FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
OFFICE OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA

RESULTS FOR HARARI REGION

VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT

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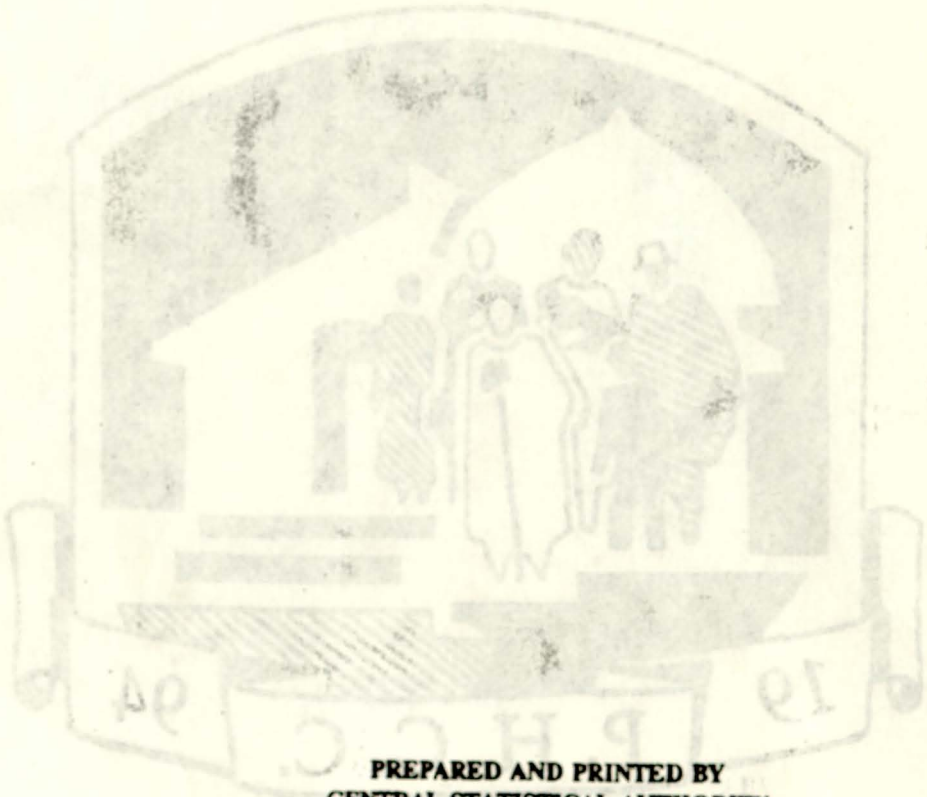
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FOREWORD

The second National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted in October, 1994. The Statistical Reports, which presented the detailed tabulations of the results of the census have already been produced. The Statistical Report for Harari Region was produced in September, 1995.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted under the auspices of the Population and Housing Census Commission that was set up under Proclamation No. 32/1992. The Commission was chaired by the Prime Minister and the members of the commission were drawn from various relevant ministries. The Central Statistical Authority served as the Office of the Commission (Secretariat). Hence the processing, evaluation and analyses of the data collected in this census as well as its dissemination are the responsibilities of this office. The office found it necessary to present indepth analysis of the results of the census. Accordingly, the Analytical Report of the results of the census for Harari Region has been prepared. Thus, the Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission is pleased to present the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia,1994: Results for Harari Region, Volume II- Analytical Report" for users.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Regional, Zonal and Wereda Census Commissions and Kebele Census Committees were established to enhance and facilitate enumeration activities. In the conduct of the census, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, external donor agencies and the public in general was obtained. A number of preparatory activities were also carried-out before the census enumeration was begun. Among the major census preparatory activities was the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work. In the census map work the farmers' associations in rural areas and the urban dwellers associations in urban areas were sub-divided into enumeration areas with 150-200 households in rural areas and 150-200 housing units in urban areas. About 5-6 contiguous enumeration areas were grouped to form one supervision area. In this exercise enumeration area and supervision area maps were also prepared. In the census map work operation a total of 49,978 enumeration areas and 9,845 supervision areas were formed in the settled rural areas and 8,724 enumeration areas and 1,575 supervision areas in the urban areas of the country. In Harari Region, a total of 65

enumeration areas and 13 supervision areas were delineated in the rural areas, and 113 enumeration areas and 23 supervision areas in the urban areas.

During the census enumeration one enumerator was given the map of one enumeration area and was assigned to enumerate all persons and housing units in that enumeration area. And one supervisor was assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for the quality of the information collected in that area.

The Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission would like to thank all government and non-government agencies who participated in the organization of the census, the supervision of the field work, the data collection, and the respondents who participated in providing the necessary information. The government of Ethiopia has given huge financial and unreserved administrative support in undertaking the 1994 National Population and Housing Census from its inception till the dissemination of the results. This indicates the commitment and high priority offered by the government for socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination of the results to users.

The Office would also like to take this opportunity to express its many thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to its generous financial assistance and technical support in conducting the census. Moreover, thanks are due to United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its financial and technical assistance for the census. Further thanks are due to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and to the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) for their financial assistance. The office hopes that the data presented in this report will be found useful by all data users.

Abdulahi Hasen(Ph.D.)

Member
and
Secretary,
Central Census Commission

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the content of the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Harari Region, Volume II- Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Harari Region. The Statistical Report of the census results for Harari, which presented detailed statistical tables, have already been disseminated to users (CSA, 1995). The analysis on this report will be based on tables that have been presented in the Statistical Report and some additional tables that have been produced for this purpose.

Harari Region consists of the city of Harar and the surrounding rural areas. Harari Region has no adiministrative zones or weredas and the total number of kebeles of the city of Harar are 19, while the rural parts of the region have 17 farmers association areas.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was the second national population and housing census ever to be conducted in the country. The first population and housing census that referred to the administrative boundaries that existed at that time was conducted in May 1984. The Second Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted beginning 11 October, 1994 and was completed in most areas within the following ten days. Eleventh of October, 1994 was used as the census day. The questionnaires used for the census were prepared in Amharic. English translations of the questionnaires used in the census are presented at the end of the report. The types of questionnaires used were:

i) Short Questionnaire (Appendix I)

ii) Long Urban Questionnaire (AppendixII)

iii) Long Rural Questionnaire (Appendix III)

The content of the short questionnaire was identical in urban and rural areas. The questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who moved systematically from one household to the next in their respective enumeration areas. All members of the household were recorded on the same questionnaire. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of

variables collected. The data collected in the short questionnaire included basic information on population such as population size, sex, age, language, ethnic group, religion and marital status. In addition to these, the data collected in the long questionnaire included information on disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions.

The type of questionnaire administered to each household was determined by using a systematic sampling selection procedure. During the three days before the census day all households, and housing units were listed in a separate form designed for the purpose. This list was used to identify the type of questionnaire that was to be administered to the households. One out of five households was selected to be interviewed using the long questionnaire, while the other four were interviewed using the short questionnaire. Residents of hotels, hostels and other collective quarters were always interviewed using the long questionnaire. Short questionnaire was also administered on the homeless persons.

Some of the information presented in this report which referred to population sizes, sex and age composition, language, ethnic, religious and marital distributions were collected from all persons covered in the census. However, some other information presented in this report was collected from only a sample of the population. This refers to disability, education, economic activity, migration, fertility, mortality, and housing stocks and conditions. Eventhough the above information was collected from a sample of the population, statistical weights were applied to the information collected, in order to let the data represent the entire population. This means that the figures presented in the tables that refer to education, economic activity,... etc. represent the entire population of Harari Region and not only the sample population.

The fact that the information was collected from a sample of households and not from the entire households does not make the information less reliable. In fact this process increases the quality of the information collected by reducing the work load that would have been faced if all households were covered using the long questionnaire. The reduction of the work load improves the quality of the data because it is expected to facilitate a closer supervision during field work, enable better data coding and editing, and enable the timely processing of the data collected. Details of the "Sampling Methodology for the Census Long Questionnaire" that includes sample design, evaluation of the data collected in the long quesionnaire, estimation procedures of

sampling errors, calculation of sampling errors, design factors, ...etc will be presented in a separate report. The census was conducted by enumerators who went from house to house filling in the questionnaires designed for the purpose. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they were spending the night.

This report contains seven chapters. The first chapter serves as an introduction to the report. Chapter II deals with the population sizes, sex, age, language, ethnic, religious, and marital status distributions of the population. It also presents the disability condition in the region. Chapter III explores the educational characteristics of the population. Chapter IV deals with the economic characteristics of the population in the region. Chapter V presents migration, fertility and mortality conditions. Chapter VI deals with the housing stocks and conditions in Harari Region while Chapter VII presents population projection of the region.

Homeless persons were enumerated using only the short questionnaire because the enumeration took place at night at the place where they were sleeping, and it was not convenient to apply long questionnaires in these situations. The Homeless persons were not included in the application of the statistical weights, for this reason slight discrepancies among the data of various tables can be observed.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Determining the size of population of a country and its regions has been one of the basic objectives of conducting census or population counts since early time. This is because population size is directly related to the supply and demand for basic human necessities such as food, shelter, health and education facilities... etc.

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of October 11, the population size of Harari Region was 131,139. The census has counted people on dejure and defacto basis. In this census, the dejure population is taken to represent the actual size. The dejure population comprises all persons who 'belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the defacto approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (dejure) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the region. On the other hand all Ethiopians living abroad were not counted.

2.2 Population Size and Density

The result of the 1994 census shows that Harari Region had dejure population of 131,139 and defacto population of 128,037. Out of the dejure population, 65,550 were males and 65,589 were females, giving a sex ratio of 99.9. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the dejure population. The population size of Harari Region is presented in Table 2.1.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Harari Region indicate that the majority of the population is living in urban area that is in the city of Harar. That is, about 58.2 percent of the population reside in the urban areas of the region and the remaining 41.8 percent of the population is living in rural areas (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Total Population Size by Sex, Urban and Rural Harari Region: 1994

Urban+Rural	SEX					
	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban+Rural	131,139	100.0	65,550	50.0	65,589	50.0
Urban	76,378	100.0	37,449	49.0	38,929	51.0
Rural	54,761	100.0	28,101	51.3	26,660	48.7

2.3 Age-sex Composition

Age and sex are among the most important items collected in all demographic enquiries. The age-sex composition is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends and in turn influences the trend of the population increase. It also influences the size of the school age population, the labour force and female population in the reproductive ages. Also, age-sex structure is vital for making component and sectoral projections. Age and sex are not only important by themselves but are also useful for an in-depth analysis of other socio-economic characteristics. Age is also important in using indirect estimation of demographic parameters.

2.3.1 Age Distribution

a) General Pattern

Age distribution of the population of Harari Region by five year age group is given in Table 2.2a-2.2c and graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) make up 37.7 percent of the total and those at old age groups (above 64) constitute 3.4 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64 , constitute 58.9 percent of the total population.

Tabla 2.2a Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Harari Region-Urban+Rural:1994

AGE GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	131,139	100.0	65,550	100.0	65,589	100.0	99.9
Under 1	2,035	1.55	1,031	1.57	1,004	1.53	102.7
1-4	11,832	9.02	6,034	9.21	5,798	8.84	104.1
5-9	17,653	13.46	9,115	13.91	8,538	13.02	106.8
10-14	17,918	13.66	9,372	14.30	8,546	13.03	109.7
15-19	17,353	13.23	8,362	12.76	8,991	13.71	93.0
20-24	12,642	9.64	5,951	9.08	6,691	10.20	88.9
25-29	11,111	8.47	5,040	7.69	6,071	9.26	83.0
30-34	9,615	7.33	4,877	7.44	4,738	7.22	102.9
35-39	7,950	6.06	4,107	6.27	3,843	5.86	106.9
40-44	6,274	4.78	3,558	5.43	2,716	4.14	131.0
45-49	3,806	2.90	2,079	3.17	1,727	2.63	120.4
50-54	3,867	2.95	1,893	2.89	1,974	3.01	95.9
55-59	1,768	1.35	841	1.28	927	1.41	90.7
60-64	2,889	2.20	1,340	2.04	1,549	2.36	86.5
65-69	1,162	0.89	552	0.84	610	0.93	90.5
70-74	1,479	1.13	628	0.96	851	1.30	73.8
75+	1,785	1.36	770	1.17	1,015	1.55	75.9

Tabla 2.2b Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Harari Region-Urban:1994

AGE GROUP	URBAN						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	76,378		37,449	100.00	38,929	100.00	96.2
Under 1	1,058	1.39	536	1.43	522	1.34	102.7
1-4	4,874	6.38	2,480	6.62	2,394	6.15	103.6
5-9	7,690	10.07	3,838	10.25	3,852	9.89	99.6
10-14	9,653	12.64	4,872	13.01	4,781	12.28	101.9
15-19	11,581	15.16	5,394	14.40	6,187	15.89	87.2
20-24	8,798	11.52	4,299	11.48	4,499	11.56	95.6
25-29	7,030	9.20	3,325	8.88	3,705	9.52	89.7
30-34	5,466	7.16	2,861	7.64	2,605	6.69	109.8
35-39	4,969	6.51	2,557	6.83	2,412	6.20	106.0
40-44	3,676	4.81	2,045	5.46	1,631	4.19	125.4
45-49	2,455	3.21	1,274	3.40	1,181	3.03	107.9
50-54	2,486	3.25	1,145	3.06	1,341	3.44	85.4
55-59	1,357	1.78	614	1.64	743	1.91	82.6
60-64	1,893	2.48	801	2.14	1,092	2.81	73.4
65-69	881	1.15	409	1.09	472	1.21	86.7
70-74	1,084	1.42	438	1.17	646	1.66	67.8
75+	1,427	1.87	561	1.50	866	2.22	64.8

Tabla 2.2c Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Harari Region-Rural:1994

AGE GROUP	RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	54,761		28,101	100.00	26,660	100.00	105.4
Under 1	977	1.78	495	1.76	482	1.81	102.7
1-4	6,958	12.71	3,554	12.65	3404	12.77	104.4
5-9	9,963	18.19	5,277	18.78	4686	17.58	112.6
10-14	8,265	15.09	4,500	16.01	3765	14.12	119.5
15-19	5,772	10.54	2,968	10.56	2804	10.52	105.8
20-24	3,844	7.02	1,652	5.88	2192	8.22	75.4
25-29	4,081	7.45	1,715	6.10	2366	8.87	72.5
30-34	4,149	7.58	2,016	7.17	2133	8.00	94.5
35-39	2,981	5.44	1,550	5.52	1431	5.37	108.3
40-44	2,598	4.74	1,513	5.38	1085	4.07	139.4
45-49	1,351	2.47	805	2.86	546	2.05	147.4
50-54	1,381	2.52	748	2.66	633	2.37	118.2
55-59	411	0.75	227	0.81	184	0.69	123.4
60-64	996	1.82	539	1.92	457	1.71	117.9
65-69	281	0.51	143	0.51	138	0.52	103.6
70-74	395	0.72	190	0.68	205	0.77	92.7
75+	358	0.65	209	0.74	149	0.56	140.3

Fig 2-1a Age Pyramid of Population of Harari Region- Urban+Rural : 1994

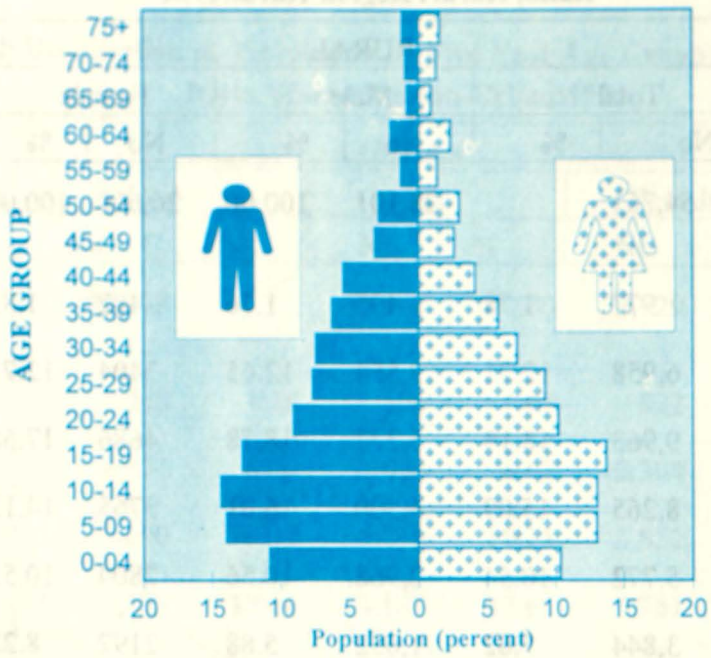


Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Harari Region-Urban: 1994

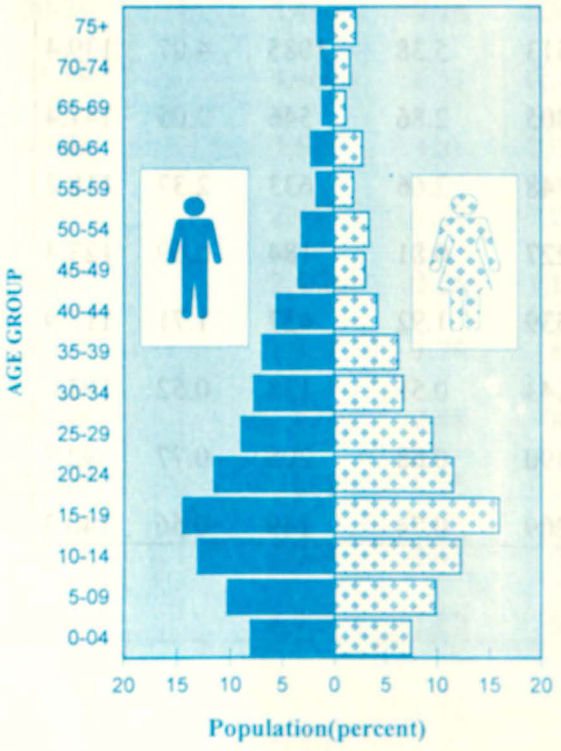


Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of Population of Harari Region-Rural: 1994

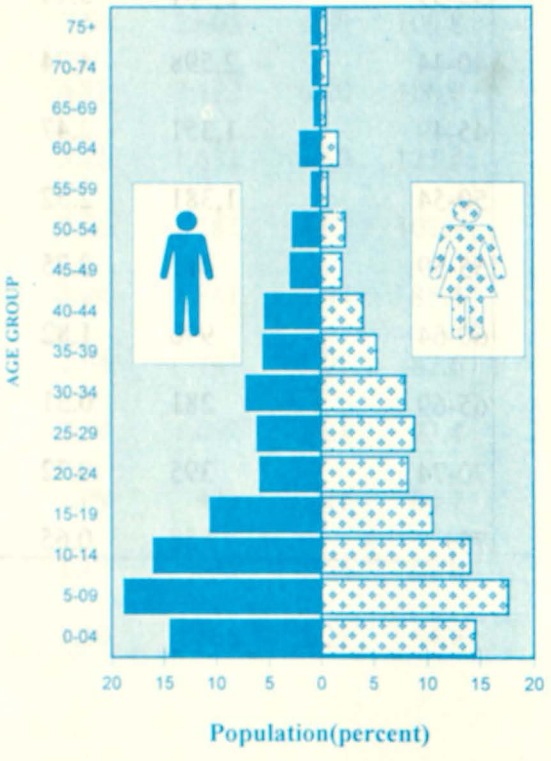


Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex , Harari Region: 1994

BROAD AGE GROUP	SEX					
	Total		Male		Female	
	N0	%	N0	%	N0	%
0-14	49,438	37.70	25,552	38.98	23,886	36.42
15-64	77,275	58.93	38,048	58.04	39,227	59.81
65+	4,426	3.38	1.950	2.97	2,476	3.78
All Ages	131,139	100.0	65,550	100.0	65,589	100.0

b) Dependency Ratio

All persons in the so-called working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are not also dependents. Inspite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working ages provide a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The young, old and overall dependency ratios are calculated and given in Table 2.4. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The data in Table 2.4 show that the overall dependency ratio of Harari Region is 69.7 with dependency ratio of 64.0 for the young and 5.7 for the old. This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 70 young and old dependents to be supported. Dependency burden in rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas.

2.3.2 Sex composition

The sex composition of a population holds a position of prime importance in demographic studies. Moreover, socio-economic development planning, both public and private, such as planning of community institutions and services, particularly health services, and planning of production and sales of goods and services...etc. require data on sex composition of the population.

Sex composition is conveniently described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various categories of a population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

The overall sex ratio and sex ratios by five year age-groups are presented in Table 2.2a-2.2c. Evidences suggest that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and sex , Urban and Rural,Harari Region: 1994

		BROAD AGE GROUP				DEPENDENCY RATIO		
SEX		0-14	15-64	65+	All age	Young	Old	Overall
Urban + Rural								
Total	No	49,438	77,275	4,426	131,139	64.0	5.7	69.7
	%	42.8	54.1	3.1	100.0			
Male	No	25,552	38,048	1,950	65,550	67.2	5.1	72.3
	%	39.0	58.0	3.0	100.0			
Female	No	23,886	39,227	2,476	65,589	60.9	6.3	67.2
	%	46.1	50.7	3.2	100.0			
URBAN								
Total	No	23,275	49,711	3,392	76,378	46.8	6.8	53.6
	%	39.7	56.4	3.8	100.0			
Male	No	11,726	24,315	1,408	37,449	48.2	5.8	54.0
	%	31.3	64.9	3.8	100.0			
Female	No	11,549	25,396	1,984	38,929	42.5	7.8	53.3
	%	45.9	50.1	3.9	100.0			
RURAL								
Total	No	26,163	27,564	1,034	54,761	94.9	3.8	98.7
	%	47.8	50.3	1.9	100.0			
Male	No	13,826	13,733	542	28,101	100.7	3.9	104.6
	%	49.2	48.9	1.9	100.0			
Female	No	12,337	13,831	492	26,660	89.2	3.6	92.8
	%	46.3	51.9	1.8	100.0			

greater among males compared to females this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. As a result, under normal conditions (for instance, where there is no sex selective migration), the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Harari Region is 99.9 males per 100 females. Sex ratio for urban Harari is also 96.2 males per 100 females.

As given in Tables 2a-2c earlier, sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1994 census data for Harari Region, however, deviates from this general pattern. The ratio did not follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio for children under 1 is 102.7 falls within an acceptable range and remains stable up to age group 5-9. For the 10-14 age group the ratio rises to 109.7 males per 100 females. Thereafter, it fluctuates up to the last age group(75+). In urban areas of Harari, at age group 15-19 there are 87.2 males per 100 females and at age group 70-74 there are only 68 males per 100 females. Also surprising is the very high sex ratio in the older age groups for rural areas. For example, in age group 65-69, there are 103.6 males per 100 females and in the 75+ years age group the ratio rises to 140.3 males per 100 females. The possible explanation for excess of males over females at the older age groups could be due to exaggeration of age by males.

2.3.3 Quality of Age-Sex Data

Though age is an easy concept to understand, when it comes to measurement, there are several problems. In the 1994 census of Ethiopia, age of respondents was determined by asking 'what is your age in completed years?'. Misreporting of age is a common problem in developing countries. Very few parents keep record of date of birth of their children and celebration of ones birth-day or issuance of birth certificate is uncommon in this part of the world. Ethiopia is not an exception. Ages in most cases are imputed either by the respondents and /or enumerators on the basis of linking the probable age with some presumably known events. It may happen that some people even fail to give clues from which their ages can be estimated. In such a situation, the estimation of age falls in the hands of the enumerators. Age data could also be affected when individuals of a given age have been missed or counted more than once. In view of these considerations, it is necessary first to evaluate the quality of age data before undertaking any analytical work.

a) Age Heaping or Digit Preference

The population distribution of Harari Region in single year of age as depicted by the 1994 census is graphically represented in Figures 2.2a-2.2c. As can be seen from the figures, the age distribution in single year is very erratic. Existence of error in the age data is manifested in

Fig 2-2a Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Harari Region-Urban+Rural:1994

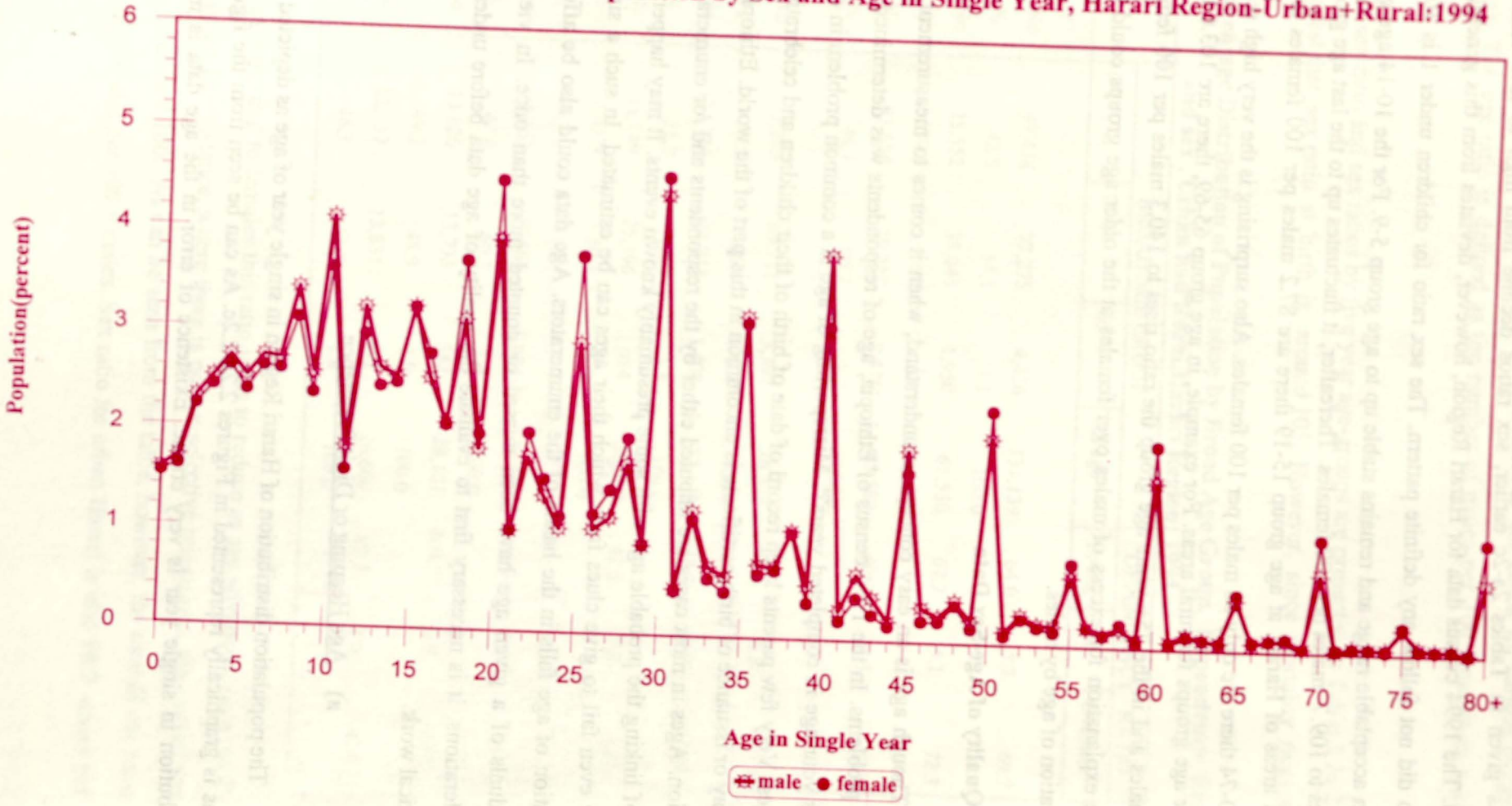


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Harari Region-Urban: 1994

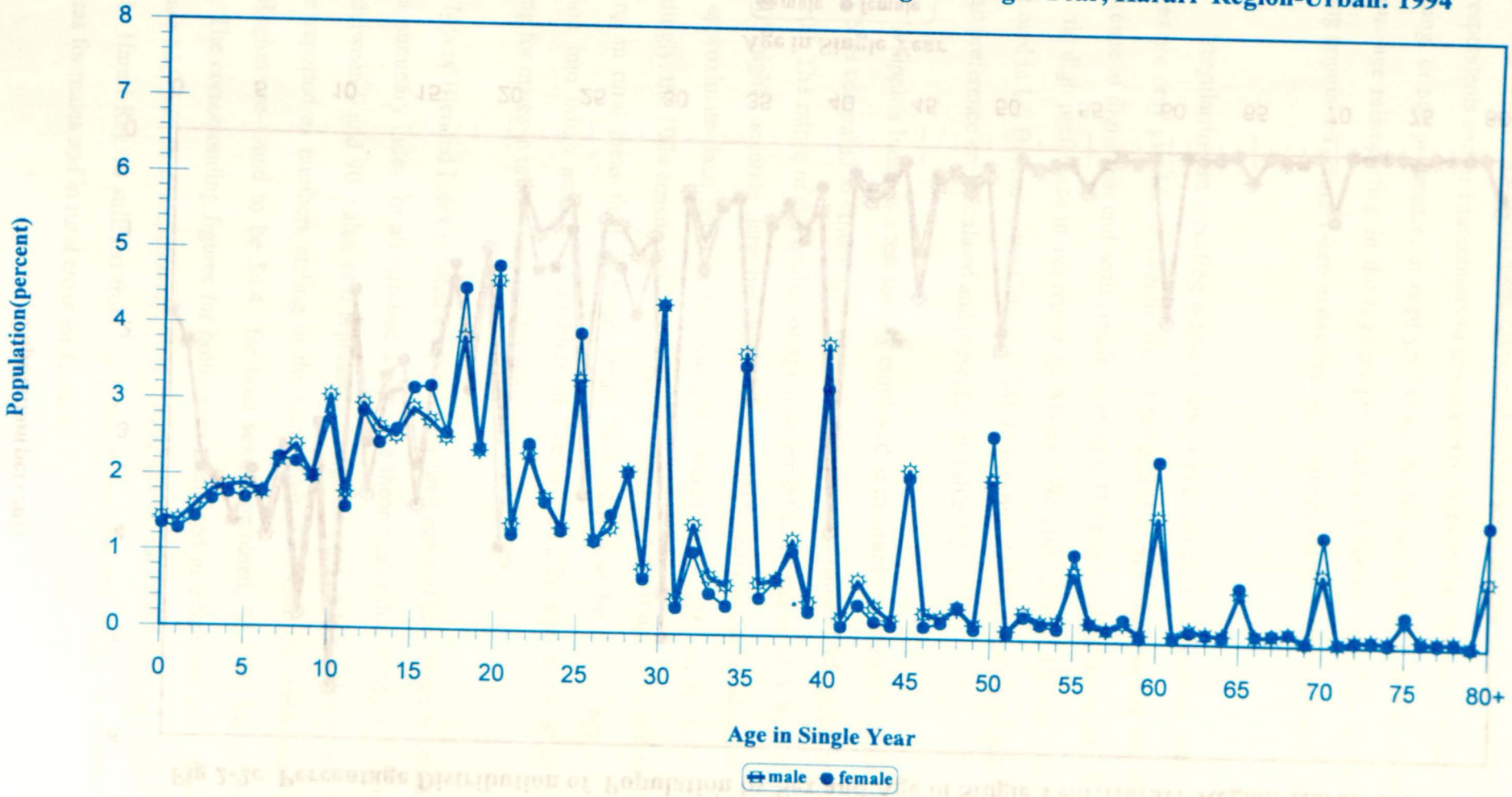
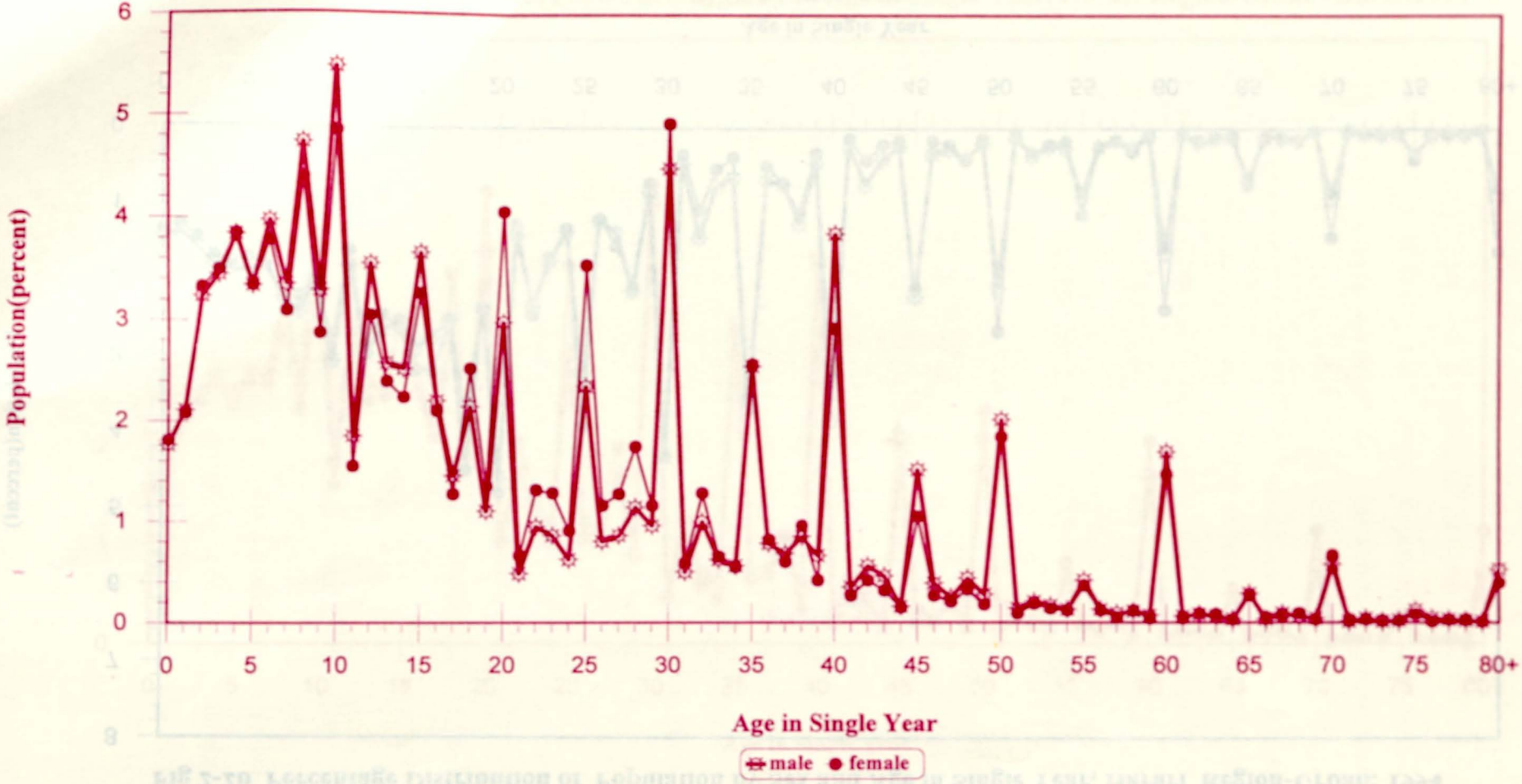


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year,Harari Region-Rural: 1994



clustering of ages ending in some digits and deficiencies at ages ending in others. The tendency of respondents and/or enumerators to report certain ages at the expense of others is termed as age heaping, or age preference, or digit preference. Scrutinizing Fig. 2.2a-2.2c reveals that there is serious age misreporting in the region's population at certain ages.This is the usual tendency among population counts taken in developing countries where most people don't know their exact age.

Irregularities in reporting single years of age can also be detected using indices. These indices not only provide an overall idea of the extent of age misreporting but also indicate the preference of digits that end with certain numbers. There are several frequently used indices for detecting digit preference in age reporting: Myers', Whipple's,Bachi, Carrier, and Ramachandran (as quoted in US Bureau of the Census 1994). In this report, Whipples' index and Myers' indices of digit preference are calculated and presented in Table 2.5.

Whipple's Index is a test usually employed to measure age preferences for terminal digits '0' and '5' as compared to other digits. If age data is accurate, value of Whipple's index is expected to be 100. The rating of the quality of age data for different values of Whipple's index is: less than 105 highly accurate data; between 105 and 109.9 fairly accurate data; between 110 and 124.9 approximate data; between 125 and 174.9 rough data; 175 and above very rough data. Accordingly, the 1994 census age data of Harari Region is very rough with relatively better age reporting in rural areas than in urban areas. This could also be due to age-sex selection of migration into urban areas. The findings in Tables 2.2a-2.2c also show slightly better age reporting for males in urban areas and for females in rural areas.

Myers' Blended Index is usually used to measure degree of preference for each digit and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers' summary index ranges between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The summary preference indices for Harari Region are found to be 54.4 for both sexes combined, 52.1 for males and 56.6 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Harari Region are 53.9 and 56.2, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1994 census for Harari Region suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in urban areas for males and in rural areas for females.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myer's Digit Preference Indices, by Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994.

Method/Terminal digits.	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	274	269	279	275	262	288	272	279	265
Myers Method									
0	17.3	17.1	17.5	15.8	15.1	16.5	19.9	20.5	19.3
1	-6.3	-6.1	-6.6	-6.3	-6.0	-6.7	-6.3	-6.3	-6.4
2	-1.9	-1.6	-2.1	-1.6	-1.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.4	-2.2
3	-3.9	-3.6	-4.1	-4.0	-3.5	-4.4	-3.7	-3.7	-3.6
4	-4.6	-4.4	-4.8	-4.6	-4.2	-4.9	-4.6	-4.6	-4.7
5	8.9	8.5	9.3	9.3	8.7	10.0	8.2	8.2	8.2
6	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.3	-3.2	-3.3	-2.8	-2.8	-2.7
7	-3.3	-3.3	-3.2	-2.9	-3.0	-2.7	-3.9	-3.9	-4.0
8	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.2	-0.5	-1.2	0.3
9	-4.2	-4.0	-4.4	-4.3	-4.1	-4.5	-4.0	-3.9	-4.1
Myers Summary Index	54.4	52.1	56.6	53.9	50.4	57.3	56.2	57.5	55.3

Regarding which digits are preferred or avoided, the data in Table 2.5 shows a tendency of both males and females to state their ages in digits ending in '0', '5' and '8' and avoiding ages ending in remaining digits (i.e., '1', '2', '3', '4', '6', '7' and '9'). This finding is in line with previous data sets collected in Ethiopia (CSA, 1991). Put in order of preference, '0' is the highest preferred digit followed by '5' and '8' in that order. On the other hand '1' is the most avoided digit. The second most avoided digits are '4','9'and'3' in that order. Digit '2' is the least avoided by both males and females. The result obtained concerning degree of preference/avoidance for the total region is replicated in both urban and rural areas.

b) Differentials in Age Shifting by Sex.

Another problem in age data is age shifting. Age shifting/misreporting can best be studied from the progression of grouped age data. In this section the age pyramid shown above is used once again to examine differentials in age shifting by sex. Mathematical tools such as age ratios, sex ratios, and UN age-sex Accuracy Index were also applied.

The distribution of population by five year age group given in Tables 2.2a-2.2c and Figures 2.1a-2.1c display the Age-pyramid of Harari Region. Errors in single year age reporting was markedly observed,although in five year age group some improvements have been demonstrated, however, there are still some undulations. This pattern applies both for male and female population.

The age ratio index, sex ratio index and United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index (Joint score) are given in Table 2.6. The age ratio index is the mean of the absolute deviation of the age ratios from 100 while the sex ratio index is the mean of the absolute successive difference of the sex ratio in each age group. The joint score is obtained as three times the sex ratio score added to the two age ratios.

Table 2.6 Age Ratio Index, Sex Ratio Index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Indices, by Urban and Rural,Harari Region: 1994.

Area	Age Ratio Index		Sex Ratio Index	UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index
	Male	Female		
Urban + Rural	23.6	25.6	10.4	80.4
Urban	16.7	24.1	11.6	75.6
Rural	40.5	38.8	14.5	122.8

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index of between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 80.4 for Harari Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Harari are 75.6 and 122.8, respectively, falling in the

category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

The previous sections have examined characteristics of population in terms of individual characteristics such as age and sex. However, all human activities and behaviors involve participation in group. The most important human grouping is the family or the household. In this section, attempt will be made to study characteristics of households such as type of residence, household size and headship rate.

2.4.1 Type of Residence

Distribution of population by type of residence is presented in Table 2.7. In the census, type of residence is defined in terms of the type of household in which the person is living. Here type of household is categorized into two major groups, namely, conventional and non-conventional. Respondents who live in the same housing unit or in connected premises and have common cooking arrangements (eat their food together) are said to be residing in conventional households. On the other hand, persons residing in non-conventional households are subdivided into residents of collective quarters which include hotel/hostel and other collective quarters and the homeless. A collective quarter is a housing unit, a building, or a compound in which a number of mainly unrelated persons reside together and share common facilities. Examples of collective quarter include boarding schools, prisons, hotels, hostels,...etc. Homeless persons are those without any fixed residence.

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, and Sex, Harari Region: 994

SEX	Total Population		TYPE OF RESIDENCE							
			Conventional		Non- Conventional				Homeless	
					Hotel/Hostel		Other Q.C			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	131,139	100.0	128,464	97.96	381	0.29	1,846	1.41	448	0.34
Male	65,550	100.0	63,564	96.97	176	0.27	1,380	2.11	430	0.66
Female	65589	100.0	64,900	98.95	205	0.31	466	0.71	18	0.03

The 1994 Population and Housing Census result reveals that 97.96 percent of the population of Harari Region reside in conventional households, while only 1.7 percent live in non-conventional households (0.29 and 1.14 percent, respectively, are residents of hotels/hostels and other collective quarters) and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

It would be of interest to look into the age-sex distribution of homeless persons. The distribution of homeless persons by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The 1994 census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males. Almost 77 percent of the homeless are males. The homeless persons are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (23.44 percent) and 25-49 (53.13 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is 1.12 percent and 4.91 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Harari Region had also homeless persons in the older age groups with 12.95 percent and 4.46 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, and by Urban and Rural,Harari Region:1994.

Urban and Rural	ALL AGES		BROAD AGE GROUP					
	No.	%	0-9	10-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65+
URBAN + RURAL								
Total	448	100.0	1.12	4.91	23.44	53.13	12.95	4.46
Male	430	100.0	0.93	4.65	23.72	53.26	12.79	4.65
Female	18	100.0	5.56	11.11	16.67	50.00	16.67	0.00
URBAN								
Total	447	100.0	1.12	4.92	23.49	53.02	12.98	4.47
Male	429	100.0	0.93	4.66	23.78	53.15	12.82	4.66
Female	18	100.0	5.56	11.11	16.67	50.00	16.67	0.00
RURAL								
Total	1	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Male	1	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1994 census results presented in Table 2.9 indicate that, as of October 1994, there were 30,071 conventional households in Harari Region accommodating 128,464 persons. Thus, average household size for Harari Region would be 4.3 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Harari are 4.1 and 4.6, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 12.7 percent of the total households and accommodate 2.97 percent of the total population. Households with five or fewer members constituted 72.1 percent of the total households and accommodate 51.8 percent of the population.

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in urban and rural areas. Proportion of small size (households with three or fewer persons) households is higher in urban areas while proportion of middle size (three-five) households and large size households(6 or more) are higher in rural areas.

Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons per Households Harari Region: 1994

Number of persons	URBAN+RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population	
Per Household	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	3,820	12.70	3,820	2.97	3,181	17.57	3,181	4.31	639	5.34	639	1.17
2	4,130	13.73	8,260	6.43	2,701	14.92	5,402	7.33	1,429	11.94	2,858	5.22
3	4,709	15.66	14,127	11.00	2,849	15.74	8,547	11.59	1,860	15.54	5,580	10.20
4	4,694	15.61	18,776	14.62	2,542	14.04	10,168	13.79	2,152	17.98	8,608	15.73
5	4,321	14.37	21,605	16.82	2,151	11.88	10,755	14.58	2,170	18.13	10,850	19.83
6	3,268	10.87	19,608	15.26	1,650	9.12	9,900	13.42	1,618	13.52	9,708	17.74
7	2,269	7.55	15,883	12.36	1,175	6.49	8,225	11.15	1,094	9.14	7,658	14.00
8	1,286	4.28	10,288	8.01	717	3.96	5,736	7.78	569	4.75	4,552	8.32
9	738	2.45	6,642	5.17	478	2.64	4,302	5.83	260	2.17	2,340	4.28
10+	836	2.78	9,455	7.36	658	3.63	7,531	10.21	178	1.49	1,924	3.52
Total	30,071	100	128,464	100	18,102	100	73,747	100	11,969	100	54,717	100
Average Household Size	4.3				4.1				4.6			

2.4.3 Headship Rates

The term headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of heads of households by specific categories of the population to total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of the household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of household. The concept of headship rate is an important measure of household formation and hence it is a pivot around which modern method of projecting households and families turns. Headship rate can be calculated specific for age, sex and marital status or other demographic variables. In this sub-section, an attempt is made to examine the pattern of headship rate by age, sex and marital status.

In general, male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the ones who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-bearing and child rearing. The age-sex differential in headship rate for Harari Region, presented in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig.2.3a-2.3c, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Harari Region is 0.310. The overall male headship rate is 0.449 against 0.177 for females. The rate among females is significantly lower than males in urban and rural areas.

Regarding age pattern of headship rate, the data in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig 2.3a-2.3c show that it is low in the young ages and increases with advancing ages of the heads until the highest is reached at about age 50-54 years for males. For females in rural areas the peak is at the age group 60-64.

2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Harari Region. In countries like Ethiopia, where most of child bearing occur within marriage, and use of modern contraceptive methods is minimal, nuptiality factors are important proximate determinants of fertility. Since family is central to income maintenance, economic status and social adjustment, marriage statistics has economic and social implications. Moreover, information on marital instability may give an insight and help to resolve social problems, such

Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Harari Region-Urban+Rural: 1994.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	22	17,704	0.001	18	9,242	0.002	4	8,462	0.000
15-19	500	16,738	0.030	379	7,972	0.048	121	8,766	0.014
20-24	1,767	11,942	0.148	1,393	5,413	0.257	374	6,529	0.057
25-29	3,438	10,859	0.317	2,673	4,826	0.554	765	6,033	0.127
30-34	4,540	9,385	0.484	3,546	4,676	0.758	994	4,709	0.211
35-39	4,397	7,830	0.562	3,366	4,008	0.840	1,031	3,822	0.270
40-44	3,987	6,178	0.645	3,027	3,470	0.872	960	2,708	0.355
45-49	2,546	3,739	0.681	1,802	2,025	0.890	744	1,714	0.434
50-54	2,622	3,806	0.689	1,658	1,837	0.903	964	1,969	0.490
55-59	1,205	1,734	0.695	716	814	0.880	489	920	0.532
60-64	2,029	2,840	0.714	1,154	1,297	0.890	875	1,543	0.567
65+	3,018	4,365	0.691	1,565	1,900	0.824	1,453	2,465	0.589
Total	30,071	97,120	0.310	21,297	47,480	0.449	8,774	49,640	0.177

Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Harari Region-Urban: 1994.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	16	9,439	0.002	12	4,742	0.003	4	4,697	0.001
15-19	233	10,977	0.021	119	5,010	0.024	114	5,967	0.019
20-24	823	8,103	0.102	495	3,764	0.132	328	4,339	0.076
25-29	1,834	6,779	0.271	1,207	3,111	0.388	627	3,668	0.171
30-34	2,307	5,239	0.440	1,653	2,663	0.621	654	2,576	0.254
35-39	2,674	4,852	0.551	1,871	2,461	0.760	803	2,391	0.336
40-44	2,224	3,583	0.621	1,550	1,957	0.792	674	1,626	0.415
45-49	1,627	2,390	0.681	1,028	1,222	0.841	599	1,168	0.513
50-54	1,681	2,425	0.693	928	1,089	0.852	753	1,336	0.564
55-59	954	1,325	0.720	503	588	0.855	451	737	0.612
60-64	1,337	1,848	0.723	653	760	0.859	684	1,088	0.629
65+	2,392	3,340	0.716	1,116	1,366	0.817	1,276	1,974	0.646
Total	18,102	60,300	0.300	11,135	28,733	0.388	6,967	31,567	0.221

Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Harari Region-Rural: 1994.

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	6	8,265	0.001	6	4500	0.001	0	3765	0.000
15-19	267	5,761	0.046	260	2962	0.088	7	2799	0.003
20-24	944	3,839	0.246	898	1649	0.545	46	2190	0.021
25-29	1,604	4,080	0.393	1466	1715	0.855	138	2365	0.058
30-34	2,233	4,146	0.539	1893	2013	0.940	340	2133	0.159
35-39	1,723	2,978	0.579	1495	1547	0.966	228	1431	0.159
40-44	1,763	2,595	0.679	1477	1513	0.976	286	1082	0.264
45-49	919	1,349	0.681	774	803	0.964	145	546	0.266
50-54	941	1,381	0.681	730	748	0.976	211	633	0.333
55-59	251	409	0.614	213	226	0.942	38	183	0.208
60-64	692	992	0.698	501	537	0.933	191	455	0.420
65+	626	1,025	0.611	449	534	0.841	177	491	0.360
Total	11,969	36,820	0.325	10162	18747	0.542	1807	18073	0.100

Fig 2.3a Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Harari Region-Urban+Rural: 1994

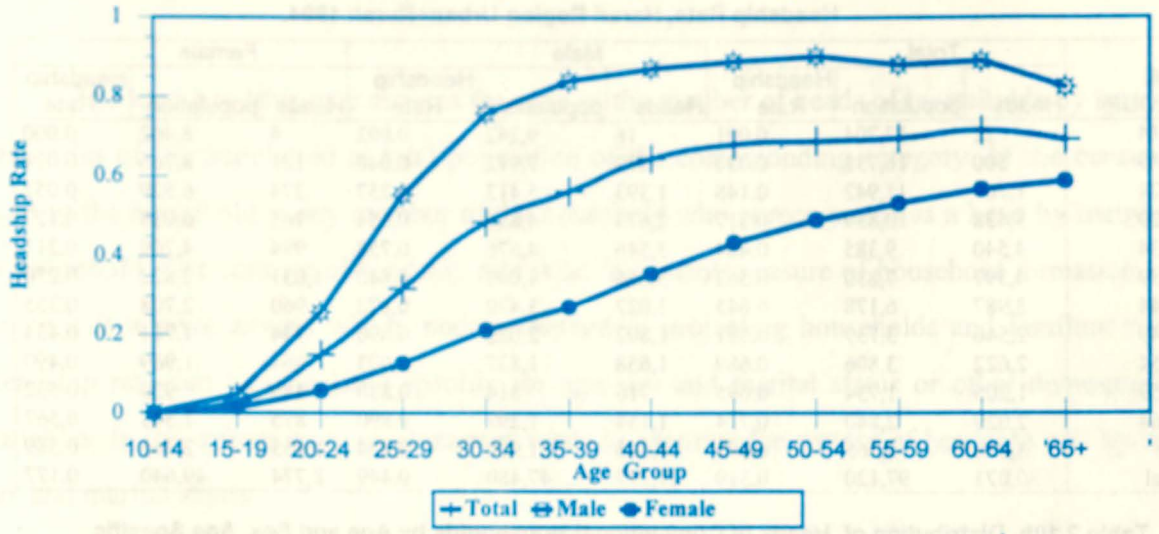


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Harari Region-Urban: 1994.

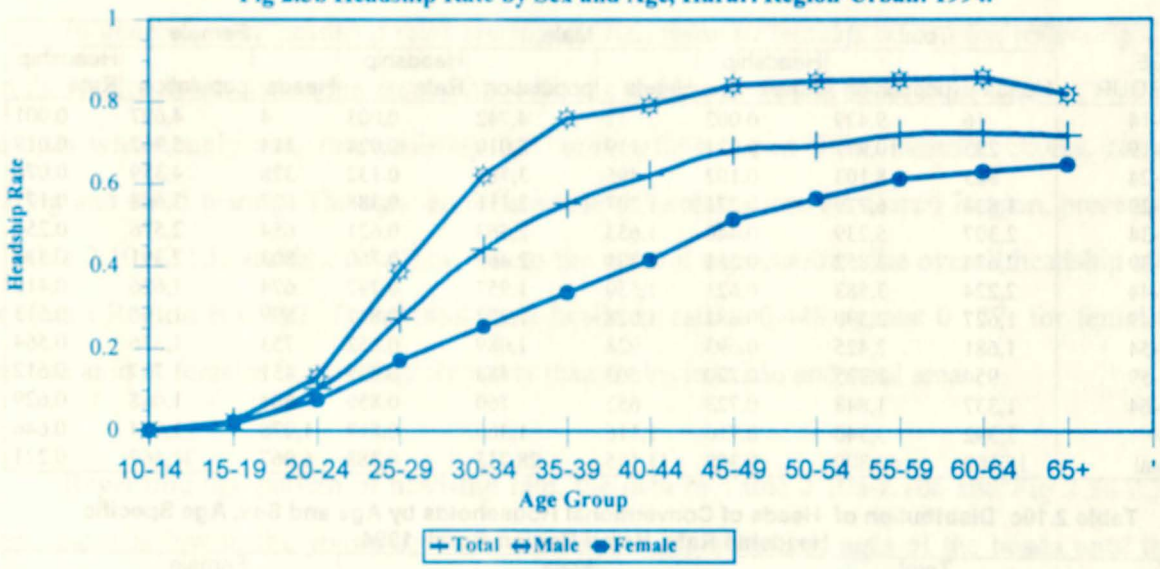
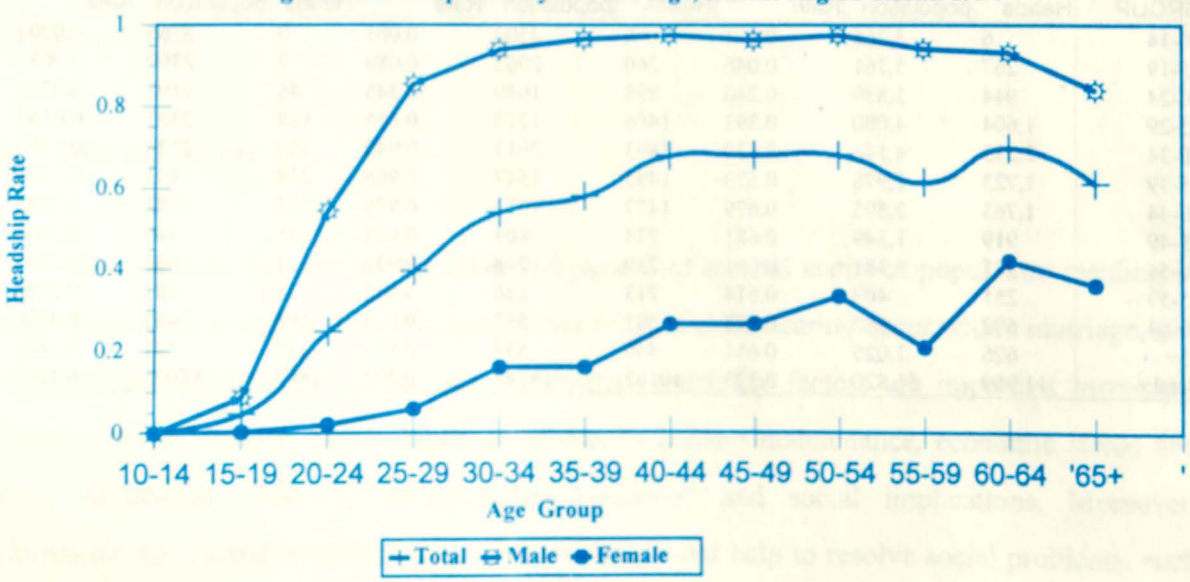


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Harari Region-Rural: 1994



as prostitution and increase in number of street children that are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death of one or both of the spouses.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

The distribution of marital status of the population aged ten years and over by age group and sex is presented in Tables 2.11a-2.11c. In the census, marital status was categorized into four main groups namely: single, married, divorced, and widowed. A person who had never been married is considered as single. Married persons include couples who are living together bonded by any kind of marital engagement at the time of the census (traditional, religious, or civil marriages). Separated couples are also considered as married unless they had dissolved their marriage agreement. A person who had been married but whose marriage was dissolved before the census day is categorized as divorced.

Figures in Tables 2.11a-2.11c revealed that, in 1994, 50.3 percent of the region's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage (38.8 percent currently married, 4.1 percent divorced, and 7.4 percent widowed). In the region, 54.8 percent of males and 42.8 percent females are single and 38.4 percent and 39.3 percent are currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 11.5 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion in dissolved marriages is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

2.5.2 Tempo and Proportion Ultimately Married

The fact that 14.8 percent of the female population at age group 15-19 were ever married indicates that marriage among females starts early in the region. Compared to females, males enter into marriage late. This fact has also been confirmed by the data on Singulate Mean Age at Marriage(SMAM) which is an indirect estimate of mean age at marriage. It is a measure used to estimate the average number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage. SMAM for Harari Region is found to be 25.3 years, that is, an average person in Harari Region stays in single status for about 25 and half years. Similarly, SMAM for male and

Table 2.11a Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Harari Region-Urban+Rural: 1994.

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	99,619	100.0	48.8	38.8	4.1	7.4	1.0
Male	49,370	100.0	54.8	38.4	2.9	2.5	1.4
Female	50,249	100.0	42.8	39.3	5.2	12.1	0.6
10-14							
Total	17,918	100.0	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Male	9,372	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Female	8,546	100.0	98.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3
15-19							
Total	17,353	100.0	90.4	8.5	0.6	0.2	0.4
Male	8,362	100.0	96.3	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
Female	8,991	100.0	84.9	13.7	0.9	0.2	0.4
20-24							
Total	12,642	100.0	62.8	32.8	2.9	0.6	0.9
Male	5,951	100.0	78.2	18.8	1.4	0.3	1.3
Female	6,691	100.0	49.1	45.3	4.3	0.8	0.5
25-29							
Total	11,111	100.0	33.7	57.5	5.0	2.0	1.8
Male	5,040	100.0	48.8	43.9	3.0	1.2	3.3
Female	6,071	100.0	21.2	68.8	6.6	2.8	0.6
30-34							
Total	9,615	100.0	17.6	69.5	6.3	5.1	1.4
Male	4,877	100.0	26.1	65.6	4.1	1.9	2.4
Female	4,738	100.0	8.9	73.6	8.6	8.4	0.4
35-39							
Total	7,950	100.0	9.7	74.1	7.2	7.8	1.1
Male	4,107	100.0	14.9	75.8	4.9	2.5	1.9
Female	3,843	100.0	4.2	72.3	9.6	13.5	0.3
40-44							
Total	6,274	100.0	6.4	72.9	8.0	11.7	1.0
Male	3,558	100.0	9.1	79.6	6.0	4.0	1.3
Female	2,716	100.0	2.9	64.1	10.5	21.8	0.6
45-49							
Total	3,806	100.0	4.2	69.5	8.8	16.4	1.2
Male	2,079	100.0	5.8	81.0	6.8	4.9	1.6
Female	1,727	100.0	2.2	55.6	11.1	30.2	0.8
50-54							
Total	3,867	100.0	3.2	63.7	7.8	24.1	1.2
Male	1,893	100.0	4.8	80.3	6.0	7.1	1.7
Female	1,974	100.0	1.6	47.8	9.6	40.4	0.6
55-59							
Total	1,768	100.0	2.7	59.8	9.3	26.5	1.7
Male	841	100.0	4.2	77.2	7.3	9.0	2.4
Female	927	100.0	1.4	44.0	11.2	42.3	1.1
60-64							
Total	2,889	100.0	3.0	52.2	6.8	36.1	1.9
Male	1,340	100.0	4.1	76.7	5.7	11.2	2.3
Female	1,549	100.0	2.1	31.1	7.7	57.7	1.5
65+							
Total	4,426	100.0	3.7	40.0	7.7	46.7	2.0
Male	1,950	100.0	4.0	67.9	8.0	18.2	1.9
Female	2,476	100.0	3.4	17.9	7.4	69.1	2.1

Table 2.11b Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, Harari Region-Urban: 1994.

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	62,756	100.0	54.2	31.4	5.3	7.9	1.2
Male	30,595	100.0	61.1	31.2	3.6	2.2	1.9
Female	32,161	100.0	47.6	31.5	7.0	13.3	0.5
10-14							
Total	9,653	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Male	4,872	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Female	4,781	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
15-19							
Total	11,581	100.0	95.3	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.4
Male	5,394	100.0	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Female	6,187	100.0	92.4	6.4	0.7	0.1	0.3
20-24							
Total	8,798	100.0	77.1	18.7	2.9	0.4	1.0
Male	4,299	100.0	90.3	7.2	0.8	0.1	1.5
Female	4,499	100.0	64.3	29.6	4.8	0.7	0.5
25-29							
Total	7,030	100.0	48.6	41.4	6.0	1.5	2.5
Male	3,325	100.0	66.8	25.7	2.6	0.4	4.5
Female	3,705	100.0	32.2	55.5	9.1	2.5	0.7
30-34							
Total	5,466	100.0	28.6	57.0	8.7	3.4	2.3
Male	2,861	100.0	41.3	49.4	4.7	0.7	3.8
Female	2,605	100.0	14.7	65.3	13.1	6.4	0.5
35-39							
Total	4,969	100.0	15.0	65.7	10.1	7.6	1.6
Male	2,557	100.0	23.1	66.0	6.7	1.5	2.7
Female	2,412	100.0	6.3	65.5	13.8	14.1	0.3
40-44							
Total	3,676	100.0	10.1	65.5	11.6	11.5	1.4
Male	2,045	100.0	14.9	71.0	8.8	3.3	2.1
Female	1,631	100.0	4.0	58.6	15.1	21.8	0.6
45-49							
Total	2,455	100.0	6.2	62.0	12.1	18.0	1.7
Male	1,274	100.0	9.3	74.3	10.0	4.2	2.4
Female	1,181	100.0	3.0	48.9	14.4	32.9	0.9
50-54							
Total	2,486	100.0	4.3	57.7	11.3	25.2	1.5
Male	1,145	100.0	7.6	74.0	9.3	6.6	2.5
Female	1,341	100.0	1.6	43.8	13.0	41.1	0.6
55-59							
Total	1,357	100.0	3.3	55.1	11.4	28.3	1.8
Male	614	100.0	5.5	74.1	9.3	8.3	2.8
Female	743	100.0	1.5	39.4	13.2	44.8	1.1
60-64							
Total	1,893	100.0	4.0	47.8	9.1	37.2	1.9
Male	801	100.0	6.4	72.3	7.4	10.9	3.1
Female	1,092	100.0	2.2	29.9	10.4	56.5	1.0
65+							
Total	3,392	100.0	3.9	37.8	8.7	48.4	1.3
Male	1,408	100.0	4.4	68.2	8.8	17.1	1.5
Female	1,984	100.0	3.5	16.2	8.6	70.7	1.1

Table 2.11c Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group,Harari Region-Rural: 1994.

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	36,863	100.0	39.5	51.5	1.9	6.5	0.6
Male	18,775	100.0	44.5	50.1	1.8	3.1	0.5
Female	18,088	100.0	34.3	53.1	2.1	9.9	0.7
10-14							
Total	8,265	100.0	98.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	4,500	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Female	3,765	100.0	98.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
15-19							
Total	5,772	100.0	80.4	17.9	0.8	0.3	0.5
Male	2,968	100.0	91.9	6.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Female	2,804	100.0	68.3	29.7	1.1	0.3	0.6
20-24							
Total	3,844	100.0	30.1	65.2	3.0	0.9	0.7
Male	1,652	100.0	46.4	49.0	3.0	0.7	0.8
Female	2,192	100.0	17.8	77.4	3.1	1.1	0.5
25-29							
Total	4,081	100.0	8.1	85.2	3.2	3.0	0.5
Male	1,715	100.0	13.7	79.1	3.8	2.6	0.8
Female	2,366	100.0	4.0	89.6	2.7	3.2	0.4
30-34							
Total	4,149	100.0	3.2	86.1	3.2	7.3	0.3
Male	2,016	100.0	4.5	88.5	3.2	3.5	0.3
Female	2,133	100.0	1.9	83.8	3.1	10.9	0.3
35-39							
Total	2,981	100.0	1.0	88.1	2.3	8.2	0.4
Male	1,550	100.0	1.4	92.1	2.0	4.1	0.5
Female	1,431	100.0	0.7	83.7	2.6	12.6	0.3
40-44							
Total	2,598	100.0	1.2	83.4	2.9	12.0	0.5
Male	1,513	100.0	1.2	91.2	2.4	5.0	0.3
Female	1,085	100.0	1.3	72.5	3.6	21.8	0.7
45-49							
Total	1,351	100.0	0.4	83.0	2.7	13.5	0.4
Male	805	100.0	0.2	91.6	1.9	6.0	0.4
Female	546	100.0	0.5	70.3	4.0	24.5	0.5
50-54							
Total	1,381	100.0	1.0	74.6	1.7	22.2	0.6
Male	748	100.0	0.4	90.1	1.1	7.9	0.5
Female	633	100.0	1.7	56.2	2.4	39.0	0.6
55-59							
Total	411	100.0	0.7	75.2	2.4	20.4	1.2
Male	227	100.0	0.4	85.5	1.8	11.0	1.3
Female	184	100.0	1.1	62.5	3.3	32.1	1.1
60-64							
Total	996	100.0	1.2	60.6	2.3	34.0	1.8
Male	539	100.0	0.7	83.3	3.2	11.7	1.1
Female	457	100.0	1.8	33.9	1.3	60.4	2.6
65+							
Total	1,034	100.0	3.1	47.2	4.4	40.8	4.5
Male	542	100.0	3.0	67.3	5.9	20.8	3.0
Female	492	100.0	3.3	25.0	2.6	62.8	6.3

female population of Harari Region are 27.8 and 23.2 years, respectively. That is age at marriage is at least 4.6 years in favour of the male. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 5.8 percent of males and 2.2 percent of females who remain in single status indicating marriage in Harari Region is universal. By age group 25-29, 48.1 percent of males and 78.2 percent of females have already been engaged in marriage.

2.5.3. Age-Sex Pattern in Marital Status

An examination of age-sex pattern of marital status of the population indicate curvilinear relationship between age and proportion currently married. That is, percent of married population increases as age advances, reaching its maximum value at the age group 35-39 to stay high up to age group 45-49 and then begins to decline (see Tables 2.11a-2.11c). Percent currently married persons among males is lower than the corresponding figure for females at young and adolescent ages whereas the reverse order takes place for adult and old age groups, i.e., 35-39 and over. The highest percentage of married males was found in the age group 45-49 whereas the proportion married among females is highest in the 30-34 age group. The pattern for urban areas resemble that of the region. In rural areas, however, the highest percentage of married females is found in the age group 25-29. Also proportion married for urban areas is less than that of rural areas at all ages. The fact that percent of currently married among males is lower at young and adolescent ages, and higher at adult and old ages in comparison to the percent married for females may be explained by the tendency of males to marry females younger than their ages. The higher chance of remarrying among males than females might also be the reason for the higher percent of currently married males in the adult and old ages.

The proportion of single persons decrease with age for both males and females. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females for all age groups. For females, proportion single starts to decline at early age group (i.e., 15-19) and continue to do so up to age group 35-39 and remain stable thereafter. Whereas, for males, the decline goes on up to 45-49 years age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at ages group 15-39 is mostly due to the greater tendency among the males to marry at later ages.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rates.

The data on Table 2.12 presents headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. All of households in rural areas and the majority of households in urban areas occupied by married persons are headed by males. In both urban and rural areas, headship rate for males is substantially higher than that of females. For males, next to currently married, the highest headship rate is registered for widowers followed by divorced and the single. For females the highest rate is among widowed followed by divorcee, married and single, showing the greater tendency of divorced than widowed to go back to their families/relatives. The difference in headship rate between widowers and divorcees in urban areas is similar to the region. Among the single, currently married and widowers, the headship rate for males is higher than that of females in the Region.

Table 2.12 Headship Rates by Sex, Marital Status of Household Heads, by Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994.

MARITAL STATUS	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Single	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
Currently Married	0.49	0.92	0.08	0.49	0.87	0.13	0.50	0.98	0.03
Divorce	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.64	0.48	0.56	0.41
Widowed	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.83	0.79	0.83	0.75	0.84	0.73
Not Stated	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.24	0.16	0.20	0.13
Total	0.31	0.45	0.18	0.30	0.39	0.22	0.33	0.54	0.10
No. of Heads	30,071	21,297	8,774	18,102	11,135	6,967	11,969	10,162	1,807

2.6 Ethnic Composition.

Ethnic identity of a person is traced through his/her national origin. To assist the enumerators in recording the information, detailed list of the ethnic groups and languages in the country with appropriate codes, was provided in the census enumerator's manual. The list, which

was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study, is presented in Annex 2.1 at the end of this chapter.

Distribution of ethnic groups with 1000 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13. The result indicate that the Oromo constituted the overwhelming majority (52.3 percent) of the population of the region. Amara comprised 32.6 percent followed by Harari with 7.1 percent, Guragie with 3.2 percent, and Somalie and Tigraway with 1.7 percent each. Other Ethnic groups and persons who did not state their Ethnic background constitute only 1.4 percent of the total population of the region.

The five largest Ethnic groups are Amara, Oromo, Harari, Guragie and Tigraway in urban areas. In rural areas, however, Oromo alone comprise 94.6 percent of the rural population Consistent with that of the total population, females dominate males in number among the Amara and Harari while the opposite is true for the Oromos.

2.7 Language

Language is one the of major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. A person may use a language as a mother tongue or speak it as a second language. In the census,"mother tongue" is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during childhood. Whereas, "second language" is additional language used by the respondents. If the respondent uses more than one additional language, the one used more frequently is recorded. List of Languages spoken in the country was obtained from the then Institute of Nationalities Study and is presented in Annex 2.2 at the end of this chapter.

The population distribution by mother tongue and second language spoken by 500 persons or more is presented in Table 2.14. According to the data on Table 2.14, the overwhelming majority (49.9 percent) of the population use Oromigna language as a mother tongue. Amarigna, used by 37 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Hararigna with 7.6 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 5.5 percent of the population. Only 0.05 percent of the population use foreign languages as a mother tongue.

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups With 1,000 or more Persons by Sex, Urban + Rural, Harari Region: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
URBAN + RURAL						
All persons	131,139	100.0	65,550	100.0	65,589	100.0
Amara	42,781	32.6	19,882	30.3	22,899	34.9
Guragie	4,140	3.2	2,482	3.8	1,658	2.5
Harari	9,374	7.1	4,551	6.9	4,823	7.4
Oromo	68,564	52.3	35,284	53.8	33,280	50.7
Somalie	2,199	1.7	1,183	1.8	1,016	1.5
Tigraway	2,244	1.7	1,212	1.8	1,032	1.6
Eritreans	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0
Others+NS	1,826	1.4	947	1.4	879	1.3
Urban						
All persons	76,378	100.0	37,449	100.0	38,929	100.0
Amara	42,097	55.1	19,524	52.1	22,573	58.0
Guragie	4,139	5.4	2,481	6.6	1,658	4.3
Harari	9,098	11.9	4,405	11.8	4,693	12.1
Oromo	16,786	22.0	8,739	23.3	8,047	20.7
Somalie	1,228	1.6	675	1.8	553	1.4
Tigraway	2,239	2.9	1,207	3.2	1,032	2.7
Eritreans	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0
Others+NS	780	1.0	409	1.1	371	1.0
Rural						
All persons	54,761	100.0	28,101	100.0	26,660	100.0
Amara	684	1.2	358	1.3	326	1.2
Guragie	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Harari	276	0.5	146	0.5	130	0.5
Oromo	51,778	94.6	26,545	94.5	25,233	94.6
Somalie	971	1.8	508	1.8	463	1.7
Tigraway	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Eritreans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others+NS	1,046	1.9	538	1.9	508	1.9

Table 2.14 Percentage distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken With 500 or more Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural Harari Region: 1994

LANGUAGES	SEX	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Persons	Total	131,139	100.0	131,139	100.0	76,378	100.0	76,378	100.0	54,761	100.0	54,761	100.0
	Male	65,550	100.0	65,550	100.0	37,449	100.0	37,449	100.0	28,101	100.0	28,101	100.0
	Female	65,589	100.0	65,589	100.0	38,929	100.0	38,929	100.0	26,660	100.0	26,660	100.0
Amarigna	Total	48,484	37.03	17,233	13.17	47,716	62.65	15,122	19.88	768	1.40	2,111	3.86
	Male	22,855	34.94	9,969	15.27	22,447	60.15	8,580	23.07	408	1.45	1,389	4.94
	Female	25,629	39.13	7,264	11.09	25,269	65.05	6,542	16.83	360	1.35	722	2.71
Argobigna	Total	945	0.72	83	0.06	2	0.00	0	0.00	943	1.72	83	0.15
	Male	485	0.74	43	0.07	1	0.00	0	0.00	484	1.72	43	0.15
	Female	460	0.70	40	0.06	1	0.00	0	0.00	459	1.72	40	0.15
Guragigna	Total	2,674	2.04	443	0.34	2,673	3.51	443	0.58	1	0.00	0	0.00
	Male	1,705	2.61	240	0.37	1,704	4.57	240	0.65	1	0.00	0	0.00
	Female	969	1.48	203	0.31	969	2.49	203	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hararigna	Total	9,975	7.62	5,214	3.99	9,805	12.87	5,072	6.67	170	0.31	142	0.26
	Male	4,784	7.31	2,386	3.65	4,696	12.58	2,306	6.20	88	0.31	80	0.28
	Female	5,191	7.92	2,828	4.32	5,109	13.15	2,766	7.12	82	0.31	62	0.23
Oromigna	Total	65,296	49.87	21,777	16.65	13,403	17.60	19,358	25.45	51,893	94.77	2,419	4.42
	Male	33,608	51.37	9,547	14.62	7,007	18.77	8,282	22.27	26,601	94.68	1,265	4.50
	Female	31,688	48.38	12,230	18.66	6,396	16.47	11,076	28.50	25,292	94.88	1,154	4.33

Table 2.14(Cont'd)

LANGUAGES	SEX	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Somaligna	Total	1,946	1.49	844	0.65	1,002	1.32	635	0.83	944	1.72	209	0.38
	Male	1,085	1.66	433	0.66	586	1.57	300	0.81	499	1.78	133	0.47
	Female	861	1.31	411	0.63	416	1.07	335	0.86	445	1.67	76	0.29
Tigrigna	Total	1,478	1.13	458	0.35	1,477	1.94	457	0.60	1	0.00	1	0.00
	Male	838	1.28	278	0.43	837	2.24	277	0.74	1	0.00	1	0.00
	Female	640	0.98	180	0.27	640	1.65	180	0.46	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Ethiopian Languages	Total	221	0.00	401	0.06	214	0.00	393	0.10	7	0.00	8	0.00
	Male	132	0.00	328	0.11	128	0.00	322	0.19	4	0.00	6	0.00
	Female	89	0.00	73	0.01	86	0.01	71	0.02	3	0.00	2	0.00
English	Total	2	0.00	1,347	1.03	2	0.00	1,342	1.76	0	0.00	5	0.01
	Male	2	0.00	971	1.49	2	0.01	966	2.60	0	0.00	5	0.02
	Female	0	0.00	376	0.57	0	0.00	376	0.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Foreign Language	Total	65	0.05	508	0.39	64	0.08	489	0.64	1	0.00	19	0.03
	Male	35	0.05	382	0.59	35	0.09	364	0.98	0	0.00	18	0.06
	Female	30	0.05	126	0.19	29	0.07	125	0.32	1	0.00	1	0.00
Not Stated	Total	53	0.04	900	0.69	20	0.03	762	1.00	33	0.06	138	0.25
	Male	21	0.03	446	0.68	6	0.02	372	1.00	15	0.05	74	0.26
	Female	32	0.05	454	0.69	14	0.04	390	1.00	18	0.07	64	0.24
No Second Language	Total			81,931	62.63			32,305	42.47			49,626	90.64
	Male			40,527	62.07			15,440	41.51			25,087	89.29
	Female			41,404	63.19			16,865	43.39			24,539	92.05

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.14 indicate that more than 62.6 percent of the population did not have second language. Oromigna is spoken by the highest proportion (16.7 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Amarigna with 13.2 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 5.5 percent of the population. Also 1.4 percent of the population of Harari Region speak foreign languages as a second language while 0.7 percent did not report their second language. In summary, about 66.6 percent of the population speak Oromigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Amarigna language is 50.2 percent.

Attempt was made to study the relationship between mother tongue and ethnic group on the one hand and ethnic group and second language on the other. Tables 2.15 and 2.16, present the percentage distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the percentage distribution of second languages by major ethnic groups. Also, the percentage distribution of second languages by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.17.

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to the data in Table 2.15, the above supposition holds true for most of the ethnic groups in Harari Region. It can be said that all the major ethnic groups use the language of their own ethnic group dominantly. The proportion using the language of own ethnic group varies from 98.4 percent among Oromos to 86.8 percent among Amaras.

Examining the data in Table 2.16 indicate that most of the ethnic groups in Harari Region are multi-lingual. Except the Oromos, and Amara with 80.4 percent, and 54.7 percent, respectively of their population speaking no second language. More than 50 percent of the population of the remaining ethnic groups spoke at least one additional language other than their mother tongue in Harari region. The Hararis are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 47 percent speaking Amarigna, 32.6 percent speaking Oromigna, 2.7 percent Other Ethiopian languages and 4.7 percent foreign languages. Multi-lingual ethnic group next to Hararis are the Guragie.

Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongues Languages Spoken by 500 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups(Size=1000 or more): Harari Region 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP		MOTHER TONGUE										
		All Persons	Amarigna	Guragie	Hararigna	Oromigna	Somaligna	Tigrigna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Fore.Lan	Not Stated
All persons	No	131,139	48,484	2,672	9,975	65,296	1,946	1,478	1,168	2	65	53
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amara		32.6	86.8	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.6	2.0	0.0	1.5	7.5
Guragie		3.2	3.0	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harari		7.1	0.3	0.1	89.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0
Oromo		52.3	7.3	0.3	7.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.7	0.0
Somali		1.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0
Tigraway		1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	95.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritreans		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others+NS		1.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	42.7	100.0	75.4	92.5

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more persons by Major Ethnic Groups(Size=1000 or more), Harari Region: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	SECOND LANGUAGES									
	All Persons		No second languages	Amarigna	Hararigna	Oromigna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Fore.Lang.	Not Stated
	No	%								
All persons	131,139	100.00	62.48	13.14	3.98	16.61	1.70	1.03	0.39	0.69
Amara	42,781	100.00	54.69	1.14	5.10	33.88	1.64	2.34	0.29	0.92
Guragie	4,140	100.00	20.63	58.12	6.26	3.91	9.47	0.68	0.00	0.94
Harari	9,374	100.00	10.35	46.97	2.05	32.63	2.72	1.64	3.07	0.57
Oromo	68,564	100.00	80.37	11.98	3.26	3.06	0.65	0.14	0.06	0.47
Somali	2,199	100.00	28.60	8.41	10.00	39.88	9.05	1.73	1.50	0.82
Tigraway	2,244	100.00	27.18	58.16	1.47	3.34	8.07	0.62	0.13	1.02
Eritreans	11	100.00	0.00	63.64	0.00	9.09	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others+NS	1,826	100.00	20.15	12.21	5.09	55.53	2.63	0.77	0.77	2.85
Total	131,139		81,931	17,233	5,214	21,777	2,229	1,347	508	900

Note: 1) Eth=Ethiopian, Fore.=Foreign

2) From diff. Parents' refers to persons born to parents with different ethnic background

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Mother Tongues(Size=1000 or more), Harari Region: 1994.

MOTHER TONGUE		SECOND LANGUAGES								
		All Persons	No second languages	Amarigna	Hararigna	Oromigna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Fore.Lan	Not Stated
All persons	No	131139	81931	17233	5214	21777	2229	1347	508	900
	%	100.00	62.48	13.14	3.98	16.61	1.70	1.03	0.39	0.69
Amarigna		48484	32.23	0.00	51.34	75.08	58.64	80.55	26.77	57.78
Guragigna		2674	0.15	14.02	1.29	0.21	0.31	0.22	0.00	1.56
Hararigna		9975	1.18	26.77	0.00	16.43	13.91	11.58	58.66	6.11
Oromigna		65296	65.59	49.45	43.10	0.00	20.91	4.16	7.28	26.00
Somaligna		1946	0.67	0.85	3.64	3.84	5.74	2.67	6.69	2.44
Tigrigna		1478	0.12	7.81	0.17	0.05	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.78
Other Eth. languages		1166	0.07	1.00	0.13	4.36	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.56
English		2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
Other foreign lang.		65	0.02	0.10	0.33	0.04	0.04	0.37	0.00	0.11
Not Stated		53	0.01	0.00	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.67
Total		131139	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note:- Eth.= Ethiopian, Fore.=Foreign

2.8 Religion

Religion is another important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. It is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the census every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including Seven Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim; or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.18 shows the classification of the population of Harari Region by sex and religion.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (60.2 percent) of residents of Harari Region are Muslim. Next to Muslims are Orthodox Christians with 38.1 percent. Protestant Christians comprise 0.9 percent of the population of the region. The religious composition of population in rural area divided only into Muslim and Orthodox Christians each comprising 98.4 and 1.4 percent, respectively. In urban area the proportion of Muslims decreased to 32.8 percent while the proportion of Orthodox Christians has increased to about 64.4 percent.

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.19). The majority (more than 50 percent) of Harari, Oromo, Somali, and Other Ethiopian nationals are Muslims. 94.9 percent of Amaras, 92.6 percent of Tigraway, 90.9 percent of Eritreans and 51 percent of Guragies are affiliated with Orthodox Christian.

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on 20 percent of households. Thus, distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.20. In the census a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions. In the census disability

Table 2.18 Distribution of Population by Religion and Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

RELIGION	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
URBAN+RURAL						
Total	131,139	100.0	65,550	100.0	65,589	100.0
Orthodox	49,954	38.1	24,102	36.8	25,852	39.4
Protestant	1,231	0.9	543	0.8	688	1.0
Catholic	603	0.5	291	0.4	312	0.5
Muslim	78,952	60.2	40,395	61.6	38,557	58.8
Others	123	0.1	73	0.1	50	0.1
Traditional	34	0.0	17	0.0	17	0.0
Not Stated	242	0.2	129	0.2	113	0.2
URBAN						
Total	76,378	100.0	37,449	100.0	38,929	100.0
Orthodox	49,169	64.4	23,682	63.2	25,487	65.5
Protestant	1,217	1.6	536	1.4	681	1.7
Catholic	601	0.8	291	0.8	310	0.8
Muslim	25,073	32.8	12,763	34.1	12,310	31.6
Others	123	0.2	73	0.2	50	0.1
Traditional	24	0.0	13	0.0	11	0.0
Not Stated	171	0.2	91	0.2	80	0.2
RURAL						
Total	54,761	100.0	28,101	100.0	26,660	100.0
Orthodox	785	1.4	420	1.5	365	1.4
Protestant	14	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0
Catholic	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Muslim	53,879	98.4	27,632	98.3	26,247	98.5
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Traditional	10	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Not Stated	71	0.1	38	0.1	33	0.1

Table 2.19 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group and Religion, Harari Region: 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP	RELIGION								
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated	Total %	Total No.
Amara	94.9	2.2	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	42,781
Guragie	51.0	1.0	0.7	46.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,140
Harari	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9,374
Oromo	6.8	0.3	0.2	92.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	68,564
Somalie	0.6	0.0	0.1	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,199
Tigraway	92.6	1.3	2.1	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,244
Other Eth. Nationals	24.3	1.8	0.4	72.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,500
From Different Parents	34.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Eritreans	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
Other Foreigners	7.5	1.5	10.4	79.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	134
Not Stated	18.4	0.0	1.0	59.2	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0	98
Total	38.1	0.9	0.5	60.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	131,139

was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.20 the data shows that there were 2,909 disabled persons (i.e., 2.23 percent of the total population excluding the homeless) in Harari Region with sex ratio of 133 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 14.4 percent are in the age group 0-14, 47.1 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 38.6 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are leg problems, Hearing problems and total blindness affecting 18.8 percent, 16.1 percent and 13.2 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Mental problem, Leprosy and partial blindness are at the intermediate positions with 12 percent, 11.5 percent and 11 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum are Hand/Arm problems and hearing-speaking problem, taking a share of 8.3 percent and 3.6 percent out of the total disabled population, respectively. About 3.4 percent and 2 percent of the disabled population are taken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.20 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

Table 2.20 Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Harari Region: 1994.

TYPE OF DISABILITY	All Persons		BROAD AGE GROUP						Sex
			Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All persons	130,691		53,496		64,323		12,872		99
Not Disabled	127,619		52,997		62,897		11,725		99
Disabled	2,909	100.00	418	100.00	1,369	100.00	1,122	100.00	133
Totally Blind	385	13.23	15	3.59	95	6.94	275	24.51	82
Partially Blind	319	10.97	41	9.81	138	10.08	140	12.48	138
Hearing Problems	469	16.12	102	24.40	179	13.08	188	16.76	89
Hearing and Speaking problems	106	3.64	25	5.98	61	4.46	20	1.78	86
Leg problems	548	18.84	128	30.62	281	20.53	139	12.39	173
Hand/Arm problems	242	8.32	38	9.09	149	10.88	55	4.90	172
Leprosy	334	11.48	13	3.11	145	10.59	176	15.69	104
Mental problems	348	11.96	29	6.94	245	17.90	74	6.60	287
Others Types of Disability	59	2.03	13	3.11	27	1.97	19	1.69	228
Multiple Disability	99	3.40	14	3.35	49	3.58	36	3.21	183
Not Stated	163		81		57		25		99

ANNEX 2.1--List of Ethnic Groups in Ethiopia

Affar /Adal, Danakil, Denkel/
Agew-Awinigi /Konfele/
Agew-Kamyr /Kamtang/
Amara /Gondere, Gayente, Semen, Farte, Gojjame,Dawunte, Wadle, Saynte, Laste, Shewe, Tegulete, Jiruye, Yifate, Menze,Minjare,Bulge/
Anyiwak /Yembo/
Arborie /Erbore, Ulde, Murle/
Argoba
Ari /Bako, Ara, Shangamo/
Basketo /Mesketo, Anjila, Dolo, Tama/
Bench
She
Mer
Burji /Dashi, Bambala, Alga/
Charra /Tsara, Zara/
Dasenech /Geleb, Gelaba, Marle/
Dime
Dizi /Maji/
Felasha
Ganjule /Bacha/
Gedeo /Derassa/
Gewada /Kule, Gobeze, Werzie, Alie/
Gidole /Darashat, Dirasha, Gardula, Draytat, Durate/
Guagu /Kuagu/
Gumuz /Ganza, Ganzo, Bega, Baga, Shankila, Say, Sese/
Guragie /Sebat bet, Cheha, Ener, Enemor, Ezaya, Gumer,Gura, Megareb, Meger, Meskan, Muher, Sodo, Kistane, Endegay, Wacho, Siltie, Welene, Azernet, Berbere, Enekor, Alichona Weriro, Werabe/
Hadiya
Mareko /Libido/
Hamer /Bashada, Bana, Karo/
Harerri /Adere/
Jebelawi /Berta, Benshangul, Wutawut, Shogo, Undu,Meyu, Gebeto, Fakaro, Fakashi,Fakamkum/
Fadashi
Gamili
Gebato
Kechem /Kacheno, Gatsam, Haruro/
Keffa /Kefficho/
Mocha /Shekicho/
Kemant
Kembata
Alaba
kebena
Timbaro /Kambara/
Kewama
Koma /Komo, Hayahaya, Medin, Akuwma/
Konso /Karate, Komso, Garate/
Koyra /Amaro, Amaricho, Kore, Baditu/
Kunama
Mabaan
Mao /Anfilo, Gewami, Bambishi, Koman/

Me'en /Meken, Daim, Tishana, Me'ent, Manit, Shuro/
Bodi /Tumer/
Malie
Messengo /Mejenger, Majang, Ujang/
Mossiya /Bussa/
Mursi /Mun, Mursu, Murdi, Murzu, Nyicalabong/
Nao /Naho, Tolo/
Nuwer /Abigar/
Nyangatom /Turkana, Bume, Men, Bum, Rogegeno, Toɓola/
Oromo /Guji, Borena, Tulema, Kereyu, Gelan, Lika, Weredube, Becho, Abichu, Selale, Arsi, Rayya, Mecha, Gerri, Gebra, Ittu, Jille, Qottu/
Werji /Tigrewerji/
Oyda
Saho /Shaho, Irob/
Shako
Shinasha /Boro, Shencho, Dengebo/
Shita /Sita, Lango/
Sidama
Somalie
Suri /Surma, Tirma, Dama, Zilmam, Chima, Murle/
Tigraway /Tigre/
Tsamay /Tsemay, Dume, Kuwele/
Welaita
Dorzie
Gamo
Goffa /Genu/
Konta
Kulo /Omete, Domete, Dawuro/
Mello
Weyito
Yemsa /Yem, Janjaro, Yangaro/
Zeysie
Zergula
Other Ethiopian National Groups
From Different Parents
Eritreans
Djebutians
Somalians
Kenyans
Sudanese
Other foreigners

Note: From Differnt Parents refer to persons born to parents with differnt ethnic background.

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

Affarigna /Adaligna, Danakiligna, Denkeligna/
Agew-Awinigigna /konfeligna/
Agew-Kamyrigna /Kamtangigna/
Amarigna
Anyiwakgna /Yembogna/
Arboriegna /Erbore, Ulde, Murle/
Argobigna
Arigna /Bakogna, Shangamogna/
Basketigna/Masketigna,Angilaigna,Dolegna,Tamigna/
Benchigna /Benchenon/
Shegna
Mergna
Burjgna /Dashigna, Bambaligna, Algagna/
Charrigna /Tsarigna, Zaragna/
Dasenechgna /Gelebigna, Marlegna/
Dimegna
Dizigna /Majigna/
Ganjuligna /Bachegna/
Gedeogna /Derassigna/
Gewadigna /Kuligna, Gobezegna, Werziegna/
Gidoligna /Darashatigna, Dirashigna, Draytatigna,Durategna/
Guagugna /Kuagugna/
Gumuzigna /Ganzagna, Ganzogna, Begagna, Bagagna, Shankilignà, Sayigna, Sesegna/
Guragigna /Sebat bet, Chehagna, Enerigna, Enemorigna, Ezyagna, Gumerigna, Guragna, Megarebigna, Mugerigna, Muherigna, Meskanigna, Sodogna, Kistanigna, Endeganigna, Wachogna, Siltigna, Welenegna, Azernet, Berbere,Enkorigna,Alichona Weriro, Werabe/
Hadiyigna
Marekogna /Labidigna/
Hamerigna /Bashadigna, Banagna, Karogna/
Hareriegna /Aderigna/
Jebelawigna /Bertagna, Benshanguligna, Wutawut,Shogaligna, Meyugna, Gebetogna, Fakarogna,Fakashigna, Fakumankumigna, Andugna, Arabigna/
Fadashigna
Gamiligna
Gebatogna
Kechemigna /Kachenogna, Gatsamigna, Harurogna/
Keffagna /Kefficho/
Mochagna
Kemantigna
Kembatigna
Alabigna
Kebenagna
Timbarogna
Kewamigna
Komigna /Komigna, Hayahayagna/
Konsogna /Karategna, Komsogna, Garategna/
Koyrigna /Amaro, Amaricho, Koregna, Baditi/
Kunamigna
Mabaangna
Maogna /Anfilogna, Gewamigna, Komagna/
Me'enigna /Mekenigna, Damigna, Tishagna, Shurogna/
Bodigna

Maliegna
Messengogna /Mejengerigna, Majangigna,Ujangigna/
Mossigna /Bussagna/
Mursygna /Munigna, Murzugna, Nyicalabongigna/
Naogna /Nahogna, Tologna/
Nuwerigna /Abigarigna/
Nyangatomigna /Turkanigna, Bumegna/
Oromoigna /Guji, Borena/
Oydigna
Sahogna /Shahogna/
Shekogna
Shinashigna /Borogna, Shenchogna, Dengebogna/
Shitagna /Sitagna, Langugna/
Sidamigna
Somaligna
Surigna /Surmigna, Tirmagna, Damagna, Zilmamigna, Chimagna/
Tigrigna
Tsamaigna /Tsemayigna, Dumegna, Kuweligna/
Welaiyitigna
Dorzigna
Gamogna
Goffigna /Genugna/
Kontigna
Kulogna /Ometegna, Dometegna, Dawurogna/
Mellogna
Yemsagna /Yemigna, Janjarogna, Yangarogna/
Zeysigna
Zerguligna
Other Ethiopian Languages
English
Other Foreign Languages

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of Harari Region based on the data collected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. In the census, two types of data regarding education were collected, and these were school attendance and educational attainment. The analysis of the data gives a clear picture on school attendance and educational attainment of the population under study. The information collected in the census refers to formal education. The formal education is defined as education in which students or participants are enrolled or registered regardless of the mode of teaching used. This is to mean that it includes both "regular school and university education" and "adult (out of school) education." Each of these two terms are elaborated below.

Regular school and university education (or regular education for short) is used "to describe the educational system that provides a ladder by which children and young people may progress from pre-primary or primary school through universities, although many may drop out on the way." Adult education is used "to describe out-of-school education, which provides education for people who are not in the regular school and university system and who are generally fifteen years or older although in some circumstances, younger students are accommodated with their older colleagues" (UNESCO, 1975:19). While all of regular school and university education is formal, adult education has both formal and non-formal components. The non-formal education that are not entertained in this report include random learning (learning from experience or observation), self directed learning and family and socially directed learning such as a mother teaching her children at home when she is not employed as a teacher.

The analysis of the educational characteristics of the population are presented in two sections. They are a)school attendance or enrollment and b)educational attainment.

3.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

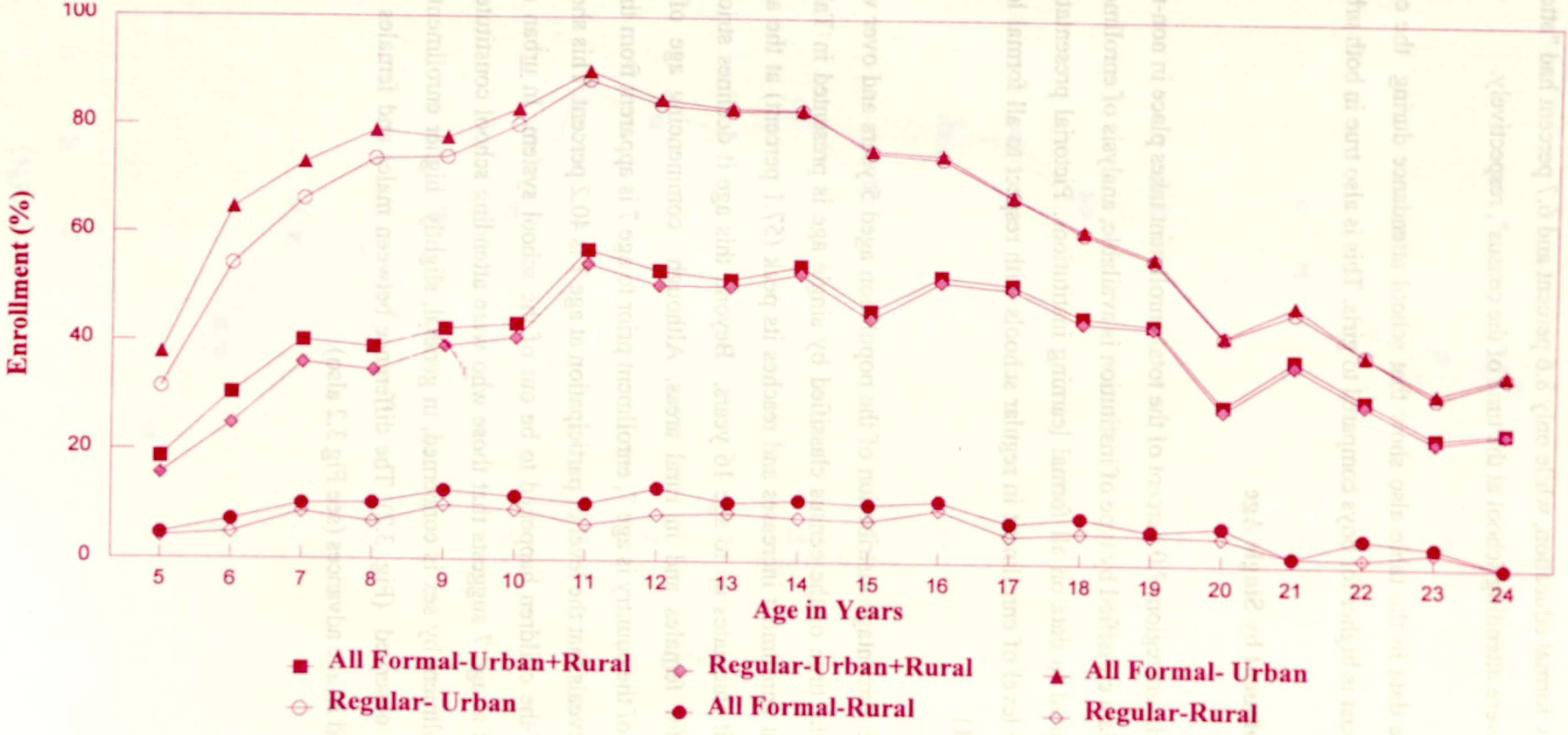
Members of household aged 5 years and over in the sampled household were asked on status of school attendance i.e. attending now, attended in the past and never attended. Accordingly the data on school attendance is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural	Sex	Status of School Attendance				
		Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	Not Stated	Total Numbers
HARARI REGION						
Urban+Rural	Total	28.39	26.50	44.00	1.11	116824
	Male	30.28	28.68	40.12	0.91	58055
	Female	26.52	24.35	47.84	1.30	58769
Urban	Total	42.88	38.47	17.55	1.10	69999
	Male	45.77	41.61	11.81	0.81	34004
	Female	40.15	35.50	22.98	1.36	35995
Rural	Total	6.72	8.62	83.54	1.12	46825
	Male	8.38	10.42	80.15	1.05	24051
	Female	4.97	6.72	87.12	1.19	22774

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Harari Region both in the past and at present is about the same. Those who had attended school in the past but not during the census enumeration accounted for 26.5 percent and 28.4 percent of the Harari population were attending formal education during the census enumeration. The table shows that 44.0 percent of the population of Harari had no formal education. Different patterns are observed for urban and rural parts of the region. In urban areas those who have never attended school accounted for less than one-fifth (17.6 percent) of the population whereas in rural areas the corresponding figure is 83.5 percent. Proportion of persons who were attending school at the time of the census enumeration is slightly higher than those who have had attended in the past but not at the time of the census in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the proportion of the latter is slightly on the high side than the former. The current and past school attendance in urban areas are significantly higher compared to rural areas. About 43 percent of the urban population were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and 38.5 percent of the population were reported to have had formal education in the past. Of the urban population only 17.6 percent have never

Fig 3.1 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions and Regular Schools, Harari Region: 1994



attended school. In the rural areas, however, the majority (83.5 percent) of the population never attended any formal education, while only 8.6 percent and 6.7 percent had "attended school in the past" and "were attending school at the time of the census", respectively.

The data in the table also show that school attendance during the census enumeration and in the past is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true in both urban and rural areas.

3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Harari region, 7.0 percent of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age is strictly limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table reveals that enrollment increases and reaches its peak (57.1 percent) at the age of 11 years and thereafter it fluctuates up to age 16 years. Beyond this age it declines strictly. This pattern is observed for females and in rural areas. Although commencing age of education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. The data in the table reveals that the level of participation at age 7 is 40.2 percent. This shows that close to 60 percent of the children happened to be out of the school system. In urban areas, nevertheless, enrollment at age 7 suggests that those who were attending school constituted 73.1 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed (Fig. 3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is more pronounced as age advances (see Fig 3.2 also).

Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions by Sex, Harari Region: 1994

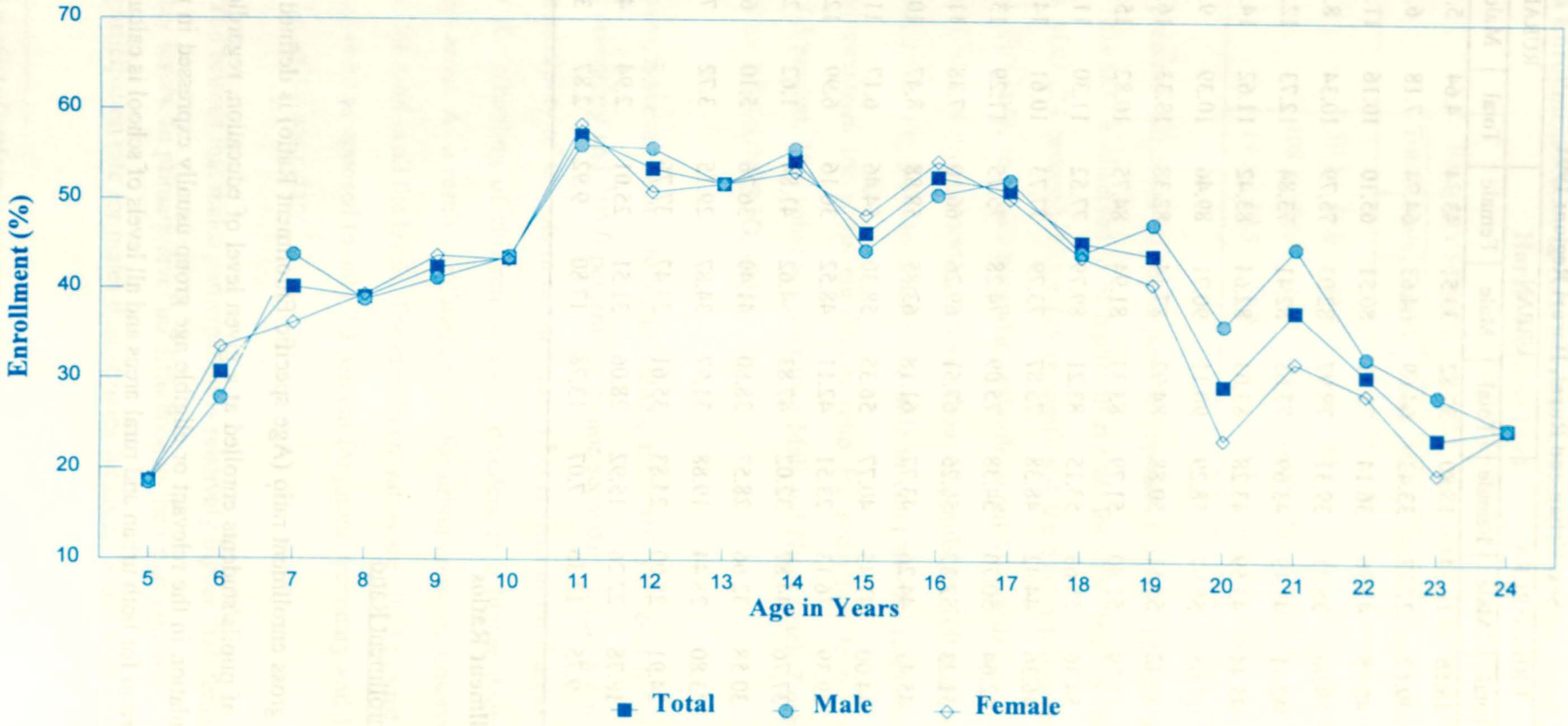


Table 3.2 Percent of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Currently Attending School by Age, Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

AGE	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	18.55	18.34	18.80	37.82	33.51	43.74	4.64	5.79	3.46
6	30.62	27.77	33.43	64.69	64.63	64.74	7.18	6.57	7.88
7	40.15	43.76	36.14	73.11	80.51	65.10	10.16	11.09	9.10
8	39.00	38.71	39.31	78.97	82.03	75.79	10.34	8.99	11.87
9	42.41	41.13	43.69	77.65	82.41	73.84	12.73	12.86	12.58
10	43.44	43.59	43.28	83.03	82.64	83.42	11.62	14.83	7.73
11	57.05	55.97	58.29	90.11	90.71	89.46	10.39	9.96	10.92
12	53.42	55.61	50.88	84.92	87.14	82.38	13.33	16.26	9.83
13	51.79	51.80	51.79	83.34	81.94	84.75	10.82	15.88	4.73
14	54.36	55.63	53.15	83.21	89.79	77.52	11.30	11.01	11.62
15	46.36	44.42	48.38	75.87	73.79	77.73	10.61	14.01	6.42
16	52.64	50.70	54.38	75.09	74.28	75.75	11.29	13.29	9.11
17	51.23	52.37	50.25	67.51	69.26	66.10	7.38	11.86	2.85
18	45.41	44.26	43.77	61.18	63.85	58.88	8.47	10.54	6.48
19	44.00	47.45	40.77	56.35	58.30	54.46	6.17	11.78	1.42
20	29.39	36.13	23.51	42.11	48.52	36.16	6.99	12.24	2.87
21	37.76	44.87	32.02	47.83	54.62	41.84	1.62	2.55	-
22	30.58	32.66	28.57	38.80	41.49	36.26	5.10	6.38	3.79
23	23.80	28.44	19.88	31.97	34.87	29.15	3.72	7.50	1.48
24	24.91	25.00	24.83	35.61	33.47	37.76	-	-	-
25-29	18.78	22.26	15.92	28.06	31.51	25.01	2.94	4.66	1.69
30+	9.75	12.36	7.07	13.78	17.80	9.92	2.87	3.83	1.77

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

The gross enrollment ratio (Age specific Enrollment Ratio) is defined as a ratio between the number of pupils/students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, and the size of population in the relevant or eligible age group usually expressed in percent. The gross enrollment ratio for both urban and rural areas and all levels of school is calculated and presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

URBAN/ RURAL	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCH.			SENIOR SEC. SCH.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
HARARI REGION									
Urban+Rural	59.7	59.0	60.3	78.8	82.8	74.7	69.4	76.0	63.3
Urban	108.3	106.9	109.7	130.2	141.5	119.7	105.0	119.7	92.6
Rural	14.5	17.5	11.0	7.3	9.7	4.4	3.0	4.5	1.4

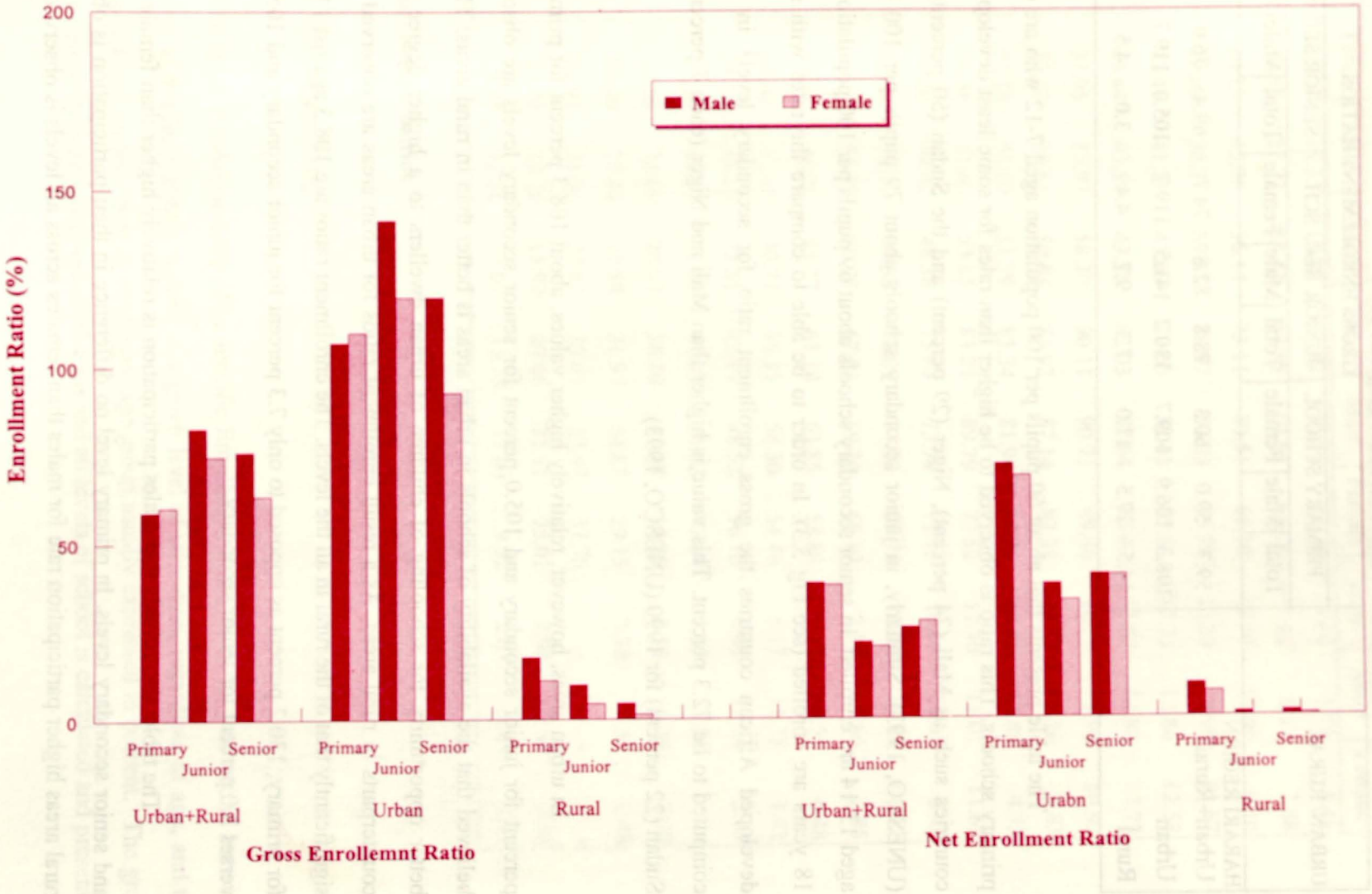
The table presents that about 60 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 who are enrolled in primary schools. This ratio is observed to be higher than rates for some least developed African countries such as Mali (24 percent), Niger (29 percent) and the Sudan (50 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Similarly, in junior secondary schools about 79 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 are enrolled. In senior secondary schools about 69 pupils per 100 population aged 15-18 years are enrolled (see Fig 3.3). In order to be able to compare the rates with some least developed African countries the gross enrollment ratio for secondary level[1] in general is computed to be 72.3 percent. This value is higher than Mali and Niger (each 7 percent) and the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

In urban areas, however, relatively higher values, about 108.3 percent for primary, 130.2 percent for junior secondary and 105.0 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. It is believed that the availability of schools in urban areas is better than in rural areas. This creates better opportunity for schooling of children of urban dwellers to a higher degree than their counterparts in rural areas. As a result enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed significantly that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 108.3 against 14.5 percent for primary, 130.2 percent as opposed to only 7.3 percent for junior secondary and 105.0 percent verses 3.0 percent for senior secondary.

The table also reveals that males participation is relatively higher than females in Junior and senior secondary levels. In primary level no difference in their participation is observed. In rural areas higher participation rate for males than females across all levels is observed. In urban

1 the quotient of total pupils in junior and senior secondary by population aged 13-18.

Fig. 3.3 Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios of Primary, Junior Sec. and Senior Secondary Levels by Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994



areas, however, sex differential is apparent especially in senior secondary level where the rates for males surpasses that of females.

The gross enrollment ratio does not allow for matching of eligible age groups with corresponding levels of schooling. In order to overcome this limitation the net enrollment ratio is employed in the following sub-section.

b) Net Enrollment Ratio

The net enrollment ratio is defined as the ratio between the number of pupils of eligible age into a particular level by the population of the corresponding age group and is usually defined in percent. In other words, the net enrollment ratio for primary level is the ratio of children aged 7-12 and are in primary level to the total number of children in age group 7-12. Similarly the net enrollment ratio for junior secondary level is defined as the ratio of children aged 13-14 and are in junior secondary level to the total number of children in age group 13-14. This ratio in senior secondary level is obtained by dividing number of children aged 15-18 and are in senior secondary level to the total number of children in age group 15-18. The net enrollment ratio for different levels is calculated and is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Urban and Rural , Harari Region: 1994

URBAN/ RURAL	NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCH.			SENIOR SEC. SCH.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
HARARI REGION									
Urban+Rural	37.96	38.24	37.64	20.82	21.40	20.21	26.56	25.59	27.45
Urban	70.16	71.84	68.43	35.37	37.76	33.14	40.31	40.41	40.22
Rural	8.05	9.05	6.87	0.56	1.03	-	0.92	1.31	0.49

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are 38.0 percent, 20.8 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 38 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18

about 21 and 27 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 70.2 percent for primary, 35.4 percent for junior secondary and 40.3 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 8.1 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.9 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

c) School Progression

This section presents data on age and grade distribution of currently enrolled students. The classification of students by single year age and grade would throw some light on the grade progression of students in the school system. According to the existing school system of the country at the time of 1994 census, the length of years of schooling in primary level is six years, in junior secondary it is two years and in senior secondary it is four years. The onset age of formal schooling in the country is set to be seven years though there are pupils who commence before and after this age.

Tables 3.5(a) - 3.5(c) present numerical distribution of students by single year age and grade for the total, urban and rural areas, respectively. Assuming a student advances a grade each year and considering the age at which students start formal schooling, the data shows how students progress in the school system. The tables indicate the actual number of students who can be considered as being progressed normally, scholastically retarded and/or accelerated.

A student is scholastically retarded if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is below the grade which is normally expected for his/her age. On the other hand, a student is scholastically accelerated if the grade in which he/she is enrolled is above the grade which is normally expected for his/her age (shryock & et.al. 1976). Hence, one could extend the definition to consider a student as progressing normally if he/she enrolls in a grade that is appropriate for his/her age.

Table 3.5(a) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Harari- Urban+Rural: 1994

AGE / SEX	GRADE													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total. .	358	692	266	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1344
Male. .	149	340	110	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613
Female.	209	352	156	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	731
7 Years														
Total. .	122	543	454	175	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1311
Male. .	90	315	248	99	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	761
Female.	32	228	206	76	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550
8 Years														
Total. .	0	396	501	364	155	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1451
Male. .	0	237	250	179	74	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749
Female.	0	159	251	185	81	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702
9 Years														
Total. .	0	131	374	330	256	170	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1294
Male. .	0	87	183	158	112	81	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	635
Female.	0	44	191	172	144	89	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	659
10 Years														
Total. .	0	167	306	529	523	336	191	50	0	0	0	0	0	2102
Male. .	0	83	179	250	292	175	113	25	0	0	0	0	0	1117
Female.	0	84	127	279	231	161	78	25	0	0	0	0	0	985
11 Years														
Total. .	0	39	102	167	282	208	287	113	16	0	0	0	0	1214
Male. .	0	9	65	82	169	96	147	62	5	0	0	0	0	635
Female.	0	30	37	85	113	112	140	51	11	0	0	0	0	579
12 Years														
Total. .	0	65	129	199	305	433	353	321	186	69	0	0	0	2060
Male. .	0	34	71	104	147	228	223	168	121	51	0	0	0	1147
Female.	0	31	58	95	158	205	130	153	65	18	0	0	0	913
13 Years														
Total. .	0	28	71	134	148	192	329	324	283	101	15	0	0	1625
Male. .	0	15	66	96	64	68	149	180	140	40	10	0	0	828
Female.	0	13	5	38	84	124	180	144	143	61	5	0	0	797
14 Years														
Total. .	0	0	44	89	51	155	182	361	375	321	110	29	0	1717
Male. .	0	0	20	47	21	76	64	217	161	173	76	15	0	870
Female.	0	0	24	42	30	79	118	144	214	148	34	14	0	847
15 Years														
Total. .	0	10	15	61	121	117	197	184	428	413	171	94	19	1830
Male. .	0	5	10	42	75	61	103	100	171	176	96	40	11	890
Female.	0	5	5	19	46	56	94	84	257	237	75	54	8	940
16 Years														
Total. .	0	0	6	45	24	64	116	128	349	434	302	224	75	1767
Male. .	0	0	5	25	20	21	63	54	174	178	122	106	35	803
Female.	0	0	1	20	4	43	53	74	175	256	180	118	40	964
17 Years														
Total. .	0	5	10	19	17	39	49	92	263	225	179	267	137	1302
Male. .	0	5	10	6	5	15	18	61	135	100	83	103	70	611
Female.	0	0	0	13	12	24	31	31	128	125	96	164	67	691
18 Years														
Total. .	0	0	10	29	24	54	83	124	211	306	272	439	341	1893
Male. .	0	0	5	5	15	22	38	81	87	131	145	208	200	937
Female.	0	0	5	24	9	32	45	43	124	175	127	231	141	956
19 Years														
Total. .	0	5	5	14	38	10	21	13	86	123	167	205	273	960
Male. .	0	0	0	10	25	10	12	13	53	56	87	83	152	501
Female.	0	5	5	4	13	0	9	0	33	67	80	122	121	459
20+Years														
Total. .	0	19	21	156	208	277	592	385	794	538	646	833	2856	7325
Male. .	0	14	21	59	94	136	355	216	477	271	288	479	1773	4183
Female.	0	5	0	97	114	141	237	169	317	267	358	354	1083	3142
Total														
Total. .	480	2100	2314	2339	2169	2090	2433	2095	2991	2530	1862	2091	3701	29195
Male. .	239	1144	1243	1176	1122	998	1299	1177	1524	1176	907	1034	2241	15280
Female.	241	956	1071	1163	1047	1092	1134	918	1467	1354	955	1057	1460	13915

Accelerated - Above the two lines Normal - Between the two lines Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Harari-Urban:1994

AGE / SEX	GRADE 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total..	309	652	197	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1172
Male..	130	304	82	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521
Female.	179	348	115	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	651
7 Years														
Total..	97	505	410	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1146
Male..	70	295	228	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	663
Female.	27	210	182	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483
8 Years														
Total..	0	336	445	340	142	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1284
Male..	0	207	237	170	66	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685
Female.	0	129	208	170	76	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	599
9 Years														
Total..	0	116	323	289	204	156	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1117
Male..	0	77	156	136	78	71	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	528
Female.	0	39	167	153	126	85	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	589
10 Years														
Total..	0	142	243	448	471	305	181	50	0	0	0	0	0	1840
Male..	0	63	138	194	245	144	103	25	0	0	0	0	0	912
Female.	0	79	105	254	226	161	78	25	0	0	0	0	0	928
11 Years														
Total..	0	34	82	147	272	208	282	113	16	0	0	0	0	1154
Male..	0	4	55	82	164	96	142	62	5	0	0	0	0	610
Female.	0	30	27	65	108	112	140	51	11	0	0	0	0	544
12 Years														
Total..	0	50	73	184	279	416	347	309	186	64	0	0	0	1908
Male..	0	24	30	94	126	222	217	162	121	46	0	0	0	1042
Female.	0	26	43	90	153	194	130	147	65	18	0	0	0	866
13 Years														
Total..	0	28	31	94	138	181	311	319	283	101	15	0	0	1501
Male..	0	15	31	66	64	62	131	175	140	40	10	0	0	734
Female.	0	13	0	28	74	119	180	144	143	61	5	0	0	767
14 Years														
Total..	0	0	14	48	51	140	177	356	370	321	105	29	0	1611
Male..	0	0	5	21	21	71	64	212	156	173	71	15	0	809
Female.	0	0	9	27	30	69	113	144	214	148	34	14	0	802
15 Years														
Total..	0	10	10	26	76	112	182	179	418	397	166	94	19	1689
Male..	0	5	10	12	30	56	93	95	166	166	91	40	11	775
Female.	0	5	0	14	46	56	89	84	252	231	75	54	8	914
16 Years														
Total..	0	0	1	15	19	38	101	117	334	434	296	224	70	1649
Male..	0	0	0	5	15	16	48	49	164	178	122	106	30	733
Female.	0	0	1	10	4	22	53	68	170	256	174	118	40	916
17 Years														
Total..	0	5	0	19	17	39	44	82	258	220	179	267	137	1267
Male..	0	5	0	6	5	15	18	51	135	95	83	103	70	586
Female.	0	0	0	13	12	24	26	31	123	125	96	164	67	681
18 Years														
Total..	0	0	10	19	24	38	61	109	206	301	267	439	341	1815
Male..	0	0	5	5	15	12	28	66	82	126	140	208	200	887
Female.	0	0	5	14	9	26	33	43	124	175	127	231	141	928
19 Years														
Total..	0	5	0	14	28	10	11	13	86	123	157	205	273	925
Male..	0	0	0	10	15	10	2	13	53	56	77	83	152	471
Female.	0	5	0	4	13	0	9	0	33	67	80	122	121	454
20+Years														
Total..	0	19	16	127	184	232	548	365	721	529	630	818	2811	7000
Male..	0	14	16	35	70	97	311	206	422	262	283	469	1733	3918
Female.	0	5	0	92	114	135	237	159	299	267	347	349	1078	3082
Total														
Total..	406	1902	1855	1918	1905	1896	2274	2012	2878	2490	1815	2076	3651	27078
Male..	200	1013	993	911	914	877	1167	1116	1444	1142	877	1024	2196	13874
Female.	206	889	862	1007	991	1019	1107	896	1434	1348	938	1052	1455	13204

Accelerated - Above the two lines Normal - Between the two lines Retarded - Below the two lines

Table 3.5(c) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Harari-Rural: 1994

AGE / SEX	GRADE 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total. .	49	40	69	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
Male. .	19	36	28	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Female.	30	4	41	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
7 Years														
Total. .	25	38	44	41	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
Male. .	20	20	20	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
Female.	5	18	24	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
8 Years														
Total. .	0	60	56	24	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
Male. .	0	30	13	9	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Female.	0	30	43	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
9 Years														
Total. .	0	15	51	41	52	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
Male. .	0	10	27	22	34	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
Female.	0	5	24	19	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
10 Years														
Total. .	0	25	63	81	52	31	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	262
Male. .	0	20	41	56	47	31	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
Female.	0	5	22	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
11 Years														
Total. .	0	5	20	20	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Male. .	0	5	10	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Female.	0	0	10	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
12 Years														
Total. .	0	15	56	15	26	17	6	12	0	5	0	0	0	152
Male. .	0	10	41	10	21	6	6	6	0	5	0	0	0	105
Female.	0	5	15	5	5	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	47
13 Years														
Total. .	0	0	40	40	10	11	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	124
Male. .	0	0	35	30	0	6	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	94
Female.	0	0	5	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
14 Years														
Total. .	0	0	30	41	0	15	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	106
Male. .	0	0	15	26	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	61
Female.	0	0	15	15	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
15 Years														
Total. .	0	0	5	35	45	5	15	5	10	16	5	0	0	141
Male. .	0	0	0	30	45	5	10	5	5	10	5	0	0	115
Female.	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	6	0	0	0	26
16 Years														
Total. .	0	0	5	30	5	26	15	11	15	0	6	0	5	118
Male. .	0	0	5	20	5	5	15	5	10	0	0	0	5	70
Female.	0	0	0	10	0	21	0	6	5	0	6	0	0	48
17 Years														
Total. .	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	10	5	5	0	0	0	35
Male. .	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	25
Female.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
18 Years														
Total. .	0	0	0	10	0	16	22	15	5	5	5	0	0	78
Male. .	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	15	5	5	5	0	0	50
Female.	0	0	0	10	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
19 Years														
Total. .	0	0	5	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	35
Male. .	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	30
Female.	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
20+Years														
Total. .	0	0	5	29	24	45	44	20	73	9	16	15	45	325
Male. .	0	0	5	24	24	39	44	10	55	9	5	10	40	265
Female.	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	10	18	0	11	5	5	60
Total														
Total. .	74	198	459	421	264	194	159	83	113	40	47	15	50	2117
Male. .	39	131	250	265	208	121	132	61	80	34	30	10	45	1406
Female.	35	67	209	156	56	73	27	22	33	6	17	5	5	711

Accelerated - Above the two lines Normal - Between the two lines Retarded - Below the two lines

3.3. Educational Attainment

The general level and size of the population that are very much essential in development planning can be assessed using the educational attainment data. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country, where the education was received. For this purpose, a grade is defined as a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of the school year.

The census questionnaire included data on educational attainment. Irrespective of the educational status that a respondent may have had, every person aged 5 years and over was solicited to state whether he/she was literate or not. If literate, respondents were further inquired to report the highest grade completed in the formal education system. Following the recommendation of the United Nations that states age of 10 years as the minimum age for compiling and analyzing data on educational attainment the educational attainment of the population classified by sex, age, ethnic group, religion and grade are discussed below.

3.3.1 Literacy Status by Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that 54.5 percent of the population of Harari Region stated that they are literate. This rate is higher than values for some of the developing countries such as Mali (32 percent), Chad (29.8 percent) and the Sudan (27.1 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Among the urban dwellers of Harari region 79.6 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural areas are 12.2 percent The fact that relatively significant proportion of the population in urban areas have reported to be literate could be attributed to the relatively better school facility available in the urban areas, the influx of literate population from rural to urban areas searching for jobs and other better opportunity. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance; 87.1 percent, 15.9 percent and 59.8 percent of the males in urban, rural and the region as a whole have reported to be literate while the corresponding figures for females are 72.5 percent, 8.3 percent and 49.4 percent, respectively.

Table 3.6 percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

URBAN/ RURAL	LITERATE			ILITERATE			NOT STATED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
HARARI REGION									
Urban+Rural	54.54	59.81	49.40	44.94	39.66	50.08	0.53	0.54	0.51
Urban	79.61	87.14	72.54	19.75	12.21	26.83	0.64	0.65	0.63
Rural	12.16	15.88	8.30	87.51	83.76	91.40	0.33	0.36	0.30

3.3.2. Educational Attainment by Grade

The literate population are further classified by grade. The percentage distribution is given in Table 3.7. The table indicates that out of the total literate population 35.5 percent have completed grades in senior secondary level and 32.1 percent grades in primary schools. Population who have completed junior secondary and above secondary education accounted for 19.2 percent and 4.4 percent of the total literate population of the region, respectively. Those who have attended only non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system) consituted 8.8 percent. Similar pattern has also been observed for urban areas. In rural areas most (48.0 percent) of the literate population have completed grades 1-6. Unlike the urban population, it is followed by those who have non-regular education (39.9 percent). Literates who completed grades in junior-secondary and senior secondary levels accounted for 7.1 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. Insignificant proportion (0.2 percent) of the literates in the rural areas have attended above grade 12 education.

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Grade Completed, Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/ Rural	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
HARARI REGION							
Urban+Rural	Total	32.09	19.21	35.54	4.38	8.78	100.00
	Male	31.72	18.39	37.02	6.16	6.71	100.00
	Female	32.53	20.17	33.80	2.28	11.22	100.00
Urban	Total	30.65	20.30	38.32	4.76	5.96	100.00
	Male	29.41	19.56	40.53	6.82	3.68	100.00
	Female	32.06	21.14	35.84	2.43	8.53	100.00
Rural	Total	48.01	7.10	4.75	0.22	39.92	100.00
	Male	52.16	8.08	6.04	0.34	33.38	100.00
	Female	39.77	5.13	2.20	0.00	52.90	100.00

3.3.3. Educational Attainment by Age

An attempt was made to examine the distribution of population aged ten years and over classified by age group and highest grade completed. The percentage distribution is given in Tables 3.8(a)-3.8(c).

The data in the tables show that the proportion of literate population attains its maximum at age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years. Thereafter it declines steadily up to old age. This pattern holds true for rural areas. Regarding female literate population the peak is observed in the age group 15 to 19 years and starting from age 20 years the proportion declines steadily except at age 35-39 years where an increase is noticed. Among male literate population the maximum value occurred in the age group 20 to 24 years and beyond this age group the proportion fluctuates. In urban areas, however, literacy attains its highest value at early age group 15-19 years (92.7 percent) and this proportion declines thereafter with advancing ages. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases. On the other hand proportion of females who have completed grades in primary is higher than for males in all age groups beyond age 25 years.

The tables also display that the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education strictly increases with advancing age up to 55 years. Almost similar pattern for both urban and rural areas is depicted. The proportion of females who have non regular education is found to be higher than their male counterparts in all age groups except the youngest age group 10-14 years where proportion for males is slightly higher.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Oromos (74.0 percent). The table also indicates that about 60 percent of the Oromos population have attended non-regular education and grades in primary levels. Those who have gone through only non-regular education constituted about 19 percent among the Oromos and 8.2 percent of the Hararis literate

Table 3.8(a) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Harari- Urban+Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	77.6	16.6	2.5	0.0	3.3	54.1	45.6	0.2	100.0
	Male	77.8	15.8	2.8	0.0	3.6	54.6	45.1	0.3	100.0
	Female	77.5	17.4	2.3	0.0	2.9	53.6	46.3	0.1	100.0
15 - 19	Total	23.6	30.5	43.3	0.5	2.2	67.3	32.3	0.4	100.0
	Male	27.5	28.0	42.2	0.5	1.8	68.7	30.9	0.4	100.0
	Female	19.9	32.8	44.4	0.4	2.6	66.0	33.5	0.4	100.0
20 - 24	Total	16.0	18.4	57.1	4.4	4.0	67.2	32.3	0.5	100.0
	Male	16.3	17.2	57.4	6.6	2.5	72.5	27.1	0.4	100.0
	Female	15.8	19.6	56.9	2.2	5.6	62.5	36.9	0.6	100.0
25 - 29	Total	18.5	15.8	52.5	7.3	5.9	60.8	38.3	0.9	100.0
	Male	16.0	15.3	54.0	9.8	4.8	66.7	32.6	0.7	100.0
	Female	21.0	16.3	51.0	4.8	6.9	56.0	43.0	0.9	100.0
30 - 34	Total	19.9	15.6	44.2	10.8	9.5	49.8	49.6	0.6	100.0
	Male	16.0	13.6	47.3	13.9	9.2	57.3	41.9	0.8	100.0
	Female	25.2	18.4	40.0	6.5	10.1	42.2	57.5	0.3	100.0
35 - 39	Total	23.7	12.8	38.1	10.9	14.5	53.4	45.9	0.7	100.0
	Male	15.5	11.1	49.5	14.9	9.0	58.1	41.2	0.7	100.0
	Female	34.0	15.0	23.7	5.7	21.7	48.4	50.8	0.7	100.0
40 - 44	Total	26.4	15.6	32.5	7.1	18.5	45.6	54.0	0.3	100.0
	Male	21.7	17.1	41.8	9.3	10.1	52.3	47.3	0.4	100.0
	Female	35.0	12.7	15.3	3.0	33.9	37.0	62.8	0.2	100.0

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	27.9	18.2	23.3	7.2	23.4	45.0	54.7	0.4	100.0
	Male	25.6	22.0	28.8	9.9	13.7	55.1	44.4	0.5	100.0
	Female	32.3	10.6	12.4	1.8	42.9	32.8	66.9	0.3	100.0
50 - 54	Total	31.4	15.3	15.2	5.2	32.9	38.3	61.2	0.5	100.0
	Male	33.3	21.7	21.6	7.6	15.8	49.3	50.4	0.3	100.0
	Female	28.4	4.5	4.5	1.1	61.5	27.9	71.3	0.8	100.0
55 & above	Total	39.4	17.9	12.0	3.6	27.1	39.1	60.7	0.2	100.0
	Male	43.9	26.5	14.0	4.5	11.1	54.1	45.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	30.8	1.7	8.0	2.1	57.4	25.6	74.0	0.4	100.0
Not stated	Total	30.8	12.5	12.6	3.0	41.2	26.0	72.8	1.2	100.0
	Male	36.7	14.8	15.0	4.0	29.6	42.9	55.8	1.4	100.0
	Female	14.6	6.0	5.8	0.2	73.5	12.4	86.5	1.1	100.0
Total	Total	32.1	19.2	35.5	4.4	8.8	54.5	44.9	0.5	100.0
	Male	31.7	18.4	37.0	6.2	6.7	59.8	39.7	0.5	100.0
	Female	32.5	20.2	33.8	2.3	11.2	49.4	50.1	0.5	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Harari-Urban: 1994

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	77.7	18.2	2.8	0.0	1.3	90.2	9.6	0.2	100.0
	Male	77.9	17.6	3.0	0.0	1.5	92.3	7.5	0.2	100.0
	Female	77.6	18.8	2.5	0.0	1.2	88.1	11.8	0.2	100.0
15 - 19	Total	20.1	32.3	46.7	0.5	0.4	92.7	6.8	0.5	100.0
	Male	21.6	30.4	47.0	0.6	0.3	94.1	5.5	0.4	100.0
	Female	18.8	33.9	46.4	0.4	0.5	91.6	7.9	0.5	100.0
20 - 24	Total	14.3	18.9	61.0	4.6	1.1	89.7	9.9	0.4	100.0
	Male	13.7	17.2	61.7	7.0	0.5	92.4	7.1	0.4	100.0
	Female	15.0	20.5	60.4	2.3	1.8	87.0	12.5	0.4	100.0
25 - 29	Total	17.0	16.4	56.5	7.9	2.1	88.9	10.1	1.0	100.0
	Male	13.4	15.6	59.2	10.9	0.9	91.8	7.4	0.8	100.0
	Female	20.5	17.2	54.0	5.1	3.2	86.4	12.4	1.2	100.0
30 - 34	Total	19.1	16.6	48.1	11.8	4.4	80.1	19.1	0.8	100.0
	Male	13.8	15.0	52.6	15.6	3.0	87.6	11.3	1.1	100.0
	Female	25.9	18.6	42.3	6.9	6.2	72.0	27.5	0.6	100.0
35 - 39	Total	23.7	13.6	41.0	11.8	9.9	78.6	20.5	0.9	100.0
	Male	14.7	11.7	53.2	16.3	4.1	85.7	13.4	0.9	100.0
	Female	35.1	16.0	25.7	6.2	17.1	71.1	28.0	0.9	100.0
40 - 44	Total	26.4	16.2	34.6	7.8	15.0	71.0	28.4	0.6	100.0
	Male	20.4	17.7	45.2	10.5	6.1	81.6	17.7	0.7	100.0
	Female	36.7	13.5	16.3	3.2	30.3	58.1	41.6	0.3	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	27.9	19.7	25.2	7.7	19.4	64.7	34.6	0.6	100.0
	Male	25.5	24.4	31.9	10.9	7.3	81.7	17.5	0.8	100.0
	Female	32.5	10.9	12.7	1.8	42.0	46.7	52.9	0.4	100.0
50 - 54	Total	32.7	16.1	16.0	5.6	29.6	55.6	43.6	0.8	100.0
	Male	35.0	23.1	23.0	8.3	10.7	75.6	24.0	0.4	100.0
	Female	29.0	4.8	4.8	1.2	60.3	38.9	60.0	1.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	38.4	18.4	12.3	3.7	27.1	49.6	50.1	0.3	100.0
	Male	43.2	27.4	14.5	4.6	10.3	72.1	27.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	29.3	1.7	8.2	2.2	58.6	31.3	68.2	0.5	100.0
Not stated	Total	30.6	12.8	12.9	3.2	40.5	34.5	64.2	1.3	100.0
	Male	36.6	15.7	15.5	4.3	28.0	60.5	37.7	1.8	100.0
	Female	14.8	5.3	5.9	0.2	73.8	16.0	83.0	1.0	100.0
Total	Total	30.7	20.3	38.3	4.8	6.0	79.6	19.8	0.6	100.0
	Male	29.4	19.6	40.5	6.8	3.7	87.1	12.2	0.7	100.0
	Female	32.1	21.1	35.8	2.4	8.5	72.5	26.8	0.6	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Harari -Rural:1994

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	76.7	2.5	0.5	0.0	20.3	12.1	87.6	0.3	100.0
	Male	76.9	3.2	0.8	0.0	19.1	13.9	85.6	0.5	100.0
	Female	76.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	22.3	9.9	90.1	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	62.5	10.1	5.4	0.0	22.0	16.5	83.2	0.3	100.0
	Male	70.6	10.3	6.6	0.0	12.5	22.9	76.7	0.3	100.0
	Female	42.3	9.6	2.2	0.0	46.0	9.7	90.1	0.2	100.0
20 - 24	Total	37.7	12.2	8.2	1.6	40.3	16.2	83.2	0.6	100.0
	Male	45.6	17.2	9.9	2.8	24.5	21.5	78.2	0.3	100.0
	Female	27.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	61.2	12.2	87.0	0.8	100.0
25 - 29	Total	36.4	8.4	4.8	0.0	50.5	12.9	86.6	0.6	100.0
	Male	40.7	12.3	6.2	0.0	40.7	18.9	80.5	0.6	100.0
	Female	29.4	2.0	2.5	0.0	66.2	8.5	91.0	0.5	100.0
30 - 34	Total	27.9	6.5	4.8	0.0	60.8	10.5	89.3	0.2	100.0
	Male	33.8	3.2	4.9	0.0	58.1	15.3	84.2	0.5	100.0
	Female	13.5	14.3	4.8	0.0	67.5	5.9	94.1	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	23.2	4.3	5.7	0.0	66.8	11.7	87.9	0.4	100.0
	Male	24.6	4.9	9.9	0.0	60.6	13.1	86.6	0.3	100.0
	Female	21.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	75.3	10.2	89.4	0.4	100.0
40 - 44	Total	26.2	9.5	11.4	0.0	52.9	10.1	89.9	0.0	100.0
	Male	31.7	12.2	14.6	0.0	41.5	13.5	86.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	5.3	94.7	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES					Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular				
45-49	Total	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	100.0
	Male	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	13.7	86.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	14.4	4.8	4.8	0.0	76.0	7.5	92.5	0.0	100.0
	Male	13.3	6.7	6.7	0.0	73.3	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.8	4.6	95.4	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	4.6	95.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	6.2	93.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	34.5	4.6	5.7	0.0	55.2	4.3	94.9	0.8	100.0
	Male	38.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	55.7	7.3	92.2	0.5	100.0
	Female	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.8	97.9	1.3	100.0
Total	Total	48.0	7.1	4.8	0.2	39.9	12.2	87.5	0.3	100.0
	Male	52.2	8.1	6.0	0.3	33.4	15.9	83.8	0.4	100.0
	Female	39.8	5.1	2.2	0.0	52.9	8.3	91.4	0.3	100.0

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
					URBAN+RURAL				
Amhara	27.8	21.0	41.0	4.8	5.4	85.7	13.8	0.5	100.0
Oromo	41.6	14.3	22.5	2.6	19.0	25.5	74.0	0.5	100.0
Harari	27.0	18.8	40.0	6.0	8.2	76.4	23.1	0.5	100.0
Guragie	44.4	21.3	26.1	2.4	5.8	81.2	17.7	1.1	100.0
Other	36.8	18.9	31.9	6.2	6.2	52.8	46.6	0.6	100.0
Total	32.1	19.2	35.5	4.4	8.8	54.5	44.9	0.5	100.0
					URBAN				
Amhara	27.6	21.1	41.3	4.8	5.2	86.3	13.2	0.5	100.0
Oromo	38.0	18.1	32.0	4.0	7.9	62.8	36.2	1.0	100.0
Harari	27.1	19.1	40.4	6.1	7.3	77.2	22.3	0.5	100.0
Guragie	44.3	21.3	26.1	2.4	5.8	81.2	17.7	1.1	100.0
Other	36.3	19.0	32.1	6.2	6.3	75.6	23.7	0.7	100.0
Total	30.7	20.3	38.3	4.8	6.0	79.6	19.8	0.6	100.0
					RURAL				
Amhara	42.7	13.1	17.4	3.0	23.8	52.5	47.5	0.0	100.0
Oromo	48.6	6.8	3.6	0.0	41.0	11.7	88.0	0.3	100.0
Harari	25.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	62.7	45.9	54.1	0.0	100.0
Guragie	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.3	0.3	100.0
Total	48.0	7.1	4.8	0.2	39.9	12.2	87.5	0.3	100.0

population. Literate population that have completed grades in primary level formed 41.6 percent and 27.0 percent for the former and the later, respectively.

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays literacy among the Christians (85.4 percent) is significantly higher than literacy among the Muslims (29.6 percent). Muslim illiterates accounted for 69.8 percent of the total and those of Christians for 14.1 percent. The literacy status among the different denominations of the Christians out of their respective total population indicates that the majority, 95.0 percent, 85.3 percent and 78.4 percent, of the followers of Protestant, Orthodox and the Catholic faith, respectively, can read and write. The distribution of the literate population of the Orthodox and the Catholic Christians by highest grades completed depicts the similar pattern observed for the total population of Harari Region where the first and second highest are in senior secondary and primary levels followed by junior secondary, non-regular and above secondary education in the order mentioned. The Catholic Christians also showed a Similar distribution except relatively higher proportion for above secondary education than who have only non-regular school education occurred. The distribution of the Protestant Christians by highest grade completed displays higher proportion for population who have above secondary education than who have completed primary education. This distribution for Muslims, however, portrays a different picture. The proportion of Muslim literates who have completed grades in primary levels is higher than those who have senior secondary education.

3.3.6. Median Grade Completed

The median grade completed by the literate population aged 10 years and above has been calculated for urban , rural and for the region by sex and presented in Table 3.11. In estimating median grade for the population who are literate, those whose level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system (non-regular) are excluded from the calculation because their equivalent grade in the regular school system is not known.

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

RELIGION	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
				URBAN+RURAL					
Christian	28.4	20.7	40.6	4.8	5.5	85.4	14.1	0.5	100.0
Ortodox	28.9	20.8	40.2	4.5	5.6	85.3	14.3	0.5	100.0
Protestant	8.5	18.1	57.9	12.5	3.0	95.0	3.9	1.1	100.0
Catholic	39.7	11.8	33.6	14.0	0.8	78.4	21.6	0.0	100.0
Muslim	40.7	15.8	23.7	3.2	16.5	29.6	69.8	0.5	100.0
Traditional Relig.	5.9	0.0	35.3	58.8	0.0	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0
Others	25.9	18.9	44.3	10.8	0.0	70.1	22.3	7.6	100.0
Total	32.1	19.2	35.5	4.4	8.8	54.5	44.9	0.5	100.0
				URBAN					
Christian	28.3	20.7	40.8	4.8	5.3	86.0	13.5	0.5	100.0
Ortodox	28.7	20.9	40.4	4.5	5.4	85.8	13.7	0.5	100.0
Protestant	8.5	18.1	57.9	12.5	3.0	95.0	3.9	1.1	100.0
Catholic	39.7	11.8	33.6	14.0	0.8	78.4	21.6	0.0	100.0
Muslim	38.1	19.0	30.5	4.3	8.0	64.8	34.3	0.9	100.0
Traditional Relig.	5.9	0.0	35.3	58.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	25.9	18.9	44.3	10.8	0.0	84.9	6.0	9.2	100.0
Total	30.7	20.3	38.3	4.8	6.0	79.6	19.8	0.6	100.0
				RURAL					
Christian	44.1	14.6	17.1	2.8	21.5	51.1	48.9	0.0	100.0
Ortodox	44.1	14.6	17.1	2.8	21.5	51.1	48.9	0.0	100.0
Protestant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Catholic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muslim	48.4	6.4	3.7	0.0	41.5	11.4	88.3	0.3	100.0
Traditional Relig.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	48.0	7.1	4.8	0.2	39.9	12.2	87.5	0.3	100.0

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas Harari Region: 1994

SEX	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	2.9	7.4	0.5
Male	4.6	8.3	0.6
Female	0.9	6.4	0.5

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Harari were grades 4.6, 0.9 and 2.9 for male, female and both sexes; respectively. This value for the urban literate population is estimated to be 8.3, 6.4 and 7.4 respectively. It can also be seen from the table that median grades for males (8.3) is higher than females (6.4) in urban areas. Since the level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low which is only 0.5.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, the information collected on economic activity status include:

a) whether engaged in productive work during the reference period;
b) reason for not being engaged in productive work during the reference period (for those who were not so engaged);
c) major type of occupation;
d) major product or service of the establishment or industry;
e) employment status in the main activity;
f) number of days worked during the seven days prior to the census day for those engaged in productive work (for urban areas only).

The above information on economic activity status was collected from sample households. The selection was done on the basis of systematic sampling and covered one fifth of the total households. The economic activity questions were referred to those members of households aged ten years and over. The minimum age was fixed at ten because it is presumed that most children start to participate in the production of economic goods and services at young ages, particularly in the rural areas.

Based on the above data set, the chapter will present major analytical outputs on the economically active and inactive population and the distribution of the economically active population by type of occupation, industrial division and status in employment. In addition, a brief description on concepts and measurements of major economic variables are included. However, those who need more tabulations on some economic variables and geographical break down should refer to Volume I of the Statistical Report of the 1994 Population and Housing Census result of Harari Region (CSA, 1995).

The approaches used in the collection of data on economic activity status in the urban and rural areas were different. The current status approach was employed in the urban areas, while the usual status approach was used in the rural areas. The main difference between the two approaches is in the length of the reference periods. The current status approach is based on a short reference period, which in this case is the seven days before the census day. On the other hand, the usual status approach measures in relation to a long reference period, that is, the twelve months before the census day.

Basically, the conventional way of collecting economic activity status data in the urban and rural areas is to use the two approaches in each of the areas or to limit the method to a one type of approach in the two areas, so that comparative analysis would easily be facilitated. However, due to a number of reasons, such as, limitation of space in the census questionnaires, time constraint in the data collection process and the problem in handling the editing and processing of the data, incorporating the two approaches in the urban and rural area questionnaires was not possible. On the other hand, it was found difficult to use a common approach in the urban and rural areas, because of the different nature of the economic activities in the two areas. Thus, in the rural areas, among other factors, to capture the slack periods in the agricultural activities, a longer reference period (usual status approach) is considered appropriate, while in the urban areas the activities are relatively less affected by seasonal variations and hence a shorter reference period or the current status approach was employed. Therefore, caution should be taken in applying the results of the comparative analysis part for some of the economic activity status variables by urban and rural residence.

Economic activity in the census was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990a). Hence, in the 1994 Population and Housing Census economic activity is defined as work which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, all economic goods and services produced for sale were considered as economic activity, however certain activities for own consumption or own use are also considered as

economic activities. These include production and processing of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, and mining and quarrying), 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 or public organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. The activities of apprentices are also considered as economic. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children or collecting firewood are not considered to be economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services and prostitution are classified as non-economic activities.

In urban areas all persons aged ten years and over who were productively engaged for at least one day or were available to be engaged during the seven days reference period were included as economically active persons. Whereas in the rural areas all persons aged ten years and over were classified to be economically active if they were engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during most of the twelve months prior to the census day. In the case of persons engaged in agriculture, it was decided to classify them in the economically active category if they have worked or available to work during most of the main agricultural season of the reference year.

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

Statistical data on the economically active population is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of the human resources of a country. The collection of data on the economically active population mainly provides data on the size of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given period and also its distribution in the various sectors of the economy.

The economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The employed population consists of those who were engaged in productive activity for at least one day during the

seven days prior to the census day for urban areas and in most of the twelve months prior to the census day for rural areas. Persons who had regular jobs but did not work during the reference period because of poor health, social reason, seasonality of work, annual leave or due to temporary closure of establishment were included as employed persons. On the other hand, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working during the reference period and were actively looking for work or were discouraged job seekers. The discouraged job seekers are those who were not actively looking for work but were ready and willing to take up a job if one was available. A person who is looking for work but was temporarily engaged in a productive activity during the reference period is recorded as employed and not as an unemployed person. On the other hand, those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period, following the definitions given above for employed and unemployed persons, were categorized to be economically inactive population. The reasons for being inactive in the reference period were classified in the census as: students, home- makers, disabled, too young, pensioners, prostitutes and others. However, students, pensioners, the disabled, ... etc., will be considered as economically active if they were productively engaged during the reference period. Similarly, prostitutes who were partly engaged in productive activities during the reference period, such as preparing and selling of drinks or serving as waitresses in hotels, bars and restaurants, ...etc., are considered as economically active persons and not as inactive persons engaged in prostitution.

4.2.1 Sizes of the Economically Active and Inactive Population

Based on the above concepts and definitions of economic activity status, the results for Harari Region is presented as follows. The population of the region aged ten years and over was found to be 99,176 persons in October 1994 among which, 62,314 were residing in the urban areas, while the remaining population (36,862) were rural residents (See Tables 4.1).

Among the population aged ten years and over 54,888 or 55.3 percent were economically active and 43,068 or 43.4 percent economically inactive. The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male population aged ten years

and over, 66.1 percent were found to be economically active, while in the case of females it was 44.8 percent.

The table also revealed that the percent economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that in the rural areas of the region more active persons were reported compared to the inactive, for both males and females. However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females is reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active (63.8 percent inactive against 35.7 percent active). This could happen because, unlike the rural areas, where the housewives are usually engaged in some form of agricultural activities during the year, in the urban part, unless they have some type of regular job, most housewives stay at home and are mainly engaged in housework activities.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex and Activity status, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Sex	Total		Economically Active population		Economically Inactive population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban + Rural								
Total	99,176	100.0	54,888	55.3	43,068	43.4	1,220	1.2
Male	48,944	100.0	32,360	66.1	16,033	32.8	551	1.1
Female	50,232	100.0	22,528	44.8	27,035	53.8	669	1.3
Urban								
Total	62,314	100.0	28,127	45.1	33,895	54.4	292	0.5
Male	30,170	100.0	16,646	55.2	13,376	44.3	148	0.5
Female	32,144	100.0	11,481	35.7	20,519	63.8	144	0.4
Rural								
Total	36,862	100.0	26,761	72.6	9,173	24.9	928	2.5
Male	18,774	100.0	15,714	83.7	2,657	14.2	403	2.1
Female	18,088	100.0	11,047	61.1	6,516	36.0	525	2.9

4.2.2 Economic Activity Rates

The extent of the participation of the population in economic activity is measured using the economic activity rate or economic participation rate. The economic activity rate or the participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus the inactive population. Table 4.2 provides the economic activity rates by five years age group, sex, urban and rural residence. The activity rate for

Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate* by Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	56.0	45.4	74.5
Male	66.9	55.5	85.5
Female	45.5	35.9	62.9
10-14			
Total	27.9	4.8	55.8
Male	29.8	4.4	58.1
Female	25.9	5.2	53.1
15-19			
Total	43.9	25.7	81.2
Male	48.2	27.6	86.5
Female	39.8	24.2	75.5
20-24			
Total	64.5	57.5	80.8
Male	70.8	60.6	97.6
Female	59.0	54.6	68.2
25-29			
Total	72.4	69.0	78.1
Male	89.3	84.0	99.4
Female	58.4	55.7	62.7
30-34			
Total	77.5	72.7	83.9
Male	93.3	89.6	98.6
Female	61.4	54.7	69.8
35-39			
Total	78.6	74.6	85.1
Male	95.1	92.0	100.0
Female	60.9	56.4	68.7
40-44			
Total	75.4	69.0	84.3
Male	93.8	90.6	98.0
Female	51.3	42.3	64.8
45-49			
Total	73.2	66.8	84.8
Male	91.4	86.4	99.4
Female	51.5	46.0	63.2
50-54			
Total	59.6	48.3	79.9
Male	79.9	67.3	98.7
Female	40.2	32.5	56.9
55-59			
Total	46.9	40.5	68.2
Male	61.6	51.6	88.1
Female	33.7	31.4	43.0
60-64			
Total	48.6	37.8	69.6
Male	67.9	54.2	87.8
Female	31.7	26.0	46.4
65+			
Total	27.6	24.7	37.3
Male	41.9	37.7	52.8
Female	16.3	15.7	18.8

* Activity rates were calculated excluding "the not stated Population"

Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Total Harari Region : 1994

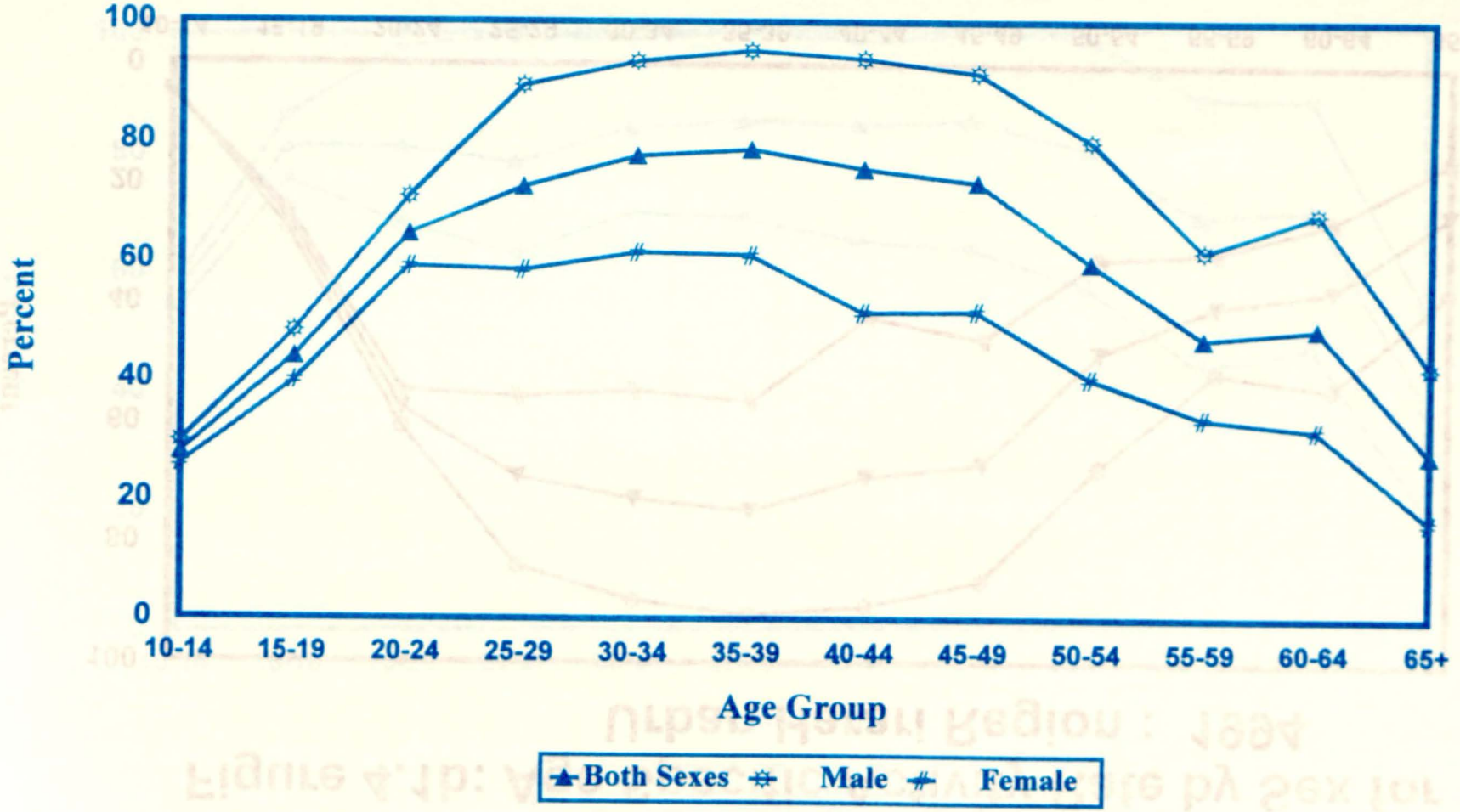


Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Urban Harari Region : 1994

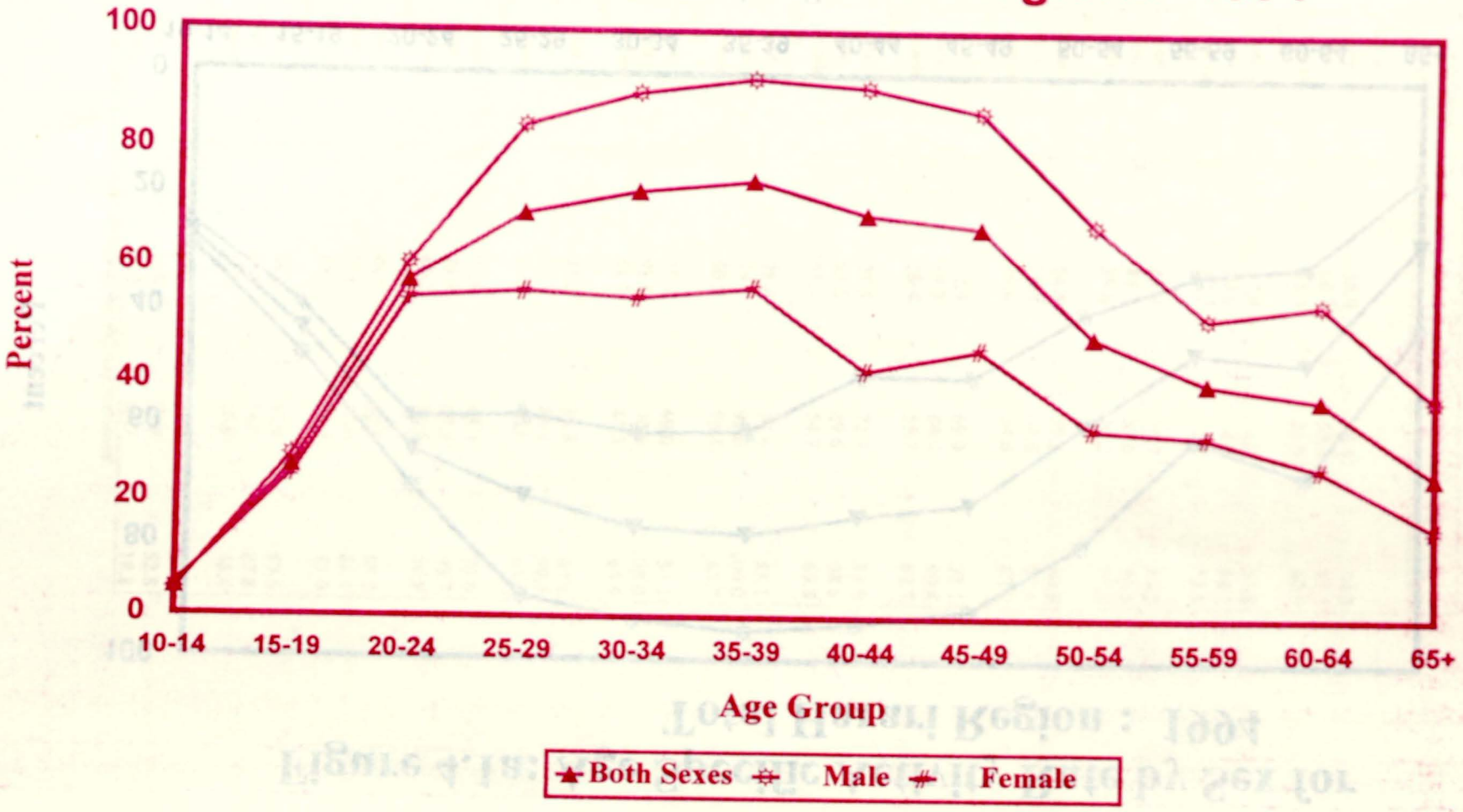
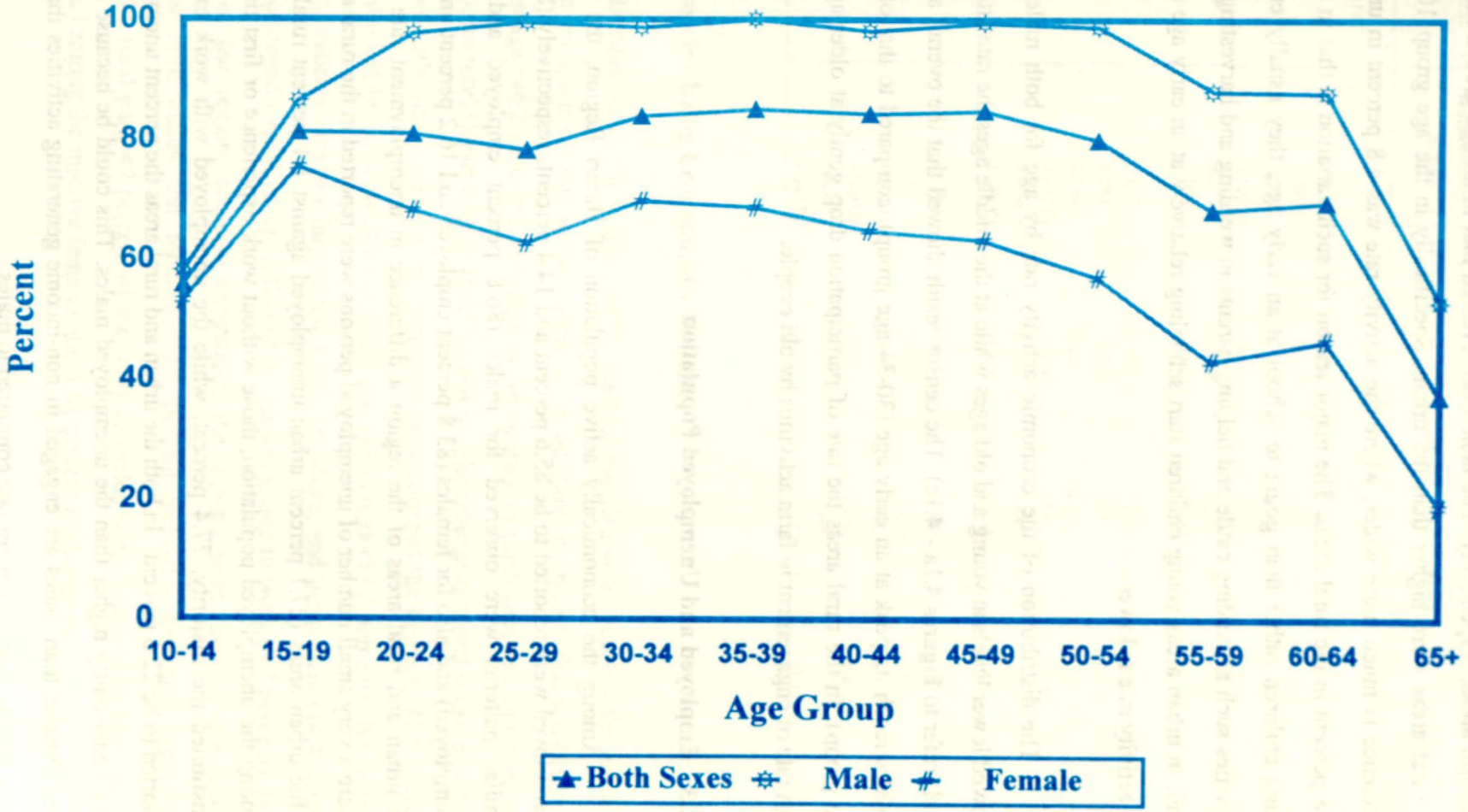


Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Rural Harari Region : 1994



Harari Region was reported to be 56 percent, 45.4 percent and 74.5 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups the activity rates for rural areas were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference is much more wider, where the activity rate was 4.8 percent in urban areas and 55.8 percent in the rural areas. The major reason for such variation is that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age, they usually engage in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is lower.

The distribution of the economic activity rate by age for both males and females showed lower levels at young and old ages while at the middle ages the rate attains its highest level (refer to Figures 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for females reach its peak at an early age (30-34 age group), compared to that of males (35-39 age group). In the rural areas the rate of participation drop gently at older ages because of high rate of engagement in farm activities by old people.

4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of Harari Region, the employed and unemployed were reported to be 85.6 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Similar patterns were observed for males (86.8 percent employed and 13.2 percent unemployed) and also for females (83.8 percent employed and 16.2 percent unemployed). In the urban and rural areas of the region a difference in unemployment rate was observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (27.1 percent urban unemployed against 1.1 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or first time job seekers constituted the majority, 77.4 percent, while the unemployed with work experience were reported to be 22.6 percent. In both the urban and rural areas the percent unemployed females were consistently higher than the unemployed males. This could be because of the fact that more females than males are engaged in non-income generating activities that resulted in a higher female unemployment rate compared to males.

Table 4.3 Economically Active Popupation by Sex, Whether Employed or Not, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Urban+Rural					
Total	54,888	46,971	7,917	1,792	6,125
	(100.0)	(85.6)	(14.4)	(3.3)	(11.2)
Male	32,360	28,085	4,275	1,246	3,029
	(100.0)	(86.8)	(13.2)	(3.9)	(9.4)
Female	22,528	18,886	3,642	546	3,096
	(100.0)	(83.8)	(16.2)	(2.4)	(13.7)
Urban					
Total	28,127	20,496	7,631	1,775	5,856
	(100.0)	(72.9)	(27.1)	(6.3)	(20.8)
Male	16,646	12,463	4,183	1,246	2,937
	(100.0)	(74.9)	(25.1)	(7.5)	(17.6)
Female	11,481	8,033	3,448	529	2,919
	(100.0)	(70.0)	(30.0)	(4.6)	(25.4)
Rural					
Total	26,761	26,475	286	17	269
	(100.0)	(98.9)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)
Male	15,714	15,622	92	–	92
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)*	(0.6)
Female	11,047	10,853	194	17	177
	(100.0)	(98.2)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(1.6)

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for not being engaged in an economic activity in the reference period showed students that constituted the highest percentage (46.2 percent), followed by home makers (26.9 percent) and pensioners (13.7 percent), for total Harari Region (See Table 4.4). The table also revealed that among the female economically active population, homemakers constituted the highest (41.6 percent), proportion, followed by students (35.5 percent) and pensioners (13.2 percent). While in the case of males, students took the largest (64.3 percent) share, and pensioners (14.4 percent) constituted the second largest group, followed by the too young to work (9.7 percent). In the urban areas of the region, students constituted the highest proportion of the inactive population for both males and females, 72.5 percent and 45.4 percent, respectively. Considering the rural part, 49 percent of the inactive males were found to be too young to work group and among the inactive females about 61 percent homemakers.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inactive	Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Urban + Rural								
Total	43,068	19,910	11,590	718	3,010	5,885	148	1,807
	(100.0)	(46.2)	(26.9)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(13.7)	(0.3)	(4.2
Male	16,033	10,308	343	380	1,552	2,315	-	1,135
	(100.0)	(64.3)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(9.7)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(7.1
Female	27,035	9,602	11,247	338	1,458	3,570	148	672
	(100.0)	(35.5)	(41.6)	(1.3)	(5.4)	(13.2)	(0.5)	(2.5
Urban								
Total	33,895	19,021	7,468	498	517	4,830	148	1,413
	(100.0)	(56.1)	(22.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(14.2)	(0.4)	(4.2
Male	13,376	9,703	171	236	251	2,052	-	963
	(100.0)	(72.5)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(7.2
Female	20,519	9,318	7,297	262	266	2,778	148	450
	(100.0)	(45.4)	(35.6)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(13.5)	(0.7)	(2.2
Rural								
Total	9,173	889	4,122	220	2,493	1,055	-	394
	(100.0)	(9.7)	(44.9)	(2.4)	(27.2)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(4.3
Male	2,657	605	172	144	1,301	263	-	172
	(100.0)	(22.8)	(6.5)	(5.4)	(49.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(6.5
Female	6,516	284	3,950	76	1,192	792	-	222
	(100.0)	(4.4)	(60.6)	(1.2)	(18.3)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(3.4

Table 4.5a that refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that 42.7 percent of the students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that about 3 percent of the students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending at the lower level education, where they have not attained the ability to read and write to be considered literate. In the remaining categories of reasons for being inactive, that is, the home makers, the pensioners and the too young to work, the proportion of illiterates were found to be dominant, 56.3 percent, 63.5 percent and 90.2 percent illiterates, respectively. The corresponding figures for the disabled and prostitutes were 61.6 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively. Similar distribution patters as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part the proportion illiterates were relatively lower in all the inactive categories than in the rural part (See Tables 4.5b - 4.5c). As a general feature, the percent inactive persons were observed diminishing as the level of education increases in both the urban and rural parts of the region.

Table 4.5a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	43,068	15,017	1,827	11,629	6,425	6,146	1,726	145	153
Male	16,033	3,390	432	5,576	2,801	2,864	841	90	39
Female	27,035	11,627	1,395	6,053	3,624	3,282	885	55	114
Students									
Total	19,910	554	163	8,503	4,786	4,815	1,045	20	24
Male	10,308	227	100	4,518	2,345	2,449	645	20	4
Female	9,602	327	63	3,985	2,441	2,366	400	0	20
Home makers									
Total	11,590	6,526	923	1,724	1,061	822	415	55	64
Male	343	165	0	70	48	35	20	0	5
Female	11,247	6,361	923	1,654	1,013	787	395	55	59
Disabled									
Total	718	442	14	97	62	59	34	10	0
Male	380	236	5	57	19	39	14	10	0
Female	338	206	9	40	43	20	20	0	0
Too Young									
Total	3,010	2,715	47	228	15	5	0	0	0
Male	1,552	1,381	31	125	10	5	0	0	0
Female	1,458	1,334	16	103	5	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	5,885	3,737	607	700	316	246	180	44	55
Male	2,315	837	248	555	263	208	140	44	20
Female	3,570	2,900	359	145	53	38	40	0	35
Prostitutes									
Total	148	29	10	34	40	30	5	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	148	29	10	34	40	30	5	0	0
Others									
Total	1,807	1,014	63	343	145	169	47	16	10
Male	1,135	544	48	251	116	128	22	16	10
Female	672	470	15	92	29	41	25	0	0

Table 4.5b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Harari Region : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	33,895	7,090	1,607	10,758	6,346	6,090	1,721	145	138
Male	13,376	1,455	347	5,043	2,747	2,819	836	90	39
Female	20,519	5,635	1,260	5,715	3,599	3,271	885	55	99
Students									
Total	19,021	472	87	7,883	4,731	4,764	1,040	20	24
Male	9,703	173	49	4,103	2,305	2,409	640	20	4
Female	9,318	299	38	3,780	2,426	2,355	400	0	20
Home makers									
Total	7,468	2,636	844	1,593	1,050	822	415	55	53
Male	171	38	0	30	43	35	20	0	5
Female	7,297	2,598	844	1,563	1,007	787	395	55	48
Disabled									
Total	498	262	14	62	62	54	34	10	0
Male	236	127	5	27	19	34	14	10	0
Female	262	135	9	35	43	20	20	0	0
Too Young									
Total	517	301	36	160	15	5	0	0	0
Male	251	134	20	82	10	5	0	0	0
Female	266	167	16	78	5	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	4,830	2,751	557	694	307	246	180	44	51
Male	2,052	598	229	555	258	208	140	44	20
Female	2,778	2,153	328	139	49	38	40	0	31
Prostitutes									
Total	148	29	10	34	40	30	5	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	148	29	10	34	40	30	5	0	0
Others									
Total	1,413	639	59	332	141	169	47	16	10
Male	963	385	44	246	112	128	22	16	10
Female	450	254	15	86	29	41	25	0	0

Table 4.5c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	9,173	7,927	220	871	79	56	5	0	15
Male	2,657	1,935	85	533	54	45	5	0	0
Female	6,516	5,992	135	338	25	11	0	0	15
Students									
Total	889	82	76	620	55	51	5	0	0
Male	605	54	51	415	40	40	5	0	0
Female	284	28	25	205	15	11	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	4,122	3,890	79	131	11	0	0	0	11
Male	172	127	0	40	5	0	0	0	0
Female	3,950	3,763	79	91	6	0	0	0	11
Disabled									
Total	220	180	0	35	0	5	0	0	0
Male	144	109	0	30	0	5	0	0	0
Female	76	71	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	2,493	2,414	11	68	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1,301	1,247	11	43	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1,192	1,167	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	1,055	986	50	6	9	0	0	0	4
Male	263	239	19	0	5	0	0	0	0
Female	792	747	31	6	4	0	0	0	4
Prostitutes									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	394	375	4	11	4	0	0	0	0
Male	172	159	4	5	4	0	0	0	0
Female	222	216	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

4.4 Type of Activity

Employed persons were asked about the type of occupation, major product or industrial division of the establishment in which they were engaged during the reference period and the status of their employment in the main activity. These were also collected from unemployed persons who had previous work experience. The information collected from these persons referred to the job they held before they became unemployed. The information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous work experience. Therefore, analysis of the economically active population by occupation, major product or type of industry of their establishment and status in employment will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by the number of the unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

A national occupation and industrial classification code lists were prepared for the census. These lists were prepared closely following the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ILO, 1990b) and the International Standard Industrial Classification (UN, 1990) but took into account the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the country. These classifications were used for coding the responses on occupation and the type of industrial division of the establishment.

4.4.1 Status in Employment

In Harari Region, 43.1 percent of the economically active population were self-employed and about 25 percent unpaid family workers (See Table 4.6). The major contributors for the self employed category were males (47.6 percent) and for the unpaid family workers the females (35 percent). In the rural areas, more females than males were concentrated in the unpaid family workers group, because the females usually work in the farms of households that were largely led by males. A higher proportion of government and private employees were reported in the urban areas 36.9 percent and 12.3 percent, compared to the rural areas, 0.1 percent and 0.5 percent, in that order. The table also revealed that the proportion of employers and members of co-operatives were found to be lower in urban and rural areas of the region.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active	Employer	Self Employed	Goverment Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Urban + Rural									
Total	48,763	1,600	21,034	8,250	2,865	405	12,051	192	2,366
	(100.0)	(3.3)	(43.1)	(16.9)	(5.9)	(0.8)	(24.7)	(0.4)	(4.9
Male	29,331	1,088	13,958	5,347	1,868	295	5,250	121	1,404
	(100.0)	(3.7)	(47.6)	(18.2)	(6.4)	(1.0)	(17.9)	(0.4)	(4.8
Female	19,432	512	7,076	2,903	997	110	6,801	71	1,404
	(100.0)	(2.6)	(36.4)	(14.9)	(5.1)	(0.6)	(35.0)	(0.4)	(7.2
Urban									
Total	22,271	517	7,804	8,216	2,732	147	492	172	2,191
	(100.0)	(2.3)	(35.0)	(36.9)	(12.3)	(0.7)	(2.2)	(0.8)	(9.8
Male	13,709	285	4,519	5,318	1,740	118	286	119	1,404
	(100.0)	(2.1)	(33.0)	(38.8)	(12.7)	(0.9)	(2.1)	(0.9)	(10.2
Female	8,562	232	3,285	2,898	992	29	206	53	962
	(100.0)	(2.7)	(38.4)	(33.8)	(11.6)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(0.6)	(11.2
Rural									
Total	26,492	1,083	13,230	34	133	258	11,559	20	2,191
	(100.0)	(4.1)	(49.9)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(43.6)	(0.1)	(8.3
Male	15,622	803	9,439	29	128	177	4,964	2	1,324
	(100.0)	(5.1)	(60.4)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(8.5
Female	10,870	280	3,791	5	5	81	6,595	18	867
	(100.0)	(2.6)	(34.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(60.7)	(0.2)	(8.0

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, where the majority (89.4 percent) of the economically active persons in rural areas of Harari Region were found to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.7). However, in the urban part the picture is different, where a significant number of them were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (26 percent), those engaged in elementary occupations (18.5 percent) and in crafts and related trade workers group (10.9 percent). The pattern observed above is also true for males and females in both urban and rural areas. In general, the economically active persons engaged in the white collar

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Urban + Rural											
Total	48,763	385	634	3,325	1,432	6,775	24,398	2,472	1,081	5,645	2,616
	(100.0)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(6.8)	(2.9)	(13.9)	(50.0)	(5.1)	(2.2)	(11.6)	(5.4)
Male	29,331	332	539	2,067	637	2,964	15,033	1,786	1,041	3,220	1,712
	(100.0)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(7.0)	(2.2)	(10.1)	(51.3)	(6.1)	(3.5)	(11.0)	(5.8)
Female	19,432	53	95	1,258	795	3,811	9,365	686	40	2,425	904
	(100.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(6.5)	(4.1)	(19.6)	(48.2)	(3.5)	(0.2)	(12.5)	(4.7)
Urban											
Total	22,271	375	634	3,307	1,427	5,791	718	2,427	1,076	4,111	2,405
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(2.8)	(14.8)	(6.4)	(26.0)	(3.2)	(10.9)	(4.8)	(18.5)	(10.8)
Male	13,709	322	539	2,049	632	2,849	569	1,761	1,036	2,341	1,611
	(100.0)	(2.3)	(3.9)	(14.9)	(4.6)	(20.8)	(4.2)	(12.8)	(7.6)	(17.1)	(11.8)
Female	8,562	53	95	1,258	795	2,942	149	666	40	1,770	794
	(100.0)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(14.7)	(9.3)	(34.4)	(1.7)	(7.8)	(0.5)	(20.7)	(9.3)
Rural											
Total	26,492	10		18	5	984	23,680	45	5	1,534	211
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(89.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.8)
Male	15,622	10		18	5	115	14,464	25	5	879	101
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(92.6)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.6)
Female	10,870				-	869	9,216	20	0	655	110
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(84.8)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(1.0)

occupations were considerably small, where a total of 11.8 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals, technicians and clerks occupational groups. The major contributor for this value is the urban sector that was reported to have about 25.7 percent of the active persons in the white-collar occupations.

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.8a, 4.8b and 4.8c presented the distribution of economically active population by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural areas of Harari Region respectively. The table revealed that 56 percent of the economically active population of the region were illiterate. In the white collar occupations, the level of illiteracy is low, while in some of the other occupational groups the level is relatively higher, such as, in the skilled agricultural workers group and in elementary occupations group, 87.1 percent and 46.2 percent respectively. Similarly, a significant number of illiterates were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group and crafts and related trade workers group, 33.2 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, a significant number of persons who have completed at least grade twelve were reported in the legislators, senior officials and managers group (76.1 percent), professionals group (91.4 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (77.3 percent) and clerks group (56.3 percent). Similarly, a sizeable number of persons with elementary education, that is, those who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (19.9 percent), crafts and related trades workers group (20.4 percent) and in plant and machine operators and assemblers group (15.4 percent). Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas of the region (See Tables 4.8b - 4.8c). The percent illiterate indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebele's or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

Table 4.8a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	48,763	385	634	3,325	1,432	6,775	24,398	2,472	1,081	5,645	2,616
Male	29,331	332	539	2,067	637	2,964	15,033	1,786	1,041	3,220	1,712
Female	19,432	53	95	1,258	795	3,811	9,365	686	40	2,425	904
Illiterate											
Total	27,319	11	15	88	35	2,246	21,241	557	55	2,608	463
Male	15,124	4	10	58	25	410	12,741	271	55	1,364	186
Female	12,195	7	5	30	10	1,836	8,500	286	0	1,244	277
Non-Regular											
Total	2,729	10	5	31	10	502	1,530	222	24	323	72
Male	1,454	10	5	26	5	157	909	139	19	141	43
Female	1,275	0	0	5	5	345	621	83	5	182	29
Grades 1-6											
Total	4,752	18	10	48	54	1,346	1,124	505	166	1,061	420
Male	3,250	13	10	19	39	702	957	373	161	688	288
Female	1,502	5	0	29	15	644	167	132	5	373	132
Grades 7-8											
Total	3,125	15	0	44	121	888	277	425	222	727	406
Male	2,116	10	0	23	66	479	237	364	217	449	271
Female	1,009	5	0	21	55	409	40	61	5	278	135
Grades 9-11											
Total	3,746	38	24	482	396	924	91	345	287	636	523
Male	2,565	34	19	324	142	614	80	282	272	388	410
Female	1,181	4	5	158	254	310	11	63	15	248	113
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	4,712	110	58	1,647	659	763	65	335	292	253	530
Male	3,034	85	39	983	255	515	55	296	282	169	355
Female	1,678	25	19	664	404	248	10	39	10	84	175
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	2,124	183	522	925	147	83	11	71	19	6	157
Male	1,628	176	456	594	100	78	11	61	19	5	128
Female	496	7	66	331	47	5	0	10	0	1	29
Not Stated											
Total	256	0	0	60	10	23	59	12	16	31	45
Male	160	0	0	40	5	9	43	0	16	16	31
Female	96	0	0	20	5	14	16	12	0	15	14

Table 4.8b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Urban, Harari Regin : 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	22,271	375	634	3,307	1,427	5,791	718	2,427	1,076	4,111	2,405
Male	13,709	322	539	2,049	632	2,849	569	1,761	1,036	2,341	1,611
Female	8,562	53	95	1,258	795	2,942	149	666	40	1,770	794
Illiterate											
Total	3,974	11	15	88	35	1,388	373	517	55	1,173	319
Male	1,707	4	10	58	25	350	283	251	55	545	126
Female	2,267	7	5	30	10	1,038	90	266	0	628	193
Non-Regular											
Total	1,175	10	5	28	10	483	66	217	24	275	57
Male	554	10	5	23	5	157	47	134	19	121	33
Female	621	0	0	5	5	326	19	83	5	154	24
Grades 1-6											
Total	3,581	18	10	48	54	1,269	95	505	166	1,026	390
Male	2,293	13	10	19	39	672	80	373	161	653	273
Female	1,288	5	0	29	15	597	15	132	5	373	117
Grades 7-8											
Total	2,901	15	0	44	121	873	80	425	222	721	400
Male	1,939	10	0	23	66	469	70	364	217	449	271
Female	962	5	0	21	55	404	10	61	5	272	129
Grades 9-11											
Total	3,635	38	24	482	391	909	25	345	282	626	513
Male	2,465	34	19	324	137	599	20	282	267	383	400
Female	1,170	4	5	158	254	310	5	63	15	243	113
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	4,682	110	58	1,632	659	763	50	335	292	253	530
Male	3,004	85	39	968	255	515	40	296	282	169	355
Female	1,678	25	19	664	404	248	10	39	10	84	175
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	2,114	173	522	925	147	83	11	71	19	6	157
Male	1,618	166	456	594	100	78	11	61	19	5	128
Female	496	7	66	331	47	5	0	10	0	1	29
Not Stated											
Total	209	0	0	60	10	23	18	12	16	31	39
Male	129	0	0	40	5	9	18	0	16	16	25
Female	80	0	0	20	5	14	0	12	0	15	14

Table 4.8c Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex and Educational Attainment, Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	26,492	10	0	18	5	984	23,680	45	5	1,534	211
Male	15,622	10	0	18	5	115	14,464	25	5	879	101
Female	10,870	0	0	0	0	869	9,216	20	0	655	110
Illiterate											
Total	23,345	0	0	0	0	858	20,868	40	0	1,435	144
Male	13,417	0	0	0	0	60	12,458	20	0	819	60
Female	9,928	0	0	0	0	798	8,410	20	0	616	84
Non-Regular											
Total	1,554	0	0	3	0	19	1,464	5	0	48	15
Male	900	0	0	3	0	0	862	5	0	20	10
Female	654	0	0	0	0	19	602	0	0	28	5
Grades 1-6											
Total	1,171	0	0	0	0	77	1,029	0	0	35	30
Male	957	0	0	0	0	30	877	0	0	35	15
Female	214	0	0	0	0	47	152	0	0	0	15
Grades 7-8											
Total	224	0	0	0	0	15	197	0	0	6	6
Male	177	0	0	0	0	10	167	0	0	0	0
Female	47	0	0	0	0	5	30	0	0	6	6
Grades 9-11											
Total	111	0	0	0	5	15	66	0	5	10	10
Male	100	0	0	0	5	15	60	0	5	5	10
Female	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	30	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Male	30	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	47	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	6
Male	31	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	6
Female	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

About 94 percent of the rural economically active population of Harari Region were engaged in the agricultural sector. As was observed in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture is the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.9). However, in the urban areas, a sizeable number of males were observed to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (18.6 percent), manufacturing (9.6 percent) and transport, storage and communication (10.1 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were found in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (32.1 percent), in manufacturing (7.3 percent) and in private households with employed persons (8.8 percent) industrial divisions.

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.10a, 4.10b and 4.10c present the distribution of the economically active population by major industrial division and level of education for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.10a revealed that 56 percent of the economically active population of the region were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were 17.8 percent and 88.1 percent, respectively (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). As was the case in the occupation section above, here also virtually the same phenomena was reflected in each of the industrial divisions. Thus, among the economically active population engaged in the agricultural sector, 87.4 percent and 88.5 percent were found to be illiterate, for total and rural areas of the region, respectively. Among the remaining industrial divisions, a higher proportion illiterates were reported in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (about 38 percent) and in private households with employed persons (44.3 percent) industrial divisions (See Table 4.10a). On the other hand, a significant proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade twelve were reported in finance inter-mediation (73.7 percent), and in education, health and social work (71.1 percent) industrial divisions.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by, Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Urban and Rural,Harari Region : 1994

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Economically Activen Population										
	No.	48,763	29,331	19,432	22,271	13,709	8,562	26,492	15,622	10,870
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	25,689	15,898	9,791	745	600	145	24,944	15,298	9,646
	%	(52.7)	(54.2)	(50.4)	(3.3)	(4.4)	(1.7)	(94.2)	(97.9)	(88.7)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	74	59	15	74	59	15	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	1,986	1,349	637	1,948	1,320	628	38	29	9
	%	(4.1)	(4.6)	(3.3)	(8.7)	(9.6)	(7.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	110	95	15	110	95	15	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	472	436	36	472	436	36	0	0	0
	%	(1.0)	(1.5)	(0.2)	(2.1)	(3.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	6,474	2,671	3,803	5,297	2,551	2,746	1,177	120	1,057
	%	(13.3)	(9.1)	(19.6)	(23.8)	(18.6)	(32.1)	(4.4)	(0.8)	(9.7)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	869	449	420	869	449	420	0	0	0
	%	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(3.9)	(3.3)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	1,571	1,392	179	1,551	1,382	169	20	10	10
	%	(3.2)	(4.7)	(0.9)	(7.0)	(10.1)	(2.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Financial Intr-mediation										
	No.	61	29	32	61	29	32	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	150	135	15	150	135	15	0	0	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	4,143	2,682	1,461	4,138	2,677	1,461	5	5	0
	%	(8.5)	(9.1)	(7.5)	(18.6)	(19.5)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	2,675	1,667	1,008	2,650	1,642	1,008	25	25	0
	%	(5.5)	(5.7)	(5.2)	(11.9)	(12.0)	(11.8)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	1,032	754	278	972	731	241	60	23	37
	%	(2.1)	(2.6)	(1.4)	(4.4)	(5.3)	(2.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	1,060	302	758	1,054	302	752	6	0	6
	%	(2.2)	(1.0)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(2.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	30	30	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	2,367	1,383	984	2,150	1,271	879	217	112	105
	%	(4.9)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(9.7)	(9.3)	(10.3)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.0)

Table 4.10a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment								
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population										
Total	48,763	27,319	2,729	4,752	3,125	3,746	4,712	2,124	256
Male	29,331	15,124	1,454	3,250	2,116	2,565	3,034	1,628	160
Female	19,432	12,195	1,275	1,502	1,009	1,181	1,678	496	96
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	25,689	22,463	1,555	1,164	281	96	60	11	59
Male	15,898	13,535	925	1,003	241	90	50	11	43
Female	9,791	8,928	630	161	40	6	10	0	16
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	74	15	4	20	5	20	5	5	0
Male	59	15	4	10	5	15	5	5	0
Female	15	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	1,986	349	118	396	297	387	303	115	21
Male	1,349	221	84	239	233	224	248	90	10
Female	637	128	34	157	64	163	55	25	11
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	110	15	0	10	20	15	30	20	0
Male	95	15	0	10	20	10	20	20	0
Female	15	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0
Construction									
Total	472	65	44	114	72	76	61	40	0
Male	436	65	44	114	62	50	61	40	0
Female	36	0	0	0	10	26	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	6,474	2,435	495	1,207	809	766	643	96	23
Male	2,671	418	133	627	492	478	428	86	9
Female	3,803	2,017	362	580	317	288	215	10	14
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	869	195	89	235	117	120	81	25	7
Male	449	56	35	143	62	83	49	20	1
Female	420	139	54	92	55	37	32	5	6
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	1,571	278	60	283	281	330	281	48	10
Male	1,392	223	45	268	256	300	242	48	10
Female	179	55	15	15	25	30	39	0	0

Table 4.10a(Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment								
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	61	0	0	0	11	5	29	16	0
Male	29	0	0	0	0	5	14	10	0
Female	32	0	0	0	11	0	15	6	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	150	39	8	20	30	15	20	18	0
Male	135	34	8	20	30	15	10	18	0
Female	15	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	4,143	139	90	350	390	907	1,628	599	40
Male	2,682	64	59	254	269	559	996	461	20
Female	1,461	75	31	96	121	348	632	138	20
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	2,675	85	47	136	132	333	933	968	41
Male	1,667	64	29	79	73	207	513	671	31
Female	1,008	21	18	57	59	126	420	297	10
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	1,032	285	66	217	135	192	92	35	10
Male	754	148	38	178	106	177	62	35	10
Female	278	137	28	39	29	15	30	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	1,060	470	75	219	171	84	36	0	5
Male	302	75	11	83	57	50	26	0	0
Female	758	395	64	136	114	34	10	0	5
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	30	0	0	0	5	0	5	20	0
Male	30	0	0	0	5	0	5	20	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	2,367	486	78	381	369	400	505	108	40
Male	1,383	191	39	222	205	302	305	93	26
Female	984	295	39	159	164	98	200	15	14

Table 4.10b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Harari Region : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Activen Population									
Total	22,271	3,974	1,175	3,581	2,901	3,635	4,682	2,114	209
Male	13,709	1,707	554	2,293	1,939	2,465	3,004	1,618	129
Female	8,562	2,267	621	1,288	962	1,170	1,678	496	80
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	745	379	72	106	84	30	45	11	18
Male	600	288	53	91	74	30	35	11	18
Female	145	91	19	15	10	0	10	0	0
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	74	15	4	20	5	20	5	5	0
Male	59	15	4	10	5	15	5	5	0
Female	15	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	1,948	320	109	396	297	387	303	115	21
Male	1,320	201	75	239	233	224	248	90	10
Female	628	119	34	157	64	163	55	25	11
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	110	15	0	10	20	15	30	20	0
Male	95	15	0	10	20	10	20	20	0
Female	15	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0
Construction									
Total	472	65	44	114	72	76	61	40	0
Male	436	65	44	114	62	50	61	40	0
Female	36	0	0	0	10	26	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	5,297	1,404	457	1,124	794	756	643	96	23
Male	2,551	348	133	597	482	468	428	86	9
Female	2,746	1,056	324	527	312	288	215	10	14
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	869	195	89	235	117	120	81	25	7
Male	449	56	35	143	62	83	49	20	1
Female	420	139	54	92	55	37	32	5	6
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	4,656	872	192	916	708	874	791	252	51
Male	4,306	759	177	876	657	839	709	243	46
Female	350	113	15	40	51	35	82	9	5

Table 4.10b(Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	61	0	0	0	11	5	29	16	0
Male	29	0	0	0	0	5	14	10	0
Female	32	0	0	0	11	0	15	6	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	150	39	8	20	30	15	20	18	0
Male	135	34	8	20	30	15	10	18	0
Female	15	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	4,138	139	90	350	390	902	1,628	599	40
Male	2,677	64	59	254	269	554	996	461	20
Female	1,461	75	31	96	121	348	632	138	20
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	2,650	85	47	136	132	333	918	958	41
Male	1,642	64	29	79	73	207	498	661	31
Female	1,008	21	18	57	59	126	420	297	10
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	972	238	63	217	135	182	92	35	10
Male	731	138	35	178	106	167	62	35	10
Female	241	100	28	39	29	15	30	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	1,054	470	75	219	165	84	36	0	5
Male	302	75	11	83	57	50	26	0	0
Female	752	395	64	136	108	34	10	0	5
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	30	0	0	0	5	0	5	20	0
Male	30	0	0	0	5	0	5	20	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	2,150	342	57	351	363	390	505	108	34
Male	1,271	126	23	207	205	292	305	93	20
Female	879	216	34	144	158	98	200	15	14

Table 4.10c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	26,492	23,345	1,554	1,171	224	111	30	10	47
Male	15,622	13,417	900	957	177	100	30	10	31
Female	10,870	9,928	654	214	47	11	0	0	16
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	24,944	22,084	1,483	1,058	197	66	15	0	41
Male	15,298	13,247	872	912	167	60	15	0	25
Female	9,646	8,837	611	146	30	6	0	0	16
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	38	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	29	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	1,177	1,031	38	83	15	10	0	0	0
Male	120	70	0	30	10	10	0	0	0
Female	1,057	961	38	53	5	0	0	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	20	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Male	10	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Female	10	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

Table 4.10c(Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Male	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	25	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	0
Male	25	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	60	47	3	0	0	10	0	0	0
Male	23	10	3	0	0	10	0	0	0
Female	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	217	144	21	30	6	10	0	0	6
Male	112	65	16	15	0	10	0	0	6
Female	105	79	5	15	6	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	695	675	10	5	0	0	0	0	5
Female	342	327	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
	353	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

In the urban areas of the region, due to relatively a higher literacy level compared to the rural areas, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). Thus higher percent literate economically active persons that have completed elementary education and in higher level of education were observed for selected industrial divisions, that is, in financial inter-mediation division; real estate, renting and business activities division; public administration and defence, compulsory social security division and in education, health and social work industrial division (See Table 4.10b). On the contrary, in the rural areas the majority of the economically active persons in the different industrial divisions were found to be illiterates (See Table 4.10c).

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry is presented in Tables 4.11a, 4.11b and 4.11c for total, urban and rural areas of the region, respectively. The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division and in hotels and restaurants division were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers, 84.7 percent and 78.3 percent, respectively (See Table 4.11a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 85.2 percent and 78.3 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector, the majority were agricultural workers, 94.5 percent and 94.1 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers and professionals were observed in the majority of the industrial divisions. There is no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban areas compared to the rural more persons that were engaged in the white-collar occupations were observed in most industrial divisions. Moreover in the rural areas there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons.

Table 4.11a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	48,763	385	634	3,325	1,432	6,775	24,398	2,472	1,081	5,645	2,616
Male	29,331	332	539	2,067	637	2,964	15,033	1,786	1,041	3,220	1,712
Female	19,432	53	95	1,258	795	3,811	9,365	686	40	2,425	904
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	25,689	6	0	5	5	9	24,166	0	0	1,493	113
Male	15,898	6	0	5	5	0	15,007	0	0	875	93
Female	9,791	0	0	0	0	9	9,159	0	0	618	20
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	35	0
Male	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	30	0
Female	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
Manufacturing											
Total	1,986	42	30	65	111	35	0	1,145	94	464	0
Male	1,349	42	15	35	61	10	0	877	79	230	0
Female	637	0	15	30	50	25	0	268	15	234	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	110	0	0	20	15	0	0	25	10	40	0
Male	95	0	0	20	5	0	0	20	10	40	0
Female	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	472	0	5	40	2	0	0	341	1	78	5
Male	436	0	5	40	2	0	0	335	1	48	5
Female	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	30	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	6,474	9	24	34	5	5,481	201	492	10	218	0
Male	2,671	9	14	25	5	2,166	5	314	10	123	0
Female	3,803	0	10	9	0	3,315	196	178	0	95	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	869	41	0	0	30	680	0	88	0	30	0
Male	449	29	0	0	29	363	0	6	0	22	0
Female	420	12	0	0	1	317	0	82	0	8	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	1,571	5	0	20	98	0	10	15	736	687	0
Male	1,392	5	0	15	58	0	5	15	726	568	0
Female	179	0	0	5	40	0	5	0	10	119	0

Table 4.11a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	61	0	5	10	31	0	0	0	0	15	0
Male	29	0	5	5	15	0	0	0	0	4	0
Female	32	0	0	5	16	0	0	0	0	11	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	150	5	5	13	20	20	0	15	0	72	0
Male	135	5	5	8	15	20	0	15	0	67	0
Female	15	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	4,143	199	183	1,278	849	378	10	97	109	556	484
Male	2,682	174	173	807	297	312	5	77	99	295	443
Female	1,461	25	10	471	552	66	5	20	10	261	41
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	2,675	61	352	1,741	171	51	0	34	30	226	9
Male	1,667	45	292	1,037	85	15	0	34	30	124	5
Female	1,008	16	60	704	86	36	0	0	0	102	4
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	1,032	13	26	80	30	68	0	71	51	684	9
Male	754	13	26	66	30	53	0	14	51	492	9
Female	278	0	0	14	0	15	0	57	0	192	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	1,060	0	0	9	0	15	0	60	30	946	0
Male	302	0	0	4	0	10	0	5	30	253	0
Female	758	0	0	5	0	5	0	55	0	693	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	30	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	5	5	0
Male	30	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	5	5	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	2,367	4	4	10	50	38	11	45	5	96	2,104
Male	1,383	4	4	0	15	15	11	40	0	44	1,250
Female	984	0	0	10	35	23	0	5	5	52	854

Table 4.11b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Harari Region : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	22,271	375	634	3,307	1,427	5,791	718	2,427	1,076	4,111	2,405
Male	13,709	322	539	2,049	632	2,849	569	1,761	1,036	2,341	1,611
Female	8,562	53	95	1,258	795	2,942	149	666	40	1,770	794
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	745	6	0	5	5	0	704	0	0	25	0
Male	600	6	0	5	5	0	564	0	0	20	0
Female	145	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	5	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	35	0
Male	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	30	0
Female	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
Manufacturing											
Total	1,948	42	30	65	111	35	0	1,116	94	455	0
Male	1,320	42	15	35	61	10	0	857	79	221	0
Female	628	0	15	30	50	25	0	259	15	234	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	110	0	0	20	15	0	0	25	10	40	0
Male	95	0	0	20	5	0	0	20	10	40	0
Female	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	472	0	5	40	2	0	0	341	1	78	5
Male	436	0	5	40	2	0	0	335	1	48	5
Female	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	30	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	5,297	9	24	34	5	4,511	4	487	10	213	0
Male	2,551	9	14	25	5	2,056	0	309	10	123	0
Female	2,746	0	10	9	0	2,455	4	178	0	90	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	869	41	0	0	30	680	0	88	0	30	0
Male	449	29	0	0	29	363	0	6	0	22	0
Female	420	12	0	0	1	317	0	82	0	8	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	1,551	5	0	20	98	0	0	15	731	682	0
Male	1,382	5	0	15	58	0	0	15	721	568	0
Female	169	0	0	5	40	0	0	0	10	114	0

Table 4.11b (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	61	0	5	10	31	0	0	0	0	15	0
Male	29	0	5	5	15	0	0	0	0	4	0
Female	32	0	0	5	16	0	0	0	0	11	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	150	5	5	13	20	20	0	15	0	72	0
Male	135	5	5	8	15	20	0	15	0	67	0
Female	15	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	4,138	199	183	1,278	844	378	10	97	109	556	484
Male	2,677	174	173	807	292	312	5	77	99	295	443
Female	1,461	25	10	471	552	66	5	20	10	261	41
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	2,650	51	352	1,726	171	51	0	34	30	226	9
Male	1,642	35	292	1,022	85	15	0	34	30	124	5
Female	1,008	16	60	704	86	36	0	0	0	102	4
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	972	13	26	77	30	63	0	60	51	643	9
Male	731	13	26	63	30	48	0	14	51	477	9
Female	241	0	0	14	0	15	0	46	0	166	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	1,054	0	0	9	0	15	0	60	30	940	0
Male	302	0	0	4	0	10	0	5	30	253	0
Female	752	0	0	5	0	5	0	55	0	687	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	30	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	5	5	0
Male	30	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	5	5	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	2,150	4	4	10	50	38	0	45	5	96	1,898
Male	1,271	4	4	0	15	15	0	40	0	44	1,149
Female	879	0	0	10	35	23	0	5	5	52	749

Table 4.11c Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Rural, Harari Region : 1994

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	26,492	10	0	18	5	984	23,680	45	5	1,534	211
Male	15,622	10	0	18	5	115	14,464	25	5	879	101
Female	10,870	0	0	0	0	869	9,216	20	0	655	110
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	24,944	0	0	0	0	9	23,462	0	0	1,468	5
Male	15,298	0	0	0	0	0	14,443	0	0	855	0
Female	9,646	0	0	0	0	9	9,019	0	0	613	5
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	9	0
Male	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	9	0
Female	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	1,177	0	0	0	0	970	197	5	0	5	0
Male	120	0	0	0	0	110	5	5	0	0	0
Female	1,057	0	0	0	0	860	192	0	0	5	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	20	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	5	0
Male	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Female	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	25	10	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	25	10	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	60	0	0	3	0	5	0	11	0	41	0
Male	23	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	15	0
Female	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	26	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	217	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	206
Male	112	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	101
Female	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105

4.5 Unemployment

The magnitude or extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population over the economically active population. The total unemployment rate of Harari Region was reported to be 14.4 percent, 13.2 percent and 16.2 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively (See Table 4.12). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were, 27.1 percent, 25.1 percent and 30 percent, in that order. However, in the rural areas the rates were relatively low 1.1 percent, 0.6 percent and 1.8 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively.

Table 4.12 Unemployement Rate by Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Unemployed Persons	Unemployement Rate
Urban + Rural			
Total	54,888	7,917	14.4
Male	32,360	4,275	13.2
Female	22,528	3,642	16.2
Urban			
Total	28,127	7,631	27.1
Male	16,646	4,183	25.1
Female	11,481	3,448	30.0
Rural			
Total	26,761	286	1.1
Male	15,714	92	0.6
Female	11,047	194	1.8

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household is presented in Table 4.13. The table revealed that heads of households were reported to have the highest number of unemployed persons among the males and son/daughter of heads only among the females, 27.52 percent and 24.27 percent respectively. Similar pattern holds true in the urban areas of the region, where heads of households constituted the largest portion of the unemployed among the males (27.5 percent) and son/daughter of heads only among the females (25.4 percent).

Table 4.13 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex, Urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Not Stated
Urban+Rural											
Total	7,917	1,640	514	1,639	2,022	45	19	628	1,103	307	0
Male	4,275	1,174	75	824	1,140	25	10	319	546	162	0
Female	3,642	466	439	815	882	20	9	309	557	145	0
Urban											
Total	7,631	1,620	503	1,400	2,012	45	19	628	1,097	307	0
Male	4,183	1,164	75	746	1,136	25	10	319	546	162	0
Female	3,448	456	428	654	876	20	9	309	551	145	0
Rural											
Total	286	20	11	239	10	0	0	0	6	0	0
Male	92	10	0	78	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	194	10	11	161	6	0	0	0	6	0	0

In the rural areas, for both sexes as well as males and females, son/daughter of heads and spouses were found to constitute the largest portion of the unemployed population, 83.6 percent, 84.8 percent and 83 percent respectively. In general, heads, son/daughter of heads and spouses and son/daughter of heads only constituted the majority of the unemployed persons (See Table 4.13).

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.14 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education, sex, urban and rural areas. In Harari Region the highest proportion of the unemployed persons were reported to be grade twelve complete, 28.5 percent, 29.2 percent and 27.7 percent, for total, males and females, respectively. On the other hand, a significant number of unemployed illiterates were reported, 20.1 percent, 14.3 percent and 26.9 percent for total, males and females, respectively. The table revealed that the unemployed persons in the urban areas were better educated than those in the rural areas, where the percent literate were reported to be 82.3 percent for the urban while for the rural it was 5.2 percent only.

Table 4.14 Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by, Educational Level, sex, urban and Rural, Harari Region: 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	7,917	1,593	207	274	817	1,094	1,428	2,256	219	29
	%	(100.0)	(20.1)	(2.6)	(3.5)	(10.3)	(13.8)	(18.0)	(28.5)	(2.8)	(0.4
Male	No.	4,275	612	94	124	427	662	906	1,247	184	19
	%	(100.0)	(14.3)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(10.0)	(15.5)	(21.2)	(29.2)	(4.3)	(0.4
Female	No.	3,642	981	113	150	390	432	522	1,009	35	10
	%	(100.0)	(26.9)	(3.1)	(4.1)	(10.7)	(11.9)	(14.3)	(27.7)	(1.0)	(0.3
Urban											
Total	No.	7,631	1,322	202	274	807	1,094	1,428	2,256	219	29
	%	(100.0)	(17.3)	(2.6)	(3.6)	(10.6)	(14.3)	(18.7)	(29.6)	(2.9)	(0.4
Male	No.	4,183	529	89	124	423	662	906	1,247	184	19
	%	(100.0)	(12.6)	(2.1)	(3.0)	(10.1)	(15.8)	(21.7)	(29.8)	(4.4)	(0.5
Female	No.	3,448	793	113	150	384	432	522	1,009	35	10
	%	(100.0)	(23.0)	(3.3)	(4.4)	(11.1)	(12.5)	(15.1)	(29.3)	(1.0)	(0.3
Rural											
Total	No.	286	271	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(94.8)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0
Male	No.	92	83	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(90.2)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0
Female	No.	194	188	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(96.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0

CHAPTER V

POPULATION DYNAMICS

In the 1994 Population and Housing census, data on migration, fertility and mortality condition of the population were collected. The information on these items is useful to measure the change that will occur on the size of the population due to movements, births and deaths.

The information on fertility and mortality are based on the number of children ever born alive and number of childeren dead and the number of births during the last 12 months prior to the census date. The information on migration was based on two questions i.e on length of continuous residence and area of previous residence of migrants. The information was collected from a sample of population and the results were weighted to provide figures for the total population.

Data on fertility and mortality are subject to various errors of reporting and interviewing. One of the major factors contributing to this error is the fact that the information is based on past events and hence is subject to memory lapse. Other factors that affect the quality of fertility and mortality data are deliberate miss-reporting on the side of respondents and errors committed by the enumerator through faulty interviewing. Due to these and other problems, indirect methods are used to estimate fertility and mortality parameters.

This chapter is divided into 3 sections. Section 5.1 deals with internal migration. Section 5.2 deals with fertility and section 5.3 presents the mortality condition.

5.1 Internal Migration

5.1.1 Introduction

Of the three components of population change, viz., fertility, mortality and migration, the role of migration in population changes in the regions, rural and urban areas is very important. Migration is sensitive to changes in socio-economic, political and physical factors. Moreover, it can affect the spatial, age and sex distribution and other characteristics of the population of both areas of origin and destination.

In the census, data on internal migration was collected in order to ascertain both magnitude and characteristics of the migrants. In this section, an attempt is made to examine the data on internal migration to and within Harari Region. This section is sub-divided into five sub-sections. These are introduction, concepts and definitions used in this analytical report, levels and pattern of internal migration., differential with respect to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and rates of in- migration.

5.1.2 Concepts And Definitions

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of arrival (UN, 1958). *Internal migration*, in this sense, is residential mobility from one geographical unit to another within the same country. In the census, data on internal migration was collected by employing two questions. These are the questions on the *length of continuous residence* and the *area of previous residence* of migrants.

The length of continuous residence refers to the number of years a person has lived continuously until the census date in *the area of enumeration*. According to the length of continuous residence data, the population of an area of enumeration is grouped into two. The first group constitutes those who have resided in the area of enumeration continuously since birth. The second group constitutes those who, in the course of their lives, have lived elsewhere other than in the area of enumeration. The former group constitutes the *non-migrants* and the latter group constitutes the *migrants*. These two groups constitute the *migration status* of the population of the area of enumeration.

In an urban area of enumeration, a person is a migrant if he has lived in other urban or rural areas which are located either within or out of the region of enumeration. In a rural area of enumeration , a person is a migrant if he has lived in a wereda other than the wereda in which the rural area of enumeration is found or if he has lived in urban areas of the same region or another region. The length of continuous residence classification of the population of an area of enumeration as migrants and non-migrants also defines return migrants as migrants.

The length of continuous residence data is recorded in completed years, as less than one year, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-6, 7-9 and 10 years and above. The time dimension has made it possible to distinguish between the current and long-time migrants. In addition to this, the recording of the length of continuous residence in completed years has enabled to determine the time of last arrival of the migrants to urban or rural area. In this respect, the length of continuous residence data, in this report, is used to:-

1. Determine the migration status of the population of the area of enumeration
2. Distinguish between the current and long-time migrants
3. Determine the year of last arrival of migrants
4. Estimate annual rate of in-migration

Once the migration status of the population of the *area of enumeration* is determined , migrants are further asked whether their *area of previous residence* was urban or rural . The area of previous residence is the area of *usual residence* before migrating to the area of enumeration. The *area of usual residence* is the area at which the respondent has lived continuously at least for six months. The *area of previous residence* is classified into *urban* and *rural*. This classification has enabled to generate details of inter-sectional flows of migrants, such as rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The *urban* and *rural* classification of the place of previous residence is based on the situation of the area at the time of migration.

An *area of enumeration* refers to the *area of usual residence* of the population at the time of enumeration. The area of enumeration is classified as *urban* and *rural*. An urban centre is generally defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants. However, for the purpose of the census urban centers includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants:-

i) Wereda capitals,
ii) Localities with Urban Dwellers Associations,
iii) Localities with 1000 or more inhabitants who are primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities (CSA, 1992).

5.1.3 Levels And Patterns of Internal Migration

This sub-section examines the levels of internal migration, year of last arrival of migrants and forms of migration. Levels of migration deals with the volume of internal

migration. The volume of recent and long-time migrants that entered during the different periods of in-migration are discussed under year of last arrival. The pattern of movements between the rural and urban areas of Harari Region are presented under forms of migration.

a) Levels of Internal Migration

Level of migration to an area is measured by taking percentages of migrants against the total population of the area. Table 5.1.1 presents the level of internal migration for Harari Region by sex and area of enumeration. In 1994, among the total population of Harari Region, 22.6 percent were migrants and 76.9 percent were non-migrants. The level of internal migration by sex showed that 76.7 percent of the males and 77.1 percent of the females were non-migrants, while the remaining 22.8 and 22.5 percent of the males and of the females, respectively, were migrants.

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Harari Region vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban areas amounted to 34.5 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas turned out to be only 6.2 percent. This disproportionate distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas could be explained partly by the fact that the rural areas are relatively less attractive in providing job opportunities than urban areas.

Table 5.1.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Harari Region : 1994

Migration Status	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
		Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	130691	100	75931	100	54760	100
	Male	65120	100	37020	100	28100	100
	Female	65571	100	38911	100	26660	100
Non-migrants	Total	100465	76.9	49243	64.9	51222	93.5
	Male	49923	76.7	23682	64.0	26241	93.4
	Female	50542	77.1	25561	65.7	24981	93.7
Migrants	Total	29573	22.6	26168	34.5	3405	6.2
	Male	14851	22.8	13069	35.3	1782	6.3
	Female	14722	22.5	13099	33.7	1623	6.1

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of the NS cases.

b) Year of Last Arrival

The percentage of migrants indicated in Table 5.1.1 included those who have in-migrated and survived for a period ranging from less than a year to more than a decade before the census date. The length of continuous residence data groups the migrants by the number of years of continuous residence. This enabled to obtain the percentage of migrants by year of last arrival. It should, however, be borne in mind that due to the effects of mortality and return migration, the percentage of surviving migrants at the time of enumeration were less than those who arrived at the time of migration.

Table 5.1.2 represents the distribution of migrants by length of continuous residence and the corresponding year of last arrival . According to the data based on the year of last arrival of the total surviving migrants, 52.6 percent moved before 1984. The remaining 47.4 percent arrived during the last decade, i.e., between 1994 and 1984. The data, however, showed some fluctuations in the volume of migrants who moved during the different years of the last decade.

During the three years, between 1987 and 1984, 6.7 percent of the migrants made their move. During the following two years of 1989 and 1987, the percentage of migrants who made similar movements constituted 6.2 percent of the total migrants showing a slight increase in the average(3.1 percent per year) when compared with the average (2.2 percent per year) which moved during the previous three years. Then, the percentage of in-migrants during the one year of 1991 and 1990, picked up to 7.8 percent of the total migrants. The percentage of migrants, then, slightly reduced to 6.4 percent during 1992-91 and again increased to 6.5 percent during 1993-92 and 7.3 percent in the subsequent year of 1994-93 period. The rise in the volume of in-migration which was observed during the 1991-1990 period draws particular attention. This rise could partly be attributed to the return of people (return migrants) back to their native place after the change in the government that took place in 1991.

Table 5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Harari Region : 1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
			Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Total	Total	29573	100	16503	100	12919	100
		Male	14851	100	8109	100	6653	100
		Female	14722	100	8394	100	6266	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	2150	7.3	1213	7.4	916	7.1
		Male	1191	8.0	607	7.5	580	8.7
		Female	959	6.5	606	7.2	336	5.4
1	1993-92	Total	1920	6.5	1096	6.6	815	6.3
		Male	892	6.0	477	5.9	406	6.1
		Female	1028	7.0	619	7.4	409	6.5
2	1992-91	Total	1889	6.4	1205	7.3	680	5.3
		Male	930	6.3	567	7.0	363	5.5
		Female	959	6.5	638	7.6	317	5.1
3	1991-90	Total	2317	7.8	1455	8.8	837	6.5
		Male	1310	8.8	818	10.1	484	7.3
		Female	1007	6.8	637	7.6	353	5.6
4	1990-89	Total	1951	6.6	1112	6.7	827	6.4
		Male	1112	7.5	624	7.7	476	7.2
		Female	839	5.7	488	5.8	351	5.6
5-6	1989-87	Total	1820	6.2	969	5.9	826	6.4
		Male	943	6.3	504	6.2	423	6.4
		Female	877	6.0	465	5.5	403	6.4
7-9	1987-84	Total	1983	6.7	1068	6.5	900	7.0
		Male	1025	6.9	575	7.1	440	6.6
		Female	958	6.5	493	5.9	460	7.3
10 & Above	Before 1984	Total	15543	52.6	8385	50.8	7118	55.1
		Male	7448	50.2	3937	48.6	3481	52.3
		Female	8095	55.0	4448	53.0	3637	58.0

Examination of the inflow of migrants to the urban and rural areas of Harari Region during the different years of arrival revealed that 55.1 percent of the surviving migrants in the rural area entered before 1984, while the corresponding percentage for the urban area amounted to 50.8 percent. The remaining 44.9 percent in the rural areas and 49.2 percent in the urban areas entered during the last decade preceding the census date.

c) Forms of Internal Migration

According to the information obtained on the area of previous residence of the migrants, the majority of the migrants (55.8 percent) moved directly from the urban areas, while 43.7 percent were from rural areas. Among male and female migrants, 54.6 and 57.0 percent, respectively, were from the urban areas (Table 5.1.3).

Table 5.1.3 also gives the *Form Of Migration,* which deals with the flow of migrants between the urban and rural sectors of the region and area of previous residence. The common forms of migration are rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural and urban-urban. The main form of migration was the urban-urban form which constituted 54.2 percent of the total migrants in Harari Region. The second and the third major forms of migration were the rural-urban and rural-rural forms of movement which consisted of 33.9 and 9.8 percent of the total migrants. Although, the urban-urban form of movement reflected direct moves among urban areas, it should be noted that the bulk of these migrants originally moved from the rural areas to the nearby urban centers and stayed there for sometimes and then moved to the next higher level urban centers. These step-wise movements are the common form of migratory movements often observed in a country.

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Form of Migration and Sex , Harari Region : 1994

Area of Previous Residence And Form of Migration	Migrants By Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Urban + Rural			
No.	29573	14851	14722
%	100	100	100
Urban	55.8	54.6	57.0
Rural	43.7	44.8	42.6
Total			
No.	29573	14851	14722
%	100	100	100
Urban-Urban	54.2	52.8	55.7
Urban-Rural	1.6	1.8	1.4
Rural-Urban	33.9	34.8	33.0
Rural-Rural	9.8	10.0	9.5

NB:- Percentages do not add up to 100 because of NS cases

The percentage of migrants from rural and urban areas by year of last arrival and length of continuous residence are shown in Table 5.1.4. Of the total migrants from the rural areas, 55.1 percent arrived before 1984, while 50.8 percent of the total migrants from the urban areas arrived during the same period. As indicated in Table 5.1.3 and 5.1.4, the tendency in population movement, within and from other regions, towards the urban areas of Harari Region reflected that urban population seemed to be more mobile than the rural population.

5.1.4 Characteristics of Internal Migrants

Studies have shown that migrants often differ in certain aspects of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics from the non-migrants. Migration is often selective of the better educated, the youth and the never married, among others. In this sub-section, it is attempted to investigate the age-sex composition, marital status, educational attainment, labor force participation, unemployment rates and occupational characteristics of both migrants and non-migrants.

Table 5.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Harari : 1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Previous Residence	
			Urban	Rural
	Total			
	No.	Total	16503	12919
		Male	8109	6653
		Female	8394	6266
	%	Total	100	100
		Male	100	100
		Female	100	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	7.4	7.1
		Male	7.5	8.7
		Female	7.2	5.4
1-4	1993-89	Total	29.4	24.5
		Male	30.7	26.1
		Female	28.4	22.8
5-9	1989-84	Total	12.4	13.4
		Male	13.3	13.0
		Female	11.4	13.7
10 +	before 1984	Total	50.8	55.1
		Male	48.6	52.3
		Female	53.0	58.0

Usually, analysis of the characteristics of migrants focuses on the characteristics at the time of migration rather than at the time of enumeration. But the census gives data on the characteristics of migrants at the time of enumeration rather than at the time of in-migration. However, in this analytical report, the characteristics of recent migrants (migrants who resided for less than 12 months preceding the census date) can be taken to show the characteristics of the migrants at the time of in-migration. Then, the characteristics of non-migrants, total migrants (in-migrants who have in-migrated and resided for less than 12 months to 10 years and above preceding the census date) and the recent migrants are compared.

a) Age-sex Composition

The age-sex structure of the total migrant and non-migrant population is given in Table 5.1.5. The data showed that 45.0 percent of the non-migrant population and 13.0 percent of the total migrants were below age 15 years, while 55.3 percent of the total migrants and 41.7 percent of the non-migrants were at the age group of 15-39 years. The highest percentage of the total migrants were at the age group 15-24, 30-34 years (11.2 percent), while the highest percentage of the non-migrants were found at the age group 5-9 years (16.2 percent).

Table 5.1.5 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Harari Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants				Total Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total No.	100465	49923	50542	99	29573	14851	14722	101
%	100	100	100		100	100	100	
0-4	13.0	13.3	12.7	103	2.3	2.5	2.1	123
5-9	16.2	16.8	15.5	107	4.0	4.0	4.0	101
10-14	15.8	16.7	14.9	110	6.7	6.7	6.7	101
15-19	13.9	13.6	14.1	95	11.2	10.0	12.3	82
20-24	9.2	8.6	9.8	87	11.2	10.6	11.8	91
25-29	7.8	7.1	8.4	83	10.9	9.6	12.2	80
30-34	6.2	6.1	6.2	97	11.2	11.5	10.9	107
35-39	4.6	4.6	4.7	98	10.8	11.8	9.9	120
40-44	3.8	4.2	3.4	124	8.2	9.5	6.9	139
45-49	2.2	2.4	2.0	121	5.3	5.7	4.9	117
50-54	2.2	2.0	2.3	87	5.5	5.6	5.3	107
55-59	0.9	0.8	1.0	85	2.8	2.7	2.9	95
60-64	1.7	1.6	1.9	84	3.9	3.6	4.2	88
65+	2.6	2.1	3.1	65	6.0	6.0	6.0	101

Another notable feature of the age distribution of the total migrants was that only 6.3 percent of the migrant population was at the age group 0-9 years, while this was 29.2 percent for the non-migrants. Conversely, the percentage of the older segment of the population (65 years and over) among migrants (6.0 percent) was higher than non-migrants (2.6 percent).This indicated that the non-migrant population consisted of higher percentage of children below the age of 15 years than the migrants, while the migrant population consisted of higher percentage of adults aged 15 years and above than the non-migrants population .This is in conformity with age pattern commonly observed in migrant population.

The age distribution of the total migrants discussed above included both recent and long time resident migrants. But many of the characteristics of total migrants tend to vary rather significantly by length of continuous residence at destination. For instance, the age distribution of migrants is positively correlated with length of continuous residence and does not reflect the age distribution at the time of in-migration. Because of this fact, the age distribution of the recent migrants which can be taken to show the age distribution at the time of migration is given in Table 5.1.6.

The recent migrants as expected, were rather older than the non-migrants and younger than the total migrants. The highest percentage of males (29.6 percent), females (22.9 percent)

Table 5.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Age Group and Sex, Harari Region : 1994

Age Group	Recent Migrants			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total				
No.	2150	1191	959	124
%	100	100	100	
0-4	6.0	4.7	7.5	75
5-9	4.9	3.4	6.5	62
10-14	7.4	6.7	8.1	100
15-19	24.7	19.9	29.6	81
20-24	26.7	29.6	22.9	160
25-29	9.2	10.8	7.1	187
30-34	5.9	7.2	4.2	215
35-39	4.1	4.9	3.3	181
40-44	2.9	3.7	2.0	232
45-49	1.2	2.0	0.1	2400
50-54	1.4	1.3	1.7	94
55-59	1.3	1.5	1.0	180
60-64	1.9	0.8	2.4	39
65+	2.7	3.5	1.7	263

Figure 5.1.1 Age Pyramid of Non-migrants by Sex ,Harari Region:1994

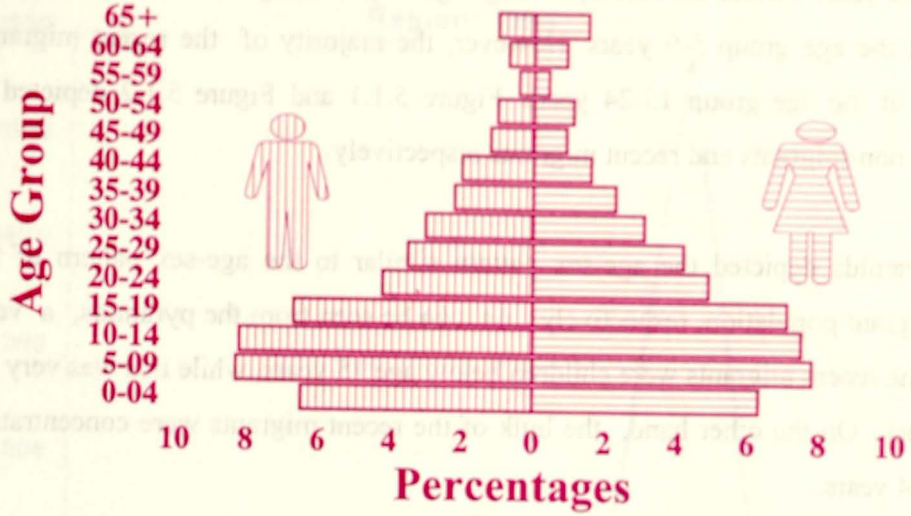
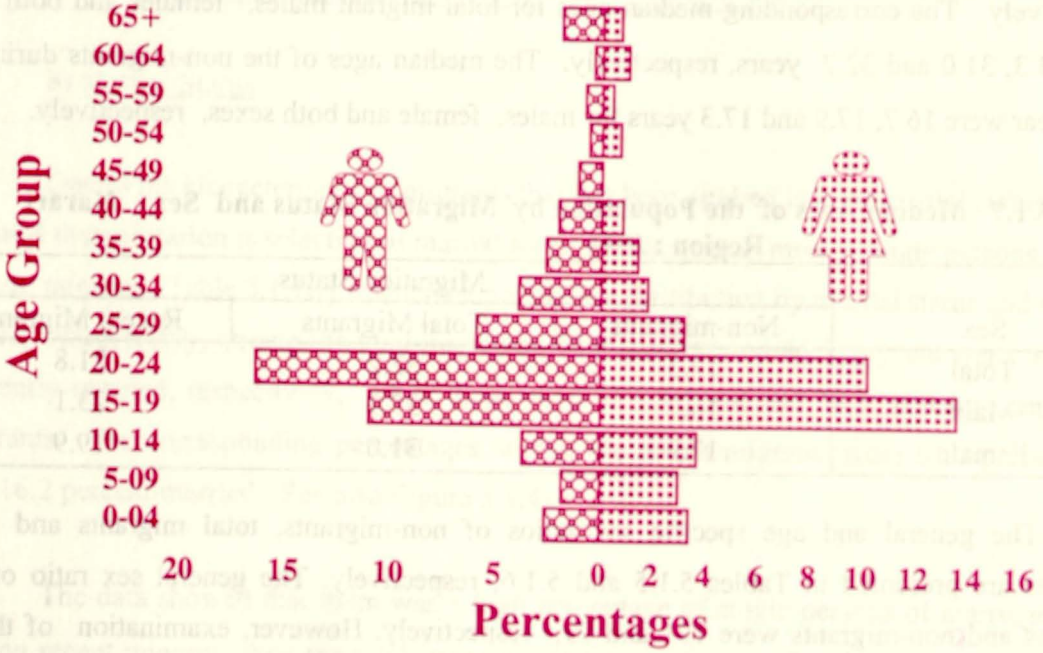


Figure 5.1.2 Age Pyramid of Migrants by Sex, Harari Region:1994



and both sexes (26.7 percent) were at the age group 20-24 years, while, as pointed out earlier , the corresponding highest percentage of the total migrants (11.2 percent) were at the age groups 15-24 and 30-34 years , while the corresponding highest percentage for the non- migrants (16.2 percent) was at the age group 5-9 years. However, the majority of the recent migrants (51.4 percent) were at the age group 15-24 years. Figure 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.2 depicted the age pyramid of the non-migrants and recent migrants respectively.

The pyramids depicted the age-sex pattern similar to the age-sex pattern of the non-migrant and migrant population, respectively. As can be seen from the pyramids, a very small percentage of the recent migrants were children below age 15 years, while this was very large for the non-migrants. On the other hand, the bulk of the recent migrants were concentrated at the age group 15-24 years.

Table 5.1.7 presents the median ages of migrants and non-migrants. The median ages of the recent migrants were 23.1, 19.9 and 21.8 years for males, females and both sexes, respectively . The corresponding median ages for total migrant males, females and both sexes were 33.3, 31.0 and 32.2 years, respectively. The median ages of the non-migrants during the same year were 16.7, 17.9 and 17.3 years for males, female and both sexes, respectively.

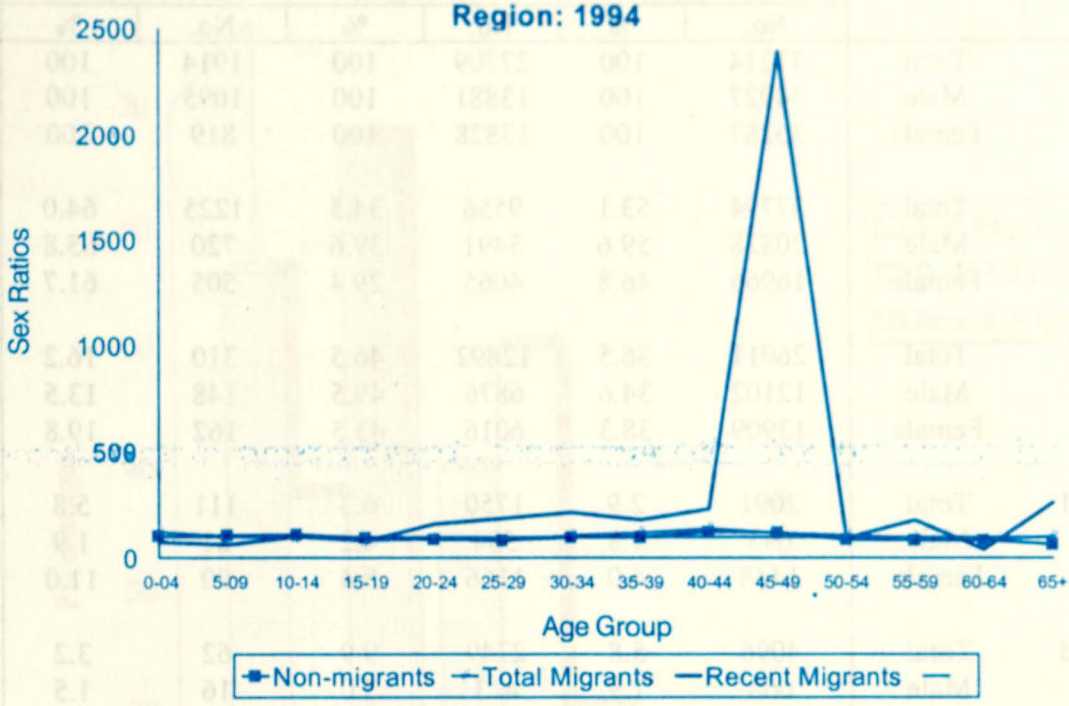
Table 5.1.7 Median Ages of the Population by Migration Status and Sex, Harari Region : 1994

Sex	Migration Status		
	Non-migrants	Total Migrants	Recent Migrants
Totai	17.3	32.2	21.8
Male	16.7	33.3	23.1
Female	17.9	31.0	19.9

The general and age specific sex ratios of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants are presented in Tables 5.1.5 and 5.1.6, respectively. The general sex ratio of total migrants and non-migrants were 101 and 99, respectively. However, examination of the age specific sex ratios of the total migrants revealed that total migrants were subjected to male deficiency at the age groups 15-29 and 55-64 years. Among non-migrants, male deficiency was quite pronounced at the age groups 15-39 and 50-65 years and above. There was an extremely high sex ratio among the non-migrants at the age groups 10-14 and 40-49. Recent migrants, on the other hand, were male dominated with a general sex ratio of 124. However, the age specific sex ratios indicated that recent migrants at the age group 0-9, 15-19,50-54 and 60-64 years

suffer from male deficiency, while the sex ratio at the age groups 20-49, 55-59 and 65 years and over were extremely high.

Figure 5.1.3 Sex Ratio of the Population by Migration Status, Harari Region: 1994



b) Marital Status

One of the characteristics of migrants that has been studied is their marital status. Studies showed that migration is selective of marital status and as a result mostly single persons dominate among migrants. Table 5.1.18 presents the population distribution by marital status and migration status. Accordingly, among the total migrants, 34.5 percent and 46.5 percent were single and currently married, respectively, while these were 53.1 percent and 36.5 percent among non-migrants. The corresponding percentages among the recent migrants were 64.0 percent single and 16.2 percent married (See also Figure 5.1.4).

The data showed that there was a high percentage of single persons of marriageable age among recent migrants than the total migrants and non-migrants. Another characteristic feature of the marital status composition of the population was that divorce and widowed were more prevalent among migrants than non-migrants. Both divorce and widowed happened to be relatively more prevalent among total migrants than among recent migrants.

Table 5.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Over by Migration Status, Marital Status and Sex , Harari Region : 1994

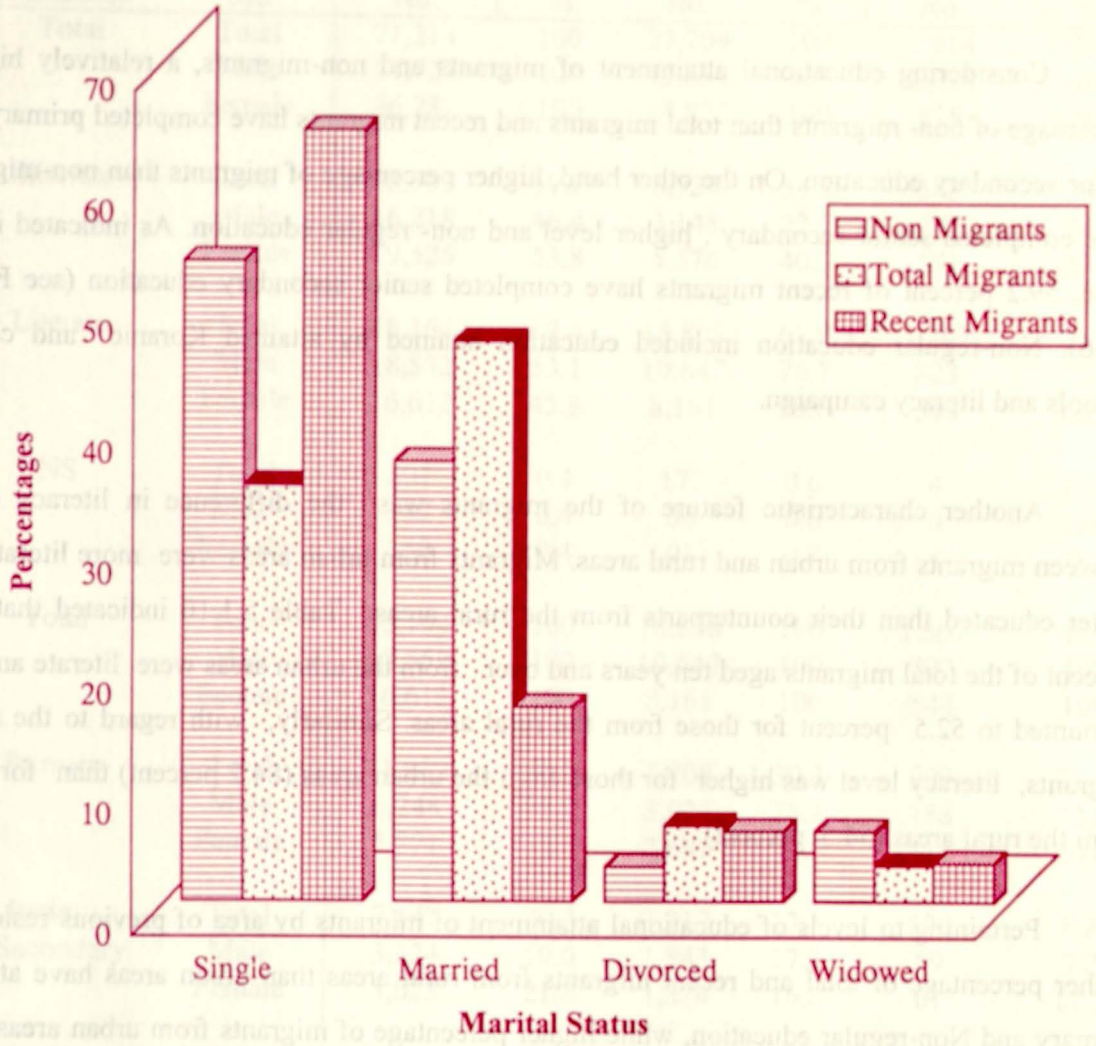
Marital Status	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non-Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	71214	100	27709	100	1914	100
	Male	34927	100	13881	100	1095	100
	Female	36287	100	13828	100	819	100
Single	Total	37794	53.1	9556	34.5	1225	64.0
	Male	20828	59.6	5491	39.6	720	65.8
	Female	16966	46.8	4065	29.4	505	61.7
Married	Total	26011	36.5	12892	46.5	310	16.2
	Male	12102	34.6	6876	49.5	148	13.5
	Female	13909	38.3	6016	43.5	162	19.8
Divorced	Total	2091	2.9	1750	6.3	111	5.8
	Male	643	1.8	584	4.2	21	1.9
	Female	1448	4.0	1166	8.4	90	11.0
Widowed	Total	4096	5.8	2749	9.9	62	3.2
	Male	666	1.9	413	3.0	16	1.5
	Female	3430	9.5	2336	16.9	46	5.6

A close comparison of the marital status composition of the total and recent migrants hints that the marital status composition of the total migrants might have changed rather significantly during their prolonged stay in the area of destination than it actually was when they in-migrated. For instance, the high percentage of married persons among total migrants and the high percentage of single persons among the recent migrants are clear indications that the above statement holds true.

c) Educational Attainment

Education generally acts as a stimulant in population movement. Studies have shown that it is the educated that are more mobile than the non-educated. The literacy status and educational attainment of all migrants and non-migrants aged ten years and over are presented in Table 5.1.9. The majority of the total migrants (67.9 percent) and recent migrants (71.4 percent) were literate, while this was 49.4 percent for the non-migrants. Literacy was more pronounced among males than females in all migration status (see Figure 5.1.5). Illiteracy was more prevalent

Figure5.1.4 Population by Migration Status and Marital status, Harari Region:1994



among non-migrants. Among the total and recent migrants, 31.5 and 28.4 percent were illiterate, respectively. The corresponding percentage for the non-migrants amounted to 50.2 percent. Illiteracy was more prevalent among females than males.

Considering educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants, a relatively highest percentage of non- migrants than total migrants and recent migrants have completed primary and junior secondary education. On the other hand, higher percentage of migrants than non-migrants have completed senior secondary , higher level and non- regular education. As indicated in the table, 59.2 percent of recent migrants have completed senior secondary education (see Figure 5.1.6). Non-regular education included education attained by attained Koranic and church schools and literacy campaign.

Another characteristic feature of the migrants was the difference in literacy status between migrants from urban and rural areas. Migrants from urban areas were more literate and better educated than their counterparts from the rural areas. Table 5.1.10 indicated that 79.6 percent of the total migrants aged ten years and over from the urban areas were literate and this amounted to 52.5 percent for those from the rural areas. Similarly, with regard to the recent migrants, literacy level was higher for those from the urban areas (84.2 percent) than for those from the rural areas (54.5 percent).

Pertaining to levels of educational attainment of migrants by area of previous residence, higher percentage of total and recent migrants from rural areas than urban areas have attained primary and Non-regular education, while higher percentage of migrants from urban areas than rural have completed Junior Secondary ,Senior Secondary and Higher educational level.

Table 5.1.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Educational Attainment and Sex, Harari Region : 1994

Educational Attainment	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	71,214	100	27,709	100	1,914	100
	Male	34,927	100	13,881	100	1,095	100
	Female	36,287	100	13,828	100	819	100
Illiterate	Total	35,743	50.2	8,724	31.5	543	28.4
	Male	16,218	46.4	3,148	22.7	272	24.8
	Female	19,525	53.8	5,576	40.3	271	33.1
Literate	Total	35,164	49.4	18,808	67.9	1,367	71.4
	Male	18,552	53.1	10,647	76.7	823	75.2
	Female	16,612	45.8	8,161	59.0	544	66.4
NS	Total	307	0.4	177	0.6	4	0.2
	Male	157	0.4	86	0.6	0	0.0
	Female	150	0.4	91	0.7	4	0.5
Total	Total	35,164	100	18,808	100	1,367	100
	Male	18,552	100	10,647	100	823	100
	Female	16,612	100	8,161	100	544	100
Primary	Total	11,619	33.0	5,708	30.3	299	21.9
	Male	6,248	33.7	3,027	28.4	188	22.8
	Female	5,371	32.3	2,681	32.9	111	20.4
Junior - Secondary	Total	7,147	20.3	3,217	17.1	120	8.8
	Male	3,524	19.0	1,843	17.3	59	7.2
	Female	3,623	21.8	1,374	16.8	61	11.2
Senior - Secondary	Total	12,417	35.3	6,757	35.9	809	59.2
	Male	6,716	36.2	4,084	38.4	475	57.7
	Female	5,701	34.3	2,673	32.8	334	61.4
Higher	Total	1,067	3.0	1,293	6.9	66	4.8
	Male	786	4.2	1,008	9.5	46	5.6
	Female	281	1.7	285	3.5	20	3.7
Non-regular	Total	2,914	8.3	1,833	9.7	73	5.3
	Male	1,278	6.9	685	6.4	55	6.7
	Female	1,636	9.8	1,148	14.1	18	3.3

Table 5.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Educational Attainment and Sex , Harari Region :1994

Educational Attainment	Sex	Migrants By Area of Previous Residence							
		Urban				Rural			
		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	15,695	100	1,096	100	11,933	100	814	100
	Male	7,701	100	560	100	6,135	100	535	100
	Female	7,994	100	536	100	5,798	100	279	100
Illiterate	Total	3,093	19.7	173	15.8	5,593	46.9	366	45.0
	Male	858	11.1	66	11.8	2,271	37.0	206	38.5
	Female	2,235	28.0	107	20.0	3,322	57.3	160	57.3
Literate	Total	12,500	79.6	923	84.2	6,270	52.5	444	54.5
	Male	6,792	88.2	494	88.2	3,829	62.4	329	61.5
	Female	5,708	71.4	429	80.0	2,441	42.1	115	41.2
Ns	Total	102	0.6	0	0.0	70	0.6	4	0.5
	Male	51	0.7	0	0.0	35	0.6	0	0.0
	Female	51	0.6	0	0.0	35	0.6	4	1.4
Total	Total	12,500	100	923	100	6,270	100	444	100
	Male	6,792	100	494	100	3,829	100	329	100
	Female	5,708	100	429	100	2,441	100	115	100
Primary	Total	3,315	26.5	187	20.3	2,385	38.0	112	25.2
	Male	1,670	24.6	106	21.5	1,357	35.4	82	24.9
	Female	1,645	28.8	81	18.9	1,028	42.1	30	26.1
Junior - Secondary	Total	2,187	17.5	91	9.9	1,025	16.3	29	6.5
	Male	1,140	16.8	35	7.1	698	18.2	24	7.3
	Female	1,047	18.3	56	13.1	327	13.4	5	4.3
Senior - Secondary	Total	4,956	39.6	566	61.3	1,787	28.5	243	54.7
	Male	2,887	42.5	300	60.7	1,187	31.0	175	53.2
	Female	2,069	36.2	266	62.0	600	24.6	68	59.1
Higher	Total	1,025	8.2	62	6.7	268	4.3	4	0.9
	Male	781	11.5	42	8.5	227	5.9	4	1.2
	Female	244	4.3	20	4.7	41	1.7	0	0.0
Non-regular	Total	1,017	8.1	17	1.8	805	12.8	56	12.6
	Male	314	4.6	11	2.2	360	9.4	44	13.4
	Female	703	12.3	6	1.4	445	18.2	12	10.4

Figure 5.1.5 Percentage of Literate Population Aged 10 Years And Above By Migration Status , Harari Region : 1994

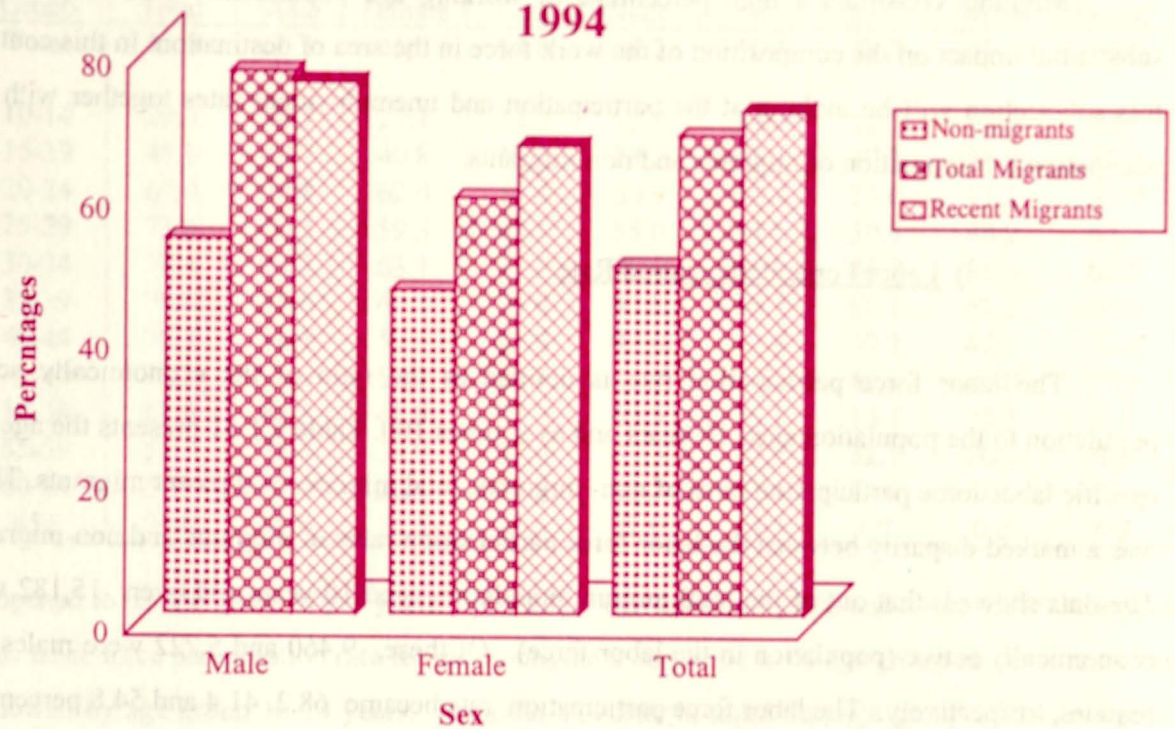
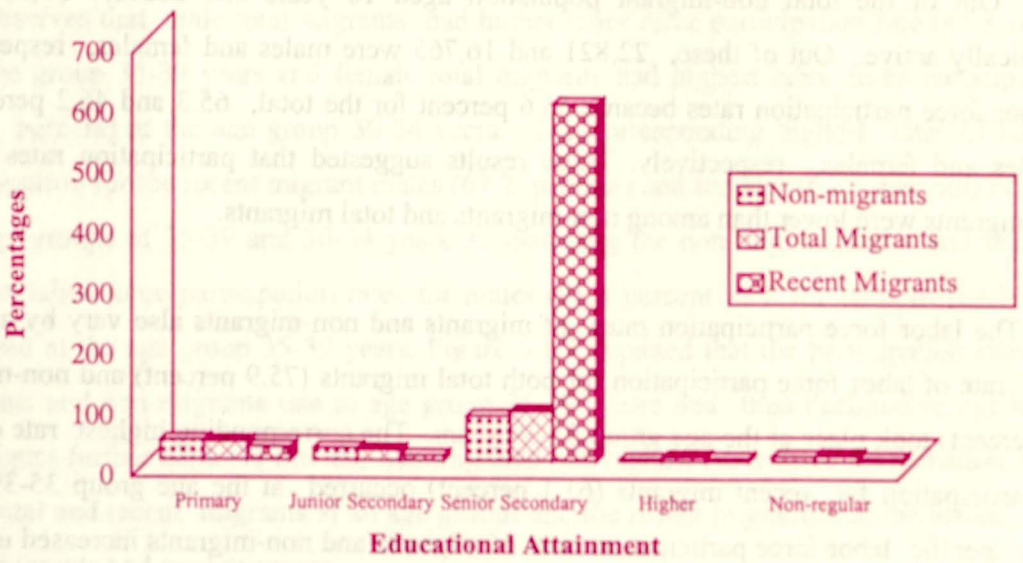


Figure 5.1.6 Percentage of population 10 Years and Above by Migration Status and Educational Attainment, Harari Region : 1994



d) Economic Activity

Migrants constitute a high percentage of working age population. This may have a substantial impact on the composition of the work force in the area of destination. In this context, this sub-section will be looking at the participation and unemployment rates together with the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants.

i) Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the economically active population to the population aged 10 years and over times 100. Table 5.1.11 presents the age-sex specific labor force participation rates of non- migrants, total migrants and recent migrants. There was a marked disparity between the labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants. The data showed that out of the total migrant population aged 10 years and over, 15,182 were economically active (population in the labor force). Of these, 9,460 and 5,722 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rate became 68.2, 41.4 and 54.8 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively. This indicated that males had higher participation rate than females . Labor force participation rate for recent migrants (32.2 percent) seems to be relatively lower in contrast to that of the total migrants.

Out of the total non-migrant population aged 10 years and above, 39,586 were economically active. Out of these, 22,821 and 16,765 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates became 55.6 percent for the total, 65.3 and 46.2 percent for the males and females, respectively. These results suggested that participation rates among recent migrants were lower than among non-migrants and total migrants.

The labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants also vary by age. The highest rate of labor force participation for both total migrants (75.9 percent) and non-migrants (79.8 percent) took place at the age group 35-39 years. The corresponding highest rate of labor force participation for recent migrants (61.1 percent) occurred at the age group 35-39 years. The age specific labor force participation rates of migrants and non-migrants increased up to the age groups where the highest rates of labor force participation took place and then declined as age increased. The age of least labor force participation rate for total migrants and non-migrants

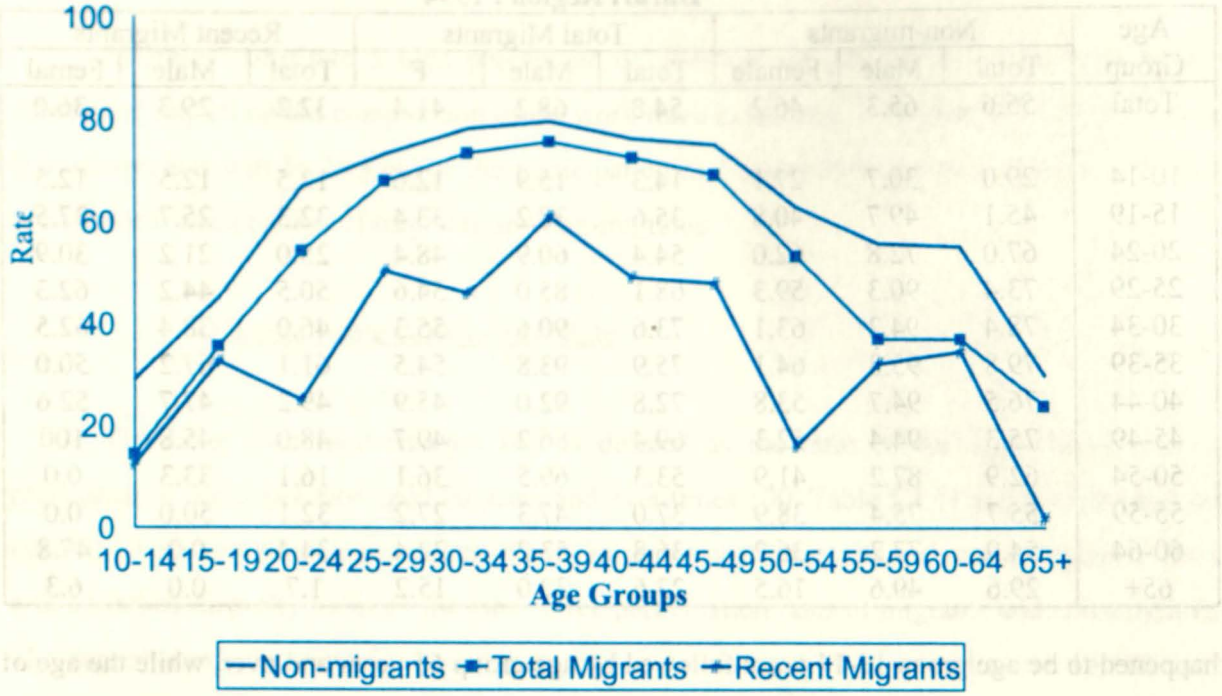
Table 5.1.11 Labor Force Participation Rate by Migration Status , Age Group and Sex , Harari Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F	Total	Male	Femal
Total	55.6	65.3	46.2	54.8	68.2	41.4	32.2	29.3	36.0
10-14	29.0	30.7	27.1	14.3	15.9	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
15-19	45.1	49.7	40.8	35.6	38.2	33.4	32.3	25.7	37.5
20-24	67.0	72.8	62.0	54.4	60.9	48.4	25.0	21.2	30.9
25-29	73.4	90.3	59.3	68.1	85.0	54.6	50.5	44.2	62.3
30-34	78.4	94.2	63.1	73.6	90.6	55.3	46.0	38.4	62.5
35-39	79.8	95.8	64.1	75.9	93.8	54.5	61.1	67.2	50.0
40-44	76.5	94.7	53.8	72.8	92.0	45.9	49.2	47.7	52.6
45-49	75.3	94.4	52.3	69.4	86.2	49.7	48.0	45.8	100
50-54	62.9	87.2	41.9	53.3	69.5	36.1	16.1	33.3	0.0
55-59	55.7	75.4	38.9	37.0	47.3	27.2	32.1	50.0	0.0
60-64	54.9	77.2	36.2	36.8	53.2	22.4	34.4	0.0	47.8
65+	29.6	49.6	16.5	23.6	32.0	15.2	1.7	0.0	6.3

happened to be age group 10-14 years followed by age group 65 years and over, while the age of least labor force participation rate for recent migrants happened to be age group 65 years and over followed by age group 10-14 years. It should be borne in mind that age group 10-14 is age at which about half of the young people attend school and age group 65 years and above is age where most people become economically inactive.

Contrasting age specific labor force participation rates of male and female total migrants, one observes that male total migrants had higher labor force participation rate (93.8 percent) at the age group 35-39 years and female total migrants had highest labor force participation rate (55.3 percent) at the age group 30-34 years. The corresponding highest rates of labor force participation for the recent migrant males (67.2 percent) and females (62.5 percent) occurred at the age groups of 35-39 and 30-34 years. Considering the non-migrant males and females, the highest labor force participation rates for males (95.8 percent)and for females (64.1 percent) occurred at the age group 35-39 years. Figure 5.1.7 depicted that the participation rates of both migrants and non-migrants rise to age group 35-39 years and then declined as age increased. The figure further depicted that the non-migrants had highest labor force participation rates than both total and recent migrants at all age groups and the recent migrants had the lowest than both non- migrants and total migrants.

Figure 5.1.7 Participation Rates by Migration Status, Harari Region : 1994



ii) Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed to the total economically active persons. Table 5.1.12 presents the age-sex specific unemployment rates of migrants and non-migrants. Unemployment rate was lower among non-migrants than both total and recent migrants. Recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than the total migrants. Of the total economically active total migrants, 2,662 were unemployed. Of these, 1,575 were males and 1,087 were females. The unemployment rates turned out to be 17.5, 16.6 and 19.0 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. Among recent migrants, unemployment rates amounted to 19.9, 16.9 and 18.5 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively .

On the other hand, out of the total economically active non-migrants, 5,219 were unemployed. Of these, 2,679 were males and 2,540 were females. In terms of unemployment rates, these were 13.2 percent for both sexes and 11.7 and 15.2 percent for males and females, respectively. Among both migrants and non-migrants, unemployment rate was higher among females than males, while the reverse holds true among recent migrants.

Table 5.1.12 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Harari Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-Migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13.2	11.7	15.2	17.5	16.6	19.0	18.5	19.9	16.9
10-14	8.1	6.0	10.9	25.0	15.7	36.8	30.0	50.0	10.0
15-19	18.4	16.8	20.3	29.3	24.1	34.3	28.1	41.0	20.9
20-24	27.0	25.5	28.6	27.6	27.2	28.0	18.2	21.3	14.7
25-29	16.0	16.3	15.6	16.3	14.8	18.1	15.0	17.5	11.6
30-34	8.0	8.8	6.8	14.0	14.9	12.4	6.9	0.0	16.0
35-39	6.7	6.2	7.5	13.3	13.4	13.2	1.8	2.6	0.0
40-44	3.8	2.3	6.9	16.4	15.9	17.7	16.1	23.8	0.0
45-49	7.1	7.3	6.7	12.5	16.5	4.4	16.7	9.1	100
50-54	5.2	3.6	8.1	13.5	14.1	12.4	20.0	20.0	-
55-59	9.4	6.9	13.5	16.5	10.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	-
60-64	3.5	3.8	2.9	16.0	15.7	16.8	45.5	-	45.5
65+	9.4	7.6	13.0	16.4	17.1	14.9	100	-	100

A look at the age specific unemployment rates revealed that the highest unemployment rate for total migrants (29.3 percent) existed at the age group 15-19 years and for recent migrants (45.5 percent) at the age group 60-64 years and for non-migrants (27.0 percent) at the age group 20-24 years. A close look at the age-sex specific unemployment rates indicated that the pattern was similar for both migrants and non migrants population, except that the level of unemployment vary from one age group to another. The lowest rates of unemployment were observed at the age groups 45-49, 55-59 and 60-64 years for total migrants, recent migrants and non-migrants, respectively (see Figure 5.1.8). Figure 5.1.8 further depicted that recent migrants had higher unemployment rates than both non-migrants and total migrants at the age groups 65 years and above.

Figure 5.1.8 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Harari Region : 1994

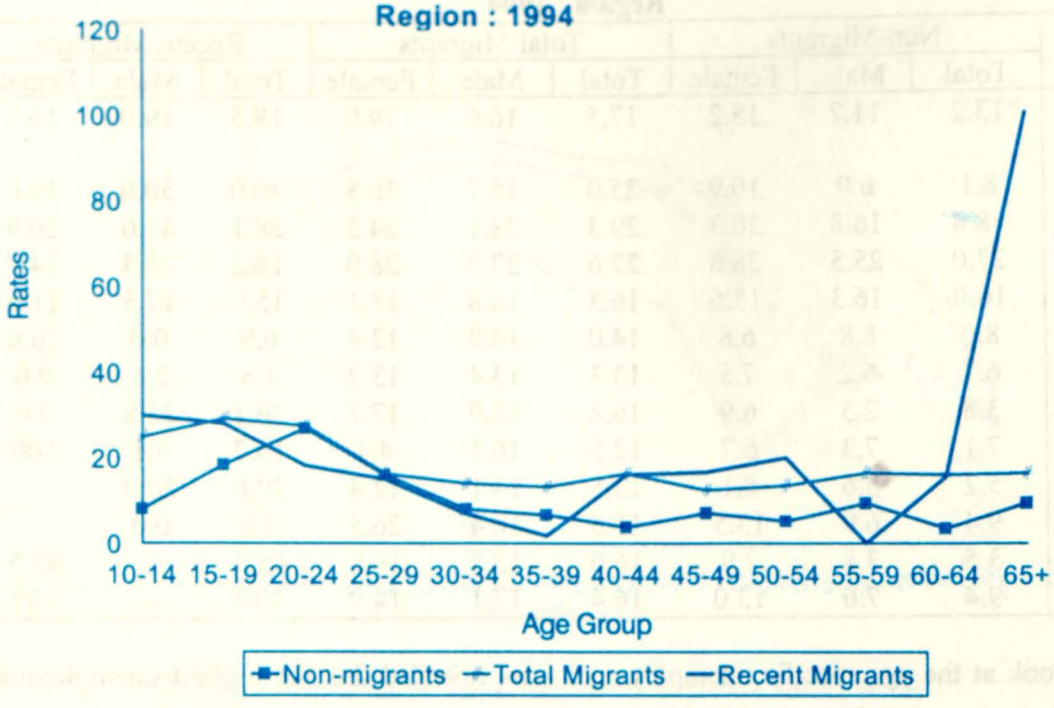


Table 5.1.13 Unemployment Rate of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Harari Region :1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Sex	Area of Previous Residence		
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	Total	17.5	20.9	13.6
	Male	16.6	19.6	13.3
	Female	19.0	22.9	14.0
< 1	Total	18.5	21.2	14.0
	Male	19.9	21.4	17.0
	Female	16.9	20.9	11.0
1-4	Total	20.6	23.0	17.0
	Male	19.7	21.4	17.1
	Female	22.4	25.8	16.8
5-9	Total	23.1	23.0	23.6
	Male	18.0	16.3	20.5
	Female	32.0	33.8	30.0
10+	Total	14.8	19.3	10.3
	Male	14.7	19.3	10.2
	Female	15.0	19.2	10.4

A contrast of unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence showed that urban migrants had higher unemployment rate than the rural migrants. Table 5.1.13 presents the unemployment rates of migrants by length of continuous residence and areas of previous residence. As indicated by the table, 20.9 percent of the migrants from urban areas were unemployed, while 13.6 percent of the rural migrants were unemployed. Recent migrants, on the other hand, had lower unemployment rate than migrants who have resided longer periods. The unemployment rates for migrants from both areas increased as duration of stay extended. For instance, unemployment rate among recent migrants (duration of continuous residence is less than 1 year) from urban areas was 21.2 percent and this increased to 23.0 percent for those who had resided from 1 to 4 years and from 5 to 9 years, respectively. A similar situation holds for migrants from rural areas.

iii) Occupational Composition

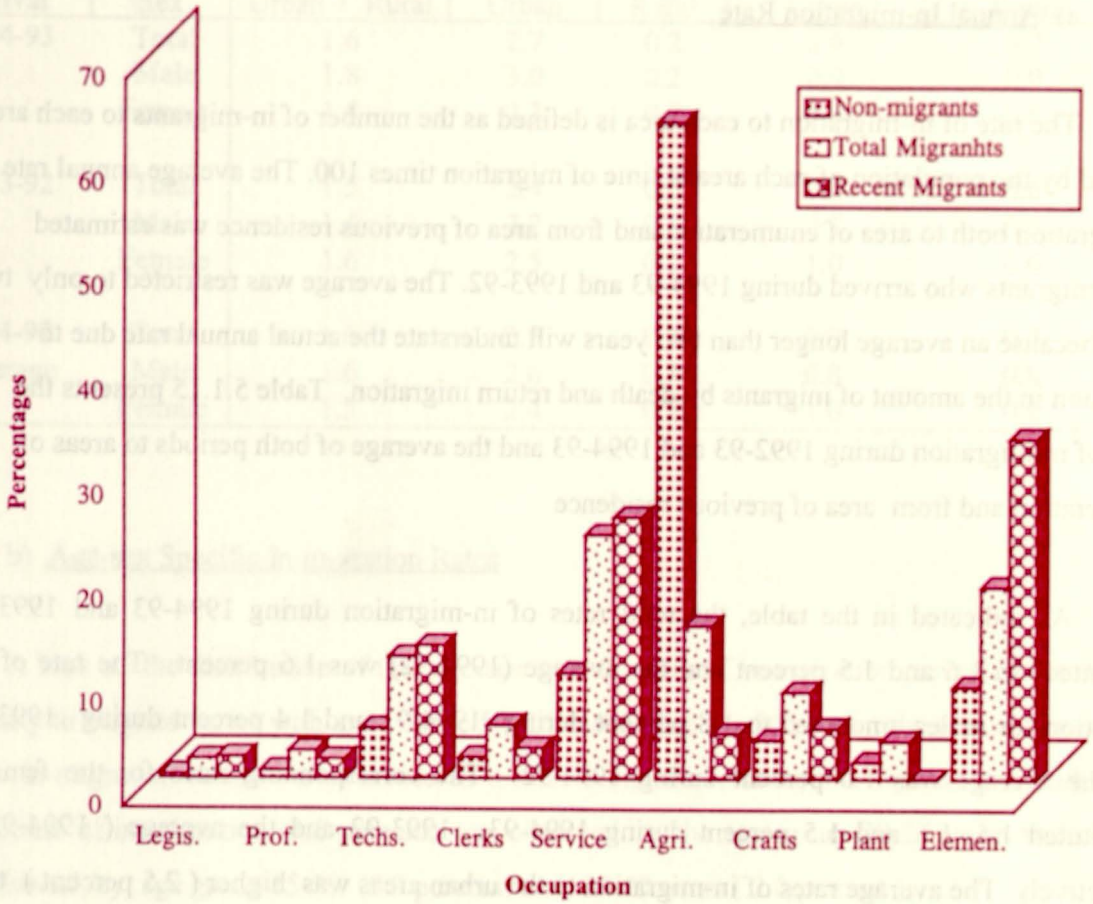
Examination of the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants revealed that both migrants and non-migrants were concentrated in the skilled agricultural occupation followed by elementary, crafts, service and technical occupational categories. Table 5.1.14 and Figure 5.1.9 present the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants. As indicated by the table and depicted by the figure, highest percentage of non-migrants (63.4 percent) were in agriculture than both total migrants (14.8 percent) and recent migrants (4.4 percent). On the other hand, migrants, both recent and total, preponderate non-migrants in every other category of occupation (see Figure 5.1.9).

Comparison of the occupational composition of recent and total migrants showed that total migrants dominated recent migrants in all types of occupations, except in agriculture, legislators, technicians, service and elementary occupation in which the recent migrants dominate the total migrants. The observations made above for both sexes equally hold for the males and the females. However, the percentage of males was higher than the percentage of females in every type of occupation, except in the elementary occupation where females of all migration status dominated males of all migration status.

Table 5.1.14 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Occupation and Sex , Harari Region : 1994

Occupation	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	35,297	100	13,377	100	526	100
	Male	20,720	100	8,548	100	272	100
	Female	14,577	100	4,829	100	254	100
Legislators Managers	Total	134	0.4	251	1.9	11	2.1
	Male	104	0.5	228	2.7	11	4.0
	Female	30	0.2	23	0.5	0	0.0
Professionals	Total	267	0.8	367	2.7	10	1.9
	Male	223	1.1	316	3.7	10	3.7
	Female	44	0.3	51	1.1	0	0.0
Technicians , Associate. Professionals	Total	1,739	4.9	1,582	11.8	68	12.9
	Male	1,037	5.0	1,026	12.0	47	17.3
	Female	702	4.8	556	11.5	21	8.3
Clerks	Total	729	2.1	698	5.2	16	3.0
	Male	277	1.3	355	4.2	11	4.0
	Female	452	3.1	343	7.1	5	2.0
Service and market sales	Total	3,603	10.2	3,152	23.6	133	25.3
	Male	1,272	6.1	1,682	19.7	82	30.1
	Female	2,331	16.0	1,470	30.4	51	20.1
Skilled Agricultural	Total	22,386	63.4	1,977	14.8	23	4.4
	Male	13,757	66.4	1,252	14.6	14	5.1
	Female	8,629	59.2	725	15.0	9	3.5
Crafts And Related Activities	Total	1,355	3.8	1,117	8.4	26	4.9
	Male	883	4.3	903	10.6	20	7.4
	Female	472	3.2	214	4.4	6	2.4
Plant and machine Workers	Total	583	1.7	498	3.7	-	-
	Male	558	2.7	483	5.7	-	-
	Female	25	0.2	15	0.3	-	-
Elementary occupation	Total	3,139	8.9	2,491	18.6	173	32.9
	Male	1,794	8.7	1,416	16.6	35	12.9
	Female	1,345	9.2	1,075	22.3	138	54.3
NS	Total	1,362	3.9	1,244	9.3	66	12.5
	Male	815	3.9	887	10.4	42	15.4
	Female	547	3.8	357	7.4	24	9.4

Figure 5.1.9 Occupational Composition by Migration Status, Harari Region : 1994



Notes

Legis = Legislators and Managers
Prof = Professionals
Techs = Technicians,and Associate Professioanls
Service = Service and Market sales
Agri = Skilled Agricultural Workers
Crafts = Crafts And Related Activities
Plant = Plants and Machine woprkers
Elemmen = Elementary Occupation

5.1.5 Rate of Migration

a) Annual In-migration Rate

The rate of in-migration to each area is defined as the number of in-migrants to each area divided by the population of each area at time of migration times 100. The average annual rate of in-migration both to area of enumeration and from area of previous residence was estimated using migrants who arrived during 1994-93 and 1993-92. The average was restricted to only two years because an average longer than two years will understate the actual annual rate due to reduction in the amount of migrants by death and return migration. Table 5.1.15 presents the rates of in-migration during 1992-93 and 1994-93 and the average of both periods to areas of enumeration and from area of previous residence

As indicated in the table, the total rates of in-migration during 1994-93 and 1993-92 amounted to 1.6 and 1.5 percent and the average (1994-92) was 1.6 percent. The rate of in-migration for males amounted to 1.8 percent during 1994-93 and 1.4 percent during 1993-92 and the average was 1.6 percent during 1994-92. The corresponding rates for the females constituted 1.5, 1.6 and 1.5 percent during 1994-93, 1993-92 and the average (1994-92), respectively. The average rates of in-migration to the urban areas was higher (2.5 percent) than to the rural areas (0.2 percent). The rate of in-migration to urban areas was 2.4 percent during 1993-92 and then increased to 2.7 percent during 1994-93. Similarly, the rate of in-migration to rural areas was 0.3 percent during 1993-92 and decreased to 0.2 percent during 1994-93. This indicated that migration to rural areas was decreasing while the reverse holds true in the case of urban areas.

Contrasting the rates of in-migration from areas of previous residence, one observes that the rates of in-migration from the urban areas was higher (average rate being 0.9 percent) than from the rural areas (average rate being 0.7 percent). However, the trend of in-migration from both areas was increasing (see Table 5.1.15).

Table 5.1.15 Annual Rate of In-migration Into Areas of Enumeration and From Areas of Previous Residence by Year of Last Arrival and Sex , Harari Region : 1994

Year of last Arrival	Sex	Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration			Rate of In-migration From Area of Previous Residence	
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1994-93	Total	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.9	0.7
	Male	1.8	3.0	0.2	0.9	0.9
	Female	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.9	0.5
1993-92	Total	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.6
	Male	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
	Female	1.6	2.5	0.2	1.0	0.6
1994-92 Average	Total	1.6	2.5	0.2	0.9	0.7
	Male	1.6	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.8
	Female	1.5	2.4	0.2	1.0	0.6

b) Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates

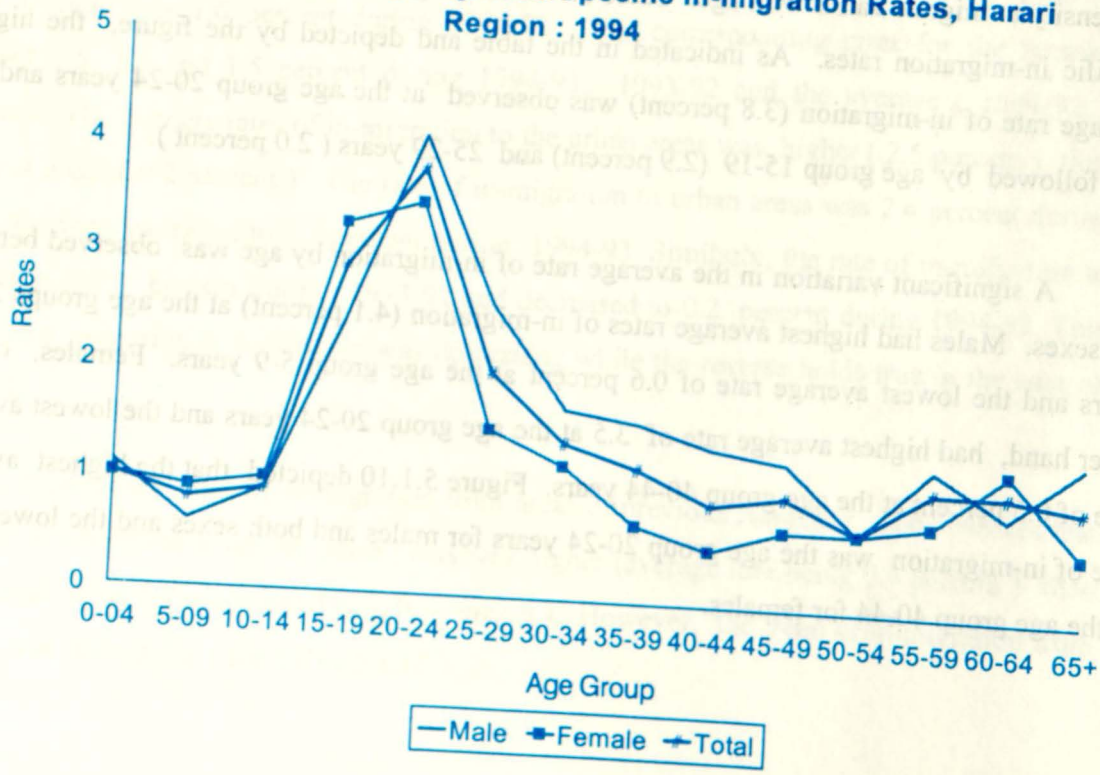
A look at the distribution of the age-sex specific rates of in-migration revealed that the propensity to migrate varies with age. Table 5.1.16 and Figure 5.1.10 present the annual age-sex specific in-migration rates. As indicated in the table and depicted by the figure, the highest average rate of in-migration (3.8 percent) was observed at the age group 20-24 years and this was followed by age group 15-19 (2.9 percent) and 25-29 years (2.0 percent).

A significant variation in the average rate of in-migration by age was observed between the sexes. Males had highest average rates of in-migration (4.1 percent) at the age groups 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 0.6 percent at the age group 5-9 years. Females, on the other hand, had highest average rate of 3.5 at the age group 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 0.5 percent at the age group 40-44 years. Figure 5.1.10 depicted that the highest average rate of in-migration was the age group 20-24 years for males and both sexes and the lowest was at the age group 40-44 for females.

Table 5.1.16 Age-sex Specific Average Annual In-migration Rate by Year of In-migration, Harari Region :1994

Age Group	1994-93			1993-92			Average (1994-92)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Femal	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
0-4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
5-9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9
10-14	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
15-19	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.3
20-24	4.6	6.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.5
25-29	1.8	2.6	1.1	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.5
30-34	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
35-39	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.7
40-44	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.5
45-49	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7
50-54	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
55-59	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.8
60-64	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3
65+	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.6

Figure 5.1.10 Average Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates, Harari Region : 1994



5.2 FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Harari Region. In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, information was collected on both current and retrospective fertility. The information was collected using long questionnaire from women aged ten years and above residing in 20 percent sample households. The results were weighted to represent the entire population.

Data on current fertility was obtained by asking, "Did you have a live birth during the twelve months prior to the census day?". Information on retrospective fertility was obtained by asking about the total number of children ever born alive classified into number of children living at home, number of children living elsewhere and number who died.

Data on current and retrospective fertility collected in censuses of developing countries are not usually free from errors. Data on total number of children ever born may be distorted due to recall-lapse and socio-cultural factors (because of the extended family system in the country some women may include relatives with their own). Again, some births, especially those that end in early death may be omitted from being reported. These probable errors should be borne in mind while interpreting reported fertility measures presented in this section.

Based on the data collected on the number of births in the year preceding the census, the following fertility measures are computed.

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR): refers to the total number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 mid-year population.
- General Fertility Rate (GFR): is defined as the number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 women in the reproductive ages (i.e. women aged 15-49 years).
- Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): refers to the number of births that occur in a given year per woman; the rates refer to women aged 15-49 years and are presented in five year age groups.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR): refers to the number of children a woman may produce at the end of her reproductive period given the current age-schedule of fertility rates.

5.2.1 Reported Current Fertility

The 1994 census reported a Total Fertility Rate of 2.0 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 15.6 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 60.1 per 1000 women at child bearing age. The reported TFR value for urban women was 1.8, while for the rural women it was 2.4 children (Table 5.2.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group (number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.2.2. The table indicates that about 41 percent of current births occurred among women who had less than three children, while 5 percent of births occurred among women who already had more than eight children.

Table 5.2.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: Harari Region 1994

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	8729	207	.024	6090	62	.010	2639	145	.055
20-24	6507	454	.070	4391	226	.051	2116	228	.108
25-29	5932	556	.094	3600	309	.086	2332	247	.106
30-34	4654	484	.104	2584	274	.106	2070	210	.101
35-39	3804	210	.055	2385	124	.052	1419	86	.061
40-44	2687	95	.035	1616	49	.030	1071	46	.043
45-49	1690	39	.023	1167	34	.029	523	5	.010
Total	34003	2045		21833	1078		12170	967	
TFR			2.025			1.820			2.420

5.2.2 Reported Cumulative Fertility

The other fertility index of interest is the mean number of children ever born. In particular, number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years can be taken as the level of completed fertility. Data in Table 5.2.3 show percentage distribution of women at child bearing age by number of children ever born and urban-rural residence. The data presented in the table indicate that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Harari Region has an average completed fertility of 5.6 children for total, urban and rural. Therefore, comparison of reported completed fertility and TFR reveals a large difference. The major explanation for the observed variation may be decline in the fertility level.

Table 5.2.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months By Parity Group of Women, Harari Region: 1994

Age Group	Total	Parity Group												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	N/S
All Ages														
N°. of Women	34003	14551	3238	3310	2982	2508	2484	1732	1278	758	438	283	331	110
N°. of Births	2045	0	414	420	331	187	196	188	137	60	20	51	35	6
15 - 19														
N°. of Women	8729	7929	429	232	69	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
N°. of Births	207	0	108	64	31	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24														
N°. of Women	6507	3739	1093	721	444	225	147	62	23	0	0	0	0	53
N°. of Births	454	0	152	147	103	21	10	11	5	0	0	0	0	5
25 - 29														
N°. of Women	5932	1723	888	950	875	662	408	247	116	53	5	0	5	0
N°. of Births	556	0	111	121	109	65	77	45	18	10	0	0	0	0
30 - 34														
N°. of Women	4654	616	404	643	704	537	641	437	285	201	96	22	63	5
N°. of Births	484	0	27	73	49	66	72	77	70	29	10	5	6	0
35 - 39														
N°. of Women	3804	292	280	448	474	519	670	416	328	168	90	68	50	1
N°. of Births	210	0	16	15	30	15	25	37	30	21	0	15	5	1
40 - 44														
N°. of Women	2687	145	77	220	288	330	370	364	299	175	163	137	109	10
N°. of Births	95	0	0	0	9	10	8	18	14	0	5	21	10	0
45 - 49														
N°. of Women	1690	107	67	96	128	211	238	206	227	161	84	56	104	5
N°. of Births	39	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	14	0

Note:- Women who did not state number of births during the last 12 months are omitted from the table.

Table 5.2.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group, Harari Region: 1994

Age Group	Children Ever Born													Number Of Women	Mean Parity
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	N/S	Total		
Total															
15-19	88.3	4.8	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	100	8988	0.1
20-24	56.2	16.4	10.8	6.6	3.4	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	-	-	3.2	100	6691	0.9
25-29	28.5	14.6	15.7	14.4	10.9	6.7	4.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	100	6068	2.2
30-34	13.0	8.5	13.6	14.9	11.3	13.5	9.2	6.0	4.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	100	4737	3.7
35-39	7.6	7.3	11.7	12.3	13.5	17.4	10.8	8.5	4.4	2.4	3.1	1.0	100	3841	4.3
40-44	5.3	2.8	8.1	10.6	12.2	13.8	13.6	11.0	6.4	6.0	9.1	1.1	100	2716	5.4
45-49	6.2	3.9	5.6	7.4	12.2	13.8	11.9	13.2	9.3	4.9	9.3	2.3	100	1724	5.6
Total	41.9	9.3	9.5	8.6	7.2	7.2	5.0	3.7	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	100	34765	
Urban															
15-19	94.7	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	100	6184	0.1
20-24	70.0	15.5	7.2	3.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	2.3	100	4499	0.5
25-29	41.8	17.0	17.0	10.6	4.9	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.6	100	3702	1.4
30-34	20.0	13.4	17.7	15.6	9.6	8.7	6.6	3.3	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.0	100	2604	2.8
35-39	10.5	9.9	13.5	12.2	13.2	14.3	9.7	7.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.0	100	2410	3.9
40-44	7.5	4.2	9.1	12.2	11.6	13.4	12.0	9.3	4.1	5.7	10.0	0.9	100	1631	5.1
45-49	7.8	4.9	7.3	6.8	9.8	11.5	10.6	14.9	9.8	5.5	10.2	0.9	100	1178	5.6
Total	52.0	9.8	9.2	6.9	5.0	4.8	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	100	22208	
Rural															
15-19	74.0	10.6	6.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	100	2804	0.3
20-24	27.7	18.3	18.2	13.5	8.2	5.7	2.6	0.8	0.0	-	-	5.0	100	2192	1.9
25-29	7.6	11.2	13.5	20.4	20.2	12.3	8.1	3.7	1.6	-	-	1.4	100	2366	3.4
30-34	4.5	2.6	8.6	14.0	13.5	19.4	12.5	9.3	6.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	100	2133	4.8
35-39	2.9	3.0	8.5	12.5	14.1	22.8	12.7	10.7	6.7	1.7	3.6	0.8	100	1431	4.9
40-44	2.1	0.8	6.6	8.2	12.9	14.4	15.9	13.6	10.1	6.5	7.6	1.3	100	1085	5.8
45-49	2.7	1.7	1.9	8.8	17.6	18.9	14.8	9.3	8.4	3.5	7.3	5.1	100	546	5.6
Total	24.3	8.5	10.1	11.5	11.1	11.3	7.6	5.2	3.4	1.4	2.0	3.6	100	12557	

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 7.6 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 5.3 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is 6.2 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Harari Region remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for women in Harari Region is presented in Table 5.2.4. Parity progression ratios indicate the probability of a woman progressing from one parity level to the next higher level. The difference in the ratios between the rural and urban areas for older women is smaller compared to differences among younger women. This implies that the difference in fertility experiences between urban and rural areas was getting wider through time.

5.2.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

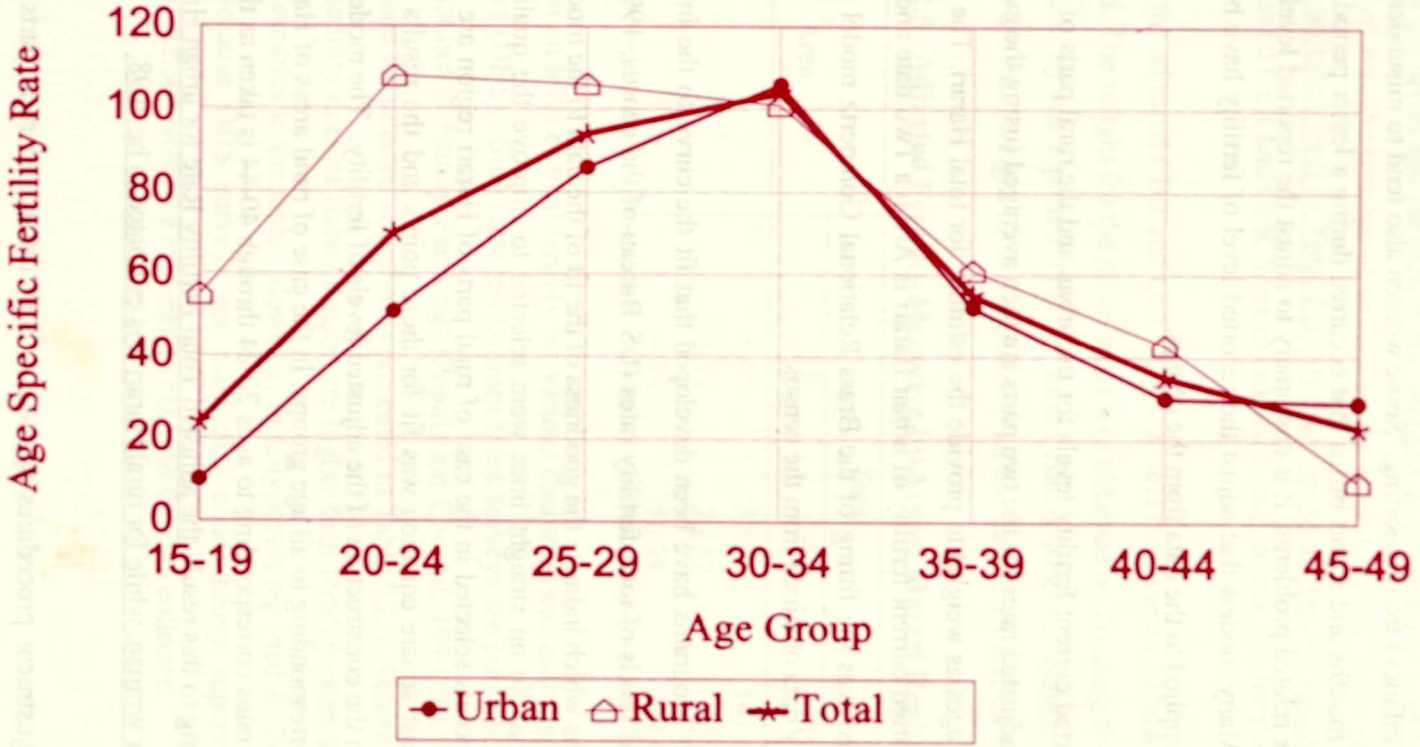
Figure 5.2.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1994 for total, rural and urban areas of Harari Region. The structure of fertility is closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction. The fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until the 30-34 year and decreases slightly thereafter. The rural fertility schedule is slightly different in that in the age group 15-19 fertility rate is relatively higher and it quickly rises in the next age group (20-24) and then declines thereafter.

The mean age of fertility schedule was also computed for Harari Region. The value obtained for the total region was 28.74 and it was 29.98 for the urban areas and 26.91 for the rural areas of the region.

Table 5.2.4 Parity Progression Ratios, Harari Region: 1994

Parity Progressions	Age Groups						
	45-49	40 - 44	35 - 39	30 - 34	25 - 29	20 - 24	15 - 19
Total							
0 to 1	0.9365	0.9460	0.9232	0.8675	0.7089	0.4198	0.0884
1 to 2	0.9575	0.9697	0.9203	0.8998	0.7890	0.5963	0.4356
2 to 3	0.9365	0.9108	0.8613	0.8228	0.7139	0.5555	0.3075
3 to 4	0.9095	0.8717	0.8297	0.7642	0.6310	0.5072	0.3301
4 to 5	0.8361	0.8314	0.7752	0.7647	0.5575	0.5077	0.2941
5 to 6	0.7788	0.7695	0.6257	0.6327	0.5108	0.3664	
6 to 7	0.7542	0.7053	0.6286	0.6042	0.4202	0.2706	
7 to 8	0.6408	0.6614	0.5341	0.5727	0.3520		
8 to 9	0.6025	0.7003	0.5532	0.4738	0.1587		
9 to 10	0.6557	0.6015	0.5673	0.4696	0.5000		
10 to 11	0.6500	0.4431	0.4237	0.7412	1.0000		
Urban							
0 to 1	0.9212	0.9239	0.8943	0.7984	0.5706	0.2832	0.0381
1 to 2	0.9460	0.9538	0.8884	0.8305	0.6947	0.4402	0.4095
2 to 3	0.9154	0.8961	0.8279	0.7310	0.5591	0.4124	0.3263
3 to 4	0.9141	0.8440	0.8119	0.6752	0.5094	0.3407	0.5806
4 to 5	0.8649	0.8236	0.7510	0.7050	0.5504	0.4156	0.2222
5 to 6	0.8166	0.7531	0.6402	0.6185	0.4732	0.3438	
6 to 7	0.7920	0.7066	0.6176	0.5353	0.4623	0.5455	
7 to 8	0.6303	0.6801	0.5370	0.5584	0.4082		
8 to 9	0.6167	0.7975	0.6453	0.4273	0.2500		
9 to 10	0.6486	0.6367	0.5038	0.4043	0.0000		
10 to 11	0.7083	0.4417	0.5303	1.0000			
Rural							
0 to 1	0.9710	0.9795	0.9718	0.9536	0.9228	0.7081	0.2055
1 to 2	0.9821	0.9924	0.9695	0.9721	0.8792	0.7281	0.4469
2 to 3	0.9798	0.9308	0.9088	0.9046	0.8309	0.6285	0.3000
3 to 4	0.9008	0.9082	0.8527	0.8283	0.6927	0.5630	0.2222
4 to 5	0.7798	0.8409	0.8050	0.7997	0.5601	0.5263	0.3750
5 to 6	0.6971	0.7892	0.6091	0.6400	0.5246	0.3700	
6 to 7	0.6582	0.7038	0.6417	0.6386	0.4063	0.2297	
7 to 8	0.6731	0.6399	0.5307	0.5787	0.3308		
8 to 9	0.5619	0.5817	0.4451	0.4926	0.1163		
9 to 10	0.6780	0.5425	0.6753	0.4925	1.0000		
10 to 11	0.4750	0.4458	0.2885	0.6667	1.0000		

Figure 5.2.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women, Harari Region: 1994



5.2.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

Reported levels of current fertility in developing countries suffer from various sources of errors. One of these sources is that women tend to omit some of their children (particularly those who died during infancy) from reporting. Some women also tend to misunderstand the reference period of twelve months and report births that occurred during a lesser period. Because of these reasons and other related problems, it is customary to adjust the reported level of total fertility to a higher level. Many models that adjust the reported level of fertility have been developed and these have been applied to the data from the census.

The reported current fertility levels for the urban and the rural parts of Harari are adjusted separately. The adjusted rates for the two parts are then averaged (using the number of women in the reproductive ages as weight) to provide the estimate for total Harari. The procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility of urban Harari is Arriaga Two date and for rural areas the procedure selected was the fitting of the Brass Relational Gompertz model to the age specific fertility and parity data obtained from the census.

Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of the fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of rural parts of Harari region are those 15-19, 25-29 and 35-39. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to all age groups. In the case of rural areas of Harari, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Harari is estimated to be 3.40 births per woman, while for rural Harari it is estimated to be 6.98.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Harari provide results which are marginally larger. For example, the application of the Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 4.7 for the urban and 7.1 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-

29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 4.8 for urban and 6.9 for rural Harari.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Harari was computed by taking averages of the adjusted levels for the urban and the rural parts. Weights were used while adding the two figures and the weight used was the number of women in the reproductive ages in each part of Harari. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Harari Region was computed to be 4.68. The adjusted CBR and GFR were calculated in similar manner for the total region.

To obtain the adjusted CBR and GFR for urban and rural parts of Harari Region different weights were used. The weight for the urban areas was obtained by dividing the adjusted TFR of urban Harari Region by the reported TFR for urban Harari Region. Similar procedures were followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural CBR and GFR values.

Table 5.2.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Areas: Harari Region 1994

Area	Total		
	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	4.68	35.23	141.55
Urban	3.40	26.37	92.38
Rural	6.98	50.98	228.96

Information on level of total fertility for various countries was collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Summary results from these surveys are published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-96). The level of total fertility rates obtained for selected countries is presented in Table 5.2.6. According to the results, the adjusted total fertility rates of Harari Region are higher than fertility estimates presented for about half of the countries in the table. However, fertility levels reported in Table 5.2.6 are all reported levels, because DHS surveys are conducted under heavy supervision and better organization and no serious errors are expected to occur in the data collected.

Table 5.2.6 Total Fertility Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health surveys in Some Selected Countries.

Country	Year	TFR		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Kenya	1990-92	5.4	3.4	5.8
Sudan	1990-92	4.5	3.8	5.2
Tanzania	1996	5.8	4.1	6.3
Zambia	1989-92	6.5	5.8	7.1
Zimbabwe	1991-94	4.3	3.1	4.9
Botswana	1985-88	4.9	3.9	5.4
Namibia	1989-92	5.4	4.0	6.3
Mali	1984-86	6.7	6.1	7.0
Niger	1986-92	7.4	6.7	7.5
Senegal	1989-92	6.0	5.1	6.7
Algeria	1986-92	4.2	3.4	5.2
Morocco	1989-92	4.0	2.5	5.5
Yemen	1989-91	7.7	5.6	8.2
Syria	1990-93	4.2	3.6	5.0
Bangladesh	1993-94	3.4	2.7	3.5
Indonesia	1988-91	3.0	3.2	2.6

5.2.5 Fertility Differentials

The analysis of fertility differentials by selected background variables presented on Table 5.2.7 was based on reported fertility levels. The variables selected are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status and occupation of women. According to the data, women with educational level of senior secondary and above showed the lowest level of reported current fertility followed by those with primary and junior secondary education. The differential in the level of fertility of women by different major ethnic groups was analyzed. Harari and Oromo women showed relatively higher level of fertility while lowest fertility level was observed among Amara women. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups in Harari Region. Accordingly, the Protestants showed the lowest level of fertility followed by Orthodox Christians. The Muslims showed relatively lower level of fertility.

Among the marital status categories, the currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate compared to women in the remaining marital status groups, indicating that births occur within marriage in the region. Women who were non-active showed a high level of total fertility rate compared to economically active counterparts. Among women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" indicated the highest fertility, while those in "white collar" occupations showed the lowest level of fertility. Women who have access to safe drinking water showed lower fertility as compared to those who have no access. Similarly, fertility level of women who have toilet facility is lower than of those who have not.

Table 5.2.7 Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables: Harari Region 1994

Background Variables		TFR
Education	Illiterate	2.4
	Non-regular	3.7
	Primary	2.1
	Junior Secondary	2.4
	Senior Secondary and above	1.0
Ethnic Group	Amara	1.4
	Oromo	2.4
	Harari	2.5
	Guragie	2.2
Religion	Orthodox	1.4
	Protestant	0.7
	Catholic	1.5
	Muslim	2.6
Marital Status	Never married	0.3
	Currently married	3.6
	Divorced	0.8
	Widowed	0.3
Activity Status	Active	1.6
	Non Active	2.6
Occupation	White collar*	1.1
	Blue Collar**	1.4
	Elementary Occupations***	1.9
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	1.8
	No	2.4
Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	1.6
	No	2.4
All Women		2.0

* White-collar occupations- Include, 1/Legislators, senior officials and managers; 2/Professionals; 3/Technicians and associate professionals; 4/Clerks

** Blue-collar occupation- Include, 1/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers; 2/ Crafts and related trade workers; 3/ Plant and machine operators and assemblers

***Elementary occupations- Include, 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; 2/ Elementary occupations.

5.3 MORTALITY

This section deals with mortality levels, trends and differentials for Harari Region. Regarding mortality only one type of information was collected in the 1994 Population and Housing Census. To get the data, all women aged 10 years and over (who were interviewed using the long questionnaire) were asked the total number of sons and daughters they ever gave birth to, and the total number of those who died. This information was then weighted and utilized to provide indirect estimates of mortality. Consequently, expectations of life at birth (e_0); infant mortality rates ($_1q_0$); child mortality rates($_4q_1$); and under-five mortality rates ($_5q_0$) were derived and shown in Table 5.3.2.

The rates of mortality presented in this section are defined as follows:

- Infant mortality($_1q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Child mortality($_4q_1$) : the probability of dying between exact age one and the fifth birthday per 1000 children surviving to the first birthday.
- Under-five mortality($_5 q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Expectation of life at birth(e_o) : the average number of years a new born baby is expected to live if he/she is exposed throughout its life to the prevailing pattern of age specific death rates.

These results also have already been presented in the Statistical Report for Harari Region (CSA, 1995). The current report however, presents more detailed and in-depth analysis of the mortality levels. It also presents the trend in mortality. To identify the mortality conditions of particular sections of the population, differentials by background variables are presented. Finally, abridged life tables for males and females are constructed.

5.3.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Expectations of life at birth was computed using a computer program developed by the United Nations called MORTPAK-LITE (UN, 1988). Infant mortality rates, child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates were computed using a program called QFIVE, also developed by the UN. The reliability of indirect estimates based on information on children ever born and surviving highly depend on the quality of reporting of children ever born, children dead and age of women. In Harari Region, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 2.4 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number surviving for Harari Region is presented in Table 5.3.1. Detailed tables by sex, rural and urban areas for each of the zones is also presented in the Statistical Report for Harari Region (CSA, 1995). According to the results in the table, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a clear decline. As a proxy measure of sex ratio at birth by age of mother, children ever born by age of women used to calculate sex ratio for the region, rural and urban areas. Results show that sex ratio was 1.01 for urban areas, 1.12 for rural areas and 1.06 for the whole region. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the region is reasonably good.

Table 5.3.1 Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving, Harari Region: 1994

Age Group	Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Mean Ever Born	Mean Surviving	Proportion Surviving
15 - 19	8,703	1,251	1,108	0.14	0.13	0.89
20 - 24	6,479	6,040	5,206	0.93	0.80	0.86
25 - 29	5,937	12,919	11,222	2.18	1.89	0.87
30 - 34	4,649	17,233	14,220	3.71	3.06	0.83
35 - 39	3,803	16,230	13,829	4.27	3.64	0.85
40 - 44	2,687	14,436	11,708	5.37	4.36	0.81
45 - 49	1,685	9,375	7,505	5.56	4.45	0.80

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.3.2 for Harari as a whole and its zonal, rural and urban sub-divisions, by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the region was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. The applied technique is to observe the difference in the estimated expectation of life implied by exact ages 2, 3 and 5. This is performed for each of the four families of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables. Then the family that gives the smallest difference is considered as the appropriate model that describes the mortality pattern of the population for ages under 5. Accordingly, the 1984 census indicated the West family as the best fit, while NFFS show both South and West family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia. The results of the 1994 census also indicated that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates of mortality for the region.

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Harari Region are 52 years for males, 51 years for females and 51 years for both sexes. The infant mortality rates are 114 per thousand for males, 112 per thousand for females and 113 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates expressed per thousand children surviving to the first birthday are 53 for males, 66 for females and 59 for both sexes. Under-five mortality rates are also computed to be 161 per thousand for males, 172 per thousand for females and 166 per thousand for both sexes.

In general, the rural part of Harari Region is observed to suffer from higher level of mortality compared to the urban part. The data also show that females have higher mortality compared to males especially in childhood and under five ages.

Table 5.3.2 Estimated Infant, Child and Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of life at Birth, Urban and Rural Areas: Harari Region 1994

Sex	Total				Urban				Rural			
	$_1q_0$	$_4q_1$	$_5q_0$	e_0	$_1q_0$	$_4q_1$	$_5q_0$	e_0	$_1q_0$	$_4q_1$	$_5q_0$	e_0
M+F	113	59	166	51.4	84	32	118	57.2	128	71	190	48.6
M	114	53	161	51.8	87	53	119	56.8	128	62	182	49.4
F	112	66	172	50.9	80	40	117	57.6	129	81	199	47.7

$_1q_0$ = Infant Mortality

$_4q_1$ = Child mortality

$_5q_0$ = Under-five Mortality

e_0 = Expectation of life at birth

5.3.2 Trends in Mortality

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.3.3, a general decline in mortality during early and mid eighties and early nineties is observed, however in late eighties and in 1992 mortality has increased. The result for the latest period (1993) that was derived from the information of women of ages 15-19 may be considered to suffer from small number of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate. The estimated level for 1980 which was obtained from women currently aged 45-49 may suffer from memory lapse (particularly of dead children), and therefore, may be considered to be less accurate.

Table 5.3.3 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth: Harari Region 1994.

Age group of women	Reference date	e_0
15-19	Sep 1993	49.5
20-24	Jun 1992	50.4
25-29	Oct 1990	53.8
30-34	Sep 1988	49.9
35-39	May 1986	54.3
40-45	Nov 1983	51.1
45-49	Nov 1980	51.7

5.3.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables (Table 5.3.4). These variables are educational attainment, ethnic group, religion, marital status, and occupation of the mothers and access to safe drinking water and the availability of toilet facilities in the housing unit. Values of infant mortality rates and expectations of life at birth are utilized to explore these differentials. According to these results, infant mortality rate was observed to decrease as the level of education of the mother increased, except for children of women with educational level of senior secondary and above who reported better conditions compared to mothers who had junior secondary education. Four major ethnic groups namely, Amara, Oromo, Harari and Guragie were selected because of their population size for the investigation of differentials in mortality. The Amaras reported the lowest infant mortality rates while the Oromos reported the highest. Similarly from the religious groups, Orthodox Christians showed the lowest infant mortality rate, while the Muslims showed the highest.

Among the different marital status categories of mothers, children of currently married women had the lowest infant mortality rate. Children of divorced and widowed women showed a high infant mortality rate, signifying the importance of stable marriages towards the health of children. The low infant mortality rate observed for economically non-active women compared to active women seems unlikely. Of course, this might be partly due to the continuous and close motherly care given by house wife mothers to their children. The children of women in white collar occupations showed the lowest level of infant mortality compared to the rest.

Availability of drinking water is considered to be one of the items necessary for the good health of infants. Thus, infant mortality levels have been computed separately for those who have access to safe drinking water and those who do not. Those who use piped water or protected well/spring are considered to have access to safe drinking water. Those who use unprotected well/spring, river, lake, pond, etc. are considered not to have access to safe drinking water. According to this classification the infant mortality rate for those who have access to safe drinking water was observed to be significantly lower compared to those who do not have.

Good sanitation is also one of the variables that determine the health of children. Therefore, the level of infant mortality for those who live in housing units that have flush or pit toilets compared to those who live in housing units that have no toilets was computed. It was observed that those who have toilet facilities had significantly lower infant mortality rate

compared to those who do not have. Protestants, Catholics and never married women are omitted from the differential analysis due to their smallest number of cases.

Table 5.3.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per thousand) and Expectations of Life at Birth by Background Variables: Harari Region 1994

Background Variables		$_1q_0$	e_0
Education	Illiterate	130	48.5
	Non-regular	93	55.3
	Primary	92	55.7
	Junior Secondary	56	63.2
	Senior Secondary and above	61	62.3
Ethnic Group	Amara	72	59.6
	Oromo	126	49.1
	Harari	120	50.8
	Guragie	78	58.7
Religion	Orthodox	72	59.6
	Muslim	129	48.7
Marital Status	Currently married	104	55.3
	Divorced	108	52.5
	Widowed	108	52.8
Activity Status	Active	121	50.1
	Non active	105	53.1
Occupation	White collar*	46	65.7
	Blue Collar**	118	50.6
	Elementary occupations***	126	49.2
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	82	57.6
	No	138	47.1
Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	69	60.4
	No	132	48.3
All women		114	51.4

*- White-collar occupations- Include, 1/Legislators, senior officials and managers; 2/Professionals; 3/Technicians and associate professionals; 4/Clerks;

**- Blue-collar occupation-Include, 1/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers; 2/ Crafts and related trade workers; 3/ Plant and machine operators and assemblers;

***- Agricultural and Elementary occupations- Include, 1/Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; 2/ Elementary occupations.

Expectation of life at birth that correspond to the infant mortality rates are also presented in Table 5.3.4. In general, it can be concluded that better education, being married, having better paid job (white-collar group) and having access to safe drinking water and toilet facilities guarantee longer life. Among the ethnic and religious groups mentioned, higher expectation of life at birth was observed for ethnic Amaras' and followers of Orthodox religion.

Levels of infant mortality rates recorded for selected countries is presented in Table 5.3.5. The source of the information is the results of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in these countries. Summary information from these surveys is presented in a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-1996) from which Table 5.3.5 is constructed. According to the results in the table, the region have higher infant mortality rate compared to these countries except Niger.

Table 5.3.5 Infant Mortality Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Surveys in Some Selected Countries.

Country	Year	Infant Mortality Rate		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Kenya	1982-92	63	46	65
Sudan	1983-92	77	75	78
Tanzania	1996	95	83	97
Zambia	1982-92	98	78	116
Zimbabwe	1984-94	51	44	54
Namibia	1982-92	62	63	61
Ghana	1984-93	75	55	82
Niger	1982-92	135	89	143
Senegal	1982-92	76	55	87
Cameroon	1981-91	81	72	86
Algeria	1982-92	54	41	64
Bangladesh	1983-93	101	81	103

5.3.4 Life Tables

To generate the life tables presented in Table 5.3.6 below, estimated expectations of life at birth were used as input values in UN MORTPAK Computer program MATCH procedure (UN, 1988). The life table columns presented are defined as follows:

Age:- The initial age of the age interval (x, x+n), where x is the initial age and n is the length of the interval. The interval n equals 5 years with the exception of the first interval (1 year), second interval (4 years) and last interval (open ended);

$_nm_x$:- Central death rate for the age interval (x, x+n);

$_nq_x$:- Probability of an individual at age x dying before the end of the age interval (x, x+n);

l_x :- Number of survivors to exact age x in a life table with radix of 100,000;

$_nd_x$:- Number of deaths in age interval (x, x+n);

$_nL_x$:- Number of person-years lived in age interval (x, x+n);

T_x :- Number of person-years lived at ages x and older ;

e_x :- Expectation of life at age x.

Table 5.3.6 Estimated Abridged Life Table: Harari Region 1994

Male

AGE	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.10680	0.09986	100000	9986	93505	5380011	53.8
1	0.01431	0.05515	90014	4964	346957	5286506	58.7
5	0.00346	0.01714	85050	1458	421603	4939549	58.1
10	0.00267	0.01325	83592	1108	415189	4517946	54.1
15	0.00380	0.01884	82484	1554	408722	4102757	49.7
20	0.00496	0.02452	80930	1984	399831	3694034	45.7
25	0.00566	0.02790	78945	2203	389312	3294203	41.7
30	0.00642	0.03158	76743	2423	377747	2904891	37.9
35	0.00725	0.03561	74319	2646	365078	2527145	34.0
40	0.00825	0.04041	71673	2896	351255	2162067	30.2
45	0.00981	0.04789	68776	3294	335908	1810812	26.3
50	0.01331	0.06448	65482	4223	317280	1474905	22.5
55	0.01815	0.08697	61260	5328	293581	1157625	18.9
60	0.02742	0.12867	55932	7197	262470	864044	15.5
65	0.04072	0.18543	48735	9037	221916	601575	12.3
70	0.06409	0.27703	39698	10998	171596	379658	9.6
75	0.10037	0.40051	28701	11495	114523	208062	7.9
80	0.18394	.....	17206	17206	93539	93539	5.4

FEMALE

AGE	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.12382	0.11460	100000	11460	92551	5090003	50.9
1	0.01767	0.06752	88540	5978	338384	4997452	56.4
5	0.00414	0.02047	82562	1690	408584	4659068	56.4
10	0.00318	0.01577	80872	1275	401172	4250484	52.6
15	0.00443	0.02191	79597	1744	393819	3849312	48.4
20	0.00568	0.02800	77853	2180	383959	3455493	44.4
25	0.00644	0.03171	75673	2400	372460	3071535	40.6
30	0.00733	0.03598	73273	2636	359869	2699075	36.8
35	0.00824	0.04036	70637	2851	346146	2339206	33.2
40	0.00926	0.04526	67786	3068	331371	1993060	29.4
45	0.01079	0.05258	64717	3403	315322	1661689	25.7
50	0.01452	0.07015	61314	4301	296223	1346367	22.0
55	0.01958	0.09353	57013	5333	272304	1050144	18.4
60	0.02944	0.13750	51681	7106	241372	777840	15.1
65	0.04313	0.19528	44575	8704	201829	536468	12.0
70	0.06724	0.28855	35871	10350	153932	334639	9.3
75	0.10435	0.41265	25520	10531	100923	180707	7.1
80	0.18787	.....	14989	14989	79784	79784	5.3

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1994 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included different set of question on housing for urban and rural parts of Harari Region. Thus information on housing characteristics and conditions were collected for residential and partly residential housing units on 20 percent sample bases.

In urban areas, information on housing facilities and amenities such as bathing, toilet, types of kitchen, source of water supply, source of power for lighting, types of fuel used for cooking and availability of radio, television and telephone sets were collected during the census. Information on the status of tenure and monthly rent of housing units was also collected for urban areas. On the other hand, in rural areas, information on types of fuel used for cooking, availability of toilet, source of water supply and information on whether there was a separate room in the housing unit used mainly as a kitchen was collected.

This chapter presents statistical data on housing with analysis on housing characterstics and conditions in Harari Region. Thus, in the presentation of the results, some tables refer to urban areas only, a few tables refer to rural areas only, while others refer to both urban and rural areas. The data on housing units of Harari Region consists of summary tables and analysis of data by zones and special weredas are delt in this chapter and are presented in six sections.

6.2 Housing Units by Type of Building

During the census, buildings in which housing units are located were identified as either non-storied or multi-storied and each type of building was further classified into detached or attached; and if attached number of units in it was also recorded.

A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation or not intended for habitation but was occupied as a living quarter by a household during the census. Although intended for habitation by one household, 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. The distribution of housing units by type of building is shown in Table 6.1. A building is an independent free-standing structure comprising of one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed by external walls or dividing walls that are extended from the foundation to the roof. A building maybe used or intended for residential and establishment, or establishment only. A building may contain several sets of living quarters as in apartment building or may constitute one set of living quarter.

Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building , Urban Harari Region : 1994

TYPE OF BUILDING	HARARI- URBAN	
	No.	%
Non Storied	16,560	94.9
Detached	9,138	52.4
Attached	7,422	42.6
2 Units Attached	4,624	26.5
3-5 Units Attached	2,394	13.7
6 or more Units Attached	404	2.3
Multi -Storied	751	4.3
Detached	401	2.3
Attached	350	2.0
2-3 Units Attached	252	1.4
4-6 Units Attached	79	0.5
7-10 Units Attached	9	0.1
11 or more Units Attached	10	0.1
Not Stated	134	0.8
All Housing Units	17,445	100.0

The data on housing shows that a total of 17,445 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 16,560 (94.9 percent) were found to be in non-storied buildings and 751 (4.3 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that, 9,138 (52.4 percent)

housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 7,422 (42.6 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 26.5 percent were two units non-storied attached, 13.7 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 2.3 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand, 2.3 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 2.0 percent were in multi-storied attached buildings. The data in the table indicates that housing units in storied buildings were found to be very few compared with housing units in non-storied buildings.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Units

Information on type of housing units based on the nature of construction is presented in Table 6.2. The type of housing units were grouped according to whether the housing units were permanent or improvised or mobile or any other. These terms were defined in the census as follows:

Permanent housing unit is a structure that may be expected to maintain its stability for ten years or more and have been constructed with materials such as cement, blockets and bricks or any other building materials.

Improvised housing unit is an independent makeshift shelter or structure built of waste materials and being utilized as living quarter at the time of the census.

Mobile housing unit is any type of living accommodation which has been made to be transported and occupied as living quarter at the time of census.

It can be observed from the table that a large proportion of housing units (96.5 percent) were permanent in Harari Region. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 98.4 and 95.2 percent, respectively. The data reveals that improvised and mobile housing units constituted 2.7 and 0.1 percent, respectively. Improvised housing units for the rural and urban areas were accounted for 1.1 and 3.9 percent, respectively. In the urban areas nearly 0.2 percent of the housing units were mobile, whereas in the rural areas mobile housing units are non-existence.

Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units , Harari Region : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanent	Improvied	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
			HARARI REGION				
Urban + Rural	No.	29,264	28,241	802	35	30	156
	%	100.0	96.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
Urban	No.	17,445	16,612	677	35	30	91
	%	100.0	95.2	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Rural	No.	11,819	11,629	125	-	-	65
	%	100.0	98.4	1.1	-	-	0.6

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

The absolute size of a housing unit provides only a crude measure of the extent of shelter in a community. However, it tells nothing about the quality of a housing unit. The quality of a residential housing unit is necessary to appreciate the extent to which the existing housing conditions are regarded as socially desirable in terms of structural quality, rates of occupancy, and other amenities of life. Besides this, knowledge about the materials used for the construction of walls, roofs and floors may be of special significance for the assessment of durability of the housing unit, demand for construction materials,...etc.

The predominant type of material used for the construction of buildings have important implications for setting up housing standards and the development of appropriate housing construction technology. Here, we will discuss qualitative aspects of the housing units in the following areas: structure, number of rooms, and density of occupation.

6.4.1 Structure

a) Construction Materials of Wall

The distribution of housing units by type of materials used for the construction of wall is shown in Table 6.3. If the walls are constructed from different types of construction materials, the predominant one was reported in the census.

It can be observed from the table that 74.8 percent of housing units in Harari Region had wood and mud walls and 14.3 percent had stone and mud and about 2.9 percent of the housing units had stone and cement walls. In urban and rural areas of Harari Region housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 66.6 percent and 87.0 percent, respectively. Housing units made of wood and thatch walls for urban and rural areas constituted 0.6 and 3.6 percent, respectively. Housing units with blocket walls accounted for 2.9 percent, while housing units with bricks and reed and bamboo accounted for less than one percent. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 1.3 percent. In the urban areas significant proportion (18.6 percent) of stone and mud walls was observed.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Harari Region particularly those of the rural areas have roofs mostly made of mud/thatch grass. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of material (70.9 percent) used for the construction of roofs was corrugated iron sheets. The construction materials of roofs in the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas.

In the rural areas significant proportion of the roofs of housing units are made of thatched/grass and this accounted for 38.1 percent. Nearly 84.0 percent of the housing units in the urban areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in rural areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 51.6 percent. Housing units made up of wood and mud roofs accounted for 8.6 and 7.0 for the urban and rural areas respectivley. In the rural areas of Harari Region housing units that had roofs made of reed/bamboo accounted for 2.3 percent, whereas, about 0.1 percent of the housing units in the urban areas had roofs made of

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall , Harari Region :1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF WALL								
			Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	Not Stated
			HARARI REGION								
Urban + Rural	No.	29,264	21,901	533	131	4,180	843	834	122	365	355
	%	100.0	74.8	1.8	0.5	14.3	2.9	2.9	0.4	1.3	1.2
Urban	No.	17,445	11,622	103	56	3,250	838	834	122	350	270
	%	100.0	66.6	0.6	0.3	18.6	4.8	4.78	0.7	2.01	1.6
Rural	No.	11,819	10,279	430	75	930	5	-	-	15	85
	%	100.0	87.0	3.6	0.6	7.9	0.0	-	-	0.13	0.7

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof, Harari Region : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	Not Stated
			HARAR REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	29,264	20,734	4,715	2,323	299	843	350
	%	100.0	70.9	16.1	7.9	1.0	2.9	1.2
Urban	No.	17,445	14,641	208	1,494	24	813	265
	%	100.0	83.9	1.2	8.6	0.1	4.7	1.5
Rural	No.	11,819	6,093	4,507	829	275	30	85
	%	100.0	51.6	38.1	7.0	2.3	0.3	0.7

reed/bamboo. "Other" type of construction material used for roofs consisted 3.0 percent in the region.

c) Construction Materials of Floor

Data on construction materials of floor were only collected in urban areas. The distribution of housing units in the urban areas by type of materials used for the construction of floor is shown in Table 6.5. It may be observed from the table that 54.0 percent of the urban housing units in Harari town had earth/mud floors, about 40.8 percent had cement/concrete floors, 2.0 percent had cement brick tile floors. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 1.2 percent of all housing units.

6.4.2 Number of Rooms

In the census a room was defined as a space enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof at least to a height of two meters and has a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult. Except for bathrooms, toilets and passage ways, other rooms found in the housing unit were considered as rooms.

One can obtain some idea about spacing in housing unit by examining number of rooms per household and number of persons living per room. The distribution of housing units by number of rooms is presented in Table 6.6a. It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Harari Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (61.5 percent) followed by two rooms (23.3 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 8.3 percent of the total housing unit. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In rural areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively higher as compared to urban areas. These proportions were 94.0 percent and 78.5 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 4.9 percent of the housing units had 3-4 rooms, while housing units with five or more rooms are almost non-existence. In the urban areas about 15.3 percent of the housing units had 3-4 rooms.

Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor , Urban Harari :1994

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR							
			Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/ Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/ Reed	Others	Not Stated
HARAR -URBAN	No	17,445	9,415	160	7,113	53	353	-	75	276
	%	100.0	54.0	0.9	40.8	0.3	2.0	-	0.4	1.6

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms , Harari Region : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	Total Number of Rooms
			HARARI REGION									
Urban + Rural.	No	29,264	17,983	6,813	2,422	811	418	166	81	138	432	47,137
	%	100.0	61.5	23.3	8.3	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.5	
Urban	No	17,445	9,202	4,483	1,914	741	413	166	81	138	307	31,867
	%	100.0	52.8	25.7	11.0	4.3	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.8	
Rural	No	11,819	8,781	2,330	508	70	5	-	-	-	125	15,270
	%	100.0	74.3	19.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	-	-	-	1.1	

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit , Urban Harari :1994 .

URBAN/ RURAL		All Housing Unis	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT									
			One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven Persons	Eight Persons	Nine Persons	10+ Persons
HARARI-URBAN	No	17,445	2,870	2,526	2,719	2,413	2,104	1,617	1,158	754	516	768
	%	100.0	16.5	14.5	15.6	13.8	12.1	9.3	6.6	4.3	3.0	4.4

6.4.3 Density of Occupation

Density of occupation is consistent with maintenance of health and privacy of occupants. Infectious diseases spread faster in densely populated areas; and it is more difficult to evacuate people during disasters and calamities. There are even suggestions that lack of privacy, high noise levels, and other concomitant of high densities may tend to increase mental illness and mal-adjustments.

"Over crowding" is usually measured in terms of the average number of persons per room and it is also expressed by the relationship between the average size of household and the number of rooms in the housing unit.

The average number of rooms per housing unit was about 1.6 for the region as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Harari were 1.3 and 1.8 respectively. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 4.3 for the region as a whole, while these were 4.6 and 4.1 in rural and urban Harari Region, respectively. On the average, about 3.6 and 2.3 persons in rural and urban areas live in a room. In the urban and rural areas average number of rooms per household accounted for 1.8 and 1.3 respectively. (see Table 6.6b).

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-Crowding , Harari Region : 1994

URBAN/RURAL	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing Unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average HH size
URBAN+RURAL	4.4	1.6	1.6	2.7	4.3
URBAN	4.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	4.1
RURAL	4.6	1.3	1.3	3.6	4.6

The data in Table 6.7a indicated that 30.9 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In Harari town 69.1 percent of the housing units are occupied by three or more persons per housing unit. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "over crowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

Three categories of density of occupation of housing units could be identified according to the UN recommendation of "Over crowding" (UN,1967), these classifications are:

a) Housing units with more than one room occupied on the average by less than one person per room are classified as under occupied.

b) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by 2.5 or more persons per room are classified as over crowded.

c) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by one to 2.4 persons per room are classified as adequately occupied.

Based on the above classification the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Harari Region was assesed and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 6.3 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 41.5 percent were overcrowded and 50.0 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of households per housing unit indicated that about 3.2 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. (see Table 6.8).

Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit, Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN /RURAL	All Housing Units	NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING			Total Households
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households	
HARARI-URBAN No	17,445	16,885	499	61	18,102
%	100.0	96.8	2.9	0.4	-

Table 6.7b Percentage* Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Harari Region : 1994

NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOSING UNIT																		All Housing Units	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9+		Not stated			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 Person	2170	12.4	384	2.2	112	0.6	18	0.1	13	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.0	-	-	-	-	80	0.5	2786	16.0
2 Persons	1716	9.8	534	3.1	156	0.9	38	0.2	24	0.1	-	-	-	-	5	0.0	-	-	48	0.3	2521	14.5
3 Persons	1697	9.7	766	4.4	232	1.3	65	0.4	39	0.2	30	0.2	9	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1	37	0.2	2893	16.6
4 Persons	1303	7.5	692	4.0	255	1.5	82	0.5	48	0.3	14	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.0	-	-	27	0.2	2435	14.0
5 persons	837	4.8	595	3.4	308	1.8	121	0.7	90	0.5	25	0.1	-	-	-	-	9	0.1	45	0.3	203	1.2
6 persons	632	3.6	479	2.7	249	1.4	112	0.6	40	0.2	19	0.1	10	0.1	5	0.0	5	0.0	20	0.1	1571	9.0
7 persons	430	2.5	417	2.4	198	1.1	92	0.5	69	0.4	15	0.1	19	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.0	5	0.0	1259	7.2
8 persons	188	1.1	257	1.5	159	0.9	73	0.4	31	0.2	15	0.1	4	0.0	9	0.1	-	-	9	0.1	745	4.3
9+ persons	229	1.3	359	2.1	245	0.0	140	0.8	59	0.3	44	0.3	25	0.1	14	0.1	54	0.3	36	0.2	1205	6.9
Total	922	5.3	4483	25.7	1914	11.0	741	4.2	413	2.4	166	1.0	81	0.5	56	0.3	82	0.5	307	1.8	17445	100.0

UNDER OCCUPIED

ADEQUATELY OCCUPIED

OVERCROWDED

*Percentage distribution of housing units is computed from the total number of housing units in the urban areas.

Adequatly occupied	= /Between the two lines/	=	one to less than three persons per room	= 50.0%
Overcrowded	= /Below the two lines/	=	three and above persons per room	= 41.5%
Under occupied	= /Above the two lines/	=	less than one person per room	= 6.3 %

The housing units in rural areas of Harari Region are not only structurally poor but also lack adequate space. As a result in about 60.7 percent of the housing units members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals. In the remaining 38.3 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the houshold. This situation not only depicts over-crowding but also portrays poor sanitary conditions of housing units in rural areas (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the Same Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night , Rural Harari : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS		
			Yes	No	Not Stated
HARARI - RURAL	No.	11,819	7,171	4,523	125
	%	100.0	60.7	38.3	1.1

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

The availability of sanitary conditions is considered to be the most valuable indicator and it is associated with the quality of the housing unit. Beside this, the availability of kitchen facility and the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is considered among the first basic steps which should be taken towards assuring a suitable environment for the well-being of the population.

In urban areas, information on housing facilities such as toilet, kitchen, source of water supply, type of lighting, type of fuel used for cooking, and also availability of radio, television and telephone sets,..etc. were collected in the census. In the rural areas information such as source of drinking water, type of fuel used for cooking and availability of toilet and whether there was a separate room in the housing unit that was used mainly as a kitchen, or if the room where members spend the night was used as a kitchen, or if the room where livestock spend the night was used as a kitchen were collected in the census.

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have essential amenities and housing facilities. To what extent these amenities are available in Harari Region is examined below.

6.5.1 Source of Water Supply

The supplying of water through pipes is recognized as the most effective means of protecting it from pollution and of ensuring its purity, provided that the water supply system is efficiently administered.

The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing units have piped-water installation. A housing unit may be further classified according to the source of drinking water (tap, protected/unprotected well or spring, river, lake, and pond,.. etc.).

The data on the distribution of housing units by source of water supply is presented in Table 6.10. In general, of all housing units, about 58.8 percent had piped water supply, 13.2 percent of the housing units got their water from river or lakes and 4.3 percent from protected well/spring. The availability of tap and protected water supply for the occupants of each set of housing unit is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of occupants. It must, however, be noted that a considerable proportion (22.8 percent) of the housing units had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring. In the urban areas, the majority (96.6 percent) of the housing units sources of water supply are piped tap water. Housing units which obtained their water from protected well or spring constituted 4.3 percent.

It appears from Table 6.10 that unprotected well/spring, river, lake and pond are the usual sources of water supply for the rural households. Nearly 55.8 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 32.2 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that only 3.0 percent of the rural housing units of Harari Region mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. About 8.2 percent of the housing units used protected well/ spring. It

appears from the above findings that only a small number of the rural households have access to pure drinking water, and they are still subject to the use of unclean water.

In the urban areas of Harari Region high proportion (96.6 percent) of the housing units have access to piped water facilities. Only 1.6 percent of the housing units in urban areas used protected well/spring. Less than one percent of the housing units got their water supply from unprotected well/spring and river or lakes.

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water , Harari Region : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
		HARARI REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	29,264	17,210	1,243	6,682	3,875	254
	%	100.0	58.8	4.3	22.8	13.2	0.9
Urban	No.	17,445	16,855	271	90	65	164
	%	100.0	96.6	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.9
Rural	No.	11,819	355	972	6,592	3,810	90
	%	100.0	3.0	8.2	55.8	32.2	0.8

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of housing units in urban areas by main sources of water supply and its relative location from the housing unit. Of the total housing units, 96.6 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 4.4 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 50.7 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 41.5 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

6.5.2 Toilet Facilities

Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the measurement of environmental sanitation. From the census, data were obtained on whether the housing units have toilet. A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that almost 41.8 percent of the housing units in the region had toilet facility, whereas only 56.4 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility. The corresponding figures for the urban parts constituted 69.2 percent and 28.7 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Harari Region. Only 1.5 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 97.3 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities (see Table 6.12).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by type of toilet facility is given in Table 6.13. It can be observed from the table that 28.7 percent of the housing units in Harari town did not have toilet facility, whereas 8.1 percent had flush toilet private/shared. The majority (61.1 percent) of the housing units have toilet facilities, particularly private/shared dry pit.

6.5.3 Type of Lighting

Considerable importance is attached to source of lighting in housing unit. Information collected in the census is the type of lighting in the housing unit such as electricity, kerosine lamp, lantern,..etc. This information could provide planners with useful indication of areas where lighting services are deficient and needs to be extended.

The data on type of lighting were collected in urban areas of the region. Table 6.14 summarizes data on type of lighting used in the living quarters. As can be seen from the table the majority (95.3 percent) of the housing units in Harari town used electricity. Out of which 57.6 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 37.7 percent had private electric meter reader. Nearly 2.7 percent of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 1.2 percent used lantern and other source of lighting.

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER								
		All Housing Units	Tap Inside House	Tap in Compound Private	Tap in Compound Shared	Tap Outside Compound	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
HARARI -URBAN	No	17,445	769	3,735	5,107	7,244	271	90	65	164
	%	100.00	4.41	21.41	29.27	41.52	1.55	0.52	0.37	0.94

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility Harari Region : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
		HARARI REGION			
Urban + Rural	No	29,264	12,239	16,503	522
	%	100.0	41.8	56.4	1.8
Urban	No	17,445	12,067	5,006	372
	%	100.0	69.2	28.7	2.1
Rural	No	11,819	172	11,497	150
	%	100.0	1.5	97.3	1.3

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility , Urban Harari :1994

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY					
			Has no Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shered	Pit Private	Pit Shared	Not Stated
HARARI - URBAN	No.	17,445	5,006	889	520	4,422	6,236	372
	%	100.0	28.7	5.1	3.0	25.4	35.8	2.1

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	Not Stated
HARARI -URBAN	No.	17,445	6,574	10,056	128	469	84	134
	%	100.0	37.7	57.6	0.7	2.7	0.5	0.8

6.5.4 Type of Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a room primarily used for cooking meals, but due to lack of adequate rooms or space in the housing unit, some persons and/or some livestock may also spend the night in the kitchen. Information was obtained from the census on whether the housing units have a kitchen; whether the kitchen is modern or traditional, or whether it is shared or privately used. Table 6.15 shows that 68.0 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 44.8 percent were private and 23.2 percent were shared. A traditional type of kitchen is a room used mainly for cooking using firewood, charcoal, cotton seeds, sawdust, leaves or barks as fuel, with simple or no stoves and has no piped water or sink. On the other hand 23.9 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

In urban areas of Harari Region housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 7.2 percent of which 4.9 percent were private and 2.3 percent were shared. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Harari Region by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 36.9 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 42.0 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night; while 8.7 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 11.5 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen.

6.5.5 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

The collection of data on the availability of kitchen may provide a convenient opportunity to gather information on the kind of fuel used for cooking. The availability of kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking are important aspects in considering the adequacy of housing. The analysis utilized in the following tabulation express clearly the types of fuel normally used in the region.

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN					
			Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private	Traditional Kitchen Shared	Not Stated
HARARI - URBAN	No.	17,445	4,168	859	401	7,821	4,042	154
	%	100.0	23.9	4.9	2.3	44.8	23.2	0.9

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen , Rural Harari : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	Has a Room Mainly Used as a Kitchen	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Persons Spend the Night	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Livestock Spend the Night	Has no Kitchen	Not Stated
HARARI - RURAL	No.	11,819	4,365	4960	1026	1,353	115
	%	100.0	36.9	42	8.68	11.5	1.0

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. A large proportion (95.5 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure constituted 2.8 percent. Almost none (0.08 persent) of the housing units used no fuel. Housing units which used Kerosine and charcoal accounted for less than one percent.

Table 6.18 summarizes data on type of fuel used for cooking in urban areas. The data show that 31.4 percent of housing units used only firewood/leavs, whereas 7.2 percent used kerosine. The proportion of housing units that used electricity accounted for 1.4 percent. A significant proportion (33.2 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 7.1 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and kerosine. Nearly 4.3 percent of the housing units used no fuel.

In general, about 74.6 percent of the housing units in the region used firewood and a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as dung/manure, kerosine, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 7.4 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as charcoal, firewood, and the combination of both.

6.5.6 Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Sets in the Housing Units

There is a need for providing information on basic amenities such as radio, telephone and television sets for the society. Broadcasting plays a vital role in reaching the masses and enabling the government to keep in touch with its people in order to promote their economic, social and political participation to enhance the over all development of the country.

Table 6.19 shows that 56.9 percent of housing units had radios. The corresponding figure in urban and rural areas constituted 69.7 and 38.0 percent, respectively. The majority of the housing units (60.3 percent) in the rural areas and 29.7 percent in the urban areas had no radios.

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking , Rural Harari : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL						
			Firewood/ Leaves	Dung Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others	Not Stated
HARARI - RURAL	No	11,819	11284	335	20	20	10	30	120
	%	100.0	95.5	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL							
			Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves	Dung/ Manure	Firewood and Charcoal
HARARI - URBAN	No	17,445	749	248	155	1,262	579	5,481	20	5,799
	%	100.0	4.3	1.4	0.9	7.2	3.3	31.4	0.1	33.2

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

URBAN/RURAL		TYPE OF FUEL								
		Firewood and Dug	Firewood and Kerosine	Firewood and Gas	Electricity and Kerosine	Electricity and Firewood	Electricity and Charcoal	Electricity and Gas	Others	Not Stated
HARARI - URBAN	No	202	1,234	298	480	238	187	139	234	140
	%	1.2	7.1	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8

Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Harari Region : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
		HARARI REGION			
Urban + Rural	No.	29,264	16,641	12,316	307
	%	100.0	56.9	42.1	1.1
Urban	No.	17,445	12,155	5,188	102
	%	100.0	69.7	29.7	0.6
Rural	No.	11,819	4,486	7,128	205
	%	100.0	38.0	60.3	1.7

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by availability of consumer durable, such as radio, television and telephone sets are presented in Table 6.20. The data reveal that 69.7 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 10.6 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 9.1 percent had telephone.

It should be noted that at the time of the census, a housing unit was considered as having the required amenities whether it had one or more of the amenities. Thus, the actual number of these sets expected could be higher than the number of housing units reported as having such amenities. Besides, information on sets found in establishments were not collected in the census.

6.6 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. Tenure information collected for living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between rented units and units that are owner-occupied. A housing unit is considered as rented if the household living in it pays rent to kebele office or to Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses (AARH) or to private individuals or other organization. There are also housing units occupied by households paying difference in rents because they own other housing units that are rented elsewhere for lesser rent than that of housing units they were occupying at the time of the census.

Table 6.21 presents data on tenurial status of the housing units in urban areas. Information on tenurial status of the housing units is necessary for development of housing and establishment of rent policy. Data on rent of housing is also of special significance for housing programs. The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 30.2 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 58.5 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 39.9 percent were rented from kebele, 13.9 percent were rented from private household or other organizations. The data also shows that significant proportion (9.7 percent) of the housing units were rent free. It also shows that 0.3 percent of the housing units were paying difference in rent.

6.7 Monthly Rent

Rent is the amount paid monthly for the housing unit occupied by a household. Table 6.22 shows that of the total rented housing units in urban areas, nearly 84.6 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 11.7 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 1.8 percent of the total rented housing units. It must be noted that high proportion (36.7 percent) of housing units rented for 1-4 Birr per month.

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE											
			Radio			Televison				Telephone			
		All Housing Units	Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Television	Has no Television	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Telephone	Has no Telephone	Not Stated
HARARI - URBAN	No	17,445	12,155	5,188	102	17,445	1,848	15,461	136	17,445	1,591	15,742	112
	%	100.0	69.7	29.7	0.6	100.0	10.6	88.6	0.8	100.0	9.1	90.2	0.6

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TENURE							
			Owner Occupied	Rented From Kebele	Rented From Public Housing Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented From Private Household	Paying Difference in Rent	Rent Free	Not Stated
HARARI - URBAN	No	17,445	5,265	6,951	710	123	2,426	55	1,700	215
	%	100.0	30.2	39.9	4.1	0.71	13.9	0.3	9.7	1.2

Table 6.22 Distrbution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent , Urban Harari : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT								
			1-4 Birr	5-9 Birr	10-49 Birr	50-99 Birr	100-149 Birr	150-299 Birr	300+ Birr	Not Stated	Total Rent
HARARI - URBAN	No	10,265	3,768	2,163	2,752	999	202	154	34	193	215,156
	%	100.0	36.7	21.1	26.8	9.7	2.0	1.5	0.3	1.9	

CHAPTER VII
POPULATION PROJECTION

Population projection provides information on the future size and composition of the population of a given area. Knowledge of this information is fundamental for development plans whose target is to satisfy the future needs of the population in the areas of health, education, employment, housing,...,etc. The basic components of changes in the size and composition of the population of a certain area include fertility, mortality and migration.

In view of this, this chapter presents the projection of the size, age-sex structure, school age population and Demographic Indicators of Harari Region for the coming 35 years (1995-2030). For this purpose, the cohort component projection method was employed using the DemProj computer program (John Stover; 1990). The method involves projecting separately the three components of population change and applying them to each age group of males and females. In addition to this, DemProj includes a section on AIDS which allows to evaluate the demographic consequences of the spread of HIV and the progression to AIDS and death. However, due to lack of reliable data on AIDS at regional level, the impact of AIDS on the population is not taken into account.

7.1 Components of Population Projection

The components of the projection required by the DemProj include population size of the total and urban areas by age and sex, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization.

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1994 census of Harari Region has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Since the age structure is observed to be distorted, strong smoothing is applied to adjust the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t=P_0e^{rt}$) is employed. For this

purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the region are applied. Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

Table 7.1 Base Year Population by Sex and Age group, Harari Region: July 1, 1995.

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	15817	8200	7617	6054	3107	2947	9763	5093	4670
5-9	16511	8395	8116	7979	3954	4025	8532	4441	4091
10-14	16909	8453	8456	9589	4660	4929	7320	3793	3527
15-19	15840	7823	8017	9637	4667	4970	6203	3156	3047
20-24	14017	6783	7234	9017	4369	4648	5000	2414	2586
25-29	12104	5871	6233	7912	3872	4040	4192	1999	2193
30-34	9871	4898	4973	6315	3180	3135	3556	1718	1838
35-39	8079	4090	3989	5133	2623	2510	2946	1467	1479
40-44	6310	3329	2981	3950	2057	1893	2360	1272	1088
45-49	4975	2645	2330	3143	1623	1520	1832	1022	810
50-54	3711	1918	1793	2453	1206	1247	1258	712	546
55-59	2901	1459	1442	1982	937	1045	919	522	397
60-64	2327	1110	1217	1637	732	905	690	378	312
65-69	1783	824	959	1289	560	729	494	264	230
70-74	1280	576	704	957	410	547	323	166	157
75-79	820	368	452	641	281	360	179	87	92
80 +	1247	489	758	989	338	651	258	151	107
Total	134502	67231	67271	78677	38576	40101	55825	28655	27170

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 4.68 estimated from the 1994 Population and Housing Census data using the Gompertz Model is used as a measure of the level of fertility, while the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be similar to the pattern observed in the reported age specific fertility rates and will be applied

throughout the projection period (see the section on fertility). The number of births expected to occur during each projection period will be estimated by applying the adjusted age specific fertility rates to the female population of reproductive ages (15-49). Births are then distributed by sex on the basis of the sex ratio at birth which is assumed to be 103 male births to 100 female births.

7.1.3 Mortality Component

The expectations of life at birth for males and females are used as basic indicators of the level of mortality. Based on the information on the number of children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1994 Population and Housing Census of the region, the childhood mortality was estimated using the Trussel method (1975). Corresponding to this childhood mortality, the expectations of life at birth were derived assuming that the age pattern of mortality follows the West Model of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables. The estimates of expectations of life at birth were 51.8 and 50.9 years for males and females, respectively (see the section on mortality). The age and sex specific survival ratios are also derived from the same model life table.

7.1.4 Migration Component

Although data on inter-regional migration is not available in the present census, an attempt is made to obtain indirect estimates of net migration rates for areas which are well known for their substantial volume of net migration. Thus net migration rate is estimated for Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harari Regions and age specific values of net migrants for males and females are used as inputs of the migration component in the projection. Due to very high volume of out migrants from Harar city during the inter-censal period, it was impossible to obtain indirect estimate of net migration rate from inter-censal data like Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa cities. Hence the net migration rate is computed from data of the most recent (previous 12 months prior to the census date) in-migrants to the area. Taking 15% of these migrants as out migrants, the remaining are considered as net migrants to the area. Assuming the age and sex distribution of net migrants to be similar to the age and sex pattern of the most recent (previous 12 months prior

to the census date) in-migrants to the area, the age specific values of net migrants for males and females are computed. The values of net migrants by age and sex are provided in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Age Specific Values of Net Migrants by Sex, Harari Region

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
0-4	92	36	56
5-9	77	30	47
10-14	136	68	68
15-19	445	201	244
20-24	478	291	187
25-29	161	110	51
30-34	102	73	29
35-39	76	49	27
40-44	50	37	13
45-49	21	20	1
50-54	27	13	14
55-59	11	7	4
60-64	28	8	20
65 +	24	10	14
Total	1728	953	775

7.2 Future Course of Fertility Mortality and Migration

7.2.1 Fertility

The government of Ethiopia being conscious of the interdependence between economic and social development with high fertility, has launched a national population policy in July 1993. One of the major objectives of this program was reducing the total fertility rate of 7.7 observed for the country at that period to approximately 4.0 by the year 2015. Though the government has set the goal of the population policy at national level, the objective of reducing the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the country to 4.0 by the year 2015 can also be extended for regions whose prevailing TFR exceeds 4.0. In view of this, three alternative assumptions were

made with regard to the future course of fertility of Harari Region. These include the high, medium and low variants.

a) High Variant

This variant assumes that the government makes some attempts to reduce the current high level of fertility by introducing different alternative approaches of the national population program to the population of the area: i.e., information education and communication, reproductive health, family planning, etc. However, the availability and effectiveness of these programs will be very limited. In view of this fact, the level of fertility will decrease at a very slow momentum, from an average of 4.68 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2025. That means the goal will be attained 10 years later than it was expected. The pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the current value of Gross Reproduction Rate (2.31) as the onset value and 1.75 as the final value (U.N.; 1994). The transition period between these two values becomes 50 years. Since the fertility inputs used in the projection are the values of the TFR, the GRR obtained for each projection period will be converted to the corresponding TFR.

b) Medium Variant

For this variant, it is assumed that the different approaches of the national population program will be moderately effective. Compared to the high series, the medium variant assumes a more faster pace of decline in the level of fertility. The TFR is expected to decrease from its current level of 4.68 to 4.0 by the year 2015, and continues to decline at a slower rate until it attains the final value. Here also the pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the onset value of the GRR and the transition period as were been in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.50. Here it is expected that the government will be successful in the implementation of the different alternative approaches of the national population program to attain its goal.

c) Low Variant

In this variant the current high level of fertility is expected to decrease at an accelerated pace and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2010. That means the goal will be attained 5 years earlier than it was expected. The decline will also continue at a slower pace thereafter until it reaches the final value. The pace is determined by employing the method used in the previous two variants changing the final value of the GRR to 1.36.

7.2.2 Mortality

In the case of mortality, only one variant is used for the three different scenarios of the projection. Three working models of mortality have been developed by the United Nations: a slow life expectancy rise; a middle life expectancy rise and a fast life expectancy rise. In the present case, the middle model is applied. This model assumes that life expectancy at birth will increase by 2.5 years every quinquennium till it reaches 60 and 65 years for males and females, respectively. The gain is gradually reduced to 0.4 year at life expectancy of 77.5 and 82.5 for males and females in that order, and thereafter it remains unchanged (U.N.; 1994).

7.2.3 Migration

The net migration rate is expected to remain unchanged during the entire projection period under the low, medium and high variants.

7.2.4 Urbanization

DemProj provides the size of the urban population by age and sex using as inputs the base period urban population and, either urban-rural growth rate difference or the projected percentage urban for each five year projection period. In the present case since the urban and rural growth rates are not available for Harari Region, the use of the projected percentage urban is preferred. The projection of the percent urban is based on the proportion urban of the region obtained from the 1994 census count (i.e., 58.57%) assuming that the percent urban will increase by 1.5 percent every quinquennium during the entire projection period.

Table 7.3 Inputs Used In the Projection For Different Variants (1995-2030)

Input	Variant	Period						
		1995-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030
Fertility (TFR)	Low	4.57	4.27	4.08	3.88	3.69	3.50	3.31
	Medium	4.61	4.39	4.23	4.07	3.90	3.73	3.56
	High	4.68	4.62	4.51	4.36	4.21	4.05	3.90
Mortality (Eo)	Medium							
	Eo (Male)	53.05	55.55	58.05	60.55	62.85	64.85	66.85
	Eo(Female)	52.15	54.65	57.15	59.65	62.15	64.65	67.15
Migration (%NMR)		1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
		Period						
Urbanization (% Urban)	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	59.00	60.50	62.00	63.50	65.00	66.50	68.00	69.50

7.3 Projection Results

Three different variant population projections are made on the basis of the above three alternative assumptions regarding fertility and only one assumption being employed with regard to mortality and urbanization. The projection under the medium variant is assumed to be more plausible than those given by the low and high variants. For the medium variant, the total, urban and rural population by sex in single years covering the period 1995-2030 is provided in Table 7.4A, while Tables 7.4B and Table 7.4C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.5A-7.5F present the age-sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.5G-7.5L, 7.6, and 7.7 present the age-sex breakdown at five year intervals under the medium, low and high variants, respectively. Working age population can also be obtained from these tables.

7.3.1 Total, Urban and Rural Population

Results from Table 7.4A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Harari Region will increase from about 131 thousand in 1994 to about 222 thousand in 2010, and

to about 294 thousand in 2020, and about 378 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from about 76 thousand in 1994 to 141 thousand in 2010, and about 263 thousand in 2030. The rural population will increase from about 55 thousand in 1994 to about 81 thousand in 2010 and 115 thousand in 2030. The result revealed that the 1994 total and urban population of Harari Region will almost double in 22 and 19 years, respectively. The doubling time for the urban population is less than that of the total population of the region due to rural to urban migration. If however, fertility will decrease as assumed in the low variant, the 1994 population of the region will double in 2017 for the total and 2013 for the urban areas (i.e., 1 year later than the medium series for the total and same year for the urban).

7.3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

For each variant, DemProj also provides summary demographic indicators which include, total fertility rate, male and female life expectations at birth, infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, rate of natural increase, average annual population growth rate (TFR, Male LE, Female LE, IMR, U5MR, CBR, CDR, RNI, GR), sex ratio and dependency ratio for every five year interval during the entire projection period Table 7.8 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Harari Region as a whole implied in the medium variant decreases from 3.5 percent to 2.5 percent within the projection period. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 2.9 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 37.2 per thousand between 1995-2000 to 33.6 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 26.2 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 14 deaths per thousand to 6.4 deaths per thousand within the projection period. These tendencies are in conformity with the assumption of decreasing fertility and mortality over the entire projection period.

7.3.3 Projection of School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Harari Region in planning future educational services, the projection of the school age population is believed to be fundamental. In view of this fact, the three categories of the different levels of education i.e., primary (7-12 years), junior secondary (13-14 years) and senior secondary (15-18 years) are projected under the three variants. Table 7.9 presents the school age population in single year interval covering the period 1995-2030 (35 years) for the three different scenarios.

Under the medium variant, the elementary level school age population is expected to increase from about 20 thousand in 1995 to about 31 thousand in 2010 and about 47 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the senior secondary level school age population will rise from about 13 thousand in 1995 to about 14 thousand in 2010 and about 30 thousand in 2030. The result indicated that the 1995 elementary level school age population is expected to double in 26 years while that of the senior secondary level school age population will take about 27 years to double.

Table 7.4A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Harari Region by Sex, in Single Year; Medium Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	134,502	67,231	67,271	78,677	38,576	40,101	55,825	28,655	27,170
1996	139,338	69,821	69,517	82,184	40,690	41,494	57,154	29,131	28,023
1997	144,339	72,493	71,846	85,749	42,761	42,988	58,590	29,732	28,858
1998	149,493	75,240	74,253	89,387	44,815	44,572	60,106	30,425	29,681
1999	154,794	78,061	76,733	93,113	46,878	46,235	61,681	31,183	30,498
2000	160,233	80,950	79,283	96,941	48,975	47,966	63,292	31,975	31,317
2001	165,814	83,910	81,904	100,861	51,088	49,773	64,953	32,822	32,131
2002	171,545	86,944	84,601	104,865	53,202	51,663	66,680	33,742	32,938
2003	177,416	90,048	87,368	108,966	55,342	53,624	68,450	34,706	33,744
2004	183,421	93,219	90,202	113,179	57,532	55,647	70,242	35,687	34,555
2005	189,547	96,450	93,097	117,519	59,799	57,720	72,028	36,651	35,377
2006	195,811	99,751	96,060	121,993	62,146	59,847	73,818	37,605	36,213
2007	202,217	103,122	99,095	126,590	64,556	62,034	75,627	38,566	37,061
2008	208,745	106,555	102,190	131,301	67,023	64,278	77,444	39,532	37,912
2009	215,377	110,039	105,338	136,117	69,544	66,573	79,260	40,495	38,765
2010	222,091	113,565	108,526	141,028	72,114	68,914	81,063	41,451	39,612
2011	228,892	117,134	111,758	146,034	74,732	71,302	82,858	42,402	40,456
2012	235,793	120,753	115,040	151,144	77,403	73,741	84,649	43,350	41,299
2013	242,787	124,419	118,368	156,354	80,125	76,229	86,433	44,294	42,139
2014	249,871	128,130	121,741	161,666	82,900	78,766	88,205	45,230	42,975
2015	257,041	131,885	125,156	167,077	85,725	81,352	89,964	46,160	43,804
2016	264,283	135,676	128,607	172,578	88,597	83,981	91,705	47,079	44,626
2017	271,600	139,505	132,095	178,169	91,515	86,654	93,431	47,990	45,441
2018	279,011	143,382	135,629	183,867	94,488	89,379	95,144	48,894	46,250
2019	286,536	147,317	139,219	189,685	97,523	92,162	96,851	49,794	47,057
2020	294,192	151,319	142,873	195,638	100,627	95,011	98,554	50,692	47,862
2021	301,966	155,381	146,585	201,715	103,795	97,920	100,251	51,586	48,665
2022	309,844	159,496	150,348	207,906	107,022	100,884	101,938	52,474	49,464
2023	317,849	163,676	154,173	214,229	110,317	103,912	103,620	53,359	50,261
2024	326,002	167,930	158,072	220,700	113,687	107,013	105,302	54,243	51,059
2025	334,323	172,269	162,054	227,340	117,143	110,197	106,983	55,126	51,857
2026	342,799	176,685	166,114	234,135	120,678	113,457	108,664	56,007	52,657
2027	351,415	181,173	170,242	241,074	124,286	116,788	110,341	56,887	53,454
2028	360,193	185,741	174,452	248,174	127,976	120,198	112,019	57,765	54,254
2029	369,153	190,401	178,752	255,453	131,757	123,696	113,700	58,644	55,056
2030	378,317	195,162	183,155	262,931	135,638	127,293	115,386	59,524	55,862

Table 7.4B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Harari Region by Sex, in Single Year; Low Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	134,502	67,231	67,271	78,677	38,576	40,101	55,825	28,655	27,170
1996	139,354	69,829	69,525	82,193	40,694	41,499	57,161	29,135	28,026
1997	144,336	72,491	71,845	85,747	42,760	42,987	58,589	29,731	28,858
1998	149,444	75,215	74,229	89,358	44,800	44,558	60,086	30,415	29,671
1999	154,675	78,000	76,675	93,041	46,841	46,200	61,634	31,159	30,475
2000	160,025	80,844	79,181	96,814	48,910	47,904	63,211	31,934	31,277
2001	165,497	83,748	81,749	100,667	50,989	49,678	64,830	32,759	32,071
2002	171,092	86,713	84,379	104,588	53,061	51,527	66,504	33,652	32,852
2003	176,808	89,738	87,070	108,592	55,151	53,441	68,216	34,587	33,629
2004	182,641	92,821	89,820	112,699	57,287	55,412	69,942	35,534	34,408
2005	188,587	95,960	92,627	116,924	59,495	57,429	71,663	36,465	35,198
2006	194,664	99,165	95,499	121,278	61,781	59,497	73,386	37,384	36,002
2007	200,870	102,434	98,436	125,747	64,125	61,622	75,123	38,309	36,814
2008	207,185	105,758	101,427	130,320	66,522	63,798	76,865	39,236	37,629
2009	213,585	109,123	104,462	134,984	68,965	66,019	78,601	40,158	38,443
2010	220,046	112,519	107,527	139,729	71,450	68,279	80,317	41,069	39,248
2011	226,571	115,947	110,624	144,554	73,975	70,579	82,017	41,972	40,045
2012	233,176	119,415	113,761	149,466	76,545	72,921	83,710	42,870	40,840
2013	239,857	122,920	116,937	154,467	79,160	75,307	85,390	43,760	41,630
2014	246,609	126,461	120,148	159,555	81,820	77,735	87,054	44,641	42,413
2015	253,429	130,037	123,392	164,729	84,524	80,205	88,700	45,513	43,187
2016	260,308	133,642	126,666	169,982	87,269	82,713	90,326	46,373	43,953
2017	267,249	137,279	129,970	175,315	90,055	85,260	91,934	47,224	44,710
2018	274,264	140,953	133,311	180,738	92,887	87,851	93,526	48,066	45,460
2019	281,366	144,671	136,695	186,262	95,771	90,491	95,104	48,900	46,204
2020	288,571	148,441	140,130	191,900	98,714	93,186	96,671	49,727	46,944
2021	295,868	152,259	143,609	197,640	101,709	95,931	98,228	50,550	47,678
2022	303,246	156,118	147,128	203,478	104,755	98,723	99,768	51,363	48,405
2023	310,722	160,027	150,695	209,425	107,857	101,568	101,297	52,170	49,127
2024	318,310	163,992	154,318	215,493	111,021	104,472	102,817	52,971	49,846
2025	326,023	168,019	158,004	221,696	114,253	107,443	104,327	53,766	50,561
2026	333,852	172,104	161,748	228,023	117,548	110,475	105,829	54,556	51,273
2027	341,787	176,243	165,544	234,468	120,904	113,564	107,319	55,339	51,980
2028	349,843	180,442	169,401	241,043	124,325	116,718	108,800	56,117	52,683
2029	358,034	184,708	173,326	247,760	127,818	119,942	110,274	56,890	53,384
2030	366,375	189,048	177,327	254,631	131,389	123,242	111,744	57,659	54,085

Table 7.4C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size of Harari Region by Sex, in Single Year; High Variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	134,502	67,231	67,271	78,677	38,576	40,101	55,825	28,655	27,170
1996	139,294	69,799	69,495	82,157	40,676	41,481	57,137	29,123	28,014
1997	144,320	72,483	71,837	85,737	42,755	42,982	58,583	29,728	28,855
1998	149,559	75,274	74,285	89,426	44,835	44,591	60,133	30,439	29,694
1999	154,991	78,161	76,830	93,231	46,938	46,293	61,760	31,223	30,537
2000	160,597	81,136	79,461	97,161	49,087	48,074	63,436	32,049	31,387
2001	166,389	84,203	82,186	101,211	51,267	49,944	65,178	32,936	32,242
2002	172,381	87,371	85,010	105,376	53,463	51,913	67,005	33,908	33,097
2003	178,552	90,628	87,924	109,664	55,698	53,966	68,888	34,930	33,958
2004	184,883	93,965	90,918	114,082	57,993	56,089	70,801	35,972	34,829
2005	191,353	97,372	93,981	118,639	60,371	58,268	72,714	37,001	35,713
2006	197,979	100,858	97,121	123,344	62,836	60,508	74,635	38,022	36,613
2007	204,773	104,428	100,345	128,190	65,373	62,817	76,583	39,055	37,528
2008	211,712	108,071	103,641	133,168	67,977	65,191	78,544	40,094	38,450
2009	218,771	111,774	106,997	138,261	70,640	67,621	80,510	41,134	39,376
2010	225,922	115,523	110,399	143,460	73,357	70,103	82,462	42,166	40,296
2011	233,167	119,320	113,847	148,762	76,127	72,635	84,405	43,193	41,212
2012	240,521	123,171	117,350	154,175	78,953	75,222	86,346	44,218	42,128
2013	247,987	127,079	120,908	159,703	81,838	77,865	88,284	45,241	43,043
2014	255,565	131,043	124,522	165,349	84,784	80,565	90,216	46,259	43,957
2015	263,257	135,066	128,191	171,117	87,793	83,324	92,140	47,273	44,867
2016	271,045	139,137	131,908	176,994	90,857	86,137	94,051	48,280	45,771
2017	278,929	143,257	135,672	182,977	93,976	89,001	95,952	49,281	46,671
2018	286,934	147,438	139,496	189,087	97,160	91,927	97,847	50,278	47,569
2019	295,086	151,694	143,392	195,344	100,420	94,924	99,742	51,274	48,468
2020	303,410	156,038	147,372	201,769	103,766	98,003	101,641	52,272	49,369
2021	311,884	160,459	151,425	208,341	107,188	101,153	103,543	53,271	50,272
2022	320,491	164,948	155,543	215,049	110,680	104,369	105,442	54,268	51,174
2023	329,263	169,521	159,742	221,919	114,255	107,664	107,344	55,266	52,078
2024	338,237	174,196	164,041	228,983	117,929	111,054	109,254	56,267	52,987
2025	347,449	178,991	168,458	236,265	121,714	114,551	111,184	57,277	53,907
2026	356,875	183,894	172,981	243,750	125,602	118,148	113,125	58,292	54,833
2027	366,490	188,893	177,597	251,417	129,583	121,834	115,073	59,310	55,763
2028	376,330	194,005	182,325	259,294	133,671	125,623	117,036	60,334	56,702
2029	386,430	199,248	187,182	267,410	137,880	129,530	119,020	61,368	57,652
2030	396,826	204,639	192,187	275,794	142,224	133,570	121,032	62,415	58,617

Table 7.5A Projected Population Size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1995

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	15,817	8,200	7,617	6,054	3,107	2,947	9,763	5,093	4,670
5-9	16,511	8,395	8,116	7,979	3,954	4,025	8,532	4,441	4,091
10-14	16,909	8,453	8,456	9,589	4,660	4,929	7,320	3,793	3,527
15-19	15,840	7,823	8,017	9,637	4,667	4,970	6,203	3,156	3,047
20-24	14,017	6,783	7,234	9,017	4,369	4,648	5,000	2,414	2,586
25-29	12,104	5,871	6,233	7,912	3,872	4,040	4,192	1,999	2,193
30-34	9,871	4,898	4,973	6,315	3,180	3,135	3,556	1,718	1,838
35-39	8,079	4,090	3,989	5,133	2,623	2,510	2,946	1,467	1,479
40-44	6,310	3,329	2,981	3,950	2,057	1,893	2,360	1,272	1,088
45-49	4,975	2,645	2,330	3,143	1,623	1,520	1,832	1,022	810
50-54	3,711	1,918	1,793	2,453	1,206	1,247	1,258	712	546
55-59	2,901	1,459	1,442	1,982	937	1,045	919	522	397
60-64	2,327	1,110	1,217	1,637	732	905	690	378	312
65-69	1,783	824	959	1,289	560	729	494	264	230
70-74	1,280	576	704	957	410	547	323	166	157
75-79	820	368	452	641	281	360	179	87	92
80+	1,247	489	758	989	338	651	258	151	107
Total	134,502	67,231	67,271	78,677	38,576	40,101	55,825	28,655	27,170

Table 7.5B Projected Population Size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1996

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	17,392	8,923	8,469	6,792	3,515	3,277	10,600	5,408	5,192
5-9	16,339	8,350	7,989	7,965	3,977	3,988	8,374	4,373	4,001
10-14	16,931	8,503	8,428	9,681	4,742	4,939	7,250	3,761	3,489
15-19	16,407	8,113	8,294	10,077	4,916	5,161	6,330	3,197	3,133
20-24	14,739	7,224	7,515	9,580	4,735	4,845	5,159	2,489	2,670
25-29	12,546	6,120	6,426	8,273	4,092	4,181	4,273	2,028	2,245
30-34	10,320	5,123	5,197	6,662	3,375	3,287	3,658	1,748	1,910
35-39	8,425	4,262	4,163	5,401	2,773	2,628	3,024	1,489	1,535
40-44	6,628	3,478	3,150	4,189	2,183	2,006	2,439	1,295	1,144
45-49	5,188	2,762	2,426	3,310	1,722	1,588	1,878	1,040	838
50-54	3,912	2,033	1,879	2,612	1,301	1,311	1,300	732	568
55-59	3,004	1,520	1,484	2,069	990	1,079	935	530	405
60-64	2,395	1,149	1,246	1,697	767	930	698	382	316
65-69	1,831	849	982	1,333	584	749	498	265	233
70-74	1,294	584	710	973	419	554	321	165	156
75-79	822	368	454	645	282	363	177	86	91
80+	1,165	460	705	925	317	608	240	143	97
Total	139,338	69,821	69,517	82,184	40,690	41,494	57,154	29,131	28,023

Table 7.5C Projected Population Size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1997

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	19,055	9,722	9,333	7,545	3,915	3,630	11,510	5,807	5,703
5-9	16,149	8,286	7,863	7,948	3,999	3,949	8,201	4,287	3,914
10-14	16,943	8,542	8,401	9,771	4,822	4,949	7,172	3,720	3,452
15-19	16,993	8,409	8,584	10,526	5,160	5,366	6,467	3,249	3,218
20-24	15,486	7,678	7,808	10,150	5,093	5,057	5,336	2,585	2,751
25-29	13,003	6,374	6,629	8,640	4,308	4,332	4,363	2,066	2,297
30-34	10,782	5,353	5,429	7,016	3,567	3,449	3,766	1,786	1,980
35-39	8,781	4,437	4,344	5,675	2,920	2,755	3,106	1,517	1,589
40-44	6,957	3,631	3,326	4,435	2,307	2,128	2,522	1,324	1,198
45-49	5,407	2,882	2,525	3,479	1,819	1,660	1,928	1,063	865
50-54	4,123	2,153	1,970	2,775	1,395	1,380	1,348	758	590
55-59	3,108	1,581	1,527	2,157	1,042	1,115	951	539	412
60-64	2,463	1,187	1,276	1,757	801	956	706	386	320
65-69	1,881	874	1,007	1,378	607	771	503	267	236
70-74	1,307	590	717	988	427	561	319	163	156
75-79	824	368	456	650	284	366	174	84	90
80+	1,077	426	651	859	295	564	218	131	87
Total	144,339	72,493	71,846	85,749	42,761	42,988	58,590	29,732	28,858

Table 7.5D Projected Population Size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1998

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	20,788	10,577	10,211	8,316	4,311	4,005	12,472	6,266	6,206
5-9	15,944	8,210	7,734	7,929	4,022	3,907	8,015	4,188	3,827
10-14	16,952	8,576	8,376	9,862	4,902	4,960	7,090	3,674	3,416
15-19	17,596	8,711	8,885	10,985	5,401	5,584	6,611	3,310	3,301
20-24	16,256	8,142	8,114	10,730	5,448	5,282	5,526	2,694	2,832
25-29	13,469	6,630	6,839	9,014	4,522	4,492	4,455	2,108	2,347
30-34	11,258	5,587	5,671	7,379	3,757	3,622	3,879	1,830	2,049
35-39	9,147	4,615	4,532	5,955	3,065	2,890	3,192	1,550	1,642
40-44	7,295	3,787	3,508	4,686	2,430	2,256	2,609	1,357	1,252
45-49	5,633	3,004	2,629	3,652	1,915	1,737	1,981	1,089	892
50-54	4,337	2,274	2,063	2,939	1,487	1,452	1,398	787	611
55-59	3,218	1,644	1,574	2,248	1,094	1,154	970	550	420
60-64	2,535	1,226	1,309	1,820	835	985	715	391	324
65-69	1,932	899	1,033	1,424	630	794	508	269	239
70-74	1,321	598	723	1,004	436	568	317	162	155
75-79	826	366	460	655	285	370	171	81	90
80+	986	394	592	789	275	514	197	119	78
Total	149,493	75,240	74,253	89,387	44,815	44,572	60,106	30,425	29,681

Table 7.5E Projected Population Size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1999

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	22,581	11,477	11,104	9,107	4,709	4,398	13,474	6,768	6,706
5-9	15,727	8,123	7,604	7,907	4,044	3,863	7,820	4,079	3,741
10-14	16,954	8,604	8,350	9,953	4,982	4,971	7,001	3,622	3,379
15-19	18,215	9,019	9,196	11,456	5,644	5,812	6,759	3,375	3,384
20-24	17,049	8,619	8,430	11,322	5,804	5,518	5,727	2,815	2,912
25-29	13,950	6,892	7,058	9,397	4,737	4,660	4,553	2,155	2,398
30-34	11,746	5,826	5,920	7,750	3,947	3,803	3,996	1,879	2,117
35-39	9,523	4,796	4,727	6,242	3,211	3,031	3,281	1,585	1,696
40-44	7,642	3,946	3,696	4,944	2,553	2,391	2,698	1,393	1,305
45-49	5,865	3,129	2,736	3,829	2,011	1,818	2,036	1,118	918
50-54	4,561	2,399	2,162	3,109	1,580	1,529	1,452	819	633
55-59	3,329	1,707	1,622	2,340	1,145	1,195	989	562	427
60-64	2,608	1,266	1,342	1,883	869	1,014	725	397	328
65-69	1,985	925	1,060	1,471	653	818	514	272	242
70-74	1,336	605	731	1,021	445	576	315	160	155
75-79	829	367	462	661	288	373	168	79	89
80+	894	361	533	721	256	465	173	105	68
Total	154,794	78,061	76,733	93,113	46,878	46,235	61,681	31,183	30,498

Table 7.5F Projected Population Size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	24,422	12,407	12,015	9,922	5,114	4,808	14,500	7,293	7,207
5-9	15,505	8,033	7,472	7,884	4,067	3,817	7,621	3,966	3,655
10-14	16,958	8,632	8,326	10,046	5,063	4,983	6,912	3,569	3,343
15-19	18,852	9,335	9,517	11,941	5,891	6,050	6,911	3,444	3,467
20-24	17,862	9,107	8,755	11,930	6,167	5,763	5,932	2,940	2,992
25-29	14,442	7,159	7,283	9,790	4,955	4,835	4,652	2,204	2,448
30-34	12,247	6,070	6,177	8,132	4,141	3,991	4,115	1,929	2,186
35-39	9,909	4,982	4,927	6,538	3,360	3,178	3,371	1,622	1,749
40-44	8,000	4,109	3,891	5,210	2,678	2,532	2,790	1,431	1,359
45-49	6,104	3,257	2,847	4,011	2,109	1,902	2,093	1,148	945
50-54	4,790	2,528	2,262	3,283	1,675	1,608	1,507	853	654
55-59	3,445	1,773	1,672	2,435	1,198	1,237	1,010	575	435
60-64	2,684	1,307	1,377	1,949	904	1,045	735	403	332
65-69	2,039	951	1,088	1,520	677	843	519	274	245
70-74	1,349	611	738	1,037	453	584	312	158	154
75-79	829	364	465	666	288	378	163	76	87
80+	796	325	471	647	235	412	149	90	59
Total	160,233	80,950	79,283	96,941	48,975	47,966	63,292	31,975	31,317

Table 7.5G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	28,203	14,334	13,869	11,934	6,143	5,791	16,269	8,191	8,078
5-9	23,916	12,163	11,753	12,586	6,364	6,222	11,330	5,799	5,531
10-14	15,999	8,289	7,710	9,755	4,999	4,756	6,244	3,290	2,954
15-19	18,939	9,528	9,411	12,316	6,165	6,151	6,623	3,363	3,260
20-24	20,862	10,614	10,248	14,276	7,349	6,927	6,586	3,265	3,321
25-29	18,245	9,456	8,789	12,675	6,685	5,990	5,570	2,771	2,799
30-34	14,570	7,350	7,220	9,919	5,125	4,794	4,651	2,225	2,426
35-39	12,256	6,143	6,113	8,289	4,237	4,052	3,967	1,906	2,061
40-44	9,801	4,990	4,811	6,548	3,331	3,217	3,253	1,659	1,594
45-49	7,750	4,019	3,731	5,224	2,666	2,558	2,526	1,353	1,173
50-54	5,879	3,118	2,761	4,124	2,114	2,010	1,755	1,004	751
55-59	4,459	2,343	2,116	3,218	1,618	1,600	1,241	725	516
60-64	3,186	1,593	1,593	2,360	1,126	1,234	826	467	359
65-69	2,357	1,123	1,234	1,790	815	975	567	308	259
70-74	1,562	715	847	1,223	540	683	339	175	164
75-79	887	392	495	723	315	408	164	77	87
80+	679	281	398	559	207	352	120	74	46
Total	189,550	96,451	93,099	117,519	59,799	57,720	72,031	36,652	35,379

Table 7.5H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	31,735	16,139	15,596	13,926	7,169	6,757	17,809	8,970	8,839
5-9	27,747	14,118	13,629	15,045	7,611	7,434	12,702	6,507	6,195
10-14	24,354	12,396	11,958	15,222	7,664	7,558	9,132	4,732	4,400
15-19	18,026	9,204	8,822	11,984	6,089	5,895	6,042	3,115	2,927
20-24	21,000	10,828	10,172	14,662	7,643	7,019	6,338	3,185	3,153
25-29	21,243	10,963	10,280	15,044	7,894	7,150	6,199	3,069	3,130
30-34	18,341	9,625	8,716	12,752	6,839	5,913	5,589	2,786	2,803
35-39	14,566	7,416	7,150	10,058	5,216	4,842	4,508	2,200	2,308
40-44	12,118	6,139	5,979	8,266	4,184	4,082	3,852	1,955	1,897
45-49	9,517	4,886	4,631	6,550	3,310	3,240	2,967	1,576	1,391
50-54	7,470	3,856	3,614	5,343	2,667	2,676	2,127	1,189	938
55-59	5,495	2,902	2,593	4,035	2,043	1,992	1,460	859	601
60-64	4,115	2,110	2,005	3,095	1,519	1,576	1,020	591	429
65-69	2,806	1,373	1,433	2,162	1,014	1,148	644	359	285
70-74	1,826	854	972	1,449	655	794	377	199	178
75-79	1,042	466	576	860	379	481	182	87	95
80+	688	289	399	572	216	356	116	73	43
Total	222,089	113,564	108,525	141,025	72,112	68,913	81,064	41,452	39,612

Table 7.5I Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	34,520	17,566	16,954	15,667	8,071	7,596	18,853	9,495	9,358
5-9	31,376	15,973	15,403	17,478	8,853	8,625	13,898	7,120	6,778
10-14	28,197	14,357	13,840	18,010	9,079	8,931	10,187	5,278	4,909
15-19	26,334	13,291	13,043	17,845	8,968	8,877	8,489	4,323	4,166
20-24	20,152	10,532	9,620	14,313	7,561	6,752	5,839	2,971	2,868
25-29	21,445	11,206	10,239	15,440	8,199	7,241	6,005	3,007	2,998
30-34	21,347	11,139	10,208	15,097	8,048	7,049	6,250	3,091	3,159
35-39	18,312	9,674	8,638	12,877	6,921	5,956	5,435	2,753	2,682
40-44	14,418	7,407	7,011	10,015	5,143	4,872	4,403	2,264	2,139
45-49	11,797	6,020	5,777	8,264	4,156	4,108	3,533	1,864	1,669
50-54	9,191	4,702	4,489	6,682	3,311	3,371	2,509	1,391	1,118
55-59	7,012	3,606	3,406	5,232	2,583	2,649	1,780	1,023	757
60-64	5,080	2,627	2,453	3,871	1,922	1,949	1,209	705	504
65-69	3,630	1,823	1,807	2,828	1,366	1,462	802	457	345
70-74	2,200	1,058	1,142	1,763	822	941	437	236	201
75-79	1,238	566	672	1,030	465	565	208	101	107
80+	791	337	454	663	256	407	128	81	47
Total	257,040	131,884	125,156	167,075	85,724	81,351	89,965	46,160	43,805

Table 7.5J Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	37,194	18,936	18,258	17,426	8,984	8,442	19,768	9,952	9,816
5-9	34,280	17,460	16,820	19,578	9,929	9,649	14,702	7,531	7,171
10-14	31,846	16,222	15,624	20,744	10,472	10,272	11,102	5,750	5,352
15-19	30,190	15,258	14,932	20,810	10,480	10,330	9,380	4,778	4,602
20-24	28,407	14,597	13,810	20,477	10,638	9,839	7,930	3,959	3,971
25-29	20,668	10,943	9,725	15,099	8,120	6,979	5,569	2,823	2,746
30-34	21,613	11,412	10,201	15,523	8,368	7,155	6,090	3,044	3,046
35-39	21,327	11,197	10,130	15,228	8,133	7,095	6,099	3,064	3,035
40-44	18,160	9,671	8,489	12,817	6,826	5,991	5,343	2,845	2,498
45-49	14,079	7,278	6,801	10,016	5,110	4,906	4,063	2,168	1,895
50-54	11,420	5,812	5,608	8,419	4,158	4,261	3,001	1,654	1,347
55-59	8,670	4,420	4,250	6,552	3,214	3,338	2,118	1,206	912
60-64	6,496	3,281	3,215	5,013	2,435	2,578	1,483	846	637
65-69	4,494	2,281	2,213	3,536	1,731	1,805	958	550	408
70-74	2,879	1,422	1,457	2,327	1,118	1,209	552	304	248
75-79	1,515	713	802	1,268	590	678	247	123	124
80+	953	415	538	802	319	483	151	96	55
Total	294,191	151,318	142,873	195,635	100,625	95,010	98,556	50,693	47,863

Table 7.5K Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	40,685	20,723	19,962	19,682	10,153	9,529	21,003	10,570	10,433
5-9	37,099	18,901	18,198	21,725	11,029	10,696	15,374	7,872	7,502
10-14	34,784	17,725	17,059	23,106	11,679	11,427	11,678	6,046	5,632
15-19	33,864	17,134	16,730	23,746	11,980	11,766	10,118	5,154	4,964
20-24	32,289	16,576	15,713	23,626	12,262	11,364	8,663	4,314	4,349
25-29	28,886	14,995	13,891	21,400	11,284	10,116	7,486	3,711	3,775
30-34	20,913	11,186	9,727	15,254	8,323	6,931	5,659	2,863	2,796
35-39	21,664	11,505	10,159	15,712	8,484	7,228	5,952	3,021	2,931
40-44	21,229	11,247	9,982	15,223	8,070	7,153	6,006	3,177	2,829
45-49	17,783	9,517	8,266	12,843	6,794	6,049	4,940	2,723	2,217
50-54	13,670	7,052	6,618	10,215	5,126	5,089	3,455	1,926	1,529
55-59	10,823	5,490	5,333	8,283	4,052	4,231	2,540	1,438	1,102
60-64	8,061	4,045	4,016	6,293	3,044	3,249	1,768	1,001	767
65-69	5,766	2,866	2,900	4,589	2,204	2,385	1,177	662	515
70-74	3,606	1,801	1,805	2,941	1,432	1,509	665	369	296
75-79	2,012	974	1,038	1,697	813	884	315	161	154
80+	1,186	532	654	1,003	414	589	183	118	65
Total	334,320	172,269	162,051	227,338	117,143	110,195	106,982	55,126	51,856

Table 7.5L Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Medium Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	45,187	23,009	22,178	22,596	11,650	10,946	22,591	11,359	11,232
5-9	40,697	20,732	19,965	24,462	12,421	12,041	16,235	8,311	7,924
10-14	37,636	19,180	18,456	25,521	12,909	12,612	12,115	6,271	5,844
15-19	36,838	18,652	18,186	26,302	13,283	13,019	10,536	5,369	5,167
20-24	36,002	18,470	17,532	26,767	13,878	12,889	9,235	4,592	4,643
25-29	32,805	16,993	15,812	24,678	12,978	11,700	8,127	4,015	4,112
30-34	29,106	15,232	13,874	21,564	11,508	10,056	7,542	3,724	3,818
35-39	21,041	11,316	9,725	15,517	8,477	7,040	5,524	2,839	2,685
40-44	21,616	11,571	10,045	15,768	8,447	7,321	5,848	3,124	2,724
45-49	20,858	11,104	9,754	15,318	8,066	7,252	5,540	3,038	2,502
50-54	17,321	9,258	8,063	13,123	6,841	6,282	4,198	2,417	1,781
55-59	13,030	6,706	6,324	10,104	5,029	5,075	2,926	1,677	1,249
60-64	10,115	5,065	5,050	7,997	3,868	4,129	2,118	1,197	921
65-69	7,206	3,568	3,638	5,803	2,782	3,021	1,403	786	617
70-74	4,696	2,302	2,394	3,871	1,852	2,019	825	450	375
75-79	2,569	1,262	1,307	2,185	1,064	1,121	384	198	186
80+	1,592	740	852	1,354	584	770	238	156	82
Total	378,315	195,160	183,155	262,930	135,637	127,293	115,385	59,523	55,862

Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	15,817	8,200	7,617	6,054	3,107	2,947	9,763	5,093	4,670
5-9	16,511	8,395	8,116	7,979	3,954	4,025	8,532	4,441	4,091
10-14	16,909	8,453	8,456	9,589	4,660	4,929	7,320	3,793	3,527
15-19	15,840	7,823	8,017	9,637	4,667	4,970	6,203	3,156	3,047
20-24	14,017	6,783	7,234	9,017	4,369	4,648	5,000	2,414	2,586
25-29	12,104	5,871	6,233	7,912	3,872	4,040	4,192	1,999	2,193
30-34	9,871	4,898	4,973	6,315	3,180	3,135	3,556	1,718	1,838
35-39	8,079	4,090	3,989	5,133	2,623	2,510	2,946	1,467	1,479
40-44	6,310	3,329	2,981	3,950	2,057	1,893	2,360	1,272	1,088
45-49	4,975	2,645	2,330	3,143	1,623	1,520	1,832	1,022	810
50-54	3,711	1,918	1,793	2,453	1,206	1,247	1,258	712	546
55-59	2,901	1,459	1,442	1,982	937	1,045	919	522	397
60-64	2,327	1,110	1,217	1,637	732	905	690	378	312
65-69	1,783	824	959	1,289	560	729	494	264	230
70-74	1,280	576	704	957	410	547	323	166	157
75-79	820	368	452	641	281	360	179	87	92
80+	1,247	489	758	989	338	651	258	151	107
Total	134,502	67,231	67,271	78,677	38,576	40,101	55,825	28,655	27,170

Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	24,214	12,301	11,913	9,833	5,068	4,765	14,381	7,233	7,148
5-9	15,505	8,033	7,472	7,880	4,065	3,815	7,625	3,968	3,657
10-14	16,958	8,632	8,326	10,042	5,061	4,981	6,916	3,571	3,345
15-19	18,852	9,335	9,517	11,935	5,888	6,047	6,917	3,447	3,470
20-24	17,862	9,107	8,755	11,925	6,165	5,760	5,937	2,942	2,995
25-29	14,442	7,159	7,283	9,786	4,953	4,833	4,656	2,206	2,450
30-34	12,247	6,070	6,177	8,129	4,139	3,990	4,118	1,931	2,187
35-39	9,909	4,982	4,927	6,535	3,359	3,176	3,374	1,623	1,751
40-44	8,000	4,109	3,891	5,208	2,677	2,531	2,792	1,432	1,360
45-49	6,104	3,257	2,847	4,010	2,109	1,901	2,094	1,148	946
50-54	4,790	2,528	2,262	3,282	1,674	1,608	1,508	854	654
55-59	3,445	1,773	1,672	2,434	1,197	1,237	1,011	576	435
60-64	2,684	1,307	1,377	1,949	904	1,045	735	403	332
65-69	2,039	951	1,088	1,520	677	843	519	274	245
70-74	1,349	611	738	1,037	453	584	312	158	154
75-79	829	364	465	665	288	377	164	76	88
80+	795	324	471	645	234	411	150	90	60
Total	160,024	80,843	79,181	96,815	48,911	47,904	63,209	31,932	31,277

Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	27,444	13,947	13,497	11,596	5,968	5,628	15,848	7,979	7,869
5-9	23,715	12,060	11,655	12,462	6,301	6,161	11,253	5,759	5,494
10-14	15,999	8,289	7,710	9,741	4,992	4,749	6,258	3,297	2,961
15-19	18,939	9,528	9,411	12,299	6,157	6,142	6,640	3,371	3,269
20-24	20,862	10,614	10,248	14,256	7,339	6,917	6,606	3,275	3,331
25-29	18,245	9,456	8,789	12,656	6,675	5,981	5,589	2,781	2,808
30-34	14,570	7,350	7,220	9,905	5,118	4,787	4,665	2,232	2,433
35-39	12,256	6,143	6,113	8,277	4,231	4,046	3,979	1,912	2,067
40-44	9,801	4,990	4,811	6,538	3,326	3,212	3,263	1,664	1,599
45-49	7,750	4,019	3,731	5,217	2,663	2,554	2,533	1,356	1,177
50-54	5,879	3,118	2,761	4,118	2,111	2,007	1,761	1,007	754
55-59	4,459	2,343	2,116	3,214	1,616	1,598	1,245	727	518
60-64	3,186	1,593	1,593	2,357	1,125	1,232	829	468	361
65-69	2,357	1,123	1,234	1,788	814	974	569	309	260
70-74	1,562	715	847	1,221	539	682	341	176	165
75-79	887	392	495	722	314	408	165	78	87
80+	679	281	398	557	206	351	122	75	47
Total	188,590	95,961	92,629	116,924	59,495	57,429	71,666	36,466	35,200

Table 7.6D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	30,625	15,573	15,052	13,412	6,904	6,508	17,213	8,669	8,544
5-9	27,011	13,741	13,270	14,616	7,393	7,223	12,395	6,348	6,047
10-14	24,155	12,294	11,861	15,068	7,586	7,482	9,087	4,708	4,379
15-19	18,026	9,204	8,822	11,959	6,076	5,883	6,067	3,128	2,939
20-24	21,000	10,828	10,172	14,633	7,628	7,005	6,367	3,200	3,167
25-29	21,243	10,963	10,280	15,013	7,878	7,135	6,230	3,085	3,145
30-34	18,341	9,625	8,716	12,726	6,826	5,900	5,615	2,799	2,816
35-39	14,566	7,416	7,150	10,037	5,205	4,832	4,529	2,211	2,318
40-44	12,118	6,139	5,979	8,249	4,175	4,074	3,869	1,964	1,905
45-49	9,517	4,886	4,631	6,537	3,304	3,233	2,980	1,582	1,398
50-54	7,470	3,856	3,614	5,333	2,662	2,671	2,137	1,194	943
55-59	5,495	2,902	2,593	4,027	2,039	1,988	1,468	863	605
60-64	4,115	2,110	2,005	3,089	1,516	1,573	1,026	594	432
65-69	2,806	1,373	1,433	2,158	1,012	1,146	648	361	287
70-74	1,826	854	972	1,446	654	792	380	200	180
75-79	1,042	466	576	858	378	480	184	88	96
80+	688	289	399	571	216	355	117	73	44
Total	220,044	112,519	107,525	139,732	71,452	68,280	80,312	41,067	39,245

Table 7.6E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	32,918	16,748	16,170	14,903	7,677	7,226	18,015	9,071	8,944
5-9	30,292	15,418	14,874	16,832	8,524	8,308	13,460	6,894	6,566
10-14	27,467	13,983	13,484	17,499	8,820	8,679	9,968	5,163	4,805
15-19	26,137	13,190	12,947	17,667	8,877	8,790	8,470	4,313	4,157
20-24	20,152	10,532	9,620	14,277	7,542	6,735	5,875	2,990	2,885
25-29	21,445	11,206	10,239	15,400	8,178	7,222	6,045	3,028	3,017
30-34	21,347	11,139	10,208	15,059	8,028	7,031	6,288	3,111	3,177
35-39	18,312	9,674	8,638	12,844	6,904	5,940	5,468	2,770	2,698
40-44	14,418	7,407	7,011	9,990	5,130	4,860	4,428	2,277	2,151
45-49	11,797	6,020	5,777	8,243	4,145	4,098	3,554	1,875	1,679
50-54	9,191	4,702	4,489	6,666	3,303	3,363	2,525	1,399	1,126
55-59	7,012	3,606	3,406	5,219	2,577	2,642	1,793	1,029	764
60-64	5,080	2,627	2,453	3,862	1,917	1,945	1,218	710	508
65-69	3,630	1,823	1,807	2,821	1,363	1,458	809	460	349
70-74	2,200	1,058	1,142	1,759	820	939	441	238	203
75-79	1,238	566	672	1,028	464	564	210	102	108
80+	791	337	454	661	255	406	130	82	48
Total	253,427	130,036	123,391	164,730	84,524	80,206	88,697	45,512	43,185

Table 7.6F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	35,142	17,889	17,253	16,419	8,464	7,955	18,723	9,425	9,298
5-9	32,708	16,655	16,053	18,628	9,445	9,183	14,080	7,210	6,870
10-14	30,770	15,670	15,100	19,987	10,088	9,899	10,783	5,582	5,201
15-19	29,465	14,886	14,579	20,254	10,196	10,058	9,211	4,690	4,521
20-24	28,213	14,497	13,716	20,281	10,536	9,745	7,932	3,961	3,971
25-29	20,668	10,943	9,725	15,057	8,098	6,959	5,611	2,845	2,766
30-34	21,613	11,412	10,201	15,480	8,345	7,135	6,133	3,067	3,066
35-39	21,327	11,197	10,130	15,186	8,111	7,075	6,141	3,086	3,055
40-44	18,160	9,671	8,489	12,782	6,808	5,974	5,378	2,863	2,515
45-49	14,079	7,278	6,801	9,988	5,096	4,892	4,091	2,182	1,909
50-54	11,420	5,812	5,608	8,395	4,146	4,249	3,025	1,666	1,359
55-59	8,670	4,420	4,250	6,534	3,205	3,329	2,136	1,215	921
60-64	6,496	3,281	3,215	4,999	2,428	2,571	1,497	853	644
65-69	4,494	2,281	2,213	3,527	1,727	1,800	967	554	413
70-74	2,879	1,422	1,457	2,321	1,115	1,206	558	307	251
75-79	1,515	713	802	1,266	589	677	249	124	125
80+	953	415	538	799	318	481	154	97	57
Total	288,572	148,442	140,130	191,903	98,715	93,188	96,669	49,727	46,942

Table 7.6G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	37,956	19,329	18,627	18,304	9,441	8,863	19,652	9,888	9,764
5-9	35,072	17,863	17,209	20,476	10,392	10,084	14,596	7,471	7,125
10-14	33,220	16,923	16,297	22,000	11,118	10,882	11,220	5,805	5,415
15-19	32,794	16,585	16,209	22,925	11,561	11,364	9,869	5,024	4,845
20-24	31,571	16,207	15,364	23,031	11,954	11,077	8,540	4,253	4,287
25-29	28,694	14,896	13,798	21,193	11,177	10,016	7,501	3,719	3,782
30-34	20,913	11,186	9,727	15,208	8,298	6,910	5,705	2,888	2,817
35-39	21,664	11,505	10,159	15,665	8,459	7,206	5,999	3,046	2,953
40-44	21,229	11,247	9,982	15,177	8,046	7,131	6,052	3,201	2,851
45-49	17,783	9,517	8,266	12,804	6,774	6,030	4,979	2,743	2,236
50-54	13,670	7,052	6,618	10,183	5,110	5,073	3,487	1,942	1,545
55-59	10,823	5,490	5,333	8,258	4,040	4,218	2,565	1,450	1,115
60-64	8,061	4,045	4,016	6,273	3,034	3,239	1,788	1,011	777
65-69	5,766	2,866	2,900	4,575	2,197	2,378	1,191	669	522
70-74	3,606	1,801	1,805	2,932	1,427	1,505	674	374	300
75-79	2,012	974	1,038	1,692	811	881	320	163	157
80+	1,186	532	654	1,000	413	587	186	119	67
Total	326,020	168,018	158,002	221,696	114,252	107,444	104,324	53,766	50,558

Table 7.6H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; Low Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	41,489	21,122	20,367	20,675	10,659	10,016	20,814	10,463	10,351
5-9	37,993	19,348	18,645	22,757	11,553	11,204	15,236	7,795	7,441
10-14	35,618	18,146	17,472	24,069	12,172	11,897	11,549	5,974	5,575
15-19	35,281	17,853	17,428	25,103	12,672	12,431	10,178	5,181	4,997
20-24	34,940	17,925	17,015	25,888	13,424	12,464	9,052	4,501	4,551
25-29	32,093	16,627	15,466	24,060	12,657	11,403	8,033	3,970	4,063
30-34	28,916	15,134	13,782	21,350	11,396	9,954	7,566	3,738	3,828
35-39	21,041	11,316	9,725	15,464	8,449	7,015	5,577	2,867	2,710
40-44	21,616	11,571	10,045	15,714	8,419	7,295	5,902	3,152	2,750
45-49	20,858	11,104	9,754	15,266	8,040	7,226	5,592	3,064	2,528
50-54	17,321	9,258	8,063	13,079	6,819	6,260	4,242	2,439	1,803
55-59	13,030	6,706	6,324	10,069	5,012	5,057	2,961	1,694	1,267
60-64	10,115	5,065	5,050	7,970	3,856	4,114	2,145	1,209	936
65-69	7,206	3,568	3,638	5,783	2,773	3,010	1,423	795	628
70-74	4,696	2,302	2,394	3,858	1,846	2,012	838	456	382
75-79	2,569	1,262	1,307	2,177	1,060	1,117	392	202	190
80+	1,592	740	852	1,349	582	767	243	158	85
Total	366,374	189,047	177,327	254,631	131,389	123,242	111,743	57,658	54,085

Table 7.7A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	15,817	8,200	7,617	6,054	3,107	2,947	9,763	5,093	4,670
5-9	16,511	8,395	8,116	7,979	3,954	4,025	8,532	4,441	4,091
10-14	16,909	8,453	8,456	9,589	4,660	4,929	7,320	3,793	3,527
15-19	15,840	7,823	8,017	9,637	4,667	4,970	6,203	3,156	3,047
20-24	14,017	6,783	7,234	9,017	4,369	4,648	5,000	2,414	2,586
25-29	12,104	5,871	6,233	7,912	3,872	4,040	4,192	1,999	2,193
30-34	9,871	4,898	4,973	6,315	3,180	3,135	3,556	1,718	1,838
35-39	8,079	4,090	3,989	5,133	2,623	2,510	2,946	1,467	1,479
40-44	6,310	3,329	2,981	3,950	2,057	1,893	2,360	1,272	1,088
45-49	4,975	2,645	2,330	3,143	1,623	1,520	1,832	1,022	810
50-54	3,711	1,918	1,793	2,453	1,206	1,247	1,258	712	546
55-59	2,901	1,459	1,442	1,982	937	1,045	919	522	397
60-64	2,327	1,110	1,217	1,637	732	905	690	378	312
65-69	1,783	824	959	1,289	560	729	494	264	230
70-74	1,280	576	704	957	410	547	323	166	157
75-79	820	368	452	641	281	360	179	87	92
80+	1,247	489	758	989	338	651	258	151	107
Total	134,502	67,231	67,271	78,677	38,576	40,101	55,825	28,655	27,170

Table 7.7B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2000

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	24,787	12,593	12,194	10,078	5,195	4,883	14,709	7,398	7,311
5-9	15,505	8,033	7,472	7,890	4,070	3,820	7,615	3,963	3,652
10-14	16,958	8,632	8,326	10,054	5,067	4,987	6,904	3,565	3,339
15-19	18,852	9,335	9,517	11,949	5,895	6,054	6,903	3,440	3,463
20-24	17,862	9,107	8,755	11,939	6,172	5,767	5,923	2,935	2,988
25-29	14,442	7,159	7,283	9,797	4,958	4,839	4,645	2,201	2,444
30-34	12,247	6,070	6,177	8,138	4,144	3,994	4,109	1,926	2,183
35-39	9,909	4,982	4,927	6,543	3,363	3,180	3,366	1,619	1,747
40-44	8,000	4,109	3,891	5,214	2,680	2,534	2,786	1,429	1,357
45-49	6,104	3,257	2,847	4,015	2,111	1,904	2,089	1,146	943
50-54	4,790	2,528	2,262	3,286	1,676	1,610	1,504	852	652
55-59	3,445	1,773	1,672	2,436	1,198	1,238	1,009	575	434
60-64	2,684	1,307	1,377	1,951	905	1,046	733	402	331
65-69	2,039	951	1,088	1,521	677	844	518	274	244
70-74	1,349	611	738	1,039	454	585	310	157	153
75-79	829	364	465	665	288	377	164	76	88
80+	795	324	471	646	234	412	149	90	59
Total	160,597	81,135	79,462	97,161	49,087	48,074	63,436	32,048	31,388

Table 7.7C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2005

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	29,657	15,076	14,581	12,583	6,478	6,105	17,074	8,598	8,476
5-9	24,267	12,343	11,924	12,805	6,475	6,330	11,462	5,868	5,594
10-14	15,999	8,289	7,710	9,781	5,012	4,769	6,218	3,277	2,941
15-19	18,939	9,528	9,411	12,350	6,182	6,168	6,589	3,346	3,243
20-24	20,862	10,614	10,248	14,315	7,369	6,946	6,547	3,245	3,302
25-29	18,245	9,456	8,789	12,708	6,702	6,006	5,537	2,754	2,783
30-34	14,570	7,350	7,220	9,946	5,139	4,807	4,624	2,211	2,413
35-39	12,256	6,143	6,113	8,311	4,248	4,063	3,945	1,895	2,050
40-44	9,801	4,990	4,811	6,566	3,340	3,226	3,235	1,650	1,585
45-49	7,750	4,019	3,731	5,239	2,674	2,565	2,511	1,345	1,166
50-54	5,879	3,118	2,761	4,134	2,119	2,015	1,745	999	746
55-59	4,459	2,343	2,116	3,227	1,623	1,604	1,232	720	512
60-64	3,186	1,593	1,593	2,366	1,129	1,237	820	464	356
65-69	2,357	1,123	1,234	1,795	817	978	562	306	256
70-74	1,562	715	847	1,226	541	685	336	174	162
75-79	887	392	495	725	316	409	162	76	86
80+	679	281	398	560	207	353	119	74	45
Total	191,355	97,373	93,982	118,637	60,371	58,266	72,718	37,002	35,716

Table 7.7D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2010

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	33,807	17,196	16,611	14,891	7,667	7,224	18,916	9,529	9387
5-9	29,159	14,841	14,318	15,870	8,031	7,839	13,289	6,810	6479
10-14	24,702	12,575	12,127	15,498	7,804	7,694	9,204	4,771	4433
15-19	18,026	9,204	8,822	12,029	6,111	5,918	5,997	3,093	2904
20-24	21,000	10,828	10,172	14,718	7,672	7,046	6,282	3,156	3126
25-29	21,243	10,963	10,280	15,100	7,923	7,177	6,143	3,040	3103
30-34	18,341	9,625	8,716	12,800	6,865	5,935	5,541	2,760	2781
35-39	14,566	7,416	7,150	10,096	5,235	4,861	4,470	2,181	2289
40-44	12,118	6,139	5,979	8,297	4,199	4,098	3,821	1,940	1881
45-49	9,517	4,886	4,631	6,575	3,323	3,252	2,942	1,563	1379
50-54	7,470	3,856	3,614	5,364	2,677	2,687	2,106	1,179	927
55-59	5,495	2,902	2,593	4,051	2,051	2,000	1,444	851	593
60-64	4,115	2,110	2,005	3,107	1,525	1,582	1,008	585	423
65-69	2,806	1,373	1,433	2,170	1,018	1,152	636	355	281
70-74	1,826	854	972	1,455	658	797	371	196	175
75-79	1,042	466	576	863	380	483	179	86	93
80+	688	289	399	574	217	357	114	72	42
Total	225,921	115,523	110,398	143,458	73,356	70,102	82,463	42,167	40296

Table 7.7E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2015

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	36,967	18,815	18,152	16,845	8,680	8,165	20,122	10,135	9,987
5-9	33,399	17,009	16,390	18,679	9,465	9,214	14,720	7,544	7,176
10-14	29,597	15,075	14,522	18,979	9,571	9,408	10,618	5,504	5,114
15-19	26,678	13,468	13,210	18,150	9,123	9,027	8,528	4,345	4,183
20-24	20,152	10,532	9,620	14,370	7,591	6,779	5,782	2,941	2,841
25-29	21,445	11,206	10,239	15,501	8,231	7,270	5,944	2,975	2,969
30-34	21,347	11,139	10,208	15,157	8,080	7,077	6,190	3,059	3,131
35-39	18,312	9,674	8,638	12,928	6,949	5,979	5,384	2,725	2,659
40-44	14,418	7,407	7,011	10,054	5,163	4,891	4,364	2,244	2,120
45-49	11,797	6,020	5,777	8,297	4,172	4,125	3,500	1,848	1,652
50-54	9,191	4,702	4,489	6,709	3,324	3,385	2,482	1,378	1,104
55-59	7,012	3,606	3,406	5,252	2,593	2,659	1,760	1,013	747
60-64	5,080	2,627	2,453	3,886	1,929	1,957	1,194	698	496
65-69	3,630	1,823	1,807	2,840	1,372	1,468	790	451	339
70-74	2,200	1,058	1,142	1,771	826	945	429	232	197
75-79	1,238	566	672	1,035	467	568	203	99	104
80+	791	337	454	665	257	408	126	80	46
Total	263,254	135,064	128,190	171,118	87,793	83,325	92,136	47,271	44,865

Table 7.7F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2020

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	40,269	20,506	19,763	18,943	9,768	9,175	21,326	10,738	10,588
5-9	36,684	18,691	17,993	21,036	10,672	10,364	15,648	8,019	7,629
10-14	33,857	17,253	16,604	22,142	11,182	10,960	11,715	6,071	5,644
15-19	31,579	15,971	15,608	21,855	11,014	10,841	9,724	4,957	4,767
20-24	28,747	14,771	13,976	20,805	10,808	9,997	7,942	3,963	3,979
25-29	20,668	10,943	9,725	15,160	8,153	7,007	5,508	2,790	2,718
30-34	21,613	11,412	10,201	15,585	8,401	7,184	6,028	3,011	3,017
35-39	21,327	11,197	10,130	15,289	8,166	7,123	6,038	3,031	3,007
40-44	18,160	9,671	8,489	12,869	6,854	6,015	5,291	2,817	2,474
45-49	14,079	7,278	6,801	10,056	5,130	4,926	4,023	2,148	1,875
50-54	11,420	5,812	5,608	8,452	4,174	4,278	2,968	1,638	1,330
55-59	8,670	4,420	4,250	6,577	3,226	3,351	2,093	1,194	899
60-64	6,496	3,281	3,215	5,032	2,444	2,588	1,464	837	627
65-69	4,494	2,281	2,213	3,550	1,738	1,812	944	543	401
70-74	2,879	1,422	1,457	2,336	1,122	1,214	543	300	243
75-79	1,515	713	802	1,274	593	681	241	120	121
80+	953	415	538	805	321	484	148	94	54
Total	303,410	156,037	147,373	201,766	103,766	98,000	101,644	52,271	49,373

Table 7.7G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2025

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	44,673	22,759	21,914	21,700	11,195	10,505	22,973	11,564	11,409
5-9	40,135	20,456	19,679	23,600	11,984	11,616	16,535	8,472	8,063
10-14	37,176	18,951	18,225	24,797	12,537	12,260	12,379	6,414	5,965
15-19	35,862	18,159	17,703	25,250	12,747	12,503	10,612	5,412	5,200
20-24	33,665	17,283	16,382	24,736	12,837	11,899	8,929	4,446	4,483
25-29	29,223	15,168	14,055	21,739	11,461	10,278	7,484	3,707	3,777
30-34	20,913	11,186	9,727	15,317	8,356	6,961	5,596	2,830	2,766
35-39	21,664	11,505	10,159	15,777	8,518	7,259	5,887	2,987	2,900
40-44	21,229	11,247	9,982	15,287	8,103	7,184	5,942	3,144	2,798
45-49	17,783	9,517	8,266	12,897	6,822	6,075	4,886	2,695	2,191
50-54	13,670	7,052	6,618	10,256	5,146	5,110	3,414	1,906	1,508
55-59	10,823	5,490	5,333	8,318	4,069	4,249	2,505	1,421	1,084
60-64	8,061	4,045	4,016	6,319	3,056	3,263	1,742	989	753
65-69	5,766	2,866	2,900	4,608	2,213	2,395	1,158	653	505
70-74	3,606	1,801	1,805	2,953	1,437	1,516	653	364	289
75-79	2,012	974	1,038	1,705	817	888	307	157	150
80+	1,186	532	654	1,007	416	591	179	116	63
Total	347,447	178,991	168,456	236,266	121,714	114,552	111,181	57,277	53,904

Table 7.7H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Harari Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural ; High Variant: 1 July 2030

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	50,659	25,802	24,857	25,448	13,121	12,327	25,211	12,681	12,530
5-9	44,649	22,755	21,894	26,960	13,693	13,267	17,689	9,062	8,627
10-14	40,660	20,730	19,930	27,698	14,013	13,685	12,962	6,717	6,245
15-19	39,218	19,872	19,346	28,129	14,214	13,915	11,089	5,658	5,431
20-24	37,985	19,488	18,497	28,371	14,707	13,664	9,614	4,781	4,833
25-29	34,168	17,694	16,474	25,822	13,573	12,249	8,346	4,121	4,225
30-34	29,438	15,403	14,035	21,911	11,689	10,222	7,527	3,714	3,813
35-39	21,041	11,316	9,725	15,587	8,514	7,073	5,454	2,802	2,652
40-44	21,616	11,571	10,045	15,840	8,484	7,356	5,776	3,087	2,689
45-49	20,858	11,104	9,754	15,388	8,102	7,286	5,470	3,002	2,468
50-54	17,321	9,258	8,063	13,183	6,871	6,312	4,138	2,387	1,751
55-59	13,030	6,706	6,324	10,151	5,051	5,100	2,879	1,655	1,224
60-64	10,115	5,065	5,050	8,033	3,885	4,148	2,082	1,180	902
65-69	7,206	3,568	3,638	5,830	2,794	3,036	1,376	774	602
70-74	4,696	2,302	2,394	3,889	1,860	2,029	807	442	365
75-79	2,569	1,262	1,307	2,195	1,068	1,127	374	194	180
80+	1,592	740	852	1,359	586	773	233	154	79
Total	396,821	204,636	192,185	275,794	142,225	133,569	121,027	62,411	58,616

Table 7.8 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Harari Region: 1995-2030

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	4.58	4.29	4.17	4.05	3.95	3.85	3.74	
Male LE	53.05	55.55	58.05	60.55	62.85	64.85	66.85	
Female LE	52.15	54.65	57.15	59.65	62.15	64.65	67.15	
IMR /1000 births	106.00	93.00	81.00	69.00	58.00	47.00	37.00	
U5MR/1000 births	156.00	135.00	115.00	96.00	79.00	62.00	48.00	
CBR per 1000	36.90	34.80	32.60	29.80	27.40	25.80	24.70	
CDR per 1000	14.00	11.90	10.30	8.90	7.90	7.00	6.40	
RNI percent	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	
GR percent	3.50	3.30	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.40	2.30	
Urban GR percent	4.10	3.80	3.60	3.30	3.00	2.90	2.80	
Rural GR percent	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.00	1.70	1.50	1.40	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	59.00	60.5	62	63.5	65	66.5	68	69.5
Sex ratio	99.90	102.10	103.60	104.60	105.40	105.90	106.30	106.60
Dependency ratio	0.61	0.58	0.58	0.62	0.59	0.55	0.51	0.49
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	4.61	4.39	4.23	4.07	3.90	3.73	3.56	
Male LE	53.10	55.60	58.10	60.60	63.10	65.60	68.10	
Female LE	52.20	54.70	57.20	59.70	62.20	64.70	67.20	
IMR /1000 births	106.00	93.00	81.00	69.00	58.00	47.00	37.00	
U5MR/1000 births	156.00	135.00	115.00	96.00	79.00	62.00	48.00	
CBR per 1000	37.20	35.60	33.60	30.90	28.60	27.00	26.20	
CDR per 1000	14.00	12.00	10.30	8.90	7.90	7.00	6.40	
RNI percent	2.32	2.36	2.33	2.20	2.07	2.00	1.98	
GR percent	3.50	3.40	3.20	2.90	2.70	2.60	2.50	
Urban GR percent	4.20	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.10	3.00	2.90	
Rural GR percent	2.50	2.60	2.40	2.10	1.80	1.60	1.50	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	59.00	60.5	62	63.5	65	66.5	68	69.5
Sex ratio	99.90	102.10	103.60	104.60	105.40	105.90	106.30	106.60
Dependency ratio	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.54	0.52
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	4.68	4.61	4.48	4.32	4.16	4.00	3.86	
Male LE	53.05	55.55	58.05	60.55	62.85	64.85	66.85	
Female LE	52.15	54.65	57.15	59.65	62.15	64.65	67.15	
IMR /1000 births	106.00	93.00	81.00	69.00	58.00	47.00	37.00	
U5MR/1000 births	156.00	135.00	115.00	96.00	79.00	62.00	48.00	
CBR per 1000	37.70	37.30	35.30	32.50	30.10	28.70	28.20	
CDR per 1000	14.10	12.10	10.50	9.00	7.90	6.90	6.30	
RNI percent	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.20	2.20	
GR percent	3.50	3.50	3.30	3.10	2.80	2.70	2.70	
Urban GR percent	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.10	
Rural GR percent	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.70	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	59.00	60.5	62	63.5	65	66.5	68	69.5
Sex ratio	99.90	102.10	103.60	104.60	105.40	105.90	106.30	106.50
Dependency ratio	0.61	0.58	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.56

Table 7.9A Projected School age Population Size of Harari Region: 1995-2030

Medium Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	20,175	10,166	10,009	6,718	3,345	3,373	12,804	6,336	6,468
1996	19,293	9,787	9,506	7,232	3,601	3,631	13,584	6,697	6,887
1997	18,770	9,574	9,196	7,405	3,694	3,711	14,151	6,968	7,183
1998	18,553	9,504	9,049	7,363	3,684	3,679	14,553	7,169	7,384
1999	18,589	9,553	9,036	7,226	3,629	3,597	14,841	7,321	7,520
2000	18,823	9,696	9,127	7,118	3,588	3,530	15,064	7,444	7,620
2001	19,292	9,949	9,343	6,956	3,521	3,435	15,191	7,525	7,666
2002	20,032	10,329	9,703	6,659	3,389	3,270	15,188	7,550	7,638
2003	20,989	10,811	10,178	6,349	3,251	3,098	15,103	7,539	7,564
2004	22,109	11,371	10,738	6,149	3,166	2,983	14,987	7,513	7,474
2005	23,339	11,985	11,354	6,181	3,191	2,990	14,892	7,492	7,400
2006	24,802	12,712	12,090	6,518	3,361	3,157	14,687	7,414	7,273
2007	26,535	13,569	12,966	7,079	3,638	3,441	14,340	7,266	7,074
2008	28,350	14,465	13,885	7,754	3,969	3,785	14,043	7,140	6,903
2009	30,067	15,315	14,752	8,434	4,303	4,131	13,989	7,130	6,859
2010	31,498	16,028	15,470	9,010	4,587	4,423	14,373	7,331	7,042
2011	32,584	16,577	16,007	9,477	4,820	4,657	15,388	7,834	7,554
2012	33,446	17,019	16,427	9,909	5,036	4,873	16,904	8,577	8,327
2013	34,178	17,399	16,779	10,311	5,238	5,073	18,632	9,422	9,210
2014	34,872	17,761	17,111	10,689	5,429	5,260	20,276	10,227	10,049
2015	35,623	18,149	17,474	11,047	5,610	5,437	21,546	10,853	10,693
2016	36,436	18,565	17,871	11,380	5,779	5,601	22,365	11,264	11,101
2017	37,249	18,981	18,268	11,683	5,934	5,749	22,926	11,552	11,374
2018	38,053	19,392	18,661	11,965	6,079	5,886	23,346	11,773	11,573
2019	38,836	19,792	19,044	12,237	6,219	6,018	23,739	11,981	11,758
2020	39,588	20,176	19,412	12,506	6,357	6,149	24,219	12,230	11,989
2021	40,292	20,536	19,756	12,771	6,493	6,278	24,803	12,529	12,274
2022	40,954	20,875	20,079	13,026	6,623	6,403	25,413	12,840	12,573
2023	41,601	21,206	20,395	13,274	6,750	6,524	26,026	13,152	12,874
2024	42,257	21,542	20,715	13,515	6,873	6,642	26,622	13,456	13,166
2025	42,947	21,894	21,053	13,752	6,994	6,758	27,177	13,739	13,438
2026	43,654	22,255	21,399	13,983	7,112	6,871	27,707	14,009	13,698
2027	44,364	22,617	21,747	14,207	7,227	6,980	28,227	14,274	13,953
2028	45,098	22,991	22,107	14,427	7,339	7,088	28,715	14,523	14,192
2029	45,884	23,391	22,493	14,642	7,449	7,193	29,146	14,743	14,403
2030	46,746	23,830	22,916	14,856	7,558	7,298	29,502	14,926	14,576

Table 7.9B Projected School age Population Size of Harari Region: 1995-2030

Low Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	20,175	10,166	10,009	6,718	3,345	3,373	12,804	6,336	6,468
1996	19,288	9,784	9,504	7,226	3,598	3,628	13,584	6,697	6,887
1997	18,770	9,574	9,196	7,399	3,691	3,708	14,151	6,968	7,183
1998	18,561	9,508	9,053	7,358	3,682	3,676	14,552	7,169	7,383
1999	18,603	9,560	9,043	7,223	3,628	3,595	14,841	7,321	7,520
2000	18,835	9,702	9,133	7,116	3,587	3,529	15,064	7,444	7,620
2001	19,298	9,952	9,346	6,956	3,521	3,435	15,191	7,525	7,666
2002	20,031	10,328	9,703	6,662	3,391	3,271	15,188	7,550	7,638
2003	20,974	10,803	10,171	6,356	3,255	3,101	15,103	7,539	7,564
2004	22,068	11,350	10,718	6,157	3,170	2,987	14,988	7,513	7,475
2005	23,254	11,942	11,312	6,188	3,194	2,994	14,892	7,492	7,400
2006	24,650	12,634	12,016	6,523	3,364	3,159	14,690	7,416	7,274
2007	26,295	13,446	12,849	7,081	3,639	3,442	14,348	7,270	7,078
2008	28,012	14,292	13,720	7,750	3,967	3,783	14,054	7,146	6,908
2009	29,624	15,088	14,536	8,419	4,295	4,124	13,998	7,135	6,863
2010	30,952	15,748	15,204	8,975	4,569	4,406	14,369	7,329	7,040
2011	31,933	16,243	15,690	9,413	4,787	4,626	15,363	7,821	7,542
2012	32,684	16,629	16,055	9,804	4,982	4,822	16,853	8,551	8,302
2013	33,303	16,951	16,352	10,162	5,162	5,000	18,547	9,378	9,169
2014	33,885	17,255	16,630	10,494	5,329	5,165	20,148	10,161	9,987
2015	34,529	17,588	16,941	10,813	5,490	5,323	21,362	10,759	10,603
2016	35,242	17,953	17,289	11,113	5,642	5,471	22,107	11,132	10,975
2017	35,961	18,321	17,640	11,387	5,782	5,605	22,577	11,373	11,204
2018	36,672	18,684	17,988	11,642	5,913	5,729	22,899	11,544	11,355
2019	37,360	19,035	18,325	11,886	6,039	5,847	23,197	11,703	11,494
2020	38,011	19,368	18,643	12,122	6,160	5,962	23,598	11,911	11,687
2021	38,608	19,673	18,935	12,353	6,278	6,075	24,119	12,178	11,941
2022	39,161	19,956	19,205	12,572	6,390	6,182	24,680	12,464	12,216
2023	39,694	20,229	19,465	12,781	6,497	6,284	25,247	12,753	12,494
2024	40,233	20,504	19,729	12,984	6,601	6,383	25,795	13,032	12,763
2025	40,803	20,795	20,008	13,184	6,703	6,481	26,292	13,285	13,007
2026	41,387	21,093	20,294	13,378	6,802	6,576	26,757	13,522	13,235
2027	41,969	21,390	20,579	13,566	6,898	6,668	27,213	13,754	13,459
2028	42,573	21,698	20,875	13,748	6,991	6,757	27,627	13,965	13,662
2029	43,224	22,029	21,195	13,930	7,084	6,846	27,972	14,141	13,831
2030	43,948	22,397	21,551	14,113	7,177	6,936	28,218	14,267	13,951

Table 7.9C Projected School age Population Size of Harari Region: 1995-2030

High Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	20,175	10,166	10,009	6,718	3,345	3,373	12,804	6,336	6,468
1996	19,309	9,795	9,514	7,240	3,605	3,635	13,585	6,697	6,888
1997	18,779	9,579	9,200	7,415	3,699	3,716	14,151	6,968	7,183
1998	18,544	9,500	9,044	7,372	3,689	3,683	14,553	7,169	7,384
1999	18,565	9,541	9,024	7,232	3,632	3,600	14,841	7,321	7,520
2000	18,802	9,685	9,117	7,120	3,589	3,531	15,064	7,444	7,620
2001	19,280	9,943	9,337	6,956	3,521	3,435	15,191	7,525	7,666
2002	20,027	10,326	9,701	6,653	3,386	3,267	15,187	7,550	7,637
2003	21,003	10,818	10,185	6,339	3,246	3,093	15,101	7,538	7,563
2004	22,167	11,401	10,766	6,136	3,159	2,977	14,986	7,512	7,474
2005	23,479	12,057	11,422	6,170	3,185	2,985	14,890	7,491	7,399
2006	25,070	12,850	12,220	6,510	3,357	3,153	14,682	7,412	7,270
2007	26,968	13,791	13,177	7,072	3,634	3,438	14,326	7,259	7,067
2008	28,975	14,786	14,189	7,754	3,969	3,785	14,024	7,130	6,894
2009	30,893	15,739	15,154	8,452	4,312	4,140	13,975	7,123	6,852
2010	32,526	16,555	15,971	9,062	4,614	4,448	14,379	7,334	7,045
2011	33,823	17,212	16,611	9,588	4,877	4,711	15,428	7,855	7,573
2012	34,916	17,773	17,143	10,099	5,134	4,965	16,989	8,621	8,368
2013	35,880	18,272	17,608	10,589	5,381	5,208	18,774	9,495	9,279
2014	36,790	18,744	18,046	11,055	5,617	5,438	20,497	10,341	10,156
2015	37,725	19,226	18,499	11,491	5,838	5,653	21,871	11,020	10,851
2016	38,680	19,715	18,965	11,892	6,042	5,850	22,834	11,505	11,329
2017	39,606	20,189	19,417	12,262	6,231	6,031	23,579	11,888	11,691
2018	40,506	20,649	19,857	12,608	6,409	6,199	24,197	12,210	11,987
2019	41,381	21,096	20,285	12,937	6,578	6,359	24,778	12,514	12,264
2020	42,236	21,533	20,703	13,256	6,742	6,514	25,415	12,844	12,571
2021	43,047	21,948	21,099	13,560	6,897	6,663	26,116	13,203	12,913
2022	43,812	22,340	21,472	13,845	7,043	6,802	26,822	13,563	13,259
2023	44,565	22,725	21,840	14,118	7,183	6,935	27,516	13,917	13,599
2024	45,339	23,121	22,218	14,386	7,320	7,066	28,187	14,259	13,928
2025	46,166	23,544	22,622	14,655	7,457	7,198	28,814	14,579	14,235
2026	47,024	23,982	23,042	14,921	7,593	7,328	29,412	14,884	14,528
2027	47,891	24,424	23,467	15,179	7,725	7,454	29,988	15,177	14,811
2028	48,800	24,888	23,912	15,436	7,856	7,580	30,529	15,453	15,076
2029	49,785	25,390	24,395	15,700	7,991	7,709	31,018	15,703	15,315
2030	50,877	25,946	24,931	15,976	8,132	7,844	31,441	15,920	15,521

Appendix I Short Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. WEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFETEGNA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. KEBELE	8. ENUMERATION AREA

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

9. TYPE OF RESIDENCE		10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NO.			11. HOUSE NO./SUB NO.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NO.		
1=CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 3=OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS 4= XXXX 5=HOMELESS								

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MARITAL STATUS
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER -HEAD -SPOUSE -NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE -MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT -OTHER RELATIVES -NON-RELATIVES -VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR	0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON RELATIVES	2= FEMALE 1= MALE	WHAT IS _____'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF _____'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS _____'S RELIGION ? 1=ORTHODOX 2=PROTESTANT 3=CATHOLIC 4=MUSLIM 5=TRADITIONAL 6=OTHER	WHAT IS _____'S MOTHER TONGUE ?	DOES _____ SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE ? IF YES STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE. IF NO WRITE "00 NOT SPEAK"	WHAT IS _____'S ETHNIC GROUP ?	10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1=NEVER MARRIED 2=CURRENTLY MARRIED 3=DIVORCED 4=WIDOWED
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

ENUMERATOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

SUPERVISOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

Appendix II Long Urban Questionnaire (English translation

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

SECTION 1-AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. killil	2. ZONE	3. WEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFTEGNA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. KEBELE	8. ENUMERATION AREA

SECTION 2 .TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

LOCALITY NAME_____

9.TYPE OF RESIDENCE	10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER	11.HOUSE No./ SUB No.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER
1=CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 3=OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS 4=X X X X 5=HOMELESS			

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MIGRATION STATUS		DISABILITY STATUS
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER - HEAD - SPOUSE - NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE - MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT - OTHER RELATIVES - NON-RELATIVES - VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR	0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON-RELATIVES	1= MALE 2= FEMALE	WHAT IS ____'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF ____'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS ____'S RELIGION ? 1=ORTHODOX 2=PROTESTANT 3=CATHOLIC 4=MOSLIM 5=TRADITIONAL 6=OTHER	WHAT IS ____'S MOTHER TONGUE ?	DOES ____ SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE ? IF YES STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE. IF NO WRITE 'OO NOT SPEAK".	WHAT IS ____'S ETHNIC GROUP ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF YEARS ____ HAS CONTINUOUSLY LIVED IN THIS TOWN?	ASK ONLY FOR CODES 0-7 IN col 23 IF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE WAS IN AN URBAN AREA WRITE NAME OF TOWN, IF IT WAS IN A RURAL AREA WRITE "RURAL"	IS THERE A NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED ? IF YES, STATE THE TYPE
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												

FIVE YEAR AND OVER

ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	EDUCATIONAL STATUS		ECONOMIC STATUS						MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE					BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS
	ENTER GRADE ENROLLED FOR THOSE NOW ATTENDING SCHOOL 97=ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THE PAST 98=NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	IS ____ LITERATE ? WRITE '00' FOR ILLITERATE AND IF LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	WAS ____ ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS? IF YES WRITE "01" NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IF NO WRITE "00"	REASON FOR NOT WORKING IF DID NOT WORK (COL. 28 CODE 2), WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR NOT WORKING	FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY (COL. 28 CODE 1.7), UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE (COL. 29 CODE 02) AND FOR THOSE WHO HAD WORK BUT DID NOT WORK DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS (COL. 29 CODE 03) OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT	STATUS	1=NEVER MARRIED 2=CURRENTLY MARRIED 3=DIVORCED 4=WIDOWED	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME ? MALE / FEMALE	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE ? MALE / FEMALE	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEAD ? MALE / FEMALE	WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE ?	DID YOU HAVE A LIVE BIRTH DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ? IF YES, ENTER THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, OTHERWISE ENTER '00'
13	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

39. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ?

1= YES 2= NO

40. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?

41. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL

42. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ?

1= PERMANENT
2= IMPROVISED
3= MOBILE
4= OTHER/SPECIFY/_____

43. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF BUILDING IN WHICH THE HOUSING UNIT IS FOUND?

1= NON-STOREYED DETACHED
2= NON-STOREYED 2 UNITS ATTACHED
3= NON-STOREYED 3-5 UNITS ATTACHED
4= NON-STOREYED 6 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED
5= ONE OR MORE STOREYED DETACHED
6= ONE OR MORE STOREYED 2-3 UNITS ATTACHED
7= ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 4-6 UNITS ATTACHED
8= ONE OR MORE STOREYED 7-10 UNITS ATTACHED
9= ONE OR MORE STOREYED, 11 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED

44. HOW MANY YEARS AGO WAS THE HOUSING UNIT BUILT ?

1= LESS THAN FIVE YEARS
2= 5-9 YEARS
3= 10-14 YEARS
4= 15-19 YEARS
5= 20 YEARS OR MORE

45. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= WOOD AND MUD
2= WOOD AND THATCH
3= STONE AND MUD
4= STONE AND CEMENT
5= BLOCKETS
6= BRICKS
7= REED/BAMBOO
8= OTHER/SPECIFY/_____

46. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE ROOF OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= CORRUGATED IRON SHEET
2= CONCRETE OR CEMENT
3= THATCH
4= WOOD AND MUD
5= BAMBOO OR REED
6= OTHER/SPECIFY/____

47. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE CEILING OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= NONE
2= FABRICS
3= CHIPWOOD/HARD BOARD
4= WOODEN
5= CONCRETE
6= OTHER/SPECIFY/_____

48. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= MUD
2= WOOD TILES
3= CEMENT/CONCRETE FINISH
4= PLASTIC TILES
5= CEMENT BRICK TILE
6= BAMBOO OR REED
7= OTHER/SPECIFY/_____

49. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSING UNIT?

_____

50. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= OWNER OCCUPIED
2= RENTED FROM KEBELE
3= RENTED FROM PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY
4= RENTED FROM OTHER ORGANIZATION
5= PAYING DIFFERENCE ON RENT
6= RENTED FROM PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
7= RENT FREE

51. IF RENTED, WHAT IS THE MONTHLY AMOUNT OF RENT IN BIRR ?

_____

52. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSING UNIT ?

1= TAP INSIDE THE HOUSE
2= TAP IN COMPOUND, PRIVATE
3= TAP IN COMPOUND, SHARED
4= TAP OUTSIDE COMPOUND/ FROM PRIVATE TAP PUBLIC TAP, OTHER ORGANIZATION; BOUGHT OR FREE OF CHARGE/
5= PROTECTED WELL OR SPRING
6= UNPROTECTED WELL OR SPRING
7= RIVER, LAKE/POND

53. WHAT TYPE OF KITCHEN DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE?

1= NO KITCHEN
2= MODERN KITCHEN PRIVET
3= MODERN KITCHEN SHARED
4= TRADITIONAL KITCHEN PRIVATE
5= TRADITIONAL KITCHEN SHARED

54. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?

01= USES NO FUEL
02= ELECTRICITY
03= GAS
04= KEROSINE
05= CHARCOAL
06= FIREWOOD/LEAVES SAWDUST
07= DUNG/MANURE
08= FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL
09= FIREWOOD AND DUNG
10= FIREWOOD AND KEROSINE
11= FIREWOOD AND GAS
12 =ELECTRICITY AND KEROSINE
13 =ELECTRICITY AND FIREWOOD
14 =ELECTRICITY AND CHARCOAL
15= ELECTRICITY AND GAS
16= OTHER/SPECIFY/_____

55. WHAT TYPE OF BATHING FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?

1= NONE
2= BATHTUB PRIVATE
3= BATHTUB SHARED
4= SHOWER PRIVATE
5= SHOWER SHARED
6= OTHER/SPECIFY/_____

56. WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?

1= NONE
2= FLUSH TOILET, PRIVATE
3= FLUSH TOILET, SHARED
4= PIT, PRIVATE
5= PIT, SHARED

57. WHAT TYPE OF LIGHTING HAS THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= ELECTRICITY (METER PRIVATE)
2= ELECTRICITY (METER SHARED)
3= LANTERN
4= KEROSINE
5= OTHER/SPECIFY/____

58. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?

1= YES
2= NO

59. IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOSING UNIT ?

1= YES
2= NO

60. IS THERE A TELEVISION SET IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?

1= YES
2= NO

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

61.	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
ENUMERATOR			
SUPERVISOR			

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE– RURAL

SECTION 1-AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. WEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFTEGNA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. FARMER' ASSOCIATION	8. ENUMERATION AREA

LOCALITY NAME_____

SECTION 2 .TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

9.TYPE OF RESIDENCE	10. HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER	11.HOUSE No./ SUB No.	12. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER
1=CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLD 2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 3=OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS 4=NOMADS 5=HOMELESS			

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

		ASK FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD											FIVE YEAR AND OVER		ASK FOR MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER						ASK FOR WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER				
SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	RELIGION	LANGUAGE		ETHNIC GROUP	MIGRATION STATUS		DISABILITY STATUS	EDUCATIONAL STATUS		ECONOMIC STATUS				MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE				BIRTHS LAST 12 MONTHS
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER - HEAD - SPOUSE - NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE - MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT - OTHER RELATIVES - NON-RELATIVES - VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR	0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON-RELATIVES	1= MALE 2= FEMALE	WHAT IS ____'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF ____'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS ____'S RELIGION ? 1=ORTHODOX 2=PROTESTANT 3=CATHOLIC 4=MUSLIM 5=TRADITIONAL 6=OTHER	WHAT IS ____'S MOTHER TONGUE ?	DOES ____ SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE ? IF YES, STATE THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE. IF NO WRITE "DO NOT SPEAK".	WHAT IS ____'S ETHNIC GROUP ?	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF YEARS ____ HAS CONTINUOUSLY LIVED IN THE RURAL AREA OF THIS WEREDA ?	ASK ONLY . . CODES 0-7 IN col 23 IF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE WAS IN AN URBAN AREA WRITE NAME OF TOWN. IF IT WAS IN A RURAL AREA WRITE 'RURAL'	IS THERE A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED ? IF YES, STATE THE TYPE	ENTER GRADE ENROLLED FOR THOSE NOW ATTENDING SCHOOL OR ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THE PAST 97=ATTENDED SCHOOL 98=NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	IS ____ LITERATE ? WRITE '00' FOR ILLITERATE AND IF LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	WAS ____ ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK DURING MOST OF LAST 12 MONTHS ? 1= YES 2= NO	REASON FOR NOT WORKING IF DID NOT WORK (COL. 28 CODE 2), WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR NOT WORKING	FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK DURING MOST OF THE LAST 12 MONTHS (COL. 28 CODE 1), UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE (COL. 29 CODE 02) AND FOR THOSE WHO HAD WORK BUT DID NOT WORK DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (COL. 29 CODE 03)			1=NEVER MARRIED 2=CURRENTLY MARRIED 3=DIVORCED 4=WIDOWED	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME ?		WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE ?		WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEAD ?		WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE ?	DID YOU HAVE A LIVE BIRTH DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ? IF YES, ENTER THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, OTHERWISE ENTER "0"
																	OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT	STATUS		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35		36		37	38
01																												
02																												
03																												
04																												
05																												
06																												
07																												
08																												
09																												
10																												

SECTION 4:- DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION BE COLLECTED? 1=YES 2=NO	WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT? 1= PERMANENT 2=IMPROVISED 3=MOBILE 4=OTHER/SPECIFY/_____	WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL? 1=WOOD AND MUD 2=WOOD AND THATCH 3=REED/BAMBOO 4=STONE AND MUD 5=STONE AND CEMENT 6=BLOKETS 7=BRICKS 8=OTHRE /SPECIFY/_____	WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF? 1=CORRUGATED IRON 2=THATCH 3=WOOD AND MUD 4=REED/BAMBOO 5= OTHER /SPECIFY/_____	WHERE DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSING UNIT GET THEIR DRINKING WATER? 1=TAP 2=PROTECTED WELL/SPRING 3=UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING 4= RIVER / LAKE / POND	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSING UNIT?	WHAT TYPE OF TOILET DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE? 1=NONE 2=PIT OR FLUSH TOILET	DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOMWHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT? 1=YES 2=NO	DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE A SEPARATE KITCHEN? 1=HAS A ROOM MAINLY USED AS A KITCHEN 2=USES AS KITCHEN A ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT 3=USES AS KITCHEN THE ROOM WHERE LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT 4=HAS NO KITCHEN	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT? 1=FIRE WOOD /LEAVES/ 2=DUNG /MANURE/ 3=CHARCOAL 4=KEROSINE 5= OTHER /SPECIFY/_____ 6=USES NO FUEL	IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT? 1=YES 2=NO	NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR DESIGNATION ENUMERATOR SUPERVISOR NAME_____ SIGNATURE_____ DATE_____

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