

The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia



National Statistical Summary Report

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

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The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia



National Statistical Summary Report



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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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The office of the Population Census Commission is therefore, very grateful to the Government of Ethiopia for its huge financial and administrative support. The office is also grateful to the development partners particularly;



SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Population size, composition, its spatial distribution and other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The Population and Housing Census is the main source of this 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 Ethiopia as of May 28th and, November 28th 2007 was 73,750,932, of which 37,217,130 (50.5 percent) were males and 36,533,802 (49.5 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population at country level with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of Ethiopia has increased by 20,273,667 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distributions of Population by Region, Census Period and Sex

| Region | 1994 | | | 2007 | | | percent Increase of Population (2007) |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Both sex | Male | Female | Both sex | Male | Female | |
| Country Total | 53,477,265 | 26,910,698 | 26,566,567 | 73,750,932 | 37,217,130 | 36,533,802 | 37.9 |
| Tigray | 3,136,267 | 1,542,165 | 1,594,102 | 4,316,988 | 2,126,465 | 2,190,523 | 37.6 |
| Afar | 1,060,573 | 601,005 | 459,568 | 1,390,273 | 775,117 | 615,156 | 31.1 |
| Amhara | 13,834,297 | 6,947,546 | 6,886,751 | 17,221,976 | 8,641,580 | 8,580,396 | 24.5 |
| Oromiya | 18,732,525 | 9,371,228 | 9,361,297 | 26,993,933 | 13,595,006 | 13,398,927 | 44.1 |
| Somali | 3,198,514 | 1,744,764 | 1,453,750 | 4,445,219 | 2,472,490 | 1,972,729 | 39.0 |
| Benishangul-Gumuz | 460,459 | 233,013 | 227,446 | 784,345 | 398,655 | 385,690 | 70.3 |
| SNNP | 10,377,028 | 5,161,787 | 5,215,241 | 14,929,548 | 7,425,918 | 7,503,630 | 43.9 |
| Gambella | 181,862 | 92,902 | 88,960 | 307,096 | 159,787 | 147,309 | 68.9 |
| Harari | 131,139 | 65,550 | 65,589 | 183,415 | 92,316 | 91,099 | 39.9 |
| Addis Ababa | 2,112,737 | 1,089,285 | 1,089,285 | 2,739,551 | 1,305,387 | 1,434,164 | 29.7 |
| Dire Dawa | 251,864 | 127,286 | 124,578 | 341,834 | 171,461 | 170,373 | 35.7 |
| SEA | - | - | - | 96,754 | 52,948 | 43,806 | 37.9 |

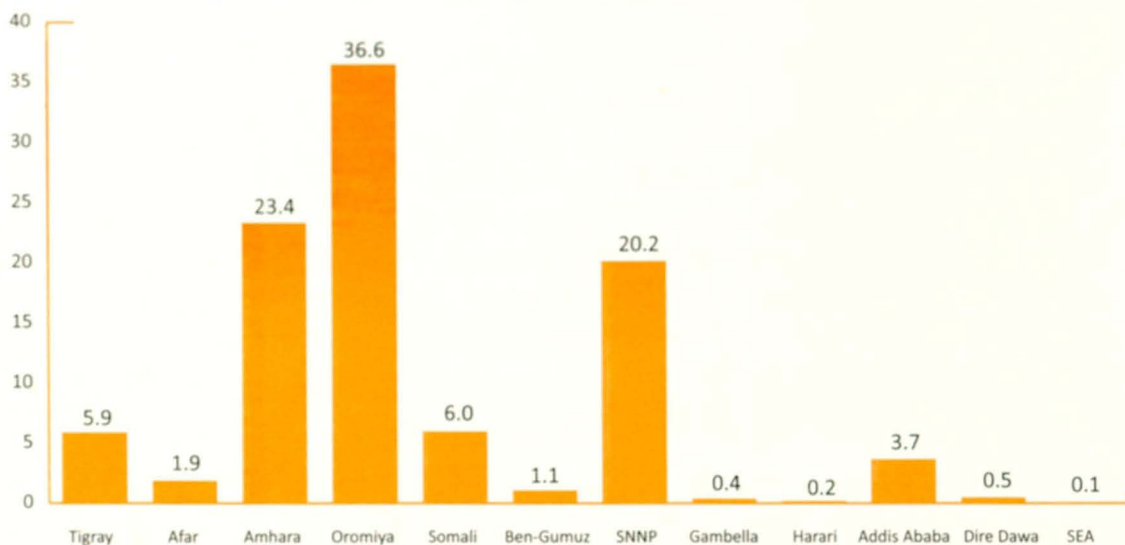
*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Table 1.1 shows that at country level the total population has increased by 37.9 percent in the last 12 years. Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromiya and SNNP have a percentage population increase which is significantly higher than the national average whereas Amhara and Addis Ababa display a lower percentage population increase than the national average.

Spatial distributions of the population by region show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts the percentage share of each region- which ranges from 0.5 percent in the Harari region to 36.6 percent in the Oromiya Region. That is, Oromiya was the largest populated region with 26,993,933 people counted as of May 28th 2007 while the smallest number of people was enumerated in the Harari Region. The second and third most populated

regions were Amhara (17,221,976) and SNNP (14,929,548) respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results, the population in the three largest regions accounted for more than 80 percent of the total population of Ethiopia.

Figure 1.1 Percentage Share of Population by Regions: 2007



1.2 Population Distribution by Urban-Rural and Sex

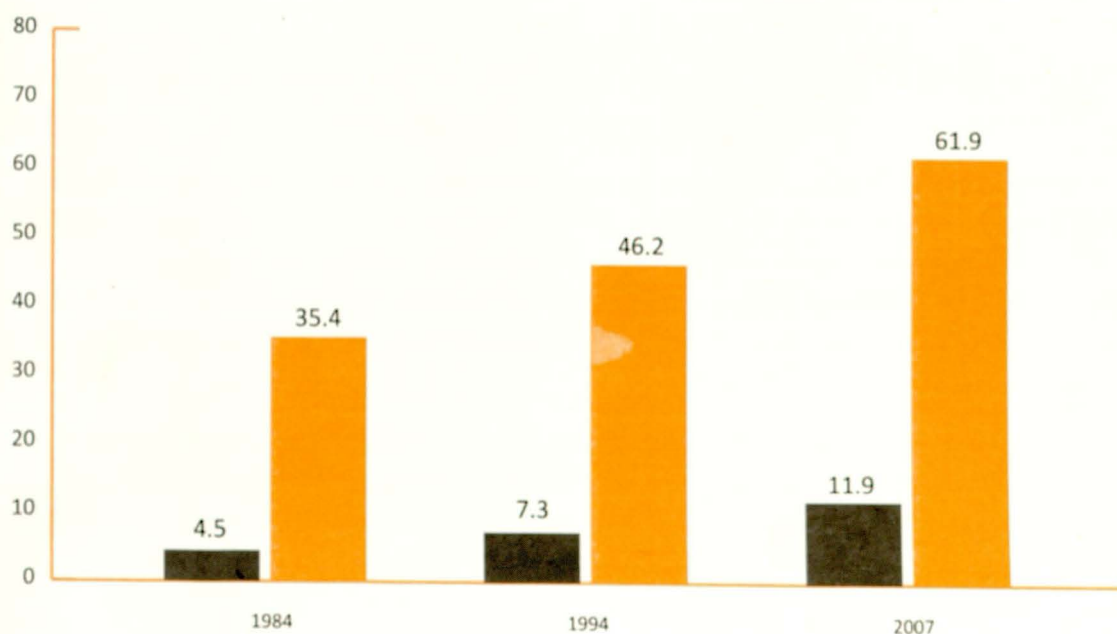
In the 2007 census the term urban center, or urban, is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and Woreda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established, irrespective of their population size. It is worth noting that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in 2007 at country level 16.1 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 10.0 percent in SNNP to 100.0 percent in Addis Ababa. Despite the fact that Addis Ababa City Administration is entirely urban, the percentage share of the city from the total urban population of the country is only 23.1 percent. The largest share of urban residents, about 28.0 percent of the total Ethiopian urban population, was living in the Oromiya Region where as the Gambella Region had the smallest (less than 1 percent) share of urban residents. Even so more than one quarter of its population was residing in urban areas.

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

| Regions | Urban | | Rural | | Urban+ Rural | | percent Urban from Total | percent Rural from Total |
|-------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | percent | Both Sexes | percent | Both Sexes | percent | | |
| Country Total | 11862821 | 16.1 | 61888111 | 83.92 | 73750932 | 100.0 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Tigray | 844040 | 19.6 | 3472948 | 80.45 | 4316988 | 100.0 | 7.12 | 5.61 |
| Afar | 185135 | 13.3 | 1205138 | 86.68 | 1390273 | 100.0 | 1.56 | 1.95 |
| Amhara | 2112595 | 12.3 | 15109381 | 87.73 | 17221976 | 100.0 | 17.81 | 24.41 |
| Oromiya | 3317460 | 12.3 | 23676473 | 87.71 | 26993933 | 100.0 | 27.97 | 38.26 |
| Somali | 623004 | 14.0 | 3822215 | 85.98 | 4445219 | 100.0 | 5.25 | 6.18 |
| Benishangul-Gumuz | 105926 | 13.5 | 678419 | 86.49 | 784345 | 100.0 | 0.89 | 1.10 |
| SNNP | 1495557 | 10.0 | 13433991 | 89.98 | 14929548 | 100.0 | 12.61 | 21.71 |
| Gambella | 77925 | 25.4 | 229171 | 74.63 | 307096 | 100.0 | 0.66 | 0.37 |
| Harari | 99368 | 54.2 | 84047 | 45.82 | 183415 | 100.0 | 0.84 | 0.14 |
| Addis Ababa | 2739551 | 100.0 | - | - | 2739551 | 100.0 | 23.09 | - |
| Dire Dawa | 233224 | 68.2 | 108610 | 31.77 | 341834 | 100.0 | 1.97 | 0.18 |
| SEA | 29036 | 30.0 | 67718 | 69.99 | 96754 | 100.0 | 0.24 | 0.11 |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 1.2 shows that the urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last two decade. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 4.5 million people in 1984 to 7.3 million in 1994, an increase of about 2.8 million people. The urban population then considerably increased to 11.9 million, showing an increment of 4.6 million persons over the last 12 years.

Figure 1.2 Distribution of Population by Urban - Rural Residence and Census Period

In 1994 and 2007, as shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, the proportion of the urban population was 13.7 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. This indicates that the proportion of the urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 barely by two percent. Correspondingly, the proportion of the rural population has declined by 2.4 percent.

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

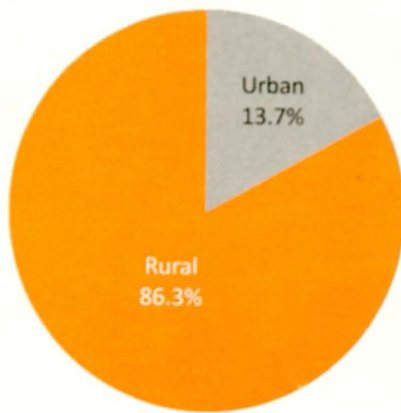
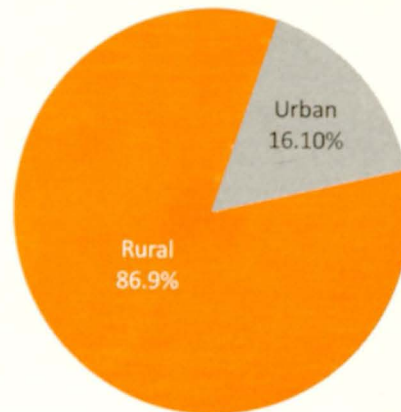


Figure 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban- Rural: 2007



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

Demographic data that show the age and sex compositions of the population are basic information needed for different purposes. This sub-section provides the summary results of the 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 country level the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for the majority of the regions, both in 1994 and 2007. However, the reverse was the case for Tigray, SNNP and for the City Administrations of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

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 region and also by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for the urban population are less than a hundred at country level in the four regions namely: Tigray, Amhara, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, showing that the number of females exceeds that of males.

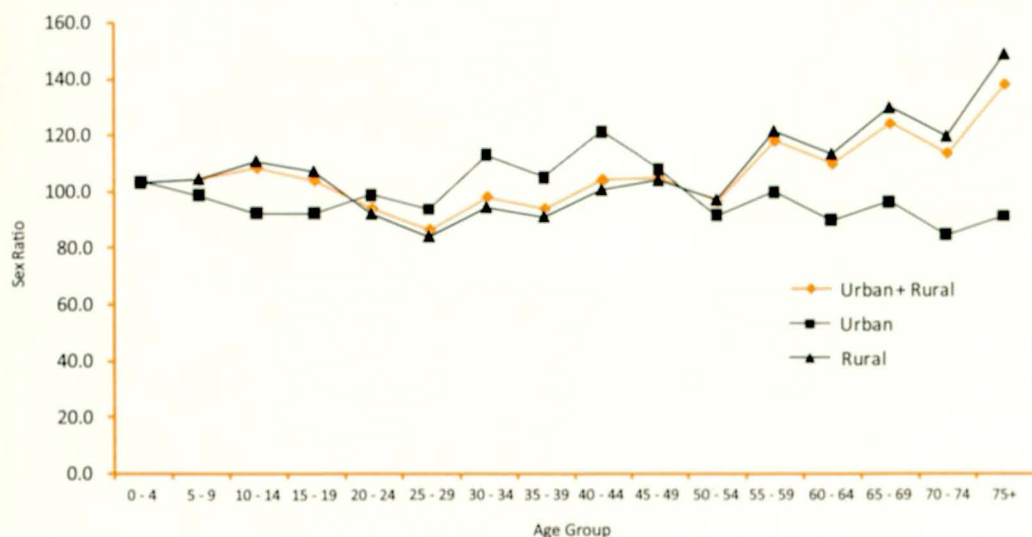
In rural areas, the sex ratios are less than 100 only in the Tigray and SNNP Regions. Significantly higher sex ratios were observed in the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali both in urban and rural areas. Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen, in urban areas sex ratios decline as age advances up to age group 25-29 and increase between age 30-49, then decline again until age 70-74.

Table 1.3 Distribution of Population by Region, Urban –Rural, Sex and Sex Ratio

| Region | Urban+ Rural | | | | Urban | | Rural | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Sex Ratio | Both Sexes | Sex Ratio | Both Sexes | Sex Ratio |
| Country Total | 73,750,932 | 37,217,130 | 36,533,802 | 101.9 | 11,862,821 | 98.8 | 61,888,111 | 102.5 |
| Tigray | 4,316,988 | 2,126,465 | 2,190,523 | 97.1 | 844,040 | 89.6 | 3,472,948 | 99.0 |
| Afar | 1,390,273 | 775,117 | 615,156 | 126.0 | 185,135 | 114.2 | 1,205,138 | 127.9 |
| Amhara | 17,221,976 | 8,641,580 | 8,580,396 | 100.7 | 2,112,595 | 94.2 | 15,109,381 | 101.7 |
| Oromiya | 26,993,933 | 13,595,006 | 13,398,927 | 101.5 | 3,317,460 | 102.5 | 23,676,473 | 101.3 |
| Somali | 4,445,219 | 2,472,490 | 1,972,729 | 125.3 | 623,004 | 120.5 | 3,822,215 | 126.1 |
| Benishangul-Gumuz | 784,345 | 398,655 | 385,690 | 103.4 | 105,926 | 103.9 | 678,419 | 103.3 |
| SNNP | 14,929,548 | 7,425,918 | 7,503,630 | 99.0 | 1,495,557 | 106.8 | 13,433,991 | 98.1 |
| Gambella | 307,096 | 159,787 | 147,309 | 108.5 | 77,925 | 110.7 | 229,171 | 107.7 |
| Harari | 183,415 | 92,316 | 91,099 | 101.3 | 99,368 | 100.2 | 84,047 | 102.7 |
| Addis Ababa | 2,739,551 | 1,305,387 | 1,434,164 | 91.0 | 2,739,551 | 91.0 | - | - |
| Dire Dawa | 341,834 | 171,461 | 170,373 | 100.6 | 233,224 | 99.4 | 108,610 | 103.5 |
| SEA | 96,754 | 52,948 | 43,806 | 120.9 | 29,036 | 117.9 | 67,718 | 122.2 |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban-Rural and Age group : Country Total, 2007



1.3.2 Age Composition of the Population

Age composition is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among its many advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of the population of school age, of the labor force and the elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows that the distribution of the population of Ethiopia 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 of age. At country level, figure 1.7 shows there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1984. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest increase in 2007 while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, has declined from 49.8 percent in 1984 to 45.0 percent in 2007.

Fig-1.6 Age Pyramid of Ethiopia (Urban + Rural)-2007

Fig-1.6.1 Age Pyramid of the Urban Population-2007

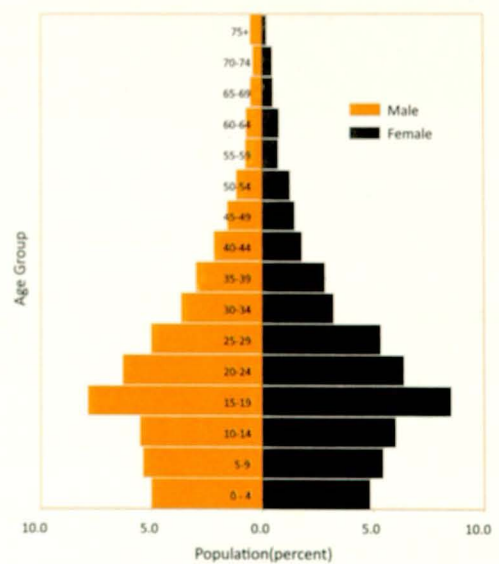
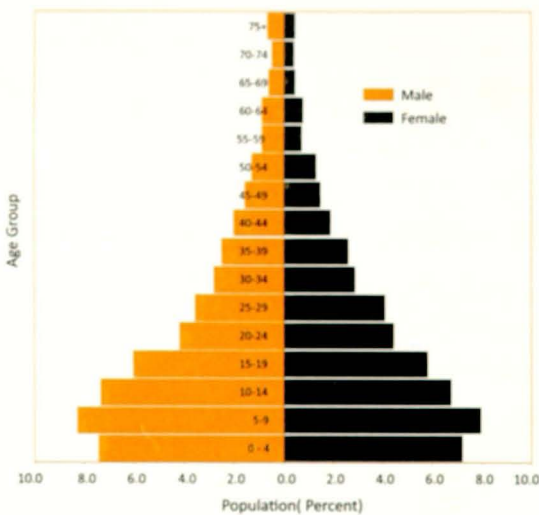


Fig-1.6.2 Age pyramid of Rural Population-2007

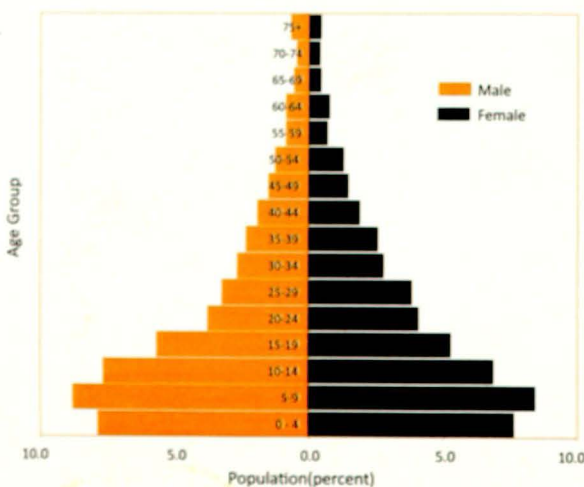
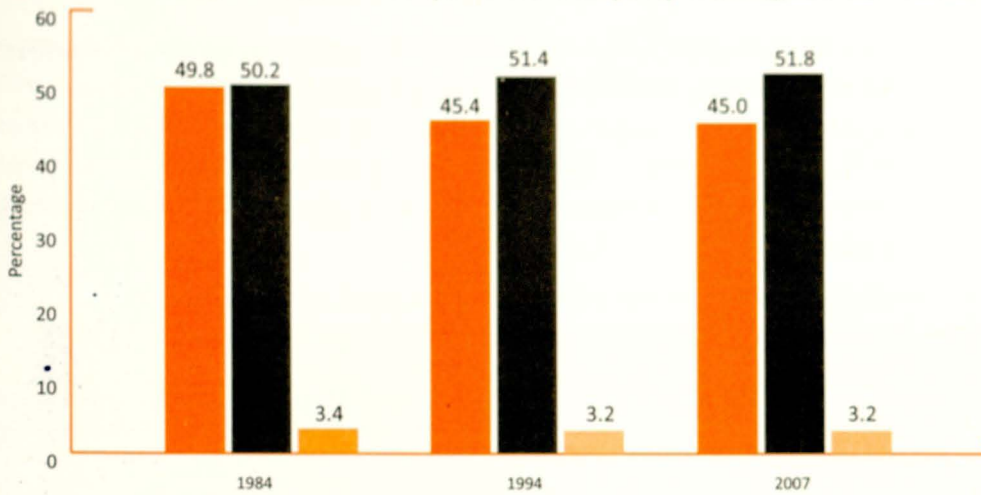


Figure 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Population of Ethiopia by Broad Age and Census Period



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results there were 15,634,370 households in the country. This gives an average household size of 4.7 people at country level. The corresponding average number of households per region significantly varies ranging from 46,417 in the Harari Region to 5,615,572 in the Oromiya Region. Likewise, average household size also varies by region and it ranges from 3.9 people per household in Harari Region to 6.5 in the Somali Region.

At national level, as shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994 census results, the average household size has decreased by 0.1 persons. The decline was only significant in Addis Ababa where it was reduced by exactly one person.

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

| Region | Urban + Rural (2007) | | | 1994 |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Persons | No. of Households | Household Size | Household Size |
| Country Total | 73,302,305 | 15,634,370 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Tigray | 4,288,175 | 989,512 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Afar | 1,380,401 | 245,838 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Amhara | 17,115,905 | 3,965,170 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Oromiya | 26,859,862 | 5,615,572 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Somali | 4,417,741 | 682,857 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Benishangul-Gumuz | 778,944 | 173,718 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| SNNP | 14,857,968 | 3,100,111 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Gambella | 303,023 | 65,904 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Harari | 179,874 | 46,417 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Addis Ababa | 2,687,593 | 655,118 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Dire Dawa | 336,720 | 76,361 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| SEA | 96,099 | 17,792 | 5.4 | - |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

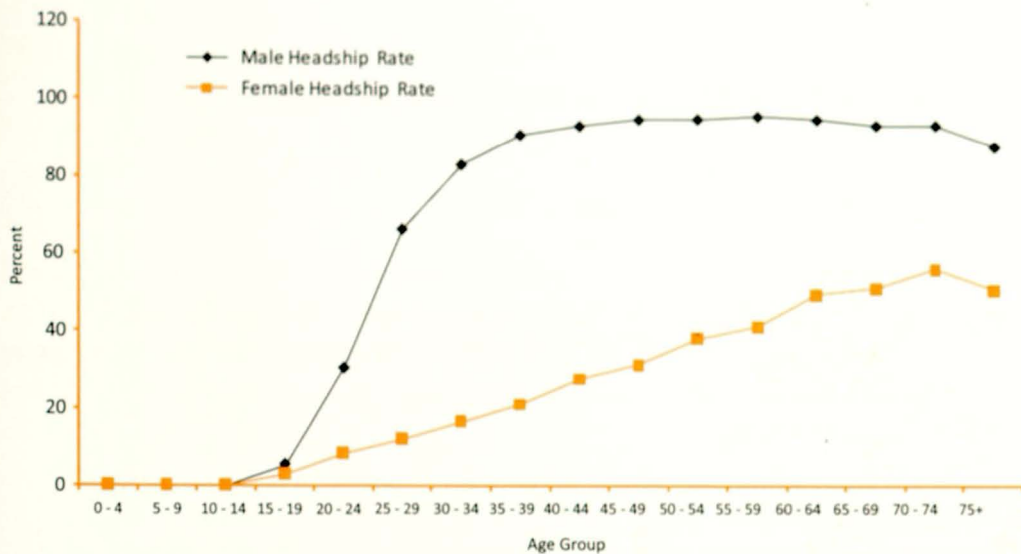
1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rate denotes the ratio of the number of households of a certain category in 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 indicate that there were 15,634,304 household heads at country level and of these, 11,957,312 (76.5percent) and 3,676,992 (23.5percent) 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 | 73,302,305 | 36,880,359 | 36,421,946 | 15,634,304 | 11,957,312 | 3,676,992 |
| 0 - 4 | 10,785,787 | 5,477,015 | 5,308,772 | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | 11,968,312 | 6,099,129 | 5,869,183 | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 10,382,301 | 5,390,781 | 4,991,520 | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 8,615,269 | 4,357,585 | 4,257,684 | 372,031 | 240,801 | 131,230 |
| 20-24 | 6,278,745 | 2,999,222 | 3,279,523 | 1,185,697 | 914,695 | 271,002 |
| 25-29 | 5,610,793 | 2,581,227 | 3,029,566 | 2,077,329 | 1,714,523 | 362,806 |
| 30-34 | 4,194,447 | 2,067,757 | 2,126,690 | 2,076,294 | 1,720,943 | 355,351 |
| 35-39 | 3,759,866 | 1,814,293 | 1,945,573 | 2,058,988 | 1,648,977 | 410,011 |
| 40-44 | 2,860,223 | 1,454,895 | 1,405,328 | 1,743,844 | 1,356,327 | 387,517 |
| 45-49 | 2,239,742 | 1,144,342 | 1,095,400 | 1,427,540 | 1,086,043 | 341,497 |
| 50-54 | 1,884,549 | 924,004 | 960,545 | 1,244,305 | 877,960 | 366,345 |
| 55-59 | 1,167,221 | 631,393 | 535,828 | 825,261 | 604,250 | 221,011 |
| 60-64 | 1,230,961 | 643,881 | 587,080 | 900,860 | 611,059 | 289,801 |
| 65-69 | 802,420 | 444,445 | 357,975 | 597,631 | 414,875 | 182,756 |
| 70-74 | 673,851 | 358,310 | 315,541 | 511,619 | 334,544 | 177,075 |
| 75+ | 847,818 | 492,080 | 355,738 | 612,905 | 432,315 | 180,590 |

Fig 1.8 Male and Female Headship Rate in Conventional Households by Age group: 2007





SECTION II

ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

2.1 Ethnic Composition of the Population

Summary results displayed in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the distribution of the country's nations and nationalities (ethnic groups), most of which have a population of one million or more people. As table 2.1 indicates, the Oromo and Amhara ethnic groups share about 61.4 percent of the total population of the country as of 2007 (each accounting about 34.5 and 26.9 percents respectively). The remaining eight ethnic groups comprise 26 percent of the total population.

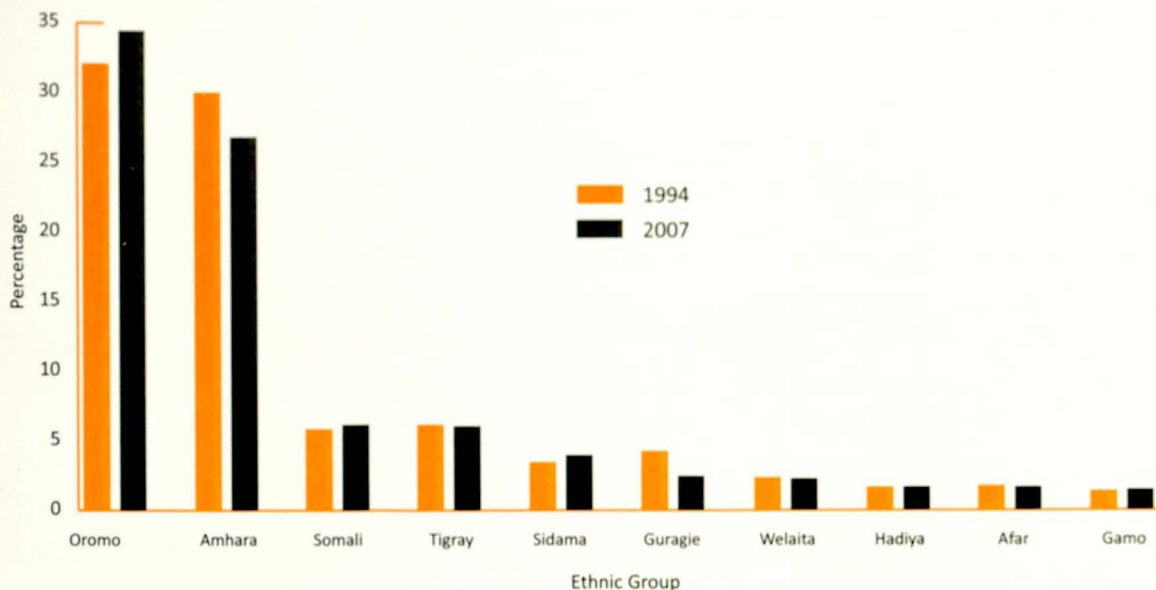
Table 2.1 Percentage Distribution Of Nations & Nationalities/ Ethnic Groups With One Million or More Persons by Region: 1994 & 2007

| Ethnic Group | 1994 | | 2007 | |
|--------------|------------|------|------------|------|
| | Population | | Population | |
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Oromo | 17,080,318 | 32.1 | 25,363,756 | 34.5 |
| Amhara | 16,007,933 | 30.1 | 19,878,199 | 26.9 |
| Somalie | 3,160,540 | 5.9 | 4,586,876 | 6.2 |
| Tigray | 3,284,568 | 6.2 | 4,486,513 | 6.1 |
| Sidama | 1,842,314 | 3.5 | 2,951,889 | 4.0 |
| Guragie | 2,290,274 | 4.3 | 1,859,831* | 2.5 |
| Welaita | 1,269,216 | 2.4 | 1,676,128 | 2.3 |
| Hadiya | 927,933 | 1.7 | 1,269,382 | 1.7 |
| Afar | 979,367 | 1.8 | 1,276,867 | 1.7 |
| Gamo | 719,847 | 1.4 | 1,104,360 | 1.5 |

*Note: The Guragie population did not include the Silte ethnic group.

In the 1994 Population Housing Census only seven ethnic groups had a population of one million and above, while in the 2007 census the number has increased to ten.

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Nations & Nationalities/Ethnic Groups with Million or More Persons by Region: 1994 & 2007.



2.2. Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the language used by a person for communication with his/her family members or guardians during his/her childhood. In Ethiopia a number of mother tongue languages are spoken by different nations and nationalities. In this summary report only mother tongue languages that had been spoken by one million and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Oromigna and Amarigna were the major Mother Tongues in the country, accounting 33.8 and 29.3 percents, respectively.

Table 2.2 Distribution of Major Mother Tongues in Ethiopia by Region: 2007

| Languages | Number | Percent |
|------------|------------|---------|
| Oromigna | 24,930,424 | 33.8 |
| Amarigna | 21,634,396 | 29.3 |
| Somaligna | 4,609,274 | 6.2 |
| Tigrigna | 4,324,933 | 5.9 |
| Sidamigna | 1,253,894 | 1.7 |
| Welaitigna | 2,981,471 | 4.0 |
| Guragiegna | 1,481,836 | 2.0 |
| Gamogna | 1,070,626 | 1.5 |
| Afarigna | 1,281,284 | 1.7 |
| Hadiyigna | 1,253,894 | 1.7 |

2.3. Religious Composition of the Population

Religion is an affiliation with a group having specific religious or spiritual tenet. It is an important socio-cultural characteristic of a population. Summary Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 show the religious affiliations of respondents as recorded in the 2007 census. According to the results, the Orthodox and Islam religions were the most dominant religions in the country (43.5 percent and 33.9 percent). Regional distribution of the population by religious

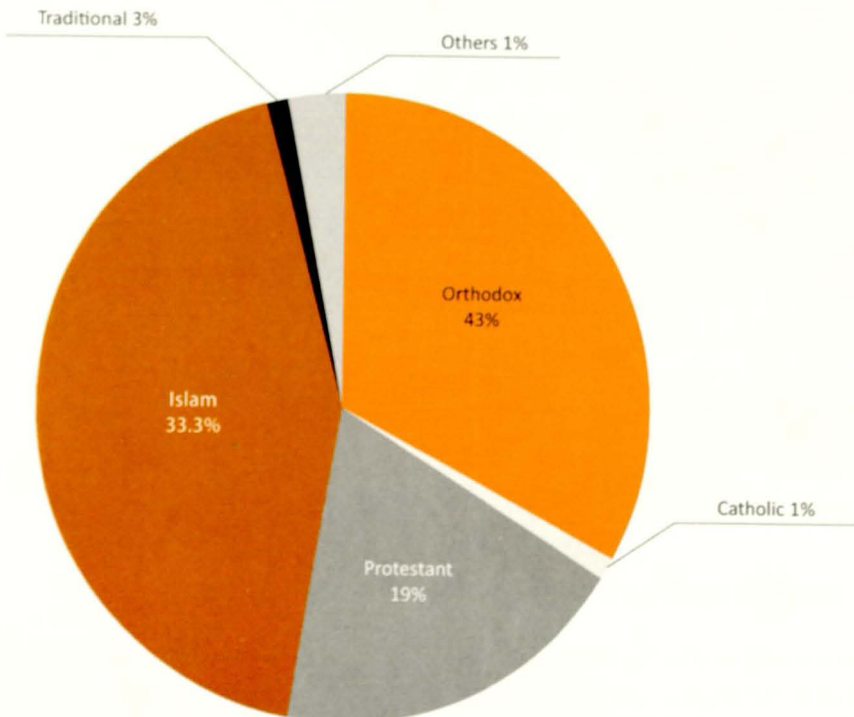
composition shows that the Orthodox faith followers were predominant in the Tigray and Amhara Regions as well as in Addis Ababa City Administration. The Muslim population was significantly larger in the Afar, Somali and Harari Regions and in Dire Dawa City Administration compared to the other regions. Similarly, the Protestant group was found to be larger in Gambella & SNNP Regions.

Table 2.3 Proportional Distribution of the Population of Ethiopia and Regions by Religion: 2007

| | Orthodox | Protestant | Catholic | Islam | Traditional | Other |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Country Total | 43.5 | 18.5 | 0.7 | 33.9 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| Tigray Region | 95.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Afar Region | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Amhara Region | 82.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Oromiya Region | 30.4 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 47.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| Somali Region | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Benishangul-Gumuz Region | 33.3 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 45.0 | 7.1 | 0.5 |
| S.N.N.P Region | 19.9 | 55.5 | 2.4 | 14.1 | 6.6 | 1.5 |
| Gambella Region | 16.8 | 70.1 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 |
| Harari Region | 27.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 69.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Addis Ababa City | 74.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Dire Dawa City | 25.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 70.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Sea | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 92.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation: Country Total



2.4. Marital Status

Results of the 2007 census are classified under six categories of Marital Status (see Summary Table 2.4), for the population aged ten years and older. Accordingly, 50 percent of the total population was married, 42 percent never married and 3 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 52 percent of the females and 48 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 48 percent of the males and 35 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4 Proportional Distribution of the Population of Ethiopia by Marital Status: 2007

| Country Total | Never Married | Currently Married | Divorced | Separated | Widow/Widower | Living Together |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| Both Sexes | 41.9 | 50.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| Male | 48.4 | 48.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Female | 35.3 | 51.7 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 0.2 |

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

The proportions of currently married people (Figure 2.3b) increases with age, but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the men at earlier ages. For the males the proportions stay almost constant from about ages 38 to 68 and then start to decline slowly. For the females the decline starts earlier at about the age of 38.

The proportions of widowed people increase with age for both sexes (Figure 2.3c), but we can observe high proportions widowed females at each age, especially after about age 38.

Figure 2.3A Proportion of Never Married Persons by Age-Group and Sex:Country Total

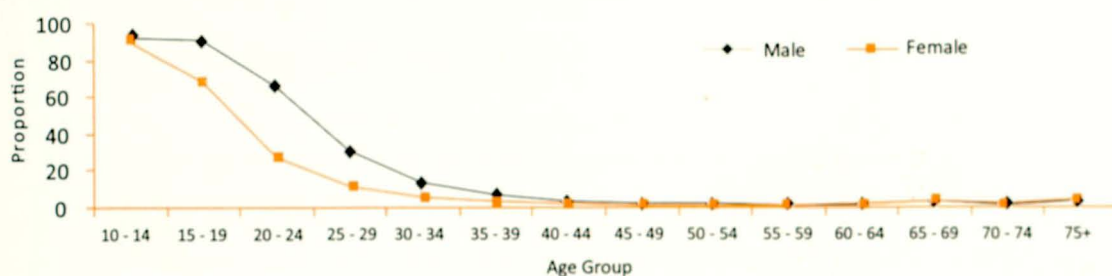


Figure 2.3B Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age Group and Sex: Country Total

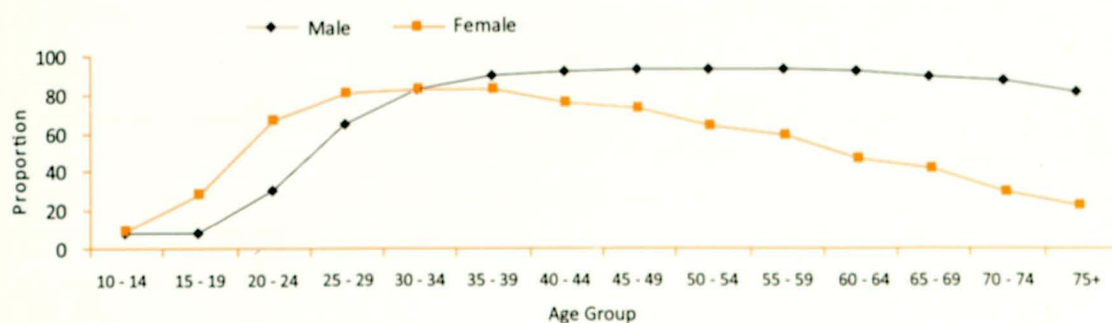
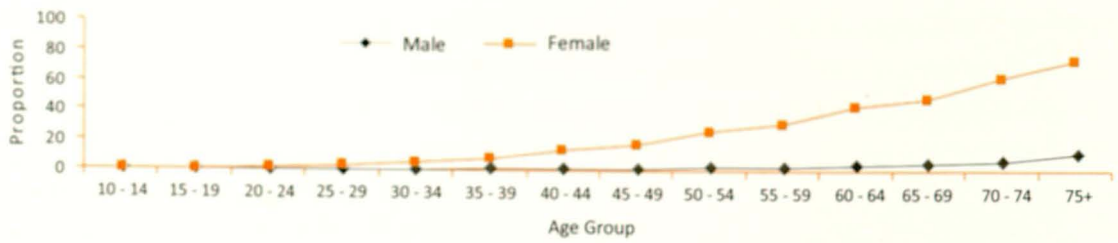


Figure 2.3C Proportion of Widowed Persons by Age Group and Sex: Country Total



SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

This chapter presents data on Disability and Orphanhood status of the population. Both disability and orphanhood 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 orphanhood status were included in the census questionnaire to measure the type and status of orphanhood.

3.1 Disability Status

A person who was unable to carry out or limited in his/her abilities to carry out activities that others can do due to congenital or long term physical/mental disabilities was identified as a disabled person. 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 people could do. Based on this UN definition, recommendations and 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 questions on disability were developed in collaboration with the experts from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Confederation of the Disabled and Addis Ababa University.

The 2007 Population and Housing Census excludes the following people from being classified as disabled because they are capable of performing activities that healthy people could do: People 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 household, 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 country level.

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

| Region | Both Sexes | | Disability Rate | MALE | | Disability Rate | FEMALE | | Disability Rate | SR |
|------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------------|-------|
| | All Person | Disabled | | All Person | Disabled | | All Person | Disabled | | |
| Country Total | 73750932 | 805492 | 1.09 | 37217130 | 429004 | 1.15 | 36533802 | 376488 | 1.03 | 113.9 |
| Tigray | 4316988 | 69017 | 1.60 | 2126465 | 35802 | 1.68 | 2190523 | 33215 | 1.52 | 107.8 |
| Afar | 1390273 | 9950 | 0.72 | 775117 | 5887 | 0.76 | 615156 | 4063 | 0.66 | 144.9 |
| Amhara | 17221976 | 198694 | 1.15 | 8641580 | 101522 | 1.17 | 8580396 | 97172 | 1.13 | 104.5 |
| Oromiya | 26993933 | 282544 | 1.05 | 13595006 | 153231 | 1.13 | 13398927 | 129313 | 0.97 | 118.5 |
| Somali | 4445219 | 24223 | 0.54 | 2472490 | 14206 | 0.57 | 1972729 | 10017 | 0.51 | 141.8 |
| Benshangul-Gumuz | 784345 | 8486 | 1.08 | 398655 | 4621 | 1.16 | 385690 | 3865 | 1.00 | 119.6 |
| SNNP | 14929548 | 170113 | 1.14 | 7425918 | 90461 | 1.22 | 7503630 | 79652 | 1.06 | 113.6 |
| Gambela | 307096 | 3549 | 1.16 | 159787 | 1936 | 1.21 | 147309 | 1613 | 1.09 | 120.0 |
| Harari | 183415 | 1790 | 0.98 | 92316 | 952 | 1.03 | 91099 | 838 | 0.92 | 113.6 |
| Addis Ababa | 2739551 | 32630 | 1.19 | 1305387 | 17931 | 1.37 | 1434164 | 14699 | 1.02 | 122.0 |
| Dire Dawa | 341834 | 3778 | 1.11 | 171461 | 2069 | 1.21 | 170373 | 1709 | 1.00 | 121.1 |
| SEA | 96754 | 718 | 0.74 | 52948 | 386 | 0.73 | 43806 | 332 | 0.76 | 116.3 |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

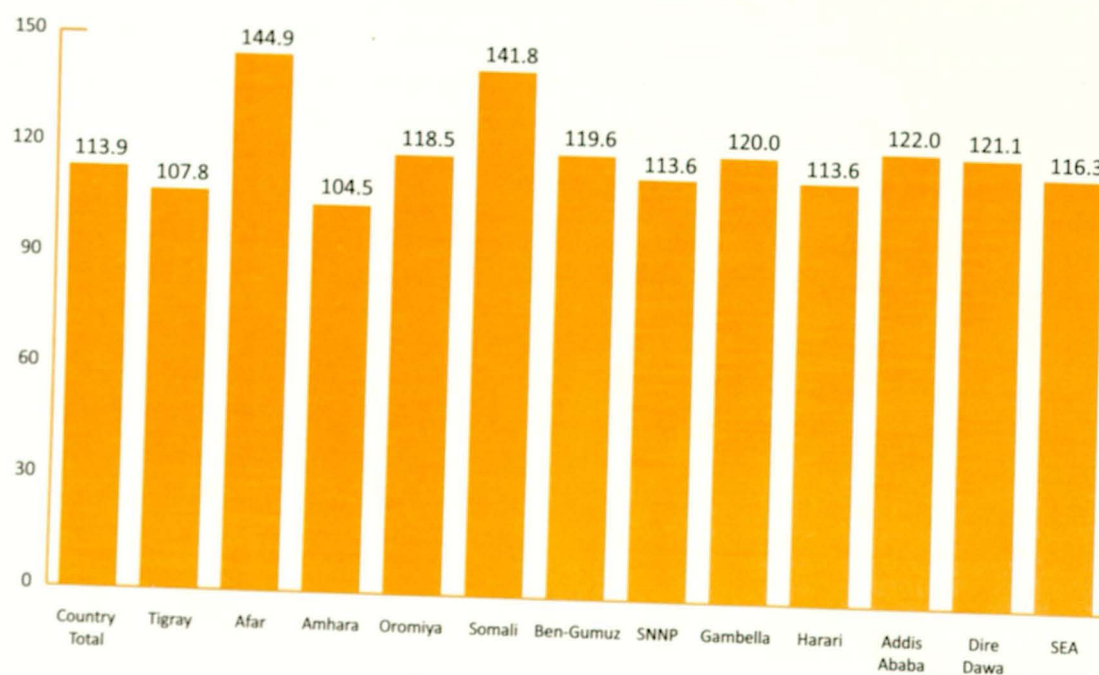
Figure 3.1 Sex Ratio of Disabled Persons by Regions

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the levels and rates of disability among regions and the sex ratio of the disabled population. With regard to disability rate most of the regions have comparable rates ranging from 1.0 to 1.6. The rate is slightly higher (1.60) in Tigray and lower (0.54) in Somali region. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all the regions and at country level the rates of disability were higher among male than female. The highest sex ratio (145) was observed in the Afar region while the lowest (104.5) was in the Amhara region.

Table 3.2 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Five Year Age Groups, with Disability Rate: 2007

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Male | | Female | | Rate Per 10,000 | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | All Persons | Disabled Persons | All Males | Disabled Males | All Females | Disabled Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| 0 - 4 | 10797022 | 38978 | 5482792 | 21006 | 5314230 | 17972 | 36 | 38 | 34 |
| 5 - 9 | 11981764 | 68587 | 6106788 | 37360 | 5874976 | 31227 | 57 | 61 | 53 |
| 10 - 14 | 10412237 | 76685 | 5412324 | 41960 | 4999913 | 34725 | 74 | 78 | 69 |
| 15 - 19 | 8748048 | 79106 | 4454710 | 42495 | 4293338 | 36611 | 90 | 95 | 85 |
| 20 - 24 | 6402085 | 59512 | 3098338 | 32028 | 3303747 | 27484 | 93 | 103 | 83 |
| 25 - 29 | 5662188 | 53448 | 2622759 | 28423 | 3039429 | 25025 | 94 | 108 | 82 |
| 30 - 34 | 4220066 | 48310 | 2088208 | 26179 | 2131858 | 22131 | 114 | 125 | 104 |
| 35 - 39 | 3776642 | 46878 | 1827296 | 25690 | 1949346 | 21188 | 124 | 141 | 109 |
| 40 - 44 | 2872980 | 45056 | 1464529 | 24529 | 1408451 | 20527 | 157 | 167 | 146 |
| 45 - 49 | 2247304 | 39315 | 1150017 | 21458 | 1097287 | 17857 | 175 | 187 | 163 |
| 50 - 54 | 1890766 | 42166 | 928294 | 20251 | 962472 | 21915 | 223 | 218 | 228 |
| 55 - 59 | 1171020 | 29957 | 634053 | 15613 | 536967 | 14344 | 256 | 246 | 267 |
| 60 - 64 | 1235000 | 42067 | 646359 | 20063 | 588641 | 22004 | 341 | 310 | 374 |
| 65 - 69 | 805261 | 32311 | 446242 | 16500 | 359019 | 15811 | 401 | 370 | 440 |
| 70 - 74 | 676560 | 37600 | 359897 | 18484 | 316663 | 19116 | 556 | 514 | 604 |
| 75+ | 851989 | 65516 | 494524 | 36965 | 357465 | 28551 | 769 | 747 | 799 |

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

Figure 3.2 Disability Rate in Ethiopia by Sex and Age

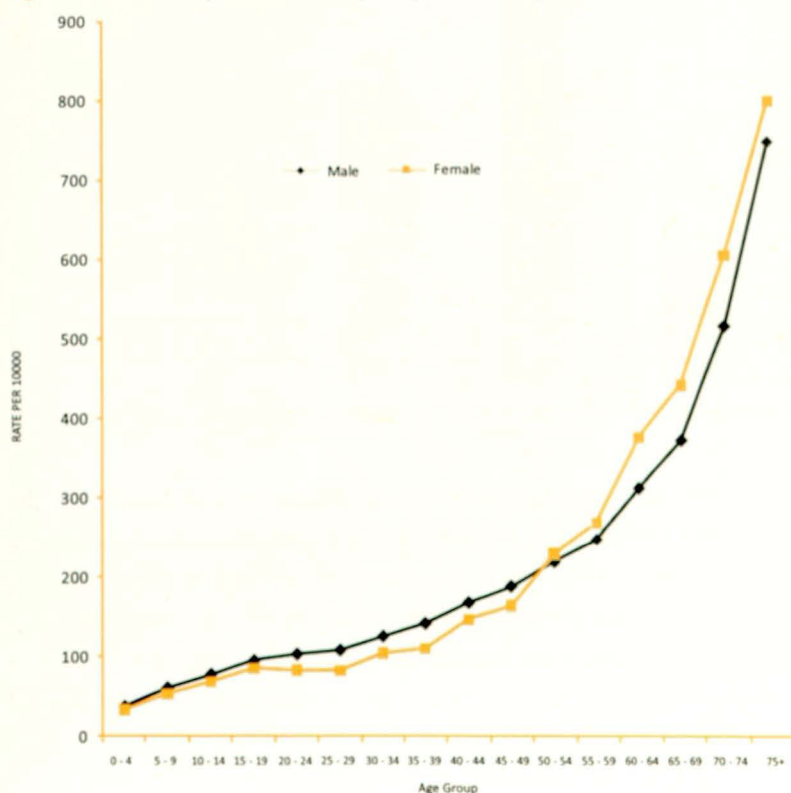


Table 3.3 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Region

| Region | Total Disabled Population | | Vision Problem | | Hearing Problem | | Speaking Problem | | Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking | | Others | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Country Total | 805,492 | 100.0 | 248,649 | 30.9 | 100,920 | 12.5 | 69,694 | 8.7 | 220,513 | 27.4 | 165,716 | 20.6 |
| Tigray | 6,9017 | 100.0 | 20,112 | 29.1 | 9,394 | 13.6 | 5,444 | 7.9 | 17,648 | 25.6 | 16,419 | 23.8 |
| Afar | 9,950 | 100.0 | 2,558 | 25.7 | 1,416 | 13.2 | 1,030 | 10.4 | 2,676 | 26.9 | 2,270 | 22.8 |
| Amhara | 198,694 | 100.0 | 101,737 | 51.2 | 6,107 | 3.1 | 15,928 | 8.0 | 53,477 | 26.9 | 21,445 | 10.8 |
| Oromiya | 282,544 | 100.0 | 67,736 | 24.0 | 49,924 | 17.7 | 25,757 | 9.1 | 79,969 | 28.3 | 59,158 | 20.9 |
| Somali | 24,223 | 100.0 | 6,365 | 26.3 | 2,528 | 10.4 | 2,370 | 9.8 | 6,211 | 25.6 | 6,749 | 27.9 |
| Benshangul-Gumuz | 8,486 | 100.0 | 2,256 | 26.6 | 1,430 | 16.9 | 693 | 8.2 | 2,647 | 31.2 | 1,460 | 17.2 |
| SNNP | 170,113 | 100.0 | 38,125 | 22.4 | 25,495 | 15.0 | 15,486 | 9.1 | 42,987 | 25.3 | 48,020 | 28.2 |
| Gambella | 3,549 | 100.0 | 1,234 | 34.8 | 356 | 10.0 | 353 | 9.9 | 940 | 26.5 | 666 | 18.8 |
| Harari | 1,790 | 100.0 | 374 | 20.9 | 270 | 15.1 | 132 | 7.4 | 533 | 29.8 | 481 | 26.9 |
| Addis Ababa | 32,630 | 100.0 | 7,239 | 22.2 | 3,529 | 10.8 | 2,057 | 6.3 | 12,044 | 36.9 | 7,761 | 23.8 |
| Dire Dawa | 3,778 | 100.0 | 766 | 20.3 | 416 | 11.0 | 254 | 6.7 | 1,163 | 30.8 | 1,179 | 31.2 |
| SEA | 718 | 100.0 | 147 | 20.5 | 55 | 7.7 | 190 | 26.5 | 218 | 30.4 | 108 | 15.0 |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

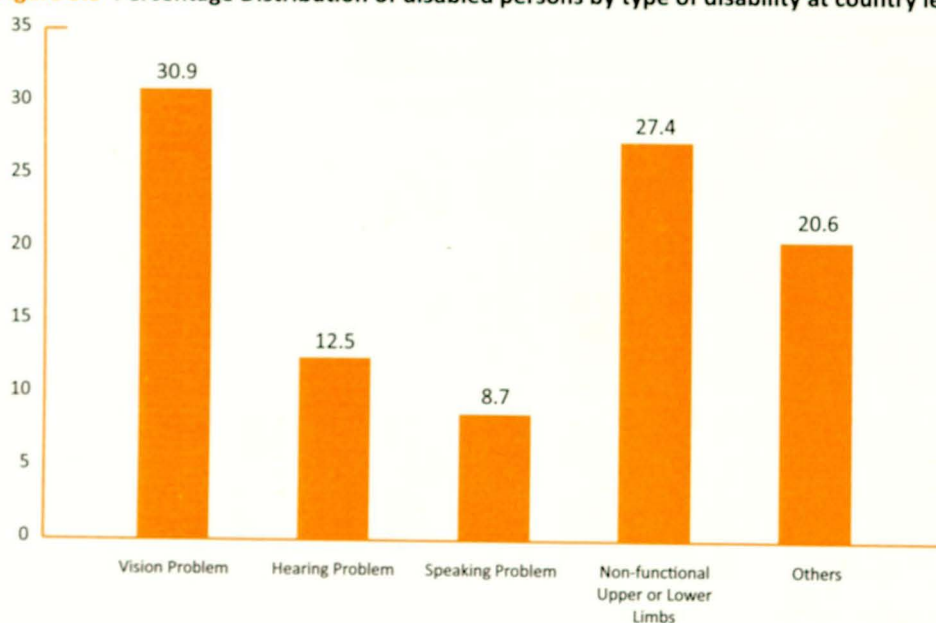
Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of disabled persons by type of disability at country level

Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on the disabled population by type, at regional and country level. According to the results in Table 3.3, Addis Ababa City Administration, Dire Dawa City Administration and the Benishangul-Gumuz region recorded the highest numbers within the disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing and Walking which accounts for 36.9 percent, 30.8 percent and 31.2 percent, respectively. Amhara, Gambela and Tigray regions are also recorded the highest numbers within the disability types of Difficulty of seeing and Blindness which accounts for 51.2 percent, 34.8 percent and 29.1 percent respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at country level. As shown in the figure only two major types of disabilities accounted for more than 57 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type (about 31 percent) was Difficulty of seeing and Blindness.

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

| Region | Total Disabled Persons | Cause of Disability | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Vehicle Accidents | Other Accident | Polio | Hanson Diseases | Other Diseases/ Postnatal | Prenatal/on Delivery | War/ Mines | Others | Not Known |
| Country Total | 805,492 | 18436 | 65814 | 25642 | 25527 | 201883 | 61958 | 33188 | 76870 | 296174 |
| Tigray | 69,017 | 948 | 5079 | 2804 | 1160 | 12645 | 3526 | 6747 | 8061 | 28047 |
| Afar | 9,950 | 329 | 811 | 530 | 235 | 1923 | 1006 | 486 | 820 | 3810 |
| Amhara | 198,694 | 1814 | 12747 | 4318 | 5074 | 47818 | 15293 | 5220 | 19003 | 87407 |
| Oromiya | 282,544 | 4252 | 23411 | 7831 | 7690 | 79000 | 22035 | 9920 | 26304 | 102101 |
| Somali | 24,223 | 1151 | 2483 | 2503 | 715 | 3908 | 2301 | 1966 | 1651 | 7545 |
| Benshangul-Gumuz | 8,486 | 99 | 851 | 316 | 293 | 2695 | 776 | 347 | 599 | 2510 |
| SNNP | 170,113 | 7963 | 15642 | 5847 | 8743 | 46677 | 14231 | 5336 | 14701 | 50973 |
| Gambela | 3,549 | 93 | 414 | 227 | 110 | 1069 | 228 | 225 | 259 | 924 |
| Harari | 1,790 | 59 | 156 | 52 | 65 | 314 | 142 | 124 | 219 | 659 |
| Addis Ababa | 32,630 | 1519 | 3747 | 1022 | 1387 | 4997 | 2085 | 2614 | 4861 | 10398 |
| Dire Dawa | 3,778 | 183 | 363 | 122 | 48 | 724 | 272 | 158 | 336 | 1572 |
| SEA | 718 | 26 | 110 | 70 | 7 | 113 | 63 | 45 | 56 | 228 |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Reason for Disability at Country Level

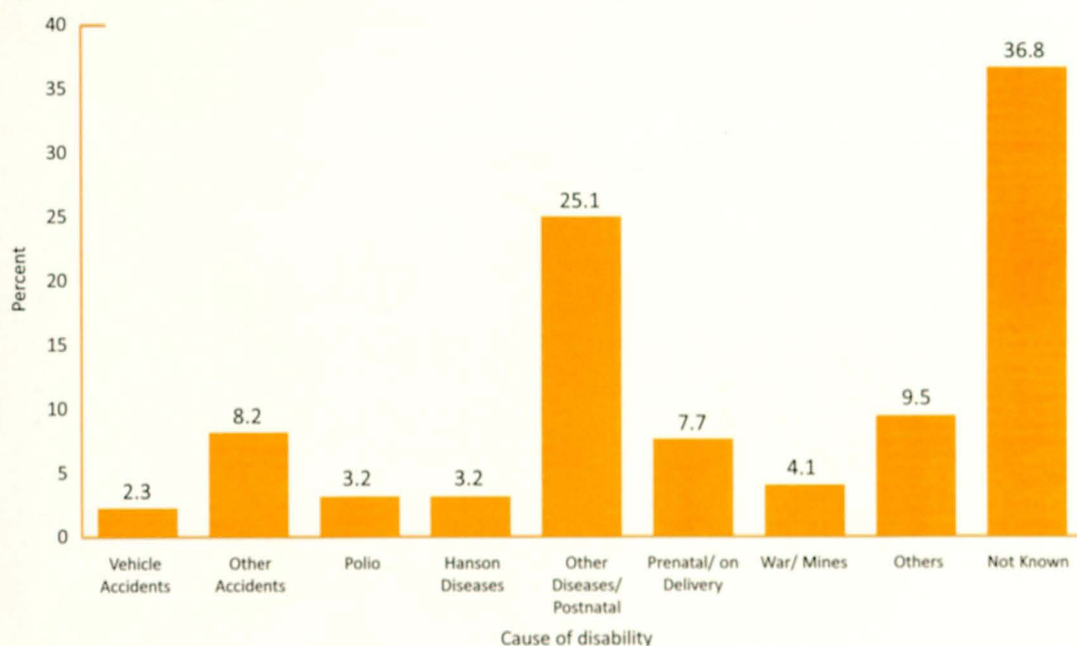


Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 show at regional and country level about 37 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Postnatal or Other diseases were the major cause of disability. More than 25 percent of disability respondents reported postnatal or other diseases as a cause of their disability. According to the 2007 census results, vehicle accident was said to be the least cause of disability. It accounts for 2.3 percent of the total cause of disability. There were also regional variations of Vehicle Accident as a cause for disability. Nearly 1 percent of Amhara and Tigray regions reported vehicle accident as a cause of disability, while Somali and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples reported about five percent.

3.2 Orphanhood Status

Orphanhood 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 Orphanhood status of children under age 18 (survival status of the parents) was collected on complete count basis for every household member. The data on the survival status of parents for children less than 18 years are summarized as only mothers alive, only Fathers alive, both deceased (double orphaned) and both alive (Non-orphaned) categories.

The continuous increase in social problems due to orphanhood in Ethiopia and the lists of topics suggested in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census has brought an idea of collecting information on orphanhood in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Having this in mind, 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.

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

Table 3.5 presents proportion of survivorship of parents for children less than 18 years of age by region and sex. In Fig. 3.5 it is shown that among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found in the Gambella region (11.2%) and followed by Addis Ababa City Administration(10.1%).

Table 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by orphanhood status, sex and single age for urban and rural areas. In Fig.3.6 among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children who have reported as having surviving mothers is higher as compared to those who have reported father only alive and those with both parents deceased.

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

| Region | Children Under 18 Years of Age | Both Parents Alive | Mother Only Alive | Father Only Alive | Both Parents Deceased | Not Stated |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Country Total | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 38,406,849 | 34,536,130 | 2,473,848 | 803,177 | 537,501 | 56,193 |
| Male | 19,696,850 | 17,728,852 | 1,258,016 | 405,771 | 271,965 | 32,246 |
| Female | 18,709,999 | 16,807,278 | 1,215,832 | 397,406 | 265,536 | 23,947 |
| Tigray | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 2,177,009 | 1,959,720 | 142,232 | 42,977 | 29,834 | 2,246 |
| Male | 1,107,606 | 997,057 | 72,603 | 21,622 | 15,101 | 1,223 |
| Female | 1,069,403 | 962,663 | 69,629 | 21,355 | 14,733 | 1,023 |
| Afar | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 732,585 | 646,938 | 58,489 | 16,765 | 9,342 | 1,051 |
| Male | 420,036 | 372,058 | 32,704 | 9,371 | 5,241 | 662 |
| Female | 312,549 | 274,880 | 25,785 | 7,394 | 4,101 | 389 |

| Region | Children Under 18 Years of Age | Both Parents Alive | Mother Only Alive | Father Only Alive | Both Parents Deceased | Not Stated |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Amhara | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 8,578,193 | 7,700,670 | 533,764 | 208,943 | 124,818 | 9,998 |
| Male | 4,364,952 | 3,918,623 | 271,529 | 105,573 | 63,430 | 5,797 |
| Female | 4,213,241 | 3,782,047 | 262,235 | 103,370 | 61,388 | 4,201 |
| Oromiya | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 14,707,039 | 13,272,984 | 926,072 | 290,699 | 196,479 | 20,805 |
| Male | 7,493,683 | 6,768,779 | 466,631 | 146,978 | 98,908 | 12,387 |
| Female | 7,213,356 | 6,504,205 | 459,441 | 143,721 | 97,571 | 8,418 |
| Somali | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 2,340,771 | 2,134,589 | 146,450 | 32,278 | 24,819 | 2,635 |
| Male | 1,341,697 | 1,225,073 | 82,233 | 18,419 | 14,304 | 1,668 |
| Female | 999,074 | 909,516 | 64,217 | 13,859 | 10,515 | 967 |
| Benshangul-Gumuz | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 408,214 | 367,385 | 24,006 | 10,443 | 5,625 | 755 |
| Male | 209,757 | 188,761 | 12,307 | 5,327 | 2,897 | 465 |
| Female | 198,457 | 178,624 | 11,699 | 5,116 | 2,728 | 290 |
| SNNPR | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 8,164,317 | 7,361,518 | 516,215 | 164,209 | 108,153 | 14,222 |
| Male | 4,140,488 | 3,733,225 | 261,572 | 83,268 | 54,672 | 7,751 |
| Female | 4,023,829 | 3,628,293 | 254,643 | 80,941 | 53,481 | 6,471 |
| Gambella | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 150,888 | 126,925 | 16,929 | 2,707 | 3,548 | 779 |
| Male | 81,118 | 68,357 | 9,015 | 1,435 | 1,885 | 426 |
| Female | 69,770 | 58,568 | 7,914 | 1,272 | 1,663 | 353 |
| Harari | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 81,876 | 71,691 | 6,501 | 1,666 | 1,874 | 144 |
| Male | 41,553 | 36,393 | 3,328 | 797 | 959 | 76 |
| Female | 40,323 | 35,298 | 3,173 | 869 | 915 | 68 |
| Addis Ababa City Administration | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 867,882 | 719,818 | 87,558 | 28,230 | 29,264 | 3,012 |
| Male | 393,061 | 329,791 | 38,162 | 10,899 | 12,723 | 1,486 |
| Female | 474,821 | 390,027 | 49,396 | 17,331 | 16,541 | 1,526 |
| Dire Dawa City Administration | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 147,982 | 128,069 | 12,840 | 3,390 | 3,188 | 495 |
| Male | 75,158 | 65,309 | 6,418 | 1,615 | 1,548 | 268 |
| Female | 72,824 | 62,760 | 6,422 | 1,775 | 1,640 | 227 |
| special Enumeration Areas | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 50,093 | 45,823 | 2,792 | 870 | 557 | 51 |
| Male | 27,741 | 25,426 | 1,514 | 467 | 297 | 37 |
| Female | 22,352 | 20,397 | 1,278 | 403 | 260 | 14 |

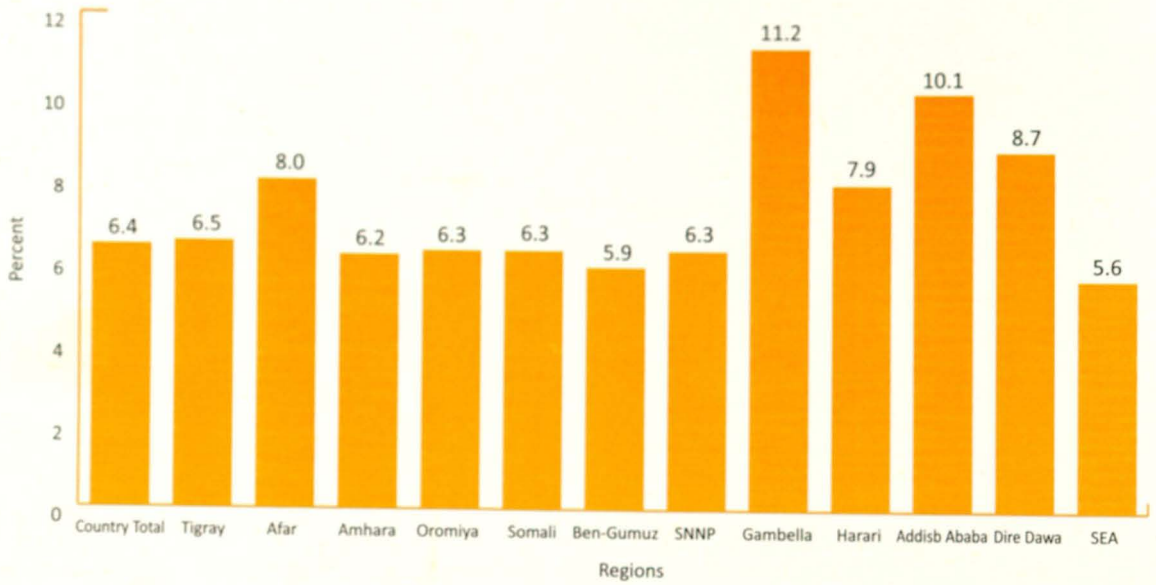
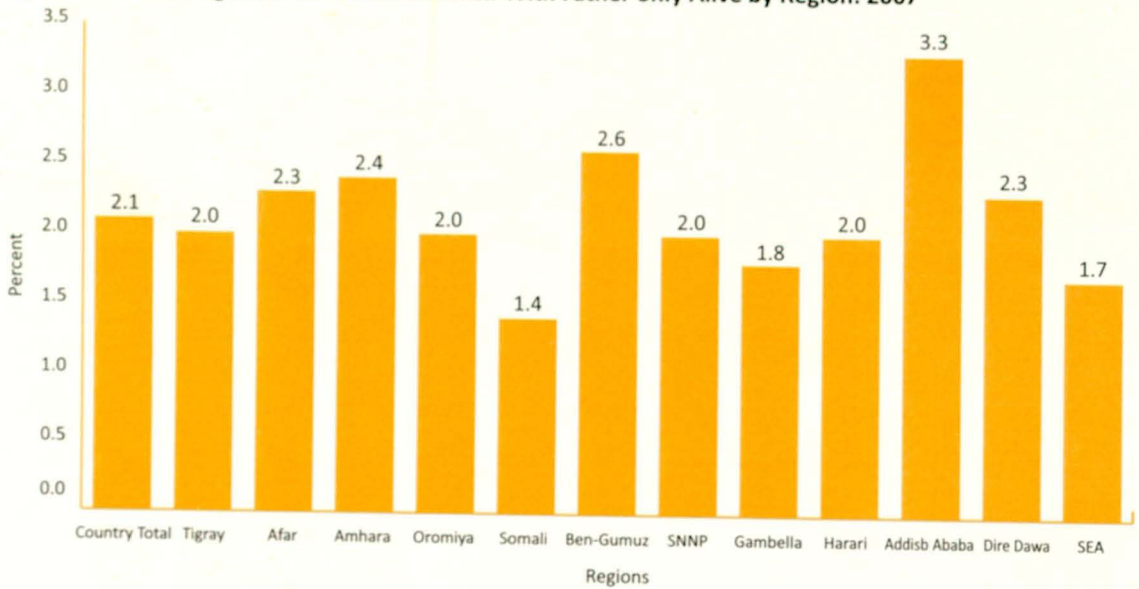
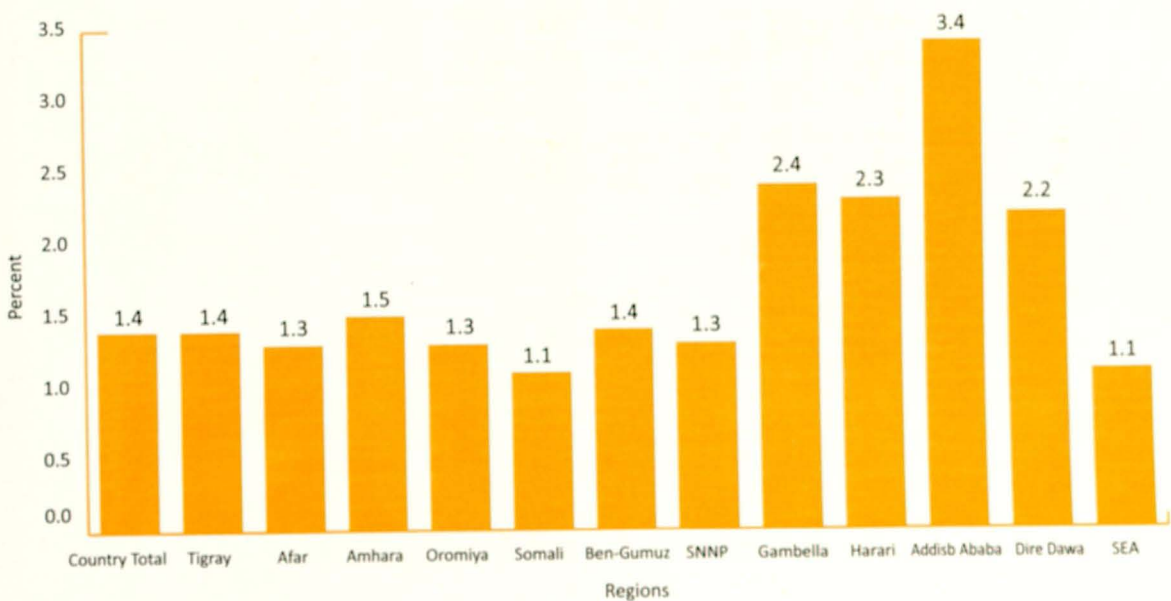
Figure 3.5 Percentage of Children with Mother only Alive by Region: 2007**Figure 3.6** Percentage Distribution of Children With Father only Alive by Region: 2007

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

| Age/ Sex | Children Under 18 Years of Age | Both Parents Alive | Mother only Alive | Father only Alive | Both Parents Deceased | Not Stated |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| COUNTRY TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Both Sexes | 38,406,849 | 34,536,130 | 2,473,848 | 803,177 | 537,501 | 56,193 |
| 0 | 1,775,454 | 1,721,538 | 25,870 | 8,469 | 12,849 | 6,728 |
| 1 | 1,964,606 | 1,906,521 | 34,858 | 9,983 | 13,074 | 170 |
| 2 | 2,294,205 | 2,206,875 | 54,299 | 15,787 | 16,622 | 622 |
| 3 | 2,263,614 | 2,162,150 | 64,880 | 19,911 | 16,351 | 322 |
| 4 | 2,499,143 | 2,364,947 | 87,081 | 27,405 | 19,433 | 277 |
| 5 | 2,384,687 | 2,231,557 | 98,736 | 32,338 | 20,513 | 1,543 |
| 6 | 2,556,493 | 2,379,434 | 115,361 | 37,885 | 23,351 | 462 |
| 7 | 2,347,491 | 2,153,629 | 126,554 | 42,459 | 24,394 | 455 |
| 8 | 2,745,235 | 2,489,033 | 168,398 | 54,946 | 32,017 | 841 |
| 9 | 1,947,858 | 1,749,626 | 130,183 | 42,623 | 25,101 | 325 |
| 10 | 3,013,773 | 2,658,441 | 233,806 | 73,836 | 44,547 | 3,143 |
| 11 | 1,276,652 | 1,121,085 | 101,509 | 33,478 | 20,323 | 257 |
| 12 | 2,599,349 | 2,240,249 | 233,549 | 77,353 | 47,402 | 796 |
| 13 | 1,683,073 | 1,425,969 | 165,432 | 54,913 | 34,416 | 2,343 |
| 14 | 1,839,390 | 1,545,304 | 191,589 | 61,436 | 39,837 | 1,224 |
| 15 | 2,116,008 | 1,696,217 | 254,938 | 83,870 | 57,853 | 23,130 |
| 16 | 1,878,943 | 1,522,914 | 228,888 | 73,532 | 51,127 | 2,482 |
| 17 | 1,220,875 | 960,641 | 157,917 | 52,953 | 38,291 | 11,073 |

Figure 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Children With Father only Alive by Region: 2007





SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Region

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of May/November, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and region obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, less than half (42.7 percent) of the population of Ethiopia were literate in 2007. The proportions of literate people by sex show the existence of a wider gap between sexes. Slightly more than half or 50.7 percent of male were literate while the proportion of literate females (34.6 percent) was far less than their male counter parts. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 23.4 percent for both sexes and 29.8 percent and 16.9 percent for male and female respectively (Figure 4.1). These figures show 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 regions concerning the literacy status of the population. In the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali less than one out five people (17.9 percent in Afar and 13.7 percent in Somali) were reported to be literate in 2007.

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

| REGION | Percent Literate (2007) | | | Percent Literate (1994) | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------|--------|--------------------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 42.7 | 50.7 | 34.6 | 23.4 | 29.8 | 16.9 |
| TIGRAY | 47.9 | 57.1 | 39.1 | 20.5 | 27.8 | 13.6 |
| AFAR | 17.9 | 20.5 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 5.4 |
| AMHARA | 39.9 | 47.3 | 32.4 | 17.8 | 23.5 | 12.1 |
| OROMIYA | 42.9 | 52.6 | 33.1 | 22.4 | 29.3 | 15.6 |
| SOMALI | 13.7 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 10.6 | 4.6 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ | 42.6 | 53.1 | 31.8 | 17.7 | 24.9 | 10.5 |
| S.N.N.P | 45.4 | 56.1 | 34.9 | 24.4 | 33.9 | 15.2 |
| GAMBELLA | 51.5 | 59.8 | 42.6 | 29.3 | 38.6 | 19.5 |
| HARARI | 62.2 | 70.1 | 54.3 | 54.5 | 59.8 | 49.4 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 86.0 | 92.5 | 80.1 | 82.5 | 89.1 | 76.4 |
| DIRE DAWA | 63.7 | 71.5 | 56.0 | 51.5 | 57.4 | 45.7 |
| SEA | 25.9 | 30.8 | 20.0 | - | - | - |

*SEA = Special Enumeration Area

Moreover, the literacy rate in Amhara was also slightly lower than the country total.. On the other hand, literacy rates were found to be considerably higher in Addis Ababa and in Dire Dawa City Administrations as well as in the Harari Region as compared to the country rate and the rest of other regions. At the time of the census, about nine out of ten people residing in Addis Ababa and more than six out of ten in Harari and Dire Dawa were literate. Over all, the literacy rates of all regions have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate by Sex and Census Period

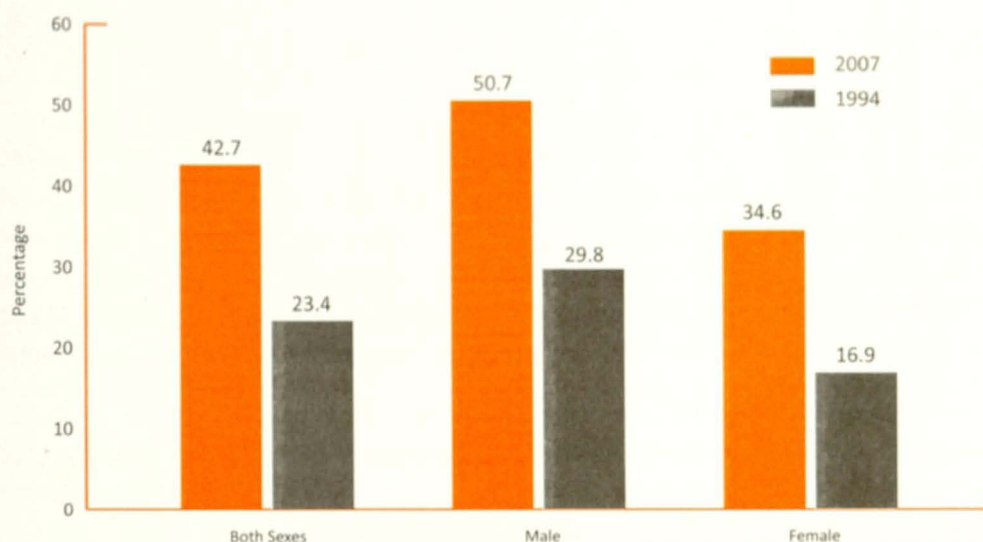


Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of literate population by age group. The data shows that there were considerable disparities in the literacy status by age.

Table 4.2 Population 10 Years of Age and Older by Literacy Rate, sex and Five Year Age Groups Age Group: Country Level

| Age Group | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Percent Literate | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|------------------|------|--------|
| | Literate | | Literate | | Literate | | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| | All Persons | Persons | All Males | Males | All Females | Female | | | |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 50978968 | 21763933 | 25631130 | 12997341 | 25347838 | 8766592 | 42.7 | 50.7 | 34.6 |
| 10 - 14 | 10412226 | 5944535 | 5412316 | 3062896 | 4999910 | 2881639 | 57.1 | 56.6 | 57.6 |
| 15 - 19 | 8748344 | 5299527 | 4454964 | 2911759 | 4293380 | 2387768 | 60.6 | 65.4 | 55.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 6401976 | 3030571 | 3098274 | 1844585 | 3303702 | 1185986 | 47.3 | 59.5 | 35.9 |
| 25 - 29 | 5662510 | 2206198 | 2622855 | 1363435 | 3039655 | 842763 | 39.0 | 52.0 | 27.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 4220156 | 1528150 | 2088251 | 1030874 | 2131905 | 497276 | 36.2 | 49.4 | 23.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 3777698 | 1289861 | 1827769 | 888650 | 1949929 | 401211 | 34.1 | 48.6 | 20.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 2874562 | 806741 | 1465317 | 615158 | 1409245 | 191583 | 28.1 | 42.0 | 13.6 |
| 45 - 49 | 2248907 | 569601 | 1151067 | 439578 | 1097840 | 130023 | 25.3 | 38.2 | 11.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 1893856 | 366826 | 929745 | 282287 | 964111 | 84539 | 19.4 | 30.4 | 8.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 1172356 | 226135 | 634939 | 180159 | 537417 | 45976 | 19.3 | 28.4 | 8.6 |
| 60 - 64 | 1236689 | 178360 | 647245 | 138019 | 589444 | 40341 | 14.4 | 21.3 | 6.8 |
| 65 - 69 | 803871 | 131155 | 445413 | 101737 | 358458 | 29418 | 16.3 | 22.8 | 8.2 |
| 70 - 74 | 675206 | 82751 | 359243 | 62814 | 315963 | 19937 | 12.3 | 17.5 | 6.3 |
| 75+ | 850611 | 103522 | 493732 | 75390 | 356879 | 28132 | 12.2 | 15.3 | 7.9 |

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 very high 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 currently attending, attended in the past or have never attended any formal education.

As can be seen from the Table 4.3, the proportion of current school attendance shows significant increment as compared to the 1994 census results (9.6 percent in 1994 against 20.3 percent in 2007). Addis Ababa City Administration had the highest percentage (32.4 percent) of students currently attending school at the time of the census followed by Harari and Gambella Regions with the proportions of 27.4 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Somali and Afar Regions had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 4.7 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. Among the rest of the regions, slightly lower rate than the country total average was observed in Oromiya Region. As shown in the Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1, the proportion of currently attending school in 2007 was lower than the 1994 census results in Addis Ababa and almost remained the same in Somali region. Apart from these two, the proportions were much higher in 2007 than in 1994 for the rest of the regions (Figure 4.2).

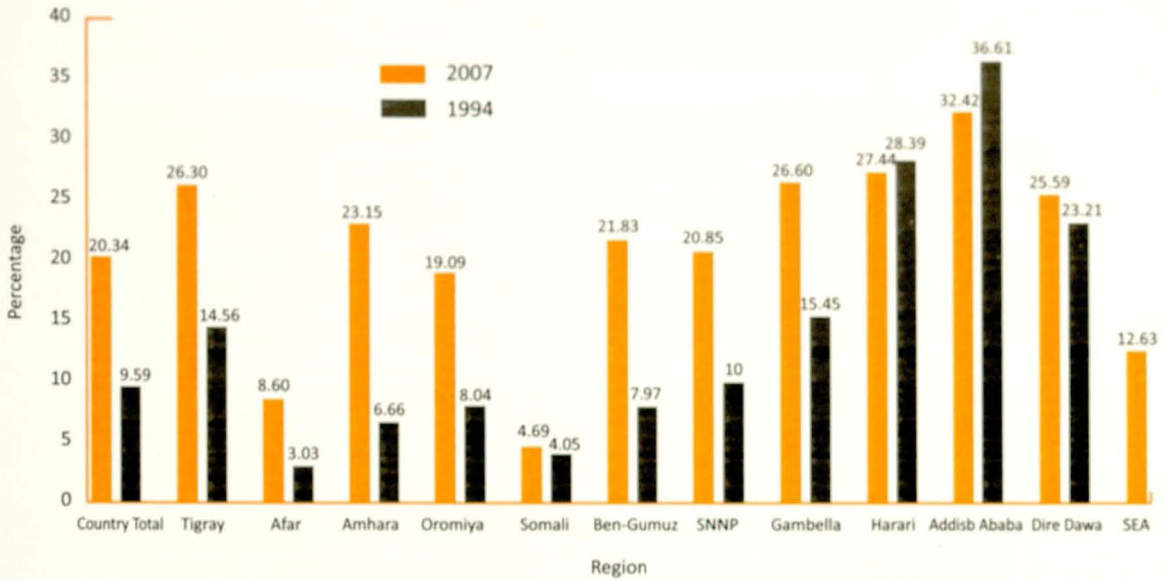
Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years Old and Above Currently Attending School by Sex and Region: 1994 and 2007

| REGION | 2007 | | | 1994 | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Currently Attending | | | Currently Attending | | |
| | Total 2007 | Male | Female | Total 1994 | Male | Female |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 20.34 | 22.21 | 18.11 | 9.59 | 11.43 | 7.74 |
| TIGRAY | 26.30 | 55.09 | 62.65 | 14.56 | 18.33 | 10.96 |
| AFAR | 8.60 | 53.24 | 55.00 | 3.03 | 3.44 | 2.49 |
| AMHARA | 23.15 | 58.23 | 54.51 | 6.66 | 7.99 | 5.33 |
| OROMIYA | 19.09 | 47.01 | 54.57 | 8.04 | 10.23 | 6.58 |
| SOMALI | 4.69 | 44.76 | 46.25 | 4.05 | 4.18 | 2.68 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ | 21.83 | 52.38 | 60.01 | 7.97 | 10.72 | 4.16 |
| S.N.N.P | 20.85 | 47.29 | 55.46 | 10.0 | 13.14 | 6.91 |
| GAMBELLA | 26.60 | 52.90 | 56.54 | 15.45 | 19.38 | 11.26 |
| HARARI | 27.44 | 44.28 | 47.18 | 28.39 | 30.28 | 26.52 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 32.42 | 35.24 | 40.62 | 36.61 | 36.96 | 36.96 |
| DIRE DAWA | 25.59 | 41.49 | 43.32 | 23.21 | 24.89 | 21.54 |
| SEA* | 12.63 | 51.47 | 10.86 | | | |

*SEA : Special Enumeration Area

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. In the 2007 census, the proportions were higher for males only at country level (22.2 percent against 18.1 percent) and in the Amhara Region. However, in 1994 unanimously in all regions (except in Addis Ababa) and also at country level the proportions of males currently attending school were higher than females.

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population 5 years Old and above Currently Attending by Region: 2007 and 1994



Especially, in Tigray and Gambella Regions the disparities between sexes were quite significant in 1994 and surprisingly, including these regions the participations of females surpassed males as observed from the 2007 census results.

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

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

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

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

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years Old and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex and Region: 2007

| Age Group | Prop. Currently Attending | | | Prop. Attending in the past | | | Prop. Never Attending | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| URBAN-RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 - 9 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.3 |
| 10 - 14 | 43.5 | 42.5 | 44.6 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 42.3 |
| 15-19 | 39.2 | 42.5 | 35.7 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 40.7 | 36.1 | 45.5 |
| 20-24 | 18.3 | 25.0 | 12.0 | 27.6 | 32.8 | 22.8 | 54.1 | 42.2 | 65.2 |
| 25-29 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 29.1 | 38.2 | 21.3 | 62.3 | 49.6 | 73.1 |
| 30+ | 3.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 21.7 | 31.1 | 12.0 | 74.5 | 63.6 | 85.9 |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 - 9 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.3 |
| 10 - 14 | 68.5 | 68.0 | 69.1 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.6 |
| 15-19 | 63.6 | 67.0 | 60.2 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 24.4 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 15.4 |
| 20-24 | 34.5 | 42.2 | 26.4 | 44.7 | 44.2 | 45.4 | 20.8 | 13.7 | 28.3 |
| 25-29 | 17.5 | 21.2 | 14.1 | 54.3 | 60.6 | 48.4 | 28.2 | 18.2 | 37.5 |
| 30+ | 8.5 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 45.0 | 57.6 | 31.8 | 46.5 | 31.3 | 62.4 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 - 9 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 77.7 | 77.6 | 77.8 |
| 10 - 14 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 47.2 | 47.4 | 47.0 |
| 15-19 | 32.6 | 36.3 | 28.5 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 16.5 | 48.9 | 43.1 | 55.0 |
| 20-24 | 13.8 | 20.4 | 7.7 | 21.1 | 27.7 | 14.1 | 64.1 | 51.9 | 77.2 |
| 25-29 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 20.8 | 30.3 | 12.7 | 73.1 | 59.9 | 84.2 |
| 30+ | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 15.6 | 24.4 | 6.4 | 52.8 | 71.4 | 92.2 |

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

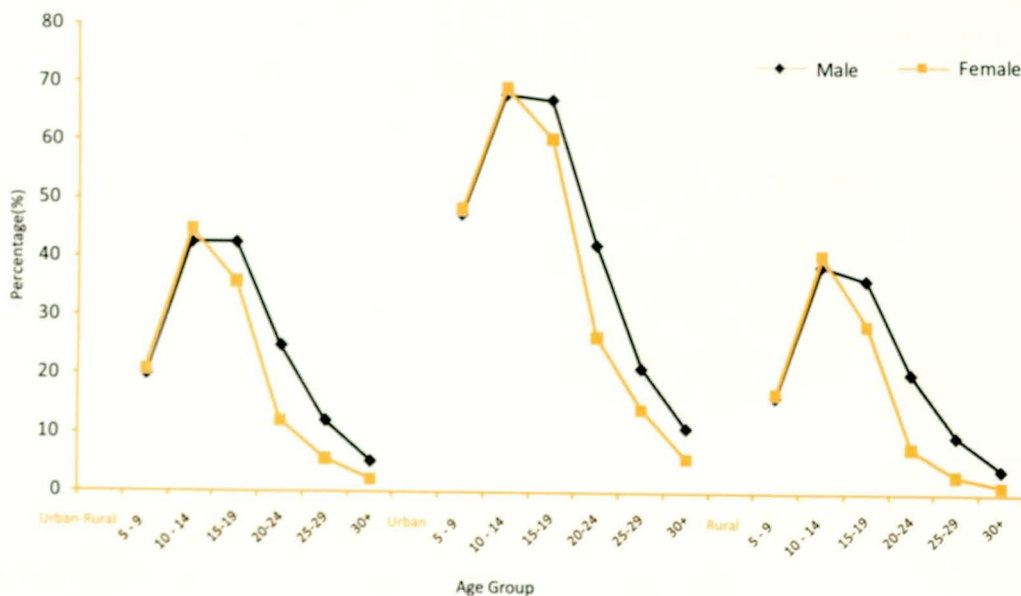


Figure 4.3b Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendance, Sex and Age Group : 2007 (Attended in the Past)

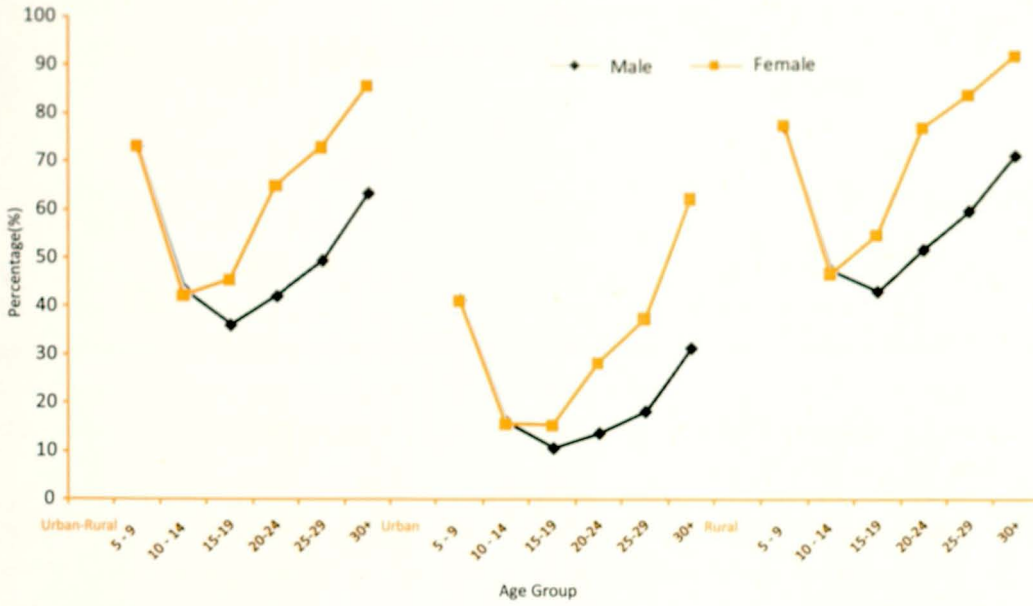
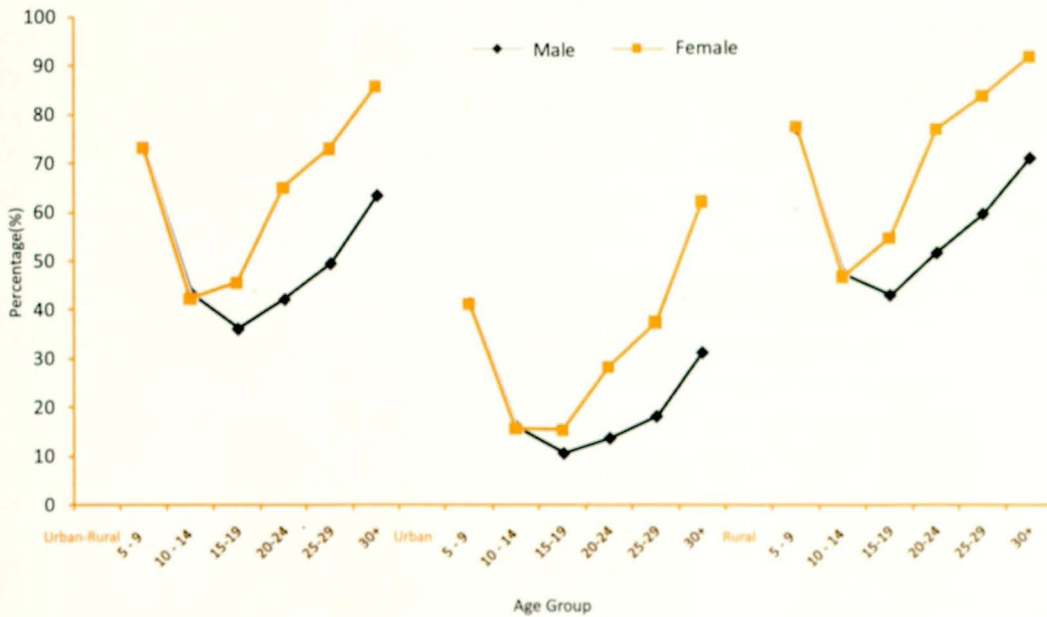


Figure 4.3c Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendance, Sex and Age Group : 2007 (Never Attending)





SECTION V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

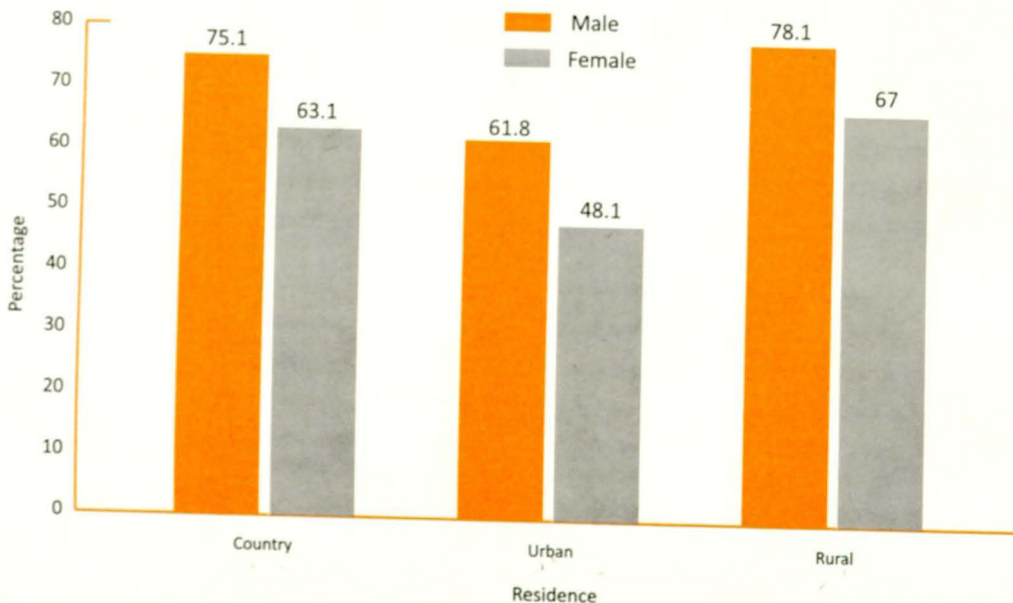
5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

Figure 5.1 Economic Activity Rate by Sex in Ethiopia: 2007

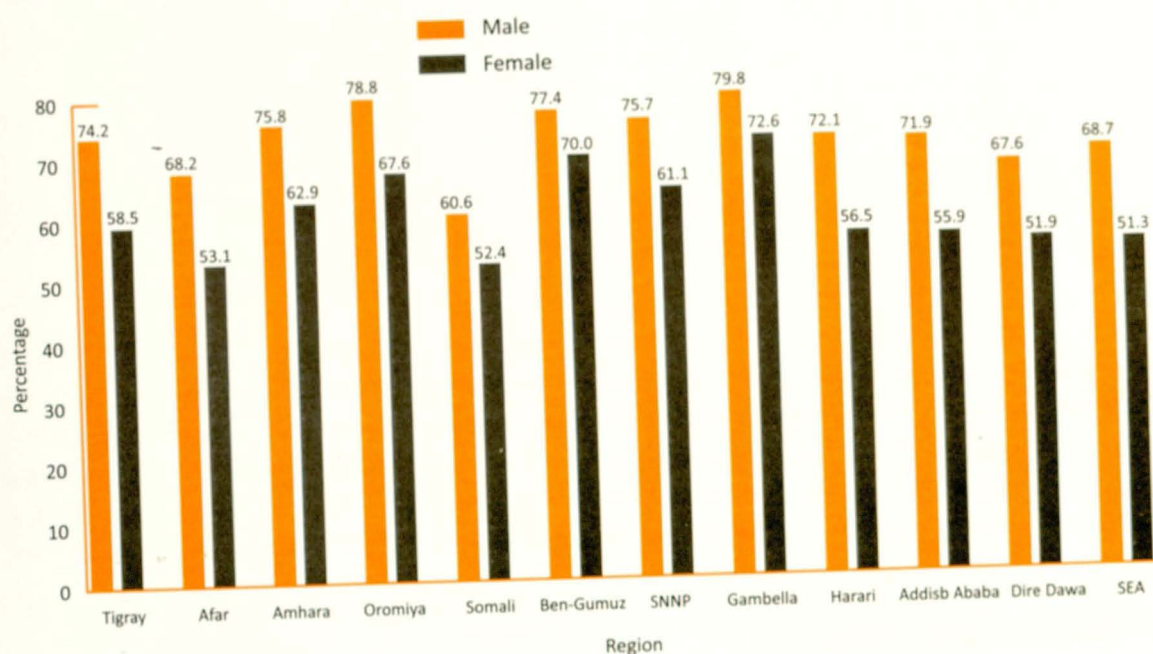


5.2 Economic Activity Rate

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

During the 2007 census, about seven people out of 10, of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Ethiopian men were found to be more economically active than the women (75.1% against 63.4%) (See Figure 5.1).

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



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates, almost of the same proportions, were recorded in Gambela, Oromiya, Benishangul and Amhara Regions while the lowest rates were generally observed in the pastoralist regions (Somali and Afar). This may have been due to disparities in the appraisal of the concept of "work" within the reference period by pastoralists. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in the highly urbanized regions of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa as well as in the regions of Tigray, Afar, Harari and in the Special enumeration areas. Smaller difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in Benishangul-Gumuz.

Figure 5.3 Economic Activity Rate by Age Group, Country Total : 2007

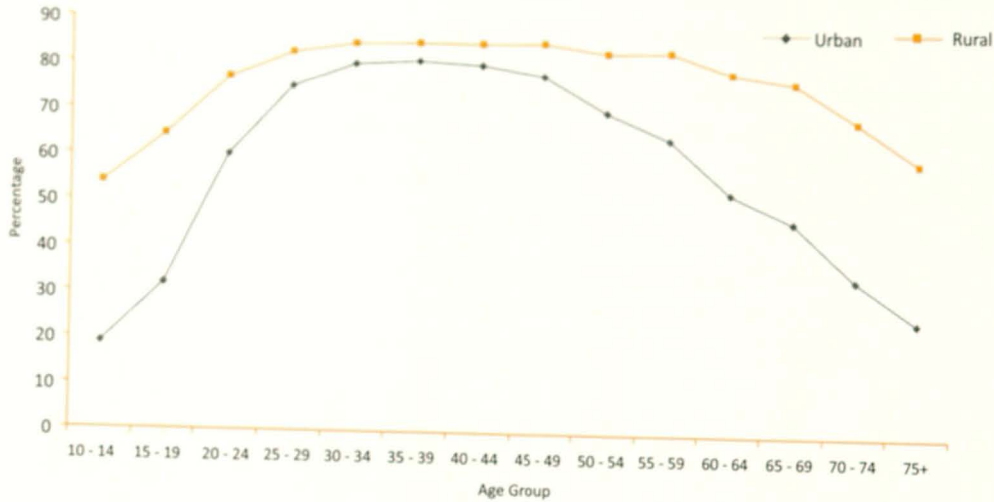
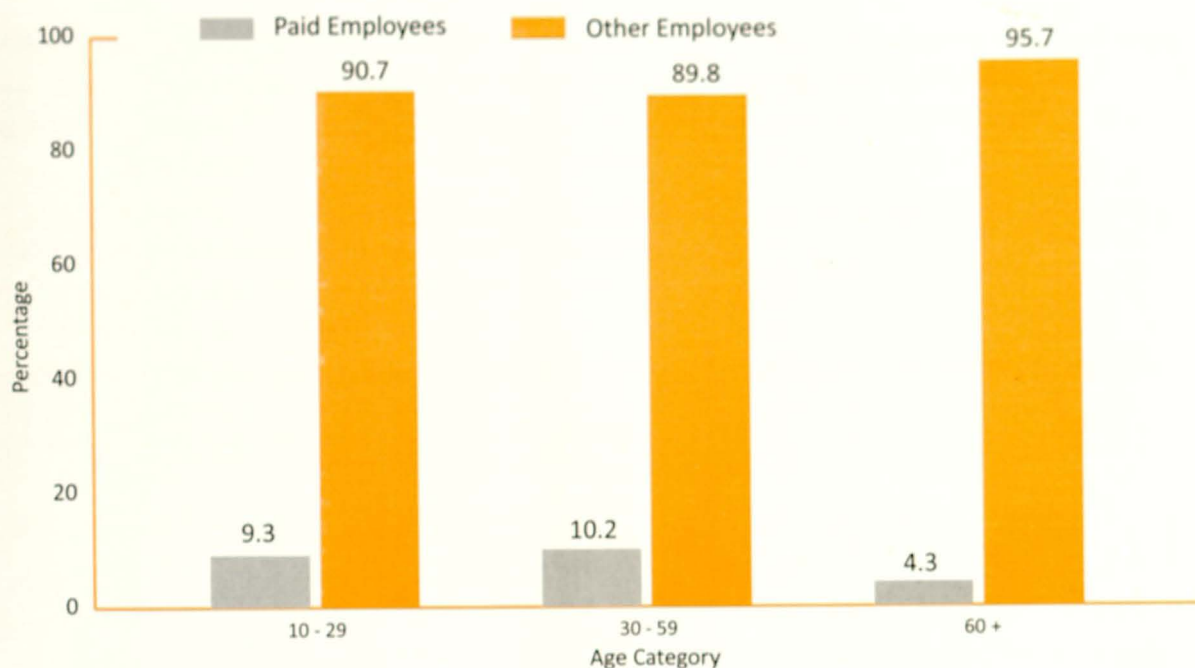


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Ethiopia. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Ethiopia especially among the rural children, where above 5 out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to 2 out of 10 urban children. However, economic activity rates are found to increase rapidly with age for both rural and urban areas such that by age 25, more than 8 of every 10 rural persons and more than 7 of 10 urban persons are economically active. These rates remain as high up until age 49 for urban areas and almost until age 64 for rural areas. In other words, Ethiopian rural people spend all their lives working.

5.3 Employment Status

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

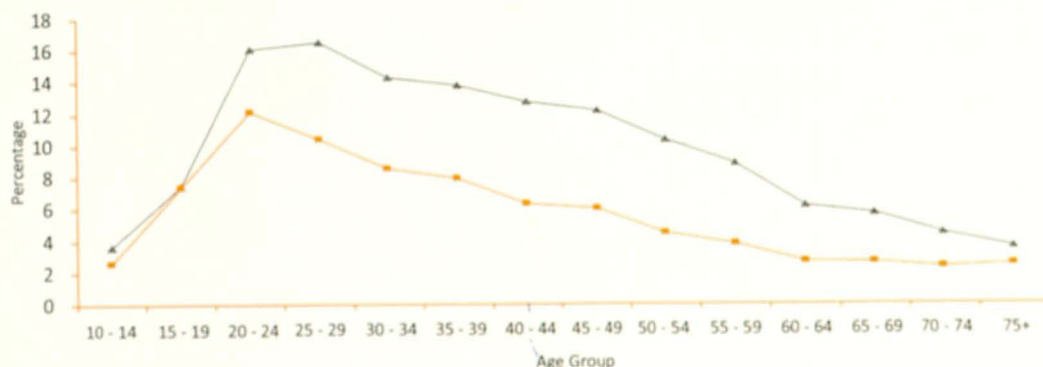
Figure 5.4 Paid and Unpaid Employed Persons by Broad Age and Category in Ethiopia: 2007



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely 10 people out of every 100 economically active and employed people were paid employees in Ethiopia. As expected, there are proportionally more paid employees among the 30-59 year old age group than among the younger generation of the economically active generation. However, the fact that an increasing number of young people have more diverse skills and have improved their chances of access to paid employment (9.3%) than it is the case among elderly people (4.3%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

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

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

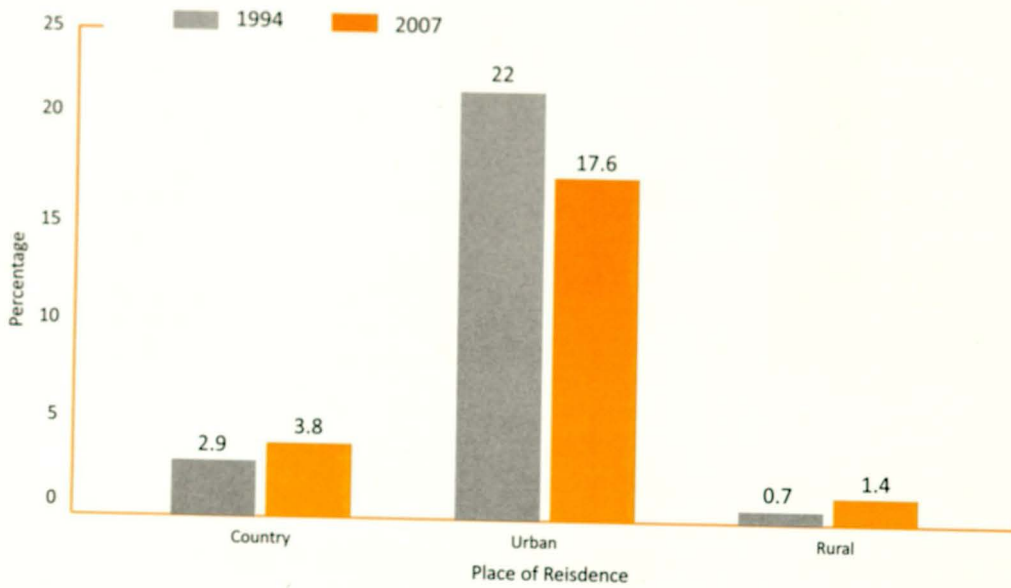


However, as the age increases, there were more males in paid employment than females. The highest proportions of people in paid employment are to be found in the 20-30 year old age group. Beyond the age of 60 the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually such that as from age 60, barely 6 males and 3 females out of every 100 economically active persons were in paid employment (See Figure 5.5).

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Ethiopia in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the national unemployment rate was 2.9 percent in 1994 while it showed a slight increment in 2007 (3.8 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 22 and 17.6 percent in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 0.7 percent while in 2007 it was 1.4 percent (See figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence In Ethiopia: 1994 and 2007





SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.1a, 6.1b (See Annex) and Figure 6.1 the 2007 census results show that at country level 94.5 percent of housing units were permanent type. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas were 97.0 percent and 94.0 percent respectively. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 3.5 percent, 2.0 percent and 0.02 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units vary by region ranging from 44.5 percent in Afar Region to 98.6 percent in Amhara Region. However, in urban areas of other regions more than 80.0 percent of the housing units were permanent type. In the pastoral regions of Afar and Somali less than fifty percent of the housing units were improvised type particularly in the urban areas.

Figure 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Country Level: 2007

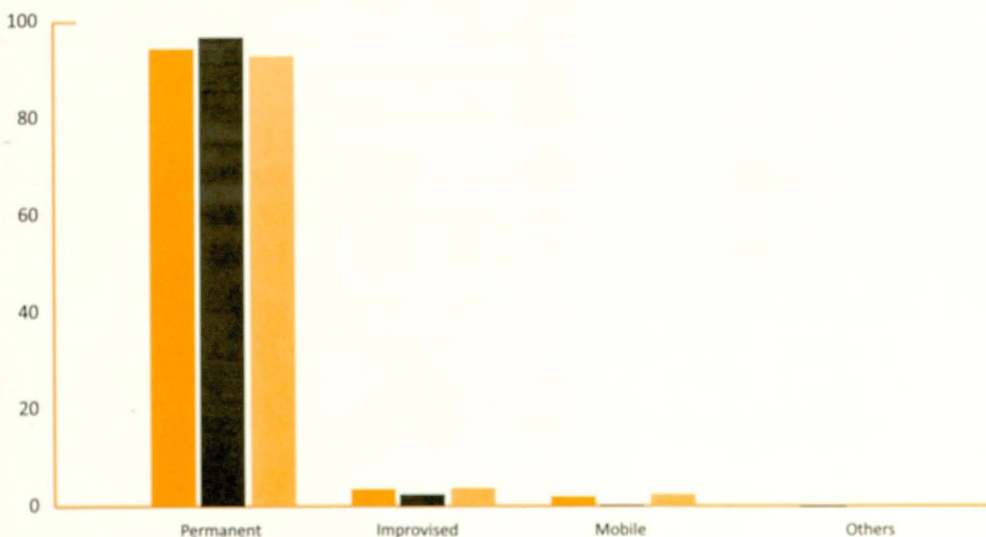
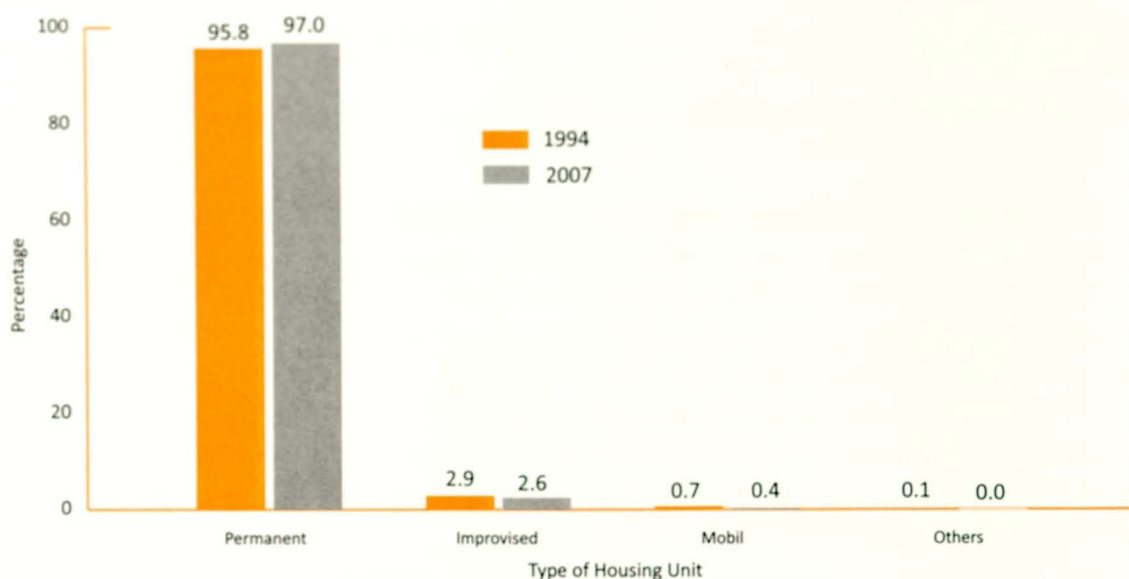


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent housing units have changed over time increasing from 95.8 percent in 1994 to 97.0 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the proportions of improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit have declined from 2.9 percent, 0.7 percent and 0.12 percent in 1994 to 2.6 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.02 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Type between 1994 and 2007, Country Level

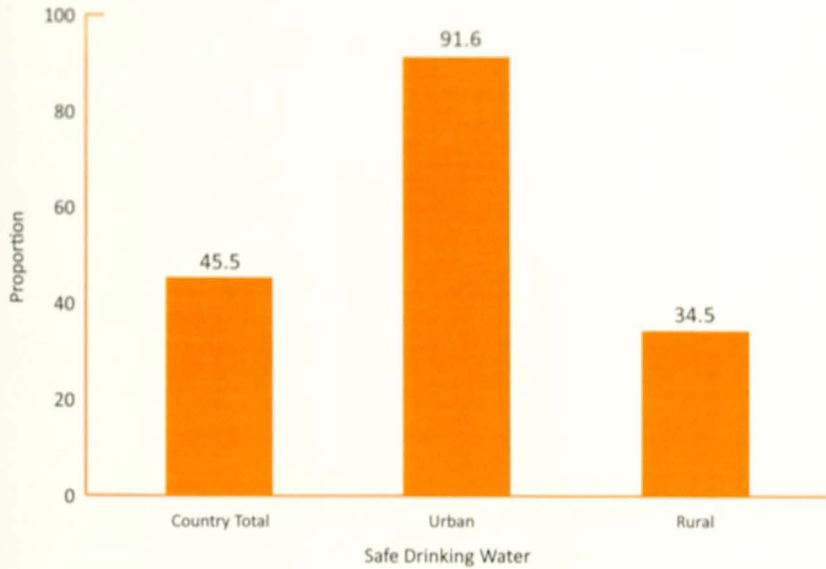
6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 45.5 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at country level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at country level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (91.6 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (34.5 percent).

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

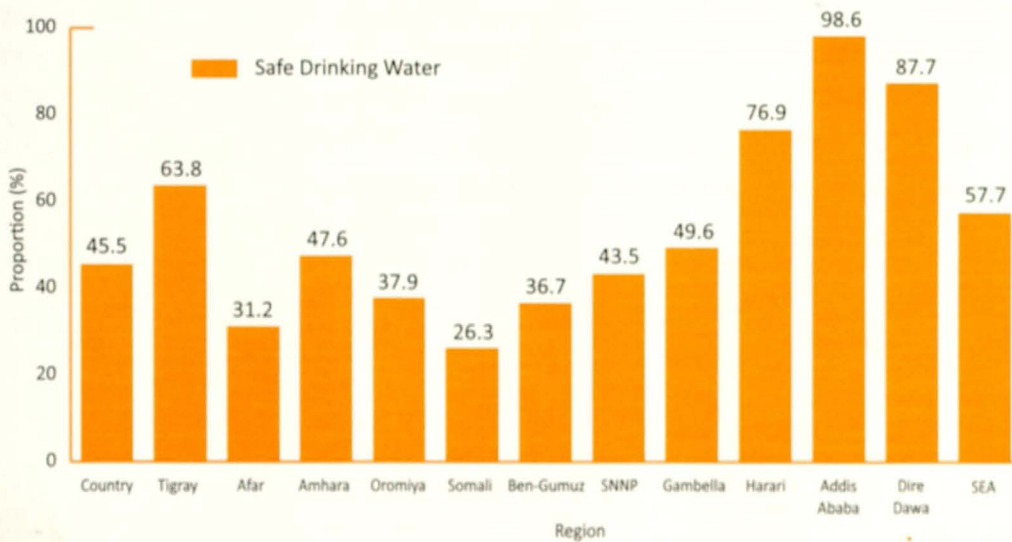
In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among regions both in urban and rural areas. At regional level, more than 98 percent of the housing in Addis Ababa had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 26.0 percent in Somali Region (See Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Safe Drinking Water Supply, Country Level: 2007



Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 more of the housing units in Tigray, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. But less than half of the housing units in Afar, Amhara, Oromiya, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions had safe water supply.

Figure 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Safe Drinking Water and Region: 2007

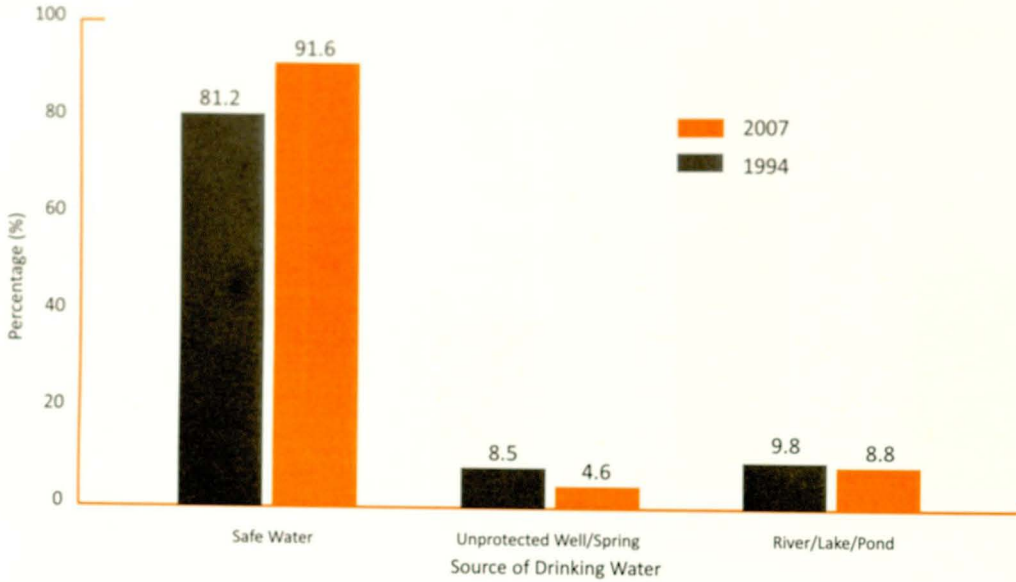


NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, in compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and Protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At national level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility has increased from about 81.2 percent in 1994 to 91.6 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, nationally there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access unprotected well/spring and river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 8.5 percent and 9.8 percent in 1994 to 4.6 percent and 3.8 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit by Safe Water as a Source of Drinking between 1994 and 2007



6.3 Type of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, the majority of the housing units (about 66.7 percent) in Ethiopia had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 71.8 percent of housing units in urban and 24.2 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility vary by region and place of residence. In all regions, except Addis Ababa (which had no rural Parts) urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, regional variations were significant and it ranges from 38.4 percent in Gambella region to 85.7 percent in Addis Ababa.

Figure 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Unit with Toilet Facility, Country Level: 2007

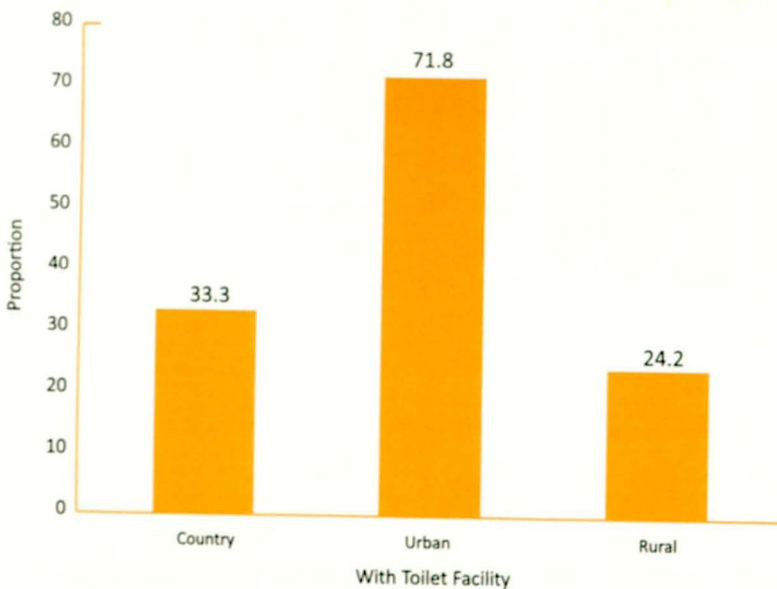
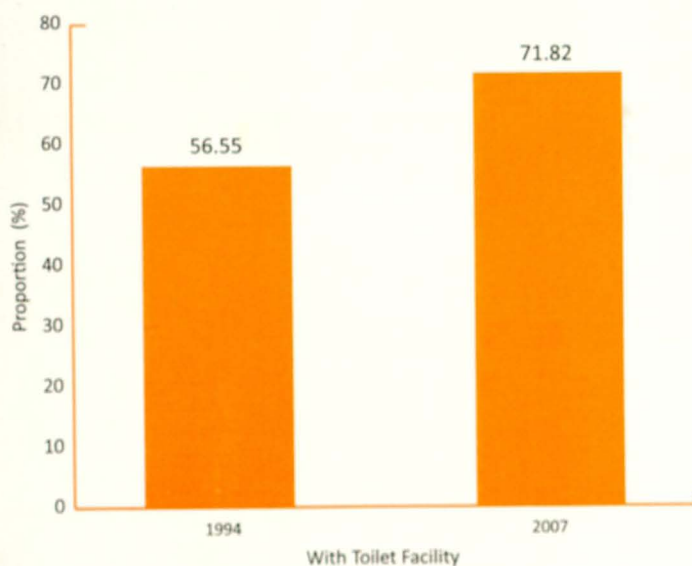


Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Toilet Facility and Region: 2007

Figure 6.8 shows that at country level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have increased from 56.6 percent in 1994 to 71.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility between 1994 and 2007, Country Level

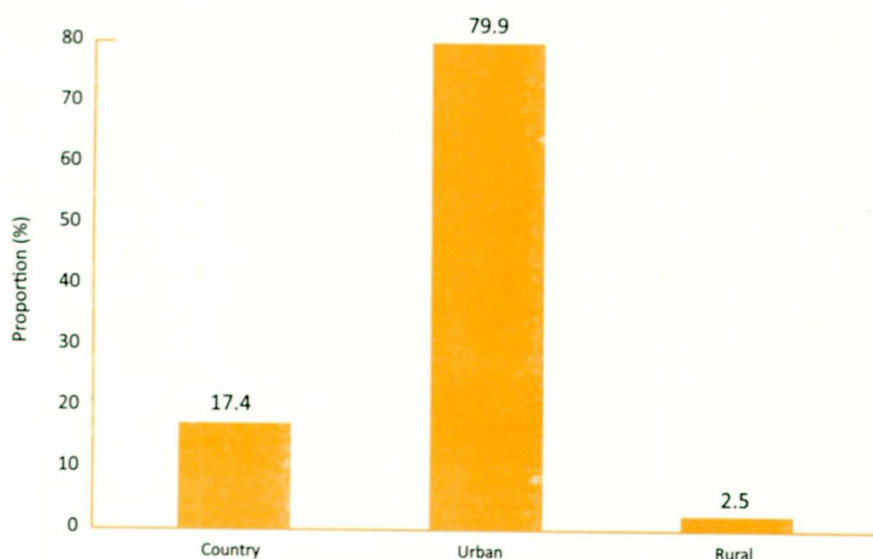
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 6.4 (See Annex), at country level 96.8 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 3.1 percent by two households and 0.2 percent of the housing units were occupied three or more households, respectively. More than 96.0 percent of the housing units in rural and urban areas of the country were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in all regions were occupied by one household only. However, about nine percent of the housing units in urban areas of the Somali Region were occupied by two or more households.

6.5 Type of Lighting

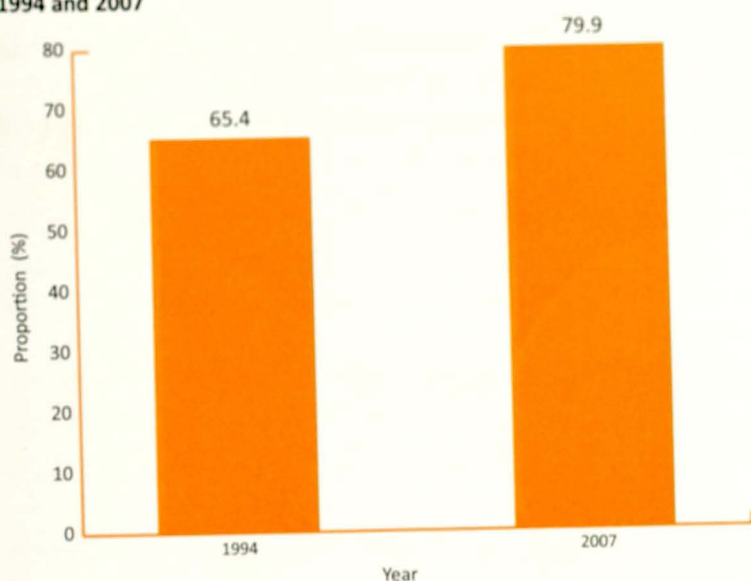
In the 2007 census data the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at country level 17.4 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As expected there are very large discrepancies between 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, Country Level: 2007



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, about eighty percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity compared with only 2.5 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban areas with electricity have increased from 65.4 percent in 1994 to 79.9 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Electricity as a Source of Lighting, Urban Areas between 1994 and 2007

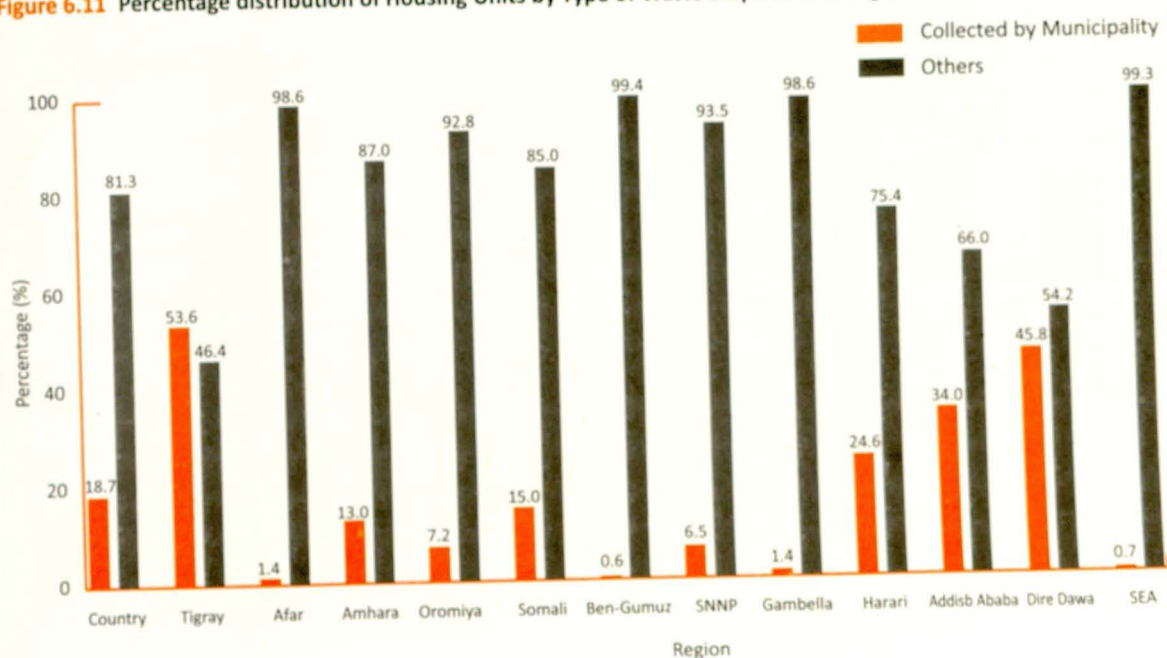


6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

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 country level 36.3 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes, 29.2 percent said the waste were collected by the municipality/Private/individual and 25.9 percent said they bury/burn the waste.

The proportion of households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges from about six percent in Addis Ababa to 62.2 percent in the Benishangul–Gumuz region.

Figure 6.11 Percentage distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal and Region 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 Ethiopia about 81.5 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census result. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 39.3 percent) as compared to housing units in rural areas (91.5 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by region. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 the highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in the Somali region (about 68.2 percent), followed by the Benishangul-Gumuz Region (49.1 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in the Harari Region (29.4 percent).

Figure 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure, Country Level: 2007

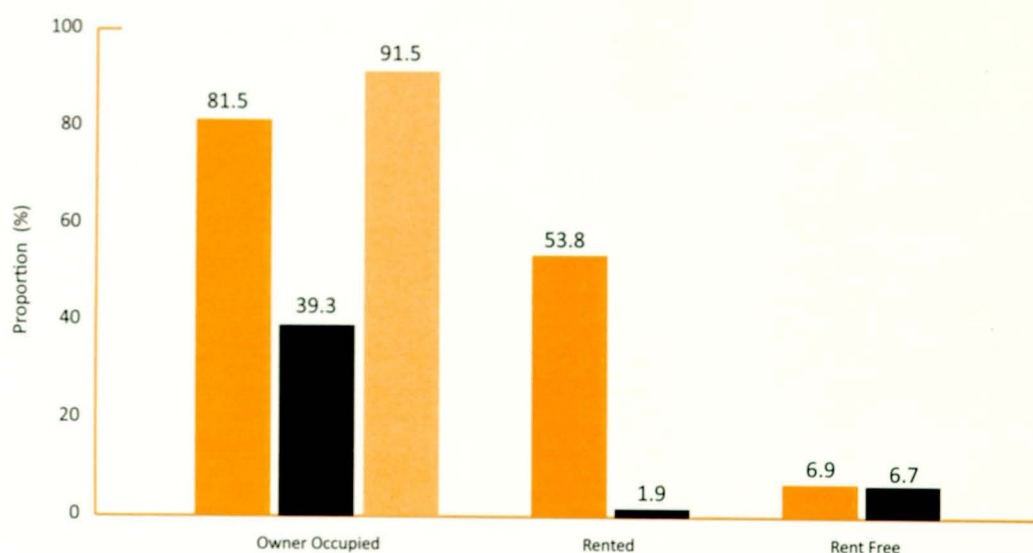
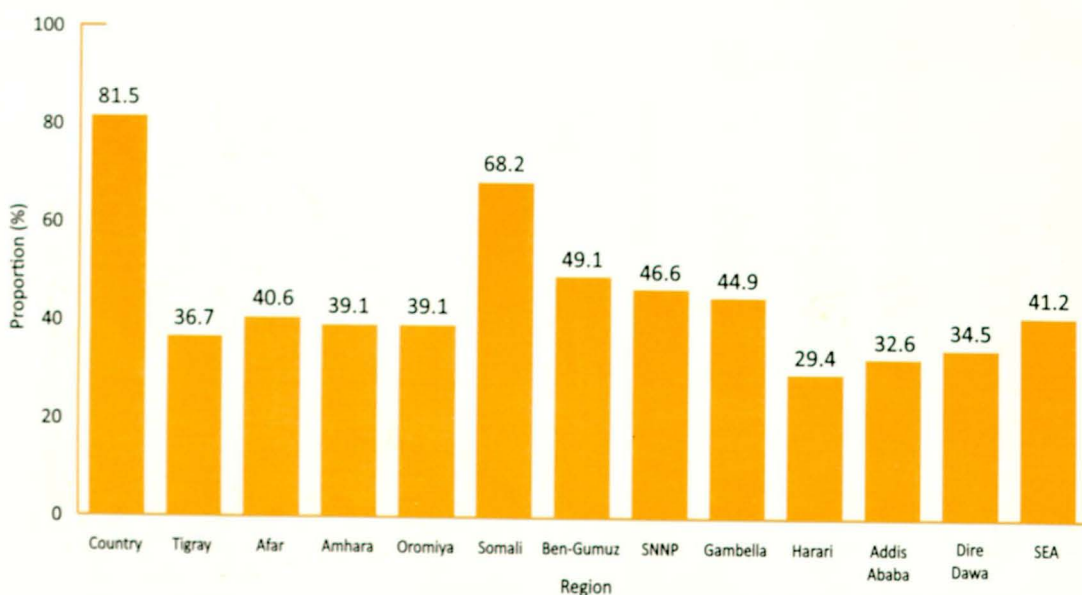


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Region: 2007



6.8 Household Durable Goods

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

6.8.1 Availability of Radio

According to the 2007 census results, in Ethiopia 37.5 percent of the housing unit had radio. There is urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 68.5 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 30.1 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex) and Figure 6.14). The possession of radio by region varies considerably. The proportions range from 45.8 percent in Gambella Region to 86.3 percent in Addis Ababa.

Figure 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio at Country Level: 2007

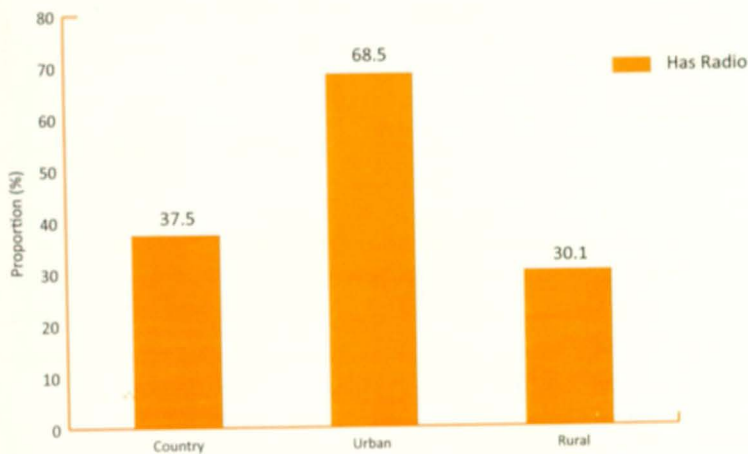


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Region for Urban Areas: 2007

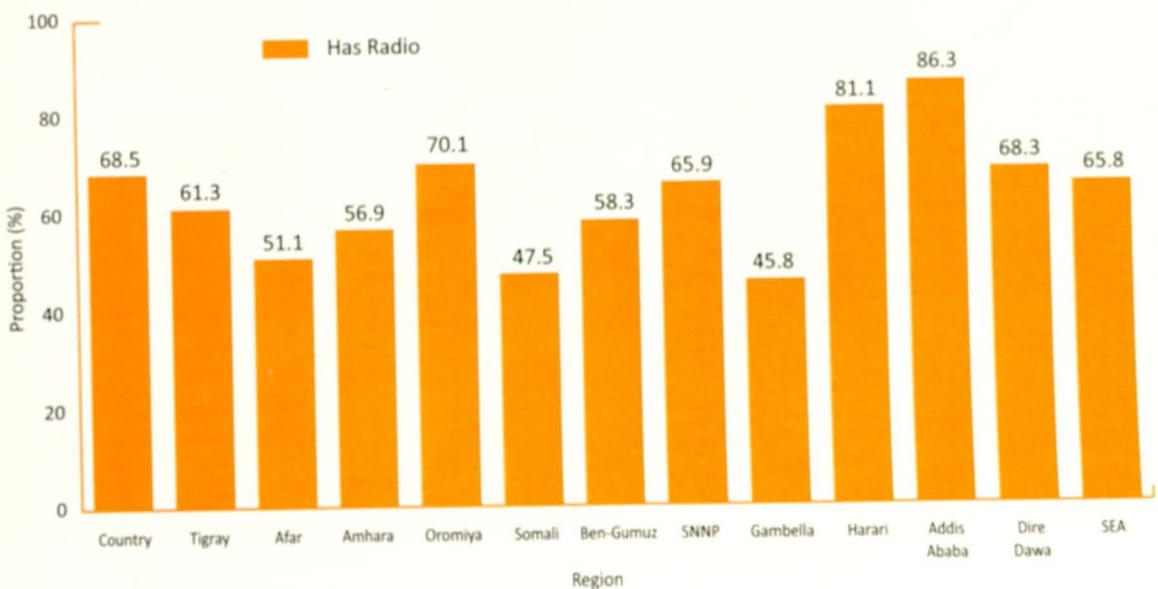
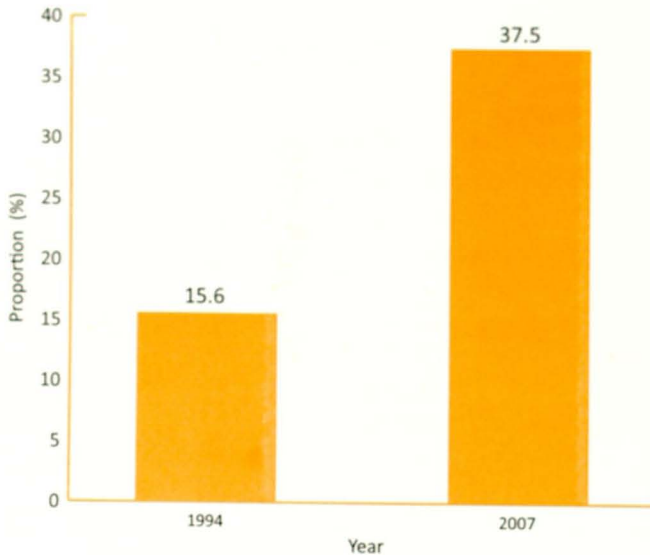


Figure 6.16 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 21.9 percent (15.6 percent in 1994 and 37.5 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Radio at Country Level between 1994 and 2007



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 5.7 percent of total the housing units in Ethiopia, 27.5 percent in urban and about 0.5 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.18 the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by region. Only 11.9 percent of housing units had television in the Benishangul-Gumuz region as compared to 58.8 percent of housing units in the Harari region.

Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television at Country Level: 2007

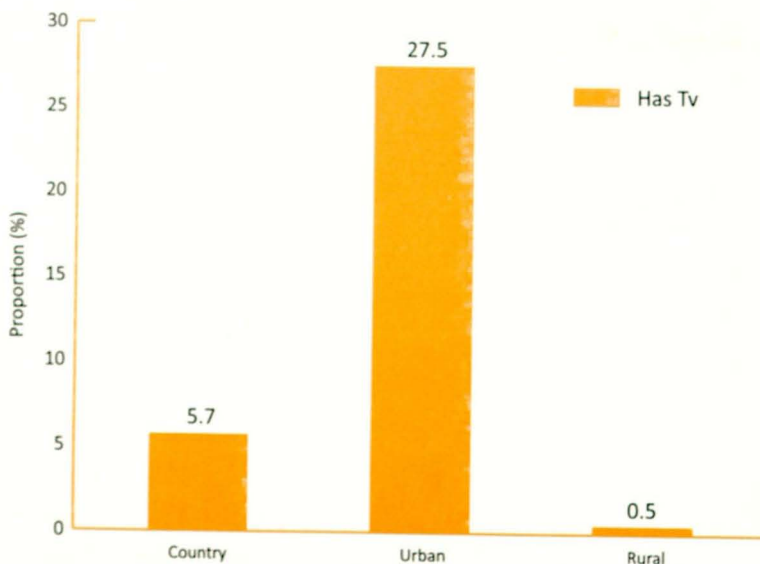
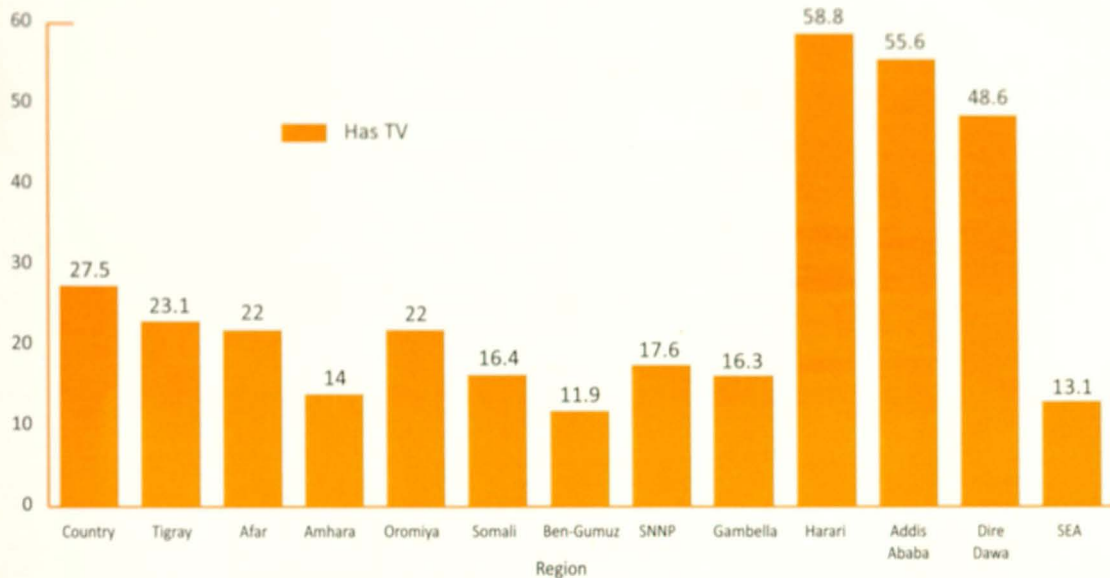
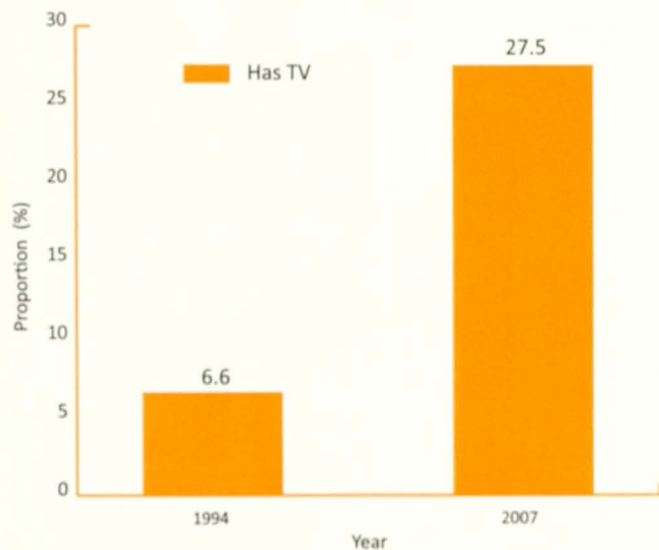


Figure 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television by Region: 2007



The proportion of household owning television went from 6.6 percent in 1994 to 27.5 percent in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Television at Country Level between 1994 and 2007



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 4.1 percent of housing units of the country had telephone. The households residing in urban areas housing units had a higher proportion of (about 20.1 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.3 percent). The data reveal that 40.8 percent of housing units in Addis Ababa and 1.5 percent Somali Regions had telephone.

Figure 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Telephone Facility at Country Level: 2007

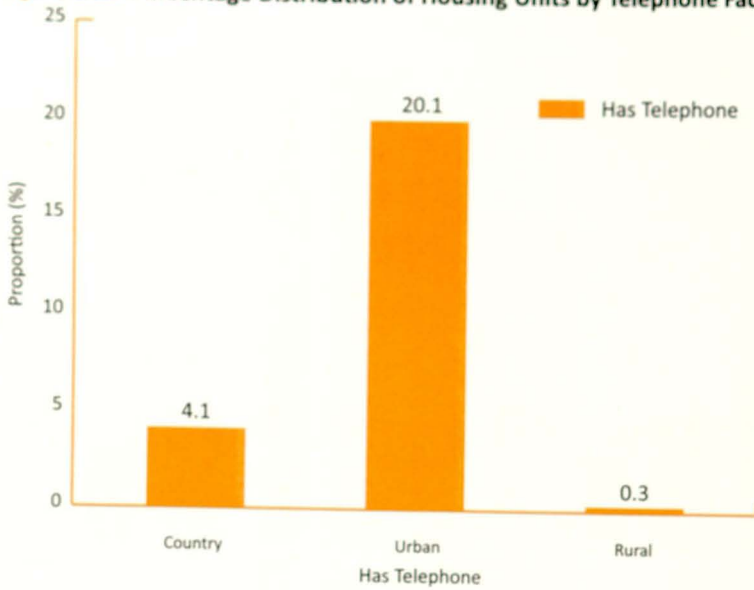


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Telephone by Region for Urban Areas: 2007

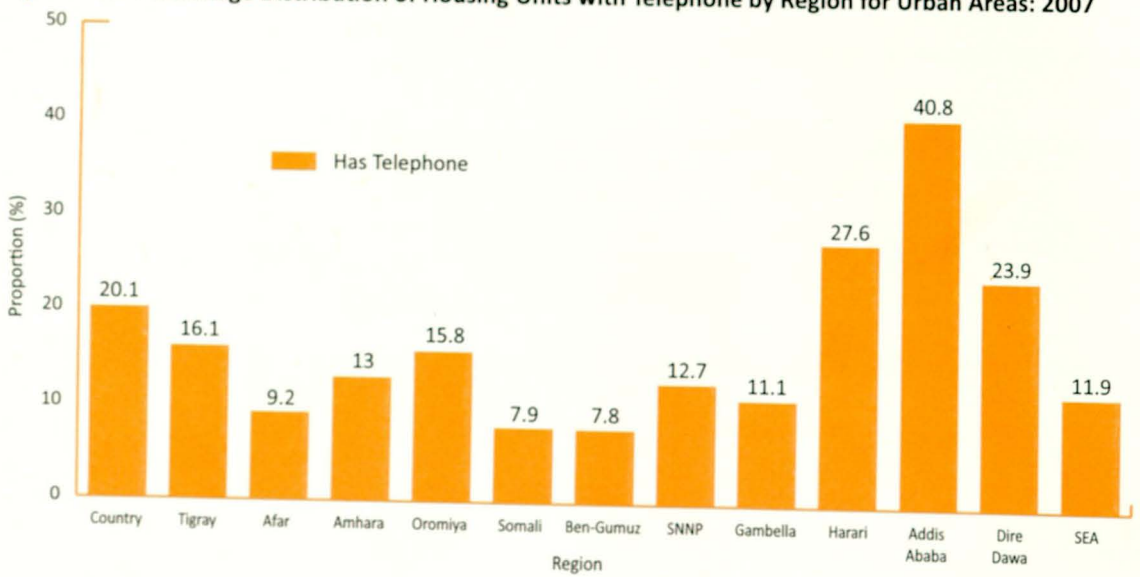
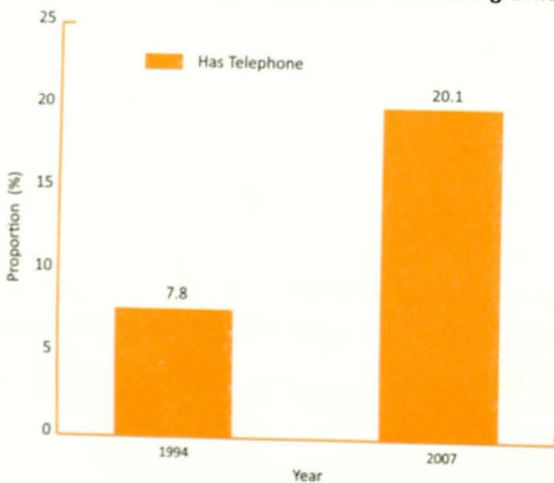


Figure 6.22 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Telephone between 1994 and 2007



ANNEX

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

| Geographical Area | Total | Type of Housing Unit | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Permanent/ Conventional | Improved | Mobile | Others |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100 | 94.54 | 3.48 | 1.96 | 0.02 |
| URBAN | 100 | 97.04 | 2.57 | 0.37 | 0.02 |
| TIGRAY REGION | 100 | 98.1 | 1.81 | 0.09 | 0.0 |
| URBAN | 100 | 97.35 | 2.59 | 0.06 | 0.0 |
| AFAR REGION | 100 | 44.53 | 10.23 | 45.21 | 0.04 |
| URBAN | 100 | 90.34 | 2.94 | 6.7 | 0.02 |
| AMHARA REGION | 100 | 98.6 | 1.38 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| URBAN | 100 | 98.09 | 1.86 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| OROMIYA REGION | 100 | 97.16 | 2.64 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| URBAN | 100 | 98.02 | 1.88 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| SOMALI REGION | 100 | 47.73 | 26.98 | 25.14 | 0.15 |
| URBAN | 100 | 82.63 | 11.37 | 5.82 | 0.18 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION | 100 | 97.39 | 2.57 | 0.04 | 0.0 |
| URBAN | 100 | 97.71 | 2.27 | 0.0 | 0.02 |
| S.N.N.P REGION | 100 | 97.06 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.03 |
| URBAN | 100 | 97.18 | 2.73 | 0.07 | 0.02 |
| GAMBELLA REGION | 100 | 87.5 | 12.06 | 0.41 | 0.03 |
| URBAN | 100 | 94.72 | 5.12 | 0.16 | 0.0 |
| HARARI REGION | 100 | 97.43 | 1.93 | 0.57 | 0.07 |
| URBAN | 100 | 96.17 | 2.78 | 0.93 | 0.11 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100 | 97.31 | 2.61 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| URBAN | 100 | 97.31 | 2.61 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| DIRE DAWA | 100 | 93.94 | 4.27 | 1.72 | 0.06 |
| URBAN | 100 | 95.96 | 3.69 | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA | 100 | 63.32 | 14.73 | 21.67 | 0.28 |
| URBAN | 100 | 92.75 | 3.34 | 3.91 | 0.0 |

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Region and Rural Areas: 2007

| Geographical Area | Type of Housing Unit | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Permanent/ Conventional | Improvised | Mobile | Others |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100 | 94.54 | 3.48 | 1.96 | 0.02 |
| RURAL | 100 | 93.95 | 3.69 | 2.34 | 0.02 |
| TIGRAY REGION | 100 | 98.1 | 1.81 | 0.09 | 0 |
| RURAL | 100 | 98.34 | 1.56 | 0.1 | 0 |
| AFAR REGION | 100 | 44.53 | 10.23 | 45.21 | 0.04 |
| RURAL | 100 | 34.08 | 11.89 | 53.99 | 0.04 |
| AMHARA REGION | 100 | 98.6 | 1.38 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| RURAL | 100 | 98.69 | 1.29 | 0.02 | 0 |
| OROMIYA REGION | 100 | 97.16 | 2.64 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| RURAL | 100 | 97.01 | 2.78 | 0.2 | 0.01 |
| SOMALI REGION | 100 | 47.73 | 26.98 | 25.14 | 0.15 |
| RURAL | 100 | 42.01 | 29.54 | 28.31 | 0.14 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION | 100 | 97.39 | 2.57 | 0.04 | 0 |
| RURAL | 100 | 97.32 | 2.63 | 0.04 | 0 |
| S.N.N.P REGION | 100 | 97.06 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.03 |
| RURAL | 100 | 97.05 | 2.59 | 0.33 | 0.03 |
| GAMBELLA REGION | 100 | 87.5 | 12.06 | 0.41 | 0.03 |
| RURAL | 100 | 84.41 | 15.03 | 0.51 | 0.05 |
| HARARI REGION | 100 | 97.43 | 1.93 | 0.57 | 0.07 |
| RURAL | 100 | 99.39 | 0.61 | 0 | 0 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100 | 97.31 | 2.61 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| RURAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DIRE DAWA | 100 | 93.94 | 4.27 | 1.72 | 0.06 |
| RURAL | 100 | 89.07 | 5.68 | 5.22 | 0.02 |
| SEA | 100 | 63.32 | 14.73 | 21.67 | 0.28 |
| RURAL | 100 | 44.72 | 21.93 | 32.9 | 0.45 |

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

| Geographical Area | Total | Source of Drinking Water | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Safe Water Supply | Unprotected Well or Spring | River/Lake/Pond |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100.00 | 45.47 | 27.93 | 26.60 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 91.61 | 4.63 | 3.76 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 34.52 | 33.46 | 32.03 |
| TIGRAY REGION | 100.00 | 63.83 | 18.66 | 17.51 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 96.18 | 2.38 | 1.44 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 53.50 | 23.86 | 22.64 |
| AFAR REGION | 99.46 | 31.17 | 29.56 | 38.73 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 87.86 | 6.39 | 5.75 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 18.91 | 34.84 | 46.24 |
| AMHARA REGION | 100.00 | 47.61 | 31.84 | 20.55 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 91.54 | 5.44 | 3.02 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 39.63 | 36.64 | 23.73 |
| OROMIYA REGION | 100.00 | 37.89 | 28.62 | 33.49 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 90.34 | 4.99 | 4.67 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 28.34 | 32.92 | 38.74 |
| SOMALI REGION | 100.00 | 26.29 | 36.16 | 37.55 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 59.29 | 15.06 | 25.65 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 20.89 | 39.61 | 39.50 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION | 100.00 | 36.71 | 19.05 | 44.24 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 66.90 | 17.51 | 15.59 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 30.83 | 19.35 | 49.82 |
| S.N.N.P REGION | 100.00 | 43.48 | 29.88 | 26.64 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 88.57 | 7.36 | 4.08 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 37.66 | 32.78 | 29.56 |
| GAMBELLA REGION | 100.00 | 49.59 | 12.36 | 38.06 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 86.26 | 3.50 | 10.25 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 33.90 | 16.15 | 49.95 |
| HARARI REGION | 100.00 | 76.93 | 15.78 | 7.29 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 95.51 | 1.68 | 2.82 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 47.83 | 37.87 | 14.30 |
| ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 98.64 | 1.09 | 0.27 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 98.64 | 1.09 | 0.27 |
| RURAL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION | 100.00 | 87.67 | 6.68 | 5.65 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 99.89 | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 58.12 | 22.65 | 19.23 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA | 100.00 | 57.73 | 26.67 | 15.59 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 97.29 | 2.63 | 0.08 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 32.73 | 41.87 | 25.40 |

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

| Geographical Area | Total | Type of Toilet | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | Has Facility | Has No Facility |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100.00 | 33.34 | 66.66 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 71.82 | 28.18 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 24.21 | 75.79 |
| TIGRAY REGION | 100.00 | 23.86 | 76.14 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 50.22 | 49.78 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 15.44 | 84.56 |
| AFAR REGION | 100.00 | 9.25 | 90.75 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 43.64 | 56.36 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 1.41 | 98.59 |
| AMHARA REGION | 100.00 | 24.42 | 75.58 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 62.80 | 37.20 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 17.46 | 82.54 |
| OROMIYA REGION | 100.00 | 28.31 | 71.69 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 74.49 | 25.51 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 19.90 | 80.10 |
| SOMALI REGION | 100.00 | 11.23 | 88.77 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 49.49 | 50.51 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 4.97 | 95.03 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION | 100.00 | 35.09 | 64.91 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 72.76 | 27.24 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 27.75 | 72.25 |
| S.N.N.P REGION | 100.00 | 51.86 | 48.14 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 79.23 | 20.77 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 48.33 | 51.67 |
| GAMBELLA REGION | 100.00 | 25.64 | 74.36 |
| URBAN | 94.80 | 38.44 | 56.35 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 17.94 | 82.06 |
| HARARI REGION | 100.00 | 51.20 | 48.80 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 79.60 | 20.40 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 6.73 | 93.27 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100.00 | 85.66 | 14.34 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 85.66 | 14.34 |
| RURAL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DIRE DAWA | 100.00 | 57.75 | 42.25 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 80.09 | 19.91 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 3.75 | 96.25 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA | 100.00 | 30.45 | 69.55 |
| URBAN | 98.91 | 70.41 | 28.50 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 4.50 | 95.50 |

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

| Geographical Area | All Housing Unit | Status of Occupancy | | | Total Number of Households | Average Households Per Housing Unit |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | One Household | Two Households | Three Households and Above | | |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100.00 | 96.76 | 3.06 | 0.18 | 15634226 | 1.04 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 96.11 | 3.54 | 0.34 | 3025329 | 1.04 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 96.92 | 2.95 | 0.14 | 12608897 | 1.03 |
| TIGRAY URBAN | 100.00 | 96.66 | 3.13 | 0.22 | 240382 | 1.04 |
| AFAR URBAN | 100.00 | 96.29 | 3.19 | 0.52 | 45849 | 1.05 |
| AMHARA URBAN | 100.00 | 96.33 | 3.35 | 0.32 | 615881 | 1.04 |
| OROMIYA URBAN | 100.00 | 96.37 | 3.35 | 0.28 | 869751 | 1.04 |
| SOMALI URBAN | 100.00 | 90.85 | 7.47 | 1.67 | 101953 | 1.12 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ -URBAN | 100.00 | 96.61 | 3.16 | 0.23 | 28352 | 1.04 |
| S.N.N.P URBAN | 100.00 | 95.41 | 4.23 | 0.36 | 359625 | 1.05 |
| GAMBELLA URBAN | 100.00 | 96.86 | 3.00 | 0.14 | 19729 | 1.03 |
| HARARI URBAN | 100.00 | 97.26 | 2.56 | 0.18 | 28236 | 1.03 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100.00 | 96.44 | 3.24 | 0.32 | 655120 | 1.04 |
| DIRE DAWA URBAN | 100.00 | 95.51 | 4.18 | 0.30 | 54185 | 1.05 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA URBAN | 100.00 | 96.85 | 2.76 | 0.38 | 6266 | 1.037 |

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

| Geographical Area | Total | Type of Lighting | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|
| | | Electricity | Lantern | Bio-Gas | Lamps | Candle/Wax | Firewood |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100.00 | 17.35 | 9.14 | 0.43 | 59.16 | 0.41 | 13.52 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 79.90 | 6.06 | 0.09 | 12.30 | 0.60 | 1.05 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 2.50 | 9.87 | 0.51 | 70.28 | 0.36 | 16.48 |
| TIGRAY REGION | 100.00 | 23.38 | 7.18 | 0.64 | 64.82 | 0.55 | 3.43 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 85.38 | 5.11 | 0.09 | 8.55 | 0.65 | 0.21 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 3.57 | 7.85 | 0.81 | 82.80 | 0.51 | 4.46 |
| AFAR REGION | 100.00 | 15.24 | 13.01 | 0.11 | 13.08 | 0.23 | 58.33 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 72.19 | 12.83 | 0.08 | 7.85 | 0.49 | 6.56 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 2.26 | 13.05 | 0.12 | 14.27 | 0.17 | 70.13 |
| AMHARA REGION | 100.00 | 11.89 | 3.33 | 0.35 | 71.87 | 0.34 | 12.22 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 70.70 | 4.90 | 0.12 | 23.06 | 0.53 | 0.68 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 1.22 | 3.05 | 0.39 | 80.73 | 0.30 | 14.32 |
| OROMIYA REGION | 100.00 | 14.87 | 15.51 | 0.55 | 56.24 | 0.36 | 12.47 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 78.16 | 9.16 | 0.11 | 11.41 | 0.54 | 0.62 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 3.34 | 16.67 | 0.63 | 64.40 | 0.33 | 14.63 |
| 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 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION | 100.00 | 13.87 | 6.21 | 0.22 | 31.52 | 1.12 | 47.06 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 69.81 | 4.50 | 0.11 | 17.09 | 2.61 | 5.87 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 2.97 | 6.55 | 0.24 | 34.33 | 0.83 | 55.09 |
| S.N.N.P REGION | 100.00 | 10.57 | 1.56 | 0.41 | 75.05 | 0.38 | 12.04 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 74.07 | 3.18 | 0.07 | 20.84 | 0.63 | 1.21 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 2.37 | 1.35 | 0.45 | 82.04 | 0.35 | 13.44 |
| GAMBELLA REGION | 100.00 | 19.91 | 2.27 | 0.13 | 23.08 | 8.62 | 45.99 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 61.20 | 3.51 | 0.14 | 11.24 | 14.95 | 8.96 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 2.25 | 1.73 | 0.13 | 28.15 | 5.91 | 61.83 |
| HARARI REGION | 100.00 | 73.71 | 15.76 | 0.18 | 9.50 | 0.07 | 0.78 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 95.52 | 0.78 | 0.00 | 2.68 | 0.05 | 0.95 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 39.53 | 39.23 | 0.46 | 20.18 | 0.09 | 0.51 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100.00 | 98.12 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.46 | 0.23 | 0.04 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 98.12 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.46 | 0.23 | 0.04 |
| RURAL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DIRE DAWA | 100.00 | 67.39 | 18.42 | 0.29 | 11.56 | 0.31 | 2.02 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 93.80 | 3.34 | 0.06 | 2.34 | 0.34 | 0.12 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 3.55 | 54.89 | 0.88 | 33.86 | 0.22 | 6.60 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA | 100.00 | 32.75 | 31.28 | 0.39 | 10.42 | 0.28 | 24.89 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 80.63 | 12.85 | 0.00 | 3.26 | 0.55 | 2.71 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 2.47 | 42.93 | 0.64 | 14.95 | 0.10 | 38.91 |

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

| Geographical Area | All Housing Unit | Type of Waste Disposal | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------|
| | | Collected by Municipality | Collected by Private Establishments/ Individuals | Open Space Behind the Housing Unit | Dump in River | Bury/ Burn | Others |
| COUNTRY TOTAL -URBAN | 100.00 | 18.73 | 10.50 | 36.25 | 7.72 | 25.89 | 0.91 |
| TIGRAY REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 53.61 | 1.84 | 28.60 | 5.42 | 9.56 | 0.98 |
| AFAR REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 1.42 | 3.50 | 48.08 | 9.09 | 36.66 | 1.25 |
| AMHARA REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 13.01 | 1.64 | 46.65 | 9.06 | 29.03 | 0.61 |
| OROMIYA REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 7.19 | 3.31 | 47.57 | 6.66 | 34.27 | 1.00 |
| SOMALI REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 14.98 | 3.82 | 54.27 | 4.10 | 21.23 | 1.61 |
| BEN. GUMUZ REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 0.61 | 3.43 | 62.19 | 2.19 | 31.17 | 0.41 |
| S.N.N.P -URBAN | 100.00 | 6.50 | 6.39 | 47.11 | 2.75 | 36.09 | 1.16 |
| GAMBELLA REGION -URBAN | 100.00 | 1.38 | 3.29 | 50.85 | 5.04 | 38.58 | 0.85 |
| HARARI -URBAN | 100.00 | 24.56 | 10.65 | 19.96 | 14.18 | 28.55 | 2.11 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100.00 | 34.01 | 35.57 | 5.80 | 11.57 | 12.33 | 0.72 |
| DIRE DAWA | 100.00 | 45.77 | 14.05 | 14.33 | 11.77 | 12.89 | 1.18 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA -URBAN | 100.00 | 0.73 | 4.88 | 38.64 | 8.77 | 46.71 | 0.26 |

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

| Geographical Area | Total | Type of Tenure | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Owner Occupied | Rent Free | Rented from Kebele | Rented from House Renting Agency | Rented from Other Organization | Rented from Private Household | Occupied Difference Rent |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 100.00 | 81.46 | 6.73 | 2.40 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 9.03 | 0.06 |
| URBAN | 100.00 | 39.31 | 6.94 | 11.92 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 40.36 | 0.12 |
| RURAL | 100.00 | 91.47 | 6.68 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 1.59 | 0.05 |
| TIGRAY REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 36.73 | 8.64 | 1.56 | 0.46 | 0.29 | 52.19 | 0.13 |
| AFAR REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 40.62 | 11.99 | 2.82 | 0.77 | 1.38 | 42.32 | 0.08 |
| AMHARA REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 39.13 | 5.26 | 9.04 | 0.48 | 0.37 | 45.59 | 0.12 |
| OROMIYA REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 39.12 | 7.08 | 11.33 | 0.36 | 0.72 | 41.29 | 0.10 |
| SOMALI REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 68.25 | 13.48 | 3.22 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 14.18 | 0.24 |
| BENISHANGUL GUMUZ REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 49.06 | 6.87 | 0.61 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 41.78 | 0.09 |
| S.N.N.P URBAN | 100.00 | 46.59 | 7.07 | 6.59 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 38.61 | 0.11 |
| GAMBELLA REGION URBAN | 100.00 | 44.86 | 11.88 | 3.15 | 1.03 | 2.02 | 36.60 | 0.46 |
| HARARI URBAN | 100.00 | 29.45 | 8.52 | 25.29 | 2.16 | 0.71 | 33.74 | 0.13 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 100.00 | 32.62 | 5.93 | 23.63 | 1.81 | 0.52 | 35.36 | 0.13 |
| DIRE DAWA | 100.00 | 34.54 | 9.10 | 20.16 | 2.65 | 1.07 | 32.35 | 0.12 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA URBAN | 100.00 | 41.18 | 5.88 | 2.90 | 0.63 | 0.26 | 49.16 | 0.00 |

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

| Geographical Area | All Housing Unit | Radio | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | | Has Radio | | Has No Radio | |
| | | No | % | No | % |
| COUNTRY TOTAL | 15103135 | 5658862 | 37.47 | 9444273 | 62.53 |
| URBAN | 2897018 | 1983763 | 68.48 | 913255 | 31.52 |
| RURAL | 12206117 | 3675099 | 30.11 | 8531018 | 69.89 |
| TIGRAY REGION | 957685 | 329800 | 34.44 | 627885 | 65.56 |
| URBAN | 231826 | 142029 | 61.27 | 89797 | 38.73 |
| RURAL | 725859 | 187771 | 25.87 | 538088 | 74.13 |
| AFAR REGION | 235754 | 94563 | 40.11 | 141191 | 59.89 |
| URBAN | 43762 | 22366 | 51.11 | 21396 | 48.89 |
| RURAL | 191992 | 72197 | 37.60 | 119795 | 62.40 |
| AMHARA REGION | 3849141 | 1081966 | 28.11 | 2767175 | 71.89 |
| URBAN | 591428 | 336241 | 56.85 | 255187 | 43.15 |
| RURAL | 3257713 | 745725 | 22.89 | 2511988 | 77.11 |
| OROMIYA REGION | 5425093 | 2232085 | 41.14 | 3193008 | 58.86 |
| URBAN | 836074 | 585680 | 70.05 | 250394 | 29.95 |
| RURAL | 4589019 | 1646405 | 35.88 | 2942614 | 64.12 |
| SOMALI REGION | 648541 | 206896 | 31.90 | 441645 | 68.10 |
| URBAN | 91241 | 43314 | 47.47 | 47927 | 52.53 |
| RURAL | 557300 | 163581 | 29.35 | 393719 | 70.65 |
| BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION | 167749 | 58976 | 35.16 | 108773 | 64.84 |
| URBAN | 27347 | 15954 | 58.34 | 11393 | 41.66 |
| RURAL | 140402 | 43022 | 30.64 | 97380 | 69.36 |
| S.N.N.P REGION | 2993046 | 1017368 | 33.99 | 1975678 | 66.01 |
| URBAN | 342224 | 225510 | 65.90 | 116714 | 34.10 |
| RURAL | 2650822 | 791858 | 29.87 | 1858964 | 70.13 |
| GAMBELLA REGION | 63692 | 17471 | 27.43 | 46221 | 72.57 |
| URBAN | 19080 | 8745 | 45.83 | 10335 | 54.17 |
| RURAL | 44612 | 8726 | 19.56 | 35886 | 80.44 |
| HARARI REGION | 44914 | 30452 | 67.80 | 14462 | 32.20 |
| URBAN | 27414 | 22235 | 81.11 | 5179 | 18.89 |
| RURAL | 17500 | 8217 | 46.95 | 9283 | 53.05 |
| ADDIS ABABA | 628986 | 542493 | 86.25 | 86493 | 13.75 |
| URBAN | 628986 | 542493 | 86.25 | 86493 | 13.75 |
| RURAL | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| DIRE DAWA | 72938 | 40149 | 55.05 | 32789 | 44.95 |
| URBAN | 51595 | 35218 | 68.26 | 16377 | 31.74 |
| RURAL | 21343 | 4931 | 23.10 | 16412 | 76.90 |
| SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREA | 15596 | 6644 | 42.60 | 8952 | 57.40 |
| URBAN | 6041 | 3977 | 65.83 | 2064 | 34.17 |
| RURAL | 9555 | 2666 | 27.90 | 6889 | 72.10 |