

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

**THE 2007 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF ETHIOPIA  
SOMALI REGION STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT**

**NOVEMBER 2010  
ADDIS ABABA**

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PREPARED AND PRINTED BY  
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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

Before the conduct of a census enumeration, numbers of preparatory activities were also carried-out. Among the major census preparatory activities, the conduct of the Population and Housing

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

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

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population by Zone, Census Period and Sex 2007

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

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

Finally, the office would like to express its appreciation for the elementary and secondary school teachers who participated in the data collection and supervision activities; the staff members of the Central Statistical Agency for their invaluable contributions throughout the census operations

and also more importantly, the general public as well as the administrators at all levels, who were critical to the success of census enumeration.

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

Samia Zekaria

Member  
and

Secretary, Population Census Commission

## SECTION I

## POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

## 1.1 Introduction

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Somali Region as of November 29, 2007 was 4,445,219. Of these counted population of the Region, 2,472,490 (55.6 percent) were males and 1,972,729 (44.4 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at regional level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of Somali region has increased by 1,005,359 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population by Zones, Census Period and Sex :2007

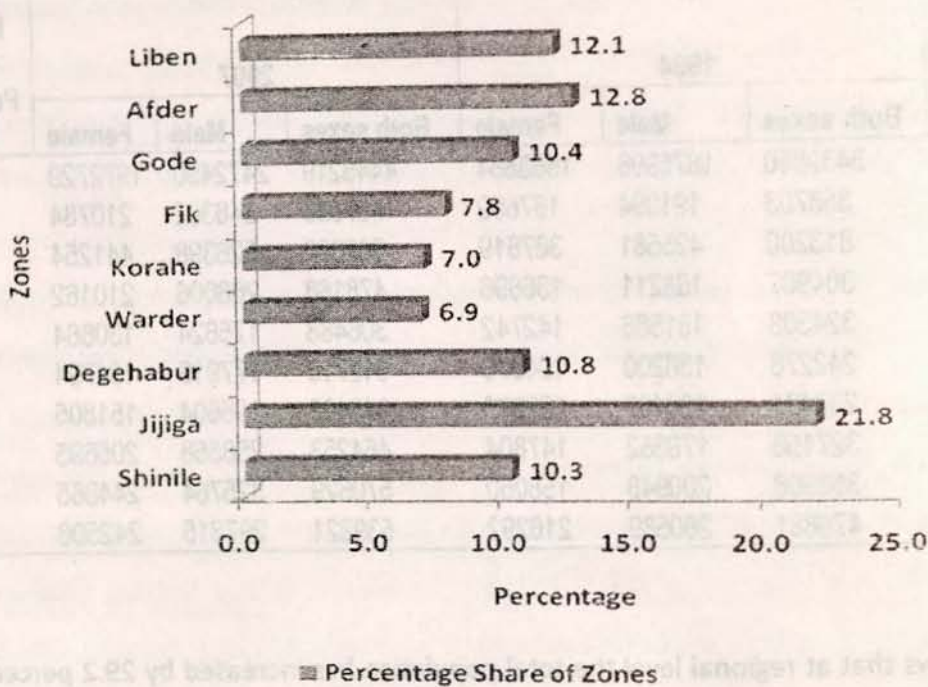
Zone	1994			2007			percent Increase of Population (2007)
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Somali Total	3439860	1875996	1563864	4445219	2472490	1972729	29.2
Shinile	358703	191094	167609	457086	246302	210784	27.4
Jijiga	813200	425581	387619	967652	526398	441254	19.0
Degehabur	304907	168211	136696	478168	268006	210162	56.8
Warder	324308	181566	142742	306488	175624	130864	-5.5
Korahe	242276	138200	104076	312713	177919	134794	29.1
Fik	233431	130455	102976	348409	196604	151805	49.3
Gode	327156	179352	147804	464253	258558	205695	41.9
Afder	358998	200948	158050	570629	325764	244865	59.0
Liben	476881	260589	216292	539821	297315	242506	13.2

Table 1.1 shows that at regional level the total population has increased by 29.2 percent in the last 12 years. In Degehabur, Fik, Gode, and Afder zones the percentage increase is significantly higher than the regional average where as in Shinile, Jijiga, and Liben zones the

population has increased at lower rate than the regional total and in Warder Zone the population has declined by about six percent.

Spatial distributions of the population by region show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the zones ranges from the smallest proportion of 7.0 percent in Korahe Zone to the largest 21.8 percent in Jijiga Zone. That is, the largest population size was observed in Jijiga Zone having 967,652 persons while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in Korahe Zone having 312,713 persons counted in the zones as of November 29, 2007. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Afder (570,629) and Liben (539,821) Zones, respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results more than 45 percent of the region's total population is accounted by the three largest zones namely, Jijiga, Afder and Liben zones.

Fig 1.1 Percentage Share of Population of Zones, Somali Region:2007



## 1.2 Population Distribution by Urban-Rural and Sex

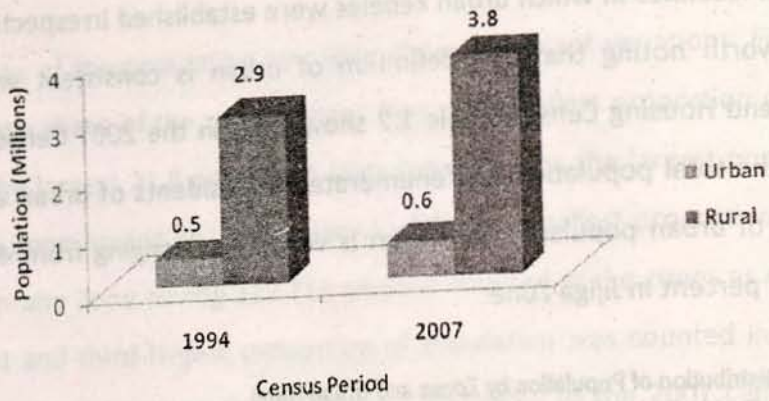
In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in the 2007 Census at region level 14.0 percent of the total population was enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by region is very large, ranging from 4.6 percent in Warder Zone to 32.7 percent in Jijiga Zone.

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

Zones	Urban		Rural		Urban +Rural		Percent Urban from Total	Percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Somali								
Total	623004	14.0	3822215	86.0	4445219	100	100	100
Shinile	64263	14.1	392823	85.9	457086	100	10.3	10.3
Jijiga	203588	21.0	764064	79.0	967652	100	32.7	20.0
Degehabur	62584	13.1	415584	86.9	478168	100	10.0	10.9
Warder	28784	9.4	277704	90.6	306488	100	4.6	7.3
Korahe	47607	15.2	265106	84.8	312713	100	7.6	6.9
Fik	33930	9.7	314479	90.3	348409	100	5.4	8.2
Gode	89593	19.3	374660	80.7	464253	100	14.4	9.3
Alder	45763	8.0	524866	92.0	570629	100	7.3	13.7
Liberi	46892	8.7	492929	91.3	539821	100	7.5	12.9

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last 12 Years. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 492,710 persons in 1994 to 623,004 in 2007, an increase of about 130,294 persons.

Fig 1.2 Distribution of Population By Urban-Rural Residence and Census Period



As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4 in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 14.3 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion urban population has declined from its 1994 level by 0.3 percent. Conversely, a proportion of rural population has increased by 0.3 percent.

Fig 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural, Somali Region: 1994

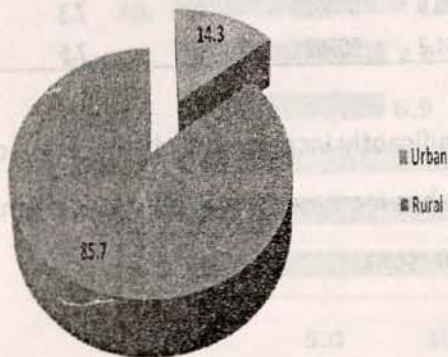
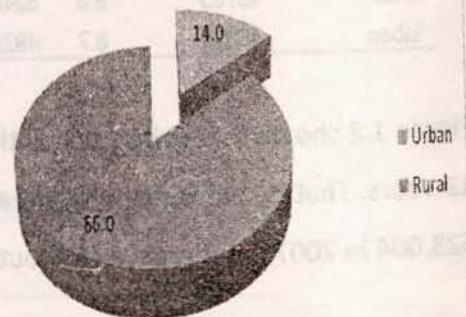


Figure 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural, Somali Region: 2007



### 1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

#### 1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

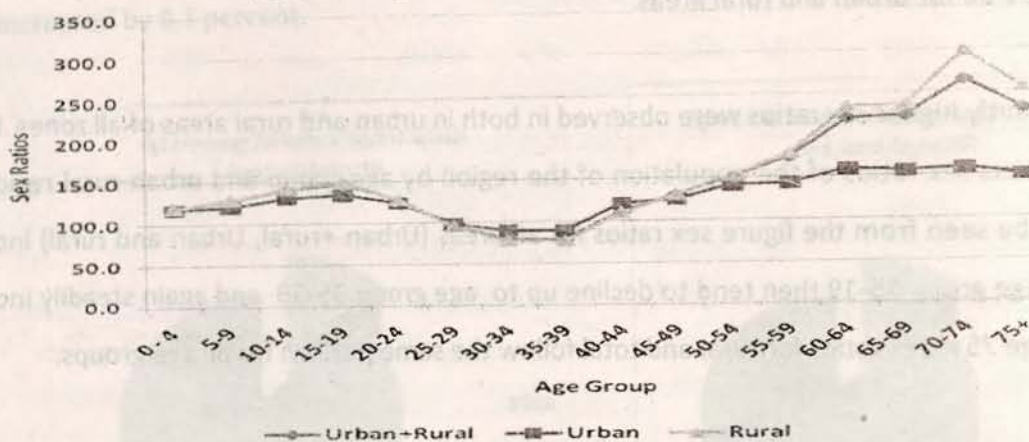
Table 1.3 shows that at regional level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for all of the zones in the region in 2007. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each zone by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for the total population are significantly greater than hundred at regional level and in all of the zones. The same is true for urban and rural areas.

Significantly higher sex ratios were observed in both in urban and rural areas of all zones. Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of the region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen from the figure sex ratios for all areas (Urban +rural, Urban and rural) increase up to age group 15-19 then tend to decline up to age group 35-39 and again steadily increase up to age 75+. Sex ratios for rural and total follow the same pattern for all age groups.

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

Zones	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Somali Total	4445219	2472490	1972729	125.3	623004	120.5	3822215	126.1
Shinile	457086	246302	210784	116.9	64263	111.8	392823	117.7
Jijiga	967652	526398	441254	119.3	203588	115.6	764064	120.3
Degehabur	478168	268006	210162	127.5	62584	120.6	415584	128.6
Warder	306488	175624	130864	134.2	28784	132.1	277704	134.4
Korahe	312713	177919	134794	132.0	47607	126.5	265106	133.0
Fik	348409	196604	151805	129.5	33930	126.4	314479	129.9
Gode	464253	258558	205695	125.7	89593	122.5	374660	126.5
Afder	570629	325764	244865	133.0	45763	132.5	524866	133.1
Liben	539821	297315	242506	122.6	46892	123.0	492929	122.6

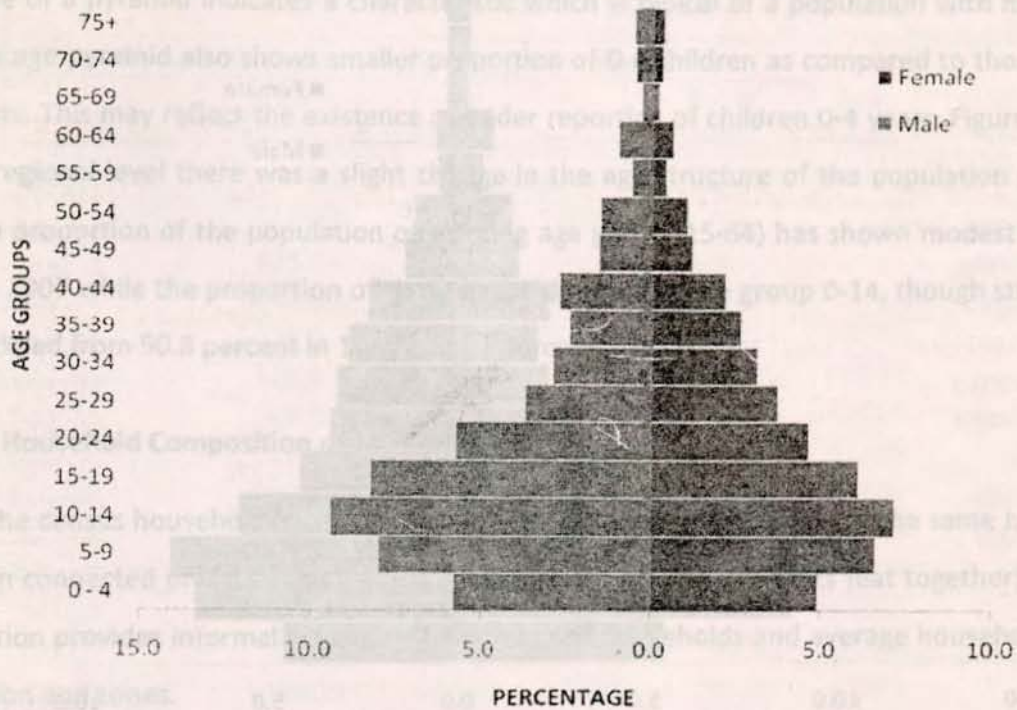
**Fig 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio , Urban-rural and Age Group, Somali Region:2007**



### 1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6a to 1.6c show the distribution of the

**Figure 1.6a Age Pyramid of Somali Region (Urban): 2007**



**Figure 1.6b Age Pyramid of Somali Region (Rural): 2007**

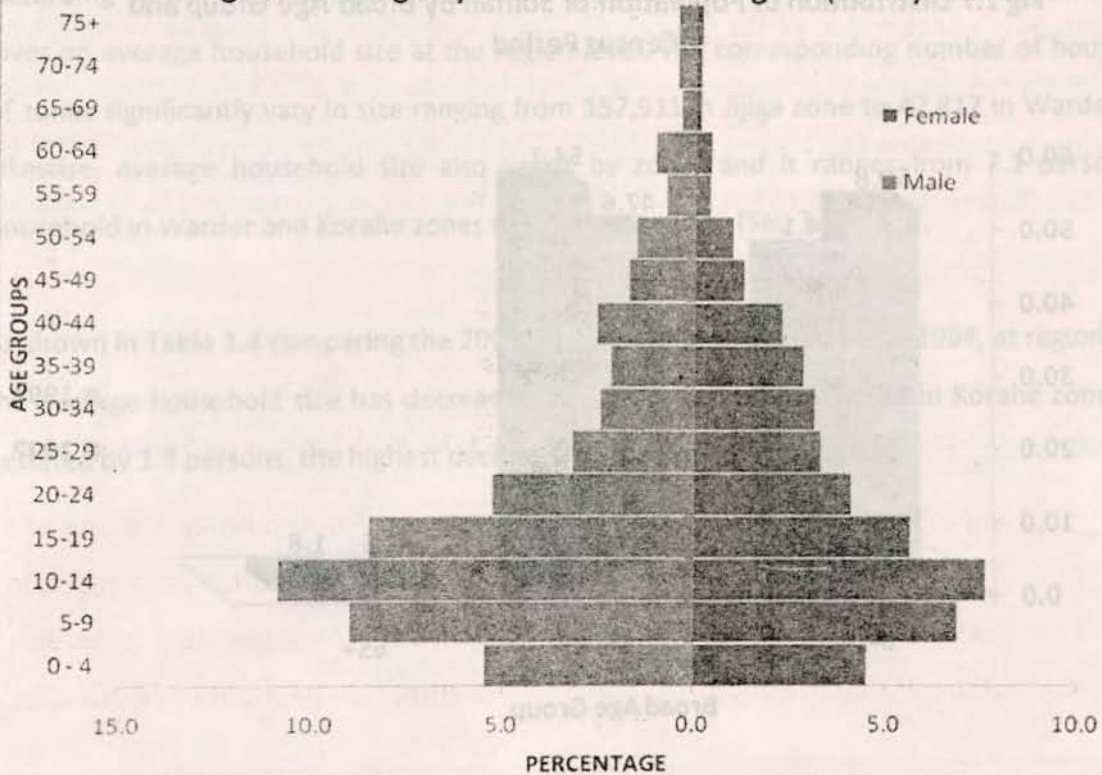


Figure 1.6c Age Pyramid of Somali Region (urban + Rural): 2007

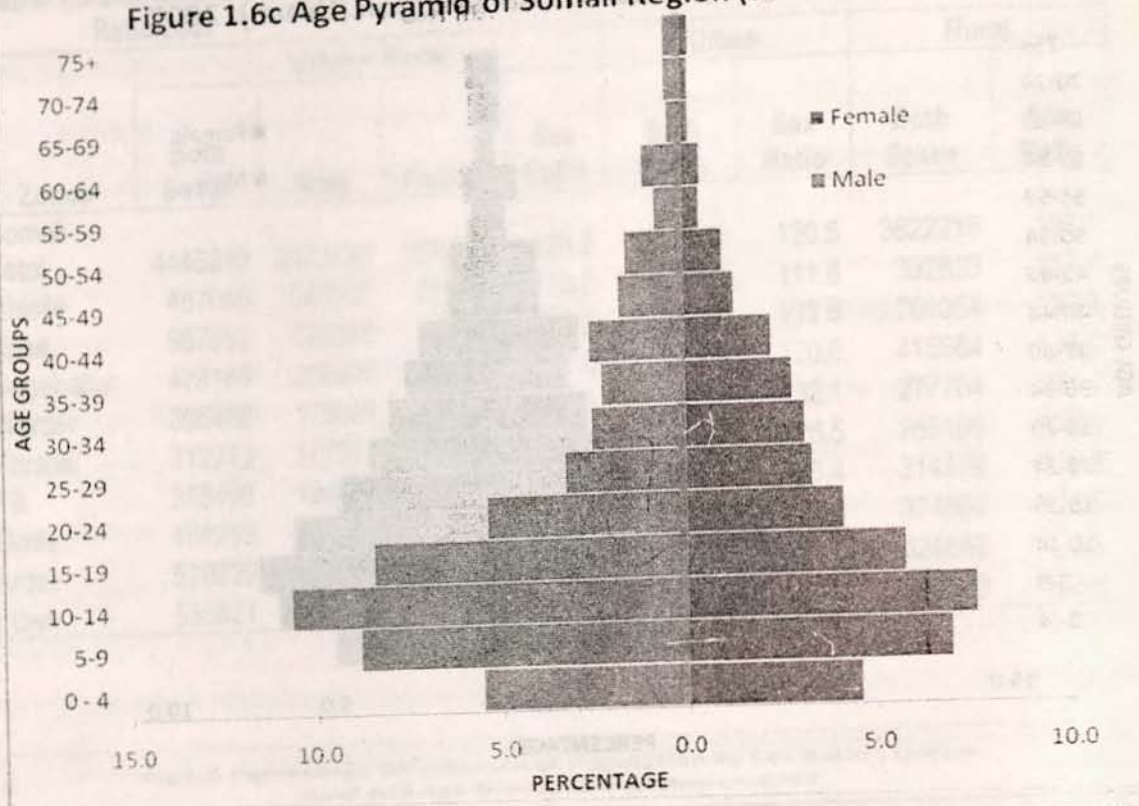
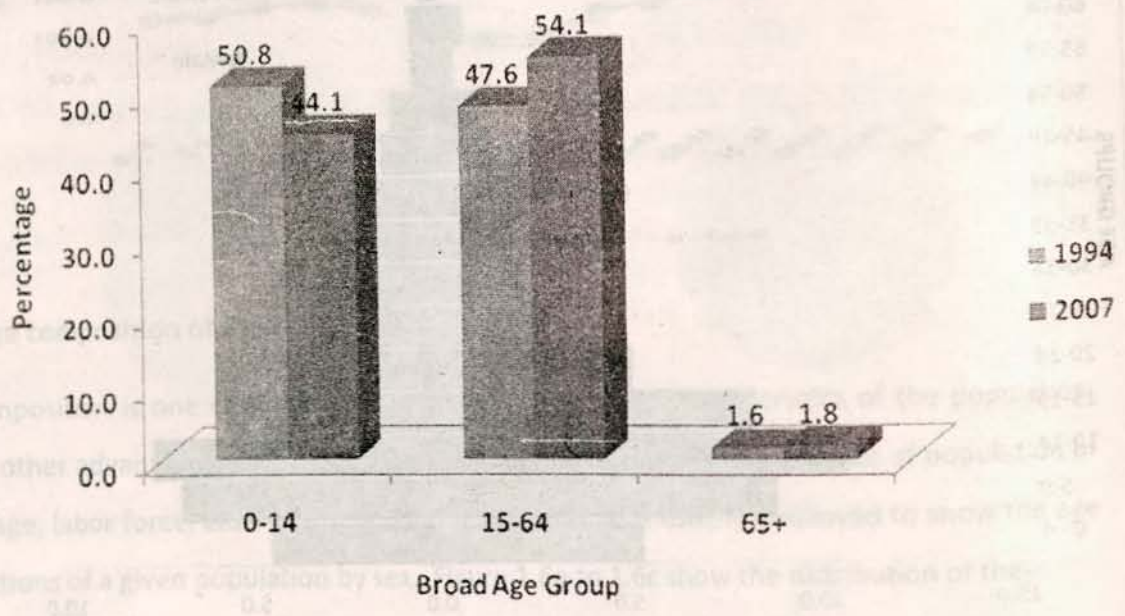


Fig 1.7 Distribution of Population of Somali By Broad Age Group and Census Period



population of Somali Region has a broad base that narrows down as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows smaller proportion of 0-4 children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years. Figure 1.7 shows at regional level there was a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest increase in the 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, had declined from 50.8 percent in 1994 to 44.1 percent in 2007.

#### **1.4 Household Composition of the Population**

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

According to the 2007 census results there were 682,857 households in the region and this gives an average household size at the region level. The corresponding number of households of zones significantly vary in size ranging from 157,911 in Jijiga zone to 42,817 in Warder zone. Likewise, average household size also varies by zones and it ranges from 7.1 persons per household in Warder and Korahe zones to 6.1 in Jijiga Zone (See Table 1.4).

As shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with that of the 1994, at regional level the average household size has decreased by 0.1 person only where as in Korahe zone it has declined by 1.3 persons, the highest decline as compared to other zones.

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

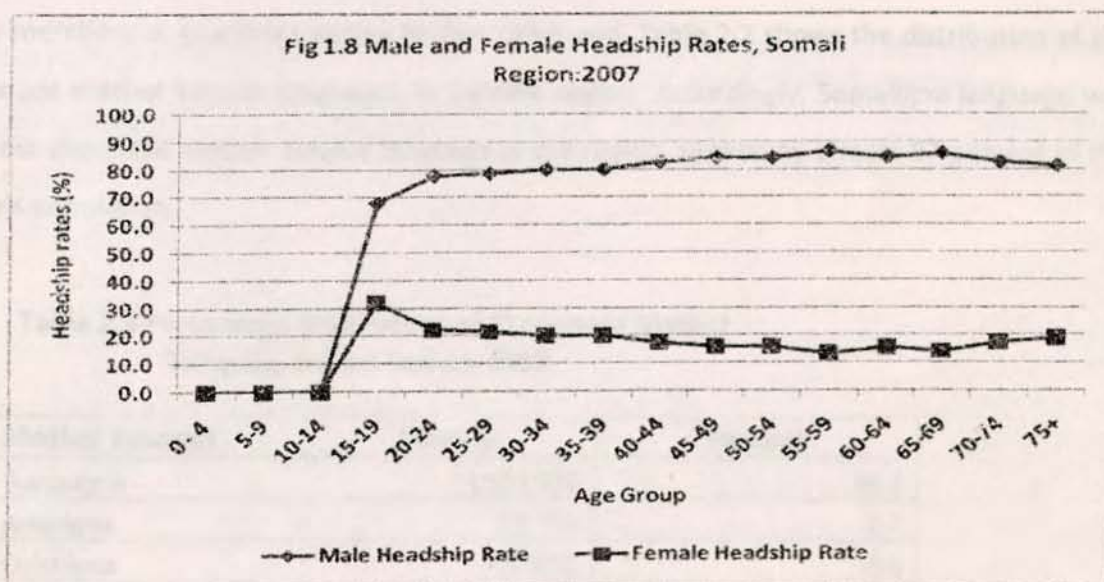
Zones	Urban + Rural (2007)			(Urban + Rural)1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Somali Total	4417741	682857	6.5	6.6
Shinile	454810	70242	6.5	6.5
Jijiga	959119	157911	6.1	5.9
Degehabur	475542	70112	6.8	6.8
Warder	304327	42817	7.1	7.6
Korahe	309742	43796	7.1	8.4
Fik	346933	52202	6.6	7.0
Gode	462129	69956	6.6	6.8
Afder	566891	90730	6.2	6.6
Liben	538248	85091	6.3	6.6

### 1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 682,850 household heads at regional level and of these, 560,489 (82.1 percent) and 122,361 (17.9 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

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

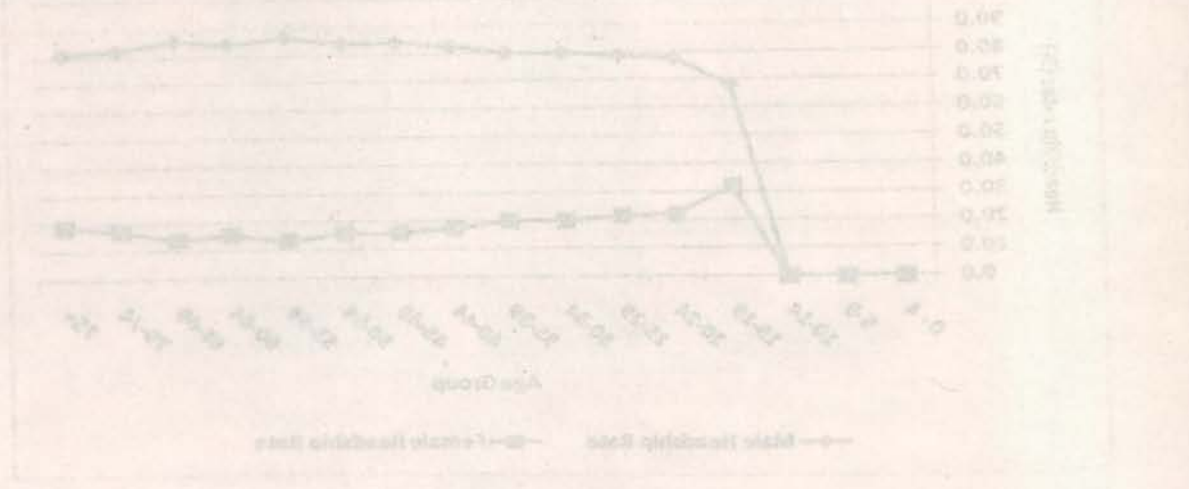
Age Group	Total					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	4417741	2456096	1961645	682850	560489	122361
0 - 4	447143	243598	203545	-	-	-
5-9	696206	391356	304850	-	-	-
10-14	806933	471998	334935	-	-	-
15-19	627157	373801	253356	5510	3751	1759
20-24	420113	235332	184781	24439	19041	5398
25-29	290312	141826	148486	53425	42016	11409
30-34	249181	109964	139217	78991	63185	15806
35-39	222887	97606	125281	96042	76880	19162
40-44	213640	112392	101248	119879	99039	20840
45-49	132952	75327	57625	82289	69260	13029
50-54	112852	67829	45023	74864	63012	11852
55-59	50842	32233	18559	34743	30046	4697
60-64	66839	45940	20899	51205	43222	7983
65-69	23680	16356	7324	17905	15353	2552
70-74	27556	19995	7561	22673	18741	3932
75+	29448	20493	8955	20885	16943	3942



Age Group	2007		2002	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	1230	1250	1200	1220
5-9	1250	1270	1220	1240
10-14	1270	1290	1240	1260
15-19	1290	1310	1260	1280
20-24	1310	1330	1280	1300
25-29	1330	1350	1300	1320
30-34	1350	1370	1320	1340
35-39	1370	1390	1340	1360
40-44	1390	1410	1360	1380
45-49	1410	1430	1380	1400
50-54	1430	1450	1400	1420
55-59	1450	1470	1420	1440
60-64	1470	1490	1440	1460
65-69	1490	1510	1460	1480
70-74	1510	1530	1480	1500
75-79	1530	1550	1500	1520
80-84	1550	1570	1520	1540
85-89	1570	1590	1540	1560
90-94	1590	1610	1560	1580
95-99	1610	1630	1580	1600
Total	1630	1650	1600	1620

Table 1.3 indicates that there were 1630 household heads at regional level in 2007 and 1650 in 2002. The 2007 census reports 1630 household heads in the corresponding category. In the census, a household is defined as a person who is recognized as a head of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics.

Table 1.3: Household heads at regional level, 2002 and 2007



## SECTION II

### ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

#### 2.1. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results that show the distribution of the Somalie region's nations and nationalities/ethnic groups are presented in Table 2.1. As the table indicates, the Somalie ethnic group was the most dominant ethnic group in the region, covering 97 percent of the region's population. The second and third largest ethnic groups (Amhara and Oromo) were insignificant each accounting below one percent.

**Table 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Prominent Nations and Nationalities/Ethnic Groups, Somali Region: 2007**

Ethnic Group	Number	Percent
Somalie	4,314,657	97.2
Amhara	29,486	0.66
Oromo	20,243	0.46

#### 2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the prominent mother tongue languages in Somalie region. Accordingly, Somaligna language was the most dominant mother tongue language in the region, spoken by almost 97 percent of the region's population.

**Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Prominent Mother Tongues, Somali Region: 2007**

Mother Tongues	Number	Percent
Somaligna	4,303,989	96.8
Amarigna	29,738	0.7
Oromigna	22,696	0.5

### 2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Table 2.3 shows the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, Muslim/Islam religion was the most dominant religion in Somali region, covering 98 percent of the population. The remaining types of religions had followers below two percent of the population.

**Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religion, Somali Region: 2007**

Religion	Number	Percent
Orthodox	27,949	0.6
Protestant	2,637	0.1
Catholic	1,302	0.0
Islam	4,375,104	98.4
Traditional	2,661	0.1
Other	35,566	0.8

Zonal distribution of the population (Table 2.4) also shows that Islamic faith followers were the majority in every zone. Only few proportions (about four percent) of Orthodox Christians were found in urban areas of the region.

**Table 2.4. Percentage Distribution of Population of Zones and Rural and Urban areas by Religion, Somali Region: 2007**

Name of Zone	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Region Total	0.6	0.1	0.0	98.4	0.1	0.8
URBAN	4.1	0.4	0.1	94.0	0.1	1.3
RURAL	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.1	0.7
SHINILE ZONE	0.8	0.1	0.0	98.3	0.1	0.7
JIJIGA ZONE	2.1	0.2	0.0	96.9	0.1	0.7
DEGEHABUR ZONE	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.1	0.9
WARDER ZONE	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.5
KORAHE ZONE	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.1	0.8
FIK ZONE	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.6
GODE ZONE	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.1	0.9
AFDER ZONE	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.7
LIBEN ZONE	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.1	1.3

## 2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of marital status (see Table 2.5), for the population aged ten years & above. Accordingly, 46 percent of the region's total population was married, 51 percent never married and one percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 52 percent of the females and 41 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 57 percent of the males and 44 percent of the females were never married.

**Table 2.5 Proportional Distribution of the Population by Marital Status, Somali Region: 2007**

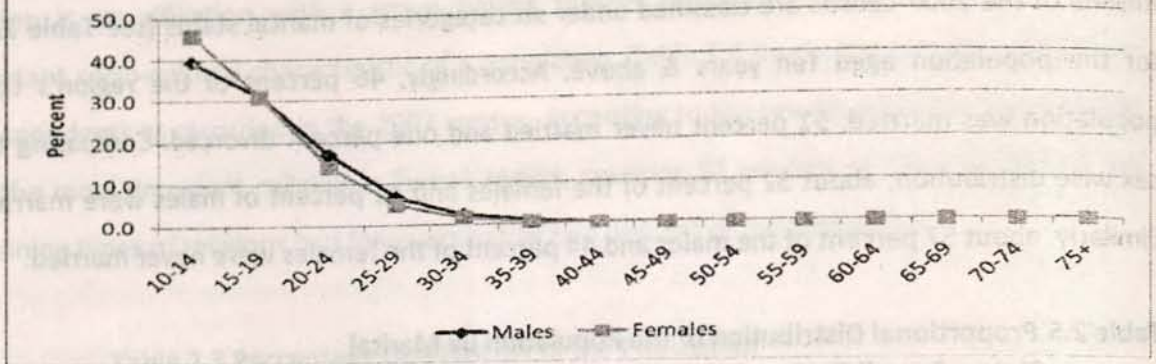
Region Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/Widower	Living together
Both Sexes	51.2	45.8	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.2
Male	57.3	40.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2
Female	43.5	52.0	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.2

As can be seen in Figure 2.1a the proportions of never married persons for both sexes decrease with age. But compared to the males, the proportion of the females slightly decreases earlier. But generally similar type of trend is observable for both of the sexes.

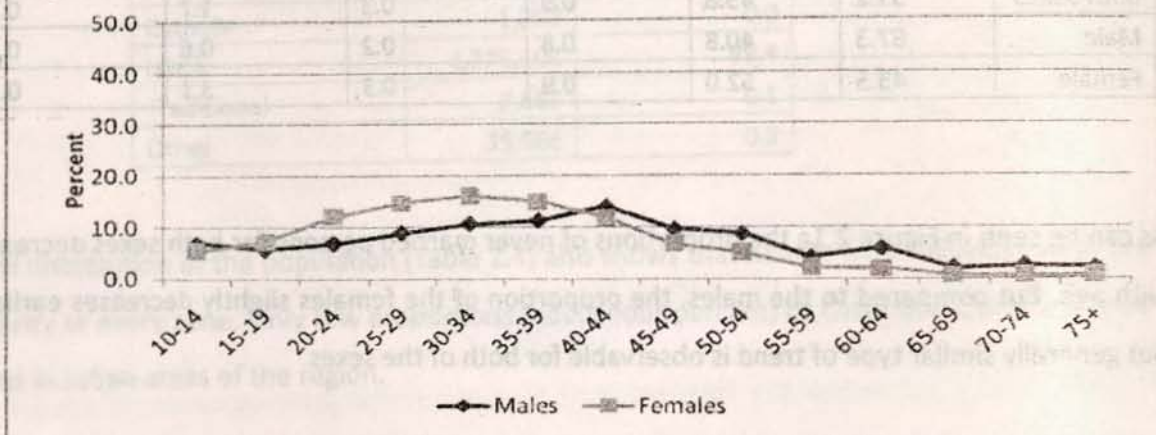
The proportions of currently married persons (Figure 2.1b) increases with age, but the increase is more pronounced for the females especially up to age 40. Compared to the females the proportion of currently married males is higher beyond age 44 suggesting late marriage and remarriage among males.

The proportions of widowed persons increase with age for both sexes (figure 2.1c). There is a similar pattern and almost no significant sex variations in the distribution.

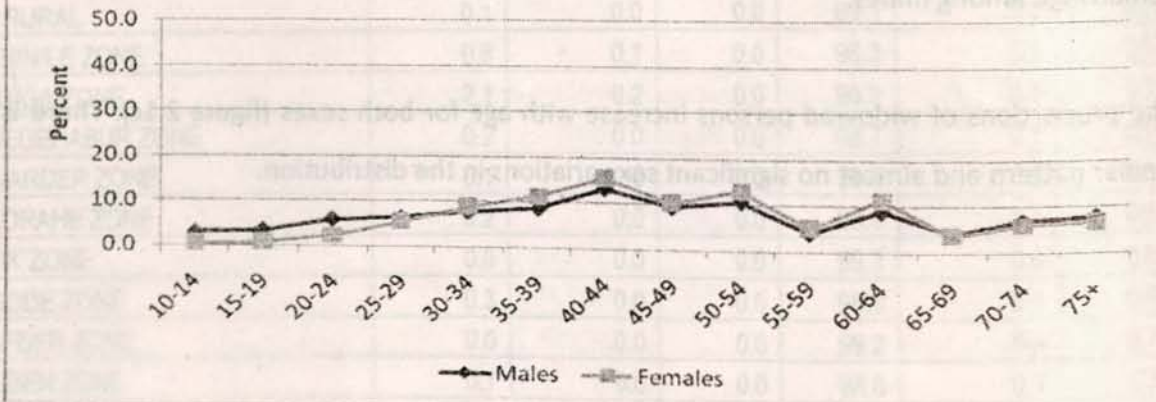
**Figure 2.1a. Proportion of Never Married Persons by Age Group and Sex, Somali Region: 2007**



**Figure 2.1b. Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age Group and Sex, Somali Region: 2007**



**Figure 2.1c. Proportion of Widowed Persons by Age Group and Sex, Somali Region: 2007**



### SECTION III

#### DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

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

##### 3.1 Disability Status

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

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

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

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

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

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of disability data at regional and zonal level.

**Table 3.1 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Zone, with Disability Rate: 2007**

Zone	Both Sexes			Male			Female			Sex Ratio
	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	All Person	Disabled	Disability Rate	
Region Total	4445219	24223	0.5	2472490	14206	0.6	1972729	10017	0.5	142
Shinile	457086	2821	0.6	246302	1608	0.7	210784	1213	0.6	133
Jijiga	967652	5558	0.6	526398	3176	0.6	441254	2382	0.5	133
Degehabur	478168	1944	0.4	268006	1164	0.4	210162	780	0.4	149
Warder	306488	1975	0.6	175624	1176	0.7	130864	799	0.6	147
Korahe	312713	1706	0.5	177919	1063	0.6	134794	643	0.5	165
Fik	348409	2357	0.7	196604	1440	0.7	151805	917	0.6	157
Gode	464253	2689	0.6	258558	1538	0.6	205695	1151	0.6	134
Afder	570629	2652	0.5	325764	1586	0.5	244865	1066	0.4	149
Liben	539821	2521	0.5	297315	1455	0.5	242506	1066	0.4	136

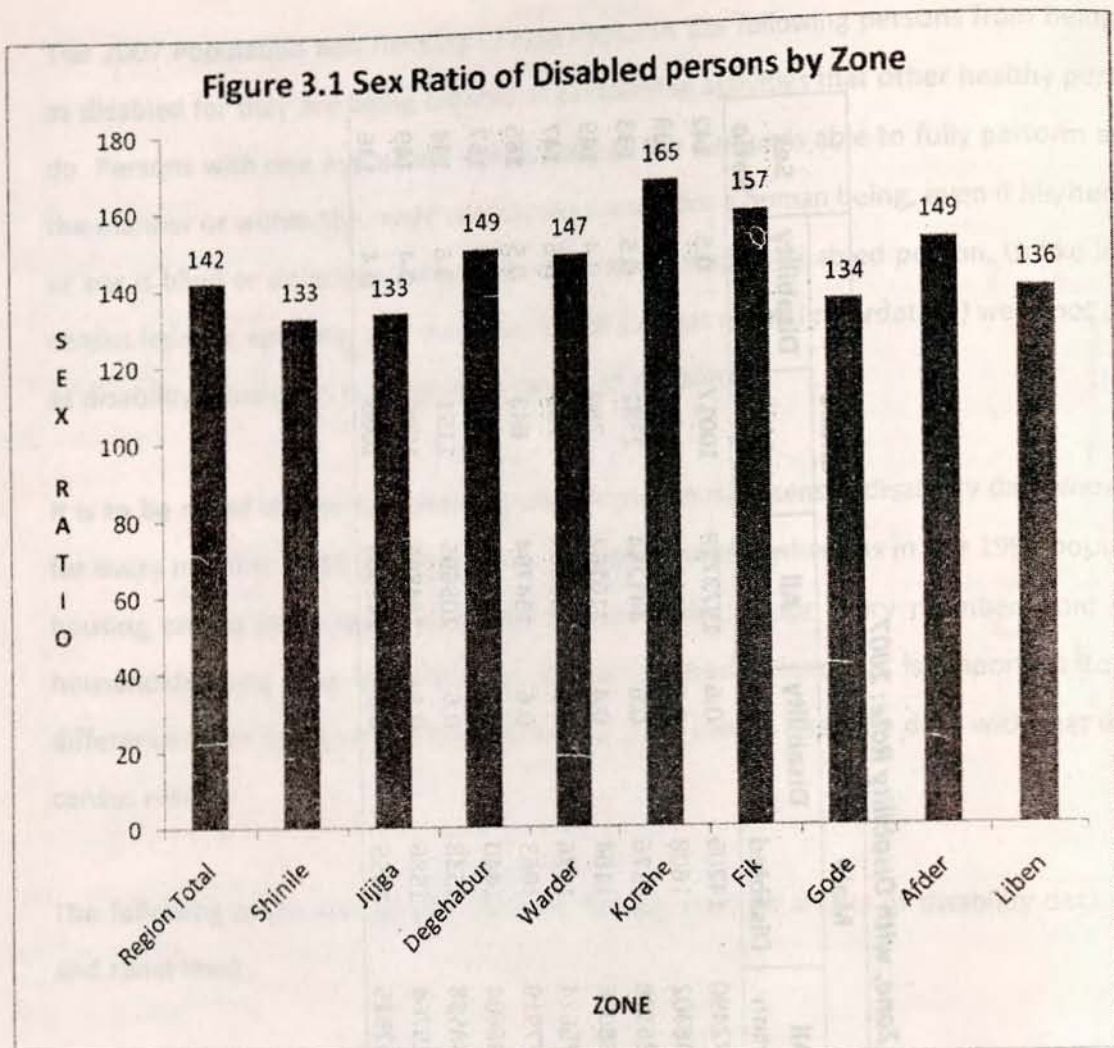


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels, rates of disability and the sex ratio of the disabled population by zone. With regard to disability rate all of zones have very low rate which was less than one percent ranging from 0.4 percent to 0.7 percent. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all zones and at regional level the sex ratio of disability were significantly more than 100. The highest sex ratio (165) was observed in Korahe zone while the lowest sex ratio (133) was in Shinile and Jijiga zones.

**Table 3.2 Disabled Population by Sex, Five Year Age Group and Disability Rate: 2007**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Rate Per 10,000		
	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	All Persons	Disabled	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All Ages	4445219	24223	2472490	14206	1972729	10017	54	57	51
0 - 4	449699	1343	244988	752	204711	591	30	31	29
5-9	699825	2676	393368	1542	306457	1134	38	39	37
10-14	811162	3600	474502	2183	336660	1417	44	46	42
15 - 19	631367	3294	376458	2026	254909	1268	52	54	50
20 - 24	423750	2145	237760	1311	185990	834	51	55	45
25 - 29	292558	1360	143218	776	149340	584	46	54	39
30 - 34	250818	1305	110838	674	139980	631	52	61	45
35 - 39	224224	1178	98293	629	125931	549	53	64	44
40 - 44	214944	1416	113136	818	101808	598	66	72	59
45 - 49	133718	960	75756	613	57962	367	73	81	63
50 - 54	113570	1071	68265	633	45305	438	94	93	97
55 - 59	51153	541	32486	329	18667	212	106	101	114
60 - 64	67218	1028	46198	610	21020	418	153	132	199
65 - 69	23821	391	16436	259	7385	132	164	158	179
70 - 74	27729	743	20126	404	7603	339	268	201	446
75+	29663	1152	20662	647	9001	505	388	313	561

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex and age group at zonal and regional level. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability rate among both sexes were almost having equal rate up to age group 15-19. After age 20 years the disability rate among male was higher than that of female up to the age group 45-49, but in older ages starting from age 50 and above the pattern was reversed and disability rate among female was higher than that of male having a sharp increase after age 65 and above.

Figure 3.2 Disability Rate by Age and Sex

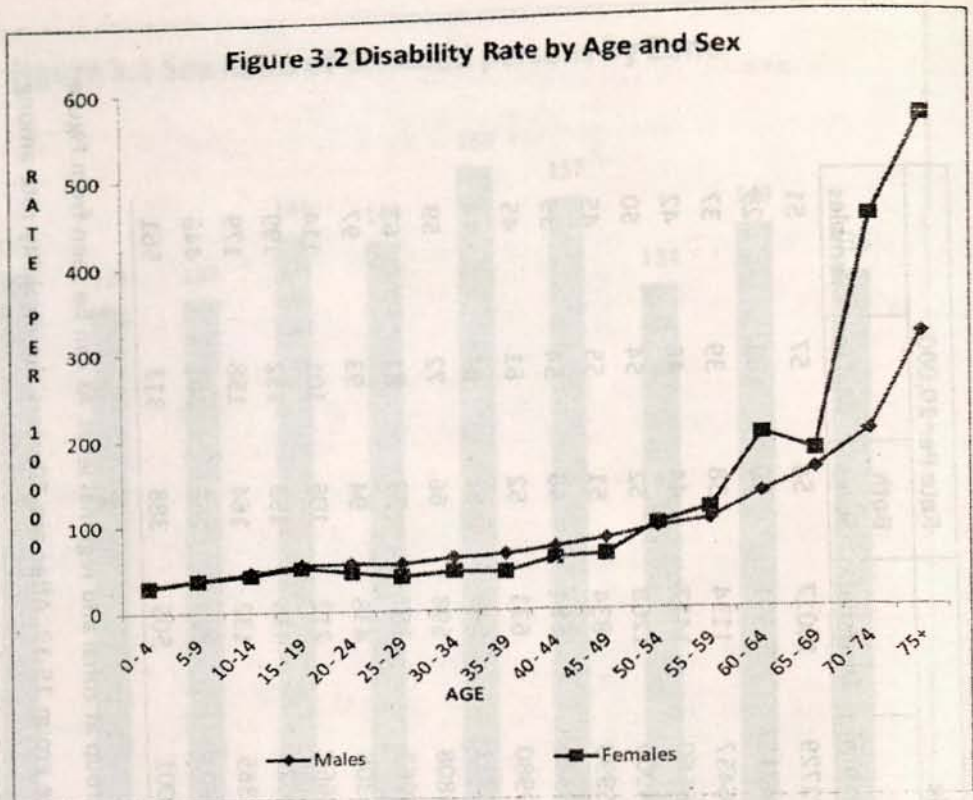


Table 3.1 Disability Rate by Age and Sex

population by age and sex. In regard to disability rate all of them have very low rates, less than one percent, ranging from 0.4 percent to 0.7 percent. When we see the disabled population in a country, we can see that the disability rate is very low, less than one percent, ranging from 0.4 percent to 0.7 percent. The highest sex ratio (165) was observed in the 75+ age group.

Age Group	Male Population	Female Population	Disability Rate (Males)	Disability Rate (Females)
0-4	10000	10000	0.4	0.5
5-9	10000	10000	0.5	0.6
10-14	10000	10000	0.6	0.7
15-19	10000	10000	0.5	0.6
20-24	10000	10000	0.6	0.7
25-29	10000	10000	0.7	0.8
30-34	10000	10000	0.7	0.8
35-39	10000	10000	0.8	0.9
40-44	10000	10000	0.9	1.0
45-49	10000	10000	1.1	1.2
50-54	10000	10000	1.3	1.4
55-59	10000	10000	1.6	1.7
60-64	10000	10000	2.2	2.3
65-69	10000	10000	1.8	2.0
70-74	10000	10000	2.3	4.8
75+	10000	10000	3.4	5.9

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

Zone	Total Disabled Persons		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Region Total	24223		6365	26.3	2528	10.4	2370	9.8	6211	25.6	6749	27.9
Shinile	2821		710	25.2	303	10.7	302	10.7	632	22.4	874	31.0
Ijijiga	5558		1379	24.8	626	11.3	492	8.9	1451	26.1	1610	29.0
Degehabur	1944		488	25.1	188	9.7	214	11.0	460	23.7	594	30.6
Warder	1975		527	26.7	232	11.7	169	8.6	539	27.3	508	25.7
Korahe	1706		842	49.4	100	5.9	118	6.9	310	18.2	336	19.7
Fik	2357		566	24.0	273	11.6	281	11.9	767	32.5	470	19.9
Gode	2689		616	22.9	206	7.7	187	7.0	821	30.5	859	31.9
Afder	2652		679	25.6	333	12.6	305	11.5	651	24.5	684	25.8
Liben	2521		553	22.1	267	10.6	302	12.0	580	23.0	814	32.3

**Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability at Regional Level**

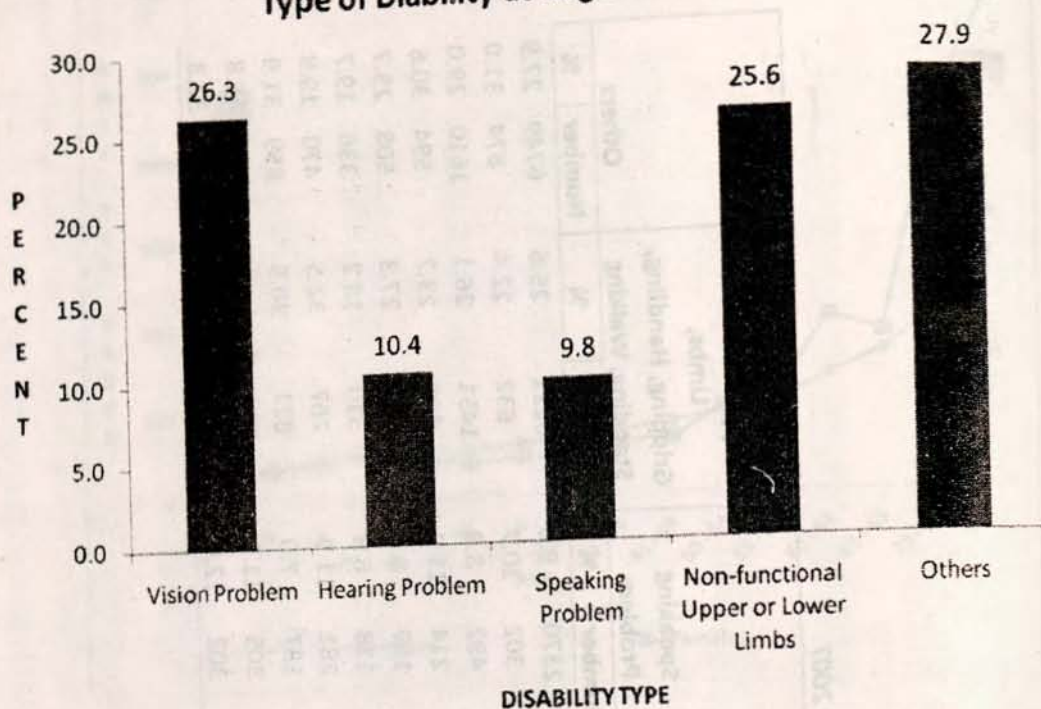


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled persons by type of disability at zonal and regional level. According to the results in table, Koraha zone recorded the highest disability types of Difficulty of Seeing and Blindness which accounts for 49.4 percent and Fik zone also recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking), which accounts for 32.5 percent. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities (Vision problem and disability types grouped under others) were accounted for more than 54.2 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 28 percent) was disability types grouped under others.

Table 3.4 Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability end Zone: 2007

Zone	Total Disabled Persons	Cause of Disability								
		Vehicle Accidents	Other Accident	Polio	Hanson Diseases	Other Diseases/ Postnatal	Prenatal/ on Delivery	War/ Mines	Others	Not Known
Region Total	24223	1151	2483	2503	715	3908	2301	1966	1651	7545
Shinile	2821	120	313	269	47	379	233	172	205	1083
Jijiga	5558	261	495	461	96	770	488	291	562	2134
Degehabur	1944	91	174	143	76	301	191	269	121	578
Warder	1975	91	182	197	33	302	219	156	144	651
Korahe	1706	66	279	85	22	368	184	164	75	463
Fik	2357	111	240	451	111	350	175	425	80	414
Gode	2689	132	259	205	68	538	262	200	163	862
Afder	2652	200	282	380	171	467	258	191	127	576
Liben	2521	79	259	312	91	433	291	98	174	784

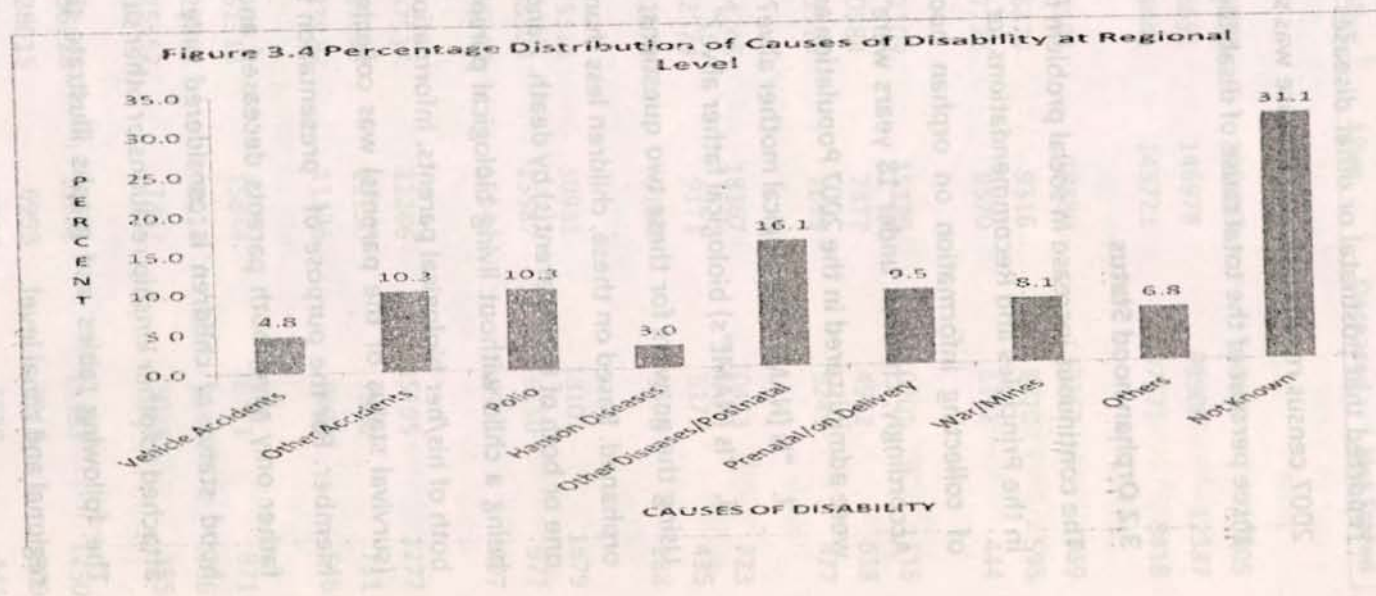


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show the causes of disability at zonal and regional level. According to the table, more than 31 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 16 percent of disabled respondents reported that postnatal or other diseases were the cause for their disability. According to the 2007 census results, Hansen Disease was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for three percent of the total cause of disability.

### 3.2 Orphan hood Status

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

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

Using the answers for these two questions, children have been classified as orphaned or non-orphaned. Based on these, children less than 18 years are said to be orphaned if they have lost one or both of their parent(s) by death. Hence, orphan hood can be defined as the condition of being a child without living biological parents or a child deprived by death of one or usually both of his/her biological parents. Information on Orphan hood status of children under age 18 (survival status of the parents) was collected on complete count basis for every household member. For the purpose of presentation the results are summarized as mother only alive, father only alive, both parents deceased and both alive. It is important to note that orphan hood status of children is considered only in relation to their biological parents, but not attached to other kinship relations or other situations.

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of orphan hood data at regional and zonal level.

**Table 3.5: Population of Survivorship of Parents for Children less than 18 Years of Age by Zone**

**And Sex: 2007**

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
<b>Region Total</b>						
Both Sexes	14707039	13272984	926072	290699	196479	20805
Male	7493683	6768779	466631	146978	98908	12387
Female	7213356	6504205	459441	143721	97571	8418
<b>West Wellega</b>						
Both Sexes	715850	629562	54101	18886	12262	1039
Male	359337	317177	26379	9316	5870	595
Female	356513	312385	27722	9570	6392	444
<b>East Wellega</b>						
Both Sexes	636545	567944	42109	15176	10201	1115
Male	320707	287056	20584	7477	4952	638
Female	315838	280888	21525	7699	5249	477
<b>Ilu Aba Bora</b>						
Both Sexes	679786	605498	44745	18367	10453	723
Male	343994	306637	22574	9171	5177	435
Female	335792	298861	22171	9196	5276	288
<b>Jimma</b>						
Both Sexes	1331676	1205654	75311	30931	18101	1679
Male	676208	611935	38564	15587	9150	972
Female	655468	593719	36747	15344	8951	707
<b>West Shewa</b>						
Both Sexes	1110657	1004362	67537	22286	15195	1277
Male	562669	509590	33608	11150	7590	731
Female	547988	494772	33929	11136	7605	546
<b>North Shewa</b>						
Both Sexes	728846	650647	51313	15844	10171	871
Male	370648	331241	25761	8017	5143	486
Female	358198	319406	25552	7827	5028	385
<b>East Shewa</b>						
Both Sexes	671528	589048	56118	13779	11333	1250
Male	342010	300480	28015	6993	5713	809
Female	329518	288568	28103	6786	5620	441

Table 3.5( Cont'd)

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
<b>Arsi</b>						
Both Sexes	1485663	1339116	98692	29446	16458	1951
Male	753711	680163	49097	14952	8262	1237
Female	731952	658953	49595	14494	8196	714
<b>West Hararge</b>						
Both Sexes	1052410	959027	59185	18201	14657	1340
Male	547226	498000	31199	9530	7653	844
Female	505184	461027	27986	8671	7004	496
<b>East Hararge</b>						
Both Sexes	1511050	1378876	86162	24184	19787	2041
Male	782047	712766	45087	12658	10314	1222
Female	729003	666110	41075	11526	9473	819
<b>Bale</b>						
Both Sexes	792595	721531	45243	16006	8909	906
Male	409609	372823	23249	8308	4628	601
Female	382986	348708	21994	7698	4281	305
<b>Borena</b>						
Both Sexes	561186	508087	38273	8008	5998	820
Male	286996	259824	19440	4144	3152	436
Female	274190	248263	18833	3864	2846	384
<b>South West Shewa</b>						
Both Sexes	571864	512555	38676	11827	8039	767
Male	291207	261066	19672	6028	3986	455
Female	280657	251489	19004	5799	4053	312
<b>Guji</b>						
Both Sexes	832102	774667	36339	11826	8048	1222
Male	427431	397741	18748	6030	4199	713
Female	404671	376926	17591	5796	3849	509
<b>Adama Special</b>						
Both Sexes	78983	65911	7978	2349	2426	319
Male	37071	31202	3645	1020	1043	161
Female	41912	34709	4333	1329	1383	158

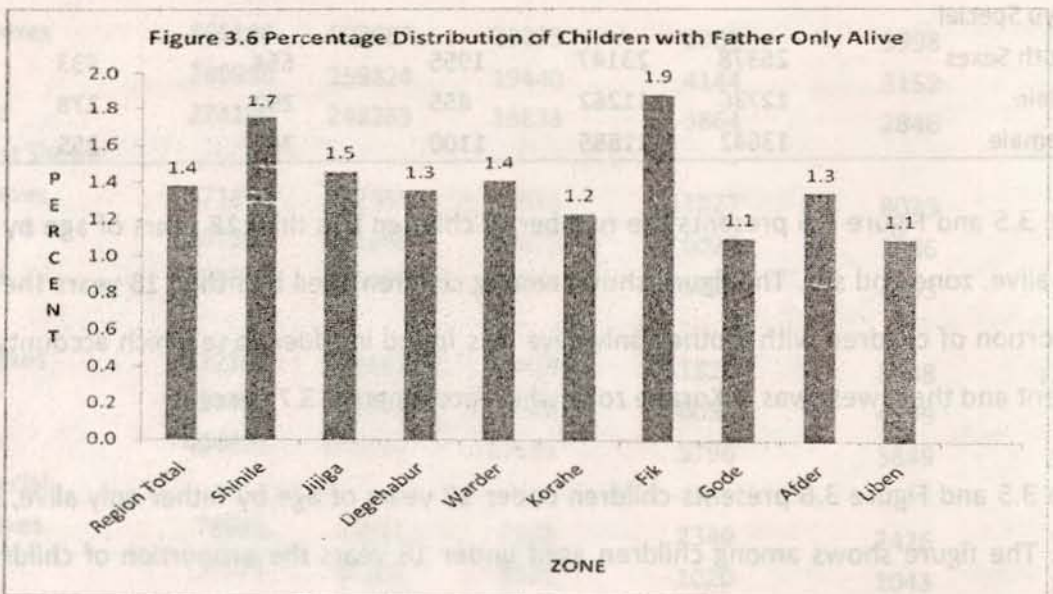
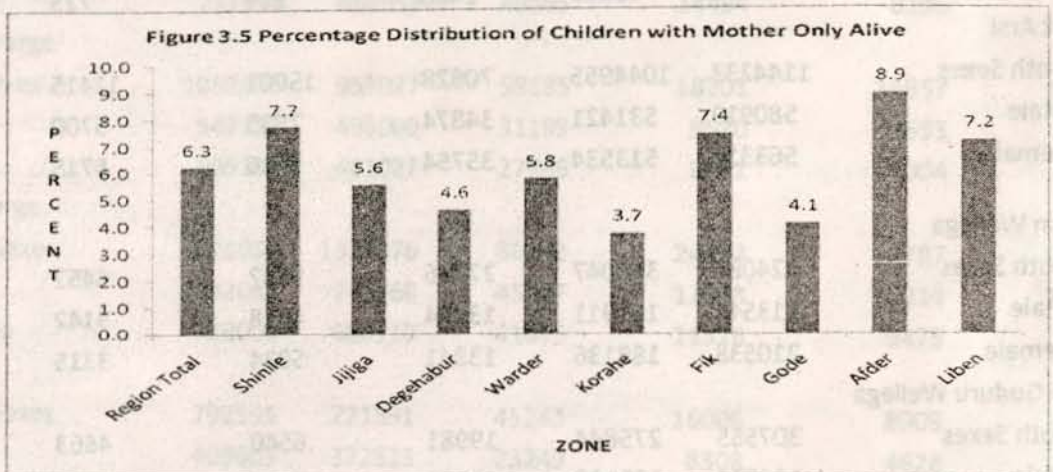
Table 3.5 (Cont'd)

Zone	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
<b>Jimma Special</b>						
Both Sexes	44041	36506	4491	1536	1373	135
Male	20691	17286	2011	670	648	76
Female	23350	19220	2480	866	725	59
<b>West Arsi</b>						
Both Sexes	1144233	1044955	70628	15001	11415	2234
Male	580919	531421	34874	7585	5700	1339
Female	563314	513534	35754	7416	5715	895
<b>Kelem Wellega</b>						
Both Sexes	424081	380047	27235	9852	6457	490
Male	213543	191911	13394	4818	3142	278
Female	210538	188136	13841	5034	3315	212
<b>Horo Guduru Wellega</b>						
Both Sexes	307565	275844	19981	6540	4663	537
Male	154923	139198	9875	3232	2308	310
Female	152642	136646	10106	3308	2355	227
<b>Burayu Special</b>						
Both Sexes	26378	23147	1955	654	533	89
Male	12736	11262	855	292	278	49
Female	13642	11885	1100	362	255	40

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by mother only alive, zone and sex. The figure shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in Afdar zone which accounts for 8.9 percent and the lowest was in Korahe zone which accounts for 3.7 percent.

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by father only alive, sex and zone. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have father only alive had almost comparable proportions ranging from 1.1 percent in Gode zone to 1.9 percent in Fik zone.

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.7 presents children under 18 years of age by both parents deceased, sex and zone. As can be seen on Figure, children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parents by death was low for all zones with a maximum proportion of 1.3 percent in Jijiga and Warder zones.



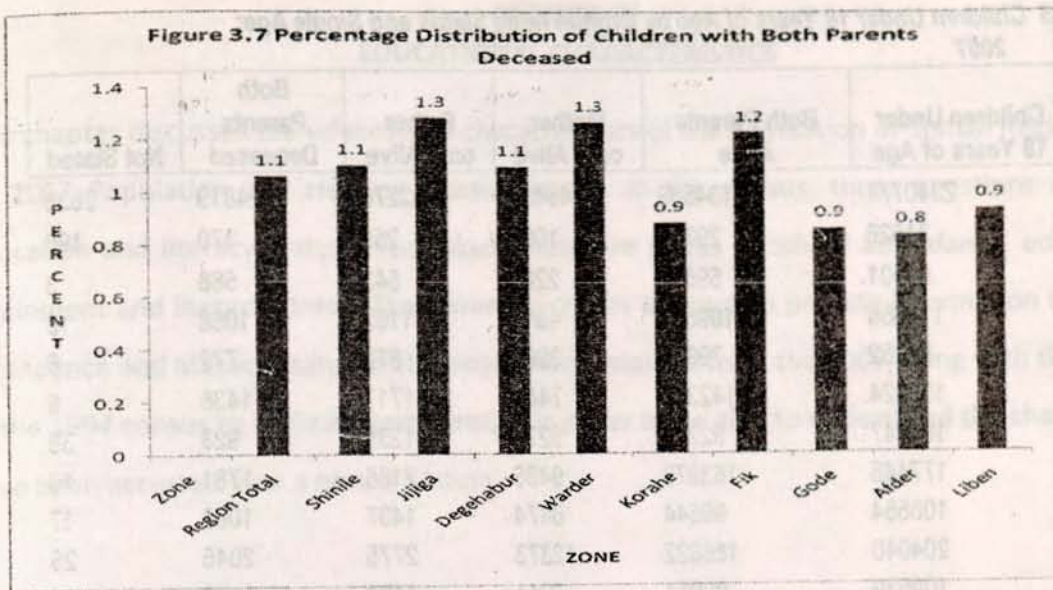
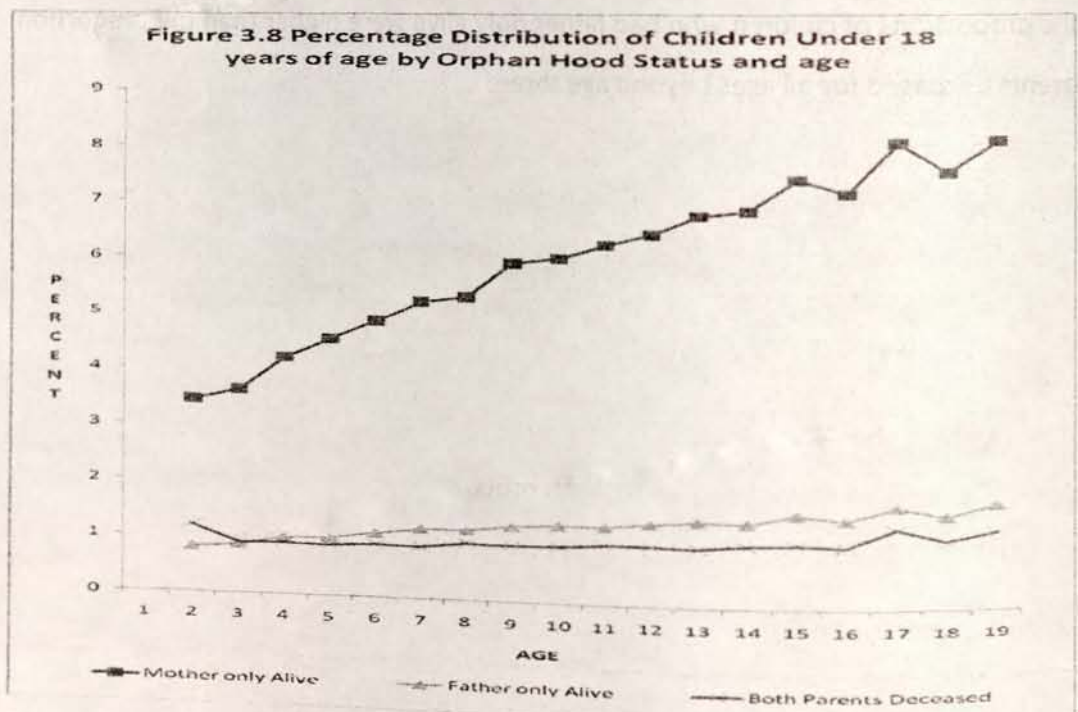


Table 3.6 and Figure 3.8 presents children under 18 years of age by orphan hood status and single year of age. The figure shows among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who reported to have mother only alive was found to be the highest at all ages as compared with father only alive and both parents deceased. There was a great fluctuation by age among children under 18 years with mother only alive with gradual increment at all ages. Similarly, the proportions of children who had father only alive were higher than the proportion for both parents deceased for all ages beyond age three.

**Table 3.6 Children Under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status and Single Age:  
2007**

Age	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Total	2340771	2134589	146450	32278	24819	2635
0	31626	29711	1091	255	379	190
1	62901	59502	2285	543	568	3
2	116666	109507	4911	1162	1068	18
3	85482	79932	3900	872	772	6
4	153024	142378	7487	1717	1436	6
5	100247	92778	5273	1235	923	38
6	177445	163972	9496	2186	1781	10
7	108554	99544	6474	1437	1082	17
8	204040	186822	12373	2775	2045	25
9	109539	99951	6914	1494	1166	14
10	240280	218572	15625	3438	2525	120
11	92108	83466	6298	1372	952	20
12	196697	178031	13612	2890	2141	23
13	110824	99362	8281	1799	1239	143
14	171253	154305	12381	2636	1857	74
15	127813	112356	10387	2247	1770	1053
16	165270	147930	12562	2655	1953	170
17	87002	76470	7100	1565	1162	705



## SECTION IV EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

### 4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Region

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of November, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and region obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, 13.7 percent of the population of Somali was literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than a quarter or 15.1 percent of males were literate while the proportion of literate females (12 percent) was a little less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 8.1 percent for both sexes and 10.9 percent and 4.7 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These shows that there were substantial improvements in the literacy status of the population of each sex in general and of females in particular in the last 12 years.

As can be seen in Table 4.1, there were significant variations among zones concerning the literacy status of the population. The highest proportion of literate persons in 2007 was reported in Liben Zone (17.73 Percent) while the lowest proportion was in Fik zone (8.9 Percent).

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

Zones	Persons Literate (2007)			Persons Literate (1994)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Somali Total	13.72	15.10	11.99	8.12	10.94	4.73
Shinile	12.78	13.86	11.50	4.91	7.31	2.16
Jijiga	17.85	19.98	15.31	10.88	14.68	6.73
Degehabur	12.80	14.03	11.21	6.53	8.69	3.89
Warder	11.65	12.26	10.82	6.12	6.50	5.64
Korahe	12.10	12.96	10.95	8.26	10.12	5.72
Fik	8.91	9.50	8.14	2.06	3.02	0.84
Gode	11.75	12.99	10.17	10.19	14.35	5.12
Afder	11.41	12.77	9.61	5.13	7.44	2.13
Liben	17.73	20.15	14.84	11.91	17.00	5.82

More over, the literacy rate also slightly lower than the regional total in Shinile, Degehabur, Warder, Korahe, Fik, Gode and Afder Zones. On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably higher than the regional total in Jijiga and Liben zones. Over all, the literacy rates of some zones, though the rates are low in general all have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

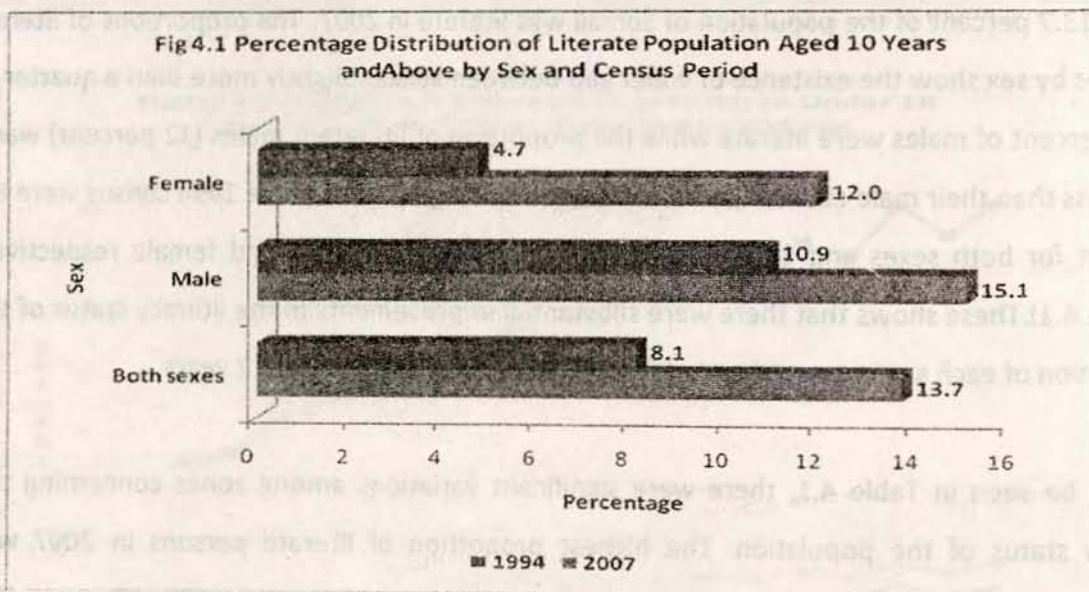


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

**Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and five year age Group Somali region Total**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All Persons	Literate Persons	All Males	Literate Males	All Females	Literate Females	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Region									
Total	3296233	452208	1834119	276900	1462114	175308	13.7	15.1	12.0
10-14	811162	136143	474502	79183	336660	56960	16.8	16.7	16.9
15 - 19	631583	108332	376629	66675	254954	41657	17.2	17.7	16.3
20 - 24	423634	61414	237689	37893	185945	23521	14.5	15.9	12.6
25 - 29	292739	36940	143287	22002	149452	14938	12.6	15.4	10.0
30 - 34	250781	27289	110823	16536	139958	10753	10.9	14.9	7.7
35 - 39	224303	22716	98333	13207	125970	9509	10.1	13.4	7.5
40 - 44	215381	20317	113266	13229	102115	7088	9.4	11.7	6.9
45 - 49	133818	11982	75765	8157	58053	3825	9.0	10.8	6.6
50 - 54	114107	9897	68493	7138	45614	2759	8.7	10.4	6.0
55 - 59	51293	4280	32515	3126	18778	1154	8.3	9.6	6.1
60 - 64	67404	5337	46327	4219	21077	1118	7.9	9.1	5.3
65 - 69	23521	2068	16289	1477	7232	591	8.8	9.1	8.2
70 - 74	27404	2088	19977	1644	7427	444	7.6	8.2	6.0
75+	29103	3405	20224	2414	8879	991	11.7	11.9	11.2

That is, the literacy rates decline as age increases for both sexes and found to be extremely low at older ages beyond age group 50-54. Literacy rates are higher among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 and the same was true for both sexes.

#### 4.2 School Attendance

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

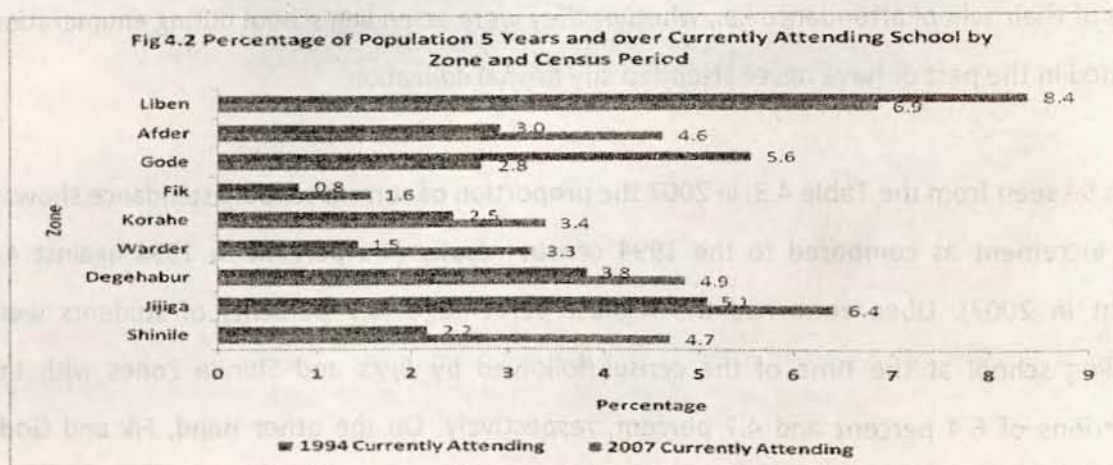
As can be seen from the Table 4.3, in 2007 the proportion of current school attendance shows a slight increment as compared to the 1994 census results (4.1 percent in 1994 against 4.7 percent in 2007). Liben zone had the highest percentage (6.7 percent) of students were attending school at the time of the census followed by Jijiga and Shinile Zones with the proportions of 6.4 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Fik and Gode

zones had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 1.6 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. In Jijiga, Liben, Degehabur and Shinile Zones, it was observed a slightly higher rate than the regional total average. As shown in the Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2, the proportion of currently attending school in 2007 was higher than the 1994 census.

**Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 years Old and above Currently Attending School by Sex : 1994 and 2007**

Zones	2007			1994		
	Currently Attending			Currently Attending		
	Bothe sexes	Male	Female	Bothe sexes	Male	Female
Somali Total	4.69	5.12	4.16	4.13	5.28	2.74
Shinile	4.70	4.93	4.43	2.18	3.23	1.27
Jijiga	6.41	7.10	5.58	5.08	6.56	3.45
Degehabur	4.85	5.25	4.35	3.83	4.71	2.74
Warder	3.25	3.49	2.93	1.45	1.66	1.18
Korahe	3.41	3.58	3.18	2.46	2.90	10.13
Fik	1.60	1.66	1.51	0.84	1.14	0.45
Gode	2.76	3.27	2.11	5.56	7.68	2.96
Afder	4.63	5.01	4.12	2.95	4.07	1.50
Liben	6.86	7.67	5.86	8.40	10.32	6.00

The proportion of current school attendance varies by sex both in 1994 and 2007. In both censuses, the proportions were higher for males at regional and zonal levels. At regional level the proportions currently attending school were 5.1 percent for males and 4.2 percent for females in 2007.



At regional level and in all of the zones the disparities between sexes were quite significant in 1994 and 2007. The participations of males surpassed females as observed from the results of both censuses. In this regard, the highest disparity between males and females was observed in Liben and Jijiga zones and the lowest disparity between sexes in Fik and Shinile Zones.

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

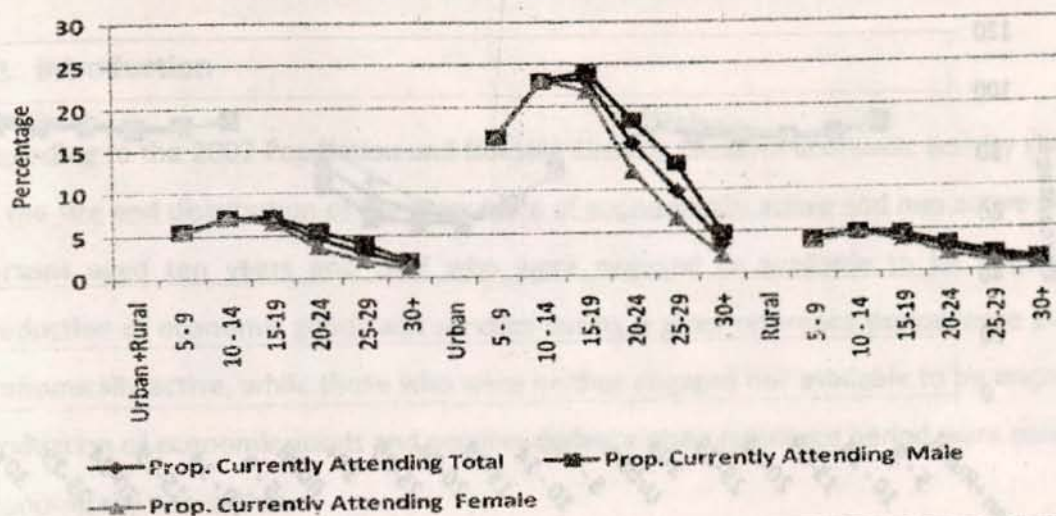
The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large particularly pretty high beyond 20-24. Moreover, the results in Table 4.4 show that the proportions of currently attending school young boys of age less than 15 years were slightly higher than the girls for the region total and in rural areas. It is true for urban areas for boys aged 15 years and above. (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3a)

Similarly, the proportions males who reported to have attended school in the past were higher than their female counter parts both in urban and rural areas except for young urban girls under 15 years. The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with an increase in age until age 15-19 and rise again starting from 20 onward. The proportions of never attended were higher among females for all age group both in urban and rural areas (Figures 4.4 and Figure 4.3c).

**Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five years old and above by School Attendance Status , Sex and Urban -Rural:2007**

Age Group	Prop. Currently Attending			Prop. Attending in the past			Prop. Never Attending		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban +Rural</b>									
5 - 9	5.5	5.6	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	91.1	90.9	91.3
10 - 14	7.2	7.2	7.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	87.6	87.5	87.7
15-19	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.2	86.5	86.0	87.2
20-24	4.7	5.6	3.7	7.1	7.5	6.5	88.2	86.9	89.8
25-29	3.0	3.9	2.0	7.1	8.7	5.6	89.9	87.4	92.4
30+	1.6	1.9	1.2	5.9	7.6	4.1	92.5	90.5	94.8
<b>Urban</b>									
5 - 9	16.5	16.4	16.5	7.7	7.9	7.5	75.8	75.6	76.0
10 - 14	23.1	23.1	23.2	12.2	12.1	12.4	64.6	64.8	64.4
15-19	23.1	24.1	21.8	16.6	17.0	16.0	60.3	58.9	62.2
20-24	15.6	18.3	12.3	21.5	22.2	20.6	62.9	59.5	67.1
25-29	9.9	13.2	6.6	22.2	26.0	18.5	67.9	60.8	74.9
30+	3.6	4.9	2.1	17.9	22.6	12.6	78.5	72.4	85.3
<b>Rural</b>									
5 - 9	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	93.4	93.1	93.7
10 - 14	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	90.9	90.7	91.3
15-19	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.9	5.1	4.5	90.8	90.3	91.6
20-24	2.8	3.4	2.1	4.5	4.9	4.0	92.7	91.7	94.0
25-29	1.7	2.2	1.2	4.3	5.4	3.2	94.0	92.4	95.6
30+	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.9	5.1	2.7	94.8	93.5	96.3

**Fig 4.3a Percentage Distribution of population 5 Years and above Currently Attending School ,Sex and Urban- Rural**



**Fig 4.3b Percentage Distribution Population 5 Years and Above Attending in the past, Sex and Urban-Rural**

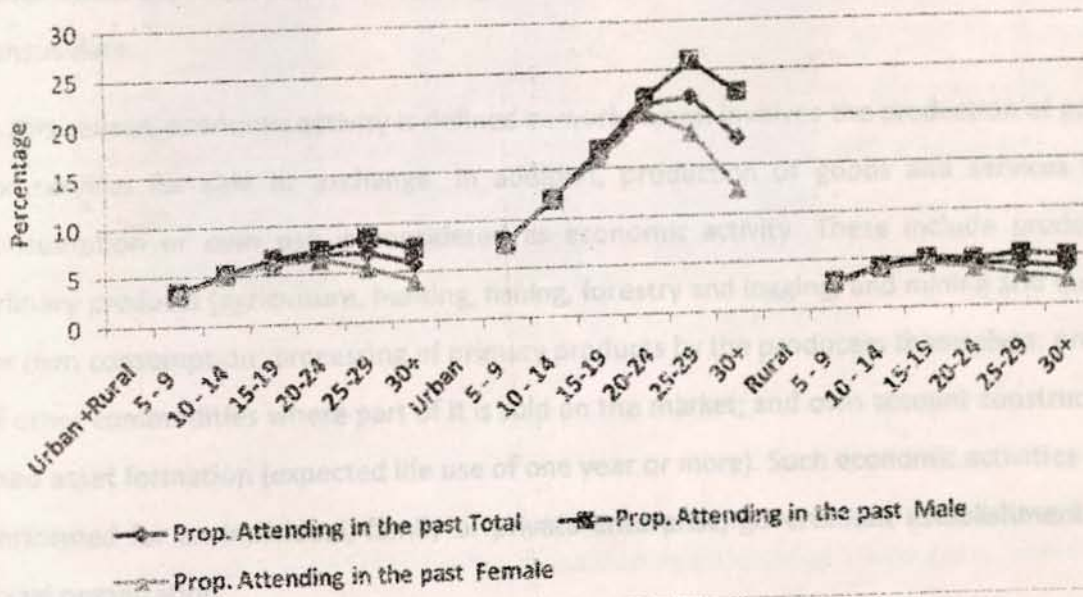
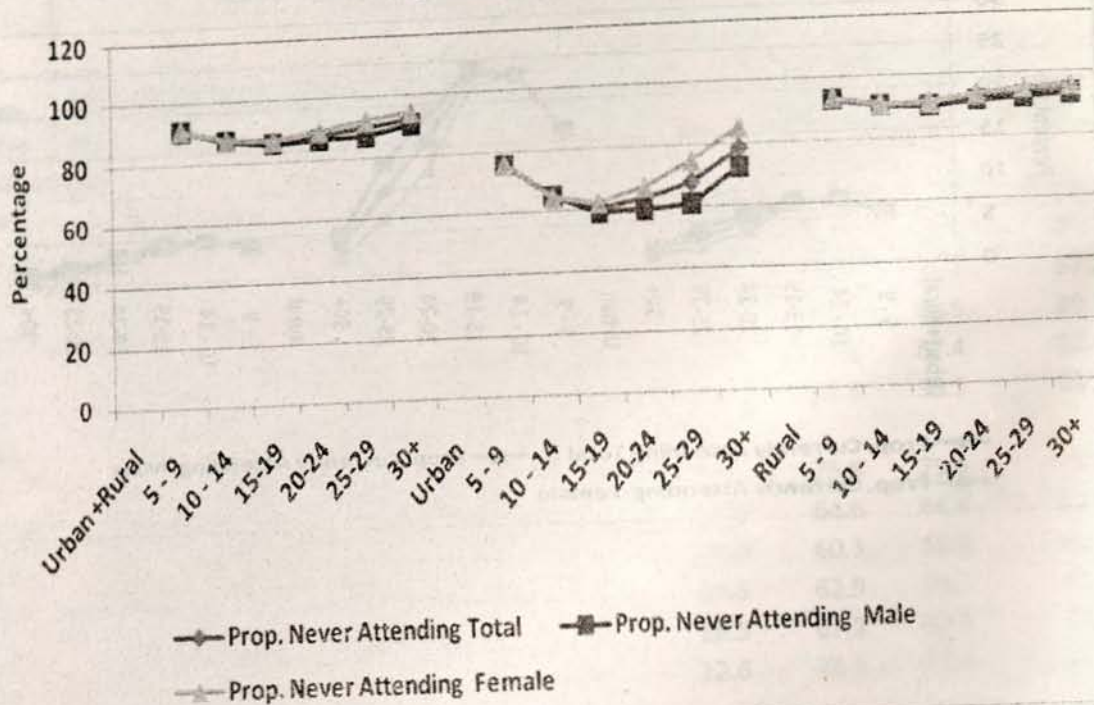


Fig 4.3c Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years and Above Never Attending School, Sex and Urban-Rural



## SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

### 5.1 Introduction

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

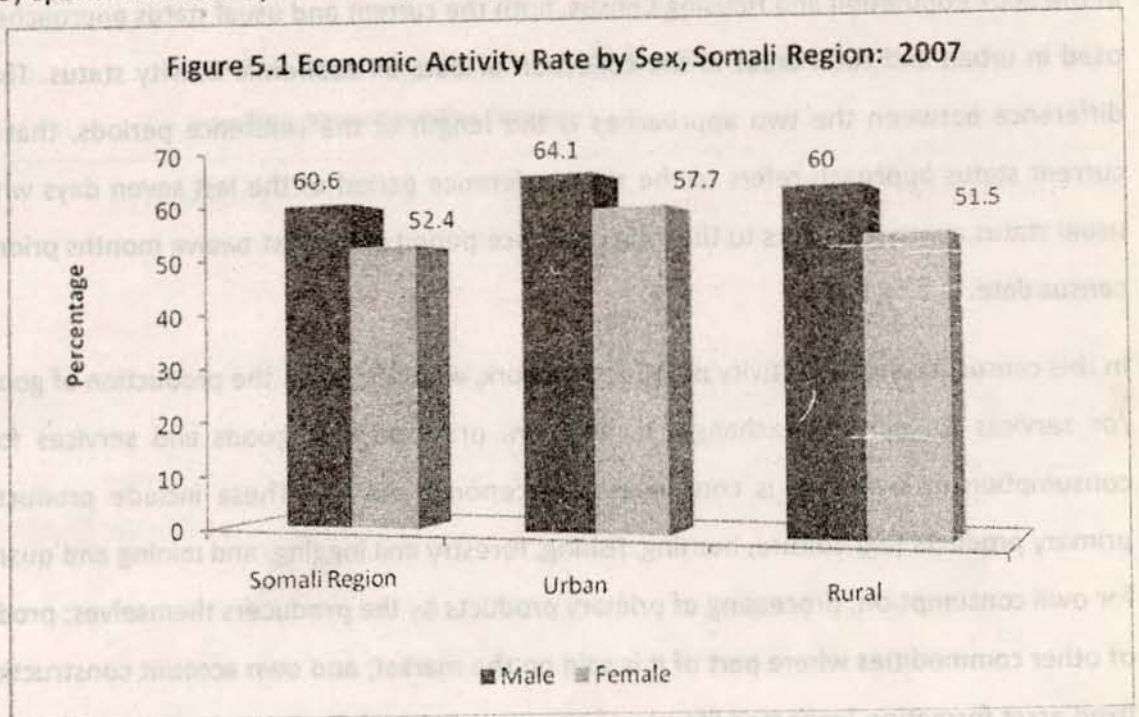
In the 2007 Population and Housing Census, both the current and usual status approaches were used in urban and rural areas in the collection of data on economic activity status. The main difference between the two approaches is the length of the reference periods, that is, the current status approach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

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

For generating data on unemployment, an option of the completely relaxed which is based on both seeking and availability criteria of unemployment definition is used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. The completely relaxed definition of unemployment refers to persons without work but willing to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing term. In other word, the unemployed population consists of those who were not working but currently available for work during the reference period. This includes those who were and were not actively seeking for work or discouraged job seekers.

## 5.2 Economic Activity Rate

Economic activity rates are exceptionally higher in urban than rural areas in the Somalie region (Figure 5.1). This might be due to the nomadic nature of the rural population where mostly they spent their time by wondering from place to place in search of pasture for their animals.



Zonal distribution of economic activity rates (Figure 5.2) also indicate higher rates in Jijiga, Gode and Shinile zones, where relatively high number of settled population is found.

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zones, Somalie Region: 2007

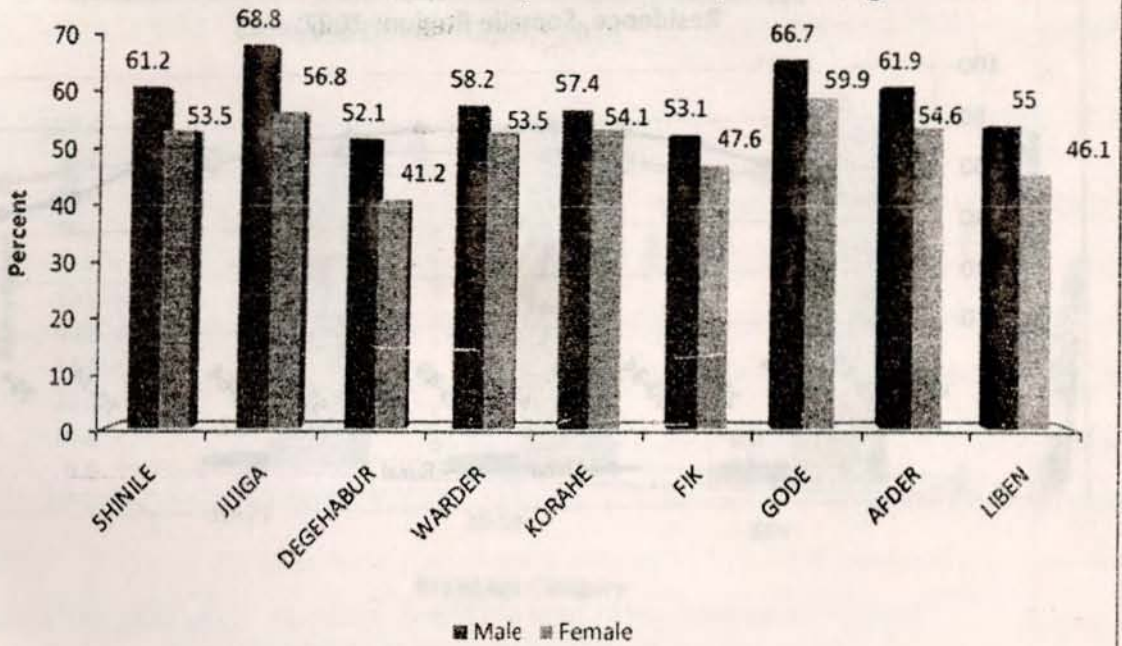
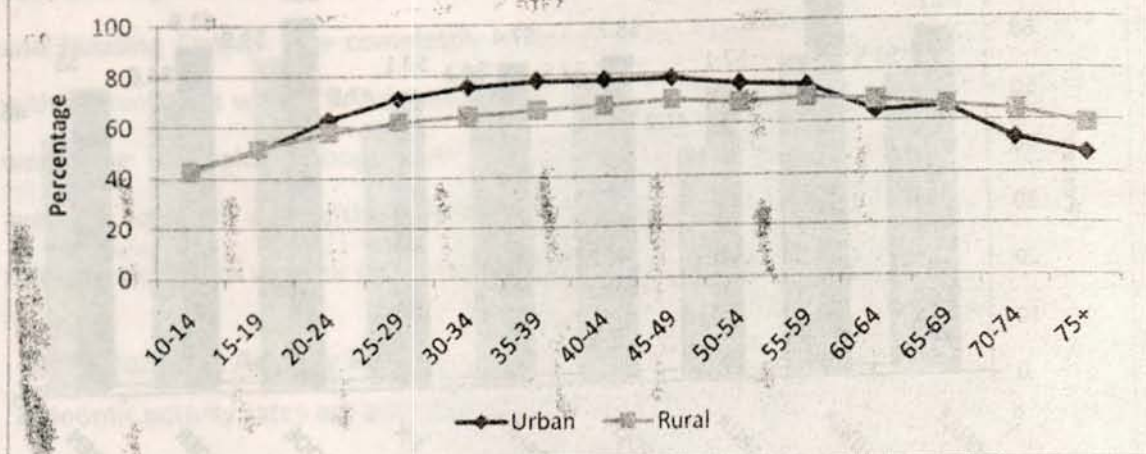


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Somlie region. Participation in economic activity was observed to start early in the region. Economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas. These rates remain high throughout the ages, indicating that the most of the region's population spend most of their lives working continuously. Similar to Figure 5.1, activity rates are higher for all age groups in urban than rural areas. up tiil age 49 for urban and almost age 64 for rural. In other words, Ethiopian rural persons spend all their lives working.

Figure 5.3 Economic Activity Rate by Age Group and Rural - Urban Residence, Somalie Region: 2007

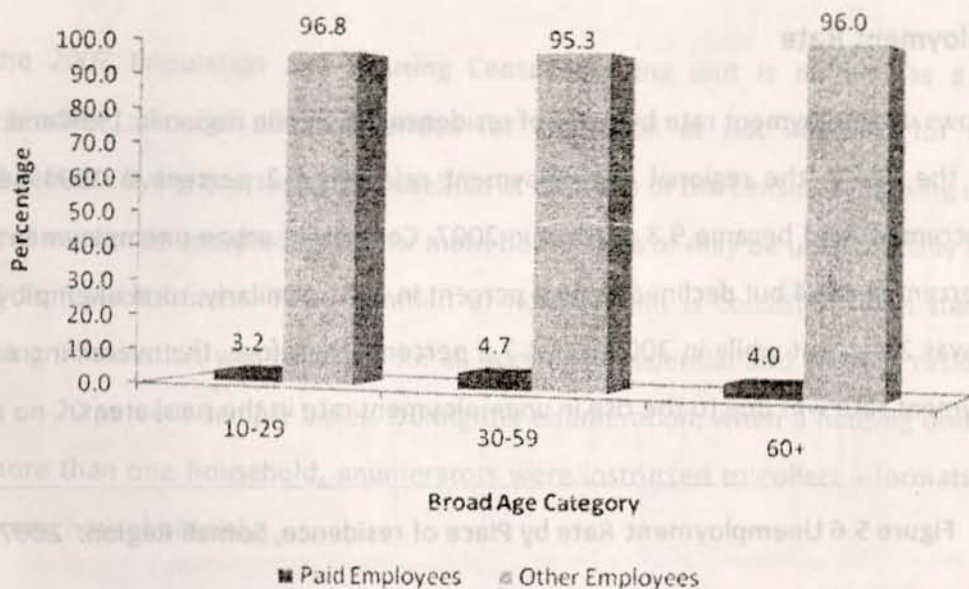


### 5.3 Employment Status

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

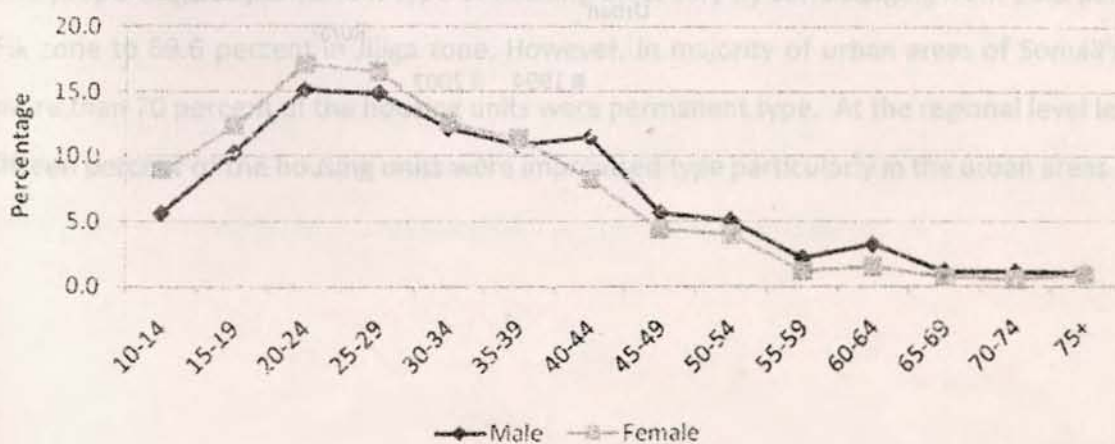
As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 5 persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons were paid employees in the region. We can also observe similar pattern of distribution in all the age groups, with a small number of paid employees in government, NGO's, and other similar type of employment sectors.

**Figure 5.4. Paid and Other Employed Persons by Broad Age Category, Somali Region: 2007**



When one examines the case of all persons in paid employment (Figure 5.5), it is evident that at the young ages, though there are relatively fewer persons in paid employment, there are relatively less disparities among the sexes, even the proportions of females is higher than males. There are proportionally as many young boys as girls in paid employment before age 20 years.

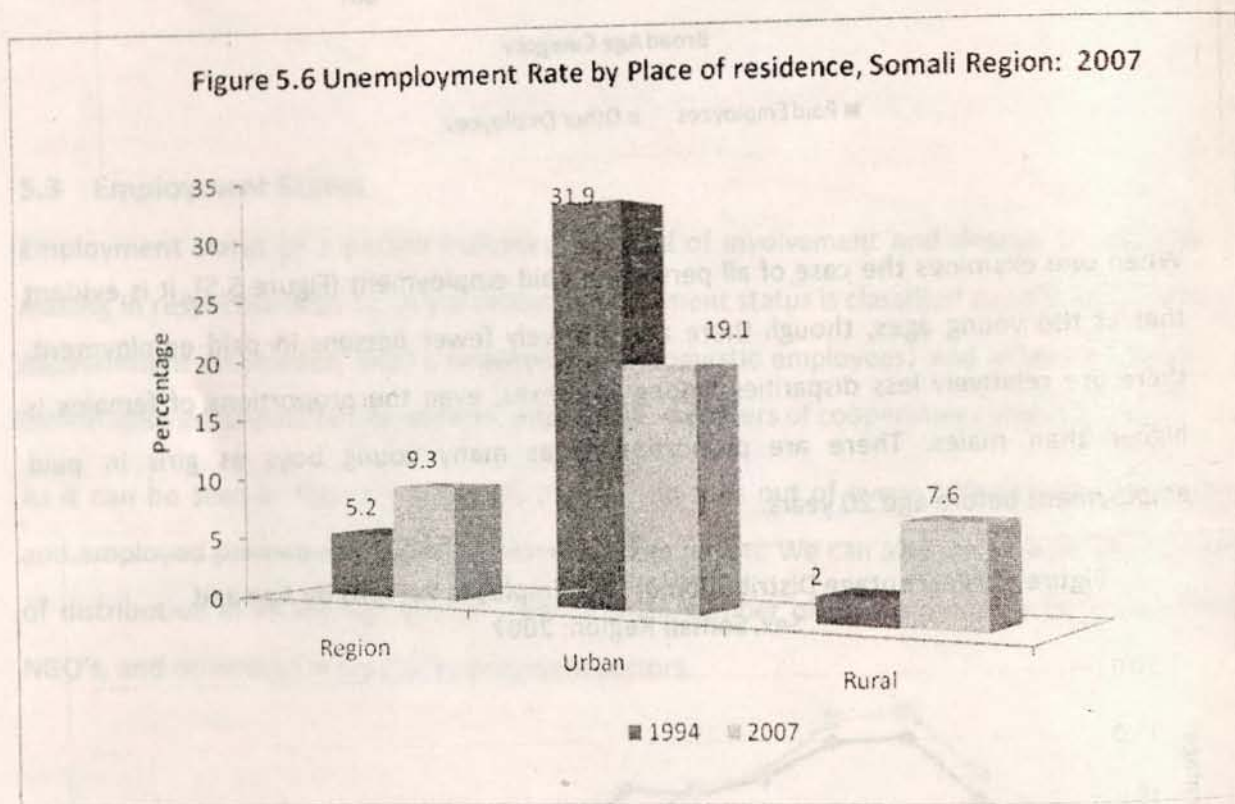
**Figure 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Paid Employes Persons by Age and Sex, Somali Region: 2007**



However, as age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-39 age groups.

#### 5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Somali region in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the regional unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in 1994 while it showed an increment and became 9.3 percent in 2007. Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 31.9 percent in 1994 but declined to 19.1 percent in 2007. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 2 percent while in 2007 it was 7.6 percent. Therefore, the overall increase in the unemployment rate was due to the rise in unemployment rate in the rural areas.



## SECTION VI

### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

#### 6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1a, 6.1b (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that at region level 47.7 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures of permanent type for urban and rural areas were 82.6 percent and 42.0 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 27.0 percent, 25.1 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by zone ranging from 29.3 percent in Fik zone to 69.6 percent in Jijiga zone. However, in majority of urban areas of Somali's zones more than 70 percent of the housing units were permanent type. At the regional level less than fifteen percent of the housing units were improvised type particularly in the urban areas.

Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, Somali Region: 2007

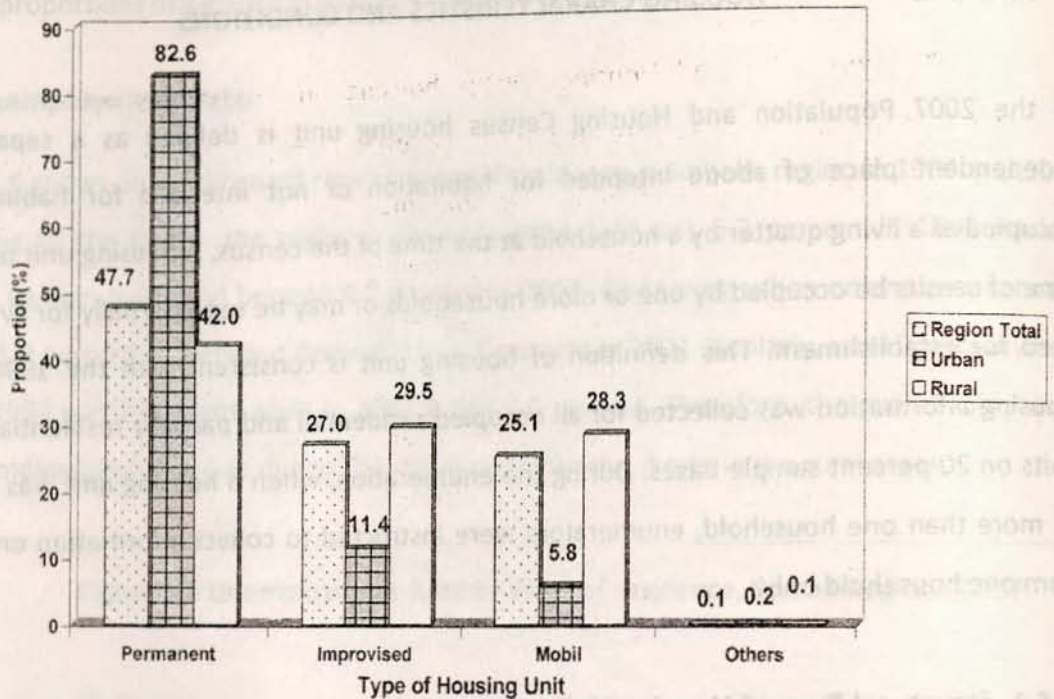
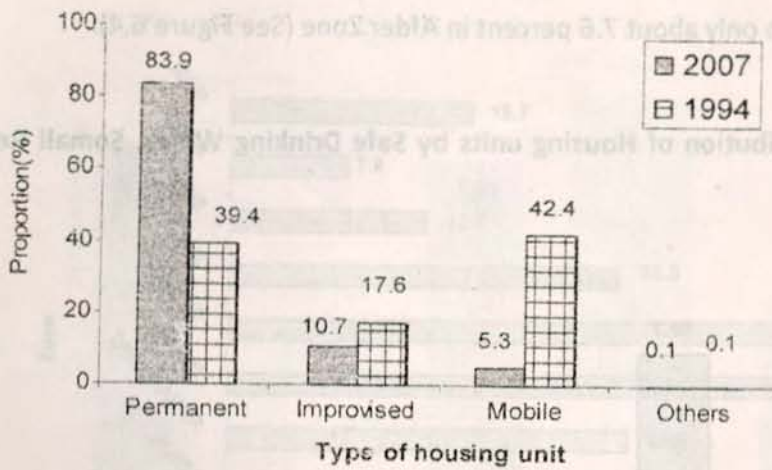


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time increasing from 39.4 percent in 1994 to 82.6 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised and mobile of housing unit have declined from 17.6 percent and 42.4 percent in 1994 to 11.4 percent and 5.8 percent in 2007, respectively.

**Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type Between 1994 and 2007, Somali**

Region: 2007



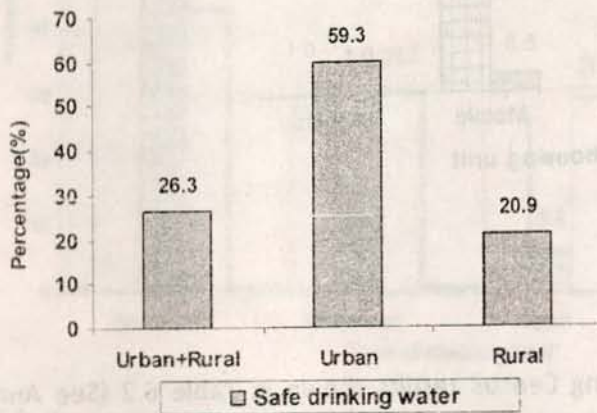
## 6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 26.3 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at region level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at region level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (59.3 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (20.9 percent).

In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas close to sixty percent or more of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water whereas in rural areas the proportions were less than twenty percent in eight regions. In other words, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

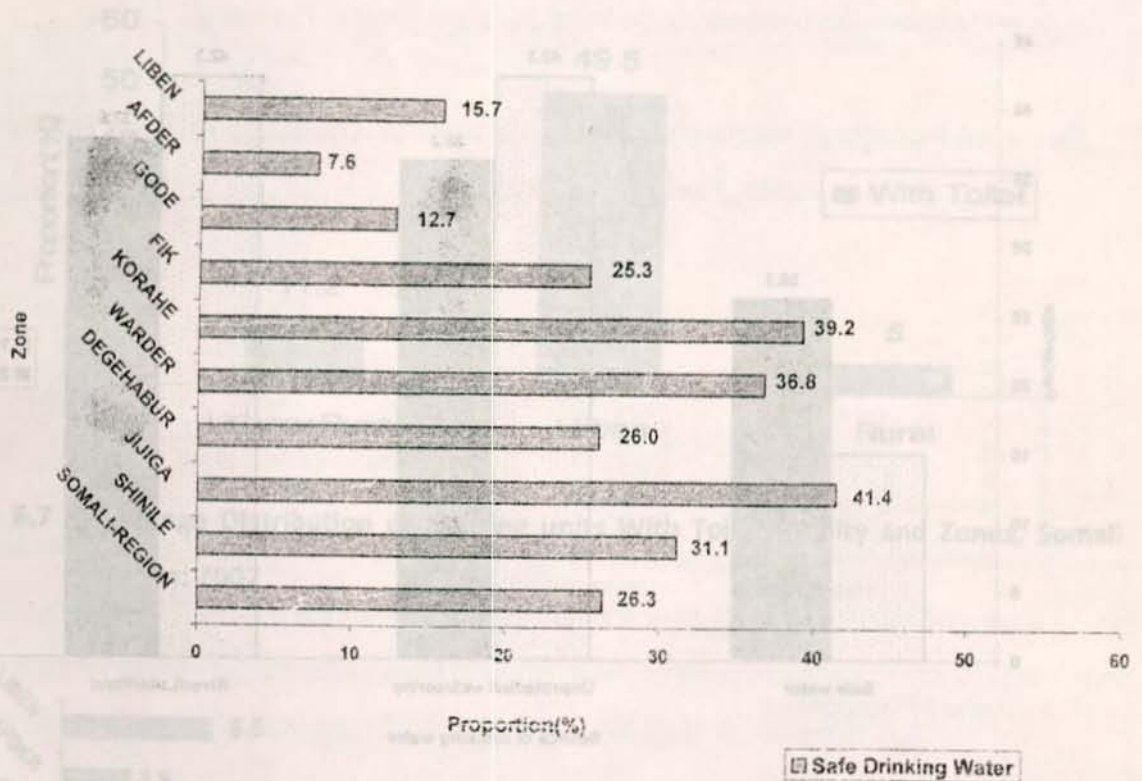
In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among zones both in urban and rural areas. At zonal level, more than 41 percent of the housing in Jijiga Zone had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 7.6 percent in Afder Zone (See Figure 6.4).

**Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Safe Drinking Water, Somali Region: 2007**



Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 relatively more of the housing units in Jijiga, Warder and Korahe zones had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water as compared to Afder, Liben and Gode zones whose less than twenty percent of their housing units had safe water supply.

Figure 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Safe Drinking Water and Zones, Somali Region: 2007

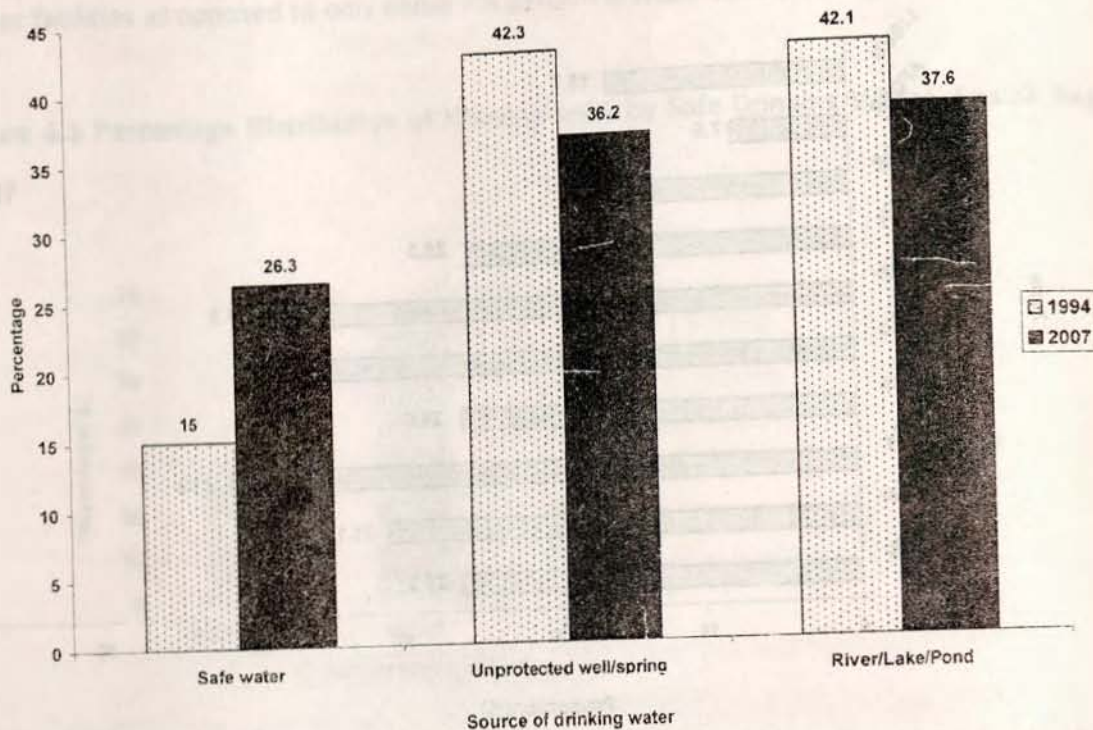


NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 15 percent in 1994 to 26.3 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, at region level there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 42.3 percent and 42.1 percent in 1994 to 36.2 percent and 37.6 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.5 Percentage distribution of housing units by safe water as a source of Drinking between 1994 and 2007, Somali Region: 2007.



### 6.3 Type of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, the majority of the housing units (about 88.8 percent) in Somali had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 49.5 percent of housing units in urban and 5.0 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by zone and place of residence. In all zone, urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, Jijiga, Warder and Gode zones have relatively larger toilet facility. Afder zone has the least toilet facility in Somali region.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility,

Somali Region: 2007

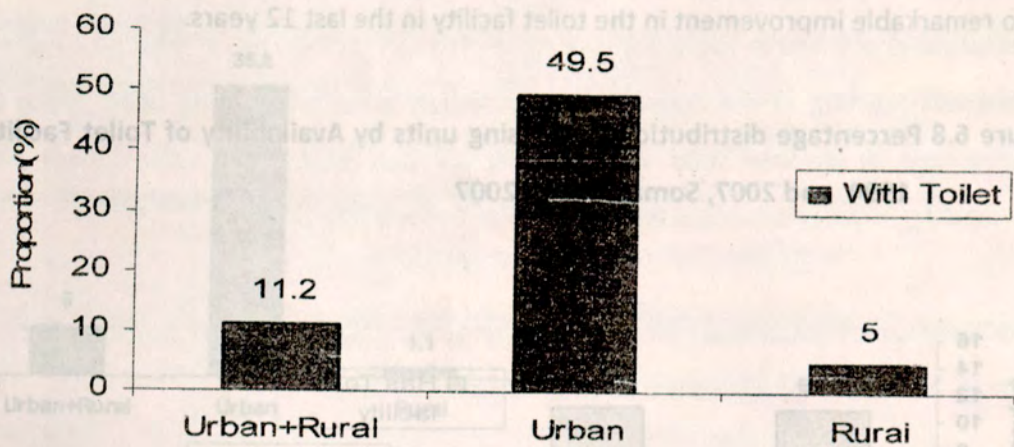


Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing units With Toilet Facility and Zones, Somali Region: 2007

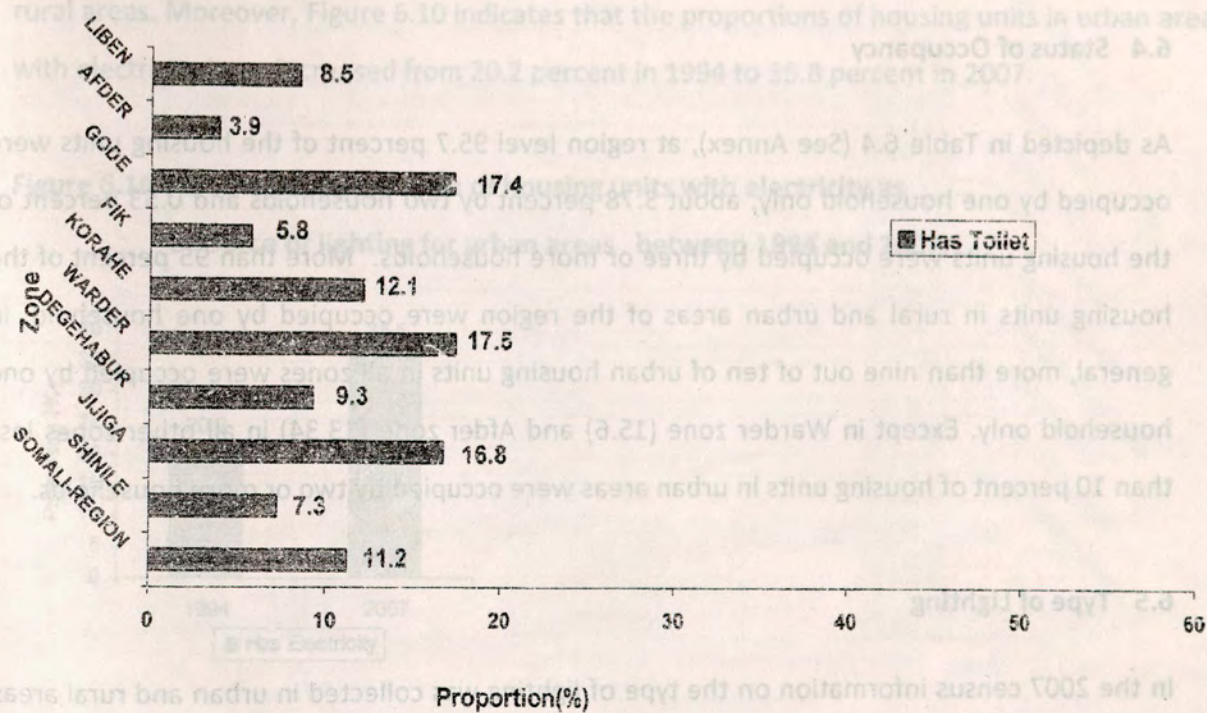
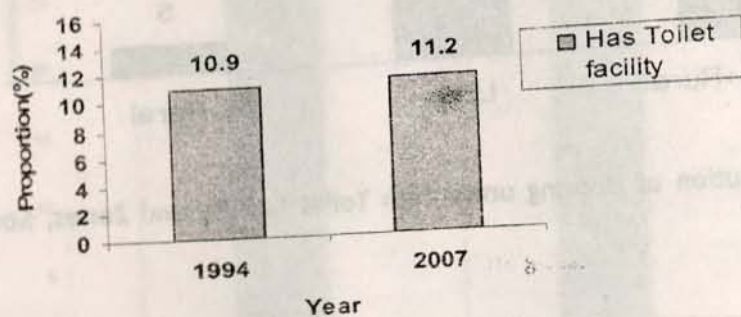


Figure 6.8 shows that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have slightly increased from 10.9 percent in 1994 to 11.2 percent in 2007. The figure shows that there is no remarkable improvement in the toilet facility in the last 12 years.

**Figure 6.8 Percentage distribution of Housing units by Availability of Toilet Facility between 1994 and 2007, Somali region:2007**



#### 6.4 Status of Occupancy

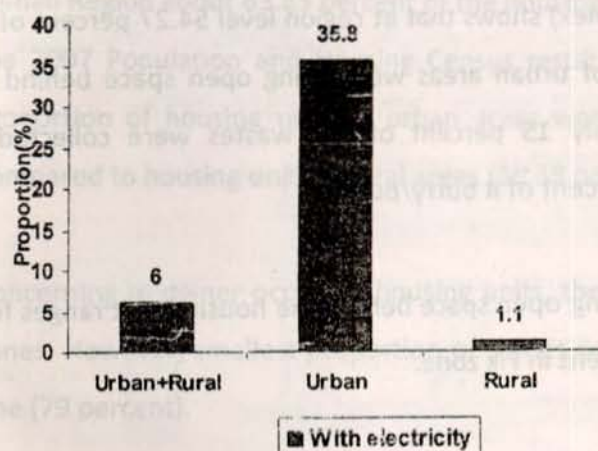
As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at region level 95.7 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 3.78 percent by two households and 0.53 percent of the housing units were occupied by three or more households. More than 95 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the region were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all zones were occupied by one household only. Except in Warder zone (15.6) and Afder zone (13.34) in all other zones less than 10 percent of housing units in urban areas were occupied by two or more households.

#### 6.5 Type of Lighting

In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The result shows that at regional level 6.0 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.

Figure 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing units with Electricity as a

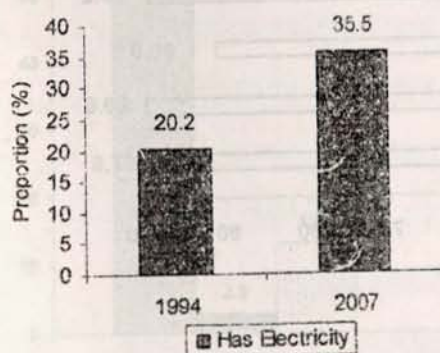
Source of lighting, Somali Region: 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about thirty six percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity as compared with only 1.1 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with electricity have increased from 20.2 percent in 1994 to 35.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.10 Percentage distribution of housing units with electricity as

a source of lighting for urban areas between 1994 and 2007.

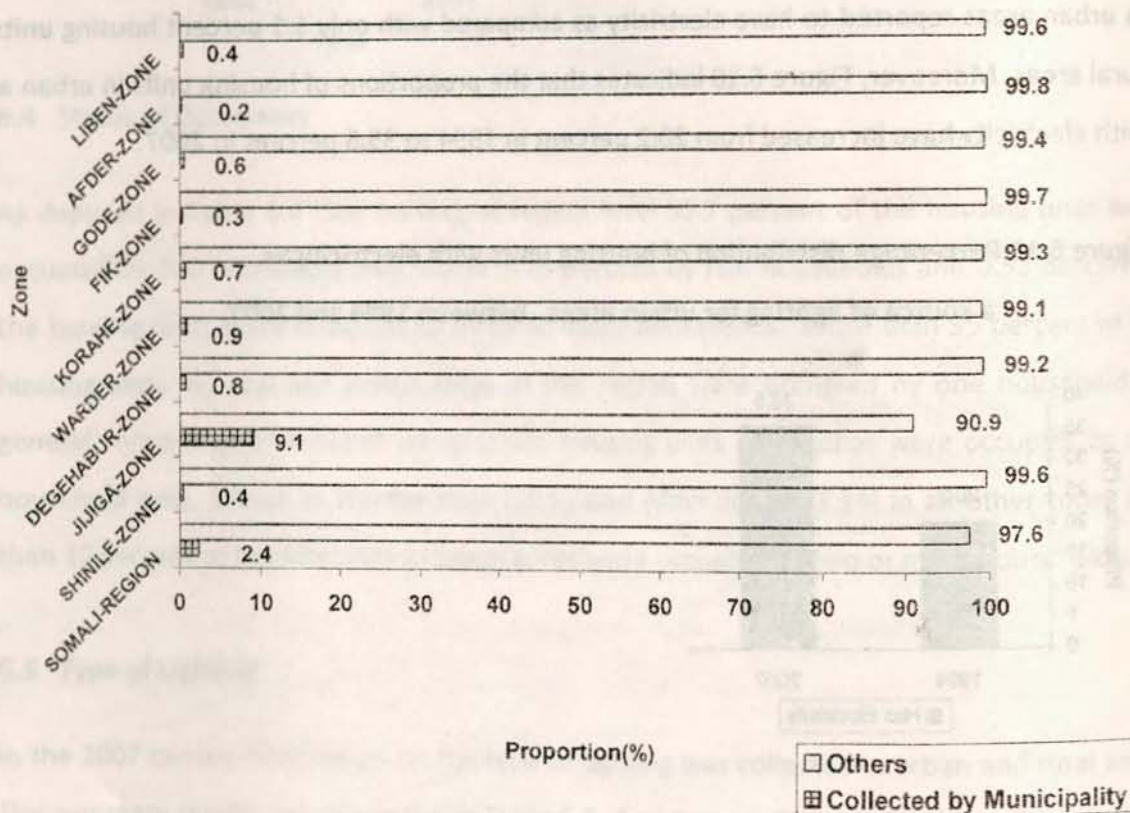


## 6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

Type of waste disposal is one the information collected in the 2007 census. The results for urban areas presented in Table 6.6 (See Annex) shows that at region level 54.27 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes. Only 15 percent of the wastes were collected by Municipality/Private/individual and 21.2 percent of it burry/burn.

The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges form about 35.4 percent in Jijiga zone to 82 percent in Fik zone.

Figure 6.11 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal And Zone for Urban Areas: 2007.



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

## 6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Somali Region about 83.83 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that relatively smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 68.25 percent) as compared to housing units in rural areas (86.38 percent).

Concerning to owner occupied housing units, there has not been significant difference among zones. However, smallest proportion of owner occupied housing unit was observed in Warder one (79 percent).

Figure 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure, Region Total: 2007.

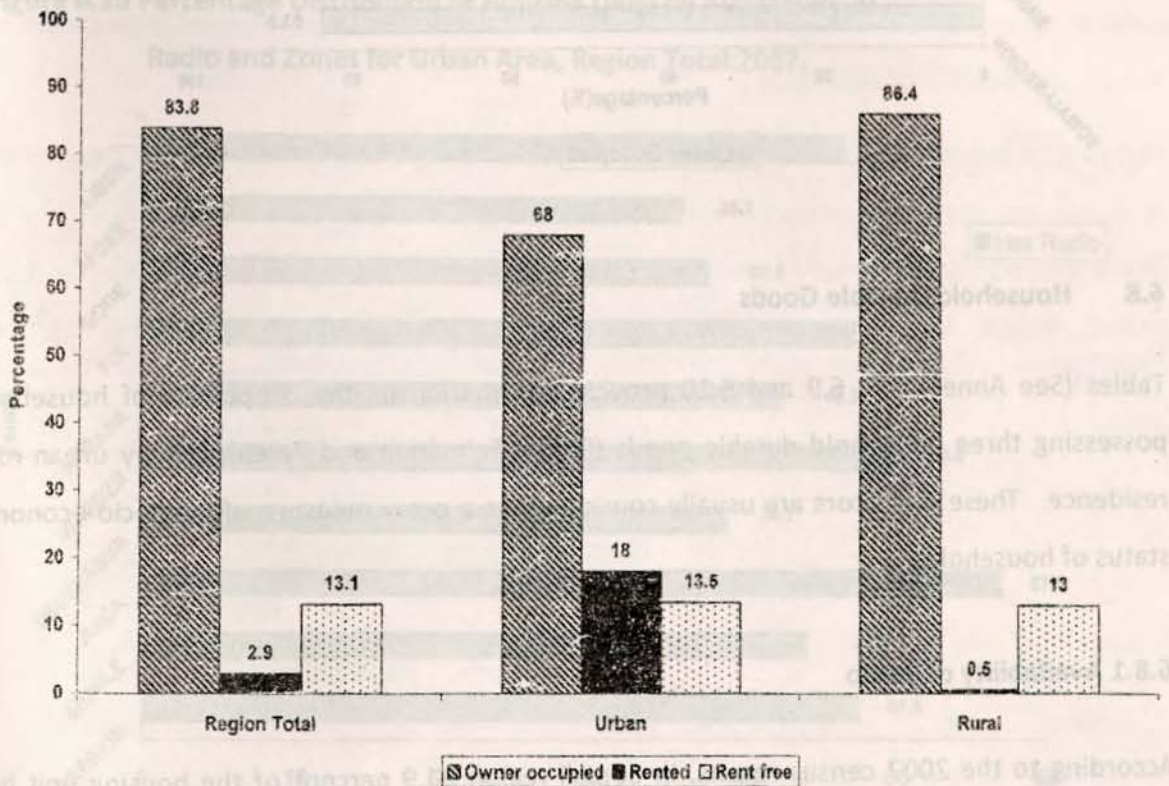
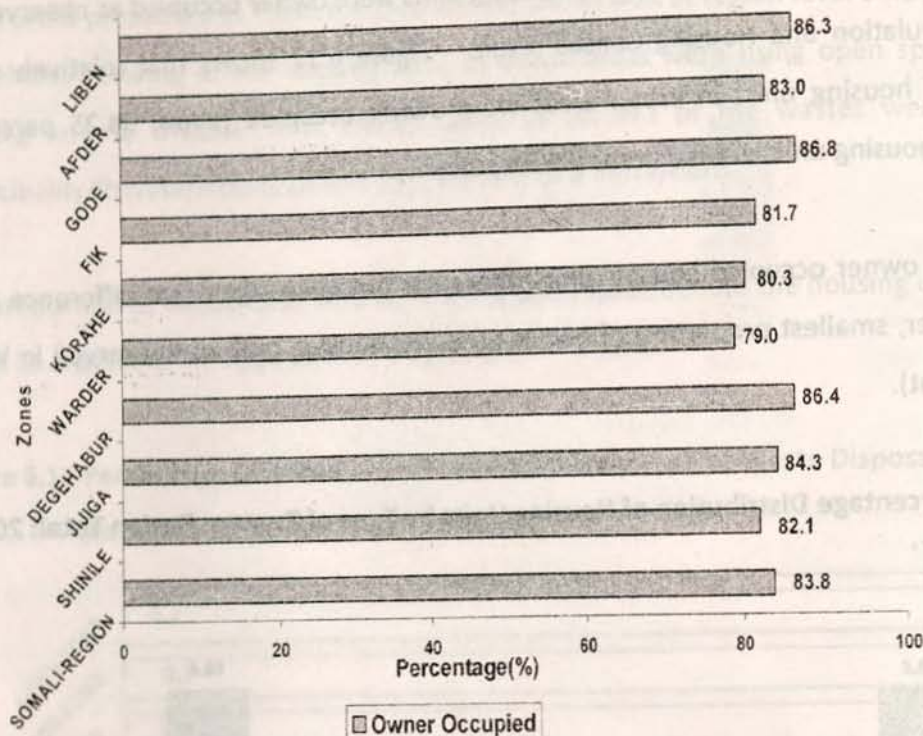


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Zones, Region

Total: 2007.



## 6.8 Household Durable Goods

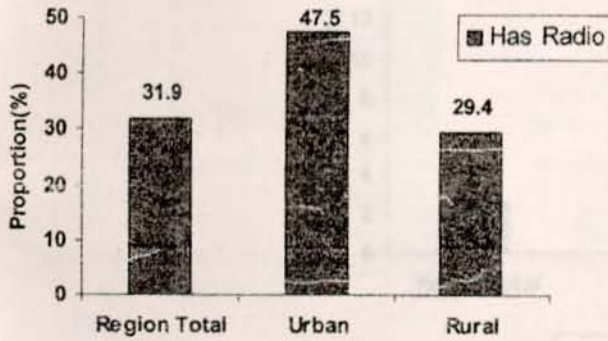
Tables (See Annex) 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10 provide information on the proportion of households possessing three household durable goods (Radio, Television and Telephone) by urban-rural residence. These indicators are usually considered as a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of households.

### 6.8.1 Availability of Radio

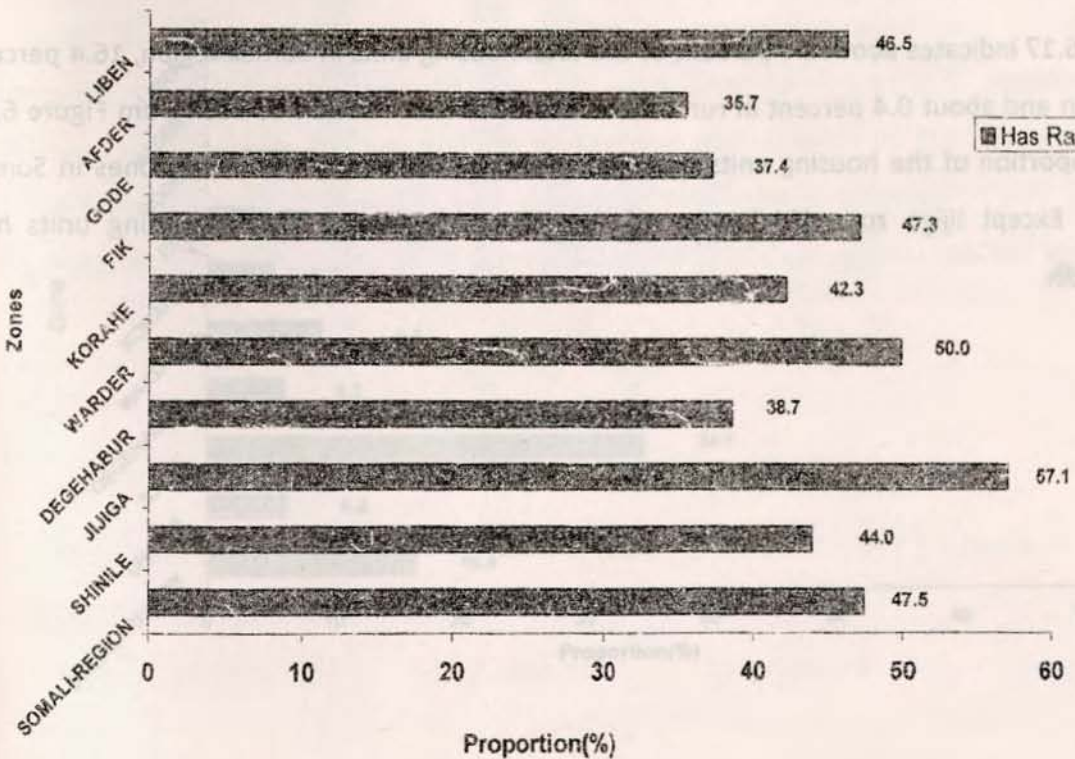
According to the 2007 census results, in Somali region 31.9 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of the availability of radio. Households residing in about 47.5 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared to 29.4 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex) and Figure 6.14.

The possession of radio by zones slightly varies. The proportions range from 57.1 percent in Jijiga zone to 35.7 percent in Afdere zone.

**Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio, Region Total: 2007.**

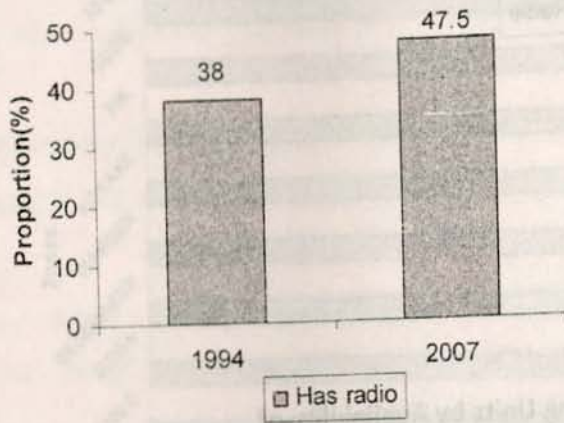


**Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zones for Urban Area, Region Total:2007.**



The proportion of household owning radio went from 38 percent in 1994 to 47.5 percent in 2007 (see Figure 6.16).

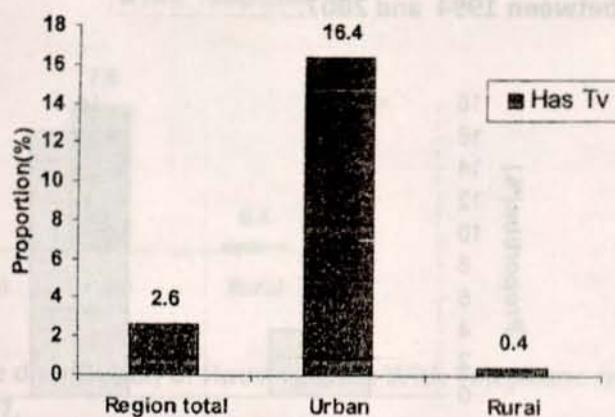
Figure 6.16 Percentage distribution of Housing units with Radio for Urban area between 1994 and 2007.



### 6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 2.6 percent of the total housing units in Somali region, 16.4 percent in urban and about 0.4 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.1 the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by zone. In all zones in Somali region, Except Jijiga zone (34.7 percent), less than 10 percent of the housing units had television.

**Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units By Availability of Television Region Level: 2007.**



**Figure 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television by Zones for Urban area: 2007.**

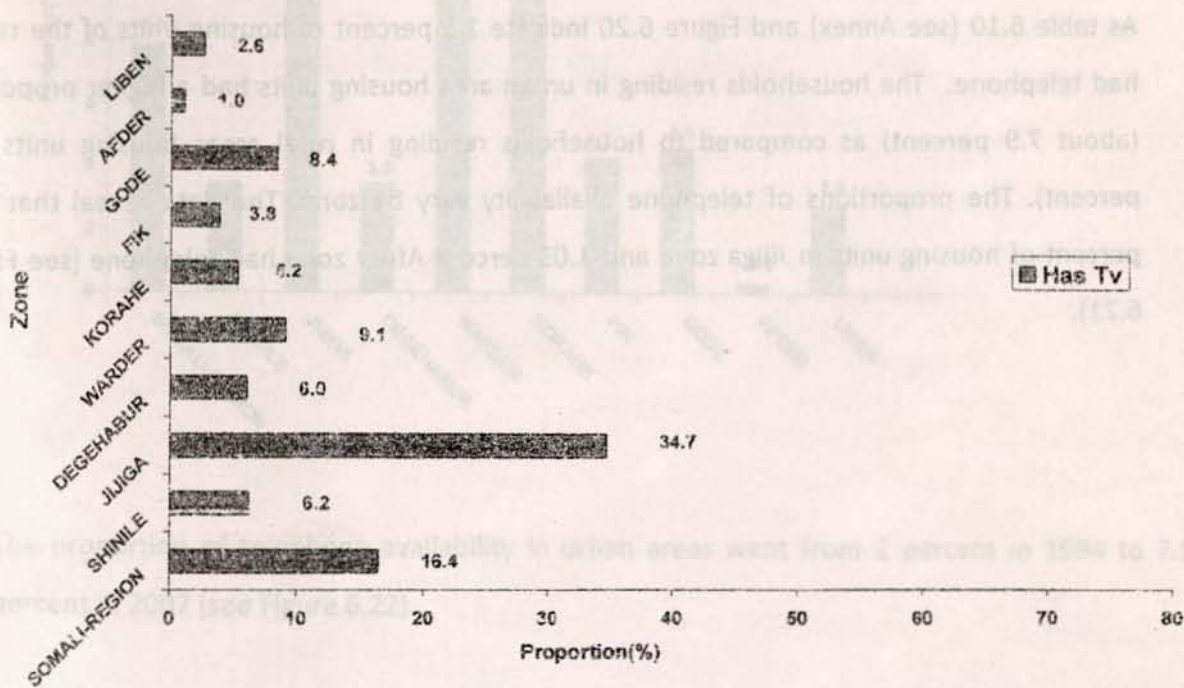
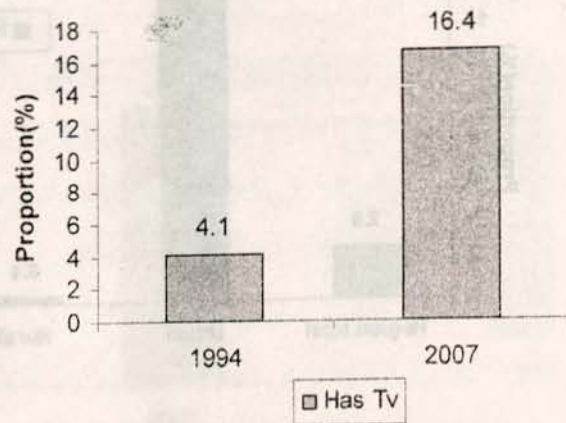


Figure 6.19 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had television in urban area in the last 12 years (4.1 percent in 1994 and 16.4 percent in 2007).

**Figure 6.19 Percentage distribution of Housing units with TV in Urban Area between 1994 and 2007.**



### 6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As table 6.10 (see Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 1.5 percent of housing units of the region had telephone. The households residing in urban area housing units had a higher proportion (about 7.9 percent) as compared to households residing in rural areas housing units (0.4 percent). The proportions of telephone availability vary by zone. The data reveal that 34.8 percent of housing units in Jijiga zone and 1.03 percent Afder zone had telephone (see Figure 6.21).

Figure 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Telephone Facility at Region level: 2007.

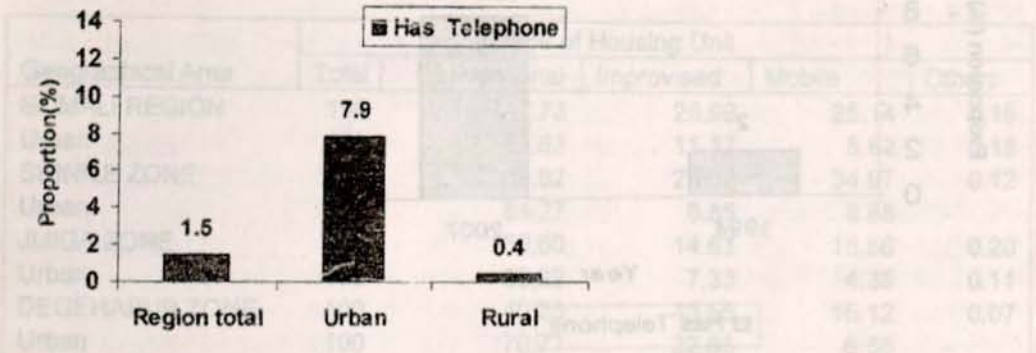
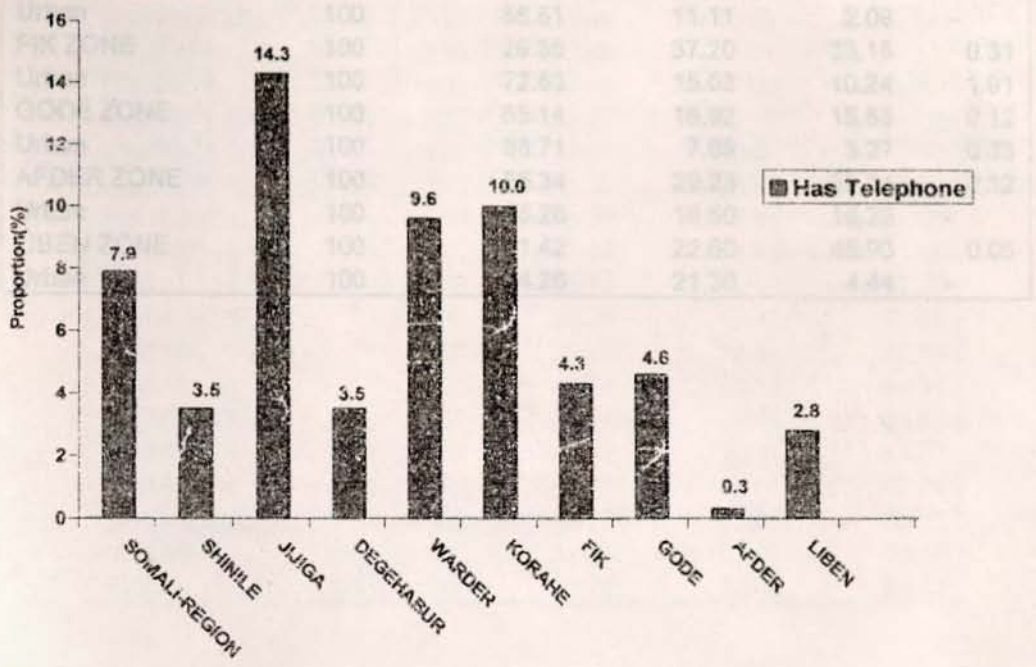


Figure 6.21 Percentage distribution of Housing Units With Telephone by Region for Urban Areas: 2007.



The proportion of telephone availability in urban areas went from 2 percent in 1994 to 7.9 percent in 2007 (see Figure 6.22).

Figure 6.22 Percentage distribution of Housing units with Telephone for urban area Between 1994 and 2007.

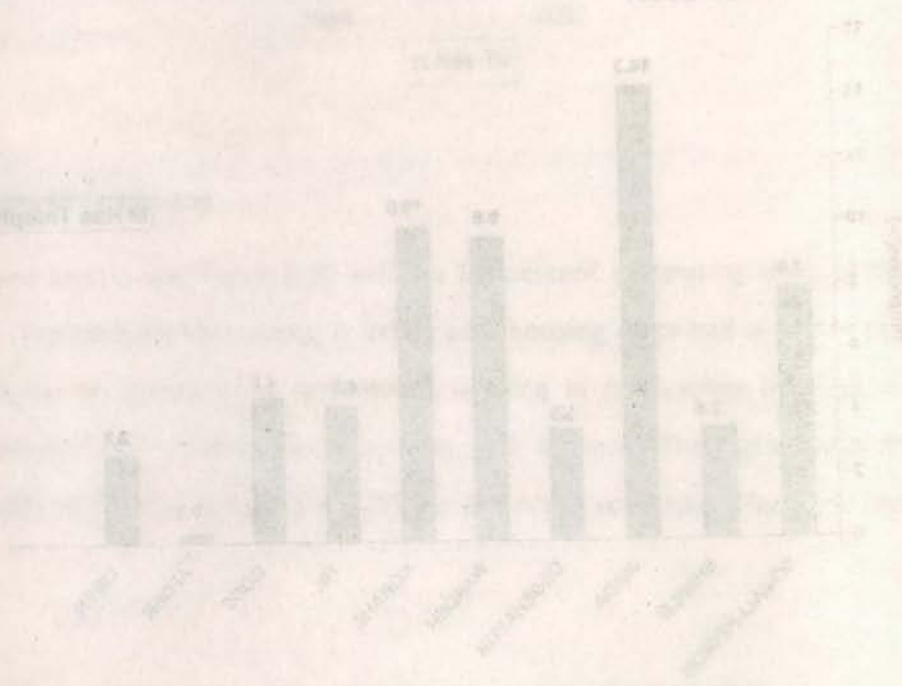
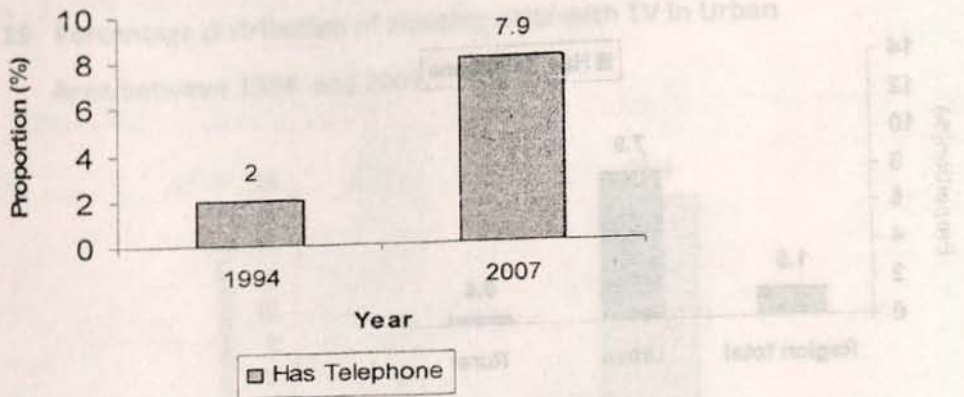


Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, zone and Urban Area :2007

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Conventional	Improvvised	Mobile	Others
SOMALI REGION	100	47.73	26.98	25.14	0.15
Urban	100	82.63	11.37	5.82	0.18
SHINILE ZONE	100	36.82	28.08	34.97	0.12
Urban	100	84.27	6.85	8.88	-
JIJIGA ZONE	100	69.60	14.63	15.56	0.20
Urban	100	98.22	7.33	4.35	0.11
DEGEHABUR ZONE	100	40.25	43.55	16.12	0.07
Urban	100	70.77	22.65	6.58	-
WARDER ZONE	100	56.50	32.00	11.22	0.28
Urban	100	82.14	16.27	1.45	0.15
KORAHE ZONE	100	43.82	40.84	15.24	0.10
Urban	100	86.61	11.11	2.08	-
FIK ZONE	100	29.35	37.20	33.15	0.31
Urban	100	72.83	15.03	10.24	1.91
GODE ZONE	100	65.14	18.92	15.83	0.12
Urban	100	88.71	7.69	3.27	0.33
AFDER ZONE	100	35.34	29.23	35.31	0.12
Urban	100	65.28	16.50	18.22	-
LIBEN ZONE	100	31.42	22.60	45.93	0.05
Urban	100	74.26	21.30	4.44	-

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type, Zone and Rural Areas: 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
SOMALI REGION	100	47.73	26.98	25.14	0.31
RURAL	100	42.01	29.54	28.31	0.34
SHINILE ZONE	100	36.82	28.08	34.97	0.34
RURAL	100	28.98	31.59	39.29	0.50
JIJIGA ZONE	100	69.60	14.63	15.56	0.29
RURAL	100	63.78	16.92	19.07	0.37
DEGEHABUR ZONE	100	40.25	43.55	16.12	0.18
RURAL	100	35.89	46.54	17.49	0.23
WARDER ZONE	100	56.50	32.00	11.22	0.50
RURAL	100	54.17	33.43	12.11	0.54
KORAHE ZONE	100	43.82	40.84	15.24	0.22
RURAL	100	37.06	45.52	17.31	0.30
FIK ZONE	100	29.35	37.20	33.15	1.06
RURAL	100	25.39	39.21	35.23	0.65
GODE ZONE	100	65.14	18.92	15.83	0.18
RURAL	100	59.95	21.39	18.59	0.12
AFDER ZONE	100	35.34	29.23	35.31	0.35
RURAL	100	33.14	30.16	36.56	0.40
LIBEN ZONE	100	31.42	22.60	45.93	0.15
RURAL	100	27.28	22.73	49.94	0.19

**Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Source of Drinking Water, Zone and urban-Rural:2007**

Geographical Area	Source of Drinking Water			
	Total	Safe Water Supply	Unprotected well or Spring	River Lake/ Pond
SOMALI REGION	100	26.29	36.16	37.55
URBAN	100	59.29	15.06	25.65
RURAL	100	20.89	39.61	39.50
SHINILE ZONE	100	31.09	48.53	20.37
URBAN	100	75.89	14.46	9.66
RURAL	100	23.69	54.17	22.14
JIJIGA ZONE	100	41.41	39.15	19.45
URBAN	100	83.38	9.98	6.64
RURAL	100	28.28	48.27	23.45
DEGEHABUR ZONE	100	25.99	43.81	30.19
URBAN	100	47.90	29.45	22.65
RURAL	100	22.86	45.87	31.27
WARDER ZONE	100	36.85	40.82	22.34
URBAN	100	63.95	23.95	12.11
RURAL	100	34.38	42.35	23.27
KORAHE ZONE	100	39.23	45.66	15.12
URBAN	100	74.21	18.84	6.95
RURAL	100	33.73	49.87	16.40
FIK ZONE	100	25.30	43.64	31.06
URBAN	100	42.18	32.65	25.17
RURAL	100	23.77	44.64	31.59
GODE ZONE	100	12.70	19.48	67.82
URBAN	100	23.42	14.48	62.10
RURAL	100	10.34	20.58	69.08
AFDER ZONE	100	7.57	31.74	60.69
URBAN	100	21.96	19.51	58.72
RURAL	100	6.51	32.66	60.84
LIBEN ZONE	100	15.75	21.05	63.21
URBAN	100	22.60	3.32	74.08
RURAL	100	15.08	22.76	62.15

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Toilet Facility, zone and Urban-Rural:2007

Geographical Area	Type of Toilet		
	Total	Has Facility	Has No Facility
SOMALI REGION	100	11.23	88.77
URBAN	100	49.49	50.51
RURAL	100	4.97	95.03
SHINILE ZONE	100	7.33	92.67
URBAN	100	36.18	63.82
RURAL	100	2.56	97.44
JIJIGA ZONE	100	16.83	83.17
URBAN	100	64.48	35.52
RURAL	100	1.92	98.08
DEGEHABUR ZONE	100	9.26	90.74
URBAN	100	33.79	66.21
RURAL	100	5.76	94.24
WARDER ZONE	100	17.53	82.47
URBAN	100	43.07	56.93
RURAL	100	15.21	84.79
KORAHE ZONE	100	12.13	87.87
URBAN	100	53.88	46.12
RURAL	100	5.57	94.43
FIK ZONE	100	5.80	94.20
URBAN	100	23.33	76.67
RURAL	100	4.20	95.80
GODE ZONE	100	17.44	82.56
URBAN	100	45.88	54.12
RURAL	100	11.19	88.81
AFDER ZONE	100	3.93	96.07
URBAN	100	17.81	82.19
RURAL	100	2.91	97.09
LIBEN ZONE	100	8.52	91.48
URBAN	100	60.65	39.35
RURAL	100	3.48	96.52

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Status of Occupancy and Zone for Urban Areas: 2007

Geographical Area	Status of Occupancy			Total Number of Households	Average Households per Housing Unit
	All Housing Unit	One Household	Two Households		
SOMALI REGION	100.00	95.69	3.78	682729	1.053
URBAN	100.00	90.85	7.47	101953	1.117
RURAL	100.00	96.48	3.18	580776	1.042
SHINILE ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	90.87	6.78	10799	1.143
JIJIGA ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	90.36	8.05	38769	1.12
DEGEHABUR ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	94.02	4.09	9312	1.09
WARDER ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	82.38	15.60	3997	1.204
KORAHE ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	94.60	5.18	6143	1.057
FIK ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	91.94	7.67	4440	1.085
GODE ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	93.42	6.06	13126	1.072
AFDER ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	84.81	13.34	7128	1.18
LIBEN ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	90.39	5.09	8239	1.158

**Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type of Lighting, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007.**

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					Wax Candle	Firewood
		Electricity	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps			
SOMALI REGION	100.00	5.96	34.88	0.33	19.79	0.43	38.60	
URBAN	100.00	35.76	39.71	0.30	13.03	0.58	10.62	
RURAL	100.00	1.08	34.09	0.34	20.90	0.41	43.18	
SHINILE ZONE	100.00	4.24	36.80	0.23	13.47	0.20	45.06	
URBAN	100.00	22.87	56.42	0.21	7.01	0.16	13.33	
RURAL	100.00	1.16	33.56	0.23	14.54	0.21	50.31	
JIJIGA ZONE	100.00	16.10	55.55	0.39	15.96	0.55	11.44	
URBAN	100.00	61.97	31.31	0.10	3.94	0.32	2.36	
RURAL	100.00	1.76	63.14	0.48	19.72	0.62	14.29	
DEGEHABUR ZONE	100.00	3.56	31.70	0.48	33.02	0.63	30.60	
URBAN	100.00	24.18	46.42	-	19.82	0.34	9.24	
RURAL	100.00	0.61	29.60	0.55	34.91	0.67	33.65	
WARDER ZONE	100.00	3.76	39.81	0.66	35.92	0.45	19.40	
URBAN	100.00	24.15	49.62	1.29	19.45	0.33	5.15	
RURAL	100.00	1.91	38.92	0.61	37.41	0.46	20.70	
KORAHE ZONE	100.00	5.75	20.05	0.30	20.39	0.77	52.74	
URBAN	100.00	35.83	34.28	0.31	19.16	1.39	9.03	
RURAL	100.00	1.02	17.81	0.29	20.59	0.67	59.62	
FIK ZONE	100.00	1.78	14.01	0.22	24.39	0.45	59.15	
URBAN	100.00	11.31	40.80	0.34	22.55	0.81	24.19	
RURAL	100.00	0.91	11.57	0.21	24.56	0.42	62.33	
GODE ZONE	100.00	3.90	32.58	0.42	16.17	0.36	46.57	
URBAN	100.00	17.81	49.33	0.38	15.11	0.42	16.95	
RURAL	100.00	0.84	28.90	0.43	16.40	0.34	53.09	
AFDER ZONE	100.00	0.71	9.67	0.15	14.60	0.40	74.48	
URBAN	100.00	5.64	25.96	0.74	29.43	3.01	35.21	
RURAL	100.00	0.34	8.47	0.10	13.51	0.21	77.37	
LIBEN ZONE	100.00	2.33	46.34	0.25	18.35	0.16	32.57	
URBAN	100.00	15.08	44.69	0.77	26.06	0.15	13.24	
RURAL	100.00	1.09	46.50	0.20	17.60	0.16	34.44	

**Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Type of Waste Disposal and Zone for Urban Areas: 2007**

Geographical Area	Total	Collected by Municipality	Collected by private Establishments/ Individuals	Open Space Behind the Housing Unit	Dump in River	Bury/ Burn	Others
SOMALI REGION(URBAN)	100.00	14.98	3.82	54.27	4.10	21.23	1.61
SHINILE ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	0.35	1.79	64.19	8.07	19.97	5.63
JIJIGA ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	36.22	7.74	35.38	3.40	15.93	1.34
DEGEHABUR ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	3.92	1.19	65.60	6.02	21.58	1.69
WARDER ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	4.19	0.51	64.09	1.42	29.26	0.54
KORAHE ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	2.84	2.41	60.65	9.36	24.11	0.64
FIK ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	0.34	1.03	81.97	4.98	10.60	1.08
GODE ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	1.90	2.32	58.98	2.58	33.33	0.88
AFDER ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	0.71	0.53	75.62	1.80	20.56	0.78
LIBEN ZONE(URBAN)	100.00	2.31	0.31	67.43	0.96	28.00	1.00

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure and Zone for Urban Area: 2007.

Geographical Area	Total	Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Kebele	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
SOMALI REGION	100.00	83.83	13.08	0.57	0.05	0.06	2.24	0.17
URBAN	100.00	68.25	13.48	3.22	0.33	0.30	14.18	0.24
RURAL	100.00	86.38	13.01	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.15
SHINILE ZONE(URBAN	100.00	73.27	16.25	2.58	0.34	0.53	6.88	0.15
JIJIGA ZONE(URBAN	100.00	54.02	12.60	6.39	0.62	0.37	25.89	0.11
DEGEHABUR ZONE(URBAN	100.00	81.49	10.02	0.11	0.20	0.11	7.97	0.11
WARDER ZONE(URBAN	100.00	70.00	19.61	2.11	0.33	-	7.65	0.30
KORAHE ZONE(URBAN	100.00	73.48	15.08	1.46	0.12	0.10	9.65	0.10
FIK ZONE(URBAN	100.00	79.60	16.96	1.71	0.17	0.17	1.05	0.34
GODE ZONE(URBAN	100.00	73.92	14.45	1.71	-	0.54	8.31	1.08
AFDER ZONE(URBAN	100.00	83.95	14.15	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.66	-
LIBEN ZONE(URBAN	100.00	80.19	9.85	0.42	0.07	0.07	9.39	-

**Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Radio, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007**

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		No	%	No	%
SOMALI REGION	648541	206895	31.90	441646	68.10
URBAN	91241	43314	47.47	47927	52.53
RURAL	557300	163581	29.35	393719	70.65
SHINILE ZONE	66551	18615	27.97	47936	72.03
URBAN	9444	4152	43.96	5292	56.04
RURAL	57107	14463	25.33	42644	74.67
JIJIGA ZONE	145340	54897	37.77	90443	62.23
URBAN	34629	19758	57.06	14871	42.94
RURAL	110711	35139	31.74	75572	68.26
DEGEHABUR ZONE	68252	17900	26.23	50352	73.77
URBAN	8540	3302	38.67	5238	61.33
RURAL	59712	14598	24.45	45114	75.55
WARDER ZONE	39874	14120	35.41	25754	64.59
URBAN	3320	1660	50.00	1660	50.00
RURAL	36554	12460	34.09	24094	65.91
KOGRAHE ZONE	42774	14289	33.41	28485	66.59
URBAN	5814	2459	42.29	3355	57.71
RURAL	36960	11830	32.01	25130	67.99
FIK ZONE	49078	10892	22.19	38186	77.81
URBAN	4093	1936	47.30	2157	52.70
RURAL	44985	8956	19.91	36029	80.09
GODE ZONE	67932	16275	23.96	51657	76.04
URBAN	12245	4580	37.40	7665	62.60
RURAL	55687	11695	21.00	43992	79.00
AFDER ZONE	88077	25774	29.26	62303	70.74
URBAN	6042	2158	35.72	3884	64.28
RURAL	82035	23616	28.79	58419	71.21
LIBEN ZONE	80663	34134	42.32	46529	57.68
URBAN	7114	3310	46.53	3804	53.47
RURAL	73549	30824	41.91	42725	58.09

**Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Television, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007**

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Television			
		Has Television		Has No Television	
		No	%	No	%
SOMALI REGION	648541	17075	2.63	631466	97.37
URBAN	91241	14957	16.39	76284	83.61
RURAL	557300	2118	0.38	555182	99.62
SHINILE ZONE	66551	740	1.11	65811	98.89
URBAN	9444	583	6.17	8861	93.83
RURAL	57107	157	0.27	56950	99.73
JIJIGA ZONE	145340	12505	8.60	132835	91.40
URBAN	34629	12032	34.75	22597	65.25
RURAL	110711	473	0.43	110238	99.57
DEGEHABUR ZONE	68252	786	1.15	67466	98.85
URBAN	8540	514	6.02	8026	93.98
RURAL	59712	272	0.46	59440	99.54
WARDER ZONE	39874	421	1.06	39453	98.94
URBAN	3320	94	2.83	3226	97.17
RURAL	36554	327	0.89	36227	99.11
KORAHE ZONE	42774	406	0.95	42368	99.05
URBAN	5814	305	5.25	5509	94.75
RURAL	36960	101	0.27	36859	99.73
FIK ZONE	49078	232	0.47	48846	99.53
URBAN	4093	156	3.81	3937	96.19
RURAL	44985	76	0.17	44909	99.83
GODE ZONE	67932	1186	1.75	66746	98.25
URBAN	12245	1030	8.41	11215	91.59
RURAL	55687	156	0.28	55531	99.72
AFDER ZONE	88077	399	0.45	87678	99.55
URBAN	6042	62	1.03	5980	98.97
RURAL	82035	337	0.41	81698	99.59
LIBEN ZONE	80663	402	0.50	80261	99.50
URBAN	7114	182	2.56	6932	97.44
RURAL	73549	220	0.30	73329	99.70

**Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing units by Availability of Telephone, Zone and Urban-Rural:2007**

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Telephone			
		Has Telephone		Has No Telephone	
		No	%	No	%
SOMALI REGION	648541	9693	1.49	638848	98.51
URBAN	91241	7229	7.92	84012	92.08
RURAL	557300	2464	0.44	554836	99.56
SHINILE ZONE	66551	469	0.70	66082	99.30
URBAN	9444	329	3.48	9115	96.52
RURAL	57107	140	0.25	56967	99.75
JIJIGA ZONE	145340	5319	3.66	140021	96.34
URBAN	34629	4959	14.32	29670	85.68
RURAL	110711	360	0.33	110351	99.67
DEGEHABUR ZONE	68252	438	0.64	67814	99.36
URBAN	8540	303	3.55	8237	96.45
RURAL	59712	135	0.23	59577	99.77
WARDER ZONE	39874	375	0.94	39499	99.06
URBAN	3320	99	2.98	3221	97.02
RURAL	36554	276	0.76	36278	99.24
KORAHE ZONE	42774	1079	2.52	41695	97.48
URBAN	5814	584	10.04	5230	89.96
RURAL	36960	495	1.34	36465	98.66
FIK ZONE	49078	247	0.50	48831	99.50
URBAN	4093	176	4.30	3917	95.70
RURAL	44985	71	0.16	44914	99.84
GODE ZONE	67932	796	1.17	67136	98.83
URBAN	12245	559	4.57	11686	95.43
RURAL	55687	237	0.43	55450	99.57
AFDER ZONE	88077	192	0.22	87885	99.78
URBAN	6042	16	0.26	6026	99.74
RURAL	82035	176	0.21	81859	99.79
LIBEN ZONE	80663	776	0.96	79887	99.04
URBAN	7114	202	2.84	6912	97.16
RURAL	73549	574	0.78	72975	99.22