	7	23
SHOA	97,040	98.7	117	94	87	43	36	39	32	41	10	17	47	12	26
SIDAMO	76,440	99.1	100	108	96	38	38	38	50	35	5	10	34	8	21
TIGRE	72,240	71.3	92	64	56	50	39	44	48	23	6	23	51	10	26
WOLLEGA	29,720	93.6	98	88	92	44	42	43	26	53	11	10	55	18	36
WOLLO	44,950	68.6	97	44	64	37	26	30	18	38	5	39	27	4	13
ALL TOWNS	533,060	85.9	103.2	70.2	79.2	41.7	34.7	38.0	30.9	37.8	8.7	22.6	39.4	8.9	22.1

1/ The towns of Bale were not surveyed at the 1st round. The table gives data for only those towns which were surveyed at the 1st round.

2/ Including population of towns not surveyed at the 1st round.

Table VIII DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR 12 ETHIOPIAN TOWNS WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS IN JANUARY 1970^{1/}

TOWN	POPULATION JAN. 1970	SEX-RATIO ; MALES PER 100 FEMALES			PERCENTAGE BELOW 15 YEARS OF AGE			MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN ABOVE 10 YEARS OF AGE (IN%)				LITERACY IN % 10 YEARS AND ABOVE				
		1st ROUND ^{2/}	2nd ROUND ^{3/}	BY AGE GROUP	MALE	FEM.	B.S.	SINGLE	MARR.	WID.	DIV.	MALE	FEM.	B.S.		
				0-14	15-29	30-										
ADDIS ABABA ⁴	759,900	105.3	97.4	99	81	112	40	39	40	28	47	7	18	61	26	43
ASMARA ⁴	218,360	77.7	86.0	97	67	93	46	41	43	38	42	7	13	73	32	50
DIRE DAWA	59,420	91.0	96.4	..	..	...	..	..	40	28	50	11	11	46	12	28
DESSIE	44,810	76.4	83.7	94	49	81	42	34	38	19	44	9	28	46	12	26
HARAR	44,580	84.7	99.7	96	69	84	43	37	40	26	48	14	12	60	17	36
JIMMA	39,790	91.4	111.6	99	77	96	39	36	37	18	55	8	19	40	9	24
NAZRETH	37,620	96.3	96.6	88	103	100	33	36	35	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
GONDAR	34,630	73.7	86.4	93	50	73	47	37	41	21	36	10	33	62	14	33
MEKELE'	27,100	72.9	81.5	..	..	..	..	..	40	26	34	8	32	46	9	23
DEBRE ZEIT	26,880	74.9	91.8	82	51	90	39	35	37	21	44	8	27	57	16	33
DEBRE MARKOS	26,320	70.0	88.1	..	..	..	..	..	38	17	42	11	30	57	11	29
BAHAR DAR	20,480	70.1	80.0	92	44	92	40	30	34	30	40	9	21	51	7	23
12 TOWNS	1,339,890	92.1	94.1	97.5	74.3	102.6	41.2	38.6	39.9	28.6	45.8	7.5	18.1	60.4	23.5	40.8
11 TOWNS (EXCL. AA)	579,990	80.4	90.3	95.3	64.6	89.0	43.2	37.8	40.3	29.0	43.5	8.8	18.7	60.3	20.4	37.7

1/ Two towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, Kerex and Agoordat, have not been surveyed.

2/ Addis Ababa 1961, Asmara 1963, and Nazreth 1964,. All other towns 1965.

3/ Addis Ababa 1967, and Asmara 1968. All other towns 1970.

4/ All figures for Addis Ababa and Asmara refer to the 2nd round. For the other towns, the data refer to the 1st round.

Table IX DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR ETHIOPIAN TOWNS WITH MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS IN JANUARY 1970, BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	POPULATION JAN. 1970	SEX-RATIO; MALES PER 100 FEMALES TOTAL	BY AGE GROUP ^{2/}			PERCENTAGE BELOW 15 YEARS OF AGE			MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN ABOVE 10 YEARS OF AGE (%)				LITERACY, 10 YEARS AND ABOVE (%)		
			0-14	15-29	30-	MALE	FEM.	B.S.	SINGLE	MARR.	WID.	DIV.	MALE	FEM.	B.S.
ARUSSI	28,090	93.5	84	105	99	36	40	38	12	63	14	11	28	5	17
BEGEMDIR	67,460	76.2	106	45	69	49	36	41	27	32	10	31	58	11	28
ERITREA	285,660	88.0	99	67	95	44	39	41	36	42	8	14	69	28	47
GEMU GOFA	20,160	91.1	122	76	77	43	32	37	22	47	7	24	40	9	23
GOJAM	57,930	69.0	90 ^{1/}	46 ^{1/}	80 ^{1/}	41 ^{1/}	31 ^{1/}	35 ^{1/}	21	40	11	28	55	8	26
HARARGE	126,440	88.9	95 ^{2/}	80 ^{2/}	85 ^{2/}	42 ^{2/}	37 ^{2/}	39 ^{2/}	26	48	14	12	48	13	29
ILLUBABOR	13,680	102.2	128	100	87	40	32	36	19	51	14	16	47	13	30
KEFA	56,830	94.6	98	88	98	37	35	36	17	54	7	21	39	8	23
SHOA	921,440	96.8	100	82	108	40	38	39	28	47	7	18	59	24	41
SHOA (EXCL. AA)	161,540	94.2	104	89	91	40	36	38	29 ^{3/}	42 ^{3/}	10 ^{3/}	19 ^{3/}	49 ^{3/}	13 ^{3/}	27 ^{3/}
SIDAMO	76,440	99.1	100	108	96	38	38	38	50	35	5	10	34	8	21
TIGRE	99,340	71.7	92 ^{4/}	64 ^{4/}	56 ^{4/}	50 ^{4/}	39 ^{4/}	44 ^{4/}	42	26	6	26	50	10	25
WOLLEGA	29,720	93.6	98	88	92	44	42	43	26	53	11	10	55	18	36
WOLLO	89,760	72.5	96	46	73	39	30	34	19	41	7	33	36	8	19
ALL TOWNS	1,872,950	88.9	99.0	72.7	95.3	41.5	37.4	39.3	29.3	43.5	7.8	19.4	54.4	19.3	35.3
ALL TOWNS (EXCL. A.A.)	1,113,050	83.0	99.1	67.3	84.3	42.5	36.3	39.2	29.9	40.8	8.7	20.6	50.3	14.9	30.2

1/ EXCL. DEBRE MARKOS

2/ EXCL. DIRE DAWA

3/ EXCL. NAZRETH

4/ EXCL. MEKELE

5/ AGE GROUP 15-24 YEARS IN TOWNS WITH 5-20,000 INHABITANTS

TABLE X. AGE-DISTRIBUTION BY SEX IN SOME URBAN AREAS
WITH MORE THAN 20,000 IN HABITANTS.

Age Group	Addis Ababa			Seven Big Towns ^{1/}			Eight Big Towns ^{2/}		
	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F	M	F	M+F
0 - 4	16.2	15.2	15.7	17.3	14.1	15.5	16.5	14.8	15.6
5 - 9	13.0	13.0	13.0	15.1	12.4	13.6	13.7	12.8	13.2
10 - 14	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.1	11.2	11.2
15 - 19	9.3	11.2	10.2	9.7	12.3	11.1	9.4	11.6	10.6
20 - 24	7.9	9.2	8.6	6.8	9.6	8.3	7.5	9.4	8.5
25 - 29	8.8	10.8	9.8	7.2	9.5	8.5	8.3	10.3	9.3
30 - 34	8.9	8.2	8.6	6.8	7.9	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.2
35 - 39	7.6	6.8	7.2	6.1	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.9
40 - 44	6.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.3
45 - 49	3.6	2.6	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	3.3
50 - 54	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
55 - 59	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
60 - 64	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
65 & Over	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Asmara, Dessie, Harar, Jimma, Gondar, Debre Zeit, and Bahr Dar for which towns age-distribution by sex is available.

^{2/} Addis Ababa plus the "seven big towns"

TABLE XI. RELIGION BY LANGUAGE IN 189 ETHIOPIAN TOWNS

Religion	Amharic	Galligna	Tigrigna	Guragigna	Arabic	Wolamigna	Dorzigna ^{1/}	Other Eth. Languages	Foreign ^{1/} Languages	Total
Eth. Orthodox	90.2	70.5	83.6	68.5	5.5	97.8	90.6	54.7	26.8	80.2
Muslim	9.3	27.4	13.1	31.4	94.2	1.3	5.4	43.9	21.6	18.9
Roman Catholic	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	26.6	0.2
Protestant	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.8	0.4
Hindu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
Other Religion	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	7.4	0.2
Religion not Stated	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1

^{1/} The figures do not add up to 100.0%, probably due to a printing error in the original table.

Source: Preliminary tabulations by R.C. Cooper and R.J. Horvath (Language Survey of Ethiopia), based on the urban survey, 1st round.

TABLE XII. DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES AND RELIGIONS IN SURVEYED TOWNS
WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS

Town	L A N G U A G E						R E L I G I O N		
	Amharic	Galigna	Guragigna	Tigrigna	Other Ethiopian	Foreign	Ethiopian orthodox	Moslem	Other or no religions
Addis Ababa	77.6	6.4	7.3	5.1	3.1	0.5	85.7	10.7	3.6
Asmara	2.7	-	-	89.6	0.9	6.8	74.0	14.7	11.3
Dire Dawa	45.5	11.1	2.3	2.3	31.5	7.3	51.0	46.2	2.8
Dessie	78.7	0.6	0.7	3.2	15.2	1.4	62.8	35.9	1.3
Harar	57.2	8.0	1.4	0.9	31.1	1.4	64.0	35.0	1.0
Jimma	26.8	42.7	7.0	2.3	18.3	2.9	61.5	38.0	0.5
Gonder	86.6	1.4	0.5	10.0	0.9	0.6	84.7	14.5	0.8
Mekele	3.1	-	-	95.9	0.5	0.5	90.1	8.8	1.1
Debre Zeit	59.2	27.6	8.4	2.7	1.1	1.0	96.6	2.1	1.3
Debre Markos	93.0	2.9	0.4	1.4	0.1	2.2	96.2	3.0	0.8
Bahr Dar	88.0	1.2	0.1	7.8	0.7	2.2	90.4	8.3	1.3
10 towns (excl.AA)	34.8	6.2	1.3	44.2	9.3	4.2	72.9	21.6	5.5
11 towns (incl.AA)	60.5	6.3	4.9	20.7	5.6	2.0	80.6	15.0	4.4

Note: "Language" refers to language usually spoken in the home.
Reliable information for Nazreth town is not available.

TABLE XIII. AGE - DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE IN 189 ETHIOPIAN TOWNS

Age Group	Amharic	Galligna	Tigrigna	Guragigna	Arabic	Wolamigna	Dorzigna	Other Eth. Languages	Foreign Languages	Total
0 - 4	14.1	13.8	15.2	12.3	12.5	4.8	12.0	12.0	7.8	14.9
5 - 9	12.6	10.2	10.3	8.4	14.2	4.2	7.4	10.8	3.8	12.9
10 - 14	10.7	10.1	8.5	7.8	8.8	4.1	1.5	8.6	5.9	10.9
15 - 19	7.7	6.9	7.5	12.1	4.3	2.9	7.7	7.5	3.3	8.1
20 - 24	6.0	6.8	5.4	6.4	3.3	2.9	2.5	8.6	13.0	6.9
25 - 29	8.3	10.2	12.1	14.1	8.0	7.4	17.8	7.5	4.3	8.9
30 - 34	8.7	10.6	8.5	11.0	3.3	7.1	12.5	10.9	7.6	9.1
35 - 39	8.3	7.7	6.1	10.8	4.6	10.4	13.1	7.9	6.4	7.8
40 - 44	6.4	7.4	5.6	7.4	10.3	13.6	3.5	7.8	3.5	6.3
45 - 49	4.6	5.6	7.3	2.9	12.7	11.3	15.4	3.7	11.5	4.3
50 - 54	4.4	3.5	3.8	2.8	5.6	10.1	5.9	4.8	8.3	3.7
55 - 59	2.9	2.8	4.2	2.6	4.1	5.8	0.6	3.7	7.2	1.9
60 - 64	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.3	0.1	2.6	6.1	2.0
65 -	2.8	2.8	4.1	0.8	7.6	13.1	0.0	3.6	11.3	2.3

Source Preliminary tabulations by R.L. Cooper and R.J. Horvath (Language Survey of Ethiopia) based on the urban survey, 1st round.

TABLE XIV. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE BY LANGUAGE IN 189 ETHIOPIAN TOWNS

Length of Residence in years	Amharic ^{1/}	Galligna	Tigrigna	Guragigna	Arabic	Wolamigna ^{1/}	Dorzigna	Other Eth. Languages	Foreign Languages	Total
0 - 4	28.4	27.0	33.6	38.3	16.4	17.1	56.7	24.8	51.0	23.8
5 - 9	11.5	9.5	12.2	13.2	9.9	15.5	7.3	9.2	4.3	8.9
10 - 14	5.9	6.0	8.5	6.6	8.6	5.2	3.3	2.6	4.5	4.8
15 - 19	2.4	2.5	1.9	3.8	6.8	8.7	7.6	2.0	0.7	1.9
20 - 25	4.0	3.0	5.3	6.2	8.0	7.2	1.4	3.9	6.4	2.8
26 -	3.9	5.1	3.7	3.1	11.9	23.0	2.3	6.9	13.3	2.6
Born in town	45.2	46.9	34.8	28.8	38.4	21.8	21.4	50.6	19.8	55.2

^{1/} The figures do not add up to 100.0 %, probably due to a printing error in the original table.

Source Preliminary tabulations by R.C. Cooper and R.J. Harvath (Language Survey of Ethiopia), based on the urban survey, 1st round.

Table XV.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN TOWNS WITH 5,000-20,000 INHABITANTS IN JANUARY 1970.

PROVINCE	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE RENTED HOUSES	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (%)			WATER SUPPLY (%)			TOILET FACILITIES (%)		
			STONE HOUSE	TRADITIONAL THATCH ROOF	HOUSE CORR. IRON ROOF	PIPE	WELL	STREAM	FLUSH	PIT	NONE
ARUSSI	3.1	39	0	52	48	1	0	99	0	38	62
BEGEMDIR	3.2	59	7	18	75	10	19	71	1	26	73
ERITREA	3.4	55	48	17	35	74	18	8	19	26	55
GEMU GOFA	3.3	38	0	42	58	34	2	64	0	48	52
GOJAM	2.9	54	0	14	86	0	22	78	0	21	79
HARARGE	3.7	59	2	38	60	0	13	87	0	9	91
ILLUBABOR	3.8	44	2	30	68	1	22	77	0	43	57
KEFA	3.6	62	1	6	93	1	2	97	0	49	51
SHOA	3.6	47	2	19	79	5	10	85	1	30	69
SIDAMO	3.6	40	2	35	63	14	50	36	2	49	49
TIGRE	3.7	60	26	25	49	29	19	52	0	19	81
WOLLEGA	4.2	48	2	13	85	13	39	48	0	35	65
WOLLO	3.0	63	0	51	49	3	3	94	0	17	83
COUNTRY	3.5	54	12	22	66	22	18	60	4	17	83

NOTE THE FIGURES REFER TO THE 1st ROUND OF THE NSS, i.e. 1965-1968.

Table XVI HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN TOWNS WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS IN JANUARY 1970.

TOWN	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE RENTED HOUSES	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (%)			WATER PIPE	SUPPLY (%)			TOILET FACILITIES (%)		
			STONE HOUSE	TRADITIONAL THATCH ROOF	HOUSE CORR. IRON ROOF		WELL	STREAM	FLUSH	PIT	NONE	
ADDIS ABABA	3.9	60	5	7	88	93	2	5	8	67	25	
ASMARA	3.9	71	84	6	10	76	16	8	15	31	54	
DIRE DAWA	3.6	67	52	19	29	99	0	1	5	73	22	
DESSIE	3.7	56	4	16	80	60	9	31	1	47	52	
HARAR	3.4	62	31	14	55	25	13	62	1	54	45	
JIMMA	3.7	47	12	16	72	32	30	38	3	49	48	
NAZRETH	3.7	70	5	12	83	..	..	..	2	44	54
GONDAR	3.5	59	17	19	64	79	5	16	2	48	50	
MEKELE	3.6	66	32	26	42	75	2	23	1	58	41	
DEBRE ZEIT	3.3	60	1	21	78	62	15	23	2	63	35	
DEBRE MARKOS	3.1	39	2	55	43	2	48	50	0	41	59	
BAHR DAR	3.0	61	2	55	43	73	2	25	2	23	75	
ALL TOWNS	3.8	62	21	11	68	82	7	11	8	57	35	
ALL TOWNS (EXCL. A.A)	3.6	64	43	17	40	66	14	20	7	44	49	

NOTE: THE FIGURES REFER TO 1965 (1st round of the NSS), EXCEPT FOR ADDIS ABABA AND ASMARA. THE FIGURES FOR ADDIS ABABA REFER TO 1967 AND FOR ASMARA TO 1968 (ASMARA, SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IS 1963).

Table XVII HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN TOWNS WITH MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS IN JANUARY 1970.

PROVINCE	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE RENTED HOUSES	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (%)			WATER PIPE	SUPPLY (%)		TOILET FACILITIES		
			STONE HOUSE	TRADITIONAL THATCH ROOF	HOUSE CORR. IRON ROOF		WELL	STREAM	FLUSH	PIT	NONE
ARUSSI	3.1	39	0	52	48	1	0	99	0	38	62
BEGEMDIR	3.4	59	12	19	69	45	12	43	2	37	61
ERITREA	3.8	67	76	9	15	76	16	8	16	29	55
GEMU GOFA	3.3	38	0	42	58	34	2	64	0	48	52
GOJAM	3.0	50	2	47	51	27	27	46	1	31	68
HARARGE	3.5	64	36	21	43	55	7	38	3	55	42
ILLUBABOR	3.8	44	2	30	68	1	22	77	0	43	57
KEFA	3.7	51	9	13	78	23	22	55	2	49	49
SHOA	3.8	59	5	9	86	83	3	15	7	62	31
SHOA (EXCL. A.A.)	3.6	55	3	18	79	17	11	72	1	39	60
SIDAMO	3.6	40	2	35	63	14	50	36	2	49	49
TIGRE	3.7	62	28	25	47	42	14	44	0	30	70
WOLLEGA	4.2	48	2	13	85	13	39	48	0	35	65
WOLO	3.4	59	2	33	65	31	6	63	0	32	68
ALL TOWNS	3.7	60	18	14	68	65	10	25	7	48	45
ALL TOWNS (EXCL. A.A.)	3.6	59	28	19	53	45	16	39	5	36	59

URBANIZATION IN THE WORLD, IN AFRICA AND IN ETHIOPIA

The degree of urbanization is slightly lower in Ethiopia than in East Africa (where it is much lower than in all Africa and than in the world as a whole), while the proportion of the urban population living in cities is relatively high, due to the large population of Addis Ababa.

Table 1.Degree of Urbanization in 1960

	Urban pop. (more than 20,000 inh.) as % of total population	City pop. (more than 100,000 inh.) as % of	
		Total pop.	Urban pop.
World total	25	16	64
Africa	13	9	68
East Africa	5	3	60
Ethiopia	3.5	2.7	77

There are 9 African cities bigger than Addis Ababa: four in North Africa (Cairo, Alexandria, Casablanca and Algiers), two in West Africa (Lagos and Ibadan), and the rest in South Africa (Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town). Thus, Addis Ababa with its about 900,000 people by the end of 1971 is the biggest city in Central and Eastern Africa.

Table 2Yearly Rate of Urbanization (in %)

	Total pop.	Population Growth	
		Urban pop.	City pop.
World total (1950-60)	1.8	3.2	3.8
Africa (1950-60)	2.1	5.4	8.6
East Africa (1960-70)	2.3	8.3	14.0
Ethiopia (1960-70)	2.4-2.5	6.6	7.0

The rate of urban growth is lower in Ethiopia than in the rest of East Africa and about the same as in Africa as a whole.

A study of urbanization in different countries show that the rate of urbanization is inversely proportional to the degree of urbanization, with the exception of Latin America, where both the degree and rate are comparatively high. This is due to the fact that rate of urbanization, when measured in %, is related to the total urban population. Therefore, with a small denominator (people already living in towns), the ratio (rate of urbanization) may be high even if the nominator (absolute in-migration to towns) is relatively small. The rate of rural exodus (rate of out-migration from rural to urban areas related to the rural population), is, however, less dependent upon the degree of urbanization.