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

THE 1994 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA

RESULTS FOR AFFAR REGION

VOLUME II ANALYTICAL REPORT

MAY 1999
ADDIS ABABA

FOREWORD

The second National Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was conducted in all regions in 1994. However, the data collected in Affar Region in 1994 was found to have problems and as a result the 1994 Population and Housing Census Central Commission rejected the result and gave instructions that the census should be carried-out again. Based on this the census in Affar region was carried out again in July 1996. This census is considered as part of the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. The Statistical Reports, which presented the detailed tabulations of the results of the census have already been produced. The Statistical Report for Affar Region was produced in December, 1996.

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

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was a huge nation wide operation which could not be undertaken by a single organization. Regional, Zonal and Wereda Census Commissions and Kebele Census Committees were established to enhance and facilitate enumeration activities. In the conduct of the census, full cooperation and assistance of government and non-government organizations, external donor agencies and the public in general was obtained. A number of preparatory activities were also carried-out before the census enumeration was begun. Among the major census preparatory activities was the conduct of the Population and Housing Census Map Work. In the census map work the farmers' associations in rural areas and the urban dwellers associations in urban areas were sub-divided into enumeration areas with 150-200 households in rural areas and 150-200 housing units in urban areas. About 5-6 contiguous enumeration areas

were grouped to form one supervision area. In this exercise enumeration area and supervision area maps were also prepared. In the census map work operation a total of 49,978 enumeration areas and 9,845 supervision areas were formed in the settled rural areas and 8,724 enumeration areas and 1,575 supervision areas in the urban areas of the country.

Preparation of enumeration area maps is most useful in areas where the inhabitants are sedentary and housing units that are mapped during the cartographic work will still be existing in their respective localities during the census enumeration. Thus, in most parts of the rural areas of the region, census cartographic work was not undertaken because of the nomadic settlement pattern. The urban parts of Affar Region and the sedentary parts of its rural areas were covered by the census map work. These consisted of 201 enumeration areas in 125 FAs in the rural areas; while in urban areas they consisted of 120 enumeration areas in 24 towns. However, most of the maps that were prepared for the rural areas were found to be outdated by the time of the July 1996 Census because of the formation of new FA boundaries and could not be used during the July 1996 census enumeration and were discarded. Thus, most parts of the rural areas of the region were enumerated without the use of enumeration area maps. At the time of the July 1996 census, the region had 323 rural farmers associations and 28 towns. Out of these, 14 farmers associations (16 EAs), and 19 towns (111 EAs) were enumerated using enumeration area maps.

In areas that were covered by the census map work, one enumerator was given the map of one enumeration area and was responsible to record all persons in that enumeration area. One supervisor was later assigned to a supervision area and was responsible for the quality of the information collected in that area.

In areas that were not covered by the map work, one supervisor and about five enumerators were assigned per farmers association areas. The supervisor was responsible to allocate the different localities in the farmers association areas to each enumerator. The supervisor was also responsible to complete the long questionnaire.

The census operation in Affar Region was first attempted in October 1994. However, the results of this census were found to have problems. Because of this the Population and Housing Census Central Commission decided that the census enumeration in the region had to be done again. Then after undertaking the necessary census preparatory activities, second enumeration

was began on 22 July, 1996 and completed in most areas by the end of the month. Therefore the census report for Affar Region is taken to refer to 22 July, 1996.

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

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

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the content of the census report "Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, 1994: Results for Affar Region, Volume II- Analytical Report". It presents indepth analysis of the results of the census for Affar Region. The Statistical Report of the census results for Affar Region, which presented detailed statistical tables, have already been disseminated to users (CSA, 1996). The analysis on this report will be based on tables that have been presented in the Statistical Report and some additional tables that have been produced for this purpose.

Affar Region consists of five administrative zones, 29 weredas, and 28 towns. At the time of the census, the rural part of the region has 326 farmers association areas, while the urban part has 32 kebeles. The census fully covered 322 farmers associations in the rural areas and 32 kebeles in urban areas. One farmer association in Dalul Wereda and part of another FA in Ab Ala Wereda were not covered during the census for various reasons. Estimates of population sizes for these two enumeration areas are provided for the above areas. The rest of the tables in this report present information about areas covered in the census only. For detailes concerning the areas not covered in the census, reference may be made to the Statistical Report (CSA, 1996).

The 1994 Population and Housing Census was the second national population and housing census ever to be conducted in the country. The first population and housing census was conducted in May 1984. The second Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia for most regions was conducted beginning 11 October, 1994 and was completed in most areas within the following ten days. The field enumeration for Affar Region was first done during October and November of 1994. However, the results of the 1994 census were found to have problems of consistency. Therefore, the field enumeration for Affar Region was repeated from 22nd through 31 1st July 1996. Therefore, the census results for the region refer to 22 July 1996. The questionnaires used in the region were slightly different compared to those used in other regions. The questionnaires were prepared in Amharic. English translations of the questionnaires used in the census are presented at the end of the report. The types of questionnaires used were:

i) Short Questionnaire (Appendix I)

ii) Long Urban Questionnaire (Appendix II)

iii) Long Rural Questionnaire (Appendix III)

The content of the short questionnaire was similar in urban and rural areas. The short questionnaires were filled-in by enumerators who went from one household to the next. The short and the long questionnaires differed on the number of variables collected. The short questionnaire collected basic data on population such as household sizes, sex, age, ethnic group and marital status. In addition to these, the long questionnaire included data on language, religion, disability, education, economic activity, fertility, mortality and housing stocks and conditions. The long questionnaires were filled-in by supervisors.

Enumerators filled-in all the short questionnaires. Supervisors filled-in two long questionnaires per area covered by an enumerator. The households selected for the long questionnaires were determined according to the location of the last household recorded in the short questionnaire at the time the supervisor arrived at a locality where an enumerator under his supervision was carrying-out the census enumeration. Then the supervisor filled-in the long questionnaire for the immediate two neighboring households. The enumerator continued with the rest of the households by filling-in the short questionnaires. The sampling procedure in the urban areas was done in a similar fashion, except that the number of households covered using the long questionnaire was raised to six. The number of households covered using the long questionnaire were 770 in urban areas and 2,863 in rural areas. The total number of conventional households in the region were 80,099 in urban areas and 1,010,842 in rural areas.

Some of the information presented in this report which referred to population sizes, sex and age composition and ethnic and marital distributions were collected from all persons covered in the census. However, some other information presented in this report was collected from only a sample of the population. This refers to language, religion, disability, education, economic activity, fertility, mortality, and housing stocks and conditions. Even though the above information was collected from a sample of the population, statistical weights were applied to the information collected in order to let them represent the entire population. This means that the numbers presented in the tables that refer to language, religion, education, economic activity,...

etc. represent the entire population covered in the census of Affar Region and not only the sample population.

The fact that the information was collected from a sample of households and not from the entire households does not make the information less reliable. In fact this process increases the quality of the information collected by reducing the work load that would have been faced if all households were covered using the long questionnaire. The reduction of the work load improves the quality of the data because it is expected to facilitate a closer supervision during field work, enable better data coding and editing, and enable the timely processing of the data collected. Details of the "Sampling Methodology for the Census Long Questionnaire" that includes sample design, evaluation of the data collected in the long quesionnaire, estimation procedures of sampling errors, calculation of sampling errors, design factors, ...etc will be presented in a separate report. The census was conducted by enumerators who went from house to house filling in the questionnaires designed for the purpose. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they were spending the night.

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

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

CHAPTER II

POPULATION SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

According to the 1994 Ethiopian Population and Housing Census, as of July 22 1996, the population size of Affar Region was 1,106,383. The census has counted people on dejure and defacto basis. In this census, the dejure population is taken to represent the actual size. The dejure population comprises all persons who belong to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence, while under the defacto approach people were counted as the residents of the place where they were found (Shryock et al., 1976). In the census, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household (and hence an area) if he/she has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the census day or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer. Thus, visitors are not included with the usual (dejure) population. Homeless persons were enumerated in the place where they spent the night on the enumeration day. The 1994 census includes foreign nationals who were residing in the region. On the other hand all Ethiopians living abroad were not counted.

2.2 Population Size and Density

The population size of Affar Region and its zones (including estimates of 8,199 persons for areas not coverd during the census) is presented in Table 2.1. The rest of the tables in this report present the characteristics of the census counted population of the region. The 1996 census counted dejure population of 1,098,184 and defacto population of 1,060,265 for Affar Region. Out of the dejure population, 622,262 were males and 475,922 were females, giving a sex ratio of 130.7. The analysis in this and subsequent chapters is based on the dejure population.

Urban-rural distribution of the population of Affar Region indicate that the majority of the population is living in rural area. That is, about 92.2 percent of the population reside in the rural areas of the region. The remaining 7.8 percent of the population is living in urban areas (see Table 2.1).

Regarding spacial distribution of the population by zones, the 1996 Population and Housing Census result for Affar Region indicates that the population is not evenly distributed over the five zones. As can be observed from Table 2.1, Zone 1 stood first, constituting about 29.6 percent of the total population of the region, then follow Zone 5 and Zone 2 with about 25.6 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively. The census result reveals that Zone 4 has a relatively less population (about 11.4 percent).

Table 2.1 Total Population Size of Zones by Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

ZONES		URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AFFAR REGION	No.	1,106,383	626,839	479,544	85,879	44,846	41,033	1,020,504	581,993	438,511
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZONE 1	No.	327,901	186,616	141,285	42,213	22,194	20,019	285,688	164,422	121,266
	%	29.6	29.8	29.5	49.2	49.5	48.8	28.0	28.3	27.7
ZONE2	No.	218,721	121,598	97,123	4,990	2,489	2,501	213,731	119,109	94,622
	%	19.8	19.4	20.3	5.8	5.6	6.1	20.9	20.5	21.6
ZONE 3	No.	150,346	82,657	67,689	36,929	19,255	17,674	113,417	63,402	50,015
	%	13.6	13.2	14.1	43.0	42.9	43.1	11.1	10.9	11.4
ZONE 4	No.	126,455	70,747	55,708	1,747	908	839	124,708	69,839	54,869
	%	11.4	11.3	11.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.2	12.0	12.5
ZONE 5	No.	282,960	165,221	117,739	0	0	0	282,960	165,221	117,739
	%	25.6	26.4	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	28.4	26.8

2.3 Age-sex Composition

Age and sex are among the most important items collected in all demographic enquiries. The age-sex composition is the product of past fertility, mortality and migration trends and in turn influences the trend of the population increase. It also influences the size of the school age

population, the labour force and female population in the reproductive ages. Also, age-sex structure is vital for making component and sectoral projections. Age and sex are not only important by themselves but are also useful for an in-depth analysis of other socio-economic characteristics. Age is also important in using indirect estimation of demographic parameters.

2.3.1 Age Distribution

a) General Pattern

Age distribution of the population of Affar Region by five year age group is given in Table 2.2a-2.2c and graphically shown in Figures 2.1a-2.1c. The Age structure of Affar Region which is typical of developing countries is characterized by much higher proportion at young ages and low proportion at old age , reflecting the prevailing higher fertility rate. As can be seen from Table 2.3, the population at young age group (<15 years) make up 51.1 percent of the total and those at old age groups (above 64) constitute 3.1 percent. The proportion of the population aged 15-64, constitute 45.8 percent of the total population.

The age-sex composition of the population by functional age groups showed modest variation by zones (see Table 2.3). The population in the age group 0-14 varied from 80.6 percent in Zone 3 to 43.7 percent in Zone 1, whereas those in the age group 15-64 ranged from 54.6 percent in Zone 1 to 17.9 percent in Zone 3, and those in the old age group (65 and over) varied from 8 percent in Zone 2 to 1.5 percent in Zone 3. Among persons in the age group 15-64 females out number males in all Zones.

Tabla 2.2a Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex and Sex Ratio, Affar Region-Urban+Rural: 1996

AGE GROUP	URBAN + RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	1,098,184	100.0	622,262	100.0	475,922	100.0	130.7
Under 1	14,812	1.35	8,139	1.31	6,673	1.40	122.0
1-4	110,403	10.05	60,923	9.79	49,480	10.40	123.1
5-9	195,218	17.78	112,308	18.05	82,910	17.42	135.5
10-14	185,492	16.89	112,744	18.12	72,748	15.29	155.0
15-19	131,673	11.99	80,833	12.99	50,840	10.68	159.0
20-24	89,263	8.13	50,599	8.13	38,664	8.12	130.9
25-29	68,065	6.20	32,117	5.16	35,948	7.55	89.3
30-34	71,518	6.51	31,941	5.13	39,577	8.32	80.7
35-39	56,910	5.18	26,482	4.26	30,428	6.39	87.0
40-44	60,214	5.48	32,553	5.23	27,661	5.81	117.7
45-49	32,804	2.99	19,301	3.10	13,503	2.84	142.9
50-54	31,866	2.90	19,583	3.15	12,283	2.58	159.4
55-59	12,787	1.16	8,486	1.36	4,301	0.90	197.3
60-64	17,586	1.60	12,439	2.00	5,147	1.08	241.7
65-69	6,261	0.57	4,446	0.71	1,815	0.38	245.0
70-74	6,679	0.61	4,755	0.76	1,924	0.40	247.1
75+	6,633	0.60	4,613	0.74	2,020	0.42	228.4

Tabla 2.2b Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex and Sex Ratio, Affar Region-Urban: 1996

AGE GROUP	URBAN						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	85,879	100.0	44,846	100.0	41,033	100.0	109.3
Under 1	1,683	1.96	882	1.97	801	1.95	110.1
1-4	7,506	8.74	3,888	8.67	3,618	8.82	107.5
5-9	10,209	11.89	5,300	11.82	4,909	11.96	108.0
10-14	9,935	11.57	5,136	11.45	4,799	11.70	107.0
15-19	10,103	11.76	4,861	10.84	5,242	12.78	92.7
20-24	8,713	10.15	4,035	9.00	4,678	11.40	86.3
25-29	8,818	10.27	4,275	9.53	4,543	11.07	94.1
30-34	7,917	9.22	3,995	8.91	3,922	9.56	101.9
35-39	7,321	8.52	3,848	8.58	3,473	8.46	110.8
40-44	5,267	6.13	3,314	7.39	1,953	4.76	169.7
45-49	3,028	3.53	2,002	4.46	1,026	2.50	195.1
50-54	2,299	2.68	1,411	3.15	888	2.16	158.9
55-59	901	1.05	578	1.29	323	0.79	178.9
60-64	1,120	1.30	686	1.53	434	1.06	158.1
65-69	348	0.41	228	0.51	120	0.29	190.0
70-74	340	0.40	209	0.47	131	0.32	159.5
75+	371	0.43	198	0.44	173	0.42	114.5

Tabla 2.2c Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Sex and Sex Ratio, Affar Region-Rural: 1996

AGE GROUP	RURAL						
	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
All Ages	1,012,305	100.0	577,416	100.0	434,889.0	100.0	132.8
Under 1	13,129	1.30	7,257	1.26	5,872	1.35	123.6
1-4	102,897	10.16	57,035	9.88	45,862	10.55	124.4
5-9	185,009	18.28	107,008	18.53	78,001	17.94	137.2
10-14	175,557	17.34	107,608	18.64	67,949	15.62	158.4
15-19	121,570	12.01	75,972	13.16	45,598	10.48	166.6
20-24	80,550	7.96	46,564	8.06	33,986	7.81	137.0
25-29	59,247	5.85	27,842	4.82	31,405	7.22	88.7
30-34	63,601	6.28	27,946	4.84	35,655	8.20	78.4
35-39	49,589	4.90	22,634	3.92	26,955	6.20	84.0
40-44	54,947	5.43	29,239	5.06	25,708	5.91	113.7
45-49	29,776	2.94	17,299	3.00	12,477	2.87	138.6
50-54	29,567	2.92	18,172	3.15	11,395	2.62	159.5
55-59	11,886	1.17	7,908	1.37	3,978	0.91	198.8
60-64	16,466	1.63	11,753	2.04	4,713	1.08	249.4
65-69	5,913	0.58	4,218	0.73	1,695	0.39	248.8
70-74	6,339	0.63	4,546	0.79	1,793	0.41	253.5
75+	6,262	0.62	4,415	0.76	1,847	0.42	239.0

Fig 2-1a Age Pyramid of Population of Affar Region- Urban+Rural : 1996

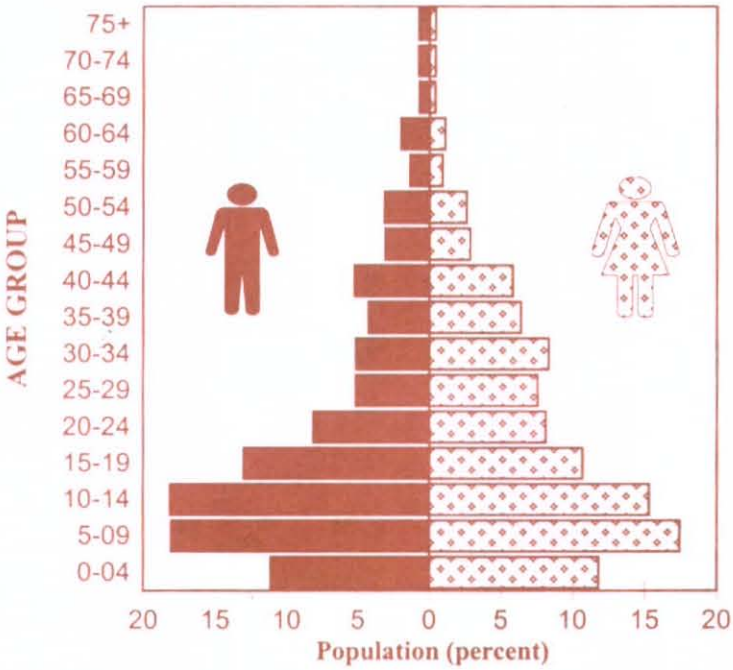


Fig 2.1b Age Pyramid of Population of Affar Region-Urban: 1996

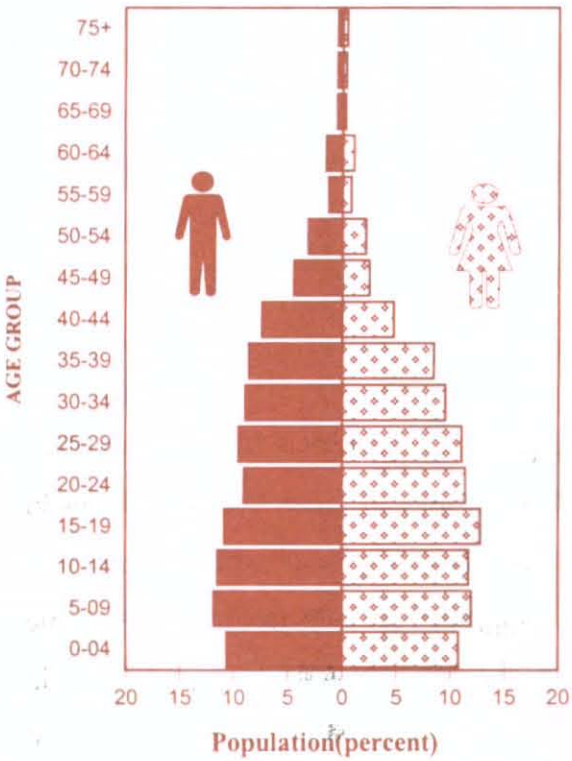


Fig 2.1c Age Pyramid of Population of Affar Region-Rural: 1996

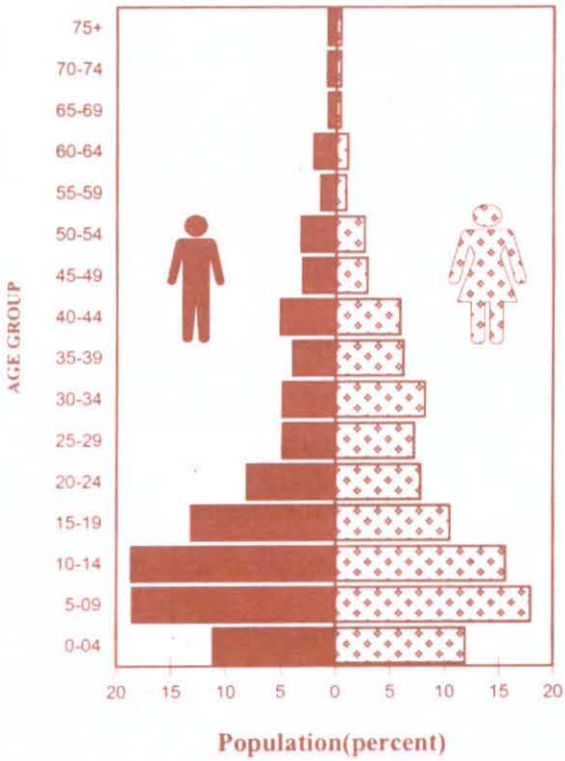


Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Zone, Affar Region: 1996

AGE GROUP AND SEX	ZONES					TOTAL	
	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4	ZONE 5	No.	%
0-14							
Total	43.69	49.87	80.57	49.38	45.72	561,202	51.10
Male	45.26	50.63	83.46	50.41	47.08	326,143	52.41
Female	41.61	48.92	77.05	48.07	43.82	235,059	49.39
15-64							
Total	54.63	42.12	17.92	47.00	52.61	503,039	45.81
Male	52.66	40.94	14.53	45.24	50.84	274,190	44.06
Female	57.24	43.59	22.07	49.22	55.08	228,849	48.09
65+							
Total	1.68	8.01	1.50	3.62	1.67	33,943	3.09
Male	2.09	8.43	2.01	4.35	2.08	21,929	3.52
Female	1.15	7.48	0.88	2.70	1.10	12,014	2.52
All Ages							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,098,184	100.0
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	622,262	100.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	475,922	100.0

b) Dependency Ratio

All persons in the so-called working ages do not actually participate in economic activities and all persons outside these ages are not also dependents. Inspite of these, the ratio of persons in the dependent age groups to those of the working ages provide a useful approximation to economic dependency burden. The young, old and overall dependency ratios are calculated and given in Table 2.4. Young dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age group 0-14 to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. Similarly, old dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons aged 65 and above to those in the age group 15-64 multiplied by 100. The sum of

young and old dependency ratios will give the overall dependency ratio. The data in Table 2.4 show that the overall dependency ratio for Affar Region is 91.7 with dependency ratio of 88.3 for the young and 3.4 for the old. This means, for each 100 persons in the productive age groups there are about 92 young and old dependents to be supported. Dependency burden in rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas.

2.3.2 Sex composition

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

Sex composition is conveniently described by a series of 'sex ratios' for various categories of a population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. The overall sex ratio and sex ratios by five year age-groups are presented in Table 2.2a-2.2c. Evidences suggest that sex ratio at birth is around 105. However, since mortality rates are greater among males compared to among females, this ratio tends to reduce as age advances. As a result, under normal conditions (for instance, where there is no sex selective migration), the overall sex ratio is expected to be around 100. As can be seen from the table, however, the overall sex ratio of Affar Region is 130.7 males per 100 females. Sex ratio for rural Affar Region is particularly very high with about 132.8 males per 100 females.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Dependency Ratio and sex , Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

SEX		BROAD AGE GROUP				DEPENDENCY RATIO		
		0-14	15-64	65+	All age	Young	Old	Overall
Urban + Rural								
Total	No	505,925	572,686	19,573	1,098,184	88.3	3.4	91.7
	%	46.1	52.1	1.8	100			
Male	No	294,114	314,334	13,814	622,262	93.6	4.4	98.0
	%	47.3	50.5	2.2	100			
Female	No	211,811	258,352	5,759	475,922	82.0	2.2	84.2
	%	44.5	54.3	1.2	100			
URBAN								
Total	No	29,333	55,487	1,059	85,879	52.9	1.9	54.8
	%	34.2	64.6	1.2	100			
Male	No	15,206	29,005	635	44,846	52.4	2.2	54.6
	%	33.9	64.7	1.4	100			
Female	No	14,127	26,482	424	41,033	53.3	1.6	54.9
	%	34.4	64.5	1.0	100			
RURAL								
Total	No	476,592	517,199	18,514	1,012,305	92.1	3.6	95.7
	%	47.1	51.1	1.8	100			
Male	No	278,908	285,329	13,179	577,416	97.7	4.6	102.3
	%	48.3	49.4	2.3	100			
Female	No	197,684	231,870	5,335	434,889	85.3	2.3	87.6
	%	45.5	53.3	1.2	100			

As mentioned earlier in Table 2.2, sex ratios decline from high to low value as age advances. The 1996 census data for Affar Region, however, deviates from this general pattern. The ratio did not follow any definite pattern. The sex ratio for children under 1 (122) falls outside an acceptable range and remains stable up to age group 1-4. For the 15-19 age group the sex ratio rises to 159 males per 100 females. Thereafter, it fluctuates up to the last age group (75+ years). In urban Affar, at age group 15-19 years there are 92.7 males per 100 females and at age group 70-74 years there are 159.5 males per 100 females. It is surprising to observe a very high sex ratio in the

older age groups for rural areas. For example, in age group 65-69 years, there are 248.8 males per 100 females and in the 70-74 years age group the ratio rises to 253.5 males per 100 females. The possible explanation for excess of males over females at the older age groups could be due to exaggeration of age by males.

2.3.3 Quality of Age-Sex Data

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

a) Age Heaping or Digit Preference

The population distribution of Affar Region in single year of age as depicted by the 1994 census is graphically represented in Figures 2.2a-2.2c. As can be seen from the figures, the age distribution in single year is very erratic. Existence of error in the age data is manifested in clustering of ages ending in some digits and deficiencies at ages ending in others. The tendency of respondents and/or enumerators to report certain ages at the expense of others is termed as age heaping, or age preference, or digit preference. Scrutinizing Figures 2.2a-2.2c reveals that there is serious age misreporting in the region's population at certain ages.This is the usual tendency among population counts taken in developing countries where most people don't know their exact age.

Fig 2-2a Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Affar Region-Urban+Rural:1996

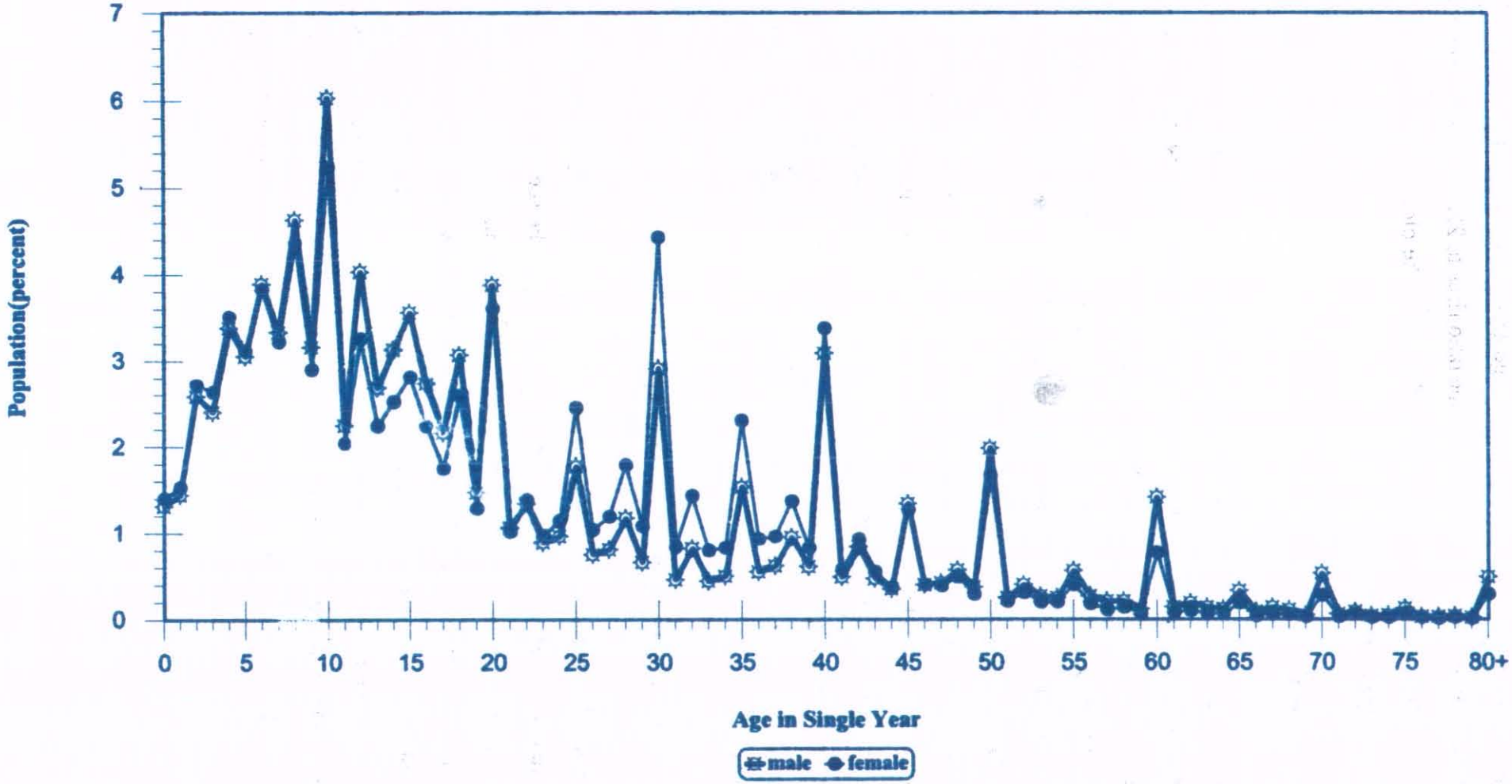


Fig 2-2b Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year, Affar Region-Urban: 1996

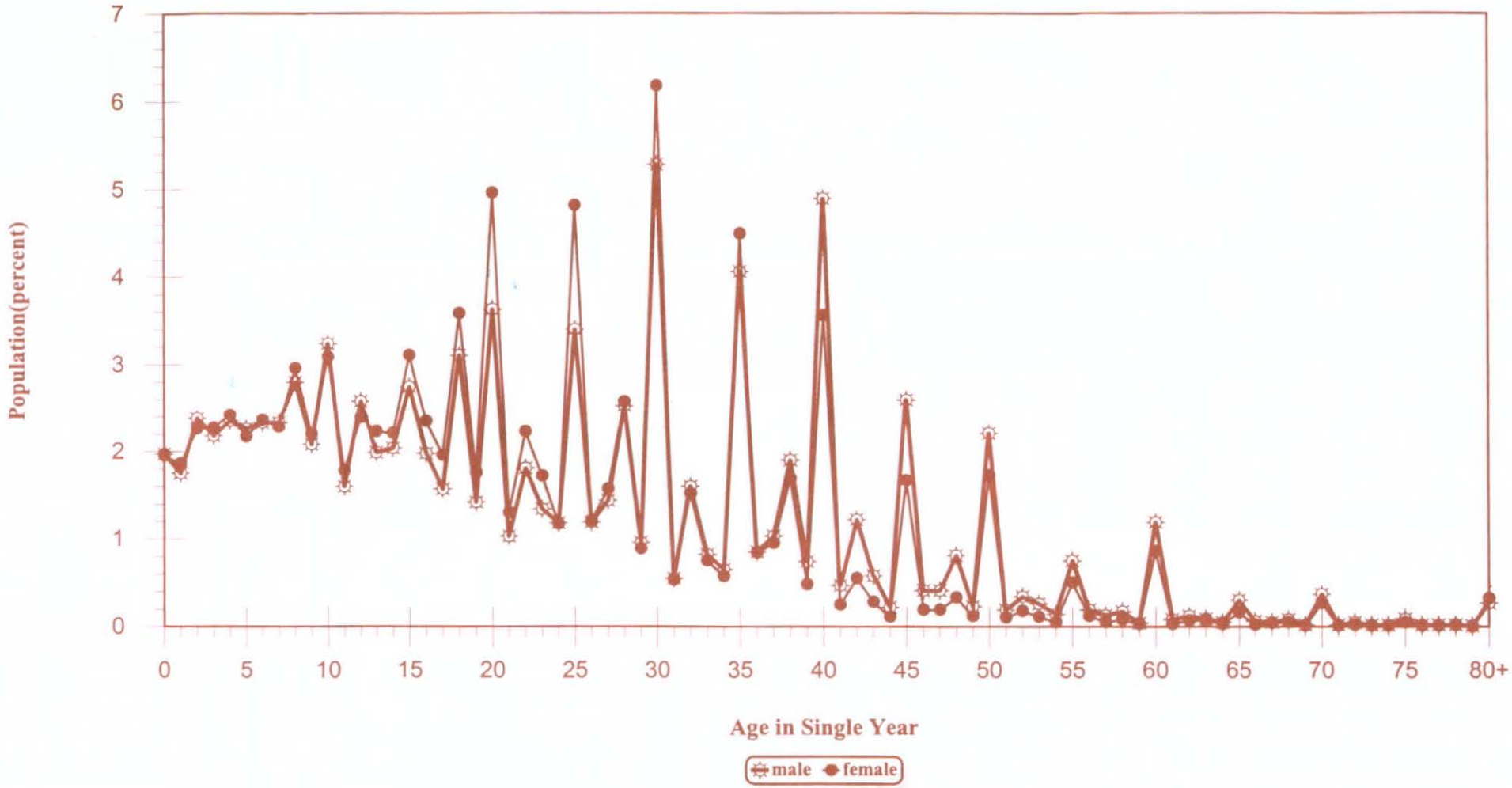
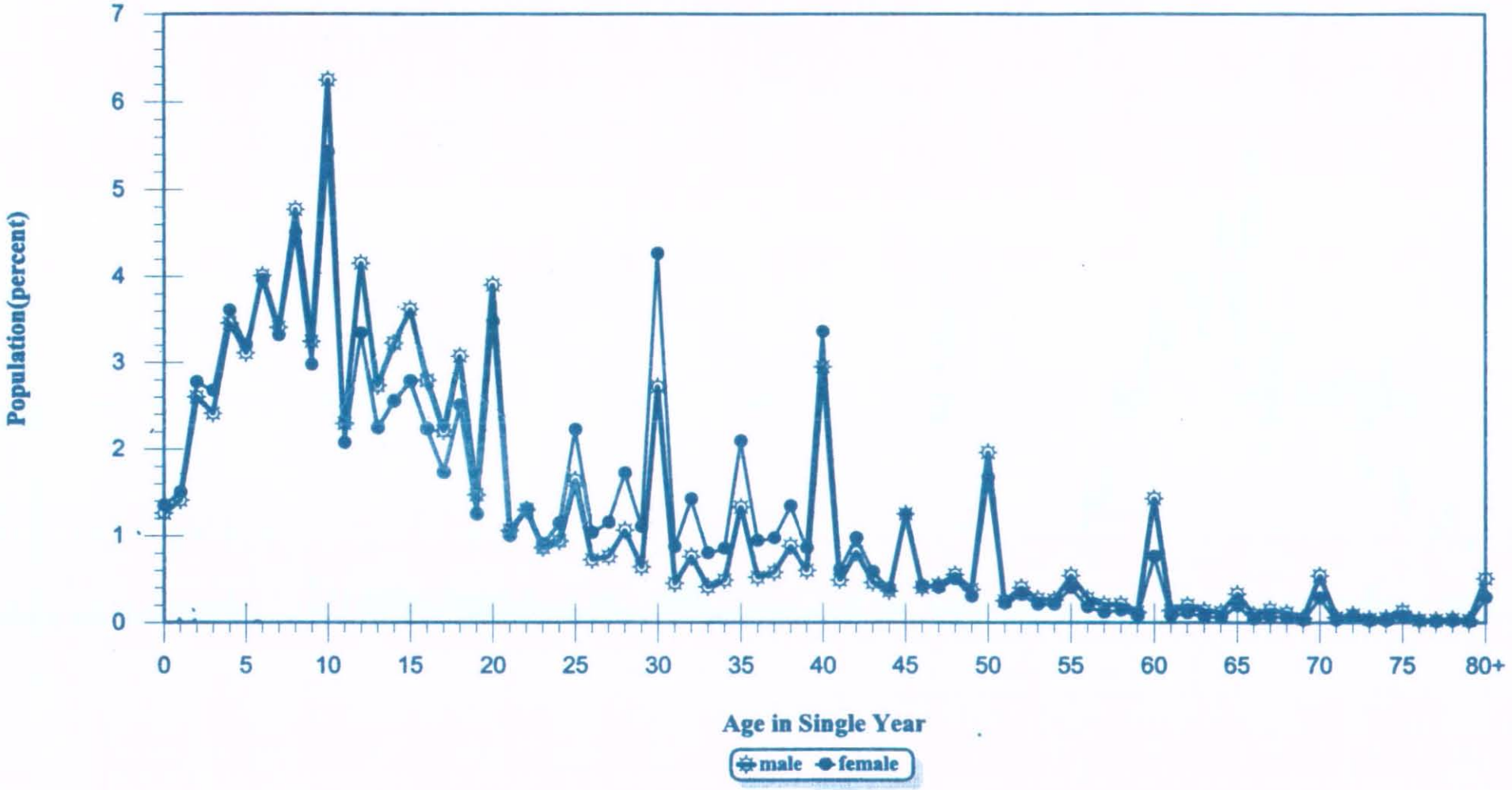


Fig 2-2c Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Age in Single Year,Affar Region-Rural: 1996



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

Whipple's Index is a test usually employed to measure age preferences for terminal digits '0' and '5' as compared to other digits. If age data is accurate, value of Whipple's index is expected to be 100. The rating of the quality of age data for different values of Whipple's index is: less than 105 highly accurate data; between 105 and 109.9 fairly accurate data; between 110 and 124.9 approximate data; between 125 and 174.9 rough data; 175 and above very rough data. Accordingly, the 1996 census age data of Affar Region is very rough with relatively better age reporting in rural areas than in urban areas. This could also be due to age-sex selection of migration into urban areas. The findings in Table 2.2a-2.2c also show slightly better age reporting for males in urban areas and females in rural areas.

Myers' Blended Index is usually used to measure degree of preference for each digit and it provides summary index for all terminal digits. The theoretical value of Myers' summary index ranges between 0 and 90; value of 0 represents no age heaping, while value would be 90 if all ages are reported as numbers ending in the same digit. The summary preference indices for Affar Region are found to be 42.6 for both sexes combined, 42.7 for males and 42.4 for females. The corresponding figures for both sexes combined in urban and rural parts of Affar Region are 36.0 and 41.0, respectively. This shows, again, that single year age data of the 1996 census for Affar Region suffered from age heaping, and that the quality is relatively better in rural areas than in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 2.5 Whipple's and Myer's Digit Preference Indices, by Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996.

Method/Terminal digits.	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Whipples Method									
Index	229	235	222	267	259	276	225	232	217
Myers Method									
0	15.8	16.1	15.5	16.7	16.6	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.4
1	-4.6	-4.7	-4.4	-6.0	-6.0	-6.1	-4.4	-4.5	-4.3
2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-1.1	-1.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8
3	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-4.1	-4.1	-4.2	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8
4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.2	-5.2	-5.1	-5.4	-2.8	-2.7	-2.9
5	4.6	4.4	4.7	10.0	9.3	10.7	4.0	3.9	4.1
6	-2.6	-2.5	-2.6	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5
7	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	-3.4	-3.5	-3.3	-2.6	-2.5	-2.6
8	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
9	-3.7	-3.8	-3.6	-4.9	-4.8	-5.0	-3.6	-3.7	-3.5
Myers Summary Index	42.6	42.7	42.4	36.0	34.6	37.7	41.0	41.3	40.6

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

b) Differentials in Age Shifting by Sex.

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

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

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

Table 2.6 Age Ratio Index, Sex Ratio Index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Indices, by Urban and Rural,Affar Region: 1996

URBAN AND RURAL	Age Ratio Index		Sex Ratio Index	UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index
	Male	Female		
Urban + Rural	30.6	27.5	20.1	118.3
Urban	18.6	25.4	19.3	101.9
Rural	32.1	28.7	21.9	126.6

The UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index is interpreted as follows. An index of 40 and over is considered as highly inaccurate, while an index of between 20 and 40 is labeled as inaccurate and index of less than 20 is considered as accurate. The UN age-sex accuracy index, which is 118.3 for Affar Region indicates that the age-sex data is in the category of highly inaccurate. The index calculated for urban and rural parts of Affar are 101.9 and 126.6, respectively, falling in the category of highly inaccurate. As the figures indicate, compared to rural areas, the age data for urban areas seems to be slightly better.

2.4 Household Characteristics

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

2.4.1 Type of Residence

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

The 1996 Population and Housing Census of Affar Region result reveals that 99.6 percent of the population reside in conventional households, while only 0.3 percent live in non-conventional households (0.1 and 0.2 percent are residents of hotels/hostels and other collective quarters, respectively) and the proportion of homeless persons is very insignificant.

It would be of interest to look into the age-sex distribution of homeless persons. The distribution of homeless persons by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The 1996

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Type of Residence, Zone and Sex, Affar Region: 1996

ZONE	SEX	Total population		Type of Residence: conventional population		Non-Conventional: Hotel/Hostel		Non-Conventional: Other Q.C		Homeless	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones	Total	1,098,184	100.0	1,093,941	99.61	1,047	0.10	2,076	0.19	1,120	0.10
	Male	622,262	100.0	618,869	99.45	471	0.08	1,889	0.30	1,033	0.17
	Female	475,922	100.0	475,072	99.82	576	0.12	187	0.04	87	0.02
Zone 1	Total	327,901	100.0	325,229	99.19	340	0.10	1,715	0.52	617	0.19
	Male	186,616	100.0	184,257	98.74	174	0.09	1,576	0.84	609	0.33
	Female	141,285	100.0	140,972	99.78	166	0.12	139	0.10	8	0.01
Zone 2	Total	210,522	100.0	210,395	99.94	0	0.00	65	0.03	62	0.03
	Male	117,021	100.0	116,924	99.92	0	0.00	48	0.04	49	0.04
	Female	93,501	100.0	93,471	99.97	0	0.00	17	0.02	13	0.01
Zone 3	Total	150,346	100.0	149,207	99.24	698	0.46	149	0.10	292	0.19
	Male	82,657	100.0	81,935	99.13	294	0.36	141	0.17	287	0.35
	Female	67,689	100.0	67,272	99.38	404	0.60	8	0.01	5	0.01
Zone 4	Total	126,455	100.0	126,407	99.96	5	0.00	30	0.02	13	0.01
	Male	70,747	100.0	70,709	99.95	1	0.00	30	0.04	7	0.01
	Female	55,708	100.0	55,698	99.98	4	0.01	0	0.00	6	0.01
Zone 5	Total	282,960	100.0	282,703	99.91	4	0.00	117	0.04	136	0.05
	Male	165,221	100.0	165,044	99.89	2	0.00	94	0.06	81	0.05
	Female	117,739	100.0	117,659	99.93	2	0.00	23	0.02	55	0.05

census reveals that the majority of the homeless are adolescents or adult males. Almost 85 percent of the homeless are males and are concentrated in the age group 15-24 (39.5 percent) and 25-49 (45.5 percent). The share of children in the age group 0-9 and 10-14 is 6.5 percent and 5.2 percent of the total homeless persons, respectively. Affar Region had also homeless persons in the older age groups with 3.9 percent and 2.1 percent for 50-64 and 65 and over age groups, respectively. The distribution of population by type of residence for zones is almost similar to that observed for the region.

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, and by Urban and Rural,Affar Region:1996

Urban and Rural	ALL AGES		BROAD AGE GROUP					
	No.	%	0-9	10-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65+
URBAN + RURAL								
Total	1120	100.0	6.52	5.18	37.50	44.82	3.93	2.05
Male	1033	100.0	4.94	4.26	39.50	45.50	3.78	2.03
Female	87	100.0	25.29	16.09	13.79	36.78	5.75	2.30
URBAN								
Total	831	100.0	0.48	1.68	43.68	49.34	3.37	1.44
Male	825	100.0	0.36	1.70	43.88	49.21	3.39	1.45
Female	6	100.0	16.67	0.00	16.67	66.67	0.00	0.00
RURAL								
Total	289	100.0	23.88	15.22	19.72	31.83	5.54	3.81
Male	208	100.0	23.08	14.42	22.12	30.77	5.29	4.33
Female	81	100.0	25.93	17.28	13.58	34.57	6.17	2.47

2.4.2 Household Size

Data on the household size and distribution of persons per household can sometimes be used as a proxy measure of crowdedness of a population and has great implication to health and housing problem. The 1996 census results presented in Table 2.9 indicate that, as of July 1996, there were 190,696 conventional households in Affar Region accommodating 1,093,941 persons. Thus, average household size for Affar Region would be 5.7 persons per household. Average Household size in urban and rural parts of Affar are 3.7 and 6, respectively.

Table 2.9 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons per Household, Affar Region: 1996

Number of persons per Household	URBAN+RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	8,025	4.21	8,025	0.73	4,471	20.12	4,471	5.38	3,554	2.11	3,554	0.35
2	12,418	6.51	24,836	2.27	3,862	17.38	7,724	9.29	8,556	5.08	17,112	1.69
3	15,758	8.26	47,274	4.32	3,600	16.20	10,800	13.00	12,158	7.22	36,474	3.61
4	23,946	12.56	95,784	8.76	3,149	14.17	12,596	15.16	20,797	12.34	83,188	8.23
5	30,553	16.02	152,765	13.96	2,477	11.15	12,385	14.90	28,076	16.66	140,380	13.89
6	31,242	16.38	187,452	17.14	1,798	8.09	10,788	12.98	29,444	17.48	176,664	17.48
7	24,953	13.09	174,671	15.97	1,153	5.19	8,071	9.71	23,800	14.13	166,600	16.48
8	17,552	9.20	140,416	12.84	710	3.20	5,680	6.84	16,842	10.00	134,736	13.33
9	10,798	5.66	97,182	8.88	380	1.71	3,420	4.12	10,418	6.18	93,762	9.28
10	15,451	8.10	165,536	15.13	617	2.78	7,164	8.62	14,834	8.80	158,372	15.67
Total	190,696	100	1,093,941	100	22,217	100	83,099	100	168,479	100	1,010,842	100
Average Household Size	5.7				3.7				6.0			

Regarding the distribution of persons per household, it may be observed from Table 2.9 that single person households comprise 4.21 percent of the total households and accommodate 0.73 percent of the total population. Households with five or fewer members constituted 47.6 percent of the total households and accommodate 30.4 percent of the population.

The distribution of persons per household exhibit different picture in urban and rural areas. Proportion of small size (households with three or fewer persons) households is higher in urban areas while proportion of middle size (three-five) households and large size households (5 or more) are higher in rural areas.

2.4.3 Headship Rates

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

In general, male headship rates are higher than those of females at all ages reflecting the fact that males in most societies assume the role of chief bread-winner in the household as well as the ones who mainly bear responsibility for family affairs, apart from domestic chores, child-bearing and child rearing. The age-sex differential in headship rate for Affar Region, presented in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig.2.3a-2.3c, fits to the general expectation. The overall headship rate for Affar Region is 0.246. The overall male headship rate is 0.375 against 0.079 for females. The rate among females is significantly lower than males in urban and rural areas.

Regarding age pattern of headship rate, the data in Table 2.10a-2.10c and Fig 2.3a-2.3c show that it is low in the young ages and increases with advancing ages of the heads until the highest is reached at about age 55-59 years for males. For females in rural areas the peak is at the age group 65+.

Table 2.10a Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Affar Region Urban+Rural: 1996

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	62	185,304	0.000	46	112,622	0.000	16	72,682	0.000
15-19	1,094	130,918	0.008	710	80,245	0.009	384	50,673	0.008
20-24	6,823	88,135	0.077	5,383	49,666	0.108	1,440	38,469	0.037
25-29	15,470	67,307	0.230	12,881	31,482	0.409	2,589	35,825	0.072
30-34	26,379	71,096	0.371	22,207	31,586	0.703	4,172	39,510	0.106
35-39	27,010	56,633	0.477	23,041	26,257	0.878	3,969	30,376	0.131
40-44	34,572	60,033	0.576	30,149	32,410	0.930	4,423	27,623	0.160
45-49	20,795	32,667	0.637	18,377	19,189	0.958	2,418	13,478	0.179
50-54	21,421	31,787	0.674	18,711	19,516	0.959	2,710	12,271	0.221
55-59	9,215	12,754	0.723	8,196	8,458	0.969	1,019	4,296	0.237
60-64	13,432	17,561	0.765	11,908	12,415	0.959	1,524	5,146	0.296
65+	14,420	19,533	0.738	12,571	13,781	0.912	1,849	5,752	0.321
Total	190,693	773,728	0.246	164,180	437,627	0.375	26,513	336,101	0.079

Table 2.10b Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Affar Region-Urban: 1996

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	14	9,838	0.001	10	5,079	0.002	4	4,759	0.001
15-19	269	9,666	0.028	135	4,559	0.030	134	5,107	0.026
20-24	1,322	7,978	0.166	849	3,477	0.244	473	4,501	0.105
25-29	2,879	8,275	0.348	2,196	3,839	0.572	683	4,436	0.154
30-34	3,787	7,616	0.497	2,834	3,749	0.756	953	3,867	0.246
35-39	4,237	7,105	0.596	3,136	3,675	0.853	1,101	3,430	0.321
40-44	3,669	5,146	0.713	2,866	3,220	0.890	803	1,926	0.417
45-49	2,200	2,921	0.753	1,745	1,916	0.911	455	1,005	0.453
50-54	1,662	2,249	0.739	1,208	1,367	0.884	454	882	0.515
55-59	671	878	0.764	501	558	0.898	170	320	0.531
60-64	802	1,109	0.723	571	676	0.845	231	433	0.533
65+	702	1,041	0.674	497	619	0.803	205	422	0.486
Total	22,214	63,822	0.348	16,548	32,734	0.506	5,666	31,088	0.182

Table 2.10c Distribution of Heads of Conventional Households by Age and Sex, Age Specific Headship Rate, Affar Region-Rural: 1996

AGE GROUP	Total			Male			Female		
	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate	Heads	population	Headship Rate
10-14	48	175,466	0.000	36	107,543	0.000	12	67,923	0.000
15-19	825	121,252	0.007	575	75,686	0.008	250	45,566	0.005
20-24	5,501	80,157	0.069	4,534	46,189	0.098	967	33,968	0.028
25-29	12,591	59,032	0.213	10,685	27,643	0.387	1,906	31,389	0.061
30-34	22,592	63,480	0.356	19,373	27,837	0.696	3,219	35,643	0.090
35-39	22,773	49,528	0.460	19,905	22,582	0.881	2,868	26,946	0.106
40-44	30,903	54,887	0.563	27,283	29,190	0.935	3,620	25,697	0.141
45-49	18,595	29,746	0.625	16,632	17,273	0.963	1,963	12,473	0.157
50-54	19,759	29,538	0.669	17,503	18,149	0.964	2,256	11,389	0.198
55-59	8,544	11,876	0.719	7,695	7,900	0.974	849	3,976	0.214
60-64	12,630	16,452	0.768	11,337	11,739	0.966	1,293	4,713	0.274
65+	13,718	18,492	0.742	12,074	13,162	0.917	1,644	5,330	0.308
Total	168,479	709,906	0.237	147,632	404,893	0.365	20,847	305,013	0.068

Fig 2.3a Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Affar Region-Urban+Rural: 1996

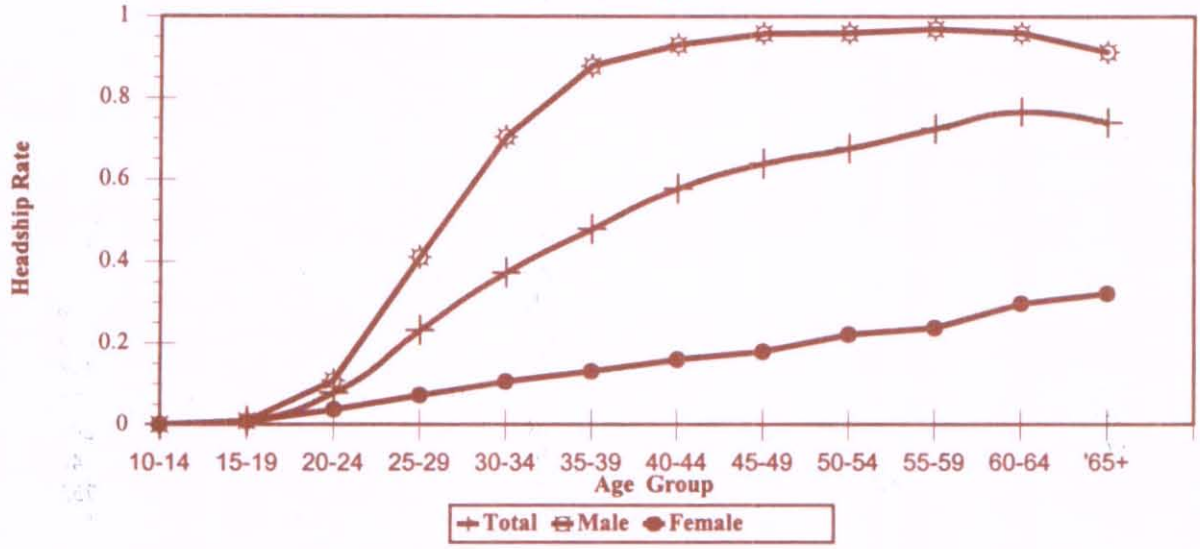


Fig 2.3b Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Affar Region-Urban: 1996.

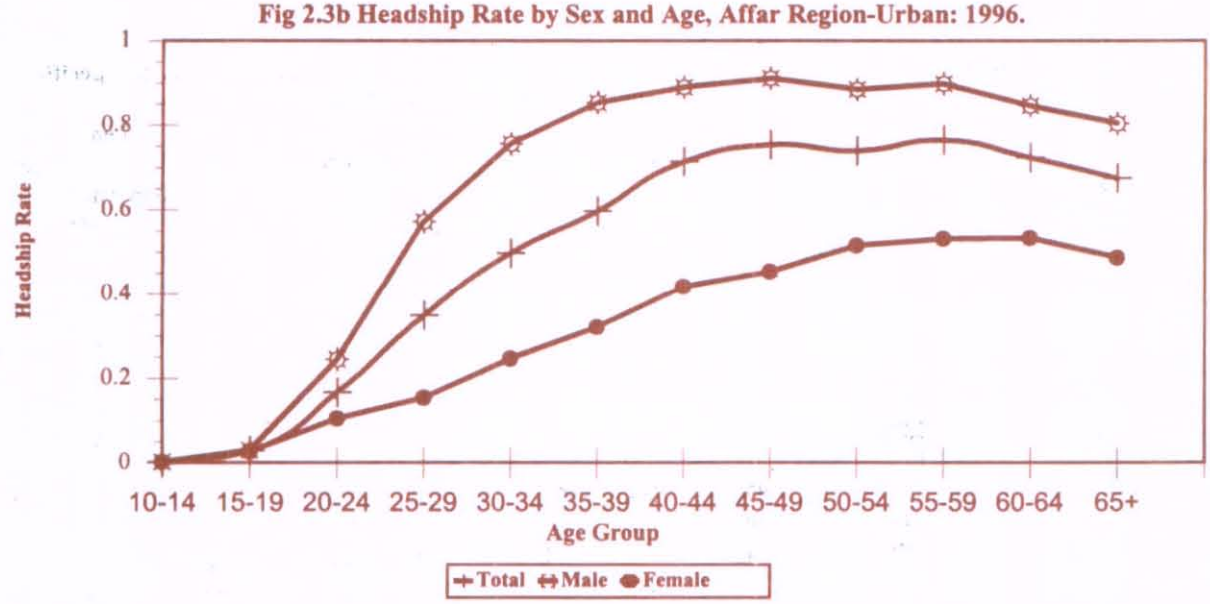
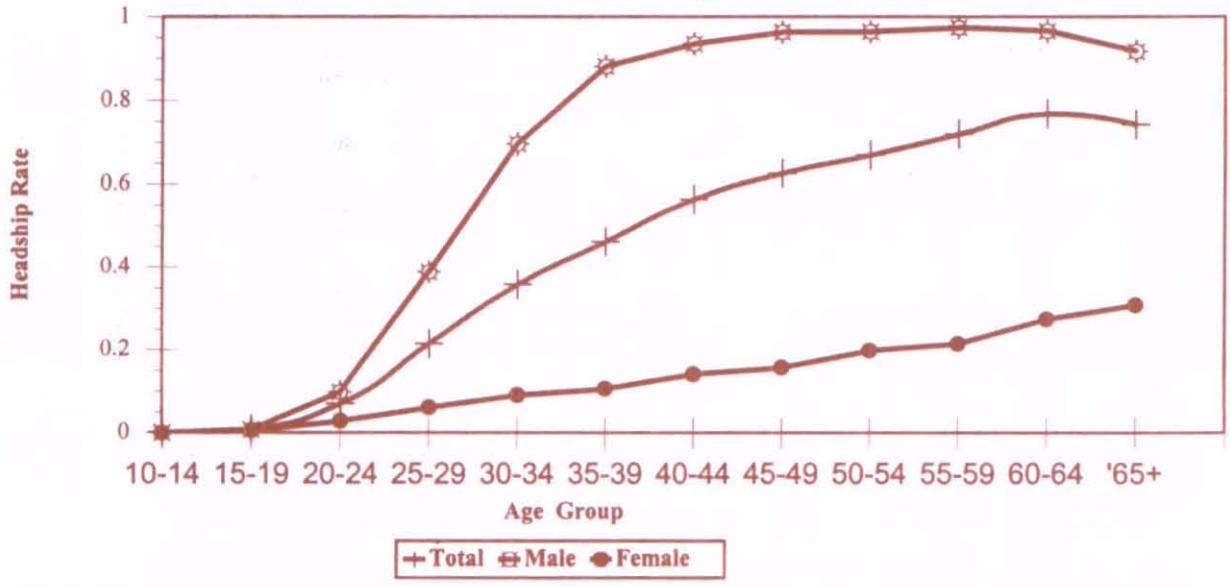


Fig 2.3c Headship Rate by Sex and Age, Affar Region-Rural: 1996



2.5 Marital Status

This section will review the level and pattern of marital status of population residing in Affar Region. In countries like Ethiopia, where most of child bearing occur within marriage, and use of modern contraceptive methods is minimal, nuptiality factors are important proximate determinants of fertility. Since family is central to income maintenance, economic status and social adjustment, marriage statistics has economic and social implications. Moreover, information on marital instability may give an insight and help to resolve social problems, such as prostitution and increase in number of street children that are partly the outcome of family dissolution due to divorce and death of one or both of the spouses.

2.5.1 Composition and Trend of Marital Status

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

Figures in Tables 2.11a-2.11c revealed that, in 1996, the highest proportion (48.7 percent) of the region's population aged 10 years and over have been engaged in marriage (43.1 percent currently married, 2.8 percent divorced, and 2.8 percent widowed, respectively). In the region, 58.8 percent of males and 41.2 percent females are single and 37.4 percent and 50.5 percent are currently married males and females, respectively. Also about 5.6 percent of the population have dissolved their marriage by either divorce or widowhood. The proportion in dissolved marriages is significantly higher among females than males, indicating remarriage to be higher among males than females.

Table 2.11a Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over By Marital Status,Sex and Age Group, Affar Region, Urban+Rural: 1996

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	777,751	100.0	51.2	43.1	2.8	2.8	0.2
Male	440,892	100.0	58.8	37.4	2.1	1.5	0.2
Female	336,859	100.0	41.2	50.5	3.7	4.5	0.1
10-14							
Total	185,492	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	112,744	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	72,748	100.0	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19							
Total	131,673	100.0	91.9	6.9	1.0	0.2	0.1
Male	80,833	100.0	97.3	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Female	50,840	100.0	83.4	14.6	1.7	0.2	0.1
20-24							
Total	89,263	100.0	65.8	29.2	3.9	1.0	0.2
Male	50,599	100.0	82.9	13.5	2.6	0.7	0.3
Female	38,664	100.0	43.4	49.7	5.4	1.3	0.2
25-29							
Total	68,065	100.0	31.4	61.0	5.5	1.9	0.2
Male	32,117	100.0	50.9	41.7	5.2	1.8	0.4
Female	35,948	100.0	14.0	78.2	5.8	1.9	0.1
30-34							
Total	71,518	100.0	11.8	79.7	5.3	3.1	0.2
Male	31,941	100.0	20.9	70.1	5.8	2.9	0.3
Female	39,577	100.0	4.4	87.4	4.8	3.2	0.1
35-39							
Total	56,910	100.0	4.2	87.6	4.6	3.5	0.1
Male	26,482	100.0	7.5	85.4	4.4	2.5	0.2
Female	30,428	100.0	1.4	89.5	4.7	4.3	0.1
40-44							
Total	60,214	100.0	1.8	89.0	4.0	5.0	0.2
Male	32,553	100.0	2.7	90.7	3.4	3.0	0.2
Female	27,661	100.0	0.8	87.1	4.6	7.4	0.1
45-49							
Total	32,804	100.0	1.1	89.7	3.6	5.5	0.2
Male	19,301	100.0	1.5	93.1	2.8	2.5	0.2
Female	13,503	100.0	0.5	84.8	4.7	9.9	0.1
50-54							
Total	31,866	100.0	0.7	87.2	3.6	8.3	0.2
Male	19,583	100.0	0.9	93.7	2.3	3.0	0.1
Female	12,283	100.0	0.6	76.9	5.7	16.6	0.2
55-59							
Total	12,787	100.0	0.5	86.3	3.6	9.4	0.2
Male	8,486	100.0	0.6	94.2	1.9	3.2	0.1
Female	4,301	100.0	0.4	70.6	6.9	21.7	0.3
60-64							
Total	17,586	100.0	0.6	82.2	3.8	13.0	0.4
Male	12,439	100.0	0.5	93.3	1.8	4.1	0.3
Female	5,147	100.0	0.7	55.4	8.4	34.7	0.8
65+							
Total	19,573	100.0	0.6	73.3	4.3	21.2	0.6
Male	13,814	100.0	0.5	88.6	2.4	8.1	0.4
Female	5,759	100.0	0.9	36.7	8.9	52.4	1.1

Table 2.11b Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over By Marital Status,Sex and Age Group, Affar Region- Urban: 1996

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	66,481	100.0	41.8	42.6	11.2	4.2	0.3
Male	34,776	100.0	48.7	41.9	7.2	2.0	0.3
Female	31,705	100.0	34.2	43.3	15.6	6.7	0.2
10-14							
Total	9,935	100.0	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	5,136	100.0	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	4,799	100.0	98.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
15-19							
Total	10,103	100.0	84.3	10.7	4.6	0.3	0.2
Male	4,861	100.0	96.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.1
Female	5,242	100.0	72.8	18.7	7.9	0.3	0.3
20-24							
Total	8,713	100.0	55.3	32.9	10.6	0.9	0.4
Male	4,035	100.0	81.4	14.1	3.6	0.5	0.5
Female	4,678	100.0	32.7	49.2	16.6	1.2	0.2
25-29							
Total	8,818	100.0	30.5	54.5	12.9	1.8	0.2
Male	4,275	100.0	51.0	40.4	7.2	1.0	0.4
Female	4,543	100.0	11.2	67.8	18.3	2.6	0.2
30-34							
Total	7,917	100.0	13.8	67.0	15.3	3.6	0.3
Male	3,995	100.0	23.5	63.1	11.3	1.7	0.4
Female	3,922	100.0	3.9	70.9	19.4	5.5	0.3
35-39							
Total	7,321	100.0	6.4	71.2	16.2	6.0	0.1
Male	3,848	100.0	11.4	74.5	11.7	2.2	0.2
Female	3,473	100.0	1.0	67.6	21.2	10.2	0.0
40-44							
Total	5,267	100.0	3.4	70.4	17.2	8.6	0.3
Male	3,314	100.0	4.9	78.5	12.0	4.1	0.4
Female	1,953	100.0	0.9	56.7	26.0	16.3	0.2
45-49							
Total	3,028	100.0	2.6	69.8	17.9	9.5	0.2
Male	2,002	100.0	3.3	79.7	13.1	3.6	0.2
Female	1,026	100.0	1.3	50.5	27.1	21.1	0.1
50-54							
Total	2,299	100.0	2.0	63.3	18.8	15.6	0.3
Male	1,411	100.0	2.4	80.3	12.0	4.9	0.4
Female	888	100.0	1.4	36.3	29.6	32.5	0.2
55-59							
Total	901	100.0	1.8	62.3	20.0	15.6	0.3
Male	578	100.0	2.4	78.2	12.3	6.7	0.3
Female	323	100.0	0.6	33.7	33.7	31.6	0.3
60-64							
Total	1,120	100.0	2.1	54.0	20.5	22.3	1.1
Male	686	100.0	1.7	75.2	13.0	9.0	1.0
Female	434	100.0	2.5	20.5	32.5	43.3	1.2
65+							
Total	1,059	100.0	1.2	47.9	19.4	30.8	0.8
Male	635	100.0	1.1	71.3	14.0	12.9	0.6
Female	424	100.0	1.4	12.7	27.4	57.5	0.9

Table 2.11c Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over By Marital Status,Sex and Age Group, Affar Region-Rural: 1996

Age Group and Sex	All Persons		Marital Status				
	No.	%	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
All Ages							
Total	711,270	100.0	52.1	43.1	2.0	2.7	0.1
Male	406,116	100.0	59.7	37.0	1.7	1.5	0.2
Female	305,154	100.0	41.9	51.3	2.4	4.2	0.1
10-14							
Total	175,557	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	107,608	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	67,949	100.0	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19							
Total	121,570	100.0	92.5	6.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Male	75,972	100.0	97.3	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Female	45,598	100.0	84.6	14.1	1.0	0.2	0.1
20-24							
Total	80,550	100.0	66.9	28.8	3.1	1.0	0.2
Male	46,564	100.0	83.0	13.4	2.6	0.8	0.2
Female	33,986	100.0	44.8	49.8	3.9	1.3	0.2
25-29							
Total	59,247	100.0	31.6	61.9	4.4	1.9	0.2
Male	27,842	100.0	50.9	41.9	4.9	1.9	0.4
Female	31,405	100.0	14.4	79.7	4.0	1.8	0.1
30-34							
Total	63,601	100.0	11.5	81.3	4.0	3.0	0.2
Male	27,946	100.0	20.6	71.1	5.1	3.0	0.3
Female	35,655	100.0	4.5	89.3	3.2	3.0	0.1
35-39							
Total	49,589	100.0	3.9	90.0	2.8	3.1	0.1
Male	22,634	100.0	6.8	87.3	3.1	2.6	0.2
Female	26,955	100.0	1.5	92.3	2.6	3.6	0.1
40-44							
Total	54,947	100.0	1.7	90.8	2.7	4.7	0.1
Male	29,239	100.0	2.4	92.0	2.5	2.9	0.2
Female	25,708	100.0	0.8	89.4	3.0	6.7	0.1
45-49							
Total	29,776	100.0	0.9	91.7	2.1	5.1	0.2
Male	17,299	100.0	1.3	94.6	1.6	2.3	0.2
Female	12,477	100.0	0.4	87.6	2.9	9.0	0.1
50-54							
Total	29,567	100.0	0.6	89.1	2.4	7.7	0.1
Male	18,172	100.0	0.7	94.7	1.6	2.8	0.1
Female	11,395	100.0	0.5	80.0	3.9	15.4	0.2
55-59							
Total	11,886	100.0	0.4	88.1	2.3	9.0	0.2
Male	7,908	100.0	0.5	95.4	1.1	3.0	0.1
Female	3,978	100.0	0.4	73.6	4.8	20.9	0.3
60-64							
Total	16,466	100.0	0.5	84.1	2.6	12.4	0.4
Male	11,753	100.0	0.5	94.4	1.2	3.8	0.2
Female	4,713	100.0	0.5	58.6	6.2	33.9	0.8
65+							
Total	18,514	100.0	0.6	74.8	3.4	20.6	0.6
Male	13,179	100.0	0.5	89.4	1.8	7.9	0.4
Female	5,335	100.0	0.9	38.6	7.4	52.0	1.1

2.5.2 Tempo and Proportion Ultimately Married

The fact that 37.3 percent of the female population at age group 15-19 were ever married indicates that marriage among females starts early in the region. Compared to females, males enter into marriage late. This fact has also been confirmed by the data on Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) which is an indirect estimate of mean age at marriage. It is a measure used to estimate the average number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage. SMAM for Affar Region is found to be 25.2 years, that is, an average person in Affar Region stays in single status for about 25 and half years. Similarly, SMAM for male and female population of Affar Region are 27.9 and 22.2 years, respectively. That is age at marriage is at least 6 years in favour of the males. On the other hand, at age group 45-49, there are only 1.5 percent of males and 0.5 percent of females who remained in single status indicating marriage in Affar Region is universal. By age group 25-29 more than 48.7 percent of the males and 85.9 percent of the females have already been engaged in marriage.

2.5.3. Age-Sex Pattern in Marital Status

An examination of age-sex pattern of marital status of the population indicate curvilinear relationship between age and proportion currently married. That is, percent of married population increases as age advances, reaching its maximum value at the age group 45-49 and then begins to decline in the total Affar Region. Percent currently married persons among males is lower than the corresponding figure for females at young and adolescent ages whereas the reverse order takes place for adult and old age groups, i.e., 40-44 and over. The highest percentage of married males was found in the age group 55-59 whereas the proportion married among females is highest in the 35-39 age group. The pattern for rural areas resemble that of the region. In urban areas, however, the highest percentage of married females is found in the age group 30-34. Also proportion married for urban area is less than that of rural areas at all ages except for age groups 10-14, 15-19, and 20-24 (See Tables 2.11a-2.11c). The fact that percent of currently married among males is lower at young and adolescent ages, and higher at adult and old ages in comparison to females may be explained by the tendency of males to marry females younger than their ages. The higher chance of remarrying among males than females might also be the reason for the higher percent of currently married males in the adult and old ages.

The proportion of single persons decreases with age for both males and females. The proportion single among males is higher than that of females up to age group 55-59 years. For both sexes, proportion single starts to decline at early age group (i.e., 15-19 years) and continue to do so up to the last age group. For females, the proportion declines up to age group 40-44 years and remains stable thereafter. Whereas, for males the decline goes on up to 60-64 age group. The fact that more males than females remain single at age group 15-39 years is mostly due to the greater tendency among the males to marry at later ages.

2.5.4 Marital Status and Headship Rates.

The data on Table 2.12 presents headship rate by sex and marital status of heads of households. The majority of households in urban and rural areas occupied by married persons (couples) are headed by males. In both urban and rural areas, headship rate for males is higher than that of females in the Region.

Table 2.12 Headship Rates by Sex, Marital Status of Household Heads, and by Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

MARITAL STATUS	URBAN + RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Single	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
Currently Married	0.49	0.94	0.06	0.49	0.90	0.07	0.49	0.94	0.06
Divorce	0.40	0.32	0.46	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.31	0.23	0.39
Widowed	0.63	0.55	0.67	0.76	0.70	0.78	0.61	0.53	0.65
Not Stated	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.05
Total	0.25	0.38	0.08	0.35	0.51	0.18	0.24	0.36	0.07
No. of Heads	190,693	164,180	26,513	22,214	16,548	5,666	168,479	147,632	20,847

2.6 Ethnic Composition.

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

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

Distribution of ethnic groups with 1000 or more persons by sex is presented in Table 2.13. The result indicate that the Affar ethnic group constituted the overwhelming majority (91.8 percent) of the population of the region. Amara comprised 4.5 percent followed by Argoba with 0.9 percent, and Oromo and Tigraway with 0.8 percent each. Other Ethnic groups and persons who did not state their ethnic background constituted only 1.1 percent of the total population of the region.

Affar, Amara, Tigraway, Oromo, and Argoba ethnic groups form the five largest ethnic groups in size in urban areas, while Affar, Amara and Argoba were the largest three in rural areas, respectively.

Consistent with that of the total population, females dominate males in number among the Amara and Argoba while the opposite is true for Affars.

Table 2.13 Distribution of Ethnic Groups With 1000 or more Persons by Sex,Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

ETHNIC GROUP	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
	Total				Total				Total			
	No	%	Male	Female	No	%	Male	Female	No	%	Male	Female
All persons	1,098,184	100.0	622,262	475,922	85,879	100.0	44,846	41,033	1,012,305	100.0	577,416	434,889
Affar	1,008,205	91.8	92.4	91.0	27,997	32.6	34.9	30.1	980,208	96.8	96.9	96.8
Amara	49,600	4.5	4.1	5.1	36,506	42.5	39.9	45.4	13,094	1.3	1.3	1.3
Argoba	10,136	0.9	0.8	1.0	2,242	2.6	2.4	2.8	7,894	0.8	0.7	0.9
Guragie	1,796	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,459	1.7	1.9	1.5	337	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadiya	2,075	0.2	0.2	0.2	735	0.9	1.0	0.7	1,340	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kembata	1,508	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,005	1.2	1.4	0.9	503	0.0	0.1	0.0
Oromo	8,567	0.8	0.7	0.9	5,746	6.7	6.6	6.8	2,821	0.3	0.2	0.3
Tigraway	9,019	0.8	0.7	0.9	6,701	7.8	7.4	8.3	2,318	0.2	0.2	0.2
Welaita	4,995	0.5	0.5	0.4	1,872	2.2	2.6	1.7	3,123	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other Eth.National Group	1,091	0.1	0.1	0.1	619	0.7	0.7	0.7	472	0.0	0.0	0.1
From Different Parents	235	0.0	0.0	0.0	158	0.2	0.2	0.2	77	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritreans	415	0.0	0.0	0.0	382	0.4	0.5	0.4	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Foreigners	481	0.0	0.0	0.0	441	0.5	0.5	0.5	40	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	45	0.0	0.0	0.0

Regarding the distribution of ethnic groups by zone, figures in Table 2.14 show that Affar to be the largest ethnic group in all zones. With the exception of zone 2 Amara is the second largest ethnic group in all zones of the region. Zone 2 has different ethnic composition, in that Tigraway emerges to be the second largest ethnic group with 2.2 percent.

Table 2.14 Percentage Distribution of Major Ethnic Groups by Zone, Affar Region: 1996

ETHNIC GROUP	ZONES						
						Total	
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	No.	%
Affar	88.09	97.73	70.8	99.55	99.42	1,008,205	91.81
Amara	9.98	0.04	10.43	0.34	0.24	49,600	4.52
Argoba	0.03	0.00	6.43	0.00	0.13	10,136	0.92
Guragie	0.07	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	1,796	0.16
Hadiya	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	2,075	0.19
Kembata	0.01	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	1,508	0.14
Oromo	0.71	0.01	3.82	0.00	0.17	8,567	0.78
Tigraway	0.75	2.16	1.26	0.08	0.01	9,019	0.82
Welaita	0.09	0.00	3.14	0.00	0.00	4,995	0.45
Others and NS	0.29	0.07	0.72	0.03	0.03	2283	0.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,098,184	100.0

2.7 Language

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

The population distribution by mother tongue and second language spoken by 1000 persons or more is presented in Table 2.15. According to the data on Table 2.15, the overwhelming majority (90.8 percent) of the population use Affarigna language as a mother tongue. Amarigna, used by 6.7 percent of the population, is the second largest language spoken as a mother tongue followed by Tigrigna with 0.7 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are used by about 1.8 percent of the population.

Considering the second language spoken, the figure in Table 2.15 indicate that about 90.8 percent of the population did not have second language. Amarigna is spoken by the highest proportion (4.4 percent) of the population as second language, followed by Affarigna with 1.4 percent. The remaining Ethiopian languages are spoken as a second language by only 2.8 percent of the population. Also 0.4 percent of the population of Affar Region speak foreign languages as a second language while 0.2 percent did not report their second language. In summary, about 92.2 percent of the population speak Affarigna either as a mother tongue or as a second language. The corresponding figure for Amarigna language is 11.1 percent.

Attempt was made to study the relationship between mother tongue and ethnic group on the one hand and ethnic group and second language on the other. Tables 2.16 and 2.17 present the distribution of mother tongues by major ethnic group and the distribution of second languages by major ethnic group, respectively. Also, the distribution of second language by major mother tongues is presented in Table 2.18.

Table 2.15 Distribution of Mother Tongue and Second Languages Spoken by 1000 or More Persons by Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

		URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
LANGUAGES	Sex	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Persons	Total	1,097,064	100	1,097,064	100	85,048	100	85,048	100	1,012,016	100	1,012,016	100
	Male	621,229	100	621,229	100	44,021	100	44,021	100	577,208	100	577,208	100
	Female	475,835	100	475,835	100	41,027	100	41,027	100	434,808	100	434,808	100
Affarigna	Total	996,258	90.81	15,078	1.37	22,774	26.78	9,167	10.78	973,484	96.19	5,911	0.58
	Male	570,689	91.86	8,379	1.35	13,294	30.20	5,252	11.93	557,395	96.57	3,127	0.54
	Female	425,569	89.44	6,699	1.41	9,480	23.11	3,915	9.54	416,089	95.69	2,784	0.64
Amarigna	Total	73,352	6.69	48,152	4.39	49,150	57.79	17,540	20.62	24,202	2.39	30,612	3.02
	Male	36,024	5.80	32,952	5.30	23,761	53.98	10,678	24.26	12,263	2.12	22,274	3.86
	Female	37,328	7.84	15,200	3.19	25,389	61.88	6,862	16.73	11,939	2.75	8,338	1.92
Argobigna	Total	4,484	0.41	517	0.05	262	0.31	191	0.22	4,222	0.42	326	0.03
	Male	2,536	0.41	179	0.03	164	0.37	124	0.28	2,372	0.41	55	0.01
	Female	1,948	0.41	338	0.07	98	0.24	67	0.16	1,850	0.43	271	0.06
Guragigna	Total	1,190	0.11	194	0.02	1,017	1.20	194	0.23	173	0.02	0	0.00
	Male	729	0.12	62	0.01	556	1.26	62	0.14	173	0.03	0	0.00
	Female	461	0.10	132	0.03	461	1.12	132	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hadyigna	Total	831	0.08	104	0.01	463	0.54	104	0.12	368	0.04	0	0.00
	Male	568	0.09	33	0.01	200	0.45	33	0.07	368	0.06	0	0.00
	Female	263	0.06	71	0.01	263	0.64	71	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kembatigna	Total	863	0.08	31	0.00	749	0.88	31	0.04	114	0.01	0	0.00
	Male	647	0.10	0	0.00	585	1.33	0	0.00	62	0.01	0	0.00
	Female	216	0.05	31	0.01	164	0.40	31	0.08	52	0.01	0	0.00
Oromigna	Total	7,560	0.69	11,737	1.07	3,496	4.11	2,485	2.92	4,064	0.40	9,252	0.91
	Male	3,679	0.59	6,805	1.10	1,880	4.27	1,256	2.85	1,799	0.31	5,549	0.96
	Female	3,881	0.82	4,932	1.04	1,616	3.94	1,229	3.00	2,265	0.52	3,703	0.85

Table 2.15 (Cont'd)

LANGUAGES	Sex	URBAN + RURAL				URBAN				RURAL			
		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language		Mother Tongue		Second Language	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Somaligna	Total	889	0.08	328	0.03	889	1.05	165	0.19	0	0.00	163	0.02
	Male	485	0.08	136	0.02	485	1.10	32	0.07	0	0.00	104	0.02
	Female	404	0.08	192	0.04	404	0.98	133	0.32	0	0.00	59	0.01
Tigrigna	Total	8,136	0.74	14,416	1.31	4,893	5.75	1,436	1.69	3,243	0.32	12,980	1.28
	Male	3,785	0.61	9,164	1.48	2,436	5.53	740	1.68	1,349	0.23	8,424	1.46
	Female	4,351	0.91	5,252	1.10	2,457	5.99	696	1.70	1,894	0.44	4,556	1.05
Welaytigna	Total	2,939	0.27	467	0.04	1,126	1.32	230	0.27	1,813	0.18	237	0.02
	Male	1,773	0.29	355	0.06	563	1.28	169	0.38	1,210	0.21	186	0.03
	Female	1,166	0.25	112	0.02	563	1.37	61	0.15	603	0.14	51	0.01
Other Eth.Languages	Total	562	0.05	2,602	0.24	229	0.27	269	0.32	333	0.03	2,333	0.23
	Male	314	0.05	2,316	0.37	97	0.22	233	0.53	217	0.04	2,083	0.36
	Female	248	0.05	286	0.06	132	0.32	36	0.09	116	0.03	250	0.06
English	Total	0	0.00	505	0.05	0	0.00	448	0.53	0	0.00	57	0.01
	Male	0	0.00	450	0.07	0	0.00	393	0.89	0	0.00	57	0.01
	Female	0	0.00	55	0.01	0	0.00	55	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Foreign Language	Total	0	0.00	4,619	0.42	0	0.00	213	0.25	0	0.00	4,406	0.44
	Male	0	0.00	4,262	0.69	0	0.00	213	0.48	0	0.00	4,049	0.70
	Female	0	0.00	357	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	357	0.08
Not Stated	Total	0	0.00	2,220	0.20	0	0.00	622	0.73	0	0.00	1,598	0.16
	Male	0	0.00	1,534	0.25	0	0.00	388	0.88	0	0.00	1,146	0.20
	Female	0	0.00	686	0.14	0	0.00	234	0.57	0	0.00	452	0.10
No Second Language	Total			996,094	90.80			51,953	61.09			944,141	93.29
	Male			554,602	89.27			24,448	55.54			530,154	91.85
	Female			441,492	92.78			27,505	67.04			413,987	95.21

Table 2.16 Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongues Spoken by 1000 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups(Size=1000 or more), Affar Region: 1996

ETHNIC GROUP	MOTHER TONGUE														
	All Persons	Affargna	Amarigna	Argobigna	Guragigna	Hadiyigna	Kembatign	Oromigna	Somaligna	Tigrigna	Welaytign	Other ETH. languages	English	Other Forig languages	Not Stated
All persons No	1,097,064	996,258	73,352	4,484	1,190	831	863	7560	889	8136	2939	490	0	0	0
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Affar	91.3	99.7	8.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amara	4.7	0.0	69.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argoba	0.9	0.0	7.8	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guragie	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadiya	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kembata	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oromo	1.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somalie	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tigraway	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Welaita	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eth.National Gr	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Different Parents	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritreans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Foreigners	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 1000 Persons or more by Major Ethnic Groups (Size=1000 or more), Affar Region: 1996.

ETHNIC GROUP	All Persons		SECOND LANGUAGES										
	No	%	No second languages	Affargna	Amarigna	Argobigna	Jeblawigna	Oromigna	Tigrigna	Other Eth. languages	English	Other Fore. languages	Not Stated
All persons	1,097,064	100.0	996,094	15,078	48,152	517	2,419	11,737	14,416	1,307	505	4619	2220
Affar	1,001,399	100.0	93.7	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Amara	51,956	100.0	76.0	16.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6
Argoba	10,260	100.0	38.9	9.8	42.2	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.4
Guragie	2,696	100.0	49.9	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadiya	1,436	100.0	26.9	9.3	59.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.2
Kembata	1,419	100.0	36.2	3.8	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	9.9
Oromo	10,592	100.0	33.9	17.9	36.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7
Somalie	952	100.0	18.6	16.4	44.3	0.0	10.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Tigraway	9,633	100.0	60.4	4.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Welaita	4,209	100.0	28.2	5.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eth.National Group	1,222	100.0	65.7	4.4	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Different Parents	131	100.0	24.4	75.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritreans	431	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Foreigners	728	100.0	86.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note:-1)ETH.=Ethiopian, Fore.= Foreign.

2)From Different parent's refers to persons born to parents with different Ethnic background.

It is generally expected that household members use the language or dialect of their own ethnic group for communication during childhood. According to the data in Table 2.16, the above supposition holds true for most of the ethnic groups in Affar Region. It can be said that all the major ethnic groups use the language of their own ethnic group dominantly. The proportion using the language of own ethnic group varies from 99.7 percent among Affars to 69.7 percent among Amaras.

Examining the data in Table 2.17 indicate that most of the ethnic groups in Affar Region are multi-lingual. Except the Affar, Amara, and Tigraway with 93.7 percent, 76.0 percent, 50 percent, and 60.4 percent, respectively of their population speaking no second language. More than 50 percent of the population of the remaining ethnic groups spoke at least one additional language other than their mother tongue in Affar Region. The Somalis are found to be the most multi-lingual ethnic group with 44.3 percent of the population speaking Amarigna, 16.4 percent Affarigna and 10.5 percent Jeblawigna. Multi-lingual ethnic group next to Somalis are the Hadiya.

2.8 Religion

Religion is another important socio-cultural characteristics of a population. It is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. In the census every member of the household was asked about his/her religious affiliation and classified as one of the following: Orthodox Christian (including the Kibat and Tsega); Protestant Christian (including Seven Day Adventist, Pentecost, Lutheran, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Meserete Kirstos, Mulu Wengel, Kale Hiywot, etc.); Catholic Christian; Muslim; or follower of Traditional religion. Followers of religions other than the above mentioned ones are categorized in the 'others' group. Table 2.19 shows the classification of the population of Affar Region by sex and religion.

According to the census result, the overwhelming majority (95.6 percent) of residents of Affar Region are Muslim. Next to Muslim are Orthodox Christians with 3.9 percent. Protestants comprise 0.4 percent of the population of the region. The religious composition of the population in the rural area resembles that of the region. In urban area the proportion of Muslims decreased to 63.3 percent while the proportion of Orthodox has increased to about 32.8 percent.

Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution of Second Languages Spoken by 1000 or More Persons by Mother Tongues, (Size=1000 or more), Affar Region:1996

MOTHER TONGUE		SECOND LANGUAGES											
		All Persons	No second languages	Affarigna	Amarigna	Argobigna	Jeblawigna	Oromigna	Tigrigna	Other ETH. languages	English	Other Fore. languages	Not Stated
All persons	No	1,097,064	996,094	15,078	48,152	517	2,419	11,737	14,416	1,307	505	4619	2220
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Affarigna		90.8	93.8	0.0	65.0	11.4	95.9	75.7	92.6	30.6	17.0	95.7	53.8
Amarigna		6.7	5.5	81.3	0.0	88.6	0.0	23.7	7.4	59.1	83.0	4.3	25.0
Argobigna		0.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Guragigna		0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadiyigna		0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kembatigna		0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
Oromigna		0.7	0.1	13.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4
Somaligna		0.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Tigrigna		0.7	0.5	3.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Welayitigna		0.3	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eth.languages		0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Eth=Ethiopian, Fore=Foreigne

Table 2.19 Distribution of population by Religion and Sex, Affar Region:1996

RELIGION		Total		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
URBAN+RURAL							
	All Persons	1,097,064	100.0	621,229	100.0	475,835	100.0
	Orthodox	42,448	3.9	21,409	3.4	21,039	4.4
	Protestant	4,765	0.4	2,688	0.4	2,077	0.4
	Catholic	944	0.1	695	0.1	249	0.1
	Muslim	1,048,710	95.6	596,340	96.0	452,370	95.1
	Others	197	0.0	97	0.0	100	0.0
	Traditional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
URBAN							
	All Persons	85,048	100.0	44,021	100.0	41,027	100.0
	Orthodox	27,932	32.8	13,565	30.8	14,367	35.0
	Protestant	2,483	2.9	1,283	2.9	1,200	2.9
	Catholic	601	0.7	436	1.0	165	0.4
	Muslim	53,835	63.3	28,640	65.1	25,195	61.4
	Others	197	0.2	97	0.2	100	0.2
	Traditional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
RURAL							
	All Persons	1,012,016	100.0	577,208	100.0	434,808	100.0
	Orthodox	14,516	1.4	7,844	1.4	6,672	1.5
	Protestant	2,282	0.2	1,405	0.2	877	0.2
	Catholic	343	0.0	259	0.0	84	0.0
	Muslim	994,875	98.3	567,700	98.4	427,175	98.2
	Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Traditional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 2.20 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Religion, Affar Region: 1996

ETHNIC GROUP	RELIGION								
								Total	
	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Traditional	Others	Not Stated	%	No.
Affar	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,001,399
Amara	40.9	0.9	0.1	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51,956
Argoba	2.5	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,260
Guragie	58.9	13.3	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,696
Hadiya	29.6	55.6	2.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,436
Kembata	49.1	17.3	26.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	1,419
Oromo	36.8	4.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	10,592
Tigraway	93.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,633
Welayita	71.4	17.2	4.3	6.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,209
Other Eth.National Group	22.0	10.8	0.0	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,174
From Different Parents	50.4	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	131
Eritreans	70.5	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	431
Other Foreigners	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	728
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	37.7	8.2	100.0	1
Total	42,448	4,765	944	1,048,710	0	197	0		1,097,065

Examination of the data of religious compositions by ethnic groups reveals considerable variation among them (see Table 2.20). The majority (more than 50 percent) of Tigraway, Welayita, Eritreans and Guragie ethnic groups are Orthodox Christians. All Affars are affiliated with Muslim religion. 97.5 percent of Argobas were also Muslims. Persons of Hadiya and Kembata ethnic groups were divided over four different types of religions.

The data on Table 2.21 show modest variation in religious composition of the residents by zone. Muslims reside in all zones with a proportion varying from 29.9 percent in Zone 1 to 11.8 percent in Zone 3. The proportion of Orthodox Christians also vary from 51.5 in Zone 3 to 0.6 in Zone 4.

Table 2.21 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion and Zone, Affar Region: 1996

	Zones					Total	
RELIGION	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	No.	%
Orthodox	32.7	12.5	51.5	0.6	2.7	42,448	100.0
Protestant	1.2	0.0	66.7	0.0	32.2	4,765	100.0
Catholic	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	944	100.0
Muslim	29.9	19.6	11.8	12.0	26.7	1,048,710	100.0
Traditional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	197	100.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	327,284	210,460	150,054	126,442	282,824	1,097,064	

2.9 Disability Status and Type

In the census data on disability status and type of disability were collected on sample of households. Thus, distribution of population by disability status and type of disability by broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.22. In the census a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries, could not fully perform activities that other healthy persons could do. It represents decrease or loss of ability to discharge various social or economic functions. In the census disability was classified into 10 categories. As given in Table 2.22 the data shows that there were 14,140 disabled persons (i.e., 1.3 percent of the total population excluding the homeless) in Affar

Region with sex ratio of 147 males per 100 females. Of the total disabled persons, 27.7 percent are in the age group 0-14, 48.9 percent are in the age group 15-49, and about 23.4 percent are in the age group 50 and over.

Among the major disability types are leg problem ,partial blindness and total blindness affecting 26.6 percent, 17.2 percent and 14.7 percent of the disabled population, respectively. Hand/arm problem, hearing problem and hearing and speaking problems are at the intermediate positions with 13.8 percent, 8.7 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. At the bottom of the spectrum are leprosy and mental problems, taking a share of 0.3 percent and 3.8 percent out of the total disabled population, respectively. About 4.3 percent and 2.0 percent of the disabled population are taken by multiple types of disability and other types of disability, respectively. Moreover, Table 2.22 shows disability by broad age group and sex ratio.

Table 2.22 Distribution of population by Disability Status, Type of Disability, Broad Age Group and Sex Ratio, Affar Region: 1996

TYPE OF DISABILITY	BROAD AGE GROUP								Sex
	All Persons		Below 15		15-49		50+		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	Ratio
All persons	1,097,064		505,794		509,787		81,483		131
Not Disabled	1,080,364		499,947		502,434		77,983		130
Disabled	14,140	100.0	3,914	100.0	6,911	100.0	3,315	100.0	147
Totally Blind	2,079	14.7	746	19.1	766	11.1	567	17.1	92
Partially Blind	2,437	17.2	270	6.9	1,424	20.6	743	22.4	141
Hearing Problems	1,229	8.7	213	5.4	465	6.7	551	16.6	157
Hearing and Speaking problems	1,199	8.5	435	11.1	713	10.3	51	1.5	105
Leg problems	3,764	26.6	1,130	28.9	2,009	29.1	625	18.9	207
Hand/Arm problems	1,958	13.8	662	16.9	792	11.5	504	15.2	190
Leprosy	46	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	1.4	0
Mental problems	533	3.8	108	2.8	341	4.9	84	2.5	131
Others Types of Disability	283	2.0	171	4.4	54	0.8	58	1.7	140
Multiple Disability	612	4.3	179	4.6	347	5.0	86	2.6	95
Not Stated	2,560		1,933		442		185		135

ANNEX 2.1--List of Ethnic Groups in Ethiopia

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

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

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

ANNEX 2.2--List of Languages spoken in Ethiopia

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

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

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter discusses the educational characteristics of the population of Affar Region based on the data collected in the 1996 Population and Housing Census of the region. In the census, two types of data regarding education were collected: these were school attendance and educational attainment. The analysis of the data gives a clear picture on school attendance and educational attainment of the population under study. The information collected in the census refers to formal education. The formal education is defined as education in which students or participants are enrolled or registered regardless of the mode of teaching used. This is to mean that it includes both "regular school and university education" and "adult (out of school) education." Each of these two terms are elaborated below.

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

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

3.2 School Attendance and Enrollment

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

It can be seen from the table that school attendance in Affar Region both in the past and at present is very low. The table shows that more than nine out of ten (92.4 percent) of the population of Affar Region had no formal education. Those who had attended school in the past but not during the census enumeration accounted for only 4.0 percent. Only 3.1 percent of the Affar population were attending formal education during the census enumeration. The current and past school attendance are relatively higher in Urban areas compared to rural areas. Close to one quarter (24.3 percent) of the urban population were reported to have been attending school at the time of the census and 28.2 percent were reported to have had formal education in the past. Of the urban population 46.6 percent had never attended school. In the rural areas, however, the majority (96.3 percent) of the population never attended any formal education while only 1.9 percent and 1.3 percent had "attended school in the past" and "were attending school at the time of the census", respectively.

The data in the table also shows that school attendance during the census enumeration and in the past is higher for boys compared to girls. This is also true for all zones.

3.2.1 Enrollment by Single Age

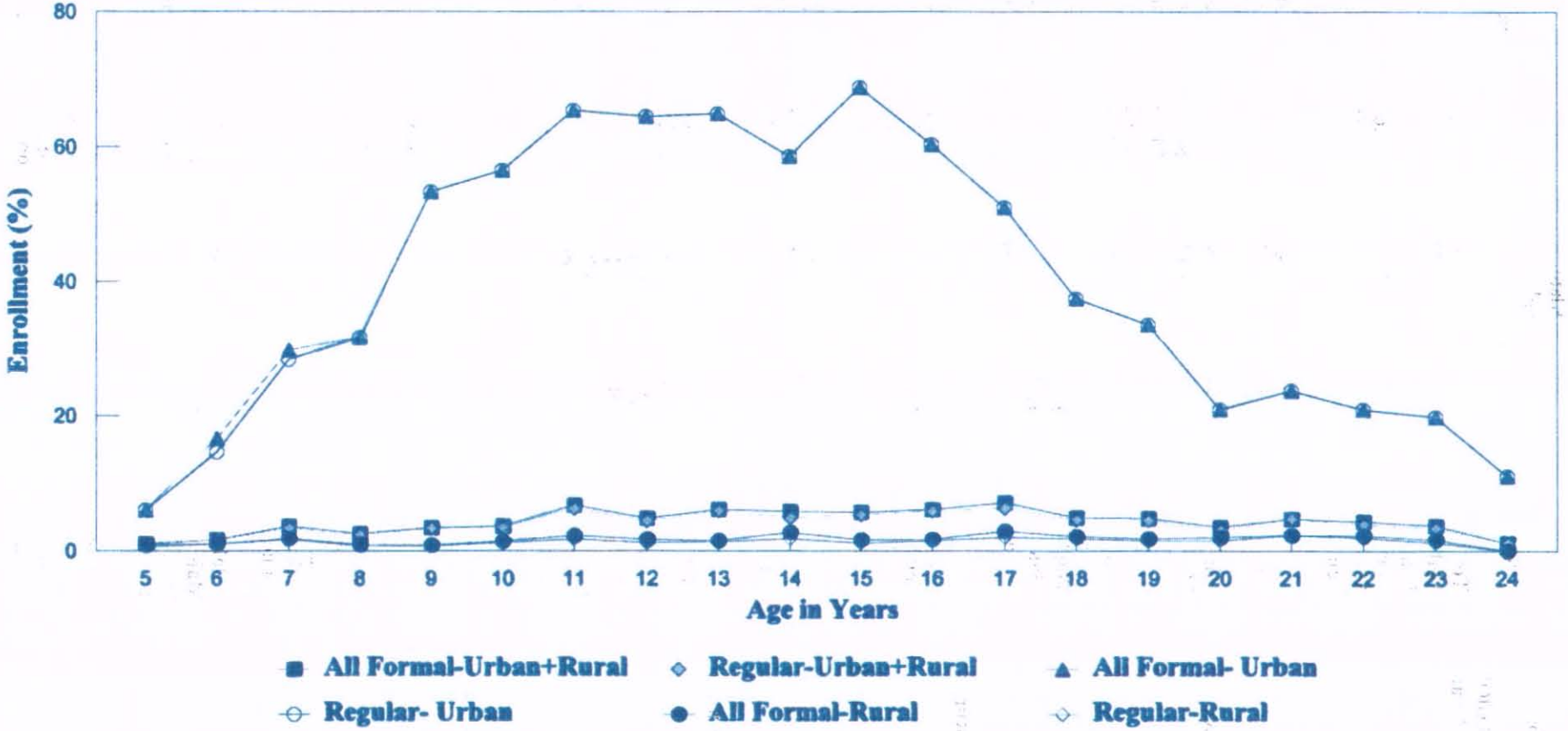
In Affar Region, 9.9 percent of the total enrollment takes place in non-regular institutions. Although data classified by type of institution is available, analysis of enrollment by single age strictly is limited to data on all formal learning institutions. Pictorial presentation is also used to display the level of enrollment in regular schools with respect to all formal learning institutions (see Fig 3.1).

The percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and over who were attending school at the time of the census classified by single age is presented in Table 3.2. The table

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

Zone/Urban Rural	Sex	Status of School Attendance: Attending Now	Attended in the past	Never Attended	Not Stated	Total Numbers
AFFAR REGION						
Urban+Rural	Total	3.08	3.98	92.42	0.52	971872
	Male	3.49	4.75	91.30	0.46	552184
	Female	2.54	2.97	93.88	0.60	419688
Urban	Total	24.27	28.22	46.62	0.89	75860
	Male	26.34	34.18	38.86	0.61	39252
	Female	22.04	21.83	54.94	1.18	36608
Rural	Total	1.29	1.93	96.29	0.49	896012
	Male	1.74	2.49	95.31	0.45	512932
	Female	0.68	1.17	97.60	0.55	383080
ZONE 1						
Urban+Rural	Total	4.86	5.00	89.69	0.46	292164
	Male	5.05	6.09	88.44	0.41	166238
	Female	4.60	3.55	91.33	0.52	125926
Urban	Total	28.84	27.81	42.62	0.73	38002
	Male	30.15	34.58	34.62	0.66	19777
	Female	27.41	20.47	51.30	0.82	18225
Rural	Total	1.27	1.59	96.72	0.42	254162
	Male	1.66	2.25	95.71	0.38	146461
	Female	0.74	0.69	98.10	0.47	107701
ZONE 2						
Urban+Rural	Total	2.31	1.99	94.96	0.74	181369
	Male	3.25	2.83	93.16	0.76	101422
	Female	1.10	0.93	97.24	0.73	79947
Urban	Total	17.15	9.92	72.92	0.00	4011
	Male	24.70	11.17	64.13	0.00	1988
	Female	9.74	8.70	81.56	0.00	2023
Rural	Total	1.97	1.82	95.45	0.76	177358
	Male	2.82	2.67	93.74	0.77	99434
	Female	0.88	0.73	97.65	0.74	77924
ZONE 3						
Urban+Rural	Total	7.35	11.58	80.66	0.41	132260
	Male	8.22	12.99	78.64	0.15	72627
	Female	6.29	9.86	83.12	0.73	59633
Urban	Total	20.77	31.63	46.38	1.22	32376
	Male	23.01	37.13	39.21	0.66	16732
	Female	18.38	25.75	54.05	1.82	15644
Rural	Total	3.00	5.08	91.77	0.15	99884
	Male	3.79	5.77	90.44	0.00	55895
	Female	1.99	4.21	93.46	0.35	43989
ZONE 4						
Urban+Rural	Total	1.06	3.08	95.51	0.35	110095
	Male	1.49	3.62	94.48	0.41	62129
	Female	0.51	2.38	96.84	0.28	47966
Urban	Total	2.45	13.80	83.75	0.00	1471
	Male	4.77	19.34	75.89	0.00	755
	Female	0.00	7.96	92.04	0.00	716
Rural	Total	1.04	2.94	95.67	0.35	108624
	Male	1.45	3.43	94.71	0.41	61374
	Female	0.51	2.30	96.91	0.28	47250
ZONE 5						
Urban+Rural	Total	0.26	0.68	98.48	0.58	255984
	Male	0.45	1.02	98.03	0.50	149768
	Female	0.00	0.21	99.10	0.69	106216
Urban	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	Total	0.26	0.68	98.48	0.58	255984
	Male	0.45	1.02	98.03	0.50	149768
	Female	0.00	0.21	99.10	0.69	106216

Fig 3.1 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions and Regular Schools, Affar Region: 1996



reveals that enrollment fluctuates and reaches its peak (7.1 percent) at the age of 17 years. Beyond this age also the percentage enrolled fluctuates. Although commencing age of education by the regulation of the country is age 7, enrollment prior to age 7 is apparent from the table. The data in the table reveals that the level of participation at age 7 is about 4 percent. This shows that still more than 95 percent of the children happened to be out of the school system. In urban areas, nevertheless, enrollment at age 7 suggests that those who were attending school constituted 29.7 percent. As far as enrollment by sex is concerned, in most of the ages no significant sex differential is observed.

3.2.2 Enrollment Ratios

a) Gross Enrollment Ratio

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

The table indicates that about 7 pupils per 100 population aged 7-12 are enrolled in primary schools. This ratio is observed to be lower than rates for some of the developing African countries such as Mali (24 percent) and Niger (29 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). About 8 pupils per 100 population aged 13-14 and about 3 pupils aged 15-18 per 100 population at the respective age group are enrolled in junior secondary and senior secondary schools; respectively (see Fig 3.3). In order to be able to compare the rates with some the developing African countries the gross enrollment ratio for secondary level[1] in general is computed to be 4.8 percent. This ratio is lower compared to the ratios observed to Mali, Niger (each 7 percent) and the Sudan (22 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993).

In urban areas, however, relatively higher enrollment ratios, i.e about 83 percent for primary, 110 percent for junior secondary and 36 percent for senior secondary levels are observed. The value

[1]The quotient of total pupils in junior and senior secondary by population aged 13-14 and 15-18, respectively.

Table 3.2 Percent of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Currently Attending School by Age, Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
AGE	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	1.04	1.37	0.57	5.96	7.54	3.83	0.75	1.02	0.37
6	1.64	2.30	0.85	16.57	26.67	6.60	0.97	1.31	0.56
7	3.55	3.59	3.49	29.67	23.79	35.87	1.83	2.42	1.01
8	2.50	2.59	2.39	31.62	28.24	35.26	0.87	1.31	0.25
9	3.42	3.51	3.28	53.33	53.68	53.00	0.81	1.36	0.00
10	3.61	3.66	3.54	56.45	53.65	60.31	1.40	1.64	1.05
11	6.69	6.59	6.82	65.38	64.82	65.89	2.18	3.14	0.65
12	4.79	4.59	5.13	64.55	66.97	61.82	1.66	1.85	1.34
13	6.06	4.79	7.98	64.85	67.46	62.94	1.51	1.44	1.61
14	5.80	5.88	5.67	58.58	57.55	59.90	2.72	3.13	2.07
15	5.70	4.60	7.53	68.83	70.15	67.72	1.60	1.53	1.72
16	6.09	5.52	6.99	60.41	60.47	60.36	1.65	2.09	0.93
17	7.13	6.10	8.93	50.99	62.77	40.66	2.92	2.21	4.26
18	4.85	5.27	4.23	37.55	52.01	25.62	2.14	2.38	1.77
19	4.82	6.44	2.38	33.63	43.46	21.94	1.81	2.98	0.00
20	3.50	3.96	2.75	20.91	22.37	19.70	2.00	2.83	0.57
21	4.66	5.23	3.88	23.74	37.18	15.14	2.31	2.68	1.75
22	4.27	5.26	3.04	20.88	34.37	9.47	2.22	2.36	2.04
23	3.66	5.14	2.30	19.78	30.08	9.63	1.64	1.89	1.41
24	1.09	0.52	1.59	11.05	5.59	15.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-29	3.28	5.24	1.54	16.43	22.37	11.09	1.36	2.72	0.15
30+	1.04	1.70	0.25	4.66	7.12	1.46	0.66	1.10	0.13

Fig 3.2 Enrollment of Population Aged 5 to 24 Years in All Learning Institutions by Sex, Affar Region: 1996

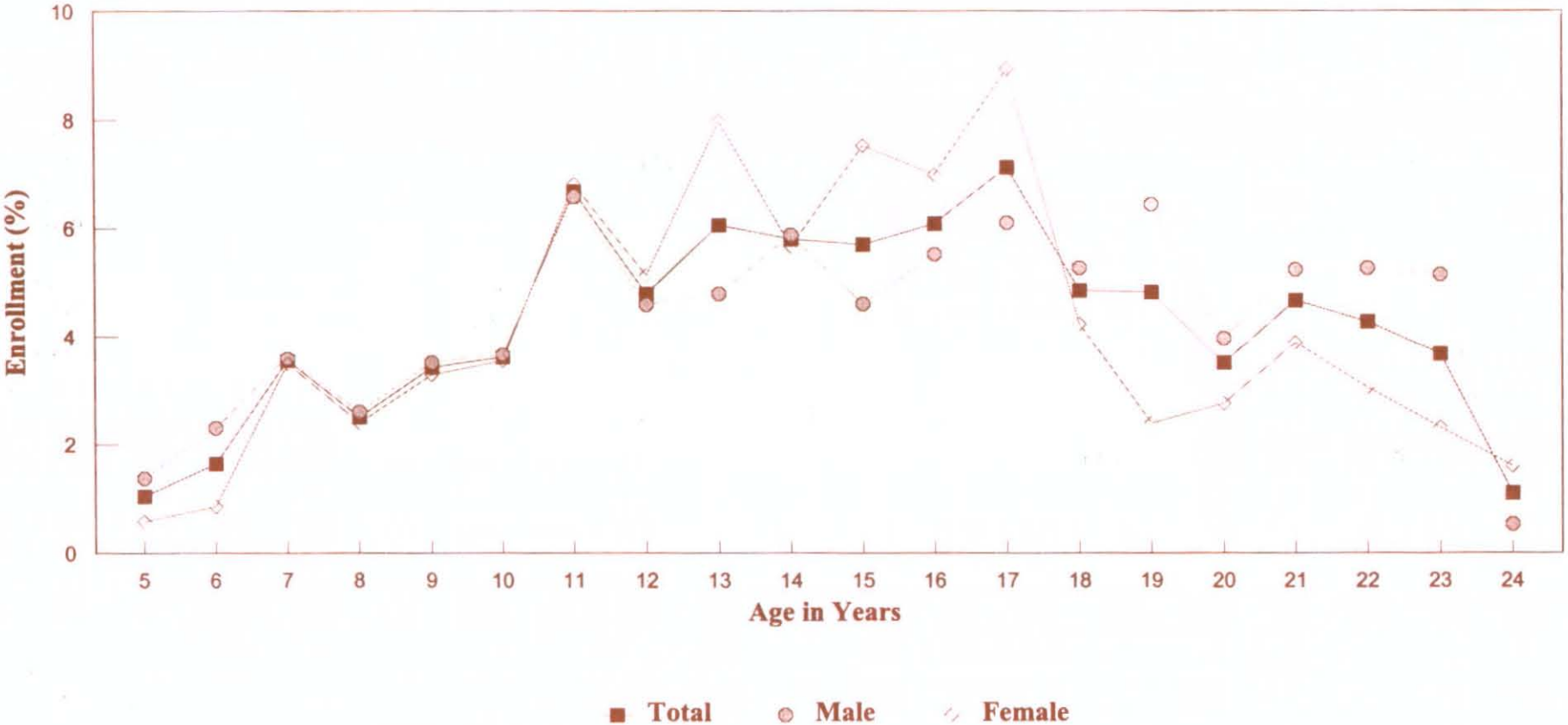
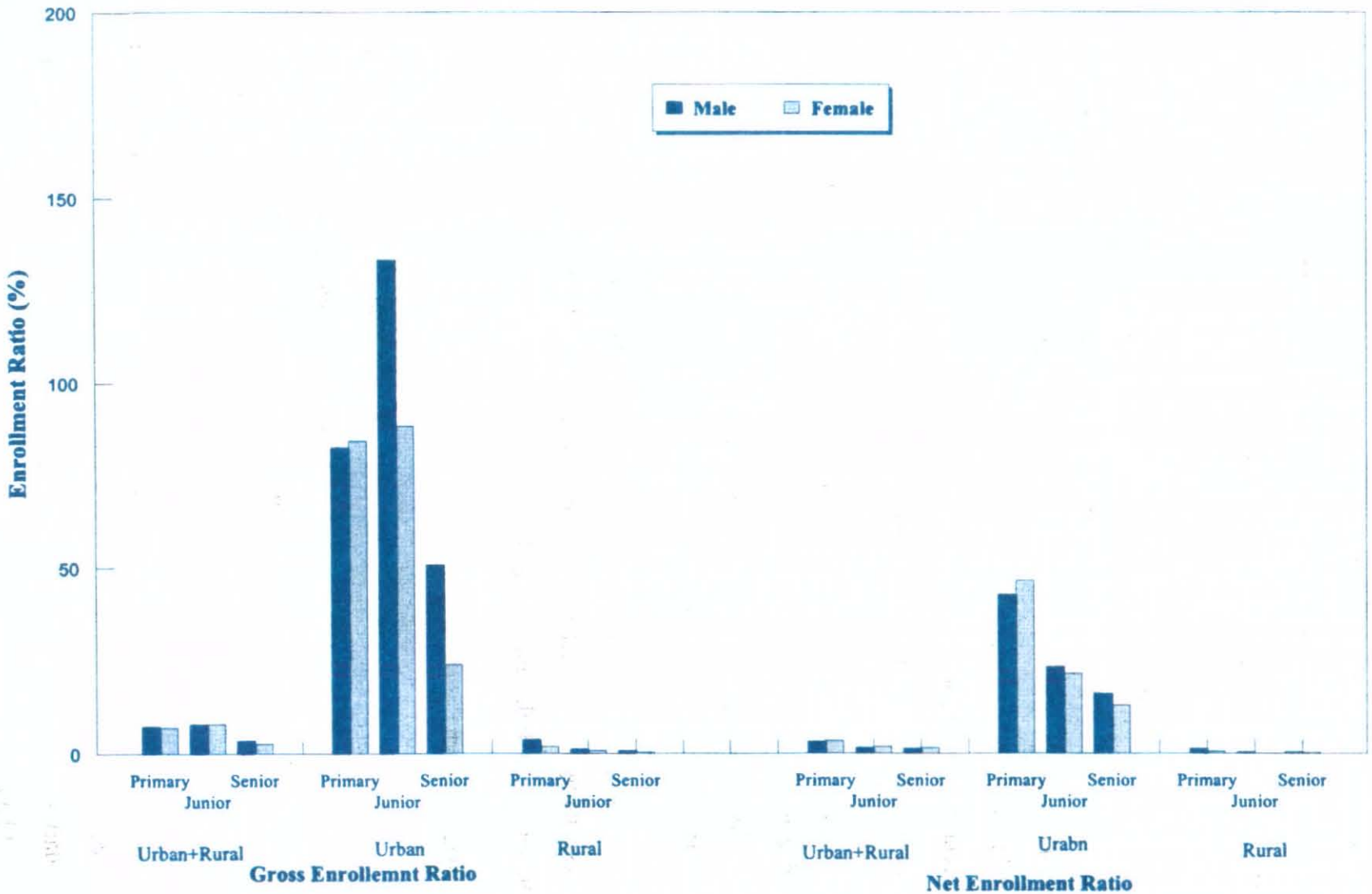


Table 3.3 Gross Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AFFAR REGION									
Urban+Rural	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.2	3.5	2.7
Urban	83.4	82.5	84.4	110.3	133.4	88.4	36.4	50.8	24.0
Rural	3.0	3.7	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3
ZONE 1									
Urban+Rural	12.4	11.5	13.8	16.1	14.6	18.3	7.0	8.1	5.2
Urban	114.9	111.3	118.6	135.1	159.2	113.1	44.2	64.8	27.5
Rural	3.9	4.6	2.7	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	-
ZONE 2									
Urban+Rural	5.4	7.4	2.7	0.8	1.3	-	0.7	0.8	0.6
Urban	61.8	79.7	43.6	30.7	46.7	-	-	-	-
Rural	4.3	6.1	1.7	0.4	0.6	-	0.7	0.8	0.6
ZONE 3									
Urban+Rural	17.8	17.2	18.6	26.6	33.0	19.3	8.1	8.8	7.2
Urban	61.8	60.8	62.9	95.0	122.3	69.8	32.3	42.5	23.0
Rural	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.3	9.8	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1
ZONE 4									
Urban+Rural	1.9	2.5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	13.5	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	1.8	2.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5				-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban+Rural	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fig. 3.3 Gross and Net Enrollment Ratios of Primary, Junior Sec. and Senior Secondary Levels by Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996



computed for junior secondary schools pointed out that students who are is outside the eligible age for primary (7-12 years) are registered in this level. Regarding enrollment in zones, highest enrollment ratio for all levels is recorded in Zone 3. The values are 17.8 percent ,26.6 percent and 8.1 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. In Zone 4 and Zone 5 school participation is exceedingly low. In these zones enrollment at junior secondary and senior secondary levels is not recorded.

It is believed that the availability of schools in urban areas is better than in rural areas. This creates better opportunity for schooling of children of urban dwellers than their counterparts in rural areas. As a result, enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to exceed that of the rural in all the levels. The enrollment ratios are 83.4 against 3.0 percent at primary level, 110.3 percent as opposed to only 1.0 percent at junior secondary level and 36.4 percent verses 0.6 percent at senior secondary level. Similar pattern is observed for Zone 1 and Zone 3 in the region.

The table also reveals that male participation is relatively higher than female in all levels. Similar pattern is observed for all levels in the rural areas and for junior and senior secondary levels in urban areas. For most of the zones and the levels, higher male enrollment ratio compared to the females is recorded.

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

b) Net Enrollment Ratio

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

Table 3.4 Net Enrollment Ratios by Sex, Level of School, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region:1996

ZONE/URBAN/ RURAL	NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS								
	PRIMARY SCHOOL			JUNIOR SEC. SCHOOL			SENIOR SEC. SCHOOL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AFFAR REGION									
Urban+Rural	3.27	3.20	3.37	1.63	1.54	1.77	1.33	1.25	1.45
Urban	44.58	42.76	46.57	22.42	23.33	21.55	14.45	16.10	13.03
Rural	1.01	1.32	0.55	0.23	0.38	-	0.29	0.38	0.13
ZONE 1									
Urban+Rural	5.40	5.12	5.82	3.55	2.76	4.75	2.89	3.16	2.46
Urban	56.27	54.14	58.47	31.98	31.52	32.41	16.94	21.89	12.96
Rural	1.16	1.72	0.26	-	-	-	0.69	1.10	-
ZONE 2									
Urban+Rural	1.55	1.52	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	16.52	7.79	25.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	1.25	1.41	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3									
Urban+Rural	10.51	10.73	10.21	5.16	7.12	2.92	3.83	2.91	5.05
Urban	40.27	39.55	41.11	14.74	18.29	11.44	13.61	11.74	15.32
Rural	3.05	4.10	1.56	2.33	4.23	-	0.94	0.81	1.13
ZONE 4									
Urban+Rural	0.47	0.33	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	3.75	7.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.44	0.27	0.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5									
Urban+Rural	0.21	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.21	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The table reveals that the net enrollment ratio for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels are 3.3 percent, 1.6 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. These results are interpreted as among 100 children aged 7-12 about 3 of them were attending primary education during the census enumeration. By the same token, among 100 children aged 13-14 and 15-18 about 2 and 1 were attending in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively.

As far as net enrollment ratios for zones are concerned the highest rate for all levels is recorded in Zone 3. The ratios are 10.5 percent for primary, 5.2 percent for junior secondary , and 3.8 percent for senior secondary levels. In Zone 2 no pupil whose age is either between 13 to 14 or 15 to 18 is found in junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. Zone 4 and Zone 5 do not have pupils in neither junior secondary nor senior secondary levels.

The data in table also indicate no significant difference between the two sexes in each level. The net enrollment ratios for urban areas are observed to be very high compared to rural. The results are 44.6 percent for primary, 22.4 percent for junior secondary and 14.5 percent for senior secondary, in urban areas. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 1.0 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels, respectively. In urban areas the participation of boys (23.3 percent and 16.1 percent) is relatively higher compared to girls (21.6 percent and 13.0 percent) in junior and senior secondary schools, respectively. In primary schools net enrollment ratio for girls (46.6 percent) is relatively higher than boys (42.8 percent).

c) School Progression

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

Table 3.5(a) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Affar- Urban+Rural: 1996

AGE	GRADE													
SEX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total. .	643	200	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990
Male. .	481	115	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743
Female.	162	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
7 Years														
Total. .	357	354	350	135	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1231
Male. .	185	218	270	62	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770
Female.	172	136	80	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461
8 Years														
Total. .	0	206	527	294	102	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1152
Male. .	0	95	347	134	52	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	651
Female.	0	111	180	160	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501
9 Years														
Total. .	0	192	437	205	92	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	987
Male. .	0	192	228	69	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581
Female.	0	0	209	136	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406
10 Years														
Total. .	0	140	437	535	669	186	88	24	0	0	0	0	0	2079
Male. .	0	49	269	229	488	98	61	24	0	0	0	0	0	1218
Female.	0	91	168	306	181	88	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	861
11 Years														
Total. .	0	102	285	655	105	154	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1362
Male. .	0	74	78	482	72	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772
Female.	0	28	207	173	33	88	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	590
12 Years														
Total. .	0	129	134	361	292	246	294	199	170	0	0	0	0	1825
Male. .	0	37	106	245	170	151	109	138	109	0	0	0	0	1065
Female.	0	92	28	116	122	95	185	61	61	0	0	0	0	760
13 Years														
Total. .	0	44	149	55	258	259	486	314	132	0	0	0	0	1697
Male. .	0	44	60	0	146	83	195	151	98	0	0	0	0	777
Female.	0	0	89	55	112	176	291	163	34	0	0	0	0	920
14 Years														
Total. .	0	91	87	71	186	244	304	339	211	61	0	0	0	1594
Male. .	0	0	87	43	97	149	163	223	97	61	0	0	0	920
Female.	0	91	0	28	89	95	141	116	114	0	0	0	0	674
15 Years														
Total. .	0	0	83	38	141	218	221	325	533	187	124	31	0	1901
Male. .	0	0	32	38	115	0	120	182	248	127	32	31	0	925
Female.	0	0	51	0	26	218	101	143	285	60	92	0	0	976
16 Years														
Total. .	0	92	45	123	102	144	274	145	338	168	116	131	0	1678
Male. .	0	92	0	98	76	94	129	94	154	68	91	64	0	960
Female.	0	0	45	25	26	50	145	51	184	100	25	67	0	718
17 Years														
Total. .	0	0	60	183	71	83	111	272	179	111	168	30	0	1268
Male. .	0	0	60	132	0	30	0	152	153	0	59	30	0	616
Female.	0	0	0	51	71	53	111	120	26	111	109	0	0	652
18 Years														
Total. .	0	107	0	54	167	108	126	151	253	0	119	169	188	1442
Male. .	0	46	0	29	133	47	30	151	117	0	60	143	188	944
Female.	0	61	0	25	34	61	96	0	136	0	59	26	0	498
19 Years														
Total. .	0	102	55	0	0	105	0	26	97	91	64	121	30	691
Male. .	0	102	55	0	0	79	0	0	63	91	30	96	30	546
Female.	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	34	0	34	25	0	145
20+Years														
Total. .	0	77	464	1106	840	507	991	578	555	242	378	575	603	6916
Male. .	0	77	368	929	465	330	840	362	402	160	173	429	540	5075
Female.	0	0	96	177	375	177	151	216	153	82	205	146	63	1841
Total														
Total. .	1000	1836	3260	3815	3060	2338	2956	2373	2468	860	969	1057	821	26813
Male. .	666	1141	2107	2490	1941	1150	1647	1477	1441	507	445	793	758	16563
Female.	334	695	1153	1325	1119	1188	1309	896	1027	353	524	264	63	10250

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

Table 3.5(b) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Affar-Urban: 1996

AGE	GRADE													
SEX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total. .	215	100	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386
Male. .	153	69	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
Female.	62	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
7 Years														
Total. .	115	218	198	83	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	649
Male. .	35	82	118	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
Female.	80	136	80	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369
8 Years														
Total. .	0	206	342	218	50	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839
Male. .	0	95	212	58	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388
Female.	0	111	130	160	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451
9 Years														
Total. .	0	117	325	205	92	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
Male. .	0	117	116	69	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394
Female.	0	0	209	136	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406
10 Years														
Total. .	0	49	251	313	463	186	88	24	0	0	0	0	0	1374
Male. .	0	49	134	109	282	98	61	24	0	0	0	0	0	757
Female.	0	0	117	204	181	88	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	617
11 Years														
Total. .	0	102	180	416	105	154	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1018
Male. .	0	74	24	243	72	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	479
Female.	0	28	156	173	33	88	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	539
12 Years														
Total. .	0	37	65	233	292	180	230	133	170	0	0	0	0	1340
Male. .	0	37	37	117	170	85	109	72	109	0	0	0	0	736
Female.	0	0	28	116	122	95	121	61	61	0	0	0	0	604
13 Years														
Total. .	0	0	149	55	133	259	371	248	132	0	0	0	0	1347
Male. .	0	0	60	0	72	83	195	85	98	0	0	0	0	593
Female.	0	0	89	55	61	176	176	163	34	0	0	0	0	754
14 Years														
Total. .	0	0	18	71	186	170	51	273	211	61	0	0	0	1041
Male. .	0	0	18	43	97	75	24	157	97	61	0	0	0	572
Female.	0	0	0	28	89	95	27	116	114	0	0	0	0	469
15 Years														
Total. .	0	0	32	0	26	167	221	325	473	120	124	31	0	1519
Male. .	0	0	32	0	0	0	120	182	248	60	32	31	0	705
Female.	0	0	0	0	26	167	101	143	225	60	92	0	0	814
16 Years														
Total. .	0	0	0	55	56	144	206	145	338	100	116	131	0	1291
Male. .	0	0	0	30	30	94	61	94	154	0	91	64	0	618
Female.	0	0	0	25	26	50	145	51	184	100	25	67	0	673
17 Years														
Total. .	0	0	60	32	25	83	50	211	179	59	168	30	0	897
Male. .	0	0	60	32	0	30	0	152	153	0	59	30	0	516
Female.	0	0	0	0	25	53	50	59	26	59	109	0	0	381
18 Years														
Total. .	0	0	0	54	63	61	80	151	147	0	119	114	120	909
Male. .	0	0	0	29	29	0	30	151	62	0	60	88	120	569
Female.	0	0	0	25	34	61	50	0	85	0	59	26	0	340
19 Years														
Total. .	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	26	97	91	64	121	30	487
Male. .	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	63	91	30	96	30	342
Female.	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	34	0	34	25	0	145
20+Years														
Total. .	0	31	74	429	495	248	474	524	443	140	261	575	529	4223
Male. .	0	31	52	312	318	146	323	308	290	110	56	429	466	2841
Female.	0	0	22	117	177	102	151	216	153	30	205	146	63	1382
Total														
Total. .	330	860	1765	2164	2021	1794	1832	2060	2190	571	852	1002	679	18120
Male. .	188	554	934	1052	1197	732	923	1225	1274	322	328	738	616	10083
Female.	142	306	831	1112	824	1062	909	835	916	249	524	264	63	8037

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

Table 3.5(c) Population Aged Five Years and Over Currently Attending School by Grade and Sex, Affar-Rural: 1996

AGE	GRADE													
SEX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Under 7														
Total. .	428	100	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	604
Male. .	328	46	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
Female.	100	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
7 Years														
Total. .	242	136	152	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	582
Male. .	150	136	152	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490
Female.	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
8 Years														
Total. .	0	0	185	76	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313
Male. .	0	0	135	76	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
Female.	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
9 Years														
Total. .	0	75	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
Male. .	0	75	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
Female.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Years														
Total. .	0	91	186	222	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705
Male. .	0	0	135	120	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461
Female.	0	91	51	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244
11 Years														
Total. .	0	0	105	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344
Male. .	0	0	54	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
Female.	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
12 Years														
Total. .	0	92	69	128	0	66	64	66	0	0	0	0	0	485
Male. .	0	0	69	128	0	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	329
Female.	0	92	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
13 Years														
Total. .	0	44	0	0	125	0	115	66	0	0	0	0	0	350
Male. .	0	44	0	0	74	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	184
Female.	0	0	0	0	51	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
14 Years														
Total. .	0	91	69	0	0	74	253	66	0	0	0	0	0	553
Male. .	0	0	69	0	0	74	139	66	0	0	0	0	0	348
Female.	0	91	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
15 Years														
Total. .	0	0	51	38	115	51	0	0	60	67	0	0	0	382
Male. .	0	0	0	38	115	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	220
Female.	0	0	51	0	0	51	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	162
16 Years														
Total. .	0	92	45	68	46	0	68	0	0	68	0	0	0	387
Male. .	0	92	0	68	46	0	68	0	0	68	0	0	0	342
Female.	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
17 Years														
Total. .	0	0	0	151	46	0	61	61	0	52	0	0	0	371
Male. .	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Female.	0	0	0	51	46	0	61	61	0	52	0	0	0	271
18 Years														
Total. .	0	107	0	0	104	47	46	0	106	0	0	55	68	533
Male. .	0	46	0	0	104	47	0	0	55	0	0	55	68	375
Female.	0	61	0	0	0	0	46	0	51	0	0	0	0	158
19 Years														
Total. .	0	102	55	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
Male. .	0	102	55	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
Female.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20+Years														
Total. .	0	46	390	677	345	259	517	54	112	102	117	0	74	2693
Male. .	0	46	316	617	147	184	517	54	112	50	117	0	74	2234
Female.	0	0	74	60	198	75	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	459
Total														
Total. .	670	976	1495	1651	1039	544	1124	313	278	289	117	55	142	8693
Male. .	478	587	1173	1438	744	418	724	252	167	185	117	55	142	6480
Female.	192	389	322	213	295	126	400	61	111	104	0	0	0	2213

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

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

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

3.3. Educational Attainment

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

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

3.3.1 Literacy Status by Zone, and Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.6 reveals that only 7.4 percent of the population of Affar Region stated that they are literate. This rate is lower than values for some of the developing countries such as Mali (32 percent), Chad (29.8 percent) and the Sudan (27.1 percent) for 1990 (UNESCO, 1993). Among

Table 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

ZONE	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			NOT STATED		
URBAN/RURAL	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AFFAR REGION									
Urban+Rural	7.41	8.84	5.55	92.53	91.09	94.41	0.06	0.07	0.04
Urban	53.81	63.04	43.92	46.09	36.76	56.08	0.10	0.20	0.00
Rural	3.13	4.30	1.56	96.82	95.63	98.40	0.05	0.06	0.04
ZONE 1									
Urban+Rural	11.28	12.93	9.14	88.68	87.00	90.86	0.04	0.08	0.00
Urban	57.87	67.14	47.78	42.05	32.69	52.22	0.09	0.17	0.00
Rural	3.53	4.73	1.92	96.43	95.21	98.08	0.03	0.06	0.00
ZONE 2									
Urban+Rural	4.16	6.26	1.50	95.70	93.62	98.34	0.14	0.12	0.17
Urban	33.07	43.35	23.11	66.93	56.65	76.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural	3.50	5.51	0.92	96.36	94.37	98.91	0.14	0.12	0.17
ZONE 3									
Urban+Rural	19.84	22.75	16.33	80.13	77.19	83.67	0.03	0.06	0.00
Urban	52.79	61.69	43.31	47.08	38.05	56.69	0.13	0.26	0.00
Rural	8.45	10.28	6.14	91.55	89.72	93.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
ZONE 4									
Urban+Rural	2.20	3.48	0.55	97.66	96.33	99.37	0.14	0.19	0.08
Urban	18.74	27.56	9.53	81.26	72.44	90.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural	1.96	3.16	0.41	97.89	96.64	99.51	0.15	0.20	0.08
ZONE 5									
Urban+Rural	0.90	1.36	0.26	99.10	98.64	99.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	0.90	1.36	0.26	99.10	98.64	99.74	0.00	0.00	0.00

the urban dwellers of Affar Region 53.8 percent stated that they are literate. The corresponding figure for the rural areas is 3.1 percent. This suggests that the literacy rate in the region is very low. The fact that relatively significant proportion of the population in urban areas have reported to be literate could be attributed to the higher number of schools and relatively better school facilities that are available in the urban areas, the influx of literate population from rural to urban areas searching for jobs and other better opportunity. The table also shows that relatively more males than females are found to be literate in both urban and rural areas. For instance, 63.0 percent, 4.3 percent and 8.8 percent of the males in urban, rural and the region as a whole have reported to be literate while the corresponding figures for females are 43.9 percent, 1.6 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Literacy rate among the zones ranged from 19.8 percent in Zone 3 to 0.9 percent in Zone 5. Literacy rate is higher in urban than in rural areas in all zones (except zone 5) and for males than females in all zones.

3.3.2. Educational Attainment by Grade

The literate population are further classified by grade. The percentage distribution is given in Table 3.7. The table indicates that out of the total literate population the majority (56.4 percent) have completed grades in primary schools followed by 19.1 percent of the population who have completed grades in senior secondary level. Population who have completed grades in junior secondary and above secondary education accounted for 14.1 percent, and 1.2 percent of the total literate population of the region, respectively. Those who have attended non-regular education (level of education could not be expressed in the regular school system) constituted 9.2 percent. Similar pattern has also been observed for urban areas. In rural areas most (65.3 percent) of the literate population have completed grades 1-6. Unlike the urban population, it is followed by those who have attended non-regular education (19.3 percent). Literate population whose completed grades in junior secondary, senior secondary and above secondary education formed 8.5 percent 6.7 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

The proportion of literate population that have completed grades in primary level ranges from 75.2 percent for Zone 2 to 53.0 percent for Zone 3 .

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Grade Completed, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

Zone/Urban Rural	Sex	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate
AFFAR REGION							
Urban+Rural	Total	56.39	14.14	19.13	1.19	9.15	100.00
	Male	54.23	12.64	19.52	1.76	11.86	100.00
	Female	60.88	17.27	18.34	-	3.51	100.00
Urban	Total	50.78	17.68	26.98	1.80	2.75	100.00
	Male	46.22	17.31	29.93	2.98	3.56	100.00
	Female	57.79	18.26	22.45	-	1.50	100.00
Rural	Total	65.30	8.51	6.66	0.21	19.33	100.00
	Male	64.04	6.91	6.76	0.26	22.04	100.00
	Female	69.92	14.39	6.30	-	9.39	100.00
ZONE 1							
Urban+Rural	Total	53.39	16.16	23.71	1.58	5.16	100.00
	Male	50.74	14.82	25.93	2.43	6.06	100.00
	Female	58.26	18.64	19.61	-	3.50	100.00
Urban	Total	49.66	18.06	29.26	2.16	0.85	100.00
	Male	44.62	18.30	32.81	3.57	0.69	100.00
	Female	57.38	17.69	23.83	-	1.10	100.00
Rural	Total	63.51	11.00	8.59	-	16.89	100.00
	Male	63.87	7.36	11.19	-	17.57	100.00
	Female	62.33	23.04	-	-	14.64	100.00
ZONE 2							
Urban+Rural	Total	75.15	3.78	3.45	-	17.61	100.00
	Male	71.53	3.44	4.10	-	20.93	100.00
	Female	94.41	5.59	-	-	-	100.00
Urban	Total	88.58	1.90	-	-	9.51	100.00
	Male	82.30	2.95	-	-	14.75	100.00
	Female	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
Rural	Total	72.23	4.19	4.21	-	19.38	100.00
	Male	69.82	3.51	4.76	-	21.91	100.00
	Female	90.66	9.34	-	-	-	100.00
ZONE 3							
Urban+Rural	Total	52.98	16.38	20.68	1.23	8.72	100.00
	Male	49.53	15.44	21.44	1.96	11.63	100.00
	Female	58.77	17.96	19.41	-	3.85	100.00
Urban	Total	49.51	18.51	26.01	1.48	4.49	100.00
	Male	45.50	17.28	28.47	2.46	6.28	100.00
	Female	55.58	20.38	22.27	-	1.77	100.00
Rural	Total	60.49	11.78	9.18	0.69	17.86	100.00
	Male	57.26	11.91	7.93	1.01	21.89	100.00
	Female	67.28	11.52	11.80	-	9.39	100.00
ZONE 4							
Urban+Rural	Total	67.82	3.56	4.57	-	24.06	100.00
	Male	67.86	4.00	2.44	-	25.70	100.00
	Female	67.48	-	21.84	-	10.68	100.00
Urban	Total	53.28	5.68	17.90	-	23.14	100.00
	Male	50.58	7.56	23.84	-	18.02	100.00
	Female	61.40	-	-	-	38.60	100.00
Rural	Total	69.83	3.26	2.72	-	24.18	100.00
	Male	69.83	3.59	-	-	26.58	100.00
	Female	69.80	-	30.20	-	-	100.00
ZONE 5							
Urban+Rural	Total	67.51	2.95	-	-	29.54	100.00
	Male	63.00	3.36	-	-	33.64	100.00
	Female	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
Urban	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	Total	67.51	2.95	-	-	29.54	100.00
	Male	63.00	3.36	-	-	33.64	100.00
	Female	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00

3.3.3 Educational Attainment by Age

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

The data in the tables show that the proportion of literate population gradually increases up to age 29 years and thereafter it declines steadily except at age groups 45-49 years and 55 years and above. This pattern holds true for males and the rural areas. In urban areas, however, literacy attains its highest values (about 78.8 percent) even at early age group 15-19 years the proportion declines thereafter with advancing ages except at age groups 45-49 years and 55 years and above. In all age groups beyond age 19 years higher proportion of male literate population than female is observed and the difference is more glaring as age increases.

The tables also display that the proportion of literate population aged 30 years and over and who attended non-regular education is higher than the proportion of literate population of younger ages (less than 30 years old). In all age groups, higher proportion for males than for females is observed for this category. In almost all age groups the proportion of literate female who completed grades in primary level is higher than their male counterparts.

3.3.4. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 3.9 presents data classified by highest grade completed and major ethnic groups. The table reveals that illiteracy is relatively more among the Affars (about 97.0 percent) followed by the Argobas (73.9 percent) out of their respective total population. The table also indicates that most of the Affars (65.5 percent), Amaras (51 percent), Oromos (52 percent) and Argobas (32.6 percent) out of their respective total literate population in Affar Region have completed grades 1-6.

3.3.5. Educational Attainment by Religion

The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by religion and highest grade completed is presented in Table 3.10. The table displays that 5.0 percent of the Muslims are

Table 3.8(a) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Affar- Urban+Rural: 1996

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	84.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	79.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.1	94.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	90.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.3	93.7	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	46.3	26.4	22.5	0.0	4.9	8.6	91.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	47.2	23.2	23.0	0.0	6.7	7.6	92.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	45.2	30.2	21.9	0.0	2.7	10.1	89.9	0.0	100.0
20 - 24	Total	44.3	20.2	26.4	0.9	8.2	10.0	89.8	0.2	100.0
	Male	43.8	20.8	21.7	1.5	12.3	10.6	89.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	45.1	19.2	33.5	0.0	2.2	9.2	90.5	0.3	100.0
25 - 29	Total	48.5	14.0	31.1	1.1	5.4	12.4	87.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	48.1	13.2	31.0	1.5	6.3	18.6	81.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	49.4	16.0	31.4	0.0	3.2	7.0	93.0	0.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	54.4	6.0	25.2	3.7	10.7	8.9	90.9	0.2	100.0
	Male	50.9	6.2	27.3	4.8	10.8	15.5	84.1	0.4	100.0
	Female	66.6	5.1	17.7	0.0	10.6	3.5	96.5	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	51.6	12.6	21.4	4.1	10.3	8.7	91.3	0.0	100.0
	Male	47.6	11.0	25.5	5.3	10.7	14.6	85.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	66.1	18.2	6.8	0.0	8.9	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	61.2	4.1	14.4	1.7	18.6	5.3	94.6	0.1	100.0
	Male	59.6	3.5	15.3	1.8	19.8	9.3	90.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	99.3	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(a) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	68.4	3.5	16.7	1.1	10.3	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	64.4	3.9	18.9	1.2	11.6	8.5	91.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	62.6	3.1	6.0	0.0	28.2	2.7	97.3	0.0	100.0
	Male	62.6	3.1	6.0	0.0	28.2	4.5	95.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	64.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	30.6	5.4	94.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	64.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	30.6	7.9	92.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	32.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	64.4	2.0	97.8	0.2	100.0
	Male	32.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	64.4	2.8	97.0	0.2	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0
Total	Total	56.4	14.1	19.1	1.2	9.2	7.4	92.5	0.1	100.0
	Male	54.2	12.6	19.5	1.8	11.9	8.8	91.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	60.9	17.3	18.3	0.0	3.5	5.5	94.4	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Affar-Urban: 1996

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	86.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	29.9	0.4	100.0
	Male	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	31.9	0.7	100.0
	Female	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	27.9	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	42.2	31.4	26.1	0.0	0.3	78.8	20.9	0.3	100.0
	Male	42.2	31.8	26.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	15.5	0.6	100.0
	Female	42.2	31.0	26.2	0.0	0.7	74.2	25.8	0.0	100.0
20 - 24	Total	37.1	21.0	39.1	1.4	1.5	68.2	31.8	0.0	100.0
	Male	34.2	23.0	38.3	2.6	1.9	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	40.2	18.7	40.0	0.0	1.1	58.9	41.1	0.0	100.0
25 - 29	Total	34.9	14.4	45.7	1.7	3.2	61.0	39.0	0.0	100.0
	Male	29.9	13.1	51.5	2.8	2.7	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	42.9	16.6	36.6	0.0	4.0	44.8	55.2	0.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	44.2	8.7	37.1	5.1	4.9	47.5	52.5	0.0	100.0
	Male	36.1	9.1	42.6	6.8	5.5	71.7	28.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	68.7	7.7	20.5	0.0	3.1	23.6	76.4	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	46.6	10.6	32.6	7.4	2.8	37.9	62.1	0.0	100.0
	Male	41.6	9.6	37.9	9.3	1.6	57.4	42.6	0.0	100.0
	Female	65.4	14.3	12.7	0.0	7.5	16.5	83.5	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	49.4	10.7	17.4	4.4	18.0	23.7	76.3	0.0	100.0
	Male	46.1	9.6	19.4	4.8	20.0	34.0	66.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	79.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	93.7	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(b) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45 - 49	Total	60.9	6.0	23.0	1.8	8.3	33.4	66.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	54.3	7.0	26.9	2.2	9.7	42.7	57.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	85.4	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	55.5	11.4	22.0	0.0	11.0	12.4	87.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	55.5	11.4	22.0	0.0	11.0	24.0	76.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	74.0	0.0	100.0
	Male	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	67.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	52.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	37.0	10.8	89.2	0.0	100.0
	Male	52.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	37.0	18.1	81.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	Total	50.8	17.7	27.0	1.8	2.7	53.8	46.1	0.1	100.0
	Male	46.2	17.3	29.9	3.0	3.6	63.0	36.8	0.2	100.0
	Female	57.8	18.3	22.5	0.0	1.5	43.9	56.1	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Highest Grade Completed, Affar -Rural:1996

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
10 - 14	Total	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0
	Male	77.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	100.0
15 - 19	Total	55.7	14.7	14.2	0.0	15.3	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0
	Male	56.3	7.5	17.4	0.0	18.8	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	54.8	27.6	8.4	0.0	9.2	2.7	97.3	0.0	100.0
20 - 24	Total	57.7	18.7	3.0	0.0	20.6	3.9	95.9	0.2	100.0
	Male	56.3	17.9	0.0	0.0	25.8	5.0	94.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	61.9	20.9	11.5	0.0	5.8	2.4	97.3	0.3	100.0
25 - 29	Total	70.9	13.3	6.9	0.0	8.9	5.4	94.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	69.7	13.3	6.4	0.0	10.5	9.7	90.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	77.2	13.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0
30 - 34	Total	68.7	2.1	8.4	1.8	19.0	4.1	95.7	0.2	100.0
	Male	70.1	2.5	7.5	2.1	17.7	7.7	91.9	0.4	100.0
	Female	62.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	25.1	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0
35 - 39	Total	58.0	15.1	7.2	0.0	19.7	4.4	95.6	0.0	100.0
	Male	55.3	12.8	9.4	0.0	22.6	7.4	92.6	0.0	100.0
	Female	66.9	22.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0
40 - 44	Total	68.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	19.0	3.6	96.3	0.1	100.0
	Male	67.5	0.0	12.9	0.0	19.6	6.5	93.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	0.0	100.0

Table 3.8(c) Cont'd

AGE GROUP	SEX	LITERATE COMPLETED GRADES						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
		1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
45-49	Total	79.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	13.0	2.6	97.4	0.0	100.0
	Male	77.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	14.0	4.2	95.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	0.0	100.0
50 - 54	Total	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0
	Male	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	3.5	96.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
55 & above	Total	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0
	Male	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Not stated	Total	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	1.4	98.4	0.2	100.0
	Male	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	2.0	97.9	0.2	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0
Total	Total	65.3	8.5	6.7	0.2	19.3	3.1	96.8	0.1	100.0
	Male	64.0	6.9	6.8	0.3	22.0	4.3	95.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	69.9	14.4	6.3	0.0	9.4	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0

Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Major Ethnic Group and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

ETHNIC GROUP	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
				URBAN+RURAL					
Affar	65.5	7.2	8.8	0.2	18.3	2.7	97.2	-	100.0
Amara	51.1	18.7	26.4	2.2	1.6	53.5	46.3	0.2	100.0
Argoba	32.6	9.1	16.8	-	41.6	25.7	73.9	0.4	100.0
Oromo	51.9	17.4	26.3	0.8	3.6	46.8	53.2	-	100.0
Other	57.2	16.9	20.1	1.1	4.7	56.1	43.7	0.2	100.0
Total	56.4	14.1	19.1	1.2	9.2	7.4	92.5	0.1	100.0
				URBAN					
Affar	56.9	13.6	22.3	0.6	6.7	33.6	66.4	-	100.0
Amara	50.2	18.7	27.9	2.4	0.8	60.0	40.0	-	100.0
Argoba	56.4	8.8	30.3	-	4.5	43.0	55.2	1.8	100.0
Oromo	45.5	18.2	32.4	1.0	2.9	63.4	36.6	-	100.0
Other	49.7	18.5	25.3	1.6	4.9	61.3	38.4	0.3	100.0
Total	50.8	17.7	27.0	1.8	2.7	53.8	46.1	0.1	100.0
				RURAL					
Affar	68.7	4.8	3.8	-	22.6	2.0	97.9	-	100.0
Amara	55.8	18.3	18.7	1.3	5.9	34.2	65.1	0.7	100.0
Argoba	17.9	9.2	8.5	-	64.4	20.6	79.4	-	100.0
Oromo	79.7	13.8	-	-	6.5	22.0	78.0	-	100.0
Other	77.3	12.5	6.1	-	4.1	45.8	54.2	-	100.0
Total	65.3	8.5	6.7	0.2	19.3	3.1	96.8	0.1	100.0

Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Population Ten Years and Over by Religion and Highest Grade Completed, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

RELIGION	LITERATE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED						Illiterate	Not stated	Total
	1-6	7-8	9-12	Above 12	Non Regular	Literate			
				URBAN+RURAL					
Christian	49.1	18.8	26.8	2.9	2.4	53.8	46.0	0.3	100.0
Ortodox	49.0	18.6	26.9	2.9	2.7	55.5	44.1	0.3	100.0
Protestant	49.6	20.7	25.8	3.9	-	40.3	59.7	-	100.0
Catholic	52.4	18.5	29.1	-	-	45.2	54.8	-	100.0
Muslim	60.6	11.7	14.6	0.2	12.9	5.0	94.9	-	100.0
Traditional Relig.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Others	22.0	-	78.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	56.4	14.1	19.1	1.2	9.2	7.4	92.5	0.1	100.0
				URBAN					
Christian	44.4	19.4	30.8	3.4	2.0	64.9	35.0	0.1	100.0
Ortodox	44.7	18.8	31.0	3.3	2.3	64.5	35.3	0.2	100.0
Protestant	40.9	26.1	28.1	4.9	-	70.0	30.0	-	100.0
Catholic	43.4	22.0	34.6	-	-	62.0	38.0	-	100.0
Muslim	56.6	16.4	23.2	0.5	3.4	46.7	53.2	0.1	100.0
Traditional Relig.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Others	22.0	-	78.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	50.8	17.7	27.0	1.8	2.7	53.8	46.1	0.1	100.0
				RURAL					
Christian	68.1	16.3	10.6	1.1	3.9	31.8	67.6	0.6	100.0
Ortodox	66.3	17.9	10.2	1.2	4.2	35.6	63.8	0.7	100.0
Protestant	83.2	-	16.8	-	-	15.3	84.7	-	100.0
Catholic	100.0	-	-	-	-	18.6	81.4	-	100.0
Muslim	64.7	6.8	5.8	-	22.8	2.6	97.4	-	100.0
Traditional Relig.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	65.3	8.5	6.7	0.2	19.3	3.1	96.8	0.1	100.0

literate while out of total Christians 53.8 percent are literate. Muslim illiterates accounted for about 95.0 percent of the followers. Of the total Christians 46.0 percent are also illiterate. The literacy status among the different denominations of the Christians out of their respective total population indicates that the majority, 59.7 percent and 54.8 percent, of the followers of Protestant and Catholic faith, respectively, can not read and write. Among the Orthodox Christians 44.1 percent are illiterate. The distribution of the literate population of the Christians by highest grades completed depicts a similar pattern observed for the total population of Affar Region where the first and second highest are in primary and senior secondary followed by junior secondary level. This distribution for the Muslims, also portrays the same distribution but the proportion of literates that attended only non regular education shares significant (12.9 percent) portion of the Muslim literates.

3.3.6. Median Grade Completed

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

Table 3.11 Median Grade Completed by Sex, Urban and Rural Areas, Affar Region: 1996

SEX	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	0.5	2.5	0.5
Male	0.5	4.2	0.5
Female	0.5	0.9	0.5

Table 3.11 shows that the median grades completed by the literate population of Affar Region were grades 0.5 for males, females and both sexes. This value for the urban literate population is estimated to be 4.2, 0.9 and 2.5 for males, females and both sexes, respectively. It can also be seen from the table that median grades for males (4.2) is higher than for females (0.9) in urban areas. Since level of educational attainment in the rural areas is very low, the median grades completed by either of the sexes is extremely low which is only 0.5.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1 Introduction

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

a) whether engaged in productive work during the reference period;

b) reason for not being engaged in productive work during the reference period (for those who were not so engaged);

c) major type of occupation;

d) major product or service of the establishment or industry;

e) employment status in the main activity;

f) number of days worked during the seven days prior to the census day for those engaged in productive work (for urban areas only).

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

Based on the above data set, the chapter will present major analytical outputs on the economically active and inactive population and the distribution of the economically active population by type of occupation, industrial division and status in employment. In addition, a brief description on concepts and measurements of major economic variables are included. However, those who need more tabulations on some economic variables and geographical break down should refer to Volume I of the Statistical Report of the 1994 Population and Housing Census result of Ethiopia Results for Affar Region (CSA, 1996).

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

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

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

(agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, and mining and quarrying), processing of primary products by the producers themselves, production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or public organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis. The activities of apprentices are also considered as economic. On the other hand, unpaid household chores such as preparing food, cleaning the house, taking care of children or collecting firewood are not considered to be economic activities. Similarly, unpaid community and volunteer services and prostitution are classified as non-economic activities.

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

4.2 Economically Active and Inactive Population

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

The economically active population comprises all persons aged ten years and over who were employed or unemployed in the reference period. The employed population consists of those who were engaged in productive activity for at least one day during the seven days prior to the census day for urban areas and in most of the twelve months prior to

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

4.2.1 Sizes of the Economically Active and Inactive Population

Based on the above concepts and definitions of economic activity status, the results for Affar Region is presented as follows. The population of the region aged ten years and over was found to be 776,704 persons in July 1996 among which, 65,654 were residing in the urban areas, while the great majority of the population (711,050) were rural residents (See Tables 4.1a - 4.1c).

Among the population aged ten years and over 626,041 or 80.6 percent were reported to be economically active and 149,663 or 19.3 percent economically inactive (See Table 4.1a). The distribution of the economically active population by sex showed that among the male population aged ten years and over, 92.4 percent were economically active, while in the

Table 4.1a Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	776,704	100.0	626,041	80.6	149,663	19.3	1,000	0.1
Male	439,910	100.0	406,431	92.4	32,947	7.5	532	0.1
Female	336,794	100.0	219,610	65.2	116,716	34.7	468	0.1
Zone One								
Total	236,981	100.0	182,097	76.8	54,480	23.0	404	0.2
Male	134,085	100.0	119,309	89.0	14,590	10.9	186	0.1
Female	102,896	100.0	62,788	61.0	39,890	38.8	218	0.2
Zone Two								
Total	141,113	100.0	106,337	75.4	34,678	24.6	98	0.1
Male	79,021	100.0	73,830	93.4	5,138	6.5	53	0.1
Female	62,092	100.0	32,507	52.4	29,540	47.6	45	0.1
Zone Three								
Total	106,926	100.0	80,330	75.1	26,384	24.7	212	0.2
Male	58,425	100.0	53,271	91.2	5,007	8.6	147	0.3
Female	48,501	100.0	27,059	55.8	21,377	44.1	65	0.1
Zone Four								
Total	85,602	100.0	70,924	82.9	14,496	16.9	182	0.2
Male	48,247	100.0	45,684	94.7	2,463	5.1	100	0.2
Female	37,355	100.0	25,240	67.6	12,033	32.2	82	0.2
Zone Five								
Total	206,082	100.0	186,353	90.4	19,625	9.5	104	0.1
Male	120,132	100.0	114,337	95.2	5,749	4.8	46	0.0
Female	85,950	100.0	72,016	83.8	13,876	16.1	58	0.1

Table 4.1b Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Urban, Affar Region : 1996

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones								
Total	65,654	100.0	39,543	60.2	25,867	39.4	244	0.4
Male	33,954	100.0	26,384	77.7	7,421	21.9	149	0.4
Female	31,700	100.0	13,159	41.5	18,446	58.2	95	0.3
Zone One								
Total	33,787	100.0	18,792	55.6	14,853	44.0	142	0.4
Male	17,602	100.0	12,910	73.3	4,580	26.0	112	0.6
Female	16,185	100.0	5,882	36.3	10,273	63.5	30	0.2
Zone Two								
Total	3,178	100.0	3,178	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Male	1,564	100.0	1,564	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Female	1,614	100.0	1,614	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zone Three								
Total	27,467	100.0	16,730	60.9	10,635	38.7	102	0.4
Male	14,164	100.0	11,327	80.0	2,800	19.8	37	0.3
Female	13,303	100.0	5,403	40.6	7,835	58.9	65	0.5
Zone Four								
Total	1,222	100.0	843	69.0	379	31.0	0	0.0
Male	624	100.0	583	93.4	41	6.6	0	0.0
Female	598	100.0	260	43.5	338	56.5	0	0.0
Zone Five								
Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Male	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Female	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Table 4.1c Distribution of Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Sex, Activity Status and Zone, Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Zone and Sex	Total		Economically Active Population		Economically Inactive Population		Not Stated	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All Zones	711,050	100.0	586,498	82.5	123,796	17.4	756	0.1
Total	711,050	100.0	586,498	82.5	123,796	17.4	756	0.1
Male	405,956	100.0	380,047	93.6	25,526	6.3	383	0.1
Female	305,094	100.0	206,451	67.7	98,270	32.2	373	0.1
Zone One								
Total	203,194	100.0	163,305	80.4	39,627	19.5	262	0.1
Male	116,483	100.0	106,399	91.3	10,010	8.6	74	0.1
Female	86,711	100.0	56,906	65.6	29,617	34.2	188	0.2
Zone Two								
Total	137,935	100.0	103,159	74.8	34,678	25.1	98	0.1
Male	77,457	100.0	72,266	93.3	5,138	6.6	53	0.1
Female	60,478	100.0	30,893	51.1	29,540	48.8	45	0.1
Zone Three								
Total	79,459	100.0	63,600	80.0	15,749	19.8	110	0.1
Male	44,261	100.0	41,944	94.8	2,207	5.0	110	0.2
Female	35,198	100.0	21,656	61.5	13,542	38.5	0	0.0
Zone Four								
Total	84,380	100.0	70,081	83.1	14,117	16.7	182	0.2
Male	47,623	100.0	45,101	94.7	2,422	5.1	100	0.2
Female	36,757	100.0	24,980	68.0	11,695	31.8	82	0.2
Zone Five								
Total	206,082	100.0	186,353	90.4	19,625	9.5	104	0.1
Male	120,132	100.0	114,337	95.2	5,749	4.8	46	0.0
Female	85,950	100.0	72,016	83.8	13,876	16.1	58	0.1

case of females it was 65.2 percent. The percentage distribution of the economically active population by sex in the five zones showed the highest for both males (95.2 percent) and for females (83.8 percent) in Zone Five and the lowest for males in Zone One (89 percent) and for females in Zone Two (52.4 percent).

The tables also revealed that in all the five zones the percent economically active males were relatively higher than the females. This is true mainly because housewives are mostly engaged in activities that are not considered economic. It may be observed from the data that in the rural areas of Affar Region more active persons were reported compared to the inactive, for both males and females (See Table 4.1c). However, considering the urban part, the balance between the active and inactive females was reversed, where more inactive females were reported than the active (41.5 percent active against 58.2 percent inactive). This could happen because, unlike the rural areas, where the housewives are usually engaged in some form of agricultural activities during the year, in the urban areas, unless they have some type of regular job, most housewives stay at home and are mainly engaged in housework activities. Similar pattern as indicated above was observed in most of the zones. Among the zones the lowest percent active females and highest percent inactive females were observed in Zone One, 36.3 percent and 63.5 percent, respectively.

4.2.2 Economic Activity Rates

The extent of the participation of the population in economic activity is measured using the economic activity rate or economic participation rate. The economic activity rate or the participation rate is computed as the percentage of the economically active population over the total of the active plus the inactive population. Table 4.2 provides the economic activity rates by five years age group, sex, urban and rural residence. The activity rate for Affar Region was reported to be 80.7 percent, 60.5 percent and 82.6 percent, for total, urban and rural areas, respectively. The table also revealed that in all age groups, except in the age group 45-49 years, the activity rates for the rural areas were higher than the urban. Specifically in the age group 10-14 years the difference was much more wider, where the activity rate was 26.4 percent in urban areas and 78.9 percent in the rural areas. The major reason for such variation is that in the rural areas young children rather than going to school

Table 4.2 Economic Activity Rate* by Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region: 1996

Age Group and Sex	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural
All Ages			
Total	80.7	60.5	82.6
Male	92.5	78.1	93.7
Female	65.3	41.6	67.8
10-14			
Total	76.1	26.4	78.9
Male	80.9	27.9	83.4
Female	68.5	24.8	71.6
15-19			
Total	84.8	46.2	88.0
Male	93.0	55.4	95.4
Female	71.8	38.0	75.7
20-24			
Total	85.4	67.8	87.3
Male	97.8	90.6	98.3
Female	69.4	49.0	72.2
25-29			
Total	79.3	68.4	80.9
Male	97.8	93.3	98.5
Female	62.9	46.2	65.3
30-34			
Total	78.8	74.0	79.4
Male	99.1	100.0	99.0
Female	62.5	48.3	64.0
35-39			
Total	79.3	66.8	81.2
Male	99.2	96.2	99.8
Female	62.0	34.6	65.6
40-44			
Total	82.4	76.7	83.0
Male	99.0	95.1	99.4
Female	63.0	46.0	64.3
45-49			
Total	84.2	87.8	83.8
Male	99.1	96.1	99.5
Female	62.9	71.2	62.2
50-54			
Total	84.3	70.6	85.2
Male	99.4	94.5	99.6
Female	61.0	45.5	62.2
55-59			
Total	84.5	80.1	84.9
Male	99.1	89.4	100.0
Female	54.3	43.7	54.8
60-64			
Total	83.4	55.4	85.3
Male	94.4	54.9	96.6
Female	57.1	56.2	57.2
65+			
Total	69.3	51.8	70.3
Male	84.5	71.3	85.2
Female	32.8	19.6	33.8

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

at an early age, were usually engaged in farm activities such as herding cattle and helping parents in weeding and harvesting. On the other hand, in urban areas young children start schooling relatively at an early age and as a result the activity rate is lower.

The distribution of the economic activity rate by age for both males and females showed lower levels at young and old ages while at the middle ages the rate attains its highest level (refer to Figures 4.1a - 4.1c). The census result showed that the overall activity rate for females reach its peak at an early age (15-19 age group), compared to that of males (50-54 age group). In the rural areas the rate of participation drop gently at older ages because of high rate of engagement in farm activities by old people.

4.2.3 Employed and Unemployed Population

Among the economically active population of Affar Region, the employed and unemployed were reported to be 98.6 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively (See Table 4.3). Same proportion of employed and unemployed population were observed for males and females (98.6 percent employed and 1.4 percent unemployed each). The above pattern holds true in all the zones, except urban areas of Zone Two, Zone Four and Zone Five, that do not have unemployed population. However, in the urban and rural areas of Affar Region a difference in rate was observed, where a very small number of unemployed persons were reported in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (11.1 percent urban unemployed against 0.7 percent rural unemployed). Among the unemployed population, those without work experience or first time job seekers constituted the majority (65 percent), while the unemployed with work experience were reported to be 35 percent. This pattern holds true for all the zones that have urban population and hence unemployed persons.

4.3 Reasons for Being Economically Inactive

The distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for not being engaged in economic activity in the reference period showed homemakers to constitute the highest proportion (61.7 percent), followed by the too young to work (17.5 percent) and the students (9.5 percent), for total Affar Region (See Table 4.4). The corresponding distribution

Figure 4.1a: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Total Affar Region : 1996

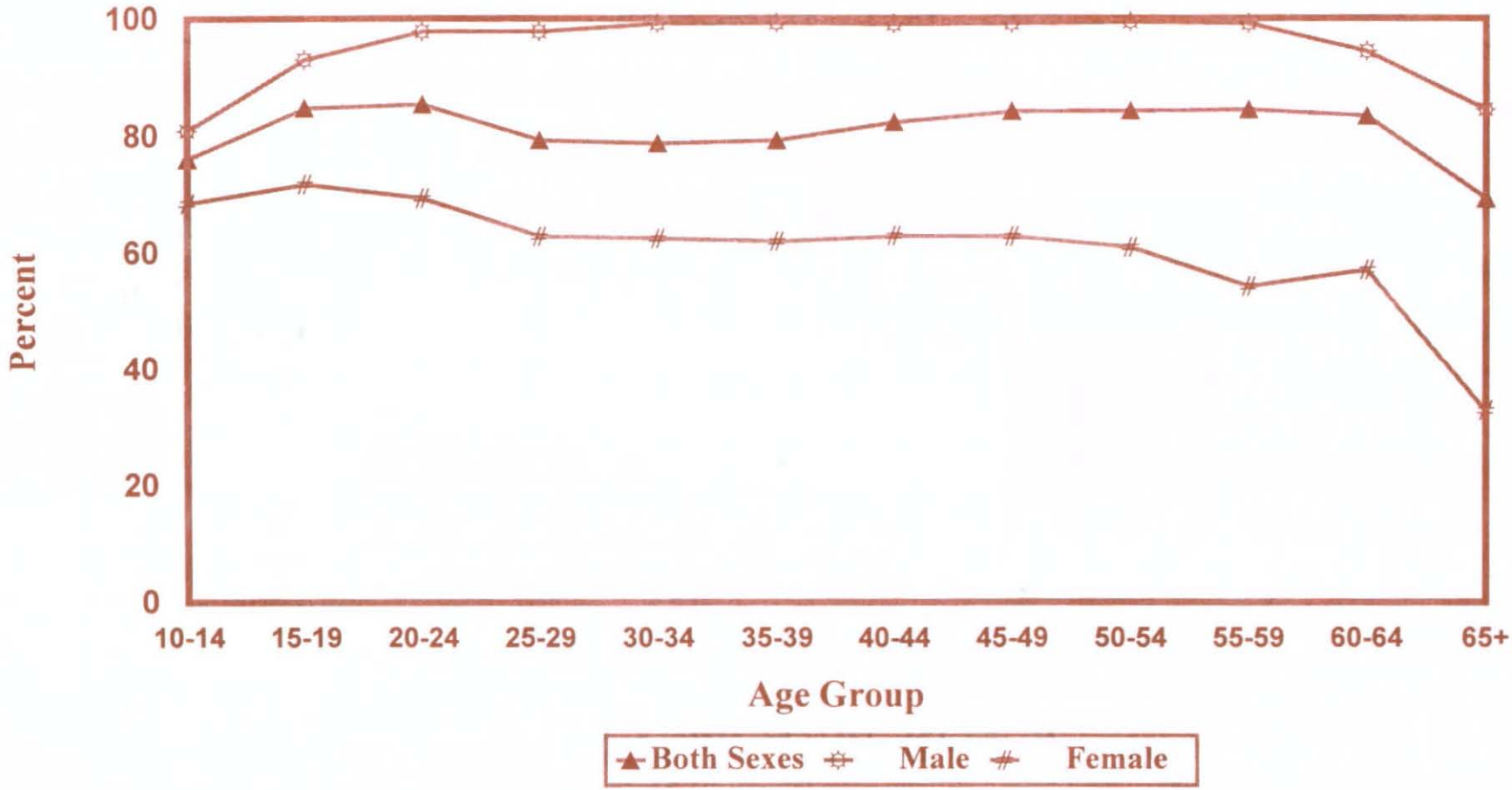


Figure 4.1b: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Urban Affar Region : 1996

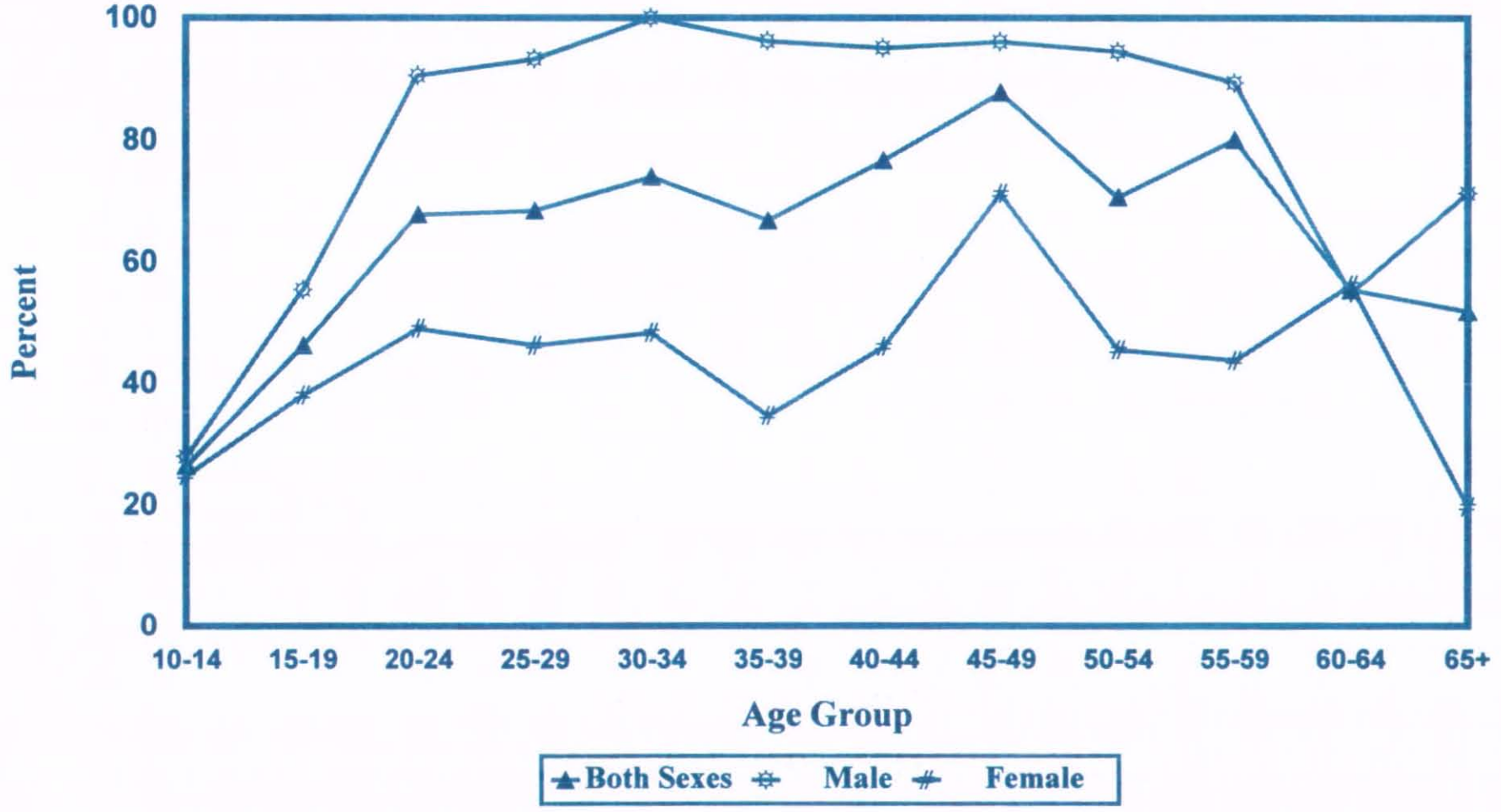


Figure 4.1c: Age Specific Activity Rate by Sex for Rural Affar Region : 1996

Table 4.3 Economically Active Popuplation by Sex, Zone, Whether Employed or Not,Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
			Affar Region		
Urban+Rural					
Total	626,041	617,370	8,671	3,036	5,635
	(100.0)	(98.6)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Male	406,431	400,818	5,613	1,860	3,753
	(100.0)	(98.6)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Female	219,610	216,552	3,058	1,176	1,882
	(100.0)	(98.6)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Urban					
Total	39,543	35,171	4,372	1,174	3,198
	(100.0)	(88.9)	(11.1)	(3.0)	(8.1)
Male	26,384	23,226	3,158	897	2,261
	(100.0)	(88.0)	(12.0)	(3.4)	(8.6)
Female	13,159	11,945	1,214	277	937
	(100.0)	(90.8)	(9.2)	(2.1)	(7.1)
Rural					
Total	586,498	582,199	4,299	1,862	2,437
	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Male	380,047	377,592	2,455	963	1,492
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Female	206,451	204,607	1,844	899	945
	(100.0)	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.5)
			Zone One		
Urban+Rural					
Total	182,097	178,263	3,834	749	3,085
	(100.0)	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.4)	(1.7)
Male	119,309	116,761	2,548	643	1,905
	(100.0)	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.5)	(1.6)
Female	62,788	61,502	1,286	106	1,180
	(100.0)	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.2)	(1.9)
Urban					
Total	18,792	16,259	2,533	749	1,784
	(100.0)	(86.5)	(13.5)	(4.0)	(9.5)
Male	12,910	11,082	1,828	643	1,185
	(100.0)	(85.8)	(14.2)	(5.0)	(9.2)
Female	5,882	5,177	705	106	599
	(100.0)	(88.0)	(12.0)	(1.8)	(10.2)
Rural					
Total	163,305	162,004	1,301	0	1,301
	(100.0)	(99.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Male	106,399	105,679	720	0	720
	(100.0)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)
Female	56,906	56,325	581	0	581
	(100.0)	(99.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)
			Zone Two		
Urban+Rural					
Total	106,337	105,481	856	370	486
	(100.0)	(99.2)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Male	73,830	73,394	436	47	389
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Female	32,507	32,087	420	323	97
	(100.0)	(98.7)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(0.3)
Urban					
Total	3,178	3,178	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	1,564	1,564	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	1,614	1,614	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural					
Total	103,159	102,303	856	370	486
	(100.0)	(99.2)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Male	72,266	71,830	436	47	389
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Female	30,893	30,473	420	323	97
	(100.0)	(98.6)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(0.3)

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed		
			Total	With Work Experience	Without Work Experience
			Zone Three		
Urban+Rural					
Total	80,330	77,494	2,836	1,356	1,480
	(100.0)	(96.5)	(3.5)	(1.7)	(1.8)
Male	53,271	51,350	1,921	779	1,142
	(100.0)	(96.4)	(3.6)	(1.5)	(2.1)
Female	27,059	26,144	915	577	338
	(100.0)	(96.6)	(3.4)	(2.1)	(1.2)
Urban					
Total	16,730	14,891	1,839	425	1,414
	(100.0)	(89.0)	(11.0)	(2.5)	(8.5)
Male	11,327	9,997	1,330	254	1,076
	(100.0)	(88.3)	(11.7)	(2.2)	(9.5)
Female	5,403	4,894	509	171	338
	(100.0)	(90.6)	(9.4)	(3.2)	(6.3)
Rural					
Total	63,600	62,603	997	931	66
	(100.0)	(98.4)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(0.1)
Male	41,944	41,353	591	525	66
	(100.0)	(98.6)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(0.2)
Female	21,656	21,250	406	406	0
	(100.0)	(98.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)
			Zone Four		
Urban+Rural					
Total	70,924	70,832	92	45	47
	(100.0)	(99.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Male	45,684	45,639	45	45	0
	(100.0)	(99.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Female	25,240	25,193	47	0	47
	(100.0)	(99.8)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Urban					
Total	843	843	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	583	583	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	260	260	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural					
Total	70,081	69,989	92	45	47
	(100.0)	(99.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Male	45,101	45,056	45	45	0
	(100.0)	(99.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Female	24,980	24,933	47	0	47
	(100.0)	(99.8)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)
			Zone Five		
Urban+Rural					
Total	186,353	185,300	1,053	516	537
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Male	114,337	113,674	663	346	317
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Female	72,016	71,626	390	170	220
	(100.0)	(99.5)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Urban					
Total	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural					
Total	186,353	185,300	1,053	516	537
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Male	114,337	113,674	663	346	317
	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Female	72,016	71,626	390	170	220
	(100.0)	(99.5)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)

Table 4.4 Distribution of Economically Inactive Persons by Sex, Reason for Not Working, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inacive Persons	Students	Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
					Affar Region			
Urban + Rural								
Total	149,663	14,198	92,329	3,547	26,185	8,409	363	4,632
	(100.0)	(9.5)	(61.7)	(2.4)	(17.5)	(5.6)	(0.2)	(3.1)
Male	32,947	8,727	2,598	1,521	15,196	2,884	0	2,021
	(100.0)	(26.5)	(7.9)	(4.6)	(46.1)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)
Female	116,716	5,471	89,731	2,026	10,989	5,525	363	2,611
	(100.0)	(4.7)	(76.9)	(1.7)	(9.4)	(4.7)	(0.3)	(2.2)
Urban								
Total	25,867	9,599	12,190	399	1,083	1,673	363	560
	(100.0)	(37.1)	(47.1)	(1.5)	(4.2)	(6.5)	(1.4)	(2.2)
Male	7,421	5,496	441	264	408	709	0	103
	(100.0)	(74.1)	(5.9)	(3.6)	(5.5)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(1.4)
Female	18,446	4,103	11,749	135	675	964	363	457
	(100.0)	(22.2)	(63.7)	(0.7)	(3.7)	(5.2)	(2.0)	(2.5)
Rural								
Total	123,796	4,599	80,139	3,148	25,102	6,736	0	4,072
	(100.0)	(3.7)	(64.7)	(2.5)	(20.3)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(3.3)
Male	25,526	3,231	2,157	1,257	14,788	2,175	0	1,918
	(100.0)	(12.7)	(8.5)	(4.9)	(57.9)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(7.5)
Female	98,270	1,368	77,982	1,891	10,314	4,561	0	2,154
	(100.0)	(1.4)	(79.4)	(1.9)	(10.5)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.2)
					Zone One			
Urban + Rural								
Total	54,480	7,656	29,723	1,438	9,897	3,077	272	2,417
	(100.0)	(14.1)	(54.6)	(2.6)	(18.2)	(5.6)	(0.5)	(4.4)
Male	14,590	4,416	1,190	643	5,912	1,111	0	1,318
	(100.0)	(30.3)	(8.2)	(4.4)	(40.5)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(9.0)
Female	39,890	3,240	28,533	795	3,985	1,966	272	1,099
	(100.0)	(8.1)	(71.5)	(2.0)	(10.0)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(2.8)
Urban								
Total	14,853	6,222	6,126	219	557	1,066	272	391
	(100.0)	(41.9)	(41.2)	(1.5)	(3.8)	(7.2)	(1.8)	(2.6)
Male	4,580	3,493	194	219	146	452	0	76
	(100.0)	(76.3)	(4.2)	(4.8)	(3.2)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)
Female	10,273	2,729	5,932	0	411	614	272	315
	(100.0)	(26.6)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(6.0)	(2.6)	(3.1)
Rural								
Total	39,627	1,434	23,597	1,219	9,340	2,011	0	2,026
	(100.0)	(3.6)	(59.5)	(3.1)	(23.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)
Male	10,010	923	996	424	5,766	659	0	1,242
	(100.0)	(9.2)	(10.0)	(4.2)	(57.6)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(12.4)
Female	29,617	511	22,601	795	3,574	1,352	0	784
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(76.3)	(2.7)	(12.1)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)
					Zone Two			
Urban + Rural								
Total	34,678	1,003	24,996	684	5,822	1,568	0	605
	(100.0)	(2.9)	(72.1)	(2.0)	(16.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)
Male	5,138	855	261	191	3,005	681	0	145
	(100.0)	(16.6)	(5.1)	(3.7)	(58.5)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)
Female	29,540	148	24,735	493	2,817	887	0	460
	(100.0)	(0.5)	(83.7)	(1.7)	(9.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)
Urban								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural								
Total	34,678	1,003	24,996	684	5,822	1,568	0	605
	(100.0)	(2.9)	(72.1)	(2.0)	(16.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)
Male	5,138	855	261	191	3,005	681	0	145
	(100.0)	(16.6)	(5.1)	(3.7)	(58.5)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)
Female	29,540	148	24,735	493	2,817	887	0	460
	(100.0)	(0.5)	(83.7)	(1.7)	(9.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Total Inacive Persons	Students	Makers	Disabled	Too Young	Pensioners	Prostitutes	Others
					Zone Three			
Urban + Rural								
Total	26,384	5,126	17,275	277	2,186	1,058	91	371
	(100.0)	(19.4)	(65.5)	(1.0)	(8.3)	(4.0)	(0.3)	(1.4)
Male	5,007	3,088	347	45	1,081	257	0	189
	(100.0)	(61.7)	(6.9)	(0.9)	(21.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(3.8)
Female	21,377	2,038	16,928	232	1,105	801	91	182
	(100.0)	(9.5)	(79.2)	(1.1)	(5.2)	(3.7)	(0.4)	(0.9)
Urban								
Total	10,635	3,377	5,782	180	457	590	91	158
	(100.0)	(31.8)	(54.4)	(1.7)	(4.3)	(5.5)	(0.9)	(1.5)
Male	2,800	2,003	247	45	221	257	0	27
	(100.0)	(71.5)	(8.8)	(1.6)	(7.9)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Female	7,835	1,374	5,535	135	236	333	91	131
	(100.0)	(17.5)	(70.6)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(4.3)	(1.2)	(1.7)
Rural								
Total	15,749	1,749	11,493	97	1,729	468	0	213
	(100.0)	(11.1)	(73.0)	(0.6)	(11.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)
Male	2,207	1,085	100	0	860	0	0	162
	(100.0)	(49.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)
Female	13,542	664	11,393	97	869	468	0	51
	(100.0)	(4.9)	(84.1)	(0.7)	(6.4)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.4)
					Zone Four			
Urban + Rural								
Total	14,496	165	10,154	321	2,526	957	0	373
	(100.0)	(1.1)	(70.0)	(2.2)	(17.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)
Male	2,463	120	507	175	1,337	286	0	38
	(100.0)	(4.9)	(20.6)	(7.1)	(54.3)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(1.5)
Female	12,033	45	9,647	146	1,189	671	0	335
	(100.0)	(0.4)	(80.2)	(1.2)	(9.9)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)
Urban								
Total	379	0	282	0	69	17	0	11
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(74.4)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(2.9)
Male	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	338	0	282	0	28	17	0	11
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(83.4)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)
Rural								
Total	14,117	165	9,872	321	2,457	940	0	362
	(100.0)	(1.2)	(69.9)	(2.3)	(17.4)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(2.6)
Male	2,422	120	507	175	1,296	286	0	38
	(100.0)	(5.0)	(20.9)	(7.2)	(53.5)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(1.6)
Female	11,695	45	9,365	146	1,161	654	0	324
	(100.0)	(0.4)	(80.1)	(1.2)	(9.9)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)
					Zone Five			
Urban + Rural								
Total	19,625	248	10,181	827	5,754	1,749	0	866
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(51.9)	(4.2)	(29.3)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(4.4)
Male	5,749	248	293	467	3,861	549	0	331
	(100.0)	(4.3)	(5.1)	(8.1)	(67.2)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(5.8)
Female	13,876	0	9,888	360	1,893	1,200	0	535
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(2.6)	(13.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(3.9)
Urban								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural								
Total	19,625	248	10,181	827	5,754	1,749	0	866
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(51.9)	(4.2)	(29.3)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(4.4)
Male	5,749	248	293	467	3,861	549	0	331
	(100.0)	(4.3)	(5.1)	(8.1)	(67.2)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(5.8)
Female	13,876	0	9,888	360	1,893	1,200	0	535
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(2.6)	(13.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(3.9)

for females revealed homemakers that constituted the highest (76.9 percent), followed by the too young to work (9.4 percent). While in the case of males, the too young to work took the largest (about 46 percent) share, and the students (26.5 percent) the second largest group, followed by the pensioners (8.8 percent). In the urban areas of Affar Region students constituted the highest proportion of the inactive population for males (74.1 percent) and homemakers for females (63.7 percent). Considering the rural part, about 58 percent of the inactive males were found to be too young to work, followed by students (12.7 percent). Whereas among the females, 79.4 percent of them were homemakers, followed by the too young to work (10.5 percent). In all the zones in the region, homemakers comprised the highest proportion among the female inactive persons and the too young to work group among the males.

Table 4.5a that refers to the distribution of the economically inactive persons by level of education revealed that about 61 percent of the students have completed grades 1-6. It was also reported that about 8 percent of the students were illiterate, even though, they have been attending school during the census. This happens because these students were attending school at the lower level of education, where they have not attained the ability to read and write to be considered literate. In the remaining categories of reasons for being inactive, that is, the disabled, the pensioners and the too young to work, the proportion illiterates were found to be dominant, about 96.6 percent, 97.2 percent and 97.1 percent illiterates, respectively. The corresponding figures for the homemakers and prostitutes were 94.3 percent and 60.9 percent, respectively. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas, however, the proportion illiterates were relatively lower in all the inactive categories of the urban areas compared to the rural areas (See Tables 4.5b - 4.5c).

4.4 Type of Activity

Employed persons were asked about the type of occupation, major product or industrial division of the establishment in which they were engaged during the reference period and the status of their employment in the main activity. These were also collected from unemployed persons who had previous work experience. The information collected from these persons referred to the job they held before they became unemployed. The

Table 4.5a Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	149,663	129,624	509	13,123	3,517	2,346	481	63	0
Male	32,947	24,193	321	5,692	1,425	1,057	196	63	0
Female	116,716	105,431	188	7,431	2,092	1,289	285	0	0
Students									
Total	14,198	1,082	215	8,597	2,477	1,598	196	33	0
Male	8,727	765	215	5,129	1,332	1,057	196	33	0
Female	5,471	317	0	3,468	1,145	541	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	92,329	87,059	137	3,141	954	723	285	30	0
Male	2,598	2,401	0	104	63	0	0	30	0
Female	89,731	84,658	137	3,037	891	723	285	0	0
Disabled									
Total	3,547	3,427	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1,521	1,437	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2,026	1,990	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	26,185	25,418	105	662	0	0	0	0	0
Male	15,196	14,970	54	172	0	0	0	0	0
Female	10,989	10,448	51	490	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	8,409	8,177	0	232	0	0	0	0	0
Male	2,884	2,755	0	129	0	0	0	0	0
Female	5,525	5,422	0	103	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitutes									
Total	363	221	0	111	31	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	363	221	0	111	31	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	4,632	4,240	52	260	55	25	0	0	0
Male	2,021	1,865	52	74	30	0	0	0	0
Female	2,611	2,375	0	186	25	25	0	0	0

Table 4.5b Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Urban, Affar Region : 1996

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	25,867	11,514	85	8,927	2,925	2,053	300	63	0
Male	7,421	1,635	0	3,490	1,306	867	60	63	0
Female	18,446	9,879	85	5,437	1,619	1,186	240	0	0
Students									
Total	9,599	344	0	5,695	2,111	1,356	60	33	0
Male	5,496	288	0	3,035	1,213	867	60	33	0
Female	4,103	56	0	2,660	898	489	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	12,190	8,122	85	2,313	728	672	240	30	0
Male	441	244	0	104	63	0	0	30	0
Female	11,749	7,878	85	2,209	665	672	240	0	0
Disabled									
Total	399	333	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
Male	264	234	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Female	135	99	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	1,083	683	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
Male	408	236	0	172	0	0	0	0	0
Female	675	447	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	1,673	1,441	0	232	0	0	0	0	0
Male	709	580	0	129	0	0	0	0	0
Female	964	861	0	103	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitutes									
Total	363	221	0	111	31	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	363	221	0	111	31	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	560	370	0	110	55	25	0	0	0
Male	103	53	0	20	30	0	0	0	0
Female	457	317	0	90	25	25	0	0	0

Table 4.5c Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Educational Attainment and Sex, Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Reason and Sex	Economically Inactive Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
All Persons									
Total	123,796	118,110	424	4,196	592	293	181	0	0
Male	25,526	22,558	321	2,202	119	190	136	0	0
Female	98,270	95,552	103	1,994	473	103	45	0	0
Students									
Total	4,599	738	215	2,902	366	242	136	0	0
Male	3,231	477	215	2,094	119	190	136	0	0
Female	1,368	261	0	808	247	52	0	0	0
Home makers									
Total	80,139	78,937	52	828	226	51	45	0	0
Male	2,157	2,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	77,982	76,780	52	828	226	51	45	0	0
Disabled									
Total	3,148	3,094	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1,257	1,203	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
Female	1,891	1,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too Young									
Total	25,102	24,735	105	262	0	0	0	0	0
Male	14,788	14,734	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	10,314	10,001	51	262	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners									
Total	6,736	6,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	2,175	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	4,561	4,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitutes									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
Total	4,072	3,870	52	150	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1,918	1,812	52	54	0	0	0	0	0
Female	2,154	2,058	0	96	0	0	0	0	0

information on type of activity was not collected from unemployed persons with no previous work experience. Therefore, analysis of the economically active population by occupation, major product or type of industry of their establishment and status in employment will be based on a number fewer than the total economically active persons by the number of the unemployed persons who never had any work experience.

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

4.4.1 Status in Employment

In Affar Region, about 62 percent of the economically active population were unpaid family workers and 29 percent were self-employed (See Table 4.6). The major contributors for the self employed category were males, while for the unpaid family workers were females, i.e, 35.5 percent and 76.4 percent, respectively. In the urban areas of the region, the self-employed category comprised the highest proportion of male and female employed population, i.e, 32.3 percent and 30.2 percent respectively. On the other hand, in the rural areas, the unpaid family workers comprised the highest proportion employed population for females and males, 80.2 percent and 57.8 percent, respectively. Comparatively a high proportion of government and private employees were reported, 26.3 percent and 18.1 percent, in the urban areas compared to the rural areas, 1.0 percent and 1.4 percent, in that order. The table also revealed that the proportion of employers and members of co-operatives were lower in urban and rural areas of the region. The general pattern described above for the total, urban and rural areas of Affar Region were reflected in most of the zones (See Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Employment Status, Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
					Affar Region				
Urban + Rural									
Total	620,406	13,904	180,132	15,384	15,026	3,037	387,087	28	5,808
	(100.0)	(2.2)	(29.0)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(0.5)	(62.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)
Male	402,678	11,359	143,026	12,151	10,824	1,605	220,730	28	2,955
	(100.0)	(2.8)	(35.5)	(3.0)	(2.7)	(0.4)	(54.8)	(0.0)	(0.7)
Female	217,728	2,545	37,106	3,233	4,202	1,432	166,357	0	2,853
	(100.0)	(1.2)	(17.0)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(0.7)	(76.4)	(0.0)	(1.3)
Urban									
Total	36,345	928	11,470	9,547	6,589	417	3,640	28	3,726
	(100.0)	(2.6)	(31.6)	(26.3)	(18.1)	(1.1)	(10.0)	(0.1)	(10.3)
Male	24,123	606	7,784	7,775	4,118	189	2,022	28	1,601
	(100.0)	(2.5)	(32.3)	(32.2)	(17.1)	(0.8)	(8.4)	(0.1)	(6.6)
Female	12,222	322	3,686	1,772	2,471	228	1,618	0	2,125
	(100.0)	(2.6)	(30.2)	(14.5)	(20.2)	(1.9)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(17.4)
Rural									
Total	584,061	12,976	168,662	5,837	8,437	2,620	383,447	0	2,082
	(100.0)	(2.2)	(28.9)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Male	378,555	10,753	135,242	4,376	6,706	1,416	218,708	0	1,354
	(100.0)	(2.8)	(35.7)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(0.4)	(57.8)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Female	205,506	2,223	33,420	1,461	1,731	1,204	164,739	0	728
	(100.0)	(1.1)	(16.3)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(80.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)
					Zone One				
Urban + Rural									
Total	179,012	6,833	55,699	7,278	4,805	197	102,679	0	1,521
	(100.0)	(3.8)	(31.1)	(4.1)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Male	117,404	5,588	44,855	5,337	3,222	0	57,452	0	950
	(100.0)	(4.8)	(38.2)	(4.5)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(48.9)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Female	61,608	1,245	10,844	1,941	1,583	197	45,227	0	571
	(100.0)	(2.0)	(17.6)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(73.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)
Urban									
Total	17,008	276	5,893	5,549	2,909	0	1,279	0	1,102
	(100.0)	(1.6)	(34.6)	(32.6)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)
Male	11,725	200	4,160	4,300	1,689	0	845	0	531
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(35.5)	(36.7)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(4.5)
Female	5,283	76	1,733	1,249	1,220	0	434	0	571
	(100.0)	(1.4)	(32.8)	(23.6)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(10.8)
Rural									
Total	162,004	6,557	49,806	1,729	1,896	197	101,400	0	419
	(100.0)	(4.0)	(30.7)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(62.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Male	105,679	5,388	40,695	1,037	1,533	0	56,607	0	419
	(100.0)	(5.1)	(38.5)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(53.6)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Female	56,325	1,169	9,111	692	363	197	44,793	0	0
	(100.0)	(2.1)	(16.2)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(79.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
					Zone Two				
Urban + Rural									
Total	105,851	1,645	29,889	591	1,204	58	70,596	0	1,868
	(100.0)	(1.6)	(28.2)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)
Male	73,441	1,235	26,219	591	1,095	0	43,704	0	597
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(35.7)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(59.5)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Female	32,410	410	3,670	0	109	58	26,892	0	1,271
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(83.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)
Urban									
Total	3,178	0	981	69	58	0	656	0	1,414
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(30.9)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(44.5)
Male	1,564	0	695	69	0	0	339	0	461
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(44.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(29.5)
Female	1,614	0	286	0	58	0	317	0	953
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(59.0)
Rural									
Total	102,673	1,645	28,908	522	1,146	58	69,940	0	454
	(100.0)	(1.6)	(28.2)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(68.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Male	71,877	1,235	25,524	522	1,095	0	43,365	0	136
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(35.5)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(60.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Female	30,796	410	3,384	0	51	58	26,575	0	318
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(86.3)	(0.0)	(1.0)

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Employer	Self Employed	Government Employee	Private Employee	Member of Co-operative	Unpaid Family Worker	Others	Not Stated
					Zone Three				
Urban + Rural									
Total	78,850	1,181	25,324	7,228	6,606	971	35,547	28	1,965
	(100.0)	(1.5)	(32.1)	(9.2)	(8.4)	(1.2)	(45.1)	(0.0)	(2.5)
Male	52,129	843	20,098	5,936	4,899	639	18,652	28	1,034
	(100.0)	(1.6)	(38.6)	(11.4)	(9.4)	(1.2)	(35.8)	(0.1)	(2.0)
Female	26,721	338	5,226	1,292	1,707	332	16,895	0	931
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(19.6)	(4.8)	(6.4)	(1.2)	(63.2)	(0.0)	(3.5)
Urban									
Total	15,316	593	4,095	3,888	3,564	417	1,543	28	1,188
	(100.0)	(3.9)	(26.7)	(25.4)	(23.3)	(2.7)	(10.1)	(0.2)	(7.8)
Male	10,251	359	2,614	3,365	2,383	189	704	28	609
	(100.0)	(3.5)	(25.5)	(32.8)	(23.2)	(1.8)	(6.9)	(0.3)	(5.9)
Female	5,065	234	1,481	523	1,181	228	839	0	579
	(100.0)	(4.6)	(29.2)	(10.3)	(23.3)	(4.5)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(11.4)
Rural									
Total	63,534	588	21,229	3,340	3,042	554	34,004	0	777
	(100.0)	(0.9)	(33.4)	(5.3)	(4.8)	(0.9)	(53.5)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Male	41,878	484	17,484	2,571	2,516	450	17,948	0	425
	(100.0)	(1.2)	(41.7)	(6.1)	(6.0)	(1.1)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Female	21,656	104	3,745	769	526	104	16,056	0	352
	(100.0)	(0.5)	(17.3)	(3.6)	(2.4)	(0.5)	(74.1)	(0.0)	(1.6)
					Zone Four				
Urban + Rural									
Total	70,877	2,438	23,457	81	932	47	43,900	0	22
	(100.0)	(3.4)	(33.1)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(61.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	45,684	2,036	17,666	81	848	47	25,006	0	0
	(100.0)	(4.5)	(38.7)	(0.2)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(54.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	25,193	402	5,791	0	84	0	18,894	0	22
	(100.0)	(1.6)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Urban									
Total	843	59	501	41	58	0	162	0	22
	(100.0)	(7.0)	(59.4)	(4.9)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(2.6)
Male	583	47	315	41	46	0	134	0	0
	(100.0)	(8.1)	(54.0)	(7.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	260	12	186	0	12	0	28	0	22
	(100.0)	(4.6)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(8.5)
Rural									
Total	70,034	2,379	22,956	40	874	47	43,738	0	0
	(100.0)	(3.4)	(32.8)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	45,101	1,989	17,351	40	802	47	24,872	0	0
	(100.0)	(4.4)	(38.5)	(0.1)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(55.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	24,933	390	5,605	0	72	0	18,866	0	0
	(100.0)	(1.6)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(75.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
					Zone Five				
Urban + Rural									
Total	185,816	1,807	45,763	206	1,479	1,764	134,365	0	432
	(100.0)	(1.0)	(24.6)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(72.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Male	114,020	1,657	34,188	206	760	919	75,916	0	374
	(100.0)	(1.5)	(30.0)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(66.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Female	71,796	150	11,575	0	719	845	58,449	0	58
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(81.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Urban									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural									
Total	185,816	1,807	45,763	206	1,479	1,764	134,365	0	432
	(100.0)	(1.0)	(24.6)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(72.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Male	114,020	1,657	34,188	206	760	919	75,916	0	374
	(100.0)	(1.5)	(30.0)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(66.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Female	71,796	150	11,575	0	719	845	58,449	0	58
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(81.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)

4.4.2 Type of Occupation

a) Occupational Distribution

As is well known, the country's rural economy is predominantly agrarian, where the majority (63.3 percent) of the economically active persons in the rural areas of the region were found to be skilled agricultural and fishery workers (See Table 4.7). This was reflected for the total region where about 61 percent of the economically active population were skilled agricultural workers. However, in the urban part the picture is different, where a significant number of the economically active persons were reported in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (27.2 percent) and those engaged in elementary occupations (24 percent). The pattern observed above was also true for males and females in both the urban and rural areas. In general the economically active persons who were engaged in the white collar occupations were considerably small, where a total of 1.0 percent were reported in legislators, senior officials and managers group, professionals group and technicians and clerks occupational group. The major contributor for this value is the urban sector that was reported to have about 12.3 percent of the active persons.

b) Occupation and Level of Education

Tables 4.8a - 4.8c present the distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and level of education for total, urban and rural population of Affar Region, respectively. About 94 percent of the economically active population of the region were found to be illiterate. Except in the white-collar occupations, the high level of illiteracy that prevailed among the economically active population of the region was also reflected in the other occupational groups. For example, the overwhelming majority of the skilled agricultural and fishery workers and those engaged in elementary occupations were illiterate, 97.1 percent and 96.6 percent, respectively. The corresponding figures for the service workers and shop and market sales workers group and crafts and related trade workers group were, 54.5 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
					Affar Rgion						
Urban + Rural											
Total	620,406	1,092	553	2,219	2,058	16,759	375,656	5,022	1,664	209,638	5,745
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(60.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(33.8)	(0.9)
Male	402,678	1,066	553	1,736	1,537	10,580	246,184	2,571	1,634	133,938	2,879
	(100.0)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(61.1)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(33.3)	(0.7)
Female	217,728	26	0	483	521	6,179	129,472	2,451	30	75,700	2,866
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(2.8)	(59.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(1.3)
Urban											
Total	36,345	629	456	1,823	1,572	9,895	5,716	2,562	1,101	8,714	3,877
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(5.0)	(4.3)	(27.2)	(15.7)	(7.0)	(3.0)	(24.0)	(10.7)
Male	24,123	603	456	1,340	1,097	5,590	4,450	1,799	1,071	5,993	1,724
	(100.0)	(2.5)	(1.9)	(5.6)	(4.5)	(23.2)	(18.4)	(7.5)	(4.4)	(24.8)	(7.1)
Female	12,222	26	0	483	475	4,305	1,266	763	30	2,721	2,153
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(3.9)	(35.2)	(10.4)	(6.2)	(0.2)	(22.3)	(17.6)
Rural											
Total	584,061	463	97	396	486	6,864	369,940	2,460	563	200,924	1,868
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(63.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(34.4)	(0.3)
Male	378,555	463	97	396	440	4,990	241,734	772	563	127,945	1,155
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(63.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(33.8)	(0.3)
Female	205,506	0	0	0	46	1,874	128,206	1,688	0	72,979	713
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(62.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(35.5)	(0.3)
					Zone One						
Urban + Rural											
Total	179,012	573	352	1,092	1,017	7,060	116,950	1,622	647	48,166	1,533
	(100.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(3.9)	(65.3)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(26.9)	(0.9)
Male	117,404	547	352	806	702	4,174	76,175	1,219	617	31,909	903
	(100.0)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(3.6)	(64.9)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(27.2)	(0.8)
Female	61,608	26	0	286	315	2,886	40,775	403	30	16,257	630
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(4.7)	(66.2)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(26.4)	(1.0)
Urban											
Total	17,008	435	352	1,018	1,017	5,528	2,219	1,147	582	3,441	1,269
	(100.0)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(32.5)	(13.0)	(6.7)	(3.4)	(20.2)	(7.5)
Male	11,725	409	352	732	702	3,361	1,824	942	552	2,152	699
	(100.0)	(3.5)	(3.0)	(6.2)	(6.0)	(28.7)	(15.6)	(8.0)	(4.7)	(18.4)	(6.0)
Female	5,283	26	0	286	315	2,167	395	205	30	1,289	570
	(100.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(6.0)	(41.0)	(7.5)	(3.9)	(0.6)	(24.4)	(10.8)
Rural											
Total	162,004	138	0	74	0	1,532	114,731	475	65	44,725	264
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(70.8)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.2)
Male	105,679	138	0	74	0	813	74,351	277	65	29,757	204
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(70.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(28.2)	(0.2)
Female	56,325	0	0	0	0	719	40,380	198	0	14,968	60
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(71.7)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(0.1)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
					Zone Two						
Urban + Rural											
Total	105,851	175	51	101	28	4,195	55,324	950	52	43,078	1,897
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(52.3)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(40.7)	(1.8)
Male	73,441	175	51	101	28	3,612	40,439	165	52	28,221	597
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(55.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(38.4)	(0.8)
Female	32,410	0	0	0	0	583	14,885	785	0	14,857	1,300
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(45.9)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(45.8)	(4.0)
Urban											
Total	3,178	21	0	0	28	275	1,076	126	0	209	1,443
	(100.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(8.7)	(33.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(45.4)
Male	1,564	21	0	0	28	106	754	69	0	125	461
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(6.8)	(48.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(29.5)
Female	1,614	0	0	0	0	169	322	57	0	84	982
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(20.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(60.8)
Rural											
Total	102,673	154	51	101	0	3,920	54,248	824	52	42,869	454
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(52.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(41.8)	(0.4)
Male	71,877	154	51	101	0	3,506	39,685	96	52	28,096	136
	(100.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(55.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(39.1)	(0.2)
Female	30,796	0	0	0	0	414	14,563	728	0	14,773	318
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(47.3)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(48.0)	(1.0)
					Zone Three						
Urban + Rural											
Total	78,850	229	91	939	1,013	4,621	36,694	2,300	965	30,111	1,887
	(100.0)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(5.9)	(46.5)	(2.9)	(1.2)	(38.2)	(2.4)
Male	52,129	229	91	742	807	2,371	25,982	1,099	965	18,830	1,013
	(100.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(4.5)	(49.8)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(36.1)	(1.9)
Female	26,721	0	0	197	206	2,250	10,712	1,201	0	11,281	874
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(8.4)	(40.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(42.2)	(3.3)
Urban											
Total	15,316	173	91	794	527	3,834	2,071	1,205	519	4,959	1,143
	(100.0)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(5.2)	(3.4)	(25.0)	(13.5)	(7.9)	(3.4)	(32.4)	(7.5)
Male	10,251	173	91	597	367	2,029	1,534	766	519	3,611	564
	(100.0)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(5.8)	(3.6)	(19.8)	(15.0)	(7.5)	(5.1)	(35.2)	(5.5)
Female	5,065	0	0	197	160	1,805	537	439	0	1,348	579
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.2)	(35.6)	(10.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(11.4)
Rural											
Total	63,534	56	0	145	486	787	34,623	1,095	446	25,152	744
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(54.5)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(39.6)	(1.2)
Male	41,878	56	0	145	440	342	24,448	333	446	15,219	449
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(58.4)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(36.3)	(1.1)
Female	21,656	0	0	0	46	445	10,175	762	0	9,933	295
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(2.1)	(47.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(45.9)	(1.4)

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
					Zone Four						
Urban + Rural											
Total	70,877	40	59	11	0	458	50,595	84	0	19,441	189
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(71.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(27.4)	(0.3)
Male	45,684	40	59	11	0	294	32,680	22	0	12,451	127
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.3)
Female	25,193	0	0	0	0	164	17,915	62	0	6,990	62
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(71.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(27.7)	(0.2)
Urban											
Total	843	0	13	11	0	258	350	84	0	105	22
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(41.5)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(2.6)
Male	583	0	13	11	0	94	338	22	0	105	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(58.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)
Female	260	0	0	0	0	164	12	62	0	0	22
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.1)	(4.6)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)
Rural											
Total	70,034	40	46	0	0	200	50,245	0	0	19,336	167
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(71.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(0.2)
Male	45,101	40	46	0	0	200	32,342	0	0	12,346	127
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(71.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.4)	(0.3)
Female	24,933	0	0	0	0	0	17,903	0	0	6,990	40
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(0.2)
					Zone Five						
Urban + Rural											
Total	185,816	75	0	76	0	425	116,093	66	0	68,842	239
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.0)	(0.1)
Male	114,020	75	0	76	0	129	70,908	66	0	42,527	239
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(62.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(37.3)	(0.2)
Female	71,796	0	0	0	0	296	45,185	0	0	26,315	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(62.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.7)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	185,816	75	0	76	0	425	116,093	66	0	68,842	239
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.0)	(0.1)
Male	114,020	75	0	76	0	129	70,908	66	0	42,527	239
	(100.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(62.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(37.3)	(0.2)
Female	71,796	0	0	0	0	296	45,185	0	0	26,315	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(62.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.7)	(0.0)

Table 4.8a Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by, Major Occupational Group,Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Education and sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	620,406	1,092	553	2,219	2,058	16,759	375,656	5,022	1,664	209,638	5,745
Male	402,678	1,066	553	1,736	1,537	10,580	246,184	2,571	1,634	133,938	2,879
Female	217,728	26	0	483	521	6,179	129,472	2,451	30	75,700	2,866
Illiterate											
Total	584,384	276	102	214	165	9,142	364,753	2,986	417	202,606	3,723
Male	373,602	276	102	114	165	5,343	236,208	767	417	128,611	1,599
Female	210,782	0	0	100	0	3,799	128,545	2,219	0	73,995	2,124
Non-Regular											
Total	4,626	32	13	87	0	163	3,081	243	45	924	38
Male	4,188	32	13	87	0	124	2,837	196	45	816	38
Female	438	0	0	0	0	39	244	47	0	108	0
Grades 1-6											
Total	18,902	125	51	378	440	4,720	6,461	921	438	4,303	1,065
Male	15,106	125	51	348	440	3,135	5,830	853	438	3,378	508
Female	3,796	0	0	30	0	1,585	631	68	0	925	557
Grades 7-8											
Total	4,113	83	0	87	145	1,572	645	356	139	799	287
Male	3,073	83	0	57	110	1,088	593	275	139	468	260
Female	1,040	0	0	30	35	484	52	81	0	331	27
Grades 9-11											
Total	3,354	79	27	339	404	684	559	210	311	493	248
Male	2,692	79	27	231	317	443	559	174	311	400	151
Female	662	0	0	108	87	241	0	36	0	93	97
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	4,043	352	238	969	844	330	58	199	314	381	358
Male	3,136	326	238	754	445	299	58	199	284	236	297
Female	907	26	0	215	399	31	0	0	30	145	61
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	594	105	122	145	60	0	0	107	0	29	26
Male	594	105	122	145	60	0	0	107	0	29	26
Female											
Not Stated											
Total	390	40	0	0	0	148	99	0	0	103	0
Male	287	40	0	0	0	148	99	0	0	0	0
Female	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0

Table 4.8b Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by Major Occupational Group, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Affar Region : 1996

Education and sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	36,345	629	456	1,823	1,572	9,895	5,716	2,562	1,101	8,714	3,877
Male	24,123	603	456	1,340	1,097	5,590	4,450	1,799	1,071	5,993	1,724
Female	12,222	26	0	483	475	4,305	1,266	763	30	2,721	2,153
Illiterate											
Total	17,234	27	56	214	66	4,153	4,171	1,093	146	5,297	2,011
Male	9,812	27	56	114	66	1,831	3,066	468	146	3,485	553
Female	7,422	0	0	100	0	2,322	1,105	625	0	1,812	1,458
Non-Regular											
Total	752	32	13	87	0	39	150	140	45	208	38
Male	658	32	13	87	0	0	150	140	45	153	38
Female	94	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	55	0
Grades 1-6											
Total	8,578	53	0	147	206	3,436	916	604	198	1,953	1,065
Male	6,117	53	0	117	206	2,196	755	536	198	1,548	508
Female	2,461	0	0	30	0	1,240	161	68	0	405	557
Grades 7-8											
Total	2,813	31	0	87	91	1,324	188	255	139	520	178
Male	1,985	31	0	57	56	892	188	221	139	250	151
Female	828	0	0	30	35	432	0	34	0	270	27
Grades 9-11											
Total	2,671	29	27	339	351	583	233	210	259	439	201
Male	2,056	29	27	231	264	342	233	174	259	346	151
Female	615	0	0	108	87	241	0	36	0	93	50
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	3,719	352	238	804	798	330	58	199	314	268	358
Male	2,917	326	238	589	445	299	58	199	284	182	297
Female	802	26	0	215	353	31	0	0	30	86	61
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	548	105	122	145	60	0	0	61	0	29	26
Male	548	105	122	145	60	0	0	61	0	29	26
Female											
Not Stated											
Total	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Male	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.8c Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by, Major Occupational Group,Educational Attainment, and Sex, Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Education and sex	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	584,061	463	97	396	486	6,864	369,940	2,460	563	200,924	1,868
Male	378,555	463	97	396	440	4,990	241,734	772	563	127,945	1,155
Female	205,506	0	0	0	46	1,874	128,206	1,688	0	72,979	713
Illiterate											
Total	567,150	249	46	0	99	4,989	360,582	1,893	271	197,309	1,712
Male	363,790	249	46	0	99	3,512	233,142	299	271	125,126	1,046
Female	203,360	0	0	0	0	1,477	127,440	1,594	0	72,183	666
Non-Regular											
Total	3,874	0	0	0	0	124	2,931	103	0	716	0
Male	3,530	0	0	0	0	124	2,687	56	0	663	0
Female	344	0	0	0	0	0	244	47	0	53	0
Grades 1-6											
Total	10,324	72	51	231	234	1,284	5,545	317	240	2,350	0
Male	8,989	72	51	231	234	939	5,075	317	240	1,830	0
Female	1,335	0	0	0	0	345	470	0	0	520	0
Grades 7-8											
Total	1,300	52	0	0	54	248	457	101	0	279	109
Male	1,088	52	0	0	54	196	405	54	0	218	109
Female	212	0	0	0	0	52	52	47	0	61	0
Grades 9-11											
Total	683	50	0	0	53	101	326	0	52	54	47
Male	636	50	0	0	53	101	326	0	52	54	0
Female	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Grade 12 Completed											
Total	324	0	0	165	46	0	0	0	0	113	0
Male	219	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
Female	105	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	59	0
Beyond Grade 12											
Total	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Male	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Female											
Not Stated											
Total	360	40	0	0	0	118	99	0	0	103	0
Male	257	40	0	0	0	118	99	0	0	0	0
Female	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0

On the other hand, a significant number of persons who have completed at least grade twelve were reported in the legislators, senior officials and managers group (41.8 percent), professionals group (65.1 percent), technicians and associate professionals group (50.2 percent) and clerks group (43.9 percent). Similarly, a sizable number of persons with elementary education, that is, those who completed grades 1-6 were observed in the service workers and shop and market sales workers group (28.2 percent), crafts and related trades workers group (18.3 percent) and in plant and machine operators and assemblers group (26.3 percent). In general, an insignificant number of persons who have education above elementary level were reported in the last five occupational groups as reported in Table 4.8a. Similar distribution patterns as indicated above were observed in the urban and rural areas of the region (See Tables 4.8b - 4.8c). The illiterates indicated under the legislators, senior officials and managers group seems inflated because of the inclusion of heads of kebeles or community organizers in the major group that will add to the number of illiterate.

4.4.3 Type of Industry

a) Industrial Distribution

About 98 percent of the economically active population of the rural Affar Region were engaged in the agricultural sector. As was indicated in the discussion on occupational distribution section above, here also agriculture is the major sector that absorbed the rural population (See Table 4.9). This is universal in the rural part of the region where in all the rural areas of the zones, above 93 percent of the rural work force was engaged in agriculture. However, in the urban areas other than agriculture, a sizeable number of males were observed to be engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (20.5 percent) and in public administration and defence (14.4 percent) industrial divisions. Similarly, in the case of females a significant number of them were found in hotels and restaurants (20.9 percent) and in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (18.5 percent) industrial divisions. In Zone One and Zone Three a significant proportion of the economically active population were reported to be engaged in the agricultural division, wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods division and public administration and defence, compulsory social security industrial

Table 4.9 Distribution of Economically Active Population Aged Ten Years and Over by, Major Industrial Divisions, Sex, Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Economically Active Population						Affar Region				
	No.	620,406	402,678	217,728	36,345	24,123	12,222	584,061	378,555	205,506
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	580,066	377,344	202,722	10,625	8,151	2,474	569,441	369,193	200,248
	%	(93.5)	(93.7)	(93.1)	(29.2)	(33.8)	(20.2)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(97.4)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	244	244	0	69	69	0	175	175	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	2,322	1,018	1,304	926	586	340	1,396	432	964
	%	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	550	550	0	496	496	0	54	54	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	1,548	1,519	29	1,363	1,334	29	185	185	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(5.5)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	13,831	9,416	4,415	7,207	4,949	2,258	6,624	4,467	2,157
	%	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(19.8)	(20.5)	(18.5)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.0)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	4,408	1,059	3,349	3,290	740	2,550	1,118	319	799
	%	(0.7)	(0.3)	(1.5)	(9.1)	(3.1)	(20.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	1,568	1,282	286	1,438	1,211	227	130	71	59
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	88	88	0	88	88	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	5,584	4,603	981	4,398	3,476	922	1,186	1,127	59
	%	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(12.1)	(14.4)	(7.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	1,189	974	215	848	686	162	341	288	53
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	2,079	1,619	460	489	422	67	1,590	1,197	393
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	1,356	255	1,101	1,295	255	1,040	61	0	61
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(3.6)	(1.1)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	5,573	2,707	2,866	3,813	1,660	2,153	1,760	1,047	713
	%	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(10.5)	(6.9)	(17.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					Zone One					
Economically Active Population										
	No.	179,012	117,404	61,608	17,008	11,725	5,283	162,004	105,679	56,325
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	163,005	106,913	56,092	3,678	3,009	669	159,327	103,904	55,423
	%	(91.1)	(91.1)	(91.0)	(21.6)	(25.7)	(12.7)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(98.4)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	131	131	0	0	0	0	131	131	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	520	441	79	317	238	79	203	203	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	308	308	0	308	308	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	955	926	29	822	793	29	133	133	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(6.8)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	5,088	3,717	1,371	4,305	3,173	1,132	783	544	239
	%	(2.8)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(25.3)	(27.1)	(21.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	2,344	562	1,782	1,530	290	1,240	814	272	542
	%	(1.3)	(0.5)	(2.9)	(9.0)	(2.5)	(23.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(1.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	755	698	57	684	627	57	71	71	0
	%	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(4.0)	(5.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	61	61	0	61	61	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	2,356	1,791	565	2,284	1,719	565	72	72	0
	%	(1.3)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(13.4)	(14.7)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	719	557	162	574	412	162	145	145	0
	%	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(3.4)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	354	321	33	354	321	33	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	883	75	808	822	75	747	61	0	61
	%	(0.5)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(4.8)	(0.6)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	1,533	903	630	1,269	699	570	264	204	60
	%	(0.9)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(7.5)	(6.0)	(10.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					Zone Two					
Economically Active Population										
	No.	105,851	73,441	32,410	3,178	1,564	1,614	102,673	71,877	30,796
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	97,515	68,468	29,047	1,190	842	348	96,325	67,626	28,699
	%	(92.1)	(93.2)	(89.6)	(37.4)	(53.8)	(21.6)	(93.8)	(94.1)	(93.2)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	81	81	0	37	37	0	44	44	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	402	49	353	49	49	0	353	0	353
	%	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	72	72	0	20	20	0	52	52	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	4,641	3,346	1,295	170	106	64	4,471	3,240	1,231
	%	(4.4)	(4.6)	(4.0)	(5.3)	(6.8)	(4.0)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(4.0)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	261	47	214	162	0	162	99	47	52
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	574	574	0	49	49	0	525	525	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	52	52	0	0	0	0	52	52	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	298	155	143	0	0	0	298	155	143
	%	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	58	0	58	58	0	58	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	1,897	597	1,300	1,443	461	982	454	136	318
	%	(1.8)	(0.8)	(4.0)	(45.4)	(29.5)	(60.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.0)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					Zone Three					
Economically Active Population										
	No.	78,850	52,129	26,721	15,316	10,251	5,065	63,534	41,878	21,656
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	65,968	44,540	21,428	5,348	3,903	1,445	60,620	40,637	19,983
	%	(83.7)	(85.4)	(80.2)	(34.9)	(38.1)	(28.5)	(95.4)	(97.0)	(92.3)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	32	32	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	1,215	405	810	487	288	199	728	117	611
	%	(1.5)	(0.8)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(2.8)	(3.9)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(2.8)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	242	242	0	188	188	0	54	54	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	510	510	0	510	510	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	3,432	2,003	1,429	2,645	1,607	1,038	787	396	391
	%	(4.4)	(3.8)	(5.3)	(17.3)	(15.7)	(20.5)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.8)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	1,649	436	1,213	1,444	436	1,008	205	0	205
	%	(2.1)	(0.8)	(4.5)	(9.4)	(4.3)	(19.9)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.9)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	813	584	229	754	584	170	59	0	59
	%	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(4.9)	(5.7)	(3.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Financial Inter-mediation										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	27	27	0	27	27	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	2,325	1,909	416	2,024	1,667	357	301	242	59
	%	(2.9)	(3.7)	(1.6)	(13.2)	(16.3)	(7.0)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	418	365	53	274	274	0	144	91	53
	%	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	135	101	34	135	101	34	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	369	134	235	369	134	235	0	0	0
	%	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(2.4)	(1.3)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	1,715	841	874	1,079	500	579	636	341	295
	%	(2.2)	(1.6)	(3.3)	(7.0)	(4.9)	(11.4)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.4)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
					Zone Four					
Economically Active Population										
	No.	70,877	45,684	25,193	843	583	260	70,034	45,101	24,933
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	69,990	45,085	24,905	409	397	12	69,581	44,688	24,893
	%	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.9)	(48.5)	(68.1)	(4.6)	(99.4)	(99.1)	(99.8)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	119	57	62	73	11	62	46	46	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(8.7)	(1.9)	(23.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	11	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	245	221	24	87	63	24	158	158	0
	%	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(10.3)	(10.8)	(9.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	154	14	140	154	14	140	0	0	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(18.3)	(2.4)	(53.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	123	123	0	41	41	0	82	82	0
	%	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	46	46	0	46	46	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	189	127	62	22	0	22	167	127	40
	%	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Division		Urban+Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
						Zone Five				
Economically Active Population										
	No.	185,816	114,020	71,796	0	0	0	185,816	114,020	71,796
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)				(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and fishing										
	No.	183,588	112,338	71,250	0	0	0	183,588	112,338	71,250
	%	(98.8)	(98.5)	(99.2)				(98.8)	(98.5)	(99.2)
Mining and Quarrying										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manufacturing										
	No.	66	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Elecricity, Gas and Water Supply										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Construction										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods										
	No.	425	129	296	0	0	0	425	129	296
	%	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)				(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Hotels and Resturants										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Transport, Storage & Communication										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Financial Inter-mediation										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security										
	No.	206	206	0	0	0	0	206	206	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)				(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Education Health and Social Work										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities										
	No.	1,292	1,042	250	0	0	0	1,292	1,042	250
	%	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.3)				(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.3)
Private Households with Employed Persons										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies										
	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Not Stated										
	No.	239	239	0	0	0	0	239	239	0
	%	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)				(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)

division (See Table 4.9). No systematic distribution pattern was observed in the distribution of females by industrial division in the different zones.

b) Industry and Level of Education

Tables 4.10a, 4.10b and 4.10c present the distribution of the economically active population by major industrial division and level of education for the total region, urban and rural areas, respectively. Table 4.10a revealed that the majority (about 94 percent) of the economically active population of the region were illiterate. The corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas were 47.4 percent and 97.1 percent, respectively (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). As was the case in the occupation section above, here also virtually the same phenomena was reflected in each of the industrial divisions. Thus, among the economically active population engaged in the agricultural sector 97.1 percent and 97.7 percent, were found to be illiterate, for total and rural Affar Region, respectively. For the total region, besides agriculture, a significant proportion of the active persons engaged in manufacturing (68.9 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (59.5 percent), hotels and restaurants (51.8 percent) and other social, cultural, personal and household activities (90.8 percent) industrial divisions were reported to be illiterate (See Table 4.10a). On the other hand, a higher proportion of literate active persons that have completed at least grade twelve were reported in education, health and social work (52.1 percent), public administration and defence, compulsory social security (33.6 percent) and in real estate, renting and business activities (36.4 percent) industrial divisions.

In the urban areas of the region, due to relatively a higher literacy level compared to the rural areas, the percent illiterates were observed to be much lower in the various industrial divisions (See Tables 4.10b and 4.10c). The data in the urban areas also revealed a higher percent of literate economically active persons that have completed elementary education and in higher level of education for selected industrial divisions (See Table 4.10b). On the contrary, in the rural areas, the majority of the economically active persons in the different industrial divisions were found to be illiterate (See Table 4.10c).

Table 4.10a **Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996**

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Population									
Total	620,406	584,384	4,626	18,902	4,113	3,354	4,043	594	390
Male	402,678	373,602	4,188	15,106	3,073	2,692	3,136	594	287
Female	217,728	210,782	438	3,796	1,040	662	907	0	103
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	580,066	563,079	3,945	10,069	1,140	1,017	434	180	202
Male	377,344	362,284	3,622	8,856	1,021	924	358	180	99
Female	202,722	200,795	323	1,213	119	93	76	0	103
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	244	101	0	143	0	0	0	0	0
Male	244	101	0	143	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	2,322	1,601	134	387	78	0	122	0	0
Male	1,018	442	87	320	78	0	91	0	0
Female	1,304	1,159	47	67	0	0	31	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	550	110	70	156	0	59	96	59	0
Male	550	110	70	156	0	59	96	59	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	1,548	512	70	473	233	112	148	0	0
Male	1,519	483	70	473	233	112	148	0	0
Female	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	13,831	8,234	67	3,323	1,281	574	275	0	77
Male	9,416	4,802	67	2,740	1,004	451	275	0	77
Female	4,415	3,432	0	583	277	123	0	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	4,408	2,285	96	1,277	483	209	58	0	0
Male	1,059	473	57	274	170	27	58	0	0
Female	3,349	1,812	39	1,003	313	182	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	1,568	733	0	391	29	155	230	30	0
Male	1,282	474	0	391	29	155	203	30	0
Female	286	259	0	0	0	0	27	0	0

Table 4.10a (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	88	29	0	0	0	27	32	0	0
Male	88	29	0	0	0	27	32	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	5,584	1,307	90	1,155	341	773	1,699	179	40
Male	4,603	1,132	90	1,127	246	656	1,133	179	40
Female	981	175	0	28	95	117	566	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	1,189	165	87	82	55	110	499	120	71
Male	974	86	87	52	55	88	415	120	71
Female	215	79	0	30	0	22	84	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	2,079	1,888	0	101	31	29	30	0	0
Male	1,619	1,462	0	67	31	29	30	0	0
Female	460	426	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	1,356	671	29	312	209	73	62	0	0
Male	255	179	0	31	0	45	0	0	0
Female	1,101	492	29	281	209	28	62	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	5,573	3,669	38	1,033	233	216	358	26	0
Male	2,707	1,545	38	476	206	119	297	26	0
Female	2,866	2,124	0	557	27	97	61	0	0

Table 4.10b Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Urban, Affar Region : 1996

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Population									
Total	36,345	17,234	752	8,578	2,813	2,671	3,719	548	30
Male	24,123	9,812	658	6,117	1,985	2,056	2,917	548	30
Female	12,222	7,422	94	2,461	828	615	802	0	0
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	10,625	6,993	298	1,871	411	584	334	134	0
Male	8,151	4,958	272	1,648	344	491	304	134	0
Female	2,474	2,035	26	223	67	93	30	0	0
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	69	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
Male	69	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	926	445	31	250	78	0	122	0	0
Male	586	203	31	183	78	0	91	0	0
Female	340	242	0	67	0	0	31	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	496	56	70	156	0	59	96	59	0
Male	496	56	70	156	0	59	96	59	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	1,363	450	70	350	233	112	148	0	0
Male	1,334	421	70	350	233	112	148	0	0
Female	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	7,207	2,909	0	2,465	1,055	473	275	0	30
Male	4,949	1,480	0	1,984	830	350	275	0	30
Female	2,258	1,429	0	481	225	123	0	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	3,290	1,637	39	987	360	209	58	0	0
Male	740	334	0	227	94	27	58	0	0
Female	2,550	1,303	39	760	266	182	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	1,438	603	0	391	29	155	230	30	0
Male	1,211	403	0	391	29	155	203	30	0
Female	227	200	0	0	0	0	27	0	0

Table 4.10b (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	88	29	0	0	0	27	32	0	0
Male	88	29	0	0	0	27	32	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	4,398	1,020	90	563	235	671	1,640	179	0
Male	3,476	845	90	535	140	554	1,133	179	0
Female	922	175	0	28	95	117	507	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	848	112	87	30	55	110	334	120	0
Male	686	86	87	0	55	88	250	120	0
Female	162	26	0	30	0	22	84	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	489	298	0	101	31	29	30	0	0
Male	422	265	0	67	31	29	30	0	0
Female	67	33	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	1,295	671	29	312	148	73	62	0	0
Male	255	179	0	31	0	45	0	0	0
Female	1,040	492	29	281	148	28	62	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	3,813	2,011	38	1,033	178	169	358	26	0
Male	1,660	553	38	476	151	119	297	26	0
Female	2153	1458	0	557	27	50	61	0	0

Table 4.10c Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Division, Educational Attainment, and Sex, Affar region Rural: 1996

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Economically Active Population									
Population									
Total	584,061	567,150	3,874	10,324	1,300	683	324	46	360
Male	378,555	363,790	3,530	8,989	1,088	636	219	46	257
Female	205,506	203,360	344	1,335	212	47	105	0	103
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing									
Total	569,441	556,086	3,647	8,198	729	433	100	46	202
Male	369,193	357,326	3,350	7,208	677	433	54	46	99
Female	200,248	198,760	297	990	52	0	46	0	103
Mining and Quarrying									
Total	175	101	0	74	0	0	0	0	0
Male	175	101	0	74	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing									
Total	1,396	1,156	103	137	0	0	0	0	0
Male	432	239	56	137	0	0	0	0	0
Female	964	917	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply									
Total	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction									
Total	185	62	0	123	0	0	0	0	0
Male	185	62	0	123	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods									
Total	6,624	5,325	67	858	226	101	0	0	47
Male	4,467	3,322	67	756	174	101	0	0	47
Female	2,157	2,003	0	102	52	0	0	0	0
Hotels and Restaurants									
Total	1,118	648	57	290	123	0	0	0	0
Male	319	139	57	47	76	0	0	0	0
Female	799	509	0	243	47	0	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication									
Total	130	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	71	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.10c (Cont'd)

Industrial Divisions and Sex	Economically Active Population	Educational Attainment							
		Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security									
Total	1,186	287	0	592	106	102	59	0	40
Male	1,127	287	0	592	106	102	0	0	40
Female	59	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0
Education Health and Social Work									
Total	341	53	0	52	0	0	165	0	71
Male	288	0	0	52	0	0	165	0	71
Female	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities									
Total	1,590	1,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1,197	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	393	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Households With Employed Persons									
Total	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies									
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated									
Total	1,760	1,658	0	0	55	47	0	0	0
Male	1,047	992	0	0	55	0	0	0	0
Female	713	666	0	0	0	47	0	0	0

c) Occupation by Industrial Division

The distribution of the economically active population by major occupation and industry is presented in Tables 4.11a, 4.11b and 4.11c for total, urban and rural Affar Region, respectively. The majority of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods division and in hotels and restaurants division were reported to be service workers and shop and market sales workers, 87.5 percent and 87.3 percent, respectively (See Table 4.11a). The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 93 percent and 84.4 percent and for the rural part 81.6 percent and 95.8 percent, in that order. In the agricultural sector the majority were agricultural workers 53.2 percent and 64.7 percent for the urban and rural areas, respectively (See Tables 4.11b - 4.11c).

In almost all the industrial divisions a sizeable number of persons engaged in elementary occupations were reported. On the contrary, a small percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers and professionals were observed in the majority of the industrial divisions. There is no much difference in the distribution pattern of occupation by industry between urban and rural areas, except that in the urban areas compared to the rural, more persons that were engaged in the white-collar occupations were observed in selected industrial divisions. Moreover in the rural areas, there were some industrial divisions that were non-existent or with insignificant employed persons. These industrial divisions include the financial-inter-mediation division, real estate, renting and business activities and the extra-territorial organizations and bodies divisions.

4.5 Unemployment

The magnitude or extent of unemployment is measured using the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is computed as the percentage of the unemployed population over the economically active population. The total unemployment rate of Affar Region was found to be 1.4 percent for each of the sexes (See Table 4.12). For urban Affar Region the rate was high, 11.1 percent, 12 percent and 9.2 percent, for both sexes, males and females, respectively. However, in the rural areas the rates were relatively low, 0.7 percent for both sexes and males each and 0.9 percent for females.

Table 4.11a Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Total	620,406	1,092	553	2,219	2,058	16,759	375,656	5,022	1,664	209,638	5745
Male	402,678	1,066	553	1,736	1,537	10,580	246,184	2,571	1,634	133,938	2879
Female	217,728	26	0	483	521	6,179	129,472	2,451	30	75,700	2866
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	580,066	247	0	145	641	59	374,055	572	827	203,520	0
Male	377,344	247	0	112	567	0	244,924	334	797	130,363	0
Female	202,722	0	0	33	74	59	129,131	238	30	73,157	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	244	0	0	0	32	0	0	44	0	168	0
Male	244	0	0	0	32	0	0	44	0	168	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	2,322	0	46	32	0	96	0	1,933	32	183	0
Male	1,018	0	46	32	0	31	0	694	32	183	0
Female	1,304	0	0	0	0	65	0	1,239	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	550	0	0	0	59	0	0	175	152	164	0
Male	550	0	0	0	59	0	0	175	152	164	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	1,548	0	0	20	87	0	0	683	86	672	0
Male	1,519	0	0	20	87	0	0	683	86	643	0
Female	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	13,831	0	30	0	0	12,102	0	916	0	751	32
Male	9,416	0	30	0	0	8,970	0	353	0	31	32
Female	4,415	0	0	0	0	3,132	0	563	0	720	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	4,408	0	0	0	28	3,847	0	421	0	112	0
Male	1,059	0	0	0	0	987	0	45	0	27	0
Female	3,349	0	0	0	28	2,860	0	376	0	85	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	1,568	0	0	0	59	57	0	0	199	1,253	0
Male	1,282	0	0	0	59	27	0	0	199	997	0
Female	286	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	256	0

Table 4.11a (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	88	0	32	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Male	88	0	32	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	5,584	758	300	1,268	1,037	494	63	160	303	1,061	140
Male	4,603	758	300	900	677	494	63	160	303	808	140
Female	981	0	0	368	360	0	0	0	0	253	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	1,189	26	145	671	84	71	0	27	0	165	0
Male	974	0	145	589	56	71	0	27	0	86	0
Female	215	26	0	82	28	0	0	0	0	79	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	2,079	61	0	83	0	0	1,538	0	33	364	0
Male	1,619	61	0	83	0	0	1,197	0	33	245	0
Female	460	0	0	0	0	0	341	0	0	119	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	1,356	0	0	0	31	33	0	35	32	1,225	0
Male	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	223	0
Female	1,101	0	0	0	31	33	0	35	0	1,002	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	5,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,573
Male	2,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,707
Female	2,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,866

Table 4.11b Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Urban, Affar Region :1996

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Population											
Total	36,345	629	456	1,823	1,572	9,895	5,716	2,562	1,101	8,714	3,877
Male	24,123	603	456	1,340	1,097	5,590	4,450	1,799	1,071	5,993	1,724
Female	12,222	26	0	483	475	4,305	1,266	763	30	2,721	2,153
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	10,625	125	0	91	222	0	5,653	172	383	3,979	0
Male	8,151	125	0	58	194	0	4,387	172	353	2,862	0
Female	2,474	0	0	33	28	0	1,266	0	30	1,117	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	69	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	37	0
Male	69	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	37	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	926	0	0	32	0	96	0	583	32	183	0
Male	586	0	0	32	0	31	0	308	32	183	0
Female	340	0	0	0	0	65	0	275	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	496	0	0	0	59	0	0	175	152	110	0
Male	496	0	0	0	59	0	0	175	152	110	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	1,363	0	0	20	87	0	0	631	86	539	0
Male	1,334	0	0	20	87	0	0	631	86	510	0
Female	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	7,207	0	30	0	0	6,700	0	349	0	96	32
Male	4,949	0	30	0	0	4,631	0	225	0	31	32
Female	2,258	0	0	0	0	2,069	0	124	0	65	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	3,290	0	0	0	28	2,776	0	374	0	112	0
Male	740	0	0	0	0	668	0	45	0	27	0
Female	2,550	0	0	0	28	2,108	0	329	0	85	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	1,438	0	0	0	59	57	0	0	199	1,123	0
Male	1,211	0	0	0	59	27	0	0	199	926	0
Female	227	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	197	0

Table 4.11b (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	88	0	32	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Male	88	0	32	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	4,398	417	249	1,143	970	233	63	160	184	947	32
Male	3,476	417	249	775	610	233	63	160	184	753	32
Female	922	0	0	368	360	0	0	0	0	194	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	848	26	145	454	84	0	0	27	0	112	0
Male	686	0	145	372	56	0	0	27	0	86	0
Female	162	26	0	82	28	0	0	0	0	26	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	489	61	0	83	0	0	0	0	33	312	0
Male	422	61	0	83	0	0	0	0	33	245	0
Female	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	1,295	0	0	0	31	33	0	35	32	1,164	0
Male	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	223	0
Female	1,040	0	0	0	31	33	0	35	0	941	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	3,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,813
Male	1,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,660
Female	2,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,153

Table 4.11c Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Occupation, Major Industrial Division and Sex, Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Economically Active Population											
Population											
Total	584,061	463	97	396	486	6,864	369,940	2,460	563	200,924	1,868
Male	378,555	463	97	396	440	4,990	241,734	772	563	127,945	1,155
Female	205,506	0	0	0	46	1,874	128,206	1,688	0	72,979	713
Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing											
Total	569,441	122	0	54	419	59	368,402	400	444	199,541	0
Male	369,193	122	0	54	373	0	240,537	162	444	127,501	0
Female	200,248	0	0	0	46	59	127,865	238	0	72,040	0
Mining and Quarrying											
Total	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	131	0
Male	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	131	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing											
Total	1,396	0	46	0	0	0	0	1,350	0	0	0
Male	432	0	46	0	0	0	0	386	0	0	0
Female	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply											
Total	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
Male	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction											
Total	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	133	0
Male	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	133	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair Of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods											
Total	6,624	0	0	0	0	5,402	0	567	0	655	0
Male	4,467	0	0	0	0	4,339	0	128	0	0	0
Female	2,157	0	0	0	0	1,063	0	439	0	655	0
Hotels and Restaurants											
Total	1,118	0	0	0	0	1,071	0	47	0	0	0
Male	319	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Female	799	0	0	0	0	752	0	47	0	0	0
Transport,Storage and Communication											
Total	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
Male	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
Female	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0

Table 4.11c (Cont'd)

Major Industrial Group	Economically Active Population	Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Crafts and Related Trade Workers	Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Not Stated
Financial Inter-Mediation											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security											
Total	1,186	341	51	125	67	261	0	0	119	114	108
Male	1,127	341	51	125	67	261	0	0	119	55	108
Female	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
Education Health and Social Work											
Total	341	0	0	217	0	71	0	0	0	53	0
Male	288	0	0	217	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
Female	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
Other Social, Cultural, Personal and Household Activities											
Total	1,590	0	0	0	0	0	1,538	0	0	52	0
Male	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	1,197	0	0	0	0
Female	393	0	0	0	0	0	341	0	0	52	0
Private Households With Employed Persons											
Total	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
Extra-Territorial Organization and Bodies											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated											
Total	1,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,760
Male	1,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,047
Female	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713

Table4.12 Unemployement Rate by Sex,Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Unemployed Persons	Unemployement Rate
		Affar Region	
Urban + Rural			
Total	626,041	8,671	1.4
Male	406,431	5,613	1.4
Female	219,610	3,058	1.4
Urban			
Total	39,543	4,372	11.1
Male	26,384	3,158	12.0
Female	13,159	1,214	9.2
Rural			
Total	586,498	4,299	0.7
Male	380,047	2,455	0.7
Female	206,451	1,844	0.9
		Zone One	
Urban + Rural			
Total	182,097	3,834	2.1
Male	119,309	2,548	2.1
Female	62,788	1,286	2.1
Urban			
Total	18,792	2,533	13.5
Male	12,910	1,828	14.2
Female	5,882	705	12.0
Rural			
Total	163,305	1,301	0.8
Male	106,399	720	0.7
Female	56,906	581	1.0
		Zone Two	
Urban + Rural			
Total	106,337	856	0.8
Male	73,830	436	0.6
Female	32,507	420	1.3
Urban			
Total	3,178	0	0.0
Male	1,564	0	0.0
Female	1,614	0	0.0
Rural			
Total	103,159	856	0.8
Male	72,266	436	0.6
Female	30,893	420	1.4

Table 4.12 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Economically Active Population	Unemployed Persons	Unemployement Rate
		Zone Three	
Urban + Rural			
Total	80,330	2,836	3.5
Male	53,271	1,921	3.6
Female	27,059	915	3.4
Urban			
Total	16,730	1,839	11.0
Male	11,327	1,330	11.7
Female	5,403	509	9.4
Rural			
Total	63,600	997	1.6
Male	41,944	591	1.4
Female	21,656	406	1.9
		Zone Four	
Urban + Rural			
Total	70,924	92	0.1
Male	45,684	45	0.1
Female	25,240	47	0.2
Urban			
Total	843	0	0.0
Male	583	0	0.0
Female	260	0	0.0
Rural			
Total	70,081	92	0.1
Male	45,101	45	0.1
Female	24,980	47	0.2
		Zone Five	
Urban + Rural			
Total	186,353	1,053	0.6
Male	114,337	663	0.6
Female	72,016	390	0.5
Urban			
Total	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Rural			
Total	186,353	1,053	0.6
Male	114,337	663	0.6
Female	72,016	390	0.5

The distribution of the unemployment rate by zone revealed the highest in Zone Three (3.5 percent) and the lowest in Zone Four (0.1 percent). Except in the urban areas of Zone One and Zone Three, where the unemployment level was significantly higher, in the urban areas of the remaining zones none was reported.

4.5.1 Unemployment and Relationship to Head of Households

The distribution of the total unemployed population by relationship to head of household and zone is presented in Table 4.13. The table revealed that for both males and females the highest number of unemployed persons were sons /daughters of head and spouse, 34.2 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively. It was also reported that in the urban areas of the region, heads of households constituted the largest portion of the unemployed for both sexes and for males, (23.6 percent and 27.9 percent, in that order), whereas sons/daughters of heads only for females constituted (28.7 percent). The second and third largest groups in the urban areas were sons/daughters of heads only and those of heads and spouses, 22.6 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively. However, in the rural areas slightly over half of the unemployed persons were sons/daughters of heads and spouse (51.3 percent), followed by sons/daughters of heads only (13.1 percent) and the spouses (12.5 percent).

Table 4.13 showed son/daughter of heads and spouses to constitute the highest proportion of the unemployed persons in all the zones. However, in the urban areas of Zone One and Zone Three the ranking is different, that is, the unemployed heads constituted the largest group (26.2 percent) in the earlier, while son/daughter of heads only (30.3 percent), in the latter. Unemployed female spouses were observed to have a significant number in the urban areas of the zones, except those with no unemployed persons.

4.5.2 Unemployment and Level of Education

Table 4.14 presents the distribution of the unemployed population by level of education and zone. In Affar Region the majority of the unemployed persons were reported to be illiterate, 67.7 percent, 63.5 percent and 75.4 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. On the other hand, unemployed persons who have completed at least high

Table 4.13 Distribution of Unemployed Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex and Zone, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Not Stated
						Affar Region					
Urban+Rural											
Total	8,671	1,558	808	3,089	1,554	58	0	608	729	267	0
Male	5,613	1,290	87	1,920	1,142	58	0	463	487	166	0
Female	3,058	268	721	1,169	412	0	0	145	242	101	0
Urban											
Total	4,372	1,030	271	884	989	58	0	349	576	215	0
Male	3,158	880	32	690	641	58	0	204	487	166	0
Female	1,214	150	239	194	348	0	0	145	89	49	0
Rural											
Total	4,299	528	537	2,205	565	0	0	259	153	52	0
Male	2,455	410	55	1,230	501	0	0	259	0	0	0
Female	1,844	118	482	975	64	0	0	0	153	52	0
						Zone One					
Urban+Rural											
Total	3,834	664	258	1,523	495	26	0	344	309	215	0
Male	2,548	610	32	906	319	26	0	235	254	166	0
Female	1,286	54	226	617	176	0	0	109	55	49	0
Urban											
Total	2,533	664	198	408	431	26	0	282	309	215	0
Male	1,828	610	32	248	319	26	0	173	254	166	0
Female	705	54	166	160	112	0	0	109	55	49	0
Rural											
Total	1,301	0	60	1,115	64	0	0	62	0	0	0
Male	720	0	0	658	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
Female	581	0	60	457	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Zone Two					
Urban+Rural											
Total	856	0	216	300	146	0	0	143	51	0	0
Male	436	0	0	147	146	0	0	143	0	0	0
Female	420	0	216	153	0	0	0	0	51	0	0
Urban											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	856	0	216	300	146	0	0	143	51	0	0
Male	436	0	0	147	146	0	0	143	0	0	0
Female	420	0	216	153	0	0	0	0	51	0	0

Table 4.13 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex	Unemployed Persons	Relationship to Head of Household									
		Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter of Head and Spouse	Son/ Daughter of Head	Son/ Daughter of Spouse	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Not Stated
						Zone Three					
Urban+Rural											
Total	2,836	653	169	863	679	32	0	121	267	52	0
Male	1,921	499	0	629	443	32	0	85	233	0	0
Female	915	154	169	234	236	0	0	36	34	52	0
Urban											
Total	1,839	366	73	476	558	32	0	67	267	0	0
Male	1,330	270	0	442	322	32	0	31	233	0	0
Female	509	96	73	34	236	0	0	36	34	0	0
Rural											
Total	997	287	96	387	121	0	0	54	0	52	0
Male	591	229	0	187	121	0	0	54	0	0	0
Female	406	58	96	200	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
						Zone Four					
Urban+Rural											
Total	92	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
Male	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
Urban											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	92	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
Male	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
						Zone Five					
Urban+Rural											
Total	1,053	241	165	358	234	0	0	0	55	0	0
Male	663	181	55	193	234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	390	60	110	165	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
Urban											
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural											
Total	1,053	241	165	358	234	0	0	0	55	0	0
Male	663	181	55	193	234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	390	60	110	165	0	0	0	0	55	0	0

Table 4.14 Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged Ten Years and Over by, Educational Level, Zone, Sex, Urban and Rural, Affar Region : 1996

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
						Affar Region					
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	8,671	5,874	204	57	669	656	535	624	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(67.7)	(2.4)	(0.7)	(7.7)	(7.6)	(6.2)	(7.2)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Male	No.	5,613	3,567	174	57	401	558	265	539	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(63.5)	(3.1)	(1.0)	(7.1)	(9.9)	(4.7)	(9.6)	(0.9)	(0.0)
Female	No.	3,058	2,307	30	0	268	98	270	85	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(75.4)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(3.2)	(8.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	4,372	1,677	204	57	669	601	488	624	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(38.4)	(4.7)	(1.3)	(15.3)	(13.7)	(11.2)	(14.3)	(1.2)	(0.0)
Male	No.	3,158	1,167	174	57	401	503	265	539	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(37.0)	(5.5)	(1.8)	(12.7)	(15.9)	(8.4)	(17.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,214	510	30	0	268	98	223	85	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(42.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(22.1)	(8.1)	(18.4)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	4,299	4,197	0	0	0	55	47	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(97.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	2,455	2,400	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(97.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,844	1,797	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(97.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
						Zone One					
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	3,834	2,189	57	57	374	314	358	433	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(57.1)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(9.8)	(8.2)	(9.3)	(11.3)	(1.4)	(0.0)
Male	No.	2,548	1,335	27	57	242	284	203	348	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(52.4)	(1.1)	(2.2)	(9.5)	(11.1)	(8.0)	(13.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	1,286	854	30	0	132	30	155	85	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(66.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(2.3)	(12.1)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	2,533	888	57	57	374	314	358	433	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(35.1)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(14.8)	(12.4)	(14.1)	(17.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)
Male	No.	1,828	615	27	57	242	284	203	348	52	0
	%	(100.0)	(33.6)	(1.5)	(3.1)	(13.2)	(15.5)	(11.1)	(19.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)
Female	No.	705	273	30	0	132	30	155	85	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(38.7)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(4.3)	(22.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Rural											
Total	No.	1,301	1,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	720	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	581	581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
						Zone Two					
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	856	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	436	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	420	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Rural											
Total	No.	856	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	436	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	420	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

Table 4.14 (Cont'd)

Urban/Rural and Sex		Total Unemployed	Illiterate	Non-Regular	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 Completed	Beyond Grade 12	Not Stated
					Zone Three						
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	2,836	1,684	147	0	295	342	177	191	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(59.4)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(12.1)	(6.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	-
Male	No.	1,921	1,088	147	0	159	274	62	191	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(56.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(14.3)	(3.2)	(9.9)	(0.0)	-
Female	No.	915	596	0	0	136	68	115	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(7.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	-
Urban											
Total	No.	1,839	789	147	0	295	287	130	191	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(42.9)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(15.6)	(7.1)	(10.4)	(0.0)	-
Male	No.	1,330	552	147	0	159	219	62	191	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(41.5)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(16.5)	(4.7)	(14.4)	(0.0)	-
Female	No.	509	237	0	0	136	68	68	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.7)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	-
Rural											
Total	No.	997	895	0	0	0	55	47	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(89.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	-
Male	No.	591	536	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(90.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	-
Female	No.	406	359	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(88.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	-
					Zone Four						
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Rural											
Total	No.	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
					Zone Five						
Urban + Rural											
Total	No.	1,053	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	663	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	390	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Urban											
Total	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Male	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Female	No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%										
Rural											
Total	No.	1,053	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Male	No.	663	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Female	No.	390	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

school education were reported to be, 7.8 percent, 10.5 percent and 2.8 percent for both sexes, males and females, respectively. Similar distributions as indicated above were reported in Zone One and Zone Three. The table revealed that the unemployed persons in the urban areas were better educated than those in the rural areas, where the percent literate were 57.0 percent for urban while for the rural it was about 2.4 percent.

CHAPTER V

POPULATION DYNAMICS

In the 1994 Population and Housing census of Ethiopia, data on fertility and mortality condition of the population were collected. The information on these items is useful to measure the change that will occur on the size of the population due to births and deaths. Migration information was not collected during the census enumeration in Affar Region. This was done to simplify the census operation in the region, and because of the mobile nature of the population of the region. The information on fertility and mortality are based on the number of children ever born alive and number of childeren dead and the number of births during the 12 months prior to the census date.

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

This chapter is divided into 2 sections. Section 5.1 deals with fertility and section 5.2 presents the mortality condition.

5.1 FERTILITY

This section deals with fertility levels, patterns, trends and differentials for Affar Region. In the 1996 Population and Housing Census, information was collected on both current and retrospective fertility. The information was collected using long questionnaire from women aged ten years and above residing in a sample households. The results were weighted to represent the entire population.

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

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

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

5.1.1 Reported Current Fertility

The 1996 census reported a Total Fertility Rate of 3.3 children per woman; a Crude Birth Rate of 18.8 per 1000 mid-year population; and a General Fertility Rate of 88.7 per 1000 women at child bearing age. The reported TFR value for urban women was 3.1, while for the rural women it was 3.3 children (Table 5.1.1). The pattern of current fertility by age and parity group

(number of children ever born group) of women is presented in Table 5.1.2. The table indicates that about 22

percent of current births occurred among women who had less than three children, while 14 percent of births occurred among women who already had more than eight children.

Table 5.1.1 Births During the Last Twelve Months, Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: Affar Region 1996

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
Group	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR	Women	Birth	ASFR
15-19	49865	758	.015	4905	111	.023	44960	647	.014
20-24	37409	3247	.087	4373	531	.121	33036	2716	.082
25-29	35008	4773	.136	4431	798	.180	30577	3975	.130
30-34	38951	4890	.126	3831	483	.126	35120	4407	.125
35-39	30274	3430	.113	3384	297	.088	26890	3133	.117
40-44	27486	2260	.082	1927	98	.051	25559	2162	.085
45-49	13358	1249	.094	991	33	.033	12367	1216	.098
Total	232351	20607		23842	2351		208509	18256	
TFR			3.265			3.110			3.255

5.1.2 Reported Cumulative Fertility

The other fertility index of interest is the mean number of children ever born. In particular, number of children ever born by women aged 45-49 years can be taken as the level of completed fertility. Data in Table 5.1.3 show percentage distribution of women at child bearing age by number of children ever born and urban-rural residence. The data presented in the table indicate that by the end of her reproductive period, a woman living in Affar Region has an average completed fertility of 6.8 children, while urban and rural women have 3.5 and 7.1 children, respectively. Therefore, comparison of reported completed fertility and TFR reveals a large difference. The major explanation for the observed variation may be decline in the fertility level.

Table 5.1.2 Births During the Last Twelve Months By Parity Group of Women, Affar Region: 1996

Age Group	Total	Parity Group												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	N/S
Total														
N°. of Women	232351	79681	13555	17885	20833	21701	20913	17120	13048	10462	6190	4866	5614	483
N°. of births	20607	0	2545	1940	2204	3049	2350	2286	1616	1744	1015	956	842	60
15 - 19														
N°. of Women	49865	46789	1788	809	256	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
N°. of births	758	0	531	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24														
N°. of Women	37409	20785	5199	4576	3244	1845	703	689	188	83	0	0	0	97
N°. of births	3247	0	1364	633	515	324	0	307	104	0	0	0	0	0
25 - 29														
N°. of Women	35008	6688	3405	6253	6143	5291	3330	1986	705	587	430	127	63	0
N°. of births	4773	0	561	738	867	944	579	465	146	175	108	127	63	0
30 - 34														
N°. of Women	38951	3340	1674	3401	5465	6848	7048	4324	3035	1934	651	646	487	98
N°. of births	4890	0	89	290	466	1178	1024	670	401	491	175	59	47	0
35 - 39														
N°. of Women	30274	865	756	1577	2918	3400	5306	4650	3886	3042	1362	1181	1331	0
N°. of births	3430	0	0	52	320	371	385	377	500	468	237	384	336	0
40 - 44														
N°. of Women	27486	929	316	1025	2220	3006	2977	3712	3136	3241	2794	1883	2127	120
N°. of births	2260	0	5	0	36	232	189	414	312	284	265	175	293	60
45 - 49														
N°. of Women	13358	285	417	244	587	1311	1494	1759	2098	1575	953	1029	1606	0
N°. of births	1249	0	0	0	0	0	173	53	153	326	230	211	103	0

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

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution Of Women By Number Of Children Ever Born and Current Age Group, Affar Region: 1996

Age Group	Children Ever Born													Number Of Women	Mean Parity
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	N/S	Total		
Total															
15-19	92.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100	50834	0.1
20-24	53.8	13.6	12.0	8.4	4.8	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	100	38658	1.1
25-29	18.6	9.5	17.4	17.1	14.7	9.3	5.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.5	2.6	100	35940	2.8
30-34	8.4	4.2	8.6	13.8	17.3	17.8	10.9	7.7	4.9	1.7	2.9	1.8	100	39569	4.3
35-39	2.8	2.7	5.2	9.6	11.2	17.4	15.3	12.8	10.0	4.5	8.3	0.2	100	30424	5.7
40-44	3.4	1.1	3.7	8.0	10.9	10.8	13.4	11.3	11.7	10.1	14.6	1.0	100	27654	6.4
45-49	2.1	3.1	1.8	4.3	9.7	11.0	13.0	15.5	11.6	7.0	19.4	1.5	100	13556	6.8
Total	33.7	5.8	7.6	8.8	9.2	8.8	7.2	5.5	4.4	2.6	4.5	1.9	100	236635	
Urban															
15-19	85.4	6.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	100	5242	0.1
20-24	55.4	21.1	9.7	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	100	4677	0.7
25-29	24.9	22.5	20.4	14.7	4.8	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	100	4543	1.9
30-34	11.9	11.8	15.8	13.2	16.1	9.3	10.7	3.3	2.6	1.6	0.7	3.0	100	3921	3.4
35-39	6.9	9.1	8.8	18.1	11.8	17.5	11.2	4.1	5.8	0.9	3.2	2.5	100	3472	4.1
40-44	5.9	9.1	14.0	14.6	11.1	9.8	15.4	5.5	4.2	2.4	6.7	1.3	100	1953	4.5
45-49	18.7	18.5	4.9	8.2	7.3	9.6	3.8	7.2	7.5	5.2	0.7	8.4	100	1082	3.5
Total	37.1	14.1	10.8	9.8	6.5	6.3	5.1	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.2	4.4	100	24890	
Rural															
15-19	92.8	3.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	45592	0.1
20-24	53.5	12.5	12.3	8.8	5.2	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100	33981	1.3
25-29	17.7	7.6	17.0	17.4	16.2	9.6	5.9	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.6	100	31397	3.0
30-34	8.1	3.4	7.8	13.9	17.4	18.8	11.0	8.2	5.1	1.6	3.0	1.7	100	35648	4.4
35-39	2.3	1.9	4.7	8.5	11.1	17.4	15.8	13.9	10.5	4.9	9.0	0.0	100	26952	5.9
40-44	3.2	0.5	2.9	7.5	10.9	10.8	13.3	11.8	12.3	10.7	15.1	1.0	100	25701	6.6
45-49	0.7	1.7	1.5	4.0	9.9	11.1	13.8	16.2	12.0	7.2	21.0	0.9	100	12474	7.1
Total	33.3	4.8	7.2	8.7	9.5	9.1	7.5	5.9	4.7	2.8	4.8	1.7	100	211745	

The table also shows that the proportion of women who have no children is 2.8 percent for those in the age group 35-39, while for those in the age group 40-44 it is 3.4 percent and for those in the age group 45-49 it is 2.1 percent. This indicates that a small proportion of women in Affar Region remain childless.

Parity progression ratios for women in Affar Region is presented in Table 5.1.4. Parity progression ratios indicate the probability of a woman progressing from one parity level to the next higher level. The difference in the ratios between the rural and urban areas for older women is smaller compared to differences among younger women. This implies that the difference in fertility experiences between urban and rural areas was getting wider through time.

5.1.3 Age Pattern of Fertility

Figure 5.1.1 presents the pattern of fertility for 1996 for total, rural and urban areas of Affar Region. The structure of fertility is closely dependent on age, nuptiality characteristics and practice of contraception. Births are observed to occur in the entire period of reproduction. The fertility rate in the age group 15-19 is very small; but it quickly rises until the 25-29 year and decreases slightly thereafter. The fertility level still remains relatively high even at age group 35-39.

The mean age of fertility schedule was also computed for Affar Region. The value obtained for the total region was 31.34.

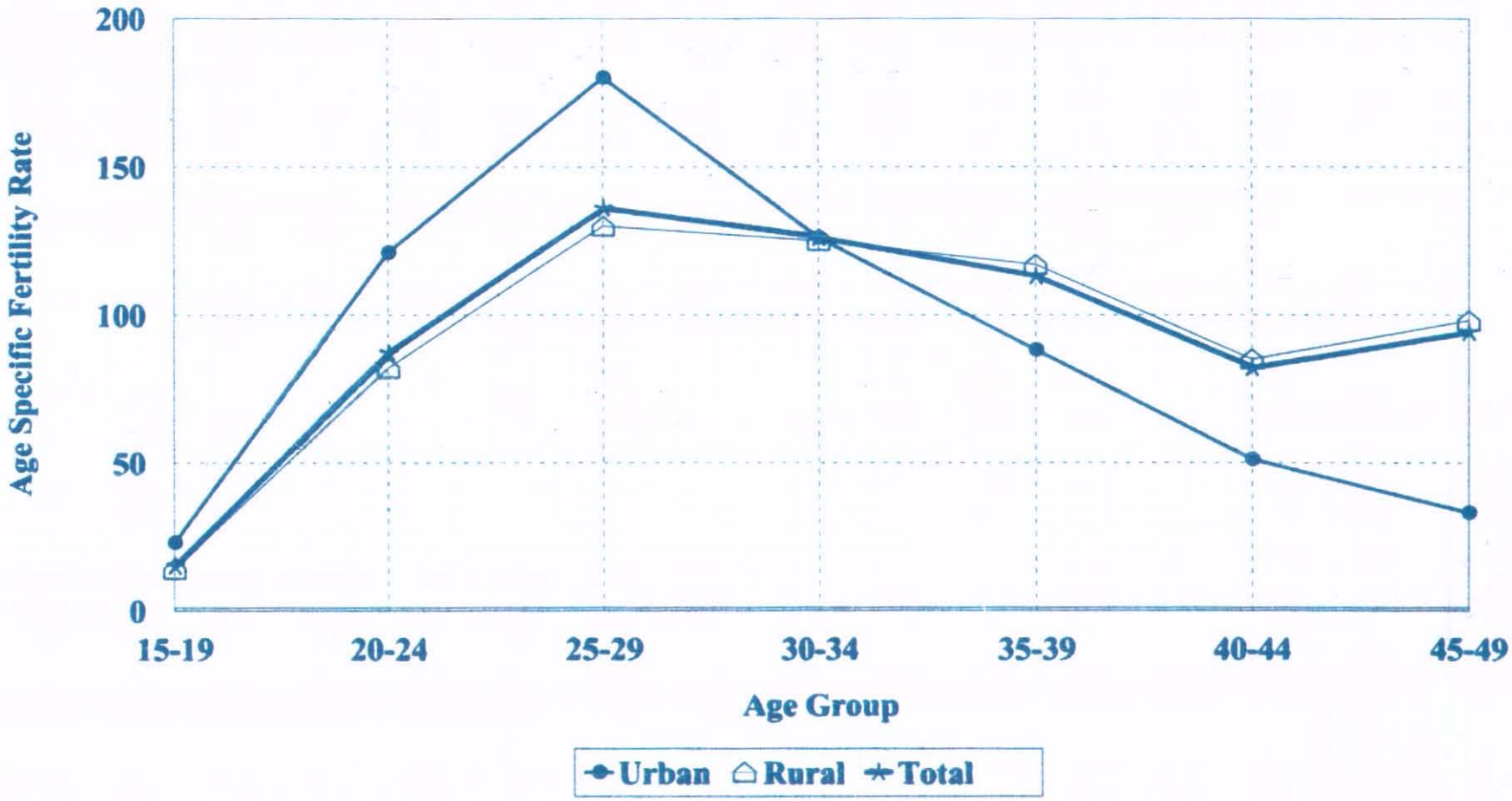
5.1.4 Adjusted Fertility Estimates

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

Table 5.1.4 Parity Progression Ratios, Affar Region: 1996

Parity Progressions	Age Group						
	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19
Total							
0 to 1	0.9787	0.9661	0.9715	0.9140	0.8090	0.4445	0.0585
1 to 2	0.9681	0.9880	0.9722	0.9529	0.8798	0.6843	0.3851
2 to 3	0.9807	0.9608	0.9450	0.8995	0.7490	0.5933	0.2777
3 to 4	0.9527	0.9115	0.8922	0.8205	0.6708	0.5195	0.1768
4 to 5	0.8891	0.8686	0.8593	0.7258	0.5774	0.4741	1.0000
5 to 6	0.8579	0.8502	0.7444	0.6111	0.5393	0.5773	
6 to 7	0.8050	0.7803	0.6991	0.6096	0.4905	0.2823	
7 to 8	0.7111	0.7621	0.6403	0.5506	0.6313	0.3063	
8 to 9	0.6949	0.6774	0.5602	0.4798	0.5137		
9 to 10	0.7344	0.5894	0.6484	0.6351	0.3065		
10 to 11	0.6095	0.5304	0.5299	0.4298	0.3316		
Urban							
0 to 1	0.7962	0.9403	0.9288	0.8772	0.7448	0.4077	0.0822
1 to 2	0.7465	0.9018	0.8995	0.8618	0.6900	0.4470	0.1446
2 to 3	0.9100	0.8323	0.8914	0.7846	0.5924	0.4279	
3 to 4	0.8340	0.7897	0.7508	0.7703	0.5056	0.2727	
4 to 5	0.8233	0.7989	0.7838	0.6362	0.6833	0.3333	
5 to 6	0.7174	0.7762	0.5893	0.6715	0.3541	1.0000	
6 to 7	0.8447	0.5480	0.5538	0.4353	0.2182	1.0000	
7 to 8	0.6502	0.7068	0.7045	0.6006	1.0000	1.0000	
8 to 9	0.4414	0.6783	0.4076	0.4845	1.0000		
9 to 10	0.1250	0.7371	0.7842	0.3191			
10 to 11	0.0000	0.5659	0.7982	1.0000			
Rural							
0 to 1	0.9933	0.9680	0.9768	0.9180	0.8183	0.4493	0.0559
1 to 2	0.9823	0.9944	0.9809	0.9623	0.9048	0.7128	0.4236
2 to 3	0.9842	0.9693	0.9508	0.9102	0.7648	0.6058	0.2928
3 to 4	0.9581	0.9185	0.9067	0.8245	0.6837	0.5327	0.1768
4 to 5	0.8917	0.8720	0.8657	0.7325	0.5713	0.4779	1.0000
5 to 6	0.8630	0.8535	0.7563	0.6072	0.5521	0.5692	
6 to 7	0.8038	0.7898	0.7078	0.6222	0.5025	0.2583	
7 to 8	0.7130	0.7637	0.6372	0.5481	0.6242	0.2167	
8 to 9	0.7023	0.6773	0.5681	0.4796	0.4987		
9 to 10	0.7455	0.5855	0.6434	0.6527	0.3253		
10 to 11	0.6113	0.5292	0.5177	0.4143	0.3316		

Figure 5.1.1 Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates Per 1000 Women, Affar Region: 1996



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

Computer programs have been developed that fit the curve to the information supplied and give adjusted levels of total fertility rates (US Bureau of the census, 1994). The programs also supply graphs which indicate the goodness of the fit of the data to the model. By using these graphs, points that lie on straight lines were selected to improve the quality of the adjusted estimates. The points selected in the case of urban parts of Affar region are those 15-19, 25-29 and 30-34 while for the rural parts of the region 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 35-39 are selected. A least square equation was fit for these points and the results (the slope and the intercept) used in the construction of the adjusted levels of fertility. The model provides adjusted levels of TFR corresponding to all age groups. In the case of urban and rural parts of Affar, the average of the total fertility rates corresponding to ages 20-24 through 40-44 is taken as the adjusted level of fertility. According to this result, the adjusted Total Fertility Rate for urban Affar is estimated to be 4.47 births per woman, while for rural Affar it is estimated to be 6.61.

Other adjustment procedures applied to both urban and rural parts of Affar provide results which are significantly larger. For example, the application of Arriaga One Date procedure provided a value of 5.2 for urban and 9.2 for rural Affar.

The adjusted level of fertility for the entire Affar was computed by taking averages of the adjusted levels for the urban and the rural parts. Weights were used while adding the two figures and the weight used was the number of women in the reproductive ages in each part of Affar. Accordingly, the adjusted level of Total Fertility Rate for total Affar Region was computed to be 6.39.

The number of women interviewed using the long questionnaire (which was used to obtain information on fertility) was very small and is not sufficient to provide adjusted fertility rates by zones.

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

Table 5.1.5 Adjusted Fertility Measures by Area: Affar Region 1996

Area	Total		
	TFR	CBR	GFR
Total	6.39	36.4	172.1
Urban	4.47	39.5	142.2
Rural	6.61	36.1	175.5

Information on level of total fertility for various countries was collected in Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Summary results from these surveys are published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-96). The level of reported total fertility rates for selected countries is presented in Table 5.1.6. According to the rates in the table, the adjusted total fertility rates of Affar Region are higher than the reported fertility estimates presented for all the countries in the table, except for Niger, Yemen, Zambia and Mali. However, fertility levels reported in Table 5.1.6 are all reported levels, because DHS surveys are conducted under heavy supervision and better organization and no serious errors are expected to occur in the data collected.

Table 5.1.6 Total Fertility Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health surveys in Some Selected Countries.

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

5.1.5 Fertility Differentials

The analysis of fertility differentials by selected background variables was made for Affar Region. However, due to the homogeneous nature of the population in the region, and small number of questionnaires that collected fertility information (the results were found to be misleading and) hence the differentials in fertility for the region are not presented in this report.

5.2 MORTALITY

This section deals with mortality levels, trends and differentials for Affar Region. Regarding mortality only one type of information was collected in the 1996 Population and Housing Census. Thus, to obtain this information and thereby arrive on mortality estimates, all women aged 10 years and above (who were interviewed using the long questionnaire) were asked the total number of sons and daughters they ever gave birth to, and the total number of those who died. This information was then weighted and utilized to provide indirect estimates of mortality. Consequently, expectations of life at birth (e_0); infant mortality rates ($_1q_o$); child mortality rates ($_4q_1$); and under-five mortality rates ($_5q_0$) were derived and shown in Table 5.2.2.

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

- Infant mortality($_1q_o$):the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Child mortality($_4q_1$) : the probability of dying between exact age one and the fifth birthday per 1000 children surviving to the first birthday.
- Under-five mortality($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday per 1000 live birth.
- Expectation of life at birth(e_o) : the average number of years a new born baby is expected to live if he/she is exposed throughout its life to the prevailing pattern of age specific death rates.

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

5.2.1 Estimation of Infant and Child Mortality

In this section, indirect techniques developed by Brass and later modified by Sullivan and Trussell (UN 1983) have been used to estimate mortality from responses to questions on number of children ever born and surviving. These techniques convert the proportion dead among children ever born into probabilities of dying. Infant mortality rates, child mortality rates and under-five mortality rates were computed using a program called QFIVE, developed by the United Nations (UN, 1988). Expectations of life at birth was computed using a computer program called MORTPAK-LITE, also developed by the UN. The reliability of indirect estimates based on information on children ever born and surviving highly depend on the quality of reporting of children ever born, children dead and age of women. In Affar Region, the proportion of women who did not report their parity and number of surviving children were found to be 1.9 percent. These cases were totally discarded from the analysis.

The number of children ever born and the number of children surviving for Affar Region is presented in Table 5.2.1. Detailed tables by sex, rural and urban areas for each of the zones is also presented in the Statistical Report for Affar Region (CSA, 1996). According to the results in the table, the mean number of children ever born shows a clear increase with age, while the proportion surviving shows a clear decline. As a proxy measure of sex ratio at birth by age of mother, children ever born by age of women used to calculate sex ratio for the region. The result shows that sex ratio was 1.26 for the whole region. This indicates that the quality of the data collected in the region is very poor.

Table 5.2.1 Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving, Affar Region : 1996

Age Group	Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Mean Ever Born	Mean Surviving	Proportion Surviving
15-19	49697	4449	3925	0.09	0.08	0.88
20-24	37415	41247	35449	1.10	0.95	0.86
25-29	35008	99597	85172	2.85	2.43	0.86
30-34	38853	168221	139526	4.33	3.59	0.83
35-39	30336	172429	140340	5.68	4.63	0.81
40-44	27366	176030	140654	6.43	5.14	0.80
45-49	13358	91474	73340	6.85	5.49	0.80

Estimated expectations of life at birth, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates are obtained according to the Trussell equations of the West Model mortality pattern of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables and the results are presented in Table 5.2.2 for Affar as a whole and its zonal, rural and urban sub-divisions, by sex. The selection of the West Model pattern for the region was based on the data obtained from 1984 census, the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey (NFFS), and the 1994 census of Ethiopia. The applied technique is to observe the difference in the estimated expectation of life implied by exact ages 2, 3 and 5. This is performed for each of the four families of the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables. Then the family that gives the smallest difference is considered as the appropriate model that describes the mortality pattern of the population for ages under 5. Accordingly, the 1984 census indicated the West family as the best fit, while NFFS show both South and West family as appropriate patterns of mortality for Ethiopia. The results of the 1994 census also indicated that the North Model followed by the West best fit the mortality pattern of the country. From these observations, it is evident that the West family describes the Ethiopian mortality pattern better. In addition, the West Model is often recommended as a first choice if little is known about the mortality pattern of the population under study (UN 1983). Hence, the West Model Trussell estimates are taken to reflect the final estimates of mortality for the region.

The estimated expectations of life at birth for Affar Region are 53 years for males, 47 years for females and 50 years for both sexes.. The infant mortality rates are 107 per thousand for males, 133 per thousand for females and 118 per thousand for both sexes. Child mortality rates expressed per thousand children surviving to the first birthday are 48 for males, 84 for females and 63 for both sexes. Under-five mortality rates are also computed to be 150 per thousand for males, 206 per thousand for females and 174 per thousand for both sexes.

Table 5.2.2 Estimated, Infant, Child and Under-five Mortality Rates and Expectation of life at Birth by Sex: Affar Region 1996

Region	Sex											
	M+F				M				F			
	$_1q_0$	$_4q_1$	$_5q_0$	e_0	$_1q_0$	$_4q_1$	$_5q_0$	e_0	$_1q_0$	$_4q_1$	$_5q_0$	e_0
Affar	118	63	174	50.3	107	48	150	53.1	133	84	206	47.0

$_1q_0$ = Infant Mortality

$_4q_1$ = Child Mortality

$_5q_0$ = Under-five Mortality

e_0 = Expectation of life at birth

5.2.2 Trends in Mortality

Indirect estimates based on children ever born and surviving provide a trend in mortality. As can be seen from Table 5.2.3, a general decline in mortality during the eighties and early nineties is observed. The result for the latest period (1995) that was derived from the information of women of ages 15-19 may be considered to suffer from small number of children ever born and thereby giving a less reliable estimate. The estimated level for 1982 which was obtained from women currently aged 45-49 may suffer from memory lapse (particularly of dead children), and therefore, may be considered to be less accurate.

Table 5.2.3 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth, Affar Region: 1996

Age group of women	Reference date	e_0
15-19	Oct 1995	45.3
20-24	Aug 1994	48.9
25-29	Nov 1992	51.7
30-34	Sep 1990	50.4
35-39	Mar 1988	50.1
40-45	Jun 1985	50.0
45-49	Jun 1982	52.0

5.2.3 Mortality Differentials

Differentials in the level of mortality were examined for selected background variables for Affar Region. However, due to the homogeneous nature of the population in the region and small number of questionnaires that collected mortality information, (the results were found to be misleading and) hence are not presented in this report.

Levels of infant mortality rates recorded for selected countries is presented in Table 5.2.4. The source of the information is the results of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in these countries. Information from these surveys is published in a series of a journal entitled "Studies in Family Planning" (Population Council, 1990-1996) from which Table 5.3.4 is constructed. According to the results in the table, the region has highest infant mortality rate compared to these countries, except Niger.

Table 5.2.4 Infant Mortality Rates Recorded in Demographic and Health Surveys in Some Selected Countries.

Country	Year	Infant Mortality Rate ($_1q_0$)		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Kenya	1982-92	63	46	65
Sudan	1983-92	77	75	78
Tanzania	1996	95	83	97
Zambia	1982-92	98	78	116
Zimbabwe	1984-94	51	44	54
Namibia	1982-92	62	63	61
Ghana	1984-93	75	55	82
Niger	1982-92	135	89	143
Senegal	1982-92	76	55	87
Cameroon	1981-91	81	72	86
Algeria	1982-92	54	41	64
Bangladesh	1983-93	101	81	103

5.2.4 Life Tables

To generate the life tables presented in Table 5.2.5 below, estimated expectations of life at birth were used as input values in UN MORTPAK-LITE Computer program MATCH procedure (UN, 1988). The life table columns presented are defined as follows:

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

$_n\mathbf{m_x}$:- Central death rate for the age interval (x, x+n);

$_n\mathbf{q_x}$:- Probability of an individual at age x dying before the end of the age interval (x, x+n);

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

$_n\mathbf{d_x}$:- Number of deaths in age interval (x, x+n);

$_n\mathbf{L_x}$:- Number of person-years lived in age interval (x, x+n);

$\mathbf{T_x}$:- Number of person-years lived at ages x and older ;

$\mathbf{e_x}$:- Expectation of life at age x.

Table 5.2.5 Estimated Abridge Life Table, Affar Region: 1996

MALES.....

AGE	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nl_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.112760	0.104840	100000	10484	92976	5310003	53.1
1	0.012060	0.046750	89516	4185	346981	5217028	58.3
5	0.002990	0.014810	85331	1264	423494	4870046	57.1
10	0.002200	0.010930	84067	919	418036	4446553	52.9
15	0.003360	0.016650	83148	1384	412491	4028517	48.5
20	0.004770	0.023600	81763	1930	404148	3616026	44.2
25	0.005170	0.025530	79834	2038	394143	3211878	40.2
30	0.005910	0.029130	77796	2266	383440	2817735	36.2
35	0.007140	0.035100	75530	2651	371223	2434295	32.2
40	0.009120	0.044610	72879	3251	356551	2063073	28.3
45	0.011890	0.057780	69628	4023	338479	1706522	24.5
50	0.016470	0.079240	65605	5199	315563	1368043	20.9
55	0.022960	0.108810	60406	6573	286263	1052480	17.4
60	0.033660	0.155670	53833	8380	248958	766217	14.2
65	0.049160	0.219490	45453	9977	202937	517259	11.4
70	0.073880	0.312210	35477	11076	149913	314322	8.9
75	0.113240	0.438870	24400	10709	94566	164409	6.7
80	0.196040	.....	13692	13692	69844	69844	5.1

FEMALES.....

AGE	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nl_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.14813	0.13512	100000	13512	91217	4700000	47.0
1	0.02259	0.08526	86488	7374	326492	4608783	53.3
5	0.00504	0.02488	79114	1969	390649	4282290	54.1
10	0.00392	0.01941	77146	1497	381984	3891641	50.4
15	0.00529	0.02610	75648	1975	373505	3509657	46.4
20	0.00674	0.03314	73674	2442	362415	3136152	42.6
25	0.00762	0.03742	71232	2666	349592	2773736	38.9
30	0.00866	0.04239	68566	2906	335657	2424145	35.4
35	0.00968	0.04725	65660	3102	320621	2088488	31.8
40	0.01075	0.05235	62558	3275	304691	1767867	28.3
45	0.01229	0.05968	59283	3538	287789	1463176	24.7
50	0.01642	0.07897	55744	4402	268095	1175387	21.1
55	0.02187	0.10391	51342	5335	243900	907292	17.7
60	0.03277	0.15186	46008	6987	213213	663391	14.4
65	0.04714	0.21147	39021	8252	175034	450178	11.5
70	0.07264	0.30789	30769	9473	130425	275144	8.9
75	0.11135	0.43351	21296	9232	82910	144719	6.8
80	0.19518	.....	12064	12064	61808	61808	5.1

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia questionnaire included different set of question on housing for urban and rural parts of Affar Region. Thus information on housing characteristics and conditions were collected for residential and partly residential housing units on a sample basis.

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

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

6.2 Housing Units by Type of Building

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

A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation or not intended for habitation but was occupied as a living quarter by a household

during the census. Although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may, at the time of census be occupied by one or more households or may be used partly for living and partly for establishment. The distribution of housing units by type of building is shown in Table 6.1. A building is an independent free-standing structure comprising of one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed by external walls or dividing walls that are extended from the foundation to the roof. A building maybe used or intended for residential and establishment, or establishment only. A building may contain several sets of living quarters as in apartment building or may constitute one set of living quarter.

The data on housing shows that a total of 21,678 housing units were found in the urban areas, out of which 21,432 (98.9 percent) were found to be in non-storied buildings and 145 (0.7 percent) in multi-storied buildings. Further, it can be observed that 11,336 (52.3 percent) of the housing units were found to be in non-storied detached and 10,096 (46.6 percent) were in non-storied attached buildings. Of the total housing units 20.1 percent were two units non-storied attached, 20.6 percent were 3-5 units non-storied attached, and 5.9 percent were six or more units non-storied attached buildings. On the other hand, 0.5 percent of the housing units were found to be in multi-storied detached and 0.1 percent were in multi-storied attached buildings. The data in the table indicates that housing units in storied buildings were found to be very few compared with housing units in non-storied buildings.

The table also presents data on type of building by zone, and high proportion of non-storied housing units were observed in all zones. The proportion of housing units in non-storied buildings ranged from 97.2 percent in Zone 2 to 100.0 percent in zone 4.

6.3 Structural Type of Housing Units

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

Table 6.1 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Building and Zones, Urban Affar :1996

TYPE OF BUILDING	Affar Region		ZONE							
			Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non Storied	21,432	98.87	10,479	99.26	1,151	97.21	9,373	98.58	429	100.00
Detached	11,336	52.29	4,871	46.14	790	66.72	5,270	55.43	405	94.41
Attached	10,096	46.57	5,608	53.12	361	30.49	4,103	43.15	24	5.59
2 Units Attached	4,357	20.10	1,987	18.82	262	22.13	2,084	21.92	24	5.59
3-5 Units Attached	4,465	20.60	2,984	28.27	33	2.79	1,448	15.23	-	-
6 or more Units Attached	1,274	5.88	637	6.03	66	5.57	571	6.01	-	-
Multi -Storied	145	0.67	78	0.74	33	2.79	34	0.36	-	-
Detached	119	0.55	52	0.49	33	2.79	34	0.36	-	-
Attached	26	0.12	26	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-6 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-10 Units Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 or more Units Attached	26	0.12	26	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	101	0.47	-	-	-	-	101	1.06	-	-
All Housing Units	21,678	100.00	10,557	100.00	1,184	100.00	9,508	100.00	429	100.00

Table 6.2 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Units and Zones, Affar Region : 1996

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT				
			Permanent	Improvied	Mobile	Others	Not Stated
				AFFAR REGION			
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	62,120	45,629	79,719	1,044	348
	%	100.00	32.89	24.16	42.21	0.55	0.18
Urban	No.	21,678	21,015	467	95	-	101
	%	100.00	96.94	2.15	0.44	-	0.47
Rural	No.	167,182	41,105	45,162	79,624	1,044	247
	%	100.00	24.59	27.01	47.63	0.62	0.15
				ZONE 1			
Urban +Rural	No.	59,940	19,992	11,197	28,243	407	101
	%	100.00	33.35	18.68	47.12	0.68	0.17
Urban	No.	10,557	10,303	153	-	-	101
	%	100.00	97.59	1.45	-	-	0.96
Rural	No.	49,383	9,689	11,044	28,243	407	-
	%	100.00	19.62	22.36	57.19	0.82	-
				ZONE 2			
Urban +Rural	No.	33,891	16,021	6,009	11,536	325	-
	%	100.00	47.27	17.73	34.04	0.96	-
Urban	No.	1,184	1,184	-	-	-	-
	%	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	32,707	14,837	6,009	11,536	325	-
	%	100.00	45.36	18.37	35.27	0.99	-
				ZONE 3			
Urban +Rural	No.	31,494	16,941	4,924	9,518	56	55
	%	100.00	53.79	15.63	30.22	0.18	0.17
Urban	No.	9,508	9,206	302	-	-	-
	%	100.00	96.82	3.18	-	-	-
Rural	No.	21,986	7,735	4,622	9,518	56	55
	%	100.00	35.18	21.02	43.29	0.25	0.25
				ZONE 4			
Urban +Rural	No.	21,010	3,797	6,105	11,108	-	-
	%	100.00	18.07	29.06	52.87	-	-
Urban	No.	429	322	12	95	-	-
	%	100.00	75.06	2.80	22.14	-	-
Rural	No.	20,581	3,475	6,093	11,013	-	-
	%	100.00	16.88	29.60	53.51	-	-
				ZONE 5			
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	5,369	17,394	19,314	256	192
	%	100.00	12.63	40.90	45.42	0.60	0.45
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	5,369	17,394	19,314	256	192
	%	100.00	12.63	40.90	45.42	0.60	0.45

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

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

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

It can be observed from the table that a considerable proportion of housing units (42.2 percent) were mobile in Affar Region. The proportion of mobile housing units ranged from 30.2 percent in Zone 3 to 52.9 percent in Zone 4. The data reveals that improvised and permanent housing units constituted 24.2 and 32.9 percent, respectively. Improvised housing units for the rural and urban areas accounted for 27.0 and 2.2 percent, respectively. In the urban areas nearly 97.0 percent of the housing units were permanent. The pattern of structural type of housing units observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds true for all zones in Affar Region.

6.4 Quality of Housing Units

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

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

6.4.1 Structure

a) Construction Materials of Wall

The distribution of housing units by type of materials used for the construction of wall is shown in Table 6.3. If the walls are constructed from different types of construction materials, the predominant one was reported in the census. It can be observed from the table that 44.5 percent of housing units in Affar Region had wood and thatch walls and 14.7 percent had wood and mud and about 2.0 percent of the housing units had reed and bamboo walls. In urban and rural areas of Affar Region housing units made of wood and mud walls constituted 73.6 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively. Housing units made of wood and thatch walls for urban and rural areas constituted 4.5 and 49.7 percent, respectively. Housing units with stone and mud walls accounted for 1.5 percent, while housing units with stones and cement and blockets accounted for less than one percent, i.e, 0.8 and 0.3, respectively. "Other" type of construction materials used for walls constituted 35.8 percent.

The table presents materials of construction of walls by zone and in all zones high proportion of wood and thatch walls was observed. Significant proportion of wood and mud walls was observed in Zone 3 and Zone 1. The proportion of wood and mud walls ranged from the lowest 2.0 percent in Zone 5 to the highest 37.9 percent in Zone 3.

b) Construction Materials of Roof

The majority of the roofs of housing units in Affar Region particularly those of the rural areas have roofs mostly made of mud/thatch grass. Table 6.4 presents the construction materials of roof and indicates that the most prevalent type of material (33.3 percent) used for the construction of roofs was thatch/grass. The construction materials of roofs in the urban areas are of better quality compared to those in the rural areas.

In the rural areas the majority of the roofs of housing units are made of thatched/grass and this accounted for 36.7 percent. Only 3.2 percent of the housing units in the rural areas had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets whereas in urban areas roofs made of corrugated iron sheets

Table 6.3 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Wall and Zones, Affar Region :1996

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF WALL								
			Wood and Mud	Wood and Thatch	Reed and Bamboo	Stone and Mud	Stone and Cement	Blokets	Bricks	Others	Not Stated
						AFFAR REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	27,704	84,066	3,689	2,856	1,488	594	297	67,595	571
	%	100.00	14.67	44.51	1.95	1.51	0.79	0.31	0.16	35.79	0.30
Urban	No.	21,678	15,959	985	-	1,041	1,079	429	26	1,958	201
	%	100.00	73.62	4.54	-	4.80	4.98	1.98	0.12	9.03	0.93
Rural	No.	167,182	11,745	83,081	3,689	1,815	409	165	271	65,637	370
	%	100.00	7.03	49.69	2.21	1.09	0.24	0.10	0.16	39.26	0.22
						ZONE 1					
Urban + Rural	No.	59,940	11,660	18,823	2,305	273	441	127	297	25,946	68
	%	100.00	19.45	31.40	3.85	0.46	0.74	0.21	0.50	43.29	0.11
Urban	No.	10,557	8,542	126	-	205	306	127.00	26	1,225	-
	%	100.00	80.91	1.19	-	1.94	2.90	1.20	0.25	11.60	-
Rural	No.	49,383	3,118	18,697	2,305	68	135	-	271	24,721	68
	%	100.00	6.31	37.86	4.67	0.14	0.27	-	0.55	50.06	0.14
						ZONE 2					
Urban + Rural	No.	33,891	2,685	8,340	379	1,714	162	54	-	20,502	55
	%	100.00	7.92	24.61	1.12	5.06	0.48	0.16	-	60.49	0.16
Urban	No.	1,184	789	-	-	198	-	-	-	197	-
	%	100.00	66.64	-	-	16.72	-	-	-	16.64	-
Rural	No.	32,707	1,896	8,340	379	1,516	162	54	-	20,305	55
	%	100.00	5.80	25.50	1.16	4.64	0.50	0.17	-	62.08	0.17
						ZONE 3					
Urban +Rural	No.	31,494	11,922	10,919	-	805	885	413	-	6,294	256
	%	100.00	37.85	34.67	-	2.56	2.81	1.31	-	19.98	0.81
Urban	No.	9,508	6,521	572	-	638	773	302	-	501.00	201
	%	100.00	68.58	6.02	-	6.71	8.13	3.18	-	5.27	2.11
Rural	No.	21,986	5,401	10,347	-	167	112	111	-	5,793	55
	%	100.00	24.57	47.06	-	0.76	0.51	0.50	-	26.35	0.25
						ZONE 4					
Urban + Rural	No.	21,010	605	11,390	45	-	-	-	-	8,970	-
	%	100.00	2.88	54.21	0.21	-	-	-	-	42.69	-
Urban	No.	429	107	287	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
	%	100.00	24.94	66.90	-	-	-	-	-	8.16	-
Rural	No.	20,581	498	11,103	45	-	-	-	-	8,935	-
	%	100.00	2.42	53.95	0.22	-	-	-	-	43.41	-
						ZONE 5					
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	832	34,594	960	64	-	-	-	5,883	192
	%	100.00	1.96	81.35	2.26	0.15	-	-	-	13.83	0.45
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	832	34,594	960	64	-	-	-	5,883	192
	%	100.00	1.96	81.35	2.26	0.15	-	-	-	13.83	0.45

Table 6.4 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof and Zones, Affar Region : 1996

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Unit	MATERIAL OF ROOF					
			Corrugated Iron Sheets	Thatch	Wood and Mud	Reed/ Bamboo	Others	Not Stated
					AFFAR REGION			
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	12,373	62,874	13,868	2,336	96,866	543
	%	100.00	6.55	33.29	7.34	1.24	51.29	0.29
Urban	No.	21,678	7,034	1,503	7,155	328	5,478	180
	%	100.00	32.45	6.93	33.01	1.51	25.27	0.83
Rural	No.	167,182	5,339	61,371	6,713	2,008	91,388	363
	%	100.00	3.19	36.71	4.02	1.20	54.66	0.22
					ZONE 1			
Urban + Rural	No.	59,940	3,750	11,220	6,255	703	37,877	135
	%	100.00	6.26	18.72	10.44	1.17	63.19	0.23
Urban	No.	10,557	2,599	714	3,546	26	3,672	-
	%	100.00	24.62	6.76	33.59	0.25	34.78	-
Rural	No.	49,383	1,151	10,506	2,709	677	34,205	135
	%	100.00	2.33	21.27	5.49	1.37	69.26	0.27
					ZONE 2			
Urban + Rural	No.	33,891	707	4,818	3,315	379	24,672	-
	%	100.00	2.09	14.22	9.78	1.12	72.80	-
Urban	No.	1,184	165	-	822	-	197	-
	%	100.00	13.94	-	69.43	-	16.64	-
Rural	No.	32,707	542	4,818	2,493	379	24,475	-
	%	100.00	1.66	14.73	7.62	1.16	74.83	-
					ZONE 3			
Urban + Rural	No.	31,494	7,442	10,444	3,568	358	9,459	223
	%	100.00	23.63	33.16	11.33	1.14	30.03	0.71
Urban	No.	9,508	4,270	538	2,787	302	1,443	168
	%	100.00	44.91	5.66	29.31	3.18	15.18	1.77
Rural	NO.	21,986	3,172	9,906	781	56	8,016	55
	%	100.00	14.43	45.06	3.55	0.25	36.46	0.25
					ZONE 4			
Urban + Rural	No.	21,010	90	7,295	90	-	13,478	57
	%	100.00	0.43	34.72	0.43	-	64.15	0.27
Urban	No.	429	-	251	-	-	166	12
	%	100.00	-	58.51	-	-	38.69	2.80
Rural	No.	20,581	90	7,044	90	-	13,312	45
	%	100.00	0.44	34.23	0.44	-	64.68	0.22
					ZONE 5			
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	384	29,097	640	896	11,380	128
	%	100.00	0.90	68.42	1.50	2.11	26.76	0.30
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	384	29,097	640	896	11,380	128
	%	100.00	0.90	68.42	1.50	2.11	26.76	0.30

accounted for 32.5 percent. Housing units made up of wood and mud roofs accounted for 33.0 and 4.0 for the urban and rural areas respectivley. Other type of construction material used for roofs consisted a considerable proportion (51.3 percent) in the region.

Among the zones the use of corrugated iron sheet for the construction of roof is highest in Zone 3 (23.6 percent) and lowest in Zone 4 (0.4 percent). A higher proportion (68.4 percent) of housing units with thatch/grass roof were found in Zone 5 , while the lowest proportion (14.2 percent), were found in Zone 2. The proportion of housing units with wood and mud roofs is highest (11.3 percent) in Zone 3 and lowest in Zone 4 (0.4 percent).

c) Construction Materials of Floor

Data on construction materials of floor were only collected in urban areas. The distribution of housing units in the urban areas by type of materials used for the construction of floor is shown in Table 6.5. It may be observed from the table that 87.3 percent of the urban housing units had earth/mud floors, about 8.9 percent had cement/concrete floors, 0.9 percent had cement brick tiles floors and 0.2 percent had floor of Bamboo/Reed. Wood and Plastic types of tile put together comprised about 0.7 percent of all housing units.

The overall pattern of materials used in the construction of floor observed for the urban areas as a whole also holds for most of the urban areas of the zones. However, among the zones, the use of earth/mud for the construction of floor is highest in Zone 2 (100.0 percent) and lowest in Zone 3 (81.0 percent). Zone 4 and Zone 1 occupy second (97.2 percent) and third (91.1 percent) positions, respectively. The proportion of cement/concrete in the construction of floor ranged from 13.0 percent in Zone 3 to 6.5 percent in Zone 1.

6.4.2 Number of Rooms

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

Table 6.5 Distribution of Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor and Zones, Urban Affar :1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	MATERIAL OF FLOOR							
			Mud	Wood Tiles	Cement/ Concrete	Plastic Tiles	Cement Brick Tiles	Bamboo/ Reed	Others	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	18,914	58	1,929	85	202	33	109	348
	%	100.00	87.25	0.27	8.90	0.39	0.93	0.15	0.50	1.61
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	9,614	25	690	51	101	-	76	-
	%	100.00	91.07	0.24	6.54	0.48	0.96	-	0.72	-
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	1,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	7,699	33	1,239	34	101	33	33	336
	%	100.00	80.97	0.35	13.03	0.36	1.06	0.35	0.35	3.53
ZONE 4	No.	429	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	%	100.00	97.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80

One can obtain some idea about spacing in housing unit by examining number of rooms per household and number of persons living per room. The distribution of housing units by number of rooms and zones is presented in Table 6.6a. It may be observed from the data in the table that the majority of the housing units in Affar Region are not only below standard but also lack adequate spacing. The highest proportion of housing units had only one room (82.3 percent) followed by two rooms (14.0 percent) and those with three rooms constitute 2.5 percent of the total housing unit. Then the proportion declines steadily with increasing number of rooms. In rural areas, the proportion of housing units with one or two rooms is relatively higher as compared to urban areas. These proportions were 97.8 percent and 85.0 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In rural areas about 1.9 percent of the housing unit had 3-4 rooms, while housing units with five or more rooms are almost non-existente.

As indicated above, the majority of housing units consisted of 1-2 rooms and this also holds for each zone although its magnitude varies from one zone to the other. The housing units with 1-2 rooms were highest (99.1 percent) in Zone 5 and lowest (90.9 percent) in Zone 3. Housing units with three rooms varies from 0.5 percent in Zone 5 to 6.1 percent in Zone 3. Housing units with four or more rooms were relatively higher in Zone 3, and the variation between other zones was very small (see Table 6.6a.).

6.4.3 Density of Occupation

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

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

Table 6.6a Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Zones , Affar Region : 1996

URBAN /RURAL		All Housing Units	NUMBER OF ROOMS									
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more	Not Stated	Total Number of Rooms
							AFFAR REGION					
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	155,381	26,503	4,695	872	265	318	26	67	733	229,979
	%	100.00	82.27	14.03	2.49	0.46	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.39	
Urban	No.	21,678	9,171	9,259	1,847	532	211	318	26	67	247	39,107
	%	100.00	42.31	42.71	8.52	2.45	0.97	1.47	0.12	0.31	1.14	
Rural	No.	167,182	146,210	17,244	2,848	340	54	-	-	-	486	190,872
	%	100.00	87.46	10.31	1.70	0.20	0.03	-	-	-	0.29	
							ZONE 1					
Urban + Rural	No.	59,940	47,056	10,792	1,248	385	178	51	26	-	204	75,302
	%	100.00	78.51	18.00	2.08	0.64	0.30	0.09	0.04	-	0.34	
Urban	No.	10,557	4,718	4,561	638	385	178	51	26	-	-	18,672
	%	100.00	44.69	43.20	6.04	3.65	1.69	0.48	0.25	-	-	
Rural	No.	49,383	42,338	6,231	610	-	-	-	-	-	204	56,630
	%	100.00	85.73	12.62	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	
							ZONE 2					
Urban + Rural	No.	33,891	28,668	3,902	1,093	87	54	33	-	-	54	40,567
	%	100.00	84.59	11.51	3.23	0.26	0.16	0.10	-	-	0.16	
Urban	No.	1,184	725	328	65	33	-	33	-	-	-	1,906
	%	100.00	61.23	27.70	5.49	2.79	-	2.79	-	-	-	
Rural	No.	32,707	27,943	3,574	1,028	54	54	-	-	-	54	38,661
	%	100.00	85.43	10.93	3.14	0.17	0.17	-	-	-	0.17	
							ZONE 3					
Urban + Rural	No.	31,494	21,628	7,008	1,910	324	33	234	-	67	290	44,843
	%	100.00	68.67	22.25	6.06	1.03	0.10	0.74	-	0.21	0.92	
Urban	No.	9,508	3,430	4,334	1,073	102	33	234	-	67	235	17,898
	%	100.00	36.07	45.58	11.29	1.07	0.35	2.46	-	0.70	2.47	
Rural	No.	21,986	18,198	2,674	837	222	-	-	-	-	55	26,945
	%	100.00	82.77	12.16	3.81	1.01	-	-	-	-	0.25	
							ZONE 4					
Urban + Rural	No.	21,010	17,040	3,649	252	12	-	-	-	-	57	25,142
	%	100.00	81.10	17.37	1.20	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.27	
Urban	No.	429	298	36	71	12	-	-	-	-	12	631
	%	100.00	69.46	8.39	16.55	2.80	-	-	-	-	2.80	
Rural	No.	20,581	16,742	3,613	181	-	-	-	-	-	45	24,511
	%	100.00	81.35	17.56	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	
							ZONE 5					
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	40,989	1,152	192	64	-	-	-	-	128	44,125
	%	100.00	96.39	2.71	0.45	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.30	
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	40,989	1,152	192	64	-	-	-	-	128	44,125
	%	100.00	96.39	2.71	0.45	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.30	

Table 6.6b Selected Indicators of Over-crowding by Zones, Affar Region :1996

URBAN/ RURAL	SELECTED INDICATORS				
	Persons per Housing unit	Rooms per Housing Unit	Rooms per Household	Persons per Room	Average HH Size
			AFFAR REGION		
Urban + Rural	5.8	1.2	1.2	4.7	5.7
Urban	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.7
Rural	6.0	1.1	1.1	5.3	6.0
			ZONE 1		
Urban + Rural	5.4	1.3	1.2	4.3	5.4
Urban	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.7
Rural	5.8	1.1	1.1	5.0	5.7
			ZONE 2		
Urban + Rural	6.2	1.2	1.2	5.2	6.2
Urban	4.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	4.2
Rural	6.3	1.2	1.2	5.3	6.2
			ZONE 3		
Urban + Rural	4.7	1.4	1.4	3.3	4.6
Urban	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.7
Rural	5.2	1.2	1.2	4.2	5.0
			ZONE 4		
Urban + Rural	6.0	1.2	1.2	5.0	6.0
Urban	4.0	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.9
Rural	6.1	1.2	1.2	5.1	6.0
			ZONE 5		
Urban+Rural	6.6	1.0	1.0	6.4	6.6
Urban	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	6.6	1.0	1.0	6.4	6.6

As presented in Table 6.6b, the average number of rooms per housing unit was about 1.2 for the region as a whole. The corresponding figures in rural and urban Affar Region were 1.1 and 1.8, respectively. The average number of rooms per housing unit was relatively higher in Zone 4 and 5 and variation between other zones was small. The number of rooms per housing unit is an adequate measure of crowding or spacing in view of the household size. The average household size was 5.7 for the region as a whole, while these were 6.0 and 3.7 in rural and urban areas of Affar Region, respectively. On the average, about 5.3 and 2.1 persons in rural and urban areas live in a room. This number varied from 3.3 in Zone 3 to 6.4 in Zone 5. The average household size ranged from 4.6 in Zone 3 to 6.6 in Zone 5.

The data in Table 6.7a indicated that 36.4 percent of the housing units are occupied by one to two persons. In the urban areas of Affar Region 63.6 percent of the housing units are occupied by three or more persons per housing unit. The table does not actually reflect the conditions of "overcrowding". The true picture of "overcrowding" would have been brought out if the analysis was restricted to bedrooms only. To give additional information on "over crowding", the percentage distribution of housing units by number of rooms occupied cross-classified by number of persons is presented in Table 6.7b.

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

a) Housing units with more than one room occupied on the average by less than one person per room are classified as under occupied.
b) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by 2.5 or more persons per room are classified as over crowded.
c) Housing units with one or more rooms occupied on the average by one to 2.4 persons per room are classified as adequately occupied.

Based on the above classification the degree of over-crowding in urban areas of Affar Region was assessed and the data in Table 6.7b shows that 8.2 percent of the housing units were under occupied, 36.8 percent were overcrowded and 53.4 percent were adequately occupied.

Table 6.7a Distribution of Housing Units by Total Number of Persons Per Housing Unit and Zones, Urban Affar :1996

ZONE		All Housing Unis	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT									
			One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	Seven Persons	Eight Persons	Nine Persons	10+ Persons
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,682	4,104	3,781	3,507	3,081	2,442	1,791	1,154	741	399	682
	%	100.00	18.93	17.44	16.17	14.21	11.26	8.26	5.32	3.42	1.84	3.15
ZONE 1	No.	10,560	1,965	1,998	1,830	1,408	1,094	777	532	346	204	406
	%	100.00	18.61	18.92	17.33	13.33	10.36	7.36	5.04	3.28	1.93	3.84
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	147	167	182	223	161	119	68	60	24	33
	%	100.00	12.42	14.10	15.37	18.83	13.60	10.05	5.74	5.07	2.03	2.79
ZONE 3	No.	9,509	1,934	1,542	1,422	1,379	1,130	861	534	317	159	231
	%	100.00	20.34	16.22	14.95	14.50	11.88	9.05	5.62	3.33	1.67	2.43
ZONE 4	No.	429	58	74	73	71	57	34	20	18	12	12
	%	100.00	13.52	17.25	17.02	16.55	13.29	7.93	4.66	4.20	2.80	2.80

Table 6.7b **Percentage* Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Rooms and Number of Persons, Urban Affar : 1996**

NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT																					
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9+		Not stated		All Housing Units	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 Person	2068	9.5	1191	5.5	26	0.1	-	-	-	-	101	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0.2	3420	15.8
2 Persons	1614	7.4	1916	8.8	101	0.5	-	-	-	-	34	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0.2	3699	17.1
									UNDER OCCUPIED													
3 Persons	1660	7.7	1207	5.6	286	1.3	26	0.1	51	0.2	-	-	-	-	33	0.2	-	-	45	0.2	3308	15.3
4 Persons	1369	6.3	1680	7.7	199	0.9	86	0.4	25	0.1	58	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	0.2	3450	15.9
5 Persons	913	4.2	1394	6.4	263	1.2	130	0.6	58	0.3	92	0.4	-	-	-	-	34	0.2	68	0.3	2952	13.6
							ADEQUATELY OCCUPIED															
6 Persons	494	2.3	649	3.0	280		52	0.2	-	-	-	-	26	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1501	6.9
	OVERCROWDED																					
7 Persons	415	1.9	573	2.6	180	0.8	52	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	0.2	1253	5.8
8 Persons	283	1.3	304	1.4	242	1.1	85	0.4	51	0.2	33	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	4.6
9+ Persons	355	1.6	345	1.6	270	1.2	101	0.5	26	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1097	5.1
Total	9171	42.3	9259	42.7	1847	8.5	532	2.5	211	1.0	318	1.5	26	0.1	33	0.2	34	0.2	247	1.1	21678	100.0

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

Adequatly occupied = (Between the two lines) = one to less than three persons per room = 53.4%

Overcrowded = (Below the two lines) = three and above persons per room = 36.8%

Under occupied = (Above the two lines) = less than one person per room = 8.2%

The distribution of housing units by number of households per housing unit indicated that about 2.0 percent of the housing units were shared by two or more households. The number of households per housing unit observed for the region as a whole also holds true for all zones except zone 2 (see Table 6.8).

In the rural areas of Affar Region 94.9 percent of the housing units, the rooms are exclusively used by members of the household. In the remaining 4.9 percent of the housing units members of the household spend the night in the same room with their domestic animals and this holds true for each zone in the region (see Table 6.9).

6.5 Housing Facilities and Amenities

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

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

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

Table 6.8 Distribution of Housing Units by Number of Households Per Housing Unit, Urban Affar Regon : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	NUMBER of HHs per HOUSING UNIT			Total Households
			One Household	Two Households	Three+ Households	
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,682	21,250	372	60	22,217
	%	100.00	98.01	1.72	0.28	
ZONE 1	No.	10,560	10,330	196	34	10,832
	%	100.00	97.82	1.86	0.32	
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	1,172	12	-	1,196
	%	100.00	98.99	1.01	-	
ZONE 3	No.	9,509	9,328	155	26	9,751
	%	100.00	98.10	1.63	0.27	
ZONE 4	No.	429	420	9	-	438
	%	100.00	97.90	2.10	-	

Table 6.9 Distribution of Housing Units by Whether Livestock Spend the Night in the Same Room Where Persons Also Spend the Night and Zones, Rural Affar Regon : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	WHETHER LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT IN SAME ROOM AS PERSONS		
			Yes	No	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	167,182	8,148	158,660	374
	%	100.00	4.87	94.90	0.22
ZONE 1	No.	49,383	1,490	47,893	-
	%	100.00	3.02	96.98	-
ZONE 2	No.	32,707	2,712	29,995	-
	%	100.00	8.29	91.71	-
ZONE 3	No.	21,986	1,503	20,428	55
	%	100.00	6.84	92.91	0.25
ZONE 4	No.	20,581	1,037	19,544	-
	%	100.00	5.04	94.96	-
ZONE 5	No.	42,525	1,406	40,800	319
	%	100.00	3.31	95.94	0.75

6.5.1 Source of Water Supply

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

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

The data on the distribution of housing units by source of water supply is presented in Table 6.10. In general, of all housing units, about 11.1 percent had piped water supply, 61.2 percent of the housing units got their water from river or lakes and 2.0 percent from protected well/spring. The availability of tap and protected water supply for the occupants of each set of housing unit is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of occupants. It must, however, be noted that a considerable proportion (25.5 percent) of the housing units had got their water supply from unprotected well/spring. In the urban areas, the majority (71.7 percent) of the housing units sources of water supply are piped tap water. Housing units which obtained their water from unprotected well or spring constituted 12.6 percent.

It appears from Table 6.10 that unprotected well/spring, river, lake and pond are the usual sources of water supply for the rural households. Nearly 27.2 percent of the rural housing units used nearby unprotected well/spring as their sources of water while about 67.4 percent of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply. The data show that only 3.2 percent of the rural housing units of Affar Region mentioned piped/ tap water as their sources of water supply. About 2.0 percent of the housing units used protected well/ spring. It appears from the above findings that only a small number of the rural households have access to pure drinking water, and they are still subject to the use of unclean water.

In the urban areas of Affar Region the distribution of source of water supply by zone shows that in Zone 1 and 3 very high proportion of the housing units have access to piped water

Table 6.10 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Affar Region : 1996

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER				
			Tap	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
				AFFAR REGION			
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	20,889	3,664	48,224	115,649	434
	%	100.00	11.06	1.94	25.53	61.24	0.23
Urban	No.	21,678	15,536	307	2,721	2,975	139
	%	100.00	71.67	1.42	12.55	13.72	0.64
Rural	No.	167,182	5,353	3,357	45,503	112,674	295
	%	100.00	3.20	2.01	27.22	67.40	0.18
				ZONE 1			
Urban + Rural	No.	59,940	9,166	614	13,766	36,200	194
	%	100.00	15.29	1.02	22.97	60.39	0.32
Urban	No.	10,557	8,082	206	1,708	434	127
	%	100.00	76.56	1.95	16.18	4.11	1.20
Rural	No.	49,383	1,084	408	12,058	35,766	67
	%	100.00	2.20	0.83	24.42	72.43	0.14
				ZONE 2			
Urban + Rural	No.	33,891	66	594	12,145	21,086	-
	%	100.00	0.19	1.75	35.84	62.22	-
Urban	No.	1,184	66	-	395	723	-
	%	100.00	5.57	-	33.36	61.06	-
Rural	No.	32,707	-	594	11,750	20,363	-
	%	100.00	-	1.82	35.93	62.26	-
				ZONE 3			
Urban + Rural	No.	31,494	11,228	602	2,739	16,870	55
	%	100.00	35.65	1.91	8.70	53.57	0.17
Urban	No.	9,508	7,388	101	404	1,615	-
	%	100.00	77.70	1.06	4.25	16.99	-
Rural	No.	21,986	3,840	501	2,335	15,255	55
	%	100.00	17.47	2.28	10.62	69.39	0.25
				ZONE 4			
Urban + Rural	No.	21,010	45	766	7,938	12,204	57
	%	100.00	0.21	3.65	37.78	58.09	0.27
Urban	No.	429	-	-	214	203	12
	%	100.00	-	-	49.88	47.32	2.80
Rural	No.	20,581	45	766	7,724	12,001	45
	%	100.00	0.22	3.72	37.53	58.31	0.22
				ZONE 5			
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	384	1,088	11,636	29,289	128
	%	100.00	0.90	2.56	27.36	68.87	0.30
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	384	1,088	11,636	29,289	128
	%	100.00	0.90	2.56	27.36	68.87	0.30

facilities. This proportion ranged from 5.6 percent in Zone 2 to 77.7 percent in Zone 3. In the rural areas, the majority of the housing units used river/lake or pond as their source of water supply and this was highest (72.4 percent) in Zone 1 and lowest (58.3 percent) in Zone 4. Among the zones the housing units, using unprotected well/spring ranged from 8.7 percent in Zone 3 to 37.8 percent in Zone 4.

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of housing units in urban areas by main sources of water supply and its relative location from the housing unit. Of the total housing units, 71.7 percent had piped/tap water supply. Further, it can be observed that about 3.9 percent of the housing units got piped water inside the housing unit and 12.1 percent got piped water within their compound (private or shared), while 55.6 percent of the housing units got piped water from outside the compound.

The distribution of housing units by source of water supply in urban areas for zones shows that Zone 3 had the highest proportion (5.6 percent) of housing units with tap inside the house. The proportion of housing units with piped/tap water varied from 5.6 percent in Zone 2 to 77.7 percent in Zone 3, while the proportion of housing units with unprotected well/spring varied from 4.3 percent in Zone 3 to 49.9 percent in Zone 4. The proportion of housing units with river/lake is highest (61.1 percent) in Zone 2 and lowest (4.1 percent) in Zone 1.

6.5.2 Toilet Facilities

Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the measurement of environmental sanitation. From the census, data were obtained on whether the housing units have toilet. A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. Table 6.12 reveals that almost 92.0 percent of the housing units in the region did not have toilet facility, whereas only 8.3 percent of the housing units had toilet facility. The corresponding figures for the urban parts constituted 58.3 percent and 41.6 percent, respectively.

Sanitary toilet facilities are very rare in rural areas of Affar Region. Only 3.9 percent of the rural housing units have access to toilet facilities, whereas nearly 96.0 percent of the housing units have no toilet facilities. Among the zones, Zone 4 occupies the lowest position in terms of

Table 6.11 Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Urban Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER							
			Tap Inside House	Tap in Compound Private	Tap in Compound Shared	Tap Outside Compound	Protected Well/ Spring	Unprotected Well/ Spring	River/ Lake/ Pond	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	844	1,771	861	12,060	307	2,721	2,975	139
	%	100.00	3.89	8.17	3.97	55.63	1.42	12.55	13.72	0.64
ZONE I	No.	10,557	409	765	459	6,449	206	1,708	434	127
	%	100.00	3.87	7.25	4.35	61.09	1.95	16.18	4.11	1.20
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	66	-	-	-	-	395	723	-
	%	100.00	5.57	-	-	-	-	33.36	61.06	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	369	1,006	402	5,611	101	404	1,615	-
	%	100.00	3.88	10.58	4.23	59.01	1.06	4.25	16.99	-
ZONE 4	No.	429	-	-	-	-	-	214	203	12
	%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	49.88	47.32	2.80

its access to toilet facilities; about 98.4 percent of its housing units have no toilet facility. The proportion of housing units that have toilet facility varied from the lowest 1.5 percent in Zone 4 to the highest 16.3 percent in Zone 3 (see Table 6.12).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by type of toilet facility is given in Table 6.13. It can be observed from the table that 58.3 percent of the housing units did not have toilet facility, whereas 5.7 percent had flush toilet private/shared, 35.9 percent dry pit toilet private/shared.

In Zone 1 about 42.5 percent of the housing units have toilet facilities, particularly private/shared dry pit. Only 4.9 percent of the urban housing units have access to private flush toilet and this was found to be highest in Zone 3 (5.7 percent) and lowest in Zone 2 (2.8 percent). The proportion of urban housing units that had no toilet facility varied from 52.4 percent in Zone 1 to 97.2 percent in Zone 4.

6.5.3 Type of Lighting

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

The data on type of lighting were collected in urban areas of the region. Table 6.14 summarizes data on type of lighting used in the living quarters. As can be seen from the table around 53.0 percent of the housing units in the urban areas used electricity. Out of which 38.7 percent of housing units had shared electric meter reader and 14.3 percent had private electric meter reader. Nearly 21.7 percent of the housing units used kerosine lamp while 23.8 percent used lantern and other source of lighting.

The proportion of housing units that used electrcitiy for lighting varied from 58.7 percent in Zone 1 to 2.8 percent in Zone 4, while those who used kerosine lamp varied from 58.3 percent

Table 6.12 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Zones, Affar Region : 1996

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF TOILET		
			Has Toilet	Has no Toilet	Not Stated
			AFFAR REGION		
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	15,600	172,942	318
	%	100.00	8.26	91.57	0.17
Urban	No.	21,678	9,022	12,644	12
	%	100.00	41.62	58.33	0.06
Rural	No.	167,182	6,578	160,298	306
	%	100.00	3.93	95.88	0.18
			ZONE 1		
Urban + Rural	No.	59,940	7,670	52,202	68
	%	100.00	12.80	87.09	0.11
Urban	No.	10,557	5,025	5,532	-
	%	100.00	47.60	52.40	-
Rural	No.	49,383	2,645	46,670	68
	%	100.00	5.36	94.51	0.14
			ZONE 2		
Urban + Rural	No.	33,891	1,022	32,814	55
	%	100.00	3.02	96.82	0.16
Urban	No.	1,184	99	1,085	-
	%	100.00	8.36	91.64	-
Rural	No.	32,707	923	31,729	55
	%	100.00	2.82	97.01	0.17
			ZONE 3		
Urban + Rural	No.	31,494	5,119	26,320	55
	%	100.00	16.25	83.57	0.17
Urban	No.	9,508	3,898	5,610	-
	%	100.00	41.00	59.00	-
Rural	No.	21,986	1,221	20,710	55
	%	100.00	5.55	94.20	0.25
			ZONE 4		
Urban + Rural	No.	21,010	317	20,681	12
	%	100.00	1.51	98.43	0.06
Urban	No.	429	-	417	12
	%	100.00	-	97.20	2.80
Rural	No.	20,581	317	20,264	-
	%	100.00	1.54	98.46	-
			ZONE 5		
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	1,472	40,925	128
	%	100.00	3.46	96.24	0.30
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	1,472	40,925	128
	%	100.00	3.46	96.24	0.30

Table 6.13 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facility and Zones, Urban- Affar Rgion :1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY					
			Has no Toilet	Flush Toilet Private	Flush Toilet Shered	Pit Private	Pit Shared	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	12,644	1,055	186	4,377	3,404	12
	%	100.00	58.33	4.87	0.86	20.19	15.70	0.06
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	5,532	484	51	2,297	2,193	-
	%	100.00	52.40	4.58	0.48	21.76	20.77	-
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	1,085	33	-	66	-	-
	%	100.00	91.64	2.79	-	5.57	-	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	5,610	538	135	2,014	1,211	-
	%	100.00	59.00	5.66	1.42	21.18	12.74	-
ZONE 4	No.	429	417	-	-	-	-	12
	%	100.00	97.20	-	-	-	-	2.80

Table 6.14 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Zones, Urban- Affar Region : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF LIGHTING					
			Electricity Meter Private	Electricity Meter Shared	Lantern	Kerosine Lamp	Others	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	3,089	8,390	3,948	4,708	1,207	336
	%	100.00	14.25	38.70	18.21	21.72	5.57	1.55
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	1,733	4,461	2,376	1,910	77	-
	%	100.00	16.42	42.26	22.51	18.09	0.73	-
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	-	-	99	690	395	-
	%	100.00	-	-	8.36	58.28	33.36	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	1,344	3,929	1,378	1,882	639	336
	%	100.00	14.14	41.32	14.49	19.79	6.72	3.53
ZONE 4	No.	429	12	-	95	226	96	-
	%	100.00	2.80	-	22.14	52.68	22.38	-

Zone 2 to 18.1 percent in Zone 1. The use of lantern and other types of lighting varied from highest 44.5 percent in Zone 4 to lowest 21.2 percent in Zone 3.

6.5.4 Type of Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a room primarily used for cooking meals, but due to lack of adequate rooms or space in the housing unit, some persons and/or some livestock may also spend the night in the kitchen. Information was obtained from the census on whether the housing units have a kitchen; whether the kitchen is modern or traditional, or whether it is shared or privately used. Table 6.15 shows that about 49.0 percent of the housing units in urban areas had traditional type of kitchen, of which 34.5 percent were private and 14.5 percent were shared. A traditional type of kitchen is a room used mainly for cooking using firewood, charcoal, cotton seeds, sawdust, leaves or barks as fuel, with simple or no stoves and has no piped water or sink. On the other hand 46.1 percent of the housing units had no kitchen facility.

Among the zones, the traditional type of kitchen is found to be highest in Zone 1 (52.7 percent), while this was found to be lowest (36.4 percent) in Zone 4. In addition to this, nearly 60.8 percent of the housing units of Zone 4 had no independent kitchen facilities.

In urban areas of Affar Region housing units that had modern kitchen constituted about 4.6 percent. A modern kitchen is a room used for cooking which uses electricity, gas, kerosine, firewood or charcoal as fuel with appropriate stove and had piped water and sink. The proportion of housing units with modern kitchen varied from 2.7 percent in Zone 1 to 7.4 percent in Zone 3.

The distribution of housing units in rural areas of Affar Region by availability of kitchen facilities is given in Table 6.16. The data reveal that 5.1 percent of housing units had separate room for kitchen; about 63.6 percent use the same room for cooking which is also used by household members for sleeping at night; while 0.8 percent use the same room for cooking where livestock also spend the night. About 30.2 percent of the housing units did not have any kitchen. The proportion of housing units with separate room for kitchen varied from highest 11.4 percent in Zone 3 to lowest 2.3 percent in Zone 5. Among the zones, 42.4 percent of the housing units in Zone 1 did not have kitchen .

Table 6.15 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Kitchen Facility and Zones, Urban Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF KITCHEN					
			Has no Kitchen	Modern kitchen Private	Modern Kitchen Shared	Traditional Kitchen Private	Traditional Kitchen Shared	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	10,002	925	60	7,474	3,138	79
	%	100.00	46.14	4.27	0.28	34.48	14.48	0.36
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	4,716	254	26	4,337	1,224	-
	%	100.00	44.67	2.41	0.25	41.08	11.59	-
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	691	-	-	427	66	-
	%	100.00	58.36	-	-	36.06	5.57	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	4,334	671	34	2,554	1,848	67
	%	100.00	45.58	7.06	0.36	26.86	19.44	0.70
ZONE 4	No.	429	261	-	-	156	-	12
	%	100.00	60.84	-	-	36.36	-	2.80

Table 6.16 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Kitchen and Zones, Rural Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	Has a Room Mainly Used as a Kitchen	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Persons Spend the Night	Uses as a Kitchen a Room Where Livestock Spend the Night	Has no Kitchen	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	167,182	8,480	106269	1395	50,557	481
	%	100.00	5.07	63.56	0.83	30.24	0.29
ZONE 1	No.	49,383	2,574	24996	745	20,932	136
	%	100.00	5.21	50.62	1.51	42.39	0.28
ZONE 2	No.	32,707	1,627	24857	324	5,845	54
	%	100.00	4.97	76	0.99	17.87	0.17
ZONE 3	No.	21,986	2,507	15475	-	3,949	55
	%	100.00	11.40	70.39	-	17.96	0.25
ZONE 4	No.	20,581	813	16381	135	3,207	45
	%	100.00	3.95	79.59	0.66	15.58	0.22
ZONE 5	No.	42,525	959	24560	191	16,624	191
	%	100.00	2.26	57.75	0.45	39.09	0.45

6.5.5 Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

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

The distribution of housing units in rural areas by type of fuel used for cooking is given in Table 6.17. A large proportion (98.5 percent) of the housing units used firewood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure constituted 0.7 percent. Almost none (0.03 percent) of the housing units used kerosine. In all zones high proportion of housing units used fire wood/leaves. Housing units which used dung/manure accounted for less than one percent.

Table 6.18 summarizes data on type of fuel used for cooking in urban areas. The data show that 37.8 percent of housing units used only firewood, whereas 1.6 percent used kerosine. The proportion of housing units that used electricity accounted for 1.2 percent. A significant proportion (41.3 percent) of housing units used a combination of firewood and charcoal, and about 3.3 percent of housing units used a combination of firewood and dung/manure. Nearly 5.7 percent of the housing units used no fuel.

In general about 45.8 percent of the housing units in the region used a combination of firewood with other types of fuels such as leaves, dung/manure, charcoal,... etc for cooking, while 1.7 percent of the housing units used a combination of electricity with other types of fuels. The foregoing data revealed that housing units in urban areas heavily depend on sources of fuel such as charcoal, firewood, and the combination of both.

In Zone 1 and Zone 3 the proportion of housing units that used electricity accounted for 1.2 and 1.4 percent, respectivively. None of the housing units in Zone 2 and 4 use electricity and gas as a source of fuel. The use of traditional sources of fuel such as firewood, firewood and charcoal, firewood and dung/manure,... etc. accounted for 82.5 percent for the region and within each zone it varied from 97.2 percent in Zone 4 to 80.5 percent in Zone 3.

Table 6.17 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones, Rural Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL						
			Firewood/ Leaves	Dung Manure	Charcoal	Kerosine	Uses no Fuel	Others	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	167,182	164,601	1,195	267	55	704	55	305
	%	100.00	98.46	0.71	0.16	0.03	0.42	0.03	0.18
ZONE 1	No.	49,383	48,569	475	203	-	68	-	68
	%	100.00	98.35	0.96	0.41	-	0.14	-	0.14
ZONE 2	No.	32,707	32,166	162	-	-	325	-	54
	%	100.00	98.35	0.50	-	-	0.99	-	0.17
ZONE 3	No.	21,986	21,599	166	-	55	56	55	55
	%	100.00	98.24	0.76	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
ZONE 4	No.	20,581	20,445	136	-	-	-	-	-
	%	100.00	99.34	0.66	-	-	-	-	-
ZONE 5	No.	42,525	41,822	256	64	-	255	-	128
	%	100.00	98.35	0.60	0.15	-	0.60	-	0.30

Table 6.18 Distribution of Housing Units by Major Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Zones , Urban Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF FUEL							
			Uses no Fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood/ Leaves	Dung/ Manure	Firewood and Charcoal
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	1,243	262	-	338	1,006	8,200	-	8,962
	%	100.00	5.73	1.21	-	1.56	4.64	37.83	-	41.34
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	639	127	-	101	535	2,986	-	5,378
	%	100.00	6.05	1.20	-	0.96	5.07	28.28	-	50.94
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	-	-	-	-	33	230	-	560
	%	100.00	-	-	-	-	2.79	19.43	-	47.30
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	604	135	-	237	438	4,567	-	3,024
	%	100.00	6.35	1.42	-	2.49	4.61	48.03	-	31.80
ZONE 4	No.	429	-	-	-	-	-	417	-	-
	%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	97.20	-	-

Table 6.18 (Cont'd)

ZONE		TYPE OF FUEL								
		Firewood and Dug	Firewood and Kerosine	Firewood and Gas	Electricity and Kerosine	Electricity and Firewood	Electricity and Charcoal	Electricity and Gas	Others	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	715	118	135	-	329	-	33	300	37
	%	3.30	0.54	0.62	-	1.52	-	0.15	1.38	0.17
ZONE 1	No.	484	51	-	-	128	-	-	103	25
	%	4.58	0.48	-	-	1.21	-	-	0.98	0.24
ZONE 2	No.	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-
	%	13.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.64	-
ZONE 3	No.	67	67	135	-	201	-	33	-	-
	%	0.70	0.70	1.42	-	2.11	-	0.35	-	-
ZONE 4	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80

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

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

Table 6.19 shows that 15.3 percent of housing units had radios. The corresponding figure in urban and rural areas constituted 45.7 and 11.4 percent, respectively. The majority of the housing units (88.2 percent) in the rural areas had no radios. This figure was found to be highest in Zone 5 (93.2 percent). The table indicates that Zone 3 had the highest proportion (20.7 percent) of housing units with radios and Zone 5 had the lowest proportion (6.2 percent).

The distribution of housing units in urban areas by availability of consumer durable, such as radio, television and telephone sets are presented in Table 6.20. The data reveal that 45.7 percent of urban housing units had radios. Nearly 2.1 percent of the urban housing units had television sets and 1.7 percent had telephone. Among the zones the proportion of housing units owning television was highest (3.4 percent) in Zone 1 and lowest 1.1 percent in Zone 3. The proportion of housing units that own telephone sets ranged from 2.1 percent in Zone 3 to 1.7 percent in Zone 1. The table indicates that housing units in Zone 2 and 4 had no television and telephone sets. The availability of radio and television sets was higher in Zone 1 and the availability of telephone sets was higher in zone 3.

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

6.6 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. Tenure information collected for living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between rented units and units that are owner-occupied. A housing unit is considered as rented if the household

Table 6.19 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones, Affar Region :1996

URBAN / RURAL		All Housing Units	AVAILABILITY OF RADIO		
			Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated
			AFFAR REGION		
Urban + Rural	No.	188,860	28,919	159,252	689
	%	100.00	15.31	84.32	0.36
Urban	No.	21,678	9,913	11,732	33
	%	100.00	45.73	54.12	0.15
Rural	No.	167,182	19,006	147,520	656
	%	100.00	11.37	88.24	0.39
			ZONE 1		
Urban + Rural	No.	59,940	11,034	48,770	136
	%	100.00	18.41	81.36	0.23
Urban	No.	10,557	5,075	5,482	-
	%	100.00	48.07	51.93	-
Rural	No.	49,383	5,959	43,288	136
	%	100.00	12.07	87.66	0.28
			ZONE 2		
Urban + Rural	No.	33,891	6,844	26,939	108
	%	100.00	20.19	79.49	0.32
Urban	No.	1,184	560	624	-
	%	100.00	47.30	52.70	-
Rural	No.	32,707	6,284	26,315	108
	%	100.00	19.21	80.46	0.33
			ZONE 3		
Urban + Rural	No.	31,494	6,533	24,817	144
	%	100.00	20.74	78.80	0.46
Urban	No.	9,508	4,195	5,280	33
	%	100.00	44.12	55.53	0.35
Rural	No.	21,986	2,338	19,537	111
	%	100.00	10.63	88.86	0.50
			ZONE 4		
Urban + Rural	No.	21,010	1,886	19,079	45
	%	100.00	8.98	90.81	0.21
Urban	No.	429	83	346	-
	%	100.00	19.35	80.65	-
Rural	No.	20,581	1,803	18,733	45
	%	100.00	8.76	91.02	0.22
			ZONE 5		
Urban + Rural	No.	42,525	2,622	39,647	256
	%	100.00	6.17	93.23	0.60
Urban	No.	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-
Rural	No.	42,525	2,622	39,647	256
	%	100.00	6.17	93.23	0.60

Table 6.20 Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Telephone and Television Set and Zones, Urban Affar : 1996

ZONE		TYPE OF AMENITIES AVAILABLE											
		Radio				Televison				Telephone			
		All Housing Units	Has Radio	Has no Radio	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Television	Has no Television	Not Stated	All Housing Units	Has Telephone	Has no Telephone	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	9,913	11,732	33	21,678	456	21,055	167	21,678	377	21,134	167
	%	100.00	45.73	54.12	0.15	100.00	2.10	97.13	0.77	100.00	1.74	97.49	0.77
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	5,075	5,482	-	10,557	356	10,201	-	10,557	177	10,380	-
	%	100.00	48.07	51.93	-	100.00	3.37	96.63	-	100.00	1.68	98.32	-
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	560	624	-	1,184	-	1,184	-	1,184	-	1,184	-
	%	100.00	47.30	52.70	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	4,195	5,280	33	9,508	100	9,241	167	9,508	200	9,141	167
	%	100.00	44.12	55.53	0.35	100.00	1.05	97.19	1.76	100.00	2.10	96.14	1.76
ZONE 4	No.	429	83	346	-	429	-	429	-	429	-	429	-
	%	100.00	19.35	80.65	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-

living in it pays rent to kebele office or to Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses (AARH) or to private individuals or other organization. There are also housing units occupied by households paying difference in rents because they own other housing units that are rented elsewhere for lesser rent than that of housing units they were occupying at the time of the census.

Table 6.21 presents data on tenurial status of the housing units in urban areas. Information on tenurial status of the housing units is necessary for development of housing and establishment of rent policy. Data on rent of housing is also of special significance for housing programs. The distribution of housing units by type of tenure shows that 50.5 percent of all housing units were owner occupied and 37.3 percent were rented. Out of the rented housing units 9.4 percent were rented from kebele, 27.8 percent were rented from private household or other organizations. The data also shows that significant proportion (10.8 percent) of the housing units were rent free. The proportion of housing units that were owner occupied varied from 94.4 percent in Zone 4 to 44.9 percent in Zone 3, whereas, the proportion of housing units which were rented varied from 42.0 percent in Zone 1 to 2.8 percent in Zone 4.

6.7 Monthly Rent

Rent is the amount paid monthly for the housing unit occupied by a household. Table 6.22 shows that of the total rented housing units in urban areas, nearly 70.9 percent were rented below 50 Birr per month. Housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr accounted for 24.0 percent and those that rented for 150 Birr and above accounted for 3.2 percent of the total rented housing units.

The proportion of housing units that were rented for below 50 Birr per month ranged from 100.0 percent in Zone 4 to 60.0 percent in Zone 2. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units that were rented from 50 to 149 Birr per month varied from 14.5 percent in Zone 3 to 31.6 percent in Zone 1 and those rented for 150 Birr and above varied from 2.9 percent in Zone 3 to 3.5 percent in Zone 1.

Table 6.21 Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zones, Urban Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	TYPE OF TENURE							
			Owner Occupied	Rented From Kebele	Rented From Public Housing Agency	Rented From Other Organization	Rented From Private Household	Paying Difference in Rent	Rent Free	Not Stated
AFFAR REGION	No.	21,678	10,938	2,041	-	25	6,007	-	2,331	336
	%	100.00	50.46	9.42	-	0.12	27.71	-	10.75	1.55
ZONE 1	No.	10,557	5,278	1,168	-	25	3,245	-	841	-
	%	100.00	50.00	11.06	-	0.24	30.74	-	7.97	-
ZONE 2	No.	1,184	986	-	-	-	165	-	33	-
	%	100.00	83.28	-	-	-	13.94	-	2.79	-
ZONE 3	No.	9,508	4,269	873	-	-	2,585	-	1,445	336
	%	100.00	44.90	9.18	-	-	27.19	-	15.20	3.53
ZONE 4	No.	429	405	-	-	-	12	-	12	-
	%	100.00	94.41	-	-	-	2.80	-	2.80	-

Table 6.22 Distrbution of Housing Units by Amount of Monthly Rent and Zones, Urban Affar : 1996

ZONE		All Housing Units	AMOUNT OF MONTHLY RENT								
			1-4 Birr	5-9 Birr	10-49 Birr	50-99 Birr	100-149 Birr	150-299 Birr	300+ Birr	Not Stated	Total Rent
AFFAR REGION	No.	8,073	554	726	4,442	1,624	313	222	33	159	319,790
	%	100.00	6.86	8.99	55.02	20.12	3.88	2.75	0.41	1.97	
ZONE 1	No.	4,438	153	457	2,246	1,122	280	154	-	26	183,948
	%	100.00	3.45	10.30	50.61	25.28	6.31	3.47	-	0.59	
ZONE 2	No.	165	-	-	99	33	-	-	-	33	5,610
	%	100.00	-	-	60.00	20.00	-	-	-	20.00	
ZONE 3	No.	3,458	401	269	2,085	469	33	68	33	100	129,992
	%	100.00	11.60	7.78	60.29	13.56	0.95	1.97	0.95	2.89	
ZONE 4	No.	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	240
	%	100.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	

CHAPTER VII
POPULATION PROJECTION

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

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

7.1 Components of Population Projection

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

7.1.1 Age-Sex Composition of the base year population

The age-sex structure of the population count of the 1996 census of Affar Region has been evaluated for its coverage and age reporting errors. Since the age structure is observed to be distorted, strong smoothing is applied to adjust the data for age mis-reporting (Arriaga, 1994). Moreover, the population age-sex structure should refer to the mid point of the base year. To derive the base year population, the exponential growth model ($P_t=P_0e^{rt}$) is employed. For this purpose, the average annual growth rates of the population of the urban and rural areas of the region are applied. Since the results of the 1994 Population and Housing Census of the Affar

Region were found to be erroneous, the census was conducted again on July 22, 1996. Due to this, backward projection is performed so that the base period of all regions refer to the same date (i.e., July 1, 1995). Table 7.1 illustrates the base year population of July 1, 1995.

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	160513	89332	71181	9186	4832	4354	151327	84500	66827
5-9	154268	88817	65451	9311	4770	4541	144957	84047	60910
10-14	146086	86548	59538	9371	4688	4683	136715	81860	54855
15-19	128217	75506	52711	9103	4497	4606	119114	71009	48105
20-24	102502	57795	44707	8786	4266	4520	93716	53529	40187
25-29	84837	46059	38778	8090	3982	4108	76747	42077	34670
30-34	68048	34257	33791	7319	3736	3583	60729	30521	30208
35-39	56776	28277	28499	6187	3280	2907	50589	24997	25592
40-44	48873	25643	23230	4790	2742	2048	44083	22901	21182
45-49	39580	21668	17912	3610	2156	1454	35970	19512	16458
50-54	29157	17387	11770	2317	1446	871	26840	15941	10899
55-59	21714	13681	8033	1558	997	561	20156	12684	7472
60-64	14942	9964	4978	982	611	371	13960	9353	4607
65-69	10067	6993	3074	600	371	229	9467	6622	2845
70-74	5989	4302	1687	313	193	120	5676	4109	1567
75-79	2707	1891	816	124	78	46	2583	1813	770
80 +	4381	3009	1372	241	117	124	4140	2892	1248
Total	1078657	611129	467528	81888	42762	39126	996769	568367	428402

7.1.2 Fertility Component

The fertility input used in the projection is an estimate of the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR of 6.39 estimated from the 1996 Population and Housing Census data using the Gompertz Model is used as a measure of the level of fertility, while the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be similar to the pattern observed in the reported age specific fertility rates and will be applied throughout the projection period (see the section on fertility). The number of births expected to occur during each projection period will be estimated by applying the adjusted age specific

fertility rates to the female population of reproductive ages (15-49). Births are then distributed by sex on the basis of the sex ratio at birth which is assumed to be 103 male births to 100 female births.

7.1.3 Mortality Component

The expectations of life at birth for males and females are used as basic indicators of the level of mortality. Based on the information on the number of children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1996 Population and Housing Census of the region, the childhood mortality was estimated using the Trussel method (1975). Corresponding to this childhood mortality, the expectations of life at birth were derived assuming that the age pattern of mortality follows the West Model of the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables. The estimates of expectations of life at birth were 53.1 and 47 years for males and females, respectively (see the section on mortality). The age and sex specific survival ratios are also derived from the same model life table.

7.1.4 Migration Component

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

7.2 Future Course of Fertility and Mortality

7.2.1 Fertility

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

a) High Variant

This variant assumes that the government makes some attempts to reduce the current high level of fertility by introducing different alternative approaches of the national population program to the population of the area: i.e., information, education and communication, reproductive health, family planning, etc. However, the availability and effectiveness of these programs will be very limited. In view of this fact, the level of fertility will decrease at a very slow momentum, from an average of 6.39 children per woman between the period 1995-2000 to a TFR of 4 by the year 2030. That means the goal will be attained 15 years later than it was expected. The pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the current value of Gross Reproduction Rate (3.15) as the onset value and 1.65 as the final value (U.N.; 1994). The transition period between these two values becomes 50 years. Since the fertility inputs used in the projection are the values of the TFR, the GRR obtained for each projection period will be converted to the corresponding TFR.

b) Medium Variant

For this variant, it is assumed that the different approaches of the national population program will be moderately effective. Compared to the high series, the medium variant assumes a more faster pace of decline in the level of fertility. The TFR is expected to decrease from its current level of 6.39 to 4.0 by the year 2020 (i.e., five years later than the predicted time), and continues to decline at a slower rate until it attains the final value. Here also the pace is determined by adopting the United Nations model of fertility decline to the assumption setting the onset value of the GRR and the transition period as were in the high variant, the final value of the GRR will be changed to 1.18.

c) Low Variant

In this variant an optimistic assumption is made by expecting that the current high level of fertility will be going to decrease at an accelerated pace and attain a TFR of 4.0 by the year 2015. The decline will also continue at a slower pace thereafter until it reaches the final value. The pace is determined by employing the method used in the previous two variants changing the final value of the GRR to 1.05.

7.2.2 Mortality

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

7.2.3 Urbanization

DemProj provides the size of the urban population by age and sex using as inputs the base period urban population and, either urban-rural growth rate difference or the projected percentage urban for each five year projection period. In the present case since urban and rural growth rates are not available for Affar Region, the use of the projected percentage urban is preferred. The projection of the percent urban is based on the proportion urban of the region obtained from the 1994 census count (i.e., 7.3%) and the urban rural growth rate difference of the region. In the absence of data on urban-rural growth rate difference at regional level, the difference in the urban-rural growth rates observed at national level will be applied to the region assuming that it will remain constant during the entire projection period. The projection of the percent urban is performed using the United Nations formula (U.N.; 1987) which assumes that the ratio of urban to rural populations at time t, denoted by s(t), grows n years later as follows:

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

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

Table 7.2 Inputs Used In the Projection For Different Variants (1995-2030)

Input	Variant	Period						
		1995-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030
Fertility	Low	6.05	5.03	4.60	4.18	3.81	3.45	3.09
(TFR)	Medium	6.20	5.59	5.15	4.69	4.23	3.77	3.37
	High	6.39	6.21	5.84	5.42	4.99	4.57	4.17
Mortality	Medium							
(Eo)	Eo (Male)	54.35	56.85	59.35	61.85	64.15	66.15	67.65
	Eo(Female)	48.25	50.75	53.25	55.75	58.25	60.75	63.25
		Period						
Urbanization	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
(% Urban)	7.41	8.14	8.94	9.82	10.79	11.85	13.02	14.30

7.3 Projection Results

Three different variant population projections are made on the basis of the above three alternative assumptions regarding fertility and only one assumption being employed with regard to mortality and urbanization. The projection under the medium variant is assumed to be more plausible than those given by the low and high variants. For the medium variant, the total, urban and rural population by sex in single years covering the period 1995-2030 is provided in Table 7.3A, while Table 7.3B and Table 7.3C illustrate the above results for the low and high variants, respectively. Tables 7.4A-7.4F present the age-sex breakdown in single years covering the period 1995-2000 under the medium variant. Tables 7.4G-7.4L, 7.5A-7.5H and 7.6A-7.6H demonstrate the age-sex breakdown at five year intervals up to the end of the projection period under the medium, low and high variants, respectively. Working age population can also be obtained from these tables.

7.3.1 Total, Urban and Rural Population

Results from Table 7.3A indicate that under the medium variant, the total population of Affar Region will increase from about 1.1 million in 1996 to about 1.5 million in 2010, and to about 2.1 million in 2030. On the other hand, the urban population is expected to increase from about 85 thousand in 1996 to about 148 thousand in 2010, and about 305 thousand in 2030. The

rural population will increase from about 1 million in 1996 to about 1.4 million in 2010 and about 1.8 million in 2030. The result revealed that the 1996 urban population of Affar region will almost double in 18 years while that of the total will take more than 34 years to double. The doubling time for the urban population is less than that of the total population of the region due to rural to urban migration. If however, fertility will decrease as assumed in the low variant, the 1996 urban population is expected to double in 2015.

7.3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

For each variant, Demproj also provides summary demographic indicators which include total fertility rate, male and female life expectations at birth, infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, rate of natural increase, average annual population growth rate (TFR, Male LE, Female LE, IMR, U5MR, CBR, CDR, RNI, GR), sex ratio and dependency ratio for every five year interval during the entire projection period. Table 7.7 shows the summary indicators for the three different scenarios.

From the table it can be seen that the annual rate of population growth for Affar Region as a whole implied in the medium variant decreases from 2.4 percent to 1.5 percent within the projection period. Though the growth rate of the urban population will also decrease as year advances, it still remains high at the end of the projection period (i.e., 3.4 percent).

Under the medium variant, the crude birth rate will decrease from 37.1 per thousand between 1995-2000 to 22.2 per thousand during the period 2005-2010, and 22.2 per thousand during the period 2025-2030. The crude death rate is also expected to decrease from 13.2 deaths per thousand to 7.1 deaths per thousand within the projection period. These tendencies are in conformity with the assumption of decreasing fertility and mortality over the entire projection period.

7.3.3 Projection of School Age Population

To satisfy the population data demand of Affar Region in planning future educational services, the projection of the school age population is believed to be fundamental. In view of this fact, the three categories of the different levels of education i.e., primary (7-12 years), junior

secondary (13-14 years) and senior secondary (15-18 years) are projected under the three variants. Table 7.8 presents the school age population in single year interval covering the period 1995-2030 (35 years) for the three different scenarios.

Under the medium variant, the elementary level school age population is expected to increase from about 181 thousand in 1995 to about 239 thousand in 2020, and about 252 thousand in 2030. On the other hand, the senior secondary level school age population will rise from about 105 thousand in 1995 to about 146 thousand in 2020, and about 161 thousand in 2030. The result indicates that the 1995 elementary school age as well as the senior secondary school level population will take more than 35 years to double.

Table 7.3A Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Affar Region by Sex, in Single Year; Medium Variant: 1995-2030

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	1,079	611	468	82	43	39	997	568	429
1996	1,106	625	481	85	46	39	1,021	579	442
1997	1,133	639	494	88	48	40	1,045	591	454
1998	1,160	653	507	92	51	41	1,068	602	466
1999	1,188	667	521	95	53	42	1,093	614	479
2000	1,216	682	534	99	56	43	1,117	626	491
2001	1,243	696	547	103	58	45	1,140	638	502
2002	1,272	711	561	107	60	47	1,165	651	514
2003	1,301	726	575	112	63	49	1,189	663	526
2004	1,330	741	589	117	65	52	1,213	676	537
2005	1,359	756	603	122	68	54	1,237	688	549
2006	1,389	772	617	126	70	56	1,263	702	561
2007	1,418	787	631	132	73	59	1,286	714	572
2008	1,449	803	646	137	76	61	1,312	727	585
2009	1,479	819	660	143	79	64	1,336	740	596
2010	1,510	835	675	148	82	66	1,362	753	609
2011	1,540	851	689	154	85	69	1,386	766	620
2012	1,571	867	704	160	88	72	1,411	779	632
2013	1,602	883	719	167	92	75	1,435	791	644
2014	1,633	899	734	173	95	78	1,460	804	656
2015	1,663	915	748	180	99	81	1,483	816	667
2016	1,695	932	763	186	102	84	1,509	830	679
2017	1,726	948	778	193	106	87	1,533	842	691
2018	1,757	964	793	200	110	90	1,557	854	703
2019	1,789	981	808	208	114	94	1,581	867	714
2020	1,819	997	822	215	118	97	1,604	879	725
2021	1,851	1,014	837	223	122	101	1,628	892	736
2022	1,882	1,030	852	232	127	105	1,650	903	747
2023	1,914	1,047	867	240	131	109	1,674	916	758
2024	1,945	1,063	882	249	136	113	1,696	927	769
2025	1,976	1,080	896	257	140	117	1,719	940	779
2026	2,007	1,096	911	266	145	121	1,741	951	790
2027	2,038	1,112	926	275	150	125	1,763	962	801
2028	2,069	1,129	940	284	155	129	1,785	974	811
2029	2,100	1,145	955	295	161	134	1,805	984	821
2030	2,131	1,162	969	305	166	139	1,826	996	830

Table 7.3B Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Affar Region by Sex, in Single Year; Low variant: 1995-2030

Year	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	1,079	611	468	82	43	39	997	568	429
1996	1,107	626	481	85	46	39	1,022	580	442
1997	1,134	640	494	88	48	40	1,046	592	454
1998	1,160	653	507	92	51	41	1,068	602	466
1999	1,185	666	519	95	53	42	1,090	613	477
2000	1,212	680	532	98	55	43	1,114	625	489
2001	1,237	693	544	103	58	45	1,134	635	499
2002	1,261	705	556	107	60	47	1,154	645	509
2003	1,286	718	568	111	62	49	1,175	656	519
2004	1,310	731	579	115	64	51	1,195	667	528
2005	1,335	744	591	120	67	53	1,215	677	538
2006	1,361	757	604	124	69	55	1,237	688	549
2007	1,387	771	616	129	72	57	1,258	699	559
2008	1,413	784	629	133	74	59	1,280	710	570
2009	1,439	798	641	139	77	62	1,300	721	579
2010	1,465	811	654	144	80	64	1,321	731	590
2011	1,491	825	666	150	83	67	1,341	742	599
2012	1,518	839	679	155	86	69	1,363	753	610
2013	1,545	853	692	161	89	72	1,384	764	620
2014	1,571	867	704	167	92	75	1,404	775	629
2015	1,598	881	717	172	95	77	1,426	786	640
2016	1,625	895	730	178	98	80	1,447	797	650
2017	1,651	909	742	185	102	83	1,466	807	659
2018	1,678	923	755	191	105	86	1,487	818	669
2019	1,705	937	768	198	109	89	1,507	828	679
2020	1,732	951	781	205	113	92	1,527	838	689
2021	1,760	966	794	213	117	96	1,547	849	698
2022	1,787	980	807	219	120	99	1,568	860	708
2023	1,813	994	819	228	125	103	1,585	869	716
2024	1,841	1,009	832	235	129	106	1,606	880	726
2025	1,868	1,023	845	243	133	110	1,625	890	735
2026	1,894	1,037	857	251	137	114	1,643	900	743
2027	1,921	1,051	870	260	142	118	1,661	909	752
2028	1,947	1,065	882	268	147	121	1,679	918	761
2029	1,972	1,078	894	276	151	125	1,696	927	769
2030	1,998	1,092	906	286	156	130	1,712	936	776

Table 7.3C Projected Total, Urban and Rural Population Size (in thousands) of Affar Region by Sex, in Single Year; High Variant: 1995-2030

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	1,079	611	468	82	43	39	997	568	429
1996	1,105	625	480	85	46	39	1,020	579	441
1997	1,133	639	494	88	48	40	1,045	591	454
1998	1,162	654	508	92	51	41	1,070	603	467
1999	1,191	669	522	95	53	42	1,096	616	480
2000	1,222	685	537	100	56	44	1,122	629	493
2001	1,253	701	552	103	58	45	1,150	643	507
2002	1,285	718	567	109	61	48	1,176	657	519
2003	1,318	735	583	113	63	50	1,205	672	533
2004	1,351	752	599	118	66	52	1,233	686	547
2005	1,385	770	615	124	69	55	1,261	701	560
2006	1,420	788	632	130	72	58	1,290	716	574
2007	1,455	806	649	135	75	60	1,320	731	589
2008	1,491	825	666	141	78	63	1,350	747	603
2009	1,526	843	683	147	81	66	1,379	762	617
2010	1,562	862	700	154	85	69	1,408	777	631
2011	1,599	881	718	160	88	72	1,439	793	646
2012	1,636	901	735	167	92	75	1,469	809	660
2013	1,673	920	753	174	96	78	1,499	824	675
2014	1,711	940	771	182	100	82	1,529	840	689
2015	1,749	960	789	189	104	85	1,560	856	704
2016	1,787	980	807	197	108	89	1,590	872	718
2017	1,825	1,000	825	204	112	92	1,621	888	733
2018	1,864	1,020	844	212	116	96	1,652	904	748
2019	1,903	1,041	862	221	121	100	1,682	920	762
2020	1,942	1,061	881	230	126	104	1,712	935	777
2021	1,983	1,083	900	240	131	109	1,743	952	791
2022	2,023	1,104	919	249	136	113	1,774	968	806
2023	2,065	1,126	939	259	141	118	1,806	985	821
2024	2,107	1,148	959	269	147	122	1,838	1,001	837
2025	2,149	1,170	979	279	152	127	1,870	1,018	852
2026	2,191	1,192	999	290	158	132	1,901	1,034	867
2027	2,234	1,215	1,019	302	164	138	1,932	1,051	881
2028	2,278	1,238	1,040	313	170	143	1,965	1,068	897
2029	2,322	1,261	1,061	326	177	149	1,996	1,084	912
2030	2,367	1,285	1,082	339	184	155	2,028	1,101	927

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

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	160,513	89,332	71,181	9,186	4,832	4,354	151,327	84,500	66,827
5-9	154,268	88,817	65,451	9,311	4,770	4,541	144,957	84,047	60,910
10-14	146,086	86,548	59,538	9,371	4,688	4,683	136,715	81,860	54,855
15-19	128,217	75,506	52,711	9,103	4,497	4,606	119,114	71,009	48,105
20-24	102,502	57,795	44,707	8,786	4,266	4,520	93,716	53,529	40,187
25-29	84,837	46,059	38,778	8,090	3,982	4,108	76,747	42,077	34,670
30-34	68,048	34,257	33,791	7,319	3,736	3,583	60,729	30,521	30,208
35-39	56,776	28,277	28,499	6,187	3,280	2,907	50,589	24,997	25,592
40-44	48,873	25,643	23,230	4,790	2,742	2,048	44,083	22,901	21,182
45-49	39,580	21,668	17,912	3,610	2,156	1,454	35,970	19,512	16,458
50-54	29,157	17,387	11,770	2,317	1,446	871	26,840	15,941	10,899
55-59	21,714	13,681	8,033	1,558	997	561	20,156	12,684	7,472
60-64	14,942	9,964	4,978	982	611	371	13,960	9,353	4,607
65-69	10,067	6,993	3,074	600	371	229	9,467	6,622	2,845
70-74	5,989	4,302	1,687	313	193	120	5,676	4,109	1,567
75-79	2,707	1,891	816	124	78	46	2,583	1,813	770
80+	4,381	3,009	1,372	241	117	124	4,140	2,892	1,248
Total	1,078,657	611,129	467,528	81,888	42,762	39,126	996,769	568,367	428,402

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

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	165,392	90,632	74,760	9,446	5,119	4,327	155,946	85,513	70,433
5-9	154,129	88,382	65,747	9,451	4,909	4,542	144,678	83,473	61,205
10-14	147,333	86,839	60,494	9,561	4,885	4,676	137,772	81,954	55,818
15-19	131,261	77,424	53,837	9,433	4,838	4,595	121,828	72,586	49,242
20-24	106,929	60,925	46,004	9,276	4,772	4,504	97,653	56,153	41,500
25-29	87,740	48,081	39,659	8,484	4,387	4,097	79,256	43,694	35,562
30-34	70,829	36,336	34,493	7,776	4,201	3,575	63,053	32,135	30,918
35-39	58,530	29,264	29,266	6,457	3,559	2,898	52,073	25,705	26,368
40-44	49,991	25,974	24,017	4,927	2,887	2,040	45,064	23,087	21,977
45-49	40,948	22,214	18,734	3,757	2,311	1,446	37,191	19,903	17,288
50-54	30,721	17,949	12,772	2,429	1,568	861	28,292	16,381	11,911
55-59	22,682	14,098	8,584	1,635	1,079	556	21,047	13,019	8,028
60-64	15,743	10,345	5,398	1,036	669	367	14,707	9,676	5,031
65-69	10,504	7,219	3,285	630	403	227	9,874	6,816	3,058
70-74	6,291	4,476	1,815	331	212	119	5,960	4,264	1,696
75-79	2,922	2,050	872	137	92	45	2,785	1,959	826
80+	4,055	2,792	1,263	234	109	125	3,821	2,682	1,139
Total	1,106,000	625,000	481,000	85,000	46,000	39,000	1,021,000	579,000	442,000

Table 7.4C Projected Population Size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1997

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	170,107	91,951	78,156	9,838	5,296	4,542	160,269	86,655	73,614
5-9	153,823	87,820	66,003	9,532	4,995	4,537	144,291	82,825	61,466
10-14	148,469	87,067	61,402	9,740	5,007	4,733	138,729	82,060	56,669
15-19	134,339	79,413	54,926	9,728	5,048	4,680	124,611	74,365	50,246
20-24	111,486	64,199	47,287	9,714	5,085	4,629	101,772	59,114	42,658
25-29	90,688	50,157	40,531	8,819	4,637	4,182	81,869	45,520	36,349
30-34	73,630	38,445	35,185	8,129	4,489	3,640	65,501	33,956	31,545
35-39	60,258	30,235	30,023	6,703	3,732	2,971	53,555	26,503	27,052
40-44	51,058	26,273	24,785	5,082	2,976	2,106	45,976	23,297	22,679
45-49	42,283	22,751	19,532	3,919	2,407	1,512	38,364	20,344	18,020
50-54	32,265	18,521	13,744	2,582	1,643	939	29,683	16,878	12,805
55-59	23,641	14,527	9,114	1,725	1,130	595	21,916	13,397	8,519
60-64	16,553	10,747	5,806	1,106	706	400	15,447	10,041	5,406
65-69	10,947	7,458	3,489	666	423	243	10,281	7,035	3,246
70-74	6,600	4,662	1,938	352	224	128	6,248	4,438	1,810
75-79	3,147	2,223	924	148	99	49	2,999	2,124	875
80+	3,706	2,551	1,155	217	103	114	3,489	2,448	1,041
Total	1,133,000	639,000	494,000	88,000	48,000	40,000	1,045,000	591,000	454,000

Table 7.4D Projected Population Size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1998

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	174,818	93,265	81,553	10,319	5,562	4,757	164,499	87,703	76,796
5-9	153,615	87,355	66,260	9,657	5,124	4,533	143,958	82,231	61,727
10-14	149,654	87,346	62,308	9,978	5,189	4,789	139,676	82,157	57,519
15-19	137,373	81,360	56,013	10,128	5,364	4,764	127,245	75,996	51,249
20-24	115,953	67,382	48,571	10,308	5,554	4,754	105,645	61,828	43,817
25-29	93,607	52,204	41,403	9,277	5,011	4,266	84,330	47,193	37,137
30-34	76,422	40,546	35,876	8,625	4,920	3,705	67,797	35,626	32,171
35-39	62,006	31,226	30,780	7,035	3,991	3,044	54,971	27,235	27,736
40-44	52,154	26,600	25,554	5,284	3,111	2,173	46,870	23,489	23,381
45-49	43,632	23,300	20,332	4,130	2,551	1,579	39,502	20,749	18,753
50-54	33,804	19,089	14,715	2,773	1,756	1,017	31,031	17,333	13,698
55-59	24,595	14,950	9,645	1,841	1,206	635	22,754	13,744	9,010
60-64	17,347	11,135	6,212	1,192	760	432	16,155	10,375	5,780
65-69	11,382	7,689	3,693	712	453	259	10,670	7,236	3,434
70-74	6,903	4,841	2,062	380	242	138	6,523	4,599	1,924
75-79	3,363	2,387	976	164	112	52	3,199	2,275	924
80+	3,371	2,325	1,047	197	94	103	3,175	2,231	944
Total	1,159,999	653,000	507,000	92,000	51,000	41,000	1,068,000	602,000	466,000

Table 7.4E Projected Population Size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 1999

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	179,799	94,584	85,215	10,711	5,739	4,972	169,088	88,845	80,243
5-9	153,330	86,793	66,537	9,738	5,210	4,528	143,592	81,583	62,009
10-14	150,860	87,574	63,286	10,157	5,311	4,846	140,703	82,263	58,440
15-19	140,534	83,350	57,184	10,423	5,575	4,848	130,111	77,775	52,336
20-24	120,607	70,656	49,951	10,746	5,867	4,879	109,861	64,789	45,072
25-29	96,618	54,279	42,339	9,611	5,261	4,350	87,007	49,018	37,989
30-34	79,275	42,655	36,620	8,977	5,207	3,770	70,298	37,448	32,850
35-39	63,793	32,197	31,596	7,281	4,163	3,118	56,512	28,034	28,478
40-44	53,281	26,899	26,382	5,440	3,200	2,240	47,841	23,699	24,142
45-49	45,028	23,837	21,191	4,292	2,647	1,645	40,736	21,190	19,546
50-54	35,422	19,661	15,761	2,926	1,831	1,095	32,496	17,830	14,666
55-59	25,594	15,379	10,215	1,931	1,257	674	23,663	14,122	9,541
60-64	18,187	11,536	6,651	1,261	796	465	16,926	10,740	6,186
65-69	11,841	7,928	3,913	748	473	275	11,093	7,455	3,638
70-74	7,222	5,027	2,195	402	254	148	6,820	4,773	2,047
75-79	3,593	2,560	1,033	176	120	56	3,417	2,440	977
80+	3,016	2,085	931	180	89	91	2,836	1,996	840
Total	1,188,000	667,000	521,000	95,000	53,000	42,000	1,093,000	614,000	479,000

Table 7.4F Projected Population Size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2000

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	184,559	95,983	88,576	11,248	5,961	5,287	173,311	90,022	83,289
5-9	153,015	86,234	66,781	9,840	5,318	4,522	143,175	80,916	62,259
10-14	152,018	87,835	64,183	10,392	5,463	4,929	141,626	82,372	59,254
15-19	143,714	85,445	58,269	10,810	5,838	4,972	132,904	79,607	53,297
20-24	125,339	74,096	51,243	11,320	6,258	5,062	114,019	67,838	46,181
25-29	99,689	56,472	43,217	10,048	5,574	4,474	89,641	50,898	38,743
30-34	82,206	44,890	37,316	9,433	5,567	3,866	72,773	39,323	33,450
35-39	65,593	33,235	32,358	7,604	4,379	3,225	57,989	28,856	29,133
40-44	54,379	27,227	27,152	5,650	3,312	2,338	48,729	23,915	24,814
45-49	46,401	24,411	21,990	4,510	2,767	1,743	41,891	21,644	20,247
50-54	36,996	20,266	16,730	3,134	1,925	1,209	33,862	18,341	15,521
55-59	26,575	15,832	10,743	2,052	1,320	732	24,523	14,512	10,011
60-64	19,013	11,956	7,057	1,354	841	513	17,659	11,115	6,544
65-69	12,296	8,179	4,117	797	498	299	11,499	7,681	3,818
70-74	7,539	5,222	2,317	430	269	161	7,109	4,953	2,156
75-79	3,824	2,740	1,084	190	130	60	3,634	2,610	1,024
80+	2,653	1,835	818	154	82	72	2,499	1,753	746
Total	1,215,809	681,858	533,951	98,966	55,502	43,464	1,116,843	626,356	490,487

Table 7.4G Projected Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2005

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	191,912	99,709	92,203	12,748	6,683	6,065	179,164	93,026	86,138
5-9	177,119	93,286	83,833	12,460	6,209	6,251	164,659	87,077	77,582
10-14	151,076	85,428	65,648	11,280	5,734	5,546	139,796	79,694	60,102
15-19	149,848	86,871	62,977	12,308	6,401	5,907	137,540	80,470	57,070
20-24	140,885	84,060	56,825	13,804	7,644	6,160	127,081	76,416	50,665
25-29	122,348	72,631	49,717	13,351	7,706	5,645	108,997	64,925	44,072
30-34	96,999	55,240	41,759	12,090	7,344	4,746	84,909	47,896	37,013
35-39	79,632	43,736	35,896	10,098	6,172	3,926	69,534	37,564	31,970
40-44	63,137	32,160	30,977	7,126	4,195	2,931	56,011	27,965	28,046
45-49	51,892	26,063	25,829	5,421	3,170	2,251	46,471	22,893	23,578
50-54	43,625	22,974	20,651	3,989	2,347	1,642	39,636	20,627	19,009
55-59	33,958	18,585	15,373	2,823	1,669	1,154	31,135	16,916	14,219
60-64	23,472	13,952	9,520	1,820	1,058	762	21,652	12,894	8,758
65-69	15,819	9,916	5,903	1,124	652	472	14,695	9,264	5,431
70-74	9,332	6,184	3,148	586	345	241	8,746	5,839	2,907
75-79	4,897	3,380	1,517	265	173	92	4,632	3,207	1,425
80+	2,767	1,956	811	174	95	79	2,593	1,861	732
Total	1,358,718	756,131	602,587	121,467	67,597	53,870	1,237,251	688,534	548,717

Table 7.4H Projected Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2010

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	201,969	104,806	97,163	14,627	7,591	7,036	187,342	97,215	90,127
5-9	185,506	97,488	88,018	14,230	7,012	7,218	171,276	90,476	80,800
10-14	175,167	92,560	82,607	14,380	6,713	7,667	160,787	85,847	74,940
15-19	149,202	84,631	64,571	13,380	6,733	6,647	135,822	77,898	57,924
20-24	147,255	85,662	61,593	15,712	8,395	7,317	131,543	77,267	54,276
25-29	137,957	82,641	55,316	16,313	9,434	6,879	121,644	73,207	48,437
30-34	119,503	71,285	48,218	16,168	10,166	6,002	103,335	61,119	42,216
35-39	94,364	54,030	40,334	13,004	8,171	4,833	81,360	45,859	35,501
40-44	77,024	42,514	34,510	9,534	5,950	3,584	67,490	36,564	30,926
45-49	60,537	30,945	29,592	6,876	4,043	2,833	53,661	26,902	26,759
50-54	49,045	24,676	24,369	4,844	2,714	2,130	44,201	21,962	22,239
55-59	40,298	21,215	19,083	3,628	2,053	1,575	36,670	19,162	17,508
60-64	30,236	16,513	13,723	2,560	1,352	1,208	27,676	15,161	12,515
65-69	19,731	11,691	8,040	1,538	831	707	18,193	10,860	7,333
70-74	12,158	7,592	4,566	842	458	384	11,316	7,134	4,182
75-79	6,162	4,069	2,093	366	226	140	5,796	3,843	1,953
80+	3,431	2,375	1,056	237	125	112	3,194	2,250	944
Total	1,509,545	834,693	674,852	148,239	81,967	66,272	1,361,306	752,726	608,580

Table 7.4I Projected Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2015

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	207,810	107,731	100,079	16,447	8,473	7,974	191,363	99,258	92,105
5-9	196,549	103,049	93,500	16,476	8,049	8,427	180,073	95,000	85,073
10-14	183,801	96,876	86,925	16,486	7,630	8,856	167,315	89,246	78,069
15-19	173,286	91,843	81,443	17,122	7,929	9,193	156,164	83,914	72,250
20-24	146,977	83,643	63,334	17,111	8,875	8,236	129,866	74,768	55,098
25-29	144,612	84,456	60,156	18,603	10,419	8,184	126,009	74,037	51,972
30-34	135,218	81,373	53,845	19,832	12,500	7,332	115,386	68,873	46,513
35-39	116,747	69,987	46,760	17,523	11,390	6,133	99,224	58,597	40,627
40-44	91,741	52,801	38,940	12,396	7,962	4,434	79,345	44,839	34,506
45-49	74,223	41,116	33,107	9,272	5,794	3,478	64,951	35,322	29,629
50-54	57,520	29,470	28,050	6,197	3,504	2,693	51,323	25,966	25,357
55-59	45,587	22,941	22,646	4,459	2,405	2,054	41,128	20,536	20,592
60-64	36,165	19,005	17,160	3,346	1,687	1,659	32,819	17,318	15,501
65-69	25,686	13,979	11,707	2,210	1,079	1,131	23,476	12,900	10,576
70-74	15,356	9,064	6,292	1,176	595	581	14,180	8,469	5,711
75-79	8,160	5,077	3,083	534	307	227	7,626	4,770	2,856
80+	4,402	2,934	1,468	338	167	171	4,064	2,767	1,297
Total	1,663,840	915,345	748,495	179,528	98,765	80,763	1,484,312	816,580	667,732

Table 7.4J Projected Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2020

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	211,804	109,735	102,069	18,345	9,424	8,921	193,459	100,311	93,148
5-9	203,414	106,435	96,979	18,656	9,078	9,578	184,758	97,357	87,401
10-14	195,065	102,543	92,522	19,134	8,818	10,316	175,931	93,725	82,206
15-19	182,155	96,269	85,886	19,663	9,066	10,597	162,492	87,203	75,289
20-24	171,073	90,965	80,108	21,869	10,504	11,365	149,204	80,461	68,743
25-29	144,747	82,685	62,062	20,286	11,080	9,206	124,461	71,605	52,856
30-34	142,182	83,410	58,772	22,593	13,868	8,725	119,589	69,542	50,047
35-39	132,591	80,167	52,424	21,607	14,106	7,501	110,984	66,061	44,923
40-44	114,231	68,902	45,329	16,891	11,250	5,641	97,340	57,652	39,688
45-49	88,816	51,306	37,510	12,148	7,837	4,311	76,668	43,469	33,199
50-54	70,897	39,373	31,524	8,402	5,088	3,314	62,495	34,285	28,210
55-59	53,789	27,579	26,210	5,751	3,146	2,605	48,038	24,433	23,605
60-64	41,227	20,717	20,510	4,177	2,006	2,171	37,050	18,711	18,339
65-69	31,058	16,251	14,807	2,937	1,370	1,567	28,121	14,881	13,240
70-74	20,245	10,975	9,270	1,725	787	938	18,520	10,188	8,332
75-79	10,473	6,160	4,313	755	407	348	9,718	5,753	3,965
80+	5,921	3,740	2,181	512	234	278	5,409	3,506	1,903
Total	1,819,688	997,212	822,476	215,451	118,069	97,382	1,604,237	879,143	725,094

Table 7.4K Projected Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2025

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	214,849	111,210	103,639	20,464	10,508	9,956	194,385	100,702	93,683
5-9	208,406	108,853	99,553	21,009	10,216	10,793	187,397	98,637	88,760
10-14	202,190	106,044	96,146	21,784	10,033	11,751	180,406	96,011	84,395
15-19	193,648	102,043	91,605	22,935	10,563	12,372	170,713	91,480	79,233
20-24	180,248	95,542	84,706	25,224	12,096	13,128	155,024	83,446	71,578
25-29	168,899	90,149	78,750	25,966	13,214	12,752	142,933	76,935	65,998
30-34	142,738	81,889	60,849	24,697	14,836	9,861	118,041	67,053	50,988
35-39	139,883	82,443	57,440	24,766	15,789	8,977	115,117	66,654	48,463
40-44	130,343	79,321	51,022	21,066	14,117	6,949	109,277	65,204	44,073
45-49	111,110	67,269	43,841	16,736	11,215	5,521	94,374	56,054	38,320
50-54	85,293	49,416	35,877	11,126	6,989	4,137	74,167	42,427	31,740
55-59	66,726	37,108	29,618	7,873	4,642	3,231	58,853	32,466	26,387
60-64	49,037	25,128	23,909	5,450	2,674	2,776	43,587	22,454	21,133
65-69	35,795	17,919	17,876	3,736	1,662	2,074	32,059	16,257	15,802
70-74	24,806	12,944	11,862	2,340	1,023	1,317	22,466	11,921	10,545
75-79	14,053	7,602	6,451	1,127	554	573	12,926	7,048	5,878
80+	7,890	4,729	3,161	767	326	441	7,123	4,403	2,720
Total	1,975,914	1,079,609	896,305	257,066	140,457	116,609	1,718,848	939,152	779,696

Table 7.4L Projected Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Medium Variant: 1 July 2030

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	216,942	112,130	104,812	22,783	11,704	11,079	194,159	100,426	93,733
5-9	212,265	110,610	101,655	23,577	11,468	12,109	188,688	99,142	89,546
10-14	207,431	108,563	98,868	24,603	11,347	13,256	182,828	97,216	85,612
15-19	201,028	105,656	95,372	26,178	12,068	14,110	174,850	93,588	81,262
20-24	192,025	101,457	90,568	29,474	14,133	15,341	162,551	87,324	75,227
25-29	178,411	94,897	83,514	30,035	15,267	14,768	148,376	79,630	68,746
30-34	166,964	89,502	77,462	31,432	17,723	13,709	135,532	71,779	63,753
35-39	140,859	81,176	59,683	27,163	16,970	10,193	113,696	64,206	49,490
40-44	137,738	81,622	56,116	24,254	15,883	8,371	113,484	65,739	47,745
45-49	127,351	77,811	49,540	21,045	14,204	6,841	106,306	63,607	42,699
50-54	107,315	65,198	42,117	15,459	10,127	5,332	91,856	55,071	36,785
55-59	80,841	46,950	33,891	10,526	6,464	4,062	70,315	40,486	29,829
60-64	61,379	34,168	27,211	7,478	4,010	3,468	53,901	30,158	23,743
65-69	43,026	22,037	20,989	4,933	2,259	2,674	38,093	19,778	18,315
70-74	29,021	14,530	14,491	3,038	1,271	1,767	25,983	13,259	12,724
75-79	17,568	9,185	8,383	1,562	742	820	16,006	8,443	7,563
80+	10,888	6,090	4,798	1,198	465	733	9,690	5,625	4,065
Total	2,131,052	1,161,582	969,470	304,738	166,105	138,633	1,826,314	995,477	830,837

Table 7.5A Projected Quinquennial Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 1995

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	160,513	89,332	71,181	9,186	4,832	4,354	151,327	84,500	66,827
5-9	154,268	88,817	65,451	9,311	4,770	4,541	144,957	84,047	60,910
10-14	146,086	86,548	59,538	9,371	4,688	4,683	136,715	81,860	54,855
15-19	128,217	75,506	52,711	9,103	4,497	4,606	119,114	71,009	48,105
20-24	102,502	57,795	44,707	8,786	4,266	4,520	93,716	53,529	40,187
25-29	84,837	46,059	38,778	8,090	3,982	4,108	76,747	42,077	34,670
30-34	68,048	34,257	33,791	7,319	3,736	3,583	60,729	30,521	30,208
35-39	56,776	28,277	28,499	6,187	3,280	2,907	50,589	24,997	25,592
40-44	48,873	25,643	23,230	4,790	2,742	2,048	44,083	22,901	21,182
45-49	39,580	21,668	17,912	3,610	2,156	1,454	35,970	19,512	16,458
50-54	29,157	17,387	11,770	2,317	1,446	871	26,840	15,941	10,899
55-59	21,714	13,681	8,033	1,558	997	561	20,156	12,684	7,472
60-64	14,942	9,964	4,978	982	611	371	13,960	9,353	4,607
65-69	10,067	6,993	3,074	600	371	229	9,467	6,622	2,845
70-74	5,989	4,302	1,687	313	193	120	5,676	4,109	1,567
75-79	2,707	1,891	816	124	78	46	2,583	1,813	770
80+	4,381	3,009	1,372	241	117	124	4,140	2,892	1,248
Total	1,078,657	611,129	467,528	81,888	42,762	39,126	996,769	568,367	428,402

Table 7.5B Projected Quinquennial Population size of Affar Region by 5 year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural; Low Variant: 1 July 2000

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	180,094	93,661	86,433	10,966	5,812	5,154	169,128	87,849	81,279
5-9	153,015	86,234	66,781	9,831	5,314	4,517	143,184	80,920	62,264
10-14	152,018	87,835	64,183	10,382	5,458	4,924	141,636	82,377	59,259
15-19	143,714	85,445	58,269	10,800	5,833	4,967	132,914	79,612	53,302
20-24	125,339	74,096	51,243	11,309	6,253	5,056	114,030	67,843	46,187
25-29	99,689	56,472	43,217	10,039	5,570	4,469	89,650	50,902	38,748
30-34	82,206	44,890	37,316	9,425	5,563	3,862	72,781	39,327	33,454
35-39	65,593	33,235	32,358	7,596	4,375	3,221	57,997	28,860	29,137
40-44	54,379	27,227	27,152	5,644	3,309	2,335	48,735	23,918	24,817
45-49	46,401	24,411	21,990	4,506	2,765	1,741	41,895	21,646	20,249
50-54	36,996	20,266	16,730	3,131	1,924	1,207	33,865	18,342	15,523
55-59	26,575	15,832	10,743	2,051	1,319	732	24,524	14,513	10,011
60-64	19,013	11,956	7,057	1,353	840	513	17,660	11,116	6,544
65-69	12,296	8,179	4,117	797	498	299	11,499	7,681	3,818
70-74	7,539	5,222	2,317	430	269	161	7,109	4,953	2,156
75-79	3,824	2,740	1,084	190	130	60	3,634	2,610	1,024
80+	2,653	1,835	818	154	82	72	2,499	1,753	746
Total	1,211,344	679,536	531,808	98,604	55,314	43,290	1,112,740	624,222	488,518

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

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	172,687	89,721	82,966	11,421	5,989	5,432	161,266	83,732	77,534
5-9	172,834	91,029	81,805	12,106	6,034	6,072	160,728	84,995	75,733
10-14	151,076	85,428	65,648	11,230	5,710	5,520	139,846	79,718	60,128
15-19	149,848	86,871	62,977	12,254	6,375	5,879	137,594	80,496	57,098
20-24	140,885	84,060	56,825	13,743	7,612	6,131	127,142	76,448	50,694
25-29	122,348	72,631	49,717	13,294	7,675	5,619	109,054	64,956	44,098
30-34	96,999	55,240	41,759	12,038	7,314	4,724	84,961	47,926	37,035
35-39	79,632	43,736	35,896	10,054	6,147	3,907	69,578	37,589	31,989
40-44	63,137	32,160	30,977	7,095	4,178	2,917	56,042	27,982	28,060
45-49	51,892	26,063	25,829	5,398	3,157	2,241	46,494	22,906	23,588
50-54	43,625	22,974	20,651	3,972	2,338	1,634	39,653	20,636	19,017
55-59	33,958	18,585	15,373	2,810	1,662	1,148	31,148	16,923	14,225
60-64	23,472	13,952	9,520	1,813	1,054	759	21,659	12,898	8,761
65-69	15,819	9,916	5,903	1,119	649	470	14,700	9,267	5,433
70-74	9,332	6,184	3,148	582	343	239	8,750	5,841	2,909
75-79	4,897	3,380	1,517	265	173	92	4,632	3,207	1,425
80+	2,767	1,956	811	172	94	78	2,595	1,862	733
Total	1,335,208	743,886	591,322	119,366	66,504	52,862	1,215,842	677,382	538,460

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

	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	180,399	93,613	86,786	12,974	6,730	6,244	167,425	86,883	80,542
5-9	166,922	87,722	79,200	12,715	6,262	6,453	154,207	81,460	72,747
10-14	170,928	90,320	80,608	13,934	6,502	7,432	156,994	83,818	73,176
15-19	149,202	84,631	64,571	13,286	6,683	6,603	135,916	77,948	57,968
20-24	147,255	85,662	61,593	15,601	8,332	7,269	131,654	77,330	54,324
25-29	137,957	82,641	55,316	16,197	9,363	6,834	121,760	73,278	48,482
30-34	119,503	71,285	48,218	16,053	10,090	5,963	103,450	61,195	42,255
35-39	94,364	54,030	40,334	12,912	8,110	4,802	81,452	45,920	35,532
40-44	77,024	42,514	34,510	9,465	5,905	3,560	67,559	36,609	30,950
45-49	60,537	30,945	29,592	6,828	4,013	2,815	53,709	26,932	26,777
50-54	49,045	24,676	24,369	4,809	2,693	2,116	44,236	21,983	22,253
55-59	40,298	21,215	19,083	3,603	2,038	1,565	36,695	19,177	17,518
60-64	30,236	16,513	13,723	2,542	1,342	1,200	27,694	15,171	12,523
65-69	19,731	11,691	8,040	1,528	825	703	18,203	10,866	7,337
70-74	12,158	7,592	4,566	836	455	381	11,322	7,137	4,185
75-79	6,162	4,069	2,093	363	224	139	5,799	3,845	1,954
80+	3,431	2,375	1,056	236	124	112	3,195	2,251	944
Total	1,465,152	811,494	653,658	143,882	79,691	64,191	1,321,270	731,803	589,467

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	185,126	95,971	89,155	14,525	7,470	7,055	170,601	88,501	82,100
5-9	175,559	92,044	83,515	14,591	7,115	7,476	160,968	84,929	76,039
10-14	165,388	87,171	78,217	14,709	6,794	7,915	150,679	80,377	70,302
15-19	169,093	89,621	79,472	16,566	7,656	8,910	152,527	81,965	70,562
20-24	146,977	83,643	63,334	16,962	8,782	8,180	130,015	74,861	55,154
25-29	144,612	84,456	60,156	18,438	10,310	8,128	126,174	74,146	52,028
30-34	135,218	81,373	53,845	19,652	12,370	7,282	115,566	69,003	46,563
35-39	116,747	69,987	46,760	17,362	11,271	6,091	99,385	58,716	40,669
40-44	91,741	52,801	38,940	12,282	7,879	4,403	79,459	44,922	34,537
45-49	74,223	41,116	33,107	9,189	5,734	3,455	65,034	35,382	29,652
50-54	57,520	29,470	28,050	6,141	3,467	2,674	51,379	26,003	25,376
55-59	45,587	22,941	22,646	4,419	2,379	2,040	41,168	20,562	20,606
60-64	36,165	19,005	17,160	3,317	1,670	1,647	32,848	17,335	15,513
65-69	25,686	13,979	11,707	2,191	1,068	1,123	23,495	12,911	10,584
70-74	15,356	9,064	6,292	1,165	588	577	14,191	8,476	5,715
75-79	8,160	5,077	3,083	529	304	225	7,631	4,773	2,858
80+	4,402	2,934	1,468	336	166	170	4,066	2,768	1,298
Total	1,597,560	880,653	716,907	172,374	95,023	77,351	1,425,186	785,630	639,556

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	189,890	98,381	91,509	16,303	8,349	7,954	173,587	90,032	83,555
5-9	181,210	94,817	86,393	16,477	7,992	8,485	164,733	86,825	77,908
10-14	174,233	91,592	82,641	16,946	7,783	9,163	157,287	83,809	73,478
15-19	163,907	86,625	77,282	17,543	8,061	9,482	146,364	78,564	67,800
20-24	166,934	88,764	78,170	21,158	10,129	11,029	145,776	78,635	67,141
25-29	144,747	82,685	62,062	20,103	10,948	9,155	124,644	71,737	52,907
30-34	142,182	83,410	58,772	22,381	13,704	8,677	119,801	69,706	50,095
35-39	132,591	80,167	52,424	21,398	13,939	7,459	111,193	66,228	44,965
40-44	114,231	68,902	45,329	16,726	11,117	5,609	97,505	57,785	39,720
45-49	88,816	51,306	37,510	12,031	7,744	4,287	76,785	43,562	33,223
50-54	70,897	39,373	31,524	8,323	5,027	3,296	62,574	34,346	28,228
55-59	53,789	27,579	26,210	5,700	3,109	2,591	48,089	24,470	23,619
60-64	41,227	20,717	20,510	4,141	1,982	2,159	37,086	18,735	18,351
65-69	31,058	16,251	14,807	2,912	1,354	1,558	28,146	14,897	13,249
70-74	20,245	10,975	9,270	1,711	778	933	18,534	10,197	8,337
75-79	10,473	6,160	4,313	749	403	346	9,724	5,757	3,967
80+	5,921	3,740	2,181	507	231	276	5,414	3,509	1,905
Total	1,732,351	951,444	780,907	205,109	112,650	92,459	1,527,242	838,794	688,448

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	193,036	99,919	93,117	18,253	9,336	8,917	174,783	90,583	84,200
5-9	186,844	97,591	89,253	18,702	9,056	9,646	168,142	88,535	79,607
10-14	180,120	94,469	85,651	19,273	8,838	10,435	160,847	85,631	75,216
15-19	172,967	91,145	81,822	20,345	9,329	11,016	152,622	81,816	70,806
20-24	162,190	85,970	76,220	22,538	10,762	11,776	139,652	75,208	64,444
25-29	164,813	87,968	76,845	25,154	12,750	12,404	139,659	75,218	64,441
30-34	142,738	81,889	60,849	24,501	14,670	9,831	118,237	67,219	51,018
35-39	139,883	82,443	57,440	24,561	15,612	8,949	115,322	66,831	48,491
40-44	130,343	79,321	51,022	20,887	13,959	6,928	109,456	65,362	44,094
45-49	111,110	67,269	43,841	16,593	11,089	5,504	94,517	56,180	38,337
50-54	85,293	49,416	35,877	11,034	6,910	4,124	74,259	42,506	31,753
55-59	66,726	37,108	29,618	7,811	4,590	3,221	58,915	32,518	26,397
60-64	49,037	25,128	23,909	5,411	2,644	2,767	43,626	22,484	21,142
65-69	35,795	17,919	17,876	3,712	1,644	2,068	32,083	16,275	15,808
70-74	24,806	12,944	11,862	2,325	1,012	1,313	22,481	11,932	10,549
75-79	14,053	7,602	6,451	1,119	548	571	12,934	7,054	5,880
80+	7,890	4,729	3,161	761	322	439	7,129	4,407	2,722
Total	1,867,644	1,022,830	844,814	242,980	133,071	109,909	1,624,664	889,759	734,905

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	191,009	98,726	92,283	19,952	10,209	9,743	171,057	88,517	82,540
5-9	190,714	99,380	91,334	21,075	10,208	10,867	169,639	89,172	80,467
10-14	185,968	97,330	88,638	21,948	10,078	11,870	164,020	87,252	76,768
15-19	179,083	94,122	84,961	23,205	10,650	12,555	155,878	83,472	72,406
20-24	171,517	90,622	80,895	26,193	12,506	13,687	145,324	78,116	67,208
25-29	160,537	85,390	75,147	26,882	13,609	13,273	133,655	71,781	61,874
30-34	162,924	87,336	75,588	30,494	17,132	13,362	132,430	70,204	62,226
35-39	140,859	81,176	59,683	26,993	16,812	10,181	113,866	64,364	49,502
40-44	137,738	81,622	56,116	24,097	15,735	8,362	113,641	65,887	47,754
45-49	127,351	77,811	49,540	20,904	14,071	6,833	106,447	63,740	42,707
50-54	107,315	65,198	42,117	15,358	10,032	5,326	91,957	55,166	36,791
55-59	80,841	46,950	33,891	10,461	6,403	4,058	70,380	40,547	29,833
60-64	61,379	34,168	27,211	7,437	3,973	3,464	53,942	30,195	23,747
65-69	43,026	22,037	20,989	4,909	2,238	2,671	38,117	19,799	18,318
70-74	29,021	14,530	14,491	3,024	1,259	1,765	25,997	13,271	12,726
75-79	17,568	9,185	8,383	1,554	735	819	16,014	8,450	7,564
80+	10,888	6,090	4,798	1,193	461	732	9,695	5,629	4,066
Total	1,997,738	1,091,673	906,065	285,679	156,111	129,568	1,712,059	935,562	776,497

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	160,513	89,332	71,181	9,186	4,832	4,354	151,327	84,500	66,827
5-9	154,268	88,817	65,451	9,311	4,770	4,541	144,957	84,047	60,910
10-14	146,086	86,548	59,538	9,371	4,688	4,683	136,715	81,860	54,855
15-19	128,217	75,506	52,711	9,103	4,497	4,606	119,114	71,009	48,105
20-24	102,502	57,795	44,707	8,786	4,266	4,520	93,716	53,529	40,187
25-29	84,837	46,059	38,778	8,090	3,982	4,108	76,747	42,077	34,670
30-34	68,048	34,257	33,791	7,319	3,736	3,583	60,729	30,521	30,208
35-39	56,776	28,277	28,499	6,187	3,280	2,907	50,589	24,997	25,592
40-44	48,873	25,643	23,230	4,790	2,742	2,048	44,083	22,901	21,182
45-49	39,580	21,668	17,912	3,610	2,156	1,454	35,970	19,512	16,458
50-54	29,157	17,387	11,770	2,317	1,446	871	26,840	15,941	10,899
55-59	21,714	13,681	8,033	1,558	997	561	20,156	12,684	7,472
60-64	14,942	9,964	4,978	982	611	371	13,960	9,353	4,607
65-69	10,067	6,993	3,074	600	371	229	9,467	6,622	2,845
70-74	5,989	4,302	1,687	313	193	120	5,676	4,109	1,567
75-79	2,707	1,891	816	124	78	46	2,583	1,813	770
80+	4,381	3,009	1,372	241	117	124	4,140	2,892	1,248
Total	1,078,657	611,129	467,528	81,888	42,762	39,126	996,769	568,367	428,402

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	190,214	98,924	91,290	11,606	6,150	5,456	178,608	92,774	85,834
5-9	153,015	86,234	66,781	9,851	5,323	4,528	143,164	80,911	62,253
10-14	152,018	87,835	64,183	10,404	5,468	4,936	141,614	82,367	59,247
15-19	143,714	85,445	58,269	10,823	5,844	4,979	132,891	79,601	53,290
20-24	125,339	74,096	51,243	11,332	6,264	5,068	114,007	67,832	46,175
25-29	99,689	56,472	43,217	10,060	5,580	4,480	89,629	50,892	38,737
30-34	82,206	44,890	37,316	9,444	5,573	3,871	72,762	39,317	33,445
35-39	65,593	33,235	32,358	7,612	4,383	3,229	57,981	28,852	29,129
40-44	54,379	27,227	27,152	5,656	3,315	2,341	48,723	23,912	24,811
45-49	46,401	24,411	21,990	4,515	2,770	1,745	41,886	21,641	20,245
50-54	36,996	20,266	16,730	3,137	1,927	1,210	33,859	18,339	15,520
55-59	26,575	15,832	10,743	2,055	1,322	733	24,520	14,510	10,010
60-64	19,013	11,956	7,057	1,356	842	514	17,657	11,114	6,543
65-69	12,296	8,179	4,117	799	499	300	11,497	7,680	3,817
70-74	7,539	5,222	2,317	431	270	161	7,108	4,952	2,156
75-79	3,824	2,740	1,084	190	130	60	3,634	2,610	1,024
80+	2,653	1,835	818	154	82	72	2,499	1,753	746
Total	1,221,464	684,799	536,665	99,425	55,742	43,683	1,122,039	629,057	492,982

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	213,198	110,768	102,430	14,232	7,459	6,773	198,966	103,309	95,657
5-9	182,547	96,145	86,402	12,905	6,429	6,476	169,642	89,716	79,926
10-14	151,076	85,428	65,648	11,334	5,760	5,574	139,742	79,668	60,074
15-19	149,848	86,871	62,977	12,367	6,430	5,937	137,481	80,441	57,040
20-24	140,885	84,060	56,825	13,871	7,679	6,192	127,014	76,381	50,633
25-29	122,348	72,631	49,717	13,416	7,742	5,674	108,932	64,889	44,043
30-34	96,999	55,240	41,759	12,148	7,378	4,770	84,851	47,862	36,989
35-39	79,632	43,736	35,896	10,146	6,200	3,946	69,486	37,536	31,950
40-44	63,137	32,160	30,977	7,160	4,214	2,946	55,977	27,946	28,031
45-49	51,892	26,063	25,829	5,448	3,185	2,263	46,444	22,878	23,566
50-54	43,625	22,974	20,651	4,008	2,358	1,650	39,617	20,616	19,001
55-59	33,958	18,585	15,373	2,837	1,677	1,160	31,121	16,908	14,213
60-64	23,472	13,952	9,520	1,829	1,063	766	21,643	12,889	8,754
65-69	15,819	9,916	5,903	1,130	655	475	14,689	9,261	5,428
70-74	9,332	6,184	3,148	588	346	242	8,744	5,838	2,906
75-79	4,897	3,380	1,517	266	174	92	4,631	3,206	1,425
80+	2,767	1,956	811	174	95	79	2,593	1,861	732
Total	1,385,432	770,049	615,383	123,859	68,844	55,015	1,261,573	701,205	560,368

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	229,028	118,847	110,181	16,720	8,682	8,038	212,308	110,165	102,143
5-9	206,081	108,301	97,780	15,935	7,857	8,078	190,146	100,444	89,702
10-14	180,534	95,396	85,138	14,938	6,978	7,960	165,596	88,418	77,178
15-19	149,202	84,631	64,571	13,487	6,791	6,696	135,715	77,840	57,875
20-24	147,255	85,662	61,593	15,837	8,466	7,371	131,418	77,196	54,222
25-29	137,957	82,641	55,316	16,445	9,515	6,930	121,512	73,126	48,386
30-34	119,503	71,285	48,218	16,299	10,253	6,046	103,204	61,032	42,172
35-39	94,364	54,030	40,334	13,110	8,241	4,869	81,254	45,789	35,465
40-44	77,024	42,514	34,510	9,611	6,001	3,610	67,413	36,513	30,900
45-49	60,537	30,945	29,592	6,931	4,077	2,854	53,606	26,868	26,738
50-54	49,045	24,676	24,369	4,883	2,737	2,146	44,162	21,939	22,223
55-59	40,298	21,215	19,083	3,658	2,071	1,587	36,640	19,144	17,496
60-64	30,236	16,513	13,723	2,580	1,363	1,217	27,656	15,150	12,506
65-69	19,731	11,691	8,040	1,551	838	713	18,180	10,853	7,327
70-74	12,158	7,592	4,566	849	462	387	11,309	7,130	4,179
75-79	6,162	4,069	2,093	369	228	141	5,793	3,841	1,952
80+	3,431	2,375	1,056	239	126	113	3,192	2,249	943
Total	1,562,546	862,383	700,163	153,442	84,686	68,756	1,409,104	777,697	631,407

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	240,298	124,573	115,725	19,219	9,921	9,298	221,079	114,652	106,427
5-9	222,883	116,856	106,027	18,879	9,242	9,637	204,004	107,614	96,390
10-14	204,187	107,621	96,566	18,503	8,582	9,921	185,684	99,039	86,645
15-19	178,597	94,658	83,939	17,828	8,274	9,554	160,769	86,384	74,385
20-24	146,977	83,643	63,334	17,290	8,985	8,305	129,687	74,658	55,029
25-29	144,612	84,456	60,156	18,802	10,549	8,253	125,810	73,907	51,903
30-34	135,218	81,373	53,845	20,050	12,656	7,394	115,168	68,717	46,451
35-39	116,747	69,987	46,760	17,716	11,532	6,184	99,031	58,455	40,576
40-44	91,741	52,801	38,940	12,533	8,062	4,471	79,208	44,739	34,469
45-49	74,223	41,116	33,107	9,375	5,867	3,508	64,848	35,249	29,599
50-54	57,520	29,470	28,050	6,263	3,548	2,715	51,257	25,922	25,335
55-59	45,587	22,941	22,646	4,507	2,435	2,072	41,080	20,506	20,574
60-64	36,165	19,005	17,160	3,382	1,709	1,673	32,783	17,296	15,487
65-69	25,686	13,979	11,707	2,234	1,093	1,141	23,452	12,886	10,566
70-74	15,356	9,064	6,292	1,188	602	586	14,168	8,462	5,706
75-79	8,160	5,077	3,083	540	311	229	7,620	4,766	2,854
80+	4,402	2,934	1,468	342	169	173	4,060	2,765	1,295
Total	1,748,359	959,554	788,805	188,651	103,537	85,114	1,559,708	856,017	703,691

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	251,254	130,174	121,080	22,024	11,353	10,671	229,230	118,821	110,409
5-9	235,214	123,074	112,140	21,829	10,661	11,168	213,385	112,413	100,972
10-14	221,200	116,282	104,918	21,951	10,155	11,796	199,249	106,127	93,122
15-19	202,359	106,947	95,412	22,099	10,228	11,871	180,260	96,719	83,541
20-24	176,315	93,752	82,563	22,807	10,995	11,812	153,508	82,757	70,751
25-29	144,747	82,685	62,062	20,535	11,252	9,283	124,212	71,433	52,779
30-34	142,182	83,410	58,772	22,883	14,084	8,799	119,299	69,326	49,973
35-39	132,591	80,167	52,424	21,890	14,326	7,564	110,701	65,841	44,860
40-44	114,231	68,902	45,329	17,113	11,425	5,688	97,118	57,477	39,641
45-49	88,816	51,306	37,510	12,306	7,959	4,347	76,510	43,347	33,163
50-54	70,897	39,373	31,524	8,509	5,167	3,342	62,388	34,206	28,182
55-59	53,789	27,579	26,210	5,822	3,195	2,627	47,967	24,384	23,583
60-64	41,227	20,717	20,510	4,226	2,037	2,189	37,001	18,680	18,321
65-69	31,058	16,251	14,807	2,971	1,391	1,580	28,087	14,860	13,227
70-74	20,245	10,975	9,270	1,745	799	946	18,500	10,176	8,324
75-79	10,473	6,160	4,313	765	414	351	9,708	5,746	3,962
80+	5,921	3,740	2,181	517	237	280	5,404	3,503	1,901
Total	1,942,519	1,061,494	881,025	229,992	125,678	104,314	1,712,527	935,816	776,711

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	265,982	137,678	128,304	25,659	13,237	12,422	240,323	124,441	115,882
5-9	247,224	129,128	118,096	25,235	12,331	12,904	221,989	116,797	105,192
10-14	233,800	122,623	111,177	25,499	11,805	13,694	208,301	110,818	97,483
15-19	219,593	115,715	103,878	26,328	12,188	14,140	193,265	103,527	89,738
20-24	200,239	106,138	94,101	28,371	13,673	14,698	171,868	92,465	79,403
25-29	174,076	92,912	81,164	27,102	13,857	13,245	146,974	79,055	67,919
30-34	142,738	81,889	60,849	25,035	15,096	9,939	117,703	66,793	50,910
35-39	139,883	82,443	57,440	25,112	16,065	9,047	114,771	66,378	48,393
40-44	130,343	79,321	51,022	21,369	14,365	7,004	108,974	64,956	44,018
45-49	111,110	67,269	43,841	16,975	11,411	5,564	94,135	55,858	38,277
50-54	85,293	49,416	35,877	11,280	7,111	4,169	74,013	42,305	31,708
55-59	66,726	37,108	29,618	7,981	4,724	3,257	58,745	32,384	26,361
60-64	49,037	25,128	23,909	5,517	2,720	2,797	43,520	22,408	21,112
65-69	35,795	17,919	17,876	3,782	1,691	2,091	32,013	16,228	15,785
70-74	24,806	12,944	11,862	2,368	1,041	1,327	22,438	11,903	10,535
75-79	14,053	7,602	6,451	1,141	564	577	12,912	7,038	5,874
80+	7,890	4,729	3,161	776	332	444	7,114	4,397	2,717
Total	2,148,588	1,169,962	978,626	279,530	152,211	127,319	1,869,058	1,017,751	851,307

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

Age	URBAN+RURAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	281,093	145,287	135,806	29,900	15,441	14,459	251,193	129,846	121,347
5-9	262,781	136,934	125,847	29,556	14,456	15,100	233,225	122,478	110,747
10-14	246,066	128,784	117,282	29,543	13,705	15,838	216,523	115,079	101,444
15-19	232,454	122,173	110,281	30,642	14,208	16,434	201,812	107,965	93,847
20-24	217,752	115,050	102,702	33,840	16,318	17,522	183,912	98,732	85,180
25-29	198,198	105,422	92,776	33,793	17,269	16,524	164,405	88,153	76,252
30-34	172,080	92,244	79,836	32,830	18,598	14,232	139,250	73,646	65,604
35-39	140,859	81,176	59,683	27,545	17,279	10,266	113,314	63,897	49,417
40-44	137,738	81,622	56,116	24,604	16,172	8,432	113,134	65,450	47,684
45-49	127,351	77,811	49,540	21,353	14,462	6,891	105,998	63,349	42,649
50-54	107,315	65,198	42,117	15,682	10,311	5,371	91,633	54,887	36,746
55-59	80,841	46,950	33,891	10,673	6,581	4,092	70,168	40,369	29,799
60-64	61,379	34,168	27,211	7,576	4,083	3,493	53,803	30,085	23,718
65-69	43,026	22,037	20,989	4,993	2,300	2,693	38,033	19,737	18,296
70-74	29,021	14,530	14,491	3,074	1,294	1,780	25,947	13,236	12,711
75-79	17,568	9,185	8,383	1,581	755	826	15,987	8,430	7,557
80+	10,888	6,090	4,798	1,211	473	738	9,677	5,617	4,060
Total	2,366,410	1,284,661	1,081,749	338,396	183,705	154,691	2,028,014	1,100,956	927,058

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

LOW VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.05	5.03	4.60	4.18	3.81	3.45	3.09	
Male LE	54.35	56.85	59.35	61.85	64.15	66.15	67.65	
Female LE	48.25	50.75	53.25	55.75	58.25	60.75	63.25	
IMR /1000 births	112.00	99.00	87.00	75.00	63.00	52.00	42.00	
U5MR/1000 births	167.00	145.00	125.00	106.00	88.00	71.00	57.00	
CBR per 1000	36.30	30.70	28.70	26.50	24.60	22.80	20.80	
CDR per 1000	13.10	11.30	10.10	9.20	8.40	7.80	7.30	
RNI percent	2.30	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.30	
GR percent	2.30	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.30	
Urban GR percent	3.70	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.20	
Rural GR percent	2.20	1.80	1.70	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.00	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
percent urban	7.61	8.36	9.18	10.09	11.08	12.17	13.37	14.69
Sex ratio	130.70	127.80	125.80	124.10	122.80	121.80	121.10	120.50
Dependency ratio	0.78	0.69	0.62	0.57	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.43
MEDIUM VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.20	5.59	5.15	4.69	4.23	3.77	3.37	
Male LE	54.40	56.90	59.40	61.90	64.40	66.90	69.40	
Female LE	48.30	50.80	53.30	55.80	58.30	60.80	63.30	
IMR /1000 births	112.00	99.00	87.00	75.00	63.00	52.00	42.00	
U5MR/1000 births	167.00	145.00	125.00	106.00	88.00	71.00	57.00	
CBR per 1000	37.10	33.80	31.40	28.70	26.20	24.10	22.20	
CDR per 1000	13.20	11.60	10.30	9.20	8.30	7.60	7.10	
RNI percent	2.39	2.22	2.11	1.95	1.79	1.65	1.51	
GR percent	2.39	2.22	2.11	1.95	1.79	1.65	1.51	
Urban GR percent	3.80	4.10	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	
Rural GR percent	2.20	2.00	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.40	1.20	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
percent urban	7.61	8.36	9.18	10.09	11.08	12.17	13.37	14.69
Sex ratio	130.70	127.70	125.50	123.70	122.30	121.20	120.40	119.80
Dependency ratio	0.78	0.70	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.46
HIGH VARIANT	1995-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-25	2025-30	
TFR	6.39	6.21	5.84	5.42	4.99	4.57	4.17	
Male LE	54.35	56.85	59.35	61.85	64.15	66.15	67.65	
Female LE	48.25	50.75	53.25	55.75	58.25	60.75	63.25	
IMR /1000 births	112.00	99.00	87.00	75.00	63.00	52.00	42.00	
U5MR/1000 births	167.00	145.00	125.00	106.00	88.00	71.00	57.00	
CBR per 1000	38.20	37.10	34.60	31.80	29.40	27.70	26.20	
CDR per 1000	13.30	11.90	10.60	9.30	8.30	7.50	6.90	
RNI percent	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	
GR percent	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	
Urban GR percent	3.90	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	
Rural GR percent	2.40	2.30	2.20	2.00	1.90	1.70	1.60	
Period	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
percent urban	7.61	8.36	9.18	10.09	11.08	12.17	13.37	14.69
Sex ratio	130.70	127.60	125.10	123.20	121.60	120.50	119.60	118.80
Dependency ratio	0.78	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.54

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

Medium Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	181,010	105,944	75,066	56,875	33,818	23,057	104,571	61,762	42,809
1996	179,747	105,237	74,510	59,017	34,741	24,276	107,687	64,036	43,651
1997	179,318	104,679	74,639	60,093	35,196	24,897	110,326	65,788	44,538
1998	179,593	104,283	75,310	60,469	35,334	25,135	112,564	67,126	45,438
1999	180,440	104,062	76,378	60,511	35,308	25,203	114,478	68,159	46,319
2000	181,729	104,029	77,700	60,587	35,272	25,315	116,144	68,995	47,149
2001	183,546	104,174	79,372	60,452	35,124	25,328	117,511	69,562	47,949
2002	185,980	104,490	81,490	59,862	34,761	25,101	118,527	69,787	48,740
2003	188,898	104,989	83,909	59,183	34,337	24,846	119,270	69,779	49,491
2004	192,169	105,684	86,485	58,782	34,004	24,778	119,815	69,647	50,168
2005	195,665	106,589	89,076	59,026	33,916	25,110	120,239	69,498	50,741
2006	199,683	107,812	91,871	60,132	34,133	25,999	120,138	69,168	50,970
2007	204,311	109,345	94,966	61,855	34,553	27,302	119,464	68,586	50,878
2008	209,100	111,024	98,076	63,870	35,085	28,785	118,818	67,997	50,821
2009	213,598	112,685	100,913	65,852	35,639	30,213	118,804	67,649	51,155
2010	217,356	114,165	103,191	67,473	36,124	31,349	120,026	67,789	52,237
2011	220,186	115,437	104,749	68,684	36,532	32,152	123,053	68,596	54,457
2012	222,387	116,609	105,778	69,706	36,925	32,781	127,482	69,904	57,578
2013	224,243	117,723	106,520	70,608	37,313	33,295	132,461	71,447	61,014
2014	226,034	118,820	107,214	71,465	37,707	33,758	137,133	72,955	64,178
2015	228,041	119,939	108,102	72,348	38,119	34,229	140,644	74,160	66,484
2016	230,344	121,115	109,229	73,266	38,562	34,704	142,701	74,990	67,711
2017	232,756	122,320	110,436	74,169	39,028	35,141	143,873	75,625	68,248
2018	235,158	123,505	111,653	75,047	39,498	35,549	144,601	76,171	68,430
2019	237,425	124,617	112,808	75,889	39,951	35,938	145,325	76,738	68,587
2020	239,438	125,606	113,832	76,684	40,367	36,317	146,486	77,433	69,053
2021	241,153	126,450	114,703	77,435	40,746	36,689	148,204	78,311	69,893
2022	242,650	127,183	115,467	78,149	41,101	37,048	150,184	79,299	70,885
2023	243,995	127,837	116,158	78,821	41,432	37,389	152,249	80,317	71,932
2024	245,255	128,446	116,809	79,451	41,741	37,710	154,217	81,282	72,935
2025	246,492	129,040	117,452	80,039	42,029	38,010	155,909	82,113	73,796
2026	247,666	129,600	118,066	80,582	42,294	38,288	157,445	82,865	74,580
2027	248,730	130,102	118,628	81,084	42,536	38,548	158,946	83,592	75,354
2028	249,752	130,580	119,172	81,542	42,756	38,786	160,229	84,211	76,018
2029	250,797	131,066	119,731	81,954	42,955	38,999	161,118	84,643	76,475
2030	251,930	131,592	120,338	82,318	43,133	39,185	161,433	84,806	76,627

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

Low Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	181,010	105,944	75,066	56,875	33,818	23,057	104,571	61,762	42,809
1996	179,462	105,088	74,374	58,928	34,694	24,234	107,679	64,032	43,647
1997	179,108	104,570	74,538	59,980	35,136	24,844	110,317	65,784	44,533
1998	179,626	104,301	75,325	60,373	35,283	25,090	112,558	67,123	45,435
1999	180,694	104,195	76,499	60,448	35,275	25,173	114,476	68,158	46,318
2000	181,990	104,164	77,826	60,548	35,252	25,296	116,144	68,995	47,149
2001	183,729	104,267	79,462	60,446	35,121	25,325	117,514	69,564	47,950
2002	186,125	104,562	81,563	59,913	34,789	25,124	118,536	69,792	48,744
2003	188,857	104,961	83,896	59,291	34,395	24,896	119,283	69,786	49,497
2004	191,602	105,378	86,224	58,923	34,080	24,843	119,830	69,655	50,175
2005	194,038	105,724	88,314	59,151	33,983	25,168	120,250	69,504	50,746
2006	196,289	106,017	90,272	60,260	34,201	26,059	120,201	69,202	50,999
2007	198,567	106,313	92,254	62,021	34,640	27,381	119,634	68,676	50,958
2008	200,691	106,590	94,101	64,007	35,156	28,851	119,062	68,126	50,936
2009	202,474	106,823	95,651	65,795	35,607	30,188	118,998	67,752	51,246
2010	203,735	106,990	96,745	66,958	35,850	31,108	119,956	67,752	52,204
2011	204,146	106,991	97,155	67,313	35,806	31,507	122,565	68,337	54,228
2012	203,830	106,840	96,990	67,144	35,571	31,573	126,485	69,375	57,110
2013	203,276	106,688	96,588	66,725	35,262	31,463	130,769	70,549	60,220
2014	202,975	106,687	96,288	66,333	34,998	31,335	134,470	71,543	62,927
2015	203,415	106,986	96,429	66,241	34,896	31,345	136,644	72,041	64,603
2016	204,819	107,695	97,124	66,487	34,986	31,501	136,705	71,817	64,888
2017	206,859	108,712	98,147	66,888	35,189	31,699	135,284	71,082	64,202
2018	209,203	109,875	99,328	67,388	35,462	31,926	133,258	70,174	63,084
2019	211,525	111,024	100,501	67,929	35,758	32,171	131,506	69,434	62,072
2020	213,493	111,996	101,497	68,457	36,035	32,422	130,905	69,201	61,704
2021	215,061	112,769	102,292	68,986	36,299	32,687	131,742	69,618	62,124
2022	216,450	113,451	102,999	69,555	36,581	32,974	133,435	70,460	62,975
2023	217,728	114,075	103,653	70,138	36,868	33,270	135,549	71,510	64,039
2024	218,962	114,676	104,286	70,714	37,151	33,563	137,652	72,553	65,099
2025	220,221	115,287	104,934	71,256	37,417	33,839	139,310	73,372	65,938
2026	221,458	115,885	105,573	71,783	37,676	34,107	140,812	74,111	66,701
2027	222,630	116,449	106,181	72,308	37,933	34,375	142,448	74,915	67,533
2028	223,804	117,012	106,792	72,808	38,177	34,631	143,783	75,568	68,215
2029	225,046	117,607	107,439	73,261	38,399	34,862	144,386	75,853	68,533
2030	226,427	118,270	108,157	73,641	38,587	35,054	143,822	75,554	68,268

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

High Variant

Year	Population Aged 7-12			Population Aged 13-14			Population Aged 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	181,010	105,944	75,066	56,875	33,818	23,057	104,571	61,762	42,809
1996	179,939	105,337	74,602	59,150	34,812	24,338	107,697	64,042	43,655
1997	179,390	104,716	74,674	60,259	35,284	24,975	110,338	65,795	44,543
1998	179,415	104,189	75,226	60,607	35,407	25,200	112,573	67,131	45,442
1999	180,067	103,866	76,201	60,598	35,354	25,244	114,482	68,161	46,321
2000	181,399	103,857	77,542	60,637	35,298	25,339	116,144	68,995	47,149
2001	183,375	104,087	79,288	60,452	35,123	25,329	117,506	69,560	47,946
2002	185,961	104,485	81,476	59,776	34,715	25,061	118,517	69,782	48,735
2003	189,210	105,160	84,050	59,013	34,246	24,767	119,252	69,770	49,482
2004	193,173	106,221	86,952	58,566	33,889	24,677	119,795	69,636	50,159
2005	197,904	107,777	90,127	58,840	33,817	25,023	120,223	69,490	50,733
2006	203,867	110,025	93,842	59,995	34,060	25,935	120,061	69,128	50,933
2007	211,028	112,891	98,137	61,762	34,504	27,258	119,255	68,475	50,780
2008	218,688	116,081	102,607	63,901	35,102	28,799	118,520	67,839	50,681
2009	226,152	119,303	106,849	66,168	35,808	30,360	118,571	67,526	51,045
2010	232,720	122,261	110,459	68,323	36,575	31,748	120,122	67,840	52,282
2011	238,333	124,995	113,338	70,436	37,459	32,977	123,704	68,941	54,763
2012	243,454	127,701	115,753	72,669	38,491	34,178	128,836	70,622	58,214
2013	248,176	130,320	117,856	74,914	39,587	35,327	134,729	72,650	62,079
2014	252,594	132,794	119,800	77,068	40,665	36,403	140,591	74,788	65,803
2015	256,802	135,066	121,736	79,027	41,643	37,384	145,629	76,801	68,828
2016	260,737	137,093	123,644	80,774	42,522	38,252	149,804	78,750	71,054
2017	264,336	138,914	125,422	82,380	43,357	39,023	153,643	80,793	72,850
2018	267,694	140,592	127,102	83,867	44,146	39,721	157,207	82,837	74,370
2019	270,902	142,188	128,714	85,260	44,887	40,373	160,557	84,789	75,768
2020	274,053	143,765	130,288	86,582	45,578	41,004	163,753	86,556	77,197
2021	277,061	145,280	131,781	87,809	46,205	41,604	166,770	88,115	78,655
2022	279,865	146,691	133,174	88,927	46,770	42,157	169,567	89,528	80,039
2023	282,593	148,062	134,531	89,970	47,293	42,677	172,184	90,830	81,354
2024	285,372	149,459	135,913	90,973	47,794	43,179	174,658	92,054	82,604
2025	288,332	150,946	137,386	91,972	48,295	43,677	177,027	93,235	83,792
2026	291,386	152,480	138,906	92,942	48,781	44,161	179,266	94,350	84,916
2027	294,450	154,018	140,432	93,863	49,240	44,623	181,349	95,376	85,973
2028	297,650	155,624	142,026	94,765	49,690	45,075	183,315	96,347	86,968
2029	301,116	157,363	143,753	95,688	50,154	45,534	185,202	97,298	87,904
2030	304,976	159,300	145,676	96,663	50,650	46,013	187,049	98,263	88,786

Appendix I Short Questionnaire (English Translation)

1996 AFFAR POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	NAME OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	RESIDENCE STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ETHNIC GROUP	MARITAL STATUS
	LIST NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER -HEAD -SPOUSE -NEVER MARRIED CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SENIORITY IN AGE -MARRIED CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSING UNIT -OTHER RELATIVES -NON-RELATIVES -VISITORS	1= RESIDENT PRESENT 2= RESIDENT ABSENT 3= VISITOR	0=HEAD 1=SPOUSE 2=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD AND SPOUSE 3=SON/DAUGHTER OF HEAD 4=SON/DAUGHTER OF SPOUSE 5=MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 6=SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD/SPOUSE 7=OTHER RELATIVES 8=NON RELATIVES	1= MALE 2= FEMALE	WHAT IS ___'S AGE ? ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF ___'S AGE IS UNDER ONE YEAR, ENTER '00' IN THE COLUMN	WHAT IS ___'S ETHNIC GROUP ?	10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1=NEVER MARRIED 2=CURRENTLY MARRIED 3=DIVORCED 4=WIDOWED
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

ENUMERATOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

SUPERVISOR _____ SIG. _____ DATE ____/____/____

Appendix II Long Urban Questionnaire (English Translation)

1996 AFFAR POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - URBAN

LOCALITY NAME _____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

37. WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ?

1= YES 2= NO

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

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

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL

40. WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

_____

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

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

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

_____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1= NONE
2= BATHTUB PRIVATE
3= BATHTUB SHARED
4= SHOWER PRIVATE
5= SHOWER SHARED

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

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

55. WHAT TYPE OF LIGHTING HAS THE HOUSING UNIT ?

1= ELECTRICITY (METER PRIVATE)
2= ELECTRICITY (METER SHARED)
3= LANTERN
4= KEROSINE

56. IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ?

1= YES
2= NO

57. IS THERE A TELEPHONE IN THIS HOSING UNIT ?

1= YES
2= NO

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

1= YES
2= NO

NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

59.	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
ENUMERATOR			
SUPERVISOR			

Appendix III Long Rural Questionnaire (English Translation)

1996 AFFAR POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS LONG QUESTIONNAIRE - RURAL

LOCALITY NAME_____

SECTION 1 - AREA IDENTIFICATION

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

SECTION 2 - TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND HOUSING UNIT PARTICULARS

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

SECTION 3 - PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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

SECTION 4 - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOUSING UNIT

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
WILL HOUSING UNIT INFORMATION BE COLLECTED ? 1= YES 2= NO	WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT ? 1= PERMANENT 2= IMPROVISED 3= MOBILE 4= OTHER /SPECIFY/ _____	WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL ? 1= WOOD AND MUD 2= WOOD AND THATCH 3= REED/BAMBOO 4= STONE AND MUD 5= STONE AND CEMENT 6= BLOCKETS 7= BRICKS 8= OTHER/SPECIFY/	WHAT IS THE MAJOR MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF ? 1= CORRUGATED IRON 2= THATCH 3= WOOD AND MUD 4= REED/BAMBOO 5= OTHER/SPECIFY/	WHERE DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSING UNIT GET THEIR DRINKING WATER ? 1= TAP 2= PROTECTED WELL/SPRING 3= UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING 4= RIVER,LAKE/POND/	WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSING UNIT ?	WHAT TYPE OF TOILET DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE? 1= NONE 2= PIT OR FLUSH TOILET	DO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT ? 1= YES 2= NO	DOES THE HOUSING UNIT HAVE A SEPARATE KITCHEN ? 1= HAS A ROOM MAINLY USED AS A KITCHEN 2= USES AS A KITCHEN A ROOM WHERE MEMBERS SPEND THE NIGHT 3= USES AS A KITCHEN THE ROOM WHERE LIVESTOCK SPEND THE NIGHT 4= HAS NO KITCHEN	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL IS MOSTLY USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSING UNIT ? 1=FIREWOOD/LEAVES/ 2=DUNG/MANURE/ 3=CHARCOAL 4=KEROSINE 5=OTHER/SPECIFY/_____ 6=USES NO FUEL	IS THERE A RADIO IN THIS HOUSING UNIT ? 1= YES 2= NO	NAME OF ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR DESIGNATION ENUMERATOR SUPERVISOR NAME SIGNATURE DATE

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