FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUS COMMISSION

CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA

STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT OF BENISHANGUL – GUMUZ REGION

NOVEMBER 2010

ADDIS ABABA

B4

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samia Zekaria

Member and Secretary
Population Census Commission

SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is a main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Benishangul-Gumuz region as of May 28, 2007 was 784,345. Of these counted population of the region, 398,655 (50.8 percent) were males and 385,690 (49.2 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at regional level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of a country has increased by 323,886 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population by Zones, Census Period and Sex in Benishangul- Gumuz Region

Zones/Special Wereda	1994			2007			Percent Increase of Population on (2007)
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	
Benishangul-Gumuz	460,459	233,013	227,446	784,345	398,655	385,690	70.3
Metekel	201,521	101,134	100,387	276,367	139,119	137,248	37.1
Assosa	208,155	106,017	102,138	310,822	158,932	151,890	49.3
Kamashi	50,783	25,862	24,921	101,543	52,284	49,259	100
Pawe Special Wereda	-	-	-	45,552	23,265	22,287	*
Mao Komo Special Wereda	-	-	-	50,061	25,055	25,006	*

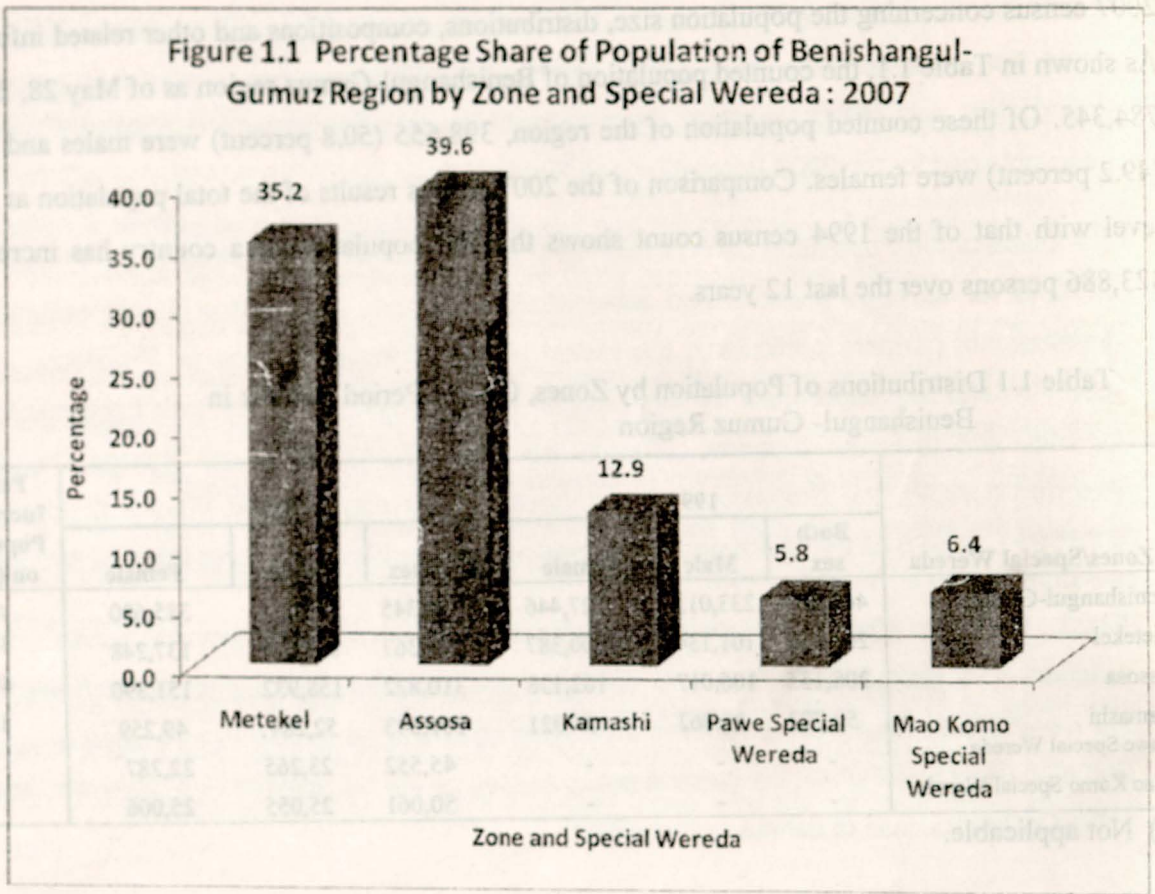
(*) Not applicable.

Table 1.1 shows that at regional level the total population has increased by 70.3 percent in the last 12 years. In Kamashi zone the percentage increase was double where as the percentage increase of population in Assosa and Metekel zones were 49.3 percent and 37.1 percent, respectively.

Spatial distributions of the population by zones and special weradas show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of zones and special weredas ranges from the smallest proportion

of 5.8 percent in Pawe Special Wereda to the largest 39.6 percent in Assosa zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in Assosa zone having 310,822 persons counted in the zone as of May 28, 2007 while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in Pawe Special Wereda (45,552). The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Metekel (276,367) and Kamashi (101,543) zones, respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results the counted population in the two largest zones accounted for more than 74.8 percent of the total population in the region.

Figure 1.1 Percentage Share of Population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region by Zone and Special Wereda : 2007



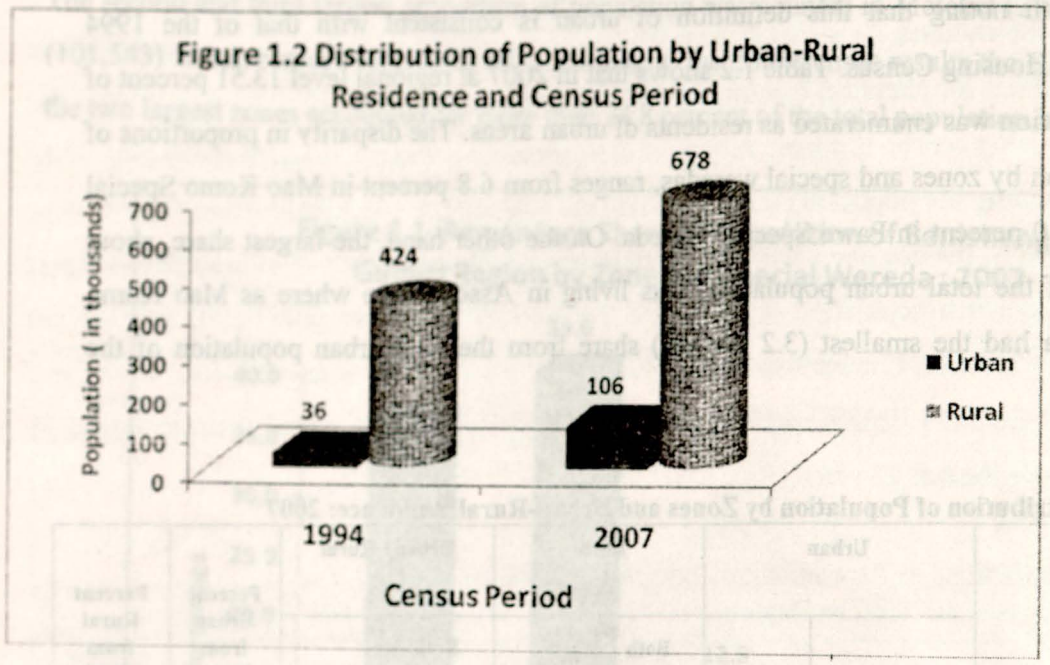
1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY URBAN-RURAL AND SEX

In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in 2007 at regional level 13.51 percent of the total population was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by zones and special weredas, ranges from 6.8 percent in Mao Komo Special Wereda to 22.10 percent in Pawe Special Wereda. On the other hand, the largest share, about 37.7 percent of the total urban population, was living in Assosa zone where as Mao Komo Special Wereda had the smallest (3.2 percent) share from the total urban population of the region.

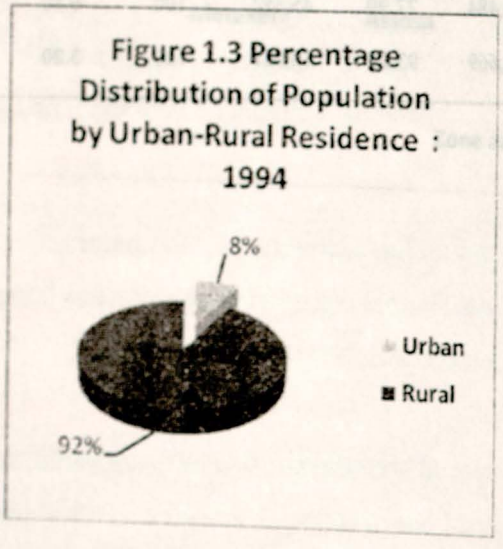
Table 1.2 Distribution of Population by Zones and Urban-Rural Residence: 2007

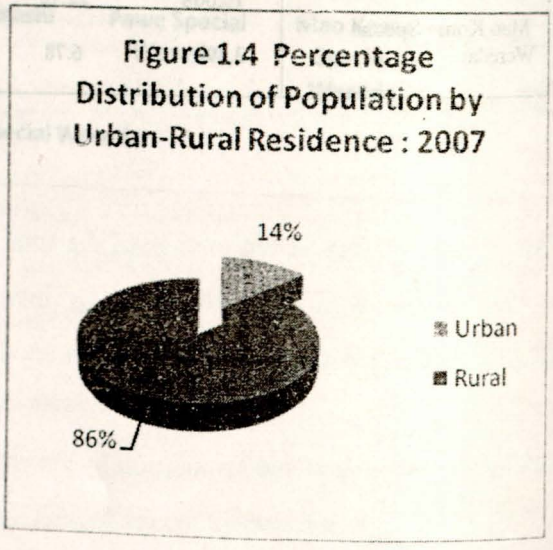
Zones/Special wereda	Urban		Rural		Urban+ Rural		Percent Urban from Total	Percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Benishangul-Gumuz	105,926	13.51	678,419	86.49	784,345	100	100	100
Metekel	37,615	13.61	238,752	86.39	276,367	100	35.51	35.19
Assosa	39,957	12.86	270,865	87.14	310,822	100	37.72	39.93
Kamashi	14,894	14.67	86,649	85.33	101,543	100	14.06	12.77
Pawe Special Wereda	10,068	22.10	35,484	77.90	45,552	100	9.50	5.23
Mao Komo Special Wereda	3,392	6.78	46,669	93.22	50,061	100	3.20	6.88

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last 12 years. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 36,000 persons in 1994 to 106,000 thousand in 1994, an increase of about 70,000 persons over the last 12 years.



As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were about 8 percent and 14 percent, respectively. This indicates that the proportion of urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 by six percent. Correspondingly, a proportion of rural population has declined by same amount.





1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that at regional level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for Metekel zone and Mao Komo Special Wereda. However, the proportion of males was found to be relatively higher than females in Kamashi zones as compared to other zones and special weredas.

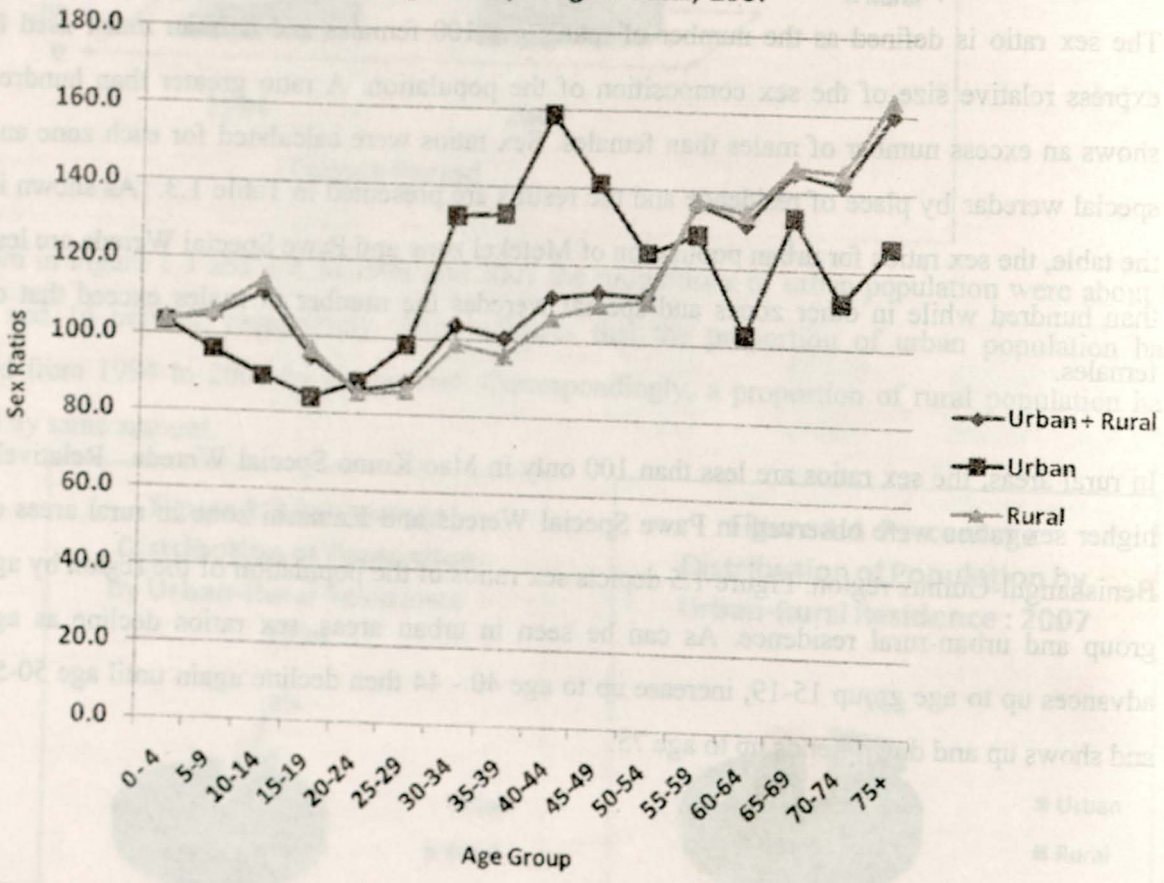
The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each zone and special weredas by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for urban population of Metekel zone and Pawe Special Wereda are less than hundred while in other zones and special weredas the number of males exceed that of females.

In rural areas, the sex ratios are less than 100 only in Mao Komo Special Wereda. Relatively higher sex ratios were observed in Pawe Special Wereda and Kamashi zone in rural areas of Benishangul-Gumuz region. Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of the region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen in urban areas, sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 15-19, increase up to age 40 - 44 then decline again until age 50-54 and shows up and down trends up to age 75.

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

Region	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Benishangul-Gumuz	784,345	398,655	385,690	103.4	105,926	103.9	678,419	103.3
Metekel	276,367	139,119	137,248	101.4	37,615	99.2	238,752	101.7
Assosa	310,822	158,932	151,890	104.6	39,957	107.8	270,865	104.2
Pawe Special Wereda	101,543	52,284	49,259	106.1	14,894	110.5	86,649	105.4
Pawe Special Wereda	45,552	23,265	22,287	104.4	10,068	97.2	35,484	106.5
Mao Komo Special Wereda	50,061	25,055	25,006	100.2	3,392	103.7	46,669	99.9

Fig 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban-Rural and Age Group: Region Total, 2007



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition of is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows the distribution of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz region that has a broad base and narrows as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows almost equal proportion of 0-4 children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. Moreover, figure 1.6.1 shows age pyramid of urban population and figure 1.6.2 shows age pyramid of the rural population in Benishangul – Gumuz region. Figure 1.7 shows at regional level there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of children aged 0-14 and working age group (15-64) have shown slight decrease in 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 65 and over has increased slightly from 2.4 percent in 1994 to 2.9 percent in 2007.

Fig 1.6 Age Pyramid of Benishangul-Gumuz Region (Urban+Rural) : 2007

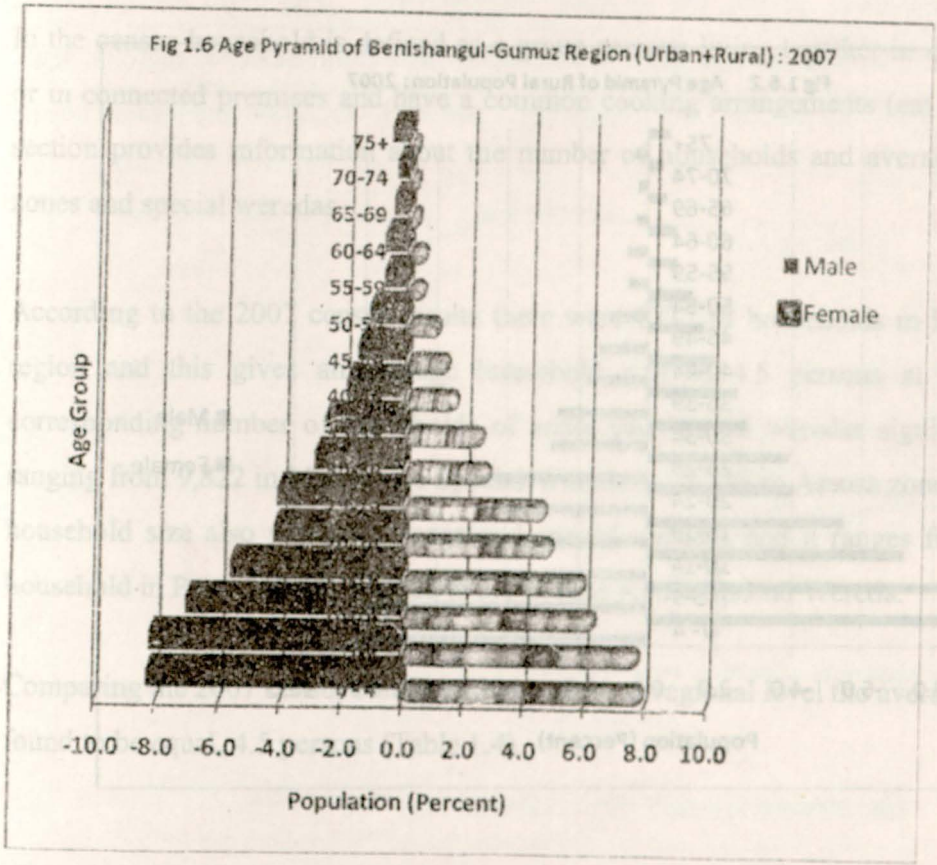


Fig 1.6.1 Age Pyramid of the Urban Population : 2007

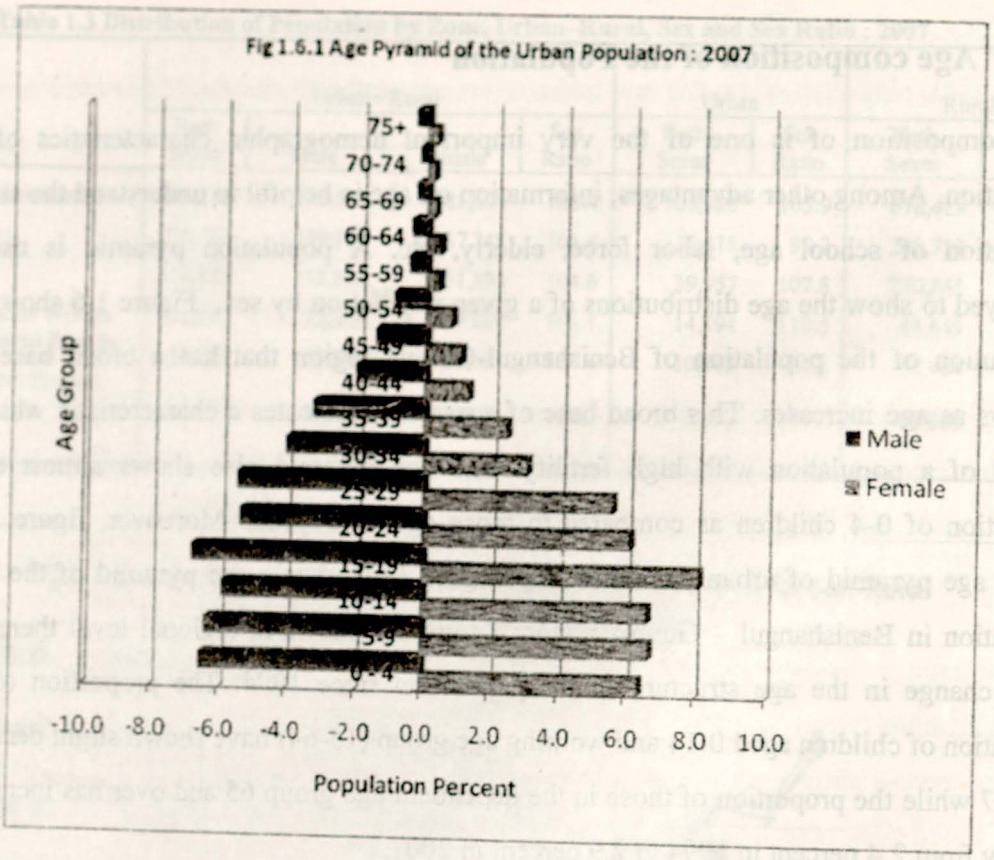
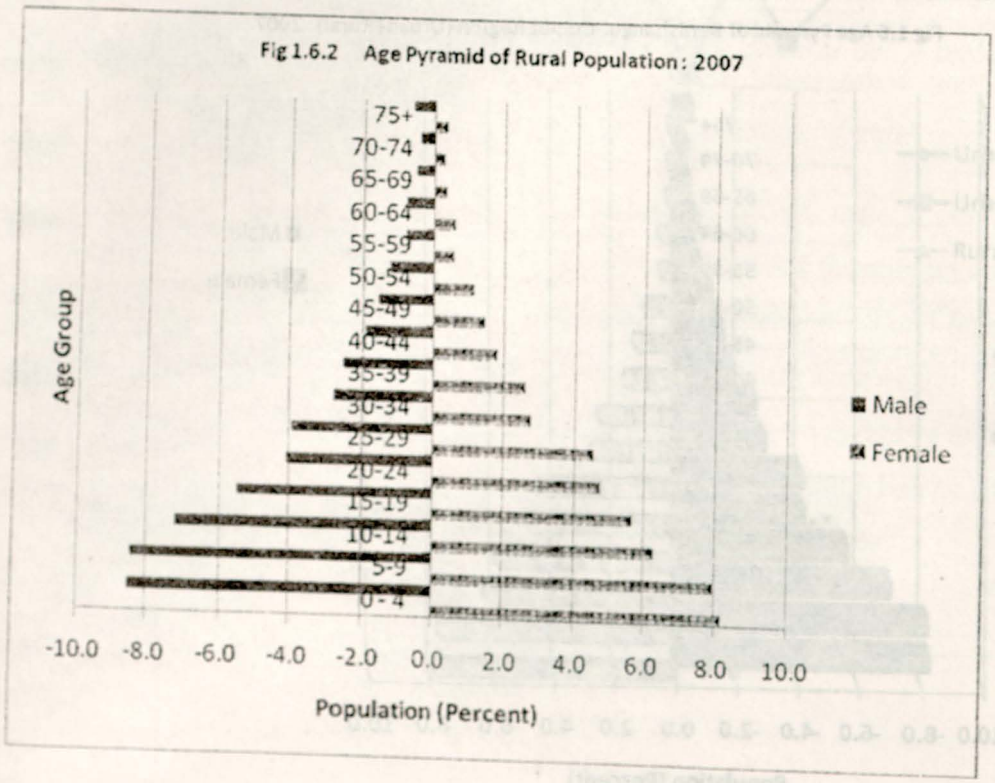
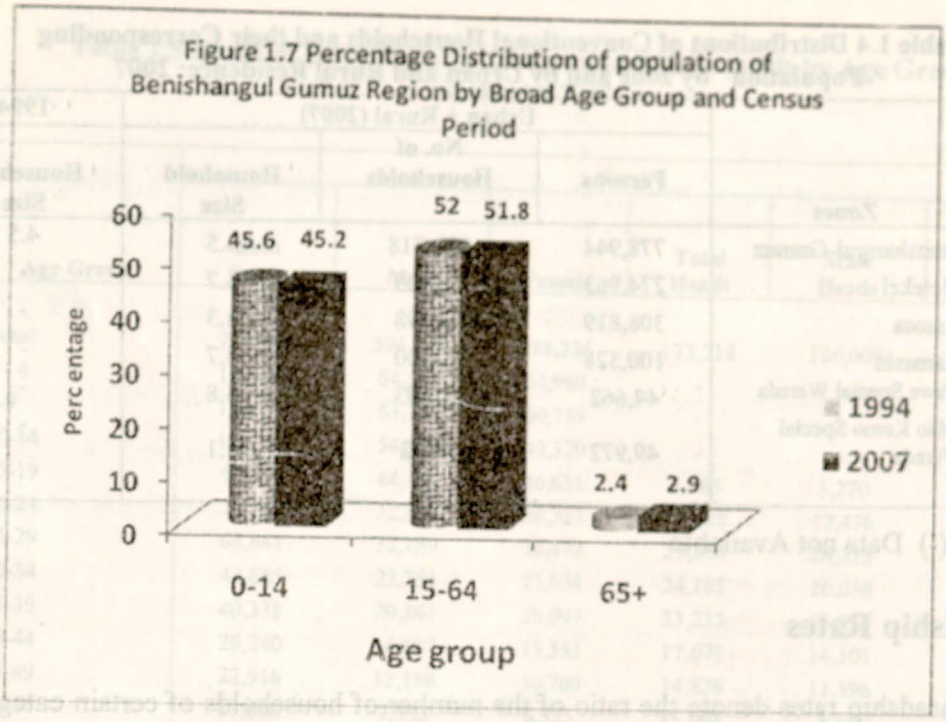


Fig 1.6.2 Age Pyramid of Rural Population : 2007





1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results there were 173,718 households in Benishangul- Gumuz region and this gives an average household size of 4.5 persons at regional level. The corresponding number of households of zones and special weredas significantly vary in size ranging from 9,822 in Mao Komo Special Wereda to 72,598 in Assosa zone. Like wise, average household size also varies by zones and special weredas and it ranges from 3.8 persons per household in Pawe Special Wereda to 5.1 in Mao Komo Special Wereda.

Comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994, at regional level the average household size is found to be equal, 4.5 persons (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4 Distributions of Conventional Households and their Corresponding Population by zone and by Urban and Rural Residence: 2007

Zones	Urban + Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Benishangul-Gumuz	778,944	173,718	4.5	4.5
Metekel	274,963	58,305	4.7	-
Assosa	308,819	72,598	4.3	-
Kamashi	100,528	21,300	4.7	-
Pawe Special Wereda	44,662	11,693	3.8	-
Mao Komo Special Wereda	49,972	9,822	5.1	-

(-) Data not Available

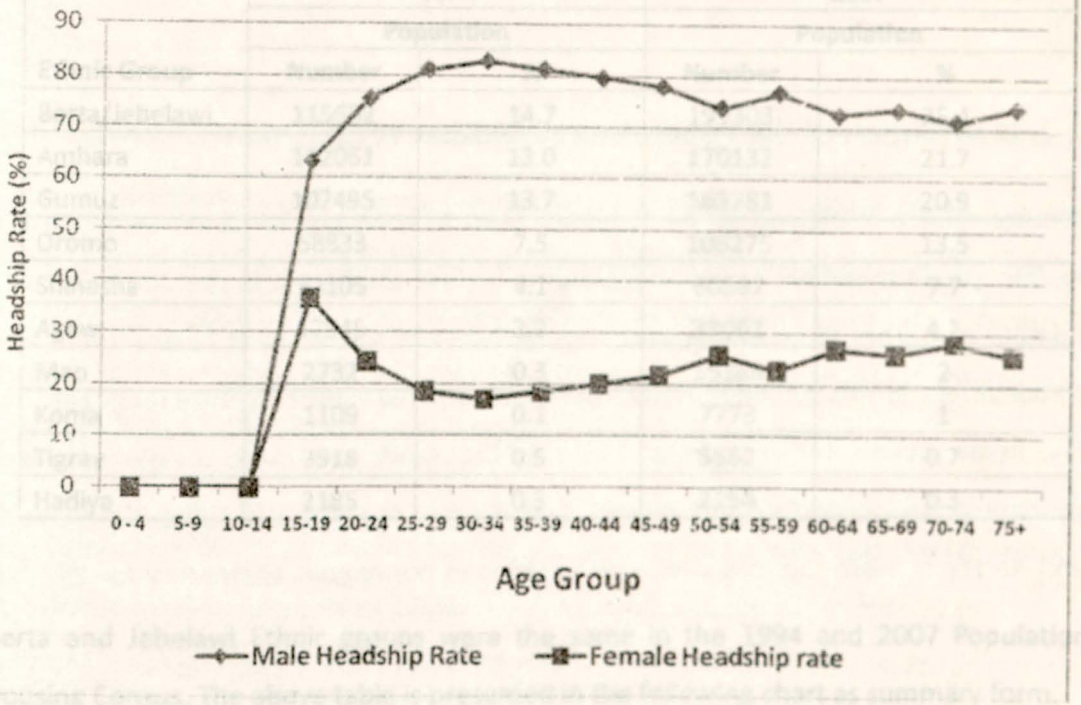
1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 173,718 household heads at regional level and of these, 136,009 (78.3 percent) and 37,709 (21.7 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

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

Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	778,944	394,618	384,326	173,718	136,009	37,709
0 - 4	126,342	64,362	61,980	-	-	-
5-9	124,550	63,791	60,759	-	-	-
10-14	104,191	54,821	49,370	-	-	-
15-19	90,748	44,117	46,631	5,165	3,270	1,895
20-24	71,262	32,935	38,327	17,825	13,476	4,349
25-29	68,641	32,169	36,472	29,804	24,215	5,589
30-34	44,685	22,751	21,934	24,185	20,038	4,147
35-39	40,338	20,241	20,097	23,235	18,915	4,320
40-44	28,240	14,887	13,353	17,671	14,101	3,570
45-49	22,916	12,156	10,760	14,836	11,596	3,240
50-54	17,658	9,333	8,325	11,998	8,890	3,108
55-59	10,033	5,790	4,243	7,184	5,535	1,649
60-64	10,312	5,855	4,457	7,573	5,522	2,051
65-69	6,411	3,795	2,616	4,852	3,585	1,267
70-74	5,247	3,079	2,168	3,945	2,826	1,119
75+	7,370	4,536	2,834	5,445	4,040	1,405

Figure 1.8 Male and Female Headship Rate in Conventional Households by Age Group : 2007



Section II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

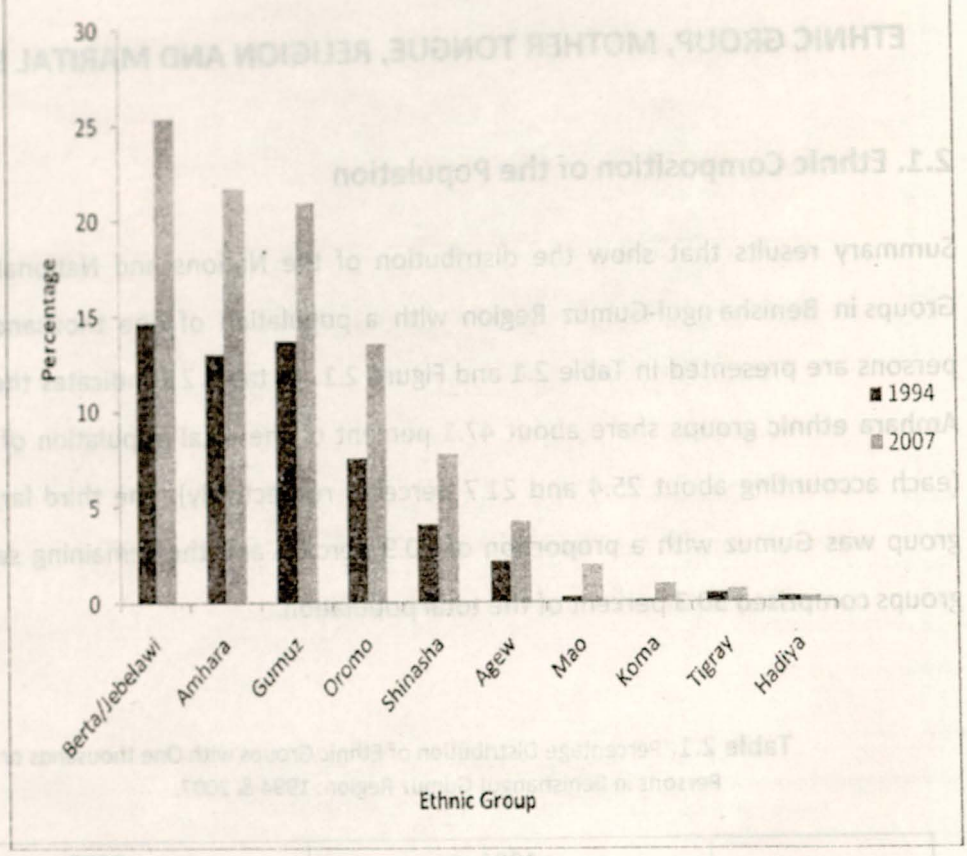
Summary results that show the distribution of the Nations and Nationalities/Ethnic Groups in Benisha ngul-Gumuz Region with a population of one thousands or more persons are presented in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As table 2.1 indicates the Berta and Amhara ethnic groups share about 47.1 percent of the total population of the region (each accounting about 25.4 and 21.7 percents respectively). The third largest ethnic group was Gumuz with a proportion of 20.9 percent and the remaining seven ethnic groups comprised 50.3 percent of the total population.

Table 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with One thousands or More Persons in Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 1994 & 2007.

	1994		2007	
	Population		Population	
Ethnic Group	Number	%	Number	%
Berta/Jebelawi	115602	14.7	199303	25.4
Amhara	102061	13.0	170132	21.7
Gumuz	107495	13.7	163781	20.9
Oromo	58833	7.5	106275	13.5
Shinasha	32105	4.1	60587	7.7
Agew	17545	2.2	33061	4.2
Mao	2732	0.3	15384	2
Koma	1109	0.1	7773	1
Tigray	3918	0.5	5562	0.7
Hadiya	2185	0.3	2154	0.3

Berta and Jebelawi Ethnic groups were the same in the 1994 and 2007 Population Housing Census. The above table is presented in the following chart as summary form.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with one thousand or more persons in Benisl.angual-Gumuz Region :1994 and 2007



2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. In the 2007 Census, a number of mother tongue languages were found to be spoken by different Nations and Nationalities. In this summary report were included the mother tongue languages that had been spoken during childhood by one thousands and more people who were residing in Benishangul-Gumuz Region. According to the result in Table 2.2, Bertagna and Amarigna were the major Mother Tongues in the region. accounting for 25.2 and

22.5 percents, respectively. The third major mother tongue was Gumuzigna (20.6 percent).

Table 2.2. Distribution of Major Mother Tongues in Benishangul-Gumuz Region : 2007

Languages	Number	Percent
Bertagna	197,253	25.15
Amarigna	176,170	22.46
Gumuzigna	161,490	20.59
Oromigna	138,742	17.69
Shinashigna	35,931	4.58
Agew-Awinigna	31,456	4.01
Maogna	9,858	1.26
Komigna	7,337	0.94
Fedashigna	3,435	0.44
Tigrigna	4,655	0.59

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Summary Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, Islam religions were the most dominant religion in the region (45 percent) followed by Orthodox (33 Percent).

Zonal distribution of the population by religious composition shows that the Orthodox faith followers were predominant in Metekel Zone and Pawa special wereda .Islam population was significantly larger in Asossa zone and Mao Komo special wereda.

Similarly, Protestant and Catholic were the largest in Kemash zone.

Figure 2.2 :Percentage Distribution of the population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region by Religious Affilation; 2007

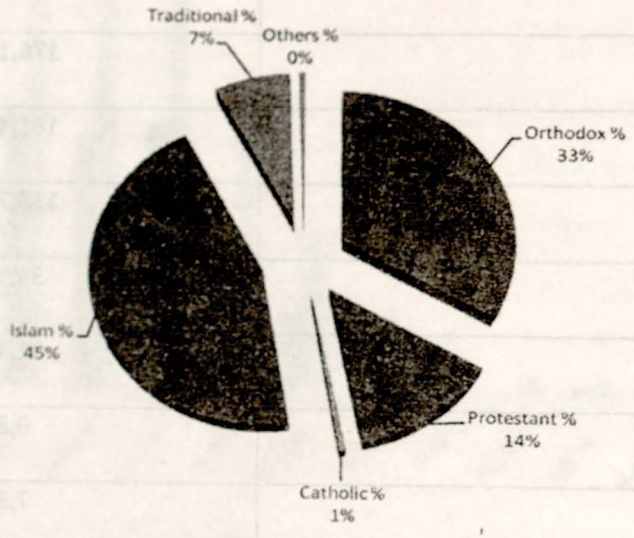


Table 2.3: Proportional Distribution of the Population of Benishangul-Gumuz Region and Zones by Religion: 2007

Geographic Area	RELIGION					
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Region Total	33.30	13.53	13.53	44.98	7.09	0.50
Metekele Zone	54.49	6.35	6.35	20.31	17.65	1.09
Asossa Zone	16.51	8.57	8.57	74.08	0.12	0.08
Kemash Zone	28.87	56.24	56.24	6.87	6.06	0.61
Pawa Special wereda	63.49	7.61	7.61	26.46	0.02	0.04
Mao Komo Special wereda	2.13	2.64	2.64	94.56	0.59	0.02

2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years and above. Accordingly, 53.6 percent of the total population was married, 38.8 percent never married and 3 .3 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 57 percent of the females and 50.3 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 45.8 percent of the males and 31.6 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4: Proportional Distribution of the Population of Benishangul-Gumuz by Marital Status: 2007

Region Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Both Sexes	38.8	53.6	3.3	0.8	3.5	0.1
Male	45.8	50.3	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.1
Female	31.6	57.0	4.5	1.0	5.8	0.1

Looking at figure 2.3a the proportions of never married persons for both sexes decrease with age. But compared to the female, the proportion of the male decrease sharply starting from ages of 15- 19.

The proportions of currently married persons (figure 2.3b) increases with age, but the increase is more pronounced for the females up to 30-34 age groups than the males at earlier ages. For the males, the proportions stay almost constant from about ages 30 to 59 years but for female, it starts to decline slowly up to 75+. For the females the decline starts earlier at about the age of 34.

The proportions of widowed persons increase with age for both sexes (figure 2.3c), but we can observe high proportions of widowed females at each age, especially after about age 24.

Figure2.3a:Proportion of Never Married persons by Age Group and sex:Benishangul-Gumuz Region;2007

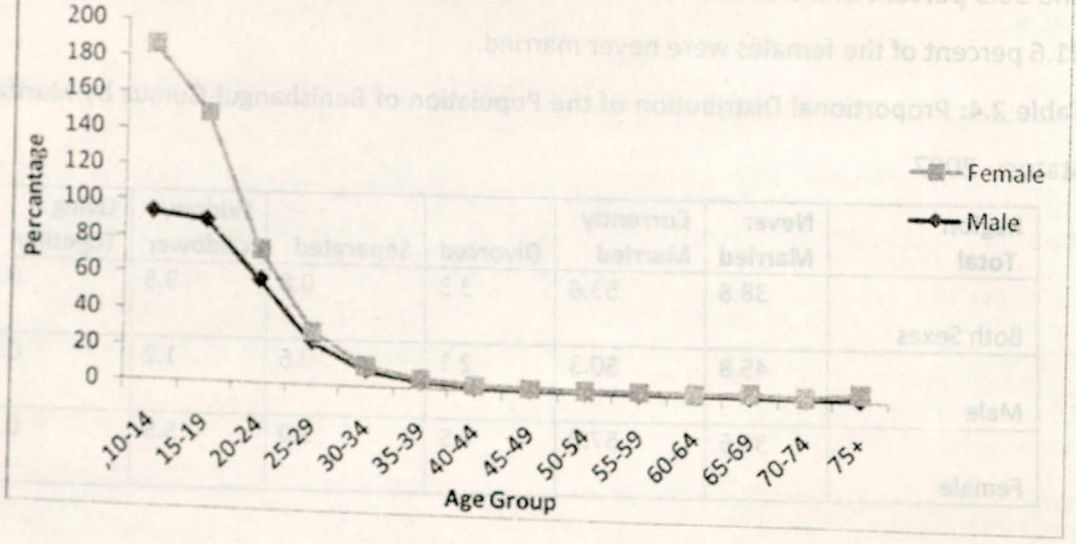


Figure2.3b:Proporation of currently married persons by Age Group and Sex in Benishangul-Gumuz Region;2007

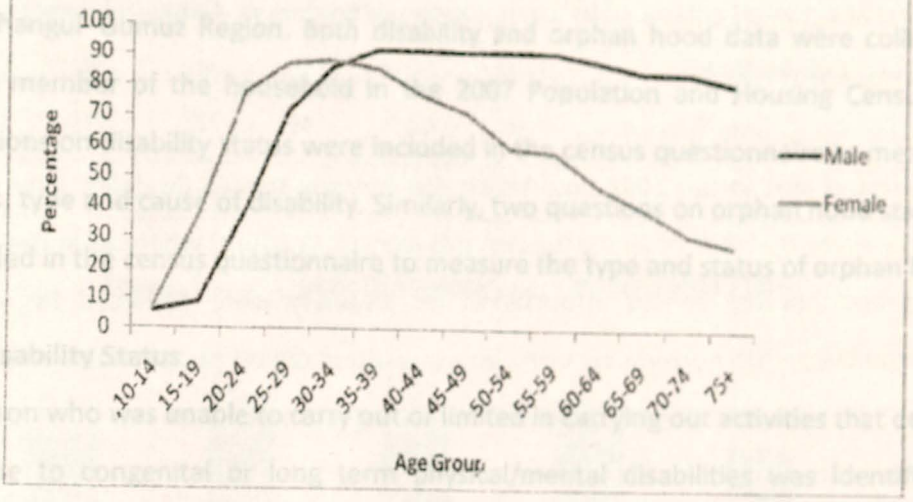
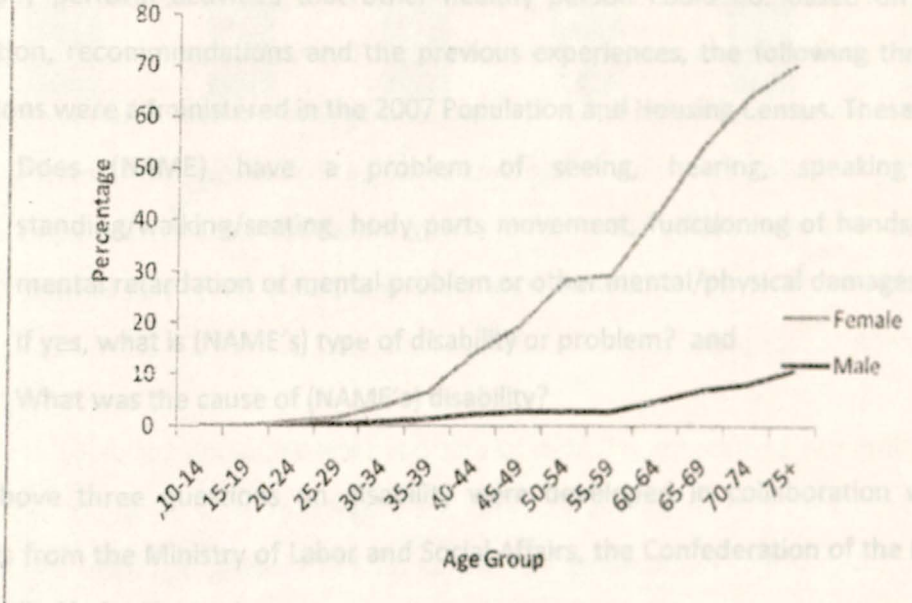
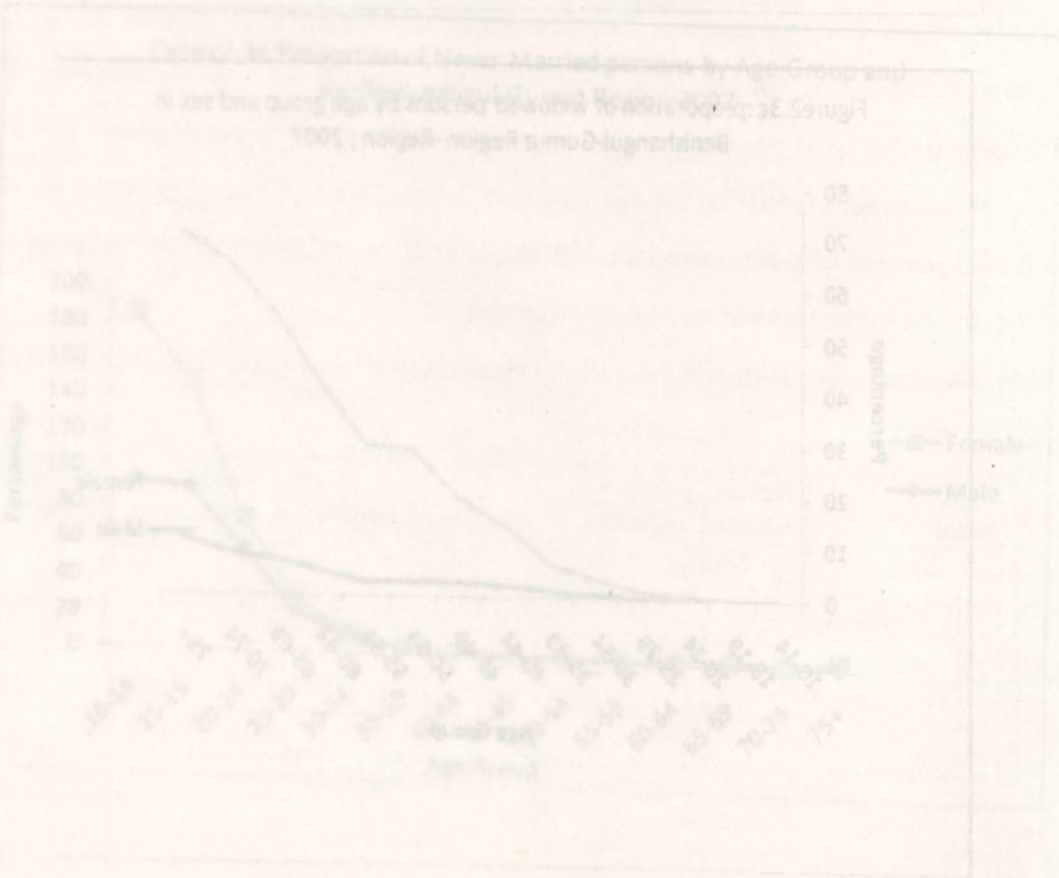


Figure2.3c :proporation of widowed persons by age group and sex in Benishangul-Gumuz Region Region ; 2007




Female
Male

SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

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

3.1 Disability Status

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

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

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

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

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

The 2007 Population and Housing Census excludes the following persons from being classified as disabled for they are being capable of performing activities that other

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

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

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the number of disabled and rates of disability among zones and the sex ratio of the disabled population. With regard to disability rate three zones have comparable rates ranging from 1.0 to 1.3. The rate is slightly higher (1.31) in Pawe Special wereda and lower (0.62) in Mao Komo Special wereda. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that except Mao Komo Special wereda the rates of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (131.1) was observed in Kemashi zone while the lowest (92.5) was in Mao Komo Special wereda.

Table 3.1: Population by Sex, Disability Status, And Zone, With Disability rate: 2007

Region	Both Sexes			MALE			FEMALE			SR
	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	
Region Total	784,345	8,486	1.08	398,655	4,621	1.16	385,690	3,865	1.00	119.6
Metekel	276,367	2,447	0.89	139,119	1,339	0.96	137,248	1,108	0.81	120.8
Asossa	310,822	3,866	1.24	158,932	2,099	1.32	151,890	1,767	1.16	118.8
Kemashi	101,543	1,264	1.24	52,284	717	1.37	49,259	547	1.11	131.1
Pawe Special Wereda	45,552	599	1.31	23,265	317	1.36	22,287	282	1.27	112.4
Mao Komo Special Wereda	50,061	310	0.62	25,055	149	0.59	25,006	161	0.64	92.5

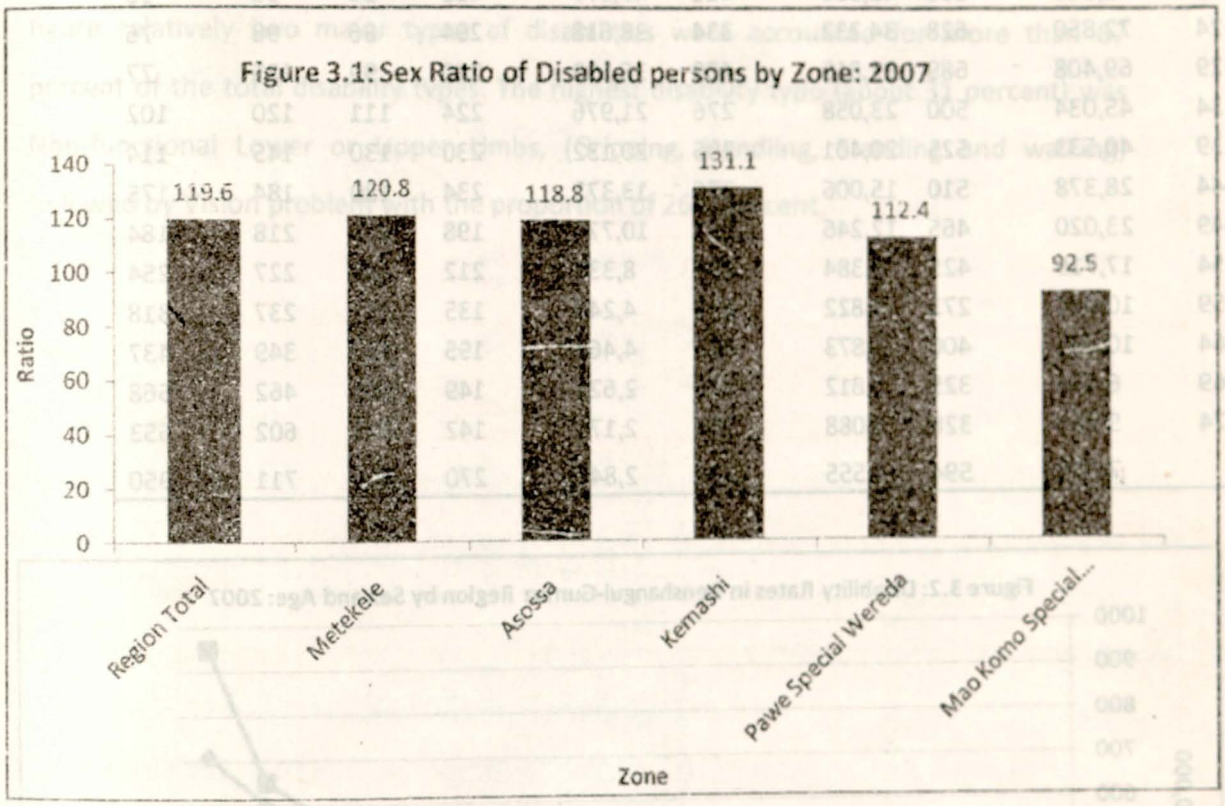


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex and age group at regional level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among males was higher than that of females from age group 20-24 up to the age group 50-54, but in older ages

starting from age group 55-59 the trend is reversed and disability among females was higher than that of male having a continuous increase for both sexes.

Table 3.2: Population by Sex, Disability status, and Five year Age Group, with Disability Rate:2007

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled Persons	All Males	Disabled Males	All Females	Disabled Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
0-4	126,430	402	64,404	223	62,026	179	32	35	29
5-9	124,648	755	63,859	424	60,789	331	61	66	54
10-14	104,458	831	55,011	464	49,447	367	80	84	74
15-19	92,366	836	45,089	411	47,277	425	91	91	90
20-24	72,850	628	34,232	334	38,618	294	86	98	76
25-29	69,408	689	32,815	409	36,593	280	99	125	77
30-34	45,034	500	23,058	276	21,976	224	111	120	102
35-39	40,533	525	20,401	295	20,132	230	130	145	114
40-44	28,378	510	15,006	276	13,372	234	180	184	175
45-49	23,020	465	12,246	267	10,774	198	202	218	184
50-54	17,719	425	9,384	213	8,335	212	240	227	254
55-59	10,071	273	5,822	138	4,249	135	271	237	318
60-64	10,335	400	5,873	205	4,462	195	387	349	437
65-69	6,436	325	3,812	176	2,624	149	505	462	568
70-74	5,263	328	3,088	186	2,175	142	623	602	653
75+	7,396	594	4,555	324	2,841	270	803	711	950

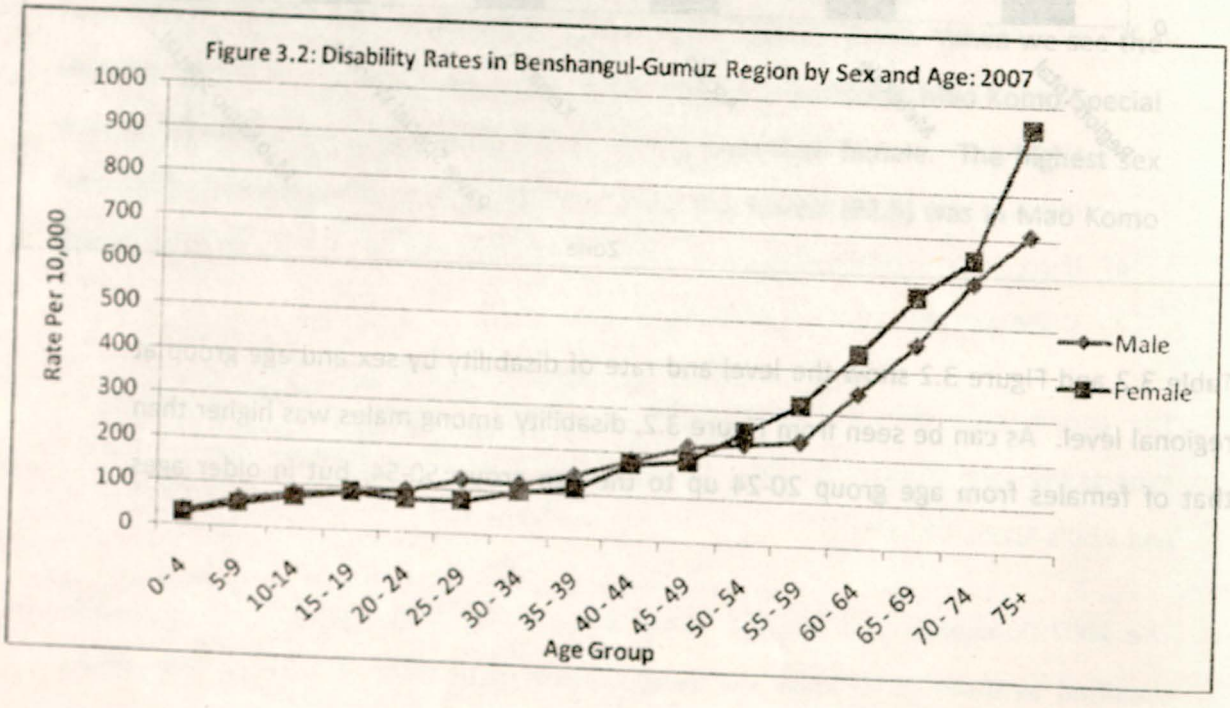


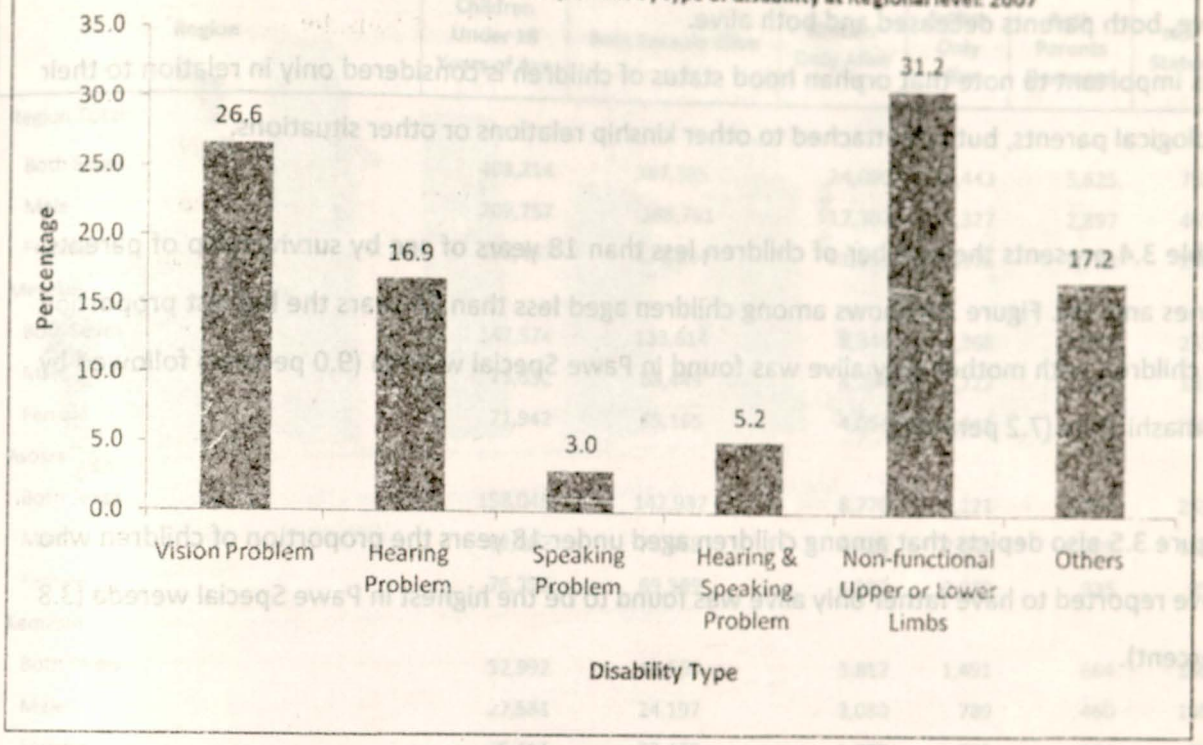
Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled population by type at zonal and regional level. According to the results in table, Kemashi, Metekel and Asossa zone recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs, (difficulty of Gripping, Handling, Standing, and Walking) which accounts for 34.3 percent, 32.3 percent and 30.2 percent, respectively. Asossa, Pawe Special wereda and Metekel zone are also recorded the highest disability types of Difficulty of seeing and Blindness which accounts for 27.9 percent, 26.4 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure relatively two major types of disabilities were accounted for more than 57 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 31 percent) was Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs, (Gripping, Handling, Standing and walking) followed by Vision problem with the proportion of 26.6 percent.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Zone: 2007

Zone	Total Disabled Population		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Hearing & Speaking Problem		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, (Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking)		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Regional Total	8,486	100	2,256	26.6	1,430	16.9	254	3	439	5.2	2,647	31.2	1,460	17.2
Metekel	2,447	100	629	25.7	434	17.7	74	3	139	5.7	791	32.3	380	15.5
Asossa	3,866	100	1,079	27.9	588	15.2	122	3.2	184	4.8	1,169	30.2	724	18.7
Kemashi	1,264	100	321	25.4	226	17.9	28	2.2	51	4	434	34.3	204	16.1
Pawe Special Wereda	599	100	158	26.4	118	19.7	20	3.3	37	6.2	178	29.7	88	14.7
Mao Komo Special Wereda	310	100	69	22.3	64	20.6	10	3.2	28	9	75	24.2	64	20.6

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled persons by type of disability at Regional level: 2007



3.2 Orphan hood Status

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

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

ii. "Is (NAME's) biological father alive?"

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

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

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

Table 3.4 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by survivorship of parents, zones and sex. Figure 3.4 shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Pawe Special wereda (9.0 percent) followed by Kemashi zone (7.2 percent).

Figure 3.5 also depicts that among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who have reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Pawe Special wereda (3.8 percent).

As can be seen on Figure 3.6 the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parents by death was highest in Pawe Special wereda (1.8 percent) and the lowest was observed for Asossa zone (1.2 percent).

Table 3.4: Proportion of Survivorship of parents for Children less than 18 years of Age by Zone and Sex: 2007

Region	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Region Total						
Both Sexes	408,214	367,385	24,006	10,443	5,625	755
Male	209,757	188,761	12,307	5,327	2,897	465
Female	198,457	178,624	11,699	5,116	2,728	290
Metekel						
Both Sexes	147,574	133,614	8,348	3,368	1,991	253
Male	75,632	68,449	4,294	1,727	1,019	143
Female	71,942	65,165	4,054	1,641	972	110
Asossa						
Both Sexes	158,045	142,937	8,770	4,121	1,964	253
Male	81,292	73,566	4,488	2,049	1,029	158
Female	76,753	69,369	4,282	2,072	935	95
Kemashi						
Both Sexes	52,992	46,665	3,812	1,491	864	160
Male	27,581	24,197	2,030	789	460	105
Female	25,411	22,468	1,782	702	404	55
Pawe Special Wereda						
Both Sexes	20,891	17,780	1,878	802	383	48
Male	10,392	8,895	884	399	182	32
Female	10,499	8,885	994	403	201	16
Mao Komo Special Wereda						
Both Sexes	28,712	26,389	1,198	661	423	41
Male	14,860	13,652	611	363	207	27
Female	13,852	12,737	587	298	216	14

Figure 3.4: Percentage of Children with Mother only Alive: 2007

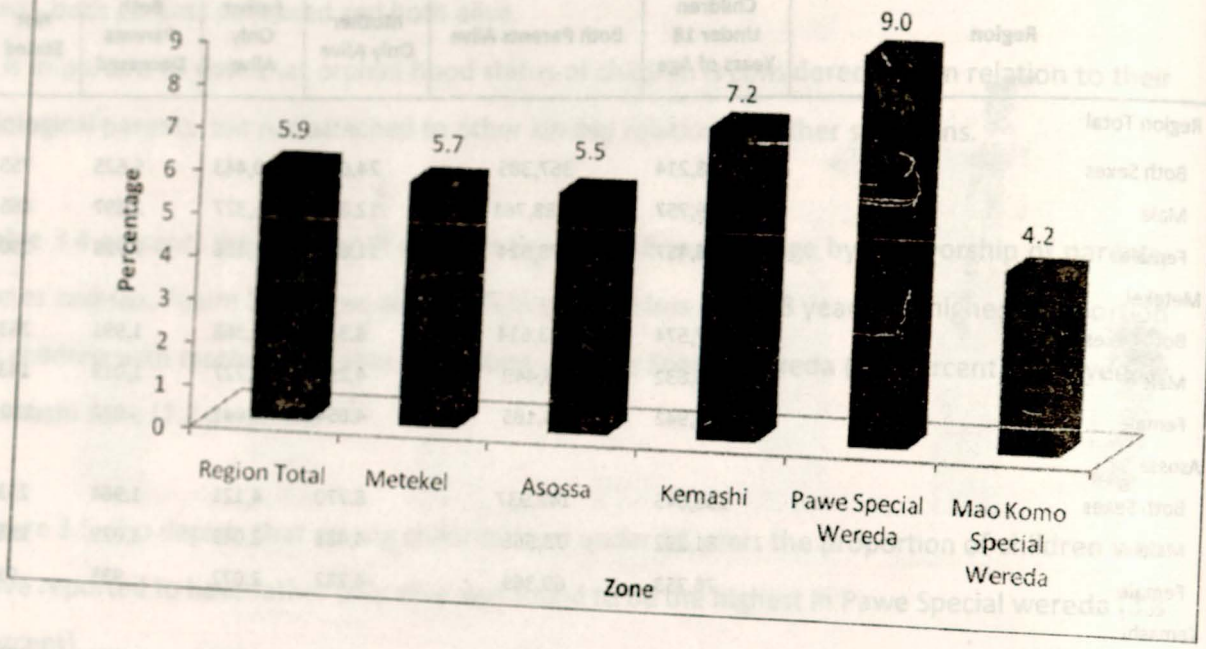


Figure 3.5 Percentage of Children with Father only Alive: 2007

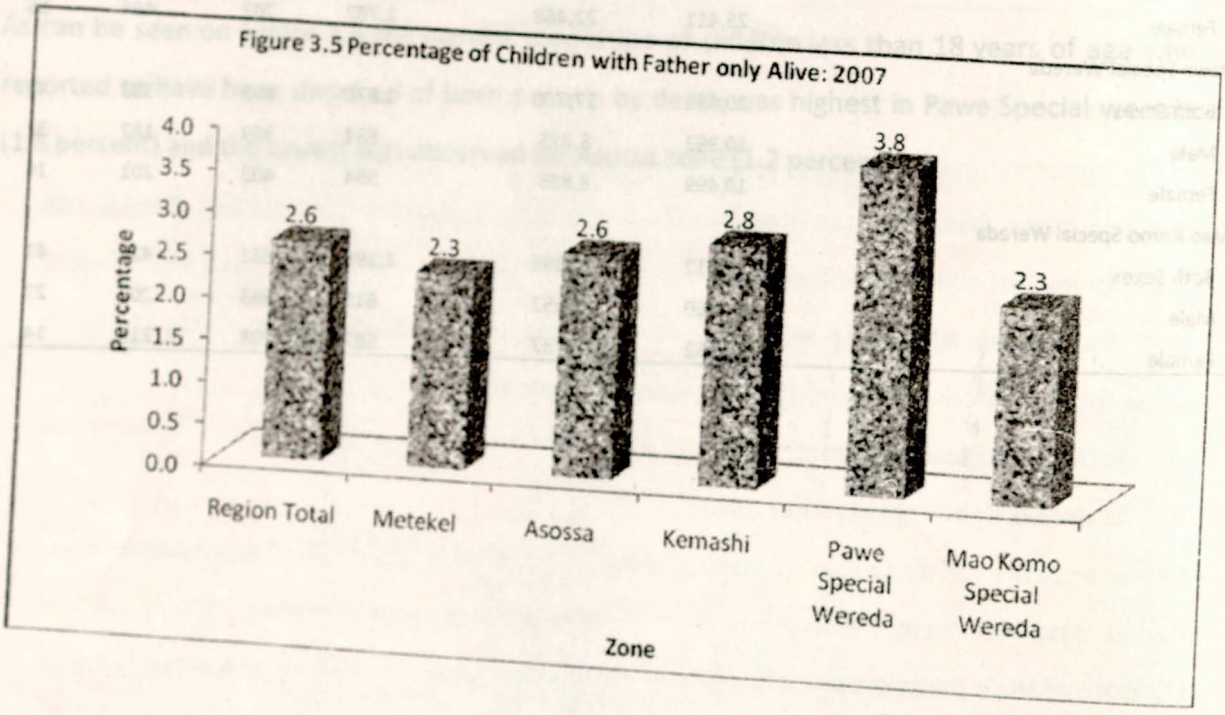
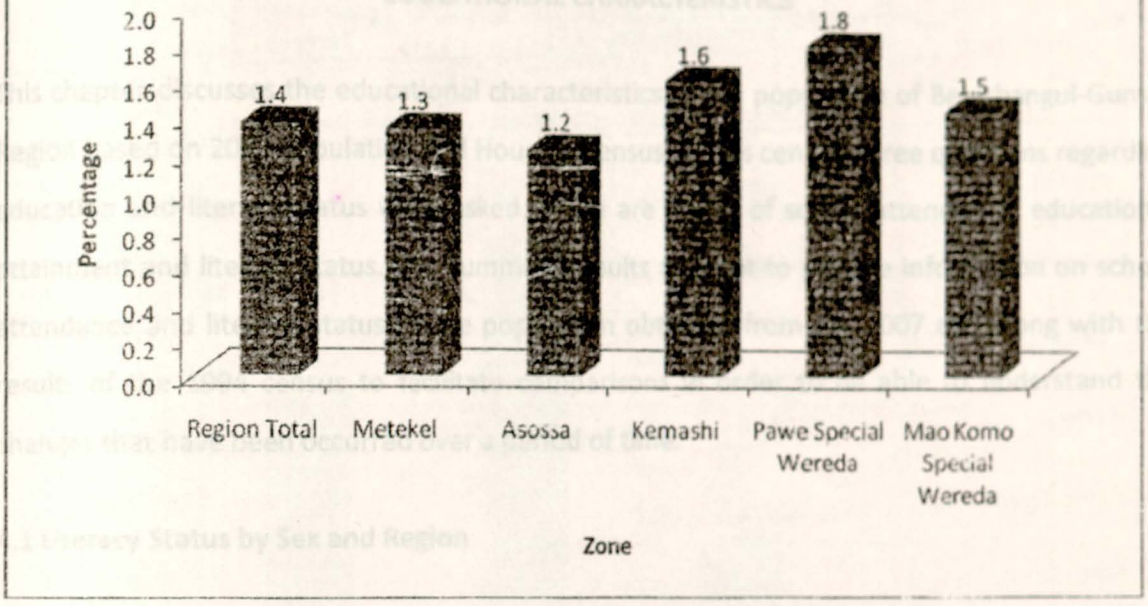
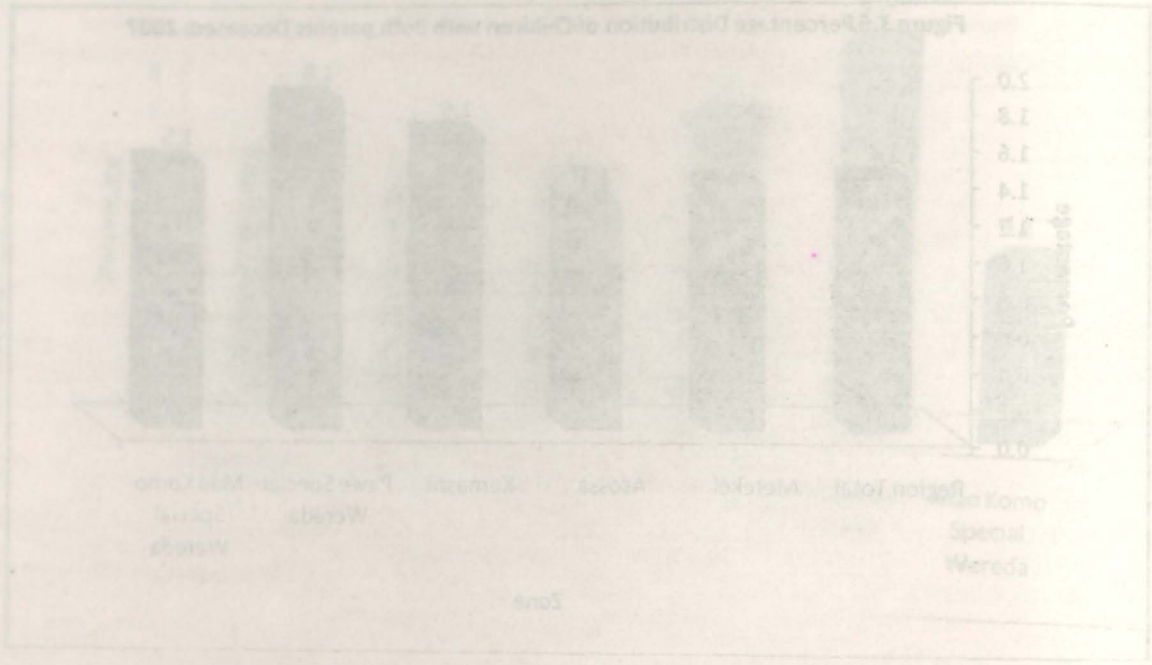


Figure 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Children with Both parents Deceased: 2007




2.3
Moo Komo
Special
Wereda

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Region

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May/November, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and zone obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, less than half (42.6 percent) of the population of Benishangul Gumuz Region were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than half or 53.1 percent of male were literate while the proportion of literate females (31.8 percent) was far less than their male counter parts .The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 17.7 percent for both sexes and 24.9 percent and 10.5 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1).These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years.

As can be seen in Table 4.1, there were significant variations among zones concerning the literacy status of the population. In Metekel Zone less than two (1.7%) out of five persons were reported to be literate in 2007. So, the literacy rate in Metekel Zone was slightly lower than the region total.

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

Zone	Percent Literate(2007)			Percent Literate(1994)		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Region	42.6	53.1	31.8	17.7	24.9	10.5
Metekel	34.8	44.9	24.8	18.6	26.7	10.7
Asosa	48.3	58.6	37.6	18.5	24.5	12.2
Kemashi	42.9	55.3	29.8	11.4	19.5	2.9
Pawe Special	57.1	65.3	48.5	*	*	*
Mao Komo	26.3	39.4	14.0	*	*	*

* No data for the 1994 as both special wereda as are formed after.

On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably higher in Asosa and Kemashi zones as compared to the rate for region total. At the time of census, more 48 % residing in Asosa and about 42% in Kemashi were literate. Over all, the literacy rates of all zones have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by Sex and Census Period

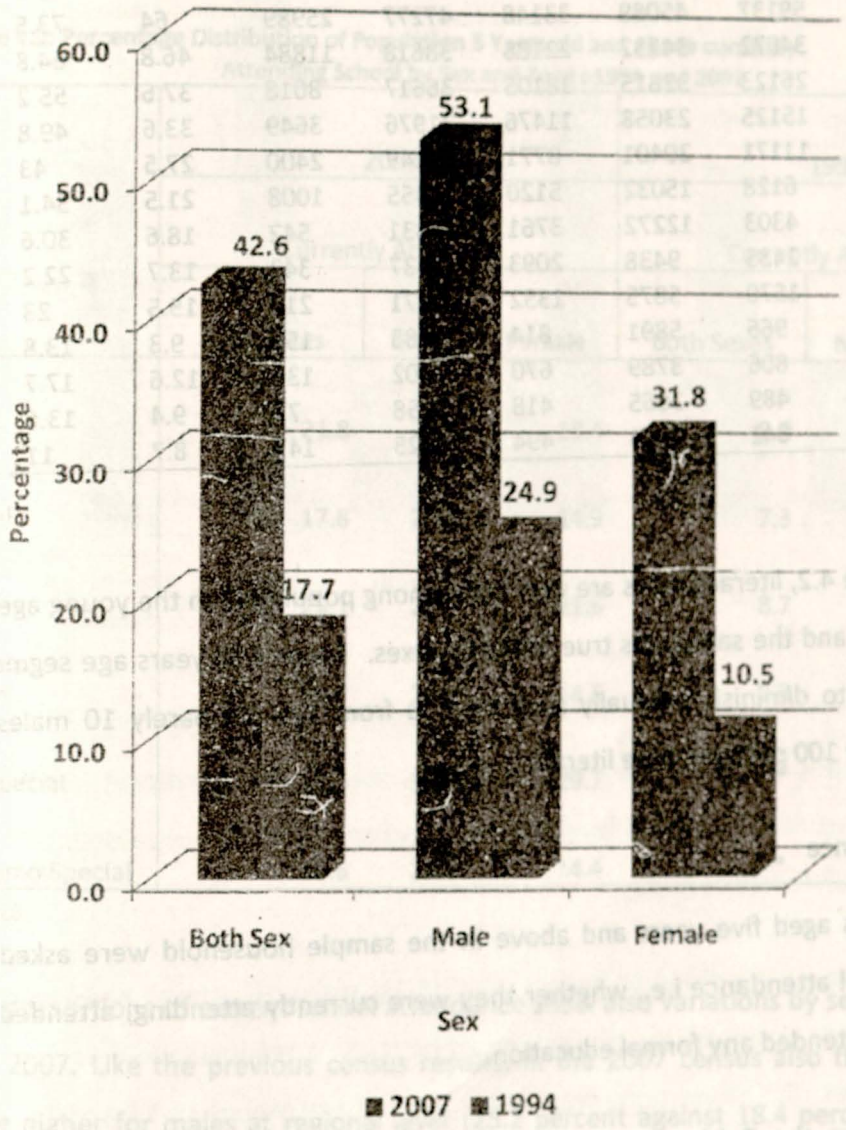


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Five Year Age Group of Benishangul-Gumuz Region

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Males	Literate Male	All Female	Literate Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
10-14	104458	64174	55011	35147	49447	29027	61.4	63.9	58.7
15 - 19	92366	59137	45089	33148	47277	25989	64	73.5	55
20 - 24	72850	34072	34232	22188	38618	11884	46.8	64.8	30.8
25 - 29	69432	26123	32815	18105	36617	8018	37.6	55.2	21.9
30 - 34	45034	15125	23058	11476	21976	3649	33.6	49.8	16.6
35 - 39	40550	11171	20401	8771	20149	2400	27.5	43	11.9
40 - 44	28487	6128	15032	5120	13455	1008	21.5	34.1	7.5
45 - 49	23103	4303	12272	3761	10831	542	18.6	30.6	5
50 - 54	17775	2435	9438	2093	8337	342	13.7	22.2	4.1
55 - 59	10146	1570	5875	1352	4271	218	15.5	23	5.1
60 - 64	10379	966	5891	814	4488	152	9.3	13.8	3.4
65 - 69	6391	806	3789	670	2602	136	12.6	17.7	5.2
70 - 74	5223	489	3065	418	2158	71	9.4	13.6	3.3
75+	7330	641	4505	494	2825	147	8.7	11	5.2

As it is seen in Table 4.2, literacy rates are very high among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 and the same was true for both sexes. Beyond 50 years age segment, the literacy rates tend to diminish gradually such that as from age 50, barely 10 males and 5 females out of every 100 persons were literate.

4.2 School Attendance

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

As can be seen from the Table 4.3, the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment as compared to the 1994 census results (8 percent in 1994 against 21.8 percent in 2007). Asosa zone had the highest percentage (25.1 percent) of students currently attending school at the time of the census followed by Kemashi zone with the proportions of 18.7 percent. On the other hand, Metekel zone had a slightly lowest percentage of currently

attending school and the proportion was 17.8 percent. In general, Metekel and kemashi zones shows lower rate than the region total. As shown in the Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2, the proportion of currently attending school in 2007 was much higher than the 1994 census results in all the zones or the region.

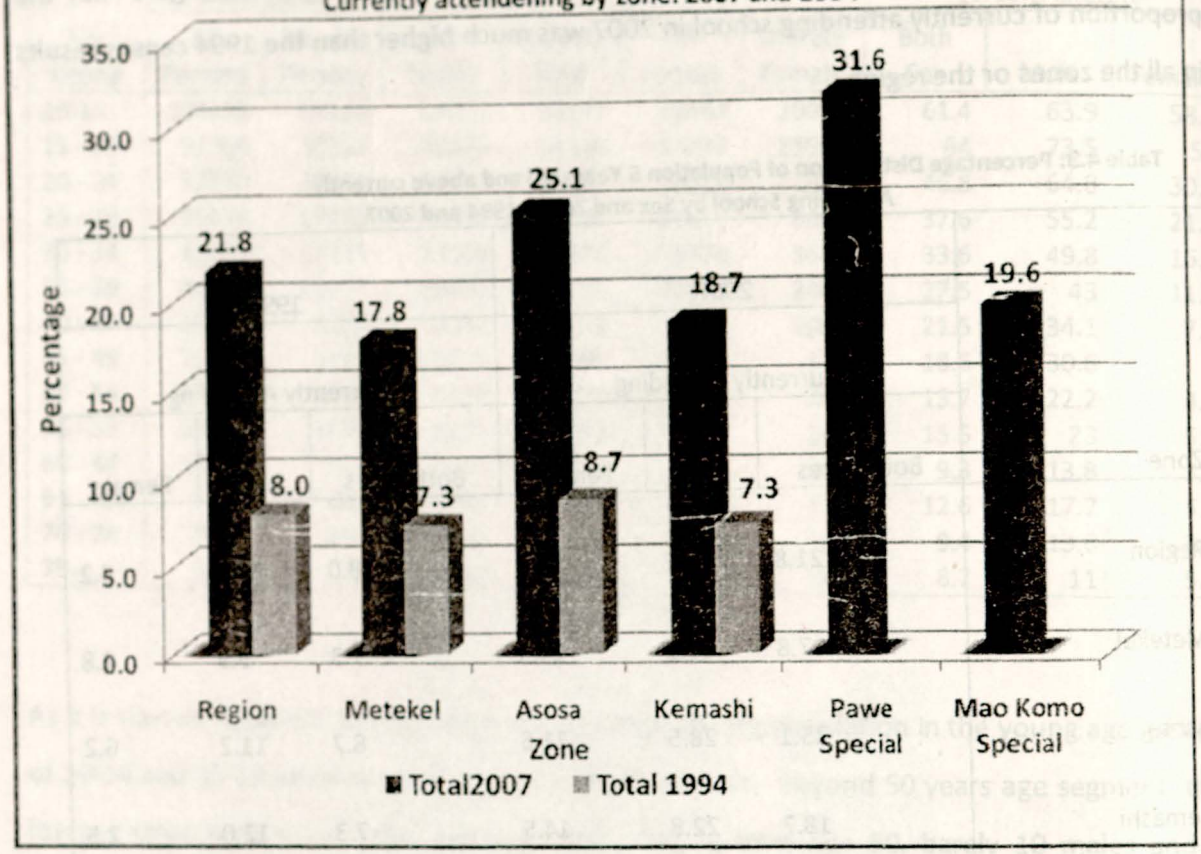
Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above currently Attending School by Sex and Zone : 1994 and 2007

	2007			1994		
	Currently Attending			Currently Attending		
Zone	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Region	21.8	25.2	18.4	8.0	10.7	5.2
Metekel	17.8	20.8	14.9	7.3	9.9	4.8
Asosa	25.1	28.5	21.6	8.7	11.2	6.2
Kemashi	18.7	22.8	14.5	7.3	12.0	2.5
Pawe Special	31.6	33.4	29.7	*	*	*
Mao Komo Special	19.6	24.7	14.4	*	*	*

* No data

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. Like the previous census results, in the 2007 census also the proportions were higher for males at regional level (25.2 percent against 18.4 percent) and in all zones.

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above Currently attendening by zone: 2007 and 1994



Especially, in Asosa zone the disparities between sexes were quite significant in 1994 and surprisingly, both at regional and zonal level the participations of males surpassed females as observed from the 2007 census results.

Table 4.4 presents the distributions of the population by status of school attendance and urban-rural residence. As expected, the proportions of currently attending school persons were decline as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and then suddenly dropped too much lower rates beyond the age group 20-24 at regional level, in urban and rural areas. But, the proportion of persons who attended in the past was increases as the age increases at regional level, in urban and rural areas. The highest proportions of males who attended in the past were to be found in the 25-29 age segment.

The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large particularly pretty high beyond 20-24. Moreover, the results in Table 4.4 shows that the proportion of currently attending school young girls of age 5-9 years particularly in urban areas were almost the same as the boys. However, for those aged 10 years and above the proportion were higher for males than females both in urban and rural areas.

Similarly, the proportions females for the age group 5-9 years who reported to have attended school in the past were slightly higher than their male counter parts in the urban areas. Beyond 10 years age segment, however, Benishangul Gumuz more males have attended school in the past than females both in urban and rural areas.

The proportions of never attended were much higher among males aged 10 years and above than females particularly in rural areas. The proportions of never attended were also higher among females in urban areas for all age group except for those in the age group 5-9 years (Figures 4.3a - 4.3c).

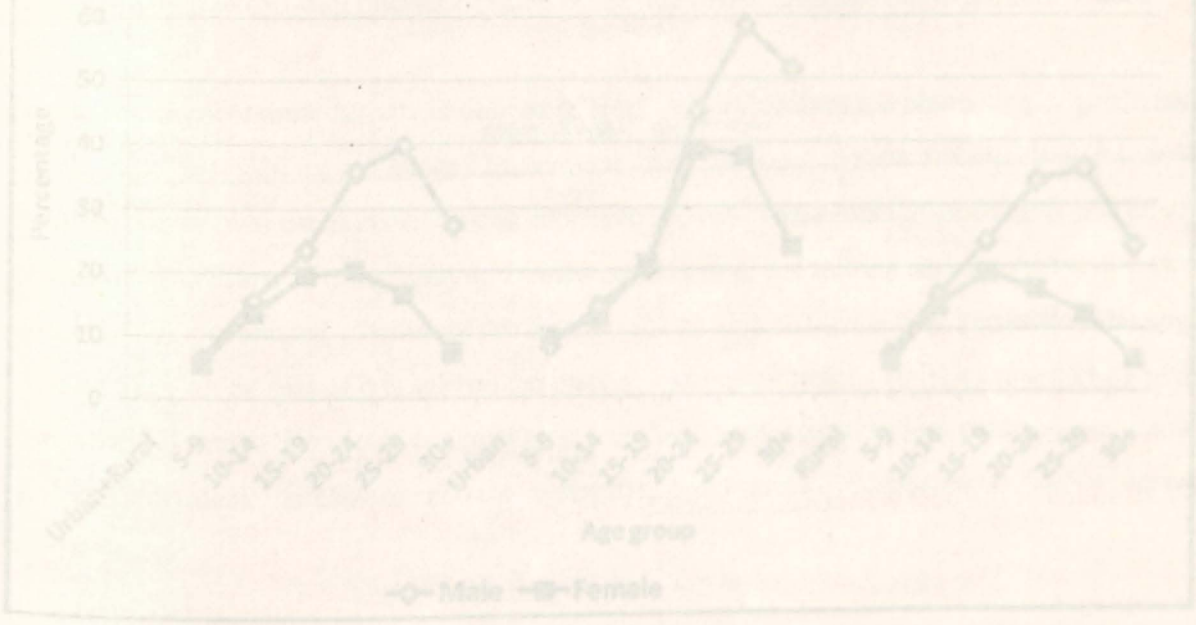


Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Place of residence: 2007

Age Group	Currently Attending			Attended in the Past			Never Attended		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Urban +Rural									
5-9	20.3	21.6	19.0	6.0	6.4	5.5	73.7	72.0	75.4
10-14	49.0	50.5	47.3	14.6	15.5	13.5	36.5	34.0	39.2
15-19	42.5	49.8	35.6	21.3	23.4	19.3	36.2	26.8	45.1
20-24	18.6	27.8	10.4	27.5	35.7	20.2	54.0	36.5	69.4
25-29	9.7	14.7	5.3	27.5	39.8	16.4	62.8	45.5	78.3
30+	3.9	5.7	1.9	17.9	27.2	7.3	78.2	67.1	90.8
Urban									
5-9	46.2	46.1	46.2	8.9	8.2	9.6	44.9	45.7	44.2
10-14	75.0	75.3	74.7	13.2	14.2	12.2	11.9	10.5	13.1
15-19	66.7	71.0	63.1	20.6	20.2	20.9	12.7	8.8	16.1
20-24	32.2	39.0	25.7	41.9	45.0	38.9	25.8	16.0	35.3
25-29	18.6	22.1	15.0	48.4	58.7	37.8	33.0	19.2	47.2
30+	11.5	14.3	7.6	39.6	51.6	23.4	48.9	34.1	69.1
Rural									
5-9	17.2	18.7	15.6	5.6	6.2	5.0	77.2	75.1	79.4
10-14	45.2	47.4	42.8	14.8	15.7	13.7	40.0	37.0	43.4
15-19	37.3	45.4	29.3	21.5	24.1	19.0	41.3	30.5	70.4
20-24	15.7	25.3	7.3	24.4	33.7	16.4	59.9	41.1	76.2
25-29	7.9	13.0	3.5	23.2	35.6	12.4	68.9	51.4	84.1
30+	2.8	4.3	1.1	14.6	23.2	5.1	82.6	72.5	93.7

Figure 4.3a Population 5 years old and over by school attendence, sex and age group: 2007 (Benishangul Gumuz)

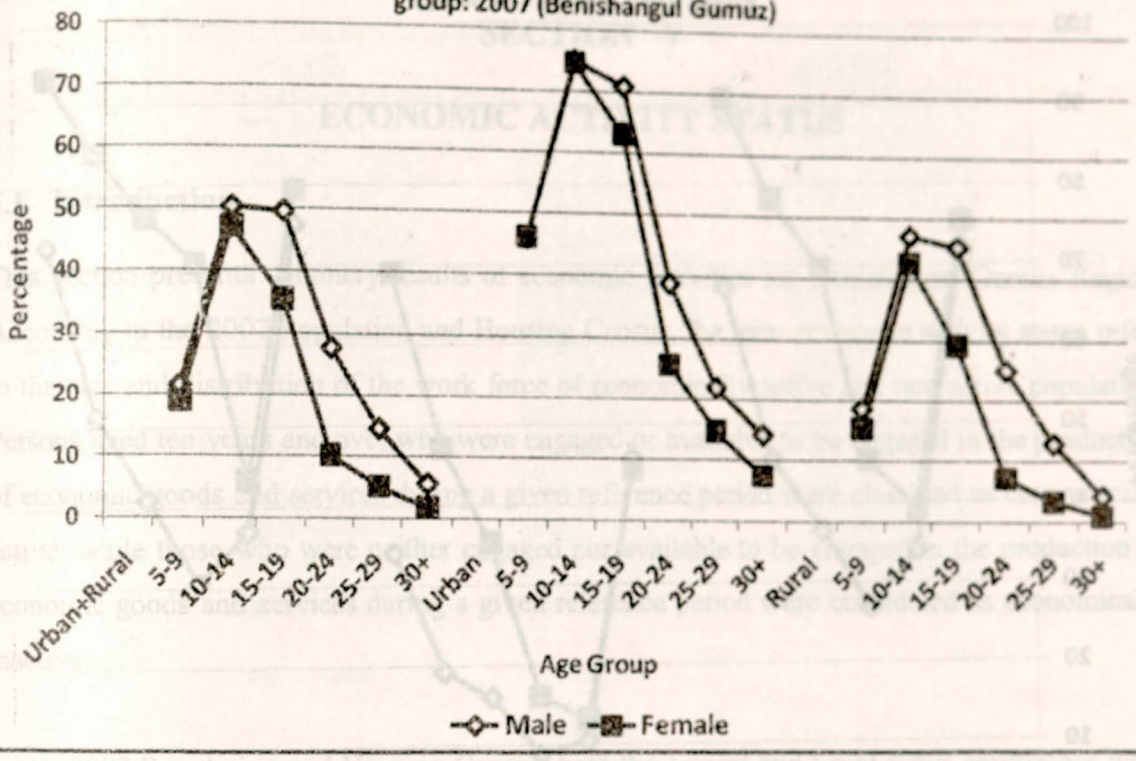


Figure 4.3b Population 5 years old and over by school attendence, sex and age group: 2007 (Attended in the past)

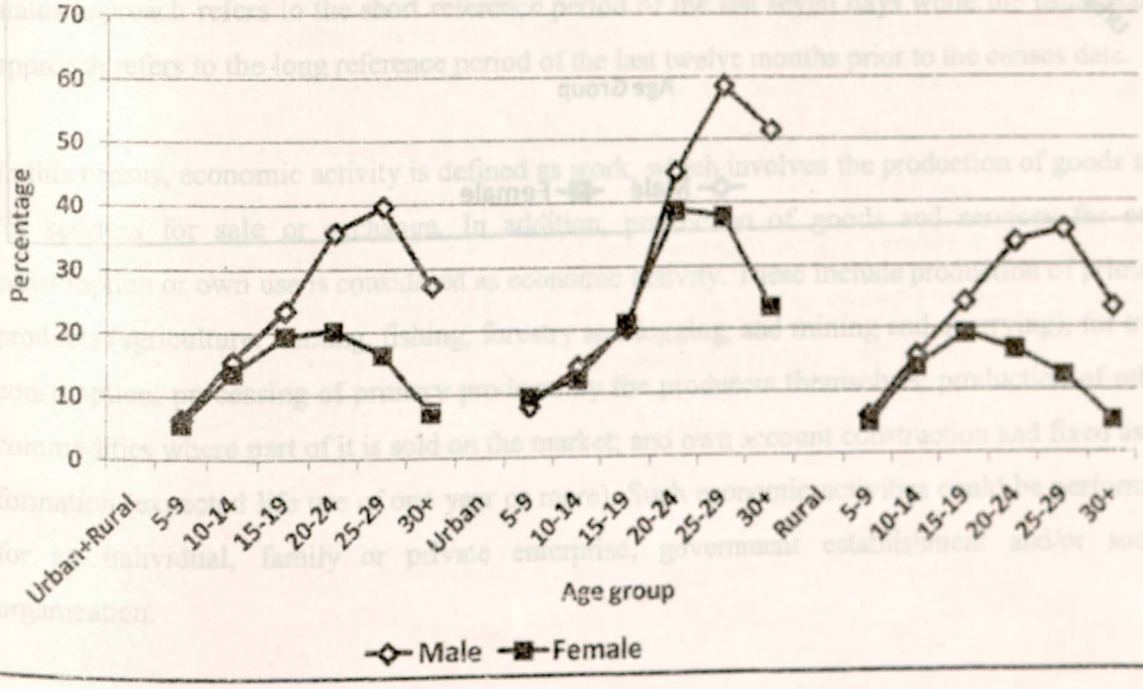
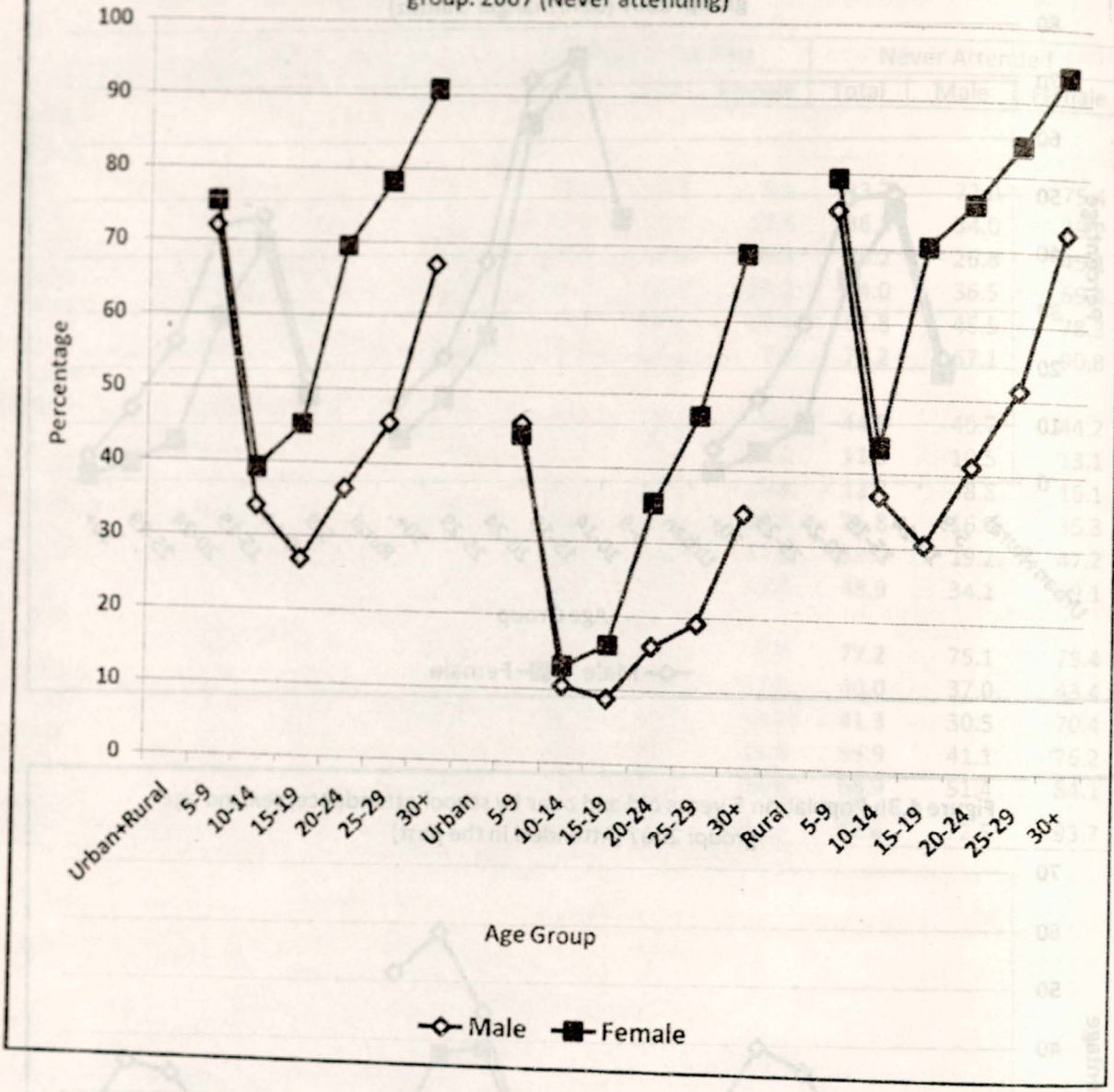


Figure 4.3c Population 5 years old and over by school attendenc, sex and age group: 2007 (Never attending)



SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

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

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

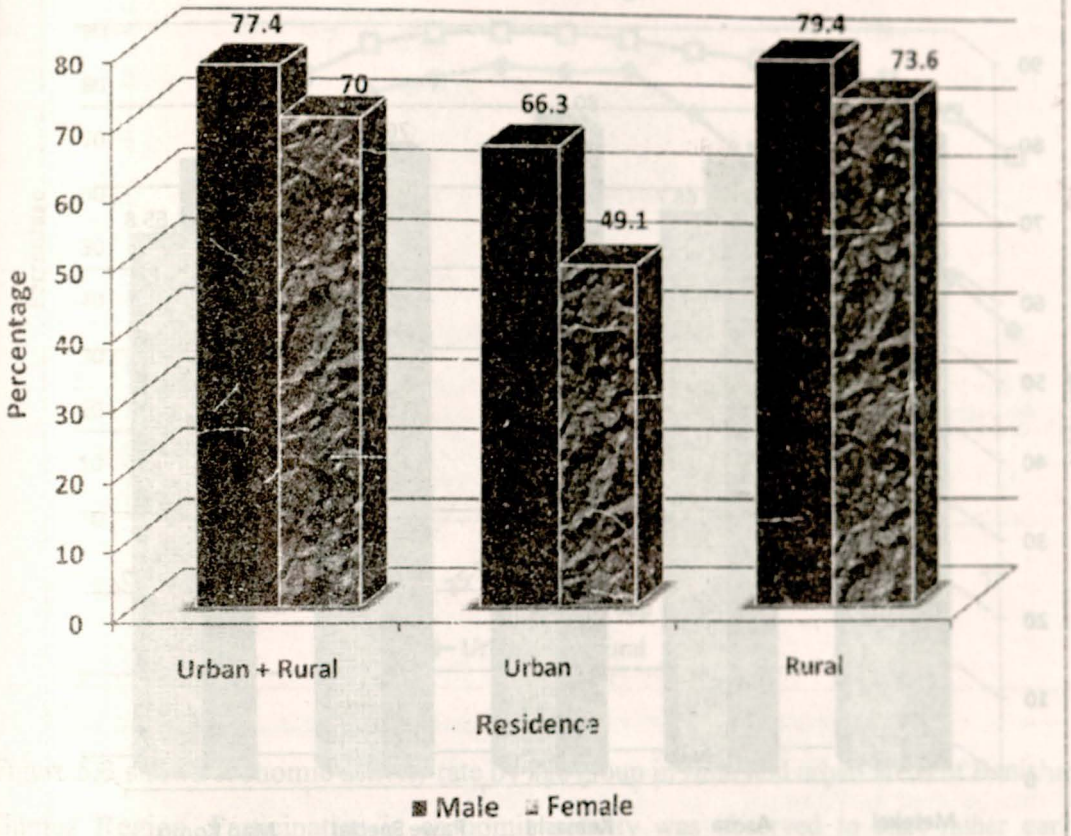
In this census, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own use is considered as economic activity. These include production of primary products (agriculture,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

For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition is used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to persons with out work but willing to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing term. In other word, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working but currently available for work during the reference period. This includes those who were actively seeking for work or discouraged job seekers.

5. 2 Economic Activity Rate

Economic activity rates are higher in rural areas where most persons are self-employed in their farms or other activity than in the urban areas where some specialized skills are required for access to employment. Urban disparities in economic activity according to the sex are wider than in the rural areas (see Figure 5.1).

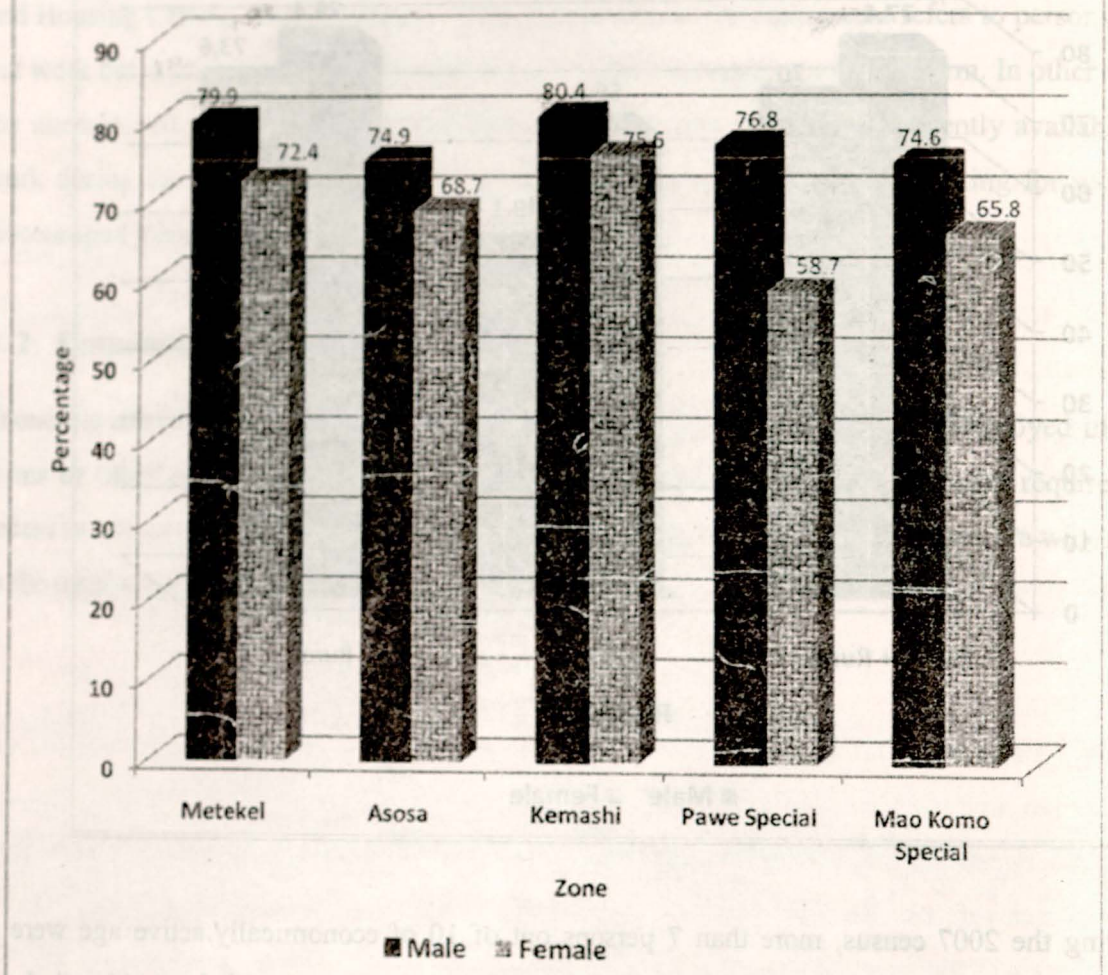
Figure 5.1 Economic Activity Rate By Sex in Benishangul Gumuz Region:2007



During the 2007 census, more than 7 persons out of 10 of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Benishangul-Gumuz men were found to be more economically active than the women (77.4% against 70%)(See Figure 5.1).

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

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zone in Benishangul Gumuz region: 2007



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates almost of the same proportion were recorded in Kemashi and Metekel zones while relatively lower rate were generally observed in Mao Komo. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in Pawe Special wereda. Slight difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in Kemashi as compared other zones.

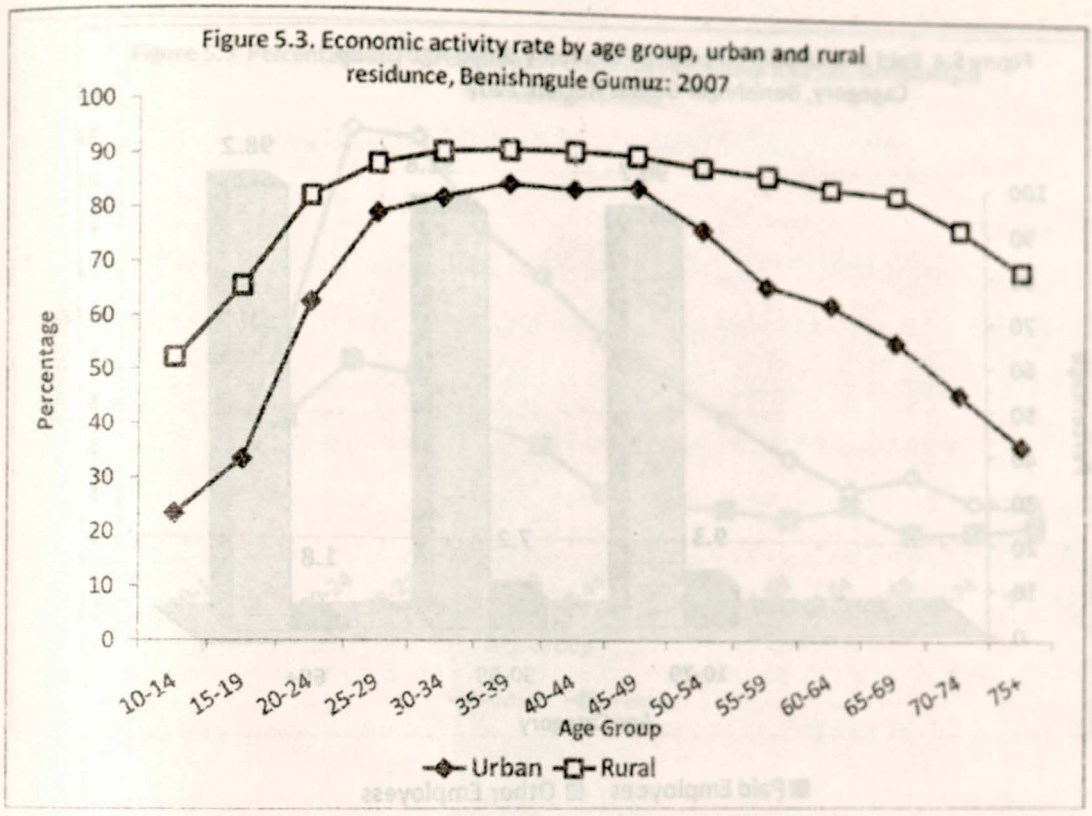
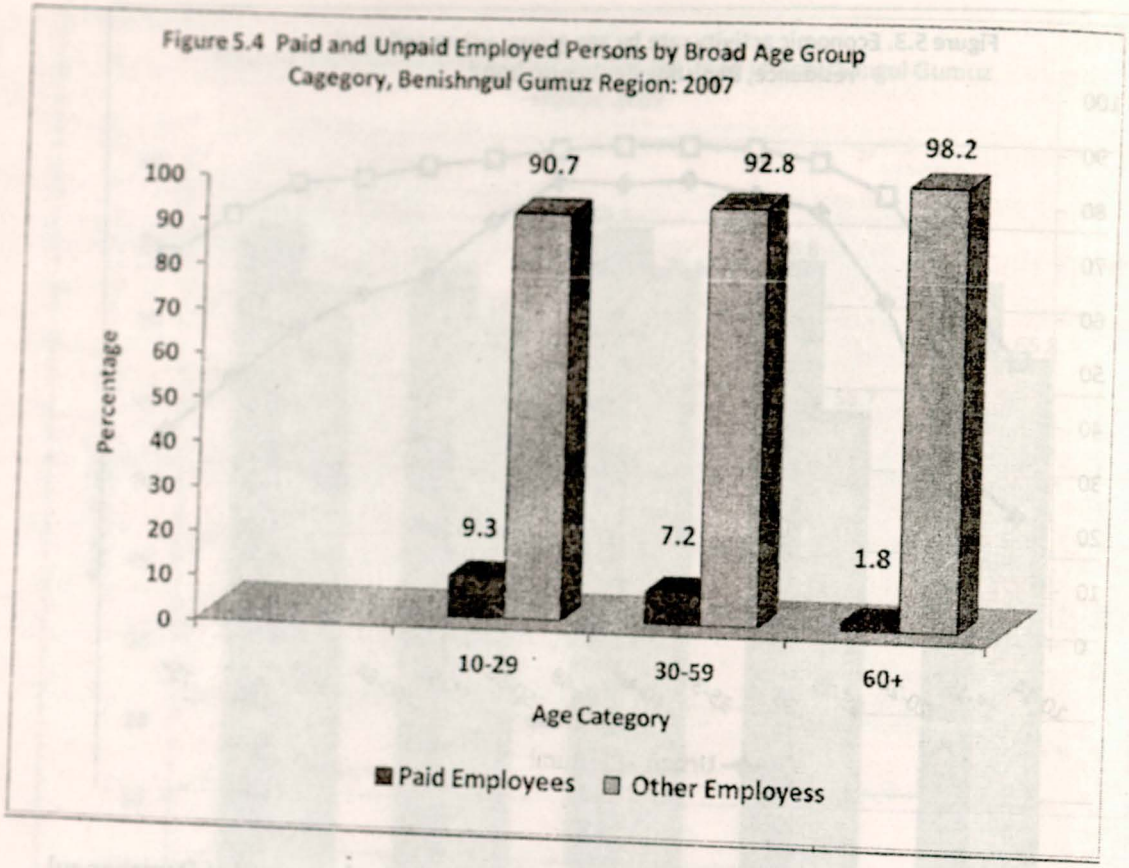


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Benishangul Gumuz Region. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Benishangul Gumuz especially among the rural children, where about 5 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to about 2 out of 10 urban children. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas such that by age 25, 88.0% of rural persons and 79.0% urban persons are economically active. These rates remain as high up till age 49 for urban and almost age 64 for rural. In other words, Benishangul Gumuz Region rural persons spend all their lives working.

5.3 Employment status

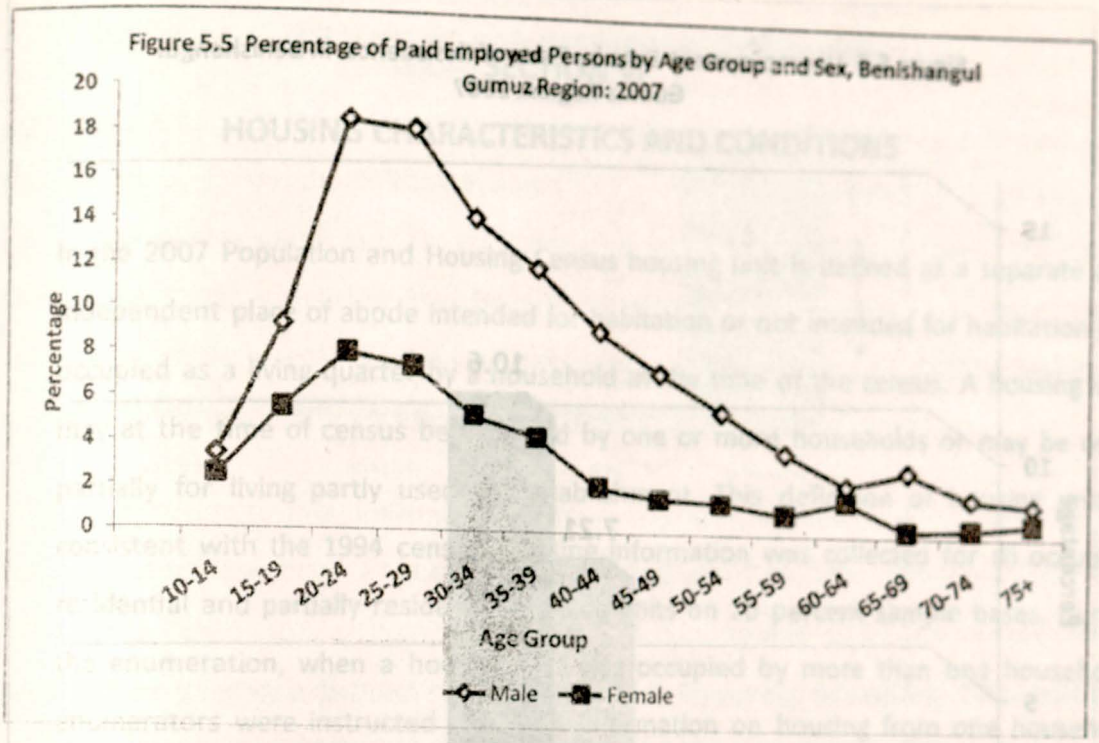
Employment status of a person indicates the level of involvement and degree of decision-making in respective activity. In this census, employment status is classified as paid employees (Government employees, NGO's employees and domestic employees) and other employees (self employed, unpaid family workers,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

Figure 5.4 Paid and Unpaid Employed Persons by Broad Age Group Cagegory, Benishngul Gumuz Region: 2007



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 9.3 persons aged 10-29 out of every 100 economically active and employed persons were paid employees in Benishangul Gumuz Region. However, there were proportionally more paid employees among the younger generation of the economically active persons than the 30-59 year age segment. And hence, the fact that an increasing number of adult persons have more diverse skills seems to have improved their chances of access to paid employment (7.2%) than it is the case among elderly persons (1.8%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

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

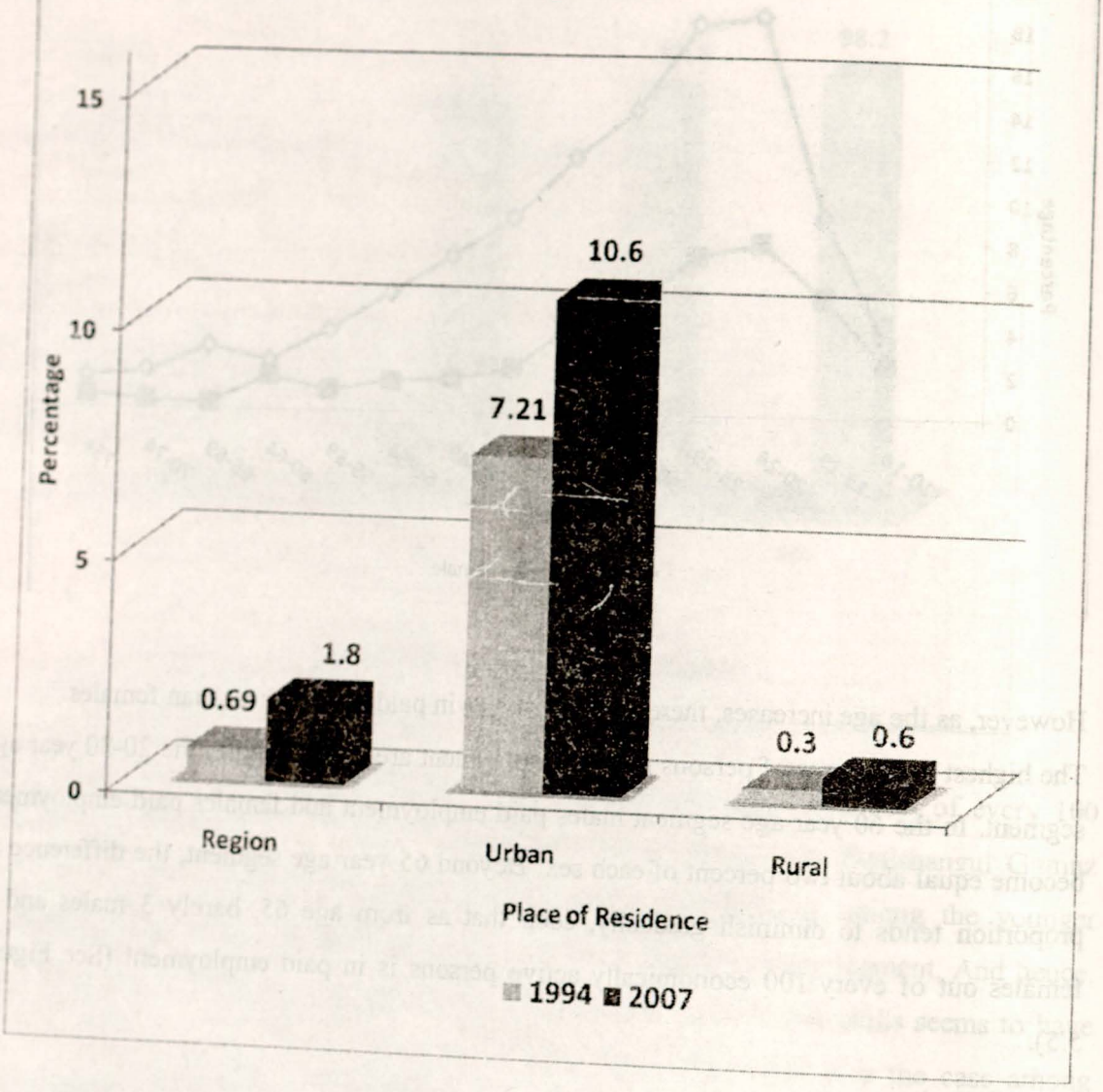


However, as the age increases, there are more males in paid employment than females The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-30 year age segment. In the 60 year age segment males paid employment and females paid employment become equal about two percent of each sex. Beyond 65 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually, such that as from age 65, barely 3 males and 0 females out of every 100 economically active persons is in paid employment (See Figure 5.5).

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence for Benishangul Gumuz Region in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, unemployment rate of the region was 0.69 percent in 1994 while it showed a slight increment in 2007 (1.8 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 7.21 and 10.6 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 0.3 percent while in 2007 it was 0.6 percent (See figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of Resisdence in Benishangul Gumuz Region: 2007



SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1 (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that at Regional level 97.3 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 97.7percent and 94.3 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 2.57 percent, 0.04 percent and 0.0 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by Zone ranging from 92.7 percent in Pawe Special Wereda to 100 percent in Mao Komo Special Wereda. However, in urban areas of other remaining Zones more than 92 percent of the housing units were permanent type. In the each zone of the Region ranging from 2.2 to 7.1 percent of the housing units were improvised types particularly in the urban areas.

Figure 6.1:Percentage distribution of Housing units by Type ,Benishangul-Gumuz Region Level;2007

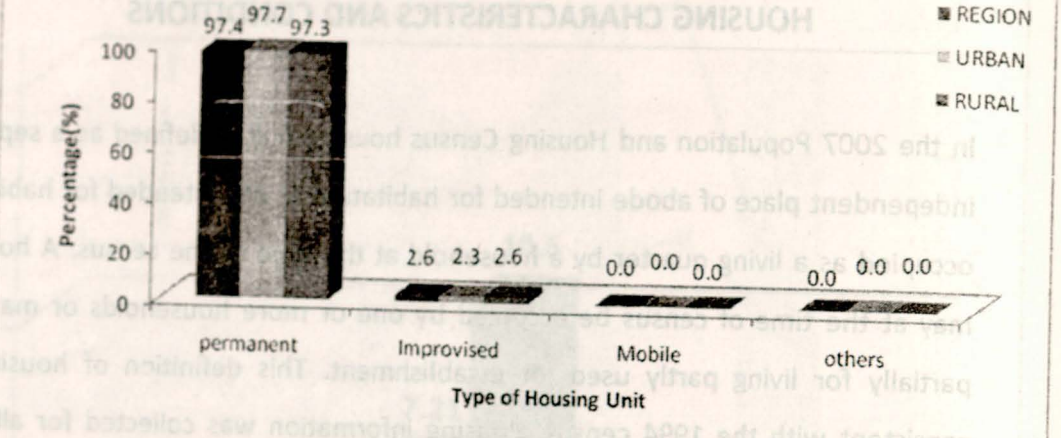
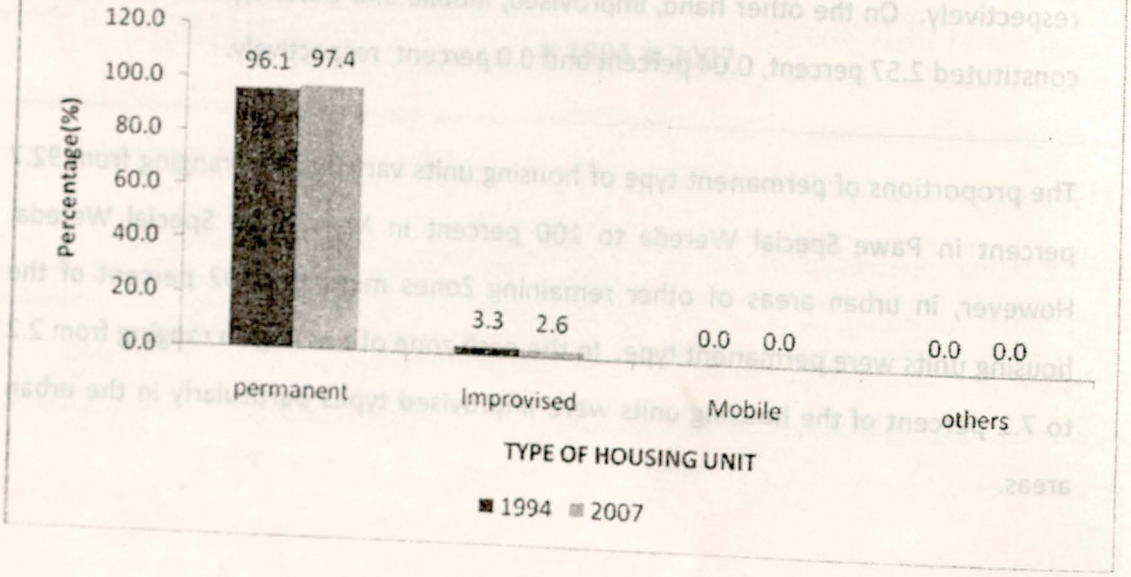


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time. It showed increasing from 96.1 percent in 1994 to 97.4 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised, mobile and other type of housing units have declined from 3.3,0.04, and0.00 percent in 2007,respectively.

Figure 6.2:Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type between 1994 and 2007,Benishangul-Gumuz Region Level



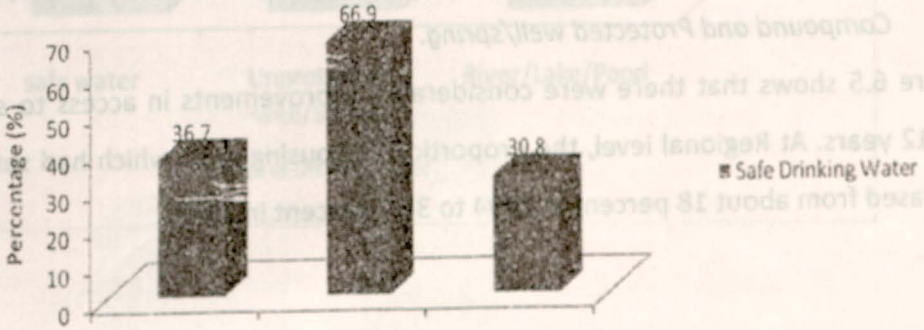
6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 36.7 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at Regional level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at Regional level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (66.9 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (30.8 percent).

In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas close to sixty six percent or more of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water where as in rural areas the proportions were less than forty-five percent in six zones. In other word, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from river/lake/pond.

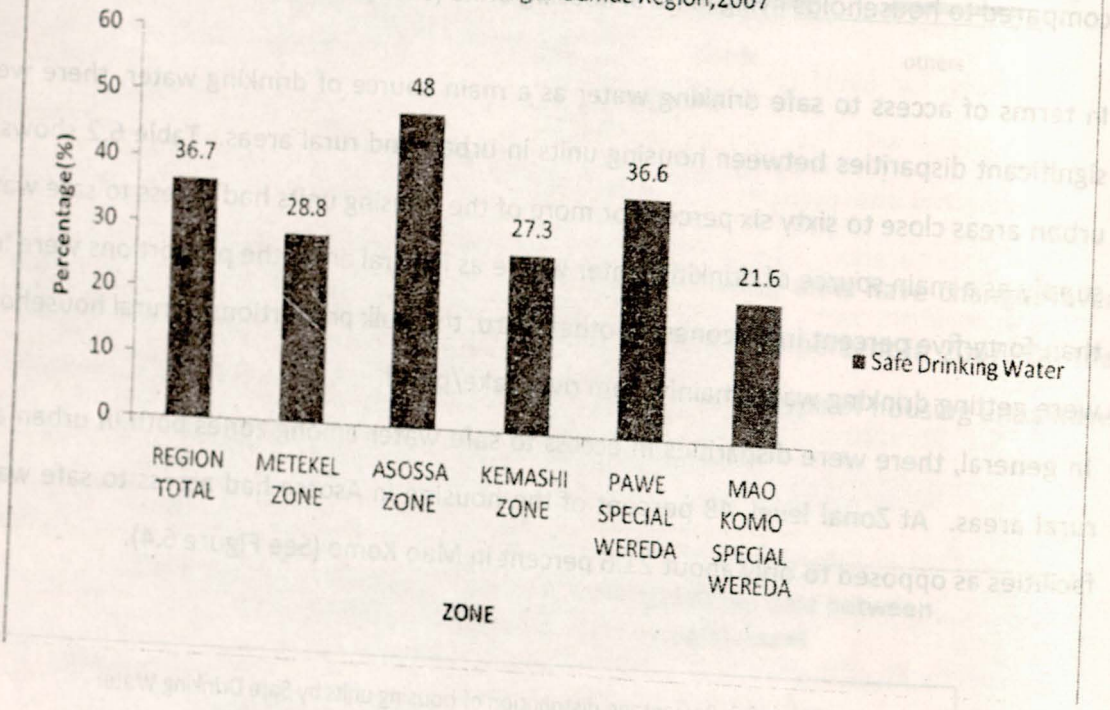
In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among zones both in urban and rural areas. At Zonal level, 48 percent of the housing in Asossa had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 21.6 percent in Mao Komo (See Figure 6.4).

Figure6.3:Percentage distribution of housing units by Safe Drinking Water supply in Benishangul-Gumuz Region ; 2007



Overall, as shown in Figure 6.4 more than seventy percent of the housing units in Metekel, Kemashi ,Pawe and Mao Special Weredas had access to unprotected well or spring and River /lake/pond as a main source for drinking water. At regional level, 36.7 percent of the housing units had access to safe water supply.

Figure 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Safe Drinking Water and Zone in Benishangul-Gumuz Region;2007

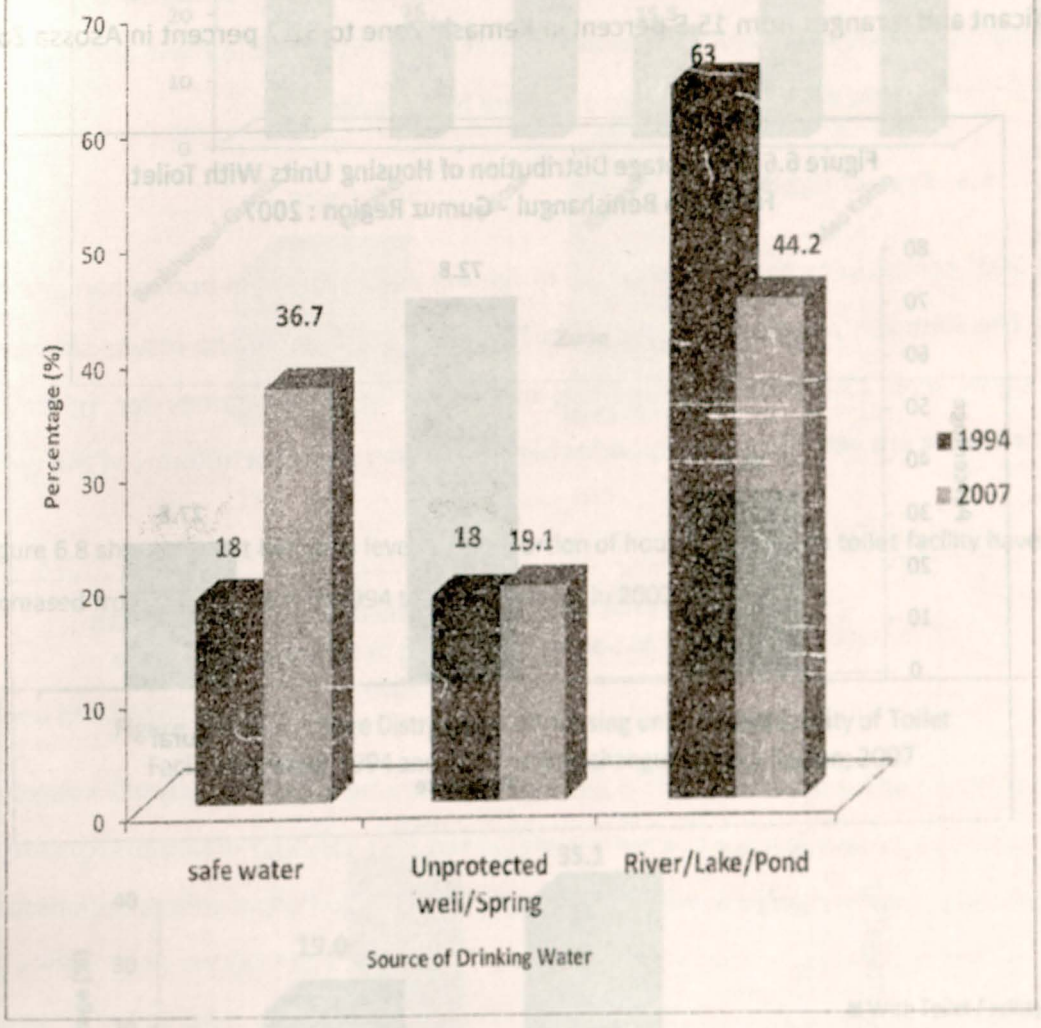


NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside Compound and Protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At Regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 18 percent in 1994 to 36.7 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, at Regional level there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 63 percent and 44.2 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.5:Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Safe Water as source of Drinking between 1994 and 2007 in Benishangul-Gumuz Region ;2007.



6.3 Availability of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 Census, the majority of the housing units (about 64.9 percent) in Benishangul-Gumuz had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (see Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 72.8 percent of housing units in urban and 27.8 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportion of housing units that had toilet facility was varying by Zone and place of residence. In all Zones urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, Zonal variations were significant and it ranges from 15.5 percent in Kemashi Zone to 52.7 percent in Asossa Zone.

Figure 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Toilet Facility in Benishangul - Gumuz Region : 2007

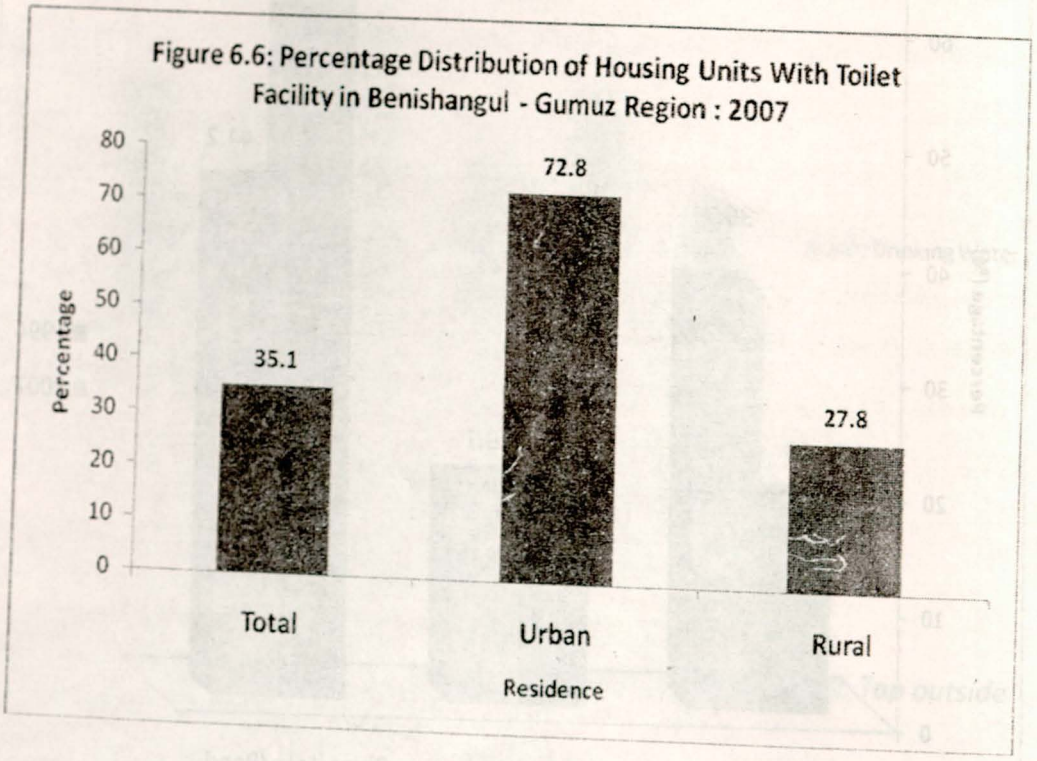


Figure 6.7 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Toilet Facility in Benishangul - Gumuz Region and Zone : 2007

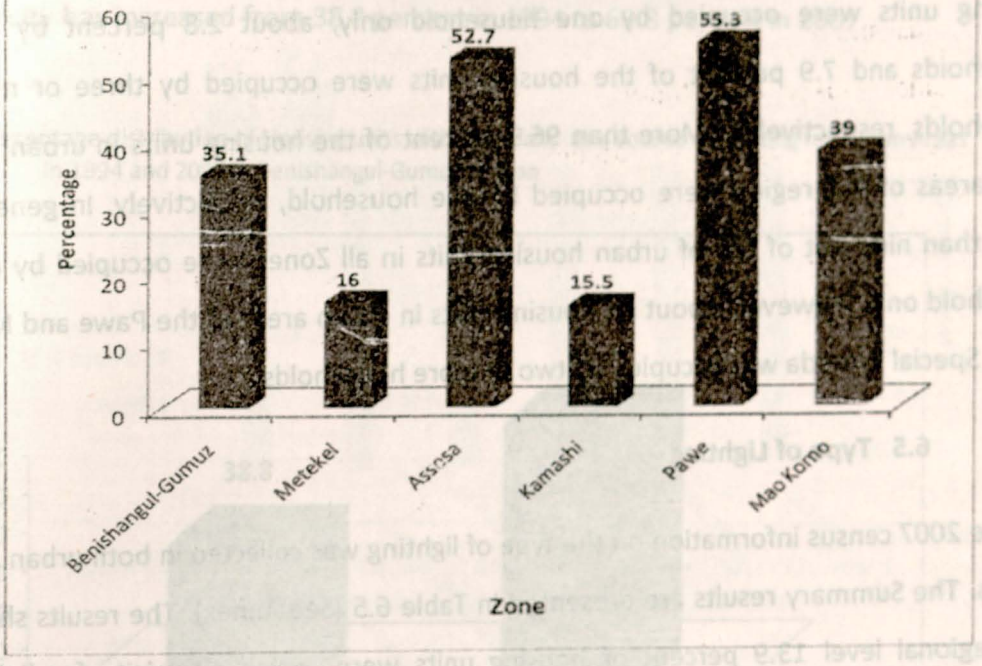
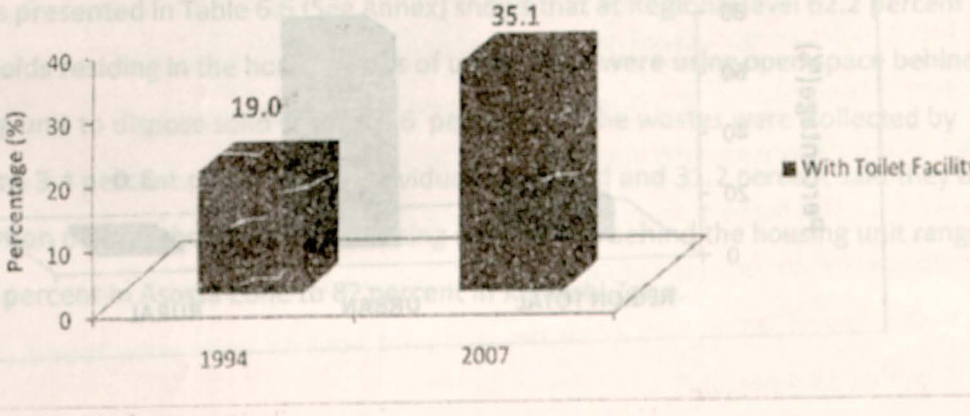


Figure 6.8 shows that at Regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 19.3 percent in 1994 to 35.09 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Toilet Facility between 1994 and 2007 in Benishangul-Gumuz Region; 2007



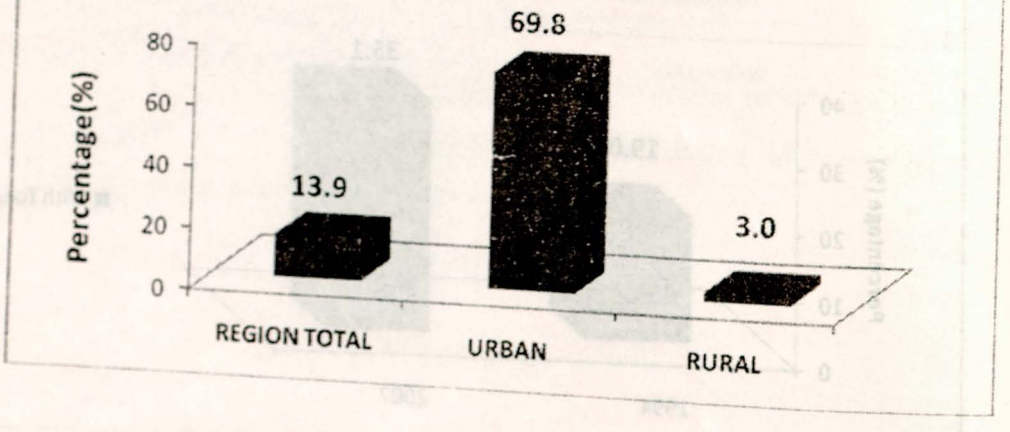
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at Regional level 97.1 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 2.8 percent by two households and 7.9 percent of the housing units were occupied by three or more households, respectively. More than 96.9 percent of the housing units in urban and rural areas of the region were occupied by one household, respectively. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all Zones were occupied by one household only. However, About no housing units in urban areas of the Pawe and Mao Komo Special Wereda was occupied by two or more households.

6.5 Type of Lighting

In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in both urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at Regional level 13.9 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting .As expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

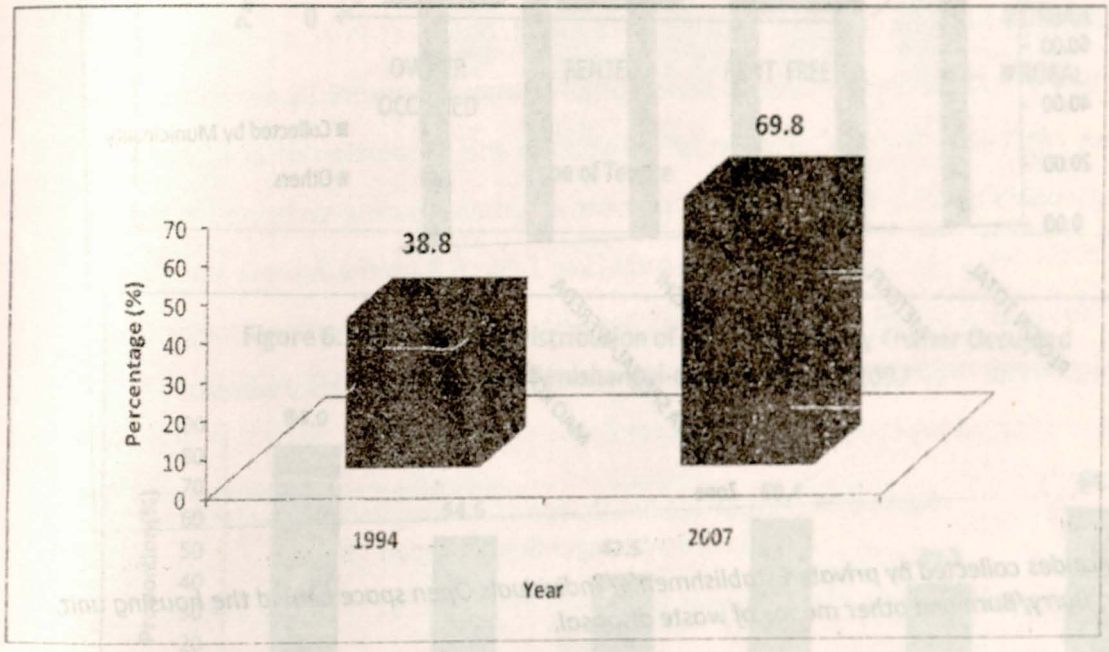
Figure 6.9:Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting in Benishangul-Gumuz Region ; 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about 69.8 percent of the housing units

urban areas reported to have electricity as compared with only 3 percent of the housing units in rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with electricity has increased from 38.8 percent in 1994 to 69.8 percent in 2007.

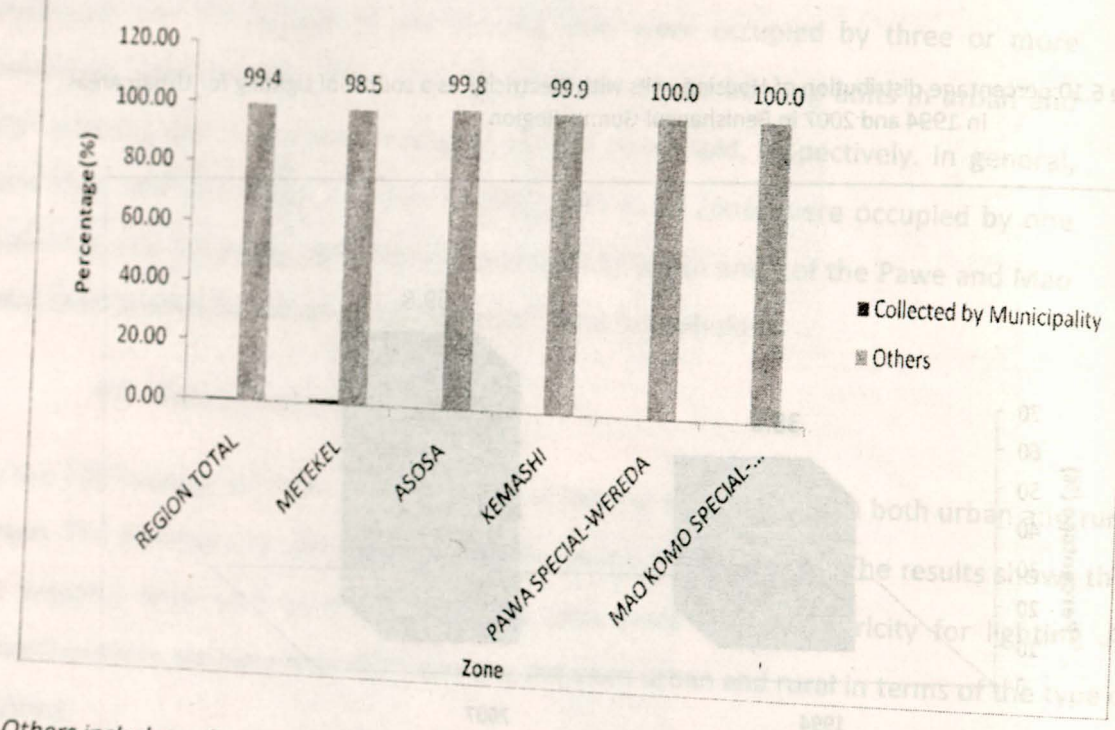
Figure 6.10:percentage distribution of Housing units with Electricity as a source of Lighting for Urban Areas In 1994 and 2007 in Benishangul-Gumuz Region



6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that at Regional level 62.2 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes ,0.6 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality, 3.4 percent said /Private/individually collected and 31.2 percent said they burry/burn The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges from About 45.3 percent in Asossa Zone to 82 percent in Kemashi Zone.

Figure 6.11:Percentage Distribution of Housing Units byType of Waste Disposal and Zones for Urban Areas in Benishangul-Gumuz Region; 2007



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

6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters. In Benishangul-Gumuz Region, about 84.0 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census results. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 49.1 percent) as compared to housing units in rural areas (90.8 percent.)

The type of tenure system also varies by Zone. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 the highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Mao Komo Special Wereda (about 64.2 percent), followed by Kemashi Zone (60.4 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in Pawe Special Wereda (39.4 percent).

Figure 6.12:Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by type of Tenure in Benishangul-Gumuz Region ; 2007.

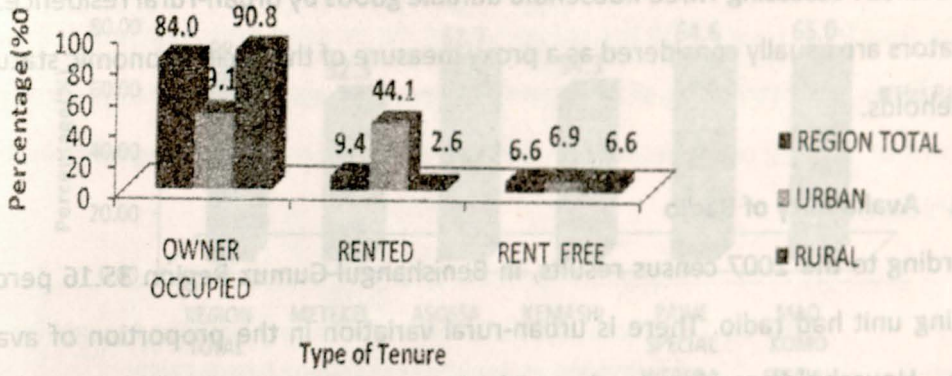
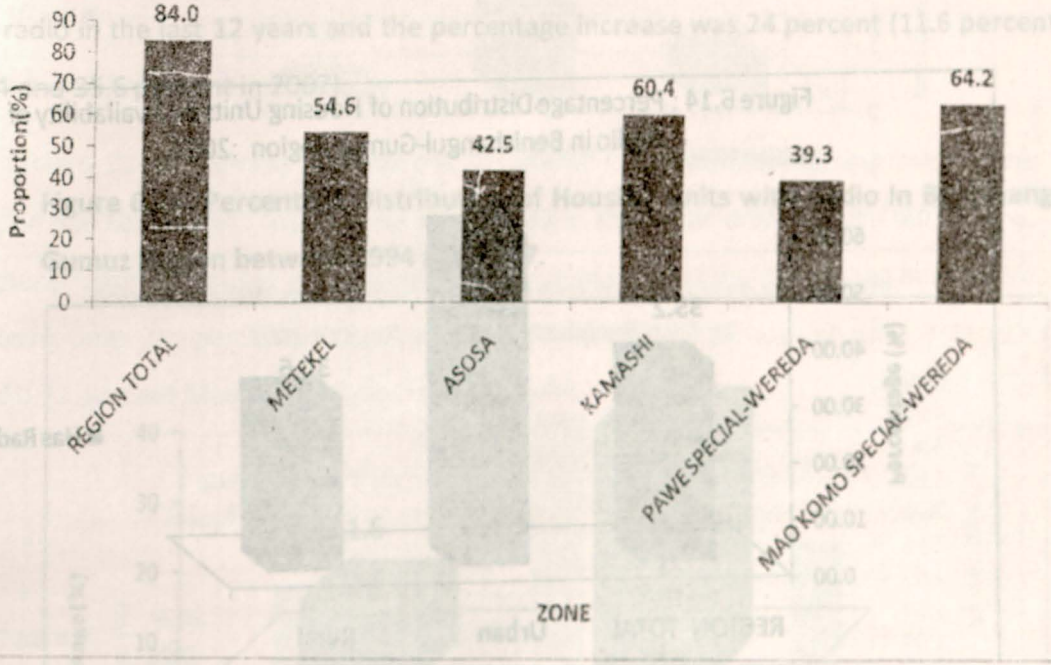


Figure 6.13:Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Zones,Benishangul-Gumuz Region; 2007



6.8 Household Durable Goods

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

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census results, in Benishangul-Gumuz Region 35.16 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 58.34 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 30.64 percent of housing Units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex) and Figure 6.14). The possession of radio by zone Varies considerably. The proportions range from 27.20 percent in Mao Komo special wereda to 47.16 Percent in Pawe special wereda.

Figure 6.14 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio in Benishangul-Gumuz Region :2007.

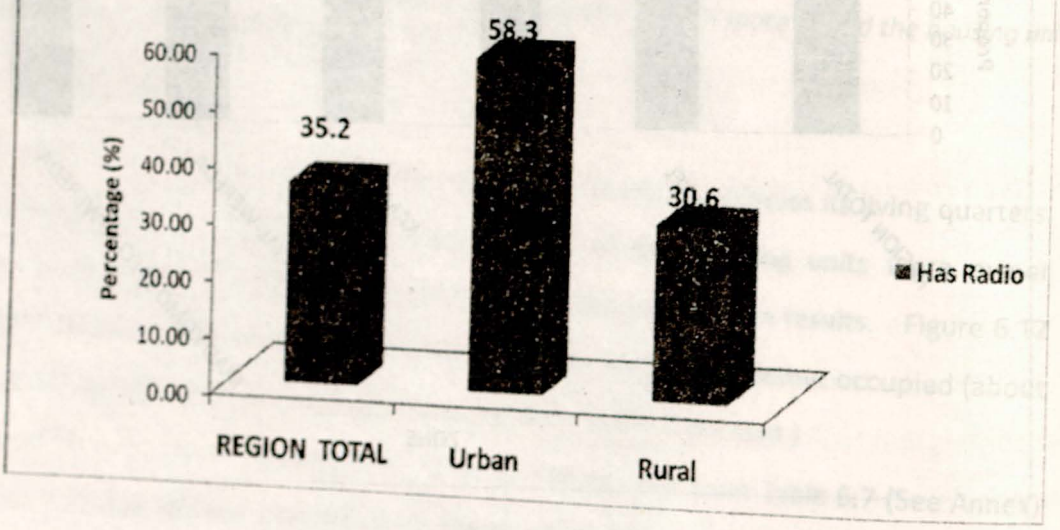


Figure 6.15:Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zone for Urban Areas,Benishangul-Gumuz Region; 2007

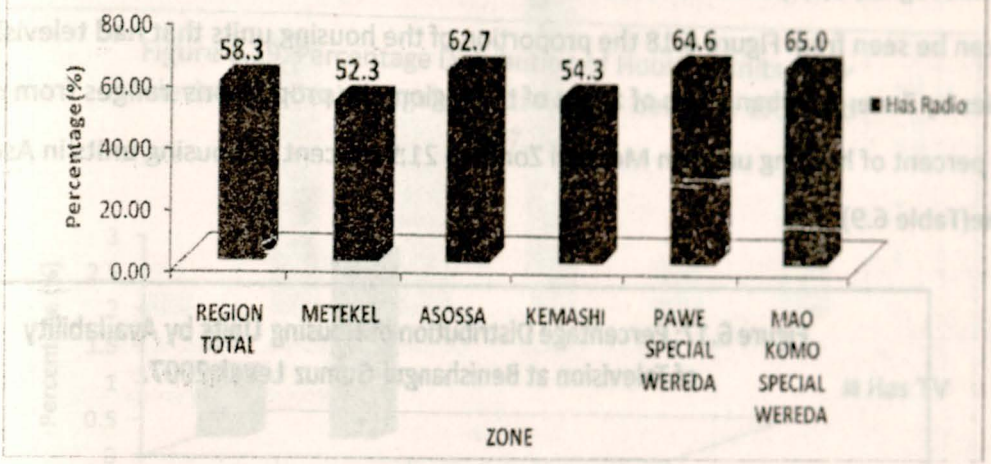
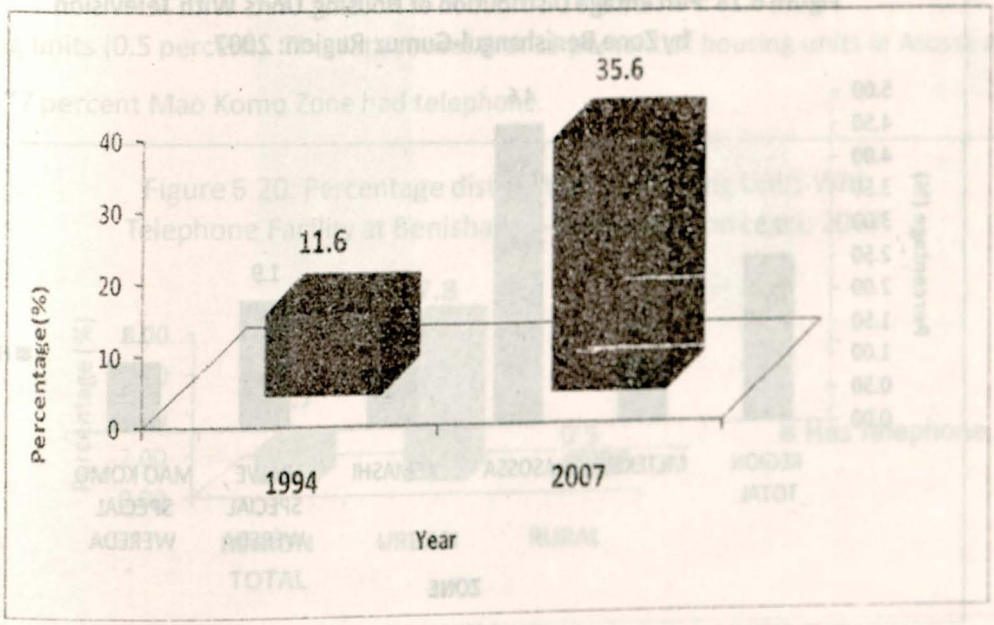


Figure 6.16 show *that* there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 24 percent (11.6 percent in 1994 and 35.6 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Radio in Benishangul-Gumuz Region between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.2 *Availability of Television*

Figure 6.17 indicates that about 2.5 percent of total the housing units in Benishangul-Gumuz region, 11.9 percent in urban and about 0.7 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.18 the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by Zone. In urban areas of zones of the region, the proportions ranges from only 3.7 percent of housing units in Metekel Zone to 21.9 percent of housing units in Asossa Zone(Table 6.9).

Figure 6.17: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television at Benishangul-Gumuz Level: 2007.

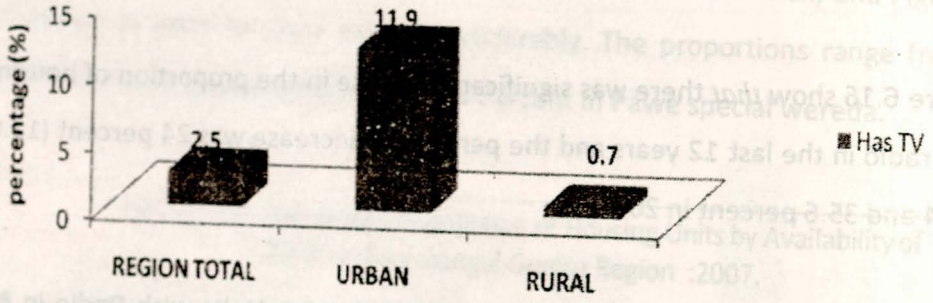
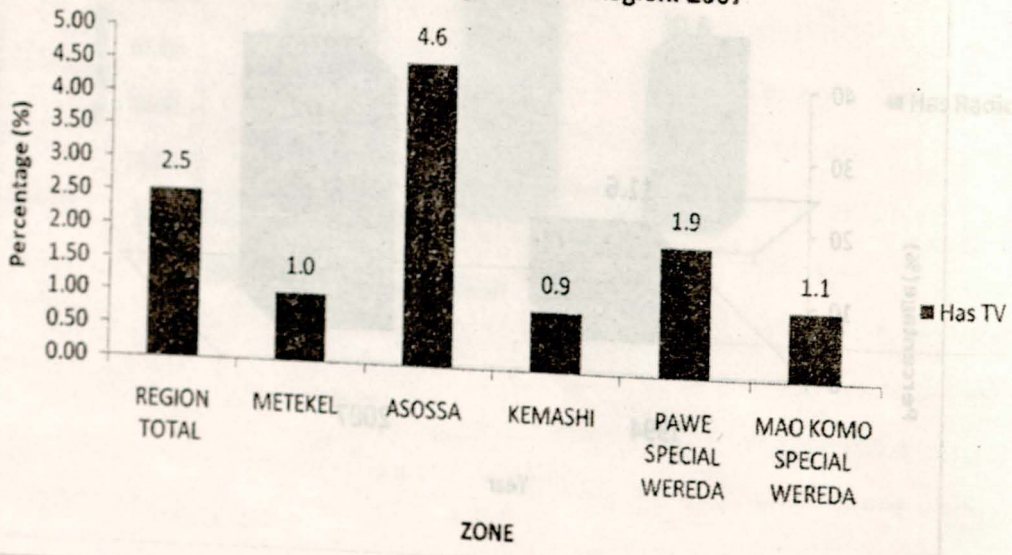
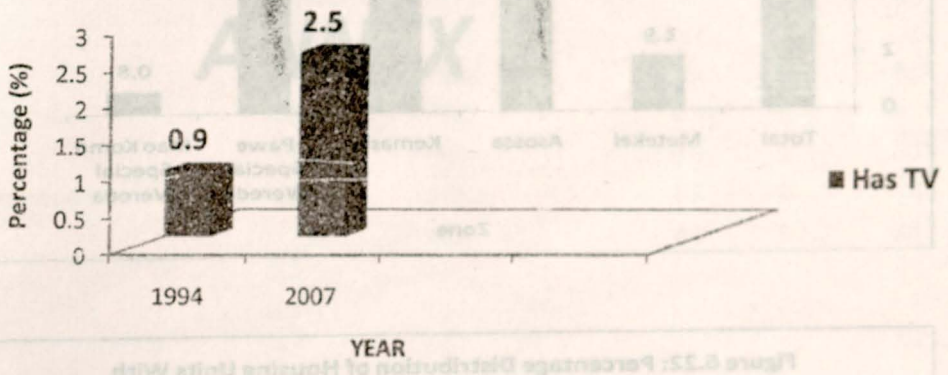


Figure 6.18 :Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Television by Zone,Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 2007



The proportion of household owning television increase from 0.9 percent in 1994 to 2.5 percent in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Television in Benishangul-Gumuz Region between 1994 and 2007.



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 1.7 percent of housing units of the region had telephone. The households residing in the urban area housing units had a higher proportion (about 7.8 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.5 percent). The data reveal that 13 percent of housing units in Asossa zone and 0.77 percent Mao Komo Zone had telephone.

Figure 6.20: Percentage distribution of Housing Units With Telephone Facility at Benishangul-Gumuz Region Level; 2007.

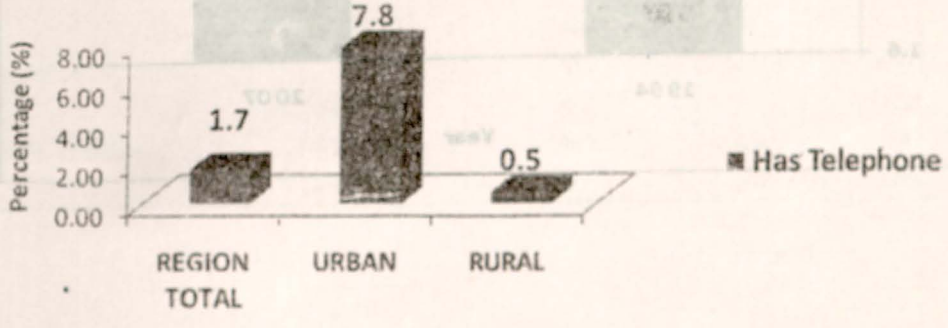


Figure 6.21: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone by Zone for Urban in Benishangul-Gumuz Region: 2007

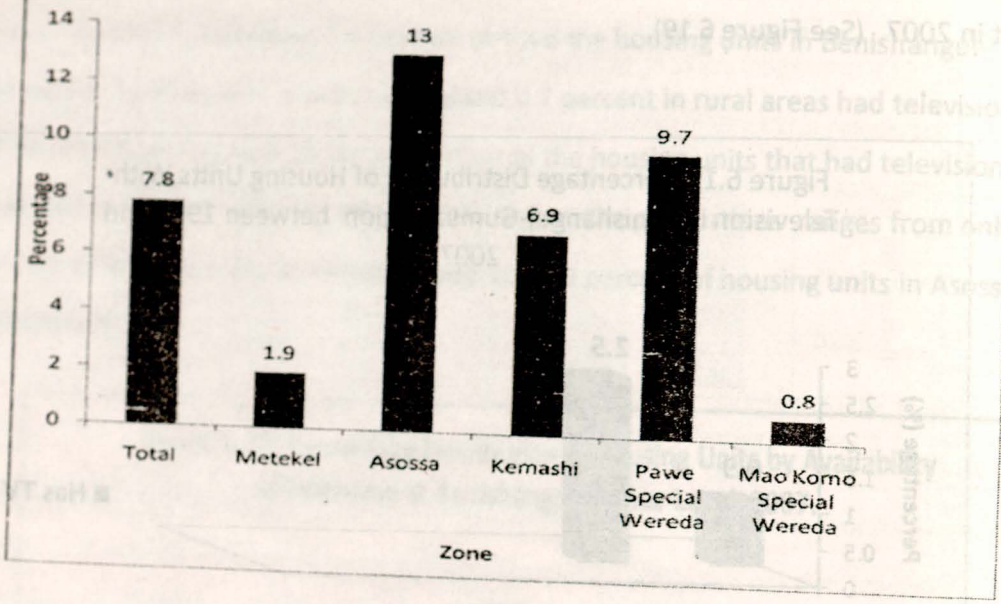
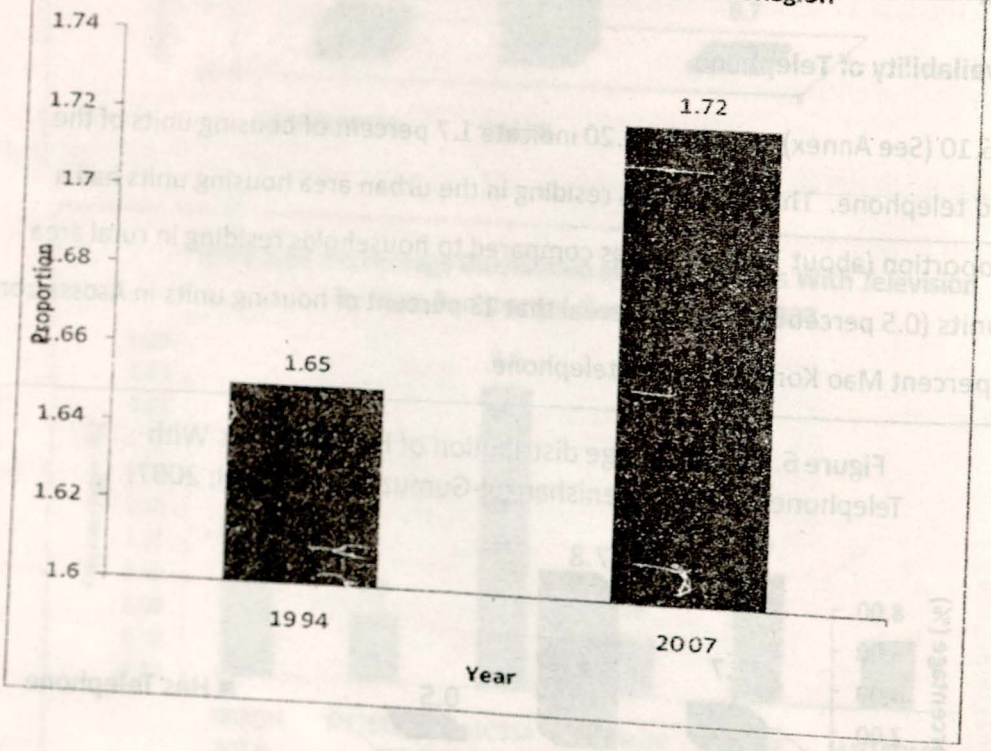


Figure 6.22: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone in 1994 and 2007, Benishangul-Gumuz Region



ANNEX

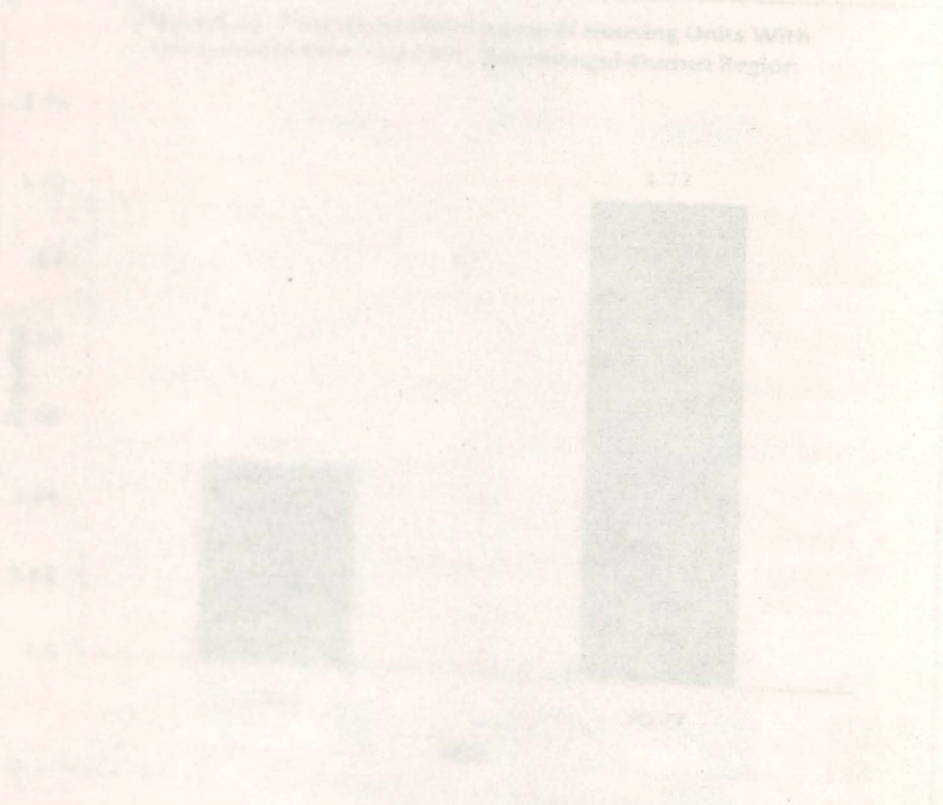


Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zones and special weredas, Urban Areas : 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Type of Housing Unit			
		Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
BENISHANGUL GUMZ-REGION	100.0	97.3	2.6	0.04	0.0
URBAN	100.0	97.7	2.3	0	0.0
METEKEL-ZONE	100.0	97.8	2.2	0	0.0
URBAN	100.0	97.8	2.2	0	0.0
ASOSA-ZONE	100.0	99.1	0.9	0	0.0
URBAN	100.0	99.1	0.9	0	0.0
KEMASHI-ZONE	100.0	96.6	3.4	0	0.0
URBAN	100.0	96.6	3.4	0	0.0
PAWE SPECIAL-WEREDA	100.0	92.7	7.1	0	0.2
URBAN	100.0	92.7	7.1	0	0.2
MAO KOMO SPECIAL-WEREDA	100.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0
URBAN	100.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 6.1b : *Percentage Distribution of* Housing *Units by Type, Zones and Special weredas, Rural Areas :* 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Type of Housing Unit			
		Conventional	Improvised	Mobile	Others
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100.00	97.3	2.6	0.04	
Rural	100.00	97.3	2.6	0.04	
METEKEL ZONE	100.00	98.8	1.1	0.02	
Rural	100.00	98.8	1.1	0.02	
ASOSSA ZONE	100.00	97.9	2.0	0.07	
Rural	100.00	97.9	2.0	0.07	
KEMASHI ZONE	100.00	94.0	6.0	0.00	
Rural	100.00	94.0	6.0	0.00	
PAWE SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	90.0	10.0	0.06	
Rural	100.00	90.0	10.0	0.06	
MAO KOMO SPECIAL WEREDA	100.00	98.9	1.0	0.06	
Rural	100.00	98.9	1.0	0.06	

Table 6.2: *Percentage Distribution of* Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water, *Zones and Urban – Rural:* 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		safe water	Unprotected Well or Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond
BENISHANGUL GUMZ-REGION	100	36.7	19.1	44.2
Urban	100	66.9	17.5	15.6
Rural	100	30.8	19.4	49.8
METEKEL-ZONE	100	28.8	19.7	51.5
Urban	100	67.0	16.9	16.2
Rural	100	21.3	20.2	58.4
ASOSA-ZONE	100	48.0	13.2	38.8
Urban	100	80.6	11.2	8.2
Rural	100	41.8	13.6	44.6
KAMASHI-ZONE	100	27.3	25.3	47.4
Urban	100	66.9	20.6	12.5
Rural	100	19.5	26.2	54.3
PAWE SPECIAL-WEREDA	100	36.6	30.5	32.9
Urban	100	14.0	37.7	48.3
Rural	100	43.8	28.2	28.0
MAO KOMO SPECIAL-WEREDA	100	21.6	30.6	47.8
Urban	100	55.3	33.3	11.5
Rural	100	19.1	30.4	50.5

Table 6.3: Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility, Zones, Urban – Rural: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has No Facility
BENISHANGUL GUMZ-REGION	100	35.1	64.9
Urban	100	72.8	27.2
Rural	100	27.8	72.2
METEKEL-ZONE	100	16.0	84.0
Urban	100	61.5	38.5
Rural	100	7.0	93.0
ASOSA-ZONE	100	52.7	47.3
Urban	100	85.5	14.5
Rural	100	46.4	53.6
KEMASHI-ZONE	100	15.5	84.5
Urban	100	57.6	42.4
Rural	100	7.2	92.8
PAWE SPECIAL-WEREDA	100	55.3	44.7
Urban	100	73.6	26.4
Rural	100	49.5	50.5
MAO KOMO SPECIAL-WEREDA	100	39.0	61.0
Urban	100	90.2	9.8
Rural	100	35.3	64.7

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Status of Occupancy and Zones and Special Weredas for Urban: 2007.

Geographical Areas	All Housing Units	Status of Occupancy				Average Households per Housing Unit
		One Household	Two Households	Three Households and Above	Total Number of Households	
BENISHANGUL GUMZ-REGION	100	97.1	2.8	7.9	173715	1.036
URBAN	100	96.6	3.2	0.2	28352	1.037
RURAL	100	97.2	2.7	8.0	145363	1.035
METEKEL-ZONE URBAN	100	96.4	3.5	0.2	9698	1.038
ASOSA-ZONE URBAN	100	96.9	2.8	0.3	11581	1.035
PAWE SPECIAL-WEREDA URBAN	100	97.8	2.1	0	2821	1.022
MAO KOMO SPECIAL-WEREDA URBAN	100	97.5	2.5	0	662	1.025

Table 6.5 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting ,Zones and Special weredas, Urban-Rural : 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity	Candle/ Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/ Wax	Firewood
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	100	13.87	6.21	0.22	31.52	1.12	47.06
Urban	100	69.81	4.50	0.11	17.09	2.61	5.87
Rural	100	2.97	6.55	0.24	34.33	0.83	55.09
METEKEL ZONE	100	10.30	5.34	0.22	29.62	0.56	52.85
Urban	100	60.60	6.24	0.05	23.20	2.07	7.85
Rural	100	1.71	5.16	0.26	30.89	0.27	61.72
ASOSSA ZONE	100	15.39	7.45	0.23	28.99	1.47	44.05
Urban	100	83.77	3.18	0.09	7.27	1.95	3.74
Rural	100	4.06	8.27	0.26	33.16	1.37	52.87
KEMASHI ZONE	100	5.62	2.64	0.20	29.16	2.28	59.94
Urban	100	33.24	6.92	0.44	37.52	8.59	13.29
Rural	100	0.36	1.80	0.16	27.51	1.03	69.14
PAWE SPECIAL WEREDA	100	29.93	8.54	0.00	57.08	0.36	3.60
Urban	100	92.50	0.33	0.00	6.81	0.36	0.00
Rural	100	10.67	11.16	0.00	73.06	0.36	4.75
MAO KOMO SPECIAL WEREDA	100	3.92	7.38	0.38	35.76	0.27	52.24
Urban	100	57.67	7.29	0.00	35.04	0.00	0.00
Rural	100	0.06	7.38	0.41	35.82	0.29	56.04

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal, Zone and Special Weredas for Urban Areas, Benishangul - Gumuz Region : 2007

Geographical Areas	All Housing Units	Type of Waste Disposal					
		Collected by Municipality	Collected by Private Establishments /Individuals	Open Space Behind the Housing Units	Dump in River	Burry / Burn	Others
REGION Total-URBAN	100	0.61	3.43	62.19	2.19	31.17	0.41
METEKEL-ZONE - URBAN	100	1.46	0.42	74.93	3.93	19.11	0.16
ASOSSA-ZONE - URBAN	100	0.22	8.03	45.34	1.46	44.27	0.68
KEMASHI-ZONE - URBAN	100	0.15	0.00	81.95	1.17	16.43	0.29
PAWE SPECIAL-WEREDA -URBAN	100	0.00	0.00	63.99	0.72	34.93	0.36
MAO KOMO SPECIAL-WEREDA-URBAN	100	0.00	0.00	57.65	1.70	40.65	0.00

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zone for Urban Areas , Benishangul-Gumuz Region;2007

Geographical Area	TOTAL	Type of Tenure						
		Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
BENISHANGUL GUMZ-REGION	100.00	84.02	6.61	0.19	0.17	0.16	8.81	0.05
Urban	100.00	49.06	6.87	0.61	0.79	0.80	41.78	0.09
Rural	100.00	90.83	6.56	0.11	0.05	0.03	2.38	0.04
METEKEL-ZONE URBAN	100.00	54.64	3.68	0.27	0.16	0.16	41.09	0.00
ASOSA-ZONE URBAN	100.00	42.47	7.95	1.18	1.54	1.14	45.54	0.18
KAMASHI-ZONE URBAN	100.00	60.36	9.01	0.00	0.73	0.88	28.87	0.15
PAWE SPECIAL-WEREDA URBAN	100.00	39.35	12.07	0.36	0.18	1.70	46.34	0.00
MAO KOMO SPECIAL-WEREDA URBAN	100.00	64.24	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.98	0.00

Table 6.8 : Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Zones and Special Weredas , Urban-Rural : 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		NO	%	NO	%
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION	167749	58976	35.16	108773	64.84
Urban	27347	15954	58.34	11393	41.66
Rural	140402	43022	30.64	97380	69.36
METEKEL ZONE	56734	18122	31.94	38612	68.06
Urban	9343	4889	52.33	4454	47.67
Rural	47391	13233	27.92	34158	72.08
ASOSSA ZONE	69378	26195	37.76	43183	62.24
Urban	11190	7012	62.66	4178	37.34
Rural	58188	19183	32.97	39005	67.03
KEMASHI ZONE	20698	6681	32.28	14017	67.72
Urban	3408	1849	54.25	1559	45.75
Rural	17290	4832	27.95	12458	72.05
PAWE SPECIAL WEREDA	11436	5393	47.16	6043	52.84
Urban	2760	1784	64.64	976	35.36
Rural	8676	3609	41.60	5067	58.40
MAO KOMO SPECIAL WEREDA	9503	2585	27.20	6918	72.80
Urban	646	420	65.02	226	34.98
Rural	8857	2165	24.44	6692	75.56

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television, Zones and Special Weredas, Urban-Rural; 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Television			
		Has Television		Has No Television	
		NO	%	NO	%
REGION TOTAL	167749	4263	2.54	163486	97.46
Urban	27347	3262	11.93	24085	88.07
Rural	140402	1001	0.71	139401	99.29
METEKEL ZONE	56734	587	1.03	56147	98.97
Urban	9343	345	3.69	8998	96.31
Rural	47391	242	0.51	47149	99.49
ASOSSA ZONE	69378	3164	4.56	66214	95.44
Urban	11190	2451	21.90	8739	78.10
Rural	58188	713	1.23	57475	98.77
KEMASHI ZONE	20698	190	0.92	20508	99.08
Urban	3408	185	5.43	3223	94.57
Rural	17290	5	0.03	17285	99.97
PAWE SPECIAL WEREDA	11436	223	1.95	11213	98.05
Urban	2760	197	7.14	2563	92.86
Rural	8676	26	0.30	8650	99.70
MAO KOMO SPECIAL WEREDA	9503	100	1.05	9403	98.95
Urban	646	84	13.00	562	87.00
Rural	8857	16	0.18	8841	99.82

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone, Zones and Special Weredas, Urban-Rural : 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Units	Telephone			
		Has Telephone		Has No Telephone	
		NO	%	NO	%
REGION TOTAL	167749	2877	1.72	164872	98.28
Urban	27347	2135	7.81	25212	92.19
Rural	140402	742	0.53	139660	99.47
METEKEL ZONE	56734	352	0.62	56382	99.38
Urban	9343	176	1.88	9167	98.12
Rural	47391	176	0.37	47215	99.63
ASOSSA ZONE	69378	1960		67418	97.17
Urban	11190	1450	12.96	9740	87.04
Rural	58188	510	0.88	57678	99.12
KEMASHI ZONE	20698	236		20462	98.86
Urban	3408	236	6.92	3172	93.08
Rural	17290	0		17290	100.00
PAWE SPECIAL WEREDA	11436	318		11118	97.22
Urban	2760	267	9.67	2493	90.33
Rural	8676	51	0.59	8625	99.41
MAO KOMO SPECIAL WEREDA	9503	10		9493	99.89
Urban	646	5	0.77	641	99.23
Rural	8857	5	0.06	8852	99.94