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

THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION STATISTICAL
SUMMARY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2010

ADDIS ABABA

05

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NOVEMBER 2010
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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

During the census enumeration, each enumerator was given the map of an enumeration area along with other census documents and he/she was responsible to record all persons and households in that enumeration area without omission and duplication. One supervisor was also assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for ensuring the quality of the information collected in the area of his/her jurisdiction. Unlike the previous censuses, in this census enumerators were primary school teachers while supervisors were secondary school teachers, similarly as before.

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

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

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

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

Samia Zekaria
Member and Secretary
Population Census Commission

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	2007			Population (2007)
	Both	Male	Female	
	25,864	12,729	13,135	25,864
	21,136	10,500	10,636	21,136

Table 1.1 shows that the total population of Dire Dawa City Administration has increased by 7 percent, slightly less than the national population increase, in the last 12 years.

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (region, Zone and woreda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with the definition used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Table 1.2 shows that in the 2007 PHC, 68.2 percent

SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1. Introduction

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is one of the main sources of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Dire Dawa City Administration as of May 28, 2007 was 341,834. Of these counted population of the City Administration, 171,461 (50.2 percent) were males and 170,373 (49.8 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population of Dire Dawa City Administration with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of the City Administration has increased by 89,970 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population by Sex and Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007.

Region	1994			2007			percent increase of Population (2007)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Country Total	53,477,265	26,910,698	26,566,567	73,750,932	37,217,130	36,533,802	37.9
Dire Dawa	251,864	127,286	124,578	341,834	171,461	170,373	35.7

Table 1.1 shows that the total population of Dire Dawa City Administration has increased by 35.7 percent, slightly less than the national population increase, in the last 12 years.

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

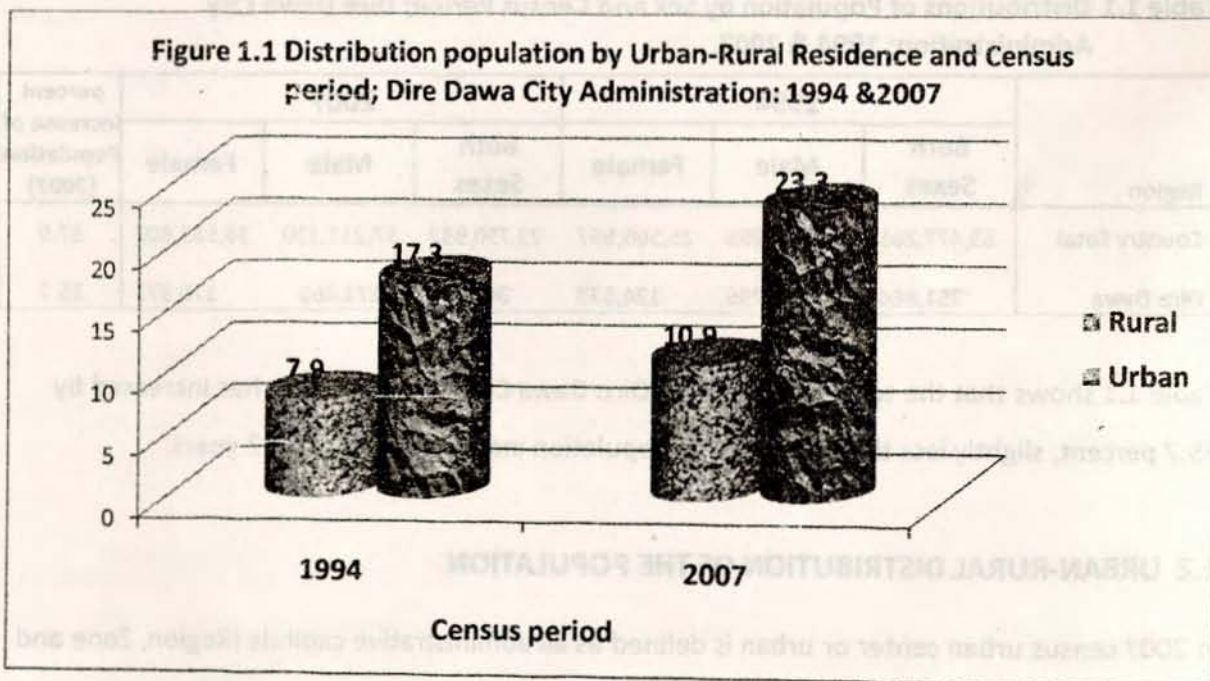
The 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and sub-zone) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with the definition used in the 1994 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Table 1.2 shows that in the 2007 PHC, 68.2 percent

of the total population of Dire Dawa City Administration was enumerated as residents of urban areas. According to the 2007 census result the proportion of urban population in Dire Dawa City Administration was relatively very large as compared to urban population proportion at the national level (68.2 percent against 16.1 percent).

Table 1.2 Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Regions	Urban		Rural		Urban + Rural		percent Urban from Total	percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Country Total	11,862,821	16.1	61,888,111	83.92	73,750,932	100.0	100.00	100.00
Dire Dawa	233,224	68.2	108,610	31.77	341,834	100.0	1.97	0.18

Figure 1.1 shows that urban population has significantly increased in size over the last two decades. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 173,000 persons in 1994 to 233,000 persons in 2007, showing an increment of 60,000 persons over the last 12 years.



shown in Figure 1.2 and 1.3 in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 68.8 percent and 68.2 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion of urban population has almost remained constant from 1994 to 2007.

Figure 1.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural Residence : 1994

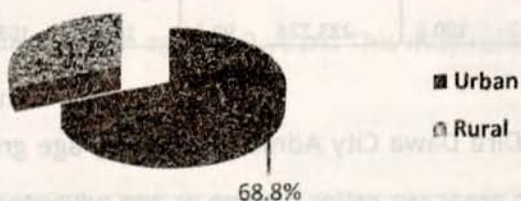
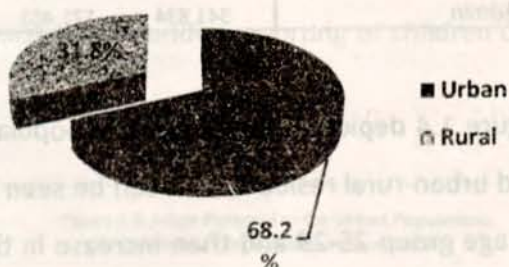


Figure 1.3 Percentage Distribution of population by Urban-Rural Residence: 2007



Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

1.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that in Dire Dawa City Administration the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A sex ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for the City administration by place of residence and the results are presented in

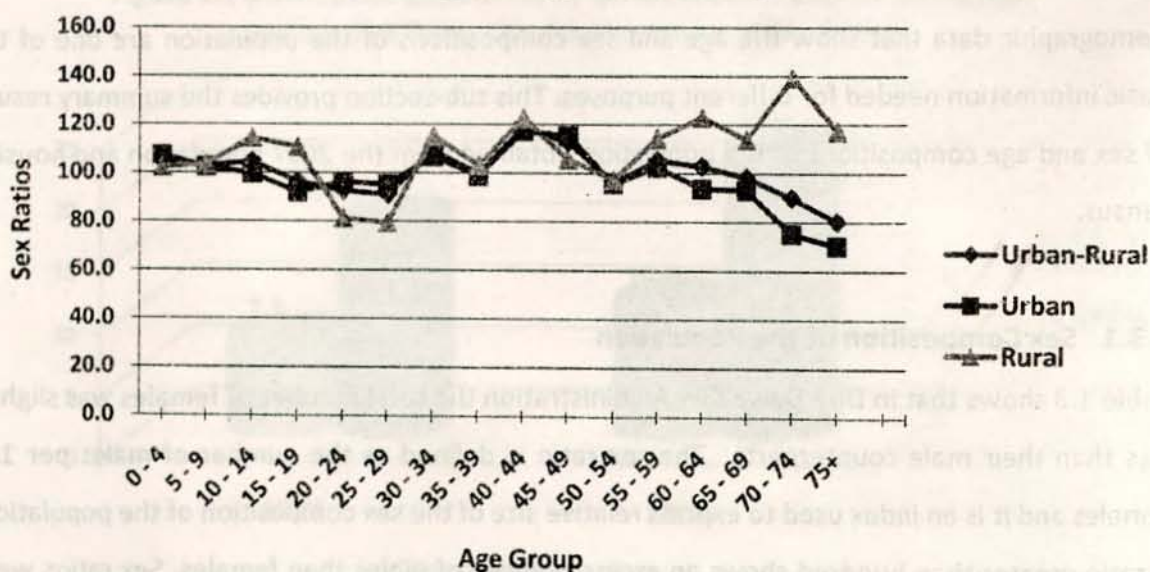
Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratio for urban population is slightly less than hundred where as in rural it is more than hundred. The overall sex ratio is lower than the national.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural residence, Sex and Sex Ratio; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Region	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Country Total	73,750,932	37,217,130	36,533,802	101.9	11,862,821	98.8	61,888,111	102.5
Dire Dawa City Admin	341,834	171,461	170,373	100.6	233,224	99.4	108,610	103.5

Figure 1.4 depicts sex ratios of the population of Dire Dawa City Administration by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen in urban areas sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 25-29 and then increase in the broad age group 30- 49 then declines again until age group 70-74.

Figure 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural Residence, Sex Ratio and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of working age, labour force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.5 shows the distribution of the population of Dire Dawa City Administration. This pyramid has a broad base that narrows down as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows smaller proportion of children aged 0-4 as compared to the children aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years.

Figure 1.5 Age Pyramid (Urban + Rural); Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

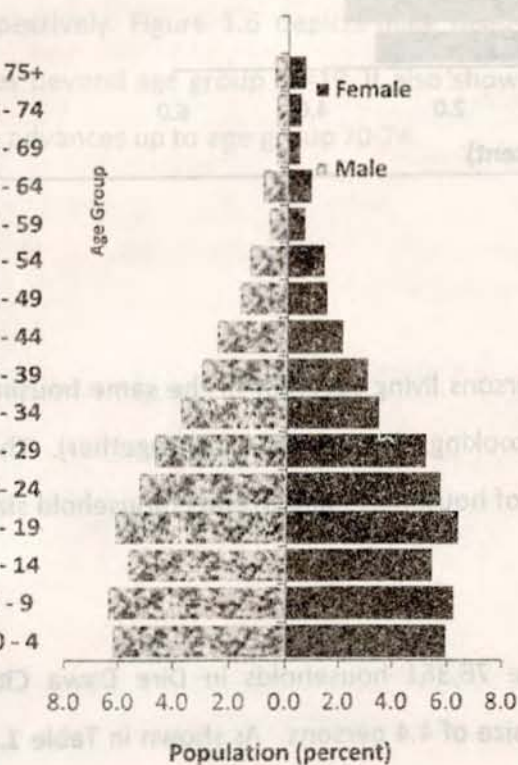


Figure 1.5.1 Age Pyramid of the Urban Population; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

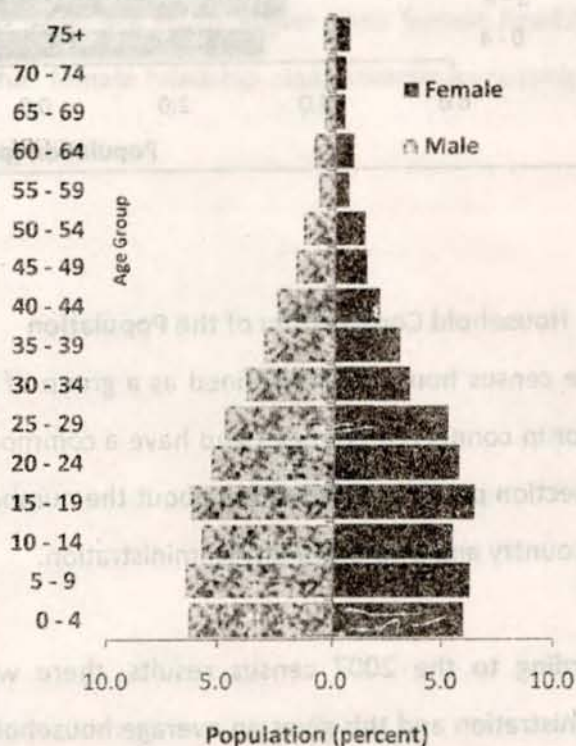
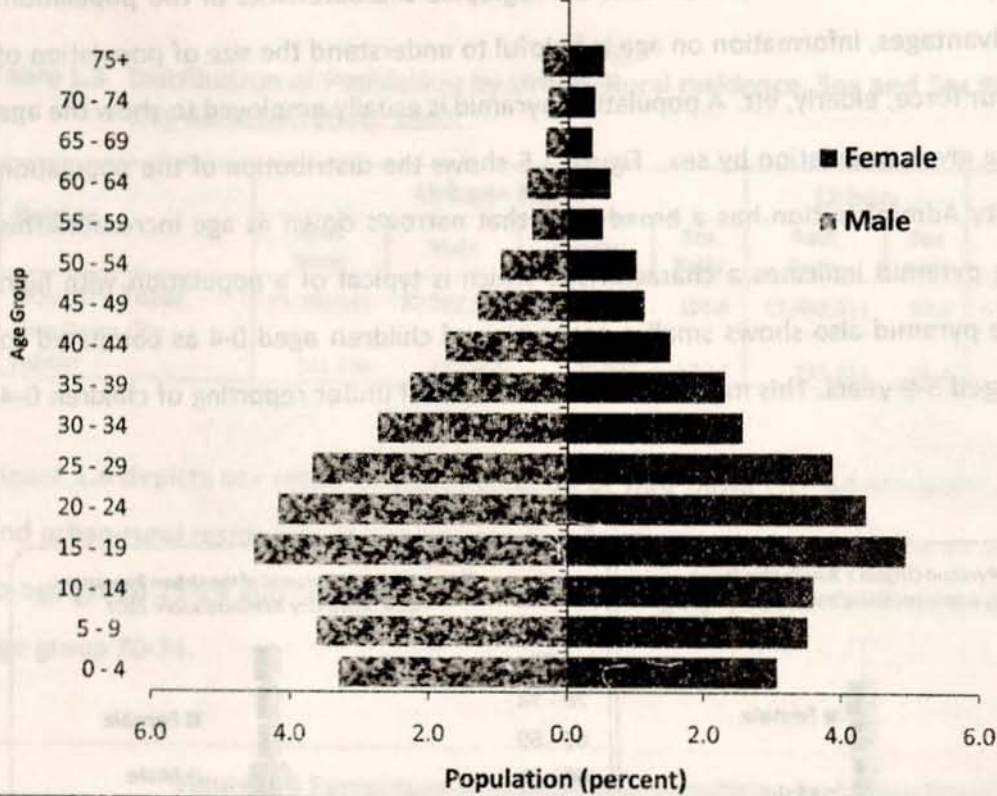


Figure 1.5.2 Age Pyramid of Rural Population; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results, there were 76,361 households in Dire Dawa City Administration and this gives an average household size of 4.4 persons. As shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with the results of the 1994, the average household size has slightly decreased (0.3 person) in the last 12 years.

Figure 1.4 Distributions of Conventional Households and their Corresponding Population by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Region	Urban + Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	Number of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Country Total	73,302,305	15,634,370	4.7	4.8
Dire Dawa City Administration	336,720	76,361	4.4	4.7

Headship Rates

Term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census result presented in Figure 1.5 indicates that there were 76,360 household heads in Dire Dawa City Administration; of these 53,943 (76.6 percent) and 22,417 (23.4 percent) were male and female heads, respectively. Figure 1.6 depicts male headship rates are much higher than female headship rates beyond age group 15-19. It also shows that female headship rates steadily increasing as age advances up to age group 70-74.

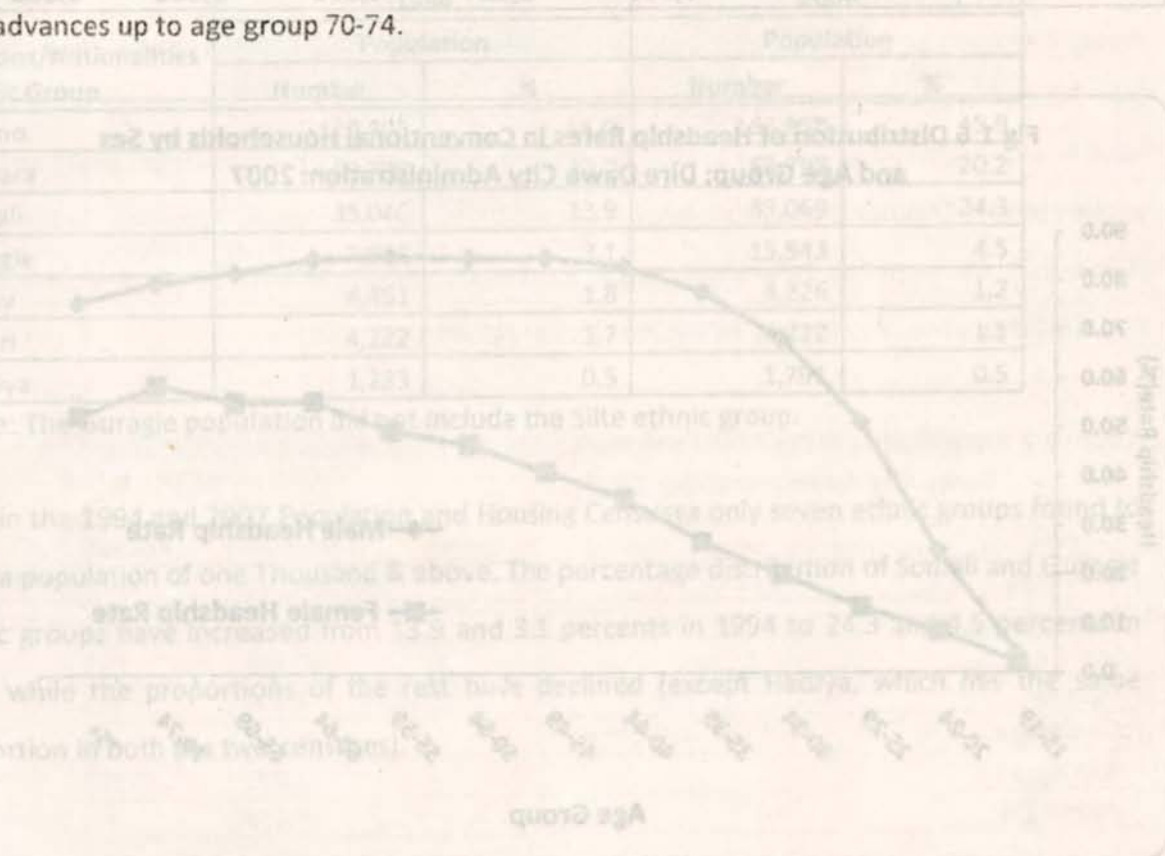
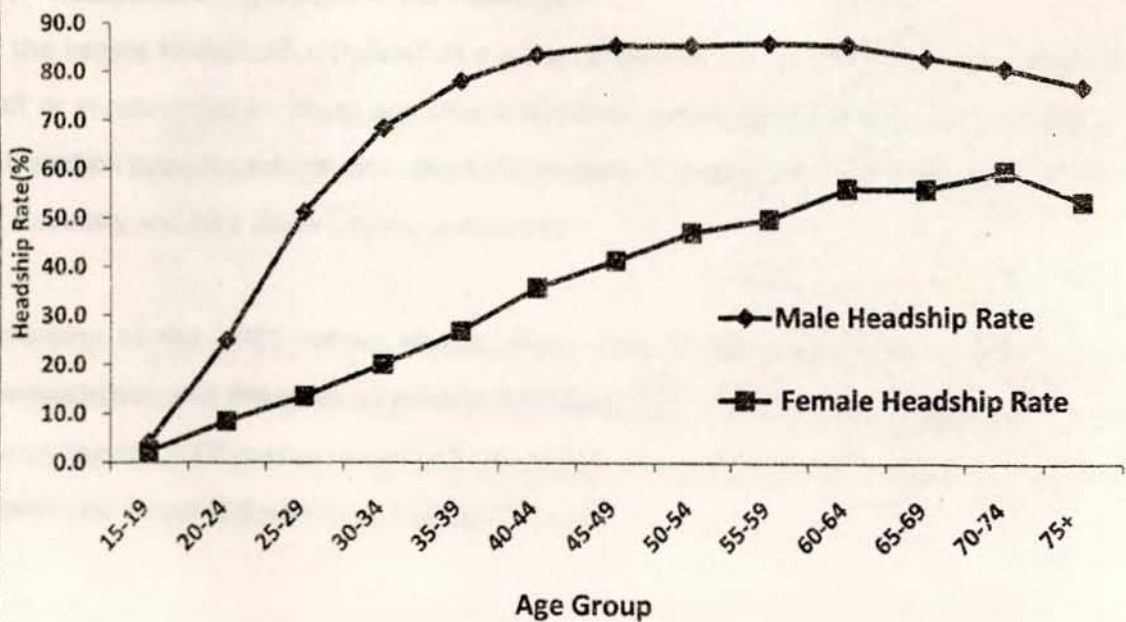


Table 1.5 Heads of Households for Conventional Households by Age Group and Sex of Heads: 2007

Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	336,720	167,663	169,057	76,360	53,943	22,417
0 - 4	41,665	21,314	20,351	-	-	-
5-9	43,078	21,828	21,250	-	-	-
10-14	37,791	19,260	18,531	-	-	-
15-19	42,184	20,529	21,655	1,319	843	476
20-24	36,310	17,026	19,284	5,866	4,237	1,629
25-29	33,296	15,634	17,662	10,366	7,984	2,382
30-34	24,582	12,711	11,871	11,040	8,669	2,371
35-39	20,668	10,252	10,416	10,743	7,965	2,778
40-44	15,664	8,464	7,200	9,580	7,027	2,553
45-49	10,882	5,736	5,146	6,971	4,863	2,108
50-54	9,414	4,580	4,834	6,132	3,879	2,253
55-59	4,661	2,375	2,286	3,146	2,020	1,126
60-64	6,220	3,149	3,071	4,367	2,665	1,702
65-69	3,105	1,528	1,577	2,121	1,250	871
70-74	3,219	1,520	1,699	2,208	1,209	999
75+	3,981	1,757	2,224	2,501	1,332	1,169

Fig 1.6 Distribution of Headship Rates in Conventional Households by Sex and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

Ethnic Composition of the Population

Primary results that show the distribution of the population of Dire Dawa City Administration ethnic groups having a population of one thousand or more persons are presented in primary Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As table 2.1 indicates, the Oromo and Somalie ethnic groups account for about 70.2 percent of the total population of the Dire Dawa City Administration (accounting 45.9 and 24.3 percents, respectively). The Amhara ethnic group accounted for 27.7 percent of the total population of the city administration. The remaining four ethnic groups comprise 7.3 percent of the total population.

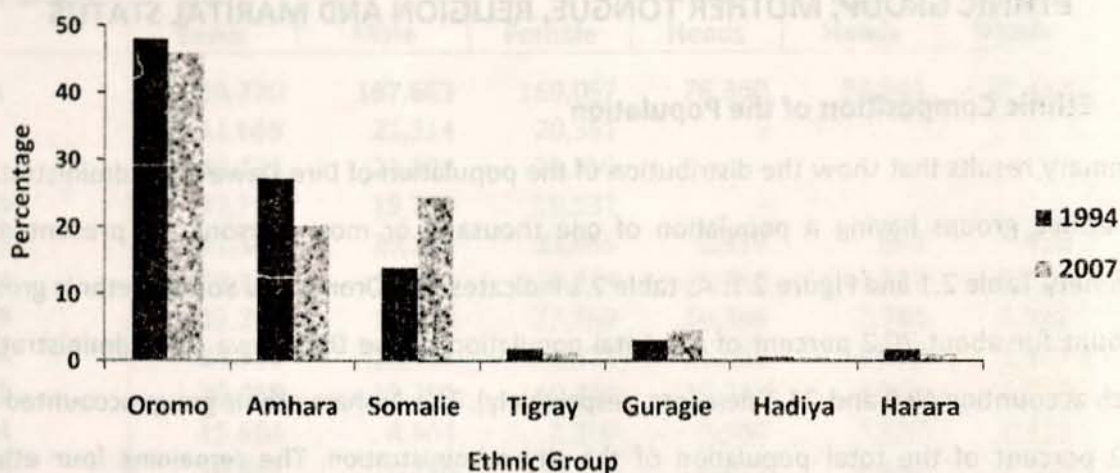
Table 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with One Thousand or more Persons by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007.

Ethnic Groups/Nationalities	1994		2007	
	Population		Population	
	Number	%	Number	%
Oromo	120,896	48.0	156,958	45.9
Amhara	69,798	27.7	68,798	20.2
Somali	35,040	13.9	83,069	24.3
Guragie	7,851	3.1	15,543	4.5
Hadiya	4,451	1.8	4,226	1.2
Harari	4,222	1.7	4,222	1.1
Hadiya	1,283	0.5	1,791	0.5

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

In the 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Censuses only seven ethnic groups found to have a population of one Thousand & above. The percentage distribution of Somali and Guragie ethnic groups have increased from: 13.9 and 3.1 percents in 1994 to 24.3 and 4.5 percents in 2007, while the proportions of the rest have declined (except Hadiya, which has the same proportion in both the two censuses).

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with One Thousand or More Persons by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007.



2.2 Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. The 2007 Census results show that in Dire Dawa City Administration a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different nations and nationalities. In this summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by one Thousand and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Oromigna and Amarigna were dominantly spoken Mother Tongues in Dire Dawa City Administration, accounting for 48 and 26.5 percents, respectively.

Table 2.2 Distribution of Mother Tongues Spoken by 1000 or more Persons; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

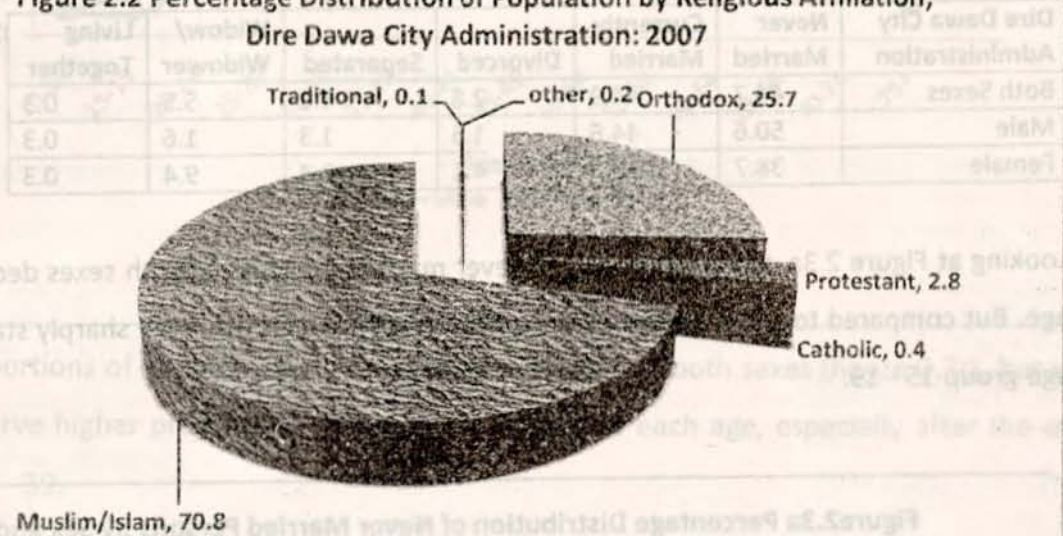
Languages	Number	Percent
Oromigna	163,920	48.0
Amarigna	90,459	26.5
Somaligna	67,479	19.7
Tigrigna	2,108	0.6
Guragiegna	9,511	2.8
Hadiyigna	1,075	0.3
Hareriegna	3,564	1.0

Religious Composition of the Population

ion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Summary Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 show religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census.

According to the results, in Dire Dawa City Administration Muslim religion was the most dominant (70.8 percent) followed by Orthodox (25.7 percent). Protestant and Catholic religions accounted for 2.8 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



2.3 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religion; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
COUNTRY TOTAL	43.5	18.5	0.7	33.9	2.7	0.6
DAWA CITY Admin.	25.7	2.8	0.4	70.8	0.1	0.2

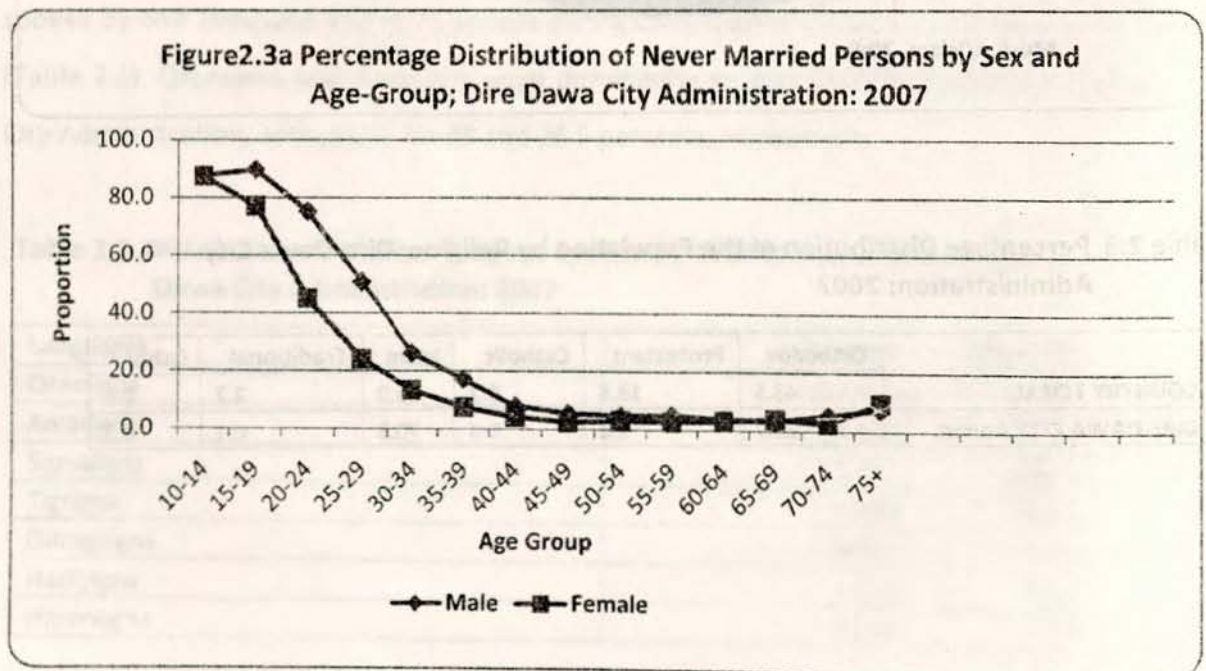
2.4 Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census classified marital status under six categories (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years & above. Accordingly, of the total population aged 10 years and over 44.9 percent was married, 44.7 percent was never married and 2.8 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution of married population, about 45 percent of the females & 45 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 51 percent of males and 39 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Marital Status; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

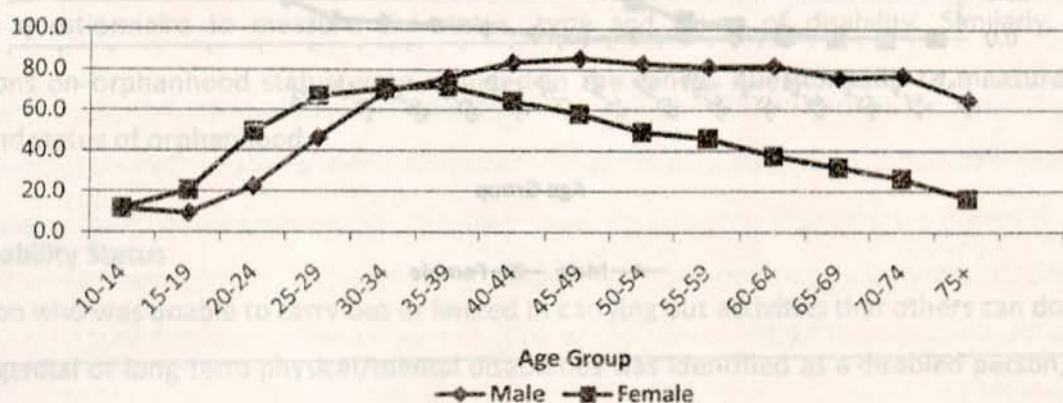
Dire Dawa City Administration	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	44.7	44.9	2.8	1.8	5.5	0.3
Male	50.6	44.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.3
Female	38.7	45.2	4.1	2.4	9.4	0.3

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



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

Figure 2.3b Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Persons by Sex and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



The proportions of widowed persons increase with age for both sexes (figure 2.3c), but we observe higher proportions of widowed females at each age, especially after the age up 35 - 39.

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

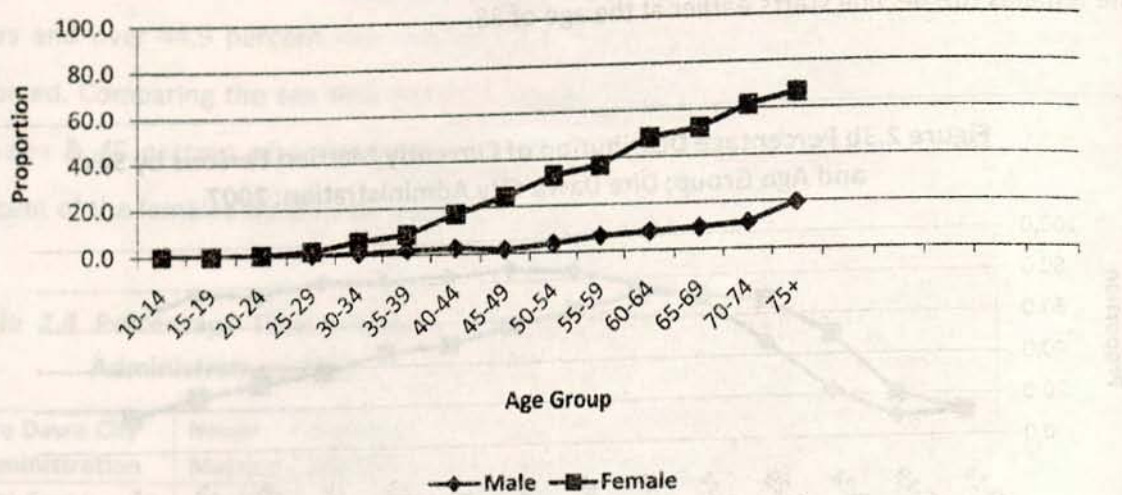
If yes, what is (NAME's) type of disability or problem? and

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

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

University.

Figure 2.3c Percentage Distribution of Widowed Persons by Sex and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

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

Disability Status

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

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

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

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

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

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of disability data in Dire Dawa City Administration.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Population by Sex and Disability Status with Disability Rate; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Sex	All Person	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Sex Ratio
Both Sexes	341,834	3,778	1.11	121.1
Male	171,461	2,069	1.21	
Female	170,373	1,709	1.00	

Table 3.1 show the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in Dire Dawa City Administration the rates of disability were higher among males than females. The rate of disability for both sexes is almost the same as that of the national.

3.2 Population by Sex, Disability Status and Five Year Age Group, with Disability Rate; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled Persons	All Males	Disabled Males	All Females	Disabled Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
41767	145	21367	73	20400	72	35	34	35	
43273	258	21949	144	21324	114	60	66	53	
38163	270	19512	140	18651	130	71	72	70	
43043	344	21121	197	21922	147	80	93	67	
37732	320	18140	174	19592	146	85	96	75	
34011	323	16215	174	17796	149	95	107	84	
24974	290	13025	190	11949	100	116	146	84	
20959	267	10469	154	10490	113	127	147	108	
15879	253	8620	152	7259	101	159	176	139	
11021	173	5842	107	5179	66	157	183	127	
9539	223	4677	120	4862	103	234	257	212	
4709	109	2416	70	2293	39	231	290	170	
6286	208	3189	105	3097	103	331	329	333	
3151	131	1563	56	1588	75	416	358	472	
3261	172	1545	86	1716	86	527	557	501	
4066	292	1811	127	2255	165	718	701	732	

Figure 3.1 Disability Rates by Sex and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

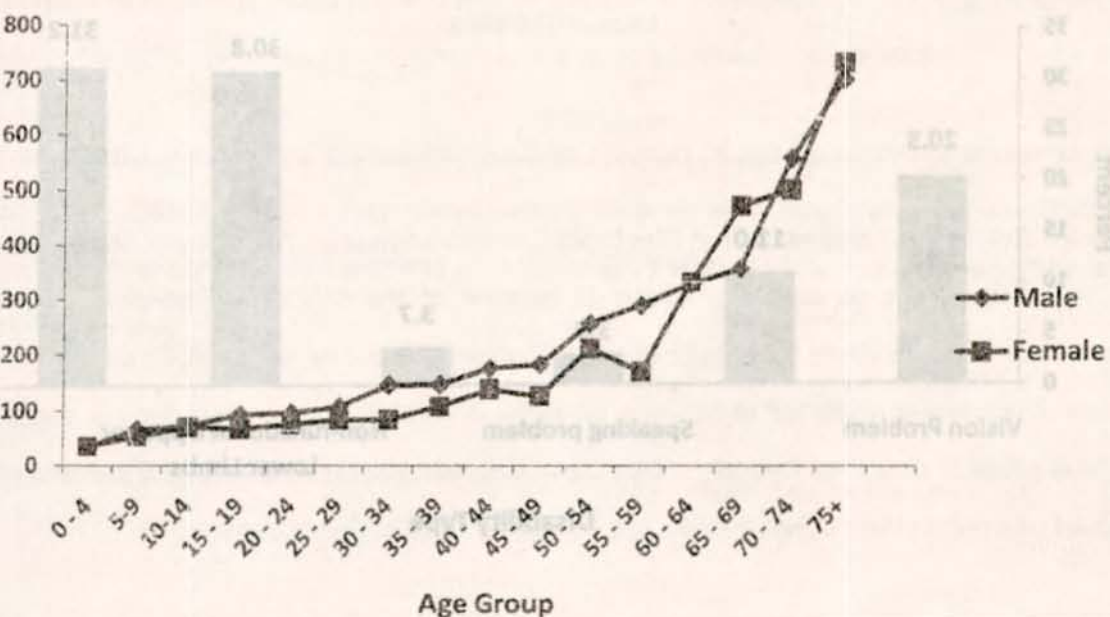
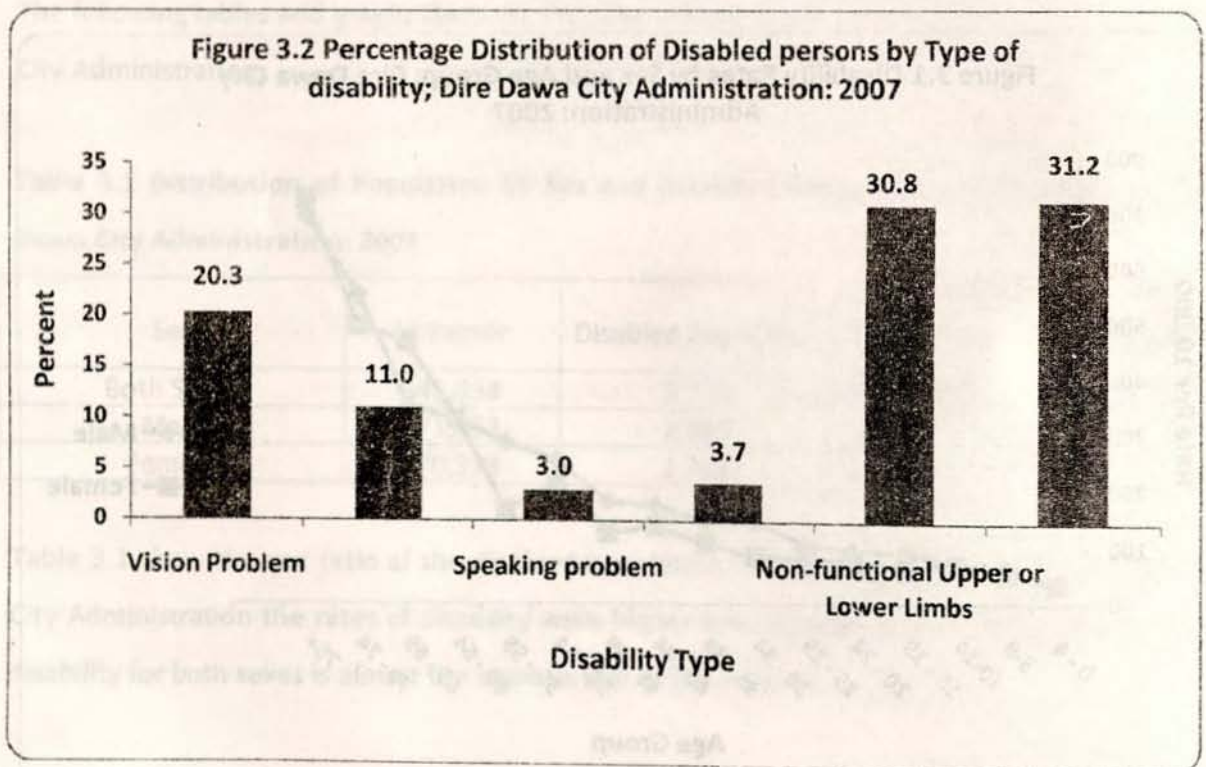


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1 show the level and rate of disability by sex and age group of Dire Dawa City Administration. As can be seen from Figure 3.1, disability among males was higher than that of females up to the age group 60-64. But in older ages the trend is reversed and disability among females was higher than that of males having a continuous increase by age for both sexes.

Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Type of Disability	Number	Percentage
Total Disabled Population	3,778	100.0
Vision Problem	766	20.3
Hearing Problem	416	11.0
Speaking Problem	113	3.0
Deaf and Unable to Speak	141	3.7
Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs	1,163	30.8
Other	1,179	31.2



3.3 and Figure 3.2 present data on disabled population by type of disability. According to results in table 3.3, in Dire Dawa City Administration the highest disability types were Non-Functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking) and Vision Problem which accounted for 30.8 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively. As shown in figure 3.2 about 10 percent of the population reported to have hearing problem.

3.4 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Cause of Disability	Number	Percentage
Total Disabled Persons	3,778	100.0
Accidents	183	4.8
Other Accident	363	9.6
Chronic Diseases	122	3.2
Chronic Diseases/Postnatal	48	1.3
Chronic Diseases/ on Delivery	724	19.2
Mines	272	7.2
Other	158	4.2
Unknown	336	8.9
Known	1572	41.6

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Reason for Disability; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

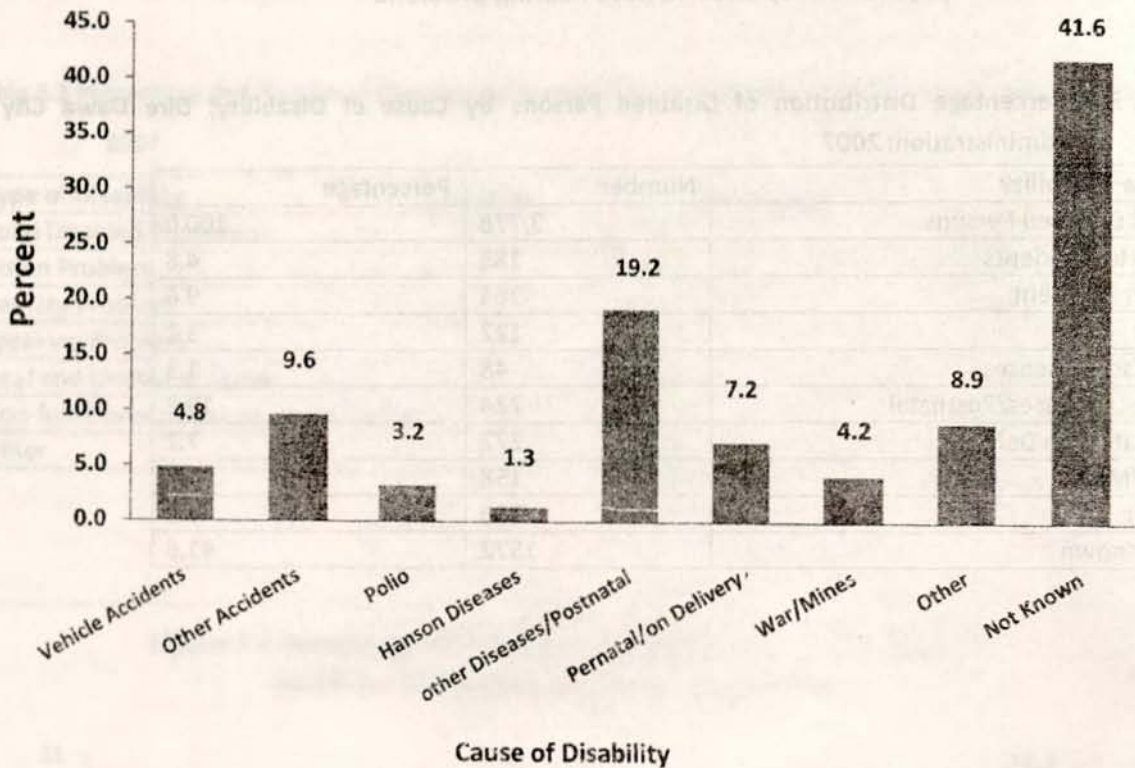


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.3 show that in Dire Dawa City Administration Postnatal or Other diseases was the major cause of disability. About 19 percent of the disabled respondents reported postnatal or other diseases as a cause of their disability. According to the 2007 census results, Hanson Diseases was reported to be the least cause of disability, accounting for 1.3 percent of the total cause of disability. Overall, in Dire Dawa City Administration about 42.0 percent of the disabled population stated that they do not know the cause of their disability.

Orphanhood Status

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

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

Based on the answers for these two questions, children have been classified as orphaned or non-orphaned. Based on these, children less than 18 years are said to be orphaned if they have lost one or both of their parent(s) by death. Hence, Orphanhood can be defined as the condition of being a child without living biological parents or a child deprived by death of one or usually both of his/her biological parents. For presentation purpose the data are summarized as follows: mother only alive, father only alive, both deceased and both alive.

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

Figure 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by survivorship of parents by sex. Figure 3.4a and Figure 3.4b shows among children aged less than 18 years of both sexes, the highest proportion (8.5 percent) of children were with mother only alive as compared to other orphanhood status.

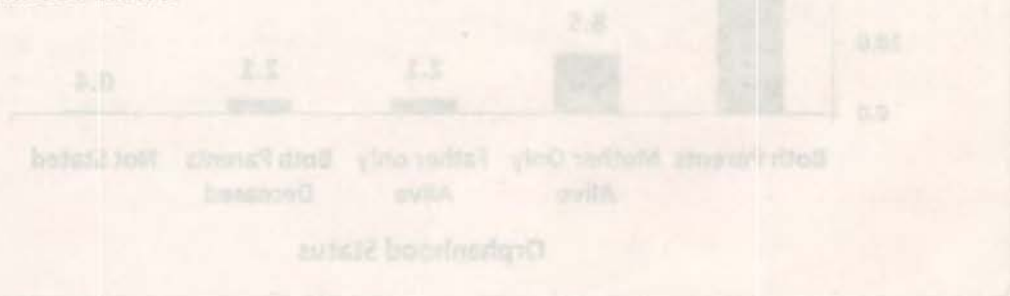


Table 3.5 Distribution of Survivorship of Parents for children less than 18 years of Age by Sex; Country Total & Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Region	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased
Country Total					
Both Sexes	38,406,849	34,536,130	2,473,848	803,177	537,501
Male	19,696,850	17,728,852	1,258,016	405,771	271,965
Female	18,709,999	16,807,278	1,215,832	397,406	265,536
Dire Dawa City Admin.					
Both Sexes	147,982	128,069	12,840	3,390	3,188
Male	75,158	65,309	6,418	1,615	1,548
Female	72,824	62,760	6,422	1,775	1,640

Figure 3.4a Percentage Distribution of orphanhood status of Males; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

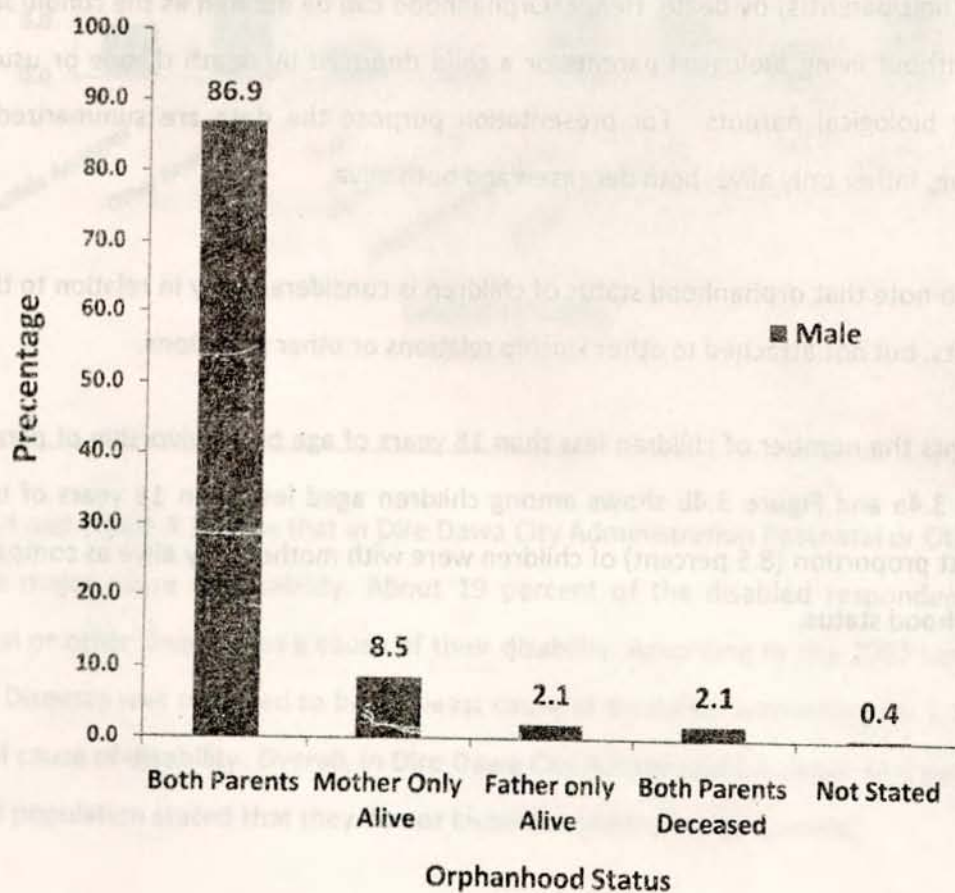
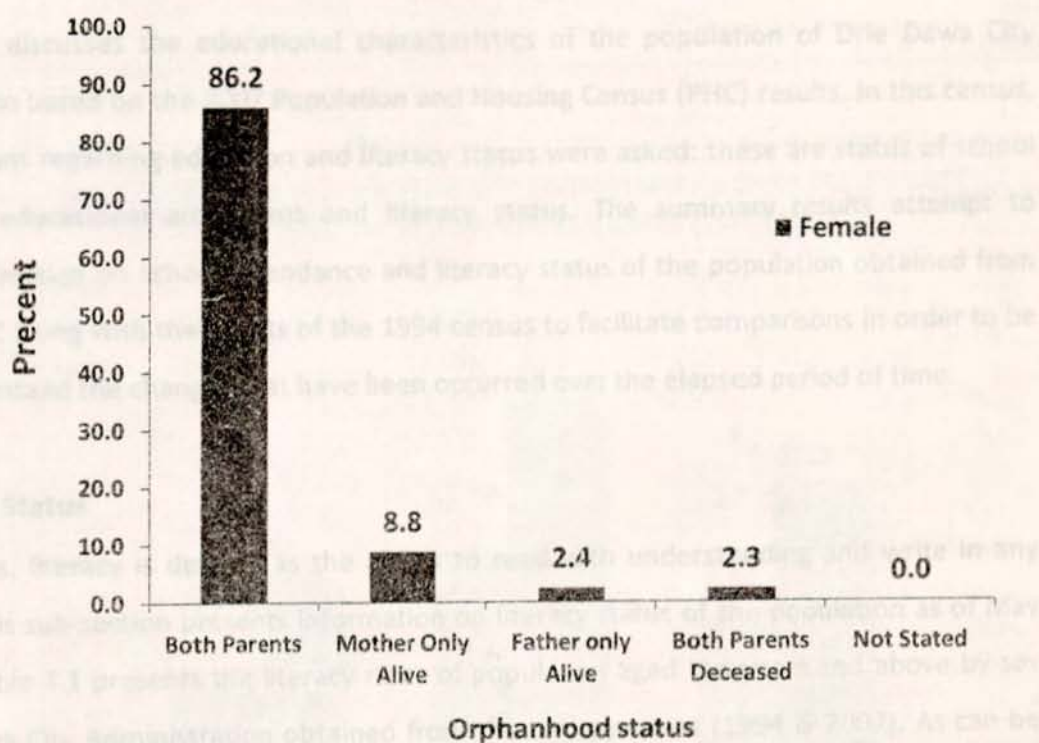


Figure 3.4b Percentage Distribution of Orphanhood status of Females; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Literacy Status

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex in Dire Dawa City Administration obtained from the two censuses (1994 & 2007). As can be seen from Table 4.1, 63.7 percent of the population of Dire Dawa City Administration were literate in the 2007 PHC. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider differences between sexes. Close to three quarter (71.5 percent) of male were literate while the proportion of literate females was 56 percent, indicating the proportion of literate females was lower than their male counterparts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 51.5 percent for both sexes as well as 57.4 percent and 45.7 percent for male and female, respectively (see Figure 4.1). These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years. The disparity between sexes seems to have been narrowed down.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of literate Population aged 10 years and above by Sex and Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007.

SEX	Percent Literate (2007)	Percent Literate (1994)
Both Sexes	63.7	51.5
Male	71.5	57.4
Female	56.0	45.7

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by sex and Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007

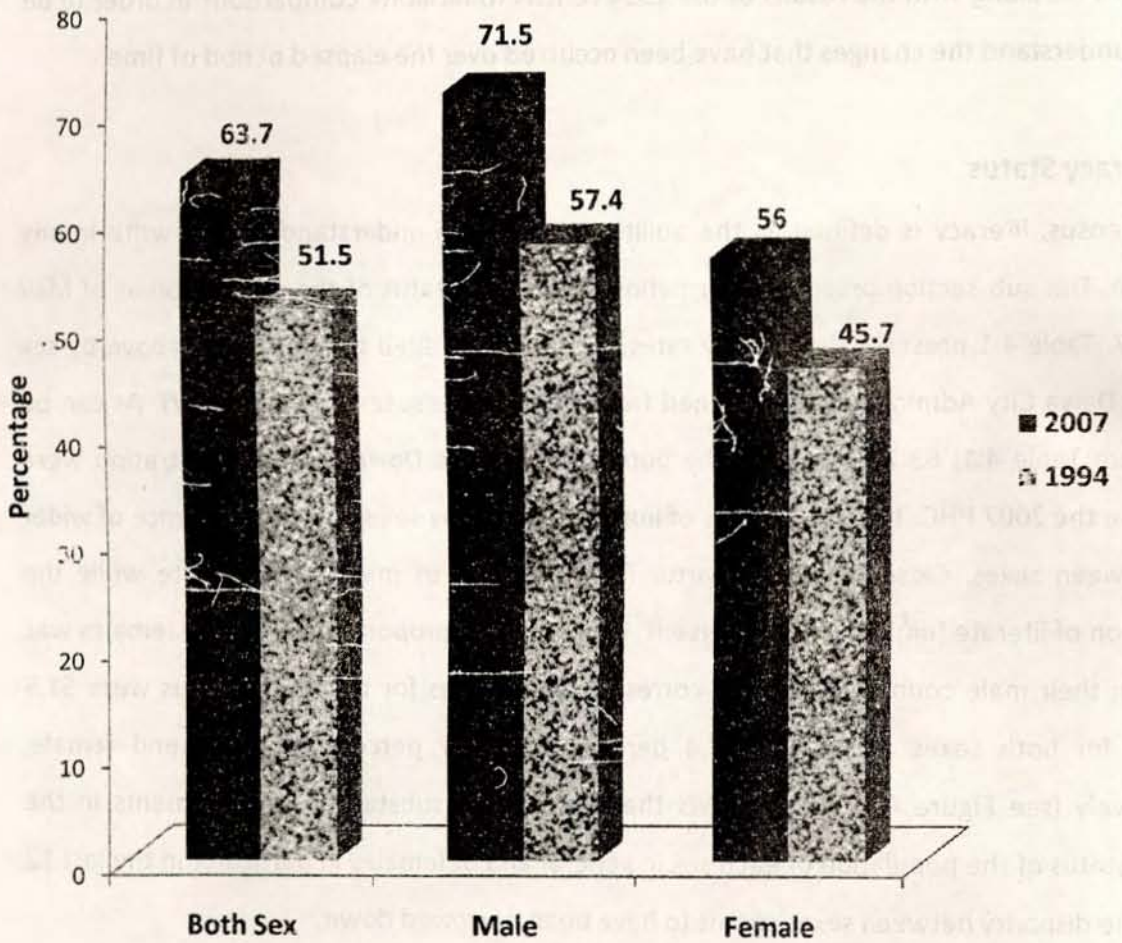


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

generally, with the exception of some age groups the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be the lowest at older ages. Literacy rates are very high among the population in the young ages (10-29) for both males and females.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Age Group	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Males	Literate Males	All Females	Literate Females	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ages 10-14	300,067	184,315	150,094	102,315	149,973	82,000	61.4	68.2	54.7
15-19	38,163	28,141	19,512	14,687	18,651	13,454	73.7	75.3	72.1
20-24	43,043	32,852	21,121	17,241	21,922	15,611	76.3	81.6	71.2
25-29	37,732	26,594	18,140	14,355	19,592	12,239	70.5	79.1	62.5
30-34	34,011	22,506	16,215	12,312	17,796	10,194	66.2	75.9	57.3
35-39	24,974	15,170	13,025	8,958	11,949	6,212	60.7	68.8	52.0
40-44	20,959	13,099	10,469	7,541	10,490	5,558	62.5	72.0	53.0
45-49	15,879	8,392	8,620	5,326	7,259	3,066	52.8	61.8	42.2
50-54	11,021	5,924	5,842	3,876	5,179	2,048	53.8	66.3	39.5
55-59	9,539	3,991	4,677	2,579	4,862	1,412	41.8	55.1	29.0
60-64	4,709	2,228	2,416	1,458	2,293	770	47.3	60.3	33.6
65-69	6,286	1,882	3,189	1,321	3,097	561	29.9	41.4	18.1
70-74	3,151	1,117	1,563	800	1,588	317	35.4	51.2	20.0
75 and above	3,261	771	1,545	545	1,716	226	23.6	35.3	13.2
Total	4,066	999	1,811	650	2,255	349	24.6	35.9	15.5

School Attendance

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

As can be seen from the Table 4.3, the proportion of current school attendance obtained in the 2007 PHC shows a slight increment as compared to the 1994 census result (about 25.6 percent in 2007 PHC against 23.2 percent in 1994).

The proportions of current school attendance show slight variations by sex both in the 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Censuses. In the 2007 census the proportions were higher among males than females (27.9 percent against 23.3 percent) for Dire Dawa City Administration. The corresponding proportions for the 1994 census were 24.9 percent for males against 21.5 percent for females in the city administration. In both the two census rounds, the above shown trend holds for the country as well (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above currently attending School by Sex and Census Period: 1994 & 2007

REGION	Currently Attending (2007)			Currently Attending (1994)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
COUNTRY TOTAL	20.34	22.83	19.16	9.59	11.43	7.74
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMIN.	25.59	27.92	23.25	23.21	24.89	21.54

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above Currently Attending School by Sex and Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007

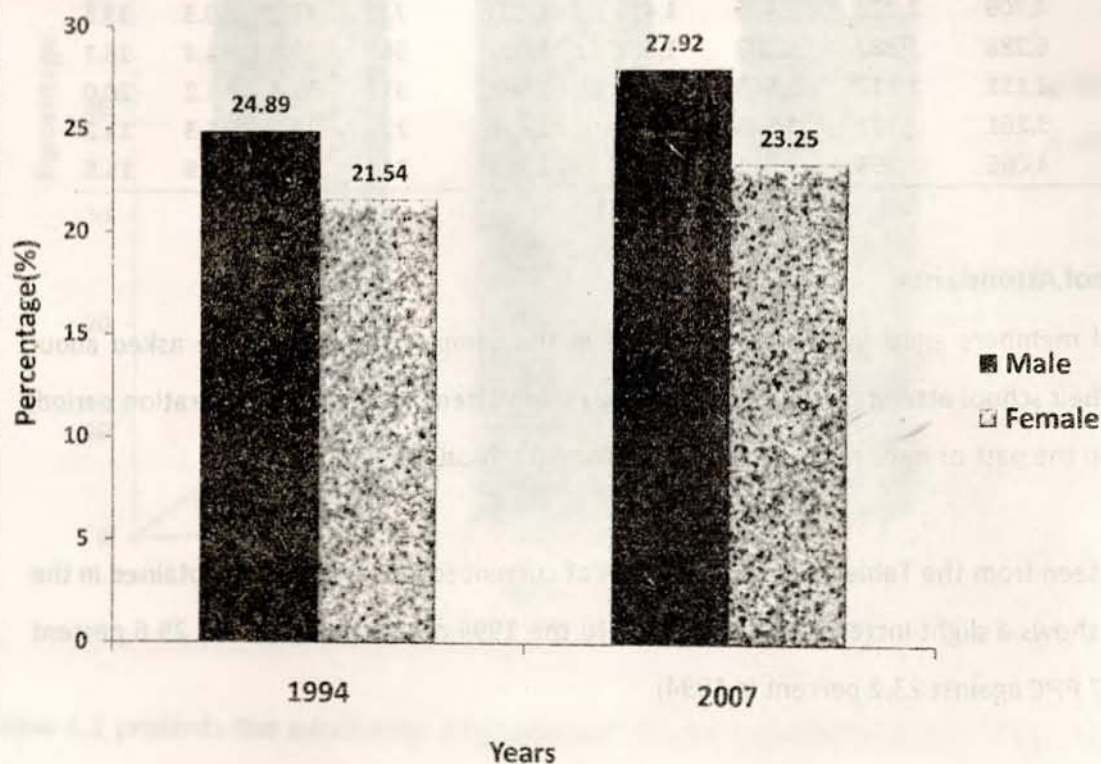


Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school decline as age advances both for urban and rural residents. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly dropped to lower rates both in urban and rural areas.

The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were significantly pronounced. Moreover, the results in Table 4.4 show that the proportions of young boys currently attending school were higher than the girls both in urban and rural areas. The difference was more pronounced in rural areas as well as for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 (see Figure 4.3a).

The proportion of attended school in the past was higher in urban than in rural areas; and it was significantly higher in urban areas for people aged 20 years and over. However, the proportions of females in urban areas who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their male counterparts for the young girls between ages 10-19 years (see Figure 4.3b).

The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with increase in age until age 15-19 and rise again starting from age group 20-24 onward. The proportions of never attended were higher among females than males for all age group and the differences become larger as age advances both in urban and rural areas (see Figure 4.3c).

— Male — Female

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and above by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Age Group	Proportion Currently Attending			Proportion Attended in the past			Proportion Never Attended		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
URBAN-RURAL									
5 - 9	39.4	40.0	38.7	11.6	12.2	11.0	49.0	47.8	50.3
10 - 14	54.9	56.6	53.3	17.6	17.7	17.6	27.4	25.8	29.2
15-19	45.5	49.8	41.4	29.3	30.1	28.5	25.2	20.1	30.1
20-24	22.3	26.8	18.2	46.9	51.1	42.9	30.8	22.0	38.9
25-29	12.4	14.8	10.2	52.0	59.3	45.3	35.6	25.9	44.4
30+	6.3	8.1	4.4	43.3	52.2	34.1	50.4	39.7	61.5
URBAN									
5 - 9	58.2	59.2	57.2	14.5	15.3	13.8	27.2	25.4	29.0
10 - 14	70.9	72.4	69.5	19.2	18.6	19.7	9.9	9.0	10.8
15-19	54.1	57.8	50.6	33.5	33.0	33.9	12.5	9.2	15.5
20-24	26.8	30.6	23.1	56.7	59.2	54.2	16.6	10.2	22.7
25-29	15.6	17.8	13.5	64.9	70.3	59.7	19.6	12.0	26.8
30+	8.0	10.2	5.7	56.8	67.9	45.6	35.2	22.0	48.7
RURAL									
5 - 9	15.0	15.4	14.6	7.8	8.1	7.4	77.2	76.4	78.0
10 - 14	26.0	29.8	21.7	14.8	16.1	13.3	59.2	54.2	65.0
15-19	20.0	27.9	11.3	16.8	22.2	10.8	63.2	49.8	78.0
20-24	7.1	12.6	2.6	13.4	20.9	7.4	79.5	66.5	90.0
25-29	2.5	4.5	0.9	11.4	21.3	3.6	86.1	74.2	95.5
30+	1.8	2.8	0.7	8.0	12.9	2.3	90.2	84.2	96.9

Figure 4.3a Population 5 Years old and Over by Current School Attendance, Sex, Urban-Rural Residence and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

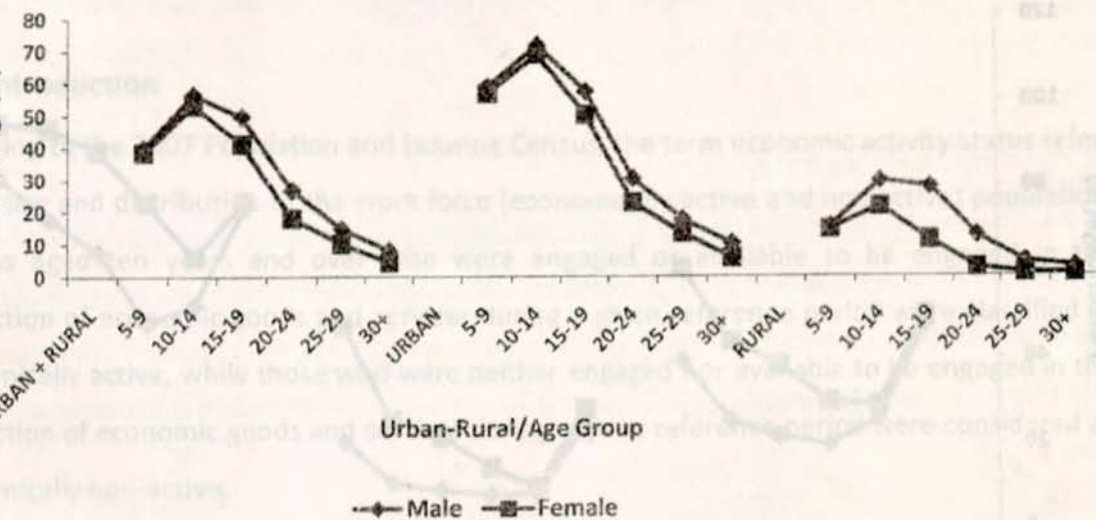


Figure 4.3b Population 5 Years old and over by Previous School Attendance, Sex, Urban-Rural Residence and Age Group; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

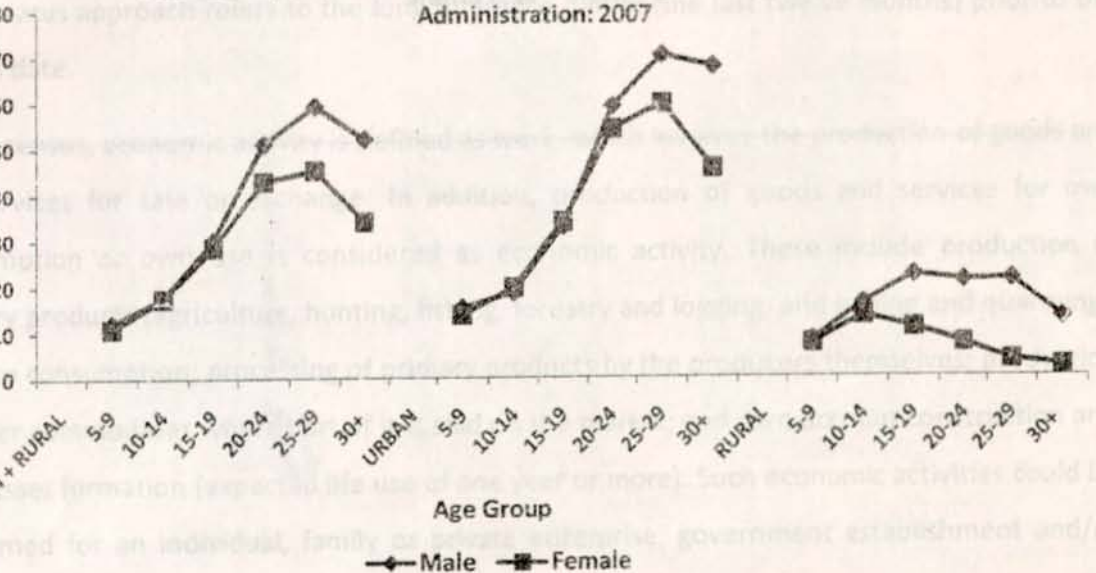
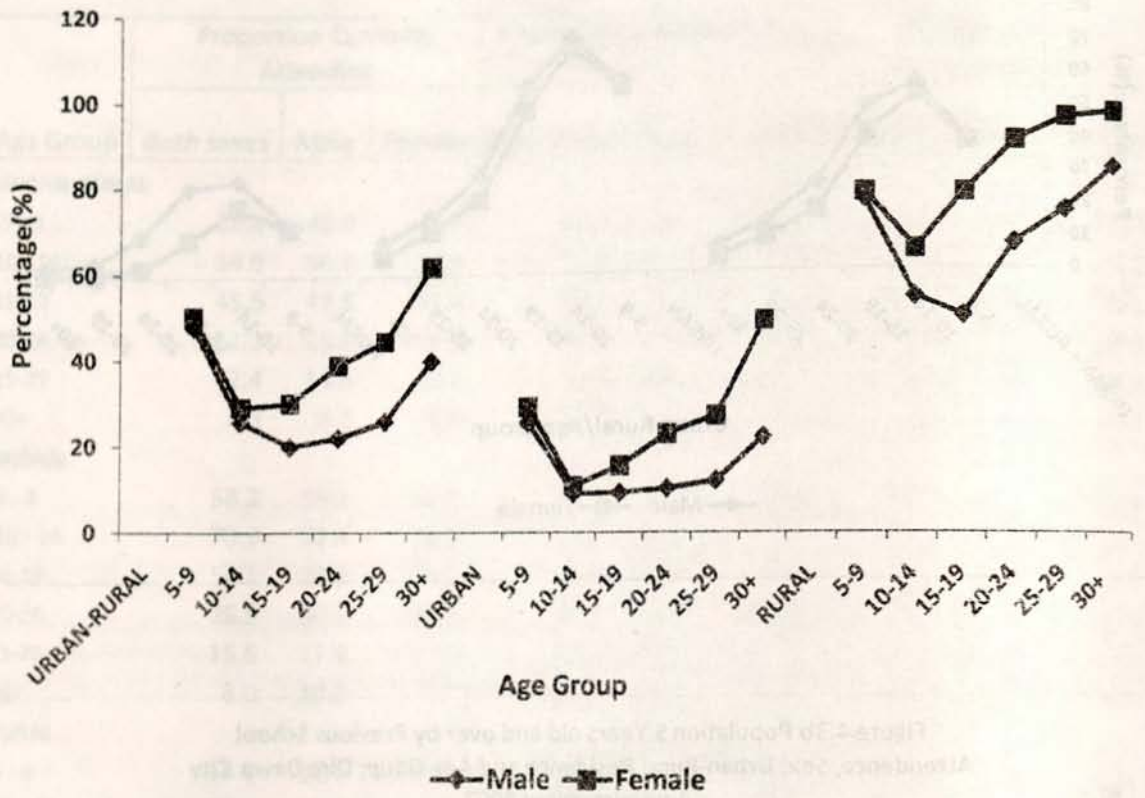


Figure 4.3c Population 5 Years old and Over by Never attended Shool, Sex, Urban-Rural Residence and Age Goup; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

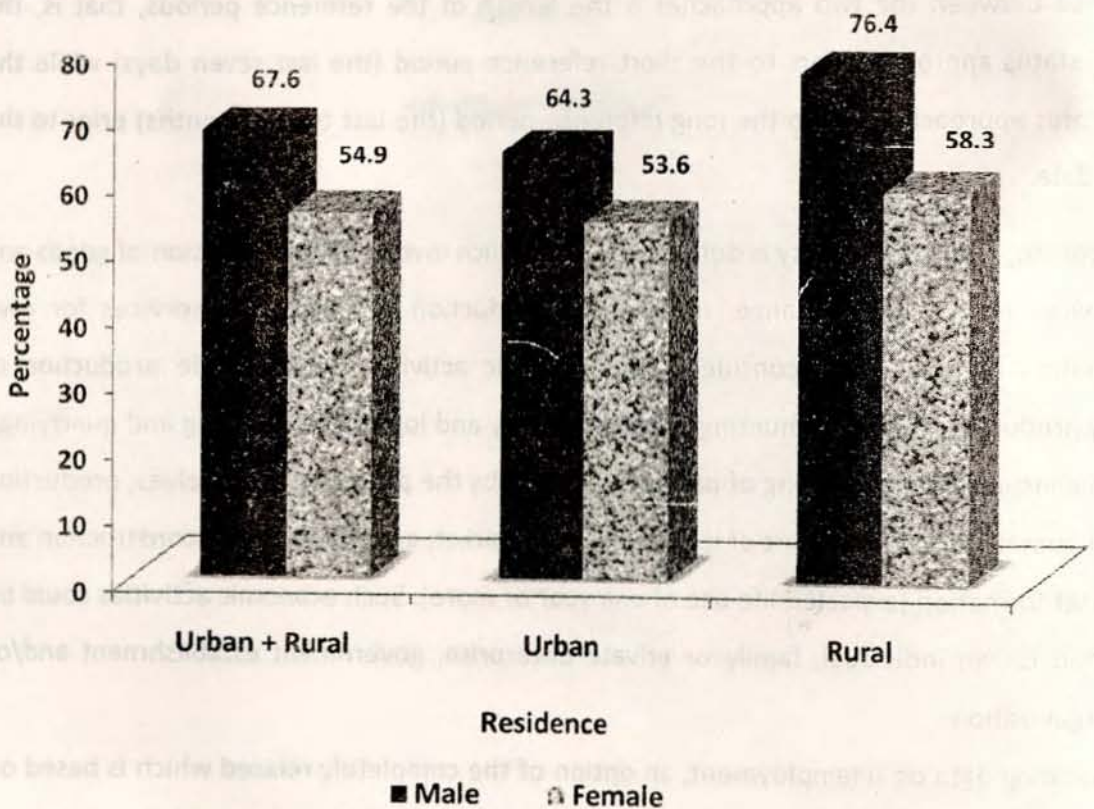
For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition was used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to

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

5.2 Economic Activity Rate

The 2007 census result of Dire Dawa City Administration show that the economic activity rates are higher in rural areas where most persons are self-employed in their farms or other activity than in the urban areas where some specialized skills are required for access to employment. Rural disparities in economic activity according to sex are wider than in the urban areas (see Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Distribution of Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



During the 2007 census, about six persons out of 10 economically active ages were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, in Dire Dawa City Administration men were found to be more economically active than the women (67.6 percent against 54.9 percent)(See Figure 5.1).

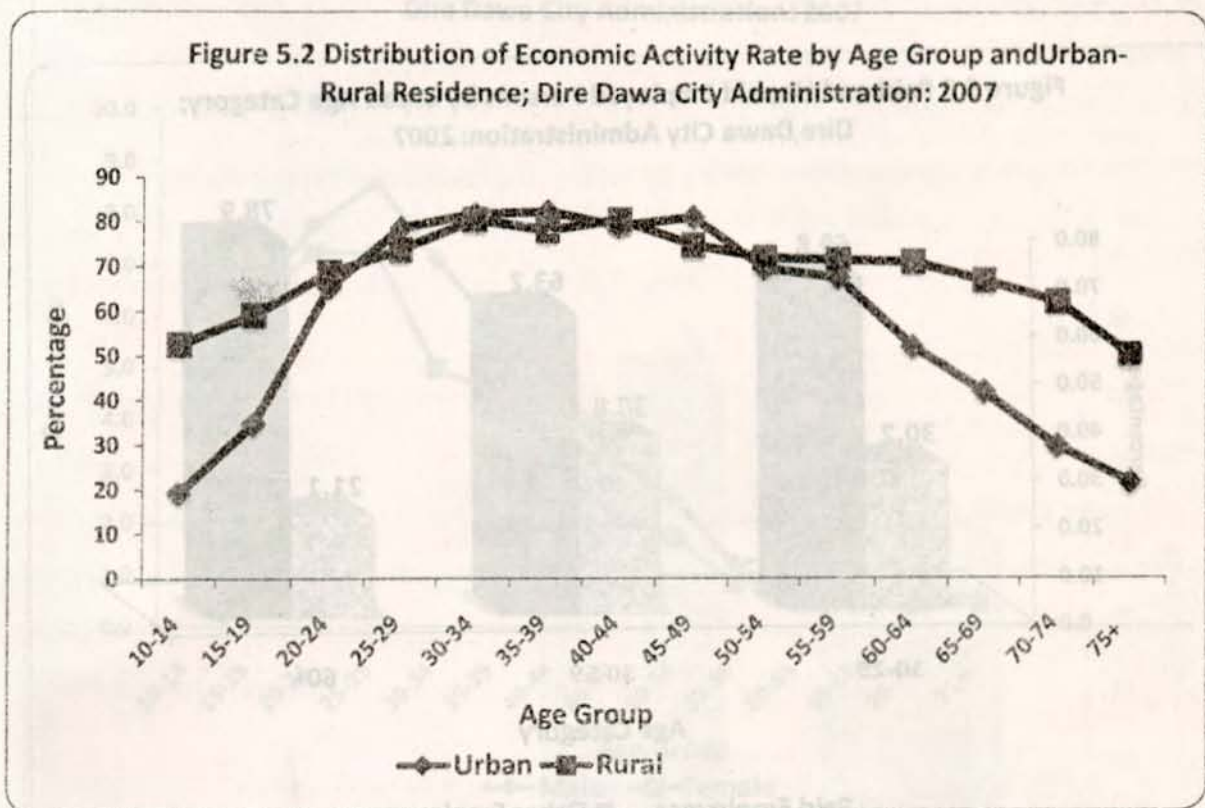
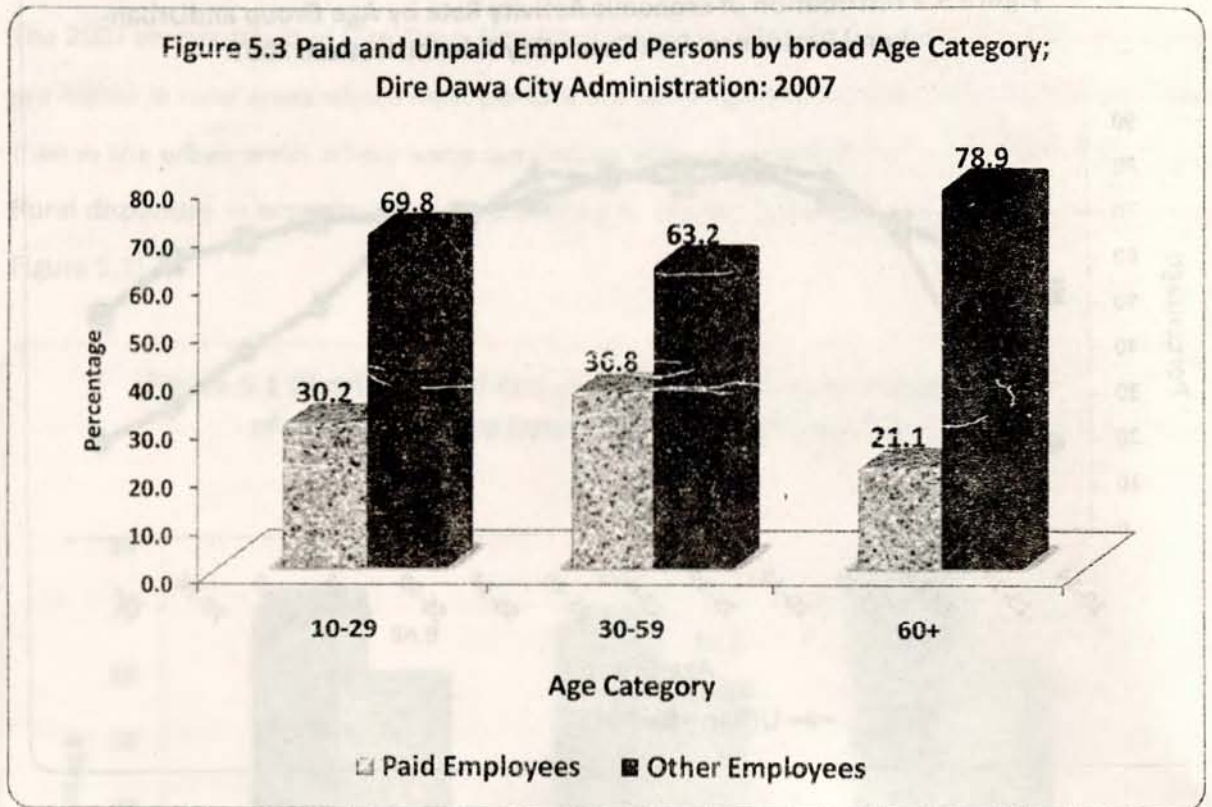


Figure 5.2 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Dire Dawa City Administration. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Dire Dawa City Administration especially among the rural children, where above 5 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as compared to that of 2 out of 10 urban children. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas such that at about age 25, about 7 of every 10 rural and urban persons were economically active. These rates remain as high as about 8 out of 10 urban and rural economically active persons. In other words, the figure depicts that rural residents in the city administration spend all their lives working.

5.3 Employment Status

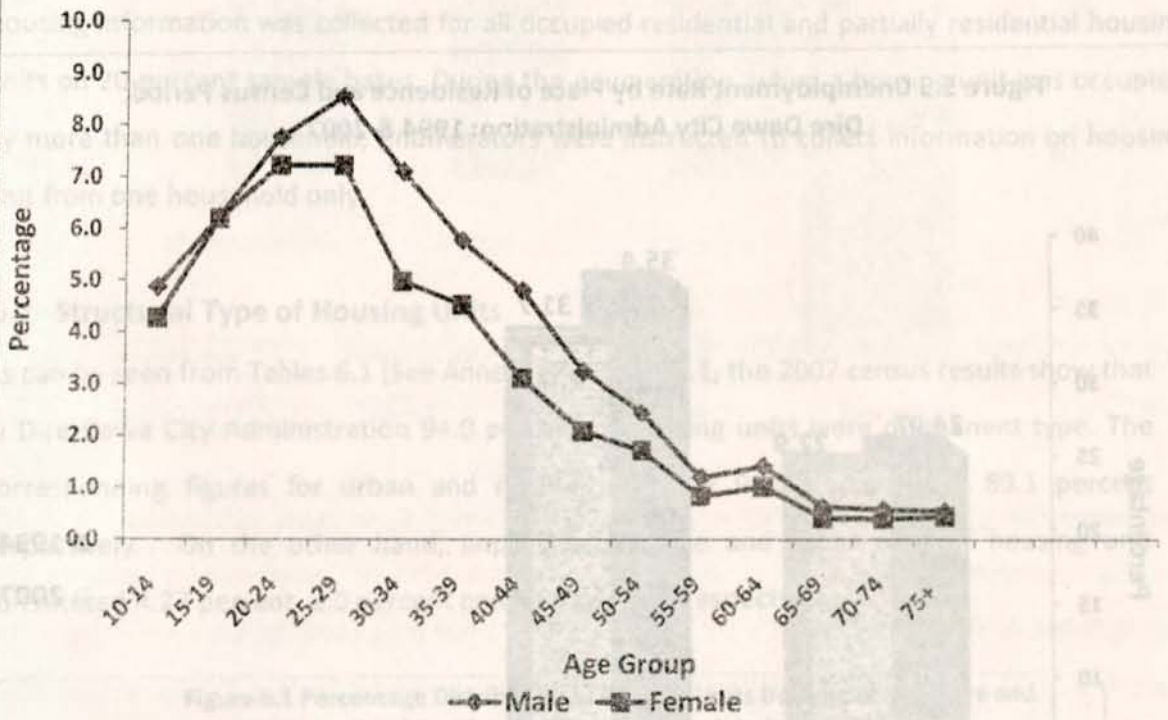
Employment status of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. In this census, employment status is classified as paid employees (Government employees, NGO's employees and domestic employees) and other employees (self employed, unpaid family workers,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



As can be seen in Figure 5.3, overall, at least 30 persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons aged 10-29 were paid employees in Dire Dawa City Administration. As expected, there are proportionally more paid employees among the 30-59 year age segment than among the younger generation of the economically active. However, the fact that an increasing number of young persons have more diverse skills and have improved their chances of access to paid employment (30.2%) than it is the case among elderly persons (21.1%) which may be grouped as pensioners (see Figure 5.3).

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

Figure 5.4 Percentage of Paid Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

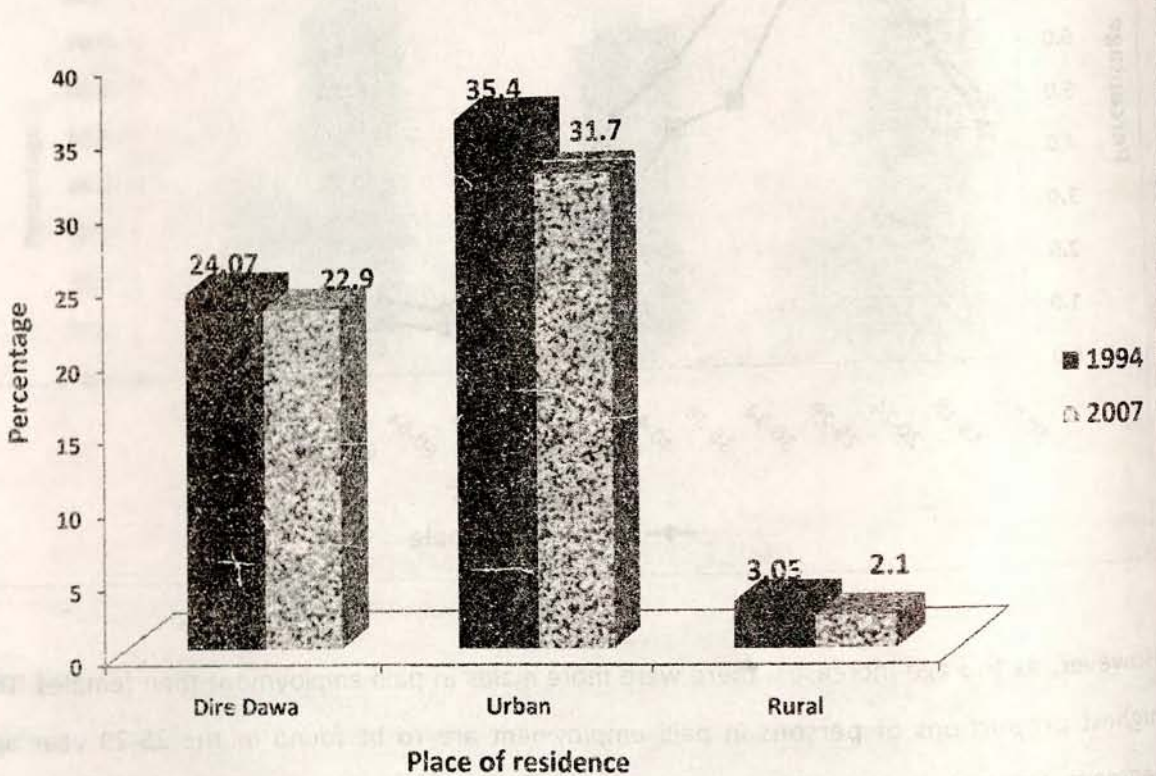


However, as the age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 25-29 year age segment. Beyond the age of 65 years the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that as from age 60, barely two males and one female out of every 100 economically active persons were in paid employment (See Figure 5.4).

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.5 shows that unemployment rate by place of residence in Dire Dawa City Administration in the 1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Censuses. According to the figure, unemployment rate in Dire Dawa City Administration, which was 24.07 percent in 1994, has showed slight decrease in 2007 (22.9 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 35.4 and 31.7 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 3.05 percent while in 2007 it was 2.1 percent (see Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence and Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007



HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1 (See Annex) and Figure 6.1, the 2007 census results show that in Dire Dawa City Administration 94.0 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 96.0 percent and 89.1 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 4.27 percent, 2.0 percent and 0.06 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Structure and Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

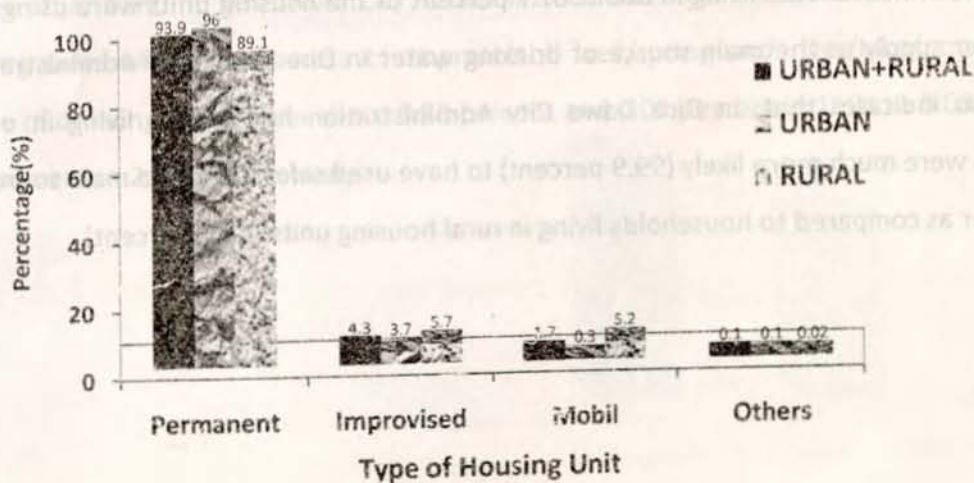
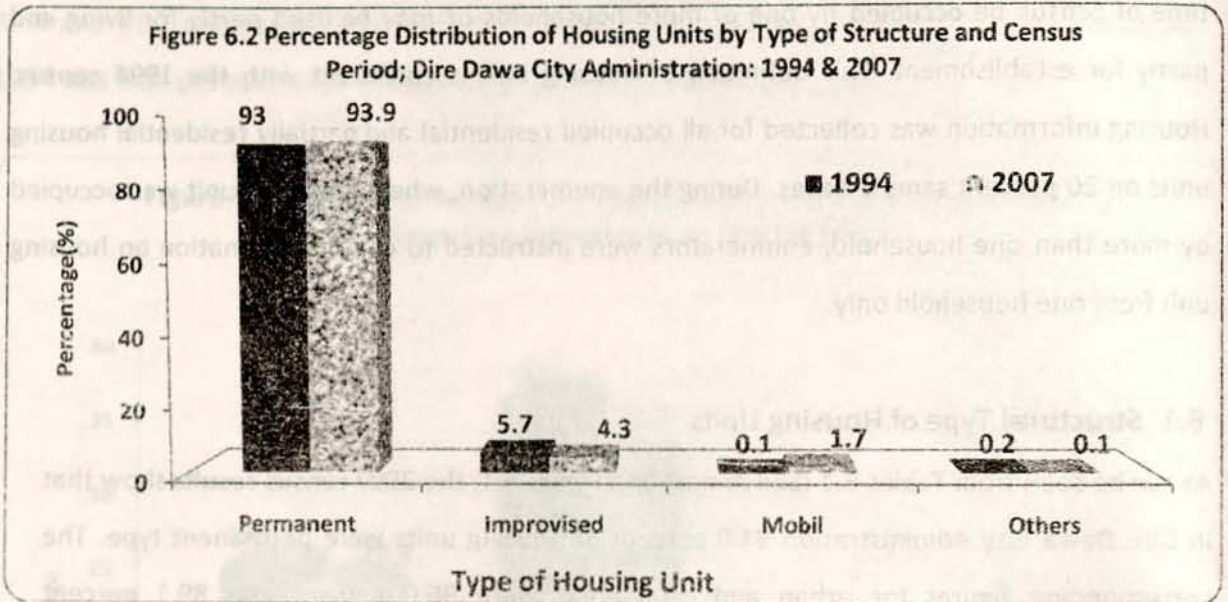


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have slightly changed over time increasing from 93.0 percent in 1994 to 93.94 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised and other type of housing unit have declined from 5.72 percent and 0.17 percent in 1994 to 4.27 percent and 0.06 percent in 2007, respectively.



6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 87.7 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water in Dire Dawa City Administration. Table 6.2 also indicates that, in Dire Dawa City Administration households living in urban housing units were much more likely (99.9 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (58.1 percent).

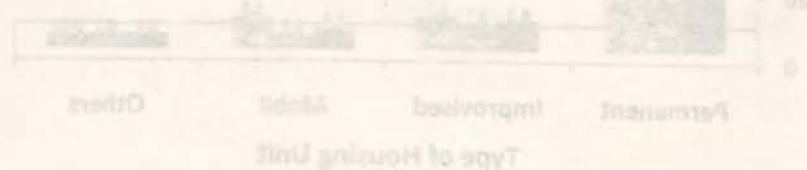
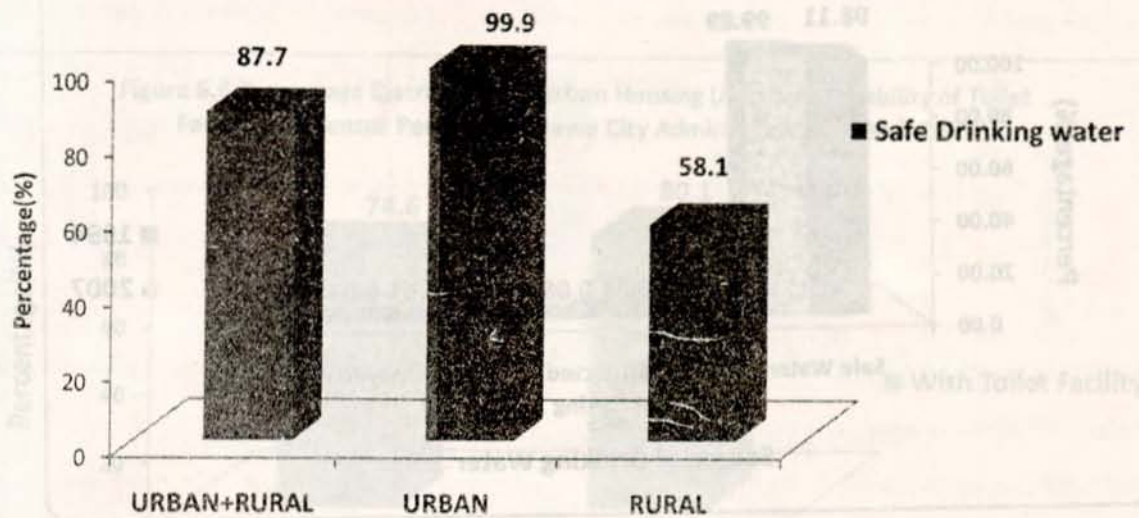


Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Safe Drinking water Supply and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



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

Figure 6.4 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. In Dire Dawa City Administration, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has slightly increased from about 98.1 percent in 1994 to 99.9 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, in Dire Dawa City Administration there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 0.83 percent and 0.01 percent in 1994 to 0.08 percent and 0.03 percent in 2007, respectively.

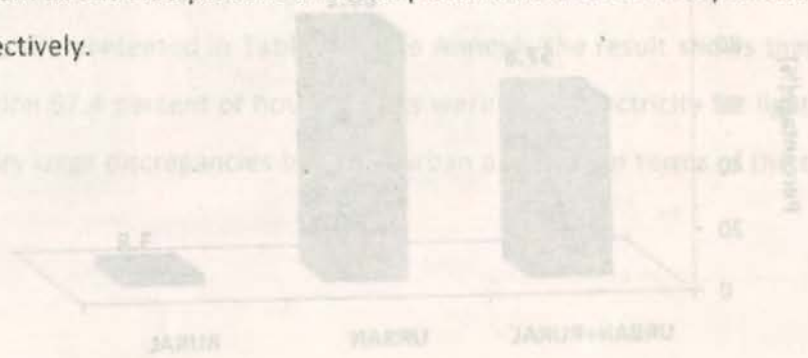
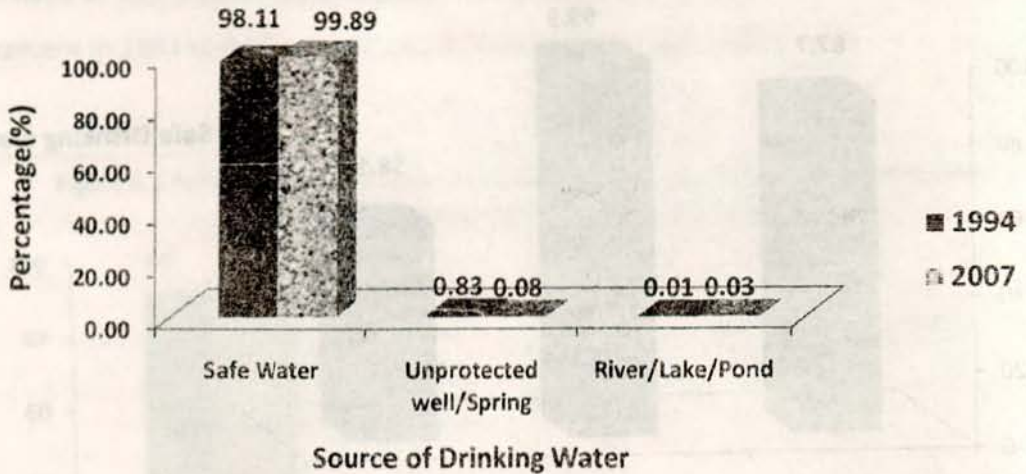


Figure 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Safe water as a source of Drinking between 1994 and 2007.



6.3 Availability of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, more than half of the housing units (about 57.8 percent) in Dire Dawa City Administration had toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.5 revealed that about 80.1 percent of housing units in urban and 3.8 percent in rural areas had toilet facility.

Figure 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Toilet Facility by Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

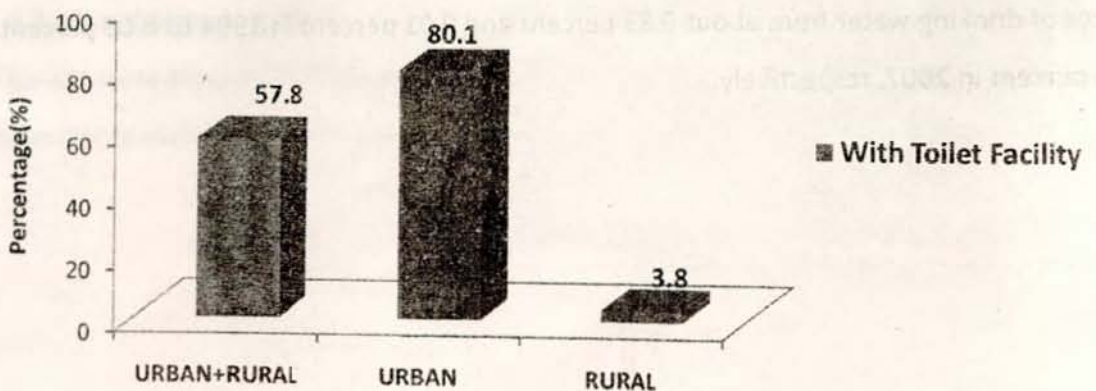
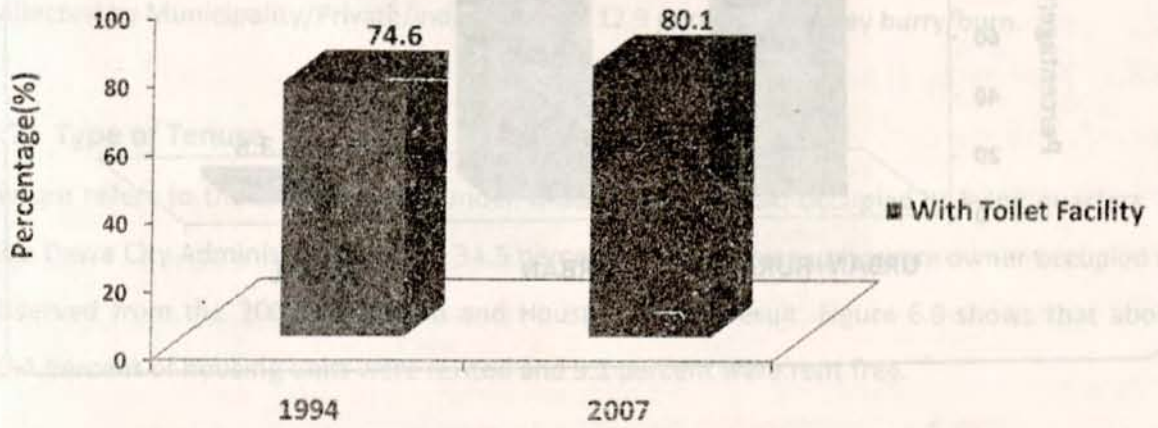


Figure 6.6 shows that in Dire Dawa City Administration the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 74.6 percent in 1994 to 80.1 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007



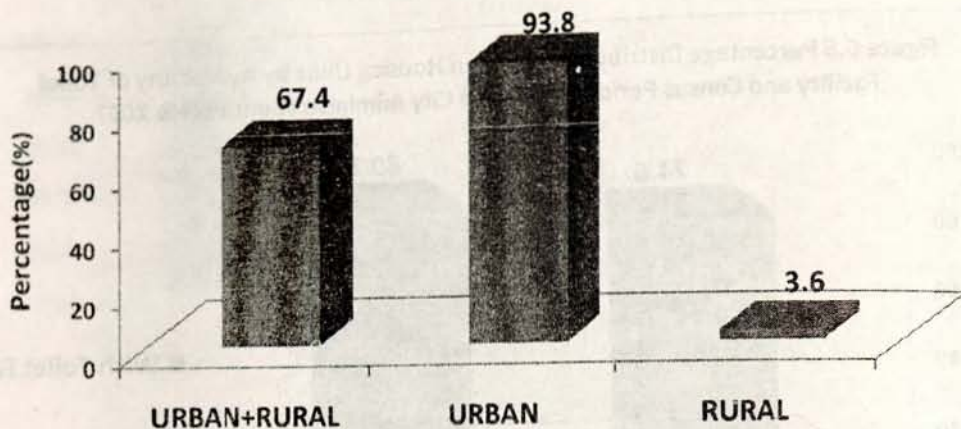
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), in Dire Dawa City Administration 95.5 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 4.2 percent by two households and 0.3 percent of the housing units were occupied by three or more households, respectively.

6.5 Type of Lighting

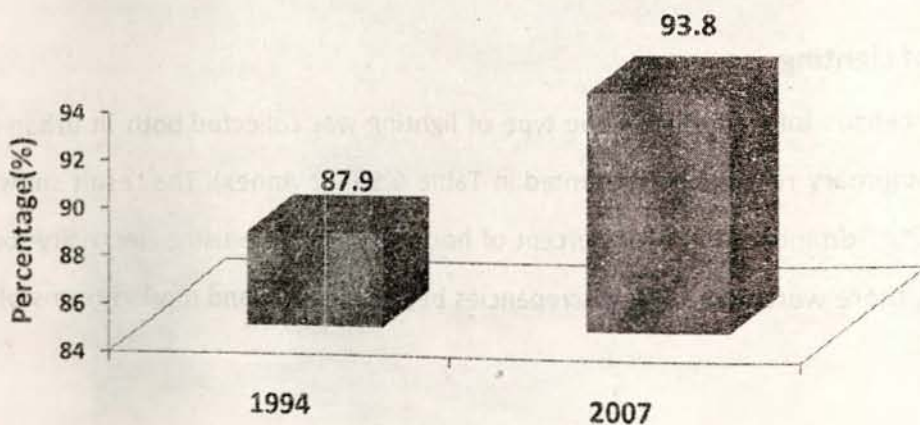
In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected both in urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The result shows that, in Dire Dawa City Administration 67.4 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected, there were very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting by Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.7, about 93.8 percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity compared with only 3.55 percent housing units of rural Areas. Moreover, Figure 6.8 indicates that the proportion of housing units in urban area with Electricity has increased from 87.94 percent in 1994 to 93.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting for Urban Areas by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007.



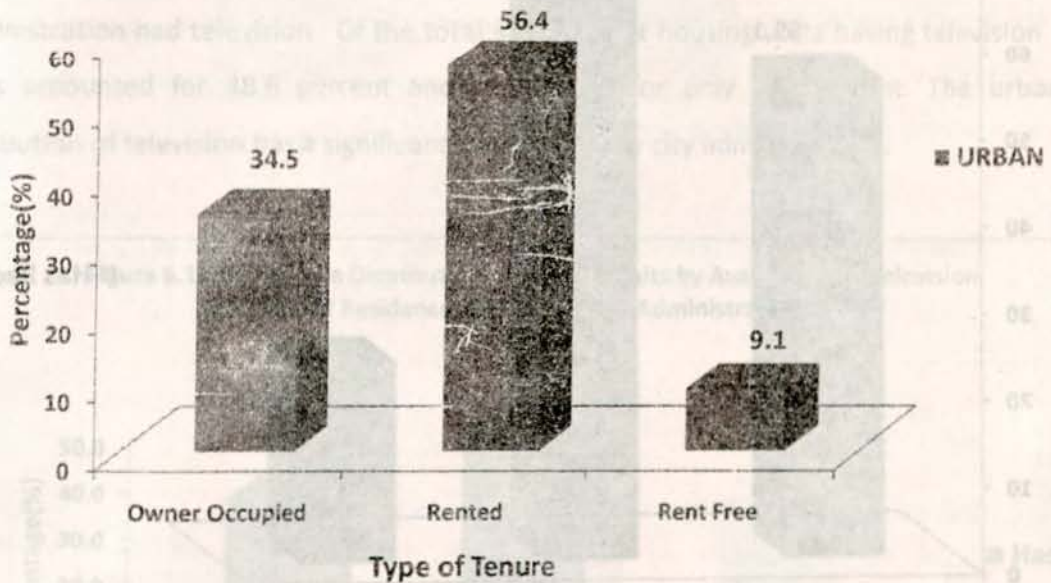
6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that in Dire Dawa City Administration 14.33 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes, 59.82 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality/Private/individual and 12.9 percent said they bury/burn.

6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Dire Dawa City Administration about 34.5 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.9 shows that about 56.4 percent of housing units were rented and 9.1 percent were rent free.

Figure 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Type of Tenure; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



6.8 Household Durable Goods

Tables 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10 (see Annex) provide information on the proportion of households possessing three household durable goods namely radio, television and telephone by urban-rural residence. These indicators are usually considered as a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the households.

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census result, in Dire Dawa City Administration 55.1 percent of the housing units had radio. There was urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in urban areas were about three times more likely to have radio (68.3 percent) than housing units in the rural (23.1 percent) (See Table 6.8 and Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

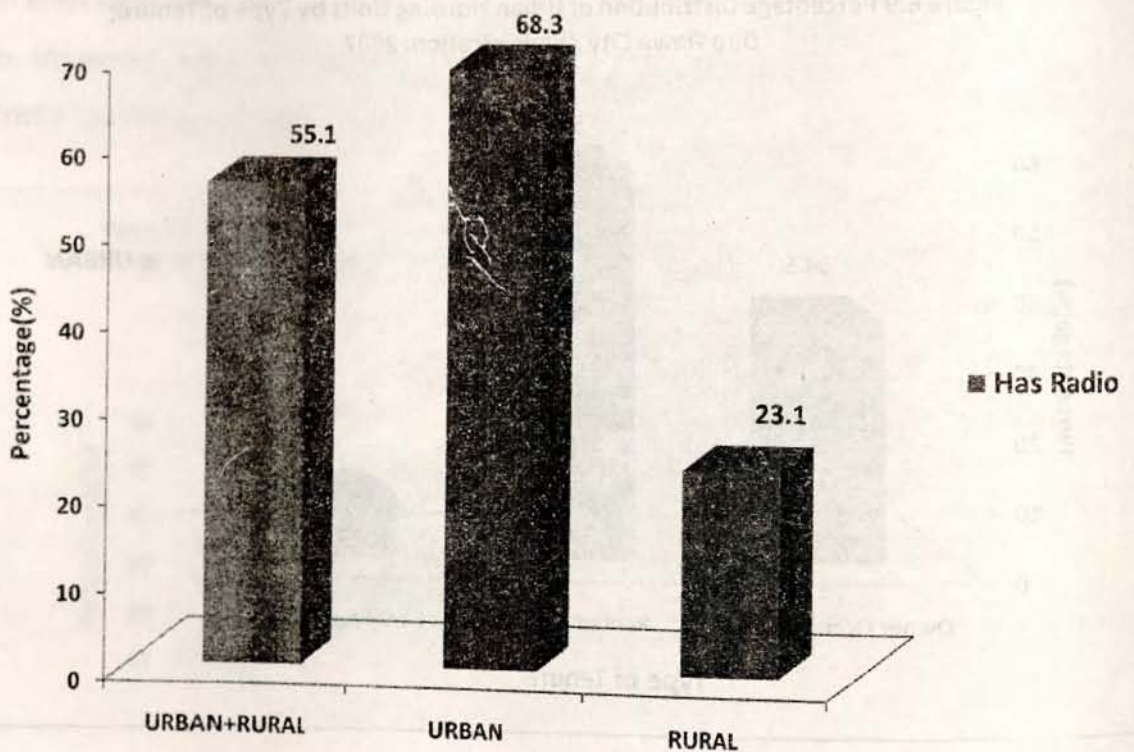
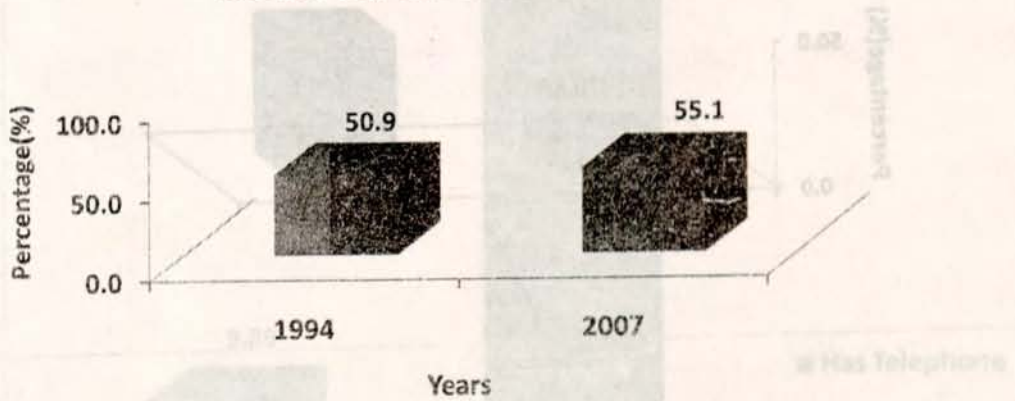


Figure 6.11 show that there was slight increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 4.2 percent (that is, 50.9 percent in 1994 and 55.1 percent in 2007).

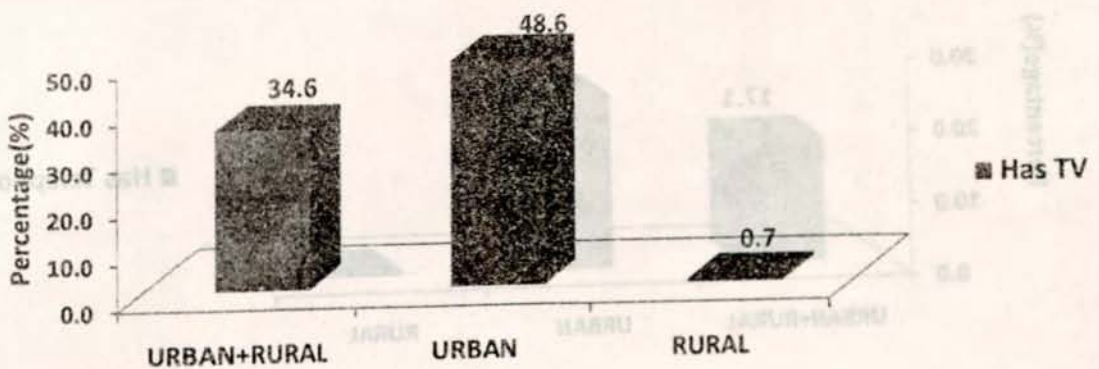
Figure 6.11 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Radio by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007



6.8.2 Availability of Television

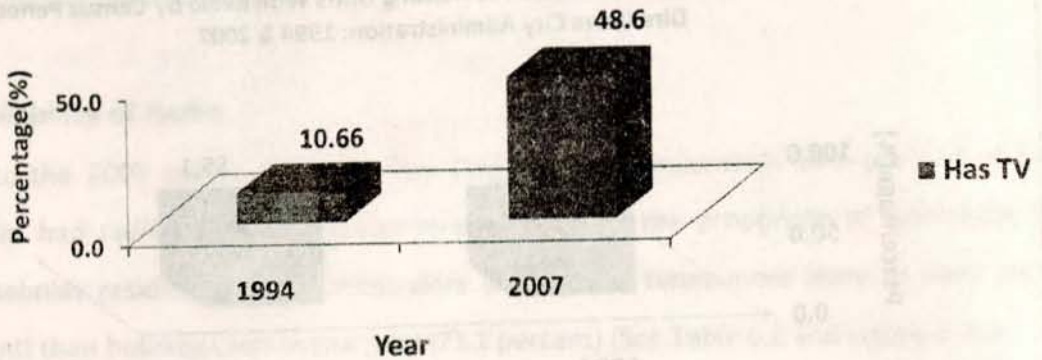
Figure 6.12 indicates that, about 34.6 percent of the total housing units in Dire Dawa City Administration had television. Of the total 34.6 percent housing units having television, urban areas accounted for 48.6 percent and rural areas for only 0.7 percent. The urban-rural distribution of television has a significant variation in the city administration.

Figure 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007



The proportion of households owning television significantly increased from 10.7 percent in 1994 to 48.6 percent in 2007 (see Figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units With Television by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As indicated in Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.14, about 17.1 percent of housing units in Dire Dawa City Administration had telephone. The households residing in housing units of urban areas had a higher proportion (about 23.9 percent) as compared to households residing in housing units of rural areas (about 0.8 percent). The possession of telephone has significantly improved from 9.9 percent in 1994 to 23.9 percent in 2007 (see Figure 6.15).

Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone by Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

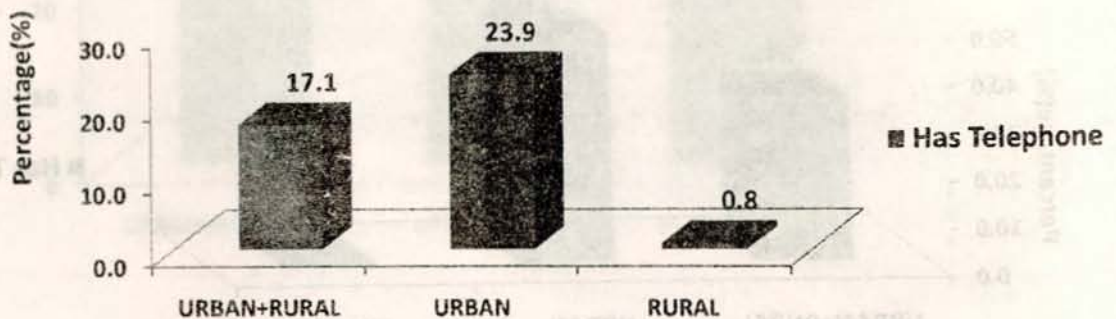


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone by Census Period; Dire Dawa City Administration: 1994 & 2007

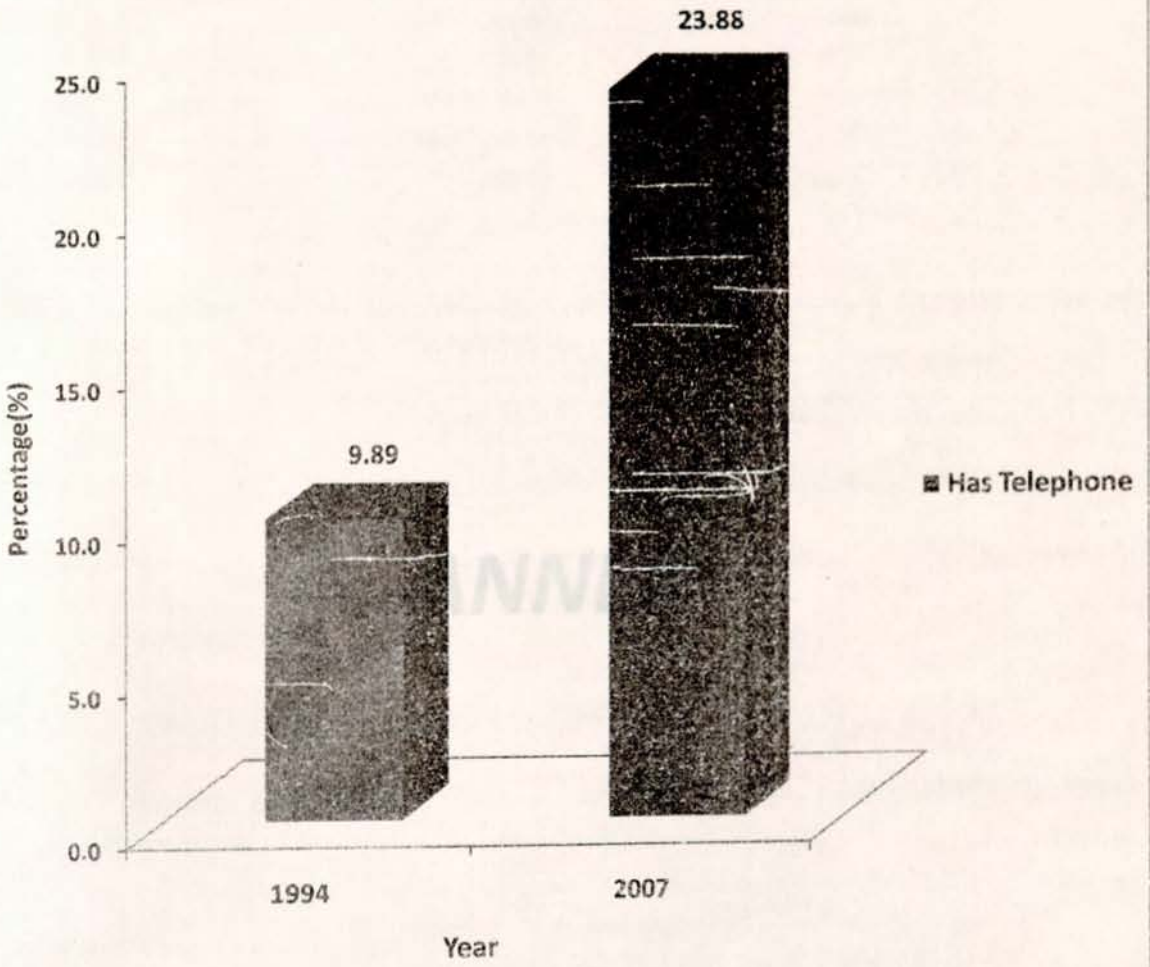


Table 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Structure and Place of Residence, Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL	100	34.34	1.45	1.90	0.32
URBAN	100	97.04	2.57	0.37	0.02
RURAL	100	42.75	3.09	2.34	0.62
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMIN.	100	93.94	4.21	1.72	0.14
URBAN	100	95.05	6.09	3.28	0.58
RURAL	100	82.07	5.10	1.22	0.65

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Place of Residence, Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected Well or Spring	Other
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	45.47	27.23	26.40
URBAN	100	98.03	4.83	3.25
RURAL	100	1.84	1.84	23.25
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION	100.00	97.07	4.50	3.43
URBAN	100.00	98.00	0.00	4.00
RURAL	100.00	58.12	23.45	18.70

ANNEX

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence, Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has No Facility
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	33.34	66.66
URBAN	100.00	71.42	28.58
RURAL	100.00	24.21	75.79
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMIN.	100.00	57.75	42.25
URBAN	100.00	80.00	20.00
RURAL	100.00	8.70	91.30

Table 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Structure and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL	100	94.54	3.48	1.96	0.02
URBAN	100	97.04	2.57	0.37	0.02
RURAL	100	93.95	3.69	2.34	0.02
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMIN.	100	93.94	4.27	1.72	0.06
URBAN	100	95.96	3.69	0.28	0.08
RURAL	100	89.07	5.68	5.22	0.02

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected Well or Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	45.47	27.93	26.60
URBAN	100.00	91.61	4.63	3.76
RURAL	100.00	34.52	33.46	32.03
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION	100.00	87.67	6.68	5.65
URBAN	100.00	99.89	0.08	0.03
RURAL	100.00	58.12	22.65	19.23

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has No Facility
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	33.34	66.66
URBAN	100.00	71.82	28.18
RURAL	100.00	24.21	75.79
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMIN.	100.00	57.75	42.25
URBAN	100.00	80.09	19.91
RURAL	100.00	3.75	96.25

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Status of Occupancy; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Status of Occupancy			Total Number of Households	Average Households Per Housing Unit
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households and Above		
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	96.76	3.06	0.18	15634226	1.04
URBAN	100.00	96.11	3.54	0.34	3025329	1.04
DIRE DAWA URBAN	100.00	95.51	4.18	0.30	54185	1.05

Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	17.35	9.14	0.43	59.16	0.41	13.52
URBAN	100.00	79.90	6.06	0.09	12.30	0.60	1.05
RURAL	100.00	2.50	9.87	0.51	70.28	0.36	16.48
DIRE DAWA CITY ADMIN.	100.00	67.39	18.42	0.29	11.56	0.31	2.02
URBAN	100.00	93.80	3.34	0.06	2.34	0.34	0.12
RURAL	100.00	3.55	54.89	0.88	33.86	0.22	6.60

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Type of Waste Disposal					
		Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments/Individuals	Open Space Behind the Housing Unit	Dump in River	Bury/Burn	Others
COUNTRY TOTAL -URBAN	100.00	18.73	10.50	36.25	7.72	25.89	0.91
DIRE DAWA -URBAN	100.00	45.77	14.05	14.33	11.77	12.89	1.18

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Type of Tenure; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Tenure						
		Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
COUNTRY TOTAL	100.00	81.46	6.73	2.40	0.16	0.16	9.02	0.06
URBAN	100.00	39.31	6.94	11.92	0.79	0.57	40.36	0.12
DIRE DAWA-URBAN	100.00	34.54	9.10	20.16	2.65	1.07	32.35	0.12

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		No	%	No	%
COUNTRY TOTAL	15103135	5658862	37.47	9444273	62.53
URBAN	2897018	1983763	68.48	913255	31.52
RURAL	12206117	3675099	30.11	8531018	69.89
DIRE DAWA CITY	72938	40149	55.05	32789	44.95
URBAN	51595	35218	68.26	16377	31.74
RURAL	21343	4931	23.10	16412	76.90

Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Television			
		Has Television		Has No Television	
		No	%	No	%
COUNTRY TOTAL	15103135	855517	5.66	14247618	94.34
URBAN	2897018	797322	27.52	2099696	72.48
RURAL	12206117	58194	0.48	12147922	99.52
DIRE DAWA CITY	72938	25231	34.59	47707	65.41
URBAN	51595	25076	48.60	26519	51.40
RURAL	21343	155	0.73	21188	99.27

Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and Urban-Rural Residence; Dire Dawa City Administration: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Has Telephone		Has No Telephone	
		No	Percent	No	Percent
COUNTRY TOTAL	15103135	619945	4.10	14483190	95.90
URBAN	2897018	582755	20.12	2314263	79.88
RURAL	12206117	37190	0.30	12168927	99.70
DIRE DAWA	72938	12484	17.12	60454	82.88
URBAN	51595	12319	23.88	39276	76.12
RURAL	21343	165	0.77	21178	99.23