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

THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF
LIBRAY REGION STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2010
ADDIS ABABA

11

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EHTIOPIA
OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUS COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY**

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ADDIS ABABA

PREPARED AND PRINTED BY
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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

During the census enumeration, each enumerator was given the map of an enumeration area along with other census documents and he/she was responsible to record all persons and households in that enumeration area with out omission and duplication. One supervisor was also assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for ensuring the quality of the information collected in the area of his/her jurisdiction. Unlike the previous censuses, in this census enumerators were primary school teachers while supervisors were secondary school teachers, similarly as before.

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

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

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

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

	Female	Male	Total	Sex Ratio	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
Tigray Region	1542185	1594102	3136287	103.3	49.2	50.8	100.0
Eastern Tigray Zone	479217	532071	1011288	106.9	44.2	55.8	100.0
Southern Tigray Zone	447854	509224	957078	113.7	47.8	52.2	100.0
Western Tigray Zone	304267	384916	689183	126.5	44.3	55.7	100.0
Mekki Special Zone	110589	124925	235514	112.9	47.2	52.8	100.0

Samia Zekaria

Member and Secretary
Population Census Commission

N.B the number of zones are increased in the 2007 census. Table 1.1 shows that at Regional level the total population has increased by 27.4 percent in the last 12 years. As we can see it from figure 1.1 more than fifty percent of

SECTION 1

1.1. POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Tigray Region as of May 28, 2007 was 4,316,988. Of these counted population of a region, 2,126,465 (49.3 percent) were males and 2,190,523 (49.7 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population of Tigray Region with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of Tigray Region has increased by 1,180,721 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population of Tigray Regions by Zone, Urban + Rural Residence and Sex: 2007

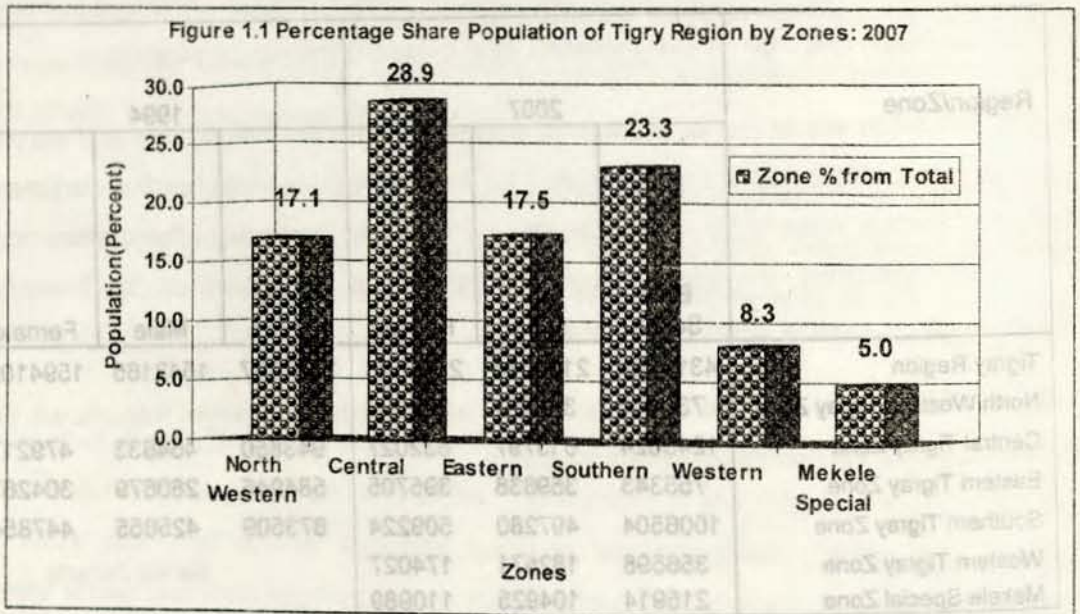
Region/Zone	2007			1994			Percent of increase of population (2007)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Tigray Region	4316988	2126465	2190523	3136267	1542165	1594102	27.35
North Western Tigray Zone	736805	368254	368551				
Central Tigray Zone	1245824	613797	632027	943850	464633	479217	24.24
Eastern Tigray Zone	755343	359638	395705	584946	280679	304267	22.56
Southern Tigray Zone	1006504	497280	509224	873509	425655	447854	13.21
Western Tigray Zone	356598	182571	174027				
Mekele Special Zone	215914	104925	110989				

N.B the number of zones are increased in the 2007 census.

Table 1.1 shows that at Regional level the total population has increased by 27.4 percent in the last 12 years. As we can see it from figure 1.1 more than fifty percent of

the population of the region is living in Central Tigray and Southern Tigray Zones. And about 35 percent of the population of the region is living in North Western and Eastern Tigray zones. Fewer than 15 percent of the populations are living in Western and Mekele special zones.

Spatial distributions of the population by zone show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the zones ranges from the smallest proportion of 5 percent in Mekele special zone to the largest 28.9 percent in Central Tigray zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in central Tigray zone having 1,245,824 persons counted in the region as of May 28, 2007 while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in Mekele special zone. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Southern Tigray (1,006,504) and Eastern Tigray (755,343) zones respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results the counted population in these three largest Zones accounted for more than 69 percent of the total.



1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY URBAN-RURAL AND SEX

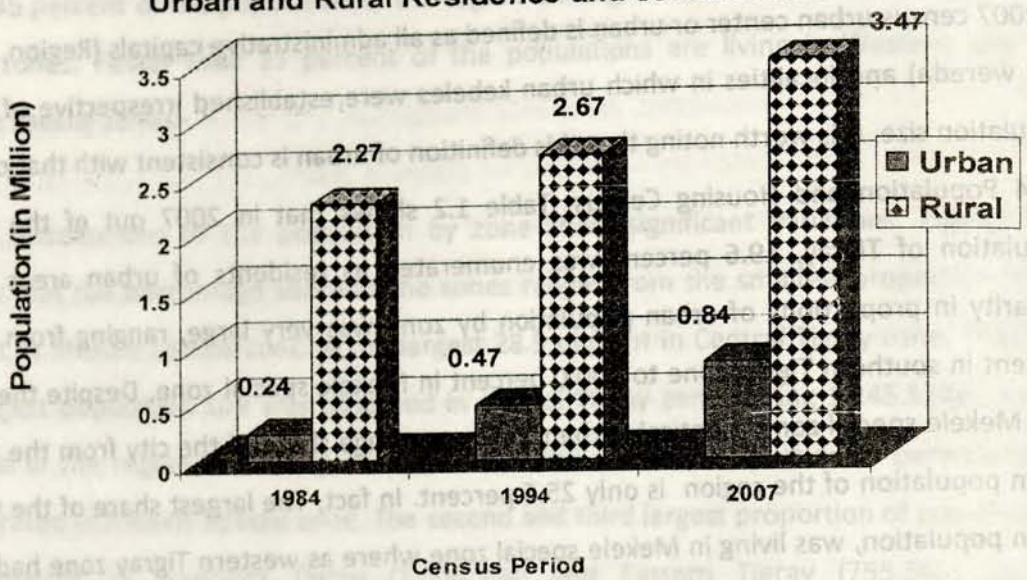
In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in 2007 out of the total Population of Tigray, 19.6 percent was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by zone was very large, ranging from 12.0 percent in southern Tigray zone to 100.0 percent in Mekele special zone. Despite the fact that Mekele special zone is entirely urban, the percentage share of the city from the total urban population of the region is only 25.6 percent. In fact, The largest share of the total urban population, was living in Mekele special zone where as western Tigray zone had the smallest (less than ten percent).

Table 1.2 Percentage Distribution of Population of Tigray Region by Zone, Urban-Rural Residence and Sex : 2007

Region/Zone	Urban		Rural		Urban + Rural		Percent Urban from Total	Percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent	Both Sexes	Percent		
Tigray Region	844040	19.6	3472948	80.4	4316988	100	100.0	100.0
North Western Tigray	107999	14.7	628806	85.3	736805	100	12.8	18.1
Central Tigray	176453	14.2	1069371	85.8	1245824	100	20.9	30.8
Eastern Tigray	146064	19.3	609279	80.7	755343	100	17.3	17.5
Southern Tigray	125787	12.5	880717	87.5	1006504	100	14.9	25.4
Western Tigray	71823	20.1	284775	79.9	356598	100	8.5	8.2
Mekele Special	215914	100.0	-	-	215914	100	25.6	-

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last two decade. That is, the number of urban dwellers has shown increasing trend from 0.24 million persons in 1984 to 0.47 in 1994, an increase of about 0.23 million persons then considerably increased to 0.84 million in 2007, showing an increment of 0.37 million persons over the last 12 years.

Figure 1.2 Distribution of Population of Tigray Region by Urban and Rural Residence and census Period

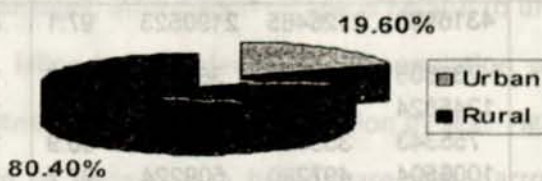


As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population of Tigray Region were 14.9 percent and 19.6 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 about five percent. Correspondingly, a proportion of rural population has declined by the same amount (4.7 percent).

Figure 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Population of Tigray Region by Urban-Rural: 1994



Figure 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Tigray Region by Urban-Rural:2007



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that at regional level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for the majority of the regions both in 1994 and 2007. In Western Tigray Zone the number of males exceeds that of females both in urban and rural areas.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each zone and by residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for urban population are less than hundred except for western Tigray zone and in the rural areas the sex ratios were over hundred, 102.7 and 105.0 for the North western and western Tigray zones, respectively.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Population of Tigray Region by Zone, Urban –Rural, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2007

Region/Zone	Urban + Rural			Sex Ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Tigray Region	4316988	2126465	2190523	97.1	844040	89.6	3472948	99.0
North Western Tigray Zone	736805	368254	368551	99.9	107999	85.1	628806	102.7
Central Tigray Zone	1245824	613797	632027	97.1	176453	86.5	1069371	99.0
Eastern Tigray Zone	755343	359638	395705	90.9	146064	83.2	609279	92.8
Southern Tigray Zone	1006504	497280	509224	97.7	125787	89.3	880717	98.9
Western Tigray Zone	356598	182571	174027	104.9	71823	104.7	284775	105.0
Mekele Special Zone	215914	104925	110989	94.5	215914	94.5	-	-

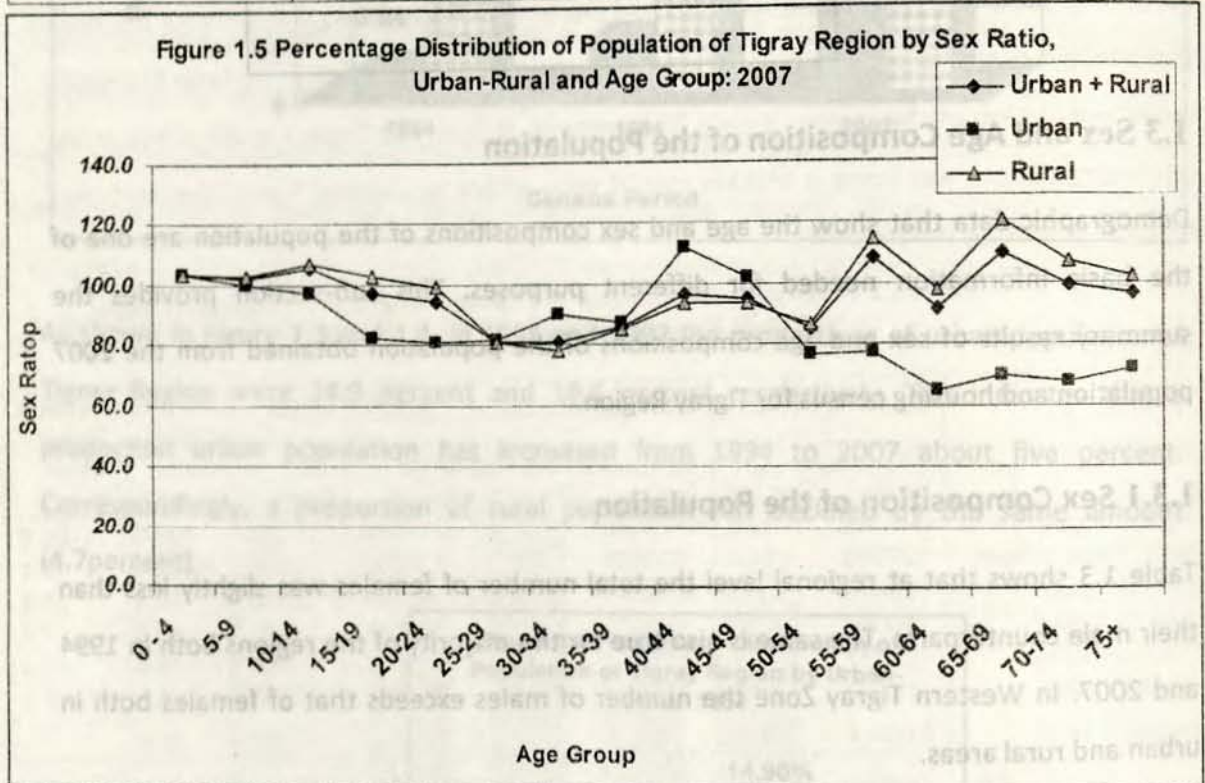


Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of Tigray Region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen in urban areas sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 25-29 and increase between age 30- 49 then decline again until age 60-64. The sex ratios for rural and total decline between age groups 11-14 to 35-39 and rise up to age 45-49 and then decreased up to the middle of 50-54 and 55-59 and then rise up for the rest of the age groups.

1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition of is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows the distribution of the population of Tigray has a broad base that narrows down as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. Figure 1.7 shows at Regional level there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) and older age(65+) has shown very small increase in 2007, while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, and has declined from 44.8 percent in 1994 to 43.7 percent in 2007.

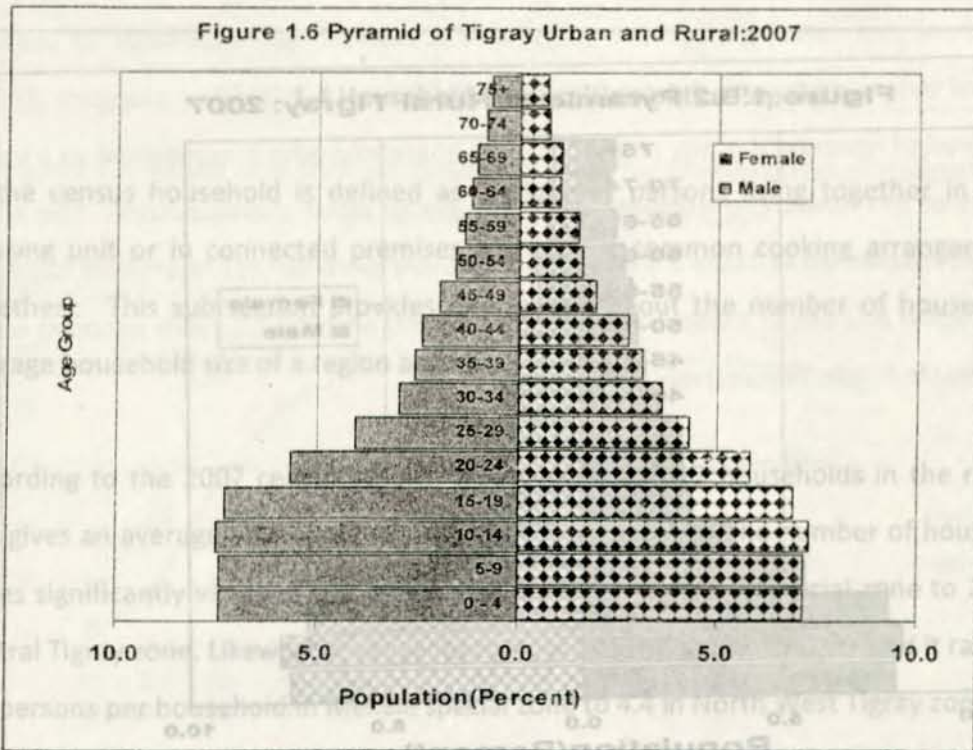


Figure 1.6.1 Pyramid of Urban for Tigray Region: 2007

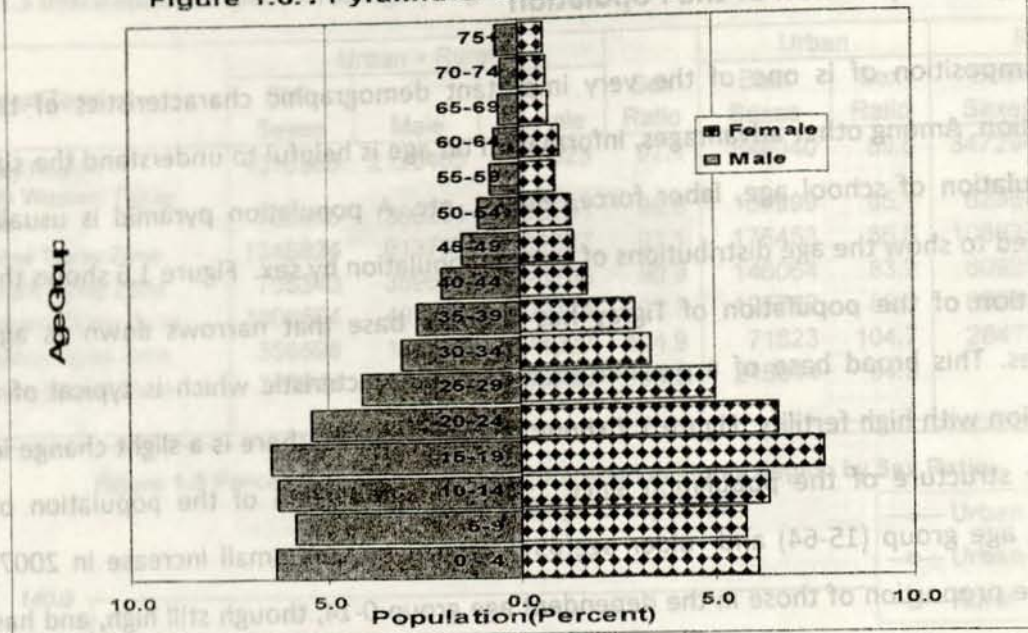


Figure 1.6.2 Pyramid of Rural Tigray: 2007

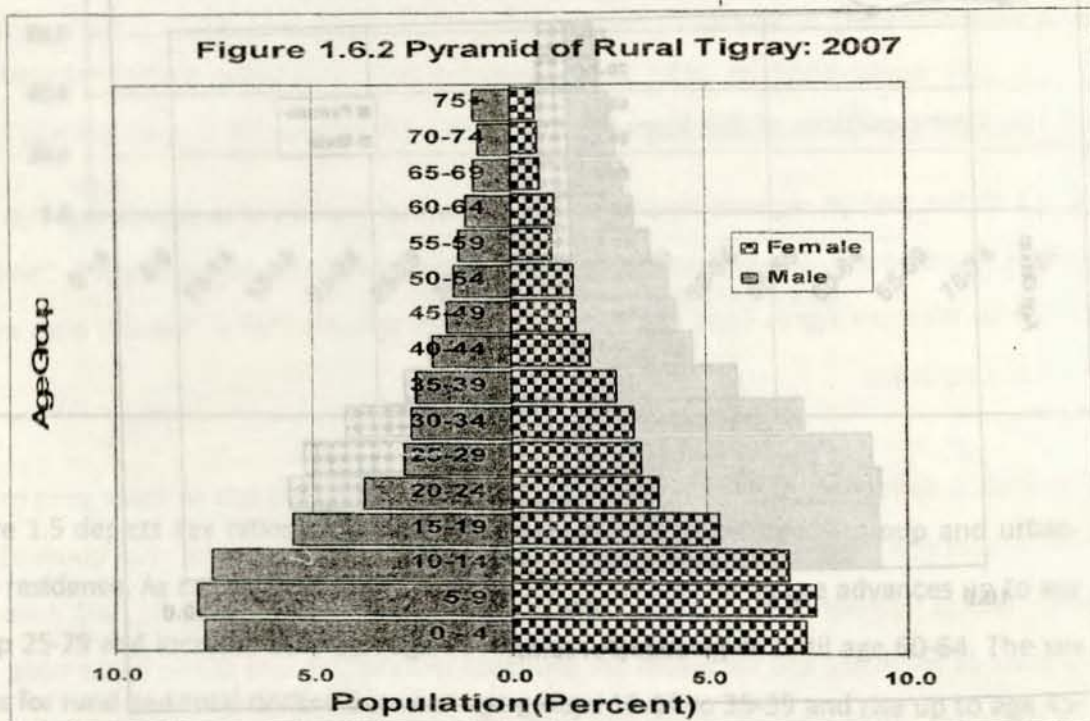
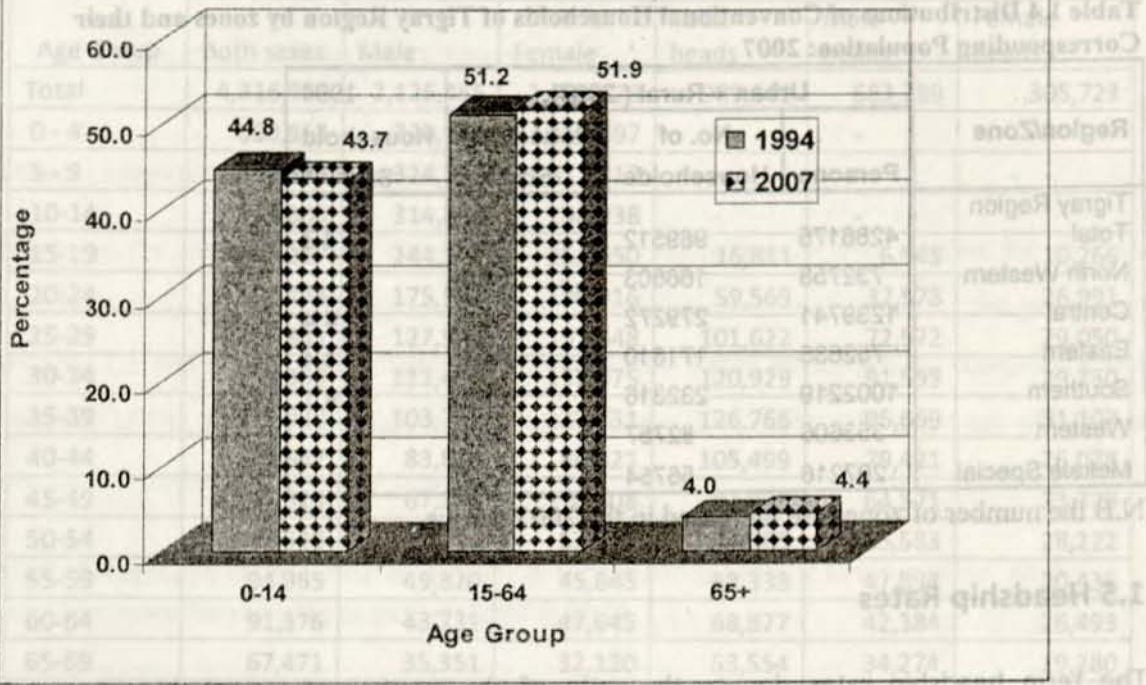


Figure 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Population of Tigray by Broad Age Group and Census Period



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results, there were 989,512 households in the region and this gives an average household size of 4.3 at regional level. The number of households of zones significantly varies in size ranging from 56,754 in mekele special zone to 279,272 in central Tigray zone. Likewise, average household size also varies by zone and it ranges from 3.7 persons per household in Mekele special zone to 4.4 in North West Tigray zone.

As shown in Table 1.4, the average household sizes of the zones were almost the same except for Mekele special zone with the size of 3.7 persons per household.

Table 1.4 Distributions of Conventional Households of Tigray Region by zones and their Corresponding Population: 2007

Region/Zone	Urban + Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Tigray Region Total	4288175	989512	4.3	4.3
North Western	732758	166603	4.4	
Central	1239741	279272	4.4	4.4
Eastern	752635	171810	4.4	4.4
Southern	1002219	232316	4.3	4.1
Western	353606	82757	4.3	
Mekele Special	207216	56754	3.7	

N.B the number of zones are increased in the 2007 census.

1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 989,512 household heads in the Tigray region and out of these, 683,789 (69.1 percent) and 305,723 (30.9 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

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

Age Group	Total					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total heads	Male heads	Female heads
Total	4,316,988	2,126,465	2,190,523	989,512	683,789	305,723
0 - 4	630,862	320,265	310,597	-	-	-
5 - 9	641,674	324,557	317,117	-	-	-
10-14	613,806	314,868	298,938	-	-	-
15-19	496,217	244,567	251,650	16,811	6,545	10,266
20-24	362,473	175,557	186,916	59,569	32,578	26,991
25-29	285,841	127,993	157,848	101,622	72,572	29,050
30-34	249,309	111,434	137,875	120,929	91,599	29,330
35-39	225,087	103,756	121,331	126,766	95,659	31,107
40-44	170,667	83,846	86,821	105,499	79,421	26,078
45-49	137,813	67,205	70,608	87,899	64,571	23,328
50-54	125,628	57,711	67,917	83,805	55,583	28,222
55-59	94,965	49,320	45,645	68,333	47,898	20,435
60-64	91,376	43,731	47,645	68,877	42,384	26,493
65-69	67,471	35,351	32,120	53,554	34,274	19,280
70-74	60,395	30,109	30,286	48,175	28,702	19,473
75+	63,404	36,195	27,209	47,673	32,003	15,670

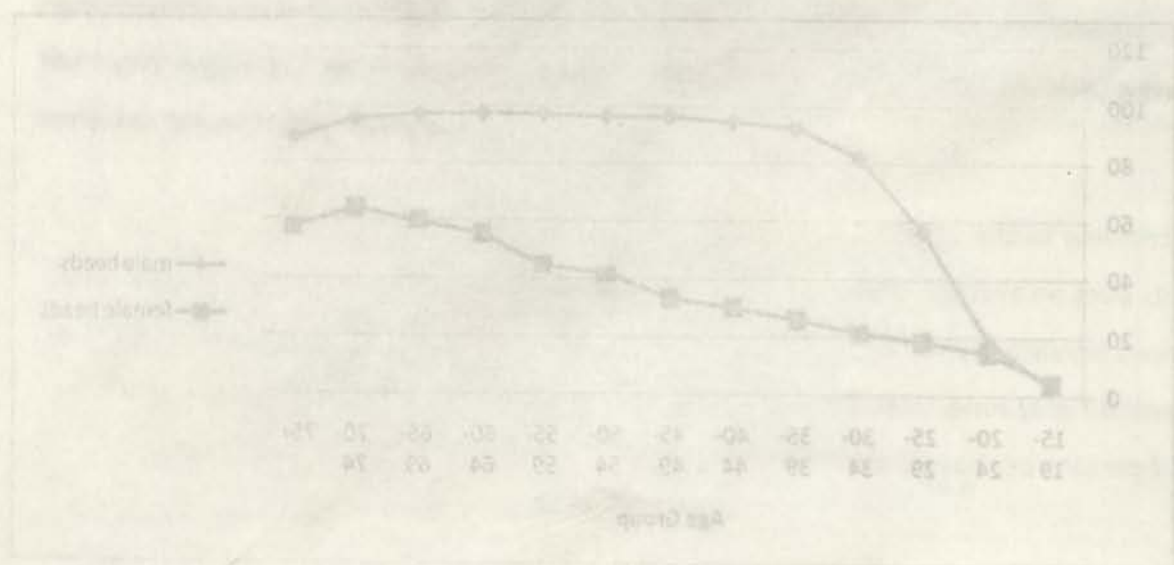
Figure 1.8 Male and female headship rate by Conventional Households by Age Group Tigray Region 2007



Table 2.5: Heads of Households for Conventional Households by Age Group and Sex of Heads in Tigray Region: 2007

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Heads	%	Heads	%	Heads	%
Total	4,314,988	100	2,158,465	50	2,156,523	50
0-4	630,862	14.6	320,282	50.8	310,580	49.2
5-9	641,674	14.9	314,227	49.0	327,447	51.0
10-14	613,806	14.2	314,823	51.3	298,983	48.7
15-19	498,277	11.5	246,267	49.4	252,010	50.6
20-24	361,473	8.4	172,227	47.6	189,246	52.4
25-29	282,841	6.6	127,993	45.3	154,848	54.7
30-34	249,302	5.8	111,434	44.7	137,868	55.3
35-39	222,027	5.2	103,788	46.7	118,239	53.3
40-44	170,827	3.9	83,840	49.1	86,987	50.9
45-49	137,813	3.2	67,202	48.8	70,611	51.2
50-54	122,228	2.8	57,713	47.2	64,515	52.8
55-59	94,902	2.2	49,320	52.0	45,582	48.0
60-64	81,276	1.9	43,731	53.8	37,545	46.2
65-69	67,471	1.6	32,121	47.8	35,350	52.2
70-74	60,292	1.4	30,109	50.1	30,183	50.1
75+	63,404	1.5	36,129	57.0	27,275	43.0

Figure 1.8: Male and female headship rate by Conventional Households by Age Group Tigray Region 2007



SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

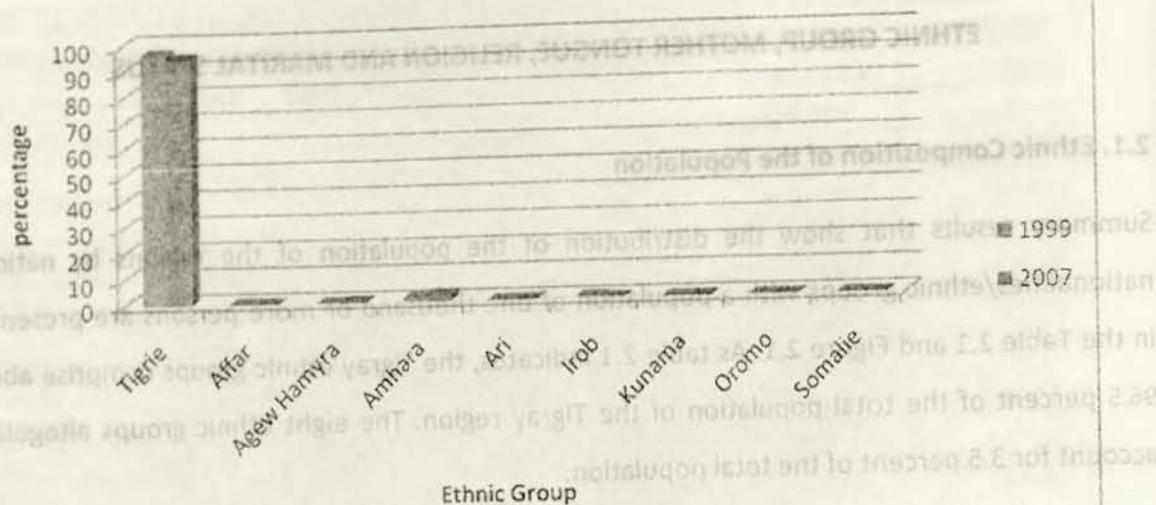
2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results that show the distribution of the population of the regions by nation's nationalities/ethnic groups with a population of one thousand or more persons are presented in the Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As table 2.1 indicates, the Tigray ethnic groups comprise about 96.5 percent of the total population of the Tigray region. The eight ethnic groups altogether account for 3.5 percent of the total population.

Table 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Nations & Nationalities/ Ethnic Groups With One Thousand or more Persons Tigray Region: 1994 & 2007.

	1994		2007	
	Population		Population	
	Number	%	Number	%
Tigris	4167815	96.54	2971738	94.75
Affar	12314	0.29	7661	0.24
Agew Hamyra	8270	0.19	14861	0.47
Amhara	70562	1.63	81297	2.59
Ari	2904	0.07	0	0
Irob	30549	0.71	0	0
Kunama	2981	0.07	1819	0.06
Oromo	7184	0.17	3802	0.12
Somalie	2110	0.05	0	0

Figure 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Nations & Nationalities / Ethnic Groups with One Thousand or More by Region in 1994 and 2007



2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. In Tigray region a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different nations and nationalities. In this summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by one thousand and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Tigrigna was the single most dominant Mother Tongue in the region accounting for 95.1 percents of the population of the region.

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

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

According to the results, the Orthodox and Islam religion as the most dominant religion in the region (95.5 percent) and the Muslim was accounted for the population 3.95 percent.

Table 2.2. Distribution of Major Mother Tongues in Tigray Region: 2007

Languages	Number	percent
Affarigna	13443	0.31
Agew-Awinigigna	1275	0.03
Agew-Kamyrnya	11268	0.26
Amarigna	131811	3.05
Arigna	3193	0.07
Irobigna	30078	0.69
Kunamigna	3085	0.07
Oromigna	3794	0.09
Somaligna	1270	0.03
Tigrigna	4109513	95.19
Foreign Languages	4427	0.10

Zonal distribution of the population by religious composition shows that the Orthodox faith followers were predominant in all zones (95.5%). Whereas, Islam was relatively higher in Southern Tigray Zone and Mekele Special Zone compared to other zones. Protestant, Catholic and other faiths were not greater than one percent as a whole.

Figure 2.2: The Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religions Affiliation : Regional Total

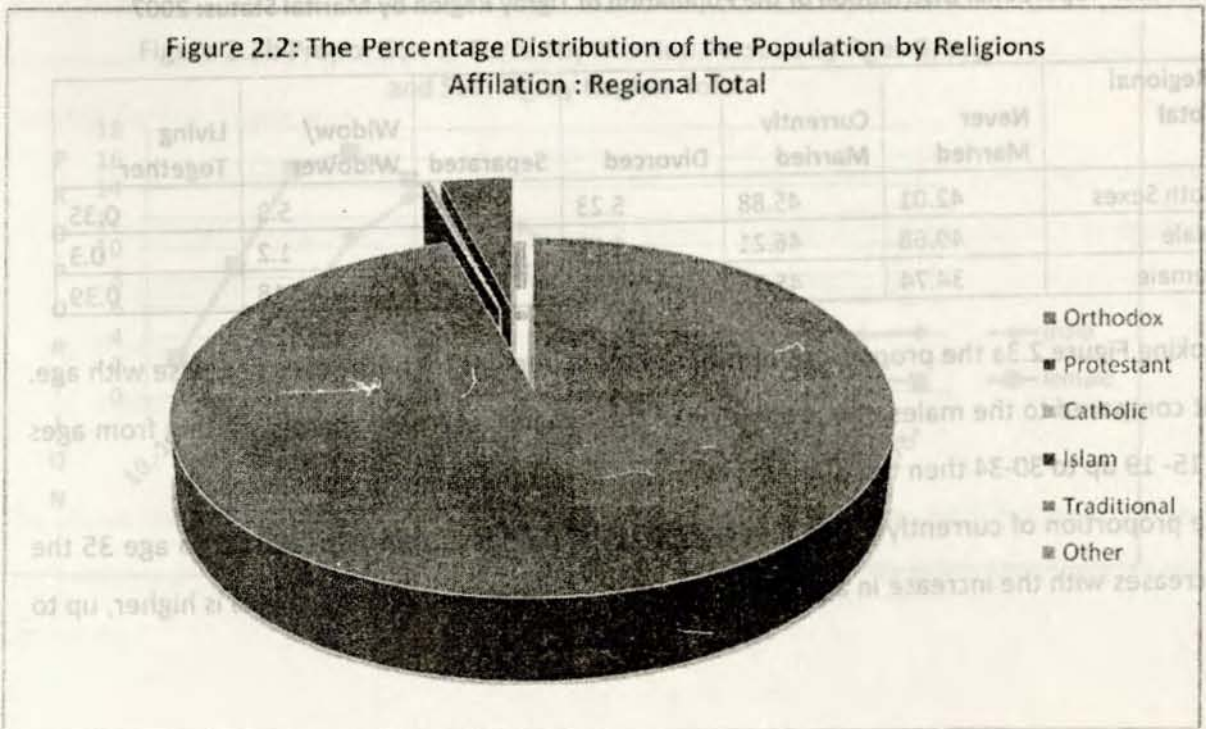


Table 2.3. Proportional Distribution of the Population of Tigray Region and Zones by Religion: 2007

Region Total	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
TIGRAY ZONE	95.56	0.08	0.36	3.95	0.00	0.03
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	96.75	0.07	0.12	3.04	0.03	0.07
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	97.8	0.03	0.01	2.07	0	0.06
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	95.7	0.06	1.78	2.4	0.0	0.01
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	92.15	0.04	0.01	7.78	0.0	0.00
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	96.24	0.04	0.02	3.7	0.01	0.01
MEKELE SPECIAL ZONE	92.7	0.76	0.4	6.03	0.01	0.11

2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years & above. Accordingly of the total 45.8 percent population was married, 42 percent never married & 5 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 45 percent of females and 46 males were married. Similarly, about 50 percent of the males and 35 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4. Proportional Distribution of the Population of Tigray Region by Marital Status: 2007

Regional Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	42.01	45.88	5.23	1.21	5.3	0.35
Male	49.68	46.21	1.97	0.6	1.2	0.3
Female	34.74	45.56	8.32	1.78	9.18	0.39

Looking Figure 2.3a the proportions of never married persons for both sexes decrease with age. But compared to the males, the proportion of the females' decrease sharply starting from ages of 15- 19 up to 30-34 then the proportion remain almost the same for both sexes.

The proportion of currently married persons (Figure 2.3b) increases with age up to age 35 the decreases with the increase in age. The proportion of currently married females is higher, up to

age 35, and then becomes lower than. For the males the proportions declines linearly from about ages 38 to 68. For the females the decline starts earlier at about the age of 30.

The proportions of widowed persons increase with age for both sexes (figure 2.3c), but we can observe high proportions of widowed females at each age, especially after about age 35 up to the age group 70-74.

Figure 2.3a Proportion of Never Married persons by Age-Group and Sex : Tigray Region Total

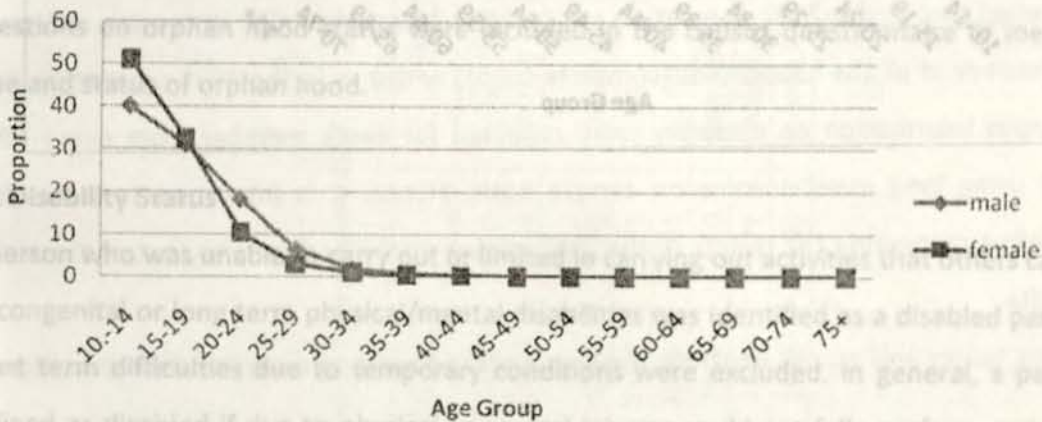


Figure 2.3b Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age- Group and Sex: Tigray Region Total

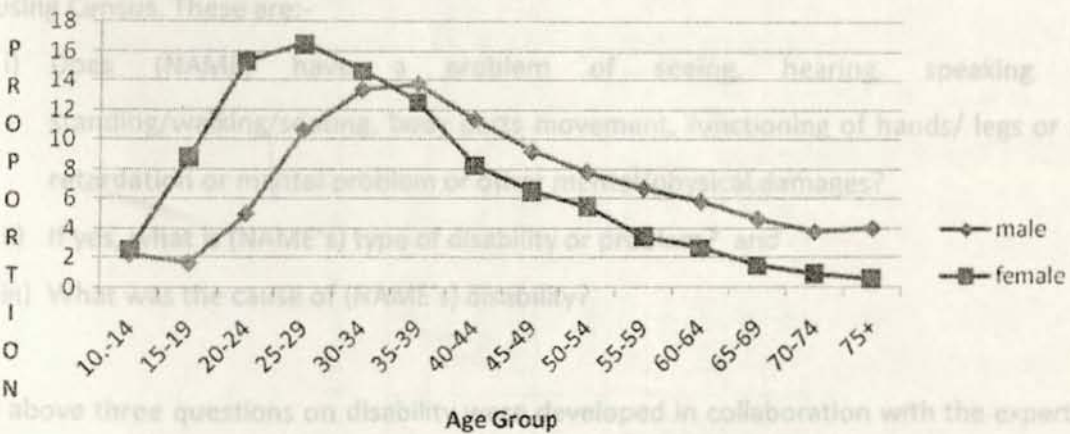
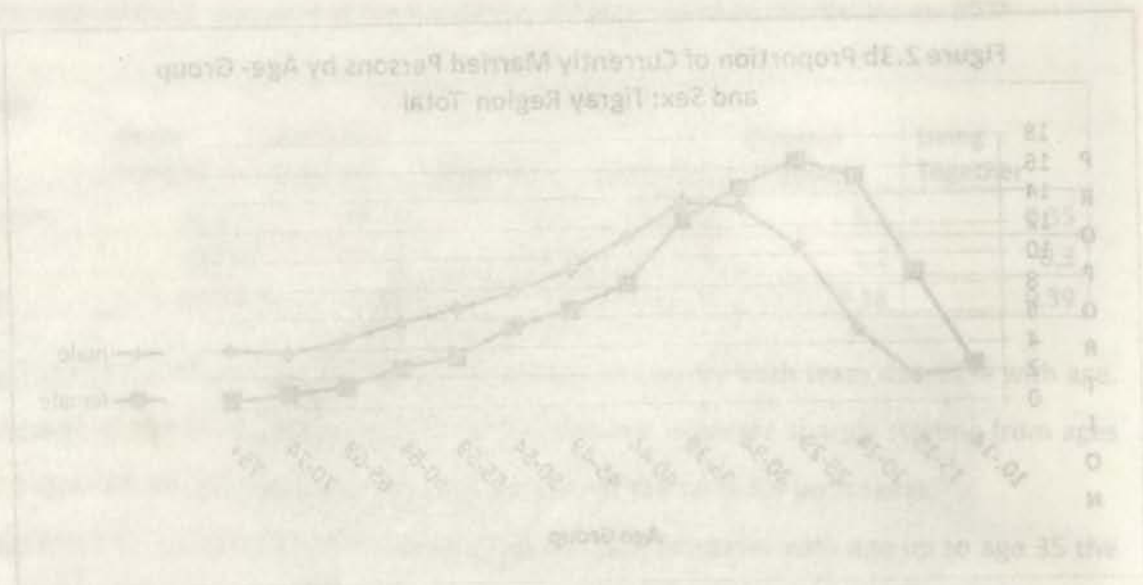
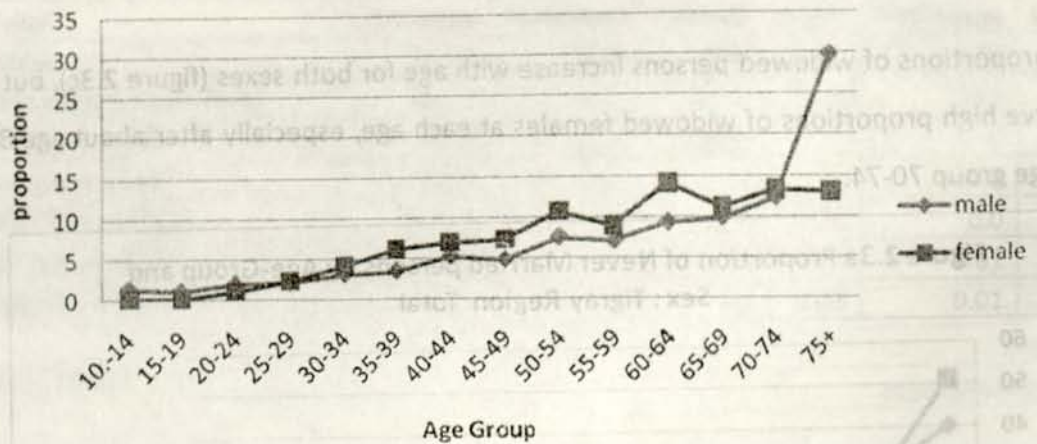


Figure 2.3c Proportion of Currently Widowed Persons by Age-Group and Sex:Tigray Region Total



SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

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

3.1 Disability Status

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Population by A. Disability Status

Zone	Population
Region Total	431833
NORTH WESTERN	716313
ZONE	1245035
CENTRAL TIGRAY	751304
EASTERN TIGRAY	1004504
SOUTHERN TIGRAY	136506
WESTERN TIGRAY	315814
MEKELÉ SPECIAL	

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

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

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of disability data at in Tigray Region.

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

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

Table 3.1 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Zones, with Disability Rate in Tigray Region: 2007

Zones	Both Sexes		Disability Rate	Male		Disability Rate	Female		Disability Rate	SR
	ALL Person	Disables		ALL Person	Disables		ALL Person	Disables		
Region Total	4316991	69017	1.60	2126466	35802	1.68	2190525	33215	1.52	107.79
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	736805	11353	1.54	368254	5932	1.61	368551	5421	1.47	109.42
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	1245825	20626	1.65	613798	10471	1.71	632027	10155	1.60	103.11
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	755344	13243	1.80	359638	6880	1.91	395706	6363	1.60	108.12
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	1006504	14706	1.46	497280	7445	1.50	509224	7261	1.42	102.53
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	356599	5527	1.55	182571	3138	1.77	174028	2389	1.37	131.35
MEKELE SPECIAL ZONE	215914	3562	1.65	104925	1936	1.85	110989	1626	1.46	119.07

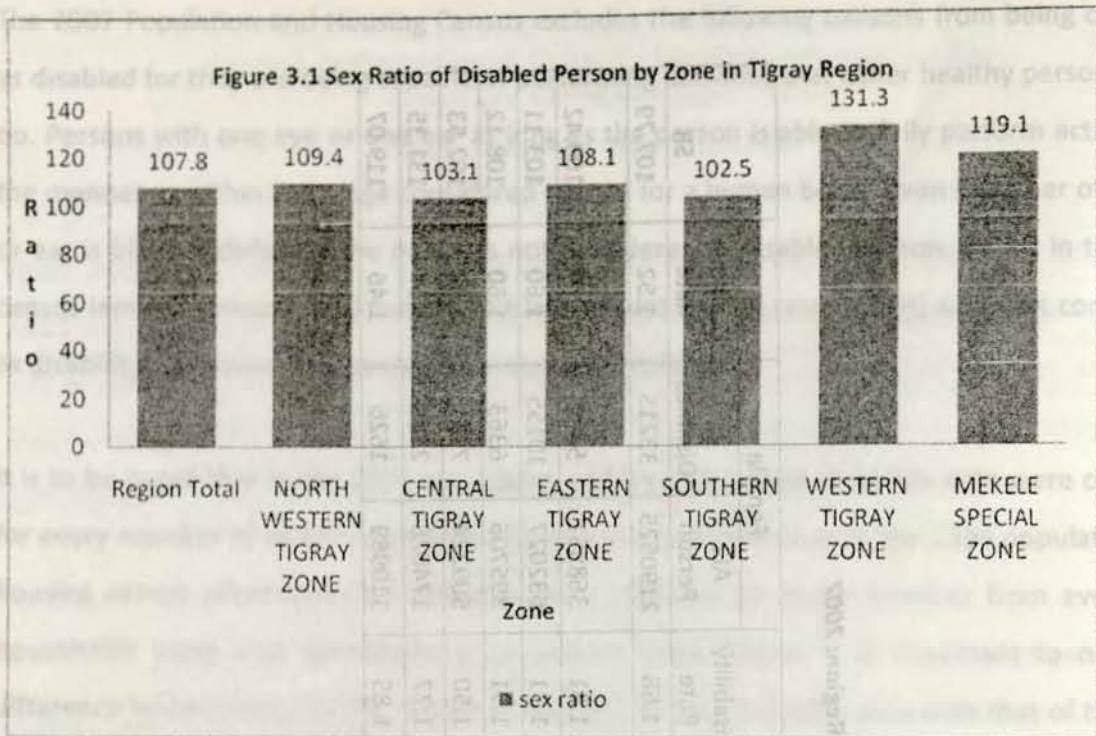


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels and rates of disability among zones and the sex ratio of the disabled population. With regard to disability rate most of the zones have comparable rates ranging from 1.4 to 1.8. The rate is slightly higher (1.8) in Eastern Tigray Zone and lower (1.46) in Southern Tigray Zone. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all the Zones and at regional level the rates of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (131) was observed in Western Tigray Zone while the lowest (102.5) was in Southern Tigray Zone.

Zone	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
MEKELE SPECIAL ZONE	119.1	100	119.1
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	131.3	100	131.3
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	108.1	100	108.1
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	103.1	100	103.1
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	109.4	100	109.4
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	102.5	100	102.5
Region Total	107.8	100	107.8

Table 3.2 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Five Years Age Group, With Disability Rate: 2007 Tigray Region

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Rate Per 1000		
	All Persons	Disabled Person	All Males	Disabled Males	All Females	Disabled Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
0 - 4	630862	1726	320265	944	310597	782	27	29	25
5 - 9	641674	3361	324557	1880	317117	1481	52	58	47
10-14	613806	4671	314868	2601	298938	2070	76	83	69
15 - 19	496217	5582	244567	3021	251650	2561	112	124	102
20 - 24	362474	4683	175557	2507	186917	2176	129	143	116
25 - 29	285841	4189	127993	2143	157848	2046	147	167	130
30 - 34	249310	4301	111434	2194	137876	2107	173	197	153
35 - 39	225087	4554	103756	2604	121331	1950	202	251	161
40 - 44	170668	4444	83847	2571	86821	1873	260	307	216
45 - 49	137813	3955	67205	2261	70608	1694	287	336	240
50 - 54	125628	4165	57711	1911	67917	2254	332	331	332
55 - 59	94965	3390	49320	1736	45645	1654	357	352	362
60 - 64	91376	4439	43731	1879	47645	2560	486	430	537
65 - 69	67471	3917	35351	1778	32120	2139	581	503	666
70 - 74	60395	4737	30109	2110	30286	2627	784	701	867
75+	63404	6903	36195	3662	27209	3241	1089	102	1191

Figure 3.2: Disability Rates in Tigray Region by Sex and Age

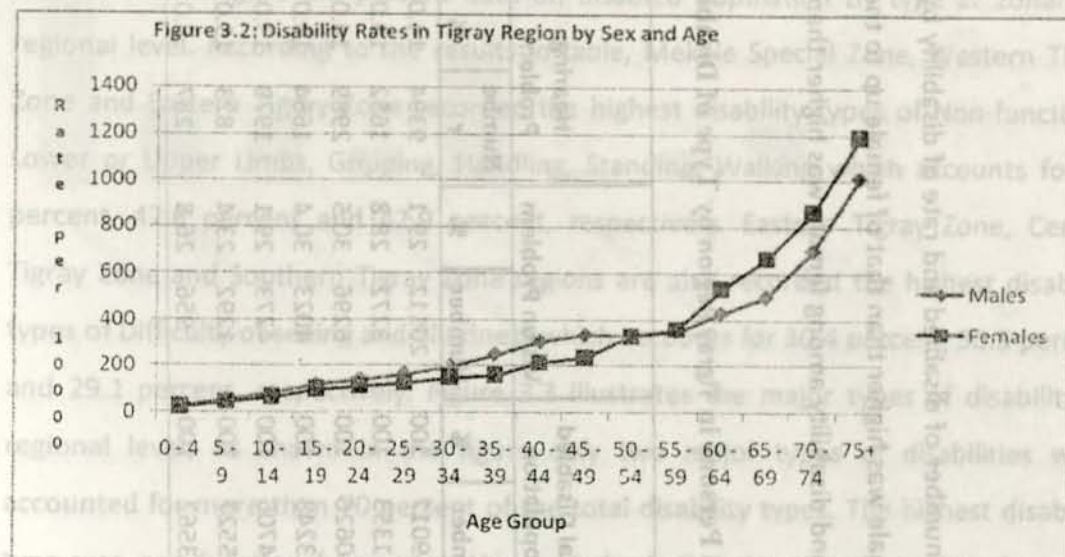


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the number of disabled and rate of disability by sex and age group at regional level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among male was higher than that of female up to the age group 50-54, but in older ages starting from age group 55-59 the trend is reversed and disability among female was higher than that of male having a continuous increase by age for both sexes.

Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons in Tigray Region by Type of Disability and Region

Region/Zone	Total Disabled Population		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Deaf and unable speak		Non - Functional Upper of Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handing, Standing, Walking		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Region Total	69017	100	20112	29.1	9394	14.0	1944	2.8	3500	5.1	28489	41.3	4533	6.6
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	11353	100	3272	28.8	1652	15.0	336	3.0	692	6.1	4487	39.5	681	6.0
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	20626	100	6296	30.5	2989	14.0	563	2.7	1074	5.2	8007	38.8	1459	7.1
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	13243	100	4023	30.4	1664	13.0	346	2.6	557	4.2	5677	42.9	932	7.0
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	14706	100	4273	29.1	1979	13.0	436	3.0	726	4.9	6110	41.6	865	5.9
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	5527	100	1292	23.4	823	15.0	187	3.4	363	6.6	2356	42.6	267	4.8
MEKELE SPECIAL ZONE	3562	100	956	26.8	287	8.0	76	2.1	88	2.5	1852	52.0	329	9.2

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability in Tigray Region

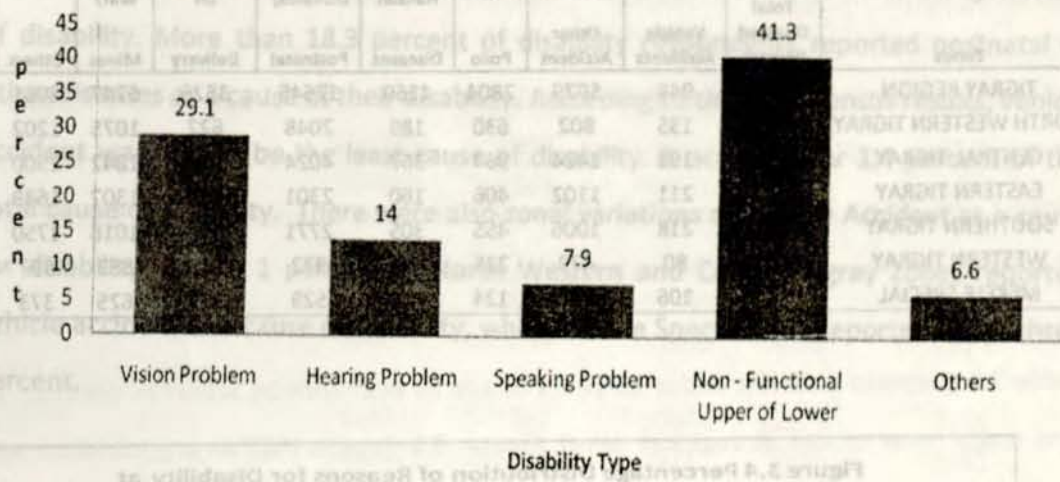


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled population by type at zonal and regional level. According to the results in table, Mekele Special Zone, Western Tigray Zone and Eastern Tigray Zone recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking which accounts for 52 percent, 42.6 percent and 42.9 percent, respectively. Eastern Tigray Zone, Central Tigray Zone and Southern Tigray Zone regions are also recorded the highest disability types of Difficulty of seeing and Blindness which accounts for 30.4 percent, 30.5 percent and 29.1 percent, respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities were accounted for more than 70 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type was non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (, Gripping, Handling, Standing, and Walking) and followed by vision problem with the proportion of 41.3 percent and 29.1 percent respectively.

Table 3.4 Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability and Zone in Tigray Region: 2007

Zones	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								Net Known
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Diseases/ Postnatal	Prenatal/ on Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	
TIGRAY REGION	69017	948	5079	2804	1160	12645	3526	6747	8061	28047
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY	11353	135	802	630	189	2048	622	1075	1202	4650
CENTRAL TIGRAY	20626	198	1424	964	367	4024	872	1842	2500	8435
EASTERN TIGRAY	13243	211	1102	406	160	2301	615	1307	1639	5502
SOUTHERN TIGRAY	14706	218	1006	455	305	2771	900	1016	1750	6285
WESTERN TIGRAY	5527	80	479	225	78	972	389	882	597	1825
MEKELE SPECIAL	3562	106	266	124	61	529	128	625	373	1350

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Disability at Tigray Region

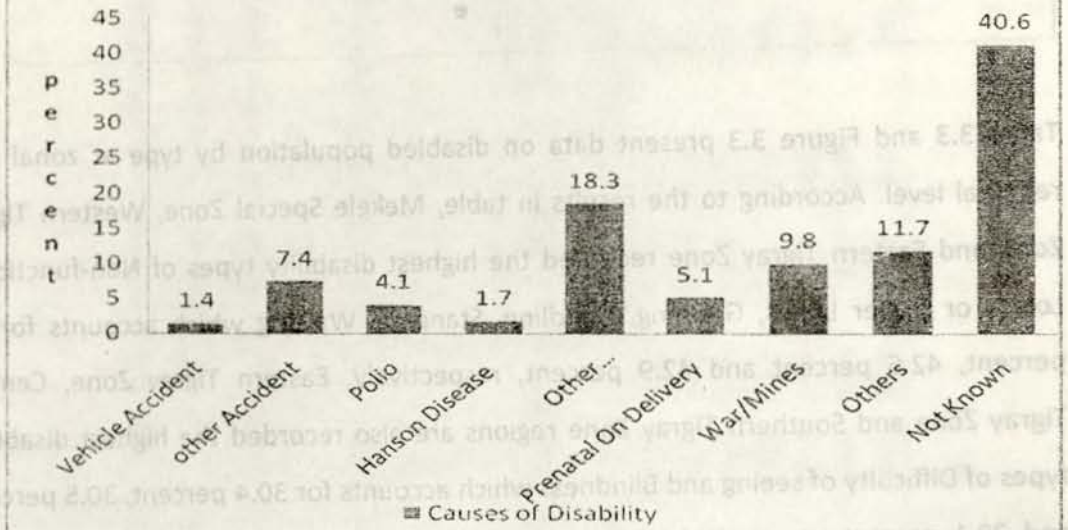


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show at zonal and regional level about 40.6 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 18.3 percent of disability respondents reported postnatal or other diseases as a cause of their disability. According to the 2007 census results, vehicle accident was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 1.4 percent of the total cause of disability. There were also zonal variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. Nearly 1 percent of North Western and Central Tigray Zones reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Mekele Special Zone reported about three percent.

3.2 Orphan hood Status

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

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

Using the answers for these two questions, children have been classified as orphaned or non-orphaned. Based on these, children less than 18 years are said to be orphaned if they have lost one or both of their parent(s) by death. Hence, Orphan hood can be defined as the condition of being a child without living biological parents or a child deprived by death of one or usually both of his/her biological parents.

for the presentation purpose the data are summarized as mother only alive , father only alive , both parents deceased and both alive

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

Table 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by survivorship of parents, Zone and sex. Figure . 3.5 shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Mekele Special Zone (9.5 percent) followed by Western Tigray Zone (7.7 percent).

Table 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by orphanhood status of parents, sex and single year of age at regional level. Figure .3.6 depicts that among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Western Tigray Zone (2.5 percent).

As can be seen on Figure 3.7 the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parents by death was highest in Mekele Special Zone (3.1 percent) but the lowest was observed for Central Tigray Zone (1.1 percent).

Table 3.5 Proportion of Survivorship of Parents for less than 18 years of Age by Zone and Sex in Tigray Region: 2007

Zones	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not stated
Region Total						
Both Sexes	2177009	1959720	142232	42977	29834	2246
Male	1107606	997057	72603	21622	15101	1223
Female	1069403	962663	69629	21355	14733	1023
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE						
Both Sexes	374820	337754	23478	8629	4627	332
Male	191134	171960	12139	4452	2400	183
Female	183686	165794	11339	4177	2227	149
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE						
Both Sexes	634371	577392	38046	11175	7278	480
Male	322421	293684	19217	5620	3652	248
Female	311950	283708	18829	5555	3626	232
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE						
Both Sexes	392944	353496	26742	7044	5295	367
Male	199285	179382	13563	3514	2662	164
Female	193659	174114	13179	3530	2633	203
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE						
Both Sexes	512934	462996	32251	9697	7414	576
Male	262450	236753	16646	4938	3781	332
Female	250484	226243	15605	4759	3633	244
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE						
Both Sexes	176360	155592	13580	4398	2548	242
Male	90413	79703	7038	2190	1322	160
Female	85947	75889	6542	2208	1226	82
MEKELE SPECIAL ZONE						
Both Sexes	85580	72490	8135	2034	2672	249
Male	41903	35575	4000	908	1284	136
Female	43677	36915	4135	1126	1388	113

Figure 3.5 Children Less than 18 Years with Mother Only Alive by Zone :2007

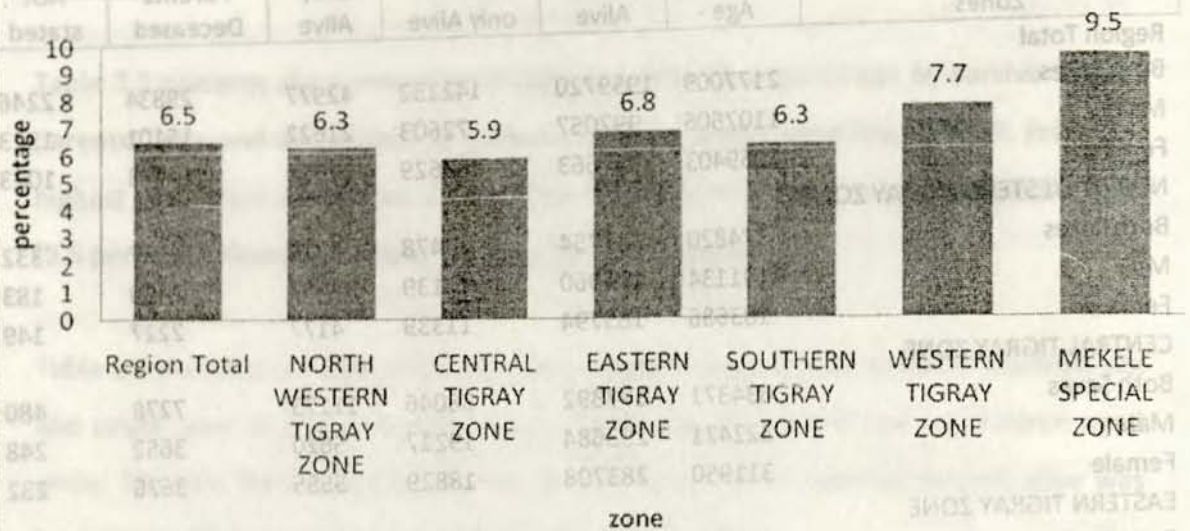


Figure 3.6 Percentage of Children with Fathers Only Alive in Tigray Region

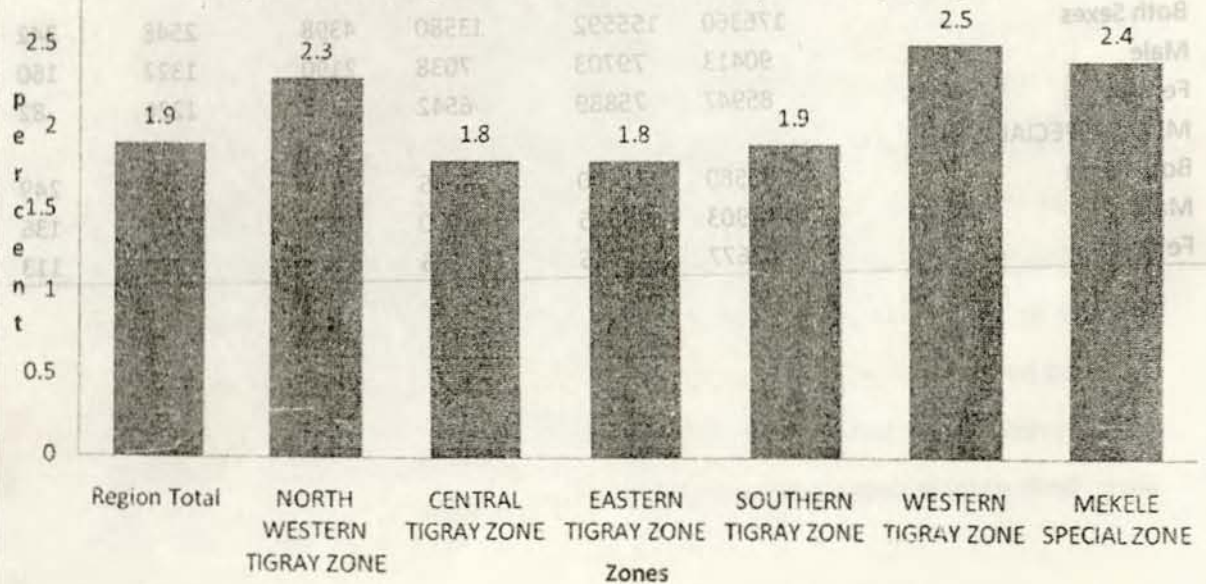


Figure 3.7 : Children Under 18 Years with Both Parents Deceased by Zone :2007

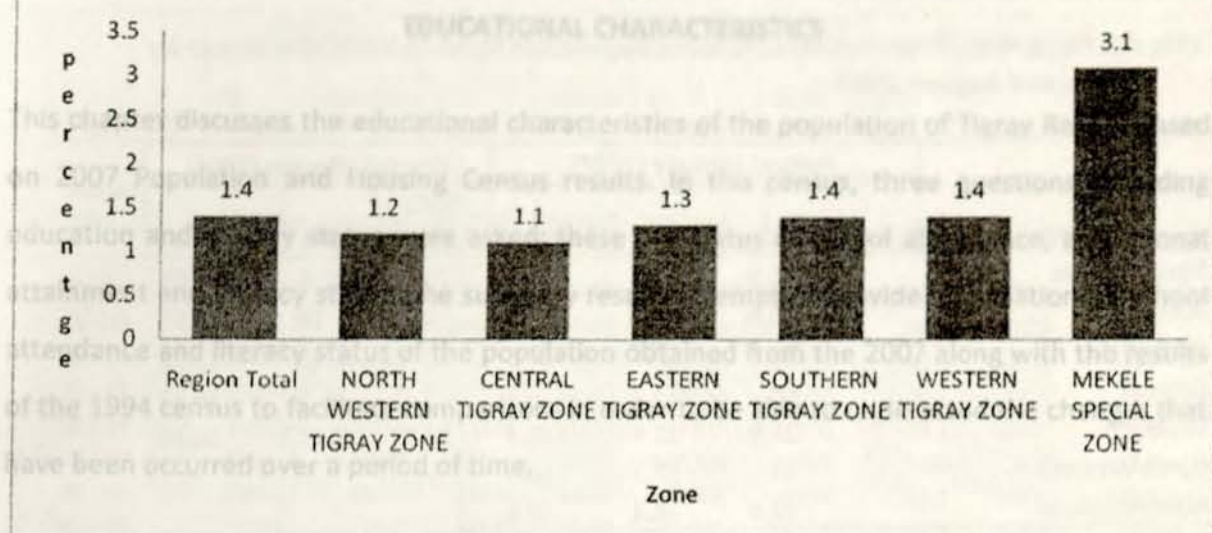


Table 3.6 Children under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status, Sex and Single Age in Tigray Region: 2007

Age/ Sex	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
TIGRAY REGION						
Both	2177009	1959720	142232	42977	29834	2246
0	119603	116895	1226	524	705	253
1	113812	110976	1585	611	634	6
2	128436	124113	2665	818	817	23
3	136531	131176	3265	1134	938	18
4	132480	126026	4138	1371	923	22
5	136052	127867	5189	1816	1123	57
6	128829	120393	5503	1811	1096	26
7	129150	118911	6781	2101	1327	30
8	122321	110386	8017	2423	1466	29
9	125322	112110	9085	2575	1535	17
10	150955	132566	12520	3473	2278	118
11	101121	88263	8648	2519	1682	9
12	134274	114963	12864	3839	2572	36
13	119263	101060	12062	3635	2432	74
14	108193	90454	11671	3521	2484	63
15	109880	89055	13220	3905	2743	957
16	101076	81468	12989	3742	2752	125
17	79711	63038	10804	3159	2327	383

Figure 3.7: Children Under 18 Years with Both Parents Deceased by Zone
:2007

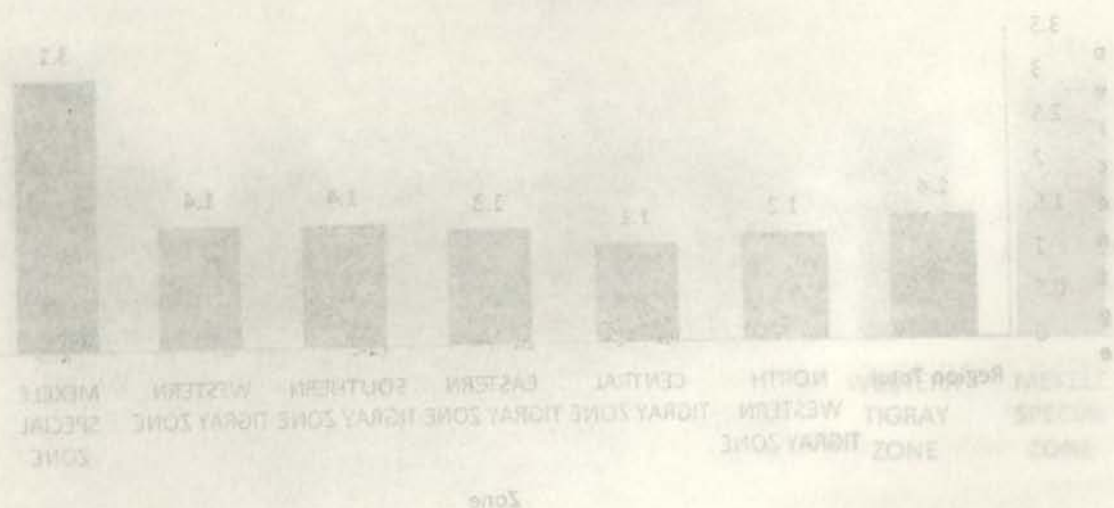


Table 3.6: Children Under 18 Years of Age by Orphanhood Status, Sex and Single Age in Tigray Region: 2007

Age/ Sex	Children Under 18 Years of Age	TIGRAY REGION			Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
		Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive		
0	119008	118882	1228	524	29834	2282
1	113813	110278	1282	611	834	8
2	128430	124113	2882	818	813	33
3	138271	131378	3182	1134	918	18
4	147480	140200	4028	1331	913	22
5	156827	147827	4789	1468	1123	27
6	168228	150299	5203	1714	1204	34
7	179120	158211	5781	2107	1221	39
8	190327	169380	6307	2413	1400	50
9	202227	182110	6982	2727	1591	61
10	214222	193280	7620	3078	1778	74
11	226113	204288	8248	3378	1983	88
12	234274	216693	8824	3639	2171	98
13	242283	220200	9281	3823	2332	104
14	248193	225284	9721	3921	2484	109
15	250880	232220	9922	3922	2548	112
16	250270	238288	10282	3922	2522	112
17	252711	248204	10804	3720	2527	113

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Zone

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May/28, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and zone obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, less than half (32.9 percent) of the population of Tigray Region were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. Less than half or 44.4 percent of males were literate while the proportion of literate females (22.2 percent) was far less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 20.5 percent for both sexes and 27.8 percent and 13.6 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years.

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

That is, the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be extremely low, barely slightly higher than one out of 10 persons, at older ages beyond age group 50-54. Literacy

rates were very high among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 and the same was true for both sexes.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of literate Population aged 10 Years and above by Sex and Region: 2007

Zone	Percent Literate (2007)			Percent Literate (1994)		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Tigray Region	32.9	44.4	22.2	20.47	27.8	13.61
Western	25.9	35.2	15.4	13.2	18	8.33
Central	34.9	47.7	23.3	20.75	28.68	13.28
Eastern	38.1	53.2	26.3	25.45	35.9	16.27
Southern	25.9	35.6	16.9	22.93	30.11	16.36
North Western	27.8	37.7	18.0	-	-	-
Mekele Special	62.9	78.1	49.6	-	-	-

N.B the number of zones are increased in the 2007 census

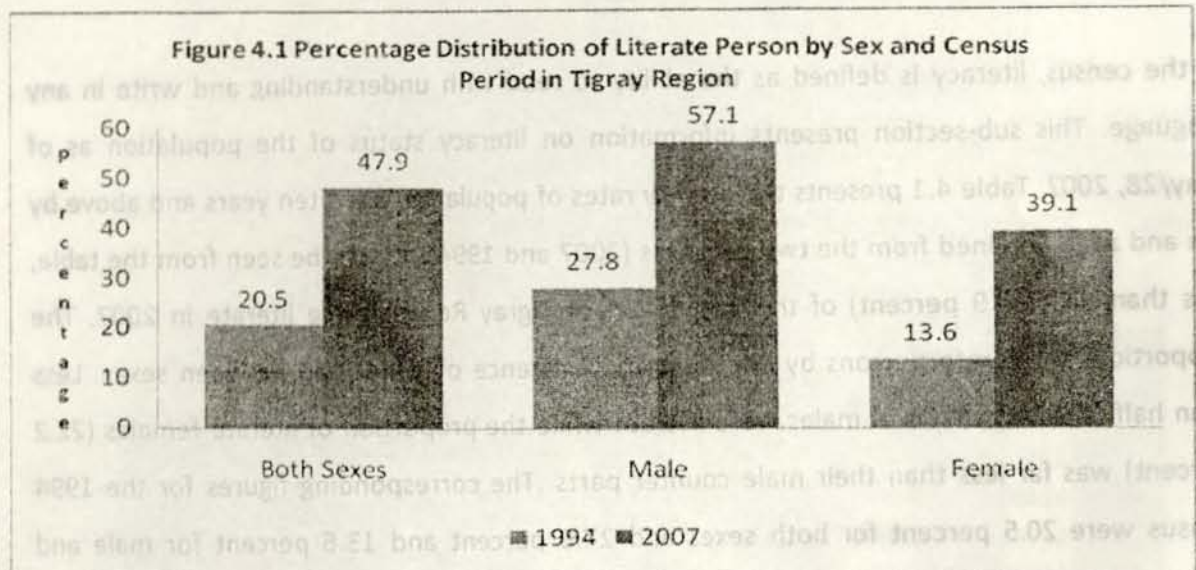


Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Five Year Age Group Regional Level.

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Males	Literate Males	All Females	Literate Females	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Region Total	3044558	1456904	1481704	845570	1562854	611334	47.9	57.1	39.1
10.-14	613806	432831	314868	213708	298938	219123	70.5	67.9	73.3
15 - 19	496217	342774	244567	174365	251650	168409	69.1	71.3	66.9
20 - 24	362473	218676	175557	121964	186916	96712	60.3	69.5	51.7
25 - 29	285841	133232	127993	82540	157848	50692	46.6	64.5	32.1
30 - 34	249309	90209	111434	63209	137875	27000	36.2	56.7	19.6
35 - 39	225121	76169	103756	55070	121365	21099	33.8	53.1	17.4
40 - 44	170712	49870	83846	40546	86866	9324	29.2	48.4	10.7
45 - 49	137867	34937	67275	28824	70592	6113	25.3	42.8	8.7
50 - 54	125630	24149	57706	20365	67924	3784	19.2	35.3	5.6
55 - 59	94978	16840	49326	14448	45652	2392	17.7	29.3	5.2
60 - 64	91412	12968	43752	10681	47660	2287	14.2	24.4	4.8
65 - 69	67457	9187	35339	7739	32118	1448	13.6	21.9	4.5
70 - 74	60380	6896	30096	5650	30284	1246	11.4	18.8	4.1
75+	63355	8166	36189	6461	27166	1705	12.9	17.9	6.3

4.2 School Attendance

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

As can be seen from the Table 4.3, in the 2007 the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment as compared to the 1994 census results (14.6 percent in 1994 against 26.3 percent in 2007). Mekele Special Zone had the highest percentage (39.7 percent) of students who were attending school at the time of the census followed by Eastern Tigray Zone and Central Tigray Zone with the proportions of 36.9 percent and 27 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Western Tigray Zone and North Western Tigray Zone had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 16.5 percent and 19.6 percent,

respectively. Among the rest of the zones, slightly higher rate than the region total average was observed in Central Tigray Zone.

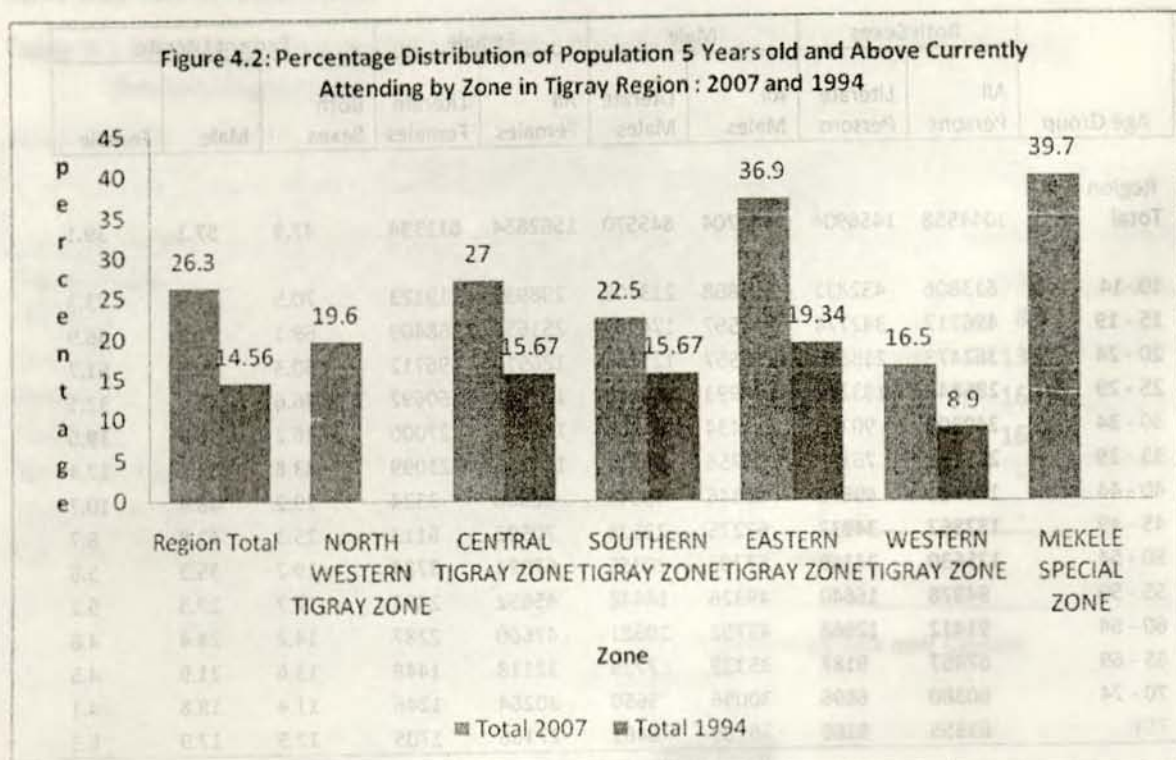


Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above Currently Attending School by Sex and Zone in Tigray Region: 1994 and 2007.

Region/Zones	2007			1994		
	All Persons			All Persons		
	Total 2007	Male	Female	Total 1994	Male	Female
Region Total!	26.3	28.6	24	14.56	18.33	10.96
NORTH WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	19.6	20.7	18.5			
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	27	29.3	24.8	15.67	18.95	12.6
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	22.5	25.1	20.1	15.67	18.95	12.6
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	36.9	41.4	32.9	19.34	25.57	13.73
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	16.5	18.6	14.4	8.90	11.09	6.68
MEKELE SPECIAL ZONE	39.7	42.2	37.3			

The proportions of current school attendance also vary by sex both in 1994 and 2007. Like the previous census results, in the 2007 census also the proportions were higher for males at regional level (28.6 percent against 24 percent).

Especially, in Eastern Tigray Zone the disparities between sexes were quite significant in 1994 and surprisingly, including this zone the participations of females surpassed males as observed from the 2007 census results.

Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school and also those attended in the past as well decline as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly dropped to much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at country level, in urban and rural areas.

The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large particularly were pretty high beyond 20-24. Moreover, the results in Table 4.4 show that the proportions of currently attending school young girls of age less than 15 years were slightly higher than the boys both in urban and rural areas. But the reverse was the case for those aged 15 years and above.

However, the proportions females who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their male counter parts for the young girls under 15 years and for those of higher ages, 20 years and above both in urban and rural areas.

The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with increase in age until age 20-24 and rise again starting from 25 onward. The proportions of never attended were higher among females for all age group except for those in the age group 10-14 years both in urban and rural areas (Figures 4.3a - 4.3c).

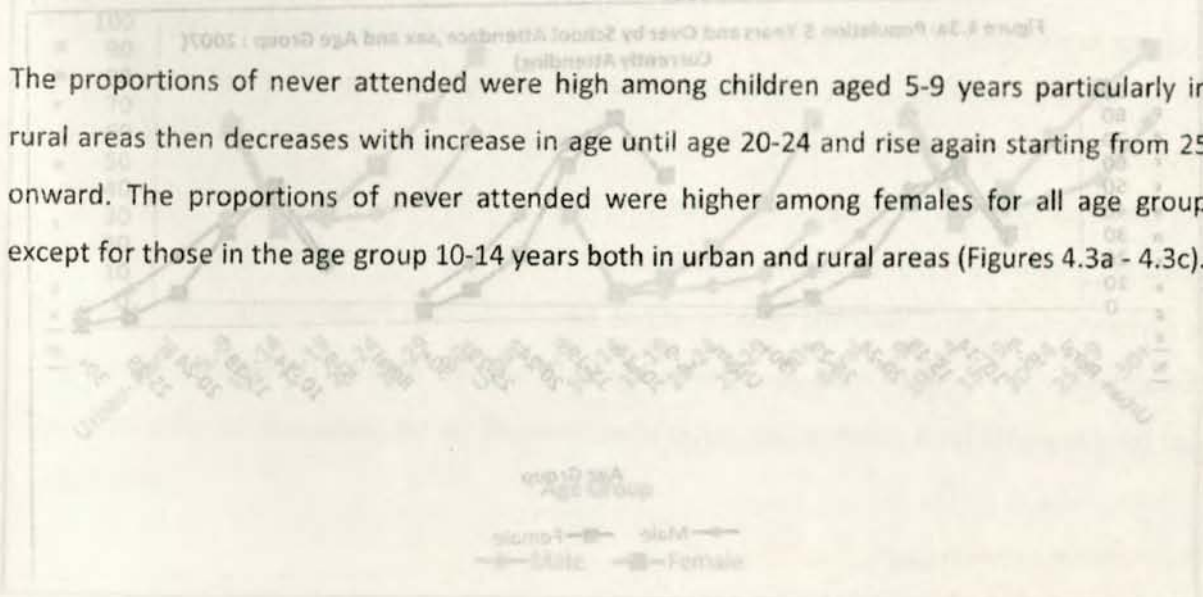


Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attendance Status and Sex in Tigray Region: 2007

Age Group	Prop. Currently Attending			Prop. Attending in the Past			Prop. Never Attending		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Urban- Rural									
5-9	29.8	28.4	31.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	64.3	65.7	62.9
10-14	58.8	56.1	61.6	12.4	12.5	12.3	28.8	31.3	26.0
15-19	48.2	51.3	45.1	20.1	19.3	21.0	31.7	29.4	33.9
20-24	25.0	32.7	17.8	34.1	35.3	32.9	41.0	32.0	49.4
25-29	11.6	17.6	6.6	33.8	44.8	24.8	54.7	37.6	68.6
30+	4.3	7.0	1.7	20.0	31.8	9.0	75.8	61.2	89.3
URBAN									
5-9	57.8	57.2	58.4	9.2	9.4	9.0	33.0	33.4	32.6
10-14	82.4	82.4	82.4	13.3	13.5	13.0	4.3	4.1	4.5
15-19	67.2	72.0	63.3	25.2	23.0	27.0	7.6	5.0	9.8
20-24	34.1	43.3	26.6	51.4	49.3	53.1	14.5	7.3	20.3
25-29	17.3	23.2	12.6	57.1	65.4	50.2	25.6	11.4	37.2
30+	7.7	11.1	4.7	42.5	59.6	27.6	49.8	29.2	67.7
Rural									
5-9	24.7	23.3	26.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	70.0	71.5	68.4
10-14	53.9	50.9	57.1	12.3	12.4	12.2	33.9	36.8	30.8
15-19	42.1	45.4	38.7	18.5	18.3	18.8	39.3	36.3	42.4
20-24	21.5	29.0	14.0	27.3	30.4	24.3	51.2	40.6	61.8
25-29	9.4	15.6	4.5	25.2	37.2	15.4	65.4	47.3	80.1
30+	3.5	6.1	1.0	14.9	25.7	4.6	81.7	68.1	94.4

Figure 4.3a: Population 5 Years and Over by School Attendance, sex and Age Group : 2007(Currently Attending)

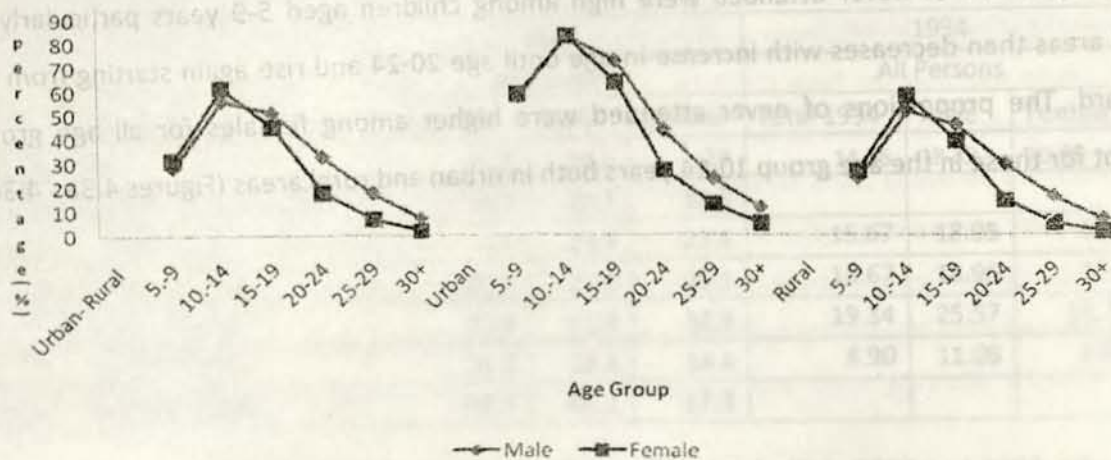


Figure 4.3b: Population 5 Years and Over by School Attendance ,sex and Age Group : 2007(Attending in the past)

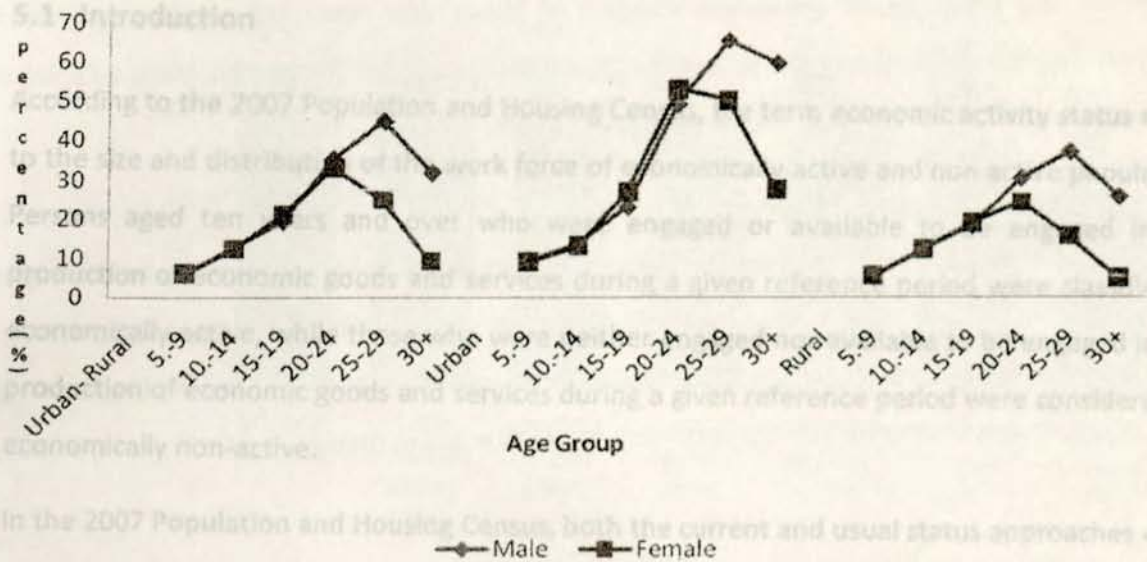
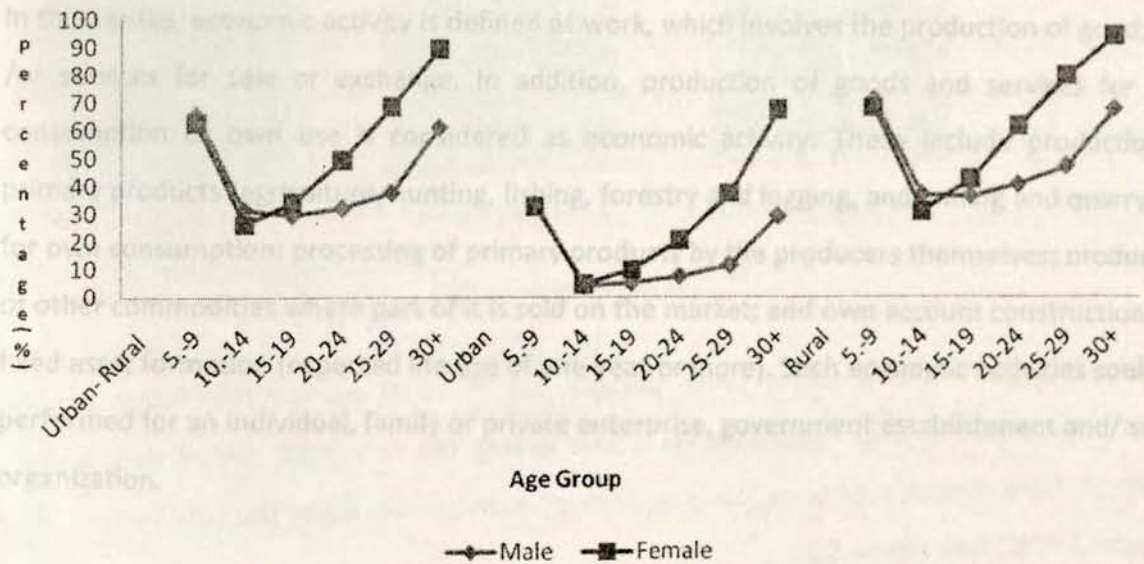
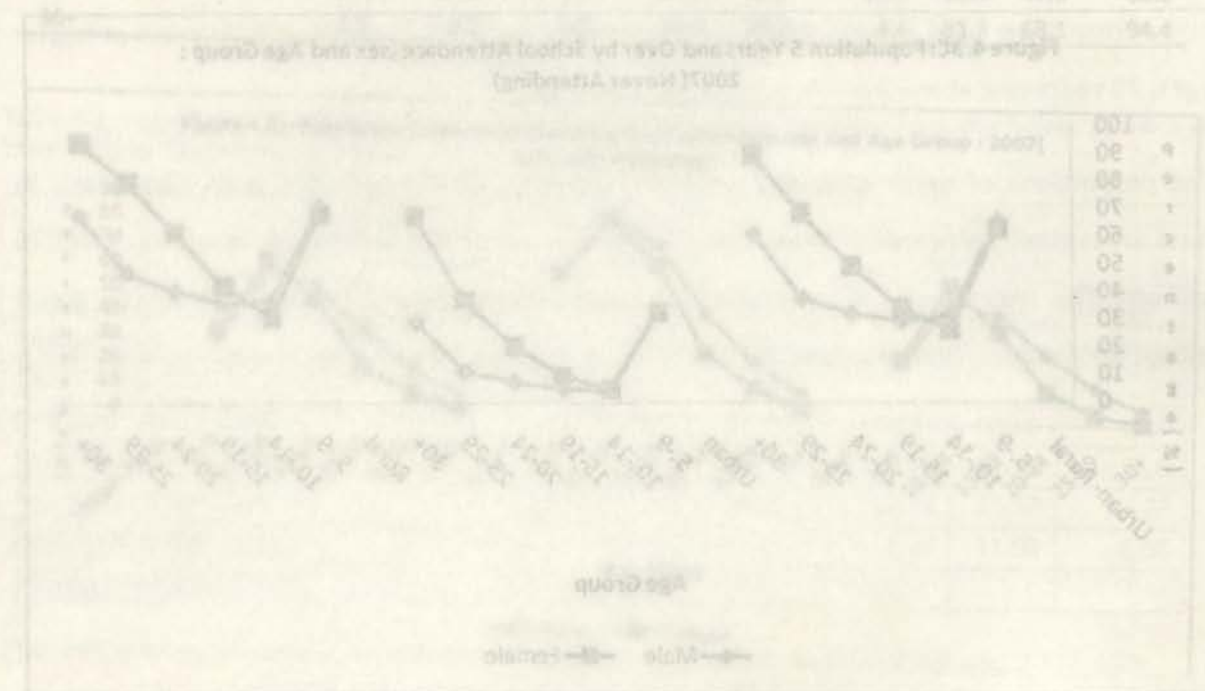
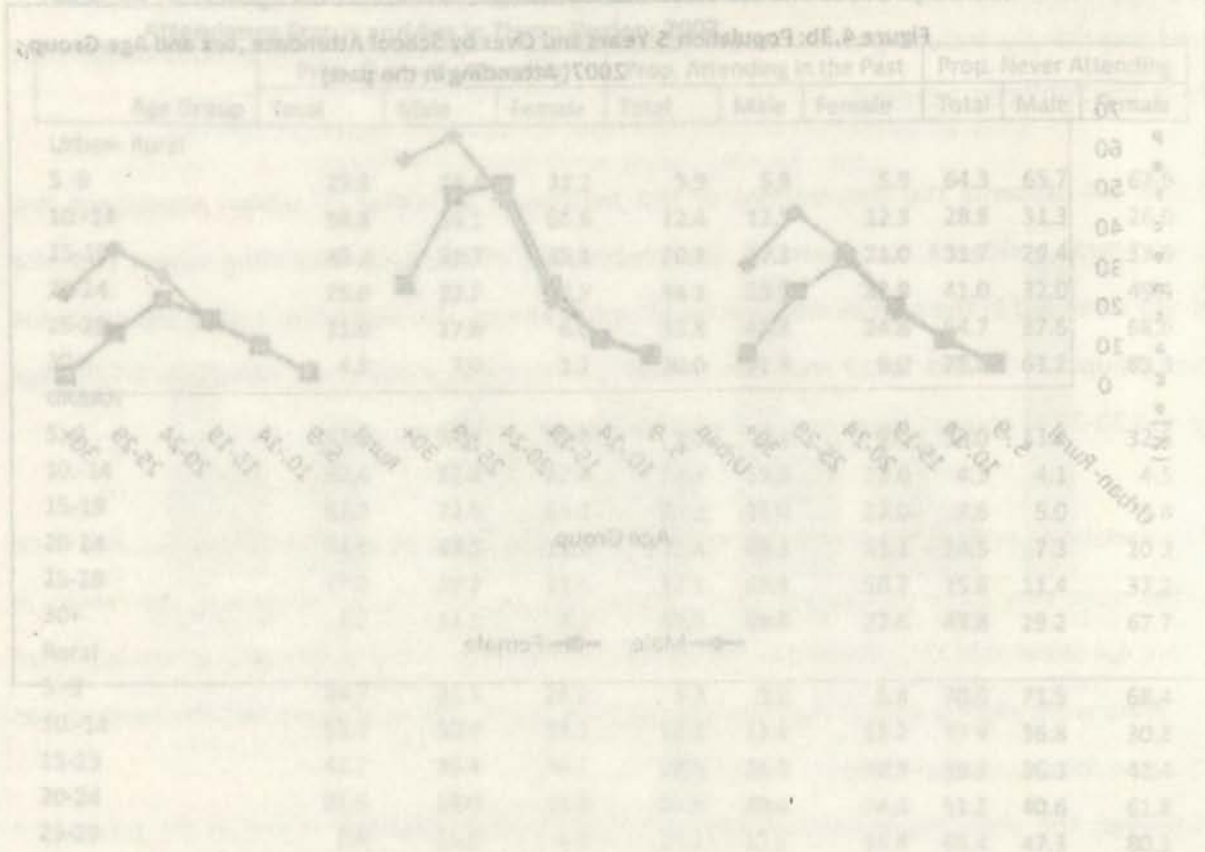


Figure 4.3C: Population 5 Years and Over by School Attendance ,sex and Age Group : 2007(Never Attending)





SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

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

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

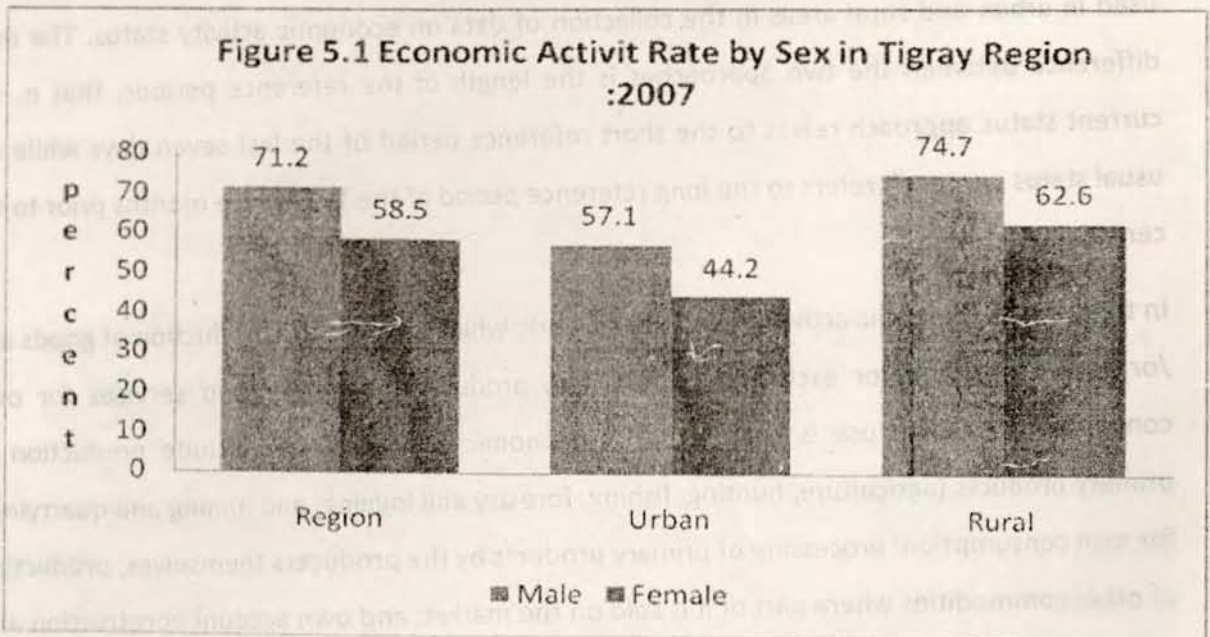
In this census, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own use is considered as economic activity. These include production of primary products (agriculture,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

For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition is used in the 2007 Population

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

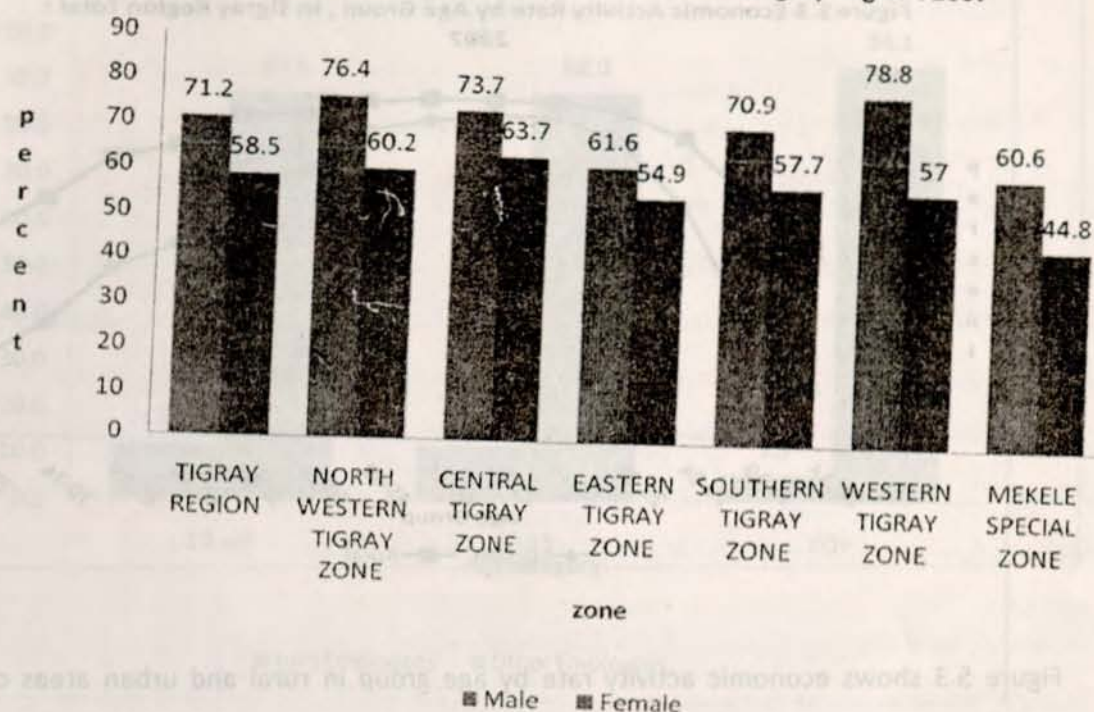
5.2 Economic Activity Rate

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



During the 2007 census, about seven persons out of 10 of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Tigray Region men were found to be more economically active than the women (71.2% against 58.5%) (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zone in Tigray Region : 2007



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates almost of the same proportion were recorded in western Tigray zone, North western Tigray zone, and Central Tigray zone while the lowest rates were generally observed in the Mekele Special Zone. This may have been due to the area is urban. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in almost all zones but more pronounced in the entire urban zone of Mekele Special Zone as well as in the North Western Tigray zone. But the Smallest difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in Eastern Tigray zone.

Figure 5.3 Economic Activity Rate by Age Group , in Tigray Region Total : 2007

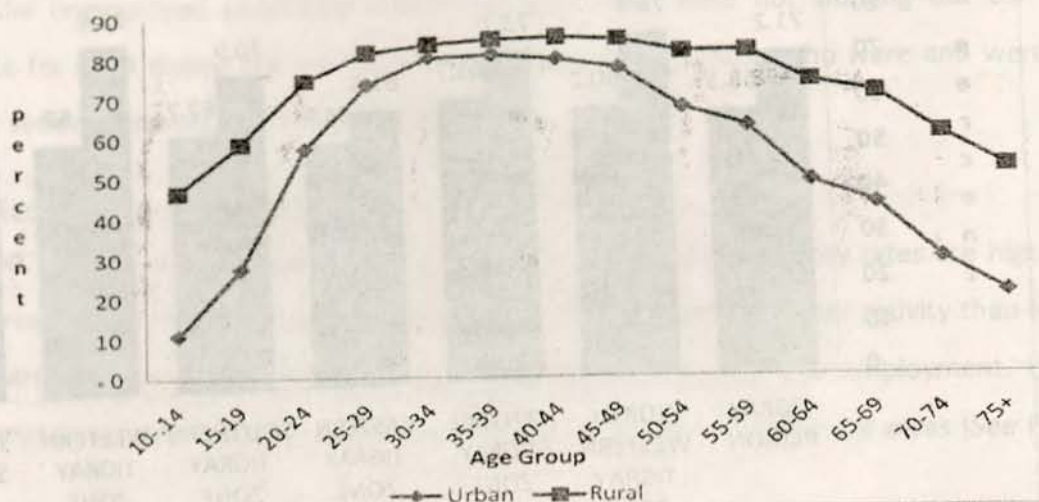
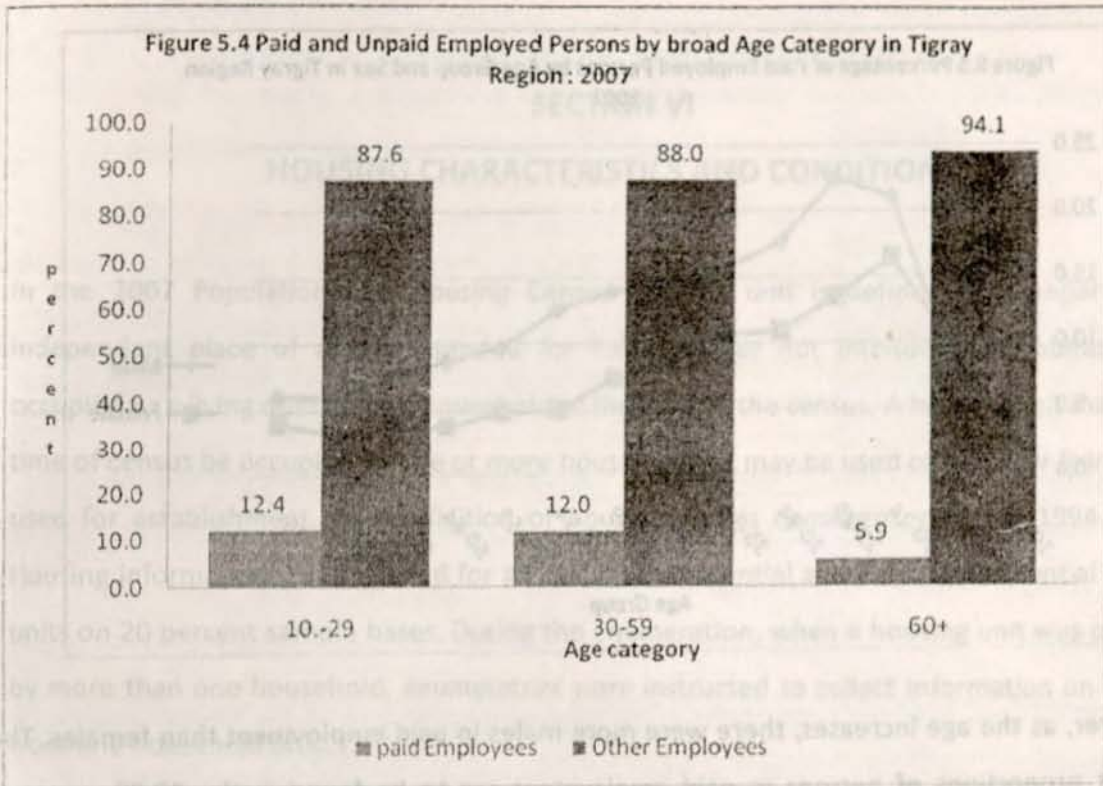


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Tigray Region. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Tigray Region especially among the rural children, where above four out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to one out of 10 urban children. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas such that by age 25, more than 8 of every 10 rural persons and more than 7 of 10 urban persons are economically active. These rates remain as high up till age 45 for urban and almost age 60 for rural. In other words rural persons in Tigray Region's spend all their lives working.

5.3 Employment Status

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

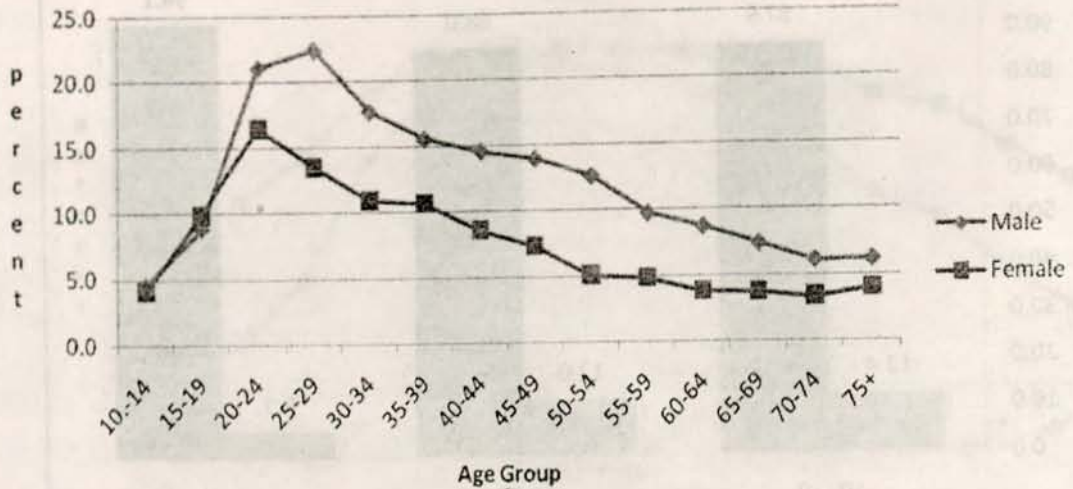
Figure 5.4 Paid and Unpaid Employed Persons by broad Age Category in Tigray Region: 2007



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 12 persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons were paid employees in Ethiopia. More unexpectedly, there are slightly less paid employees among the 30-59 year age segment than among the younger generation of the economically active generation (10-29). However, the fact that a higher number of young persons have more diverse skills have improved their chances of access to paid employment (12.4%) than it is the case among elderly persons (5.9%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

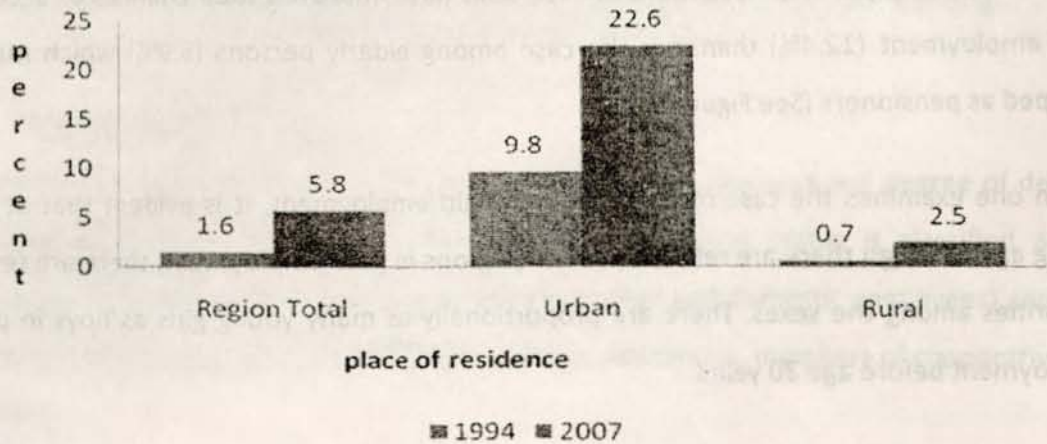
When one examines the case of all persons in paid employment, it is evident that at the young ages, though there are relatively fewer persons in paid employment, there are fewer disparities among the sexes. There are proportionally as many young girls as boys in paid employment before age 20 years.

Figure 5.5 Percentage of Paid Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex in Tigray Region : 2007



However, as the age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-30 year age segment. Beyond 60 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that as from age 60, barely 8 males and 3 females out of every 100 economically active persons were in paid employment (See Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence in Tigray Region: 1994 and 2007



SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1a, 6.1b (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that at regional level 98.1 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 97.35 percent and 98.34 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 1.81 percent, 0.09 percent and 0.00 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units are almost similar in all zones of Tigray region. In urban areas of the region more than 97 percent of the housing units were permanent type.

Figure 6.1 Percentage of Housing Unit by ,Regional level:2007

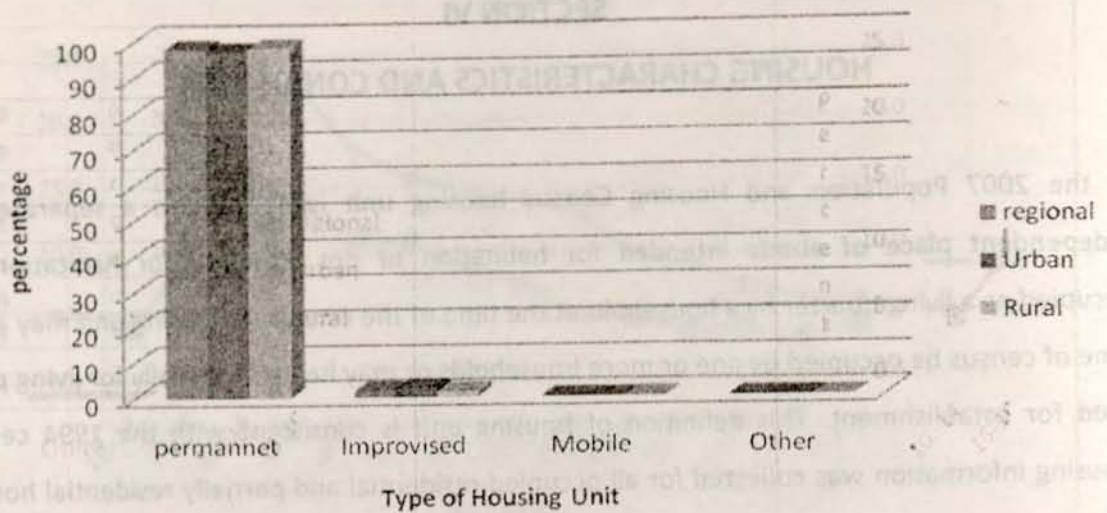
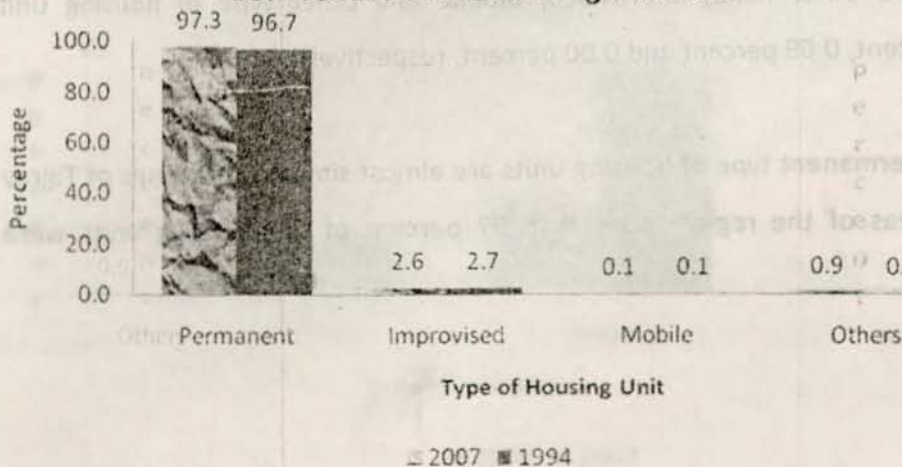


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have slightly changed over time increasing from 96.7 percent in 1994 to 97.3 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit have almost remained the same (2.7 percent, 0.1 percent and 0.1 percent in 1994 versus 2.6 percent, 0.1 percent and 0.1 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.2 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Type between 1994 and 2007: Regional level

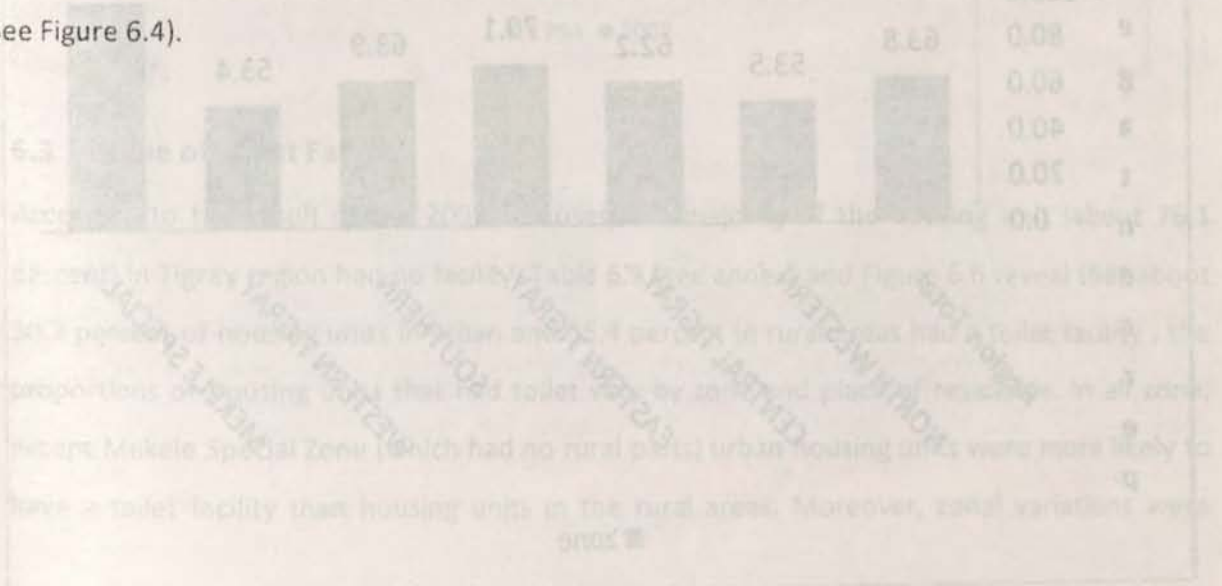


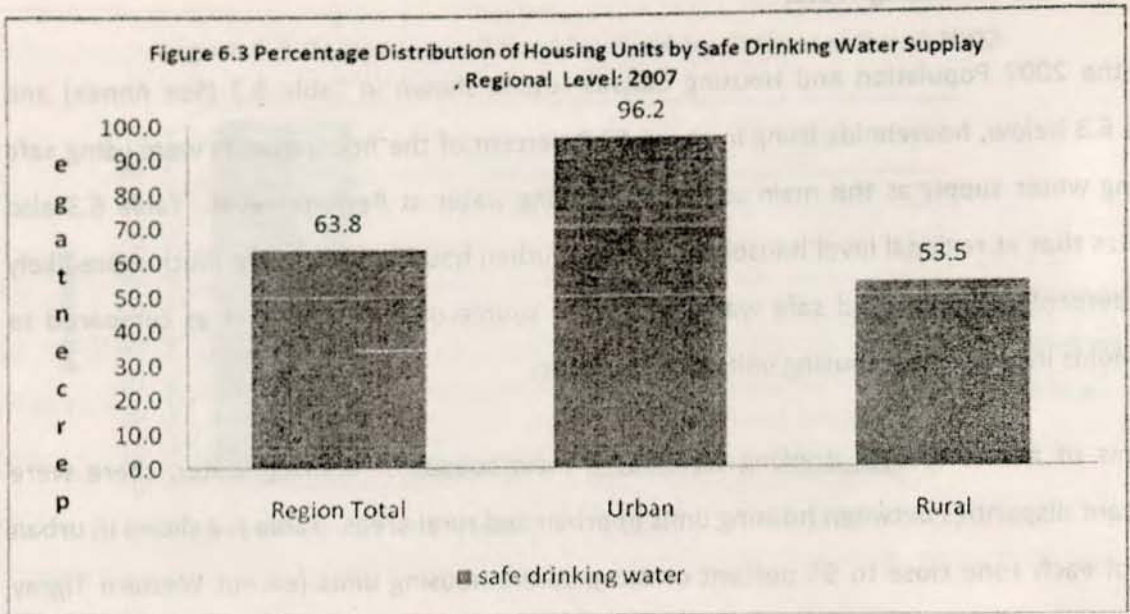
6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 63.8 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at Regional level. Table 6.3 also indicates that at regional level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (96.2 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (53.5 percent).

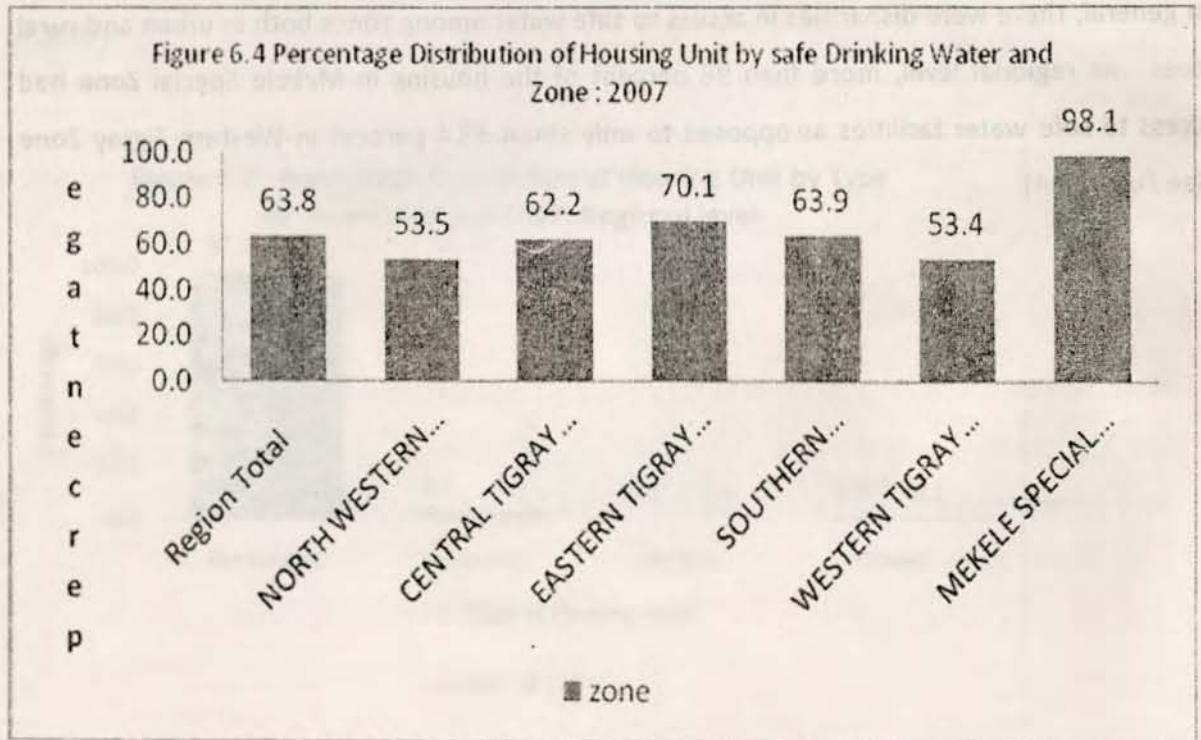
In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas of each zone close to 95 percent or more of the housing units (except Western Tigray Zone, 88%) had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water. Whereas, in the rural area the proportions were less than fifty percent in two zones. In other word, half or slightly less of the proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among zones both in urban and rural areas. At regional level, more than 98 percent of the housing in Mekele Special Zone had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 53.4 percent in Western Tigray Zone (See Figure 6.4).





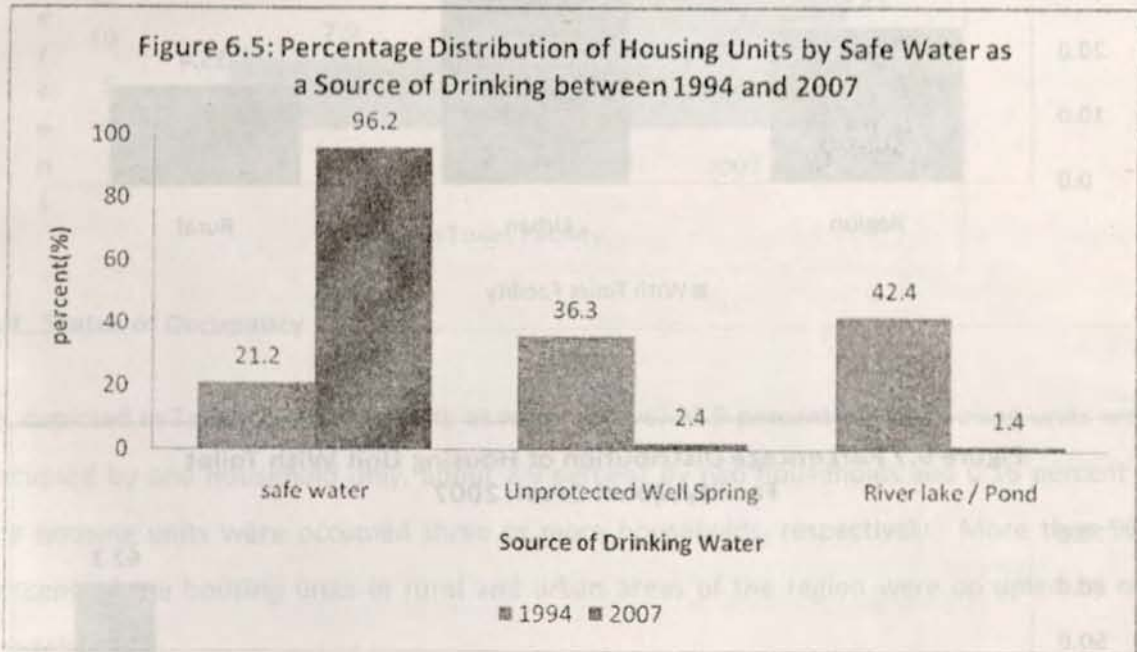
Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 more of the housing units in Mekele Special Zone, Eastern Tigray Zone, and Southern Tigray Zone had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. But almost half of the housing units in Western Tigray Zone and North Western Tigray Zone had safe water supply.



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

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 21.2 percent in 1994 to 96.2 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, at regional level there were dramatic declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 36.3 percent and 42.2 percent in 1994 to 2.4 percent and 1.4 percent in 2007, respectively.



6.3 Type of Toilet Facility

According to the result of the 2007 censuses, the majority of the housing unit (about 76.1 percent) in Tigray region had no facility. Table 6.3 (see annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 50.2 percent of housing units in urban and 15.4 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet vary by zone and place of residence. In all zone, except Mekele Special Zone (which had no rural parts) urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, zonal variations were

significant and it ranges from 8 percent in Eastern Tigray Zone to 62.3 percent in Mekele Special Zone.

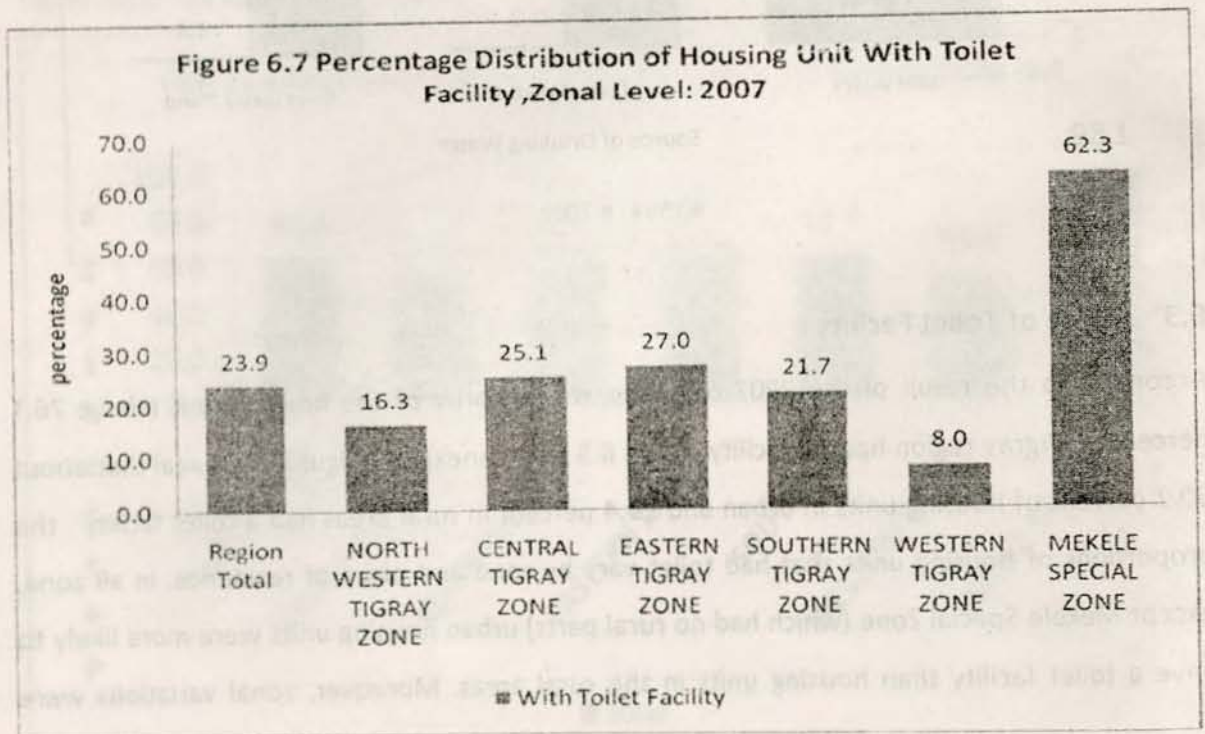
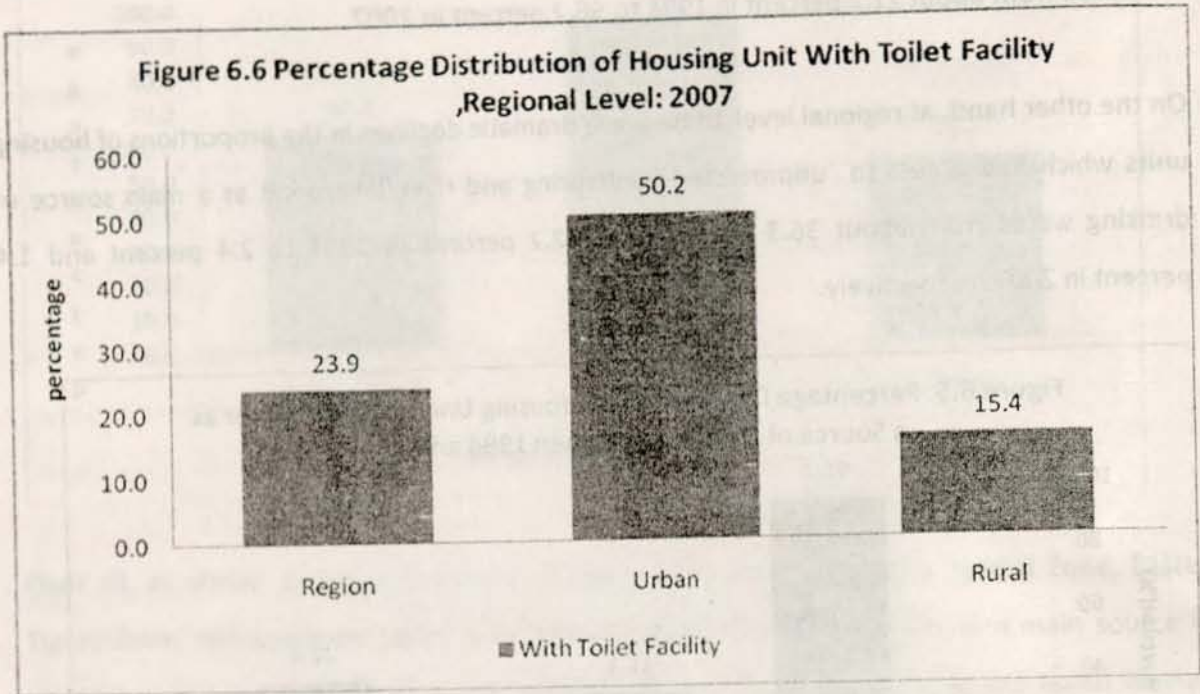
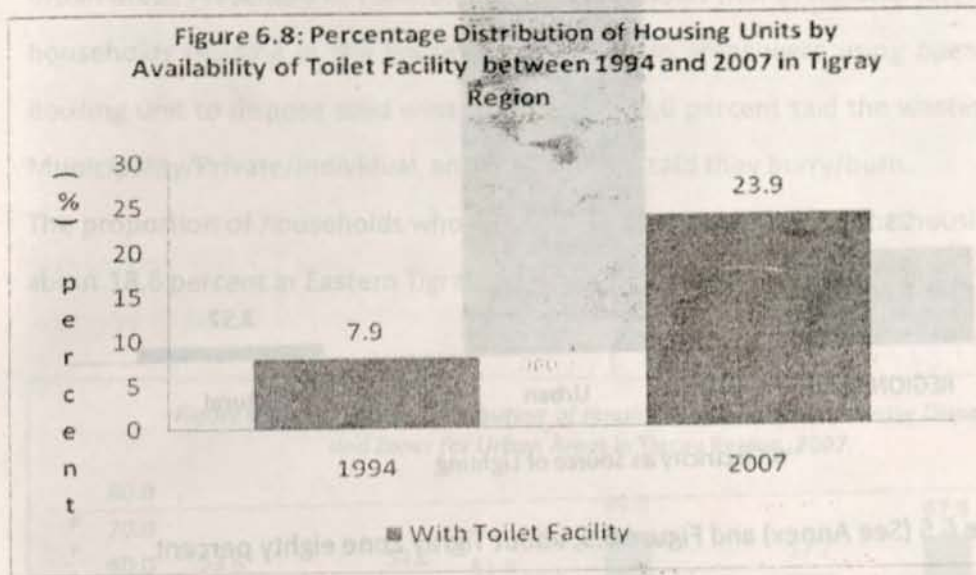


Figure 6.8 shows that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 7.9 percent in 1994 to 23.9 percent in 2007.



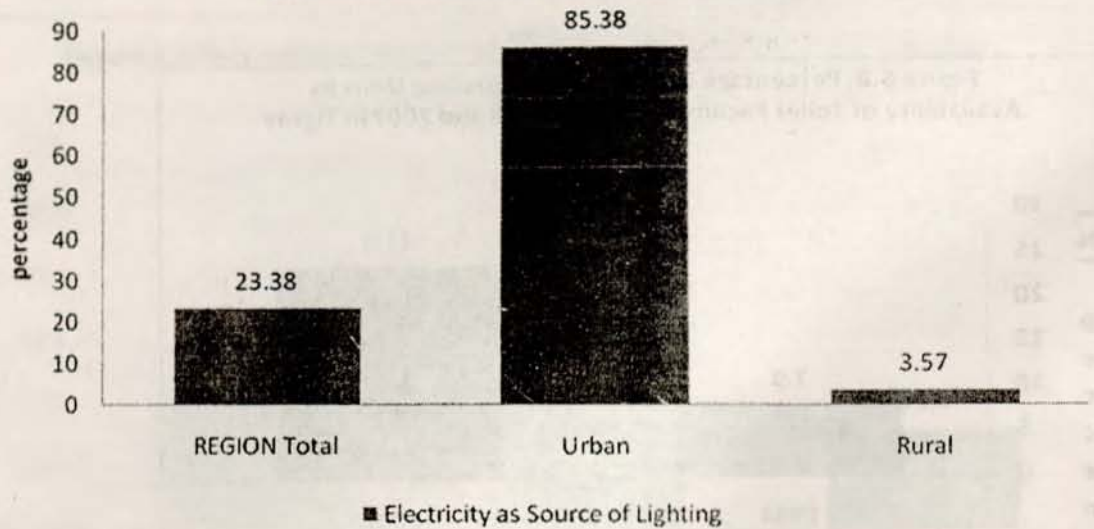
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at regional level 96.9 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 2.9 percent by two households and 0.16 percent of the housing units were occupied three or more households, respectively. More than 96.0 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the region were occupied by one household.

6.5 Type of Lighting

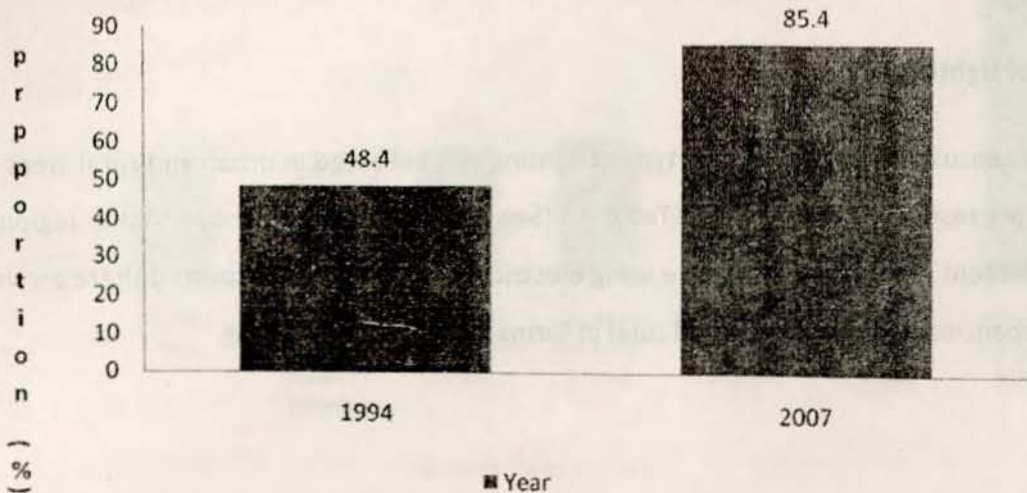
In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The result shows that at regional level 23.3 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

Figure 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Electricity as Source of Lighting Regional level 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about Tigray Zone eighty percent of the housing units in urban areas except Western reported as to have electricity compared with only 3.6 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with electricity have increased from 48.4 percent in 1994 to 85.4 percent in 2007.

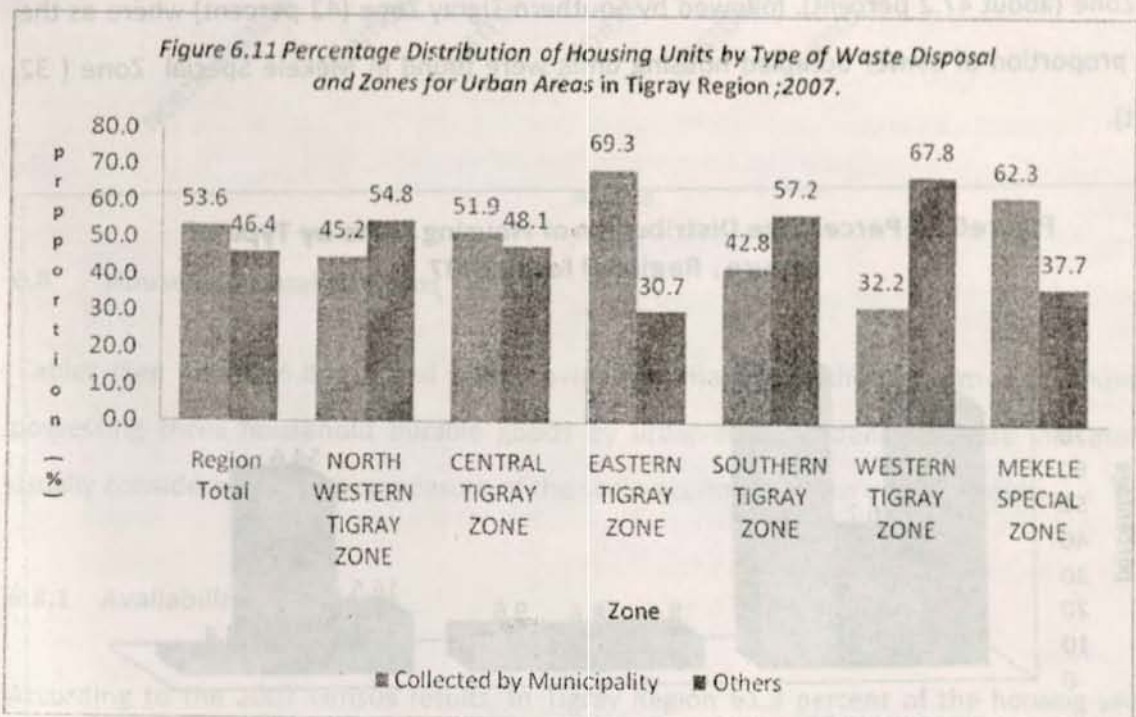
Figure 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting for Urban Areas in Tigray Region between 1994 and 2007.



6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas Presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that at regional level 28.6 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes whereas ,53.6 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality/Private/individual, and 9.56 percent said they burry/burn.

The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges from about 18.6 percent in Eastern Tigray Zone to 40.4 percent in North Western Tigray Zone.

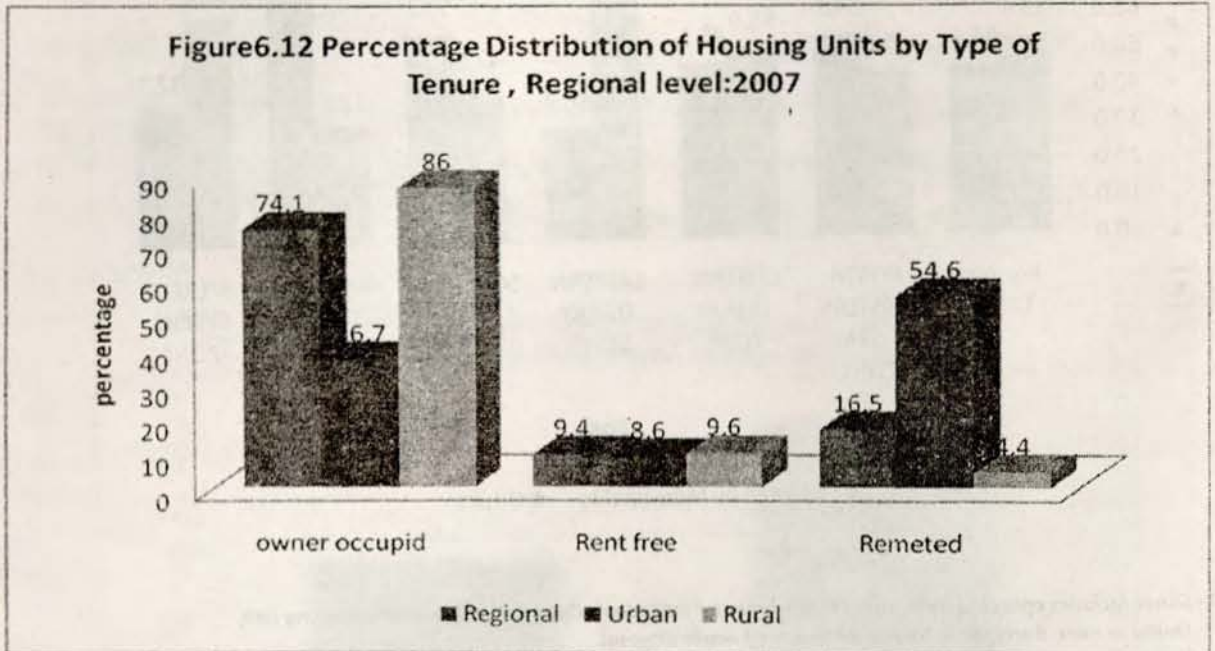


NB - Other includes collected by private Establishments/ Individuals Open space behind the housing unit, Dump in river, Burry/Burn and other means of waste disposal.

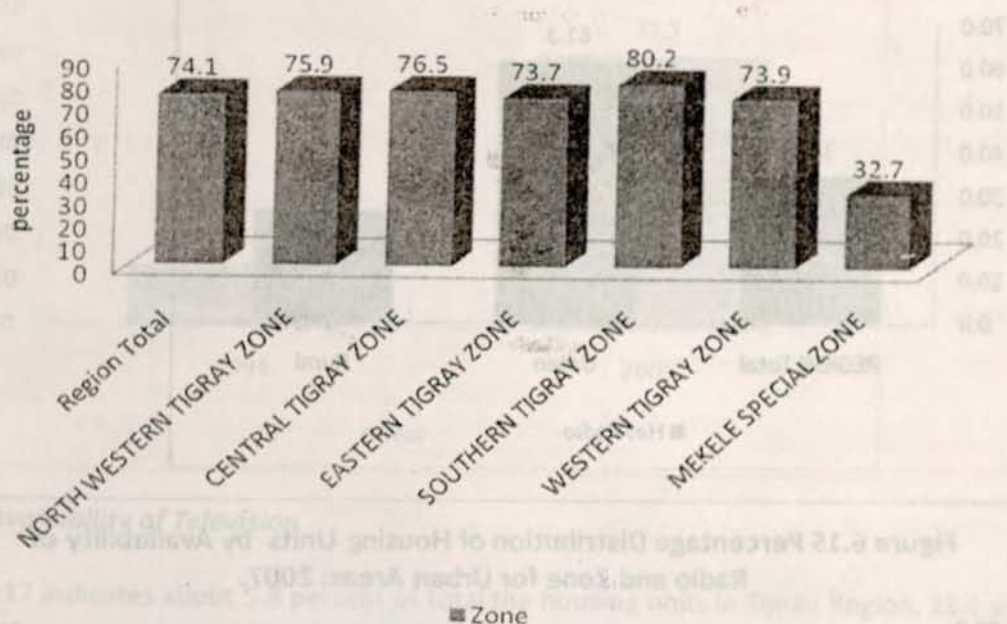
6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Tigray Region about 74.1 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 36.7 percent) as compared housing units in rural areas (86 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by Zones. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 the highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Western Tigray Zone (about 47.2 percent), followed by Southern Tigray Zone (42 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in Mekele Special Zone (32 percent).



6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Zone:2007



6.8 Household Durable Goods

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

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census results, in Tigray Region 61.3 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 68.5 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 30.1 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex and Figure 6.14). The possession of radio also considerably varies by zone. The proportions range from 24.8 percent in Southern Tigray Zone to 71.8 percent in Mekele Special Zone.

Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio in Tigray Region: 2007

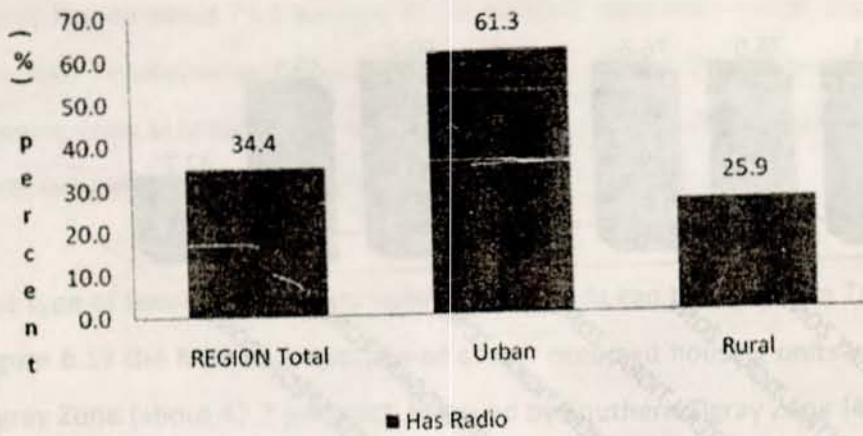


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zone for Urban Areas: 2007.

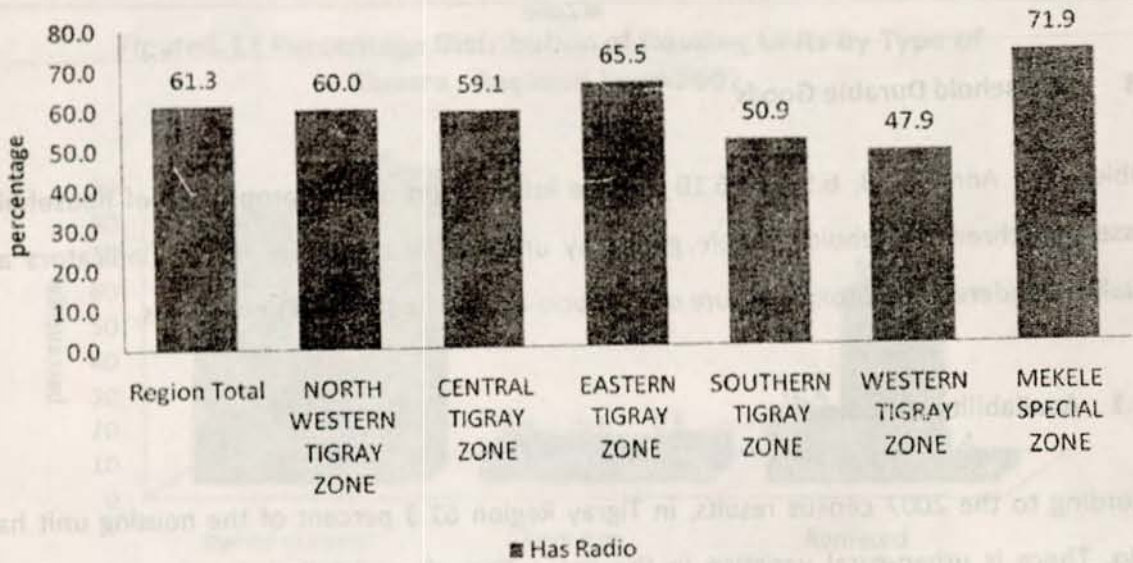
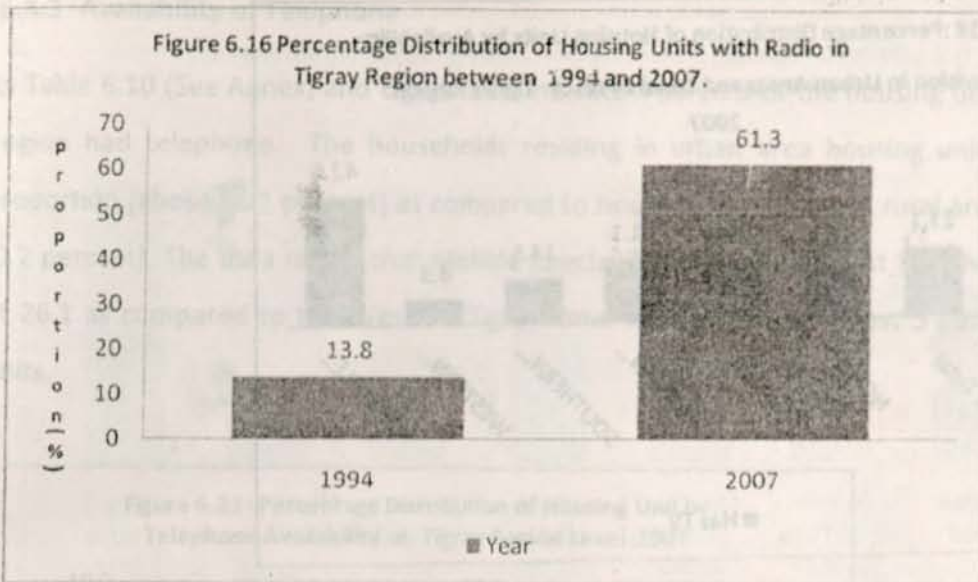


Figure 6.16 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 47.5 percent (13.8 percent in 1994 and 61.3 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Radio in Tigray Region between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 5.8 percent of total the housing units in Tigray Region, 23.1 percent in urban and about 0.3 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.18 the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by zone. Only 8.3 percent of housing units had television in Western Tigray Zone as compared to 42.6 percent of housing units in Mekele Special Zone.

Figure 6.17 Percentage distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television in Tigray Region: 2007

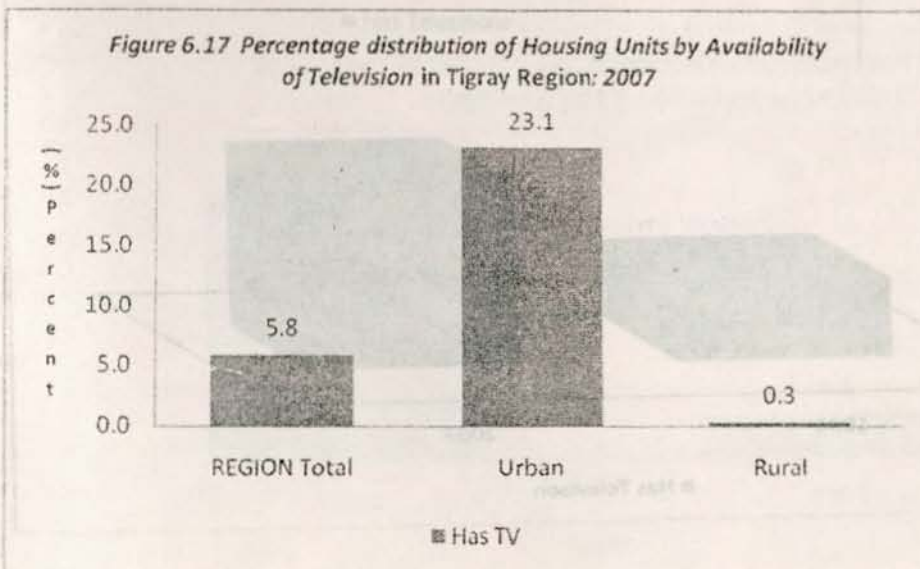
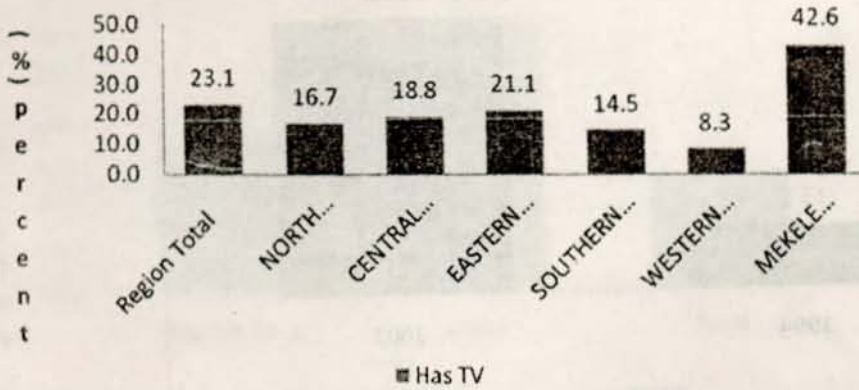
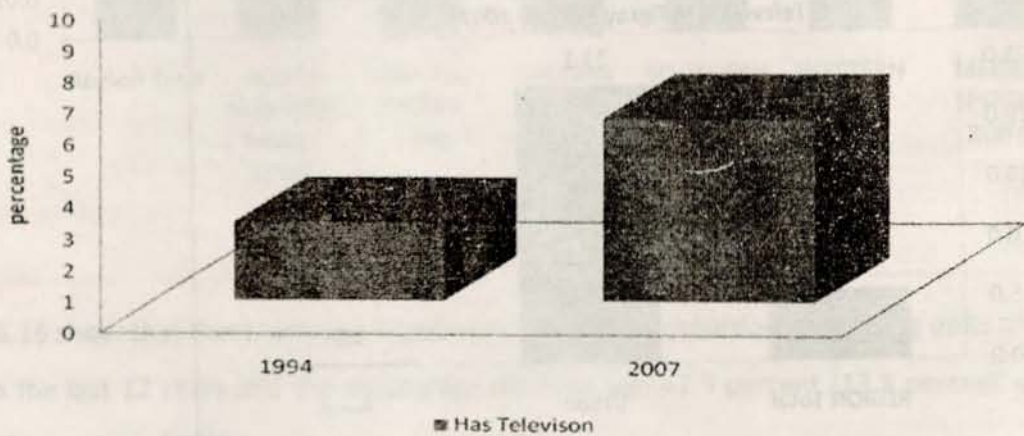


Figure 6.18: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television in Urban Areas and Zonal Level of Tigray Region: 2007



The proportion of household owning television went up from 2.5 percent in 1994 to 27.5 percent in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19: Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Availability of Television in Tigray Region between 1994 and 2007



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 4 percent of the housing units of the Tigray Region had telephone. The households residing in urban area housing units had a higher proportion (about 16.1 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.2 percent). The data reveal that Mekele Special Zone has the highest telephone distribution of 26.1 as compared to the Western Tigray Zone which was the lowest 5 percent in housing units.

Figure 6.20 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Telephone Availability at Tigray Region Level :2007

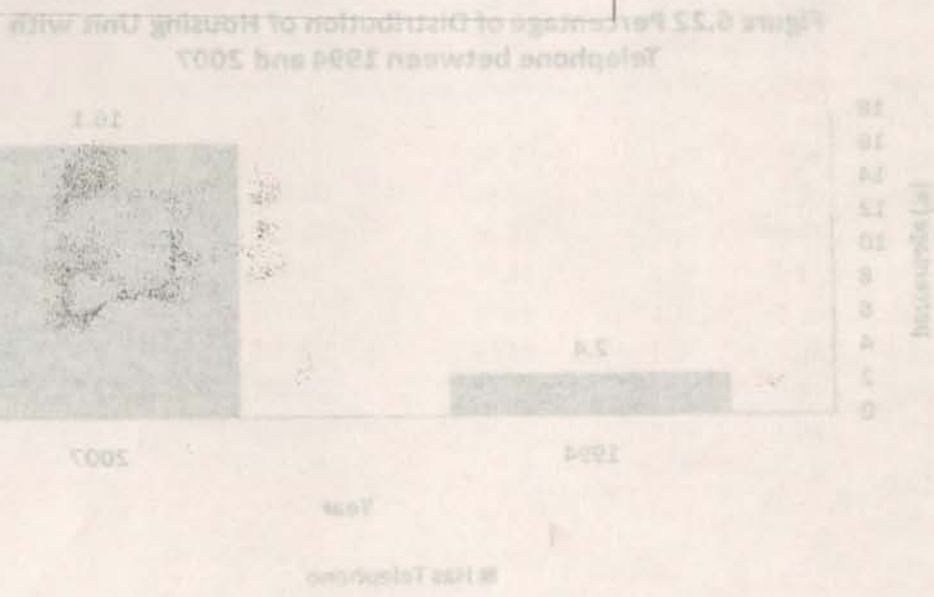
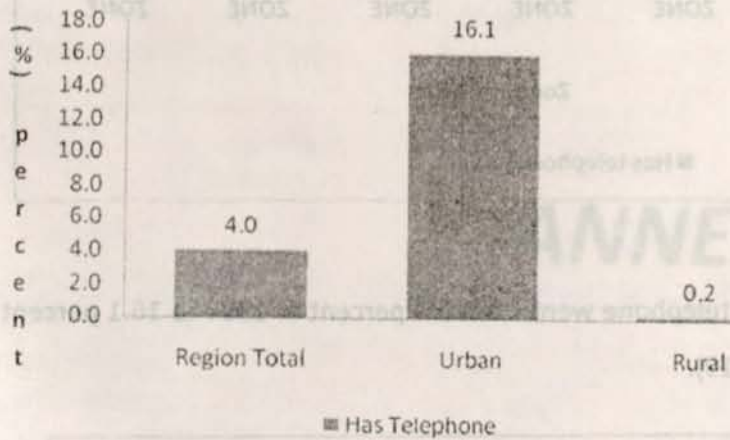
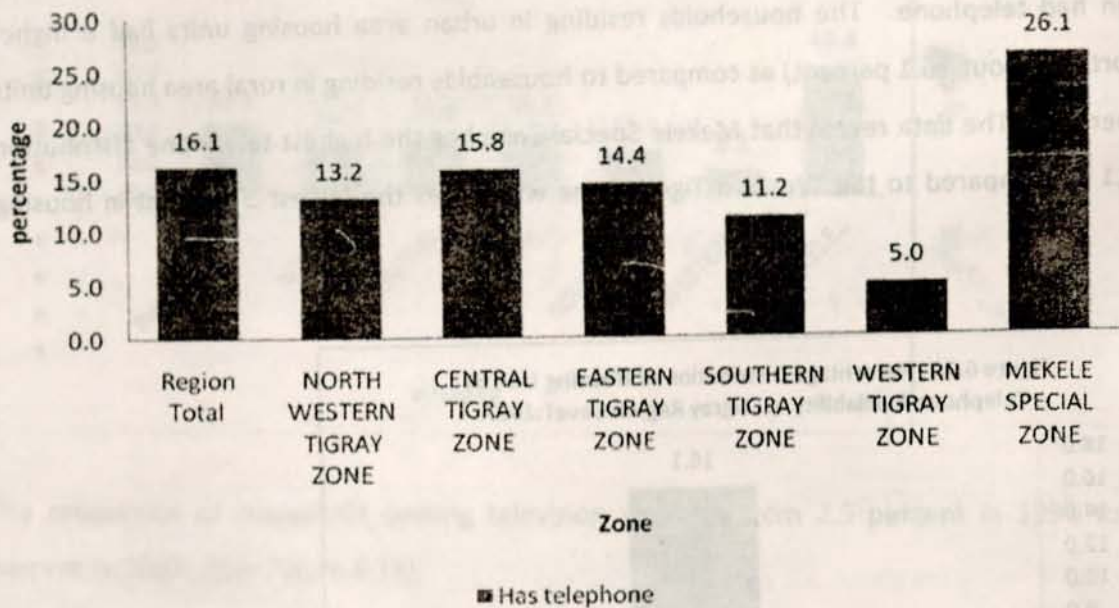


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone Regional Level:2007



The proportion of household owning telephone went from 2.4 percent in 1994 to 16.1 percent in urban areas in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.22 Percentage of Distribution of Housing Unit with Telephone between 1994 and 2007

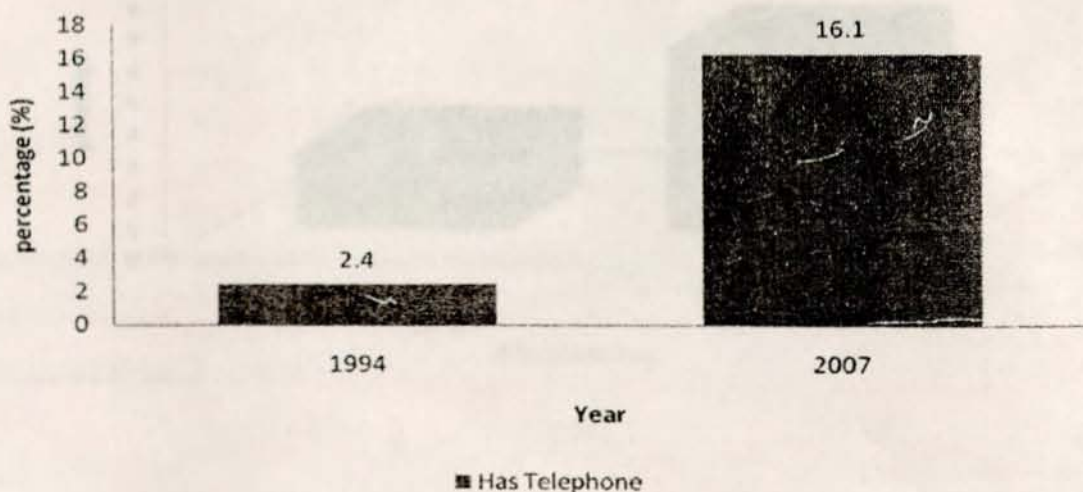


Table 2.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Urban Area in Tigray Region, 2007

Administrative Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
TIGRAY REGION	100.00	98.10	1.81	0.09	0.00
Urban	100.00	97.35	2.59	0.06	0.00
NORTH WEST TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.19	1.88	0.02	0.00
Urban	100.00	98.83	1.87	0.00	0.00
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.62	1.32	0.05	0.00
Urban	100.00	97.73	2.20	0.05	0.00
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.63	3.53	0.04	0.01
Urban	100.00	98.23	4.71	0.05	0.01
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	97.82	1.99	0.18	0.01
Urban	100.00	98.35	3.60	0.03	0.01
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	95.65	4.07	0.28	0.00
Urban	100.00	94.51	5.40	0.05	0.00
MEKELLE TOWN SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	97.07	2.84	0.09	0.00
Urban	100.00	97.07	2.84	0.09	0.00

ANNEX

Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Rural Area in Tigray Region, 2007

Administrative Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
TIGRAY REGION	100.00	98.10	1.81	0.09	0.00
Rural	100.00	98.34	1.56	0.10	0.00
NORTH WEST TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.39	1.58	0.02	0.00
Rural	100.00	98.54	1.43	0.01	0.00
CENTRAL TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.62	1.32	0.05	0.00
Rural	100.00	98.63	1.12	0.05	0.00
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.63	3.33	0.04	0.01
Rural	100.00	98.76	1.70	0.05	0.00
SOUTHERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	97.82	1.99	0.18	0.01
Rural	100.00	98.09	1.70	0.20	0.01
WESTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	95.69	4.07	0.24	0.00
Rural	100.00	96.03	3.67	0.30	0.00
MEKELLE TOWN SPECIAL ZONE	100.00	97.07	2.84	0.09	0.00
Rural	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Urban Areas in Tigray Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
TIGRAY-REGION	100.00	98.10	1.81	0.09	0.00
Urban	100.00	97.35	2.59	0.06	0.00
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	98.59	1.38	0.02	0.00
Urban	100.00	98.83	1.17	0.00	0.00
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	98.62	1.32	0.05	0.00
Urban	100.00	97.73	2.20	0.08	0.00
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.63	1.33	0.04	0.01
Urban	100.00	98.23	1.71	0.05	0.01
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	97.82	1.99	0.18	0.01
Urban	100.00	96.35	3.60	0.03	0.01
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	95.69	4.07	0.24	0.00
Urban	100.00	94.55	5.40	0.05	0.00
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	97.07	2.84	0.09	0.00
Urban	100.00	97.07	2.84	0.09	0.00

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Rural Area in Tigray Regions: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Housing Unit			
		Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
TIGRAY-REGION	100.00	98.10	1.81	0.09	0.00
Rural	100.00	98.34	1.56	0.10	0.00
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	98.59	1.38	0.02	0.00
Rural	100.00	98.54	1.43	0.03	0.00
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	98.62	1.32	0.05	0.00
Rural	100.00	98.83	1.12	0.05	0.00
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	98.63	1.33	0.04	0.01
Rural	100.00	98.76	1.20	0.03	0.00
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	97.82	1.99	0.18	0.01
Rural	100.00	98.09	1.70	0.20	0.01
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	95.69	4.07	0.24	0.00
Rural	100.00	96.03	3.67	0.30	0.00
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL -ZONE	100.00	97.07	2.84	0.09	0
Rural	0	0	0	0	0

6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water, Zone and Urban -Rural in Tigray Region: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected Well or Spring	River/Lake/Pond
TIGRAY-REGION	100	63.83	18.66	17.51
Urban	100	96.18	2.38	1.44
Rural	100	53.50	23.86	22.64
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	100	53.54	30.07	16.39
Urban	100	97.76	1.56	0.68
Rural	100	42.85	36.96	20.18
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	100	62.23	17.46	20.31
Urban	100	94.87	2.89	2.24
Rural	100	54.61	20.87	24.53
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100	70.06	15.76	14.18
Urban	100	97.09	1.64	1.27
Rural	100	61.15	20.41	18.44
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100	63.87	14.35	21.78
Urban	100	97.08	1.20	1.72
Rural	100	57.81	16.75	25.44
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100	53.38	29.95	16.67
Urban	100	87.64	9.86	2.50
Rural	100	42.98	36.05	20.97
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100	98.13	1.17	0.70
Urban	100	98.13	1.17	0.70

Table 6.3 Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility, Zone and Urban-Rural in Tigray Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has No Facility
TIGRAY-REGION	100.00	23.86	76.14
Urban	100.00	50.22	49.78
Rural	100.00	15.44	84.56
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	16.31	83.69
Urban	100.00	53.58	46.42
Rural	100.00	7.30	92.70
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	25.12	74.88
Urban	100.00	41.84	58.16
Rural	100.00	21.21	78.79
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	27.02	72.98
Urban	100.00	53.92	46.08
Rural	100.00	18.16	81.84
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	21.71	78.29
Urban	100.00	49.58	50.42
Rural	100.00	16.62	83.38
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	7.97	92.03
Urban	100.00	25.05	74.95
Rural	100.00	2.79	97.21
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	62.26	37.74
Urban	100.00	62.26	37.74

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Status of Occupancy and Zone for Urban Areas in Tigray Region: 2007.

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Status of Occupancy			Total Number of Households	Average Households Per Housing Unit
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households and Above		
TIGRAY-REGION Total	100	96.94	2.91	0.16	989517	1.03
Urban	100	96.66	3.13	0.22	240382	1.04
Rural	100	97.02	2.83	0.14	749135	1.03
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	100	97.11	2.70	0.19	166597	1.03
Urban	100	97.64	2.25	0.11	32181	1.03
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	100	96.77	3.04	0.18	279275	1.04
Urban	100	96.53	3.23	0.24	53100	1.04
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100	96.99	2.88	0.13	171812	1.03
Urban	100	97.19	2.70	0.12	42538	1.03
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100	97.37	2.55	0.08	232318	1.03
Urban	100	96.44	3.39	0.17	36208	1.04
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100	96.02	3.74	0.25	82758	1.04
Urban	100	94.73	4.71	0.56	19598	1.06
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100	96.60	3.15	0.24	56757	1.04
Urban	100	96.60	3.15	0.24	56757	1.04

Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting, Zone and Urban-Rural in Tigray Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity/	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
TIGRAY-REGION	100.00	23.38	7.18	0.64	64.82	0.55	3.43
Urban	100.00	85.38	5.11	0.09	8.55	0.65	0.21
Rural	100.00	3.57	7.85	0.81	82.80	0.51	4.46
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	19.42	4.52	0.83	70.64	0.48	4.11
Urban	100.00	84.09	3.75	0.15	11.39	0.51	0.11
Rural	100.00	3.79	4.70	1.00	84.96	0.47	5.08
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	18.45	6.13	0.81	71.55	0.51	2.55
Urban	100.00	86.41	4.56	0.13	8.35	0.37	0.18
Rural	100.00	2.57	6.49	0.96	86.32	0.54	3.10
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	100.00	26.02	5.38	0.58	65.56	0.43	2.03
Urban	100.00	93.90	1.13	0.04	4.53	0.33	0.06
Rural	100.00	3.65	6.78	0.76	85.67	0.46	2.68
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	17.11	9.46	0.57	69.46	0.42	2.98
Urban	100.00	86.21	1.15	0.09	12.10	0.37	0.09
Rural	100.00	4.50	10.97	0.66	79.93	0.43	3.51
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	100.00	12.64	15.75	0.41	58.37	1.32	11.50
Urban	100.00	42.32	28.73	0.26	24.71	2.77	1.21
Rural	100.00	3.63	11.81	0.46	68.60	0.88	14.63
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	100.00	92.77	3.93	0.02	2.43	0.70	0.15
Urban	100.00	92.77	3.93	0.02	2.43	0.70	0.15

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Zone for Urban Areas in Tigray Region: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Waste Disposal					
		Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments/ Individuals	Open Space Behind the Housing Unit	Dump in River	Bury/ Burn	Others
Region Total -Urban	100	53.61	1.84	28.60	5.42	9.56	0.98
North Western Tigray Zone -Urban	100	45.23	2.49	40.37	4.01	5.35	2.54
Central Tigray Zone- Urban	100	51.90	0.25	27.93	4.27	14.72	0.94
Eastern Tigray Zone -Urban	100	69.32	0.48	18.86	4.39	5.99	0.96
Southern Tigray Zone- Urban	100	42.82	1.07	31.41	11.06	13.28	0.36
Western Tigray Zone -Urban	100	32.20	1.27	46.84	6.14	13.21	0.34
Mekele Special Zone -Urban	100	62.28	4.65	21.85	4.22	6.24	0.76

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zone for Urban Areas in Tigray Region: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Tenure						
		Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
Tigray-Region	100	74.08	9.39	0.51	0.14	0.12	15.69	0.06
Urban	100	36.73	8.64	1.56	0.46	0.29	52.19	0.13
Rural	100	86.02	9.63	0.18	0.04	0.06	4.04	0.04
North Western Tigray Zone Urban	100	33.71	5.40	0.92	0.13	0.22	59.47	0.13
Central Tigray Zone Urban	100	35.95	8.84	1.14	0.17	0.35	53.37	0.18
Eastern Tigray Zone Urban	100	35.86	8.80	0.71	0.27	0.23	54.02	0.11
Southern Tigray Zone Urban	100	42.44	10.23	4.35	0.69	0.17	42.07	0.04
Western Tigray Zone Urban	100	47.11	6.80	2.24	0.27	0.31	43.16	0.11
Mekele Special Zone Urban	100	32.69	9.80	0.94	0.99	0.39	55.03	0.15

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Zone and Urban-Rural in Tigray Region : 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		No	%	No	%
TIGRAY-REGION	957685	329800	34.43	627885	65.56
Urban	231826	142029	61.27	89797	38.73
Rural	725859	187771	25.87	538088	74.13
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	161142	55421	34.39	105721	65.60
Urban	31360	18806	59.97	12554	40.03
Rural	129782	36615	28.21	93167	71.79
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	269877	86300	31.98	183577	68.02
Urban	51126	30236	59.14	20890	40.86
Rural	218751	56064	25.63	162687	74.37
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	166486	66039	39.67	100447	60.33
Urban	41258	27034	65.52	14224	34.48
Rural	125228	39005	31.15	86223	68.85
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	226120	56139	24.83	169981	75.17
Urban	34885	17763	50.92	17122	49.08
Rural	191235	38376	20.07	152859	79.93
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	79351	26573	33.49	52778	66.51
Urban	18488	8862	47.93	9626	52.07
Rural	60863	17711	29.10	43152	70.90
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	54709	39328	71.89	15381	28.11
Urban	54709	39328	71.89	15381	28.11

Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television, Zone and Urban-Rural in Tigray Region: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Television			
		Has Television		Has No Television	
		No	%	No	%
TIGRAY-REGION	957685	55899	5.84	901786	94.16
Urban	231826	53472	23.07	178354	76.93
Rural	725859	2427	0.33	723432	99.67
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	161142	5660	3.51	155482	96.49
Urban	31360	5251	16.74	26109	83.26
Rural	129782	409	0.31	129373	99.68
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	269877	10240	3.79	259637	96.20
Urban	51126	9611	18.80	41515	81.20
Rural	218751	629	0.29	218122	99.71
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	166486	9196	5.52	157290	94.48
Urban	41258	8704	21.10	32554	78.90
Rural	125228	492	0.39	124736	99.60
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	226120	5616	2.48	220504	97.51
Urban	34885	5058	14.50	29827	85.50
Rural	191235	558	0.29	190677	99.70
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	79351	1869	2.36	77482	97.64
Urban	18488	1530	8.28	16958	91.72
Rural	60863	339	0.56	60524	99.44
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	54709	23317	42.62	31392	57.38
Urban	54709	23317	42.62	31392	57.38

Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone, Zone and Urban-Rural in Tigray Region : 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Telephone			
		Has Telephone		Has No Telephone	
		No	%	No	%
TIGRAY-REGION	957685	38623	4.03	919062	95.97
Urban	231826	37359	16.11	194467	83.89
Rural	725859	1264	0.17	724595	99.82
NORTH WEST TIGRAY-ZONE	161142	4306	2.67	156836	97.33
Urban	31360	4149	13.23	27211	86.77
Rural	129782	157	0.12	129625	99.88
CENTRAL TIGRAY-ZONE	269877	8490	3.15	261387	96.85
Urban	51126	8101	15.85	43025	84.15
Rural	218751	389	0.18	218362	99.82
EASTERN TIGRAY ZONE	166486	6285	3.78	160201	96.22
Urban	41258	5959	14.44	35299	85.55
Rural	125228	326	0.26	124902	99.73
SOUTHERN TIGRAY-ZONE	226120	4238	1.87	221882	98.13
Urban	34885	3920	11.24	30965	88.76
Rural	191235	318	0.17	190917	99.83
WESTERN TIGRAY-ZONE	79351	1006	1.28	78345	98.73
Urban	18488	932	5.04	17556	94.96
Rural	60863	74	0.12	60789	99.88
MEKELE TOWN SPECIAL-ZONE	54709	14298	26.13	40411	73.87
Urban	54709	14298	26.13	40411	73.87