

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

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

**NOVEMBER 2010
ADDIS ABABA**

26

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	v
Foreword	x
SECTION I POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Population Distribution by Urban-Rural and Sex	3
1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population	6
1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population	7
1.3.2 Age Composition of the Population	8
1.4 Household Composition of the Population	11
1.5 Headship Rates	12
SECTION II ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS.....	15
2.1 Ethnic Composition of the Population	15
2.2 Distribution of the Population by Mother Tongue	16
2.3 Religious Composition of the Population	16
2.4 Marital Status	19
SECTION III DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD	23
3.1 Disability Status	23
3.2 Orphan hood Status	30

SECTION IV EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS	35
4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Zones.....	35
4.2 School Attendance	37
SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS	43
5.1 Introduction	43
5.2 Economic Activity Rate	44
5.3 Employment Status	46
5.4 Unemployment Rate.....	48
SECTION VI HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS	51
6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units	51
6.2 Source of Drinking Water	53
6.3 Type of Toilet Facility	56
6.4 Status of Occupancy	58
6.5 Type of Lighting	58
6.6 Type of Waste Disposal	61
6.7 Type of Tenure	61
6.8 Household Durable Goods	63
6.8.1 Availability of Radio	63
6.8.2 Availability of Television	65
6.8.3 Availability of Telephone.....	67
Annex	

LIST OF TABLE

SECTION I POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 1.1	<i>Distributions of Population by Zones, Census Period and Sex, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>1</i>
Table 1.2	<i>Distribution of Population by Zone, Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Affar Region: 2007...4</i>	<i>4</i>
Table 1.3	<i>Distribution of Population by Zone, Urban –Rural, Sex and Sex Ratio, Affar Region: 2007...7</i>	<i>7</i>
Table 1.4	<i>Distributions of Conventional Households and their Corresponding Population by Zone and by Urban and Rural Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>12</i>
Table 1.5	<i>Heads of Households for Conventional Households by Age Group and Sex of Heads, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>13</i>

SECTION II ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

Table 2.1	<i>Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with One thousand or more Persons by Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>15</i>
Table 2.2	<i>Distribution of Major Mother Tongues, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>17</i>
Table 2.3	<i>Percentage Distribution of the Population by Zones and Religion, Affar Region: 2007...18</i>	<i>18</i>
Table 2.4	<i>Percentage Distribution of the Population by Marital Status, Affar Region: 2007.....19</i>	<i>19</i>

SECTION III DISABILITY AND ORPHAN HOOD

Table 3.1	<i>Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Zone, with Disability Rate, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>24</i>
Table 3.2	<i>Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Five Year Age Group, with Disability Rate: Affar Region 2007.....</i>	<i>26</i>
Table 3.3	<i>Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>27</i>
Table 3.4	<i>Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>29</i>
Table 3.5	<i>Proportion of Survivorship of Parents for Children less than 18 years of Age by orphanhood and Sex, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>32</i>
Table 3.6	<i>Children under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status Single Age, Affar Region: 2007.....</i>	<i>34</i>

SECTION IV EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.1	Percentage Distribution of Literate Population aged 10 Years and above by Sex and Zone Affar Region: 2007.....	36
Table 4.2	Population 10 Years old and above by literacy rate, sex and Five Year Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	37
Table 4.3	Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above currently attending School by Sex, Zone and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	38
Table 4.4	Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attendance Status and Sex, Affar Region: 2007.....	40

SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

SECTION VI HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

Table 6.1A	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type and Urban Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	71
Table 6.1B	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type and Rural Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	71
Table 6.2	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	72
Table 6.3	Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence, Affar Affar Region: 2007.....	73
Table 6.4	Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Status of Occupancy, Affar Region: 2007.....	74
Table 6.5	Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	74
Table 6.6	Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal, Affar Region: 2007.....	75
Table 6.7	Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Type of Tenure,	

Figure 5.3	Affar Region: 2007.....	76
Table 6.8	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	77
Table 6.9	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	78
Table 6.10	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	79

LIST OF FIGURE

SECTION I POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Figure 1.1	Percentage Share of Population of Affar Region by Zones: 2007	3
Figure 1.2	Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural and Census Period.....	5
Figure 1.3	Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural, Affar Region: 1994.....	6
Figure 1.4	Percentage Distribution of Population by Urban-Rural, Affar Region: 2007.....	6
Figure 1.5	Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban-Rural and Age Group: Affar Region: 2007.....	8
Figure 1.6	Age Pyramid of (Urban + Rural), Affar Region: 2007.....	9
Figure 1.6.1	Age Pyramid of the Urban Population, Affar Region: 2007.....	10
Figure 1.6.2	Age Pyramid of the Rural Population, Affar Region: 2007.....	10
Figure 1.7	Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	11
Figure 1.8	Distribution of Headship Rate in Conventional Households by Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	14

SECTION II ETHNIC GROUP, MOTHER TONGUE, RELIGION AND MARITAL STATUS

Figure 2.1	Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with One thousand or more Persons by Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	16
Figure 2.2	Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religions Affiliation, Affar Region: 2007.....	18

Figure 2.3a	Percentage Distribution of Never Married Person by Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	20
Figure 2.3b	Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Person by Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	20
Figure 2.3c	Percentage Distribution of Widowed Person by Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	21
SECTION III DISABILITY AND ORPHAN HOOD		
Figure 3.1	Sex Ratio of Disabled person by Zone, Affar Region: 2007.....	25
Figure 3.2	Disability Rate by Sex and Age, Affar Region: 2007.....	26
Figure 3.3	Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by type of Disability, Affar Region: 2007.....	28
Figure 3.4	Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Disability, Affar Region: 2007.....	29
Figure 3.5	Percentage of children with Mother only Alive, Affar Region: 2007.....	33
Figure 3.6	Percentage of children with Father only Alive, Affar Region: 2007.....	33
Figure 3.7	Percentage of children with Both Parent Deceased, Affar Region: 2007.....	34
SECTION IV EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Figure 4.1	Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by Sex and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	36
Figure 4.2	Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above currently attending School by Zone and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	39
Figure 4.3a	Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by currently attending school by Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	41
Figure 4.3b	Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attending in the past, Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	41
Figure 4.3c	Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by Never Attending School, Sex and Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	42
SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS		

Figure 5.1	Distribution of Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	44
Figure 5.2	Distribution of Economic Activity Rate by Sex, Zone and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	45
Figure 5.3	Distribution of Economic Activity Rate by age Group and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	46
Figure 5.4	Percentage Distribution of Paid and unpaid Employed Persons by broad Age Group, Affar Region: 2007.....	47
Figure 5.5	Percentage Distribution of Paid employee by Age Group and Sex, Affar Region: 2007....	48
Figure 5.6	Percentage Distribution of Unemployment Rate by Place of Residence and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	49
SECTION VI HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS		
Figure 6.1	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Affar Region: 2007.....	52
Figure 6.2	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	53
Figure 6.3	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by safe Drinking Water and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	54
Figure 6.4	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Zones, Affar Region: 2007.....	55
Figure 6.5	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007.....	56
Figure 6.6	Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by with Toilet Facility and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007.....	57
Figure 6.7	Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Zone with Toilet Facility, Affar Region: 2007.....	57
Figure 6.8	Percentage Distributions of Housing Units with Toilet Facility and Census Period Affar Region: 2007.....	58
Figure 6.9	Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by with Electricity Facility	

	<i>and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007</i>	59
Figure 6.10	<i>Percentage Distribution of Housing Units Urban Area by with Electricity Facility and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007</i>	60
Figure 6.11	<i>Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by type of Waste Disposal and Zone for Urban Areas, Affar Region: 2007</i>	61
Figure 6.12	<i>Percentage Distribution of Urban Housing Units by Type of Tenure, Affar Region: 2007</i>	62
Figure 6.13	<i>Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Owner Occupied and Zone, Affar Region: 2007</i>	62
Figure 6.14	<i>Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007</i>	63
Figure 6.15	<i>Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Zone, Affar Region: 2007</i>	64
Figure 6.16	<i>Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007</i>	64
Figure 6.17	<i>Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007</i>	65
Figure 6.18	<i>Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Television and Zone, Affar Region: 2007</i>	66
Figure 6.19	<i>Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Television at Urban area and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007</i>	66
Figure 6.20	<i>Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and Place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007</i>	67
Figure 6.21	<i>Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and Zone, Affar Region: 2007</i>	68
Figure 6.22	<i>Percentage Distributions of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone at Urban Area and Census Period, Affar Region: 2007</i>	68

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 of Affar Region**" for the users. It is an abridged summary results of the statistical report at Regional 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 an

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; the United Nations Population Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the Department for International Development (DFID) for their generous financial, logistics and technical supports. Thanks are also due to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Embassy of Japan, Italian Cooperation, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as the Dutch and Irish Governments for their substantial financial support.

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

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

Senja Zekaria

*Member and Secretary
Population Census Commission*

SECTION I

POPULATION SIZE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS

1.1 Introduction

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. The population and housing census is main source of these data. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 census concerning the population size, distributions, compositions and other related information. As shown in Table 1.1, the counted population of Affar Region as of November 28, 2007 was 1,390,273. Of these counted population of Affar Region, 775,117 (55.8 percent) were males and 615,156 (44.2 percent) were females. Comparison of the 2007 census results of the total population of Affar Region with that of the 1994 census count shows that the population of a region has increased by 283,890 persons over the last 12 years.

Table 1.1 Distributions of population by Zones, Census Period and Sex, Affar region: 2007

Zone	1994			2007			Percent increase of Population(2007)
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	
Region Total	1,106,383	626,839	479,544	1,390,273	775,117	615,156	25.7
ZONE 1	327,901	186,616	141,285	410,790	224,656	186,134	25.3
ZONE 2	218,721	121,598	97,123	350,111	195,404	154,707	60.1
ZONE 3	150,346	82,657	67,689	198,751	108,995	89,756	32.2
ZONE 4	126,455	70,747	55,708	246,822	140,741	106,081	95.2
ZONE 5	282,960	165,221	117,739	183,799	105,321	78,478	-35.0

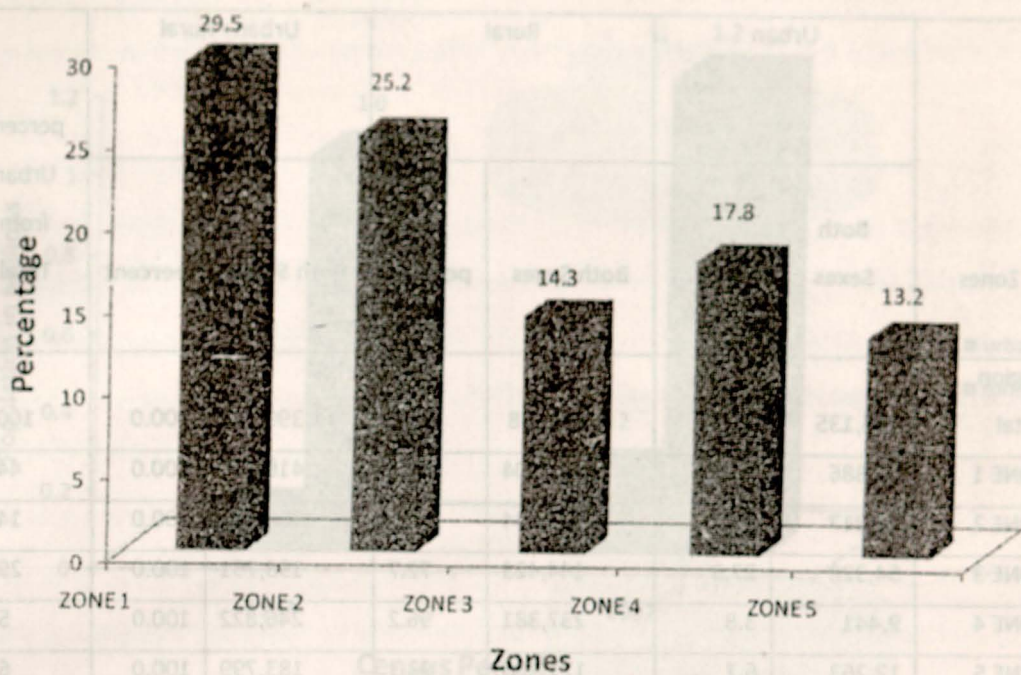
Table 1.1 shows that at Region level the total population has increased by 25.7 percent in the last 12 years. In three zones, the percentage increase is significantly higher than this regional average where as in two zones namely: zone 1 and zone 5 their populations have increased at lower rate than the region total.

Spatial distributions of the population by zone show significant variations. Figure 1.1 depicts that the percentage share of the zones ranges from the smallest proportion of 13.2 percent in zone 5 to the largest 29.5 percent in zone 1. That is, the largest population size was observed in Zone 1 having 410,790 persons counted in this zone as of November 28, 2007 while the smallest proportion of persons was enumerated in zone 5. The second and third largest proportion of population was counted in Zone 2 (350,111) and Zone 4 (246,822) respectively. Over all, according to the 2007 census results the counted population in these three largest zones accounted for more than 72 percent of the total.

Table 1.1 Distributions of population by Zones, Census Period and Sex, After region: 2007

Zones	2007			1995			Percent increase
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Zone 1	211,901	198,889	410,790	176,116	164,674	340,790	20.8
Zone 2	177,415	172,696	350,111	147,736	142,375	290,111	20.7
Zone 3	120,046	126,776	246,822	101,820	104,902	206,722	19.4
Zone 4	120,443	126,379	246,822	101,820	104,902	206,722	19.4
Zone 5	78,118	78,704	156,822	66,799	66,923	133,722	16.4
Total	607,923	573,367	1,181,290	503,291	483,776	987,067	25.7

Figure 1.1 Percentage Share of Population of Affar Region by Zones:2007



1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY URBAN-RURAL AND SEX

In 2007 census urban center or urban is defined as all administrative capitals (Region, Zone and wereda) and localities in which urban kebeles were established irrespective of their population size. It is worth nothing that this definition of urban is consistent with that of the 1994 Population and Housing Census. Table 1.2 shows that in 2007 at Affar Region 13.3 percent of the total population were enumerated as residents of urban areas. The disparity in proportions of urban population by Zone is very large, ranging from 3.8 percent in zone 4 to 27.3 percent in zone 3. The largest share, about 45.0 percent of the total urban population, was living in Zone 1 where as Zone 4 had the smallest (five percent) share.

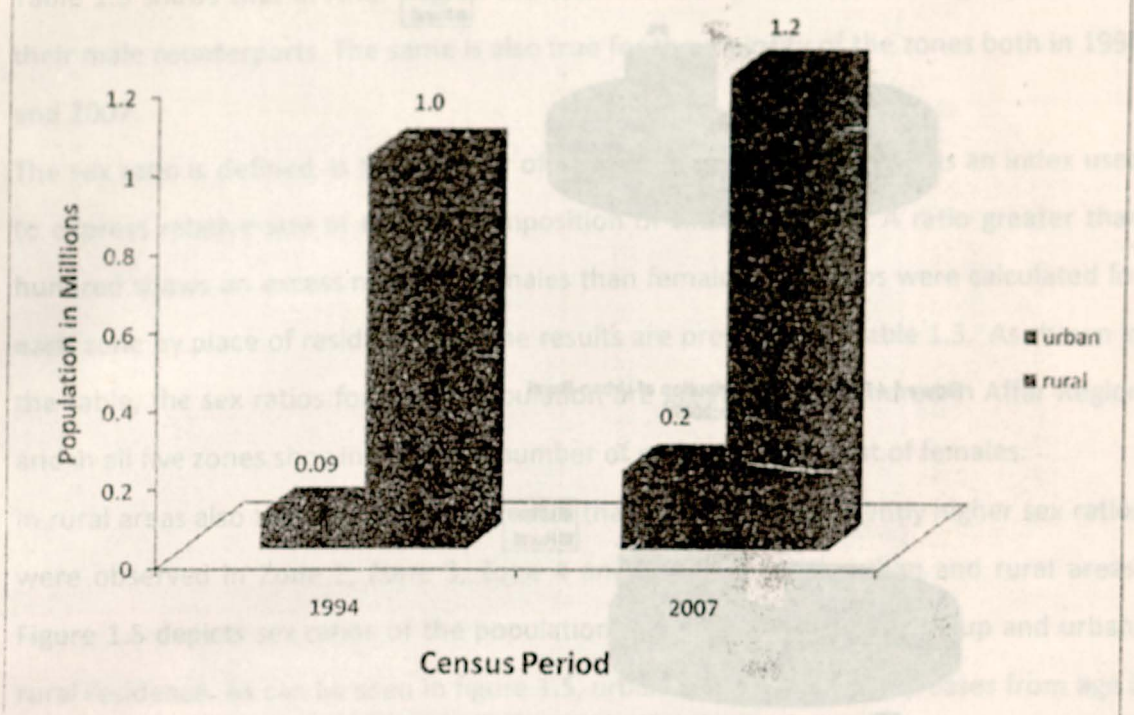
Table 1.2 Distribution of Population by Zone, Sex and Urban-Rural Residence:

Affar region: 2007

Zones	Urban		Rural		Urban+ Rural		percent Urban from Total	percent Rural from Total
	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent	Both Sexes	percent		
Region Total	185,135	13.3	1,205,138	86.7	1,390,273	100.0	100.0	100.0
ZONE 1	82,886	20.2	327,904	79.8	410,790	100.0	44.8	27.2
ZONE 2	26,217	7.5	323,894	92.5	350,111	100.0	14.2	26.9
ZONE 3	54,328	27.3	144,423	72.7	198,751	100.0	29.3	12.0
ZONE 4	9,441	3.8	237,381	96.2	246,822	100.0	5.1	19.7
ZONE 5	12,263	6.7	171,536	93.3	183,799	100.0	6.6	14.2

Figure 1.2 shows that urban population has significantly increased in absolute size over the last two decade. That is, the number of urban dwellers has increased from 85,879 persons in 1994 to 185,135 in 2007, showing an increment of 99,256 persons over the last 12 years.

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



As shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, in 1994 and 2007 the proportions of urban population were 7.8 percent and 13.3 percent respectively. This indicates that a proportion urban population has increased from 1994 to 2007 by five percent. Correspondingly, a proportion of rural population has declined by five percent.

Zone	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
ZONE 1	151,111	195,404	346,515	170,000	144,423	314,423	130.0
ZONE 2	175,751	108,935	284,686	170,000	144,423	314,423	130.0
ZONE 3	140,423	140,423	280,846	170,000	144,423	314,423	130.0
ZONE 4	181,751	108,935	290,686	170,000	144,423	314,423	130.0

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

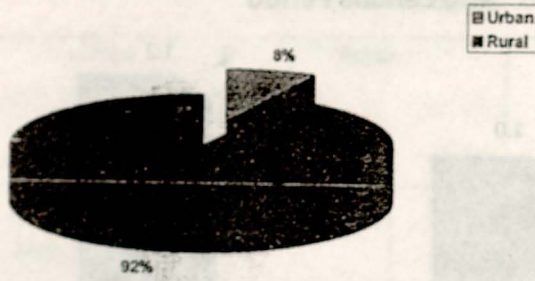
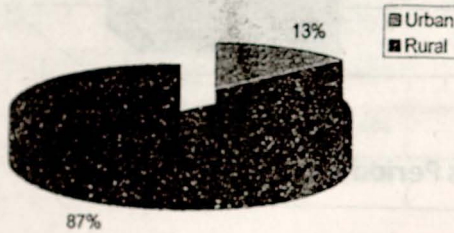


Figure 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Urban-Rural Population:2007



1.3 Sex and Age Composition of the Population

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

1.3.1 Sex Composition of the Population

Table 1.3 shows that at Affar Region the total number of females was slightly less than their male counterparts. The same is also true for the majority of the zones both in 1994 and 2007.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females and it is an index used to express relative size of the sex composition of the population. A ratio greater than hundred shows an excess number of males than females. Sex ratios were calculated for each zone by place of residence and the results are presented in Table 1.3. As shown in the table, the sex ratios for urban population are greater than hundred in Affar Region and in all five zones showing that the number of males exceeds that of females.

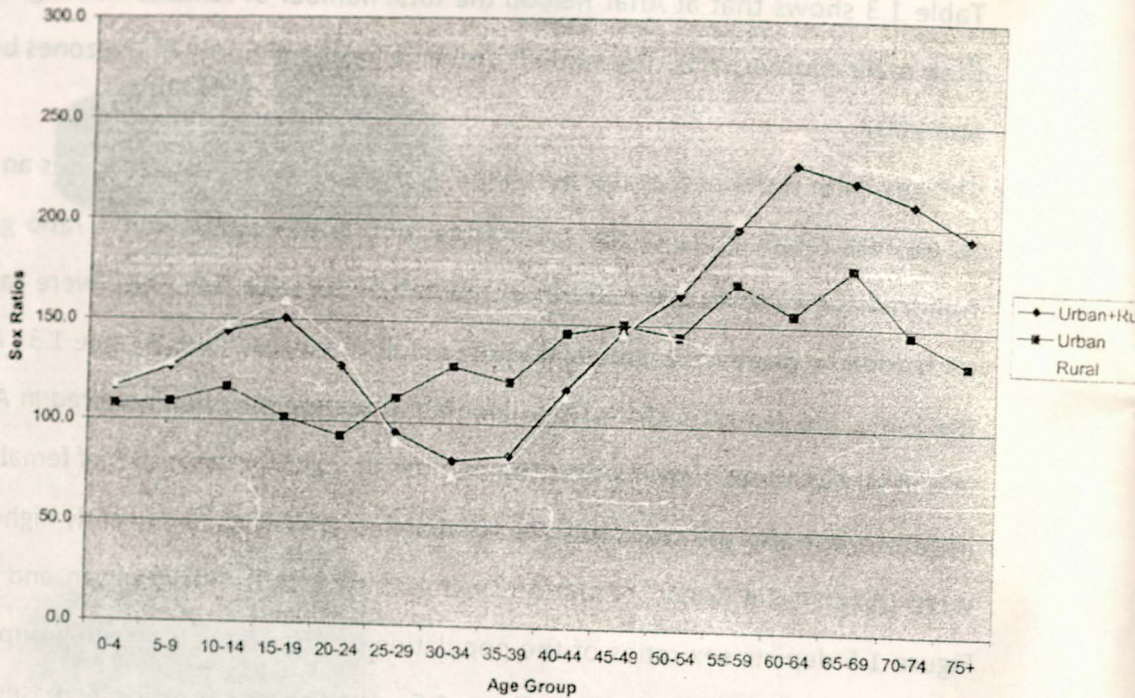
In rural areas also the sex ratios are greater than hundred. Significantly higher sex ratios were observed in Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4 and Zone 5 both in urban and rural areas.

Figure 1.5 depicts sex ratios of the population of Affar Region by age group and urban-rural residence. As can be seen in figure 1.5, urban areas sex ratios increases from age 0 to 14 then decline upto age group 20-24 and increase between age group 25-29 up to age group 65-69 then decline again until age group 70-74.

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

Zone	Urban+ Rural				Urban		Rural	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Region Total	1,390,273	775,117	615,156	130.0	185,135	110.0	1,205,138	130.0
ZONE 1	410,790	224,656	186,134	120.0	82,886	110.0	327,904	120.0
ZONE 2	350,111	195,404	154,707	130.0	26,217	120.0	323,894	130.0
ZONE 3	198,751	108,995	89,756	120.0	54,328	110.0	144,423	130.0
ZONE 4	246,822	140,741	106,081	130.0	9,441	120.0	237,381	130.0
ZONE 5	183,799	105,321	78,478	130.0	12,263	130.0	171,536	130.0

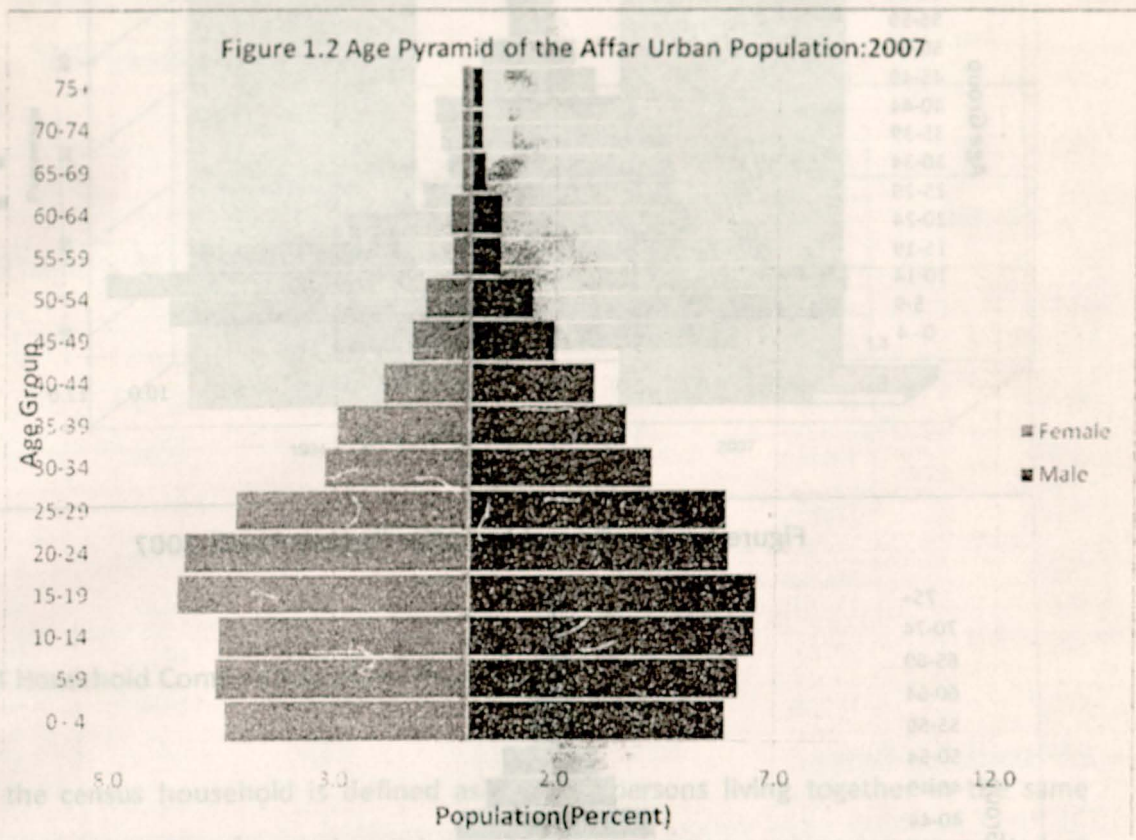
Fig 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex Ratio, Urban-Rural and Age Group: Affar Region 2007



1.3.2 Age composition of the Population

Age composition is one of the very important demographic characteristics of the population. Among other advantages, information on age is helpful to understand the size of population of school age, labor force, elderly, etc. A population pyramid is usually employed to show the age distributions of a given population by sex. Figure 1.6 shows the distribution of the population of Affar region has a broad base that narrows down as age increases. This broad base of a pyramid indicates a characteristic which is typical of a population with high fertility. The age pyramid also shows significantly smaller proportion of 0-4 aged children as compared to those aged 5-9 years. This may reflect the existence of under reporting of children 0-4 years. Figure 1.7 shows at region level there is a slight change in the age structure of the population since 1994. The proportion of the population of working age group (15-64) has shown modest increase in 2007

while the proportion of those in the dependent age group 0-14, though still high, and has declined from 46.1 percent in 1994 to 43.9 percent in 2007.



In the census household is defined as persons living together in the same housing unit or in connected premises (not on cooking arrangements (eat together). This sub-section provides the number of households and average household size of Affar region.

According to the 2007 census, there are 120,000 households in Affar region and this gives an average household size of 5.6 as region level (the corresponding number of households of zones significantly varies in size ranging from 29,410 in zone 5 to 78,606 in zone 1. Like wise, average household size also varies by zone and it ranges from 4.6 persons per household in zone 3 to 6.3 in zone 2.

Figure 1.3 Age Pyramid of the Affar Rural Population:2007

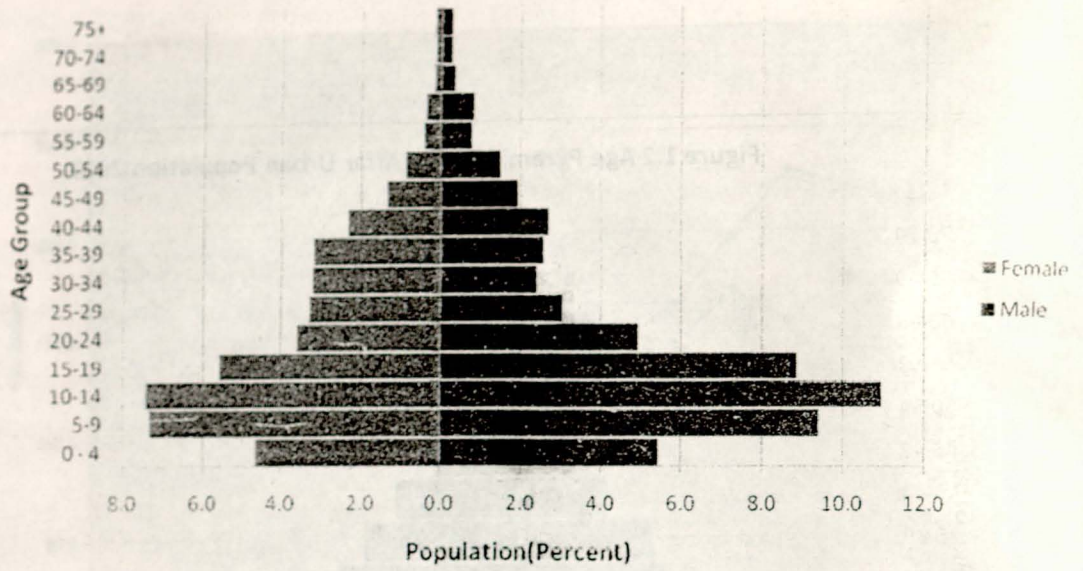


Figure 1.6 Age Pyramid of Affar (Urban+Rural)-2007

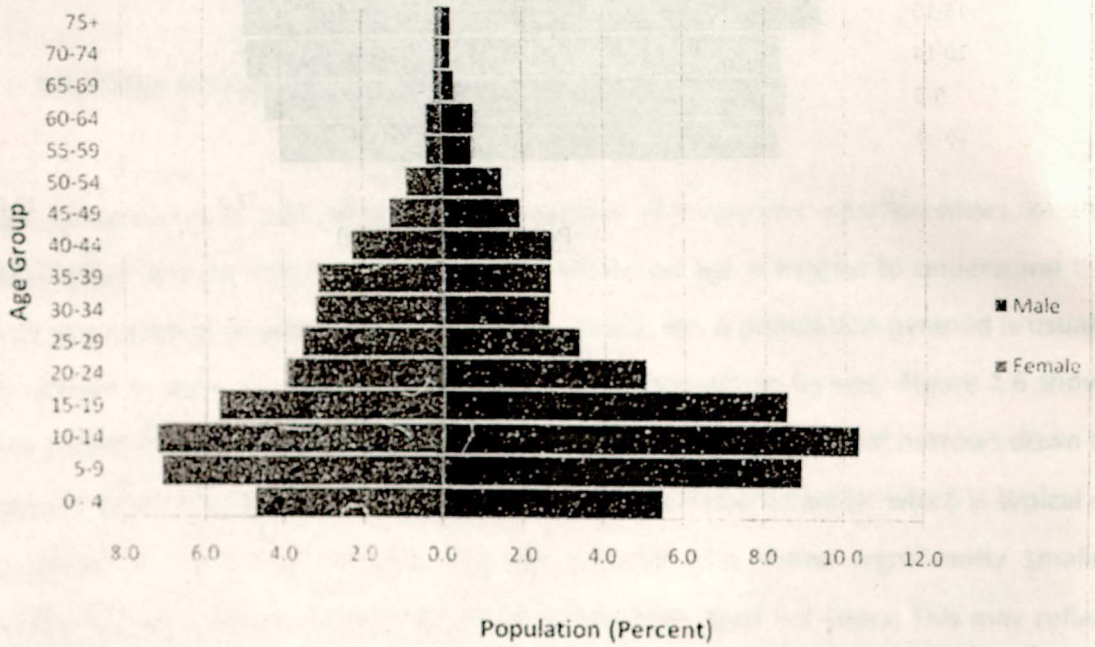
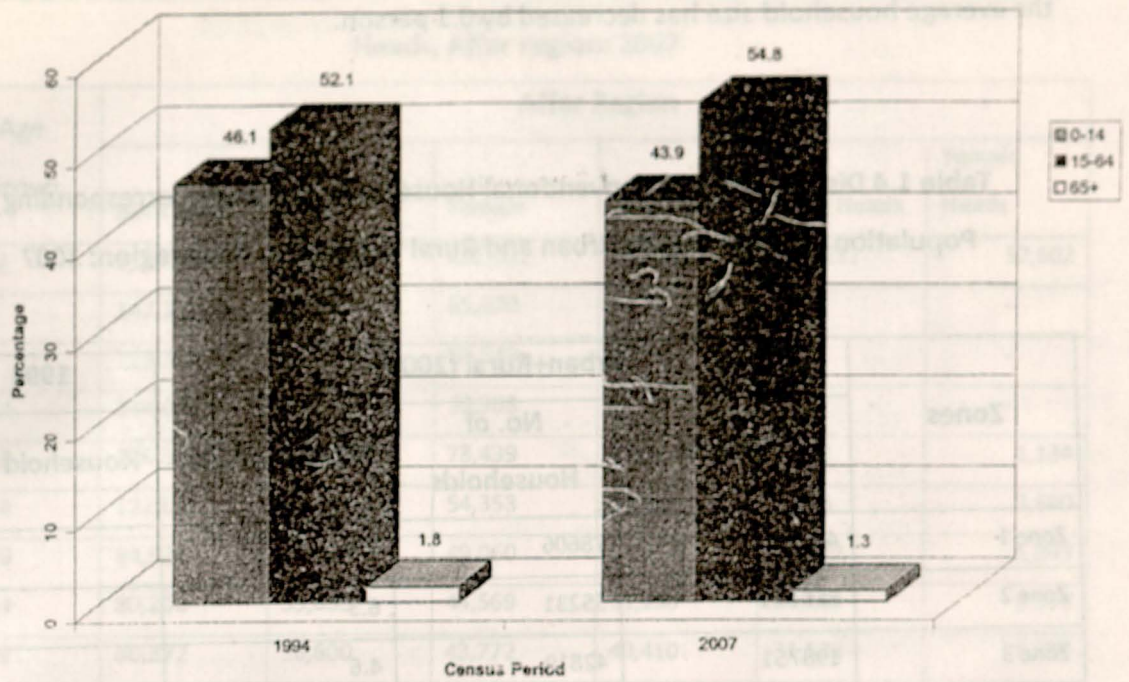


Figure 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Population of Affar Region by Broad Age and Census Period



1.4 Household Composition of the Population

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

According to the 2007 census results there were 247,255 households in Affar Region and this gives an average household size 5.6 at region level. The corresponding number of households of zones significantly varies in size ranging from 29,410 in zone 5 to 78,606 in zone 1. Like wise, average household size also varies by zone and it ranges from 4.6 persons per household in zone 3 to 6.3 in zone 2.

As shown in Table 1.4 comparing the 2007 census results with the 1994, at region level the average household size has decreased by 0.1 person.

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

Zones	Urban+Rural (2007)			1994
	Persons	No. of Households	Household Size	Household Size
Zone 1	410790	78606	5.2	
Zone 2	350111	55231	6.3	
Zone 3	198751	42819	4.6	
Zone 4	246822	41189	6.0	
Zone 5	183799	29410	6.2	

1.5 Headship Rates

The term headship rates denote the ratio of the number of households of certain categories of the population to the total population of the corresponding category. In the census, a head of household is any member of the household who is recognized as a head by members of the household irrespective of age, sex or other characteristics. The 2007 census results presented in Table 1.5 indicates that there were 245,835 household heads at Region level and of these, 193,233 (78.6 percent) and 52,602 (21.4 percent) were male and female heads, respectively.

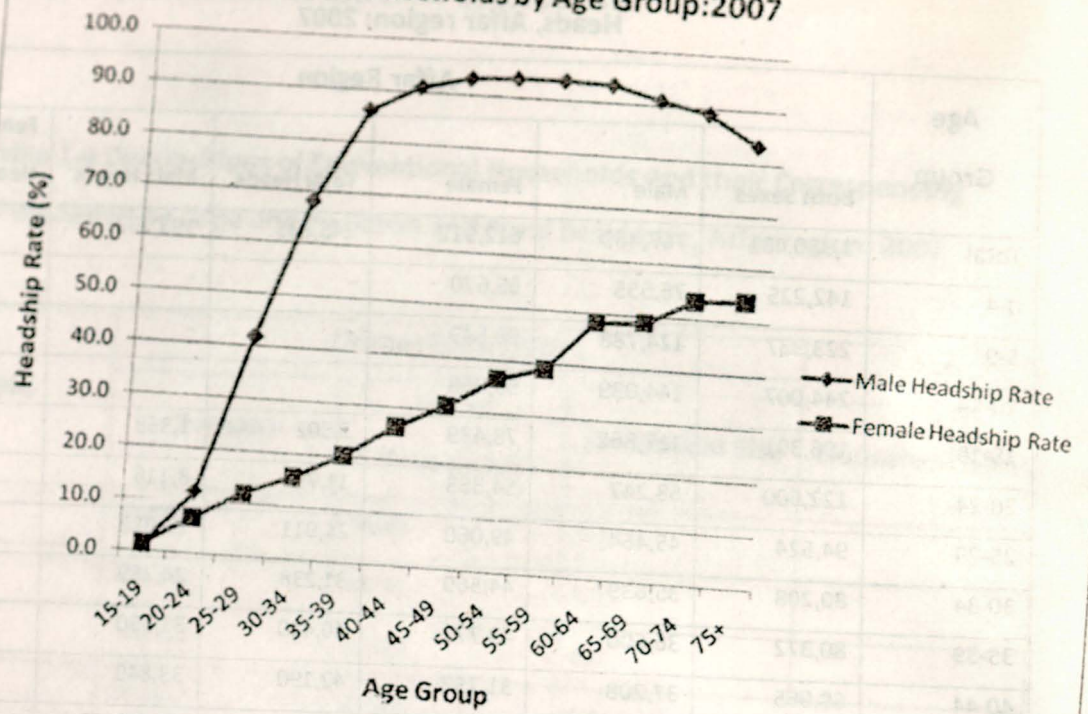
Table 1.5 Heads of Households for Conventional Households by Age Group and Sex of
Heads, Affar region: 2007

Age Group	Affar Region					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Heads	Male Heads	Female Heads
Total	1,380,401	767,489	612,912	245,835	193,233	52,602
0-4	142,225	76,555	65,670	-	-	-
5-9	223,337	124,788	98,549	-	-	-
10-14	244,007	144,039	99,968	-	-	-
15-19	196,301	117,862	78,439	2,502	1,368	1,134
20-24	122,600	68,247	54,353	11,796	8,116	3,680
25-29	94,524	45,464	49,060	24,911	19,012	5,899
30-34	80,208	35,639	44,569	31,238	24,269	6,969
35-39	80,372	36,600	43,772	40,410	31,530	8,880
40-44	68,965	37,208	31,757	42,190	33,849	8,341
45-49	44,798	26,573	18,225	30,402	24,751	5,651
50-54	32,814	20,412	12,402	23,649	19,111	4,538
55-59	15,887	10,540	5,347	11,959	9,875	2,084
60-64	16,297	11,344	4,953	12,990	10,597	2,393
65-69	6,792	4,674	2,118	5,286	4,253	1,033
70-74	5,486	3,720	1,766	4,255	3,312	943
75+	5,788	3,824	1,964	4,247	3,190	1,057

Tigray	9,019	5,119	3,900	1,100	8,919	100
Oromia	3,567	2,077	1,490	587	3,477	90
Wolaita	4,995	2,795	2,200	595	4,800	195
Hadiya	2,875	1,675	1,200	475	2,700	175
Kembata	1,505	855	650	150	1,400	105
Agew Awi	1,796	1,046	750	296	1,700	96
Gurage	1,796	1,046	750	296	1,700	96

In the 1994 Population Housing Census nine ethnic groups had a population of one thousand & above, while in the 2007 census the number has increased to ten.

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

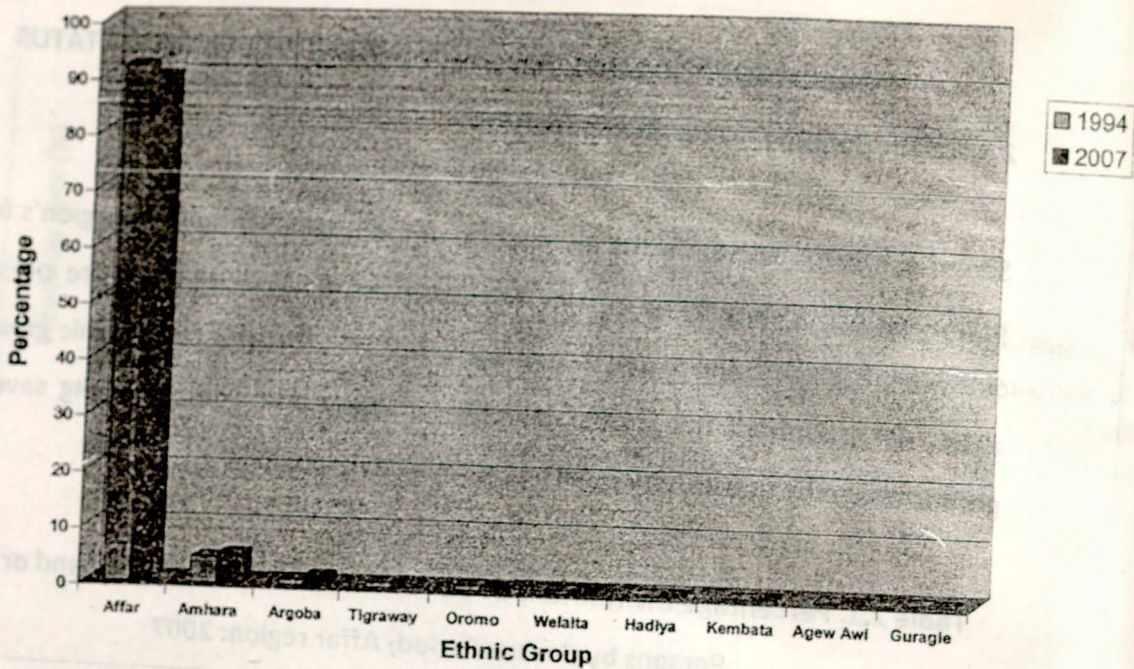
Summary results that show the distribution of the population in Affar region's for ethnic groups having a population size of one thousand or more persons are presented in Summary Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. As table 2.1 indicates the Affar ethnic groups share about 90 percent of the total population of the region. The remaining seven ethnic groups altogether comprise 10 percent of the total population.

Table 2.1. Percentage Distribution Of Ethnic Groups With One Thousand or more Persons by Census Period, Affar region: 2007

Ethnic Group	1994		2007	
	Population		Population	
	Number	%	Number	%
Affar	1,008,205	91.8	1,251,622	90.03
Amhara	49,600	4.5	72,523	5.2
Argoba	10,136	0.9	21,612	1.6
Tigraway	9,019	0.8	15,940	1.1
Oromo	8,567	0.8	8,471	0.6
Welaita	4,995	0.5	8,256	0.6
Hadiya	2,075	0.2	2,491	0.2
Kembata	1,508	0.1	2,408	0.2
Agew Awi			1,708	0.1
Guragie	1,796	0.2	1,695	0.1

In the 1994 Population Housing Census nine ethnic groups had a population of one thousand & above, while in the 2007 census the number has increased to ten.

Figure 2.1. Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups with thousand or more persons: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 Affar 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 thousand and more people during childhood are shown. According to the result (Table 2.2), Affarigna was the most dominant Mother Tongue in the Affar Regions, accounting for 90.0 percent and the next largest mother Tongue was Amharigna accounting for 6.8 percents.

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 Muslim religion was the most dominant religion in the region (95.3 percent). Orthodox comprises 3.9 percent of the population of the region.

Table 2.2 Distribution of Major Mother Tongues, Affar region: 2007

Languages	Number	Percent
Affarigna	1,250,737	90.0
Amarigna	95,047	6.8
Tigrigna	14,698	1.1
Argobigna	10,938	0.8
Welaitigna	5,944	0.4
Oromigna	5,552	0.4
Kembatigna	1,755	0.1
Hadiyigna	1,280	0.1

Zonal distribution of the population by religious composition shows that the Islam faith followers were predominant in five zones. However zone 3 has relatively larger proportions of Orthodox (13.8%) and Protestant (4.45%) as compared to other zones.

Zone	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Zone 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.28	0.00	0.00
Zone 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.28	0.00	0.00
Zone 3	13.80	4.45	0.00	71.30	0.00	0.00
Zone 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.28	0.00	0.00
Zone 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.28	0.00	0.00
Total	3.90	0.87	0.00	95.28	0.00	0.00

Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation: Affar Region

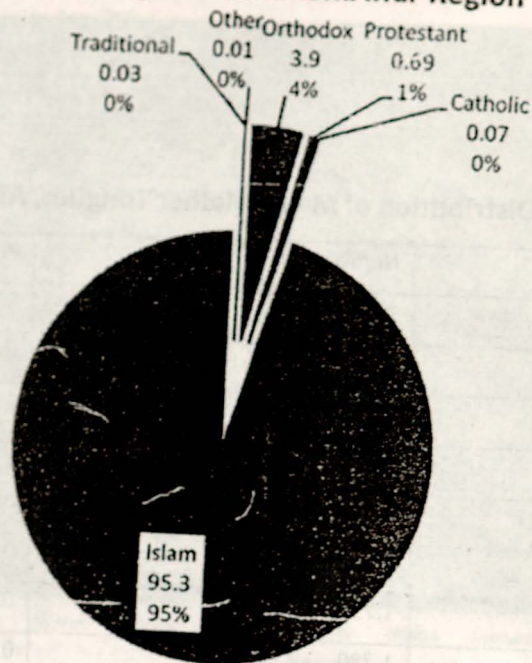


Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religion and Zones: Affar region: 2007

	Orthodox	Protestant	Catholic	Islam	Traditional	Other
Zone Total	3.93	0.67	0.07	95.28	0.03	0.01
Zone 1	3.29	0.09	0.03	96.55	0.02	0.02
Zone 2	3.40	0.02	0.02	96.54	0.01	0.00
Zone 3	13.80	4.45	0.36	81.30	0.04	0.05
Zone 4	0.34	0.00	0.02	99.62	0.02	0.00
Zone 5	0.55	0.04	0.01	99.30	0.09	0.00

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 & above. Accordingly, of the total population 41.8 percent was married, 52.3 percent never married & 2.3 percent divorced. Comparing the sex wise distribution, about 48.6 percent of the females & 36.5 percent of males were married. Similarly, about 59.9 percent of the males and 42.7 percent of the females were never married.

Table 2.4. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Marital Status, Affar region:
2007

Affar Region	Never Married	Currently Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Living Together
Total	52.3	41.8	2.3	0.7	2.7	0.2
Both Sexes	52.3	41.8	2.3	0.7	2.7	0.2
Male	59.9	36.5	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.3
Female	42.7	48.6	3.0	0.8	4.7	0.2

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

The proportions of currently married persons (Figure 2.3b) increases with age for both sexes, but the increase is more pronounced for the females than the males at earlier ages. For the males the proportions stays 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 persons increase with age for both sexes (Figure 2.3c), but we can observe significantly higher proportions of widowed females at each age, especially after about age 38.

Figure 2.3a. Proportion of Never Married Persons by Age Group and Sex: Affar Region

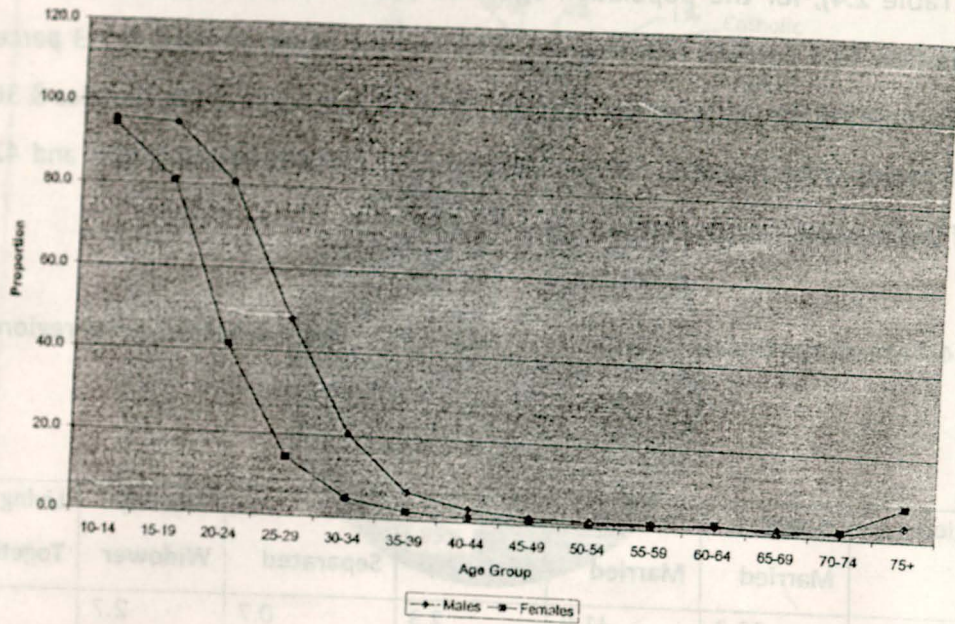


Figure 2.3b. Proportion of Currently Married Persons by Age Group and Sex: Affar Region

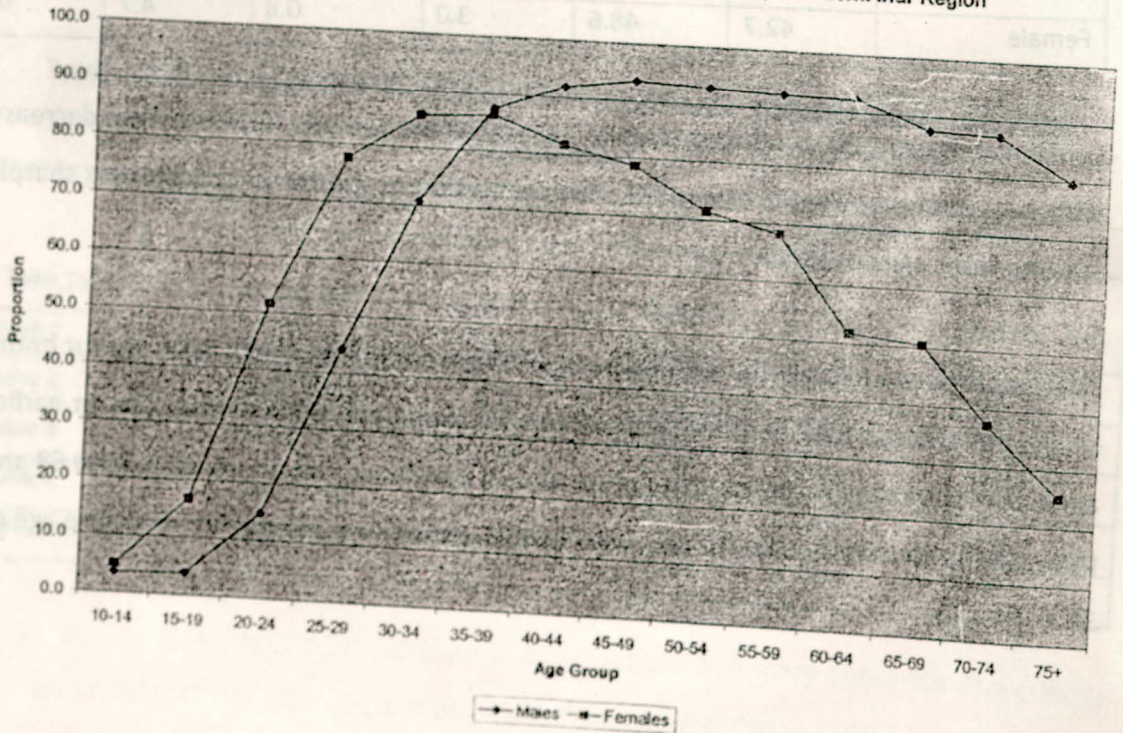
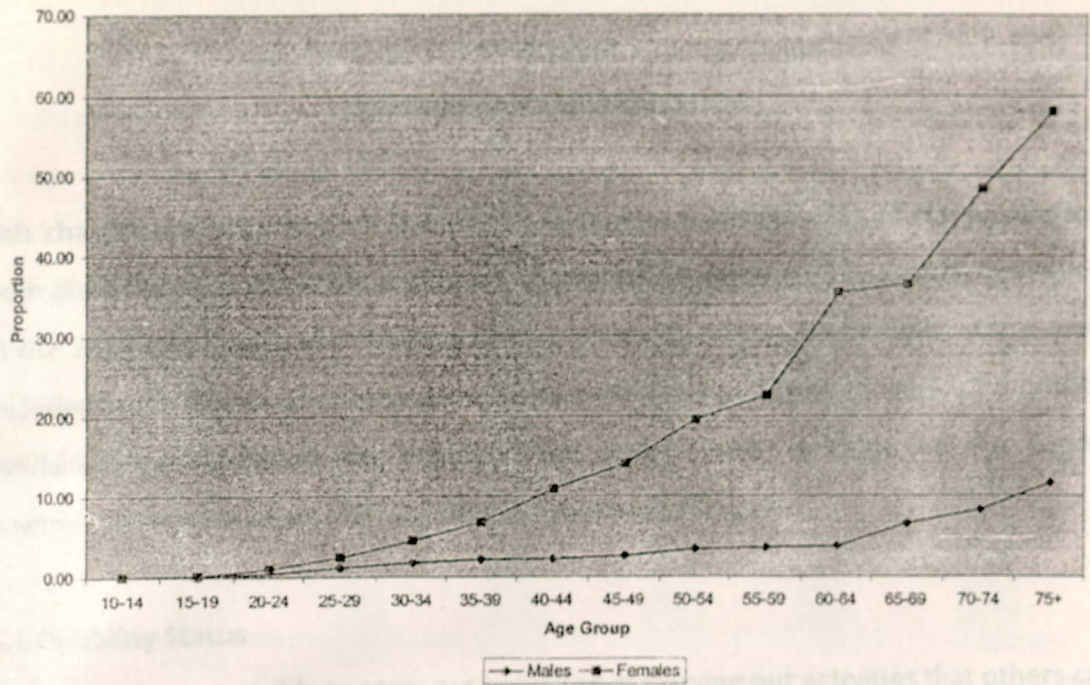


Figure 2.3c. Proportion of Widowed Persons by Age Group and Sex: Affar Region



3.1 Disability Status

A person who was unable to carry out long-term 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 person could do. Based on this UN definition, recommendations and the previous experiences, the following three basic questions were administered in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:-

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

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

SECTION III

DISABILITY AND ORPHANHOOD

This chapter presents data on Disability and Orphan hood statuses of the population.

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

3.1 Disability Status

A person who was unable to carry out or limited in carrying out activities that others can do due to congenital or long term physical/mental disabilities was identified as a disabled person. But short term difficulties due to temporary conditions were excluded.

In general, a person was defined as disabled if due to physical or mental injuries could not fully perform activities that other healthy person could do. Based on this UN definition, recommendations and the previous experiences, the following three basic questions were administered in the 2007 Population and Housing Census. These are:-

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

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

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

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

The following tables and graphs illustrate the summarized results of disability data for Afar region.

Table 3.1 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and zone, with Disability Rate, Afar region: 2007

Zone	Both Sexes		Disability Rate	MALE		Disability Rate	FEMALE		Disability Rate	SR
	All Person	Disabled		All Person	Disabled		All Person	Disabled		
	Afar-total	1,390,273		9,950	0.72		775,117	5,887		
ZONE 1	410,790	2,791	0.68	224,656	1,609	0.72	186,134	1,182	0.64	136.1
ZONE 2	350,111	2,447	0.70	195,404	1,488	0.76	154,707	959	0.62	155.2
ZONE 3	198,751	1,824	0.92	108,995	1,085	1.00	89,756	739	0.82	146.8
ZONE 4	246,822	1,667	0.68	140,741	1,007	0.72	106,081	660	0.62	152.6
ZONE 5	183,799	1,221	0.66	105,321	698	0.66	78,478	523	0.67	133.5

Fig. 3.1 Sex Ratio of Disabled person by Zone, Afar Region:2007

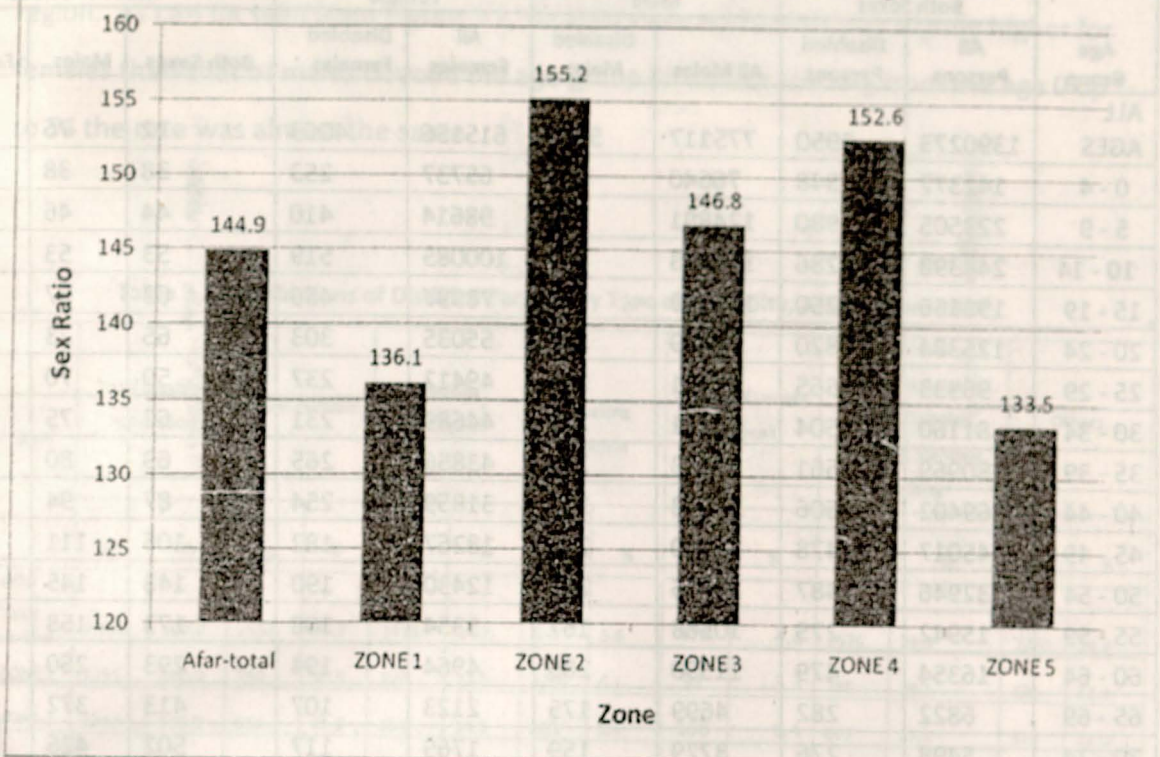


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the level and rate of disability among zones and the sex ratio of the disabled population. With regard to disability rate most of the zones have comparable rates ranging from 0.66 to 0.92. The rate was relatively higher (0.92 percent) in Zone 3 and lower (0.66 percent) in Zone 5. When we see the sex ratio of the disabled population, the data revealed that in all zones and at regional level the rates of disability were slightly higher for male than female. The highest sex ratio (155.5) was observed in Zone 2 while the lowest (133.5) was observed in zone 5.

Table 3.2 Population by Sex, Disability Status, and Five Year Age Group, with Disability Rate, Affar region: 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
ALL AGES	1390273	9950	775117	5887	615156	4063	72	76	66
0 - 4	142377	548	76640	295	65737	253	38	38	38
5 - 9	223505	980	124891	570	98614	410	44	46	42
10 - 14	244398	1286	144313	767	100085	519	53	53	52
15 - 19	198166	1250	119169	794	78997	456	63	67	58
20 - 24	125384	820	70349	517	55035	303	65	73	55
25 - 29	96533	565	47121	328	49412	237	59	70	48
30 - 34	81160	504	36471	273	44689	231	62	75	52
35 - 39	80969	561	37113	296	43856	265	69	80	60
40 - 44	69402	606	37543	352	31859	254	87	94	80
45 - 49	45017	478	26750	296	18267	182	106	111	100
50 - 54	32946	487	20516	297	12430	190	148	145	153
55 - 59	15942	275	10588	167	5354	108	173	158	202
60 - 64	16354	479	11390	285	4964	194	293	250	391
65 - 69	6822	282	4699	175	2123	107	413	372	504
70 - 74	5498	276	3729	159	1769	117	502	426	661
75+	5800	553	3835	316	1965	237	953	824	1206

Figure 3.2: Disability Rate in affar region by sex and Age:2007

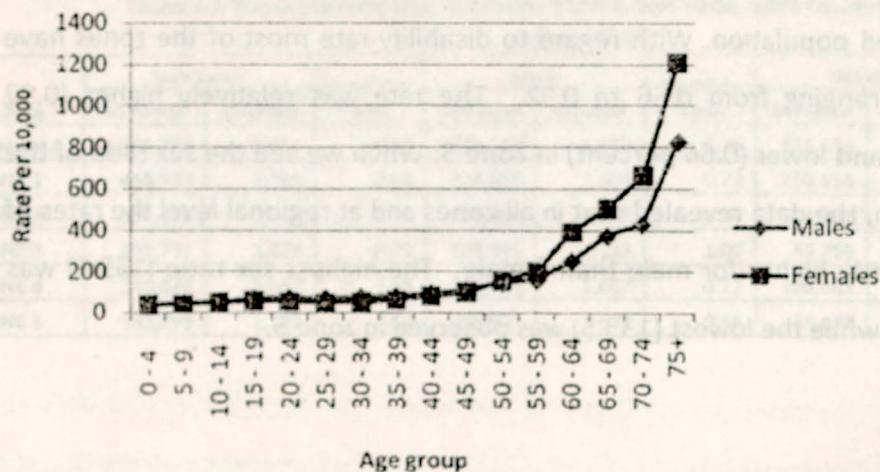


Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the level and rate of disability by sex & age group for Affar region. As can be seen from Figure 3.2, disability among female was slightly higher for females than that of males beyond the age group 55-59 but starting from the age 0 up to 54 the rate was almost the same.

Table 3.3 Distributions of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Affar region: 2007

Zone	Total Disabled Population		Vision Problem		Hearing Problem		Speaking Problem		Deaf and Unable to Speak		Non-functional Upper or Lower Limbs, Gripping, Handling, Standing, Walking		Others	
	Nq	%	Nq	%	Nq	%	Nq	%	Nq	%	Nq	%	Nq	%
Affar Total	9,950	100.0	2558	25.7	1416	14.2	552	5.6	478	4.8	2676	26.9	2270	22.8
ZONE 1	2791	100.0	750	26.9	370	13.3	170	6.1	91	3.3	785	28.1	625	22.4
ZONE 2	2447	100.0	626	25.6	354	14.5	133	5.4	156	6.4	665	27.2	513	21.0
ZONE 3	1824	100.0	491	26.9	240	13.2	64	3.5	97	5.3	538	29.5	394	21.6
ZONE 4	1667	100.0	388	23.3	239	14.3	89	5.3	95	5.7	446	26.8	410	24.6
ZONE 5	1221	100.0	303	24.8	213	17.4	96	7.9	39	3.2	242	19.8	328	26.9

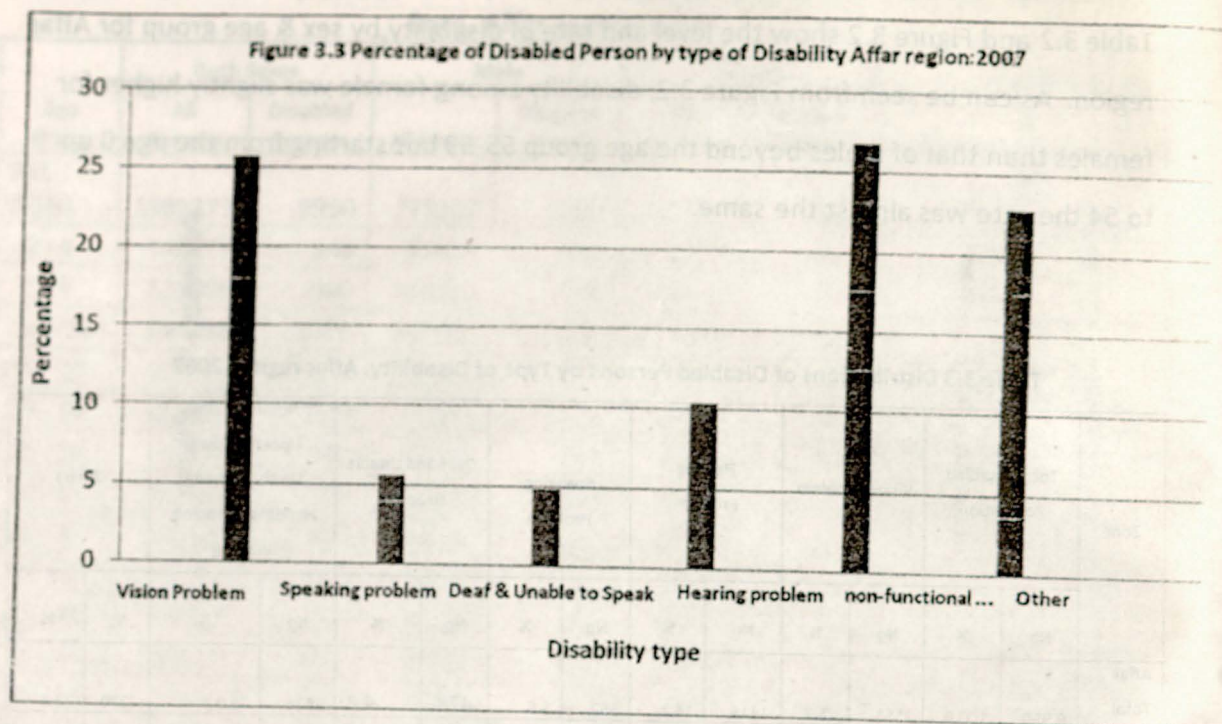


Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 present data on disabled population by type at zonal level. According to the results in table, Zone 3, Zone 1 and Zone 2 recorded the highest disability types of Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing, and Walking) which accounts for 29.5 percent, 28.1 percent and 27.2 percent, respectively. Zone 1 and Zone 3, Zone 2 and Zone 5 are also recorded the highest disability types of Difficulty of seeing and Blindness which accounts for 26.9 percent, 25.6 percent and 24.8 percent respectively. Figure 3.3 illustrates the major types of disability at regional level. As shown in the figure only three major types of disabilities were accounted for more than 70 percent of the total disability types. The highest disability type, which was about 26.9 percent, was Non-functional Lower or Upper Limbs (Gripping, Handling, Standing, and Walking).

Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability, Affar

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
AFAR REGION	9950	329	811	530	235	1923	1006	486	820	3810
ZONE 1	2791	124	202	164	100	547	219	146	202	1087
ZONE 2	2447	48	218	109	49	456	347	99	218	903
ZONE 3	1824	58	148	67	24	390	151	120	167	699
ZONE 4	1667	60	156	126	32	303	159	58	131	642
ZONE 5	1221	39	87	64	30	227	130	63	102	479

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Disability in Affar region:2007

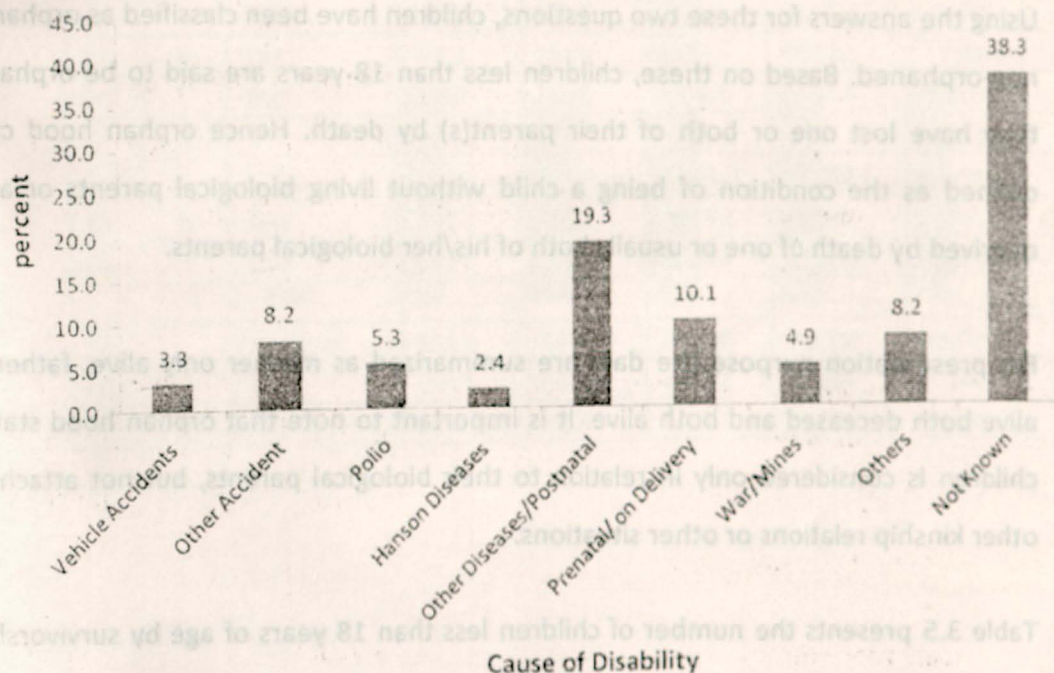


Figure 3.4 shows in Affar region about 38.8 percent of the causes of disability were not known. Of the known causes war and mine was the major cause of disability, followed by Postnatal or Other diseases accounting 19.5 and 19.3 percent respectively. According to the 2007 census results, Hanson disease was said to be the least cause of disability, accounting for 2.4 percent of the total cause of disability.

3.2 Orphan hood Status

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

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

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

For presentation purpose the data are summarized as mother only alive, father only alive both deceased and both alive. It is important to note that orphan hood status of children is considered only in relation to their biological parents, but not attached to other kinship relations or other situations.

Table 3.5 presents the number of children less than 18 years of age by survivorship of parents, region and sex. Figure 3.5 shows among children aged less than 18 years the highest proportion of children with mother only alive was found Zone 1 (9.1 percent) followed by Zone 3 (8.0 percent).

Table 3.6 presents children under 18 years of age by orphanhood status of parents and single year age at regional level. Figure 3.6 depicts that among children aged under 18 years the proportion of children reported to have father only alive was found to be the highest in Zone -3(41.1 percent).

As can be seen on Figure 3.7 the highest proportion of children less than 18 years of age who reported to have been deprived of both parent by death was highest in Zone 3 (22.6percent) and the lowest was observed in Zone 2 (12.3 percent).

Zone	Both sex	Male	Female
Zone 1	210084	118757	91307
Zone 2	200021	118824	82187
Zone 3	97316	52376	44940
Zone 4	130177	78778	51399
Zone 5	84099	45941	38158
Zone 6	215807	120973	94834
Zone 7	215807	120973	94834
Zone 8	215807	120973	94834
Zone 9	215807	120973	94834
Zone 10	215807	120973	94834
Zone 11	215807	120973	94834
Zone 12	215807	120973	94834
Zone 13	215807	120973	94834
Zone 14	215807	120973	94834
Zone 15	215807	120973	94834
Zone 16	215807	120973	94834
Zone 17	215807	120973	94834
Zone 18	215807	120973	94834
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Zone 40	215807	120973	94834
Zone 41	215807	120973	94834
Zone 42	215807	120973	94834
Zone 43	215807	120973	94834
Zone 44	215807	120973	94834
Zone 45	215807	120973	94834
Zone 46	215807	120973	94834
Zone 47	215807	120973	94834
Zone 48	215807	120973	94834
Zone 49	215807	120973	94834
Zone 50	215807	120973	94834

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

zone	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Affar-total						
Both sex	732585	646938	58489	16765	9342	1051
Male	420036	372058	32704	9371	5241	662
Female	312549	274880	25785	7394	4101	389
ZONE 1						
Both sex	210064	182556	19161	5173	2873	301
Male	118757	103619	10612	2813	1541	172
Female	91307	78937	8549	2360	1332	129
ZONE 2						
Both sex	200051	179311	14973	3697	1849	221
Male	114864	103174	8323	2137	1083	147
Female	85187	76137	6650	1560	766	74
ZONE 3						
Both sex	97216	84265	7755	3190	1749	257
Male	53139	46146	4181	1705	942	165
Female	44077	38119	3574	1485	807	92
ZONE 4						
Both sex	130234	116721	9259	2582	1563	109
Male	76938	69178	5282	1507	902	69
Female	53296	47543	3977	1075	661	40
ZONE 5						
Both sex	95020	84085	7341	2123	1308	163
Male	56338	49941	4306	1209	773	109
Female	38682	34144	3035	914	535	54

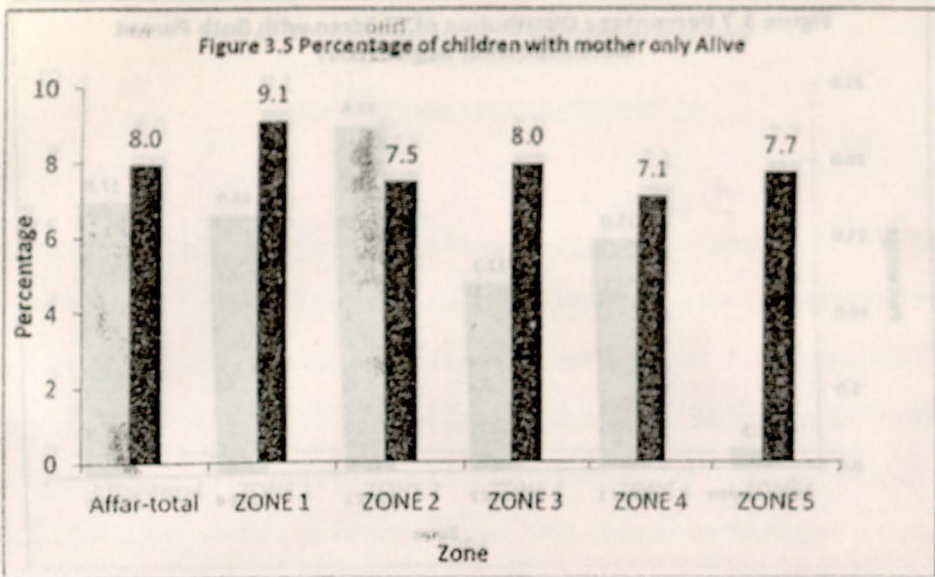
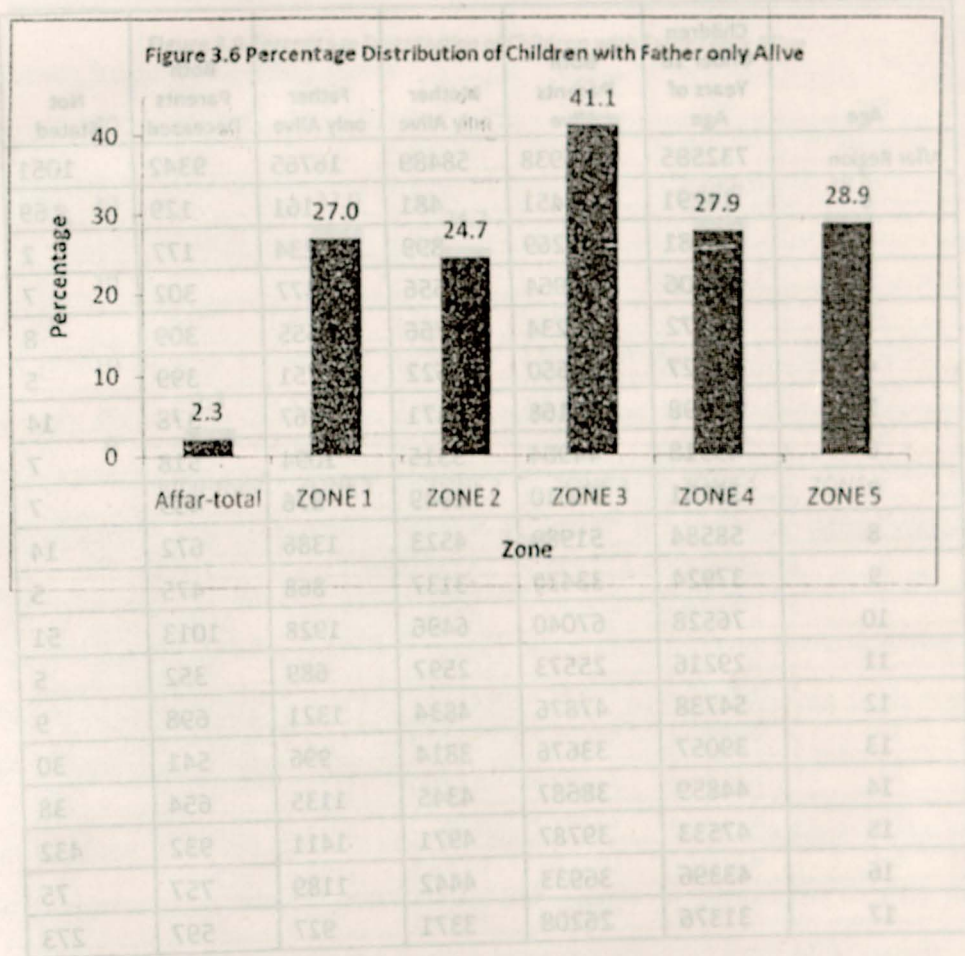


Table 3.6 Children under 18 Years of Age by Orphan Head Status and Single Age

Altar Region: 2007



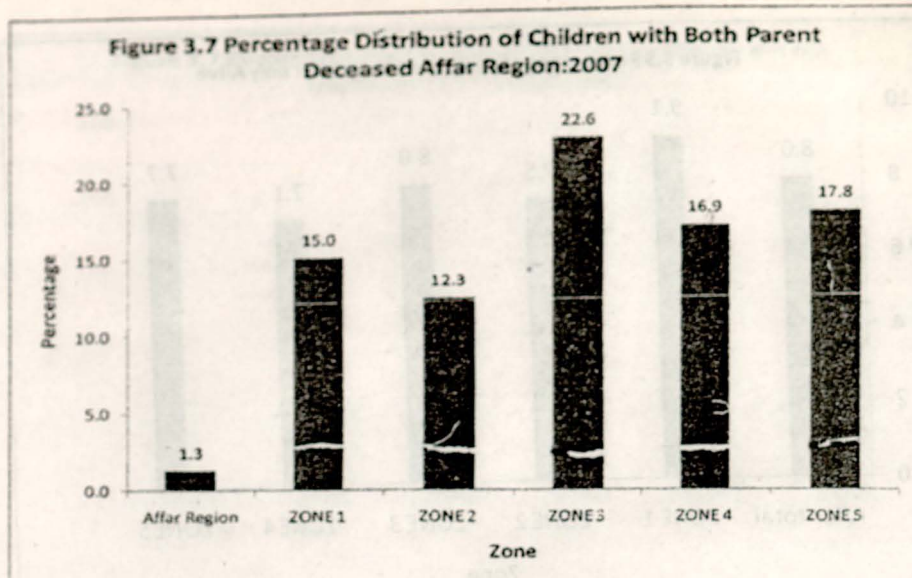


Table 3.6 Children under 18 Years of Age by Orphan hood Status and Single Age, Affar Region: 2007

Age	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Both Parents Alive	Mother only Alive	Father only Alive	Both Parents Deceased	Not Stated
Affar Region	732585	646938	58489	16765	9342	1051
0	14291	13451	481	161	129	69
1	21581	20269	899	234	177	2
2	32306	29964	1556	477	302	7
3	31872	29234	1766	555	309	8
4	42327	38650	2522	751	399	5
5	37798	34168	2471	767	378	14
6	49918	44984	3315	1094	518	7
7	39281	35010	2949	876	439	7
8	58584	51989	4523	1386	672	14
9	37924	33439	3137	868	475	5
10	76528	67040	6496	1928	1013	51
11	29216	25573	2597	689	352	5
12	54738	47876	4834	1321	698	9
13	39057	33676	3814	996	541	30
14	44859	38687	4345	1135	654	38
15	47533	39787	4971	1411	932	432
16	43396	36933	4442	1189	757	75
17	31376	26208	3371	927	597	273

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Literacy Status by Sex and Zones

In the census, literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write in any language. This sub-section presents information on literacy status of the population as of November 28, 2007. Table 4.1 presents the literacy rates of population aged ten years and above by sex and zone obtained from the two censuses (2007 and 1994). As can be seen from the table, less than 1/4 (17.9 percent) of the population of Affar region was literate in 2007. The proportions of literate persons by sex show the existence of wider gap between male and female. Literacy for male was slightly higher (20.5 percent) when compared to female (14.6 percent) in Affar region. The corresponding figures for the 1994 census were 7.1 percent for both sexes and 8.8 percent and 5.6 percent for male and female, respectively. These 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 Zones in Affar region concerning the literacy status of the population. In Zone-3 the literacy status is higher compared to other and Zone-4 is the least literate zone from Affar region.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and above by Sex and Zone, Affar Region: 2007

Zone	Percent Literate (2007)			Percent Literate (1994)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Affar Region						
Total	17.9	20.5	14.6	7.1	8.8	5.6
Zone 1	19.4	21.1	17.3	11.3	12.9	9.1
Zone 2	19.3	24.3	12.3	4.2	6.3	1.5
Zone 3	30	33.8	25.3	19.8	22.8	16.3
Zone 4	9.1	10.1	7.9	2.2	3.5	0.6
Zone 5	11.3	12.8	9.4	0.9	1.4	0.3

Figure 4.1 shows percentage of literate person by sex and census period, as can be seen from the figure, over all, the literacy rates for both sexes in the 2007 have shown significant improvements when compared to the rates observed in the 1994 census.

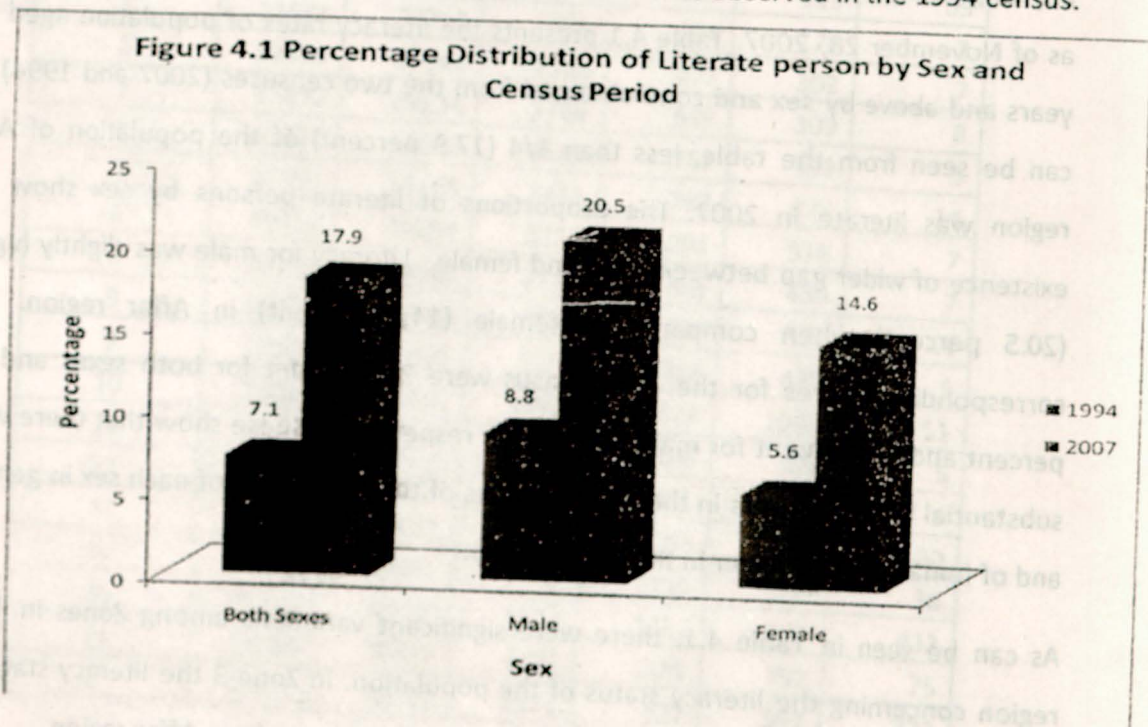


Table 4.2 Population 10 Years old and above by Literacy rate, Sex and Five Year Age Group, Affar region: 2007

Age Group	Both sex		Male		Female		Percent Literate		
	All person	Literate person	All Male	Literate Male	All Female	Literate Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Affar Total	1025011	183491	573977	117732	451034	65759	17.9	20.5	14.6
10-14	244387	50961	144305	30230	100082	20731	20.9	20.9	20.7
15-19	198246	45107	119252	27571	78994	17536	22.8	23.1	22.2
20-24	125361	27688	70326	17107	55035	10581	22.1	24.3	19.2
25-29	96559	20541	47147	13723	49412	6818	21.3	29.1	13.8
30-34	81199	11692	36474	8140	44725	3552	14.4	22.3	7.9
35-39	81147	10012	37172	6933	43975	3079	12.3	18.7	7.0
40-44	69670	6630	37698	5037	31972	1593	9.5	13.4	5.0
45-49	45125	4540	26851	3607	18274	933	10.1	13.4	5.1
50-54	33198	2738	20668	2366	12530	372	8.2	11.4	3.0
55-59	15963	1317	10607	1155	5356	162	8.3	10.9	3.0
60-64	16379	1075	11406	896	4973	179	6.6	7.9	3.6
65-69	6714	491	4629	402	2085	89	7.3	8.7	4.3
70-74	5358	370	3660	296	1698	74	6.9	8.1	4.4
75+	5705	329	3782	269	1923	60	5.8	7.1	3.1

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 relatively higher among population in the young age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 and for both sexes.

4.2 School Attendance

Household members aged five years and above in the sample household were asked about status of their school attendance i.e., whether they were attending at the time of census, 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 (3.1 percent in 1994 against 8.6 percent in 2007). Zone 3 had the highest percentage (13.6 percent) of students who were attending school at the time of the census followed by Zone 2 and Zone 1 with the proportions of 12.39 percent and 7.27 percent, respectively. On the

other hand, Zone 4 and Zone 5 had lowest percentage of currently attending school and the proportions were 3.80 percent and 5.68 percent, respectively.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years old and above who were currently

Attending School by Sex, Zone and Census period, Affar Region: 2007

REGION	2007			1994		
	Currently Attending			Currently Attending		
	Total 2007	Male	Female	Total 1994	Male	Female
Affar Region Total	8.6	9.6	7.3	3.1	3.5	2.5
Zone 1	7.3	7.6	6.9	4.9	5.1	4.6
Zone 2	12.4	15.3	8.9	2.3	3.3	1.1
Zone 3	13.6	14.3	12.7	7.4	8.2	6.3
Zone 4	3.8	4.0	3.6	1.1	1.5	0.5
Zone 5	5.7	6.4	4.8	0.3	0.5	0.0

The proportions of current school attendance show also variations by sex both in 1994 and 2007. Like the previous census results, in the 2007 census results show that the proportions were higher for males at regional level (9.6 percent against 7.3 percent) as well as in all Zones. In Zone 2 the disparity between sexes was as large as five times higher for males than females.

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

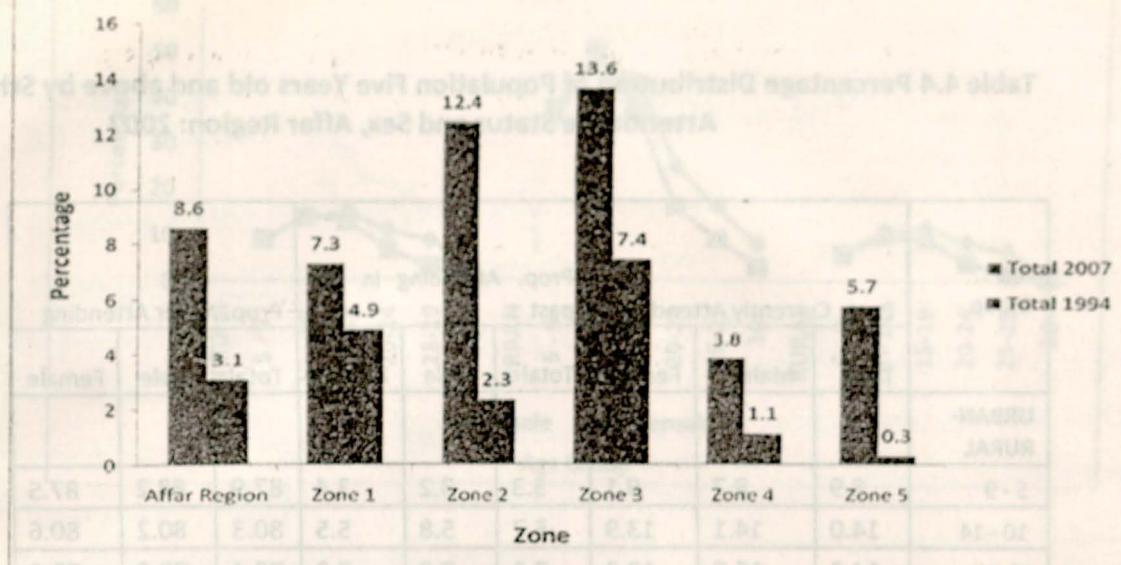


Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the population by status of school attendance urban-rural residence and age group. As may expected the proportions of currently attending school and also those attended in the past decline as age advances. The proportions were higher for the age groups 10-14 and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

The variations in the proportions of current school attendant by age between urban and rural areas were very large for all age groups. 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 in urban areas. But the reverse was the case for those aged 15 years and above.

However, the proportions females who reported to have attended school in the past were almost the same with their male counter parts for the young girls under 15 years.

The proportions of never attended were high among children aged 5-9 years particularly in rural areas then decreases with increase in age until age 15-19 and start to rise again

starting from age 20 onward. The proportions of never attended were slightly higher among females for all age groups.

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years old and above by School Attendance Status and Sex, Affar 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	8.9	8.7	9.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	87.9	88.2	87.5
10 - 14	14.0	14.1	13.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	80.3	80.2	80.6
15-19	14.3	15.0	13.3	7.3	7.0	7.9	78.4	78.0	78.9
20-24	9.1	11.1	6.6	11.8	12.0	11.5	79.1	76.8	81.9
25-29	5.8	8.7	3.1	14.2	19.1	9.5	80.0	72.2	87.4
30+	2.2	3.2	1.1	7.7	10.8	4.1	90.2	86.0	94.9
URBAN									
5 - 9	36.8	36.1	37.7	10.4	10.3	10.6	52.8	53.7	51.8
10 - 14	49.3	48.2	50.5	13.8	14.8	12.7	36.9	37.0	36.8
15-19	40.6	43.8	37.3	23.6	20.2	27.0	35.8	36.0	35.7
20-24	20.5	25.2	16.2	40.3	42.2	38.5	39.2	32.6	45.4
25-29	12.7	16.1	8.9	46.7	54.7	37.7	40.6	29.2	53.4
30+	6.0	8.1	3.2	32.9	41.5	21.1	61.1	50.4	75.8
RURAL									
5 - 9	5.8	5.9	5.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	91.7	91.7	91.7
10 - 14	10.5	11.0	9.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	84.7	84.1	85.6
15-19	10.6	11.7	9.0	5.1	5.5	4.5	84.3	82.9	86.6
20-24	6.6	8.5	4.0	5.5	6.5	4.2	87.9	85.0	91.8
25-29	4.0	6.5	1.7	5.4	8.4	2.7	90.7	85.2	95.7
30+	1.5	2.3	0.7	3.3	5.0	1.4	95.2	92.8	97.9

Figure 4.3a Population 5 years old and over by school attendance, Sex and Age Group:2007 (Currently Attending)

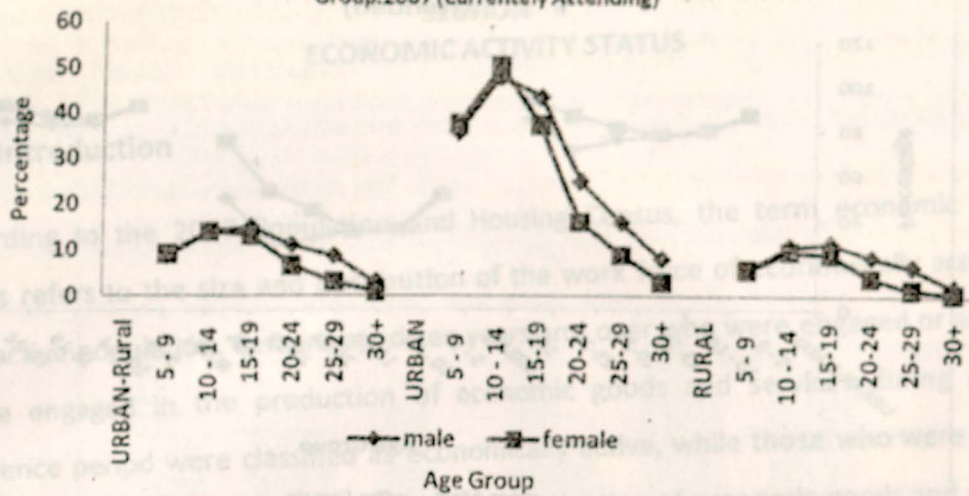


Figure 4.3b Population 5 years old and over by school Attendance, Sex and Age Group:2007 (Attended in the Past)

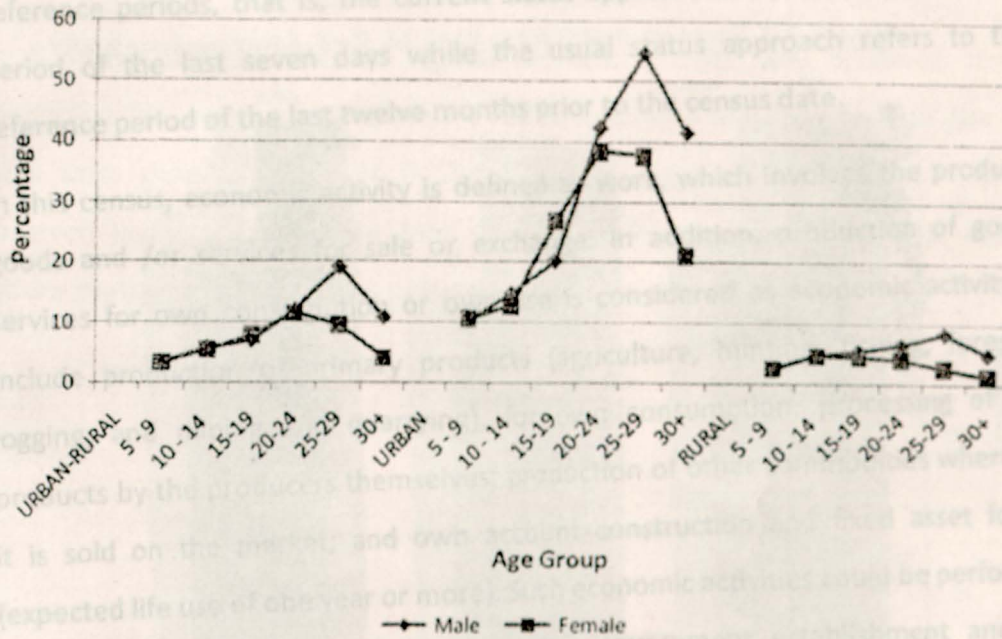
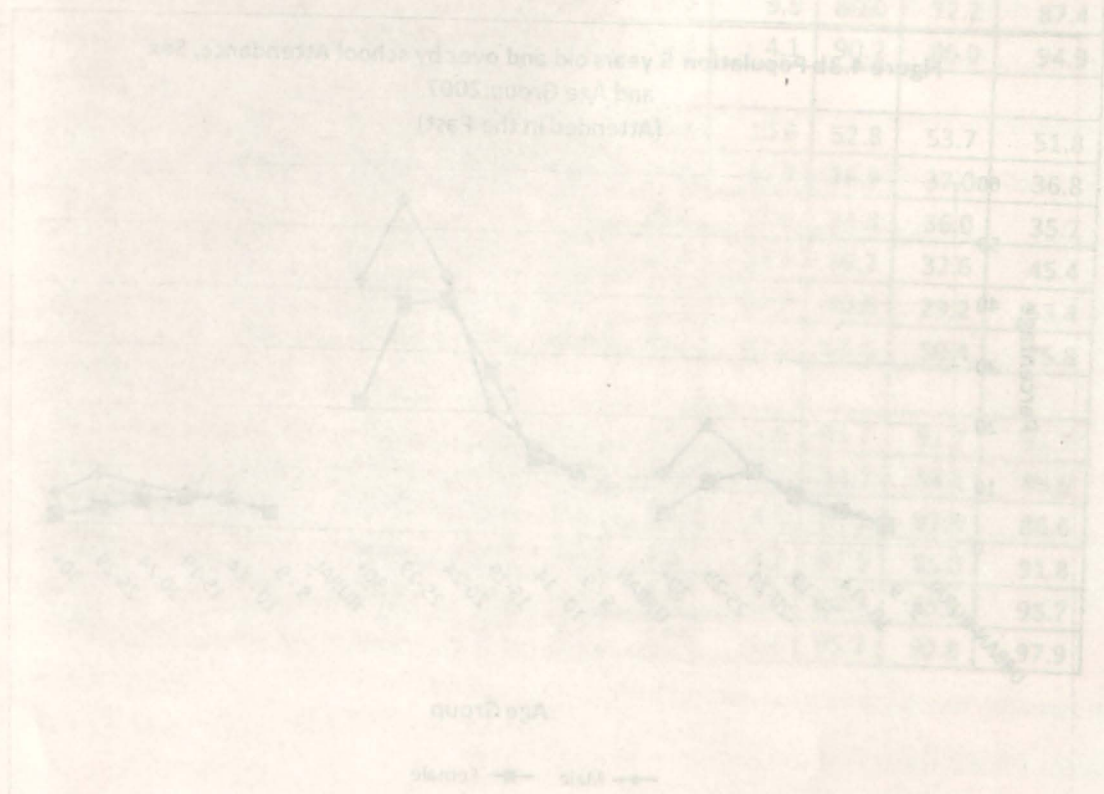
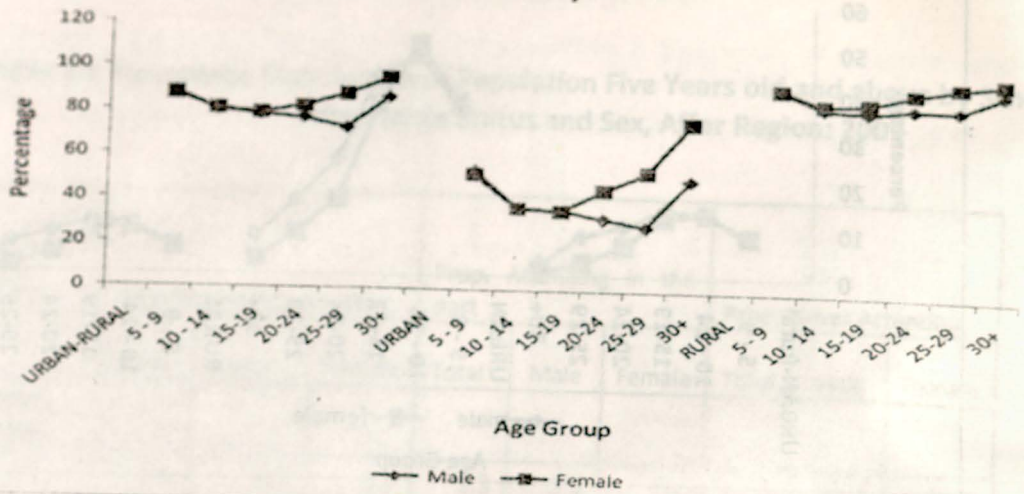


Figure 4.3c: Population 5 Years Old and Over by School Attendance, Sex and Age Group: Affar Region 2007 (Never Attended)



SECTION V ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1 Introduction

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

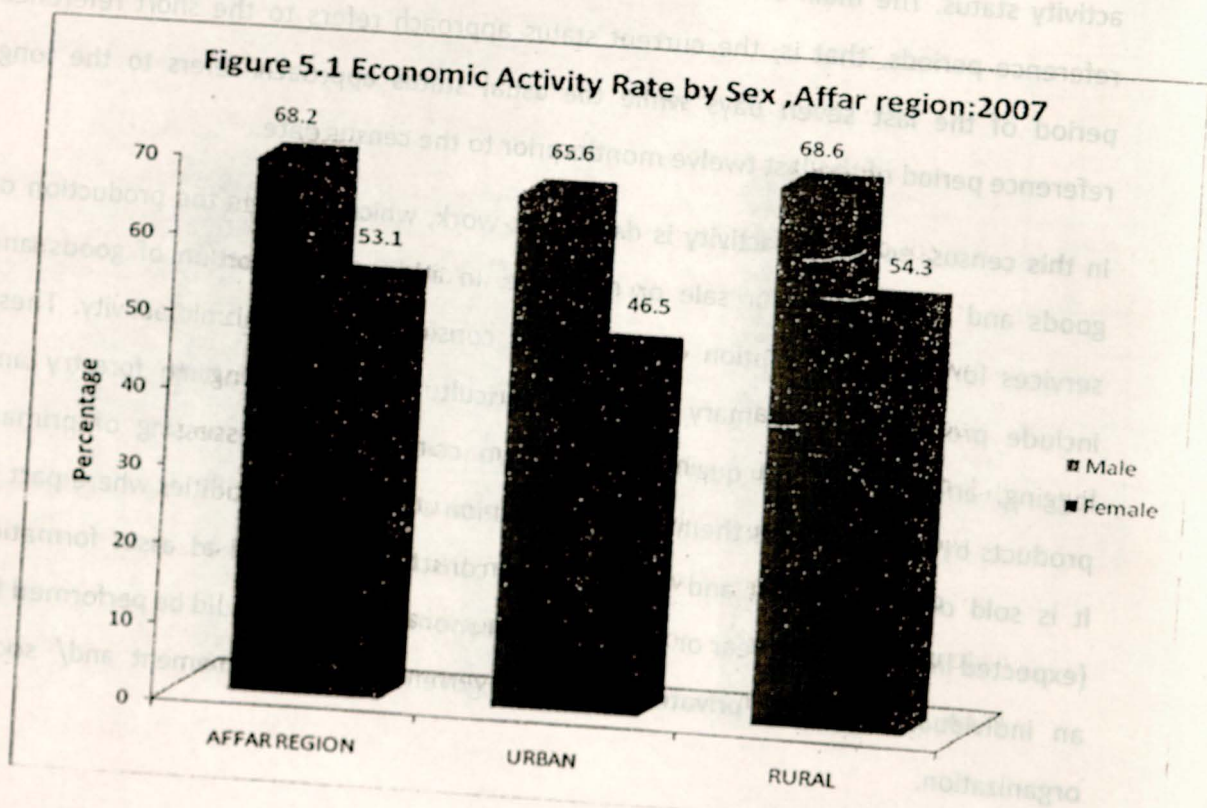
In the 2007 Population and Housing Census, both the current and usual status approaches were used in urban and rural areas in the collection of data on economic activity status. The main difference between the two approaches is the length of the reference periods, that is, the current status approach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

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

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

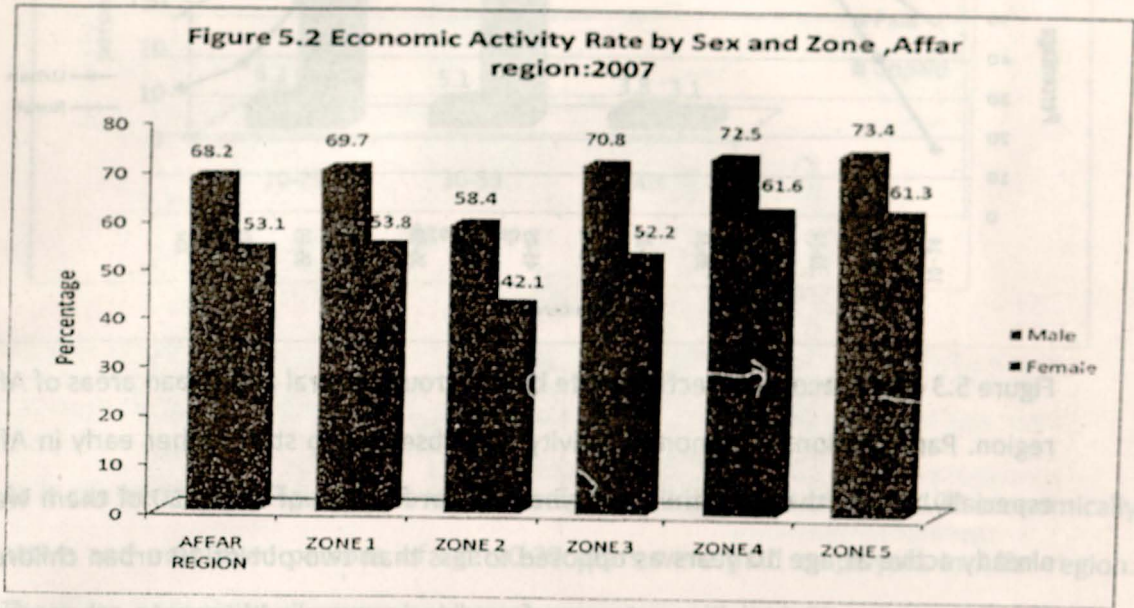
5.2 Economic Activity Rate

The 2007 Census results of Affar region show that the Economic activity rates are slightly higher in rural areas where most persons are self-employed in their farms or other activity than in the urban areas where some specialized skills are required for access to employment. Urban disparities in economic activity according to sex are wider than in the rural areas (See Figure 5.1).



During the 2007 census, about seven persons out of 10 of economically active age were recorded as having been economically active during the reference period considered. In general, Affar region men were found to be more economically active than the women (68.2% against 53.1%) (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.2 Economic Activity Rate by Sex and Zone ,Affar region:2007



As it is seen in Figure 5.2, the highest economic activity rates of almost the same proportion for males were recorded in Zone 3, Zone 4 and Zone 5 while the lowest rates were generally observed in Zone 2. Wide disparities among the sexes were observed in Zone 1 and Zone 2 and Zone 3, while, smaller difference in economic activity participation by sex was noticed in Zone 5.

Figure 5.3 Economic Activity Rate by Age Group Affar Region:2007

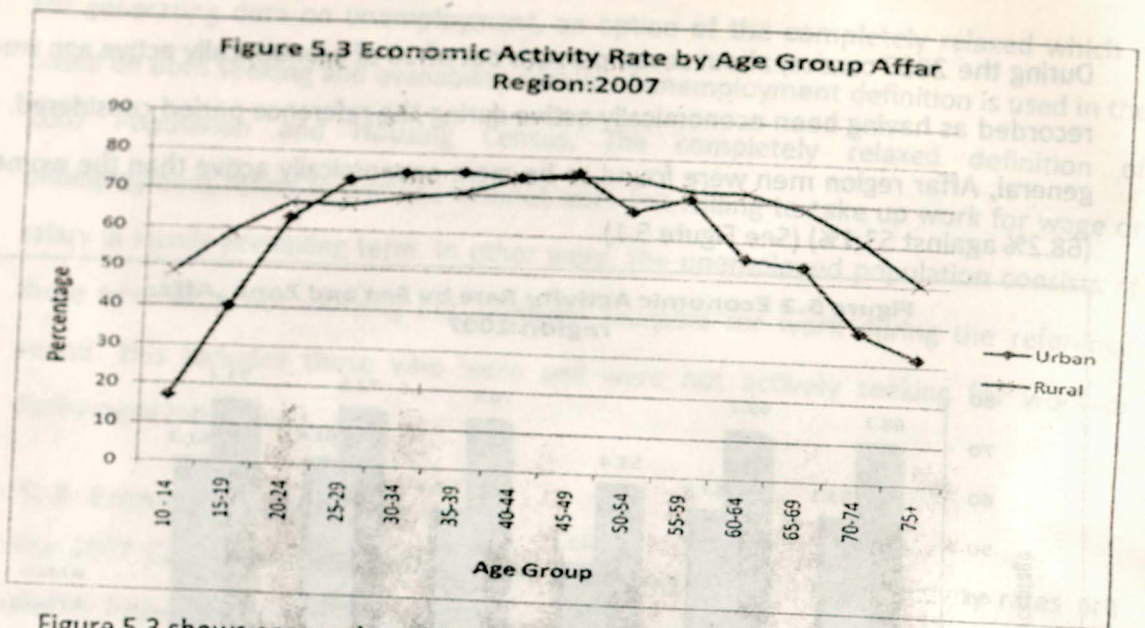
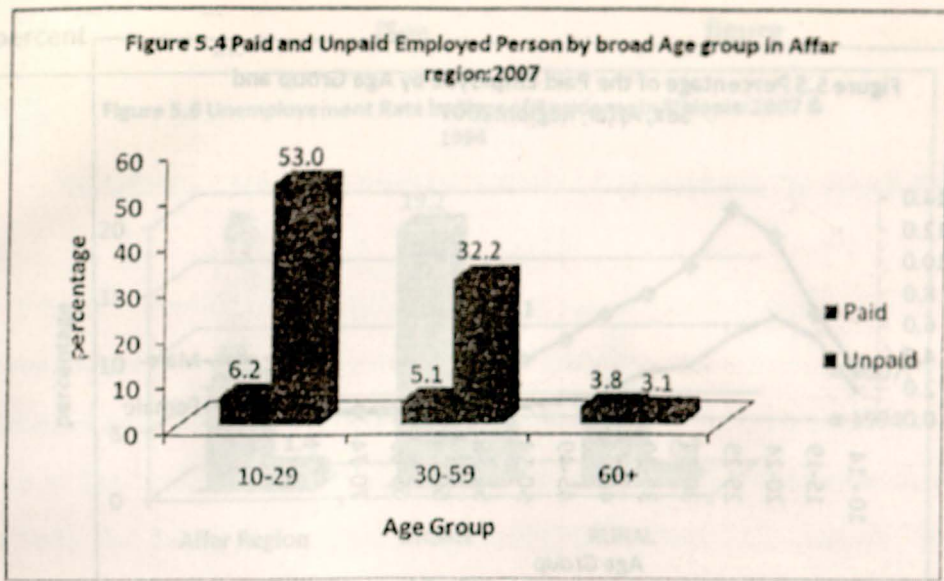


Figure 5.3 shows economic activity rate by age group in rural and urban areas of Affar region. Participation in economic activity was observed to start rather early in Affar especially among the rural children, where about five out of every 10 of them were already active at age 10 years as opposed to less than two out of 10 urban children. However, economic activities rates are found to increase with age in urban areas starting from age 10-14 and continue up to age 45-49 and start to decline up to 75+. In rural areas the rates increase from age 10-14 and continue up to age 50-54 and start to decline up to 75+.

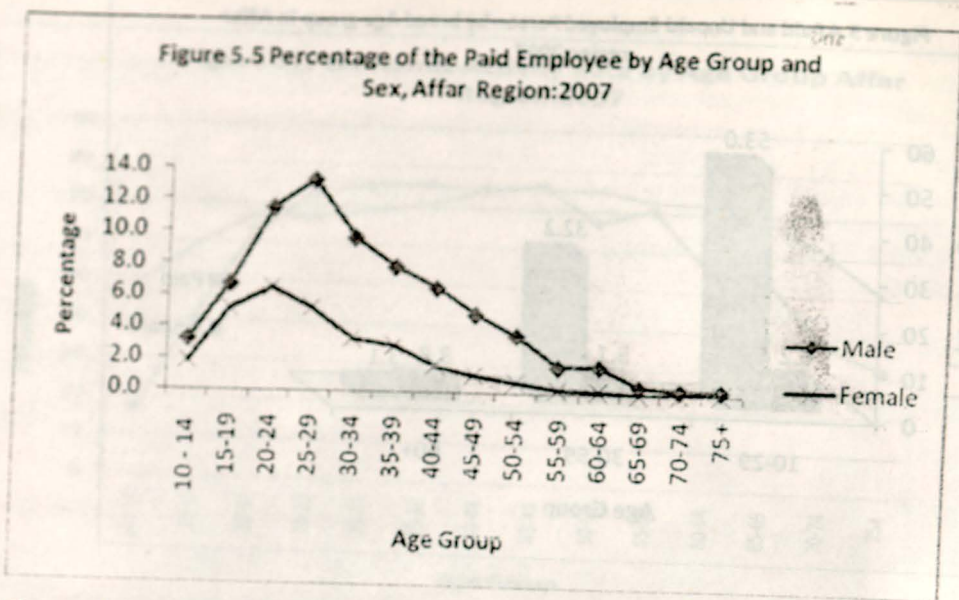
5.3 Employment Status

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).



As it can be seen in Figure 5.4 overall, barely five persons out of every 100 economically active and employed persons of age 10-29 years were paid employees in Affar region. There are proportionally more paid employees among the 10-29 year age segment than among other age segment. However, the fact that an increasing number of young persons have more diverse skills have improved their chances of access to paid employment (6.2%) than it is the case among elderly persons (3.8%) which may be grouped as pensioners (See Figure 5.4).

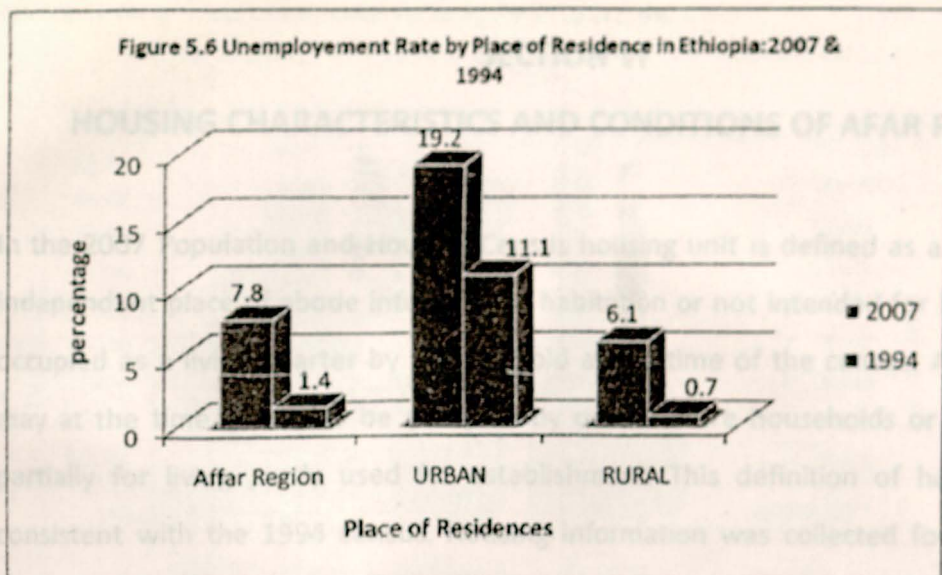
When one examines the case of all persons in paid employment, it is evident that at the young ages, though there are relatively fewer persons in paid employment, there are relatively high disparities among the sexes. There are proportionally less girls as compared to boys in paid employment for all ages.



The highest proportions of persons in paid employment are to be found in the 20-29 year age segment. Beyond 60 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually.

5.4 Unemployment Rate

Figure 5.6 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Affar region both in 1994 and 2007. According to the figure, the regional unemployment rate was 1.4 percent in 1994 while it showed a slight increment in 2007 (7.8 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 11.1 and 19.2 percents in 1994 and 2007, respectively. Similarly, rural unemployment rate in 1994 was 0.7 percent while in 2007 it was 6.1

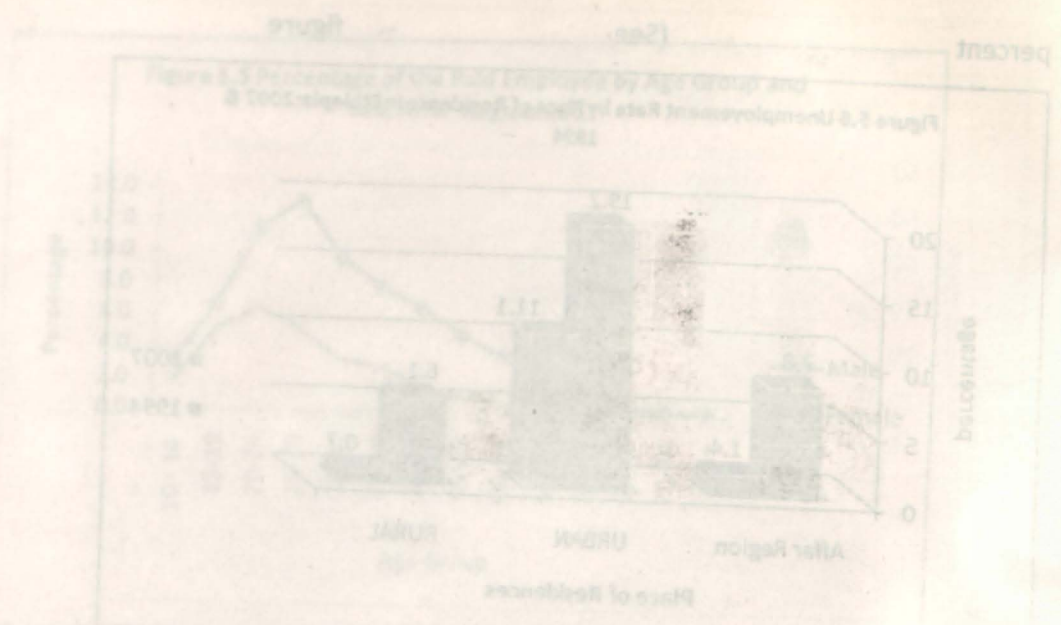


residential and partially residential housing units on 40 percent sample bases. During the enumeration, when a housing unit was occupied by more than one household, enumerators were instructed to collect information on housing from one household only.

6.1 Structural Type of Housing Units

As can be seen from Tables 6.13, 6.16 (See Annex) and Figure 6.1, the 2007 census results show that in Afjar region 44.5 percent of housing units were permanent type. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constructed 10.2 percent, 45.2 percent and 0.04 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units in rural areas vary by Zone ranging from 28.3 percent in Zone 5 to 62.8 percent in Zone 3. However in urban areas of all zones more than 82.0 percent of housing units were permanent type.



the highest proportion of women in urban in order to be found in the 20-29 age group. Beyond 30 year age segment, the difference in proportion tends to diminish gradually.

Figure 3.5 shows unemployment rate by place of residence in Affar region both in 2007 and 2008. According to the figure, the highest unemployment rate was 1.4 percent in 2008 which is almost 2.5 percent in 2007 (2.5 percent). Comparing urban unemployment rate, it was 11.1 percent in 2004 and 2007, respectively. In 2004, the unemployment rate was 11.1 percent while in 2007 it was 6.1 percent.

SECTION VI

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS OF AFAR REGION

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 in Affar region 44.5 percent of housing units were permanent type. On the other hand, improvised, mobile and other type of housing unit constituted 10.2 percent, 45.2 percent and 0.04 percent, respectively.

The proportions of permanent type of housing units in rural areas vary by Zone ranging from 28.3 percent in Zone 5 to 62.8 percent in Zone 3. However in urban areas of all zones more than 82.0 percent of housing units were permanent type.

In urban areas of all zones more than 82.0 percent of housing units had access to safe water supply as a main source of drinking water where as in rural areas out of five zones the proportions were less than twenty percent in three zones. In other word, the bulk proportions of rural households were getting drinking water mainly from unprotected well or spring and river/lake/pond.

Figure 6.1 Percentage distribution of housing units by Type, Affar region :2007

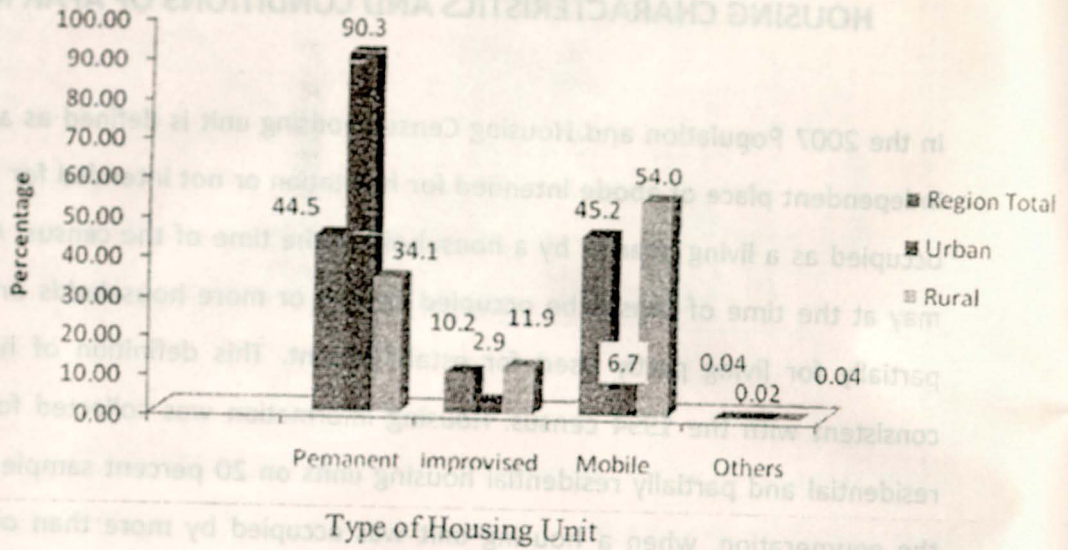
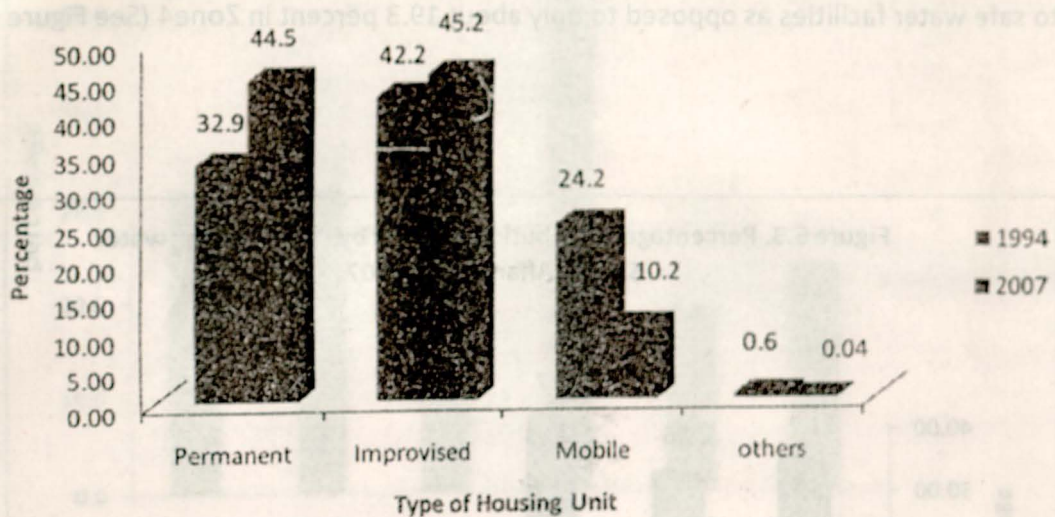


Figure 6.2 shows that the proportions of permanent and mobile housing units have changed over time increasing from 32.9 percent and 42.2 percent in 1994 to 44.5 percent and 45.2 percent in 2007, respectively. On the other hand, the proportions of improved and others type of housing unit have declined from 24.2 percent and 0.6 percent in 1994 to 10.2 percent and 0.04 percent in 2007, respectively.

Figure 6.2. Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type between 1994 and 2007



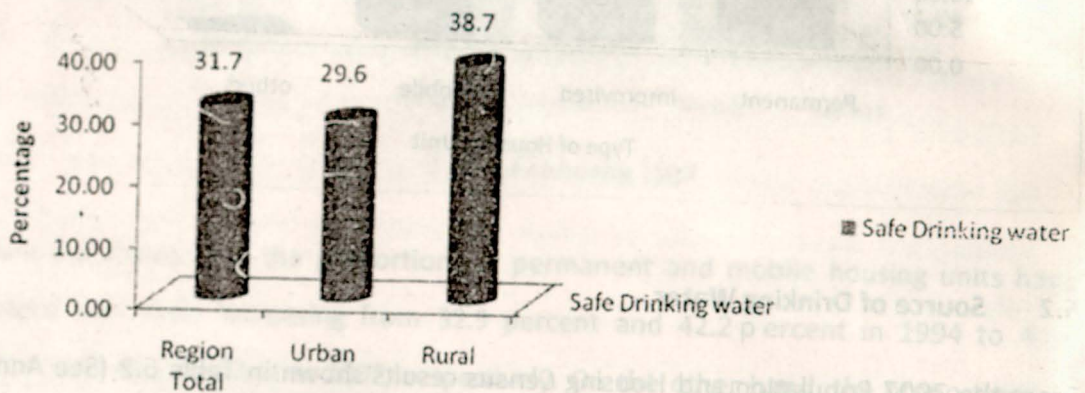
6.2 Source of Drinking Water

From the 2007 Population and Housing Census results shown in Table 6.2 (See Annex) and Figure 6.3 below, households living in about 31.7 percent of the housing units were using safe drinking water supply as the main source of drinking water at regional level. Table 6.2 also indicates that at regional level households living in urban housing units were much more likely (87.7 percent) to have used safe water as a main source of drinking water as compared to households living in rural housing units (18.9 percent).

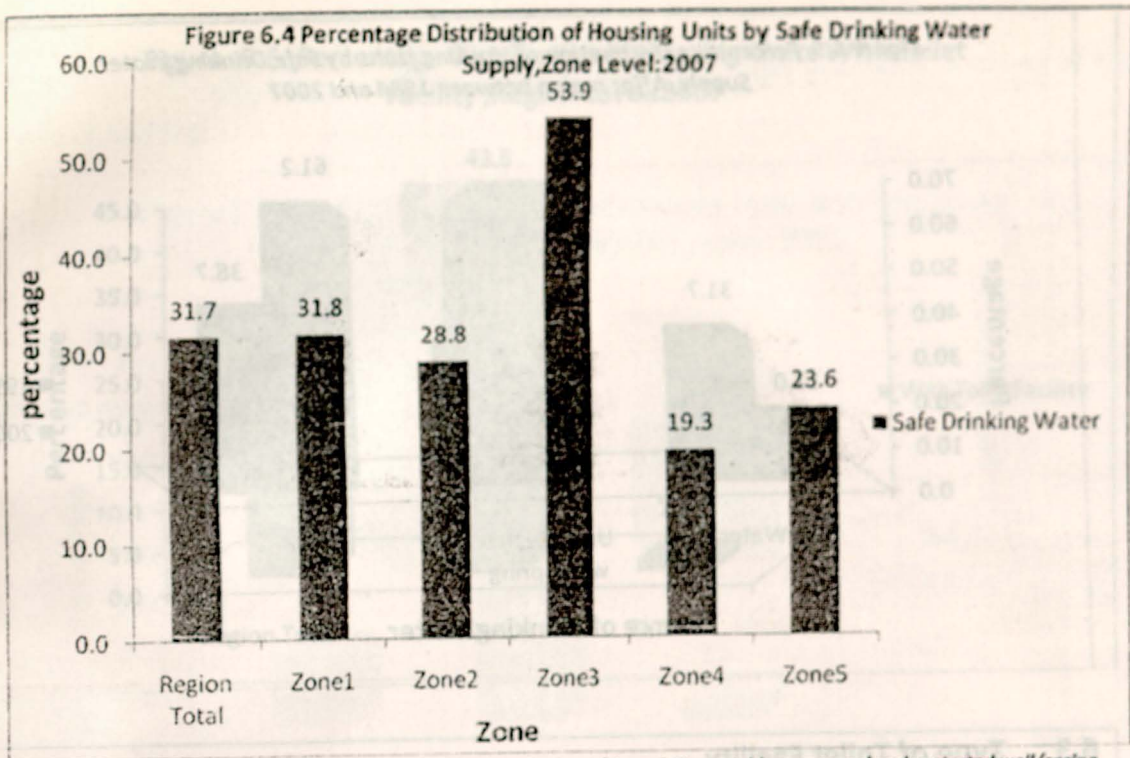
In terms of access to safe drinking water as a main source of drinking water, there were significant disparities between housing units in urban and rural areas. Table 6.2 shows in urban areas of three zones close to ninety percent or more of the housing units had access to safe water supply as a main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

In general, there were disparities in access to safe water among Zones both in urban and rural areas. At Zonal level, more than 53 percent of the housing in Zone3 had access to safe water facilities as opposed to only about 19.3 percent in Zone4 (See Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3. Percentage Distribution of Units by safe Drinking water Supply, Affar region:2007



Over all, as shown in Figure 6.4 about 30 percent or less of the housing units in Zone1, Zone 2, Zone 4 and Zone 5 had access to safe water facility as a main source for drinking water. Where as in Zone 3 more than half (53.9 percent) of the housing units in had safe water supply.



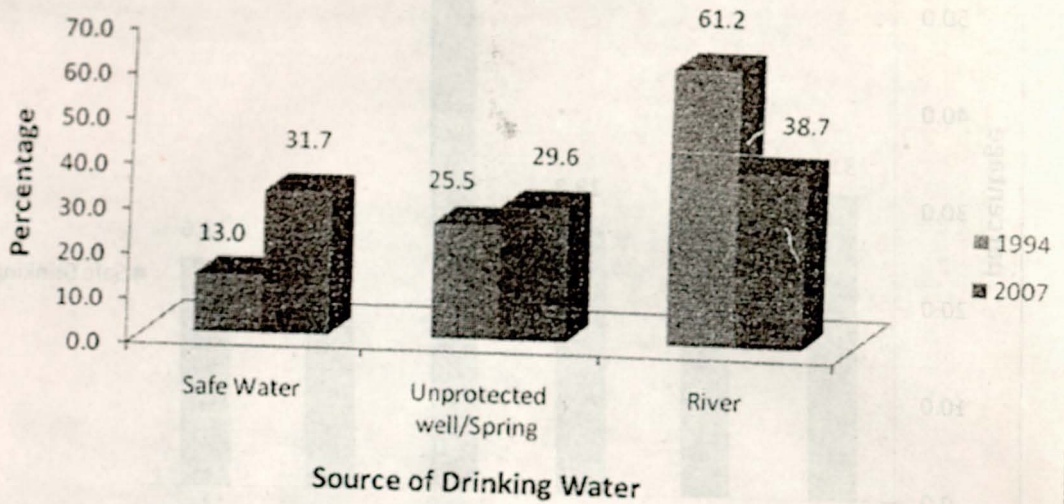
NB – Safe water includes Tap inside the house, In compound private/shared, Tap outside compound and protected well/spring.

Figure 6.5 shows that there were considerable improvements in access to safe water over the last 12 years. At Regional level, the proportion of housing units which had safe water facility and unprotected Well/Spring have increased from about 13.0 percent in 1994 to 31.7 percent in 2007.

On the other hand, at regional level there were declines in the proportions of housing units which had access to river/lake/pond as a main source of drinking water from about 61.2 percent in 1994 to 38.7 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 shows that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have slightly increased from 8.3 percent in 1994 to 9.3 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.5. Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Safe Drinking Water Supply, Afar region between 1994 and 2007



6.3 Type of Toilet Facility

According to the results of the 2007 census, the overwhelming majority of the housing units (about 90.8 percent) in Afar had no toilet facility. Table 6.3 (See Annex) and Figure 6.6 reveal that about 43.6 percent of housing units in urban and only 1.4 percent in rural areas had a toilet facility. The proportions of housing units that had toilet facility in each zone vary by place of residence. In all Zones, urban housing units were more likely to have a toilet facility than housing units in the rural areas. Moreover, zonal variations were significant and the proportions range from 1.0 percent in Zone 5 to 19.2 percent in Zone 3.

Figure 6.6. Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Toilet Facility, Region Level:2007

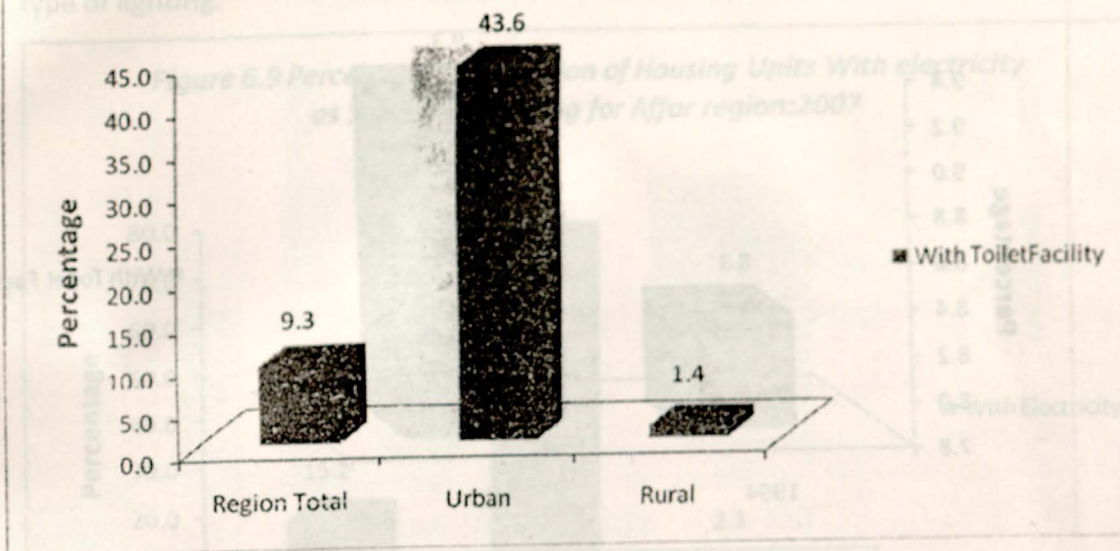


Figure 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Toilet Facility, Zone Level:2007

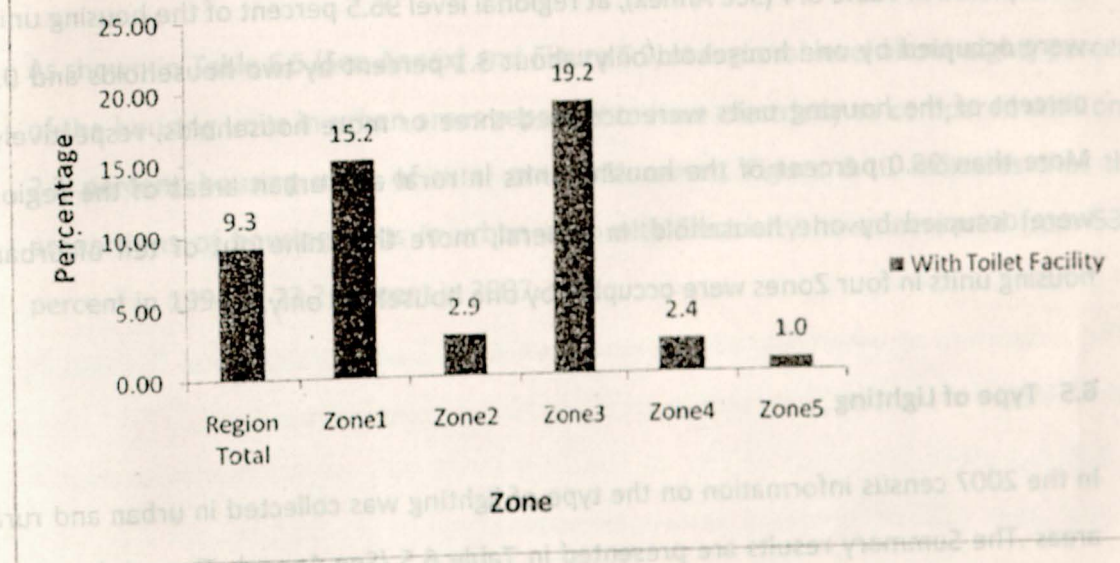
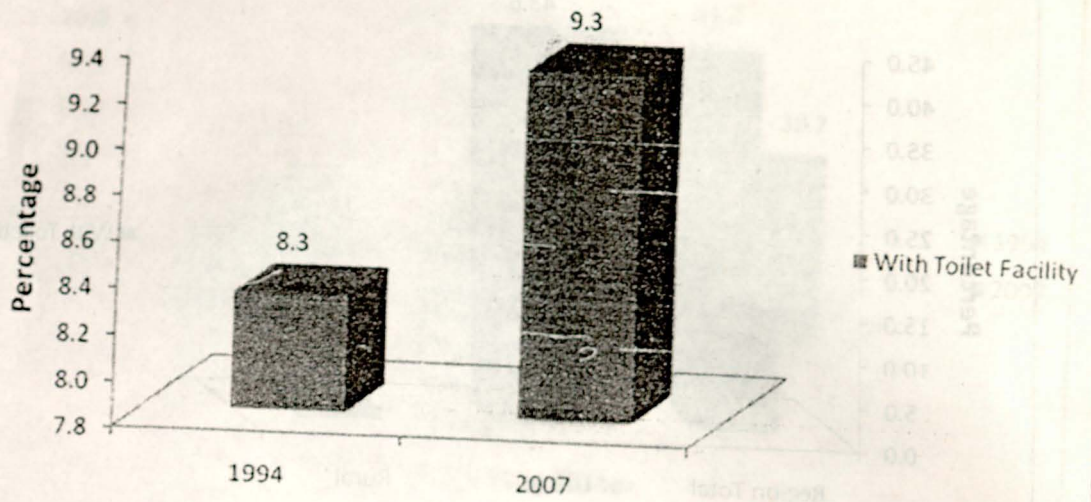


Figure 6.8 shows that at regional level the proportion of housing units with toilet facility have slightly increased from 8.3 percent in 1994 to 9.3 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Toilet Facility, Affar region between 1994 and 2007



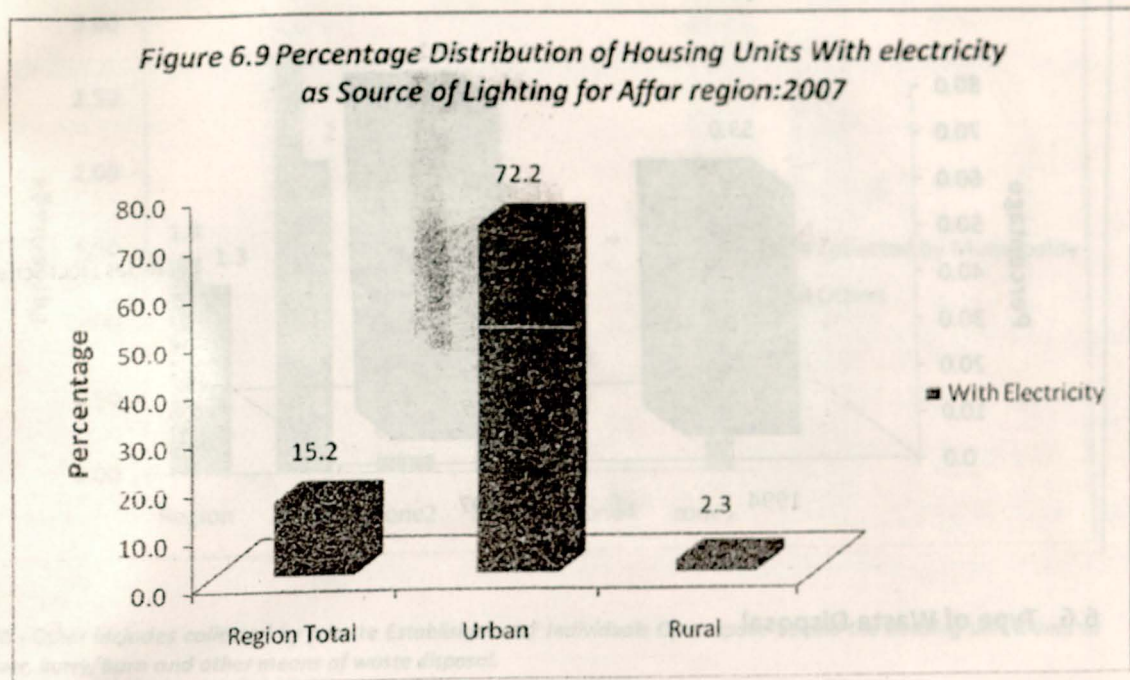
6.4 Status of Occupancy

As depicted in Table 5.4 (See Annex), at regional level 96.5 percent of the housing units were occupied by one household only, about 3.1 percent by two households and 0.4 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 region were occupied by one household. In general, more than nine out of ten of urban housing units in four Zones were occupied by one household only.

6.5 Type of Lighting

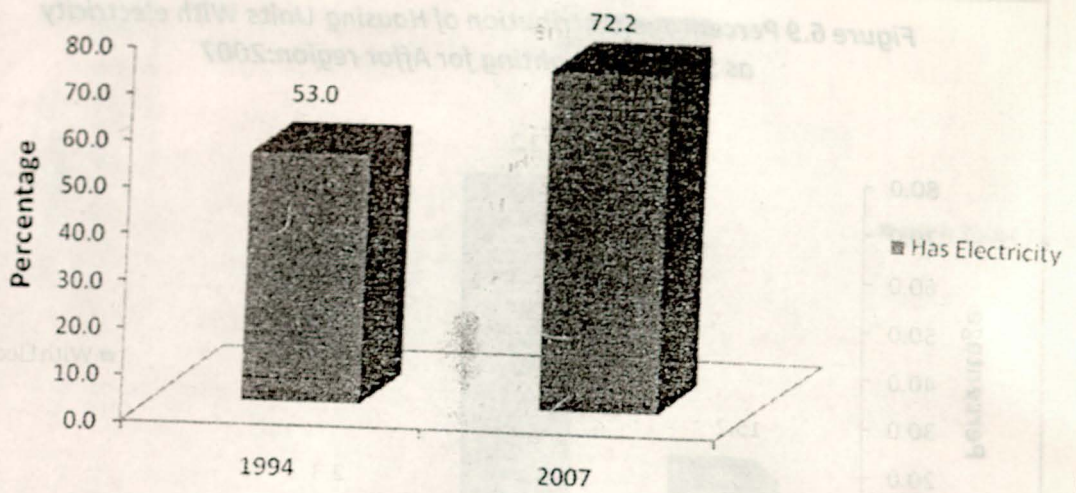
In the 2007 census information on the type of lighting was collected in urban and rural areas. The Summary results are presented in Table 6.5 (See Annex). The results shows that at Regional level 15.2 percent of housing units were using electricity for lighting. As

expected there are very large discrepancies between urban and rural in terms of the type of lighting.



As shown in Table 6.5 (See Annex) and Figure 6.9, at regional level about eighty percent of the housing units in urban areas reported to have electricity as compared with only 2.3 percent housing units of rural areas. Moreover, Figure 6.10 indicates that the proportions of housing units in urban area with Electricity have increased from 53.0 percent in 1994 to 72.2 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units With Electricity as Source of Lighting For Urban area Between 1994 and 2007

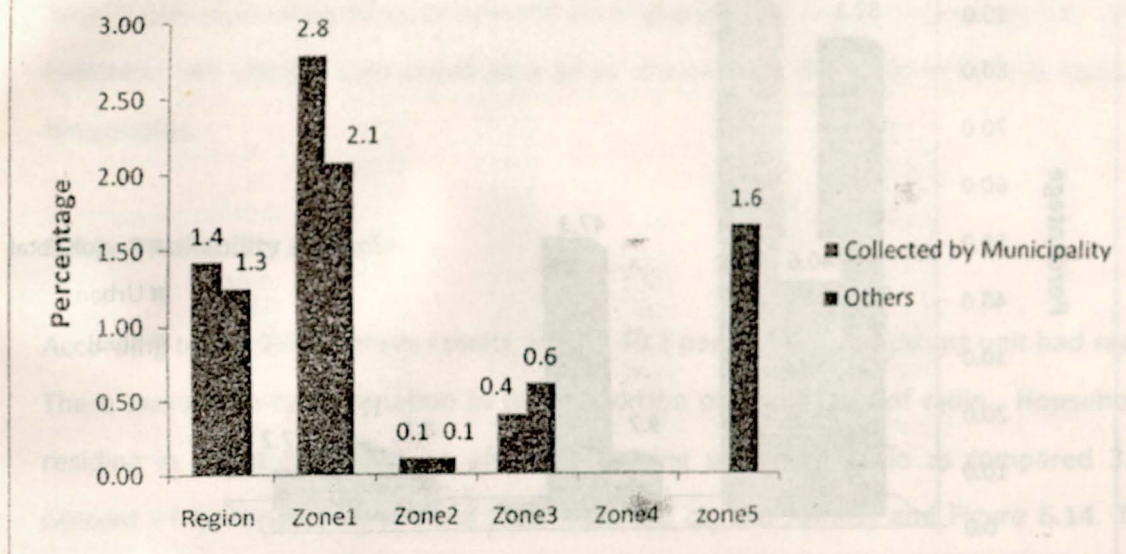


6.6 Type of Waste Disposal

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 Regional level 48.1 percent of the households residing in the housing units of urban areas were using open space behind the housing unit to dispose solid wastes ,1.4 percent said the wastes were collected by Municipality/Private/individual, 36.7 percent said they burry/burn.

The proportion of urban households who were using open space behind the housing unit ranges form about 38 percent in Zone 1 to 76.7 percent in Zone 5.

Figure 6.11. Percentage Distribution of Housing by type of Waste Disposal and Zone for Urban Areas:2007



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

6.7 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupied its living quarters. In Afar Region about 82.1 percent of the housing units were owner occupied as observed from the 2007 Population and Housing Census results. Figure 6.12 shows that smaller proportion of housing units in urban areas were owner occupied (about 40.6 percent) as compared housing units in rural areas (91.6 percent).

The type of tenure system also varies by Zone. As can be seen from Table 6.7 (See Annex) and Figure 6.13 highest proportion of owner occupied housing units was observed in Zone2 (about 91.8 percent), followed by Zone5(91.7 percent) where as the lowest proportion of owner occupied housing units were found in Zone3 (64.3 percent).

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

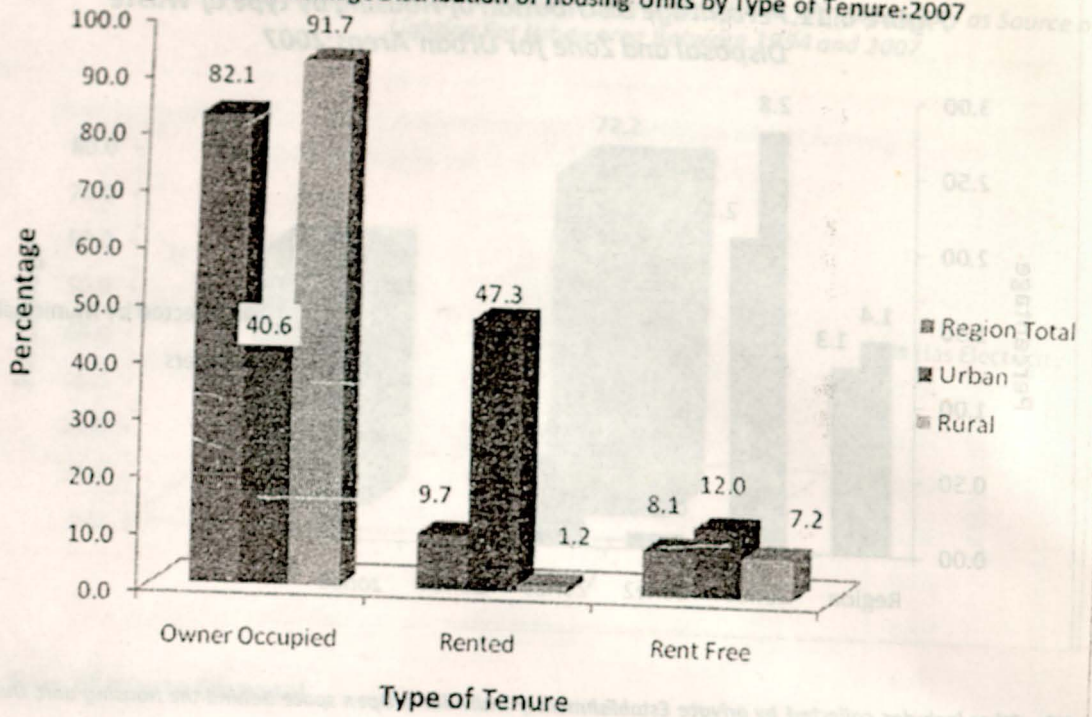
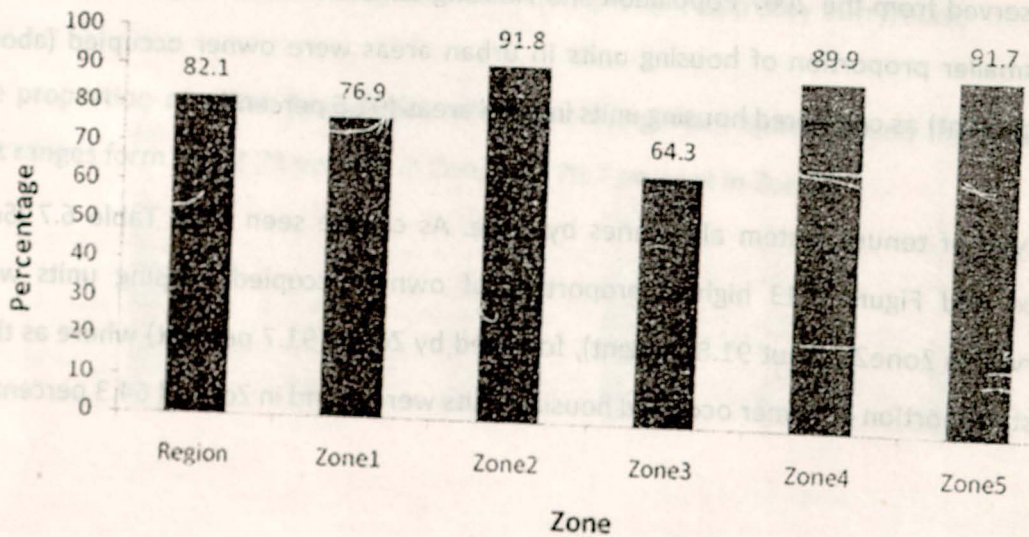


Figure 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Owner Occupied and Zone:2007



6.8 Household Durable Goods

Tables (See Annex) 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10 provide information on the proportion of households possessing three household durable goods 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 Afar 40.1 percent of the housing unit had radio. There was urban-rural variation in the proportion of availability of radio. Households residing in about 51.1 percent of urban housing units had radio as compared 37.6 percent of housing units in rural (See Table 6.8 on the Annex) and Figure 6.14. The possession of radio by Zone also varies considerably. The proportions range from 32.9 percent in Zone 4 to 42.7 percent in Zone 1.

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

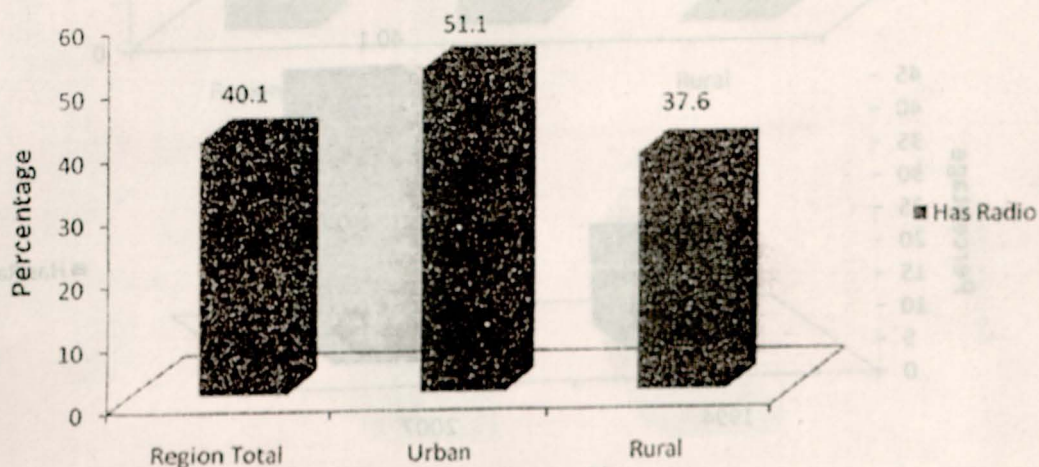


Figure 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Radio and Zone for Urban Areas:2007

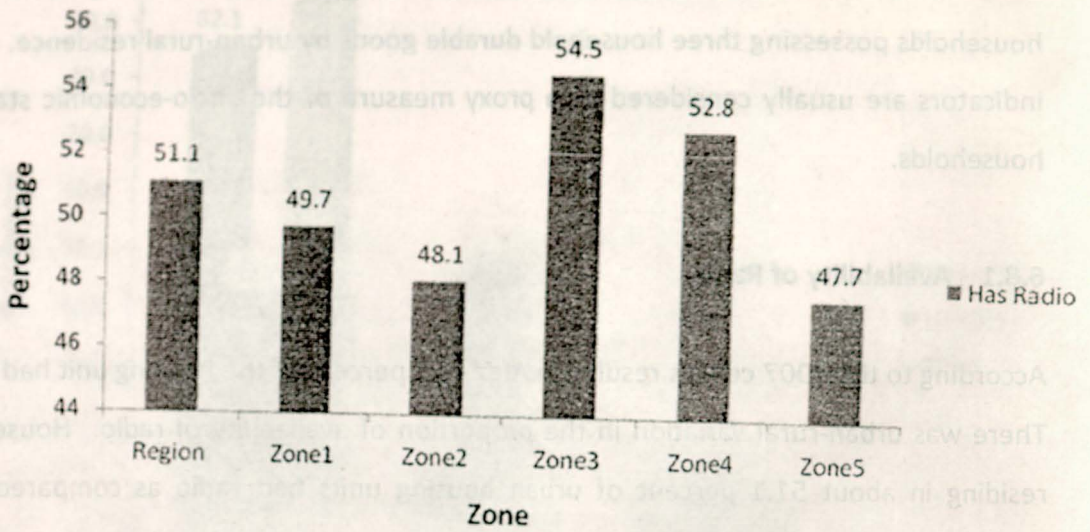
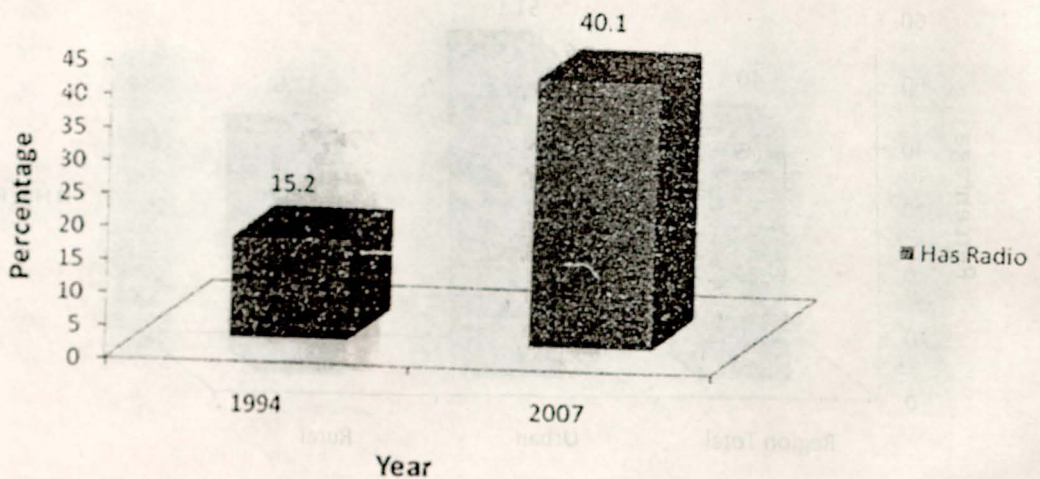


Figure 6.16 show that there was significant increase in the proportion of housing units that had radio in the last 12 years and the percentage increase was 24.9 percent (15.2 percent in 1994 and 40.1 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Radio at Region Level Between 1994 and 2007



6.8.2 Availability of Television

Figure 6.17 indicates about 4.4 percent of the total housing units in Affar region, 22.0 percent in urban and about 0.4 percent in rural areas had television. As can be seen from Figure 6.18, the proportion of the housing units that had television varies by Zone. Only 0.5 percent of housing units had television in Zone 4 as compared to 11.7 percent of housing units in Zone 3.

Figure 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Television, Affar region:2007

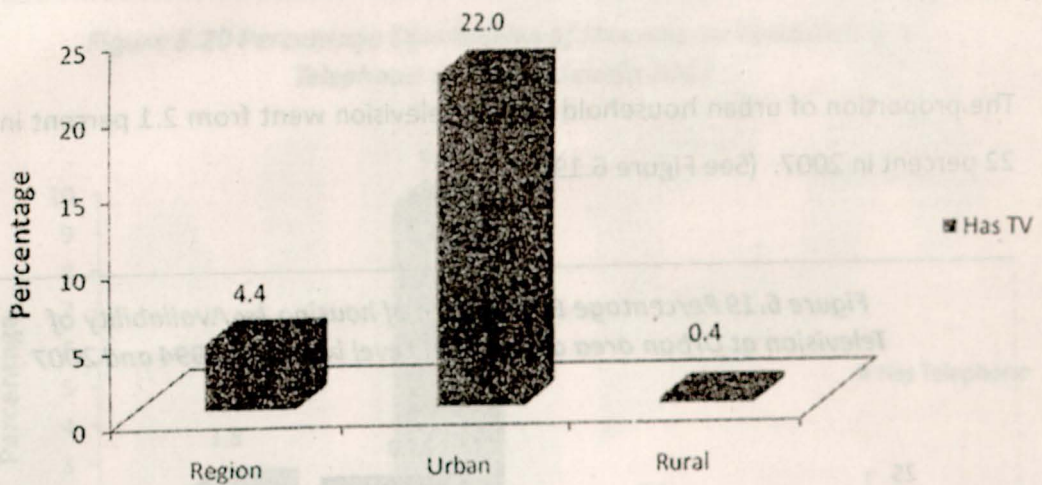
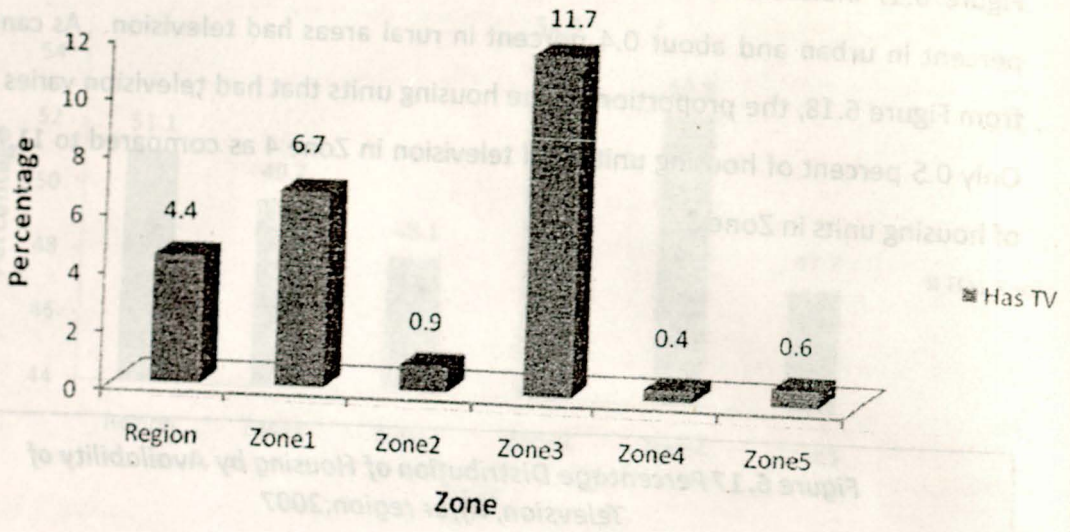
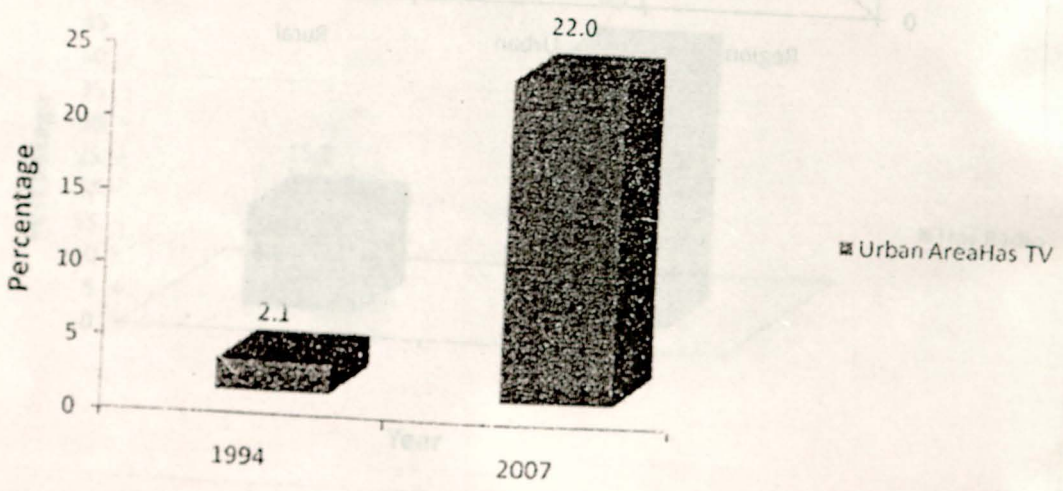


Figure 6.18 percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Television by Zone:2007



The proportion of urban household owning television went from 2.1 percent in 1994 to 22 percent in 2007. (See Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Percentage Distribution of housing by Availability of Television at Urban area of Regional Level between 1994 and 2007



6.8.3 Availability of Telephone

As Table 6.10 (See Annex) and Figure 6.20 indicate 1.8 percent of housing units of the region had telephone. The households residing in urban area housing units had a higher proportion (about 9.2 percent) as compared to households residing in rural area housing units (0.1 percent). The data reveal that 3.3 percent of housing units in Zone 3 and 0.1 percent of housing units in Zone 4 had telephone. AS shown in Figure 6.22 the possession of telephone at regional level have significantly improved over the last 12 years (1.7 percent in 1994 and 9.3 percent in 2007).

Figure 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Telephone at Region Level:2007

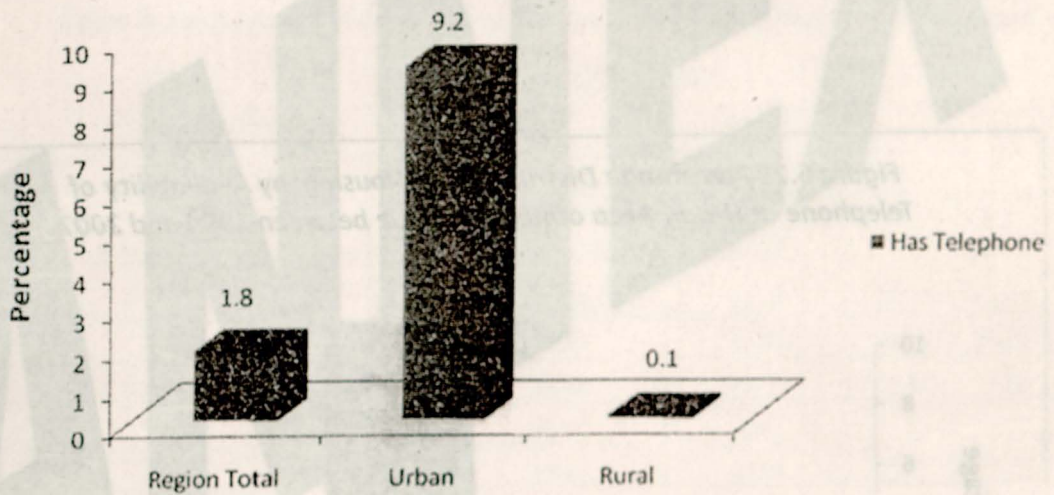


Figure 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Telephone by Zone:2007

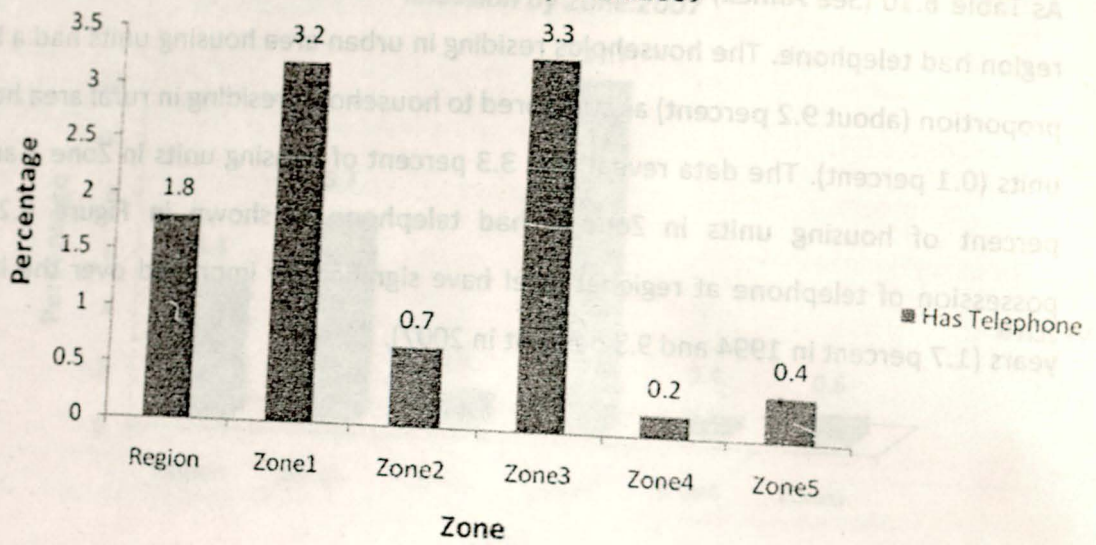


Figure 6.22 Percentage Distribution of Housing by Availability of Telephone at Urban Area of Region Level between 1994 and 2007

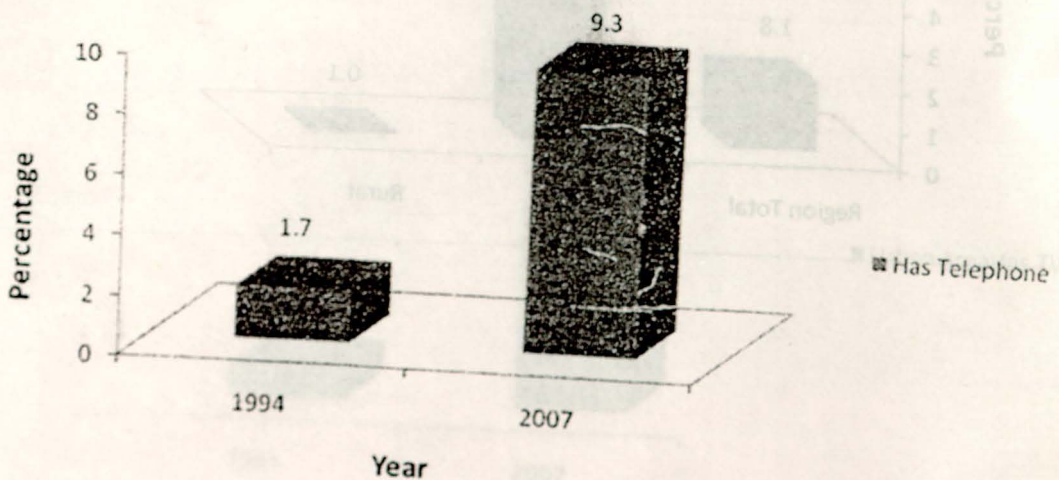


Table 6.1a Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Urban Area

After Region 2007

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/Conventional	Transitional	Mobile	Others
REGION TOTAL	100	49.52	10.24	20.21	20.03
URBAN	100	90.34	2.94	4.70	0.00
SUBURB	100	38.98	2.17	10.48	0.30
URBAN	100	89.75	13.43	8.04	0.00
SUBURB	100	59.45	4.01	26.34	1.20
RURAL	100	90.75	0.46	7.54	0.25
TOTAL	100	62.75	3.46	11.54	1.01
URBAN	100	93.23	0.00	6.77	0.00
SUBURB	100	29.68	0.00	10.32	0.00
URBAN	100	87.95	0.00	12.05	0.00
SUBURB	100	38.00	0.00	12.00	0.00

Table 6.1b Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Zone and Urban Area

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/Conventional	Transitional	Mobile	Others
REGION TOTAL	100	49.52	10.24	20.21	20.03
URBAN	100	90.34	2.94	4.70	0.00
SUBURB	100	38.98	2.17	10.48	0.30
URBAN	100	89.75	13.43	8.04	0.00
SUBURB	100	59.45	4.01	26.34	1.20
RURAL	100	90.75	0.46	7.54	0.25
TOTAL	100	62.75	3.46	11.54	1.01
URBAN	100	93.23	0.00	6.77	0.00
SUBURB	100	29.68	0.00	10.32	0.00
URBAN	100	87.95	0.00	12.05	0.00
SUBURB	100	38.00	0.00	12.00	0.00

ANNEX

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

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
REGION TTAL	100	44.53	10.23	45.21	0.04
URBAN	100	90.34	2.94	6.70	0.02
ZONE1	100	38.68	2.16	55.48	0.05
URBAN	100	89.76	13.49	8.06	0.02
ZONE2	100	59.48	4.01	26.99	0.04
URBAN	100	90.75	9.46	5.14	0.1
ZONE3	100	62.78	3.40	27.74	0.01
URBAN	100	93.33	13.49	3.27	-
ZONE4	100	28.68	3.83	57.78	0.05
URBAN	100	82.95	1.88	13.22	-
ZONE5	100	28.28	12.36	59.35	0.02
URBAN	100	82.18	3.82	13.99	-

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

Geographical Area	Type of Housing Unit				
	Total	Permanent/ Conventional	Improved	Mobile	Others
REGION TOTAL	100	44.53	10.23	45.21	0.04
RURAL	100	34.08	11.89	53.98	0.04
ZONE1	100	38.68	5.78	55.48	0.05
RURAL	100	20.04	7.10	72.79	0.07
ZONE2	100	59.48	13.49	26.99	0.04
RURAL	100	56.30	14.45	29.22	0.03
ZONE3	100	62.78	9.46	27.74	0.01
RURAL	100	45.05	12.98	41.94	0.02
ZONE4	100	28.68	13.49	57.78	0.05
RURAL	100	26.06	13.95	59.94	-
ZONE5	100	28.28	12.36	59.35	0.05
RURAL	100	23.09	13.18	63.70	0.02

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and place of residence, Affar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Source of Drinking Water		
		Safe Water Supply	Unprotected Well or Spring	River/Lake/Pond
REGION TOTAL	100.00	31.71	29.56	38.73
URBAN	100.00	87.86	6.39	5.75
RURAL	100.00	18.91	34.84	46.24
ZONE1	100.00	31.79	26.33	41.88
URBAN	100.00	88.22	7.37	4.41
RURAL	100.00	11.19	33.25	55.56
ZONE2	99.46	28.77	32.26	38.97
URBAN	100.00	87.91	6.99	5.10
RURAL	100.00	22.76	34.83	42.41
ZONE3	100.00	53.87	6.62	39.51
URBAN	100.00	92.25	0.67	7.09
RURAL	100.00	31.60	10.08	58.32
ZONE4	100.00	19.34	48.35	32.31
URBAN	100.00	70.20	19.57	10.22
RURAL	100.00	16.89	49.73	33.38
ZONE5	100.00	23.55	38.67	37.78
URBAN	100.00	71.97	21.17	6.85
RURAL	100.00	18.90	40.35	40.75

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Toilet Facility and place of residence, Affar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Toilet	
		Has Facility	Has No Facility
REGION TOTAL	100.00	9.25	90.75
URBAN	100.00	43.64	56.36
RURAL	100.00	1.41	98.59
ZONE1	100.00	15.23	84.77
URBAN	100.00	53.93	46.07
RURAL	100.00	1.11	98.89
ZONE2	100.00	2.94	97.06
URBAN	100.00	27.27	72.73
RURAL	100.00	0.46	99.54
ZONE3	100.00	19.22	80.78
URBAN	100.00	44.43	55.57
RURAL	100.00	4.58	95.42
ZONE4	100.00	2.40	97.60
URBAN	100.00	18.03	81.97
RURAL	100.00	1.65	98.35
ZONE5	100.00	0.99	99.01
URBAN	100.00	6.65	93.35
RURAL	100.00	0.44	99.56

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Status of Occupancy, Affar Region:

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		
REGION TOTAL	100.00	96.50	3.07	0.42	245,816	1.04
URBAN	100.00	96.29	3.19	0.52	45,849	1.04
RURAL	100.00	96.55	3.05	0.40	199,967	1.04
ZONE1 URBAN	100.00	97.66	2.17	0.17	20,654	1.03
ZONE2 URBAN	100.00	95.45	3.91	0.64	5,245	1.06
ZONE3 URBAN	100.00	96.43	2.78	0.79	15,210	1.06
ZONE4URBAN	100.00	84.37	14.15	1.48	2,153	1.18
ZONESURBAN	100.00	94.91	4.31	0.78	2,587	1.06

Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Lighting and place of residence,

Affar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Lighting					
		Electricity/	Lantern	Bio-Gas	Lamps	Candle/Wax	Firewood
REGION TOTAL	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	0.47	6.56
RURAL	100.00	2.26	13.05	0.12	14.27	0.17	70.13
ZONE1	100.00	20.94	13.19	0.08	15.01	0.19	50.59
URBAN	100.00	75.73	9.38	0.05	6.69	0.28	7.86
RURAL	100.00	0.94	14.59	0.09	18.04	0.16	66.18
ZONE2	100.00	6.37	15.57	0.18	13.49	0.23	64.15
URBAN	100.00	59.79	19.89	0.32	12.39	1.04	6.55
RURAL	100.00	0.94	15.13	0.17	13.60	0.15	70.00
ZONE3	100.00	36.17	15.57	0.12	14.44	0.34	33.36
URBAN	100.00	80.78	8.70	0.07	7.14	0.45	2.86
RURAL	100.00	10.27	19.57	0.16	18.67	0.26	51.0
ZONE4	100.00	3.45	9.94	0.14	11.26	0.18	75.03
URBAN	100.00	37.27	36.12	-	12.46	0.27	13.87
RURAL	100.00	1.81	8.68	0.14	11.20	0.18	77.98
ZONES	100.00	4.25	8.31	-	7.76	0.25	79.43
URBAN	100.00	43.61	33.88	-	8.87	1.44	12.20
RURAL	100.00	0.47	5.85	-	7.65	0.14	85.89

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Waste Disposal, Affar Region: 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
REGION TOTAL -URBAN	100.00	1.42	3.49	48.08	9.09	36.66	1.25
ZONE1-URBAN	100.00	2.79	4.87	37.99	4.62	47.65	2.08
ZONE2-URBAN	100.00	0.10	0.87	39.60	39.23	20.09	0.10
ZONE3 -URBAN	100.00	0.39	3.53	58.32	6.39	30.77	0.59
ZONE4-URBAN	100.00	-	-	63.08	4.92	32.00	-
ZONES5-URBAN	100.00	-	-	76.68	3.69	17.98	1.64

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Tenure , Affar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	Total	Type of Tenure						
		Owner Occupied	Rent Free	Rented from Keble	Rented from House Renting Agency	Rented from Other Organization	Rented from Private Household	Occupied Difference Rent
REGION TOTAL	100.00	82.13	8.07	0.58	0.16	0.29	8.71	0.07
URBAN	100.00	40.62	11.99	2.82	0.77	1.38	42.32	0.08
RURAL	100.00	91.58	7.17	0.07	0.02	0.04	1.05	0.07
ZONE1- URBAN	100.00	37.67	10.61	2.84	1.61	1.01	46.15	0.10
ZONE2- URBAN	100.00	56.12	6.07	0.32	-	0.10	37.38	-
ZONE3- URBAN	100.00	37.90	16.77	4.16	0.03	1.43	39.64	0.30
ZONE4- URBAN	100.00	51.03	8.63	0.55	0.27	0.55	38.69	0.27
ZONE5- URBAN	100.00	41.71	9.81	1.48	0.20	7.43	39.37	-

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Radio and place of residence,

Affar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Radio			
		Has Radio		Has No Radio	
		No	%	No	%
COUNTRY TOTAL	235,754	94,563	40.11	141191	59.89
URBAN	43,762	22,366	51.11	21396	48.89
RURAL	191,992	72,179	37.60	11795	62.40
ZONE1	75,233	32,121	42.70	43112	57.30
URBAN	20,117	9,990	49.66	10127	50.34
RURAL	55,116	22,131	40.15	32985	59.85
ZONE2	53,763	21,791	40.53	31972	59.47
URBAN	4,962	2388	48.13	2574	51.87
RURAL	48,801	19403	39.76	29398	60.24
ZONE3	39,256	16352	41.65	22904	58.35
URBAN	14,417	7861	54.53	6556	45.47
RURAL	24,839	8491	34.18	16348	65.82
ZONE4	39,277	13059	33.26	26218	66.74
URBAN	1,830	966	52.78	864	47.21
RURAL	37,892	12093	31.91	25799	68.09
ZONE5	27,780	11240	40.46	16540	59.54
URBAN	2,436	1161	47.66	1275	52.33
RURAL	25,344	10079	39.77	15265	60.23

Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Television and place of Residence, Affar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Television			
		Has Television		Has No Television	
		No	%	No	%
REGION TOTAL	235,754	10,485	4.45	225,269	95.55
URBAN	43,762	9,624	21.99	34,138	78.01
RURAL	191,992	861	0.45	191,131	99.55
ZONE1	75,233	5004	6.65	70,229	93.35
URBAN	20,117	4947	24.59	15,170	75.41
RURAL	55,116	57	0.10	55,059	99.90
ZONE2	53,763	504	0.94	53,259	99.06
URBAN	4,962	439	8.85	4,523	91.15
RURAL	48,801	65	0.13	48,736	99.87
ZONE3	39,256	4608	11.74	34,648	88.26
URBAN	14,417	4015	27.84	10,402	72.15
RURAL	24,839	539	2.39	24,246	97.61
ZONE4	39,277	191	0.48	39,531	99.52
URBAN	1,830	96	5.25	1,734	94.75
RURAL	37,892	95	0.25	37,797	99.75
ZONE5	27,780	180	0.65	27,600	99.35
URBAN	2,436	128	5.25	2,308	94.75
RURAL	25,344	52	0.21	25,292	99.79

Table 6.10 Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Availability of Telephone and place of Residence, Afjar Region: 2007

Geographical Area	All Housing Unit	Telephone			
		Has Telephone		Has No Telephone	
		No	%	No	%
REGION TOTAL	235,754	4265	1.81	235,754	98.19
URBAN	43,762	4040	9.23	43,762	90.77
RURAL	191,992	225	0.12	191,992	99.88
ZONE1	75,233	2384	3.17	75,233	96.83
URBAN	20,117	2312	11.67	20,117	88.33
RURAL	55,116	36	0.07	55,116	99.93
ZONE2	53,763	396	0.74	53,763	99.26
URBAN	4,962	347	6.99	4,962	93.01
RURAL	48,801	49	0.10	48,801	99.90
ZONE3	39,256	1305	3.32	39,256	96.68
URBAN	14,417	1228	8.52	14,417	91.48
RURAL	24,839	77	0.31	24,839	99.69
ZONE4	39,277	67	0.17	39,277	99.83
URBAN	1,830	40	2.19	1,830	97.81
RURAL	37,892	27	0.07	37,892	99.93
ZONE5	27,780	113	0.41	27,780	99.59
URBAN	2,436	77	3.16	2,436	96.84
RURAL	25,344	36	0.14	25,344	99.86

