

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

BENISHANGUL - GUMUZ REGION

VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT



JANUARY 1999
ADDIS ABABA

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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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region was produced in February, 1996.

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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz

Region, a total of 695 enumeration areas and 144 supervision areas were delineated in the rural areas, and 62 enumeration areas and 5 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region, Volume II-Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Benishangul-Gumuz Region. The Statistical Report of the census results for Benishangul-Gumuz, which presented detailed statistical tables, have already been disseminated to users (CSA, 1996). 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.

Benishangul-Gumuz Region consists of three zones, 19 weredas and 13 towns. The rural part of the region has 631 farmers association areas, while the urban parts has 14 kebeles in the 13 towns.

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. For Benishangul-Gumuz Region, its zones and weredas, according to the current administrative boundaries, the 1994 Population and Housing Census is the only major source of data pertaining to population and housing. 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 (Appendix II)
- 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 questionnaire, 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region was 460,459. 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region had dejure population of 460,459 and defacto population of 453,411. Out of the dejure population, 233,013 were males and 227,446 were females, giving a sex ratio of 102.5. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the dejure population. The population size of Benishangul-Gumuz Region and its zones is presented in Table 2.1.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region indicate that the overwhelming majority of the population is living in rural area. About 85 percent of the population reside in the rural areas of the region. The remaining 15 percent of the population is living in urban areas.

Regarding spacial distribution of the population by zones, the 1994 Population and Housing Census result indicates that the population is not evenly distributed over the four zones. As can be observed from Table 2.1, Asosa Zone stood first, constituting about 45.2 percent of the total population of the region, then follow Metekel and Kamashi Zones with about 43.8 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Table 2.1 Total Population Size of Zones by Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

ZONES		URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Benishangul-Gumuz Region	No	460,459	233,013	227,446	36,027	17,938	18,089	424,432	215,075	209,357
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metekel	No	201,521	101,134	100,387	19,607	9,226	10,381	181,914	91,908	90,006
	%	43.8	43.4	44.1	54.4	51.4	57.4	42.9	42.7	43.0
Asosa	No	208,155	106,017	102,138	16,420	8,712	7,708	191,735	97,305	94,430
	%	45.2	45.5	44.9	45.6	48.6	42.6	45.2	45.2	45.1
Kamashi	No	50,783	25,862	24,921	0.0	0.0	0.0	50,783	25,862	24,921
	%	11.0	11.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	11.9

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 sectorial 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region by five year age group is given in Table 2.2a-2.2c and graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. The Age structure of Benishangul-Gumuz Region which is typical of developing countries is characterized by much higher proportion at young ages and low proportion at old ages , reflecting the prevailing higher fertility rate. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) make up 45.2 percent of the total and those at old age groups (above 64) constitute 2.9 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64, constitute over half (51.8 percent) of the total population.

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

AGE GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	460,459	100.0	233,013	100.0	227,446	100.0	102.4
Under 1	11,277	2.4	5641	2.4	5636	2.5	100.1
1-4	58,639	12.7	29,957	12.9	28,682	12.6	103.7
5-9	76,419	16.6	39,054	16.8	37,365	16.4	104.5
10-14	61,991	13.5	32,713	14.0	29,278	12.9	111.7
15-19	49,976	10.9	24,422	10.5	25,554	11.2	95.6
20-24	37,193	8.1	16,876	7.2	20,317	8.9	83.1
25-29	36,930	8.0	16,931	7.3	19,999	8.8	84.7
30-34	27,024	5.9	12,647	5.4	14,377	6.3	88.0
35-39	25,445	5.5	12,416	5.3	13,029	5.7	95.3
40-44	19,975	4.3	10,141	4.4	9,834	4.3	103.1
45-49	14,518	3.2	8,190	3.5	6,328	2.8	129.4
50-54	13,132	2.9	7,273	3.1	5,859	2.6	124.1
55-59	6,484	1.4	3,908	1.7	2,576	1.1	151.7
60-64	8,047	1.7	4,713	2.0	3,334	1.5	141.4
65-69	3,791	0.8	2,369	1.0	1,422	0.6	166.6
70-74	4,182	0.9	2,399	1.0	1,783	0.8	134.5
75+	5,436	1.2	3,363	1.4	2,073	0.9	162.2

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

AGE GROUP	URBAN						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All Ages	36,027	100.0	17,938	100.0	18,089	100.0	99.2
Under 1	1031	2.9	494	2.8	537	3.0	92.0
1-4	4031	11.2	2,112	11.8	1,919	10.6	106.1
5-9	4,828	13.4	2,317	12.9	2,511	13.9	92.3
10-14	4,321	12.0	2,126	11.9	2,195	12.1	96.9
15-19	4,102	11.4	1,671	9.3	2,431	13.4	68.7
20-24	4,441	12.3	1,840	10.3	2,601	14.4	70.7
25-29	4,214	11.7	2,242	12.5	1,972	10.9	113.7
30-34	2,576	7.2	1,468	8.2	1,108	6.1	132.5
35-39	2,052	5.7	1,186	6.6	866	4.8	137.0
40-44	1,291	3.6	750	4.2	541	3.0	138.6
45-49	927	2.6	567	3.2	360	2.0	157.5
50-54	668	1.9	365	2.0	303	1.7	120.5
55-59	385	1.1	205	1.1	180	1.0	113.9
60-64	413	1.1	216	1.2	197	1.1	109.6
65-69	232	0.6	130	0.7	102	0.6	127.5
70-74	227	0.6	100	0.6	127	0.7	78.7
75+	288	0.8	149	0.8	139	0.8	107.2

**Table 2.2c Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex
and Sex Ratio, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Rural: 1994.**

AGE GROUP	RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	424,432	100.0	215,075	100.0	209,357	100.0	102.7
Under 1	10246	2.4	5147	2.4	5099	2.4	100.9
1-4	54608	12.9	27,845	12.9	26,763	12.8	103.5
5-9	71,591	16.9	36,737	17.1	34,854	16.6	105.4
10-14	57,670	13.6	30,587	14.2	27,083	12.9	112.9
15-19	45,874	10.8	22,751	10.6	23,123	11.0	98.4
20-24	32,752	7.7	15,036	7.0	17,716	8.5	84.9
25-29	32,716	7.7	14,689	6.8	18,027	8.6	81.5
30-34	24,448	5.8	11,179	5.2	13,269	6.3	84.2
35-39	23,393	5.5	11,230	5.2	12,163	5.8	92.3
40-44	18,684	4.4	9,391	4.4	9,293	4.4	101.1
45-49	13,591	3.2	7,623	3.5	5,968	2.9	127.7
50-54	12,464	2.9	6,908	3.2	5,556	2.7	124.3
55-59	6,099	1.4	3,703	1.7	2,396	1.1	154.5
60-64	7,634	1.8	4,497	2.1	3,137	1.5	143.4
65-69	3,559	0.8	2,239	1.0	1,320	0.6	169.6
70-74	3,955	0.9	2,299	1.1	1,656	0.8	138.8
75+	5,148	1.2	3,214	1.5	1,934	0.9	166.2

**Fig 2-1a Age Pyramid of Population of Benishangul-Gumuz
Region- Urban+Rural : 1994**

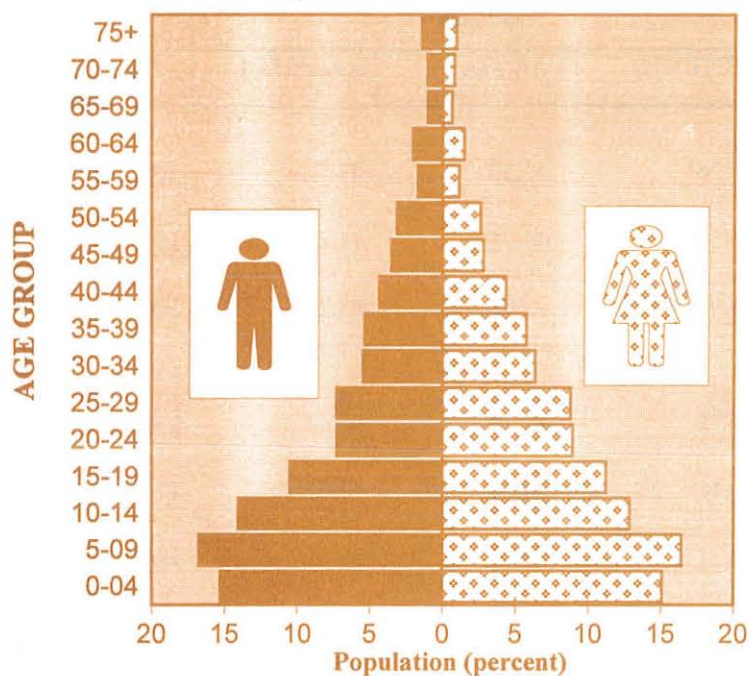


Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Urban: 1994

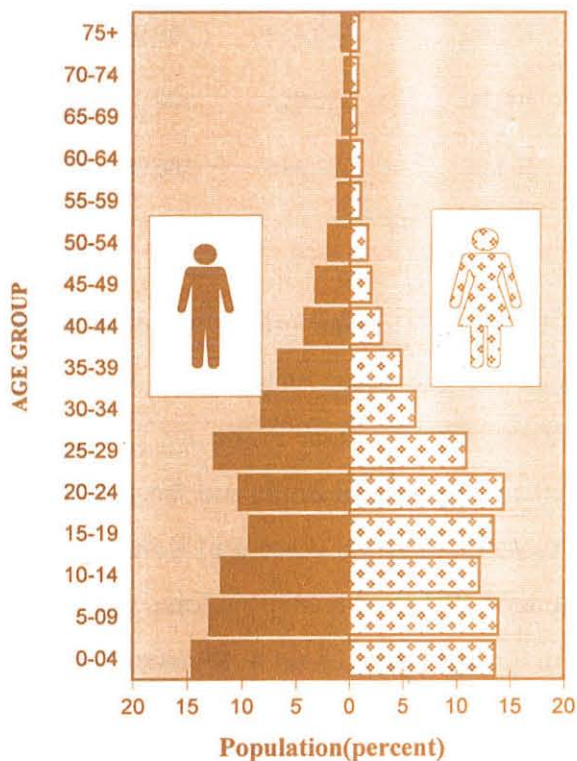


Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of Population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Rural: 1994

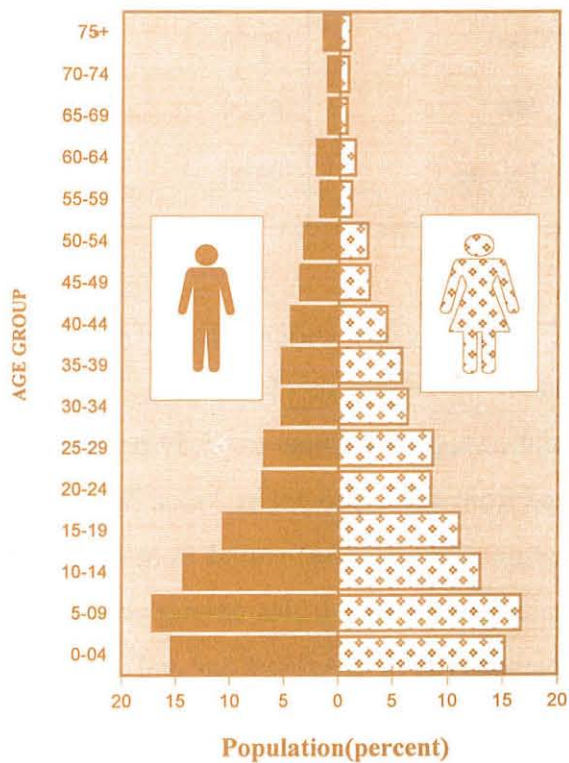


Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Zone, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

AGE GROUP AND SEX	ZONES			TOTAL	
	METEKEL	ASOSA	KAMASHI	No.	%
0-14					
Total	45.26	45.59	43.77	208,326	45.24
Male	46.54	46.08	44.28	107,365	46.08
Female	43.97	45.08	43.24	100,961	44.39
15-64					
Total	51.72	49.70	53.44	238,724	51.85
Male	50.15	50.24	52.37	117,517	50.43
Female	53.31	49.13	54.55	121,207	53.29
65+					
Total	3.02	4.72	2.79	13,409	2.91
Male	3.32	3.69	3.35	8,131	3.49
Female	2.72	5.78	2.21	5,278	2.32
All Ages					
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	460,459	100.00
Male	100.00	100.00	100.00	233,013	100.00
Female	100.00	100.00	100.01	227,446	100.00

The age-sex composition of the population by functional age groups showed modest variation by zones (see Table 2.3). The population in the age group 0-14 varied from 43.77 percent in Kamashi Zone to 45.59 percent in Asosa Zone, whereas those in the age group 15-64 ranged from 49.70 percent in Asosa Zone to 53.44 percent in Kamashi Zone, and those in the old age group (65 and over) varied from 4.7 percent in Asosa Zone to 2.8 percent in Kamashi Zone. Females outnumber males among young population aged (0-14) in Kamashi Zone, and among old persons (65+) in Asosa Zone and among persons in the age group 15-64 in Metekel Zone.

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. In spite 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region is 92.9 with dependency ratio of 87.3 for the young and 5.6 for the old. This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 93 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

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

SEX	BROAD AGE GROUP				DEPENDENCY RATIO			
	0-14	15-64	65+	All age	Young	Old	Overall	
Urban + Rural								
Total	No	208,326	238,724	13,409	460,459	87.3	5.6	92.9
	%	45.2	51.8	2.9	100.0			
Male	No	107,365	117,517	8,131	233,013	91.4	6.9	98.3
	%	46.1	50.4	3.5	100.0			
Female	No	100,961	121,207	5,278	227,446	83.3	4.4	87.7
	%	44.4	53.3	2.3	100.0			
URBAN								
Total	No	14,211	21,069	747	36,027	67.4	3.5	71.0
	%	39.4	58.5	2.1	100.0			
Male	No	7,049	10,510	379	17,938	67.1	3.6	70.7
	%	39.3	58.6	2.1	100.0			
Female	No	7,162	10,559	368	18,089	67.8	3.5	71.3
	%	39.6	58.4	2.0	100.0			
RURAL								
Total	No	194,115	217,655	12,662	424,432	89.2	5.8	95.0
	%	45.7	51.3	3.0	100.0			
Male	No	100,316	107,007	7,752	215,075	93.7	7.2	101.0
	%	46.6	49.8	3.6	100.0			
Female	No	93,799	110,648	4,910	209,357	84.8	4.4	89.2
	%	44.8	52.9	2.3	100.0			

are greater among males than among 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region is high amounting to 102.4 males per 100 females. Sex ratio for urban Benishangul-Gumuz is particularly very low with about 99.2 males per 100 females.

As given in Table 2.2, sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1994 census data for Benishangul-Gumuz Region, however, deviates from this general pattern. The ratio did not follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio for children under 1 (100.0) falls in an acceptable range and remain stable up to the next age group 5-9. For the 10-14 age group the

ratio rises to 111.7 males per 100 females. Thereafter, in general it declines upto age group 20-24 years. Beyond this age group the sex ratios fluctuate from one age group to the other age group. In urban Benishangul-Gumuz, at age group 20-24 years there are only 71 males per 100 females and at age group 60-64 years there are only 109.6 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 years, there are 169.6 males per 100 females and in the 75+ years age group the ratio declines to 166.2 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region in single year of age as depicted by the 1994 census is graphically represented in Fig. 2.2a-2.2c. As can be seen from the figure, the age distribution in single year is very erratic. Existence of error in the age data is manifested in 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

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

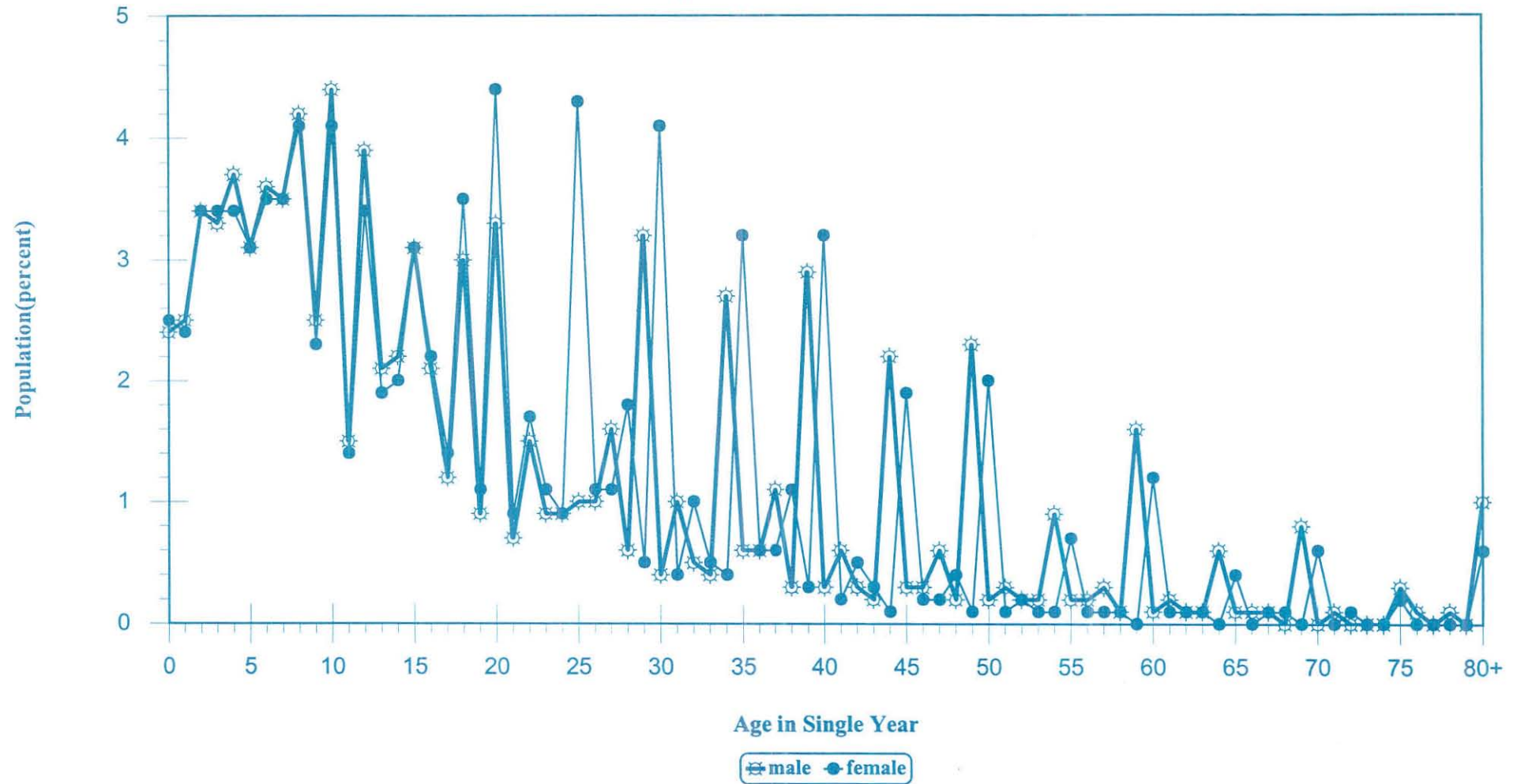


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Urban: 1994

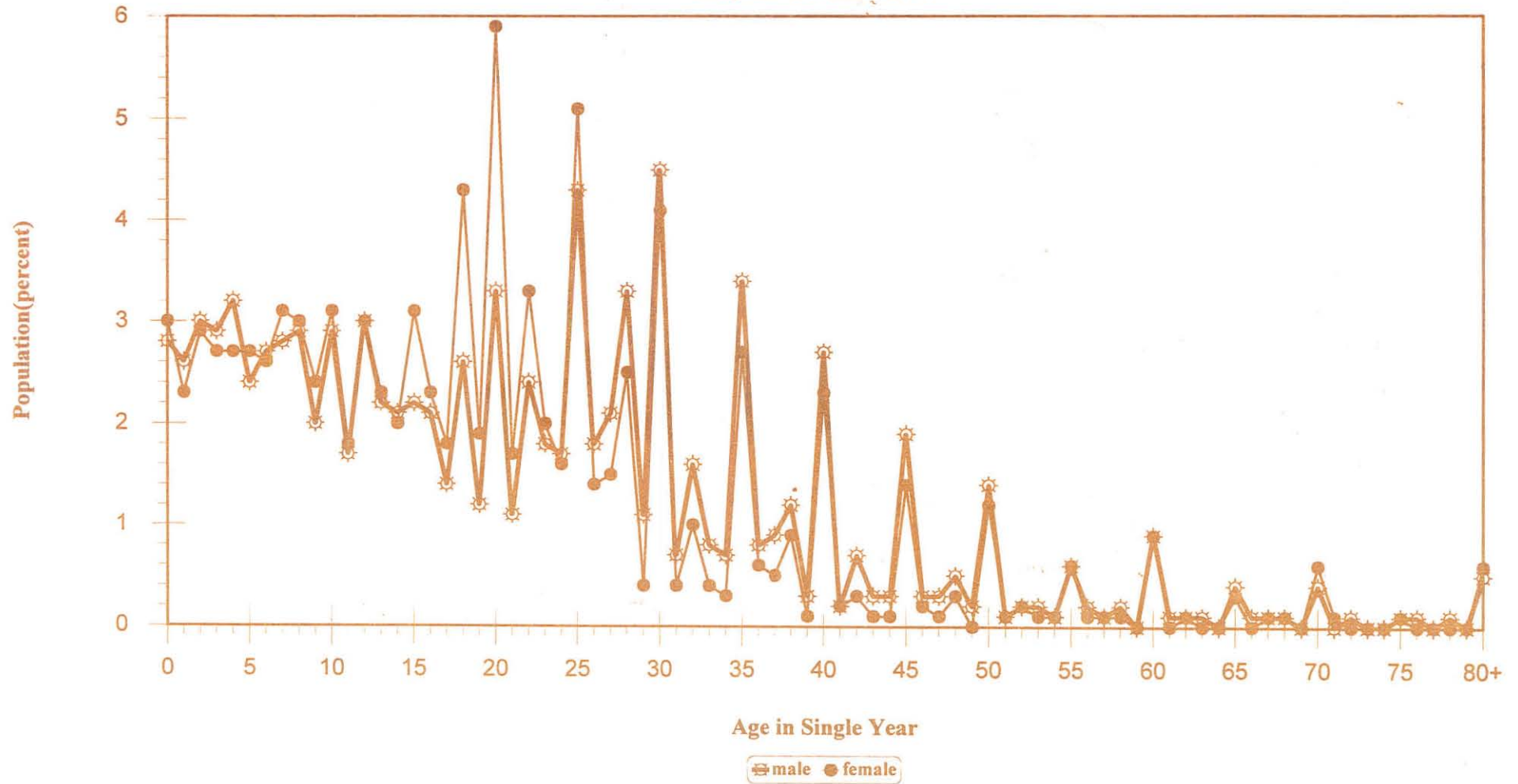
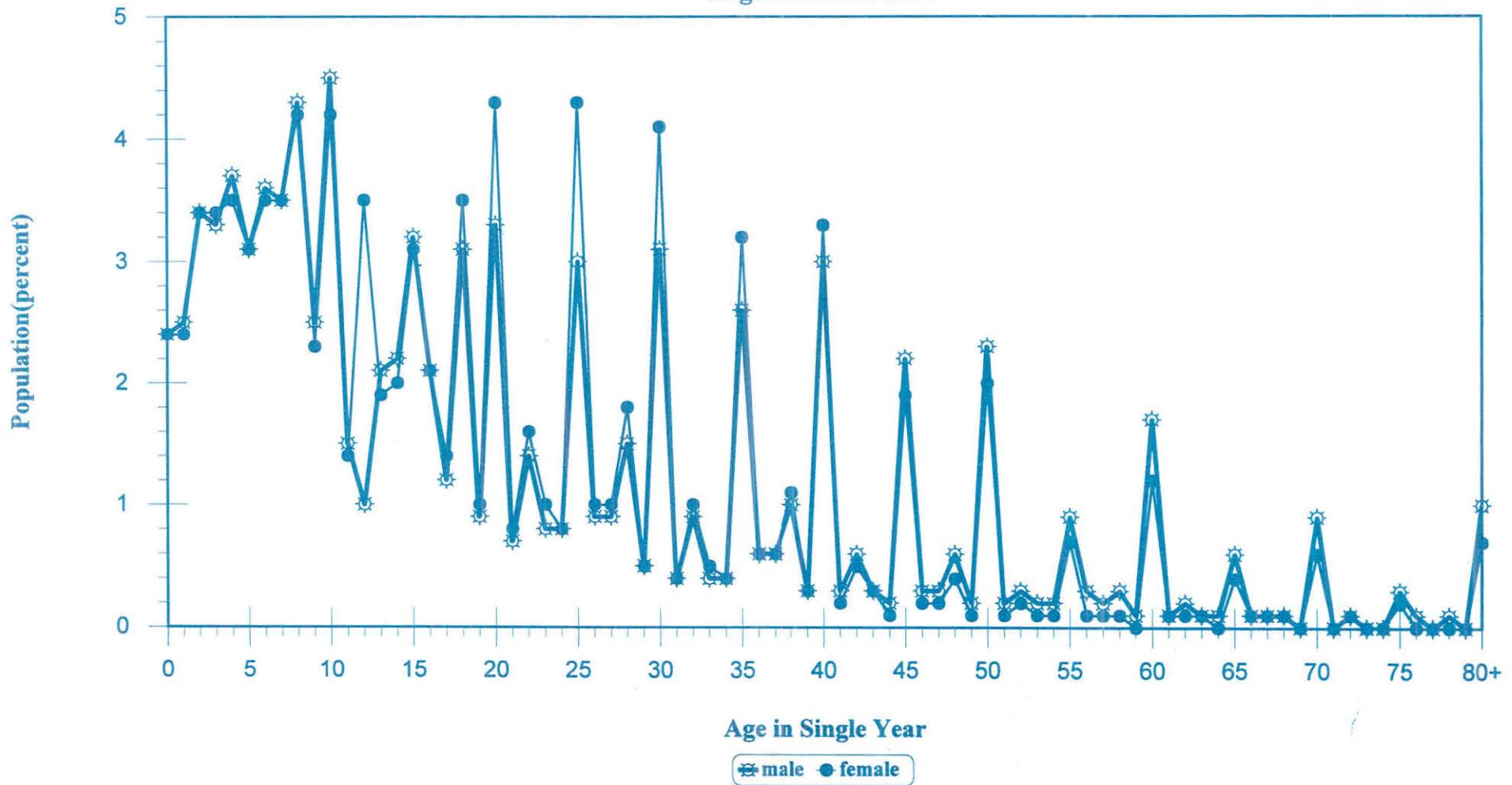


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Rural: 1994



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, Whipple's 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Table 2.2a-2.2c also show slightly better age reporting for males than females both in urban and 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region are found to be 61.9 for both sexes combined, 59 for males and 64.7 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz Region are 51 and 62.9, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1994 census for Benishangul-Gumuz Region suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in rural areas than in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myer's Digit Preference Indices, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

Method/Terminal digits.	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	284	275	293	248	232	267	288	280	296
Myers Method									
0	16.9	16.0	17.8	13.0	11.5	14.5	17.3	16.4	17.3
1	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-5.6	-5.9	-5.3	-6.5	-6.4	-6.5
2	-1.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-1.6	-1.2	-1.6
3	-4.8	-4.6	-4.9	-3.7	-3.4	-4.0	-4.9	-4.7	-4.9
4	-5.0	-4.7	-5.3	-4.3	-3.7	-4.9	-5.1	-4.8	-5.1
5	11.9	11.5	12.4	9.8	9.6	10.0	12.1	11.7	12.1
6	-3.1	-2.9	-3.4	-2.9	-2.4	-3.4	-3.2	-2.9	-3.2
7	-4.1	-3.9	-4.4	-3.0	-2.4	-3.6	-4.2	-4.1	-4.2
8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.1
9	-6.1	-6.0	-6.1	-5.6	-5.4	-5.8	-6.1	-6.0	-6.1
Myers Summary Index	61.9	59.0	64.7	51.0	47.1	55.0	62.9	60.2	65.6

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' and '9' are the most avoided digits. The second most avoided digits are '4', '3' and '7' 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, except that digit '9' is the most avoided one in 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 and UN Age-sex Accuracy Indices, by Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

Area	Age Ratio Index		Sex Ratio Index	UN Age-Sex
	Male	Female		Accuracy Index
Urban + Rural	17.0	21.7	13.1	78.0
Urban	14.2	16.6	17.8	84.2
Rural	17.1	22.4	13.5	80.0

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 78 for Benishangul-Gumuz Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz are 84.2 and 80,

respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to urban areas, the age data for rural 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 and zone 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.

The 1994 Population and Housing Census result reveals that 99.8 percent of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region reside in conventional households, while only 0.2 percent live in non-conventional households (0.11 and 0.09 percent are residents of hotels/hostels and other collective quarters, respectively, and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

**Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, Zone and Sex,
Benishngul-Gumuz Region: 1994.**

ZONE	SEX	Total population		Type of Residence							
				Conventional		Non-conventional				Home less	
						Hotel/Hostel		Other Q.C			
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
All zones	Total	460,459	100.0	459,388	99.77	509	0.11	428	0.09	134	0.03
	Male	233,013	100.0	232,339	99.71	217	0.09	335	0.14	122	0.05
	Female	227,446	100.0	227,049	99.83	292	0.13	93	0.04	12	0.01
Metekel	Total	201,521	100.0	200,952	99.72	234	0.12	280	0.14	55	0.03
	Male	101,134	100.0	100,771	99.64	109	0.11	203	0.20	51	0.05
	Female	100,387	100.0	100,181	99.79	125	0.12	77	0.08	4	0.00
Asosa	Total	208,155	100.0	207,663	99.76	270	0.13	143	0.07	79	0.04
	Male	106,017	100.0	105,712	99.71	107	0.10	127	0.12	71	0.07
	Female	102,138	100.0	101,951	99.82	163	0.16	16	0.02	8	0.01
Kamashi	Total	50,783	100.0	50,773	99.98	5	0.01	5	0.01	0	0.00
	Male	25,862	100.0	25,856	99.98	1	0.00	5	0.02	0	0.00
	Female	24,921	100.0	24,917	99.98	4	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00

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 91 percent of the homeless are males. The homeless persons are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (47 percent) and 25-49 (38.1 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is similar being 4.48 percent each. Of the total homeless persons, Benishangul-Gumuz Region had also homeless persons in the older age groups with 5.22 percent and 0.75 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively. The distribution of population by type of residence for zones is almost similar to what was observed for the region.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, and by Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz 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	134	100.0	4.48	4.48	47.01	38.06	5.22	0.75
Male	122	100.0	4.10	4.92	47.54	37.7	4.92	0.82
Female	12	100.0	8.33	0.0	41.67	41.67	8.33	0.0
URBAN								
Total	122	100.0	3.28	4.92	49.18	36.07	5.74	0.82
Male	117	100.0	2.56	5.13	49.57	36.75	5.13	0.85
Female	5	100.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
RURAL								
Total	12	100.0	16.67	0.0	25.0	58.33	0.0	0.0
Male	5	100.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Female	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	42.86	57.14	0.0	0.0

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 102,837 conventional households in Benishangul-Gumuz Region accommodating 459,388 persons. Thus, average household size for Benishangul-Gumuz Region

**Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons Per Household,
Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994**

Number of persons	URBAN+RURAL				URBAN				RURAL				
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Per household													
1	8,683	8.44	8,683	1.89	1,690	18.75	1,690	4.79	6,993	7.45	6,993	1.65	
2	14,307	13.91	28,614	6.23	1,562	17.33	3,124	8.85	12,745	13.58	25,490	6.01	
3	16,600	16.14	49,800	10.84	1,436	15.93	4,308	12.20	15,164	16.16	45,492	10.73	
4	17,042	16.57	68,168	14.84	1,247	13.83	4,988	14.13	15,795	16.84	63,180	14.90	
5	15,173	14.76	75,865	16.51	955	10.59	4,775	13.52	14,218	15.16	71,090	16.76	
6	11,767	11.44	70,602	15.37	734	8.14	4,404	12.47	11,033	11.76	66,198	15.61	
7	8,177	7.95	57,239	12.46	533	5.91	3,731	10.57	7,644	8.15	53,508	12.62	
8	5,138	5.00	41,104	8.95	333	3.69	2,664	7.55	4,805	5.12	38,440	9.06	
9	2,819	2.74	25,371	5.52	207	2.30	1,863	5.28	2,612	2.78	23,508	5.54	
10+	3,126	3.04	33,942	7.39	318	3.53	3,759	10.65	2,808	2.99	30,183	7.12	
Total	102,832	100	459,388	100	9,015	100	35,306	100	93,817	100	424,082	100	
Average Household Size	4.5				3.9				4.5				

would be 4.5 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz are 3.9 and 4.5, respectively.

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 8.44 percent of the total households and accommodate 1.89 percent of the total population. Households with five or fewer members constituted 69.83 percent of the total households and accommodate 50.31 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) is higher in rural areas. For large size households(six-nine) rural households outnumber urban households.

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 the 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 assumes 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region, presented in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig.2.3a-2.3c, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Benishangul-Gumuz Region is 0.328. The overall male headship rate is 0.531 against 0.123 for females. The rate among females is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas while the opposite is true among males in rural areas.

Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rates, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Urban+Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	127	61,920	0.002	94	32,671	0.003	33	29,249	0.001
15-19	2,287	49,784	0.046	1,770	24,321	0.073	517	25,463	0.020
20-24	8,375	36,895	0.227	6,704	16,690	0.402	1,671	20,205	0.083
25-29	14,720	36,777	0.400	12,243	16,828	0.728	2,477	19,949	0.124
30-34	13,250	26,935	0.492	10,985	12,575	0.874	2,265	14,360	0.158
35-39	14,013	25,386	0.552	11,636	12,374	0.940	2,377	13,012	0.183
40-44	11,760	19,942	0.590	9,621	10,115	0.951	2,139	9,827	0.218
45-49	9,491	14,494	0.655	7,900	8,173	0.967	1,591	6,321	0.252
50-54	8,778	13,112	0.669	6,993	7,257	0.964	1,785	5,855	0.305
55-59	4,601	6,473	0.711	3,778	3,902	0.968	823	2,571	0.320
60-64	5,714	8,033	0.711	4,486	4,705	0.953	1,228	3,328	0.369
65+	9,716	13,399	0.725	7,555	8,124	0.930	2,161	5,275	0.410
Total	102,832	313,150	0.328	83,765	157,735	0.531	19,067	155,415	0.123

Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rates, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Urban: 1994

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	4	4,286	0.001	2	2,106	0.001	2	2,180	0.001
15-19	170	3,957	0.043	58	1,599	0.036	112	2,358	0.047
20-24	1,044	4,201	0.249	640	1,701	0.376	404	2,500	0.162
25-29	1,977	4,109	0.481	1,552	2,174	0.714	425	1,935	0.220
30-34	1,488	2,520	0.590	1,170	1,424	0.822	318	1,096	0.290
35-39	1,321	2,012	0.657	1,022	1,156	0.884	299	856	0.349
40-44	846	1,279	0.661	645	741	0.870	201	538	0.374
45-49	673	915	0.736	511	559	0.914	162	356	0.455
50-54	449	654	0.687	306	355	0.862	143	299	0.478
55-59	263	383	0.687	191	205	0.932	72	178	0.404
60-64	283	405	0.699	182	211	0.863	101	194	0.521
65+	497	742	0.670	323	374	0.864	174	368	0.473
Total	9,015	25,463	0.354	6,602	12,605	0.524	2,413	12,858	0.188

Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rates, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Rural: 1994

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	123	57,634	0.002	92	30,565	0.003	31	27,069	0.001
15-19	2,117	45,827	0.046	1,712	22,722	0.075	405	23,105	0.018
20-24	7,331	32,694	0.224	6,064	14,989	0.405	1,267	17,705	0.072
25-29	12,743	32,668	0.390	10,691	14,654	0.730	2,052	18,014	0.114
30-34	11,762	24,415	0.482	9,815	11,151	0.880	1,947	13,264	0.147
35-39	12,692	23,374	0.543	10,614	11,218	0.946	2,078	12,156	0.171
40-44	10,914	18,663	0.585	8,976	9,374	0.958	1,938	9,289	0.209
45-49	8,818	13,579	0.649	7,389	7,614	0.970	1,429	5,965	0.240
50-54	8,329	12,458	0.669	6,687	6,902	0.969	1,642	5,556	0.296
55-59	4,338	6,090	0.712	3,587	3,697	0.970	751	2,393	0.314
60-64	5,431	7,628	0.712	4,304	4,494	0.958	1,127	3,134	0.360
65+	9,219	12,657	0.728	7,232	7,750	0.933	1,987	4,907	0.405
Total	93,817	287,687	0.326	77,163	145,130	0.532	16,654	142,557	0.117

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

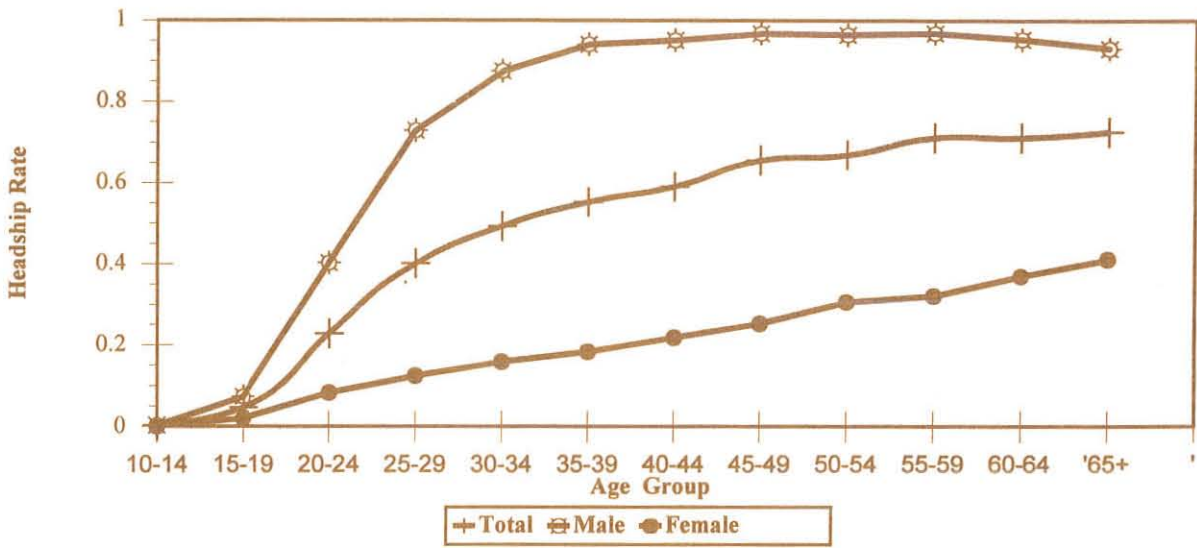


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Urban: 1994.

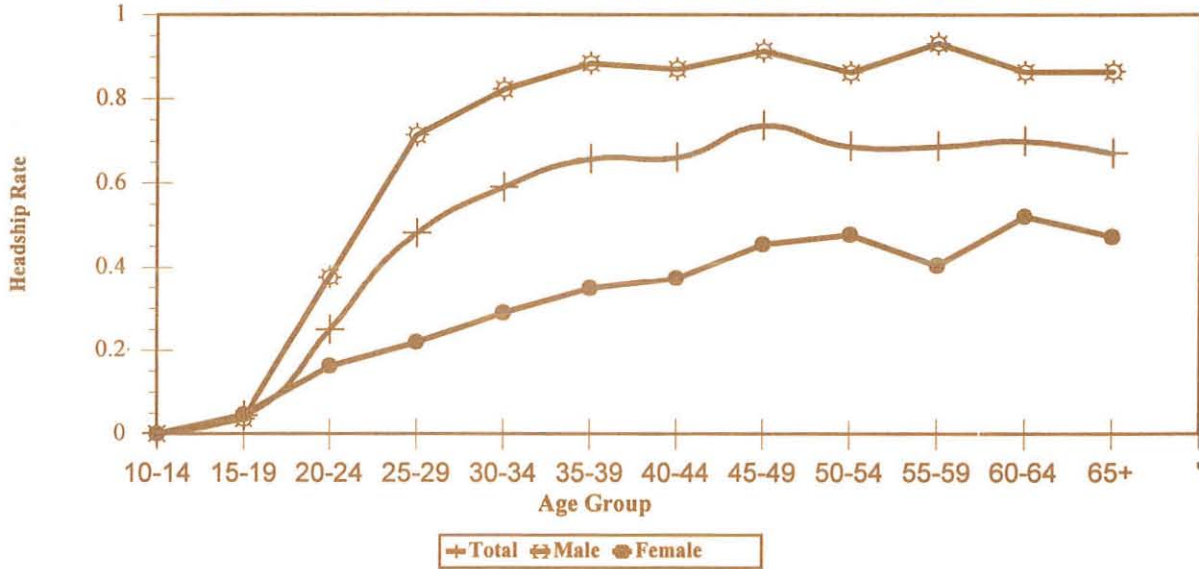
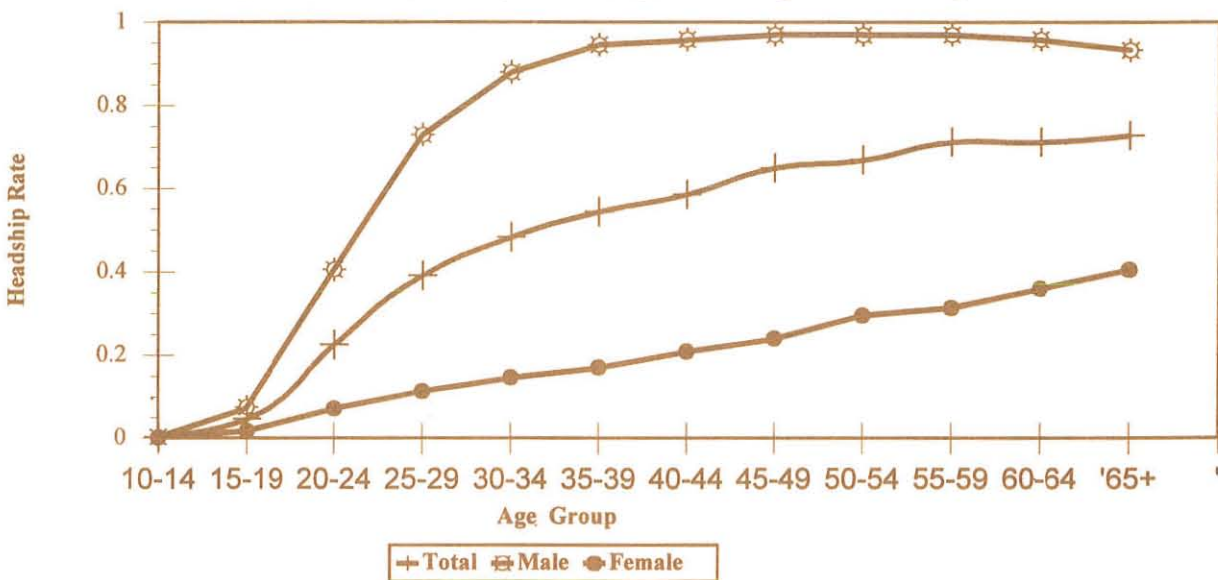


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Benishangul-Gumuz Region-Rural: 1994



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 55-59 years for males. For females in rural areas the peak is at the age group 65+.

2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Benishangul-Gumuz 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 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, the highest proportion (61.2 percent) of the region's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage (52.2 percent currently married, 4.5 percent divorced, and 4.5 percent widowed). In the region, 45.3 percent of

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

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	314,124	100.0	38.4	52.2	4.5	4.5	0.4
Male	158,361	100.0	45.3	49.3	3.0	1.9	0.5
Female	155,763	100.0	31.4	55.1	5.9	7.1	0.4
10-14							
Total	61,991	100.0	97.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Male	32,713	100.0	98.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
Female	29,278	100.0	96.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
15-19							
Total	49,976	100.0	75.0	21.3	3.0	0.3	0.4
Male	24,422	100.0	92.3	5.8	1.2	0.2	0.5
Female	25,554	100.0	58.6	36.1	4.6	0.3	0.4
20-24							
Total	37,193	100.0	37.6	55.2	5.8	0.9	0.5
Male	16,876	100.0	59.8	34.3	4.5	0.7	0.7
Female	20,317	100.0	19.1	72.5	7.0	1.1	0.4
25-29							
Total	36,930	100.0	15.6	76.5	5.8	1.7	0.4
Male	16,931	100.0	26.9	66.3	5.2	1.1	0.5
Female	19,999	100.0	6.1	85.1	6.3	2.2	0.3
30-34							
Total	27,024	100.0	6.2	84.8	5.7	3.0	0.3
Male	12,647	100.0	10.7	82.8	4.6	1.5	0.3
Female	14,377	100.0	2.2	86.5	6.6	4.4	0.3
35-39							
Total	25,445	100.0	2.4	87.6	5.5	4.4	0.2
Male	12,416	100.0	3.9	89.9	4.1	1.9	0.2
Female	13,029	100.0	0.9	85.4	6.8	6.7	0.1
40-44							
Total	19,975	100.0	1.5	85.0	5.9	7.3	0.3
Male	10,141	100.0	2.1	90.8	3.9	3.0	0.2
Female	9,834	100.0	0.9	79.0	8.0	11.7	0.3
45-49							
Total	14,518	100.0	0.9	83.3	6.4	9.2	0.2
Male	8,190	100.0	1.1	91.4	3.8	3.5	0.2
Female	6,328	100.0	0.6	72.8	9.8	16.6	0.2
50-54							
Total	13,132	100.0	0.9	77.9	7.0	13.9	0.4
Male	7,273	100.0	0.9	90.6	3.9	4.3	0.3
Female	5,859	100.0	0.9	62.1	10.8	25.7	0.6
55-59							
Total	6,484	100.0	0.9	76.5	7.1	15.1	0.4
Male	3,908	100.0	0.9	89.7	4.1	5.0	0.3
Female	2,576	100.0	0.9	56.4	11.7	30.3	0.6
60-64							
Total	8,047	100.0	0.9	70.1	7.3	21.1	0.6
Male	4,713	100.0	0.8	88.2	3.8	7.0	0.2
Female	3,334	100.0	1.1	44.4	12.3	41.1	1.0
65+							
Total	13,409	100.0	1.2	62.6	7.3	28.1	0.9
Male	8,131	100.0	0.8	84.1	4.5	10.0	0.5
Female	5,278	100.0	1.7	29.5	11.6	55.9	1.4

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

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	26,137	100.0	41.8	43.1	10.8	3.6	0.7
Male	13,015	100.0	48.8	44.0	5.4	1.1	0.8
Female	13,122	100.0	34.9	42.2	16.1	6.2	0.6
10-14							
Total	4,321	100.0	98.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6
Male	2,126	100.0	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Female	2,195	100.0	97.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
15-19							
Total	4,102	100.0	75.9	15.7	7.5	0.3	0.6
Male	1,671	100.0	95.7	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.7
Female	2,431	100.0	62.3	25.3	11.4	0.5	0.6
20-24							
Total	4,441	100.0	44.8	40.6	13.0	0.9	0.8
Male	1,840	100.0	71.9	21.4	5.5	0.2	1.0
Female	2,601	100.0	25.6	54.1	18.2	1.3	0.7
25-29							
Total	4,214	100.0	24.9	60.6	12.2	1.7	0.6
Male	2,242	100.0	37.9	54.1	6.8	0.5	0.7
Female	1,972	100.0	10.1	68.0	18.5	3.0	0.5
30-34							
Total	2,576	100.0	12.3	69.9	14.1	3.0	0.8
Male	1,468	100.0	20.0	71.5	6.9	0.6	1.0
Female	1,108	100.0	2.1	67.8	23.5	6.1	0.5
35-39							
Total	2,052	100.0	5.9	74.9	13.9	4.6	0.7
Male	1,186	100.0	8.8	82.0	7.5	0.8	0.9
Female	866	100.0	2.1	65.0	22.7	9.8	0.3
40-44							
Total	1,291	100.0	3.6	74.1	16.0	6.0	0.3
Male	750	100.0	5.6	83.7	8.8	1.6	0.3
Female	541	100.0	0.7	60.8	25.9	12.2	0.4
45-49							
Total	927	100.0	1.5	73.2	16.1	8.5	0.6
Male	567	100.0	1.9	87.1	8.3	1.9	0.7
Female	360	100.0	0.8	51.4	28.3	18.9	0.6
50-54							
Total	668	100.0	1.5	63.5	19.5	14.5	1.0
Male	365	100.0	2.2	84.1	9.6	3.3	0.8
Female	303	100.0	0.7	38.6	31.4	28.1	1.3
55-59							
Total	385	100.0	1.8	63.9	16.4	17.4	0.5
Male	205	100.0	2.4	82.9	9.3	5.4	0.0
Female	180	100.0	1.1	42.2	24.4	31.1	1.1
60-64							
Total	413	100.0	2.4	53.5	19.6	23.7	0.7
Male	216	100.0	3.7	77.8	10.2	7.9	0.5
Female	197	100.0	1.0	26.9	29.9	41.1	1.0
65+							
Total	747	100.0	1.3	49.1	16.3	31.7	1.5
Male	379	100.0	1.6	77.0	9.8	10.3	1.3
Female	368	100.0	1.1	20.4	23.1	53.8	1.6

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

Age Group	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	287,987	100.0	38.1	53.0	3.9	4.6	0.4
Male	145,346	100.0	45.0	49.8	2.8	2.0	0.4
Female	142,641	100.0	31.1	56.3	5.0	7.2	0.4
10-14							
Total	57,670	100.0	97.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
Male	30,587	100.0	98.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Female	27,083	100.0	95.9	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.4
15-19							
Total	45,874	100.0	75.0	21.8	2.6	0.3	0.4
Male	22,751	100.0	92.0	6.1	1.2	0.2	0.5
Female	23,123	100.0	58.2	37.2	3.9	0.3	0.4
20-24							
Total	32,752	100.0	36.6	57.2	4.9	0.9	0.5
Male	15,036	100.0	58.3	35.9	4.3	0.7	0.7
Female	17,716	100.0	18.1	75.2	5.3	1.0	0.3
25-29							
Total	32,716	100.0	14.4	78.5	5.0	1.7	0.4
Male	14,689	100.0	25.3	68.1	4.9	1.2	0.5
Female	18,027	100.0	5.6	87.0	5.0	2.1	0.3
30-34							
Total	24,448	100.0	5.6	86.3	4.8	3.0	0.2
Male	11,179	100.0	9.5	84.3	4.3	1.6	0.3
Female	13,269	100.0	2.2	88.1	5.2	4.2	0.2
35-39							
Total	23,393	100.0	2.1	88.7	4.7	4.3	0.1
Male	11,230	100.0	3.3	90.7	3.8	2.0	0.2
Female	12,163	100.0	0.9	86.9	5.6	6.5	0.1
40-44							
Total	18,684	100.0	1.4	85.7	5.2	7.4	0.2
Male	9,391	100.0	1.8	91.4	3.5	3.1	0.2
Female	9,293	100.0	0.9	80.0	7.0	11.7	0.3
45-49							
Total	13,591	100.0	0.9	84.0	5.7	9.2	0.2
Male	7,623	100.0	1.1	91.7	3.4	3.6	0.2
Female	5,968	100.0	0.6	74.1	8.7	16.4	0.2
50-54							
Total	12,464	100.0	0.9	78.6	6.3	13.8	0.4
Male	6,908	100.0	0.9	90.9	3.6	4.4	0.2
Female	5,556	100.0	0.9	63.4	9.6	25.6	0.6
55-59							
Total	6,099	100.0	0.8	77.3	6.5	14.9	0.4
Male	3,703	100.0	0.8	90.1	3.8	5.0	0.3
Female	2,396	100.0	0.9	57.5	10.8	30.3	0.6
60-64							
Total	7,634	100.0	0.8	71.0	6.7	21.0	0.6
Male	4,497	100.0	0.6	88.7	3.5	7.0	0.2
Female	3,137	100.0	1.1	45.5	11.2	41.1	1.1
65+							
Total	12,662	100.0	1.2	63.4	6.7	27.8	0.8
Male	7,752	100.0	0.8	84.5	4.2	10.0	0.5
Female	4,910	100.0	1.8	30.1	10.7	56.1	1.3

males and 31.4 percent females are single and 49.3 percent and 55.1 percent currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 9 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion of dissolution of 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 41.0 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region is found to be 16.1 years, that is, an average person in Benishangul-Gumuz Region stays in single status for about 16 years. Similarly, SMAM for male and female population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region are 16.6 and 15.6 years, respectively. That is age at marriage is at least one year in favour of the male. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 1.1 percent of males and 0.6 percent of females who remain in single status indicating marriage in Benishangul-Gumuz Region is universal. By age group 25-29 more than 72.6 percent of males and 93.6 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 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 rural areas resemble that of the region. In urban areas, however, the highest percentage of married persons are found in the age group 35-39. 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 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 almost 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 remaining stable thereafter. Whereas, for males, the decline goes on up to 50-54 age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at age group 15-39 is mostly due to the male greater tendency 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 urban areas and the majority of households in rural areas occupied by married persons (couples) are headed by either of the couples. 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 single. For females the highest rate is among widowed followed by divorced, 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 divorced is however, narrower in urban areas. Among the single, widowers and divorced males headship rate 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, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

MARITAL STATUS	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Single	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01
Currently Married	0.50	0.96	0.08	0.51	0.93	0.09	0.50	0.96	0.08
Divorce	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.51	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.48
Widowed	0.66	0.77	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.78	0.62
Not Stated	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.12
Total	0.33	0.53	0.12	0.35	0.52	0.19	0.33	0.53	0.12
No. of Heads	102,836	83,768	19,068	9,015	6,602	2,413	93,821	77,166	16,655

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 500 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13. The result indicate that the Jeblawi constituted the overwhelming majority (25.1 percent) of the population of the region. Gumuz comprised 23.3 percent followed by Amara with 22.2 percent, Oromo 12.8 percent, Shinasha 7.0 percent and Agew/Awingi with 3.8 percent. Other ethnic group and foreigners, constitute 5.8 percent of the total population of the region.

Ethnic group Amara, Oromo, Shinasha, Agew/Awingi and Jeblawi form the largest 5 ethnic groups in a given order in size in urban areas. However, as regards rural areas the situation has different picture. Here Amara stood third next to Jeblawi and Gumuz. Then follows Oromo and Shinasha in that order.

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups With 500 or more Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

ETHNIC GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						URBAN						RURAL					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All persons	460,459	100.0	233,013	100.0	227,446	100.0	36,027	100.0	17,938	100.0	18,089	100.0	424,432	100.0	215,075	100.0	209,357	100.0
Agew/Awingi	17,545	3.8	8,684	3.7	8,861	3.9	2,912	8.1	1,247	7.0	1,665	9.2	14,633	3.4	7,437	3.5	7,196	3.4
Amara	102,061	22.2	51,857	22.3	50,204	22.1	15,744	43.7	7,394	41.2	8,350	46.2	86,317	20.3	44,463	20.7	41,854	20.0
Gumuz	107,495	23.3	54,653	23.5	52,842	23.2	400	1.1	241	1.3	159	0.9	107,095	25.2	54,412	25.3	52,683	25.2
Hadiya	2,185	0.5	1,227	0.5	958	0.4	114	0.3	76	0.4	38	0.2	2,071	0.5	1,151	0.5	920	0.4
Jebelawi	115,602	25.1	58,261	25.0	57,341	25.2	2,805	7.8	1,622	9.0	1,183	6.5	112,797	26.6	56,639	26.3	56,158	26.8
Fadashi	7,269	1.6	3,537	1.5	3,732	1.6	270	0.7	152	0.8	118	0.7	6,999	1.6	3,385	1.6	3,614	1.7
Kembata	2,894	0.6	1,532	0.7	1,362	0.6	61	0.2	39	0.2	22	0.1	2,833	0.7	1,493	0.7	1,340	0.6
Koma	1,109	0.2	566	0.2	543	0.2	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1,107	0.3	564	0.3	543	0.3
Mao	2,732	0.6	1,405	0.6	1,327	0.6	23	0.1	19	0.1	4	0.0	2,709	0.6	1,386	0.6	1,323	0.6
Oromo	58,833	12.8	29,841	12.8	28,992	12.7	8,345	23.2	4,306	24.0	4,039	22.3	50,488	11.9	25,535	11.9	24,953	11.9
Shinasha	32,105	7.0	15,881	6.8	16,224	7.1	3,427	9.5	1,687	9.4	1,740	9.6	28,678	6.8	14,194	6.6	14,484	6.9
Tigraway	3,918	0.9	2,155	0.9	1,763	0.8	1,193	3.3	693	3.9	500	2.8	2,725	0.6	1,462	0.7	1,263	0.6
Eritreans	23	0.0	16	0.0	7	0.0	22	0.1	16	0.1	6	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Others+NS	6,688	1.5	3,398	1.5	3,290	1.4	709	2.0	444	2.5	265	1.5	5,979	1.4	2,954	1.4	3,025	1.4

Consistent with that of the total population, males dominate females in number among the Amara, Gumuz, Jeblawi, Oromo, Tigraway and Hadiya, while the opposite is true for the Agew/Awingi, Fadashi and Shinasha. However, for Koma and Mao ethnic groups about equal number of males and females live in Benishangul-Gumuz region.

Regarding the distribution of ethnic groups by zone, figures in Table 2.14 show that Gumuz to be the largest ethnic group in Metekel and Kamashi Zones and Jeblawi in Asosa Zone. These are followed by Amara in Metekel and Asosa Zones and Oromo in Kamashi Zone, respectively.

Table 2.14 Distribution of Major Ethnic Groups by Zone, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP	ZONES			Total	
	Metekel	Asosa	Kamashi	No.	%
Agew/Awingi	8.51	0.18	0.03	17,545	3.81
Amara	23.77	25.98	0.18	102,061	22.17
Gumuz	33.23	0.60	77.36	107,495	23.35
Hadiya	1.08	0.00	0.00	2,185	0.47
Jeblawi	0.16	54.31	4.39	115,602	25.11
Fadashi	0.00	3.49	0.00	7,269	1.58
Kembata	1.43	0.01	0.00	2,894	0.63
Koma	0.00	0.53	0.00	1,109	0.24
Mao	0.00	1.29	0.09	2,732	0.59
Oromo	13.42	11.00	17.49	58,833	12.78
Shinasha	15.90	0.03	0.02	32,105	6.97
Tigraway	0.36	1.53	0.01	3,918	0.85
Eritreans	0.00	0.01	0.00	23	0.0
Others+NS	2.14	1.04	0.44	6,688	1.45
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	460,459	100.0

Language is one of the 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 2.15. According to the data on Table 2.15, the overwhelming majority (24.8 percent) of the population use Jeblawigna language as a mother tongue. Gumuzigna, used by 23.1 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Amarigna with 22.8 percent and Oromigna 15.9 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 13.4 percent of the population. Only 0.01 percent of the population use foreign languages as a mother tongue.

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.15 indicate that 76.2 percent of the population did not have second language. Oromigna is spoken by the highest proportion (10.2 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Amarigna with 7.4 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 6.1 percent of the population. Also 0.1 percent of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region speak foreign languages as a second language while 0.03 percent did not report their second language. In summary, about 30.2 percent of the population speak Amarigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Jeblawigna language is 26.4 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 2.16 and 2.17, respectively, present the distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the

Table 2.15 Distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken With 500 or more Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz 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	460,459	100.0	460,459	100.0	36,027	100.0	36,027	100.0	424,432	100.0	424,432	100.0
	Male	233,013	100.0	233,013	100.0	17,938	100.0	17,938	100.0	215,075	100.0	215,075	100.0
	Female	227,446	100.0	227,446	100.0	18,089	100.0	18,089	100.0	209,357	100.0	209,357	100.0
Agew/Awingi	Total	16,395	3.56	1,976	0.43	2,323	6.45	737	2.05	14,072	3.32	1,239	0.29
	Male	8,156	3.50	1,028	0.44	995	5.55	311	1.73	7,161	3.33	717	0.33
	Female	8,239	3.62	948	0.42	1,328	7.34	426	2.36	6,911	3.30	522	0.25
Amarigna	Total	104,773	22.75	33,970	7.38	16,895	46.90	11,790	32.73	87,878	20.70	22,180	5.23
	Male	53,176	22.82	21,850	9.38	7,935	44.24	6,625	36.93	45,241	21.03	15,225	7.08
	Female	51,597	22.69	12,120	5.33	8,960	49.53	5,165	28.55	42,637	20.37	6,955	3.32
Gumuzigna	Total	106,449	23.12	2,350	0.51	237	0.66	257	0.71	106,212	25.02	2,093	0.49
	Male	54,102	23.22	1,485	0.64	164	0.91	155	0.86	53,938	25.08	1,330	0.62
	Female	52,347	23.02	865	0.38	73	0.40	102	0.56	52,274	24.97	763	0.36
Hadiyigna	Total	2,219	0.48	716	0.16	111	0.31	8	0.02	2,108	0.50	708	0.17
	Male	1,240	0.53	337	0.14	75	0.42	2	0.01	1,165	0.54	335	0.16
	Female	979	0.43	379	0.17	36	0.20	6	0.03	943	0.45	373	0.18
Jeblawigna	Total	114,186	24.80	7,591	1.65	2,660	7.38	580	1.61	111,526	26.28	7,011	1.65
	Male	57,556	24.70	4,789	2.06	1,562	8.71	359	2.00	55,994	26.03	4,430	2.06
	Female	56,630	24.90	2,802	1.23	1,098	6.07	221	1.22	55,532	26.53	2,581	1.23
Fadashigna	Total	8,698	1.89	778	0.17	235	0.65	34	0.09	8,463	1.99	744	0.18
	Male	4,228	1.81	388	0.17	135	0.75	17	0.09	4,093	1.90	371	0.17
	Female	4,470	1.97	390	0.17	100	0.55	17	0.09	4,370	2.09	373	0.18
Kembatigna	Total	2,923	0.63	360	0.08	47	0.13	1	0.00	2,876	0.68	359	0.08
	Male	1,558	0.67	158	0.07	31	0.17	1	0.01	1,527	0.71	157	0.07
	Female	1,365	0.60	202	0.09	16	0.09	0	0.00	1,349	0.64	202	0.10
Komigna	Total	1,095	0.24	112	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,095	0.26	112	0.03
	Male	559	0.24	57	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	559	0.26	57	0.03
	Female	536	0.24	55	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	536	0.26	55	0.03

Table 2.15(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	%
Maogna	Total	2,426	0.53	52	0.01	5	0.01	7	0.02	2,421	0.57	45	0.01
	Male	1,242	0.53	28	0.01	5	0.03	6	0.03	1,237	0.58	22	0.01
	Female	1,184	0.52	24	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01	1,184	0.57	23	0.01
Oromigna	Total	73,046	15.86	46,797	10.16	9,169	25.45	4,062	11.27	63,877	15.05	42,735	10.07
	Male	36,994	15.88	24,745	10.62	4,708	26.25	1,910	10.65	32,286	15.01	22,835	10.62
	Female	36,052	15.85	22,052	9.70	4,461	24.66	2,152	11.90	31,591	15.09	19,900	9.51
Shinashigna	Total	19,247	4.18	2,130	0.46	2,782	7.72	284	0.79	16,465	3.88	1,846	0.43
	Male	9,446	4.05	1,026	0.44	1,355	7.55	114	0.64	8,091	3.76	912	0.42
	Female	9,801	4.31	1,104	0.49	1,427	7.89	170	0.94	8,374	4.00	934	0.45
Tigrigna	Total	3,485	0.76	480	0.10	983	2.73	138	0.38	2,502	0.59	342	0.08
	Male	1,953	0.84	279	0.12	594	3.31	88	0.49	1,359	0.63	191	0.09
	Female	1,532	0.67	201	0.09	389	2.15	50	0.28	1,143	0.55	151	0.07
Other Ethiopian Languages	Total	5351	1.16	725	0.16	540	1.50	107	0.30	4811	1.13	618	0.15
	Male	2715	1.17	413	0.18	357	1.99	69	0.38	2358	1.10	344	0.16
	Female	2636	1.16	312	0.14	183	1.01	38	0.21	2453	1.17	274	0.13
English	Total	2	0.00	308	0.07	2	0.01	244	0.68	0	0.00	64	0.02
	Male	1	0.00	263	0.11	1	0.01	205	1.14	0	0.00	58	0.03
	Female	1	0.00	45	0.02	1	0.01	39	0.22	0	0.00	6	0.00
Other Foreign Language	Total	45	0.01	121	0.03	30	0.08	59	0.16	15	0.00	62	0.01
	Male	31	0.01	93	0.04	18	0.10	45	0.25	13	0.01	48	0.02
	Female	14	0.01	28	0.01	12	0.07	14	0.08	2	0.00	14	0.01
Not Stated	Total	119	0.03	11,115	2.41	8	0.02	373	1.04	111	0.03	10,742	2.53
	Male	56	0.02	5,995	2.57	3	0.02	173	0.96	53	0.02	5,822	2.71
	Female	63	0.03	5,120	2.25	5	0.03	200	1.11	58	0.03	4,920	2.35
No Second Language	Total			350,878	76.20			17,346	48.15			333,532	78.58
	Male			170,079	72.99			7,858	43.81			162,221	75.43
	Female			180,799	79.49			9,488	52.45			171,311	81.83

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue Languages Spoken by 500 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Group(Size=1000 or more), Benishngul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP	MOTHER TONGUE							
	All Persons	Agew Awingigna	Amarigna	Gumuzigna	Hadiyigna	Jeblawigna	Fadashigna	Kembatigna
All persons No	460,459	16,395	104,773	106,449	2,219	114,186	8,698	2,923
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agew/Awingi	17,545	98.24	1.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amara	102,061	1.30	96.04	0.02	0.63	0.02	0.05	0.99
Gumuz	107,495	0.15	0.06	99.71	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00
Hadiya	2,185	0.00	0.02	0.00	94.19	0.00	0.00	1.13
Jebelawi	115,602	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00	99.10	16.99	0.00
Fadashi	7,269	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	82.15	0.00
Kembata	2,894	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	96.48
Koma	1,109	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00
Mao	2,732	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oromo	58,833	0.13	1.71	0.18	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.27
Shinasha	32,105	0.04	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tigraway	3,918	0.02	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Eritreans	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others+NS	6,688	0.04	0.33	0.07	3.47	0.63	0.49	1.09

Table 2.16(Cont'd)

ETHNIC GROUP	MOTHER TONGUE									
	Komigna	Maogna	Oromigna	Shinashigna	Tigrigna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Frgn. languages	Not Stated	
All persons	No	1,095	2,426	73,046	19,247	3,485	5,351	2	45	119
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agew/Awingi		0.00	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.06	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amara		0.09	0.00	1.36	0.23	1.95	0.28	0.00	2.22	4.20
Gumuz		0.18	0.00	1.35	0.07	0.00	3.35	0.00	0.00	1.68
Hadiya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jebelawi		1.28	1.98	1.09	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.00	48.89	3.36
Fadashi		0.00	0.21	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	50.00	15.56	0.00
Kembata		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Koma		98.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mao		0.00	97.28	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oromo		0.18	0.21	77.33	1.14	0.20	0.09	0.00	0.00	2.52
Shinasha		0.00	0.04	17.74	98.36	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.84
Tigraway		0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	96.90	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.84
Eritreans		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others+NS		0.00	0.29	0.28	0.07	0.26	94.17	50.00	33.33	86.55

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Major Ethnic Groups (Size=1000 or more),

Benishngul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

ETHNIC GROUP	SECOND LANGUAGES												
	All persons		No second languages	Agew-Awi ngigna	Amarigna	Gumuzigna	Jeblawigna	Oromigna	Shinash- igna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Fore. Languages	Not Stated
	No	%											
All persons	460,459	100.0	76.20	0.43	7.38	0.51	1.65	10.16	0.46	0.70	0.07	0.03	2.41
Agew/Awingi	17,545	100.0	62.30	2.52	30.17	2.46	0.01	1.25	0.27	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.80
Amara	102,061	100.0	92.47	1.05	0.86	0.20	0.39	3.53	0.29	0.55	0.24	0.05	0.36
Gumuz	107,495	100.0	72.10	0.29	1.23	0.14	2.08	23.49	0.20	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.42
Hadiya	2,185	100.0	31.40	0.00	38.81	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	28.33	0.09	0.00	0.55
Jebelawi	115,602	100.0	81.30	0.00	2.54	0.02	0.98	6.92	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.02	8.02
Fadashi	7,269	100.0	56.58	0.00	0.55	0.00	24.63	16.58	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.10	0.55
Kembata	2,894	100.0	51.90	0.03	27.30	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.00	20.21	0.03	0.00	0.38
Koma	1,109	100.0	45.09	0.00	0.27	0.00	24.35	7.66	0.00	22.45	0.00	0.00	0.18
Mao	2,732	100.0	30.38	0.00	0.77	0.07	7.21	48.21	0.00	12.41	0.07	0.04	0.84
Oromo	58,833	100.0	72.82	0.12	21.65	1.53	0.77	1.24	1.05	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.54
Shinasha	32,105	100.0	57.15	0.13	18.56	1.89	0.03	18.81	2.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.42
Tigraway	3,918	100.0	32.82	0.33	60.41	0.00	0.28	2.83	0.03	2.14	0.18	0.08	0.89
Eritreans	23	100.0	4.35	0.00	78.26	0.00	13.04	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others+NS	6,688	100.0	59.51	0.31	11.36	0.48	16.21	3.04	0.01	4.26	0.19	0.13	4.49

Note 1) Eth=Ethiopian, Fore= Foreigne

2) From different parents' refers to persons born to parents with different Ethnic background

**Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 500 or more Persons by Major Mother Tongues, (size=500 or More)
Benishngul-Gumuz Region: 1994.**

MOTHER TONGUE	SECOND LANGUGES											
	All Persons	No second languages	Agew-Awi ngigna	Amarigna	Gumuzigna	Jeblawigna	Oromigna	Shinash- igna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Fore. languages	Not Stated
All persons	460,459	350,878	1,976	33,970	2,350	7,591	46,797	2,130	3,223	308	121	11,115
No %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agew/Awinigna	3.56	2.94	0.00	15.81	17.74	0.01	0.28	1.97	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.97
Amarigna	22.75	27.46	76.52	0.00	10.72	5.27	9.36	16.20	22.28	86.69	45.45	4.30
Gumuzigna	23.12	21.87	15.69	3.86	0.00	27.81	54.04	10.05	1.46	0.65	6.61	3.88
Hadiyigna	0.48	0.20	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	18.99	0.00	0.00	0.09
Jeblawigna	24.80	26.70	0.10	8.43	1.23	0.00	16.75	0.00	9.12	7.79	19.83	84.80
Fadashigna	1.89	1.22	0.00	0.13	0.00	37.62	3.08	0.00	0.56	0.00	5.79	0.48
Kembatigna	0.63	0.43	0.61	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	18.12	0.00	0.00	0.10
Komigna	0.24	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	0.19	0.00	7.51	0.00	0.00	0.01
Maogna	0.53	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.09	2.61	2.90	0.00	10.05	0.32	2.48	0.16
Oromigna	15.86	15.35	3.90	45.44	44.04	7.35	0.00	71.69	4.90	2.27	18.18	3.34
Shinashigna	4.18	2.36	2.13	12.31	24.85	0.09	12.99	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.71
Tigrigna	0.76	0.28	0.66	7.09	0.00	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.22	0.00	1.65	0.13
Other Eth. languages	1.16	0.89	0.40	1.93	1.32	15.49	0.27	0.09	6.05	0.97	0.00	0.13
English	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other foreign languages	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.01
Not Stated	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91

Note 1) Eth=Ethiopian, Fore= Foreigne

distribution of second languages by major ethnic group. Also, the distribution of second language by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.18.

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 2.16, the above supposition holds true for most of the ethnic groups in Benishangul-Gumuz 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 99.7 percent among Gumuz to 77.3 percent among Oromos.

More than 50 percent household members of eight ethnic groups speak dialect of their own. To mention few, the Amara, Jeblawi and Oromo with 92.5 percent, 81.3 percent and 72.8 percent, respectively of their population speak no second language. The Maos are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 48.2 percent speaking Oromigna, 14.2 percent Other Ethiopian languages, 7.21 percent Jeblawigna and 0.04 percent Other foreign languages. Multi-lingual ethnic groups next to Maos are the Eritreans, Hadiya, Shinasha and Koma in that order.

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 2.19 show the classification of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region by sex and religion.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (44.1 percent) of residents of Benishangul-Gumuz Region are Muslims. Next to Muslims are Orthodox christian with 34.8 percent. Protestants and Traditional religions comprise 5.8 and 13.1 percent of the total population of the region, respectively. Followers of Catholic and other religions constitute 0.5 and 1.5 percent of the total. As can be seen from the table, there are about equal number of males and females in all religions. The religious composition of the population in the rural areas

Table 2.19 Distribution of Population by Religion and Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994.

RELIGION	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
URBAN+RURAL						
All Persons	460,459	100.0	233,013	100.0	227,446	100.0
Orthodox	160,079	34.8	80,936	34.7	79,143	34.8
Protestant	26,917	5.8	13,934	6.0	12,983	5.7
Catholic	2,532	0.5	1,367	0.6	1,165	0.5
Muslim	202,970	44.1	102,246	43.9	100,724	44.3
Others	6,875	1.5	3,373	1.4	3,502	1.5
Traditional	60,439	13.1	30,830	13.2	29,609	13.0
Not Stated	647	0.1	327	0.1	320	0.1
URBAN						
All Persons	36,027	100.0	17,938	100.0	18,089	100.0
Orthodox	24,352	67.6	11,762	65.6	12,590	69.6
Protestant	2,143	5.9	1,083	6.0	1,060	5.9
Catholic	81	0.2	47	0.3	34	0.2
Muslim	9,240	25.6	4,926	27.5	4,314	23.8
Others	39	0.1	24	0.1	15	0.1
Traditional	93	0.3	52	0.3	41	0.2
Not Stated	79	0.2	44	0.2	35	0.2
RURAL						
All Persons	424,432	100.0	215,075	100.0	209,357	100.0
Orthodox	135,727	32.0	69,174	32.2	66,553	31.8
Protestant	24,774	5.8	12,851	6.0	11,923	5.7
Catholic	2,451	0.6	1,320	0.6	1,131	0.5
Muslim	193,730	45.6	97,320	45.2	96,410	46.1
Others	6,836	1.6	3,349	1.6	3,487	1.7
Traditional	60,346	14.2	30,778	14.3	29,568	14.1
Not Stated	568	0.1	283	0.1	285	0.1

almost resembles that of the region. In urban areas, however, the proportion of Muslim and Traditional religions decreased to 25.6 and 0.3 percent, respectively while the proportion of Orthodox Christians increased to 67.6 percent.

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.20). All Fadashis and Koma living in the region are Muslims. In addition The majority (more than 90 percent) of Jeblawi and Mao ethnic groups are Islam. Tigraway, Amara, Shinasha and Oromo are dominantly affiliated with Orthodox Christians. The Kembata and Hadiya are divided into Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant and Muslim religions. Significant proportion (54.2 percent) of persons belonging to Gumuz ethnic group follow Traditional religion.

The data on Table 2.21 show modest variation in religious composition of the residents by zone. Orthodox christians reside in all the zones with a proportion varying from 53.5 percent in Metekel Zone to 18.7 percent in Asosa Zone. The proportion of Catholics ranges from 1.69 percent in Kamashi Zone to 0.6 percent in Metekel Zone. Muslims also reside in all Zones, ranging from 78.03 percent in Asosa to 5.83 percent in Kamashi Zone.

**Table 2.20 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group and Religion,
Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994.**

ETHNIC GROUP	RELIGION								
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated	Total	
								%	No
Agew/Awingi	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	17,545
Amara	55.8	0.6	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	102,061
Gumuz	14.7	8.0	0.7	16.2	54.2	5.9	0.2	100.0	107,495
Hadiya	17.2	50.2	28.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,185
Jebelawi	1.8	0.8	0.1	96.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	115,602
Fadashi	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,269
Kembata	9.0	68.6	16.6	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,894
Koma	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,109
Mao	1.9	0.0	0.0	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,732
Oromo	53.1	21.9	0.8	22.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	58,833
Shinasha	97.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	32,105
Tigraway	93.0	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,918
Eritreans	95.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23

Table 2.21 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion and Zone, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

RELIGION	ZONES			Total	
	Metekel	Asosa	Kamashi	No.	%
Orthodox	53.48	18.74	26.22	160,079	34.77
Protestant	3.78	2.67	27.04	26,917	5.85
Catholic	0.60	0.23	1.69	2,532	0.55
Muslim	18.65	78.03	5.83	202,970	44.08
Traditional	21.25	0.02	34.59	60,439	13.13
Others	2.17	0.17	4.21	6,875	1.49
Not Stated	0.08	0.13	0.41	647	0.14
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	460,459	100.0

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on 20.0 percent of the sample households. Thus, distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.22. 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 was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.22 the data shows that there were 7,341 disabled persons (i.e., 1.6 percent of the total population excluding the homeless) in Benishangul-Gumuz Region with sex ratio of 123 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 23.5 percent are in the age group 0-14, 46.5 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 30.1 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are leg problem, partial blindness and hearing problem affected 22.5 percent, 18 percent and 16.4 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Totally blind, hand/arm problem, mental problem and hearing and speaking problem are at the intermediate positions with 11.2 percent, 14.0 percent 4.5 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum was leprosy taking a share of 2.4 percent out of the total disabled population, respectively. About 3.6 percent and 1.9 percent of the disabled population are taken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.22 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

Table 2.22 Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

TYPE OF DISABILITY	BROAD AGE GROUP								Sex Ratio
	All Persons		Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All persons	460,325		222,409		196,863		41,053		102
Not Disabled	452,599		220,419		193,354		38,826		102
Disabled	7,341	100.00	1,722	100.00	3,412	100.00	2,207	100.00	123
Totally Blind	822	11.20	57	3.31	286	8.38	479	21.70	94
Partially Blind	1,319	17.97	196	11.38	683	20.02	440	19.94	116
Hearing Problems	1,201	16.36	384	22.30	497	14.57	320	14.50	134
Hearing and Speaking problems	417	5.68	204	11.85	147	4.31	66	2.99	88
Leg problems	1,654	22.53	406	23.58	851	24.94	397	17.99	141
Hand/Arm problems	1,029	14.02	218	12.66	550	16.12	261	11.83	167
Leprosy	173	2.36	15	0.87	87	2.55	71	3.22	75
Mental problems	328	4.47	128	7.43	167	4.89	33	1.50	117
Others Types of Disability	136	1.85	60	3.48	35	1.03	41	1.86	116
Multiple Disability	262	3.57	54	3.14	109	3.19	99	4.49	102
Not Stated	385		268		97		20		108

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/
 Hamar /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, Tobola/
 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 Different Parents refer to persons born to parents with different ethnic background.

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

Affarigna /Adaligna, Danakiligna, Denkeligna/
 Agew-Awinigna /konfeligna/
 Agew-Kamyigna /Kamtangigna/
 Amarigna
 Anyiwakgna /Yembogna/
 Arborieigna /Erbore, Ulde, Murle/
 Argobigna
 Arigna /Bakogna, Shangamogna/
 Basketigna/Masketigna,Angilaigna,Dolegna,Tamigna/
 Benchigna /Benchenon/
 Shegna
 Mergna
 Burjigna /Dashigna, Bambaligna, Algagna/
 Charrigna /Tsarigna, Zaragna/
 Dasenechigna /Gelebigna, Marlegna/
 Dimegna
 Dizigna /Majigna/
 Ganjuligna /Bachegna/
 Gedeogna /Derassigna/
 Gewadigna /Kuligna, Gobezegna, Werziegna/
 Gidoligna /Darashatigna, Dirashigna, Drayatigna,Durategna/
 Guagugna /Kuagugna/
 Gumuzigna /Ganzagna, Ganzogna, Begagna, Bagagna, Shankiligna, 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/
 Harerigna /Aderigna/
 Jebelawigna /Bertagna, Benshanguligna, Wutawut,Shogaligna, Meyugna, Gebetogna,
 Fakarogna,Fakashigna, Fakumankumigna, Andugna, Arabigna/
 Fadashigna
 Gamiligna
 Gebatogna
 Kechemigna /Kachenogna, Gatsamigna, Harurogna/
 Keffagna /Kefficho/
 Mochagna
 Kemantigna
 Kambatigna
 Alabigna
 Kebenagna
 Timbarogna
 Kewamigna
 Komigna /Komigna, Hayahayagna/
 Konsogna /Karategna, Komsogna, Garategna/
 Koyigna /Amaro, Amaricho, Koregna, Baditi/
 Kunamigna
 Mabaangna
 Maogna /Anfilogna, Gewamigna, Komagna/

Me'enigna /Mekenigna, Damigna, Tishagna, Shuroгна/
 Bodigna
 Maliegna
 Messengogna /Mejengerigna, Majangigna,Ujangigna/
 Mossigna /Bussagna/
 Mursyigna /Munigna, Murzugna, Nyicalabongigna/
 Naogna /Nahogna, Tologna/
 Nuwerigna /Abigarigna/
 Nyangatomigna /Turkanigna, Bumegna/
 Oromoigna /Guji, Borena/
 Oydigna
 Sahogna /Shahogna/
 Shekogna
 Shinashigna /Borogna, Shenchògna, 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, Dawuroгна/
 Melloгна
 Yemsagna /Yemigna, Janjarogna, Yangarogna/
 Zeysigna
 Zerguligna
 Other Ethiopian Languages
 English
Other Foreign Languages

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

X A

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of Benishangul-Gumuz 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.

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Benishangul-Gumuz Region both in the past and at present is very low. The table shows that more than eighty (81.0 percent) of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz had no formal education. Those who had attended school in the past but not during the census enumeration accounted for only 9.6 percent. Only 8.0 percent of the Benishangul-Gumuz population were attending formal education during the census enumeration. Similar pattern holds true for rural and urban parts of the region and also for Metekel and Asosa Zones. The current and past school attendance are relatively much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Close to one-third (32.3 percent) of the urban population were reported to have had formal education in the past. Of the urban dwellers 29.2 percent were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and 36.9 percent had never attended school. In the rural areas, however, the majority (84.8 percent) of the population never attended any formal education, while only 7.7 percent and 6.2 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 for all zones.

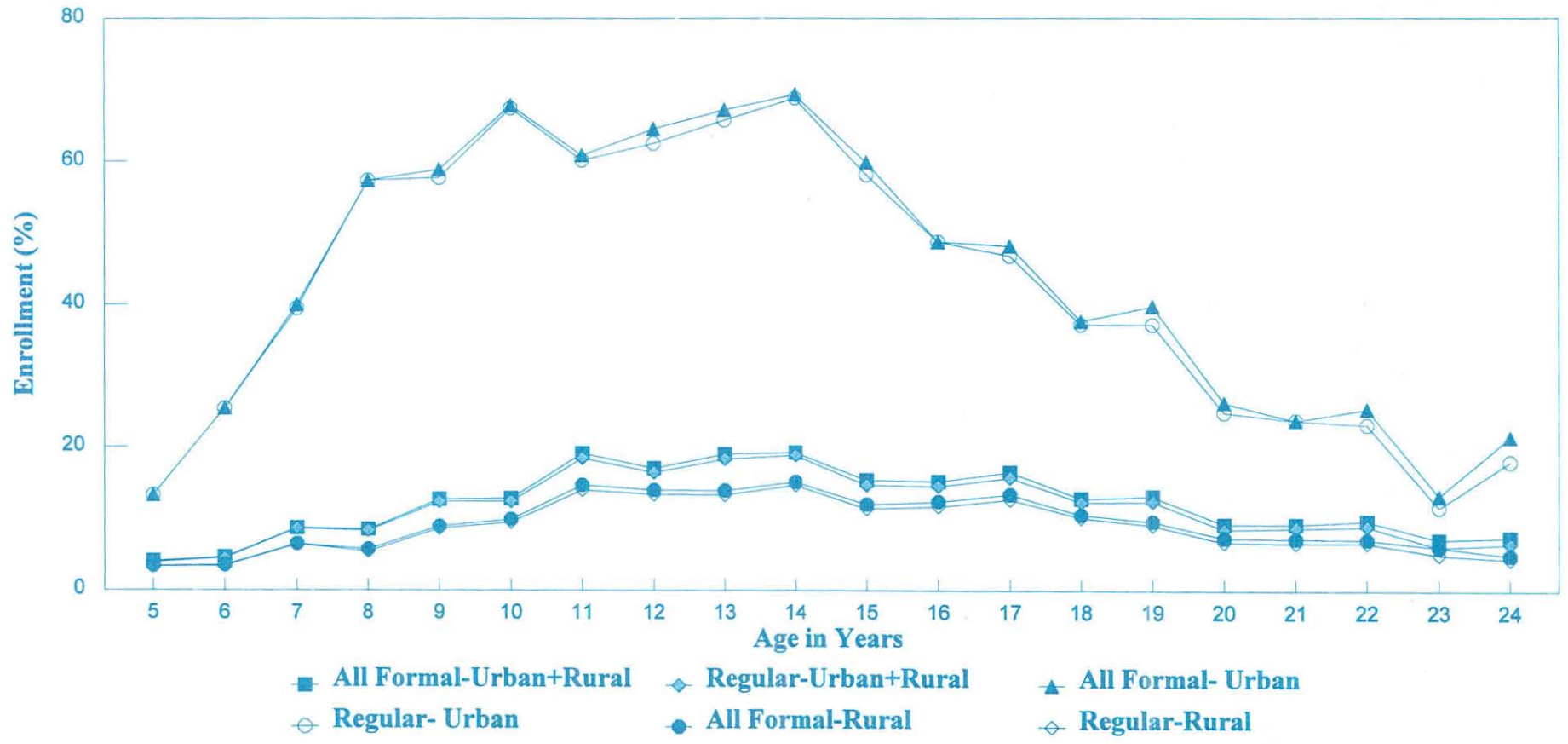
3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

In Benishangul-Gumuz region, 7.8 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).

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

Zone/Urban Rural	Sex	Status of School Attendance				Total Numbers
		Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	Not Stated	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION						
Urban+Rural	Total	7.97	9.64	81.02	1.37	390413
	Male	10.72	13.22	74.86	1.20	197295
	Female	5.16	5.98	87.31	1.54	193118
Urban	Total	29.22	32.31	36.89	1.58	30847
	Male	31.69	39.82	27.55	0.94	15217
	Female	26.83	25.00	45.98	2.20	15630
Rural	Total	6.15	7.69	84.81	1.35	359566
	Male	8.97	10.99	78.82	1.22	182078
	Female	3.25	4.31	90.95	1.49	177488
METEKEL						
Urban+Rural	Total	7.33	10.79	80.99	0.89	169769
	Male	9.91	15.05	74.31	0.74	84880
	Female	4.76	6.53	87.67	1.04	84889
Urban	Total	24.23	29.18	45.32	1.26	16629
	Male	28.32	37.10	33.59	0.99	7642
	Female	20.76	22.45	55.30	1.48	8987
Rural	Total	5.50	8.79	84.86	0.84	153140
	Male	8.09	12.87	78.34	0.71	77238
	Female	2.87	4.65	91.50	0.98	75902
ASOSA						
Urban+Rural	Total	8.37	9.34	80.38	1.55	177229
	Male	11.17	12.23	75.25	1.35	90273
	Female	6.20	6.34	85.70	1.75	86956
Urban	Total	35.06	35.96	27.02	1.96	14218
	Male	35.09	42.56	21.47	0.88	7575
	Female	35.03	28.44	33.36	1.06	6643
Rural	Total	6.43	7.02	85.03	1.51	163011
	Male	8.97	9.45	80.18	1.39	82698
	Female	3.82	4.51	90.03	1.64	80313
KAMASHI						
Urban+Rural	Total	7.35	6.34	83.78	2.53	43415
	Male	12.02	10.21	75.41	2.36	22142
	Female	2.49	2.32	92.48	2.71	21273
Urban	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	Total	7.35	6.34	83.78	2.53	43415
	Male	12.02	10.21	75.41	2.36	22142
	Female	2.49	2.32	92.48	2.71	21273

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



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 at ages 11 years and 14 years, which is about 19 percent each. The trough is observed at age 12 years (17.0 percent). Beyond age of 14 years it fluctuates. This pattern is observed for rural areas. Enrollment by sex showed a different pattern. Males participation in education is observed to be increasing monotonously up to age of 14 years and thereafter no clear trend is displayed. As for females the participation attains its maximum at age of 11 years and thereafter it fluctuates. This pattern holds true for each sex in the rural areas. In urban areas the highest enrollment is observed at age 14 years for both males and females. 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 8.7 percent. This shows that still more than 90 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 39.9 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in general, slightly higher enrollment for males than for females is observed in all ages (Fig.3.2). The difference between males and females enrollment is found to be high at older ages (see Fig 3.2 also).

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

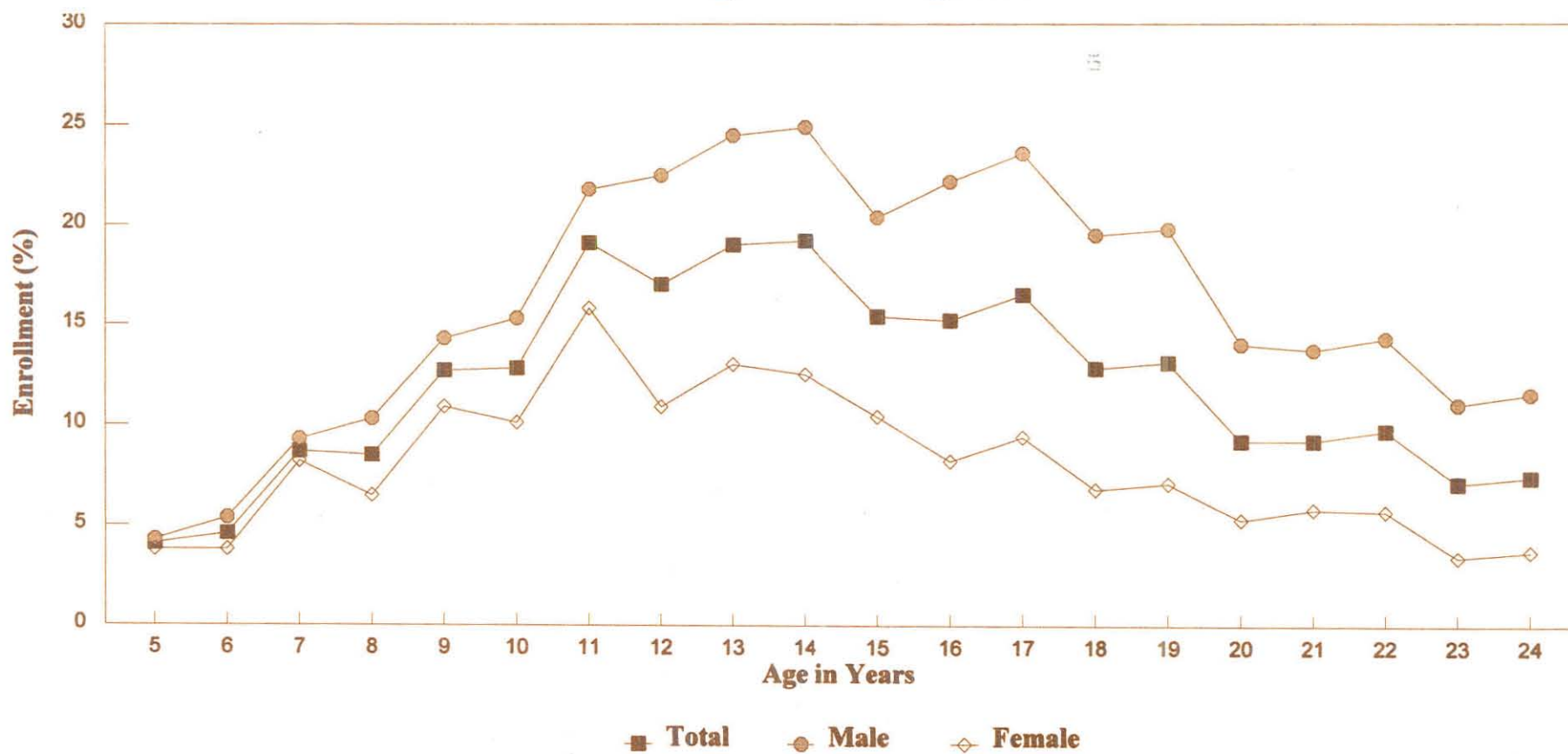
The gross enrollment ratio (Age specific Enrollment Ratio) is defined as a ratio between the number of pupils/students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, and the size of population in the relevant or eligible age group usually expressed in percent. The gross enrollment ratio for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

The table presents that about 26 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 who are enrolled in primary schools. Comparing this ratio with some least developed African countries suggests that it is slightly higher than for Mali (24 percent) but lower than for Niger (29 percent) and the Sudan (50 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). About 13 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 and

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

AGE	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	4.05	4.33	3.77	13.28	15.52	11.06	3.39	3.55	3.24
6	4.65	5.45	3.78	25.44	34.07	15.80	3.46	3.79	3.11
7	8.73	9.32	8.17	39.89	39.76	40.00	6.49	7.27	5.72
8	8.48	10.35	6.51	57.32	62.50	52.15	5.66	7.42	3.79
9	12.69	14.32	10.89	58.83	55.94	60.91	8.88	11.62	5.75
10	12.81	15.32	10.10	67.77	76.34	58.49	9.87	12.05	7.53
11	19.10	21.84	15.83	60.76	63.93	57.80	14.74	17.98	10.78
12	17.04	22.53	10.93	64.53	71.23	58.27	13.99	19.67	7.58
13	19.03	24.48	13.00	67.22	73.49	60.51	13.86	19.31	7.82
14	19.19	24.88	12.52	69.31	76.15	63.94	15.12	21.54	7.36
15	15.42	20.36	10.41	59.82	69.25	54.04	11.99	17.56	6.11
16	15.15	22.16	8.21	48.72	57.83	40.51	12.38	19.37	5.41
17	16.48	23.62	9.40	48.11	59.38	38.54	13.36	20.39	6.29
18	12.76	19.49	9.80	37.64	46.15	32.96	10.53	17.72	3.89
19	13.08	19.83	7.11	39.67	49.54	33.23	9.57	16.60	3.12
20	9.15	14.03	5.31	26.24	32.61	22.76	7.34	12.48	3.12
21	9.18	13.71	5.78	23.67	28.48	21.22	7.19	12.16	3.26
22	9.10	14.26	5.73	25.27	29.90	22.26	7.13	12.13	2.56
23	7.06	10.99	3.43	13.24	13.98	12.29	6.02	10.39	2.17
24	7.45	11.50	3.72	21.40	29.39	13.19	4.88	7.98	2.09
25-29	5.19	8.45	2.42	14.93	17.35	12.16	3.93	7.09	1.36
30+	2.04	3.21	0.75	7.99	10.20	5.13	1.59	2.64	0.44

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



about 5 pupils per 100 population aged 15-18 are enrolled in junior secondary and senior secondary schools, respectively (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 level¹ in general is computed to be 7.4 percent. This value is higher than Mali and Niger (each 7 percent) but lower than the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

In urban areas, however, relatively higher values, about 97 percent for primary, 76 percent for junior secondary and 42 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. Regarding enrollment in zones, highest enrollment ratio (29.1 percent) for primary level is recorded for Kamashi Zone. Gross enrollment in junior secondary is best in Metekel (14.2 percent) Zone and senior secondary in Asosa (7.5 percent) Zone. The ratio for primary schools in urban areas has got values that exceeds 100. This indicates that students whose age is outside the eligible age for primary (7-12 years) are registered in this level.

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 that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 96.8 against 20.7 percent for primary, 76.2 percent as opposed to only 4.4 percent for junior secondary and 42.4 percent verses about 2 percent for senior secondary. Similar pattern is observed for all zones.

The table also reveals that male participation is relatively higher than female in all levels. Similar pattern is observed for both urban and rural areas and all zones.

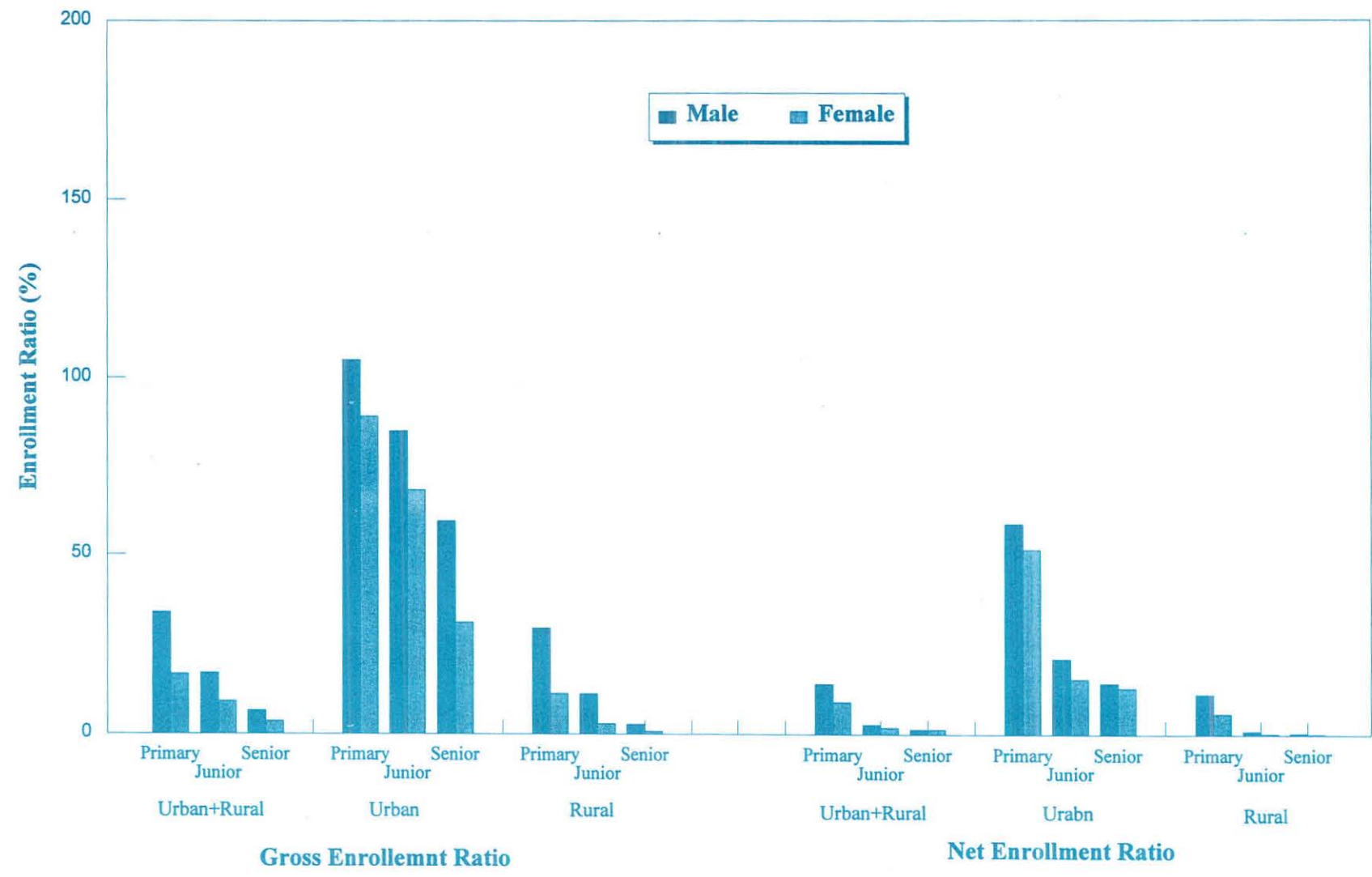
The gross enrollment ratio does not allow for matching of eligible age groups with corresponding levels of schooling. In order to overcome this limitation the net enrollment ratio is employed in the following sub-section.

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

Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION									
Urban+Rural	25.5	33.8	16.6	13.2	16.9	9.1	5.0	6.5	3.6
Urban	96.8	105.0	89.2	76.2	84.8	68.2	42.4	59.4	31.0
Rural	20.7	29.4	11.3	4.4	11.2	2.8	1.8	2.8	0.8
METEKEL									
Urban+Rural	24.6	32.5	16.0	14.2	18.9	9.0	3.4	4.3	2.5
Urban	77.8	86.1	70.0	61.9	77.6	47.4	21.3	29.5	16.4
Rural	19.7	28.2	10.4	8.9	13.0	4.3	1.5	2.3	0.8
ASOSA									
Urban+Rural	25.5	32.1	18.5	13.4	15.2	11.2	7.5	9.3	5.7
Urban	121.5	128.2	114.9	91.6	92.7	90.7	65.7	88.0	48.7
Rural	19.5	26.3	12.2	5.5	8.3	2.0	1.8	2.8	0.9
KEMASHI									
Urban+Rural	29.1	46.8	10.4	8.5	15.8	0.5	2.4	4.3	0.3
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	29.1	46.8	10.4	8.5	15.8	0.5	2.4	4.3	0.3

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



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.

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are 11.6, 2.3 and 1.4, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 12 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18 about 2 and 1 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

As far as net enrollment ratios for zones are concerned the highest rate for primary (13.0 percent) and junior secondary (3.6 percent) schools is recorded in Metekel Zone. This ratio is highest in Asosa (2.0 percent) Zone for secondary level followed by Metekel (1.2 percent) Zone. Kamashi Zone exhibited the lowest value (0.1 percent). For this zone no pupil whose age is either 13 or 14 years and learning in either grade 7 or 8 is found.

The data in table also indicate no significant difference between the two sexes in junior secondary and senior secondary levels. However, higher net enrollment ratio for males than for females is observed for primary level in all zones. This holds true for rural areas. In urban areas males net enrollment ratio is higher than females in all levels. The difference is, however, relatively smaller as the level increases.

The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 54.8 percent for primary, 18.1 percent for junior secondary and 13.5 percent for

Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ									
Urban+Rural	11.56	13.97	8.98	2.29	2.66	1.86	1.37	1.36	1.37
Urban	54.84	58.61	51.40	18.11	20.99	15.43	13.50	14.28	12.98
Rural	8.65	11.20	5.88	0.81	1.13	0.44	0.33	0.47	0.19
METEKEL									
Urban+Rural	12.98	15.62	10.11	3.57	4.45	2.59	1.18	1.23	1.13
Urban	48.99	50.24	47.91	21.27	25.85	17.01	8.94	10.26	8.15
Rural	9.69	12.81	6.22	1.62	2.31	0.83	0.38	0.51	0.27
ASOSA									
Urban+Rural	10.85	12.67	8.93	1.54	1.52	1.57	1.96	1.87	2.05
Urban	62.44	68.87	56.17	14.70	15.75	13.73	18.54	18.12	18.85
Rural	7.64	9.31	5.85	0.22	0.26	0.17	0.35	0.53	0.17
KEMASHI									
Urban+Rural	9.02	13.01	4.80	-	-	-	0.08	0.16	-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	9.02	13.01	4.80	-	-	-	0.08	0.16	0.30

senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 8.7 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.3 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. In urban areas the participation of boys is relatively higher compared to girls in primary, junior secondary and senior secondary schools. The values are 58.6 percent against 51.4 percent, 21.0 percent versus 15.4 percent, 14.3 percent as opposed to 13.0 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary, 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, Benishangul-Gumuz Urban+Rural: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 7														
Total..	684	340	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1106
Male..	328	224	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	604
Female..	356	116	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502
7 Years														
Total..	291	661	302	96	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1365
Male..	131	351	166	61	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719
Female..	160	310	136	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646
8 Years														
Total..	0	777	511	162	88	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1550
Male..	0	447	351	112	46	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	962
Female..	0	330	160	50	42	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588
9 Years														
Total..	0	512	576	235	82	45	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1469
Male..	0	292	356	131	45	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	858
Female..	0	220	220	104	37	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
10 Years														
Total..	0	688	911	397	211	102	41	17	0	0	0	0	0	2367
Male..	0	398	554	265	138	69	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	1450
Female..	0	290	357	132	73	33	20	12	0	0	0	0	0	917
11 Years														
Total..	0	265	359	337	151	74	22	15	5	0	0	0	0	1228
Male..	0	171	205	220	103	43	10	4	5	0	0	0	0	761
Female..	0	94	154	117	48	31	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	467
12 Years														
Total..	0	525	778	544	448	220	152	66	50	0	0	0	0	2783
Male..	0	337	561	342	354	157	91	37	40	0	0	0	0	1919
Female..	0	188	217	202	94	63	61	29	10	0	0	0	0	864
13 Years														
Total..	0	197	327	365	248	216	141	120	73	6	6	0	0	1699
Male..	0	124	248	246	179	137	78	84	47	6	0	0	0	1149
Female..	0	73	79	119	69	79	63	36	26	0	6	0	0	550
14 Years														
Total..	0	231	357	294	262	211	182	141	105	51	10	15	0	1859
Male..	0	151	254	235	211	141	118	79	62	31	5	6	0	1293
Female..	0	80	103	59	51	70	64	62	43	20	5	9	0	566
15 Years														
Total..	0	207	472	346	318	208	171	134	113	91	29	0	0	2089
Male..	0	133	354	227	228	128	107	72	60	48	18	0	0	1375
Female..	0	74	118	119	90	80	64	62	53	43	11	0	0	714
16 Years														
Total..	0	152	258	170	197	162	113	113	110	68	50	18	0	1411
Male..	0	133	201	141	153	102	64	77	92	33	21	8	0	1025
Female..	0	19	57	29	44	60	49	36	18	35	29	10	0	386
17 Years														
Total..	0	83	143	163	139	96	102	98	56	46	29	5	16	976
Male..	0	58	99	119	105	80	87	73	41	21	9	0	5	697
Female..	0	25	44	44	34	16	15	25	15	25	20	5	11	279
18 Years														
Total..	0	161	394	205	235	148	155	125	169	133	60	35	38	1858
Male..	0	147	324	162	160	131	108	68	113	72	35	20	12	1352
Female..	0	14	70	43	75	17	47	57	56	61	25	15	26	506
19 Years														
Total..	0	22	68	62	76	45	88	47	55	37	24	45	17	586
Male..	0	22	63	52	61	45	56	33	34	14	14	10	8	412
Female..	0	0	5	10	15	0	32	14	21	23	10	35	9	174
20+Years														
Total..	0	337	656	787	707	529	531	436	488	387	218	227	592	5895
Male..	0	280	520	607	516	410	412	343	354	283	132	135	486	4478
Female..	0	57	136	180	191	119	119	93	134	104	86	92	106	1417
Total														
Total..	867	5315	6299	4178	3177	2068	1717	1312	1224	819	426	345	663	28410
Male..	422	3363	4383	2925	2309	1474	1161	875	848	508	234	179	511	19192
Female..	445	1952	1916	1253	868	594	556	437	376	311	192	166	152	9218

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, Benishangul Gumuz-Urban: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE												Total		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	
Under 7															342
Total..	89	195	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226
Male..	53	134	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Female..	36	61	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Years															421
Total..	21	286	73	26	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
Male..	5	123	42	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225
Female..	16	163	31	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Years															587
Total..	0	295	190	48	42	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320
Male..	0	149	111	34	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267
Female..	0	146	79	14	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9 Years															523
Total..	0	162	189	100	43	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202
Male..	0	49	69	54	16	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321
Female..	0	113	120	46	27	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 Years															652
Total..	0	165	186	109	100	65	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	380
Male..	0	100	94	81	59	41	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272
Female..	0	65	92	28	41	24	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Years															380
Total..	0	55	63	116	68	46	17	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
Male..	0	30	19	71	36	26	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
Female..	0	25	44	45	32	20	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 Years															643
Total..	0	48	107	120	133	100	63	47	25	0	0	0	0	0	338
Male..	0	14	36	52	96	67	31	27	15	0	0	0	0	0	305
Female..	0	34	71	68	37	33	32	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	
13 Years															589
Total..	0	38	41	132	48	109	85	73	57	0	6	0	0	0	327
Male..	0	16	19	84	20	52	47	47	42	0	0	0	0	0	262
Female..	0	22	22	48	28	57	38	26	15	0	6	0	0	0	
14 Years															511
Total..	0	11	29	37	54	82	77	89	78	34	10	10	0	0	245
Male..	0	5	10	15	27	43	38	37	40	19	5	6	0	0	266
Female..	0	6	19	22	27	39	39	52	38	15	5	4	0	0	
15 Years															591
Total..	0	5	29	61	92	93	59	74	73	76	29	0	0	0	250
Male..	0	0	13	25	38	28	29	27	39	33	18	0	0	0	341
Female..	0	5	16	36	54	65	30	47	34	43	11	0	0	0	
16 Years															361
Total..	0	4	0	22	29	56	51	46	47	53	40	13	0	0	203
Male..	0	4	0	14	24	32	17	25	35	28	16	8	0	0	158
Female..	0	0	0	8	5	24	34	21	12	25	24	5	0	0	
17 Years															260
Total..	0	3	6	18	28	19	31	30	44	41	24	5	11	0	148
Male..	0	3	1	8	23	13	26	20	34	16	4	0	0	0	112
Female..	0	0	5	10	5	6	5	10	10	25	20	5	11	0	
18 Years															462
Total..	0	4	12	15	12	26	49	76	79	82	55	25	27	12	205
Male..	0	4	0	15	1	15	23	30	34	36	35	10	1	1	204
Female..	0	0	12	0	11	11	26	46	45	46	20	15	26	26	258
19 Years															205
Total..	0	0	4	6	20	3	38	13	33	27	19	30	12	0	99
Male..	0	0	4	0	15	3	21	8	17	9	9	5	8	0	106
Female..	0	0	0	6	5	0	17	5	16	18	10	25	4	0	
20+ Years															1790
Total..	0	5	46	72	159	121	166	147	192	202	144	161	375	1790	
Male..	0	5	29	27	75	72	92	84	106	125	72	90	300	1077	
Female..	0	0	17	45	84	49	74	63	86	77	72	71	75	713	
Total															8317
Total..	110	1276	1033	882	843	757	655	622	628	515	327	244	425	4406	
Male..	58	636	486	496	460	408	338	309	362	266	159	119	309	3911	
Female..	52	640	547	386	383	349	317	313	266	249	168	125	116		

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, Benishangul Gumuz-Rural: 1994

AGE SEX	GRADE												Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Under 7														
Total..	487	302	129	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	933
Male..	238	185	88	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516
Female..	249	117	41	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	417
7 Years														
Total..	270	375	229	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	944
Male..	126	228	124	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523
Female..	144	147	105	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421
8 Years														
Total..	0	482	321	114	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	963
Male..	0	298	240	78	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	642
Female..	0	184	81	36	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321
9 Years														
Total..	0	350	387	135	39	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	946
Male..	0	243	287	77	29	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	656
Female..	0	107	100	58	10	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
10 Years														
Total..	0	523	725	288	111	37	26	5	0	0	0	0	0	1715
Male..	0	298	460	184	79	28	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	1070
Female..	0	225	265	104	32	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	645
11 Years														
Total..	0	210	296	221	83	28	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	848
Male..	0	141	186	149	67	17	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	570
Female..	0	69	110	72	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278
12 Years														
Total..	0	477	671	424	315	120	89	19	25	0	0	0	0	2140
Male..	0	323	525	290	258	90	60	10	25	0	0	0	0	1581
Female..	0	154	146	134	57	30	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	559
13 Years														
Total..	0	159	286	233	200	107	56	47	16	6	0	0	0	1110
Male..	0	108	229	162	159	85	31	37	5	6	0	0	0	822
Female..	0	51	57	71	41	22	25	10	11	0	0	0	0	288
14 Years														
Total..	0	220	328	257	208	129	105	52	27	17	0	5	0	1348
Male..	0	146	244	220	184	98	80	42	22	12	0	0	0	1048
Female..	0	74	84	37	24	31	25	10	5	5	0	5	0	300
15 Years														
Total..	0	202	443	285	226	115	112	60	40	15	0	0	0	1498
Male..	0	133	341	202	190	100	78	45	21	15	0	0	0	1125
Female..	0	69	102	83	36	15	34	15	19	0	0	0	0	373
16 Years														
Total..	0	148	258	148	168	106	62	67	63	15	10	5	0	1050
Male..	0	129	201	127	129	70	47	52	57	5	5	0	0	822
Female..	0	19	57	21	39	36	15	15	6	10	5	5	0	228
17 Years														
Total..	0	80	137	145	111	77	71	68	12	5	5	0	5	716
Male..	0	55	98	111	82	67	61	53	7	5	5	0	5	549
Female..	0	25	39	34	29	10	10	15	5	0	0	0	0	167
18 Years														
Total..	0	157	382	190	223	122	106	49	90	51	5	10	11	1396
Male..	0	143	324	147	159	116	85	38	79	36	0	10	11	1148
Female..	0	14	58	43	64	6	21	11	11	15	5	0	0	248
19 Years														
Total..	0	22	64	56	56	42	50	34	22	10	5	15	5	381
Male..	0	22	59	52	46	42	35	25	17	5	5	5	0	313
Female..	0	0	5	4	10	0	15	9	5	5	0	10	5	68
20+ Years														
Total..	0	332	610	715	548	408	365	289	296	185	74	66	217	4105
Male..	0	275	491	580	441	338	320	259	248	158	60	45	186	3401
Female..	0	57	119	135	107	70	45	30	48	27	14	21	31	704
Total														
Total..	757	4039	5266	3296	2334	1311	1062	690	596	304	99	101	238	20093
Male..	364	2727	3897	2429	1849	1066	823	566	486	242	75	60	202	14786
Female..	393	1312	1369	867	485	245	239	124	110	62	24	41	36	5307

Accelerated - Above the two lines

Normal - Between the two lines

Retarded - Below the two lines

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 enquired 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 Zone, and Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that only 17.7 percent of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz region stated that they are literate. This rate is lower 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 Benishangul-Gumuz region 60.7 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural areas are 13.9 percent. This suggests that the literacy rate in the region is very low. 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; 71.9 percent, 20.7 percent and 24.9 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 49.6 percent, 6.9 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively.

Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

ZONE URBAN/RURAL	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			NOT STATED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION									
Urban+Rural	17.74	24.86	10.50	82.08	74.93	89.33	0.18	0.20	0.16
Urban	60.67	71.90	49.64	38.75	27.61	49.70	0.58	0.19	0.66
Rural	13.85	20.68	6.90	86.00	79.14	92.98	0.15	0.18	0.12
METEKEL									
Urban+Rural	18.61	26.67	10.65	81.32	73.26	89.28	0.07	0.07	0.07
Urban	52.22	66.82	39.88	47.50	32.88	59.87	0.27	0.30	0.25
Rural	14.80	22.51	7.05	85.15	77.45	92.91	0.05	0.04	0.05
ASOSA									
Urban+Rural	18.49	24.50	12.25	81.25	75.23	87.51	0.26	0.27	0.25
Urban	70.39	76.86	62.83	28.68	22.47	35.95	0.92	0.67	1.22
Rural	13.64	19.29	7.83	86.17	80.47	92.01	0.20	0.16	0.23
KEMASHI									
Urban+Rural	11.36	19.50	2.93	96.85	88.31	80.07	0.33	0.43	0.21
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	11.36	19.50	2.93	96.85	88.31	80.07	0.33	0.21	0.43

Literacy rate in Metekel and Asosa is about 19 percent. In Kamashi Zone the rate is 11.4 percent. Literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas and for males than females in all zones.

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 the majority (62.7 percent) have completed grades in primary schools followed by 16.2 percent of the population who have attended non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system). Population who have completed senior secondary and junior secondary levels constituted the same proportion (about 9 percent). Those who have above secondary education accounted for 2.5 percent. In rural and urban areas almost similar pattern has been observed except in junior secondary and senior secondary levels. The difference is noticed in junior secondary and senior secondary levels where proportion of literate who have completed grades in the former is higher than in the later in rural areas and the reverse is observed in urban areas. Close to one-fifth (19.4 percent) of the literate population of the rural population have got education described as non-regular whereas urban literates who can be categorized in this group accounted for only 8.2 percent.

In all zones the majority of literate population have been reported to have completed grades in primary level.

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 gradually increases up to age 25 years and thereafter it declines steadily. This pattern holds true for each sex and both for urban and rural areas. In all age groups higher proportion of male literate population than

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

Zone/Urban	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION							
Urban+Rural	Total	62.69	9.25	9.29	2.54	16.23	100.00
	Male	63.31	9.20	9.02	2.93	15.53	100.00
	Female	61.20	9.36	9.93	1.59	17.92	100.00
Urban	Total	45.89	15.84	23.85	6.22	8.20	100.00
	Male	42.28	15.59	25.90	8.71	7.52	100.00
	Female	51.02	16.19	20.94	2.67	9.18	100.00
Rural	Total	69.35	6.64	3.52	1.08	19.42	100.00
	Male	69.80	7.23	3.81	1.14	18.01	100.00
	Female	67.95	4.83	2.63	0.87	23.72	100.00
METEKEL							
Urban+Rural	Total	64.15	9.71	8.48	2.68	14.98	100.00
	Male	65.51	9.88	7.87	3.04	13.70	100.00
	Female	60.79	8.29	10.00	1.79	18.13	100.00
Urban	Total	45.99	15.18	20.54	4.56	13.74	100.00
	Male	43.60	15.70	20.99	6.61	13.10	100.00
	Female	49.37	14.44	19.89	1.66	14.64	100.00
Rural	Total	71.42	7.52	3.66	1.92	15.47	100.00
	Male	72.25	8.09	3.83	1.94	13.89	100.00
	Female	68.75	5.70	3.10	1.88	20.57	100.00
ASOSA							
Urban+Rural	Total	58.11	8.88	10.93	2.75	19.33	100.00
	Male	57.30	8.40	11.21	3.35	19.75	100.00
	Female	59.81	9.87	10.35	1.51	18.46	100.00
Urban	Total	45.80	16.40	26.68	7.63	3.48	100.00
	Male	41.16	15.50	30.07	10.50	2.77	100.00
	Female	52.44	17.69	21.85	3.53	4.50	100.00
Rural	Total	64.05	5.25	3.34	0.40	26.97	100.00
	Male	63.69	5.58	3.75	0.51	26.47	100.00
	Female	64.97	4.39	2.30	0.10	28.24	100.00
KAMASHI							
Urban+Rural	Total	83.26	8.78	3.71	0.25	4.00	100.00
	Male	82.22	9.80	3.96	0.28	3.73	100.00
	Female	90.39	1.76	1.96	0.00	5.88	100.00
Urban	Total	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Rural	Total	83.26	8.78	3.71	0.25	4.00	100.00
	Male	82.22	9.80	3.96	0.28	3.73	100.00
	Female	90.39	1.76	1.96	0.00	5.88	100.00

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN+RURAL										
10 - 14	Total	90.6	3.2	0.4	0.0	5.8	16.8	82.9	0.3	100.0
	Male	90.9	3.0	0.3	0.0	5.8	21.1	78.6	0.3	100.0
	Female	90.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	5.9	12.1	87.7	0.2	100.0
15 - 19	Total	76.2	12.0	5.6	0.2	6.0	24.3	75.5	0.2	100.0
	Male	79.7	10.6	4.1	0.1	5.5	30.8	69.1	0.2	100.0
	Female	70.5	14.3	7.8	0.5	6.9	18.2	81.6	0.2	100.0
20 - 24	Total	56.6	14.0	17.0	4.3	8.1	27.8	71.9	0.2	100.0
	Male	59.7	14.7	14.7	4.8	6.1	39.5	60.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	51.0	12.8	21.2	3.3	11.8	18.2	81.6	0.2	100.0
25 - 29	Total	48.9	11.2	17.1	6.1	16.7	22.9	76.9	0.2	100.0
	Male	50.5	12.1	17.4	6.8	13.2	37.0	62.8	0.2	100.0
	Female	44.3	8.5	16.5	4.2	26.5	11.0	88.8	0.2	100.0
30 - 34	Total	46.8	8.7	14.7	4.5	25.3	17.1	82.7	0.2	100.0
	Male	50.1	9.7	16.7	5.2	18.4	29.7	70.1	0.2	100.0
	Female	32.5	4.6	6.4	1.6	54.9	6.1	93.8	0.1	100.0
35 - 39	Total	47.1	5.1	9.1	3.4	35.3	14.5	85.3	0.2	100.0
	Male	50.7	5.3	10.0	4.0	30.0	24.6	75.1	0.3	100.0
	Female	30.0	3.9	4.8	0.9	60.4	4.9	95.0	0.1	100.0
40 - 44	Total	39.7	10.1	3.2	3.1	43.9	10.5	89.4	0.1	100.0
	Male	41.1	11.4	3.8	3.3	40.4	17.5	82.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	32.2	3.1	0.0	1.9	62.8	3.3	96.6	0.1	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			
URBAN+RURAL										
45 - 49	Total	34.0	5.3	7.3	1.6	51.8	11.1	88.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.9	5.5	8.2	1.8	48.6	17.6	82.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	18.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	78.9	2.7	97.2	0.1	100.0
50 - 54	Total	47.4	3.6	2.4	0.0	46.6	7.3	92.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	49.0	3.4	2.7	0.0	45.0	11.8	88.0	0.2	100.0
	Female	34.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	60.8	1.7	98.3	0.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	36.7	6.4	1.6	0.5	54.8	6.7	93.1	0.2	100.0
	Male	40.1	7.2	1.8	0.5	50.4	9.9	89.8	0.3	100.0
	Female	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.8	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	35.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	61.8	4.1	95.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	62.2	5.8	94.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	35.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	59.7	1.5	98.4	0.1	100.0
Total	Total	62.7	9.2	9.3	2.5	16.2	17.7	82.1	0.2	100.0
	Male	63.3	9.2	9.0	2.9	15.5	24.9	74.9	0.2	100.0
	Female	61.2	9.4	9.9	1.6	17.9	10.5	89.3	0.2	100.0

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
URBAN										
10 - 14	Total	89.4	7.7	1.3	0.0	1.6	63.7	36.0	0.3	100.0
	Male	88.9	8.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	68.5	31.1	0.4	100.0
	Female	90.0	7.2	1.2	0.0	1.6	59.0	40.7	0.3	100.0
15 - 19	Total	52.0	27.5	17.9	1.0	1.6	71.4	28.0	0.6	100.0
	Male	52.5	27.1	17.0	0.7	2.7	80.0	19.2	0.8	100.0
	Female	51.5	27.9	18.6	1.3	0.6	65.6	33.9	0.4	100.0
20 - 24	Total	31.4	17.9	37.7	7.8	5.2	75.8	23.4	0.8	100.0
	Male	26.3	18.3	38.8	12.7	3.8	86.2	13.1	0.8	100.0
	Female	35.9	17.6	36.7	3.5	6.3	68.5	30.6	0.8	100.0
25 - 29	Total	31.2	14.5	35.4	12.0	6.9	67.3	32.0	0.6	100.0
	Male	28.5	15.0	36.8	14.9	4.8	82.3	17.2	0.5	100.0
	Female	36.2	13.7	32.6	6.6	10.9	50.1	49.1	0.8	100.0
30 - 34	Total	28.3	10.5	34.5	11.0	15.7	55.9	43.5	0.6	100.0
	Male	24.3	10.5	43.5	13.6	8.1	72.8	26.8	0.3	100.0
	Female	39.4	10.6	9.3	3.7	37.0	33.9	65.1	1.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	35.7	8.6	24.6	11.1	20.0	51.3	47.8	0.8	100.0
	Male	33.0	9.2	27.8	13.5	16.5	69.3	29.7	1.0	100.0
	Female	45.3	6.5	13.4	2.6	32.3	26.9	72.5	0.6	100.0
40 - 44	Total	37.1	24.9	8.6	9.5	19.8	48.9	51.1	0.0	100.0
	Male	35.3	29.8	11.0	11.0	13.0	65.2	34.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	43.8	7.3	0.0	4.4	44.5	25.7	74.3	0.0	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			
URBAN										
45 - 49	Total	36.3	8.9	25.3	3.9	25.6	41.0	58.5	0.5	100.0
	Male	38.9	10.3	29.5	4.6	16.7	58.0	42.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	14.7	83.9	1.4	100.0
50 - 54	Total	56.9	8.0	8.5	0.0	26.6	28.3	71.7	0.0	100.0
	Male	56.6	9.0	9.6	0.0	24.7	46.1	53.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	59.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	7.2	92.8	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	33.7	9.0	7.9	0.0	49.4	22.5	77.5	0.0	100.0
	Male	34.9	9.6	8.4	0.0	47.0	41.1	58.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	3.1	96.9	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	37.4	8.9	5.6	0.0	48.0	15.8	83.3	1.0	100.0
	Male	40.9	10.4	2.6	0.0	46.1	26.8	73.2	0.0	100.0
	Female	16.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	60.0	4.5	93.6	2.0	100.0
Total	Total	45.9	15.8	23.9	6.2	8.2	60.7	38.8	0.6	100.0
	Male	42.3	15.6	25.9	8.7	7.5	71.9	27.6	0.5	100.0
	Female	51.0	16.2	20.9	2.7	9.2	49.6	49.7	0.7	100.0

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

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
RURAL										
10 - 14	Total	91.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	7.3	13.4	86.4	0.2	100.0
	Male	91.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	17.9	81.8	0.3	100.0
	Female	90.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	8.4	8.3	91.5	0.2	100.0
15 - 19	Total	83.9	7.0	1.6	0.0	7.5	20.1	79.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	85.5	7.0	1.4	0.0	6.0	27.2	72.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	80.5	7.1	2.1	0.0	10.3	13.2	86.7	0.1	100.0
20 - 24	Total	68.8	12.1	7.1	2.5	9.5	21.3	78.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	70.1	13.6	7.2	2.3	6.8	33.8	66.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	65.1	8.2	6.7	3.1	16.9	10.8	89.1	0.1	100.0
25 - 29	Total	57.9	9.5	8.0	3.1	21.6	17.2	82.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	59.8	10.9	9.2	3.3	16.7	30.1	69.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	51.0	4.3	3.4	2.2	39.2	6.7	93.1	0.2	100.0
30 - 34	Total	55.1	7.9	5.8	1.6	29.7	13.0	86.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	60.2	9.3	6.1	1.9	22.5	24.1	75.7	0.2	100.0
	Female	27.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	68.5	3.7	96.2	0.1	100.0
35 - 39	Total	51.6	3.7	3.0	0.4	41.3	11.3	88.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	57.1	3.9	3.6	0.5	34.9	19.9	79.9	0.2	100.0
	Female	21.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	76.3	3.4	96.6	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	40.8	3.8	0.9	0.3	54.2	7.8	92.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	43.3	4.3	1.0	0.4	51.0	13.6	86.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	2.0	97.9	0.1	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
RURAL										
45-49	Total	33.3	4.1	1.7	0.9	60.0	9.1	90.9	0.1	100.0
	Male	35.0	4.1	1.9	1.0	58.0	14.6	85.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	17.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	78.6	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	45.1	2.5	0.9	0.0	51.5	6.2	93.7	0.1	100.0
	Male	47.1	2.0	1.0	0.0	49.9	10.0	89.8	0.2	100.0
	Female	26.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	1.3	98.6	0.1	100.0
55 & above	Total	37.5	5.8	0.0	0.6	56.2	5.7	94.1	0.2	100.0
	Male	41.4	6.6	0.0	0.7	51.3	8.2	91.5	0.3	100.0
	Female	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	1.8	98.2	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	34.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	65.4	3.4	96.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	66.4	4.8	95.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	69.3	6.6	3.5	1.1	19.4	13.9	86.0	0.1	100.0
	Male	69.8	7.2	3.8	1.1	18.0	20.7	79.1	0.2	100.0
	Female	67.9	4.8	2.6	0.9	23.7	6.9	93.0	0.1	100.0

female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases.

The tables also display that the proportion of literate population who attended non-regular education strictly increases as age advances. In all age groups higher proportion for females than for males is observed for this category.

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 Gumuzs (93.7 percent), Jebelawi (91.2 percent) and Agews (82.1 percent). This is followed by the Oromos and Shinashas , about 75.0 percent each, from their respective total population. The table also indicates that most of the Gumuzs (84.8 percent), Shinashas (72.7 percent) and Jebelawis (71.7 percent) out of their respective total literate population in Benishangul-Gumuz region are literate and have completed grades 1-6.

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 that 28.0 percent of the Christians are literate while out of total Muslims 12.1 percent are literate. Muslim illiterates accounted for 87.7 percent of the total and those of Christians for 71.8 percent. The literacy status among the different denominations of the Christians out of their respective total population indicates no significant difference. Thus, about 73 percent of the Protestant and 72 percent each of the followers of the Orthodox and Catholic religions can not read and write. The distribution of the literate population of the Christians by highest grades completed depicts almost the same pattern observed for the total population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region where the first and second highest are in primary and non-regular school, followed by secondary, and above secondary education. This distribution for Muslims, however, portrays that proportion of literates who have completed grades in junior secondary is relatively higher than in senior secondary. Further more, Muslim literate population who have completed grades of above secondary formed

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz 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								
Agew	50.4	9.9	18.1	5.4	16.2	17.8	82.1	0.1	100.0
Amhara	55.0	9.8	9.8	3.3	22.1	32.9	66.8	0.2	100.0
Gumuz	84.8	6.8	1.4	0.0	7.0	6.2	93.7	0.1	100.0
Jebelwi	71.7	3.9	2.3	0.6	21.6	8.6	91.2	0.2	100.0
Oromo	59.6	11.7	16.3	3.3	9.1	24.6	75.1	0.3	100.0
Shinasha	72.7	10.2	6.1	1.0	10.0	24.2	75.6	0.1	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	68.2	10.9	9.6	3.1	8.1	26.3	73.5	0.2	100.0
Total	62.7	9.2	9.3	2.5	16.2	17.7	82.1	0.2	100.0
	URBAN								
Agew	43.3	14.5	29.0	2.8	10.4	47.9	52.1	0.0	100.0
Amhara	41.4	15.0	23.6	7.5	12.5	58.4	41.2	0.3	100.0
Gumuz	76.2	14.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	58.1	41.9	0.0	100.0
Jebelwi	61.1	12.5	15.7	4.6	6.2	49.7	47.7	2.6	100.0
Oromo	43.6	17.8	28.9	6.0	3.8	73.0	26.6	0.4	100.0
Shinasha	60.5	17.6	11.6	3.4	6.9	51.0	47.6	1.3	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	53.4	15.1	21.9	7.6	2.1	73.0	26.5	0.5	100.0
Total	45.9	15.8	23.9	6.2	8.2	60.7	38.8	0.6	100.0
	RURAL								
Agew	57.1	5.6	7.7	7.9	21.8	11.1	88.7	0.1	100.0
Amhara	60.8	7.6	4.0	1.5	26.1	27.8	72.0	0.2	100.0
Gumuz	85.1	6.5	1.1	0.0	7.2	6.0	93.9	0.1	100.0
Jebelwi	73.1	2.7	0.5	0.0	23.7	7.7	92.2	0.1	100.0
Oromo	72.9	6.7	5.8	1.0	13.6	15.8	83.9	0.3	100.0
Shinasha	76.4	8.0	4.5	0.3	10.9	20.9	79.1	0.0	100.0
Other Eth. Ethnic Gr.	75.4	8.9	3.7	1.0	11.1	20.1	79.7	0.1	100.0
Total	69.3	6.6	3.5	1.1	19.4	13.9	86.0	0.1	100.0

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Benishangul -Gumuz 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	59.9	11.1	12.1	3.5	13.4	28.0	71.8	0.2	100.0
Ortodox	58.9	11.2	11.8	3.2	14.9	28.4	71.5	0.2	100.0
Protestant	64.3	10.3	15.2	5.1	5.1	26.2	73.4	0.4	100.0
Catholic	79.9	12.4	0.2	3.2	4.3	28.1	71.6	0.3	100.0
Muslim	65.7	5.8	4.1	0.7	23.6	12.1	87.7	0.2	100.0
Traditional Relig.	88.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.6	95.2	0.1	100.0
Others	75.2	3.6	6.2	5.5	9.4	6.4	93.3	0.3	100.0
Total	62.7	9.2	9.3	2.5	16.2	17.7	82.1	0.2	100.0
URBAN									
Christian	43.0	17.1	25.9	7.1	6.9	64.3	35.1	0.5	100.0
Ortodox	44.8	17.4	24.1	6.0	7.7	62.3	37.3	0.4	100.0
Protestant	29.6	15.0	40.3	14.4	0.7	87.2	11.3	1.5	100.0
Catholic	48.3	17.2	3.4	31.0	0.0	49.2	50.8	0.0	100.0
Muslim	57.7	10.7	15.5	2.6	13.6	49.2	50.1	0.7	100.0
Traditional Relig.	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	52.9	0.0	100.0
Others	28.3	0.0	30.4	21.7	19.6	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0
Total	45.9	15.8	23.9	6.2	8.2	60.7	38.8	0.6	100.0
RURAL									
Christian	68.8	7.9	4.9	1.6	16.8	21.6	78.2	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	66.8	7.7	4.9	1.6	19.0	21.7	78.2	0.1	100.0
Protestant	77.8	8.5	5.4	1.5	6.8	20.6	79.1	0.3	100.0
Catholic	82.0	12.1	0.0	1.4	4.6	27.4	72.3	0.3	100.0
Muslim	67.5	4.8	1.6	0.3	25.9	10.3	89.5	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	88.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.6	95.3	0.1	100.0
Others	83.5	4.2	1.9	2.7	7.7	5.6	94.1	0.3	100.0
Total	69.3	6.6	3.5	1.1	19.4	13.9	86.0	0.1	100.0

insignificant proportion, only 0.7 percent.

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 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas, Benishangul-Gumuz: 1994

SEX	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	0.6	3.4	0.6
Male	0.6	5.1	0.6
Female	0.6	1.0	0.5

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Benishangul-Gumuz for each sex were grades 0.6 . These values for the urban literate population is estimated to be 3.4, 5.1 and 1.0 for males, females and both sexes, respectively. It can also be seen from the table that median grades for males (5.1) is higher than for females (1.0) in urban areas. Since the level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low the median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low which is almost equal (about 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 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 breakdown should refer to Volume I of the Statistical Report of the 1994 Population and Housing Census result of Benishangul-Gumuz Region (CSA, 1996).

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 one type of approach, 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) was considered appropriate, while in the urban areas the activities are relatively less affected by seasonal variations and hence a shorter reference period, that is, 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 considered 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 were 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, homemakers, 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 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region is presented as follows. The population of the region aged ten years and over was found to be 314,035 persons in October 1994 among which, 26,058 were residing in the urban part, while the bulk of the population (287,977 persons) were rural residents (See Tables 4.1a - 4.1c).

Among the population aged ten years and over 262,200 or 83.5 percent were reported to be economically active and 50,092 or 16.0 percent economically inactive (See Table 4.1a). The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male population aged ten years and over, 86.2 percent were economically active, while in the case of females it was 80.8 percent. The percentage distribution of the economically active population by sex in the three zones showed the highest (86.8 percent) for males in Metekel Zone and for females (88.4 percent) in Kemashi Zone; and the lowest for both males and females were reported in Asosa Zone, 85.6 percent and about 77 percent respectively.

Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban and Rural,

Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994								
Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	314,035	100.0	262,200	83.5	50,092	16.0	1,743	0.6
Male	158,260	100.0	136,410	86.2	20,961	13.2	889	0.6
Female	155,775	100.0	125,790	80.8	29,131	18.7	854	0.5
Metekel Zone								
Total	136,831	100.0	116,174	84.9	20,364	14.9	293	0.2
Male	68,020	100.0	59,028	86.8	8,831	13.0	161	0.2
Female	68,811	100.0	57,146	83.0	11,533	16.8	132	0.2
Asosa Zone								
Total	141,827	100.0	115,145	81.2	25,645	18.1	1,037	0.7
Male	72,241	100.0	61,862	85.6	9,885	13.7	494	0.7
Female	69,586	100.0	53,283	76.6	15,760	22.6	543	0.8
Kemashi Zone								
Total	35,377	100.0	30,881	87.3	4,083	11.5	413	1.2
Male	17,999	100.0	15,520	86.2	2,245	12.5	234	1.3
Female	17,378	100.0	15,361	88.4	1,838	10.6	179	1.0

Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban,

Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994								
Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	26,058	100.0	14,591	56.0	11,214	43.0	253	1.0
Male	12,917	100.0	9,001	69.7	3,802	29.4	114	0.9
Female	13,141	100.0	5,590	42.5	7,412	56.4	139	1.1
Metekel Zone								
Total	13,940	100.0	8,489	60.9	5,416	38.9	35	0.3
Male	6,387	100.0	4,592	71.9	1,776	27.8	19	0.3
Female	7,553	100.0	3,897	51.6	3,640	48.2	16	0.2
Asosa Zone								
Total	12,118	100.0	6,102	50.4	5,798	47.8	218	1.8
Male	6,530	100.0	4,409	67.5	2,026	31.0	95	1.5
Female	5,588	100.0	1,693	30.3	3,772	67.5	123	2.2
Kemashi Zone								
Total	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Rural,

Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994								
Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	287,977	100.0	247,609	86.0	38,878	13.5	1,490	0.5
Male	145,343	100.0	127,409	87.7	17,159	11.8	775	0.5
Female	142,634	100.0	120,200	84.3	21,719	15.2	715	0.5
Metekel Zone								
Total	122,891	100.0	107,685	87.6	14,948	12.2	258	12.2
Male	61,633	100.0	54,436	88.3	7,055	11.4	142	11.4
Female	61,258	100.0	53,249	86.9	7,893	12.9	116	12.9
Asosa Zone								
Total	129,709	100.0	109,043	84.1	19,847	15.3	819	0.6
Male	65,711	100.0	57,453	87.4	7,859	12.0	399	0.6
Female	63,998	100.0	51,590	80.6	11,988	18.7	420	0.7
Kemashi Zone								
Total	35,377	100.0	30,881	87.3	4,083	11.5	413	1.2
Male	17,999	100.0	15,520	86.2	2,245	12.5	234	1.3
Female	17,378	100.0	15,361	88.4	1,838	10.6	179	1.0

The tables also revealed that in all the three zones 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 all the rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region more active persons were reported compared to the inactive ones for both males and females (See Table 4.1c). However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females was reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active (42.5 percent active against 56.4 percent inactive). 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. Except Kemashi Zone where no data was found for the urban area, in the remaining two zones, a similar distribution pattern was observed.

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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region was reported to be 84 percent, 56.5 percent and 86.4 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups the activity rates for the rural area were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference was much more wider, where the activity rate was 13.2 percent in urban areas and 66.2 percent in the rural areas. The major reason for such variation was that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school at an early age, were usually engaged 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 level of 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 Figure

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

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	84.0	56.5	86.4
Male	86.7	70.3	88.1
Female	81.2	43.0	84.7
10-14			
Total	62.6	13.2	66.2
Male	61.6	10.7	65.1
Female	63.6	15.6	67.5
15-19			
Total	82.0	37.0	86.0
Male	80.3	38.9	83.3
Female	83.6	35.7	88.7
20-24			
Total	88.9	64.2	92.2
Male	91.6	78.8	93.1
Female	86.6	53.9	91.4
25-29			
Total	92.4	73.8	94.8
Male	97.1	93.7	97.6
Female	88.4	51.1	92.4
30-34			
Total	93.6	78.6	95.2
Male	98.8	96.0	99.1
Female	89.1	56.0	91.8
35-39			
Total	93.6	78.8	94.9
Male	99.2	96.7	99.5
Female	88.4	54.2	90.8
40-44			
Total	92.8	74.1	94.1
Male	98.9	92.3	99.5
Female	86.5	48.4	88.7
45-49			
Total	93.4	81.6	94.2
Male	99.1	99.1	99.1
Female	86.0	53.8	87.9
50-54			
Total	92.7	77.2	93.6
Male	99.0	98.6	99.0
Female	85.0	51.7	86.8
55-59			
Total	90.9	75.7	91.9
Male	97.6	92.6	97.8
Female	80.8	58.0	82.6
60-64			
Total	87.8	59.2	89.3
Male	95.5	70.1	96.7
Female	76.8	47.2	78.6
65+			
Total	77.3	42.2	79.3
Male	87.1	51.7	88.7
Female	62.2	32.9	64.4

* Activity rates were calculated excluding "the activity not stated population".

Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Total Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

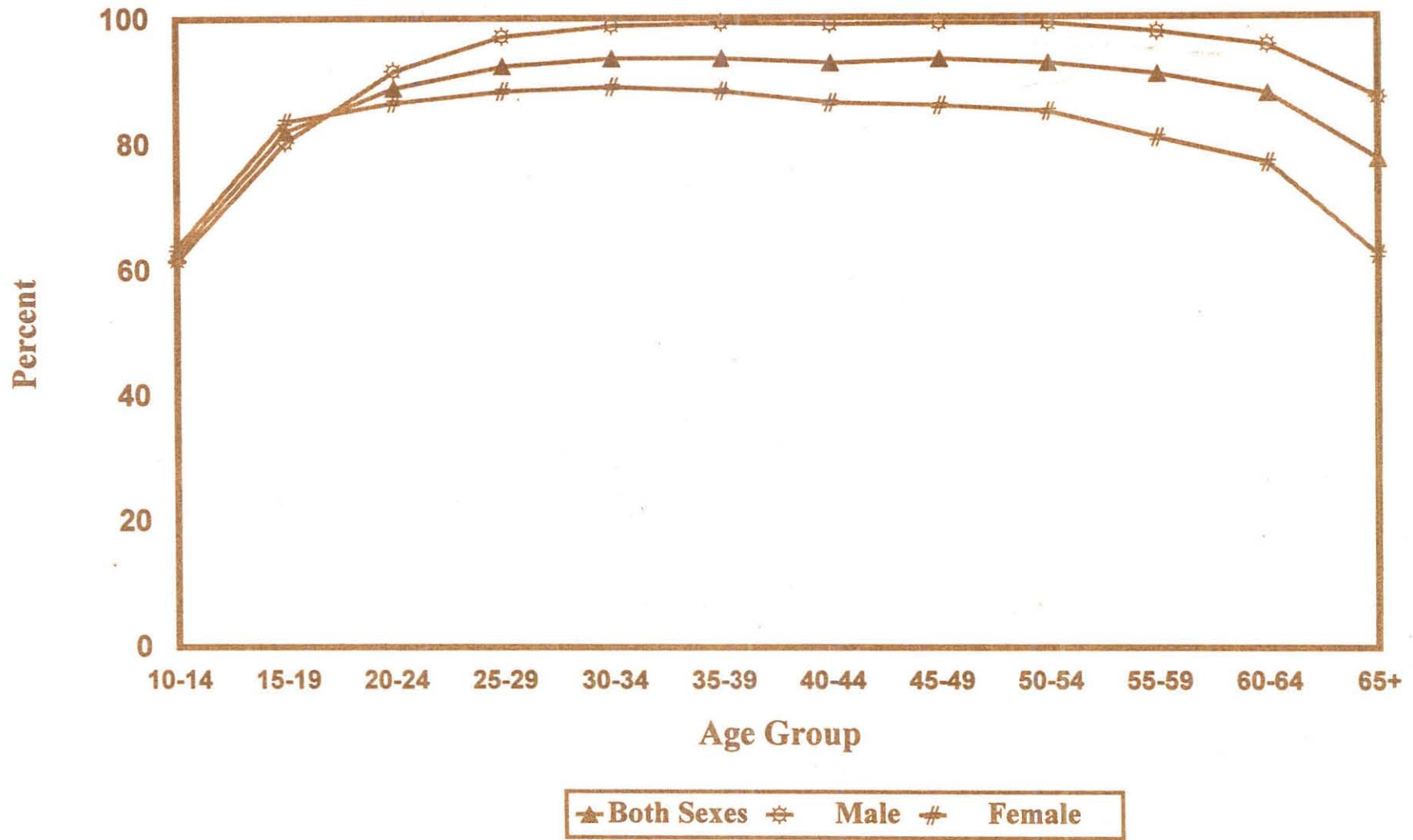


Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Urban Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

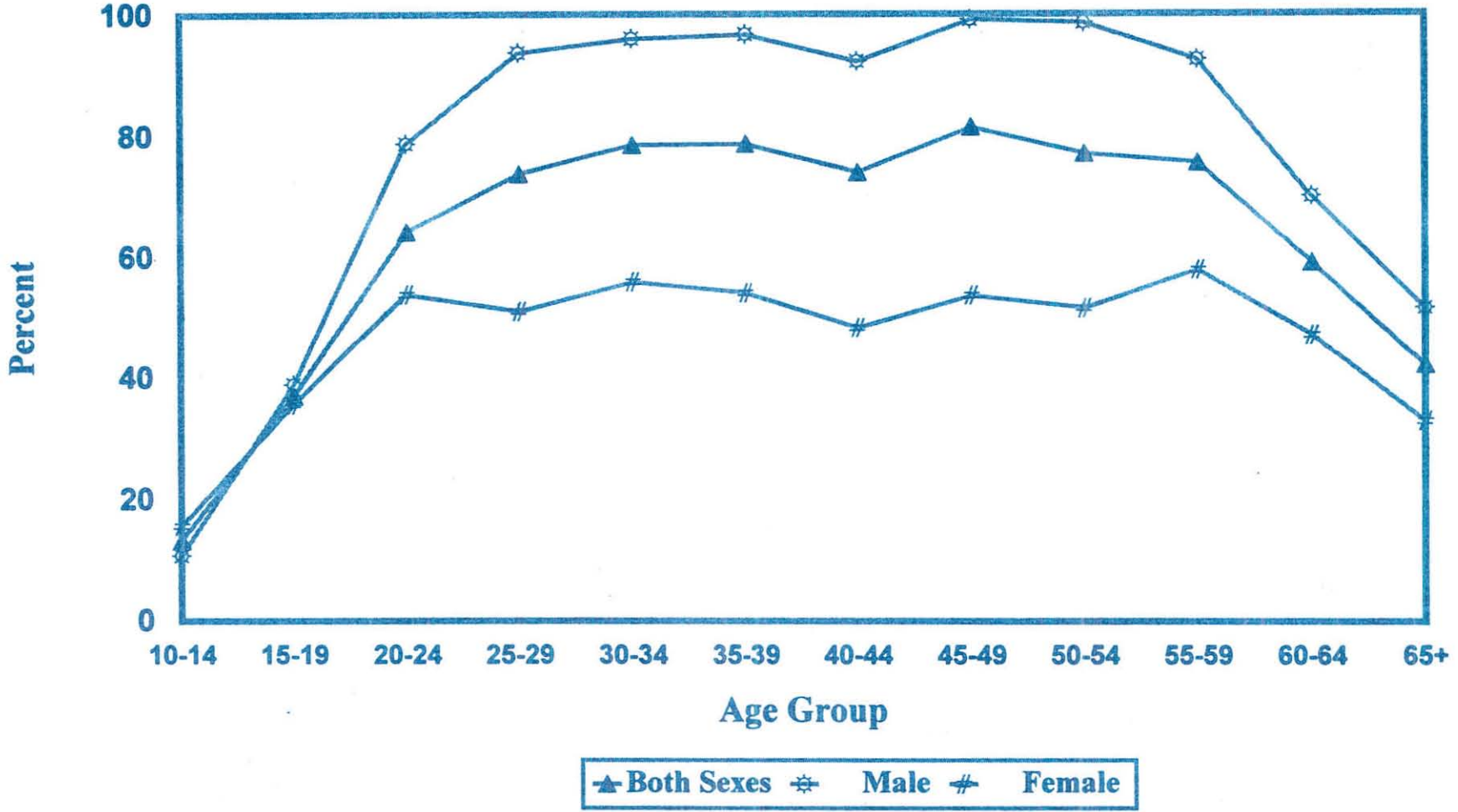
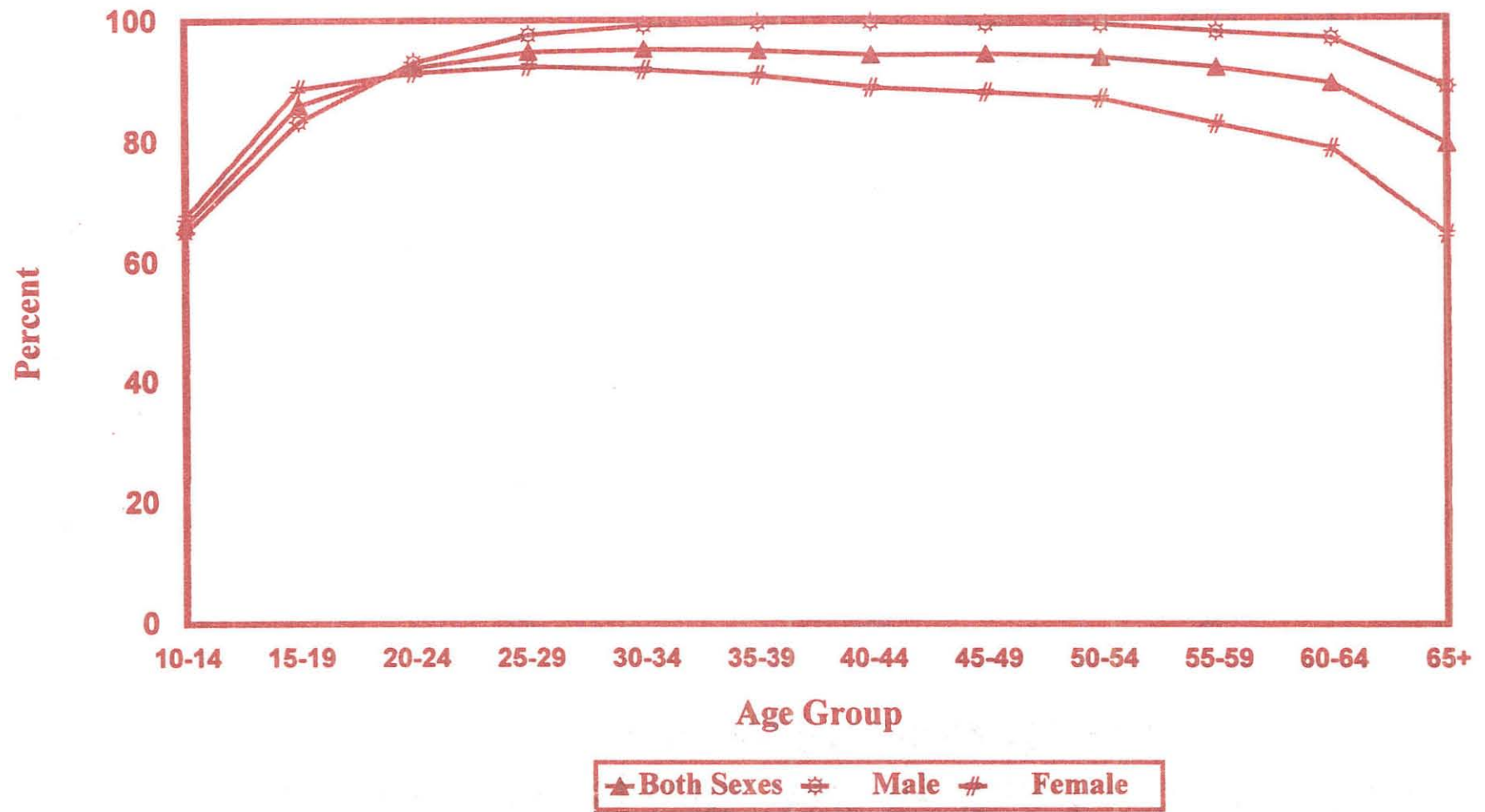


Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Rural Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994



4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for female reach its peak at an early age (30-34 age group) compared to that of male (35-39 age group). In the rural areas the rate of participation drop gently at older ages compared to the urban part, 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region, the employed and unemployed population were reported to be 99.3 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Similar patterns were observed for males (99.2 percent employed and 0.8 percent unemployed) and also for females (99.3 percent employed and 0.7 percent unemployed). The above pattern holds true in all the zones. However, for the urban and rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region a difference in rate was observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (5.4 percent urban unemployed against 0.4 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or the first time job seekers constituted the majority 65.7 percent, while the unemployed with work experience were reported to be 34.2 percent. Except Kemashi Zone where no data were found, the above pattern holds true for males and females in the remaining two zones. In all the zones the proportion of male unemployed population were consistently higher than the unemployed females. Except in Metekel rural and Asosa urban areas, where a higher percentage unemployed femeles were observed, in the urban and rural areas of the remaining zones male unemployed were higher or equal to the female unemployed.

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 to constitute the highest proportion (34.7 percent), followed by homemakers (25.0 percent) and the too young to work (24.2 percent), for total Benishangul-Gumuz Region (See Table 4.4). The corresponding distribution for male economically inactive population revealed students to constitute the highest proportion (56 percent), followed by the too young to work (28.1 percent). While in the case of females, homemakers took the largest (41.5 percent) share, and the too young to work (21.4 percent) the second largest group, followed by the

Table 4.3 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex, Zone, whether Employed or Not, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex		Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
				Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
Benishangul-Gumuz Region						
Urban+Rural						
Total	No.	116,374	115,508	866	296	569
	%	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Male	No.	59,028	58,568	460	180	280
	%	(100.0)	(99.2)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Female	No.	57,346	56,940	406	116	289
	%	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Urban						
Total	No.	8,689	8,218	471	145	325
	%	(100.0)	(94.6)	(5.4)	(1.7)	(3.7)
Male	No.	4,592	4,304	288	112	176
	%	(100.0)	(93.7)	(6.3)	(2.4)	(3.8)
Female	No.	4,097	3,914	183	33	149
	%	(100.0)	(95.5)	(4.5)	(0.8)	(3.6)
Rural						
Total	No.	107,685	107,290	395	151	244
	%	(100.0)	(99.6)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Male	No.	54,436	54,264	172	68	104
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Female	No.	53,249	53,026	223	83	140
	%	(100.0)	(99.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Metekel Zone						
Urban+Rural						
Total	No.	116,174	115,309	865	296	569
	%	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Male	No.	59,028	58,568	460	180	280
	%	(100.0)	(99.2)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Female	No.	57,146	56,741	405	116	289
	%	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Urban						
Total	No.	8,489	8,019	470	145	325
	%	(100.0)	(94.5)	(5.5)	(1.7)	(3.8)
Male	No.	4,592	4,304	288	112	176
	%	(100.0)	(93.7)	(6.3)	(2.4)	(3.8)
Female	No.	3,897	3,715	182	33	149
	%	(100.0)	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.8)	(3.8)
Rural						
Total	No.	107,685	107,290	395	151	244
	%	(100.0)	(99.6)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Male	No.	54,436	54,264	172	68	104
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Female	No.	53,249	53,026	223	83	140
	%	(100.0)	(99.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Asosa Zone						
Urban+Rural						
Total	No.	115,145	114,287	858	89	769
	%	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.7)
Male	No.	61,862	61,289	573	68	505
	%	(100.0)	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.8)
Female	No.	53,283	52,998	285	21	264
	%	(100.0)	(99.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.5)
Urban						
Total	No.	6,102	5,520	582	49	533
	%	(100.0)	(90.5)	(9.5)	(0.8)	(8.7)
Male	No.	4,409	4,016	393	49	344
	%	(100.0)	(91.1)	(8.9)	(1.1)	(7.8)
Female	No.	1,693	1,504	189	0	189
	%	(100.0)	(88.8)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(11.2)
Rural						
Total	No.	109,043	108,767	276	40	236
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Male	No.	57,453	57,273	180	19	161
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Female	No.	51,590	51,494	96	21	75
	%	(100.0)	(99.8)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Kemashi zone						
Urban+Rural						
Total	No.	30,881	30,802	79	56	23
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Male	No.	15,520	15,471	49	33	16
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Female	No.	15,361	15,331	30	23	7
	%	(100.0)	(99.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Urban						
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural						
Total	No.	30,881	30,802	79	56	23
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Male	No.	15,520	15,471	49	33	16
	%	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Female	No.	15,361	15,331	30	23	7
	%	(100.0)	(99.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)

students (19.3 percent). In the urban part of Benishangul-Gumuz Region students and homemakers constituted the highest proportion corresponding to male and female inactive populations, 73.7 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Considering the rural part, 52.1 percent of the inactive males were found to be students and a significant number of them too young to work (32.6 percent). Whereas for the females, 39.6 percent of them were homemakers, followed by the too young to work (26.7 percent) and students (14.4 percent).

In the urban areas of Metekel and Asosa zones, students comprised the highest inactive persons among the males, where above seventy percent were reported to be students, while in the case of females the highest proportion (over 45 percent) were homemakers. On the other hand, in all the rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz Region as well as the zones the proportion of male students and female homemakers were found dominant among their respective groups.

Table 4.5a which refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that more than seventy percent of the inactive students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that 12.7 percent of the inactive students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending at lower level of 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 pensioners, the too young to work, and the disabled, the proportion of illiterates were found to be dominant, 96.1 percent, 95.3 percent and 91 percent, in that order. The corresponding figures for the homemakers and prostitutes were about 78 percent and 67 percent, respectively. Similar distribution pattern 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 the rural part (See Tables 4.5b and 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 4.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Inactive Persons	Reason for Not Working							
			Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others	
Benishangul-Gumuz Region										
Urban+Rural										
Total	No.	50092	17364	12529	1754	12137	3601	562	2145	
	%	(100.0)	(34.7)	(25.0)	(3.5)	(24.2)	(7.2)	(1.1)	(4.3)	
Male	No.	20961	11740	440	878	5893	1080	0	930	
	%	(100.0)	(56.0)	(2.1)	(4.2)	(28.1)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(4.4)	
Female	No.	29131	5624	12089	876	6244	2521	562	1215	
	%	(100.0)	(19.3)	(41.5)	(3.0)	(21.4)	(8.7)	(1.9)	(4.2)	
Urban										
Total	No.	11214	5302	3628	201	734	529	372	448	
	%	(100.0)	(47.3)	(32.4)	(1.8)	(6.5)	(4.7)	(3.3)	(4.0)	
Male	No.	3802	2802	148	109	293	208	0	242	
	%	(100.0)	(73.7)	(3.9)	(2.9)	(7.7)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(6.4)	
Female	No.	7412	2500	3480	92	441	321	372	206	
	%	(100.0)	(33.7)	(47.0)	(1.2)	(5.9)	(4.3)	(5.0)	(2.8)	
Rural										
Total	No.	38878	12062	8901	1553	11403	3072	190	1697	
	%	(100.0)	(31.0)	(22.9)	(4.0)	(29.3)	(7.9)	(0.5)	(4.4)	
Male	No.	17159	8938	292	769	5600	872	0	688	
	%	(100.0)	(52.1)	(1.7)	(4.5)	(32.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	
Female	No.	21719	3124	8609	784	5803	2200	190	1009	
	%	(100.0)	(14.4)	(39.6)	(3.6)	(26.7)	(10.1)	(0.9)	(4.6)	
Metekel Zone										
Urban+Rural										
Total	No.	20364	7343	4397	970	4437	2123	373	721	
	%	(100.0)	(36.1)	(21.6)	(4.8)	(21.8)	(10.4)	(1.8)	(3.5)	
Male	No.	8831	5126	180	442	2147	628	0	308	
	%	(100.0)	(58.0)	(2.0)	(5.0)	(24.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(3.5)	
Female	No.	11533	2217	4217	528	2290	1495	373	413	
	%	(100.0)	(19.2)	(36.6)	(4.6)	(19.9)	(13.0)	(3.2)	(3.6)	
Urban										
Total	No.	5416	2275	1751	119	427	338	210	296	
	%	(100.0)	(42.0)	(32.3)	(2.2)	(7.9)	(6.2)	(3.9)	(5.5)	
Male	No.	1776	1253	33	54	172	123	0	141	
	%	(100.0)	(70.6)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(9.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	
Female	No.	3640	1022	1718	65	255	215	210	155	
	%	(100.0)	(28.1)	(47.2)	(1.8)	(7.0)	(5.9)	(5.8)	(4.3)	
Rural										
Total	No.	14948	5068	2646	851	4010	1785	163	425	
	%	(100.0)	(33.9)	(17.7)	(5.7)	(26.8)	(11.9)	(1.1)	(2.8)	
Male	No.	7055	3873	147	388	1975	505	0	167	
	%	(100.0)	(54.9)	(2.1)	(5.5)	(28.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(2.4)	
Female	No.	7893	1195	2499	463	2035	1280	163	258	
	%	(100.0)	(15.1)	(31.7)	(5.9)	(25.8)	(16.2)	(2.1)	(3.3)	

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Inactive Persons	Reason for Not Working						
			Students	Home Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
Asosa Zone									
Urban+Rural									
Total	No.	25645	8026	7480	671	6771	1228	178	1291
	%	(100.0)	(31.3)	(29.2)	(2.6)	(26.4)	(4.8)	(0.7)	(5.0)
Male	No.	9885	4980	229	405	3298	400	0	573
	%	(100.0)	(50.4)	(2.3)	(4.1)	(33.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)
Female	No.	15760	3046	7251	266	3473	828	178	718
	%	(100.0)	(19.3)	(46.0)	(1.7)	(22.0)	(5.3)	(1.1)	(4.6)
Urban									
Total	No.	5798	3027	1877	82	307	191	162	152
	%	(100.0)	(52.2)	(32.4)	(1.4)	(5.3)	(3.3)	(2.8)	(2.6)
Male	No.	2026	1549	115	55	121	85	0	101
	%	(100.0)	(76.5)	(5.7)	(2.7)	(6.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(5.0)
Female	No.	3772	1478	1762	27	186	106	162	51
	%	(100.0)	(39.2)	(46.7)	(0.7)	(4.9)	(2.8)	(4.3)	(1.4)
Rural									
Total	No.	19847	4999	5603	589	6464	1037	16	1139
	%	(100.0)	(25.2)	(28.2)	(3.0)	(32.6)	(5.2)	(0.1)	(5.7)
Male	No.	7859	3431	114	350	3177	315	0	472
	%	(100.0)	(43.7)	(1.5)	(4.5)	(40.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)
Female	No.	11988	1568	5489	239	3287	722	16	667
	%	(100.0)	(13.1)	(45.8)	(2.0)	(27.4)	(6.0)	(0.1)	(5.6)
Kemashi zone									
Urban+Rural									
Total	No.	4083	1995	652	113	929	250	11	133
	%	(100.0)	(48.9)	(16.0)	(2.8)	(22.8)	(6.1)	(0.3)	(3.3)
Male	No.	2245	1634	31	31	448	52	0	49
	%	(100.0)	(72.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(20.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.2)
Female	No.	1838	361	621	82	481	198	11	84
	%	(100.0)	(19.6)	(33.8)	(4.5)	(26.2)	(10.8)	(0.6)	(4.6)
Urban									
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural									
Total	No.	4083	1995	652	113	929	250	11	133
	%	(100.0)	(48.9)	(16.0)	(2.8)	(22.8)	(6.1)	(0.3)	(3.3)
Male	No.	2245	1634	31	31	448	52	0	49
	%	(100.0)	(72.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(20.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.2)
Female	No.	1838	361	621	82	481	198	11	84
	%	(100.0)	(19.6)	(33.8)	(4.5)	(26.2)	(10.8)	(0.6)	(4.6)

Table 4.5a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Economically Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-gumuz Region : 1994

Reason/and Sex	Economically Inactive population	Educational Attainment								
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated	
All Persons										
Total	50,092	30,738	1,175	14,808	2,023	1,011	140	41	156	
Male	20,961	9,769	363	9,160	1,064	439	71	30	65	
Female	29,131	20,969	812	5,648	959	572	69	11	91	
Students										
Total	17,364	2,205	335	12,314	1,618	755	70	30	37	
Male	11,740	1,438	252	8,522	1,006	415	55	30	22	
Female	5,624	767	83	3,792	612	340	15	0	15	
Home makers										
Total	12,529	9,741	690	1,484	303	201	44	11	55	
Male	440	335	16	73	10	6	0	0	0	
Female	12,089	9,406	674	1,411	293	195	44	11	55	
Disabled										
Total	1,754	1,597	27	107	0	4	14	0	5	
Male	878	771	18	84	0	0	5	0	0	
Female	876	826	9	23	0	4	9	0	5	
Too Young										
Total	12,137	11,561	37	492	5	0	0	0	42	
Male	5,893	5,545	26	285	5	0	0	0	32	
Female	6,244	6,016	11	207	0	0	0	0	10	
Pensioners										
Total	3,601	3,461	43	58	18	9	0	0	12	
Male	1,080	1,002	31	29	8	4	0	0	6	
Female	2,521	2,459	12	29	10	5	0	0	6	
Prostitutes										
Total	562	376	5	125	44	11	1	0	0	
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Female	562	376	5	125	44	11	1	0	0	
Others										
Total	2,145	1,797	38	228	35	31	11	0	5	
Male	930	678	20	167	35	14	11	0	5	
Female	1,215	1,119	18	61	0	17	0	0	0	

Table 4.5b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Economically Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Reason/and Sex	Economically Inactive population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	11,214	4,201	295	4,489	1,277	761	89	41	61
Male	3,802	901	64	1,928	549	283	35	30	12
Female	7,412	3,300	231	2,561	728	478	54	11	49
Students									
Total	5,302	360	24	3,316	984	549	34	30	5
Male	2,802	215	24	1,718	517	269	24	30	5
Female	2,500	145	0	1,598	467	280	10	0	0
Home makers									
Total	3,628	2,178	226	759	211	166	39	11	38
Male	148	112	11	20	4	1	0	0	0
Female	3,480	2,066	215	739	207	165	39	11	38
Disabled									
Total	201	152	8	37	0	0	4	0	0
Male	109	72	4	33	0	0	0	0	0
Female	92	80	4	4	0	0	4	0	0
Too Young									
Total	734	581	4	137	0	0	0	0	12
Male	293	215	4	67	0	0	0	0	7
Female	441	366	0	70	0	0	0	0	5
Pensioners									
Total	529	430	32	34	18	9	0	0	6
Male	208	156	21	19	8	4	0	0	0
Female	321	274	11	15	10	5	0	0	6
Prostitutes									
Total	372	201	0	115	44	11	1	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	372	201	0	115	44	11	1	0	0
Others									
Total	448	299	1	91	20	26	11	0	0
Male	242	131	0	71	20	9	11	0	0
Female	206	168	1	20	0	17	0	0	0

Table 4.5c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Being Economically Inactive, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Reason/and Sex	Economically Inactive population	Educational Attainment							Not Stated
		Illiterate	Non- Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	
All Persons									
Total	38,878	26,537	880	10,319	746	250	51	0	95
Male	17,159	8,868	299	7,232	515	156	36	0	53
Female	21,719	17,669	581	3,087	231	94	15	0	42
Students									
Total	12,062	1,845	311	8,998	634	206	36	0	32
Male	8,938	1,223	228	6,804	489	146	31	0	17
Female	3,124	622	83	2,194	145	60	5	0	15
Home makers									
Total	8,901	7,563	464	725	92	35	5	0	17
Male	292	223	5	53	6	5	0	0	0
Female	8,609	7,340	459	672	86	30	5	0	17
Disabled									
Total	1,553	1,445	19	70	0	4	10	0	5
Male	769	699	14	51	0	0	5	0	0
Female	784	746	5	19	0	4	5	0	5
Too Young									
Total	11,403	10,980	33	355	5	0	0	0	30
Male	5,600	5,330	22	218	5	0	0	0	25
Female	5,803	5,650	11	137	0	0	0	0	5
Pensioners									
Total	3,072	3,031	11	24	0	0	0	0	6
Male	872	846	10	10	0	0	0	0	6
Female	2,200	2,185	1	14	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitutes									
Total	190	175	5	10	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	190	175	5	10	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	1,697	1,498	37	137	15	5	0	0	5
Male	688	547	20	96	15	5	0	0	5
Female	1,009	951	17	41	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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region, 53 percent of the economically active population were unpaid family workers and about 38 percent self employed (See Table 4.6). The major contributors for the self employed category were the males (53.1 percent) and for the unpaid family workers the females (72.9 percent). In the urban part of the region, the self-employed males were slightly higher than the females, 36.6 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively. On the other hand, in the rural part, more females than males were concentrated in the unpaid family workers group, because the females usually work in the farms that were largely led by males. A significant number of government and private employees were reported, 31.1 percent and 10.4 percent, in the urban areas, while a small proportion, 0.5 percent and 0.9 percent in the rural areas, in that order. The table also revealed that members of co-operatives were found to be lower in the urban and rural areas of the region. The general pattern described above for the total, urban and rural Benishangul-Gumuz Region was also reflected in the three zones of the region, except Kemashi zone with no urban population (See Table 4.6).

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

Urban/Rural and Sex		Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Benishangul-Gumuz Region										
Urban+Rural										
Total	No.	260,839	11,020	99,102	5,535	3,561	229	138,220	146	3,026
	%	(100.0)	(4.2)	(38.0)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(53.0)	(0.1)	(1.2)
Male	No.	135,609	8,362	72,016	4,436	2,059	97	46,983	102	1,554
	%	(100.0)	(6.2)	(53.1)	(3.3)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(34.6)	(0.1)	(1.1)
Female	No.	125,230	2,658	27,086	1,099	1,502	132	91,237	44	1,472
	%	(100.0)	(2.1)	(21.6)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(72.9)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Urban										
Total	No.	13,733	696	4,893	4,265	1,434	15	1,903	78	449
	%	(100.0)	(5.1)	(35.6)	(31.1)	(10.4)	(0.1)	(13.9)	(0.6)	(3.3)
Male	No.	8,481	462	3,103	3,380	603	15	578	73	267
	%	(100.0)	(5.4)	(36.6)	(39.9)	(7.1)	(0.2)	(6.8)	(0.9)	(3.1)
Female	No.	5,252	234	1,790	885	831	0	1,325	5	182
	%	(100.0)	(4.5)	(34.1)	(16.9)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(0.1)	(3.5)
Rural										
Total	No.	247,106	10,324	94,209	1,270	2,127	214	136,317	68	2,577
	%	(100.0)	(4.2)	(38.1)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(55.2)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Male	No.	127,128	7,900	68,913	1,056	1,456	82	46,405	29	1,287
	%	(100.0)	(6.2)	(54.2)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Female	No.	119,978	2,424	25,296	214	671	132	89,912	39	1,290
	%	(100.0)	(2.0)	(21.1)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(74.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Metekel Zone										
Urban+Rural										
Total	No.	115,605	3,042	42,656	2,555	2,890	46	63,204	41	1,171
	%	(100.0)	(2.6)	(36.9)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(54.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Male	No.	58,748	2,368	32,343	2,018	1,621	19	19,785	27	567
	%	(100.0)	(4.0)	(55.1)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Female	No.	56,857	674	10,313	537	1,269	27	43,419	14	604
	%	(100.0)	(1.2)	(18.1)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(76.4)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Urban										
Total	No.	8,164	271	3,177	1,842	1,048	10	1,471	17	328
	%	(100.0)	(3.3)	(38.9)	(22.6)	(12.8)	(0.1)	(18.0)	(0.2)	(4.0)
Male	No.	4,416	167	1,813	1,455	358	10	415	17	181
	%	(100.0)	(3.8)	(41.1)	(32.9)	(8.1)	(0.2)	(9.4)	(0.4)	(4.1)
Female	No.	3,748	104	1,364	387	690	0	1,056	0	147
	%	(100.0)	(2.8)	(36.4)	(10.3)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(3.9)
Rural										
Total	No.	107,441	2,771	39,479	713	1,842	36	61,733	24	843
	%	(100.0)	(2.6)	(36.7)	(0.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(57.5)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Male	No.	54,332	2,201	30,530	563	1,263	9	19,370	10	386
	%	(100.0)	(4.1)	(56.2)	(1.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)
Female	No.	53,109	570	8,949	150	579	27	42,363	14	457
	%	(100.0)	(1.1)	(16.9)	(0.3)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(79.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
Asosa Zone										
Urban+Rural										
Total	No.	114,376	6,337	47,279	2,772	616	172	55,802	96	1,302
	%	(100.0)	(5.5)	(41.3)	(2.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(48.8)	(0.1)	(1.1)
Male	No.	61,357	4,716	32,635	2,215	399	78	20,558	66	690
	%	(100.0)	(7.7)	(53.2)	(3.6)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(33.5)	(0.1)	(1.1)
Female	No.	53,019	1,621	14,644	557	217	94	35,244	30	612
	%	(100.0)	(3.1)	(27.6)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(66.5)	(0.1)	(1.2)
Urban										
Total	No.	5,569	425	1,716	2,423	386	5	432	61	121
	%	(100.0)	(7.6)	(30.8)	(43.5)	(6.9)	(0.1)	(7.8)	(1.1)	(2.2)
Male	No.	4,065	295	1,290	1,925	245	5	163	56	86
	%	(100.0)	(7.3)	(31.7)	(47.4)	(6.0)	(0.1)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(2.1)
Female	No.	1,504	130	426	498	141	0	269	5	35
	%	(100.0)	(8.6)	(28.3)	(33.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(17.9)	(0.3)	(2.3)
Rural										
Total	No.	108,807	5,912	45,563	349	230	167	55,370	35	1,181
	%	(100.0)	(5.4)	(41.9)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(50.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Male	No.	57,292	4,421	31,345	290	154	73	20,395	10	604
	%	(100.0)	(7.7)	(54.7)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Female	No.	51,515	1,491	14,218	59	76	94	34,975	25	577
	%	(100.0)	(2.9)	(27.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(67.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Kamashi zone										
Urban+Rural										
Total	No.	30,858	1,641	9,167	208	55	11	19,214	9	553
	%	(100.0)	(5.3)	(29.7)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(1.8)
Male	No.	15,504	1,278	7,038	203	39	0	6,640	9	297
	%	(100.0)	(8.2)	(45.4)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(42.8)	(0.1)	(1.9)
Female	No.	15,354	363	2,129	5	16	11	12,574	0	256
	%	(100.0)	(2.4)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(81.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)
Urban										
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural										
Total	No.	30,858	1,641	9,167	208	55	11	19,214	9	553
	%	(100.0)	(5.3)	(29.7)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(1.8)
Male	No.	15,504	1,278	7,038	203	39	0	6,640	9	297
	%	(100.0)	(8.2)	(45.4)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(42.8)	(0.1)	(1.9)
Female	No.	15,354	363	2,129	5	16	11	12,574	0	256
	%	(100.0)	(2.4)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(81.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, the majority (82.3 percent) of the economically active persons in rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region were found to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.7). This was reflected for the total region, where 78.9 percent of the economically active population were skilled agricultural and fishery workers. However, in the urban part the picture was different, where a significant number of the economically active persons were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (21.8 percent), crafts and related trade workers group (18.7 percent) and those engaged in elementary occupations (18.1 percent). Except urban Metekel Zone, where a high number of persons were engaged in skilled agricultural and fishery workers group than in crafts and related trade workers group; in the remaining zones in both urban and rural areas, the general pattern presented above was found to hold true (See Table 4.7). In general the economically active persons engaged in the white collar occupations were considerably small, where a total of 1.4 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals, technicians and clerks occupational groups. The major contributor for this value was the urban sector that was reported to have about 18.5 percent of the active persons in the white-collar occupations.

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.8a, 4.8b and 4.8c present the distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region, respectively. About 86 percent of the economically active population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region were found to be illiterate. Except in the white-collar occupations, the high level of illiteracy that prevailed among the economically active population of the region was also reflected in the other occupational groups. For example, the overwhelming majority of the skilled agricultural workers and those in elementary occupations were illiterate, 88.5 percent and 89.2 percent, respectively. Similarly, the corresponding figures for the service workers and shop and market sales workers group and crafts and related trade workers group were, 46.5 percent and 64.7 percent, respectively.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Major Occupational Group, Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-gumuz Region : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex		Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Benishangul-Gumuz Region												
Urban+Rural												
Total	No.	260,839	534	167	1,973	790	3,992	205,825	3,499	496	40,312	3,251
	%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(1.5)	(78.9)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(15.5)	(1.2)
Male	No.	135,609	506	154	1,579	422	2,186	110,410	1,368	490	16,919	1,575
	%	(100.0)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.6)	(81.4)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(12.5)	(1.2)
Female	No.	125,230	28	13	394	368	1,806	95,415	2,131	6	23,393	1,676
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.4)	(76.2)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(1.3)
Urban												
Total	No.	13,733	393	150	1,287	696	2,998	2,564	2,110	401	2,490	644
	%	(100.0)	(2.9)	(1.1)	(9.4)	(5.1)	(21.8)	(18.7)	(15.4)	(2.9)	(18.1)	(4.7)
Male	No.	8,481	366	142	1,026	352	1,834	1,730	897	395	1,337	402
	%	(100.0)	(4.3)	(1.7)	(12.1)	(4.2)	(21.6)	(20.4)	(10.6)	(4.7)	(15.8)	(4.7)
Female	No.	5,252	27	8	261	344	1,164	834	1,213	6	1,153	242
	%	(100.0)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(5.0)	(6.5)	(22.2)	(15.9)	(23.1)	(0.1)	(22.0)	(4.6)
Rural												
Total	No.	247,106	141	17	686	94	994	203,261	1,389	95	37,822	2,607
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(82.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(1.1)
Male	No.	127,128	140	12	553	70	352	108,680	471	95	15,582	1,173
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(85.5)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(12.3)	(0.9)
Female	No.	119,978	1	5	133	24	642	94,581	918	0	22,240	1,434
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(78.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(1.2)
Metekel Zone												
Urban + Rural												
Total	No.	115,605	241	56	923	338	2,286	77,833	2,491	275	29,982	1,180
	%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(2.0)	(67.3)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(25.9)	(1.0)
Male	No.	58,748	235	48	728	161	1,032	43,227	867	269	11,630	551
	%	(100.0)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(73.6)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(19.8)	(0.9)
Female	No.	56,857	6	8	195	177	1,254	34,606	1,624	6	18,352	629
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(60.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(1.1)
Urban												
Total	No.	8,164	162	44	459	283	1,561	1,708	1,601	238	1,705	403
	%	(100.0)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(5.6)	(3.5)	(19.1)	(20.9)	(19.6)	(2.9)	(20.9)	(4.9)
Male	No.	4,416	157	41	373	120	792	1,084	557	232	835	225
	%	(100.0)	(3.6)	(0.9)	(8.4)	(2.7)	(17.9)	(24.5)	(12.6)	(5.3)	(18.9)	(5.1)
Female	No.	3,748	5	3	86	163	769	624	1,044	6	870	178
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(2.3)	(4.3)	(20.5)	(16.6)	(27.9)	(0.2)	(23.2)	(4.7)
Rural												
Total	No.	107,441	79	12	464	55	725	76,125	890	37	28,277	777
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(70.9)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(0.7)
Male	No.	54,332	78	7	355	41	240	42,143	310	37	10,795	326
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(77.6)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(19.9)	(0.6)
Female	No.	53,109	1	5	109	14	485	33,982	580	0	17,482	451
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(64.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(32.9)	(0.8)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Asosa Zone												
Urban + Rural												
Total	No.	114,376	262	111	996	433	1,536	99,752	868	221	8,929	1,268
	%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.3)	(87.2)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(7.8)	(1.1)
Male	No.	61,357	240	106	797	242	1,116	52,964	484	221	4,527	660
	%	(100.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(1.8)	(86.3)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(7.4)	(1.1)
Female	No.	53,019	22	5	199	191	420	46,788	384	0	4,402	608
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(88.2)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(1.1)
Urban												
Total	No.	5,569	231	106	828	413	1,437	856	509	163	785	241
	%	(100.0)	(4.1)	(1.9)	(14.9)	(7.4)	(25.8)	(15.4)	(9.1)	(2.9)	(14.1)	(4.3)
Male	No.	4,065	209	101	653	232	1,042	646	340	163	502	177
	%	(100.0)	(5.1)	(2.5)	(16.1)	(5.7)	(25.6)	(15.9)	(8.4)	(4.0)	(12.3)	(4.4)
Female	No.	1,504	22	5	175	181	395	210	169	0	283	64
	%	(100.0)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(11.6)	(12.0)	(26.3)	(14.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(4.3)
Rural												
Total	No.	108,807	31	5	168	20	99	98,896	359	58	8,144	1,027
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(90.9)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(7.5)	(0.9)
Male	No.	57,292	31	5	144	10	74	52,318	144	58	4,025	483
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(91.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(7.0)	(0.8)
Female	No.	51,515	0	0	24	10	25	46,578	215	0	4,119	544
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.4)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(1.1)
Kemashi zone												
Urban + Rural												
Total	No.	30,858	31	0	54	19	170	28,240	140	0	1,401	803
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(91.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(2.6)
Male	No.	15,504	31	0	54	19	38	14,219	17	0	762	364
	%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(91.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(2.3)
Female	No.	15,354	0	0	0	0	132	14,021	123	0	639	439
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(91.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(2.9)
Urban												
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural												
Total	No.	30,858	31	0	54	19	170	28,240	140	0	1,401	803
	%	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(91.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(2.6)
Male	No.	15,504	31	0	54	19	38	14,219	17	0	762	364
	%	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(91.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(2.3)
Female	No.	15,354	0	0	0	0	132	14,021	123	0	639	439
	%	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(91.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(2.9)

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 (68.4 percent), professionals group (72.5 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (75.4 percent) and clerks group (61.5 percent). Similarly, a sizable number of persons with elementary education, that is, who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the plant and machine operators and assemblers group (38.1 percent), service workers and shop and market sales workers group (22.9 percent) and in crafts and related trade workers group (14.7 percent). However, an insignificant number of persons who have education above elementary level were reported in the last five occupational groups as reported in Table 4.8a. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural parts of the region (See Tables 4.8b and 4.8c). The percent illiterate indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebeles or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

Among the economically active population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region, 93.2 percent were reported to be engaged in the agricultural sector. As was indicated in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture is the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.9). This was universal in the rural part of the region, where in all the rural parts of the zones above 95 percent of the rural work force was engaged in agriculture. However, in the urban part other than agriculture, a sizable number of males were engaged in public administration and defence (26.8 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (15.6 percent), and education, health and social work (10.5 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were found in hotels and restaurants (27.2 percent), private households with employed persons division and in wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods industrial division (each 11.2 percent).

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

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Economically Active Population											
Total	260,839	534	167	1,973	790	3,992	205,825	3,499	496	40,312	3,251
Male	135,609	506	154	1,579	422	2,186	110,410	1,368	490	16,919	1,575
Female	125,230	28	13	394	368	1,806	95,415	2,131	6	23,393	1,676
Illiterate											
Total	224,998	32	13	106	30	1,858	182,242	2,265	66	35,967	2,419
Male	107,810	31	5	96	25	611	91,378	555	60	14,102	947
Female	117,188	1	8	10	5	1,247	90,864	1,710	6	21,865	1,472
Non-Regular											
Total	7,842	0	0	40	1	273	6,609	229	34	598	58
Male	5,742	0	0	40	1	190	5,052	102	34	297	26
Female	2,100	0	0	0	0	83	1,557	127	0	301	32
Grades 1-6											
Total	19,743	41	4	58	37	914	14,644	514	189	2,877	465
Male	15,490	36	4	54	30	606	11,951	300	189	1,965	355
Female	4,253	5	0	4	7	308	2,693	214	0	912	110
Grades 7-8											
Total	2,991	50	0	50	83	367	1,573	215	87	442	124
Male	2,471	50	0	42	74	273	1,385	163	87	297	100
Female	520	0	0	8	9	94	188	52	0	145	24
Grades 9-11											
Total	1,844	41	14	207	148	349	504	166	70	270	75
Male	1,517	41	9	168	83	305	466	144	70	180	51
Female	327	0	5	39	65	44	38	22	0	90	24
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	1,824	182	8	610	420	210	74	79	45	116	80
Male	1,298	166	8	484	173	180	47	73	45	56	66
Female	526	16	0	126	247	30	27	6	0	60	14
Grade 12+											
Total	1,358	183	113	877	66	21	26	31	5	6	30
Male	1,114	177	113	675	36	21	26	31	5	0	30
Female	244	6	0	202	30	0	0	0	0	6	0
Not Stated											
Total	239	5	15	25	5	0	153	0	0	36	0
Male	167	5	15	20	0	0	105	0	0	22	0
Female	72	0	0	5	5	0	48	0	0	14	0

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

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Economically Active Population											
Total	13,733	393	150	1,287	696	2,998	2,564	2,110	401	2,490	644
Male	8,481	366	142	1,026	352	1,834	1,730	897	395	1,337	402
Female	5,252	27	8	261	344	1,164	834	1,213	6	1,153	242
Illiterate											
Total	5,514	21	3	59	30	1,149	1,506	1,104	50	1,270	322
Male	2,455	20	0	54	25	447	931	240	44	531	163
Female	3,059	1	3	5	5	702	575	864	6	739	159
Non-Regular											
Total	986	0	0	20	1	221	312	204	28	193	7
Male	632	0	0	20	1	159	213	86	28	125	0
Female	354	0	0	0	0	62	99	118	0	68	7
Grades 1-6											
Total	2,546	25	4	45	32	738	537	376	153	462	174
Male	1,864	20	4	45	29	490	423	215	153	350	135
Female	682	5	0	0	3	248	114	161	0	112	39
Grades 7-8											
Total	1,103	14	0	31	63	351	96	174	75	255	44
Male	827	14	0	23	54	263	75	132	75	156	35
Female	276	0	0	8	9	88	21	42	0	99	9
Grades 9-11											
Total	1,176	35	9	165	126	313	64	159	52	208	45
Male	905	35	4	131	68	274	55	137	52	128	21
Female	271	0	5	34	58	39	9	22	0	80	24
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	1,423	163	8	392	384	205	28	77	38	96	32
Male	986	148	8	305	150	180	17	71	38	41	28
Female	437	15	0	87	234	25	11	6	0	55	4
Grade 12+											
Total	928	130	111	555	55	21	15	16	5	0	20
Male	770	124	111	433	25	21	15	16	5	0	20
Female	158	6	0	122	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	57	5	15	20	5	0	6	0	0	6	0
Male	42	5	15	15	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Female	15	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0

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

Education and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Economically Active Population											
Total	247,106	141	17	686	94	994	203,261	1,389	95	37,822	2,607
Male	127,128	140	12	553	70	352	108,680	471	95	15,582	1,173
Female	119,978	1	5	133	24	642	94,581	918	0	22,240	1,434
Illiterate											
Total	219,484	11	10	47	0	709	180,736	1,161	16	34,697	2,097
Male	105,355	11	5	42	0	164	90,447	315	16	13,571	784
Female	114,129	0	5	5	0	545	90,289	846	0	21,126	1,313
Non-Regular											
Total	6,856	0	0	20	0	52	6,297	25	6	405	51
Male	5,110	0	0	20	0	31	4,839	16	6	172	26
Female	1,746	0	0	0	0	21	1,458	9	0	233	25
Grades 1-6											
Total	17,197	16	0	13	5	176	14,107	138	36	2,415	291
Male	13,626	16	0	9	1	116	11,528	85	36	1,615	220
Female	3,571	0	0	4	4	60	2,579	53	0	800	71
Grades 7-8											
Total	1,888	36	0	19	20	16	1,477	41	12	187	80
Male	1,644	36	0	19	20	10	1,310	31	12	141	65
Female	244	0	0	0	0	6	167	10	0	46	15
Grades 9-11											
Total	668	6	5	42	22	36	440	7	18	62	30
Male	612	6	5	37	15	31	411	7	18	52	30
Female	56	0	0	5	7	5	29	0	0	10	0
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	401	19	0	218	36	5	46	2	7	20	48
Male	312	18	0	179	23	0	30	2	7	15	38
Female	89	1	0	39	13	5	16	0	0	5	10
Grade 12+											
Total	430	53	2	322	11	0	11	15	0	6	10
Male	344	53	2	242	11	0	11	15	0	0	10
Female	86	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Not Stated											
Total	182	0	0	5	0	0	147	0	0	30	0
Male	125	0	0	5	0	0	104	0	0	16	0
Female	57	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	14	0

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

Major Industrial Division		Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Benishangul-Gumuz Region										
Economically Active Population	No.	260,839	135,609	125,230	13,733	8,481	5,252	247,106	127,128	119,978
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	243,027	125,847	117,180	3,078	1,993	1,085	239,949	123,854	116,095
	%	(93.2)	(92.8)	(93.6)	(22.4)	(23.5)	(20.7)	(97.1)	(97.4)	(96.8)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	458	219	239	49	35	14	409	184	225
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Manufacturing	No.	1,511	823	688	868	536	332	643	287	356
	%	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	51	46	5	51	46	5	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	449	413	36	361	336	25	88	77	11
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	2,518	1,625	893	1,909	1,323	586	609	302	307
	%	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(13.9)	(15.6)	(11.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	2,460	197	2,263	1,581	153	1,428	879	44	835
	%	(0.9)	(0.1)	(1.8)	(11.5)	(1.8)	(27.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.7)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	573	467	106	390	327	63	183	140	43
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.8)	(3.9)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Intri-mediation	No.	16	12	4	16	12	4	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	12	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	3,307	2,698	609	2,840	2,273	567	467	425	42
	%	(1.3)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(20.7)	(26.8)	(10.8)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	1,885	1,483	402	1,155	889	266	730	594	136
	%	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(8.4)	(10.5)	(5.1)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	319	246	73	220	166	54	99	80	19
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	1,023	73	950	644	58	586	379	15	364
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(4.7)	(0.7)	(11.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	29	29	0	29	29	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	3,201	1,419	1,782	530	293	237	2,671	1,126	1,545
	%	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(4.5)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.3)

Table 4.9(Cont'd).

Major Industrial Division	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Metekel Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	115,605	58,748	56,857	8,164	4,416	3,748	107,441	54,332	53,109
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	105,921	54,037	51,884	2,125	1,295	830	103,796	52,742	51,054
	%	(91.6)	(92.0)	(91.3)	(26.0)	(29.3)	(22.1)	(96.6)	(97.1)	(96.1)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	10	10	0	5	5	0	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	1,303	673	630	735	418	317	568	255	313
	%	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(9.0)	(9.5)	(8.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	14	9	5	14	9	5	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	167	161	6	89	89	0	78	72	6
	%	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	1,466	890	576	1,066	661	405	400	229	171
	%	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(13.1)	(15.0)	(10.8)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	1,737	65	1,672	1,126	40	1,086	611	25	586
	%	(1.5)	(0.1)	(2.9)	(13.8)	(0.9)	(29.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	317	256	61	183	156	27	134	100	34
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(2.2)	(3.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Financial Intri-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	7	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	1,473	1,186	287	1,281	1,022	259	192	164	28
	%	(1.3)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(15.7)	(23.1)	(6.9)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	952	731	221	472	362	110	480	369	111
	%	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(5.8)	(8.2)	(2.9)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.2)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	249	181	68	175	126	49	74	55	19
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	839	39	800	516	34	482	323	5	318
	%	(0.7)	(0.1)	(1.4)	(6.3)	(0.8)	(12.9)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%									
Not Stated	No.	1,150	503	647	370	192	178	780	311	469
	%	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(4.5)	(4.3)	(4.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.9)

Table 4.9(Cont'd).

Major Industrial Division	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Asosa Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	114,376	61,357	53,019	5,569	4,065	1,504	108,807	57,292	51,515
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	107,491	56,869	50,622	953	698	255	106,538	56,171	50,367
	%	(94.0)	(92.7)	(95.5)	(17.1)	(17.2)	(17.0)	(97.9)	(98.0)	(97.8)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	448	209	239	44	30	14	404	179	225
	%	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Manufacturing	No.	192	138	54	133	118	15	59	20	39
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	37	37	0	37	37	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	277	247	30	272	247	25	5	0	5
	%	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(4.9)	(6.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	964	730	234	843	662	181	121	68	53
	%	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(15.1)	(16.3)	(12.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	545	127	418	455	113	342	90	14	76
	%	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(8.2)	(2.8)	(22.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	251	206	45	207	171	36	44	35	9
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Intra-mediation	No.	16	12	4	16	12	4	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	1,656	1,339	317	1,559	1,251	308	97	88	9
	%	(1.4)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(28.0)	(30.8)	(20.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	886	705	181	683	527	156	203	178	25
	%	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(12.3)	(13.0)	(10.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	56	51	5	45	40	5	11	11	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	174	29	145	128	24	104	46	5	41
	%	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(0.6)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	29	29	0	29	29	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	1,349	624	725	160	101	59	1,189	523	666
	%	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(3.9)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.3)

Table 4.9(Cont'd).

Major Industrial Division		Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kamashi Zone										
Economically Active Population	No.	30,858	15,504	15,354	0	0	0	30,858	15,504	15,354
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing	No.	29,615	14,941	14,674	0	0	0	29,615	14,941	14,674
	%	(96.0)	(96.4)	(95.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.0)	(96.4)	(95.6)
Mining and Quarrying	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing	No.	16	12	4	0	0	0	16	12	4
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction	No.	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	No.	88	5	83	0	0	0	88	5	83
	%	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)
Hotels and Restaurants	No.	178	5	173	0	0	0	178	5	173
	%	(0.6)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Transport, Storage & Communication	No.	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	No.	178	173	5	0	0	0	178	173	5
	%	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work	No.	47	47	0	0	0	0	47	47	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities	No.	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons	No.	10	5	5	0	0	0	10	5	5
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated	No.	702	292	410	0	0	0	702	292	410
	%	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.7)

In the urban part of all the zones, females were found to be the major contributors for the hotels and restaurants industrial division, where the highest was observed in Metekel Zone (29 percent). As indicated above for the region, similar distribution pattern was observed in the three zones, except urban part of Kemashi Zone (See Table 4.9).

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 the majority (86.3 percent) of the economically active population of the region were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were 40.2 percent and 88.8 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 89.1 percent and 89.4 percent, were found to be illiterate, for total and rural Benishangul-Gumuz Region, respectively. The economically active persons engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (47.3 percent), transport, storage and communications (48 percent) and other social, cultural, personal and household activities (45.8 percent) industrial divisions were reported to be illiterate for the total region (Table 4.10a). Even higher percent illiterates were reported in mining and quarrying (81.2 percent), manufacturing (62.5 percent), hotels and restaurants (72.4 percent) and in the private households with employed persons (74.1 percent) industrial divisions. On the contrary, a significant proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade twelve were reported in financial inter-mediation (62.5 percent), public administration and defence, compulsory social security (38.2 percent), in education, health and social work (73.6 percent), and extra-territorial organization and bodies (51.7 percent) industrial divisions.

In the urban areas of the region, due to relatively a higher literacy level compared to the rural part, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Table 4.10b and 4.10c). Higher percent literate economically active persons that have completed elementary and higher level education were observed in selected industrial divisions of the urban areas, such as, financial inter-mediation; real estate, renting and business activities; public

Table 4.10a Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz 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	Grade 12+	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	260,839	224,998	7,842	19,743	2,991	1,844	1,824	1,358	239
Male	135,609	107,810	5,742	15,490	2,471	1,517	1,298	1,114	167
Female	125,230	117,188	2,100	4,253	520	327	526	244	72
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	243,027	216,493	6,984	16,966	1,716	564	93	36	175
Male	125,847	104,875	5,210	13,545	1,487	520	62	30	118
Female	117,180	111,618	1,774	3,421	229	44	31	6	57
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	458	372	27	24	11	0	14	10	0
Male	219	160	14	24	11	0	5	5	0
Female	239	212	13	0	0	0	9	5	0
Manufacturing									
Total	1,511	944	137	223	119	46	26	16	0
Male	823	384	87	187	90	39	20	16	0
Female	688	560	50	36	29	7	6	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	51	9	0	21	0	16	5	0	0
Male	46	9	0	21	0	11	5	0	0
Female	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	449	92	21	159	59	69	39	10	0
Male	413	87	21	141	53	63	38	10	0
Female	36	5	0	18	6	6	1	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	2,518	1,190	236	619	202	167	93	11	0
Male	1,625	542	184	499	167	144	78	11	0
Female	893	648	52	120	35	23	15	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	2,460	1,782	120	397	101	53	7	0	0
Male	197	95	6	67	12	17	0	0	0
Female	2,263	1,687	114	330	89	36	7	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication									
Total	573	275	31	113	51	63	35	5	0
Male	467	201	31	113	46	48	28	0	0
Female	106	74	0	0	5	15	7	5	0
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	16	0	0	0	6	0	10	0	0
Male	12	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Female	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	12	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	0
Male	12	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	3,307	337	97	540	460	601	862	401	9
Male	2,698	305	87	461	410	490	577	359	9
Female	609	32	10	79	50	111	285	42	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	1,885	94	35	69	95	169	547	840	36
Male	1,483	92	35	60	68	133	410	654	31
Female	402	2	0	9	27	36	137	186	5
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	319	146	29	70	28	26	15	5	0
Male	246	89	29	70	23	15	15	5	0
Female	73	57	0	0	5	11	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	1,023	758	52	138	45	20	10	0	0
Male	73	34	2	12	19	6	0	0	0
Female	950	724	50	126	26	14	10	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	29	4	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Male	29	4	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	3,201	2,502	69	404	88	45	65	9	19
Male	1,419	933	32	290	69	26	51	9	9
Female	1,782	1,569	37	114	19	19	14	0	10

Table 4.10b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban,
Benishangul- Gumuz 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	Grade 12+	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	13,733	5,514	986	2,546	1,103	1,176	1,423	928	57
Male	8,481	2,455	632	1,864	827	905	986	770	42
Female	5,252	3,059	354	682	276	271	437	158	15
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	3,078	1,914	336	578	93	89	32	19	17
Male	1,993	1,121	225	454	71	79	17	19	7
Female	1,085	793	111	124	22	10	15	0	10
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	49	15	0	5	5	0	14	10	0
Male	35	15	0	5	5	0	5	5	0
Female	14	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0
Manufacturing									
Total	868	408	123	155	104	46	21	11	0
Male	536	190	77	124	80	39	15	11	0
Female	332	218	46	31	24	7	6	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	51	9	0	21	0	16	5	0	0
Male	46	9	0	21	0	11	5	0	0
Female	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	361	80	20	132	47	51	30	1	0
Male	336	75	20	122	42	46	30	1	0
Female	25	5	0	10	5	5	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	1,909	783	200	504	177	146	88	11	0
Male	1,323	398	153	408	147	128	78	11	0
Female	586	385	47	96	30	18	10	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	1,581	1,012	94	319	96	53	7	0	0
Male	153	56	1	67	12	17	0	0	0
Female	1,428	956	93	252	84	36	7	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	390	179	24	78	35	46	23	5	0
Male	327	140	24	78	35	31	19	0	0
Female	63	39	0	0	0	15	4	5	0
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	16	0	0	0	6	0	10	0	0
Male	12	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Female	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	12	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	0
Male	12	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	2,840	227	97	458	349	539	811	350	9
Male	2,273	202	87	388	305	428	541	313	9
Female	567	25	10	70	44	111	270	37	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	1,155	50	25	55	61	103	338	492	31
Male	889	50	25	50	34	83	240	381	26
Female	266	0	0	5	27	20	98	111	5
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	220	86	14	56	28	26	5	5	0
Male	166	48	14	56	23	15	5	5	0
Female	54	38	0	0	5	11	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	644	460	42	67	45	20	10	0	0
Male	58	19	2	12	19	6	0	0	0
Female	586	441	40	55	26	14	10	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	29	4	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Male	29	4	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	530	287	7	118	47	36	26	9	0
Male	293	128	0	79	38	17	22	9	0
Female	237	159	7	39	9	19	4	0	0

Table 4.10c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural,
Benishangul-Gumuz 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	Grade 12+	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Total	247,106	219,484	6,856	17,197	1,888	668	401	430	182
Male	127,128	105,355	5,110	13,626	1,644	612	312	344	125
Female	119,978	114,129	1,746	3,571	244	56	89	86	57
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	239,949	214,579	6,648	16,388	1,623	475	61	17	158
Male	123,854	103,754	4,985	13,091	1,416	441	45	11	111
Female	116,095	110,825	1,663	3,297	207	34	16	6	47
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	409	357	27	19	6	0	0	0	0
Male	184	145	14	19	6	0	0	0	0
Female	225	212	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	643	536	14	68	15	0	5	5	0
Male	287	194	10	63	10	0	5	5	0
Female	356	342	4	5	5	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	88	12	1	27	12	18	9	9	0
Male	77	12	1	19	11	17	8	9	0
Female	11	0	0	8	1	1	1	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	609	407	36	115	25	21	5	0	0
Male	302	144	31	91	20	16	0	0	0
Female	307	263	5	24	5	5	5	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	879	770	26	78	5	0	0	0	0
Male	44	39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	835	731	21	78	5	0	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	183	96	7	35	16	17	12	0	0
Male	140	61	7	35	11	17	9	0	0
Female	43	35	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
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	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
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	467	110	0	82	111	62	51	51	0
Male	425	103	0	73	105	62	36	46	0
Female	42	7	0	9	6	0	15	5	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	730	44	10	14	34	66	209	348	5
Male	594	42	10	10	34	50	170	273	5
Female	136	2	0	4	0	16	39	75	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	99	60	15	14	0	0	10	0	0
Male	80	41	15	14	0	0	10	0	0
Female	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	379	298	10	71	0	0	0	0	0
Male	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	364	283	10	71	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
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
Not Stated									
Total	2,671	2,215	62	286	41	9	39	0	19
Male	1,126	805	32	211	31	9	29	0	9
Female	1,545	1,410	30	75	10	0	10	0	10

administration and defence, compulsory social security; education, health and social work; and extra-territorial organization industrial division (See Table 4.10b). On the contrary, except in some industrial divisions in the rural areas, the majority of the economically active persons were found to be illiterate (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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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, 80.2 percent and 52.1 percent, respectively (See Table 4.11a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 82 percent and 50.9 percent and for the rural part 74.5 percent and 54.2 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector, the majority were agricultural workers 81.8 percent and 84.6 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizable 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 was no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban part compared to the rural, more persons that were engaged in the white-collar occupations were observed in selected industrial divisions. Moreover, in the rural areas there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons (See Tables 4.11b and 4.11c). These industrial divisions include the financial inter-mediation; real estate, renting and business activities; electricity gas and water supply; and extra-territorial organizations and bodies divisions.

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

Major Industrial Division and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Economically Active Population											
Total	260,839	534	167	1,973	790	3,992	205,825	3,499	496	40,312	3,251
Male	135,609	506	154	1,579	422	2,186	110,410	1,368	490	16,919	1,575
Female	125,230	28	13	394	368	1,806	95,415	2,131	6	23,393	1,676
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	243,027	5	0	21	25	4	205,496	0	54	37,358	64
Male	125,847	5	0	16	5	4	110,256	0	54	15,475	32
Female	117,180	0	0	5	20	0	95,240	0	0	21,883	32
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	458	10	0	4	15	0	0	206	5	218	0
Male	219	10	0	0	5	0	0	105	5	94	0
Female	239	0	0	4	10	0	0	101	0	124	0
Manufacturing											
Total	1,511	5	3	10	6	59	4	1,338	27	59	0
Male	823	5	0	10	6	27	4	724	27	20	0
Female	688	0	3	0	0	32	0	614	0	39	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	51	0	0	6	11	0	0	10	6	18	0
Male	46	0	0	6	6	0	0	10	6	18	0
Female	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	449	5	2	6	14	2	0	222	34	159	5
Male	413	5	2	6	12	0	0	222	34	132	0
Female	36	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	27	5
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	2,518	0	5	10	0	2,020	24	357	0	86	16
Male	1,625	0	0	10	0	1,481	13	81	0	40	0
Female	893	0	5	0	0	539	11	276	0	46	16
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	2,460	7	0	3	6	1,281	5	1,132	0	26	0
Male	197	1	0	3	2	129	0	45	0	17	0
Female	2,263	6	0	0	4	1,152	5	1,087	0	9	0
Transport,Storage & Communications											
Total	573	3	0	2	31	11	34	26	51	410	5
Male	467	2	0	2	10	2	25	25	51	345	5
Female	106	1	0	0	21	9	9	1	0	65	0

Table 4.11a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	16	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	6	0
Male	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Female	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0
Male	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	3,307	418	67	421	561	585	37	117	253	619	229
Male	2,698	397	62	333	314	524	17	114	253	460	224
Female	609	21	5	88	247	61	20	3	0	159	5
Education Health And Social Work											
Total	1,885	81	85	1,390	106	2	3	25	38	132	23
Male	1,483	81	85	1,098	51	0	3	25	38	79	23
Female	402	0	0	292	55	2	0	0	0	53	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	319	0	0	95	5	13	0	4	27	175	0
Male	246	0	0	90	5	13	0	4	21	113	0
Female	73	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	62	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	1,023	0	0	0	0	5	0	49	1	968	0
Male	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	72	0
Female	950	0	0	0	0	5	0	49	0	896	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	29	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	14	0
Male	29	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	14	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	3,201	0	0	0	0	10	222	0	0	60	2,909
Male	1,419	0	0	0	0	6	92	0	0	30	1,291
Female	1,782	0	0	0	0	4	130	0	0	30	1,618

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

Major Industrial Division and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Economically Active Population											
Total	1,337	393	150	1,287	696	2,998	2,564	2,110	401	2,490	644
Male	8,481	366	142	1,026	352	1,834	1,730	897	395	1,337	402
Female	5,252	27	8	261	344	1,164	834	1,213	6	1,153	242
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	3,078	5	0	16	25	4	2,517	0	11	500	0
Male	1,993	5	0	11	5	4	1,704	0	11	253	0
Female	1,085	0	0	5	20	0	813	0	0	247	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	49	10	0	4	15	0	0	5	5	10	0
Male	35	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	10	0
Female	14	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	868	0	3	5	6	59	4	734	27	30	0
Male	536	0	0	5	6	27	4	447	27	20	0
Female	332	0	3	0	0	32	0	287	0	10	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	51	0	0	6	11	0	0	10	6	18	0
Male	46	0	0	6	6	0	0	10	6	18	0
Female	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	361	1	0	0	6	0	0	208	10	131	5
Male	336	1	0	0	6	0	0	208	10	111	0
Female	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	1,909	0	0	10	0	1,566	14	238	0	81	0
Male	1,323	0	0	10	0	1,208	8	57	0	40	0
Female	586	0	0	0	0	358	6	181	0	41	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	1,581	7	0	3	6	805	0	734	0	26	0
Male	153	1	0	3	2	101	0	29	0	17	0
Female	1,428	6	0	0	4	704	0	705	0	9	0
Transport,Storage & Communications											
Total	390	0	0	0	25	5	0	0	38	322	0
Male	327	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	38	283	0
Female	63	0	0	0	19	5	0	0	0	39	0

Table 4.11b (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	16	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	6	0
Male	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Female	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0
Male	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	2,840	338	62	371	497	535	26	111	243	542	115
Male	2,273	317	57	293	264	475	11	109	243	389	115
Female	567	21	5	78	233	60	15	2	0	153	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	1,155	32	80	806	90	0	3	15	33	96	0
Male	889	32	80	632	41	0	3	15	33	53	0
Female	266	0	0	174	49	0	0	0	0	43	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	220	0	0	61	5	13	0	4	27	110	0
Male	166	0	0	61	5	13	0	4	21	62	0
Female	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	48	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	644	0	0	0	0	5	0	38	1	600	0
Male	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	0
Female	586	0	0	0	0	5	0	38	0	543	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	29	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	14	0
Male	29	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	14	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	530	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	524
Male	293	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	287
Female	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237

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

Major Industrial Division and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
Economically Active Population											
Total	247,106	141	17	686	94	994	203,261	1,389	95	37,822	2,607
Male	127,128	140	12	553	70	352	108,680	471	95	15,582	1,173
Female	119,978	1	5	133	24	642	94,581	918	0	22,240	1,434
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	239,949	0	0	5	0	0	202,979	0	43	36,858	64
Male	123,854	0	0	5	0	0	108,552	0	43	15,222	32
Female	116,095	0	0	0	0	0	94,427	0	0	21,636	32
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	208	0
Male	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	84	0
Female	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	124	0
Manufacturing											
Total	643	5	0	5	0	0	0	604	0	29	0
Male	287	5	0	5	0	0	0	277	0	0	0
Female	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	29	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	88	4	2	6	8	2	0	14	24	28	0
Male	77	4	2	6	6	0	0	14	24	21	0
Female	11	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	7	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	609	0	5	0	0	454	10	119	0	5	16
Male	302	0	0	0	0	273	5	24	0	0	0
Female	307	0	5	0	0	181	5	95	0	5	16
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	879	0	0	0	0	476	5	398	0	0	0
Male	44	0	0	0	0	28	0	16	0	0	0
Female	835	0	0	0	0	448	5	382	0	0	0
Transport, Storage & Communications											
Total	183	3	0	2	6	6	34	26	13	88	5
Male	140	2	0	2	4	2	25	25	13	62	5
Female	43	1	0	0	2	4	9	1	0	26	0

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Seniors 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
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	467	80	5	50	64	50	11	6	10	77	114
Male	425	80	5	40	50	49	6	5	10	71	109
Female	42	0	0	10	14	1	5	1	0	6	5
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	730	49	5	584	16	2	0	10	5	36	23
Male	594	49	5	466	10	0	0	10	5	26	23
Female	136	0	0	118	6	2	0	0	0	10	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	99	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Male	80	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Female	19	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	368	0
Male	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Female	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	353	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	2,671	0	0	0	0	4	222	0	0	60	2,385
Male	1,126	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	30	1,004
Female	1,545	0	0	0	0	4	130	0	0	30	1,381

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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region was reported to be 0.7 percent, 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively (See Table 4.12). For urban Benishangul-Gumuz Region the rate was high, 7.2 percent, 7.6 percent and 6.6 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. However, in the rural part the rates were relatively low 0.3 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.3 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively.

The distribution of the rate of unemployment by zone revealed equal levels for both Metekel and Asosa zones (each 0.7 percent) and a lower rate in Kemashi Zone (0.3 percent). In rural Metekel and urban Asosa zones, unemployment rates for females were relatively higher than the males, while in the other areas (except urban area of Kemashi Zone) the reverse prevailed (Table 4.12).

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household and zone is presented in Table 4.13. The table revealed that the highest number of unemployed persons for the two sexes combined were son/daughter of head and spouse (21.9 percent), followed by the heads (21.1 percent). It was also reported that in the urban part of the region, the heads constituted the largest portion of the unemployed for both sexes (24.4 percent), heads for the males (33 percent) and spouses for the females (25.6 percent). However, in the rural areas, sons/daughters of head and spouse for both sexes (37.1 percent), males (38.9 percent) and females (35 percent) constituted the highest proportion of the unemployed population. Table 4.13 also revealed that the unemployed heads for Asosa Zone (26 percent), the son/daughter of head and spouse for Metekel Zone (25.2 percent) and the son/daughter of head only for Kemashi Zone (20.3 percent) constituted the largest group.

Table 4.12 Unemployment Rate by Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Benishangul-Gumuz Region									
Total	262200	14591	247609	1802	1052	750	0.69	7.21	0.30
Male	136410	9001	127409	1082	681	401	0.79	7.57	0.31
Female	125790	5590	120200	720	371	349	0.57	6.64	0.29
Metekel Zone									
Total	116174	8489	107685	865	470	395	0.74	5.54	0.37
Male	59028	4592	54436	460	288	172	0.78	6.27	0.32
Female	57146	3897	53249	405	182	223	0.71	4.67	0.42
Asosa Zone									
Total	115145	6102	109043	858	582	276	0.75	9.54	0.25
Male	61862	4409	57453	573	393	180	0.93	8.91	0.31
Female	53283	1693	51590	285	189	96	0.53	11.16	0.19
Kemashi zone									
Total	30881	0	30881	79	0	79	0.26	0.00	0.26
Male	15520	0	15520	49	0	49	0.32	0.00	0.32
Female	15361	0	15361	30	0	30	0.20	0.00	0.20

Table 4.13 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz 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
Benishangul-gumuz Region											
Urban+Rural											
Total	1,802	381	167	394	252	15	17	205	202	137	32
Male	1,082	288	20	233	152	15	5	116	132	99	22
Female	720	93	147	161	100	0	12	89	70	38	10
Urban											
Total	1,052	257	109	116	146	10	4	144	158	108	0
Male	681	225	14	77	85	10	0	81	113	76	0
Female	371	32	95	39	61	0	4	63	45	32	0
Rural											
Total	750	124	58	278	106	5	13	61	44	29	32
Male	401	63	6	156	67	5	5	35	19	23	22
Female	349	61	52	122	39	0	8	26	25	6	10
Metekel Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	865	158	63	218	137	10	9	74	134	62	0
Male	460	123	0	84	71	10	0	38	88	46	0
Female	405	35	63	134	66	0	9	36	46	16	0
Urban											
Total	470	87	29	61	107	10	4	39	95	38	0
Male	288	79	0	32	51	10	0	19	69	28	0
Female	182	8	29	29	56	0	4	20	26	10	0
Rural											
Total	395	71	34	157	30	0	5	35	39	24	0
Male	172	44	0	52	20	0	0	19	19	18	0
Female	223	27	34	105	10	0	5	16	20	6	0
Asosa Zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	858	223	97	171	99	5	0	120	68	75	0
Male	573	165	20	144	70	5	0	72	44	53	0
Female	285	58	77	27	29	0	0	48	24	22	0
Urban											
Total	582	170	80	55	39	0	0	105	166	93	0
Male	393	146	14	45	34	0	0	62	91	47	0
Female	189	24	66	10	5	0	0	43	75	46	0
Rural											
Total	276	53	17	116	60	5	0	15	5	5	0
Male	180	19	6	99	36	5	0	10	0	5	0
Female	96	34	11	17	24	0	0	5	5	0	0
Kemashi zone											
Urban+Rural											
Total	79	0	7	5	16	0	8	11	0	0	32
Male	49	0	0	5	11	0	5	6	0	0	22
Female	30	0	7	0	5	0	3	5	0	0	10
Urban											
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
Rural											
Total	79	0	7	5	16	0	8	11	0	0	32
Male	49	0	0	5	11	0	5	6	0	0	22
Female	30	0	7	0	5	0	3	5	0	0	10

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.14 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education and zone. In Benishangul-Gumuz Region a significant number of unemployed persons were reported to be illiterate, 52.7 percent, 46.8 percent and 61.7 percent, for total, males and females, respectively. A similar distribution pattern was observed for both urban and rural areas. The table also 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 69.6 percent for the urban, while for the rural it was about 16 percent only. Similar distributions as indicated above were reported in the different zones of the region.

Table 4.14 Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Educational Level, Zone, Urban and Rural, Benishangul-Gumuz 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
Benishangul-Gumuz Region										
Urban + Rural										
Total	1,802 (100.0)	950 (52.7)	35 (1.9)	144 (8.0)	145 (8.0)	155 (8.6)	112 (6.2)	237 (13.2)	14 (0.8)	10 (0.6)
Male	1,082 (100.0)	506 (46.8)	15 (1.4)	90 (8.3)	118 (10.9)	110 (10.2)	70 (6.5)	164 (15.2)	9 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Female	720 (100.0)	444 (61.7)	20 (2.8)	54 (7.5)	27 (3.8)	45 (6.3)	42 (5.8)	73 (10.1)	5 (0.7)	10 (1.4)
Urban										
Total	1,052 (100.0)	320 (30.4)	24 (2.3)	108 (10.3)	128 (12.2)	134 (12.7)	107 (10.2)	212 (20.2)	14 (1.3)	5 (0.5)
Male	681 (100.0)	188 (27.6)	10 (1.5)	64 (9.4)	102 (15.0)	89 (13.1)	70 (10.3)	149 (21.9)	9 (1.3)	0 (0.0)
Female	371 (100.0)	132 (35.6)	14 (3.8)	44 (11.9)	26 (7.0)	45 (12.1)	37 (10.0)	63 (17.0)	5 (1.3)	5 (1.3)
Rural										
Total	750 (100.0)	630 (84.0)	11 (1.5)	36 (4.8)	17 (2.3)	21 (2.8)	5 (0.7)	25 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.7)
Male	401 (100.0)	318 (79.3)	5 (1.2)	26 (6.5)	16 (4.0)	21 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	15 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	349 (100.0)	312 (89.4)	6 (1.7)	10 (2.9)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.4)	10 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.4)
Metekel Zone										
Urban + Rural										
Total	865 (100.0)	469 (54.2)	30 (3.5)	31 (3.6)	80 (9.2)	81 (9.4)	48 (5.5)	116 (13.4)	0 (0.0)	10 (1.2)
Male	460 (100.0)	186 (40.4)	10 (2.2)	26 (5.7)	64 (13.9)	67 (14.6)	34 (7.4)	73 (15.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	405 (100.0)	283 (69.9)	20 (4.9)	5 (1.2)	16 (4.0)	14 (3.5)	14 (3.5)	43 (10.6)	0 (0.0)	10 (2.5)
Urban										
Total	470 (100.0)	153 (32.6)	19 (4.0)	21 (4.5)	68 (14.5)	60 (12.8)	43 (9.1)	101 (21.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.1)
Male	288 (100.0)	66 (22.9)	5 (1.7)	21 (7.3)	53 (18.4)	46 (16.0)	34 (11.8)	63 (21.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	182 (100.0)	87 (47.8)	14 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	15 (8.2)	14 (7.7)	9 (4.9)	38 (20.9)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.7)
Rural										
Total	395 (100.0)	316 (80.0)	11 (2.8)	10 (2.5)	12 (3.0)	21 (5.3)	5 (1.3)	15 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.3)
Male	172 (100.0)	120 (69.8)	5 (2.9)	5 (2.9)	11 (6.4)	21 (12.2)	0 (0.0)	10 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	223 (100.0)	196 (87.9)	6 (2.7)	5 (2.2)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.2)	5 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.2)

Table 4.14 (cont'd)

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
Assosa Zone										
Urban + Rural										
Total	858 (100.0)	407 (47.4)	5 (0.6)	113 (13.2)	65 (7.6)	74 (8.6)	64 (7.5)	116 (13.5)	14 (1.6)	0 (0.0)
Male	573 (100.0)	271 (47.3)	5 (0.9)	64 (11.2)	54 (9.4)	43 (7.5)	36 (6.3)	91 (15.9)	9 (1.6)	0 (0.0)
Female	285 (100.0)	136 (47.7)	0 (0.0)	49 (17.2)	11 (3.9)	31 (10.9)	28 (9.8)	25 (8.8)	5 (1.8)	0 (0.0)
Urban										
Total	582 (100.0)	167 (28.7)	5 (0.9)	87 (14.9)	60 (10.3)	74 (12.7)	64 (11.0)	111 (19.1)	14 (2.4)	0 (0.0)
Male	393 (100.0)	122 (31.0)	5 (1.3)	43 (10.9)	49 (12.5)	43 (10.9)	36 (9.2)	86 (21.9)	9 (2.3)	0 (0.0)
Female	189 (100.0)	45 (23.8)	0 (0.0)	44 (23.3)	11 (5.8)	31 (16.4)	28 (14.8)	25 (13.2)	5 (2.6)	0 (0.0)
Rural										
Total	276 (100.0)	240 (87.0)	0 (0.0)	26 (9.4)	5 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Male	180 (100.0)	149 (82.8)	0 (0.0)	21 (11.7)	5 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	96 (100.0)	91 (94.8)	0 (0.0)	5 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Kemashi zone										
Urban + Rural										
Total	79 (100.0)	74 (93.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 -
Male	49 (100.0)	49 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 -
Female	30 (100.0)	25 (83.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 -
Urban										
Total	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Male	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Female	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Rural										
Total	79 (100.0)	74 (93.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 -
Male	49 (100.0)	49 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 -
Female	30 (100.0)	25 (83.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (16.7)	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 children 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, 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 constituted those who have resided in the area of enumeration continuously since birth. The second group constituted those who, in the course of their lives, have lived elsewhere other than in the area of enumeration. The former group constituted the *non-migrants* and the latter group constituted the *migrants*. These two groups constituted 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 center 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region by sex, urban and rural classification. In 1994, among the total population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region, 28.1 percent were migrant and 70.9 percent were non-migrants. The level of internal migration by sex showed that 71.2 percent of the males and 70.6 percent of the females were non-migrants, while the remaining 27.8 and 28.3 percent of the males and of the females were migrants, respectively.

The levels of migration in urban and rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region vary substantially. The percentage of migrants in the urban areas amounted to 64.2 percent of the total urban population, while the corresponding percentage in the rural area turned out to be only 25.0 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. The level of migration in the zones also showed substantial differences. The percentage of migrants among the Zones ranged from 27.0 percent in Kamashi Zone to 28.8 percent in Asosa Zone (Table 5.1.2)

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

Migration Status	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
		Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	460,325	100	35,905	100	424,420	100
	Male	227,434	100	18,084	100	209,350	100
	Female	232,891	100	1,721	100	215,070	100
Non-migrants	Total	326,679	70.9	12,475	34.7	314,204	74.0
	Male	162,053	71.2	6,390	35.3	155,663	73.7
	Female	164,626	70.6	6,085	34.1	158,541	74.4
Migrants	Total	129,331	28.1	23,063	64.2	106,268	25.0
	Male	63,372	27.8	11,511	63.6	51,861	25.3
	Female	65,959	28.3	11,552	64.8	54,407	24.8

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

Table 5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Zones and Sex, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Zones	Sex	Total		Migration Status	
		No.	%	Non-migrants	Migrants
Metekel	Total	20,1466	100	71.8	27.7
	Male	101,083	100	72.3	27.1
	Female	100,383	100	71.3	28.3
Asosa	Total	208,076	100	70.1	28.8
	Male	105,946	100	68.9	29.9
	Female	102,130	100	71.4	27.6
Kamashi	Total	50,783	100	71.1	27.0
	Male	25,862	100	71.4	26.9
	Female	24,921	100	70.8	27.3

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

b) Year of Last Arrival

The percentage of migrants indicated in Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 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 5.1.3 presents 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, 57.6 percent moved before 1984. The remaining 42.4 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, 8.1 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 4.8 percent of the total migrants showing a slight decrease in the average (2.4 percent per year) when compared with the average (2.7 percent per year) who moved during the previous three years. Then, the percentage of in-migrants, during the one year of 1991 and 1990, picked up to 7.4 percent of the total migrants. The percentage of migrants, then, slightly reduced to 5.7 percent during 1992-91 and again increased to 6.1 percent during 1993-92 and 6.2 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.

Examination of the inflow of migrants to the urban and rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region during the different years of arrival revealed that 65.1 percent of the surviving migrants in the rural areas entered before 1984, while the corresponding percentage for the urban areas amounted to 23.0 percent. The remaining 34.9 percent in the rural areas and 77.0 percent in the urban areas entered during the last decade preceding the census date.

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival, Sex and Area of Enumeration, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Enumeration					
			Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Total	Total	129,331	100	23,063	100	106,268	100
		Male	65,959	100	11,552	100	54,407	100
		Femal	63,372	100	11,511	100	51,861	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	8,011	6.2	3,935	17.1	4,076	3.8
		Male	3,988	6.1	1,917	16.6	2,071	3.8
		Femal	4,023	6.4	2,018	17.5	2,005	3.9
1	1993-92	Total	7,877	6.1	2,576	11.2	5,301	5.0
		Male	4,055	6.2	1,273	11.0	2,782	5.1
		Femal	3,822	6.0	1,303	11.3	2,519	4.9
2	1992-91	Total	7,390	5.7	2,310	10.0	5,080	4.8
		Male	3,789	5.7	1,195	10.3	2,594	4.8
		Femal	3,601	5.7	1,115	9.7	2,486	4.8
3	1991-90	Total	9,550	7.4	2,880	12.5	6,670	6.3
		Male	4,915	7.5	1,509	13.1	3,406	6.3
		Femal	4,635	7.3	1,371	11.9	3,264	6.3
4	1990-89	Total	5,284	4.1	1,957	8.5	3,327	3.1
		Male	2,619	4.0	998	8.6	1,621	3.0
		Femal	2,665	4.2	959	8.3	1,706	3.3
5-6	1989-87	Total	6,187	4.8	1,850	8.0	4,337	4.1
		Male	3,157	4.8	994	8.6	2,163	4.0
		Femal	3,030	4.8	856	7.4	2,174	4.4
7-9	1987-84	Total	10,508	8.1	2,253	9.8	8,255	7.8
		Male	5,281	8.0	1,139	9.9	4,142	7.6
		Femal	5,227	8.3	1,114	9.7	4,113	7.9
10 & Above	Before 1984	Total	74,524	57.6	5,302	23.0	69,222	65.1
		Male	38,155	57.9	2,527	21.9	35,628	65.5
		Femal	36,369	57.4	2,775	24.1	33,594	64.8

The pattern of the inflow of migrants to each zone during the different years of arrival was similar to the pattern observed for the whole, urban or the rural areas (Table 5.1.4). However, there was a significant variation in the magnitude of the percentage of migrants. In this regard, the percentage of migrants who entered to each zone before 1984 ranged from 46.9

Table 5.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Year of Last Arrival Sex, and Area of Previous Residence, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Year of Last Arrival	Sex	Area of Previous Residence	
			Urban	Rural
	Total	No.		
		Total	16,509	112,539
		Male	8,630	57,156
		Female	7,879	55,383
		%		
		Total	100	100
		Male	100	100
		Female	100	100
< 1	1994-93	Total	16.6	4.7
		Male	16.8	4.4
		Female	16.3	4.9
1-4	1993-89	Total	40.8	38.0
		Male	41.3	20.6
		Female	40.3	25.7
5-9	1989-84	Total	19.2	12.0
		Male	19.3	11.9
		Female	19.1	12.2
10 +	before 1984	Total	22.3	62.6
		Male	22.6	63.2
		Female	24.3	62.1

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.

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 5.1.7. The data showed that 54.5 percent of the non-migrant population and 20.5 percent of the total migrants were below age 15, while 54.3 percent of the total migrants and 32.4 percent of the non-migrants were at the age group 15-39 years. The highest percentage of the total migrants were at the age group 15-19 years (13.3 percent), while the highest percentage of the non-migrants were at the age group 5-9 years (20.6 percent).

Another notable feature of the age distribution of the total migrants was that only 8.6 percent of the migrant population was at the age group 0-9 years, while this was 40.3 percent for the non-migrants.. Conversely, the percentage of the older segment of the population (65 years and over) among migrants (3.6 percent) was higher than non-migrants (2.7 percent). This indicated that the non-migrant population consisted of higher percentage of children below the age of 15 years than the migrant population, while the migrant population consisted of higher percentage of adults aged 15 years and above than the non-migrants. This was in conformity with the 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

Figure 5.1.1 Age Pyramid of Non-migrants By Sex, Benishangul Region:1994

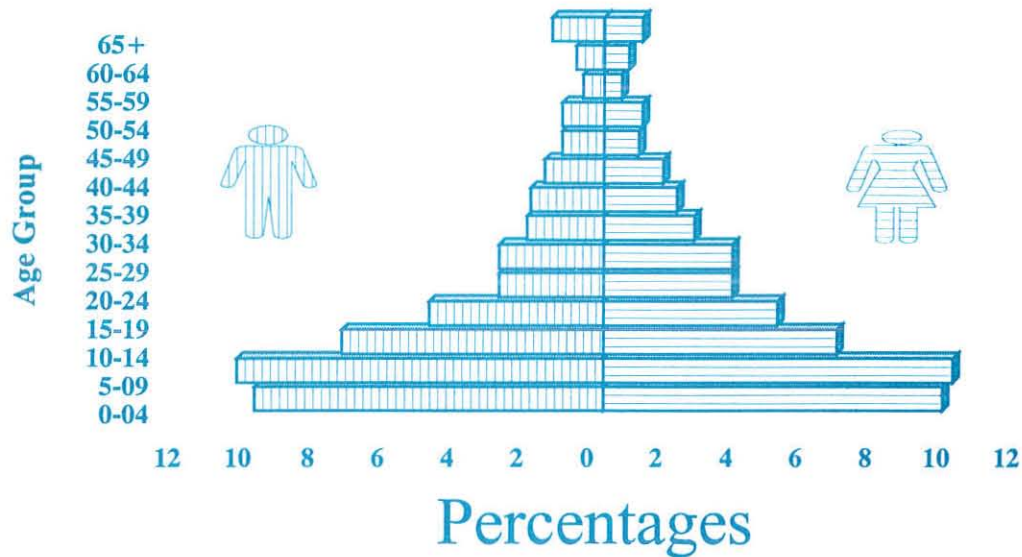
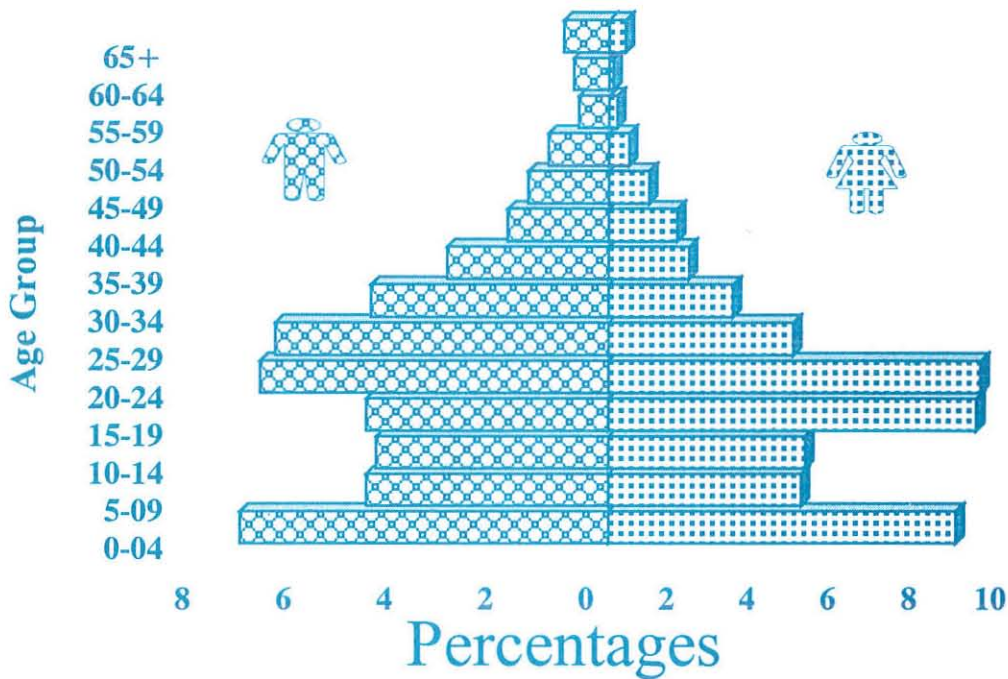


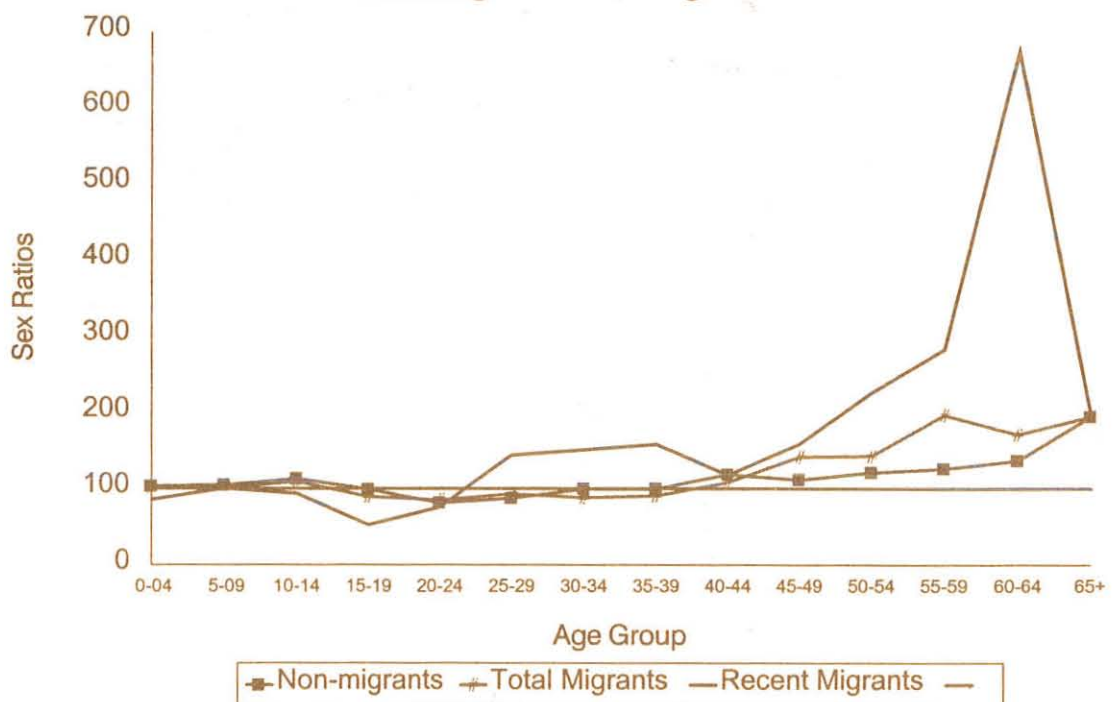
Figure 5.1.2 Age Pyramid of Migrants By Sex, Benishangul Region: 1994



The general and age specific sex ratios of non-migrants, total migrants and recent migrants are presented in Table 5.1.7 and 5.1.8, respectively. The general sex ratio of total migrants and non-migrants were 104 and 102, respectively. Examination of the age specific sex ratios of the total migrants, however, revealed that migrants at the age group 15-39 years were subjected to male deficiency, while there were an extremely high sex ratio at the age group 45-65 years and above. Among non-migrants, male deficiency was quite pronounced at the age groups 15-29 and 35-39 years.

On the other hand, there was an extremely high sex ratio among the non-migrants at the age groups 10-14 and 40-65 years and over. The recent migrants, on the other hand, were female dominated with a general sex ratio of 99. However, the age specific sex ratios indicated that the recent migrants at the age group 25-65 years and over had an extremely high sex ratios ((see also Figure 5.1.3).

Figure 5.1.3 Sex Ratio of the Population by Migration Status, Benishangul-Gumuz 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

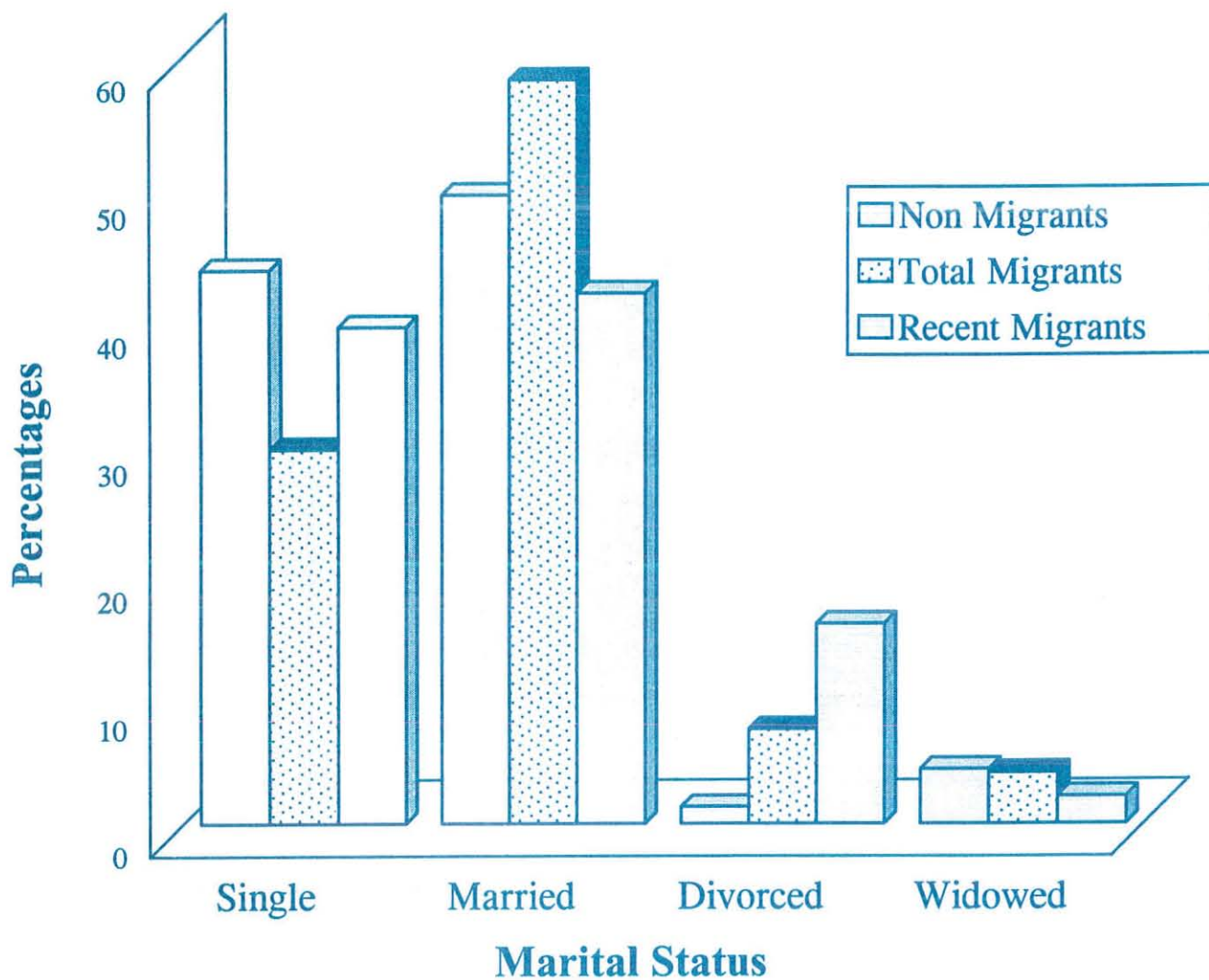
among migrants. Table 5.1.10 presents the population distribution by marital status and migration status. Accordingly, among the total migrants, 29.4 percent and 58.2 percent were single and currently married, respectively, while this was 43.4 percent and 49.2 percent among non-migrants. The corresponding percentage among the recent migrants happened to be 38.9 percent single and 41.6 percent married (See also Figure 5.1.4). The data showed that there was a high percentage of single persons of marriageable age among non-migrants than among the total and recent migrants. Another characteristic feature of the marital status composition of the population was that divorce was more prevalent among recent migrants than among non-migrants and total migrants, while widowed happened to be more frequent among total and non-migrants.

Table 5.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Over by Migration Status, Marital Status and Sex , Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Marital Status	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non-Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	195245	100	118292	100	5970	100
	Male	97587	100	60423	100	3017	100
	Female	97658	100	57869	100	2953	100
Single	Total	84664	43.4	34738	29.4	2325	38.9
	Male	48784	50.0	21891	36.2	1371	45.4
	Female	35880	36.7	12847	22.2	954	32.3
Married	Total	96036	49.2	68845	58.2	2481	41.6
	Male	45018	46.1	33815	56.0	1260	41.8
	Female	51018	52.2	35030	60.5	1221	41.4
Divorced	Total	4564	2.3	8755	7.4	934	15.6
	Male	1413	1.5	2996	5.0	306	10.1
	Female	3151	3.2	5759	10.0	628	21.3
Widowed	Total	8372	4.3	4744	4.0	129	2.2
	Male	1506	1.5	946	1.6	21	0.7
	Female	6866	7.0	3798	6.6	108	3.7

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

Figure 5.1.4 Population by Migration status and Marital Status, Benishangul Region : 1994



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 5.1.11. The majority of the total migrants (71.3 percent), recent migrants (58.2 percent) and non-migrants (88.6 percent) were illiterate. Illiteracy was more pronounced among females than males in all migration status. Literacy was more prevalent among recent migrants than among total migrants and non-migrants. Among the total and recent migrants, 28.5 and 41.5 percent were literate, respectively (see also figure 5.1.5). The corresponding percentage for the non-migrants amounted to 11.2 percent. Considering the educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants, one observes that a high percentage of non-migrants (75.2 percent) have completed primary education, while the corresponding percentage for the total and recent migrants turned out to be 54.7 percent and 36.4 percent. On the other hand, relatively higher percentage of total and recent migrants than non-migrants have completed junior Secondary , Senior Secondary, Higher level and *Non regular* education (see also Figure 5.1.6) *Non-regular* education included education attained by attending koranic and church schools and literacy campaign.

Another characteristic feature of the educational attainment 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 5.1.12 presents the distribution of migrants by area of previous residence ,educational attainment and sex.. As indicated in the table, 65.7 percent of the total migrants aged ten years and over from the urban areas were literate and this amounted to 23.2 percent for those from the rural areas. Similarly, with regard to the recent migrants, literacy level was even higher for those from the urban areas (74.1 percent) than those from the rural areas (20.8 percent).

Table 5.1.11 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Educational Attainment and Sex, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Education al Attainment	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	195,245	100.	118,292	100	5,970	100
	Male	97,587	100	60,423	100	3,017	100
	Female	97,658	100	57,869	100	2,953	100
Illiterate	Total	173,042	88.6	84,362	71.3	3,473	58.2
	Male	80,633	82.6	37,797	62.6	1,446	47.9
	Female	92,409	94.6	46,565	80.5	2,027	68.6
Literate	Total	21,879	11.2	33,734	28.5	2,476	41.5
	Male	16,772	17.2	22,524	37.3	1,561	51.7
	Female	5,107	5.2	11,210	19.4	915	31.0
NS	Total	324	0.2	196	0.2	21	0.4
	Male	182	0.2	102	0.1	10	0.3
	Female	142	0.2	94	0.2	11	0.4
Total	Total	21,879	100	33,734	100	2,476	100
	Male	16,772	100	22,524	100	1,561	100
	Female	5,107	100	11,210	100	915	100
Primary	Total	16,458	75.2	18,446	54.7	902	36.4
	Male	12,902	76.9	12,008	53.3	520	33.3
	Female	3,556	69.6	6,438	57.4	382	41.8
Junior - Secondary	Total	1,504	6.9	3,612	10.7	372	15.0
	Male	1,138	6.8	2,462	10.9	201	12.9
	Female	366	7.2	1,150	10.3	171	18.7
Senior - Secondary	Total	929	4.3	4,217	12.5	692	28.0
	Male	638	3.8	2,888	12.8	471	30.2
	Female	291	5.7	1,329	11.9	221	24.2
Higher	Total	81	0.4	1,322	3.9	269	10.9
	Male	71	0.4	1,077	4.8	232	14.9
	Female	10	0.2	245	2.2	37	4.0
Non-regular	Total	2,907	14.0	6,137	18.2	241	9.7
	Male	2,023	12.1	4,089	18.2	137	8.8
	Female	884	17.3	2,048	18.3	104	11.4

Figure 5.1.5 Percentage of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status, Benishangul Region : 1994

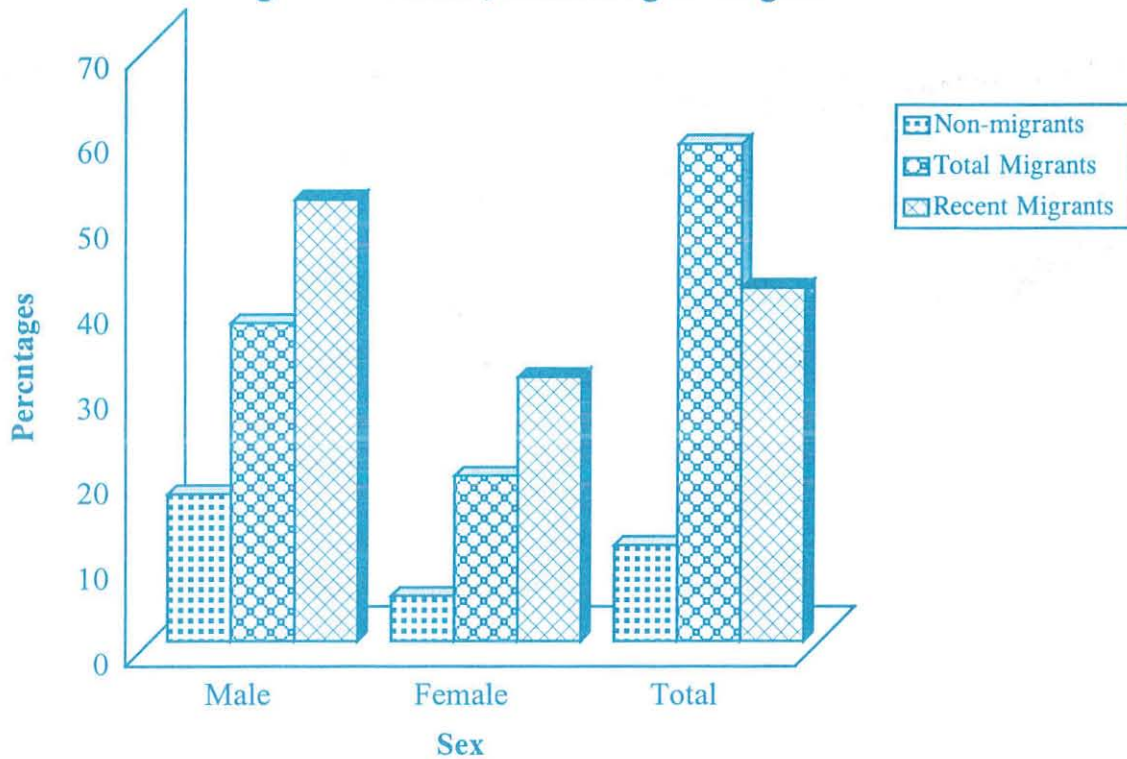


Figure 5.1.6 Percentage of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Migration Status and Educational Attainment, Benishangul Region : 1994

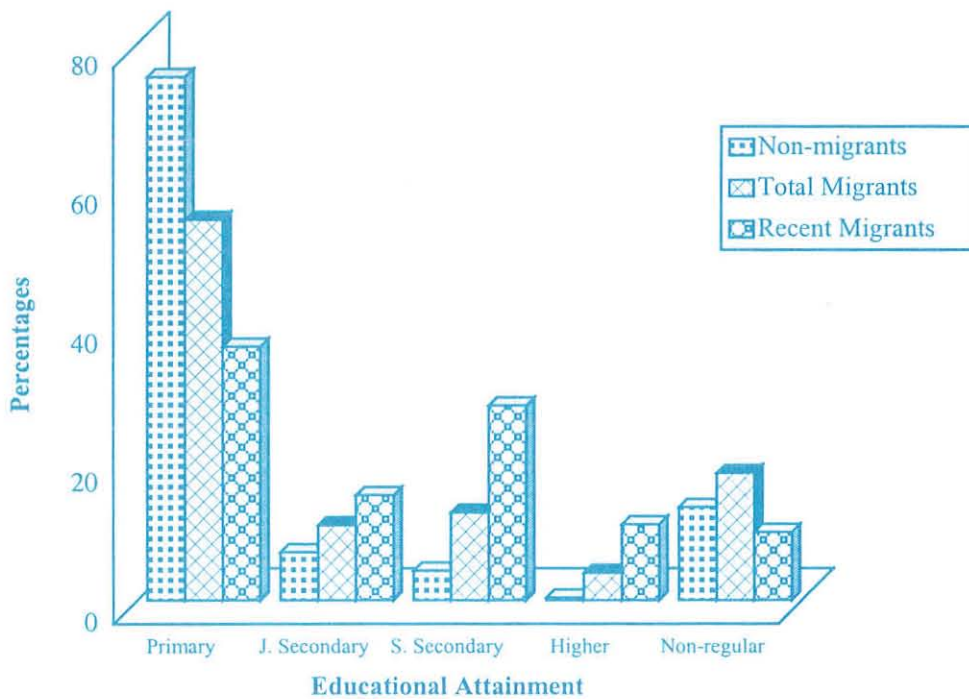


Table 5.1.12 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Area of Previous Residence, Educational Attainment and Sex, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Educa- tional Attain- ment	Sex	Migrants By Area of Previous Residence							
		Urban				Rural			
		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	14892	100	2320	100	103179	100	3636	100
	Male	7800	100	1224	100	52479	100	1789	100
	Female	7092	100	1096	100	50700	100	1847	100
Illiterate	Total	5050	33.9	591	25.5	79106	76.7	2868	78.9
	Male	1809	23.2	169	13.8	35859	68.3	1273	71.2
	Female	3241	45.7	422	38.5	43247	85.3	1595	86.4
Literate	Total	9785	65.7	1719	74.1	23934	23.2	757	20.8
	Male	5955	76.4	1045	13.8	16554	31.5	516	28.8
	Female	3830	54.0	674	38.5	7380	14.6	241	13.0
Ns	Total	57	0.4	10	0.4	139	0.1	11	0.3
	Male	36	0.5	-	0	66	0.1		
	Female	21	0.3	10	0.5	73	0.1	11	0.6
Total	Total	9785	100	1719	100	23934	100	757	100
	Male	5955	100	1045	100	16554	100	516	100
	Female	3830	100	674	100	7380	100	241	100
Primary	Total	3620	37.0	506	29.4	14821	61.9	396	52.3
	Male	1982	33.3	264	25.3	10021	60.5	256	49.6
	Female	1638	42.8	242	35.9	4800	65.0	140	58.1
Junior - Secondary	Total	1513	15.5	283	16.5	2089	8.7	89	11.8
	Male	905	15.2	140	13.4	1547	9.3	61	11.8
	Female	608	15.9	143	21.2	542	7.3	28	11.8
Senior - Secondary	Total	2797	28.6	583	33.9	1420	5.9	109	14.4
	Male	1783	29.9	382	36.6	1105	6.7	89	17.2
	Female	1014	26.5	201	29.8	315	4.3	20	8.3
Higher	Total	1061	10.8	236	13.7	261	1.1	33	4.4
	Male	848	14.2	200	19.1	229	1.4	32	6.2
	Female	213	5.6	36	5.3	32	0.4	1	0.4
Non- regular	Total	794	8.1	111	6.5	5343	22.3	130	17.2
	Male	437	7.3	59	5.6	3652	22.1	78	15.1
	Female	357	9.3	52	7.7	1691	22.9	52	21.6

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 total and recent migrants from urban areas than from rural areas have completed junior Secondary Senior Secondary and Higher level education.

d) Economic Activity

Migrants constituted 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 labor force participation and unemployment rate 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 economically active population to the percentage aged 10 years and above times 100. The age-sex specific labor force participation rates of non-migrants ,total migrants and recent migrants are presented in Table 5.1.13. 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, 95,239 were economically active (population in the labor force). Of these, 52,535 and 42,704 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates of the total migrants became 86.9, 73.8 and 80.5 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 (74.2 percent) seems to be relatively lower in contrast to that of the total migrants which is (85.3 percent).

On the other hand, out of the total non-migrant population aged 10 years and above, 166,590 were economically active. Out of these, 83,663 and 82,927 were males and females, respectively. The labor force participation rates became 85.3 percent for the total migrants, 85.7 and 84.9 percent for the males and females, respectively. These results suggested that

participation rates among migrants, in particular, among recent migrants, were lower than among non-migrants.

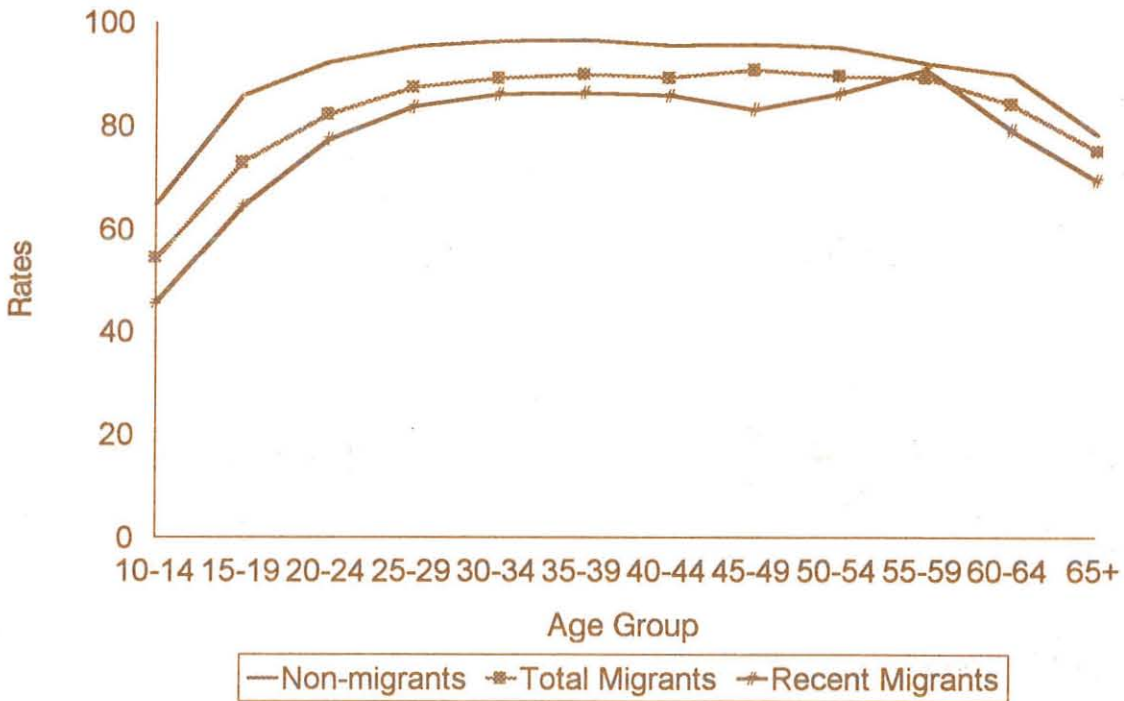
Table 5.1.13 Labor Force Participation Rate by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	85.3	85.7	84.9	80.5	86.9	73.8	74.2	83.4	64.8
10-14	64.8	64.7	66.1	53.4	52.8	54.1	45.7	43.5	47.8
15-19	85.7	82.6	88.8	72.9	72.9	72.9	64.4	65.4	63.9
20-24	92.3	92.1	92.5	82.2	89.2	76.2	77.3	86.8	70.2
25-29	95.3	96.4	94.1	87.4	96.3	79.0	83.6	96.6	64.9
30-34	96.3	98.4	94.4	89.1	98.4	80.9	86.0	96.0	70.9
35-39	96.6	99.3	93.9	89.9	98.7	81.9	86.3	95.0	72.6
40-44	95.5	98.9	92.0	89.2	98.8	78.8	85.7	96.3	73.2
45-49	95.7	99.0	91.7	90.7	88.0	78.9	83.0	95.4	63.4
50-54	95.1	99.2	90.5	89.5	80.8	76.5	86.1	94.7	66.7
55-59	92.0	97.4	85.4	89.1	97.2	73.2	90.8	87.5	100
60-64	89.7	95.8	81.8	84.0	94.5	66.0	79.0	83.3	50
65+	78.2	87.4	65.6	75.0	86.0	53.5	69.2	87.0	34.3

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 (90.7 percent) and non-migrants (96.6 percent) took place at the age group 45-49 and 35-39 years respectively. The corresponding highest rate of labor force participation for recent migrants (90.8 percent) occurred at the age group 55-59 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, recent migrants and non-migrants happened to be age group 10-14 years, followed by age group 15-19 for recent migrants and total migrants and 65 years and over for non-migrants. 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. Figure 5.1.7 depicted that the age-specific labor force participation rates of both migrants and non-migrants increased up to age group 20-24 years and then, remained nearly constant till age group 50-59-and decreased as age increased. The figure further depicted that non-migrants had higher labor force participation rates than migrants at all age groups and the recent migrants has lower labor force participation rates than total migrants and non-migrants at all age groups, except at the age group 50-59 years.

Contrasting the age specific labor force participation rates of male and female total migrants, one observes that, male total migrants had highest labor force participation rate (98.8 percent) at the age group 40-44 years and female total migrants had the highest labor force participation rate (81.9 percent) at the age group 35-39 years. The corresponding highest rates of labor force participation for the recent migrant males (96.6 percent) and females (100.0 percent) occurred at the age groups 25-29 and 55-59 years. Considering the non-migrants the highest labor force participation rates for males (99.3 percent) and for the females (94.4 percent) occurred at the age groups of 35-39 and 30-34 years, respectively.

Figure 5.1.7 Participation Rates by Migration Status, Benishangul -Gumuz Region : 1994



ii) Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed to the total economically active persons. Table 5.1.14 presents the age-sex specific unemployment rates by migration status. 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, 1,072 were unemployed. Of these, 635 were males and 437 were females. The unemployment rates turned out to be 1.1, 1.2 and 1.0 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. Among recent migrants, unemployment rates amounted to 5.4, 5.9 and 5.6 percent for males, females and both sexes, respectively.

On the other hand, out of the total economically active non-migrants, 730 were unemployed. Of these, 447 were males and 283 were females. In terms of unemployment rates, these were 0.4 percent for both sexes and 0.5 and 0.3 percent for males and females, respectively. Among both migrant and non-migrant population, unemployment rate was higher among males than females. Further more, recent migrant females had higher unemployment rate than both total migrant and non-migrant females.

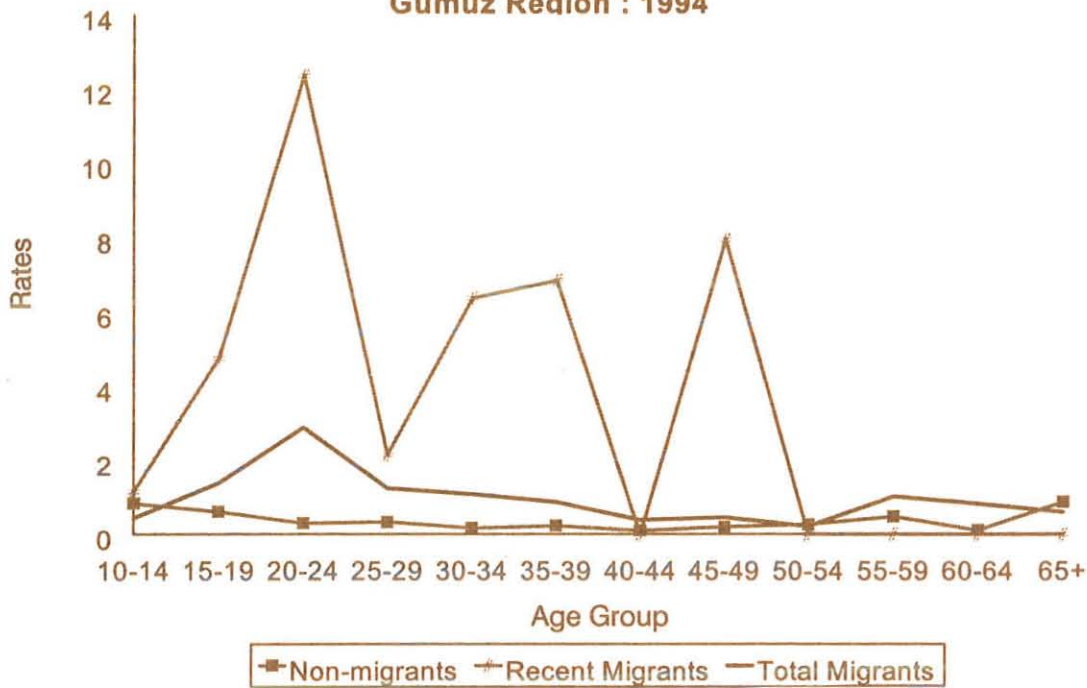
Table 5.1.14 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Age Group and Sex, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Age Group	Non-Migrants			Total Migrants			Recent Migrants		
	Total	Male	Femal	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	5.6	5.4	5.9
10-14	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.1
15-19	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	4.8	5.2	4.5
20-24	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.9	3.3	2.5	12.4	14.0	10.9
25-29	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.2	4.2
30-34	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	6.4	5.9	7.4
35-39	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.3	6.9	8.1	4.2
40-44	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	8.0	8.1	7.7
50-54	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

A look at the age-sex-specific unemployment rates revealed that the highest unemployment rate for total migrants (2.9 percent) existed at the age group 20-24 years and for recent migrants (12.4 percent) at the age group 20-24 years and for non-migrants (0.9 percent) at the age group 65 years and over. 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. Figure 5.1.8 further depicted that recent migrants had higher unemployment rates than both non-migrants and total migrants at all age groups, except at the age group 40-44 and 50-65 years and above and the non-migrants had

lower unemployment rates at all age groups than both the recent and total migrants, except at the age groups 10-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 5.1.8 Unemployment Rates by Migration Status, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994



A contrast of unemployment rates by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence showed that urban migrants had higher unemployment rate than rural migrants. Table 5.1.15 presents the unemployment rates of migrants by length of continuous residence and area of previous residence. As can be seen from the table, 6.0 percent of the migrants from the urban areas were unemployed, while this was 0.6 percent for migrants from rural areas. Recent migrants had higher unemployment rate than migrants who had resided for longer periods. The unemployment rates for migrants from both areas decline 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 11.7 percent and this decreased to 5.6 and 3.3 percent for those who resided from 1 to 4 years and from 5 to 9 years, respectively and a similar situation existed for migrants from rural areas.

Table 5.1.15 Unemployment Rate of Migrants by Length of Continuous Residence, Sex and Area of Previous Residence, Benishangul-Gumuz Region :1994

Length of Continuous Residence	Sex	Area of Previous Residence		
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	Total	1.1	6.0	0.6
	Male	1.2	6.2	0.5
	Female	1.0	5.6	0.6
< 1	Total	5.6	11.7	2.1
	Male	5.4	10.5	2.1
	Female	5.9	13.6	2.1
1-4	Total	2.2	5.6	1.3
	Male	2.3	5.8	1.0
	Female	2.1	5.2	1.5
5-9	Total	1.5	3.3	1.1
	Male	1.5	3.4	1.1
	Female	1.5	3.2	1.2
10+	Total	0.4	5.0	0.2
	Male	0.5	6.4	0.2
	Female	0.3	2.8	0.2

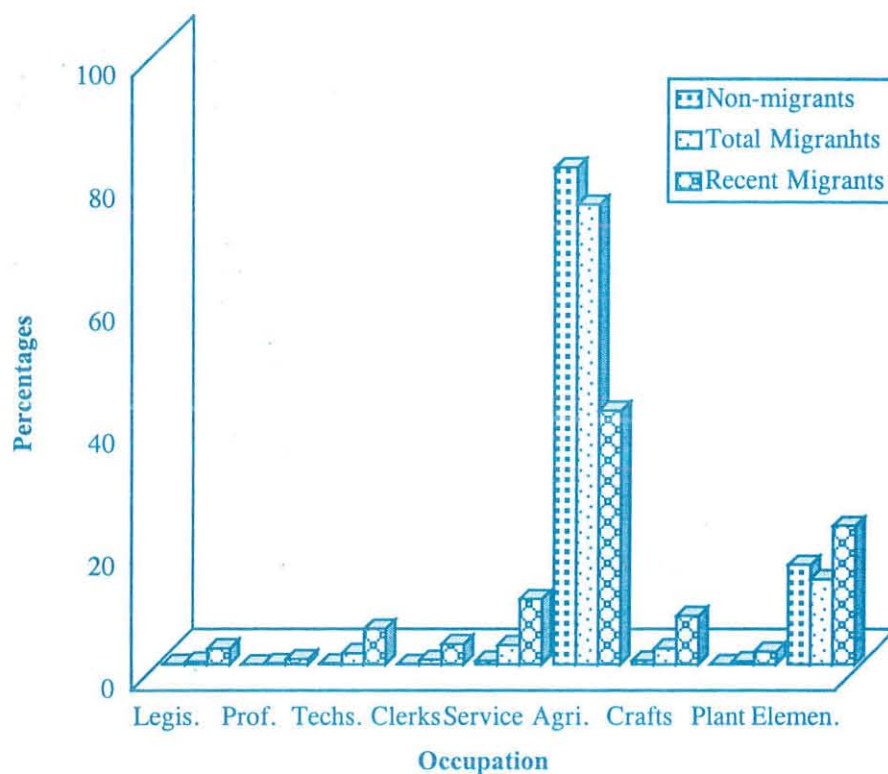
iii) Occupational Composition

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 occupational categories. Table 5.1.16 and Figure 5.1.9 presents the occupational composition of migrants and non-migrants. As can be seen from the table, higher percentage of non-migrants (81.1 percent) than total migrants (75.1 percent) and recent migrants (41.5 percent) were in agriculture. On the other hand, Total migrants, preponderate non-migrants in every other category of occupation except in agriculture and elementary occupation (see Figure 5.1.9).

Table 5.1.16 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Migration Status, Occupation and Sex, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Occupation	Sex	Migration Status					
		Non- migrants		Total Migrants		Recent Migrants	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	Total	166,042	100	94,426	100	4,215	100
	Male	83,317	100	52,080	100	2,414	100
	Female	82,725	100	42,346	100	1,801	100
Legislators Managers	Total	112	0.1	417	0.4	110	2.6
	Male	107	0.1	394	0.8	109	4.5
	Female	5	0.0	23	0.1	1	0.1
Professionals	Total	4	0.0	163	0.2	35	0.8
	Male	4	0.0	150	0.3	35	1.4
	Female	0	0.0	13	0.0	0	0.0
Technicians , Associate. Professionals	Total	261	0.2	1,697	1.8	243	5.8
	Male	210	0.3	1,359	2.6	211	8.7
	Female	51	0.1	338	0.8	32	1.8
Clerks	Total	98	0.1	692	0.7	138	3.3
	Male	59	0.1	363	0.7	67	2.8
	Female	39	0.1	329	0.8	71	3.9
Service and market sales	Total	1,012	0.6	2,958	3.1	449	10.7
	Male	391	0.5	1,780	3.4	259	10.7
	Female	621	0.8	1,178	2.8	190	10.5
Skilled Agricultural	Total	134,700	81.1	70,881	75.1	1,748	41.5
	Male	69,475	83.4	40,797	78.3	1,060	43.9
	Female	65,225	78.9	30,084	71.0	688	38.2
Crafts And Related Activities	Total	1,028	0.6	2,451	2.6	333	7.9
	Male	313	0.4	1,040	2.0	149	6.2
	Female	715	0.9	1,411	3.3	184	10.2
Plant and machine Workers	Total	36	0.0	460	0.5	87	2.1
	Male	36	0.0	454	0.9	81	3.4
	Female	0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.3
Elementary occupation	Total	27,089	16.3	13,158	13.9	955	22.7
	Male	11,969	14.4	4,921	9.5	377	15.6
	Female	15,120	18.3	8,237	19.5	578	32.1
NS	Total	1,702	1.0	1,549	1.5	117	2.8
	Male	753	0.9	822	1.6	66	2.7
	Female	949	1.2	727	1.7	51	2.8

Figure 5.1.9 Occupational Composition By Migration Status,
Benishangul 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

Elemen = Elementary Occupation

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

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 is 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 5.1.17 presents the rates of in-migration during 1994-93 and 1993-92 and the average of both periods to areas of in-migration and from areas of previous residence.

As indicated in Table 5.1.17, the total rates of in-migration during 1994-93, 1993-92 and the average (1994-92) amounted to 1.7 percent each. The rate of in-migration for males amounted to 1.7 during 1994-93 and 1.8 during 1993-92 and the average was 1.7 percent during 1994-92. The corresponding rates for the females constituted 1.8, 1.7 and 1.7 percent during 1994-93, 1993-92 and the average (1994-92), respectively. The average rates of in-migration to the urban areas was higher (9.5 percent) than to the rural areas (1.1 percent). The rate of in-migration to urban areas decreased to 8.1 percent during 1993-92 and then increased to 11.0 percent during 1994-93. Similarly, the rate of in-migration to rural areas was 1.3 percent during 1993-92 and decreased to 1.0 percent in 1994-93.

Contrasting the rates of in-migration from areas of previous residence, one observes that the rate of in-migration from the rural areas was higher than from the urban areas. However, the trend of in-migration from the rural areas was declining, while that from urban area rising.

However, it should be borne in mind that the decline in in-migration rates does not imply decline in the volume of in-migration. Rates decline because the size of the population which is used as a denominator in calculating the rates has increased.

Table 5.1.17 Annual Rate of In-migration Into Area of Enumeration and From Areas of Previous Residence by Year of Last Arrival, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

Year of last Arrival	Sex	Rate of In-migration Into Areas of Enumeration			Rate of In-migration From Areas of Previous Residence	
		Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1994-93	Total	1.7	11.0	1.0	0.6	1.1
	Male	1.7	10.8	1.0	0.6	1.1
		1.8	11.2	1.0	0.6	1.2
1993-92	Total	1.7	8.1	1.3	0.4	1.3
	Male	1.8	8.0	1.3	0.4	1.3
		1.7	8.1	1.2	0.4	1.3
1994-92 Average	Total	1.7	9.5	1.1	0.5	1.2
	Male	1.7	9.4	1.1	0.5	1.2
		1.7	9.6	1.1	0.5	1.2

b) Age-sex Specific In-migration Rates

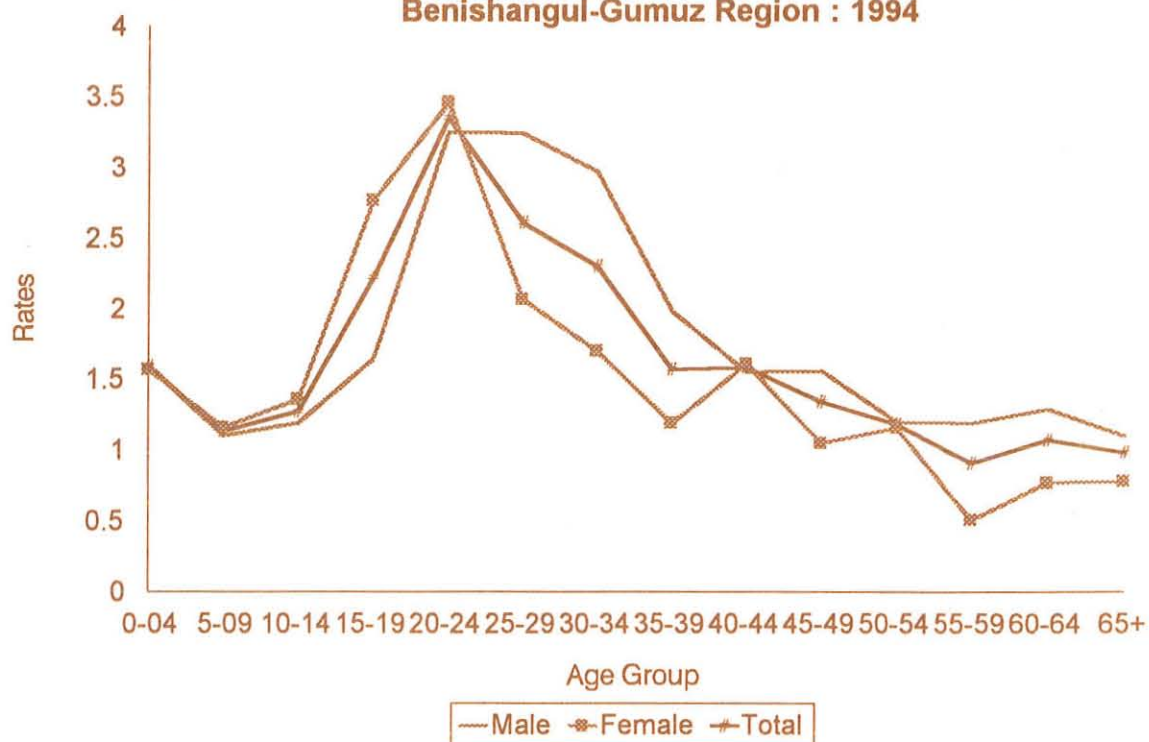
A look at the distribution of the rates of in-migration by age group revealed that the propensity to migrate varied with age. Table 5.1.18 and Figure 5.1.10 present the annual age-sex specific in-migration rates. As indicated in the table and depicted by the figure, the highest average rate of in-migration (3.4 percent) was observed at the age group 20-24 years and this was followed by age group 25-29 (2.6 percent) and 30-34 years (2.3 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 (3.3 percent) at the age groups 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 1.1 percent at the age groups 5-9 and 65 years and over. Females, on the other hand, had highest average rate of 3.5 percent at the age group 20-24 years and the lowest average rate of 0.5 at the age group 55-59 years. Figure 5.1.10 depicted that the highest average rate of in-migration was at the age group 20-24 years for males and both sexes and the lowest was at the age group 50-59 years .

Table 5.1.18 Age-sex Specific Average Annual In-migration Rate by Year of In-migration, Benishangul-Gumuz Region :1994

Age Group	1994-93			1993-92			Average (1994-92)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
0-4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
5-9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
10-14	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
15-19	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8
20-24	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5
25-29	2.4	3.1	1.8	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.1
30-34	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.3	3.0	1.7
35-39	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.2
40-44	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
45-49	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1
50-54	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
55-59	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.5
60-64	0.8	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8
65+	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8

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



5.2 FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Benishangul-Gumuz 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 3.4 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 24.0 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 101.9 per 1000 women at child bearing age. The reported TFR value for urban women was 3.2, while for the rural women it was 3.5 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 54 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: Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994

Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	25313	1438	.057	2435	132	.054	22878	1306	.057
20-24	20070	2379	.119	2594	278	.107	17476	2101	.120
25-29	19777	2987	.151	1944	241	.124	17833	2746	.154
30-34	14233	1889	.133	1111	158	.142	13122	1731	.132
35-39	12896	1334	.103	857	88	.103	12039	1246	.103
40-44	9712	635	.065	533	29	.054	9179	606	.066
45-49	6210	369	.059	353	18	.051	5857	351	.060
Total	108211	11031		9827	944		98384	10087	
TFR			3.435			3.175			3.460

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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region has an average completed fertility of 5.5 children, while urban and rural women have 5.6 and 5.5 children, respectively. 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: Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994

Age Group	Total	Parity Group												N/S	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+		
Total															
N°. of Women	108211	33717	12953	11991	10786	9779	7950	6694	4918	3593	2266	1431	1546	639	
N°. of births	11031	0	1986	1746	1427	1286	1304	974	870	576	273	223	258	108	
15 - 19															
N°. of Women	25313	20219	3178	1135	432	123	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	
N°. of births	1438	0	876	372	135	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
20 - 24															
N°. of Women	20070	7419	4554	3708	2162	1122	548	219	62	45	0	0	0	231	
N°. of births	2379	0	705	680	442	257	170	40	5	25	0	0	0	55	
25 - 29															
N°. of Women	19777	3077	2605	3531	3509	2769	1792	1098	727	346	179	53	25	66	
N°. of births	2987	0	321	536	566	542	451	221	222	84	16	4	5	19	
30 - 34															
N°. of Women	14233	1269	967	1418	1922	2173	2043	1756	1142	708	402	233	175	25	
N°. of births	1889	0	61	99	179	255	382	315	256	163	77	50	47	5	
35 - 39															
N°. of Women	12896	696	646	930	1430	1724	1769	1859	1366	1032	609	404	399	32	
N°. of births	1334	0	10	40	64	119	173	268	227	181	101	78	73	0	
40 - 44															
N°. of Women	9712	658	625	775	790	1150	1048	1168	1023	899	579	448	513	36	
N°. of births	635	0	5	14	14	40	65	80	120	88	64	56	79	10	
45 - 49															
N°. of Women	6210	379	378	494	541	718	697	594	598	563	497	293	434	24	
N°. of births	369	0	8	5	27	33	63	50	40	35	15	35	54	4	

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, Benishangul-Gumuz 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	79.1	12.4	4.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	100	25581	0.3	
20-24	36.6	22.4	18.3	10.7	5.5	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	-	-	2.2	100	20330	1.4	
25-29	15.4	13	17.7	17.6	13.9	9	5.5	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	100	19983	2.9	
30-34	8.8	6.7	9.9	13.4	15.1	14.2	12.2	7.9	4.9	2.8	2.8	1.1	100	14385	4.3	
35-39	5.3	5	7.2	11	13.2	13.6	14.3	10.5	7.9	4.7	6.2	1.1	100	13024	5.1	
40-44	6.7	6.4	7.9	8	11.7	10.7	11.9	10.5	9.2	5.9	9.8	1.3	100	9825	5.3	
45-49	6.1	6	7.8	8.6	11.3	11	9.4	9.4	8.9	7.8	11.6	2.1	100	6334	5.5	
Total	30.9	11.8	11	9.9	8.9	7.3	6.1	4.5	3.3	2.1	2.7	1.5	100	109462		
Urban																
15-19	84.7	10	3.2	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	100	2460	0.2	
20-24	48.9	24.1	16.9	6.1	2	1.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.6	100	2615	0.9	
25-29	22.1	18.1	16.8	16	12.5	7.6	3.8	0.8	1	0.6	0	0.7	100	1957	2.3	
30-34	14.2	10.1	13.1	8.9	15.2	12.6	8.1	8.4	3.7	2.7	2.6	0.4	100	1116	3.8	
35-39	8.9	8.7	7.1	12.6	11.4	9.3	11.8	7.4	8.6	5.2	7.8	1.2	100	862	4.9	
40-44	8.1	5.1	5.5	6.9	15.2	7.1	6.9	13.7	11.8	4.1	15.6	0	100	533	5.8	
45-49	8.2	7.6	8.5	2.7	13.6	7.4	11.7	7.9	9	1.9	17.7	3.8	100	367	5.6	
Total	41.4	14.9	11.3	7.5	7	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.2	2.5	0.9	100	9910		
Rural																
15-19	78.5	12.7	4.6	1.8	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	100	23121	0.3	
20-24	34.8	22.2	18.5	11.3	6.1	2.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	2.4	100	17715	1.5	
25-29	14.7	12.5	17.8	17.7	14	9.1	5.7	4	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.4	100	18026	3	
30-34	8.4	6.4	9.6	13.8	15.1	14.3	12.6	7.9	5	2.8	2.9	1.2	100	13269	4.3	
35-39	5.1	4.7	7.2	10.9	13.4	13.9	14.4	10.7	7.9	4.6	6.1	1.1	100	12162	5.1	
40-44	6.6	6.4	8.1	8.1	11.5	10.9	12.2	10.3	9.1	6	9.4	1.4	100	9292	5.3	
45-49	5.9	5.9	7.8	9	11.2	11.2	9.2	9.5	8.9	8.2	11.2	2	100	5967	5.5	
Total	29.8	11.5	11	10.1	9.1	7.5	6.4	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.7	1.6	100	99552		

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 5.3 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 6.7 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is 6.1 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Benishangul-Gumuz Region remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for women in Benishangul-Gumuz 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

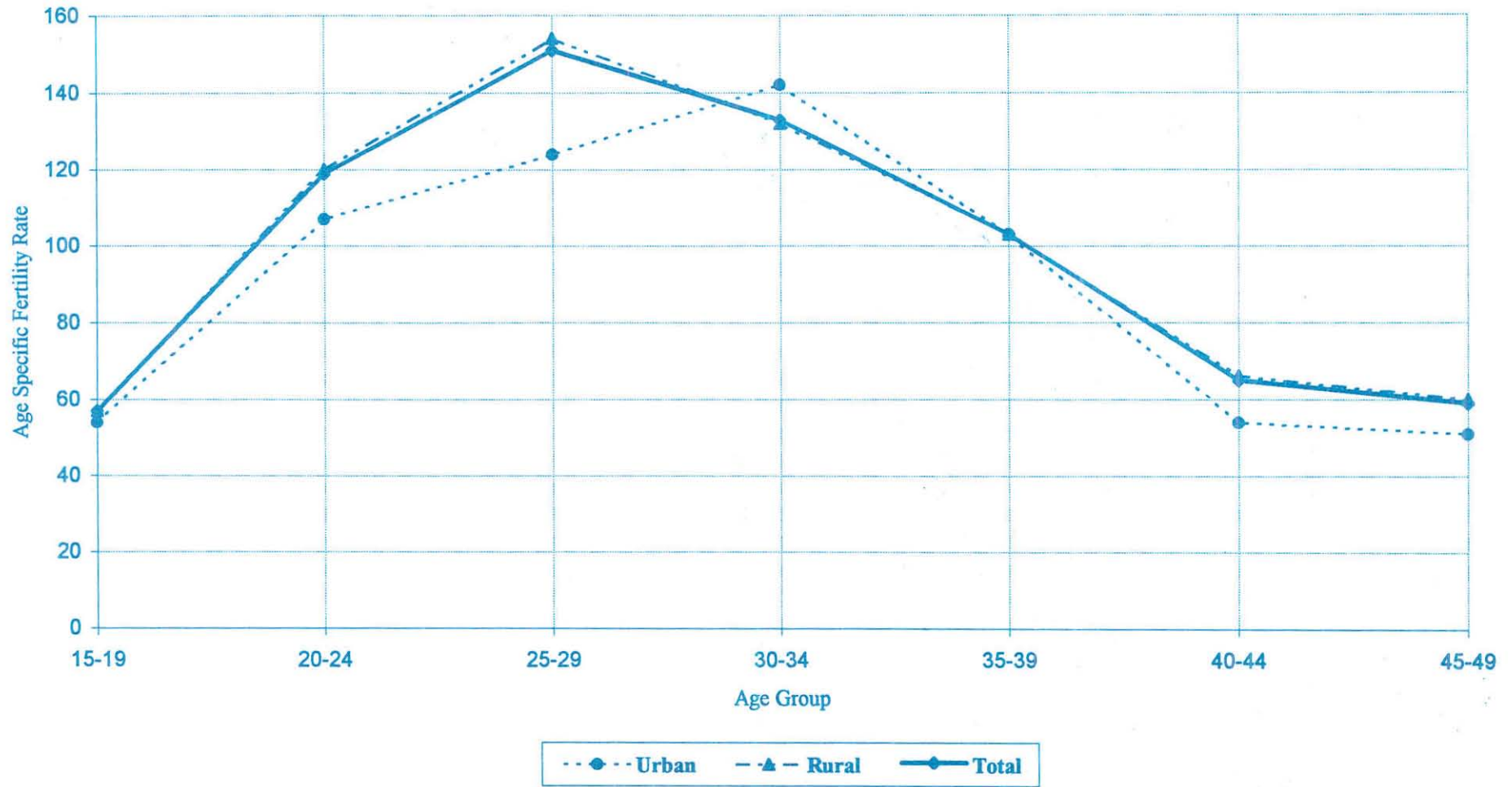
Figure 5.2.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1994 for total, rural and urban areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region. The structure of fertility is closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction. The fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until the 25-29 year and decreases slightly thereafter. The fertility level still remains relatively high even at age group 35-39.

The mean age of fertility schedule was also computed for Benishangul-Gumuz Region. The value obtained for the total region was 28.62 and it was 28.71 for the urban areas and 28.62 for the rural areas of the region.

Table 5.2.4 Parity Progression Ratios, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994

Parity Progressions	Age Group						
	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19
Total							
0 to 1	0.9381	0.9321	0.9460	0.9108	0.8439	0.6258	0.1957
1 to 2	0.9350	0.9309	0.9470	0.9254	0.8434	0.6340	0.3538
2 to 3	0.9092	0.9073	0.9184	0.8818	0.7484	0.5286	0.3488
3 to 4	0.8894	0.8965	0.8646	0.8173	0.6659	0.4802	0.2895
4 to 5	0.8368	0.8320	0.8118	0.7480	0.6041	0.4366	0.3011
5 to 6	0.8106	0.8159	0.7622	0.6840	0.5747	0.3730	
6 to 7	0.8009	0.7486	0.6721	0.6015	0.5478	0.3282	
7 to 8	0.7498	0.7027	0.6415	0.5707	0.4534	0.4206	
8 to 9	0.6858	0.6301	0.5777	0.5336	0.4262		
9 to 10	0.5956	0.6240	0.5687	0.5037	0.3035		
10 to 11	0.5929	0.5338	0.4969	0.4289	0.3205		
Urban							
0 to 1	0.9150	0.9193	0.9096	0.8578	0.7773	0.5081	0.1423
1 to 2	0.9133	0.9449	0.9032	0.8814	0.7657	0.5223	0.2890
2 to 3	0.8949	0.9374	0.9129	0.8262	0.7156	0.3594	0.2200
3 to 4	0.9621	0.9147	0.8294	0.8573	0.6232	0.3548	0.1818
4 to 5	0.8031	0.7960	0.8151	0.7143	0.5252	0.4205	
5 to 6	0.8676	0.8797	0.8148	0.6682	0.4502	0.2432	
6 to 7	0.7571	0.8669	0.7102	0.6831	0.3852	0.5556	
7 to 8	0.7836	0.6971	0.7440	0.5155	0.6809		
8 to 9	0.6857	0.6250	0.6022	0.5900	0.3750		
9 to 10	0.9028	0.7905	0.5982	0.4915			
10 to 11	0.6462	0.7108	0.5821	0.1724			
Rural							
0 to 1	0.9395	0.9329	0.9485	0.9153	0.8512	0.6435	0.2015
1 to 2	0.9363	0.9301	0.9500	0.9289	0.8512	0.6472	0.3587
2 to 3	0.9100	0.9055	0.9188	0.8859	0.7513	0.5448	0.3567
3 to 4	0.8853	0.8954	0.8668	0.8145	0.6696	0.4881	0.2935
4 to 5	0.8388	0.8342	0.8116	0.7505	0.6104	0.4373	0.3081
5 to 6	0.8073	0.8122	0.7589	0.6851	0.5832	0.3787	
6 to 7	0.8037	0.7411	0.6696	0.5959	0.5564	0.3218	
7 to 8	0.7478	0.7031	0.6343	0.5750	0.4451	0.4412	
8 to 9	0.6858	0.6305	0.5757	0.5296	0.4291		
9 to 10	0.5765	0.6118	0.5662	0.5047	0.3184		
10 to 11	0.5877	0.5171	0.4891	0.4485	0.3205		

Figure 5.2.1. Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women, Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz. The procedure selected to adjust the reported current fertility of both urban and rural areas is 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 urban parts of Benishangul-Gumuz region are those 15-19, 30-34 and 35-39 while for the rural parts of the region 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 are selected. 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 urban and rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz, 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 Benishangul-Gumuz is estimated to be 4.30 births per woman, while for rural Benishangul-Gumuz it is estimated to be 6.74.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz also provide results which are significantly larger. For example, the application of the

Brass P/F procedure provided adjusted TFR of 6.4 for the urban and 7.4 for the rural areas (using average of ages 25-29 and 30-34). Similarly, application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 6.2 for urban and 7.2 for rural Benishangul-Gumuz.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Benishangul-Gumuz Region was computed to be 6.52.

The adjusted total fertility rates for each of the zones of Benishangul-Gumuz is presented in Table 5.2.5. Zonal fertility levels were adjusted separately for urban, rural and total areas. Adjusted TFR for the urban part of a zone was obtained by multiplying the reported TFR of the zone by a weight. The weight for the urban areas was obtained by dividing the adjusted TFR of urban Benishangul-Gumuz by the reported TFR for urban Benishangul-Gumuz.

Similar procedures were followed to obtain the rural weight for the adjustment of the rural part of each zone. Similarly, the reported and adjusted total fertility rates for the whole region were used to provide adjusted levels for the total areas of each zone. The weights used to adjust TFR values were also applied to reported levels of Crude Birth Rates (CBR) and General Fertility Rates (GFR) to obtain adjusted levels.

Table 5.2.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Zones: Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994

Zones	Total			Urban			Rural		
	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	6.52	44.9	191.2	4.30	35.2	129.1	6.74	45.8	197.4
Metekel	7.21	51.1	216.0	4.17	36.4	126.3	7.51	52.6	224.9
Asosa	6.01	41.1	177.5	4.43	33.7	132.8	6.16	41.8	182.0
Kamashi	5.39	36.8	156.8	--	--	--	5.39	36.8	156.8

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 in the table, the adjusted total fertility rates of Benishangul-Gumuz Region are higher than

fertility estimates presented for all the countries in the table, except for Niger, Yemen and Mali. 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.

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, occupation of women, access to safe drinking water and availability of toilet facility. According to the data, fertility and education have no clear relation. Women with primary education showed the highest level of reported current fertility followed by those with non formal education and illiterates. Women with junior secondary education have the lowest fertility followed by those with senior secondary education and above.

The differential in the level of fertility of women by different major ethnic groups was analyzed. Agew women showed the highest level of fertility followed by Shinashas and Amharas. Jebelawi women experienced the lowest fertility level and were followed by Gumuzs and Oromos. Fertility level was compared among all the major religious groups in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. Accordingly, the Orthodox Christians showed the highest and were followed by the Protestants and Muslims. The Catholics showed the least level of fertility.

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

The currently married women had the highest level of total fertility rate (4.4) compared to women in the remaining marital status groups. Never married women showed a reported total fertility rate of 0.2, indicating that births occur after marriage in the region. Women who were non-active showed a high level of total fertility rate (4.0) compared to economically active counterparts. Among the women who had occupation, those who held "elementary occupations" indicated the highest fertility, while those in "blue collar" occupations showed the lowest level of fertility.

Women who have access to safe drinking water show lower fertility than those who do not have access. Women who are living in a housing unit where toilet facility is available have higher fertility than those who are located in housing units with no toilet facility.

**Table 5.2.7 Total Fertility Rates by Background Variables:
Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994**

Background Variables		TFR
Education	Illiterate	3.4
	Non-regular	4.4
	Primary	4.5
	Junior Secondary	2.5
	Senior Secondary and above	2.8
Ethnic Group	Agew	4.8
	Amara	4.1
	Gumuz	3.2
	Jebelawi	2.7
	Oromo	3.9
	Shinasha	4.3
Religion	Orthodox	4.0
	Protestant	3.0
	Catholic	1.4
	Muslim	3.0
Marital Status	Never married	0.2
	Currently married	4.4
	Divorced	1.5
	Widowed	1.9
Activity Status	Active	3.4
	Non Active	4.0
Occupation	White collar*	2.8
	Blue Collar**	2.6
	Elementary Occupations***	3.4
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	3.3
	No	3.5
Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	3.5
	No	3.4
All Women		3.4

* 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

***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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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, infant mortality rates (${}_1q_0$), child mortality rates (${}_4q_1$), under-five mortality rates (${}_5q_0$) and expectations of life at birth (e_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(${}_5q_0$) : the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Expectation of life at birth(e_0) : 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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.

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

Zone	Sex	Total				Urban				Rural			
		1q0	4q1	5q0	e0	1q0	4q1	5q0	e0	1q0	4q1	5q0	e0
Total	M+F	140	79	209	46.5	113	59	164	51.6	139	80	206	46.8
	M	147	76	213	46.0	121	58	172	50.7	145	77	210	46.3
	F	133	82	205	47.0	104	59	156	52.7	131	83	203	47.3
Metekel	M+F	143	81	212	46.1	132	73	196	48.0	143	82	212	46.1
	M	152	79	221	45.1	132	66	189	48.6	152	81	221	45.1
	F	133	83	204	47.2	132	82	202	47.4	133	82	204	47.2
Asosa	M+F	143	80	213	46.1	85	40	121	57.0	140	82	208	46.6
	M	147	75	212	46.1	105	49	148	53.7	145	77	209	46.4
	F	139	84	215	46.0	66	31	95	60.7	134	88	207	46.9
Kamash	M+F	123	67	181	49.6	-	-	-	-	123	67	181	49.6
	M	129	64	184	49.1	-	-	-	-	129	64	184	49.1
	F	117	70	179	50.0	-	-	-	-	117	70	179	50.0

1q0 = Infant Mortality

5q0 = Under-five Mortality

4q1 = Child mortality

e0 = 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 the eighties and early nineties is observed. 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: Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994.

Age group of women	Reference date	e0
15-19	Jun 1993	49.2
20-24	Feb 1992	48.4
25-29	May 1990	46.5
30-34	Apr 1988	45.5
35-39	Dec 1985	44.9
40-45	Jun 1983	44.7
45-49	Aug 1980	43.6

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, occupation of the mothers, access to safe drinking water and the availability of toilet facilities in the housing unit where the mothers lived in. 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. Six major ethnic groups namely, Agew, Amara, Gumuz, Jebelawi, Oromo and Shinasha were selected because of their population size for the investigation of differentials in mortality. The Oromo reported the lowest infant mortality rates while the Jebelawi reported the highest. Similarly, Catholics showed the lowest infant mortality rate, while the Orthodox 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 never married women showed a high infant mortality rate, signifying the importance of stable marriages towards the health of children. The children of women in white-collar occupations showed the lowest level of infant mortality compared to women who are engaged in blue-collar and elementary occupations.

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 higher compared to those who do not have access. This result is difficult to accept since it is contrary to the general fact. One obvious reason for this unusual finding might be data quality problem on safe drinking water for the region. That is, the water which is considered as safe drinking water might not be really clean and might contain harmful diseases.

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

Background Variables		iq ₀	e ₀
Education	Illiterate	142	46.4
	Non-regular	126	49.2
	Primary	119	50.6
	Junior Secondary	67	61.9
	Senior Secondary and above	39	67.7
Ethnic Group	Agew	122	49.9
	Amara	141	46.7
	Gumuz	138	47.0
	Jebelawi	150	45.1
	Oromo	113	51.6
	Shinasha	131	48.4
Religion	Orthodox	122	49.9
	Protestant	133	48.0
	Catholic	192	39.2
	Muslim	150	45.2
Marital Status	Never married	159	45.2
	Currently married	131	48.4
	Divorced	192	38.7
	Widowed	133	48.1
Activity Status	Active	141	46.7
	Non active	134	47.8
Occupation	White-Collars*	49	65.0
	Blue-Collars**	124	49.6
	Elementary occupations***	141	46.6
Access to Safe Drinking Water	Yes	152	44.8
	No	137	47.3
Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	127	49.0
	No	143	46.3
All women		140	46.8

*- 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.

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 lower infant mortality rate compared to those who do not.

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- and blue-collar group) and toilet facilities guarantee longer life. Among the ethnic and religious groups mentioned, higher expectation of life at birth was observed for Oromos and followers of Orthodox religion. According to the data life expectancy at birth is lower for women who have access to safe drinking water compared with those who do not. This unbelievable result seeks further investigation.

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. Information from these surveys is presented in different journals 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 has highest infant mortality rate compared to these countries.

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-LITE 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);
- ${}_n m_x$:-** Central death rate for the age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n q_x$:-** 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;
- ${}_n d_x$:-** Number of deaths in age interval $(x, x+n)$;
- ${}_n L_x$:-** 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 .

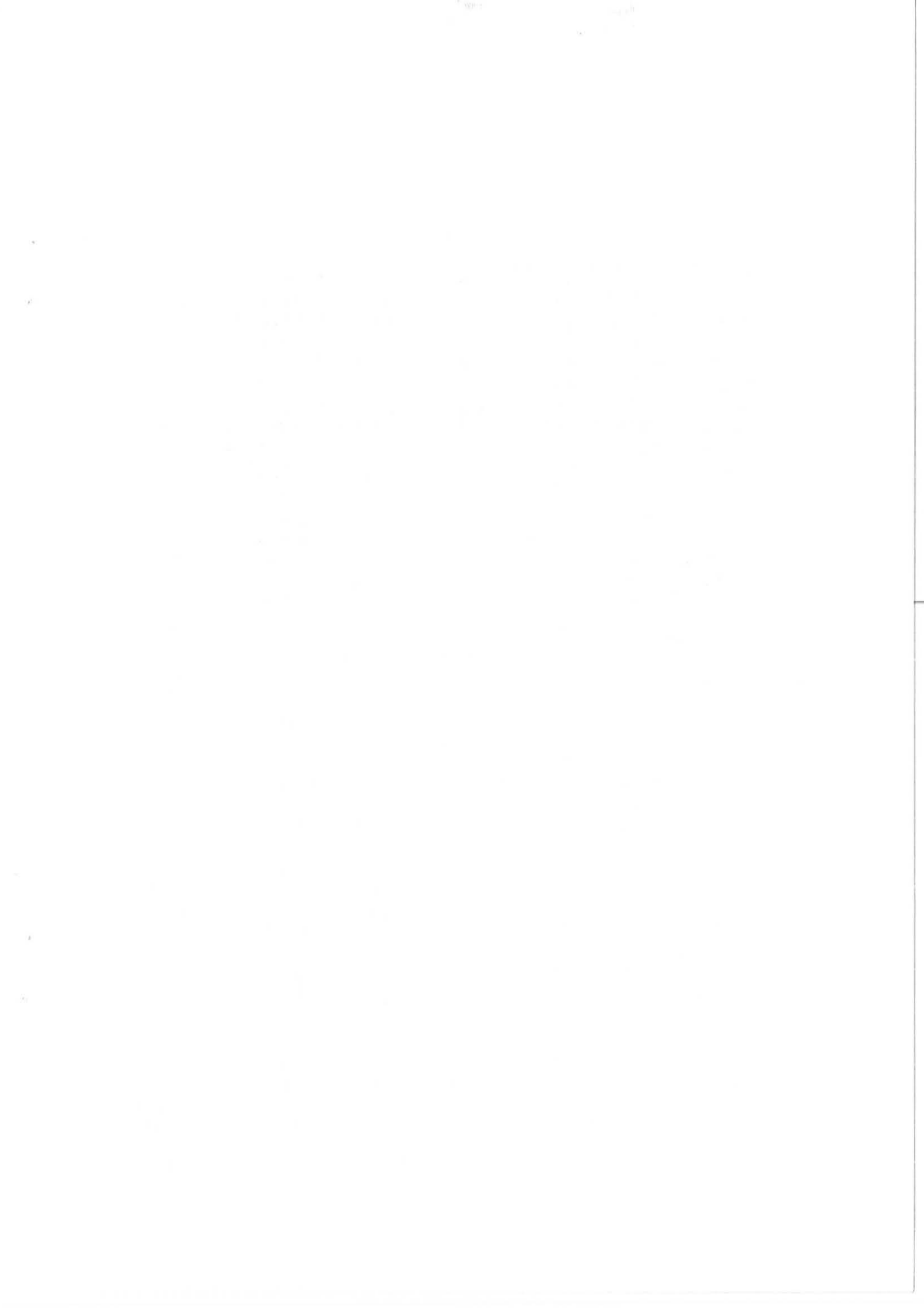
Table 5.3.6 Estimated Abridged Life Table by Sex: Benishangul-Gumuz Region 1994

Male

AGE	${}_n m_x$	${}_n q_x$	I_x	${}_n d_x$	${}_n L_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.16030	0.14476	100000	14476	90301	4630001	46.3
1	0.01988	0.07555	85524	6461	324989	4539699	53.1
5	0.00438	0.02165	79063	1712	391038	4214711	53.3
10	0.00315	0.01564	77352	1210	383735	3823673	49.4
15	0.00459	0.02268	76142	1727	376638	3439938	45.2
20	0.00653	0.03212	74415	2390	366289	3063300	41.2
25	0.00717	0.03524	72025	2538	353863	2697011	37.4
30	0.00824	0.04041	69486	2808	340547	2343149	33.7
35	0.00982	0.04794	66678	3197	325597	2002602	30.0
40	0.01223	0.05938	63482	3770	308230	1677005	26.4
45	0.01520	0.07329	59712	4376	287943	1368774	22.9
50	0.02035	0.09699	55335	5367	263680	1080831	19.5
55	0.02715	0.12737	49968	6365	234431	817151	16.4
60	0.03896	0.17793	43604	7758	199150	582720	13.4
65	0.05553	0.24425	35845	8755	157680	383571	10.7
70	0.08182	0.33956	27090	9199	112422	225891	8.3
75	0.12377	0.46858	17891	8383	67736	113469	6.3
80	0.20790	9508	9508	45733	45733	4.8

Female

AGE	${}_n m_x$	${}_n q_x$	I_x	${}_n d_x$	${}_n L_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.14611	0.13344	100000	13344	91327	4730000	47.3
1	0.02222	0.08397	86656	7276	327423	4638673	53.5
5	0.00497	0.02453	79380	1947	392032	4311250	54.3
10	0.00386	0.01913	77433	1482	383460	3919217	50.6
15	0.00521	0.02575	75951	1956	375066	3535757	46.6
20	0.00665	0.03271	73995	2421	364076	3160691	42.7
25	0.00753	0.03694	71575	2644	351360	2796614	39.1
30	0.00855	0.04185	68930	2885	337532	2445255	35.5
35	0.00956	0.04667	66046	3082	322600	2107723	31.9
40	0.01062	0.05176	62963	3259	306760	1785123	28.4
45	0.01217	0.05909	59704	3528	289924	1478363	24.8
50	0.01626	0.07824	56176	4395	270273	1188439	21.2
55	0.02168	0.10304	51781	5336	246095	918166	17.7
60	0.03249	0.15067	46445	6998	215380	672071	14.5
65	0.04681	0.21012	39447	8289	177085	456691	11.6
70	0.07218	0.30627	31159	9543	132213	279606	9.0
75	0.11076	0.43178	21616	9333	84266	147392	6.8
80	0.19457	12282	12282	63126	63126	5.1



CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1994 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included different sets of questions on housing for urban and rural parts of Benishangul-Gumuz 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 characteristics and conditions in Benishangul-Gumuz 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. It should be noted that of the three zones in the region, Kamashi Zone is entirely rural. The data on housing units of Benishangul-Gumuz Region consists of summary tables and analysis of data by zones are dealt 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 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. Buildings may contain several sets of living quarters as an apartment building or may constitute one set of living quarter.

The data on housing shows that a total of 8,499 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 8,373 (98.5 percent) were found to be in non-storied buildings and 29 (0.3 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that 6,268 (73.8 percent) housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 2,105 (24.8 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 12.6 percent were two units non-storied attached, 6.6 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 5.5 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand, 0.2 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 0.2 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.

The table also presents data on type of building by zone, and high proportion of non-storied housing units were observed in the two zones. The proportions of housing units in non-storied buildings accounted for 99.3 percent and 97.4 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively.

**Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building and Zones,
Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994**

TYPE OF BUILDING	Benishangul- Gumuz Region		ZONE			
			Metekel		Asosa	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non Storied	8,373	98.52	4,809	99.34	3,564	97.43
Detached	6,268	73.75	3,678	75.98	2,590	70.8
Attached	2,105	24.77	1,131	23.36	974	26.63
2 Units Attached	1,072	12.61	547	11.3	525	14.35
3-5 Units Attached	563	6.62	279	5.76	284	7.76
6 or more Units Attached	470	5.53	305	6.3	165	4.51
Multi -Storied	29	0.34	10	0.21	19	0.52
Detached	15	0.18	5	0.1	10	0.27
Attached	14	0.16	5	0.1	9	0.25
2-3 Units Attached	5	0.06	5	0.1	-	-
4-6 Units Attached	9	0.11	-	-	9	0.25
7-10 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	97	1.14	22	0.45	75	2.05
Total Housing Units	8,499	100.00	4,841	100.00	3,658	100.00

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 the census.

It can be observed from the table that large proportion of the housing units (96.1 percent) were permanent. The corresponding figures in rural and urban areas were 96.1 and 95.8 percent, respectively. The proportion of permanent housing units is highest (98.5 percent) in Metekel Zone and lowest (93.7 percent) in Asosa Zone. The data reveal that improvised housing units constituted 3.3 percent, whereas mobile housing units were almost non-existent. Improvised housing units for the rural and urban areas were accounted for 3.4 and 2.9 percent, respectively. The pattern of structural type of housing units observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds true for all zones in Benishangul-Gumuz Region.

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 units, demand for construction materials,...etc.

The predominant type of materials 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.

**Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units and Zones,
Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994**

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanent	Improved	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION							
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	96,366	3,314	40	10	531
	%	100.00	96.12	3.31	0.04	0.01	0.53
Urban	No.	8,499	8,142	242	-	5	110
	%	100.00	95.8	2.85	-	0.06	1.29
Rural	No.	91,762	88,224	3,072	40	5	421
	%	100.00	96.14	3.35	0.04	0.01	0.46
METEKEL							
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	43,212	573	-	5	94
	%	100.00	98.47	1.31	-	0.01	0.21
Urban	No.	4,841	4,657	153	-	5	26
	%	100.00	96.2	3.16	-	0.1	0.54
Rural	No.	39,043	38,555	420	-	-	68
	%	100.00	98.75	1.08	-	-	0.17
ASOSA							
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	43,659	2,560	30	5	367
	%	100.00	93.65	5.49	0.06	0.01	0.79
Urban	No.	3,658	3,485	89	-	-	84
	%	100.00	95.27	2.43	-	-	2.3
Rural	No.	42,963	40,174	2,471	30	5	283
	%	100.00	93.51	5.75	0.07	0.01	0.66
KAMASHI							
Urban + Rural	No.	9,756	9,495	181	10	-	70
	%	100.00	97.32	1.86	0.1	-	0.72
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	9,495	181	10	-	70
	%	100.00	97.32	1.86	0.1	-	0.72

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 49.2 percent of the housing units in Benishangul-Gumuz Region had wood and mud walls and 34.8 percent had reed and bamboo. In urban and rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 76.4 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively. Housing units made of reed and bamboo walls for urban and rural areas constituted 13.2 and 36.8 percent, respectively. Housing units with wood and thatch walls accounted for 10.2 percent, while housing units with stones and cement, blockets and bricks accounted for less than one percent. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 4.5 percent. The table presents materials of construction of walls by zone and in all zones high proportion of wood and mud walls was observed, except in Kamashi Zone. In Kamashi Zone, high proportion of reed and bamboo walls and low proportion of wood and mud walls was observed, compared to other zones. Significant proportion of reed and bamboo walls was observed in all Zones that ranged from the lowest 30.6 percent in Metekel Zone to the highest 71.2 percent in Kamashi Zone.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Benishangul-Gumuz 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 (82.0 percent) used for the construction of roofs was thatch/grass. The construction materials of roofs in the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas. In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatch/grass and this accounted for 85.2 percent. Only 6.1 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets accounted for 48.2 percent.

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall and Zones, Benishangul-Gumuz Region:1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF WALL								Not Stated
			Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION											
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	49,275	10,256	34,914	204	265	156	17	4,523	651
	%	100.00	49.15	10.23	34.82	0.20	0.26	0.16	0.02	4.51	0.65
Urban	No.	8,499	6,489	131	1,124	30	192	131	17	200	185
	%	100.00	76.35	1.54	13.23	0.35	2.26	1.54	0.20	2.35	2.18
Rural	No.	91,762	42,786	10,125	33,790	174	73	25	-	4,323	466
	%	100.00	46.63	11.03	36.82	0.19	0.08	0.03	-	4.71	0.51
METEKEL											
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	24,707	2,752	13,448	60	222	142	4	2,413	136
	%	100.00	56.30	6.27	30.64	0.14	0.51	0.32	0.01	5.50	0.31
Urban	No.	4,841	3,262	59	1,048	10	183	122.00	4	114	39
	%	100.00	67.38	1.22	21.65	0.21	3.78	2.52	0.08	2.35	0.81
Rural	No.	39,043	21,445	2,693	12,400	50	39	20	-	2,299	97
	%	100.00	54.93	6.90	31.76	0.13	0.10	0.05	-	5.89	0.25
ASOSA											
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	23,835	5,698	14,517	94	33	14	13.00	2,004	413
	%	100.00	51.13	12.22	31.14	0.20	0.07	0.03	0.03	4.30	0.89
Urban	No.	3,658	3,227	72	76.00	20	9	9	13.00	86	146
	%	100.00	88.22	1.97	2.08	0.55	0.25	0.25	0.36	2.35	3.99
Rural	No.	42,963	20,608	5,626	14,441	74	24	5	-	1,918	267
	%	100.00	47.97	13.09	33.61	0.17	0.06	0.01	-	4.46	0.62
KAMASHI											
Urban +Rural	No.	9,756	733	1,806	6,949	50	10	-	-	106	102
	%	100.00	7.51	18.51	71.23	0.51	0.10	-	-	1.09	1.05
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	733	1,806	6,949	50	10	-	-	106	102
	%	100.00	7.51	18.51	71.23	0.51	0.10	-	-	1.09	1.05

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Metekel Zone (11.9 percent) and lowest in Kamashi Zone (1.0 percent). A higher proportion (87.1 percent) of housing units with thatch/grass roof were found in Kamashi Zone which is entirely rural, while the lowest proportion (84.1 percent), were found in rural areas of Metekel Zone.

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by construction material of Roof and Zones, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF ROOF					Not Stated
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/Bamboo	Others	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION								
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	9,647	82,233	1,356	5,685	768	572
	%	100.00	9.62	82.02	1.35	5.67	0.77	0.57
Urban	No.	8,499	4,097	4,089	10	44	84	175
	%	100.00	48.21	48.11	0.12	0.52	0.99	2.06
Rural	No.	91,762	5,550	78,144	1,346	5,641	684	397
	%	100.00	6.05	85.16	1.47	6.15	0.75	0.43
METEKEL								
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	5,200	35,853	304	2,309	122	96
	%	100.00	11.85	81.7	0.69	5.26	0.28	0.22
Urban	No.	4,841	1,689	3,005	5	29	74	39
	%	100.00	34.89	62.07	0.1	0.6	1.53	0.81
Rural	No.	39,043	3,511	32,848	299	2,280	48	57
	%	100.00	8.99	84.13	0.77	5.84	0.12	0.15
ASOSA								
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	4,350	37,886	826	2,517	646	396
	%	100.00	9.33	81.26	1.77	5.4	1.39	0.85
Urban	No.	3,658	2,408	1,084	5	15	10	136
	%	100.00	65.83	29.63	0.14	0.41	0.27	3.72
Rural	No.	42,963	1,942	36,802	821	2,502	636	260
	%	100.00	4.52	85.66	1.91	5.82	1.48	0.61
KAMASHI								
Urban + Rural	No.	9,756	97	8,494	226	859	-	80
	%	100.00	0.99	87.06	2.32	8.8	-	0.82
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	97	8,494	226	859	-	80
	%	100.00	0.99	87.06	2.32	8.8	-	0.82

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 87.2 percent of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 8.2 percent had cement/concrete floors and only 0.2 percent had floor of cement brick tiles. Wood and plastic types of tile put together comprised about 2.0 percent of all housing units.

The overall pattern of materials used in the construction of floor observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds for the two zones of urban areas. The proportion of housing units that had earth/mud floor accounted for 88.7 percent in Asosa Zone and 86.0 percent in Metekel Zone. The use of cement/concrete in the construction of floor accounted for 9.8 percent in Metekel Zone and 6.1 percent in Asosa Zone.

**Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor and Zones,
Urban Benishangul-Gumuz :1994**

ZONE	All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR								
		Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/Reed	Others	Not Stated	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	7,408	36	694	135	17	25	10	174
	%	100.00	87.16	0.42	8.17	1.59	0.2	0.29	0.12	2.05
METEKEL	No.	4,841	4,163	12	472	126	-	25	-	43
	%	100.00	85.99	0.25	9.75	2.6	-	0.52	-	0.89
ASOSA	No.	3,658	3,245	24	222	9	17	-	10	131
	%	100.00	88.71	0.66	6.07	0.25	0.46	-	0.27	3.58

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 and zones is presented in Table 6.6a.

It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Benishangul-Gumuz Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (54.9 percent) followed by two rooms (35.6 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 6.1 percent of the total housing units. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively lower as compared to rural areas. These proportions were 91.9 percent and 76.3 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 6.5 percent of the housing units had 3-4 rooms, while housing units with five or more rooms are almost non-existent.

As indicated above, the majority of housing units consisted of 1-2 rooms and this also holds for each zone in the urban areas although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (92.4 percent) in Kamashi Zone and relatively lowest (89.3 percent) in Asosa Zone. Housing units with three rooms accounted for 4.1 percent in Kamashi Zone and 6.3 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones (see Table 6.6a).

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 maladjustments.

"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.

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones , Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									Total Number of Rooms
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION												
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	55,080	35,736	6,134	1,327	252	116	24	71	1,521	153,108
	%	100.00	54.94	35.64	6.12	1.32	0.25	0.12	0.02	0.07	1.52	
Urban	No.	8,499	3,484	3,004	1,122	381	147	82	19	62	198	16,392
	%	100.00	40.99	35.35	13.20	4.48	1.73	0.96	0.22	0.73	2.33	
Rural	No.	91,762	51,596	32,732	5,012	946	105	34	5	9	1,323	136,716
	%	100.00	56.23	35.67	5.46	1.03	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.01	1.44	
METEKEL												
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	25,246	14,946	2,781	607	57	10	-	9	228	66,335
	%	100.00	57.53	34.06	6.34	1.38	0.13	0.02	-	0.02	0.52	
Urban	No.	4,841	2,253	1,831	516	146	19	10	-	9	57	8,283
	%	100.00	46.54	37.82	10.66	3.02	0.39	0.21	-	0.19	1.18	
Rural	No.	39,043	22,993	13,115	2,265	461	38	-	-	-	171	58,052
	%	100.00	58.89	33.59	5.80	1.18	0.10	-	-	-	0.44	
ASOSA												
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	24,967	16,647	2,953	612	175	106	19	57	1,085	71,813
	%	100.00	53.55	35.71	6.33	1.31	0.38	0.23	0.04	0.12	2.33	
Urban	No.	3,658	1,231	1,173	606	235	128	72	19	53	141	8,109
	%	100.00	33.65	32.07	16.57	6.42	3.50	1.97	0.52	1.45	3.85	
Rural	No.	42,963	23,736	15,474	2,347	377	47	34	-	4	944	63,704
	%	100.00	55.25	36.02	5.46	0.88	0.11	0.08	-	0.01	2.20	
KAMASHI												
Urban + Rural	No.	9,756	4,867	4,143	400	108	20	-	5	5	208	14,960
	%	100.00	49.89	42.47	4.10	1.11	0.21	-	0.05	0.05	2.13	
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	4,867	4,143	400	108	20	-	5	5	208	14,960
	%	100.00	49.89	42.47	4.10	1.11	0.21	-	0.05	0.05	2.13	

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 Benishangul-Gumuz were 1.6 and 2.0, respectively. The variation in average number of rooms per housing unit among zones was very small. 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 4.5 for the region as a whole, while these were 4.5 and 3.9 in rural and urban Benishangul-Gumuz Region, respectively. On the average, about 3.1 persons in rural and 2.2 in urban areas live in a room (see Table 6.6b).

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding by Zones, Benishangul-Gumuz Region :1994

ZONE	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing Unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average Household Size
	BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION				
Urban + Rural	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.0	4.5
Urban	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.9
Rural	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.1	4.5
	METEKEL				
Urban + Rural	4.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	4.5
Urban	4.2	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.8
Rural	4.7	1.5	1.5	3.1	4.5
	ASOSA				
Urban + Rural	4.8	1.5	1.5	2.9	4.3
Urban	4.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	4.1
Rural	4.8	1.5	1.5	3.0	4.4
	KAMASHI				
Urban + Rural	5.4	1.6	1.5	3.4	5.1
Urban	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	5.4	1.6	1.5	3.4	5.1

The data in table 6.7a indicated that 33.0 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region 67.0 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 Benishangul-Gumuz Region was assessed and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 6.7 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 35.0 percent were overcrowded and 56.2 percent were adequately occupied.

The distribution of housing units by number of households per housing unit indicated that about 5.1 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. The number of households per housing unit observed for the region as a whole also holds true for all zones (see Table 6.8).

In rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region large proportion (68.0 percent) of the housing units had rooms that are exclusively used by members of the household while in 31.4 percent of the housig units members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNT	Benishangul- Gumuz Region		ZONE			
			Metekel		Asosa	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One Person	1,356	15.95	678	14.01	678	18.53
Two Persons	1,448	17.04	900	18.59	548	14.98
Three Persons	1,357	15.97	879	18.16	478	13.07
Four Persons	1,196	14.07	709	14.65	487	13.31
Five Persons	927	10.91	530	10.95	397	10.85
Six Persons	730	8.59	411	8.49	319	8.72
Seven Persons	521	6.13	284	5.87	237	6.48
Eight Persons	345	4.06	177	3.66	168	4.59
Nine Persons	223	2.62	107	2.21	116	3.17
10+ Persons	396	4.66	166	3.43	230	6.29
All Housing Units	8,499	100.00	4,841	100.00	3,658	100.00

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

Table 6.7b Percentage* Distribution of Housing units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Benishangul-gumuz: 1994

NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT																Not stated		All Housing Unit			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9+		Number	%	Number	%
1 Person	849	10.0	283	3.3	45	0.5	17	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0.6	1244	14.6
2 Persons	782	9.2	505	5.9	105	1.2	17	0.2	12	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0.3	1445	17.0
3 Persons	544	6.4	571	6.7	160	1.9	31	0.4	4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.3	1339	15.8
4 Persons	464	5.5	464	5.5	170	2.0	52	0.6	10	0.1	5	0.1	-	-	-	-	5	0.1	30	0.4	1200	14.1
5 Persons	306	3.6	403	4.7	172	2.0	67	0.8	15	0.2	5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.2	983	11.6
6 Persons	234	2.8	252	3.0	119	1.4	38	0.4	17	0.2	5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0.2	683	8.0
7 Persons	128	1.5	201	2.4	153	1.8	33	0.4	30	0.4	15	0.2	-	-	-	-	9	0.1	5	0.1	574	6.8
8 Persons	97	1.1	130	1.5	75	0.9	34	0.4	5	0.1	14	0.2	4	0.0	-	-	5	0.1	5	0.1	369	4.3
9+ Persons	80	0.9	195	2.3	123	1.4	92	1.1	54	0.6	38	0.4	15	0.2	20	0.2	23	0.3	22	0.3	662	7.8
Total	3484	41.0	3004	35.3	1122	13.2	381	4.5	147	1.7	82	1.0	19	0.2	20	0.2	42	0.5	198	2.3	8499	100.0

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

Adequately occupied = (Between the two lines = one to less than three persons per room = 56.2%)
 Overcrowded (Below the two lines) = three and above persons per room = 35.0%
 Under occupie (Above the two lines) = less than one person per room = 6.7%

**Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit,
Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994**

ZONE		All Housing Units	NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING UNIT			Total Households
			One Household	Two Households	Three+ Households	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	8,065	384	50	9,015
	%	100.00	94.89	4.52	0.59	
METEKEL	No.	4,841	4,610	207	24	5,104
	%	100.00	95.23	4.28	0.50	
ASOSA	No.	3,658	3,455	177	26	3,911
	%	100.00	94.45	4.84	0.71	

**Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night
in the Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night and Zones,
Rural Benishangul-Gumuz :1994**

ZONE		All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS		
			Yes	No	Not Stated
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	91,762	28,792	62,405	565
	%	100.00	31.38	68.01	0.62
METEKEL	No.	39,043	16,568	22,388	87
	%	100.00	42.44	57.34	0.22
ASOSA	No.	42,963	9,451	33,150	362
	%	100.00	22.00	77.16	0.84
KAMASHI	No.	9,756	2,773	6,867	116
	%	100.00	28.42	70.39	1.19

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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 12.5 percent had piped water supply, 63.1 percent of the housing units got their water from river or lakes and 5.7 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 the housing units which had got their water supply from river/lake/pond is higher than the above mentioned sources of water supply for the region as a whole.

In the urban areas, 39.2 percent of the housing units have piped/tap water supply. Housing units which obtained their water from unprotected well/ spring constituted 23.4 percent and those which obtained their water from river/lake/pond accounted for 20.7 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. Almost 17.8 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 67.0 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that only 10.0 percent of the rural housing units of Benishangul-Gumuz Region mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. Around 4.8 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.

Among the zones, high proportion (95.6 percent) of housing units using unprotected well/spring and nearby river/lake/pond was observed in Kamashi Zone. The proportion of housing units having piped/tap water accounted for 20.4 percent and 7.6 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively. This proportion is only 0.6 percent in Kamashi Zone which is entirely rural.

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, 39.2 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 2.9 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 6.9 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 29.4 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

The distribution of housing units by source of water supply in urban areas for zones shows that Metekel Zone had better proportion (4.3 percent) of housing units with tap inside the house than Asosa Zone (1.2 percent). The proportion of housing units with piped/tap water accounted for 43.9 percent and 33.1 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively. The proportion of housing units with unprotected well/spring and river/lake accounted for 49.4 percent and 37.2 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively. The proportion of housing units with protected well /spring is higher (28.1 percent) in Asosa Zone and lower (6.5 percent) in Metekel Zone.

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/Spring	Unprotected Well/Spring	River/Lake/Pond	Not Stated
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION							
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	12,516	5,717	18,330	63,245	453
	%	100.00	12.48	5.70	18.28	63.08	0.45
Urban	No.	8,499	3,333	1,343	1,991	1,763	69
	%	100.00	39.22	15.80	23.43	20.74	0.81
Rural	No.	91,762	9,183	4,374	16,339	61,482	384
	%	100.00	10.01	4.77	17.81	67.00	0.42
METEKEL							
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	8,935	1,366	9,353	24,168	62
	%	100.00	20.36	3.11	21.31	55.07	0.14
Urban	No.	4,841	2,124	315	1,062	1,331	9
	%	100.00	43.88	6.51	21.94	27.49	0.19
Rural	No.	39,043	6,811	1,051	8,291	22,837	53
	%	100.00	17.44	2.69	21.24	58.49	0.14
ASOSA							
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	3,525	4,056	8,508	30,222	310
	%	100.00	7.56	8.70	18.25	64.82	0.66
Urban	No.	3,658	1,209	1,028	929	432	60
	%	100.00	33.05	28.10	25.40	11.81	1.64
Rural	No.	42,963	2,316	3,028	7,579	29,790	250
	%	100.00	5.39	7.05	17.64	69.34	0.58
KAMASHI							
Urban + Rural	No.	9,756	56	295	469	8,855	81
	%	100.00	0.57	3.02	4.81	90.76	0.83
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	56	295	469	8,855	81
	%	100.00	0.57	3.02	4.81	90.76	0.83

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz: 1994

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	Benishangul-Gumuz Region		ZONE			
			Metekel		Asosa	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tap Inside House	250	2.94	207	4.28	43	1.18
Tap in Compound Private	168	1.98	87	1.80	81	2.21
Tap in Compound Shared	420	4.94	226	4.67	194	5.30
Tap Outside Compound	2,495	29.36	1,604	33.13	891	24.36
Protected Well/Spring	1,343	15.80	315	6.51	1,028	28.10
Unprotected Well/Spring	1,991	23.43	1,062	21.94	929	25.40
River/Lake/Pond	1,763	20.74	1,331	27.49	432	11.81
Not Stated	69	0.81	9	0.19	60	1.64
All Housing Units	8,499	100.00	4,841	100.00	3,658	100.00

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 79.8 percent of the housing units in the region did not have toilet facility, whereas only 19.0 percent of the housing units had toilet facility. The corresponding figures for the urban parts constituted 35.1 percent and 63.2 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz region. Only 14.9 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 83.9 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities. Among the zones, Kamashi Zone occupies the lowest position in terms of its access to toilet facility; about 96.4 percent of its housing units have no toilet facility. (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 nearly 35.1 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility, whereas 6.2 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 57.0 percent dry pit toilet private/shared.

Of the two zones Metekel Zone has relatively better proportion (10.5 percent) of housing units that have flush toilet facility than Asosa Zone in which the proportion is less than one percent. The proportion of housing units that had no toilet facility accounted for 49.7 percent and 15.7 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively. (see Table 6.13)

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.

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Zones, Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	19,080	80,011	1,170
	%	100.00	19.03	79.80	1.17
Urban	No.	8,499	5,371	2,982	146
	%	100.00	63.20	35.09	1.72
Rural	No.	91,762	13,709	77,029	1,024
	%	100.00	14.94	83.94	1.12
METEKEL					
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	6,522	36,895	467
	%	100.00	14.86	84.07	1.06
Urban	No.	4,841	2,406	2,408	27
	%	100.00	49.70	49.74	0.56
Rural	No.	39,043	4,116	34,487	440
	%	100.00	10.54	88.33	1.13
ASOSA					
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	12,327	33,716	578
	%	100.00	26.44	72.32	1.24
Urban	No.	3,658	2,965	574	119
	%	100.00	81.06	15.69	3.25
Rural	No.	42,963	9,362	33,142	459
	%	100.00	21.79	77.14	1.07
KAMASHI					
Urban + Rural	No.	9,756	231	9,400	125
	%	100.00	2.37	96.35	1.28
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	231	9,400	125
	%	100.00	2.37	96.35	1.28

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY					Not Stated
			Has no Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shared	Pit Private	Pit Shared	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	2,982	190	336	2,573	2,272	146
	%	100.00	35.09	2.24	3.95	30.27	26.73	1.72
METEKEL	No.	4,841	2,408	176	332	955	943	27
	%	100.00	49.74	3.64	6.86	19.73	19.48	0.56
ASOSA	No.	3,658	574	14	4	1,618	1,329	119
	%	100.00	15.69	0.38	0.11	44.23	36.33	3.25

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 more than half (53.5 percent) of the housing units in the urban areas of the region used kerosine lamp and 30.0 percent and 8.9 percent of the housing units had shared and private electric meter reader, respectively.

Of the two Zones, the proportion of housing units that used electricity for lighting is better (54.0 percent) in Asosa Zone than in Metekel Zone (27.4 percent). The proportion of housing units that used kerosine lamp accounted for 65.4 percent and 37.8 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively.

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 42.6 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 30.1 percent were private and 12.5 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 51.7 percent of the housing units in the urban areas had no kitchen facility.

Of the two zones, the traditional type of kitchen is found to be higher (56.6 percent) in Asosa Zone than in Metekel Zone (32.0 percent). In addition to this, nearly 65.4 percent of the housing units of Metekel Zone had no kitchen facilities.

In urban areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 4.8 percent. 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 proportion of housing units with modern kitchen accounted for 2.3 percent and 8.1 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones.

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					Not Stated
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	752	2,548	372	4,549	199	79
	%	100.00	8.85	29.98	4.38	53.52	2.34	0.93
METEKEL	No.	4,841	83	1,243	129	3,167	186	33
	%	100.00	1.71	25.68	2.66	65.42	3.84	0.68
ASOSA	No.	3,658	669	1,305	243	1,382	13	46
	%	100.00	18.29	35.68	6.64	37.78	0.36	1.26

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN				Not Stated	
			Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private		Traditional Kitchen Shared
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	4,395	292	114	2,557	1,063	78
	%	100.00	51.71	3.44	1.34	30.09	12.51	0.92
METEKEL	No.	4,841	3,166	97	13	1,244	304	17
	%	100.00	65.40	2.00	0.27	25.70	6.28	0.35
ASOSA	No.	3,658	1,229	195	101	1,313	759	61
	%	100.00	33.60	5.33	2.76	35.89	20.75	1.67

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 6.1 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 79.3 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night; while 1.0 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 13.0 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen. The proportion of housing units with separate room for kitchen varied from highest 7.0 percent in Asosa Zone to lowest 5.3 percent in Metekel Zone. Among the zones, 18.5 percent of the housing units in Asosa Zone did not have 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.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. A large proportion (96.7 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure constituted 1.8 percent. About 0.8 percent of the housing units used no fuel. In all Zones, high proportion of housing units used firewood/leaves and lower proportion of housing units used dung/manure. In all zones, housing units which used charcoal and kerosine 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 39.9 percent of housing units used only firewood. The proportion of housing units that used electricity alone or in combination with other types of fuel for cooking accounted for less than one percent. A significant proportion (45.7 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 5.0 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and dung/manure. Nearly 5.4 percent of the housing units used no fuel and 2.4 percent of the housing units use charcoal.

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen and Zones, Rural Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		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
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	91,762	5,620	72,732	948	11,916	546
	%	100.00	6.12	79.26	1.03	12.99	0.60
METEKEL	No.	39,043	2,066	33,288	389	3,209	91
	%	100.00	5.29	85.26	1.00	8.22	0.23
ASOSA	No.	42,963	2,991	31,222	481	7,925	344
	%	100.00	6.96	72.67	1.12	18.45	0.80
KAMASHI	No.	9,756	563	8,222	78	782	111
	%	100.00	5.77	84.28	0.80	8.02	1.14

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones, Rural Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL						Not Stated
			Firewood/Leaves	Dung/Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	91,762	83,719	1,612	88	79	733	98	433
	%	100.00	96.68	1.76	0.10	0.09	0.80	0.11	0.47
METEKEL	No.	39,043	37,888	568	48	25	402	30	82
	%	100.00	97.04	1.45	0.12	0.06	1.03	0.08	0.21
ASOSA	No.	42,963	41,304	916	40	49	331	58	265
	%	100.00	96.14	2.13	0.09	0.11	0.77	0.13	0.62
KAMASHI	No.	9,756	9,527	128	-	5	-	10	86
	%	100.00	97.65	1.31	-	0.05	-	0.10	0.88

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones , Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL							Firewood and Charcoal
			Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves	Dung/ Manure	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	456	12	10	18	205	3,392	5	3,880
	%	100.00	5.37	0.14	0.12	0.21	2.41	39.91	0.06	45.65
ASOSA	No.	4,841	187	12	-	10	5	2,717	5	1,606
	%	100.00	3.86	0.25	-	0.21	0.10	56.12	0.10	33.17
KAMASHI	No.	3,658	269	-	10	8	200	675	-	2,274
	%	100.00	7.35	-	0.27	0.22	5.47	18.45	-	62.17

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

ZONE		TYPE OF FUEL								Not Stated
		Firewood and Dug	Firewood and Kerosine	Firewood and Gas	Electricity and Kerosine	Electricity and Firewood	Electricity and Charcoal	Electricity and Gas	Others	
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	422	5	-	-	4	8	-	13	69
	%	4.97	0.06	-	-	0.05	0.09	-	0.15	0.81
ASOSA	No.	283	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4
	%	5.85	-	-	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08	0.08
KAMASHI	No.	139	5	-	-	-	4	-	9	65
	%	3.80	0.14	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.25	1.78

In general about 90.7 percent of the housing units in the region used firewood alone or in combination with other types of fuels such as leaves, dung/manure, charcoal,... etc for cooking. 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. This pattern that holds for the region also holds true for the two zones.

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 11.6 percent of the housing units had radios. The corresponding figures in urban and rural areas constituted 37.2 and 9.2 percent, respectively. The majority (89.9 percent) of the housing units in the rural areas had no radios. This figure was found to be highest in Metekel Zone (91.7 percent). The table indicates that Asosa Zone had the highest proportion (13.7 percent) of housing units with radios and Kamashi Zone had the lowest proportion (7.8 percent).

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 37.2 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly one percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 1.7 percent had telephone. Of the two zones, the availability of radio, television and telephone sets was higher in Asosa Zone than in Metekel Zone.

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 55.9 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 30.9 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 5.2 percent were rented from kebele, 0.3 percent were rented from Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses and 25.0 percent were rented from private households or other organizations. The data also shows that 11.5 percent were rent free.

The proportion of housing units that were owner occupied accounted for 57.9 percent and 53.3 percent in Metekel and Asosa Zones, respectively and those that were rented from private households accounted for 19.0 percent in Metekel Zone and 32.9 percent in Asosa Zone. The proportion of housing units that were rent free is higher (17.0 percent) in Metekel Zone than Asosa Zone (4.2 percent).

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 82.7 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 14.9 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 0.5 percent of the total rented housing units. This pattern of the region also holds for the two zones.

**Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones,
Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 1994**

URBAN/RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	100,261	11,623	87,707	931
	%	100.00	11.59	87.48	0.93
Urban	No.	8,499	3,163	5,262	74
	%	100.00	37.22	61.91	0.87
Rural	No.	91,762	8,460	82,445	857
	%	100.00	9.22	89.85	0.93
METEKEL					
Urban + Rural	No.	43,884	4,452	39,295	137
	%	100.00	10.14	89.54	0.31
Urban	No.	4,841	1,314	3,503	24
	%	100.00	27.14	72.36	0.5
Rural	No.	39,043	3,138	3,5792	113
	%	100.00	8.04	91.67	0.29
ASOSA					
Urban + Rural	No.	46,621	6,406	39,610	605
	%	100.00	13.74	84.96	1.3
Urban	No.	3,658	1,849	1,759	50
	%	100.00	50.55	48.09	1.37
Rural	No.	42,963	4,557	37,851	555
	%	100.00	10.61	88.1	1.29
KAMASHI					
Urban + Rural	No.	9,756	765	8,802	189
	%	100.00	7.84	90.22	1.94
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	9,756	765	8,802	189
	%	100.00	7.84	90.22	1.94

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE											
		Radio				Television				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
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	3,163	5,262	74	8,499	77	8,334	88	8,499	140	8,276	83
	%	100.00	37.22	61.91	0.87	100.00	0.91	98.06	1.04	100.00	1.65	97.38	0.98
METEKEL	No.	4,841	1,314	3,503	24	4,841	17	4,782	42	4,841	15	4,789	37
	%	100.00	27.14	72.36	0.50	100.00	0.35	98.78	0.87	100.00	0.31	98.93	0.76
ASOSA	No.	3,658	1,849	1,759	50	3,658	60	3,552	46	3,658	125	3,487	46
	%	100.00	50.55	48.09	1.37	100.00	1.64	97.10	1.26	100.00	3.42	95.33	1.26

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		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
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	8,499	4,754	438	27	41	2,122	-	975	142
	%	100.00	55.94	5.15	0.32	0.48	24.97	-	11.47	1.67
METEKEL	No.	4,841	2,803	222	4	24	919	-	821	48
	%	100.00	57.90	4.59	0.08	0.50	18.98	-	16.96	0.99
ASOSA	No.	3,658	1,951	216	23	17	1,203	-	154	94
	%	100.00	53.34	5.90	0.63	0.46	32.89	-	4.21	2.57

Table 6.22 Distribution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent and Zones, Urban Benishangul-Gumuz : 1994

ZONE		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
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	No.	2,628	294	263	1,616	353	39	14	-	49	68,695
	%	100.00	11.19	10.01	61.49	13.43	1.48	0.53	-	1.86	
METEKEL	No.	1,169	222	175	722	32	-	-	-	18	17,010
	%	100.00	18.99	14.97	61.76	2.74	-	-	-	1.54	
ASOSA	No.	1,459	72	88	894	321	39	14	-	31	51,685
	%	100.00	4.93	6.03	61.27	22.00	2.67	0.96	-	2.12	

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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 ($P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$) 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, Benishangul-Gumuz Region: July 1, 1995.

Age Group	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	79663	40740	38923	5262	2674	2588	74401	38066	36335
5-9	69558	35384	34174	4977	2423	2554	64581	32961	31620
10-14	59694	30131	29563	4688	2188	2500	55006	27943	27063
15-19	51015	25384	25631	4376	2031	2345	46639	23353	23286
20-24	42373	20415	21958	4159	1961	2198	38214	18454	19760
25-29	35522	16925	18597	3616	1754	1862	31906	15171	16735
30-34	29134	13848	15286	2899	1505	1394	26235	12343	13892
35-39	24066	11641	12425	2252	1217	1035	21814	10424	11390
40-44	19477	9913	9564	1510	860	650	17967	9053	8914
45-49	15667	8259	7408	1076	628	448	14591	7631	6960
50-54	11990	6608	5382	738	417	321	11252	6191	5061
55-59	9326	5299	4027	532	295	237	8794	5004	3790
60-64	7025	4093	2932	395	212	183	6630	3881	2749
65-69	5225	3093	2132	287	149	138	4938	2944	1994
70-74	3660	2185	1475	199	100	99	3461	2085	1376
75-79	2329	1367	962	130	63	67	2199	1304	895
80 +	3819	2323	1496	203	94	109	3616	2229	1387
Total	469543	237608	231935	37299	18571	18728	432244	219037	213207

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 6.46 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 46.3 and 47.3 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

Data on inter-regional migration is not available. Thus in preparing this projection migration component is not taken in to consideration.

7.2 Future Course of Fertility and Mortality

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 with prevailing high fertility. In view of this, three alternative assumptions were made with regard to the future course of fertility of Benishangul-Gumuz 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 6.46 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2030. That means the goal will be attained 15 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 (3.18) as the onset value and 1.63 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 6.46 to 4.0 by the year 2020 (i.e., five years later than the predicted time), 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 in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.15.

c) Low Variant

In this variant an optimistic assumption is made by expecting that the current high level of fertility will be going to decrease at an accelerated pace and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2015. 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 1.01. 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.

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 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 urban and rural growth rates are not available for Benishangul-Gumuz 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., 7.9%) and the urban rural growth rate difference of the region. In the absence of data on urban-rural growth rate difference at regional level, the difference in the urban-rural growth rates observed at national level will be applied to the region assuming that it will remain constant during the entire projection period. The projection of the percent urban is performed using the United Nations formula (U.N.; 1987) which assumes that the ratio of urban to rural populations at time t , denoted by $s(t)$, grows n years later as follows:

$$s_{(t+n)} = s_{(t)} \cdot \exp [(r_u - r_r)n] = s_{(t)} \exp [gn]$$

where r_u and r_r are the rates of growth of urban and rural areas, respectively and $g = r_u - r_r$ is the urban-rural growth rate difference.

Table 7.2 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	6.11	5.05	4.61	4.17	3.79	3.42	3.04
	Medium	6.26	5.63	5.18	4.71	4.23	3.76	3.35
	High	6.46	6.27	5.89	5.45	5.01	4.57	4.16
Mortality (Eo)	Medium							
	Eo (Male)	47.55	50.05	52.55	55.05	57.55	60.05	62.35
	Eo(Female)	48.55	51.05	53.55	56.05	58.55	61.05	63.55
Urbanization (% Urban)		Period						
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	8.03	8.82	9.69	10.65	11.69	12.85	14.11	15.50

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 7.3A, while Tables 7.3B and Table 7.3C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.4A-7.4F present the age-sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.4G-7.4L, 7.5 and 7.6 demonstrate the age-sex breakdown at five year intervals up to the end of the projection period 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 7.3A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region will increase from about 460 thousand in 1994 to about 689 thousand in 2010, and more than 1 million in 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from about 36 thousand in 1994 to 73 thousand in 2010, and about 161

thousand in 2030. The rural population will increase from about 424 thousand in 1994 to about 616 thousand in 2010 and 879 thousand in 2030. The result revealed that the 1994 total and urban population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region will almost double in 30 and 16 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 decreases as assumed in the low variant, the 1994 population of the region will double in 2028 for the total and 2011 for the urban areas (i.e., 4 years and 1 year later than the medium series).

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 7.7 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Benishangul-Gumuz Region as a whole implied in the medium variant decreases from 2.7 percent to 1.8 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., 3.7 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 43 per thousand between 1995-2000 to 37.2 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 25.7 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 17.3 deaths per thousand to 7.7 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 Benishangul-Gumuz 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 7.8 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 senior secondary level school age population is expected to increase from about 42 thousand in 1995 to about 86 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the elementary level school age population will rise from about 77 thousand in 1995 to about 137 thousand in 2030. The 1995 senior secondary level school age population is expected to double in 33 years while that of the elementary school age population will take more than 35 years to double.

Table 7.3A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	470	238	232	38	19	19	432	219	213
1996	483	244	239	40	20	20	443	224	219
1997	495	250	245	41	21	20	454	229	225
1998	509	257	252	43	22	21	466	235	231
1999	523	264	259	45	23	22	478	241	237
2000	537	271	266	47	24	23	490	247	243
2001	551	278	273	50	25	25	501	253	248
2002	565	285	280	52	26	26	513	259	254
2003	580	292	288	54	27	27	526	265	261
2004	594	299	295	56	28	28	538	271	267
2005	610	307	303	59	30	29	551	277	274
2006	625	315	310	62	31	31	563	284	279
2007	640	322	318	64	32	32	576	290	286
2008	656	330	326	67	34	33	589	296	293
2009	673	339	334	70	35	35	603	304	299
2010	689	347	342	73	37	36	616	310	306
2011	706	355	351	77	39	38	629	316	313
2012	723	364	359	80	40	40	643	324	319
2013	739	372	367	83	42	41	656	330	326
2014	757	381	376	87	44	43	670	337	333
2015	773	389	384	91	46	45	682	343	339
2016	791	398	393	94	47	47	697	351	346
2017	809	407	402	98	49	49	711	358	353
2018	826	416	410	102	51	51	724	365	359
2019	844	425	419	107	54	53	737	371	366
2020	862	434	428	111	56	55	751	378	373
2021	880	443	437	115	58	57	765	385	380
2022	897	452	445	119	60	59	778	392	386
2023	915	461	454	125	63	62	790	398	392
2024	933	470	463	129	65	64	804	405	399
2025	951	479	472	135	68	67	816	411	405
2026	969	488	481	139	70	69	830	418	412
2027	986	497	489	145	73	72	841	424	417
2028	1,004	506	498	150	76	74	854	430	424
2029	1,022	515	507	155	78	77	867	437	430
2030	1,040	524	516	161	81	80	879	443	436

Table 7.3B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	470	238	232	38	19	19	432	219	213
1996	483	244	239	40	20	20	443	224	219
1997	497	251	246	42	21	21	455	230	225
1998	509	257	252	43	22	21	466	235	231
1999	521	263	258	45	23	22	476	240	236
2000	534	269	265	47	24	23	487	245	242
2001	547	276	271	49	25	24	498	251	247
2002	560	282	278	51	26	25	509	256	253
2003	572	288	284	53	27	26	519	261	258
2004	584	294	290	56	28	28	528	266	262
2005	598	301	297	58	29	29	540	272	268
2006	610	307	303	60	30	30	550	277	273
2007	624	314	310	63	32	31	561	282	279
2008	638	321	317	66	33	33	572	288	284
2009	652	328	324	68	34	34	584	294	290
2010	666	335	331	71	36	35	595	299	296
2011	680	342	338	74	37	37	606	305	301
2012	694	349	345	77	39	38	617	310	307
2013	708	356	352	80	40	40	628	316	312
2014	723	364	359	83	42	41	640	322	318
2015	738	371	367	86	43	43	652	328	324
2016	753	379	374	90	45	45	663	334	329
2017	768	386	382	93	47	46	675	339	336
2018	783	394	389	97	49	48	686	345	341
2019	798	401	397	101	51	50	697	350	347
2020	813	409	404	105	53	52	708	356	352
2021	829	417	412	109	55	54	720	362	358
2022	843	424	419	113	57	56	730	367	363
2023	859	432	427	117	59	58	742	373	369
2024	874	440	434	121	61	60	753	379	374
2025	889	447	442	125	63	62	764	384	380
2026	904	455	449	130	65	65	774	390	384
2027	919	463	456	135	68	67	784	395	389
2028	933	470	463	139	70	69	794	400	394
2029	947	477	470	145	73	72	802	404	398
2030	962	485	477	149	75	74	813	410	403

Table 7.3C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	470	238	232	38	19	19	432	219	213
1996	482	244	238	40	20	20	442	224	218
1997	495	250	245	41	21	20	454	229	225
1998	509	257	252	43	22	21	466	235	231
1999	525	265	260	45	23	22	480	242	238
2000	539	272	267	48	24	24	491	248	243
2001	555	280	275	50	25	25	505	255	250
2002	572	288	284	52	26	26	520	262	258
2003	589	297	292	55	28	27	534	269	265
2004	606	305	301	58	29	29	548	276	272
2005	624	314	310	60	30	30	564	284	280
2006	642	323	319	63	32	31	579	291	288
2007	660	332	328	66	33	33	594	299	295
2008	679	342	337	70	35	35	609	307	302
2009	698	351	347	73	37	36	625	314	311
2010	717	361	356	76	38	38	641	323	318
2011	737	371	366	80	40	40	657	331	326
2012	757	381	376	84	42	42	673	339	334
2013	777	391	386	87	44	43	690	347	343
2014	798	402	396	91	46	45	707	356	351
2015	819	412	407	96	48	48	723	364	359
2016	840	423	417	100	50	50	740	373	367
2017	862	434	428	105	53	52	757	381	376
2018	884	445	439	109	55	54	775	390	385
2019	906	456	450	115	58	57	791	398	393
2020	929	468	461	119	60	59	810	408	402
2021	953	480	473	125	63	62	828	417	411
2022	975	491	484	131	66	65	844	425	419
2023	999	503	496	135	68	67	864	435	429
2024	1,024	516	508	141	71	70	883	445	438
2025	1,048	528	520	148	75	73	900	453	447
2026	1,073	541	532	154	78	76	919	463	456
2027	1,097	553	544	161	81	80	936	472	464
2028	1,122	566	556	168	85	83	954	481	473
2029	1,148	579	569	175	88	87	973	491	482
2030	1,174	592	582	182	92	90	992	500	492

Table 7.4A Projected Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1995

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	79,663	40,740	38,923	5,262	2,674	2,588	74,401	38,066	36,335
5-9	69,558	35,384	34,174	4,977	2,423	2,554	64,581	32,961	31,620
10-14	59,694	30,131	29,563	4,688	2,188	2,500	55,006	27,943	27,063
15-19	51,015	25,384	25,631	4,376	2,031	2,345	46,639	23,353	23,286
20-24	42,373	20,415	21,958	4,159	1,961	2,198	38,214	18,454	19,760
25-29	35,522	16,925	18,597	3,616	1,754	1,862	31,906	15,171	16,735
30-34	29,134	13,848	15,286	2,899	1,505	1,394	26,235	12,343	13,892
35-39	24,066	11,641	12,425	2,252	1,217	1,035	21,814	10,424	11,390
40-44	19,477	9,913	9,564	1,510	860	650	17,967	9,053	8,914
45-49	15,667	8,259	7,408	1,076	628	448	14,591	7,631	6,960
50-54	11,990	6,608	5,382	738	417	321	11,252	6,191	5,061
55-59	9,326	5,299	4,027	532	295	237	8,794	5,004	3,790
60-64	7,025	4,093	2,932	395	212	183	6,630	3,881	2,749
65-69	5,225	3,093	2,132	287	149	138	4,938	2,944	1,994
70-74	3,660	2,185	1,475	199	100	99	3,461	2,085	1,376
75-79	2,329	1,367	962	130	63	67	2,199	1,304	895
80+	3,819	2,323	1,496	203	94	109	3,616	2,229	1,387
Total	469,543	237,608	231,935	37,299	18,571	18,728	432,244	219,037	213,207

Table 7.4B Projected Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1996

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	82,350	41,959	40,391	5,685	2,890	2,795	76,665	39,069	37,596
5-9	70,667	35,992	34,675	5,240	2,568	2,672	65,427	33,424	32,003
10-14	61,415	31,028	30,387	5,025	2,363	2,662	56,390	28,665	27,725
15-19	52,518	26,194	26,324	4,692	2,199	2,493	47,826	23,995	23,831
20-24	43,833	21,251	22,582	4,489	2,149	2,340	39,344	19,102	20,242
25-29	36,633	17,482	19,151	3,884	1,898	1,986	32,749	15,584	17,165
30-34	30,165	14,334	15,831	3,132	1,633	1,499	27,033	12,701	14,332
35-39	24,848	11,963	12,885	2,423	1,307	1,116	22,425	10,656	11,769
40-44	20,167	10,136	10,031	1,631	918	713	18,536	9,218	9,318
45-49	16,203	8,458	7,745	1,161	672	489	15,042	7,786	7,256
50-54	12,490	6,795	5,695	806	450	356	11,684	6,345	5,339
55-59	9,622	5,413	4,209	574	315	259	9,048	5,098	3,950
60-64	7,231	4,175	3,056	425	226	199	6,806	3,949	2,857
65-69	5,320	3,127	2,193	304	157	147	5,016	2,970	2,046
70-74	3,698	2,195	1,503	208	104	104	3,490	2,091	1,399
75-79	2,322	1,362	960	134	65	69	2,188	1,297	891
80+	3,518	2,136	1,382	187	86	101	3,331	2,050	1,281
Total	483,000	244,000	239,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	443,000	224,000	219,000

Table 7.4C Projected Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	84,819	43,122	41,697	5,837	3,042	2,795	78,982	40,080	38,902
5-9	71,632	36,560	35,072	5,342	2,670	2,672	66,290	33,890	32,400
10-14	62,952	31,879	31,073	5,148	2,486	2,662	57,804	29,393	28,411
15-19	53,847	26,959	26,888	4,810	2,317	2,493	49,037	24,642	24,395
20-24	45,116	22,036	23,080	4,621	2,281	2,340	40,495	19,755	20,740
25-29	37,595	17,999	19,596	3,985	1,999	1,986	33,610	16,000	17,610
30-34	31,070	14,784	16,286	3,222	1,723	1,499	27,848	13,061	14,787
35-39	25,537	12,260	13,277	2,486	1,370	1,116	23,051	10,890	12,161
40-44	20,793	10,343	10,450	1,671	958	713	19,122	9,385	9,737
45-49	16,697	8,646	8,051	1,192	703	489	15,505	7,943	7,562
50-54	12,957	6,973	5,984	828	472	356	12,129	6,501	5,628
55-59	9,896	5,522	4,374	588	329	259	9,308	5,193	4,115
60-64	7,423	4,254	3,169	435	236	199	6,988	4,018	2,970
65-69	5,404	3,158	2,246	309	162	147	5,095	2,996	2,099
70-74	3,730	2,204	1,526	211	107	104	3,519	2,097	1,422
75-79	2,312	1,355	957	135	66	69	2,177	1,289	888
80+	3,220	1,946	1,274	180	79	101	3,040	1,867	1,173
Total	495,000	250,000	245,000	41,000	21,000	20,000	454,000	229,000	225,000

Table 7.4D Projected Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	87,651	44,486	43,165	6,151	3,193	2,958	81,500	41,293	40,207
5-9	72,784	37,222	35,562	5,537	2,772	2,765	67,247	34,450	32,797
10-14	64,762	32,876	31,886	5,398	2,609	2,789	59,364	30,267	29,097
15-19	55,421	27,853	27,568	5,045	2,435	2,610	50,376	25,418	24,958
20-24	46,642	22,951	23,691	4,864	2,412	2,452	41,778	20,539	21,239
25-29	38,738	18,599	20,139	4,184	2,100	2,084	34,554	16,499	18,055
30-34	32,130	15,306	16,824	3,395	1,813	1,582	28,735	13,493	15,242
35-39	26,337	12,604	13,733	2,612	1,433	1,179	23,725	11,171	12,554
40-44	21,501	10,584	10,917	1,761	999	762	19,740	9,585	10,155
45-49	17,253	8,864	8,389	1,255	734	521	15,998	8,130	7,868
50-54	13,482	7,182	6,300	879	495	384	12,603	6,687	5,916
55-59	10,207	5,651	4,556	620	344	276	9,587	5,307	4,280
60-64	7,641	4,347	3,294	458	246	212	7,183	4,101	3,082
65-69	5,502	3,195	2,307	321	167	154	5,181	3,028	2,153
70-74	3,768	2,213	1,555	219	110	109	3,549	2,103	1,446
75-79	2,301	1,347	954	137	67	70	2,164	1,280	884
80+	2,880	1,720	1,160	164	71	93	2,716	1,649	1,067
Total	509,000	257,000	252,000	43,000	22,000	21,000	466,000	235,000	231,000

Table 7.4E Projected Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	90,484	45,850	44,634	6,466	3,345	3,121	84,018	42,505	41,513
5-9	73,936	37,884	36,052	5,732	2,874	2,858	68,204	35,010	33,194
10-14	66,572	33,872	32,700	5,649	2,732	2,917	60,923	31,140	29,783
15-19	56,995	28,747	28,248	5,279	2,553	2,726	51,716	26,194	25,522
20-24	48,168	23,866	24,302	5,108	2,544	2,564	43,060	21,322	21,738
25-29	39,880	19,199	20,681	4,382	2,201	2,181	35,498	16,998	18,500
30-34	33,190	15,828	17,362	3,568	1,903	1,665	29,622	13,925	15,697
35-39	27,135	12,946	14,189	2,738	1,495	1,243	24,397	11,451	12,946
40-44	22,209	10,824	11,385	1,850	1,039	811	20,359	9,785	10,574
45-49	17,811	9,083	8,728	1,319	765	554	16,492	8,318	8,174
50-54	14,008	7,392	6,616	930	518	412	13,078	6,874	6,204
55-59	10,518	5,779	4,739	651	358	293	9,867	5,421	4,446
60-64	7,856	4,438	3,418	479	255	224	7,377	4,183	3,194
65-69	5,598	3,231	2,367	333	172	161	5,265	3,059	2,206
70-74	3,806	2,223	1,583	226	113	113	3,580	2,110	1,470
75-79	2,292	1,340	952	139	68	71	2,153	1,272	881
80+	2,542	1,498	1,044	151	65	86	2,391	1,433	958
Total	523,000	264,000	259,000	45,000	23,000	22,000	478,000	241,000	237,000

Table 7.4F Projected Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	93,222	47,139	46,083	6,837	3,476	3,360	86,385	43,663	42,723
5-9	75,062	38,506	36,556	5,955	2,962	2,994	69,107	35,544	33,562
10-14	68,334	34,812	33,522	5,941	2,838	3,103	62,393	31,974	30,419
15-19	58,532	29,590	28,942	5,552	2,655	2,897	52,980	26,935	26,045
20-24	49,655	24,728	24,927	5,385	2,658	2,727	44,270	22,070	22,200
25-29	40,999	19,763	21,236	4,613	2,289	2,324	36,386	17,474	18,912
30-34	34,224	16,319	17,905	3,767	1,981	1,786	30,457	14,338	16,119
35-39	27,916	13,269	14,646	2,886	1,550	1,336	25,030	11,719	13,310
40-44	22,895	11,050	11,845	1,957	1,074	883	20,938	9,976	10,962
45-49	18,348	9,289	9,059	1,394	792	601	16,954	8,497	8,458
50-54	14,514	7,590	6,924	992	538	453	13,522	7,052	6,471
55-59	10,817	5,900	4,917	687	370	318	10,130	5,530	4,599
60-64	8,067	4,526	3,541	506	264	243	7,561	4,262	3,298
65-69	5,695	3,266	2,428	350	177	172	5,345	3,089	2,256
70-74	3,842	2,232	1,610	234	115	119	3,608	2,117	1,491
75-79	2,282	1,332	950	142	69	73	2,140	1,263	877
80+	2,215	1,283	931	133	59	74	2,082	1,224	857
Total	536,619	270,594	266,022	47,331	23,867	23,463	489,288	246,727	242,559

Table 7.4G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	98,697	49,953	48,744	7,947	4,029	3,918	90,750	45,924	44,826
5-9	88,584	44,923	43,661	7,714	3,777	3,937	80,870	41,146	39,724
10-14	73,905	37,959	35,946	7,041	3,381	3,660	66,864	34,578	32,286
15-19	67,158	34,257	32,901	6,974	3,355	3,619	60,184	30,902	29,282
20-24	57,140	28,906	28,234	6,776	3,385	3,391	50,364	25,521	24,843
25-29	48,217	24,022	24,195	5,936	3,029	2,907	42,281	20,993	21,288
30-34	39,662	19,133	20,529	4,778	2,527	2,251	34,884	16,606	18,278
35-39	32,943	15,711	17,232	3,727	1,998	1,729	29,216	13,713	15,503
40-44	26,692	12,664	14,028	2,495	1,343	1,152	24,197	11,321	12,876
45-49	21,689	10,416	11,273	1,796	971	825	19,893	9,445	10,448
50-54	17,105	8,593	8,512	1,282	667	615	15,823	7,926	7,897
55-59	13,194	6,827	6,367	922	468	454	12,272	6,359	5,913
60-64	9,443	5,082	4,361	654	325	329	8,789	4,757	4,032
65-69	6,615	3,649	2,966	449	217	232	6,166	3,432	2,734
70-74	4,246	2,387	1,859	286	135	151	3,960	2,252	1,708
75-79	2,439	1,383	1,056	168	79	89	2,271	1,304	967
80+	1,780	1,002	778	118	50	68	1,662	952	710
Total	609,509	306,867	302,642	59,063	29,736	29,327	550,446	277,131	273,315

Table 7.4H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	105,882	53,637	52,245	9,364	4,736	4,628	96,518	48,901	47,617
5-9	94,558	47,979	46,579	9,040	4,415	4,625	85,518	43,564	41,954
10-14	87,403	44,369	43,034	9,141	4,323	4,818	78,262	40,046	38,216
15-19	72,794	37,427	35,367	8,280	4,006	4,274	64,514	33,421	31,093
20-24	65,745	33,555	32,190	8,528	4,285	4,243	57,217	29,270	27,947
25-29	55,673	28,178	27,495	7,496	3,871	3,625	48,177	24,307	23,870
30-34	46,825	23,350	23,475	6,185	3,357	2,828	40,640	19,993	20,647
35-39	38,343	18,505	19,838	4,752	2,563	2,189	33,591	15,942	17,649
40-44	31,650	15,074	16,576	3,245	1,745	1,500	28,405	13,329	15,076
45-49	25,415	12,007	13,408	2,306	1,223	1,083	23,109	10,784	12,325
50-54	20,340	9,698	10,642	1,672	824	848	18,668	8,874	9,794
55-59	15,655	7,784	7,871	1,204	585	619	14,451	7,199	7,252
60-64	11,618	5,930	5,688	889	415	474	10,729	5,515	5,214
65-69	7,827	4,140	3,687	588	270	318	7,239	3,870	3,369
70-74	4,998	2,700	2,298	373	168	205	4,625	2,532	2,093
75-79	2,742	1,503	1,239	209	94	115	2,533	1,409	1,124
80+	1,774	970	804	131	53	78	1,643	917	726
Total	689,242	346,806	342,436	73,403	36,933	36,470	615,839	309,873	305,966

Table 7.4I Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	111,536	56,534	55,002	10,829	5,465	5,364	100,707	51,069	49,638
5-9	102,195	51,878	50,317	10,717	5,224	5,493	91,478	46,654	44,824
10-14	93,483	47,471	46,012	10,715	5,058	5,657	82,768	42,413	40,355
15-19	86,266	43,827	42,439	10,751	5,125	5,626	75,515	38,702	36,813
20-24	71,455	36,754	34,701	10,127	5,115	5,012	61,328	31,639	29,689
25-29	64,268	32,817	31,451	9,452	4,908	4,544	54,816	27,909	26,907
30-34	54,267	27,491	26,776	7,839	4,300	3,539	46,428	23,191	23,237
35-39	45,457	22,681	22,776	6,180	3,420	2,760	39,277	19,261	20,016
40-44	37,005	17,843	19,162	4,163	2,254	1,909	32,842	15,589	17,253
45-49	30,281	14,372	15,909	3,016	1,601	1,415	27,265	12,771	14,494
50-54	23,966	11,250	12,716	2,163	1,047	1,116	21,803	10,203	11,600
55-59	18,744	8,848	9,896	1,586	729	857	17,158	8,119	9,039
60-64	13,902	6,818	7,084	1,174	524	650	12,728	6,294	6,434
65-69	9,741	4,882	4,859	812	350	462	8,929	4,532	4,397
70-74	5,992	3,102	2,890	495	211	284	5,497	2,891	2,606
75-79	3,282	1,728	1,554	277	119	158	3,005	1,609	1,396
80+	1,973	1,044	929	162	63	99	1,811	981	830
Total	773,813	389,340	384,473	90,458	45,513	44,945	683,355	343,827	339,528

Table 7.4J Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	115,716	58,700	57,016	12,356	6,228	6,128	103,360	52,472	50,888
5-9	108,380	55,038	53,342	12,490	6,080	6,410	95,890	48,958	46,932
10-14	101,219	51,416	49,803	12,735	6,006	6,729	88,484	45,410	43,074
15-19	92,445	46,972	45,473	12,633	6,015	6,618	79,812	40,957	38,855
20-24	84,901	43,144	41,757	13,172	6,559	6,613	71,729	36,585	35,144
25-29	70,075	36,057	34,018	11,271	5,883	5,388	58,804	30,174	28,630
30-34	62,872	32,131	30,741	9,939	5,479	4,460	52,933	26,652	26,281
35-39	52,896	26,814	26,082	7,885	4,411	3,474	45,011	22,403	22,608
40-44	44,065	21,975	22,090	5,462	3,037	2,425	38,603	18,938	19,665
45-49	35,572	17,105	18,467	3,899	2,087	1,812	31,673	15,018	16,655
50-54	28,706	13,549	15,157	2,853	1,385	1,468	25,853	12,164	13,689
55-59	22,227	10,337	11,890	2,074	937	1,137	20,153	9,400	10,753
60-64	16,786	7,815	8,971	1,569	661	908	15,217	7,154	8,063
65-69	11,792	5,671	6,121	1,088	447	641	10,704	5,224	5,480
70-74	7,557	3,704	3,853	696	278	418	6,861	3,426	3,435
75-79	4,002	2,018	1,984	375	152	223	3,627	1,866	1,761
80+	2,371	1,207	1,164	217	80	137	2,154	1,127	1,027
Total	861,582	433,653	427,929	110,714	55,725	54,989	750,868	377,928	372,940

Table 7.4K Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	118,106	59,947	58,159	13,873	6,987	6,886	104,233	52,960	51,273
5-9	113,136	57,488	55,648	14,329	6,973	7,356	98,807	50,515	48,292
10-14	107,529	54,634	52,895	14,851	7,002	7,849	92,678	47,632	45,046
15-19	100,279	50,959	49,320	15,023	7,150	7,873	85,256	43,809	41,447
20-24	91,211	46,349	44,862	15,480	7,699	7,781	75,731	38,650	37,081
25-29	83,514	42,450	41,064	14,683	7,559	7,124	68,831	34,891	33,940
30-34	68,788	35,422	33,366	11,896	6,586	5,310	56,892	28,836	28,056
35-39	61,519	31,461	30,058	10,045	5,647	4,398	51,474	25,814	25,660
40-44	51,494	26,098	25,396	7,017	3,947	3,070	44,477	22,151	22,326
45-49	42,550	21,175	21,375	5,146	2,833	2,313	37,404	18,342	19,062
50-54	33,894	16,222	17,672	3,710	1,822	1,888	30,184	14,400	15,784
55-59	26,785	12,535	14,250	2,753	1,250	1,503	24,032	11,285	12,747
60-64	20,061	9,206	10,855	2,068	857	1,211	17,993	8,349	9,644
65-69	14,393	6,568	7,825	1,474	571	903	12,919	5,997	6,922
70-74	9,269	4,358	4,911	947	360	587	8,322	3,998	4,324
75-79	5,134	2,448	2,686	536	204	332	4,598	2,244	2,354
80+	2,952	1,440	1,512	301	106	195	2,651	1,334	1,317
Total	950,614	478,760	471,854	134,132	67,553	66,579	816,482	411,207	405,275

Table 7.4L Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	119,522	60,701	58,821	15,476	7,790	7,686	104,046	52,911	51,135
5-9	116,106	59,022	57,084	16,193	7,879	8,314	99,913	51,143	48,770
10-14	112,425	57,149	55,276	17,075	8,054	9,021	95,350	49,095	46,255
15-19	106,714	54,233	52,481	17,557	8,355	9,202	89,157	45,878	43,279
20-24	99,170	50,394	48,776	18,442	9,164	9,278	80,728	41,230	39,498
25-29	89,976	45,730	44,246	17,319	8,901	8,418	72,657	36,829	35,828
30-34	82,242	41,834	40,408	15,560	8,495	7,065	66,682	33,339	33,343
35-39	67,550	34,810	32,740	12,099	6,829	5,270	55,451	27,981	27,470
40-44	60,188	30,810	29,378	9,028	5,110	3,918	51,160	25,700	25,460
45-49	49,943	25,273	24,670	6,666	3,716	2,950	43,277	21,557	21,720
50-54	40,742	20,197	20,545	4,924	2,499	2,425	35,818	17,698	18,120
55-59	31,814	15,109	16,705	3,610	1,663	1,947	28,204	13,446	14,758
60-64	24,358	11,255	13,103	2,771	1,157	1,614	21,587	10,098	11,489
65-69	17,353	7,815	9,538	1,965	750	1,215	15,388	7,065	8,323
70-74	11,462	5,110	6,352	1,304	467	837	10,158	4,643	5,515
75-79	6,404	2,927	3,477	743	269	474	5,661	2,658	3,003
80+	3,852	1,781	2,071	440	145	295	3,412	1,636	1,776
Total	1,039,821	524,150	515,671	161,172	81,243	79,929	878,649	442,907	435,742

Table 7.5A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	79,663	40,740	38,923	5,262	2,674	2,588	74,401	38,066	36,335
5-9	69,558	35,384	34,174	4,977	2,423	2,554	64,581	32,961	31,620
10-14	59,694	30,131	29,563	4,688	2,188	2,500	55,006	27,943	27,063
15-19	51,015	25,384	25,631	4,376	2,031	2,345	46,639	23,353	23,286
20-24	42,373	20,415	21,958	4,159	1,961	2,198	38,214	18,454	19,760
25-29	35,522	16,925	18,597	3,616	1,754	1,862	31,906	15,171	16,735
30-34	29,134	13,848	15,286	2,899	1,505	1,394	26,235	12,343	13,892
35-39	24,066	11,641	12,425	2,252	1,217	1,035	21,814	10,424	11,390
40-44	19,477	9,913	9,564	1,510	860	650	17,967	9,053	8,914
45-49	15,667	8,259	7,408	1,076	628	448	14,591	7,631	6,960
50-54	11,990	6,608	5,382	738	417	321	11,252	6,191	5,061
55-59	9,326	5,299	4,027	532	295	237	8,794	5,004	3,790
60-64	7,025	4,093	2,932	395	212	183	6,630	3,881	2,749
65-69	5,225	3,093	2,132	287	149	138	4,938	2,944	1,994
70-74	3,660	2,185	1,475	199	100	99	3,461	2,085	1,376
75-79	2,329	1,367	962	130	63	67	2,199	1,304	895
80+	3,819	2,323	1,496	203	94	109	3,616	2,229	1,387
Total	469,543	237,608	231,935	37,299	18,571	18,728	432,244	219,037	213,207

Table 7.5B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	90,988	46,009	44,979	6,669	3,391	3,278	84,319	42,618	41,701
5-9	75,062	38,506	36,556	5,951	2,959	2,992	69,111	35,547	33,564
10-14	68,334	34,812	33,522	5,937	2,836	3,101	62,397	31,976	30,421
15-19	58,532	29,590	28,942	5,548	2,653	2,895	52,984	26,937	26,047
20-24	49,655	24,728	24,927	5,381	2,656	2,725	44,274	22,072	22,202
25-29	40,999	19,763	21,236	4,609	2,287	2,322	36,390	17,476	18,914
30-34	34,224	16,319	17,905	3,765	1,980	1,785	30,459	14,339	16,120
35-39	27,915	13,269	14,646	2,884	1,549	1,335	25,031	11,720	13,311
40-44	22,895	11,050	11,845	1,955	1,073	882	20,940	9,977	10,963
45-49	18,348	9,289	9,059	1,393	792	601	16,955	8,497	8,458
50-54	14,514	7,590	6,924	991	538	453	13,523	7,052	6,471
55-59	10,817	5,900	4,917	686	369	317	10,131	5,531	4,600
60-64	8,067	4,526	3,541	506	264	242	7,561	4,262	3,299
65-69	5,694	3,266	2,428	349	177	172	5,345	3,089	2,256
70-74	3,842	2,232	1,610	233	115	118	3,609	2,117	1,492
75-79	2,282	1,332	950	142	69	73	2,140	1,263	877
80+	2,214	1,283	931	133	59	74	2,081	1,224	857
Total	534,382	269,464	264,918	47,132	23,767	23,365	487,250	245,697	241,553

Table 7.5C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	88,529	44,807	43,722	7,105	3,602	3,503	81,424	41,205	40,219
5-9	86,461	43,846	42,615	7,505	3,674	3,831	78,956	40,172	38,784
10-14	73,905	37,959	35,946	7,018	3,370	3,648	66,887	34,589	32,298
15-19	67,158	34,257	32,901	6,952	3,344	3,608	60,206	30,913	29,293
20-24	57,140	28,906	28,234	6,755	3,374	3,381	50,385	25,532	24,853
25-29	48,217	24,022	24,195	5,917	3,019	2,898	42,300	21,003	21,297
30-34	39,662	19,133	20,529	4,762	2,518	2,244	34,900	16,615	18,285
35-39	32,943	15,711	17,232	3,714	1,991	1,723	29,229	13,720	15,509
40-44	26,692	12,664	14,028	2,486	1,338	1,148	24,206	11,326	12,880
45-49	21,689	10,416	11,273	1,790	967	823	19,899	9,449	10,450
50-54	17,105	8,593	8,512	1,278	665	613	15,827	7,928	7,899
55-59	13,194	6,827	6,367	919	467	452	12,275	6,360	5,915
60-64	9,443	5,082	4,361	652	324	328	8,791	4,758	4,033
65-69	6,615	3,649	2,966	447	216	231	6,168	3,433	2,735
70-74	4,246	2,387	1,859	284	134	150	3,962	2,253	1,709
75-79	2,439	1,383	1,056	167	78	89	2,272	1,305	967
80+	1,780	1,002	778	118	50	68	1,662	952	710
Total	597,218	300,644	296,574	57,869	29,131	28,738	539,349	271,513	267,836

Table 7.5D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	94,230	47,734	46,496	8,297	4,193	4,104	85,933	43,541	42,392
5-9	84,817	43,036	41,781	8,073	3,940	4,133	76,744	39,096	37,648
10-14	85,309	43,306	42,003	8,882	4,197	4,685	76,427	39,109	37,318
15-19	72,794	37,427	35,367	8,243	3,985	4,258	64,551	33,442	31,109
20-24	65,745	33,555	32,190	8,489	4,262	4,227	57,256	29,293	27,963
25-29	55,673	28,178	27,495	7,462	3,850	3,612	48,211	24,328	23,883
30-34	46,825	23,350	23,475	6,156	3,339	2,817	40,669	20,011	20,658
35-39	38,343	18,505	19,838	4,731	2,550	2,181	33,612	15,955	17,657
40-44	31,650	15,074	16,576	3,231	1,736	1,495	28,419	13,338	15,081
45-49	25,415	12,007	13,408	2,296	1,217	1,079	23,119	10,790	12,329
50-54	20,340	9,698	10,642	1,665	820	845	18,675	8,878	9,797
55-59	15,655	7,784	7,871	1,199	582	617	14,456	7,202	7,254
60-64	11,618	5,930	5,688	885	413	472	10,733	5,517	5,216
65-69	7,827	4,140	3,687	586	269	317	7,241	3,871	3,370
70-74	4,998	2,700	2,298	372	167	205	4,626	2,533	2,093
75-79	2,742	1,503	1,239	207	93	114	2,535	1,410	1,125
80+	1,774	970	804	131	53	78	1,643	917	726
Total	665,755	334,897	330,858	70,905	35,666	35,239	594,850	299,231	295,619

Table 7.5E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	98,591	49,973	48,618	9,528	4,800	4,728	89,063	45,173	43,890
5-9	90,949	46,169	44,780	9,495	4,620	4,875	81,454	41,549	39,905
10-14	83,853	42,581	41,272	9,568	4,508	5,060	74,285	38,073	36,212
15-19	84,198	42,776	41,422	10,446	4,970	5,476	73,752	37,806	35,946
20-24	71,455	36,754	34,701	10,081	5,083	4,998	61,374	31,671	29,703
25-29	64,268	32,817	31,451	9,408	4,877	4,531	54,860	27,940	26,920
30-34	54,267	27,491	26,776	7,802	4,273	3,529	46,465	23,218	23,247
35-39	45,457	22,681	22,776	6,151	3,399	2,752	39,306	19,282	20,024
40-44	37,005	17,843	19,162	4,143	2,240	1,903	32,862	15,603	17,259
45-49	30,281	14,372	15,909	3,001	1,590	1,411	27,280	12,782	14,498
50-54	23,966	11,250	12,716	2,153	1,040	1,113	21,813	10,210	11,603
55-59	18,744	8,848	9,896	1,580	725	855	17,164	8,123	9,041
60-64	13,902	6,818	7,084	1,169	521	648	12,733	6,297	6,436
65-69	9,741	4,882	4,859	807	347	460	8,934	4,535	4,399
70-74	5,992	3,102	2,890	494	210	284	5,498	2,892	2,606
75-79	3,282	1,728	1,554	276	118	158	3,006	1,610	1,396
80+	1,973	1,044	929	162	63	99	1,811	981	830
Total	737,924	371,129	366,795	86,264	43,384	42,880	651,660	327,745	323,915

Table 7.5F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	102,567	52,030	50,537	10,916	5,488	5,428	91,651	46,542	45,109
5-9	95,801	48,650	47,151	11,005	5,343	5,662	84,796	43,307	41,489
10-14	90,081	45,758	44,323	11,298	5,314	5,984	78,783	40,444	38,339
15-19	82,922	42,133	40,789	11,294	5,363	5,931	71,628	36,770	34,858
20-24	82,867	42,110	40,757	12,813	6,364	6,449	70,054	35,746	34,308
25-29	70,075	36,057	34,018	11,233	5,849	5,384	58,842	30,208	28,634
30-34	62,872	32,131	30,741	9,904	5,447	4,457	52,968	26,684	26,284
35-39	52,896	26,814	26,082	7,856	4,385	3,471	45,040	22,429	22,611
40-44	44,065	21,975	22,090	5,442	3,019	2,423	38,623	18,956	19,667
45-49	35,572	17,105	18,467	3,886	2,075	1,811	31,686	15,030	16,656
50-54	28,706	13,549	15,157	2,844	1,377	1,467	25,862	12,172	13,690
55-59	22,227	10,337	11,890	2,067	931	1,136	20,160	9,406	10,754
60-64	16,786	7,815	8,971	1,564	657	907	15,222	7,158	8,064
65-69	11,792	5,671	6,121	1,086	445	641	10,706	5,226	5,480
70-74	7,557	3,704	3,853	694	276	418	6,863	3,428	3,435
75-79	4,002	2,018	1,984	375	152	223	3,627	1,866	1,761
80+	2,371	1,207	1,164	216	80	136	2,155	1,127	1,028
Total	813,159	409,064	404,095	104,493	52,565	51,928	708,666	356,499	352,167

Table 7.5G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	104,226	52,902	51,324	12,232	6,144	6,088	91,994	46,758	45,236
5-9	100,279	50,955	49,324	12,690	6,158	6,532	87,589	44,797	42,792
10-14	95,049	48,293	46,756	13,118	6,167	6,951	81,931	42,126	39,805
15-19	89,245	45,352	43,893	13,360	6,340	7,020	75,885	39,012	36,873
20-24	81,814	41,574	40,240	13,874	6,881	6,993	67,940	34,693	33,247
25-29	81,513	41,433	40,080	14,317	7,351	6,966	67,196	34,082	33,114
30-34	68,788	35,422	33,366	11,882	6,562	5,320	56,906	28,860	28,046
35-39	61,519	31,461	30,058	10,032	5,626	4,406	51,487	25,835	25,652
40-44	51,494	26,098	25,396	7,008	3,933	3,075	44,486	22,165	22,321
45-49	42,550	21,175	21,375	5,141	2,823	2,318	37,409	18,352	19,057
50-54	33,894	16,222	17,672	3,706	1,815	1,891	30,188	14,407	15,781
55-59	26,785	12,535	14,250	2,752	1,246	1,506	24,033	11,289	12,744
60-64	20,061	9,206	10,855	2,067	854	1,213	17,994	8,352	9,642
65-69	14,393	6,568	7,825	1,474	569	905	12,919	5,999	6,920
70-74	9,269	4,358	4,911	947	359	588	8,322	3,999	4,323
75-79	5,134	2,448	2,686	536	203	333	4,598	2,245	2,353
80+	2,952	1,440	1,512	301	105	196	2,651	1,335	1,316
Total	888,965	447,442	441,523	125,437	63,136	62,301	763,528	384,306	379,222

Table 7.5H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	102,642	52,128	50,514	13,307	6,682	6,625	89,335	45,446	43,889
5-9	102,461	52,086	50,375	14,309	6,944	7,365	88,152	45,142	43,010
10-14	99,650	50,655	48,995	15,156	7,130	8,026	84,494	43,525	40,969
15-19	94,329	47,939	46,390	15,541	7,376	8,165	78,788	40,563	38,225
20-24	88,258	44,849	43,409	16,435	8,146	8,289	71,823	36,703	35,120
25-29	80,707	41,019	39,688	15,555	7,975	7,580	65,152	33,044	32,108
30-34	80,272	40,832	39,440	15,202	8,281	6,921	65,070	32,551	32,519
35-39	67,550	34,810	32,740	12,111	6,821	5,290	55,439	27,989	27,450
40-44	60,188	30,810	29,378	9,037	5,104	3,933	51,151	25,706	25,445
45-49	49,943	25,273	24,670	6,672	3,711	2,961	43,271	21,562	21,709
50-54	40,742	20,197	20,545	4,930	2,496	2,434	35,812	17,701	18,111
55-59	31,814	15,109	16,705	3,616	1,661	1,955	28,198	13,448	14,750
60-64	24,358	11,255	13,103	2,776	1,156	1,620	21,582	10,099	11,483
65-69	17,353	7,815	9,538	1,969	749	1,220	15,384	7,066	8,318
70-74	11,462	5,110	6,352	1,308	467	841	10,154	4,643	5,511
75-79	6,404	2,927	3,477	745	269	476	5,659	2,658	3,001
80+	3,852	1,781	2,071	441	145	296	3,411	1,636	1,775
Total	961,985	484,595	477,390	149,110	75,113	73,997	812,875	409,482	403,393

**Table 7.6A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	79,663	40,740	38,923	5,262	2,674	2,588	74,401	38,066	36,335
5-9	69,558	35,384	34,174	4,977	2,423	2,554	64,581	32,961	31,620
10-14	59,694	30,131	29,563	4,688	2,188	2,500	55,006	27,943	27,063
15-19	51,015	25,384	25,631	4,376	2,031	2,345	46,639	23,353	23,286
20-24	42,373	20,415	21,958	4,159	1,961	2,198	38,214	18,454	19,760
25-29	35,522	16,925	18,597	3,616	1,754	1,862	31,906	15,171	16,735
30-34	29,134	13,848	15,286	2,899	1,505	1,394	26,235	12,343	13,892
35-39	24,066	11,641	12,425	2,252	1,217	1,035	21,814	10,424	11,390
40-44	19,477	9,913	9,564	1,510	860	650	17,967	9,053	8,914
45-49	15,667	8,259	7,408	1,076	628	448	14,591	7,631	6,960
50-54	11,990	6,608	5,382	738	417	321	11,252	6,191	5,061
55-59	9,326	5,299	4,027	532	295	237	8,794	5,004	3,790
60-64	7,025	4,093	2,932	395	212	183	6,630	3,881	2,749
65-69	5,225	3,093	2,132	287	149	138	4,938	2,944	1,994
70-74	3,660	2,185	1,475	199	100	99	3,461	2,085	1,376
75-79	2,329	1,367	962	130	63	67	2,199	1,304	895
80+	3,819	2,323	1,496	203	94	109	3,616	2,229	1,387
Total	469,543	237,608	231,935	37,299	18,571	18,728	432,244	219,037	213,207

**Table 7.6B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	96,200	48,645	47,555	7,062	3,591	3,471	89,138	45,054	44,084
5-9	75,062	38,506	36,556	5,961	2,964	2,997	69,101	35,542	33,559
10-14	68,334	34,812	33,522	5,946	2,840	3,106	62,388	31,972	30,416
15-19	58,532	29,590	28,942	5,557	2,657	2,900	52,975	26,933	26,042
20-24	49,655	24,728	24,927	5,390	2,660	2,730	44,265	22,068	22,197
25-29	40,999	19,763	21,236	4,617	2,291	2,326	36,382	17,472	18,910
30-34	34,224	16,319	17,905	3,771	1,983	1,788	30,453	14,336	16,117
35-39	27,915	13,269	14,646	2,889	1,552	1,337	25,026	11,717	13,309
40-44	22,895	11,050	11,845	1,959	1,075	884	20,936	9,975	10,961
45-49	18,348	9,289	9,059	1,395	793	602	16,953	8,496	8,457
50-54	14,514	7,590	6,924	993	539	454	13,521	7,051	6,470
55-59	10,817	5,900	4,917	688	370	318	10,129	5,530	4,599
60-64	8,067	4,526	3,541	507	264	243	7,560	4,262	3,298
65-69	5,694	3,266	2,428	350	177	173	5,344	3,089	2,255
70-74	3,842	2,232	1,610	234	115	119	3,608	2,117	1,491
75-79	2,282	1,332	950	142	69	73	2,140	1,263	877
80+	2,214	1,283	931	133	59	74	2,081	1,224	857
Total	539,594	272,100	267,494	47,594	23,999	23,595	492,000	248,101	243,899

Table 7.6C Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	109,917	55,632	54,285	8,881	4,503	4,378	101,036	51,129	49,907
5-9	91,414	46,358	45,056	7,989	3,912	4,077	83,425	42,446	40,979
10-14	73,905	37,959	35,946	7,065	3,393	3,672	66,840	34,566	32,274
15-19	67,158	34,257	32,901	6,999	3,368	3,631	60,159	30,889	29,270
20-24	57,140	28,906	28,234	6,800	3,397	3,403	50,340	25,509	24,831
25-29	48,217	24,022	24,195	5,957	3,040	2,917	42,260	20,982	21,278
30-34	39,662	19,133	20,529	4,794	2,536	2,258	34,868	16,597	18,271
35-39	32,943	15,711	17,232	3,740	2,005	1,735	29,203	13,706	15,497
40-44	26,692	12,664	14,028	2,504	1,348	1,156	24,188	11,316	12,872
45-49	21,689	10,416	11,273	1,802	974	828	19,887	9,442	10,445
50-54	17,105	8,593	8,512	1,286	669	617	15,819	7,924	7,895
55-59	13,194	6,827	6,367	925	470	455	12,269	6,357	5,912
60-64	9,443	5,082	4,361	656	326	330	8,787	4,756	4,031
65-69	6,615	3,649	2,966	451	218	233	6,164	3,431	2,733
70-74	4,246	2,387	1,859	286	135	151	3,960	2,252	1,708
75-79	2,439	1,383	1,056	168	79	89	2,271	1,304	967
80+	1,780	1,002	778	119	50	69	1,661	952	709
Total	623,559	313,981	309,578	60,422	30,423	29,999	563,137	283,558	279,579

Table 7.6D Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	120,394	60,988	59,406	10,702	5,417	5,285	109,692	55,571	54,121
5-9	105,307	53,433	51,874	10,118	4,946	5,172	95,189	48,487	46,702
10-14	90,196	45,787	44,409	9,480	4,487	4,993	80,716	41,300	39,416
15-19	72,794	37,427	35,367	8,322	4,030	4,292	64,472	33,397	31,075
20-24	65,745	33,555	32,190	8,571	4,310	4,261	57,174	29,245	27,929
25-29	55,673	28,178	27,495	7,534	3,893	3,641	48,139	24,285	23,854
30-34	46,825	23,350	23,475	6,217	3,377	2,840	40,608	19,973	20,635
35-39	38,343	18,505	19,838	4,776	2,578	2,198	33,567	15,927	17,640
40-44	31,650	15,074	16,576	3,261	1,755	1,506	28,389	13,319	15,070
45-49	25,415	12,007	13,408	2,318	1,231	1,087	23,097	10,776	12,321
50-54	20,340	9,698	10,642	1,680	829	851	18,660	8,869	9,791
55-59	15,655	7,784	7,871	1,210	589	621	14,445	7,195	7,250
60-64	11,618	5,930	5,688	894	418	476	10,724	5,512	5,212
65-69	7,827	4,140	3,687	591	272	319	7,236	3,868	3,368
70-74	4,998	2,700	2,298	375	169	206	4,623	2,531	2,092
75-79	2,742	1,503	1,239	209	94	115	2,533	1,409	1,124
80+	1,774	970	804	132	54	78	1,642	916	726
Total	717,296	361,029	356,267	76,390	38,449	37,941	640,906	322,580	318,326

Table 7.6E Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	129,335	65,556	63,779	12,626	6,384	6,242	116,709	59,172	57,537
5-9	116,203	58,989	57,214	12,253	5,984	6,269	103,950	53,005	50,945
10-14	104,110	52,868	51,242	11,997	5,675	6,322	92,113	47,193	44,920
15-19	89,022	45,227	43,795	11,155	5,328	5,827	77,867	39,899	37,968
20-24	71,455	36,754	34,701	10,183	5,153	5,030	61,272	31,601	29,671
25-29	64,268	32,817	31,451	9,504	4,944	4,560	54,764	27,873	26,891
30-34	54,267	27,491	26,776	7,883	4,332	3,551	46,384	23,159	23,225
35-39	45,457	22,681	22,776	6,216	3,446	2,770	39,241	19,235	20,006
40-44	37,005	17,843	19,162	4,187	2,271	1,916	32,818	15,572	17,246
45-49	30,281	14,372	15,909	3,032	1,612	1,420	27,249	12,760	14,489
50-54	23,966	11,250	12,716	2,175	1,055	1,120	21,791	10,195	11,596
55-59	18,744	8,848	9,896	1,596	735	861	17,148	8,113	9,035
60-64	13,902	6,818	7,084	1,180	528	652	12,722	6,290	6,432
65-69	9,741	4,882	4,859	815	352	463	8,926	4,530	4,396
70-74	5,992	3,102	2,890	498	213	285	5,494	2,889	2,605
75-79	3,282	1,728	1,554	278	119	159	3,004	1,609	1,395
80+	1,973	1,044	929	163	64	99	1,810	980	830
Total	819,003	412,270	406,733	95,741	48,195	47,546	723,262	364,075	359,187

Table 7.6F Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	138,810	70,415	68,395	14,899	7,531	7,368	123,911	62,884	61,027
5-9	125,674	63,820	61,854	14,557	7,107	7,450	111,117	56,713	54,404
10-14	115,092	58,463	56,629	14,552	6,883	7,669	100,540	51,580	48,960
15-19	102,955	52,312	50,643	14,138	6,751	7,387	88,817	45,561	43,256
20-24	87,614	44,523	43,091	13,662	6,822	6,840	73,952	37,701	36,251
25-29	70,075	36,057	34,018	11,331	5,930	5,401	58,744	30,127	28,617
30-34	62,872	32,131	30,741	9,993	5,522	4,471	52,879	26,609	26,270
35-39	52,896	26,814	26,082	7,928	4,446	3,482	44,968	22,368	22,600
40-44	44,065	21,975	22,090	5,491	3,061	2,430	38,574	18,914	19,660
45-49	35,572	17,105	18,467	3,921	2,104	1,817	31,651	15,001	16,650
50-54	28,706	13,549	15,157	2,867	1,396	1,471	25,839	12,153	13,686
55-59	22,227	10,337	11,890	2,083	944	1,139	20,144	9,393	10,751
60-64	16,786	7,815	8,971	1,576	666	910	15,210	7,149	8,061
65-69	11,792	5,671	6,121	1,094	451	643	10,698	5,220	5,478
70-74	7,557	3,704	3,853	699	280	419	6,858	3,424	3,434
75-79	4,002	2,018	1,984	377	154	223	3,625	1,864	1,761
80+	2,371	1,207	1,164	218	81	137	2,153	1,126	1,027
Total	929,066	467,916	461,150	119,386	60,129	59,257	809,680	407,787	401,893

Table 7.6G Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	148,591	75,420	73,171	17,524	8,855	8,669	131,067	66,565	64,502
5-9	135,715	68,961	66,754	17,255	8,426	8,829	118,460	60,535	57,925
10-14	124,687	63,351	61,336	17,286	8,179	9,107	107,401	55,172	52,229
15-19	114,024	57,944	56,080	17,147	8,189	8,958	96,877	49,755	47,122
20-24	101,580	51,618	49,962	17,308	8,637	8,671	84,272	42,981	41,291
25-29	86,183	43,807	42,376	15,213	7,857	7,356	70,970	35,950	35,020
30-34	68,788	35,422	33,366	11,948	6,634	5,314	56,840	28,788	28,052
35-39	61,519	31,461	30,058	10,088	5,688	4,400	51,431	25,773	25,658
40-44	51,494	26,098	25,396	7,048	3,976	3,072	44,446	22,122	22,324
45-49	42,550	21,175	21,375	5,169	2,854	2,315	37,381	18,321	19,060
50-54	33,894	16,222	17,672	3,724	1,835	1,889	30,170	14,387	15,783
55-59	26,785	12,535	14,250	2,763	1,259	1,504	24,022	11,276	12,746
60-64	20,061	9,206	10,855	2,075	864	1,211	17,986	8,342	9,644
65-69	14,393	6,568	7,825	1,479	575	904	12,914	5,993	6,921
70-74	9,269	4,358	4,911	950	363	587	8,319	3,995	4,324
75-79	5,134	2,448	2,686	538	205	333	4,596	2,243	2,353
80+	2,952	1,440	1,512	302	107	195	2,650	1,333	1,317
Total	1,047,619	528,034	519,585	147,817	74,503	73,314	899,802	453,531	446,271

Table 7.6H Projected Quinquennial Population size of Benishangul-Gumuz 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	158,037	80,261	77,776	20,515	10,364	10,151	137,522	69,897	67,625
5-9	146,074	74,256	71,818	20,422	9,973	10,449	125,652	64,283	61,369
10-14	134,863	68,555	66,308	20,530	9,721	10,809	114,333	58,834	55,499
15-19	123,742	62,887	60,855	20,407	9,748	10,659	103,335	53,139	50,196
20-24	112,764	57,302	55,462	21,022	10,484	10,538	91,742	46,818	44,924
25-29	100,204	50,929	49,275	19,339	9,974	9,365	80,865	40,955	39,910
30-34	84,870	43,171	41,699	16,102	8,820	7,282	68,768	34,351	34,417
35-39	67,550	34,810	32,740	12,135	6,871	5,264	55,415	27,939	27,476
40-44	60,188	30,810	29,378	9,054	5,141	3,913	51,134	25,669	25,465
45-49	49,943	25,273	24,670	6,686	3,739	2,947	43,257	21,534	21,723
50-54	40,742	20,197	20,545	4,936	2,514	2,422	35,806	17,683	18,123
55-59	31,814	15,109	16,705	3,618	1,673	1,945	28,196	13,436	14,760
60-64	24,358	11,255	13,103	2,776	1,164	1,612	21,582	10,091	11,491
65-69	17,353	7,815	9,538	1,969	755	1,214	15,384	7,060	8,324
70-74	11,462	5,110	6,352	1,306	470	836	10,156	4,640	5,516
75-79	6,404	2,927	3,477	745	271	474	5,659	2,656	3,003
80+	3,852	1,781	2,071	440	146	294	3,412	1,635	1,777
Total	1,174,220	592,448	581,772	182,002	91,828	90,174	992,218	500,620	491,598

Table 7.7 Summary Demographic Indicators of Population Projection for Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1995-2030

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.11	5.05	4.61	4.17	3.79	3.42	3.04	
Male LE	47.55	50.05	52.55	55.05	57.55	60.05	62.35	
Female LE	48.55	51.05	53.55	56.05	58.55	61.05	63.55	
IMR /1000 births	131.00	117.00	104.00	91.00	79.00	67.00	56.00	
U5MR/1000 births	196.00	173.00	151.00	131.00	112.00	93.00	76.00	
CBR per 1000	43.00	36.40	34.00	31.40	29.10	26.60	23.70	
CDR per 1000	17.20	14.10	12.30	10.90	9.70	8.70	7.90	
RNI percent	2.60	2.20	2.20	2.10	1.90	1.80	1.60	
GR percent	2.60	2.20	2.20	2.10	1.90	1.80	1.60	
Urban GR percent	4.70	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.60	3.40	
Rural GR percent	2.40	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.50	1.30	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	8.03	8.82	9.69	10.65	11.69	12.85	14.11	15.5
Sex ratio	102.40	101.70	101.40	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.30	101.50
Dependency ratio	0.85	0.82	0.75	0.69	0.62	0.58	0.54	0.49
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.26	5.63	5.18	4.71	4.23	3.76	3.35	
Male LE	47.55	50.05	52.55	55.05	57.55	60.05	62.35	
Female LE	48.55	51.05	53.55	56.05	58.55	61.05	63.55	
IMR /1000 births	131	117	104	91	79	67	56	
U5MR/1000 births	196	173	151	131	112	93	76	
CBR per 1000	43	40	37.2	34.1	31.2	28.3	25.7	
CDR per 1000	17.3	14.6	12.6	11	9.7	8.6	7.7	
RNI percent	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2	1.8	
GR percent	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2	1.8	
Urban GR percent	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4	3.8	3.7	
Rural GR percent	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	8.03	8.82	9.69	10.65	11.69	12.85	14.11	15.5
Sex ratio	102.4	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.5	101.6
Dependency ratio	0.851	0.827	0.784	0.749	0.689	0.637	0.584	0.533
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.46	6.27	5.89	5.45	5.01	4.57	4.16	
Male LE	47.55	50.05	52.55	55.05	57.55	60.05	62.35	
Female LE	48.55	51.05	53.55	56.05	58.55	61.05	63.55	
IMR /1000 births	131.00	117.00	104.00	91.00	79.00	67.00	56.00	
U5MR/1000 births	196.00	173.00	151.00	131.00	112.00	93.00	76.00	
CBR per 1000	45.20	43.90	40.90	37.70	35.00	32.60	30.40	
CDR per 1000	17.50	15.00	13.00	11.20	9.80	8.60	7.60	
RNI percent	2.80	2.90	2.80	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30	
GR percent	2.80	2.90	2.80	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30	
Urban GR percent	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.10	
Rural GR percent	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.40	2.30	2.10	2.00	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Percent urban	8.03	8.82	9.69	10.65	11.69	12.85	14.11	15.5
Sex ratio	102.40	101.70	101.40	101.30	101.40	101.50	101.60	101.80
Dependency ratio	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.78	0.73	0.67	0.63

Table 7.8A Projected School age Population Size of Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1995-2030

Year	Medium Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	77,449	39,264	38,185	22,777	11,461	11,316	41,522	20,716	20,806
1996	78,647	40,013	38,634	23,948	12,049	11,899	42,461	21,258	21,203
1997	80,124	40,868	39,256	24,779	12,488	12,291	43,611	21,902	21,709
1998	81,816	41,803	40,013	25,387	12,829	12,558	44,897	22,611	22,286
1999	83,664	42,795	40,869	25,888	13,120	12,768	46,241	23,347	22,894
2000	85,606	43,819	41,787	26,401	13,414	12,987	47,568	24,072	23,496
2001	87,684	44,892	42,792	26,846	13,676	13,170	48,928	24,812	24,116
2002	89,938	46,030	43,908	27,148	13,874	13,274	50,372	25,592	24,780
2003	92,306	47,208	45,098	27,421	14,056	13,365	51,824	26,373	25,451
2004	94,729	48,402	46,327	27,783	14,274	13,509	53,206	27,119	26,087
2005	97,146	49,588	47,558	28,353	14,579	13,774	54,444	27,792	26,652
2006	99,645	50,801	48,844	29,214	15,006	14,208	55,391	28,329	27,062
2007	102,266	52,057	50,209	30,291	15,524	14,767	56,101	28,755	27,346
2008	104,878	53,304	51,574	31,453	16,075	15,378	56,788	29,165	27,623
2009	107,345	54,488	52,857	32,573	16,606	15,967	57,668	29,652	28,016
2010	109,536	55,557	53,979	33,521	17,060	16,461	58,957	30,313	28,644
2011	111,357	56,470	54,887	34,267	17,423	16,844	60,871	31,239	29,632
2012	112,900	57,264	55,636	34,895	17,731	17,164	63,264	32,367	30,897
2013	114,299	57,997	56,302	35,454	18,008	17,446	65,816	33,559	32,257
2014	115,692	58,729	56,963	35,993	18,277	17,716	68,204	34,677	33,527
2015	117,215	59,518	57,697	36,560	18,561	17,999	70,108	35,583	34,525
2016	118,917	60,389	58,528	37,158	18,864	18,294	71,388	36,215	35,173
2017	120,704	61,300	59,404	37,753	19,168	18,585	72,257	36,663	35,594
2018	122,509	62,219	60,290	38,344	19,472	18,872	72,926	37,023	35,903
2019	124,257	63,109	61,148	38,928	19,773	19,155	73,606	37,391	36,215
2020	125,877	63,935	61,942	39,502	20,067	19,435	74,507	37,862	36,645
2021	127,371	64,699	62,672	40,072	20,358	19,714	75,684	38,463	37,221
2022	128,782	65,421	63,361	40,641	20,647	19,994	76,998	39,131	37,867
2023	130,117	66,105	64,012	41,199	20,931	20,268	78,365	39,825	38,540
2024	131,371	66,748	64,623	41,737	21,205	20,532	79,702	40,503	39,199
2025	132,550	67,353	65,197	42,245	21,464	20,781	80,927	41,125	39,802
2026	133,650	67,918	65,732	42,731	21,712	21,019	82,095	41,718	40,377
2027	134,672	68,444	66,228	43,199	21,951	21,248	83,261	42,310	40,951
2028	135,616	68,930	66,686	43,641	22,177	21,464	84,342	42,859	41,483
2029	136,484	69,378	67,106	44,048	22,386	21,662	85,255	43,324	41,931
2030	137,276	69,787	67,489	44,411	22,574	21,837	85,918	43,665	42,253

Table 7.8B Projected School age Population Size of Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1995-2030

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	77,449	39,264	38,185	22,777	11,461	11,316	41,522	20,716	20,806
1996	78,478	39,927	38,551	23,908	12,029	11,879	42,457	21,256	21,201
1997	79,987	40,798	39,189	24,727	12,462	12,265	43,606	21,900	21,706
1998	81,810	41,800	40,010	25,342	12,806	12,536	44,894	22,610	22,284
1999	83,782	42,855	40,927	25,858	13,105	12,753	46,241	23,347	22,894
2000	85,738	43,886	41,852	26,381	13,404	12,977	47,569	24,073	23,496
2001	87,787	44,944	42,843	26,842	13,674	13,168	48,929	24,813	24,116
2002	90,041	46,082	43,959	27,170	13,885	13,285	50,376	25,594	24,782
2003	92,333	47,221	45,112	27,468	14,080	13,388	51,831	26,377	25,454
2004	94,500	48,285	46,215	27,846	14,306	13,540	53,214	27,123	26,091
2005	96,377	49,198	47,179	28,410	14,608	13,802	54,450	27,795	26,655
2006	97,962	49,947	48,015	29,281	15,040	14,241	55,423	28,345	27,078
2007	99,365	50,585	48,780	30,389	15,574	14,815	56,186	28,798	27,388
2008	100,589	51,127	49,462	31,550	16,125	15,425	56,909	29,226	27,683
2009	101,635	51,590	50,045	32,581	16,610	15,971	57,766	29,702	28,064
2010	102,506	51,989	50,517	33,296	16,946	16,350	58,924	30,296	28,628
2011	103,039	52,248	50,791	33,595	17,082	16,513	60,637	31,120	29,517
2012	103,235	52,358	50,877	33,597	17,072	16,525	62,790	32,126	30,664
2013	103,335	52,431	50,904	33,460	16,995	16,465	65,005	33,147	31,858
2014	103,581	52,580	51,001	33,339	16,929	16,410	66,908	34,018	32,890
2015	104,216	52,918	51,298	33,387	16,950	16,437	68,122	34,574	33,548
2016	105,360	53,505	51,855	33,627	17,071	16,556	68,352	34,672	33,680
2017	106,849	54,264	52,585	33,954	17,239	16,715	67,849	34,423	33,426
2018	108,507	55,108	53,399	34,337	17,437	16,900	67,055	34,040	33,015
2019	110,155	55,947	54,208	34,749	17,650	17,099	66,412	33,736	32,676
2020	111,617	56,692	54,925	35,158	17,860	17,298	66,360	33,723	32,637
2021	112,886	57,341	55,545	35,575	18,073	17,502	67,048	34,075	32,973
2022	114,082	57,953	56,129	36,020	18,300	17,720	68,181	34,651	33,530
2023	115,213	58,533	56,680	36,477	18,532	17,945	69,539	35,340	34,199
2024	116,284	59,082	57,202	36,931	18,763	18,168	70,898	36,029	34,869
2025	117,306	59,607	57,699	37,364	18,984	18,380	72,038	36,608	35,430
2026	118,272	60,103	58,169	37,787	19,200	18,587	73,106	37,150	35,956
2027	119,177	60,569	58,608	38,213	19,417	18,796	74,249	37,730	36,519
2028	120,030	61,008	59,022	38,623	19,627	18,996	75,248	38,237	37,011
2029	120,835	61,423	59,412	39,003	19,822	19,181	75,879	38,559	37,320
2030	121,605	61,820	59,785	39,337	19,995	19,342	75,922	38,585	37,337

Table 7.8C Projected School age Population Size of Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1995-2030

Year	High Variant								
	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	77,449	39,264	38,185	22,777	11,461	11,316	41,522	20,716	20,806
1996	78,748	40,064	38,684	24,017	12,084	11,933	42,466	21,261	21,205
1997	80,161	40,887	39,274	24,865	12,532	12,333	43,618	21,906	21,712
1998	81,723	41,756	39,967	25,459	12,865	12,594	44,902	22,614	22,288
1999	83,468	42,696	40,772	25,933	13,143	12,790	46,243	23,348	22,895
2000	85,433	43,732	41,701	26,427	13,427	13,000	47,569	24,073	23,496
2001	87,593	44,846	42,747	26,848	13,677	13,171	48,926	24,811	24,115
2002	89,925	46,024	43,901	27,104	13,851	13,253	50,367	25,589	24,778
2003	92,464	47,288	45,176	27,334	14,012	13,322	51,815	26,369	25,446
2004	95,247	48,665	46,582	27,672	14,218	13,454	53,197	27,114	26,083
2005	98,306	50,177	48,129	28,257	14,530	13,727	54,436	27,788	26,648
2006	101,815	51,903	49,912	29,145	14,971	14,174	55,352	28,309	27,043
2007	105,751	53,826	51,925	30,244	15,500	14,744	55,993	28,700	27,293
2008	109,855	55,830	54,025	31,470	16,084	15,386	56,633	29,086	27,547
2009	113,869	57,799	56,070	32,738	16,690	16,048	57,547	29,591	27,956
2010	117,534	59,616	57,918	33,965	17,286	16,679	59,008	30,339	28,669
2011	120,821	61,274	59,547	35,177	17,885	17,292	61,208	31,410	29,798
2012	123,905	62,851	61,054	36,431	18,511	17,920	63,965	32,723	31,242
2013	126,826	64,357	62,469	37,685	19,141	18,544	66,990	34,155	32,835
2014	129,623	65,802	63,821	38,898	19,752	19,146	69,996	35,587	34,409
2015	132,338	67,197	65,141	40,029	20,323	19,706	72,695	36,897	35,798
2016	134,934	68,522	66,412	41,069	20,850	20,219	75,075	38,088	36,987
2017	137,383	69,770	67,613	42,045	21,348	20,697	77,327	39,239	38,088
2018	139,741	70,970	68,771	42,970	21,822	21,148	79,470	40,348	39,122
2019	142,064	72,153	69,911	43,860	22,278	21,582	81,520	41,412	40,108
2020	144,410	73,348	71,062	44,726	22,721	22,005	83,495	42,429	41,066
2021	146,760	74,548	72,212	45,554	23,143	22,411	85,377	43,388	41,989
2022	149,077	75,731	73,346	46,335	23,540	22,795	87,153	44,291	42,862
2023	151,387	76,911	74,476	47,092	23,925	23,167	88,851	45,153	43,698
2024	153,718	78,102	75,616	47,845	24,308	23,537	90,504	45,992	44,512
2025	156,097	79,318	76,779	48,617	24,701	23,916	92,138	46,822	45,316
2026	158,503	80,548	77,955	49,393	25,097	24,296	93,736	47,634	46,102
2027	160,922	81,785	79,137	50,158	25,487	24,671	95,278	48,417	46,861
2028	163,378	83,041	80,337	50,936	25,884	25,052	96,792	49,186	47,606
2029	165,900	84,331	81,569	51,746	26,298	25,448	98,308	49,958	48,350
2030	168,513	85,667	82,846	52,611	26,742	25,869	99,857	50,749	49,108

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	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=ORTHOODOX 3=CATHOLIC 5=TRADITIONAL 2=PROTESTANT 4=MUSLIM 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 ?	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 ____/____/____

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

<p>39. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>40. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p>	<p>41. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">MALE</th> <th style="width: 33%;">FEMALE</th> <th style="width: 33%;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL				<p>42. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- PERMANENT 2- IMPROVISED 3- MOBILE 4- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>43. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF BUILDING IN WHICH THE HOUSING UNIT IS FOUND?</p> <p>0- NON-STORYED DETACHED 1- NON-STORYED 2 UNITS ATTACHED 2- NON-STORYED 3-5 UNITS ATTACHED 3- NON-STORYED 6 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED 4- ONE OR MORE STOREYED DETACHED 5- ONE OR MORE STOREYED. 2-3 UNITS ATTACHED 6- ONE OR MORE STOREYED. 4-6 UNITS ATTACHED 7- ONE OR MORE STOREYED. 7-10 UNITS ATTACHED 8- ONE OR MORE STOREYED. 11 OR MORE UNITS ATTACHED</p>	<p>44. HOW MANY YEARS AGO WAS THE HOUSING UNIT BUILT ?</p> <p>1- LESS THAN FIVE YEARS 2- 5-9 YEARS 3- 10-14 YEARS 4- 15-19 YEARS 5- 20 YEARS OR MORE</p>
MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL									
<p>DIAGONAL HATCHING</p>											
<p>45. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>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/ _____</p>	<p>46. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE ROOF OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- CORRUGATED IRON SHEET 2- CONCRETE OR CEMENT 3- THATCH 4- WOOD AND MUD 5- BAMBOO OR REED 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>47. WHAT IS THE MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THE CEILING OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- FABRICS 3- CHIPWOOD/HARD BOARD 4- WOODEN 5- CONCRETE 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>48. WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- MUD 2- WOOD TILES 3- CEMENT/CONCRETE FINISH 4- PLASTIC TILES 5- CEMENT BRICK TILE 6- BAMBOO OR REED 7- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>49. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>50. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF TENURE OF THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- OWNER OCCUPIED 2- RENTED FROM KEBELE 3- RENTED FROM PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY 4- RENTED FROM OTHER ORGANIZATION 5- PAYING DIFFERENCE IN RENT 6- RENTED FROM PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD 7- RENT FREE</p>						
<p>DIAGONAL HATCHING</p>											
<p>51. IF RENTED, WHAT IS THE MONTHLY AMOUNT OF RENT IN BIRR ?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>52. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>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</p>	<p>53. WHAT TYPE OF KITCHEN DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE?</p> <p>1- NO KITCHEN 2- MODERN KITCHEN PRIVET 3- MODERN KITCHEN SHARED 4- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN PRIVATE 5- TRADITIONAL KITCHEN SHARED</p>	<p>54. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>01- USES NO FUEL 02- ELECTRICITY 03- GAS 04- KEROSENE 05- CHARCOAL 06- FIREWOOD/LEAVES SAWDUST 07- DUNG/MANURE 08- FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL 09- FIREWOOD AND DUNG 10- FIREWOOD AND KEROSENE 11- FIREWOOD AND GAS 12- ELECTRICITY AND KEROSENE 13- ELECTRICITY AND FIREWOOD 14- ELECTRICITY AND CHARCOAL 15- ELECTRICITY AND GAS 16- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>55. WHAT TYPE OF BATHING FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- BATHTUB PRIVATE 3- BATHTUB SHARED 4- SHOWER PRIVATE 5- SHOWER SHARED 6- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>56. WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE ?</p> <p>1- NONE 2- FLUSH TOILET, PRIVATE 3- FLUSH TOILET, SHARED 4- PIT, PRIVATE 5- PIT, SHARED</p>						
<p>DIAGONAL HATCHING</p>											
<p>57. WHAT TYPE OF LIGHTING HAS THE HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- ELECTRICITY (METER PRIVATE) 2- ELECTRICITY (METER SHARED) 3- LANTERN 4- KEROSENE 5- OTHER/SPECIFY/ _____</p>	<p>58. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>59. IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>60. IS THERE A TELEVISION SET IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?</p> <p>1- YES 2- NO</p>	<p>NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">61. NAME</td> <td style="width: 33%;">SIGNATURE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		61. NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE			
61. NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE									
<p>DIAGONAL HATCHING</p>											
				<p>ENUMERATOR</p> <hr/> <p>SUPERVISOR</p>							

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English translation)

1994 ETHIOPIAN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - RURAL

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1- AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. WEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFTEGNA	6. SUPERVISION AREA	7. FARMER ASSOCIATION	8. ENUMERATION AREA
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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 3=OTHER COLLECTIVE QUARTERS	2= HOTEL/HOSTEL 4=HOMADS 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						
											ENTER GRADE ENROLLED FOR THOSE NOW ATTENDING SCHOOL IN THE PAST 5-YEARS WHETHER ATTENDED SCHOOL	IS LITERATE ? WRITE '00' FOR ILLITERATE AND IF LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	REASON FOR NOT WORKING	OCCUPATION		MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT	STATUS	1-NEVER MARRIED 2-CURRENTLY MARRIED 3-DIVORCED 4-SINGLE	MALE		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVERBORN ALIVE ?
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	
0.1																										
0.2																										
0.3																										
0.4																										
0.5																										
0.6																										
0.7																										
0.8																										
0.9																										
1.0																										

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=BLOCKS 7=BRICKS 8=OTHER/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 WELLS/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=FIT OR FLUSH TOILET	DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOM/WHERE 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=PURE WOOD /LEAVES/ 2=DUNG /MANURE/ 3=CHARCOAL 4=KEROSENE 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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1892

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York

the sum of \$1000.00

for the purchase of land

for the purpose of building a school

house in the town of ...

County of ...

State of New York

Witness my hand and seal this ... day of ...

1892

at the City of New York

John ...

Secretary of the State

State of New York

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