

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

THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA
*Summary Reports At Country and
Regional Levels*



NOVEMBER 1998
ADDIS ABABA

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C.S.A. 1/94



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The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia-Results at COUNTRY LEVEL

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994. The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, have been computer processed and analyzed and published at regional levels and now at Country level. Since the census of Affar and Somali Regions were conducted in August 1996 and September 1997, respectively, the data were projected backward to refer to the same census day, that is October 1994. Thus, note that the population data for these two regional states are backward projected to refer to October 1994.

Population size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Ethiopia as of October 1994 is **53,477,265**; of which **26,910,698** are males and **26,566,567** are females. The percentage share of males is 50.3 percent while that of females is 49.7 percent. The urban residents of Ethiopia number 7,323,207 while its rural residents number 46,154,058. That is, 86.3 percent of the population in Ethiopia live in rural areas. The distribution of population by region, sex and urban/rural residence is presented in Table 1. These figures include an

1994
1986

TABLE 1 COUNTED PLUS ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE OF ETHIOPIA BY SEX, REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: OCT. 1994

Region	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
COUNTRY-TOTAL	53,477,265	26,910,698	26,566,567	7,323,207	3,534,805	3,788,402	46,154,058	23,375,893	22,778,165
TIGRAY REGION.....	3,136,267	1,542,165	1,594,102	468,478	214,066	254,412	2,667,789	1,328,099	1,339,690
AFFAR REGION*.....	1,060,573	601,005	459,568	79,868	41,708	38,160	980,705	559,297	421,408
AMHARA REGION.....	13,834,297	6,947,546	6,886,751	1,265,315	577,192	688,123	12,568,982	6,370,354	6,198,628
OROMIYA REGION	18,732,525	9,371,228	9,361,297	1,970,088	953,435	1,016,653	16,762,437	8,417,793	8,344,644
SOMALI REGION**.....	3,198,514	1,744,764	1,453,750	437,035	231,462	205,573	2,761,479	1,513,302	1,248,177
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	460,459	233,013	227,446	36,027	17,938	18,089	424,432	215,075	209,357
SNNP REGION.....	10,377,028	5,161,787	5,215,241	704,818	351,579	353,239	9,672,210	4,810,208	4,862,002
GAMBELLA REGION	181,862	92,902	88,960	27,424	14,629	12,795	154,438	78,273	76,165
HARARI REGION.....	131,139	65,550	65,589	76,378	37,449	38,929	54,761	28,101	26,660
ADDIS ABABA.....	2,112,737	1,023,452	1,089,285	2,084,588	1,008,928	1,075,660	28,149	14,524	13,625
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADM...	251,864	127,286	124,578	173,188	86,419	86,769	78,676	40,867	37,809

* Backward Projected Figures for Affar Region from July 1996 to October 1994

** Backward Projected Figures for Somali Region from September 1997 to October 1994

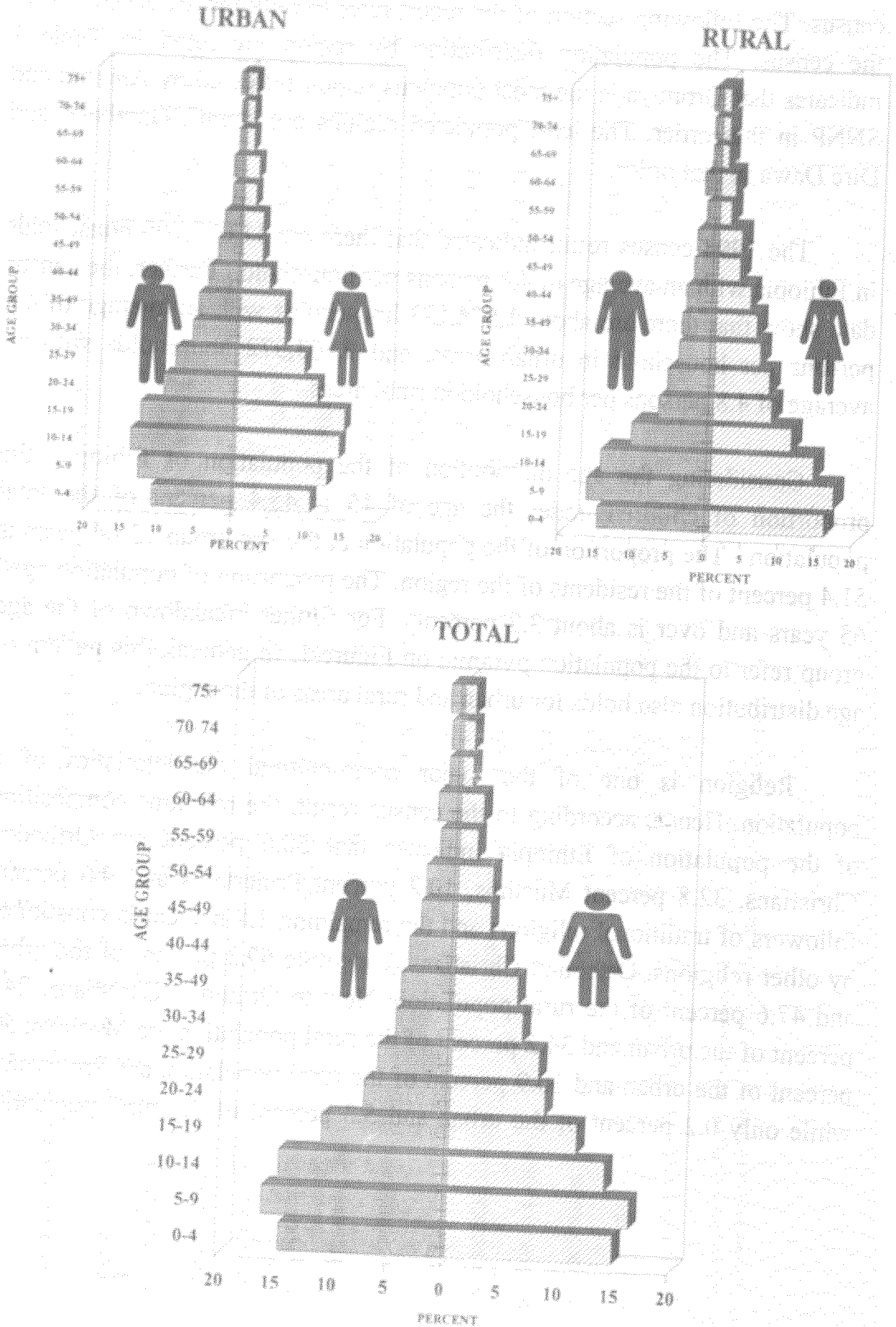
estimated total population of 345,008 residing in areas not covered during the census. The following section of the report refer to only the areas covered in the census. The population distribution by region presented in Table 1 indicates that Oromiya is the most populous region followed by Amhara and SNNP in that order. The least populated regions are Harari, Gambella and Dire Dawa in that order.

The 1994 census result indicated that there are 11,077,705 households in Ethiopia with an average of 4.8 persons per household. Further, the census data show that there are about 1,574,133 households with an average of 4.6 persons per household in urban areas, and 9,503,572 households with an average of 4.8 persons per household in rural areas.

Considering the age distribution of the population of Ethiopia, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 45.4 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is 51.4 percent of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 3.2 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid on Figure-1. In general, this pattern of age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Ethiopia indicates that 50.6 percent are Orthodox Christians, 32.8 percent Muslims, 10.2 percent Protestants and 4.6 percent followers of traditional religions and the remaining 1.8 percent is constituted by other religions. Orthodox Christians, constitute 69.3 percent of the urban and 47.6 percent of the rural population. Next to Orthodox Christians, 24.1 percent of the urban and 34.2 percent of the rural population are Muslims; 5.4 percent of the urban and 10.9 percent of the rural population are Protestants, while only 0.2 percent of the urban and 5.3 percent of the rural population

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID OF ETHIOPIA, Oct.1994



follow traditional religion. The remaining 1.0 percent in urban and 1.9 percent in rural areas are followers of other religions.

Ethnic identity is another important attribute of a population. Distribution of the major ethnic groups in the country is provided in the Table 2. Some of the ethnic groups are related and indentation is used to present related ethnic groups next to one another. The selection regarding which ethnic group will appear indented in the list does not imply that one ethnic group is dominant over the others. Separate figure is presented for all the ethnic groups.

Considering the marital status of the population, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 42.7 percent are never married, 47.8 percent are currently married, and 9.5 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 49.8 percent of the males and 35.5 percent of the females are never married; 46.1 percent of the males and 49.6 percent of the females are currently married, and 4.0 percent of the males and 15.0 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 53.5 percent of the urban and 40.7 percent of the rural population are never married, 33.8 percent of the urban and 50.4 percent of the rural population are currently married and 12.7 percent of the urban and 8.9 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2)

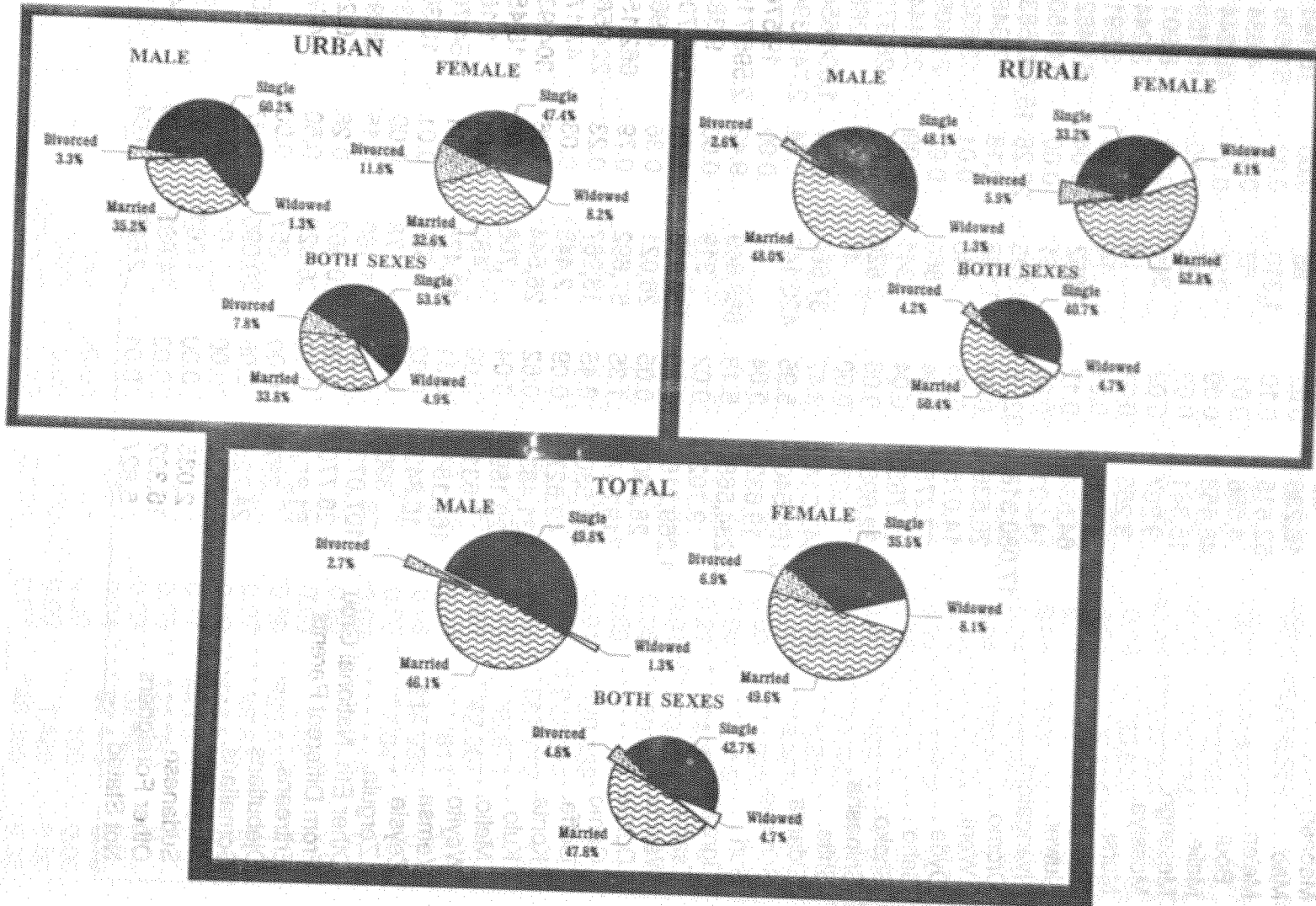
TABLE 2 POPULATION SIZE OF ETHIOPIA BY ETHNIC GROUP, URBAN AND RURAL: Oct. 1994

Ethnic Group	URBAN + RURAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Persons.....	53,132,276	100.0	7,315,687	100.0	45,816,589	100.0
Affar.....	979,367	1.84	29,879	0.41	949,488	2.07
Agew/Awingi.....	397,491	0.75	25,347	0.35	372,144	0.81
Agew/Kamyr.....	158,231	0.30	9,257	0.13	148,974	0.33
Amara.....	16,007,933	30.13	3,104,997	42.44	12,902,936	28.16
Anyiwak.....	45,665	0.09	10,037	0.14	35,628	0.08
Arborie.....	6,559	0.01	824	0.01	5,735	0.01
Argoba.....	62,831	0.12	10,958	0.15	51,873	0.11
Ari.....	155,002	0.29	3,808	0.05	151,194	0.33
Basketo.....	51,097	0.10	3,249	0.04	47,848	0.10
Bench.....	173,123	0.33	3,106	0.04	170,017	0.37
She.....	13,290	0.03	74	0.00	13,216	0.03
Mer.....	1,270	0.00	62	0.00	1,208	0.00
Burji.....	46,565	0.09	13,020	0.18	33,545	0.07
Charra.....	6,984	0.01	34	0.00	6,950	0.02
Dasenech.....	32,099	0.06	450	0.01	31,649	0.07
Dime.....	6,197	0.01	307	0.00	5,890	0.01
Dizi.....	21,894	0.04	2,439	0.03	19,455	0.04
Felasha.....	2,321	0.00	2,098	0.03	223	0.00
Ganjule.....	1,146	0.00	37	0.00	1,109	0.00
Gedeo.....	639,905	1.20	15,523	0.21	624,382	1.36
Gewada.....	33,971	0.06	893	0.01	33,078	0.07
Gidole.....	54,354	0.10	3,920	0.05	50,434	0.11
Guagu.....	173	0.00	110	0.00	63	0.00
Gumuz.....	121,487	0.23	1,048	0.01	120,439	0.26
Guragie.....	2,290,274	4.31	667,630	9.13	1,622,644	3.54
Hadiya.....	927,933	1.75	60,221	0.82	867,712	1.89
Mareko.....	38,096	0.07	2,425	0.03	35,671	0.08
Hamer.....	42,466	0.08	399	0.01	42,067	0.09
Harari.....	21,757	0.04	21,146	0.29	611	0.00
Jebelawi.....	118,530	0.22	3,592	0.05	114,938	0.25
Fadashi.....	7,323	0.01	276	0.00	7,047	0.02
Gamili.....	186	0.00	68	0.00	118	0.00
Gebato.....	75	0.00	26	0.00	49	0.00
Kechama.....	2,740	0.01	59	0.00	2,681	0.01
Keffa.....	599,188	1.13	48,551	0.66	550,637	1.20
Mocha.....	53,897	0.10	5,069	0.07	48,828	0.11
Kemant.....	172,327	0.32	6,715	0.09	165,612	0.36
Kembata.....	499,825	0.94	56,324	0.77	443,501	0.97
Alaba.....	125,900	0.24	3,507	0.05	122,393	0.27
Kebena.....	35,072	0.07	2,177	0.03	32,895	0.07
Timbaro.....	86,510	0.16	3,037	0.04	83,473	0.18
Kewama.....	141	0.00	41	0.00	100	0.00
Koma.....	1,526	0.00	100	0.00	1,426	0.00
Konso.....	153,419	0.29	5,054	0.07	148,365	0.32

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Ethnic Group	URBAN + RURAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Koyra	107,595	0.20	5,900	0.08	101,695	0.22
Kunama	2,007	0.00	248	0.00	1,759	0.00
Mabaan	23	0.00	17	0.00	6	0.00
Mao	16,236	0.03	88	0.00	16,148	0.04
Me'en	52,815	0.10	1,310	0.02	51,505	0.11
Bodi	4,686	0.01	52	0.00	4,634	0.01
Malie	46,458	0.09	214	0.00	46,244	0.10
Mesengo	15,341	0.03	182	0.00	15,159	0.03
Mossiya	9,207	0.02	306	0.00	8,901	0.02
Mursi	3,258	0.01	14	0.00	3,244	0.01
Nao	4,005	0.01	14	0.00	3,991	0.01
Nuwer	64,534	0.12	3,052	0.04	61,482	0.13
Nyangatom	14,201	0.03	51	0.00	14,150	0.03
Oromo	17,080,318	32.15	1,629,735	22.28	15,450,583	33.72
Werji	20,536	0.04	13,188	0.18	7,348	0.02
Oyda	14,075	0.03	440	0.01	13,635	0.03
Saho	23,275	0.04	1,866	0.03	21,409	0.05
Sheko	23,785	0.04	341	0.00	23,444	0.05
Shinasha	32,698	0.06	3,826	0.05	28,872	0.06
Shita	307	0.00	41	0.00	266	0.00
Sidama	1,842,314	3.47	37,660	0.51	1,804,654	3.94
Somalie	3,160,540	5.95	420,146	5.74	2,740,394	5.98
Suri	19,632	0.04	56	0.00	19,576	0.04
Tigraway	3,284,568	6.18	688,849	9.42	2,595,719	5.67
Tsamay	9,702	0.02	319	0.00	9,383	0.02
Welaita	1,269,216	2.39	128,516	1.76	1,140,700	2.49
Dorzie	28,990	0.05	26,021	0.36	2,969	0.01
Gamo	719,847	1.35	57,692	0.79	662,155	1.45
Goffa	241,530	0.45	16,967	0.23	224,563	0.49
Konta	49,627	0.09	2,448	0.03	47,179	0.10
Kulo	331,483	0.62	26,544	0.36	304,939	0.67
Mello	20,189	0.04	1,706	0.02	18,483	0.04
Weyito	1,631	0.00	463	0.01	1,168	0.00
Yemsa	165,184	0.31	10,475	0.14	154,709	0.34
Zeysie	10,842	0.02	538	0.01	10,304	0.02
Zergula	390	0.00	78	0.00	312	0.00
Other Eth. National Grou From Different Parents .	107,073	0.20	11,160	0.15	95,913	0.21
Eritreans	26,770	0.05	20,562	0.28	6,208	0.01
Djebutians	61,857	0.12	36,928	0.50	24,929	0.05
Somalians	367	0.00	357	0.00	10	0.00
Kenyans	24,726	0.05	20,090	0.27	4,636	0.01
Sudanese	134	0.00	101	0.00	33	0.00
Other Foreigners	2,035	0.00	1,661	0.02	374	0.00
Not Stated	16,302	0.03	14,883	0.20	1,419	0.00
	5,827	0.01	2,688	0.04	3,139	0.01

Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: ETHIOPIA, Oct. 1994



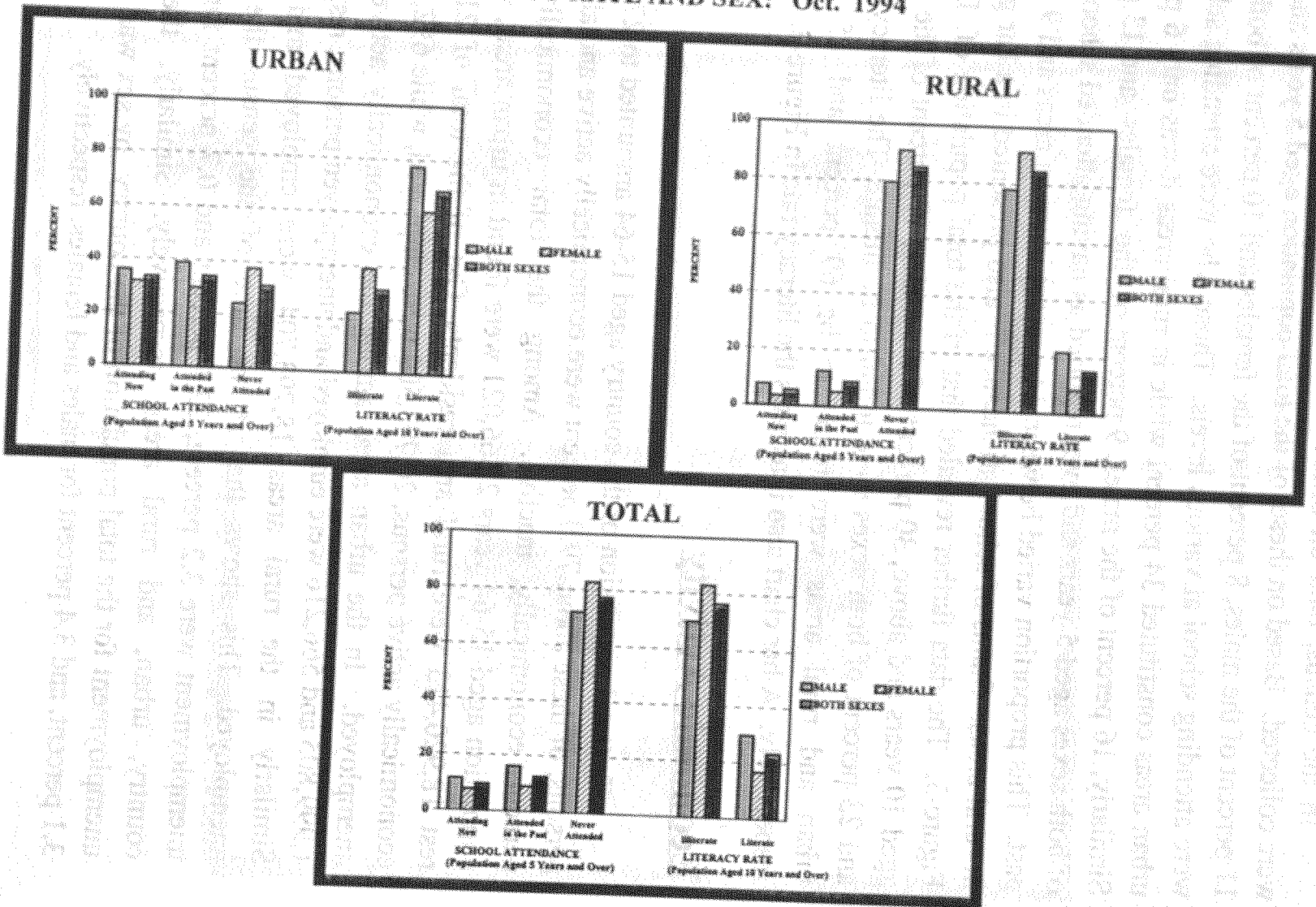
Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 11 percent of the males, 8 percent of the females and 10 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 34 percent while in rural areas it was only 6 percent. Similarly, 16 percent of the males, 9 percent of the females and 13 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This proportion varied between 34 percent in urban areas and 9 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Ethiopia aged 10 years and above, 30 percent of the males, 17 percent of the females and 23 percent of both sexes were found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 69 percent and 15 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

The total population of the country aged 15-64 amounted to 27,271,605 persons, of these about 79.0 percent were economically active and about 21.0 percent economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 2,566,021 were found in urban areas, while the rest 18,920,413 were rural area residents. Out of the total of 21,486,435 economically active persons, 20,793,509 were employed, while 692,926 were unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 1,999,805 and 566,216 were employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 18,793,704 were employed and 126,709 unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rates of unemployment were 3.2 percent, 22.1 percent and 0.7 percent for the total country, urban, and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the country by sex was seen to be 3.1 percent, and 3.4 percent for males and females, respectively.

Figure-3 POPULATION OF ETHIOPIA BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: Oct. 1994



Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census, data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the adjusted total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility experience reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 6.74 for the total country, 4.5 for urban areas and 7.2 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the country are 116 deaths, 98 deaths, and 121 deaths per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectations of life at birth are 49.8 years for males, 51.8 years for females and 50.7 years for both sexes for the total population of the country; 52.7 years for males, 56.0 years for females and 54.3 years for both sexes in urban areas; and 48.8 years for males, 51.0 years for females and 49.9 years for both sexes in rural areas.

Information on migration was collected in almost all regions of the country, except Affar and Somali Regions where most of the population lead nomadic life. According to the results that were collected during the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated amounted to 421,397 i.e. about 0.9 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated during the four years before the census date constituted 4.3 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 14.1 percent of the total population are migrants.

Considering in-migrants during the 12 months prior to the census date, 245,835 persons in-migrated to the urban areas, while 175,562 in-migrated to the rural areas. These constitute about 3.6 percent, and 0.4 percent of the total population of the urban and rural areas, respectively. Furthermore, those who in-migrated during the four years before the census date constituted about 14.8 percent, and 2.6 percent of the urban and rural population of the region, respectively. The census result also reveals that, about 44.7 percent of the total urban and 9.2 percent of the total rural population of the Country are migrants.

Housing

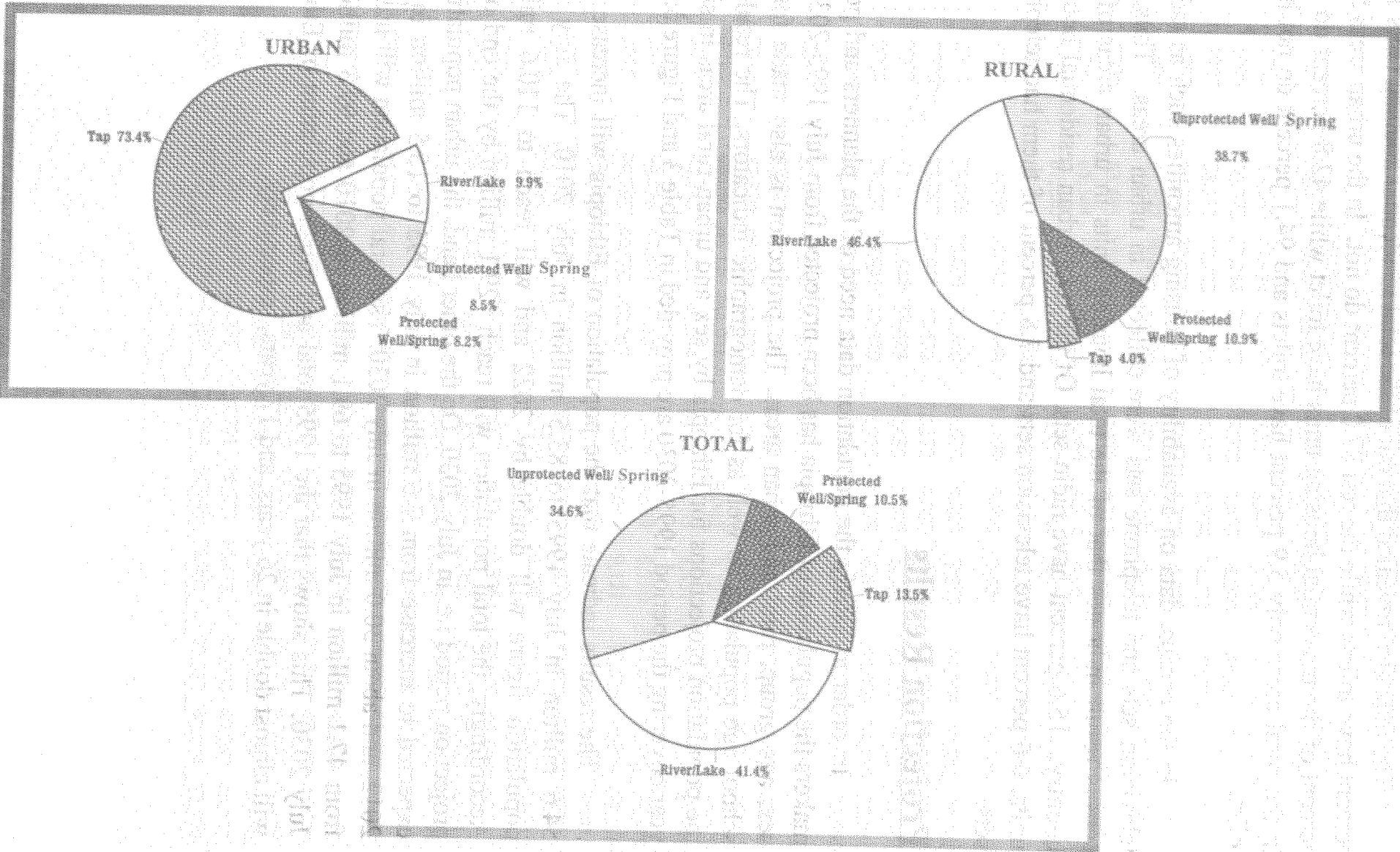
In the 1994 Population and Housing Census, detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 10,766,728 residential housing units in the country of which 1,482,589 are in urban areas and 9,284,139 are in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 16,208,096 for the country, 3,078,065 for urban and 13,130,031 for rural areas. These give an average of 3.2, 2.3 and 3.4 persons per room for the country, urban, and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 67.5 percent are made of wood and mud, 8.6 percent of stone, 0.6 percent of bricks and blocktes, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas, 81.1 percent and 8.7 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and of stone, respectively, while 3.5 percent are made of bricks and blockets. In the rural areas, 65.4 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while 8.6 percent are made of stone.

The information on sources of water supply shows that 13.5 percent of the housing units use piped water; 10.5 percent use protected wells or springs; 34.6 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 41.4 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 73.4 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 8.2 percent use protected wells/springs; 8.5 percent use unprotected wells or springs, and 9.9 percent use rivers, lakes and ponds. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 4.0 percent, those that use protected wells or springs amounted to 10.9 percent, and those that use unprotected well or springs accounted for 38.7 percent, and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds accounted for 46.4 percent (see Figure-4).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in urban areas of the country, 25.4 percent have private electric meters, 40.3 percent have shared electric meters, 32.7 percent use lanterns or kerosene lamps.

**Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
ETHIOPIA, Oct. 1994**



The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 13.0 percent have toilets while the rest 87.0 percent do not. In the urban areas 57.2 percent of the residential housing units have toilet while 42.8 percent do not. In the rural areas only 5.9 percent have toilets and 94.1 percent do not have toilet.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as radios, television sets and telephone sets were collected in urban areas. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in urban areas of the country, 15.6 percent have radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, 6.6 percent have television sets and 7.8 percent of them had telephone sets.

Projection Results

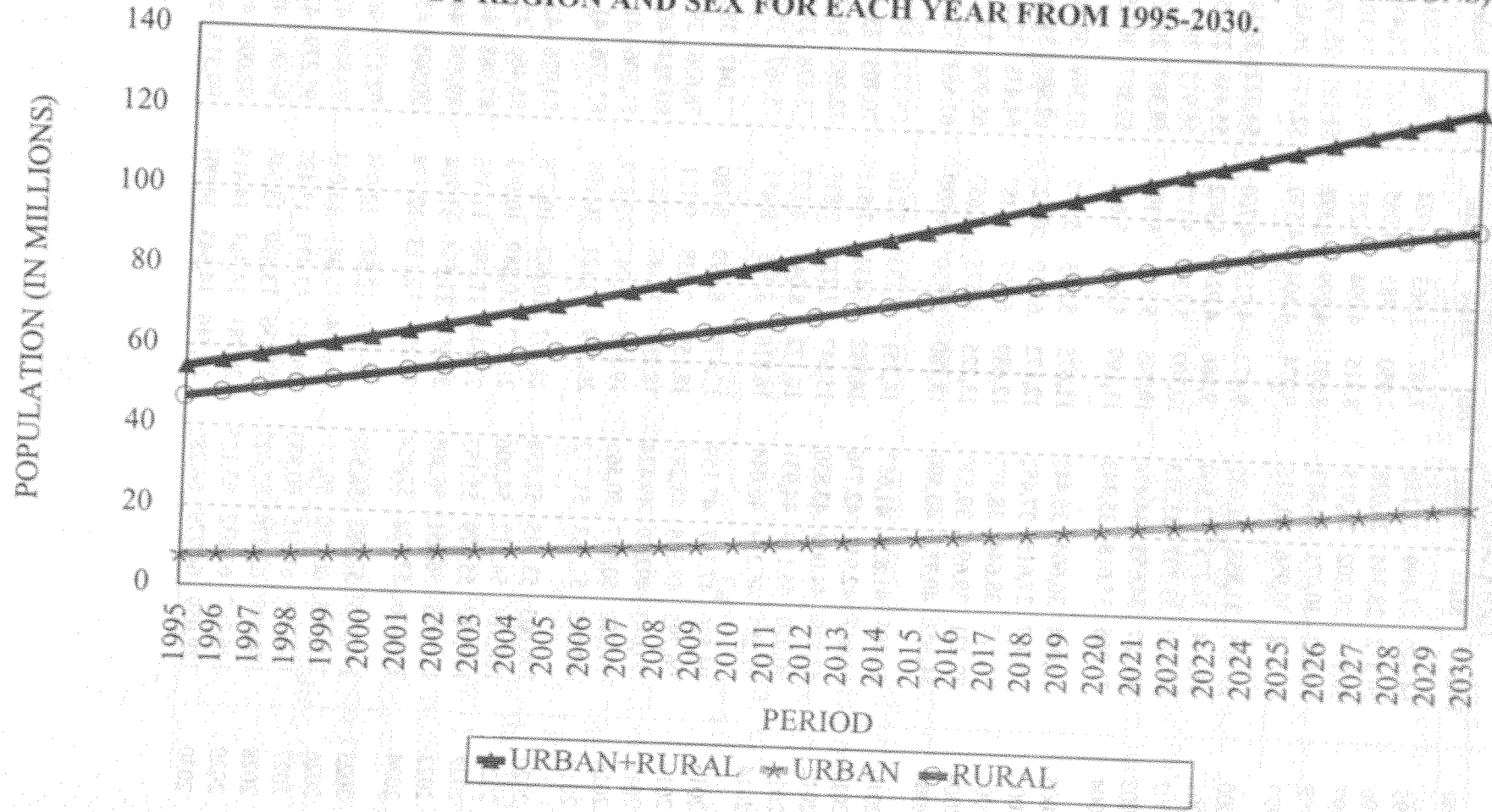
In order to satisfy the population data need of the planners and policy makers the population of Ethiopia has been projected from July 1995-2030 by sex, age group, rural and urban areas. The projection is also made for the school age population as well as for demographic indicators. The results of the population projections for Ethiopia by sex and urban-rural areas in single year covering the period 1995-2030 are provided in Table 3 and Figure 5.

The results indicate that the population of Ethiopia will increase from 54.6 million in July 1995 to 83.5 million in July 2010. The July 1995 population figure will double by 2022 and will reach to 110.6 million. Accordingly, the total population will reach 129.1 million by the end of the projection period i.e. in July 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from 7.6 million in July 1995 to 15.5 million in July 2012, and about 30.0 million in July 2030. The rural population will increase from 47.1 million in July 1995 to 69.1 million in 2010 and 99.3 million in July 2030. This shows that the 1995 total and urban population of Ethiopia will almost double in 26 years, and 17 years, respectively.

TABLE 3 PROJECTED TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION SIZE (IN THOUSANDS)
BY REGION AND SEX FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1995 TO 2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	54,649	27,499	27,150	7,587	3,663	3,924	47,062	23,836	23,226
1996	56,372	28,344	28,028	7,950	3,885	4,065	48,422	24,459	23,963
1997	58,117	29,202	28,915	8,315	4,094	4,221	49,802	25,108	24,694
1998	59,882	30,071	29,811	8,691	4,299	4,392	51,191	25,772	25,419
1999	61,672	30,956	30,716	9,074	4,504	4,570	52,598	26,452	26,146
2000	63,495	31,858	31,637	9,473	4,713	4,760	54,022	27,145	26,877
2001	65,344	32,775	32,569	9,886	4,924	4,962	55,458	27,851	27,607
2002	67,220	33,707	33,513	10,307	5,134	5,173	56,913	28,573	28,340
2003	69,127	34,653	34,474	10,745	5,347	5,398	58,382	29,306	29,076
2004	71,066	35,618	35,448	11,199	5,568	5,631	59,867	30,050	29,817
2005	73,044	36,604	36,440	11,675	5,803	5,872	61,369	30,801	30,568
2006	75,067	37,615	37,452	12,172	6,050	6,122	62,895	31,565	31,330
2007	77,127	38,644	38,483	12,689	6,307	6,382	64,438	32,337	32,101
2008	79,221	39,691	39,530	13,225	6,575	6,650	65,996	33,116	32,880
2009	81,343	40,753	40,590	13,780	6,850	6,930	67,563	33,903	33,660
2010	83,483	41,826	41,657	14,351	7,135	7,216	69,132	34,691	34,441
2011	85,647	42,911	42,736	14,942	7,431	7,511	70,705	35,480	35,225
2012	87,839	44,009	43,830	15,547	7,732	7,815	72,292	36,277	36,015
2013	90,050	45,119	44,931	16,172	8,045	8,127	73,878	37,074	36,804
2014	92,283	46,239	46,044	16,816	8,365	8,451	75,467	37,874	37,593
2015	94,526	47,367	47,159	17,479	8,699	8,780	77,047	38,668	38,379
2016	96,795	48,508	48,287	18,159	9,038	9,121	78,636	39,470	39,166
2017	99,083	49,659	49,424	18,859	9,388	9,471	80,224	40,271	39,953
2018	101,382	50,817	50,565	19,576	9,747	9,829	81,806	41,070	40,736
2019	103,695	51,983	51,712	20,319	10,121	10,198	83,376	41,862	41,514
2020	106,003	53,145	52,858	21,077	10,501	10,576	84,926	42,644	42,282
2021	108,318	54,312	54,006	21,852	10,889	10,963	86,466	43,423	43,043
2022	110,632	55,479	55,153	22,644	11,286	11,358	87,988	44,193	43,795
2023	112,956	56,651	56,305	23,458	11,694	11,764	89,498	44,957	44,541
2024	115,276	57,822	57,454	24,291	12,113	12,178	90,985	45,709	45,276
2025	117,586	58,988	58,598	25,147	12,542	12,605	92,439	46,446	45,993
2026	119,893	60,150	59,743	26,024	12,981	13,043	93,869	47,169	46,700
2027	122,198	61,315	60,883	26,919	13,430	13,489	95,279	47,885	47,394
2028	124,498	62,476	62,022	27,836	13,890	13,946	96,662	48,586	48,076
2029	126,787	63,632	63,155	28,781	14,363	14,418	98,006	49,269	48,737
2030	129,059	64,779	64,280	29,746	14,845	14,901	99,313	49,934	49,379

FIGURE 5: PROJECTED TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION SIZE (IN MILLIONS) BY REGION AND SEX FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1995-2030.



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for TIGRAY REGION

S U M M A R Y R E P O R T

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Tigray Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population Size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Tigray Region as of October 1994 is **3,136,267**; of which **1,542,165** are males and **1,594,102** females. The percentage share of males is 49.2 percent while that of females is 50.8 percent. The urban residents of Tigray Region number 468,478 while its rural residents number 2,667,789.

The 1994 census result indicated that there are 719,160 households in Tigray Region with an average of 4.3 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 121,178 households with an average of 3.8 persons per household and 597,982 households with an average of 4.5 persons per household reside in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Tigray Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 44.8 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is slightly over half (i.e. 51.2 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about four percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer the population pyramid on Figure-1. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Tigray Region indicates that 95.5 percent are Orthodox Christians, 4.1 percent Muslims and 0.4 percent Catholics.

The religious composition of the urban as well as the rural areas follow similar pattern to that of the total population of the region. Orthodox Christians constitute 87.4 of the urban and 96.9 percent of the rural population. Next to Orthodox Christians, 11.9 percent of the urban and 2.7 percent of the rural population are Muslims and 0.5 percent of the urban and 0.4 percent of the rural population are Catholics.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of the residents of Tigray Region are found to be 94.8 percent Tigraway, 2.6 percent Amara, 0.9 percent Eritreans, 0.7 percent Saho, and 0.7 percent Agew/Kamyr. Among the urban population of the region 92.1 percent are Tigraway, 5.5 are Amara, 0.9 are Eritreans and 0.4 are Agew/Kamyr. The data obtained revealed that the proportion of Tigraway is also large in rural areas being 95.2 percent of the rural population while 2.1 percent are Amara, 0.9 percent are Eritreans, and 0.8 percent are Saho.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged ten years and over 38.6 percent are never married, 48.2 percent are currently married, and 13.2 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 47.4 percent of the males and 30.4 percent of the females are never married; 48.5 percent of the males and 48.0 percent of the females are currently married, and 4.2 percent of the males and 21.6 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 45.0 percent of the urban and 37.4 percent of the rural population are never married, 35.6 percent of the urban and 50.6 percent of the rural population are currently married and 19.4 percent of the urban and 12.0 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1. POPULATION PYRAMID: TIGRAY REGION, Oct.1994

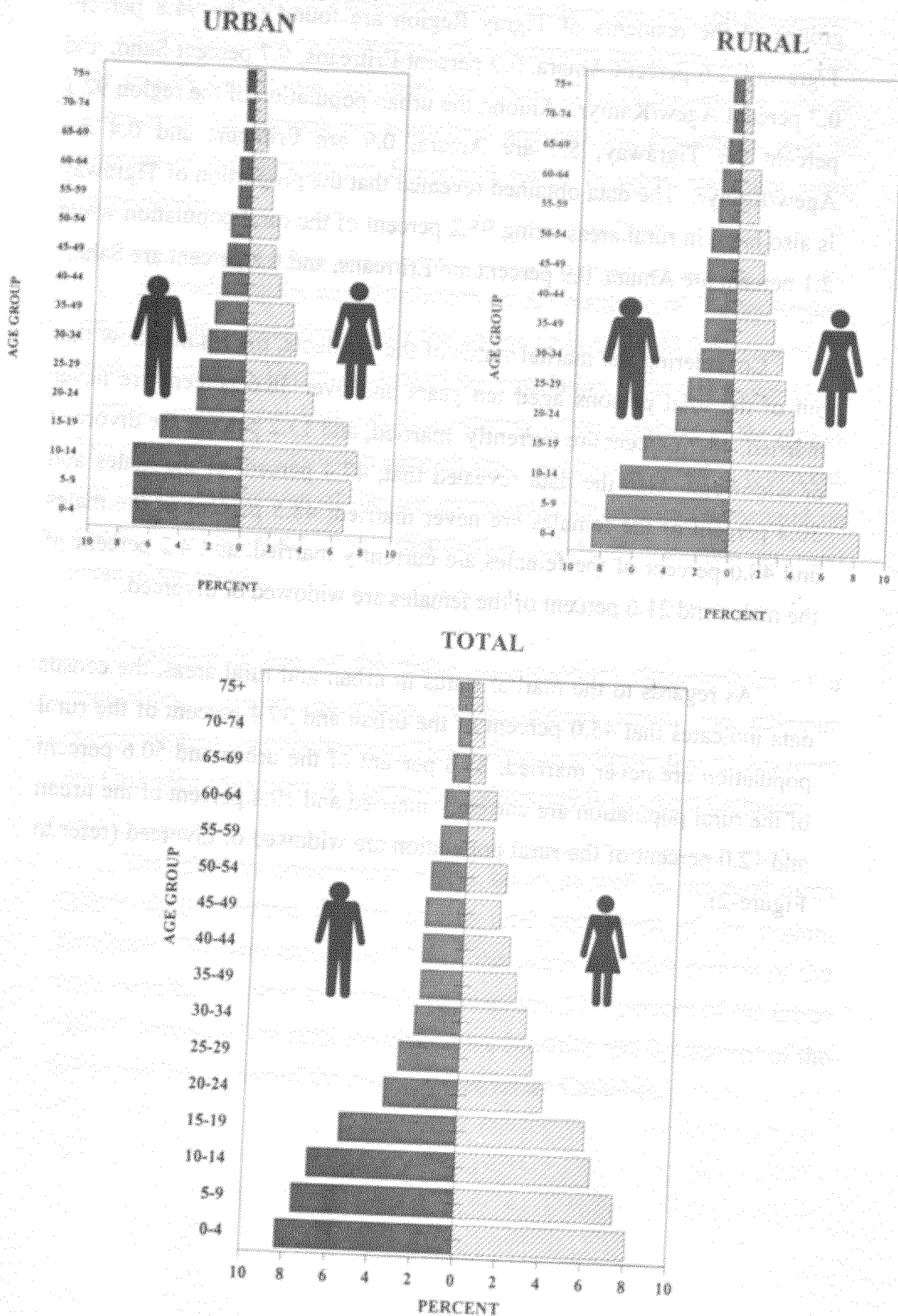
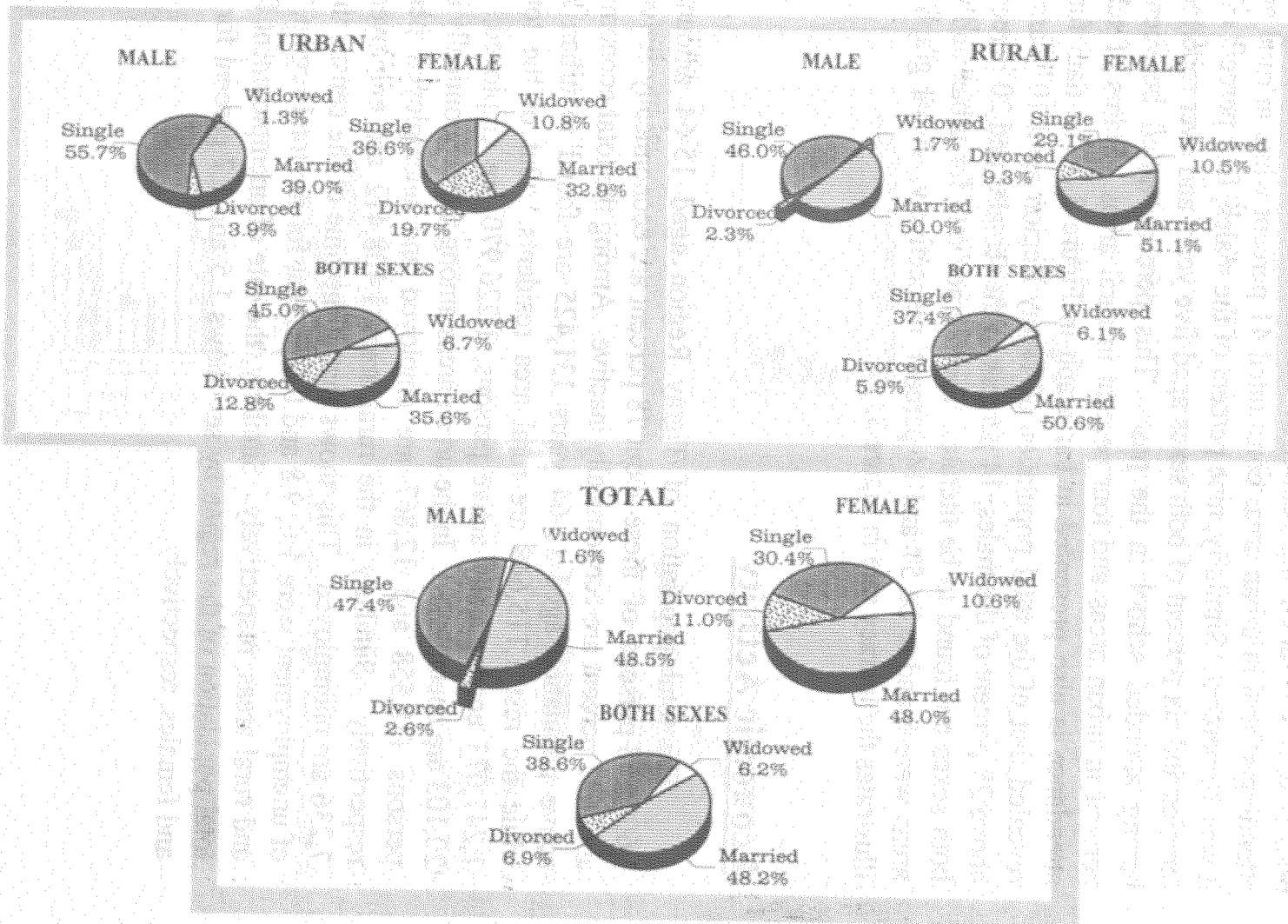


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: TIGRAY REGION, Oct. 1994



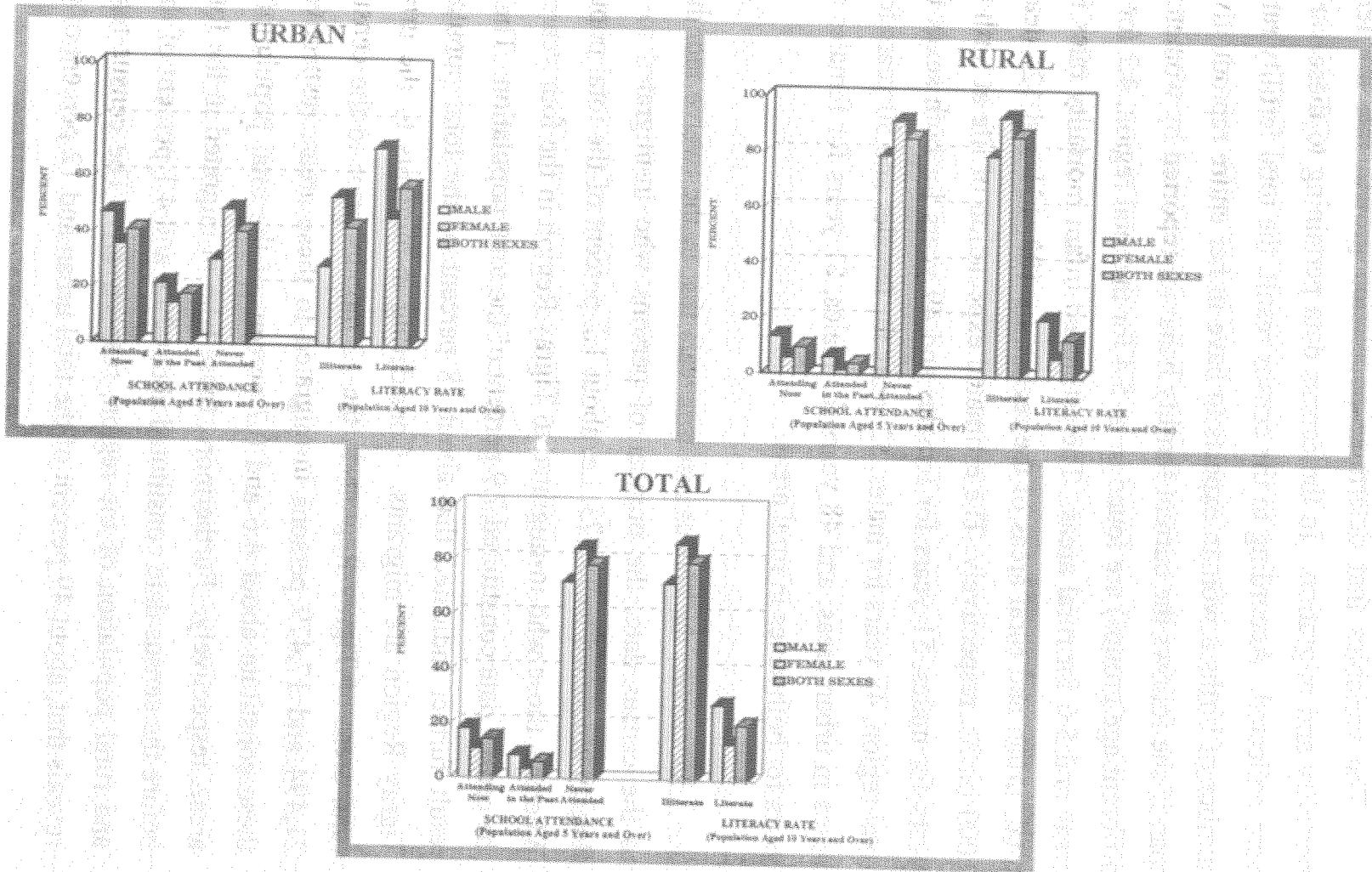
Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged five years and over, 18 percent of the males, 11 percent of the females and 15 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 41 percent while in rural areas it was 10 percent. Similarly, nine percent of the males, four percent of the females and six percent of both sexes aged five years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 18 percent in urban areas and four percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in bar graph in Figure 3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Tigray Region aged 10 years and above 28 percent of the males, 14 percent of the females and 20 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 57 and 14 percent, respectively. A bar graph also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure 3.

Economic Activity

The total population of Tigray Region aged 15-64 amounts to 1,605,768 persons, of these about 78 percent are economically active and about 22 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 131,425 are found in urban areas, while the rest 1,115,648 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 1,247,073 economically active persons, 1,226,970 are employed, while 20,103 are unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 118,558 and 12,867 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 1,108,412 are employed and 7,236 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 1.6, 9.8 and 0.6 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 1.5 and 1.7 percent for males and females, respectively.

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX; TIGRAY REGION Oct. 1994



Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 5.4 for the total region, 4.2 for urban areas and 5.6 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the region are 123, 121 and 123 death per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 48 years for males, 51 years for females and 49 years for both sexes for the total region, 48 years for males, 52 years for females and 50 years for both sexes in urban areas; and 48 years for males, 51 years for females and 50 years for both sexes in rural areas.

Moreover, the census result reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Tigray Region amounted to 38,973, i.e. about 1.2 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Tigray Region in the four years before the census date constituted 7.9 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 18 percent of the total population of Tigray Region are migrants. Considering in-migrants to the urban and rural areas of Tigray Region, in the 12 months prior to the census date, 21,494 and 17,479 persons in-migrated to these areas, respectively and these constitute about 4.6 and 0.7 percent of the total population of the areas, respectively. Furthermore, those who in-migrated in the four years before the census date constituted about 29.6 and 4.1 percent of the urban and rural population of the region, respectively. The census result also reveals that, about 49 percent of the total urban and 12 percent of the total

rural population of the region are migrants. And one can conclude that the in-migrants substantially contribute to the annual growth rate of the population of Tigray Region.

Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Tigray Region detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 686,876 residential housing units in Tigray Region of which 115,421 are in urban areas and 571,455 are in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 1,112,861 for the region as a whole, 165,769 for urban and 947,092 for rural areas. These give an average of 2.8, 2.7 and 2.8 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 25.0 percent are made of wood and mud, 72.8 percent of stone, 0.2 percent of bricks and blocktes, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas 41.6 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while 54 percent are made of stone. In the rural areas 21.7 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while three quarters (76.6 percent) are made of stone.

The information on sources of water supply shows that 13.9 percent of the housing units use piped water; 7.5 percent use protected wells or springs; 36.5 percent unprotected wells or springs, and 41.9 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 66.9 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 7.5 percent, 14 percent and 11.6 percent of them use protected well/spring; unprotected wells or springs; and river, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units

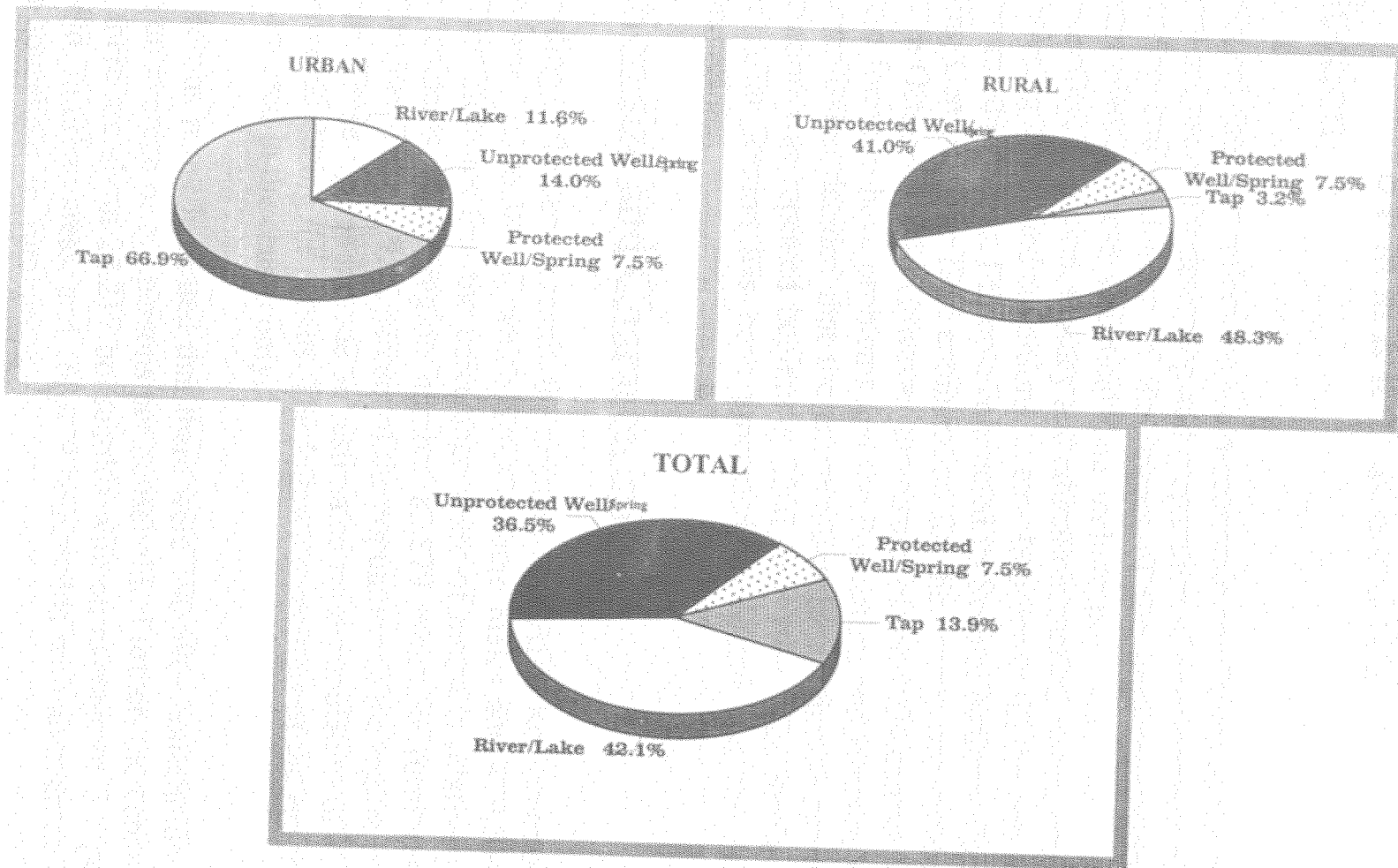
which use piped water accounted for only 3.2 percent, protected wells or springs for 7.5 percent, unprotected wells or springs for 41 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 48.3 percent (See Figure-4).

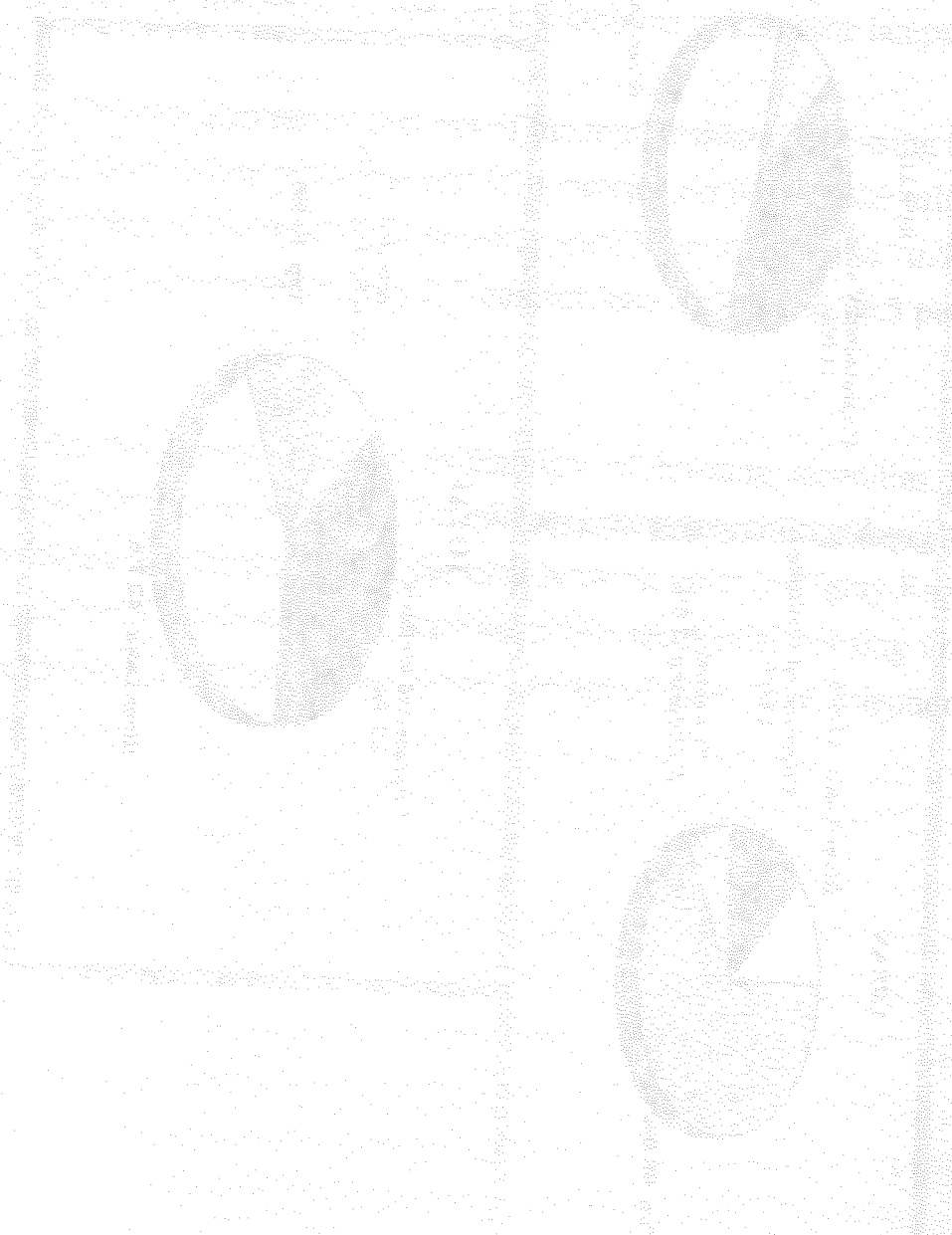
In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 13.1 percent have private electric meters, 35.3 percent have shared electric meters, 48.7 percent use lanterns or kerosene lamps.

The data also reveal that out of the total residential housing units 7.0 percent have toilets while the rest 92.1 percent do not. In the urban areas 28.6 percent of the residential housing units have toilet while 70.0 percent do not. In the rural areas only 2.7 percent have toilets and 96.5 percent do not.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Tigray Region, 14 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units two percent have Television sets and two percent of them have Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
TIGRAY REGION, Oct. 1994





ACTIVATION

The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for AFFAR REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census. The field enumeration for the census was conducted in all regions in October 1994. However, the results of the 1994 census in Affar Region were found to have problems and the Population and Housing Census Central Commission decided that the enumeration be conducted again. Thus the enumeration was repeated beginning 22nd July 1996. The results of the census for Affar Region has been processed, evaluated and the report is prepared and printed.

Population size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Affar Region as of 22nd July 1996 was 1,106,383 of which 626,839 were males and 479,544 were females. This indicates that the percentage share of males is relatively high. The urban residents of the region number 85,879 while its rural residents number 1,020,504. That is, 92.2 percent of the population in the region is living in rural areas. These figures include an estimated rural population of 8,199 in areas not covered during the census. The following sections of the report refer to the area covered in the census only.

The census result indicated that there were 190,696 households in the region with an average of 5.7 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 22,217 households with an average of 3.7 persons per household in urban areas, and 168,479 households with an average of 6.0 persons per household in rural areas.

Ethnic identity is another important attribute of a population. Distribution of the major ethnic groups in the region is provided in the following table.

URBAN + RURAL			URBAN		
Ethnic Groups	Number	%	Ethnic Groups	Number	%
Affar	1,008,205	91.8	Amara	36,506	42.5
Amara	49,600	4.5	Affar	27,997	32.6
Argoba	10,136	0.9	Tigraway	6,701	7.8
Tigraway	9,019	0.9	Oromo	5,778	6.7
Oromo	8,602	0.8	Argoba	2,242	2.6
Others	12,622	1.2	Others	6,655	7.8
Total	1,098,184	100.0	Total	85,879	100.0

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Affar Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 46.1 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is just above half (i.e. 52.1 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 1.8 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid on Figure-1. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

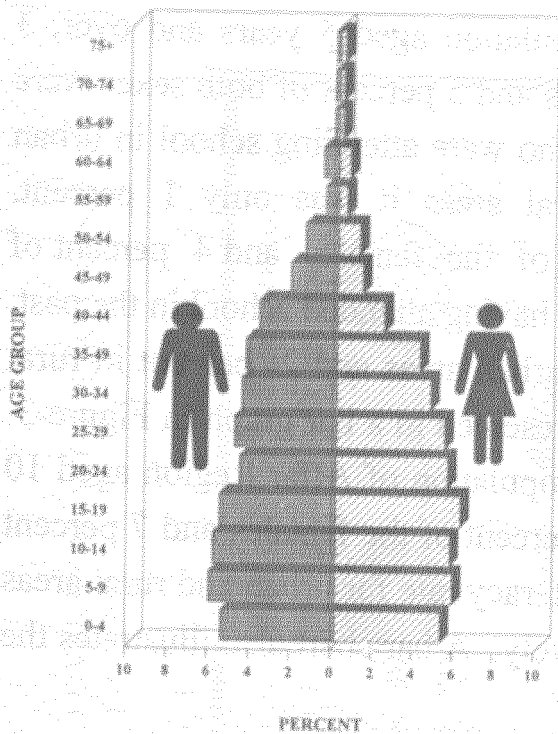
Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of the region indicates that 95.6 percent are Muslims, and 3.9 percent Orthodox Christians. The remaining 0.5 percent is constituted by other religions. In urban parts of the region Muslims again stood first constituting 63.3 percent of the population. Next to Muslims 32.8 percent of the urban population are Orthodox Christians and 2.9 percent Protestants.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 51.3 percent are never married 43.1 percent are currently married, and 5.6 percent are divorced and widowed. Also the data revealed that, 58.9 percent of the males and 41.3 percent of the females are never married; 37.5 percent of the males and 50.6 percent of the females are currently married, and 3.6 percent of the males and 8.1 percent of the females are widowed and divorced.

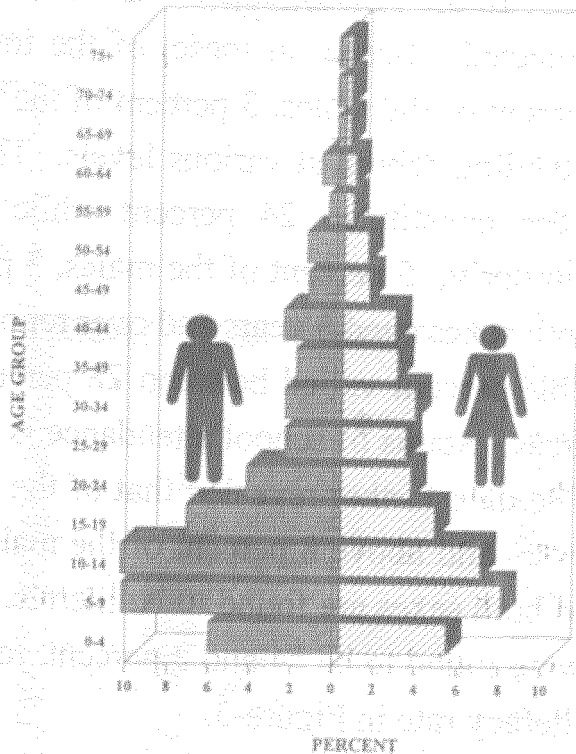
As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 41.9 percent of the urban and 52.2 percent of the rural population are never married, 42.7 percent of the urban and 43.2 percent of the rural population are currently married and 15.4 percent of the urban and 4.6 percent of the rural population are widowed and divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: AFAR REGION, July 1996

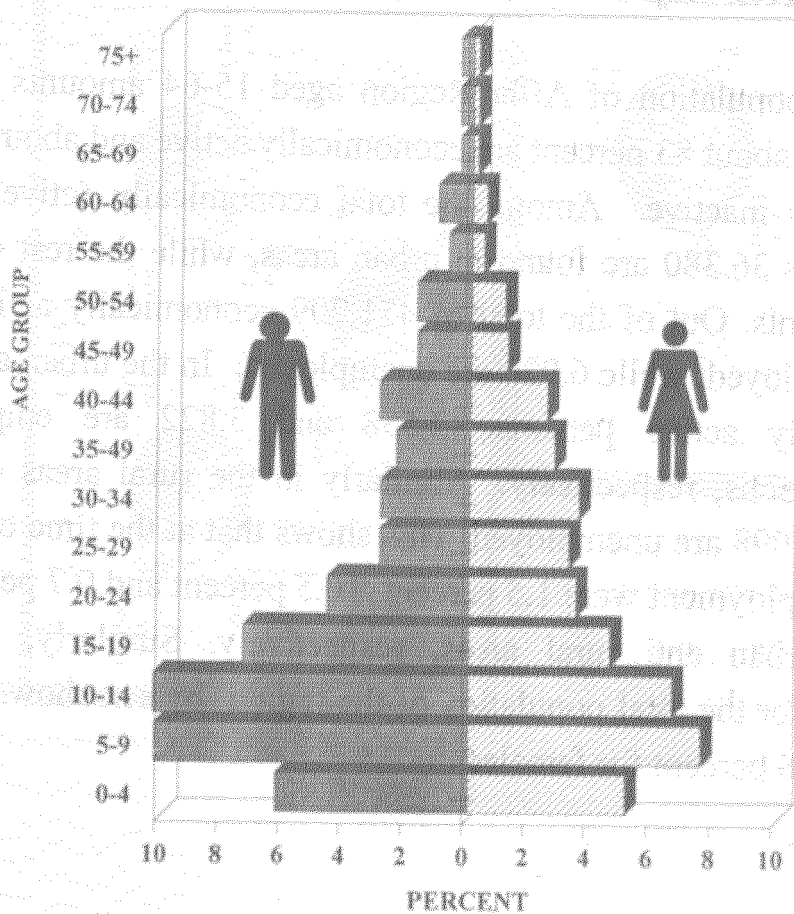
URBAN



RURAL



TOTAL



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 3 percent of the males, 3 percent of the females and 3 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 24 percent while in rural areas it was only 1 percent. Similarly, 5 percent of the males, 3 percent of the females and 4 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 28 percent in urban areas and 2 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Affar Region aged 10 years and above 8 percent of the males, 6 percent of the females and 7 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 54 and 3 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

The total population of Affar Region aged 15-64 amounts to 571,683 persons, of these about 83 percent are economically active and about 17 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 36,380 are found in urban areas, while the rest 435,329 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 471,709 economically active persons, 464,789 are employed, while 6,920 are unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 32,558 and 3,822 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 432,231 are employed and 3,098 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 1.5 percent, 10.5 percent and 0.7 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 1.4 percent for males and 1.6 percent for females.

Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: AFAR REGION, July 1996

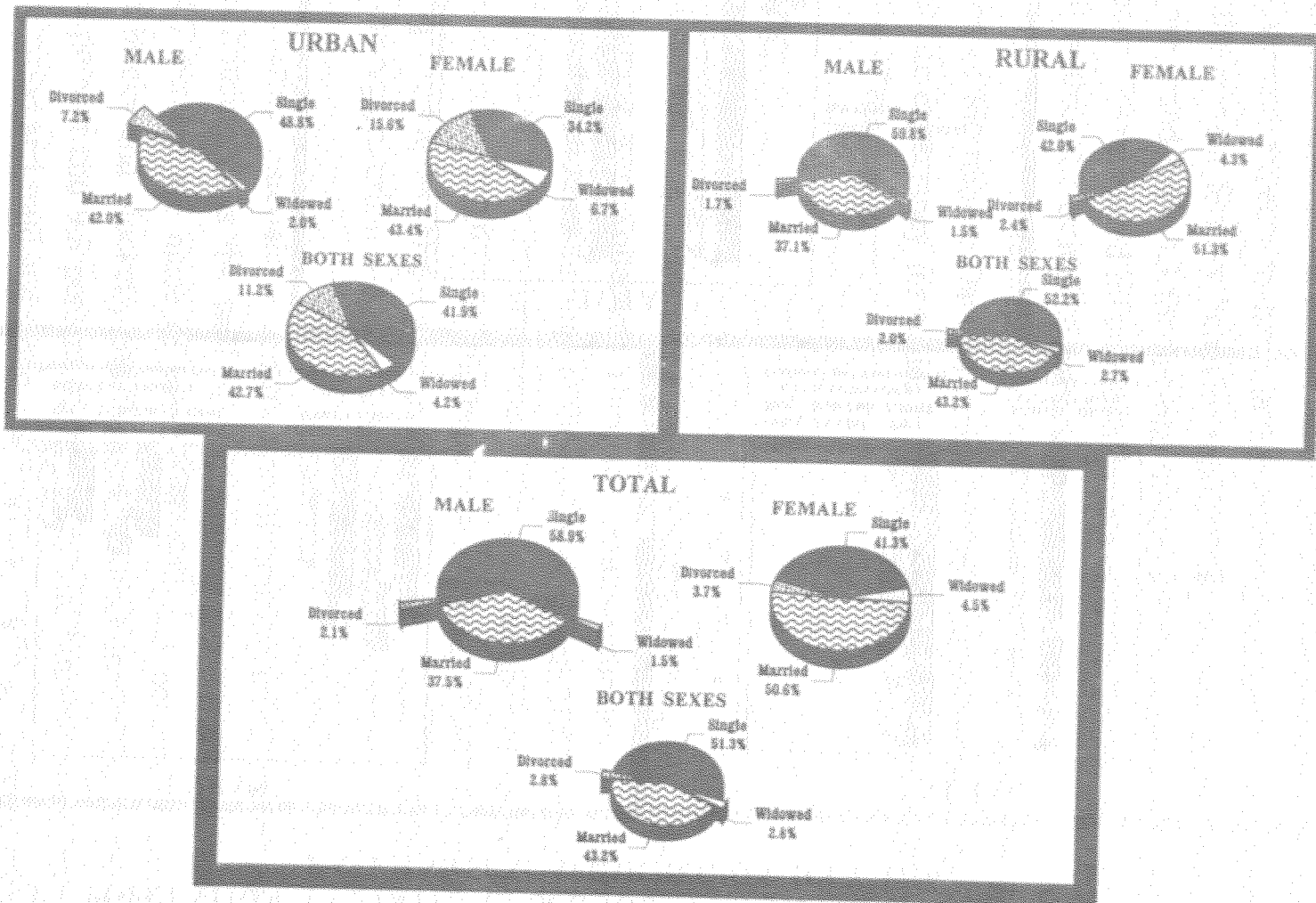
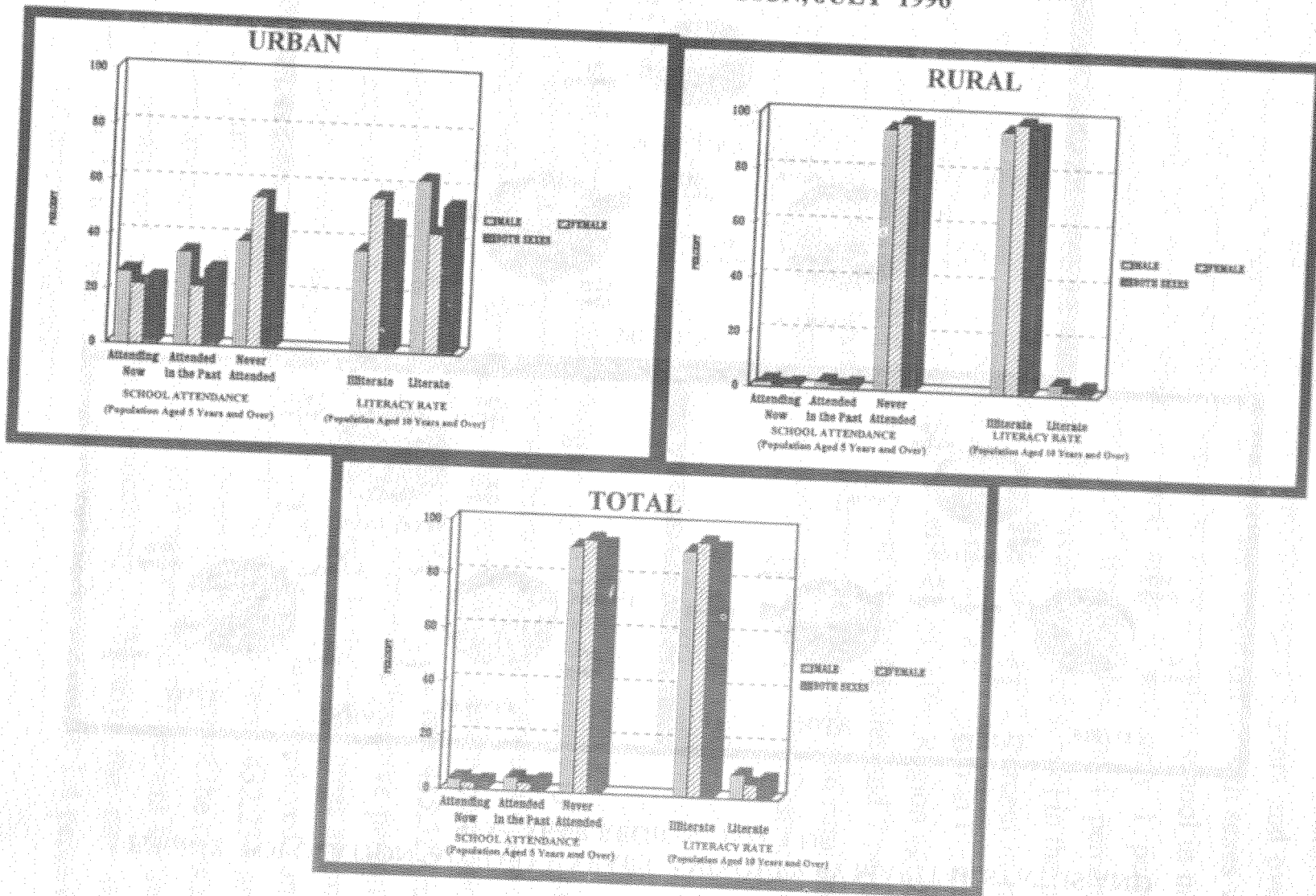


Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: AFFAR REGION, JULY 1996



Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census, data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 3.3 for the total region, 3.1 for urban areas and 3.3 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rate of Affar Region is 118 deaths, per 1000 births. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 53.1 years for males 47.0 years for females and 50.1 years for both sexes for the total population of the region. Data on migration was not collected in the census. Note that life expectancy for males is higher than the females unlike the life expectancy of other regions.

Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Affar Region detailed data on housing were collected. Thus, the results indicated that there were 188,860 residential housing units in the region of which 21,678 were in urban areas and 167,182 were in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units were 229,979 for the region as a whole, 39,107 for urban and 190,872 for rural areas. These give an average of 4.7, 2.2 and 5.3 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 44.6 percent are made of wood and thatch, 14.7 percent are made of wood and mud, 2.3 percent of stone, 0.5 percent of bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas, 73.6 percent and 9.8 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and stone, respectively, while 2.1 percent are made of bricks and blockets. In the rural areas the wall of 49.8 percent of the housing units are made of wood and thatch, 7.0 percent of made up of wood and mud, while 2.2 percent are made of reed and bamboo and 1.3 percent made of stone.

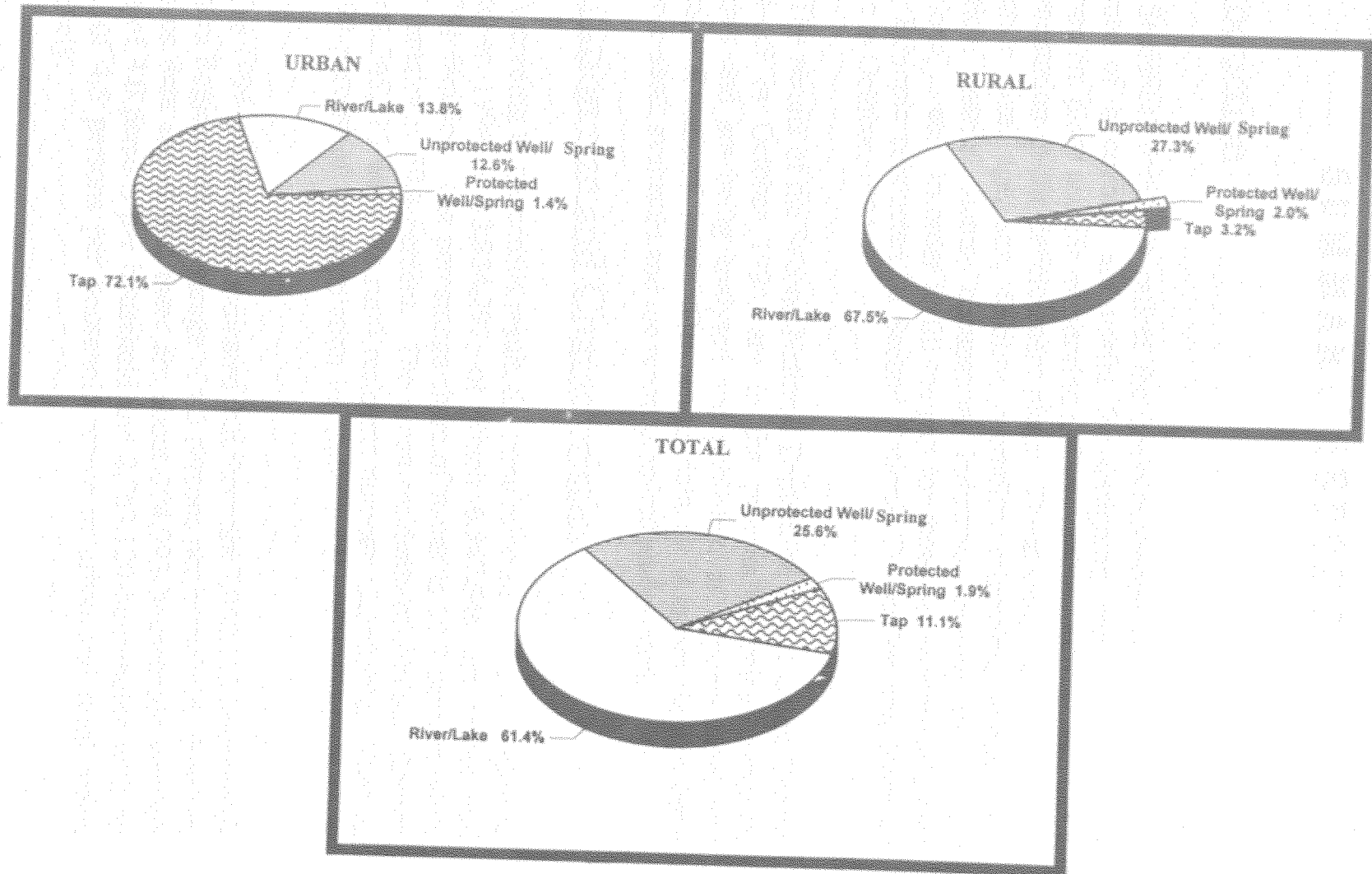
The information on sources of water supply shows that 11.1 percent of the housing units use piped water; 1.9 percent use protected wells or springs; 25.5 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 61.2 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 71.7 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 1.4 percent, 12.6 percent and 13.7 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells or springs and rivers, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 3.2 percent, protected wells or springs for 2.0 percent, unprotected wells or springs for 27.2 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 67.4 percent (see Figure-4).

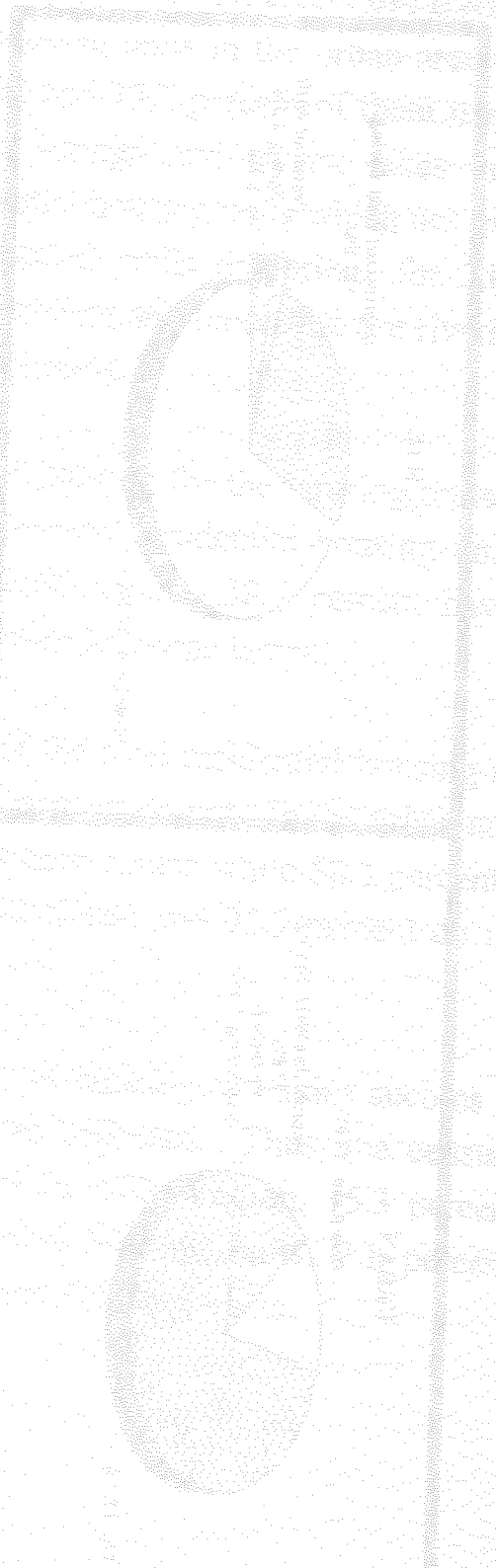
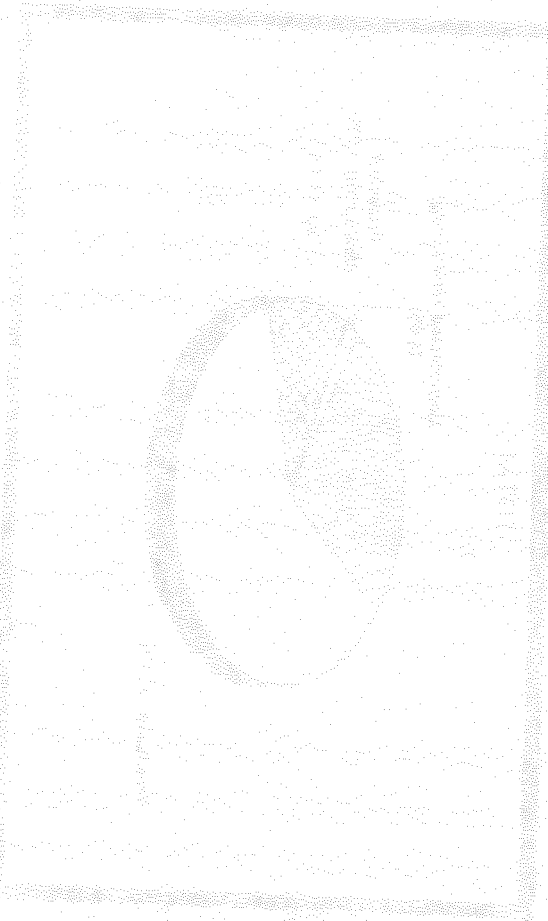
In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the cities, 14.3 percent have private electric meters, 38.7 percent have shared electric meters, 40.0 percent use lanterns or kerosene lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 8.3 percent have toilets while the rest 91.6 percent do not. In the urban areas 41.6 percent of the residential housing units have toilets while 58.3 percent do not. In the rural areas only 3.9 percent have toilets and 95.9 percent do not have toilets.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Affar Region, 15.3 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, 2.1 percent have Television sets and 1.7 percent of them had Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
AFFAR REGION, JULY, 1996





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The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for AMHARA REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Amhara Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Amhara Region as of October 1994 is **13,834,297**; of which **6,947,546** are males and **6,886,751** females. The percentage share of males is 50.2 percent while that of females is 49.8 percent. The urban residents of Amhara Region number 1,265,315 while its rural residents number 12,568,982. That is, above 90 percent of the population in Amhara Region is living in rural areas.

The 1994 census result indicated that there are 3,068,113 households in Amhara Region with an average of 4.5 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 304,993 households with an average of 4.0 persons per household and 2,763,120 households with an average of 4.5 persons per household reside in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Amhara Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 44.1 percent of the

total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is slightly over half (i.e. 52.0 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 3.9 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer the population pyramid on Figure-1. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Amhara Region indicates that 81.5 percent are Orthodox Christians, 18.1 percent Muslims and 0.1 percent Protestants. The religious composition of the urban as well as the rural areas follow similar pattern to that of the total population of region. Orthodox Christians constitute 76.4 of the urban and 82.0 percent of the rural population. Next to Orthodox Christians, 23.0 percent of the urban and 17.9 percent of the rural population are Muslims and 0.5 percent of the urban and 0.04 percent of the rural population are Catholics.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of Amara Region residents are found to be 91.2 percent Amara, 3.0 percent Oromo, 2.7 percent Agew/Awingi, 1.2 percent Kimant, and 1.0 percent Agew/Kamyr. Among the urban population of the region 92.1 percent are Amara, 2.5 are Tigraway, 1.6 are Agew/Awingi and 1.6 are Oromo. The data obtained revealed that the proportion of Amara is also large in rural areas being 91.1 percent of the rural population while 3.2 percent are Oromos, 2.8 percent are Agew/Awingi, 1.3 percent are Kimant, and 1.1 percent are Agew/Kamyr.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 33.4 percent are never married, 52.8 percent are currently married, and 13.9 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 41.0 percent of the males and 25.6 percent of the females are never married; 52.5 percent of the males and 53.0 percent of the females are currently married, and 6.5 percent of the males and 21.5 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 46.3 percent of the urban and 31.9 percent of the rural population are never married, 35.0 percent of the urban and 54.7 percent of the rural population are currently married and 18.7 percent of the urban and 13.3 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: AMHARA REGION, Oct. 1994

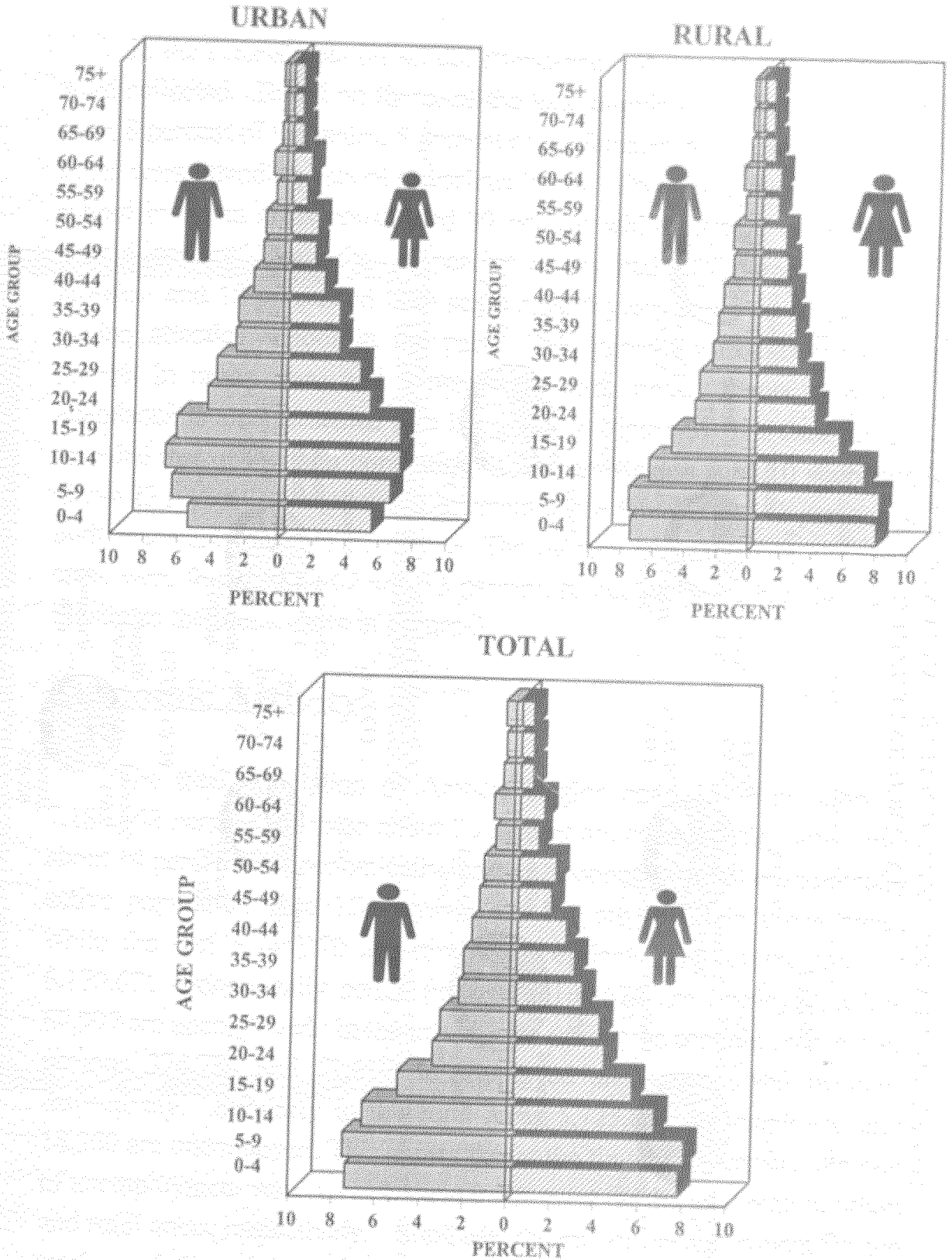
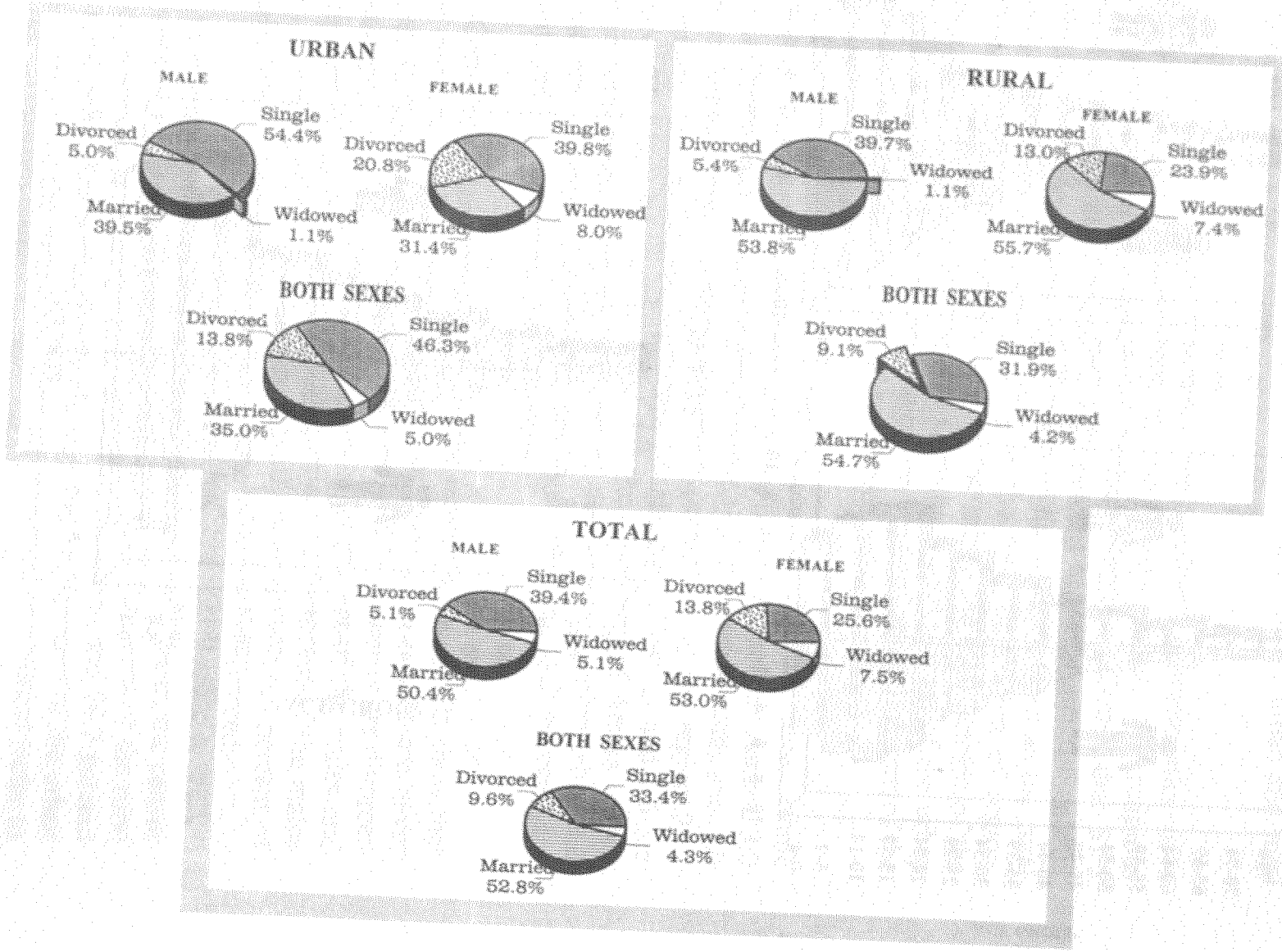


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: AMHARA REGION, Oct. 1994



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 8 percent of the males, 5 percent of the females and 7 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 33 percent while in rural areas it was only 4 percent. Similarly, 14 percent of the males, 7 percent of the females and 10 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 28 percent in urban areas and 9 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Amhara Region aged 10 years and above 23 percent of the males, 12 percent of the females and 18 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 62 and 13 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

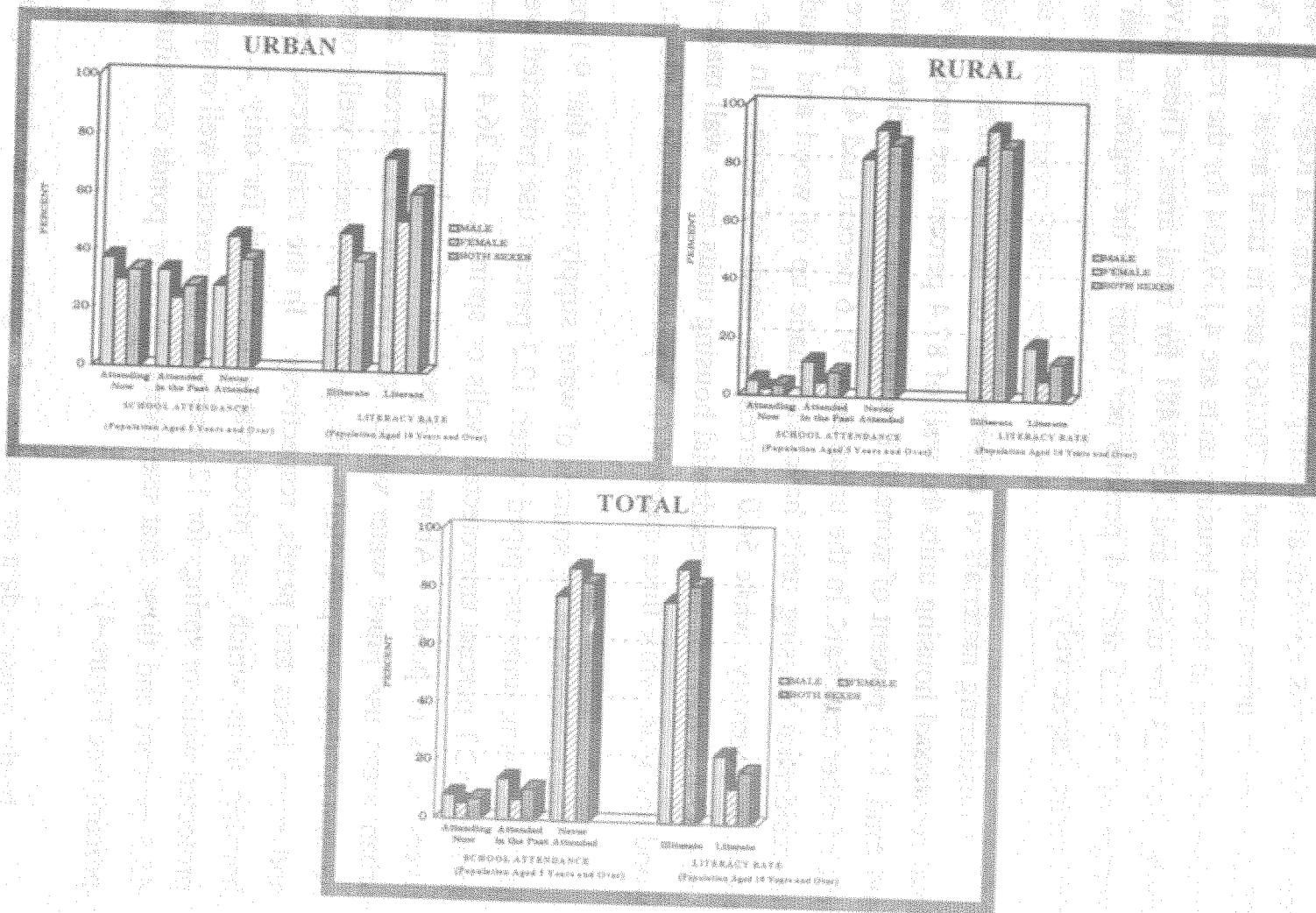
The total population of Amhara Region aged 15-64 amounts to 7,188,468 persons, of these about 86 percent are economically active and about 14 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 426,401 are found in urban areas, while the rest 5,744,270 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 6,170,671 economically active persons, 6,100,674 are employed, while 69,997 are unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 374,784 and 51,617 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 5,725,890 are employed and 18,380 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 1.1, 12.1 and 0.3 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 1.1 and 1.2 percent for males and females, respectively.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 4.3 for the total region, 2.7 for urban areas and 4.5 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the region are 116, 102 and 117 death per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 50 years for males, 52 years for females and 51 years for both sexes for the total population of the region, 52 years for males, 56 years for females and 54 years for both sexes in urban areas; and 50 years for males, 52 years for females and 51 years for both sexes in rural areas.

Moreover, the census result reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Amhara Region amounted to 119,346, i.e. about 0.9 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Amhara Region in the four years before the census date constituted 4.7 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 10.8 percent of the total population of Amhara Region are migrants. Considering in-migrants to the urban and rural areas of Amhara Region, in the 12 months prior to the census date, 57,869 and 61,477 persons in-migrated to these areas, respectively and these constitute about 4.6 and 0.5 percent of the total population of the areas, respectively. Furthermore, those who in-migrated in the four years before the census date constituted about 20.4 and 3.1 percent of the urban and rural population of the region, respectively. The census result also reveals that, about 43.4 percent of the total urban and 7.5 percent of the total rural population of the region are migrants. And one can conclude that the in-migrants substantially contribute to the annual growth rate of the population of Amhara Region.

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: AMHARA Oct. 1994



Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Amhara Region detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 2,985,268 residential housing units in Amhara Region of which 285,203 are in urban areas and 2,700,065 are in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 4,139,604 for the region as a whole, 540,123 for urban and 3,599,481 for rural areas. These give an average of 3.3, 2.3 and 3.4 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 87.4 percent are made of wood and mud, 11.1 percent of stone, 0.1 percent bricks and blocktes, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas 91.6 percent and 4.5 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and stone, respectively, while 54.0 percent are made of stone. In the rural areas 87.0 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while three quarters (11.8 percent) are made of stone.

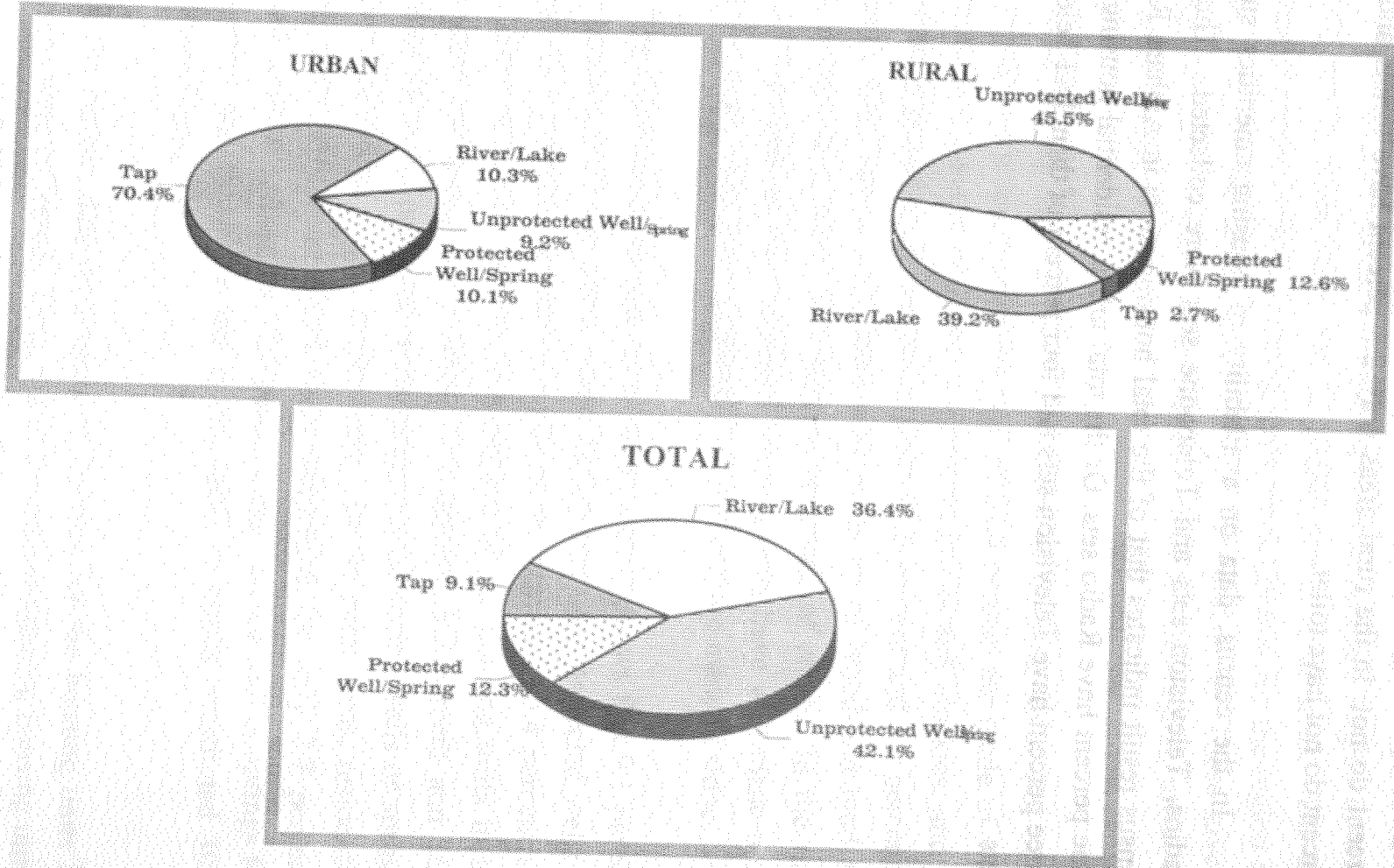
The information on sources of water supply shows that 9.1 percent of the housing units use piped water; 12.3 percent use protected wells or springs; 42.1 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 36.4 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 70.4 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 10.1 percent, 9.2 percent and 10.3 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells or springs and river, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 2.7 percent, protected wells or springs for 12.6 percent, unprotected well or springs for 45.5 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 39.2 percent (see Figure-4).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 16.6 percent have private electric meters, 38.6 percent have shared electric meters, 43.7 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 5.8 percent have toilets while the rest 93.6 percent do not. In the urban areas 37.3 percent of the residential housing units have toilet while 61.5 percent do not. In the rural areas only 2.5 percent have toilets and 97.0 percent do not have toilet.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Amhara Region, nine percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, three percent have Television sets and four percent of them had Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
AMHARA REGION, Oct. 1994



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for OROMIYA REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analyzed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Oromiya Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Oromiya Region as of October 1994 was 18,732,525 of which 9,371,228 were males and 9,361,297 females. The percentage share of males and females is virtually the same. The urban residents of Oromiya Region number 1,970,088 while its rural residents number 16,762,437. That is, 89.5 percent of the population in Oromiya Region is living in rural areas. These figures include an estimated population of 258,705 (251,421 in rural areas and 7284 in urban areas) in areas not covered during the census. The following sections of the report refer to the area covered in the census only.

The 1994 census result indicated that there were 3,805,379 households in Oromiya Region with an average of 4.8 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 430,042 households with an average of 4.5 persons per household in urban areas, and 3,375,337 households with an average of 4.9 persons per household in rural areas.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Oromiya Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 46.6 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is just half (i.e. 50.0 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 3.4 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid on Figure-1. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Oromiya Region indicates that 44.3 percent are Muslims, 41.3 percent Orthodox Christians, 8.6 percent Protestants, and 4.2 percent followers of traditional religions. The remaining 1.6 percent is constituted by other religions. In urban Oromiya Orthodox Christians stood first constituting 67.8 percent of the population. Next to Orthodox Christians 24.0 percent of the urban population are Muslims and 7.0 percent of the urban population are Protestants. The share of Traditional religion in urban Oromiya is minimal with only 0.5 percent.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of Oromiya Region residents are found to be 85.0 percent Oromo, 9.1 percent Amara and 1.3 percent Guragie (sum of Sebatbet Guragie, Sodo Guragie and Siltie). The remaining 4.6 percent is constituted by other ethnic groups.

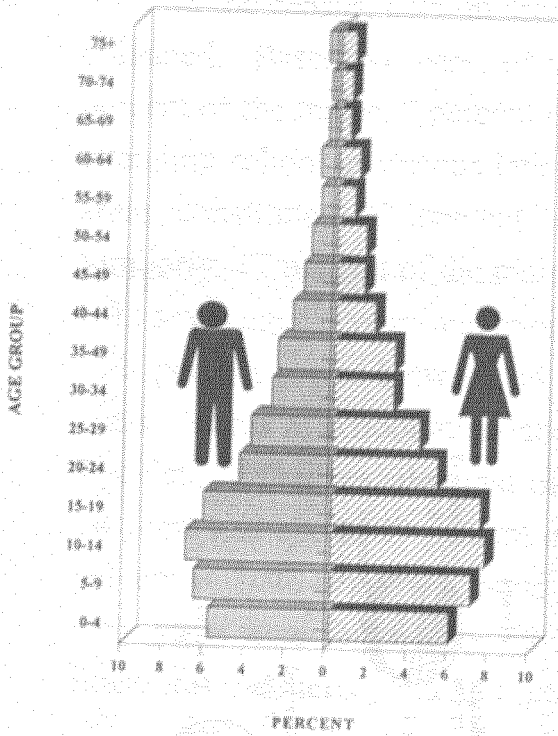
In urban Oromiya, the proportion of Oromos becomes 54.4 percent and that of Amaras is 28.8 percent. Guragies constitute 8.1 percent of the population. Among the rural population, Oromos are the majority (88.7 percent) followed by Amaras with 6.8 percent, and Gedeos with 1.1 percent.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 44.2 percent are never married 47.6 percent are currently married, and 8.2 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 51.1 percent of the males and 37.2 percent of the females are never married; 45.5 percent of the males and 49.8 percent of the females are currently married, and 3.4 percent of the males and 13.0 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

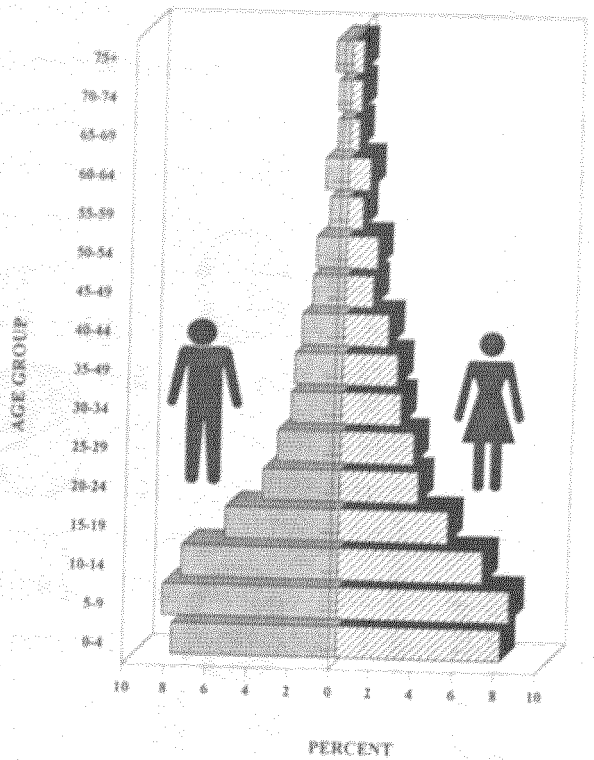
As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 51.7 percent of the urban and 43.2 percent of the rural population are never married, 35.9 percent of the urban and 49.2 percent of the rural population are currently married and 12.4 percent of the urban and 7.6 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: OROMIYA REGION, Oct.1994

URBAN



RURAL



TOTAL

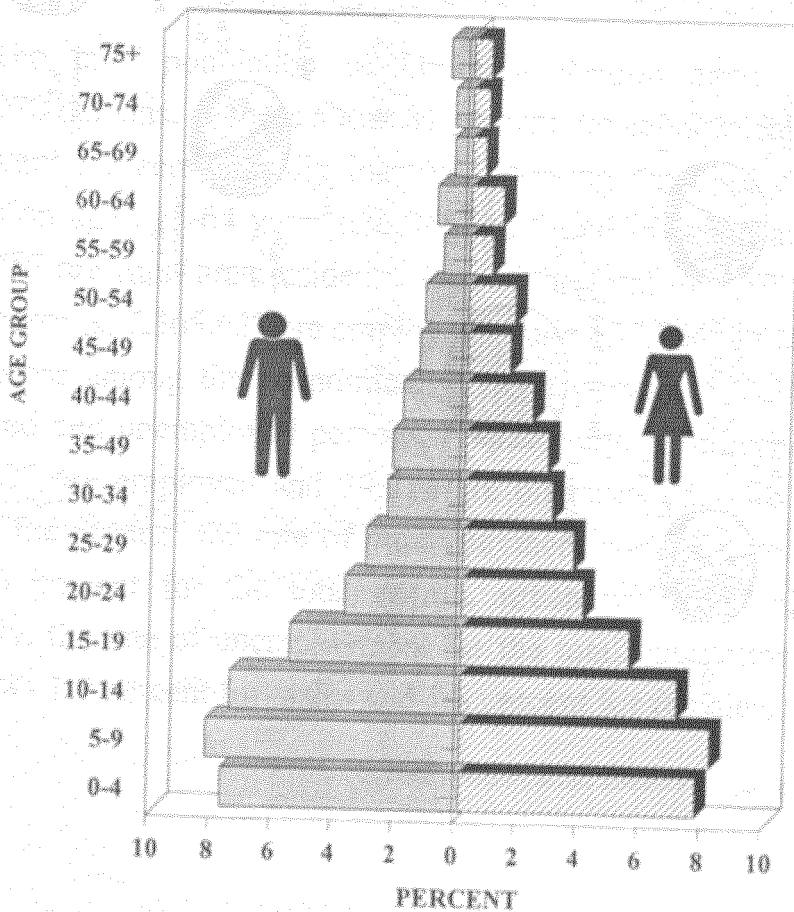
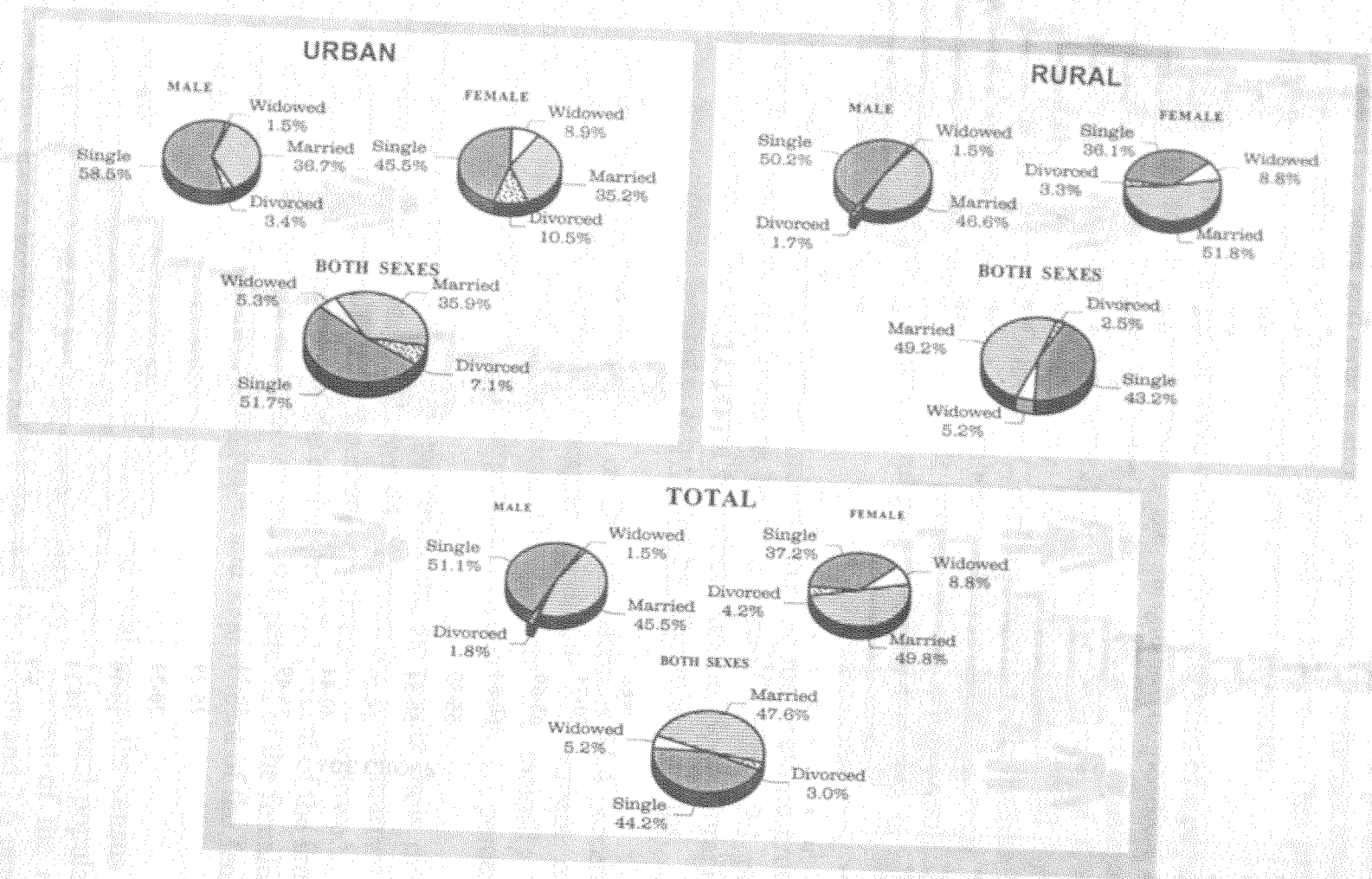


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: OROMIYA REGION, Oct. 1994



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 10 percent of the males, 7 percent of the females and 8 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 33 percent while in rural areas it was only 5 percent. Similarly, 17 percent of the males, 9 percent of the females and 13 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 34 percent in urban areas and 10 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Oromiya Region aged 10 years and above 29 percent of the males, 16 percent of the females and 22 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 68 and 16 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

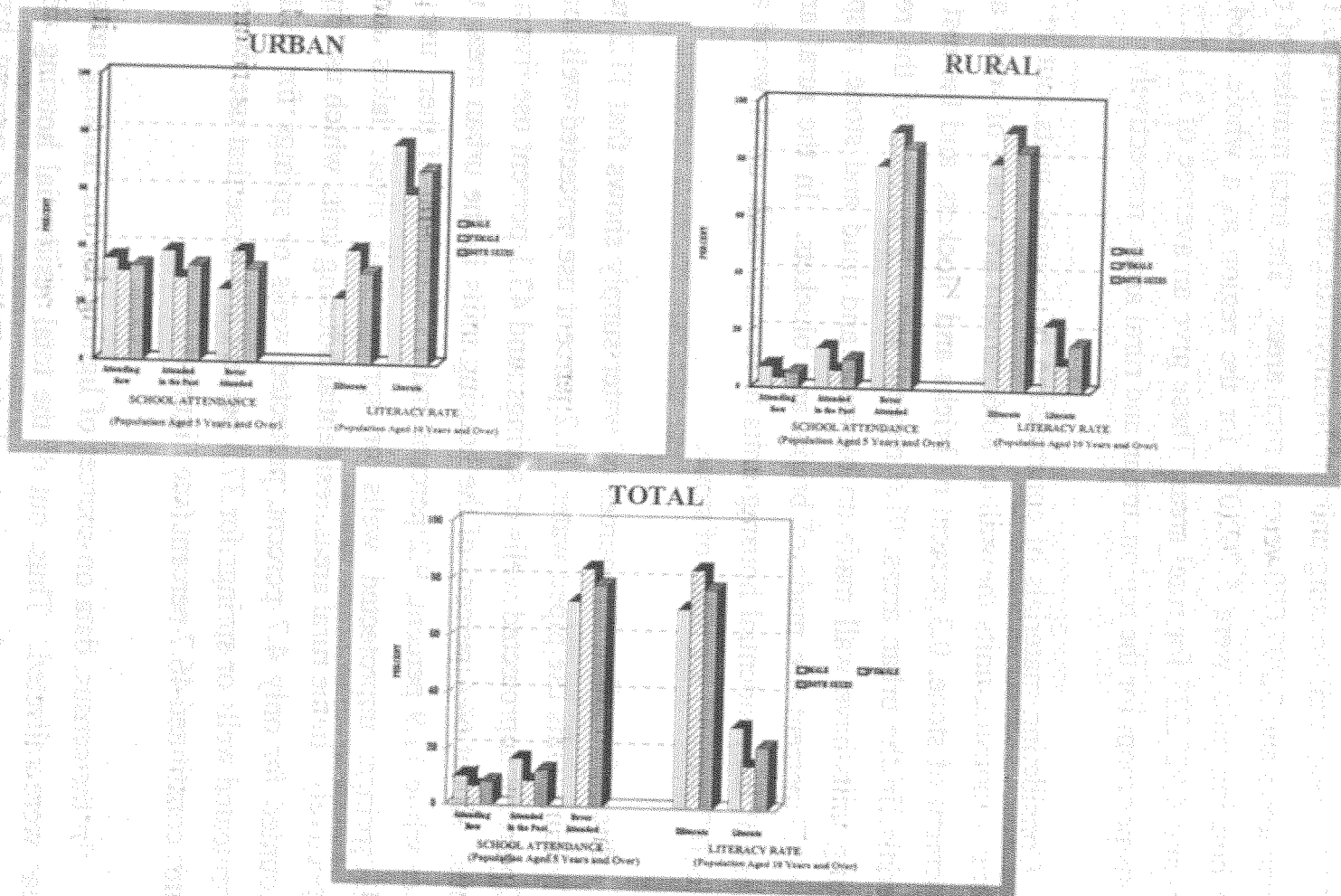
The total population of Oromiya Region aged 15-64 amounts to 9,227,930 persons, of these about 81 percent are economically active and about 19 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 636,046 are found in urban areas, while the rest 6,866,955 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 7,503,001 economically active persons, 7,365,637 are employed, while 137,364 are unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 538,398 and 97,648 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 6,827,239 are employed and 39,716 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 1.8 percent, 15.6 percent and 0.6 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 1.9 percent for males and 1.8 percent for females.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 4.9 for the total region, 3.4 for urban areas and 5.1 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the region are 118 deaths, 93 deaths and 121 deaths per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 49.2 years for males, 51.7 years for females and 50.4 years for both sexes for the total population of the region. Where as it is 53.6 years for males, 57.2 years for females and 55.3 years for both sexes in urban areas, and 48.9 years for males, 51.2 years for females and 50.0 years for both sexes in rural areas.

Moreover, the census result reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Oromiya Region amounted to 138,993, i.e. about 0.8 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Oromiya Region in the four years before the census date constituted 4.1 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 14.1 percent of the total population of Oromiya Region are migrants. Considering in-migrants to the urban and rural areas of Oromiya Region, in the 12 months prior to the census date, 73,809 and 65,184 persons in-migrated to these areas, respectively and these constitute about 3.8 and 0.4 percent of the total population of the areas, in that order. Furthermore, those who in-migrated in the four years before the census date constituted about 15.2 and 2.8 percent of the urban and rural population of the region, respectively. The census result also reveals that, about 44.0 percent of the total urban and 10.5 percent of the total rural population of the region are migrants.

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: OROMIYA Oct. 1994



Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Oromiya Region detailed data on housing were collected. Thus, the results indicated that there were 3,927,325 residential housing units in Oromiya Region of which 406,169 were in urban areas and 3,297,070 were in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units were 5,792,035 for the region as a whole, 864,710 for urban and 4,927,325 for rural areas. These give an average of 3.1, 2.2 and 3.3 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 80.6 percent are made of wood and mud, 0.8 percent of stone, 0.3 percent of bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas, 91.6 percent and 2.2 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and stone, respectively, while 1.7 percent are made of bricks and blockets. In the rural areas 79.3 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while (0.7 percent) are made of stone.

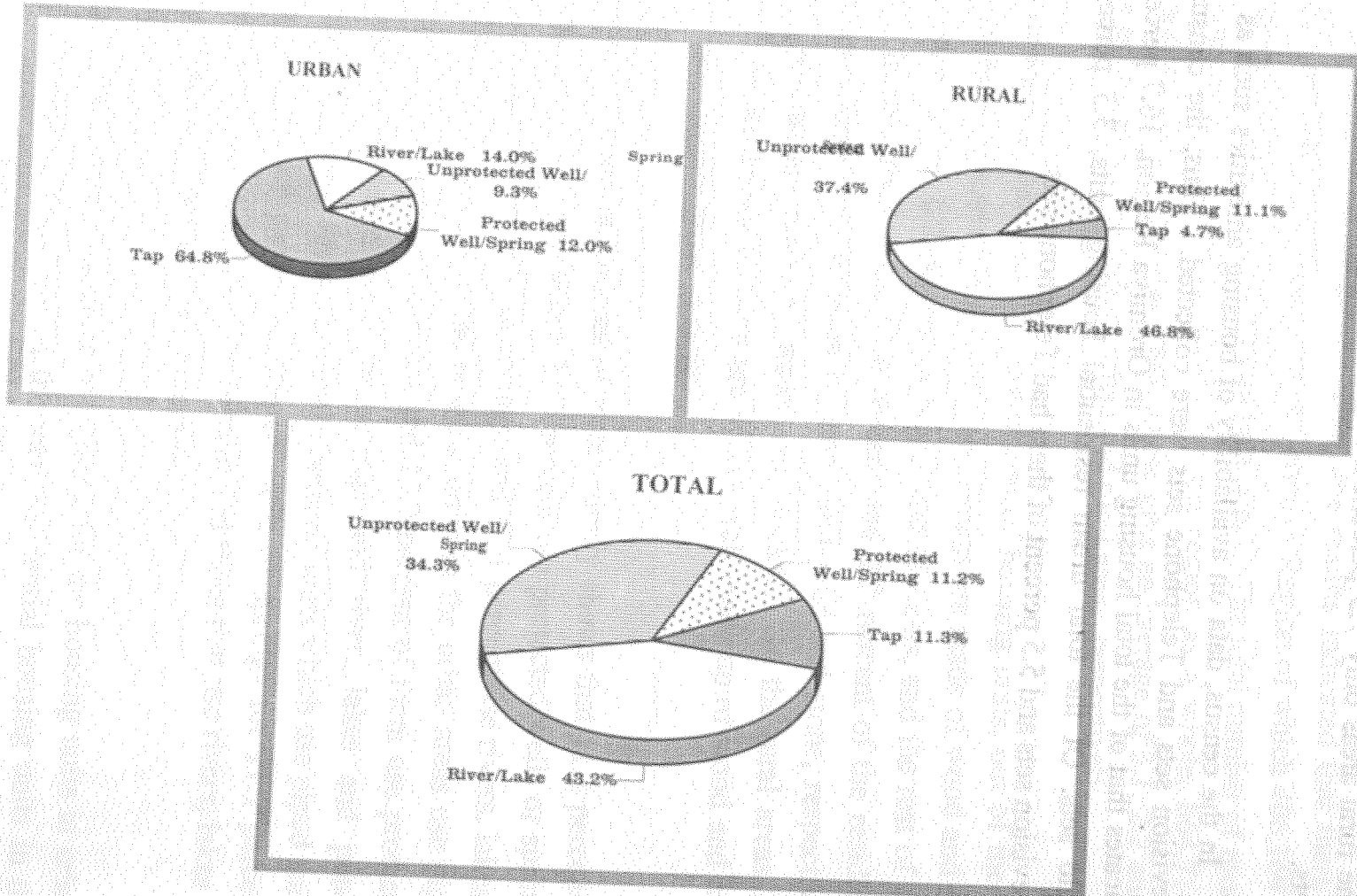
The information on sources of water supply shows that 11.2 percent of the housing units use piped water; 11.2 percent use protected wells or springs; 34.2 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 43.1 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 64.4 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 11.9 percent, 9.2 percent and 13.9 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells or springs and river, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 4.7 percent, protected wells or springs for 11.1 percent, unprotected wells or springs for 37.3 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 46.7 percent (see Figure-4).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the cities, 23.4 percent have private electric meters, 38.4 percent have shared electric meters, 36.5 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 13.0 percent have toilets while the rest 86.5 percent do not. In the urban areas 59.0 percent of the residential housing units have toilets while 39.9 percent do not. In the rural areas only 7.3 percent have toilets and 92.2 percent do not have toilets.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Oromiya Region, 16.7 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, 3.5 percent have Television sets and 5.5 percent of them had Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
OROMIYA REGION, Oct. 1994



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for SOMALI REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

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 and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994. However, the results of the 1994 census in Somali Region were found to have problems and the Population and Housing Census Central Commission decided that the enumeration be conducted again. Thus, the enumeration was repeated beginning 11 September 1997. The results of the census for Somali Region has been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population Size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Somali Region as of 11th September 1997 was **3,439,860** of which **1,875,996** were males and **1,563,864** were females. This indicates that the percentage share of males is relatively high. The urban residents of the region number 492,710 while its rural residents number 2,947,150. That is, 85.7 percent of the population in the Region is living in rural areas. These figures include an estimated rural population of 56,695 of some rural kebeles in various weredas not covered during the census. The figures in the following sections of the report refer to only the areas covered in the census.

The census result indicates that there were 509,107 households in the region with an average of 6.6 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 79,429 households in urban areas with an average of 6.2 persons per household and 429,678 households in rural areas with an average of 6.7 persons per household.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Somali Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about half (50.8 percent) of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is 47.6 percent of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 1.6 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid in Figure-1. The pattern in age distribution for urban areas of the region shows a different picture. In this case, proportion young (0-14) is less than the proportion of population aged 15-64.

Ethnic identity is another important attribute of the population. Distribution of the major ethnic groups in the region is provided in the following table.

The Distribution of the Population by Major Ethnic Groups, Somali Region, 1997

Ethnic Groups	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Somali	3,235,686	95.6	426,553	86.6	2,809,133	97.2
Oromo	76,132	2.3	16,581	3.4	59,551	2.1
Amara	23,576	0.7	22,810	4.6	766	0.0
Somalisians	21,306	0.6	16,401	3.3	4,905	0.2
Guragie	4,599	0.1	4,480	0.9	119	0.0
Others	21,866	0.6	5,885	1.2	15,981	0.5
Total	3,383,165	100.0	492,710	100.0	2,890,455	100.0

* These figures do not include population of areas not covered in the census.

As can be seen from the above table, somali ethnic group constitute the overwhelming majority (95.6%) of the population of the region. The other major ethnic groups of the region include Oromo, Amhara, Somalians and Guragies. These five ethnic groups also constitute as the major ethnic groups in urban parts of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Somali Region indicates that 98.7 percent are Muslims, 0.9 percent Orthodox Christians, 0.3 percent is constituted by followers of other religions. In urban parts of the region Muslims again stood first constituting 93.5 percent of the population. Next to Muslims, 5.8 percent of the urban population are Orthodox Christians and 0.7 percent are followers of other religions.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 58.5 percent are never married, 37.2 percent are currently married; 3.1 percent are widowed and 1.2 percent are divorced. Also the data revealed that, 65.1 percent of the males and 50.6 percent of the females are never married; 33.1 percent of the males and 42.2 percent of the females are currently married; 1.0 percent of the males and 5.56 percent of the females are widowed and 0.8 percent of the males and 1.65 percent of females are divorced.

Concerning the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 58.6 percent of the urban and 58.5 percent of the rural population are never married; and 34.4 percent of the urban and 37.7 percent of the rural population are currently married; and 4.3 percent of the urban and 2.9 percent of the rural population are widowed; and 2.7 percent of the urban and 0.9 percent of the rural population are divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: SOMALI REGION, Sept. 1997

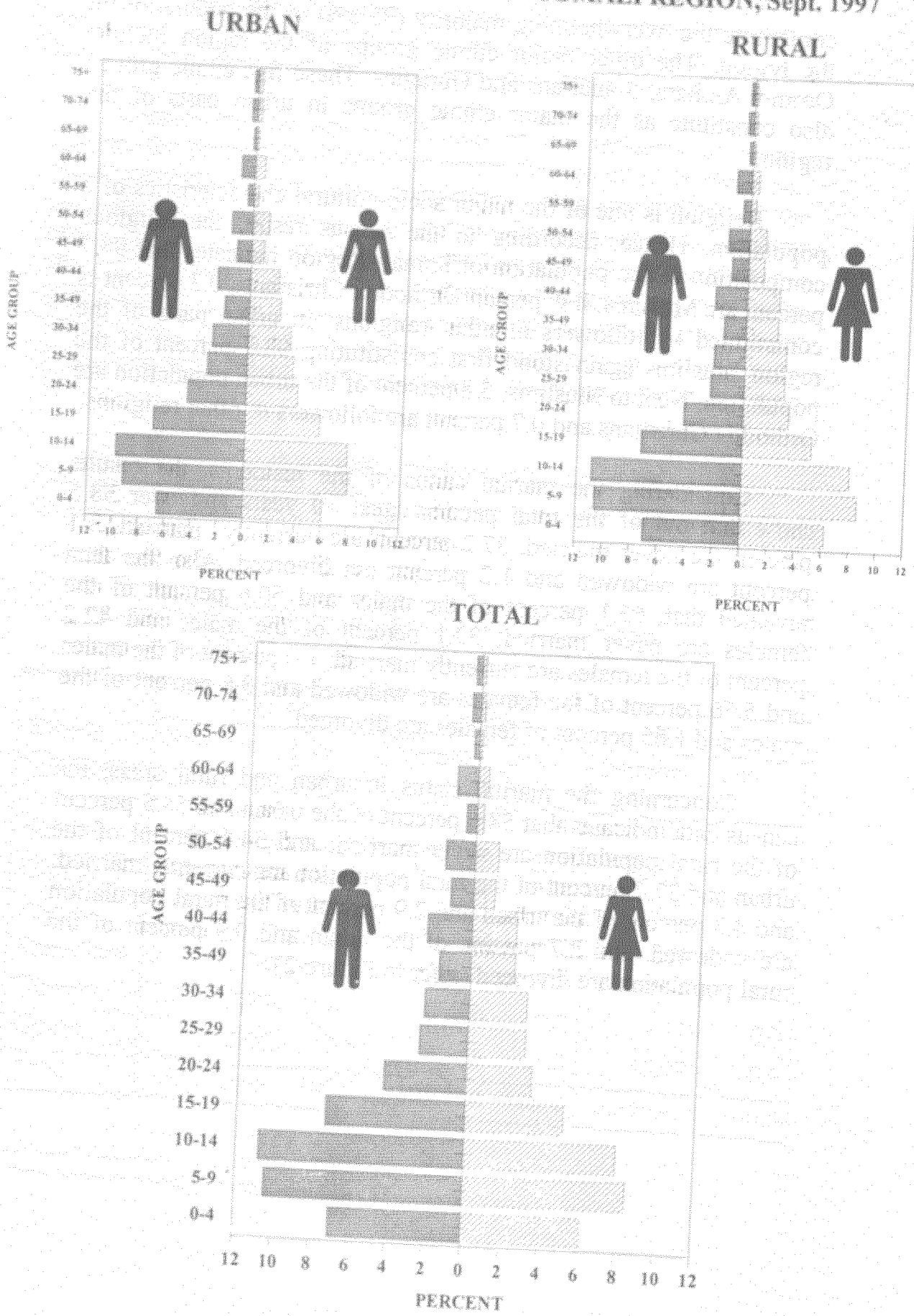
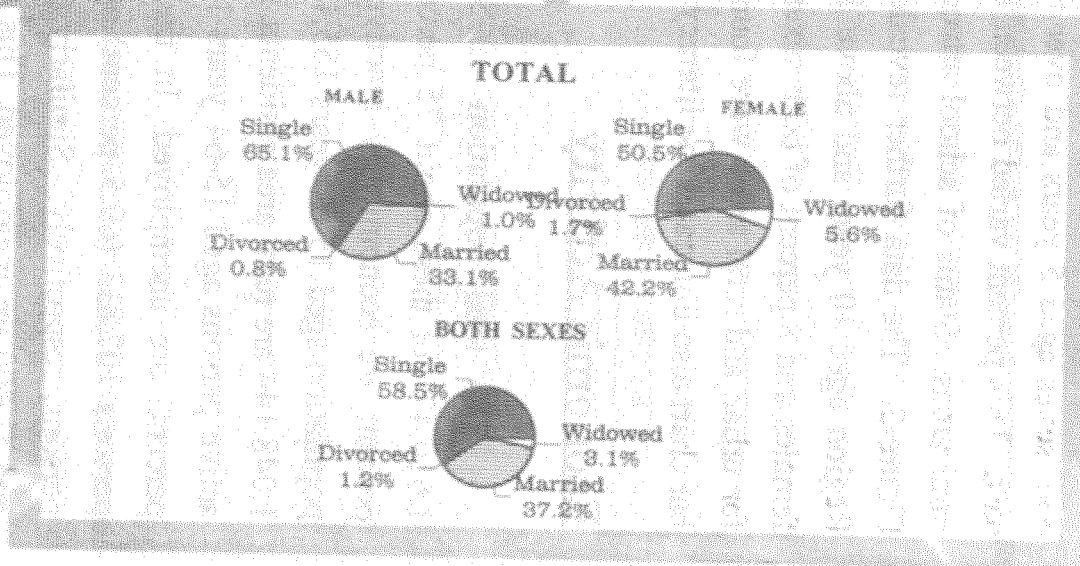
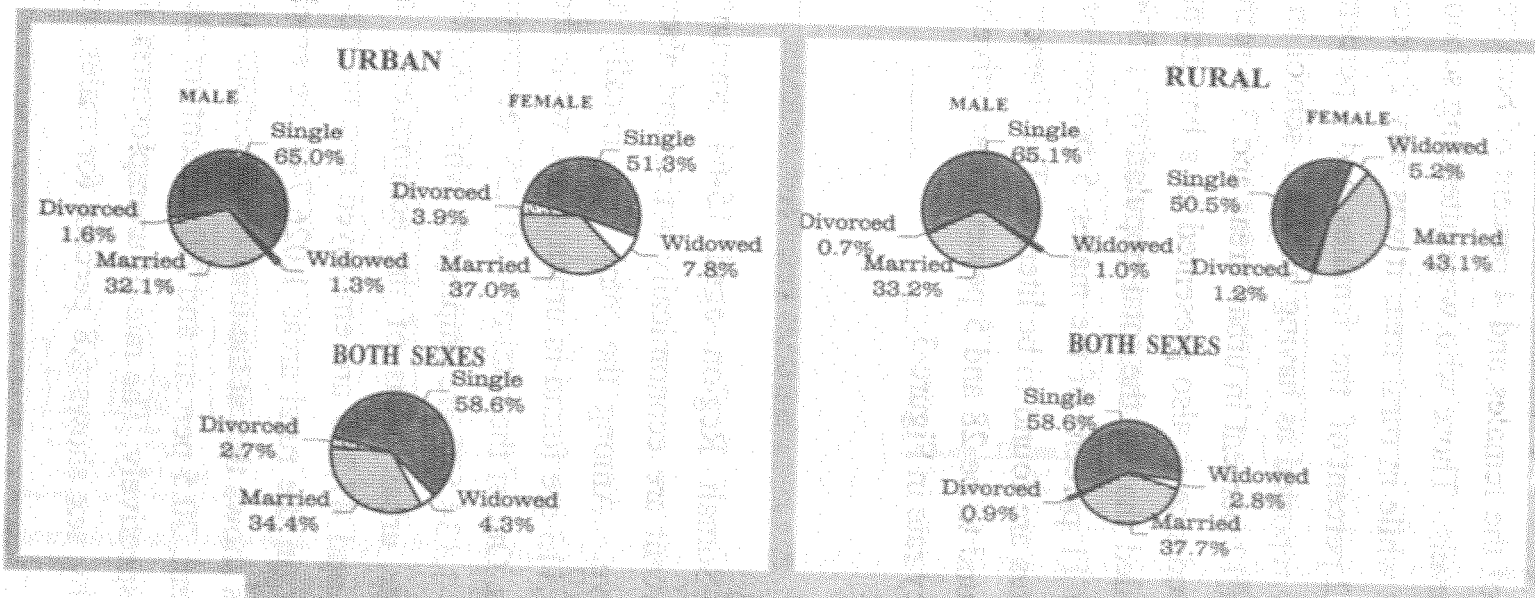


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: SOMALI REGION, Oct. 1994



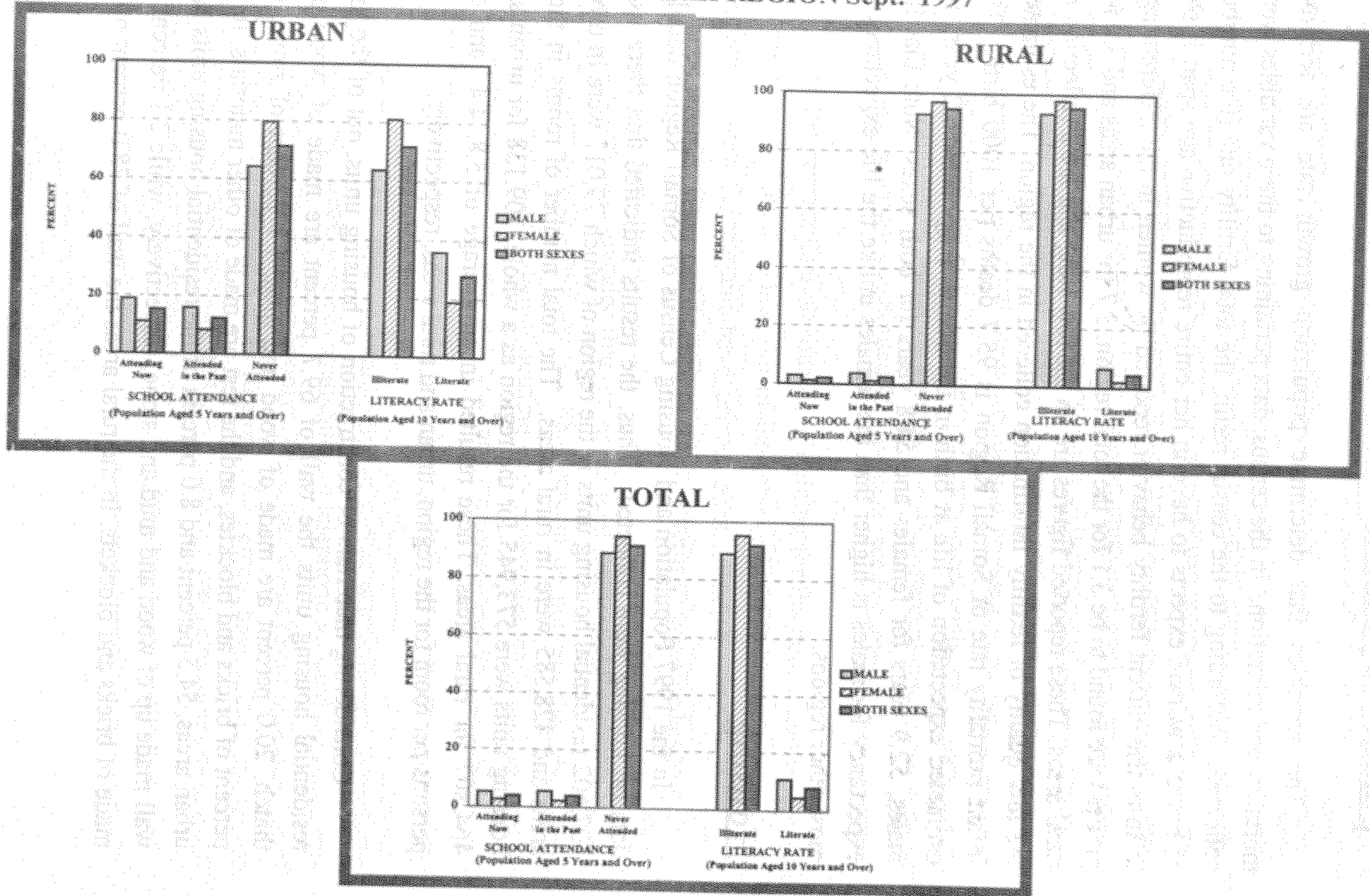
Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 5 percent of the males, 3 percent of the females and 4 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 15 percent while in rural areas it was only 2 percent. Similarly, 6 percent of the males, 2 percent of the females and 4 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 12 percent in urban areas and 3 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Somali Region aged 10 years and above 11 percent of the males, 5 percent of the females and 8 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 28 and 5 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

The total population of Somali Region aged 15-64 amounts to 1,610,471 of these about 75 percent are economically active and about 25 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 155,113 are found in urban areas, while the rest 1,048,144 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 1,203,257 economically active persons aged 15-64 years 1,134,577 are employed, while 68,680 (5.7 percent) are unemployed. In the urban areas of the economically active persons 107,833 (69.5 percent) and 47,280 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly, in the rural areas 1,026,744 are employed and 21,400 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 5.7 percent, 30.5 percent and 2.0 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. The rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 5.8 percent for males and 5.5 percent for females.

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: SOMALI REGION Sept. 1997



Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census, data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 3.1 for the total region, 3.7 for urban areas and 3.0 for rural areas. These reported figures are on the low side, and are a reflection of the low quality of fertility information collected in the region. The estimated infant mortality rate of Somali Region is 95.7 deaths per 1000 births. The estimated expectation of life at birth in the Somali Region is 56.2 years for males, 52.9 years for females and 54.8 years for both sexes. Note that life expectancy for males is higher than the females unlike the life expectancy of most other regions.

Housing

In the 1997 Population and Housing Census of Somali Region detailed data on housing were collected. Thus, the results indicated that there were 507,602 residential housing units in the region of which 79,017 were in urban areas and 428,585 were in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units were 573,945 for the region as a whole, 109,138 for urban and 464,807 for rural areas. These resulted in an average of 5.8, 4.4 and 6.1 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 69.7 percent are made of wood and thatch, 20.0 percent are made of wood and mud, 1.7 percent of stone, 0.6 percent of bricks and blocktes, and the rest are made of other materials. In the urban areas, 54.5 percent and 8.0 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and stone, respectively, while 2.1 percent are made of bricks and blockets. In the rural areas the wall of 78.0 percent of the

housing units are made of wood and thatch, 13.6 percent are made up of wood and mud, while 0.7 percent are made of reed and bamboo and 0.5 percent are made of stone.

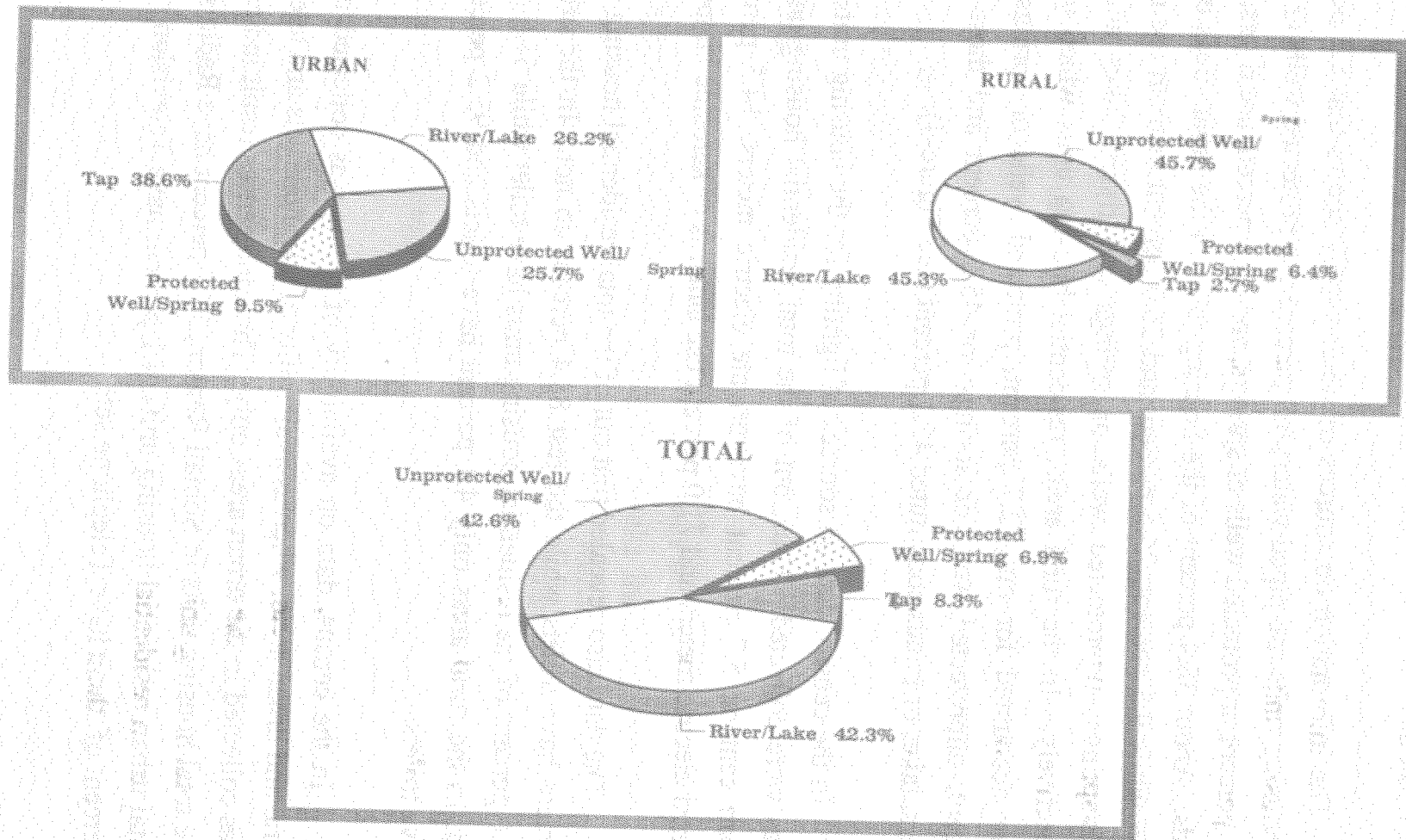
The information on sources of water supply shows that 8.2 percent of the housing units use piped water; 6.8 percent use protected wells or springs; 42.3 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 42.1 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 38.4 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 9.5 percent, 25.5 percent and 26.0 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells or springs and rivers, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 2.7 percent, protected wells or springs for 6.3 percent, unprotected wells or springs for 45.5 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 45.1 percent (see Figure-4).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the urban centers, 5.7 percent have private electric meters, 14.5 percent have shared electric meters and 71.0 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 10.9 percent have toilets while the rest 88.4 percent do not. In the urban areas, 47.6 percent of the residential housing units have toilet while 51.6 percent do not. In the rural areas only 4.1 percent have toilets and 95.2 percent do not have toilets.

In the census, data on availability of radios was collected in both the rural and urban areas, whereas availability of telephone sets and television sets was collected in the urban areas only. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Somali Region, 17.7 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, 4.1 percent have Television sets and 2.0 percent of them have Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
SOMALI REGION, Sept. 1997



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Benishangul-Gumuz Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Benshangul-Gumuz Region as of October 1994 is **460,459**; of which **233,013** are males and **227,446** females. The percentage share of males is 50.6 percent while that of females is 48.4 percent. The urban residents of Benishangul-Gumuz Region number 36,027 while its rural residents number 424,432. That is, above 90 percent of the population in Benishangul-Gumuz Region is living in rural areas.

The 1994 census result indicated that there are 102,832 households in Benishangul-Gumuz Region with an average of 4.5 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 9,015 households with an average of 3.9 persons per household and 93,817 households with an average of 4.5 persons per household reside in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Benishangul-Gumuz Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 45.2 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is slightly over half (i.e. 51.8 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 2.9 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid on Figure-1. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region indicates that 44.1 percent are Muslims, 34.8 percent Orthodox Christians, 13.1 percent followers of Traditional religion and 5.9 percent Protestants. Muslims constitute 25.7 percent of the urban and 45.7 percent of the rural population. Next to Muslims, 67.7 percent of the urban and 32 percent of the rural population are Orthodox Christians; 0.3 percent of the urban and 14.2 percent of the rural population follow Traditional religions, while 6.0 percent of the urban and 5.8 percent of the rural population are Protestants.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of Benishangul-Gumuz Region residents are found to be 26.7 percent Jablawi, 23.4 percent Gumuz, 22.2 percent Amara, 12.8 percent Oromo, and 6.9 percent Shinasha, while other ethnic groups constitute the remaining 8.0 percent of the region population. Among the urban population of the region 43.7 percent are Amara, 23.2 percent are Oromo, 9.5 percent are Shinasha, 8.5 percent are Jablawi and 8.1 percent are Agew/Awingi. The data obtained revealed that the proportion of Jablawi is 28.2 percent of the rural population while 25.2 percent are Gumuz, 20.3 percent are Amara, 11.9 percent are Oromo, and 6.8 percent are Shinasha.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 38.6 percent are never married, 52.4 percent are currently married, and 9.0 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 45.5 percent of the males and 31.5 percent of the females are never married; 49.5 percent of the males and 55.3 percent of the females are currently married, and 4.9 percent of the males and 13.1 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 42.1 percent of the urban and 38.3 percent of the rural population are never married, 43.4 percent of the urban and 53.2 percent of the rural population are currently married and 14.5 percent of the urban and 8.5 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION, Oct. 1994

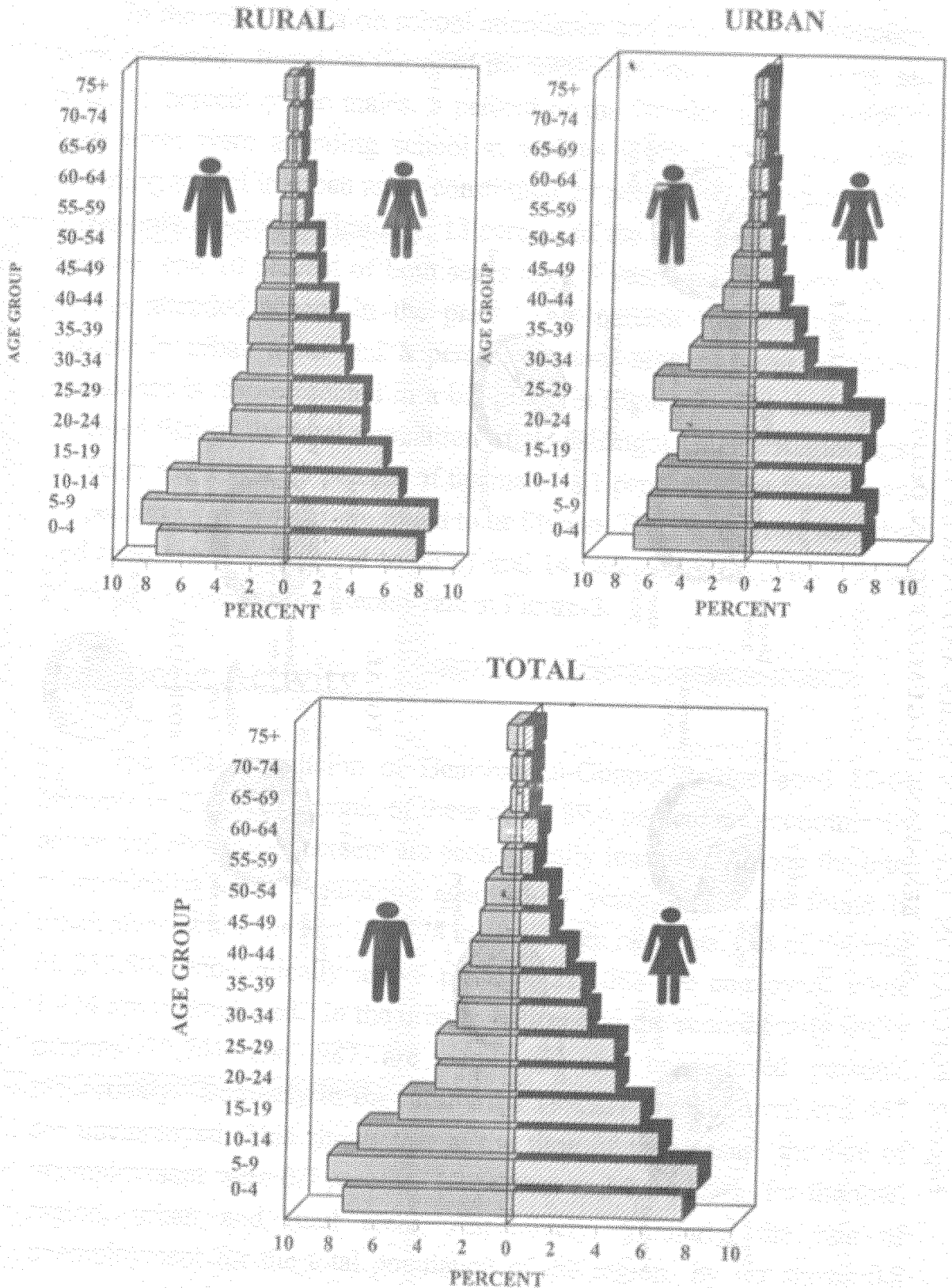
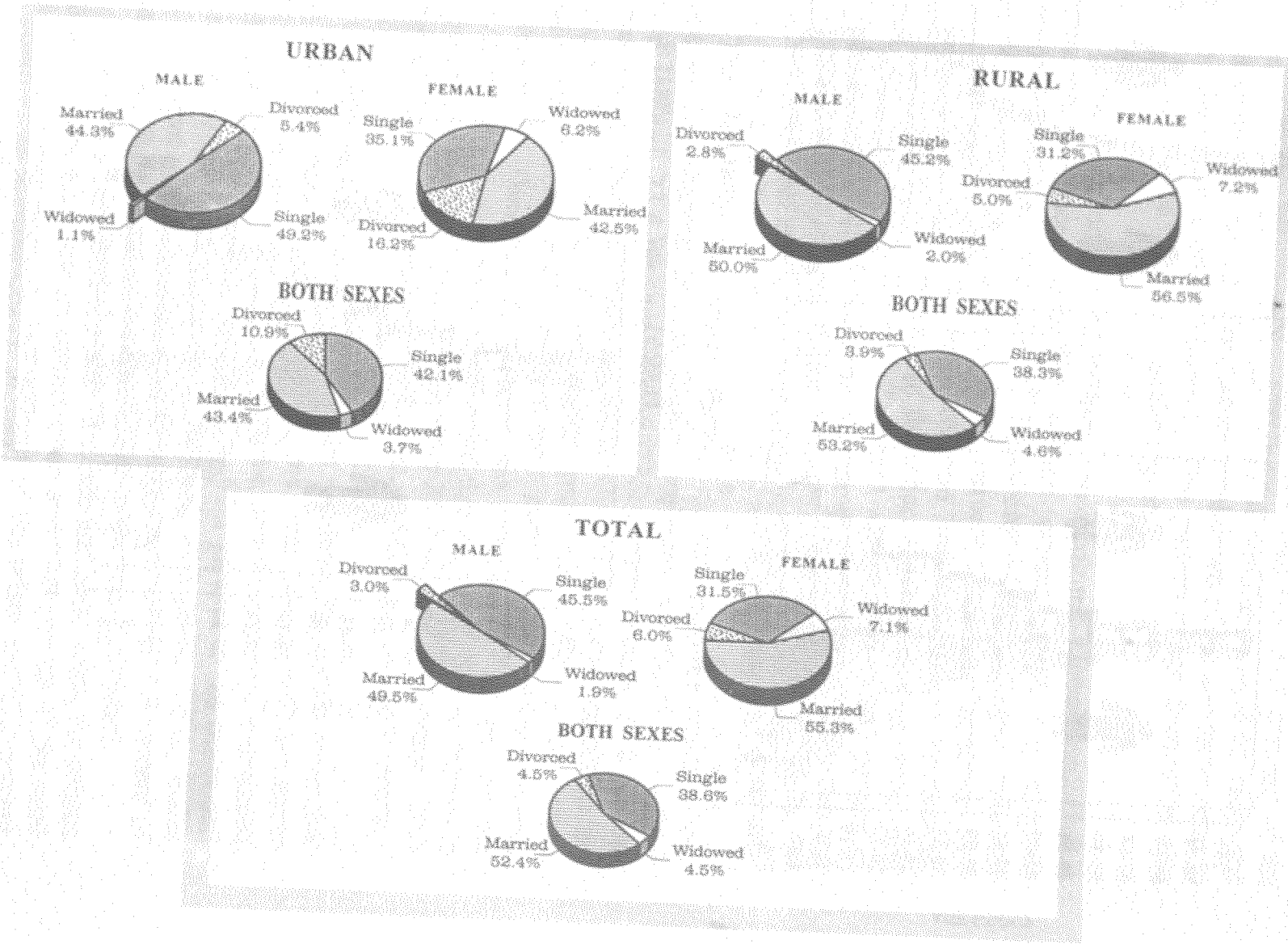


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION, Oct. 1994



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 11 percent of the males, 5 percent of the females and 8 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 29 percent while in rural areas it was only 6 percent. Similarly, 13 percent of the males, 6 percent of the females and 10 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 32 percent in urban areas and 8 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region aged 10 years and above 25 percent of the males, 11 percent of the females and 18 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 61 and 14 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

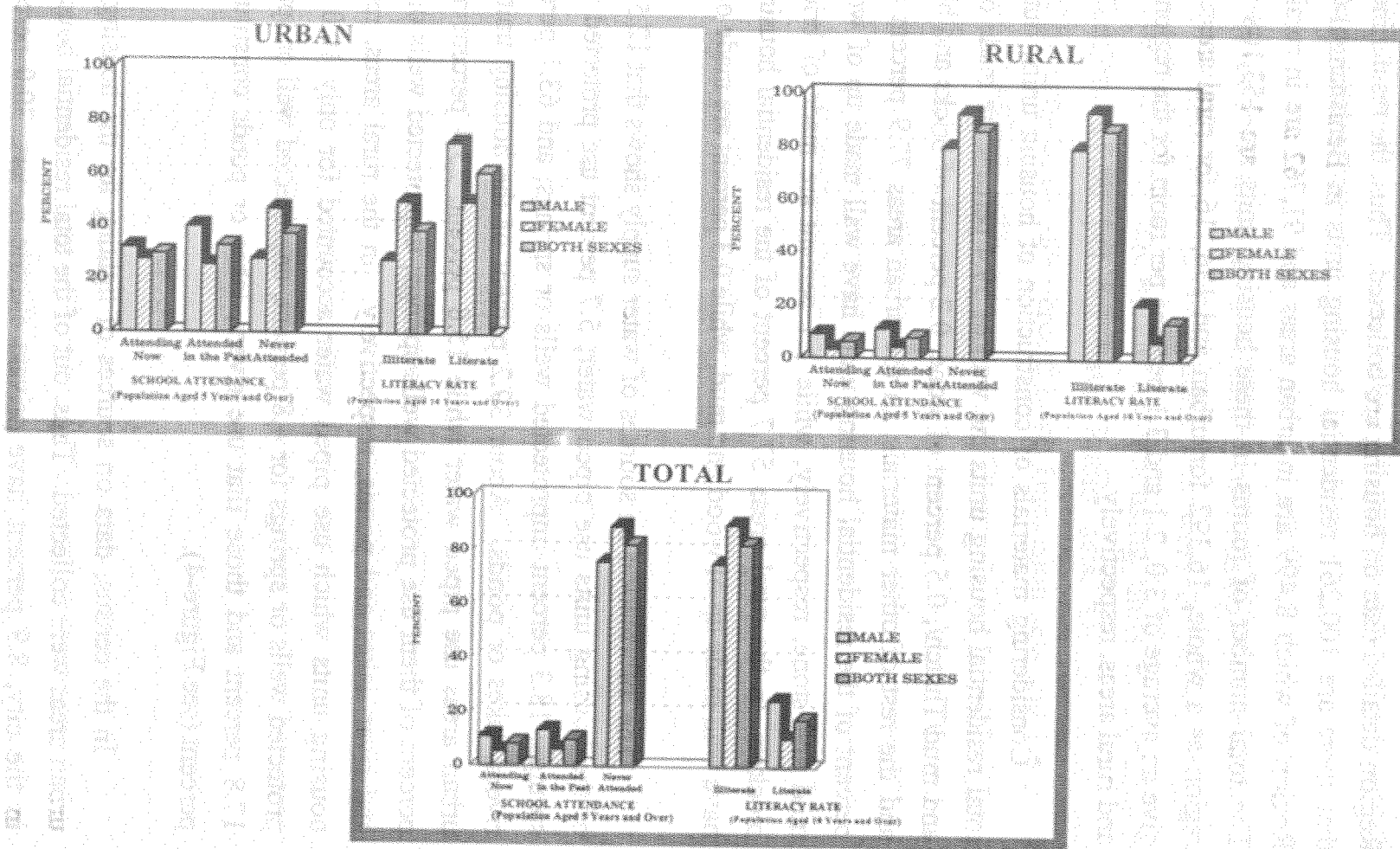
The total population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region aged 15-64 amounts to 238,713 persons, of these about 89.4 percent are economically active and about 10.1 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 13,728 are found in urban areas, while the rest 199,774 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 213,502 economically active persons, 212,068 are employed, while 1,434 are unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 12,741 and 987 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 199,327 are employed and 447 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 0.7 percent, 7.2 percent and 0.2 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 0.8 percent, and 0.5 percent for males and females, respectively.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census, data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 3.4 for the total region, 3.2 for urban areas and 3.5 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the region are 139 deaths, 113 deaths, and 140 deaths per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 46.3 years for males, 47.3 years for females and 46.8 years for both sexes for the total population of the region, 50.7 years for males, 52.7 years for females and 51.6 years for both sexes in urban areas; and 46.0 years for males, 47.0 years for females and 46.5 years for both sexes in rural areas.

Moreover, the census result reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Benishangul-Gumuz Region amounted to 8,011, i.e. about 1.7 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Benishangul-Gumuz Region in the four years before the census date constituted 6.5 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 28.1 percent of the total population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region are migrants. Considering in-migrants to the urban and rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz Region, in the 12 months prior to the census date, 3,935 and 4,076 persons in-migrated to these areas, respectively, and these constitute about 11.0 percent, and 1.0 percent of the total population of the areas, respectively. Furthermore, those who in-migrated in the four years before the census date constituted about 27.1 percent, and 4.8 percent of the urban and rural population of the region, respectively. The census result also reveals that, about 64.2 percent of the total urban and 25.0 percent of the total rural population of the region are migrants.

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION Oct. 1994



Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Benishangul-Gumuz Region detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 100,261 residential housing units in Benishangul-Gumuz Region of which 8,499 are in urban areas and 91,762 are in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 153,108 for the region as a whole, 16,392 for urban and 136,716 for rural areas. These give an average of 3.0, 2.1 and 3.1 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 59.4 percent are made of wood and mud/Thatch/, 0.5 percent of stone, 0.2 percent of bricks and blocktes, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas 77.9 percent and 2.6 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and stone, respectively, while 1.7 percent are made of bricks and blockets. In the rural areas 57.7 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while 0.3 percent are made of stone.

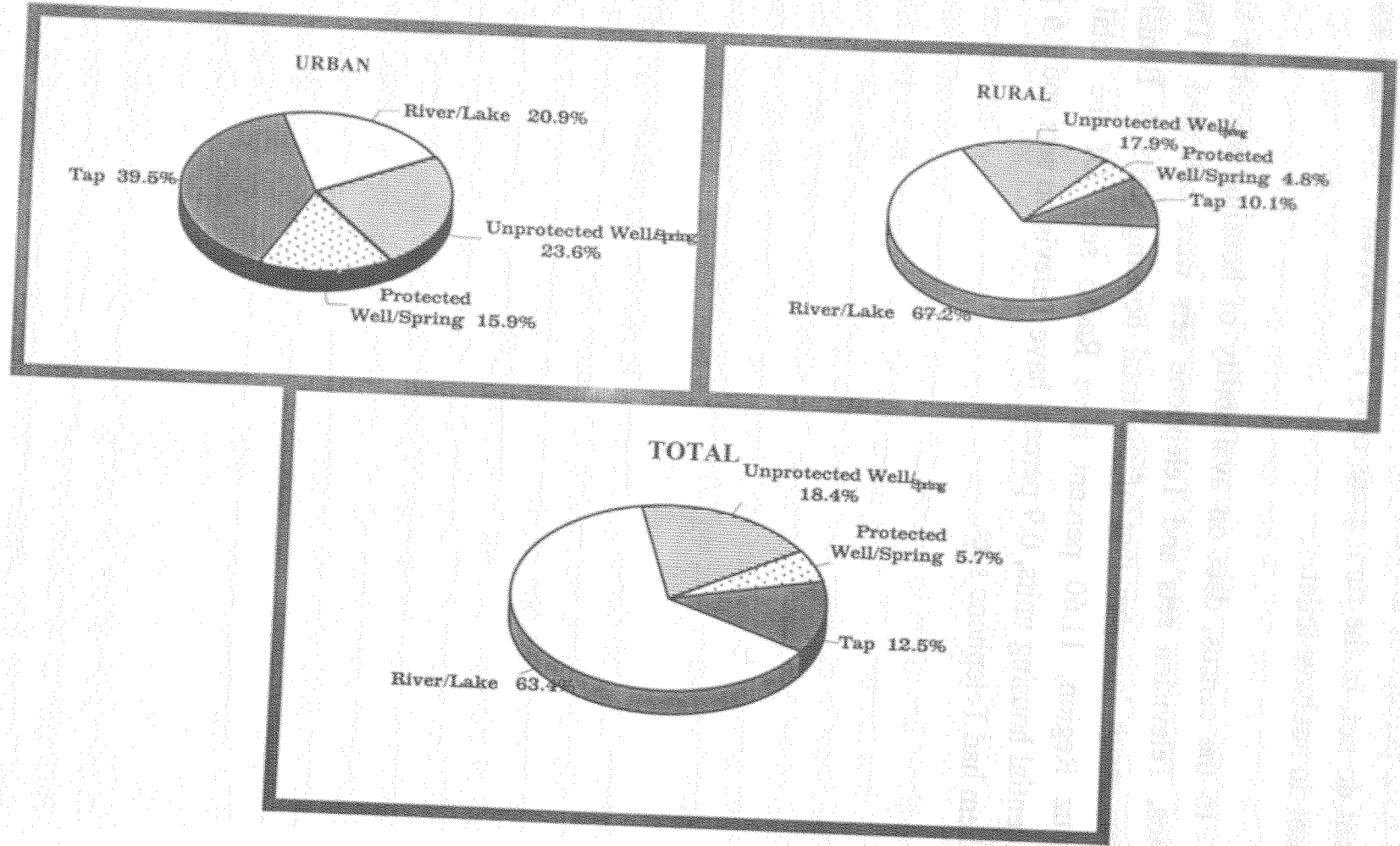
The information on sources of water supply shows that 12.5 percent of the housing units use piped water; 5.7 percent use protected wells or springs; 18.3 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 63.1 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 39.2 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 15.8 percent, 23.4 percent and 20.7 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells or springs and river, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 10.0 percent, protected wells or springs for 4.8 percent, unprotected well or springs for 17.8 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 67.0 percent (see Figure-4).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 8.9 percent have private electric meters, 30.0 percent have shared electric meters, 57.9 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 19.0 percent have toilets while the rest 79.8 percent do not. In the urban areas 63.2 percent of the residential housing units have toilet while 35.1 percent do not. In the rural areas only 14.9 percent have toilets and 83.9 percent do not have toilet.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Benishangul-Gumuz Region, 11.60 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, 0.9 percent have Television sets and 1.6 percent of them had Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION, Oct. 1994



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analyzed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region as of October 1994 was **10,377,028** of which **5,161,787** were males and **5,215,241** females. The percentage share of males and females is virtually the same. The urban residents of the region number 704,818 while its rural residents number 9,672,210. That is, 93.2 percent of the population in the region is living in rural areas. These figures include an estimated population of 5,836 in areas not covered during the census. The following sections of the report refer to the area covered in the census only.

The 1994 census result indicated that there were 2,197,890 households in the region with an average of 4.7 persons per household. Further, the census data shows that there are about 150,071 households with an average of 4.6

persons per household in urban areas, and 2,047,819 households with an average of 4.7 persons per household in rural areas.

Ethnic identity is another important attribute of a population. Distribution of the major ethnic groups in the region is provided in the table below. Some of the ethnic groups are related and indentation is used to present related ethnic groups next to one another. The selection regarding which ethnic group will appear indented in the list does not imply that one ethnic group is dominant over the others. Separate figure is presented for all the ethnic groups.

URBAN + RURAL			URBAN		
Ethnic Groups	Number	%	Ethnic Groups	Number	%
WELAITA	1210235	11.7	WELAITA	94608	13.4
DORZIE	6318	0.1	DORZIE	4437	0.6
GAMO	697540	6.7	GAMO	36925	5.2
GOFFA	240749	2.3	GOFFA	16341	2.3
KONTA	49116	0.5	KONTA	2215	0.3
KULO	273089	2.6	KULO	8187	1.2
MELLO	19918	0.2	MELLO	1547	0.2
SIDAMA	1820030	17.5	AMARA	148599	21.1
SEBATBET GURAGIE	721171	7.0	SEBATBET GURAGIE	42715	6.1
SODO GURAGIE	191331	1.8	SODO GURAGIE	27133	3.8
SILTIE	734423	7.1	SILTIE	44445	6.3
HADIYA	874498	8.4	OROMO	49798	7.1
MAREKO	36557	0.4	WERJI	1881	0.3
KEMBATA	443525	4.3	HADIYA	45267	6.4
ALABA	117449	1.1	MAREKO	2180	0.3
KEBENA	28584	0.3	KEMBATA	37298	5.3
TIMBARO	84918	0.8	ALABA	3155	0.4
KEFFA	551223	5.3	KEBENA	770	0.1
MOCHA	46169	0.4	TIMBARO	2953	0.4
GEDEO	459351	4.4	OTHERS	134364	19.1
OTHERS	1764998	17.0			
TOTAL POPULATION	10371192	100.0	TOTAL POPULATION	704818	100.0

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 46.7 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is just above half (i.e. 50.9 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 2.4 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid on Figure-1. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of the region indicates that 34.9 percent are Protestants 27.6 percent Orthodox Christians, 16.7 percent Muslims, 15.4 percent followers of traditional religions and 3.0 percent are Catholics. The remaining 2.4 percent is constituted by other religions. In urban parts of the region Orthodox Christians stood first constituting 61.0 percent of the population. Next to Orthodox Christians 21.5 percent of the urban population are Protestants and 13.9 percent of the urban population are Muslims. The share of Traditional religion and Catholics in urban parts of the region is minimal with only 0.8 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged 10 years and over 43.6 percent are never married 49.8 percent are currently married, and 6.6 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 50.3 percent of the males and 37.0 percent of the females are never married; 47.0 percent of the males and 52.5 percent of the females are currently married, and 2.6 percent of the males and 10.5 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

As regards to the marital status in urban and rural areas, the census data indicates that 53.1 percent of the urban and 42.9 percent of the rural population are never married, 37.4 percent of the urban and 50.7 percent of the rural population are currently married and 9.6 percent of the urban and 6.4 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION, Oct. 1994

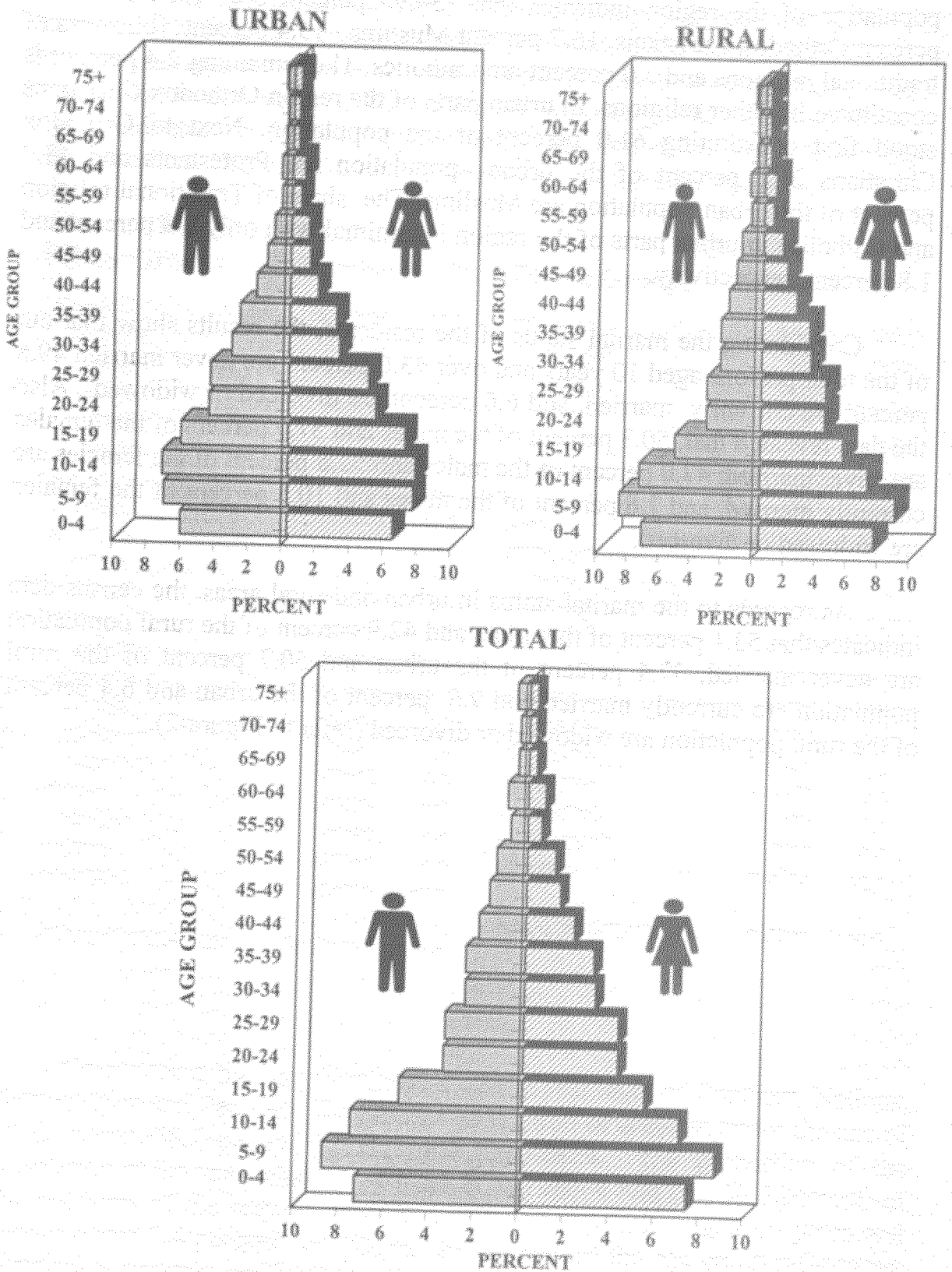
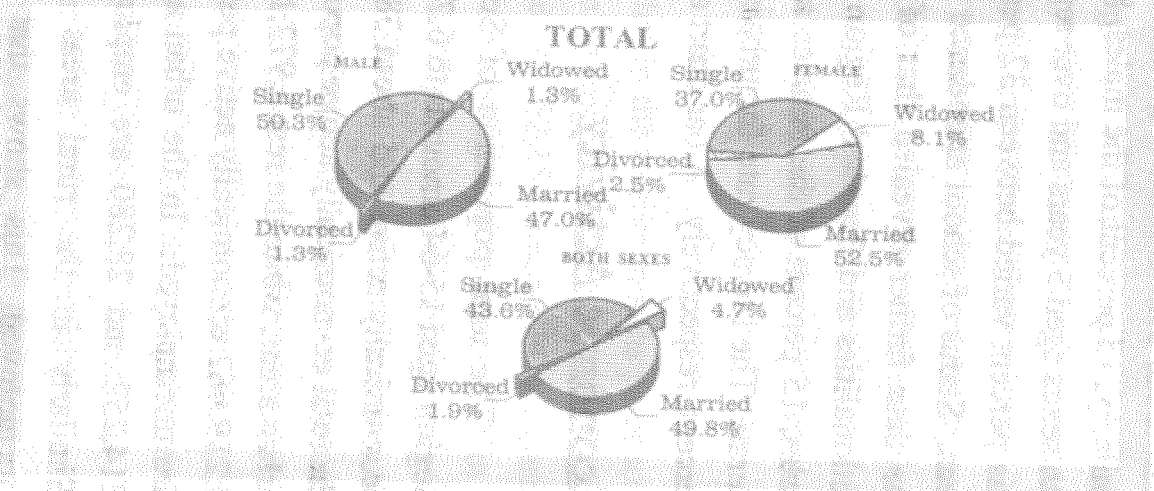
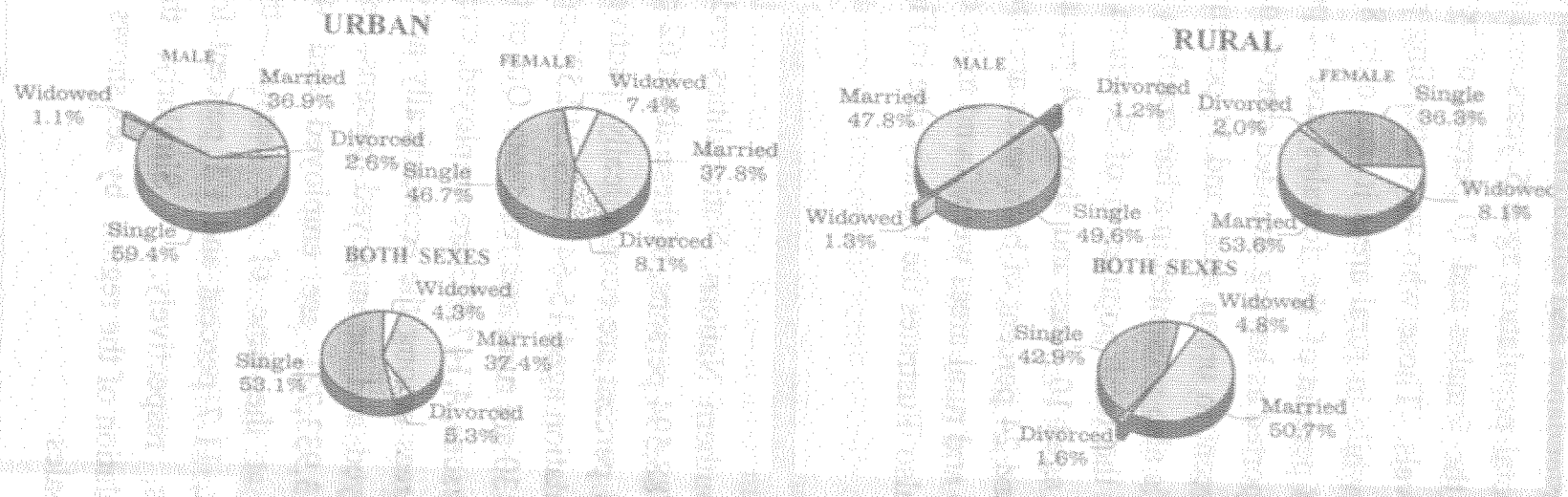


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION, Oct. 1994



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged 5 years and over, 13 percent of the males, 7 percent of the females and 10 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending school in urban areas constituted 33 percent while in rural areas it was only 8 percent. Similarly, 17 percent of the males, 8 percent of the females and 12 percent of both sexes aged 5 years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 32 percent in urban areas and 11 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region aged 10 years and above 34 percent of the males, 15 percent of the females and 24 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 67 and 21 percent, respectively. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

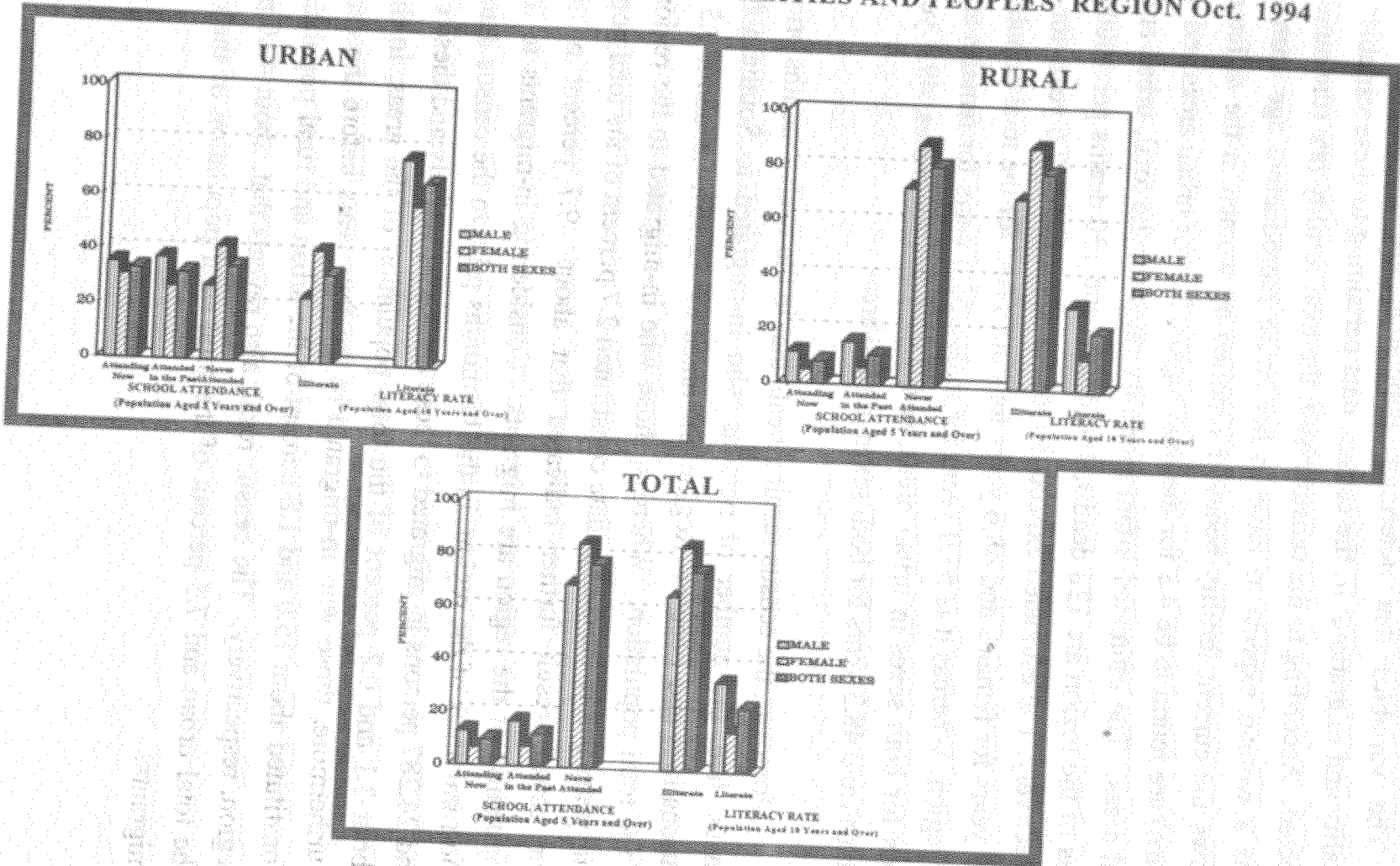
The total population of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region aged 15-64 amounts to 6,788,594 persons, of these about 62 percent are economically active and about 38 percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years 242,532 are found in urban areas, while the rest 3,977,130 are rural area residents. Out of the total of 4,219,662 economically active persons, 4,147,973 are employed, while 71,689 are unemployed. In the urban areas among the economically active persons 214,252 and 28,280 are employed and unemployed persons, respectively. Similarly in the rural areas 3,933,721 are employed and 43,409 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 1.7 percent, 11.7 percent and 1.1 percent for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Similarly, the rate of unemployment for the total population of the region by sex shows 1.6 percent for males and 1.9 percent for females.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census, data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 4.3 for the total region, 3.5 for urban areas and 4.4 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the region are 128 deaths, 100 deaths and 130 deaths per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 47.6 years for males, 49.7 years for females and 48.6 years for both sexes for the total population of the region. Whereas it is 53.0 years for males, 55.0 years for females and 54.0 years for both sexes in urban areas, and 47.3 years for males, 49.3 years for females and 48.3 years for both sexes in rural areas.

Moreover, the census result reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region amounted to 52,157, i.e. about 0.5 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to the region in the four years before the census date constituted 2.7 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 9.7 percent of the total population of the region are migrants. Considering in-migrants to the urban and rural areas of the region, in the 12 months prior to the census date, 27,870 and 24,287 persons in-migrated to these areas, respectively and these constitute about 3.1 and 0.2 percent of the total population of the areas, in that order. Furthermore, those who in-migrated in the four years before the census date constituted about 15.0 and 1.8 percent of the urban and rural population of the region, respectively. The census result also reveals that, about 40.0 percent of the total urban and 7.5 percent of the total rural population of the region are migrants.

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION Oct. 1994



Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region detailed data on housing were collected. Thus, the results indicated that there were 2,143,574 residential housing units in the region of which 142,212 were in urban areas and 2,001,362 were in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units were 3,120,155 for the region as a whole, 293,551 for urban and 2,826,604 for rural areas. These give an average of 3.3, 2.3 and 3.4 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 57.1 percent are made of wood and mud, 0.5 percent of stone, 0.1 percent of bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas, 87.2 percent and 1.9 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud and stone, respectively, while 0.8 percent are made of bricks and blockets. In the rural areas 54.9 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood and mud, while (0.4 percent) are made of stone.

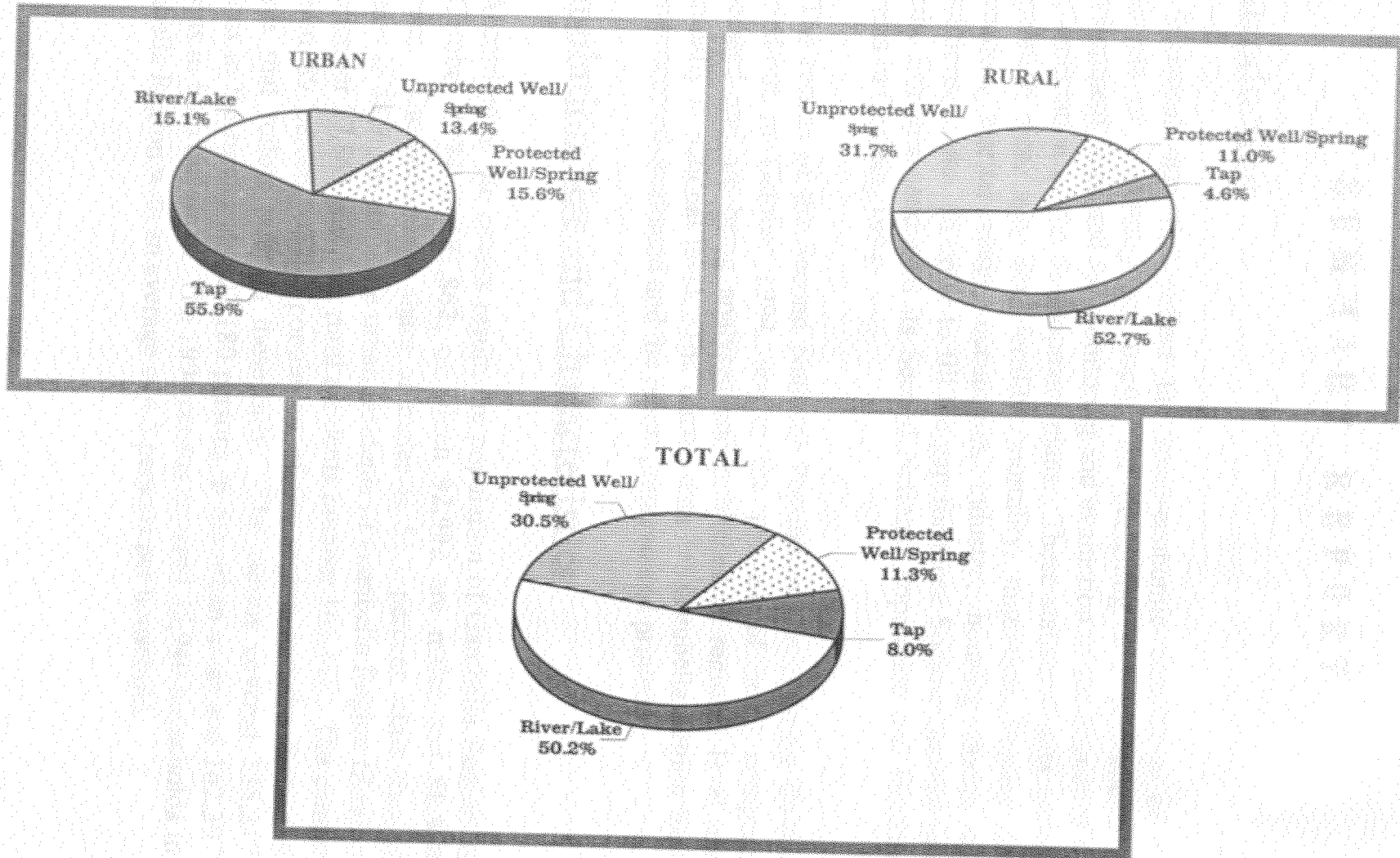
The information on sources of water supply shows that 8.0 percent of the housing units use piped water; 11.2 percent use protected wells or springs; 30.5 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 50.1 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 55.5 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 15.5 percent, 13.3 percent and 15.0 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells or springs and river, lakes and ponds, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 4.6 percent, protected wells or springs for 10.9 percent, unprotected wells or springs for 31.7 percent and those that use rivers, lakes or ponds constituted 52.6 percent (see Figure-4).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the cities, 16.4 percent have private electric meters, 32.4 percent have shared electric meters, 49.0 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 12.8 percent have toilets while the rest 86.8 percent do not. In the urban areas 63.0 percent of the residential housing units have toilets while 35.9 percent do not. In the rural areas only 9.3 percent have toilets and 90.4 percent do not have toilets.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that of the total housing units in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region, 12.7 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units, 3.5 percent have Television sets and 5.5 percent of them had Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY: SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION, Oct. 1994





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The 1994 National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for GAMBELLA REGION

S U M M A R Y R E P O R T

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Gambella Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population Size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Gambella Region as of October 1994 is **181,862**; of which **92,902** are males and **88,960** females. The percentage share of males is 51.1 percent while that of females is 48.9 percent. The urban residents of Gambella Region (Region 12) number 27,863 while its rural residents number 165,118. The census covered 89 percent of the population of the region and the facts and figures that follow refer to these only. The census covered 135,217 persons in the rural areas, 27,180 persons in the urban areas and 162,397 persons in both the areas. The 1994 census covered 35,940 households in Gambella Region with an average of 4.5 persons per household.

Further, the census data showed that about 6663 households with an average of 3.9 person per household and 29,277 households with an average of 4.6 person per household reside in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Gambella Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 41.8 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is over half (i.e. about 56.9 percent) of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is very low with only about 1.3 percent. This pattern in age distribution also holds for urban and rural areas of the region. For further breakdown of the age group refer the population pyramid on figure-1.

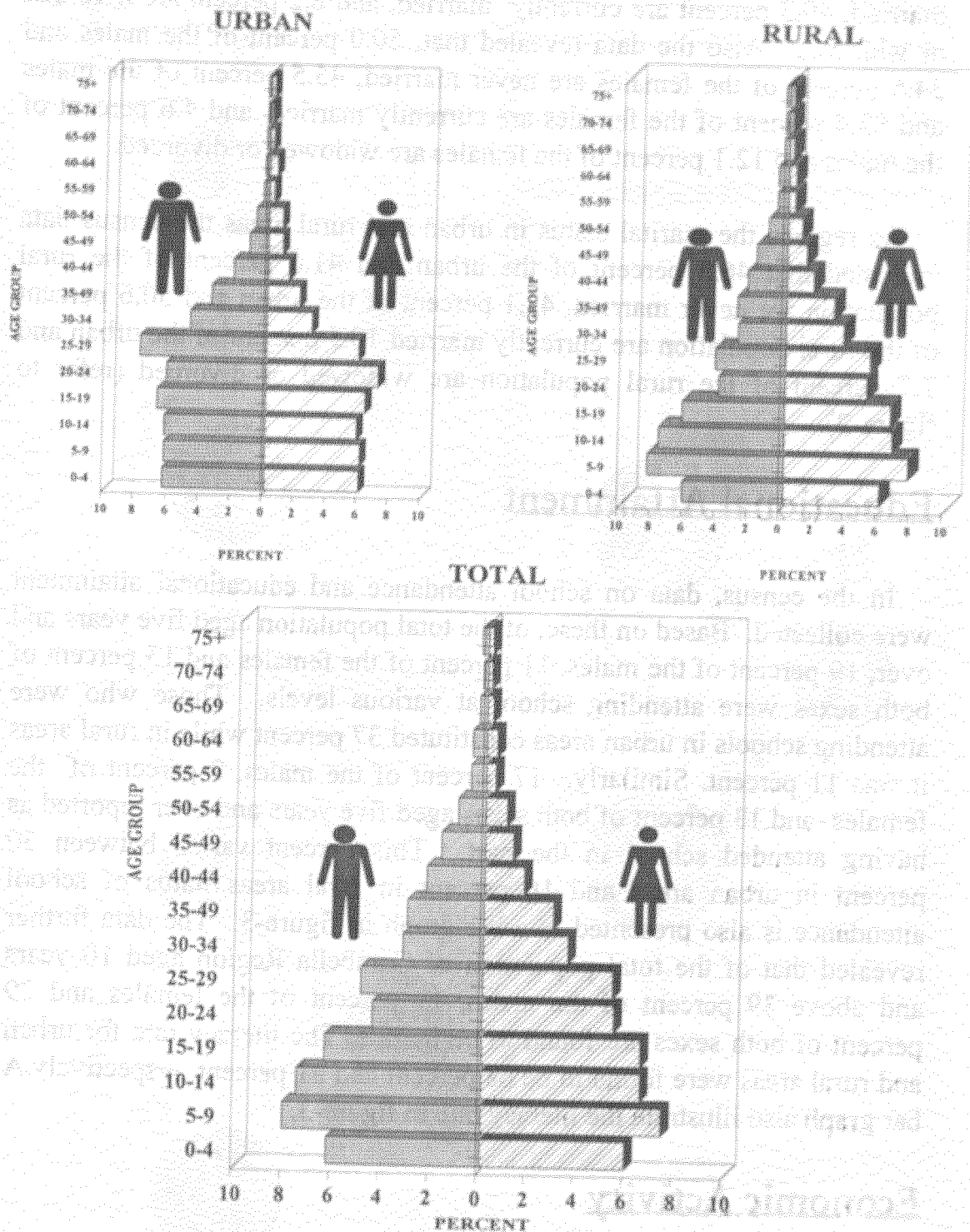
Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Gambella Region indicates that 24.3 percent are Orthodox Christians, 44.2 percent Protestants, 5.2 percent Muslims, 3.2 percent Catholics, and 23.1 percent followers of other religious groups.

The religious composition of the rural areas follow similar pattern to that of the region, in the urban areas, however, Orthodox Christians were predominant constituting 46.5 percent of the urban population. Next to Orthodox Christians, 28.3 percent of the population are Protestants, 10.6 percent are followers of other religious group, 9.1 percent are Muslims and 5.5 percent are Catholics.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of the population of Gambella Region are found to be 39.7 percent Nuwer, 27.5 percent Anyiwak, 7.7 percent Amara and 6.5 percent Oromo.

Among the rural population of the region 45.5 percent are Nuwer, 25.7 percent are Anyiwak, 6.9 are Mesengo and 5.9 are Amara. The data obtained also revealed that the proportion of Anyiwaks is relatively large in urban areas being 36.2 percent of the urban population while 21.7 percent are Oromos, 17.1 percent are Amara and 11.1 percent are Nuwer.

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: GAMBELLA REGION, Oct.1994



The total population of Gambella Region was 12,04,000 in 1994. The population of the region is increasing at a rate of 2.5% per annum. The population of the region is increasing at a rate of 2.5% per annum. The population of the region is increasing at a rate of 2.5% per annum.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged ten years and over 42.5 percent are never married, 49.3 percent are currently married, and 8.2 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data revealed that, 50.0 percent of the males and 34.5 percent of the females are never married; 45.5 percent of the males and 53.4 percent of the females are currently married, and 4.6 percent of the males and 12.1 percent of the females are widowed or divorced.

As regards the marital status in urban and rural areas the census data indicated that 46.5 percent of the urban and 41.6 percent of the rural population are never married, 43.1 percent of the urban and 50.6 percent of the rural population are currently married 10.5 percent of the urban and 7.7 percent of the rural population are widowed or divorced (refer to figure-2).

Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged five years and over, 19 percent of the males, 11 percent of the females and 15 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Those who were attending schools in urban areas constituted 37 percent while in rural areas it was 11 percent. Similarly, 17 percent of the males, 9 percent of the females and 13 percent of both sexes aged five years and over reported as having attended school in the past. This percent varied between 30 percent in urban areas and 10 percent in rural areas. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in figure-3. The data further revealed that of the total population of Gambella Region aged 10 years and above 39 percent of the males, 19 percent of the females and 29 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. The literacy rate for urban and rural areas were found to be 68 percent and 21 percent, respectively. A bar graph also illustrate the literacy rate in figure-3.

Economic Activity

The total population of Gambella Region aged 15-64 amounts to 92,674 persons, of these about 72 percent are economically active and 27

Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: GAMBELLA REGION, Oct. 1994

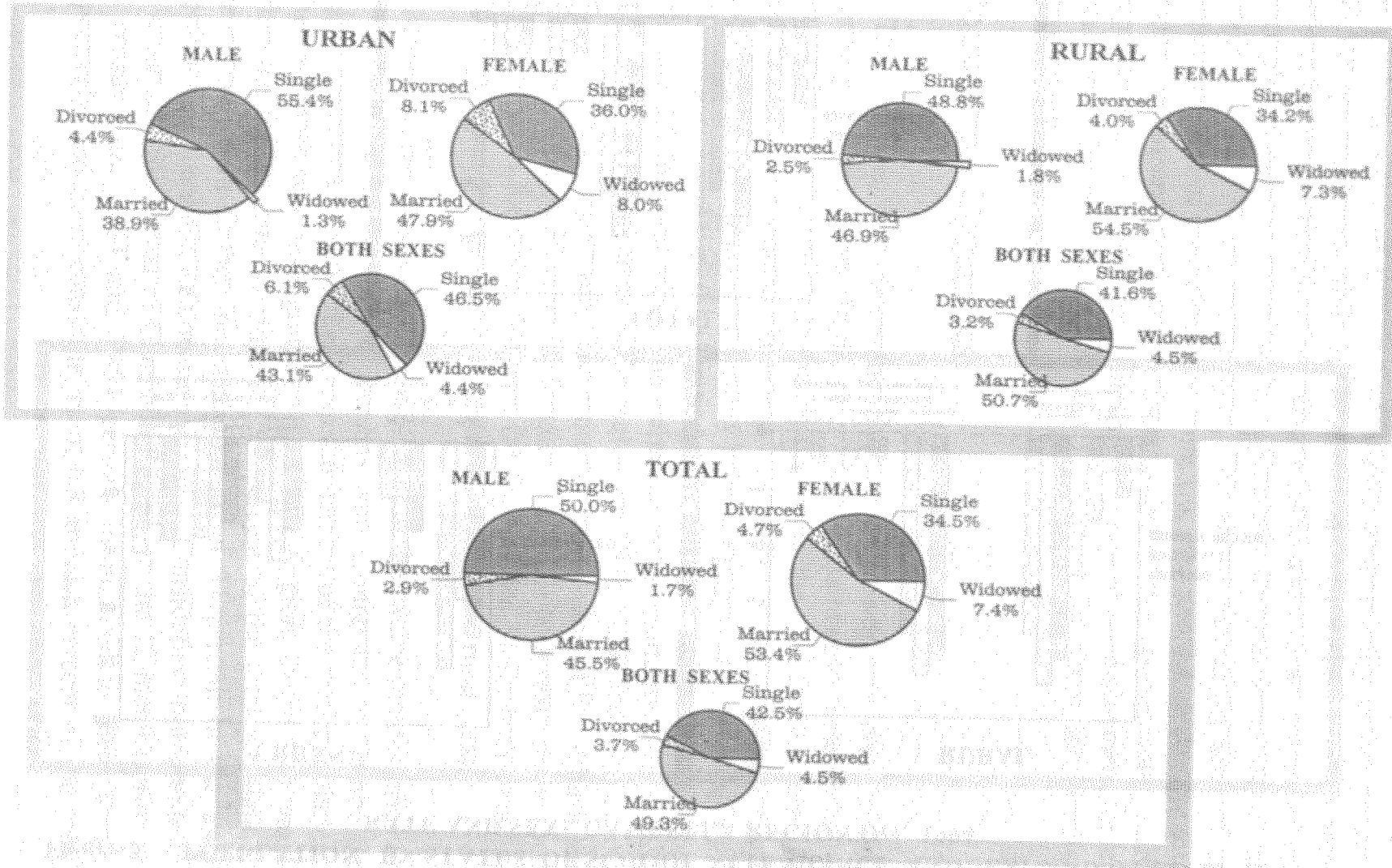
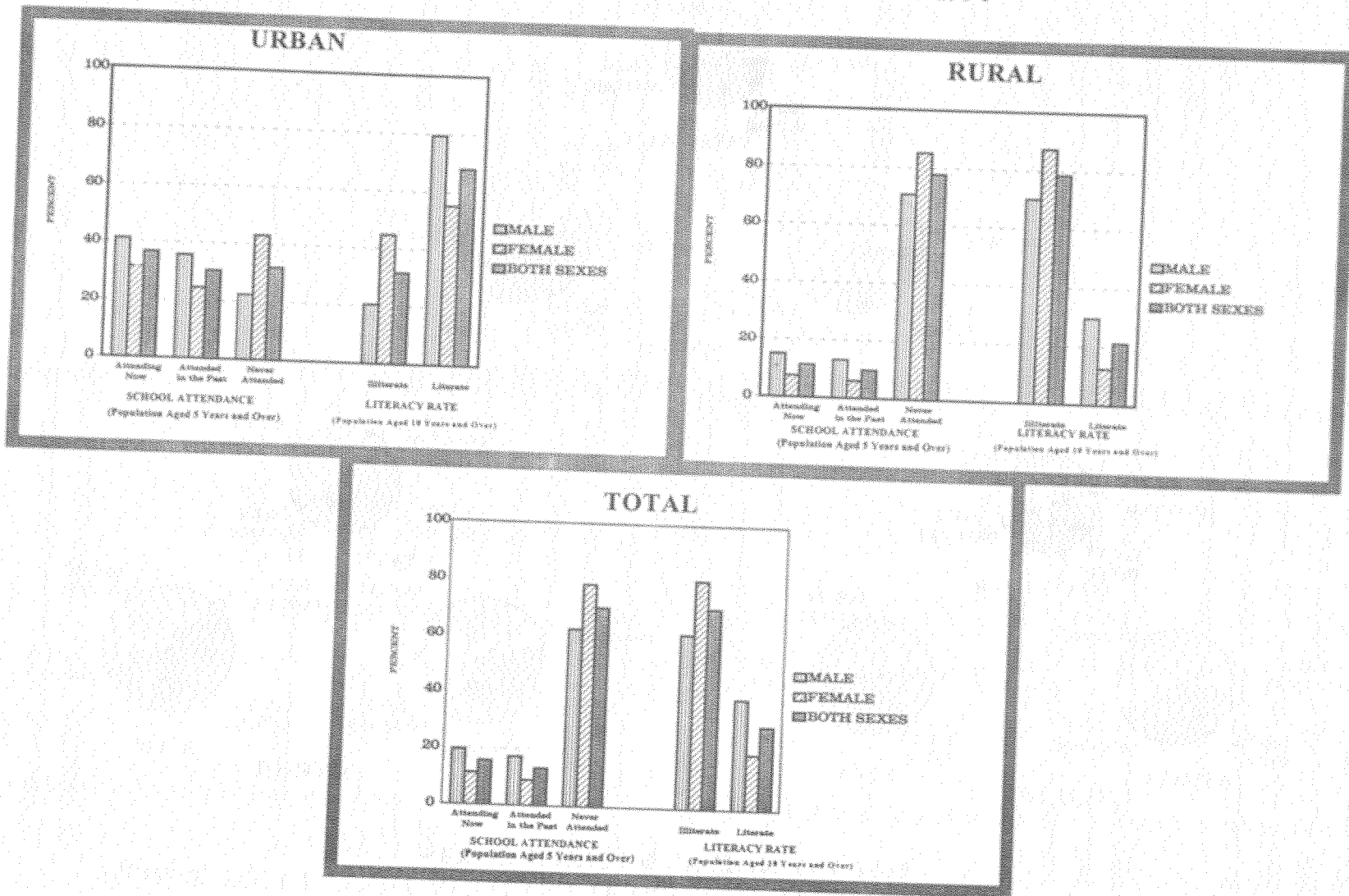


Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: GAMBELLA REGION Oct. 1994



percent are economically inactive. Among the total economically active population aged 15-64 years, 8,328 are found in urban areas, while 58,273 in rural areas. Out of the total of 66,601 economically active persons, 65,558 are employed, while 1,043 are unemployed. In the urban areas, among the economically active persons 7,455 and 873 are employed and unemployed persons respectively. Similarly in rural areas 58,103 are employed and 170 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment were 1.6, 10.3 and 0.3 percent for total region, urban and rural areas, respectively, of the economically active population aged 15-64 years. Similarly the rate of unemployment for the total region by sex shows 1.8 and 1.3 percent for males and females, respectively.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) are found to be 3.1 for the total region, 2.9 for urban areas and 3.2 for rural areas. The estimated infant mortality rates for the total, urban and rural areas of the region are 99.0, 113.0 and 96.0 deaths per 1000 births, respectively. The estimated expectation of life at birth are 54 years for males, 55 years for females and 54 for both sexes in the total region, 50 years for males, 54 years for females and 51 for both sexes in urban areas; and 55 years for both males and females in rural areas.

Moreover, the census results reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Gambella Region amounted to 4,288, i.e. about 2.6 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Gambella Region, in the four years before the census date constituted 15.7 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 34 percent of the total population of Gambella Region are migrants. Considering in-migrants to the urban and rural areas of Gambella Region, in the 12 months prior to the census date, 1,834 and 2,454 persons in-migrated to these areas, respectively, and these constitute about 6.8 and 1.8 percent of the total

population of the areas, respectively. Furthermore, those who in-migrated in the four years before the census date constituted about 31.7 and 12.5 percent of the urban and rural population of the Region, respectively. The census result also reveals that about 57 percent of the total urban and 29 percent of the total rural population of the region are migrants. And one can conclude that the in-migrants substantially contribute to the annual growth rate of the population of Gambella Region.

Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Gambella Region detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 35,343 residential housing units in Gambella Region of which 6,268 are in urban areas and 29,075 are in rural areas. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 43,826, for the region as a whole, 9,010 for urban and 34,816 for rural areas. These give an average of 3.5, 2.8 and 3.7 persons per room for the region, urban and rural areas, respectively.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 93.9 percent are made of wood and mud, 1.1 percent of stone, 0.9 percent bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials. In the urban areas 81.5 percent of the residential housing units have wall made up of wood, while 5.7 percent are made of mud and stone. As in the rural areas 96.5 percent and of the residential units have wall made up of wood and mud while 0.1 percent are made of stone.

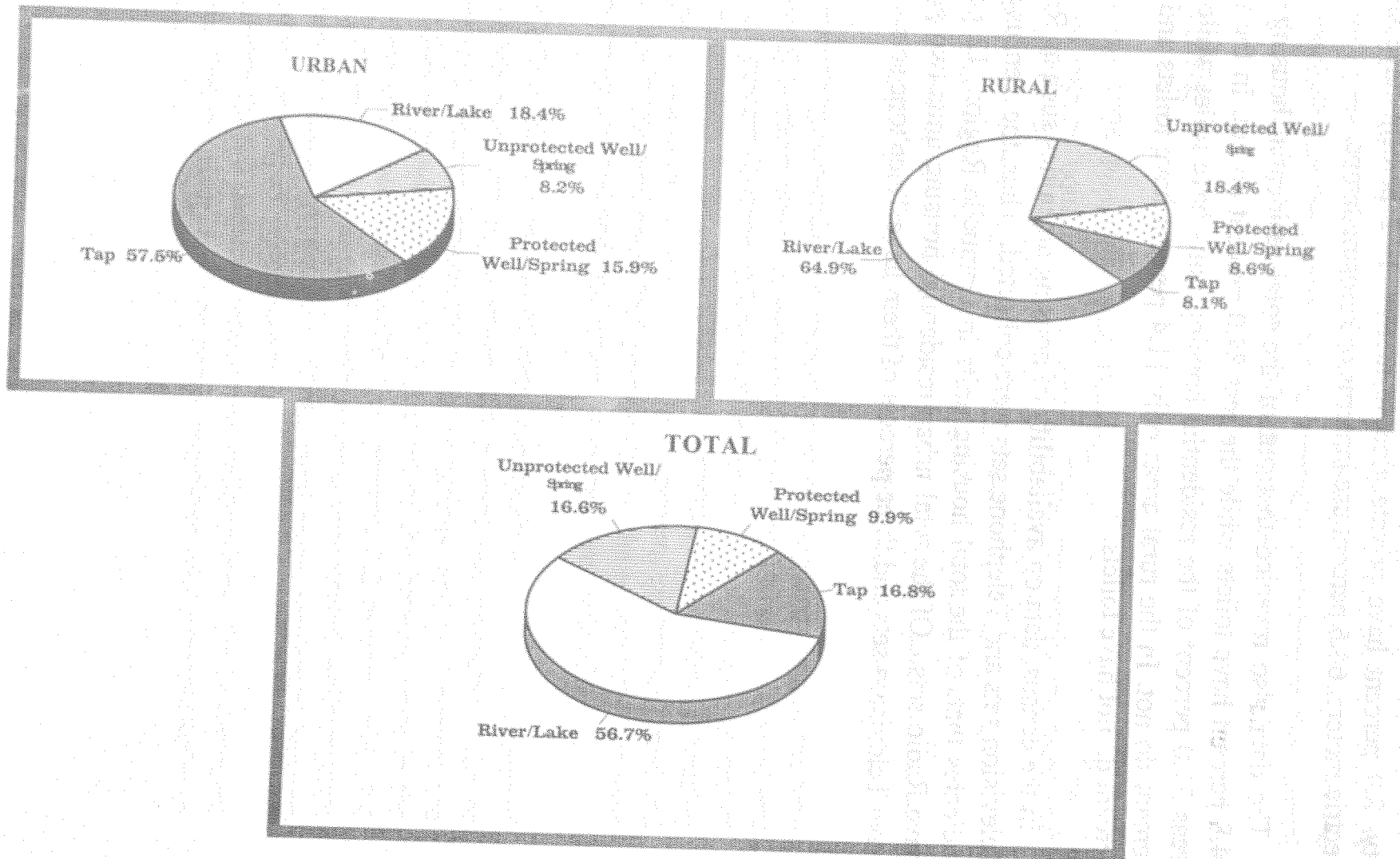
The information on sources of water supply shows that 16.8 percent of the housing units use piped water, 9.9 percent use protected wells or springs, 16.6 percent unprotected wells or springs, and 56.7 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds. About 57.5 percent of the housing units in the urban areas use piped water while 15.9 percent, 8.2 percent and 18.4 percent of them use protected wells/springs; unprotected wells/springs; and rivers and lakes, respectively. In the rural areas, residential housing units which use piped water accounted for only 8.1 percent, protected wells/springs for 8.6 percent, unprotected wells/springs for 18.4 percent and those that use river, lakes or ponds constitute 64.9 percent. (Refer to figure-4)

In the census data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 8.9 percent have private electric meters, 17.2 percent have shared electric meters, 64.6 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also revealed that out of the total residential housing units 14.8 percent have toilets while the rest 84.0 percent do not. In the urban areas 31.0 percent of the residential housing units have toilet while 67.0 percent do not. In the rural areas only 11.4 percent have toilets and 87.7 percent do not have toilets.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. Thus, the census result indicates that, of the total housing units in Gambella Region, 12 percent have Radio sets. Of the total urban residential housing units two percent have Television sets and three percent of them have Telephone sets.

Figure-4 . DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
GAMBELLA REGION, Oct. 1994



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for HARARI REGION

SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Harari Region have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population Size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Harari Region as of October 1994 is **131,139**; of which **65,550** are males and **65,589** females. The percentage share of males and females is about 50.0 percent each. The urban residents of Harari Region number 76,378 while its rural residents number 54,761. The 1994 census result indicated that there are 30,071 households in Harari Region with an average of 4.3 persons per household.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Harari Region, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is about 37.7 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64

years is about 58.9 percent of the residents of the region. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is about 3.4 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer the population pyramid on figure 1.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Harari Region indicates that 60.3 percent are Muslims, 38.2 percent are Orthodox Christians, 0.9 percent Protestants, 0.5 percent Catholics, and 0.1 percent followers of other religious groups.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of the residents of Harari Region are found to be 52.3 percent Oromo, 32.6 percent Amara, 7.1 percent Harari, 3.2 percent Guragie (0.9 percent Sebat Bet, 1.0 percent Sodo and 1.3 percent Silte).

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged ten years and over 49.2 percent are never married, 39.2 percent are currently married, and 11.5 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data reveal that 55.6 percent of the males and 43.1 percent of the females are never married; 38.9 percent of the males and 39.5 percent of the females are currently married, and 5.5 percent of the males and 17.4 percent of the females are widowed or divorced. (Refer to figure 2)

Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged five years and over, 30 percent of the males, 27 percent of the females and 28 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Similarly, 29 percent of the males, 24 percent of the females and 27 percent of both sexes aged five years and over reported as having attended school in the past. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in figure-3. The data further reveal that of the total population of Harari Region aged 10 years and above 60 percent of the males, 49 percent of the females and 55 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. A bar graph also illustrate the literacy rate in figure-3.

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: HARARI REGION
(TOTAL), Oct.1994

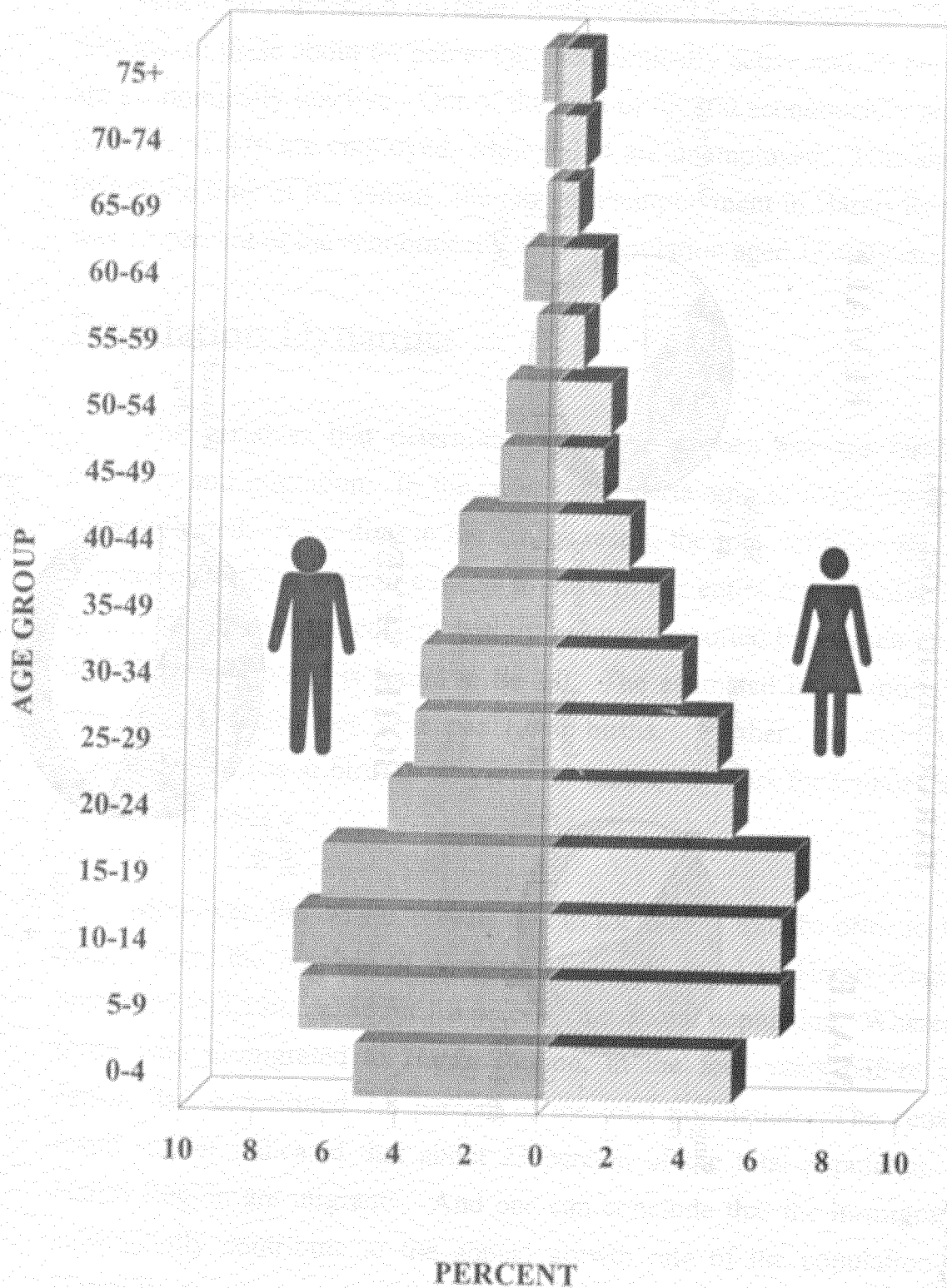
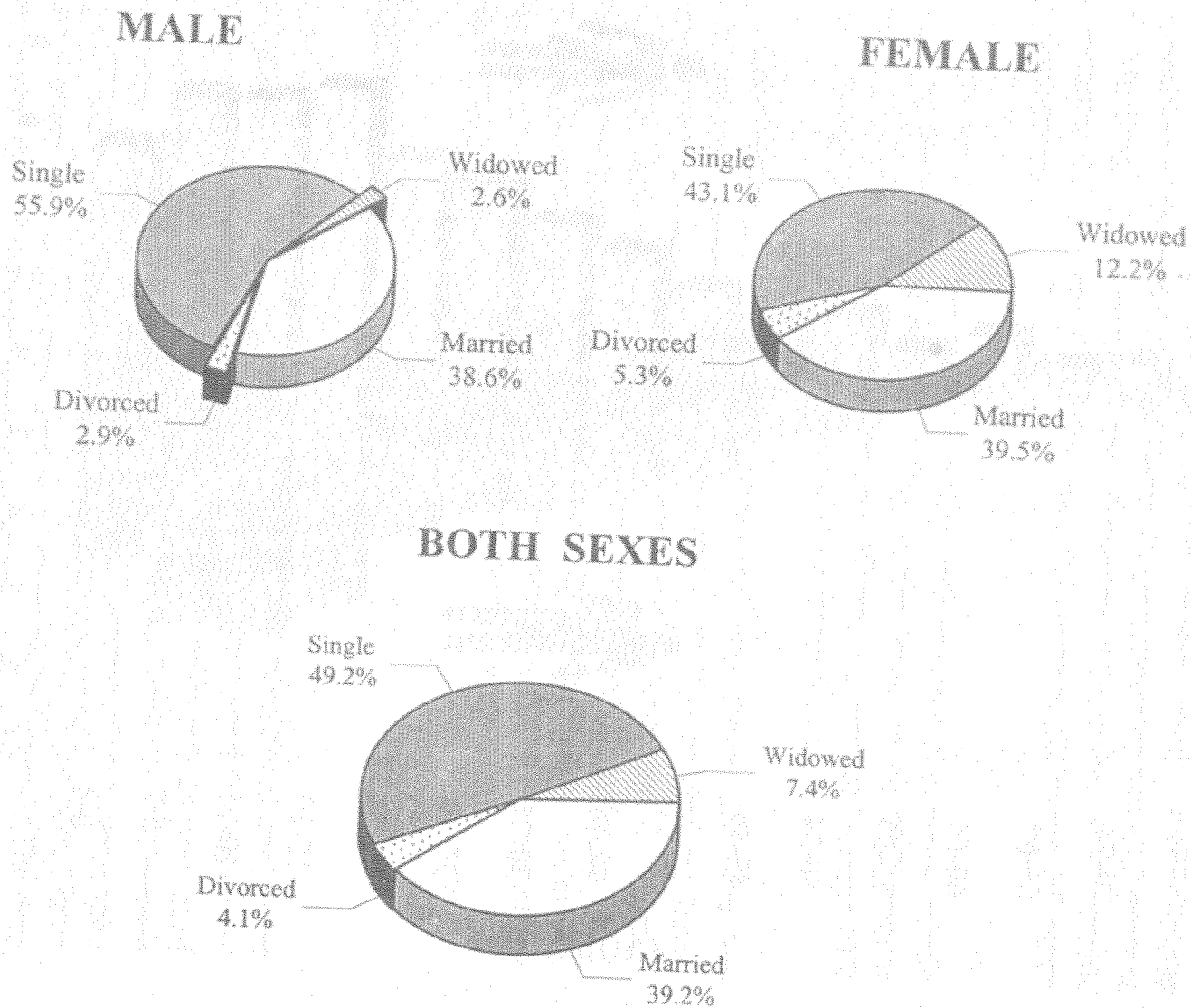


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX:
HARARI REGION, Oct. 1994



Economic Activity

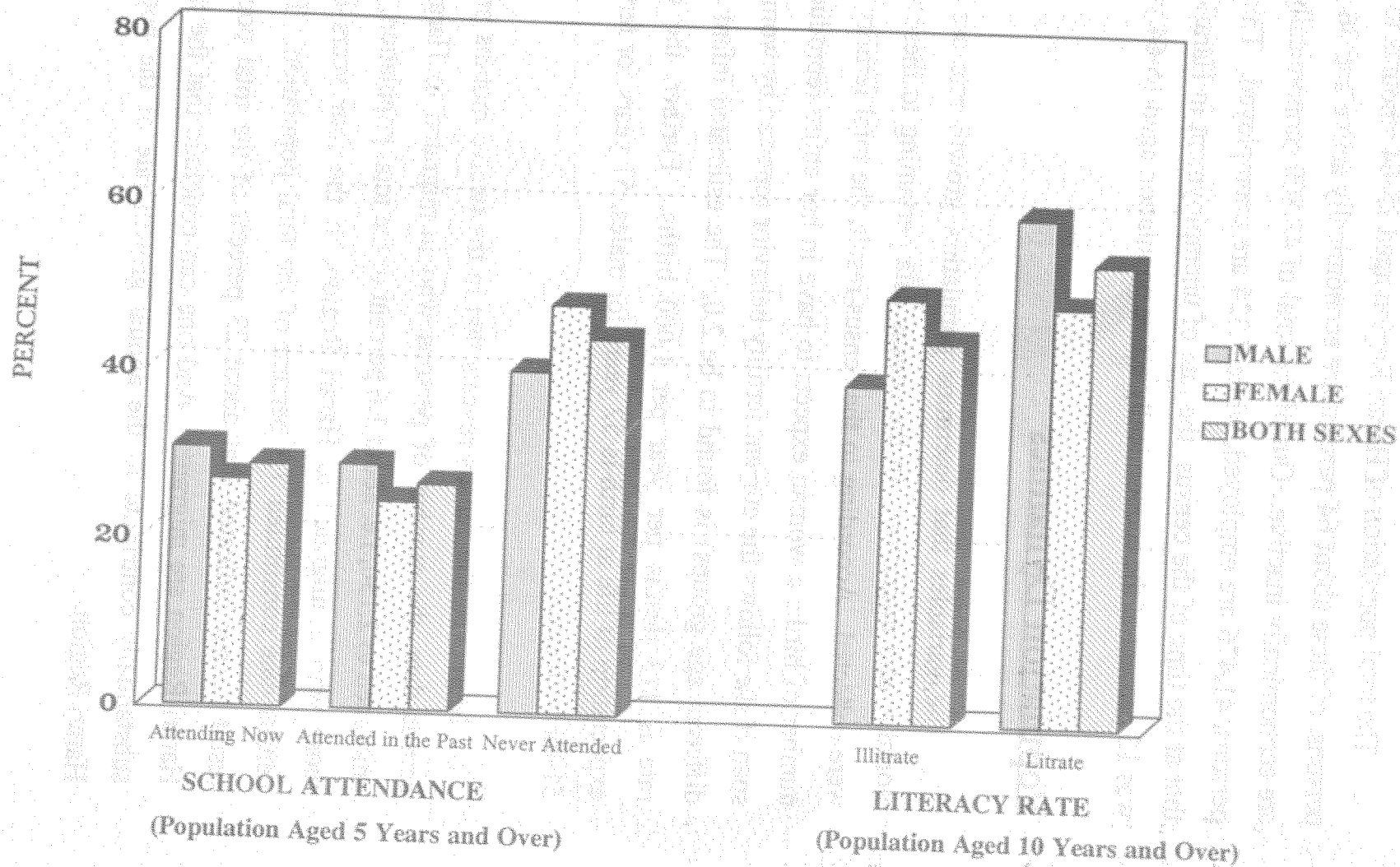
The total population of Harari Region aged 15-64 amounts to 76,874 persons, of these about 64 percent are economically active and 36 percent are economically inactive. Out of the total of 48,800 economically active persons, 41,476 are employed, while 7,324 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment in Harari Region was 15 percent of the economically active population aged 15-64 years.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) is found to be 2.0. The estimated infant mortality rate is 113 deaths per year per 1,000 births. Further, the estimated expectation of life at birth is 52 years for males, 51 years for females and 51 for both sexes.

Moreover, the census reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Harari Region amounted to 2,150, i.e. about 1.6 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Harari Region, in the four years before the census date constituted 7.8 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 23 percent of the total population of Harari Region are migrants. And one can conclude that the in-migrants substantially contribute to the annual growth rate of the population of Harari Region.

**Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX;
AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX;
HARARI REGION, Oct. 1994**



Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Harari Region , detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 29,264 residential housing units in Harari Region. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 47,137, which give an average of 2.7 persons per room

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units in Harari Region the wall of 76.7 percent are made of wood and mud, 17.2 percent of stone, 3.3 percent of bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials.

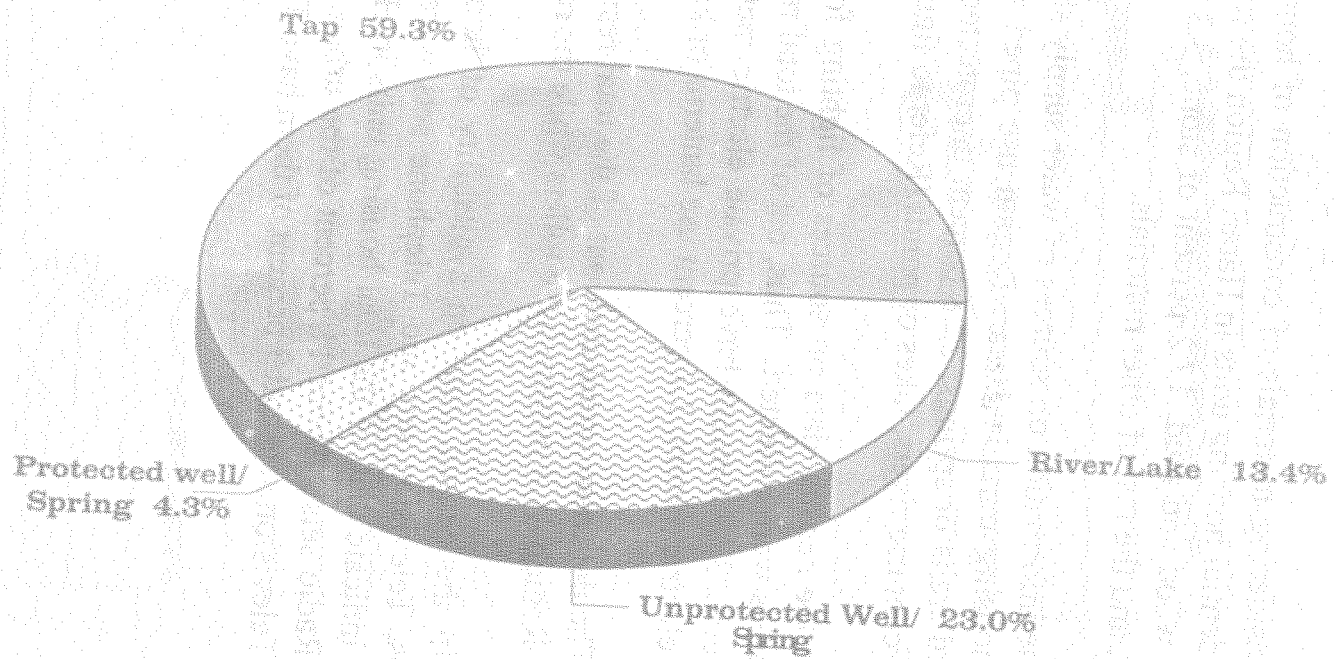
The information on sources of water supply shows that 58.8 percent of the housing units in Harari Region use piped water, 4.2 percent use protected wells or springs; 22.8 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 13.2 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds.(Refer to figure-4)

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 37.7 percent have private electric meters, 57.6 percent have shared electric meters, 3.4 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps.

The data also reveal that, out of the total residential housing units in Harari Region 41.8 percent have toilets while the rest 56.4 percent do not.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. The census result indicate that, of the total housing units in Harari Region, 57 percent have Radio sets. About 11 percent of the urban residential housing units have Television sets and 9 percent of them have Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
HARARI REGION, Oct. 1994



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for ADDIS ABABA

S U M M A R Y R E P O R T

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Addis Ababa have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population Size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Addis Ababa as of October 1994 is 2,112,737; of which 1,023,452 are males and 1,089,285 females. The percentage share of males is 48.4 percent while that of females is 51.6 percent. The urban residents of Addis Ababa (Region 14) number 2,084,588 while its rural residents number 28,149. The population of Addis Ababa according to the May 1984 census was found

to be 1,423,182 persons. This figure is lower than the 1994 census by 689,627 persons. This shows that the population of Addis Ababa has been growing at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent during the last ten years. The 1994 census result indicated that there are 410,443 households in Addis Ababa with an average of 5.1 persons per household.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Addis Ababa, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is relatively low amounting to about 32 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is relatively high with about two thirds of the residents in this age group. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is also very low with only about three percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer to the population pyramid on Figure-1.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of Addis Ababa population indicates that 82.0 percent are Orthodox Christians, 12.7 percent Muslims, 3.9 percent Protestants, 0.8 percent Catholics, and 0.6 percent followers of other religious groups.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of Addis Ababa residents are found to be 48.3 percent Amara, 19.2 percent Oromo, 17.5 percent Guragie (9.4 percent Sebat Bet, 4.1 percent Sodo and 4.0 percent Silte) and 7.6 percent Tigraway.

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged ten years and over 60.4 percent are never married, 29.5 percent are currently married, and 10.1 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data reveal that, 65.0 percent of the males and 56.2 percent of the females are never married; 30.9 percent of the males and 27.9 percent of the females are currently married, and 3.9 percent of the males and 15.8 percent of the females are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID:
ADDIS ABABA, Oct.1994

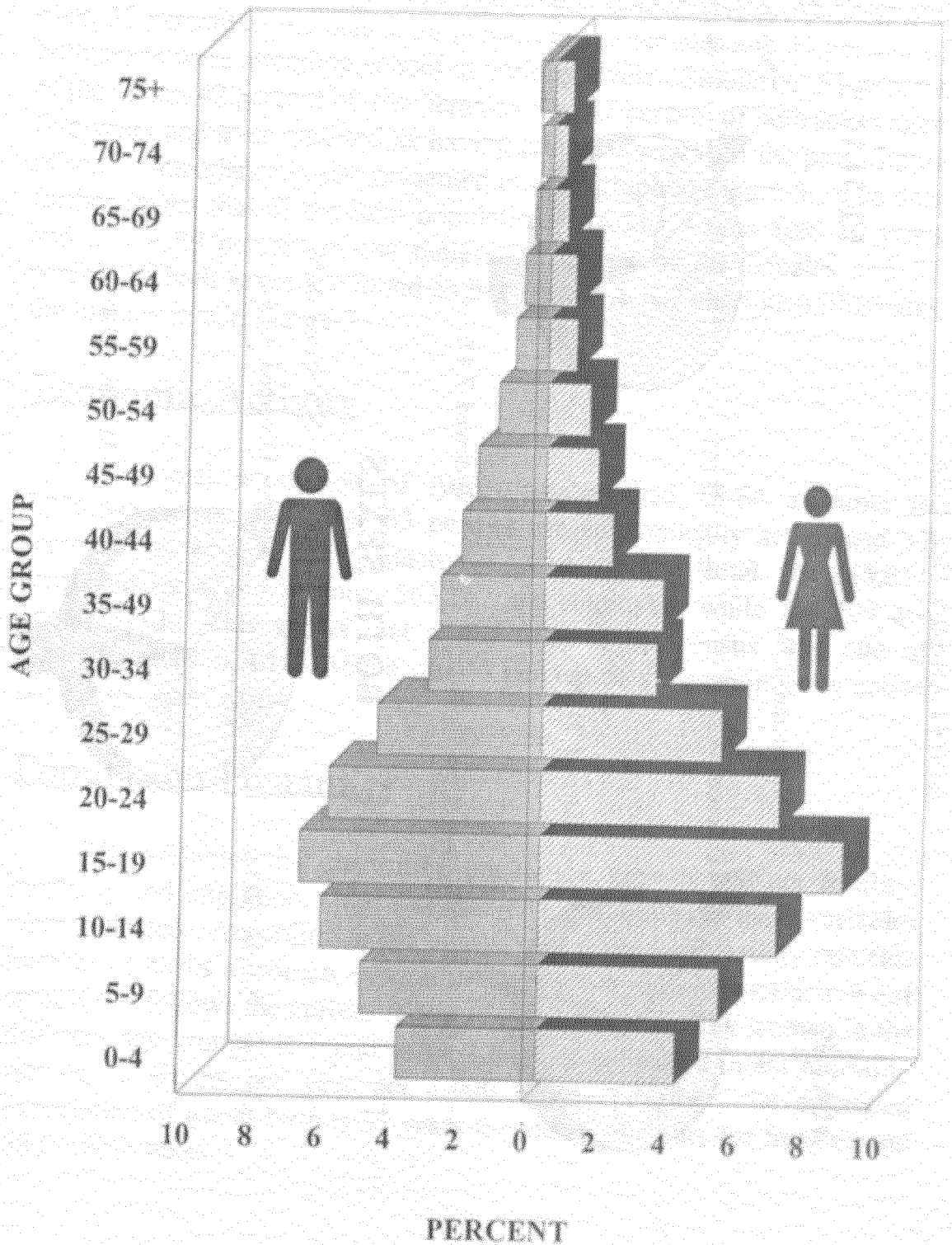
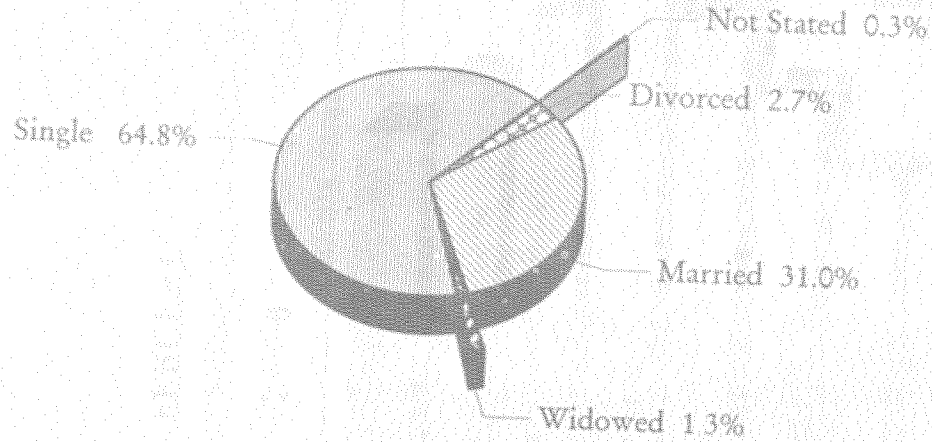
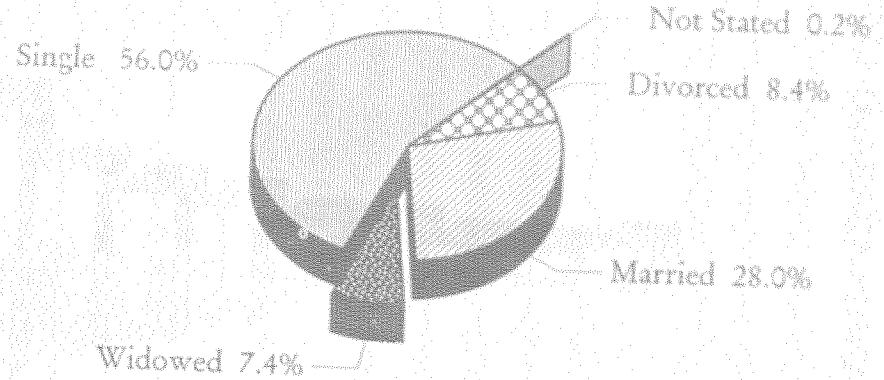


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX:
ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 1994

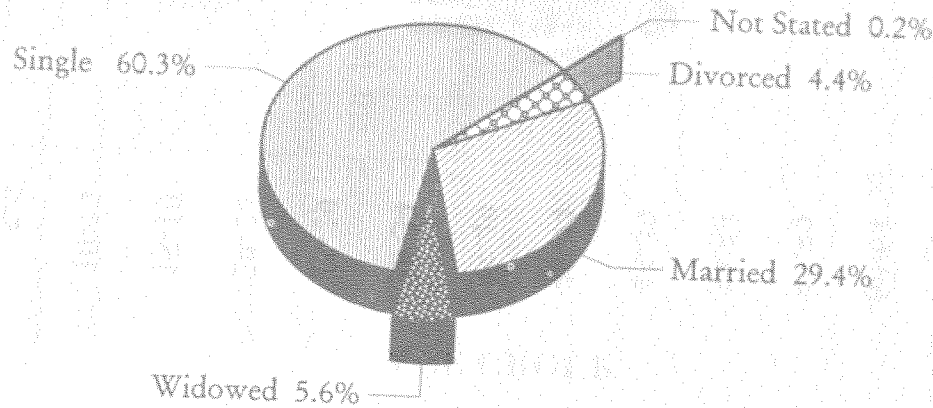
MALE



FEMALE



BOTH SEXES



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged five years and over, 37 percent of the males, 36 percent of the females and 37 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Similarly, 51 percent of the males, 42 percent of the females and 47 percent of both sexes aged five years and over reported as having attended school in the past. Status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further reveal that of the total population of Addis Ababa aged 10 years and above 89 percent of the males, 76 percent of the females and 83 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. A bar chart also illustrates the literacy rate in Figure-3.

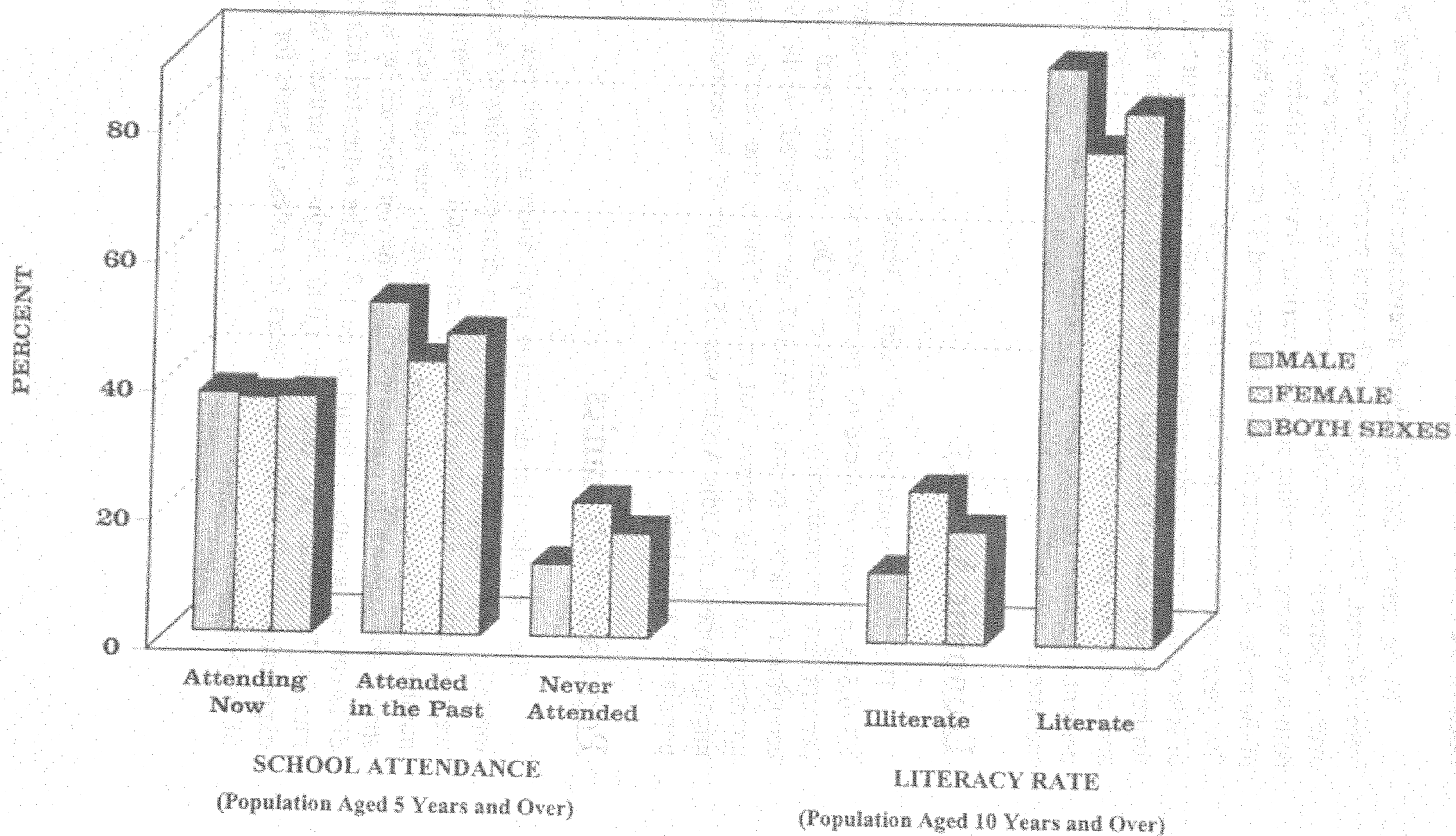
Economic Activity

The total population of Addis Ababa aged 15-64 amounts to 1,376,848 persons, of these 63 percent are economically active and 37 percent are economically inactive. Out of the total of 863,051 economically active persons, 563,147 are employed, while 299,904 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment in Addis Ababa was 35 percent of the economically active population aged 15-64.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) is found to be 1.8. The estimated infant mortality rate is 78 deaths per year per 1,000 births. Further, the estimated expectation of life at birth is 57 years for males, 60 years for females and 58 for both sexes.

**Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX;
AND BY LITERACY RATE AND-SEX:
ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 1994**



Moreover, the census reveal that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Addis Ababa amounted to 53,760, i.e. about 2.6 percent of the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Addis Ababa, in the four years before the census date constituted 13.6 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that nearly half (47 percent) of the total population of Addis Ababa are migrants. And one can conclude that the in-migrants substantially contribute to the observed average annual growth rate of Addis Ababa population which is 3.8 percent.

Housing

In the 1994 Addis Ababa Population and Housing Census, detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 380,307 residential housing units in Addis Ababa. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 978,880, which give an average of 2.1 persons per room.

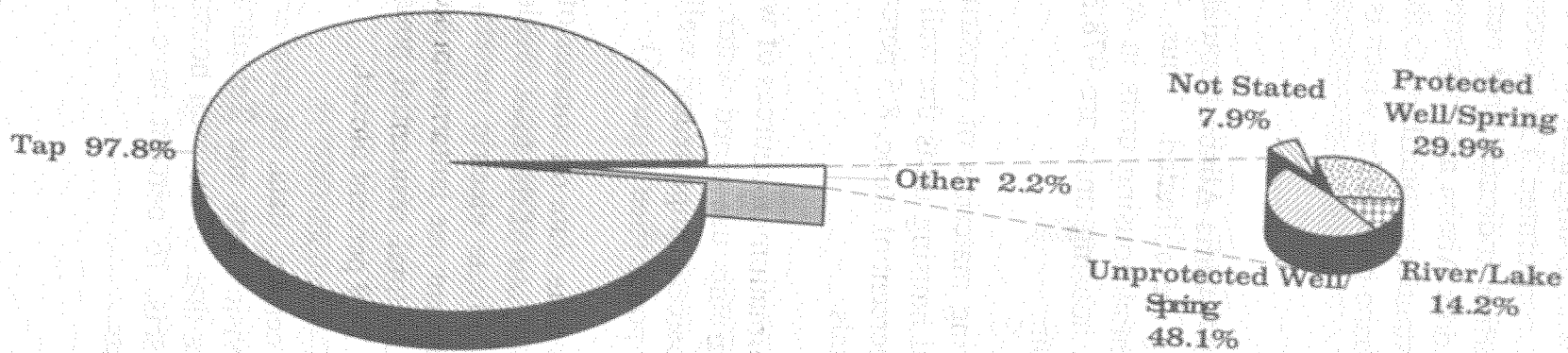
Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units the wall of 82.6 percent are made of wood and mud, 3.4 percent of stone, 8.5 percent bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials.

The information on sources of water supply shows that 96.7 percent of the housing units use piped water, 0.8 percent use protected wells or springs, 1.6 percent unprotected wells or springs, and 0.7 percent use rivers lakes or ponds (See Figure-5).

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 45.6 percent have private electric meters, 51.1 percent have shared electric meters, 3.3 percent use lanterns or kerosine lamps. The data also revealed that, out of the total residential housing units 74.1 percent have toilets while the rest 24.9 percent do not.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. The census result indicate that, of the total housing units in Addis Ababa, 70 percent have Radio sets, 16 percent have Television sets and 18 percent have Telephone sets.

Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 1994



The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia
Results for DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL
ADMINISTRATION

S U M M A R Y R E P O R T

Introduction

Statistical data that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the residents of a country are useful for designing and preparation of development plans and for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the development plans. These statistical data include population size, age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, marital status, occupation, industry, housing stocks and conditions, ... etc. In order to fill the gap for these Socio-economic data needs, Ethiopia conducted its Second National Population and Housing Census in October, 1994.

The results of the Second National Population and Housing Census carried-out in October 1994, are in the process of being computer processed and are being analysed and published at regional level and eventually at national level. The census data for Dire Dawa Provisional Administration have been processed, evaluated and the report prepared and printed.

Population Size and Characteristics

According to the census result, the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration as of October 1994 is **251,864**; of which **127,286** are males and **124,578** females. The percentage share of males is 50.5 percent while that of females is 49.5 percent. The urban residents of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration number 173,188 while its rural residents number 78,676. The 1994 census result indicated that there are

52,245 households in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration with an average of 4.7 persons per household.

Considering the age distribution of the residents of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, the proportion of children under the age of 15 amounts to about 37.8 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population at the age group 15-64 years is about 59.6 percent of the residents of Dire Dawa. The proportion of population aged 65 years and over is low with only about 2.5 percent. For further breakdown of the age group refer the population pyramid on Figure-1.

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Hence, according to the census result, the religious composition of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration indicates that 63.2 percent are Muslims, 34.5 percent are Orthodox Christians, 1.5 percent Protestants, 0.7 percent Catholics, and 0.1 percent followers of other religious groups.

The results of the census further indicate that the major ethnic groups of the residents of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are found to be 48.0 percent Oromo, 27.7 percent Amara, 13.9 percent Somalie, 4.5 percent Guragie (2.3 percent Sebat Bet, 0.8 percent Sodo and 1.4 percent Silte).

Considering the marital status of the residents, the results show that out of the total persons aged ten years and over 52.7 percent are never married, 37.2 percent are currently married, and 10.1 percent are divorced or widowed. Also the data reveal that, 58.4 percent of the males and 46.9 percent of the females are never married; 36.6 percent of the males and 37.7 percent of the females are currently married, and 5.0 percent of the males and 15.4 percent of the females are widowed or divorced (refer to Figure-2).

Figure-1 POPULATION PYRAMID: DIRE DAWA
PROVSIONAL ADMINISTRATION, Oct.1994

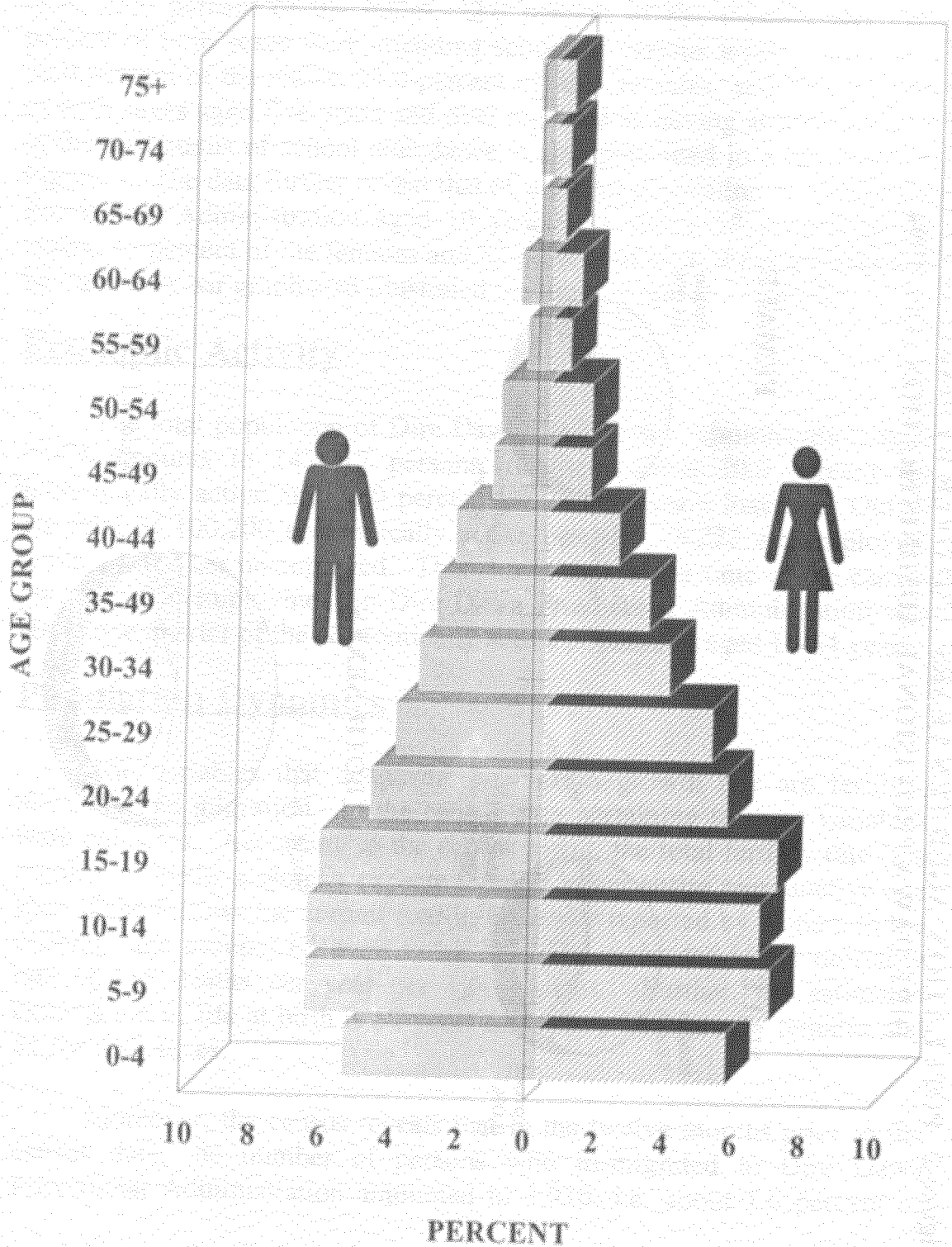
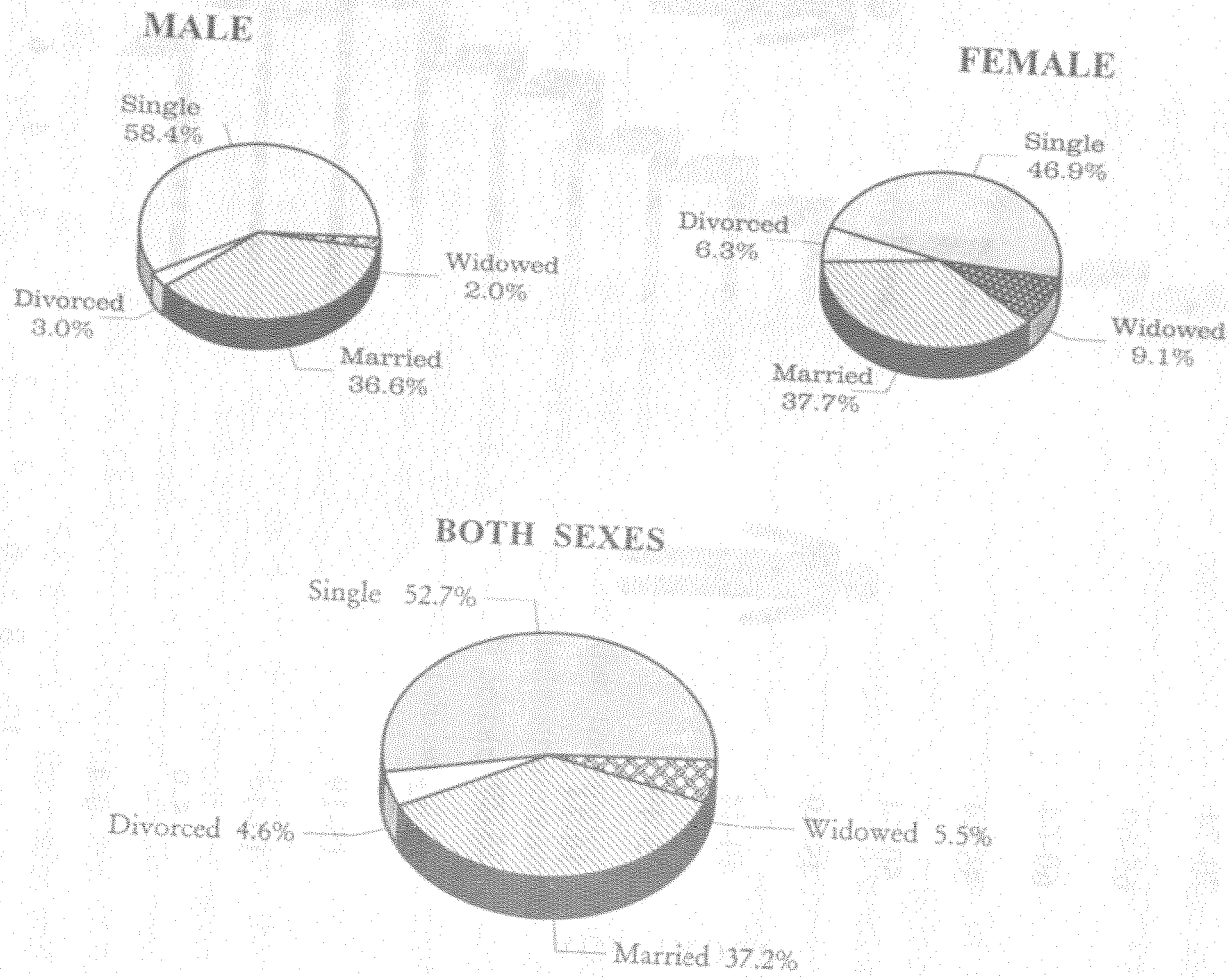


Figure-2 POPULATION AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX:
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION, Oct. 1994



Educational Attainment

In the census, data on school attendance and educational attainment were collected. Based on these, of the total population aged five years and over, 25.0 percent of the males, 22.0 percent of the females and 23.0 percent of both sexes were attending school at various levels. Similarly, 30.0 percent of the males, 24.0 percent of the females and 27.0 percent of both sexes aged five years and over reported as having attended school in the past status of school attendance is also presented in a bar graph in Figure-3. The data further reveal that of the total population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration aged 10 years and above 57 percent of the males, 46 percent of the females and 52 percent of both sexes are found to be literate. A bar graph also illustrated the literacy rate in Figure-3.

Economic Activity

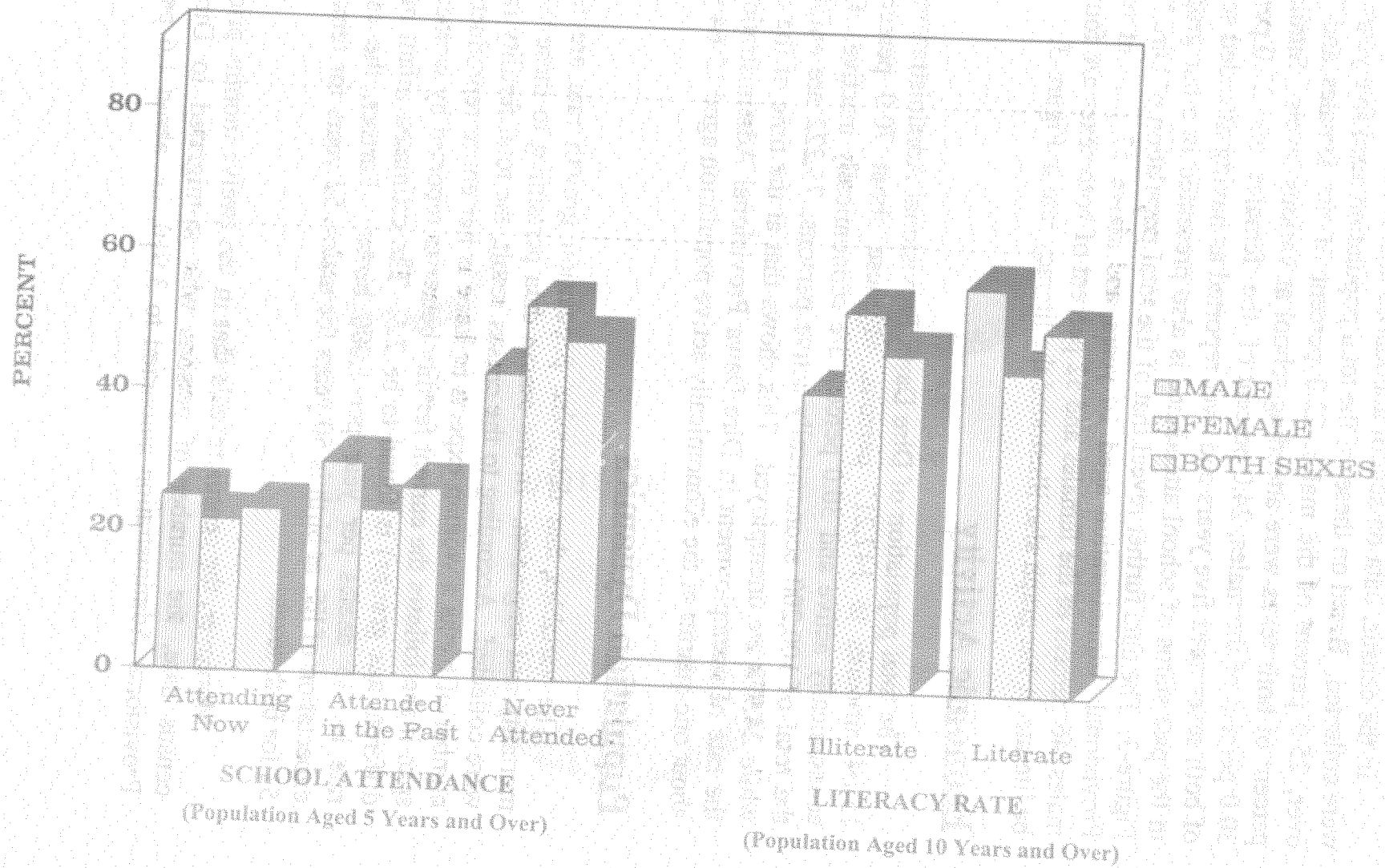
The total population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration aged 15-64 amounts to 147,217 persons, of these about 70.0 percent are economically active and 30.0 percent are economically inactive. Out of the total of 100,200 economically active persons, 75,222 are employed, while 24,978 are unemployed. This shows that at the time of the census the rate of unemployment in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration was about one quarter of the economically active population aged 15-64 years.

Population Dynamics

The variables that determine population growth rate are fertility, mortality and migration. In the census data pertaining to these variables were collected. According to the census result, the total fertility rate (the number of births a woman expects to have in her entire reproductive age span if she follows the current fertility behavior reported by women in the different age groups) is found to be 2.5. The estimated infant mortality rate is 115 deaths per year per 1,000 births. Further, the estimated expectation of life at birth is 50 years for males, 52 years for females and 51 for both sexes.

Moreover, the census reveals that in the twelve months prior to the census date, the number of persons who in-migrated to Dire Dawa Provisional Administration amounted to 3,910, i.e. about 1.6 percent of

Figure-3 POPULATION BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SEX; AND BY LITERACY RATE AND SEX: DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION, Oct. 1994



the total population. Whereas, those who in-migrated to Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, in the four years before the census date constituted 10.9 percent of the total population. The census result further indicated that about 34 percent of the total population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration are migrants. And one can conclude that the in-migrants significantly contribute to the annual growth rate of the population of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration.

Housing

In the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Dire Dawa Provisional Administration, detailed data on housing are collected. Thus, the results indicated that there are 50,102 residential housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration. The total number of rooms in these housing units are 68,363, which give an average of 3.5 persons per room.

Considering materials of construction of housing units, out of the total residential housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration the wall of 43.3 percent are made of wood and mud, 37.2 percent of stone, 9.2 percent of bricks and blockets, and the rest of other materials.

The information on sources of water supply shows that 73.6 percent of the housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration use piped water; 5.1 percent use protected wells or springs; 14.2 percent unprotected wells or springs; and 7.1 percent use rivers, lakes or ponds (See Figure-4)

In the census, data on sources of lighting for the housing units in urban areas were collected. Thus, out of the total residential housing units in the city, 29.1 percent have private electric meters, 58.8 percent have shared electric meters, 10.4 percent use lanterns or kerosene lamps.

The data also reveal that, out of the total residential housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 55.0 percent have toilets while the rest 45.0 percent do not.

In the census, data on availability of housing amenities such as Radios, Television sets and Telephone sets were collected. The census result indicate that, of the total housing units in Dire Dawa Provisional Administration 51 percent have Radio sets. About 11 percent of the urban residential housing units have Television sets and 10 percent of them have Telephone sets.

**Figure-4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY:
DIRE DAWA PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION, Oct. 1994**

